The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3985. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Appointed as His Successor, but Declines,

Reasons for and Speculations upon the Change.

Long Executive Session of the Senate.

Report of the Treasury Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

The announcement of the resignation of Secretary CHASE, this morning, produced quite as much surprise in Washington as it is understood to have caused in New-York, although there was no room here for the same incredulity with which it is reported the tidings were received in New-York. The startling event immediately became the subject of countless speculations and theories, both as to its causes and its probable consequences. Many of these were of the wildest and absurdest character, and without giving them any further currency. The true cause of the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury is contained in the following simple statement, which I derive from indisputable authority. In the appointment of a successor to Mr. CISCO, Mr. CHASE took the ground in a letter addressed to the President, that for the satisfactory conduct of his department, he required the appointment of his own subordinates. The President replied dissenting from this view, and last night Mr. CHASE sent in his resignation. To-day the matter was taken up in Cabinet council, and the Secretary's retirement was accepted. That this was the immediate cause of Mr. CHASE's withdrawal is a matter of positive certainty, though there is no doubt it is but the consummation of a series of remote causes; and the step is one which it is believed Mr. CHASE has contemplated for a considerable time. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that a day or two before the charges were preferred against the Secretary by Mr. FRANK BLAIR, Mr. CHASE wrote out his resignation, and Senator POMEROY had it in his pocket. But when the charges were brought forward, Mr. POMEROY urged that it would never do to tender it until the matter should be fully investigated, and accordingly it was not sent forward. This forenoon the nomination of Gov. TOD, of Ohio, to be Mr. CHASE's successor was received by the Senate and immediately referred to the appropriate committee. During the afternoon the Senate Finance Committee waited on the President to endeavor to heal the breach, but Mr. LINCOLN was immovable, and declared the separation irrevocable.

In regard to the new Secretary, report has found ground that he is opposed to Mr. CHASE's financial system. This is not the case, for both his political traditions and his present views bring him into close coincidence with the leading features of Mr. CHASE's system.

LATER—10 P. M.—It is stated that Gov. TOD has refused to accept the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE IN THE SENATE.

Directly after the Chaplain opened the Senate with prayer to-day, a message was announced from the President of the United States, and the private Secretary of the Executive, as is usual in such cases, delivered it into the proper hands. The Senate had not proceeded far with their legislative business, before the contents of the message, which nominated DAVID TOD to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of SALMON P. CHASE, resigned, became known to several of the members, and the important fact soon spread throughout the chambers. A motion was made, and it prevailed, that the Senate go into Executive session. The fact of the resignation of Mr. CHASE, and the nomination of his successor, at first found few believers, and some of his most intimate friends positively denied such an occurrence. But they, as well as other doubters, became convinced after proper inquiry of the truth of the statement. It took the public by surprise. The Senate were occupied upon the subject perhaps half an hour or more, and finally referred the message to the Committee on Finance, under the rules of the committee. It is said they have called upon the President in the prosecution of their inquiries.

The Senate remained in session more than four hours and confirmed a large number of miscellaneous nominations.

There is much speculation concerning the reasons for the resignation of Secretary CHASE, and many contradictory rumors are circulated concerning it; but the direct cause is stated to be, and believed with reason, appointments to office in the Treasury Department, there being a conflict of opinion between the President and Mr. CHASE upon the subject. Not only were persons at the capitol, but throughout the various departments and all over the city taken by surprise. The news traveled to other parts of the country by telegraph, and became known there before it was generally circulated in Washington, the message having been transmitted over the wires from the capitol. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, HARRINGTON, was at the department to-day, acting as the Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*. This change in the Cabinet will, it is, thought, delay the adjournment of Congress.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

The report was not generally believed that Hon. S. P. CHASE had resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury; and this incredulity was strengthened by the fact that he was this morning in consultation with the Finance Committees of both Houses; and further, that several of his intimate personal friends on the Committee of Ways and Means positively asserted to the contrary.

It was as earnestly declared by other parties, however, that President LINCOLN had sent to the Senate the nomination of DAVID TOD, of Ohio, as the successor of Mr. CHASE.

There seemed to be on all sides much obscurity as to the circumstances attending this act on the part of the Executive.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate was still in executive session at 3 o'clock on Mr. TOD's nomination.

It is reported that a special committee has been appointed to wait on the President to ascertain all the facts in the case. Much excitement exists about the capitol.

The result of the consideration of the nomination of DAVID TOD, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Hon. S. P. CHASE, was, that the subject was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

GOV. TOD DECLINES.

DAVID TOD has declined the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORTED NON-ACCEPTANCE OF SECRETARY CHASES' RESIGNATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 30.

The *Evening Telegraph* of this city has the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, June 30—5 P. M.

After a long consultation with the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. TOD's name was withdrawn and Mr. CHASE's resignation was not accepted."

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

REPORT OF THE TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Representative GARFIELD, from the Select Committee directed to investigate certain subjects connected with the Treasury Department, made a report thereon to-day. The Committee say they made a complete investigation, going from room to room and examining various employes of the Printing Bureau. The officers of the Bank Note Company were also examined with regard to their relations to the department. The subject of immorality occupied their attention, whenever witnesses were produced by Representative BROOKS, with the aid of Col. BUTLER; but the examination was confined to limits and was not extended to any time prior to the date of the appointment of SPENCER M' CLARK, Superintendent of the Note Printing Bureau; nor was any examination made into his private character only so far as it affected his relations to the Government. Forty witnesses were examined. The Committee say they find the system of printing adopted by the Treasury very thorough, but that great efforts were made from time to time for better security; that no false or fraudulent issues could be made without collusion between the Superintendent and his subordinates, and that no evidence was produced that a single dollar had been fraudulently issued in the department. The cost of printing in the Treasury Department as compared with that charged by the Bank Note Company is heavily in favor of the former, in some cases four hundred per cent. The committee say the Bank Note Company have made persistent attempts to break up this printing by the Government, and throw obstacles in the way and injure the personal character of Mr. CLARK; and further, that attempts have been made to buy Mr. CLARK off from the service of the Treasury; that he refused all such offers, and the committee find that he has been a faithful and energetic officer, and that all of his official acts are worthy of the confidence of the Government. The charges of immorality are the result of a conspiracy on the part of Col. BAKER, the detective and the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, assisted by female prostitutes and an actress in Washington. By threats and coercion they obtained affidavits to prove gross immorality on the part of CLARK and his associates. The committee, after a thorough examination of the charges, come to the conclusion that the evidence utterly fails to sustain them.

The charges against Gen. F. P. BLAIR being mainly of a political character, and not involving malfeasance in office, were not investigated; but the committee recommend that such of them as refer to trade regulations and frauds committed by Government agents, and connected with military matters, be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The minority of the committee in their report complain of the conduct of the majority, and say they have not been permitted to examine into but a very small portion of the allegations made by the newspaper press, by Mr. BROOKS, or by Gen. BLAIR, on the floor of the House. They conclude by offering resolutions that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed at the earliest practicable day to carry into execution in the money printing bureau the recommendations of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, as set forth in a report signed by them June 2, 1863, and subsequently reconsidered and recommended by them and by Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Senator from Rhode Island, Feb. 19, 1864; and that SPENCER W. CLARK, Superintendent of the Money Printing Bureau is an unfit man to preside over the Bureau.

THE HARDSHIPS OF A CAMPAIGN.

A wounded and weary officer, who has just come in from the front, mentioned, as a proof of the terrible hardship of the great campaign now in progress, that for fifty-three days, day and night, he had been perpetually within hearing of the enemy's guns, with the solitary exception of one of these days. He said it was the sweetest pleasure to get a little sleep out of range and hearing of the enemy's musketry and artillery.

THE TAX BILL.

The Finance Committees of both Houses have had under consideration to-day Mr. CHASE's Supplemental Tax Bill. They are of opinion that Mr. CHASE has under-estimated the amount of revenue to be derived from the Tax Bill already passed, and that is is unnecessary to impose any additional tax. They have determined, however, to postpone the matter for a day or two, in order that the facts may be ascertained as near as possible.

THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

The entire amount of revenue for the year ending 30th of June, is two hundred and forty-two millions, as follows: From customs, one hundred and three millions; internal revenue, one hundred and nine millions; miscellaneous, thirty-five millions.

CONGRESS TO CONTINUE ITS SESSION.

It is believed Congress will continue in session for at least a week longer.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

A LUCKY MAJOR.

Major MERRITT, formerly holding the position of Engineer-in-Chief in the U. S. gunboat service, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $2,500,000. The circumstances under which the patriotic Major met with his good fortune are very peculiar. It appears that having resigned his position, he was tendered another by the English Government, as constructing engineer in one of their Navy-yards, at a salary of £1,500 per annum. His uncle, Hon. W. H. MERRITT, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, urged him very hard to accept the position, in opposition to the wishes of another uncle, CHARLES MERRITT, of Portland, Me., who had always taken a deep interest in him. The Major seeing then a prospect of a war with England, promptly decided against accepting the proffered position. This action, while it gave offence to his Canadian uncle, it seems, pleased his Portland relative so well that he made him his sole heir to an estate amounting to the handsome sum of two millions and a half of dollars.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following among other nominations:

Austin Smith, to be direct TAX Commissioner for the District of Florida; Edwin M. Randall, (brother of First Assistant Postmaster-General Randall,) MAJ. F. Bourcans and George W. Ames, direct TAX Commissioners for Louisiana; Lieut.-Commander Francis A. Roe, for advancement in grade five numbers, to take rank after Lieut.-Commander John H. Upshur, for distinguished conduct in battle in command of the United States steamer *Sassacus* in her attack on the rebel ram *Albemarle*; First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobley, for advancement thirty numbers in his grade, for distinguished conduct; Lieut. Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., for advancement five grades for gallant conduct on the Red River expedition; Frederick Hassamek, Minister to Ecuador, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under claims of the convention with Equador; William C. How, to be Assistant Appraiser for Portland, Me.; Joseph E. Monroe, Edward A. Rogat and Edward Leager, to be Professors of Mathematics in the navy; C. L. Moses, of Maine, to be Consul at Banal, Sorneo; Lafayette Head, of New-Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians of New-Mexico; Hezekiah L. Hasmer, of New-York, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Montana; J. S. Redfield, of New-York, to be Consul at Brindizo; Lucius H. Chandler, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia; Joseph H. Scranton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; First Lieut. J. F. Lacy, of the Thirty-third New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain; Campbell E. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain; Capt. Henry R. Dalton, Capt. Maxwell V. L. Woodhull, Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Major. To be Aids-de-Camp, with rank of Captain—Second Lieut. Wm. C. Bartlett, Third United States Artillery; First Lieut. Wm. J. T. Winning, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Peter S. Michie, Corps of Engineers. Assistant Surgeons—Geo. A. Otis of Massachusetts, H. G. Reefer of Kentucky, Thomas G. Sherwood of Pennsylvania, Thomas H. Henry of Kentucky, W. S. Milliner of New-York, E. Griswold of Pennsylvania, W. A. Harvey of Maryland, E. P. Mullock and George F. Winslow of Massachusetts. To be Assistant-Quartermasters—Enoch Spruance of Delaware, Edward Fitzgerald of California, Z. D. Rumsdell of West Virginia, Lieut. Geo. C. Alms, Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, Lieut. Wm. L. Ryneroon, First California Volunteers, George E. Leonard, Massachusetts, Capt. J. R. Whitecomb, Seventh Massachusetts. To be Assistant-Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—Lieut. D. F. Elsworth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, R. C. Link, First Virginia; W. H. Trump, —— Dyer, and D. Bullock of New-York. To be Quartermaster-Sergeants—Geo. W. Mason, Second Artillery. Lieut.-Col. John P. Senderson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, to be Colonel; private Frank Wilkeson, to be Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery; First Assistant Engineer John Johnson, to be Chief Engineer of the Navy; First Lieutenant Howard Stockton, First Rhode Island Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; Commander Henry A. Wise, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Commander Albert N. Smith, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The following to be additional Paymasters:

Orrin Daggett of Maine, Charles O. Benedict of New-York, George A. Fiske of Massachusetts, Frederick West of Wisconsin, Horatio N. Buckley of New-York, Pierre Van Alstyne of New-York, Samuel L. Drew of Massachusetts, J. P. R. B. Smith of West Virginia. Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons—J. D. Knight, E. A. Clark, J. B. Hood, George Derby, G. B. Parker, H. Z. Gill, J. C. Morton, W. C. Daniels, Philip C. Kennedy. Colonels of the Marine Corps—Major Jacob Zeilin. Lieutenant-Colonels of the Marine Corps—Maj. W. L. Shuttleworth and Capt. Mathew R. Kinsling. Majors of the Marine Corps—Capt. James H. Jones, Capt. Thomas G. Field, Capt. Charles G. M. Gauley, Captains of the Marine Corps—First Lieut. W. H. Carter, McLane Tilton and W. J. Higbeee. First Lieutenants of the Marine Corps—W. Wallace, E. C. Saltmore and G. O. Stoddard. Hospital Chaplains—Michael Burdett of Delaware, Michael Cramer of Kentucky, Charles A. Raymond of Virginia, Thomas W. Clark of Massachusetts, Thomas Drumm of Virginia.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The President signed and approved the Tariff Bill to-night, so it is a law, and will go into effect to-morrow.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.

Members of Congress and other high officers of the Government not liable to military duty, have already put into the army representative recruits in accordance with the recent circular from the Provost-Marshal-General. Several ladies, it is said, have followed the patriotic example.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

MEMORIAL OF POLISH GENTLEMEN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the memorial of twenty six Polish gentlemen, praying that the United States take measures to prevent the surrender of some of their countrymen as Russian subjects. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session at 11½ o'clock, and continued in secret session till 3½ o'clock.

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

When the doors were opened, the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents was received from the House, with a proviso making it unlawful to contract with newspapers or associations for the transmission of dispatches on any terms different from those open to all other newspapers. This was concurred in. Whereupon

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved a reconsideration, remarking that the New-York Associated Press, by reason of having a great amount of business, had very properly enjoyed the privilege to contract at reduced rates. It was an association of a liberal character, which furnished dispatches to all newspapers paying pro-rata, and accomplished useful and important service.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) opposed a reconsideration, and explained that there was such an association on the Pacific coast, consisting of one paper at Sacramento and two at San Francisco, and that they had chosen to make themselves a close corporation, allowing no other paper to come into their association, and having made a contract with the New-York Associated Press, all their news gathered on this side of the continent, including war dispatches, became exclusive, and all other papers were shut out, and an enterprising and able journal had offered $5,000 bonus for the privilege of sharing the dispatches with the association, and been refused, greatly to the detriment and inconvenience of the public.

The motion to reconsider was rejected.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to encourage emigration, namely: Messrs. SHERMAN, ANTHONY and LANE of Kansas.

ENLISTMENTS IN INDIANA.

A communication was received from the Executive of Indiana, relative to the understanding of soldiers enlisted in existing regiments, that they enlisted for the unexpired term, an understanding distinctly given by the recruiting officers, and concurred in, as alleged, by the mustering officers.

Several private bills were considered and passed.

THE PENSION ACT.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) moved that the Senate insist on its disagreement on the bill amending the Pension Act, and ask for a conference. Carried.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas.

THE BLAIR CASE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) obtained leave to take up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the Blair case, and it was adopted.

The Senate took a recess at 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

COLFAX STREET.

Mr. GRIMES called up the House bill to establish Colfax street in the City of Washington, D. C. Passed.

THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill under discussion before the recess to amend the act providing for the sale of public lands and granting preëmption rights was passed.

Sundry private bills were considered and passed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the joint resolution to grant additional rooms to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PEARCY, of Kansas, (Union,) moved to strike out the third section, which appropriates $100,000 to erect new buildings for said department.

Mr. HARLAN called for the reading of the statement of the Commissioner of the Land Office, to the effect that rooms had already been assigned in the Land Office to the crowded Pension Office, and cases costing $19,824, filled with six million valuable papers, and that the seeds were filling it with vermin.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said the rooms at present occupied by the Department of Agriculture are totally inadequate to the business of the office, and believed it would be better to build a suitable structure for that purpose.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) coincided with the suggestion, and was in favor of building in the centre of the gardens of the department baronial mansion for the use of the Commissioner, where he could have his seeds and his rats all to himself. He moved to amend the third section to insert when the President shall direct as to the time of its construction.

Mr. POMEROY understood there were six rooms in the Land Office unused. He opposed the building, at present prices of labor and material. The third section was amended as above, and the bill was passed—yeas 21, nays 8.

Mr. CHANDLER's, of Michigan, (Union,) motion to take up the bill to regulate commerce among the several States was lost, by a vote of 19 to 9. Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Howe, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade and Wilkinson voting nay.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the act to provide for more speedy punishment of guerrillas. He explained that the bill was prepared by Gen. HOLT, and believed its passage would save thousands of lives. It was just what it ought to be, and should be passed at once. In some portions of the Border States Union men had been compelled to band together for protection against diabolical outrages.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to add a proviso, that guerrillas should not be held to include persons in regularly organized forces of the enemy.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) moved to add to the proviso the words, "And whose operations shall be conducted according to the laws of war."

Mr. MCDOUGAL referred to the history of guerrillas, those of Spain, who occupied the mountain passes, and poured down like a falcon on its game; then of revolutionary times, and those of our borders now. Men who have no hogs, but plenty of pork. There was no more the foundation of such a law as this than foresters in the time of RICHARD for the laws of England. He opposed the bill, and Mr. CONNESS' amendment was lost.

Mr. HENDRICK's amendment was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

DISPOSAL OF COAL LANDS.

Mr. G. W. JULIEN, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill which passed, regulating the disposal of coal lands, and town property on the public domain. It was passed.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) the House took up and passed the Senate bill to aid in the construction of an intercontinental telegraph, with an amendment providing that it shall not be lawful for the owners or officers of the said telegraph line to make any contract, either directly or through any intervening party or parties for, the transmission of dispatches of any newspaper or newspaper association, upon terms different from those open to the enjoyment of all other newspapers or newspaper associations.

RANK OF NAVAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill assimilating the rank of warrant officers in the navy.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The bill heretofore reported for the construction of a new railroad between New-York and Washington was recommitted to the Select Committee.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) made a report from the Select Committee heretofore appointed on motion of Mr. BROOKS to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed, and the minority of the committee were given leave to present their views.

TRADE ON THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

The Senate bill to facilitate trade on the Red River of the North was passed.

THE AMENDED ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Amendatory Enrollment Bill was returned from the Senate, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the amendment assessing a special tax on incomes to pay bounties, contravenes the clause in the Constitution of the United States relative to originating means for the support of the Government, and is no infringement upon the prerogative of this House, and that the bill be returned to the Senate with this resolution.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Senate bill to establish a Bureau for Freedman's Affairs was referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the naval pension fund; also, the bill to punish persons aiding seamen to escape.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the efficiency of the navy. It repeals the clause in the Enrollment Act for transferring soldiers to the navy, and gives sailors the same bounties as soldiers.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

The House took up the Senate bill establishing the salaries of Postmasters, passed it, and took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the House bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling of the national forces and for other purposes, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) expressed himself in favor of framing such a bill as would strengthen the arm of the Government. He advocated recruiting in States in rebellion. There was not a regiment from the West that was not composed in part of New-England men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said the gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken of the necessity there would be of drawing a large force from the army to enforce a draft. Did Massachusetts intend to resist the draft?

Mr. DAWES replied that Massachusetts dedicated all she had to putting down rebellion. She will obey every law, and do her whole duty to the last dollar and last man.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said you would buy men in other States.

Mr. DAWES replied they would secure men wherever they could.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked where the nine hundred thousand men Gov. ANDREW spoke of, thronging the highways. The Fugitive Slave Law was repealed, and now the gentleman from Massachusetts wanted to reenact a cruel law to send out slave-catchers to kidnap negroes, and cowardly skulk behind them. This was the white man's Government, and ought to be the white man's war.

Mr. DAWES said the bones of the sons of that State were bleaching on the soil of Kentucky. They had sacrificed their lives to save that State from the effects of treason and rebellion. Whatever had been said of the representatives from Massachusetts on this floor, none had been expelled for treason. Massachusetts had no rebel Generals leading troops to slaughter Union men. There were no men in Massachusetts, failing to obtain high offices, turned traitors. Massachusetts had not called on the General Government to save her from treason. Kentucky, if left alone, would sink so deep in the whirlpool of treason that she would be beyond resurrection. She reeks with treason from one end to the other.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to propound a question to the gentleman from Massachusetts, but Mr. SCHENCK declined to yield the floor. He explained that the Senate had substituted nearly an entirely new bill for that of the House, and had abandoned the section improperly placed there, imposing a special tax to meet the requirements of the country.

Mr. HARDING in reply to Mr. DAWES, said Kentucky had proven her loyalty. If the Border States had gone off to the rebels this Capital would have been taken; and if the Union was to be restored it would be through their influence. If the policy of Massachusetts was pursued the army would degenerate into a mob of foreigners and negroes. There were as gross traitors as BENEDICT ARNOLD in Massachusetts. He would ask the gentleman whether he was willing to have the Union restored with the "Constitution as it is?"

Mr. DAWES replied he was for the Constitution as it is and for the Union to be restored as far as it can be.

Mr. HARDING said the gentleman had offered a resolution here that no State should return without abolishing Slavery, which the Constitution sanctions. He wished to know whether the gentleman alluded to him as having uttered treasonable sentiments.

Mr. DAWES replied he would give no response unless he could answer in his own way.

Mr. HARDING concluded his remarks, in the course of which he hurled back the charge that he had uttered treasonable sentiments, as slanderous and false.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that no levy of troops be made by the President, except by volunteering, until an effort shall have been made to restore harmony among the States by the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate for peace and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and until such proposition has been rejected by the Confederate Government.

Mr. LE BLOND said GRANT had lost 100,000 men, and the minds of the people were turning against the war. The time had come when it should cease, or hostilities should cease for a reasonable period. Now instead of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, it was for the abolition of Slavery. He had supposed that the bloodhounds of this Administration had become sick of blood by this time.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL RESUMED.

The consideration of the Enrollment Bill was resumed.

Mr. COX moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—43 yeas against 87 nays.

The House rejected Mr. LE BLOND's amendment, which received 11 yeas, as follows: Messrs. Ancona, Bliss, Edgerton, Fink, Johnson of Ohio, Long, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Ross, Chilton A. White. The vote stood, yeas 11, against nays 89.

Without further action on the bill, the House, at 10½ o'clock, adjourned.

The Foreign Enlistment Question—Letter from the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 29.

The President has transmitted to the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of State:

TO THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24th inst., requesting the President to inform that body "if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to arrest such conduct;" has the honor, in reply to the inquiries thus submitted, to report that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or the navy of the United States; and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

If any such recruits have been obtained, either in the provinces named in the resolution, or in any foreign country, they have been obtained by persons who are not even citizens of the United States, but subjects or citizens of the country where the recruits were obtained. The persons who obtained such recruits, if any were so obtained, were amenable to the laws of the foreign province or country where their offences were committed, and at the same time they were not within the reach of our own laws and tribunals; and such persons acted without any authority or consent, and even without the knowledge of this Government. This Government has no knowledge that any such recruits have been obtained in the provinces named, or in any foreign country. In two or three instances it has been reported to this Department that recruiting agents crossed the Canadian frontier without authority, with a view to engage recruits or reclaim deserters. The complaints thus made were immediately investigated; the proceedings of such recruiting agents were promptly disavowed and condemned; the recruits or deserters, if any had been brought into the United States, were at once returned, and the offending agents were dismissed from the public service.

In the land and naval forces of the United States there are found not only some Canadians, some Englishmen, and some Irishmen, but also many subjects of continental European Powers. All of these persons were voluntary immigrants into the United States. They enlisted after their arrival on our shores of their own free accord, within our own limits and jurisdiction, and not in any foreign country. The Executive Government has no knowledge of the nature of the special inducements which led these volunteers to emigrate from their native countries, or of the purposes for which they emigrated. It has, however, neither directly nor indirectly invited their immigration by any offers of employment in the military or naval service. When such persons were found within the United States, exactly the same inducements to military service were open to them which by authority of law were offered at the same time to citizens of the United States.

Having thus answered the inquiries contained in the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State might here, without impropriety, close this report. Nevertheless, the occasion is a proper one for noticing complaints on the subject of recruitment in our army and navy which have recently found utterance in the British House of Lords. The Secretary of State has, therefore, further to report that the Government of the United States has practiced the most scrupulous care in preventing and avoiding in Great Britain, and in all other foreign countries, any violation of international or municipal laws in regard to the enlistment of soldiers and seamen.

Moreover, when the British Government, or any other foreign government, has complained of any alleged violation of the rights of its subjects within the United States, this Government has listened to the complaints patiently, investigated them promptly, and, where redress was found due and was practicable, has cheerfully accorded it. This Government, on the other hand, has been obliged to submit in the ordinary way grave complaints of the enlistment, equipment and periodical payment, in British ports, of seamen and mariners employed in making unauthorized war from such ports against the United States.

It is a notorious fact, manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual line of emigration is flowing from Europe, and especially from portions of the British empire, and from Germany and Sweden, into the United States. This immigration, like the immigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal conditions of industrial and social life in Europe and America. Of the mass of immigrants who arrive on our shores, far the largest number go immediately into the occupations of peaceful industry. Those, on the contrary, who are susceptible to the attractions of military life voluntarily enter the national service with a similar class of our own native citizens, upon the same equal inducements and with the same patriotic motives. There is no law of nations and no principle of international comity which requires us to refuse their aid in the cause of the country and humanity.

This Government does not repudiate or discourage immigration. The Government frankly avows that it encourages immigration from all countries, but only by open, lawful and honorable agencies and means. However statesmen in other countries may have at the beginning misunderstood the nature and direction of the present civil war, that nature and that direction were not misunderstood by the Government of the United States. It was foreseen here that the seditious attempt to divide the American Union, if not discouraged by other commercial and maritime Powers, would not merely produce great commercial and social embarrassment in the United States, but that, if it should be persisted in and protracted, it must seriously disturb the commerce and industry of other nations. Upon this ground, among others, the Government of the United States earnestly remonstrated with foreign States against their award of unusual commercial and belligerent privileges to the insurgents, in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. When, however, it was fully disclosed that the insurrection aimed at nothing less than to separate fifteen of these States from the rest, and to reëstablish them within our own lawful territory, as one single, independent nation, upon the foundation of African Slavery, this Government did not hesitate, so far as authorized by law, to draw upon all the resources of the country, and to call into activity all the energies of the American people to prevent so great a crime. It further resolved to devote its best efforts, within the limits of international law and the Constitution of the United States—first, to bring African Slavery to an end throughout the world; and secondly, to strengthen the interest of free labor upon the American continent. It recognized and entered into commercial relations with free States founded on African colonization. It refused a market for slaves, and it pursues the slave-trader on the high seas, and denies to him an asylum on our own shores. On the contrary, it invites honest and industrious freemen hither from all parts of the world, and gives them free homes and ample fields, while it opens to them virgin mines and busy workshops, with all the privileges of perfect civil and religious liberty. So far as increase of immigration has resulted from the action of the Government during the present civil war, it is due exclusively to what has thus lawfully been done with those two ends of extinguishing Slavery and fortifying freedom always in view. Nor has this Government any reason to be disappointed with the results. The country has sustained a very destructive war for the period of three years. Yet it is not here that national resources or credit fails. It is not here that patriots are wanting to defend the country of their birth or their choice; nor is it here that miners, farmers, merchants, artisans and laborers look either subsistence or employment with abundant rewards. The number of slaves is rapidly diminishing, and the number of freemen continues to augment, even during the convulsions of domestic war, more rapidly than ever a free population advanced in any other country, or even in our own.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Detail of the Campaign—Sketch of Operations—The Battles at Tunnell Hill, Resaca, Dalton, &c.—Summary of the Losses.

From our Special Correspondent.

BIG SHANTY, Georgia, Friday, June 18.

I shall endeavor to give you a correct but brief and readable description of the entire campaign in Georgia, up to the present time.

ITS COMMENCEMENT.

Without tendering a variety of detail, which in the present age of the war would be passed over, I will inform the reader that the advance into Northern Georgia commenced in the last week of April—destination of the army Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-eight miles south from Chattanooga. At the start the Federal army was commanded by Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, with the Army of Tennessee on the right, under MCPHERSON, consisting of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under Gens. LOGAN, DODGE and BLAIR; the Army of the Ohio on the left, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, consisting of the Twenty-third corps, and a brigade of Indianians under Gen. HOVEY, and the Army of the Cumberland in the centre, under Gen. THOMAS, consisting of the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth corps, under Gens. HOOKER, HOWARD and PALMER. Besides, there was an immense cavalry force upon each flank, the left under the supervision of STONEMAN, and the right commanded by KILPATRICK.

Early in the movement MCPHERSON proceeded near to an extreme right, and up to the commencement of the battle at Resaca did not strictly cooperate with the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. Really MCPHERSON should have made a lively demonstration at this latter-named place; but he did not deem it judicious so to do, and for several days remained comparatively quiet in a "cove," known as Snake Creek Gap, splendidly protected by a huge ridge, which separated the forces of the enemy disposed in and around Resaca, and his own in the gap or valley to the east of the Chattagotta Mountain.

SCHOFIELD also had an important part to play, and a strong position to carry at the extreme left, but did not realize the plan, really because it was utterly impossible for him to do so.

THOMAS, if in his profound judgment he should have deemed it proper, was to carry Tunnel Hill, Bold Face Ridge and Buzzard Roost Ridge, (natural defences in his immediate front,) by assault.

Had THOMAS carried all the ridges between Ringgold and Dalton by storm successfully, had SCHOFIELD experienced no trouble in making a tremendous swing to the left, and had MCPHERSON succeeded in destroying the bridge at Resaca, and whipping and capturing the garrison at that place, the war in Georgia would have terminated ere this, and JOHNSTON and his army would have been inmates of Northern prisons.

But the above programme, with all its magnificence, was a failure, from the fact that its achievement was an utter impossibility. Men cannot do as they please in a country which abounds in rivers and mountains, and *soldiers*, and other tactics had to be resorted to. To flank JOHNSTON in detail, subsequently became the programme, and all hands must pull together.

CAPTURE OF TUNNEL HILL.

The capture of Tunnel Hill, for the third time, by the way, took place on the 7th of May, in which the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland participated, the latter, however, playing the most prominent part. During the forenoon considerable cavalry fighting took place, and jerks of artillery duelling. The place was captured just before sunset with trifling loss, less than a hundred being killed and wounded. Tunnel Hill is a dilapidated, straggling apology for a town, on the railroad, thirty-two miles south of Chattanooga, but is coolly situated, and surrounded by gigantic hills. The town claims its name from the hill near by, through which a remarkable tunnel exists, nearly 1,000 feet in length, 25 feet in height, and 14 feet wide, cut through solid rock.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON BUZZARD ROOST RIDGE BY THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th the Army of the Cumberland stuck fast in front of the ridge known as Buzzard Roost, and several times attempted to carry the strong natural defences by storm. HOOKER and PALMER bore the brunt of the fighting, experiencing a loss of nearly nine hundred men in killed and wounded. The next day, the 11th of May, THOMAS remained quiet, and upon the 12th poured his forces through the gaps at the Roost, occasioned by the

FLANKING OF DALTON B

teen miles to the west, and one of the most important towns in the South.

THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The fine division of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS and a force of cavalry under GANARD, was sent to capture Rome. The beautiful and once thrifty city of Rome is situated on a neck of land between the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, where they form a junction and empty into the Coosa, which latter river is navigated by steamers in a southwesterly direction for some 150 miles, to the rapids in the State of Alabama. The city is regularly laid out, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Many of the stores are very large, and the streets are extremely wide and beautiful. The town, fell into the hands of JEFF. C. DAVIS on the 22d, without opposition. Rome is strongly fortified from attacks to the west and north, (occasioned by the fear of Federal raids.) At the junction of the Alabama and Somerville roads, to the west of the city, is a strong earth work, square in form, surrounded by a deep ditch, and capable of mounting six cannon. Further to the south, near Col. SUMTER'S residence, all the elevations are covered with fortifications. Across the Etowah River, and nearly opposite the railroad depot, is Cemetery Hill. It stands on the bank of the river, and is nearly 90 feet high, and is strongly fortified. It completely commands the town, and could remove from the streets all obstacles. To the northwest, on the top of a high hill, about a half a mile from town, and near the old academy building, is a very strong fort, which can accommodate eight cannon. But the rebels were so completely outwitted and frustrated by SHERMAN, that they removed all their artillery and able-bodied soldiers from Rome, and as I said above, it fell into our hands without a skirmish. A large number of warehouses, foundries, workshops and factories, and 3,500 bales of cotton fell into our hands.

THE ONWARD MOVEMENT AND THE BATTLES NEAR DALLAS.

In the vicinity of Kingston several large flouring establishments were destroyed, and also the celebrated iron foundry which was carried on by GUSTAVUS SMITH, and also the Barton Saltpetre Mines near Cassville. On Friday, the 20th, most of the above was accomplished. On Saturday all baggage, tents, &c., were turned over, as the army was to leave the railroad, in order to flank the huge mountains at Allatoons. On Sunday, the 22d, the army rested, and on the 23d it took up its march to the right. The entire army crossed the Etowah this day, on the 24th the movement was recommenced early in the morning, the army still going a great distance to the right. On Tuesday night the whole army biv ouacked near Racooon River, in a pelting rain, which lasted until morning. Wednesday, the 25th, was HOOKER'S day, and may be termed the first day's battle at Dallas. Here the enemy made a stand—at least HARDEE'S and HOOD'S corps—and the Twentieth being in advance, got into the fight first. The fighting between GRAAF'S division and a portion of the enemy is said to have been dreadfully obstinate. During the engagement Gen. THOMAS rode up to the scene and complimented the division of GRANT, and its able and intrepid commander.)

On Thursday, the 26th, the fight was renewed, and unfortunately WOOD'S splendid division got badly handled. The enemy allowed the brave troops of this division to charge up to the rebel breastworks, when he opened upon us, causing a frightful disaster, killing and wounding some five hundred, and capturing a few prisoners.

This occurred in the forenoon; the remainder of the day was occupied in readjusting the lines, although skirmishing took place all day, and on some portions of the line it was quite heavy.

On the 27th and 28th the battles were quite severe, McPHERSON being entitled to most of the honors. This was the battle of Dallas proper, and the rebels suffered severely, leaving over two thousand of their dead and wounded in our hands. The summing up of these battles is the victories at Dallas and the successful turning of the mountains at Allatoons. On Sunday, the 29th, there was firing all day, and considerable heavy skirmishing at times. There was also heavy cannonading all night. On the 30th and 31st there was heavy skirmishing all day, although the bulk of our army was quiet. Lieut. FORBES, of the Fifteenth Regulars, was killed on the 31st on the picket line. This is the first officer killed in the brigade of regulars since the army left Chattanooga. On Wednesday, June 1, the armies in same positions. On this day the rebels shelled our hospitals, killing many of our wounded and sick. Firing was kept up all night, while at intervals the cannonading was brisk and heavy.

SKIRMISHING AND RAIN.

On the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of June, it rained almost incessantly. On the 2d the showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, were very heavy, and almost drowned out JOHNSTON'S division. Cannonading was kept up at intervals, and skirmishing continued throughout the entire day. On the 3d, we learned that a small force of the rebel cavalry was in our rear, but it did not succeed in doing much damage. On the 4th, there was considerable skirmishing and any quantity of rain. On the 5th, the enemy evacuated our front, and notwithstanding the minor deluge, orders were received to march the next morning.

THE MOVEMENT TO MARIETTA.

During the rest which had taken place, the army was completely shifted about—SCHOFIELD being placed upon the right and McPHERSON on the left. At 7 o'clock Monday morning the army moved toward Marietta and the railroad, which would leave the Allatoona Mountains far in the rear. We could have easily made the evacuation of Marietta necessary by bearing to the north, but would have courted the destruction of the railroad, which would have been a source of great inconvenience and delay, to say the least. On Wednesday, the 8th, the army again struck the railroad, where it camped until the morning of the 10th, when the whole army moved south a few miles, in a drenching rain. On Saturday, the 11th, we again moved a few miles, and camped near Big Shanty in the afternoon. Just before dark (another rain-storm came on) the army again moved, and came up to Big Shanty during the night. On the 12th, remained in camp all day. The picket lines kept up a lively fire all day, each side using artillery and small arms. On the 12th and 13th, it rained hard, but the skirmishing on the lines was kept up day and night. On the 14th the skirmishing was very heavy, and it is believed that a great battle will take place at this point. The rebels are strongly intrenched, and will make a stand for the defence of Marietta. So far, this has been one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the world. And I must not forget to inform you that the railroad is in complete order, and that a train of cars arrived here to-night from Chattanooga.

THE LOSSES.

So far our losses since the commencement of the campaign will amount to (I guess,) killed 2,500; wounded (most of them slightly,) 8,000; captured 1,000; total 11,500. We have lost no general officers killed, and only two severely wounded, WILLICH and KILPATRICK. HOWARD and JOHNSON were badly hurt, the former being still in the field however. JOHNSON left for home on the 14th. Gens. MANSON, HARKER, and GRAAF have been hit, but are all there are in the field. We have lost no cannon (that we did not recapture,) and the men are in the best of spirits. It is fair to put the enemy's loss as follows: Killed 8,000; wounded 7,000; prisoners 4,000; total 13,000. They have also lost (certainly) 23 pieces of artillery, and of course a considerable number of small arms, besides they have experienced the loss of many foundries, workshops, &c., &c.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Details of Operations Up to June 27.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, June 27.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

I have just arrived from the front, and will give you the history of affairs up to the 23d inst., from the place I broke off in my last letter, which was dated the 15th of this month at Big Shanty.

Let me commence by telling you that this is the most frightful campaign of the war, especially for correspondents, who, in the hardest of times, have been entitled to, or at least, generally tendered, elegant treatment. But it is impossible for those disposed to be the most kind, to make us the recipients of sterling hospitality just now. The most fastidious and fortunate of our generals take to pork and to the ground, one that I know of taking the advantages of an occasional log cabin. There are no tents at all, and *terra firma* forms the beds, and heaven the coverlets. And, let me add, the campaign is most severe upon man and animals, especially the fine flock of pack mules with which we started, all of which are now non *est*.

THE SKIRMISH ON THE 15TH OF JUNE.

On the night of the 14th, and upon the morning of the 15th, the army was completely changed, and HOOKER was thrown over upon the left, with HOWARD and PALMER next, while SCHOFIELD'S corps was placed upon the extreme right, with McPHERSON on the right next to SCHOFIELD, and in the centre. There was more or less skirmishing all day, and the losses upon each side were believed to be the same. It was known all over the army that Bishop POLK was killed early in the skirmish, as prisoners were brought in who saw the deceased borne from the field. No movement forward of consequence was made during the day, and at night our lines were parallel with and south of the Marietta road.

THE CONFLICT ON THE SIXTEENTH.

Early on the morning of the 16th cannonading commenced along the whole line, the rebels being strongly intrenched along the line of the Kenesaw, Pinot Knob and Lost Mountains. Before noon the greater portion of both armies were engaged, but not more than a division could be fought at any one time at the same place. It is a frightful country for fighting in, with decided advantages in favor of the enemy. Gen. HOOKER, with most of his corps, got in on the rebels wickedly a little before 1 o'clock, and, after a severe contest, succeeding in driving the enemy several hundred yards, compelling him to evacuate his splendid position near the base of the Lost Mountain. Shortly after HOOKER was again placed in the centre, as was also HOWARD and PALMER, and SCHOFIELD was shifted to the left. After a considerable artillery firing at long range, the whole centre moved forward, GRAAF'S Division of HOOKER'S Corps taking the advance. A portion of McPHERSON'S army was sent over to the left, and after some warm work in which LOGAN and SCHOFIELD'S Corps were eminently engaged, the rebels hurriedly left their first line of fortifications at the base of the Kennesaw Mountains. During this time HOOKER stormed and carried the entire lines of breastworks and rifle-pits on Lost Mountain, capturing two guns and above seven hundred prisoners, who represented every Southern State. This was an important position gained, and as Marietta was but five miles distant, and as the entire cavalry were urged through the gorges and gaps with which the situation abounds, it was confidently believed that the army would sleep in Marietta that night. But it seems that the cavalry could not get at work, and the artillery could not follow up the infantry on account of the hilly and marshy condition of the country. The artillery are having a particularly hard time of it, as it often takes that arm a day or more to advance a mile. The artillery and cavalry forces are fearfully worn down, while the mortility among the animals from excess of work and heat is perfectly horrible.

THE SITUATION IN FRONT SINCE.

Up to the time of my departure the situation is materially unchanged, and certainly most critical. I have never seen such a country. It is all mountains, swamps and creeks, and a complete line of battle cannot be formed. The enemy has a fine line of works encircling Marietta, and it seems probable that here JOE JOHNSTON means to give us a pitched battle; and I am afraid that SHERMAN will have to accept these conditions, as the flanking business seems to be difficult to pursue further, from a multiplicity of natural causes and interruptions. One thing is very certain: JOHNSTON'S army is steadily upon the increase. He has obtained men from every section of the South, and hundreds of depots and points in the Confederacy have been abandoned and made desolate, for the sole purpose of filling up JOHNSTON'S army. Since the 17th there has been little or no movement, although at times there is considerable skirmishing. The general opinion which seems to prevail is that a terrific battle is to be fought on this side of the Chattahooche. Certainly things look that way, and both armies seem to be preparing for the ordeal. At present the line of battle is as follows: FRANK BLAIR upon the extreme left; DODGE next; LOGAN next; then HOOKER, PALMER and HOWARD and SCOFIELD on the extreme right. STONEMAN'S cavalry is upon the left and GARARD'S upon the right. In my last letter I informed you that WOOD was pretty badly handled the day before LOGAN'S victory. I understand that his loss was nearly seven hundred in killed and wounded. The infantry fare a little better than the cavalry, as the former have some very good flies. As a general thing, however, on all hands, the accommodations for officers and men, as regards eating and sleeping, are desperately bad. The artillery have great difficulty in urging forward their guns, and can only do it by building corduroy bridges. Besides, the weather has been terrible, and the roads are very muddy. The people in the vicinity of the army say they have never seen so much rain fall before at the present time of the year. When it does not rain, it is excessively warm, but the troops have a good deal of shade and a sufficiency of splendid drinking water, I must add that, so far, Gen. HOOKER has borne the brunt of all the battles and heavy skirmishes but one, and the by-phrase with the entire army is, that "if there is any fighting to be done, old JOE HOOKER is bound to get into it." The army, to a man, love him, and their mouths are full of his praise.

GUERRILLAS ON THE ROAD.

The train which I came up from Big Shanty to Chattanooga is contained some five hundred prisoners, guarded by about seventy-five of our troops. Had there not been about that number aboard, we should have undoubtedly had trouble near Kingston, as a small party of guerrillas had assembled near there, and fired into the train. One shot passed very near a correspondent of the *Herald*; but I believe no one was injured. The whole road is infested with guerrillas, and three trains in all have been captured and burned. The chances for the capture of some more correspondents are decidedly increasing; but it is almost absolutely necessary to come to Nashville for a day or two to escape filth and starvation. A number of guerrillas showed themselves within a few miles of Chattanooga on Thursday night last, at several points; but Gen. STEDMAN'S efficient pickets gave the warning for a turn out of the post command, and the vandals made good their escape. There is certainly trouble to take place in the rear of SHERMAN; but I do not think any raid can be made which will affect him materially—it may cause a great scarcity of rations, &c., that's all.

ALARM ABOUT FORREST.

There seems to be considerable alarm experienced in this Department as to the next movement and intentions of FORREST. It is believed that he will make a raid upon the railroad somewhere in the rear of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, in less than twelve days. If he should succeed in making an extensive raid upon some point between Chattanooga and Big Shanty, the damage will be serious indeed. FORREST has a force of his own, numbering at least seven thousand men, and said to be the best in the rebel service. When he moves east he will fall in, first with LEE, with three thousand men, and then with RODDY, south of Huntsville, with at least two thousand. This is a tremendous force to be sent upon a raiding expedition, and would of course accomplish great destruction, as there are many points along the road between this place and the extreme front, which could not resist one-half of his numbers. If he strikes at all, it will be, no doubt, somewhere between Resaca and Ackworth, upon the Georgia Road.

MURDERERS AND GUERRILLAS IN OUR MIDST.

The whole country within our immediate midst is filled with a lot of murdering, plundering guerrillas, and I learn that a large number of soldiers and citizens of various political complexions, have been robbed and murdered of late. But a few weeks ago three murders were committed in one day upon the Franklin pike, two of whom were Secessionists, one of whom, it is known, was influential a couple of years ago in inaugurating the guerrilla warfare. An old man about ten days ago was brutally murdered upon the Gallatin pike, although the robber got from his victim but two dollars in money. It is hardly deemed safe to ride or walk out upon any of the pikes, even in broad daylight. These things have arrived at such a pitch that Gen. ROUSSEAU has lately issued the following order:

It is so common for guerrillas to commit murders, and steal and destroy property in this district, in neighborhoods in which their friends and sympathizers reside, and by whom they are concealed, and, as it is believed, aided in the commission of these crimes, that extraordinary measures are indispensably necessary to protect the law-abiding and inoffensive citizens from pillage and murder.

It is therefore ordered that in every instance in which guerrillas shall rob or murder a loyal citizen, an assessment will be made upon and collected from the rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood of the offence—in the case of robbery, of the amount taken, and in case of murder, of such an amount for the use of the murdered man's family as may be thought just and right. And when a neighborhood shall become notorious for such robberies and murders, the rebel sympathizers therein, whose friends and relatives commit the crimes, will be sent South, beyond the Federal lines, to remain during the war.

This order will be rigidly and promptly enforced. To that end, all thefts, robberies and murders will be at once reported to these headquarters by the military authorities of the district, with all the facts evoked, whereupon the necessary orders will be issued from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU.

B. H. POLK, Major and A.A.G.

RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

Notwithstanding the ground is vastly in favor of the rebels, I am inclined to believe that their losses in killed and wounded thus far are but slightly less than our own. The loss in killed and wounded up to the 23d, may be estimated at about 13,000 upon each side. Our losses in prisoners, however, falls far under that of the rebels, and may safely be placed at not exceeding fifteen hundred, while their loss in prisoners up to the night of the 23d, according to Col. PARKHURST, who is Provost Marshal at the front, foots up nearly 4,500, including 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 19 corporals, 21 First Lieutenants, 34 Second-Lieutenants, and 1 Assistant-Surgeon. You will please recollect, too, that we have lost no cannon, while we have captured some twenty-two pieces of artillery from the enemy, including the cassions, and all their paraphernalia.

CHICKAMAUGUA.

The Raids in Sherman's Rear.

From the Louisville Journal, June 27.

On Saturday morning last the rebel Gen WHARTON, with 2,500 men, made a raid on SHERMAN'S rear, and interrupted, for a time, his communications. Five freight trains, loaded with army supplies, were captured between Ringgold and Dalton, and destroyed. The rebel cavalry are very active, and occasionally meet with success. Their chief aim appears to be to raid on the communications of our army. About a week ago Capt. GLOVER made a dash at the railroad five miles from Resaca, and succeeded in capturing and destroying two trains loaded with provisions. SHERMAN feels secure in his position, and his lines are steadily advancing. Fighting occurs every day. The boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry are heard in the early dawn, and the thundering echoes and bright flashes make grand the twilight hour. The rebels hold their strongly fortified position on the Chattahootchie River. SHERMAN will take Atlanta by a dexterously-executed flank movement. We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the front, whose connection with the army affords every facility to learn of its movements, the above facts. He was in Atlanta one week ago, and states that the citizens of that place feel insecure, and are moving further South. The Governor of Georgia is becoming sensitive in regard to the invasion of the State. He is out with a proclamation in the Atlanta papers, warning the Confederate authorities, and Jos JOHNSTON in particular, not to attempt to destroy Atlanta or the railroads extending from the city. He says that they are the property of the State, and he will use every means in his power to preserve them for the State. If necessary, he will call out the militia, and recall the Georgia troops in the Confederate service, to aid him in enforcing his proclamation. This sounds much like buncombe, and we presume it will so be regarded by the Confederate authorities. Our informant says that if JOHNSTON is driven from the Chattahoocnie, he will not attempt to make a stand this side of Atlanta, or even at the city. Cedar Bluff, nine miles below the town, has been strongly fortified, and is considered impregnable. JOHNSTON will at once retreat to this position, if forced from his present stand, and will there offer battle. The Bluff can never be taken by assault. It will require a long and tedious siege to effect its downfall.

The Pursuit of Morgan—Return of Col. Hanson.

From the Louisville Democrat, June 27.

Col. C. S. HANSON, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, District of Kentucky, arrived in Lexington with a portion of his brigade, on Thursday night, after a toilsome pursuit of MORGAN'S men through the mountain regions of the State. After the battle of Cynthiana MORGAN divided his forces. The forces that menaced Frankfort, supposed to be under the command of a Col. GILTNER, was pursued by Col. HANSON by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE. Col. HANSON had three hundred select men with him, who untiringly and perseveringly pressed onward in their weary march for many days and nights, but the rebels, about equal in number, had some forty miles the start, and made their escape through Crank's Gap with a number of horses. The rebels had fresh horses all the time, having started with some two hundred and fifty unmounted and led. They escaped, however, with but a small number. Col. HANSON gave up the pursuit at the Gap, finding it impossible, with the jaded condition of his men and horses, to proceed further.

During the raid of MORGAN, Col. HANSON had two horses shot under him, and received a bullet through his hat. His pursuit of GILTNER, he states, was the most arduous march he has yet encountered during the war, having traveled night and day over one hundred and twenty-five miles, gaining in about sixty hours' march more than thirty miles upon the rebels, although the great portion of his horses had traveled some three hundred mile preceding the pursuit. The Colonel had been in the saddle forty-one consecutive days previous to his arrival at Lexington on Thursday night. He has certainly done his duty well and nobly, and is entitled to the highest meed of praise. But few soldiers in the Federal ranks have acquitted themselves, from first to last, more creditably than Col. HANSON.

Maine Politics.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention of Maine met at Augusta, June 29, to renominate Gov. CONY by acclamation. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the convention representing the Union men of Maine emphatically indorse the avowed policy and determination of the National Government to make no compromise with traitors in arms, but to prosecute the war until full submission is yielded to the Constitution and the legal authorities of the nation.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, as patriots and statesmen, tested in years of greatest public peril, deserve the entire confidence of the Union men of the country, and should be enthusiastically supported at the polls for the offices to which they were nominated by the Union National Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the Union men of this State cordially approve the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the recent National Convention which placed in nomination ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That no country ever had a more heroic body of soldiers and sailors to defend its integrity than ours, that are deserving the gratitude and care of all true friends of liberty and the Union.

Resolved, That this convention heartily sympathizes with the friends of the wounded and deceased soldiers, and pledges itself to the support of the bereaved and needy.

The Puritan and Dictator.

The following is the essential part of Mr. ERICSSON'S communication to Mr. HALE, regarding the cost of completing the *Puritan* and *Dictator*:

"For the satisfaction of the Naval Committee and Congress, I have now the honor to transmit acknowledgments from the builders of the ships and machinery, together with their bonds releasing the United States.

I have also the honor to transmit the cashier's statement marked A, duly sworn to, showing that up to June 11 the sum of $2,415,449 has been paid out in cash for the two ships; in addition to which amount I owe to the sub-contractors $94,542, (see statement marked B;) together, $2,509,991. To meet this expenditure I have received from the Navy Department the sum of $1,819,134, as per statement marked C. It will be seen, therefore, that the cash actually paid out in excess of receipts, together with the money now due to the sub-contractors, amounts to $690,857. One year's interest on this sum, at seven per cent., would amount to $48,359. Mr. BANCROFT has, however, not included in his statement the disbursements attending the negotiations connected with raising funds; but as the building of the vessels has occupied over twenty-two months the outlay on this account will somewhat exceed $40,000, which, added to the before-named $690,857, shows the actual outlay in excess of receipts to be $730,857.

To complete the *Dictator* agreeable to contract, will require, at current rates of materials and labor, $196,747. The *Puritan*, with two turrets, will require $520,279, as shown by Mr. DELAMATER'S certificates, marked E. The foregoing sums, added together, will amount to $1,447,883. To meet this outlay, I have the balance to be paid (after completion) by the Navy Department on the original contract, and the balance due on extra work, together $866,446. (See statement D.) Accordingly there will be a deficiency of $581,437 to be made good by myself and associates. But as the reservation will not be paid until several months after delivery, and since the two last payments under the contract will not be paid until after delivery of the two ships at the Navy-yard, the sum of $1,447,883 must in the meantime be raised by myself and associates. It will hardly be necessary for me to assure the Naval Committee that it is wholly out of our power to furnish such an amount, and that therefore the ships cannot be furnished unless relief is granted by Congress.

Class Day of Sixty-four at Harvard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The Harvard man has one fault to find with all almanacs, to wit: They make no mention of Harvard Class Day. The college calender, to be sure, gives notice of this famous carnival time, but all others fail to recognize it, and consequently have to meet the condemnation of our under-graduates, who hold it settled beyond dispute, that Harvard College is the greatest college in the land, and her Seniors' Class Day, the happiest time of all the year. For them it has attractions far beyond any that a Christmas, Thanksgiving Day or Fourth of July can offer. When Freshmen they learn what Class Day is, but having to keep in the background, little is the enjoyment that it brings them. They get a large foretaste of its pleasures in their sophomore and junior years, and with the advent of their senior year set to work in real earnest to lay all their plans for the eventful time. Then all their college labors will be over, they will have all their relatives and friends about them, and with a fair sky, pipers, caterers to assist, they are to try them to make the day as merry as can be. Of course, they always succeed, but those who last Friday listened to the orator and poet of the day, who feasted on unstinted delicacies, joined the light fantastic rounds on the green, and at evening strolled leisurely by the witching light of Chinese lanterns, are of the opinion that the success then was greater than ever.

Be it understood that this is altogether the Seniors' day. Their's is all the management, the expense and the glory; the Professors have for the nonce laid aside authority and become their guests, and the officers for the occasion are the choice of the class.

To the great relief of the Seniors, the day dawned brightly. Every one of them for the past week or more had been comparing almanacs, to find out how they agreed in prognosticating clear weather on Class Day. The weather-wise augered a fair day, and their predictions proved true. The anxious ones were up with the lark, and were soon at work, busy as bees, preparing their elaborate toilet. Nine o'clock saw them flitting about in swallow-tails and white kids, hunting for their friends and gaining for them admission to the church where the oration and poem were to be delivered. Before long they assemble in numbers, almost one hundred, in front of Holworthy Hall, the Seniors' domitory, and marching thence, take way to the College Chappel to listen to a prayer from their chaplain. After this they start to make the circuit of the College-yard, and at a part of their route they pass between files of the other three classes, who salute them with cheers that wish them a happy time of it. Before they are at the end of their march they halt at the house of Dr. PEABODY, where that worthy Professor and divine dispenses a goodly hospitality, while the faces of his guests smile back thanks from behind their net inebriating cups. Here the Faculty joins the head of the procession, and its arrival at the church gives great satisfaction to the assembled crowd that has been waiting almost two hot nervous hours, for the exercises to begin. The orator is GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT; the poet, ISAAC ILLOO. Both of the gentlemen are from the neighboring town of Somerville, and great is the pride of Somerville, in that two of her sons bear the highest honors of the day.

At 1 o'clock the audience dispersee, and another scene of operations is disclosed. Bevies of fair ones swarm to the rooms of their hosts in quest of food and drink, and for two hours the staircases of the dormitories are crowded with multitudes on their way to partake of the lavish bounty of the "spreads." The Seniors for awhile are keeping open house for their friends, and the hungry and thirsty thousands find plenty wherewith to regale themselves, in the shape of nearly all the delicious viands that nature and caterers can concoct.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, the President's eldest son, is a member of the class, and officiates as Chairman of the Class Day Committee; so it is not strange that Mrs. LINCOLN is present enjoying the festivities, and that crowds are eager to catch a glimpse of her. Prominent among other notabilities is Admiral DAVIS, who has a son acting as one of the marshals for the day.

The merrymaking is still to keep on without abatement till near midnight. After the good cheer has been fully enjoyed, there comes dancing on the green end in Harvard Hall. Only a few days ago, this venerable hall was the scene of tasking examinations, and it was but the yestermorn that up in its belfry a dreadful prayer-bell was performing its wonted function of startling collegians from their slumbers. But to-day it has kept silence, and the hall beneath has been cleared of its benches. Here there are festoons, flowers, and many a flag and pennant, that tell how Harvard boats have been victorious on the Charles and on Quinsigamond. Here there is the mazy waltz, the redown, the galop; while the green is made lively with the quadrille and the lancers. You look up to the windows of Holworthy, Stoughton and Hollis—windows storied with the names of many a former collegian etched upon the pane, and you see them richly dight with groups of pretty faces, that are watching the dance below. In the course of three hours the class reassembles, clad in its shabbiest toggery, and moves off in jolly procession to cheer the college buildings. Holworthy and old Massachusetts come in for the largest share of the acclamations. As the line nears the library, Gore Hall, its wide doors at the ends are thrown open, and through the students march, making the alcoves and arches ring and ring again with their cheers. Then it is the turn of the Professors to be cheered, and the lusty voices that shout three times three for the acting President of the day, Dr. PEABODY, show how great is the students' love for him.

Next in order comes the class song. Then the four classes form in concentric rings around the tree which has been similarly encircled for class days immemorial. Round it they go, moving all at the same time successively in opposite directions, while Sophs and Freshies come into frequent collision, and take, both of them, a frantic delight in breaking the others' ring, or in tripping up some luckless link of it. "Auld Lang Syne" is now sung, and suddenly, at a given signal, there is a rapid rush of the Seniors to the tree, around which they leap, climb and tumble in their efforts to get a snatch at the wreath with which its trunk is garlanded. In a short time the flowers have all been pulled down, whereupon a general scrimmage begins, in which there is an indiscriminate battering of one another over the head with old hats, until these dilapidated beavers are utterly demolished. To this succeeds an affectionate bedlamite demonstration, in which one and all set to work hallooing, hugging so wildly, and raising such clouds of dust, that their hair becomes so dishevelled and their faces so begrimed that you fail to recognize them.

After all this fatiguing sport they need to rest, go through cleansing ablutions and attire themselves in more seemly habiliments. By the time they are themselves again, night has set in, and the yard begins to look enchanting in the mild light of multitudinous Chinese lanterns. Music helps to enliven the evening, and, all things considered, you fancy that the whole place is more bewitching than "old fairy land's miraculous show," or the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair by gas light. Dr. PEABODY holds a levee in the course of the evening, and afterward the Harvard Glee Club sings some of its best songs, until the lanterns faintly glimmer and the fiery letters of "sixty-four" that illuminate the front of Holworthy can be seen no more. Everybody, save the students, has now left; it is near midnight; the college yard is empty, and the class of sixty-four begins to assemble around their punch-bowls.

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES—THE SWORD AWARDED TO GEN. MEADE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 29.

Last evening the great Central Fair closed. Up to 12 o'clock over $7,000 had been taken at the doors, and at that hour the building did not seem full.

In the afternoon the crowd commenced to increase, and at dark the different avenues were uncomfortably filled. During the evening, the crowd was the largest since the fair opened. The receipts of the fair are not definitely known, but Mr. WELSH, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, authorizes us to say that they will not be less than $1,000,000. There will still be something to add to the receipts, as the Art Gallery will remain open this week, and the Committee on Revenue and Income expect to make further returns. This committee has already received about $200,000.

At 9 o'clock the formal closing of the fair took place. The Executive Committee assembled in their room, and, headed by the band, marched to the Music Gallery. At this hour, Union-avenue was densely packed, and the procession had difficulty in making its way to the gallery. After silence was secured, Bishop POTTER delivered an impressive prayer. This was followed by the hymn, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c., in which the immense audience joined.

Mr. JOHN WELSH then came forward and made a brief address.

The band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner; and at the close of the first verse, Mr. MILCHERSON suggested that the audience should sing. This was acted upon at once, and never in this country did the National Anthem have a more powerful chorus. Everybody in the immense crowd seemed to join in, and the effect was indescribably grand.

The committee then retired, after which an impromptu meeting was organized, and resolutions of thanks to the Executive Committee and all concerned in the fair were adopted.

Throughout the day the voting for the different articles were by sealed ballots, except in the case of the sword, where voters had the option of registering their votes publicly or depositing them in the box prepared for the purpose. At 10 o'clock the voting ceased, and the different committees in charge opened the ballots and registered the votes, and then announced the result as follows:

Sword—Gen. Meade, 3,442; Gen. Grant, 177; Gen. Hancock, 1,506; Gen. McClellan, 297; scattering, 109. Total, 5,541.

Horse Equipments—Gen. Hancock, 116; Gen. Meade, 76; Gen. Grant, 7; Gen. Butler, 5; Gen. Birney, 3; Gen. McClellan, 3; scattering, 2. Total, 212.

Camp Chest—Birney, 308; Gibbon, 29; McClellan, 10; Meade, 102; Grant, 16; Hancock, 9; scattering, 12. Total, 385.

Silver Vase—Ed. D. James, 4,939; Union League, 4,003; Gen. Sherman, 6; A. Lincoln, 859; George H. Stuart, 34; John Welsh, 161; Gov. Curtin, 113; Mr. Cuse, 14; Admiral Farragut, 58; Mr. Stanton, 9; Bishop Simpson, 54; Bishop Wood, 30; Bishop Potter, 11; Mayor Henry, 54; Gen. Hancock, 33; Gen. Meade, 36; Gen. Grant, 15; Gen. McClellen, 16; John Bright, 37; Admiral Dupont, 4; Union Refreshment Saloon, 4; H. W. Bellows, 72. Total, 10,455.

Mr. E. D. JAMES, the successful candidate for the vase, is a member of the firm of THOMAS RICHARDSON & Co., and also a prominent member of the Corn Exchange. On Monday he had only a few votes, but yesterday the members of the Corn Exchange rallied to his support, and one package contained $3,000 for 3,000 votes. Mr. JAMES is absent from the city and has no knowledge of the action of his friends.

The vote on the Leghorn Bonnet was as follows: Mrs. Burnside, 296; Mrs. Meade, 285; Mrs. Grant, 121; Mrs. McClellan, 98; Mrs. Birney, 21; Mrs. Hancock, 45; Mrs. Warren, 2; Mrs. Corporal E. D. Coe, 25.

The excitement among the firemen in regard to the horn was very great, and during the evening the crowd around the polls was dense, and the merits of the respective companies were canvassed quite earnestly. After closing the polls the committee retired with the box, but had not announced the result up to a late hour last evening.

The crowd at the fair lingered until after 11 o'clock, but finally the lights were turned down, the people passed slowly out, the committee-men arranged papers, the policemen took their stations for the night, and the great Central Fair was ended.

TURF RECORD.

New-York Jockey Club Meeting.

SECOND DAY—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—IDLEWILD BEATEN BY REPORTER.

Wednesday was the second day of the meeting of the New-York Jockey Club. The two great events on the cards being the three year old sweepstakes, mile heats, and the Jockey Club purse, single dash of two miles for all ages, for which the sole contestants were the famous mare *Idlewild* and the equally famous horse *Reporter*. Each had beaten the other in previous contests, and the chief interest of Wednesday's racing was centered in the renewal of their encounter, which proved to be a most hollow affair, *Reporter* winning on any terms he pleased. The attendance was slim, owing to the utter lack of tact or good faith on the part of the Jamaica Railroad Company. The following is an epitome of the day's proceedings:

FIRST RACE.

A sweepstakes of $50—P. P., with $300 added by the club, if two or more horses start—for three-year olds; mile heats, club weights.

Mr. F. Morris' b. f., by imp. Eclipse, dam Esta, by Bolivar, 90 lbs.	1	1
Mr. P. C. Busch's b. f. Lurline, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Trustee, 90 lbs.	2	2
Mr. T. G. Moore's b. c., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by American Eclipse, 93 lbs.	3	Dis.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:29; half, 00:56; mile, 1:50¾.
Second Heat—Quarter, 00:25¾; half, 00:52¾; mile, 1:48¾.

First Heat—In the pools sold during the morning—for those of $100—Moore's colt brought on an average $60, to the $26, $27 and $32 of Mr. Morris' filly, and the $14, $12 and $9 of *Lurline*. In those of $200, Moore's colt being sold on an average at $112, to the $65 or $70 of Mr. Morris' filly, and the $16 or $19 of *Lurline*. We may quote the current outside betting prior to the start as 100 to 60 on Moore's colt against the field.

In a good start, *Lurline* got off with the lead, increasing it to two lengths as she passed the stand and took the upper turn, the *Eclipse* filly lying second, and *Lexington* colt third. The same relative positions were maintained to the quarter pole, where *Lurline* led two lengths, and the *Lexington* colt closed up a little with the *Eclipse* filly. At the half mile *Lurline* had a lead of three or four lengths, but rounding the lower turn the *Eclipse* filly drew upon *Lurline*, and passing her at the distance, came home an easy winner by two lengths, the *Lexington* colt being the same distance in the rear of *Lurline*.

Second Heat—The betting now changed in favor of Mr. Morris' filly—she selling in the pools for $125 and $130, to an average of $65 for the *Lexington* colt, and the $12 and $16 for *Lurline*. The *Eclipse* filly dashed off with the lead—the *Lexington* colt second—but passing the score *Lurline* took the latter position, and rounding the turn toward the quarter pole she closed on the *Eclipse* filly, the *Lexington* colt being two lengths in her rear. At the half mile they were head and head, but nearing the three-quarters the *Eclipse* filly was let out, and, making the home-stretch, took a decided lead and came home an easy winner by five lengths. The *Lexington* colt beaten off.

SECOND RACE.

Jockey Club purse of $200, single dash of two miles, for all ages, club weights, the winner of the three mile dash on the first day to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. J. A. Morris' b. h. Reporter, by Lexington, 120 lbs	1
Mr. T. G. Moore's b. m. Idlewild, by Lexington, 117 lbs.	2

TIME.

First mile, 1:51; the two miles, 3:40¾. Betting 100 to 70, and 100 to 80 on *Idlewild*. *Reporter* jumped off with a lead of a length, as he passed the stand, maintaining it round the turn, and increasing it to two lengths at the first quarter, where *Idlewild* was pulling hard. At the first half, *Idlewild* reduced *Reporter's* lead to a length, but rounding the home stretch the first time, *Reporter* regained his lead of two lengths, and maintained, past the stand, and round the turn the second time. No alteration took place until they touched the half-mile pole the second time round, when *Idlewild* closed on *Reporter*, but fell back again, *Reporter* maintaining his lead into the home stretch, coming home the easiest of winners by four lengths, to the utter dismay of the backers of *Idlewild*, who were dreadfully "sold."

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

TUESDAY, June 28—Sweepstakes of $300; mile heats; three in five.

Owner names gr. m. Sarah Jane, to wagon	1	1	1
Owner names s. g. Sandy Hill, to wagon	2	2	2
Owner names blk. g. Black Dan, in harness	3	3	dr

WEDNESDAY—June 29—Purse and stake of $500; mile heats; three in five, to wagon.

Dan Mace's b. g. Shark.....Rec'd forfeit
H. Woodruff's br. g. Dexter.....Paid forfeit
D. Pfifer's br. s. Toronto Chief.....Paid forfeit

Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE'S OF NEW-YORK VS. WILLOW OF BROOKLYN.

These clubs played a match on the Bedford cricket ground yesterday, the result being in favor of the St. George's eleven, as the game was agreed to be one days' play, and the result of the first innings in this case decided the game. If it had been a regular two days' match the Willows would probably have pulled the game in their favor. In the first innings the St. George's scored 148 runs to 62 for the Willow. TODD got 58,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C. 111⅛
10,000 do. 111⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R. 102
10,000 do. 100
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. 101
68,000 do. 101⅛
40,000 do. 101⅜
25,000 do. 101⅜
7,000 Treas. N. Y. 3-10 Oct. & Apl. 103⅜
1,000 do. 103⅜
5,000 do. Feb & Aug 103⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O. 93⅜
20,000 do. 93
40,000 do. 93⅛
80,000 do. 93⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '75. 103
12,000 North C. St. 6s. 88
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 52
10,000 do. 52⅜
30,000 do. 52⅜
40,000 do. 52⅜
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. 114
5,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st 112
6,000 Erie 4th M. Be 120
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. 124½
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 117
5,000 A. & T. S. 1st M. 112
2,000 Alton & T. H. In. 85
15,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 103
14,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. 116
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 96⅛
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 64
18,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M. 115
160 Manhattan Bank. 134
50 Mech. Bank 109
22 Ocean Bank 97
10 Am. Ex. Bank 119
100 Canton Co. 38⅛
10 Del. & H. C. Co. 236
30 do. 238
50 Penn. Coal Co. 214
800 Cum. Coal Pref. 65⅜
600 do. 66⅜
300 Quick. M. Co. 8ds 76⅛
200 Minn. Min. Co. 40
100 Reads Co. Lead. 3⅝
800 Hamp. & Balt. Coal. 109
300 Mariposa M. Co. 51
200 do. 50
200 do. 50⅛
100 N. Y. Central. 134⅜
200 do. 134⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C. 111
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R. 100⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. 101⅜
20,000 do. 101⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. Oct. & Apl. 103⅜
10,000 do. 103⅜
14,000 do. Feb & Aug 103⅜
25,000 do. Feb & Aug 104
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O. 94
6,000 do. 93⅝
40,000 do. 93⅜
20,000 do. 93⅜
2,000 Mariposa M. Co. 51
200 do. 50
200 do. 50⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Pref. 66⅜
200 do. 66⅜
100 Canton Co. 38⅜
100 do. 38⅛
75 Pacific Mail. 269
200 N. Y. Cen. R. 134
300 Erie Railway. 111⅛
200 do. 114⅜
200 do. 113⅝
100 do. 113⅝
250 Erie Railway Pr. 112⅜
200 M. & P. Du C. 68
200 N. Y. Central. 134⅜
200 do. 134⅝
200 Cleve. & Pitts. 112
2400 Erie Railway. 114⅜
1000 do. 114⅛
100 do. 114⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R. 138⅛
200 do. 138⅜
200 Reading R. 139⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R. 138⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R. 95
200 do. 93⅜
400 do. 93⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. 131
100 Mariposa M. Co. 50⅛
200 do. 50
200 Bucks Co. Lead. ⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R. 134⅛
2400 Erie Railway. 114⅜
1000 do. 114⅝
100 do. 114⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R. 138⅛
200 do. 138⅜
200 Reading R. 139⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R. 138⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R. 95
200 do. 93⅜
200 do. 93⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R. 131
200 Mariposa M. Co. 50⅛
200 do. 50
200 Bucks Co. Lead. ⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway. 114
200 do. 114
400 do. 114⅜
100 do. 114⅜
100 Reading R. 139⅛
200 do. 139
100 do. 139
100 Chic. & R. I. R. 112⅜
200 do. 112
200 do. 112⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. 81⅛
200 do. 81⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co. 76⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co. 214
100 Cleve. & Tol. R. 135
100 do. 135⅛
100 do. 135⅜
100 do. 136
100 do. 136
100 Chic. & R. I. R. 112⅜
100 do. 112⅜
100 do. 112⅜
100 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Closed for Rehearsal.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours: Collins, the Great Juke; Bernstein, and Two Plays.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Belle Salada.

HIPPOTHEATRON-Salamandre Gymnasticoaerson Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.....8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is very little war news of interest this morning. Affairs in front of Petersburgh still remain quiet. There has been no severe fighting now for a week, and the latest dispatches mention that the troops had been relieved somewhat from their sufferings from the heat by cooling showers. Gen. Hancock has again resumed command of his famous corps. The Weldon Railroad is reported now to be positively in our possession, which leaves Lee only the Danville Railroad, and that has been thoroughly disabled by our cavalry.

Dispatches from Arkansas to the 27th ult. state that the cavalry expedition which started from Fort Smith, attacked a rebel force, 800 strong, under Col. Wells. Many of the rebels were killed. Those who were not were captured, and sent as prisoners to Little Rock.

Advices from Cairo, Illinois, to 30th ult., state that a regiment of rebel cavalry attacked our pickets at Pine Bluff, but were repulsed and pursued by our forces for thirty miles. On the night of the 19th an attack was made on Brownsville, with the evident intention of destroying the railroad. The rebels failed in their object and were again driven back.

The Louisville *Democrat* of June 26th, gives particulars of the recent arrest of Col. Wolford, in that city: "We understand that Col. Farleigh, Commandant of the post, acting on orders from Gen. Burbridge, had Col. Frank Wolford arrested at Lebanon, Ky., yesterday, and forwarded to Louisville under guard. Here he remained for a short time, and was forwarded by instructions to Washington on the train last night. We did not learn whether the orders for his arrest came from Washington, or whether it was on Gen. Burbridge's own responsibility as Commander of this military district."

The United States steam transport *Merrimac*, from New-Orleans June 23, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news.

People were surprised yesterday at the report of the resignation of Secretary Chase. It was not fully credited at first, but was believed when it was announced that the President had sent the name of Gov. Ton to the Senate as his successor. The Senate held a long Executive Session, and the nomination was finally referred to the Finance Committee. A later dispatch announces that Gov. Ton declines the position. Our Washington correspondent states the reason of the resignation to be a difference of opinion between the President and the Secretary, regarding the appointment of the latter's subordinates in important positions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from twenty-six Polish gentlemen, praying that the United States take measures to prevent the surrender of some of their countrymen as Russian subjects. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Inter-Continental Telegraph Bill was then brought up, and the proviso making it unlawful to contract with newspapers or associations for the transmission of dispatches on any terms different from those open to all other newspapers, was concurred in. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to encourage emigration. A motion was carried that the Senate insist on its disagreement on the bill amending the Pension Act, and ask for a conference.

In the House of Representatives the bill regulating the disposal of coal lands was agreed to. The Intercontinental Telegraph Bill was amended and passed. The Senate bill to facilitate trade on the Red River of the North was passed. The amendatory Enrollment Bill was returned to the Senate, with amendments. The Senate bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen was referred to a Select Committee. The Senate bills authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the naval pension fund and to punish persons aiding to escape and providing for the efficiency of the navy were passed, as was also the bill establishing the salaries of postmasters. In the evening session, the Enrollment Bill was taken up and argued at length, but no progress was made.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and stand adjourned without date. The Board of Councilmen laid over an amendment to the Relief ordinance, proposed by Mr. Brandon, to enter into a reciprocal arrangement with the Kings County authorities—they to aid families of soldiers residing there, in cases where the soldiers enlisted in and were credited to this City, and our relief officers to aid families residing here of soldiers enlisted in and credited to King's County. The Comptroller reported a balance of $1,588,796 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The draft of an ordinance from the Comptroller, making additional appropriations for 1864, consisting of an item of $10,000 to erect a temporary market upon the Lowber property, under the direction of the commission intrusted with the work by the Legislature, and items to pay interest upon Relief Fund Bonds, Nos. 8 and 9, issued since the 1st of last January, and upon further issues of like bonds, which probably will be made before the close of the year, amounting in all to $40,720, was referred to the Committee on Finance. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Reader to the Board, Mr. Joseph A. Scoville, were adopted, and immediately afterward the board adjourned to 1 P. M. next Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, instructed their Committee on Annual Taxes to ascertain, upon consultation with the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, whether the valuations of real estate north of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street are not grossly disproportioned to the value of such estate in the lower wards, and that said committee report to the board upon the expediency of causing the said estate to be equalized as lots and blocks in the same manner as the property of the owners south of the so-called farm line.

The Croton Board have opened proposals for repaving and repairing all the pavements in the City, where necessary to be done, pursuant to a provision of the City Tax Laws for 1864, requiring the expenditure of the money appropriated for the work to be done by contract. The amount appropriated is $100,000. The bidders—two in number—offered to take the contract for the year at $83,000 and $89,000. Mr. J. L. Brown is the successful bidder, at the former price.

After a fruitless endeavor of two days to ascertain the *facts* in respect to a habeas corpus, issued at the instance of one Strong to recover possession of his child, nothing more can be safely said than that such a writ was issued, and for such a purpose; that the respondents are J. A. Stevens, President of the Bank of Commerce, and Mary Strong, his married daughter, and the mother of the child sought by the relator. The respondent, Stevens, makes return to the writ claiming no knowledge as to the present keeping or custody of the child. A private examination is now going on at No. 50 Wall-street.

A Committee of War Democrats held a meeting in Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, at which they passed a series of resolutions cordially indorsing the nomination of Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson, and pledging themselves to their support. They also resolved that a grand mass meeting of War Democrats should be held some time this month at the Cooper Institute.

Joseph C. Bennett, a barkeeper at Baker's dining-saloon, in Grand-street, was yesterday held to bail for examination before United States Commissioner Osborn, upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $100 greenback upon one Campbell. The bail was fixed at $1,500.

The funeral of Isaac Daniels, aged 109 years, the last of the Revolutionary soldiers resident in this City, took place yesterday.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that Sherman's attack upon Johnston's position at Marietta is the cause of much surprise among those who were aware of the strong nature of the defences by which the enemy was surrounded, and which Sherman could scarcely have been ignorant of. Bush Mountain is said, by those who have been in that locality, to be the most formidable situation along the whole line from Dalton to Atlanta, and the intimation of Secretary Stanton that the enemy's losses were probably small, is no doubt correct.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has written a letter to Mr. Lincoln, urging him to recommend legislation which shall release from service those soldiers who volunteered in the Indiana three years' regiments, under the impression that they would be mustered out when the time of the regiments expired, although they had not themselves served three years.

The dispatch from Gen. Hunter, which Secretary Stanton quoted in his bulletin published on Wednesday, was dated "Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Loup Creek, near Gauley, June 28, 1864."

Gen. Robert Toombs, formerly Senator in Congress from Georgia, and then General in the rebel army, is now a private in a Georgia regiment. Roger A. Pryor is a private in a Virginia regiment.

Gen. Buell, since his retirement from the army, has taken up a Summer residence at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.

The market for Money yesterday was unusually stringent. The Stock Market heavy. Gold 245@246 ₱ cent. Bills on London, 105½@108 for Gold. The Street was taken by surprise on the announcement of the resignation of Secretary Chase.

Transactions in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions and general merchandise, were on a restricted scale yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Pork and Whisky, closed in favor of buyers. Other articles were held with much firmness. Freights were heavy.

Mr. Chase's Resignation.

We have no reliable information as to the causes of Mr. Chase's resignation of the Treasury Department, though the fact itself seems to be sufficiently authenticated. We do not ascribe it to any anticipation of difficulty in carrying the financial department of the Government through the crisis which circumstances seem to have created for it, because Mr. Chase is not the man to shrink from any duty or responsibility in which the honor and welfare of the nation are involved. The more threatening the aspect of affairs in his department, the more likely would he have been, other things being equal, to stand by the helm and do everything in his power to avert impending dangers. He has become involved, it is true, in a very embarrassing controversy with the State banks throughout the country, and has committed himself, perhaps too unreservedly, to certain theories of finance in connection with the war; and he may have thought that some other person could more gracefully introduce changes of policy, which experience has shown to be indispensable, than he could himself. But this is a very different thing, and has a very different motive, from abandoning the Ship of State because it seems to be threatened with danger.

We are inclined to attribute his resignation to another cause. It is very well known that, through the zealous and not always judicious efforts of his friends, Mr. Chase had become deeply involved in the canvass for the Presidential nomination. Naturally enough, the great body of those who held office under his immediate appointment and oversight, were vehement advocates of his selection, and quite often lost sight of the proprieties of their position in their endeavors to promote his success. Mr. Lincoln, it is notorious, made no attempt whatever to arrest this unusual and not very edifying demonstration, and his own nomination was made by a spontaneous popular movement, in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of the great body of persons holding office under the Treasury Department.

Now that the nomination has been made, it is not at all unlikely that the President may deem it a matter of public duty to arrest the hostility, on the part of subordinate office-holders, which threatens to involve all the dangers and mischiefs of an intestine faction. He may have thought it wise to change some of the office-holders whose services have seemed least tributary to the public good; and Mr. Chase may have felt himself so far involved in their past action, or at least so far responsible for the course they have pursued, as to have felt bound to retire in case they were to be disturbed. If our conjectures are true, his resignation is purely political in its motives, and has no bearing whatever on the financial affairs of the country.

Gov. Ton, of Ohio, who is said to have been nominated as his successor, is one of the ablest, staunchest and most influential supporters of the Union cause in the Western States. He was a Democrat originally, but gave his prompt, unhesitating and most effective support to the Government the instant it was assailed. As Governor of Ohio during the early stages of the great contest, he contributed largely to the vigor and success of the war, nor has he ever withheld any effort, either of act, of voice or of pen, to strengthen the arms or secure the triumph of the Union. He was before the war a Douglas Democrat, and did everything in his power, as a member of the Charleston Convention, to secure the nomination and subsequently the election of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency. But when his efforts failed, and the slaveholding conspirators attempted to overthrow the decision of the people by force, Gov. Ton promptly followed the lead of Douglas, and threw himself heart and soul into the vindication of the true Democratic principle that underlies this Government—the right of the majority to rule. He is a man of very large business interests, of great wealth—which he has accumulated wholly by his own exertions—and of broad and comprehensive views of public affairs. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and was active and earnest in his efforts to promote the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson.

P. S.—A late telegram indicates that Mr. Ton has declined the nomination for Secretary of the Treasury.

Secession in Parliament.

One of our cotemporaries announced on Tuesday that "In a full House of Parliament the (English) Government was defeated on a motion by a majority of ten;" and added, that "as this vote preceded the Lindsay motion but two days, it is more than likely that Palmerston may resign ere that be put to vote in the house."

This is an entire mistake from beginning to end. It was not the Government that was defeated by a majority of ten, in a full house, but the Tories. There is a bill before the House of Commons, for the abolition of religious tests as a qualification for office and honors in the University of Oxford, which is either a Government measure or receives Government support, and is, we need hardly say, the object of fierce opposition on the part of the Conservatives. On the motion that the House go into a committee on the bill, the Tories moved, as an amendment, that "it be read a second time that day six months," (throwing it out,) and on a division the amendment was lost by a majority of ten, and the bill committed accordingly. So that so far from the opposition having achieved a victory, they have sustained a defeat; and so far from the occurrence giving any ground to fear an unfavorable result from Lindsay's impending motion about American affairs, it ought to have an exactly opposite effect. It ought, instead of frightening Palmerston into resigning, frighten Lindsay into withdrawing his motion. In other words, the result, so far as it is likely to have any influence whatever on our affairs, is a favorable one. It proves that in a case of sufficient importance to call forth the entire strength of the two great parties,—and a motion in favor of a recognition of the Confederacy would certainly do so,—our friends, and the friends of neutrality together, are still in the ascendant.

There is not, in our opinion, any danger whatever, even if Lindsay's motion be brought on, that it will go to a division. There is probably nothing that would do the Government greater service, as it would secure it a majority greater than it could count upon on any other question, and greater in fact than its real strength entitles it to. And the friends of the South know this so well, that though they have several times brought the affairs of the Confederacy before Parliament, with a view of leading to its recognition, they have invariably forborne to take a vote upon it. That they will do so in this instance, also, we have very little doubt, because they could gain nothing and might lose a good deal by letting the world know how few members of the House of Commons were really disposed to help them by overt acts. Not that we do not believe a majority of the House to wish well to the Confederacy; Of this, there is no doubt. But the number which is disposed to involve England in the quarrel for the purpose of helping it, is very small indeed.

There has, probably, too, been no time within the last two years, when Lindsay's motion could have come more inopportunely than at this, for most people in England are thoroughly satisfied that this campaign will prove a decisive one; that the efforts which both sides are now making will completely exhaust the defeated party; that if the South is vanquished it must submit; and that if victorious, the North must desist from all further efforts at subjugation. The recognition of the Confederacy, by a foreign Power, would in no way change this result; and if it could not, what would be the use, just now, of offering it?

A Small Personality.—We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

"We suppose the Times is a supporter of the Administration; but *the public are led to inquire* whether these attacks on the Administration of the right and left arms of the national defences, at a time when the safety of the nation depends on them, is the kind of support that *is to be rewarded by the mission to France, which it is currently reported the editor of the* Times *is to receive for his political labor.*"

Begging the *Gazette's* pardon, "the public" are *not* led to inquire anything of the sort. Those of "the public" who pay attention enough to such trash to read it, are simply led to inquire whether the *Gazette* has lost all the character for dignity and decency which it used to boast,—and whether it can find no better mode of reply to distasteful arguments than personal flings which have already become stale in doing duty for the lower grade of Copperhead newspapers, and which never had any more respectable origin than the futile malignity which delights in repeating them. If it is satisfied with that style of polemics, we shall neither dispute its taste nor disturb its enjoyment of it.

The Demand for Taxation.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of our times that the people—the great mass of the community, as distinct from officials and Congressional representives—desire and pray to be taxed up to a degree which shall fairly correspond with the vast amount of promissory money afloat, and with the great daily outlay for the public administration.

In this matter, from the time when the country first thoroughly understood the real magnitude of the war—what time, labor, and cost it would involve—the people, without resorting to any special financial or economic theory, reached the conclusion that there must be a sound and strong basis for the vast borrowing system introduced, unless the whole was to end in a general collapse. And during the past twelve months, especially, there is barely an intelligent housekeeper in the country but has been taking, each day, some practical lessons in those principles which regulate any healthy system of public credit. Every intelligent consumer has become aware that the daily increase in the grocer's and butcher's and baker's tariff was referable to no unnatural increase in the consumption, and to no extraordinary decrease in the production of the great staples which make up what are the necessaries of housekeeping. It has been apparent to every one who chose to reflect, that the increase in the cost of every consumable article represented an increase of taxation—of a taxation, however, the profits of which were only shared to a fractional amount by the Government, while plundering trade combinations carried off the lion's share.

The loyal community would perhaps let the taxation take the indirect form of a reasonable appreciation of prices, in proportion as the volume of currency is increased, provided the proceeds, or even a reasonable share of them, went into the national exchequer. But these proceeds have served no such purpose. The dealer has had the consumer completely at his mercy. Every fluctuation in the currency quotations has formed the excuse for some additional extortion by the petty trader and the produce broker. And one-half of the amount which has been added to every housewife's bill during the last twelve months, applied to the purposes of the national Treasury, would have enabled Mr. Chase to reduce the volume of his currency to half its present proportions, and to bid defiance to inordinate speculation in gold.

Herein, we have a plain and simple reason by which to account for the thorough heartiness with which the people—the body of the people—ask to be taxed by a more direct process, which shall at once be less burdensome on themselves, and more productive to the Government.

In so far as Congress has stood in the way of giving practical effect to this popular feeling, it has constituted itself the organ of class interests which have nothing in common with the great mass of the citizens. All that trading class whose profits have been quadrupled within the year, in the manner we have shown, naturally prefer that public taxation should be represented in a depreciated currency, rather than in a form which would enable the consumer to pay his tribute direct to the Government. And to this interest every obstacle thrown in the way of a thorough and comprehensive measure of taxation is a tribute paid by Congress, at the expense of the people at large.

A School of Mines.

On the 15th of November next, Columbia College will open a School of Mines. This will be a novelty in our City, but its utility cannot be too strongly asserted. There is no considerable country except our own, which has not a school applied to mining science. Not even the smallest States in Europe are deficient in this sort of instruction. The Imperial School of Mines at Paris, is familiar to Americans, many of our youth having frequented the lectures given there, although not more than two or three have ever taken diplomas, and the title of Engineer of Mines, from that school. The most celebrated in Germany, are the well-known ones of Freiburg, in Saxony, and Clausthal, in the Hartz. Hungary has a seat of instruction at Schemnitz. England established a Mining School in 1851, in connection with the National Museum of Geology. It was a necessity for the development of her East India possessions. This instituted a new calling and career for a large class of her gentry, who entered upon it with ardor. A School of Mines seems to be useful to all capitalists, who, when urged to invest in mining operations, are dependent upon the reports of interested parties. A professional mining engineer is wanted, to give an unprejudiced opinion derived from thorough examinations and soundly scientific analysis.

If there be a nation which should welcome a design of this character, it is ours, whose land is crisp with coal, and veined with every ore which can be made useful.

And if there be a particular time when this design should be carried out, it is now. For our credit needs the development of our mineral resources more than any other. In time of war we have comparatively few producers, and in order that the labor of a few equal that of many, economical science must be stringently applied to every art. That science must be taught. We are deficient in mining instruction. Our mines are virtually directed by practical men from foreign works, whose education is oftentimes limited to a knowledge admirable as far as it goes, but but so narrow that on the whole, it amounts to charlatanism. Our engines are not always solidly put up, and in the exploitation of our mines there is a shocking waste which we begin to notice, when experience teaches us how much might be saved.

The School of Mines instituted by Columbia College will be a noble enlargement of its university sphere. It will be a depot of information. It will afford a point of departure and a standard of reference. It will be conducted by the only graduates we have in this country from the foreign schools—men bearing the titles of Engineers of Mines, in France and all Europe, and by distinguished graduates of West Point.

Donations of money and of some collections of minerals have already been made to the school, but it needs more. Columbia College is not rich enough now to do all it desires in order to increase its usefulness, and it appeals to those who wish to see New-York the great centre of Science, as well as of Commerce, Art and Fashion, to help it establish this great institution for the country's good. From the School of Mines there is, and constantly will be, correspondence with the European schools. Exchange of information, exchange of minerals, fossils and models, are freely made with a generous *esprit du corps*. This benefits us and the civilized world.

The arts of construction, so pleasing to the American mind, are to be taught in this new school. With encouragement it will extend each year its treasury of models and minerals, and keep pace with the vital spirit of invention, which is so peculiarly our own. So imperiously do the times call for schools of applied science, that other colleges have scientific schools in inception, and notably the one at New-Haven, which has been most liberally endowed by the State. We have no reason to be behind them; men devoted to their art are working here, and only ask to consecrate their lives and every thought to the advancement of science, and the glory of the people who encourage their efforts.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Madame Felicita Vestvali takes her benefit, and makes her last appearance but one at Niblo's to-night. It will also be the last opportunity but one the public will have of witnessing the successful drama of "Bel Demonio," which will be withdrawn on the termination of the current week. The energy, perseverance, continuous industry, and the well-merited success she has achieved warrant the belief—which amounts to a certainty—that Madame Vestvali will be the recipient of a valedictory ovation this evening.

Barnum's Museum.—Phineas T. the great impressario of all that is wonderful in nature, or art, has imported quite a number of the fishy tribe, designated as "Lepidosiren-Annectans," taken some hundreds of miles up the river Gambia, in Western Africa. They are found some sixteen inches below the ground, which is perfectly dry and hard during nine months of the year, and the remaining three under water, imbedded in clay, and the great curiosity of these specimens of the finny tribe is that when released from their earthy prison they immediately resuscitate and take to their watery element as naturally as if they had not been clay-bound for months. The fish will be released at 12 M., to-day.

The Hippotheatron.—This evening "The Cluster Stars" will open the Hippotheatron for a Summer season. By reference to the advertisement, our readers will become acquainted with the attractions offered. M. Verbecke is a most accomplished trapeze performer—nay, wonderful in the perilous feats he accomplishes. The Farini brothers are truly excellent gymnasts, and the salamander Buono Coro, has exhibited his prowess in being proof against fire previously, but this time he intends outdoing his previous fiery deeds.

Brownlow's Rebel Ventilator.—Parson Brownlow requests us to say that his paper, in the future, will not be issued from Cincinnati, but from Knoxville, Tenn., whither he himself has gone. He says he is "for Lincoln and Johnson, and war to the bitter end."

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

Trotting—Thursday, June 30—Purse and stakes of $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

T. Cromer named ch. m. Lady Tompkins	2	3	1	2	1	1
J. Lovett named b. g. Goliah	2	2	2	1	2	dr
Jas. Turner named b. g. Wellwood	1	1	3	3	3	2

TIME.

	Quarter,	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40	1:20	2:40½
Second heat	0:40	1:19	2:37
Third heat	0:40½	1:20	2:40
Fourth heat	0:40	1:21	2:42
Fifth heat	0:42	1:23	2:45
Sixth heat	0:41	1:21	2:42

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Match of ——, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. Walker named Tartar	1	1	1
Jas. Turner named Dan Mace	2	2	2

TIME.

2:40	2:34	2:35½

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. UMPIRE—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

Yesterday afternoon the Capitoline Ball Grounds, at Bedford, L. I., was visited by at least four thousand spectators, including a large number of ladies, to witness the important contest between the above noted prominent ball associations. It was in the year 1857 when these clubs played their last match, and as both have changed in players since that date the present match was of more than ordinary interest. The Atlantics, who, by the bye, were short the services of C. Smith (third base) and Crane, (centre,) playing substitutes opened the game at the bat, and obtained five runs. The Empires got two runs in their first bout, when the Atlantics added three in the second innings. But now, unfortunately, a heavy shower of rain put a stop to the play, but in about half an hour the players again came on the ground, the result being that the Empires made eight runs in their third innings, which made them ten to eight. The rain again stopped the play, when the game stood a tie in five innings, as follows:

INNINGS.

	1m.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Atlantic	5	3	0	1	4—13
Empire	2	0	8	1	2—13

Umpire—Mr. Yates, of the Eagle Club.

Ship Sanitary Stores to the Army.

The steamer *Belvidere* will be ready at the foot of Spring-street, North River, at 12 M. to-day, to receive any sanitary stores for the Army of the Potomac. The steamer will leave on Saturday morning. Mr. C. C. Comstock goes in the steamer to attend to the distribution of the stores. Fresh vegetables will be gratefully received. As this is a Fourth of July offering to the army, we trust it will be a good one.

C. H. MARSHALL.
GEO. W. BLUNT.

Thurlow Weed on the Change in the Cabinet.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 30.

The people will breathe more freely—hope, almost worn out, will revive with the intelligence of to-day—Mr. Chase out of, and Gov. Ton in the Treasury Department! Heaven be praised for this gleam of national sunshine. It is more precious, even, than a military victory. It is a glorious financial achievement. The long, weary day of despotism is over. One clog is removed. A man who did not desire a restoration of the Union is out of the Cabinet. We can begin now to penetrate the darkness which has so long shrouded the political horizon.

T. W.

Increase in the Price of Bread.—The bakers of Brooklyn have resolved to increase the price of bread from five to ten cents per loaf, to take effect on and after Monday next.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

From Fort Smith—A Rebel Cavalry Force Captured.

Fort Smith, Ark., Monday, June 27.

Information has been received from the cavalry expedition, recently sent southward from here, that a rebel force 800 strong, under Col. Wells, was attacked on the 20th, at a point not mentioned; that all those not killed were captured, and sent as prisoners to Little Rock, and that our loss was very slight.

Cairo, Ill., Thursday, June 30.

The steamer *City* has arrived here with Memphis dates of the 28th, and New-Orleans papers of the 22d inst.

The news is unimportant.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 21st, says that a regiment of rebel cavalry, under Col. Slemmons, attacked our pickets at Pine Bluffs, a few days since, but were repulsed with a loss of several killed.

While the fight was going on, a party from the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, under Lieut. Graves, found the deserted camp of Slemmons' regiment, with all their equipage. The rebels were pursued thirty miles.

On the night of the 19th, the Eighth Missouri, stationed at Brownsville, on the railroad, was attacked by the rebels, said to be Shelby's command. The object of the rebels was to destroy the railroad, but they failed. Reinforcements were sent to Brownsville, and considerable skirmishing occurred yesterday.

Shelby is said to have six pieces of artillery.

Another Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 30.

Last night a party of Mosby's guerrillas made a dash into Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Harper's Ferry, robbed the stores, and captured some fifteen members of an Ohio regiment, but did no damage to the road, and quickly decamped pursued by our troops under Sigel. Trains are running without interruption, and the road is amply guarded.

The Terrible Disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Montreal, Thursday, June 30.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the railroad train at St. Hilaire is 87. The number of wounded is 80. The cars are in a pile of fragments, resting on a barge which was passing through. Had the cars fallen into the water many more persons would have been drowned. The locomotive is submerged out of sight. The Coroner had the engine-driver, William Birney, arrested and sent to the Montreal jail. It is impossible to identify the dead or to obtain a correct list of their names. They are of various countries and know little of each other's affairs. They came by the ship *Vicar*, from Bremen, and appear to be Poles, Danes, Swades, Prussians, Austrians, Bohemians and some Italians. They were going to Wisconsin, most of them, to meet friends settled in that region.

Admiral Hope at Halifax.

Halifax, Thursday, June 30.

H. M. steamship *Duncan*, with Admiral Hope on board, arrived at this port last night.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

Reasons Why He Cannot Support Lincoln and Johnson—Mr. Lincoln's Re-election a Public Calamity.

To the Editor of the Independent:

You refer to me in your notice last week of the Cleveland Convention, and seem to think I should wish, if fully informed, to withdraw from that movement. I believe I am fully informed in regard to it—at least your article suggests nothing new to me—and I have no wish to withdraw from it. . . . .

I am glad and proud to be identified with such a movement, and history will forever guard the fact that the Cleveland Convention was the first political body of Americans to make that claim, and to plant itself fairly on the Declaration of Independence, in which they are, at once, consistent, statesmanlike and just. The next generation will see and acknowledge that the men who demanded that step knew their times better, and served them more efficiently, than the author of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863.

The next merit of Cleveland is its protest against the fast-growing despotism of an Administration *which never shows vigor except against single individuals and in the quiet streets of New-York and Boston, but is imbecile and submissive in Tennessee and New-Orleans.* If, in the profound peace of New-York, and without necessity, the President usurps all the power of Congress and the Judiciary—as in the Arguelles case—or wholly suppresses the Senate by sending his tool Frank P. Blair to command an army without the shadow of a commission, it is time to ask where we are. If these things are done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry? Ever since 1861 I have done what I could to point out the dangerous tendency of this use of despotic power. Its necessary use is alarming; the moment it outgrows the strict limits of that necessity, it should arouse the most vigilant attention and rebuke.

The only other article of the Baltimore Platform, in which the influence of Cleveland can be traced, is that meaningless and hypocritical one supposed to relate to a change in the Cabinet; an attempt to say nothing and yet save appearances—an attempt, the first half of which was successful. The Baltimore men knew then, and know now, that Mr. Lincoln neither plans nor will consent to change his Cabinet unless he is forced to do it by a pressure outside his party and so strong as to make it tremble.

You dread a union between Cleveland and the Democrats. I should welcome it. The only question is the terms of such union. I am not myself a voter, and could neither give nor take office under the present Constitution. But any Democrat who will join me in securing a union without a slave, and with every man, black or white, equal before the law, I shall be glad to work with. If Cleveland imitates the Republican party, and to win office deserts its principles, then I shall desert Cleveland. But as the party now in power has betrayed us and left us only one chance in three of saving the Union, I am disposed to try any other which gives its adhesion to right principles.

In ordinary times, politics is of little interest to me. But to-day the nation hangs on the edge of Niagara. I have some hope, though but little expectation, that it will be saved under its present leaders. Duty bids me make every effort to insure its safety. Hence I joined the Cleveland Convention, as a protest against the calamity of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. I still trust that it may be made effectual to prevent that disaster. I hope the sound portion of the Democratic party—lovers of their country—will accept an Anti-Slavery basis of action and join us. To achieve such a union is my present effort. I gave the Republican Administration generous confidence for three years. Compromising, purposeless, halting, cowardly, they have disgusted their own supporters and well nigh wrecked the nation. That way ruin lies. I am anxious, at least, to try another. Watchful in the past against deceit, I shall watch as vigilantly in the future, and when the Cleveland movement commits folly, I shall rebuke and desert it. At present, its existence is almost my only hope of anything good being builded out of this Administration.

It is too early to form any opinion of the result of the coming canvass. Grant carries the decision of it on the point of his sword. If we of Cleveland fail, I shall not be surprised. Perfectly well aware that compromise is the essence of politics, and indispensibly necessary to success at the ballot-box, I should be more surprised to succeed. Indeed, the hour of such success would be the one when I should most anxiously reëxamine my own position. Let me commend to you the same caution.

Unless, however, some union takes place among the opponents of the Administration, I have little expectation that the North will finally succeed, except on the basis worse than defeat. If the North does triumph, I shall always look back to the Cleveland Convention as one of the most efficient contributions to that success.

Last, as to the nominees of the Cleveland Convention: I have confidence in the Anti-Slavery purpose of John C. Fremont; and I wait to see the policy which he and his political friends will adopt for the accomplishment of that purpose. As events unfold, I shall take my guidance in them, and shall take it opportunity to express my opinion. I know the nature of politicians—how little to be trusted. Whether we shall be able to trust the Democratic party in this crisis, is yet uncertain; that we cannot trust the voluntary action of the Republican party is proved.

My motto is "The Country," and I welcome any man's aid to save it. If Chicago comes to Cleveland, I shall welcome its aid. If any of us quit Cleveland and go to Chicago, I shall not follow.

Yours respectfully, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Cooper Union Literary Class.—The closing exercises of this class will take place to-morrow evening, July 2, at 8 o'clock, in the music hall of the Cooper Institute. Orations, essays and discussions, interspersed with music, will be the order of the evening's entertainment. Peter Cooper, Esq., will preside. The question to be discussed is as follows: "Is it advisable in all cases for the United States to carry out the Monroe Doctrine?"

The Puritan.—Mr. Rowland informs us that another effort will be made Saturday morning at 8 o'clock to launch the iron-clad *Puritan* at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint.

War Democrats and the Administration.

A GRAND MASS MEETING TO BE HELD.

A committee of War Democrats met Wednesday evening in Cooper Institute, for the purpose of perfecting a thorough organization in the City and County of New-York.

On motion of Mr. JAMES SNYDER, JAMES P. THOMPSON was called to the Chair, and JAMES WETMORE and JOHN MCGUIRE appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present condition of the country requires the presence of able and tried men at the head of the Government, and that those familiar with the duties of Government, and competent from experience to administer its powers, ought not in the present critical condition of the nation's life, be displaced by those who lack the experience or the energy to bring the rebellion to a speedy close; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President of the United States, believing that their true fidelity to the cause of the Union, in the past, is the best guarantee of their devotion to its perpetuity in the future.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate and honorable exertion to secure their reelection, believing that their defeat at the ensuing election would be one of the severest blows dealt at the integrity of the nation.

After some pertinent remarks from the Chairman, and from Mr. JAMES BELL, of Connecticut, it was resolved that a grand mass meeting of the War Democracy be held at the Cooper Institute in July next.

A Central Committee of twenty-two, composed of one from each ward, was appointed to attend to the organization of War Democratic Clubs in their respective wards. Messrs. THOMPSON, JONES and WM. TOOKER were announced as a Financial Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Patriot Orphan Home.

The managers of this institution, designed exclusively for the children of our sick and fallen soldiers, appeal to the public for aid. They have now over eighty children at their Home in Flushing, and will be obliged to refuse further applications for admission unless they are furnished with necessary funds. Clothing for the children, particularly for the boys, is greatly needed. Will not the generous and loyal people who have responded so nobly to other calls, remember these little ones who are orphaned for our country's sake? Donations of every kind will be thankfully received at the office of the institution, at No. 14 Bible House, and only acknowledged. Remittances of money may be sent to Mrs. H. J. HADDOCK, Treasurer, and letters of business may be addressed to Mrs. EDWARD FITCH, at the office.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N.Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots, for Making ROOT BEER.

One of the pleasant and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health.

General depot, No. 302 Hudson-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1.50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses for the Radical Cure of Ruptures; Silk Elastic Stockings for enlarged veins and swollen limbs; Silk Elastic Belts for abdominal support; Shoulder braces for correction of habitual stooping; Suspensory bandages, &c., at MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum. Open till 9 P. M.

Coal at $12 per Ton

Will cause everybody to use GAS or KEROSENE For Cooking. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway.

Ink. Ink. Ink.

BRYAN & WILCOX'S WRITING FLUID. Identical with Arnold's, but 50 per cent. cheaper. Sold everywhere. S. S. STAFFORD, Agent, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 871 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ivory Breeches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at Two Dollars per pair; Boys' and Misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Second-hand Safes for Sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown. Floralia Gloss Hair Tonic, for the growth and beauty of the hair. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DODD—GARABRANT.—At Columbia, Morris County, N. J., on Wednesday, June 29, by Rev. Jno. M. Johnson, DAVID DODD and Miss C. VIRGINIA GARABRANT, of the former place.

DU BOIS—ORCHARD.—At New-Hamburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. Jno. H. Scofield, HALVER N. DU BOIS, of Saratoga County, and Miss CATHARINE B. ORCHARD, of New-Hamburgh.

SNYDER—GOULD.—On Tuesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. F. Heller, of West Camp, GEORGE M. SNYDER and ANNE E. GOULD, daughter of Capt. John Gould, all of Greene Co., N. Y.

VAN RENSSELLER—BARNEWALL.—On Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Esq., and LOUISA BARNEWALL, daughter of William Barnewall, Esq.

DIED.

ALVORD.—On Wednesday evening, June 29, JOHN N. ALVORD, son of the late Alonzo A. Alvord, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 6th av., on Saturday morning, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

BLAKE.—At Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, June 29, CAROLINE A., wife of Dr. Thomas Blake.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Mount Vernon Episcopal Church, to-morrow, (Friday,) July 1, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Hiawatha Masonic Lodge is invited.

☞ New Hampshire and Boston papers please copy.

BLANKMAN.—On Wednesday morning, June 29, IDA ELIZABETH BLANKMAN, daughter of Dr. William and Elizabeth F. Blankman, aged 5 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Her friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 42 Great Jones-st., on Friday, July 1, at 3 P. M.

COOPER.—On Wednesday evening, June 29, S. WINSER COOPER, aged 3 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) July 1, in Clinton-st., between 2d and 3d places, South Brooklyn.

COCHRAN.—Killed at the battle of Pine Mountain, Ga., on Thursday, June 16, Capt. WILLIAM H. COCHRAN, Company G, 33d Regiment N. J. V., aged 20 years and 3 months, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Cochran.

CRAGIN.—Killed on Friday, June 3, while in a gallant charge upon a rebel battery at the battle near Cold Harbor, Corp. WILLIAM F. CRAGIN, son of Benjamin F. Cragin, in the 21st year of his age.

DORRMUS.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 29, Rev. D. DORRMUS, of upper New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place at Trinity, (Rev. Dr. Morgan's) Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 29, after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of the late Samuel Dunlap, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Wayerley-place, on Friday afternoon, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Elmira and Boston papers please copy.

FOX.—On Fourth day, (Wednesday,) June 29, GEORGE S. FOX, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 East 37th-st., on Sixth day, (Friday,) July 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

FRYE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, June 1, JACKSON B. FRYE, formerly of this City, aged 38 years, 4 months and 7 days.

GIFFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 30, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, daughter of John A. and Mary A. Gifford, aged 6 months.

HAYWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, June 26, of cholera infantum, HENRY STUART, infant son of Edward and Isabella Pridham Haywood, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 30, in Morristown, N. J., CAROLINE M., wife of Samuel W. Johnson, and daughter of Thos. Garner, Esq.

Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st., on Saturday morning, at 9¼ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MERCHERBEAU.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., at 12 M., on Thursday, June 30, Mrs. HANNAH MATILDA MERCHERBEAU, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 2, at 5 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. A train leaves Morristown for New-York at 1:20 P. M.

MCCREARY.—On Thursday, June 30, IDA ADELIA, only daughter of James A. and Hannah M. McCreary, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday,) July 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No 38 Hamilton-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

RYER.—On Wednesday evening, June 29, of consumption, LUCILLA, wife of Alfred Ryer, and eldest daughter of Edwin and Martha Paddon.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, July 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 122 9th st.

RYCROFT.—At the residence of her daughter, 89th-st., near 8th-av., on Wednesday, June 29, MARY ANN, relict of Capt. John Rycroft, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Michael's Church, corner of Broadway and 99th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Thursday afternoon, June 30, ELIZABETH C., wife of Wm. M. Rogers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 407.—June 30, 1864.
1, 35, 20, 18, 31, 21, 58, 40, 30, 12, 28, 78.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 408.—June 30, 1864.
60, 57, 35, 73, 61, 39, 22, 59, 45, 39, 75, 65, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 311.—June 30, 1864
32, 48, 19, 59, 7, 42, 54, 9, 78, 1, 24, 37.

CLASS 312.—June 30, 1864.
38, 36, 19, 9, 44, 14, 39, 73, 10, 74, 49, 61, 57.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SUMMER REDUCTION.

Having an unusually LARGE and varied stock of Summer CLOTHING, we make our ordinary reduction for closing out stock earlier than usual by some four weeks.

Purchasers may rely upon an advantage of from ten to fifteen per cent. in their favor on all Summer goods. DEVLIN & CO.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

HUBBEL GOLDEN BITTERS

CURES DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

A Grand Ratification Meeting of the Union citizens of the XVIIIth Ward will be held under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway. All Union-loving citizens, without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend.

The following-named gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. N. K. Wheeler, of Delaware.	Hon. H. J. Raymond.
Ex-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin.	Hon. Geo. S. Opdyke.
W. D. Barnes, Esq., of Brooklyn.	Hon. Abram Wakeman.
Hon. Horace Greeley.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
E. C. Cowdin, Esq.	James Kelly, Esq.
	Hon. W. M. Evarts.
	Hon. B. F. Manierre.

Singing by the Union Glee Club.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.

THOS. STEVENSON, Secretary.

R. A. DIMICK, JOHN D. OTIWELL, E. H. JENNY, E. C. LEE, C. EDWARDS, } Committee of Arrangements.

CLARK'S, NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY. MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER CLOTHING. Prices 20 per cent. below Broadway rates. Garments of every description made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, PELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist. ☞

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS,

WILL CERTAINLY GIVE APPETITE,

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THACKERAY'S DENIS DUVAL.

DENIS DUVAL, A Novel. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Philip," "The Virginians," "The English Humorists," "The Four Georges," "Roundabout Papers," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works. That he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he bestowed great pains upon it, I trace in almost every page.—CHARLES DICKENS.

II.

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH II., called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE. 4 vols., with Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75 per vol.

Mr. Carlyle is about the only living writer whose opinions are of value, even when it is impossible to agree with them. No one is more fond than he of paradox, but few men's paradoxes hint at so important truths. No one with a more autocratic dogmatism sets up strong men as heroes, or contemns the hapless possessors of pot-bellies to infamy; but then his judgments, even where they can not be confirmed, always enforce some weighty principle which we were in danger of forgetting. And if it sometimes happens that neither the hero nor the principles command themselves, still the thoroughness of the execution, and the fire with which all his writings are instinct, never fail to make a great work.—*London Review.*

The History of Frederick the Great is coming to be Carlyle's *opus magnum*. Probably the history of Frederick will forever remain one of the finest pieces of literary painting, as well as one of the most marvelous attempts at special pleading, extant in our own or any language.—*London Spectator.*

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The July number of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE will be READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M. It contains

THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME-TABLES, Nearly

ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, Representing the PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY, together WITH THEIR STATIONS, DISTANCES AND CONNECTIONS.

ALSO,

TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, together with other VALUABLE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER.

CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER:

I.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL RAILWAY MAP, representing all of the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, together with a Map of the Territories through which the Railways must pass at some future day, showing the Pacific Railway, Gold Regions, &c. Compiled from the latest authentic sources. We have no hesitancy in saying it is the best, the most comprehensive, as well as the most convenient Railway Map at this time before the country.

II.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. ERASTUS CORNING, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Together with a Phrenological Delineation of Character by Fowler & Wells. Thurlow Weed, in speaking of Mr. Corning, remarks: "Not only was he long regarded as the presiding spirit of the corporation of which he was so long and so intimately connected, but in some respects the head of the railway interests of the country."

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THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

NO. CCIV.—FOR JULY, 1864.

EDITED BY PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, AND CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.

CONTENTS.

ART. I.—A Physical Theory of the Universe.
II.—The Property Rights of Married Women.
III.—The Philosophy of Space and Time.
IV.—The Constitution and its Defects.
V.—The Navy of the United States.
VI.—Our Soldiers.
VII.—A National Currency.
VIII.—The Rebellion: its Causes and Consequences.
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FINANCIAL

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers, with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the description and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 10th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit on or before the 20th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:

The preliminary certificate of deposit of two per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts current, as it is to be included in the final deposit.

$2,000,000 LOAN

OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Citizens' Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1885, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to co-operate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

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PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,	CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN C. MORE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
ALFRED BARMORE,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
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JAMES E. HEDGES,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. WOOD.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 24th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
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WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COIL-lect July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

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FINANCIAL.

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VERMILYE & CO.

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(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

Four hundred and thirty-eight (438) shares of the additional one million dollars of capital stock remaining untaken by stockholders under the notice heretofore given, will be disposed of to the highest bidder at par or upward, the whole payable on the 1st day of July next, at the time of subscription.

Sealed proposals for the same will be received at the office of the company until the 28th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The bids must be in the form prescribed by the undersigned, to be had at the office of the company.

The awards of the stock can be ascertained at the office of the company on or after the 29th of June inst. No other notice will be given, and the person to whom stock is awarded will be required to subscribe and pay for the same before 3 o'clock on the 1st day of July next, or the privilege will be forfeited.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

EDW'D ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DANIEL W. TELLER,
} Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS

and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

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D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

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CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
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SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery on the 15th day of July next, and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz., Nos. 13, 55, 63, 82, 85, 95, 124, 195, 205, 234, 429, 459, 484, 534, 537, 702, 816, 881, 1108, 1157, 1,337, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

N. B.—Same, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the 6th day of July next, at noon of said day. The transfer books of the company will close with the business hours of the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of July next.

Dated JUNE 22, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—In accordance with the agreement for the extension of the time for payment, the undersigned will receive from the holders of the said bonds, proposals for the sale of ten thousand dollars of the same, until July 1 next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 55 Wall-st.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
Room No. 13 Trinity Building, Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

FREDERICK E. GIBERT,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
EDWARD GILL,
} Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
NEW-YORK, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO R. R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1861, FROM Bonds issued by the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of H. H. Boody & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest on all the bonds of the Missouri and Illinois Railroad Company, maturing on the first day of July, 1864, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE INCOME BONDS OF THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company, together with the Coupons of same falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST ON THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due 1st July, 1864, will be paid on presentation at our banking-house.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Brooklyn property. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,

(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Counterfeit Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7-3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK.	BOSTON.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth.	Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA.	
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Wheeler & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON.
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 37, 66, 189, 241, 258, 293, 334, 414, 544, 637, 711, 774, 870, 894, 961, 1,027, 1,045, 1,046, 1,411, 1,611, 1,894, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, and 2,258, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,515, 2,526, 2,527, and 2,536, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STORY, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 116 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors, held the 23d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. E. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTLIS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. CODRIDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. H. YOUNGMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS R. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING

due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office

Illinois and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.

Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.

Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.

Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.

Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents,
No. 53 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the 1st July next, will be paid in gold on and after said date on presentation at the office of this Company. Dated, 6th June, 1864.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN R. R.,
Co., No. 17 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, June 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at the office of the Company on and after that date. WM. V. LE COUNT, Treasurer.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE

Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. L. STOUT, Treas.

SACKETT'S HARBOR AND SACKET'S Harbor Railroad Co.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, less 3 per cent, U. S. tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS.—THE JULY coupons of the Athens County (Ohio) Bonds will be paid 1st prox., by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates! New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best prices. WM. HEATH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of M. MYERS & CO., on Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, until at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 25.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRUCE,
} Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL STREET.
ASSETS..... $1,023,605 64

Interest going, from July 1, 1861.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 8. Holidays in English, German and French.

GEO. T. SMITH, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—

NO. 11 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER

of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CERISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY,
June 27, 1864.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The Semi-Annual Dividend, (free from Government tax,) at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums of $1,000 and under; and Five per cent on sums over $1,000, has been declared, payable on and after July 21.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

IRVING BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

The transfer books are closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after FRIDAY, July 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 6.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVI-

DEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 24 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
} Trustees
I. & M. Canal.

May 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.

HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, June 27, 1864.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent (3½) will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after FRIDAY, July 1, next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of
H. V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents,
No. 53 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1½ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, JUNE 21, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. of free from Government tax, from the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable after 1st Monday in July next. The transfer books will be closed 22d inst., and opened 8th July prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of four per cent., which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, free of Government tax, at the banking office, No. 4 Broadway, on and after the 1st proximo. The book of transfer will be closed on and after Friday, July 1, and opened on the 8th proximo.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, on this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

W. C. RUSHMORE, President.

BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

PULLS HEAD BANK—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 1, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per cent. Also, an Extra Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MECHANICS EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Six per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, 27th, to July 1st, inclusive. By order of the Board

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after the 23d of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six per Cent. (6,) and an extra dividend of Four per Cent. (4,) on the capital stock of this bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 21 inst. to July 1 inclusive

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in such newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum—out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample means to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, in similar conformity to provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, to addit on to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Post-master-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, for whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages as palated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that such fine and penalties may be imposed for the sys aid irregularities in the regular performance of the service as may be deemed necessary and shall be provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for it proportion of subsidy, to be paid for the service.

[illegible] shall be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Steamship Service to Brazil" written on the face of the envelope, and they should be deposited in time to reach [illegible] by or before the first day of October next, when will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the countries. It is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

No. 124.]
ARMY CONTRACTS AND EXPENSES OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, June 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, July 7, 10 A. at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract with)

TROWSERS, FOOTMEN'S—STANDARD.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to the standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, July 8.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 19th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 46, including the steam-heating apparatus, said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the cost mate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, New-York, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE G. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, } Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S.,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 17th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded) and furnished in such quantities, two pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in connection therewith and the terms. Each bid to be entertained must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds in the amount of $10,000 will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MORSE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 2, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L DARRAGH, } Asst.
A. W. CRAVAN. } Board.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. ARMY AGENCY,
NO. 64 BLEECKER-ST.,

Opposite Pay Department. All soldiers and others having claims for pay or bounty against the Government should present them for payment at this office.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Waldo, Barry & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

SAMUEL F. BARRY,
HORACE WALDO, Jr.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a dry goods commission business, under the firm of BARRYS & WALDO, at No. 46 Murray-st.

SAMUEL F. BARRY,
HORACE WALDO, Jr.
W. FREDERICK BARRY.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 157 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, at the same place, under the firm of TOMAS, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
CHARLES H. TOMES.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TERRY & DOOLITTLE, dry goods jobbers, No. 100 Chambers-st., is dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods jobbing business under the firm name of TERRY, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE & CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by Terry & Doolittle, at No. 100 Chambers-st.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.
WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.
ROBERT SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of BENKARD & BUTTON was dissolved by the death of Mr. James Benkard, on the 21st day of April last. The business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, under the same firm name, of BENKARD & BUTTON. BENJAMIN H. BUTTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF C. L. W. PLANT & CROFTS will, after this date, be known as PLANT & CROFTS—the initials C. L. W. having been discontinued. L. W. PLANT.
W. E. CROFTS.

No. 353 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER, JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, retires from our house. The business will be continued under the firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864. No. 29 William-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. W. MORSE and THOSNR. HEISER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. MORSE.
THOS. R. HEISER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of FREDERICK TRACY. The business of the firm will be settled by JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN.

JULY 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., for the importing and jobbing of Dry Goods.

JAMES IRWIN,
WILLIAM W. TRACY.
JAMES WILLSON.

JULY 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF GASHERIE & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

G. W. GASHERIE,
W. H. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation to plank the line of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1853, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, I. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, John Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Oliver, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George H. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Misstrom, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, last, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBERTON EYRE[illegible]. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons..... 900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE..... 3,724 tons..... 900 H. P.
EUGENIE..... (Building)..... 900 H. P.
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON.
Capt. A. DUBOSCQ.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:
From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin..... 700 F.
Second Cabin..... 400 F.
From New-York to Havre:
First Cabin..... $135
Second Cabin..... $70 or $40

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

No local attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building...	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,105	Prow e,
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Grace,
PENSYLVANIA.....	2,875	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse..... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Brooking, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, the 2d inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.
The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. S. HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $50.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES E. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 24, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....July 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY.....July 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80	Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85	Steerage to London..... 35
First Cabin to Paris..... 95	Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90	Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Return tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $155, $165, $105. Steerage, $75. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FRAND, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Cabin $80, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $30, in currency. For freight or passage apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No 78 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The new and first-class steamship TRAVELER, E. K. DARRITON, Commander, will leave Pier No 4, North River, for above ports on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 71 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—FARE 50 CENTS.—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring and New Cornwall. The new and fast steamboat THOS. C. LYLER will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. at 4 o'clock precisely. She will leave NEWBURGH EVERY MORNING for New-York at 7 o'clock; Cornwall at 7 10 o'clock; Cold Spring at 7 25 o'clock; West Point at 7:35 o'clock, Cozzens at 7 40 o'clock; Grassy Point at 8 25 o'clock—arriving in New-York at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 10, landing at Cozzens, Rockland dock, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout dock, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR BARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 6 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE new steamboat THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. pier every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Newburgh, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuk, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore Line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Stonington Railroad.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 15 and 11 P. M.

NEW FERRY.—THE BOATS ON THE NEW Ferry at James-st., East River, to Bridge-st., Brooklyn, will commence running on THURSDAY, June 30, 1864.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME SPAN of black horses, 6 years old, fine form and well matched, 16½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, and well broke to single or double harness. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE, not little used, round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,871 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE "CRUISER STARS,"
an unequalled combination of artistic talent, in their entirely new
SALAMANDROGYMNASTICOAERON
ENTERTAINMENT,
FRIDAY, JULY 1, AND EVERY EVENING,
This unrivaled troupe is composed of
Mr. WERRENCE,
the Aerial Gymnast of the World, in his renowned "Cloud Leaps, Flying Trapeze, and "Drum Acts."
THE FAIR MISS CHIERS,
SIGNOR FALINI,
the "Hero of Niagara," in his new acts; the Marvelous Hare in the Air, the Cossack Swing, Giant Leap, and Novel Wire Funabulism.
CARLO FARINI,
the Herculean Gymnast, and Great Indian-Club Swinger, using Clubs weighing 32 pounds each.
ENRICO FARINI,
the Athlete of the Arena, in Novel Acts of Strength and Grace; the wild Cossack Athletes, by CARLO and ENRICO FARINI.
CRISTOFORO BUONO CORE,
The Salamandrine Hero of the Universe,
in his perilous feat of the
"CARBO-HYDROGYN ORDEAL,"
in which he will stand, while
SATURATED WITH INFLAMMABLE FLUID,
in the midst of
ONE THOUSAND FLAMING JETS OF GAS,
the central heat of which is terrific, while offering no inconvenience to the spectators.
Other and astounding feats by this unrivaled troupe of artists.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Commence at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Saturday, July 2—Matinée at 2 P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES JULY 4!
At 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Late Wallack's.)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Manager.....George Wood.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY;
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY;
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
of the
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON
LAST NIGHTS BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his great impersonation of
SALEM SCUDDER.
MISS JENNIE PARKER, as ZOE THE OCTOROON.
Grand Performance on
MONDAY EVENING, July 4,
and most positively the
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 BROADWAY, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
LAST WEEK OF PERFORMANCE.
ROBERT HELLER'S
NEW PROGRAMME,
Finishing every night with the extraordinary phenomenon of
QUISREE SPIRITUALISM,
being the production of a
LIVING, BREATHING GHOST,
performing inexplicable handiwork in a
CHARMED DAVENPORT CABINET.
The most illusory illustration of what others term Spiritualism, but which, in reality, is pure Hellerism.
Doors open every evening at 7½. Commence at 8.
Matinee WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Not on Saturday. TWO PERFORMANCES on JULY 4.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7 15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken. For further information apply on board of the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave New York at Whitehall Slip at 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M., for Tottenville, the terminus of the road opposite Perth Amboy.

Leave Tottenville at 7:10 and 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. A steam ferry boat connects with every train and takes the railroad passengers to and from Perth Amboy free of charge. Fare through 25 cents, when tickets are procured at the ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The trains on this day will make hourly trips each way, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8½.

Leave Flushing at 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Riverhead, Hampton and Babylon, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

10 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

[illegible] and direct, via A. & G. W. R.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
[illegible]—Way, for Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:30 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8:30, 11:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 6 P.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 27.

Gen. HANCOCK this evening took command of his corps, having sufficiently recovered to enable him to assume the duties appertaining thereto. Gen. BIRNEY consequently resumes command of the Third Division, as formerly, after having for over a week acted as Corps Commander. Gen. PIERCE, who has been absent a short time is also again with his command.

With the exception of some precautionary measures taken to guard against any demonstration by the rebel cavalry in our rear, by the sending of GIBBONS' division toward the Blackwater, no change has occurred in the situation of affairs of late.

The "heated term," which threatened a serious dronth, has, much to the gratification of all, reached its climax. A brief thunder-shower last evening, and another this afternoon, with a prospect of more rain, broke the spell which for several days has prevailed, causing much suffering to the troops and animals.

Our loss in the event of the 22d, on which occasion the enemy made a dash at the left of HANCOCK'S corps, capturing a number of prisoners and a section of MCKNIGHT'S (not CLARKE'S) Battery, has been ascertained to amount to less than eight hundred men, instead of fifteen hundred as the rebels claim.

My attention has been called to a misstatement in the TIMES, which has been copied by other papers, to the effect that the Second Corps did not reach the point of attack on Petersburgh by Gen. SMITH, on the 15th inst., in time to afford that officer support which might have secured the capture of the city, by which it might be inferred that by tardiness the Second Corps had caused to be lost the golden moment which should have witnessed the defeat of the militia which defended the town.

The facts are, that while several hours were spent in provisioning the corps, according to order, at the river, it moved at eleven o'clock, marched 21 miles, BIRNEY'S and GIBBONS' Divisions arriving at the designated points, near the city, at dusk, where Gen. HANCOCK at once sought an interview with Gen. SMITH, extending nor his use any part of his force with which to pursue the attack on the city defences. Operations by Gen. SMITH'S corps had at that time ceased, and it was simply desired of Gen. HANCOCK to relieve a portion of SMITH'S force, to which the troops of the Third Division, under BIRNEY, were disposed, occupying the earthworas captured by Gen. HINKS during the day.

KIRKE.

The Great Want of Rain, and the Sufferings of the Troops in Consequence—Incidents of the Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, Sunday, June 26, 1864.

This is the twenty-fifth day since a drop of rain has fallen to moisten the parched earth. A drought of such duration, the residents hereabout tell me, has not occurred for many years before. The springs and small streams are nearly all dry, and it is with no little difficulty that sufficient water can be obtained to quench the thirst of both men and animals. The almost tropical heat during the day is so enerrating, that out for the surroundings being of an exciting character, nature could not hold out much longer. With the heat, there is also that inevitable accompaniment, dust; the trees, the bushes, grass, tents, men, animals, indeed, everything, is white with dust—Virginia dust pulverized. Most of the water we drink is filled with it, and generally of the same color, unless filtered; all kinds of food is more or less sprinkled with it; so that biting a piece of meat or hard tack makes one's blood run cold. Indeed, it permeates the very clothing we wear, and forms a paste upon one's body; fills one's hair, eyes and nostrils; the rays of the sun refracted by the innumerable particles that fill the air so intensifies the heat that for twelve hours in the day it is almost insupportable; everybody is constantly in a profuse state of perspiration; the cuticle thus moistened is an exceedingly tempting lodging-place for the dust; friends who start out in the morning as clean as circumstances will permit, pass on the road during the day without recognizing each other—clothed as they are in a coating of dust, making everybody look alike; indeed, it is next to intolerable. Under these circumstances, just imagine what the soldiers have to endure for twenty-four hours at a time behind hastily-thrown up earthworks, in a position where to expose any part of the person, even a hand, is to be made a target of by, perhaps, half a dozen of the enemy. As I write, the sounds of distant thunder come gratefully wafted to my ears on the *first breeze* I have felt for at least a week—between the slow booming of a section of artillery near at hand; and all are praying for rain.

Of army news, there is none of special interest. Yet, while there is no decisive victory to record, it will be doubtless gratifying to have the fact reiterated that the army has met with no serious disaster, but, on the contrary, has been steadily—though slowly—gaining advantageous positions. Since the first day the Eighteenth Corps sat down before the outer-works of Petersburgh the occurrences of each twenty-four hours have been similar. Occasionally a division makes a charge to secure an advantageous position, but these affairs always result in great loss, and are seldom indulged in unless particular importance is given to the position sought; there is a constant popping of musketry at different points along the whole line every hour during the twenty-four; but as both sides are behind earthworks, this irregular skirmishing is not very destructive to either side; the men in both lines watch for the careless and particularly for those who leave their position to obtain water. Occasionally an artillery duel takes place—often to repulse or disconcert the enemy; more frequently as a point of military etiquette, and to keep them busy, without expecting to do much real injury. A cloud of dust, indicating the movement of a train or of troops, affords the artillerists an opportunity to practice their profession; but generally the most exciting time is when the advanced line—the men who occupy advanced rifle-pits—are relieved, during the night. In the darkness, neither side can tell exactly the nature of the movement; but, as it possibly may be an assaulting column, a rapid fire from muskets is opened. The firing on one side, of course, immediately causes retaliatory steps to be taken, and thus a rapid firing is kept up, sounding more like the roll upon a drum than anything else, lasting usually from twenty minutes to an hour. In some of these *fracas* batteries on either side are opened, which adds materially to the excitement. These affairs generally result in small loss, for the reason that at night men almost invariably fire too high, particularly when they cannot distinctly see the object fired at, if seen at all. During the eleven days this army has been in the vicinity of Petersburgh, it has gradually moved to the left from the Princess Anne road, where the left first rested, along to and across the Norfolk Railroad, the Jerusalem Plankroad to the Weldon (N. C.) and Petersburgh Railroad, successively. At this moment—8:30 P. M.—all is quiet along the whole line; instead of seeing flashes and hearing reports from muskets and cannon, distant thunder is heard; the flashes to be seen before hearing the thunder is wonderfully like distant cannonading in the night-time—so much so, indeed, that professional soldiers have often been deceived. No rain has fallen yet, but we feel grateful for a reduced temperature of the atmosphere. There! the night's episode has commenced—a rolling fire of musketry is heard, apparently in front of the Tenth Corps; two flashes followed by two reports, furnish unmistakable evidence that a section of artillery has opened. Now the firing of musketry slackens—the artillery firing has entirely ceased. No, there comes one more report; yes, and another. All is quiet again, except the random musket shots. As it is quite dark to-night, possibly there may be half-a-dozen of these outbreaks before morning. Now comes a shell from the enemy, bursting handsomely away to the rear. No notice is taken of the straggler by our battery, even. Half a dozen bands of music are in full blast, each apparently playing a different tune. A zealous Chaplain near at hand is addressing a group of soldiers, his voice reverberates on the night air, and is heard above the tumult. There—one, two, three, four—five guns have been fired in succession—a sixth also, and thus each night in turn wears away. I would not if I could, and could not if I would, give in detail many movements of interest to every loyal heart throughout the land, because no good purpose could possibly be subserved thereby.

Recently I illustrated the devotion of some of our soldiers, by referring particularly to the case of Col. BLAISDELL, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who sacrificed his life after his time had expired, and Col. STOUGHTON, of the Second United States Sharpshooters, who was wounded in the Wilderness, and while an invalid returned to the field, and is now a prisoner in Richmond and wounded. There is another side of the picture. In a recent charge, a Surgeon saw a private of his regiment (which was in the charge) hastening to the rear. "Where are you going?" demanded the Surgeon. "I am going to the rear, Sir; you see my term of service expires to-night. I have a wife and seven children; could you advise me to run the risk of going in that charge under the circumstances." The Surgeon, who is something of a wag as well as human, fully appreciated the case of the soldier, and instead of upbraiding or ordering him back to his regiment, said: "Have you any hard tack in your haversack?" "Yes, Sir," says the skedaddler. "Well," replied the Surgeon, "then start for home and join your family as soon as possible." The man continued on his way to the rear. Hundreds of men have fallen during the last four weeks only a few days—many within a few hours—before their term of service expired, after having safely passed through a full three-year term of service. It makes no material difference to a soldier, I presume, if he is to fall at all, at what period the fatal bullet reaches him; but it certainly seems more sad if it occur just at the close of a long term of service.

Among the recent promotions I notice, as particularly worthy of mention, that of Color Sergeant WYCKOFF, of the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers. Young WYCKOFF has shared in all the honors of the Forty-eighth, and wears one of the two medals awarded by Gen. GILLMORE for gallant conduct in front of Charleston. He has been promoted to a Lieutenancy. While there are those in the regiment who may envy his good fortune, there is not a man but who will say that the recipient has richly earned the honor conferred.

E. A. PAUL.

Casualties in the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers—An Official List.

HEADQUARTERS, 57TH N. Y. V., NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., June 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As numerous mistakes have occurred in the lists of casualties of this regiment, I herewith send you a correct list, by inserting which in your valuable paper you will confer a favor on the many anxious friends at home.

Our loss in officers has been heavy—*ten out of twelve*—only a Second Lieutenant and myself remaining. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM REID,
Capt. Commanding 57th N. Y. V.

OFFICERS.

Major Wm A Kirk—killed June 17.	Capt O F Middleton—June 16.
Adjt G C Case—June 16.	Capt S W Jones—June 17.
Capt A M Wright—foot amputated June 17.	Capt R S Alcoke—June 16.
Capt J M Farill—June 17.	1st Lieut T Britton—June 16.
	2d Lt J V B Brower—June 16.
	2d Lt C L Moore—June 16.

ENLISTED MEN.

Corp W Martin, A—killed June 16.	F Woltman, D—June 21.
Corp A Miller, A—June 16.	M Bines, E—June 16.
C Haggerty, A—June 16.	J B Stanley, E—June 16.
A Habermann, B—killed June 16.	H O'Connell, E—June 18.
N Limebeck, B—June 16.	J Riley, E—killed June 21.
H Haptree, C—June 16.	Sergt J Smith, F—June 16.
L Schultz, C—June 16.	Corp C Reed, F—June 16.
Sergt L Russell, D—June 16.	Chas Armstrong, G—killed June 16.
James Casey, D—June 16.	J Williamson, G—June 16.
D Kennedy, D—June 16.	B F Oliver, G—June 21.
1st Sergt Wm H Nichols, H—June 16.	John Glynn, G—June 16.
Sergt Thos B Sherman, H—missing June 21.	Wm Parsons, I—June 16.
Edwd Hugh, H—June 16.	Thos Ward, I—killed June 21.
Wesley Howard, H—June 16.	Jas Tanzey, I—killed June 21.
Aaron W Turner, H—June 16.	Anthony McLaughlan, I—killed June 21.
1st Sergt Dudley Curtis, I—June 16.	Jas Dixon, I—killed June 21.
Sergt John E Millerd, I—June 16.	Corp Geo Jepson, I—June 21.
Theo Bircher, I—June 16.	Sergt Wm W Osborne, K—June 16.
Pat Barrett, I—June 16.	Sergt John McCarty, K—June 16.
— Church, I—June 16.	Corp Wm McDowell, K—June 16.
Jas Colahan, I—June 16.	Wm H Mesher, K—June 16.
John Daly, I—June 16.	Mich'l O'Keefe, K—June 16.
Peter Gallagher, I—June 16.	Thos Tierney, K—June 16.
Pat Morgan, I—June 16.	
John McElwee, I—June 16.	

Operations in the Front—The City Point Railroad—Changes in the Lines—Rebel Sharpshooters.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Monday, June 27.

Some of our troops passed through the breastworks, along the Prince George road, this afternoon. The enemy showed his usual watchfulness, shelling them while within range. Our batteries soon responded in the thundering tone peculiar to rifled guns, completely silencing the enemy. Each day brings its strife on the right. Round shot and shell are continually flitting through the air. In the centre, the musketry and sharpshooting are of a very deadly character. Further toward the left, the opponents show a spirit of comity strangely at variance with their late behavior.

Yesterday, two North Carolinians came into our lines, exchanged newspapers and a half barrel of fish, and returned immediately. Both parties took the precaution to cut out all news, but did not discover what each had done until after they had seperated.

The City Point Railroad is almost repaired. Most of the track was taken up by the rebels some time ago, to eke out a new road or repair an old one. It runs to Petersburgh. Our cars will run to within two miles of the town to-morrow.

More or less changes take place every day in the order of placing troops along the line. Every night working parties are employed to strengthen the works, which are fast becoming impregnable. LEE cannot have a very large force in our front. A small number of men in his magnificent works could hold a larger army than we have at bay. His troops must be scattered considerably, some on this side and also on the other side the Appomattox. A large force garrisons Richmond; the Danville Railroad is sacredly guarded, and requires ten or fifteen thousand men. If EWELL has taken with him most of his corps, LEE'S army is made still less.

The success of rebel sharpshooters has made the commanders think more than ever of this branch of service. A battalion of sharpshooters is spoken of, to be formed of volunteers from each division. They will be armed with heavy telescope rifles, at their own expense. It requires an old soldier to calmly aim at a man, with the knowledge that his victim must fall. The rebels will do it, and the only way remaining to us is to beat them with their own weapons.

Some nights ago they brought from Petersburgh a solitary mortar. Two or three shots were fired, the shells bursting among their own men. The mortar has not since been used. Occasionally we throw shells from ours, which, being better aimed, must be exceedingly annoying to the enemy.—*Washington Chronicle.*

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Important Captures—The Charlottesville and Lynchburgh Railroad Cut—Bridge Burned and Seven Miles of Track Destroyed at Liberty—Reconnoissance at Lynchburgh—Rebels Reinforced from Richmond—Our Forces Withdraw—Railroad Destroyed East of Lynchburgh—Seven Guns Lost at Salem.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MEADOW BLUFF, Va., Saturday, June 25, Via GAULEY, Sunday, June 26.

HUNTER'S army reached Lexington June 11; found it occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting a few hours the rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute and Gov. LETCHER'S house.

Capt. BLAZER'S scouts captured seven canal-boats, containing six cannon, nine thousand rounds of ammunition, and a large amount of commissary stores.

Gen. DUFFIE having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburgh Railroad at Amherst, we marched by way of Buchannon and Liberty to Lynchburgh. At Liberty we tore up the road for several miles, burning a bridge 700 feet long. Five miles from Lynchburgh we found the rebels in a strong position, and attacked them June 17, driving them two miles, when night closed in. During the night heavy reinforcements from Richmond, under EARLY, arrived. On Saturday, after feeling the enemy's strength, it was decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken two cannon and sixty prisoners. The Second Virginia Cavalry, Saturday night, cut the railroad ten miles east of Lynchburgh.

At Salem a party of rebels attacked COALE'S and STRAUSS' batteries in a defile, drove off the men, cut the wheels and took off 280 horses. We brought off five cannon, leaving seven that were ruined, together with seven caissons and carriages that were burned by the explosion of the former. Six men were killed and ten wounded of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Our whole loss in the entire movement is probably 600 in killed, wounded and missing. We have 100 prisoners, seven cannon, and 600 horses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the country, and made the biggest raid on record. Among the killed is Adjt. TORRENCE, Twelfth Ohio; wounded, Col. JOHN A. TURLEY, Ninety-first Ohio, and Lieut. C. ROSSERS, of the General's Staff.

Jo. Johnston's Army.

There are four corps in Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON'S army, now opposing SHERMAN. HARDEE'S corps is composed of CHEATHAM'S, CLEBURN'S, WALKER'S and BATES' divisions; Hoon's corps, of STEVENSON'S, STEWART'S and HINDMAN'S divisions, POLK'S, of LORING'S and TENCHE divisions, and another of different commands; and WHEELER'S cavalry corps consists of the divisions of KELLY, JACKSON and MARTIN. There are also two independent cavalry divisions, respectively commanded by ROBBY and LEE, which act in concert with WHEELER in the field, though distinct in their organizations. The Georgia infantry, or "GOV. BROWN'S pets," as they are called, are said to number between ten and fifteen thousand; they are principally employed in erecting breastworks, and as yet have done but little fighting. The other corps are each said to be about 20,000 strong. The rebel cavalry have not, until recently, effected much harm to our rear. The burning of the bridges at Tilton and the destruction of the trains there, and WHEATON'S dash last week, have been the only damage since the burning of the mule train at Cassville. Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order in relation to the punishment of guerrillas, bushwalkers and murderers, which will fully meet the requirements of the situation.—*Louisville Journal.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Merrimack with Dates to June 23.

The United States steam-transport *Merrimack*, Capt. SAMPSON, from New-Orleans and the Balize, June 23, with passengers to United States Quartermaster, June 24, lat. 26° 28', long. 86° 01', arrived yesterday. She passed a bark bound northwest, showing a red burgee with white letters; same day, steamers *Mississippi* and *Yazoo*, bound south; 26th, lat. 25° 54', saw three ships, one bark, two brigs and five schooners, bound north; 29th, lat. 38°, long. 74° 30', passed bark *American Eagle*, for New-York.

STATE ARCHIVES UNEARTHED.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 22.

At the office of Dr. DOSTIE, the State Auditor, No. 17 St. Charles-street, can be seen a curious collection of old official papers and worthless money, that has just reached this city from the State capital.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Recorder of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, recently discovered buried in Baton Rouge a mass of papers and documents belonging to the State Auditor's office, and had them dug up and forwarded to the proper officer here. It is supposed that Mr. PERALTA, the Auditor of Louisiana at the time the rebel State Government concluded that it would be best to remove to Texas, or other point remote from the Union forces, having no means of taking them with him, buried the articles now brought to light.

Among other things discovered is a large sum of canceled notes on the Crescent City Bank, probably $200,000 in all, the bills ranging in denominations from $5 to $100. They are all properly canceled, the signatures cut out and the cross in the center—and tied up in separate packages, the amount in each package being marked on the strip of paper which holds the bills together.

There are fifteen or twenty immense ledgers, but they are so wet, musty and worm-eaten, that nothing can be made of them at present. No doubt is entertained, however, that much valuable and interesting information will be gathered from their pages as soon as they are cleaned and dried.

There are also immense bundles of assessment tax rolls, some of them filled up and others blank, and some documents belonging to the Adjutant-General's Department—old regimental records, company and regimental musters, etc. Bonds, securities, etc., all wet and defaced, are also included in the articles unearthed.

Whether any substantial value attaches to any of them or not immediately be ascertained. We are under the impression, however, that they will prove valueless, from the fact that the rebel authorities left them behind. It is not one of their customs to desert anything which they can turn to profit, unless they are reduced to most desperate straits.

From New-Orleans via Cairo.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 30.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans 24th inst., has arrived with 500 sick and wounded soldiers, about 100 of whom stop there and the remainder proceed to St. Louis. BANKS has ordered all men of this class to be sent North as rapidly as possible, and numbers have already been forwarded by the steamers *Merrimac* and *Catawba*.

The rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR is said to have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of demanding a Court of Inquiry on the charges preferred against him by Gen. KIRBY SMITH for repeated disobedience of orders. Gen. WALKER commands during TAYLOR'S absence.

Eight or nine hundred rebel wounded are said to have died since the battles of the Red River.

Orders have been found on prisoners recently captured, instructing them to destroy the track and rolling stock of the Opelousas Railroad, cut the telegraph wire, and prevent as much as possible the transportation of troops.

The pen that signed the bill prohibiting Slavery in Louisiana is to be presented to Gen. BANKS by the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Cotton had advanced; sales light; $1 40 refused for strictly Government ordinary, on board; market too inactive for accurate quotations. Low Middlings, $1 30@$1 40; Middling, $1 45@$1 50. Sales of the week, 900 bales; stock on hand not cleared, 3,800 bales.

A few lots of sugar and molasses on the market held much higher views. Sales of sugar the day previous to the departure of the steamer at 21c.@21¼c.; reboiled molasses held at 90c.; choice extra flour, $9 75.

The monitor *Osage* was high and dry on the bar above Selina.

From the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY STEAMER UNION.

The United States supply steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer-Lieut. EDWARD CONNOR, commanding, arrived this morning from Pensacola, via Key West.

She left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, June 4, with a draft of 441 men for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and touched on the outward and return trips at Indian River, Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, east and west passes of St George's Sound, St. Joseph's Bay, St. Andrew's Bay and Pensacola. On the 10th inst., off Jupiter Inlet, captured the English schooner *Caroline*, trying to run the blockade. June 28, Acting-Assistant Paymaster ASA A. WINTER, late of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, died. June 29, MICHAEL FORD, from Key West, also died. June 26, passed steamer *Eagle*, hence for Havana, off Jupiter Inlet.

The Union has on board a detachment of 42 men belonging to the Pennsylvania volunteers, in charge of Lieut. WARNER, from Key West, and 18 discharged and sick sailors from the East Gulf Squadron.

Her officers are: Acting Volunteer Lieut. Edward Conroy, commanding; Acting Master and Ex Officer Levi Crowell; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master Geo. F. Wilkins; Assistant Paymaster Geo. F. Beaman; Acting Assistant Surgeon S. R. Houpin; Acting First Assistant Engineer Edward L. Thorp; Acting Ensigns P. H. Seabury, C. H. Armstrong and Frank Adams, Captain's Clerk Henry Carse, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk W. S. Underdown; Acting Third Assistant Engineers S. A. Slater, H. Jones and A. Brown; Acting Masters' Mates Edward Manning, S. Smith and H. Wood in charge of the mails; Hospital Steward Edward Flugel.

The Union has the following passengers: Samuel Curtis, Wm. Fales, John H. Platt, Acting Masters; Peter Adams, Wm. Sellew, Paymasters; Peter McGuir, Gunner; Jay Dinsmore, Third Assistant Engineer; Thos. W. Tuomo, P. H. Irving, E. A. Edsecomo, Master's Mates; Charles Fleming, Jas. Reynolds, Captain's Clerks; J. H. Swett, John N. Storey, James Clark, M. M. Thomas, Paymasters' Clerks; Robert Ayres, Thomas Murphy, J. T. Brackett, P. Thompson, First Lieutenants, U. S. A.; Mrs. Hook, from Key West; Mrs. Williams and five children.

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs in Monterey—Defeat of Doblado—An American Captured and Shot—Condition of the Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

MONTEREY, Wednesday, June 8, 1864.

Some ten days ago Gen. DOBLADO tried to make a push against the Clergy-Imperial party, at a town called Matehuala, some eight leagues from this place. His forces numbered 2,500 men, with ten pieces of artillery. He made a good push, but was unfortunate, losing everything. Several of his officers were taken prisoners and shot.

Among them was an American by the name of ROBBINS. The French, after ill-treading him, shot the poor fellow because he was an American! The French Commander, Col. LAMAS, said that the Yankees have no right to meddle in the Mexican question: therefore, I suppose that only the French have this privilege. Poor brave man, he stood like a hero, and was shot down; several other officers suffered the same bloody penalty. Gen. DOBLADO arrived here safe on the 2d, and had a long private interview with Col. DE BOSDON, now Gen. DE BOSDON. He is an intimate friend of the last-named gentleman, who is well known here as a true patriot; above all, he is far superior to the rest of the chiefs, who think only of to-day. DE BOSDON is extremely well liked here, and, if he carries out his deep plans, will liberate the country.

I understand that he will leave here for the United States to-day. The state of the government is very bad. Gen. NAGARETE is the only one who works hard to keep things in order—all appears to be in disorder. Gen. QUESADA, who commands at Saltillo, shot on the 5th two officers, Col. BRUNO LOSANO and Major UGARTECHEA, both accused of mutiny. Every one here seems very bloodthirsty. I have just understood that Gen. DOBLADO goes to to the United States with Gen. DE BOSDON, and that great things are expected from both these gentlemen. JUAREZ and his cabinet appear to be *a dead thing*. There is no activity in the Government; all seems to partake of a certain indolence and dont-care-ativeness of the Spanish race.

Secessionists are now gaining strength every day, although the Juarez Government does all it can to keep them under. Great things are expected from the American people if Richmond is taken. The Mexican people pray for the triumph of our cause, and we must help them against their invaders.

Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA will be here in a few days with some 6,000 men, well armed. The French have lately made no demonstration against this city, and are not likely to do so. I will write you by the next mail.

Yours, truly, J. B.

The Fourth of July.

HOW THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL CELEBRATE IT.

The arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, by the army and navy, in this vicinity and elsewhere, are progressing rapidly. On Governor's Island, the old headquarters of the Department of the East, a salute will be fired at the usual time, a dress parade may come off if the day is fine, and the Declaration of Independence will not be forgotten. The soldiers of the regular army look forward with joy to the anniversary of the nation's birthday. The navy will honor the occasion by saluting and dressing ship. The magnitude of the war fleet in harbor at present renders it likely that a more picturesque display of bunting was never seen in our harbor than can be witnessed on the coming Fourth. The receiving ship *North Carolina*, the old razee *Savannah*, now our local school ship; the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and 50 sail beside, will contribute to the show. The commandants of the foreign fleet in port will be formally informed by Admiral PAULDING, on the 2d, of the approaching festival, and will fire salutes of course. In San Francisco, Callao, Hong Kong, Spezzia, Rio Janeiro, Queenstown, Lisbon, Alexandria, Southampton, and 20 other commercial rendezvous, such of our naval vessels as have been spared from blockading duty, will fire for the nome of the free. It is not improper to say that an experience of four years' cruising in an American man-of-war has proved that no holiday is welcomed with more genuine friendliness, by sailors and soldiers everywhere, than ours.

The Parade on the Fourth.

The following orders have been issued relative to the fine military parade which is to take place on the Fourth:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—The division will parade on Monday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-eighth Anniversary of our National Independence.

The division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, with the right on University-place, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will direct national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The Commissary-General will issue the necessary ammunition.

The division staff will assemble at the Major-General's quarters at 7:30 o'clock A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO will report with his troop for escort duty.

The line of march will be round Union-square and down Broadway to the City Hall,

By order of
Major Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—In compliance with Division Orders above, this brigade will parade on Monday, July 4. Brigade line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., right midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Col. TELLER, commanding Fourth Regiment, will make the necessary details for the salutes, as directed.

The brigade staff will assemble at 7:15 o'clock upon the ground designated. By order of
Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, Brigade Major and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—Pursuant to the foregoing orders, from division headquarters, this brigade will parade on the 4th day of July.

The brigade line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, the right on Tenth-avenue, at 8 A. M.

The brigade staff will assemble at the Brigadier-General's quarters at 7½ A. M.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN.
W. E. JACKSON, Capt. and Q. M., Acting A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. G., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 35.—This regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on the 4th of July next.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel at 7 o'clock A. M., at the Armory over Centre Market—commandants of companies, non-commissioned staff, band and drummers to the Adjutant at same hour and place. *Every member must be present.* Captains will return all absentees from the parade of the 23d ult., and also from this parade to the Adjutant, on or before the 14th proximo. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

C. N. KINNEY, Adjutant.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.

ISAAC DANIELS, the last of the Revolutionary heroes residing in this City, aged 109 years, died on Wednesday at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. JOHN A. HOVER, on Goerck-street. Mr. DANIELS served during the Revolutionary war under the immediate command of Gen. WASHINGTON, and was conspicuous for his bravery in the battles of Monmouth, Trenton and White Plains. He was one of the first who entered the City of New-York after its evacuation by the British, and assisted in hauling down the enemy's flag and planting the Stars and Stripes in its place. Mr. DANIELS also served through the war of 1812. He was born in Westchester County, this State, in 1754; was by occupation a farmer, but had resided in this City for the last sixty years. He was married young, and was the father of nine children, seven of whom are now living. He led a temperate life, retained all his faculties up to within short time of his death, and died of old age. The funeral of the old soldier took place yesterday afternoon, from the house in which he died, and was largely attended. The following veterans of the war of 1812, acted as pall-bearers: Gen. H. Raymond, Col. Abraham Daily, Col. William Buttery, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cortelre, Capt. J. B. Fox, Capt. Henry Baker, Aid-de-Camp Thomas L. Watson, and Chaplain Joseph Hall. There were several other veterans present. The body was taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery, where it was interred in the veterans' burial ground.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A new vol.—40—begins with the July Double No. now ready. Containing Portraits, Characters and Biographies of leading men. ETHNOLOGY, or the Races. PHYSIOLOGY, the Laws of Life and Health. PHRENOLOGY, with choice of Fur-ulty. PHYSIOGNOMY, or "Signs of Character." PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul, and much other important matter to be found in no other publication. It is an handsomely illustrated quarto, monthly, with Ninety-six Columns of rich reading matter, in each No. Sold at 20 cents, or $2 a year by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD ARTICLE.—A Pocket-book, who is without a mirror, will obtain an excellent substitute by using the Japanese Polish. Applied to his face it produces an unequaled lustre, that will enable him to shave himself with comfort, it is therefore, both useful and ornamental. The Polish can be obtained of all shoedealers. Depot, No. 75 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with BRINKERHOFF & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

500 N. Y. Cen. R	133	100 Ill. Cen. R	b5 129
100 do	s3 133	500 do	b5 128⅝
100 Erie Railway	113½	500 Clev. & Pitts	110⅛
200 do	bnw 114	200 do	110⅛
200 do	b5 113⅝	200 do	110⅛
300 do	113⅝	200 do	110
100 do	s3 113¾	100 do	b5 111
200 Hud. Riv. R	137	4700 Cleve. & Tol. R	133
100 do	s5 137	500 do	134⅛
3300 Reading R	b5 137	100 Chic. & R. I. R	110½
400 M. S. & N. I. R	92¾	100 do	b5 110
100 do	92½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b5 87¾
200 Mariposa Min	46¾		

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Capt. W. A. James, Major H. M. Amsbury, Capt. Poole, Capt. Eaton, Col. Cornell, Surgeon C. K. Warren, Major Palmer and wife, Capt. Norton, Col. Raynor, Chas. Webb, Miss Glen, Mr. Litterman, G. Forbes and wife, Mr. Bogert, Lieut. Snow, Miss Belle Simonds, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Osborne and niece, Mrs. Fagg, Mrs. E. L. Jones, Mr. McLaughlin and wife, Mrs. Irvine and daughter, W. F. Clampan, F. A. Hardy, Capt. Caruth and wife, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Marks and daughter, Lieut. W. A. Bickworth, Capt. Littlefield, Col. W. M. Grosvenor, Surgeon F. C. Cole, J. M. Pitzfield, Capt. Bacon, J. H. Walker, Surgeon Dewys, Mrs. Green, Capt. Makler and wife, Dr. Lanter, Miss Veliman, Lieut. Harghty, Mrs. Morse and child, J. L. Gardner, Lieut. Vail, Lieut. Clark, Mr. Bent, Capt. S. N. Heard, Capt. McGowan, Mr. Henning, G. M. Dayton, B. M. Lyons, Surgeon Williams, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Schwin, Dr. Hedner, with 64 sick and wounded soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 2 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 51 | Gov. Island.. 4 46 | Hell Gate... 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Elizabeth, Stetson, San Juan, Nic.; London, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Hilda, (Dan.,) Aissen, Rio, River St. Lawrence, Funch, Meiocke & Wendt; Teresa, (Duten,) Boser, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Silver Crag, (Br.,) Cohn, Pernambuco, Napier & Wellsford; Sellor Prince, (Br.,) Troop, Pugwash, N. S., C. C. Duncan & Co.; Washington Butcher, Peacock, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Avondale, Dix, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Argo, (Hamb.,) Stoem, Cadiz, Holmboe & Balchen; Golden Lead, Payson, Cow Bay, Mcneil & Duncan.

Schooners Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; F. Hatch, Whiteman, Washington, J. W. McKee; H. Hickman, Jester, Sandy Hill, Md; A. C. Havens; G. A. Grotier, Newcomb, Provincetown, Orowell & Paine; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Christina, Drinkwater, Boston, J. Boynton's Sons.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Merrimac, Sampson, New-Orleans and the Balize June 23, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. June 24, lat. 26 28, lon. 86 01, passed a bark bound N. W., showing a red burgee, with white letter; same day, steamers Mississippi and Yazoo, bound S.; 26th, lat. 25 51, saw 3 ships, 1 bark, 2 brigs and 5 schooners, bound N.; 29th, lat. 38, lon. 74 30, passed bark American Eagle, for New-York.

U. S. supply steamer Union, Acting Vol. Lieut. Edward Conroy, commanding, from Pensacola June 20, and Key West 25th inst.

U. S. steam transport Saxon, Clark, City Point 26 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Liberty, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. J. Hoagland.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship Endymion, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Ship Calhoun, Page, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Handford, Aspinwall, with coffee to J. F. Joy.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3986. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt-Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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For weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
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"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths from consumption, bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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Invariably does.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu, FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to impose on their own and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Latest News from Before Petersburgh.

Return of Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Expedition.

The Danville Road Thoroughly Destroyed.

Concentration of Rebel Cavalry to Cut Off Wilson.

He Gives Battle and Sends for Infantry Support.

The Sixth Corps Sent Forward to His Aid.

REBEL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS

GEN. WILSON'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Severe Destruction of the Danville Railroad—Twenty Miles of Track Destroyed—Depots, Bridges, &c., Burned—The Rebel Cavalry Concentrate to Cut off Wilson's Return—Infantry Gone to Wilson's Aid.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 28—11 P. M.

A large body of rebel cavalry that moved around our left, is now at Ream's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad.

Gen. WILSON'S Third Division of Cavalry passed this place a few days ago, en route for the Danville and Richmond Railroad. The rebels were too slow in their movements to head him off.

Gen. WILSON reached the road, destroying many miles of the track before he retraced his steps. He met with no opposition until he neared the point from which he started.

All the track was composed of strap-iron, placed upon wooden supports. The destruction of the one was the destruction of the other. As the track was torn up it was placed upon the wooden sleepers and burned until it was bent and useless.

A locomotive and a train of cars were surprised at one station, and before the engine could move off all were in the hands of our men.

The cars were crowded with refugees from Petersburgh.

All the cars with the locomotive were destroyed.

Gen. WILSON having accomplished his work in the most successful manner, and destroyed over twenty miles of the railroad, rendering it completely useless, commenced his return.

When his advance guard reached Ream's Station, the rebels were discovered in force. They had been patiently waiting for his return.

At this station all the cavalry the rebels could muster were spread out, between our gallant raiders and their infantry supports.

All night they fought and during the morning of this day.

Gen. WILSON could not push his way through the rebel force, and consequently must fight on until reinforcements reach him.

An officer succeeded in reaching Gen. MEADE'S headquarters with intelligence of WILSON'S awkward position.

The Sixth Corps being on the extreme left and nearest to the scene of strife, was instantly dispatched there to divert the attention of the rebels.

A division of the Second Corps soon followed, supported by Col. COLLIS' Provisional Brigade.

It was thought that the rebels in our immediate front would have opened upon us savagely, when they noticed our movements, but we were disappointed. Their troops have been moving all the afternoon, in the direction of our rear and left.

On Gen. BURNSIDE'S line the rebels are now using their mortars nightly, throwing shell with more accuracy than is their usual habit.

Gens. GRANT, MEADE and BUTLER met at Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters, to-day. This meeting was unofficial, being of a purely accidental character.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 30.

The United States steamer *Eutaw*, Capt. HOMER C. BLAKE, sails for Mobile to-morrow.

Seventy-five rebel prisoners captured by Gen. PALMER arrived from Newbern to-day.

The schooner *E. Pharo*, from New-York for Newbern, with Government forage, put into Hampton Roads to-day, leaking badly.

All the sick and wounded are being removed from Yorktown hospital to a healthier locality.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL, JUNE 28.

James Connery, 17th Penn. | Daniel Brodicker, 55th Penn
Jno McCarman, 21st Conn.

JUNE 29.

Elias T. Brown, 7th S. C. prisoner | Conrad Quabl, 55th Penn.
A S Angell, 25th Mass. | Wm. T Fryer, 11th S. C. prisoner.
A T Burt, 118th N. Y. | Lewis Walker, 142d N. Y.
John J Odell, 25th Ill. | John Baker, 11th Conn.

DEATHS IN CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL, JUNE 27.

Lieut. C. E. Hammond, 8th Connecticut. | Clark Winch, 5th N. Y.
John Beer, 55th Penn. | Geo. D. Tippets, 1st Maine Artillery.

June 28—John Stevens, 8th Maine.

There are now about 2,400 patients in the Hampton Hospital, and 700 in the Chesapeake Hospital, most of them severely wounded. The deaths, averaging only nine per day, are promptly reported. These hospitals are under the efficient charge of Dr. E. McCLELLAN and assistants, and are in the best condition.

REBEL NEWS.

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Rebel Accounts of the Operations Near Lynchburgh.

Lynchburgh papers of June 23 give the following particulars of HUNTER'S operations in that vicinity, colored, of course, to suit rebel belief and hopes:

APPROACH OF THE ENEMY.

On Friday morning it was ascertained that the enemy had approached within a few miles of the city, and in the afternoon the booming of artillery was heard on the Lynchburgh and Salem turnpike road, near the old Quaker Church, about three miles distant.

It was McCAUSLAND, with some of IMBODEN'S cavalry, disputing the further advance of the enemy. A gun on our side was disabled at this point, which, report said, had fallen into the hands of the foe. Our troops then fell further back.

After the fight at the Quaker Church, on Friday afternoon, further hostilities were suspended until Saturday morning, when, about 7 o'clock, our batteries on the Salem turnpike opened with an occasional shot. At 11 o'clock precisely a furious cannonading set in, and, with some brief interrals of silence, was continued until late in the afternoon. Occasionally the roll of musketry was heard as an accompaniment to the deeper-toned thunders of artillery.

THE BATTLE—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY—THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The line of battle extended from about half a mile above the toll-gate (2¾ miles from Lynchburgh) on the Lynchburgh and Salem turnpike, moving in a direction a little west of north. The distance embraced by this line must be 2½ to 3 miles. From the character of the ground over which the battle raged it is impossible to give anything like an accurate description of all its parts. Persons familiar with the topography of Lynchburgh and its environs will readily understand this. The whole country is a succession of hills, gorges and streams.

Dr. E. H. MURRELL, who was in a good position to observe a portion of the fight, has informed us that a battery stationed on HALSEY'S farm, did great execution. He distinctly saw a large body of cavalry, which he supposed to be about 4,000, drawn up in line of battle in Capt. BARKSDALE'S field, on the Forest road. They charged upon our fortifications with great spirit, yelling defiance, and at the top of their voices, which were borne to the point where the Doctor stood concealed; he heard them cry, "Come out of your holes, you d—— rebels; we've got you now! come out of your holes." When these infuriated wretches got within reach of our grape and canister, our boys let fly a volley at them, which did terrible execution. Two other volleys were poured into them, when they broke and fled.

The battle ended on Saturday afternoon, and the enemy retreated in great haste on Saturday night. Had they remained until the next day, we are satisfied, from the dispositions that had been made by Gen. ——, that they would have been captured. Their safety is not now an assured fact by any means.

We rode over the battle-field on Sunday, observing the results of the previous day's work. On two or three contiguous fields, on the farms of Dr. OWEN and JOHN B. LEE, we counted some forty old dead Yankees, who lay stiff, and stark, and nude, a spectacle of horrors. They had been denuded, it was said, by their particular friends, gentlemen of "African descent." Most of them were supposed to be sharpshooters, who fell in advance of the enemy's lines, and quite near to our rifle-pits and intrenchments.

Fully three-fourths of them were shot through the head, and others through the heart, thus showing the accuracy of that unerring aim which sent them to their last account. Some of them were fierce looking, heavily-bearded cut-throats, while a few were smooth-faced boys. We noticed one who seemed to be a stripling of scarce seventeen Summers. On the left of the Salem turnpike, near the left of the Quaker meeting-house, we saw five graves. The wooden boards placed at their heads stated that these were all killed on Friday, the 17th. On the other side of the road a man was laid out in a blanket, with a piece of paper pinned on his breast, marked ROBERT J. SIMPSON, Company I, First Virginia Light Infantry.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE—THE ENEMY'S RETREAT—THEIR LOSSES, ETC.

The fight on Saturday, near this city, says the Lynchburgh *Republican*, was a much heavier one than at first supposed, and its results greatly more disastrous to the enemy than stated yesterday morning. It is now stated that their dead alone left on the field numbered about 120, and their wounded in field hospitals, who fell into our hands—being too badly hurt to be moved—are reported at 150. Gen. AVERILL stated to a gentleman entirely trustworthy, that their loss was 800 killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's line of battle extended from the Forest road, on Mr. N. W. BARKSDALE'S farm, to the farm of Mr. MOORMAN, some half or three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Salem Turnpike, a length of about three miles.

The heaviest fighting was on the farms of Mr. McKINNEY and Mr. MOORMAN, on the southeast of the turnpike, and of Dr. OWENS and Mr. H. F. BOOCOCK, on the west, and near to the same road. Here the enemy's dead were principally found, and here it was that two fierce assaults were made on our works. The fighting on Mr. BARKSDALE'S farm was principally with artillery, though at one time the Yankee cavalry posted there made a demonstration as if to charge our batteries, but our sharpshooters and a half dozen shells soon made them to retire.

Our entire loss on Saturday is semi-officially reported at 9 killed and 17 wounded. In consequence of the advance of our army no official report has been made, or if it had it was inaccessible to us. In the engagement and pursuit as far as New-London we captured in all about 40 prisoners. The report of the capture of three pieces of artillery was erroneous.

The enemy, it is now ascertained, commenced their retreat about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, after their unsuccessful assault on our lines previously reported. As soon as the retreat was discovered vigorous pursuit was made. Gentlemen whose houses the enemy passed, inform us that they travelled in great haste and confusion, and they also say that in conversation both officers and men expressed great surprise at finding the city so well prepared for resistance.

The battle-field on Sunday presented quite a ghastly spectacle. A circumstance connected with the enemy's dead, is worthy of notice, as showing the accuracy and aim of our sharpshooters.

A gentleman undertook to count the dead as they lay on the field, and to note the place where they were shot. Of 47 so counted, 42 were struck in the head, and death appeared to have been almost instantaneous—a mode and proper fate for these ruthless invaders.

The enemy threw away a large number of guns, pistols and swords, both on the battle-field and on the route of the retreat. Knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., were also profusely strewn around, and many were picked up by citizens who visited the fields and passed along the roads.

In many localities, on both the Salem and Forest roads, trees were felled and blockades of fence rails and stones were made to impede pursuit. In removing these some hours were lost by our men.

BLUSTER AND BRAVADO OF HUNTER—WHAT HE AND HIS OFFICERS SAID.

Gens. HUNTER, CROOK, AVERILL and SULLIVAN put up with Maj. HUTTER, about four miles from town whose beautiful farm was used as headquarters. In the suite were the notorious Dr. RUCKER and David H. STROTHER, (Porte Crayon,) the former attached to CROOK'S Staff.

Major HUTTER, being an old army officer, was well acquainted with HUNTER, and talked freely to him respecting his expedition. HUNTER said that he had 50,000 men, and could take Lynchburgh easily—that we had better make no resistance. When Major HUTTER informed him that it would be no easy task, and that our people, in the last resort, would retire to the Amherst Heights and fire upon them, HUNTER replied that, in such an event, he would help them to destroy the town. The general officers were in very high spirits at the supper table on Friday night, and boasted that they would be in Lynchburgh the next day.

On Saturday night they took their meal at the same board in perfect silence. Gen. AVERILL retired to the back porch after supper, very moody, and remarked to Miss H. that "the battle of Lynchburgh would be one of the bloodiest records of this war for the time it lasted." He said that the loss was very heavy on both sides, theirs not being less than eight hundred to a thousand. The General was mistaken as to ours, which is six killed and ninety-five wounded.

SULLIVAN said they had some 20,000 or 30,000 men, and reinforcements were expected under POPE, who, with other troops, had 4,000 contrabands.

The Yankees avowed it to be their purpose to capture Lynchburgh, and then proceed to the assistance of BUTLER. They placed their signal officers on the top of Major HUTTER'S house, and as the battle progressed on Saturday, the "lookout" declared that the cavalry were charging splendidly; after a while, however, he said that they were giving way, and finally left his cyrie in disgust.

When Miss H. remonstrated with Gen. HUNTER for his vandalism in burning the Military Institute, he replied, "You need not make a fuss about that, for I intend to burn the University of Virginia also."

After the melancholy supper referred to, HUNTER told Maj. HUTTER that they wanted to hold a council. They thereupon appropriated two rooms, the doors of which they locked carefully. Maj. HUTTER, having retired to a back chamber of his house, attempted to pass out of the building, when he was informed that he was a prisoner. When the Yankee officers retired, they said that they were going to the front, and thus took up the line of retreat before Maj. HUTTER was aware of their intentions.

Some of the Yankee soldiers repaid the hospitality of Maj. HUTTER by plundering Miss HUTTER'S chamber, searching trunks and drawers, and carrying away various ornaments and valuables.

Some ninety odd wounded Yankees were left in Maj. HUTTER'S barn. Four or five of them died on Sunday. These wounded were rather the best looking Yankees we have yet seen, being mostly Western men. Other wounded were left among the families of the people they had robbed, while many of the slightly wounded were doubtless carried off.

We are obliged to close our narrative here, by adding that the Yankees retired by the way they came.

THE PURSUIT OF HUNTER.

HUNTER reached Liberty on his retreat Sunday about 9 o'clock, our forces but a short distance behind. His rear guard was overtaken about two miles west of Liberty, on the road to Buchanan, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we are reported to have captured about 100 prisoners, beside killing and wounding several.

Last night it was reported, seemingly on good authority, that the column of the enemy retreating to the Fancy Farm road, made a stand near Fancy Farm seven miles from Liberty, where our forces attacked them early yesterday morning, and at 11 o'clock, when our informant left the neighborhood

of the field, all the accounts were highly favorable, and it was stated that we had taken several hundred prisoners, and were driving the enemy, with the prospect of making important captures.

A DEMONSTRATION ON THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

Yesterday we mentioned that a raiding party of the enemy's cavalry passed near Campbell Court-house Saturday, moving in the direction of the Southside Railroad. This statement proved to be correct, and the enemy designed to destroy the bridge across James River, six miles below town. They reached the vicinity of the bridge, and finding it too heavily guarded to be successfully attacked, they retreated without an assault, and rejoined the main body of their forces some time Sunday morning, while on the retreat toward Liberty. Several stragglers were picked up by our scouting parties, and brought into town Sunday.

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not yet fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Beside the burning of the bridges across the Big and Little Otter Rivers and Elk Creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles; all the depots between here and Big Lick are burned and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE ENEMY.

The scenes of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything; fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of, was practiced. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, were stolen and carried off, and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground.

Among others we have heard of as being thus brutally despoiled were Mrs. POINDEXTER, Gen. CLAY, Capt. ANDERSON, Dr. FLOYD, and N. W. BARKSDALE, on and near the Forest road; and on the Salem road, SAMUEL MILLER, Maj. G. C. HOTTER, and Dr. W. OWEN. There were also others, of whose names we have not been informed; and along the entire line of the enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted. Capt. PASCHAL BURGESS was stripped of everything, cattle, horses, hogs, provisions, &c., all were taken; and so with Capt. W. M. SMITH, living near LEWIS'S, and all persons living on or within reach of the road. At Liberty the case was the same, and there is scarcely a family there who has a dust of meal or a ration of bacon.

Along the road between this place and Liberty, a gentleman who passed over it yesterday tells us that there are at least one hundred or more dead horses and mules. When these animals gave out they were cruelly shot.

The enemy were out of rations, and the chief commissary told a lady Saturday morning that they were compelled to do one of two things—capture Lynchburgh and get supplies or retreat. Finding that they could not do the former, they had to do the latter, and we predict that this is the last Yankee trip to Lynchburgh.

FROM LYNCHBURGH.

LYNCHBURGH, Thursday, June 23.

It is difficult to get any news from HUNTER'S flying army. Information received this morning is that he is still continuing his retreat in demoralized confusion, and so closely pressed by our army that they have no chance to forage on our people, and are pressed for provisions. Persons from Bedford say that the enemy's trains were driven through that county by our forces at a furious rate, under whip and spur, and that the road along the route is lined with dead horses that were killed by over exertion.

On Tuesday our forces attacked the enemy near Salem, capturing ten pieces of artillery, two hundred horses, one hundred and fifty prisoners and several wagons. The enemy have destroyed many of their caissons and wagons to prevent their falling into our hands. It is reported that we have again overtaken the enemy to-day near Pincastle.

One hundred and thirty more of SHERIDAN'S raiders have arrived here.

HUNTER destroyed a large amount of private property in his advance and stole a large number of horses and cattle.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURGH.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, June 23—10 A. M.

Our forces, after driving the enemy up to 3 o'clock last evening, for want of sufficient force to go further, made a stand. The enemy soon endeavored to retake the works which they had lost, charging us desperately four times, but without success. The fighting ended about 9 o'clock, and has not been resumed this morning. There is little or no firing in any part of the line this morning.

Col. SAXON, of Alabama, was killed in the fight yesterday evening.

It is reported that our forces came up with the enemy's rear near Dinwiddie Court-house last night, and that there was fighting all night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 23—7.30 P. M.

The prisoners captured yesterday evening number, by official counts, 1,016 prisoners and non-commissioned officers, and 66 commissioned officers. Our loss yesterday evening was about 300 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is estimated fully as many as 1,000.

Over 1,500 stand of arms were taken. The troops engaged were MAHONE'S of Virginia, SAUNDERS' of Alabama, and WRIGHT'S of Georgia, brigades, the whole commanded by Gen. MAHONE.

Our advance fought the rear of the enemy's raiders near Dinwiddie Court-house yesterday evening, capturing 10 or 15 prisoners.

The enemy are reported to have reached the junction of the Southside and Danville Railroads to-day about 2 o'clock.

The latest information from HUNTER was that he had retreated through Buford's Gap toward Salem, in Roanoke.

Up to this hour there has been nothing to-day except sharpshooting and cannonading. The sharpshooters are very active.

The enemy took possession of the Weldon Railway six miles below here, this morning, and are busy fortifying. Their pickets in that direction are within four miles of the city. Our troops, after the success of last night, retired to their original position.

The enemy's raiders burnt the depot, two engines and fifteen cars, and tore up a mile of the railroad at Ford's station, fifteen miles from here, on the Southside road, last night.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A Forward Movement—The Rebel Gen. Johnson Compelled to Change His Direction and Abandon Kenesaw—The Rebels Attack Gen. Schofield and are Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Gen. Johnson Believed to have been Relieved from Command.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 1.

Your correspondent with the Fifteenth Corps, under date of June 24, says:

On the 22d, Gen. Hood's corps, in Gen. McPHERSON'S front, was withdrawn. The movement seems to have been commenced on the 21st. Gen. SCHOFIELD, on our right, moved forward, after the capture of Pine Mountain, and crossed the Nickajack Creek, followed by Gen. HOOKER. There Gen. SHERMAN found him at a right angle to the rebel line on Kenesaw Mountain. JOHNSTON was compelled by this movement to change his direction, it being north and south, and still covering Marietta.

Gen. SHERMAN, however, kept moving his right southward, thus compelling the rebels to abandon Kenesaw, and lengthen their line southward. The object of the manœuvring on our part was to compel JOHNSTON to occupy ground whose natural advantages for defensive battle would not be so great as at Kenesaw. Our efforts are so far successful, but the enemy still hold high ground about the head waters of the numerous streams rising near Marietta.

This line is supposed to be the same assaulted by HOWARD and HOOKER on the 27th, parallel with and somewhat west of the railroad, the right covering Marietta.

Your correspondent with Gen. HOOKER, of the same date, reports that, on the 23d the rebels made an assault on the left of Gen. SCHOFIELD and the right of Gen. HOOKER, and were repulsed with severe slaughter, losing three hundred killed. Col. BARTLESON, One Hundredth Illinois, and Maj. DUFFY, Thirty-fifth Indiana, were killed.

On the 24th Gen. EWELL was reported to have relieved Gen. JOHNSTON, who goes to command at Richmond. The truth of this report is not known, but EWELL is believed to be at Marietta.

The indications are that a battle will take place near where the armies are massed, as JOHNSTON is so closely pressed that he cannot get away beyond the river safely.

We have nothing later by mail. A gentleman who left the front on the 27th, reports heavy firing on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. He knows nothing of the details of the battles, but reports large numbers of wounded sent to the rear.

Gen. C. C. HARRIS died of his wounds on Tuesday. Gen. HOOKER was reported wounded, but it is thought his name has been confounded with HARRIS'S.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia With News to June 19.

The Warlike Aspect of the Danish Question.

Material Aid to Denmark from England.

SEMMES' DEFENCE OF HIS PIRACY.

PROBABLE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE CHANNEL.

The Alabama Said to Have Left Cherbourg to Attack the Kearsage.

The Royal mail steamer *Arabia*, which left Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 18th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 19th June, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, left Liverpool simultaneously with the *Arabia*, for New-York direct, as an extra boat, to accommodate the cargo offering.

The steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 17th.

The steamer *Westminster*, from New-York, passed Cape Clear on the evening of the 15th June.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French View of Matters in Mexico—Grant and Sherman Not Drawn Into as Bad a Trap as was Hoped for—Mediation—The New French Mail Steamer Washington.

PARIS, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The Ministerial papers ridicule the expression found in one of Mr. DAYTON'S dispatches to Mr. SEWARD, on the subject of the House resolution on Mexico, to the effect that the French Government showed "extreme sensitiveness" about this action of Congress. According to these papers, the French Government is never sensitive about such trifles, and the American Minister must have been mistaken in his appreciation of the indications. It is not the Government of the United States which, in its present dilemma, would be likely to cause much emotion to the French Government, by an idle menace like this House resolution. The French Government, they further say, pursues a course of even justice to all, and has, therefore, a right to be imperturbable at all times and upon all questions. The Ministerial journals could scarcely say less than this. What are they for, if not to back up their Government?

But there is reason to believe that the Minister was not mistaken in his appreciation, and that the contradiction of the journals is but a stereotyped phraseology, good for all cases. The French Government considers that its success in the plans which it has laid out in Mexico is going to be the brilliant feature in the history of the Third NAPOLEON'S reign, and it considers further and very correctly that the people of the United States are the only obstacle in the way of the completion of these plans. The American House of Representatives, on the other hand, represents the people of the United States, and in the voting of this resolution and in reaffirming it, represented them well. The people of the United States stand, therefore, truthfully on record as hostile to the Emperor's plans in Mexico, and all we have to say is that if the French Government was insensible to this state of things it ought not to have been.

It is amusing to see how the secession papers—these papers which but lately insisted that the North was demoralized, that reorulting had ceased, that the South, on the contrary, was never so strong in men, material and determination, and that peace was about to be enforced on the basis of separation on Northern soil—it is amusing to see now how these papers squirm and dodge around the news which comes to them from GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S operations. At first LEE and JOHNSTON were only "drawing" their adversaries into the interior, in order to crush them more effectually and with more certainty; but the time occupied in this interesting piece of tactics is growing so fearfully long that, even with their film-covered eyes, they are beginning to penetrate the horrible truth, and to doubt whether the "drawing" operation is not a delusion. To avoid a direct admission they pervert the news even worse than the New-York agents of the European press, and manage to make their readers believe that no real progress is being made against the rebellion. Some of them, however, are preparing the ground for a defeat, and they declare that the taking of Richmond will not at all influence the final result, that JEFF. DAVIS told the truth when he said the Confederate army might and would remain in Virginia twenty years after the fall of Richmond.

The talk of mediation continues, and the Secessionists assert that France has again informed England that she is ready to join in an offer of mediation whenever England may think proper. On our side we have no certain means of knowing whether this be true or not; but inasmuch as the moment, according to all precedent, is the one which is not generally chosen as the proper one for such an offer, we may assume with the greatest security that this, like LEE and JOHNSTON'S "drawing" operations, is a delusion. The moment for the offer of a mediation, is when one of the combatants is beaten, but will only accept terms of settlement from a third party, or when the two combatants are both exhausted, and are resting on their arms, waiting for something to turn up. Neither of these conditions have yet arrived, at least so far as the North is concerned, and as no mediation would be offered but in the interest of the rebellion—that is to say, no mediation to which England was a party—none will probably be offered under the present aspect of affairs. The Secessionists here hoped that Lord PALMERSTON, alarmed at the prospect of being thrown out of power, would so far come over on to Tory ground as to go with France in the offer of a mediation; it has been asserted even that he had pledged himself to this line of conduct. But whether this be true or not, it is evident that a Tory Cabinet could do little more for the rebellion than the present one has done, and that the existence of the present Cabinet turns upon European and not upon American affairs.

Now that it has been found out that JUAREZ and his army still live and have an organization in Mexico, and that the war is only begun, the following is said to be the plan of operations: The French troops proper will be maintained at the Capital and environs, while the war against JUAREZ in the outer States will be carried on by the army of MAXIMILIAN, composed of 8,000 French volunteers, 6,000 Austrian, 2,000 Belgian, all under the command of a French General, and such Mexican troops as the new Emperor may be able to muster into service. As it will be impossible now to do anything till the end of the rainy season, that is to say in October JUAREZ is going to have ample time to prepare for the Winter campaign.

The celebration at Havre in honor of the departure of the new French mail steamer, the *Washington*, for New-York, was the occasion for the delivery of a number of highly interesting speeches. But the *Monitour*, true to its instincts, or I should rather say, true to its general line of unfairness toward us, omitted from its otherwise detailed account of the proceedings the two speeches which related to the United States: the speeches of Mr. DAYTON, American Minister at Paris, and M. MICHAEL CHEVALIER, Senator. Both these honorable speakers—and I should say that their speeches were the principal features of the celebration—uttered ardent hopes for the speedy reconstruction of the Union, and the future prosperity and greatness of the United States, and it would be, perhaps, asking too much of the official journal to ask it to publish sentiments so opposed to those it appears to hold. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CAPT. SEMMES' DEFENCE.

The fact that Capt. SEMMES had published long defence of his piratical exploits in the London *Times*, has already been stated. The document was accompanied by the following letter:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: Do me the favor to publish in the *Times* the inclosed communication, which I design as a reply to numerous assaults upon me by the English Press—not excepting an occasional "rumble" from yourselves—on the subject of my destroying prizes at sea without adjudication by a Prize Court. The London *Evening Star* and kindred negrophilist associates have been particularly virulent and abusive. The term "pirate" is a favorite epithet with them, but as abuse is always evidence of the weakness of the cause in which it is employed, and as this little failing may be a sort of voonbalistic necessity with them, to enable them to pursue their polite calling, perhaps I ought not to quarrel with it.

If in the course of my remarks I have found it necessary to review some of the acts of your Government, I trust you will give me credit for doing this in a spirit of justice and fair play, and not with a disposition to be querulous or censorious. I have alleged no fact that will not be conceded; and if my reasoning upon the premises be sound no harm can have been done to any one, since the truth is never unjust. If, on the contrary, the reasoning be unsound, you have the probe and scapel at hand.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
E. SEMMES, Captain C. S. Navy.

Confederate States steamer *Alabama*, on the high seas, April, 1864.

The following extracts from Capt. SEMMES' communication show its drift and spirit:

"I had the honor to command the first vessel-of-war (the steamer *Sumter*) commissioned by the Confederate States in the present war, and, having successfully run the blockade of New-Orleans and got to sea, it early became necessary for me to adopt some mode of disposing of my prizes. A blockade of the entire coasts of the Confederate States had already been declared, and the enemy was busy in collecting and army ships to enforce it; and I presumed that in the course of a few months the blockade would be at least sufficient to keep out sail vessels, and of this class, with rare exceptions, it was probable my prizes would be. It was clear, therefore, that I should be effectually prevented from sending my prizes into the Confederate ports. Up to the time of my running the blockade (June 30, 1861,) I had not seen Her Britannic Majesty's orders in council, prohibiting the belligerents from bringing their prizes into British ports; and, looking to the unequal operation of such orders, I had strong hopes that none such would be issued. I made my first prizes on the coast of Cuba, and with a view to test the disposition of Spain in this matter, I sent them—seven in number—into the port of Cienfuegos. Their arrival was telegraphed to the Captain-General at Havana. The Captain-General was without instructions, the orders of neutrality of the Queen of Spain not yet having been received. The prizes were permitted to remain until these orders should arrive. The orders came, and the prizes were afterward illegally handed over to the enemy, instead of being warned to depart. Spain, as well as France, had followed the lead of Great Britain, and in due time all the smaller commercial nations did the same. To show the objects I had in view in sending in these prizes, I quote below an extract from my letter to the Governor of Cienfuegos:

'The cargoes of several of these vessels are claimed, as appears by certificates found among the papers, as Spanish property. This fact cannot, of course, be verified, except by a judicial proceeding in the prize courts of the Confederate States. But while this fact is being determined, what is to be done with the property? I have the right to destroy the vessels and not the cargoes, in case the latter should prove to be, as claimed, Spanish property; but how can I destroy the former and not the latter? I cannot before sentence unlade the cargoes and deliver them to the claimants, for I do not know that the claims will be sustained; and I cannot destroy the cargoes, for I do not know that the claims will not be sustained. Indeed, one of the motives which influenced me in seeking a Spanish port was the fact that these cargoes were claimed by Spanish subjects, whom I am desirous of putting to as little inconvenience as possible in the unlading and reception of their property after sentence, in case it should be restored to them.'

It will thus be seen that I was not only anxious to condemn my prizes, but to put neutrals to as little inconvenience as possible. If my prizes had been received into neutral ports, and permitted to remain there until they could be adjudicated by our prize courts, sitting in our own territory, no possible inconvenience, that I can perceive, could have resulted to neutral nations, and the rights of everyone would have been secured—the right of the captor to the full benefit of his prize, and the right of the neutral claimant to adjudication. What inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown out of the fact of a captured vessel lying quietly at her dock in the port of Liverpool, in charge of a ship-keeper and prize agent, until she could be adjudicated; and if she should be condemned, why could she not have been sold as quietly at public auction as if she had been seized and sold under an execution for debt? It was my intention to follow the precedent set in the *Cienfuegos* case—of sending all my prizes into the most convenient ports for the parties concerned; as, where there were English claimants, into English ports; French claimants into French ports, &c.; this intention was frustrated, as has been seen, by the orders of the Queen's Government—I say the Queen's Government, because that Government gave the cue which was followed by all the other nations. By these orders I was deprived at the same time of the right of asylum and sale of my prizes, and of the power of adjudication. What course was expected of me under these circumstances? Was it expected that I would abandon the right of capture altogether? or that I would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other? That, in short, I would retire from the high seas, and leave the enemy to pursue his commerce, his '

deavor to 'sneak' into this 'declaration,' after the war, in the hope that by becoming a party to it, Great Britain would illegally hold that the Confederate States, now acknowledged as belligerents, would be bound by the act of their enemy. The British Foreign Secretary knew his business better than this. With the most commendable sagacity, he took care of his logic and of his friend Mr. SEWARD at the same time, and accomplished the object of the Federal Government by his orders in council, without permitting its Minister to humiliate himself.

This was one result of the declaration of neutrality—*Anglice* partiality—put forth by Great Britain. But the mischief did not end here. The Confederate States being compelled to restrict their operations upon the high seas to their ships of war, these ships were also seriously embarrassed by this declaration. Their inability to adjudicate their prizes has already been referred to. As a consequence of this inability they could make no beneficial use of them. Not only so, they were compelled in many instances to release them on ransom bond for the benefit of neutrals—that is to say, to give neutral claimants of cargoes an opportunity after the war, when the bonds should be sued upon, to vindicate their claims in a court of justice, which opportunity their own Governments had denied to them during the war by rendering it impossible for them to go before a Confederate Prize Court. The release of these vessels operated, strongly, too, in favor of the enemy. For it amounted to a loan to him of so much property, of which he had been rightfully deprived, with which to carry on the war; his bonds, in the meantime, being of no use to the captors, as it was impossible to collect them until after the war. This double mischief, therefore, ensued in these bond cases—the enemy continued to carry on his commerce, and commerce to a belligerent is strength; while the captor's means, quoad the war, were not increased by his captures. The reader will now see why as few of these ships as possible were released on bond, the release being confined to those cases in which an apparent *bona fide* neutral claim was presented on the face of properly prepared papers. Nevertheless, to show the good faith with which the captor must have acted toward neutrals in this matter, every ship destroyed by him was so much property destroyed against his own interest; for the ship being destroyed, no prize-money would be realized, whereas the bond would be valuable to him at the end of the war. And although it was to be presumed that every officer would, from a sense of duty, destroy as many of his prizes as possible, yet we see that at least he had no private interest to urge him to destroy them when there was a question of neutral rights, his leaning being, in fact, the other way.

This, then, is the working of these British orders in council which, on the face of them, appear to be entirely unexceptionable. Stripping off the diplomatic disguises of language (which is so thin and transparent that the wonder is that it should have been resorted to at all with the hope of concealment,) more unjust, oppressive and unnatural orders could not have been devised. If the practical effect of these orders is such as I have stated, that excuse can be offered for adopting them? Can it be said that no other course was open to the British Government under the laws of nations? If so, that would be a sufficient excuse; for where a Government has no alternative it would certainly be unjust to hold it responsible for all the consequential damages of its acts. It might be said with truth, in reply to our complaints, 'We were obliged, under the laws of nations regulating and controlling our neutrality, to exclude your prizes from our ports; and if, by reason of your inferior naval force and the consequent blockade of your ports, the rule operates more harshly upon you than upon the enemy, that is your misfortune, not our fault.' But the fact is, there is no such excuse to offer."

The writer then gives a number of precedents to show that it was equally open to Great Britain to admit as well as to exclude the Confederate prizes; and also contends that, had the entry of the prizes been permitted, the captors would have been able to condemn them, so as to give an indefeasible title to the purchaser. In conclusion, he urges that there is no difficulty in the way of revoking the orders in council, and "returning to a sense of justice."

rOGRESS OF THE WAR.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

A Confederate correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Spottsylvania Court-house, on the 19th of May, gives an account of the operations in Virginia up to that date. He joined the Confederate Army on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and after some remarks upon the topographical features of the country says:

"As soon as Gen. LEE ascertained that GRANT had certainly cut loose from his base at Culpepper Court-house, and was moving rapidly past his right, he put his own army in motion, sending EWELL'S corps down the turnpike and A. P. HILL'S down the plank road, and ordering LONGSTREET—who had arrived at Gordonsville some days previously from East Tennessee—to move his corps down on the right of HILL'S line of march, so as to strike the head of the enemy's column. He did not hesitate a moment what to do, but sprang at once upon the flank of his antagonist, like a tiger upon the side of an ox. GRANT had thrown a heavy cavalry force, with infantry supports up the turnpike and plank road, to protect his line of march. These EWELL and HILL swept from their paths as if they had been chaff, and pressed down upon Brock's Road, along which GRANT was moving. The latter at length realized the danger of his position, halted his army, and advanced to meet his assailants. This resolution was the wisest he could take, since it enabled him to withdraw his trains beyond danger, and secure his position on Brock's road by a line of intrenchments, which he proceeded immediately to construct from the railroad cut to the turnpike, and behind which he could retire in case of disaster. It also secured his retreat in the event he found it necessary to withdraw upon Fredericksburgh.

GRANT met EWELL and HILL two miles west from Brock's (road; at 2 P. M., and immediately gave battle. He attacked with vigor and in heavy numbers, and apparently with confidence, but was repulsed. He continued to attack heavily until night, and made one assault upon Maj.-Gen. JOHNSTON'S front of EWELL'S corps after dark, but was beaten back as often as he advanced, with heavy loss, including 2,000 prisoners and four guns, taken by EARLY'S division of EWELL'S command. *Longstreet not having arrived, owing to the greater distance he had to march, Gen. Lee refrained from pressing his advantage*, and slept upon the battle-field. His own loss is comparatively slight, his daring and agile troops understanding better than their opponents how to take advantage of the rough country and entangled woods in which they fought. *Longstreet reached a point ten miles from the battle-field by the middle of the afternoon; but, owing to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and the density of the forest, he was unable to hear the report of Hill's and Ewell's guns, and was ignorant that the two armies had been engaged until midnight, when he received an order from Gen. Lee to cross over to the plank road to the aid of Hill.* The cavalry of the respective armies met repeatedly during the day on the road by which LONGSTREET had been advancing, with some advantages to the Confederates in prisoners and material."

The fighting was not renewed until Friday, the 6th, upon which day, soon after sunrise, LONGSTREET joined the forces of LEE:

"HILL'S troops were aware of his approach and that he was to take their place on the line, and, having been marching and fighting all day on Thursday and sleeping but little that night, they got ready to retire as the head of LONGSTREET'S corps reached the ground. Unfortunately, GRANT renewed the attack just at this time, threw HEATH'S and WILCOX'S divisions of HILL'S corps into confusion and pushed them back upon LONGSTREET'S column, which had not yet deployed into line. LONGSTREET got three regiments of KERSHAW'S division into line, and with this Spartan band he held the enemy in check until the remainder of the division and finally his entire corps could be brought up. Then ensued a furious and bloody combat all along LONGSTREET'S front, from the railway cut across the plank road, and some distance beyond. His veteran corps, which had made the circuit of half the Confederacy within the last twelve months, never fought better or more successfully. *Grant took advantage of the disorder among Hill's troops, and hurled heavy masses upon the point, hoping to turn the Confederate right wing, and throw himself between Lee and Richmond, and he would have succeeded but for Longstreet's timely arrival.* The troops of the latter, however, had never turned their backs to the enemy on the field of battle, and it was too late now, when the capital of the country was the stake for which the combatants played, to take their first lesson in such unworthy tactics. The result has already been anticipated by the reader; the Federals were beaten back with heavy loss, and the Confederates remained masters of the ground. The attack was renewed simultaneously on the left, though not with so much vigor as on the right; and here, too, the enemy were repulsed by EWELL with comparative ease. At 11 o'clock LONGSTREET was ordered, with some select brigades, to pass to the right and attack the enemy in flank. The order was promptly executed. Falling suddenly upon GRANT'S left, resting on the railway cut, he drove the enemy in confusion, bending his line back upon itself, and gaining the plank road a mile in advance of the scene of the recent conflict. Placing himself at the head of JENKINS' brigade, he swept down the road, and was just passing MAHONE'S brigade, concealed in the bushes along the road, and a short distance from it, when the latter, unable, on account of the dense growth, to distinguish friend from foe, opened fire upon the passing brigade, supposing it to be a body of the enemy caught up the road, and trying to effect its escape. Several were killed and wounded, including Brig.-Gen. JENKINS, who received a mortal wound in the head, from which he died in the evening. Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET was shot in the neck, the ball entering on the right of the larynx, passing around under the skin, carrying away a part of the scapula, and making its exit behind the right shoulder. He was taken to the rear, and his wound dressed by his medical director, Dr. CULLEN, who pronounces it a dangerous, though not probably a mortal wound."

Owing to this accident, the writer says, the Confederates were unable to take advantage of their success, and the Federals escaped to their intrenchments. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON was appointed to the command of LONGSTREET'S corps. Gen. LEE advanced with a view of ascertaining the strength of the enemy, and, finding that an attack would be impracticable, gave orders to withdraw from the immediate front. During the afternoon Brig.-Gen. WOFFORD, of ANDERSON'S corps, was permitted, at his own request, to move upon the rear of the Federal left wing. He got possession of the camps of the *corps d'armée*, destroyed and brought off a good deal of material, and created great consternation among the teamsters and quartermasters. At night Brig.-Gen. GORDON, of EWELL'S corps, threw his brigade, like a net, around the enemy's extreme right, and took 500 prisoners, including Brig.-Gens. SEYMOUR and SHALER. About 1,000 prisoners were brought in during the day, making 3,000 altogether. The fighting recommenced on Saturday, May 7, but was not of a serious character. He writes:

"The distance from the battle-field, which is near the western boundary of Spottsylvania County, to the Court-house is fifteen miles. STUART'S cavalry have been holding the Federal horse in check in that quarter for two days, but the infantry and artillery force, which is reported to be advancing to the aid of the latter, will probably enable them to get possession of the village and the important highways which intersect each other at that point. The chief surgeon of the Confederate army estimates their wounded at the Wilderness at 6,000, and their killed at considerably less than 1,000. The wounds are comparatively slight, owing to the protection afforded by the trees and the absence of artillery, which could not be used in consequence of the dense and almost unbroken forest. I shall not venture an opinion as to the Federal loss, though I cannot but regard the reports of prisoners who place it as high as 20,000, as an exaggeration. Judging, however, from what fell under my own eye upon a portion of the field, I hazard but little in saying it was twice as heavy as that of the Confederates."

On Sunday, May 9, the Confederates arrived at Spottsylvania Court-house.

When ANDERSON'S corps arrived, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he found the Federal cavalry reinforced by infantry and artillery already in possession. His men had been marching rapidly, and for two miles had double-quicked it, and consequently were much jaded, but they were ready for the work, tired as they were. KERSHAW'S division led the corps, and was the first to reach the ground. Two brigades were sent against the cavalry force holding the Court-house, and two others were placed behind a thin rail fence and some frail obstructions which had been thrown across the road by which a force of Federal infantry was advancing. The latter fell into the error of supposing that the force behind the fence was dismounted cavalry, and rushed forward with the utmost confidence. The Confederates reserved their fire until their foes got within a few paces, and then, taking deliberate aim, gave them a volley which covered the ground with their slain. The combat was short and sharp; some of the Federals got to the fence, and actually used the bayonet; but in less than half an hour, they were driven rapidly back, leaving five hundred dead and mortally wounded, and two hundred prisoners in the hands of the victorious Confederates. The Court-house was cleared with equal success by the brigades sent against it; and when I reached the ground, at 3 P. M., I found the advance of Gen. LEE'S army in quiet possession. EWELL'S corps came up this afternoon, and was put in position, and HILL'S will be here to-morrow morning. Thus Gen. LEE has succeeded in throwing his entire army right across the path by which GRANT must march if he would get "on to Richmond." He not only repulsed all his assaults at the Wilderness, but held him there until he could threw his own army in front of him. It was a masterly performance, and makes it necessary for GRANT to deliver battle there or make another effort to turn Gen. LEE'S position. The Confederates are in splendid condition, and full of spirit and cheerfulness. They all realize the importance of victory, and are ready to endure any privation necessary for its achievement. Several belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments in the field, though against positive orders, procured muskets and went into the fight. They said it might possibly be the last great battle, and they desired to help to make it successful. Three of them were killed—two at the Wilderness and one at this place. Is it probable that such an army can be overborne by the mercenaries who reluctantly follow the heels of Gen. GRANT?

THE ALABAMA AFTER THE KEARSAGE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Army Gazette*, writing under date of the 16th, says:

"You must not be astonished to hear of a naval battle in the Channel, and of the far-famed *Alabama*, which has just landed some prisoners in a French port, going out to try conclusions with the *Kearsage*. The *Kearsage* has been for some months engaged in watching the harbors of this country, and trying to prevent Confederate cruisers from stealing out of them."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

DAUNT'S ROCK.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, in reply to Mr. HORSFALL, said Government did not intend to blast or place a lighthouse on Daunt's Rock—where the steamer *City of New-York* was wrecked—but a bell-buoy would be placed on the rock, and the light at Roche's Point is to be improved.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE DANISH QUESTION.

Some questions were put to Lord PALMERSTON as to the postponement of the meeting of the conference to the 18th of June, to which he simply replied that he was not a member of the conference, and all he knew was that it stood adjourned till the 18th.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged, that as the treaty of 1852 appeared to have been abandoned by England and the other Powers, it was incumbent on England to maintain the proposition she had made for the settlement of the Danish question, and insist upon its adoption. He wished to know if the British fleet was in a state to proceed at once to blockade the German ports?

Earl RUSSELL regretted it was not in his power, pending the sittings of the conference, to give such explanations as he could wish, and dispose of the grievous misrepresentations afloat in regard to the conduct of the British Government. He pointed out reasons for departure from the treaty of 1852; and as to the question in regard to the fleet, he might say it was ready to go anywhere.

Earl DERBY deprecated any interference with Government during the progress of the conference, but he thought if negotiations were unduly protracted Parliament must take care not to allow its voice to be stifled.

Earl RUSSELL said a few days would decide whether peace would be reëstablished or the negotiations be broken off and war recommenced. The subject then dropped.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

The conference postponed from the 15th and 16th June, would assemble in London on the 18th—the day the steamer sailed. Its proceedings were awaited with great interest, the armistice extending only another week.

A Vienna telegram asserts that the postponement of the conference was caused by the declaration of the Danish plenipotentiaries that they were without instructions as to any other proposals in reference either to the armistice or the division of Schleswig.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* applauds the idea of the territorial question being submitted to special arbitration, and says the French Government would assent.

La France believes the conference would not meet on the 18th, but would be still further postponed.

THE MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS AT KISSINGEN.

The meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia at Kissingen, was watched with some interest, under the impression that it must have some bearing upon the political situation.

The London *Times* says it would be sorry to think that the meeting of the sovereigns would produce any prejudicial effects on the debates of the Dano-German conference; but one European question is inextricably linked with another, and the judges of Denmark's rights and Germany's claims are detracted by thoughts of Hungary, Italy and Poland. It is evidently considered not impossible that the Polish question may govern the Danish.

FRANCE.

The returns of the Bank of France exhibit a decrease of nearly six million francs in the cash on hand since the date of the previous returns.

Domiciliary visits had been made to the houses of about twenty Advocates in Paris—including MM. CARNOT, GARNIER, PAGES, and others. They were suspected of having been members of an illegal association at the late elections.

The *Moniteur* announces a series of French successes in Mexico, and claims that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will find the pacification of the country almost complete, JUAREZ being unable to form any centre of resistance in any of the towns.

The Paris Bourse was firmer.

The news from other parts of the Continent is unimportant.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,

The Funds on the 17th were flat, and Consols declined a fraction, closing at 89⅞@90.

The Discount market was active, at about 6 ₩ cent., and the applications at the Bank were numerous at the reduced minimum of 6 ₩ cent.

Foreign Securities were much depressed.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase of £221,076 in the Bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say American Stocks continue to be neglected, and all quotations would be nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 18—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The better descriptions of cotton, which have been steadily advancing during the last three weeks, have this week been in very extensive demand, with a bare supply offering, enabling holders to obtain a further advance of about ½d. ₩ lb.; while the common qualities remain heavy and barely support last week's quotations, although the reduction of the bank rate to 6 per cent. was in favor of the market. American has become very scarce, at ½d. @ ¾d. ₩ lb advance, and is in active demand, particularly for exact Egyptian is ⅛d. @ ¼d. higher. Surat and China are freely offered, but show an improving tone. Sales of the week, 71,100 bales, including 8,000 to speculators, and 17,100 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was very firm, with sales of about 8,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	30d.	Middling Orleans	29¾d.
Fair Mobile	29¾d.	Middling Mobile	29½d.
Fair Uplands	29¾d.	Middling Uplands	29d.

Stock on hand, 391,794 bales, including 17,664 American. At sea, from India, 278,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The better qualities of grain and cloth are firmer and tending upward, but inferior descriptions continue dull and irregular. The market generally is inanimate.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ARTHA & Co., and others report Flour inactive but steady. Wheat is in fair demand at about former rates; winter red 8s 6d @ 9s, winter white 8s 6d @ 9s 9d. Corn rather firmer; mixed, 29s. 9d. @ 32s. 3d. @ 33s 3d.; white nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. GORDON, DRUCE & Co., HOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON and others report Beef very dull, and partially a shade easier. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand, and prices are sustained. Lard slow of sale at 40s. @ 41s. for fine. Tallow dull, but unchanged.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet at 31s. for Pots, and 33s. 9d. @ 34s. for Pearls. Sugar steady, cholice quiet. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet but steady. Bark.—Sales of Baltimore at 8s. 3d. @ 8s.; Philadelphia, 7s. Linseed.—Higher prices are demanded. Linseed Oil steady at 40s 6d @ 41s. Fish Oils inactive. Resin in fair demand for French. Spirits of Turpentine quite nominal; no sales. Petroleum continues quiet. Refined, 2s. 9d. @ 2s. 3d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 19, via QUEENSTOWN.

Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed 90 3-16@90 5-16. Markets generally firm. Paris Bourse Rentes opened 66.07.

GENERAL NEWS.

Conference met yesterday afternoon. All the members were present. A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon. The proceedings in Parliament caused Stock markets to open with increased heaviness, yesterday morning, but toward the close a better feeling prevailed.

THE DANISH WAR AND MERCHANT SHIPPING.

A letter was sent to LLOYDS yesterday from the Foreign Office, stating that her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen has reported that the Danish Government has not yet determined on the length of notice to be given to British shipping in the event of a reëstablishment of a blockade of the German ports, but that some delay will certainly be allowed.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Sunday, June 19.

Consols, after official news yesterday, closed at 90 1-16@90 5-16.

The markets generally were firm.

On the Paris Bourse, Rentes closed dull, 66f. 10c.

LONDON, Sunday, June 19.

The Conference met yesterday, and adjourned to the 22d. Nothing transpired.

It is reported that France declined to cooperate with England in the naval operations in the Baltic.

The Spanish Minister at Paris has declared that Spain has no idea of the conquest of Peru.

It is reported that the *Alabama* left Cherbourg this morning to fight the *Kearsage*. Heavy cannonading was going on at the latest report, but the result is unknown.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

The *Kedar*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to day.

HAVRE, June 17.

Cotton quiet but firmer; sales of the week eight thousand bales; New-Orleans *fras ordinaire* 363f., do. *bas* 355f. Stock, 53,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 18.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer; sales of mixed at 27s. 9d. @ 28s.

PROVISIONS. Beef very dull, and partially easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard dull at 40s. @ 41s. Tallow dull, but steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil tends upward. Linseed steady. Cod Oil inactive. Resin steady. Spirits of Turpentine, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18.

MESSRS. BARRING BROS. circular says: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull and unchanged. SUGAR easier. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA firm, but quiet. RICE steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE still declining; French, 68s. 9d. @ 69s. PETROLEUM firmer; refined, 2s. 2d. LINSEED OIL tends downward. TALLOW steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities nominal, without sales.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1864.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	103⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R.	136
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. ex. int	103¾	100 do c	135
10,000 do	103¾	100 do c	135⅛
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. Small	101⅛	300 Reading R.	137
10,000 do	101⅛	200 do	137⅛
50,000 do	101⅛	500 do	138⅛
25,000 do	101⅛	100 do 4ds	138⅛
26,000 do	102	100 do c	137⅛
1,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl. int'l	102⅛	100 do b5	137⅛
2,000 do	103	300 M. S. & N. I. R	92⅛
60,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94	200 do	92⅝
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan, c	110	200 do b20	93
1,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	68⅛	100 Mis. and Mo. R.	94
8,000 Mo. State 6s	67⅛	500 Ill. Cen. Scrip	40
60,000 Ollo & Miss. C.	50⅝	100 do	130
35,000 do	50⅝	300 do	130⅛
10,000 do	51	400 do	131
7,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M. ex-int	126⅛	1500 do	131⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. L. Rs c	101	100 do s10	131⅛
4,000 do	100	100 do buwk	132⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	100 do b15	133
1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	29 Panama R.	255
20 Am. Ex. Bank	119	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	111⅞
23 Metropolitan Bk	115	300 do c	111⅞
500 Canton Co. c	36⅜	200 do e	112⅝
150 Penn. Coal Co.	215	100 Chic. & N. W.	61⅝
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	65	100 do	61
200 do	65⅜	300 do	59⅜
30 Del. & H. C. Co.	229	50 do	59⅝
50 Amer. Coal Co.	18	50 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
3 0 Quick. M. Co.	74	150 do	87⅝
200 do	13⅝	1500 Cle. & Tol. R.	105
400 do	13	1500 Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅜
200 do	13⅛	300 do	111⅝
100 do b5	14	300 do	112
1000 Mariposa M. Co.	47	100 do b4	113
300 do	46	16 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	131
600 N. Y. Central	133⅛	150 do b10	132
125 do c	133	100 do b10	133
100 do b15	133⅛	50 do	132
300 do b30	133⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du. C.	108
100 Erie Railway	113⅞	50 M. & P. du. C. 1st Pr. c	120
400 do	113⅜	100 P., F. W. & C.	112⅝
250 do	113⅛	100 do	112⅝
200 do	113⅜	100 do	112⅛
100 Alt. & Terre H. c	60		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	101⅜	300 Reading R.	136⅜
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103¾	100 do	139
5,000 do	103	800 M. So. & N. I. R.	94⅜
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅛	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip	132
1,000 Mo. State 6s	68⅛	400 do s10	131⅜
100 Canton Co.	36	600 do	131⅝
108 Quicks. M. Co.	75	800 do	131⅜
900 do bnwk	75	200 Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
200 do	76⅛	100 do b10	113⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R	135	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	62
100 do	134⅛	400 do	61⅜
900 Erie Railway	113⅜	300 do b10	62⅛
50 do	115⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅞
300 do	115⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R	113
50 Erie Railway Pr.	112⅜	100 do	112⅝
12 do	112	300 do b5	112⅞
200 Hud. River R.	137⅜	90 P., F. W. & C.	112
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75⅞	400 do	112⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway	114⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	131⅞
300 do e	114⅜	300 do e	131⅝
400 do c	114⅜	200 do b5	132⅛
300 do o	114⅜	200 do b5	132⅜
200 do s3	114⅜	100 do b5	132
200 do	114⅜	300 P., F. W. & C.	112⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅜	100 do c	112
300 do e	93⅛	400 do o	112⅜
300 do s3	93⅜	100 do b10	113⅜
400 do	94	300 Mariposa M. Co.	48
200 Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜	200 do s3	49
300 do c	112⅜	300 do e	48
100 do e	113⅜	200 do	48⅜
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅜	100 do c	48⅜
200 Chi. & N. W. R. b5	62	100 do	48⅜
200 Cum. Coal Co. e	66⅜	600 Bucks Co. Lead	⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	74⅛		

FRIDAY, July 1—P. M.

It was announced in the morning papers that Mr. TOD, of Ohio, had declined the Treasury seals resigned by Mr. CHASE yesterday. His nomination to the Senate was withdrawn this morning, and the name of Mr. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, substituted. The Senate at once confirmed this nomination, without the usual reference, and the appointment, it affords us pleasure to say, is well received in financial circles in this City. Mr. FESSENDEN is a Senator in Congress, of acknowledged ability, of unimpeachable probity, of conservative and straightforward views, and of tried experience as Chairman first of the Committee of Commerce, and for the past three years as Chairman of the Finance Committee. As a seaboard appointment to the Treasury, he will come into office much better known to our commercial and financial people than the gentlemen first named to succeed Mr. CHASE; and however trying his new and very responsible duties may be at first, and under the peculiar circumstances and embarrassments of the time, he has strong personal claims upon the country, without respect to party and without reference to conflicting financial views, to a generous patience and indulgence, and to all the confidence due to an honest purpose to wield the resources of the Government to the best advantage of the Public Credit.

At the close of 'Change hour there was some doubt of the acceptance of the Treasury by Mr. FESSENDEN, on account of indifferent health. What foundation there is in this suggestion will, no doubt, be made known by telegraph in the course of the evening, and the result published under our usual Washington Dispatches on another page of this paper. It is understood that the resignation of the New-York Assistant Treasurer was withdrawn, for the present, several days ago.

The Gold market opened at a large advance on the unsettled state of affairs of the Treasury Department and went up at one moment to 275@280 ₩ cent. After the confirmation of Mr. FESSENDEN as Secretary of the Treasury, the price fell back to 255@258 ₩ cent., and subsequently to below 240 ₩ cent. On the basis of yesterday's fast price for Gold—245@250—the Treasury Office sold a moderate sum of Bills on London at 275 ₩ cent. early in the forenoon. At the close of 'Change hours Gold was quoted at 225@230 ₩ cent., and Bills on London for Gold 107½@108½, which quotation is materially below the shipping rate. The repeal of the Gold Act by the Senate was announced at 3 o'clock.

There was continued stringency in the Money market to-day, on the demands from the Produce Exchange and the Stock Brokers, which could not all be responded to at Bank or through the usual private channels, at 7 ₩ cent. Some heavy differences were paid to carry over certain articles of produce which have been heavily speculated in of late, and also on Stocks, to the 5th or 10th July. The scramble for Greenbacks continues at Bank to pay differences at the Clearing-house, as well as to pay into the Government.

The Stock market was further depressed at the early session of the Exchange, particularly on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares for cash. As there will be no regular business to-morrow, and no settlements for Stocks, preparations had to be made for four days in one—Monday being a close holiday—but the same circumstance enabled buyers to take contracts later in the day for Tuesday, free of interest, and the market materially improved, under the expectation of less stringency in Money next week.

The demand for Government Stocks and and Treasury Certificates was quite active both at at the Board and on the Street, and the declines in prices, together with the prospect of a settlement of the Treasury question, has evidently brought forward a good many strong buyers.

At 3 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Thursday afternoon, the general market leaving off steady. The Stock Board adjourned over to Tuesday.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111	104*	Mich. Central	138	138
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104⅜	103	Mich. Southern	93⅜	94
N. Y. Central	134	134⅝	Illinois Cen	129⅝	131⅜
Erie	113⅜	113	Pittsburgh	111	111⅜
Erie Preferred	113⅝	117	Fort Wayne	111⅜	112
Hudson	138	137⅜	Rock Island	111⅜	112
Canton	38	38	Reading	138	139⅜
Treas. Cer., new	96	96	Quicksilver	74	72⅜
Toledo	136	136⅜	Cum'land Coal	68	66
Northwest	61⅜	61⅜	Mariposa	48	49
Ohio & M. Certs	50⅜	51⅜	N. West Pref	87⅜	87⅝

* Ex. Dividend of 3 ₩ cent in Gold.

There was nothing done worth recording in Bank Stocks to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Mich. S. seconds	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	113	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	118
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	123	Ill. Central, 7s	123
Erie 3ds, '63	123	Ill. Central, 8s	85
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '73, 115		Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G	64
Mich. C. new 1sts	106	Atlantic & G. W	99⅜
Chi., B. & Quincy	126		

The coupons on the bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company, falling due to-day, will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending June 30, were to the value of $620,414, against $790,626 same week last year, and $995,729 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	110	$27,390	427	$202,822	34	$14,834
Mf. of Cot'n.	72	24,714	126	26,051	19	7,750
Mf. of Silk	179	191,281	46	46,406	31	47,446
Mf. of Flax	71	11,499	35	7,364	192	26,398
Miscellan's.	12	3,022	3,662	67,405	1	2,343
Total	444	$258,306	4,296	$362,108	277	$98,800
		362,108				268,306
Total entered		$620,414		Total marketed		$357,106

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. The Surplus of the Company is $110,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4 WALL-ST., June 27, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals for $30,000,000 of Six per cent Coupon or Registered Bonds of 1881, this being the unawarded portion of the $75,000,000 loan. The proposals will be opened in Washington on the 6th of July, at noon.

No bids under 104 will be considered.

This Bank will include in its bid any orders from other parties, charging ½ per cent commission.

The Bonds will carry interest from July 1, and any interest that may be earned on the Bonds between July 1 and the day the money is received, may be settled at 60 per cent premium.

Orders from parties that have no account with this Bank must be accompanied with five per cent pre-payment. The balance must be paid on or before the 10th of July.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CORPHEY, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 1—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 7 bbls. Ashes, 31,143 bbls. Flour, 722 bbls. and 767 bags Corn Meal, 183,313 bushels Wheat, 49,960 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Rye, 9,675 bushels Malt, 2,803 bushels Oats, 1,515 pkgs. Provisions and 2,426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $12 for Pots, and $14 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is generally quiet, yet steady. Java at 49c @ 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c. @ 45c.; Rio 42c. @ 45c.; St. Domingo at 37c. @ 38c. ₩ lb. A few lots of Rio have been bought for export within our range.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at rising rates; Middlings, $1 50@$1 52 ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite unsettled to day, opening briskly at an advance of about $1 ₩ bbl., but closing very heavily 5@ 50c. @ 75c. ₩ bbl. off the highest figures of the day. Sales since our last amount to 41,000 bbls., part

fifteenth of July, the amount of money expended for street cleaning purposes from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also the amount for freighting away from the City its dirt, ashes and garbage, together with the number of loads of said dirt, ashes and garbage; also the total cost for cleaning each ward from the first to the twenty-second, inclusive; also the entire expenses of the City Inspector's Department from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, together with the amount of moneys paid, the amount unpaid, and the objects for which such moneys are claimed to be due.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently

Councilman Keenan moved to reconsider said action.

Councilman Hagerty moved to lay said motion to reconsider on the table.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Hefferman—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Avenue B, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of owners and residents in Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, for a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the German-American Free School, for a donation to enable them to enlarge their building.

In connection therewith, Councilman Gross presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President and Directors of the "German Free School," (in Fourth-street,) for the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable them to complete their school building, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Petition of Benjamin Woods to be relieved from personal tax of 1862.

In connection therewith, Councilman Opdyke presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin Woods, for the sum of sixty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents, being the amount of his personal tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which was erroneously assessed, and charge the same to the account of Donations and Charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Reome, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars; also, in favor of C. S. Gratulla, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for music furnished on the reception of the Russian Officers, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the crosswalk in front of number one hundred and seventy-six Greenwich-street be relaid immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William B. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for coaches furnished for the distribution of the books and ordinances.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Reeper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Fuller & Spooner to place a scale for the weighing of hoe at the foot of Hammond-street, North River, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to P. Middlebeb to erect and retain a wooden awning in front of his premises, number seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to Michael Reynolds to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a crosswalk be laid across west-street, opposite number fifty-seven West-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of Resolution to pay William McDonald for funeral expense of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, with the following substitute for said resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald for the sum of three hundred dollars, being the amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. F. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the ordinance of the Common Council, adopted on the nineteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the construction of a sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be amended by striking out the names of Charles M. Neil, Jr., S. F. Oakley and William A. Hooley, and inserting in place thereof the words, "the Board of Assessors."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Resolution that Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, be renumbered, under the direction of the street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do meet on Thursday next, seventh July, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with draft of an ordinance making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for four weeks, ending June eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of balances in Treasury, June twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the usual quarterly report of claims against the Corporation, audited and paid during the second quarter of the year commencing April one and ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be received and the usual number printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

(For which see Doc. No. 3.)

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Jaques called up General Order three hundred and ten, being a preamble reciting that a resolution and ordinance were adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the construction of the necessary receiving basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and which do not provide for the raising or rebuilding of necessary basins and culverts already built, nor the construction of the necessary basins and culverts on the intersecting streets with the Eleventh-avenue, rendered necessary by the change of grade of said streets and avenues, with resolution that the following resolution and ordinance be adopted, in lieu of the resolution and ordinance in favor of building receiving basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-nine, being an ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE EIGHTEENTH WARD INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fifteen election districts the extents and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Irving-place.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, Seventeenth-street and Second avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Irving-place, Twentieth-street and Second-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth street, Gramercy-park, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Second avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third street and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street and East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do meet on Thursday next, seventh July, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with draft of an ordinance making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for four weeks, ending June eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the usual quarterly report of claims against the Corporation, audited and paid during the second quarter of the year commencing April one and ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be received and the usual number printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

(For which see Doc. No. 3.)

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Jaques called up General Order three hundred and ten, being a preamble reciting that a resolution and ordinance were adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the construction of the necessary receiving basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and which do not provide for the raising or rebuilding of necessary basins and culverts already built, nor the construction of the necessary basins and culverts on the intersecting streets with the Eleventh-avenue, rendered necessary by the change of grade of said streets and avenues, with resolution that the following resolution and ordinance be adopted, in lieu of the resolution and ordinance in favor of building receiving basins and culverts in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-nine, being an ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE EIGHTEENTH WARD INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fifteen election districts the extents and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Irving-place.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, Seventeenth-street and Second avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Irving-place, Twentieth-street and Second-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth street, Gramercy-park, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Second avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third street and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street and East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number three hundred and eight, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed forthwith to repair and renew the telegraph wire now stretched between the various bell towers in the same to be done without contract; and also to furnish the Central Office with a superior time-piece in order to relinquish uniform time throughout the City.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "without contract," the words following, "at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars."

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved to strike out all relating to a time-piece.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hagerty then moved to add, after the word "City," the words following, "at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Brophy called up General Order number three hundred and twenty-three, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a suitable stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York National Guard.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Which vote was reconsidered, and the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Keenan called the same up.

Whereupon the resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, for engrossing and mounting resolutions, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Whereas, the unexpected death of Joseph A. Scoville, late Reader to the Board of Councilmen, which event occurred on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, impresses us sensibly with the mutability of all earthly things, and fearfully admonishes us that "in the midst of life we are in death," and that no man knoweth the day or the hour when he may be summoned to account before the Great Judge for the manner in which he performed his stewardship here below; and

Whereas, The intimate personal and friendly relations existing between the members of the Common Council and the deceased, his position as an officer of this Board, his well-known kindliness and congeniality of disposition, gentlemanly deportment and urbane and affable manner, combined with his rare talents and ability as a writer and author, render his decease a loss to this Board, to his numerous friends and acquaintances, and to the public, and we offer our sympathy and condolence to those who are affected by his death; and also call, at our hands, for some expression of our sorrow at the occurrence of the event that has deprived us of the services of a good, competent and intelligent officer; be it therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the decease of our friend, Joseph A. Scoville, the late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and we tender to his bereaved family and his numerous relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated and transmitted, on behalf of the Common Council, to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Pending the above vote,

Councilman Jaques asked to be excused from voting.

The President put the question on excusing Councilman Jaques.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, seventh July, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Pennsylvania	July 2	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manch'st'r	July 2	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Atalia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hansa*, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....6 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Harlem.....6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 159 Broadway, N. Y

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Laes, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, hall-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
Fine Stationery by mail, send 25 cents.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, terms and legs are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

Signed by order.
B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

SAFES AT BARGAINS.—ONE LILLIE'S (bankers' size) chilled iron fire and burglar-proof; also, one Stearns & Marvin's medium mercantile size. The above are in good order, and will be sold cheap, if applied for at once.
BASSETT & MACE,
No. 57 Beekman-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Second floor, over Park Bank.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN the Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Buildings, Washington-square, on every FIRST DAY in the week, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, to break bread once per, according to the Lord's command. This Assembly is composed of those who believe the Gospel, that Jesus Christ was God, and that he died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, and that he was buried, and that he rose again, according to the Scriptures; and all who hold this truth are privileged and responsible to meet with them. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—BLEECKER-st., opposite Jones. The Fifth Anniversary will be celebrated SUNDAY, July 3. The annual sermon will be preached at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. S. RYDER, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The annual report, showing how a church may succeed without pew rents, and a Pastor live without a salary, will be read at 3 P. M., followed by addresses from Rev. C. W. BAGOT, of Broome county, N. Y., Prof. MCGOSCRAIL, of Niagara County, N. Y., and others. Conference and communion in the EVENING.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.—Rev. Mr. BUSH, Pastor of the Central Church, who has just returned from a visit of three weeks to the Army of the Potomac and was with the army in its march across the Chickahominy Swamps to Petersburgh, will give a narrative of his experience, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 3, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., three blocks east of Broadway. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Preaching at the usual hour in the morning.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching in the church corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by Rev. FRANK JACKSON. Also, in church corner Madison and Catherine sts., by Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, at 10½ A. M., communion at 3½ P. M. Also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. All seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 53d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING: *Pictorial State of the Millennial Earth and Heavens*, etc. Services at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder B. MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Blessedness of a Life of Faith*. At 3 P. M.: *The Subject and Objects of Redemption*. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOTH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Lessons Gleaned from the Events of the War*. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and S. S. prayer meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E CHURCH Between 2d and 3d avs. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. O. W. BANCROFT, of M. E. Church in Lawrence, Kansas, in which he will give some account of what he saw and suffered in Quantrell's attack. Preaching also at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRES. BYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MOILWAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 24 July, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., "*On the Death of Christ*;" and at 7½ P. M., "*On the Life of Samuel*." Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 124 Broadway, on SUNDAY, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY AT METROPOLITAN HALL, No. 95 6th-av. Prof. HICKES, author of the "Compass of Life," lectures at 5 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Reformers*, illustrated by 2,000 portraits. Lectures every day at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE NO SERVICE AT THE 5th-av. Baptist Church on SUNDAY—the erection of their new edifice obliging them to vacate their present building. Notice will be given next week of time and place of worship.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—Elias (his messenger, sent in the spirit and power of Elias to restore all things, see Matt., xvii., 11,) will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH Sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in 34th-st., in the Trinity M. E. Church, in 34th-st., near 8th-av., (Rev. Mr. COOKMAN'S,) SUNDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE REV. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 16TH-st., near Irving-place. (Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) will be open as usual during July and August. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. B. OSBORNE.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING. The evening services are to be omitted during July.

THE REV. SAMUEL R. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.,) in the 9th-st. Presbyterian Church between Broadway and 4th-av., on SUNDAY, July 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will preach in the above place on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. VAN ALKEN, in the evening, at 7½.

REV. J. C. BUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 3d inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*The Appeal of the Fugitive Slave Law a step toward Salvation*. Services at 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, ESTABLISHED 1855.

Supplies schools with well qualified teachers.
Represents teachers who wish situations.
Negotiates sales and rentals of school properties.
Gives parents information of good schools.
Several teachers of classics, mathematics, military drill, French, music and drawing, wanted for September.
Episcopalian lady wanted for prominent position in female seminary: Methodist lady for music. A lady who want positions should send for "form of application."
Circulars giving first class educational and business references, given to applicants.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Grand-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano: both are graduates, and one from the University of France: is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 63½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF SUCcessful experience in teaching, would like a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess in a family; instruction given in the English branches, French, music, and in the rudiments of Latin and drawing: City references given. Address L. P. M., Box 164 Hanover, N. H.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEport Crackers, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

DELTA CHAPTER.

At a special meeting of the Chapter held on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received the sad intelligence of the decease of our honored and esteemed brother,

JOHN N. ALVORD,

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of God in removing from us our cherished brother, we deeply deplore the loss of one who by his marked moral and social qualities, and active fraternal interest constantly exhibited, even during the hour of sickness, had merited our warmest affection.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and in token of our grief drape our badges for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to each Chapter of the Fraternity, and that they also be published in the morning and evening journals of the day.

THEO. W. MASON,
WM. H. BEADLESTON,
RUFUS KING,
Committee.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, June 30, 1864.

THE MEMBERS OF A COMPANY 22D R. N. G. S. N. Y. will attend the funeral of their late comrade, JOHN N. ALVORD, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 28th-st., near 5th-av., on SATURDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M.

By order of
E. M. TOWNS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE OCTOROON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEL DEMONIO, A LOVE STORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; BERNSTEIN, and TWO PLAYS.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA BELLE SALADA.

HIPPOTHEATRON-SALAMANDROGYMNASTICOAMBON ENTERTAINMENT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the armies is still very meagre. No important operations are reported, either from Virginia or Georgia. Some details of Gen. WILSON'S recent cavalry expedition are given this morning. It was quite as successful as has been reported. The Danville road was reached, and twenty miles of track, bridges, &c., destroyed. The road was laid with strap rail, and by burning the sleepers the iron was thoroughly destroyed. Gen. WILSON met with little resistance until he reached the crossing of the Weldon Railroad at Ream's Station, on his return. Here all the rebel cavalry had concentrated to cut off his retreat, and as he could not pass by them, he engaged them in battle, sending word of his situation in the meantime, to Gen. MEADE, who at once dispatched the Sixth Corps to his relief.

In the attempt of BEAUREGARD to retake the position lost on the 15th, the rebel Gen. ELLIOT was killed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion in 1863, and which had been amended so as to embrace New-York and New-Jersey militia, was taken up, argued at length, and some amendments made. The Gold Act was repealed by a vote of 24 against 13. The East Tennessee Bill was taken up for discussion. The bill to guarantee to certain States republican governments was then brought before the House, and the consideration of it continued until the Senate took a recess.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate resolution requesting the President to appoint a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer was passed. The bill for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho was passed. The Agricultural Department Bill was amended and passed. The Enrollment Bill was taken up and argued at length. The Senate bill to repeal the Gold Bill was passed by a vote of 88 against 29.

FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th of June, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON stated that a bell buoy would be placed on Daunt's Rock, where the *City of New-York* was wrecked, and the light at Roche's Point improved. In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that he thought it was incumbent on England to maintain the proposition she had made for the settlement of the Danish question, and insist on its adoption, and wished to know whether the British fleet was in a state to proceed at once to blockade the German ports. Earl RUSSELL said, in reply, that he was sorry it was not in his power, during the sittings of the conference, to give such explanations as he could wish, and which he thought would dispose of the grievous misrepresentations afloat in regard to the conduct of the British Government, and that the fleet was ready to go anywhere. Capt. SEMMES, of the pirate *Alabama*, has written a long letter to the London *Times* in defence of his actions, from which we make copious extracts in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The latest intelligence from Washington relative to the Treasuryship is to the effect that Senator FESSENDEN, in consequence of the impaired state of his health, is reluctant to accept the appointment. He is strongly urged to do so, however, from all parts of the country, and will decide to-day.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, and those associated with him in the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, on the occupation of those offices, were arrested and brought before Judge RUSSELL yesterday, on a warrant issued for their apprehension for their offences in that connection. Upon their being brought before His Honor, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH appeared in their behalf, and asked for a postponement until Wednesday next, to afford him an opportunity of consulting other counsel in the matter, and to examine the papers in the case. The matter was accordingly adjourned, and the "prisoners" were released on their own verbal recognizances.

A monster piece of pyrotechny is in course of preparation by the Messrs. EDGE to wind up the City Hall exhibition of fireworks on the Fourth of July night. It will have a length of 225 feet, covering the whole front of the City Hall, including the wings, and represent a naval engagement. Two monitors and two rebel iron-clads moving about and having a lively fight, a fort, with flag flying and firing guns from the embrasures, sailing vessels in the distance, a lighthouse, the water, the shore and a house upon it will appear in the scene.

The Volunteer Committee, it is understood, will recommence recruiting on next Tuesday. The subscriptions to the new bounty fund loan now amount to $399,200. Yesterday the Metropolitan Bank subscribed $100,000; PETER COOPER, $10,000, and ELIJAH F. PURDY $5,000.

Supervisor BLUNT will resume recruiting on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN CLANCY, editor of the *Leader*, and a prominent member of the Tammany Society, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in East Nineteenth-street. His funeral, it is understood, will take place to-morrow.

An account will be found in the law column, of a writ of habeas corpus issued for the relief of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, at present in the custody of the Sheriff for an alleged contempt of court in refusing to comply with the order of Justice BARNARD, directing him to deliver up to the TAX Commissioners the books, papers, &c., of the office. The matter was adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the case of JOSEPH C. BENNETT, arraigned before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, for passing a counterfeit $100 greenback upon one CAMPBELL, noted in the TIMES of yesterday, the prisoner was found guilty, although denying all knowledge of the spurious character of the note. Upon his promise to make restitution of the $100, decision in the case was reserved until after restitution is made.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 15th of June, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been fully anticipated.

The cavalry in Gen. BROWN'S District of Missouri, got a clue to QUANTRELL about a week ago, and dividing into three parties, tried to run him down. Twice they thought his capture certain, and once they were only five minutes behind him, but QUANTRELL eluded his pursuers, and escaped. A large pecuniary inducement has been offered for his capture, and it is stated some citizens of Lawrence have offered to pay a round price for his head.

The *Alabama* is reported to have left Cherbourg, where she had landed some prisoners, and gone out to fight the *Kearsage*. France is said to have declined cooperating with England in the naval operations in the Baltic. The Spanish Minister at Paris has declared that Spain has no idea of the capture of Peru.

The last price of Gold yesterday was 225@230 ₱ cent. Before the confirmation of Mr. FESSENDEN as Secretary of the Treasury, the prices ran wild from 250 to 280 ₱ cent, but without much business being done. Money continued stringent, and Stocks were lower until the close of the day, when both the Government and Railway list improved. There will be no Stock Exchange business done to-day or on Monday, the Boards adjourning over to Tuesday, July 5.

Produce and merchandise opened briskly yesterday at a material advance in prices, but closed very heavily at, in some instances, even less than Thursday's rates, influenced by the violent fluctuations in gold. Speculation, which had been quite rampant early in the day, was effectively squelched toward the close by the rapid fall in gold and the severe stringency in the money market.

The Military View.

To our view, the military situation never, on the whole, looked so *strong* and so hopeful, in a large survey, as at this moment.

In the first place, our two great armies never were planted in positions at all comparable, as regards their advantageousness, to those occupied by them at this moment. GRANT is on the south bank of the James, or upon the Appomattox, while LEE'S army lies north of him, virtually confined to Richmond, or hemmed in by the line of the James. SHERMAN'S army is near the heart of Georgia, almost within sight of Atlanta. Even if GRANT does nothing for some time, but stay where he is, and operate upon LEE'S communications with the splendid body of cavalry he now has with him, he must bear with great, far-reaching and finally fatal effect upon the enemy. It is true that some of GRANT'S combinations have lately miscarried as regards their real purpose. HUNTER'S orders undoubtedly were to seize, fortify, and hold Lynchburgh; and the value of success in his essay would have been very great. Had everything gone well, he would have wielded not only his own force, but would have been aided by SHERIDAN, by CROOK and AVERILL, and by WILSON. Had he succeeded in seizing Lynchburgh with the force he had in hand, he could have quickly fortified and held it against any force LEE might send against him, just as BEAUREGARD held Petersburgh stoutly for a time against the attacks in force of the Army of the Potomac. But though HUNTER'S army, and the bodies sent out to coöperate with him, did not accomplish their proper work, they yet did much service in their operations on the rebel communications, and much labor that will be of value as preliminary to future efforts.

If LEE has determined to hold his army where it now is, and to fight out the war in the narrow strip of land lying between the James River and the Appomattox, he will afford us the best opportunity we have ever yet had to operate against him easily, economically and effectively. We have an admirable base at City Point, with a short and excellent line of communication with the front. We are on good ground for the display of strategy, as well as for hard fighting. We are in little or no danger of an offensive movement on the part of the enemy. Militarily viewed, we may be said to be in the rear of Richmond; and we operate against it, for the first time, on the line which all sagacious military men have always asserted to be by all odds the best of the lines of approach.

LOOK, again, at the other of our two great armies—that under SHERMAN. We have just learned that this officer was repulsed in an assault he made on the rebel fortifications last Monday. But look *where* that battle was fought. It was an attack upon the works at Kenesaw Mountains, only some twenty miles from Atlanta, our objective point. The rebels have been steadily pushed back, until they have now reached this, their last great stronghold defending the main railroad centre of Georgia. Here is concentrated their Southwestern army; and it needs but that they should get another such drubbing here as GRANT gave them at Chattanooga last November, to secure their retreat across the State of Georgia to the South Carolina line—if there were then any organized army left them. Indeed, a retreat to the Savannah River has lately appeared to them so imminent, that the Mayor of Augusta has issued a proclamation in view of it.

We think a contemplation of these facts will show how closely we have pressed the two rebel armies to the line of the last ditch. As to GRANT'S army, it is certainly in a position from which the rebels cannot drive it; and there seems no hope of their being able in any event to force a retrograde movement upon SHERMAN. It becomes the people now, while feeling very strong and manfully confident, not to give way to impatience—not to be too eager for quick and great battles. We press mortally on the flickering vitality of the great rebellion, and every week assuredly brings us nearer to the end which Heaven has decreed.

Semmes to his Patrons.

The letter addressed by SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, to the British people, through the columns of the London *Times*, is as strange a jumble of impertinence, false assertion, and contemptuous disregard of those who have been his most consistent patrons, as can well be conceived. We publish sufficient of its text this morning, principally to show how susceptible of grateful feeling toward the British community, Capt. SEMMES really is. It is a singular return, this same letter, for the facilities first of all accorded to SEMMES and his masters in British ports, for making their first start as privateers. He charges the British Government not only with issuing orders of neutrality which bear unequally upon the rebel cause, but with having forced Spain and France, as well as the smaller commercial Powers, to similar orders. He derides the English people on their boasted fair play, and sneers at what he calls their "pious horror" of seeing innocent merchantmen burnt at sea. Nothing, he thinks, would have been easier or more natural than to have had his prizes brought into any convenient neutral port, quietly to lie there until they should be adjudicated on; and this simple arrangement, while bringing him profit where he has had none, would have saved much property from needless destruction.

There is an insolence about the whole of SEMMES' production which must be altogether gratifying to the *amour propre* of Englishmen generally. He does not even condescend to notice the hospitalities showered upon himself and his mates at the different British colonial ports where he has called. He has not a word even for his friend the Governor at Nassau—a disinterested sympathizer, who certainly deserved some sort of grateful remembrance. But no; SEMMES meant to administer a lecture to the British Government and the British public generally, and he has done it. One point in his letter forms a singular comment on the persistent statements of MASON and SLIDELL as to the inefficiency of the blockade in the early stages of the war. SEMMES says:

"A blockade of the entire coasts of the Confederate States had already (at the time of his leaving New-Orleans) been declared, and the enemy was busy in collecting and arming ships to enforce it; and I presumed that, in the course of a few months, the blockade would be at least sufficient to keep out sail vessels, and of this class, with rare exceptions, it was possible my prizes would be. It was clear, therefore, that I should be effectually prevented from sending my prizes into Confederate ports."

This shows that this supple agent of the Southern conspiracy was at least thoroughly aware of what the Southern blockade meant, and that he at least was not fool enough to believe that it bore the character assigned to it by the diplomatic agents of DAVIS. The letter, however, is chiefly notable from its daring insolence.

The Lost Leader.

There are few of our readers who will forget how, eight years ago, the hearts of a great party, just forming itself on a grand idea, thrilled at the name of FREMONT.

There had been something about his career which won the sympathies of the enthusiastic young men of the country, who valued heroism and personal resolution more than political success. Then, under the grand elation of the new ideas of liberty, he became, by one of those idealizing processes so peculiar to the American nature, the fancied embodiment of the vast aspirations and noblest purposes of the young party of freedom. It was by a similar process of the popular imagination that such a halo was cast later about McCLELLAN'S name, and a *glamour* thrown around him which still deceives thousands.

FREMONT was the Pathfinder of the nation toward regions of higher and purer principle, and the great representative of free thought and free speech. Few people cared to consider what he really was; indeed, few knew anything of him, except as a bold discoverer. But henceforth all that was noble and heroic in that national uprising against Slavery seemed to be embodied in him. He was the antagonist of the Southern aristocracy, the friend of the free Northern masses, the deadly enemy of Slavery, the champion of liberty. His name became almost a household word of liberty. And when finally the defeat came, however his intimate friends may have recovered from the illusion, in the popular regard of the great masses of the Free States, FREMONT was more than President.

Four years passed, and to a certain degree, time diminished the prestige of his name, and other matters, to which we will not refer, lessened the confidence of numbers of his supporters. With the opening of the war came his summons to the important Department of Missouri and the Southwest, amid the unbounded approval of the Nation. Of his career in Missouri, both military and administrative, we will not here speak, or cast the exact balance of praise and blame. The feeling of the Free States was undoubtedly against his removal, but subsequent disclosures led the majority of conservative persons to fear that he was too ambitious and too careless (if not unscrupulous) to be a leader of any important national interest. His resignation when POPE was appointed over him, betrayed so much of purely personal motive in his service of his country, as to destroy the illusion about his name with thousands of his friends, and his continued silence, after all the great national acts of Emancipation, to which he was supposed to be so heartily devoted, still further weakened the popular attachment. The impression began to spread that FREMONT, though a heroic and most energetic man was, after all, a man of intense personal selfishness, with very little true devotion to either liberty or country. Many felt that he had been unjustly treated by the Administration, but they could not pardon a want of patriotism in such a man in the very crisis of the Republic.

But now come certain acts, which, with all men who are not wilfully deceived, must destroy the last illusion about the once honored name of FREMONT. The patriot *par excellence* is seen splitting the only party which can possibly save the Union; the Emancipator in his new platform, has not a word to say of the moral or political character of Slavery; the foremost leader in the crusade of liberty is striking a base alliance with the WOODS and VALLANDIGHAMS, the life-long friends of the slave-master and the haters of the doctrine of equal rights. The old hero of the Republican party, become a bidder for the votes of the Pro-Slavery faction! We can only imagine one step lower than this, and that is, the willing presentation of his name among the Peace-Democrats of Chicago and their rejection of it.

If this course be continued by Gen. FREMONT, it stamps him unmistakeably as a political adventurer of the most dangerous kind. His ambition and his personal hatred of the Administration, make him ready to sink his life-long principles and to buy revenge or success at the price of Liberty. Tens of thousands who once honored him as the leading Champion of human rights, must mourn another "lost leader."

The great march of this Nation toward universal Freedom and Justice must go on. Some of its best beloved chieftains lie already in blood-stained but honored graves; others are still in the fiery struggle; it is reserved for but few to drop aside from the march in the heat and toil of the day, false to the noblest cause ever offered to man, to die unwept and forgotten.

Wendell Phillips on the Cleveland and Baltimore Platforms.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, though not personally present in the Cleveland Convention, was by far the most noted man connected with it. On that account, solely, it is worth while to know his estimate of its actual doings, as compared with those at Baltimore. We say solely, because the peculiarities of his intellect and disposition, naturally disqualify him from a fair judgment of any public movement with a practical purpose. He was made only to be a gadfly to the body politic.

We copied yesterday from the *Independent* his letter on the two conventions. It shows little of his usual sharpness. This is probably owing to his novel and very awkward position. It is well known that the Cleveland movement was originally conceived in an extreme radical spirit. As it took shape, "Democrats" thought they saw in it the means of producing a division in the Union party; and to promote an object so near their heart they encouraged the authors of the movement by holding out a prospect of Democratic support. A false hope was thus excited, and the result was a special effort at Cleveland to give as little offence as possible to the party which is to hold its convention at Chicago. The platform adopted leaned so far toward Chicago, that it in fact rested on no Anti-Slavery principle whatever. The averment was made that Slavery was already practically destroyed, leaving, of course, the inference that any difference between that and the Chicago Convention, concerning the rights and merits of Slavery, would be, after all, of no practical importance. A position was indeed taken in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting Slavery, but it went for nothing—Slavery being already declared at an end. For a man like Mr. PHILLIPS, whose heart and brain have been steeping in Anti-Slavery spirit for a generation, to be satisfied with an Anti-Slavery deliverance of this sort is a moral impossibility. In this letter he expresses no dissatisfaction; but the very extravagances of his utterance indicate the consciousness of a very hard case.

He says that he "infinitely" prefers the Cleveland platform to that adopted at Baltimore. Why? So far as can be gathered from his whirl of words, it is because the Cleveland platform confides the question of reconstruction "to Congress and the people," instead of the President; because it declares itself for a constitutional amendment "to secure to all men absolute equality before the law;" because it protests against the growing despotism of the Administration; because it takes the boldest ground for confiscation—upon all of which matters of concern the Baltimore platform is silent. He makes some random flings at some of the Baltimore resolutions, but does not attempt to fasten upon them any positive fault. The four reasons we have named are all whereupon Mr. PHILLIPS infinitely prefers the Cleveland to the Baltimore platform.

What do they amount to? As for the first, Mr. LINCOLN has never desired that his plan of reconstruction should override the action of Congress. In his Proclamation he presented it simply as the "best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions." If Congress should not concur in it, of course it could not be consummated; for there can be no reconstruction without the admission into Congress of Senators and Representatives from the States reconstructed, and the Constitution itself expressly declares that each House shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. No man ever dreamed of taking from Congress that right, which they have just exercised in the Arkansas case. The Baltimore resolutions don't bear against it in the slightest. The difference between the two platforms in this respect is no practical difference at all. To make it a reason for *infinite* preference is preposterous.

As for the claim that the Cleveland platform is infinitely superior because it protests against the "growing despotism" of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. PHILLIPS cannot possibly be sincere in it. Three weeks before the Cleveland Convention was held, WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a speech delivered in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, characterized this same "despotism" as "necessary, inevitable, not to be found fault with in the death-grapple with rebellion." The only specification he makes to justify the word "growing," is the Arguelles case. It is an outrage to Mr. PHILLIPS that this slave-trader should not have found a secure asylum on American soil. What virus has so transformed this man?

As for the "infinite" preference because of the confiscation feature, it is enough to say that both of the candidates named at Cleveland, in their letters of acceptance, discarded this feature, as a premature and impolitic committal to a policy that ought to be determined only by the circumstances in which the war ends. The plank that the candidates of a party say plumply they won't stand on, must be a little too rotten to sustain any such claim of "infinite" superiority.

As for the remaining reason, that the Cleveland platform declares for measures to "secure to all men absolute equality before the law," we are quite willing to let it go for what it is worth. Mr. PHILLIPS understands it to mean that all blacks, whatever their present or former condition, shall enjoy every franchise to the same extent as white men—that no distinction in this respect shall be made against the degraded slave just released from the yoke, with no better appreciation of civil duties than the mule that plowed with him. The only qualifications, through the land generally, for white voters, are a sufficient age and residence; and Mr. PHILLIPS believes that the Cleveland platform would give the freedmen the vote on the same simple conditions. If he is right in his interpretation, it makes the platform an object of "infinite" abhorrence to any rational man. But we consider that the phrase, "equality before the law," was never designed to have any such reach. It was very much like the old "Democratic" phrase of equality of the States—a meaningless piece of clap-trap.

Denmark and Germany—The Ultimatum.

By the English mail, received yesterday, we have an accumulation of evidence that the British Government has at last determined to give material aid to Denmark in the event of the Germans refusing to give up North Schleswig—that is, making the Schlei the dividing line. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the House of Lords, puts the case in a nut-shell, and interprets British public opinion with thorough correctness, when he says (speaking on the 17th:) "There is only one way to make Prussia give up its hold on Jutland and North Schleswig, and that is by distinctly intimating that the British Government will not only protect the islands, but will protect Jutland and Schleswig."

Replying to this sentiment and to the pointed interrogation as to the readiness of the British Government for war, which accompanied it, Lord RUSSELL, while carefully guarding his words, says: "Her Majesty's fleet is fully prepared for any service which it may be called upon to render."

Commenting on the discussion which elicited these expressions, the London *Times* says: "All these are signs of the time, and should indicate to the German Powers that the hour is approaching when it will be difficult for this country to avoid doing what a large class of its own people and nearly all foreign lookers-on think that it ought to do. * * That all danger of a conflict may be avoided, it will be *necessary that the German Powers return at length to the paths of justice and moderation.*"

The London *Morning Post*, which derives occasional inspiration from the Foreign Office, confidently affirms that "the arm of England, when the war begins again, will be put forth in defence of Denmark, and that with bitter regret, but with a firm determination, we shall enter upon a European war of which the ultimate consequences will be greater than are contemplated by the slow-thinking imaginations of Berlin and Vienna."

The London *Telegraph* says that "the magnificent iron-clads which frown at their anchorage at Spithead, are ready to move, and will move northward, and should those of Austria attempt to pass the Kattegat, they will at once be ordered into the Baltic."

In a similar strain speak all the Liberal organs, and Lord DERBY, speaking for the Parliamentary Opposition, declares, that while he loves peace he loves honor more. The whole tone, indeed, both of Parliament and the press, is warlike to an unusual degree.

The Conference, meanwhile, is waiting for the answer of Denmark to submit the whole case to an independent arbitration. But it is said, on all hands, that England has given Denmark to understand that she may reject the proposal to arbitrate, with the certainty of a material backing, should the Germans reject the ultimatum of a territorial division on the line of the Schlei. The assumption is, if war actually comes, that England, Sweden and Denmark could assemble eighty thousand men in Faneu, and that the allied fleets could land an overwhelming force in rear of the Germans in Jutland and Schleswig, and that it would be an easy matter to teach the invaders equity at Trieste and in the Baltic at the same time.

Note from Dr. Orestes A. Brownson.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, in an article entitled "Dr. BROWNSON'S Speech at the Fremont Meeting," you represent me as asking, "Was there a Democrat who would not wade knee-deep in blood to deposit his vote for FREMONT?" I said no such thing—nothing in the remotest degree resembling it. I quoted a well-known line of VIRGIL correctly:

"*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes,*"

not TIMEO *Skoddy*, and translated it freely:

"I fear Skoddy when he talks Anti-Slavery."

Everybody knows that I have no sympathy with Gov. SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM or FERNANDO WOOD, and everyone who heard me must have understood what I said of these gentlemen as simply expressing, in the strongest way possible, my decided opposition to the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN.

Permit me to say that I have no sympathy with the Peace Democrats, and that the key to what seems to you so incomprehensible in my speech, is, that my first object is the restoration of the Union, and the maintenance of the national integrity, which I believe impossible to be done with ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President. I believe the chances of its being done would be greater under any of the Peace Democrats named than under Mr. LINCOLN. Allow me, also, to say that none of the reports of my speech that I have seen can I accept as authentic. Those who have any curiosity to know my real views on the topics covered by that speech will find them in my *Review*, just out, in an article entitled "LINCOLN or FREMONT."

By inserting this note you will oblige your obedient servant, O. A. BROWNSON.

A MERITED REWARD.—The Senate, on Thursday, confirmed Col. JOSHUA S. CHAMBERLIN, to be Brigadier-General, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburgh, Va., when he was dangerously wounded, to date from June 11, 1864." This is a fit reward to an officer of the highest patriotism and most distinguished gallantry. Gen. CHAMBERLIN left an honored position in Bowdoin College to serve his country in the field. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Colonel, now General, ANES, of the regular army. Succeeding to the command, he soon became senior Colonel in the famous Third Brigade of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, originally organized by Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD; and it was while bravely leading this brigade that Gen. C. was severely wounded in both legs. The Government honors itself by honoring such men.

THE TREASURYSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

Directly after the reading of the journal to-day in the Senate, a message was received from President LINCOLN.

It was opened by the presiding officer *pro tem.*

Several Senators immediately came up and looked at it, when Mr. GRIMES moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

The motion was carried.

The Senate did not remain in Executive session more than two minutes, when the doors were opened and it was ascertained that Mr. PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, was confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

President LINCOLN nominated Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN to be Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. The confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Mr. FESSENDEN has not yet signified his acceptance of the position tendered him.

Senator Fessenden is Reluctant to Accept.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

Telegrams have reached Senator FESSENDEN from various Northern cities, urging him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, while his political and private friends here are pressing him to the same course. He has expressed his reluctance to do so, owing to the state of his health, which has been impaired by close attention to his official duties. He has taken until to-morrow morning to come to a decision.

William Pitt Fessenden.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, who has just been confirmed as Mr. CHASE'S successor as Secretary of the Treasury, was born at Roscowen, N. H., on the 16th of October, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1829 he removed to Portland, Me., and in 1831 was elected to the State Legislature. The youngest member of that body, he greatly distinguished himself in a debate on the United States Bank. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1840, as the Whig candidate for Congress, outran the strength of his party. In 1843 he was nominated for reëlection, but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was again elected to Congress, but through an error in the returns his seat was given to his competitor. He was a member of the national convention which nominated Gen. HARRISON for the Presidency in 1840. He was also a member of the convention of 1848, which nominated Gen. TAYLOR, in which he supported the claims of Mr. WEBSTER, and of the convention of 1852, which nominated Gen. SCOTT. In 1854 he was, as a Whig, elected to the United States Senate, and on the night of March 3, made a strong and thrilling speech against the Nebraska bill which had a decided effect, and established his reputation at once as one of the ablest members of the Senate. In 1859 he was reëlected as United States Senator for six years by the unanimous vote of his party, without the formality of a previous nomination, it being the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. Mr. FESSENDEN, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has had abundant experience, and has proved himself to be a thoroughly worthy and competent man.

The Union Fund.

The cash contributions to the union fund, up to yesterday, amounted to $6,239 83. The steamer *Belvidere* sails from the foot of Spring-street, North River, to-day, at 12 o'clock. Fresh vegetables or emons, sent before that time and marked U. S. G., will be gladly received. Messrs. C. H. MARSHALL and GEO. W. BLUNT have the matter in hand.

Onions for the Army.

We have received the following contributions toward the Army Onion Fund. The money has been sent to the proper distributing agency:

J. S.	$2 00
A. W. M. H.	2 00
M. M.	2 00

The Union Movement.

ALBANY, Friday, June 1.

The Governor has authorized the General Agent to expend $5,000 in the purchase of vegetables for the soldiers of this State in the Army of the Potomac. The purchase will be made under the direction of FREDERICK S. WINSTON, of New-York, who has been of much service to the agency. The articles purchased will be sent with a special agent for distribution through the Sanitary Commission.

Trinity Church Chimes.

The following programme will be performed on Trinity Church Chimes at 8 A. M. and noon, by JAMES E. ATLIPPS, on the Fourth of July, 1864.

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. March, in Il Puritani.
5. Evening Bells.
6. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
7. My love is but a lassie.
8. On, to the field of glory.
9. My lodging is on the cold ground.
10. Rondo, with variations in major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Chimes, by GEO. BRISTOW.
11. Star-Spangled Banner.
12. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
13. Eclipse Polka.
14. Spanish Melody.
15. Red, White and Blue.
16. Yankee Doodle.

The Great Central Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 29.

The Great Central Fair, which opened on the 7th inst., has at last come to a close, and the generous and noble ladies of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey, have seen their laudable efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of our brave armies, crowned with complete success. The formal closing of the fair took place at nine o'clock last evening, with appropriate ceremonies. The occasion was one of rare interest, and was prefaced by a prayer from the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Bishop of this Diocese. This was followed by a hymn and addresses by JAMES M. MILLIKEN, Esq., WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., and others, and were listened to with great attention by the vast crowd assembled.

At ten o'clock the result of the votes on the different articles was announced by the different Committees, and was as follows: The sword to Gen. MEADE, the horse equipments to Gen. HANCOCK, the camp-chest to Gen. BIRNEY, and the Union vase, composed of solid silver, presented by BAILEY & Co., jewellers, and valued at $5,000, to E. G. JAMES, Esq., of this City. Mr. JAMES is a well-known merchant on Whitnot-street and a member of the firm of THOS. RICHARDSON & Co. He is also a prominent member of the Corn Exchange, and was instrumental in raising and equipping a regiment which went from this city under the auspices of the Corn Exchange. JOHN BRIGHT, the noble supporter of our cause in England, is to be the recipient of the banner-screen. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is to have a handsome set of paintings and drawings. The fire-horn goes to the Good-Will Fire Company, and they have had a parade to-day. The aforesaid horn was borne in the midst of the procession in an elegant barouche and seemed to bear its honors without a blush.

The voting was carried during yesterday by sealed ballots, except in the case of the sword, where parties had the option of registering their names, or depositing their votes in a box kept for the purpose. The result of the votes proves satisfactory to all.

The receipts are not yet definitely settled, but it is pretty certain that they will not be less than a million, and there is good ground for hoping that they may reach a still higher figure. The Committee on Labor and Income have already paid into the treasury $200,000, and expect to return still more. The Art Gallery will remain open until the close of this week.

The city, which has been in a great state of excitement and bustle during the past three weeks, has again relapsed into a state of comparative quietude. The hotels are hourly being thinned of the great number of strangers attracted here by the fair, and soon the "Great Central Fair" will be numbered among the things of the past. It will, however, be cherished in sweet remembrance by all those who by their time or their money aided the cause. May God bless and reward the noble ladies of the North for their great efforts in behalf of our cause is the prayer of every brave soldier. CLIONIAN.

Gen. Burbridge.

The following are the dispatches from the President and Secretary of War, commendatory of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and those under his command, for their successful operations against MORGAN and his band of thieves:

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

To Gen. Burbridge:

Have just received your dispatch of action at Cynthiana. Please accept my congratulations and thanks for yourself and command. A. LINCOLN.

(Signed)

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

To Gen. Burbridge:

Please accept for yourself and the officers and soldiers of your gallant command, the thanks of the department for the brave and successful operations of the last six days in Kentucky—achievements of valor, energy and success that will be regarded with admiration by all loyal people of the United States.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Commencement Exercises of the Female Department of Public School No. 48.

The commencement exercises of the graduating class of this excellent school took place, in the presence of several hundred friends, at their elegant hall, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The room was decked with wreaths of natural flowers, festoons of evergreens, floral baskets and patriotic mottoes. When the four hundred smiling pupils, dressed in white—each girl wearing a Union badge, and holding a bouquet—were seated, the school room seemed quickly changed into a fairy bower. On the platform were observed the City Superintendent, the school officers of the Twentieth Ward, and several distinguished friends of popular education. Commissioner HASTIE presided. The music, which was of the highest character, was under the direction of Prof. MARCUS O'HAGAN. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, essays, addresses, and the presentation of diplomas to the sixteen young ladies who formed the graduating class. The whole programme gave the liveliest satisfaction.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. G. ALEX. FELTZ, and WM. TAYLOR, Esq. Commissioner HASTIE presented to the Principal, Miss HILL, on behalf of the Graduating Class, a handsome copy of SHAKESPEARE'S works, and an elegant album, as a slight token of the love and affection felt by the class for one who had cheered and encouraged them during many years of study. The Commissioner also expressed the esteem and regard of the Board of Trustees for the recipient of these presents.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the mall, to-day, the 2d inst, at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the

PROGRAMME, JULY 2, 1864:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"The Caliph of Bagdad".....Boildieu
3. Song—"The glorious Vintage of Champagne," from Satanella.....Balfe
4. Tower Scene Music from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi

PART II.

5. March from the Ballet of "Uriell".....Adam
6. Overture to "Waverly".....Paillos
7. Morceaux and Obligato for the Cornet.....Suppe
8. Grand selection from "La Dame Blanche".....Boildieu

PART III.

9. "Mocking Bird" Quickstep.....H. B. Dodworth
10. Waltz, "La Romantique".....Lanner
11. Song of the Postillion.....Adam
12. "L'Hirondelle Masurka".....Keler Bela

National Pot Pourri.

RESUMPTION OF RECRUITING.—On Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, Superviser BLUNT will again open the City Hall Park Recruiting Station, and business will be resumed as of old. The amount subscribed on the last loan, authorized by the Supervisors, amounts to nearly a half million dollars, and the Comptroller is receiving new bids daily. The prospects are exceedingly encouraging that the whole sum ($2,000,000) will be taken within the next thirty days. The Hancock Substitute Recruiting Committee is getting along much better than was at first anticipated—an average of ten men being received daily. It is expected that some arrangement will be made between the Supervisors and this committee to mutually assist each other in the business of recruiting. A point has arisen concerning drafted citizens who were absent at the time of the last call—the quota being now filled. The following, from a letter addressed by Provost-Marshal-General FRY to Supervisor BLUNT will explain the matter: "A drafted man, failing to report, is a deserter, and liable to arrest at any time. The man drafted in his stead is credited on the quota drafted for at that time. If the deserter be subsequently arrested and held, he is credited on future quotas. Every deserter, however, must be arrested, without regard to circumstances."

THE GREAT PICNIC OF 1864.—The duplex elliptic hoop skirt employes of Messrs. WEST & BRADBURY, requiring a fleet of five boats, and undoubtedly the most extensive pleasure excursion ever sailing from this or any other port, will sail to-morrow morning on their fourth annual excursion.

Caution to the Deaf.—Dr. HARTLEY again cautions deaf persons to beware of self-styled eye, ear, throat and catarrh doctors, whose only object and highest ambition is gain; whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Consultation and examination free. Dr. HARTLEY'S office, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

A Down Town Merchant, Having Passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For 67th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Combats tables mailed free. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Coal at $12 per Ton Will cause everybody to use GAS or KEROSENE For Cooking. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 454 Broadway.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the Inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., PREPARED ONLY BY B. G. WELLING, No. 371 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE $1 A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ivory Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c. AT WELLINGS, 371 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 709 Broadway.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY, Three doors below Broome-st.

Trusses for the Radical Cure of Rupture; Silk Elastic Stockings for enlarged veins and swollen limbs; Silk Elastic Belts for abdominal support; Shoulder braces for correcting habitual stooping; Suspensory bandages, &c., at MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum. Open till 9 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets, PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES, AT KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CHILD—OLIVER.—On Tuesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles Norton, Mr. CHARLES CHILD, of Washington, D. C., and Miss JENNIE A. OLIVER, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Oliver, of this City.

FERGUSON—PROUDFOOT.—On Friday, July 1, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, JOHN FERGUSON and Miss SOPHIE M. PROUDFOOT, all of this City.

DIED.

ALVORD.—On Wednesday evening, June 29, JOHN N. ALVORD, son of the late Alonzo A. Alvord, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 25th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday morning, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

ANDERSON.—At Glenville, Conn., on Friday, July 1, Miss ALMIRA ANDERSON, only daughter of the late Abram D. and Deborah Anderson, of Williamsburgh, L. I., in the 18th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) July 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Darius Sherwood. Carriages will be at Portchester Station to meet the train leaving at 11½ o'clock A. M. corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-Haven Railroad.

BOGGS.—On Friday morning, July 1, at 5¼ o'clock, Mrs. MARY BOGGS, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Burgess, No. 883 Broadway.

BOCHMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 1, FRANK, infant child of Frank A. and Hester [illegible] Boehmann, aged 1 [illegible] and 2 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 117 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the parents are respectfully invited, without further notice.

BRADFORD.—On Thursday evening, June 30, ELIZABETH B., wife of William H. Bradford, and daughter of Ralph Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 9th-st., without further notice.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, June 30, HATTIE SHERWOOD, twin daughter of Edward C. and Betsie H. Bissell, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BOGART.—This (Saturday) morning, at 12½ o'clock, PETER J. BOGART, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Macdougal st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At her residence in this City, on the evening of Friday, July 1, in the 76th year of her age, ELIZA B. CLARK, widow of the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark.

The funeral will take place, on Sunday, July 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs. The friends of the family and of her sons, Dr. James Henry, Horace F., Edward P., Rev. Frederick G. and Seneus B. Clark, are invited to attend.

DOZEMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 29, Rev. D. DOZEMUS, of upper New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place at Trinity (Rev. Dr. Morgan's) Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., this day, (Saturday,) July 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GIFFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 30, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, daughter of John A. and Mary A. Gifford, aged 5 months.

Funeral from No. 18 Park-place, Newark, this day, (Saturday,) July 2, at 2 o'clock.

LAWTON.—On Friday morning, July 1, CHARLES A. B. LAWTON, son of George B. and Susan R. Lawton, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Charles A. Briggs, are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 77 Jane-st., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, July 1, after a short illness, EPHRAIM MILLER, of the firm of Clock & Miller, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Theodore J., Ephraim, Jr., and Rev. Wm. H. Miller, and of his sons-in-law, Lorenzo Nickerson and Daniel D. Ycamans, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER, U. S. A., aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. A train leaves Morristown for New-York at 7.20 P. M.

MORRISON.—On Friday, July 1, WILLIAM MORRISON, son of the late William Morrison, Sr., in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brothers, David, John and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon, July 3, at 2½ o'clock.

MORRISON.—On Monday, June 27, JOHN C. MORRISON, Jr., son of C. B. Morrison, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 2, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 53 West 22d-st.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, Z. LOUISA, youngest daughter of B. F. and Zerviah R. Metcalf, aged 11 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Portland-av., near Hanson-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NEVIUS.—On board ship *Zephyr*, off Cowes, on Thursday, March 24, WILLIAM H., son of Peter I. Nevius, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 19 Waverley-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

PICKERING.—On Friday morning, July 1, after a lingering illness, WM. L. PICKERING, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, July 3, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Thursday afternoon, June 30, ELIZABETH C., wife of Wm. M. Rogers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st.

RYER.—On Wednesday evening, June 29, of consumption, LUCRETIA, wife of Alfred Ryer, and eldest daughter of Edwin and Martha Paddon.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, July 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 122 9th-st.

RYER.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 1, MARIA, wife of Benjamin F. Ryer, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 134th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday morning, July 1, at his residence, No. 224 6th-av., Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, James Golden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the above number, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be first taken to the Church of the Puritans, corner of Broadway and 15th-st., and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

WALL.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday, June 30, PETRONA M., wife of Wm. B. Wall.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 2, from the residence, Manhattanville, at 12 o'clock M.

WINSLOW.—In the field in front of Petersburgh, on or about June 25, Sergt. GEORGE E. WINSLOW, (of Brooklyn,) of the 139th Regiment N. Y. V.

He was on duty in the advance rifle pits, within a few yards of the enemy's works, and was killed by a ball from one of the rebel pickets. He was brave, and devoted to his country's cause, and esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by his companions in arms.

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PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1864, under the auspices of the Municipal Authorities of the CITY OF NEW-YORK.

☞ THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a Military Parade of the First Division, N. Y. N. G.

Under command of Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford, they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.

During the intervals between the pieces aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession.

City Hall, Gratulle's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st., Rubel's Band.
Madison-square, Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Tompkins-square, Cecilian Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st., Wannemaker's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st., Mueller's Band.
Jackson-square, Sheneller's Band.
Battery, Wannemaker's Band.
Mount Morris-square, Rohne's Band.
10th-av. and Kingsbridge Road, Rohne's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hill's Band.
34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.: Blind Band.
Houston-st.-square, Rubel's Band.
Market and Monroe sts., Wannemaker's Band.

At the City Hall a fine display of fireworks will be set off, consisting of the following pieces:

CITY HALL.

1.—Tribute of Ceres.
2.—Shield of our Union.
3.—Fairies' Frolic.
4.—Serpell Quadrille.
5.—Saturn and his Satellites.
6.—Star of Independence.
7.—Fountain of Fire.
8.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
9.—Star of America.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Passion Flower.
12.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13.—Zania Peruvia.
14.—Mexican Sun.
15.—Combination of Saxons.
16.—Magic Star.
17.—American Coat of Arms.
18.—Battle Piece. Naval Engagement.

At Madison-square the follow pieces will be displayed:

MADISON-SQUARE.

1.—Star of America.
2.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
3.—Star of Independence.
4.—Tribute of Ceres.
5.—Vulcan's Delight.
6.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
7.—Zania Peruvia.
8.—Shield of our Union.
9.—Magic Star.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Fairies' Frolic.
12.—Passion Flower.
13.—Cascade.
14.—Egyptian Lyre.
15.—Premium Temple, with appropriate figures and mottoes.

At the Battery there will also be a fine display, consisting of the following pieces:

BATTERY.

1—Thunder Wheel.
2—Kaleidoscope.
3—Scroll Quadrille.
4—Vulcan's Delight.
5—Cascade.
6—Star of America.
7—Persian Rose.
8—Star of Independence.
9—Zania Peruvia.
10—Tribute of Ceres.
11—Yew Tree.
12—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13—Grand Mosaic Battery.
14—American Coat of Arms.

At the other places above designated will be similar displays.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The civic societies are invited to cooperate with the committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the committee,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee Board of Aldermen.
WM. JOYCE,
CHAS. ROSTER,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HEALY,
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THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCIV.—FOR JULY, 1864.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.

CONTENTS.

ART. I.—A Physical Theory of the Universe.
II.—The Property Rights of Married Women.
III.—The Philosophy of Space and Time.
IV.—The Constitution and its Defects.
V.—The Navy of the United States.
VI.—Our Soldiers.
VII.—A National Currency.
VIII.—The Rebellion: its Causes and Consequences.
IX.—Critical Notices.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
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The object of this meeting will be to discuss and adopt measures for most effectually securing such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as are contemplated by the association, viz: "Acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in Civil Governments, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Governor among the Nations, and His revealed Will as the Supreme Law of the Land."

As this will be a Mass Convention of Christian people, favorable to this object, the committee cordially invite all such, without reference to the denominational connections, to unite in this meeting and aid in the furthering the object contemplated.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
President of the National Association.

Rev. JOSH DOUGLASS, D. D., Secretary.
Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D.,
Rev. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D.,
Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.,
THOMAS WATSON,
THOMAS LATIMER,
THOMAS T. MASON,
MARTIN BUEHLER,
SAMUEL AGNEW,
Committee of Arrangements.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Station E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "lips" of ties, at 25 cents; gents' lisle gravats, 25 cents; linen collars, 2c 2, a dozen. At No

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers, with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or destination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the description and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, as follows: One-third on or before the 10th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit on or before the 20th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:

The preliminary certificate of deposit of two per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts current, as it is to be included in the final deposit.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Controller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinances referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEVES & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

The books of subscription for a limited number of shares, on favorable terms, are now open to the public at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Prospectus, with description of the property and full particulars, may be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT BOWNE,
EDWARD WILLIS,
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
ETHAN ALLEN,
S. A. BANKS,
SYLVESTER TAYLOR.
President, ROBERT BOWNE.
Secretary, F. A. Mitchell.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the [illegible] per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Salle.

These bonds are now purchased for the completion of the road, and will be sold below the present market value, and are offered subject to their withdrawal to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road [illegible] Spring Fall, forming a new and very direct route from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

Interest payable during construction has been provided for. Bonds now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company to be delivered.

SCHUCHARDT & SEBBARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.
E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 31 William-st.

New-York, May 12, 1864.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, } 16 Wall-st., N.Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock, } for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock,
"American Express" wanted.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 21 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.

L. L. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COIN first July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1864, FROM Bonds issued by the State & Chicago Union Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of H. H. Hoody & Co., No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest on all the bonds of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, matured on the first day of July, 1864, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Housatonic Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1861, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office in Bridgeport, Conn. CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. [illegible] Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 340 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 1.06. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 17th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests."

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz: Nos. 17, 53, 65, 74, 85, 95, 99, 124, 158, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 534, 637, 772, 816, 861, 1,014, 1,167, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,469, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the 6th day of July next, at noon of said day. The transfer books of the company will close on the business hours of the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of July next.

Dated JUNE 22, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
Room No. 72 Trinity Building, Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.

Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Road Coupons.

Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.

Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.

Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

FREDERICK E. GIBERT,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
EDWARD BILL, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N.Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
Thos. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First & Preferred Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN O. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipts for the same immediately. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

THE INCOME BONDS OF THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company, together with the Coupons of same falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS bought at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. loan will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of P. K. MYERS & CO., 40 Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 67 South-st.
JOHN P. VELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS B. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISK, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REUBEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS B. FOSTER, Esq.
TREASURER,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York,
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,760 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,600 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $714 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $351 21, is equal to $2,720 96 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 407 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and in justice to those who have purchased to obtain it for investment, it must realize in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly div dend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 82-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DIVIDENDS.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 15th day of July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax on the same. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive. Dividends upon stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The officers of the Company elected for the ensuing year are as follows: W. C. Pierrepont, President; Marcellus Massey, Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford, Secretary.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 15th day of July next.

HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID ON THE Capital Stock of this company on the 1st day of August next, as follows: Five (5) Per Cent., less the Government tax on the Guaranteed Stock, and Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Common Stock. The stock books for both the Common and Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th of July next, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d of August next, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES DUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after the 2d of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6, 1864.

HENRY A OARLEY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 1.

O. H. SCHRZINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Six per Cent. (6), and an extra dividend of Four per Cent. (4) on the capital stock of this bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d proxime.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

E. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE FAMILY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after Saturday, July 9, at its office, No. 24 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 7.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, June 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
IRVING BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

The transfer books are closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, JUNE 21, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

J. FAULMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents.
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable after 1st Monday in July next. The transfer books will be closed 23d inst., and opened 8th July prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. Also, an Extra Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current 6 months, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., and an extra dividend of six per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 5.

HARDENBERGH, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 5.

F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 1st July. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
DOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,073,663 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed. Free of Government tax on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ELIER F. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE,
New-York, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of SIX Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums over $50, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $50, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DUSSERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BROWN, }

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHAS PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1-64.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns. Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 57 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1s5 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 6.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 21, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals are invited by the Trustees of the New-York Fire Department until July 5, 1864, for four hundred tons of Red Ash Stove Coal, to be delivered as they may direct.

Proposals will be addressed to either of the undersigned.

F. A. REDABOCK, No. 31 West 13th-st.,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, No. 21 Rose-st.,
CHAS. O'CONNOR, No. 66 Elm-st.,
Committee.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Department until TUESDAY, July 5, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 15,000 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords, and 10,000 Musicians' Swords, United States regulation pattern.

These swords are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 22d day of July, inst.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of swords, and such as are known to this Department to be competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 21, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Non-Commissioned Officers' and Musicians' Swords."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A.,
No. 2 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 15th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, ten pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be responsible must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $10,000 will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 16th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Chester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with such drawings and descriptions as may be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, New-York, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, } Building Com.
JOHN HAYWARD, } of the
GEORGE KINZER, } School Officers
JESSE G. KEYES, } of the
JOHN C. ACHESON, } Tenth Ward.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and straw, respectively, they will require, for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Asst. and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

(No. 126.)

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with

TROWSERS, FOOTMEN'S—STANDARD.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, July 8.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Sewery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1-64.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqt.
A. W. CRAVAN. } Board.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. ARMY AGENCY,
NO. 64 BLEECKER-ST.,
Opposite Pay Department. All soldiers and others having claims for pay or bounty against the Government should present them for payment at this office.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. R. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New-Orleans.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
A. A. Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. 83D REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.—The officers and members of this regiment will meet at their headquarters, No. 854 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., to arrange for the commutation of rations. By order

WILLIAM CHALMERS,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Regiment.

ARMY AND NAVY—AHEAD OF JERSEY.—Brooklyn pays the highest cash bounties and the most liberal money for bringing men. Call, with your men, at the rendezvous, No. 45 Fulton st., Brooklyn. WM. H. McDONALD, United States Government Recruiting Officer for Third Congressional District of the State of New-York.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; seamen can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLOOT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CENTRIFUGAL Machines, with engine and shafting complete. Price, $1,000. Apply at Excelsior S. S. Refinery, foot of South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Ralph W. Claflin, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, B. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Misarroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the
Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jell-law12w

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7 15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands (Telegraph), Shark River, Station for Shark River, New-Leonard and Inman, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Baggage checked tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on the Boston to the company's office, No. 36 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., reaching through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West. This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave New York at Whitehall 8 10 at 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 and 6 P. M., for Tottenville, the terminus of the road opposite Perth Amboy.

Leave Tottenville at 7 10 and 9 10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10 and 6 P. M. A steamer or yacht connects with every train and takes the railroad passengers to and from Perth Amboy free of charge. Fare through 25 cents, when tickets are procured at the ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The trains on this day will make hourly trips each way, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. HOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Saw Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Hicksville, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

1 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Limited Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:20, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6.45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH—FARE 50 CENTS.—Land at 30th-st. New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring and Corn wall. The new and fast steamboat THOS. COLLYER will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:40 o'clock, landing at 30th st. at 3 3 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh EVERY MORNING for New-York at 7 o'clock; Cornwall at 7 10 o'clock; Cold Spring at 7 23 o'clock; West Point at 7:35 o'clock; Cozzens at 7 40 o'clock; Grassy Point at 8:25 o'clock—arriving in New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. E. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens, foot of Cock Hollow, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE new steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves Jay-st. pier every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Newburgh, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 2:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point, and Verplanck.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Barclay-st. at 8 30 A.M.; Keyport at 3 30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 15 and 11 P. M.

NEW FERRY.—THE BOATS ON THE NEW Ferry at James-st., East River, to Bridge-st., Brooklyn, will commence running on THURSDAY, June 30, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 87 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine gray Morgan horse, 16¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in single harness and under the saddle, for a coupé or any use.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA.—On the 19th day of September, 1864, will be sold at public auction, by J. SAMMONS, the following sugar estates, owned by the Government of Surinam, viz.:

Two sugar plantations, now in the best working order.

1. Plantation *Catharina Sophia*, with the abandoned plantation *Anna Maria*, belonging to the same, situated in Saramacca River.

2. Plantation *Rustenburg*, with the ground *Hulshof*, situated in the River Perica.

Both with buildings, and all belonging to the same, as per inventory.

Copies of inventories of the estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 173 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM SETS, PARLOR FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FAIRLEIGH'S, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, warranted chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, whimseys and retail, at the lowest cash and all sizes. WARREN WASH, No. 427 Canal-st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTIficial human eye made and inserted only by JONES, J. DAVIS, 358 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

THE "CLUB SEASON STARS,"

an unequalled combination of artistic talent, in their entirely new

SALAMANDROGYMNASTICOAERON ENTERTAINMENT,

FRIDAY, JULY 1, AND EVERY EVENING.

This unrivaled troupe is composed of

Mr. VERRECKE,

the Aerial Gymnast of the World, in his renowned "Cloud Leaps, Flying Trapeze, and "Drum Acts."

THE FARINI BROTHERS,

SIGNOR FARINI,

the "Hero of Niagara," in his new acts: the Marvelous Bars in the air, the Goliath Swing, Giant Leap, and Novel Wire Pantomime.

CARLO FARINI,

the Herculean Gymnast, and Great Indian-Club Swinger, using Clubs weighing 35 pounds each.

ENRICO FARINI,

the Athlete of the Arena, in Novel Acts of Strength and Grace; the wild Cossack Athletes, by CARLO and ENRICO FARINI.

CRISTOFORO RUONO CORE,

The Salamandrine Hero of the Universe,

In his perilous feat of the

"CARBO-HYDROGEN ORDEAL,"

in which he will stand, while

SATURATED WITH INFLAMMABLE FLUID,

In the midst of

ONE THOUSAND FLAMING JETS OF GAS,

the central heat of which is terrific, while offering no inconvenience to the spectators.

Other and astounding feats by this unrivaled troupe of artists.

Doors open at 7½ P. M. Commence at 8 P. M.

Admission 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Saturday, July 2—Matinée at 2 P. M.

THREE PERFORMANCES JULY 4!

At 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

LAST NIGHTS OF

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Under Gens. Grant and McClellan.

ILLUSTRATED BY FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

from photographs taken by Mr. Gardner, in camp, on the march and in the field, during the last three years, forming a most instructive and faithful history of the incidents of the war, AT IRVING HALL.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Tickets.....25 cents

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Building)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DUDEZANE.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin.....700 F.
Second Cabin.....400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin.....$135
Second Cabin.....$75 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ERIN—building	3,218	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,222	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Saturday.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse.....Saturday.....July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $86 in gold

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

THE LATE FIGHT ON WHITE RIVER.

Rear-Admiral PORTER has forwarded to the Navy Department the following communication from Acting Master [illegible], commanding United States steamer *Lexington*:

CAIRO, WHITE RIVER STEAMER, June 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that an attack was made on this place at 4½ A. M., by the Tenth Mississippi (rebel) Regiment, under command of Col. LOUTHAN. The garrison had just completed the stockade on which they were engaged when you left, and in it they fought bravely, though their pickets had been surprised, and the rebels were close upon them before they were discovered.

The *Lexington* had steam up, and moved immediately out into the stream and opened upon them rapidly. The enemy was quickly repulsed and retired to the woods. We have no casualities, and of the garrison one was killed and four wounded. One negro was killed and two families of refugees carried off. Two dead and three wounded rebels fell into our hands, but most of their killed and wounded were dragged off the field. The wounded Federals and rebels are being cared for in the ship. Had there been another armed vessel here I could have cut off their retreat and captured the whole command. But I did not deem it prudent to leave this point with the *Lexington*.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed Maj. Jacob ZEILIN as Colonel-Commandant of the Marine Corps.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has also confirmed the following nominations:

Col. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLIN, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburgh, Va., when he was dangerously wounded, to rank from June 11, 1864.

To be Colonels in the Veteran Reserve Corps: Frank P. Cahill, James C. Strong, Charles M. Prevost, A. J. Warner, S. D. Oliphant, George A. Woodward, Oscar V. Dayton, John Ely, Wm. H. Brown, Noah L. Jeffreys, E. P. Fyffe. Also, in the same corps, an equal number of Lieutenant-Colonels, 21 Majors, and 225 Captains, together with a proportionate number of Lieutenants.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.

The Senate took up the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion of 1863.

This bill had previously been amended so as to embrace the New-York and New-Jersey militia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to include troops from Kentucky actually serving in the army of the United States, whether regularly mustered in or not.

This being agreed to, Mr. COWAN said as the first section of the bill had been amended, it was necessary to increase the amount of appropriation to $1,200,000; the amount due to Pennsylvania being about $700,000.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) in reply to the remarks of Mr. COWAN, said as New-York will have to pay one-fifth of the amount proposed for Pennsylvania, it was but just that New-York too should be paid, though she had made no claim.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) remarked that at the present price of gold, and the state of our finances, he would prefer that the States should wait for a settlement, and not press it at this time.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) replied that if New-York was magnanimous in sentiment, she ought to be magnanimous in practice. The case of Pennsylvania was not the case of New-York. Capitalists had advanced money to the former, and it was proper that they should be paid.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment to include the Missouri militia.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) did not expect such claims to be pressed now, but if they were he should offer an amendment for the Kansas troops.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) also spoke of the Iowa troops not having been paid, and moved a postponement of the subject until the next session.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) said that New-Jersey had presented no claim, and had filed no papers asking for an adjustment. He considered that the New-Jersey troops, in defending the Pennsylvania border had, protected their own soil. He would prefer that none of the States should ask for a settlement, but if New-York and Pennsylvania be paid, he would be derelict in his duty were he not to ask the same consideration for New-Jersey.

Mr. COWAN repeated that those who had advanced the money to Pennsylvania were losing the interest on their money, and the appropriation was asked for on the recommendation of the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) called attention to the State expenditures of Missouri. He did not doubt but that his State was to be invaded again from the southwest. Gen. ROSECRANS had again called out the State militia, and the people were already so burdened that he did not see how they could pay the expenses. They were already taxed more heavily than the people of other States, and Congress should not adjourn without providing to meet the just claims of the States.

Mr. GRIMES acknowledged the justice of State claims, but he thought this was not the time to settle them. He wanted the whole subject postponed till next session, that proper examination might be made, and a general bill passed to mete out exact justice.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) thought such a claim should stand on its own merits. That of Pennsylvania was adjusted, and he was in favor of paying it now, and would vote against the postponement.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) was opposed to the postponement; there was no time like the present for doing justice; he said Maryland had claims for services and moneys advanced.

Mr. COWAN said he wanted the claim of Pennsylvania considered alone; he did not see why other States should fasten themselves like leeches upon the bill. If the faith of this Government toward his State was not to be kept, it must take the consequences, which he thought would be made apparent in the coming elections.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) opposed the postponement; this claim of Pennsylvania was just, and it ought to be paid now.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said the claim was adjusted, and the highest officers of the Government had urged its payment. He could not see why the bill should not pass.

The question was taken on postponement, and resulted as follows:

YEAS, 6; nays, 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Grimes, Harris, Howe, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Sumner.

Other amendments were reported and adopted, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. COWAN earnestly hoped that all amendments made in Committee of the Whole would not be concurred in. He earnestly hoped the bill would pass as it came from the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) said that his State had just claims against the General Government which would be pressed at the proper time, but he thought this should not be saddled with the claims of other States, and he, therefore, would not press them now on this bill.

Mr. TEN EYCK again urged the claims of New-Jersey. He knew something about the management of things in Pennsylvania, and he could not see that she ought to have priority over other States.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) adverted to the claims of Rhode Island in respect to her soldiers, who were some time in actual service before they were mustered in.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department, which was agreed to. It had previously been agreed to by the House.

THE GLOBE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) submitted resolutions relative to increased compensation to the publishers of the *Globe*, which were ordered to be printed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REIMBURSEMENT AGAIN.

The consideration of the Pennsylvania Militia Bill was resumed.

The amendment providing for the payment of the officers and men of the Rhode Island, Illinois and Kansas Regiments for their time actually in the service before being mustered in, was agreed to by 19 to 15.

Mr. HENDERSON said the Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) supposed there was a large appropriation in this bill. The bill was originated in the Lower House for the purpose of paying the militia called out to repel invasion—appropriating $15,000,000 as amended. It did not require more than $5,000,000. Why, then, can it not be passed with the amendment of his colleague (BROWN)? It was said after provisions for the benefit of other States had been stricken out, that it was for the benefit of Pennsylvania, alone, and that State had suffered but little from invasion when compared with his own State, which was at this moment threatened with a formidable invasion from Arkansas and Texas, after the State had been devastated and one-fourth of her houses burned.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and that the order of the day, the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio Valley to East Tennessee, be taken up.

Debate occured on parliamentary rules and questions of order relative to the coming up of the special order after long delay, by informal postponement, which the occupant of the chair, Mr. POMEROY, concluded by announcing the order of the day resumed, and Mr. DAVIS entitled to the floor.

REPEAL OF THE GOLD ACT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) by courtesy of the Senator from Kentucky, (DAVIS,) called up the joint resolution for the repeal of the act prohibiting the sale of gold and foreign exchange, and explained that the bill had hitherto produced nothing but mischief.

The joint resolution was passed by yeas, 24; nays, 13.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Hale, Hicks, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The consideration of the East Tennessee Railroad Bill was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS favored its construction.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) said if the road had been constructed three years ago, it would have paid for itself in transportation five times over. When BURNSIDE was besieged last Winter, he would have been compelled to retreat but for the contributions of loyal Tennesseeans who had for two years been overrun by rebels; and at the end of twenty days he had more provisions than when the siege commenced. He commented upon the letter of the Secretary of War, and said that the parallel route referred to was 585 miles in length, by direct line. Water communication could be depended on only four months in the year, and the balance of the time the railroad, which could be built in twelve months, would be needed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) moved to postpone prior orders and take up the House bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government. Carried—19 to 12.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) obtained leave to make a report from the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Bill, which was concurred in. The bill includes the appropriation of $37,500 for a sea-wall at Buffalo. The Boston Harbor appropriation was excluded.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The bill to guarantee to certain States republican governments was then proceeded with.

The amendment striking out the word "white" was rejected. The members voting in the affirmative were Messrs. BROWN, LANE, (of Kansas,) MORGAN, POMEROY and SUMNER.

Mr. BROWN offered amendments. He said he had not fully examined the bill, and there was no time for its discussion. It involved important issues. His amendment provided for security of the rights of the people, which was the question of the hour. He hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said that this bill was passed early in the session. It had been in the Senate five months, and was recommended by the Committee on Territories. If not now understood by the Senator it never would be. The question could not be ignored. Senators would be asked what they proposed to do with these rebellious States. Claimants from Arkansas had been refused seats. On what terms could they come in? His doctrine was, once a State, always a State. No honest man could be legally deprived of his rights by the perpetration of wrong. The bill was easily understood, just and equitable, and excluded Slavery. He was sorry a single Republican Senator objected to it. The amendment was a mere skeleton, and gave the whole subject the go-by.

Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, (Union,) opposed the bill. The Senate was exhausted with the length of the session and excess of business. The bill was not needed, and was useless until after the suppression of the rebellion. It provided for the overthrow of the State Governments, and was an insult to the understanding of every intellectual man.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

The House transacted much miscellaneous business of no especial public importance, and then passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The House also passed the Senate bill, with a verbal amendment for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a building in the City of Washington for the Agricultural Department, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to set apart rooms in the Interior Department building for the temporary use of the Agricultural Department, was taken up.

The House struck out the appropriation for the object stated, and passed the remainder of the bill.

REPEAL OF THE GOLD BILL.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Gold Bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House took up the House bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, as returned from the Senate with a substitute therefor.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) said the question was now between the Senate bill and the House bill, both of them repeal the commutation clause, each has its merits, and each House had rejected the bill of the other.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered an amendment as follows: It shall not be lawful for any of the States to send recruiting agents into other States and Territories to enlist soldiers, and no State shall be credited with soldiers who are not citizens of of the States claiming the credit, or foreigners who do not owe allegiance to the United States.

The amendment, after the yeas and nays were called three times, was rejected, 63 against 65.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment to the Senate substitute, authorizing recruiting and voluntary enlistments from rebel States. Agreed to—58 against 53.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) proposed and explained a substitute for the Senate amendment, that no person drafted between 18 and 25 shall be exempted; all enrolled persons to be divided into two classes; prior thereto the President to call for volunteers to fill the levy; a bounty of $300 for three years, and proportionate amounts for shorter periods of service.

Mr. DAVIS' substitute was rejected, 96 to 10.

The Senate substitute, as amended to-day by the House, was then disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a Committee of Conference was ordered to be appointed.

PASSAGE OF THE GOLD BILL.

The House took up the Senate bill to repeal the act prohibiting certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly known as the gold bill, and passed it, 88 against 29.

The House took a recess till 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation Bill. Concurred in, together with the clause to lay a marble floor in the old Representative Hall, and appropriating $15,000 for making it suitable for the reception of statues in brooze or marble, from the respective States, of their most distinguished civilians and military officers.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating $300,000 for the erection of buildings for branch mints at San Francisco. Passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

The Speaker presented a communication from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, relative to the enlistment of Indiana recruits in three years' regiments since January, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ICONSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill appropriating $2,000 for the relief of the females who were injured by the late explosion at the cartridge factory, in Washington, and are now in a suffering condition. Passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message, Mr. STRATTON in the Chair.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) commenced a speech.

There was much confusion.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) asked whether it would be in order for any other gentleman to hold forth at the same time.

The Chairman overruled the question, and this occasioned some laughter.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) suggested, if anybody on the Republican side wanted to speak, he had better go over to the old Hall.

Mr. STILES resumed his speech, contending that the Abolitionists raised arm, that the war would continue as long as there was a sectional party in power, and that with a change of the Administration peace would come. He charged the conductors of public affairs with despotic, arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) made a speech against the Republicans, whose madness ruled the hour. Their theories, if fully consummated, would ruin the country, break down the Constitution, and overthrow our liberties.

The Committee rose, when the House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Northern Route Pacific Railroad Bill and on the Central Pacific Railroad Bill.

The House then adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Louisville—Heavy Loss of Government Property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 1.

A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning in a warehouse in Patterson's block, occupied by the Government as a depository for hospital stores. The flames soon communicated to another warehouse similarly occupied, and finally destroyed the whole block, with nearly all its contents. The total loss will amount to about one million dollars, half of which falls on the Government. The other principal losers are John Somm, J. B. McIlvain & Son, J. S. Brown, L. L. Anderson and Francis McHenry. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Military Obsequies.

BOSTON, Friday, July 1.

The funeral of Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed before Petersburgh, Va., took place to-day, in Bowdoin-square Church. The attendance was very large, and the services were impressive and appropriate to the memory of a brave soldier and good man. The battalion of Cadets acted as escort to the procession.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 1.

A small force of the enemy appeared on Wednesday, near Harper's Ferry, but were promptly pursued by Gen. SIGEL, with every prospect of capture. No train or property on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was touched. There is now no enemy upon or near the line; all passenger and freight trains are running with entire safety and regularity. The military guard upon the road is very large and reliable.

The Pirate Florida.

ST. JOHN'S N. B., Friday, July 1.

The brigantine *Penguin*, from Bermuda, reports that on the 18th of June, the pirate *Florida* landed at Bermuda the crews of two American vessels destroyed by her. She left again on the 19th.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 1.

The bedstead factory of B. REEVES & SON, on the corner of St. John and Willow streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

Union Convention at Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 30.

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris, was nominated for Representative to Congress in the Second District at the Union Convention held at Lewiston today.

The Albany Bridge Case.

ALBANY, Friday, July 1.

Justice WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, has granted an injunction against the Albany Bridge, and directed the plaintiff in the old suit to file a supplemental bill.

Sperm Oil.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, June 30.

Sales were made to-day of 300 barrels of sperm oil at $2 15 per gallon, and 100 barrels upon private terms, but at a further advance.

Break in the Canal.

ALBANY, FRIDAY, July 1.

Lock No. 45, at Frankfort, having given out, canal navigation will be interrupted at that point for two or three days.

Obituary.

JOHN CLANCY.

The papers, last evening, announced the sad intelligence that JOHN CLANCY, editor of the *Leader*, of this City, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 91 East Nineteenth-street. Mr. CLANCY, who for a number of years has been a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party, was born in 1830, of Irish parents, in Franklin-street, and grew to manhood in the Sixth Ward. He received only a common school education; but at a very early age gave promise of that signal intellectual ability, which enabled him while still a very young man, to attain a distinguished position in the ranks of his party. Before entering public life he was a law student in the office of PETER B. SWEENEY. In 1855 and the following year, he was a member of the Board of Councilmen; and in 1857 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, of which he was chosen President. Two years afterward he was elected County Clerk, and discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all parties.

Mr. CLANCY achieved his most brilliant success as editor of the *Leader*. He wrote for that paper from the date of its commencement, and in 1857 became connected with it as editor. Under his management the *Leader*, though thoroughly partisan in politics, became one of the most able, brilliant and readable weeklies ever published in this City. Mr. CLANCY himself was a graceful and polished writer, and his articles contributed not a little toward establishing the success of the paper. Especially worthy of commendation and grateful remembrance is the patriotic support which he gave to the cause of the Government from the very outbreak of the rebellion. Though differing radically with the Administration on many questions of public policy, he never failed, as a War Democrat, to maintain the necessity of putting down the rebellion at any cost, nor to advocate the most vigorous prosecution of the war. His course in this respect presents a striking contrast with the unpatriotic conduct of many of his political associates.

Mr. CLANCY was a man of generous impulses, eminent ability, and unquestioned integrity. He was a Roman Catholic, and received before dying the last offices of his religion. The immediate cause of his death, at the early age of thirty-four, was a brain fever caused by a sunstroke received at Lake Mahopac on the 20th of last month. It is understood that the Tammany Society, of which he had been for several years a distinguished member, will take charge of his funeral.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

By the European mail which arrived last evening, we have intelligence of the death of WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, one of the few responsible members of the Irish revolutionary party of 1848. A simple telegraphic announcement in the London *Times* of the 18th, stating that he died at Bangor on the previous day, is all the mention of the event that our foreign exchanges contain. Mr. O'BRIEN was born in the County of Clare on the 17th of October, 1803. His family was among the most ancient in Ireland, and derived its descent from BRIAN BOROIHME. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He first entered Parliament in 1827, representing the Borough of Ennis, County Clare. Afterward, in 1832, he was returned for Limerick, and this constituency he continued to represent for many years. He was a prominent and active member of the Repeal Association, and was strong in his opposition to the passage of the Irish Arms Act in August, 1843. In 1846 he was held in custody for several days by the Sergeant-at-Arms, for refusing to serve on committees of the House. In 1848 he made a violent speech in the House of Commons, in which he threatened to establish an independent Republic in Ireland. In April of the same year he went to Paris to request aid for the "oppressed nationality of Ireland." Returning home, he was in May, together with THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, brought to trial on a charge of sedition, but escaped conviction.

In 1848 he attempted a rising among the peasantry at Ballingary, which was promptly suppressed. He was arrested, and in October brought to trial at Clonmel on charge of high treason, convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was afterward commuted to transportation for life, and in 1849 he embarked for Van Diemen's Land, where he remained until the pardon accorded to the Irish agitators in 1856 enabled him to return home. In 1859 he paid a visit to the United States, and on his return home seemed rather to discourage the agitation of the Young Ireland party. From that time he appeared to take a very active interest in the affairs of this country, and it will be remembered some time since offered his services as a mediator between the North and the South—an offer which was, of course, promptly declined.

[Advertisement.]

THE GOLD BILL.—The Gold excitement is subsiding, but legislation can no more suspend the laws of trade than it can prevent the citizens of New-York from rushing in crowds to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, for his Summer style of Hats, which are the lightest, coolest and most graceful ever introduced.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY vs. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 573 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

200	Erie Railway	114⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	113¾
300	do	114⅜	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	
100	do	bnw 114⅜		c Saturday	61
100	Ill. Cen. R.	139⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	66
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137⅜	100	Mariposa Min.	50
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	111	200	do	b5 50
500	Chi. & N. W.	51⅛			

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the Age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest Druggist, and get a bottle. You will never regret it.

Sold by all druggists and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, 75 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A new vol.—40—begins with the July Double No. now ready. Containing Portraits, Characters and Biographies of leading men, ETHNOLOGY, or the Races, PHYSIOLOGY, the Laws of Life and Health, PHRENOLOGY, with choice of Pursuits. PHYSIOGNOMY, or "Signs of Character." PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul, and much other important matter to be found in no other publication. It is a handsomely illustrated quarto, monthly, with Ninety-six Columns of rich reading matter, in each No. Sold at 20 cents, or $2 a year by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN ON THE FOURTH.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors as usual. Examinations, with charts, when desired, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. A new edition of July number *Phrenological Journal* now ready.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The Fourth of July should be celebrated by sending to every soldier a package of onions, and to the families of every soldier a package of LENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers. Ask for LENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL, AINO & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The great comical paper, No. 3, of the Phunniest of Awls, and the Phunniest Sort of Phun, now ready. Sold everywhere. If you want to enjoy the Fourth of July with a real gusto, do not fail to see the Phunniest.

[Advertisement.]

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS,

all kinds and all sizes. Poles, gilt balls, cord, &c. For sale by HOLLIS & GRAHAM, 97 Duane-st., cor. Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool*—Robt. Froehlich and lady, Mme. Pauline de Natorp and daughter, Mrs. Bayles and daughter, Mme. de Arbligne, Thos. Lailey and lady, Mr. Olyphant and lady, Miss Caldicott, J. Brundage, J. H. Brundage, lady, 2 children and nurse, Miss Camman and servant, Mr. Ludlam and lady, Miss Anderson and sister, Mr. Oppenheimer and lady, Mr. Bond and lady, H. P. Duncan, lady and servant, L. Cerero, Capt. Jas. Hall, J. Wittemore, J. S. Foster and lady, Mr. Buckmann, Mr. Hindskoffe, H. E. Kemp and son, Geo. Lundies, W. Tomlinson, Mr. Wolff, P. S. Forbes, Philip S. Justice, Joseph Altman, R. King, E. B. Strange, Mr. Foote and lady, Mr. Temple and lady, Mrs. Pendgrift, Mr. Buchman, H. Walker, F. B. Stevenson, Mr. Biller, Mr. Keifer, Chas. Quesnel, L. Sniehe, B. Cutman, H. Parker, Mr. Napier, M. Wilson and lady, Mr. Touhay, George B. English, C. Hudgurs, Fred. Brittan, W. A. Strickland, Mr. Columbier, lady, 7 children and nurse, H. Olmstead, Mr. Sharpstein, Mr. Parkis, Mr. Gibbs, Capt. Fitzgerald, Mr. Yates, Mr. Bernheimer, Mr. Summermann, Mr. Schepler, H. N. Gowey, P. N. Welch, Mr. Flinman, Mr. Nusstader, E. W. Johnson, R. Ferguson, Mr. Kulp, D. Groff, J. J. Barr, Mr. Sung, W. H. Sandford, W. Mellon, Mr. Sand, J. Robertson, H. Talrbaro, Jerome Hill, Alfred Swaine, Mr. Hughes, G. Weed, J. Wall, Herman W. Suders, George Forster, G. Stephen, P. H. Nittol, J. Sowits, D. B. Brown, Mr. Iglauer, Capt. Crew, Commodore Aulich and son, Miss Stout and sister, Mr. Surges, lady and five children and nurse, Mr. Tillinghaste and brother, Admiral Endgougeoffs, Mr. Gueauff, Mr. Harman, S. Haynes, S. Bernard, lady and child, Mr. Keller, Miss Keller, Miss Seinshauer, Mr. Scheffield and lady, James Wade, Mr. Fletcher, Jas. Picken, Mr. Gray and lady. Total 144.

JULY 1—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, &c.*—John Funch, A. Lipmann, Leopold Kind, J. Niese and lady, F. Brummer, and 60 in second cabin.

In bark Bremerin, from Rio Janeiro—V. A. Borges, A. Ahbright and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 39 | Gov. Island.. 7 28 | Hell Gate... 5 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Hansa, (Russ.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Rapd.

Ships E. F. Gablan, (Brem.,) Von Haxen, Boston, C. Luling & Co.; R. L. Lane, Giles, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; C. D. Merwin, Rogers, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Rockabite, (Br.,) Leemen, Cayenne, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, Ulmer, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Kepler, (Brem.,) Laukman, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aurora, (Ital.,) Chince, Kenarth Roads, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Valkyrien, (Dan.,) Broberg, Havana, Truzillo & Vinling; Anna, (Br.,) Bearse, Kesteouch, N. B., Bassett & Nickerson; Casiran, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., George F. Bulley.

Brigs Minerva, (Br.,) Wright, Newark, A. Smithers & Co.; Cleopatra, (Swed.,) Danberg, Hallon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Frederica, (Ital.,) Meglen, Queenstown, C. D. Georgiades; Beanmur, (Fr.,) Jackson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Rio Grande, Johnson, Providence; Eliza & Catherine, (Br.,) Bullard, Rock Sound, W. L. J. Douglas; Mosher, (Br.,) Derricksen, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton, Baker & Dayton; Okaloosa, Thatcher, Boston, V. B. Nickerson; Alert, (Br.,) Newman, Hamilton, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Arrived.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool June 18, and Queenstown 19th, at 2 20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 19, at 4 A. M., 11½ mile E. of Twskar light, passed steamship Asia, bound E.; at 8 A. M., 15 miles E. of Kinsehead light, passed steamship Royal Standard, bound E.; at 11 48 A. M., off Ballycotton light, passed steamship Cedar, bound E. 23d, lat. 48 40, lon. 54 15, at 11 A. M., passed bark Achilles, bound E., lat. 44 41, lon. 56 30, at 9 30 P. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound E.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg 11th, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 594 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race June 26, at noon, and near it saw several icebergs. 15th, off the Needles, passed Bremen steamship America, bound in.

U. S. steam transport Hale, Beiger, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Bark Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee and rosewood to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Cubana, (of London,) Brunton, Valparaiso 82 ds., with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Port Spain, Trinidad, June 11, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig W. R. Kibby, (of Nassau,) Murray, Matamoras 22 ds., with hides, etc., to Smith & Dunning.

Brig Minister Schleinitz, (Prus.,) Wittenberg, Orangemouth, Scotland, 48 ds., with pig iron and tar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Argo, (Brem.,) Vonuffel, Marseilles 53 ds., passed Gibraltar May 17, with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co.

Brig Nova, Talbot, Macnias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Benj. Delano, Baxter, Boston.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Frost, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. De Wolff.

Schr. Harbinger, Ryder, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Vandalia, Cousins, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. I. Peters.

Schr. Boston, McRae, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Pendunkeag, Mitchell, Addison 10 ds., with spars to T. M. Maynew.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 18 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John Ruggles, Varnam, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Camilla, Appleton, Eastport 7 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Eldorado, Young, Shuise, N. S., 28 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Frances, Barber, Brookhaven.

Schr. Wm. Jenkins, Edward, Port Jefferson.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

June 30—Steamers Montauk, Weybosset, Thos. Scott, Dudley Buck, Western Metropolis, George Leary.

Ships Norway, Mercury, Perseverance.

Barks Trovatore, Guila, Bessie Simpson, Edward, India, Ascension, Alfari.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Udela, Heinrich, G. Geale, Agnes, Flor de Funchal, Spartan, S. B. Mora, E. Gim.

Schooners Matamoras, Seven Sisters, Wm. Boardman, B. S. Downing, E. W. Meany, Flying Scud, Norman, Elisa Jane, Laura Gertrude.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Reno, Lambert, from Machias, with a cargo of lumber, while coming through Hell Gate, yesterday, went ashore on the Gridiron. She will probably get off next high water.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. ship Waterloo, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Berenice—bark, from Liverpool, strg. W., May 21, lat. 15 58 S., lon. 31 04.

Crest of the Wave—ship, from Baltimore for Acapulco, 40 ds. out, May 20, lat. 17 28 S., lon. 31 05.

Eugenia—bark, strg. S., May 26, lat. 8 26 S., lon. 32 30.

Mary Rodney—schr., of St. John, N. B., strg. S., June 20, lat. 29 11 N., lon. 70 28.

Rosa Abbott—brig, 22 ds. hence for Porto Rico, June 19, lat. 23 06, lon. 61 49.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, June 9, bark Daniel, wtg.; schr. Sybil, do.; brig John G., do.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., June 29, ship Trars, (Br.,) Rosborough, Boston; brig Lily, (Br.,) Hobbs, New-York; 30th, schr. Wentworth, Crane, do.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Prof. Kayser and Adriana, at Texel; Poseidon and Achilles, at Helvoet; Humboldt, at Hamburg; Albion, at ——; Calm, at Havre, leaky; Hugo George, at Helvoet.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3986. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

General Wilson's Recent Cavalry Expedition.

History of Its Work of Destruction.

Immense Destruction of Railroads and Property.

Disaster to Our Forces on Their Return.

They are Defeated by a Heavy Rebel Force of Cavalry and Infantry.

Twelve Guns and the Wagon Train Destroyed.

Six Guns Recaptured by the Sixth Corps.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 1, 1864.

The following particulars of the cavalry raid of WILSON and KAUTZ, are furnished by an officer connected with Gen. KAUTZ's division, who took part in the expedition and was seriously wounded. The force embraced the following commands: KAUTZ's division, consisting of First District Columbia Cavalry, Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Third New-York Cavalry. First two constitute the brigade, under Col. SPEED. WILSON's division embraced Second Vermont, with regiments from Ohio, New-Hampshire and New-York. Also, three batteries of artillery, twelve pieces under Lieut. STANTON. KAUTZ started Tuesday, 21st ult., from Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, passing through Prince George Court-house, where he was joined by Gen. WILSON, who was in waiting.

On the morning of the 22d, the expedition started, crossing the Weldon road at Reams Station, eleven miles from our extreme left. At Reams' the work of destruction was commenced, no enemy appearing. The depot and public buildings were burned, the track ripped up a considerable distance each way, and fires made, across which the rails were oiled, completing the destruction. At Dutch Crossroads, near Reams', a large saw mill was burned. Proceeding across the country, they struck the Lynchburgh road near Fords Station, twenty-two miles from Petersburgh, captured and destroyed two locomotives and thirty freight cars loaded. Men were at once sent for a distance of two miles each way, destroying the track as they proceeded, which was easily accomplished, owing to the fact that the rails were of a kind known as strap rail. By piling fence rails on the track, setting fire to them, the destruction accomplished was most thorough. After heating a few moments the extremities of the rails would spring from their fastenings, and curl up into a shape from which it was impossible to reform them.

When the cavalry appeared in sight at Ford's, a train of cars was standing at the depot. The engine fired up and took alarm before our troops could prevent its escape toward the Junction, carrying information of our approach. After a short rest, the latter proceeded, destroying the track at Wellsville and Black's and White's Stations, with the depot buildings.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d a force reached the junction of the Lynchburgh and Danville Roads, where a force of rebel infantry were encamped. Strange to say, instead of offering any resistance to the approach of the "Yankees," they betook themselves to the woods in confusion, leaving our cavalry to pursue their work at leisure. The depot and other buildings, with large quantities of stores, were destroyed, with the tracks for six miles each way. The negroes at this point were jubilant at Yankee operations, declaring the enemy could not repair the damage in many months. The citizens expressed unqualified disgust at the cowardice of the Southern troops, thus being frightened away by cavalry. Pursuing their work the track was destroyed at the following stations during the day: Price's, Meherrin's and Keeseville, on the Danville road. At the latter place rest was taken. On the 25th, the column moved through Drake's, where another wide gap was made in the railroad; thence to Roanoke Station, on the Staunton River. At this point the enemy were found posted on the south bank of the river, with four pieces of artillery, pickets covering the bridge on this side. The latter were immediately charged by the First District of Columbia, dismounted as skirmishers, and driven across the bridge. The first section of the bridge, a wooden covered structure, spanning a wide marsh, was fired and destroyed. Meantime, the enemy opened their artillery, shelling with effect our position. Our batteries replied for an hour and a half, causing a sharp artillery fight, during which repeated efforts were made to accomplish the destruction of the main bridge, but in vain, owing in part to the marshy ground and intervening hedges, with thick brush and brambles. The First Dist. Regiment was foremost in the fight, supported by the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the First and Third New-York Cavalry.

Up to this time the men had been without food for one or two days. Owing to their extreme weariness they were unable, when they halted, to prepare the necessary food. So exhausted were they, that when at night they were allowed a short time to sleep, men would drop by their horses, with halter in hand, asleep, not waking until "boots and saddles" was sounded by the bugle, summoning them to another day's hard march and desperate exploit. At dark, WILSON withdrew from Roanoke Station, relinquishing the destruction of Stanton Bridge.

The following officers were wounded during the fight at that point: Lieut.-Col. Conger, Maj. Curtis Capt. Benson, Capt. Chase, Capt. Speer; Lieut. Biffin was prostrated by sunstroke—all of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. This regiment lost about 75 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The column then took an easterly course, on Sunday crossing Meherrin River to Stony Creek, striking the Weldon Road about twelve miles below Reams. At Stony Creek a large grist mill was destroyed. Following the south side road toward Petersburgh, WILSON then made for the point at which reinforcements of cavalry or infantry were expected to rendezvous near Reams, passing through Surty Ordinary, where other mills were destroyed.

When within about three miles of Reams on Tuesday, they were surrounded by a force of rebel cavalry under FITZHUGH LEE and HAMPTON. A severe fight ensued. WILSON and KAUTZ held their own for the greater yart of the day, against large odds. Each successive charge of LEE's cavalry was handsomely repulsed, when, toward dusk, a united effort was made by LEE and HAMPTON to crush or capture our entire force. At this time a force of WILSON's men reported the bridges at Stoney Creek destroyed by the enemy, leaving the only ceannel of retreat for trains cut off. Slowly falling back, the exhausted troops still clung to the belief that succor would reach them. Infantry supports had been sent for, and the Sixth Corps had answered the call, but at the time in question had not effected a diversion of the enemy, and on Tuesday night a large force of rebel infantry reached the spot, and before daylight attacked WILSON and KAUTZ with impetuosity. At this time a retrest was ordered, and as the only means of escaping was through a dense wood and marshy section, it was impossible to get away either artillery or wagons. The former were spiked and abandoned. The latter, with the ambulances and many pressed wagons, all of which were filled during the march with wounded or disabled, were burned. Those who were too helpless to get away were left by the roadside; some, among others, Capt. FRIZZ, of Co. K, First District of Columbia Cavalry, who was badly wounded, mounted horses and escaped with clothing and flesh terribly lacerated by the thick wood and briers.

KAUTZ's force retreated by way of Stony Grove, by which route he and most of his division escaped, though large numbers have, doubtless, fallen into the hands of the enemy. Up to Thursday afternoon WILSON had not reported, and but few of his men have straggled in; though we have accounts of their turning up at various points between the Weldon Railroad and the James River.

KAUTZ's officers and men expressed confidence that the artillery, twelve pieces, will be retaken, if our infantry have attacked the enemy vigorously, at Reams Station. We have not yet ascertained to what extent the Sixth Corps, which was sent to the relief of WILSON, had rendered service, except that the First Brigade had attacked the enemy at or near Reams Station, retaking some of the lost guns. Col. JOHN F. BALLIER, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed in the charge. KIRKE.

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

The Expedition to Lynchburgh—The Capture of Lexington—Destruction of Railroad at Liberty—Two Days' Fighting at Lynchburgh—Artillery Lost at Salem—Safe Arrival at Gauley.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GAULEY, West Va., Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The expedition is over—our work is done—and for the present the command is resting on its arms and trophies.

As I learn that none of my letters or dispatches since that of June 8 has as yet reached you, I will commence with that date, and give as concise a history as possible of our three weeks' operations.

On Friday morning, June 11th, the consolidated commands of CROOK and SULLIVAN—the latter having the old SIGEL division—all under HUNTER's control—marched out with flying colors and hopeful spirits from Staunton on the road through Middlebrook to Lexington. Three miles from town the rebels were posted behind rail breastworks, apparently intending to make a serious opposition to our progress. As it was, however, our steady advance rapidly dislodged them, and we drove them before us, scarcely allowing them to halt to fire upon us. Seventeen miles from Staunton they managed to kill two and wound two of our men, when a strong force of cavalry was sent forward to charge and route them, which done, they troubled us no more that day. The force in front of us we ascertained to be merely McCAUSLAND's brigade, whose only object seemed to be to delay our advance as much as possible. On the morning of the 11th, General CROOK's division being in the advance, approached Lexington about 11 o'clock, and a heavy cloud of smoke rising in front of us, revealed the destruction of the bridge leading over the James into the town. On the high banks opposite, with glasses, we could easily perceive rebel sharpshooters. The only ford is about a mile above the site of the bridge, and to this ford the Second Brigade is sent, while the Thirty-sixth Ohio is placed on the main road, to occupy the rebels there. As the Thirty-sixth drew near the banks, a rebel shell was sent so exactly in range of their position as to wound six and kill one. Capt. MULLEN was ordered up with one section of artillery, and proceeded at once most effectually to silence the rebels. Some of them were on top of the Virginia Military Institute, but a few shells quickly drove them from their high position; and about 2 o'clock, they, learning of the Second Brigade's having crossed the ford, rapidly skedaddled, leaving the town to our quiet possession.

Sunday, the Institute buildings and Gov. LETCHER's house were burned, ten minutes' time being given to remove any property from the latter. In the afternoon a contraband brought in word that seven canalboats were hidden nine miles off, deeply laden with stores, &c. To secure these, Capt. BLAZER, with his scouts, was sent out, and, skirmishing the whole route, he found the boats as reported. Burning five of them, he commounted his men and hauled the remaining two to Lexington. In them were six cannons, two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder and three mountain howitzers, nine thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, a ton and a half of powder and commissary stores in great variety and abundance. Gen. DUFFIE rejoined us here, having marched through Waynesboro' on to the Charlottesville and Lynchburgh Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the latter and capturing a good part of JACKSON's wagon train.

Tuesday evening we camped at Buchanan. AVERILL coming in before us captured the Confederate Navy records of 1861 and 1862, together with twelve more canal boats heavily laden with provisions.

On the 15th, while we were halting at the base of the Peaks of Otter, information was received that BARRINGER, with 10,000 men, was at Bonony Falls, intending to attack us on our flanks. In a good position for defence, Gen. CROOK awaited Gen. HUNTER's and the other division. The whole command then being assembled, and no foe appearing, we once more marched forward, stopping for the night at Taney Farm, almost at the base of the Peaks of Otter.

Thursday noon we entered Liberty, with bands playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c. Halting, the whole command proceeded to tear up and demolish the railroad, including a bridge 700 feet long. For seven miles the work was maintained, and night closed in upon a scene of smouldering timbers, ties, and hopelessly bent and twisted rails.

In Liberty were five or six rebel hospitals, in which were a large number of sick and wounded from LEE's army. We learn here that the rebels are rapidly moving all their stores from Lynchburgh to Danville, anticipating at least, the possible capture of the former place.

Early on the morning of the 17th, having heard from AVERILL that the enemy were drawn up in good number in front of him at New-London, we marched, CROOK's division in advance, by a road not laid down on maps, along the north of the railroad, crossing at James' Church. This movement tending to bring us in the rebel rear, caused them to retire toward Lynchburgh. Cutting across the country, we endeavored to intercept their retreat, but arrived just too late on the main road. Stopping here for dinner, we were within about seven miles of the city, on the road to New-London. The pickets of the two parties were so close that various uncomplimentary remarks were passed quite freely from one to the other. At 4 o'clock, with the Ninety-first Ohio, Second Brigade of CROOK's division, in the advance, we moved out on the road, and in about two miles the rapid firing in front told us that we were near the enemy's first position. They opened on us with a vigorous cannonade, having evidently obtained the range of all prominent points in our lines by previous practice. The Third Brigade being placed on the left of the road, the Second on the right, the order to charge was given. The main opposition was found on our right, the Ninety-first and Twelfth Ohio suffering most severely. The Third Brigade having little but skirmishing, as it was on this first charge, the rebels were driven back fully two miles to their line of breastworks, the Ninety-first Ohio gallantly capturing and bringing off the field a rifled gun made in Liverpool—a BLAKELEY's patent. I heard also that three other guns were captured in this charge or rather series of charges, but have only been able to verify hearing by sight in the case of this one. During the attack both sides maintained a furious fire of shell, grape and canister, the rebel gunners evidently being skillful hands in the management of their pieces. Our loss was rather large here, especially in the Ninety-first and Twelfth, Col. TURLEY, of the former, having his right thigh fractured.

By the time our men were safely posted, and rested from their arduous three hours' work, the moon had long been shining and the thick darkness of the woods in our front and the unknown character of the ground, forbade any further operations for the night. By this time the three brigades of CROOK's division being encamped in line of battle, in the advance, were relieved by the First division, and the men camped and passed the night quietly enough, save occasional shots, as some incautious man of either party exposed himself too openly.

Although but two regiments of our command, the Twelfth and Ninety-first Ohio, had been engaged to any great extent, the fighting this first day was remarkable, both for the rapidity of firing and the steady perseverance of our men. It was confidently believed that had we arrived but a few hours earlier, we would have driven the enemy through Lynchburgh that night. As it was, we were compelled to halt, and during the whole night the locomotive whistle told us of the rapid arrival of heavy reinforcements, that were greeted with continual cheers of welcome by the foe in our front. Saturday morning came bright and clear, and, after an early breakfast, I rode out to a temporary hospital on the roadside, expecting every minute to hear a renewal of the battle. While talking to the wounded, the battery right in front of the hospital sent a few shell over into the rebel line, that were immediately replied to, their shell going over and around the building, though none struck it. Save this, no firing of any consequence happened during the entire morning—the time being occupied in changing the position of our various brigades so as best to use them against the enemy's rapidly extending line. All this time a sharp skirmishing fire was kept up in our immediate front and centre, while a louder report, followed by the ominous whistle, told of the rapid flight of shot or shell. The First Division occupied the advance line, while Gen. CROOKS' division was sent off to the right, but returned almost immediately. As that General's practiced eye saw that the enemy were massing for an attack on our centre, he advised the Commanding-General of the fact, and recalled his division. It arrived not a minute too soon. Having seen the weakening of our centre, and not knowing of the return of the Kanawha Division, the rebels came on in perfect confidence of victory. There they come—old veterans of the famous EWELL corps, practiced in the hundred battles of the Potomac army—rank after rank. Will our men resist and repel this almost irresistible torrent of steel, lead and iron, rushing to overwhelm them? We wait but a few minutes. Grape, canister, shell, are hurled on them from our batteries, while regiment after regiment pours in its destructive fire at short range. They waver—halt—turn—when, with a cheer, our men are up and after them, driving them clear into and beyond their breastworks. These being completely commanded by works in the rear, our men reluctantly retired, bringing with them numerous guns, dropped by the rebels in their hurried flight. In this charge, the Fifth Virginia Infantry, by some misunderstanding, got into the front ranks, although they, with the whole Second Division, were only used as reserves. As it was, they only rushed on with the advance occupying the left, and suffered severely, losing about 30 men.

With this charge, repulse and charge, ended the second day's work before Lynchburgh. We had tested the enemy's position and numbers, and found both too great for our army, with limited rations, to overcome. Before us was a strongly fortified town, that if taken by us at all, could only be taken by surprise. In it were troops far surpassing ours in numbers and freshness, fighting behind breastworks.

So quietly on the night of the 18th the wagon and ambulance trains were started; in the afternoon and about nine o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and our journey home was commenced—Gen. CROOK's division bringing up and guarding the rear.

COL. POWELL'S EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening Col. POWELL, Second Virginia Cavalry, with the First and Second Virginia Cavalry Regiments and two guns, marched around by the right to cut the railroad east of Lynchburgh, and surprise a fort about two miles from the city. By some oversight, the guide missed the road and led them ten miles out of the way, to Campbell Court-house. After a slight skirmish, in which they killed two and captured SIX, a messenger arrived from AVERILL, informing the Colonel of our withdrawal, and he was compelled to rejoin the main column without doing much injury to the railroad.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Flying rumors, and false rumors too, passed from one end of our column to the other, as to the number and designs of the enemy following in our rear. The event proved their only object to be to harrass as much as 1,500 men could our army, and pick up stragglers. EARLY's division could not be spared from Richmond longer than absolutely necessary for Lynchburgh's safety, so McCAUSLAND followed us with his brigade. It was galling to our brave soldiers to retire thus in the guise of retreat before the men they had so often overcome and routed. To give them a battle if they really wished it at Buford's Gap, Gen. CROOK drew up his division in line and awaited their onset. The men were fairly longing for one more chance to punish the wolves hovering in our rear, but they came not, and after waiting a couple of hours, once more we marched on, and once more they followed. All night of the 20th we marched along the line of the railroad, and every bridge and culvert that was burnable was burnt, so that through the whole country for miles shone the light of these traces of our devastating march.

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st, in and around Salem, the rebels made a fierce attack on the rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent back to assist in covering the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was very difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The trains passed on in safety, and were followed by CARLIN's and STONE's batteries, that, by some strange neglect, were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having neither revolvers nor sabres. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop up the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and lead off the horses, and all too without firing a single shot. So quietly was it all done, that your correspondent and a friend, quietly resting in a wood near by, heard or knew nothing of it, until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss. The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the ruins of two splendid batteries standing in the road, a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and guilt. An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons, but it was found impossible to carry but four; the remaining six spiked, and with trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant orders, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men, and wounding ten of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Our loss was the sole disaster of our retreat. It is cannons, 10 carriages, 10 caissons, 120 horses, 6 men killed, and 10 wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the First Division of carrying the batteries as trains separated from the column. Unarmed as the men are, we can readily perceive what an easy matter it would be for any enterprising rebel, with a small command, to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. CROOK to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the good results of his persistence became evident on Tuesday, when a similar attack was made upon Capt. MCMULLEN's battery, when the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

FEMALE WIT.

Despite our short rations and exhausting march, enough spirit is left in the army to enable it to enjoy the following little bit of caustic repartee. As the command was passing "Big Lick," on the road to Salem, one of the men had the following little passage with a lady viewing our passing column:

Soldier—"What place is this?" "Big Lick." "How far is it to Little Lick?" "Just about two miles from this side of Lynchburgh." The soldier thoughtfully paused, and finally went on, fully satisfied.

On the evening of the 21st, Gen. CROOK, growing tired of the incessant skirmishing in our rear, determined to give the rebels a lesson, and concealing the Thirty-third Regiment on each side of the road, marched on. The over-confident bushwhackers—for such alone they are—followed, and as usual, fired on our rear. A return fire from the infantry from the roadside greeted them, and killed fifteen and wounded several; since then they have been very cautious of any too near approach to our columns.

At Salem we turned north on the road over Catawba Mountain to Newcastle, and on the night of the 23d we camped at Sweet Springs, in whose beautiful grounds of old the chivalry were wont to assemble and disport themselves. Passing the night of the 24th at White Sulphur, we reached Meadow Bluffs on the 25th, without incident, save the great need of rations that began to be felt so pressingly in the ranks. On the 26th and 27th the march continued; on the latter day the command meeting wagons with abundant rations. Once more rest and quiet awaits us, and in a short time the army will be ready for another expedition, with, let us hope, better auspices.

CRAS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Advices to the 24th, Inclusive—Brilliant Fighting and Important Results—Nose's Creek Crossed—Within Three and One-Half Miles of Marietta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BASE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, COBB CO., GA., Friday, June 24, 1864.

It is entirely impossible to present a full history of the many battles, combats, skirmishes and affairs which are taking place here day and night. A detailed account of the operations of a single corps for one day, might easily fill a small volume; and our operations are going on, with scarcely an hour's intermission, along a front from six to eight miles in extent. In such a case, the daily chronicler can only hope to give the merest outline of passing events, speaking of such as seem to him to hasten or retard the great end toward which our efforts are directed.

On the morning of the 22d inst., the Fourth Corps (HOWARD's,) and the 20th, (HOOKER's,) established an advance, but not without some severe fighting all along the line. Gen. BUTTERFIELD's division, especially Col. WOOD's and Col. COGSWELL's brigades, drove the rebels from a hill which they occupied in front of our lines, but lost in the operation a hundred and eighty men killed and wounded. They held the position, however, as our army in almost every instance does. This affair took place about noon. The advance of HOWARD's lines somewhat later was attended with a sharp and destructive fight in Gen. NEWTON's front, in which the Ninety-seventh Ohio, (Col. J. Q. LANE) was very unfortunate, losing, I am informed, nearly a hundred men. The regiment did not recede, however, a single inch from the position it first took up.

But the 22d was destined to be fraught with still more important events. A battle was to be fought and won.

Nearly the whole of HOOKER's corps had taken up an advanced position corresponding with BUTTERFIELD's advance at noon. Gen. WILLIAMS' division was in line on the right of BUTTERFIELD—GEARY still further to the left. An extensive open ground, fringed with woods and intersected by ravines, lay in front of the corps. Gen. WILLIAMS' division was in the open ground, and had not yet constructed any fortifications, although Gen. WILLIAMS had just rode down the lines and told his officers to intrench as quickly as possible. They were proceeding to do so, when suddenly the rebels emerged from the woods beyond in three lines of battle, and came on as with the determination to sweep Gen. WILLIAMS' division from the face of the earth.

But such sweeping is a thing very difficult of accomplishment. Under Gen. HOOKER's supervision, Gen. WILLIAMS immediately deployed his division into a single line—Gen. RUGER's brigade on the right, Gen. KNIPE's in the centre, and Col. ROBINSON's (Eighty-second Ohio) on the left. At the same time Batteries I and M of the First New-York Artillery (Lieut. WINEGAR and Capt. WOODBURY) were thrown into such a position that their fire could be most effective against the advancing lines.

No sooner was the enemy in good rifle range than our boys poured volley after volley into his ranks, and although he advanced at some points to within fifty yards of our lines, his efforts either to break or shake us were equally unavailing. Just as the conflict had fairly opened, Gen. GEARY, who was on the left of BUTTERFIELD, perceived an advantage over the rebels of which he hastened to make instant use. The right of his line had reached a considerable eminence overlooking the entire open space, across which the rebels were moving. In their eagerness to charge Gen. WILLIAMS' line they exposed their right flank, so as to place a portion of their own force nearly in line with GEARY's right. A dozen pieces of artillery were at once wheeled into position on the eminence, and shot and shell were hurled fiercely into the exposed rebel flank. At the same moment the fire of WILLIAMS' artillery was redoubled, in emulation. Volleys still more destructive were poured forth from WILLIAMS' infantry lines; and the dismayed rebels, unable to withstand the storm, broke and retreated in wild confusion to the cover of the woods whence they came forth.

During the fight, the Sixty-first Ohio, Col. MCGROARTY, was detached from the right of Col. ROBINSON's brigade, of which it formed a part, and sent to cover the left of Gen. KNIPE. Swinging the left of his regiment around in its new position, Col. MCGROARTY placed his men directly upon the right of one of the rebel brigades, and opened fire. Two terrible volleys accomplished the work; and the next day sixty-five dead rebels in front of the regiment attested how sure and fatal the work of the Sixty-first had been. But a sad price was paid for this brilliant success. The brave and excellent Maj. D. C. BUCKLEY was shot through the head with a musket ball sealing with his life's blood his devotion to our great cause.

During the day Col. BARTLESON, of the One Hundredth Illinois, was badly wounded.

Our entire loss in this highly successful conflict, was not over one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the rebels could not have been less than five hundred.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's corps, on the right of HOOKER, made quite an advance, also, and Gen. HASCALL drove the enemy from his front with loss.

Yesterday evening Gen. HOWARD's corps again advanced. Heavy skirmish lines were pushed out, and, after a fierce fight with the rebel skirmishers, the latter retired. After night our main lines were moved forward to the position taken by the skirmishers.

Thus are we pushing our way slowly forward, our right being now two miles beyond Nose's Creek, our left resting upon Brush Mountain, and our centre crossing the Dallas and Marietta road at a point just three miles and a half from the latter town.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 1.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and staff arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, from Bermuda Hundred.

The body of an unknown man was picked up in Hampton Roads to-day. He evidently belonged to some gunboat, and had been shot.

A prize steamer came in this afternoon in charge of a prize crew. No particulars yet obtained.

Rain.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 2.

Heavy and much-needed rain has fallen almost continuously since yesterday afternoon, extending over a large portion of Missouri and Illinois. The mercury has fallen 15 to 20 degrees.

Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar Bills.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 2.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar bills on the Bay State Bank of Lawrence, Mass., are being circulated. They are well executed.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Withdrawal of the Thirty-three Million Loan!

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Question of Mr. Fessenden's Acceptance.

Important Communication from Ex-Secretary Chase.

A Deficiency of Eighty-two Millions to be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The notice for proposals for the loan of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former seventy-five millions' advertisement, is withdrawn, and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them.

Senator FESSENDEN had a long interview with President LINCOLN to-day, and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems to be no doubt that he has consented to accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. FESSENDEN WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

Although nothing positive was known at noon to-day, the friends of Mr. FESSENDEN are of the opinion that he will accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. CHASE, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, on the 29th of June, says:

The aggregate revenue, from all sources, for the year closing with the 30th ultimo, reached two hundred and forty-two millions of dollars.

The expenses, including two months pay of the army, due July 1, were eight hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

The amount in excess of the revenue is therefore $640,000,000.

Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be set down at more than three hundred and eighteen millions.

The expenditures are likely to reach eight hundred and fifty millions, and four hundred and fifty millions is to be raised by loans.

The loan bill provides for only four hundred millions, and that is the largest sum which, in the judgment of Mr. CHASE, can be reasonably attempted.

There remains then eighty-two millions to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seemed to him to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue.

He, therefore, proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce in the difference between the rate on incomes by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the current year $1,500,000; tax on leaf tobacco $1,000,000; increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, $6,000,000; increase of tax on malt liquors, $4,000,000; tax on dealer's sales, $5,000,000; tax on spirits on hand, $5,000,000; add the amount not increased but brought from the next with the current year, $2,000,000, making an aggregate of an actual virtual increase of $85,000,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of QUINCY A. GILLMORE, to be Major-General of Volunteers.

The Senate has also confirmed the following: Lieut.-Commander WM. E. HOPKINS, to be Commander in the Navy; Lieut.-Commander PAUL SHIRLEY, to be Commander in the Navy; JAMES O'NEILL, to be Indian Agent in the Territory of Idaho.

The following were also confirmed by the Senate as Paymasters: HORACE P. TUTTLE, of Massachusetts; GEORGE D. F. BARTON, of New-York; W. R. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture in the South Atlantic, of the British schooner *R. S. Hood*, by the steamer *Proteus*. She was from Nassau.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASSINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

THE GUERRILLA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, which was concurred in.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. He explained that the bill related to officers resident at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, that the Judges receive twenty-five hundred dollars and the Arbitrators two thousand dollars per annum, and could not live on such sums.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) opposed taking up the bill, and said these officers had nothing to do, and were paid in gold.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) also opposed it. The judges in his own State were receiving but forty per cent. on their salaries.

The bill was not taken up.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the bill further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report that the committee agreed essentially to the House bill.

The bounty is made $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, instead of $200 for one year, $300 for two years, and $400 for three years; and the bounty is made payable in three yearly equal installments. Full bounty is not allowed to discharged soldiers. In case of death the bounty is made payable to the children, wife, or mother, but not to the legal representative.

Notice of fifty days is required to be given before a draft is ordered.

The House provision allowing recruiting in rebel States was retained except as to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

On the question of concurrence with the report, the vote stood as follows: Yeas, 26; Nays, 18. So the report was not concurred in.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Conness, Cowan, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that a second committee of conference be appointed on the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed a further conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) wished the Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) and his associates to know that if we leave the Government powerless to fill the ranks of the army, the Government will end in anarchy. Should we thwart that Government in this hour of its need and break up in confusion, or legislate for the wants of the army? Senators who have gone against every measure to sustain the Government, seem to think the hour has come when reaction will triumph, when no more troops shall be raised, when GRANT shall no longer be sustained before Richmond. The Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) rises to counsel men who have sustained this contest with the rebellion, that it is not worth while longer to continue it. It was to be hoped that we would not take counsel from those who do nothing against the rebellion. To counsel the Senate upon this subject did not come with a good grace from the Senator (CARLILE.) He (MORRILL) would stay here a month if necessary. He would stay here till provision is made to fill our armies. He trusted that the motion for another Conference Committee would be agreed to.

Mr. CARLILE briefly replied to the remarks of Mr. MORRILL, and expressed his determination to oppose the rebellion, and stay here for thirty years, if need there should be, and vote all the time against such a bill as the one under discussion.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion for the Senate to insist on its amendments and asking for a further Conference Committee was then adopted by yeas 28, nays 6.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House.

The motion was carried by yeas 20, nays 17.

The motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee was then reconsidered, and the report was finally concurred in by the following vote—yeas 27, nays 8:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Willey, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson and Hendricks—8.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown a republican form of government, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

Motion carried by yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HALE called up the bill making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

The bill was passed.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill correcting a clerical error on the Post-office law of June, 1864, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, it was amended so as to require the examination and approval of the claims by the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. MCDOUGALL offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 as indemnity to Mexico, for the injuries she has sustained through the policy of the United States, on which he hinged a speech on the Mexican question, and then withdrew the amendment.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern Districts of New-York, was taken up and informally passed over.

The President pro tempore announced the following as the Conference Committee on the act amendatory to the Pension Law: Messrs. FOOT, HARLAN and VAN WINKLE.

The resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock meridian on July 4 then came up as the special order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Union Democratic Association, asking that, in the event of inclement weather on the Fourth of July, the use of the Hall be granted in which to celebrate the day.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said it would be proposed to-day to adjourn on Monday at noon, hence the Hall could not be granted for such a purpose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, objected to the Hall being used for any other than legislative purposes.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the Hall had been granted for other and worse purposes by the gentleman's (DAVIS') vote.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the gentleman (COX) was mistaken.

Mr. COX congratulated the gentleman (DAVIS) for not agreeing for once with the Republican side of the House.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the request of the Union Democratic Association was laid on the table.

SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) reported the Senate bill providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, and for preventing and punishing frauds.

The bill was passed.

INCREASING SALARIES.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was objected to, instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to report at the next session a bill raising the salaries of the female clerks in the public departments to nine hundred dollars a year.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) then reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating fifteen hundred dollars to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the Act to Prevent Smuggling.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PAYMASTER BRINTON.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House took up the Senate bill authorizing Paymaster BRINTON to be credited with $2,600,000, that being the amount destroyed by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had no captious opposition to the bill, but he had been informed that the money had been stolen.

Mr. STEVENS replied that some calumniator who knew nothing about the subject, must have told that to the gentleman. There were three examinations, showing that the money was destroyed by fire.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the Military Committee, with great unanimity, came to the conclusion that such credit ought to be given to Major BRINTON.

The bill was passed.

THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

The subject of paying the Arkansas Representatives, who came either but were denied seats, salaries and mileage, coming up,

Mr. SHIPP, of Kentucky, (Union,) earnestly advocated the proposition, and paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Arkansas, the loyal people of which had, amid persecutions, maintained their love of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. BLAIR, of West Virginia, (Union,) was at a loss to conceive why these Representatives had been repudiated. He had thought it was the duty of loyal men to encourage those of insurrectionary States to emerge from the secession elements which

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Accident to the Emperor—Prince Achille Murat—A Curious Story—Execution of La Pommerais—Burial of the Duc de Malakoff—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, June 10, 1864.

An accident has happened to the Emperor at Fontainbleau. I have not full particulars, and the more serious the accident may be, the more it is to be expected that the truth will be kept back. What I hear is, that, as he was rowing in a cockle-shell of a boat, in the lake in the gardens of the chateau, yesterday evening, he fell into the water and got a cold bath in his clothes. It is added that the boatman who went to his aid accidentally gave him a blow on the head, either with the prow of the boat or with an oar. An amusing *canard*, grafted upon the above story, is that a chamberlain of legitimate tendencies, under pretext of handing the Emperor an oar, gave him a knock on the head. I dare say it will turn out that the accident was not serious; but it was the common talk of the Bourse, and the fall of the day is attributed to no other cause. The news of the conference is much better, and it may now safely be said that the war in Denmark will not recommence.

In the *Moniteur* of to-day you may read the following paragraph:

"The young Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who was preparing for his examination at the Military School of St. Cyr, has obtained the Emperor's permission to enlist as a volunteer in the First Regiment of African Chasseurs, in order to take part in the expedition against the rebellious tribes. He has just left Paris to join his regiment. His Highness Prince MURAT, his father, accompanies him as far as Algiers."

Such is the official version of a story which has considerably amused the clubs for the last week. Now here is the real truth about it: ACHILLE MURAT, a lad of 18, one of the numerous grandsons of the fat pretender to the throne of Naples—old LUCIEN—was intended to get a commission at St. Cyr; but being a Prince, he obtained frequent leave of absence, which allowed him to employ in shaking a loose leg in Paris. He had lately fallen into the meshes of a famous lady of the *demi monde*—an English prostitute nicknamed COCA, who, in the short space of three years, has ruined a great many men of various nationalities. She now keeps carriages and horses and livery servants, and gives splendid dinners to young and old *roués*. Prince ACHILLE was seen publicly in the Bois de Boulogne and other places with this *lais*, and the thing got reported to the Emperor. What follows is a characteristic specimen of the Emperor's summary mode of dealing with those members of his family who give him trouble. One day last week he sent for ACHILLE, and addressing him kindly, asked how he was getting on at school? "Very well, Sire," was the reply. "Do you think you shall soon be able to pass your examination?" "Oh, no, Sire," said the lad youth in a great funk, "not quite yet." "Well," said the Emperor, "I did not think you could; the examinations are very hard now, and you have not been at St. Cyr long enough. Now I want to tell you that I have changed my mind about you. Instead of waiting to get a commission at St. Cyr, you shall go out at once to Africa as a private soldier, as many a good man has done before you. Fighting is going on there, and Gen. YUSUF will give you an opportunity of distinguishing yourself. My eye will be always upon you. Marshal RANDON," said the Emperor turning to the Minister of War, "when can the Prince start?" "I have made arrangements," said the Marshal, who had his cue beforehand, "for his Highness to leave Paris on Saturday." "No, no," said the Emperor smiling, "he shall have one more Sunday in Paris; let him go on Monday." This put an end to the conversation, and on Monday last vigorously Master ACHILLE was packed off, leaving COCA to other lovers. If he gave a farewell dinner to his young comrades on his last Sunday, they probably sung to him MOZART's famous air *non piu andrai far falfone amoroso*.

That superlative villain, LA POMMERAIS, the poisoner, met his deserts yesterday on the Place de la Roquette, where he was guillotined at 6 in the morning. There never was any truth in the reports spread by the partisans of the abolition of the punishment of death, that he had a chance of being pardoned. The Emperor is not the man to make himself unpopular with the lower classes by granting a pardon to a murderer because he is a gentleman and has good interest. I believe the Emperor to be even quite proof against the Empress' tears on such a subject. It is not true as reported that LA POMMERAIS' young wife was admitted to an interview with the Empress. LACHAUD, the barrister, saw her, and pleaded his cause over again. The Empress listened attentively and kindly, which may have made LACHAUD fancy he was making an impression. So, perhaps, he may have done upon her, but he never did upon the Emperor.

Apropos of the Empress, let me tell you, and I say it advisedly, that the best portrait ever made of her is one just finished by FAGNANI, for the Sanitary Fancy Fair at Philadelphia. The Empress sent for it to the Tuileries the day before it was packed, and was greatly pleased with it. Not only is this portrait a much better one in every way than that of WINTERHALTER'S, now in the exhibition, but I give an unhesitating opinion that it is much better than the far more successful portrait which WINTERHALTER exhibited some years ago. I have never seen the peculiar *blonde* hair of the Empress, the special elevation of her eyebrows, the expression of her mouth, the fall of her shoulders and the beauty of her skin represented in such a life-like manner as in this picture of Mr. FAGNANI. The only fault to be found, and that a good one, is that the portrait is just a little flattered. It is more like what the Empress was seven years ago than what she is now. This picture was ordered and paid for by Dr. EVANS, the dentist. I believe he originally meant to make the fair a present of several hundred boxes of his celebrated tooth powder; but he has thought better of it, and I am sure that the beautiful portrait of the Empress will be infinitely more acceptable, and, at the same time, more creditable to his munificence.

The Duke of Malakoff (Marshal PELISSIER) was buried yesterday, at the State's charge, at the Invalides. The public took no interest in his funeral, and few people speak about it except the functionaries who had official places to see a gorgeous pageant. The conqueror of Sebastopol was never very popular in France. The *Progrès* of Lyons has been suspended for two months for ripping up the old story of PELISSIER's cruelty in smoking some Arab tribes to death in the caves of Dahara. I do believe that common report, aided by a parliamentary debate in LOUIS PHILIPPE's time, wrongs PELISSIER in this matter. It is, to my thinking, fully established that what he did was a military necessity, in no respect wantonly cruel or unjustified by the laws of war; and, moreover, he was covered by the positive orders of his superior, Marshal BUGEAUD. PELISSIER was a coarse, brutal man, and his habit of swearing was so inveterate that he could not check himself when he was Ambassador in London, where he greatly shocked the corps diplomatique, but he was not particularly cruel. However, people do say that the article in the *Progrès* of Lyons was supplied by Marshal CANROBERT, now Commandant of that garrison. CANROBERT never forgave PELISSIER for superseding him in the Crimea.

PELISSIER's young wife, a Spanish bride, aged 24, found favor in the sight of the Empress at a time when the Marshal was 65, attended the funeral yesterday. She has now a splendid fortune, besides her title and youth and beauty to tempt aspirants to the hand of a Duke's widow. PELISSIER leaves no son, but there is a daughter, and if the Imperial dynasty lasts long enough to see her married, the title of Duke of Malakoff will probably be revived in favor of her husband. The death of PELISSIER diminishes by one the number of general officers who, on a memorable occasion, were made to swear that they would support the Emperor's dynasty in the person of the little Imperial Prince, his son.

Disturbances have taken place at Cozes, near Saintes, in Brittany, on the occasion of the procession of the *Fête Dieu*. Some Protestants, wishing to cross the street, were stopped by some gendarmes, on the ground that they were interfering with the line of procession. The Protestants claimed their right of circulation in the public highway, and a scuffle took place, which, though it does not appear to have been very serious, occasions much local excitement. If the law which prohibits Catholic processions out of the precincts of the Church in places where there are inhabitants professing other religions, were duly observed, difficulties of this kind could not happen. The Emperor is now inconvenienced by the encouragement he gave to the priests at the beginning of his reign for electioneering purposes. All over France there are complaints, this year, of the *Fête Dieu* processions.

The following extract from an article in the *Siècle* is worth your reading:

"The *Moniteur*, which never conceals its sympathies for the cause of the South, is forced to recognize the success of Gen. GRANT. May the illustrious chief of the Federal army bring to a good end the work which the Republic has confided to him. May he put an end to this fratricidal war, which afflicts all friends of liberty! We cannot too strongly condemn the false ideas which certain organs of opinion have accredited on the subject among the French people. It is not rare to meet with people, otherwise very liberal, who rejoice in the victories of the South, when it gains victories, and who would find it very difficult to give a reason for their preference. We must, however, repeat this—the South is in precisely the same case as our Southern or Western Provinces would be if they were to rebel against France, against French unity. Would the most enthusiastic partisans of the South dare to justify such an insurrection? The North is fighting for its country and for the union of the States which compose it; it is fighting, moreover, for a great principle—the abolition of Slavery. Every step in advance of the Federal army strikes a blow at the heart of this monstrous and inhuman institution, without which the South says she cannot possibly live. The triumph of the North would perpetuate liberty and justify every despotism. Gen. GRANT is the representative of the two greatest, the two holiest causes here below—nationality and liberty. Gen. LEE, on the contrary, notwithstanding his indisputable merits, his military talent and his admirable energy, is but a rebel chief, who, in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, preaches Slavery, which Christ condemned."

The *Moniteur* affects to wail over the hard fate of the New-York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. A Paris paper ironically asks whether this may be taken as a symptom that the Emperor intends to grant liberty of the press in France.

PARIS, Friday, June 17, 1864.

It is quite true, as I told you in my letter last week, that the Emperor got a ducking in the Fontainebleau Lake. The Paris papers did not dare say a word about it until the thing had been the rounds of the whole European press, and even then only one or two of them alluded to it, and that but slightly. A Rouen paper pretended that the Emperor merely slipped on the edge of the lake, and that only his foot went into the water. But the truth is, that he fell in plump, and was in considerable danger. He was amusing himself in trying to paddle a light canoe made to hold only one person, and somehow or other he overbalanced himself and went overboard. NAPOLEON III., who is an adept in most manly exercises, swims well, but in the part of the lake into which he fell there is a great deal of mud, which hampered his legs and prevented him from striking out freely. It seems moreover certain that his head bumped against the canoe as he rose to the surface of the water. However, he got out without assistance and walked to the chateau, dripping wet, to tell his own story to the Empress. There are rumors of "slight congestion" and "fever" having ensued. I have no private information on this head; but this much is certain, that a Ministerial Council in Paris which the Emperor had promised to attend was postponed for three days; everybody believes, and it seems probable, that the postponement was on account of this accident. Whatever may be the truth about this, the Emperor is well enough now; he was at the Fontainebleau races on Sunday, and came to Paris on business on Monday, and passed a night in the Tuileries.

On Tuesday morning, before the Ministerial Council, the Emperor gave an audience to M. BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador, previous to the departure of the latter for Kissingen, where he goes to be present at the Conference got up very suddenly between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The Government journals are instructed to make light of this meeting of sovereigns, but the way in which they perform their mission betrays considerable irritation. It may be very true, as they say, that there is small danger in these times, of a repetition, in all its circumstances, of the "Holy Alliance," but it is perfectly absurd to pretend, as the *Pays* does, that the simultaneous presence of the three Northern potentates at a German watering place is nothing but an accidental coincidence. To believe this we must suppose not only that each sovereign was prescribed the same identical waters at the same time, but that their three Prime Ministers, who respectively accompany them, all want Kissingen treatment too. No; there must be something in it, though nobody knows what. I may add, however, that the meeting excites no uneasiness and little notice on the Bourses of Europe. It is intimated in some quarters that the Emperor was quite reassured on the subject by M. DE BISMARK, and some go so far as to say that this diplomatist is commissioned to invite the Czar to Fontainebleau for the first week in July.

We are as much at sea as ever about the London Conference or the Danish Question, the meeting of which has been put off twice within a week, and is now put off again 'till Saturday. The optimists say that these delays are favorable, because they show that the plenipotentiaries will not meet in conference again until they have come to a satisfactory agreement by private negotiation. The pessimists, on the other hand, declare that both Denmark and Germany are equally obstinate, that the solution is as far off as ever, and that a renewal of the war is certain. The French official writers, with one voice, say that come what may, France will stand aloof for the present, because her participation in the conflict would mean a general war. They endeavored, however, with wonderful unanimity, to egg England on to a war with Germany by herself, saying that such a war might be carried on entirely by sea, and would lead to no serious consequences. An anecdote, however, told of a recent conversation between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and a German Minister, perhaps affords a key to French feeling in this matter. What would be the consequence, the French Minister for foreign affairs is said to have asked, if England were to blockade the German ports? The answer was that all Germany would then make a hostile tariff against England and consume French products. In spite, however, of all such talk, my own opinion decidedly is that the armistice, which stands to expire on the 26th of this month, will surely be renewed; and I do not think the war will be suffered to begin again.

Since writing the above I read in the *France*, just out that the London conference, instead of meeting in Schleswig, is once more adjourned.

From the following extract from the last number of the *Presse* of Vienna, it would appear that in Austria great reactionary results are expected to follow from the Kissengen meeting:

"The three sovereigns will consider how best to put a stop to that division of strength in Europe—that divergency in the mutual relations of the Powers which is so disastrous to the cause of order, and they will erect a strong barrier against which tumultuous movements will strive in vain—a barrier which will assure the free development of States, and protect the peace of Europe against surprises from the policy of enfranchisement."

If you do not think the above language clear, the fault is not in my translation, but in that haziness which proverbially pervades German compositions. It is plain, however, that some sort of new Holy Alliance is contemplated in Germany. The grand thing which restrains the absolute monarchs is the fear, as the *Presse* naively expresses it, that "France might avail herself of the phraseology of popular sovereignty for the purposes of military glory and conquest." Aye! "there's the rub!" The French Emperor, though a despot at home, represents a democratic principle, which the wisdom of Continental autocrats fear.

The Confederates seem not more lucky in their choice of financial than of diplomatic negotiators. The cotton loan, which was in one sense so successful, has proved an abundant source of legal proceeding, of the kind which the French call *procès scandaleux*. The contractor of the loan having refused to allow his commission to the originator of the idea, who claims also to have put him in communication with the Confederate agent here, Mr. SLIDELL, an action was commenced in the Queen's Bench to compel payment. In answer to this, ERLANGER & Co. brought an action in the courts here against the other, (CAVERET,) for 10,000 francs—money advanced, as the latter says, on account of the much larger sum he claims. Mr. SLIDELL'S examination before a commission was produced in evidence, but from the defective state of his memory, this rather confuses than throws light on the question. However, it was decided here against ERLANGER, and at the end of the month the original action comes up for hearing in the Queen's Bench. It is worth calling attention to, for if any of the witnesses have better memories than Mr. SLIDELL, some curious revelations on the subject of what the Americans call "log-rolling," may be looked for. ERLANGER & Co. are defendants in a whole series of other actions which, if suffered to come to trial, are likely to make the public very wary in all future loan operations. The difference between the price of contract and that of omission of the cotton loan put 19 per cent. profit into the hands of the contractors; of this 2½ is claimed by Mr. CAVERET, and it is probable that from the 16½ remaining there may be several claimants.

The other questions arise from the bankruptcy of the Credit Commercial of Colmar, of which the managers have found it convenient to take an airing in Belgium. They introduced into the market a joint stock company for a crystal palace for permanent exhibition of works of art. The assignees have brought an action against Mr. ERLANGER, to enable him to explain by what means he induced the ex-managers of this ex-credit to buy land for their building at more than four times the price at which he *contracted* to purchase it a few months before. The sum is not enormous, about £130,000, but the log cut out of it is a very big one.

PARISIAN.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Hopes—Oxford and Cambridge Sympathies—Grand Effort for Recognition—The Alabama—A Pirate Captain on International Law—Rebels and Horses—American Ship Mortgages—Conference—Threats of War—Soldiers' Homes—Death of Wm. Smith O'Brien.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

It is the prevailing opinion, and the more prevailing hope, in England, that the steamer now due will bring news of the thorough defeat of the Army of the Potomac. The news is waited for with anxiety, indeed, but also with great confidence. The defeat of Gen. LEE and the surrender of Richmond, would be heavy blows to the general feeling of England. Sympathy for the cause of the South is more decided at this moment than it has been at any time since the war commenced, even the under-graduates at Oxford and Cambridge, in their noisy annual manifestations, do not forget to groan the Federals and cheer the Confederates; and a Confederate officer, who happened to be at Oxford the other day, when his grey uniform was recognized, was made the hero of a tumultuous ovation. If there is anything in spiritual forces—if the feelings and wishes of people have any potency—the North is fighting England to-day as really as in either of the two wars in which British and American armies were opposed to each other. I doubt very much if America had not more sympathy in 1778 and in 1813 in England, than the Federal Government has to-day.

The leading Confederates are so certain of the result of the present campaign that they are moving heaven and earth, and whatever else may be favorable to their cause, to bring on a grand effort in Parliament for recognition. The moment the news comes that Gen. GRANT is foiled in his attack on Richmond, thousands of petitions will be poured upon both Houses, and every engine set at work. The Governments of France and England will be beset at the same moment. To England the bribe will be free trade—to France protection for Mexico. Every day counts in favor of the South, and against the North. It is impossible to live in this atmosphere, and not become infected by it. The *Morning Star* keeps up its courage pretty well. I cannot say much for the other advocates of the Northern cause. They are clear enough which side ought to beat, but are not so sanguine as to the result as they were a year ago.

The *Alabama* has just gone into a French port for repairs, and Capt. SEMMES has amused himself by writing to the *Times* an elaborate argument to prove that England ought to open her ports to Confederate prizes. The *Times* considers it rather remarkable that the Captain of a pirate ship, and therefore himself a pirate, and liable as such to be hung at the yard-arm of any ship that should capture him, should sit down with WHEATON and PUFFENDORFF and write elaborate arguments on international law. Of course, it is not an every-day transaction, but still not so unprecedented as one might suppose. A rebel, by English law, may be hanged, drawn and quartered. But when a rebel has made a good fight, he may be recognized as a hero, patriot, Father of his Country, and so on. Up to a certain point, men who fight against constituted authority are liable to the penalties which attach to rebellion and treason. When that point has been passed they become what fortune makes them, by the rule of "*un fait accompli*." There is, I suppose, a moral statute of limitations in these cases, and a man cannot, after a certain period, be treated as a rebel or traitor, though, from force of habit, or motives of policy, we may continue to call him so.

The *Index* of this week, which it is possible may escape your observation, has a list of sixty-eight American ships transferred to British owners during the past year, and mortgaged, in most cases pretty heavily, to their former American owners. As the law stands, this is rather a slippery transaction, and the *Index* means mischief. The parties registering vessels transferred in this way are required to make oaths of a pretty stringent character, and may be liable to prosecution for perjury, and to forfeit the vessels, which would be unpleasant to the mortgagees, among whom I see the names of a number of prominent merchants in New-York and Boston. Then Capt. SEMMES will no doubt put this list in his pocket, and on the next cruise of the *Alabama* he might decide that such ships had no right to their British protections, and treat them accordingly.

The conference makes no progress. In eight days the extended armistice will have expired, and hostilities, for anything that now appears, will recommence. Last night, in a debate in the House of Lords, the German Powers were threatened with war with England, if they did not accept the line of the Dannewerk. Earl RUSSELL did not say that if peace on their terms were not agreed to, the British fleet would be sent to the Baltic—as President of the conference he could scarcely have done that; but he contented himself with saying, very significantly, that the fleet was ready for any service that might be required of it. To all appearances, it amounts to an ultimatum. The French are delighted at the prospect of a war between England and Germany. France will remain neutral, and extend her commerce over the world. The German flag will be driven from the seas—that of England will no longer be safe, while France will be the great neutral and commercial Power.

But if Italy should take this opportunity, aided by England, to strike a blow for Venetia! What if the mission of GARIBALDI was to engage England in a war for Denmark, to give Italy this very opportunity? And what if the revolution should also find an opportunity for itself in Poland and Hungary? There may be war in ten days, but I think not. The motives for peace are very strong. The Emperor of Russia is on a visit to Germany. He may come to Paris, or the Emperor of France may meet him half way. I think that within a week it will be amicably settled.

There was a good fight last night in the Commons, on the war in Ashantee, in which the Government got a vote of confidence by a small majority. The Opposition was headed by Mr. GLADSTONE, who, in a speech of great power, attacked the Government with unusual bitterness. The Ministerial reply was made by Lord PALMERSTON, who, though he has been suffering from a severe cold, spoke with great vigor and effect. The debate was adjourned at 2 o'clock in the morning, and was resumed at 5 in the afternoon, when the division took place. The Government majority was 79, which is considered a victory, as it was expected to be much smaller. The Opposition, however, have the best of the argument, and the Government have been compelled to send out a force which will cost a million sterling, and which will be a heavy tax on the health of the troops. The Opposition will renew the attack on Monday, and the Government majority will be watched with great interest. If it is small, it will be considered a defeat, and will lead to the dissolution of Parliament, and a general election. If it is large, it will be considered a victory, and will strengthen the Government. Lord PALMERSTON is not in his usual health, and has been suffering from a severe cold, but he is very well able to attend to his duties, and is in good spirits. He is a wonderful old man, and has the vitality of a young one. He is now in his 80th year, and has been in public life for more than half a century. He has been Minister of War, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Premier, and has filled almost every office in the Government, and has been in Parliament for more than 50 years. He is a man of great ability, and has been a very successful Minister, but he has had his share of blunders, and has made many enemies. He is now at the head of a Government which is not popular with the masses, and which has been losing ground in the country for some time. He has been in office for three years, and has had the usual fate of Ministers, that of losing popularity. He has been very successful in foreign affairs, and has kept England out of many wars, but he has not been successful in domestic affairs, and has failed to carry many measures which he has proposed. He has been very unpopular with the working classes, and has been accused of being indifferent to their interests. He has been very unpopular with the middle classes, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the aristocracy. He has been very unpopular with the clergy, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the Dissenters. He has been very unpopular with the lawyers, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the laymen. He has been very unpopular with the doctors, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the quacks. He has been very unpopular with the soldiers, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the civilians. He has been very unpopular with the sailors, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the landsmen. He has been very unpopular with the farmers, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the townsmen. He has been very unpopular with the manufacturers, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the merchants. He has been very unpopular with the shopkeepers, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the customers. He has been very unpopular with the workmen, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the employers. He has been very unpopular with the servants, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the masters. He has been very unpopular with the children, and has been accused of being too much under the influence of the parents. 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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks' Plan for Improving the Condition of the Freedmen—The Schools—Progress Made by the Scholars.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 12, 1864.

There are, no doubt, many who take a deep interest in the great work progressing so favorably in this department, under the auspices of Gen. BANKS and others. Having occasion to visit this city on business lately, my attention was attracted by reading an order from Gen. BANKS, promulgating a system of education for the freedmen of his department.

In accordance with the provisions of this order, a special Board of Education was appointed, consisting of ISAAC G. HUBBS, Col. H. N. FREEDE, and Lieut. E. M. WHEELOCK, all of whom are well fitted to fill the position.

Mr. HUBBS has appointed Rev. CHAS. STRONG Superintendent of Colored Schools. This gentleman has already established in the city six colored schools, containing in the aggregate some 3,000 pupils. Becoming acquainted with Mr. STRONG, and expressing my interest in his work, he very kindly invited me to visit the schools. This invitation I cheerfully accepted, and I must confess that my skepticism and prejudice in regard to this matter were completely conquered by facts and personal observation.

The first school I visited was in the Medical College on Commerce-street, above Rampart. Here I found upward of 500 little blacks from four to fifteen years of age. It wanted but a half hour spent here to convince one that these children, of both sexes, would eventually become scholars of no mean pretensions. The great majority of them on entering could not repeat the alphabet, but after three short weeks they could read from the Primer with a fluency astonishing to their teachers. In many cases they made such rapid progress, that classes were formed in First, Second and Third Readers, and in geography and arithmetic. Most, if not all, seem to have excellent memories, and their retention of what they learn from week to week is a matter of great encouragement to their teachers. They had learned to sing from memory many of the songs in BRADBURY'S *Golden Chain* and in the *Sabbath School Bell*, besides such songs as "Kingdom Coming," and others equally interesting to them. Their rendering of "Kingdom Coming" was remarkable for the zeal with which the little ones entered into the chorus, which is exactly suited to their style of music. The three other schools I visited were ably conducted, and progressing as favorably as are the first. Besides these schools in the city, the board have established a great many in the towns along the river, extending as far as Baton Rouge, and also in several towns and on many plantations back of the city. Many of the planters who have taken hold of the deserted plantations have considerable interest in educating the blacks, and in many cases have built substantial school-houses, and allow the children in the neighborhood and on adjoining plantations to attend, while the Board furnish the necessary books and teachers. I visited some of these places, and conversed with the proprietors, who feel determined to educate the children of their field hands, at the same time extending to the adults the privileges of studying after labor hours, and attending Sabbath schools. At Baton Rouge, under the superintendence of Rev. L. M. BIRGE, Post-Chaplain, assisted by Messrs. BRADSTREET and TUCKER, are three schools that do great credit to the management of these gentlemen. The principal school here is the one at McGruder College, numbering about 350 scholars, under the immediate charge of Mr. TUCKER. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose, and Mr. TUCKER is well fitted for a superintendent, being a man of extraordinary zeal and energy, and a great favorite among his pupils, sparing nothing to make them comfortable and happy. He has classes formed in geography, arithmetic and grammar, besides advanced classes in reading and spelling, and his school promises to become one of the most successful in the department. Mr. BRADSTREET was organizing his school with about 200 pupils, and he had every reason to believe it would be equal to any of the others. Gen. BANKS has proved to the world that the negroes can be educated, and can be made to become independent in every respect. He deserves the thanks of the country, and I sincerely hope the people of the North will fully appreciate what he has done.

I am convinced that this work has not received all the encouragement that it deserves from the friends of the freedmen at the North. Interested motives may prevent the planters from regarding any scheme of improvement with favor; and unless public sentiment is strongly enlisted in its behalf at the North, no general plan of mental and moral cultivation can be put into practical operation at the South. No amount of wisdom in devising a scheme to meet all the difficulties in the way will avail anything without earnest codperation on the part of the press and the churches, which are expected to favor every plan which has for its object the improvement of the colored race. C. J. B.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Wickliffe-Powell-Tom-Seymour-Unconditional Peace Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

No importance attaches to the convention here of "the Democracy of Kentucky," yesterday, except as showing the split in the opposition. The *Journal* styles it "the convention called a month or two ago by several citizens of Kentucky." This Wickliffe-Harney Convention acted in a spirit of antagonism to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention of the 25th of May. The latter displayed the Stars and Stripes, and declared for "*the suppression and subjugation of the armed rebellion of traitors to our country by the military force of the nation*," and appointed delegates to Chicago and electors upon this war plank. The former displayed no flag at all, uttered not a word for putting down the rebellion, but declared *against* "*military coercion and subjugation of eleven more sovereign States as flagrantly unconstitutional and suicidal*;" for "putting down this traitorous and despotic Administration, as a primary object; for hurling this tyrannical and corrupt Abolition party from power;" for "bringing this hideous, calamitous and ruinous civil war to a speedy close," for "the revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws; an *immediate armistice*, and a national convention. Like THOMAS H. SEYMOUR'S letter to them, received with loud applause, *their resolutions and speeches went to the very verge of declaring for the recognition of the "Southern Confederacy" as an existing fact.*

Upon this anti-coercion, anti-war, pro-rebellion platform, unanimously and rapturously adopted, they (through a committee of which J. H. HARNEY was a leading member) appointed as delegates to Chicago, Wickliffe, Powell, Nat. Wolfe, J. F. Bullitt, W. J. Heady, T. N. Lindsey, A. W. Dudley, and others, and as electors, Rob. Richardson, Tho. Turner, W. F. Bullock, A. P. Grover, R. A. Buckner, and others—all prominent politicians, and most of them original secessionists, anti-coercionists, conditional unionists, or neutrals, of the Magoffin gender; but a few, (for instance, Wickliffe, Harney, Wolfe, Bullock, Buckner,) in at least 1861 apparently too unconditionally anti-secession and anti-rebellion to ever become virtually secession and practically disloyal.

There was not a single outburst nor a single spark of genuine patriotism in this convention of the Unconditional Peace Democracy. They exhausted their wrath against "existing evils under the Lincoln dynasty," without proposing any legitimate or illegitimate practical remedy. All their members, appointees and Kentucky friends (including GARRET DAVIS, who deserved their recognition) are dangling at the tail of the Wood-Seymour faction, and snarling at "that pack of political jackals known as War Democrats."

However, they like the *Copperhead* wing of our Conservative Union Democracy, (so well represented by those "gallant patriots and true Kentuckians, WOLFORD and JACOB,") they concur with Copperheads for "maintaining at all hazards the doctrines of '98 and '99, free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion and the writ of habeas corpus," virtually repudiating the "Lincoln war debt," and "uncompromisingly opposing negro citizenship, negro soldiery, and negro standing armies over our Southern brethren;" and they avow their readiness "to make any reasonable adjustment by which all the (Copperhead) opponents of the Abolition Administration can be united in the support of one electoral ticket." PONTIAC.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER IN MAINE.—On Friday last, Francis C. SPENCER, who murdered RICHARD TINGLEY, the Warden of the Maine State Prison, on the 11th of May, 1863, was hanged at Thomaston, Me. Before his death he confessed that his real name was COSTELLO. He had previously served out a sentence of six years in this State, and acknowledged that he sharpened the knife which killed the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison. SPENCER, who met his fate with remarkable coolness, manifested some signs of repentance. This is the first enforcement of the death penalty in Maine since 1832.

Return of a Noble Regiment—A Record of their Services in the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, Thursday, June 23, 4.

The time of the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers—better known as the First Long Island Regiment—having expired, they left for home yesterday. This regiment was one of the first of the three years' regiments mustered into the service, and has participated in nearly every battle of the war. Leaving Fort Schuyler in June, 1861, for Fort Hamilton, it was shortly afterward sent to Queen's Farm, near Washington, where it was placed in a brigade in which it has ever since remained. The first campaign participated in was the celebrated one made to Manassas, by MCCLELLAN, when our troops discovered plenty of wooden guns, but no enemy. The regiment next took part in the Peninsula campaign, and was one of the first to land at Old Point. It was actively engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, (at the latter fight losing eighty-five men;) then in the seven days' battle, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, and, subsequently, under BURNSIDE, at Fredericksburgh. At second Fredericksburgh it stormed Mary's Height and Salem Height, when they were compelled to recross at Banks' Ford, the First Long Island, with eight other regiments, under command of Col. CROSS, covering the movement. Was with the Sixth when that corps crossed the Rappahannock as LEE moved on with the rebel army to Pennsylvania, and subsequently, was engaged two days at Gettysburgh. When Gen. NEWTON took command of the First Corps the Sixth was near Westminster, and marched thirty-six miles between 9 o'clock P. M. and 4 A. M., and went into the fight under Gen. STEES just in time to render important service. After the affairs at Rappahannock Station and Mine Run the regiment was sent to Johnson's Island to guard prisoners, and last April was again sent to the front and rejoined the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and has participated in nearly every battle of the present campaign, in the Wilderness losing 96 out of 270 men. In the Wilderness Col. CROSS assumed command of the Brigade after Gen. SHALER had been taken prisoner. At Spottsylvania the colors were pierced in twenty-three places by bullets, and the flagstaff was shattered and the color-bearer killed. The Brigade, composed of the First Long Island, Col. CROSS; U. S. Chasseurs, Col. HAMPLIN; One Hundred and Twenty-Second New-York, Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT; Eighty-Second Pennsylvania, Col. BASSETT; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. GLEN, lost at Spottsylvania 458 men and 20 commissioned officers. The regiment was actively engaged at Cool Harbor and was relieved from duty in the front lines on the very day their time expired. The regiment took the field with 950 men, since which time 200 recruits have joined the command; 100 reënlisted men remain in the army and 70 men go home with the colors. At the commencement of the present campaign the regiment numbered 325 men.

Six officers have been killed: viz.: Capts. Cooper, Sullivan, Demady, and Lieuts. Rizdyk, Hideley and Gibbs. Thirteen officers have been wounded, viz.: Capts. Reynolds, Van Ness, Peck, Harper, (twice,) Morgan, Baldwin; Lieut.-Adjt. Lincoln, McDonald, Middough (twice,) Hughes, Thoro and Van Nostrand.

The field officers of the regiment were originally Col. ADAMS, (who resigned,) Lieut.-Col. CROSS and Major P. M. DERENY, who was dismissed. The Colonel soon after entering the service was placed in command of a brigade, so that the command of the regiment devolved upon its present commanding officer, Col. CROSS, who, in fact, raised the regiment. The present field officers are Col. CROSS, Lieut.-Col. VAN NESS and Major C. O. BELDEN. The brigade in which this regiment served its full term of three years was successively commanded by GRAHAM, WESSELS, ABERCROMBIE, ADAMS, COCHRANE, SHALER and CROSS. The regiment has an imperishable history, creditable alike to officers and men, and to the State of New-York, so that this brief and necessarily incomplete account of its services requires no comments. E. A. PAUL.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

AFFAIRS NEAR PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 24.

The Petersburgh papers of yesterday (23d) bring us news of the operations of the armies about that city, and the particulars of the flanking of HANCOCK'S corps, which was announced yesterday by telegraph. We condense the news in the following summary:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At early dawn, and until 9 o'clock scarcely a heavy gun was discharged, and, if the pickets continued their shooting, the rumbling of heavy wagons, and the busy hum of the populace, prevented its being heard in Petersburgh. Cannonading was heard on our extreme left, and, upon inquiry, it was ascertained to proceed from a Confederate battery admirably posted in Chesterfield. This battery had obtained the range of two of the enemy's 20 pounder Parrotts, planted at Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, on Jordan's farm, and by the admirable aim and precision of our gunners, rendered admirable service.

In less than thirty minutes after our battery opened the enemy's guns were effectually silenced. Repeated attempts were made during the day to reopen these guns, which for several days past have been throwing shells into our city, but every attempt was met by a hot fire from the Chesterfield Heights, which prevented the accomplishment of the enemy's purpose. Petersburgh enjoyed a remarkable exemption from these annoying missiles of the enemy, and many were surprised at the amiable disposition which seemed suddenly to have taken possession of our uninvited visitors.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—FLANKING OF HANCOCK'S CORPS, AND LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS, ARTILLERY, ETC.

About 2 o'clock P. M., heavy firing was heard on our extreme right, to the rear of WELLS' old place, in Dinwiddie, about two miles from Butterworth's Bridge. The firing was rapid, and the discharges of musketry were plainly heard by persons residing in the suburbs of that portion of the city. The report that a fight was progressing spread rapidly through the city, and many hastened where they supposed they would be enabled to witness the battle.

In this, however, they were disappointed, for the country was too thickly wooded to see the conflict without exposing one's person to the flying balls and bullets. All however, could hear the firing, and listened to the exciting sounds with breathless attention. The enemy had advanced an entire corps around to this extreme southwesterly direction during Tuesday night, for the purpose of seizing and holding the Weldon road, and our Generals were on the qui vive at a very early hour. Shortly after midday, a flank movement, which had been planned, was put into process of execution, and this brought on the fight which had attracted the attention of our citizens.

It soon became evident that our forces were driving the invaders, and before 4 o'clock it was ascertained that we had gained a decided success. Three brigades, under the command of Gen. MAHONE, had, by the skillful manœuvring of their officers, succeeded in getting to the front, right and left of a large body of the invaders, before the vandals were fully apprised of the danger of their situation. Their front was protected by a long line of breastworks, which had been thrown up during Tuesday night, but this did not deter our troops from their duty, for no sooner was the order to charge given than our troops rushed forward with one of their characteristic yells.

Simultaneous with this charge in front of the enemy, the two other brigades mentioned opened on both flanks, and between the three fires but a few moments sufficed to end the conflict, the great bulk of the vandals throwing down their arms and begging for quarters.

The results of this admirably planned, and no less admirably executed movement, are the capture of 1,600 prisoners, eight stands of colors, four pieces of artillery, and two formidable lines of breastworks. But better than all, we hold the line of railroad, and still maintain our communications with the South.

Among the prisoners are 37 commissioned officers, but none higher than Colonel. The men belong mainly to the second and fourth brigades, BIRNEY'S division, HANCOCK'S Second Army Corps. We captured no general officers. Cols. FRASER and CUSTARD both commanding brigades. Some of the prisoners taken say that the movement toward the railroad was generally regarded as hazardous, and Gen. HANCOCK was unfortunately taken sick just on the eve of the expedition. BIRNEY was in command of whom the prisoners do not speak at all complimentary. They say he invariably manages to get into trouble.

As usual, all nationalities are represented among the prisoners, and many of the men say that they left the trenches around Washington twelve days since. A majority of them express great satisfaction that they are now prisoners of war, and declare that they have no heart to fight. A somewhat matured son of Erin, Emerald Isle, whose head is heavily sprinkled with gray, upon being asked where he was from, promptly responded, "Ireland, by Jasus! and would to God that I were back there to-day."

FROM DEEP BOTTOM AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Our correspondent at this point writes: "After the noisome booming of cannon, and incessant explosion of huge 'lamp-post' shells, thrown from the gunboats yesterday, to-day wears a very dull and monotonous aspect, perfectly devoid of the thousand and one exciting rumors occasioned always upon any demonstration of the enemy. Yesterday there were 10,000 Yankees, increasing with the day up to 40,000—so somebody must have been correct.

Your correspondent succeeded in getting a glimpse of the force landed, and in hearing the opinions expressed by officers who are calculated to know something about the matter, making his conclusions accordingly. The enemy, partly negroes, landed at the lower part of Deep Bottom, under cover of their gunboats, and commenced moving up the river, hugging it closely, until they had proceeded a mile and a half, where they halted, and immediately set about fortifying. As their gunboats could come no further, so they thought it prudent not to advance beyond their range.

They ransacked, as usual, all the farms within their reach, and it was said by those who saw it that they carried forage from this side across their pontoon bridge. At present their whole force may be 5,000, certainly not more.

In is singular how often, according to reports in town, the *Departmental* battalion, or a portion, have been cholured, cut off, torn to pieces, &c. So far, they have not been exposed to any more danger than the rest of the troops, and none of this brigade have yet been hurt or captured. They are all well and in the best of spirits.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Particulars of the Late Reconnoissance Toward Kinston—Large Number of Rebel Officers Captured.

From the Newbern Times, June 29.

In our last issue we had merely time to mention the success and safe return of the expedition which went out from our lines toward Kinston on the 21st inst., under Col. CLASSEN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers. The reconnoissance proving of some importance, we now avail ourselves of the first opportunity to chronicle some few of the leading particulars of the affair.

The enemy's pickets were first encountered on the Neuse road, at Moseley's Creek, fourteen miles from Kinston, and on the Dover road, at Dover Station, nine miles from Kinston. The former road was traversed by a small body of infantry and one piece of artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. HITCHCOCK, One Hundred and Thirty-third, while the latter road was taken by the main body, under Col. CLASSEN. The attack on the two lines of pickets commenced at 10 o'clock P. M., as previously arranged, and a lively running skirmish was kept up, especially on the Neuse road, by the rebel cavalry, during a good part of the night.

From Mossley's Creek to Southwest Creek, a distance of nine miles, the rebel cavalry appeared much alarmed, and fell back in such a haste from several posts as to forget their saddles, corn, dodgers, &c. Near the latter creek, Lieut. HARTWELL, of the Ninth North Carolina Militia, was captured with his horse and equipments, together with private DOUGHERTY, Sixty seventh North Carolina Regiment. On the Dover road, Lieut. GILL, Twelfth New-York, leading the cavalry advance, charged the enemy's outer post above Sandy Ridge, wounding two, capturing four, and taking all the horses. The succeeding posts were driven back with little resistance, causing no delay to the marching of the main column.

Arriving in the immediate vicinity of the rebel camp at Wise's Forks, the bright rays of the full moon revealed the enemy in sufficient force to suggest a sharp skirmish, if not to offer a determined resistance to our further advance. Observing this, Col. CLASSEN deployed an infantry line to support the cavalry, and then sent out skirmishers to feel the wood on either side of the road. The skirmish-line, directed by Capt. BASSETT, of the Fifteenth Connecticut, advanced, directly developing the enemy's position, and drawing his fire. The whole force was then moved forward, but Johnny Reb, scorning to fight the Yankees outside his works, broke and fled before the ball was fairly opened, leaving behind him his all—even his musket and his meal—to be destroyed or "gobbled" by the audacious Yankee.

Two hours before the attack of the main column on the camp at Wise's Forks, that is to say, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., Capt. GREEN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Infantry, (who, on the day previous to the marching of the main column, moved with three companies to take up a flanking position,) succeeded, after a most laborious march, in striking the enemy's rear at Jackson's Mill, three miles from Kinston. Here he snugly ensconced himself behind a rebel rifle pit, after posting a score of his dusky warrior soldiers under Lieut. CUSICK, the young Chief of the Tuscaroras, in a roadside thicket, with instructions to closely guard the rear, allowing all to pass him coming from that direction before giving the command to surrender. Immediately to the front was the millbridge crossing Southwest Creek, the planks of which the Captain had taken the precaution to shove quietly into the stream; the trap thus laid, nothing was to be done but to watch, wait, and bag the game.

Presently a mounted courier came dashing along from Kinston. He was bearer of a dispatch from Col. FOULK, commanding forces and defences of Kinston, to Maj. SPANN, commanding the outpost, ordering the latter to fall back with his forces within his intrenchments, as the Yankees were marching against him on the Dover and Neuse roads, and threatened to cut off his pickets. A half hour passed, and another courier, bearing a similar message as the first, was taken. Another half hour and the commanding officer himself, with his A. A. G., came riding furiously down from his headquarters at Kinston, to find out what had become of those couriers. The little affair was fast assuming the shape of a comedy of errors, into which even the highest rebel official seemed frantic to parade his body and act his part.

At the right moment, a clear, steady voice commanded, "Halt—dismount and surrender!" The Colonel, that he should be detained, answered back, "Boys I am Col. FOULK—You all know me." "Yes we all know you, and a second time I order you to dismount and surrender." The Colonel was thunderstruck; but, realizing in a moment his delicate situation, he slid from his horse, quickly followed by his Adjutant. To the challenge, "Do you surrender?" the Colonel immediately answered, "Yes, certainly; this is a bad box, there is no help for it; I am your prisoner." Both the Colonel and the Adjutant were equally cared for, and their horses tied in the wood out of the way of bullets.

Soon came the report of musketry at Wise's Forks, telling the story that our main column was driving the enemy from his camp. Then came many of the retreating rebels fleeing by the Jackson mill road toward Kinston. The baggage wagons came thundering down to the bridge in charge of a Lieut. HARDMAN, of the Sixty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. The Lieutenant, outstripping even the headmost teams, first reached the mill, and discovered the dismantled bridge. Amid a shower of curses he cries out to somebody he sees on the opposite side of the stream, "Who in h— ordered that bridge up?" That somebody on the other side answered that he ordered it up to stop the Yankees from crossing.

"But come over," cries out the voice, "and if you want to get the wagons across we'll put it down." And over came Lieut. HARDMAN on one of the swingers, cursing at a great rate at the stupid fool who ordered up that bridge. He was no sooner across than a revolver was thrust into his face, with the command to surrender instantly, and to just stop making any more blow about that little affair of the bridge! The lieutenant, thoroughly frightened, delivered his arms over meekly, and then said with a glum laugh, "No one but a Yankee could play me such a plaguy clever trick as that."

And this was the clever manner in which five officers and forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates fell into Capt. GREEN'S hands in less than two hours' time. His position was at last discovered, his capture of Col. FOULK was found out, and he fought hard to defend his little breastwork, and keep well secured his prisoners. At one time a company of the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry made a charge to rescue their Colonel, but were repulsed, leaving behind them nine killed, including two officers, and fourteen wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. HART, who led the charge, and refused, when challenged, to surrender.

Col. FOULK estimates the loss of the Sixty-seventh North Carolina at between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

Our own loss was small, one killed, one wounded and two captured, (one from straggling.)

The expedition, having accomplished the full object for which it went out, fell back to our lines, where it arrived late Wednesday night, having marched seventy miles in thirty-nine hours, and did some good skirmishing in the bargain.

Obituary.

DEATH OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL TAYLOR.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary-General of Subsistence of the United States Army, died at Washington yesterday. Gen. TAYLOR was a younger brother of the late Major-General and President ZACHARY TAYLOR. He entered the military service of the United States as Third Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, in 1813, and acted in the Subsistence Department for most of the time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a Captain. He was promoted Major of Subsistence in 1838 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1841, and on the death of Brevet-Maj.-Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, late Commissary-General of Subsistence, he succeeded that officer with the rank of Colonel. Under the act of Feb. 9, 1863, providing for the addition of a Brigadier-General to the Subsistence Department, Col. TAYLOR was selected for that position.

DEATH OF LORD ADOLPHUS VANE-TEMPEST.

The death of the above-named nobleman took place on Saturday, June 11, at his house in Chester-square, London. Lord ADOLPHUS FREDERICK CHARLES WILLIAM VANE-TEMPEST was the third son of the third Marquis of Londonderry by his second wife. He was born in 1825, and was consequently at the time of his death only thirty-nine years of age. He was educated at Eton, which he left to enter the Scots Fusileer Guards, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain in 1849. He served in the Crimea in 1854-'55, and in June of the former year he assumed, by royal license, the name of TEMPEST, after the family name of VANE in consideration of some property derived from his maternal grandfather. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and retired from his regiment in August, 1859, having been decorated by the Sultan with the fifth class of the Mejidie. In 1860 he married Lady SUSAN CLINTON, the only daughter of the present Duke of Newcastle; and having been since 1849 a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Durham, he became at the outset of the volunteer movement Major-Commandant of the Third Durham Rifles.

Lord ADOLPHUS was member of Parliament for the City of Durham from December, 1852, to June, 1853, when he was, on petition, unseated by a committee of the House of Commons. He had unsuccessfully contested the city in the previous June; and in April, 1854, he was returned for the northern division of the county on the removal of Lord SEAHAM to the Upper House. He was a Conservative—not, however, strictly bound by party ties.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

The Exercises at Princeton.

The commencement exercises of the 117th Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey closed at Princeton, June 29.

On Tuesday morning Rev. DAVID STEVENSON, of Indiana, delivered the address before the Cliosophic and Whig Societies, his subject being "The Value of Industry Connected with Our Natural Aspirations," after which the usual meetings of the two societies were held. At 2½ P. M., the "Class of '61" held their triennial meeting, 18 members being present. The Secretary's report shows that of the 111 members connected with this class in all its course, 17 have been in the Federal service and 18 in the Confederate army.

The Alumni meeting was held at 3:30 P. M., in the church. The meeting of the Society, though not as largely attended as usual, was exceedingly entertaining. Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., of the Class of 1815, was elected President for this year, with the following Vice-Presidents: Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Class of 1838, first Vice-President; second, Rev. H. W. Hunt, 1818; third, Col. W. C. Alexander, Class 1824, Secretary, Rev. A. H. Kellog, 1859. Remarks were made, calling up reminiscences, by Rev. Noah Seaneck of Baltimore, of the Class of 1844, Rev. Jas. McDougal of '55, Hon. J. L. N. Stratton of '30, Rev. D. X. Junkin, of Jefferson College, Rev. David Cole of Rutgers, and others. Prof. Lyman A. Atwater, D. D., presented the following resolutions with reference to the endowment fund, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Alumni of this college greatly rejoice to learn the success which has crowned the effort to raise an endowment of $100,000 during the past year.

Resolved, That while the safety and stability of the college are thus secured, a continual increase of its endowments is requisite to enlarge its means of instruction and usefulness, and that its graduates ought to put forth increasing efforts in its behalf.

Resolved, That we honor the intelligent munificence of JOHN LEAR, Esq., in endowing a professorship to the sum of $50,000, and we trust that men of large means and liberality will follow so noble an example, until the college is thoroughly furnished and equipped in every department.

Resolved, That we are gratified to know that the Alumni have so largely aided the endowment by their efforts and their personal contributions, that some of the principal deficiencies of other years have been supplied through their active influence; but that we think that their efforts ought not to cease until the proposed Alumni Professorship shall be fully endowed, and that they may accomplish much by endeavors to interest others in providing for the various wants of the college.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan of raising class scholarships of $1,000 each, already entered upon by two classes, and that these will soon be pressed to completion, while other, and especially future, classes follow the example of making these or other memorial gifts; thus erecting lasting and honorable monuments of themselves in the college.

In the evening the junior orators gave the customary exhibit. The orators were: From Clio Hall—THEO. W. HUNT, "Life to the Living;" "JOSEPH CROSE, Jr., "Influences of the Beautiful;" JAMES N. STRATTON, "The Victories of Peace;" DANIEL N. GRAMMON, "Stability of Character." From Whig Hall—W. S. ALBERT, "Energy the Price of Success;" SAMUEL BAKER, "Sacred Poetry;" ROBERT SLOSS, "The Inner Cosmos;" C. H. MCCLELLAN, "National Justice."

After these exercises the class of '61 again met at the Mansion House, finally adjourning to meet again in 1866.

The regular commencement exercises were held on Wednesday in the First Church.

The following was the programme:

Latin Salutatory—Wilberforce Freeman, New-Jersey.

English Salutatory—Wm. J. C. Webster, Pennsylvania.

Philosophical Oration—Henry I. Sheldon, New-Jersey.

Poem—Wm. W. Curtiss, New-York.

Philosophical Oration—Samuel M. Gardner, New-York.

Belles Lettres Oration—Richard S. Hunter, Pennsylvania.

Infidelity and Superstition—James V. A. Butler, Illinois.

The Mariner's Compass—Benjamin C. Meeker, New-Jersey.

Maj. Andre—James L. Lupton, New-Jersey.

The Power of Eloquence, L. Dalshimer, Maryland.

The Fate of Genius—Samuel M. Boyd, Pennsylvania.

Our Country—Martin L. Liggett, Pennsylvania.

The Necessity of Exertion—Edmund Canfield, New-Jersey.

The Progress of Free Principles—Harvey C. Warren, Pennsylvania.

Soul Life—Thomas L. Crane, New-Jersey.

Abuses of the Imagination—Galen W. Seiler, Pennsylvania.

Exaggeration—Benjamin P. Johnson, New-Jersey.

Characteristics of Washington Irving—George H. Clark, New-York.

The Battle of Life—William Hackett, Jr., Pennsylvania.

The Eminent in Man—Jas. H. Heverin, Delaware.

A Good Cause Maketh a Stout Heart—Clay McCauley, Pennsylvania.

Luxury—Valentine H. Berghaus, Pennsylvania.

Popularity—Charles H. Mathews, Pennsylvania.

At 12½ a recess was taken till 1½, when the Master's Oration was pronounced by Mr. JAS. M. LUDLOW, of Elizabeth.

The valedictory was spoken by EDWARD D. LEDYARD, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

The following degrees were conferred, in addition to the bachelor's degree, on the speakers:

B. A.—Class of 1864.—J. P. Albright, Lewis Bond, Jr., W. J. Brigells, R. E. Deyo, A. M. P. V. L. Dickerson, Alex. Fullerton, Jr., L. B. Halsey, Jr., Jacobus, W. Kershaw, L. E. Matthews, A. T. McGill, Jr., W. S. Milligan, H. C. Milspaugh, T. H. Ost; T. H. O'Brien, Vincent Pratt, T. F. Sanzy, Clement Stewart, J. W. Van Dyke, A. T. Van West, C. H. A. Zapf.

A. M.—Class of 1861.

Honorary B. A.—J. P. Toadvine, C. W. Clifton, A. A. Somos, Rev. J. S. Bingham, S. T. Ribble, M. D.

Honorary A. M.—H. B. Hyde, New-York; Abram B. Baylis, Brooklyn; Prof. Hiram Corson, Philadelphia; Rev. H. P. Hay, Tiverton, N. Y.; A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A.; T. H. Studdeford; Dwight D. Willard.

D. D.—Rev. Wm. C. Cattell, President Lafayette College; Rev. Samuel Miller, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Ed. D. Yeomans, of Rochester, N. Y.

LL. D.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, N. J., Mercer Beesley, Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

The honorary degree of A. B. was also conferred on Messrs. Sindclford, of Lambertville, and Huntington W. Jackson, of Newark, both at present engaged in the war.

There were thirty-six Masters of Arts in course; the Graduating Class number forty-five.

A note from the Trustees was read making the cheering statement that at their recent meeting a donation of $35,000 was received from JAMES M. LANGSTAFF, "an enlightened benefactor of the College," and also that the Committee on Endowment reported $103,000 paid into the Treasury of the College.

The following Trustees of the College have been elected this year: Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, Bridgeton, N. J., Hon. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D., of the Smithsonian, and W. H. HORNBLOWER, D. D., of Paterson, N. J.

Our Losses.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday.

We regret to see a disposition in some quarters to magnify the losses of Gen. GRANT. Certain journals allege that the present Commander of the Potomac Army has lost fully one hundred thousand men since crossing the Rapidan. One or two go still further, and state that one hundred and fifty thousand will not cover the casualties in Virginia up this to time. These exaggerated statements are caught up by rebel sympathizers, and sent to their friends across the lines, where they are undoubtedly used with considerable effect in bolstering up the waning confidence of the people and the courage of the soldiery.

Our losses, it is true, have been severe, but we have good authority for asserting that the sum total of killed, wounded and prisoners, exclusive of the cavalry and HUNTER'S column, will not exceed 52,000.

Take the casualties below the James, for instance. These have been variously estimated from 10,000 to 16,000. A note from one of our prominent citizens at GRANT'S headquarters, dated June 27, contains the following: "Our losses have been magnified. The entire loss of killed, wounded and prisoners south of the James will not exceed 7,500. I went all over the ground on Saturday and made accurate returns. There were here then 4,450 wounded, (many of them slightly,) and 1,469 sick men. I believe all, or nearly all, are in from the front. About 1,000 wounded were sent off by the *Connecticut* on Saturday, leaving here this morning about 3,400 wounded, all told.

Neither must it be understood that these fifty-two thousand men are entirely unavailable during this campaign. Owing to the fact that little artillery was used in the Wilderness, the wounds incurred by our men in the first battles were, in a majority of cases, slight, so that very many of them have already recovered and reported for duty. During the past two weeks ten thousand have left the Washington hospitals for the front.

Another fact must not be lost sight of. The statistics of military history show that a very much larger ratio of the victor's wounded recover than those of the vanquished. Hitherto the Potomac Army has generally rested under the cloud of defeat, and the attending gloom and depression have caused wounded men to die, who would have recovered under the exhilaration of victory. Whether it be true or not, our brave boys confidently believe that their march from the Rapidan has been one succession of victories. Said one of GRANT'S staff officers to us a few days since, when alluding to the failure of Cold Harbor: "One-half of the army did not know that the fight was going on, and the other half thought, after its close, that we had made a decided strike."

It is also to be observed that the journals which affect to grieve so bitterly over our own losses do not take into account those of the enemy.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th May, gave a list of 12,130 rebel wounded who had been sent to hospitals from LEE'S army, and 3,040 from BEAUREGARD'S command. This did not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points. These probably numbered as many more. What the Confederate losses have since been, we know not; but according to their own accounts, five generals were placed *hors du combat* at Cold Harbor alone, while their total number of general officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners up to the siege of Petersburgh number twenty-eight. In addition to this, seventeen thousand prisoners have been captured, and are now in our hands. From these figures we can approximate to the rebel losses thus far during this memorable campaign.

COL. DEMBINSKI.

We notice in our exchanges by the *Arabia*, a report of the death of Col. DEMBINSKI. He died in Paris on the 15th of June, at the age of 60. Col. DEMBINSKI was a Polish refugee, and had taken a conspicuous part in most of the successive efforts which his countrymen have made to recover their national independence. In 1831 he particularly distinguished himself in Poland as a military commander; but his attempt to assume the dictatorship lost him his popularity among his countrymen, and then perhaps their cause. After the fall of Warsaw he retired to France, but emerged from his exile whenever he saw a chance of serving his country. In 1849 he lent his services to Hungary and took the command-in-chief of the insurrectionary army. His object in doing so was to effect a cooperation between the Hungarian and Polish forces; but, his counsels being rejected, this project failed. His last military action was the engagement with the Austro-Russian army before Temesvar, in 1849, after which he retired finally to France.

Army Mails.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., June 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 30.—To further facilitate the transmission of the mails to and from the armies operating from the James River, the following regulations are published:

1. A. H. MARKLAND, an authorized agent of the Post-office Department at City Point, Va., will receive and forward all army mails to their destination. Commanders of armies or departments will, on his application, detail from the ranks to report to him such assistance as may be necessary to enable him promptly to discharge his duties.

2. Army Corps Commanders will appoint from officers disabled for field service, or from non-commissioned officers, persons to act as Corps Postmasters, whose duty it will be to collect and send forward to the agent of the Post-office Department at City Point all mail matter from their respective corps, and to receive and distribute properly and promptly all mail matter that may arrive at City Point for the same.

3. Corps Postmasters will put up, in neatly-tied packages all letters received by them, the paid letters separate from the unpaid letters, marking each package "paid," or "unpaid," as the case may be, and direct them to the proper distributing post-office.

4. The agent of the Post-office Department will furnish twine and wrapping-paper on requisition of corps postmasters.

5. Transportation for mails from City Point will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

F. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Canada Railroad Disaster—Additional Particulars.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives the following additional particulars of the disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway:

THE EMIGRANTS.

The *Necker* sailed from Hamburg on the 18th May, with five hundred and forty-eight souls, the greater portion of whom came from Bohemia, and the remainder from Poland, Saxony, the Hanseatic towns, and Sweden and Norway. Sixteen only came from the latter kingdom. As a class, these poor emigrants were distinguished for their eminently respectable appearance, broad stolid countenances, and light flaxen hair. They were all grouped into families, few single men being among them, and, with some exceptions, were well provided with means. Some intended to settle in Upper Canada, but the majority were on their way to the Western States, a few going to New-York. I may here explain that about eighty of the passengers remained in Quebec, not being able to pay their way up, and, on the recommendation of Mr. JOHNSEN, German Interpre

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent furnishes us with particulars of the late cavalry expedition of Gens. WILSON and KAUTZ, from which it appears that after accomplishing a work of destruction never equaled in its thoroughness, our forces met with a serious disaster on their return home, and that, too, within a short distance of our own lines. When Gen. WILSON arrived at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, he found the whole rebel cavalry force under LEE and HAMPTON, concentrated to cut off his retreat. This force he fought with great gallantry, and repulsed all their charges and attempts to cut him to pieces. The next morning, however, before daylight, he was impetuously attacked by a large force of rebel infantry, which had reached the spot during the night. A retreat was now ordered, but the rebels having destroyed the bridges over Stony Creek, all hope of saving the artillery and trains was given up, the guns were spiked and abandoned and the wagons and ambulances were destroyed. All the wounded, too seriously injured to ride horses, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. KAUTZ and a large portion of his command succeeded in escaping, but up to Thursday night Gen. WILSON had not reported. On Tuesday Gen. WILSON sent for infantry support, and the Sixth Corps was sent to his relief. The latest intelligence is that they attacked the rebels with great vigor, and in the first charge captured six of the lost guns.

We print this morning the first reliable details yet furnished of Gen. HUNTER'S late expedition. It is impossible to summarize all that Gen. HUNTER succeeded in accomplishing. His mission was one of destruction, and he seems to have fully accomplished it. Nearly one hundred miles of railroad on the Gordonsville and East Tennessee lines were destroyed. Many bridges, some of them seven hundred feet long, were burned. The James River Canal was thoroughly disabled. Twenty canal-boat loads of supplies were destroyed. The Lexington Military Institute was burned, and much other damage inflicted. The capture of Lynchburgh was prevented by the strength of its fortifications. On his return, Gen. HUNTER had the misfortune to lose ten pieces of artillery, owing to the culpable negligence of the proper officer to provide infantry supports while the batteries were passing a dangerous defile, where the rebels charged on our artillerists, and they were unable to get their guns in position.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "We have a confirmation of the report that General CANBY'S forces, in Louisiana, have embarked on an important expedition—probably for a movement against Mobile. Most of the rebel troops collected for the defence of that city have been sent to JOHNSTON and LEE, and the presence of General CANBY on board the United States blockading squadron off Mobile, is portent of a contemplated land and naval attack on that city. Admiral FARRAGUT, the hero of New Orleans, commands the fleet at Mobile, and we have iron-clads enough in the Mississippi to organize a formidable naval expedition in aid of FARRAGUT, should an attack be meditated. General CANBY was recently in New Orleans, and issued peremptory orders to mount heavy guns on the works at Chalmette, and his visit to FARRAGUT, we trust, has mischief to the rebels in it."

J. J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, received from Acting Secretary HARRINGTON, last evening, a dispatch announcing the withdrawal of the thirty-three million loan from the market. All proposals thus far received will be returned to the parties making them. This is very important action, and indicates a decided change of policy in the management of the finances.

Although Mr. FESSENDEN has not yet officially signified his acceptance of the seals of the Treasury, yet it seems to be generally understood that Mr. FESSENDEN will soon assume the duties of the position. He was yesterday in consultation with the President.

CONGRESS.

The chief business done yesterday in both Houses was the final agreement on the Enrollment Bill. The Conference Committee reported the bill as agreed upon by them, which fixed the time at fifty days, which the President shall allow after making a call, and before ordering a draft. Loyal States may recruit in all the rebellious States except Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. The House promptly adopted the report. The Senate at first rejected the report, and then reconsidered its action and adopted it by a strong vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ocean monitor *Puritan* was successfully launched yesterday morning at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The adjoining shipyards and the vessels in the river were gaily decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

The reported death of Col. BILLY WILSON is incorrect. He was severely injured by being thrown from his carriage. Both legs were broken, and his head was considerably bruised. He is improving.

JOSEPH O. BENNETT, who was charged before United States Commissioner OSBORN with passing a counterfeit $100 greenback upon Mr. CAMPBELL, was now discharged, he having made restitution of the $100, and circumstances rendering it doubtful whether he knew the character of the note before passing it.

Saturday was a very dull day in general business. Transactions in produce and merchandise were on a very restricted scale, and the tendency of prices emphatically downwards. Flour fell off 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 20c.@25c.; Corn, 3c.@5c.; Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; Mess Pork, 50c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Whisky, 7c.@10c. ℔ gallon; Cotton, Oils, Tallow and Groceries were unsettled.

English Intervention.

The English Tories have again gun to talk very glibly of intervention on behalf of the South. The *Morning Post*, which, though it has always been an advocate of the Confederacy, speaks with far more weight and authority than the regular organ of the Davis Government, the *Morning Herald*, says that "there can be no doubt that the feeling in favor of intervention is growing apace. The only evidence it offers in support of this assertion is that Lord ENFIELD has presented a petition from a number of people in London—or as it expresses it, "from the inhabitants of the Metropolis," in this sense; and that Lord BROUGHAM "has refused during the last three weeks to present similar petitions from various mercantile bodies, because he felt that the time to interfere has not yet arrived." This is not very strong proof, it must be admitted, that the feeling in favor of intervention is *growing*, for there is no doubt that any number of petitions of a similar character might have been got up, both amongst "the inhabitants of the Metropolis" and amongst "mercantile bodies" any day since the war begun. Moreover, the ground on which intervention is now urged is the very same on which it was urged two years ago, and is just as absurd now as it was shown to be then. It is neither more nor less than the greatness of the carnage by which the struggle is marked. It appears that the English Tories have established a maximum of slaughter which two foreign belligerents may be allowed to commit; but if they go beyond this, England is to interpose and force peace upon them by committing a little more slaughter herself. What this maximum is, they do not deign to mention. How many even England can conscientiously permit a foreign Power to kill or lose in action, has not yet been revealed; nor are we informed at what precise point in the progress of hostilities English humanity becomes so outraged, that the British Government has to fight itself to quiet the public nerves. We presume, however, that the revelation of these essential facts will be made in good time.

The innovation made in international relations by this new rule is one of the highest importance. But we cannot help calling the attention of our Tory cousins to some little difficulties in the way of its application which they have possibly overlooked. In the first place we think it in the highest degree probable that as first-class Powers, like ourselves, are not in the habit of asking the permission of the British public when they want to go to war, they may utterly refuse to stop fighting when the British public comes to the conclusion that they have fought enough. This would, we need hardly say, constitute what diplomatists call "a grave complication," and if any attempt were made by England to impose its views of humanity on such a belligerent by force, there is very little doubt that the result would be the addition of a fresh war to that already raging, or, in other words, the committal of three nations to a bloody contest, in which only two were previously engaged. What humanity would gain from such a modification in the situation as this, it is hard to see.

In the next place, before the rule could possibly be enforced, it would have to be made clear and definite. The number of men who might lawfully be killed for each particular one, of all possible causes of quarrels between nations, would have to be fixed beforehand. There are some interests in defence of which no sacrifice can well be deemed great; for which every man in the State would do well to die; there are others for which a single life would be by far too great a price to pay. How are we to know when blood enough has been shed? Or if we did know, what is to prevent the offending party from holding out till the lawful sacrifice of life has been made by the enemy, knowing full well that then the omnipotent, irresistible England will compel him to put up his sword, whether his object be attained or not? Is it, in short, plain to the meanest capacity that the moment that anybody is able to impose limits to the extent which nations may use their physical force, all war is at an end, for anybody who can decide when it shall cease, can of course decide that it shall never begin.

We do not believe that any educated Englishman, if appealed to in private, would gravely arrogate for his country the ridiculous powers which are impliedly claimed by those English journals which prophesy English intervention in our quarrel on the score of humanity. But if such absurd and ludicrous pretensions were put forward in any American newspaper, they would furnish jokes to *Punch* and the London Clubs for the next half year. It is high time we heard no more of them. Coming from the organs of a Government which avowedly recoils from interference in such a tea-pot tempest as the Dano-German war, on the ground of the expense, they are degrading as well as ridiculous. If the worst threats that can possibly be uttered against us were put in execution to-morrow, they would for us be but a flea-bite. The largest land force that England could send to the aid of the South would but survive two of GRANT'S battles. We shall believe in the possibility of England's closing our ports in defiance of the fleet which we now possess, when we see it done. We have no commerce to damage, and we now *know* that three fast steamers are all that would be necessary to consign the English commercial marine to the limbo in which ours is lying. And though last, not least, it is not for want of money or supplies that the South is suffering, or will succumb, but for want of *men*, and the opening of her ports will not bring them. Soldiers, any more than spirits, cannot be "summoned from the vasty deep." Parliament we believe "omnipotent," but there are some things which it cannot do; and the replenishing of the Southern armies is one of them; and unless our humanitarians can do this, all else that they can do is worthless.

The Rebel Manifesto and the Declaration of Independence.

When our forefathers felt it their duty to sever the ties which bound them to Great Britain, they declared that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required them to set forth the causes which impelled them to the separation. The rebels of our day have claimed that the mantle of our fathers has fallen upon them, but we, for our part, see not a vestige about them of our fathers' garments. Respect for the opinions of mankind could not be a very prominent feature among those who, in their very outset, trampled upon principles which civilization and Christianity have prized most highly, and who have never hesitated to declare that if the "opinions of mankind" did not sustain them in their love of Slavery, it was so much the worse for mankind. But they have recently put on a little show of respect for those opinions, for the rebel Congress has issued a manifesto, which we find in the Richmond *Whig*, the purpose of which is declared, in the preamble to the resolution by which it was adopted, to be "to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated."

We have examined this document with some curiosity. Its literary character is contemptible. One of the correspondents of the press in Virginia having found a schoolhouse there—the sole specimen which he had seen between the Rappahannock and the James—entered, and found that every seat was provided with a spittoon. One ought not to expect much in the way of literature from such a region, and the composition of this manifesto harmonizes with the literary dilapidation which one would expect to exist there. Grammar probably has to run the blockade as well as blankets, and if there is a confusion of numbers and persons apparent in this document, perhaps the grammar is as good as the authors of it could afford to furnish.

The "dispositions" and "purposes" of which the rebels speak are, indeed, set forth quite plainly. They are disposed not to yield, and purpose to fight, unless their success is assured to them and their Confederacy recognized. It needed no ghost—no manifesto—to tell us that. But we have looked almost in vain to find anywhere in it any "principles" whatever applicable to the present struggle. The nearest approach to them is the statement that "on this continent it has been held and acknowledged by all parties that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed"—and from this we suppose they would seek to draw the conclusion that the Government of the United States was no longer a lawful Government. But it never has been held on this continent, or on any other, that when the consent of the governed has been once given, it can be at once and on mere caprice withdrawn, and that the criminal who has taken the benefits of a Government till he has committed a crime, may then withdraw his consent, and claim to go scot free from the punishments which Government inflicts.

Our forefathers felt that this could not be. They claimed the right of revolution, but only because "a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinced a design to reduce them under absolute despotism;" and they followed up their claim by specifying in a long and black catalogue the "abuses and usurpations" which justified them in their course.

The only pretence put forward in this manifesto for the rebellion of the Southern States is the following sentence: "We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates, by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them." Would not a decent respect for the opinions of mankind call for some specifications of these "aggressions," or at least the statement of one injury which might furnish some pretext for their plunging a nation into civil war? There is not one set forth, or even intimated. We might be content to leave the matter here, and claim from the civilized world a verdict in our favor, as to whether the "aggression" was upon our side or theirs. But let us call one witness against them, to whom they can never object, for he holds the second place in their would-be nation. We quote from the speech of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, at Milledgeville, in November, 1860. It has been often quoted and ought to be often read, that the utter causelessness of this rebellion may never be lost sight of. He described the horrors of the war which they were even then threatening, and by his imagination he pictured them more vividly than the authors of this manifesto, even with three years' experience, have been able to do; and after thus stating them, he said

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or one overt act can you point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While, on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the [illegible] of the South, and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithful to *yours, mine*, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country."

He then proceeded to show by proofs that no interest of the South had been assailed, no right invaded, and declared to them that the Government of the United States was the "best and freest Government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most lenient in its measures—the most inspiring in its measures to elevate the race of men—that the sun in Heaven ever shone upon."

And he closed by saying:

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril were around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

We know as well as the rebels that the war is a great and terrible burden upon us. But what men would we be if we should refuse to bear tenfold its burdens rather than to see our Government—such a Government as is thus eloquently described by Mr. STEPHENS—overthrown so causelessly? As long as there was a drop of our fathers' blood in our veins, that never could, and never can be.

The main statement of this manifesto as to "the character of this struggle," is thus shown to be false by a witness whom they cannot dispute. It is not on their part "a defence of invaded firesides, of desecrated altars, of violated liberties and birthright," or even "of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them," but a causeless attempt to overthrow "the best and freest Government that the sun in Heaven ever shone upon."

Thus false in its main point, the manifesto is, of course, filled with falsehoods on minor ones. It declares that the rebels "have not interfered, nor do they wish to interfere in any manner, whatever with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against them." We must judge of their wishes by their acts. What did their Secretary of War mean by his public declaration in April, 1861, before a man or a gun had been put in the field by the United States, that the rebel flag "would float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington, before the first of May," and that "it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself?" Was this no "wish to interfere" with our internal peace and prosperity? It was the expression not only of a wish but of a positive determination to do so. Why did they invade Kentucky? Why do they even now claim Missouri as one of them, in spite of her determination often repeated to stand by the Union. All this talk of theirs about being "let alone" was always the merest falsehood. The true aspect of the matter was well presented in some doggerel verses published by the Hartford *Courant*:

"As vunce I valked by a cypress swamp,
There sat an old cove, in the dark and damp;
And at everybody as passed that road
A stick or a stone this old cove throwed,
And venever he flung his stick or his stone,
He'd set up a song of 'Let me alone.'

'Let me alone, for I loves to shy
These bits of things at the passers by.'
'Let me alone, for I've got your tin,
And lots of other traps snugly in.'
'Let me alone—I'm riggin' a boat
To grab volever you've got afloat;
In a week or so I expects to come
And turn you out of your 'ouse and 'ome.'
'I'm a quiet old cove,' says he, with a groan;
'All I axes is—Let me alone.'"

That was a true representation of the position of the rebels at the beginning of the struggle. Three years of it may perhaps have driven into their heads some truer ideas of the real meaning of "Let me alone," and they may use the words now as they really mean. But they cannot expect us, and they need not expect history to put this construction upon their acts at the beginning, or to think that the "character of the struggle" is to be determined or affected by manifestoes declaring what they wish at this present stage of it. That character was long ago affixed to it, and we have no fear of the verdict of the future upon it.

Palmerston and the House of Commons.

The strength of parties in England was brought to a tolerably effective test in the House of Commons on the evening of Friday, the 17th of June. A motion was introduced on that evening by a private member, Sir JOHN HAY, on which it was found possible not only to rally the regular Conservative vote of the House, but various discontented members of the Ministerial party as well. Involving nothing in the shape of party political principle, the vote was precisely one on which malcontents of every degree might give vent to their personal grievances. It purported to censure the Government for a grave executive delinquency in landing forces on the African Gold Coast for the purpose of waging war against the King of Ashantee, without making sufficient provision for preserving the health of the troops. The case thus briefly stated was clearly proven. The utmost negligence was brought home to the War Department, and Lord PALMERSTON had to apply the "whip" to his following with no ordinary vigor to prevent the passage of what would have been equivalent to a vote of non-confidence. The best he could do was to come off with a majority of seven in a House of four hundred and fifty members—a condition of party weakness, which but for two contingent events would be alarming. The first of these events is an early dissolution of the House. The next is the evident commitment of the Government to a war policy as the alternative of a rejection by Germany of the proposal to make the Schlei the territorial dividing line between her and Denmark.

The fear of a dissolution before the expiration of the ordinary parliamentary term, has a salutary influence upon a large class of members on both sides of the House, and as long as Lord PALMERSTON retains a sufficient hold on the confidence of the Crown to be able to command the QUEEN'S assent to a dissolution—should Parliament prove restive, he holds the whip-hand and can go a considerable distance in defying a hostile vote.

The possibility, too—nay, almost the certainty—that the policy of the Government with regard to Germany from the moment the ultimatum of a division line at the Schlei is rejected, becomes thenceforward a policy of war, all but insures the actual minister against any really fatal party surprise. The opposition leaders in England are less anxious, than with us, to succeed to a heritage of war. Much as they desire to embarrass and weaken the Government on minor questions of executive blundering, Lord DERBY and his lieutenant in the Commons have too keen a perception of the fearful responsibility of taking up the reins of administration at the very crisis of an internal quarrel, to exhaust their strength in an attempt to oust the Whigs from office. That crisis, it must be remembered, is one which would place a Tory Ministry at once in antagonistic relations to the traditions of their own foreign policy for the last hundred years. If a quarrel is to come in earnest with the German allies, it is all but inevitable that it shall come with the Tories in Opposition. Actual war with Austria and Prussia will involve in the end, beyond all peradventure, the summoning of the "downtrodden nationalities" into the conflict. There is probably but one Minister in England who could venture, with the prospect of success, on the issuance of such a summons; and he is the present chief adviser of the Crown. All this is clearly perceived by party combatants in England, and it goes to confirm the general opinion of outside lookers-on that the Whig term of office is not yet about to expire.

For us here, it probably makes less matter than many suppose, whichever party is uppermost in England. We naturally prefer even the crotchets of Lord RUSSELL, so long as his policy takes the shape it recently has done, to the avowed hostility of MALMESBURY. But if a change of Ministry did come, we should know that the Tory party would be utterly powerless to reverse the recent decisions of the present Ministry, either as to the building and equipment of privateers, or the recognition of JEFF. DAVIS' emissaries.

The Rebels and their Deeds.

Gen. THOMAS recently sent out a fatigue party to the field of Chickamauga to inter, or rather reinter, the Union dead who fell in the fight last Fall. Most of them had been buried by our troops after the battle of Missionary Ridge, but very lightly, and portions of the bodies were, in a majority of cases, found protruding above the ground. The detail was accompanied by Mr. READ, the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who occupied himself in taking such notes of the bodies as might aid their friends in discovering their graves, or procuring their transmission to their homes if desired. He has recently sent in a report of his labors to Dr. NEWBERRY, the Secretary of the Commission in the West, and in it he states that they only in one instance discovered indications that any of our dead had been buried by the rebels, and in this *the bodies were all found shot through the head, and their legs or arms tied or strapped together*, affording all but conclusive proof that they had been massacred after capture and surrender. Incidents of this kind have frequently been reported before, but never, so far as we remember, in so authentic a shape as this. We mention this now, not for the purpose of urging upon the Government the propriety and duty of retaliation, but of placing on record, once more, an illustration of the character of the enemy with which we have to deal. The Administration has long had in its possession satisfactory evidence of the commission of the grossest atrocities by the rebels, and it has repeatedly threatened retaliation, but, so far, has never inflicted it. We have always thought, and think still, that some effort ought to have been made to inflict punishment at least on the guilty or presumably guilty parties. We think that, for instance, every prisoner taken from the gang which assaulted Fort Pillow ought to have had short shrift, and that it is neither just nor expedient nor humane to ask the negro troops and their white officers to incur greater risks than fall to the lot of the white soldiers, as long as we have it in our power to protect them from them.

But the propriety of retaliating by taking life for life, is, in a peculiar degree, matter for the discretion of the Executive, and upon which anything like pressure from popular clamor would be indecent as well as unwise. When massacres are committed by one side or the other in civil war, there are a great many things to be taken into account beside the desirableness of punishing the guilty, and notably the effect of a resort to the *lex talionis*, on our own character, and on the future conduct of the war; and these are points on which the public is not likely to possess the means of deciding correctly in as full a degree as the Government. But in any event we think it is unquestionably the duty either of Congress or of the Administration, to collect and put on record and place before the world in an official form, a full, true and particular account of each atrocity committed by the rebels. At present a great fuss is made about them in the newspapers as they occur, and perhaps one or two allusions are made to them in Congress: vengeance is threatened; but there the matter ends.

This ought not to be. We have been suffering abroad ever since the war began from this indifference to our own reputation. The rebel agents have managed very successfully to hold us up to the world as monsters of cruelty and wickedness, and themselves as the very pink of chivalry and Christianity. It ought to have been the duty of our representatives all along to dissipate these illusions by plain official statements of facts. This is universally the practice of other countries. During the Italian war, the barbarities of the Austrians in Piedmont were made the [illegible] diplomatic circular by Count CAVOUR, and a similar appeal to public opinion has been recently made by the Danish Minister, in calling attention to the cruelties and executions of Marshal WRANGEL, in Alsen. There are many obvious reasons why we should be much more zealous than they in exposing the character of our enemy.

The War in New Zealand.

Our cousins over the water used to be particularly fond of abusing Americans for their too sanguine predictions touching the duration of the Southern rebellion, but it seems as if the "Britishers" themselves had no more of the prophetic gift than the Yankees, since not one of their anticipations as to the speedy close of the petty and wretched Maorian war has been realized.

Three times have the natives been driven from their principal strongholds by the superior forces and arms of the British, and three times has it been confidently announced that the backbone of the New-Zealanders' power was broken, and that the conflict was virtually at an end; yet on every occasion these announcements have been falsified by subsequent events, and the struggle still continues, and the prospects of peace are still distant. Our latest intelligence, indeed, is less favorable to the colonial cause than any hitherto received, the Queen's troops having recently sustained two considerable defeats.

Gen. CAMERON, when marching with the main division of his forces to attack the tribes of the Upper Waikato, left the reserve behind. The natives had taken up a very strong position at Orakau, which the officer commanding the reserve determined to storm; but, as he had no scaling-ladders, his soldiers were unable to mount the works, and were twice repulsed with loss. Gen. CAMERON, on hearing of his subordinate's disaster, at once hastened to his relief, and changed the fortunes of the day. Though the Maories, however, were ultimately overpowered, they yet fought their way through their assailants' lines, and made good their escape. The other check was not of so much importance.

The unsuccessful attempt to storm Orakau completely disconcerted the plans of Gen. CAMERON. To rescue the reserve from the danger it was in, and to obliterate the disgrace inflicted, was, however, a paramount duty in his estimation, and so he abandoned a cherished enterprise in order to perform it. The injudicious attack on the position turned out, in fact, a most favorable diversion for the natives, who, the moment they found their opponent gone, withdrew from their position into the [illegible] and campaign may, therefore, be regarded as closed, since Gen. CAMERON'S means of transport will not allow him to pursue the natives this season, and thus the crushing of the Maori rebellion must be postponed to a subsequent year.

But these repeated postponements of a result which at first was deemed so easy of accomplishment, rather lead us to suspect that the thing is not so feasible as is imagined. The greedy speculators are doubtless in a great hurry to occupy the confiscated lands, yet the natives do not seem at all disposed to facilitate the carrying out of the Confiscation Act. So obstinate, indeed, has been the Maori's defence, and so troublesome has he proved as an antagonist, that the Australians are beginning now to rely more on famine than on the sword for peace, and to prognosticate that hunger will do for the white men in the Winter what the arms of British soldiers have thus far failed to effect.

WAR-SHIPS FOR EUROPE.—Two excellent iron-clad vessels have been built in a shipyard of this City for the Italian Government, and the Russian Government also have had some fine vessels built in this country. We now learn from a Berlin journal that the Prussian Government, in view of the belligerent aspect of affairs in Europe, is making earnest endeavors to obtain ships-of-war from the United States. Our own navy is not generally considered to be very effective, nor very creditable to the country; but it seems that we yet have men capable of turning out first-class war-vessels. Perhaps, in this emergency, the Prussians might be induced to buy up our double-enders, our light-draft monitors, and some of our heavy-draft monitors. If they did so, there is no doubt that somebody would suffer.

Report of the Naval Investigating Committee.

The Select Committee, composed of Senators HALE, DOOLITTLE and BUCKALEW, appointed early in the session to investigate the subject of naval supplies, reported Friday. The report makes over fifty foolscap manuscript pages, and is supported by about a thousand pages of testimony. Mr. BUCKALEW mainly agrees with the report, but submits his views upon some points in about thirty pages of manuscript. Mr. DOOLITTLE also submits twenty pages, embodying his special opinions on one or two branches of the inquiry. The Committee say the Secretary of the Navy furnished them with every possible opportunity for investigation, and respecting that officer they conclude by saying they discovered nothing to cast a suspicion even upon his uprightness as a man or upon his integrity as an officer.

The report then gives an abstract of the law under which naval supplies are furnished, and adduces numerous instances furnished by the contracts of parties in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to show its working. Many of these have already been published, and no new light is thrown upon the subject. The committee say the Department has suffered as much by purchases made by the chiefs of Bureaux as by those made [illegible] other way. They and that abuses have not been [illegible] of law, but from its gross neglect [illegible]

The report concludes as follows: "We are satisfied beyond doubt that during the last year the Government has been greatly defrauded by having to pay most exorbitant and enormous prices for very many articles. These frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid from those in the employment of the Government in the bureaux. These remarks apply to the Bureaux of Steam Engineering, of Yards and Docks and of Construction." The testimony embodies a pamphlet of FRANKLIN N. SMITH and various replies thereto. The committee express no opinion about this gentleman, but submit much testimony for and against him.

The committee reported a new bill providing that when articles are advertised and bid for in classes and in the judgment of the head of the department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices exceeding ten per cent. above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Pipelaying.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why cannot our troops during the siege of Petersburgh, be supplied with water forced upward from the river, through lead pipes? Notwithstanding the high price of lead, it would be economical to lay pipes either of lead or iron. PIPE.

MOVING OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The floating hospital Florence Nightingale, for the lower Quarantine, was yesterday morning towed to its moorings, in the lower Bay, near the Buoy No. 9, or the tail of the West Bank.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Month's Work of the Soldiers' Home—Receipts from the Sanitary Fairs—Effect on the Commission's Operations—The Duties of the Hour—Slow and Prompt Payment of Soldiers—The Mocking-bird of the South and other Birds—The Soldier's Last Home.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

I have received from Capt. ISAAC BRAYTON, the efficient Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in Nashville, the statement of the operations for the month of May of this important agency for the relief and comfort of our soldiers. The Soldiers' Home is connected with and sustained by the United States Sanitary Commission. The Planter's Hotel on Summer-street, formerly the officers' hospital, is the building now used for the purposes of the Home.

Though not built on the plan of our modern hotels, it is roomy and commodious and not ill-adapted to its present uses. The energy and enlightened Christian enterprise of the Sanitary Commission have made it a comfortable asylum to our war-worn heroes who often find it necessary to tarry here for a night or two on their way through the city; and they are sure to receive, as they deserve, counsel, assistance, a warm welcome and ungrudging hospitality. Capt. BRAYTON's arduous and confining labors at the Home have placed him *hors du combat* for a season, and he is seeking a few weeks' relaxation at the North, his place being well supplied during his absence by Mr. E. L. JONES, of Milwaukee, now and for some time connected with the sanitary work at Nashville.

The following statement for a month will show, as well the character and importance as the extent of the work performed in the service of the Government and of humanity by this noiseless little Soldiers' Relief Agency: There were admitted during May, 53 discharged soldiers and 4,046 with furloughs to visit home. Of this number, 250 belonged to United States Regulars, and the balance were composed of soldiers from twenty-two States, sixteen having been from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. The number of meals furnished within the period amounted to 15,190; lodgings, 4,433. The number for whom transportation was provided was 3,932. Bank pay was drawn for 50, and the total amount drawn from the paymaster and paid over to the soldiers befriended at the home for the month was $8,362 99. The Home needs no other eulogium than these figures proclaim.

I observe, from representations made by competent officials of the Sanitary Commission, that the widespread impression made upon the public mind by the immense receipts realized through the numerous Sanitary Fairs held all over the North, to the effect that the treasury of the commission must needs be overflowing, and no additional contributions will be needed this year, at least, is essentially erroneous. The statement is that, in spite of the large sums raised at the Fairs, the supplies for the sick and wounded are really less at this moment, and promise to remain less for the year, than they were in 1863. Strange as this may seem, it is declared to be the simple and sober truth. The rationale of the matter is this:

The commission's receipts in supplies amounted last year to $2,000,000. Some $6 came in, in the shape of stores, to every dollar received in cash. The fairs of this year have, to a large extent, cut off the stores, which were wont to flow forth from the people's systematic liberality. Effort in this direction, has ceased in a great measure, because of the prevalent belief that the large sums realized are amply adequate to purchase all the supplies that the year's exigences may demand. But up to June, the commission had received but about $1,400,000, from all the fairs—that is $600,000 less than the stores' receipts of last year. A sum equal to the above has gone into the hands of branch associations, and been used for the purchase of supplementary stores. So that the entire sum realized from fairs may be stated in round numbers at from $2,750,000 to $3,000,000.

Now, stores this year are 25 per cent. higher than they were the last. The army, besides, is larger, and the amount required to supply their needs greater. The receipts, then, of the former year, including stores, being equal to those of this year, consisting mainly of cash, it is easy to see how it is that, unless the supplies of stores be resumed, and continue to flow as before, the Treasury, instead of overflowing, will really grow depleted, and the cries of our sick and wounded heroes, before the year closes, be languidly responded to, from the lack of means to do otherwise.

Noble as these contributions of money have been—grand and impressive as is the spectacle of the masses of our people, rushing with spontaneous ardor to the support of the country, in the person of the suffering soldier—it will not yet be forgotten, that even if $4,000,000 had accrued, as the fruit of the fairs, the sum, imposing as it is, is less than that expended by the Government to carry on its gigantic operations *for two days*. The question, "What is this among so many?" may be profitably put and pondered, when any one, in such a crisis as is now upon the land, is ready to stop giving, or to take credit for the *bulk* already given.

The truth is, while this rebellion lasts, the people must expect to give and to make sacrifices, and to continue it, to the close at least of the bitter struggle. The grand result, when reached, will more than repay the outlay, however vast. Appeals in behalf of the Christian Commission are sometimes based on the plethoric condition of the treasury of the other commission, and this one, at times, is a little querulous, at alleged attempts made by its Christian neighbor to swell its own funds by diverting them, on insufficient grounds, from the direction they would naturally take if left to themselves. There is no antagonism between these great benevolent agencies. There should be the perfectest harmony. Their common aim is noble, and substantially one. Both design and labor to benefit and bless the soldier, and have done it, so that the gratitude and benedictions of tens of thousands "ready to perish," have come upon them. Let them pursue their sublime work, so that the large hearts of the people will sustain them both in the coming months of our dear country's agony, with a vigor, and earnestness, and persistence of self-denying heroism, that shall inscribe this part of the war's history with golden characters that time cannot efface.

I noticed in a recent issue of the TIMES, a letter containing statements from one professing to know, to the effect that many of our deserting soldiers and their families in your vicinity, are constantly suffering hardships and grief, from long-protracted nonpayment of their dues. The thing is a gross wrong, and if avoidable, a disgrace and shame, by whomsoever the wrong may be connived at or abetted. Our soldiers not only earn what they get, but are entitled to prompt payment, for which the Government has made ample provision. Occasional delays cannot be prevented, as where the state of a moving and fighting army, keeps the paymaster at a distance, or where the soldier away from his regiment, in hospital, or on detailed service, is without his descriptive roll, without which no man can receive his pay. The case is often hard, but the rule is necessary, and its application uniform and inexorable. With this exception our soldiers in this department are little troubled with wo-begetting delays. Every discharged man receives at the Paymaster's, on presentation of his papers, every farthing that is due him, while those in hospital are promptly visited and paid once in every two months. The many wounded officers who have come here from the various battle-fields since the campaign opened, have had their accounts promptly settled up to the 1st of May. For ten or fifteen days following the 1st of June, $25,000 a day were paid out by Paymaster HOLT to these alone. Our army, in truth, is not only better paid, but more promptly, on the whole, than any army was before. The fact reflects the highest honor, not less upon the justice, the vivacious enterprise and untiring energy of the nation, than upon the ready and adapted skill of its administration.

The hot weather is upon us in earnest. A year ago the Army of the Cumberland, under ROSECRANS, was toiling, moving forward from Murfreesboro, amid daily drenching rains and saturated roads. The wet season, with its cooling influence, lasted through June and far into July. Now the sun's rays pour upon us daily from an unveiled sky, giving us from 90° to 100° of Fahrenheit during the noonday hours. Nature luxuriates in it all, without drooping as yet. The birds "pour their throats," seeming in ecstacy under the fervid influence—chiefly the mocking-bird, which incomparable songster deserves a passing word. He is a native here, but no familiarity with his minstrelsy can make it tame or commonplace. He is the song monarch of American birds. One of these magnificent creatures is perched at this moment on the bow of a lofty oak, directly in front of my window, where he stations himself every day, presenting the morning with his liquid melody, and stretching his musical variations far into and even through the night. For he is the American nightingale, and the substitution of his name, thus,

> "A mocking-bird that all day long
> Had cheered the village with his song,
> Nor at day's close his note suspended,
> Nor yet at eventide was ended,"

were as fitly adapted to him as to the more famed songster of romance and poetry. The powers and performances of this bird are marvelous. He is a very Buckingham of birds, "everything by turns, and nothing long." The crowing of the cock, the duckling's gentle note, the scream of the frightened chicken, the tee-whirr too-whirr of the guinea feul—he is master of each and all, while he runs with the utmost facility and grace through the wide diapason, composed of the peculiar notes of nearly every bird of the region. To know the full capacity of this charming creature, one must see and hear him as he disports himself among the branches of his own native "countree."

Speaking of birds, I may add, that with the exception of the mocking bird, I find none here that one does not see in New-York. Walking in the cemetery the other day, a sweet secluded spot, well shaded with various trees and shrubs, and much loved by birds, I saw a dozen or more varieties, all of them familiar forms and names at the North, as follows: The "vagabond crow," as Irving calls the great corn puller, the black-bird, the blue-bird the yellow-bird, the red-bird, distinct from the oriole, also there, the mocking-bird, the tortle-dove, thrush, sparrow, cat-bird, wren, the blue-jay, the quail, called partridge here, whose exquisitely soft note, like the dove's, is sure to fall upon the ear of the visitor to this sanctuary of the dead. The warbling birds that utter no dirges here, but hopeful joyous songs for the most part, harmonize with the bright flowers placed upon the pulseless bosom, and those blooming upon graves. The number of Union soldiers' graves, 5,000 when I wrote a year ago, is double now. The remains of from ten to twenty-five of those dying in the country's service are gathered here daily from all the hospitals, and with appropriate religious and military ceremonies, lowered to their rest. May flowers, ever fresh, symbolize the name and memory of these sleeping patriots, and happy bird voices image forth their joys when they shall wake. C. V. S.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Journalistic Matters in Utah—Supplies and Prices—The California Volunteers—Brigham Young.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

Early next month Utah will boast another daily paper. The literary periodical productions of the Territory will then be two daily newspapers, each at ten dollars per annum; one religious weekly at six dollars, and one agricultural semi-monthly at two dollars. The *Daily Union Vedette* is the organ of the military, the miners, and the "Gentiles" generally. The *Deseret News* will probably subside into the Mormon ecclesiastical organ. The *Farmers' Oracle*, as its name implies, is devoted to agriculture, with a status which may be termed independent, with Mormon proclivities. The *Daily Telegraph* is to be devoted to local and distant news, and the "advancement of every interest of the people of Utah," and otherwise will probably have a platform similar to that of the *Oracle*. Mr. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, editor and proprietor, issues his prospectus, and is very busy entering into arrangements for the success of the undertaking.

The *Vedette*, though probably not a paying institution, has received support perhaps surpassing anticipation, and has doubtless urged upon the Salt Lake public the necessity of a daily paper in the Mormon interest, thus unintentionally being the cause of progress in that direction.

After a season cool and moist beyond precedent, the heat of Summer has come, though still with frequent cooling breezes. As far as I have heard, the prospects for an abundant supply of grain are excellent, and, as may be expected, the prices of provisions are relaxing considerably. Prices in the near future are exceedingly uncertain, so many unforeseen circumstances operating to make the scale slide suddenly up or down; but the general impression is, that during the Fall the figures will be from six to ten dollars per hundred for flour, and from two to three and a half per bushel for wheat, but that the ice prices of former years are forever past. Butter has fallen nearly fifty per cent. during the past fortnight, owing chiefly to the hot weather. The article now seeks the purchaser, rather than the purchaser the article. Eggs, however, still keep up, the ice-cream eaters demanding so many. Beef and mutton command good prices—fifteen to twenty cents for mutton, and twelve and a half to fifteen for beef.

The height of the strawberry season is past, but the prices now are nearly as high as any former year. The first berries were sold at one dollar per dozen, then one dollar per quart, seventy-five cents, fifty, and lastly thirty-five cents; none lower.

Among recent arrivals here are Associate United States Judge and Gov. DOTY. His Excellency has been absent eastward for a long six months.

The California Volunteers serving in this Territory, whose term of service will soon expire, not having reënlisted in any considerable numbers, a recruiting office has been opened in this City to refill the regiments if possible. The California Volunteers are apparently discontented about one or two things—they are not very fond of the dull life in isolated Utah, for they enlisted, so some of them say, to fight the rebels and win their way to rank and glory in the Potomac or Tennessee army, or some other actively fighting body, and had no idea of staying three years in this slow and dreary Territory. Besides, the gold and other precious mines not far off have their attractions, notwithstanding the high pay and bounties now accorded to the soldier and volunteer. So thinking and feeling, but few have reënlisted. Had the term of service fallen in other regions where war is now familiar, and society more congenial, in all probability the result would have been very different. Gen. CONNOR is confident that he needs a large force here to protect the mails and emigrants, and foster sentiments in opposition to those held by the Mormon authorities and community.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and several others have made a trip this week to Ogden, forty miles north, preaching and praying in "conference" two days, as well as holding similar but shorter meetings at Kaysville and Farmington, on the way. A great portion of the burden of the preaching is upon the laying up of grain, by all, to serve for from one to seven years ahead. BRIGHAM expresses himself of the opinion that the folks eastward will make war their all-engrossing business for years to come, neglecting even the very necessary and fundamental labors of agriculture, and thus bringing upon themselves the necessity of crossing the barren plains to the deserts of Utah for bread, or at least that the widows and orphans and teetotal peace lovers will make this long and dreary pilgrimage.

Punishment of Counterfeiters.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to draw your attention to a great and growing evil. This City has lately been flooded with well-executed counterfeits, sure to deceive in nineteen cases out of twenty—such, for instance, as fives on Albany City Bank, and fives on Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. Dozens of cases have come under my notice where poor but deserving women, keeping small stores, found their hard-earned money thus melted away through one or two of such bills. And it cannot be prevented, as Bank Note Reporters can only report counterfeits after they have made their appearance, and then the City has already been flooded with them. Now, I think there are some means, in a measure, to prevent, or at least lessen this evil. One can, in a measure, prevent his house being broken into, but no man can prevent being robbed by a well-made counterfeit. Ought there, then, not to be a heavier punishment upon the latter than upon the first crime? If there were a standing reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of these offenders, storekeepers would not then let them get away, as is now the case. Everybody prizes greenbacks to other money, because they are more familiar with them, and none hardly have been counterfeited. Why, then, can we not have a uniform plate for all bills? It is true, the National Banking Law is a step toward this, but it does not now seem to throw other bills out of circulation. It is not the rich who suffer most by counterfeits, but the poor, as the former is generally better posted. Many a poor woman has had to go home from market with empty basket, because what she thought was money was merely a rag. L. L.

The Thirsty Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the greatest regret have I read the recent accounts of the sufferings of our brave soldiers from thirst. Allow me through the columns of your excellent journal to suggest a mode of alleviating those sufferings; and if those of your readers who have friends in the field will send them this remedy it may do them much good. It is simply this: Let them refrain as much as possible from the use of *salt*.

I believe it is a well-ascertained fact that we commonly use a far greater amount of salt than is necessary. This salt passes through the animal organism unassimilated, and requires a large amount of water to carry it off. If the water cannot be obtained, the salt extracts the required moisture from the animal tissues, which causes or aggravates the first sufferings that usually arise from a scarcity of water in the system.

Much has been said of the distressing effects of the want of salt, that have been developed in some distant or barbarous land or age, but in avoiding that dreadful but, to us, inexperienced extreme we have gone to its opposite, and actually suffered much from eating salt. In ordinary life we should seldom feel thirst were it not for the salt we have eaten, and in camp, and other places where fresh food is lacking, actual disease is generated in the shape of scurvy and its kindred ailments. If our soldiers freshened their salt pork in hot water before cooking it, they would probably still find salt enough in that and in their bread, &c., without ever adding a particle themselves to any other dish. The pleasant and beneficial effects of this diminution of salt in food I know by experience. As for taste, that is a matter of habit. I have been delighted to discover in many articles a charming native aroma which was previously lost in salt.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Military Rifle Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NAWPORT, R. I., Saturday, June 25, 1864.

I take the liberty to forward to you a couple of pamphlets containing a project of "An act to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia" of the United States. It is for a national act, under the constitutional power. The preface will commend itself to you.

For many months I have read the NEW-YORK TIMES with complete satisfaction, for the consistent, wise and patriotic course it has pursued, and I have been tempted by the sentiments I have seen expressed there to take the liberty to send to you this very important pamphlet. This is the only apology I can offer you, while I believe I am contributing a matter which will meet your approval and coöperation.

The project is from the hand of an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, who has twice taken the field as captain of a light howitzer battery, at the time of our invasions. He is possessed of a fine mind, much practical knowledge, and of a pure and exalted patriotism.

I have lately noticed with great satisfaction, some articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the subject of military rifle practice, and I am thus tempted while addressing you, to intrude farther upon your notice. I wish I could prevail upon you to urge the introduction of target practice with the long-range rifle, as a pastime or national amusement. In the Tyrol, Switzerland, and many parts of Germany, rifle shooting is a constant and popular sport. We now stand in *fearful* need of a better proficiency in the use of the long-range rifle. It does not differ in its construction necessarily, from our old hunting rifles, except in the *sight* and in the form of the projectile. The Swiss military rifle, according to Maj. MORNAY's report, is essentially an American hunting rifle, with an elevating sight and an elongated, but simple, projectile. The bore is quite small, being only about what is called seventy to the pound. The shot weighs about half the weight of our new rifle musket shot—say 257 grains. This Swiss rifle has the longest range, and the most deadly flight, as well as more accuracy, than any military small-arm in the world. I do not believe the wonderful stories about the cost of certain Whitworth arms, said to be used by rebel sharpshooters. An arm possessing every possible accuracy and good quality can be made in this country, in ordinary times, for about thirty dollars, and by the quantity for much less. There is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharpshooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection. I possess one of the Swiss military rifles, and I should be glad to place it anywhere that its exhibition might lead to the development of rifle practice at long range, as a pastime and amusement for our people.

I am moved to make this appeal to you, from the conviction that the organization and drill of the Rifle Volunteers of England have developed even among them, a skill which must put us to the blush and to shame, if it do not cause more serious results, should we have the luck of a conflict with England.

As a village pastime, or as a watering-place amusement, I cannot conceive of a more fit and useful innovation just now, than the introduction of a system of rifle-practice and "judging distance practice" at long range, say 300 to 800 yards. In advocating these propositions, I refer you to Major MORDECAI's report—to an excellent little manual on the rifle, published, I think, by VAN NOSTRAND, two or three years ago, from the pen of Capt WILCOX, U. S. A.—also, to *Rifle Volunteers and How to Drill Them*, and *The Rifle and How to Use It*, both by HANS BUSK, which are English standard works, and which are to be found at VAN NOSTRAND'S. I am told we have also a new and excellent American work on the rifle, I think by CLEVELAND, but I have not yet seen it.

I do not like to see all these stories of rebel prowess and wonderful rebel weapons which are too often published with a bad effect upon our own people, and I am satisfied the best way to counteract it is to use the admirable weapons within easy reach of us and so to develop skill, and with it confidence and even prowess, in our own people, so as to match their enemies.

Prof. OGDEN N. ROOD, of Columbia College, has written some admirable articles upon the American rifle, and no one better than he, can prove that our American rifle is so perfect in accuracy that no "Whitworth rifle" can exceed it, unless we can get better men to hold them. Mr. ROOD said that Gen. DEARBORN, with a 12-inch rifle-pistol, was in the habit of hitting a flour barrel head across the Hudson at Troy, where the distance was six hundred yards. It required a good pistol as well as a steady hand and a true eye. I think the weight of the pistol shot was only about 150 grains. I have been too prolix and I have written very hastily on the spur of the moment, merely to bring this subject to your notice, and I do so with the hope that you will favor what seems to be an important movement in the way of making our people a nation of good marksmen, as we ought to be. S. P.

Dr. Gardiner on Care for the Rebel Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No doubt many of the loyal physicians of New-York and vicinity will be not a little surprised at Dr. GARDINER's solicitude for those rebels who, by sickness, are prevented from shouldering their musket and battering against the advance of the Union army into the heart of rebeldom.

A high official of this same city once expressed great regret at his inability to prevent the shipment of arms South for the very same purpose. Now, which appears most like "aiding and abetting" our enemies—supplying muskets for strong men, or strong men for muskets. Suppose fifty or sixty thousand men are kept out of the rebel army for the want of a supply of quinine or other drugs, would it be loyalty to supply the deficiency, and thus reinforce Gen. LEE. We opine not. What difference does it make to us whether the rebel army is depleted by a plentiful supply of shot and shell on our part, or a deficiency of medical supplies on theirs—not one whit. They themselves assert that they will not succumb to Union rule till every one of their own sons lies dead in that long-talked of last ditch. Does it matter to us what means supply that last ditch with its destined victims? It is all the same, be it a lack of sugar-coated quinine pills," or a bayonet charge of the "black brigade."

The fact of it is, Dr. GARDINER's appeal reads a good deal like the arguments of certain New-York journals. The battles must be fought with bright muskets and swords in the hands of white men. Niggers, Greek fire and proclamations are only fit for savage nations.

Dr. GARDINER is very much mistaken when he supposes that "every proposition tending to amelioration of the annoyances and sufferings incident to warfare has come from the rebels." Indeed, they never yet have recognized Surgeons as non-combatants. They have at this present time not only Surgeons, but also members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions held as prisoners. Their villainous treatment of our wounded soldiers is too well known to need comment. Their treachery in exchange; in fact, Dr. GARDINER to the contrary, notwithstanding, every instinct of humanity is driven out of the rebels. Every act of theirs confirms the oft-repeated declaration that they are fiends in human shape. They stoop to all atrocities, from butchering wounded soldiers to burying alive blacks that have snatched the musket to avoid the slave-driver's lash. If Providence sees fit to smite them with disease, we, instead of endeavoring to stay His hand, should bow our heads and thank him for the blessing. UNION.

The Great Marquis of Clanricarde.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1847 business led me to Kilimore, County Galway, Ireland. I left Parsonstown, Kings County; went through Banaher—a long town, where people have no work; crossed the Shannon, when I was in the County of Galway. On the way it struck me, from the appearance of the people, that the owner of the soil was an absentee—from the sooty, ragged state of the inhabitants—their shades or shanties being made of sods, with a hole in the top, which served for window, chimney and all. There were some, but few exceptions to this. On inquiry, I learned that the Marquis of CLANRICARDE was the proprietor. This is the man who takes part with his fellow slave-owners of the Confederacy. Kilmore, a village of mud walls, without whitewash, quieted me of my wish to reside in his territory.

THOS. BRANGAN, No. 170 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

Charcoal Dust a Substitute for Lint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having observed that new and useful inventions receive mention in your valuable paper, I send you the following article, translated from the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, thinking that it may be of use to the sufferers in our hospitals at the seat of war:

"The importance of lint in surgical operations is rendered most evident when the demand for it is increased by war. Thus the war in Schleswig-Holstein has called the attention of the German public to that invaluable article. Since lint can only be made of old, worn linen and by manual labor, no machine adapted to the purpose of manufacturing lint having as yet been invented, the discovery of a substitute for that indispensable article would be of great importance. As such, Dr. NEUMANN, of Berlin, designates pulverized charcoal. Charcoal dust of the softer kinds of wood is said to be most adapted to the purpose.

The application of pulverized charcoal as a substitute for lint, consists simply in sprinkling it in a thick layer over the entire surface of the wound and a portion of the surrounding flesh, after which a linen rag, folded several times, is laid over the wound and fastened with a bandage. If the suppuration is violent and soon moistens the bandage, the latter should be changed after twenty-four hours, otherwise it is not removed until three, eight, or more days have elapsed, when the damp charcoal-dust is replaced by a fresh, dry layer.

That porous charcoal-dust is an anti-corruptive, and therefore serves a double purpose; it absorbs the matter and also prevents its decomposition. Lint is capable only of absorbing the matter, for which reason its use requires great care and exactitude in cleansing the wound and frequent renewal of the bandage, since otherwise the accumulated matter would aggravate the wound and cause suffering to the patient. Now, frequent washing and removing the bandage may lead to pernicious results, as by these means the newly-formed particles of flesh may be destroyed and the process of healing delayed. We must consequently allow, that since pulverized charcoal, on account of its anti-corruptive qualities, renders a frequent change of bandage unnecessary, its use presents essential advantages. Furthermore, we see from the above, that the application of a lint bandage requires far greater medical skill than that of a bandage made with charcoal-dust, which any one, with ordinary care, may apply. Besides, pulverized charcoal removes the offensive smell of the wound, and its only disadvantage, if disadvantage it be, is that of slightly soiling the patient's clothes, and giving him, if he have several wounds, a strong resemblance to a chimney-sweeper. Even if sometimes, as the discoverer admits, it should happen that out of a hundred wounds healed by charcoal-dust, one should retain a blackish hue from small particles of the charcoal remaining in the scar,—a perfectly harmless circumstance,—it must certainly be admitted that so trifling a disadvantage disappears before the essential advantages of charcoal-dust over lint. Certainly this new substitute for lint ought to be submitted to decisive trials at our hospitals." MELI.

How to Obtain Recruits.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Over twenty-three thousand volunteers and more than thirty thousand volunteers and substitutes were furnished by this County in the period of eleven months, from July 1, 1863, and June 1, 1864. But these men were raised by the payment of liberal bounties, the Government, State, and County bounties, amounting part of the time to as much as $777 and $852. But according to the report of the Recruiting Committee, since the cessation of the Government bounty of $400, the number of recruits has been reduced to about twenty per diem. Now if the Government wants men, let it offer liberal bounties again. The Government should not be niggardly in such a matter. Had the large bounties of last Winter been continued, our quota on the coming call might already be half filled up. Besides, this is by far the *cheapest* way of obtaining men. The machinery of the draft is terribly expensive, its results thus far unsatisfactory. Let large bounties be kept up, and a steady stream of volunteers will flow into our diminishing ranks. *Had* these bounties, or even larger bounties been continued all over the country, our armies might even now be strong and full in number. Let a draft take place with the three hundred dollar clause not struck out, and a heavy burden will fall upon many; let it take place with this clause *repealed*, and the burden will fall with crushing force on many thousands; on those who cannot obtain substitutes, and on many who can, but whose means will be exhausted by their high price. But let volunteers be raised by large bounties, their cost will be equally divided by taxation among all, rich and poor, and our armies will be *well filled*, and victory insured, and all this without a draft, the people will *gladly* pay any rate of taxation. It will be cheapest for them, and they know it; it will allow them to remain at home if they cannot go to war, and relieve them from the purchase of substitutes, and by keeping the army filled up, and more than any one thing (military operations themselves excepted,) in bringing the war to a close.

A READER.

1861 or 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The clause of the Army Appropriation Bill which finally refers to the Attorney-General the question of the arrears due certain colored regiments, has been frequently reprinted in the newspapers, but with singular discrepancies as to dates, which makes the whole even more unsatisfactory than it was intended to be. I refer especially to the date at which a colored soldier must have been free, in order to entitle him to any benefit from the act.

In the TIMES of June 14, this date is given as April 19, 1861; in the TIMES of June 18, as April 19, 1863; both statements being among the dispatches to the Associated Press, from Washington.

If the required epoch is 1861, then this is a deliberate repudiation of the debt deliberately incurred by the Secretary of War, and authorized by his own handwriting, in August, 1862, in his instructions to Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, for the First South Carolina Volunteers, who enlisted under that pledge, *though free when enlisted*, were not free before the war. But as I cannot yet believe that Congress, however tardy in its action, has deliberately voted to repudiate so plain a contract, I prefer to assume that the later date is the correct one, and impliore definite information on that subject, if you can give it.

At the best, the act is sufficiently unfortunate, as it is virtually a suggestion to every freed negro, who has a debt which proves inconvenient, "Do as we do—discuss the matter for six months, and then turn it over to somebody else, for further consideration."

T. W. HIGGINSON,
Colonel First South Carolina Volunteers.

Patriotic Benevolence.

DARIEN, Friday, July 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BENJ. FITCH, a patriotic citizen of Darien, Conn., has endowed an institution in that place, to be called "Fitch's Home for the Soldiers." A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, a Board of Trustees appointed, and the Institution is to be edificed on Monday, July 4. Distinguished speakers, military and fire companies, a band of music, and whatever else may tend to strengthen a benevolent regard for our patriotic soldiers, are being amply provided by the Trustees.

A procession will be formed at the residence of Mr. FITCH, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and march to the "Home." The trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will stop at Noroton Depot, near the grounds of the Institution, and extras will be run for the accommodation of visitors.

All citizens in general, and patriots in particular, are invited to be present, and help to prove to our brave soldiers that they are remembered at home—that when they are disabled they shall be taken care of; when slain in battle or stricken down by disease, their children shall be well provided for and educated.

Onions for the Army.

The steamer *Belvidere* sailed yesterday afternoon from the foot of Spring-street for the James River, with a rich cargo of stores for our army and navy, including nearly two thousand barrels of vegetables, procured with the voluntary subscriptions of our citizens. This cargo, which includes nearly eight hundred barrels of onions, constitutes only the first installment of what is to be provided for our brave soldiers and sailors through the generosity of our citizens. The *Belvidere*, a large and commodious vessel, will reach James River on the morning of the 4th, and her cargo may be discharged by noon of that day. The following is a list of the articles comprising her cargo: Four hundred barrels of potatoes, (from the Sanitary Commission;) seven hundred and thirty-six barrels of onions; three hundred barrels of turnips; twenty-one barrels of beets; fifty boxes of lemons, and from seven to ten thousand heads of cabbage. Other contributions have been made by citizens, of which no report has been received. The distribution of the cargo will be under the superintendence of Mr. DAVID A. NASH and two assistants.

The Iron-clad Puritan.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE VESSEL.

The United States iron-clad battery *Puritan* was successfully launched yesterday morning at Greenpoint. The previous attempts to get her off having failed, a very large assemblage was present; among the rest Admiral GREGORY, Commodore ROGERS, Capt. BOGGS, and Capt. ERICSSON himself. At about 9 o'clock the huge hull glided gracefully into the water, and went half-way across the river before the force of her descent became exhausted. Miss GREGORY, daughter of the gallant Admiral, did the christening. The launch over, efforts were made to haul in the ship, which, considering that she weighs 6,000,000 pounds, could not have been trifling, but they succeeded. The spectators dispersed, much relieved that one of the noblest illustrations of creative genius was safely afloat.

The *Puritan* belongs to the navy already, Capt. ERICSSON's recommendation having been understood to be accepted by the department. She is the largest iron-clad in the service, and having two turrets, will, of course, possess twice the offensive power of the *Dictator*. She is of the following exact dimensions: Length on deck, 351 feet; width, 50 feet; length of iron hull, 300 feet; guns, 4; measurement, about 3,000 tons.

These details convey no idea of the appearance of the ship. Although an ocean iron-clad, she has neither masts nor spars, sails nor bowsprit. The turrets are on the centre of the deck, so to speak, but no paraphernalia of a sea-going vessel is anywhere to be seen. The water, in heavy tides, will break across the deck as on the other ships, the top of the iron hull being only a few inches from the surface of the water. Nevertheless, the apartments underneath are so well preserved from leakage, that the officers and crew are quite safe. A massive wall of unparalleled thickness is between them and the sea, above and below, and on either side. The side armor alone is *four feet thick*, stronger than the combined mail of the *Warrior* and *Gloire*. The actual iron on the turret is fifteen inches thick, laid on in a novel manner. This fact may convey some idea of the resisting force of the hull. Even the pilothouse consists of twelve inches of iron, all put on in separate plates, thus enabling the work of forging to be done with comparative rapidity.

In all essential particulars the *Puritan* is a monitor—a huge one of course, but one for all that. The armor projects nineteen feet forward of the hull, and thirty-one feet aft. The forward projection imparts to the ship the most conspicuous feature of a ram—a ram itself. This weapon is of unusual power, being in fact so irresistible, from its weight and sharpness, that nothing in the shape of a wooden man-of-war could withstand it for a moment. What its effect might be on an iron-clad must be, for the present, matter of conjecture. Fifteen feet of this ram is as solid as a rock, and if it were broken off, the result could not prove disastrous save to the mere poker itself.

The one great point of distinction between the *Puritan* and *Dictator*, and all our other armored vessels, is this: the former are intended to be fast, the latter were not. The ability to stand well, and not rapid running, was aimed at by Capt. Ericsson in the trim little champion of Hampton Roads. How well she *stood* is known. If the aim should prove as well directed in the great craft now in the Hudson, we shall have no reason to regret their cost. As engines beget speed, those of the *Puritan*, the work of designing the machinery of these maritime monsters was one of great importance. The propelling power of the engines may be inferred from the fact that the two cylinders are of 100 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 48 inches. It is doubtful whether any other war steamer in the world, of wood or iron, has greater power than is thus indicated. The grate surface is not less than *one thousand square feet*, with 30,000 square feet of heating surface. The movement of machinery so colossal must have a very staggering effect on the nerves of the fishy tribe, but its influence on the screw is the main thing, and it will doubtless be satisfactory. The propeller is a four-bladed one, of cast iron, and is 21 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 30 feet pitch.

The *Puritan* will be prepared for sea as soon as possible, probably in six or eight months. Her launch marks an era in the history of our iron-clad navy, as she was the last of the Ericsson ships, except the river iron-clads, on the stocks. No finer specimen of marine architecture could wind up the enterprise. The following is now the calibre and number of the armored fleet of the United States immediately planned by Capt. JOHN ERICSSON:

	Condition.	Lot.
Passaic	In commission	First.
Montauk	In commission	First.
Catskill	In commission	First.
Weehawken	Lost	First.
Nantucket	In commission	First.
Nahant	In commission	First.
Lehigh	In commission	First.
Sangamon	In commission	First.
Patapsco	In commission	First.
Manhattan	In commission	Second.
Mahopack	Afloat	Second.
Tecumseh	Afloat	Second.
Oneota	Afloat	Second.
Tippecanoe	Afloat	Second.
Jungus	Afloat	Second.
Canonicus	In commission	Second.
Manyunx	Afloat	Second.
Catawba	Afloat	Second.
Puritan	Afloat	Ocean ship.
Dictator	Afloat	Ocean ship.

These vessels, except the last two, have one turret and two guns, and are manned by about 100 men each. Such of them as have seen service have answered the expectations of the Government and their projector.

The Fifty-Seventh New-York Volunteers.

Capt. G. W. JONES, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, named as wounded in a list which we recently published, was not so seriously injured as to be disabled for active service. He is still in discharge of his regular duties, and a letter received by his father yesterday states that as senior Captain he is now in command of his regiment.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BOGERT.—This (Saturday) morning, at 12½ o'clock PETER J. BOGERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Macdougal st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At her residence in this City, on the evening of Friday, July 1, in the 76th year of her age, ELIZA B. CLARK, widow of the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark.

The funeral will take place, on Sunday, July 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs. The friends of the family and of her sons, Dr. James Henry, Horace F., Howard P., Rev. Frederick G. and Sereus B. Clark, are invited to attend.

CLANCY.—On Friday morning, July 1, JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the New-York *Leader*, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Lawrence, the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Editorial profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, July 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

COEWIN.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, on Saturday, July 2, IDA VANRENSSELAER, daughter of Anna G. and the late Benjamin V. R. Corwin, in the 3d year of her age.

KEITS.—On Friday, July 1, Mr. JOSEPH L. KEITS, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., also the members of Engine Company No. 4, Brooklyn, E. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) July 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 90 Meserole-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLE

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Movements—A Relic of Slavery—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The postponement of the Democratic National Convention is here generally regarded as *cognovit* of weakness and coming defeat. It shows so decidedly a want of confidence on the part of the leaders that the result cannot be otherwise than disastrous. I heard a prominent McClellanite swear, in strong and emphatic language, that it was a movement on the part of the wire-pullers to overslaugh his favorite; and that if "Little Mac" was not nominated they might go to —— with their convention. "There is a warm strife here between the different factions of the party, and it would seem that any harmonious action in November was out of the question. Many of the leading German Democrats favor the nomination of FREMONT, and these appear to be about the only advocates he has among us. An attempt was made on Saturday evening to hold a FREMONT meeting in the southern part of the city, for the purpose of organizing, but the thing was a failure. An editor of the German Copperhead paper was one of the principal speakers; but the "crowd," which consisted of about fifty, appear to have been mostly Republicans, as indicated by the repeated cheers for LINCOLN. In the west part of the city a little more successful demonstration was held on Friday evening, at which F. S. WINSLOW, about the only Republican I know in the movement, did the speaking. But the whole concern does not amount to a "row of pins," and does not improve over the former accounts I have sent you, but rather grows "beautifully less by degrees."

In consequence of the postponement of the Democratic Convention, the local caucuses lags in this State. Two more Congressional nominations have been made since my last—Hon. S. W. CULLOM, in the Springfield District, and Hon. JOHN BAKER, in the Tenth, or St. Clair District. They are both strong and able men and will run STUART and MORRISON hard, if they do not defeat them. We look for CULLOM'S election, at least, and BAKER'S chances have much improved. MORRISON was elected two years ago by over 4,000 majority, but he was fresh from the field, where he had won some reputation, and professed to be an out-and-out War Democrat. But he has shown himself too coppery all the way through to admit of that dodge availing him again; and it is about the same with STUART.

There is in this city now one of the relics of the barbarities of Slavery, in the person of Rev. COLVIN FAIRBANKS, who, it may be remembered, was kidnapped from Indiana, in 1851, carried to Kentucky, and there sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary for assisting a slave girl to escape. He was liberated on the 15th of last April, having been in confinement twelve years and five months. He proposes, in public lectures, to give an account of his imprisonment and other matters.

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law gives great satisfaction in this quarter. That enactment was always peculiarly obnoxious to the people of Chicago, and, in fact, to the whole Northwest, except our Egypt.

The friends of the late OWEN LOVEJOY have formed a "Monument Association," and are raising funds for the erection of a memorial to the memory of the departed statesman. They also propose to found "Lovejoy scholarships" in the various colleges of this State, to be open alike to white and black students. They have issued a circular inviting the co-operation of the several institutions of learning in the enterprise.

We are in the midst of our annual commencements. That of the University of Chicago is now in progress. Several of our colleges, however, have postponed their commencements for this year, on account of the great drain upon their students for the one-hundred day men. Chicago University sent out a full company, officers and all, but still has enough to make a respectable show. The Law Department has a greater number of graduates than in any former year. A diploma from this school entitles the student to practice in any court of this State.

The Sanitary Commission have recently made heavy shipments of stores to Gen. SHERMAN'S army. One day last week they filled a train of seven freight cars with 1,475 boxes, containing 225,000 pounds of stores of various descriptions. Since Gen. SHERMAN'S present campaign commenced the commission has expended over $20,000 cash, in addition to the large receipts of vegetables and other articles from the country. The recent fair at Dubuque, Iowa, yielded over $60,000—a magnificent sum for a town of 12,000 inhabitants.

The rains of the past week have been, it would appear, coextensive with the draught heretofore prevailing. From Minnesota, from Wisconsin, from Iowa and from all parts of this State, we have cheering accounts of copious showers, and a general revival in the vegetable world as a consequence. I suppose it is now quite certain that there will be an average crop in the West, and that a good deal that has been written and printed on this subject may be set down to the account of the chronic croakers, or to those who put forth stories of short crops to affect the markets.

I have recently discovered a new virtue in Chicago. We have heretofore justly claimed this as the greatest primary grain mart in the world—the greatest lumber market, and recently, the greatest pork-packing point. But what will you say when I claim Chicago to be one of the *greatest wheat-growing towns of the country*. Not that I have seen wheat actually growing in the streets—but my evidence is inferential, from certain facts published in the daily papers, as follows:

	Bushels.
From the 1st of January to the 21st of June there were received in Chicago, of wheat	4,376,600
Shipped during same time	3,529,300
Reported "sold" for the week ending June 14	3,450,000
Reported "sold" for the week ending June 21	3,250,000
Total in two weeks	6,700,000

Here are 2,350,000 bushels more "sold" in two weeks than we have received in six months. As we did not receive it from abroad, it must have been grown in Chicago, or these reported "transactions" must be fictitious to a great extent. I give you a week's sales and receipts:

	Sales.	Receipts.
June 15	430,000	49,500
June 16	660,000	66,100
June 17	488,000	48,600
June 18	315,000	51,300
June 20	850,000	72,000
June 21	600,000	65,000

Is this not about equal to gold kiting? And is it not about time this species of gambling were broken up?

The weather is again very hot—the thermometer starting at 82° @ 86° at 6 A. M., and progressing upward to about 100° at the hottest.

Destructive Fire in Oswego.

BURNING OF THE SENECA MILLS.

From the Oswego Times, June 28.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded in the city, but when responded to by the fire department the scene of the conflagration was ascertained to be too far distant from the city to render the services of the firemen of any avail. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the "Seneca Flouring Mills," at Seneca Hill, about four miles south of the city.

The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock, and originated from an oil lamp which an employe in the mill was engaged in filling. With such rapidity did the flames spread that it was with extreme difficulty that the employes on the premises made their escape. In less than an hour from the first alarm the Seneca Mills were a heap of ruins.

The mill contained from 1,500 to 1,800 barrels of flour packed—besides about 200 barrels in the packing chest. About 15,000 bushels of wheat lay smouldering in the ruins or in the bed of the river adjoining at the time our reporter visited the scene this morning, and was being removed by laborers. Some 1,800 tons of feed, valued at from $26 to $30 per ton, were also destroyed, together with a large amount of screenings, &c. Some 20,000 empty flour barrels were also in the building, and of course shared the fate of the other property.

The destruction of the Seneca Mill is by far the most serious loss occasioned by fire in this vicinity for some years. The mill was the largest in the State, having fifteen run of stone, and was capable of manufacturing 900 barrels of flour, Spring wheat, and between 1,100 and 1,200 barrels of flour per day of Winter wheat. At the time of its destruction, ten run of stone were in operation. The building was 200x80 feet, and five and a half stories high.

Messrs. E. G. & M. MERRICK were proprietors of the Seneca Mills, and its destruction to them is a most serious loss. The exact amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, and we therefore refrain from giving the names of any companies in which policies are held. A few days since applications from various agencies in this city were sent to headquarters of the companies, some of which have not been returned. We understand, however, that policies to the amount of about $6,000 were returned this morning, which, together with other policies held, makes the amount of insurance known to have been effected amount to about $97,500. It is probable the total amount of insurance on building and stock is $100,000.

The Messrs. MERRICK value the building and machinery at $200,000.

We understand that it is not the intention of the Messrs. MERRICK to rebuild the mills the present season.

MURDER OF AMOS L. WHITE, A NATIVE OF RHODE ISLAND, IN HENRY COUNTY, TENN.—On the 5th of June, about midnight, four armed men, disguised with blackened faces, entered the house of Mr. AMOS L. WHITE, in Henry County, Tenn., and demanded $10,000 booty as a ransom for his life. As so much could not be found by them after a thorough search, they seized Mr. WHITE and dragged him from his bed, carried him a short distance from the house and shot him dead, three bullets entering his body. What conversation passed between these fiends assassins and their victim is unknown, as Mrs. WHITE, his wife, who started after them, was driven back upon peril of meeting the fate of her husband. Mr. [illegible] was a planter, and had resided in [illegible] for a few years. He was raising [illegible] hundred acres of cot-

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Correspondence Between the British Consul at St. Louis and Gen. Washburne.

The following important correspondence appears in the Memphis *Argus*.

BRITISH CONSULATE, St. Louis, June 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein a newspaper extract, dated the 2d inst., being an order purporting to be issued by your order:

As it was only a short time since that Mr. Consul WILKINS did himself the pleasure of reporting in an official dispatch to Lord LYONS, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, that he had been informed that it was the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducted himself, I feel convinced that the third paragraph of this order, as reported to be issued, was without your knowledge or approval, as the principle involved in that paragraph is, in my opinion, of so grave a nature that I lose no time in calling your attention to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS WILKINS,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

REPLY OF GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Francis Wilkins, Esq., Acting Consul, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of the 9th inst. is received. You have been correctly informed that it is "the strict intention of the United States authorities at Memphis not to infringe on the rights of any alien who properly conducts himself." I regret that any misunderstanding should arise as to what those rights are, as I am very anxious in the discharge of my duties to my Government to avoid any act that shall justly afford ground of complaint to any friendly power. I cannot admit that the order to which you call my attention can justly be regarded as violating the right of anybody. You are quite mistaken, I assure you, in supposing that the third paragraph of the order alluded to was issued without my knowledge or approval. The principle involved in that paragraph was fully considered by me.

The City of Memphis is a military post, governed by martial law, and the authorities must be allowed to judge upon what terms any person shall remain here. It is well known that there are many persons now in Memphis who claim the protection of foreign governments, who have been in the service of the Confederate Government, fighting against the Government of the United States, and that others, presuming upon their claims of neutrality, have, in the character of spies, been our most dangerous enemies.

The liberality displayed by the Government of the United States toward the subjects of other Governments who have followed our armies, and who were found domiciled in places wrested from the enemy, has no parallel in the annals of war.

Suppose that, during the Crimean war, after the Allied troops had landed at Eupatoria, American citizens, in the pursuit of gain, had presented themselves at that point and demanded that they should be allowed to remain there and engage in business pursuits, would their claim have been listened to for an instant?

If I am not grossly misinformed, no private American citizen was permitted to enter the lines of the Allies during that war. It was right that they should be excluded, and the Government of the United States did not, and could not complain.

In regard to the exemption of subjects of foreign Powers from militia duty in the defence of this city, I have conceded in the order to which you allude their right to such exemption. I have done so from an earnest desire to avoid offence to any neutral or friendly Power, rather than because I conceded the principle that they could not rightfully be called out to defend the city in case it should be assailed.

I think there are precedents fully establishing the opposite principle, and if I mistake not the parallel, and may be allowed to compare small things with large, there is an instance which comes to my mind where your own government, at a date not remote, recognized this same principle. I allude to the case of the supposed intended rising of the Charlists, in 1847, under FRANCIS O'CONNOR, where all the able-bodied men of all large cities were compelled to come out, regardless of their nationality, to defend against any attack that might be made. The present Emperor of France, then an exile in London, among thousands of other foreigners, was called out and did duty on that occasion. True, he was called out and sworn in as a special constable, but the object was to defend the city, and so far as the principle is concerned, it matters not whether he was called a constable or a militia man.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURNE,
Major-General Commanding.

The Authors of the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM JOHN B. FLOYD (OF BUCHANAN'S CABINET) TO EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

From the Catholic Universe.

The subjoined letter from JOHN B. FLOYD to Ex-President TYLER has been sent to us by Capt. CHAS. S. GASSEN, of the sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. It was found a few days ago by one of this officer's men, near Petersburgh. The letter makes it clear what its author did to spur on rebellion. But who is the Mr. HUGHES spoken of in the opening paragraph? Is it FRANK HUGHES, of Pottsville, or his nephew, JOHN HUGHES? We commend a careful perusal of the letter. We give it *literatim et punctuatim*:

ABINGDON, Va., Feb. 6, 1861.

To Ex-President John Tyler:

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot express to you my grateful thanks for your kind letter. I would have answered it sooner, but that I thought it probable that I might see you in Washington before this time; upon reflection I thought it best to remain here for a few days, until I could learn through Mr. HUGHES the exact state of affairs in the city.

I doubt whether there ever was in any country, at any period of history, a more monstrous, malignant and indefensible proceeding than this against me. The presentment and indictment rest upon the boldest perjury, if any facts have been pretended as the foundation of their proceedings, and if not, then the precedent of their proceeding criminally against an officer or a man, to avenge a political act, is altogether the most dangerous part that has transpired.

I was fully aware of the perilous path upon which I embarked when I quit Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. I knew my course was obliged to bring to a dead halt the subtle policy which was quietly preparing for coercing the South into submission, or that it would precipitate the catastrophe so as to unite and arouse the whole South instantly to a sense of their danger. In either event, I saw plainly enough that no human effort would be spared to inflict vengeance upon me. I had not, to be sure, thought of its taking the shape of a universal prosecution; but I would not have been deterred from the course I took even by the certain prospect of death itself.

I have the consolation to believe that my course roused the South to take those measures of self-defence in seizing upon the forts, &c., which, is delayed a short time longer, could not have been accomplished but with immense sacrifice of life and money. Individually, I defy the malice which pursues me, and am content to allow the developments of the future to justify me in the minds of all fair-minded people.

One of the most painful accompaniments of these proceedings to me, is a suspicion which I cannot repress, that the Cabinet has had something to do in urging this on. They are obliged to show their fealty and zeal for their new abolition allies by offering them a sacrifice of one who had done so much to snatch the prey from their jaws. It would be an inexpressible source of satisfaction to me to know that those whose opinions I value, understood the motives which prompt the action against me, and understood also the causes which have led to them.

I would esteem it a great favor to hear from you. With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard,

I am, very sincerely, your friend,

JOHN B. FLOYD.

HUMILIATING LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Lockport (N. Y.) *Journal* publishes a letter written by JAMES BUCHANAN to JOHN TYLER, President of the "Peace Convention," on the 22d day of February, 1861. The original was taken by Capt. W. H. LONG, Assistant Adjutant-General, from the house of JOHN TYLER, near Charles City Court House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the District without giving serious offence to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

The day is the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives.

The troops everywhere else join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege in the Capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a *posse comitatus*, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides, the programme was published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, without my personal knowledge, the War Department having considered the celebration of the national anniversary by the military of the Government as a matter of course. From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

A Copperhead on the War.

Col. T. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, in a letter to the Kentucky Democratic Convention, expressed his views as follows:

"It is owing, then, to a departure from correct principles that we have got this war upon us—a war that might and ought to have been avoided. And it should have been avoided by throwing the heresy of coercion to the winds, and submitting for brute force the wise and humane policy of *conciliation*, on the basis of equal and exact justice—'to all their rights.' The latter course would have saved our free institutions, and no doubt saved the Union; the former, only powerful for evil, finds its main satisfaction in presenting us with daily spectacles of slaughtered countrymen, whose lives have been uselessly sacrificed.

But I find, gentlemen, I am making this lengthy after all, and will only trouble you a moment longer. You have rightly characterized this as a 'civil war, the offspring of blind passions.' No more fitting commentary on the suggestive 'blood-letting' of the Spring of 1861 could possibly be given. Falsely representing the war at its outset to be a war for the Union, we behold it now in its worst and most revolting shape, a hideous and malign movement for the overthrow of State rights, the division of conquered lands, military occupation of the same, and the consequent change in the form of our Government. And what adds to the previous character of the whole concern is the fact that those who drive the car of war utterly refuse to listen to propositions for peace or compromise except on the ground of unconditional submission of the South. Surely this is asking something impossible of a brave people, heroically contending for what they doubtless believe to be right. The war, then, is to be eternal, unless the benign principles which your worthy Democracy have set before us in their resolutions shall become the law of the land.

What these principles may have their influence with the Chicago Convention, where you are expecting to be represented, I would fondly hope. A great responsibility will devolve on the delegates to the National Convention—no less than that of attempting to save a Republic, which 'blind passion' and hatred of sections are fast consigning to the tomb of dead commonwealths.

Firmly persuaded that our only hope for the future of our country is in the inauguration of peaceful counsels, I commend your timely and last resolution to every true friend of his country, as presenting the 'only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.'"

The Rebel Sympathizers in France.

THE LIES BY WHICH THEY DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

From the Union Bretonne, Nantes, 2d June, 1864.

We receive from an honorable merchant of our city the following letter, which we publish under reserve:

"SIR: You have inserted in the *Union Bretonne* of the 30th of May a fact which has surprised many honest hearts and must have found disbelievers. It is about the refusal, made by the Federal General GRANT, of an armistice of forty-eight hours, which was proposed to him by the Honorable Confederate General LEE, to bury the dead—a custom respected even by nations the least civilized.

You don't know, Mr. Editor, the motive that made this General give such a brutal reply to his loyal adversary. I will make it known to you, as the conduct of this infamous Yankee must be revealed.

At all times the commerce of Europe has been in the habit of receiving from the United States, and principally from New-York, tallow of quite a superior quality; but for a long time these tallows have arrived in the European markets quite deprived of their whiteness, and exhaling a fetid odor to the utmost degree. Naturally, the French merchants wrote to their American correspondents to inquire what could be the reason of such a change. Here is the reply. It shows to what point is carried the mercantile spirit of the Northern Americans, the ardent apostles of the abolition of negro Slavery!

* * * * * * * * * * * *

'You must not be any more surprised at the wonderful change in the quality of our tallows, once so good. You must know that since the awful butcheries, qualified by the name of battles, contemptible speculators follow the armies of the North with numerous carts, and after each of these murderous actions, as they all are, these honorable dealers get the dead, stripped of their clothes, which are remitted to the Northern Generals, then they load the bodies pell-mell in the vehicles, and drive them quickly to factories, where they put them in enormous boilers to extract the fat, while the carbonized bones are used for sugar refining.'

This is an awful deed, which makes the hair stand on the head. It is, nevertheless, a deplorable truth, of which more than one commercial correspondent can give the proof in Nantes itself."

Rebel Bullets and Copperhead Ballots.

The following from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Register* is cheering to the Northern Copperheads. It shows them that their part in the work of destroying the Union is appreciated by their rebel allies:

Ex-President PIERCE, SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, VALLANDIGHAM, REED, WOOD, RICHARDSON and hundreds of others, are as hostile to the war as they were in Black Republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. But they are not our bloody enemies. *United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked party*, pressing the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unbossed deluge. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. LINCOLN, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have placed them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New-England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that these men will eventually see the whole truth and embrace all its conclusions.

We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same Government we never will. *But meanwhile, if they will use the ballot-box against Mr. Lincoln, whilst we use the cartridge-box against him, let us, each in our sphere, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and the continent have witnessed.*

The Attack on Lafayette, Ga.

GEN. PILLOW'S SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, June 26.

The statement that Col. WATKINS lost fifty killed and as many wounded, published in yesterday's paper, was an exaggeration. We are happy to make the correction. The Federal loss was only four killed and ten wounded, while the rebel loss was three hundred killed and wounded, instead of one hundred and seventy-five, as at first reported.

The following is a copy of GIDEON J. PILLOW'S demand for the surrender of Col. WATKINS, with his command:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
LAFAYETTE, Ga., June 24, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces at this Post:

SIR: To save the unnecessary shedding of blood, I demand the immediate surrender of this post and your forces. I have sufficient force to take the place and intend to do it, and shall resort to the torch, in addition to shot and shell, to drive you from your present position. Respectfully,

Brig.-Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, Commanding.

This rabid concocted wretch did not take Lafayette. His failure was most disgraceful, and when the rebel authorities ascertain the small force which held his three thousand in check for more than three hours, his disgrace will be final and complete. His family influence and impudence, aided by that of Rev. Dr. Bishop POLK, a kinsman, has kept him in some sort of influence up to this time; but CRESTON and WATKINS have placed an extinguisher on his torch.

Payment for Property Destroyed by Guerrillas.

The following order has been promulgated by Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER, commanding at Harper's Ferry:

To all Southern Sympathizers and Rebels:

Your attention is called to the vandalism and destruction of private property by a party of Mosby's guerrillas. On the 17th inst., some of these lawless and undisciplined bands came to the premises of Mr. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, and, without cause or provocation, burned his house, barn and other buildings. It is hereby requested that the rebels of the County of Loudon will at once take steps to reimburse Mr. SIDNEY WILLIAMS, by raising $16 000 by contributions among themselves, and pay the same to Capt. R. C. EAMPORN, Provost-Marshal of Point of Rocks, Md. Any failure on the part of the above-named to pay their part of the required funds will be taxed double the amount required. You have until the 6th of July next to come forward and pay the above amount.

MAD DOG IN JAIL.—This morning a terrier dog brought to the jail by one of the cooks was taken with a fit of hydrophobia, when a pan of water was given him to drink. He broke loose from the place he was tied, and ran inside the prison, first on the right-hand side, second story, where there was twelve prisoners, they scampering in every direction, climbing on the windows and to the top of the grated doors, the dog following some nearly to the top of the grates, and being kicked down by the prisoners. He then broke for the women's department, they scattering in every direction. He, however, did not enter there, but returned and entered the corridor where the murderers are confined. TELL closed his cell door, keeping the animal out. PETER GOSNIN stepped into the corridor window, the dog making several fruitless attempts to get at him. GOSNIN, however, [illegible] by means of a tin plate he had in his hand. The dog after being beat back fell in a fit, when he was shot by Mr. FATMAN, one of the officers of the jail.—*Washington Star, June 27.*

An Extraordinary Development.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 1.

The Chambersburgh (Penn.) *Repository* publishes a long statement, from which we make the following extracts, which discloses an infamous plot of stock gamblers to play upon the anxieties of the people, and promote their mercenary objects by causing a fall in the stock of the Cumberland Coal Company, besides raising the price of gold. It appears that an adventurer, who is no stranger in this State, was an agent in the transaction, and we deem it proper to say that his pretence of being connected with this establishment is founded only on his having been a reporter in our State Senate during the War, and furnished us for that limited period with a mere record of the formal proceedings at Trenton. The *Repository* says:

"On Monday morning of last week a man giving his name as JOSEPH H. MILLER, of the Newark *Advertiser*, and representing himself as a Union scout, came here in the Hagerstown train, and while the cars were waiting he gave Mr. GILMORE, the telegraph operator, the following dispatch:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, June 20.

Deming Dyer, No. 83 William-street N. New-York:

Cumberland must lose twenty before night. Bulletins will chronicle starting-cents this P. M.

JOSEPH H. MILLER, Newark *Advertiser*.

The above dispatch seemed upon its face to be a mere business affair, and Mr. GILMORE laid it aside to be forwarded. After the train left, he sent it to Philadelphia, but in a short time the dispatches given below passed over the wires from Hagerstown, and his suspicions were at once aroused that Mr. MILLER was the agent of an association of stock gamblers, who had resolved upon creating a panic in stocks by reporting the invasion of Cumberland Valley by the rebels, and he held the Hagerstown dispatch here and stopped Mr. DYER'S dispatch to Philadelphia, until the military authorities could be consulted about them. The dispatches signed "Union Scout" and "Scout" were, he ascertained, all sent by MILLER, and the fact that he was giving information of a rebel raid in this valley, and passing the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. COOKE, the officer in command of the department, without communicating with him, made it evident either that he was publishing false statements to create a panic, or that he did not want the military authorities to know of the rebel advance.

The dispatches sent from Hagerstown were as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 20, 1864.

D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New-York:

Look for important letter from this place by mail.

UNION SCOUT.

The same dispatch was directed to be sent to R. L. DAVIS, *Inquirer* office, Philadelphia. The other one was as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 20, 1864.

Mayor Mills, Trenton, New-Jersey:

Last night 2,000 bushels were brought over below Falling Waters, and stored two miles this side Potomac. Eleven thousand more will be stored at the same point in a few days, as fears exist that the quick mode of communicating is tapped.

Scout will see CURTIN in person to-day as to other matters. Winchester has been occupied by the Confederates. SIGEL has a force of one-hundred-day men at Martinsburgh, and COOKE is at Falmouthershurgh.

Be the first in market if you can, as you have news as to contract. PARKER'S laborers will be wanted to-morrow. SCOUT.

The same man had sent a dispatch through the previous Saturday to a man in New-Jersey, stating that "we can get as much grain as we want." The dispatches and facts connected with them were submitted to Gen. COOKE, and as the representations of a rebel advance in this direction were wholly false, he very properly suppressed the dispatches, and retained them in military custody, and by permission of the military authorities we give them publicity.

The Cumberland Coal Company works valuable mines near Cumberland, Md. A combination had evidently been made to depress this stock, and as it would be sensibly effected by rebel possession of Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley, it was arranged doubtless that Mr. MILLER should act the part of a Union scout, and at the proper time spring upon the outlettin boards of the cities the "startling events"—that is positive and circumstantial accounts of a rebel invasion—and then the gamblers would go in and fleece the holders of Cumberland Coal Stock while the panic raged.

Fortunately, the weak invention was detected in time to prevent the damage that was intended.

Fremont and Cochrane.

THE GERMANS OF PHILADELPHIA REPUDIATE THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY.

At a meeting of the German Union Club, in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, the following resolutions were adopted, among others:

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Baltimore Union Convention, composed as it was of the delegates of the Union party of the United States, elected and accredited in true democratic form by the people, and that we unanimously ratify the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, and that we also support to the full extent of our ability, the platform there adopted—the most radical platform ever presented by any party in the United States.

Resolved, That the conduct of JOHN C. FREMONT strongly savoring of personal hatred, and his open courting the affections of the Copperheads, have deeply shaken the high esteem in which we have hitherto held him, and that the acceptance of his nomination on a platform which, in several cardinal points, makes important concessions to our political opponents, has revealed himself in a more suspicious light.

Resolved, That we most sincerely call upon all liberal Germans in the United States to consider well and calmly before they allow the reproach to be cast upon themselves that they helped to destroy the great party of liberty; that they aided the Copperheads to win a victory which would jeopardize all that a horrible war of three years had gained for our cause, and that the streams of blood and the best resources of the country which we have suffered shall have been spent in vain.

Resolved, To furnish copies of these resolutions to all the loyal newspapers for publication, and to send a copy of them to the Executive Committee of the German organization at Indianapolis.

For the German Union Club of Philadelphia.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gov. Bramlette's Letter to Gov. Morton.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, June 22, 1864.

Gov. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during MORGAN'S recent raid. The timely arrival of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehensions of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival, kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the Forty-third to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, simultaneously with MORGAN'S raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me, through Gen. LINDSEY, by you.

The defeat of MORGAN has frustrated their movement for the present; but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers.

Youre truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Gen. Butler vs. Gov. Pierpoint.

The Norfolk *New Regime* of June 24 contains five or six columns of documents and testimony pertinent to the famous Zanizibar case, upon which Gov. PIERPOINT dwelt at great length in the pamphlet he recently published reviewing Gen. BUTLER'S administration of affairs in his department. A strong case is made in Gen. BUTLER'S defence. Among the documents produced is the following:

NORFOLK, Va., June 18, 1864.

Gov. F. H. Pierrepont, Alexandria, Va.:

SIR: In a pamphlet recently published by you, we notice with much surprise and deep regret the findings in our case and your comments thereon.

Acknowledging that the sentence passed on us in January last was just and proper, under the circumstances, we deeply deprecate the course you thought proper to pursue in giving publicity to the trial without consulting our wishes or interest in your proceeding, thereby causing unjust aspersions on Gen. BUTLER'S decisions.

We deem it a duty to say that in your publication of the pamphlet in question, injustice has been done him, certainly so far as our case is concerned, and beg that through the same channel, or some other equally efficient, you will use every effort in your power to counteract any unjust impressions you may have been caused by said publication. Very respectfully, your ob'servant,

[Signed.] F. ZANTZINGER,
[Signed.] J. T. DANIELS.

OFFICIAL COPY,
A. F. PEPPER, Capt. and A. D. C.

The Sons of Liberty.

MORGAN'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A secret order, styled "The Sons of Liberty," exists in Indiana, and probably other Western States, not dissimilar in its character and object to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that members of this order were advised that MORGAN would be in Kentucky and VALLANDIGHAM in Hamilton on or about the 14th of June. It was through information furnished by members of this order that Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was apprised of MORGAN'S intended raid and attack upon Frankfort. The rumor that there was collusion between the friends of VALLANDIGHAM and MORGAN seems possible. The Indianapolis *Journal* asserts it positively, and in the letter of Gov. BRAMLETTE, which we append, significant allusion is made to it. It would seem strange, indeed, that the Sons of Liberty should be advised of the simultaneous raids of the Canadian and Kentucky Confederates, unless a common understanding was had between the two traitors, and concerted action determined upon. If MORGAN was able to carry out his programme. That they were so advised is evident from the fact that certain of their number adopted going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. They

DISPATCH of the approaching troops, in time to allow him to provide for it.

The following is Gov. BRAMLETTE'S letter, to which allusion is made above:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, June, 22, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I return you my most grateful thanks for your prompt assistance during MORGAN'S recent raid. The timely arrival of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers gave us entire relief against all apprehension of danger. Although the citizens had repulsed the rebels, yet the large numbers still infesting this section at the time of their arrival kept us upon constant vigil, and serious apprehension of another assault.

The patriotism and kindly feeling which prompted the gallant veterans of the Forty-third to rush to our relief without delaying, after their long and arduous labors, to even greet their families, deserves the highest commendation from their countrymen and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio simultaneously with MORGAN'S raid in Kentucky fully confirms the matters made known to me through Gen. LINDSEY by you.

The defeat of MORGAN has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers.

Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE DISORDERS IN MISSOURI.

An Order from Gen. Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T, OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28, 1864.

[General Orders No. 107.]

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

FOR several months I have been carefully considering your situation, influenced by a due sense of the responsibility of my position, and a sincere desire for your welfare.

With a great and populous State, a fertile soil, vast mineral wealth, supplied with outlets by water and railroads for all your productions, no actual war within your borders for the last two years, and yet plundering, robbery and arson have prevailed everywhere to a certain extent, except at points garrisoned by troops, and some few strictly local sections of the State.

Daily appeals come to me from all quarters, invoking protection for persons, property, industry and its fruits, accompanied by assurances from all, without regard to political or sectional sympathies, that the great mass of the people are ready and willing to unite for the preservation of the public peace, against those who, in violation to any law of war and humanity, under the title of Confederate soldiers, guerrillas and bushwhackers, invade, plunder and murder the peaceful inhabitants of your State.

With this condition of things in view, being fully determined, as far as possible, to restore civil law and order, and persuaded that you have the intelligence and public spirit to see that the question, whether you will have a Government of law and order, or one of brute force, is before you to be met, and that you are ready to forego all party considerations to co-operate with the military authorities for the purpose of securing protection, I have determined upon the following measures:

1. You are requested immediately, by public meetings in townships or counties, to unite in saying whether you will take the ground indicated above or not; and non-action will be considered as a refusal to aid in the work of peace and protection. Township committees of public safety, composed of three of the most discreet citizens, in whom all will have confidence, should be chosen at these meetings, to correspond with a committee of five similarly selected in each county, who will correspond with the local District Commanders, and through them with Department Commanders, as often as necessary, giving them such advice and information as may be useful against the public and private enemies of your peace and safety.

By agreement with the Governor of this State, you will choose and organize out of the Enrolled State Militia of your locality one or two companies of about one hundred (100) men each, selected for courage, energy and willingness to serve for the protection of your respective counties.

They ought to be so chosen as to command the confidence of the citizens generally, without regard to party; and the best officers selected and recommended by the proper Enrolled Militia Colonels and Brigadier-Generals of the districts in which they belong, approved by the United States District Commander, who will forward their names and the rolls of the men to His Excellency the Governor, through these headquarters, as soon as possible, upon which commissions and orders will be issued from the State headquarters for arming, equipping and calling the men into service, so far as may be deemed necessary for the ends of local defence.

Such organizations will be paid by the State when actually on duty, but in all cases they must be on duty with the approval of the Governor, to receive pay.

In organizing these forces, and in all local measures for active defence after organization, the District Commanders of this Department, and the Brigadier-Generals of the various Districts of the E. & M. are desired to co-operate and consult, constantly and freely.

I confidently rely upon all good men in the State to unite in this movement in behalf of humanity, and for the protection of life and property. I am fully persuaded, if you do so unite, with zeal, energy, and in good faith, a short time will restore a state of profound quiet within your now distracted borders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

District Commanders are charged with the prompt publication of this order, so far as practicable, to every citizen resident within the limits of their commands, and will afford all necessary aid and protection to the meetings which may be called.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

Official:
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties Among Rebel Officers.

Copies of the Atlanta *Appeal*, not of very late date, contain partial lists of casualties among the troops of JOE JOHNSTON'S army. This partial list shows that the mortality among rebel officers has been very great. We extract names of officers as follows:

LEWIS' KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

Third Kentucky.

Lieut W L Ringo—arm and hand.	Lieut B E Turney.
Lieut E J Summers—arm.	Lieut S J Hanks—leg amp.
Capt W A Braddock—killed	Lieut J M Frazier.
Lieut S G Hagerman—

LAW REPORTS.

Married Women—Principal and Agent—A Note Payable to Bearer may be Transferred by Delivery, Without Indorsement.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Max Weinmeier vs. Ellie Monesue.—In this case the defendant and his wife had agreed upon a separation, and procured a deed to be drawn for that purpose, by this deed it was provided that in addition to the weekly allowance, the defendant should give his wife his note for the purpose of purchasing furniture, etc., and he accordingly gave the note in question to Mrs. Monesue. The note was delivered to the plaintiff, without indorsement, in payment for furniture. Upon trial below, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed, contending that a note made by a married woman to her husband or wife was void, and that the note in question had been transferred by a written assignment without indorsement. On the other hand it was claimed that the wife became the agent of the husband in the matter, and that in all cases where a note is made payable to the person or bearer, title will vest in a third party who takes it for value by mere delivery.

The court sustained the view of the plaintiff and affirmed the judgment.

H. H. Mosange for plaintiff; John C. Clegg for defendant.

The Tax Commissioner Imbroglio and Case of Contempt—Habeas Corpus for the Relief of Amer J. Williamson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—The petitioner was committed to the County Jail on a warrant issued by Justice Barnard, for an alleged refusal to comply with the order of Justice Barnard to deliver up the books, &c., of the Tax Commissioners to the new Board. His case was now brought before Judge Daly on a writ of habeas corpus. The Sheriff made return to the writ that he held the petitioner by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, which was his authority for his acts in the premises.

The petitioner's counsel traversed the return, contending that the warrant of commitment was irregular, as all the proceedings in the case were stayed by a writ of error allowed by Justice Davies, of the Court of Appeals; and that, the warrant of commitment being irregular, the return of the Sheriff was insufficient and the petitioner should be discharged. The matter was finally postponed until Wednesday last.

John McKeon, for relator; Wm. F. Allen, opposed.

The "Bloomfield Bank" Case Decided.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Orne vs. Chadwick et al.—This case was stated in the TIMES of Friday. The defendant, Chadwick, was arrested in the case upon the plaintiff's motion, supported by affidavits alleging that the defendant had sold to him, by means of false and fraudulent representations as to its value and condition, and the redemption of its bills in this city, the "Bloomfield Bank," New-Jersey.

The defendant moved for a vacation of the order of arrest, denying all the plaintiff's allegations, and averring that he had lost by the plaintiff some thousands of dollars. He also denied ever selling to the plaintiff.

After hearing both sides, the Court now decided that there was no cause for the arrest and directed the vacation of the order with $10 costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of the United States *vs.* Wm. H. Steary, charged with the willful murder of a French sailor, on board the ship *Emily Farnham*, was called this morning. Messrs. R. N. Waite and George M. Curtis defended the prisoner, and Mr. Andrews, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The jury acquitted the accused without leaving the box.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

Garner et al. vs. Smith.—Note $1,042 43, interest $465 40, making $1,507 89.—Judgment for $1,507 89.

Laing vs. Titus et al.—Motion granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—Report confirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Leonard.

Bostwick, Receiver, vs. Abbott et al.—The order of the 15th of February, 1862, making an extra allowance of $100 each against the plaintiff, reversed, with costs to either party.

Hill vs. Tomkins et al.—Order of proceeding appealed from reversed, with costs, and without prejudice to the right of the relator to renew the application for the custody of the child, when it should have arrived at an age when it can be consulted, the relator, in the meantime, to have liberty to visit the child once a week, at such hours and for such length of time as shall be specified on the order, and to settle before Judge Barnard at the Chambers. Opinion of Judge CLERKE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Application for the Removal of the Trustee of the estate of Wm. Winter.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Birdsall et al. vs. Livingston.—Motion for the appointment of receiver denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

The Will of Commodore Porter—His Widow Sole Devisee.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of the late Commodore William David Porter was now admitted to probate. It directs all the debts of the estate to be paid, and leaves all the balance of the testator's property to his widow, Elizabeth Ann Porter, appointing her executrix. John H. Bradley, Sen., and John H. Bradley, Jr., noted lawyers of the District of Columbia, are appointed executors, with power to sell and dispose of the real estate and other property, and do all necessary acts. The will was executed on the 24th of April last, at St. Luke's Hospital, in this City.

Wills Admitted.

The wills of John F. Lawrence, Isaac Westhier, and Elizabeth Montgomery were admitted to probate, but contained nothing of interest.

Gen. Washburne vs. Gen. Forrest.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Dr. HUNT, formerly of the Buffalo *Express*, writes that paper from Memphis:

"A correspondence is going on here, under flag of truce, between Gen. WASHBURNE (in command here) and Gen. FORREST, of the Fort Pillow massacre memory. The negro regiments, of the late unlucky Sturgis Expedition, took a solemn oath before starting that they would neither give nor take quarter, if they met FORREST. They kept their oath, took no prisoners, lost none, came back in excellent order, without losing their arms, and fought with such tenacity and unheard of fatality, that FORREST is now anxious to come to some terms as to future interviews that he may have with 'the inferior race.' Gen. WASHBURNE, in reply, is said to have informed FORREST that he believed such an oath to have been taken, without his knowledge or order, and that he had no doubt that it had been kept, as Gen. FORREST alleged. That such consequences were inevitable upon the Fort Pillow crime, and that had he the power to control the colored troops in that matter, he could not honorably exert it—could not ask these good soldiers of the Union to practice all, while they receive none, of the amenities of civilized warfare. So stands the negotiation, except that FORREST has already begun to back down. Prisoners from colored regiments in his hands, he thinks, should not be killed, (as they were by his order, and in fulfilment of his threat six weeks ago,) but should be returned to their 'normal condition'—Slavery. He must come down from that. The treatment given at Libby and Belle Isle, to the best and bravest sons of our Northern hillsides, was 'bad enough for any nigger,' and the negro has already made his choice of alternatives—'give me Liberty or give me Death.'"

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.	
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Simon Cameron	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New-York	Southampton.
Louisiana	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.
		FROM EUROPE.	
Louisiana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 16	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 6	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.

And an article of

SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 460 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—A CASE OF THE NEWEST round hats and turbans, at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

A NUMBER OF LOTS ON 7TH-AV., north of Central Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3d, 6th, AND 8th ave., wanted to buy.
Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO BE LEASED—THE LOT OF GROUND containing about 2½ acres, on the East River, north of Ninety-second-st., a very desirable site for a public house; a good wharf attached to the premises, suitable for the landing of all ordinary vessels. Apply at the OFFICE, No. 136 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COR-ner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-Office.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTIficial human eye made and inserted only by HIRAM J. DAVIS, 129 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 128.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with

TROWSERS, FOOTMEN'S—STANDARD.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, July 8.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S., No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., New-York, June 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing fresh beef for six months from the 15th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, ten pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be entertained must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions;" also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $10,000 will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Grand-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH,
JOHN HAYWARD,
GEORGE KINZER,
JESSE G. KEYES,
JOHN C. ACHESON,
} Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRACH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Mott-street, between Houston and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRACH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, sterling and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY F,
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

WHEREAS, IT HAS PLEASED AN ALL-WISE and overruling Providence to remove by death our late friend and comrade, LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER,

Resolved, That while lamenting the loss of a true and genial friend, we would mingle a tear with those to whom he was connected by blood, and request the privilege of tendering our condolence, assuring them that the dear departed will ever be treasured in our memory.

Resolved, That in the death of the late M. G. MILLER, our country has lost a brave and patriotic officer and this company a most energetic and efficient member.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

L. M. CARNES,
CHARLES C. GARDINER,
EDMUND HENDRICKS,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY agree to close our respective places of business at 3 o'clock precisely on Saturdays, during the months of July and August, commencing on Saturday, July 2.

TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.
BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON, No. 457 Broadway.
J. B. PHILIPS, No. 569 Broadway.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway.
HAVILAND, PERRITT & CO., No. 500 Broadway.
COX BROTHERS, No. 695 Broadway.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 677 Broadway.
H. H. CASEY, No. 501 Broadway.
WARNER, MISKEY & MERRILL, No. 579 Broadway.
GEO. B. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.
C. H. COVELL & CO., No. 534 Broadway.
ROBERT RAY, Broadway.
A. RUMRILL & CO., No. 264 Broadway.
THOS. KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
L. GOTLIEF, No. 321 Canal-st.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 66 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

Signed by order.

B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby requested to meet at two o'clock THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at the Green-street Synagogue, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect by attending the funeral of the late Treasurer, ZIGA BERNSTEIN.

A. S. VANPELT AAG, President.

B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHly competent farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, grooms, waiters, stewards, small boys, laborers, &c., at systems office, 25 Park-row, on and after Tuesday, at the Everett House, corner of 17th av. and Union-st.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

THE STEEL,

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES H. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 111 Pearl-st.
ROBERT L. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REMSEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

TREASURER,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & REA, Central City, Colorado.

Mines. the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,500 feet, of which 1,600 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York. Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 45, is equal to $6,715 65 per cord; Fisk Lode, $301 21, is equal to $2,724 08 per cord. Besides the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and present at his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COLlect July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1864, FROM Bonds issued by the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of H. B. Boody & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. CON, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAB COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864.....201,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	George A. Towosend,
Effingham Townsend.	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	C. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward.
D. Henry Haight,	Alex. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Borde.
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull.	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 42 NASSAU-STREET

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 15.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES O. STONEHALL,
CHARLES COOPER,
} Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWGEN, Treasurer.
HARRY E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,623,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SAYMOUR A. BUNDY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 23d-av. and 24th-st.
CHARTERED 1851.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 251 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CYIAS PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A WELL-BROKE SINGLE OR [illegible] Horse, about [illegible] hands high. Must [illegible] in Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AMUSEMEN

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First Page.

the Sergeant-at-Arms, in reply to a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. GARSON, of New-York, which directed him to require BENJAMIN F. LOAN and GREEN CLAY SMITH to refund the money they respectively have received as members of Congress during the time they drew money as Brigadier-Generals. It appears that Mr. LOAN, on being reminded by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the action of the House, declined to draw any more money on account of salary, and there was now standing to his credit seven hundred and eighty-two dollars; and that Mr. SMITH, while he believed he was entitled to full pay as a member of Congress, nevertheless, was desirous to have the matter brought before the House, in order that the question might be determined.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said it was incompatible with law to receive two salaries. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SMITH) should not have drawn seventeen hundred dollars as member of Congress, and he should be required to fork over the money.

A motion was made and disagreed to by a vote of 39 against 81, to refer so much of the communication as relates to Mr. SMITH to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COX offered a resolution that GREEN CLAY SMITH be directed to repay the Sergeant-at-Arms seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, which has been taken from the Treasury in violation of a law of Congress; and that if he refuses to pay, the same to be deducted from his future salary as member of Congress.

Mr. SMITH said he did not understand the last part of the resolution. The vote just taken was sufficiently indicative of the opinion of the House. The letter which he wrote to the Sergeant-at-Arms, said if the House so decided, he would with pleasure refund the money. He did not know the object of the gentleman from Ohio, unless it was to affect his personal and political character at home.

Mr. COX denied that he had any personal object, but that he simply wanted a mercantile record—debtor and creditor—so that when Congress closed the account would be settled.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to—72 against 41.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas was concurred in.

A SPECIAL WAR TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill assessing a special income tax of five per centum on sums exceeding $600, commencing from the 1st of January last.

Objection was made.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) again sought to report the bill providing for a special tax on incomes. He said it was recommended by the new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ROSS, of Ill., (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. MORRILL said the House was evidently without a quorum, and the sooner the Sergeant-at-Arms secured one the better, or we might be kept ten days longer.

On the motion of Mr. MORRILL there was a call of the House.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the House bill, without amendment, providing for a republican form of government in the States overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon, and clearly explained all its features.

The report was concurred in by Yeas, 65; Nays, 53.

The following is the act, as agreed to by both Houses:

Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district in a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year unless sooner discharged shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years unless sooner discharged a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall when assigned be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section, and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who, knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a court martial may decide.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On last Friday evening, while the festival given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church was being held in the parlors of the St. Joseph Hotel, one of the large chandeliers fell from the ceiling, with a crash, striking upon the marble-top centre-table, demolished lamps and chimneys and some vases which were standing upon the table, and saturated everything in the vicinity with oil, which, taking fire upon the carpet, for a time created considerable consternation among those assembled. Providentially, none of the ladies' dresses took fire, though several were thoroughly soaked with the unctuous fluid, else we might have to record a fatal accident. As it was, the damage to the furniture and carpet was considerable. The accident was the result of the chandelier not being securely attached to the ceiling, the hook by which it was suspended barely going through the plastering.—*South Bend (Ind.) Register, June 23.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear of a probably serious accident on the river last night. The steamer *City of Hartford*, going down, was detained, so that on reaching East Haddam it was midnight; there, at the upper landing, a pleasure party of both sexes desired to be towed down to Goodspeed's, and this request was acceded to. It is said the strain was such that the bows of the boat were drawn open, letting the water in, and all hands went into the waves. The pilot, being forward, did not see the accident; screams were heard, but it was not known what was the matter until, on reaching Goodspeed's and drawing in the line, only a fragment of the wreck was found attached. How many were drowned, if any, we cannot learn.—*Hartford Times, June 28.*

BLOOD-STAINED GREENBACKS.—Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, was wounded recently in the thigh, and now lies in hospital. The rifle bullet that hit him passed through his pocket-book, which contained four hundred dollars in greenbacks. Each note is perforated in two places, and the portraits of President LINCOLN are stained with the Lieutenant's blood. He values this money a little above par. They ought to be redeemed in specie, to say the least.—*Washington Republican, June 26.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BERGEN.—A large building, known as Wynkoop's barn, in the town of Bergen, and used by WYNKOOP & Co., of New-York, for the storage of oils, drugs, &c., was totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents, on Thursday afternoon, involving a loss of about $30,000. A girl engaged in sealing bottles was using a kerosene lamp that leaked, and a portion of the burning wax fell into it, and set fire to some kerosene that had oozed out. The girl becoming alarmed, ran out, and the fire communicated to some inflammable oils stored on the premises, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. A number of buildings in close proximity were in great danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl, named ADELINE MICHAELS, about three years of age, fell from the fourth story window of premises No. 343 Second-fourth story window of premises No. 343 Second-avenue, about 9 on Friday evening, instantly killing [illegible]. The body struck on the sidewalk and was terribly [illegible]. The Coroner was notified.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth of July.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS CELEBRATION.

The municipal arrangements for the celebration of our national anniversary this year are on a less extensive scale than usual. The City Government, it is understood, has wisely refrained from spreading itself a feast at the public expense to-morrow; and has also made no preparations for the customary speeches in some of our public halls. It has restricted its expenditure to a grand display of fireworks, which, it is claimed, will exhaust the sum of ten thousand dollars usually appropriated for the celebration.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The places which have been selected for the pyrotechnic display, and the names of the band which will enliven the air with patriotic music, are as follows:

City Hall, Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street, Rubel's Band.
Madison-square, Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Tompkins'-square, Cecilian Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street, Wannemaker's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street, Mueller's Band.
Jackson-square, Sheneller's Band.
Battery, Wannemaker's Band.
Mount Morris-square, Rohne's Band.
Tenth-avenue and Kingsbridge road, Rohne's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hill's Band.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Blind Band.
Houston-street square, Rubel's Band.
Market and Monroe streets, Wannemaker's Band.

It is understood that the display at the City Hall, Madison-square and the Battery will be remarkably fine. A monster piece of pyrotechny is in course of preparation to conclude the exhibition at the City Hall. It will have a length of 225 feet, covering the whole length of the City Hall, including the wings, and represent a naval engagement. Two monitors and two rebel iron-clads, moving about and having a lively fight, a fort, with flag flying, and firing guns from the embrasures, sailing vessels in the distance, a lighthouse, the water, the shore and a house upon it, will appear in the scene. The full programme of the committee has already been published.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

There will be a grand parade of the First Division of Militia, which comprises our City regiments. As these are 16 or 17 in number, and at the present time contain more men than any year since the commencement of the war, the display will be attractive and imposing. Other military organizations will also take part in the parade. The military will assemble on the Battery in the morning, and about ten o'clock will march up Broadway to the City Hall, to be reviewed by the Mayor. After the review the procession will continue the march up Broadway, and it is understood that another review will be held in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

On Governor's Island a national salute will be fired at the usual time; a dress parade will probably come off, if the day is fine, and the Declaration of Independence will be read. The navy will honor the day in the customary manner. The magnitude of the fleet now lying in our harbor justifies the expectation that a more picturesque display of bunting was never witnessed here than will be seen to-morrow. The commandants of the foreign vessels-of-war in port will be officially informed by Admiral PAULDING of the approaching festival, and will fire salutes.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. JAMES E. ARTLEY has arranged for the performance of the following pieces of music, commencing at 8 A. M. and noon:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. March, in 11 Puritani.
5. Evening Bells.
6. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
7. My love is but a a lassie.
8. On, to the field of glory.
9. My lodging is on the cold ground.
10. Rondo, with major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Chimes, by GEO. BRISTOW.
11. Star-Spangled Banner.
12. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
13. Eclipse Polka.
14. Spanish Melody.
15. Red, White and Blue.
16. Yankee Doodle.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At one o'clock the doors of the Great Wigwam will be thrown open for the admission of guests and the friends of the Society.

At 1½ o'clock the exercises of the day will commence as follows:

Overture—National Airs...Seventh Regiment Band.
Address.....by Grand Sachem Purdy.
Chorus—"My Country, 'tis of Thee,"
will be sung by twenty-four pupils of the Public Schools, under the leadership of Professor Colburn, accompanied on the piano by Professor C. F. Olney.
The Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Brother Robert C. Hutchings.
Ode—"Voice of '76" by Prof. Colburn and Scholars. (Written for the occasion by Chas. F. Olney, Esq.)
Oration.....Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Chorus—"Star-Spangled Banner,"
Professor Colburn and Pupils.

After which the members of the Society and their friends will sojourn to the banquet-room, where patriotic toasts will be offered and responded to by distinguished brethren of this City and State.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music at 4 P. M. in the Park, on the Mall, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"La Bayadere".....Auber
3. Irish Airs.....Jullien
4. "Vive l'America".....Millard

PART II.

5. "Red, White and Blue," "Our Flag is There," &c.
6. Medley of Popular Airs.....Dodworth
7. "Katydid" Polka.....Jullien
8. Selections from "Faust".....Gounod

PART III.

9. Selections of Songs of the Day.....Downing
10. "Hymn of Columbia".....B. L. Dodworth
11. Medley of Scotch Airs.....Jullien
12. "Home, Sweet Home".....Bishop
National Pot Pourri.

AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable institutions on the Islands will celebrate the Fourth in the usual manner, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The managers of the Union Home School, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, will gladden the hearts of the orphan children of our volunteers with a public dinner at the Institute at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A large number of pleasant excursions will be made from the City. For particulars, the reader is referred to our advertising columns.

Colors for the Brooklyn Thirteenth.

Perhaps the most superb stand of colors ever made in this country, is now on exhibition at No. 550 Broadway, the well-known establishment of TIFFANY & Co. This stand is a tribute to the gallant Thirteenth, Brooklyn, from such men as J. S. T. STRANAHAN, A. A. LOWE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, &c., and consists of a regimental flag, a national ensign, a pair of guidons and a pair of markers. The entire cost exceeds $700.

The regimental flag, in one piece without seam, is of the richest Lyons banner silk, of a splendid blue, fringed with solid silk four inches deep. The decoration is embroidery by the most artistic fingers that ply the needle in Gotham, the design being that ordered by regulation. The supporters, figures of Justice and Liberty, thirty-one inches in height, rarely represented, are in this instance embroidered at the left of the State shield, adding greatly to the effect. Over the eagle, which surmounts the shield, is a garter embroidered with the corps designation, "Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y." The staff is of rosewood, the lower half richly carved, and the whole so constructed as to fold together when not in use, the slide of the joint being of silver, inscribed with the name of the donors. A spiritedly carved golden eagle, at the tip, completes the staff.

The national ensign is of similar proportions with the regimental. The stars in the union are heavily embroidered. The staff is identical with its companion, simply excepting the tip, which is a silver spear-head.

The guidons are of blue silk, regulation size, decorated with an embroidered garter of pink color, inclosing the regimental number in conspicuous figures. Upon the garter is embroidered the corps legend—*Pro Patria Armamus.*

The little markers, of red and white silk, and shaped like cavalry guidons, are very pretty. The lances upon which they fly are tipped with the most graceful spear-heads of silver, fifteen inches long, and so fitted as to be carried in the barrels of musquetoons.

The presentation will take place at the Brooklyn Academy during next week.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment to do Harbor Duty.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, of this City, is ordered to do garrison duty in our harbor forts, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 21.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. BARLEY, is hereby detailed for one month's duty in the harbor of New York, pursuant to the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, to relieve the Fifteenth regiment, now at Fort Richmond, on the 5th July next.

Col. BARLEY will report forthwith to Major-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, for instructions as to the time and place for the muster of his regiment. By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G.
The above order is hereby promulgated.
By order of JOHN EWEN, Brig.-Gen.
HENRY M. VAN BUREN, A. D. C.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on Monday next, the Fourth of July.

The regimental line will be formed at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely, on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report mounted at 6:45 o'clock A. M., to the Colonel at headquarters.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant on the ground, at the same hour. By order, Col. F. A. CONKLING, Com'g Regt.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.—In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, this regiment will parade (white pants, without knapsacks) on Monday, July 4, to celebrate the eighty-eighth anniversary of our National Independence.

Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, at 6:45 o'clock A. M.

Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 6:30 o'clock A. M.

Field and staff, mounted, will report at the armory at 6:45 o'clock A. M.

By order, EMMONS CLARK, Colonel.
W. H. HUME, Adjutant.

Street Department Contracts.

On Tuesday the Street Commissioner opened proposals for several jobs. The following is a statement of each job, the number of bids given for it, the time estimated in which it should be done, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Flagging and reflagging, forthwith, the sidewalks in Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done—seven bids; time, twenty days; to J. MAHONEY, at $574 75.

Building sheds at Jefferson Market, repairing the market building and putting new roof on same—nine bids; time, thirty days; to LEWIS CARPENTER, at $2,896.

Excavating and finishing basement of house of Hose Company No. 28—two bids; time, three months; to JOSEPH SPEARS, at $2,733.

New fire-alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street tower—two bids; time, one month; to E. R. KING, at 69 cents per pound for new bell, and to allow 56 1-10 cents per pound for old bell.

Building a steam-fire engine and tender for Engine Company No. 40—two bids; time, four months; to JAMES SMITH, at $4,873.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Twenty-third-street, between Avenue A and the East River—eight bids; to JAMES MORRIS, at $995 74.

Flagging four feet wide in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River—five bids; time, sixty days; to C. MCNULTY, at $2,413 50.

Flagging four feet wide in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Hudson River, where not already done—seven bids; time, sixty days; to J. DUFFY, Jr., at $2,188 16.

Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—ten bids; time, eighteen months; to THOMAS CRIMMINS, at $10,569 76.

Same in Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway—four bids; time, fifteen days; to J. D. MOORE, at $575 41.

The following jobs were advertised, but the proposals were not opened, for the reason that the cost would exceed the rates permitted by law:

Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

Same in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

Regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

Setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide, in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets—withheld because the avenue is not open to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Bids to Repair the Streets by Contract.

On Wednesday, the Croton Aqueduct Board opened proposals for "repaving and repairing the carriage-ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares and public thoroughfares, and for relaying pavements in certain cases in the City of New-York." There were only two bids for the work—J. L. BROWN, at the price of $83,000, and MATTHEW MCBRAT, at the price of $89,000. Should his sureties prove satisfactory to the Comptroller, Mr. BROWN will get the contract.

This is a new feature in the contract line, introduced pursuant to a requirement of the City Tax Law for 1864, in which, under the customary heading of "Streets, repaving and repairs," $100,000 were appropriated, with the proviso that it should be expended by contract. The contractor will find plenty of work at the start, because the pavements have not been repaired during this year, in consequence of the interdiction, by the proviso stated, of the old custom of making the repairs by day-work.

The Common Council have appropriated the full amount of $100,000 for repairs authorized in the Tax Law to be raised, but purposely omitted the contract proviso, nevertheless, the Croton Board, it appears, concluded that it was obligatory upon them to make a contract.

The Enrollment Districts.

Several Districts were accidentally omitted in the list published, and the name of the Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District was incorrectly given. The following is a corrected list:

First District—Suffolk, Richmond and Queens, JAS. A. FLEURY, Provost-Marshal, Headquarters Jamaica, L. I.

Second District—6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht and New Lots, in the County of Kings, Capt. S. T. MADDOX, Provost-Marshal, Headquarters No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Third District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, Maj. L. C. BOOTES, U. S. A., Acting Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 233 Washington-street, Brooklyn.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, City and County of New-York, JOEL B. EARHART Provost-Marshal. Headquarters, No. 102 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City and County of New-York. HENRY P. WEST, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 428 Broome-street.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City and County of New-York. CHARLES R. COSTER, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 185 Sixth-avenue.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards of the City and County of New-York. FREDERICK C. WAGNER, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards of the City and County of New-York. BENJAMIN F. MANTERRE, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards of the City and County of New-York. WILLIAM DUNNING, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

Tenth District—Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam. WILLIAM W. PIERSON, Provost-Marshal. Headquarters Tarrytown.

School Reception.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 33.—The usual Semi-Annual Reception of the above school took place on Friday afternoon, in the large chapel of the institution, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The place was densely crowded by the pupils and their friends, and the friends of the school. The programme included singing, recitations compositions, calisthenics, and other exercises, under the direction of Miss EDMONDS, the popular and honored principal, assisted by a corps of efficient teachers. Addresses were made to the pupils by Mr. Commissioner HASTIE, Rev. Mr. PELTZ, Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD and others.

The Graduating Class comprised six pupils, whose names are as follows: ANNA DAWSON, JULIA HODGES, LIZZIE SHEPHERD, MAGGIE HENAT, MARIA STYKES and MARY C. FISCHER, all of whom were presented with the accustomed diploma, while the two first-named received in addition each a gold medal.

The exercises were generally interesting, and afforded much gratification to the friends of this popular school.

Cricket.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. NEW-YORK.

The members of the New-York Cricket Club will take their departure this (Saturday) afternoon by the Norwich and Worcester route for Boston, where they will play a match with the second eleven of the two clubs, on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. The eleven of all Massachusetts will contend against the first eleven of the New-York Club at East Cambridge, Boston. The excursionists will leave foot of Vestry-street at 5 o'clock P. M. The headquarters of the New-Yorkers will be at FRANK CROCKETT'S.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HEARING IN THE MCCROW MURDER CASE.—A hearing was had before Justice DODGE on Friday, in relation to the murder of HUGH MCCROW, the facts of which case have been previously reported. CHARLES VAN SAUN (not VAN ZAUN, as before stated,) is charged with the homicide upon the evidence of MICHAEL BRADY. The latter stated in his affidavit that VAN SAUN had acknowledged to him that he had shot MCCROW, and said further that the accused had made a similar acknowledgment to one ELIZA BROWN. BRADY also stated that a man named EZRA BROCKHURST had received the pistol from VAN SAUN with which the bloody deed had been done. BROCKHURST, who was in court, made affidavit that sometime in the month of June, 1863, (the month of the murder,) VAN SAUN came into the place where he was employed, No. 509 Broadway, and handed him a pistol, saying, "I have fired it two or three times round the corner, and see two or three men fall, but don't know how many I have shot." BROCKHURST kept the pistol for some time, but kept it locked up, and subsequently delivered it to a man named TURNER, who came for it in company with BRADY. Upon these affidavits, Justice DODGE committed VAN SAUN (for examination this morning at 10 o'clock, and sent BRADY and BROCKHURST to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER IN THE MCCROW SHOOTING CASE.—CHARLES VAN SAUN, who has been under arrest several days, charged with shooting HUGH MCCROW, was yesterday discharged by Justice DODGE, the evidence not being sufficient to hold him. BRADY, it appears, who was the principal witness against VAN SAUN, desired to withdraw the complaint after having sworn to it, but was not allowed to do so by Justice DODGE; and the other witnesses were not positive in regard to the statements they had made relative to the accused. Consequently, there was nothing upon which VAN SAUN could be held, and the Justice was compelled to discharge him. It is further stated that there was no real ground for the detention of VAN SAUN for a moment, and that BRADY must have been laboring under a temporary abberration of mind when he made the affidavit against him.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE HOUSE THIEF.—ALICE CAYLE, a young woman, 18 years of age, was arrested on Friday, by Officer TRAVER, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of stealing silk dresses, bonnets, shawls and other household property, from various places. ALICE is said to be an old offender, despite her tender years, and has visited several houses, under one pretence and another, and taken goods therefrom. Two complainants appeared against her, Mrs. CATHERINE BECK, of No. 76 Orosby-street, who charges her with stealing a silk dress, valued at $26; and Miss SARAH MARSH, of No. 56 West Thirty-first-street, who charges her with stealing dresses, bonnets, shawls, &c., to the value of $74. ALICE was held on both complaints, in the sum of $500 each, by Justice DODGE. She acknowledges taking the articles, but says she did not exactly steal them.

SERIOUS RESULTS FROM THE CARELESS USE OF FIRE-CRACKERS.—Quite a serious affair, involving the loss of a pair of splendid horses and the destruction of a nice carriage, occurred in Harlem on Wednesday evening, from the careless use of fire-crackers. Some men who were intoxicated threw a bunch of crackers directly under the feet of a spirited pair of animals, belonging to SEYMOUR & Co., Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, causing them to dash off, and finally to go overboard at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, where they were drowned. The animals were valued at $2,500. Too much care in regard to fire-crackers and other explosives cannot be observed, and much danger may be avoided by a little watchfulness.

COMFORT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Dr. SILAS BROWN has succeeded in combining, in the form of an ottoman, all the appliances necessary for the comfort and security of an infant, from a noiseless spring cradle to a hobby-horse. Physicians have frequently expressed the opinion that the swinging motion of the ordinary cradle, as well as dangling or jolting on the knee is injurious to the brain and health of children. Both of these practices are obviated in this invention.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Friday upon the body of MARGARET CAMPBELL, who died from injuries received from falling on a log, studded with old nails, two of which pierced her abdomen. Deceased was a woman of intemperate habits. Her husband, FRANK CAMPBELL, had been under arrest charged with being accessory to her death, but upon the rendition of a verdict of accidental death by the jury, he was discharged.

FOURTH OF JULY DINNER TO ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The managers of the Union Home School for the orphan children of our volunteers, of which Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON is President, will give the children a public dinner on the Fourth, at 3 P. M., at the Institute, Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. It will be a pleasant occasion.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXERCISES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual exercises preceding the Fourth of July took place on Friday in the public schools of Brooklyn, and the event proved interesting to pupils, teachers and visiting friends. The usual studies were suspended and exercises, consisting of recitations, addresses, singing, and, in some cases, instrumental music, were substituted. A number of the school-rooms were finely decorated with flags, and all wore a cheerful holiday appearance. Members of the Board of Education were present, and short addresses were made. Certificates of good conduct, proficiency in studies and regular attendance were distributed among those entitled thereto. At the close of the proceedings the schools were adjourned until Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Anniversary and Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital was celebrated Friday evening, at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, and was attended by a respectable audience. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, and the degrees were conferred upon the graduates by Dr. T. L. MASON. They were subsequently addressed by Prof. J. C. HUTCHINSON. Mr. O. C. SPARROW, of the graduating class, made the valedictory, and an address to the audience was delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITTS. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and played choice selections during intervals in the proceedings.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, on Friday, upon the body of the boy, JOHN KENNEDY, who was run over by No. 5 Truck, some time since, and died. He had previously been driven from the rope of No. 22 Jumper, by the foreman, who, as alleged, kicked him in the abdomen, and it was a question whether his death was caused by injuries thus received, or by being run over. A post-mortem examination was made, and the fact was revealed that he died of injuries caused by being run over, and the foreman was exonerated. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury.

SNEAK THIEF ROBBERY.—The boarding-house of Mrs. MONTIETH, No. 91 Cranberry-street, was entered by a sneak thief on Thursday evening, and robbed of clothing valued at $60, with which he made his escape.

THE LAST DRAFT IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrollment will meet at the Provost-Marshal's office in Washington-street, to-day at 9 o'clock, to hear applications for exemption.

THE PURITAN.—Another effort is to be made at high tide this morning to launch the iron-clad steamer *Puritan*, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint.

ALARM OF FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire in the First District, at 6 o'clock last evening, which proved to be false.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR active, unsettled and higher, demand exceeding supply. WHEAT offered sparingly, and in view of the unsettled state of affairs, buyers are becoming cautious. Sales this morning, 7,600 bushels, No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $2 15, and 10,000 bushels No. 1, red, at $2 30, to arrive; 300 bushels Canada Club, at $2 20; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 28; 100 bushels White Canada, at $2 50; holders advancing prices after receipts of the morning, report no sales. CORN held at $1 46, and scarce. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 47c.; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $6 to New-York. *Lake Imports.*—52,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports.*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipped per Railroad,* 723 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 1—Noon.

FLOUR market excited. Sales extra State at $10@$10 50; Extra Western, $10 75@$11 50; Red Wheat, $11 75@$12; White, $12@$13, closing firm and tending upward. WHEAT excited. Sales, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $2 10@$2 15; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 15@$2 26. CORN active, with large sales at $1 38 for No. 2; closing sales at $1 40@$1 41. OATS active and firm, No. 2 Chicago at 88c.@89c.; No. 1 at 90c. Other grains nominal. WHISKEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; held at 20c. for Wheat to New-York. The only engagement we could hear of was two loads of Corn to Albany at 14½c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

COTTON—Tennessee middling, $1 40; receipts, 130 bales. FLOUR $9 50@$9 62 for double Extra. WHEAT advanced 5c.@10c. CORN 5c.@8c. higher. OATS advanced 4c.@5c. WHISKY lower; sales at $1 70@$1 73.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 2.

FLOUR firm. Ohio Extra $10. GRAIN scarce and prices drooping. COFFEE firm. Rio 45½c.@47c. WHISKY dull at $1 80@$1 82.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN ON THE FOURTH.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors as usual. Examinations, with charts, when desired, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. A new edition of July number *Phrenological Journal* now ready.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 2—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Miss S. Hale, Miss Lillie, Mrs. Peres, Mrs. B. Wood, of Hamilton, C. W.; Miss Burton, Capt. Gillispie, J. J. Barber, Mr. England, Mr. Ingland, of Montreal, C. E.; Dr. Lillie, Juan Sabater, Thomas Lanton, James Goggin, M. S. A. Dobbin, Mr. Standbury, of Toronto, C. W., A. Revelet, Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; George Forsyth, A. Pina Mirino, J. Martinez de Val Divilur, George M. Bancroft, son, wife and 9 children, and Margaret B. Bancroft, of England, and others in the steerage.

JULY 2—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Repine, Asa Pratt, L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs Eugene Bond, Mrs. Tacey, Mrs. Carson and family, James Pratt, Prof. C. W. Sheppard, W. A. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bales, Mrs. George Frost, Capt. Robert Pearce, J. W. Tabens, George Wilson, Wm. Kennedy, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—J. P. Sullivan, Henry Rene, J. W. Thomas, L. W. Edwards, Miss M. A. Mary, niece and servant, Mrs. Robt. Bloomer, F. Fehrenback and son, Thomas Morehouse, Oliver Sands, J. R. Fairbanks, Charles Fournier, J. Jacobs, Mrs. J. P. Drummond, James Pettit, David Powell, J. H. Wood, Charles Hilsted, Mrs. Slade, K. L. Smith, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Locust Point, for New-Orleans.—Felix Laron, Dr. G. A. Blake, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Samuels, Mrs. Ferguson, W. L. Samuels, Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bemmeman, J. Bodfish and 2 friends, Mrs. Jane Brook, J. Bustides.

In ship Mercury, for Havre—Henry Beadel and wife, Miss Beadel, Henry Beadel, Jr., Charles Beadel, Fredk. Beadel, Edward Beadel, Mrs. Edward Hincken, Miss Annie E. Hincken, Miss Ellis, E. Dillon, Capt. James Funck, New-York, and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Ida M. Comery, from Nuevitas—J. D. Lancy, J. Cregin, P. Hamlin, J. Blackburn, R. Benandes, Y. Bonet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets... 6 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 21 | Gov. Island.. 8 10 | Hell Gate... 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to E. Cunard. June 19, 1:25 A. M., off Tuskar, passed steamship Asia, hence, bound E; same day, 10 55 A. M., off Old Head of Kinsale, steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool. June 18, off Point Lynas, Br. ship Antelope, bound in.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mersh

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3987. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

AROUND PETERSBURGH.

THE GREAT CAVALRY EXPEDITION

Return of Generals Wilson and Kautz.

THEIR TEN DAYS' WORK.

Immense Destruction of Railroads Around the Rebel Capital.

Desperate Attempt of the Enemy to Interrupt the Return of Our Cavalry.

THE SIXTH CORPS TO THE RESCUE.

Various Accounts of the Remarkable Raid.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

Official News from Gen. Sherman's Army—Official from Gen. Wilson—From the Shenandoah Valley.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1864—9 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram, dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from Gen. SHERMAN, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8:30 A. M. THOMAS is moving down the main road, toward the Chattahoochie, and McPHERSON toward the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochie or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw."

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of Gen. WILSON's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroads were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville Road, Gen. WILSON reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith-shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side Road were destroyed. WILSON brought in about four hundred negroes, and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. WILSON's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of our artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from KAUTZ's division."

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburgh this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad, and advancing on Martinsburgh. The reports received as yet, are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Great Raid—Return of Wilson's Cavalry on Friday—A Long Detour Round the Rebel Infantry—His Mission Accomplished—His Engagement with the Rebels at Stony Creek—He Turns the Rebel Right Flank—Immense Destruction on the Richmond and Lynchburgh and Richmond and Danville Roads—Richmond Supplied with Provisions in Every Sort of Vehicle—The Sixth Corps Returned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

The anxiety felt in the army in regard to the fate of WILSON's cavalry, was happily relieved on Friday night by their redetering within our lines. This was only accomplished by making a great detour around the rebel infantry force which had interposed itself between WILSON and our army. It is already known that after accomplishing his mission of destruction on the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and the Richmond and Danville Railroads, he retraced his steps, met the enemy's cavalry at Stony Creek, eighteen miles below Petersburgh, engaged this force, and after a severe action, in which he suffered heavy losses, succeeded in turning the rebel right flank. This seemed to give him open communication with our army, but in the meanwhile a force of the enemy's infantry had placed itself at Reams' Station to bar his progress. To extricate himself from this embarrassing position, he is reported to have passed down the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad due south to Jarrett's, twenty-five miles below Reams'; passed across the country, crossed the Blackwater, and, striking Cabin Point, reached the lines of our army, after describing the quadrant of an enormous circle.

Had he brought back all the spoils he took, it would have been the most successful of all our raids. He took over a thousand horses, and had in his possession more than three thousand negroes. But even as it is, the damage inflicted on the great lines of communication, which are vital to the existence of the rebel army, makes it the most serious blow the enemy has lately received. From the point of intersection of the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and the Richmond and Danville Railroads, he played havoc with these lines for twenty-five miles in each direction, destroying bridges of great importance. It is reported by officers from headquarters, that the damage cannot be repaired for a month. If so, this will certainly press very heavily on the rebels.

In Richmond, it would appear from the information brought back by the raiders, that LEE is determined to withstand a siege in the capital of the Confederacy.

It was found that carts, wagons and every species of wheeled vehicle have been for some time employed in hauling into Richmond all the supplies in the country around. If LEE contemplates allowing himself to be shut up in Richmond, he must also contemplate feeding not only his army but the whole population of that city, doubled by an influx of citizens for miles around, while the city itself will be one vast hospital, each house having wounded men billeted upon it. This is certainly not an agreeable outlook.

The Sixth Corps which had been sent to relieve WILSON also returned on Friday night from Reams' Station.

There is a report that it brought off the entire lot of abandoned artillery—twelve pieces—which it with difficulty accomplished, for new wheels had to be fitted to the carriages to replace those which KAUTZ had destroyed before he relinquished the guns. If this report, which still awaits confirmation, be correct, the enemy cannot have obtained very heavy spoils, for the caissons, ammunition, &c., had previously been destroyed.

Wilson and Kautz's Expedition—A Full Account of the Expedition—Great Destruction of Railroads—Return of Gen. Kautz—Wilson still in Trouble—Infantry Sent to his aid.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Friday Morning, July 1, 1864.

The cavalry expedition, consisting of WILSON'S and KAUTZ'S divisions, which united forces twelve days since, and left the Army of the Potomac, under command of the first named General, to destroy the railroads south of Richmond, and otherwise injure and discomfit the enemy, did all and more than all it intended, and was returning in the full tide of success, when it encountered a superior force of rebels within a few miles of our lines, by whom it was very severely handled.

KAUTZ got back yesterday, with the greater portion of his command, but was compelled to destroy his supply train and abandon his wounded and four pieces of artillery.

WILSON, at last accounts, was entirely surrounded and fighting desperately at Reams' Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Road. A strong infantry force had been sent to succor him, but there is much misgiving felt concerning him.

An outline of the operations on the raid has been furnished me. It comes from Gen. KAUTZ.

The expedition on setting out went down the Weldon Road, which it crossed at Reams' Station, taking a general southerly direction for a number of miles. Then striking across to the Petersburgh and Lychburgh Road, that was utterly destroyed for a distance of twenty-five miles. Here ROONEY LEE's cavalry was met, and WILSON whipped them badly.

Meantime KAUTZ went to the junction of the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh with the Richmond and Danville Road at Berksville, tearing up the track, demolishing the station houses, and playing mischief generally for several miles in each direction. Then keeping down the Richmond and Danville Road they rendered it utterly useless for a distance of thirty miles by burning the ties and sleepers. This being a "strap" railroad the work of destruction was quite easy. The next thing destroyed was the bridge over the Little Roanoke.

The expedition then went on to the Staunton Bridge, where a force of rebels was found strongly posted. An engagement resulted, but we failed to dislodge them, and the order was given to turn back.

Coming home the expedition crossed the Meherron and the Nottoway Creeks, and tried to get over Stony Creek on Tuesday night.

At Stony Creek they found HAMPDEN's cavalry to oppose their passage. Here they fought all Tuesday night, but could not drive the rebels away or effect a crossing, when they turned south to get in on the left of our lines, by crossing at a point lower down the stream.

The intention was to make direct for Reams' Station, 12 miles from MEADE's headquarters. Gen. WILSON was told by negroes and citizens that our pickets were at that place; and before he set out it was understood that our lines would overlap the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad by the time he returned, and he could reënter there.

Getting, however, within a mile and a half of Reams' Station, the enemy was found in strong force of infantry, as well as artillery and cavalry. WILSON attempted to withdraw, when the enemy charged on him and drove him in some confusion.

KAUTZ, who is familiar with the country, managed to get out of the difficulty, and took the straight road for Prince George Court-House, reaching our lines yesterday. He was compelled to abandon four pieces of artillery, (20-pounder Parrotts' of Elder's Battery,) some ammunition, and his wounded. He destroyed his ambulance and supply trais, and spiked his guns. The entire loss in his division is not much below 400.

The expedition has collected about two thousand negroes, who were coming in. These had to be abandoned.

As I have said above, WILSON's division has not yet been heard from, although one of his batteries (Lieut. FITZHUGH's) came in last night with all its caissons.

FINNEGAN's Florida troops were a part of those which WILSON encountered.

KAUTZ's men and horses are dreadfully tired and jaded. They fell asleep in their saddles from sheer exhaustion while fighting. As they rode past Gen. BUTLER's headquarters yesterday afternoon, many of the poor fellows were as sound asleep as though they were in bed. On halting a few minutes, both men and horses dropped down and slept in the road. They have suffered a great deal for want of food.

Gen. SMITH intended last night to have advanced his lines a little toward Petersburgh. Through mismanagement in the handling of one of the brigades, the enemy was informed of Gen. SMITH's design, and opened a heavy fire. This frustrated the movement, which was intended as a surprise. The enemy are constantly developing new batteries, which enfilade SMITH's lines, and cause much annoyance before pieces can be got into position to silence them. The casualties last night were about 30, mainly in BARTON's brigade.

The enemy is strengthening his works very industriously in front of Gen. BUTLER's lines. The battery at the Howlett House, on the James River, is assuming the proportions of a fort. A shot from this on Wednesday afternoon struck the tug-boat *Francis King*, badly injuring the engine and taking off one of the legs of the engineer.

Dr. MCCORMICK, Medical Director of Gen. BUTLER's command, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the armies in the field, including the Army of the Potomac. H. J. W.

Additional Details of the Great Raid—The Force in Hand—The Destruction Accomplished—The Perils Undergone—No Report from Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

[The following letter was in our edition of yesterday:]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, July 1, 1864.

The following particulars of the cavalry raid of WILSON and KAUTZ, are furnished by an officer connected with Gen. KAUTZ's division, who took part in the expedition and was seriously injured. The force embraced the following commands: KAUTZ's division, consisting of First District Columbia Cavalry Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Third New-York Cavalry. First two constitute the brigade, under Col. SPEAR. WILSON's division embraced Second Vermont, with regiments from Ohio, New-Hampshire, and New-York. Also, three batteries of artillery, twelve pieces under Lieut. STANTON. KAUTZ started Tuesday, 21st ult., from Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, passing through Prince George Court-house, where he was joined by Gen. WILSON, who was in waiting.

On the morning of the 22d the expedition started, crossing the Weldon Road at Reams' Station, eleven miles from our extreme left. At Reams' the work of destruction was commenced, no enemy appearing. The depot and public buildings were burned, the track ripped up a considerable distance each way, and fires made, across which the rails were piled, completing the destruction. At Dutch Crossroads, near Reams', a large saw-mill was burned. Proceeding across the country, they struck the Lynchburgh Road near Ford's Station, twenty-two miles from Petersburgh, captured and destroyed two locomotives and thirty freight cars loaded. Men were at once sent for a distance of two miles each way, destroying the track as they proceeded, which was easily accomplished, owing to the fact that the rails were of a kind known as strap rail. By piling fence rails on the track, and setting fire to them, the destruction accomplished was most thorough. After heating a few moments the extremities of the rails would spring from their fastenings, and curl up into a shape from which it was impossible to re-form them.

When the cavalry appeared in sight at Ford's a train of cars was standing at the depot. The engine fired up and took alarm before our troops could prevent its escape toward the Junction, carrying information of our approach. After a short rest, the latter proceeded, destroying the track at Wellsville and Black's and White's Stations, with the depot buildings.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d a force reached the junction of the Lynchburgh and Danville Roads, where a force of rebel infantry were encamped. Strange to say, instead of offering any resistance to the approach of the "Yankees," they betook themselves to the woods in confusion, leaving our cavalry to pursue their work at leisure. Here the depot and other buildings, with large quantities of stores, were destroyed, with the tracks for six miles each way. The negroes at this point were jubilant at Yankee operations, declaring the enemy could not repair the damage in many months. The citizens expressed unqualified disgust at the cowardice of the Southern troops, thus being frightened away by cavalry. Pursuing their work, the track was destroyed at the following stations during the day: Price's, Meherrin's and Keeseville, on the Danville Road. At the latter place rest was taken. On the 25th, the column moved through Drake's, where another wide gap was made in the railroad; thence to Roanoke Station, on the Staunton River. At this point the enemy were found posted on the south bank of the river, with four pieces of artillery, pickets covering the bridge on this side. The latter were immediately charged by the First District of Columbia, dismounted as skirmishers, and driven across the bridge. The first section of the bridge, a wooden covered structure, spanning a wide marsh, was fired and destroyed. Meantime, the enemy opened their artillery, shelling with effect our position. Our batteries replied for an hour and a half, causing a sharp artillery fight, during which repeated efforts were made to accomplish the destruction of the main bridge, but in vain, owing in part to the marshy ground and intervening hedges, with thick brush and brambles. The First District Regiment was foremost in the fight, supported by the Eleventh Pennsylvania and the First and Third New-York Cavalry.

Up to this time the men had been without food for one or two days. Owing to their extreme weariness they were unable, when they halted, to prepare the necessary food. So exhausted were they, that when at night they were allowed a short time to sleep, men would drop by their horses, with halter in hand, not waking until "boots and saddles" was sounded by the bugle, summoning them to another day's rapid march and desperate exploit. At dark, WILSON withdrew from Roanoke Station, relinquishing the destruction of Staunton Bridge.

The following officers were wounded during the fight at that point: Lieut.-Col. Conger, Maj. Curtis, Capt. Benson, Capt. Chase, Capt. Speer; Lieut. Biffio was prostrated by sunstroke—all of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. This regiment lost about 75 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The column then took an easterly course, on Sunday crossing Meherrin River to Stony Creek, striking the Weldon Road about twelve miles below Reams'. At Stony Creek a large grist mill was destroyed. Following the south side road toward Petersburgh, WILSON then made for the point at which reinforcements of cavalry or infantry were expected to rendevous near Reams', passing through Surry County, where other mills were destroyed.

When within about three miles of Reams' on Tuesday, they were surrounded by a force of rebel cavalry under FITZHUGH LEE and HAMPTON. A severe fight ensued. WILSON and KAUTZ held their own for the great part of the day, against large odds. Each successive charge of LEE's cavalry was handsomely repulsed, when, toward dusk, a united effort was made by LEE and HAMPTON to crush and capture our entire force. At this time a force of WILSON's men reported the bridges at Stony Creek destroyed by the enemy, leaving the only channel of retreat for trains cut off. Slowly falling back, the exhausted troops still clung to the belief that succor would reach them. Infantry supports had been sent for, and the Sixth Corps had answered the call, but at the time in question had not effected a diversion of the enemy, and on Tuesday night a large force of rebel infantry reached the spot, and before daylight attacked WILSON and KAUTZ with impetuosity. At this time a retreat was ordered, and as the only means of escaping was through a dense wood and marshy section, it was impossible to get away either artillery or wagons. The former were spiked and abandoned. The latter, with the ambulances and many pressed wagons, all of which were filled during the march with wounded or disabled, were burned. Those who were too helpless to get away were left by the roadside; some, among others, Capt. FRIZZ, of Co. K., First District of Columbia Cavalry, who was badly wounded, mounted horses and escaped with clothing and flesh terribly lacerated by the thick wood and briars.

KAUTZ's force retreated by way of Stony Grove, by which route he and most of his division escaped, though large numbers have, doubtless, fallen into the hands of the enemy. Up to Thursday afternoon WILSON had not reported, and but few of his men have straggled in; though we have accounts of their turning up at various points between the Weldon Railroad and the James River.

KAUTZ's officers and men expressed confidence that the artillery, twelve pieces, will be retaken, if our infantry have attacked the enemy vigorously, at Reams' Station. We have not yet ascertained to what extent the Sixth Corps, which was sent to the relief of WILSON, had rendered service, except that the First Brigade had attacked the enemy at or near Reams' Station, retaking some of the lost guns. Col. JOHN F. BALLIER, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed in the charge. KIRKE.

Kautz and Wilson—Attack of Finnegan's Brigade—Affairs in Richmond and Petersburgh—The City Point Road—Siege Guns Arriving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Information reached headquarters early to-day from WILSON's cavalry expedition which was sent out atto cut the Weldon and the Danville Railroads. The attempt had been successful in both cases and the force, embracing KAUTZ's cavalry, were returning when they were intercepted by a force of rebel infantry, which attacked them at Stoney Grove, on Stoney creek, last evening. Up to the time of the courier leaving with dispatches calling for assistance, our cavalry had succeeded in holding their own.

Gen. KAUTZ, with his force, had been sent to Reams' Station, on the Weldon Road, to effect a junction with our infantry, which left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of the entire Sixth Corps.

Gen. SHERIDAN's force of cavalry, from Point Powhatan, had not reached the designated point where it was intended that he should effect a junction with WILSON's cavalry.

Prisoners taken in our front to-day state that FINNIGAN's brigade of rebel infantry attacked WILSON's cavalry three times yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock this afternoon our signal officers report that eighteen regiments left the main body in our front marching to the left, toward Ream's Station. The Sixth Corps has an hour's advantage of the latter, and will doubtless reach that place in time to relieve our cavalry force, which will hold the crossing until the rest of WILSON's force can join it, and a crossing of the creek be effected.

Distant cannonading in the direction of Ream's Station, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, gave rise to the belief that fighting was going on between WILSON and the enemy. Up to 9 o'clock to-night no actual results have been reported.

Gen. GIBBON's division was this afternoon sent to replace the Sixth Corps in connection with detachments from others.

From well-informed deserters, who came in this morning, we learn some particulars of the state of affairs at Richmond and Petersburgh, at the present time.

Owing to the large acquisitions made of late to the ordinary population of those cities by the influx of residents from the surrounding country, the number of people is quadrupled, and this, together with the immense military force called hither of late, has rendered the question of subsistence more than ever perplexing to the rebel Government to meet this contingency.

Large droves of negroes are being sent to Brunswick and other points South, while the women and children are, as far as possible, sent in the same direction. It is believed that the Lynchburgh Railroad is now the only channel of egress, except by wagon roads. Half rations are now supplied from the Commissariat alike to the army and the citizens, and no meat has been procurable for five days. Petersburgh is crowded with conveyances of every description, loaded with the effects of inhabitants who have fled their homes on the approach of GRANT's army.

The rebel pickets in our front this morning hailed our own, volunteering the information that JOHNSTON had got worsted by SHERMAN, and was falling back. Information of a like character, coming through this channel, has been attended with much of actual truth heretofore, and is considered in a measure reliable at headquarters.

The intimacy between pickets having been indulged in to an unreasonable extent, Gen. HANCOCK has decided to put a stop to it. Three men were arrested to-day for entering the rebel lines on a friendly visit, and will be court-martialed.

The City Point Railroad is now open to a point within five miles of that place, by which transportation of supplies and war materials are brought up with greater facility.

One hundred heavy guns and many mortars have been brought to the front, and will be ready for use in a short time. KIRKE.

NAMES FROM LAST DATE TO JUNE 29 INCLUSIVE.

M Schuyler, D, 48th N Y—leg.
Edw Flagger, H, 2d Penn V Art—shoulder.
Mich'l Rowgan, F, 97th Penn—head.
E M Rogers, A, 5th U S—arm.
Chas Moore, A, 5th U S—leg.
Henry Short, A, 5th U S—leg.
Jas Coudham, 1, 5th Md—hip.
Jas H Bryant, F, 40th Mass—head.
S B Dustin, K, 117th N Y—shoulder.
Geo Ramsey, D, 4th N H—lining.
Geo Willard, Co F, 55th Penn. Vols—left hip.
Jas Cullum, Co A, 5th United States—left hip.
Jacob Shank, Co F, 5th United States—left side.
Jacob Ruley, Co C, 142d New-York—hip and knee.
Henry Burnett, Co C, 8th Maine—left leg.
S Sheppard, Co G, 10th New-York—right hand.
W H Phillips, Co F, 10th New-York—left leg.
1st Lieut E S Fuller, H, 9th N J—shoulder.
Maj T A Merriam, 94th N Y—arm.
David Edmeston, A, 92d N Y—hip.
Dan Manning, D, 7th Ind Bat—hip and foot.
John Barrett, A, 5th Md—arm.
W C Hammond, G, 92d N Y—leg.
A D Hoffman, K, 48th N Y—head.
John Nelson, E, 2d Penn A—arm.
Hugh Donnahugh, F, 8th Penn—thigh.
Frank Overduff, F, 55th Penn—leg.
A S Murdock, Co A, 10th New-York—right breast.
A D Waltz, Co F, 10th New-York—right arm and side.
J Vania, Co D 142d New-York—head.
P Sweeney, Co A, 142d New-York—right arm and side.
Sergt W H Booker, Co H, 142d New-York—right arm
Thos H Holliday, Co B, 2d Penn Artillery—head.
N T Gantse, Co B, 58th Pennsylvania—left arm.

Return of Gen. Kautz—The Weldon and Danville Railroad Thoroughly Broken up—Another Fight—Splendid Conduct of the Troops—Some of the Buildings in Petersburgh Supposed to have been set on Fire by our Shells.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Friday, July 1—A. M.

Gen. KAUTZ has returned with his cavalry. The rebels gathered every mounted man in their command, and taking advantage of the absence of SHERIDAN's command threw their whole force upon WILSON and KAUTZ; but with surprising gallantry the latter succeeded in cutting his way through. His loss is severe in artillery and men. WILSON has not yet returned.

The damage inflicted on the Weldon and Danville road is thorough. One bridge, over three hundred feet long, was burned. The rebels will be obliged to haul their supplies from Hicksford, a distance of 35 miles from Petersburgh.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Eighteenth Corps was expected to charge the enemy's works in their front. MARTINDALE and TERRY had advanced their fortified line in the night to the place previously occupied by the skirmishers. At the time the contemplated assault was to be made, BARTON's brigade, on the left of the Eighteenth Corps, lying along the Prince George County Road, began to move from their breastworks to the rifle-pits.

The enemy seemed to understand that the intention was to advance our line by the occupation of his intrenchments. A storm of shot and shell from rifled guns and mortars was poured into our troops before they had formed. Two or three volleys of musketry were exchanged. Soon the firing over the breastworks became heavy and regular; but few men were injured.

The rebels showed themselves too strong at this point to warrant an assault. The Second and Ninth Corps had each made two attempts to take these very works when the army first arrived here. Mortars were freely used on both sides, and the rebels, with unusual success, dropped their shells directly in our midst. Lieut. LUDLOW, of BARTON's brigade, worked his mortars admirably, and annoyed the enemy very much by the correctness of his aim.

The battery of 32-pounders at Gen. SMITH's headquarters fired at regular intervals into the rebel works and town.

Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. FLEMING, aides to General BUTLER, were wounded, the former in the knee and the latter slightly in the breast. All through the night the cannonading was heavy, especially on the right. A red glare overhung the city of Petersburgh, and it is thought that some of our shells set fire to the buildings, and caused a conflagration.

A NEW REBEL RAID.

Another Raid in the Shenandoah Valley—The Rebels Approaching Martinsburgh—Ewell in Command—Sigel Retires to Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 3.

Rumors have been circulating here all day that a large rebel force, under the command of Gen. EWELL, had attacked the Federal troops at Martinsburgh, and compelled the evacuation of that place.

The following information in regard to the matter has been received at headquarters, based principally upon dispatches from Harpers Ferry:

"About daybreak this morning intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburgh to the effect that the rebels were actually approaching in three separate columns, one by the way of the turnpike toward Shepherdstown, the other toward Martinsburgh, not far from the line of the railroad, and the third west of it. It will be remembered that the department of the railroad is that of Gen. HUNTER, assisted by Gen. SIGEL, with Gens. KELLY and MAX WEBER. Gen. KELLY's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement exists.

Gen. SIGEL, on receiving this information, at once prepared to check the approach of the enemy, in order that no moveable property should be destroyed. The troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, and continued four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell slowly back to the infantry supports.

Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely superior to his own, Gen. SIGEL determined to evacuate Martinsburgh, which was accomplished in good order. He telegraphed the Railroad Company here as to the state of affairs and all their trains and other moveable property were safely moved away. Some heavy trains filled with supplies for Gen. HUNTER, were also moved to a place of safety.

A force of the enemy also came by way of North Mountain, with a view, no doubt, of flanking our forces, but in this they were disappointed.

A dispatch received at five o'clock this evening states that fighting had been going on all day near Leetown, about ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and three miles to the left of the railroad, between a force of the enemy that was moving in the direction of the Shepardstown pike, and the command which Gen. SIGEL had left there to occupy the place. Both forces engaged were small, and it is officially reported that our troops there had repelled successfully all attacks.

All freight and passenger trains from the West were worked successfully through last night; but no express train for the West left Baltimore this evening. At last accounts no injury had been done to the road or bridges.

It is supposed that the invading force is the same which was sent against HUNTER, who is understood to have retired into Western Virginia toward Ganley, to await the arrival of supplies. Finding that HUNTER had eluded them, it is probable that the rebels are now attempting a raid into Maryland. It is thought that their strength has been greatly exaggerated, and that it will dwindle down to a small raiding party which will scarcely venture far beyond the Potomac.

Gen. SIGEL has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and holds the strong position on Maryland Heights. There was great excitement at Hagerstown and Frederick to-day, owing to the exaggerated reports brought down by fugitives from Martinsburgh."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 3.

The excitement here is intense, in view of the raid of BRECKINRIDGE in the direction of Chambersburgh and Hagerstown. The citizens of Martinsburgh are fleeing eastward, driving their live stock before them. SIGEL is said to be retreating toward Harper's Ferry. BRECKINRIDGE with 10,000 rebels, is advancing northward. The First New-York Battery left Harrisburgh at 11 P. M.

Another report says BRECKINRIDGE has 20,000 men and has whipped SIGEL. Heavy artillery firing has, been heard in the direction of Martinsburgh to-day.

Counterfeits on the Hingham Bank, Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 2.

A man giving his name as SAML. WHITE, *alias* Quaker Sam, was arrested to-night at Adams' Express office, while applying for a batch of counterfeit notes on the Hingham Bank, of Massachusetts. They were sent from New-York. It is supposed these counterfeits were intended for general circulation on the Fourth of July in New-York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Washington, as well as in this city.

IN FRONT OF CHARLESTON.

Shelling of Secessionville---Reply of the Rebels.

The Shelling of Charleston Still in Progress.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM.

Arrival of Fifty Rebel Officers to be Placed Under Fire.

AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, on the 30th, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. MCMANUS, the Purser, for favors.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, June 30, 1864.

CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Last week the town of Secessionville on the south side of James Island was vigorously shelled by our batteries on the lower end of Morris Island, and the upper end of Folly Island. The enemy did not reply with the earnestness which was expected. The shelling produced no important results.

On the morning of the 16th the enemy opened a very heavy fire from his guns on James and Sullivan's Islands, directing it principally to the Cummings' Point batteries. Altogether 400 shots have been fired, but they failed to inflict any damage either to our men or batteries.

Our guns at Cummings' Point batteries continue to shell the City of Charleston, notwithstanding the announcement of the rebel SAM JONES that fifty Union prisoners—officers—have been placed within range of our fire. At that game the rebels will find they have their match in Major-Gen. FOSTER.

The artillerists at Cummings' Point report that a few days ago the rebels launched another ram into the inner harbor. They now have four rams floating near the mouth of Cooper River. Deserters who have recently entered our lines state that two rams are on the stocks in an advanced stage of completion.

From all the information I can gather the rebels have an exceedingly small force on the islands about Charleston harbor. James Island—the key as it may be called of Charleston—is almost destitute of troops. Savannah is defenceless so far as troops are concerned.

GEN. FOSTER.

All who know Gen. FOSTER agree in the statement that he will not allow things to remain inactive in this department for any great length of time. We believe the event of something very important in its way may possibly take place before many days shall have elapsed.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

St. John's Day was fitly observed by the Masonic Fraternity in the Department. They had a grand celebration at Beaufort, which was highly creditable to the Order. Among those who participated were M. W. Bro. PARKER, Captain of the steamer *Wyoming*, who was presiding officer; Surgeon VAN ETTEN, Grand Marshal; and Provost-Marshal-General HALL and Surgeon HUBEN, Wardens. A banquet was prepared at the Saxton House, at which were present, among others, Gen. SAXTON, Col. GARBY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, and Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. BURDON, of Gen. FOSTER's Staff. During the evening, toasts were drank to Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, Gen. HATCH, Gen. SAXTON, and numerous other officers. The festivities closed at about 9 P. M.

DESERTERS.

On the last outward trip of the *Arago*, Provost-Marshal HENNESSY and Boarding-Officer LT. HUNTLEY succeeded in discovering a deserter snugly ensconced in one of the lower berths. He had over him five blankets and two mattresses. The atmosphere in the lower deck was extremely close and warm, and, on that account, it is a wonder to many how the prisoner survived the short time he remained in his close quarters.

ICE.

Until within a very few days we have had an abundance of ice, but for some reason we have been cut short of our usual supply. It is to be hoped that the party who has the matter of supplying it in charge will speedily see to it that we do not suffer. In a climate like this it is almost indispensable that ice should be freely distributed.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

a line-of-battle-ship, arrived in Hilton Head harbor on Wednesday. It is understood that she will relieve the *Vermont*.

THE WEATHER

for the past week has been extremely warm. The thermometer has ranged at 100 and 104 degrees. We do not look for warmer weather during the season.

REBEL NEWS.

The following information is taken from the Charleston *Courier*, of the 25th June, received yesterday by Major-Gen. FOSTER:

"SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—THREE HUNDREDTH AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The bombardment of the city continues about the same. Since our last report fifty-six shots have been fired up to 5 o'clock Friday evening. Considerable firing also took place between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands. Battery Gregg fired another volley at Fort Sumter last evening in response to the firing of the sun-down gun at the fort. Some few shots were also fired at Sumter during the day. Heavy firing was heard about 10 o'clock Friday morning in the direction of Stono. The cause was not ascertained. The Yankees are still hard at work on Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery. No change in the fleet is reported.

We regret to learn that in one of the late battles in Virginia, GILMORE SIMMS, Jr., son of our distinguished author, W. GILMORE SIMMS, was severely wounded.

The reports of the grain crops are very encouraging as to the general result, although here and there we find complaints as usual."

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived last evening with five Generals and forty-five field officers—rebel prisoners to be placed under the fire of rebel guns—the enemy having put an equal number of Union prisoners under the fire of the Morris Island batteries. They will be furnished with hot quarters at Cummings' Point. WHIT.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

The United States Sanitary Commission yesterday distributed forty-four thousand pounds of tomatoes, pickles, onions and lemons among the men in the trenches before Petersburgh.

The commission has now three hundred and fifty agents operating for the relief of the national forces in the departments of the East and South.

Death of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 2.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY died last evening at his country seat in Quincy, aged 92 years. Aside from infirmities of extreme age, Mr. QUINCY was in good health, and rode out the day before his death.

THE CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES.

What Raises Gold?—Theories Upon the Price of Gold Not True—The True Facts—Expert and Production of Gold—Causes at Work to Reduce the Price—Amount and Relations of the Currency.

THE BRECHES, Friday, June 24, 1864.

If the operations of the army in the field are of exceeding interest, so also are our financial affairs. We find importations of foreign luxuries still going on, in spite of a very high tariff, and gold rising in spite of a reduction in the currency. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he has withdrawn many millions more of paper currency than the amount issued by the National Banks. So far as national paper money is concerned it has been reduced. There is another element, however, which should be considered. The banks of New-England and of the interior of New-York and Pennsylvania have been issuing large amounts of paper money, and their currency is greatly enlarged. Whenever there is a suspension of specie payments, the smaller banks of the interior enlarge their currency; and it is on this account that the people are willing they should be taxed heavily. On the whole, the currency in the month or two past, may be considered stationary, yet the price of gold has risen 20 per cent. Why? To account for the general rise in gold, when it was not required to pay debts in this country, bankers, merchants and newspapers were so generally agreed on a theory, it seems very presumptuous to deny it. Yet I shall deny it, and deny both the principle and the assumed facts. If it were a question of mere trade or banking, I should never concern myself about it. But it is not a question of trade. It is a question in the science of political economy, which involves other ideas than those of trade. It requires a perfect knowledge of the facts, in the condition of the country, and of their application to the changed conditions of commerce. It is assumed that the expansion of the currency is the sole cause of the rise in gold. If there were no other fact to account for it, this might be true. But there are not only other facts, but other facts of greater weight. A little illustration will show this at once. After the fall of Vicksburgh, gold fell one-half—yet the currency was not contracted, but, on the other hand, increasing. So, take the experience of the rebel Government. It has reduced the currency one-half, and has not reduced the price of gold a particle. There are other causes at work more potent than the currency. Mr. CHASE says: "give us *victories* and gold will fall." In a short time it would, but if he thinks it would have *permanent* effect, he is mistaken. Any man of common sense knows that our military condition was never half as good as it is now. The prospects are as favorable as they can be, when we consider that men, time and Providence are required for all the great operations of an army. If things go on for six months as they have done for six weeks, the rebel armies will be wasted and destroyed, whether we gain any decisive victory or not. But happen what may, gold will not return to a low price unless *the facts of commerce are materially changed.* What are these facts, and on what does the price of gold depend? Of course we speak only of the period of suspended payments.

1. The first fact is, that by making the notes of the Government *legal tender* in the payment of debts, gold from that moment became merely *merchandise.* It stands on precisely the same footing as wheat and corn. I may here add, that according to historical experience, gold never was a nearer standard of value than wheat; now it is reduced to the level of wheat, by taking off the Government stamp, it follows precisely the same laws of political economy. What are these laws?

2. In regard to the actual *price* of commodities, the simple principle of political economy is, that *it depends on the rotation of supply and demand.* I refer the reader on the subject to the seventh chapter, first book, of *Smith's Wealth of Nations* This supposes, of course, other things to be equal Now, from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, there was no sensible difference in the bulk of currency. But *gold rose more than thirty per cent. in spite of decided military successes!* Mr. CHASE and the bankers are both, in common fairness, obliged to look for other causes. What are they? Can it be speculation? That the gamblers in gold have caused it to rise and fall considerably at times, I have no doubt, but that they can by mere speculation, keep gold continually rising, I have no belief whatever. It will not bear investigation. You may raise a weight by a sudden jerk, but unless your strength is greater than its gravity, you cannot keep it up. There must be a permanent cause for a permanent effect. In the case of gold there is no mystery about it at all. It rises because *its demand is constantly pressing on the limits of supply.* If a hundred men in New-York want together *four* thousand barrels of flour, and there are but *three* thousand on hand to sell, each of these men begin to bid a little higher, that he may get *his* supply, (for he needs it,) and this goes on till the demand is met. There is not a dealer in flour in the City of New-York who does not know the effect on the general markets when the brokers get run down in this stock, or increased orders come from Europe. Gold is merchandise, subject to the same laws, and although we are the greatest gold producing country, yet we are also the people who throw away most money on foreign luxuries; hence it is that England and France are so anxious to keep on good terms with us. They often remind me of the old-fashioned landlord, anxious to get custom. When a Southern gentleman came to his house, throwing his money right and left, the landlord bowed and smiled, and waited on him, and finally washed his feet: but *he put it in the bill.* So England treats us: she won't fight, for she wants so good a customer, who is ready to buy her nick-nacks *at any price she puts in the bill.*

3. We now come to this little bill which has to be settled with England and France in *gold.* Here are the facts, furnished by the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper which you, my friendly reader, rely something upon. From the TIMES of June 20 I clip the following statement:

The Specie Export from New-York, from July 1 to April 30, amounts to	$45,279,000
Add since May 1	10,942,000
Total to date	$56,221,000
Against same time 1863	51,915,000
Increased Specie Export since July 1	$4,306,000

If this were all, it would be enough to account for the increased demand for gold; but it is not all by any means. New-York is not the United States. A year or more since, shipments of gold began to be made largely from California to England, India, China and Australia. A return made a few weeks since at San Francisco, shows that many millions in gold had been shipped even to Asia. Taking all this into view—and you may rely upon it—that on the 1st of July, 1864, we had shipped in the previous twelve months *seventy millions of gold to foreign countries.* This was equal to the whole production of the country, without regard to the demand for manufacture, hoarding, &c., &c. At the same time the aggregate of increased imports and diminished exports will amount to more than that.

Again, there is another element to be taken into view. On any given day in New-York there is a demand for a given amount of gold to pay customs. This is an actual market demand, although the gold does not go out of the country. In fact, it is held up for several weeks or months.

We come now to the final result. You have the actual condition of things, in which a hundred men are seeking to buy gold, when there is something less than they want in market. Gold rises when that is the case, and falls when it is not. In fine, *the laws of political economy are and must be obeyed,* in spite of any theories about currency or war. How long will this state of things last? It will last till *the present relations* of gold and trade are *changed.* But let speculators beware. There is now the most positive indication that this state of things will be changed. Nay, it is not certain that gold will not fall rapidly at an early period, for these reasons: *First.* The heavy tariff now enacted must diminish importations. *Secondly.* The time has come when the Government can, with propriety, borrow money in Europe, and that will, to its extent, diminish the demand for gold. *Thirdly.* The production of gold will be increased this year by twenty millions. New mines are constantly opened, and the immigration in the gold region is immense. You, my reader, may place what value you please on my statements, but to me it seems that the time is near, when gold dealers will cry, "stand from under." In the meanwhile, let you and I, my friend, trust in God, in our country and its happy institutions, that all will yet be well. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of reading matter absorbed by the American public in relation to the great national contest now demanding all attention. It is a curious fact that the publications having for their theme this momentous struggle are not circulated through the ordinary channels of the book trade, but are sold chiefly by agents and canvassers throughout the country, by direct application to the purchasers, and thus escape the notice that they would otherwise attract if seen in the bookstores and ordinary places of public literary resort. They are of two kinds as regards their form, being either published in numbers, as the Histories of the War, brought out by Messrs. HARPERS, Messrs. JOHNSON, FRY & Co., and many others, or are offered in complete volumes as the similar works of Messrs. HEADLEY, ABBOTT and GREELEY. The demand for the number works is said to be rather on the wane, the profound uncertainty that prevails, as to the extent they may reach if they endeavor to keep pace with the war itself, making prudent buyers cautious in incurring an outlay of unascertained extent. But the Volume Books are in the fullest tide of success, and the quantities sold far exceed anything previously known. One bookbinder in this City has done up 120,000 copies of ABBOTT'S *History of the War.* The circulation of Mr. HEADLEY'S first volume is very little inferior to this, while of HORACE GREELEY'S book, business men, not ordinarily given to romance, are said to estimate the probable sale as something approaching to a *quarter of a million copies.*

—That extraordinary book collector, M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI, whose acquisitions were so vast in number and valuable in amount that the French Government could only account for them by the supposition that they were stolen and plundered from public libraries, to which his official position gave him access—has announced a concluding sale of his choicest and rarest articles of literature, art, and virtu, to take place in London during the present month. The books are all manuscripts of the most precious character, including a copy of the "Corpus Juris Canonice," with illuminations by GIOTTO, the early Italian Painter, and his pupils. The original accounts of Pope LEO X, detailing the sums paid to RAFFAELLE for his works in the Vatican, Egyptian Papyri, Coptic and Arabic Early Manuscripts, romances of Chivalry, richly ornamented; beautiful drawings by RAFFAELE, MICHAEL ANGELO, LEONARDO DI VINCI, TITIAN, and extraordinary Xylographic productions, unique Engravings on Wood, &c., &c. Among the articles of virtu are specimens of the gold ornaments from the Chiriqui graves on the Isthmus of Panama, that were so plentiful in our jewelers' and bullion broker's offices a few years since, but which are by this time probably nearly all melted into bullion in spite of their antiquarian curiosity and significance. The catalogue, a handsome 4to volume, contains engravings of these "Unique Gold Ornaments by Aborigines of America," and they will likely be secured for some European Public Museum.

—The controversy between the Cambridge Professor of History, REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, the well-known novelist and inventor of "Muscular Christianity," and Dr. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, formerly the pride of Oxford, and now, since his perversion to Romanism, the head of the Oratorian Order in England—that originally turned on the alleged Romish practice of suppressing or disguising the truth, when politic, has taken a wider range. Dr. NEWMAN, who had of late years, been rarely heard of beyond the limits of his own communion, seems to have seized eagerly the opportunity afforded by the discussion, to obtain the ear of the general public; and in a series of shilling pamphlets, adapted for the widest circulation, is bringing out one of the most curious autobiographies ever published, under the title of *Apology for his Life.* In apparent candor and absence of reservation, it may almost be compared to the *Confessions of Rousseau,* and affords a most truthful picture of the processes of his mind, and the intellectual struggles that he experienced on his way from the Church of England to Romanism. It is a curious fact that his brother, Prof. F. NEWMAN, of equal learning and attainments, furnished a similar but less elaborate account of the progress of *his mind* which conducted him from Evangelical Protestantism to the opposite pole of opinion to that reached by his brother—Pure Scepticism. The title of his work was *Phases of Faith.* The remembrance of Dr. NEWMAN'S talents is still so warmly cherished at Oxford, &c., that considerable apprehensions are entertained by many, of the effect of his work on minds of the weak and wavering order.

—How little originality there is in the world, the annals of literature prove, as certainly as any other records of human affairs. Some one in London, recollecting the great success of *The Percy Anecdotes* some forty years ago in England, has started a similar collection under the title of *The Temple Anecdotes,* and carries the imitation so far as to invent fictitious facsimiles of the signatures of the pseudo editors, "Ralph and Chandos Temple," in palpable imitation of the well remembered "Sholto and Reuben Percy," which figured in the title of the former publication. The *Percy Anecdotes* were a meritorious compilation of a Mr. BYNGTON, an industrious worker for the London trade, and celebrated under many names, except his own. He was connected with a New-York family, and in one of his books, *Relics of Literature,* published under the name of "Stephen Collett, A. M., he relates some curious anecdotal matter picked up during a visit to the United States.

—It is not an unnatural consequence of the death of an author, that a demand immediately arises for his collected works. Purchasers feel undoubtedly that the list is closed, that for good or evil his work is done, and they desire to possess, in a complete shape, the title deeds of his intellectual fame. This was notably the case in the instance of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. So little impression did his later writings make on the public, that his finding a publisher for them was a matter of great difficulty; scarcely a house of reputation would risk the expense of issuing them to the world. But no sooner had death set the seal of consecration on his genius, than his poorest works commanded attention from their connection with the man, and edition after edition of his collected writings carried off numerous works that fell almost dead from the press in their detached and original shape. The recent decease of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE has caused a similar demand for his works; though far from outliving his reputation, every succeeding book that he published addressed a wider audience, and added to his well earned fame. A beautiful uniform edition of his writings is in preparation by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, that in elegance of execution and illustration is understood to be superior to anything yet published here. Another author, whose renown is fortunately not posthumous, H. W. LONGFELLOW, is about to receive a similar recognition of his genius, in an edition of his works of equally high typographical excellence. Foreign publishers and artists have long ago availed themselves of the qualities for pictorial illustration that his writings afford, *Evangeline, Outre Mer, Hyperion,* &c., have all been lavishly adorned by the skill of English engravers. It remains for America to produce an edition worthy of its own poet, and the task could not be in better hands than those of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, whose beautiful impression of *Prescott's Life* has been received with well-merited acclamation both at home and abroad.

—The separate States are stirring in the matter of commemorating the deeds of their sons in the present conflict—a step greatly to be applauded, as by this means only can the record be preserved of facts that in a general history must necessarily be overlooked or insufficiently treated. Mr. JOHN R. BARTLETT, the popular Secretary of State for Rhode Island, (which is indebted to him for a most elaborate and complete bibliography of all the publications connected with its history, just completed,) is preparing memoirs of the lives and services of distinguished army and navy officers of that State in the war of the rebellion. It will form an elegant quarto, illustrated with fine steel portraits. Massachusetts is not behind-hand. Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN have nearly ready for publication, its *Military History in the War of the Rebellion,* embracing a complete and authentic narrative of the part enacted by Massachusetts from its commencement to the present time, and we have no doubt other States will duly follow the example. The taste for bringing together and preserving *everything* that can illustrate the history and progress of the movement, now very prevalent, must facilitate the accomplishment of these works. The collection made by Mr. BARTLETT, above mentioned, from contemporary newspapers, documents, engravings, maps, &c., native and foreign, now fills forty volumes in large folio, all beautifully arranged and indexed, forming an invaluable store of material for the future historian.

—The handsome London edition of Dr. DRAPER'S "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," just brought out by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, is far from being a solitary instance of the attention paid abroad to sterling American books. Dr. SHEDD'S very successful "History of Christian Doctrine," and Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH'S "Man and Nature," are each reprinted in London from duplicate sets of the American stereotype plates, and similar arrangements are becoming every day more usual.

FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

For the past two weeks reports have accumulated which confirm all that has been previously stated with reference to the intended invasion of Missouri this Summer by the rebel General PRICE. The last advices sent you from this department were that detached bodies of troops were being poured into the Southwestern and Central Missouri Districts from PRICE'S army in and about Camden, Ark., there not being force sufficient to check the influx. Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, commanding the Central District, in a recent letter to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, represents this fact in the strongest possible manner, and urges upon him the absolute necessity of immediately adopting a retaliatory policy, by holding as hostages the prisoners now in the military prisons here, and taking their lives for the lives of the citizens taken by the bushwhackers. Gen. BROWN adds that where the guerrillas of his district operate in bodies, they assume the United States uniform and carry the National flag, so as to deceive squads of soldiers sent out against them; that they kill all their prisoners, and the wounded men even, and, in short, perpetrate the most savage outrages on the persons and property of all they attack.

This terrible state of affairs has its offset, to be sure, in such work as the few troops in Central Missouri can do, but it is quite manifest that unless something is done, and that speedily, the rebel force will have the upper hand.

Matters are not much better in Southwestern Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. SANBORN. He telegraphs that the counties of Dade, Cedar, Vernon, Barton, Jasper and Newton, are completely devastated by marauding bands of guerrillas, that the present military force is totally insufficient to operate against them, and that these counties will be depopulated unless something is done to put a stop to the horrid extermination.

A telegram received here yesterday reports that the rebel Gen. SHELBY is at Salem, Ark., at the head of three or four thousand men, prepared to strike either Rolla or Springfield, or he may enter the State at some point between these posts. A lot of rebel letters of a very recent date repeat the propositions of PRICE to enter Missouri, and from one of these I make the following extract, to show the spirit of the troops under that popular Captain:

"I suppose you have had an account of the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Jenkin's Ferry. I had the pleasure of meeting Father Abraham's children on those fields, and I recollect of hearing in my young days of a place called hell. Well, we sent many of them there, and I can tell you that if they don't get out of this country pretty soon, I think we will fit that place with them. Is there any talk of peace in your Kingdom? (Missouri.) Since the re-enlistment of our army the peace question has died out. Our men re-enlisted by brigades for ninety-nine years in this, and three years in the next war. We have a better army to-day than we ever had. Our men are martyrs to their cause. Their battle-flag is Liberty or Death, and if you could but see us go into one fight, you would think that we meant what our motto says."

It is difficult to tell the intentions of the Government toward Missouri; but as it is she is lying exposed to the assaults of a vigilant and active foe without and a treacherous and lurking one within. It cannot be denied that a great part of her people are thoroughly disloyal. In this city nearly all her wealthy and influential people are not only disloyal, but they have sons, brothers and relatives in the Southern army whom they succor and sustain. The records of the Provost-Marshal General show this to an astonishing extent. Commission houses whose proprietors have been among the loudest in professions of loyalty, have been systematically engaged in smuggling supplies into "Dixie," the plans and dodges to render their enterprise successful seeming to mock all foresight. Smuggling is carried on most successfully by women, who do not hesitate to do the most immodest and unwomanly things to avoid detection. They will lie and commit perjury with an air of the most injured innocence, and, when detected, burst into floods of tears, lapse into hysterics and throw themselves on their knees before the examiner to implore his pity for their condition. The constancy of woman is unequaled on earth, but what can be said for her when she prostitutes that grand property to the cause of rebellion against a Government the most humane and the most liberal to woman?

A few days ago two women were arrested on their way to Memphis, whence they were to proceed as best they might to Camden, Ark., and were brought before the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Lieut. J. C. DODGE, for examination. One of them, a Mrs. SNEED, of this city, wife of THOS. L. SNEED, member elect to the rebel Congress testified that she had resided in the South for the past two years, but had passed through the lines North three times, had purchased goods, clothing, supplies, &c., and was on her way back to her husband, whom she had parted with three weeks ago at Camden, Arkansas. She states that she derived money from her property in St. Louis, and never had any difficulty in procuring anything she wanted. She was unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to a Government for the overthrow of which her husband was perilling his life; she was a Southern sympathizer, and hoped to see the South succeed. Mrs. SNEED brought a number of letters for leading families in St. Louis, and was carrying a small mail-sack with her. Some of these letters contained Confederate money, and her baggage consisted of wearing apparel and medicines, amounting in value to several hundred dollars. She was committed to the female prison, but had not lain there many hours before she was released by the interference of some staff officer of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, who is absent temporarily, leaving Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON in command.

It is quite possible that feelings of humanity prompted that officer to release from restraint a woman represented to be in delicate health, with a nursing babe, &c., &c., but Gen. PLEASANTON'S "wisdom would have shown itself richer by signifying that to her doctor," because every day's experience proves that a more rigid policy is demanded for the treatment of rebels in Missouri, but especially in St. Louis. Loyal men groan over any relaxation of the military arm, weak enough at best.

SAMUEL HENDELL and ARTHUR LEICH, two druggists here, have been fined $500 each and required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, for selling a large quantity of quinine, contrary to military orders. Their act was committed in direct violation of well-known military law, and there is no palliation for it. The man who purchased the medicine represented that he wanted it to take South, and this fact, in connection with the illegal sale, shows plainly the desire of the parties to have the medicine go South, where it is so much needed.

The prospect is so unfavorable to the practical carrying out of the humanitarian designs of the Government, that the gathering in, and concentration of all the freedmen and refugees in the State is determined upon, and this will be done with as little delay as possible. There are about five thousand freed blacks and refugees in the State, the majority of these being camped at Pilot Knob. The design is to bring them all to St. Louis, where better facilities exist for their maintenance and education. Rev. A. WRIGHT, formerly of Western New-York, is Superintendent of Contrabands and Refugees, and to his labor and devotion much of their present good condition is due. He has saved them much suffering and want, although the means placed at his disposal were very small, and it is his desire to complete the undertaking to make these poor dependants self-reliant, by educating them to provide for and care for themselves, for to that they must come at last!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arrest of Gen. Dix.

The arrest of Maj.-Gen. DIX and several of his officers, as reported in the TIMES of Saturday, was made upon warrants issued on Wednesday afternoon, by City Judge RUSSELL. It will be remembered by our readers that as soon as Gov. SEYMOUR was informed that the Grand Jury had declined to investigate the seizure of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *World* newspapers, he addressed a letter to District-Attorney HALL, condemning the action of the Grand Jury, and requesting him to bring the matter before some proper Magistrate. Acting on this request, Mr. HALL made an affidavit before Judge RUSSELL, dated June 28, in which he declared, in the usual phraseology of such documents, that he had been informed that Gen. DIX, acting under instructions from the President, had ordered the seizure of the papers above named, and the arrest and incarceration of the editors. After enumerating the particulars of the arrests, and of the closing up of the offices of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce,* the District-Attorney charges that Gen. DIX and Capt. BARROW are guilty of kidnapping, and other officers with Gen. DIX of inciting to a riot and forcibly detaining property; and he prays that action may be taken to sustain the dignity of the State.

Upon this, Judge RUSSELL issued subpœnas directed to Messrs. WM. H. HALLOCK, of the *Journal of Commerce,* DAVID G. CROLY, of the *World,* WASHINGTON HILLS, Jr., clerk of the *World* office, and several others, who appeared before the Judge on Tuesday and Wednesday, and made their several affidavits, the District-Attorney conducting the examination of the witnesses.

Mr. HALLOCK, who was first examined, deposed that about 10 o'clock at night on May 19 last, when he was engaged in making up news for the morning paper, at the editorial rooms of the *Journal of Commerce,* a person in military clothes, whom he understood to be a member of Gen. DIX'S personal staff, named WILSON BARROW, courteously presented a written order for the arrest of himself and partners. The presentation was attended by no violence, but by a request that he should prepare to leave the premises.

In reply to the question whether there was time to complete the making up of the news, Mr. HALLOCK was informed by the officer that this would be unnecessary, as no paper would be issued the next day. Mr. HALLOCK then informed his foreman of what had occurred, and gave the workmen permission to go home. While the officers were searching in the City for Mr. PRIME, Mr. HALLOCK improved the time by writing letters to his wife and making preparations for a residence at the Fort. The search for Mr. PRIME proving fruitless, the officer, Capt. BARROW, proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. STONE, one of the owners of the *Journal of Commerce,* in Brooklyn, taking with him Mr. HALLOCK, who was accompanied by a Mr. CAMP, representative of the estate of Mr. HALE in the newspaper. They were unattended by any guard, Mr. STONE was absent from home on business; and after a short delay the officer directed that Mr. HALLOCK should be taken to Castle Garden; there an orderly appeared at the gateway and presented a paper, which directed that he should be released.

The remainder of Mr. HALLOCK'S testimony relates to the occupation of the office of the *Journal of Commerce* by the guard.

The testimony of Mr. CROLY, of the *World,* contains nothing which has not already been made known to the public in the columns of that paper, and the examination of the other witnesses brought to light nothing of importance.

Warrants of arrest were served by Sheriff KELLY on Gen. DIX, Capt. BARROW, Maj. HOWARD, Capt. CUSHY and Lieut. TUTHILL, all of whom had been concerned in the seizure of the newspapers. The warrants were returnable on Thursday, but Gen. DIX had other engagements, and the return was postponed to Friday noon, when the officers appeared with United States District Attorney E. D. SMITH, before the City Judge, and it was agreed that the case should be adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the examination will probably take place. The officers gave their personal recognizances to appear.

The Clergy and the Draft—Petition to the Government.

At a meeting of the clerical and lay members of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of New-Jersey, held immediately after the adjournment of said Convention in the city of Newark, May 26, 1864, Rev. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rahway, submitted a preamble and series of resolutions concerning the relations of the clergy to the military service, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble sets forth the sacred prerogatives of religion, and the danger of perverting them by secularization—the necessity of a ministry for the administration of religious offices, and "the duty of the State *to provide for the religious interests of its citizens.*" It further sets forth (in brief) that

"By recent enactments of the Government contrary to the usual customs and laws of nations, the clergy are liable to enrollment and draft for military service, thus imposing in the alternative of a substitute a burden of expense, that from their self-denying position they are in the majority of cases unable to bear, and in case of a repeal of the exemption clause, forcing them into a service and position inconsistent with their office and vows."

And, finally, that

"The ministry, *as a Divine Institution,* ordained for specific and exclusive duties, should be exempt from all liabilities to military service, that it may be devoted to the duties of its calling, and thus best sustain the interest of the State."

Upon the above basis, it was

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly petition the Government of the United States to enact such exceptions to the general laws respecting enrolment and drafting, as may leave the clergy in these States secure in the administration of their respective offices; and further

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation of all religious and civil organizations, as well as all right-minded citizens in the furtherance of this loyal and reasonable petition.

Launch of the Puritan.

The ocean monitor *Puritan,* two turrets, was successfully launched Saturday morning at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. At 9 o'clock the huge vessel glided gracefully into the water, and went half way across the river before the momentum gained in her descent could be checked. The *Puritan* is the largest and most powerful iron-clad ever constructed in the United States. The dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 351 feet; width, 50 feet; length of iron hull, 300 feet; measurement, about 3,000 tons. She will carry four guns, two in each turret. The ram at her bow is 19 feet in length and of enormous strength. Although intended for ocean service, the *Puritan* will carry no masts. The waves in a heavy sea will break over her deck, as in the case of the other monitors, the top of the iron hull being only a few inches above the surface of the water. But the apartments are so securely constructed that no leakage, it is thought, can occur even in the heaviest storm. The side armor is four feet in thickness, stronger than the combined mail of the *Warrior* and the *Gloire.* The armor on the turrets is fifteen inches thick. The pilot-house is defended by twelve inch plates.

The *Puritan* will be prepared for sea as rapidly as the work can be pushed. This cannot be accomplished in less than six or eight months.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer CUMMINGS, of the Eighth Precinct, attempted to arrest MARY ANN TEN BROCK, a colored woman, on Saturday night, when she made a desperate onslaught upon the officer, biting his hands, tearing off his shield and injuring his clothes. The officer was in the act of taking her in when THOMAS PETERSON, also colored, stepped up and rescued her. Officer CUMMINGS rapped for assistance, and arrested both parties, and took them before Justice DODGE, who committed them, in default of $500 bail each.

ARREST FOR CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, three men were seen running rapidly through Spring-street, followed by another who was crying out "Stop them." The police gave chase, and succeeded in overtaking one of the fugitives named JOHN RILEY, who was found to have a slung-shot in his possession. He was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for examination on charge of carrying a slung-shot with intent to use it.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—BERNARD SHERIDAN, of Peekskill, came to this city on Saturday, on the express train of the Hudson River Railroad, and while attempting to jump from the cars at Forlieth street, was so badly injured as to cause his death at Bellevue Hospital, to which place he was conveyed. CORONER COLLINS was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a teamster currier by trade.

NEW PIER.—A new pier is being built for the Neptune Steamship Company at the foot of Robinson street, N. R., which will be when finished one of the largest structures of the kind in the City. The main buildings have a front of 235 feet on West-street, with a grand entrance, the gateway of which is 22 feet wide. The length of the pier building proper is 556 feet, width 55 feet, side elevation 25 feet. At the extreme west end of the pier there is an open dock fifty feet in length.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred at one o'clock yesterday morning in the smoke-house of MICHAEL HERBST, in the rear of No. 448 Ninth-avenue. Damage $500. Insured for $2,000 in the Montauk Fire Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN BROOKLYN.—The programme for celebrating the day in Brooklyn is a very meagre one. There will be no military parade. At a meeting of the officers of the Second Division it was contended that as the Fourth fell on Monday, many members of the different military organizations would leave the city on the previous Saturday for the purpose of enjoying themselves elsewhere, and would probably not return until Tuesday or Wednesday; that, therefore, there would be but a slim turn-out; and, taking this view of the matter, it was decided to postpone the parade until the 14th inst., upon which date the corner stone of the new armory in Williamsburgh will be laid. The church bells will be rung this morning, and salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown. In the evening there will be displays of fire-works on Fort Greene, and in eligible localities in Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, as selected by the Aldermen representing the Eastern District.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 127, of which 23 were men, 16 women, 41 boys, and 47 girls. The principal diseases were: convulsions, 13; consumption 15; cholera infantum, 9; dropsy and diptheria, 7 each; marasmus, 8; croup and inflammation of the bowels, and scarlet fever, 6 each; congestion of the brain, 4; sunstroke, inflammation of the lungs, measles, and disease of the heart, 3 each; diarrhœa, inflammation of the throat, ulceration of the bones and congestion of the lungs, 2 each; dysentery, apoplexy, hooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, &c., 1 each; under one year of age, 32; natives of the United States, 98; Ireland, 27; England, 2.

ROBBERIES.—The apartments occupied by Mr CASPER HEILD, No. 9 Clinton-street, were feloniously entered on the 2d inst., and robbed of a silk and a woolen dress, together valued at $40. The night of the same day the room occupied by Miss GRANT, at No. 124 Gold-street, was entered and robbed of a light silk dress, basque and waist, valued at $60. On the morning of the same day the porter-house of PATRICK DEFF, in Portland avenue, was entered through the front window, by breaking a pane of glass, and robbed of currency and cigars worth $12.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the upper part of No. 1 Fleets-alley, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.

NEW-JERSEY.

THREE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—Three accidents are reported to have occurred on the Erie Railway, causing the death of several persons and involving the destruction of a considerable amount of property. The mail train, which left the depot in Jersey City at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning with some fifteen freight cars and ten passenger cars in the rear, ran into a cattle train which was backing up at the slaughter-house, a short distance from the tunnel, demolishing a number of cars, killing a man named PUSCALL in the employ of the company. Two newsboys, belonging in Paterson, were injured, one of them fatally, having had both legs badly crushed. He was sent to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. The other boy was not dangerously injured. Quite a number of hogs were killed in the cattle train. None of the passengers were injured. The eastern bound train was delayed for some time in consequence of a calf being thrown directly across the track. Some time during Saturday night a locomotive boiler is reported to have exploded on the Western Division, by which the engineer, conductor and fireman were killed. No further particulars could be ascertained. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a passenger train in coming out of the Bergen tunnel ran into a freight train just ahead of it, breaking the head-light on the locomotive and smashing up the rear car of the freight train.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

THE GUERRILLA BILL.

A report from the Conference Committee in the disagreements to the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, was concurred in.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Objection being made, the bill was not taken up.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the bill further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report that the committee agreed essentially to the House bill.

Notice of fifty days is required to be given before a draft is ordered.

The House provision allowing recruiting in rebel States was retained except as to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

On the question of concurrence with the report the vote stood as follows: Yeas, 16; Nays, 18. So the report was not concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that a second committee of conference be appointed on the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed a further conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) spoke strongly in favor of appointing another Committee on Conference.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion for the Senate to insist on its amendments, and asking for a further Conference Committee, was then adopted, by yeas 28, nays 8.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee, on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House.

The motion was then carried by yeas 20, nays 17.

The motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee was then reconsidered, and the report was finally concurred in by the following vote—yeas 27, nays 8.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown a republican form of government, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

Motion carried by yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then, at 8:20 P. M., took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

In the evening session the following bills were passed: The bill making an appropriation for testing inventions. The bill correcting a clerical error in the Post-office law of June, 1864. The bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States, was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern Districts of New-York, was taken up and informally passed over.

The President pro tempore announced the following as the Conference Committee on the act amendatory to the Pension Law: Messrs. FOOT, HARLAND and VAN WINKLE.

The resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock meridian on July 4, then came up as the special order.

THE LAW TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the law to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LITERATURE.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to incorporate the National Academy of Literature and Art and the National Academy of Moral and Political Science.

Mr. MCDOUGALL opposed the bill.

Mr HALE said it was too late to create close corporations of mutual admirers, and moved to postpone its consideration.

The bill was postponed.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

It appropriates one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provides for building a dam across the Potomac at Great Falls.

The bill was considered and passed.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to encourage emigration, stating that the Senate receded and adopted the House bill. The report was concurred in.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Mr. HALE called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and explained, that the passage of this bill was very important, almost vital to the usefulness of the navy.

The salaries proposed for these officers of different grades are to be raised about twenty per centum.

The bill was passed.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SUMNER opposed a hasty adjournment. There was need of hundreds of millions additional taxes. The people demand to be taxed.

Mr. WADE moved to adjourn. Motion lost.

Mr. WILKINSON opposed the resolution.

Further discussion ensued by Messrs. HENDERSON, TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS, MCDOUGALL, CONNESS and others, interspersed with motions to adjourn, and motions to go into Executive Session.

The Senate then voted to fix the time of adjournment on Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

TAX ON INCOMES.

At 2 o'clock A. M., the bill to impose a special tax on incomes was received from the House.

Quite an excited, but brief, debate ensued.

Mr. CHANDLER intimated his determination to object to the consideration of the income bill, as was his right. He had not seen the bill, and would not be held responsible for so hasty legislation. He was ready to assume the responsibility of preventing its passage until it could be examined.

Mr. HARLAN said he should also feel compelled to object to its consideration. It was the Sabbath, and he saw no pressing public exigency that required it.

Mr. SUMNER also opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN deprecated the position of the Senators from Michigan and Massachusetts, and proceeded to show the nature of the responsibility they were assuming.

Mr. HARLAN earnestly objected to continuing legislation at this time, it being the Sabbath day.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not ask the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) to share his responsibility. He had not seen the bill from the House. He did not know what was in it. The Senator (SHERMAN) would be responsible if the bill was defeated and not himself, for he had given notice the bill should not pass to-night.

ADJOURNMENT.

The question was then taken on concurring in the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday at noon, and this was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 20 against 11.

The consideration of the House bill imposing a special tax on incomes was resumed, when on motion the Senate at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

A request

the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall when assigned be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," approved Feb. 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of 18 years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of 16 teen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sixth—Section three of an act entitled "an Act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1864, be and the same hereby is amended so as to authorize and direct District Provost-Marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh—That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth—All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 24, 1864, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth—If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost-Marshall of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost-Marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and *Eleventh*—Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Kendall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Windam, Woodbridge—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Bailey, Blair, Bliss, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Frank, Ganson, Griswold, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Noble, Odell, Petterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scofield, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Webster, Winfield—53.

A BRANCH MINT.

The House passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at the City of Dallas, Oregon.

BUREAU FOR FREEDMEN.

The bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen as returned from the Senate with amendments, was postponed till December next.

ARKANSAS SENATORS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was passed, praying the three representatives from Arkansas who were denied seats, the usual pay per diem of members for one session.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE LATE OWEN LOVEJOY.

Three thousand copies of the address delivered on the death of OWEN LOVEJOY were ordered to be printed.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill, imposing a special income tax.

It was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

It provides that in addition to the income duty already imposed, there shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected on the 1st of October a special income duty from gains, profits or incomes for the year ending the 31st of December next. Preceding the time herein named, all persons residing within the United States, or citizens of the United States residing abroad, shall pay at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding $600 per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary. No deduction is to be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, or on any salary or pay received.

Mr. MORRILL said that he was in hope that the Committee on Ways and Means had introduced all the tax bills necessary, but it seemed, as he proceeded to show, that the estimates fell below the probable receipts. The amount proposed to be raised under this bill would pay the $20,000,000 required for the pay of bounties.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered an amendment, proposing to levy a tax of ten per centum on the average amount of notes in circulation other than National Banks. If, he said, we strike out half the currency, we will double the value of the revenue.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said they should seek for other sources of revenue. Why, he asked, were such heavy burdens imposed on commerce and the industry of the country and the landed property left untouched? It was because a Presidential election was coming on and the farmers are numerous.

Mr. MORRILL replied denying the gentleman's (BROOKS's) assertions. The farmers pay as much tax as mechanics, merchants and other classes.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a new section, that all spirits of domestic production held for sale on the 1st July, 1864, and on which no tax has been paid shall be subject to a tax of seventy cents a gallon, and on all spirits which have paid a prior duty, a duty of fifty cents a gallon, *provided*, that bona-fide retailers in spirits, duly licensed, shall not be taxed on the stock on hand not exceeding two barrels.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that his proposition would give thirty millions of dollars.

It was agreed to by 73 against 29.

The Chairman, Mr. FENTON, then stated the question on the amendment of Mr. DAVIS as thus amended.

Mr. WASHBURNE said it was not his intention to amend the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, but to present a distinct proposition.

The Chairman said it could only be offered as an amendment to an amendment.

These amendments were jointly rejected by 47 against 60.

Mr. WASHBURNE again offered his proposition, with the alteration of the tax to fifty cents, and the duly to fairly cents a gallon.

Mr. DAVIS again offered his proposition, the alteration being three instead of ten per centum on bank circulation.

The proposition of Mr. DAVIL was rejected, and that of Mr. WASHBURNE's was adopted, by yeas 59, nays 49.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, moved an amendment reviving the provision to tax real estate.

This was rejected.

THE INCOME TAX AGAIN.

An amendment was then adopted, taxing incomes over $20,000 per annum ten per centum.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to strike out the enacting clause, his declared object being to kill the bill.

The question was decided in the negative, by 48 against 56.

The Committee here rose and reported the bill to the House with amendments.

Mr. MORRILL proposed as a substitute the bill as originally reported by him. He rebutted every member who desired the passage of an act which would add something to the revenue to vote for the substitute pure and simple. He was assured that a tax on spirits on hand stood no possible chance of success in the Senate. The amendment making a discrimination upon incomes over $20,000 was strong. It was equally punishing a man for having such an amount of income. In a Republican Government taxation should be equal. If the substitute should not be adopted he had no further interest in the bill, and should vote to defeat it.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to encourage emigration, made a report thereon, which was concurred in.

THE TAX BILL.

The previous question was then ordered on the bill of Mr. MORRILL and the amendments.

The amendment fixing a discriminating tax on incomes was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. WASHBURN to tax whisky on hand, and it was agreed to, by yeas 60, nays 47.

The House then voted on and rejected the substitute, by yeas 51, nays 59.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the original bill as amended, by taxing spirits on hand, when Mr. STEVENS moved to lay it upon the table, but this was disagreed to, by yeas 55, nays 56.

The bill was then rejected, by yeas 64, nays 47.

Mr. BOYD moved to reconsider the vote, pending which

Mr. MORRILL moved at 12:30 o'clock that the House adjourn.

Motion disagreed to by a majority.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay Mr. BOYD's motion to reconsider on the table.

Motion disagreed to by 44 against 52.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was rejected, and after further proceedings the vote by which the substitute was rejected was reconsidered. It was the bill originally introduced by Mr. MORRILL.

The question then recurred on its passage, which was decided in the affirmative by yeas 53, nays 48.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted, including concurrence in Senate amendments, &c.

The Senate bill appropriating $150,000 for completing the work on the Washington Aqueduct was passed.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON it was resolved that, the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday at noon.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Pension Bill was concurred in.

The House had increased the pensions from $8 to $11 per month, but the Senate disagreed to the latter and the House receded from its amendment.

AN OLD GUARD.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill authorizing the President to raise a force of one hundred thousand men over 45 years of age, to be called the Old Guard.

Mr. WILSON said unless the gentleman (SCHENCK) provides for paying the expenses of such a force by levying a tax on whisky on hand he would object.

Mr. WILSON subsequently withdrew his objection, but it was renewed by some other gentleman.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House then, at 2:30 A. M., took a recess to Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 4—A. M.

There were no Stock Exchange Boards on Saturday, and not much business done on the Street. There was a demand for Government Securities, and a much improved feeling in regard to the Public Credit and Finances; the belief being general that Mr. PITT FESSENDEN will accept the Treasury. His appointment gives satisfaction even to many of his political opponents. The Loan of 1881 went up to 105 ₩ cent. ex-dividend, the 5-20 Loan to 104, and the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness to 95 ₩ cent. The passage of the Extra-Tax Bill by Congress, adding about $80,000,000 to the taxation of the new Fiscal Year, will further contribute to the restoration of the public confidence, besides enabling the new Secretary to enter upon the year with the best assurances of the support of the People, in the way of contributing their substance to the prosecution of the War. What little business was done on the sidewalk in the Railways was at rather lower prices, on the continued calls for Money upon the Brokers. Some surprise was expressed that these calls should have been renewed in a half holiday, and by some of the private lenders connected with the Stock Exchange.

The Gold Room of GILPIN's Exchange was reopened, on the repeal of the Gold Act, and prices were less excited, the quotation closing 228@230 ₩ cent. There is no export demand at present rates, owing to the fair supply and relatively much cheaper rates of Bills on London. The shipments yesterday were $110,000—making for the week $560,667.

The rates for Money were dear throughout the week, and the supply especially difficult on Thursday and Friday, when large differences were paid to carry over Stocks five or ten days. The withdrawal of the additional $33,000,000 of the Loan of 1881, proposed to have been awarded to-morrow will, no doubt, contribute to quiet the market for Money this week, as the payments for the previous $42,000,000 had seriously disturbed it.

The Import entries and Export clearances were both quite heavy, and the Customs Duties improved on the previous week or two, some considerable withdrawals from Bond being made on the last days of June in anticipation of the New-Tariff.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $4,311,092, against $3,911,590 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,179,995, against $4,211,463 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $561,000, against $398,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,002,000.

The Assistant Treasurer's report for Saturday is as follows:

Receipts from customs	$85,000
Total receipts	853,624
Payments	3,004,178
Balance	16,549,723

There is continued delay at the Custom House in bringing up the monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, the month of May being still behind, although we should have the Fiscal Year complete, including June, in a few days, in the ordinary course of business at the Statistical Bureau in the Custom House. The blame for delay is said not to rest with this Bureau, however.

The following is the Customs Revenue (by months) at the Port of New-York for the Fiscal Year just closed, as compared with the previous year:

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63 From July 1.
July	$4,912,718		$7,211,317
August	6,332,334		4,702,581
September	7,270,543		5,239,045
October	6,238,943		4,309,419
November	5,075,846		3,003,270
December	5,248,189		2,684,594
January	6,180,536		4,127,006
February	7,471,027		3,690,713
March	7,659,770		4,554,460
April	13,982,555		3,957,197
May	3,908,053		3,873,865
June	3,348,010		3,738,924
Total	$77,626,529		$51,033,801
Total at New-York, as above			$77,628,529
At other ports			25,589,664
Total Customs of year			$103,218,193*
Interest on present Gold-bearing Debt			50,823,672*
Surplus			$52,394,521

*Latest Treasury reports.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4 WALL-ST., June 27, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals for $30,000,000 of Six per cent Coupon or Registered Bonds of 1881, this being the unawarded portion of the $75,000,000 Loan. The proposals will be opened in Washington on the 6th of July, at noon.

No bids under 104 will be considered.

This Bank will include in its bid any orders from other parties, charging ¼ per cent commission.

The Bonds will carry interest from July 1, and any interest that may be earned on the Bonds between July and the day the money is received, may be settled at 60 per cent premium.

Orders from parties that have no account with this Bank must be accompanied with five per cent pre-payment. The balance must be paid on or before the 15th of July.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, No. 383 Broadway, Government Agency and Designated Depository of the United States.

Cash Capital $1,000,000, all paid up.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs this bank to take bids for the remainder of the Loan of 1881. This is a six per cent. Gold interest-bearing loan, and is very desirable.

Bids should be headed in at once. Nothing less than 104 will be entertained. No commission will be charged by this bank.

The 6th of July will decide the question, as the bids will that day be opened.

Interior banks may join in our combination bid by telegraphing us Tuesday, the 5th July. We will advance the two per cent. prepayment if requested.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for Loan, dated June 25, 1864, for Thirty-three Millions of Dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated 4th June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order, upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 2—2 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $12 for Pots, and $14 02½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive to-day, yet quoted steady. Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c. @45c.; Rio 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo at 37c.@38c. ₱ lb. A few lots of Rio have been bought for export within our range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, at a further reduction of 50c.@75c. per bbl. Sales since our last amount to 22,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superior State and Western, at $9 75@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 40@$11; including 8,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, at from $11 25@$11 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$ 9 75@$10 20
Extra State	10 40@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50@ 12 50
Extra Ohio round hoop shipping brands	11 00@ 11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 1,150 bbls. at $10 75@$11 75 for poor ₱ good, and $11 75@$13 for fancy to choice brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly cheaper; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $10 50@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$9 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; total sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much less sought after, and has declined 20c.@25c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 35@$2 37½; Red Western at $2 30@$2 25; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 25; Red State at $2 38, ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand, and much cheaper; sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 56@$1 58 for new Mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at drooping prices; we quote Canada at 96c.@97½c.; Western at 96c.@99c.; State at 96c.@98c., cash afloat, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, partly for Government use, at $1 10@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to prime, and 25c.@30c. for very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 25,730; sales, 37,600, the latter, including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDENFELD, 3,600 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., at 34c @ 35c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 6,500 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., part 32½c., cash, usual selection; 8,000 California, 22@25 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Maiamoras, 23 lbs., 32c. cash, usual selection; 7,200 Maranham, Dry Salted, 29 lbs., 32c. cash, usual selection; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 600 West Indies, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 14½c.@15c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 581,200 Dry Hides, and 800 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 320,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 92,000 Rio Grande, 57,500 California, &c.; 42,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 2,500 Maracaibo, 8,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Truxillo, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 10,000 Tampico and Maiamoras, 3,300 Savanilla, &c.; 1,000 Rio Hache, 4,500 Maranham and Para, 8,000 Bahai and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 1,500 East Indies, &c.; 6,000 African Kips, 800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The market is an excited one for all descriptions; common grades are especially scarce and sought after. Receipts moderate; stock light; prices somewhat nominal. Oak Sole—The market is nearly bare of stock. Receipts fair, but quickly secured by purchasers, at constantly advancing prices. Western dealers and manufacturers are constantly on the alert to secure desirable parcels. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 48,000 sides.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper to-day. Sales since our last 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $44@44 50 for New Mess, cash; $40@40 for Old Mess and $31@$35 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17¾c.@18½c. for Hams, 15c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is firm and declining; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls. and tcs. oils, for immediate and future delivery at 19½c., and for July and August delivery 21c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices; sales 500 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 50 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$38, India Mess $42 50@45 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $30 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 33c.@41c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for very choice State; 28c @37c. for common to choice Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 10c.@21c. ₱ lb.

Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	July 1, 1864	June 1, 1864.	July 1, 1863.
Clear	935	1,017	215
Mess	100,126	55,053	103,085
Thin mess	3,994	2,262	4,790
Prime mess	26,127	22,804	17,163
Flank	52	151	126
Prime	2,969	4,229	17,295
Rumps	204	280	792
Refuse mess	5,532	1,632	13,400
Refuse prime mess	1,818	1,315	....
Refuse prime	241	522	1,594
Other refuse	1,617	955	6,679
Uninspected	27,403	27,195	103,842
Grand total, bbls	176,092	125,303	268,101

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	12,272	9,186	10,801
Repacked Chicago Mess	13,572	12,[illegible]	14,213
Railroad Beef	548	606	310
Refuse Mess	1,296	1,026	1,801
Other Refuse	146	218	1,379
Tierces Prime Mess	5,673	7,075	1,256
Country Mess	3,241	5,044	9,146
Country Prime	42	246	1,037
Unrepacked Chicago	....	628	84
Uninspected bbls	839	3,555	4,906
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	27,319	40,387	44,961

WHISKY—Is depressed and cheaper. Sales, 850 bbls., at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Inactive and heavy, with 633 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, 60,000 bushels Wheat were engaged, at 3⅜d.@4d. ₱ bushel.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 2.

FLOUR less active, and prices without material change. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 12@$2 15; Amber Winter, $2 15. CORN easier; sales No. 2 at $1 37. OATS steady and firm at 90c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY inactive and nominal. Canal freights firm to New-York. WHEAT 19c.@19½. CORN 17c.@17½c.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Weedsport Bank vs. *The Park Bank*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BARBOUR.

Before Justices Barbour and Monell.

McHaerrs et al. vs. Edgerton.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice MONELL.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Louisana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	July 16	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Fast Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:60 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), close on at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHT FOR TOWNSEND'S Improved Tan Vat, universally recommended by Tanners, and destined to supercede all present methods of tanning. Price $2,000. Apply to SNYDER & WALTEE, No. 59 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

In consequence of the death of F. C. HUNTINGTON, the limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JENKINS & HUNTINGTON is dissolved.

HENRY T. JENKINS,
F. C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD, Special.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of JENKINS & VAIL.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods on commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The general partners interested therein are HENRY T. JENKINS, of the City and County of New-York, and TIMOTHY D. VAIL, of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

The special partners interested therein are THOS. J. HILL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock fifty thousand dollars, and WM. G. ANGELL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars, and JOSEPH RIPLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence this 1st day of July, 1864, and is to continue till Dec. 31, 1867.

(Signed) HENRY T. JENKINS.
T. D. VAIL,
T. J. HILL,
WM. G. ANGELL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. JOSEPH RIPLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
CHARLES H. TOMES.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TERRY & DOOLITTLE, dry goods jobbers, No. 100 Chambers-st., is dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods jobbing business, under the firm name of TERRY, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE & CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by Terry & Doolittle, at No. 100 Chambers-st.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.
WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.
ROBERT SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO., for the purpose of doing a fancy and staple dry goods jobbing business at No. 76 Chambers-st.

G. W. MORISON,
(Late firm Morison & Loder.)
JAY JARVIS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of FREDERICK TRACY. The business of the firm will be settled by JAMES IRWIN, at No. 400 Broadway.

JULY 1, 1864. JAMES IRWIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., for the importing and jobbing of Dry Goods, at No. 400 Broadway.

JAMES IRWIN.
WILLIAM W. TRACY.
JAMES WILLSON.

JULY 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of BENKARD & BUTTON was dissolved by the death of Mr. James Benkard, on the 21st day of April last. The business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, under the same firm-name, of BENKARD & BUTTON. BENJAMIN H. BUTTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER, JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, retires from our house. The business will be continued under the firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864. No. 29 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.

JULY 3, 1864. S. M. WALLER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herhatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the first or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Reilly, No. 111 East 34th st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 285 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models. Signed by order.

E. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CENTRIFUGAL MAchines, with engine and shafting complete. Price, $1,000. Apply at Excelsior S. S. Refinery, foot of South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, EAST RIVER, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

THROG'S NECK.—House and 28 acres, formerly the residence of Governor MORGAN, directly on the water, with beautiful views of Long Island Sound, only half a mile from steamboat landing. Improvements very indifferent. There are several valuable building sites on the premises; will sell one or the whole to suit purchasers. Splendid yatching, sailing, bathing, &c. Oysters, clams and crabs in abundance; communication daily by steam and railroad; perfectly healthy, and location unsurpassed. Good fruit and water, fine old trees. $12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

For full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., by J. Eversull's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS,
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARITANA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE OCTOROON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours: COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA BELLE SALADA. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HIPPOTHEATRON-SALAMANDROGYMNASTICOAEROON ENTERTAINMENT. PERFORMANCES AT 11 A. M., 3 AND 8 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year... 12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from WILSON'S cavalry expedition is exceedingly satisfactory, and puts altogether a new complexion upon the reports which reached us on Saturday night. First of all, Gen. WILSON has rejoined the main army around Petersburgh, having got within the Union lines on Friday night. Instead of attempting to force his way through the strong column of rebel infantry posted at Reams' Station, Gen. WILSON determined to make his way back by a long detour—passing by a point twenty-five miles south of Reams', where he crossed the Blackwater. His total loss during the entire raid—including the casualties in KAUTZ'S division—being from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men. Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed during the expedition—so destroyed that it would take at least forty days to repair them. WILSON brought back with him about four hundred negroes and a large number of the horses he had captured. His loss is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition—besides his ambulance train and twelve cannon. His artillery horses were nearly all saved.

We have reports this morning, in the usual conflicting style, which accompanies a scare on the Upper Potomac, of a rebel raid towards Martinsburgh and the river. The corps sent out in pursuit of Gen. HUNTER by LEE, in missing its primary object, seems to have gone. (or a part of it probably has been sent) under EWELL on a foraging expedition up the Shenandoah Valley. It appears that Gen. SIGEL, who was posted at Martinsburgh, considered the advancing force sufficiently large to warrant him in withdrawing his force, and removing the supply trains for Gen. HUNTER, to prevent capture. A dispatch received at Baltimore yesterday (Sunday) evening, states that fighting had been going on all day within ten miles of Harper's Ferry, and three miles to the left of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Further accounts say that SIGEL has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and holds possession of Maryland Height. This puts the Potomac river between him and the enemy. The invading force is variously stated to number from ten thousand to twenty thousand men.

The latest official reports from Gen. SHERMAN announce the success of his flanking operations undertaken with a view to compel the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the rebels. Kenesaw Mountain was occupied at daylight yesterday, (Sunday,) and the enemy, at that date, was retreating toward the Chattahoochie.

We publish this morning news from Charleston to the date of the 30th of June. Our special correspondent gives an account of the shelling of Secessionville by our batteries on the lower end of Morris Island. On the 16th, the rebels opened a heavy fire from their guns on James and Sullivan's Islands, directing it against Cumming's Point batteries. No serious damage result ed. Charleston City is still under the fire of Cummings' Point, notwithstanding the announcement of Union officers having been placed under fire. There are now four rebel rams afloat at the mouth of the Cooper River. Two more rams are said to be in an advanced state. Gen. FOSTER, we are assured, is not to allow things to remain inactive much longer. The steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived at Hilton Head on the 28th, with fifty rebel officers, to be placed under the fire of the rebels as a retaliatory measure.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday a report from the Conference Committee on the Guerrilla Bill was concurred in. A report from the Conference Committee on the Enrollment Bill, agreeing essentially to the House bill, was concurred in. In the evening session a number of bills were passed, including the House bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the law to prevent smuggling. The bill to establish a National Academy of Literature was postponed. The bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct was passed. A report to adopt the House bill on emigration was concurred in. The bill to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers was passed. The bill to impose a special tax on incomes was received from the House, and considered at length, but no action taken, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bills providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandened property in insurrectionary districts, for the prevention of smuggling, and the relief of Paymaster BRINTON, were passed. A report of the Committee of Conference for the summary punishment of guerrillas was concurred in. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill was concurred in. The bill to establish a branch mint at Dallas, Oregon, was passed. The bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen was postponed till December next. The bill to impose a special income tax was brought up and argued at length. A report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to encourage emigration was agreed to. A bill was introduced authorizing the President to raise a force of one hundred thousand men, over 45 years of age, to be called the Old Guard. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* we have later Mexican news, giving some details of MAXIMILIAN'S progress toward the Capital, and the specially enthusiastic welcome accorded to him by the Indian population. SANTA ANNA is at St. Thomas preparing to enter upon his new duties as one of the Grand Marshals of the new Empire. Gen. PEDRO SANTANA, former President of the Dominican Republic, is dead. By the *Matanzas* we have New-Orleans papers of the 25th, from which we make various extracts of interest, but not of special importance.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans, came in collision, yesterday morning, with the steamer *Locust Point*, bound for that port, off Barnegat Light, sinking that vessel in seven minutes, and causing the loss of nineteen lives.

Respecting the extent of the disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Richelieu Bridge, the Government Emigration Agent, at Montreal, supplies some particulars which may be considered authentic. He says that the numberon the special train conveying the emigrants to Montreal was 475; number brought in to Montreal first night 384; leaving to be accounted for 91; dead bodies recovered 88; leaving unaccounted for 3; of the 384 two since died, and the body of the conductor was recovered on Friday, so that the total loss of life so far, according to this calculation would be 91. The ones unaccounted for may either be dead or still in Quebec, where the balance of the passengers by the *Neckar* remained.

There were no Stock Exchange Boards open on Saturday, and will be none, of course, to-day. Government Stocks improved 1@1¼ per cent. on the Street. Gold $2 28@$2 30. Money in demand.

The Day and the War.

The Fourth of July this year brings no such remarkable series of victories as did the corresponding date of last year, which was glorified at once by Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh—the one saving the National Capital and the other securing the permanent triumph of our arms in the great Valley of the Mississippi. From that date to this, the Army of the Potomac has had but one great campaign, and that is yet in progress—the campaign which opened with the opening of May, and which has been signalized by such terrible battles as those of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburgh. The Army of the West, since last Fourth, has had two great actions. It has sustained the reverse at Chickamauga under Gen. ROSECRANS, and won the victory of Chattanooga under GRANT. It began, in May, simultaneously with the advance of the Army of the Potomac, the campaign under SHERMAN, into Georgia, which it has carried on with eminent success, until now, as we learn officially this morning, it has entered Marietta, and is ready to take up its line of march for the Chattahochie.

It has been a fondly-cherished popular fancy for some time past that the current Fourth of July would see our army in Richmond. The same hope was cherished last year and the year before; but in neither instance has it been according to the order of Providence that the desire should be gratified. Each successive effort has been frustrated, though they were made by brave armies, led more than once by skillful commanders. Tens of thousands of men have laid down their lives in these struggles, and hundreds of thousands have exposed their bodies to maims and wounds; but the first have fallen before their eyes discerned victory, and many of the latter have been disabled from again taking part in the effort to achieve it. But though often discomfited in their struggles, our heroic soldiers still stand under arms with a valor as high as ever, with a spirit that is indomitable. We are not yet in Richmond; the great army of the rebellion still confronts us; but the belief that we shall yet capture the one, destroy the other, and crush out this rebellion, is as firmly fixed in the minds of our soldiers as is their faith in the justice of their struggles to accomplish these deeds.

Though we cannot to-day celebrate a new Gettysburgh or another Vicksburgh, we can assuredly perceive reasons of abounding hope in the present aspect of affairs. Our military operations are now reduced to a much simpler form, and a form much more likely to give us speedy and decisive results than ever before. We operate directly upon the two great armies in which is centred the power of the rebellion, and our operations against them for the last two months have certainly been productive of very great results. Gen. GRANT has not only driven LEE from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, and destroyed a third of the enemy's army, but he has gotten in the strategical *rear* of Richmond, from which he can operate against it with the greatest possible facility. Already, by his great cavalry operations, he has nearly isolated Richmond from the rest of the rebel Confederacy, and every day of every week will see him vigorously pushing on this work, from which we anticipate the greatest results.

The aspect of affairs in Georgia is all that reasonable men could possibly hope for. SHERMAN, in his great advance, has met with no disaster, excepting the momentary repulse at Kenesaw Mountain last week, which has already been more than retrieved by the capture of Marietta. His army is intact, his lines of communication intact, he has forced the enemy from all their strong positions in the mountainous territory, and he has at last got them to a point, to remain at which is destruction, to retreat from which is ruin.

With these definite and assured indications of the strength of our situation, and the brightness of our prospects, let our faith grow stronger in the triumph of a cause to which Heaven itself is pledged. This is a day when we can well recall the seven years' struggle of our forefathers to found a free Republican Government. Through all fortune, through all disaster, they struggled on, with manful spirit, until the perfect and final triumph rewarded their great toils.

Our New Raids.

These *raids* of our cavalry in Virginia have now a military significance, a practical purpose, and an immediate effect that did not appertain to many of our raids of other days. Formerly they were frequently almost purposeless, or, if they had a purpose, it was neither definite nor military. There were some exceptions to this, as in the raid of GRIERSON through Mississippi, the raid of CARTER into East Tennessee, and the raid of STONEMAN toward Richmond. But our remark will hold good as to scores and hundreds of vague raids into the Confederate territory.

Our Virginia raids *now* bear directly, specifically and effectively upon the rebel army defending the rebel capital. They are intended to harass, embarrass, distract, divide and isolate the army of LEE—to cut all his communications, to demolish his depots, consume his *materiel*, burn his stores, and in every possible way weaken his power.

These raids are now of the first importance. Look at a map and at the position of LEE's army in Petersburgh, and ours in front of it—look at the relations of Petersburgh to Richmond, and of Richmond to the great body of the Confederacy lying south of the Virginia line—and you will at once see with what terrific effect, as regards LEE's army, a body of twenty thousand cavalrymen can play in the region sweeping from the Appomatox round by the Lynchburgh and Danville Railroads, the upper waters of the James, and the Blue Ridge Mountains. In fact, if Gen. GRANT can but maintain his army intact where it now is, *we do not see how it is at all possible*, with the cavalry operations we will carry on, for LEE to retain his army three months in Richmond or anywhere on the James River, or, in fact, anywhere in Virginia.

Taxation, Direct and Indirect.

It is well for us to understand clearly that we are to be taxed; that we are not at peace, but at war; that a great war involves vast expenditure, and that this expenditure can be met only by taxation in one shape or another.

Hitherto our taxation has been mainly indirect. Certain occupations have indeed paid a license; a certain sum has been levied upon property, and a certain per centage has been assessed upon incomes. But any and all of these form only a fraction of the amount which every man has paid and is paying to carry on the war. Whoever has paid fifty or a hundred per cent. more than formerly for a coat or a hat, for a yard of cloth or a spool of thread, for a loaf of bread or a pound of meat, has paid the overplus toward the support of the war, in the shape of indirect taxation. He may designate this fact by any phrase which suits him. He may call it a Rise in Gold, or a Depreciation of the Currency, but the fact is just this: The sum which he has paid in extra prices is his portion of the indirect tax for carrying on the war. If his income—as happens with a few—increases more rapidly than his expenses, he is richer for this indirect taxation. If his expenses—as happens with most—increase more rapidly than his income, he is poorer for this indirect taxation.

We need not attempt to shut our eyes to the fact that all of us, except the few who make fortunes by contracts, or trade, or speculation, must feel the burden of taxation. The only question is, how to apportion these burdens so that they may press fairly upon all.

This indirect taxation, which takes the palpable shape of an increase of prices, is the most unfair and unequal possible. The man who owns a million of dollars in property, or who has an income of a hundred thousand, eats and wears little more than the man who owns or earns a hundredth part of that sum, and consequently he pays scarcely more in the way of indirect taxation.

Again, of the sum thus indirectly paid by way of war tax, only a small part actually reaches the hands of the Government, so as to be expended in conducting the war. The greater part is arrested in its progress between producer and consumer, and falls into the pockets of the men of whom everybody speaks as having "made a fortune." Add together all of these "fortunes"—the millions credited to a few score, the hundreds of thousands claimed for hundreds, and the smaller plums plucked by thousands, and we shall have the amount of the war tax—indirectly levied, indeed, but none the less really paid by the people—which has gone, not to support the war, but into the pockets of speculators, stock gamblers and forestallers.

The system of *direct taxation*, which is now fairly inaugurated, is the only one adapted to the circumstances of the times. Every man's property, every man's income, should be, and we trust will be, taxed. The gross amount of this tax should be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government and the interest upon all loans. This once fully ascertained, currency will go up, or, which is the same thing, prices will go down. Gold, among other things, will find its natural level: not probably an equality with currency, for awhile, because gold, like everything else, must be "high" in war times, but certainly far nearer par, as measured by currency, than the rates at which it now sells in Wall-street.

A *direct tax*, sufficient in amount to bring currency up and to bring prices down, is the one financial measure needed.

CONSCRIPTION.—The Conscription Act, in the shape in which it has finally passed both Houses of Congress, will be found among the House proceedings on our second page.

GEN. GILLMORE.—Among our telegrams yesterday were the two following dispatches, the first from Fortress Monroe, the other from Washington:—"Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening, from Bermuda Hundred." "The Senate has confirmed the nomination of QUINCY A. GILLMORE, to be Major-General of Volunteers." This action of the Senate is the answer to the charges made against Gen. GILLMORE for not attacking with three thousand men the rebel line of works before Petersburgh.

The New Invasion.

The rebels, it appears, have undertaken an offensive operation which many people have for some time anticipated. Secretary STANTON conveys the bare information that they appeared yesterday at Martinsburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley, some dozen miles from the Potomac and Harper's Ferry; and our unofficial dispatches set forth that our small force guarding that locality has retreated to the north side of the Potomac. There are a number of highly sensational details in the telegrams. The invading army is estimated at ten thousand and at twenty thousand; the rebels have defeated SIGEL; they are going to invade Pennsylvania and Maryland, and so on. There is said to be intense excitement along the border.

It is probable that this newly-appearing rebel force is a portion of the body sent out from LEE's army some weeks ago, under EWELL, to impede the advance of Gen. HUNTER upon Lynchburgh; and finding that HUNTER had retired beyond the mountains, they have made a dash up the Shenandoah Valley to do what damage they could and produce as much consternation as possible. There is no likelihood of anything more than this coming out of it. Even if the force be a considerable one, and it have a larger purpose than this, it will have no effect on the operations of Gen. GRANT around Petersburgh; for the army of Gen. HUNTER is in a position in West Virginia whence it can in two days be brought forward to operate effectively upon these rebels.

A New Attack on Public Credit.

When a new party comes before the public, the conservative elements of the community are naturally stirred up to know what the effects of its movements will be on the permanent interests of the country. Property is very sensitive to the slightest approach toward revolution or repudiation. Particularly is this the case now in the United States.

The deepest stab which any traitor could give, at this time, to the national life, would be by a blow at the public credit. The Secessionists in London and New-York know this, and we have little doubt that large sums of money are used by the Confederate Government to constantly depreciate our public funds. A blow at the national credit, well struck, would be worth more to JEFF. DAVIS than a victory on the James. For in the Union almost every man, woman and child are directly or indirectly interested in the Government funds. Through banks, savings banks, trust companies, insurance, life insurance, and private investment, almost every individual will be affected in his income or capital by a depreciation of the public credit. The collapse or overthrow of our monetary system would bring poverty and disaster to hundreds of thousands of households. Moreover, this nation is not yet roused up to the revolutionary pitch (though it may be) of carrying on war by levy and barter. When our credit fails, the war with the Slaveholders' rebellion will probably fail, or, if continued, it will be waged under universal bankruptcy.

How does the new "Party of Freedom," as represented by its organs, regard this matter of public credit? Hear the *New Nation*, which is supposed to be the organ of FREMONT and his friends. In a recent issue it has the courage to say of the money market:

"Federal bonds may be good enough investment for Federal currency; but for a safe deposit of real value, they can no longer be commended. The limited subscriptions of the ten-forty loan show that these views have become wide-spread."

Again, it tells us that

"Even non-dividend-paying railroad shares bring more than the six per cent. Government securities. Discredit has scarcely a lower depth, and the tendency in Government securities is downward."

Not satisfied with even this attempt to stab the national credit, this organ of the new Democracy indulges in the following threat:

"In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, *the people may be driven to strike at the foundations of Government*, and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer. In view of this danger, many people are exchanging their 'greenbacks' for notes of sound State banks, which, it is believed, would not be wholly involved in the ruin which seems inseparable from a continuance of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration."

The first and second paragraphs might have been written by a South Carolina Secessionist, or the bitterest English opponent of the Union. It advises against Government funds as "a safe deposit of real value;" and speaks of "discredit as having scarcely a lower depth." In the third, it vaguely threatens a revolution against "the tyrant," Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States, or in other words, hints that Mr. FREMONT would lead a rebellion against the new President, (if elected,) as JEFF. DAVIS did against the old, and prophecies what would undoubtedly be the fact, the utter downfall in such a struggle of the national credit and the bankruptcy of the whole people. In view of this danger, wise people, it informs us, are already changing Government funds into State, in order to escape the inevitable ruin which is to follow Mr. LINCOLN's Administration.

All this does not appear in the Richmond *Enquirer* or the London *Herald*, or even the New-York *Daily News*, but is the deliberate utterance of the only Fremont organ. It is the most direct stab at the national life. The only object of such words can be to discredit the public funds, undermine our credit, and inflame passions for an anarchical revolution. They are such prophecies as were widely uttered before last year's riots; prophecies which are meant as inflammatory suggestions to desperate men.

The persons who could utter such language in this crisis, have no permanent interest in the welfare of the country; they would be indifferent to anarchy, bankruptcy and national ruin, if only their private piques could be gratified, or they could win some prize in the universal confusion and disaster which they hope would ensue.

GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

A Critical Estimate of their Abilities—Grant's Recent Movements—The Ability Displayed in Executing them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the TIMES of May 23, headed the "Chivalry of the Rebel General LEE," exposes one of the many self-assertions which have been so persistently put forth by Southerners as grounds of preeminence over the North, and which, strange to say, Northerners seem quietly to have admitted, not a little to the surprise, and somewhat to the amusement of those Southerners who, from long residence in the North, were able to put a just estimate on this foolish trait of Southern character. The fact is, the North and the South had not, before this rebellion, a fair opportunity of estimating each other aright. The South, for the most part, were represented North by visitors of their most cultivated class, whilst from the North too many of a class went South who were far from being a fair sample of Northern cultivation or Northern character, and those of the latter class who went there were permitted to see nothing but *en coleur de rose*.

Among these claims of Southern superiority is the one of superior generalship on the part of the rebel Generals, and particularly in the case of Gen. LEE. Now, strange as it may sound, in such an almost universal granting of Gen. LEE's great abilities as a General, that we hear made in every circle North, there is nothing either in his antecedents before he was placed in his present position, nor in anything that he has accomplished in it, that stamps him, either as a man or a soldier, above fair ability.

Gen. LEE is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty-fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him, like MASON, who was graduated at the head of the class, and BUCKINGHAM, who was lower down. The truth is, as a cadet, Gen. LEE performed all his duties properly, patiently and laboriously, for which he was justly rewarded, and earned the reputation of a safe, reliable man, who would execute to the best of his ability the work assigned him. The subsequent career of Gen. LEE, up to the inception of the rebellion, when scrutinized, will be found to be in keeping with his early promise. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would TOTTEN, THAYER, DELAFIELD, BARNARD and others. It has been remarked of him, by those who served with him, that he was seldom, if ever, known to put forth an independent opinion on a professional subject under discussion; that his professional reading was very limited, and his resort to professional works seemed only for the occasion.

Gen. LEE came out of the Mexican war with considerable prestige. He had the general respect of the army, and the high commendations of the Commanding-General. His functions there were those which usually fall to the staff officer in the field: the collecting information for military movements, and the posting of troops in position. These duties he performed with zeal and gallantry, confirming his previous reputation for reliability. But among his younger associates he did not acquire a reputation for soldiership. The names of MASON, BEAUREGARD and others were more highly spoken of in this connection than that of LEE.

Soon after the Mexican war, Gen. LEE was sent as Superintendent to the Military Academy, in which capacity he served for about three years. His administration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the Academy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time during his military career, his essay was generally spoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command. Subsequently to this he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to Gen. LEE'S new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complex of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, assailable only at the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communications to the rear ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a General must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as Gen. LEE has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resistance, and when he has assumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able General would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of POPE. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and almost demoralized army to contend with, no able General, with the advantages that LEE had already secured, would have failed to have struck home, with such a momentous stake within his reach. In the perilous condition of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh, it required but ordinary military skill to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. HOOKER and SEDGWICK owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the moment in LEE than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburgh, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated and well in hand, would an able General have been satisfied to get himself out of the scrape and withdraw when LEE did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation, Gen. LEE is indebted, in no small degree, to his family connections and to that serviceable talent which is the tower of strength of men of mediocrity, *deportment*. Amiable, thoroughly moral, and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a Commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

A few words with regard to Gen. LEE'S present opponent, Gen. GRANT, may not be out of place here. GRANT is LEE's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the Military Academy fourteen years after LEE. He is remembered at his *Alma Mater*, as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like LYON, REYNOLDS, SEDGWICK, &c. Unlike LEE, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the Commanding-General in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for the development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon. His game, in the momentous campaign now pending, has been the very opposite to that of Gen. LEE. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks of his line of communications exposed; and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy—the manner in which he has played this game up to the present hour, whatever may be the sequel, has put the seal to his high capacity as a General.

Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is of itself no small feat of generalship. Gen. GRANT has not only done this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he has swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-house, from there to the North Anna, from this stream to the Chickahominy, and now from the Chickahominy to the south side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equaled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements from strongly intrenched positions, where, in each, he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The loss of life in these movements has been great, but neither unexpected nor incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only partially successful at the outset of it. In every succeeding battle their favorite manœuvre has been met by a counter one and foiled. Gen. LEE, in the peculiar style of his dispatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been *repulsed*. Gen. GRANT, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, has been able effectually to destroy the railroads from Richmond to Washington, and by removing LEE from the very doors of Washington, where he has so long lain, to the defence of Richmond, has at length been able to place the Army of the Potomac in its true strategical position, south of the James, threatening the separation of LEE's and JOHNSTON's armies.

In what rank as a General, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place Gen. GRANT, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criterions of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position at least in the ranks next below the Grand Captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of Wellington, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

M.

Amusements.

The various places of amusements yet remaining open are doing so badly that nothing but the hope of a good day's business on this, the National Festival of Independence, has induced their respective managers to persevere so long against hot weather and adverse times. After to-day there will be a general and judicious thinning out of theatres and shows. The Winter Garden, as our readers are aware, has already passed into the hands of the purifiers, and will remain closed until important changes have been effected in its internal arrangements and decorations. Mrs. WOOD'S regular season came to a close on Saturday. It has been conducted with spirit and has ended prosperously. The company was not very good at the commencement, and had indeed to be reinforced for almost every new piece, but the conspicuous ability of Mrs. JOHN WOOD made all things bearable. For the present the house passes into the hands of an English opera company, composed of a portion of Mr. L. F. HARRISON'S Philadelphia troupe. The opening opera is "Maritana," and although not in the managerial confidence, we think we may safely announce that the "Bohemian Gir," will speedily be produced. Mr. ANTHONY RIEFF, who has suffered and grown strong in the cause, is the musical conductor. Mlle. VESTVALI has retired from Niblo's, and "Bel Demonio" gives place to the "Dukes' Motto" which is sure to draw a good house. Wallack's theatre is closed for rehearsals, but will reopen for a Summer season to-morrow night under the management of Mr. THEODORE MOSS. A new comedy, highly spoken of by the London press, will be produced. It is called the "Winning Suit." Miss AVONIA JONES plays the leading part, and will be supported by several members of the old Wallack company, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, late of the Winter Garden. At the new Broadway theatre Mr. CHANFRAU takes his benefit and brings the season to a close. BOUCICAULT'S five act play of the "Octoroon" is the attraction. Two performances will be given by Mr. HELLER at the Salle Diabolique, and thus *that* establishment will shut up until September. At the Hippotheatron and the Broadway Academy of Music there are special entertainments of skill and daring, for further and more incomprehensible particulars of which we refer to our advertising columns.

The Stereopticon remains one week longer at Irving Hall. We would direct particular attention to the merit of this exhibition. Many important additions have been made to the *repertoire* of views, especially views of the present struggle for Freedom. Patriotism can find no better place for an evening's entertainment and instruction than the Stereopticon. BARNUM always displays his managerial muscle on the 4th of July. He comes out in great force to-day, giving dramatic performances hourly and displaying all his curiosities from daylight to bed-time. Drop in there at any moment and you will get far more than your quarter's worth.

Obituary.

On Friday afternoon, Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY died at his residence in Balsbridge, Mass. He was at the time of his death 92 years and 6 months of age.

Mr. QUINCY was born at Boston on the 4th day of February, 1772, nearly four years and a half before the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. He afterward studied law under Judge WILLIAM TUDOR, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1790, he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1805, he was elected, and was reelected three times, serving until 1813. He was distinguished for his readiness in debate, quickness of wit and keenness of satire. He was, in 1821, elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1822 served as Speaker of the House. In the same year he resigned, to take the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and, while holding that position, first laid down the law that the publication of the truth, with a good intention and for a justifiable end, was not libellous. In 1823 he left the bench, and was elected Mayor of Boston, being the second incumbent of that office. In 1829 he was elected President of the Harvard University, and held the post until August, 1845, when he resigned, followed by the regrets of all connected with the college. From that time he lived a strictly private life until 1856, when he took a prominent part in the effort to elect Col. FREMONT to the Presidency. As a lawyer, an orator, a judge and a writer, he was justly distinguished. He succeeded in everything he undertook, and died respected and honored by all.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Sinking of the Steamship Locust Point at Sea—19 Lives Lost.

On the morning of the 3d inst. at 1 A. M., between Barnegat and Absecomb Lights, the steamship *Locust Point*, HOFFMAN, hence 2d inst. for New-Orleans, came in collision with the steamer *Matanzas*, Capt. LEBLANC, from New-Orleans for New-York, causing the *Locust Point* to sink in 7 minutes, in 14 fathoms water. The *Matanzas* struck her amidships cutting her in two; boats were immediately lowered from the *Matanzas*, and after remaining around the wreck until 5 o'clock in the morning, succeeded in saving the following of the crew and passengers.

Crew—W. McCarty, seaman; J. McGuin, fireman; Peter Conlon, fireman; Peter Burns, seaman; Thos. Mullen, seaman; Capt. Hoffman, Jacob Gimstone, second officer; David N. Moxon, chief engineer; James Barlow, greaser; Andrew Doyle, coal-passer; Alfred E. Day, coal-passer; John Farnham, first cook; Antoinette Marlino.

Passengers—Capt. Bodfish, slightly injured; Mrs. Bodfish, seriously injured; Capt. W. G. Powers, Jules Barstillo, Sylvanus Leblanc, Mrs. Jane Brooks, Mrs. E. Deihy, Felix Lanon, Dr. O. A. Blake, H. Marks.

The *Locust Point* had on board 23 crew and 18 passengers; the balance, 19 in number, must have all been lost. The *Matanzas* had on board 146 souls, and received no injuries whatever from the collision. Every care and attention was given to the unfortunates picked up from the wreck.

The *Locust Point* and cargo is a total loss. No one saved anything from the wreck. The passengers were all asleep at the time.

We are unable to give the names of the crew and passengers lost in the *Locust Point*, as all the papers went down with her.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The *Locust Point* was a small vessel of about two hundred and fifty tons burden, and belonged to the Cromwell line of steamers running between this City and New-Orleans. At the time of the collision the sea was calm, and the night perfectly clear. There were on board the *Locust Point* eighteen passengers and a crew of twenty-three men, including officers. Nineteen lives are known to have been lost. The details of the disaster, as related by an eye-witness, are as follows:

The ill-fated vessel was standing on her course and the *Matanzas* was steering to the northward. It was starlight, and the steamers, as they approached each other, could be distinctly seen, although it is said the signal lights on either vessel were not made out until a moment before the collision. The *Matanzas* struck the *Locust Point* on the starboard side, abreast the forward part of the cabin, and literally cut the little steamer in two. Of the cabin passengers but few were saved, and those only who escaped through the hole made by the bow of the *Matanzas*.

The scene is described as heartrending. When the vessels came in collision the *Locust Point* careened over and all the passengers occupying berths on the port side were instantly submerged. Others who were able to extricate themselves, the few sleeping on deck, and a portion of the crew, were soon afloat clinging to portions of the wreck. Boats were immediately lowered from the *Matanzas*, and the work of rescuing the drowning was as active as circumstances would permit—many of the people having drifted some distance from the spot where the vessel went down.

The *Matanzas* did not leave the scene of disaster until 6 o'clock, and not until it was certain that no further assistance could be rendered. Those who were drowned were mostly passengers in the cabin who were unable to reach the deck of the sinking steamer. The stewardess of the *Locust Point* was taken nearly senseless from a few planks which stuck to the prow of the *Matanzas*. Mr. S. LEBANC was found floating on his mattress, which had been thrown with him into the water. Mr. FELIX SARON was rescued in a similar manner; in fact, all the passengers saved were torn from the vessel by the violence of the collision. But two of the lady passengers were saved. Among the passengers known to be lost were Mr. ZIMMERMAN and lady, of New-Orleans, and Mr. HOFFMAN, firm of Hoffman & Marks, New-Orleans. The sum of $250 was suscribed by the passengers on the *Matanzas* to aid the sufferers.

As yet no satisfactory explanation has been given for the disaster. It is stated that the *Locust Point* was endeavoring to cross the bows of the *Matanzas* at the time of the collision, but whether in disobedience of nautical rules remains to be decided.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The Chances of Mr. Fessenden's Acceptance—No Immediate Changes of Policy—Chase's Resignation—The Causes Leading to It.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, momentarily expected, has, up to the hour of writing, not been made public. For forty-eight hours he has had his appointment and confirmation in his pocket, and the fact that he has not declined is taken as conclusive that he will not decline. A constitution enfeebled by years of excessive mental labor, is the chief consideration which causes him to hesitate in accepting a position whose duties are necessarily enormously onerous. But the unanimity of approbation with which his nomination to the charge of the finances of the Government has been received—a unanimity comparable to that which greeted NECKER to the charge of the finances of France—will, it is confidently believed, outweigh all mere personal considerations, and the announcement of his acceptance is fully expected to-night. Mr. LINCOLN, in fact, declares that he will not take "No" for an answer. It is thought that if Mr. FESSENDEN will limit his attention to the essentials of his duties and not attempt too many details, his strength will be equal to the task; but it is feared it will be difficult for him to do so; for, as is sometimes the case with very powerful intellects, he prefers doing his own work to delegating it to other hands. It is not expected that the new Secretary will attempt any immediate changes in the financial system inaugurated by Mr. CHASE. The one point in which he may attempt a reform is a restriction of the volume of the currency, for unlike Mr. CHASE, he is able to see a connection between the inflation of prices and the inflation of the currency.

Mr. CHASE'S warmest friends express themselves freely and most strongly against the step he has taken. No merely political considerations, say they, should have induced him to resign. No man who has done so well in a position to which there attaches so much responsibility can afford to sacrifice his well-earned honors to mere sensitiveness or caprice. However competent he may have been to carry the nation through the war, and to keep up its struggling finances, that praise will scarcely be awarded him by his friends; certainly not by his enemies. His friends charge him with having left his post in a moment when the country needed his services most. If his system has proved inadequate to the emergency, then his resignation, they say, was proper; but if, on the contrary, he was able to weather the financial crash that in a desponding moment he may have feared, they think his resignation an act of great weakness. His friends further say that whatever causes may have induced Mr. CHASE to resign, his enemies will say that he surrendered without a struggle; and, distrusting his own ability, has, in a moment of danger, shown himself too willing to transfer the responsibility of his position to other shoulders. They will not forget easily that his resignation was tendered on the very eve of the adjournment of Congress, and that as a consequence extra legislation might become thereby a necessity. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S resignation, as coincident with that of his chief, is incorrect. Mr. CHITTENDEN tendered his resignation two months ago, to take effect in August, and for the present he still continues in the discharge of his duties as Register.

Senator FESSENDEN had a long interview with President LINCOLN yesterday, and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems to be no doubt that he has consented to accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Finances—Withdrawal of the Thirty-three Million Loan—Important Change of Policy—Important Communication from Ex-Secretary Chase—a Deficiency of Eighty-two Millions to be provided for.

WASSINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The notice for proposals for the loan of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former seventy-five millions' advertisement, is withdrawn, and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them. The following is the notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for loan, dated June 25, 1864, for the thirty-three millions of dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated 5th of June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM EX SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. CHASE, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, on the 29th of June, says:

The aggregate revenue from all sources, for the year closing with the 30th ult., reached $242,000,000.

The expenses, including two months' pay of the army, due July 1, were $880,000,000.

The amount in excess of the revenue is therefore $640,000,000.

Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be set down at more than $318,000,000.

The expenditures are likely to reach eight hundred and fifty millions, and four hundred and fifty millions is to be raised by loans.

The loan bill provides for only four hundred millions, and that is the largest sum which, in the judgment of Mr. CHASE, can be reasonably attempted.

There remains then eighty-two millions to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seemed to him to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue.

He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce in the difference between the rate on incomes by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the current year, $1,500,000; tax on leaf tobacco, $1,000,000; increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, $6,000,000; increase of tax on malt liquors, $4,000,000; tax on dealers' sales, $5,000,000; tax on spirits on hand, $5,000,000; add the amount not increased, but brought from the next with the current year, $2,000,000; making an aggregate of an actual virtual increase of $85,000,000.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

COLEMAN—CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, June 30, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev Father Young, JAMES W. COLEMAN and CATHERINE E. CONNOLLY, both of this City.

MUCHMORE—BIRD.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, by Rev. Wm. P Corbit, W. FLETCHER MUCHMORE, of Astoria, N. Y., and EMMA A., daughter of Isaac Bird, Esq., of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

CLANCY.—On Friday morning, July 1, JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the New-York *Leader*, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Lawrence, the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Editorial profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 91 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, July 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

COGWIN.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, on Saturday, July 2, IDA VANRENSSELAER, daughter of Anna G. and the late Benjamin V. R. Corwin, in the 3d year of her age.

GILLEN.—On Sunday, July 3, JAMES STUART, son of James S. and Mary L. Gillen, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th instant, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER, U. S. A., aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. A train leaves Morristown for New-York at 7 20 P. M.

PACK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 2, OBADIAH PACK, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be attended Tuesday, July 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 37 Cranberry-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwich for interment immediately after the services.

SEELY.—On Friday, June 24, before Petersburgh, Lieut. F. H. SEELY, of the 170th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

Notice of his funeral on recovery of his body.

TALMAGE.—On Saturday, July 2, AUGUSTUS CAGORSAS, young est son of Wm. H and B. W. Talmage, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 2, Capt. AUGUSTUS MANNING WRIGHT, of the N. Y. 57th Regiment of Volunteers, from wounds received June 17 at the battle of Petersburgh.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—July 2, 1864.
69, 24, 78, 77, 73, 49, 8, 6, 60, 51, 39, 33.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—July 2, 1864.
40, 77, 11, 20, 10, 70, 48, 50, 74, 59, 29, 36, 23, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 315.—July 2, 1864.
50, 76, 19, 7, 40, 70, 39, 59, 53, 29, 15, 77.
CLASS 316.—July 2, 1864.
13, 41, 34, 15, 57, 12, 29, 56, 65, 20, 14, 45, 7, 21.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DELICIOUS.
HELMBOLD'S ICE-CREAM SODA.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF SYRUP.

Lemon,	Sarsaparilla,	Orgeat,
Raspberry,	Ginger,	Strawberry,
Catawba,	Chocolate,	Vanilla,
Nectar,	Hock,	Peach,
Pineapple,	Jargonella Pear,	Blackberry,
Banana,	Wild Cherry,	Orange,
Spice,	Coffee.	

Kissengen and Vichy Waters on draught or in bottles.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
All syrups made of the best material. Fruit syrups of fresh and selected fruit; cream of pure cream, and water drawn from porcelain lined fonntains. The great objection that many have to the drinking of soda is, that the water is from copper fonntains, the syrups made of extracts, and cream of artificial character. The proprietor has spared no expense to overcome the above objections, the marble from which the syrups are drawn, on top of counter, alone, costing one thousand dollars.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

35 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS
Is the combined experience of the gentlemen engaged at Helmbold's New Drug store; an average of over 7 years for each one in the best Broadway stores, and each prescription is read by two persons, and checked before going out.
Recollect this,
those who have prescriptions that invariably require care.
And also recollect
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE.—EVERY GENTLEman should have this excellent sauce upon his table, as its fine flavor and the pleasant taste which it imparts to meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, &c., renders it peculiarly desirable.

UNTIL THE HOUR OF SICKNESS HOW few think of the necessity of having a remedy at hand. Simple articles should always be on hand, such as Paregoric, Syrup Squills, Laudanum, Spirits Lavender, spiced and simple Syrup Rhubarb, Syrup Squills, Spirits Camphor, Hartshorn, Essence Ginger, Liniment, &c. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without them. In case of sickness at night, and if away from home, it is still more important. These things cost but little. Mr HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is doing a large family business, because he has vials of all prepared, and will furnish the whole with the guarantee of being pure, freshly and properly prepared, at no greater outlay than two or three dollars.

SUMMER.
If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment and store in the City, and prices less. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

NO MISTAKES
Happen at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel, and the best can always be had there.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.
Just received, a large assortment of fine French extracts, pomades, toilet-sets, hair-brushes, &c., at HELMBOLD'S New Drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

MERCHANT TAILORING
AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 744 Broadway, near Astor-place.
A. G. JENNINGS, Agent.
A choice selection of French, English and Scotch cloths, cassimeres and vestings; also an assortment of fine clothing offered at reduced prices. Garments made up in the very best style, and at reasonable rates, from linen goods, and Summer styles of cassimeres at old and at reduced prices.

THE RECEPTION ROOM
Attached to HELMBOLD'S new drug-store is designed for persons waiting for prescriptions.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 Broadway, N. Y.,
will publish on
WEDNESDAY, July 6,
THE BOILER EXPLOSION
of the Martin boiler on board the United States "double-ender" CHENANGO,
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
A full report of the testimony, the charge of Dr. NORRIS to the Jury, and the two verdicts.
1 vol. 8vo paper. price 75 cents.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NOW READY.
Price 40 cents
REBEL BARBARITIES.
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS
OF THE
CRUELTIES INFLICTED UPON UNION PRISONERS AND REFUGEES
AT
FORT PILLOW, LIBBY PRISON, &c,
Published at the
OFFICE OF THE REBELLION RECORD,
No. 441 Broadway.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCIV.—FOR JULY, 1864.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.

CONTENTS.
ART. I.—A Physical Theory of the Universe.
II.—The Property Rights of Married Women.
III.—The Philosophy of Space and Time.
IV.—The Constitution and its Defects.
V.—The Navy of the United States.
VI.—Our Soldiers.
VII.—A National Currency.
VIII.—The Rebellion: its Causes and Consequences.
IX.—Critical Notices.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW will maintain, in the hands of its new editors, its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well-considered opinions in politics and literature.
Edited in the interest of no party, sect or publishing house, its discussions and criticisms, whether political, social or literary, will be without prejudice, partiality or bias.
Thoroughly national and loyal in its spirit, devoted to the encouragement and elevation of American Literature and of a higher standard of criticism, it claims the support of all who have at heart the best interests of our country.
THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.
TERMS.—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per number.
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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
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HUBBEL GOLDEN BITTERS
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1864,
under the auspices of the Municipal Authorities of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

☞ THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following:
There will be a Military Parade of the First Division, N. Y. N. G.
Under command of Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford, they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.
In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.
During the interlude between the pieces aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession.
City Hall, Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st., Rubel's Band.
Madison-square, Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Tompkins-square, Cecilian Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st., Wannemaker's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st., Mueller's Band.
Jackson-square, Scheneller's Band.
Battery, Wannemaker's Band.
Mount Morris-square, Rohne's Band.
10th-av. and Kingsbridge Road, Rohne's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hill's Band,
34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.: Blind Band.
Houston-st.-square, Rubel's Band.
Market and Monroe sts., Wannemaker's Band.
Liberty Park—Sicilian Band.
At the City Hall a fine display of fireworks will be set off, consisting of the following pieces:

CITY HALL.
1.—Tribute of Ceres.
2.—Shield of our Union.
3.—Fairies' Frolic.
4.—Scroll Quadrille.
5.—Saturn and his Satellites.
6.—Star of Independence.
7.—Fountain of Fire.
8.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
9.—Star of America.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Passion Flower.
12.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13.—Zania Peruvia.
14.—Mexican Sun.
15.—Combination of Saxons.
16.—Magic Star.
17.—American Coat of Arms.
18.—Battle piece—Naval Engagement.

At Madison-square the follow pieces will be displayed:

MADISON-SQUARE.
1.—Star of America.
2.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
3.—Star of Independence.
4.—Tribute of Ceres.
5.—Vulcan's Delight.
6.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
7.—Zania Peruvia.
8.—Shield of our Union.
9.—Magic Star.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Fairies' Frolic.
12.—Passion Flower.
13.—Cascade.
14.—Egyptian Lyre.
15.—Premium Temple, with appropriate figures and mottoes.

At the Battery there will also be a fine display, consisting of the following pieces:

BATTERY.
1—Thunder Wheel.
2—Kaleidoscope.
3—Scroll Quadrille.
4—Vulcan's Delight.
5—Cascade.
6—Star of America.
7—Persian Lyre.
8—Star of Independence.
9—Zania Peruvia.
10—Tribute of Ceres.
11—Yew Tree.
12—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13—Grand Mosaic Battery.
14—American Coat of Arms.

At the other places above designated will be similar displays.
The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.
Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The civic societies are invited to cooperate with the committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the committee.
PETER GARTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee Board of Aldermen.
WM. JOYCE,
CHAS. KOSTER,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HEALY,
CHAS. SCHAEFFER,
Committee Board of Councilmen.

WATERING-PLACES.
IT IS IMPORTANT, IN FACT NECESSARY, that you provide yourself with the following articles before starting: Tooth, Hair, Nail and Flesh Brush, Tooth Powder, Pomade, Extracts, Cologne, or Toilet Water, and a nice traveling case to hold the same in compact form. Mr. HELMBOLD, Druggist, of No. 594 Broadway, has prepared himself to furnish the above, having a large assortment always on hand, and his establishment is patronised by all; the fashionable and wealthy, because they can always find what they wish, and by others, because they procure articles at reasonable rates—and all are sure that their patronage is appreciated by polite and gentlemanly attendants. Recollect this, and also recollect the place.
HELMBOLD'S New Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 magnificent English books just received; 1,000 standard books, half calf, at half price; 100,000 works on agriculture, medicine, &c., at your price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 112 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
IS
READY THIS (Monday) MORNING
AT DAYLIGHT,
AND
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.
THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.
UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.
THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.
AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.
THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over
$70,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 383 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS
WILL CERTAINLY GIVE APPETITE.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,128 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
EVERYBODY HAS THEM FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25 cents; gents' lace cravats, 50 cents; linen collars, $2 25 a dozen. At No. 879 Broadway, large store, corner White-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of the disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULIST S.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this ceases fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the h

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers, with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers, and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, as follows: One-third on or before the 10th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit on or before the 20th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:

The preliminary certificate of deposit of two per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts current, as it is to be included in the final deposit.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 6per cent bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., BROKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, May 2, 1864.
F. A. BURRALL, member of the Stock Exchange for 25 years, J. D. ADAMS, late Cashier of the Hatfield Bank, Mass., and J. D. ADAMS, Jr., having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., and taken the office recently occupied by John J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, are prepared to transact a general brokerage business.
United States Securities of every description. Gold, Stocks and Bonds of all kinds, bought and sold on commission.
BURRALL, ADAMS & CO.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 5 per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, } 18 Wall-st., N.Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock, } for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock,
"American Express" wanted.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 15th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every five shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 16, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 238, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late Association Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Housatonic Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. H. SCHUM, SON & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office in Bridgeport, Conn. CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 176 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REMSEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 5,700 feet, of which 1,500 are developed claims, and 1,500 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., a Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $331 21, is equal to $2,721 68 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $600 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the commodity for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st, at the price of $5 per share, 30 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance in five calls, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipt for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to co-operate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in the matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following are drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 62, 86, 95, 99, 124, 126, 216, 234, 429, 450, 494, 534, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,235, 1,257, 1,264, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the 5th day of July next, at noon of said day. The transfer books of the company will close with the business hours of the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of July next.
Dated JUNE 22, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.
Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
FREDERICK E. GIBERT,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
EDWARD BILL, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N.Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Westop, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents.
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN O. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COLlect July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1864, FROM Bonds issued by the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of E. H. Boody & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receive for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN. The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. Loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 44 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. or 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,	CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ELIPHALET ROOTMAN,
ALFRED BALMORE,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
GEORGE WARNER,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JAMES LEWIS,	SAMUEL BLISALL,
SOLOMON BANTA,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
WILLIAM MOIR,	CROWELL ADAMS,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	HENRY DAVID,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. HOWE,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 24th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 23d, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. HUNINGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES PRETTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COLLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS R. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN R. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1864, ON the bonds of the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE INCOME BONDS OF THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company, together with the Coupons of same falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,068 61

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
LIDEN T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and for MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 66 WALL-ST.—The Trustees of the Institution have declared interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum to be paid to depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 11. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 2 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys received on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE, but little used; round front preferred. If for sale state terms in Box No. 1,414 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $400 and under, and Five per Cent per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 21.
H. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

60TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus	14,089 89
Assets	240,089 89

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	G. O. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS B. SCHOALS,	GEO. C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL WILLING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

By order,
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one half per cent. from the net earnings, payable on the fifth day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business on the 30th day of June instant. The Transfer books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New-York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested.
HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.
HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID ON THE Capital Stock of this company on the 1st day of August next, as follows: Five (5) Per Cent., less the Government tax on the Guaranteed Stock, and Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Common Stock. The stock books for both the Guaranteed and Common Stock will be closed on the 16th of July next, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d of August next, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.
JERSEY CITY, JUNE 24, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents.
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable after 1st Monday in July next. The Transfer Books will be closed 22d inst., and opened 6th July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; that possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division st., New-York City, since 1835. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; that possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division st., New-York City, since 1835. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LAdies, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent by mail, in sealed package, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Corbett's diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best ever known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in a few days' duration from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations! Purchase directly of the POWERS, of Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 8th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT, PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1855, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1857, and by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant to said acts, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bondholders of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kirtel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Child, William Greaves, Henry Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell and Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Slocum, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL, against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamp 50 cents.—To the above defendant, ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 49 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 324 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 2-law6m. No. WM. H. TAYLOR,

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., NO. 288 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on Gold, $21; Silver, $11; Extracting, 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	Atlantic	900 H. P.
FRANCE	Building	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,

Capt. A. DUHESNE,

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin ..... 700 F.
Second Cabin ..... 400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin $135
Second Cabin ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. TSELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuable unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... July 16
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING ..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE ..... Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $66 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

JANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. TERRIS, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; Intermediate, $65; steerage, $45; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
GEO. W. COLEY, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 56 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FOUND, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Cabin $66, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The new and first-class steamship TRADEWIND, B. K. BASSFORD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for above ports on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to

P. K. SPOFFORD, No. 11 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP ARABIA WILL DISCHARGE Under General Order, on TUESDAY, 5th inst. Goods landed under General Order will be sent into Bonded Warehouse, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FIRE LIGHTS, BARRES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Navesink,) Shark River Station for Shark River, Newbedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawkeu.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.

WM. P. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being examined, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave New-York at Whitehall Slip at 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M., for Tottenville, the terminus of the road opposite Perth Amboy.

Leave Tottenville at 7:10 and 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10 and 6 P. M.

A steam ferry-boat connects with every train and takes the rail and passengers to and from Perth Amboy free of charge. Fare through 25 cents, when tickets are procured at the ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The trains on this day will make hourly trips each way, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:45 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)

BENEDICT BROTHERS.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL, MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Pier 41, foot of Jay-st., at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Citizens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the shore line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NATION leaves

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Day-st., at 9:15, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st., Pier No. 1, at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus.—The steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. H. H. PETTINGILL, and HUDSON CORNELL, Capt. W. C. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 6½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point, and Verplanck.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

NEW FERRY.—THE BOATS ON THE NEW Ferry at Jamaica, East River, to Bridgeport, Brooklyn, will commence running on THURSDAY, June 30, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term will open Sept. 7, 1864. The Principal will be assisted by a large staff of resident teachers and well-known professors from the City daily. REFERENCES—Robert R. Booth, D. D., No. 161 9th-st.; Dr. C. F. Heywood, No. 16 West 32d-st.; Rev. L. W. Bacon, Stamford. Circulars at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN Her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 21st of September. Arrangements are made for giving thorough instruction in the French and German languages, which will be spoken in the family. The English departments will be under the charge of accomplished teachers. Applications can be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City, best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 Times Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 848, West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, B. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENmanship, correspondence, etc., carefully taught at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Terms low. Circulars on application. OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT teacher of English and Classics, whose present engagement will close with July, 1864, wishes to form a new engagement; would not refuse a situation in the West Indies or South America. Address TEACHER, Box No. 217, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF CONsiderable experience in teaching, would like a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess in a family; instruction given in the English branches, French, Music and in the rudiments of Latin and drawing. City references given. Address L. F. M., Box 74 Hanover, N. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to teach and assist in taking care of children, and to do plain sewing, in a good private family. Call at No. 25 Bleecker-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Bookman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, near Pearl.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.

THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.

THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

REPRODUCTION OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

For six nights only.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1864.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,

will be performed John Brougham's celebrated Drama,

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GEM OF ROMANTIC PLAYS.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY,

in his original and highly successful character of

CAPTAIN DE LAGARDERE,

sustained by the principal actors by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. G. Nunan, R. Lamb, B. T. Pinaud, J. W. Randell, E. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Rose Eytinge, Skerrett, etc., etc.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.

Musical Conductor ..... Harvey B. Dodworth.

The Management is happy to announce that an engagement has been effected with the distinguished artiste, Miss

LUCILLE WESTERN,

who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11,

AS OGARITA, IN THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE,

which has been some time preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood

Mrs. JOHN WOOD takes great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement for a limited number of nights with those distinguished artistes,

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
AND MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

Together with a

POWERFUL COMPANY,

Full Chorus and efficient Orchestra,

Under the direction of

MR. ANTHONY REIFF,

For the purpose of representing in a superior manner a series of

ENGLISH OPERAS,

commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, July 4,

and continuing

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

With Wallace's Grand Opera, in three acts,

MARITANA.

Maritana	Madame Comte Borchard
Don Cæsar	Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Jose	Mr. S. C. Campbell
King Charles II. of Spain	Mr. J. Clark
Marquis	Mr. Warren White
Lazarillo	Miss Louisa Myers
Marchioness	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

Manager of Opera ..... Mr. B. A. Baker

EXCURSIONS.

1864. JULY 4, 1864.

GRAND EXCURSION DAY

ON

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

HOURLY TRAINS.

Trains leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Ferry-boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, and 7:30 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry only, at 8:30 P. M. and 12 midnight.

Tickets to go and return, 30 cents.

Trains stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAV. CO.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

On MONDAY, July 4, the boats of this company will make hourly trips between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and Astoria each way. Fare, 10 cents; no tickets taken.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great Inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St.

FROM MEXICO.

The Entrance of Maximilian Into the Capital.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE INDIANS.

Santa Anna Preparing to Take His New Command.

DEATH OF GENERAL PEDRO SANTANA.

Robbery of Bullion on Board a Steamer.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. Lussane, from New-Orleans on the 25th, via Havana on the 28th, we have late and interesting news from Mexico. We are indebted to Mr. Caro, the Purser for favors.

The following is the specie list:

E. L. Jenkins, Gold.	$100,000	Durand, Riffard & Co., Gold	5,000
Gold	19,728	Isaac Habeo, Gold	
Stein, Vance & Co. Gold	15,700	B. A. Doyer, Gold	3,000
Silver	5,000		1,300
Chas. I. Fehn & Co.		Total	$149,028

The Purser reports that on the 25th ult., 40 miles from the city, passed, going up the river, steamship *George Washington*, from New-York.

On the same day, 10 P. M., 20 miles from the Balize, passed steamship Yazoo, bound to New-Orleans.

Bark *Fanny Esler* arrived at the bar on the 25th ult., at 6 o'clock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Sunday, June 26, 1864.

The French steam transport *Saone*, which arrived on Wednesday from Vera Cruz, brings the news of the safe arrival of MAXIMILIAN and party in Mexico City. We are told that they were received with intense enthusiasm along the whole of the journey especially by the Indian population, who trooped to see them pass. It is added that in Chiquisalte, where a splendid triumphal arch had been erected, the Indians took the mules from the carriages of "their Imperial Majesties," and insisted that they should be drawn by the people, which was done amidst great rejoicing, tempered by profound respect and veneration.

The brilliant and enthusiastic cortège advanced, as the number of Indians increased, and we have been assured that on passing through one town, a deputation of that race, composed of descendants of the celebrated GUATIMOZIN, approached the carriage of the Empress, and placed on the brow of Her Majesty a crown of unburnished gold, remarkable for its antiquity, and which had been religiously stored in a secret place. The entry into the Capital took place with much pomp, but we have not the particulars.

SANTA ANNA is at St. Thomas, busy realizing his large property, previous to his return to Mexico. He intends to return here by the English steamer on the 2d of next month, but he will at once proceed on his destination.

The electric telegraph is now in operation all the way from here to Santiago de Cuba, and the first news of any consequence sent by it, is intelligence of the death of Gen. PEDRO SANTANA, Marquis de las CARRERAS, former President of the Dominican Republic, and lately commanding a Spanish force in the war there. He died almost suddenly in the Capital on the 14th instant.

A carrier of dispatches from the insurgent Government to their General, MANUEL CASTILLO, commanding in San Juan, deserted to the Spaniards, and amongst other documents was a letter signed by HOJAS, the Vice-President, in which he says that it was impossible to send reinforcements to CASTILLO, because the capture of Monte Cristi had given a very bad turn to their affairs; that all their people wanted to go home, so that it was not possible to collect enough men to defend Santiago. Other refugees confirm the statement. LA VEGA, JARABACOA and CIBAO refuse obedience to the revolutionary Government, and openly declare their intention to hoist the Spanish flag when the army advances. It is useless to fire the alarm gun—nobody minds the signal.

The Santiago de Cuba papers inform us that MAXIMILIAN, in his voyage, stayed for a day in Kingston, Jamaica, where he was received with great deference and respect. The same papers mention the arrival of the Spanish war steamer *Colon*, in two days and six hours from Santo Domingo. It had on board 13 cases of yellow fever, of which sickness there and died the purser, doctor, an engineer, and some others.

The police authorities in London having notified the chief of that department here of a robbery committed on board the English steamer *Tartar*, in her recent voyage from Aspinwall to St. Thomas, a strict inquiry was made, which led to the arrest of a person recently from the latter port, and to the recovery of the property stolen, which consisted of four bars of gold, worth $12,000.

One of the newspapers published here, the *Siglo*, having offended against some of the regulations of the censorship, has had its publication stopped; the prohibition has lasted for a week, whether intended to be permanent nobody knows; in the meantime the proprietors are busy memorializing the Captain-General.

The cultivation of the cotton-plant is slowly but steadily advancing, especially in the Eastern Department where the satisfactory result of last year has turned attention to the subject. In the district of Tunas especially, is it extending so that at present there are over two thousand five hundred acres under cultivation. There were the other day in the warehouses here, two hundred bales of cotton from Tunas that would bear comparison with the best from the States.

Capture of the Tin-Clad Queen City by the Rebels—Communication between Memphis and Little Rock Suspended—Movements of Marmaduke—Gen. Canby's Headquarters at New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, July 1.

The tin-clad gunboat *Queen City*, Acting-Master HICKEY, was captured at Columbia, on the White River, on the morning of the 24th ult., by the rebels under SHELBY, numbering 200 men.

Most of the officers and crew of the *Queen City* were taken prisoners.

The rebels, during the night, planted a battery on the shore opposite to where the gunboat was lying, and at daylight opened fire upon her and immediately disabled her.

The rebels took off some of her guns and a quantity of ammunition, when three other of our gunboats came up and compelled them to abandon and burn her.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is entirely suspended, owing to the rebel blockade at the cut-off.

Gen. MARMADUKE with a large force of rebels is a Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, and part of his army has crossed over, and at last advices were threatening to occupy St. Charles and Crockette. He is reported to have over 8,000 men with 40 pieces of artillery, and it is believed to be his intention to isolate Gen. STEELE from his base of supplies, and coöperating with Gen. PRICE compel him to evacuate the State.

General CANBY has moved his headquarters from Natchez to New-Orleans, and is taking all the boats there for the military service, consequently no arrivals from there need be expected for some days.

The Onion Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose a check for $25, which please forward to the proper authorities promptly for onions for our glorious army, and much oblige,

Truly yours, R. A. BRICK.

GEN. HUNTER'S ARMY.

Remarkable Results of His Great Expedition to Lynchburgh.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, W. Va., July 1.
VIA WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

Gen. HUNTER, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at this point without the loss to the army of a single pound of Government property, during a long and arduous march of 500 miles over almost impassable mountain roads, and with scarcely any feed for his command.

He succeeded in defeating the enemy in five different engagements, in destroying Government property to the value of $5,000,000 of our money, including all factories, tan-yards, mills, foundries, and furnaces in the Shenandoah Valley, as far as Lynchburgh. The most important establishments were, a branch of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Buchanan, working 500 hands, and the Military Institute at Lexington, with its capacious buildings and magazine, containing a large supply of ammunition, arms, &c.

All the railroads and the canal on the route were totally destroyed.

Our total loss in the expedition will not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be at least 5,000.

The army is in excellent spirits, and, after being supplied with much-needed stores, will again soon be heard from in a locality where least expected.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Assault on the Kenesaw Mountain.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Sherman's headquarters, dated June 27, which states that an unsuccessful assault was made on the positions of the rebels at Kenesaw Mountain on the morning of that day at 8 o'clock.

Selected portions of the Fourth, Fourteenth and LOGAN'S Corps moved to the attack in three columns, striking the rebel intrenchments on the right, the left and the centre.

After a fierce fight, lasting between one and two hours, our troops were compelled to fall back everywhere, finding it impossible to carry the crest of the hill in the face of such a destructive fire.

Gen. HARKER fell in the assault on the right, and Col. DAN MCCOOK, both severely wounded.

Our position is now considerably in advance of that occupied before the assault.

Our loss is estimated at about two thousand.

Assault Upon Kenesaw—Battle of June 27—Preliminaries Successful—The Main Assault Repulsed—The Army in Fine Spirits.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, Ga., Tuesday, June 28.

On the eve of the 25th of June, DAVIS' division of PALMER'S corps was moved around from the position it had occupied to one near the left of HARKER'S line. Corresponding changes were made in the arrangement of DODGE'S and LOGAN'S corps, so that the continuity of the line was unbroken. The change seemed significant of some active operations about to take place. The next day was Sunday, and very little was done by either army, but on that day the reason for the change I have mentioned became evident. An assault was to be made upon the enemy near the centre of his line, which was at this time held by HARKER'S corps, Hood's corps being on the rebel left, LOSING'S on the right. In this assault DAVIS' division was to take a conspicuous part, as was NEWTON'S division of HOWARD'S corps.

Demonstrations were to be made upon the enemy's works all along the line, and DODGE and LOGAN were to drive the rebels from Kenesaw, and if possible occupy that mountain.

On the morning of the 27th, at 6 o'clock, BLAIR, upon our extreme left, moved forward to the left of Kenesaw, as if to make the rebels believe he designed turning their right wing and attacking the mountain in the rear. His men moved a considerable distance, encountering nothing but skirmishers. DODGE, on BLAIR'S right, advanced a heavy force of skirmishers to within forty paces of the rebel rifle-pits, where they halted and threw up fortifications.

DODGE'S advance was supported by the troops of GRESHAM'S division of BLAIR'S corps, who also fought successfully with the enemy's skirmishers until the Fifty-second Indiana, being drawn into what seemed an ambuscade, lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. DODGE sent up five additional regiments to protect the flanks of his line, and held on to his position. LOGAN'S corps, on the right of DODGE'S, had a severe fight.

Promptly at the hour designated, he moved out three of his brigades to assail the right half of Kenesaw. WALCOTT'S brigade of HOWARD'S division was on the left; GILES A. SMITH'S, of MORGAN L. SMITH'S, and LOGIERMAN'S, of the same division, on the right. These, advancing, scattered the enemy's skirmishers, and, pushing on up the hill with impetuosity, carried part of the rebel rifle-pits. Some of the retreating enemy were captured while endeavoring to escape to a gorge which separates partly the right and left halves of Kenesaw. Still pressing forward our troops arrived at the foot of a perpendicular cliff thirty feet high, from the crest of which the rebels formed in line of battle, poured forth a destructive fire, and rolled down stones upon the men. Seeing it impossible to scale these cliffs our line halted, retired a short distance and fortified on the extreme right. COX'S division of SCHOFIELD'S corps attended to some rebel works on the Sandtown road and occupied them, driving the rebels beyond Hascall, and maintained some sharp skirmishing with the enemy during the day, but it was on the centre where the most desperate conflict took place.

MITCHELL'S and MCCOOK'S brigades of DAVIS' division were formed into two columns, with a battalion from HARKER'S, WAGNER'S and KIMBALL'S, of NEWTON'S division. At a given signal MITCHELL, MCCOOK and HARKER emerged from behind our own fortifications, and rushed toward the enemy with splendid courage and enthusiasm. They beat back the enemy's advance, carried the first line of works, and charged up to the foot of his first line of defences. WAGNER followed closely upon the left of HARKER and KIMBALL. Upon the left of WAGNER it seemed as though we would certainly break the rebel lines; the colors of several regiments were planted before the works, and some of our soldiers mounted the ramparts, but the death of HARKER and the wounding of MCCOOK, the terrible destructive fire of both musketry and artillery poured into our columns, and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire, rendered it necessary to recall our men. NEWTON'S troops returned to their original line. DAVIS' Second Brigade threw up works between those they had carried and the main rebel line, and there remained. The whole contest lasted little more than an hour. We lost from 2,500 to 3,000 men, including many valuable officers. As the enemy fought behind works altogether, his loss was not great. HARKER'S heroism was admired by all. Of the living Colonels, MITCHELL and MCCOOK greatly distinguished themselves. The army is not at all disabled by the shock, and has lost neither confidence nor courage.

Fire at the United States Armory in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 2.

A fire broke out at 8½ o'clock this evening, in the attic of the milling shop of the United States Armory, situated upon Armory-square, in this city. This building, which is 200 feet long, with an L of 100 feet in length, and two stories high, was entirely destroyed, with its contents. The upper story was used as a polishing shop, and the lower story for milling, trimming, tempering, &c. The building was built about fifty years ago, and has been in constant use in the manufacture of muskets during this time. The woodwork was so thoroughly saturated with oil, that when on fire there was no subduing it. At one time it seemed impossible to save any part of the work situated upon the north of the square, and many of the shops were cleared of their machinery, tools and stock. The fire was, however, stopped at 10 o'clock, at the brick partition which separated this building from the one directly east of it, and which also contained extensive wings, recently constructed. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the loss in machinery and material to-night. Owing to the great rapidity with which the fire spread, little was saved in the building destroyed, and much of the machinery in the adjoining building must have been seriously injured in its hasty removal.

Great credit is due to the firemen and workmen employed in the armory through whose promptitude and energy the entire destruction of these works was prevented.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It was almost immediately discovered, but owing to the dryness of the wood it spread very rapidly, and when it reached the lower stories, where everything was saturated with oil, it burned almost as freely as camphene. The arsenal, situated at the opposite side of the square, contains at the present time 300,000 new rifled muskets, awaiting the orders of the Government.

Personal.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 3.

Mr. and Mrs. FREMONT arrived this morning by the Fall River train. It is understood they will pass the Summer at Nahant.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals to-day: Andrew Schops, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh; S. Heney, Company G, Twenty-fourth; Niels Hensr, Company G, Fiftieth; T. Fuller, Company D, Sixty-third; Patrick Durkin, Company C, Tenth; Jos. M. Cleason, Company H, Seventh; Wm. McCreary, Company F, Sixty-third; George Harver, Company H, Sixth; Calleo Halstead, Company A, First; Lewis F. Belger, Company C, Seventy-seventh; Wm. Ltlasburg, Company F, Eighth; James Reynolds, Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Andrew Moody, Company L, Sixth; Henry Hull, Company K, Forty-second.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The act in addition to the several laws concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, which has just become a law, provides that in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected and disposed of, the Treasury Agents shall take care of, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses and tenements within the prescribed districts, and shall also provide leases or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of the National military occupation within the insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free; property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. The money realized, after satisfying all proper expenses, is to be paid into the Treasury.

No property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by our naval forces, is to be regarded as a maritime prize, but all property so seized is to be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the Courts. It is made lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places as shall be designated by him, and at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller. The property to be sold at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the United States.

No goods shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, excepting to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the Commanding General of the department in which places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. All officers and privates of the army and navy are prohibited from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the descriptions of property mentioned in this act, or from being indirectly concerned in the profits. Offences of this kind are to be regarded and punished as felonies.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICIALS HARD AT WORK.

The President remained at the Capitol on Saturday night until a late hour in the room of the Vice-President, signing bills and for other purposes. All the clerks of both Houses were kept constantly employed in the facilitation of the business. The Secretary of the Senate, Col. FORNEY, though confined to his lodgings by sickness, was obliged to endure his proportion of the toil, various communications requesting his personal attention, having been sent to him for that purpose.

No scenes of a disreputable character, such as those which disgraced former Congresses, marked the last night's proceedings.

DEATH OF CAPT. A. M. WRIGHT.

Capt. A. M. WRIGHT, of the Fifty-seventh New-York, died in this city last night, in consequence of the amputation of his leg, rendered necessary by a wound received at an assault on Petersburgh.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

The Senate at four o'clock this morning, went into an Executive Session, and confirmed the following nominations.

Benjamin L. Ludding, John T. Hartley, and John A. Bausch, to be Appraisers of Merchandize for the Port of New-York.

Col. Martin D. Hardin, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, to be Brigadier-General. Col. William Blaisdell, 11th Massachusetts, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for distinguished service. Col. A. B. Underwood, 33d Massachusetts, to be Brigadier-General.

Col. Amos S. Eaton, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Commissary-General, with rank of Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. Taylor, deceased.

The following are the confirmations in the Marine Corps:

Joseph F. Baker, to be Captain; James B. Young, to be First Lieutenant; Gov. Morris, of New-York; Lent B. Davis, of Delaware; A. S. Taylor, of New-Jersey; Erastus R. Robinson and Esmunde P. Banning, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenants.

The following among others were confirmed as officers in the Signal Corps United States Army, under the act approved March, 1863:

Capt. Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, 1st 12th United States infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1863; Capt. B. F. Fisher, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be Major, March 3, 1863; First Lieut. Frank W. Marston, of 75th Pennsylvania, to be Major, March 3, 1863. To be Captains: Capt. W. G. McCreny, 192d Pennsylvania. First Lieut. Stephen M. Eaton, 12th Maine; First Lieut. Frank E. Town, 42d New-York; Capt. Paul Babcock, 7th New-Jersey; Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 82d Pennsylvania; Capt. Henry S. Tafft, 15th Massachusetts; Capt. James S. Hall, 15th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Gustavus S. Dana, 6th Connecticut; Capt. O. H. Howard, 2d Massachusetts; First Lieut. Isaac H. Harvey, 2d Pennsylvania Reserve: Capt. Lemuel B. Morton, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve; Capt. Jesse Merrell, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve; First Lieut. James B. Ludwick, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve; Capt. J. C. Paine, 57th New-York; First Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, 49th New-York.

To be First Lieutenants—First Lieut. Edmund H. Russell, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; Capt. William H Hill, 99th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Amos M. Theyer, 112th New-York; First Lieut. Samuel B. Partridge, 92d New-York; First Lieut. William J. Gabrarth, 78th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Charles C. T. Keith, 23d New-York Battery; Second Lieut. William F. Warren, M. M. Brigade; First Lieut. Theodore C. Vedal, 42d New-York; Second Lieut. Charles T. Cross, 50th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Isaac Lyon, 11th Connecticut; First Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. Townsend L. Hatfield, 48th New-York; Second Lieut. Peter H. Miles, 23d Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Paul Brodie, 79th New-York; First Lieut. Henry Ayres, 1st New-York; First Lieut. Aldin B. Capron, 2d Rhode Island; First Lieut. George A. Fisher, 23d Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 139th New-York; First Lieut. J. C. Wiggins, 3d New-Jersey; First Lieut. George J. Clark, 62d New-York; Capt. Jos. Gloskoskey, 29th New-York; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Carrigue, 3d Rhode Island Artillery; Second Lieut. Wm. S. Andrews, 9th New-York; First Lieut. George W. Bailey, Massachusetts Marine Brigade; First Lieut. Wilson Brown, New-York Volunteer Engineers; Capt. Richard Dinsmore, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieut. A. Brainard Jerome, 1st New-Jersey; Capt. E. A. Derricke, 68th New-York; First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, 25th Massachusetts.

To be Second Lieutenants—First Lieut. Charles R. Herzog, 41st New-York, Second Lieut. John C. Abbott, 13th Connecticut; First Lieut. W. W. Hopkins, 79th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Edward H. Halstead, 40th New-York; First Lieut. Frank W. Wicker, 25th New-York; First Lieut. Thomas W. Seabury, 3d New-York; First Lieut. Harvey W. Benson, 17th New-York; First Lieut. Milton Berner, 112th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Joseph L. Hackett, 31st Massachusetts; First Lieut. Thomas S. Patterson, 67th Pennsylvania; Actieg Lieut. J. B Kellogg, Massachusetts Marine Brigade; Second Lieut. Edward S. Moffatt, 9th New-Jersey; Act.-Lieut. John Q. Adams, M. M. Brigade; First Lieut. E. A. Briggs, 43d New-York; Second Lieut. J. M. Swain, 39th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Thomas E. Weber, 97th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Andrew J. Holbrook, 5th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. William F. Barrett, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Capt. Frederick E' Beardslee, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Second Lieut. A. Clarkson Merritt, 119th N. Y. Vols.; First Lieut. William Sisser, 164th New-York; Privates James B. Duff, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves; Joseph W. Brown, 7th Massachusetts; Sergt. Eugene Clyde, 12th United States Infantry; Privates Samuel N. Rogers, 21st Massachusetts; David S. Craft, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve; First Lieut. F. J. Amsden, 130th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Edward P. Adams, 126th New-York; Second Lieut. Myron Adams, Jr., 126th New-York; First Lieut. Frederick S. Benson, 22d Massachusetts.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT

Is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the breath, gums and teeth the world has ever seen.

Sold by druggists, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a cendifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents.

[Advertisement.]

NONSENSE THAT IS NOT NONSENSICAL, and real sense that is nonsense; a laugh that you cannot help, and a help to a laugh, all found in No. 3 of the Funniest Now ready. Better than any amount of fireworks to give zest to your Fourth of July. Sold everywhere, by everybody who sells jokes, but Old Abe.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. H. Moore, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis, Miss F. A. Remington, Mrs. A. A. Remington, Mrs. M. E. Underhill, Miss E. A. Hume, Miss H. A. Hume, Mrs. A. Bryant, Miss E. Howard, Miss J. Lynch, Miss J. H. Dodman, Surgeon E. S. Swift, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Ebolick, lady and child, A. A. Surgeon F. Gleaner and lady, Mrs. Mary Gay and 4 children, Miss F. Gay, Surgeon A. Mayer, lady and child, Capt. Wm. James, Capt. C. M. Blake, Lieut.-Commander W. M. Gamble, U. S. N., Fleet Surgeon Wm. Johnson, Asst. Surgeon W. A. Rendell, R. Platt, U. S. N.; Surgeon S. W. Gross, Lieuts E. K. Stirling, J. H. Ballard, J. Teacher, J. Vromes, J. H. Zabreski, C. S. Doubleday, U. S. A.; Chaplain S. F. Stout, Jules Fijux, Hon. Samuel A. Cooley, E. R. Dyer, Jr., R. McKay, Capt. McConoughs, W. L. Oswald, W. A. Allen, R. B. Hallett, D. W. Ingersoll, H. Norris, T. Goldy, C. L. Martindale, C. W. Brown, J. Bawd, C. H. Molinson, D. S. Uncles, C. N. Bellows, C. N. Tollingham, E. A. Hopking, Capt. J. Boxle, C. McHenry, J. R. Tay, R. Grant, H. Granger, S. G. Bayles, R. Quinno, J. Brown, A. G. Furber, E. Vanderberg, W. Groch, A. J. Stetson, J. R. Dodge, C. F. Swallow, B. C. Haynes, Capts. B. F. Norris, Morley, Benson, C. E. Dexter, W. D. Bonham, J. B. Nichols, J. H. Holmes, J. James; R. M. Gryer, J. Seymour, T. Montgomery, J. W. Ward, F. Gray, H. Brown, H. Sharpe, J. Degraw, A. Van Tassel, J. L. Cheesman, F. A. Noble, W. H. Mort, R. Grorch, J. M. Belt, W. Kennish, B. Jarmyan, J. C. Beam, A. Barham, W. Williams, F. S. Eckhart, G. H. Ingalls, C. L. Strong, and others in sick age.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans, Mr. Meenner, lady and child, Mr. Henderson, lady and servant, Mrs. Stewart and daughter, Mr. Hubert and lady, Mrs. Wheelock and child, Miss Williams, Mr. Tillotson and lady, Miss M. Kountz, Mr. Fitz-Williams and lady, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Seivers, lady and children, Mr. Dommigues and lady, Mrs. Percival and servant, Mr. Robert and lady, Miss Wheelock, Miss Ready, Miss E. Stadley, W. S. Seymour, lady and 2 children, Mrs. H. Kountz, Miss V. Kountz, W. T. Chapman, lady, child and servant, Capt. Gray, Messrs Leddy, Genine, Duconze, Fiot, Garranogille, Matteson, Bauar, Vellerheun, Law, Pinces, Holland, Caldwell, Rice, Warneken, Green, Ingian, De Garate, Reden, Shepley, Baker, Brulatow, Brown, Spellman, Stewart, Fuller, Werk. From Havana—Dr. Santos and lady, Mr. Williams and lady, Mrs. McCready and family, Capt. Simpson and lady, Dr. Wilson, Messrs. Latner, Bedeya, Grau, De Castro, Gouffere, Sena, Felts, Vaughan, Shields, Craig, Bramsis, Sousa, Comstock, Garcia, Hoils, Pichon.

In steamship Electric Spark, from New-Orleans—W. B. Cutter, W. T. Hollis, James Mackenzie, C. Eppenan, Mrs. Landauer and child, Mrs. L. Denemex, Mrs. Destrabam and friend, G. Burk, wife, niece and servant, Miss C. Bygott, Miss E. S. Herlor, Mrs. McWillis, J. Landaver and wife, Jas. Murphy and wife, Lieut. C. A. John, L. Franklin, J. Herber and wife, W. P. Jones, I. Kaiser, J. Steger, S. Frank, L. C. Michel, E. Herrick, S. S. Beek, P. Detruchy, Dr. Courssault, T. B. Harrison, J. T. Burke, H. F. Bardeen, E. B. Hogan, A. F. Jones, Jas. Jackson, W. H. Hunt, H. Abrams, Geo. Horten, H. Goodchaux, R. S. Williams, W. D. Kittle, A. Steyer, H. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 7 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 05 | Gov. Island.. 8 54 | Hell Gate...10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 3.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal, S. C., June 30, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 1, at 2:30 P. M., lat 34 4e, lon. 75 46, passed steamships Arago, Havana and Daniel Webster, bound S. July 2, lat. 34 07, lon. 74 26, exchanged signals with bark James Brett, bound W. Was detained off Sandy Hook 7 hours, in consequence of a dense fog.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arr. off the Highlands 2d, at 10 A. M., but was detained by a thick fog. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, Alexandria via Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Queen, Acting Vol. Lieut. Robert Tarr, Fortress Monroe 32 hours.

Steamship Matanzas, Lelegang, New-Orleans June 25, via Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Ascencio & Co. June 25, 40 miles from New-Orleans, passed steamship George Washington, hence, bound up. Same day, 10 P. M., 20 miles from the Balize, passed the steamship Yazoo, hence for New-Orleans. Same day, bark Fanny Esler, bound up.

Steamship Electric Spark, Graham, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Side-wheel gunboat Ampnion, (Fr.,) ——, New-Orleans June 22.

Steamer De Molay, (hospital,) Sampson, City Point 30 hours, with sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamer Warrior, Molt, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Carlenas 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Planter, (of Pwellhell, Eng.,) Williams, Port Albert, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Cæsar & Helene, (Ham.,) Olsan, Talcahuana 90 ds., with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig William & Mary, Jordan, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter. 3d inst., off Sandy Hook, passed the body of a drowned man; was dressed in black pants and white shirt; had been in the water a long time.

Brig Crescent, (of Granville, N. S.,) Littlewood, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Victory, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Vereo, Lamanche, N. F., 17 ds., with lead ore to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Singau 12 ds., with coal to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Kelly, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, Norwich.

Schr. Catherine, Moore, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. S. R. Hart, Lansil, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Challenge, Tapley, Fort Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. R. M. Price, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Cowell, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Loud, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Smith, Providence.

Schr. O. K., Crockel, New-Haven.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Van Buren, Taylor, Norwich.

Schr. J. W. Hilck, Manson, Saybrook.

Schr. Abby Brackett, Achorn, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Stratsport, for Boston.

Schr. Robert Smith, Rankin, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Boston.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Arabine, Douglass, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., very light.

Sailed.

July 2—Steamers Baltic, Saxon, Locust Point, Carolina.

Ships London, R. L. Lane.

Barks Kessler, Theresa, Reckabite, Villa Franca, Hilda, Calque.

Brig Golden Lead.

Schooners Francis Hatch, M. C. Durfee, Elk, H. Flickman, E. H. Bennett, C. L. Scull.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, July 23, barks Lucy Frances, Perry, from Key West, wtg. freight; Ionia, Hutchinson, from Portland, do.; Topeka, Sunberg, Pence, do.; brigs John Hathaway, Townsend, do.; California, Camm, do.; Alpine, Kilham, for Falmouth, Eng.; Thomas Connor, York, for Portland, do.; Model, Haskell, for New-York, do.; Sarah Peters, for do., do.

FIREWORKS.

THE EXCELSIOR DEPOT, No. 9 DEY-ST., will be kept open MONDAY, JULY 4, Public or private exhibitions furnished. EDNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use, Made only by J. O. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering undera difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Grays Patent Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage possessed by no other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-down style in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat *blue* boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

EVERY COLLAR is stamped

"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The Trade only supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by J. S. LOWREY & CO., No. 37 Warren-st., New-York

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

CENTRAL DEPOT AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,

No. 56 Hudson-st

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3988. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ALABAMA.

The Pirate Sunk off Cherbourg by the Kearsarge.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Eight Killed and Seventeen Wounded on Board the Alabama.

SIXTY-EIGHT OF HER CREW CAPTURED.

Only Three of the Crew of the Kearsarge Wounded.

The Injuries to the Vessel Unimportant.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTOR AT CHERBOURG.

Important Statements by Our Paris Correspondent.

A Fresh Illustration of British "Neutrality,"

An English Yacht Interferes to Save Semmes and Some of His Comrades.

Their Surrender to be Demanded by Minister Adams.

An Account of the Engagement by the Son of Minister Dayton.

By the *City of Baltimore*, the general details of whose news we give elsewhere, we have the highly important and gratifying intelligence that on Sunday, June 19, the rebel pirate *Alabama* was engaged off Cherbourg by the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, which sunk her after an engagement lasting an hour and a half.

The following is a brief statement of the battle as given by the English papers:

The report that the rebel cruiser *Alabama* had gone out from Cherbourg to fight the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, which was hovering off that port, turned out to be true, and resulted in the sinking of the *Alabama*. The encounter was witnessed by the English steam yacht *Deerhound*, and that vessel picked up Capt. SEMMES and the crew of the *Alabama*, took them to Cowes, and furnished the following details of the affair:

On the morning of Sunday, the 19th, at 10.30, the *Alabama* was observed steaming out of Cherbourg harbor, toward the steamer *Kearsarge*. At 11:10 the *Alabama* commenced the action by firing with her starboard battery, at a distance of about a mile. The *Kearsarge* also opened fire immediately with her starboard guns, and a sharp engagement, with rapid firing from both ships, was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

At 12 o'clock the firing from the *Alabama* was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making head sail and shaping her course for land, which was distant about nine miles.

At 12.30 the the Confederate vessel was in a disabled and sinking state.

The *Deerhound* immediately made toward her, and in passing the *Kearsarge* was requested to assist in saving the crew of the *Alabama*. When the *Deerhound* was still at a distance of two hundred yards the *Alabama* sunk, and the *Deerhound* then lowered her boats and, with the assistance of those from the sinking vessel, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Capt. SEMMES and thirteen officers.

The *Kearsarge* was apparently much disabled.

The *Alabama's* loss in killed and wounded is as follows:

Drowned, one officer and one man; killed, six men; wounded, one officer and sixteen men.

Capt. SEMMES is slightly wounded in the hand.

The *Kearsarge's* boats were lowered, and with the assistance of the French pilot, succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew. Before going out to fight, Capt. SEMMES confided to a gentleman on shore his journals and all the documents connected with the cruise of the *Alabama*.

The *Morning Herald* says the *Alabama* was terribly in want of repairs. Her copper was strengthened to such an extent as to deprive her of her only advantage of superiority of speed; while the *Kearsarge* was fresh from port, and kept purposely in order for the contingency of an encounter with the *Alabama*.

The *Alabama* was, however, from the first overmatched. The crew of the *Kearsarge*, consisting of 150 to her 120, and the *Kearsarge* carried two 100 pounders, the *Alabama* carrying no guns of that calibre.

It is stated that a formal challenge to fight was given by the *Kearsarge* and accepted by Capt. SEMMES.

The *Kearsarge* captured 68 of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*.

Capt. SEMMES had declined an invitation to a public dinner at Southampton. He is said to have gone to Paris to report to the Confederate Commission there.

Three of the *Alabama's* officers with one of the crew, had arrived at Cherbourg in a French pilot boat. Several men had also been landed there by the British ship *Acteon*.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Highly Interesting Details of the Battle from Minister Dayton's Son—The Alabama Fairly Whipped—A Clear Case of Intervention—The Surrender of the Prisoners Picked up by the English Yacht to be Demanded.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

This time we have a bit of exciting war news to send you from this side of the water. The sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, off the port of Cherbourg, occupies, for the moment, the thoughts and the conversation of everybody, for it is rare that so many circumstances combine to give interest to any one event. The joy of our loyal people here is, as might be expected, something beyond description; I need hardly tell you that for the Secessionists and their European sympathisers, the blow was terrible, and provoked louder and more prolonged swearing probably than any event of this eventful war. I shall attempt to give you all the most important details relating to this exciting drama.

In one of the many conversations the American Minister has been obliged to hold with the French Government on the subject of the asylum which is furnished to the rebels in the French naval ports, Mr. DAYTON, I am told, said to the Foreign Minister that all that was wanting to complete the hospitality of France toward the rebels was to give refuge to the *Alabama*; that then they would have given aid and protection to the whole Confederate navy, and he terminated by saying that this vessel, knowing how its mates had been received in France, would no doubt soon enter a French port to demand the hospitality which had been accorded the others. To this the Foreign Minister is said to have replied with great energy that it would not be permitted, that he would not allow the *Alabama* to come in, and that their ports should not be made a place of common resort for these vessels.

This was three months ago. At that time, although watching with interest the course of the *Alabama*, we did not anticipate so early a visit from her. Only a fortnight ago Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, arrived from Shanghai and gratified us all by assuring us that we would never see the *Alabama* again in European waters, for that she was badly used up by her long and active service, and from this fact and the fact that the maritime interdictions against her in the East had been made very severe, she would probably be sold there. We were therefore not a little astonished to find that the *Alabama* was in the port of Cherbourg, and that she had made the run from the East in the remarkably short time, for a vessel in her condition, of a hundred days. So impossible did it seem, that when she entered the port of Cherbourg last Friday week, both the American Vice-Consul at that place and the Maritime Prefect telegraphed to Paris that it was the *Florida*.

Immediately the American Minister at Paris telegraphed to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the old sailing frigate *St. Louis*, supposed to be at Cadiz, to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the pirate if possible. The *Kearsarge* arrived at once, but the *St. Louis* had not yet had time to arrive at the moment of the fight. The American Minister also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the *Alabama*, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of his previous promise in regard to this vessel. The American Minister could with more justice protest energetically in view of the fact that the *Alabama* did not come into a French port under stress of weather; she seemed to have struck a straight line from the Cape to Cherbourg; she did not turn either to the right or to the left; she did not attempt to go into either the ports of England, or of Holland, or of Belgium, or of Spain, or of Portugal, as she might have done with the same facility. Mr. DAYTON therefore made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that, by his indulgence, *the rebels were using French ports exactly as if they were their own*, that they paid no regard to the stress of weather clause, and that such had been the hospitality shown them in France that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The result of this protest was that SEMMES, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. As soon as this order was sent to SEMMES, Mr. DAYTON sent his son, Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Jr., with instructions to Capt. WINSLOW to make preparations for a fight, for that SEMMES had been ordered out and would be obliged to go.

Capt. SEMMES, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Capt. WINSLOW that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. WINSLOW replied, "Let him come out and try it." Both parties made their preparations accordingly. SEMMES, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Capt. WINSLOW, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that SEMMES was going to fight. SEMMES left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea.

You will see so many accounts of the fight that I need not dwell at length on that part of the affair. Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Jr., and ANTOINE, the well-known Messenger of the American Legation, however, saw the fight. They were on board the *Kearsarge* before and after the action, and their account differs from most of those published, and very much from the one-sided accounts of the *Moniteur* and the other secession prints, to whom the affair has been a very bitter pill. According to Mr. DAYTON, Jr.'s, account, the action lasted about an hour and a half. The *Kearsarge*, although hit in several places, received no vital shot. The *Kearsarge* had but three men touched, and these not mortally. It is not true that at any part of the fight the *Alabama* had the advantage; the manœuvring and firing of the *Kearsarge* were both superior to those of the *Alabama*. There is no evidence that Capt. SEMMES tried to board the *Kearsarge*, as the secession prints say. Toward the end of the fight Capt. WINSLOW succeeded in planting a shot in the machinery of the *Alabama*, which disabled her; he then had things all his own way, and running close to her he poured into her a destructive converging broadside, which tore through a whole section of the *Alabama's* side at the water-line and let the water through in cascades. Both ships then stopped firing, and the *Alabama*, without striking her flag, started toward Cherbourg, but Capt. WINSLOW, hoisting his flag of victory, started to head her off. He saw, however, that the *Alabama* was filling, and at once lowered two boats to go to her aid, and, in effect, the vessel sank before she had proceeded a dozen lengths toward the harbor. The *Kearsarge's* boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded, and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht, Capt. LANCASTER, and landed at Southampton. The *Kearsarge* steamed at once into the port of Cherbourg with her prisoners.

And now here arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg, many of whom are Frenchmen, demanded to be paroled, and Capt. WINSLOW, who was crowded for room, also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them. Mr. DAYTON telegraphed to his son and to Capt. WINSLOW that the prisoners could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the *St. Louis* arrived, and then conveyed to the United States.

In regard to Capt. SEMMES and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Capt. WINSLOW claims them as his prisoners, and Mr. DAYTON has advised Mr. ADAMS to demand their rendition. Capt. WINSLOW had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the *Alabama*, but the boats of the English yacht ran in and actually stole them away, as if acting upon a prearranged plan, thus constituting it a clear case of intervention. Capt. SEMMES and party did not therefore *escape*. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Capt. WINSLOW to see Capt. SEMMES drowned. On the contrary he would have soon taken up SEMMES' boat load himself.

Here let me place a reflection. Is it not strange that at her birth and her death, and all through the course of her short existence, whenever the *Alabama* needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it? She was constructed by Englishmen in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped and started on her career of pillage and devastation by Englishmen; she was fed, harbored, petted and protected in English ports; and finally, when she arrives at the last tragic scene in her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her Captain and officers!

The *Monitour* and other secession sheets say that the contest was an unequal one, and this in the face of the boast of LAIRD and other bombastic English ship-builders, that the *Alabama* could either whip or out run the *Kearsarge*, and that Capt. SEMMES demanded nothing better than a trial of the qualities of the two boats. The facts are, that the *Kearsarge* could both out run her and whip her. An officer of the *Kearsarge* said here the other day, that if they could get sight of the *Alabama* in the morning, no matter at what distance, he was sure that they could catch her and sink her before night. Both are wooden vessels, the *Alabama* being of 1,060 tons, and the *Kearsarge* 1,030. Both carried about the same number of guns, but the one carried Yankee guns and the other English, and this gave the *Kearsarge* a great advantage. A man who will trust himself to English guns at this advanced age ought to have his ship sunk. The *Kearsarge* carried a complement of 160 men, and the *Alabama* 150. The difference was not great as regards number, for ships of that size can be just as well handled in an open sea fight with 150 as with 160 men. But the *Kearsarge* had a great advantage in the kind of men. She had Yankee sailors and some of the old gunners of the United States Navy—the first sailors and the first gunners in the world. The officers of the *Alabama*, I am told, are all superior men in their profession, but their crew volunteered for privateering purposes, and were probably not the kind of men to fight such a foe as they found in the *Kearsarge*. For it is not the most adventurous or the most blustering man who makes the best fight in a case of life or death.

Dr. GALT, of Norfolk, Va., the surgeon of the *Alabama*, and a gentleman who seems to have been much beloved and respected on board the vessel, was drowned. So at least it is reported.

The *Yeddo*, new Confederate ship at Bordeaux, was yesterday preparing to sail to-day. The owners say she is sold to a neutral party, and the Government appears to confide in the statement. We will soon see.

It is to be hoped that our Government will hurry over here some additional men-of-war. They would be very useful in various ways. MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CONFLICT—LOG OF THE YACHT DEERHOUND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, June 20.

The English steam-yacht *Deerhound*, belonging to Mr. JOHN LANCASTER of Hindley-hall, Wigan, Lancashire, arrived here last night, and landed Capt. SEMMES, (Commander of the late Confederate steamer *Alabama*,) 18 officers and 26 men, whom she rescued from drowning after the action off Cherbourg yesterday, which resulted in the destruction of the world-renowned *Alabama*. From interviews held this morning with Mr. LANCASTER, with Capt. JONES, (Master of the *Deerhound*,) and with some of the *Alabama's* officers, and from information gleaned in other quarters, I am enabled to furnish you with some interesting particulars connected with the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*.

The *Deerhound* is a yacht of 190 tons and 70-horse power, and her owner is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. By a somewhat singular coincidence, she was built by Messrs. LAIRD & SON, of Birkenhead, and proof of her fleetness is furnished by the fact that she steamed home from the scene of action yesterday at the rate of 13 knots an hour. On arriving at Cherbourg, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by railway from Caen, Mr. LANCASTER was informed by the captain of his yacht, which was lying in harbor awaiting his arrival, that it was reported that the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* were going out to fight each other in the morning. Mr. LANCASTER, whose wife, niece and family were also on board his yacht, at once determined to go out in the morning and see the combat.

The *Alabama* left Cherbourg harbor about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the *Kearsarge* was then several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship of war *Couronne* followed the *Alabama* out of harbor and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by any fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The combat took place about nine miles from Cherbourg, and as there are some slight differences (as might naturally be expected under the circumstances) in relation to the period over which it lasted, and other matters, it may be well here to reproduce from Mr. LANCASTER'S letter in the *Times* of this morning the subjoined extract from the log kept on board the *Deerhound*:

"Sunday, June 19, 9 A. M.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10.30—Observed the *Alabama* steaming out of the harbor toward the Federal steamer *Kearsarge*. 11.10—The *Alabama* commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The *Kearsarge* immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot being sometimes varied by shells. In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to a half a mile. At 12 a slight intermission was observed in the *Alabama's* firing, the *Alabama* making head sail and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At 12.30 observed the *Alabama* to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made toward her, and on passing the *Kearsarge* were requested to assist in saving the *Alabama's* crew. At 12.50 when within a distance of 500 yards, the *Alabama* sank. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale boat and dinghy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Capt. SEMMES and thirteen officers. At 1 P. M. we steered for Southampton."

One of the officers of the *Alabama* names the same hour—viz., 11:10 as the commencement of the action, and 12.40 as the period of its cessation, making its duration an hour and a half; while the time observed on board the *Deerhound*, which is most likely to be accurate, that vessel being free from the excitement and confusion necessarily existing on board the *Alabama*, limited the action to an hour, the last shot being fired at 12:10. The distance between the two contending vessels when the *Alabama* opened fire was estimated on board the *Deerhound* at about a mile, while the *Alabama's* officer tells me that she was a mile and a half away from the *Kearsarge* when she fired the first shot. Be this as it may, it is certain that the *Alabama* commenced the firing, and as it is known, that her guns were pointed for a range of 2,000 yards, and that the second shot she fired, in about half a minute after the first, went right into the *Kearsarge*, that may be taken as the real distance between the two ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was well sustained on both sides, Mr. LANCASTER'S impression being that at no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile from each other. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted. It was estimated on board the *Deerhound* that the *Alabama* fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns, and some in broadsides of three or four, and the *Kearsarge* about 100, the majority of which were 11-inch shells. The *Alabama's* were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the *Alabama* to one from the *Kearsarge*, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater power of steam. She appeared to have an advantage over the *Alabama* of about three knots an hour, and steam was seen rushing out of her blowpipe all through the action, while the *Alabama* seemed to have very little steam on.

Although the *Alabama's* rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails, but it was soon reported to Capt. SEMMES by one of his officers that his ship was sinking. With great bravery the guns were kept pointed till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. When her stern was completely under water Capt. SEMMES gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. SEMMES to be placed in the *Alabama's* boats and taken on board the *Kearsarge*, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Capt. SEMMES and those above mentioned were saved in the *Deerhound's* boats, and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one that had been left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowes, and thence to this port.

The *Kearsarge*, it is known, has for some time past been in hot pursuit of the *Alabama*, which vessel Capt WINSLOW was determined to follow everywhere till he overtook his enemy. Very recently she chased and came up with one of the vessels of the Chinese expeditionary force returning to England, and ran alongside, with her guns pointed and crew at quarters, before she could be convinced of her mistake, for the expeditionary vessel was very like the celebrated Confederate cruiser. The *Kearsarge* was then described as likely to prove a formidable overmatch for the *Alabama*, having higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew of "nearly double" that under Capt. SEMMES, and, unlike her sister ship the *Tuscarora*, carrying ten, instead of eight, very heavy 11-inch shell guns—the so-called Columbiads of the American navy. The *Alabama*, on the contrary, is stated to have had only two heavy rifled guns and six broadside 32-pounders. The Confederate, too, after her long cruise, was sorely in need of a refit. Part of her copper, it is said, was off, and her bottom was covered with long weeds.

The crew of the *Alabama* comprised in all about 150 when she left Cherbourg. Of these 10 or 12 were killed during the action, and a number were known to be drowned, the difference between these and the number brought home by the *Deerhound* being, it is hoped, saved by the boats of the *Kearsarge*, or some French pilot boats which were in the vicinity. The French war vessel *Couronne* did not come out beyond three miles. The Surgeon of the *Alabama* was an Englishman, and, as nothing has been heard of him since he went below to dress the wounds of some of the sufferers, it is feared that he went down with the ship.

The wounded men on board the *Deerhound* were carefully attended to until her arrival here, when they were taken to the Sailors' Home, in the Canute-road. Several of the men are more or less scarred, but they are all out about the town to-day, and the only noticeable case is that of a man who was wounded in the groin, and that but slightly.

Capt. SEMMES and his First Lieutenant, Mr. J. M. KELL, are staying at Kelway's Hotel, in Queen's-terrace, where the gallant Commander is under the care of Dr. WEBB, a medical gentleman of this town, his right hand being slightly splintered by a shell.

When the men came on board the *Deerhound* they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight, and one of the men, with a sailor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his Captain, who was then lying in Mr. LANCASTER'S cabin in a very exhausted state, as he had been intrusted by Capt. SEMMES with the ship's papers, and to no one else would he give them up. The men were all very anxious about their Captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first-rate fellows, and to act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

The Captain of the forecastle on board the *Alabama*, a Norwegian, says that when he was in the water, he was hailed by a boat from the *Kearsarge*: "Come here, old man, and we'll save you;" to which he replied: "Never mind me, I can keep up half an hour yet; but look after some who are nearer drowning than I am." He then made away for the *Deerhound*, thanking God that he was under English colors.

Throughout the action the *Deerhound* kept about a mile to windward of the combatants, and was enabled to witness the whole of it. The *Kearsarge* was burning Newcastle coals, and the *Alabama* Welsh coals, the difference in the smoke (the north country yielding so much more) enabled the movements of each ship to be distinctly traced. Mr. LANCASTER is clearly of opinion that it was the *Kearsarge's* 11-inch shell which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion, wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both vessels fired well into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the *Alabama* had been struck by shot, and, as the vessel was sinking, broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the mainton into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the *Kearsarge*, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the *Kearsarge* for the action. It was apparent that Capt. SEMMES intended to fight at a long range, and the fact that the *Kearsarge* did not reply till the two vessels got nearer together showed that they preferred the short range, and the superior steaming power of the latter enabled this to be accomplished. It was remarkable that no attempt was made by the *Kearsarge* to close and board the *Alabama*, and when the *Alabama* hoisted sails and made as if for the shore the *Kearsarge* moved away in another direction, as though her rudder or screw was damaged and out of control. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the *Alabama* all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

As far as is known, not a relic of the *Alabama* is in the possession of her successful rival. When she was sinking Capt. SEMMES dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the *Alabama's* boats and sank her for the same reason.

Before leaving the *Deerhound* Capt. SEMMES presented to Mr. LANCASTER'S son one of his officers swords and a pistol, in remembrance of the occurrence, and the kind treatment he and his men had received on board the yacht. The men stated that the best practice generally on board the *Alabama* during the action, was shown by the gunners who had been trained on board the *Excellent* in Portsmouth Harbor.

The spectacle presented during the combat is described by those who witnessed it from the *Deerhound* as magnificent, and thus the extraordinary career of the *Alabama* has come to a grand and appropriate termination.

The presence of the *Deerhound* on the scene was a providential circumstance, as in all probability the men saved by her would otherwise have been drowned, and a lamentable addition would thus have been made to the number of lives lost on the occasion.

Nothing is known here respecting the *Kearsarge* or her subsequent movements. She was in command of Capt. JOHN WINSLOW, and had about the same number of officers and crew as the *Alabama*. The latest official American navy list describes her as 1,031 tons register, and carrying eight guns, being two guns less than the *Tuscarora* mounts, to which, in all other respects, the *Kearsarge* is a sister ship. The *Tuscarora* will be remembered as the Federal ship of war that some two years and a half ago lay at this port watching the *Nashville*. Several of the *Alabama's* officers now here were attached to the *Nashville* on that occasion.

The *Alabama's* chronometers, specie, and all the bills of ransomed vessels are saved, having been handed over to a gentleman at Cherbourg before she left that port.

Mr. MASON, the Confederate agent, Capt. BULLOCK, and Rev. Mr. TRENLETT arrived by the 4 o'clock train this afternoon from London, and proceeded to Kelway's Hotel to meet Capt. SEMMES.

Capt. SEMMES and all the men are now placed under the care of Mr. J. WEBB for such medical attendance as may be required.

THE VESSELS—SEMMES AND THE "YANKEE FLAG"

—INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the London Star, June 21.

By far the most interesting naval engagement that has taken place of late years near to our shores is that of Sunday, between the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, commanded by the notorious Capt. SEMMES, and the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, Capt. WINSLOW. Before entering into a description of the fight, it may not be amiss to give an account of the two ships. As to the *Alabama*, we take the following from the private journal of one of her officers: "The 'No. 290,' or *Alabama*, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead. She was a bark-rigged wooden propeller, of 1,040 tons register. Length of keel, 210 feet; length over all, 220 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth, 17 feet. Her engines, built by the same firm, were two horizontal ones, each of 300-horse power, with stowage for 350 tons of coal. Her sails, carried at all times, were as follows: Fore, foretopmast, staysail jib; two large trysails, the usual square sails on fore and main, with the exception of the mainsail, which was a flying one, spanker and gaffto'sails; all standing rigging wire. Double wheel, with motto engraved thereon: "*Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera*" placed just before the mizzenmast. Bridge in the centre, just before the funnel. She carried five boats, viz.: Cutter and launch amidships, gig and whaleboat between the main and mizzenmasts, and dingy astern. The main deck was pierced for twelve guns, elliptic stern, billet head, high bulwarks; cabin accommodation first class; wardroom furnished with a handsome suite of staterooms; steerage—starboard for midshipmen; port, for engineers; next came engine-room, coal-bunkers, &c.; then the berth-deck, capable of accommodating 120 men; under the ward-room were store-rooms, and under the steerage were shell-rooms; just forward of the fire-arms came the hold, next the magazines, and forward of all the boatswains' and sailmakers' storerooms, the hold, &c., being all under the berth-deck." At the time the *Alabama* left Cherbourg her crew numbered rather more than 150 persons.

The *Alabama* sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862. Of her notorious career, it is hardly necessary to speak, so often have her doings been the subject of comment in the press. During a career of nearly two years she has visited almost every quarter of the world, burning and destroying the peaceable vessels of the United States' mercantile marine wherever found, and dexterously evading the repeated efforts of the United States to effect her capture.

We believe her solitary encounter before the one which has now terminated her career of mischief, took place off Galveston, when she captured the gunboat *Hatteras* within range of her guns, by hailing as "her Majesty's steamer *Petrel*," the *Hatteras* being sunk by the *Alabama's* broadside. The latest achievement of Capt. SEMMES, her commander, was in the form of a legal argument, addressed to a contemporary, in justification of the practice of destroying vessels without adjudication by a court of law. We believe that there is no doubt as to the fight with the *Kearsarge* having been sought by Capt. SEMMES, and that it was eagerly accepted by the gallant officer in command of that vessel.

The *Kearsarge* (not *Kearsage* as given in the telegrams,) is one of the new vessels of the United States Navy, built since the commencement of the war, and the twin ship of the *Tuscarora* whose presence in the Solent during the visit of the Confederate cruiser *Nashville* (since destroyed) occasioned considerable excitement some time since. She is a sloop of 1,031 tons, carrying eight guns. Her broadside guns are 32-pounders, six in number, but she is also furnished with two 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens, and it is to these tremendous weapons the sinking of the *Alabama* is probably due. Her crew consists of about 100 men, her captain being JOHN A. WINSLOW, a loyal North Carolinian; and her first officer Lieut. JAMES S. THORNTON, who in the same capacity assisted at the capture of the iron-clad *Atlanta*, at Savannah, some months ago. Lieut. THORNTON has a high reputation in the service as an artillery officer. The names of the two hostile ships are, curiously enough, indicative of their respective origin. The *Alabama* is named after the proudest of the Slave States, and the *Kearsarge* after a range of mountains in free New-England. We believe the latter vessel was one of nine gunboats furnished to the United States Government in ninety days from the date of the order being given.

The above sketch will show that in point of size, men and armament, the two vessels were not unequally matched. And Anglo-Saxon courage and seamanship no doubt aided both; for the crew of the *Alabama*, it will be remembered, consisted almost entirely of Englishmen, many of whom had belonged to the Naval Reserve. The crew were paid regularly every three months by orders on Liverpool.

It appears that when the *Alabama* arrived in Cherbourg some delay arose in obtaining permission for her to refit, owing to the Emperor's being at Fontainebleau. Meantime the *Kearsarge* appeared off the port, and Capt. SEMMES declared that he would not have "that —— Yankee flaunting his flag before him," but would go out and fight with him. The engineers reported that it would require three months to refit fully, and the Captain, though well aware that the *Kearsarge* carried a somewhat heavier armament than his own, declared that he would not go into dock but would fight the *Kearsarge* as soon as he had got in coal. The *Alabama* had sent on shore at Cherbourg a number of prisoners who had been five weeks on board. Before leaving Cherbourg Capt. SEMMES took the precaution of sending on shore the ship's chest, containing the money, valuables, and ship's accounts; also sixty chronometers and several nautical instruments.

All being in readiness, at about 10 A. M. on Sunday the *Alabama* got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg to meet the *Kearsarge*—manœuvring so as to prevent her enemy discharging a broadside effectively, and ten minutes after 11 commenced the battle by firing her starboard broadside at about half a mile distance. To the disappointment of the officers in the *Alabama*, the shell fired at the waist of the *Kearsarge* was observed to strike the side and rebound, exploding harmlessly in the water. This is said to have been caused by her having chain plating outside her planking. After a few rounds of very smart firing, during which the crew of the *Alabama* declared they fired three times for their enemy's once, a shot struck the screw and carried away one of the blades, another rendered the ship unmanageable as to its steering—whether from the rudder itself being destroyed, or the steering gear carried away, is not known. The rigging was also much cut up, and some of the sails fell on the yards. Three shells had burst between decks, and the bulkheads were all carried away. Finally, a shell entered the coal bunkers and set the fuel on fire. At this time the vessel had sunk so far that the water was reaching the engine fires. Capt. SEMMES then directed the First Lieutenant, Mr. KELL, to go below and report the state of the ship. That officer soon returned, saying she was in a sinking state, and the Captain decided on striking his flag. The flag had been already three times shot away, but replaced. A large number of the crew rushed aft, conjuring the Captain not to strike, and expressing their readiness to sink in her and die with honor; and one of the seamen, named SMITH, cutlass in hand, stood by the flag and declared he would not allow it to be lowered. The Captain leveled his revolver, and insisted on its being hauled down, which was done, and a white flag hoisted. Meantime the Whaleboat and Dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. FULHAM being sent in charge of them to the *Kearsarge*. When the boats were full a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. LLEWELLYN, son of the rector of a parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost. When Mr. FULHAM reached the *Kearsarge*, he had his sword by his side, and let it fall into the water lest he should have to surrender it. He went on board the *Kearsarge*, and was asked by Capt. WINSLOW if he had come to surrender the ship. He said that he had no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The *Kearsarge* then ceased firing, and lowered her boats, while Mr. FULHAM returned toward the *Alabama*, which sank ere he could reach her, and, after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the *Deerhound*, where he found Capt. SEMMES, twelve other officers, and about twenty-eight men. When the ship was perceived to be sinking, orders were given to cast loose all spars, &c., and when the vessel sank the sea presented almost the appearance of a pavement of human heads, seventy of which were above the water within a small space. Nearly all lives were saved, and many men generously shouted to the boats to leave them for a short time, and save them in more imminent danger. The first inquiry from the boats of the *Kearsarge* was for Capt. SEMMES. They were answered that he had gone down, and he succeeded in reaching one of the boats of the *Deerhound*, which got up steam as quickly as possible to avoid any attempt on the part of Capt. WINSLOW to make prisoners of those he had saved. Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the *Alabama* during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. GUNN, the Captain's coxwain, was struck by a shot, which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun. An 11-inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard, to explode, by two men, named TOWNSEND and MARR, the latter of whom is already known to the *Alabama* men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard. A man named HEARNE was loading a gun, when a shot struck the ramrod and broke it in two. He looked up and abused them for not waiting to have the shot properly in for them. One man was sent forward to clear the jib-boom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound which was mortal, notwithstanding which he completed the work and returned to the deck where another shot cut him in two. Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck. The action lasted exactly one hour and thirty-five minutes, during which time the vessels manœuvred so as to describe seven circles round each other. The firing from the *Kearsarge* was very good, though apparently not so quick as that of the *Alabama*.

The engagement is described by the owner of the yacht *Deerhound* as a most brilliant affair—the fighting being severe and at short distance. The *Alabama's* guns were served most rapidly, but doing less execution. The *Kearsarge*, however, is said to have sustained much damage, her sides being torn open, showing the chain plating.

The officers of the *Alabama* estimate their loss in killed and wounded at from twenty to thirty men.

Capt. SEMMES is very unwell through being in the water a considerable time, and has received a wound in his hand, which, however, is but slight. He is under the care of Dr. WEBB, a gentleman of well-known skill in his profession, who is Government surgeon for the port, and under whose management the Sailors' Home is conducted. The greater number of the men are in this establishment—they having been provided with needful clothing on their arrival at Southampton—where all landed, as may be supposed, in a sorry plight; some in rags, some in one or two garments, none with shoes or stockings. Capt. SEMMES is at present at KELWAY'S Hotel, along with Lieut. KELL. He was visited yesterday by Mr. MASON, Confederate States Commissioner, and numbers of gentlemen called at the hotel, whom, however, he has been unable to see.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE PETTY OFFICERS OF THE ALABAMA—WHAT CAPT. SEMMES SAID.

From the London News, June 21.

The following is a statement of one of the petty officers of the *Alabama*: "The *Alabama* arrived at Cherbourg on the 12th inst., 70 days from Cape Town. The *Kearsarge* arrived off Cherbourg on the 13th inst. Challenges to fight were reciprocated by the Commanders of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. The former having taken in coal and undergone some refitting, steered out of Cherbourg at 9 A. M. on Saturday. She was escorted by the French iron-clad *Couronne*, which was appointed to see the *Alabama* clear of the limits of the port of Cherbourg. The engagement took place about 12 miles from the port. The first shot was fired by the *Alabama* at the *Kearsarge* at 10:30 P. M. The latter had a chain cable traced along her sides to break the force of the shot from the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* was about 1,000 yards from the *Kearsarge* when she fired the first shot. Being the fastest ship, she was able to steam round her antagonist in continually narrowing circles; when within five hundred yards of the *Kearsarge* the rudder and screw of the *Alabama* were shot away, and she was rendered helpless; her colors were shot away. The action lasted from 10:30 A. M. until noon. At the conclusion of the action nine badly wounded men of the *Alabama* went on board the *Kearsarge*. The crew of the *Alabama*, when she went into action, were 140 men, all told. After the action the *Kearsarge* appeared in a disabled condition. Four men were killed and ten wounded on board the *Alabama*.

Captain SEMMES is at KELWAY'S Hotel, and the other officers and men are about the town getting clothes and necessaries; they are taken charge of at the Sailors' Home here. Capt. SEMMES and Chief Officer LEE went this afternoon to EMMANUEL'S, the tailor in the High-street, to make purchases. The Captain's hand was bandaged, owing to a wound he received in action. The shop was crowded with people, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the Confederate commander.

Messrs. EMMANUEL tapped several bottles of port, and treated their customer, his Lieutenant, and those who came to see them with much hospitality. Capt. SEMMES anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, said that slavery there existed but in name, and that the North and South would never again be united. He said, moreover, that he had endeavored to do his duty to his country. When he left the shop a crowd had collected round the door, who made way for him and treated him with much respect. He seemed to be laboring under mental anguish, and to feel most acut

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore and New-York With Dates to June 28.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Attention of the Government Called to Another Outrage by Earl Derby.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Conference Making No Progress.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool June 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *New-York*, on June 22, from Southampton, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kedar* arrived out on the 20th June.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of June 21.

The *Etna* arrived off Cape Clear at 2 o'clock, June 22.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, the Earl of DERBY called attention to the case of a Montreal merchant named LEVY, who arrived at Boston in a British passenger ship in May last, and was seized and imprisoned by a Federal officer before he had left the ship. No cause was assigned for the arrest, and after being confined for ten days, he was liberated. He (Lord DERBY) wished to know if any information had reached the Government in reference to the case, and whether reparation had been demanded or volunteered by the Federal Government.

Earl RUSSELL said the dispatches of Lord LYONS contained no reference to the case. He would, however, make inquiries into the matter.

THE BALLOT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. BERKLEY moved the annual resolution in favor of the ballot, in voting for members of Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 312 to 123.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

Mr. HENNESSY moved a resolution regretting the emigration from Ireland, and calling on Government to devise means to check it. He strongly condemned the practices resorted to in America in order to induce emigrants to serve in the Federal army.

Sir R. PEEL admitted that the drain from Ireland had been lamentable, but he contended that of late Ireland had shown a wonderful revival of prosperity, and that a great impetus was being given to the country.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that the emigration to America arose from the fact that the emigrant improved his position by the movement, and that it was entirely due to the law of level which attracted population to places where the highest wages and most permanent occupation were obtainable. He thought it impossible to alter the existing state of things—and so long as the Irish peasantry could improve their condition by going to America, it would be unkind to attempt to prevent them by legislative action.

Lord PALMERSTON appealed to Mr. HENNESSY to withdraw his motion, but as the latter declined to do so, Sir GEORGE GREY moved the previous question, which was carried by 80 to 52.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

In the British House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. DISRAELI and others put sundry questions to Lord PALMERSTON in regard to the proceedings of the conference and the present aspect of the question, but Lord PALMERSTON declined to give any explanation of what the conference had done. He reiterated the statement of Earl RUSSELL that the fleet was ready and fit for any service that might be required from it.

Mr. BRIGHT asked if Lord PALMERSTON could give any assurance that the armistice would be prolonged. He did not think that a Minister of the Crown was called upon to divulge the secrets of the Conference, but at the same time it would be satisfactory to know if a peaceful solution of the difficulty would be arrived at.

Lord PALMERSTON had no doubt that great anxiety was felt on the part of the country in the interests of peace to know what was likely to be the result of the conference. He could only regret that his tongue was tied in this matter. He would, however, say that Her Majesty's Government were laboring unceasingly to bring the matter to a peaceful solution, and if they failed in doing so, he thought he should be able to satisfy the House and the country that the fault was not theirs.

The subject then dropped.

GENERAL NEWS.

OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th, and the *Hedar* on the morning of the 20th June.

The American advices by the *Asia* were variously construed and had no material effect on anything in a commercial sense.

The *Daily News* continues to look upon the position as favorable to the Federals.

The *Times* looks upon the news as little more than a repetition of the old story—hard fighting and no results.

The *Morning Post* looks upon an abandonment of the campaign by GRANT as inevitable.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The position of affairs has undergone no change since the meeting of the Conference on the 16th. The result of the sitting on the 22d, was awaited with much interest.

The London *Times* says that Austria is the only belligerent Power that has shown any disposition to accept the scheme of arbitration. Prussia and Denmark both object, and the latter Power also sees with impatience the duration of the armistice. There is, it is understood, no question of a further prolongation, and this is actually owing to the resolution of the invaded State.

The *Daily News* of the 20th says: "It is to be feared that on this day week, Earl RUSSELL will have to announce that negotiations have been totally broken off and the war renewed. The meeting on Saturday was an unusually long, one but nothing was really done. The discussion was throughout marked by a tone of bitterness and recrimination. The Germans not only refused the peaceful proposals of the neutral Powers but persisted in the refusal in a spirit of insolent defiance and intimidation that leaves little hope of any ultimate agreement. The German representatives intimated that on the resumption of hostilities the German Powers were determined, in defiance of the more just and humane code adopted by the great Powers at the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, to resort to the barbarous system of privateering, and prey on Danish commerce by means of licensed adventurers. Should the war recommence, therefore, the German operations at sea, as well as those on land, will be so opposed to modern usage as to be beyond the pale of what is now recognized as civilized warfare. For the rest, the formal business of the conference consisted of a proposal, on the part of neutral Powers, to refer the division of Schleswig to arbitration, some neutral sovereign to be chosen as arbitrator. The German representatives formally undertook to refer the proposal to their respective Governments, and the Danish plenipotentiaries to report it at Copenhagen.

The London *Times* excuses Lord PALMERSTON's reserve on the ground that the Premier was unwilling to enter into any details which could hardly be separated from an explanation of the future designs and policy of the Government. It is, however, says the *Times*, evident from the language and still more from the reticence of Ministers, that they deeply feel the importance of the present crisis, and are convinced that they can retain power only by upholding the dignity of the country. What their first acts may be, we cannot presume to predict, whether it be prudent or not to interfere, at once, whether Schleswig or a part of it could be delivered by British aid are political or military questions which will require anxious consideration. In the meantime we think that a suspension of diplomatic relations should be the immediate result of the rejection of our proposition for peace. There can be no benefit being represented at courts which have treated England with such contumely. When this step is taken the Government will be able to determine in what way material effect may be best given to the protest on which it may have resolved.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that Earl COWLEY had asked whether the Emperor NAPOLEON would be disposed to participate with England in a naval demonstration in the Baltic, and the reply was in the negative.

The London journals generally, continue to use a very threatening tone toward Germany, but the *Star* objects to England's taking any active part in the war.

The German papers admit that a great change has come over England with regard to the war, and some of them think it would be to repeat the mistake of the Emperor NICHOLAS, to suppose that under no circumstances will she go to war.

The difference which existed between the King of Denmark and his Ministers and Privy Councillors was settled on the 20th of June; the Ministerial crisis was consequently ended.

It is asserted that there was a loud cry in favor of peace at Vienna—the feeling being that it would be folly to continue the war for the benefit of Prussia.

A large public meeting at Toudern had adopted resolutions in favor of the union of Schleswig and Holstein, amidst great enthusiasm.

It is stated that great efforts were being made to supersede the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG as a candidate for the Duchies by Prince PETR. of Oldenburg, who is allied to the family of the Czar.

The Schleswig Islands of Fohr and Amron had solicited the King of Denmark to maintain the connection of those islands with Denmark.

A Ministerial crisis was said to exist at Copenhagen, caused by a difference in the principles held by the King and his Ministers.

It is reported that England had asked the Danish Government, if the port of Korsoer, on the Great Belt, could, in case of necessity, supply provisions for two vessels-of-war.

The *Morning Herald* looks upon the conference as virtually closed, and thinks the war will recommence on the 27th June. The other English journals are scarcely less hopeful, and regard the aspect of affairs as very threatening.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, of Vienna, gives matters a different complexion, and says that in the sitting of the conference on the 18th, a decidedly more pacific tone was adopted. Proposals of mediation were made by the neutral Powers, and accepted *ad referendum*.

La France confirms the English view, and says that at the sitting of the conference the members were occupied with contradictory discussions, and the irreconcilable pretensions of the different Powers. No important progress has been made.

The London *Morning Herald* treats the idea of German privateers injuring Danish commerce as an absurdity, and says the threat seems more as if it were directed against England than Denmark.

THE MEETINGS OF SOVEREIGNS.

An Austrian diplomatic circular had been issued to correct the exaggerated rumors which had been current in regard to the meetings of the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia; and it asserts that no holy alliance exists, and that there is not the slightest hostile feeling toward any Power whatever.

FRANCE.

The Japanese Ambassadors were to leave Paris on the 21st en route for Japan direct. They had signed a Convention confirming former treaties, tendered apologies for the assassination of a French Lieutenant in Japan, and guaranteed the payment of an indemnity.

The Paris Bourse was flat.

Rentes on the 20th closed at 66.05.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Ischia from Caprera.

FRANCE.

A commercial treaty between France and Switzerland had been signed.

The Bourse was flat, closing on the 21st at 66f. for rentes.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid says that a Ministerial Council had decided to treat the Peruvian difficulty in such a manner as to avoid war.

TURKEY.

The negotiations between the Porte and Prince COUZA had triumphed to the entire satisfaction of both parties, except on the question of the convent property, which remains to be submitted to a conference of the European Powers.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were flat and drooping, and the general tone of the Stock Exchange was very gloomy. Consols on the 21st closed at 89¾ @ 89⅞.

The money market was less easy. There was a full demand at 6 ⅝ cent.

The old private banks of GLYNN & Co. and CHERIE & Co., had amalgamated.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 22—A.M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday have been about 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, and prices favor buyers to the extent of ⅛d. @ ¼d. ⅜ lb.—American being the least affected.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Yesterday was almost at a standstill, owing to the critical appearance of European politics. Prices generally were unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BINLAND, ATHEA & Co., report: Flour limited and partially rather dearer. Wheat in some special wanted, and 1d. @ 2d. higher. Red Western, 9s. 7d. @ 9s. 8d. Southern, 9s. 3d. @ 9s. 6d. ⅞ lb. White unchanged. Corn firmer, and a shade dearer. Mixed, 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 6d. ⅞ 5 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Beef firm and steady. Pork unchanged and firm. Bacon steady at late rates. Lard quiet but unaltered. Butter—no sales. Tallow firm, but quiet at 3os. 6d. @ 31s. for North American.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and small sales of Pots at 31s. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee and Rice inactive. Linseed dull. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin is at 4s. 6d. @ 12s. 6d. for German French. Spirits Turpentine is at 70s. for French. Petroleum inactive, refined 2s. 2d. Crude nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and generally 1s. dearer for English. FLOUR unchanged. SUGARS quiet. COFFEE firm and wanted. TEA steady. RICE quiet at former rates. TALLOW in moderate demand at steady prices. LINSEED OIL 3os. 6d. TURPENTINE 2s. 2d. for refined.

American Securities continue dull.

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, June 23.

The Dano-German Conference yesterday accomplished nothing. The proposition for arbitration was rejected. The conference is regarded as a failure, but will meet again on the 25th, for the completion of merely formal business.

It is supposed that hostilities will recommence on the 27th of June.

The *Times* says the conference will meet again on Saturday, but only as a matter of form in order that the protocol of yesterday's proceedings may be read and the members may exchange the courtesies which are usual at a separation. As far as business is concerned the conference is at an end, and it has ended in a failure. On no side has there been a disposition to accept the proposals which this country has thought it advisable to make in the interests of peace. The proceedings of the meeting may soon be told. The members only met to hear from Prussia and Austria their definite rejection of the proposed arbitration, and their acceptance of the alternative of a renewed campaign. There was, indeed, on their part, an offer which, under the circumstances, can only be looked upon as a mockery.

This was, that any Power that chose might arbitrate on the question of frontier, but they would reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the award.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 23.

COTTON—Sales, two days, 12,000 bales, including 4,000, to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, June 23.

Consols closed at 89¾ @ 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 36¼ @ 35 dis.; Erie Railroad, 52@54.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, June 23—3:30 P. M.

Consols for money, 89⅞ @ 89¾.

The Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The attractive and interesting programme for the glorious Fourth was fully carried out. The weather was charming. In the City regatta for single sculls, course two miles, the *Emma Lovell*, rowed by J. H. BRADFORD, of New-York, won the first prize; time 20 minutes 2½ seconds. The three mile race for four-oared boats was won by the *McClellan*, of Boston; time 25 minutes 30 seconds. Of the six-oared boats, the *P. L. Tucker* was the winner, in 22 minutes 4 seconds.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

The Bill Imposing a Special Tax on Incomes Through Both Houses.

Thanks to Our Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 4.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

In the House, a resolution thanking our sailors and soldiers for their successes was adopted, and the Declaration of Independence, at the close of the session, was read.

The House bill imposing a special tax on incomes passed the Senate. It had previously passed the House.

It is believed that all the bills passed by the Houses have been signed by President LINCOLN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 4.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock. The bill from the House assessing a special tax on incomes was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, and then reported to the Senate.

The question occurring on its passage,

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) suggested that it lie over until after Senators appeared in their seats.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) expressed the hope that the bill should at once pass.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) said it was the general consent, on Saturday night, that this bill should pass.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied that there was no understanding that the bill should pass without amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN acceded scarcely to remind the Senator that this body cannot originate tax bills.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Senator could not have recently read the Constitution, which provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, but that the Senate may amend, as in other bills. He desired to add a provision for a tax of whisky on hand. He was aware, as had been suggested, that the Senate had voted against doing so, but did it follow that such a tax would be voted down now? They had been informed that the new Secretary of the Treasury did not desire additional means for the support of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senator to know whether he desired to reopen a controverted question to defeat the bill, and thus prevent full force and effect to the Enrollment Act. Any attempt to amend the bill would defeat it. He considered his duty would be best performed by contributing of his duty and patriotism toward the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he wanted to provide additional means to meet our obligations and sustain the national credit.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) regarded the position of the Senator from Massachusetts as extraordinary. He regretted the Senator should endeavor to screen himself from the responsibility of defeating the bill by throwing it on the shoulders of somebody else. The Senator had persistently voted against taxing whisky on hand, when he now proposed.

Mr. SUMNER—I beg pardon.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it ill came from the Senator who fought against the tax to now at this time seek to impose it. If the Senate had had the influence, on a former occasion, of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) and the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CHANDLER,) that tax would have been imposed.

Mr. SUMNER was unwilling to be presented in a false attitude. He had voted for the largest tax which seemed practicable. When a tax upon whisky on hand was first presented, as a separate measure, he did not see the way clear to enforce it; but he had afterwards favored the tax.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) had been informed that the present Secretary of the Treasury wanted only this additional measure to meet the demands during the present fiscal year. He was, therefore, unwilling to unsettle what had been done and impose a larger tax on any commodity now taxed.

The House bill imposing a special tax on incomes was then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 7—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury—7.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts of the Northern District of New-York. He only asked a vote, and said if amendments were to be proposed to the bill, he would abandon it. He hoped the Senator from Illinois would not persist in killing this bill by indirection. If that Senator would reduce the salary of the Judge in his own district in Illinois, he would not ask him to favor this.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that such a reduction could not be made under the Constitution.

Mr. HARRIS knew of no constitutional objection.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that, aside from a constitutional objection, there were other good reasons for not favoring such a reduction. He was confident there was more business in the court at Chicago, which was in session nearly all the year, than in the New-York district alluded to.

Mr. HARRIS urged an immediate vote.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union) said he would like to tell, if he had time, how JOHN P. HALE obtained his appointment. He would like further to show how active, prominent, conspicuous and offensive, had been his efforts to break down jury trials. If judicial salaries were to be increased, he would like to commence on some other man.

Mr. TEN EYCK of New-Jersey, (Union,) opposed the bill.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) submitted an amendment to increase the salary of the Judge of the District of New-Hampshire, which was not agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out the section which increased the salary of the Judge of the Northern District of New-York.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) rose for a personal explanation, and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In a speech made in the House of Representatives some weeks since, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, then claiming to be a member from Missouri, temperately asserted that I had received some special privileges from Secretary CHASE, by which I had made, or would make, some two millions of dollars, and he referred to Mr. ASPINWALL as witness. Postmaster-General BLAIR used the Postoffice Department to circulate the speech, and so made himself a party in its vilification of the Secretary of the Treasury and its impeachment of my personal integrity. I have heretofore treated this malignant charge with stern contempt, nor should I now notice it or its author, or the brother of its author, had not new currency been given to the slander. Lies reiterated, if not contradicted, come at length to be considered as truth. I have determined, therefore, to submit to the humiliation of noticing this, not that I imagine myself the real object of attack. The brother BLAIRS and their tribe of falsifiers meant it to strike at the Secretary of the Treasury. They had some political ends to compass, and were not scrupulous in choice of means. They did not care a fig how much the finances of the country might suffer; the army and navy might go unprovided and unpaid. No matter what public evil might come, what they wanted was to reach him with their poisoned arrows—if through me, so much the better. Some here may remember how, at the beginning of the war, I responded to the summons of the President. He was not of my party, but he was President of the United States, and the Union was in peril. I called Rhode Island to arms, and, great in spirit, though small in size, she rallied for no second call. Her sons were among the first to reach the beleaguered capital. I went with them into battle, and was not niggard either of labor and hazard. But I will not parade my acts. It is enough to say that I neither sought nor received the slightest return from the President and Secretary. Then, and ever since, I have tried to render some service to my country. The consciousness of the endeavor is reward enough. Since the beginning of the war the business in which I was then engaged has been since almost wholly in other hands than my own. It is largely a manufacturing interest. Its managers have bought new material and sold goods where and as they could. So far as I know they have had no favors from any Secretary or any officer of the Government. They have taken the chances of the market with all others, and have had no favors or advantages that all others have not had. Neither for them, neither for myself, nor for anybody else have I asked or received any special privileges to buy cotton or anything else, or to trade in cotton or anything else, nor have I made since the war began, from any buying or trading in cotton, permitted or unpermitted, licensed or unlicensed, the millionth part of two millions of dollars, nor the millionth part of that millionth. If the BLAIRS know anything about the Treasury Department, they know that no permits or licenses to trade were granted by the late Secretary of the Treasury. He made regulations, as the law requires, under which permits were granted; but he granted none, nor allowed any to be granted, except under the regulations, and that without favor or partiality. Have the slanderers or their followers sought favors, unauthorized favors, and been disappointed? Perhaps I ought to say that there was one transaction in cotton in which I did have some interest. When Gen. DEPEW captured Forts Walker and Beauregard, and SHERMAN took possession of the Sea Islands of South Carolina, considerable quantities of cotton were found on the abandoned plantations. This was in the Winter of 1861 and 1862. Secretary CHASE, with the approval of and concurrence of the War Department, undertook the duty of collecting this cotton, and consulted me about the selection of an agent. I recommended one who was employed and found faithful. A large quantity of cotton was collected and forwarded to New-York, and sold by Collector BARNEY at public auction. The proceeds, some three quarters of a million, I believe, were dribbled with Assistant Treasurer CISCO. If Mr. ASPINWALL knows anything about any cotton business in which I took part it must be this; and in this I had not the pecuniary interest of a mill. I feel humiliated in noticing such miserable calumnies, but, perhaps, it is a duty. I think so, or I would not say a word. Henceforth these convicted slanderers may rail and falsify unnoticed by me.

The bill from the House for the relief of the publishers of the *Globe* was then considered.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a substitute providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the cost of printing the *Globe*, and looking to its publication by the Public Printer, and to the purchase of the *Globe* building.

The substitute was lost. The bill was then passed—yeas 27, nays 8.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to increase the compensation to matrons of hospitals. Passed.

At 11½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and the doors were again thrown open at 12:20, when it was learned that a postponement to 1½ o'clock had been made in the hour of adjournment, in which the House concurred.

The hour of half-past 12 having arrived, Mr. CLARK, the President *pro tem.*, said:

SENATORS: The time fixed by the concurrent votes of the two Houses of Congress for the adjournment has arrived. I now, therefore, wishing you, Senators, a pleasant return to your homes and families, and expressing the hope that before you again return to this chamber, the clouds that have been lowering upon our beloved country may be lifted, that the storm may be receding, that peace may be again returning, I do declare the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 4.

The House met at 10 o'clock, when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That before the adjournment of the present session of Congress on this day, the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of our National Independence, it is becoming and proper for the representatives of the people to renew to our officers, soldiers and seamen engaged in the present struggle for the suppression of the rebellion against our Government, our profound and heartfelt thanks for their services, and our sympathy for their sufferings, and to congratulate them on their successes and their triumphs, and to express the hope of a speedy termination of the contest, and their return to the peaceful pursuits of life.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in offering this resolution, briefly contrasted our present situation with what it was on the last Fourth of July. Although Vicksburgh capitulated one year ago to-day, yet the Mississippi River was still closed, the rebels holding Port Hudson. In Tennessee we only held to Nashville or Murfreesboro. The changes which the last year had brought to us in the military situation should fill the country with hope and courage. LEE, instead of advancing into Pennsylvania, had been driven to Petersburgh, and had either got to retreat to the Carolinas, or to be cooped up and captured. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, that child of victory of the Northwest, had driven LEE for sixty miles through his intrenchments, outgeneraling him in every movement, and beating him in every battle. While the country was concerned at our own losses, it did not seem to consider the immense losses inflicted upon the enemy. The rebels had lost in this campaign sixty thousand in killed and wounded, and sixteen thousand prisoners. Our losses did not exceed those of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy had lost twenty-six general officers in killed, wounded and prisoners, twenty-three guns, and innumerable battle-flags and standards. We had lost only five guns, captured, though WILSON and HUNTER had destroyed some fifteen or twenty small pieces, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. We have lost seventeen general officers in killed, wounded and prisoners. All the railroads leading to Richmond have been so destroyed that much time will be required to repair them. Our forces held possession of the Petersburgh and Weldon Road, while WILSON, in his recent brilliant raid, had destroyed nearly fifty miles of the two roads—the Danville Road, and the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh Road. HUNTER had achieved immense success in Southwestern Virginia, in destroying railroads, cutting canals, capturing barges, taking Staunton, and destroying the immense depot of supplies there, and inflicting irreparable damage upon the enemy generally. Richmond was now entirely cut off from railroad communication, and was short of supplies, and GRANT had really both Petersburgh and Richmond by the throat. The spirit of our army was indomitable, and every man in it full of hope and courage, and entirely confident of success. The "Hero of the Mississippi," fresh from his glorious successes on the "Father of Waters," had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat at Chattanooga, fought a battle at Lookout Mountain, above the clouds, and opened the gateway to Georgia. The heroic SHERMAN had advanced far into the State, captured important towns and immense stores, driven the enemy all the time before him, till he yesterday dated his dispatches from Marietta, within eighteen miles of Atlanta, the very heart and soul of the rebellion in the Southwest. The whole military situation had never before looked so promising, and he believed we were now rapidly approaching the triumphant end of the great struggle. With all the necessary legislation passed by Congress with the certain prospect of filling up the ranks of the army, with the patient and trusting patriotism of the people, he believed that all loyal men would now look forward with hope and faith. The first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress would adjourn under favorable auspices, and, returning to our seats on the first of December, he hoped to see the rebellion not only crushed, but the country regenerated and disenthralled.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution, proposing the Senate concurring, to increase the duties on foreign imports twenty per cent. ad valorem, and also to the same extent under the Internal Revenue Bill, and five per cent. additional on bank circulation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House passed the Senate bill to test sub-marine investigations.

Much miscellaneous business of no public importance was then transacted.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Ohio, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution to exempt the Ohio one hundred day men from the draft, but the House refused to suspend the rules to enable him to do so.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union) reported a bill further to amend the act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary States. He explained to have it passed, but objection being made, it was, on his motion, recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three persons to inquire and report as to the expediency of issuing additional greenbacks, now hereafter to be found necessary, having regard to the sources from which it is to be supplied, and that the necessary money to take testimony, etc., be hereby appropriated.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said if the gentleman would provide that mere politicians should not be appointed, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the Secretary now had the means to obtain information, without the passage of this measure.

Mr. MORRILL replied, the Secretary had no such power.

Mr. COX withdrew his objection, and Mr. LA BLOND regewed it.

The House passed the Senate bill increasing the salaries of matrons in hospitals $10 a month, with one ration.

Mr. MORRILL made another unsuccessful effort to have the House take action on the resolution providing for a Treasury Commission.

At 11:55 o'clock Messrs. STEVENS, WASHBURNE of Illinois, and DAWSON were appointed a committee to wait upon the President, and inform him that the House, having completed its business, was ready to adjourn, if he had no further communications to make. This committee was to act in conjunction with that of the Senate.

The time for adjournment was extended ten minutes, in order to act upon a bill to correct an error in the Enrollment Act.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON be read.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that would be a reproach, considering how this Congress had acted.

The Speaker said that there was no copy of the address at the desk.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) suggested that the Clerk read the Declaration of Independence.

It was here discovered, that the hands of the clock had been turned back ten minutes; when

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, exclaimed: "The hands of the clock have been turned the other way!"

Mr. KELLEY, of Vermont—My watch wants eight minutes to 12.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Your time is not sustained on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the joint committee to wait upon the President, reported: "We have performed that duty. He has no further communication to make, but says, 'God bless you all!'" [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL again urged the House to pass the resolution for the appointment of a Treasury Commission to take testimony on the subject of a tariff.

Mr. LA BLOND, of Ohio, (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved a postponement of the subject.

Mr. MORRILL asked leave to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the gentleman was like the clock—he went backward.

Mr. ORRELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that the gentleman from Wisconsin himself, was like the clock, and expressed his regret that there was opposition to the resolution on his side of the House.

Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order."

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that 10,000 copies of the "Farewell Address of WASHINGTON" be printed.

The Speaker said the subject would have to be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the address be read.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, suggested that the Declaration of Independence be read.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that was a revolutionary document, and the Republicans were revolutionists. The document would give aid and comfort to the rebels, which the Republicans sought to do.

The Clerk commenced the reading of the Declaration, and had got as far as "When, in the course of human events," when—

The Speaker (interrupting) said—The Clerk will suspend the reading, in order to receive a message from the Senate.

The message asked the House to extend the time of adjournment for ten minutes, which was agreed to.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence was then completed.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, asked that the Inaugural Address of THOMAS JEFFERSON be read.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania—And JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—And ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, introduced a resolution to increase the pay of the House clerks and employes twenty per cent., which was agreed to.

A similar resolution for the benefit of the *Globe* reporters was adopted.

Another message was then received from the Senate extending the time of the adjournment till 12½ o'clock.

The yeas and nays were taken on agreeing to this, and the time was then continued, when

The Speaker rose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The hour of adjournment has arrived, and I wish you and all a happy reunion with family and friends, in the cherished home-circle. Thanking you for the kind and generous manner in which you have sustained me in the administration of the difficult and responsible duties of the Chair, and hoping and trusting, when we reassemble in these halls next December, Providence may have so crowned the efforts of our heroic defenders in the field, that we may be permitted to rejoice over the full realization of the prayer of so many millions of your constituents, "God save the American Republic." I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

Loud and prolonged applause followed the delivery of this address from all parts of the Hall, and the members separated.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City—Parade, Fireworks, &c.

The eighty-eighth Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this City with less military and civic display than is usually witnessed on the Fourth of July. The absence of such glorious news as that which electrified the nation last year at this time, served to dampen in some degree that unbounded popular enthusiasm which has always hailed the recurrence of the National holiday. Nevertheless, a stranger visiting our City, would have failed to notice any lack of enthusiasm. The streets were never more gaily decorated with banners and streamers, and only an experienced ear could have discerned a diminution from former years in the amount of din and racket in the streets. Of course the small and big boys were out in full force with their guns, pistols, Lilliputian artillery, torpedoes, firecrackers, and every conceivable contrivance for deafening the ear and giving nervous people the headache.

The military parade was the finest feature of the celebration. For several hours before the procession marched down Broadway, that street was crowded with people, while balconies and windows along the whole line of march were occupied by fair ladies anxious to witness a display which never fails to interest a citizen of New-York. The line was formed in Fourteenth-street, right resting on Broadway, and the procession moved at 10 o'clock in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
Capt. OTTO'S Cariboneers acting as escort.
Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Commanding First Division, and Staff.
Col. TRAFFORD, of the Seventy-first, Commanding First Brigade, and Staff.
Seventy-first Regiment, Major LIEBY Commanding.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. MINTON.
Regiment Cavalry, Capt. BUDKE Commanding.
Col. BURGER, of the Fifth Regiment, Commanding Second Brigade, and Staff.
Fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. DENIS Commanding.
Sixth Regiment, Col. JOEL W. MASON.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. W. G. WARD.
Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONCKLING.
Fourth Regiment (Artillery), Col. D. W. TELLER, mounted, with battery.
Lieut.-Col. PRICE, of the 7th, commanding 3d Brigade,
Troop of the 6th Regiment acting as escort.
7th Regiment, Maj. G. B. Young, commanding.
8th Regiment, Maj. Leander Buck, commanding.
37th Regiment, Maj. ——, commanding.
Brig.-Gen. Ewen, commanding 4th Brigade.
11th Regiment, Col. J. Maldhoff.
22d Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Cox, commanding.

The ranks of several of the regiments were not half filled. The troops passed down Broadway, through the Park, where they were reviewed by the Common Council, and were then dismissed.

The display of bunting on the shipping in the harbor was magnificent, surpassing any previous display. Of the fifteen hundred vessels of all classes at the wharves and at anchor in the river, there were none that were not dressed to their utmost capacity, from the simple ensign to the entire signal code of MARRYAT, ROGERS and BRADY. The taste displayed in the decoration of the foreign vessels was particularly noticeable. The Cunard steamers *Arabia*, *Hecla* and *Sidon*, at Jersey City, were hung with flags wherever there was a stay brace to fasten one. The Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, at Hoboken, made an equally fine display. The French and Spanish frigates in the North River were dressed from the water line to the truck. The flags were hoisted in halls, with a slight swizing on each, and at the first gun of the national salute, which was fired at 8 o'clock, the swizings were cannoned, and in an instant the ships were covered from top to bottom. The Russian frigate was one mass of bunting.

At the Navy-yard, all the Government vessels were in holiday style, and among the patriotic mottoes strung across to greet us to which of them should best honor the day.

A great feature among the smaller class of vessels was the decoration of the yachts of our pilots. They flew a multitude of flags. The steamers of the different ferries also made an unusual display.

The Tammany Society celebrated the day at Tammany Hall. The hall was tastefully dressed with flags and streamers, and over the Speaker's desk was the inscription: "The Union; it must and shall be preserved." Over the door leading to the banquet-room hung a portrait of Gen. DIX, with the inscription which has passed into history: "Whoever attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." On the opposite side were portraits of Gens. MEADE, WARREN, WRIGHT, HOOKER, HANCOCK and MCCLELLAN, each with an appropriate inscription. At 1:30 o'clock, Grand Sachem E. F. PURDY called the meeting to order. In a brief speech he referred to the history of the day, to the noble and heroic deeds of the Union army in the present war, and concluded by exhorting the members of the Society there in their ancient wigwam, as heretofore, to renew their fealty to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

After various other exercises, District-Attorney HALL delivered a bitter partisan oration, in which he denounced the Administration as imbecile, corrupt and tyrannical, and compared it to the Government of GEORGE III. during the Revolution.

At the close of Mr. HALL'S oration, Mr. HIRAM WALBRIDGE offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring against the separation of the Union, against foreign intervention, recognizing the efforts of the Liberals of Great Britain to secure the rights of the laboring classes of that kingdom, and censuring the Navy Department for general remissness.

The society then partook of an elegant collation, and drank to the following toasts: 1. The day we celebrate. 2. George Washington. 3. The Union. 4. The Constitution. 5. The Federal Government. 6. The Governor of the State of New-York. 7. The City of New-York. 8. The Democratic Party. 9. George B. McClellan. 10. The Army and

of the accident, was in his cabin conversing with a friend, to whom he remarked, as he was about retiring for the night, that he would step out on deck and see if everything was all right. The collision occurred while he was in the act of opening his door. The captain immediately ordered the small boats to be cut loose from their lashings, and, although he could have easily entered one of them, he refused to leave his sinking craft, and went down with her. As he could not swim, his life was saved by accidentally catching a trunk as he rose to the surface of the water. But the hero of the dead scene was the second mate, Mr. Jason Crabtree, who, with the only boat afloat of the *Locust Point*, remained in the vicinity of the disaster until six o'clock in the morning, regardless of the fact that the *Montanzas* was rapidly drifting from him. When seen in the morning he was nearly five miles distant from that vessel still endeavoring to rescue those who were yet clinging to pieces of the wreck. All credit is due to the brave man for his noble and self-sacrificing exertions. The passengers speak in high terms of praise of Capt. Liegano and his crew. It was principally owing to their watchfulefforts that so many lives were saved. The *Locust Point*, although only 500 tons burden, was considered one of the staunchest vessels running between this point and New-Orleans. The following is a list of the names of the drowned:

PASSENGERS LOST.

Mrs. Demorest, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Samuels, Mrs. Ferguson, W. L. Samuels, J. Huffman, J. F. Zimmerman and wife.

CREW LOST.

H. Roby, mate; B. Perkins, second engineer; August Strebeck, third engineer; James Whittle, fireman; Rodger Murray, coal passer; Jno. McLean, steward; Edward Dunn, second cook; Thos. Casion, waiter; unknown, waiter.

Funeral of Mr. Clancy.

Yesterday the last honors were paid to the remains of the late John Clancy. At 9 o'clock the parlors of the deceased's late residence in East Nineteenth-street were thronged by relatives and friends. There the remains were exposed to view. The coffin was of solid mahogany, covered with the finest black silk velvet. The plate bore the inscription:

JOHN CLANCY,
Died July 1, 1864,
Aged 35 years, 3 months, 27 days.

On the lid rested a beautiful cross of flowers, and a wreath of immortelles.

Previous to the removal of the body from the house Rev. Father Quinn recited the solemn strains of the De Profundis for the repose of his soul. A long procession, in triple file, in which were seen the companions of the deceased in the profession of newspaper literature, and in politics, marched from Nineteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, and from thence down Broadway to the Church in Barclay-street. The pall bearers were Peter B. Sweeney, Hugh Smith, John J. Bradley, James M. Sweeney, Joseph Dowling, Walter Roach, George Pearson, Robert C. Hutchings.

The Very Rev. Father Starrs, Fathers McNeirney and Quinn, in a carriage, accompanied the procession.

Among those in the church were Judges Sutherland, Barnard, Garvin, Cardozo, Russell, Hoffman; A. O. Hall, District-Attorney; John A. Devlin, Comptroller Brennan, several Aldermen and Councilmen, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, and numerous others.

At 11 o'clock, the Rev. Father Quinn celebrated a solemn High Mass of Requiem, assisted by the Rev. Father McKenna, a clergyman now on a visit to this country from Ireland, and the Rev. Father McNierney. The Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, of Newark, and the Very Rev. Father Starrs occupied seats at the side of the altar. After the services, the Rev. Father Quinn preached an eloquent sermon, in which he paid a high compliment to the memory of the deceased. After service, the body was then removed to the Eleventh-street Cemetery for interment.

Large Fire in Wooster and Greene Streets.

A CHURCH, A WAREHOUSE, AND TEN OR TWELVE DWELLINGS DESTROYED—ESTIMATED LOSS $150,000—ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out in the large six-story brick warehouse No. 26 Wooster-street, occupied by Messrs. Nemio, Dickes & Co., as a place of storage for pianos and general cabinet furniture. On account of the highly combustible nature of the contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen. The light produced by the burning buildings added much to the illumination made by the rockets and other fireworks which the "City Fathers" caused to be burned throughout the City on that evening.

From the premises above-named the fire soon extended to No. 24 Wooster-street, a furniture warehouse, occupied by Mr. Wm. Kingman. Both these buildings were owned by Major Thompson, and are a total loss. No. 26 Wooster was about thirty feet front by eighty feet deep, with an L extending in the rear of No. 24. Kingsman's loss is about $20,000 on stock. He is insured for $4,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company.

From the storehouse the fire spread to Nos. 22, 20, 18 and 16 Wooster-street, all of which, with the exception of No. 16 are totally destroyed. The houses in the rear of Wooster-street were also burned.

The fire thence extended to the large Church situated on Green-street. This edifice occupied what are known as Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Greene-street, and was entirely destroyed. Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25, situated on the same side of the street, and occupied mainly as dwellings, were more or less injured. Two of them are total wrecks.

The roofs of Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16, on the opposite side of Greene were badly burned, and the loss by fire and water, on stock, furniture and fixtures therein is very serious.

The fire originated on the block below Grand-street. Nos. 75, 77, 79 and 81 on the latter street were badly damaged.

A man named Peter Hagan, aged about 60 years, residing at 79 Grand-street, is supposed to have been burned. He was seen at the fire, and although diligent search has been made he has not been found.

LIST OF INSURANCES,

on the stock of Messrs. Nemio, Dickes & Co., occupants of No. 26 Wooster-street, where the fire is supposed to have originated. They occupied the premises as a storehouse for cabinet furniture.

Their stock was valued at $62,000 and is a total loss. They are insured as follows:

Greenwich Ins. Co.	$2,500	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	$2,500
Tradesmen's Ins. Co.	2,500	North American Ins.	5,000
Brevoort Ins. Co.	2,500	Central Park Ins. Co.	2,500
Equitable Ins. Co.	5,000	Firemen's Trust Ins.	2,500
Firemen's Ins. Co.	2,500	Artist's Ins. Co.	2,500
Grocers' Ins. Co.	5,000	St. Mark's Ins. Co.	2,500
Brooklyn Ins. Co.	6,500	Franklin Ins. Co.	6,000
New-World Ins. Co.	2,500	N. Y. Fire & Marine	5,000
Total			$55,000

The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Fire Marshal Baker is making an investigation.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

The United States transport *Patapsco*, Commander Nazy, arrived here yesterday morning from Point Lookout. She brought 400 rebel prisoners, who are to be transferred to Elmira, N. Y. They are in charge of Capt. A. G. Marsh, in command, and Capt. M. H. Church and Lieut. John F. Davis. The *Patapsco* also brought 100 of the Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps as a guard.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"Duplex Elliptic Picnic."—Probably the largest picnic excursion, ever arranged exclusively for the employes of a single manufacturing establishment in New-York, left the City on Saturday for Mayer's Grove, Staten Island. It was the fourth annual excursion of a similar character which has been arranged by the Messrs. Weed & Bradley, the manufacturers of the "Duplex Elliptic" hoop skirts. The rendezvous was at the foot of Chambers-street, North River, on three of the largest of barges, which had been chartered for the occasion. The number who accompanied the excursion was about twenty-four hundred, nearly all of whom were the employes of Messrs. Weed & Bradley's establishments. Dodworth's Band, numbering over thirty pieces, furnished the music. The barges moved down the Bay and the Kills to the grove, where the landing was made about midday. The party returned about 8 P. M., having had a day of uninterrupted enjoyment. The few guests who were fortunate enough to have invites, circulated among the unprecedented crush of "Duplex Elliptic" somewhat bewildered; large as is the number of females employed in the present factory, over three thousand will be employed in the new one which the firm is about erecting, and the next annual picnic will be a mammoth one. The invention of the "Duplex Elliptic" has largely increased the demand upon them.

Personal.—Col. Thomas W. Egan, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, arrived in town yesterday, by transport from Washington. He was wounded at Petersburgh on the 16th June, while leading his brigade in a charge. It will be gratifying to his many friends to know that he is recovering slowly, and hopes soon to be able to rejoin his command in the field. He is for the present at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Government Care for the Sick and Wounded.—On the 28th ult. the Surgeon-General issued orders to the Medical Director at this port to fit up the large ocean steamers, the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, as hospital transports to bring the sick and wounded from Fortress Monroe. These are two of the finest steamers at this port. On the 2d of July the *Baltic* sailed; on the 4th the *Atlantic*. Each had a fully supply of beds for one thousand men; were stocked with fresh beef, potatoes, cabbages, pickles, dried fruit, rice farina, cocoa, twelve tons of ice and other articles of necessity and luxury for the sick and wounded. A full complement of surgeons and nurses accompanied.

Annual Commencement of St. John's College.—The Annual Commencement of old St. John's College, at Fordham, will take place to-morrow, and the indications are that it will be a more than usually interesting affair. In the evening a grand dinner is announced to take place at Delmonico's, in Fifth-avenue, when addresses will be delivered by Bishop Rosecrans, Bishop Bailey, Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, G. I. Thebaud, and several of the old graduates.

Fourth of July at Washington Rock, N. J.—The day was very appropriately celebrated at the place with the time-honored exercises. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. John H. Starrs, after which Francis J. Tessier, Esq., delivered an oration. The spot, identified as it is with some of the most important events of the American Revolution, seemed to be peculiarly appropriate to the exercises of the occasion.

Music in the Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that a cornet band will play on the lake at the park on Wednesday, the 6th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Examination of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—July 5.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Isaac Henderson.*—The examination in this case was proceeded with to-day at 11 o'clock, in the Grand Jury room.

For the Government, United States District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, and Mr. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney of Washington; for the defendant, Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Brown.

William B. Moore, clerk in the office of the Fourth Auditor at Washington, was called on behalf of the Government. He produced two vouchers, as set forth in the affidavit of Savage, on which the warrant was issued, one for $12,580 56, the other for $17,566 86, and stated that they were presented to the Treasury Department on account of Isaac Henderson, for the fourth quarter of 1863. On cross-examination he testified that Mr. Henderson usually sent in his vouchers in a certain regular form, and that these were in that form.

Jacob Russell, cashier in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, was next called, and produced two checks corresponding in amount with the above vouchers, and which, he testified were paid in the month of October, 1862.

Joseph L. Savage sworn: Was a hardware merchant, and resided in Brooklyn; had been a contractor with the United States Government for about ten years, principally in connection with the Navy Department; before the breaking out of the rebellion the contracts had been small; since then they had amounted to perhaps half a million per year; had been acquainted with Henderson from the time he was appointed Navy Agent; had furnished supplies to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, both on contract and on open purchase orders; in the month of September last had furnished a quantity of Brady's Compressed Hair to the department; [two requisitions for the same were here produced;] had filled those requisitions; heard at the Navy-yard that there were to be requisitions made out for this article; he called on the Navy Agent and stated the fact to him, saying he should like to furnish it; he could give him just the article; he could furnish it better than anybody else; he knew the patentee; the agent said he had not received the requisition, and of course could not do anything further then; he called the the next day, and Mr. Henderson said the requisition had come over; witness asked him if he would let him furnish the article; he said he would see about it; witness importuned him about it, and said he hoped Mr. Henderson would give him the requisition; he would do as well by him (Mr. Henderson) as anybody else would; witness waited awhile, as he said he would see about it, and then called again and pressed him for a long while to let him furnish the article, and he finally did send him the requisition shortly afterward; at the second or third interview had offered him 7 per cent.; had previously mentioned that he would allow five; in the first conversation he said he would see about it; it was at the next interview he had increased the offer to 7 per cent; received the requisition on the same or the next day, he was not positive which; he then filled it; carried his bills to the Navy Agent's office himself—two sets of them; saw the chief clerk, and asked him if he could pay them; he said not until they passed the bureau; told him he must have some money; the clerk then said he would see what he could do, and went down the back stairs and came up again; witness and he then had some figuring; he said he would pay one of them—the smallest one—deducting the entire commission; witness demurred somewhat, but finally said he would take that; he then went down stairs again, and brought up a piece of paper, which witness supposed to be a bank check; then went out, asking witness to wait a few minutes, and returned in a short time with ten thousand seven hundred and some odd dollars; witness then signed the vouchers which he had seen to-day; the voucher then had all the writing on it as at present, with the exception of the filling in, "October 16, 1863, $12,880 50."

Mr. Wilson called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the filling in was in a different handwriting.

Examination continued.—To the best of his knowledge it was between the 1st of October and the 16th; he carried the money immediately to the Market Bank and there deposited it, with the exception of less than $100, which he kept for incidental expenses; he saw the officer in the bank make an entry in his (witness') bank book; looked at the entry after it was made, and found that it was all right; the book shown was his bank book; he had deposited $10,700, which was part of the money paid him by the chief clerk of the Navy Agent; seven per cent. was deducted from the whole amount and the balance paid to him in Treasury notes; the two checks were here shown to witness. The one dated Oct. 15, 1863, he said, was paid to him by Mr. Blood, clerk of the Navy Agent; the other he had never seen until he saw it in court to-day; the difference had never been paid to him; he could not swear positively whether a book had been shown to him at that time in the office of the Navy Agent or not; they made the calculation on a slip of paper.

Cross-examined by Judge Pierrepont.—Did not know anything about the effect of acids upon inks; had never seen it tried; the requisition for the articles, the bill for which amounted to $17,000, was filled by him honestly and truly, according to that requisition, at a fair market price, and the articles were bought at a fair market price; this was true of the other, also; it was not a fraud; the arrangement with Brady was an honest one; was not familiar with the handwriting in the receipts, which had been filled up after he had seen them; did not see them filled up; the blanks were left just as they were always left; there was nothing strange or unusual in the mode of filling up; the amount was an honest and a just one; he did not defraud anybody; these things had to go through the hands of the Commandant, Chief Engineer and a number of others; they passed in the regular way, the dates corresponded and they were just and honest bills against the Government; there was not a cent in them that the Government should not pay; the only man who had not had all he ought to have was himself; he thought that no one could have made the contract with Brady so well as he, and he told Henderson so; he had no hostility or enmity to Henderson; did not think that he (Mr. Henderson) got him put in Fort Lafayette; had no desire to bring infamy upon him and his family, or to injure him except so far as should tend to relieve himself; witness was arrested about the 7th of March, by two soldiers and a man in citizen's clothes, and sent to Fort Lafayette; he never saw any order; saw a paper handed to Col. Burke; they kept him there three months, and brought him back to the City on the 14th of June, 1863, and put him in Ludlow-street jail; he was never told what he was arrested for; he did not then suppose that Henderson was at the bottom of it, and did not now; was born in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia; had known Edwin Grady about two years; had been once or twice at his house, in St. Felix-street, Brooklyn; had seen his wife; never talked with her about the matter; might have talked about it in her hearing; did not recollect of seeing a paper at Brady's house in which Mr. Henderson was concerned; was not familiar with Brady's handwriting, but had seen it; was not present when a writing was shown, before his wife, and when something was said to the effect that "If you undertake to do that, you will ring us all in," Brady's wife lived there at the time, but there was some difficulty between them now, and she was not there; went to Fort Lafayette on the 7th March; was not starved there, but was kept in close confinement; did not suffer much mentally, but found the time long, and did all he could to get out; first saw Mr. Wilson at Fort Lafayette; did not know where he came from, whether from Washington City or not; witness' counsel (Hiram Ketchum) was with him, in whose presence he had an interview with him; after getting through with Mr. Ketchum, he told Mr. Wilson he would explain some things to him, and told him then about the hair bill for the first time; did not recollect of ever having explained it to any officer of the Government before; did not receive any promise about getting away at that time; saw Mr. Wilson next at Ludlow-street jail the second day he was there, about the third of June, when he repeated to him, as near as he recollected, the same story that he had told him at Lafayette; he next saw Mr. Wilson on the 22d of June, after he had been released on bail at half a million of dollars; suggested the amount himself, but supposed the Government would have let him off for less; did not think there was any reason for the proceeding against him; the bills were all correct; was in Judge Betts' room when he swore to the affidavit; did not know the handwriting in the affidavit; saw that different inks were used in it; the filling-in was done in his presence; the rest was not; had put his name to a statement in writing in relation to the Henderson matter, in Fort Lafayette, before he signed this, and left it in the hands of Mr. Wilson; it was not sworn to; that was the last he saw of it until he saw it in Mr. W.'s hands since; did not know what use had been made of it, but had been told by Mr. Wilson; knew Col. Olcott; saw him first after he came out of Fort Lafayette; never made any statements to him; did not know what use was to be made of his written statement, and was not a party to any; had heard Mr. Wilson speak of it; did not know that a man had taken that statement to Mr. Henderson, and told him that he (witness) would swear to its contents if he did not pay $20,000; did not make the statement with any such design; had no object in black-mailing Mr. Henderson at all, and had no idea that anybody else was going to try to do it; was never asked to swear to it, and would not if he had; they could never force him to swear to a paper of this kind while he was in prison; could not say that he knew Wesley Smith's handwriting; knew that he was a theater dealer; had talked with him on the subject of contracts; could not say positively whether he had met him in Maiden-lane in the latter part of January, 1863, and had a conversation with him about the Henderson controversy; had no doubt that he had talked with him about it; did not know whether he (witness) had told him that he had been in the habit under former Navy Agents of obtaining open purchase orders—orders to buy articles where there was no contracts; knew that Henderson had refused to give such orders; did not recollect telling Smith that he had determined, if possible, to get Henderson removed and have a friend appointed in his place who would give him purchase orders; he might have said to Smith that it would be to his interest to have Henderson removed; had never said that they should make affidavits charging Henderson with corruption; did not recollect that Smith said he would not, and that it was an infamous proposition, and that he would not join in any such scheme, saying that if he (witness) did, he would fail; never told Smith he had abandoned the idea of getting Henderson removed; never made a proposition to Smith to join with him in an affidavit; Henderson did not give him the money, but the chief clerk; received the entire amount of the second check; the small bill was paid first; the whole commission was taken out of the first bill; in the ordinary course of business, expected the bills to be paid in a week or ten days, but wrote no to Washington, and had the bills pushed through quickly; the gentleman who managed it for him received a commission; he had since been removed from office; the $10,700 deposited by him on the 9th was the same as given to him by Blood; whether he had put the amount opposite the word "bills" printed on the ticket, he could not remember; did not go at that time with Mr. Blood to the Metropolitan Bank; had received money from Blood before at the Bank; Henderson had never advanced him money on bills before they came in; he had paid those bills before he got the money; He had paid other bills, when there was a commission to be paid. There was generally a memorandum made by the parties of these advances and commissions. At the time of getting the money, Mr. Blood brought out a little book, saying that witness owed the Navy Agent $1,990; there was nothing said then about $10 interest. Blood did not go with him to the bank and pay him the amount of the small bill, less the money owed by him for advances and interest. He furnished the iron and other articles for the *J. P. Smith*. Witness was shown some papers; knew nothing about them. [Judge Pierrepont here read a long list of alleged false entries in regard to the supplies of said vessel, of which witness said he knew nothing; he had only charged for what he furnished; he employed an agent to attend to that business; he had nothing to do with it, and what the agent did witness did not know; the agent's name was Charles L. Schofield; knew nothing of large deficits in supplies furnished to the Navy-yard; he got the contracts and transferred them immediately to Schofield; he might have spoken to Mr. Brady about a party to take Mr. Henderson's place, and to Mr. Isaac Nozh.

After a recess of ten minutes, Mr. Savage not appearing,

Edward H. Lord, book-keeper in the Metropolitan Bank, was called, and produced the book containing Mr. Henderson's account. On the 9th of October the sum of $10,[illegible]23 wrs drawn out by Mr. Henderson; he was credited on the 6th of October with $12,880. (Entries offered and admitted in evidence.)

Cross-Examined—Witness gave the different checks drawn by Mr. Henderson between the 5th and 16th of October.

By consent of both parties, Admiral Paulding was here examined for the defence.

He testified that he was in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard in November; he knew of no honest mode in which these bills could be taken from the Navy-yard to the Navy Agent by the contractor; it was against the rules of the yard; they were registered and sent over by the officers of the yard, and sent under seal to the Navy Agent; this rule had been enforced at the request of Mr. Henderson; he had known the accused since the breaking out of the rebellion, and his character had always been esteemed fair and unimpeached.

The examination was here adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 6, 1864.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅝	400	N. Y. Central	134⅞
50,000 do	105⅜	100	do	134⅝
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	104	200	Erie Railway	115
5,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl sm'll	101	400	do	115⅜
		700	do	115⅝
26,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98	24	do	116
2,000 do	96⅝	100	do	b15 115¼
1,000 do	96⅜	100	do	b10 116
2,000 North C. St. 6s	55	100	do	b10 115⅜
3,000 Ills. State 6s	68⅜	200	do	c 115⅜
11,000 do	69	100	Erie R. Pref	113
2,000 Va. St. 6s	52	50	A. T. H. Pref	72⅜
2,000 Conn. St. 6s	105	100	Miss. Mn. Co	43
25,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	82	100	do	43⅛
10,000 do	b10	62⅜	100	Bost. Sly. R.	136
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	115⅜	100	do	b10 137
5,000 Erie 2d M. 8	125	150	Reading R.	138⅜
7,000 Mich. So. 2d M	104	200	do	139⅛
4,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref	93	200	do	139⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	400	do	139⅝
6,000 To. & W. 1st M ex	105	100	do	139⅞
3,000 At. & C. W. 1st M	90	100	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅝
Ohio Div	100	1270	M. S. & N. I. R.	99
2,000 Mil. & Mi. 1st M	115	200	do	99⅛
2,000 P. Du. W. & C. 2d	95⅜	200	do	99⅜
150 Cl. & P. 1st & 4th M ex-div	88	600	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131
25 Mechanics' Bk.	117	200	do	b10 130⅜
100 Bank of America	133	100	do	130⅝
27 Metropolitan Bk.	113	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	114⅛
150 Cen. Coal Co.	70	100	Chic. & Mil. R	109
300 Cum. Coal Pref	67⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	63
100 do	b10	67⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86⅜
400 do	67⅝	100	do	c 86⅜
100 Mariposa M. Co.	56⅛	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	113
100 do	56½	350	Mil. & P. Du.	64⅜
200 do	b20 52	200	do	b10 60

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	104¾	50	Erie Railway Pr.	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	90	100	Hud. River R.	125⅝
5,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	104⅜	100	do	125⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105	200	do	125
35,000 O. & Miss. C.	82⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
300 Canton Co.	39	400	do	112⅝
100 do	b10	39⅜	200	Reading R.	139⅛
100 do	39⅜	200	do	139⅞
100 Quicks. M. Co.	70⅜	100	do	140
100 do	70⅝	600	Ill. C. R. Scrip	131
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	68	400	Chi. & N. W. R	62⅝
100 do	b10	68⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	88
100 do	b10	68⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R	113⅜
100 do	b10	68⅝	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	110⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	200	Chi. & Alton R.	90
300 Erie Railway	115⅜			

OPEN BOARD—½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅝	100	Reading R.	b3 140
100	do	134⅝	100	do	140
200	do	134⅜	200	do	139⅝
300	Erie Railway	115⅜	200	do	b60 139
300	do	c 115⅛	100	do	c 139⅜
200	do	c 115	1100	do	b3 139⅜
1300	do	b3 115⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R	c 99⅜
100	do	b3 115⅜	100	do	b3 99⅝
100	do	b10 115⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	131⅜
100	do	115⅜	100	do	c 131⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	125⅜	200	do	c 131⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
200	Quicksilv. Min.	70	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	110⅜
100	do	c 70	100	Chi. & R. Isl.	113⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	60⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	132⅛
100	do	135	100	do	132⅜
100	Erie railway	115⅜	100	do	b3 132⅝
100	do	s3 115⅜	200	do	132⅝
100	do	b10 116⅛	500	do	b3 133
200	Reading R.	140	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	82⅜
200	do	139⅞	100	Cum. Coal Co.	68
300	Cleve. & Pitts	113	50	do	68⅛
300	do	113⅜	100	do	b3 68

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, July 2, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 25:

Increase in Loans	$1,012,014
Decrease in Specie	794,312
Decrease in Circulation	54,278
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,763,138

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 4, 1863.	July 2, 1864.	June 25, 1864.
Capital	$69,108,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	174,337,304	198,089,016	197,077,002
Specie	38,302,926	21,206,685	22,000,998
Circulation	5,696,974	4,752,917	4,807,195
Gross Deposits	212,192,109	230,420,432	232,259,725
Exchanges	53,557,154	75,430,588	73,806,743
Undrawn	158,642,225	154,989,844	158,772,982
In Sub-Treasury	24,731,305	16,540,823	29,026,651

On the Bank Statement there is another considerable falling off on the line of Deposits, not unexpected after the active demand for Money through the past week to pay for the recent 1881 Loan and for transmission to the interior. The Loans of Bank have been increased notwithstanding the drafts made for Currency, and now stand about two and a half millions higher than a fortnight ago, while the Deposits are fourteen and a half millions less. The Specie average at Bank is about eight hundred thousand dollars less than last Monday.

There is some slight abatement to-day in the pressure for Money, but no decided evidences of returning ease, the rates with the Brokers being 7 ℘ cent. and liberal commissions to carry Stocks. There is apparently a better confidence on the Stock Exchange than at the close of last week, and the same feeling extends to outside financial people, owing to the acceptance by Mr. Fessenden of the Treasury Office, and the passage of the extra-tax bill by Congress.

The mails from the Continent of Europe by this morning's steamers brought forward renewed orders for the United States 5-20 Bonds, and this demand carried up the price to 105¼@105⅜ ℘ cent., the purchases for Europe being quite heavy, both at the Stock Board and on the Street. There was also a further rise of 1 ℘ cent. in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. In the afternoon the 5-20s fell off a fraction.

Some doubt was thrown over the approval of the Gold Repeal Bill by the President, early in the day, which caused the Gold Room to move with caution. There was really no substantial ground to doubt the action of the President, and at a later hour his approval of the bill was made sure by several dispatches from Washington. The price of Gold advanced to-day, and at 3 o'clock stood 245@246 ℘ cent.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was moderately active at the early Board at better prices than on Saturday, and manifested rather increased firmness at the Second Board. The disposition among the *Bulls* to speculate for a vigorous Summer rise is, to all appearances, kept down mainly by the close condition of the Money market. The short sellers (or *Bears*,) against the rise enjoy the present advantage of borrowing Stocks for delivery on a liberal allowance of interest.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday afternoon before the Holidays. The market was generally steady, and Erie Shares higher than at the Second Board; Hudson River depressed; a demand for Illinois Central:

	Frid.	Tues.		Frid.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104⅜	Mich. Central	138	138⅝
U. S. 5-20's, c.	103	105	Mich. Southern	94	95¼
N. Y. Central	134⅝	134⅞	Illinois Cen	131⅝	132⅝
Erie	115	115⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅝	113⅝
Erie Preferred	112	113¼	Fort Wayne	112	114
Hudson	137⅛	138⅜	Rock Island	112	114
Canton	38	38¾	Reading	138⅝	140
Treas. Cer., new	84	86⅜	Quicksilver	75¾	77
Toledo	136⅜	140	Cumberland Coal	66	68
Northwest	51	52⅜	Mariposa	49	50⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅜	52¾	N. West Pref	87⅞	88⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	138	Metropolitan	114¾
Ocean	97	Continental	101
American Exchange	118	Park	126

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 2ds, '79	125	Del., L. & W. 1s's	116
Erie 3ds, '83	123	Del., L. & W. 2ds	119
Erie 6ths, '80	118	Tol. & Wab. 1st	106
Erie 7ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext	105
Erie 7s, '75	112	Ill. & Miss. 1s's	89
Hud. R. 1sts, '66	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
Harlem 2ds, '64	101⅝	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅝
Mich. C. new, 1sts	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93⅜
Mich. S. 8 cons	104	Clev. & Pitts, 3ds	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	91
Ill. Central, 7s	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	112
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	84	Atlantic & G. W.	19¾
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	112		

A special meeting of the Shareholders in the Ashburton Coal is called for Wednesday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 39 William-street.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $4,507,-532 98, including for Customs $79,300 40; payments, $1,608,147 37; Awards 6 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1851, $10,535 50; balance, $16,249,539 54.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford have declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, have been to the value of $5,224,707 against $3,414,929, the corresponding week of last year.

The Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five per cent., free of Government tax.

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) ℘ cent. ℘ annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after Monday, July 18.

The Directors of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℘ cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for Loan, dated June 25, 1864, for Thirty-three Millions of Dollars, being the amount of unsuccessful offers under the notice dated 6th June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order, upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 2—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been: 242 bbls. Ashes, 24,776 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. Corn Meal, 151,463 bushels Wheat, 45,129 bushels Corn, 77,360 bushels Oats, 2,522 packages Provisions, and 3,215 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots, and $14 62½@$14 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive, yet quoted steady. Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c. @45c.; Rio 43c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds, 220,662 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 53@$1 55 ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, chiefly for future delivery at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 25,800 bbls., including Superior State and Western, at $9 90@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11 25; including 17,500 bbls. to arrive in July and August, at from $11@$12, chiefly at $11 25@$11 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 60 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$ 9 80@$10 20
Extra State	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 65@ 12 75
Extra Ohio round hoop shipping brands	11 00@ 11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65@ 13 00
Extra Genesee	11 50@ 13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 2,300 bbls., at $11@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$13 50 for fancy to choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,200 bbls. Extra, at $10 65@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 75@$8 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $7 75@$8 for Jersey, and $8 25@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARITANA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; BLIGHTED FAITH: AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *The general news by the City of Baltimore, the closing proceedings of Congress, the report of Fourth of July proceedings, and other interesting matter, will be found on the Second and Third pages.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The people of the United States will rejoice to learn, this morning, of the total destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, in an exciting naval fight with the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, in the English Channel, nine miles off the French port of Cherbourg. SEMMES sought this fight, and his ship was cut to pieces and sunk in about an hour's fight. The loss of the pirate was eight killed and seventeen wounded. The loss of the *Kearsarge* was three wounded. The English steam yacht *Deerhound*, belonging to and having on board a party of English, came out from Cherbourg to witness the fight. When the *Alabama* was found to be sinking, this vessel deliberately sent her boats to the aid of the pirate and took on board about forty of her officers and crew. The *Kearsarge* captured sixty-eight of the *Alabama's* men, and went into Cherbourg but slightly damaged. Our account is very full, especially the letter from our Paris correspondent, which is the only account received from loyal sources.

The latest intelligence from before Petersburgh is to the effect that Gen. GRANT'S preparations for important work are nearly complete. But a few days will elapse before a storm, such as the enemy has not yet felt, will be precipitated upon him. For the last few days the weather has been less sultry, and the army has enjoyed a much needed rest. There is much need of rain, however. The Sixth Corps has returned from its march to Ream's Station, where it went to aid WILSON'S cavalry. The rebels could not carry off the guns lost by WILSON and KANTZ, because they had been completely disabled, and thrown into an impassable swamp.

The latest intelligence in regard to the rebel raid and attack on Harper's Ferry is up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the rebels were reported to have crossed the Potomac, and were making preparations to assault the position of our forces on Maryland Heights. Gen. SIGEL is reported to have fallen back from Sheppardstown to the Heights, and to be preparing for a vigorous defence. Various rumors come to us of the presence of rebel forces at Williamsport, Falling Waters, Hagerstown, &c., but none of them are confirmed. All the rebel forces positively known to be any distance north of the Potomac are a small body of cavalry on a thieving expedition. The strength of the rebel force on this raid is estimated by those best informed at 2,500 cavalry, under Gen. RANSOM, and 5,000 infantry, under Gen. EARLY. Its main object seems to be to get supplies, and to make a diversion which shall call Gen. GRANT'S attention away from Petersburgh.

An expedition under Col. GROWER, sent out from Decatur, Ala., June 28, by Gen. R. S. GRANGER, to surprise PATTERSON'S brigade of RODDY'S division, was partially successful. When near the camp they were discovered by the rebel surgeons, who gave the alarm. The rebels broke and ran, but the Eighteenth Michigan came in on double-quick, killing and wounding a number, and capturing one Lieutenant and nine men, their wagons, ambulances, camp and garrison equipage, officers' baggage, and a lot of horses and mules. Unfortunately our cavalry could not cross the railroad in time to come up with the fleeing rebels, or their entire command would have been taken. The infantry marched fifty miles this hot weather in thirty-six hours.

As soon as Gen. STEELE heard of the movement near the mouth of the White River by the rebel Gen. SHELBY, he sent forward a force under the command of Gen. CARR, which confronted the enemy on the 27th ult., between Sheadon and St. Charles, and a fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 200 prisoners and the guns of the recently captured gunboat *Queen City* and four mounted howitzers. Our loss in killed and wounded will not reach 200, while that of the enemy will reach quite 500. The joint forces of MARMADUKE and SHELBY are said to be retreating.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington* arrived at this port yesterday morning bringing Liverpool dates to June 23d. In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby called attention to the case of a Montreal merchant named LEVY, said have been arrested in Boston without cause. Earl RUSSELL said he would make inquiries into the matter. Mr. HENNESSY strongly condemned the efforts he believed Americans were making to induce emigrants to serve in the Federal army, and moved a resolution regretting the emigration from Ireland, and calling on the Government to devise some means to check it. The motion was carried.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th Inst., Messrs. DISRAELI and BRIGHT requested from Lord PALMERSTON some information as to the proceedings of the Osno-German Conference Committee. Lord PALMERSTON replied that he could tell them nothing, beyond the fact that her Majesty's Government were working diligently to bring the matter to a peaceful solution. On the 22d the Conference met, and it is said the arbitration proposition was rejected. Hostilities will probably recommence on the 27th of June.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Volunteer Committee did not get to work yesterday, but have everything in readiness to begin to-day. The subscriptions to the new Bounty Fund loan have been increased to over $415,000. In addition to subscriptions of moneyed corporations heretofore named, the Harmony Fire Insurance Company are recorded for $10,000, and the Bull's Head Bank for $5,000.

Mayor GUNTHER met with an accident on last Sunday which prevented his being present at the review of the military in the Park on the 4th, and will confine him to his house for a week or so. In alighting from his wagon at Bath, L. I., he slipped and sprained one ankle and wrenched the other.

The total number of rebel prisoners transferred from the military prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio River, as entered on the books in Capt. JONES' office, during the month of June, is 2,151; 1,400 enlisted men to Rock Island, 621 to Camp Morton, 119 commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fortress Monroe.

Seventeen lives were lost by the sinking of the *Locust Point*. The names of the drowned will be found in another column.

Money continued active among the Brokers yesterday, and the Bank return shows another decline in Deposits. Government 5-20 Stock advanced 1½@2 ₩ cent. on European orders. The Railway Stocks higher than before the Holidays. Gold advanced to 245@246 ₩ cent.

Transactions in produce and merchandise were quite moderate yesterday. Flour and Wheat were dearer, with rather more doing. Corn, Oats, Whisky and the principal kinds of Provisions were less freely dealt in, at irregular prices. Cotton was in request and advancing. Freights were quiet.

The Live Stock Market is supplied this week with 33,585 animals of all kinds, numbering 3,404 beeves, 110 cows and calves, 1,555 veal calves, 14,229 sheep and lambs, 14,287 swine. The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street shows a very light supply, the total receipts of fresh bullocks amounting to more than 1,500 less than last week. With this limited number salesmen have had a pretty good command of the market, and have realized, we should think, fully 1c. ₩ lb. more than last week, while in some cases the advance has doubtless been $10. on a bullock. Butchers estimate their purchases in some cases at even higher advances. Considering the unusually small receipts, the market has not been very brisk. Prime cattle have sold at 18c. net weight, and as the estimates were high on the part of the seller, butchers believe that they have paid better rates; from 15c.@18c. have been the more general prices. Cattle of inferior grade have sold lower. Sheep rated on Tuesday at 4½c., live weight, for poor, thin sheep, and 6½c @7c. for good, and 7½c., not number one. Hogs are less active at 11½c.@11½c., live weight, for prime corn-fed, 10½c.@11½c. for still-fed.

The Naval Fight off the French Coast—Destruction of the Alabama.

The pirate *Alabama* has at last gone to the bottom of the sea. After a bloody and lurid career of two years on the high seas—in which career she has passed from one Continent to another, from the North and South Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico to the China Seas, following in the wake of our commercial ships wherever they could be found, and burning and destroying them wherever they were overtaken—she has been annihilated on the very first occasion that one of our ships-of-war was enabled to get an opportunity to measure metal with her.

We publish very full details of the naval battle between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, which took place on the 19th of last month, off Cherbourg, on the northern coast of France, and in the waters of the British Channel. The *Alabama* had returned from a cruise in the Indian Ocean, had passed round by the Cape of Good Hope, up the Atlantic to the French coast, burning several American vessels on her way, and entered the port of Cherbourg, where SEMMES expected to coal and repair her. As soon as this fact was ascertained by the American Minister at Paris, he telegraphed to the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, which was lying in one of the ports of Holland, and which has been for a considerable time in those waters watching for rebel privateers, to repair immediately to Cherbourg, to catch or destroy the pirate. The *Kearsarge* arrived at once, and very soon, at a distance of ten or twelve miles from the coast, the *Alabama* appeared, and the fight ensued. It lasted somewhat over an hour—the *Alabama* firing the first shot at the distance of a mile, and the two combatants never being nearer than a quarter of a mile to each other. The *Alabama* is reported to have fired 150 rounds of shot, and the *Kearsarge* 100; and the vessels are said to have described seven complete circles during the engagement. The *Kearsarge* disabled her adversary by planting a shot in her machinery, after which, proceeding closer up, she poured into the rebel a destructive converging broadside, that tore through a whole section at the water line; let the water through in cascades, and sent the blustering pirate to the bottom, with the white flag flying. Part of the crew was saved by our own ship, and another part, together with SEMMES himself, was saved by an *English* vessel, which was, for him, very opportunely at hand. She had steamed around the world, burning unarmed merchantmen, but she had never before, during her career, encountered a naval vessel in battle, although she decoyed by a falsehood the gunboat *Hatteras* within range of her guns, when off the Texas coast, and destroyed her by a broadside. We give elsewhere a list of the American vessels the *Alabama* has destroyed since the Messrs. LAIRD, by the connivance of the British Government, turned her over to the rebels. It will be seen that these foot up over sixty, nearly all of which she has destroyed, embracing some of our finest ships, and valued in the gross, with their cargoes, at tens of millions of dollars. It seems that this chivalrous son of the South not only destroyed the vessels, but *stole the chronometer* of nearly every captain he captured; for he turned over to the custody of a confidant in Cherbourg, before he set out to fight the *Kearsarge, sixty chronometers.*

The sketch given by our own reporter and by the London *Star* of the strength, size, crew and armament of the two ships, will show that they were not unequally matched. The LAIRDS, who built the *Alabama*, have been boasting for a long time that she could easily whip the *Kearsarge*, and SEMMES himself blustered loudly in France to the same effect, just before the engagement. Now, since he has been beaten, he says he was mistaken as to the *Kearsarge.*

By far the most comprehensive of the histories of the affair is that given by our Paris correspondent, who corrects some of the false statements of the English press. For instance, the latter make it appear that SEMMES, of his own accord, boldly and voluntarily went out and challenged the *Kearsarge* to battle; but our correspondent shows from authentic sources that the *Alabama* was *ordered to leave Cherbourg* by the French Maritime Prefect. The negotiations of Minister DAYTON to the matter reflects as much credit upon him as the conduct of the action reflects upon the gallant American sailor, Capt. WINSLOW. The Government will undoubtedly see to it that, while the country rings with the praises of the latter, his reward will be prompt and honorable.

The destruction of this pirate will afford great gratification to the country. The rebels, we believe, have now but two available pirates—the *Florida* and the *Rappahannock.* They are hardly likely ever to get any more either from England or from France.

The End of the Dano-German Conference—The Prospect of War.

The London Conference has practically come to an inglorious end. It sat for some time on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, to hear the last propositions of Austria and Prussia, propositions which are described as being of a nature little less than insulting. It was to sit again on the 25th for the completion of formal business, but further negotiations are at an end. There is nothing for it now but an appeal again to the sword. Hostilities between the invaders and Denmark were to commence again on the 27th, and by that time the neutral Powers will doubtless have determined the respective parts they are to play in the second act of the tragedy.

That England has made up her mind already, can hardly any longer be regarded as mere matter of conjecture. The tone in which the British Foreign Secretary announces in the House of Lords the readiness of the British fleet for any action that may be required of it; the tone in which Lord PALMERSTON repeats the same assurance in the Commons; and the general tone of belligerency assumed by nearly every organ of public opinion—all go to prove that the resolution has been finally reached, to give material aid to Denmark in the unequal contest into which she has once more been forced.

The London *Times*, in a quasi-official manner, announces that the first step taken by the British Government will be to break off communications with "the Courts (Austria and Prussia) which have treated England with such contumely." This will be the overture to the play. A naval demonstration in the Baltic will follow, although the Paris journals announce that in such a demonstration the French fleet will not participate. No indistinct assurance is given that Austria will be assailed in the Adriatic—a threat which means that Italy will be invited to take a hand in practically settling the question of nationalities, which the Germans are so eager to bring into operation in the North of Europe. And with all this, there will necessarily be provision made with no undue delay for a British contingent, acting in alliance with Sweden, to operate in Jutland.

The action of France is governed for the moment, apparently, by a consideration of the slight put upon the Emperor's proposal for a general European Conference, by the British Government; and possibly, by a recollection that when France was prepared to act in the case of Poland, England backed down from the conclusions to which her logic directly pointed. There may be, too, mixed up with these recollections, a reflection that in Mexico the Emperor has been left to regenerate seven millions of the Latin race with no material support from England whatever. It can hardly, then, be considered out of the usual run of the Imperial policy, that the Emperor should refuse to show his hand, until he can play a card which will tell on the game. What England is of course assured of, is that France will be neutral, if she does not take an active part with the Danes. It is impossible that France can have any object openly to side with the Germans. But it is not impossible that she may hesitate to be a party to an anti-German alliance which would include the recovery of the Austro-Italian provinces to the new kingdom of Italy, and which would probably end in reviving the revolutionary spirit of '48 from one end of Europe to the other. Such a war as is now about to open will not be long confined to the disputed Danish Peninsula. And it cannot be wondered at that a responsible Power like England has postponed this new and terrible arbitrament until she had reached the very boundary where her place in the Councils of Europe would have been forever compromised in the eyes of the world. Prolonged indecision would have brought irretrievable disgrace, and whether she acts alone or in alliance with other Powers, England is irrevocably committed to the cause of Denmark at whatever material sacrifice.

No REST FOR THE WICKED.—Our special correspondent, writing from before Charleston on Thursday last, says: "Our guns at Cummings' Point continue to shell the city of Charleston, notwithstanding the announcement of the rebel SAM JONES that fifty Union prisoners (officers) have been placed within range of our fire." We have no other operation in the war at all analogous to this long-continued bombardment of the birthplace of the great rebellion. Naval operations were begun against the city at the close of 1861, and it is a year since Gen. GILMORE commenced its regular bombardment from land batteries. During the whole of that year our operations against it have been nearly ceaseless. The Charleston *Courier* of the 25th ult., heads one of its articles "Three Hundred and Fifty-first Day of the Siege." Hardly a day has passed that shot and shell have not been thrown into the city. The people that remain there have enjoyed neither rest nor safety, but have been in continual fear and peril. It were well for the wretched inhabitants, and for all concerned, that the place were captured.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.—The French official journals speak with great complaisance of the prospect of a war between England and the German Powers, while they all declare that France will certainly keep clear of the entanglement. The English are beginning to see that in event of such a war two or three privateers would sweep her commerce from the seas, as two or three privateers, built by her subjects and in her ports, have nearly swept the American flag from the seas. Now, this would produce an immense development of French commerce; and it is well known that the extension and enlargement of the commerce of France has been for the last ten years the principal aim of the present Emperor, in his colonial and foreign policy, in his foreign wars and aggressions, such as those in Cochin-China, in the islands of the Pacific, and on this continent. To this end he has made and is making the most gigantic efforts, and is expending vast sums of money. If an English war with Germany would practically consummate his great idea, why would he not encourage it?

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The reproduction of the "Duke's Motto" at this house on Monday attracted a very large audience. Mr. WHEATLEY resumed his character of *Henri de Lagardere*, and was charmingly supported by Miss ROSE ETTINGE and by Miss MARY WELLS. Mrs. SEERSATT, Mr. NUNAN, and other members of the company. The piece will be withdrawn after a few nights, to make room for Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who is engaged here.

OLYMPIC.—WALLACK'S opera of "Maritana" was produced here on Monday, by a small opera company, under the management of Mr. D. A. BAKER, and direction of Mr. ANTHONY REIFF. The principal parts were sustained by Mme. BOSCHARD, Miss LOUISA MYERS, Mr. CASTLE and Mr. CAMPBELL. There was a small orchestra and a sufficient chorus. The performance was only moderately good, and we shall take another occasion of speaking of it.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rather more has been said about the new drama of the "Winning Suit" than there was any occasion for. The position of the author may in some measure account for this. Mr. LEWIS FILMORE is one of the editors of the London *Times*, and his confreres on the metropolitan press, have doubtless felt a kindly disposition to say all that was possible of his dramatic effort, and much may be said with justice of it. The piece is well written, with a fair amount of action. It is not, however a model comedy or a model play of any sort. The construction bears a general and sometimes a particular resemblance to the construction of SHERIDAN KNOWLES' ware—which being interpreted, means that it is artificial and transparent. There is but slight effort at characterization, and the character of *Orelia*, where the author has been most ambitious, is by no means fresh. The plot is of a very general and ordinary character. A wayward and somewhat shrewish princess is betrothed as a measure of Hate to the King of a neighboring country. Her pride and temper revolt at such a formal disposition of her hand. She leaves her home; becomes a sewing-girl at a tavern; is there befriended by a traveler named *Don Pedro*, and from the force of circumstances and to prevent arrest, marries him. A child with one idea of romance beyond "Jack and the Beanstalk" can surmise the denouement. *Don Pedro* is of course the King in disguise. It is right to add that there is some ingenuity displayed in the minor complications, an average skill in intrigue, and a good faculty for dialogue. The first and the last acts are the best in point of dialogue, there being in the latter many telling points. Throughout, however, the language is good, clean, and scholarly.

Miss AVONIA JONES played the heroine with much spirit, but was sometimes, in the second phase of the character, too emphatic—destroying the easy flow of the measure without adding to its pointedness. Mr. FISHER was excellent as *Don Pedro.* An important underpart was intrusted to Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, who of course rendered it with skill, but it struck us that his manner was a little imperious and harsh—the manner of a villain rather than of an intriguer. Once or twice, too, Mr. DAVENPORT lapsed into elocutionary error. The author never could have meant that the word captain should be pronounced "cap'n," and the word "awoke," (or "awokon," we forget which,) is new to us. Of the personators of the smaller parts, it is only necessary to mention the names of Miss IONA BURKE, who was thoroughly piquant and excellent in the last act; of Mr. DALY, as the "Cap'n" referred to, and of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, who contributed very acceptably to the success of the piece. The verdict of the audience was in its favor, and this pleasant house may once more be considered afloat on the usual high tide of prosperity. The performance exhibited many of the defects of a first night—defects which we ought not to be called upon to excuse at a first-class establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

From Port Hudson—Miscellaneous Items.

Late private advices from Port Hudson show that the rebels are somewhat active in that vicinity, but avoid that well-fortified place. They have endeavored to establish themselves on the banks of the Mississippi River at Tunica Bend and at Fort Adams.

Brig.-Gen. ULLMANN has been placed in command of all the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf, comprising some 25 regiments of all arms. His headquarters are at Port Hudson.

Major-Gens. STICKLES and REYNOLDS had lately visited Port Hudson. The troops here are in excellent health, although the weather was very hot.

It was reported that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR had crossed the Atchafayla River on the 5th of June, and that an engagement had ensued; but no particulars or confirmation of this had been received.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY was expected to visit Port Hudson by the 1st of July.

The Nineteenth Army Corps has lately been encamped at Morganzia, but expected soon to move, under recent orders from Gen. CANBY, but in what direction was unknown.

Among the plunder recently secured by some rebel guerrillas, at the capture of a post-house some distance from Port Hudson, was a large amount of clothing intended for the flames, which had been used by small pox patients.

The Little Brig Vision.

SHE PUTS INTO PROVINCETOWN IN A LEAKY CONDITION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The little brig *Vision*, Capt. DONOVAN, which left New-York a few days ago for London, put into Provincetown, Cape Cod, yesterday, leaky.

The leak was found to be owing to a defect in the caulking of about two feet in length, which was repaired, and she was to resume her voyage last evening.

Capt. DONOVAN stated that his vessel worked well.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Martial Law Declared in Kentucky.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a Proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law; and,

Whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrections and rebellion; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the third day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, The said insurrection and rebellion still continue, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States; and

Whereas, The military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion, in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

Whereas, On the fifteenth day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service; and,

Whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State, and

Whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States, by the officers commanding the National armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a purpose of inciting the Rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety.

Now therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privilege of the habeas corpus be effectually suspended within the said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end. And I do hereby require and command as well as military officers all civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of Kentucky to take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same. The martial laws herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections or with the proceedings of the Constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not effect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, at 11 o'clock to-day, was sworn into his new office as Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary CHASE was with him at the Department, and introduced him to the heads of the different bureaus. At 11¾ o'clock the heads of the several bureaus, thirteen in number, were officially presented by Ex-Secretary CHASE. At 12 o'clock Mr. FESSENDEN attended a Cabinet meeting. He has been called upon to-day by a large number of Senators and Representatives, who paid their respects. At present, we learn there will be no material change in the management of the bureaus of the Treasury Department. Hon. ELIJAH SELLS, formerly Secretary of State of Iowa, has been appointed Third Auditor, *vice* ATKINSON, resigned.

A LESSON FOR ENGLAND.

The destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* is a striking vindication of the superiority of the heavier armament of our gunboats as compared with the lighter metal of the English models. The armament of the *Alabama* was made in accordance with the English ideas, and her fate will be a rude shock to a cherished British notion. This is a curious repetition of the experience of 1812, when our vessels, armed with 48-pounders were constantly superior to the English ships armed with 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge* has a battery of two 11-inch shell guns throwing two hundred and sixty-four pounds of metal, one 30-pound rifle pivot throwing thirty pounds, and two light 32-pounders throwing sixty-four pounds making a total of five guns throwing three hundred and fifty pounds of metal.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

MR. FESSENDEN IN OFFICE.

At 11 o'clock, to-day, Mr. FESSENDEN entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. Justice WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to him. Subsequently the Chiefs of the several bureaux, thirteen in number, were formally presented by Ex-Secretary CHASE. At noon, Mr. FESSENDEN attended the Cabinet meeting. He has been called on to-day by numbers of Senators and Representatives, who paid their respects to him.

THE SURRENDER OF PETERSBURGH DEMANDED.

Passengers on the mailboat *Highland Light* report that day before yesterday Gen. GRANT sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburgh, but the answer was not known at City Point when the *Highland Light* left. It was believed if the demand was not complied with that a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of the women and children before the town was attacked. They also say that appearances indicated lively work.

DOINGS OF THE BLOCKADERS.

Admiral LEE, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, under date of July 1, says that since July 24, 1863, forty-two steamers have been captured or destroyed by the blockaders of his squadron. Taking the average tonnage of the vessels at three hundred tons, and assuming the capacity of an army wagon at one ton, there has been a loss inflicted on the rebel supply system equivalent to the capture or destruction of a train of twelve thousand wagons.

The department has received communications from Admiral DAHLGREN announcing the capture of the sloo *Julia* by the United States steamer *Nipsic*, on the 27th of June, off Sapelo Sound. Her cargo consisted of ninety bags of salt.

A communication has also been received announcing the destruction of the English steamer *Rose*, of London, bound from Nassau, N. P., by the United States steamer *Wamsutta*, off Polly's Island, S. C. When first discovered she was attempting to escape, and in doing so was run ashore. The crew, of about twenty, made their escape by getting off in small boats. It was only after repeated efforts to get her off, and night coming on, that she was fired. She had no cargo of any importance on board, and it is thought it had been sent ashore in small boats while lying off the coast.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President yesterday signed the following-named bills, which have thereby become laws:

An act to correct a clerical error in the law of June 30, 1864, relating to the Post-office Department.

A joint resolution imposing a special income duty.

An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies.

An act making an appropriation to carry into effect an act to prevent smuggling.

A joint resolution, explanatory of the joint resolution in relation to the pay of the staff officers of the Lieutenant-General.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to grant pensions," approved July 4, 1862.

An act further to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c.

An act to encourage emigration.

An act to pay in part for publishing the debates in Congress, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal a joint resolution granting additional rooms to the Agricultural Department, and for other purposes.

The act making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

An act for the supervision of the work on the Washington Aqueduct.

The joint resolutions in relation to the Professors of the Military Academy at West Point.

An act to regulate proceedings in cases of landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia.

An act to establish a branch of the mint at Dallas City, Oregon.

An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and providing for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared to be in insurrection.

An act for the relief of seamen and others not officers on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service.

An act for increasing telegraphic facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho.

An act for the relief of Maj. N. S. BRINTON, a Paymaster in the United States Army.

The President had previously signed the act to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents; the act to repeal all laws and parts of laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and in the Civil Appropriation Bill, a section to repeal the law regulating the coastwise Slave-trade.

All the bills passed by both Houses and presented to the President received his signature, except the bill providing republican governments for States overthrown or usurped by rebellion. This bill authorizes temporary Governors to be appointed until a majority of the people could take measures for restoring civil institutions, excluding certain classes of persons who have given aid and comfort to the enemy, and making one of the conditions of readmission the abolition of Slavery.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The President has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, the following persons:

James Bowen, of New-York, and John Cumming, of New-York, to be Commissioner and Superintendent, respectively, of Emigration, under the act to encourage emigration to the United States.

Charles Dummer, of Maine, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, under the act of June 5, 1864.

Col. Charles J. Paine, Second Louisiana Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge to be Major-General.

Brig.-Gens. Alvin P. Hovey and John G. Barnard to be Major-Generals by brevet.

The following as officers in the Revenue Cutter Service:

To be Captains—William C. Pease, Benjamin F. Vulian, Jas. Dusher, James H. Merriman, Richard A. Morrill, Joseph Amgeen, John W. White, Alfred B. Davis, A. A. Fluger, Timothy Kenway, Benjamin F. Kelur.

To be First Lieutenants—Daniel P. Tompkins, Theodore N. Spencer, Samuel C. Comstock, Samuel P. Warner, John G. Baker, Edward A. Freeman, James M. Selden, John G. Bond, Ruth R. Graham, Henry D. Hall, Daniel B. Hodgeson, Morton Phillips, Frank Barr, Henry J. Benson, John A. Henriques, David Ritchie.

To be Second Lieutenants—William E. Holloway, Thomas W. Lay, William C. Fisgott, William C. Deharte, Howard L. Briggs, Joseph Irish, Edward C. Gardner, Wentworth S. Simmons.

To be Third Lieutenants—Henry P. Hamlin, Robert H. Woods, James H. Wicks, James R. Malcom, F. W. Sparrell, S. Allen O'Brien, Charles H. Dixon, George M. Hunter.

To be Chief Engineers—A. M. Cumming, Walter Scott, Samuel Hamilton, J. E. Cooper, A. D. Douglas, Frank Paulsifer, George H. Clarke, George W. Simmons, J. J. Roberts, James Coy, Henry Smith, Eugene Valetta.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

The following is an exact copy of the joint resolution assessing a special tax on incomes:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That, in addition to an income duty already imposed by law, there shall be levied, assessed and collected, on the first day of October, 1864, a special income duty upon the gains, profit or incomes for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time herein named for levying, assessing and collecting said duty of all persons residing within the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars, and the same shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected, except as to the rates according to the provisions of the existing laws for collection of an income duty annually where not inapplicable hereto; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as to time and mode or other matters, to enforce the collection of the special income duty herein provided; that in estimating the annual gains, profits, or incomes as aforesaid, for the foregoing special income duty, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

Loss of the U. S. Store Ship Courier.

THE VESSEL A TOTAL LOSS—OFFICERS AND CREW, GUNS AND SMALL ARMS SAVED.

The U. S. Storeship *Courier*, Commander S. C. GRAY, left Boston May 28, with Paymasters' stores, for New-Orleans, and was lost on Leonard's Keys (Bahamas) June 14th. Officers and crew saved. Her guns, small arms and rigging were saved and sent to Nassau. Vessel a total loss.

The following officers arrived at this port in the schooner *Samuel T. Kase*: HENRY REANEY, Acting Master and Executive Officer; EDWIN B. PRATT, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; A. P. SAMPSON and Mr. SNOW, Acting Ensigns; H. B. BROWN, Paymaster; LOUIS GOSLIN, Master's Mate; P. BROWN, Paymaster's Clerk; MICHAEL CORBETT, Surgeon's Steward, in charge, and forty-eight seamen.

Death of Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Ex-Gov. ANDREW H. REEDER died at his residence in this place at an early hour this morning, after a short illness.

THE REBEL RAID.

General Sigel at Maryland Heights.

The Rebels Attack the Position.

SIGEL'S DEFENCE SUCCESSFUL.

Rumors from Frederick, Hagerstown, &c.

THE REBEL FORCE 10,000 STRONG

The Militia from New-York and Pennsylvania Called Out.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, July 5.

After sending my Baltimore dispatches, under date of 1 and 3:20 P. M. yesterday, I went up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the purpose of reaching a closer point of observation of the transactions at Harper's Ferry and vicinity. Starting in the usual afternoon train at 4:40, it was hoped to reach Frederick at 8 o'clock. At Plane No. 4, however, which is about nine miles from Monocacy and twelve miles from Frederick, the conductor found himself under orders to proceed no further, as a rebel force was on the railroad at Point of Rocks, eighteen miles above the point we had reached, while Frederick was reported abandoned by our troops, and its occupation by the rebels was confidently expected during the night. Accordingly, lying by at Plane No. 4 until morning, I passed up to Monocacy at an early hour. Here I found Brig.-Gen. TYLER and his command. His scouts had been up to Point of Rocks last night, and brought back word that the rebels who visited that place consisted of but about one hundred and twenty-five of MOSBY's men, who crossed the Potomac on a thieving expedition. They had with them two light 6-pounder guns. They burned at Point of Rocks a boat in which a Fourth of July party had just been up to Harper's Ferry, robbed the store, and went back. The Union force at this place consisted of two companies of infantry and two of cavalry belonging to the Potomac Home Brigade. These fellows ran disgracefully at the first sight of the rebels, leaving the place and such possessions as it had an undisputed prey. The mail train for Wheeling was fired into yesterday near Sandy Hook. The fireman was badly wounded, and the baggage master captured.

MULLIGAN'S forces evacuated Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry about 7 P. M., yesterday. Our people set fire to the trussels of the magnificent iron railroad bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and the woodwork is destroyed. This is not only a great misfortune, but a great blunder, as perfect arrangements had been made to effect the complete temporary disablement of the bridge without the use of fire, whose action on the iron portion of the structure is fatal.

At 9 P. M. Gen. SIGEL, who had been engaging the enemy for the greater part of the day near Sharpsburgh, reached the vicinity of Harper's Ferry with his forces, and began preparations for a defence of the heights on the Maryland shore. At 10 P. M. his troops were ascending Maryland Heights to take up their defensive position. Early this morning, at Monocacy, brisk skirmishing was heard from the direction of Harper's Ferry, with occasional cannonading. During the day the rebels made the passage of the Potomac, and at 4 o'clock were preparing to assault SIGEL's force on Maryland Heights.

Thus far the only rebel force that can be made out in these operations is the remnant of the corps of EWELL, now commanded by Gen. EARLY, numbering about five thousand men and about twenty-five hundred cavalry under command of Gen. RAMSON. This force is certainly too slight to be capable of anything more than a mere raid, and its obvious design on part of rebels as a diversion in favor of LEE's closely invested line at Petersburgh will be thwarted by the good sense of the people and the vigilance and energy of the Government.

Rumors have been in circulation in Washington to-day, of a general assault by Gen. GRANT along the whole line of the enemy's position at Petersburgh on Sunday, and of an unsuccessful issue of the assault. The report is utterly without foundation, and the only circumstance that may have given currency to the report of a general attack is that on Sunday, July 3, a salute was fired along the whole line. Otherwise Sunday was a day of peculiar quietude. Yesterday passed in an equally quiet manner in the lines before Petersburgh.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from ALFRED SPATES, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, dated Cumberland, July 5, says:

"The rebel raid has been very destructive on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have information here that the canal has been badly damaged, and that a number of boats have been burned and teams captured.

The following is the latest and most authentic intelligence received up to 9 o'clock this evening, from the Upper Potomac:

About 6 o'clock this evening an attack was about being made upon Maryland Heights, where Gen. SIGEL's whole force is concentrated, and was then formed in line of battle for defence.

Very little information or details of the progress of the seige of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraph operator not being in a position to understand the true condition of affairs, other than the defence was obviously successful, in view of the Heights being still in Gen. SIGEL's possession.

Whatever damage the enemy may undertake in their present movement, it must be quickly effected, or they will meet with such opposition in the forces now moving upon them from the West, as to relieve all apprehension about the result.

Four railroad trains loaded with Government supplies, as well as the mail train from Harper's Ferry, that was intercepted by MOSBY on its return, were all worked through to Baltimore this afternoon, without the slightest loss. They were fired at, however, very warmly from the Virginia side, opposite the Point of Rocks.

No damage to the railroad is known as yet, excepting about thirty feet over PATTERSON'S creek bridge, six miles east of Cumberland, which was today entirely repaired for the movements about being made over the road eastward.

Three hundred wagons, loaded with stores, supposed to have been captured, were gotten off safely from Martinsburgh by Gen. SIGEL, and passed through Frederick to-day, on the way to Baltimore.

Raid on Point of Rocks—Operations of the Enemy at Harper's Ferry and Vicinity—Movements of Our Forces—The Rebels at Falling Waters and Williamsport—Excitement at Frederick and Vicinity.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

From the Point of Rocks we learn that the entire rebel force that visited that place yesterday, did not exceed one hundred cavalry men, supposed to be under the command of MOSBY. Their whole object was to rob and destroy. They took with them to Virginia the entire stock of goods in the stores of Messrs. JOHN B. DUTTON, GOVER & BASAIRD, MEARS & ADAMS, and others. They robbed the loyal storekeepers as well as the rebel sympathizers, leaving nothing behind them but crockery ware and such articles as were not easily carried off. They were followed to the river by rebel citizens, who are said to have carried off goods into the interior. They retired, after committing all their robberies, much in the same way they came. The telegraph operator returned last night from the mountains, where he had concealed himself, and sent through several dispatches announcing the extent of the rebel depredations, and saying that the "devil was to pay generally." This morning the operator was not at his post again, from which it is to be inferred that the rebels have returned again.

LATER.

The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no rebels had made their appearance in that city.

The excitement had in a great measure abated, and it was believed that a Provost-Guard at that place could effectually protect the city from all the rebels that had appeared in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks up to this morning.

Gen. SIGEL's and Gen. MULLIGAN's forces reached the Maryland Heights about 9 o'clock last night, and no doubt is now entertained of our forces being able to successfully resist any attack of the rebels at that post. Reinforcements are on their way to the Maryland Heights. Gen. MAX WEBER, who commands the post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends opening his guns on the town, to drive the rebels out.

The rebels are all on the Virginia side of the town busily engaged in their work of plunder, and occasionally sending a shell over to this side.

The pontoon bridge which crossed the river at the ferry has been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed, to prevent the rebels from crossing.

On Monday, MOSBY, who has a force of cavalry and artillery opposite the Point of Rocks, fired into a train passing that point, causing the greatest excitement among the passengers. No one was injured except the fireman of the engine, who was shot in the arm.

The train was run back as far as Sandy Hook, and the employes of the railroad company this morning were endeavoring to bring it to this city.

A large number of citizens of Frederick arrived here in the train which left Plane No. 4 this morning at 7 o'clock. There was considerable excitement there at that hour, but no signs of the rebels. No rebels are known to be north of the Potomac, east of Sharpsburgh, unless it be the force that Gen. SIGEL was engaged with has followed him. Gen. SIGEL succeeded in securing his trains, and this morning a number of his wagons passed through Frederick. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry this morning, and it was supposed that Gen. WEBER was shelling the rebels in the town from the Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels, the operators having left their posts between 9 and 10 o'clock, under an alarm.

The operators, however, returned about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reported that all was quiet, and that there were no rebels nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where, it was said, fighting was going on.

The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburgh, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. SIGEL.

Previous reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. SIGEL during Sunday night at Shepherdstown, to which point he had fallen back to Martinsburgh, and where a junction was formed with him by MULLIGAN with the force from the Leetown fight on Sunday, ten miles below.

This joint force, it was thought, would move to the Maryland side of the Potomac to succor the Maryland Heights if attacked by the rebels.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about 9 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a force, estimated at some two thousand cavalry, with more than as many infantry.

Gen. WEBER, however, set about making a vigorous defence, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own.

Nothing had been heard up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Harper's Ferry from either SIGEL's or MULLIGAN's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the Hagerstown story, of their being again engaged opposite Shepherdstown, to which point they must have been followed by the rebels.

After 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry, on the east side, and the operator at the Point of Rocks was understood to report that a body of rebel cavalry had crossed the Potomac there, and interrupted the telegraph.

In the meantime the excitement at Frederick, Md. continues. All the sick from the hospitals, with the Provost Guard of the town, were removed—the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also removed from Frederick, as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry.

No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of the place, except a cavalry detachment at Point of Rocks, twelve miles off.

Gen. TYLER remained at Monocacy in command of Gen. WALLACE's force, that point being the extreme western limit of this department. He is protecting the great railroad bridge of Monocacy River, three miles from Frederick. No signs of the enemy had appeared up to last night.

The true object and extent of the whole movement are as yet a mystery. It is known from refugees from Martinsburgh, Winchester and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are remorselessly and relentlessly enforcing the conscription, taking all the males between sixteen and sixty, who have left their homes. Every horse is taken on the line of march, and scouting parties visit the country roads and steal them all, whether owned by friend or foe. The capture of supplies and the diversion of the reinforcements going to GRANT are very probably the reasons for the raid.

Provisions and all kinds of supplies are, no doubt, very scarce in Virginia at present, and the rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac. But they have evidently been disappointed thus far. Maj.-Gen. EARLY commands the expedition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. EARLY is reported to be EWELL's successor. Gen. RANSOM is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and as he is said to be STUART's successor, the object of the enemy may be inferred to be an important one on the part of Gen. LEE. The infantry force is said to be under the command of Gen. EARLY himself. EWELL's late corps now probably numbers not less than 12,000 men.

Other reports name BRECKINRIDGE, IMBODEN, JENKINS, and even WHEELER, as leaders. But both the Southern JENKINS' are dead, WHEELER is known to be in Tennessee, and BRECKINRIDGE's presence in the Valley is very doubtful.

Gen. WALLACE is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence may suggest.

REPORTS FROM HARISBURGH

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 4—Midnight.

Official information from the border received by the Governor to-night indicates that the enemy is again advancing northward, on a raid. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, SIGEL was attacked simultaneous at Leetown and Dark Hollow, or Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Gens. RANSOM and EARLY, and driven from his position, with slight loss. Gen. SIGEL says there were 2,600 cavalry in the rebel forces. The number of their infantry could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to be large. The rebels have succeeded so far in concealing their numbers.

From Gen. SIGEL's dispatch it is ascertained that 1,100 of the rebel cavalry had got in his rear, by the way of North Mountain; but whether this body is in addition to the 2,600 before mentioned, or part thereof, is not plain.

A dispatch just received by the Governor says that fifteen rebel cavalrymen were seen within five miles of Hagerstown this afternoon. This came from the Hagerstown telegraph operator, who has not been heard from since five o'clock this afternoon, and it is supposed has left the place.

Other reports considered reliable represent that there are no rebels this side of the Potomac.

It is no doubt the purpose of the enemy's cavalry to advance as far as they can into Pennsylvania to steal horses and provisions.

Of Gen. COUCH's movements it is improper to speak. He will be in consultation with the Governor, and will have the sole management of ample preparations for a warm reception of the enemy on their annual visit. The Old Reserves are ready to respond, and are on their way to their posts.

The Governor will no doubt issue a proclamation to-morrow. All the militia responding will be clothed, equipped and subsisted by the General Government during the emergency. No pains or expense will be spared by the General Government in upholding and supporting the militia.

There is some excitement and apprehension here; but in official circles there is no fear but that Gen. COUCH will succeed in thwarting the demonstration.

But little more news is expected to-night. Contrabands are coming North, like clouds before a storm.

THE STATE MILITIA CALLED FOR.

Twelve Thousand Men Wanted from New-York.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5.

The President informs Gov. SEYMOUR that the rebel forces, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, have invaded Maryland, and taken Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel the invasion, and he calls upon the State of New-York for 12,000 militia, as its quota, to serve 100 days.

A CALL ON PENNSYLVANIA.

12,000 One Hundred Days' Men Wanted.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 5.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for 12,000 militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged, I ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this my proclamation, in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania to come promptly forward as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of Gen. GRANT may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburgh, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN SARATOGA.

The Water-Cure Establishment at Saratoga Burned.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 5.

The fire at Saratoga on Monday destroyed all the buildings on Broadway south of Union Hall to the Clarendon Hotel. West of these the buildings are small wooden structures, except the Water Cure, in which the fire originated, and which was destroyed. The total loss is $60,000. None of the large hotels were in the least injured.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 5.

The Bethesda Water Cure, the International Hotel, and all the buildings between the Crescent and Clarendon Hotels are destroyed. The Crescent, Union and Congress Hotels are not burned.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 5.

The fire broke out yesterday at 2 P. M. and destroyed the Bethesda Water Cure; loss $40,000; insurance $18,000. One large boarding-house, several dwelling-houses and barns, shops, &c., were also burned to the ground; total loss $60,000.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Union Hall was not in any way injured by the fire which broke out in this place yesterday. There are now stopping at this hotel 240 guests. Last evening a band of music arrived here, engaged by Mr. W. W. LELAND, and discoursed most patriotic airs. The festivities of the day wound up with a grand hop, in which all the guests of the house, and many others, participated.

Union Hall Safe.

The following dispatch has been received at the Metropolitan Hotel:

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

To S. Leland & Co.:

Union Hall is safe. Very little damage. No interruption to business. Water Cure establishment and some other buildings burnt. W. W. LELAND.

Capture of Another Prize.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The British steamer *Jupiter*, from Nassau, N. P., for Wilmington, N. C., arrived here to-day, having been captured June 27, lat. 29° 47', lon. 76° 30', by the U. S. steamer *Proteus*. She is in charge of Acting-Gunner W. H. PIERCE and a prize crew. All her cargo was thrown overboard during the chase. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 200 tons.

Strike on the Reading Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 5.

The *Bulletin* says: "There is a strike for wages among the employes of the Reading Railroad and some of its lateral branches. From the fact that no coal is arriving in the city to-day it is presumed that the strike is general along the entire length of the road, and upon all its branches. The officers of the company decline to give any information upon the subject.

Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The large brick building on Eastern-avenue, known as the Merchants' Grain Elevator Mills, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The building was valued at $150,000, and was insured for $82,000. Sixty thousand bushels of grain, of all kinds, was in the building, all of which was more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss has not yet been ascertained.

New-York and the War—The Surplus of the State 4,733.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5.

Gov. SEYMOUR has been officially informed by Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY that the State of New-York is entitled to a credit of 4,733 men over all calls. It appears that this State has sent more than 300,000 men to the war.

[Advertisement.]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last, (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent), supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Will, Indelible Cutter of Hair. Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10c. Hair Dye 50c. Black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Heffman's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDE BAR and PARLOR SAFES, for silverware, &c., at No. 6 Murray-st., corner of Church-st.
ROBERT M. FARLOW.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
Is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. Pressure is INWARD and UPWARD. CURES WARRANTED. Send a stamp for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DUBOIS—PARKER.—On Sunday evening, July 3, by Rev. H. W. Knapp, Mr. JAMES DUBOIS and Miss ELIZA A. PARKER, both of this City.

HICKS—SMITH.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. Edward Oldan, Mr. HARRISON HICKS, of Utica, N. Y., and Miss HANNAH W. SMITH, of Stamford, Conn. No cards.

KELLOGG—BAIRD.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, June 29, by Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., JOHN O. KELLOGG and LIZZIE J. BAIRD.

ROCKWOOD—DWIGHT.—At Providence, R. I., on Saturday, July 2, by Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D., E. ANTHON ROCKWOOD, of New-York, and Miss MARY E. DWIGHT, daughter of the late G. L. Dwight, of Providence.

SIMPSON—CLIFTON.—On Monday, July 4, by Rev. Dr. Woodruff, JOHN H. SIMPSON, of New-York, and Miss ADA P., youngest daughter of the late Capt. A. H. Clifton, of Brooklyn. No cards.

SOUTHWICK—BRYANT.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. E. H. Gillet, GEORGE W. SOUTHWICK, of Harlem, N. Y., and SOPHIA A. BRYANT, of Sag Harbor, L. I. No cards.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

TOMPKINS—HOPKINS.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. John D. Hagany, Mr. C. F. TOMPKINS, of New-York City, and Miss JENNIE E. MORRIS, of Hoboken, N. J. No cards.

WINNE—BOUCHER.—On Saturday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JOHN C. WINNE and LOUISE, eldest daughter of Alfred Boucher, all of this City.

WOODRUFF—NICHOL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 3, by Rev. O. S. Gilbert, Mr. WILLIAM WOODRUFF, of Yonkers, and Miss SARAH M. NICHOL, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CLINCH.—On Tuesday morning, July 5, HENRY G., son of Frederick and S. Sophia Clinch, in the 14th year of his age, of congestion of the brain.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also those of his uncle, J. W. Clinch, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 3d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

CUTTING.—On Tuesday, July 5, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. GERTRUDE CUTTING, widow of the late William Cutting, and the last surviving child of the late Walter Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

HOOPER.—On Tuesday evening, July 5, suddenly, JOSEPH HOOPER, of Brooklyn, late of Newburyport, Mass.

Funeral Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Pacific-st. and 4th-av. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MILLER.—At Peekskill, on Sunday evening, July 3, JOSEPH T. MILLER, aged 15 years and 6 months, only son of Leonard Miller, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Silas Brown, Peekskill, at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 5.

MILLER.—In Bellefonte, Amador County, on Saturday, June 11, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL R. MILLER, formerly of New-York City, aged 37 years, 2 months and 4 days.

MOFFEATYEN.—On Tuesday, July 5, of consumption, MARGARET, youngest daughter of Samuel and Martha Moffeatyen, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 155 West 19th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

NELSON.—At Rhinebeck, on Saturday, July 2, FRANCES H., wife of Dr. T. Nelson, and only sister of H. B. and E. K. Conkey, Esq., of this City, aged 33 years.

OLIPHANT.—At Paris, France, on Tuesday, May 10, DAVID BURR OLIPHANT, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., from the house of his father, Dr. David Oliphant, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, or after the arrival of the train which leaves New York at 8:30 A. M., and returning leaves Morristown at 3 P. M.

POAG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 4, Mrs. ELIZA R. POAG, aged 39 years.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Henry A. Kent, 3d-av. and City line, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PECKHAM.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, LIZZIE C., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:22 train from 27th-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

RICH.—On Monday evening, July 4, at Mies-square, Yonkers, JOHN, son of the late Lewis Rich, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Thursday, July 7, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will meet the 10:30 Harlem train from 26th-st., at the West Mount Vernon Depot.

☞ California and Iowa papers please copy.

RICH.—Killed on Saturday, June 18, before Petersburgh, JAMES T. RICH, in the 24th year of his age, formerly of the Brooklyn 14th Vols.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, July 4, of typhoid fever, JOSEPH T. TAYLOR, youngest son of the late John A. and Livinia A. Taylor, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 162 West 10th-st.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

WHEELER.—Killed at the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga., on Wednesday, June 22, Capt. WILLIAM WHEELER, of the 13th New-York Battery of Artillery, son of the late Russel C. Wheeler, Esq., of this City.

The funeral services will be held in the Mercer-st. Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 413.—July 6, 1864.
27, 6, 53, 24, 72, 43, 33, 35, 20, 42, 46, 55, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 414.—July 8 1864.
24, 19, 1, 66, 67, 72, 77, 59, 49, 34, 18, 23, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 317.—July 5, 1864.
62, 40, 8, 12, 60, 29, 44, 69, 9, 72, 11, 51, 66.
CLASS 318.—July 5, 1864.
41, 6, 60, 12, 45, 24, 32, 27, 54, 29, 7, 19, 48.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, COVINGTON, KY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ENGLISH DOG-FISH SKINS, FOR SWORD MANUFACTURERS.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

UNTIL THE HOUR OF SICKNESS HOW few think of the necessity of having a remedy at hand. Simple articles should always be on hand, such as Paregoric, Syrup Squills, Laudanum, Spirits Lavender, spiced and simple Syrup Rhubarb, Syrup Squills, Spirits Camphor, Hartshorn, Essence Ginger, Liniment, &c. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without them. In case of sickness at night, and if away from home, it is still more important. These things cost but little. Mr HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is doing a large family business, because he has vials of all prepared, and will furnish the whole with the guarantee of being pure, freshly and properly prepared, at no greater outlay than two or three dollars.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

NO MISTAKES
Harpen at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel, and the best can always be had there.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.
Just received, a large assortment of fine French extracts, pomades, toilet-sets, hair-brushes, &c., at HELMBOLD'S New Drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

CITIZENS AND SOJOURNERS.
Call and examine the arrangements at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel. *You will be welcome.*

THE RECEPTION ROOM
Attached to HELMBOLD'S new drug-store is designed for persons waiting for prescriptions.

DEBILITY.
DEBILITY.
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DEBILITY.
For Debility, nothing can equal the TONIC and INVIGORATING effects of the
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
which supplies the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, or LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.
Sold by all Druggists.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 481 Broadway.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Club will be held at headquarters, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, HERMAN G. CASTLE, } Secretaries.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 Broadway, N. Y.,
will publish on WEDNESDAY, July 6,
THE BOILER EXPLOSION
of the Martin boiler on board the United States "double-ender" CHENANGO.
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
A full report of the testimony, the charge of Dr. NORRIS to the Jury, and the two verdicts.
1 vol. two paper covers, 25 cents.
Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the price.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.
A Practical Treatise on the application of THE PRINCIPLE OF THE RIFLE to guns and mortars of every calibre, to which is added a new theory of the initial action and force of fired gunpowder,
BY LYNALL THOMAS, F. R. S. L.
One volume, 8vo, cloth. Price $2
Published by
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Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No 39 Ann-st., N. Y. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO., KNOWN AS INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.
Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURIER and ENQUIRER.
Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st..
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$3,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for them."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presentation of the receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to co-operate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and just design of promptly supplying the quota of men from this county, on the call of the President for more men for the army, about to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding to this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 4, 1864.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 31 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,600,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by parties as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is now ready.

The lease requires the payment of a part thereof to the United States Government in the City of New-York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. or 6 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 25-28ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-ave. and 26th-st., and that the interest on them will cease on that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,	CHARLES S. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEAKE,	JOHN C. MORE,
ABRAHAM LESCHETT,	MATTHIAS ELLOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	EMPHALET BOSTMAN,
ALFRED BAUDOUINE,	ABRAHAM VANNEST,
GEORGE WARNER,	GEORGE SCHIEFELIN,
CHRISTOPHER WYER,	PETER B. CORSINE,
JOSEPH DE ROSA,	JOSEPH B. MOORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL SAYNOR,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	SAMUEL BOUSALL,
ELLISON DATA,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CORNELL ADAMS,
HENRY T. HELL,	HENRY DAVID,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
CORNELIUS STEVENS,	PETER J. SCHUTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HARVEY,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
	JOSEPH H. WOOD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th inst., Mr. THOMAS S. STEVENS was unanimously reelected President for the coming year.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Exchange-st., New-York, June 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND BURKY,
JOHN S. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
PETER C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES SMITH,
WILLIAM H. FAILE,	THEODORE DE LANCEY,
RICHARD FLAMAN,	WM. H. LOCKWOOD,
JOHN C. NAGLE,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI S. COOPER,	THOMAS K. LEON,
LUCIUS HOSMER,	JOHN B. FOWLER,
JOHN MCCLELLAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARINE COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day held of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were redrawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 85, 90, 124, 166, 206, 234, 439, 457, 491, 546, 575, 772, 816, 861, 1,018, 1,157, 1,233, 1,307, 1,354, 1,449, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten years after the first day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.
Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MANSFIELD, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRILL COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 24 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
New-York, June 14, 1864.

FREDERICK L. GIBERT,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
EDWARD BIL.. } Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad become Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 29, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1864, ON the bonds of the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES H. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REMSEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & HALL, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Sobrail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, of nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, comprising ground immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Sobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Assayer, Chemist, and Metallurgist, Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Sobtail Lode, $744 45, as equal to $5,215 85 per cord. Fisk Lode, $341 21, as equal to $2,720 68 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 50 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons of six cords each per day, from the Sobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $600 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying the first early days a monthly dividend of One Per Cent in gold. The stock is exceedingly limited—a total of 120,000 shares—and the property is unincumbered, consisting entirely of the best mining ground, and is certain to prove of great value. The attention of capitalists is solicited to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares are now open at the office of ALEXANDER B. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., at the price of $5 per share, cash to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($5) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company to the whole amount can be had at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low prices are informed that the company is rapidly filling the books already, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

DIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. K. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881 and other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

ALSO,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and are receiving subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convertible 7.30 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the government loans. Parties can call and personal correspondence addressing Cashier as by applying to this Bank.

ROBERTS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monthly Statement, under the forty-fourth section of the National Currency Act, of the CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of loans and discounts for month ending July 27, 1863	$316,800
Average amount of specie for month ending July 27, 1863	[illegible]
Average amount of [illegible] money for month ending July 27, 1863	[illegible]
Average amount of circulation	335,082
Average amount of deposits	23,767

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Hudson, Cashier of the above-named National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed) CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of July, 1864. (Signed) WM. H. RIKE,
Notary Public of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Monday morning, July 4, 1864, as required by act of Congress:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$227,464 72
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tender Notes	113,708 44
Average amount of Deposits	324,307 06
Average amount of Circulation	37,975 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Andrew Thomson, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW THOMSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of July, 1864.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.—STATEMENT of the Sixth National Bank of New-York Saturday morning, July 2, 1864, as required by act of Congress:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 72
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tenders	125[illegible] 12
Average amount of Circulation	37,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,2[illegible] 80

I, Jno. W. B. Dodge, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. W. B. DODGE.
Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1864.
A. LELAND, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place,
New-York, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the said company on the 15th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 25th day of July next, and the proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 21 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

$30,000 TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT. for five to fifteen years, on bond and mortgage of New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums to suit. Address B. R. M., Box No. 2,791 New-York Post-office.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price WM. H. MARSTON & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. SEAGRAVE, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, Pres't late Pres't Bank of California.
WM. C. RALSTON, Esq., Cashier.
LEES & WALKER, Agents, No. 16 New-York-alley.
Office, No. 54 Wall-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California is prepared with a capital of Two Millions of Dollars, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York, will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California and its counties and cities will be cashed or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for any sums to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in that bank.

D. O. Mills,	Wm. C. Ralston,	Agents N. Y.
Wm. Norris,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. Meakreery,
R. S. Swartz,	O. F. Gifford,	E. M. Jessup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry.
A. A. Lawton,	Joel's Hollings,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron,	Gen. H. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco.

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a strictly cash basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & BATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 5% per cent. Bonds at par, interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. C. RUGGLES,
"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, 16 Wall-st., N.Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock, for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock,
"American Express" wanted.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. Loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 45 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

60TH DIVIDEND,
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Cash Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	146,059 69
Assets	299,059 69

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SALTSMAN,
FRANCIS C. SCOALS,	GEO. C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WILLING,
JOHN D. LAWRENCE,	J. FELDER MILLER, M.D.
ISAAC A. BRIGGS,	GEORGE HILLMAN, M. D.
JOSHUA S. LATON,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

By order, JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Five per cent. Per Annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DILLERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BOYCE, }

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two and one half per cent. from the net earnings, payable on the fifth day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business on the 20th day of June instant. Transfer books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New-York and Philadelphia will be remitted by mail or express when requested.

HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 28 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 4th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 3d day of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. from their net earnings, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 15, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

J. FAULMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1½ per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on the 1st of July next, by the United States Trust Company.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

No. 165 Broadway, New-York, June 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday in July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 11th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. H. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 65,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
IRVING BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

The transfer books are closed to that day.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 8th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 15th day of July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax on the same. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive. Dividends upon stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The officers of the Company elected for the ensuing year are as follows: W. C. Pierrepont, President, Marcellus Massey, Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford, Secretary.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Wall-st., July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼) on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 41 Broad-st., on and after the 16th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 5.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 5, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 35 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT FREE of Government tax has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be of approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——————— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the article proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated ——— 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as required, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——day of ———, 186-.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S., No. 2 RAILROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in DUPLICATE, to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing fresh beef for six months from the 17th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarment, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, ten pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required. *At the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be entertained must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds in the sum of $10,000, will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the cost for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of said Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE G. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, } Building Com. of the } School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Seventh to Second avenue, and William street, from John to Beekman-street.

The form of proposal, specifications, and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACT BY SEALED proposals, each and in separate envelopes inclosed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at the office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-ninth streets; Seventy-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; Eighty-first-street, between Lexington and Third-avenue; Eighty-second-street, between Third and Lexington-avenue; Eighty-third-street, between Third and Seventeenth-st reets, and Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract clerk at the office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state price, sterling and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

CHAS. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Stressel's Hotel, No. 5 Morris-st., New-York City.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, erect plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CENTRIFUGAL Machines, with engine and shafting complete. Price $1,000. Apply at Excelsior S. S. Refinery, foot of South [illegible]

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first fire splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
WASHINGTON	3,624 tons	.....
LAFAYETTE	3,624 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE (Atlantic)		900 H. P.
FRANCE (Building)		900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III (Building)		1,100 H. P.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Prowse,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,702	Grace, Brooking.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DESBARRES,

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin ..... 700 F.
Second Cabin ..... 400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin $135
Second Cabin ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... July 16
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $80	Steerage $30
First Cabin to London $5	Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris $5	Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Rotterdam 90	Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. In no case will tickets be issued for these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,196	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,702	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows

PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking ..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse ..... Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The first-class fast sailing A 1 clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. THOMAS, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 20, North river. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $65; steerage, $45; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
GEO. W. COFFIN, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship

ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. FAYNOR, No. 13 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

WEDNESDAY, July 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West Washington-st., Corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. PERRY, will sail for the above port July 14.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Cabin $60, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No 78 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The new and first-class steamship TRADEWIND, R. F. BARSTOW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for above ports on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 97 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE STEAMER ICELLA, from London via Havre, will commence discharging on the pier to-day (or subsequently) at Pier No. 21 North River, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

A LARGE STEAMER, WITH SALOONS; ALSO, SMALL SIDE WHEEL STEAMERS.—The splendid new double-deck barges GERALDINE and STELLA, with Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, to let for excursions.

H. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RISEBECK; also, steamboats with or without saloons. St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley and other groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PRIVATE SALE CARRIAGES OF EVERY description, phaetons, rockaways, Germantowns, top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, horses, park wagons, light coach and four-seat phaeton with the exception of one dress, harness, &c., by HARRY C. COOLEY, No. 10 Dey-st.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT MIDDLE COUPE, but little used; found front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 9 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.15 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., 11 to A. M. and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Branch with (Thompson's), Shark River, Manchester, Red Bank, Tom's River, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawkin. For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 8.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9.30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & C. W. R.

9.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 ——Way for Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 40 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 and 6 P. M. and 6.22 P. M. 11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10.15 A. M., 1, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 and 6.45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10.15 A. M., and 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. For Syosset, 10.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9.30 and 10.30 A. M. and 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., 6.25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6.45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)

BENEDICT BROTHERS.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. O. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Dey-brosse-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from foot of Jay-st., and foot of 30th-st., New-York, Grassyponts, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6 o'clock, landing at Cornwall, 7.40; Cold Spring, 8.21; West Point, 8.35; Cozzens', 8.40; Grassyponts, 8.2 , New-York, 10.30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves

Christopher-st. at 9, 11, 2 30, 3 30.
23d-st. at 9.15, 11.45, 3.15.
Morris-st. Pier No. 47 at 10, 1, 4.

FOR LONG CUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Belmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. FERRIS, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Landing at 6 P. M.

MORNING DAYE FOR PLUM ISLAND.—The steamer EUROPA leaves Jay-st. daily, (without exception) at 7 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint, and Verplanck.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Short route and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3.15 and 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1847, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1854," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kirtland, Gavin W. Gibbs, Executor of Isaac L. Hopper, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Executrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, jr., A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Hotchkiss, The Home Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniell, Rollard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George B. Sampson, Lewis W. Clapp, and John J. Mumford, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have or claim to have been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company, and the Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1854, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated, June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD E. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA DYER, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of securing repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the sum for the outstanding balance of seven-30 duodecimo bonds issued by the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Row.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Houston and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, No. 51 West st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,000 ACRES, NINE-ty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two new mills, large chimney, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. Has a party with sufficient capital to lumber it extensively; a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage on the business to be done, or will lease on favorable terms. Inquire of H. E. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or of S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ARE GREENBACKS DEPRECIATED?—200 lots in Brooklyn, including 600 feet of water front and 3,000 feet on railroad, will be sold for $2 50 per lot than the same lots were sold for before the suspension of specie payments. Inquire at No. 26 Dey-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 256 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in the enclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SMALL THREE-story house in good location, one block from Union-square; rent $85 per month. Address T. M. J., Box No. 1,558 Post-office.

A FACTORY TO LEASE—GOOD WATER power, shafting, belting, plenty of cottages, &c., 20 miles from the City, near railroad depot. Inquire No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 15 Stroog-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUITABLE person to take charge of a private house in the country and board the family; house furnished. Address P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—APARTMENTS IN A PRIVATE family for two or three gentlemen, friends, with partial board. Address, stating terms, No. 32 Sweeny's Hotel, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 15th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND child, wishes to find two rooms, partly furnished, with board, in a strictly private family; will pay from $20 to $25 a week. Address B., Box No. 5,142 New-York Post-office, stating particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGle gentleman, either on Staten Island or in Jersey; must be within two hours of Wall-st. Address P., Box No. 194 Post-office, giving particulars of location, terms, and traveling facilities.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED NEAR THE Passaic or Second for a gentleman and wife, two children and servant, on the line of the New Haven Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 1,431 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL.—A QUIET, RESpectable family can be accommodated, at all times beyond the reach of fever, in an elevated situation, where there is but one other family engaged. Address Mrs. HENRY T. JENKINS, Canterbury, West Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW GENTLEmen can obtain board in a private family, no other boarders; ten minutes' walk from depot; good river view. Address E. M. H., Yonkers Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Lagrus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house, in the order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. Design to keep the best house in town. JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with coach, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Cat

THE ALABAMA.

Continued from the First Page.

official report of the engagement to the *Times*, Capt. SEMMES says that in an hour and ten minutes the *Alabama* was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast, but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. Capt. SEMMES says, I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition, although we were now but 400 yards from each other. The enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally. Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished and the ship being on the point of sinking every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself. There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. It was fortunate myself thus escaped to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. LANCASTER'S yacht *Deerhound*, together with about forty others.

HOW SEMMES WAS SAVED.

From the London News, June 21.

When the battle was at an end, the *Deerhound* steamed over to the *Alabama*, and Mr. LANCASTER was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the *Alabama's* crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named ADAMS, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out, "That's SEMMES," and the drowning man called out, "I am, the Captain—save me; I cannot keep up any longer." ADAMS went and dragged him into the boat. SEMMES then said, "For God's sake, don't put me on board the *Kearsarge*, but put me on board your yacht." ADAMS promised to do so, and told SEMMES down in the bottom of the boat, covered him with a sail to conceal him from the *Kearsarge's* hands, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When ADAMS had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and SEMMES was at once placed below. As soon as all those were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. LANCASTER was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the *Kearsarge*, but she was too disabled. It appears, to go after the *Deerhound* to overhaul her, and thus SEMMES escaped being made prisoner.

THE NEWS IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* writes:

"The American shipping in the port of Liverpool was never so profusely decked out with bunting as it was to-day. A though there have been periods when the fate of the *Alabama* seemed to be sealed, when the famous cruiser made her appearance at Cherbourg, there was a good deal of collusion in Liverpool that the *Kearsarge* (one of the smallest sloops-of-war in the Federal service) would fight SEMMES. The event has taken place and the result is known. Capt. SEMMES' vessel was in good sailing condition, and the statement as to the ragged state of the copper of the *Alabama* is untrue. The fact is that SEMMES depended too much upon celerity, believed that WINSLOW of the *Kearsarge*, a very young man, lacked experience, and would rather run than fight, and has consequently, as it were, 'lost the last plank.' The office of Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co, the Confederate agents in Liverpool, was invaded to-day by people eager to learn the fate of the crew of the *Alabama*, and it was rumored on 'Change that there was £10,000 in gold on board the ship when she went down. This assertion, of course, is doubted. The yacht *Deerhound*, which rescued Capt. SEMMES and a portion of the crew, is owned in Liverpool, and Capt. LANCASTER is a member of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. It is possible that there will be a little trouble raised concerning Capt. SEMMES and his crew rescued on the *Deerhound*. The yacht was required to save as many of the crew of the *Alabama* as possible. The yacht is sailed under instructions from Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, therefore there will be a question as to the action of the yacht.

The following characteristic telegram has been received in Liverpool from an officer who was saved by the *Deerhound*:

"The *Alabama* was in first-rate trim. We have been deceived in the *Kearsarge*. Work hot and heavy, but weight of shot—of metal of *Kearsarge* too much. Her shots went clear through below water line. Hull could not stand it. Yankee far too fast for SEMMES, who held his man too cheap."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon, June 21.

Great excitement was caused in London yesterday evening, by the news, which rapidly spread through all companies, of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*. This morning's telegrams confirm the story, which last night, as elsewhere from American centres of information, did not meet with universal belief. I was present as one of a numerous and mixed company, including many distinguished men, and among them a larger proportion than one finds in average London assemblages of friends of the North, when the news was brought from Miss CUSHMAN'S. Even among the warm Northerners present there was a ready and full tribute paid to the pluck and resource of Capt. SEMMES amid all their satisfaction that Northern commerce was released from its heaviest scourge, and that one great cause of Federal ill-will towards this country was removed, and satisfaction was expressed that Capt. SEMMES had been picked up by the boat of an English yacht, instead of a boat of the *Kearsarge*.

THE KEARSARGE.

Correspondence of the London Star.

CHERBOURG, Sunday, June 19—11 P. M.

The *Kearsarge* has suffered no damage of importance in her gallant conflict with the *Alabama*. None of her officers are killed or wounded, and only three of her seamen are wounded.

The *Kearsarge* captured sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*; Capt. SEMMES, and some of his officers escaped on an English yacht, which went out from Cherbourg just previous to the fight, and signaled by with an understanding with the Captain of the *Alabama*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A dispatch dated Southampton, June 21, says:

"Capt. SEMMES has found it necessary to call in surgical advice for a wound in the left hand, which is injured by a splinter from a shell. A great number of visitors have called and left their cards, but the Captain politely declines seeing any one at present."

—Until the publication of Capt. SEMMES' official report, there was some question as to whether Capt. SEMMES did not hoist the white flag. The *Express* says "It is admitted" he did so, but the *Shipping Gazette* asserts that the *Alabama* went down with the Confederate flag flying. Capt. SEMMES expressly acknowledges that he lowered his flag.

—The *Express* of June 21 states that Capt. SEMMES has declined an invitation to a public dinner at Southampton. The same journal says:

"It is believed here that the *Kearsarge* is gone to Ostend. An officer of the *Alabama* said that she fought all her guns on her starboard broadside. This gave the ship a list. The great object of Capt. SEMMES was to come to close quarters with the *Kearsarge* and board her; but the Commander of the latter, knowing the strength of his armament, dexterously prevented the *Alabama* from coming too near. SEMMES kept his bow well toward the *Kearsarge*, to screen his rudder and screw. At length a shot knocked away one blade of the *Alabama's* screw, and another shot damaged her rudder, which the Commander of the *Kearsarge* seeing, got round to the port side and peppered the *Alabama* awfully.

—Three of the *Alabama's* officers—ARMSTRONG, BROOKS and ALCOTT—with six of the crew, have arrived at Cherbourg in a pilot-boat. Mr. ARMSTRONG is wounded. Several other wounded men have been sent ashore to the hospital, having been taken in by the *Kearsarge* and *Acteon*.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

WHY DID CAPT. SEMMES FIGHT.

From the London Times, June 21.

It is not in our power to say why Capt. SEMMES, who had gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better manned, better armed, provided as it turned out, with some special contrivances for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the *Kearsarge* as a foe worthy of the *Alabama*, should she have the good luck to catch her. Indeed, the Captain of the *Kearsarge* had declined that if they met there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Capt. SEMMES say that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest Generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecasts of the result. As an ordinary duel, it hands his watch and his pocketbook to a friend; Capt. SEMMES sent on shore his sixty chronometers—the mementoes of so many easier conflicts—his money, and the bills of ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance, our fathers would have called it; not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mr. LANCASTER, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but, no doubt, they shared his interest in the spectacle. The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the First Lesson in the Morning Service. As the guns of the *Alabama* had been pointed for 2,000 yards, and the second shot went right through the *Kearsarge*, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were never nearer than a quarter of a mile. The *Alabama* fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds; the *Kearsarge* fired about one hundred, chiefly 11-inch shells. One of these shells broke the *Alabama's* rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the *Alabama* was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in the direction of Cherbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the sermon; and it was at the very time that our congregations were listening, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers that the very moving incidents of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the *Alabama*, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the *Deerhound*, with Capt. SEMMES, his surviving officers, and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their Commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he owes his best men to the training they received on board the *Excellent*. To all appearance the superiority of the *Kearsarge* lay partly in her guns, and, of course, somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not less in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and manœuvre more easily.

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentious. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid-servants, having witnessed at their ease, on Sunday morning, a fight, not between two cocks or two dogs, but two men-of-war, a few hours' sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed, were walking about Southampton, and shopping on Monday morning. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded, and missing, and among the latter is an English surgeon, who is supposed to have gone to the bottom in the midst of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the *Kearsarge* saved her men. To all appearance they did not, and but for the melancholy fact that some of the *Alabama's* wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides. *Is there not something ominous in such an encounter within our own seas?* Such a contest, so brief, so hard fought, and so decisive, is even more terrible than the hand-to-hand tussle and the mere game of fisticuffs that our old fleets used to indulge in with a thousand pop-guns on either side. True, there was damage done at last, but sometimes very little damage to speak of, and a big ship might receive many hundred shots only to have the glory of showing the shot-holes to the populace of Portsmouth. *It is not so now. At the distance of a mile, never less than a quarter of a mile, a formidable ship, the terror of American commerce, well armed, well manned, well handled, is sent to the bottom in an hour.* Exactly an hour elapsed from the first shot to the moment when it became obvious that the vessel was sinking, when, indeed, the rudder was broken, and the fires were put out. This is the pace at which our naval engagements will be fought for the future. In this instance the pace was all the quicker because the guns had start of the rifles. The guns being the new artillery, the ships wooden excepting the chains of the *Kearsarge*, if they constitute an exception. The next duel in the British Channel will probably be between two vessels of the *Warrior* class, and he must be a bold man who can be sure that it will last as long as a Sunday morning service, or be less decisive than the last Sunday's.

THE LESSON.

From the London Star, June 22.

The *Alabama* has at last met her well-deserved fate. Her career of lawless destruction has ended in a short fight and an utter wreck. She has gone down under the guns of the first war-ship she has ventured to encounter. After preying for nearly two years on, and harassing and annoying, and helping nefarious speculators by the help of her boasted prowess than the due deputation of a gunboat lured by the display of false colors within range of her fire, she has fought her first and last battle. * * * * *

The bitter destruction of the *Alabama* within an hour and a half after her meeting the *Kearsarge* will by no means console all the shipowners of the North for the hundreds of vessels which these Confederate privateers have plundered and burnt. Neither would our merchants find compensation in the similar fate of a privateer that for a couple of years had preyed upon our commerce. If the oft-threatened interference of our fleet in the Dano-German struggle should really take place, how long will it be before Austrian or Prussian *Alabamas* issue from French ports to capture and destroy English merchantmen; and how long before one of those privateers would be encountered by the *Warrior* or the *Black Prince*? A well-armed gunboat may finish the career of a corsair when the latter is overtaken and brought to battle,—but, let it be well noted, one swift-going privateer may elude for many months the best ships in the British navy. For which reason, if for no other, let us make very sure that no second *Alabama* steals forth from our harbors, an example to enemies of our own as well as an outrage on our friends and kindred.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 22.

Thus ends the career of one of the most notorious ships of modern times. Costly as has been her career to Federal commerce, she has been hardly less costly to this country. She has sown a legacy of distrust and of future apprehension on both sides of the Atlantic; and happy will it be both for England and America if with her, beneath the waters of the Channel, may be buried the memory of her career and of the mischief she has done.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Constitutionnel*, of July 21, says the loss of the *Alabama* has caused profound regret from one end of France to the other.

Full Description of the Ships—Sketches of the Officers—What Men-of-War were Chasing Her.

THE COMBATANTS.

The following table shows the size and armament of the respective combatants:

ALABAMA.	KEARSARGE.
Length..... 220	Length..... 218
Width..... 32	Width..... 33
Depth..... 17	Depth..... 15
Tonnage..... 1,040 tons	Tonnage..... 1,030 tons
Armament said to be 6 guns	Armament..... 8 guns

The *Alabama* was undoubtedly strengthened before the fight, although she was originally the best braced ship built by Mr. LAIRD, and was a model of compactness and strength. The exact length and width of the *Kearsarge* are not at hand, but they are believed not to be one foot, more or less, than stated.

THE ALABAMA.

The *Alabama* was an iron steamer of 1,200 tons burden, 220 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was built in England by Mr. LAIRD of Birkenhead, and for some time went by the name of "290," that being the number placed on her stern on the stocks; she was first heard of a short time after the escape of the *Sumter* from New-Orleans, where the steam corvette *Brooklyn* was blockading her, and had no sooner left England than she commenced that career of destruction which has been so happily brought to an end. The engines were built also by Mr. LAIRD, and were two in number, of 300 horse-power each, with tonnage for 350 tons of coal. Her sails, carried at all times, were as follows: Fore, foretopmast, stay sail, and jib; the usual square sails on fore and main, with the exception of the mainsail, which was a flying one; spanker and gaff topsails; all standing rigging wire. She had a double wheel with motto engraved thereon, *Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera*. She had five boats, cutter, launch, gig, whaleboat, and dingy.

THE KEARSARGE.

The *Kearsarge* is a regular navy built screw-sloop, 1,030 tons burden, about 220 feet long, 33 feet wide, and some 18 feet depth of hold. She was built at Philadelphia, and with her consort, the *Tuscarora* has been principally engaged for the last eighteen months in watching the movements of piratical craft in Europe. Although planned before the outbreak of the rebellion, she was finished after Mr. LINCOLN'S election. Her machinery is not by any means so powerful as one would suppose from reading the remarks of the London press. It is, in fact, as nearly alike that of the other vessels of her class as can well be imagined, and being only "third rate" in our service, she cannot have a great deal of teach nery in her. She is as nearly a match for the *Alabama* as could be conveniently selected. Her armament is put down at eight guns on the register issued from the Navy Department a few weeks since, and if more guns were on board the fact is not known to Mr. WELLES.

She has been cruising almost continually, but was moving more frequently in 1863 than this year. On the 23d of June, twelve months since, she arrived at Madeira, chased and overhauled the English steamer *Smoker*, bound to Tampico the same day. She permitted her to pass; was at Teneriffe July 1, in pursuit of a privateer, which proved to be one of the "Emperor of China's" steamers; was at Fayal July 17, and went to sea in chase of the blockade-runner steamer *Juno*. She chased the *Juno* into Terceira. Four days afterward the *Juno* came out of port, and in a chase round the island of Terceira was captured by the *Kearsarge*, overhauled, and, after a detention of one day, was released, there being no munitions of war on board.

For eight months she blockaded the *Sumter* in Gibraltar, was then relieved by the steam gunboat *Chippewa*, and left for the Azores, where she met with indifferent success, as the privateers kept away from her station, and the few blockade-runners had clear papers for Nassau.

While at Madeira, heard of the *Florida* being in the English Channel, and immediately started away in search of her; but head winds and seas retarded her progress, and on the 14th ult. she put into Ferral, Spain, for coal. Remaining there but twenty-four hours, she left the next evening, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th, where she found the *Florida* in dock, and receiving a thorough overhauling in the French Navy-yard.

The officers of the *Kearsarge* are:

Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW; Lieut.-Commander Jas. S. Thornton; Surgeon, John M. Brown; Paymaster, Joseph A. Smith; Engineers: Chief, William H. Cushman; Second Assistant, William H. Badlam; Third Assistants, Frederick L. Miller, Sidney L. Smith and Henry McConnell; Boatswain, James C. Walton; Acting Gunner, Franklin A. Graham.

THE CHASE.

For nearly two years the rebel pirates have been a source of annoyance to the Navy Department. The recognition of the rebels as belligerents by the principal maritime Powers at the commencement of hostilities, gave strength and character to the insurrection, which it could never have had but for that recognition. The United States had an extensive commerce which penetrated every sea, while the rebels were without commerce or ships. The United States had a navy, and squadrons on almost every ocean; the rebels had not a single armed vessel at home or abroad.

When the *Sumter*, a vessel stolen from our merchants, made her escape and went abroad armed, but without a recognized nationality, to seize and destroy our merchantmen upon the high seas, she found, unlike the Algerine corsairs, refuge and protecting within the maritime jurisdiction of the great European Powers with whom the United States were in friendship; and finally, after being followed by our cruisers into the harbor of Gibraltar, she was permitted by the authorities to remain not only twenty-four hours, but more than twelve months, and was eventually transferred to an English purchaser, went to an English port, was refitted and left the English shores with a contraband cargo, and has since run the blockade, carrying supplies to the rebels.

The *Florida* and *Georgia* were also shown favors by our foreign friends. The *San Jacinto* was the only vessel, beside the *Kearsarge*, that came into the same port with the *Alabama*, and she met her at Martinique. The following ships have, since 1861, been in pursuit of her:

	Guns.	Tons.	Officers and Men.
1. Alabama	10	1,254	150
2. Brooklyn	26	2,070	300
3. Chippewa	4	507	100
4. Commodore	9	905	150
5. Dacotah	7	996	120
6. Dashing	7	520	100
7. Iroquois	10	1,016	120
8. Juniata	9	1,240	200
9. Ino	11	985	200
10. Kearsarge	8	1,031	250
11. Lackawanna	14	1,533	300
12. Malvern*	3	521	100
13. Niagara	15	4,582	500
14. Sacramento	14	1,361	300
15. San Jacinto	14	1,441	250
16. Sassacus	10	974	150
17. Sonoma	4	700	200
18. St. Louis	24	1,425	300
19. Constellation	24	1,445	300
20. Stettin	5	600	100
21. Ticonderoga	20	1,533	250
22. Tuscarora	10	997	150
23. Wachusett	10	1,032	200
24. Vanderbilt	15	3,360	400
25. Mohican	9	1,191	150
26. Ward	9	874	100

*Captor of the Chesapeake.

The early operations of the pirate in the West Indies, where we have an extended commerce, and where they had consolators among those foreign adventurers who were engaged in illicit traffic, and sympathizers in a large portion of the colonial authorities. To protect our interests in that quarter, and especially to guard the treasure-ships in their transit to and from Aspinwall, a flying squadron was established in the Autumn of 1862, and placed under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES. That officer, by his energy and decision, contributed to break up one of the several lines of illicit traders organized to carry supplies to the rebels in ships ostensibly bound to Matamoras, but with cargoes having a contingent destination to Texas. But he failed to capture the piratical rovers.

The department, anticipating that the *Alabama* and her associates would abandon the neighborhood of the Antilles, and satisfied of the direction they would then take, ordered the *Vanderbilt*, a fast steamer on independent cruising duty, first in the West Indies, and then onward to the south. The orders to Commander BALDWIN, of the *Vanderbilt*, under date of Jan. 27, 1863, were: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left the Gulf or the West Indies and gone to some other locality, you will proceed along the coast of Brazil to Fernando Noronho and Rio de Janeiro, making inquiries at such places as you may think advisable. From Rio continue your course to the Cape of Good Hope," &c., &c.

THE OFFICERS—SKETCH OF CAPT. SEMMES.

Biographers have sometimes mistaken the notorious captain of the *Alabama* for a less celebrated namesake. The pirate is not "Alexander," but RAPHAEL SEMMES. He is a Baltimorean, or a native of Maryland at least. He was the fifty-eighth commender in the United States Navy when he resigned. Capt. RADFORD, now Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, had been a year in the service before him. Capt. DAHLGREN, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, was a middy with him. Capt. ROWAN, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Capt. BODGE, of the *Vanderbilt*; Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Minnesota*; Capt. MEADE, Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates.

He entered the service April 1, 1826, and was promoted to the rank of Commander Sept. 14, 1855, and had seen no sea service whatever since obtaining that commission, and for several years previous. His total sea service in thirty four years and nine months foots up *eleven years and one month*, while the Commanders next senior and next junior to him foot up sixteen and a half and seventeen and a quarter years each, respectively. In the same record SEMMES is put down as having been employed on shore duty ten years and ten months, and been twelve years and, ten months unemployed, and as *lost at sea April 1849*. When the Register was issued he was "Secretary of the Lighthouse Board."

In the navy his reputation was rather that of a lawyer than a sailor, and as disposed to shirk *sea duty*. In the Mexican war he commanded the United States brig *Somers*, when she capsized and sunk near Vera Cruz, and afterward was sent to the City of Mexico, and at the close of the war published a book of reminiscences entitled *Ashore and Afloat*, which is now out of print.

HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The executive officer of the *Alabama* is named JOHN KELL. He entered the United States Navy in 1841. He had seen thirteen years and three months' sea service, or two years and two months more than SEMMES, and had the reputation of being an excellent officer. He was born and appointed from Georgia.

THE COMMANDER OF THE KEARSARGE.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, is the twentieth name on the list of active Captains in the Navy Register for 1864. He was born in the town of Roxbury, North Carolina, at the beginning of the present century, and must be now over sixty years of age, although in youthful vigor and manliness there are not many before him. Captains GREENE, DUCAMP, PICKERING and WILLIAM A. WALKER are his immediate classmates, and PERCIVAL DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, non-cadet, entered the school the same year with him. He is the third officer above JOHN ROGERS, of the *Dictator*, on the navy list. His present commission is dated 16th of July, 1862, on which day some fifteen of our best Commanders were promoted to be full Captains. Capt. WINSLOW is a citizen of Massachusetts. He has been about eighteen years at sea, having cruised on the Coast of Africa, the Pacific, the coast of Brazil, and the East Indies, besides having commanded navy-yards on two occasions. His last sea service expired in October, 1862, when he was detached from the naval station at Memphis, Tenn.

On leaving Memphis a beautiful and patriotic letter of compliment was addressed to him by his brother officers. He will probably be promoted at once to the rank of Commodore by special favor of President LINCOLN, who had Capt. HOGGS advanced on the list immediately on hearing of the *Varuna* affair.

THE "EXECUTIVE OFFICER."

The executive officer of a man-of-war is always the business man of the ship, and as such is generally foremost in the fray. GREEN, of the *Monitor*, was second only to Capt. WORDEN in point of luck and daring. The "First Lieutenant" of the *Kearsarge* is JAMES S. THORNTON, of New-Hampshire; an officer of the regular navy, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. He entered the service in 1851, and was promoted to his present rank the same time as his Commander, &c. July 16, 1862. Out of 22 years active service, a-shore and afloat, 13 have been at sea. Capt. THORNTON is an excellent officer and a genial gentleman, having always been very popular with his messmates and those under him. He is, at his present rate, entitled to the command of a third-class steamer, but he, too, will probably be promoted by favor of the Executive.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The receipt of the gratifying intelligence touching the fate of the *Alabama* was marked in the City by every manifestation of satisfaction. The streets in front of the several newspaper offices were crowded for hours with persons eager to learn every particular of the famous encounter. Extras sold rapidly, and were handed around from one to another with great eagerness. The mercantile Wall-street did not conceal the effect of the news. They were all greatly excited. Most of them were glad of the grand achievement, but many being deeply immersed in the gold market, feared a tumble, and its consequences.

In Ann-street a comical sight was observed. One of our Admirals and a full Captain had an extra between them, each reading the account of the fight as he walked along, and then handing the paper to the other. Around Park-row, down Beekman, into Nassau, up Ann, and around Park-row again, they trudged, reading and exchanging the paper at least once a minute. They may have continued their perambulations for an hour, when the Admiral insisted on keeping the sheet altogether, as he didn't seem to elicit any complete satisfaction from frequent perusals, a new beginning being indispensable every time he got to the end of the story. At last the Captain is supposed to have got an extra for himself, as both passed up Ann-street, reading, about half past twelve o'clock.

The Navy yard was all alive. Every one you met was in good humor. The only information which could be obtained about Admiral PAULDING'S sentiments arose from the supposition that he was perfectly satisfied, as he had fitted out almost a sufficient number of ships to catch the pirate.

The most highly gratified people were the Captains of American trading vessels. They appeared to be looking in excellent spirits. Along the docks they congregated in groups here and there, and helped each other to digest the dispatch. Many of them had determined to go in ballast, but now concluded to wait for a few days. If more than the usual number of flags and signals appeared on the craft loading or discharging, the fact had doubtless some remote connection with the gallant exploit of the *Kearsarge*. In cases of this kind every ship Captain knows the hero. They all doubtless had seen "WINSLOW" over and over; one was a relative of his family, another went to school with him, a third was first mate of a Black Ball clipper the same year he was admitted to the Academy, and so on.

VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA.

On the 29th of July, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M., the *Alabama*, commanded by Capt. M. J. BUTCHER, formerly of the Cunard service, left the Mersey, having a number of ladies and gentlemen on board, ostensibly for a trial trip; she anchored in Moelfra Bay the same evening, and transferred her visitors to a steam-tug. She remained in the bay, shipping hands, until the 31st, when her officers, learning that the custom authorities had orders to detain her, at 2 o'clock in the morning got her under weigh, and she started off on her first cruise. On the 10th of August she reached Porto Praya, in the island of Tercetra (Azores.) Here she met the ship *Agrinna*, of London, Capt. MCQUEEN, from whom she received her guns, stores, ammunition, &c.; also the steamer *Bahama*, having on board Commander RAPHAEL SEMMES and the officers of the rebel steamer *Sumter*. On the 24th of August, Capt. SEMMES took formal command of the *Alabama*, and after putting Capts. BULLOCK and BUTCHER ashore, she proceeded on her way, having a crew of twenty-six officers and eighty-five men; since which time she has captured and destroyed the following vessels:

Date.	Name.	Where From.
Sept. 5	Ship Ocmulgee	Martha's Vineyard.
Sept. 6	Schooner Starlight	Boston.
Sept. 8	Bark Ocean Rover	New-London.
Sept. 9	Bark Alert	New-Bedford.
Sept. 9	Schooner Weather Gage	Providencetown.
Sept. 14	Brigantine Altamaha	Sippican.
Sept. 14	Ship Benjamin Tucker	New-Bedford.
Sept. 16	Schooner Courier	Provincetown.
Sept. 17	Bark Virginia	New-Bedford.
Sept. 18	Bark Elisha Dunbar	New-Bedford.
Oct. 3	Ship Brilliant	New-York.
Oct. 7	Bark Wave Crest	New-York.
Oct. 7	Brigantine Dunkirk	New-York.
Oct. 8	Ship Tonawando	Philadelphia.
Oct. 11	Ship Manchester	New-York.
Oct. 15	Bark Lamplighter	Boston.
Oct. 23	Ship Lafayette	New-Haven.
Oct. 26	Schooner Crenshaw	New-York.
Oct. 28	Bark Lauretta	Boston.
Oct. 29	Brigantine Baron de Castine, Castine—ransom'd.	
Nov. 2	Ship Levi Starbuck	New-Bedford.
Nov. 8	Ship Thomas B. Wailes	Boston.
Nov. 3	Bark Parker Cook	Boston.
Dec. 5	Schooner Union	Baltimore—ran'd.
Dec. 7	Steamer Ariel	New-York—ran'd.
Jan. 17, '63	Steamer Hatteras	U. S. Gunboat.
Jan. 20	Bark Golden Rule	New-York.
Jan. 21	Brigantine Constellin	Boston.
Feb. 2	Schooner Talmeda	New-York.
Feb. 21	Bark Olive Jane	Boston.
Feb. 21	Ship Golden Rule	New-Bedford.
Feb. 27	Ship Washington	N. Y.—ransomed.
Mar. 1	Ship Berkshire Thayer	Rockland—ran'd.
Mar. 2	Ship John A. Parks	Hallowell.
Mar. 3	Ship Punjaub	Boston—ransomed.
Mar. 21	Steamer Star	Boston—ransomed.
Mar. 23	Steamer Kingfisher	New-Bedford.
Mar. 23	Ship Sara	Boston.
Mar. 24	Ship Charles Hill	Boston.
April 1	Ship Louisa Hatch	Rockland.
April 15	Brigantine Kate Cory	Westport.
April 15	Bark Lafayette	New-Bedford.
April 24	Bark Nye	New-Bedford.
April 25	Ship Dorcas Prince	New-York.
May 3	Bark Union Jack	New-York.
May 3	Ship Sea Bark	New-York.
May 25	Ship Gildersleeve	New-York.
May 25	Bark Justina	Baltimore—ran'd.
May 29	Ship Jabez Snow	Buck port.
June 2	Bark Amazonian	Boston.
June 5	Ship Talisman	New-York.
June 20	Bark Conrad	Philadelphia.
July 1	Ship Anne F. Schmidt	Boston.
July 6	Ship Express	Portsmouth.
Aug. 3	Bark Sea Bride	Boston.

This record brings the *Alabama's* career up to her arrival at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, to September, 1863. There is no complete record yet of her subsequent proceedings. She sailed for the East Indies, and, in the Straits of Malacca, near Singapore, she burned two ships. Off the coast of Burmese India she burned the bark *Texan Star*, from Moulmein for Singapore. Sweeping around Cape Comorin, and up the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, she burned the ship *Emma Jane*, of New-York, and landed her crew near Ojeorya, in the Southern part of India. Her next appearance was at Cape of Good Hope, in March last, from whence she cruised about until she entered Cherbourg, early in the month of June, having just previously burned two more American ships—the *Buckingham* and *Tycoon*. These were her last depredations.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Carr—Marmaduke and Shelby Reported to be Retreating from the State.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, July 3.

Memphis papers of the 2d inst. learn from officers that as soon as Gen. STEELE heard of the movement near the mouth of the White River, by the rebe Gen. SURSEY, he sent forward the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois, the Ninth Iowa, the Third Missouri and the Third Regular Cavalry, under the command of Gen. CARR.

This force confronted the enemy on the 27th ult., between Sheadon and St. Charles, and a fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 200 prisoners and the guns of the recently captured gunboat *Queen City*, and four mounted howitzers.

Our loss in killed and wounded will not reach 200, while that of the enemy will reach quite 500.

During the following night Gen. CARR received information of the approach of rebel reinforcements under Gen. MARMADUKE, and made preparations to fall back on Clarendon, twenty miles below Duvell's Bluff. At the last accounts this movement had been made successfully, and reinforcements had been sent to CARR.

The joint forces of MARMADUKE and SHELBY are said to be retreating.

The report of the burning of the steamer *Kate Hart* is untrue.

The Third Missouri Cavalry en route for home, on furlough, came down the White River, having in charge the two hundred prisoners captured by CARR.

The White River is now open to boats running under a convoy.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Gen. McDowell Assumes Command—Arrival of the Golden Age—Acapulco Held by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 28.

The Board of Supervisors have ordered to be printed an ordinance appropriating $60,000 for the contractors of the *Comanche*.

Money is scarce, and the prices of all articles are double what they were one year ago.

The first lot of California borax was offered for sale to-day, at 25 cents per pound. The supply is abundant.

Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL assumed command of the Department of the Pacific to-day. Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, whom he relieves, continues in the command of the District of California.

Two stages were stopped last night in Sierra Nevada by six highwaymen, on the road from Washoe to California and robbed of seven sacks of silver bullion, and two thousand dollars in coin. The robbers pretended to be rebel guerillas, and that they were recruiting for the Confederate army. They subsequently killed Deputy Sheriff STAPKER, of El Dorado, and wounded the constable who had discovered and tried to arrest them.

Arrived ship *A. J. Burr*, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 29.

The steamship *Golden Age* has just arrived in tow of the *Golden City*. The passengers are all safe.

Two foundry establishments here offer to take the contract for building the *Comanche* of the present contractors at Government prices.

Business of all descriptions is exceedingly languid. All interests are greatly depressed. Mining stocks are lower than ever. Gould & Curry sold to-day from $1,840 to $1,530.

Sailed, ship *Neustan*, for Valparaiso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 30.

The detention of the steamer *Golden Age* was caused by the breaking of a shaft when one day out from Acapulco. She put back and waited for the *Golden City*, by which she was towed up.

Acapulco is in possession of the French, and two French vessels of war guarded the harbor.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* has arrived from the northern coast with over half a million in gold, from Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.

Mining stocks rallied a little at the close to-day, Gould & Curry advancing $1,600, and closing at $1,640.

The continued depression of this stock is the result of a desperate combination to "bear" the market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 2.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated with great splendor throughout the State. In many places the celebration will be made to contribute to the Sanitary Commission.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Golden City* sails on Monday.

The receipts of bullion since the last steamer are $200,000.

The demand for bullion for coinage is very brisk.

Currency bills on Eastern cities sell at 90@.25c.

European coin bills are at 4@5 per cent. premium, and telegraphic transfers are at 6¼@7 per cent. premium.

The mining share market is comparatively steady. Gould & Curry is active at $1,600 per foot. This company declared a monthly dividend of $50 to-day.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	135	200	Reading R.	b3 240
800	Erie Railway	b3 115⅞	200	do.	sw 116⅛
300	do.	115⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅞
100	do.	s3 116⅜	400	do.	b3 85⅛
200	do.	s3 115⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	133¾
500	do.	s6 116⅜	400	do.	132⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	b3 136	100	do.	b3 133
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	68¼	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52⅝

(Advertisement.)

RICH READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3989. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama.

Semmes Announces that he Will Again be Afloat in August.

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

NO ACTION AGREED UPON

IMPORTANT BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

ALL PARTIES PREPARING FOR WAR.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 6.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool, noon, June 25, and Queenstown 25th, arrived at this port at 2:30 this morning. She has on board 26 Halifax and 63 Boston passengers.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 23d, and the *Australasian* at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on the 25th.

The United States frigate *Constitution* was at Alexandria the middle of June.

The steamship *Asia* reports: June 26, off Tuskar, exchanged signals with the steamship *Kangaroo*, bound into Liverpool.

The *Asia* sailed at 8:30, this morning, for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

THE PRISONERS PAROLED.

The officers and seamen of the *Alabama*, captured by the *Kearsarge*, had been liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* states that Capt. SEMMES has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new *Alabama*, which will at that date be completed.

The seamen of the old *Alabama* will continue to receive pay, and form part of the crew of the new Confederate cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer *Rappahannock*, the Ex-British war vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais, as the likely vessel which SEMMES will take possession of.

A committee, headed by Admiral ANSON, has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscriptions a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Capt. SEMMES sunk with his ship.

It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

The London *Daily News* publishes an account of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* affair, correcting false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the *Deerhound* acted as a sort of tender to the *Alabama*; that Captain WINSLOW would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the *Alabama* had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Capt. SEMMES and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the *Deerhound* because he did not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron would act so dishonorably.

The *Daily News* also publishes a letter from Mr. SCONDARET, Master of the *Kearsarge*, complaining that the *Deerhound* was the consort of the *Alabama*.

The Paris *Temps* and the *Siecle* denounce the exaggerated and Pro-Southern accounts given by the semi-official papers of Paris of the destruction of the *Alabama*.

Thirty-seven of the crews of the ships *Rockingham* and *Tycoon*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, have been landed at Havre by a French steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, Sir JOHN HAY asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swing.

Lord C. PAGET said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening, Lord PAGET, in reply to an inquiry, said that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the mode adopted to strengthen the sides of the *Kearsarge* in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

COURT MATTERS.

At the levee held by the Prince of Wales, in the name of the Queen, Mr. ADAMS presented Mr. CHARLES MALE, of the Boston *Advertiser*, Consul-General to Egypt.

AN ENGLISH IRON-CLAD.

The first English turret-ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been officially tried, and proved to be a great success. She is claimed to be the most formidable iron-clad afloat.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

In the English Parliament, on the 23d, inquiries were made of Ministers as to the proceedings of the conference; but Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON gave no information beyond the fact that the last sitting of the conference would take place on the 25th, and that on the 27th they would present to Parliament all documents relating to the conference, and make a statement on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL admitted that negotiations would probably be broken off and hostilities resumed.

The London journals generally argue that it will be necessary for England to act in behalf of Denmark.

The *Morning Post* emphatically tells the German Powers that if they are under the impression that Great Britain will content herself with the utterance of a protest, they will probably find themselves grievously in error.

The same journal gives the report that all absentees from the channel fleet have been ordered to rejoin their ships forthwith.

The *Morning Star* says, that Denmark decidedly repelled with indignation England's last proposition in the interests of peace, and considers that this absolves England from acting as the armed champion of Denmark.

A semi-official Berlin paper represents that England has declared that on the renewal of hostilities she will place herself with her fleet at the side of Denmark.

The Austro-Prussian squadron left Axhaven on the 26th, and it was believed their destination was Bremerhaven.

A Vienna telegram says that at the final meeting of the conference on the 25th, Austria and Prussia will still be willing to accept of an armistice for not less than two months.

It is reported from Schleswig that the German troops had already commenced moving northward to take up positions.

It is also reported that immediate attacks will be made on Funen and Alsen, when the armistice is over.

The Oldenburg claim to the Duchies was being pressed in the German Diet, against that of Augustenburg.

The Danish Government has officially announced that if hostilities re-commence, the blockade of the German ports will be immediately re-established, but that neutral ships will be permitted to enter the ports, unless they have received notice of the re-establishment of the blockade.

The London *Herald* contends that the failure of the Conference ought, unquestionably, to involve the resignation of the British Ministry.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash on hand of eight and a half millions of francs.

The Paris Bourse was dull and declining, and the Rentes were quoted at 65f. 70c.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Congress the Ministers stated, in reply to an inquiry, that the squadron in the Pacific Ocean will be reinforced, and the Chincha Islands be occupied until the assassins of JALANCO are punished, and it is proved that the Peruvian Government was foreign to the attempt to take the life of MAZARIDO, Ex-Spanish Minister at Peru.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 30.

Shirtings firm. Twist improving. Exchange 2s. 1d. Freights dull.

BOMBAY, Monday, May 30.

Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights dull.

CANTON, Friday, May 13.

Cotton unchanged. Tea dearer. Exchange 4s. 9½d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, May 17.

Shirtings firm. Congou Tea tending downward. Silk active at unchanged prices. Freights firm. Exchange 4s. 4¾d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were depressed and unsettled pending a ministerial explanation as to the result of the conference on the Dano-German question. The demand for discount was active at 6 ₱ cent., which is the lowest rate for good bills.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Londonderry yesterday for Quebec, returned there this morning with her screw broken. The *Nova Scotian* will leave Liverpool on the 27th to take on board her passengers, mails, etc., and convey them to their destination.

The new steamer *Yeddo*, believed to have been built for the Confederates at Bordeaux, had left that port for Amsterdam. Everything about the *Yeddo* was perfectly correct, but there was an unexplained mystery in the proceedings concerning her.

More confidence was felt in London to-day for the preservation of peace—at least as far as England is concerned—and consols advanced.

A telegram from Frankfort asserts that at to-day's conference the German Powers will still be prepared to treat upon a line of demarkation, and to conclude an armistice for two months. Should Denmark accept these terms peace may yet be preserved.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 26.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25—P. M.

The Bourse closed firm at 65f. 74c. for Rentes.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—10 A. M.

The King of Wurtemburg is dead.

The Conference closed yesterday. Nothing has transpired as to the result of its deliberations.

A Cabinet Council was held immediately after the adjournment of the Conference, and the policy of the Government, will, it is said, be announced to-morrow.

The London *Globe* says that the Ministry are perfectly united on the Dano-German question.

LONDON, Sunday June 26—Noon.

The Conference met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. All the representatives were present. It is not known what result was arrived at.

The *United Service Gazette* says that orders have been issued to prepare and hold in readiness for immediate use, the necessary warlike equipments for 30,000 troops.

The *Globe* asserts that the decision of the Government which Lord PALMERSTON will announce on Monday evening, will be that of the united Cabinet, and the public may rest assured that the decision will not be a faltering one, or one unmindful of the national honor and interests.

It is reported that a great meeting of the Conservatives is to be held at Lord SALISBURY'S on Monday, to consider the expediency of offering a non-confidence motion.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—1 P. M.

Various rumors favorable to peace caused a general improvement in the stock market, yesterday afternoon.

Consols advanced a half per cent., and railway stocks about a half per cent.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞.

Prince ALFRED has joined his ship, the *Raccoon*, which is ordered to the coast of Norway.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—3:30 P. M.

Nothing has transpired respecting the policy agreed upon at the Cabinet Council of Friday and yesterday, and which will be announced to Parliament to-morrow evening.

The Conference, which met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, sat till 4.15 o'clock, and then broke up, not to meet again.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 45,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 11,000 bales to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a decline of 1-16d.; but American descriptions have generally remained steady. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	29¼d.
Mobile	Nominal.	29d.
Uplands	Nominal.	28¾d.

Stock in port 311,560 bales, of which 16,500 bales were American.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report a dull market for goods and yarns, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was firmer, and all qualities have slightly advanced. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR firm and upward, with an advance of 6d. per barrel; Extra State 29s. @29s. 6d. WHEAT firm and advanced 2d. per cental; Red Western 8s. @8s 8d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @8s. 8d.; White Western, 8s. 6d. @8s.; White Southern, 8s. 6d. @8s. 3d. CORN active at an advance of 6d., mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is firm, with an upward tendency. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report BEEF firmer. PORK upward, and partially advanced 1s. LARD firmer. BUTTER, no sales. TALLOW firmer at 39s. @41s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. COD OIL no sales. SPERM OILS 81s. RESIN steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRABSON report PETROLEUM dull, refined 2s. 1d. @2s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm with a slight advance. SUGAR dull. SUGAR dull and declined 6d @1s. COFFEE easier. TEA firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM inactive at 2s. 3d for refined. LINSEED OIL declining; quoted 38s. 3d. TALLOW firmer.

GROVES & TODD quote: PROVISIONS firm. RESIN buoyant. LARD active.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾@89¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion to the amount of £15,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROS. state the market for American Securities is dull and nominal, with no sales.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and active.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, June 25—P. M.

Consols closed at 90@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 38@36 discount; Erie Railroad, 50@52.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 25.

Cotton sales of the week, 79,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 96f., bas, 86f.

The market is firm. Stock in port, 50,000 bales.

Funeral of the Late Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, July 6.

The funeral of Gov. REEDER will take place on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, in this place.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 22.—The General Officers and Commandants of Regiments of this Division will assemble, without fail, at these headquarters, No. 5 Tryon-row, at 10 o'clock precisely, Thursday morning, Jan. 7, 1864. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

A. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

THE REBEL RAID.

Our Forces Still on Maryland Heights.

General Hunter Coming Up from the West.

SPEEDY END OF THE RAID PROBABLE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 6.

The rebels have not yet attempted an assault on SIGEL, who continues to hold his position on Maryland Heights. It is expected that unless the rebels develop a reserve force, of which we are now ignorant, the whole raid will be over by to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

The mail train for Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual.

Gen. HUNTER'S forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will no doubt soon confront the rebels.

The enemy still retains possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry.

Gen. SIGEL with his force holds Maryland Heights.

All indications thus far strengthen the conviction that the forces of the enemy do not exceed six or eight thousand men, and that it is simply a plundering expedition, and nothing more.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

The *Evening American* has the following view of the situation:

An intelligent gentleman arrived this morning from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and states that it is now definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, of whom less than one-fourth are cavalry, and the balance infantry. They are concentrating in and around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on people, robbing them of even their watches and money.

There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the rebels across the river, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from the Maryland Heights.

The fight of Gen. MULLIGAN with the advance of the rebels at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant, he successfully repulsing them several times.

Gen. SIGEL moved toward Shepherdstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburgh except some oats, which were set on fire before he left. The impression when our informant left was that the rebel force will retire before to-morrow night, as Gen. HUNTER will be in their rear by that time, with ample force to overwhelm them, if they remain longer. The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and canal, the collection of conscripts and plunder of the inhabitants.

They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroying some canal boats near Hancock. What damage has been done to the railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is understood that they have not retired far beyond Martinsburgh.

There is no truth in the statement that a rebel force has been to Boonsborough and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland.

Gen. WALLACE is cooperating with Gen. SIGEL, and has secured the entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at Lower Fords, and sufficient force has been organized at Frederick to prevent any invasion of that place.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 6.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

Gen. COCCA has just received a dispatch, which leads us to believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to-day. The dispatch is dated 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The rebels have only cavalry.

Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburgh and beyond.

The Governor will issue a call immediately for more troops in addition to the 12,000 called out yesterday, so that the old troops in the department may be sent to the front. The old Pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the rescue.

Gen. COCCA is here for the present, in constant communication with Gov. CURTIN.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 6.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the General Order from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame, and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 6.

Dispatches from Chambersburgh state that a rebel force, supposed to be BRADLEY JOHNSON'S brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force at that place under Lieut. MCLEAN, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle, Penn., with which place we still had telegraphic communication up to 9 o'clock to-night.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—9 P. M.

The following is the latest received from the Upper Potomac to this hour:

Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morning by the fact that a slight skirmish had occurred between our pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts about half way between Frederick and Point of Rocks, resulting in the rebels retiring to the Point.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Frederick, a body of our cavalry came dashing into the town covered with dust, which induced many to suppose that they were rebels. A great scare ensued. The train put back to Monocacy Junction, and the mistake was not ascertained till the cars reached there, when they returned, but were again frightened back by another scare as foolish and groundless as the first.

From movements perceptible among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that HUNTER'S forces were actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that HUNTER will be heard from to some purpose before long.

Every possible precaution has been taken by Gen. WALLACE to guard against the possibility of any surprise movement by the enemy in this direction. Should they come within this department, they will meet with an uncomfortable reception.

Last night Mrs. DIXON, an estimable Union lady residing at Point of Rocks, was killed while sitting at her own door near the Post-office, by a shot fired by the rebels on the opposite side of the Potomac.

To day a citizen of Sharpsburgh was shot for refusing to deliver up his watch to a rebel who demanded it. The scoundrel put his pistol to the man's head and blew his brains out, for not complying with his demand.

There are some exciting reports to-night as to the presence of a very large force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, but they are not deemed reliable.

We shall send you later intelligence as fast as it comes in.

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

Dispatches received by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad up to 9:30 to-night, say that the rebels had not yet made any attack on our forces at Maryland Heights. Cars run safely as far as Sandy Hook.

It is reported that a small body of rebels are at Middletown, about eight miles from Frederick, near South Mountain.

THE LAST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—Midnight.

There are rumors that the enemy are in large force on this side of the Potomac. Some estimate them as high as 30,000 strong. I give the report but think it doubtful.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Rebel View of the Situation—Rebel Report of Wilson's Raid.

We have received files of Richmond papers to July 4 inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 4.

The following official dispatch from Gen. LEE brings "order out of chaos" in respect to the recent captures in the engagements with WILSON'S raiders:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 1, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Gen. BEAUREGARD reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. JOHNSON'S lines about 5 P. M. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was reëstablished at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the railroads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen piece of artillery, thirty wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes, taken from plantations on their route were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

Interest becomes intense as the day comes on when Yankee enthusiasm will reach its acme. To-day is the "last day of grace" allowed the Federal army in which to sustain itself. Should they make a general assault upon Petersburgh, and meet with that repulse all so confidently expect, the tide of war is forever set against them. They will never recover the lost animus with which Fourth of July whisky and buncombe will inspire them. The Fourth of July lost, they are lost with it. Their game is ended, and GRANT and LINCOLN and the Union cause all "go up the spout" together.

On Saturday the enemy continued to throw shells at the city, without noticeable result. No movements of any importance transpired.

On yesterday the enemy commenced throwing shells at an early hour, with considerable rapidity, and many thought it was the beginning of a general bombardment, but toward mid-day the fire slackened, and soon ceased altogether. All remained quiet from noon up to the date of our intelligence last night.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH—THE FIRING ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON—RECONNOISSANCE—MORE OF THE RAIDERS—THEIR RETREAT A ROUT—MORE VALUABLE CAPTURES.

The heavy firing of Thursday evening, referred to Friday's *Express*, has since been more fully explained. It occurred to the right of Battery No. 5, near the City Point road, about one and a half miles from Petersburgh. The enemy made two puny assaults on COLQUITT'S brigade, which the brave and relersn Georgians repulsed with scarcely an effort. The contumacious Yankees also advanced on CRADDA'S front, driving in his skirmishers, but as soon as our line of battle opened, the enemy fell upon their faces just behind a little hill, which afforded ample protection. The invincible Alabama boys had no sooner delivered their volley than the cowardly Yankees felt what little courage they had oozing out, and crept back, seeking shelter under the cover of their trenches. Our loss was too insignificant to justify special mention. That of the enemy was believed to be considerable.

On Thursday night our skirmishers and pickets lines, which had been temporarily disarranged, were reëstablished, and all was quiet again.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

On Thursday night it was reported that the enemy had made another attempt to secure position on the Southern Railroad, at a point some eight miles from Petersburg. A reconnoissance was made, which failed to find the new comers. Gentlemen living in the vicinity state that the enemy are certainly fortifying on Dr. GOALEY'S farm, some three or four miles east of the railroad, and about seven from Petersburg. How this information is obtained we have been unable to ascertain.

LECTURES ON CONCHOLOGY.

All was quiet on our lines Friday, if we except somewhat noisy lectures of the Vandals on Conchology. These annoy a little, but do no harm, especially to the brave army now defending Petersburgh, and which GRANT must whip before he obtains the key to the back door of the citadel. The disturbing of women and children, does not conquer soldiers in the field, and none but the most dastardly race on the face of the earth would engage in a business so supremely contemptible, as well as inexpressibly villainous.

A LONG CHASE AFTER THE RAIDERS—THEY ARE AGAIN ENCOUNTERED—ANOTHER ROUTE—MORE VALUABLE CAPTURES—THE WILSONITES THOROUGHLY DISORGANIZED AND DEMORALIZED.

The last published information of WILSON'S fleet-footed horsemen left them near Rowanty Swamp, in Dinwiddie County, about four miles from REAM'S Station, rapidly retreating, with FITZ LEE'S division pursuing. LEE, we hear from a reliable source, continued the pursuit, and pressed the marauders so closely that they abandoned two more very elegant Napoleon guns. The enemy finally brought up in the vicinity of Stony Creek, where, disconsolate and exhausted, he stopped to feed and, if possible, gain a little rest; but Gen. LEE, inhospitable and relentless man that he is, objected to any cessation of hostilities, and bringing one of the enemy's own Napoleons to bear, soon opened hot and heavy, throwing his deadly missiles into the very midst of these vile horse-stealers and house-burners.

THE ENEMY MAKES A FEEBLE STAND.

Gathering his shattered columns, WILSON determined to make a show of fight, and for a few minutes stood his ground. But the fire from our cannon increasing, and Gen. LEE'S bold cavaliers obeying an order to charge, with a characteristic energy and vim, the wearied raiders soon gave way, directing their horses' heads toward JARRATT'S Depot, distant from Stony Creek ten miles, and from Petersburgh thirty miles. Their retreat now became a rout, and was conducted upon the principle of every man for for himself, the devil or FITZ LEE to take hindmost.

THE PURSUIT ABANDONED.

At JARRATT'S night set in, and our men and horses being much jaded and fatigued, the pursuit was abandoned. The enemy's organization was thoroughly broken up, and they were scattering and dividing in every direction before they reached JARRATT'S. We secured many prisoners, and others were being rapidly brought in last accounts.

ADDITIONAL BOOTY.

In this last pursuit, in addition to the two Napoleon guns already mentioned, we captured nine valuable wagons, several ambulances, and a large number of small arms. The wagons include the headquarter and private wagon of the vainglorious WILSON, and also that of Gen. MOLTROM, one of his brigade Commanders. The contents of these wagons are said to be very valuable, but we have not heard them particularly described. Our captures also include a number of prisoners—200 or more.

From JARRATT'S the enemy's route to GRANT'S army will be very long and circuitous, but we do not know that he will be further annoyed, unless some of the patriotic citizens in that section seize their shot-guns and go in pursuit. In their present demoralized condition, a hundred resolute men could put a thousand to flight.

PRISONERS BROUGHT IN FRIDAY.

Up to 3 o'clock Friday, fifty additional prisoners have been received in this city. These do not include any of Gen. FITZ LEE'S captures of Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. They were all secured dodging about in the swamps and woods of Dinwiddie, by scouts sent out for this special duty. A physician, residing about seven miles from Petersburgh, informed us Friday that his section is filled with them, and many of them will no doubt be captured. Three, captured near this gentleman's residence Thursday, had a horse and mule, the latter adorned with an elegant side-saddle, stolen, of course, from some lady whose house had been visited by the thieves.

Among the captured brought in Friday was Col. SAMUEL J. CROOKS, of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry; also, First Lieut. WM. E. ROACH and Second Lieut. H. D. PECK.

One representative of the press was registered at the Provost-Marshal's. He gives the name of IRA B. VAN GILDER, reporter for the NEW-YORK TIMES and Philadelphia *Press*. This individual will now have ample time to write out notes made by the way. [This man is not connected with the TIMES.—ED. TIMES.]

Col. CROOK'S body servant, a likely mulatto lad of 15, was captured yesterday. He says his name is HENRY WASHINGTON, and he claims to be from Washington City. HENRY gives a poor account of his Colonel's valor, and says he ran at the first fire of the Southerners.

HEAVY FIRING.

About 10:15 o'clock Friday night, a heavy musketry fire commenced, apparently on our centre, which quickly extended around to our left. It lasted about twenty minutes. It was believed that the Yankees had charged our line and were repulsed.

A GALLANT AFFAIR—THIRTY-TWO YANKEES "SURROUNDED" AND TAKEN BY SEVEN CONFEDERATES.

A correspondent of the *Express* says that, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst., a party of Yankee cavalry, numbering thirty-two men, passed through the neighborhood of Red Oak, in Brunswick, and stopped at MRS. NANCY MASON'S. Here they found Capt. G. D. WHITE, of the Boydon Cavalry, who has been at home, on furlough, in consequence of a dangerous wound received while gallantly leading his men in the fight at Gettysburgh. Capt. WHITE was on a visit to MRS. MASON, who is his grandmother.

The Yankees called Capt. WHITE from the House, and threatened to take him along with them as their prisoner, but not having a spare horse, the Lieutenant in command (a scamp named BROOKE, and a renegade from Halifax County, Virginia,) gave him a verbal parole, which Capt. WHITE said he would not regard, and which he did not, as the sequel will show.

This party of roving Yankees camped that night a few miles from MRS. MASON'S, and early that morning Capt. WHITE collected six of the neighbors and went in pursuit of the marauders. He followed them some distance unperceived, and finally they halted at Mr. JAMES ELMORE'S to feed their horses, as well as themselves.

While the Yankees were awaiting a breakfast which they had ordered Mr. ELMORE to cook, Capt. WHITE was in sight maturing his plans for their surprise and capture. He stationed his company of six mounted men several hundred yards off in a lane, at the further slope of an eminence, and in such a manner as to present the appearance of a front rank of a cavalry force. They were two abreast, and really looked as appearance would seem to indicate. Capt. WHITE then made a circuit so as to avoid being seen by the enemy, and dashing boldly up to the party, defiantly ordered a surrender or he would cut them to pieces in a moment, at the same time pointing to the head of what seemed to be a squadron of cavalry. Overwhelmed with surprise and panic-stricken, the valiant BROOKE asked for time to consult his men. Capt. WHITE replied that there was no time for parley. He would not grant a moment, but that they must stack their arms in the road and march immediately up to the Dixie boys, or the Dixie boys would march to them. Lieut. BROOKE immediately stacked arms, marched up to Capt. WHITE'S *formidable* body of cavalry. Upon finding that they had surrendered to six citizens, armed only with double-barrel shot guns, their mortification was great, but it was too late to retrieve their misfortune. They were so far from their arms that Capt. WHITE and his men, being mounted, could have killed half of them before they could have fallen back many paces, and then have speedily disarmed the balance by first gaining access to their carbines and pistols.

The situation of affairs was seen at a glance. They had been out-generaled, and the only alternative was to submit. The commanding officer shed tears, (I hope they were tears of bitter repentance for the invasion of his native State,) and the fretful Yankees threatened vengeance to Capt. WHITE and his little squad if they were ever liberated. But no one feared their threats. They are, ere this, all safely shipped to Georgia, where I hope they will have time allowed them for further repentance.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis—Movements of Marmaduke and Shelby.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

Upward of three hundred rebel prisoners arrived in the steamer *Gladiator*, from Little Rock, yesterday, in charge of a battalion of MERRITT'S horse veterans, on furlough. They left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, say that on the 30th ultimo, SHELBY had not returned to Clarendon, but it was thought that he would do so.

Gen. CARR reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th.

Gen. MARMADUKE is still south of the Arkansas River, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consists of his own and Gens. BRIDGES, DOCKERAY and CABEL'S, about 6,000 men, with six or eight pieces of artillery.

There is no rebel artillery between Arkansas and White Rivers, and there are but three companies of guerrillas between these rivers.

The apprehensions of a siege of Little Rock are much diminished.

There is but one brigade of rebels on the Saline River.

The design of the rebels is evidently to cut Gen. STEELE'S communications on the White River, which, however, it will be very difficult to do; but if it should be done, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock have provisions for three months.

The White River is patrolled by tin-clads, supported by a land force.

A saw-mill was burned at Marshall last night. Loss $10,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—$166,397 in Treasure.

The Steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, for Aspinwall, June 27—6 P. M., with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning:

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$10,297 91	H. Cohn & Co	$6,000 00
Schelle Bros	32,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	64,500 00
A. Rich & Bro	500 00		
Total			$167,397 91

PANAMA, Monday, June 27.

The steamer from the South Pacific arrived on the 19th, with a full freight and passenger list.

The Spanish-Peruvian imbroglio still occupies the attention of the press, but the different Republics appear to aid Peru with nothing but an expression of sympathy, and a very warlike display of words.

Fresh Provisions for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

The Sanitary Commission to-day sent to the army 1,150 barrels of fresh vegetables, and 8,000 heads of cabbages.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Progress to the Capital.

His Departure from Orizaba and Reception at Puebla.

THE OVATION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Organization of the French-Mexican Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 2, 1864.

THE IMPERIAL DEPARTURE FROM ORIZABA.

The French mail steamship *Louisiana*, from Vera Cruz, and which touches at Santiago de Cuba, brings ample details of the journey of MAXIMILIAN from Orizaba to the capital, which, as I mentioned in my last communication, he reached on the 12th instant. At Orizaba he passed three days, and the *Indicador*, of that place, whose editor, by the by, shows decided talent for conducting a "court journal," and seems to find the courtier's trade congenial, is in ecstacies at the imperial smiles and kingcraft. He continues:

"The festivities of the imperial reception have concluded in Orizaba. The Emperor and Empress left to-day at 8 for Puebla, and with them have gone the gladness and content of its inhabitants. The city appears deserted and sad, but the remembrance of the three days which have just passed will be eternal here, as if it were the recollection of a delightful vision."

The festivities here mentioned must be taken in a Pickwickian sense, for, according to the usual acceptation of the word, there were no festivities, which the *Indicator* accounts for by stating the depressed situation of the people, but he remarks that pompous ceremonies are not necessary that the mind may rejoice and the heart expand.

"The festivity, then, in Orizaba consisted in the continual communication (which was intimate and incessant) between the sovereigns and the people. All saw them, all heard them, we may even say that all touched them. They walked with them through the streets, and with them prayed in the churches. In fact, all already know the Emperor and Empress, and their Imperial Majesties know them all."

Of course they do, but that happy state of affairs is familiar to all voters near election time, but generally such friendships are soon forgotten. We are told that MAXIMILIAN did not lose a minute; he saw and asked about everything. All was minutely examined, not from curiosity but in order to give an impulse to everything good and remedy all that was evil. The Emperor already knows all the circumstances of the city and district better than its oldest inhabitants. In the afternoon they went to visit the fine manufactory of Cocolapan. MAXIMILIAN examined with minute prolixity the details of the factory like one well versed in the things which constitute the wealth of nations. After visiting the spinning and weaving factories, the party proceeded to inspect the paper manufactory, and here the courtly editor was again in raptures. The grass was rather wet, but the imperial feet did not refuse to tread it. More than once the Empress CHARLOTTE was separated from her august husband by some rude person, who would push his way between the two, and it was a delight to see how she raised her dress that it might not draggle in the mud like anybody accustomed to be a pedestrian.

But Orizaba improvised a ball on the Wednesday. It was given at the house of Mr. BERNARD, and although got up in a hurry, it was really a good one. The saloons were elegantly adorned, and the *ambigu* was exquisite. The Emperor and Empress entered at 10¾ o'clock, and dancing immediately began. The quadrille of honor was composed as follows:

The Emperor with Senora Almonte—the Empress with Gen. Almonte—Don Miguel Arroyo with Senora Bernard—Gen. Woll with Senora Herrera—Gen. De Maussion with Senora Adalit—the Licenciate Saurez Peredn with Senorita Josefa Scoane.

Second Quadrille.—The Emperor with Senora Herrera—the Empress with Gen. De Maussion—Gen. Brincourt with Senora Almonte—Lieut.-Col. Gonzalez with Senorita Barcena—Gen. Herran with Senorita Almonte—Senor Gargollo with Senorita Carcel.

Their Majesties then retired, it being midnight. They took no refreshments, merely observing that they were not accustomed to take anything at night. The ball, however, was kept up till 6 o'clock next morning. The evening previous to their departure there was a display of fireworks, which had been frustrated the previous night by the bad weather. A scaffolding was erected and tastefully adorned, and from this the Imperial guests witnessed the display. Of course, all Orizaba was there. During the three days, the city was beautifully adorned, and at night illuminated. The effect was lost, in a great measure, on the first two nights, owing to the rain; but the last night presented a brilliant spectacle of inscriptions, mottoes, and the names of the monarchs in flames of a thousand different hues.

following came in an open carriage His Majesty, also in plain clothes, with the Empress on his left hand, to the right of the carriage Gen. WOLLON horseback, and to the left, similarly mounted, Gen. BAZAINE, both in uniform, and followed by their staffs. The procession was closed by the Imperial Mexican escort. The French garrison kept the line. The procession halted opposite the principal entrance to the cathedral, where *Te Deum* was sung, and then proceeded to the Bishop's residence, where MAXIMILIAN held a levée. It is supposed that 20,000 persons were present. On the 7th, there was a grand review. A column of honor defiled before their Majesties, when a squadron of the Imperial Guard, especially attracted attention. In the evening a grand ball took place. Their stay was occupied with visits to the public institutions, etabl exhibitions of fireworks, to which they were conducted by a guard of Mexican soldiers bearing torches of wax, and every street corner being brilliantly illuminated as the passed. In the cathedral their Majesties were conducted in and out by four bishops bearing a canopy.

THE ENTRANCE INTO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

As they approached the Capital, preparations were eagerly made for their reception. By 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th there passed through the streets a column of 500 persons on horseback and over 200 chaises with the principal and richest families of the Capital. This *aristocratic* procession was going out of the city into the open country to receive their new favorite. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the meeting took place at the Rancho de Santa Cruz. Their Majesties alighted to salute the families which welcomed them and were giving them proofs of the greatest and most respectful kind feeling. From the same hour there was hurrying to the Villa de Guadalupe another crowd of families who came to greet their Majesties. At two o'clock a great dust was seen along the plains of Aragon, soon groups of carriages and horsemen showed that it was the Imperial cortege, amongst which was a brilliant body of French officers. Soon was heard the roar of one hundred and one cannon and the pealing of the church bells. A crowd of persons bearing flags rushed to meet the carriage of MAXIMILIAN, and then the enthusiasm was unlimited. Their Majesties were obliged to alight and walk over fifty paces, till they got to the gates of the villa, where they were received by the authorities and by the Archbishops of Mexico and Michoacan, and by the bishop of Oaxaca and the dean and chapter, who conducted them, under a canopy of state, to the church, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, who almost carried them. Commander-in-Chief BAZAINE, the French Minister and Gen. NEGRIA welcomed them. The Civil Prefect made a feeling speech, to which MAXIMILIAN responded by one equally tender.

On the following day he made his State entrance into Mexico City, at 11 o'clock; all the balconies and roofs were covered with people, scaffoldings and arches abounded; in the carriages was a courtly and brilliant array; verses and flowers were poured upon the august visitors all the way from the railway station to the cathedral. At the porch of the cathedral they were received by the Archbishop and other dignitaries of the Church, the authorities and corporations who accompanied them to hear the Te-Deum, which was performed with great pomp.

ALMONTE has received from NAPOLEON the grand cross of the Legion of Honor; whilst the Prefect of Vera Cruz and Don AVELINO VERSERA, President of its corporation, have received from MAXIMILIAN the cross of the Imperial Order of Guadalupe.

FURTHER AND LATER DETAILS.

The Spanish steamship *Barcelona* brings news from Vera Cruz up to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico up to the 18th. By it we receive further details of the entry of MAXIMILIAN. During divine service in the church at Guadaloupe, a suburb of the capital, the monarchs occupied a throne placed in the church, where their piety greatly edified the spectators. Archbishop SARABRIDA, accompanied by the other prelates, chaunted the *Domine salvum fac Imperatorem*, which terminated the ceremony. They then, accompanied by a great multitude, passed through the vestry to the upper part of the edifice belonging to the chapter. All the authorities being assembled in one of the saloons, the arrival of their Majesties was greeted with three cheers. The civil Prefect of Mexico (VILLAR Y BOCANEGRA) then addressed MAXIMILIAN as follows:

YOUR MAJESTY: At the foot of the wondrous heights of Tepeyac, and separated from them by only the wall of the temple in which we venerate the protectress and Mother of the Mexicans, the Virgin of Guadalupe; before their beloved sovereigns present themselves the Civil Prefect of the first department of the Empire, the Municipal Prefect of the great City of Mexico, the Honorable Corporation, His Excellency the Archbishop, and other authorities, all filled with the greatest pleasure, and their souls overflowing with joy, to welcome their fortunate arrival at the gates of the city, where the throne is placed, which the Mexicans have raised for them. I fail in words sufficient to express our gratitude, because, forsaking another throne, riches, country, parents, brothers and friends, having compassion of our misfortunes Your Majesties have designed to come to try to make us happy, and to save us from the evils which were driving us to disappear from among the list of nations. Only by reports and papers did Your Majesties know the wishes of a people which was cheering for you, and now to-day to see for yourselves that you were not misled, and that from the shore of Vera Cruz to the gates of this city, all receive their sovereigns with acclamations, and that the enthusiasm has no bounds. This, we, the Mexicans, will keep forever, and I swear, Your Majesty, in the name of the department over which I am placed, that we will all obey and aid the sovereigns whom by acclamation we have given to ourselves.

Long live your Imperial Majesties."

This cheer was repeated by all the assembly, and then followed a deep silence, because MAXIMILIAN began to speak:

"Deeply moved by the enthusiastic reception which I have received in all the towns in the course of my journey, my emotion and gratitude acquire greater intensity on finding myself at the gates of the capital, and seeing its principal authorities assembled to congratulate me in a place so respected and beloved by me and the Empress, as it is also by all Mexicans. I am delighted to receive your congratulations, and salute you with the effusion of one who loves you and has listened to its late with yours."

Enthusiastic shouts followed his last words, while the lovely eyes of his august consort swam in tears of emotion and tenderness. They then went into a balcony to salute the people grouped in front of the building, and who, we are told, were as delighted as the officials. At the desire of MAXIMILIAN, the saloon was then ceded to the ladies, who by hundreds entered to pay their respects to their sovereigns.

The ladies of the capital were not guilty of the negligence which encountered their fair sovereign at Vera Cruz. For, on the plain of Aragon, whither an immense and brilliant assembly received the Imperial travelers, an address, beautifully written and luxuriously bound, was put in the hands of the Empress CHARLOTTE by a deputation of ladies. The tenor was as follows:

MADAM: The presence of your Imperial Majesty in this part of the New World, as the companion of the magnanimous Prince, destined by Heaven to govern it, serves to enhance so many different glorious circumstances, joined together to the throne which is now raised upon the affection of this people. To us is the happiness of representing beside your Majesty the families of the capital of the Empire and of being the organ of those feelings which tender adhesion and refined fidelity which your Majesty is witnessing in the midst of unbounded acclamations and rejoicing, and which would be the best title, if it were possible for one to exist, superior to that given by your conspicuous virtues, to the crown which ecclipses your temples, and to make for Mexico a name worthy of the glorious race which brought to these remote regions Christianity with civilization and the arts.

Political economy, Madam, will speak in a thousand different shapes of the fortunate change which is taking place and excites so lively and deep an interest in Europe and America. For us, it is only incumbent to contemplate in your Majesty the eminent qualities with which Divine Providence has endowed you, doubtless with the design of displaying all that there is of lofty in the majesty of the throne, of the tender in the heart of Princes, and of exemplary and modest in the bosom of private life. With your Majesty and your august husband, who are the objects of public admiration and the delight of this vast empire, begins the dynasty which takes the name of its new country. It will figure beside that of CHARLES V. and MARIA THERESA, beside that of LOUIS PHILLIPS and NAPOLEON III., and beside that of a respected and beloved sovereign, the father of your Imperial Majesty.

We, Madam, shall never be weary of blessing you for the services you are going to afford to religion, the source of the greatness of Mexico, and of that generous character which is now becoming ennobled by a model and example which must enforce admiration. Your Imperial Majesty being the worthy inheritor of the piety of those two great Queens, your grandmother and your mother, religion cannot suffer in the presence of your throne; and when heaven in its exceeding mercy sends us a pledge of peace and union which causes to be forgotten all that has divided Mexicans, it is not possible that we deceive ourselves in assuring your Majesty that those wishes and hopes are about to be realized.

Permit us, then, Your Majesty, to present to you the profound homage of our respect and obedience, and to express the ardent gratitude which pervades the families of the capital, who bless your name and will never cease to pray to Divine Providence for the happiness of the reign of your august husband, to whom it evidently affords its kind protection. His character and piety assure to his new country a name worthy to be heard in the world and a lasting peace, Madam.

The keys of the city were presented by the Municipal Prefect, who made a brief and sensible speech, to which MAXIMILIAN answered in kindly and becoming terms. The keys are of gold, adorned with enamels and curiously worked by a Mexican artist. The upper part of one represents an eagle and of the other the imperial crown. They were placed on a waiter of silver filigree work.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

With respect to the civil war, from the French headquarters we have the following dispatch:

"Col. GARNIER, of the Fifty-first, has met and defeated the enemy, and the Cerro of San Gregorio is flesing in the direction of Piedra Gorda." The Liberals left over forty men on the field; the French had five wounded. Letters from Tulancingo say that BALTASAR TELLES, with his troops and the Liberals of Escalon, in all 650 men, tried to take Chignahuansu, but was repulsed. The Imperialists, with 630 men, including 130 French, then attacked Escalon, which was taken on the 3d. TELLES going off toward Tezuitlan. MEJIA passed through San Luis, en route to pay his respects at Court. It is asserted that the treasure convoy took to the capital, the other day, four millions from the interior.

In Monterey the friends of VIDAURRI encouraged by DOBLADO's defeat, were busy plotting against JUAREZ. VIDAURRI's son TUDALCIR, and Gen. QUIROGA who had purposely returned to New-Leon from Texas whither he had fled, were organizing a movement which was supported by several towns, as Condelo Lampasos, Bustamente, and Morelos. This latter place is 70 or 80 miles from Monterey. These leaders are said to have more than 500 men under arms. JUAREZ had ordered PATONI to leave Durango in great haste, in order to look after Chihuahua. The *Sociedad*, of Mexico, confirms the news of the failure of the Imperialists at Saltillo to overthrow JUAREZ. Many of those compromised had fled, frightened at the fate of LOZANO and UGARTECHEA.

The *Restauracion*, of Campeche, gives news up to the 21st. The guerilla band of ROQUE FERRERO had been defeated and broken up, the leader himself being captured. He was tried by court-martial, but when already at the place of execution, the Governor pardoned him in honor of the arrival of MAXIMILIAN to his new empire.

THE FRENCH MINISTER TO MEXICO.

On the 15th, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON was received in state audience by the Emperor, and presented the letters which accredited him as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French. The introduction was made in accordance with court ceremony. His Excellency, the French Minister, accompanied by Count BOURELLE, Chamberlain to the Emperor, went to the imperial palace in one of the court carriages, and was introduced into the presence of the Emperor by Señor NEGRETE, who acted as Master of the Ceremonies. He was then introduced to the Empress by the Marquis CORIO, Chamberlain to her Majesty. In his address to MAXIMILIAN, the Marquis MONTHOLON congratulated himself on being the first of the foreign Ministers to approach the throne of his Majesty, just raised by the acclamation of a whole people. The work of renovation undertaken by the Emperor of Mexico was such a one that none but a great soul, attracted by self-denial and love of well-doing would have undertaken it. France will watch with fervent solicitude his noble efforts, and ever be ready to second them.

The Mexican nation already understands the valor of the Emperor's design. His noble consort, by her grace, virtues, and elevated qualities of her talents and heart, will render unalterable the adhesion of the Mexican people. Both the French and Mexican thrones are alike raised on the basis of national suffrage, united by community of ideas, and the reciprocal interest of commercial relations, so that the two Empires will have for a natural link the continual agreement of a frank and loyal policy."

In a short reply MAXIMILIAN expressed his satisfaction at seeing the representative of a sovereign to whom Mexico was so greatly indebted for its future welfare, for which cause it already expressed a genuine gratitude. He expressed his confidence in the Plenipotentiary, and his desire to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

MORE FESTIVITIES.

A few evenings after their entry, the Monarchs were complimented by a torchlight procession, which, assembling in front of San Domingo, arrived at 10 o'clock at the Grand Square, cheering the Monarchs who appeared at the grand balcony of the palace. They remained a long time witnessing the enthusiasm, in which the ladies, who were numerous, bore no small part. When their Majesties appeared, everybody took off their hats, and the ladies, although the great crowd had thrown the procession into confusion, waved their flags or handkerchiefs and the cathedral bells struck up a chime, thus increasing the sensation; from the palace they went to the residence of the Archbishop, whom they found on the balcony, a profound silence ensued as he gave them a benediction, then the Archbishop cheered for their sovereigns, NAPOLEON III., EUGENIA, the Pope, the French army and its generals and the Mexican people. His cheers were raised by the crowd, who then complimented him in a similar manner. Thence the procession defiled to the French Embassy, being received by M. MONTHOLON. At the School of Mines they stopped to salute the State Minister, VELASQUEZ DE LEON, and did not forget Señor SALAZAR ILARREGUI. Amongst the infinite cheering, principally given by the ladies, were some for GUTIERREZ ESTRADA, and to the memory of Father MIRANDA. And so they kept it up till two or three o'clock in the morning.

The ladies in waiting as yet named are—Senoras Almonte, Moran, Aquilar, Countess Bel Valle, Salas, Adalid, Pardo, Velasco.

Many of the principal persons of the Capital have already been invited to dine at the palace, and the foreign residents have not been omitted. The magnificent view from the fort of Chapultepec has delighted the Imperial visitors, and it is their intention to convert it into a palace; indeed, the works have already commenced, but MAXIMILIAN has limited the outlay, for he says, that the nation is poor and he must organize his treasury before laying out much money for such purposes. At the Imperial entrance the Emperor offered his right hand to Gen. MEJIA, but the latters horse, frightened by the noise of the cheering and booming of cannon, the showers of flowers, ribbons and verses, curveted so much, that the emperor of Matehula could not approach, so the procession moved on till it arrived at the arch of Peace, at the corner of the Matiscola, where an appropriate hymn was sung by the children of the Hospital for the Poor.

At the German Club-house was hung out the Belgian flag, and the members saluted the Emperor and Empress in their native language. Besides this, little girls, elegantly dressed, presenten olive branches and slight presents. The Emperor wore a military uniform; his hat that of a Mexican General, and on his breast the ribbon and insignia of a Grand Master of the Order of Guadaloupe. The Empress wore a dress of light blue, a blue mandilla, and a bonnet merely adorned with a few flowers. This simplicity was a strong lesson against luxury, and gave a fresh beauty to the natural graces of her countenance, full of kindness and sweetness. Outside the principal gate of the cathedral was an immense arch of natural flowers, all made of red and white pinks—this latter color serving for the inscription: "Xochimilco to its Emperor MAXIMILIAN I, June 11, 1864." It had been put up by the Indians of that town, and the Emperor expressed a desire to see it again in the Capital. It appeared of velvet, and its smell was perceptible to a considerable distance. From this arch to the palace, carpets were extended and a canvess awning was overhead. A battery placed opposite to the palace made the salutes. Their Majesties returned on foot to the palace, and on entering, the Mexican flag was displayed, the procession ascended the grand staircase and followed the Emperor and Empress to the grand throne saloon, which was adorned with on portraits of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Their Majesties entered the interior apartments, the doors being guarded by halberdiers properly uniformed and armed. In a few minutes they again came forth and occupied the throne, whilst the Grand Marshal of the Court, the Ministers of State, and a few members of the Imperial household stood on the steps. Then the Master of the Ceremonies, according to etiquette, began to call the authorities and corporations who were waiting to offer their congratulations. The first called were the Secretaries of State and Commander-in-Chief BAZAINE, with whom entered the Governor of the place, Baron NAYON, and the other officers of the Franco-Mexican Army. Here, again, the ill-starred Gen. MEJIA was unlucky for being desired by his Majesty to speak for the Order of Guadaloupe; either owing to the bad writing or from emotion, he could not read it, and MAXIMILIAN, descending one or two steps, grasped him by the hand, and told him that he paid no attention to words but to hearts, and he knew that the General's belonged to him. When the congratulations were over, the Emperor, with a clear and manly voice, answered to all in short and affable phrases, and then descended from the throne with the Empress, receiving three cheers from the assembly. Afterward they appeared on the balcony to bow to the people. At 4:30, although it threatened rain, they went out in an open carriage, preceded by the Grand Marshal, and followed by a small escort, to drive through some of the streets, going as far as the road to San Cosme. This again was an ovation. On the 13th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, they went out alone and on foot to visit some of the churches. A mass of over 5,000 persons soon gathered; men and women approached them taking their hands to kiss. At length some persons joining arms formed a barrier and asking MAXIMILIAN if he wished an escort to be brought; he answered that his best escort was the people. Amongst the mottoes written in Mexican, were the following: "The ancient throne of the Aztecs is awaiting you, O, great MAXIMILIAN." "The pure Indian race has nothing to offer you, Great Prince, but the Sceptre of Montezuma." "Come, O illustrious Prince, and be our firm support in the holy religion of Jesus Christ." "You are going, Sire, to occupy the throne of the Aztecs, but try to exercise on it the empire of truth and justice." "Every people of the Mexican territory boldly raise your hands, the poisoning hand of the impious and blasphemer has been paralyzed." "Take courage, Mexicans, the true light follows the dark shades of falsehood." "Mexicans, from the East comes the knowledge of the gospel, here its persecution was to be established. But rejoice, for now from the East comes its defence. Adore Divine Providence."

Finding the Aztec population still so numerous and the language so prevalent, the Emperor and Empress have determined to learn it so as to need no interpreter with that portion of their subjects. The birthday of the Empress occurred during their stay at Puebla, and in a kind and unaffected letter signed "CHARLOTTE," she intimated her intention to donate $7,000 from her private funds toward repairing the hospital for the poor, now in a ruinous condition.

A Tepic paper says that a force of 200 cavalry, belonging to UNAGA, was surprised by some of DONAI's French troops in Santa Anna Acatlan, and the whole made prisoners. The same journal says: "We have letters from Zacatecas which state that GONZALES ORTEGA is in the neighborhood of Sombrerete every succeeding day with less intention of fighting," and it broadly declares that he suffers from mental aberration.

The people of Tlaxcala intend to make MAXIMILIAN a singular present. It is the portraits of the four Chief Magistrates of the Republic of Tlaxcala when CORTES arrived; and for the Empress is destined an image of Our Lady of Ocotlan. The first four are in frames of silver and the latter in a frame of gold.

LARA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Revolt in the State of Magdalena—More Dispatch Robberies—The Spanish and French Correspondence from Peru and Chili Abstracted on the British Steamer Chili—A Runaway Vessel Turned Up—The Captain Murders Six Men and is then Killed Himself—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, June 27, 1864.

We have no late news from the interior of the Republic, but from the coast we hear of a popular movement, by which the State officers of Magdalena had been deposed and new ones substituted. The thing was done very quietly, and without loss of blood. Señor LUIS MARIA REBAZA, the Governor of the State, and Señor LUIS CAPELLA TOLEDAS, the latter at the time exercising the Executive power, have for a long time been very despotic, acting as if they were rather the masters than the servants of the people. Endurance being considered no longer a virtue, the people, on the 17th instant, conducted Señor CAPELLA and his Secretary of State to prison, and proclaimed a Provisional Government, composed of Señores TOMAS E. ARELLO, MIGUEL CORTES, JOAQUIN VENGOECHEA and JUAN FERNANDEZ GLORIA. Señor HERRERA, who arrived at Santa Marta while these proceedings were going on, took refuge in the British Consulate. The "ins" and the "outs" all belonged to the Liberal or Government party—so it was simply a family quarrel. Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President, on his way to Panama, was at Santa Marta at the time, and made a speech to the people, approving their action.

In Panama the principal gossip has been for the past week the mail robberies committed and attempted by persons said to be agents of the Government of Peru. The same persons who followed Señor SALAZAR, the Spanish Minister from Peru, two steamers since, came to Panama on the British steamer *Chili* on the 19th instant. When the vessel had reached Tahoga, in this bay, it was found that the Spanish dispatch bag of Admiral PINZON, as also the French sacks from Valparaiso and Callao, had been tampered with. It appears that while the *Chili* was at Pisco, in Peru, a Captain of the Spanish fleet brought a small sack on board for Spain, directed to the care of the French Consul in Panama, and requested the Purser of the *Chili*, who is a Peruvian, to take special care of it. Mr. ROBLES, the Purser, placed the sack in his safe, but on the voyage, having occasion for the space which the sack occupied, threw it out, and transferred it to the locked mail-room. Some rumors about deck that this bag had been broken open alarmed the Spanish Captain, who was a passenger for home, upon which Capt. SIVELL remarked that he need have no fears on that score, and to satisfy him he would take him to the mail-room, and show him the sack. To the surprise of Capt. SIVELL, the bag had been broken open, the contents extracted, blank envelopes substituted, and the sack resealed with red instead of the original yellow wax.

M. DE ZELTNER, French Consul at Panama, says his dispatch bag from the commanding officer of the French squadron at Valparaiso was also opened on board the *Chili*, and the usual dispatches for the French Government and himself taken out.

I believe the Purser of the *Chili* has been suspended until the matter can be fully investigated.

On the arrival of the British steamer *Solent* at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, the two persons who are suspected of having opened the sacks of the *Chili*, proceeded to Aspinwall, watched the placing of the mails in the conductor's car for Panama, and then took tickets back for Panama. On the trip over, they entered the conductor's car, and commenced pulling packages about, when they were ordered to leave for the passenger car. This they resisted in a threatening manner for some time, but seeing the conductor had assistance at hand, they finally left. These same men, on the train reaching Panama, offered a gentleman, whom they supposed had access to the mails, $10,000 if he would steal for them the Spanish and French correspondence in the sacks. This he of course declined to do, and immediately informed the British Consul of the fact. This officer, thereupon, instead of having the mails, as is usual, taken to his office, immediately sent them on board the *Chili* for Callao, under charge of some armed marines from the British frigate *Devastation*.

About two years since the American schooner *Gen. Harney* sailed from San Francisco having on board a considerable quantity of quicksilver, belonging to BARRON, FORBES & Co., for the coast of Mexico, but turned up, instead, in Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Here, Capt. ST. CLAIR took on board, say $10,000 worth of coffee, on freight for San Francisco, belonging to an American, Mr. RHONE, of San Jose, Costa Rica. Capt. ST. CLAIR did not go to San Francisco, but from some point in South America, having seen reports that he had run away with the vessel, wrote an indignant letter to the consignees of the coffee, saying that he had heard of a better market for his goods than San Francisco, and intended to sell them for the benefit of the owners. Nothing further was heard from Capt. CLAIR of the vessel, until she turned up in Panama on the 20th, in charge of B. D. CLARKE, of Guayaquil, and a Mr. GOODENOW, who tell the following story to the editors of the Panama *Star*

"Mr. CLARKE owns an island in connection with other gentlemen in Guayaquil, where he has a vessel running, and thus became acquainted with ST. CLAIR, though he did not at first know who he was. As soon as he became satisfied about him, he made up his mind to capture him, and accordingly proceeded to Chatham Island, where he found the *Gen. Harney* lying, and at once set off in pursuit. ST. CLAIR being at the time on shore. As soon as the people on the island in St. C.'s employment found that the vessel was seized, they rose on ST. CLAIR and murdered him. Mr. CLARKE says he used every effort to save the life of the pirate and bring him to justice, but the people would not listen to it. After the murder of St. CLAIR, Mr. CLARKE put his own Captain and part of his crew on board the *Gen. Harney*, and continued her in his vessel to this port, where he has placed her, we believe, in the hands of the Consul. Such a proper remuneration is adjudicated to him for his services in recovering her. As it is but a short distance hence to Chatham Island, it would be judicious for the authorities here to send a vessel there to look after the people left on the island, and to gain such other information as can be procured relative to the career of this buccaneer."

The *Gen. Harney* is now in charge of the U. S. Consul at Panama.

The Governor of the State is making great preparations to receive Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President, who is expected here from Santa Marta on the 4th of July.

The British war ship *Charybdis*, with 750,000 in dollars from the coast of Mexico, arrived at Panama on the 18th. The money went forward to Southampton on the 22d. The *Charybdis* relieves the *Devastation* at Panama, which latter vessel will go to Mexico to look for more money in a day or two.

We have in port the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*. The flagship *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are at Callao.

Dr. SAUER, late charge for President BARRIOS, of Salvador, at Washington, and of Fort Lafayette fame, reached Aspinwall from St. Thomas a few days since, bound to Central America.

FROM ACAPULCO.

The *Constitution* having cotton to take on board, remained twelve hours at Acapulco. The French were quietly occupying the city, and expected reinforcements soon. The people, on account of the long blockade, and the lack of the usual supplies from the interior, growing out of the French occupation of the town, were nearly in a state of starvation.

Interesting News from the Chinca Islands—Admiral Pinzon gets Hungry—He is Refused Supplies by Chili and Peru—He sends a Messenger across the Andes for Naval Reinforcements—Chili—Bolivia—Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Chili*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 19th. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to June 2. Bolivia to the 6th, and Lima and Callao to the 13th. The *Chili* brought $242,640 for Southampton, 10,450 packages of merchandize for Liverpool and Southampton, 96 packages for New-York, and 713 packages for Panama. Two officers from the Spanish fleet of Admiral PINZON came passengers, and embarked at Aspinwall on the 21st for Spain.

There is no news from Ecuador, except that the people are much incensed at the evident sympathy of their President with Spain in the Chincs Islands matter.

PERU.

Admiral PINZON and his men at the Chinchas are getting hungry and uneasy. He is also short of coals, and it is said that fifty of his crew have deserted. The Admiral, on the 2d June, sent his gunboat *Covadonga* to Callao with a flag of truce and requested permission to anchor, so that he might communicate with the Ministers of England, France and Chili. This, says the Lima *Comercio*, was refused, upon which the Spanish officer declared that his actual mission was with the Government of Peru. The Peruvian Government ordered Dr. FELIPE BARRIOS ALVAREZ to hold a conference with PINZON's officer. The latter declared to Mr. BARRIOS that the only object of his mission to the English, French and Chilian Ministers was, to facilitate for the Spanish officer the means of treating with the authorities of the country; but now as he could do so directly with the Peruvian Commissioner, he would acquaint him at once with the views of his Admiral; that the latter asked for a suspension of hostilities, on the ground that those used against the Spanish squadron in order to deprive it of provisions, although for the present they caused no harm, they being well provided, yet they might oblige them by and by to take certain measures for obtaining supplies in case of scarcity.

Our Government decided upon the following answer to the officer: that as the Spanish squadron having assumed a hostile attitude since the 14th of April, Government could not allow the invaders to communicate, and therefore it would not permit any ship of said Admiral to anchor nor to deliver communications of any kind; and as to the suspension of hostilities Peru could not consent thereto, the more so as the Spaniards had been the first to open them; that Peru would continue to employ all necessary means for her defence, and that they might on their part employ all measures which they deemed convenient for their purposes. PINZON's Commissioner received notice to quit the harbor of Callao immediately, or fire would be opened upon the *Covadonga*. The Spanish vessel *vamosed* at once toward the Chincha Islands.

Subscriptions for the purpose of maritime defence are being actively raised all over the country, and already with a considerable degree of success.

Excepting the Government of Ecuador, which has alone remained indifferent to the general indignation, all the sister republics on both coasts unite with one voice in condemning Admiral PINZON's conduct, and all seem determined and prepared to keep the Spanish flag from the American Continent.

Señor VARNHAGEN, Minister from Brazil to Lima, has addressed a letter to the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the action of Admiral PINZON. He says: "Brazil was, not long since, (alluding to the English,) a victim of a similar abuse of force."

The municipality of Lima has invited the other municipalities to join her in purchasing a man-of-war for the Peruvian Government.

The Peruvians have an iron monitor, nearly finished, and are covering the new steamer *Quito*, lately purchased from the British Steam Navigation Company, with iron plates.

Admiral PINZON has sent a messenger across the Andes to Buenos Ayres, to hurry up some Spanish war-vessels on that coast to reinforce him. It is thought by some that as soon as the Peruvian vessels now being clad with iron are ready, they will attack the Spanish ships at the Chinchas. Others think the Government will wait for the action of the Cabinet at Madrid.

The strictest surveillance is kept upon persons who are endeavoring to supply the Spanish fleet with necessaries; nevertheless the vessels occasionally get "aid and comfort." A vessel had put 200 sacks of flour on board, and an English vessel had given them a few tons of coal. Several persons have been arrested at Callao for carrying provisions and newspapers to the fleet. A vessel bound for Guayaquil, had been compelled to take her cargo out, from fear that it was destined for the Chinchas.

Spanish subjects and Spanish property continue to be respected in Peru. A Spanish vessel lately arrived at Callao from China with Chinese slaves, and was admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by vessels of other nations.

The Peruvian Government has resolved to construct a railroad between Pisco and Ica, guaranteeing seven per cent. on a capital of $1,700,000 to the contractors.

Exchange on England 37¾ pence per dollar.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pacific Railroad Company's United States mail steamship *Guatemala*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage June 21, at 5 P. M.

Her dates are: San José, June 13; Acajutla, 14th; Libertad, 15th; La Union, 16th; Realejo, 17th; Punta Arenas, 19th. She brought $24,675 in specie, 36 passengers, and the following freight:

For Southampton—153 cerroons cochineal; 10 packages sundries. *For Liverpool*—521 cerroons cochineal, 191 bags coffee; 171 bales cotton; 154 bags sugar; 44 bales India rubber; 33 cans balsam; 4 bales deer skins; 4 packages sundries. *For New-York*—24 cerroons cochineal; 123 bags coffee; 65 bales cotton; 46 bales deer skin; 2,290 hides; 6 packages sundries. *For Aspinwall*—1 case balsam; 3 bales deer skins; 44 bales cotton. *For San Francisco*—65 bags coffee. *For South Pacific*—17 bags coffee. *For Panama*—31 cerroons cochineal; 14 cases segars; 34 bags coffee; 60 packages sugar.

All the Central American States are quiet. The people in the different States are going largely into the culture of cotton. It is said that 100,000 quintals will be exported this year. The *Guatemala* extended her voyage as far up as the port of St. Louis this trip, in order to take in 650 bales of cotton there, but the surf was so heavy that she did not get half of it on board.

The only vessels on the coast are the French bark *Sureaff*, at San José, the English bark *Ysalco* at Acajutla, and the Bremen brig *Lina* at Realejo, the latter having on board 5,000 quintals of unginned cotton, of Guatemalean growth, which was purchased by parties in Nicaragua. The same vessel has been engaged to bring down 3,000 quintals more.

In Guatemala, the question of annexing the State to the Mexican empire is discussed in privately and aristocratic circles, and it is even reported that the French Consul there, who is a nephew of the Empress of France, has induced President CABRERA to favor the project on the promise that he, CABRERA, shall be Viceroy. But this latter on dit I do not credit. The old Indian is too smart to be caught in this way.

It was reported, on the arrival of the *Guatemala* here, that she had on board several persons exiled by President CABRERA on account of their political opinions, but this is contradicted by Señor PADILLA, a member of Congress, and who was reported to be one of the expatriated.

BUENOS AYRES.

A Conspiracy for the Overthrow of the Government Frustrated—Contest between the Federal and States' Rights Men—A "Yankee" Steamboat Enterprise—Assembling of the National Congress—The Way the Government Reduces its Paper Circulation—Brazil and Uruguay—Demand for American Goods, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, May 15, 1864.

I write to-day in apparently as quiet a period as this city has ever seen, and when there are more houses of commerce open and doing a vigorous business than at any previous period. And yet it is less than two weeks since a well-formed conspiracy was prepared to overturn in an hour the whole Government of the province. It was within twelve hours of culmination, and was only prevented by the coolness and wisdom of President MITRE. And yet not a conspirator has been arrested, nor has a faggot been removed from the pile on which the Provincial Government now sleeps.

On next Sunday is to occur another election. We can hardly promise ourselves that fraud and violence will not be committed, nor are we safe from lawless riots near the election tables and the public offices. There has grown up a desperate hostility between the national and the provincial authorities, which threatens to result in the struggle for life for one or other. The elections turn on States' Rights or Federalism, and it is hard to say with which party the majority of the people are. They can both head mobs, and control votes, and disburse patronage.

Most of the material interests of the country are in the hands of foreigners. There is not much interruption to material progress. The railroads are driving on with great rapidity. English capital is flowing into this country with astonishing rapidity; and as here are broad, deep rivers without snags, and of great length, and as the level pampas allow of roads being built at very low rates, it is becoming a land of steamers and locomotives.

It is surprising to me that there is here so little of American capital or talent in these works. We have but one American railroad man in the country, but he is the chief of all; it is Mr. WM. WHEELWRIGHT. His concessions includes the right of way from Rosario to Cordova, 270 miles, and a league of land on each side the whole route, and 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed on the money expended. The materials are all to come into port duty free. The railroad is already under contract at $5,800 per mile.

A contract is about to be presented to the Congress proposing to establish a line of steamers along all these rivers. It includes provision for six steamers, and projects almost a complete monopoly of the river steam trade. The projectors are Americans. Capt. HARRISON, late of the United States Navy, is one, and Col. MANSILLA, of Buenos Ayres, is the other. There is little doubt of its success, and under good management the profits must be enormous. The fare from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, a distance of twenty-four hours, is sixteen Spanish dollars. At such rates steamboating must be profitable. The capital for the proposed company is half a million of Spanish dollars.

To-day the National Congress assembles. The preparations are all made, and the new capitol is prepared with great display. Nearly all the members are in the city. President MITRE will deliver his message. The diplomatic corps will appear in all the regalia allowable, and, while Buenos Ayres has done everything possible to impress Congress favorably, on the other hand Congress is making the most imposing show. It may result in increased strength and vigor to the national Government.

The works intended to make navigable the River Salado are progressing under the able management of Señor DON ESTEVAN RAMOS. Two resident English engineers are at work, and they promise success. The whole route was explored by the Government Engineer of this city, and he reported the work to be feasible, and estimated the cost at half a million Spanish dollars. The Government made a concession to Mr. RAMOS, estimating the cost at one and a quarter millions, guaranteeing him seven per cent. on the amount, and donating, besides, to him about one million acres of land. The concession gives him also the entire monopoly of the carrying trade of that river for a thousand miles or so, for thirty years, and also the entire receipts for duties on the goods so transported.

The income of this company must be immense from all these sources—the interest guaranteed, the commerce and the duties. There is to be considered the wheat and tobacco of Tucuman, the fruits and metals of Cordova and Mendoza, the copper of San Juan and Catamaca, and the demand for European and American goods by these provinces, which is now met by ox-carts, which require from two to six months to make one trip. The land through which the Salado winds is rich as land can be. I say this having seen it. A new export cotton is just beginning to make an item in the trade of that great valley. It grows luxuriantly. The undertaking of Mr. RAMOS is the most important one that has yet been commenced in this country. Public opinion is divided as to its feasibility, but of its gigantic results, when completed, there can be no doubt.

The Government has resumed the means, long ago devised, of improving the value of its paper currency, by burning its redeemed paper. This month witnessed the burning of *four millions*. It is as a drop in the bucket, and has not at all affected the state of the money market.

An arrangement is on foot for the postponement of the elections ordered for next Sunday, by which a compromise may be effected. There is every probability of the success of the plan, and it will be another proof of the skill of President MITRE and his incomparable Prime Minister, Dr. RAWSON.

There are rumors of an effort of Brazil to take possession of the tumultuous Republic of Uruguay. It is confirmatory of the rumor that the Brazilian squadron in the harbor of Monte Video is being very largely reinforced.

For two weeks no American vessels have left this port. The British bark *Arrodell* sailed for New-York with 10,000 hides, 500 bales wool, 24 bales horse hair, with small hides as nutria, kid, calf, &c., and bones, and bone ash.

A second monthly magazine is about to be issued in this City, in the English language. The drought is no longer fell. Markets for American goods are rapidly improving. OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

The Arguelles Case—Jurisdiction of Federal and State Courts—The Latter Have Jurisdiction of the Indictments Against Marshal Murray and Others in This Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN and Judge RUSSELL.

The People vs. Robert Murray et al.—The motion to remove the indictments against Marshal Murray and others for trial to the United States Circuit Court, was now denied. The following opinions were delivered:

OPINION OF JUDGE RUSSELL.

It was not controverted on the argument against the defendants that it was for acts, claimed to be a violation of a criminal statute of this State. The ground taken was that whatever violations of the laws of this State the defendants had committed proceeded from obedience to an order of the President of the United States, for which, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, they were not responsible to the tribunals of this State. The motion made, on the part of the defendants, was for an order of this court, sending the indictment to the next Circuit Court of the United States for this district, in pursuance of section 5 of that act. The question is, is this court bound, or ought it grant such a motion. At first blush, it would seem strange that the courts of this State had not the right to take cognizance of offences against its laws, without reference to the social, political, official, or other standing of the parties charged. They certainly are the most appropriate tribunals to entertain such a jurisdiction. The State makes its own laws, and its courts should see that they are enforced. If justice is supposed to be administered without reference to position or complexion, or any other extraneous consideration, the defendants, it is fair to presume, will be treated as other citizens, entitled to the same rights, and subject to the same legal accountability. Without discussing the question of State sovereignty, it is not improper to refer to the instances showing that this State has been considered capable of impartiality to all, and proving that it has uniformly asserted its rights to

this Court, and pass upon the constitutionality of the law in question.

If, on the other hand, it is transferred to the United States Circuit Court, the question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law of Congress cannot be submitted to the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States.

These suggestions are, in my judgment, material to the question under consideration, because they tend to show, in the first place, that although the words of the Act of 1863 are very broad, yet Congress could hardly be considered to have intended (even if they had the power to do so) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court to try, in the first instance, an indictment issued in a State Court, inasmuch as they have wholly neglected to provide any way in which that jurisdiction could be exercised, and on which the case could be prosecuted to judgment and execution. And inasmuch as the effect would be to deprive the Supreme Court of the appellate jurisdiction, in the exercise of which it could reverse the judgment of the State Court, if the indictment was not removed.

In the second place, the suggestions tend to show that even if Congress did so intend, it is not only an instance of legislation not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, but is so improvident and incompete that no courts can give effect to it.

II.—But independent of these suggestions, Congress has no power, in my judgment, to confer upon the United States Courts jurisdiction to try indictments found in the State Courts.

The case of Jones vs. Seward, decided in the Supreme Court in this district, is no authority in this case. I need not pause to state the difference in the two cases. They are wholly unlike.

The argument of the defendant's counsel is that upon the trial of this indictment, the consideration of a law of the United States will be involved—that in every case arising under the laws of the United States, the courts of the United States have appellate jurisdiction to reverse the judgments of the State Courts, and that in all cases to which appellate jurisdiction extends, Congress has the power of conferring original jurisdiction. In support of this he quotes the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Osborn vs. the United States, 9 Wheaton's Reports, 821, which is as follows: "We perceive no grounds upon which the proposition can be maintained, that Congress is incapable of giving to the Circuit Court original jurisdiction, to any case to which the appellate jurisdiction extends."

Whatever Chief Justice Marshall has said is entitled to the greatest respect, and I should hesitate about refusing to assent to it, if I could not issue a warrant for such refusal in his own recorded declarations. I do find such warrant in his opinion in the case of *Cohen vs. Virginia*, Wheaton's Reports, 264, in which he says: "It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be stated in *connection with the case* in which these expressions are used. If they go beyond the case they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit, in which the very point is presented for decision."

Now, in the light of this maxim, I propose to show that what Chief Justice Marshall said in the case of Osborn, has no application to, and is no authority in the case now under consideration.

The Bank of the United States sued Osborn in the United States Circuit Court, by authority of its charter which was under an act of Congress, and which gave the U. S. Courts original jurisdiction of suits by and against the Bank. The Court decided that that provision in the charter was warranted by the 3d article in the Constitution, which declared that the judicial power of the United States should extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and "the laws of the United States." Judge Marshall said: "This suit is a case, and the question is, whether it arises under the laws of the United States," and soon after he says: "The Constitution enumerates cases in which the jurisdiction of the United States Courts is *original and exclusive*, and then defines *that which is appellate*," and he adds as follows:

"It is not insinuated that the judicial power, in cases depending upon the character of the cause, cannot be exercised in the first instance in the courts of the Union."

And then he uses the words cited by defendant's counsel, and soon after uses this all-important language:

"We think, then, that when a question, to which the judicial power of the Union is extended, forms an ingredient in the original cause, it is in the power of Congress to give the Circuit Courts jurisdiction of that cause, although other questions of fact may be involved in it. The case of the Bank is, we think, a very strong case of this description. The charter of incorporation not only creates it, but gives it every faculty which it possesses."

"This being (meaning the Bank) can acquire no right, make no contract, bring no suit, which is not authorized by a law of the United States."

"Can a being thus constituted have a case which does literally as well as substantially arise under the law?"

And in another place he says:

"The act itself is the first ingredient of the case—its origin."

It was under such a state of facts, and in such case, that Judge Marshall gave utterance to the dictum quoted by defendant's counsel. It was applicable to such a case, and to every case where a question arising under an act of Congress is involved "in the character of the cause." "forms an ingredient of the original cause," exists in its very inception, and without the commencement of which the cause cannot proceed a single step.

It has no application to a case in the origin of which neither the Constitution or the laws of the United States are involved, and in which a question involving action may never arise, or if it does, can only arise "in the progress of the cause."

In the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, above cited, we find Chief Justice Marshall furnishing an authority upon this point, when he says, as follows, viz.:

"That the Constitution or a law of the United States is involved in a case, and makes a part of it, may appear in the progress of a cause, in which the courts of the Union but for that circumstance would have no jurisdiction, and which, in consequence, could not originate in the Supreme Court. In such a case the jurisdiction could only be exercised in the appellate form."

In the same case, Judge Marshall says: "The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where a State is a party, refers to those cases in which jurisdiction might be excluded in consequence of the character of the party, and an original suit might be brought in any of the Federal courts. Not to those cases in which the original suit might not be initiated in a Federal Court of the last description, in every case between a State and its citizens, and put off every case in which a State is enforcing its penal laws. In such cases, therefore, the Supreme Court cannot take original jurisdiction."

It needs no argument to show the application of these words of Judge Marshall to the case now under consideration, a case in which "the State of New-York is seeking to enforce its penal laws," and which could not have been instituted in the courts of the Union. A case in which a question under a law of the United States may never be prosecuted at all, or if it should be, can only be in the progress of that cause." For an indictment by the people of the State of New York against one of its citizens for an offence against its penal laws, does not involve in itself any question under any law of Congress. If such question should ever arise, it could only be on the progress of the defence. If it should then arise, and a decision should be had adverse to the law, the Supreme Court of the United States would in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction reverse the judgment of the State courts. If it should not arise, then the Courts of the United States could have no jurisdiction at all.

It is not enough that an act of Congress gives the United States Circuit Court jurisdiction. It can have no jurisdiction which is not confirmed by the Constitution as well as by the law.

The construction which I contend for is, I think, just and reasonable. It secures to the State all its rights, and it secures to the Federal Government all its merits, and all it has any right to demand. It secures to the State its right, in the first instance, to prosecute all offenders against its laws, in its own courts, and to insure them punishment in case of conviction.

It secures to the Federal Government the right to review in its Supreme Court the judgment of the State courts, in all cases where a defence to an indictment arises under an act of Congress, if such defence should be overruled by the State courts. If the judgment of the State courts was erroneous, it would be reversed; if it was not, it would be affirmed, and the case would be remanded to the State court for judgment.

On the other hand, the construction of the Constitution contended for by defendant's counsel, would deprive the State courts of all power and right to enforce the Federal laws of the State, in all cases in which Congress should undertake to declare what should be a defence to them.

It would subject all the penal laws of a State to the will of Congress. It would, under the act in question, entitle any criminal indicted in our courts for any offence to allege that he acted by order of the President, and to claim the removal of the cause into a court of the United States. It would, as I have shown, transfer an indictment for any offence against a State law to a court organized under a United States law, which has no power to enforce the laws of the State, or to punish in accordance therewith. If the defendant, upon such transfer, could be tried and convicted, it would place him in a position to which no power of pardon could extend; and last, but not least, the transfer to the United States Circuit Court in the case now under consideration, or in any case else, it would prevail hereafter, the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States of the extraordinary act of Congress, under which this motion to transfer has been made.

Considerations such as these may have influenced Judge Marshall, when he, in the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, used the language I have before quoted, and they may also have influenced Chief Justice McKean, when he declared in Respublica vs. Cobbett, 3 Dallas Reports, 476, "That neither the Constitution nor the act of Congress, ever contemplated that any court under the United States should take cognizance of anything savoring of criminality against the State."

Believing, therefore, as I do, that the State of New-York has the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to try in its own courts all offenders against its general laws, subject to the right of the United States Supreme Court to review their judgments, if, in the progress of the trial, a question should arise under any law of the United States, and believing, as I do, that Congress has no power to deprive the State of New-York of that right, I concur in the decision of Judge Russell denying the defendant's motion to transfer the indictment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 6, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	103⅝	
5,000	do.....	103⅝	
10,000	do.....	103	
15,000	do.....	104⅛	
500	U. S. 5s. 1-yr. C..	105	
7,000	do.....	104⅜	
22,000	do.....	104⅜	
21,000	do.....	104⅛	
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10	103	
	Oct & Apl sm'll	103⅝	
1,000	do.....	106	
1,000	do. Feb & Aug	107	
12,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr. O..	96	
60,000	do.....	96⅜	
1,000	do.....	96⅛	
10,000	Ind. War Loan	98	
5,000	Ten. 6s. 5's..	57	
2,000	North'n. 6s. 68..	60½	
500	U. Mo. State 8s....	69	
1,000	M. & Ha. to H. & St. J. R.....	91	
4,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.....	74⅜	
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	52	
10,000	do.....	51⅜	
75,000	do.....	51½	
4,000	Erie 1st M. Bs..	114½	
3,000	Erie 3d M. b....	12½	
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s. 1st M. ex-int	131	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	120	
5,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref.....	93	
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.	100	
1,500	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	100	
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	
9,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	115	
2,000	To. & W. 1st M....	104⅜	
13,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	108	
3,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M. ex. int.....	115	
11	Bank of Amer. x-d	138	
5	Park Bank.....	120	
50	Bank of N. Am....	108	
100	Canton Co.....	39⅜	
200	do.....	39⅛	
12	Del. & H. C. Co....	241	

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S 6s.5-20s..C.	104⅜	
70,000	do.....	104⅜	
18,600	do.....	104⅜	
15,000	do.....	104	
2,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	95⅝	
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	51⅜	
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	65⅜	
100	Quicks. M. Co....	16⅜	
100	do.....b30	78	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134⅛	
200	Toledo & Wab R..	68	
600	Erie Railway.....	115⅛	
500	do.....	115⅜	
10	Erie Railway Pr..	114	
50	do.....	113⅛	
600	Hud. River R.....	135	
700	Reading R.....	138⅜	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway....e	115⅜	
100	do.....c	115⅜	
200	do.....	115⅜	
200	do.....b3	115⅜	
100	do.....c	115⅜	
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	135	
100	do.....c	134⅜	
200	do.....	135	
500	Reading R.....c	139	
100	do.....	139	
100	do.....	139⅛	
400	M. S. & N. I. R. c	94	
100	do.....b4	91⅛	
100	do.....	91⅛	
100	Quicksilv. Min....	77	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$600	Am. Gold.....	257	
$80	Erie Railway...b2	114⅜	
200	do.....b3	114⅜	
300	Reading R.....	138⅜	
100	do.....s3	138⅜	
500	M. S. & N. I. R.b3	93⅜	
100	Quick. M. Co.....	16	
150	Mich. Cen. R.....	137⅜	
100	M. So. & N. I. R...	93⅜	
100	do.....	93⅜	
400	Quick. Min. Co....	77	
100	do.....	77½	
100	Nio. Transit Co ..	7¾	
300	Mariposa M. Co ..	51	
100	do.....b5	51⅜	
100	Greg. Consold....	33	
50	Mano. Min. Co....	40	
50	do.....	42	
450	N. Y. Central....	135	
100	do.....b7	135⅜	
100	P., F. W. & C	113	
200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.	73	
200	Erie Railway.....	113⅜	
100	do.....b10	116	
1200	do.....	115⅝	
50	do.....s10	115⅛	
250	Erie R. Pref.....	113⅜	
100	Hud. Riv. R	136	
100	do.....b10	136⅜	
100	do.....b15	135⅜	
200	do.....	135⅜	
500	Hud. R. R. Scrip..	91	
600	Reading R.....	139⅜	
900	M. S. & N. I. R....	94	
300	do.....	94⅛	
200	do.....	94⅜	
100	do.....	94⅜	
100	do.....b5	94⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	132	
200	do.....c	131⅜	
100	do.....	132⅛	
1000	Clev. & Pitts R...	112⅝	
300	do.....	112⅝	
100	do.....	112⅜	
50	Chic. & N. W.....	62	
100	do.....	62⅛	
500	do.....	63⅛	
100	do.....b10	63⅛	
300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b10	80	
300	Cleve. & Tol. R...	111	
700	Chic. & R. I. R....	111	
300	do.....	111⅜	
100	Ch. B. & Quin....	131	

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

America	138	Metropolitan	113
Merchants' Exchange	97	Continental	101
State of New-York	110	Park	136
American Exchange	118		

We notice that at the annual meeting of the Colorado Gold Mining Company, Messrs. Geo. Kirkland, Samuel M. Anderson, Willis Gaylord, E. R. Tremain and C. V. Deforest were elected Directors. Mr. Geo. Kirkland, of Kirkland & Co., was elected President. Mr. S. M. Anderson, Vice-President.

Shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania—

	Tons.
For week ending July 2	7,150
Previously	78,025
Total for season	85,175

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,161,102 62, including for Customs $197,000; payments, $1,742,488 05; Awards 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of 1881, $31,000; balance, $19,668,176 11.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company of this City, (in operation only since March, 1863,) has declared its first dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to July 1 this year as compared with last, shows a decrease of 379,997 barrels of Flour and 4,433,889 bushels of Grain. The Buffalo *Express* gives place to the following tables, showing the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo by Lake and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for the month of June and since Jan. 1, 1864, as compared with preceding years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1864	302,757	7,594 272	9,108,057
1863	463,595	10,283,224	12,601,199
1862	415,433	6,188,724	8,265,879
1861	285,853	5,383,065	6,812,320
1860	123,026	2,794,711	3,409,841

FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1864	811,560	13,950 163	18,007,963
1863	1,191,557	18,384,055	24,351,837
1862	1,037,347	13,908,908	20,095 653
1861	598,491	11,598,164	14,590,610
1860	387,056	6,843,256	8,175,236

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of produce since our last have been 110 bbls. Ashes, 11,425 bbls. Flour, 603 bbls. and 581 bags Corn Meal, 897 bushels Wheat, 358 bushels Corn, 8,362 bushels Oats, 3,511 packages Provisions, and 1,415 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates; Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request at much higher and buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 57½@$1 60 ₩ lb.; sales and resales, to-day, 2,400. Week's receipts, 3,750 bales; sales and resales, 7,200 bales; exports, 267 bales.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and very firm in price. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 51c.@53c.; do. good middle, 52c.@54c.; do., good heavy, 51c.@52c.; do. light cropped, good, 57c.@58c.; do. middle cropped, good, 59c.@61c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 41c.@43c.; do. do., good middle, 41½c.@42½c.; do. do., good heavy, 41c.@42c.; do. California, good light, 40c.@41c.; do. do. do., good middle, 41c.@42½c.; do. do., good heavy, 40c.@41½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 39½c.@41c.; do. do., good middle, 40½c.@41½ ₩; do. do., good heavy, 39c.@40c.; do. Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 36c.@38c.; do. do. do. Poor, all weights, 29c.@31½; do. Slaughter, in rough, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@52c., cash, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl. The speculative demand has been fair. Sales since our last amount to 31,650 bbls., including Superior State and Western at $10@$10 60; poor to choice Extra State at $10 75@$11 50, including 16,200 bbls. to arrive in July and August, at from $11 25@$12, chiefly at $11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 75, and very choice do., for August delivery, at $13 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$10 00@$10 60
Extra State..... 10 75@ 11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.. 10 75@ 12 00
Extra Ohio round hoop shipping brands 11 00@ 11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands... 11 75@ 13 00
Extra Genesee..... 11 50@ 13 00
Prior to choice extra Missouri..... 12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last 3,250 bbls., at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra, at $10 75@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $7 75@$8 65 ₩ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request; closing at $7 75@$8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; total sales 950 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine, at $40 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and has advanced 5c.@7c. ₩ bushel. Speculators have been buying more freely. Sales have been made since our last of 263,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $2 60@$2 75; Amber Western, at $2 50@$2 56; Red Western, at $2 40@$2 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 35@$2 42; Milwaukee Club, at $2 30@$2 40; Chicago Spring, at $2 25@$2 38; Red State and Jersey, at $2 40, ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at much higher prices; sales since our last 63,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 56½, closing at $1 56@$1 56½ for new Mixed Western, and $1 48@$1 52½ for unsound do. ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@99c.; State at 97½c.@98½c., cash afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, partly for Government, use at $1 10@$1 40, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand and very firm.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@26c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@30c. for very choice, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LUMBER—Is in good demand at full and buoyant prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "Receipts of lumber have been light, particularly in pine and hard woods, which have been kept back by canal breaks. The market has been considerably excited by the fluctuations of gold, and those kinds which are received mainly from Canada have advanced, though not to such prices as the high rate of exchange would justify. Some dealers have withdrawn their stock from market, but sales have been made at the figures in our table, which are based upon about 200 for gold. There has been a good demand for foreign shipment, and some large sales were made in the early part of the week to buyers who anticipated the rise. Boats will arrive early this week from behind the Macedon break, and will give a better assortment. Receipts during the fourth week in June: Boards and Scantling, 9,489,079 feet; Shingles, 60,000; Timber, 13,930 cubic feet; Staves, 3,037,200 lbs. Total for the season to July 1: Boards and Scantling, 64,958,793 feet; Shingles, 4,127 M; Timber, 147,568 cubic feet: Staves, 28,909,025 lbs. The receipts of lumber at Oswego, from the opening of navigation to July 1, were 49,950,000 feet, which is a greater quantity than has been received there in 6 years, except in 1860, when the receipts to same date were 72,000,000 feet."

OILS—Continue in fair request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 32@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 17½@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 45@$1 50. Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Petroleum at 49½c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 99c.@$1 02, free, and 88c.@91c., in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Messrs. Tuska & Gaskins notice thus: "The market ruled buoyant during the first part of the week, with a fair inquiry. The latter part was marked by decided activity, and a further advance in prices corresponding to the violent upward movement in Gold and Exchange. The feverish excitement in regard to Refined, specially, has materially abated, owing to a decline of 50 per cent. in Gold, on receipt of the news that the Gold Bill had been repealed. The market at the close is to some extent unsettled, the views of buyers and sellers being from 2c. to 4c. apart. For future delivery, we quote: Bonded, 98c.@$1; Free, $1 10@$1 12; Crude, 55c.@56c., August delivery, B. O. Bonded scarce on the spot, closing nominally, 90c.; Free $1; Crude 50c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1. Same time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	20,834	2:8,101 2:5,284
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	820	1:0,611 2:1,261

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 56,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 52x52, private terms; 8,600 do. 64x64, 27c., early in the week; 7,000 do. 60x64, 27½c.; 8,500 do. 60x64, 28c.; 4,000 do. 60x64, 28½c.; 4,500 do. 60x64, 30c., heavy; 4,000 do. 64x64, 29c., early in the week; 17,000 do. 64x64, 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, speculators having been purchasing more freely, and prices have advanced considerably. Sales since our last 9,300 bbls. in lots, at $44 75@$45 12½ for New Mess, $48@$48 50 for July, and $50 for August delivery, $40@$41 50 for Old Mess, $42@$43 for Prime Mess, $49 for Thin Mess, and $35@$37 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17½c @18½c. for Hams, 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is advancing; sales since our last 6,000 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@20c., and for July delivery at 20¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand at buoyant prices: sales, 800 bbls., at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Plain Mess, $35@$36 50; India Mess, $42 50@$45 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $30 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 34c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for very choice State; 28c.@38c. for common to choice Western. ₩ lb. Cheese is in good request at 15c.@22c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in good request at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 3,150 hhds., including Porto Rico at 21c., and Cuba equal to 20c.@21¾c. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 22¾c.@30c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 lbs., chiefly at 17¾c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market has been steadily advancing since our last report. On Wednesday the demand for strictly prime was very active, and prices suddenly rose from 16¾c.@17c.—and on Thursday holders were enabled to obtain as high as 17¾c.@18c., at which price some considerable quantity was sold. On Friday the market was very much excited, and prime lots of Western and Eastern were closed at 18¾c., in fact 19c. was demanded for some choice brands, but we know of no sales being made at the latter figure. On the reception of the news of the repeal of the Gold Bill, the sudden fall in the price of foreign exchange, had a depressing effect on Tallow, and prices gave way at once, causing a fall of 1¾c. from the price of the preceding day. To-day the market is quite unsettled, and prices are nominal—there were some sales of Prime Western effected at 17¾c.—but very little was offered. Tallow, Grease, and all kinds of Soap, are in very limited supply. Price of Tallow, this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 11¾c."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 76 ₩ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, to day, with 608 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 61,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.@4¾d.; 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.; 30 tons Oil at 20s.; also, by steamer, 350 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 6,000 Staves at 65s. For London, by steamer, 17,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.; 20 tons Lard at 25s., and 35 tons Oil at 35s.; also, by sailing vessels, 300 bags Coffee at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	July 9..	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9..	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9..	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	July 13..	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14..	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16..	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16..	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20..	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20..	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23..	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27..	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3..	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6..	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22..	Southampton..	New-York.
Asia	June 25..	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
Australasian	July 2..	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 5..	Southampton..	New-York.
Europa	July 9..	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16..	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3..	Southampton.	New-York..

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Electric Spark*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail.....7 A. M., 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS V. P. C.

DEAR VIRGINIA: In Washington, all above board, all bright and prosperous. Those in search for well and comfortable. More by and by. E. H. C.

Richmond Enquirer, Central Presbyterian and other Richmond papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PARTIES who may have purchased United States Bonds or other Securities, or who may have moneys deposited with them by or belonging to the late WM. A. BEECHER, late Teller in the New-York Custom-house, will confer a favor by giving information thereof to ANY C. FINNEY, American Telegraph Company, New-York.

Suitable reward will be given for such information.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM No. 239 Broadway, July 6, 1864, the following UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS or STOCKS, viz. 5-20 six per cent., dated May 1, 1862.

Nos. 108 to 111 inclusive, Nos. 66,965 to 66,001 inclusive; Nos. 66,126 to 66,737 inclusive; Nos. 71,665 to 71,674 inclusive.

Viz.: five per cent. U. S. Coupon Bonds or Stocks, due 1874.

Nos. 2 2-2 to 2,286 inclusive, dated Aug. 11, 1862.
Nos. 6,156 and 8,160, dated Aug. 11, 1862.
No. 2,509, dated Aug 12, 1862.
No. 4,314, dated Aug. 17, 1862.
No. 13,10-, dated Feb. 4, 1863.
No. 14,919, dated Feb. 15, 1863.

All of the above Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each. Also, Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock of the City of New-York, Nos. 41, 45, 51, 119 and 120, of $500 each. Also, 32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock.

Whosoever will return the above Stocks, &c., to the Broadway Bank will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above Bonds or Stocks.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Gammon & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

HORSE LOST—STRAYED FROM YONKERS, on the morning of the 5th of July, a bright bay horse, long tail 16 hands high, with one white hind foot, and in good condition; when last seen was at King's Bridge, going toward Fordham Hill. Whoever will return him to the subscribers at Yonkers, or to the King's Bridge Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.

SPENDLING & LAURENCE.

YONKERS, July 6, 1864.

LOST—BETWEEN HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S AND the Battery a SMALL BOX OR TRUNK. A liberal reward will be paid. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S, No. 488 Broadway.

A BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 208,256.—ANY man who finds it will receive the thanks of the owner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, with an appendix; views on Mr. Syme's new method of treating stricture. By Edward B. Dixon, M.D. Ninth edition. Price $1.
EVERARDUS WARNER,
No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good. The descriptions are accurately drawn, and the remedial measures judicious. The practitioner will find it abounding in valuable hints, and the general reader will come across many useful cautions and premonitory warnings."

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern practice. stricture, varicocele, hydrocele and fistula are particularly well treated of. Indeed, he has managed to secure attention to every page in this volume, an art that few medical writers possess.

"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine, and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—*London Lancet.*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen, send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st. N. Y.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR CONGER & FIELDS writing fluid, warranted better than any other ink. S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist.
Manufacturer, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR CHAMbermaid and waitress, by a genteel and most respectable Protestant girl; is experienced with children, and a most desirable, intelligent and highly recommended girl; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, at MANNING'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, for a most respectable first-class servant, (City or country,) highly recommended by a first-class Brooklyn family, as a competent, neat and trustworthy servant. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; wages $10; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUation in a gentleman's family for a housemaid; in the country for the Summer preferred. Also, for an Irish or man servant; both Protestants. Ap

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marietana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cure; Blighted Faith: Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times,
One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year....12 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year....$ 00
Three copies 1 year 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no interesting news from the Army of the Potomac. Our special correspondent gives a readable description of the manner in which the Fourth of July was observed. Salutes were fired morning, noon and night, from double-shotted guns, right into the teeth of the enemy, who made no reply. We have private information to the effect that such results will soon be attained by Gen. Grant as will greatly gratify all loyal hearts.

We publish, this morning, the very modest official dispatches of Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, giving the brief official details of the destruction of the *Alabama*. It seems that the armament of the *Kearsarge* was actually one gun less than that of the *Alabama*, while the tonnage of the two vessels was not materially different. The victory is undoubtedly owing to the superior character of the guns of the *Kearsarge*, and her admirable management.

The latest news from Harper's Ferry and vicinity does not materially change the aspect of affairs so far as the position of the rebels is concerned. We cannot yet learn that there has been any formidable advance of the enemy north of the Potomac. Gen. Sigel holds Maryland Heights, and though several reports of fighting there have been received, none are entitled to any credence. The most gratifying intelligence is, that Gen. Hunter's forces are arriving from the West and pressing upon the rebel rear. The whole rebel force is evidently not more than five to seven thousand.

Private information has been received in this City to the effect that the brig *William C. Clark*, from Machias, Maine, was captured June 17, in latitude 30°, longitude 63°, by the pirate *Florida*. She was bound to Matanzas with a cargo on Spanish account. The pirates burned the vessel and cargo.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrival of the steamship *Asia* at Halifax yesterday, we have dates from Liverpool to June 25, and Queenstown 26th. The officers and crew of the *Alabama* captured by the *Kearsarge* were liberated on parole at Cherbourg. Capt. Semmes has announced that he will embark on a new *Alabama* on the 15th of August next. It is generally believed that his next vessel will be the ex-British man-of-war *Rappahannock*. In London a committee has been formed to present Capt. Semmes with a handsome sword. The yacht *Deerhound*, which rescued Capt. Semmes, is now thought to have been a tender to the *Alabama*. Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, says the reason why he did not pursue the *Deerhound* was, that he did not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonorably. The superiority of the *Kearsarge* seems to have attracted the attention of the English Parliament. In the House of Commons Lord Hay called the attention of the Government to the action and asked whether they would continue building vessels which could neither fight nor swing. The Admiralty are said to be anxious to examine the method which was used to strengthen the sides of the *Kearsarge*. The first English iron-clad is said to be a success. The Dano-German Conference held its last sitting on the 25th ult. It has succeeded in doing nothing, and hostilities will probably be immediately resumed. The documents relating to the Conference were to have been presented to Parliament on the 27th inst., the day after the *Asia* left. The German Powers, it is asserted, are still prepared to treat upon a line to demarkation, and to conclude an armistice for two months. Should Denmark accept these terms peace may yet be preserved. The new steamer *Yeddo*, believed to have been built for the rebels, at Bordeaux, is said to have left that port for Amsterdam. The death of the King of Wertemberg is announced.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee failed to commence operations yesterday, but will positively do so to-day—at least, they officially announce in an advertisement this morning that they are now ready to enlist volunteers and pay them each the County bounty of $300. The American Exchange Bank have added a subscription of $50,000 to the Bounty Fund Loan, making the total amount subscribed $465,200.

A hearing in the case of the People of the State of New-York *versus* Gen. Dix and others, for the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and alleged kidnapping of one of the proprietors of the latter, took place before Judge Russell, yesterday afternoon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, Attorney-General John Cochrane, and Judge Parker, of Albany, appeared for the prosecution, and E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont for the defence. The facts of the case were agreed upon, and the legal points are to be discussed on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

Judge Russell and Recorder Hoffman concurring, (and both delivering opinions,) have decided, in the General Sessions, that in the matter of the indictments against Marshal Murray and others, in the Arguelles case, the State courts have jurisdiction, and that the motion to remove the indictment to the United States Circuit Court for trial, must be denied. The opinions will be found in the law column.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the present term: Benjamin H. Day, foreman; John Jacob Astor, Jr., Charles Abernethy, James Conway, Hugh Gribbin, Wm. H. Christie, Andrew Clark, Thos. H. Geraty, Arthur W. Gaboden, Nath. R. Knapp, Henry L. Teshell, Wm. A. Kettletas, Samuel A. Knapp, Daniel Quackenbush, Abm. B. Refelze, Emey Rider, Augustus D. Thompson. It is likely that the case of Gen. Dix and others will be submitted to these gentlemen, as it was to the last panel of jurors, who thought it inexpedient to take any steps in the matter.

At a meeting of a large number of German Union men of the Tenth Ward, it was resolved to form themselves into a Lincoln Campaign Club. A committee of three was appointed to report this evening on a permanent organization.

Advices from Havana to the 2d inst., state that the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in the City of Mexico. He was enthusiastically received, processions formed, guns fired, a *Te Deum* sung, addresses made, and other signs of public satisfaction manifested, though it was generally understood that the whole affair was gotten up under the instructions and supervision of the French. Several addresses were presented, among them one to the Queen Charlotte, which was couched in particularly affectionate language. The Emperor immediately proceeded to organize the French-Mexican Court, and gave his prompt attention to the condition of the Mexican finances—a matter which required immediate care. The citizens of Havana are rapidly emigrating to the United States, and all the steamers which leave that port are crowded with passengers.

A New-Orleans letter of the 24th says the Federal prisoners captured at Galveston were expected there in about one week, an exchange having been effected.

Great excitement has been caused in Portsmouth, N. H., by the appearance of the yellow fever. It was taken there by the *De Soto*, and thirteen fatal cases have occurred.

The Stock Market was heavy yesterday, on account of the continued scarcity of Money among the Brokers. The Railways were lower at the close than on Tuesday. Gold at 3 o'clock, 256@257 ₱ cent. It is rumored that a delegation from the Associated State Banks of the great cities have waited upon the new Secretary of the Treasury at Washington with a tender of their best services, if placed upon the same footing as depositories of the Government as the National Banks.

An active demand, partly speculative, prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, prices of which were generally dearer. Groceries were in more request and much firmer. Other kinds of general merchandise were held higher, but were not active. The freight market was quiet, with 608 vessels of all classes in port.

Patience Necessary—The Altered Situation—Final Success Sure.

What now is specially needed is patience on the part of the people. Let loyal men throughout the North but possess their souls with the resolute spirit of their great military leader, and it is certain that the rebellion cannot hold out many months longer. We don't say this with any prophesying disposition. Predictions lie like broken potsherds along the whole path of this war. All sensible men have long since ceased to value them, come from what quarter they may. But a mathematical calculation from *settled data* is not a prediction. The present situation admits of such calculation, and therein it differs from all that have preceded it.

Hitherto, the future has been divined mainly from anticipated issues of particular battles, or particular strategic movements. If some great conflict were impending, the superiority of our army in numbers would give many minds an absolute confidence that the enemy must sustain a crushing defeat, which would end the rebellion. When the conflict came, owing to some unappreciated advantage of the enemy in position, or some other cause, it would give us but a drawn battle, or, at most, an indecisive victory. The particular care of the rebel Generals always to keep open their line of retreat, has almost uniformly deprived even our positive successes of nearly all practical fruits. So far as mere strategy is concerned, it is always idle to prognosticate its results; for in our necessarily imperfect knowledge of the enemy, it can never be fully known what counter-strategy may be brought to meet it. Thus predictions of decisive overthrows from particular movements or encounters have, a hundred times, failed. Fair as they have been on the surface, there has always been enough of the uncertain element in them as to make them worthless.

There is now, we think, an *essential* change in the situation. Geographically, the two great armies have reversed their positions. The Army of the Potomac bears upon Lee from the south instead of the north. This of itself tells with consequence upon Lee's lines of supplies and of retreat, for these lines all run southward; we believe it can surely be calculated with fatal consequence.

Let us look calmly. The business of the Army of the Potomac hitherto has been to be assailants. Its object was the rebel capital, and to secure that it had to maintain the aggressive. It had to give battle at the enemy's Intrenched positions; and, if successful, it was only to find itself confronted with other positions yet more formidable. Such a mode of aggressive warfare must put any army, however brave or numerous, at an immense disadvantage. To declare positively that it will ever attain its object is unsafe; to declare that it will attain it by a certain specified time is simple presumption. The change of position has made it no longer necessary for the Army of the Potomac, or at least its great body, to be assailants. Richmond is not now the immediate, but the ultimate object. The special purpose now is to destroy the communications leading into Richmond. That destruction is to be accomplished mainly, by cavalry. The infantry have simply to maintain their present advanced positions as the base for cavalry expeditions. Their business is chiefly defensive; and so long as it is certain that their present intrenchments cannot be carried either by stratagem or battle with any force the enemy can bring against them, an end is made of a whole class of contingencies that always threatened when they were on the aggressive. So far as regards that, then, the future may be counted upon with far less uncertainty than ever.

It is certain that the resources of Virginia cannot for any long period support Lee's great army, without taking into account at all, the fact that these resources are certainly reduced by the great number of noncombatants within the State who are incapable of being removed. It is certain that there are but two railroad lines which can contribute supplies from without, and that the means for transportation by the common roads, for the seasons of the year when these roads are practicable, are too limited to be of any material service. The only question then is, whether our cavalry can keep these two railroads permanently unavailable. We don't see how it is possible for any one who has read of the work just done by Gens. Wilson and Kautz, to doubt it. It is officially stated that sixty miles of the railroads were so destroyed that it would be impossible to repair them in less than a month. This operation can be repeated as often as occasion demands. With our great superiority in cavalry, and with our acquired knowledge of the country, the enemy cannot prevent these swoops. Had they five times their number of men, they could not effectually guard those long lines of railroad, located at no greater distance from our army base. A minutes' work at any one point in the burning of bridges, or the blowing up of a culvert, prevents the transmission of troops from one threatenened point to another. And a day's uninterrupted work of destruction on any part of the line is enough to necessitate a whole month's incessant work of repairing. It is not within the limits of physical possibility for Gen. Lee to keep these railroads open against Gen. Grant's continued attacks. That Gen. Grant will continue these attacks as often as need be, no one who knows anything of his tenacity of purpose can doubt.

It all, then, comes to this: The Army of the Potomac is now planted in a position which is secure against all attack—a position which relieves it from all the risks of delivering battle, and a position which gives it the command of means of communication absolutely necessary to the enemy's subsistence. What else then is wanted for the capture of Richmond? Nothing—absolutely nothing, but Time. As surely as Lee's army and the population of Virginia cannot live on air, just so surely their means of subsistence must be continually diminishing from the time the present limited crop is gathered. That crop, so far from sufficient to carry them to the harvest of next year, cannot subsist them, short of starvation rations, even to the end of the present year. But few months at furthest are necessary to compel Lee either to abandon Virginia, thus isolated from the rest of the "Confederacy," or to surrender. If he attempts to abandon it, without railroads to aid him, it is hard to see how it will be possible for him to get the necessary transportation indispensable to any great army movement. The attempt even, at best, would be an exceedingly difficult and dangerous one. With such a General as Grant on his flanks and in his rear, Lee could hardly get through to a new base of supplies without general disorganization.

It is for the Northern people to maintain their patience and confidence, and let Gen. Grant manage this business in his own way. If he prefers to operate by slow and sure methods, as at Vicksburgh, instead of by constant attacks of doubtful issue and involving great sacrifices of life, all true men will cheerfully recognize its wisdom, and calmly await the final triumph, even though it comes not for many months yet. When it does come it will be all the more complete and decisive.

The Invasion.

We trust that the nerves of people at the North, are by this time sufficiently braced to enable them to witness the pending "invasion" of Maryland and Pennsylvania, without tremor or anxiety. It is on many accounts one the most desirable things that could have happened, and we, for our part, sincerely hope that the invading force numbers 20,000, as some say, rather than 6,000, as others believe. It must not be forgotten that the more rebels enter Maryland, the less there are in front of Richmond, and it is there that the heart of the rebellion lies. This is no longer a matter of dispute. It has been demonstrated by the desperate tenacity with which Lee holds his ground. If it was not of vital importance to him to be where he is, he would be elsewhere. If he thought the Confederacy could be saved by invading the North, he would now be on the Potomac, not with a single division, but with his whole army. Of this we may be sure. So that if we have 20,000 rebels in Maryland, and *do not weaken* Grant *in order to repel them*, Lee is to all intents and purposes weakened to that extent.

The force that he detaches to invade the North, is, if we behave with ordinary steadiness, literally *hors de combat*. The influence they exercise on the fortunes of the war, by "menacing Washington," is infinitesimally small—too small to be capable of calculation. They will, no doubt, do a good deal of damage to individuals, unless they are promptly checked and repelled, but we can well afford the loss for the sake of drawing them away from the really important field of action.

It is almost absurd to suppose that the rebels expect to take Washington, or take any place of importance with even double the number of men which rumor assigns to them. They know as well as any body what assaulting intrenchments means—what the wear and tear of Summer marches in an enemy's country are—how fast the largest and best appointed army wastes under the hot sun when engaged in daily encounters, followed by sleepless and anxious nights.

What they propose to do is to frighten us so thoroughly as to cause the withdrawal of a portion of Grant's force, at the most critical period of the whole war, for the protection of the capital, thus postponing operations against Richmond, perhaps indefinitely.

As we are now familiar with this game, there can be no difficulty in frustrating it. We have, with the militia, force enough in Maryland, if not to defeat the invaders at the outset, to make every mile of advance cost them dearly, and detain them until Hunter can begin to operate in their rear. But we hope, for our part, that they will not be hastily driven back. We want them on the Potomac; we owe it to the army before Petersburgh to keep them there until it has done its work.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the great object of the war is the overthrow of the rebel Government. This we must attain; and if, in attaining it, we can at the same time protect all Northern citizens from spoliation, well and good. But everything else has to be sacrificed to the first. The best way of protecting the farmers of Pennsylvania is to push the enemy vigorously at Richmond. For if the rebellion should succeed, it would be hard to imagine a state more deplorable than that of the dwellers along the border. They are, it is true, exposed to raids as long as the war lasts, but if the South succeed in setting up for itself, all the Border States on both sides of the line would be converted into "debatable ground," on which the North and South would fight their quarrels out from generation to generation. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio would become "the cockpit" of America, as the Low Countries are said to be of Europe. There is nobody more interested in having the war fought out *now*, than the inhabitants of these States.

Speaker Colfax.

We see that Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been unanimously renominated by the Union men of his district in Indiana. This will be the seventh time he has been a candidate. His constituents have good warrant for this marked and stedfast confidence in him. Few men in the public service have achieved higher success or more thoroughly earned distinction and public confidence than he. He has brilliant talents, a quick, keen and just judgment, fixed fidelity of principle and of purpose and untiring industry in the performance of public duties. As Speaker, he has won universal approbation and increased his already general and decided popularity. We give expression to these sentiments of appreciation of his character and services with the greater pleasure, because we were equally frank and explicit in expressing our disapproval of his action in offering, without consultation with his political friends, his resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long.

We hope Mr. Colfax's constituents will leave no doubt of his election. His district is a close one and will be desperately contested like the whole State of Indiana. It is of the utmost importance to the whole country that every possible effort should be made by the friends of the country to carry both.

The Kearsarge and Alabama.

We are informed on good authority, that our statement yesterday of the relative size and armament of these two vessels was not quite correct. The *Alabama* is of 1,200 tons English measurement, and the *Kearsarge* is of 1,013 American tonnage.

The *Alabama* carried *one* Bleakley rifled 100-pounder gun, *one* 68-pounder pivot-gun, considered the best in the English service, and *six* 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge* had *two* eleven-inch guns, *four* 32-pounders and *one* 30-pounder—one gun less than her antagonist.

The Two Conferences.—The ablest State paper Lord Russell was ever known to indite, was that in which he gave Europe good and sufficient reasons why the conference proposed by the Emperor of the French, a few months ago, should not be held. It was as clear a triumph of diplomatic argument as the history of modern Europe supplies. But see how Napoleon is avenged on his adversary to-day. This conference, which the Halifax telegraph this morning informs us finally broke up on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th of June, was an expedient of Lord Russell's own. What has it accomplished? It has enraged the Germans, and spurred their ambition. It has weakened the Danes, and left them thus far as isolated from European sympathy as before. It has estranged the good-will of France, and destroyed the *entente cordiale*. And, finally, from being a pacific conference, authoritatively speaking for Europe, it has drawn England herself into the vortex of war.

The latest reports tell us that 30,000 British troops are to be put in readiness at once to do battle on the side of Denmark. This was the strength of the Crimean contingent, but it is more than doubtful—even if Sweden should consent to render material aid to the Danes—whether that Power can supply the place of France as a military ally in a war, which will bring into the field at least a quarter of a million of picked German troops.

Maximilian and His Subjects.—We have news to-day of the arrival of the new Emperor and Empress of Mexico at their Capital, and also details of the reception accorded to them at the chief points along their journey inland. What the Court journalist relates would seem to indicate that their Majesties assume a more than ordinary affability of manner and behavior in mixing with their new subjects. Whether the latter are found to come up to the full measure of loyal enthusiasm expected from them, it is difficult to derive from the highly-flavored Court Circular which records the Imperial progress thus far. There seems, however, to have been a tolerably effective display made at the Capital, as well as at other points on the route. And the aristocracy appear to have been fully alive to the occasion. Imperial decorations are already the order, and up to this writing all is apparently serene with the new Sovereigns.

The Yacht Deerhound.—We learn that the British yacht *Deerhound*, which happened to be so opportunely near the *Alabama* during her fight with the *Kearsarge*, and which rescued her commander, and at his urgent request took him into a British harbor of refuge, is owned by the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that port, and that she is thus almost as really rebel property as the *Alabama* herself. It probably was not wholly accidental that she happened to be on the spot at that particular time.

Recruiting Begun Again.—The County Volunteer Committee open their recruiting office again to-day. They have on hand $465,000; but they need about five times that sum to insure the thorough success of the work they have on hand. That work is of a two-fold character. It means the furnishing of willing, active men for the National army as fast as they are wanted from the City and County of New-York. It means also the relief of the City and County of New-York from the draft. Surely these are objects that commend themselves to public sympathy and support. The American Exchange Bank yesterday subscribed $50,000 to the Volunteer Loan Fund.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

IMPORTANT REGARDING THE FINANCES.

It will be remembered that Mr. Chase, in his exhibit of the probable national expenditures of the coming fiscal year, estimates a deficit of eighty-two millions over and above all that can be raised by loans and other sources. Now, in connection with this, it may be stated that Senator Sherman, in a speech on the floor of the Senate on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, observed significantly that the new Secretary of the Treasury had declared that the Tax Bill would be sufficient to cover the whole amount. It is also worthy of mention, that intelligent merchants, who have formed estimates of the probable revenue from the Tax Bill, think that Mr. Chase's authorities, Collector Orton and Acting-Commissioner Rollins, have under-estimated its probable product by at least sixty millions.

ABSURD STATEMENTS.

The statement that Gen. Grant has made demands for the surrender of Petersburg are without the stamp of official authority. In addition to this, the story is inherently absurd. The important point to get possession of is not the collection of houses named Petersburgh, but the military position. Now this includes not merely the town but the fortified heights on the north side of the Appomattox River, and the former is untenable without the latter. It is hardly to be supposed that Gen. Grant would make a demand for the surrender of a town perfectly surrounded by the rebel guns.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington Hospitals to-day; Lieut. James Brown, Co. F, 147th Volunteers; Cornelius Lane, Co. L, 101st Volunteers; John Dougherty, Co. G, 65th Volunteers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

THE CALLING OUT OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

No official action has yet been taken in the War Department with regard to the act recently passed for calling out the national forces.

A SPECIAL TAX LEVIED AT CRONSTADT—THE WORK OF CONGRESS—A PLEASURE PARTY.

The Russian Minister has officially communicated to the State Department a decree of his Government requiring all merchant vessels, as well as masted and sea-going steamers, as coasters and without masts, arriving at the port of Cronstadt, to pay to the benefit of the municipal revenues a special tax for their cleansing and the removal of their filth.

Congress, at the late session, passed 213 acts and 60 joint resolutions of a private character.

A pleasure party left Georgetown Saturday on the canal-boat *Flying Cloud*, and reached Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 4th inst., but owing to the excitement in that vicinity the boat turned for home, and when one mile from Point of Rocks they were fired on by a twelve-pound gun on the south side of the Potomac, the first shell falling short, the next two passing over the boat, which was run ashore. The passengers jumped to land, some taking to the hills, others running down the railroad track. Twelve of the seventeen that composed the party have returned. The rebels destroyed the boat.

CAPT. WINSLOW OF THE KEARSARGE TO BE PROMOTED.

Capt. Winslow will undoubtedly be recommended for promotion to the rank of Commodore, to date from the day on which he destroyed the *Alabama*, but the confirmation of the Senate is necessary to give full effect to the appointment.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. SEMMES BY THE ENGLISH YACHT DEERHOUND.

Gentlemen of prominence assume that beyond the act of humanity in rescuing Semmes from drowning, the course of the *Deerhound* was in contravention of the law of nations, which, they say, will justify a demand for his rendition.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the practice of picket shooting had been stopped by the mutual consent of the parties actually concerned; that is, the North Carolinians had made such an engagement, having first secured the approbation of our pickets.

Some time ago an order was promulgated throughout the army forbidding all intercourse between our pickets and those of the enemy. It seems to have had no effect upon the rebel skirmishers, who avail themselves of every opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of our soldiers, who sup with them in the evening and fight them in the morning.

Fires are occurring frequently in Petersburgh. They have stopped calling upon the fire department to assist in conquering the flames. The firemen now occupy the trenches. We are at this moment fighting the whole rebel population. Every day a regular ration of shells is impartially distributed among the various wards of the town.

The right of the Fifth and Ninth Corps happen to have their line of battle in close proximity to the rebel works. This brings the skirmishers near each other and the line is continually embroiled in some little skirmish.

A refugee and two deserters from Richmond, who left there several days ago, represent that there is great distress for food owing to the cutting of the rebel means of obtaining supplies.

FLOATING DOCKS FOR THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has, in accordance with the law of Congress, advertised for the reception of proposals for the construction of a floating dry-dock, for use at or near the Navy-yard at New-York, and one for use at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, to be of sufficient capacity and power to receive, raise and sustain in safety, a vessel at least 235 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth and 16 feet draft, of 2,200 tons displacement.

THE REBELS STEALING HORSES AGAIN.

Panic-stricken boatmen at Georgetown, adjoining this city, bring greatly exaggerated accounts of rebels crossing the Potomac. The river is unusually low and fordable at almost all points, and it is not improbable that squads of rebels have crossed in different places on horse-stealing expeditions.

THE TAX ON PASSPORTS.

The tax on passports has been raised from three to five dollars.

Death of the King of Wurtemberg.

By arrival of the steamship *Asia* we have news of the death of King William I. of Wurtemberg. He was born on the 27th of September, 1781, and in 1816 was appointed to the throne, succeeding his father, Frederick II., who had joined the cause of the allies. He granted the present liberal constitution in 1819, a permanent modification of which was unsuccessfully attempted by the estates during the revolutionary period of 1848-9. Always thoughtful and caring for his subjects, he was a most popular monarch and was beloved and respected by all his people. The news of his death was received with manifestations of deep regret and he will be long remembered as a just and upright King, who had always in view the welfare of his country and his people.

Cricket Match Between New-York and Massachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

The cricket match between the New-York Club and the Massachusetts Club, terminated to-day in favor of the latter, who won the game with seven cricketts to spare. The match was decidedly the best ever played in New-England, and is sure to awaken great interest in the game in Massachusetts.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Official Dispatches from Capt. Winslow.

Only Three Wounded on the Kearsarge.

THE VESSEL NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatches:

United States Steamer Kearsarge,
June 19, 1864—P. M.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the *Kearsarge* would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice, the *Alabama* left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9.30 o'clock. At 10.20 A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to, and commenced steering for the *Alabama*. As we approached her within about 1,200 yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the *Alabama* struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterward, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

United States Steamer Kearsarge,
Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864.

Sir: I inclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the *Alabama*. Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the *Alabama* the carnage I learn was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the *Alabama* carrying a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder, and six broadside 32-pounders, the *Kearsarge* carrying four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch, and one 28-pound rifle, one gun less than the *Alabama*.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble, is a 100-pound rifle ball, which entered our stern-post, and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised, but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieut.-Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much toward the success of the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Surgeon Brownr reports:

John W. Dempsey, quarter-gunner, has had an arm amputated, owing to a fracture, and William Gwin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Fourth of July in the Army—The Salute—No Replies from the Enemy—They Don't Celebrate the Fourth.

From our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
In the Field, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Save a national salute, at high noon, which was made peculiar and emphatic by the use of shotted guns trained upon rebel defences, Independence Day came and went with few outward signs to mark it from many others which have been distributed during the last two weeks through the calendar of the Union armies on the south side of the James River. But the fires of patriotism burned not less fiercely because they burst not out into brilliant pyrotechnics. The stirring memories of the day made themselves known through the sense of *feeling* rather than *sight*. It was impossible to move, yesterday, along the lines of the grand army, from the James River on the right to the Weldon Railroad on the left, without being imbued with its animating spirit—without realizing its all-pervasive state of strong hopes, earnest faith, unflinching courage, and indomitable perseverance. These are the qualities which actuate and inspire the noble soldiers who are here in arms for liberty and their nation's life. Not discomforting heat and dust, not ceaseless toil in trenches, not long and wearisome marches; not unexpected delays and discomfiture impinging upon defeat; not any one of these, nor all combined, can diminish the ardor of their patriotism. They will go on battling for the Right, until everywhere the myrtle wreath shall be displaced by the laurel crown. And the day of victory approaches. Signs of hope and promise are abundant. There is sublime confidence felt on all sides in the successful result of the campaign. Would that I might give the reasons upon which this faith is based, as then the veriest doubter must surely rejoice at the encouraging prospect. But publication now would imperil success. I can only plead for continued patience. Trust with perfect trust in the army and its leaders, and bide the "good time coming." The plans now in operation may not reach fruition in one week from now, nor in two, but before the 31st day of July expect joyful news and glad tidings. Ye gold gamblers, who for gain make merchandise of the nation's troubles, your time is short. Sell eagerly and at once your last dollar (mythical though the coin may be), while the price still rules high. There will be a "tumble" soon, like that of Niagara, if no untoward circumstances frustrate the intentions of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

As regards the weather, the day was somewhat capricious. The sky, at daylight, was overcast with dark clouds, that promised longed-for and much-needed rain. A few great drops even fell with a cheerful splut into the deep and almost impalpable dust of the roads and camping grounds, and were welcomed as harbingers of grateful showers soon to follow. But Jupiter-Pluvius was fickle, and only played upon our hopes and fears until 10 o'clock, when he gathered up his vapory garments and departed, leaving fiery Old Sol once more monarch of the empyrean. But Boreas, in kindliest mood, blessed us with his presence, sending throughout the day a breeze that swept over the wide parched plains, and rushed refreshingly through upraised

tents, soughing through the pine woods, and tempering the sultry heat of the trenches.

This period of release from what seems to be here the normal condition of torrid heat, must, however, have been a special dispensation for the Fourth. To-day we have returned to the old state of blistering hotness, which makes breathing almost an impossibility.

To our thundering salute, with shotted guns, the rebels made no reply—a piece of good taste for which they are entitled to credit. Having disowned their country, of course it was impossible for them to salute her flag, and themselves of their own choice being flagless and nationless, they kept solemn silence. In their ranks, doubtless, are many men who would willingly have participated in the celebration of the natal day of the nation which they have been deluded into disowning, but the path of desertion is the only way at present open for their return to allegiance, and that is a path fraught with difficulty and danger. There are many rebels, however, who willingly incur this risk to be once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. From in front of Gen. BUTLER'S lines alone the average number of desertions are ten a day, or three hundred a month—an enormous number when it is considered that there is not more than one division (PICKETT'S) holding the enemy's intrenchments at this point. These desertions are made too in the face of a general order, in which the rebel commanding officer falsely asserts that Gen. BUTLER conscripts every man who comes across to his lines. One of the most significant indications of the rottenness of rebellion from the first has been the persistence of its leaders in downright lying. A cause which has to be bolstered thus is surely doomed to fall.

From Gen. SMITH'S front which opens more directly upon Petersburgh than any other on the line, the national salute was fired from a 30-pound Parrott gun, which at the same time gave the recusant inhabitants of the "Cockade City" thirty-four lessons in conchology at the rate of one every two seconds. It is to be hoped that these thick-headed and obstinate scholars will profit by such angry teaching.

After the big rifle gun had formally made its devoirs, it united with all the rest of the artillery—of calibre both small and great—in a spiteful salvo, aimed at one particular and devoted steeple on the outskirts of the town. But when the blast was over, the steeple, though riddled without a doubt, still towered as proudly as before. The noise and shock of the cannon as they thundered from the heights and pealed from the valley below, was terribly magnificent, and did full honor to the day and occasion. The regimental and brigade bands were also a feature of the celebration. Taking advanced positions they played the national airs both before and after the saluting, but no responsive music came from the enemy's lines.

Of military matters proper there is nothing new to write. Skirmishing is constant. Sharpshooters are in their glory. The fellows who are dead shots are the only ones in the army who keep excited all through the heated term. They venture beyond the rifle-pits, as near to the rebels as they can possibly get with any chance of cover, and deal wounds and death enthusiastically. Both sides do this, and the casualties, probably, are about equal.

Gen. BUTLER returned three days since from Fortress Monroe, where he went on a brief visit, for the purpose of testing a scheme of his own planning, whereby thirteen-inch shells may be thrown from a mortar mounted on a railroad-car. The experiment was entirely successful.

I send herewith a file of Richmond papers to the 4th inst. You will find in them highly interesting details of WILSON'S destructive raid, the progress of the siege of Petersburgh, and other matters.

H. J. W.

The Position Before Petersburgh—What is Being Done—The Artillery Lost by Wilson and Kautz—The Jaded Troopers—A Fourth of July Celebration.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

The past week has brought about no striking changes in the situation of the army before Petersburgh—the position of the respective corps being about the same that it was ten days since. Our lines stretch from the Appomattox River in a south by east course, almost to the Weldon and Petersburgh Railroad—a route of communication which is commanded by our guns, and so rendered as useless to the enemy as though our pickets stood upon the track. The Eighteenth Corps still holds the extreme right of the line, connecting with the Ninth, which, in turn, forms a junction with the Fifth, and that joins forces with the Second, while the Sixth is again in position on the extreme left, having returned from a successful sally down to Reames' Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, where, as you know, the enemy dealt a few hard blows to WILSON'S cavalry expedition on Wednesday last.

The impatient public must not suppose, however, for a single moment, that this week of comparative inactivity augurs a dead halt in the campaign. Far from it. The time has been spent in preparation—in compacting forces and material for impending work; and the respite from hard fighting and hard marching was absolutely required by the tired troops whose energies must have been more than mortal could they have longer sustained the constant strain and tax which this colossal campaign has necessarily imposed upon them. But if the troops were as fresh and strong as they could possibly be, and, instead of the torrid heat, which has made even a quiet life in camp almost intolerable, the weather of the past week had been as delightful as any that ever blessed mankind, there would still have been this period of repose. The fact is, that the grand army has been waiting while its cooperating columns do the work which has been planned for them, in severing the railroad communications north, south, east and west of the rebel capital. From these auxiliary forces—SHERIDAN, HUNTER, AVERILL and WILSON—the best reports have come; and now, that the process of isolating Richmond from the outside world, and confining the rebel army to the narrow limits in which it finds itself is almost complete, it surely will not be a long time before GRANT once more moves forward the grand, faithful, much-enduring Army of the Potomac, compact and irresistible, to crown itself with immortal victory. So much by way of encouragement to the weak-hearted. Now, let me break the Sabbath-day, at this early hour of the morning (six o'clock,) just long enough to string together a few fragmentary facts which I find in my note-book.

MEM.—The statement sent yesterday that the artillery abandoned by WILSON and KAUTZ last Wednesday had been recovered and brought back by the Sixth Corps, proves to have been unfounded. The guns were stuck in a marsh, and inextricable either by the rebels or ourselves. More than this, they were spiked and dismounted, and can't be an acquisition to the enemy, even if they are a loss to us. The Sixth Corps brought off several of the caissons, which deceived my informant into saying that they had brought away the guns. The loss of the corps in its *sortie* to Reames' Station was one man killed and one officer wounded.

MEM No. 2.—A large number of KAUTZ'S cavalry-stragglers—came in yesterday, and went into camp at Jones' Neck. More jaded troopers and horses were never seen. The men were grotesque in their misery. Some had lost their forage caps, and had replaced them by women's bonnets and feathers, and other odds and ends of female apparel, which gave them a most astonishing look. Some had the legs of their trowsers torn completely off; others had theirs split into ribbons. Many were shoeless, all coatless. Their faces were a perfect study, if one desired to tell their race or color. Negroes were white in comparison to them. So thick was the pasty deposit of mud and perspiration upon them that they were no longer troopers of flesh and blood, but had resolved themselves into the primitive elements of that dust from which they sprung, and to which they had returned before their time. Odd enough they looked, as they winked and blinked, with eyelids heavy with sleep, and still heavier with the "villainous compound" which had accumulated upon them during their ten days' raid.

The horses were pictures of wretchedness and dejection. Their heads drooped until their noses touched the road. Each animal shrunk his tail between his legs like a whipped cur. Flies settled upon them and feasted without the slightest chance of being disturbed. Some of the poor things were so completely used up that the men had to lead them and urge them forward by blows with the flat of their sabres. Fill up the picture from these outlines, and you will get an idea of the exhaustive character of a cavalry raid.

MEM. No. 3.—To-morrow will be the Fourth of July. We intend to keep the day very patriotically. Plenty of fireworks. At sunrise all along our lines we shall fire a salute from shotted guns—thirty-four, one for each State—right into the teeth of the traitors. Then we shall preserve a perfect quiet until high noon, when we will repeat the patriotic dose. At sunset we shall vary the programme by making a bayonet charge upon the rebel works, which, of course, we shall carry, and close the day with a grand and gorgeous display of rockets, mortar shells, signal torches, and other flaming contrivances, before which the tame efforts of Enos and others in front of your City Hall will "pale their ineffectual fires." This programme has been unofficially arranged, and time must tell whether it will be strictly carried out.

Speaking of Fourth of July, I am reminded to say that though the soldiers love onions with a *strong* love, they love their children better. Therefore, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction and unwillingness on the part of the men to enjoy their anti-scorbutics at the expense of their little ones fun with squibs and fire-crackers. They would rather not have onions at such a cost. Of course, it is too late to protest now, but let the objection be put on record.

MEM. No. 4.—I saw two deserters, the other day, from the rebel iron-clad *Albemarle* at Plymouth. They give one point of news which may be well to state. The iron-clad *Raleigh* at Wilmington was wrecked a short time since. She had come out on a trial trip about eight miles, and was returning, when she grounded on a sand-bar, and went to pieces. Her sister vessel, the *North Carolina*, is described as being worthless—only making two knots an hour, and her engines always needing to be tinkered.

MEM. No. 5.—The weather this morning is delightful. The prospect is fair to-day that the fierce heat will be tempered by a strong breeze from the North. Oh! for rain to relieve the effects of a six weeks' drought, which has dried the streams, and is death to horses and discomfort to mankind. H. J. W.

Wounded in the Eighteenth Army Corps Since our Last Report.

Thos W S Miller, K, 2d Penn—neck.	J K Freeman, D, 37th Mass—hand.
Jas Leddy, E, 118th N Y—arm and breast.	2d Lt C Myers, I, 117th N Y—head.
M Hagans, A, 5th U S Art—breast.	H Hilzer, A, 115th N Y—leg.
Chas H Blue, D, 97th Penn—hand.	R N Blackburn, B, 142d N Y—face.
W F S Morrell, Sig officer, Gen Martindale's staff—left leg.	E C Burch, H, 112th N Y—left hip.
Ed Sweeny, A, 10th N Y Art—right log and hand.	C H Hardy, B, 9th Me—left hip.
Sergt S W Horton, A, 10th N Y Art—left hand.	J N Weight, B, 4th N H—right hip.
E Griffin, D, 3d N Y—left leg.	S P Osborne, I, 1st Conn Art—right arm.
Lewis Byrym, K, 169th N Y—left hip.	S Stevens, I, 1st Conn—left arm.
A McKelver, F, 169th N Y—foot.	Sergt R Scott, I, 1st Ct—face.
J Avery, K, 97th Penn—leg.	Capt J L Thompson, A, 169th N Y—head.
Corp J Johnson, C, 169th N Y—foot.	J P Otis, E, 10th N Y Art—side.
D Clancy, I, 169th N Y—thigh.	G W Reyson, F, 9th Me—side.
M Quinn, B, 169th N Y—thigh.	Geo W Gardner, A, 112th N Y—side.
N Clemens, A, 169th N Y—abdomen.	S Madden, D, 169th N Y—thigh.
Geo H Hutchson, D, 21st Conn—head.	Michael O'Brien, I, 169th N Y—arm.
Philip Eurich, H, 48th N Y—foot.	Charles Davis, E, 47th N Y—hip.
Chas Carpenter, B, 10th N Y Art—shoulder.	Wm Lovell, H, 97th Penn—thigh.
Wm B Brady, H, 142d N Y—eye.	J Wallace, K, 97th Penn—thigh.
2d Lieut Jas Cox, I, 47th N Y—shoulder.	Corp F M Carver, H, 21st Conn—back.
Corp Geo White, E, 169th N Y—arm.	Chas A Stone, K, 25th Mass—leg.
Corp E Crannell, K, 169th N Y—hands.	J A Forsyt, G, 9th Me—arm.
Capt F H Tarbell, E, 169th N Y—mouth.	Corp S Denham, I, 169th N Y—shoulder.
Capt F W Butler, on Gen. Smith's staff—knee.	Sergt D S Tracy, C, 9th Me—thigh.
A B Davis, C, 169th N Y—arm.	Fairlaigle, K, 169th NY—hip
J Snow, C, 169th N Y—leg.	Geo Burr, K, 25th Mass—leg
G W Meade, E, 169th N Y—shoulder.	C Fuller, E, 4th N H—side.
J L Niles, J, 169th N Y—arm.	J Kiney, K, 169th N Y—arm.
Sergt J Sullivan, B, 169th N Y—neck and shoulder.	E D Thayer, D, 25th Mass—leg.
F Clark, I, 2nd N H—left leg	B James, K, 34 N Y—shd'r.
H Moses, G, 4th N Y—leg.	Lieut W A Campbell, E, 9th Me—head.
S B Carr, E, 169th N Y—mouth.	A Town, D, 9th Me—hip.
Capt J A Fail, I, 48th N Y—shoulder.	D Zeser, B, 169th N Y—m'th.
Wm Richardson, C, 48th N Y—both shoulders.	Sergt L Bridges, C, 9th N Y—leg
M Sahin, B, 2d USA—hand	L King, I, 9th N Y—sh'ldr.
N Badger, G, 9th Me—shoulder	J A Brown, D, 5th Md—hand.
J Ehaler, J, 47th N Y—hip	Geo Holmes, F, 2nd P V A—leg.
Sergt C E Buss, G, 81st N Y—heel.	A Taylor, G, 9th N Y—h'd.
E Coran, I, 169th N Y—back.	F Lancer, G, 12th N H—wrist.
Sergt R Jenkins, E, 169th N Y—arm.	T Bley, E, 2d N H—shoulder
A Oville, H, 4th Me—arm	H Barwell, G, 40th Mass—head.
J H Cerrol, I, 115th N Y—shoulder.	Sergt E G Murray, F, 8th Me—hand.
J Gardner, G, 4th N H—face.	Wm Geader, G, 9th Me—shoulder.
G H Gurney, G, 9th Maine—shoulder	J A Rogers, C, 169th N Y—shoulder.
W H Smith, F, 9th Maine—arm	Otis Strong, B, 169th N Y—hand.
R Martin, K, 169th N Y—shoulder.	J Sheldon, A, 169th N Y—hand
S Campbell, E 21st Conn—leg and hand.	J Taylor, K, 169th N Y—hips.
A Ellus, E, 21st Conn—both legs and arm.	J R Goslyn, D, 1st Conn—head.
J Heavy, E, 21st Conn—shoulder.	A Hayes, K, 4th Mass—eye.
J T Haines, G, 97th P V—head and shoulder.	J Wilkins, G, 47th N Y—shoulder.
A Talburt, G, 97th P V—hand.	J Powlett, K, 169th N Y—wrist.
H A Pierce, E, 9th Maine—leg.	A Bremer, B, 169th N Y—thigh.
David Trott, B, 6th Maryland—hand.	E M Gerry, I, 9th Me—thigh.
Capt H D Nichols, C, 19th Wisconsin—leg.	J H Miller, E, 169th N Y—arm
Sergt Thos Elliott, E, 19th Wisconsin—head.	Nelson P Stiner, E, 4th N H—back.
J McSheney, K, 9th Penn Vols—arm.	L Peabody, H, 9th Maine—shoulder.
Geo Williams, E, 169th N Y—arm	Sergt C S Phillips, C, 169th N Y—arm.
J Burney, I, 21st Conn—thigh.	Sergt Levi Stone, E, 9th Maine—shoulder.
J Lynch, A, 2d N H—breast.	Wm Godfrey, E, 169th N Y—arm.
Geo Partridge, E, 9th Me—arm.	J Mulloch, I, 48th N Y—arm.
R W Abbott, F, 9th Me—arm.	P Storm, D, 169th N Y—arm and neck.
A Atwood, K, 4th N H—back.	H Beverly, A, 9th Me—thigh.
Sergt M Gallspee, C, 76th Penn—breast.	S C Wyman, K, 13th Indp.
J Mailor, H, 9th Maine—leg.	L Shaw, K, 169th N Y—shoulder and arm.
A Mcinyre, I, 5th Md—foot.	D Calhoun, A, 9th Me—leg.
R Burlin, D, 97th Penn—side.	H A Slike, A, 169th N Y—arm.
J Tavis, I, 169th N Y—hip.	M Donney, E, 4th N Y—hip.
J Genolin, F, 169th N Y—head.	J Brett, C, 9th Me—arm and hip.
Corp E Allpern, H, 169th N Y—side.	C M Baker, D, 5th Me—hip and bowels.
J S McFedden, F, 169th N Y—thigh.	E Fish, G, 9th Maine—both legs.
J B Brady, G, 97th Penn—both shoulders	G W Karsnar, A, 6th Md—hand.
Corp M H Gates, C, 19th Wis—leg.	Peter Roach, B, 169th N Y—knee.
J Hoffmaster, C, 169th N Y—mouth.	J Bradshaw, I, 9th Me—foot.
Corp F M Carver, H, 21st Conn—back.	W Rackliband, D, 76th Pa—face.
E Kelley, E, 169th N York—arm.	E C Bates, C, 9th Me—leg.
Wm H H George, G, 11th Conn—foot.	Henry Hazell, B, 10th N Y A—foot.
W D Wagar, B, 169th N Y—back.	R Remington, E, 3d N Y A—arm and face.
Levi Tryon, J, 10th N Y A—hand.	Corp W S Abare, B, 115th N Y—arm and leg.
J W Harvey, G, 76th Penn—head.	C Norman, H, 115th N Y—arm and breast.
H F Williams, D, 1st Conn—left breast.	C Manor, C, 9th N York—arm.
M Backus, G, 142d New-York—left arm	J M Inman, D, 9th N J—left shoulder.
J Miller, F, 10th N Y A—right shoulder.	M Kelley, I, 188th Penn—breast.
	F D Pratt, F, 1st Conn—right thigh.
	S Clarkson, I, 48th N Y—back.

The Nevada Convention.

CARSON, Tuesday, July 5.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention met to-day, and organized with J. NEELY JOHNSON, Ex-Governor of California, as President. Hon. M. GILLISPIE, Secretary, and A. J. MARSH, Official Reporter. The session will be a short one, and the probabilities are that the Constitution will be adopted by the people.

Call for Five Thousand Men from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6.

A call is published for five thousand Massachusetts volunteers for garrison duty near Washington, the non-commissioned officers and privates to receive $20 a month from the State treasury while in the service.

From Fortress Monroe.

Hospital steamship *Western Metropolis*, Capt. HILTON, from City Point, Va., twenty-six hours, with 400 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director, arrived yesterday morning.

The Loss by the Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 6.

The loss at the recent fire here is now estimated at more than $150,000.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Josiah Quincy—Prize Sale.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6.

The funeral of JOSIAH QUINCY took place to-day in the Arlington-street Church, Rev. Dr. GANNETT officiating. The attendance, which was very large, included members of the State and City Governments, the officers and faculty of Harvard University, and many persons distinguished in science, letters and mercantile life. The flags on all the buildings were displayed at half-mast during the obsequies.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Tristram Shandy* sold at auction to-day at the following prices: 151 bales upland cotton, in lots of 20 bales and under, at $1 63¾@$1 65@$1 69; 192 bales good ordinary uplands, $1 57@$1 55¾; 61 bales ordinary uplands, $1 45½; 77 bales damaged uplands, $1 26; 63 bags uplands, $1 45; 8 bags pickings, $1 51½. Also 73 bales cotton picked up at sea by the steamer *Vicksburgh*, $1 13; 4 bales cotton, picked up by the steamer *Keystone State*, $1 26; a quantity of navy tobacco, ordinary, from 35c.@53c. ₩ lb., and 5 casks turpentine sold at $3 32½ ₩ gallon.

Amusements.

COMPLIMENTARY COMBINATION.—The actors of the Old and New Bowery Theatres have tendered Messrs. W. BARCLAY and D. LYNCH, factotums of the Old Bowery, a complimentary benefit, to come off at the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, on Saturday night, July 9, 1864. They promise a fine bill.

The Reverse on June 22.

A NOTE FROM BRIG.-GEN. BARLOW.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, June 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement telegraphed from Boston on June 27, and published in some of the New-York papers, that the loss of prisoners in GIBBON'S division of this corps, on June 22, was caused by pr had any connection with the falling back of this division, is utterly without foundation. The whole statement is grossly incorrect. The facts of the case and the truth of this denial can easily be ascertained by inquiring at the proper sources.

I may add, to save further misapprehension, that this division lost neither guns, colors, nor regimental organizations, and but few prisoners.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
Brigadier-General Com'g Division.

Lincoln and Johnson Ratification Meeting.

OWEGO, TIOGA CO., N. Y., Monday, July 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON was ratified and the Baltimore Platform indorsed this day at Owego by at least ten thousand persons, and a patriotic and powerful speech was made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, fully indorsing and sustaining the Baltimore nomination.

Revenue Tax on United States Passports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have official information from the Department of State at Washington that *the Revenue Tax* on United States passports is raised by Government to $5 on each passport issued to applicants from the 1st July, 1864. Your obedient servant,

J. B. NONES.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse, and Physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one. In our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.* Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Brooms-st.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N. Y.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT. Demulcent, DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Furnace Cleaning.—Parties having Furnaces to clean and put in order, will find it to their advantage to have it done at this time. The subscriber is the manufacturer of Culver's and the Excelsior Furnaces; has good workmen and will repair and clean heaters at a fair price. Parties are cautioned against employing irresponsible men going around soliciting the work. Furnaces set and reset to order. Castings of every kind made to order. USAL COLBY, No 99 John-st. Foundry in Jersey City.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Yyes Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

We would call attention to the sale of handsome country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, and valuable property southeast corner of 3d-av. and 36th-st; also, property on Hudson-st., near Barrow-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No 1,006 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—Black or brown, instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.; shaving, 10c.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—CLARK.—In St. Andrew's Church, Farm Ridge, Ill., on Wednesday, June 15, by Rev. Henry T. Hiester, Rev. CHARLES A. GILBERT, Rector of Christ Church, Joliet, Ill., and Miss ETTIE CLARK, of Farm Ridge.

HOPKINSON—BEHAN.—On Wednesday, July 6, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Mr. Partridge, Mr. DAN H. HOPKINSON, of Sheffield, England, and Miss MARY MARVIN, only daughter of William S. Beers, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOPER—CRAMER.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. W. Tunison, Capt. EZRA LOPER and Mrs. SERENA R. CRAMER, both of Jersey City, N. J.

REILEY—CAMPBELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, by Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Reiley, Professor D. T. REILEY and Miss KATHARINE V. B., second daughter of Rev. Dr. Campbell.

DIED.

KEMBLE.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 5, at 7 o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, CHARLES ABRAM, eldest son of Thomas W. and Caroline L. Kemble, aged 9 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, this day, (Thursday,) July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, Irvington.

PECKHAM.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, LIZZIE L., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:22 train from 30th-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

RITCH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 5, JUDITH B. RITCH, aged 42 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 7, at 2 P. M., at the Second Congregational Church.

SCHENCK.—On Wednesday, July 6, WALTER, infant son of Oscar and Cornelia A. Schenck.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 71 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—Killed on the battle-field near Gordonsville, on Sunday, June 12, Lieut. OLIVER SPENCER WOOD, Fourth New-York Cavalry, eldest son of Hon. Wm. Nelson Wood, Morristown, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

WHEELER.—Killed at the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga., on Wednesday, June 22, Capt. WILLIAM WHEELER, of the 13th New-York Battery of Artillery, son of the late Russel C. Wheeler, Esq., of this City.

The funeral services will be held in the Mercer-st. Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

The members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, will assemble at the Armory, in citizens' dress, at 10 A. M., to attend the funeral of Capt. WHEELER. By order of Capt. EASTON.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 415.—July 6, 1864.
32, 65, 76, 21, 55, 46, 30, 12, 11, 45, 34, 5, 4, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 416.—July 6, 1864.
27, 52, 63, 22, 53, 17, 71, 20, 50, 46, 29, 60.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 319.—July 6, 1864.
16, 14, 60, 44, 74, 29, 45, 69, 37, 56, 47, 65, 43, 63.
CLASS 320.—July 6, 1864.
37, 22, 31, 52, 57, 63, 24, 1, 46, 4, 28, 60.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JULY 1, 1864.

Nos		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
30	$400	6221	$400	10119	$200	15012	$400
96	200	6234	400	10139	200	15041	400
46	1000	6245	400	10146	200	15049	200
65	500	6254	200	10023	200	16003	500
93	200	6248	200	10092	500	16145	400
124	400	6415	200	10102	400	16224	200
320	1000	6534	200	11097	200	16268	1000
389	400	6567	400	11313	200	16304	500
484	1000	6613	200	11474	200	17086	200
501	1000	6616	200	11089	1000	16517	400
579	200	6765	200	11592	400	16530	200
627	400	6852	200	11742	200	16620	200
729	500	6956	200	11859	100	16555	200
869	200	7130	200	11962	200	16611	200
916	200	7152	400	11993	500	16769	400
953	200	7254	400	11984	400	16742	200
1221	400	7317	100	12000	400	16765	100
1257	500	7352	200	12006	500	16787	200
1315	200	7374	200	12157	200	16805	200
1421	500	7845	400	12221	500	16826	400
1514	200	7714	200	12239	400	16847	200
1563	200	7724	200	12247	400	16879	200
1626	200	8019	200	12270	400	16931	200
1573	400	8045	200	12425	200	16979	400
1654	400	8100	200	12443	100	17110	1000
1693	500	8185	200	12508	1000	17147	200
1768	500	8213	200	12676	500	17269	400
1805	400	8235	200	12822	500	17299	1000
2003	400	8240	400	12878	200	17306	2500
2140	400	8290	100	12959	1000	17316	400
2245	500	8398	500	12972	200	17369	200
2296	200	8571	200	13007	200	17402	200
2321	500	8681	200	13078	1000	17539	200
2378	400	8693	500	13181	200	17550	200
2384	200	8721	200	13126	1000	17661	200
2780	200	8897	200	13248	500	17760	200
2814	200	8925	400	13353	400	17803	400
2765	400	9006	200	13502	200	17936	400
2893	400	9021	200	13541	200	18068	400
2899	200	9100	200	13642	500	18080	500
3095	200	9187	1000	13649	200	18091	400
3465	500	9195	1000	13654	200	18241	400
3507	400	9539	400	13715	500	18332	200
3920	500	9611	500	13806	500	18357	400
3945	200	9662	400	14031	100	18389	200
4051	400	9765	400	14235	200	18388	500
4074	200	9852	200	14264	200	18409	400
4093	500	9877	200	14477	200	18512	500
4221	400	9964	400	14495	200	18612	500
4295	1000	9916	200	14546	200	18762	500
4543	400	9922	200	14593	100	18835	500
4603	200	9971	1000	14732	200	19047	200
4693	500	9857	200	14777	200	18912	500
4291	400	9884	400	14195	200	19675	400
4295	1000	9916	200	14546	200	18762	500
4543	400	9922	200	14593	100	18835	500
4603	200	9971	1000	14732	200	19047	200
4672	400	10150	200	14846	200	18969	200
4814	400	10152	400	14903	200	19210	200
4967	400	10233	400	14985	500	19261	400
5051	200	10277	200	15011	400	19316	200
5147	400	10306	400	15044	500	19326	200
5196	500	10316	200	15095	1000	19426	1000
5267	100	10327	400	15192	200	19482	400
5295	200	10363	400	15218	400	19509	200
5403	500	10381	200	15589

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1885, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864 }

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and are receiving subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VALORAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monthly Statements under the requirements of the National Currency Act, of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of loans and discounts for month ending July 2, 1864	$314,802
Average amount of specie for month ending July 2, 1864	103,236
Average amount of other lawful money for month ending July 2, 1864	
Average amount of deposits	353,362
Average amount of circulation	23,767

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of July, 1864. (Signed) WM. H. ROE,
Notary Public of New-York.

CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL Bank of New-York, of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864:

Loans and Bills Discounted		$180,022 64
Fixture Account		1,766 21
Current Expenses		4,728 94
Cash Items		122 33
Due from National Banks		50 00
Due from other State Banks		93,977 79
Premium and Commission Account		1,391 33
United States Bonds to secure Circulating Notes		70,000 00
United States Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		4,100 00
Cash on hand in National Bank Notes		1,0 00
Cash on hand in State Bank Notes		1,912 00
Specie		44 51
Other Lawful Money		139,6 9 00
Total		$547,904 81
Capital Stock paid in		$150,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$63,000	
Circulating Notes on hand unsigned	1,000—	62,000 00
Individual Deposits		205,494 50
United States Deposits		65,,85 84
Profits		4,,24 67
Total		$547,,04 81

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—I, ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of July, 1864. E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day ham of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz. Nos. 19, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 123, 126, 206, 234, 422, 458, 494, 514, 537, 712, 816, 891, 1,008, 1,147, 1,335, 1,357, 1,704, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, after which period all interest of the said bonds will cease from this date.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
N. W-York, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Stock.
Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864. }

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEE'S CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Quincy Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 22d of December, 1863, at the office of Messrs. Wessels, De Sitter & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT UNtil further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF BUFFALO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
No. 29 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

No. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST. }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864. }

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, June 29, 1864. }

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1864, ON the bonds of the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

FENNIX BANK, New-York, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 67 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,00 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay slows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,718 85 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,725 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 40 tons or six cords of ore per 24 hours. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $2 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($3) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Rail road Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which the company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker.
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals,
Four per cent Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
No. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S **10-40** LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES.
"Wells, Fargo & Co" Express Stock. } In Wall-st., N.Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock. } for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock. }
"American Express" wanted.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,647,981 74
2. Overdrafts		131 02
3. Due from Banks		30,,6 94
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$67,825 05	
5. Due from Brokers	50,000 00	
6. Real Estate		57,000 00
7. Specie		112,211 57
8. Cash items, viz.: Checks on City Banks		154,753 32
9. United States and New-York State Stocks		409,000 00
10. U. S. 7-30 notes and indebtedness certificates		486,280 00
11. Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
12. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States demand		222,910 00
13. Bills of Suspended Banks		
14. Loss and Expense Account		
Total		$3,120,,,, 19

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$300,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	300,000	
Less notes on hand	72,,20—	227,680 00
3. Profits, net		180,270 60
4. Due to Banks		231,767 10
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors for Dividends		1,517 50
6. Due Treasurer of State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,678,935 99
8. Amount due, not included in either of the above heads		
Total		$3,,20,1,5 19

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1864.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds. B. LEWIS, Jr., President. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS
at low rates. New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price
WM. H. MARSTON & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALBRIDGE, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 53 Pine-st.

This Bank, having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York, will make collections throughout the State of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this Bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,
R. S. Fretz,	O. F. Gifford,	R. M. Jessup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis Bellane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry,
Wm. T. Lawton,	Peter Billings,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron,	Geo. H. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco,
	Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.	

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 5% per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company;

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. }

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1863 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 48 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A. L. PURVES,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of SIX Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $600, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $600, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw Interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $100 and under, and Five per Cent per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 36 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. }

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.

HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., }
JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1864. }

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, }
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. CASSNER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 WALL-ST., July 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED States Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

By order,
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 11 Wall-st., June 24, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., }
No. 160 Broadway, July 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS., }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864. }

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
New-York, June 24, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 7th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto) at the following rates:

Five per cent. per annum for $500 and all amounts under.

Four per cent. per annum for all sums exceeding $500.

Also, an extra dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum.

Free of Government tax, payable on and after July 18. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—HANOver Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 46 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., }
No. 128 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, June 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, }
June 29, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 5, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864 }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after Saturday, July 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,028,808 61

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 2, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $200 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by the action of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly commemorating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit the same, properly certified, to the undersigned. Claims not presented to said Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY, next, the 13th inst., at No. 3 City Hall.
PETER MASTERSON, Chairman.
No. 3 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. CROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last; as can be seen at our office, embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 23 Bond-st., New-York.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25. Platina, $25. Silver, $10. Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. His 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been an unfortunate, call at once. By his agenda experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to cure in a few hours the most complicated cases. Impediments of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Persons unable to visit the city can have a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest assured of a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., New-York. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 OFFERED AND NO CHARGE for a case of Gonorrhœa or Gleet that Dr. Ward's Golden Drop cures ever known to fail. Diseases of the urinary organs cured without the nauseating and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in a few hours; cures without the dreadful consequences often effected by mercurial poisons; in fact, that the wonderful curative property of annihilating the acrid poisonous matter that is the cause of disease, renders this remedy in use. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but he is consulted by druggists' chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has come to them for relief, and, finding that it is the only remedy in the city, and that the disease will surely cure, it is always sold, and can not be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Eight drams cream and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. The Life-Essence should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are very subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. DARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Revisa.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 15 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, at Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. Office hours from 10 to 1 a. m. and 7 to 9 evenings.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, next, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, olive woven, of sixty yarns, Gearian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 57 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.7916 pounds, or say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 6-16ths or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be subject to the inspection of the Ordnance officer, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will duly execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the ——— proposed in conformity to the terms of the said advertisement, dated ——, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 43, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE G. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, } Building Committee of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Hous on-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROB'T. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1-64.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Houston and Delancey streets; Grand-street, between Centre and Mulberry streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,000 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, Jr.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Tallman, form a day line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from foot of Jay-st., landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassypoint, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 7 o'clock; landing at Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:36; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; New-York, 10:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Coggeshall, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 166 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 15th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models. Signed by order.

B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTificial human eye made and inserted, only by THOS. L. DAVIS, 218 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,700 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE ..... (About) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. Brouard;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE,

WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 14.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $125
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows, viz:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... July 16
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Havre 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,912	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING ..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE ..... Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. TERRIER, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabin, $80 and $90; intermediate, $55; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cooper, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
John C. Graham, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. PAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drake, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class, $90.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

B. K. CARRINGTON.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. Frost, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage, Cabin $90, in Gold or its equivalent in currency. Steerage $35, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 56 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE STEAMER NCELLA, from London via Havre, will commence discharging under "general order," on Pier No. 41 North River, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET, TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAY FLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, also steamboats with or without saloons. St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley and other groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 362 West-st., corner Bank-st.
H. B. CROSSETT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 119 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

JAMES DENTER, Executor.
my5-law1m

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood
COMPLETE SUCCESS
of the
Inauguration of the Season of
ENGLISH OPERA;
with the following distinguished artists,
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
AND MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Together with a
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Full Chorus and Orchestra,
Under the direction of
MR. ANTHONY REIFF.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

will be presented Wallace's Grand Opera, in three acts, entitled

MARITANA,

with the following

POWERFUL CAST:

Maritana ..... Madame Comte Borchard
Don Cæsar ..... Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Jose ..... Mr. S. C. Campbell
King Charles II. of Spain ..... Mr. J. Clark
Marquis ..... Mr. Warren White
Lazarillo ..... Miss Louisa Myers
Marchioness ..... Mrs. M. E. Burroughs
Manager of Opera ..... Mr. H. A. Baker

In active preparation Auber's Grand Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO

Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway of Broome sts.

Mr. Geo. Wood ..... Manager

The manager has unfeigned satisfaction in being able to announce an engagement for a limited period with the YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING and highly accomplished artist,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,

who, after a most highly successful tour of three years, throughout the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, and lately in Canada and all the principal Western cities, will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864, in her unequaled impersonation of the

FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.

The edition and music thereof being that used by the celebrated Mme. Celeste.

Miss WESTERN will be supported by an efficient corps dramatique. Full particulars in future announcements.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., 11.10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Hedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODWIN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. MOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeinod at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—To grain, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

AN INTERCEPTED REBEL MAIL.

Inside Glimpses of Life in Richmond.

The Non-Combatants Beginning to Suffer for Food.

DIFFICULTIES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Our correspondent, H. J. W., at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters sends us several letters taken from a rebel carrier who had run the picket line with a large mail intended for Europe. He got into Norfolk, where he was fortunately caught and the contents of his mail-bag were very naturally diverted from their original destination. Among the letters which have fallen to our lot is one from the Richmond correspondent of the rebel organ in London, the *Index*. It lacks the first page which bears the date, but as it can hardly be more than ten days old, its statements possess considerable interest and significance. The following paragraph which was undoubtedly penned before the effect of the recent raids upon the railroads had been fully felt, is important:

FOOD.

The question of supplies for the non-combatant population, is becoming every week more serious and alarming. The army, I am glad to say, is abundantly furnished with food, and can maintain its present position indefinitely without fear of a failure in the commissariat. But there is real suffering among the people, and there will be more. And this is not confined to what was known, three years ago, as the poor. Refined and graceful ladies, who have been used to drink Chambertin, and to eat the rich beef and mutton from the sleek Devons and fat Cotswolds of their own wide pastures, are reduced to such a state that they know not tea nor coffee, and are glad to put up daily with a slice or two of the coarsest bacon. Of course, as one goes down in the social scale to the class of poor women whose husbands are in the army, and the emaciated seamstresses, who never can keep the wolf from the door with that slender instrument, the needle, he must find a mass of misery that associated and private benevolence can but necessarily diminish. The alarm and pain with which one cannot fail to regard the future, springs only from the contemplation of so much hopeless suffering. The stability of the Government is in no manner affected by it. Famine is the last and most terrible ordeal through which any people can be compelled to pass, but rather the seven vials, rather the eleventh plague, rather all hideous forms of death and ruin, rather horrors depicted by poets of Acheron and Inferno, than the domination of the Yankee. Such is the temper of our people. They can dare all and suffer all in the cause of liberty.

PRICES.

Prices of all articles of daily use have steadily gone up in the face of the fact that money is becoming every day less abundant. This is partly owing to scarcity and partly to the absolute necessity of keeping still in circulation a considerable amount of the depreciated old issue. Only fifty-five millions of the new currency has been emitted from the Treasury, and at this moment there is not a dollar paying out. The removal of the signing clerks to Columbia, S. C., and the transfer of all the rest from their desks and counters to the trenches has produced a paralysis in the department. It cannot be doubted that had the new currency been promptly put forth to supply the place of the old as it was withdrawn from circulation, prices would have been arrested in their continued elevation, and we have every reason to hope that soon after the maximum amount shall have been issued, they will decline.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Congress will adjourn on Saturday next, the 11th inst., unless in the meantime it should reconsider its determination. The following is a brief résumé of their more important proceedings. Nothing has been done as yet with taxes or currency. A bill has passed the House, providing that real estate, corporation shares, joint stock, bank notes and other securities should be taxed five per cent, and that gold and silver, and all manufactures thereof, should be taxed ten per cent, but the whole question of amendatory taxation is yet an open one. It is understood that the Currency Bill now before the House fixes a maximum of issue—$200,000,000. The following bills have passed: Bill doubling the pay of members of Congress, one increasing the pay of the army, bill authorizing the holders of eight per cent ten year sterling bonds, issued under provisions of the Act of 16th May, 1861, to exchange the same for coupon bonds, and bill fixing the day of holding the next session of Congress on the first Monday of November next. The Senate has passed bills overhauling the whole matter of Government impressments, and authorizing the holders of treasury notes of the old issue who are in the enemy's lines to refund the same, and the Senate has given the financial cliques to the extent of the privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus by discharging the committee from any further consideration of the same. The bill for increasing the pay of soldiers contains one interesting feature. The pay is hereafter to be $18 a month instead of $11, and, in addition to this, it is provided that on the 1st of October next, each private soldier, who shall have been at his post in the army, from the 1st of April last up to that time, shall be entitled to receive a "bounty bond" for $100 bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. To secure the payment of these "bounty bonds," and all bonds of one per cent. is laid on all descriptions of property; and it is further provided that when the Confederate States shall have achieved their independence, they shall have the value of gold and produce annually $5 in coin. The soldier will therefore have in his "bounty bond" a representative of real value, but he will also have a certificate of good conduct—a badge of honor—to be prized by his children after him as highly as the ribbon or the cross of royal or imperial presentation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

No general engagement between the two armies has been fought, whatever the Yankee press may say, since the 12th of last month, when the disaster of the early morning, in the capture of a portion of Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON'S division, was so nobly retrieved and so terribly punished during the remainder of the day. Skirmishing along the lines has occurred almost daily, and throughout the last week the boom of the cannonade, now slow and ominous, now rapid and continuous, at one time like the rolling thunder of the Summer storm, at another a low, deep, far-off, bull-dog bay, morning and evening, was distinctly heard in all parts of the city. * * Our losses in all these combats, skirmishes and battles will not exceed 1,500 in killed and wounded. The enemy has carried off some prisoners, how many is not accurately known. Their loss at the lowest estimate has been 10,000 in killed and wounded, and we have taken 1,500 or more prisoners who will be sent to Georgia with all convenient speed. The prisoners, officers and men, agree in the admission that the slaughter of their companions-in-arms, during the last week, has been terrific. GRANT has been endeavoring, yesterday and to-day, to effect some informal arrangement with Gen. LEE for the burial of his dead, by which he may avoid sending a regular flag of truce, and thus escape the inconvenient admission that he has been driven from every field of combat, but he will not be able to accomplish his disingenuous purpose. It is a fact to which I gave but slow credence at first, but which is now attested by too many cases to leave it in doubt, that the Yankees were urged on to the attack of our earthworks by abundant rations of whisky. The men that gained the *ancienta* have, in every instance, been two-thirds of them, blind drunk. One Colonel, who leaped upon the parapet with splendid *élan*, fell inside as hoggily oblivious of glory, patriotism, stars and stripes, greatest nation upon earth, etc., as Gen. Joe. Hooker inconstantly was after the retreat from Chancellorsville. Another rushed into the arms of an astonished Confederate officer, saying that he was hecuppy glad to get back again, lancying that he had returned safely to his own intrenchments. This may or may not indicate a desperate state of demoralization among the Yankee troops. All we can say of it is that if we cannot defend Richmond against a drunken army, our cause would seem to be desperate indeed.

Our citizens, during all this troubled fortnight which the Yankees have been pleased to call a siege, have maintained their accustomed composure; the women, without distinction of social position, attend the hospitals, the boys and girls go to school, the old men take their walks as usual and discuss the designs of GRANT, and thus day by day passes over our heads with the pomp and sky pageantry of June.

SHERMAN.

Of the advance of SHERMAN from Chattanooga, and the fighting that has occurred with Gen. JOHNSTON, I can say nothing in detail, as our mails are in a condition of abeyance, and we have only meagre accounts by telegraph. We know enough to warrant the confident belief that the advantage is wholly with us, that the enemy's loss up to this time has been forty thousand, and that SHERMAN is thought among us to have abandoned his designs upon Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We had a pretty little parade, a few evenings ago, of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, wearing the laurels of New-Market. They went through corps de ballet. A Stars and Bars was presented to them by Gov. SMITH, and Speaker BOCOCK made them a stirring speech, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs from the shade of the bowery ladens of the capitol-square, and the whole spectacle was animated and inspiriting.

As yet we have had no fierce Summer heats.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A CORRESPONDENT.

In a private letter addressed to "Dear H.," this same correspondent states that he thinks of going to England for his health, and he bespeaks in advance a position on the *Index* as proof-reader and general assistant, to help him pay expenses while abroad. He says:

"How very unfortunate we have been in the matter of my letters! I am in the worst humor about them every way. I have done the best I could, and yet I fear they have not been satisfactory to you, and then the delay has absolutely robbed them of all interest. Ah me! when I think how I have worked to get them off in time, and how they went off, and sometimes never reached you at all, or how you got them eight long weeks afterward, it is very disspiriting.

We hear that LAWLEY is at Wilmington.

I was informed by one who knew, two weeks ago, that MEMMINGER had resigned. Whether his resignation has been accepted or not, I am in ignorance, but I have reason for believing that the matter was in some way or other before the Senate in secret session; possibly on the nomination of his successor. The public knows nothing about it as yet.

This is my nineteenth letter of 1864. I shall send the original by your messenger when he comes, and forward the press copy via Wilmington. The *Index* seems to me greatly improved every way. I send you a copy of verses on STUART—pretty much what I said about him in the *Index*, only put into metre and rhymes. I hope you will like them.

Yours, ever, J. R. T.

ANOTHER PRIVATE LETTER.

Still another private letter, dated Richmond, 22d of June, says:

"I received yesterday yours of the 26th ult., just twenty days from London, and in answer to mine of the 29th of April, thus making the delay for receipt of a reply only 53 days. This is very satisfactory, and I hope we will continue to be as successful in our correspondence by this line.

I can fully appreciate the anxiety which you depict in such lively colors as having been felt by our friends, on the advance of the enormous masses hurled against us by the Yankees. We, here in Richmond, have been as 'cool as cucumbers.' There has never been a momentary apprehension as to our entire ability to hold the city, and GRANT has been a much more acceptable enemy than his predecessors, as he enables our great leader to destroy the opposing forces more rapidly and decisively than in any previous campaign. LINCOLN cannot continue the war after August with any vigor, unless he can get three or four hundred thousand more men, and of this there seems little likelihood. Yours truly."

THE ARREST OF GEN. DIX.

Hearing of the Case before Judge Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 6.

Before His Honor Judge Russell.

The People of the County and State of New-York vs. *Gen. John A. Dix, Major Bowers, Capt. Barstow, Capt. Cundy and Lieut. Tuthill.*—For the State appeared A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, Attorney-General John Cochrane and Judge Parker, of Albany; for the defence, E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.

Mr. Hall, in response to Mr. Pierrepont's application, stated the nature of the warrant under which the defendants were brought before the court, and that they were released on parole. A *prima facie* complaint had been made, verified by witnesses, and on reading the minutes and testimony His Honor had issued this warrant. All the parties were now before the court. Under the Revised Statutes the prosecution might call upon the other side either to enter into an examination of the charge by cross-examining their witnesses, or insist as matter of law that they have other witnesses before the matter can proceed, or waive the examination and give bail to answer an indictment, or demur to the evidence and claim that it recites no offence at law. He was here with the Attorney-General to answer either of these allegations.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not exactly know the form of demurrer in such a case; but he was prepared to take the suggestions of counsel for the prosecution and the court, as to the proper mode of bringing up the questions, and to do so in such form as might be deemed advisable. In his judgment this was one of the most important questions that ever came before any court, at any time, in any nation. Whether a General commanding a department, in time of civil war, obeying the order of the President of the United States, may be arrested and deprived of his liberty for obeying that order. That was a question of great political moment, and of some legal consequence, requiring all the wisdom that counsel could bring to bear upon it, and all the judgment and critical consideration which the court would give it, involving as it did, directly and indirectly, the peace of the community. There would be no difference upon the facts in the case, and this would turn out to be a legal question. Upon the appearance of the forged proclamation, the defendants, by direct order of the President, performed the unpleasant duty of arresting certain parties connected with the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*. In the most delicate manner, and promptly obeyed the order for the release. On the matter being submitted to the Grand Jury, under the direction of the Governor of the State, they refused to find an indictment against the defendants.

Mr. Hall—The Grand Jury did not refuse to find an indictment. If they had done so, the court, he (Mr. Hall) and every citizen, would have been satisfied.

The Court—They passed a resolution stating that it was "inexpedient."

Mr. Pierrepont—The Grand Jury did not indict, and passed a resolution that they decided it inexpedient.

The Governor of the State then instructed the District-Attorney, that as the Grand Jury had failed to do their duty, he should institute a prosecution of the defendants, and the warrant had issued against them for executing the mandate of the President. Since the warrant had issued, another order, directing Gen. Dix, that while the civil war lasts he must not relieve himself from his command or be deprived of his liberty for obeying any order of a military nature which he (the President) had directed him to execute. Gen. Dix was therefore placed in the position of having either to violate that order, or violate the order a process of the courts of civil jurisdiction in this City. The issue had got to be met and argued, to see what was the law and the right in such a state of things, and in whatever manner, and at whatever time those representing the State should bring the issue up, he was ready to arrange in any way.

Mr. Hall said they had first to consider what the testimony showed to be an act of unauthorized trespass, which branched out into three branches—first, the main trunk of kidnapping; second, exciting to a riot, which might bring on a conflict between the soldiery and the civil authority; and, third, misdemeanor, in the forcible entry to the premises of a citizen of the State of New-York. He understood that the defendants would raise the point that this was no trespass, because it was done by lawful authority. But up to this point the evidence showed that this was presumably and *prima facie* unlawful; and therefore, some evidence—the order under which Gen. Dix acted must be placed before the court.

Mr. Pierrepont—Certainly.

Mr. Hall said if the defendants could convince the court that the President of the United States had a right, in a district under martial law, to empower Gen. Dix with soldiery, whom they did not recognize, to arrest these parties, and do the various acts stated, and that that was lawful authority, the prosecution must break down. But some evidence must be gone into in regard to the whole matter. The State of New-York did not desire to be technical, and its Governor was not desirous of extorting, but of obtaining full rights from the General Government. It was a most momentous question whether, in a time of profound peace, so far as the State of New-York was concerned—not under martial law—and which had given ample aid to the Government, and more than filled its quota of soldiers, whether that State should be treated undignifiedly, and its citizens arrested without due process of law.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith said his learned friend had stated, perhaps, more the moral position than the legal position of the State. He would state the attitude which the Government, under a deep sense of duty to the whole people of the country, assumed in this matter for no personal or private ends, but for the great purpose of fulfilling its obligations to the Constitution, and to the Government itself, the very existence of which was threatened. The State of New-York was not at peace, but was a part of a great nation which is almost overthrown by a conflict unprecedented in history. The question was whether the General Government should be shorn of its power in dealing with this great rebellion, by the arrest, under State authority, of its agents while executing its will, as constitutionally and legally expressed. This, it would be admitted, was a question of great importance; for if it should be determined in one way, it would threaten the whole existence of the nation; if in another way, it might engender feelings of chagrin on the part of those entrusted with the power of the State—with local power. The facts necessary to make up the issue were easily presented. The order of the President was in the hands of Gen. Dix, and could be seen by the other side; or, he would be happy to present the evidence of the authority from the President under the form of a proceeding of examination, on Saturday next. He desired it to appear on the record that Gen. Dix acted under and in pursuance of that authority.

[A statement of the facts in the case was then drawn up, and agreed to by the parties.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL COCHRANE

stated the position of the people of the State of New-York in this investigation and hearing. It had been said that they were in a state of quiescence and peace, and that there was no justification for any person, acting in any capacity, to violate that peace. That position of his learned friend, the District-Attorney, he considered accurate and unanswerable; and at this point the magnitude of the question to be presented was paralleled only by the simplicity of the procedure applicable to it. It was the greatest of all questions under this Government, as decided on every political olympiad by the silent action of the ballot, and the investigation—under the statute law of this State—could and must be decided by the simple procedure of an act of prosecution and decision of the court. There was no necessity for demurrers; there could be no intervention except that provided for by the Statute, and whether the offence be simple petty larceny, or whether it assails the vital interests of the people, there was but one volume provided, but it was large enough to comprehend the greatest question as well as the smallest. It had been said that the question was involved because the people are not at peace, but at war; that during the conflict the laws which flow smoothly during times of peace are perverted and became sinister in their operation; and that those who were called upon to administer the laws were to examine the question of peace or war, and, as one or the other might prevail, so to construe laws which were as simple in their effect as the air we breathe. He ramified that position. Whether war waged or peace prevailed was perfectly immaterial to the operation of an unchangeable, immutable law, and he defied any one to show that war or peace could have ought to do with the whole question, whether the person of an American freeman was not to be protected, and his personal rights sustained. He denied the position advanced by the District Attorney of the United States, that this State and its people were at war. All were aware of the rebellion waging on the borders—a rebellion to destroy the organization of the Government, the Federal, not the States. There was no rebellion, in fact or in theory, against any State Government, though these Governments went to the composition of the Federal Central Government, against which the rebellion was carried only no method of argument arising from municipal, national or international law, could the position be entertained that the rebellion was instituted and directed against the State Governments. He contended that the State was at peace, and that, whether in our State or in our *per capita* capacity as citizens was immaterial. Not even under martial law, no question or action, by virtue of military necessity, could to any degree prostrate the personal liberties of the citizen without due process of law. This was the proof upon which the whole controversy turned; and which would enable us, while gazing at the rebellion raging in the South, to contemplate that which was of more importance—the peace which was secured here in our midst. He sympathized from the bottom of his soul with Gen. Dix, under whose leadership, some score of years back, he contemplated with youthful emotions and sanguine aspirations the banner he bore, on which was inscribed the talismanic words—"Free Speech; Free Press; Free Soil; Free Men." But the greatest of these was "Free Speech," for where it was not, there never could be a free land, nor free men. But justice was to be done, and the sympathy to be felt for the offered violation of the principle which reposed at the basis of our institutions, and the vital inspiration of the air we breathe never had a more magnificent or momentous question arisen on the horizon of the public mind. Talk of the Constitution, organic laws, but strike at personal freedom, and the freedom of property, and the future of society would tumble into anarchy. He traced the rise and growth of the principle, from our ancestors in the German forest, through the Witenagamhote and Magna Charta; its being brought to these shores by the Pilgrim Fathers, embodied in the Bill of Rights by Virginia, in 1776, and which now lived and glowed in the Declaration of Independence. Thence transferred to the National Constitution, and further incorporated in the State's Constitution—that "no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." And that freedom having been violated—that liberty lacerated—surely it was a question of gravity, magnitude and importance. If that principle was violated, our armies might as well be recalled from the front, for what should we have gained, if we have suppressed rebellion at the South, when in the meantime we shall have lost personal liberty at the North?

Mr. Pierrepont had been impressed with the profound love of liberty as well as the patriotism of the learned Attorney-General; but being a plain lawyer and no politician, he would suggest that his learned friend would refresh himself on this subject of the law. No such question as the present one had come up for discussion in the lifetime of any of them. The question was whether civil war in this country had laws of its own—the laws of war, which do affect and operate upon them in every State very differently from the operation before the civil war. It had been said that there was no civil war in New-York. But had not the State some relation to the Federal Government? Did not the civil war which sought to overthrow the Federal Government affect and touch every individual in his home in the State of New-York, where civil law did not prevail? When the country suffers from civil war there are laws connected with civil war which have not been much considered in time of peace, but which well merit the greatest attention of counsel and the best judgment the court could pronounce. He concluded by reminding the court of the action of the immortal Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans, when Judge Hall issued his warrant to take him. The General arrested the Judge, and held him until the news of the declaration of peace, and then set him at liberty. Then bowing to the majesty of the law, the General walked into court, paid the fine; and thirty years after the Senate of the United States drew a black line round the record, and paid back every dollar of the amount, with interest, to the gallant General. And thus the country supported the General's course in having disobeyed the civil law while civil war prevailed, by saying that he deserved the loftiest tribute that the nation could give him.

The Court—I think the proper course is to furnish the District-Attorney with proper notice of the order.

Mr. Hall suggested a shorter course that by agreement it is admitted by the people that the fact is as stated openly before the Magistrate—to wit, that the acts of defendants here, in each particular of the testimony appertaining thereto for the people, done under express authority and direction of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the United States, and were so done by the defendant, John A. Dix, as Major-General commanding the Department of the East, comprising the County of New-York, in obedience to the orders of said President, and that each an all of the acts of the other defendants were done likewise in obedience to the orders of said Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, as his subordinates in military service, which orders are hereto annexed, marked.

Mr. Hall asked that the counsel on the other side should sign the following paper:

"In the matter of the complaint on the part of the people by the District Attorney of the County of New-York, vs John A. Dix, Wilson Barstow, George Bowers, Wm. H. Cundy, and —— Tuthill. The defendants having been duly arrested by the Sheriff on the warrant hereinbefore issued, on appearing by counsel, it is agreed by the latter that they will produce their respective clients at any time ordered by the City Judge, for his action, should it be deemed necessary to so produce them."

Mr. Pierrepont declined.

The Court considered it sufficient that Gen. Dix had given his parole.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

Examination in the Henderson Case Resumed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—July 6.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Isaac Henderson.—The examination in this case was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

John D. Gibson, sworn.—Was Acting Navy Agent, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Produced two checks, which were offered in evidence, and which were of the same amount and date as those offered yesterday. In cross-examination, witness said he was appointed previous to the arrest; did not look over his accounts before or since. Henderson had transferred to witness something over $183,000, in a check, which had been since duly paid.

Jas. L. Savage recalled by the defence.—Produced copies of the tickets referred to yesterday, which he had procured from the Metropolitan Bank; was with Mr. Wm. Merrifield yesterday morning at half-past nine, at the corner of Pearl and Hanover streets, said something about this case to witness; did not think he said anything about prosecuting an innocent man; did not say that "Henderson's shoulders were broad and he could bear it better than he could," nor that it would be "a good political dodge," may have used the words "broad shoulders;" never gave money toward the election of Breckinridge; his experience of Government officers receiving pecuniary considerations was confined to the period since the rebellion broke out.

Redirect examination.—His counsel had been present at the interviews with Mr. Wilson; no promises or inducements were made or held out to him at that time, nor were any threats used to induce him to make the affidavit, the memoranda referred to yesterday were for the commissions given for open orders; saw nothing of the goods purchased; they were purchased by his agent; nothing had been done to lessen his liability to the Government for any failure to perform; Schofield was in prison still. [The ticket, dated Oct. 9, brought by witness, was here put in evidence, and both parties agreed to consider it as original.] Would never have made this affidavit if he had been kept in prison; identified the check as signed by Henderson; the receipts were signed, as he said yesterday, in the usual way, and there was nothing fraudulent in them; had stated yesterday that there were no charges made against him, but when the counsel visited him at Lafayette he had stated that a charge had been made against him.

Case closed for the prosecution.

Judge Pierrepont then proceeded to argue the case briefly, and to review the testimony, describing the means by which they had discovered the threads of a nefarious web, which it had been attempted to weave round Mr. Henderson, for the purpose of having him removed, from office, so that an unscrupulous tool of the contractors should be appointed. Savage, who made the affidavit upon which Henderson was arrested, had sworn positively that the contracts were far, and at the lowest market prices, and that nobody could have furnished the articles better than he did. They would be willing to rest the case here, so far as the law was concerned, but it was a matter of no small moment that Mr. H. should stand in the eyes of the community, as he had always stood, an honest, upright man; and he would offer evidence that would establish his innocence of the crime charged, as pure as that of the child unborn.

After examining the nature of the testimony he proposed to offer, and its connection with the case, Judge Pierrepont remarked that things had come out in the course of his researches in this case, which, when they were known, would create some stir in the community. He would forward them to the District-Attorney.

Wesley Smith, sworn.—Lived at No. 54 St. Marks-place, New-York; was a contractor for ship-timber; had known Savage four or five years; had a conversation with him in 1863, in Maiden-lane; Savage met him, and said he wished to speak to him. when he asked witness if he was in the habit of getting open purchase orders from the Navy Agent; for the purpose of drawing him out, witness said he was; he said he was making arrangements to have the Navy Agent thrown out, and some other, to be appointed; witness could have the timber, and he something else; asked him if he knew what trouble he would get himself into; thought Savage had said the arrangements had been made to have Henderson thrown out; Savage and he had been contractors for some time; they had received open orders from the old Navy Agent; when Henderson was appointed he could not get them—being a Democrat; had no need of them, however; went into market, and had as good a chance as anybody else; Savage said their interests were identical, thinking he got no orders; afterward, when he met him, Savage said he was satisfied to let the matter alone; had been selling to the Government both on contract and upon orders for about ten years; did not recollect of getting an open order in Henderson's time, except through a sailing to parties at the Navy-yard that he had articles suitable; thought Henderson sent for him shortly after his arrest, and he went to his office, when they settled about the arrest; did not recollect what was said; Henderson might have asked him what he could say in regard to his contracts and commissions; never sold to the Navy Agent any bills like those produced, nor ever received nor paid him any interest; was always required to indorse the memorandum checks; never had received a yellow envelope with a corner torn off, and some bank-notes visible; did not recollect of having borrowed any money from Blond or Henderson or of having had his bills discounted by them; never paid any commissions to a Mr. Saunders; had had a large number of bills since Henderson came into office, never paid Mr. Henderson any money, nor anybody for him; had had some open purchase orders on the 15th of June; an order came over from Washington to allow the contractors to bid—wherever the party holding was delinquent it was bid for in open market; he bid among the rest and got them because he was the lowest bidder.

John E. Develin, sworn—Knew Henderson well for some ten years, and had always considered him an upright, honest man; never heard his character assailed before this accusation.

Edwin W. Barston, sworn—Was a manufacturer; had known Savage for some time; had heard people say his character was decidedly bad; would not believe his word under oath under any circumstances.

Cross-examined—In one instance had supplied Government, on contract, with anchors; had supplied the Government to the extent of some few thousand dollars on open orders from Henderson, as well as from Washington direct, from Admiral Paulding and others; had some heavy orders yet unfilled for chains and anchors; had some recently for spikes at twelve cents a pound, since Henderson was removed from office; never had received loans from Mr. Henderson or Mr. Blood; whenever he received a check his name was indorsed on it; his opinion of Mr. Savage was received from his not performing his obligations; had heard a number of persons in the Navy-yard and at Washington express similar opinions; Mr. Benjamin Demarest at the Navy-yard, expressed such opinion, also, Admiral Smith, at Washington; once heard Delano say that Savage was cheating the Government out of $100 a day in the Navy-yard alone; there had been no transactions between him and Savage for nearly three years; had no ill-feeling against him.

John A. Stewart, sworn—Was Secretary of the United States Trust Company; had known Henderson for some twenty years; his character had been that of unquestioned integrity.

Samuel G. Tilden, lawyer, of this City, and Joseph W. Harper, of Brooklyn, one of the firm of Harper Brothers, testified, substantially to the same effect.

The District-Attorney stated that the prosecution admitted that Mr. Henderson had borne the highest character.

Messrs. Edmund and Geo. W. Blunt, Dr. Joshua Leavitt, editor of the *Independent*, Mr. Richard B. Kimball, Mr. William A. Hall and Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Post*, testified that they had respectively known Mr. Henderson from five to twenty years, and they gave him the highest character for honesty and fidelity.

Geo. A. Blood, Chief Clerk of the Navy Agent, sworn: Knew all about Mr. Henderson's business transactions; the two bills shown were in the usual form; knew Savage; thought those bills were the last paid to him; bills were made in triplicate, and sent to Washington, returning in ten or fifteen days; sometimes the Treasury was in such a state that two or three months elapsed before they were returned; had no suspicion that Henderson was plotting against the office before the payment of those bills; Savage had borrowed money through him from Henderson several times; some time in October Savage had come to him and said that his necessities were great, his money would be here in a few days, and he needed precisely that amount; he (Savage) had communications in Washington by which he knew the money was coming; Henderson gave him the check for Savage; it did not excite his suspicion that he wanted that precise amount; Savage asked him to get the check cashed for him; Savage paid back the money according to promise; as to the $12,850 which was paid by the Government on the 16th of October, Savage called at the office on the 14th, and said he had a $12,000 bill, and proposed to give it as safely for the present loan, with what he owed before; went to Henderson and told him, and he replied that he would not let Savage have the money, because it would be some time before the department would pay it; told Savage he could not give it; he said he had depended upon this, and wanted it badly, and that the money would be here in a very few days; went again to Henderson and told him what Savage said, and Henderson consented; after taking from his money-drawer and consulting some memoranda, Mr. Henderson said that Savage owed him $1,990; Savage said that was right; went again to Henderson; $10 was allowed for interest on the past loan and the present, making precisely $2,000; Henderson gave witness his check, and Savage asked him to get the money, and said he would go with him; went to the Metropolitan Bank, and placed the money in his hands there; Savage had then got his pay for the entire bill; there was not a word of truth in the statement that $2,000 had been retained out of the bill; had no suspicion whatever that Savage had undertaken this contrivance about the seven per cent.; there was no such arrangement to his knowledge.

Cross examined.—Had been in the office of the Navy Agent for twenty years; had seen Edward L. Brady in the office of the Navy Agent several times; could not say whether he had had a conversation with him in the month of March; was positive he had never asked him to write a letter to Henderson saying he believed Brady honest and upright in all his dealings with the Government; had no conference in the room; did not state that Brady had once given a letter of that kind to Stover, a contractor; did not remember of having any conversation with Ainsworth Brown, clerk of Mr. Stover, in relation to the commissions paid for oil, nor in relation to commissions paid on machinery furnished; had no conversation with a Mr. Collins in regard to the commissions paid on open purchases; did not know Daniel Wadsworth, No. 207 Pearl-street, and never asked him to pay a commission on certain orders for open purchase; the memoranda for any loans made to contractors were kept by Henderson himself; could not say to what persons money was loaned, nor to what amount; thought that those to Savage, Stover and Schofield were all that passed through his hands; never received any commissions for procuring loans; had received presents from Stover to the amount of perhaps over $200; had received a string of sleigh-bells from Savage, and an umbrella and a pair of gloves from Smith—nothing of any greater value; had given no consideration for these presents; had assisted in obtaining some of the loans; the money was loaned by Henderson in his private capacity; it was usual to leave the bills as collateral security; witness always drew the checks on the Assistant Treasurer; when money was loaned in accordance with an agreement between the parties and Mr. Henderson, the amount of the interest was deducted from the face of the bill, and the party was paid the difference, then the check was drawn on the Assistant Treasurer and the money paid to Henderson; on the 9th of October Savage borrowed $10,749 25; witness went to the bank, obtained the money and paid it to Savage; it was returned in four or five days; there was no percentage charged by Henderson but the usual seven per cent. interest per annum; never had known any more to be charged; could not say that he had ever heard any complaints made against Savage; never gave Schofield a large envelope of the kind mentioned, but did to Savage; it was a trivial matter; he put about $10 in an envelope and handed it to Savage, who refused to take it; did not think he ever gave an envelope containing money to any one else in that way; Stover, Schofield and Savage were contractors to a large extent; knew that Henderson had loaned money to various parties unconnected with contracts.

Messrs. Moses Taylor and Wilson G. Hunt, were here called and testified to the high character of the defendant, and the case closed for the defence.

Assistant District-Attorney Wilson asked for an adjournment for the purpose of offering testimony rebutting the charges against the character of Savage.

The case was then adjourned till Friday next, at 10 o'clock, at which time, the Commissioner stated, the case must close.

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100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	134⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R....b2	125¼
100 Erie Railway....b3	114⅝	do.....	125¼
1250 do....b2	114⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	137
100 do.....s3	114⅝	300 M. S. & N. I. R....	93⅝
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I am, Gentlemen, yours with respect,

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Sailed.

JULY 6—*In steamship Washington, for Havre*—W. C. Hacker y, Mrs. Kent, George Pearce, Mme. Pinchon, Mlle. Pinchon, E. W. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Henri Santner, Mr. Pennman, M. Paturd, Miss Anna Curtiffe, P. Netter, all of New-York; Mr. Boulatoure, Mlle. V. de Saint Omer, F. Mathon, Emile Groupiere, C. L. Brauer, Aug. Midot, L. J. Dexee, Mr. Mersier, Mme. Mersier and child, Mrs. D. Lambert, J. B. Bernard, all of New-Orleans; Jas. A. Labranince, Mrs. Labranince, Miss Labranince, Miss Labranince, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Hicks, 3 children and servant, James B. Eades, Mrs. Eades, Miss S. Eades, Miss A. Eades, Miss E. Eades, Miss J. Eades, Miss M. Eades, C. W. Deltrich, Mrs. Deltrich and 2 children, Miss Deltrich, all of St. Louis; G. Sautier, Mr. Schorster, of Havre; Mr. Coulard, Mr. Coutard, Capt. Dominile, Capt. Hechtes, Tom Carroll, of France, Mrs. M. Dorsey and 2 daughters, A. W. Mandard, Mrs. Mandard, son and servant, S. Pichon, of Havana; Paul Hera and son, Cincinnati; C. E. Weber, Ohio; B. Beardsley, of Indiana.

JULY 8—*In steamship Sidon, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and 2 children, Cincinnati; B. S. Fox, California; D. Neumann, London; Robert Cleland, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Tarbuck and child, Miss Ann Grant, Jno. Norkin, Miss Annie Johnson, and others in the steerage.

In bark Tarsus, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—E. B. Simmons and wife, Mrs. Anduze and 2 children, J. P. Thurston, for Maracaibo—Joseph Anderson, Mrs. A. P. Foster and 3 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. S. Ell and wife, W. N. Hawley, wife and 2 children, L. W. Fuller and wife, Rev. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. L. Miller, Dr. Collin, E. B. Sheare, Mrs. O. H. Williams and children, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Hall, Bottsford, Mrs. Donnell and daughter, M. O. Davidson, G. M. Scott, Mrs. L. C. Williams, Mrs. E. Gibbons, H. Passon, Mrs. Wooding, Mrs. E. S. Purdy, H. Hawley and wife, V. J. Poole, J. J. Merritt, E. C. Perry, J. W. Jenkins, A. Bailey, J. M. Griffin, T. White, G. B. Malcolm, Wilio mes and wife, C. L. Strong, wife, children and 2 servants, A. C. Bates, Mrs. J. Colt and servant, Mrs. L. Collins, B. Shears, Mrs. O. H. Williams and children, A. Harriman, wife and 3 children,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3990. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD ATLANTA

The Assault of Our Troops Upon Kenesaw Mountain.

The Result of the Effort---The Subsequent Flanking.

Generalship and Heroism of the Western Army.

The Military Policy of the Rebels in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The Government is in constant telegraphic communication with the army in Georgia, and all dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN are at once forwarded direct to Gen. GRANT, at City Point. Gen. GRANT takes the deepest interest in the great campaign of the West, as well as in that conducted in Virginia under his own eye; and though the control of operations is with Gen. SHERMAN, yet he is actively aided by GRANT, both in the way of advice and otherwise.

The latest dispatches are dated at Marietta, which our army reached at the opening of this week. The real defensive line of the rebels in Northern Georgia is now the Chattahoochie River, some half a dozen miles north of Atlanta, though JOHNSTON will, of course, obstruct our advance to it for as long a time as possible. SHERMAN confidently expects to force the passage of the river without much loss, and with much less labor than it has cost for th mountain strongholds of the rebels, which he has in succession captured. Atlanta is elaborately fortified after the fashion of the first line before Petersburgh and the works around Richmond. It is very defensible, the region around, though not mountainous, being hilly, and furnishing many commanding positions. It can be fladked after we command the crossing of the Chattahoochie, by moving a short distance down the north bank of that stream, and then striking for Fayatteville, but that operation would be a perilous one for Gen. SHERMAN. Were the investment of the place feasible, and perhaps by rapid and skilful movement, and with our large army this may be accomplished, the whole problem of the war in the Southwest would be greatly simplified.

It is now known from captured documents that it is Jo. JOHNSTON's purpose to retreat from Atlanta as soon as it appears that the holding of that place would be too perilous or costly. And it is not probable either that his retreat will cover as great a sweep of country as has generally been supposed. It has been thought he would make for Augusta as soon as he found it necessary to leave Atlanta. But this would uncover the whole State to us, and the rebel Governor of Georgia, with whom JEFF. DAVIS is in perpetual hot water, and whom he greatly dreads, peremptorily objects to this, and insists on defending the State capital to the last extremity, under threat of rebellion against the Confederacy, and assuming control of all the Georgia and other troops he can find to defend the State. JOHNSTON, then, though he may be compelled to evacuate Atlanta, will retreat but a short distance eastward, when his policy will be to retard any further advance by SHERMAN, by operating upon the very long communications of the latter with all the cavalry he can command. The whole of the Georgia State militia are now in the army of JOHNSTON.

The situation in Georgia is considered to be on the whole both strong and hopeful. If Gen. SHERMAN can bring the army of JOHNSTON to a general battle before the close of the month, there is confidence that he will succeed in practically breaking it up.

The Rebels Reported to have Retreated from the Chattahooche.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 7—1:30 P. M.

There has been no fighting since June 27, except skirmishing on the extreme right, during the movement to the Chattahooche River. The flank movement, which resulted in the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, was begun on the evening after the failure of the assault of the 27th. The enemy began the evacuation on the 30th of June, JOHNSTON is supposed to have crossed the Chattahoochee and in endeavoring to occupy the hill on the south side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Nickajack and Vetler's Creeks; but persons from the front on the 4th, report that opinions then prevailed that they were too late in effecting the crossing at the points named. SHERMAN has several good roads converging at Atlanta, which is not over twelve to fifteen miles distant from the river. We have no positive assurance of the passage of the Chattahoochee by either army. Probably the first that will be heard positively of this will be from Gen. SHERMAN himself.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. KING'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BIG SHANTY, Wednesday, June 29, 1864—Night.

My last letter gave you details of proceedings up to the morning of the 23d. At that time the army had turned at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, twisting around it like a horse-shoe, although the right, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, extended to a considerable distance, terminating immediately between Pine Mountain and the Kenesaw, being at a distance of at least two miles from the latter. At this time Pine, South and Lost Mountains were in our possession, all three of which are noted earth giants, and repose off the real line, between our present situation and the region of Dallas. A few days after the assault and occupation of these eminences, I ascended Pine Mountain, in company with Judge FITCH, (the author of the "Annals of the Cumberland,") and with a spy-glass could look over the Kenesaw down upon the rebellious Marietta. We could plainly see the prominent buildings, while our observation was particularly directed to the college, upon the roof of which were a collection of ladies, who seemed to be interesting themselves in the slaughter of those young men whom they had urged into treason's ranks. Upon the summit of the Kenesaw was also another squad of ladies, most of whom, out of curiosity, no doubt, were assisting their male friends in the destruction of the Yankees below. We could very plainly see the location glistened with rebel cannon, and, unlike Buzzard Roost, the guns could be brought to bear upon the troops collected at the mountain's base.

A NIGHT ATTACK ON JUNE 23.

You will recollect that in my last I left the army at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, where for many days heavy skirmishing and wet weather had been rife.

On the morning of the 23d, everything living experienced a change. For a brief space, not a gun sounded along the line, and a silence of an unpleasant relish prevailed at Kenesaw. The gracious luminary of the day seemingly climbed the heavenly ascent with imperial gorgeousness, and with a wonderfully accelerated speed, and before he had pursued his bright course far up the arch of heaven, one of the most magnificent of diurnal existences had burst upon creation.

Toward midday, however, the booming of cannon, which had been commenced but a short time before, had waxed furious, and the whole army was in line of battle, and considerable infantry skirmishing was displayed before evening. On the whole, however, the artillery was mostly engaged, although the benefits of the lavish expenditure of ammunition, I am constrained to remark, were trifling, especially on the part of the excursionists and others upon the hill.

Just before evening all was quiet again, and that quiet remained undisturbed until near midnight, when a most terrible pounding was inaugurated in the centre.

About midway in the mountain, or say, three hundred yards from the base, the rebels had for some seven or eight days things their own way, with a battery of howitzers, and the incessant distribution of round, square, oval, oblong and slab-sided missiles into the ranks of HOOKER's and HOWARD's soldiers, had resolved them altogether out of patience.

For this exhibition of disregard, therefore, it was deemed expedient to inflict a sort of chastisement upon the hillside murderers, and old JOE HOOKER and his corps of monitors were nominated to move upon the works.

The job, however, was not of mean proportions, as behind those guns, which were to be so adroitly taken lie at least twenty thousand men. HOOKER made the advance with his entire artillery and infantry arm; but before he had proceeded a hundred yards the whole rebel centre came down and compelled a retrograde movement of our forces. In a few moments HOOKER and HOWARD went at them, with a portion of SCHOFIELD's corps in reserve, and after some hard fighting our troops managed to carry a line of rude rifle-pits. A very stubborn contest subsequently ensued, in which we lost many valuable lives. From the onset our artillery was deemed unserviceable, and was sent to the rear after the occupation of the first line of rifle-pits. Two more rude lines were carried, and before 3 o'clock in the morning the entire situation was occupied by HOOKER's troops, and has been maintained by them since. This gave us a complete occupation of the base of Kenesaw, and drives the rebels up the extreme sides and summit of the hill. To an assault their artillery cannot be brought to bear upon the storming party, although, of course, the advantages are wholly in their favor.

During this attack the rebel centre, which was probably the only portion of the Confederate army which participated in the conflict, was commanded by Major-Gen. LOZING, who has been placed temporarily in command since the fall of Bishop POLK. The rebel centre is composed of three divisions, with an average of 7,000 men each.

The rebels fought with great desperation, and succeeded in leaving but few prisoners in their flight, although about 300 of their dead and wounded fell into our hands. Most of the prisoners, which numbered less than a hundred, belonged to the green organization known as the Georgia Infantry, who know as much about war as a jackass does about snipe hunting.

These Georgia troops are fast being gobbled up, as the most trivial encounter throws a score or more of them into our hands. In the way of desertions, too, they figure prominently, and, in fact, I may add their only exploits must come under that head. They form the most motley crowd imaginable, and are chiefly composed of old men and boys, with a sprinkling of middle-aged cowards. If they fight at all they certainly fight and run away; and in this connection I must do them the credit to say that they manifest no desire to "live to fight another day," although their love of life is unquestionable. To tell the truth, these Georgia State troops compose a crowd of ignorant ragamuffins and cowards, and are only fit to be wedded to some Northern Copperhead organization, an institution of which history will make no mention of services rendered in the field.

The loss on our side, in this night attack, could not have been much less than eight hundred in killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant Gens. HOOKER and HOWARD, and no words can sufficiently be toned to fully chronicle the credit which is due their distinguished subordinate commanders and the legions of unknown heroes who have and shall have passed away.

Gen. HOOKER, I am oftentimes afraid, will not witness the termination of this war. He is a fearless hero. He seems to stake his existence against the execution of whatever he is daily appointed to carry out, and his fall need not unexpectedly be met by the Republic's friends. With my love and devotion for all the noble soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, I sincerely believe that the loss of HOOKER, above any other general officer, would produce the most universal gloom and desolation. God grant that no such calamity may overtake us in this critical era of our Nation's existence!

As I said before, the results of this successful night attack attaches to itself much importance. The exact military weight I do not fully comprehend, but I do know that its realization has elicited the warmest commendation from the General commanding, and from other military critics.

The Commanding General has complimented the participants for their exhibition of gallantry and promptitude in the advance in due form.

In all the engagements since the advance from Chattanooga have the veteran heroes of the Twentieth Corps participated. Their efficiency and *esprit du corps* is fully developed; their glorious behavior and eminent service, fully correspond with the bravery, ability and capacity of their indomitable leader. Further praise need not be bestowed upon the battle-scarred heroes of Lookout Mountain.

SKIRMISHING ON THE 24TH (FRIDAY.)

Friday was another day of skirmishing, resulting, however, in the loss of but a few men upon either side. The army had been somewhat contracted in the early part of the day, and about noon, out of spite, maybe, for the treatment experienced the night before, the rebels opened a shower of shell upon SCHOFIELD, which made the divisions commanded by COX and HASCHALL, to use a vulgar expression, "get up and dust," which they did to the astonishment of their assailants, who scampered up the hill, at the first exhibition of retaliation on the part of SCHOFIELD, who received slight assistance from HOWARD, who is always ready to render aid if he cannot get into a fight himself. Outside of this nothing of interest occurred beside the usual picket salutations, until Monday morning, the 27th inst., when a terrific battle was waged along the whole line.

THE DESPERATE ASSAULT ON MONDAY THE 27TH.

A desperate fight, and an unsuccessful attempt to carry Kenesaw Mountain by storm, took place on Monday, the 27th of June, in which the whole line was engaged for several hours.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

This noted eminence is a second Lookout among its fellows, and forms a complete barrier to our approach to Marietta. It is about four miles in length, at least 400 feet in height, difficult of ascent, but presenting, especially at a little distance, a most dignified appearance. I will add, here, that it is not necessary to carry the mountain by storm—no more so than it was to gain possession of the railroad through the Allatoona range by assault; and, further, Kenesaw is no such obstruction as Buzzard Roost. Yet, Gen. SHERMAN, disliking to again leave the railroad, as at Dallas, and believing that he could carry the mountain by storm, with the advice of his colleagues, attempted the rebel dislodgment at the point of the bayonet.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT.

Notwithstanding Gen. SHERMAN has often made the remark that he "could cork-screw the rebel hounds out of Atlanta whenever he saw fit," it was believed by most every one that the capture of Kenesaw Mountain by assault was an event calculated upon before the cork-screwing process should again be put into operation. And when, upon Monday morning, the job was announced, every soldier and officer in the army was perfectly reconciled as to his individual part to be performed in the sanguinary programme.

The day was exceedingly warm, but otherwise pleasant; the roads in good order; the men in fine health and good spirits, and the powder dry.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

On account of the mountainous section of the country, I may say that our forces occupied a position in a *valley*, some three-quarters of a mile from the rebel front. The line of battle described an irregular semi-circle. McPHERSON commanded the left, with FRANK BLAIR upon his extreme. SCHOFIELD was upon the right, with COX on the extreme right; while THOMAS's gallant Army of the Cumberland, of course, occupied the centre, with HOOKER, for the first time since the advance, in reserve—or, at least, the divisions commanded by GRAGE and BUTTERFIELD. The line ranged through swamps, into dense patches of woods, and over hills, indiscriminately. The advance was an acclivity from the word go. Vestiges of forests and second growth hung in broken patches on each flank, rendering cavalry operations extremely difficult. The centre, at least PALMER's and a portion of HOWARD's corps, occupied a bare, open plain, full of gullets and ravines, and only further diversified by a few stunted bushes and a solitary group of sugar-trees. The left was more eligibly located, and occupied territory from which it might hurl considerable destruction upon the enemy, without subjecting itself to much exposure. In front of LOGAN, particularly, a long ledge of rocks presented itself, inclosed by a further protection of a bevy of solid oaks. SCHOFIELD held a strong position in case he had to resist an attack, his corps being located upon the cleverest side of an elevation, partly hedged in and in process of cultivation, and partly left to its own ungrateful sterility.

The rebels, of course, had the hill, and swarmed upon it like—like lice upon a fig, with HARDEE upon their left, with four divisions, commanded by Gens. Frank Cheatham, Pat Cleburne, Walker and Bates, with Loring, (Polk's successor,) upon the right, with three divisions—his own, Tench's and Claiborne's, and Wither's, while that notorious one-armed, one-legged fighting devil, Hood, commanded the centre, composed of Stevens', Stewart's, Anderson's and Hindman's divisions.

THE BATTLE.

After a fearful cram of artillery the line from right to left advanced simultaneously, and at the start the rebel flanks wavered, and were the recipients of considerable punishment from BLAIR and COX. Before 9 o'clock the fighting was general and warm, especially in the centre. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division pitched in with a vim, and DAN McCOOK, one of the most earnest and accomplished officers of the army, and a skillful brigade commander, fell mortally wounded early in the action. Two brigade commanders who succeeded him, Col. HARMAN and Col. SHANE, also fell mortally wounded at the head of their commands. Gens. JEFF. C. DAVIS and NEWTON, commanding divisions in the centre, bore the brunt of the storm. They fought their commands in an open field, and were for a long time exposed to an enfilading fire from the artillery of the entire rebel centre. Both divisions gave signs of wavering, but adroitly moved their artillery to the rear, and made preparations for a slight retrograde movement. All this was managed with a rapidity and diversity only to be witnessed upon a battle-field. Perceiving this, a host of the misguided wretches came down upon the retiring divisions like brooded vultures, and a scene of carnage and hand-to-hand fighting took place. In a moment portions of BUTTERFIELD's and GRAGE's divisions got in, and the rebel hordes were pressed back with the rapidity they had but a few moments before exhibited in a different direction. Here it was where the hero HARKER fell, while gallantly leading his brigade up the heights. He fell mortally wounded, covered with blood and glory, while modestly yet manfully performing his paramount duties in the tumultuous scene. The two divisions had now passed the scene of their first encounter, and again the artillery was brought to bear on the runaway rebels. The whole artillery of the centre was brought to bear upon the devoted wretches of HOOD's corps, while the infantry made prodigious efforts to scale the lofty Kenesaw. The half-dozen batteries of 12-pound Parrotts and howitzers barked fearfully, sending up volumes of murky smoke and myriads of sparkling flakes, while the incessant bursts seem to flap the very skies in their angry disputes and salutations. The centre made a few hundred yards in advance of their original lines, but, in plain words, they could not hold their position. JOHNSTON had all of his men at work—so did we—and his advantageous location a hundred times made up for the disparity of forces. But, until the cessation of hostilities, the war in the centre was vigorously and unceasingly urged, and throughout its duration it was difficult to conclude upon which side would perch victory, although our losses exceeded that of the enemy, at least two to one. The loss of one general officer and four Colonels killed attests the heat of the contest in the centre, while the number of killed, wounded and missing (there were but few of the latter) will reach the figure of 2,500 in the centre alone. One extraordinary and appalling feature of this fight was that three Commanders of a single brigade were successively killed.

On the right, protected as he was from an open fire of the enemy, SCHOFIELD gained many advantages and inflicted upon the enemy considerable loss. At the commencement, a large portion of HARDEE's corps was thrown into the centre for the purpose of crushing PALMER and HOWARD, while most of his artillery was retained to command a threatening aspect. This artillery opened upon SCHOFIELD's corps terrifically, but hurriedly moved away as COX and HASCHAL advanced. These two divisions made considerable headway and gained more ground than any other bodies during the day. This they did not hold, however, from the fact that their comrades could not perform their part of the job, and at the close, although they had some desperate fighting during the day, SCHOFIELD's forces maintained their original position without serious loss.

On the left the enemy had been more furious and persistent, and the fighting during the whole time had been sharp and effective. Gen. LOGAN's corps suffered the most, losing some six hundred men in killed and wounded. Early in the day LOGAN and FRANK BLAIR attempted to carry the eastern slope of the mountain and were nearly successful. Had they succeeded in so doing, the enemy would have been flanked and driven pell-mell into Marietta, but, at the proper time, (for them,) the rebels came down upon the struggling corps in vast numbers and made them relinquish the important point gained. The blow was so severe that the two corps were driven to their original ground, but after a rest the entire left and a portion of the Fourth Corps made another desperate attempt to carry the eastern extremity. But again were they repulsed, and attacked in turn by the enemy. Before 10 o'clock it became evident that no Kenesaw would ever be taken by assault, yet the struggle along the whole line increased in fury. The whole affair was a reckless tempting of peril, and a piling up of dead men's bones. But what cared the warriors of the West if the feat could be accomplished? It was a dire tumult; but there was no lamentation. It has become natural for this army to fight against mountains as well as men, and although they failed to carry the Kenesaw by assault, there is no abatement in their confidence of the Commanding-General's "cork-screwing" processes.

THE RESULT.

As I said in the commencement, the assault was an unsuccessful one; but no ground whatever was lost, and the army gave another proof of their excellent fighting qualities. The contest was waged with characteristic pertinacity until an order to cease firing had been given, when the line obeyed reluctantly, and proceeded to bury our dead. It was an utter impossibility to carry an eminence like Kenesaw, alive with artillery and soldiers.

At one time LOGAN and FRANK BLAIR were half way up the eastern slope, but the withering fire from a half dozen batteries completely dislodged them, and sent them in confusion back to their lines. SCHOFIELD's corps was also at least half way up the hill, but was ultimately compelled to relinquish its hold, or be slaughtered in its attempt to reach the summit. The fighting in the centre was mostly in an open field, and the troops engaged worked against every conceivable disadvantage. The entire centre, notwithstanding the terrible use of rebel cannon, advanced their lines and threw up rifle-pits and lunettes, and performed a glorious part in the day's battle.

The rebel loss, I do not think, will reach two thousand in killed and wounded, and we captured but about two hundred prisoners.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

There is a great deal of talk about the rebel army in our front, and a considerable speculation is rife as to its numerical strength. From all I can learn from those most likely to know, JOHNSTON's army has at the present time at least sixty thousand men, including all arms of the service, not including what was at first an organization of fifteen thousand "Georgia State troops," and not including FORREST's, RODDY's, and LEE's independent cavalry forces, which may at any time be brought up with the army proper.

The prisoners and deserters who have been brought in within a few days report that Gen. EWELL has been placed in command of the rebel Army of the Tennessee, and that JOE JOHNSTON goes to Virginia. I give you this latter item for what it is worth. CHICKAMAUGUA.

[NOTE.—Subsequently to the writing of the above letter, as our readers are aware, the rebel army was flanked from its position at Kenesaw Mountain by Gen. SHERMAN.—ED. TIMES.]

Guarding the Railroads South of Chattanooga.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. STEEDMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. The frequent depredations committed upon the communications between Bridgeport and the army in front, as well as the barbarities practiced by placing torpedoes under the track to blow up trains containing sick and wounded soldiers and citizens, demand the adoption of the most stringent measures to suppress these crimes and atrocities. To this end, all citizens, except Government employes, found within three miles of the railroad from Bridgeport to the Federal Army in Georgia, outside of the picket lines of any post or station of troops, after the 7th day of July, 1864, will be arrested and forwarded to these headquarters, to be tried before a Military Commission as spies, "found lurking" within the lines of the United States. All officers commanding troops within the district are charged with the execution of this order. Exceptions to this order will be made only by the General Commanding the District, or by superior authority, upon the most conclusive evidence that the party applying to be excepted is of undoubted loyalty, and that it is for the interest of the Federal arms that the exception be made.

2. Commanding Officers of forts and stations on the line of road mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, will keep constant patrols on the road between their respective stations, who will carefully examine the track and all the bridges and culverts, and if any part of the road be found dangerous for the passing of trains, they will signal and stop approaching trains, and report the condition of the track to the person in charge of such train. Daily patrols will also be made over the territory from which citizens are excluded by the foregoing paragraph. Guards stationed at bridges will inspect them after the passage of each train, and see that all fire that may be dropped from the engine is extinguished, and that the track and bridge is uninjured by the passing train. In like manner all tunnels will be inspected by the guards stationed to protect them.

3. When any train, either railroad or wagon, or any battery, herd of cattle, mules or horses, arrive at any station, or post, in this district, with orders to proceed beyond, and the Commanding officer of such post or station shall deem the guard accompanying such property insufficient for its protection, he shall add to such guard a force sufficient, in his opinion, to protect it to the next station, where it will be relieved if necessary, by a detail made in accordance with this paragraph, in such cases, reporting by telegraph to these headquarters the strength of such additional guard. By command of

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN.

S. B. MOE, Capt. and A. A. G.

List of Wounded in the Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps,

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., SUNDAY, July 3.

F D Pratt, F, 1st Connthigh.
Geo W Enos, G, 10th N Y A—hip
Wm Clarkson, I, 4th N Y—back.
Benj Judd, M, 10th N Y A—bowels.
J V Button, G, 21st Conn—hands.
Wm H Redfern, A, 10th N Y A—leg.
J Morrille, F, 117th N Y—side and arm
Sergt J Glover, D, 8th Conn—head
S C Burnett, A, 188th P V—finger.
1st Lt H P Wilson, D, 142d N Y—back.
A H Cleveland, H, 8th Maine—thigh.
A B Grommon, B, 10th N Y Art—fec and hand.
Jas Donnely, F, 138th N Y—legs
Chas Lake, H, 10th N Y Art—arm.
J Miller, I, 47th N Y—hip.
J Stewart, C, 9th Me—head.
J McCardell, E, 2d P V A—both legs.
B Crandell, K, 81st N Y—arm.
A Viceny, H, 5th Maine—both shoulders.
Samuel Pattan, I, 2d P V A—head.
Chas Dean, D, 8th Maine—shoulder.
J J Still, C, 97th P V—leg.
R McNally, E, 63d N Y—hand.
Corp Chas E Williams, I, 45th N Y—leg.
John Farrell, D, 21st Conn—head.
Capt E T Goodrich, H, 8th Conn—hip.
John Gorman, G, 12th N H—leg.
S H Billington, D, 8th Maine.
Lt Wm Gee, M, 2d P V A—arm.
J H Locke, D, 25th Massachusetts—head.
Robert Horman, C, 118th N Y—head.
Chas S Harris, K, 48th N Y—leg.
F F Bunker, F, 22d Massachusetts—leg.
Joseph Luckman, C, 112th N Y—hand.
J Flint, B, 8th N Y—leg.
Robert Bonner, D, 2d P V A—head.
J Mcvay, C, 118th N Y—foot.
A McAndrew, B, 9th N J—finger.
H Shinster, A, 2d P V A—hip
S Holly, H, 85th N Y—shoulder.
H Zimmerman, A, 188th P V—bowels.
Enos Frost, I, 96th N Y—back.
Thos Cook, C, 185th P V—leg.
H S Surdan, A, 85th N Y—hip.
S F Barker, A, 76th P V—hip.
John Battano, A, 76th P V—scalp.

The Portland Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 7.

The First District Republican Convention to-day nominated JOHN LYNCH, Esq., of Portland, for Congress.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

WILSON'S MEN COMING IN.

Arrivals from in front of Petersburgh show that up to yesterday morning the same quietude that had prevailed for several weeks still subsisted. Considerable parties of WILSON's men, who had scattered and been separated during the raid and action at Reams, are constantly coming in, thus materially reducing the number of our captured. These, at first put at three thousand, have been so much reduced that returns show that our losses will come inside of the estimate of LEE's official report, which puts it at one thousand men.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN AND THE CURRENCY.

It is authoritatively understood that Secretary FESSENDEN will not attempt a contraction of the currency, as he considers the task at present an impossible one.

THE IMPERFECT MONITORS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will shortly resume its sittings, and, it is understood, will first of all take up the consideration of the last batch of monitors, whose defects are a matter of notoriety.

CONGRESSMEN LEAVING WASHINGTON.

Not more than a baker's dozen of Congressmen remain in Washington. Senator SUMNER is still here, and will remain for four or five days longer.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Two-thirds of the stock of the new Metropolitan Railroad of Washington was to-day subscribed for.

THE PAMPHLET EDITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Government pamphlet edition of the Internal Revenue Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, will, it is expected, be ready for distribution in a few days. It is now in the hands of the public printer.

SALE OF GEN LEE'S EFFECTS.

A public sale of some of the household effects of Gen. R. E. LEE, is advertised in the Alexandria papers as to commence on the 19th inst, in that town.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The orders heretofore issued dismissing the following officers have been confirmed: Capt. W. GEORGE, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, for insubordination; Capt. W. H. SPAIN, Eighty-fifth New-York, drunkenness and disobedience of orders; Capt. JOHN LAVENBURG, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, absence without leave; Assistant Surgeon S. C. SMITH, First Alabama Cavalry, habitual drunkenness, etc. By direction of the President, Second Lieut. GEORGE ANDERSON, Sixth United States Infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from Sept. 18, 1863—he having deserted the service of the United States at that date.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals to-day: Lieut. Michael K. Barclay, Company K, Seventh Artillery; Daniel P. Collins, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; James B. Crouch, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth; Wm. Roberts, Company I, Seventh Artillery; Corporal Wm. E. Reynolds, Company I, Sixth Heavy Artillery; James McDermott, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

It is roughly calculated that Congress during its late session appropriated over one thousand millions of dollars, including the bounties to new troops to be paid from the special income tax.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Interior Department, and the Pension, Land, Interior and Census Bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, of this city.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

It is said by members of Congress, that regulations are to be adopted by which no State shall have an undue or prior advantage over another in recruiting in rebel States, as authorized by the act further to provide for calling out the national forces, and that the State agents will all have an equal start upon that business.

SALE OF GEN. LEE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Gen. LEE's personal property, which has been condemned by the United States District Court, is to be sold at Alexandria on the 19th inst. Some of the households are of an elegant description, and a number are rare and valuable.

Deaths of Soldiers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 6.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital, since the latest report:

John H. Moore, 10th New-Hampshire, July 2.
George Edwards, 58th Pennsylvania, July 3.
William Gibson, 139th New-York, July 4.
J. H. Frederick, 3d New-Hampshire, July 5.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

William McGuff, 55th Pennsylvania, July 3.
C. H. Davis, 27th Massachusetts, July 3.
O. Hayward, 148th Ohio, July 3.
Joseph Read, 10th New-York Artillery, July 3:
Joseph A. Porter, 5th Pennsylvania, July 3.
H. R. Horton, 7th Rhode Island Artillery, July 4.
George F. Smithley, 2d Pennsylvania, July 4.
Eben Farrar, 96th New-York, July 4.
A. C. Hay, 143d Ohio, July 4.
J. C. Hinman, 10th New-York Artillery, July 5.
Wm. H. Paine, 117th New-York, July 5.
Alex. Nobles, 143d Ohio, July 5.
Henry Gardner, 2d U. S., colored, July 5.
Samuel Council, civilian, July 5.

No news from the front to-day. All quiet at the latest accounts.

Later from New-Orleans and Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, July 7.

The steamers *Empress* and *Leviathan*, from New-Orleans on the 30th ultimo, and the *City of Alton*, from Memphis yesterday, have arrived here, but they bring no news.

The steamers from New-Orleans report all quiet along the river.

A moderate amount of cotton was offering in New-Orleans, and holders were asking $1 65 for Middling. No sales were made on the 30th. The sales the day previous amounted to 200 bales at $1 45@$1 46½ for good ordinary, and $1 37 for ordinary.

There was nothing doing in groceries.

For all kinds of Western produce and provisions there was an active inquiry, and holders were asking higher rates.

Flour $9@$9 50 for ordinary to good.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, and prices nominal.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday was the most general and enthusiastic ever known in this State. Dr. BELLOWS delivered an oration here, receiving the most hearty applause to passages denouncing the monarchical schemes in Mexico, and rejoicing over the probable death of Slavery.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day with 200 passengers and $1,155,000 in bullion.

Arrived ships *Alabama*, Liverpool; *Derby*, Hong Kong.

Mining stocks are stiffer. Gould & Curry sold at $1,670 per foot to-day.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention is now in session.

Gen. Dix and Gov. Seymour—The National Guard to be Increased by a Draft.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 7.

In the case of Gen. DIX, Gov. SEYMOUR instructs the District-Attorney to enforce the laws of the State, irrespective of the alleged order of the President to Gen. DIX to resist the process of the courts.

The Governor has ordered the militia force of this State to be increased to 75,000 men by a draft, pursuant to the law for organizing the National Guard. The enrollment for this purpose is completed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Details of General Hunter's Raid.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

An Address from the Virginia Legislature.

Spirit of the Press---About the Fourth of July---The Abuse of England.

Richmond papers of July 4, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following extracts in addition to those previously given:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE LETTERS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, RICHMOND, Va., July 1, 1864.

1. All letters to go North by flag-of-truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary-sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency.

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Official: W. H. HAYNE, Captain and A. A.G.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

The great national festival of the United States will be celebrated this year with uncommon spirit. On the last anniversary GRANT occupied Vicksburgh; this Fourth, crowning glory of all, he is to take Richmond. With the capture of Richmond the war is to end, the principal rebels be executed, the plantations and negroes of the South pass to Northern proprietors, its mighty States dwindle into subjugated territories, and the Republic move on with a momentum and majesty which will astonish and overawe the world. The American eagle, with one wing overshadowing the Atlantic and the other the Pacific, and with the Southern Confederacy struggling helplessly in his talons, will soar aloft, giving a scream that will scare the British Lion out of his wits, and make the Gallic Cock "skedaddle" like a Shanghai. Oh, puissant and irresistible Ulysses! Oh, memorable and immortal 4th of July, 1864!

We consider it an unfortunate thing that the 4th of July does not occur in December. The thermometer ought to indicate the freezing point when a man reads the Declaration of Independence to a Northern audience at such a time as this. He must be a cool man naturally, and ought to have a refrigerator for a rostrum, who has the face to go through that document before a public assembly, from the clause which asserts that "*all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed*," down to the final article in the long list of royal outrages—"*he has excited domestic insurrection among us.*" There is not a wrong alleged nor a grievance enumerated in that instrument which LINCOLN has not perpetrated and surpassed. To denounce a defunct King of England for deeds which an American President is eulogized for performing, is an enterprise which no ordinary mortal would undertake in this weather.

These are the circumstances which must add to the difficulty of such a performance. Such, for example, as the fact that "the day they celebrate" dawned from the sky of that Virginia which they are now seeking to rend and devour; that it was RICHARD HENRY LEE, delegate from Virginia, who, by instructions from his constituents, rose in that dreadful hour, and moved the resolution of Independence; that it was THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, who drafted the Declaration whose anniversary they celebrate; that it was GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, whose mighty chieftainship made that Declaration good. To add new glories to the Fourth of July by crushing Virginia forever to the dust, is a conception which could enter none but the brains of a "peculiar people." To carry among their trophies on the Fourth a shattered lamp whose golden light illumined the midnight that blackened between Bunker Hill and Yorktown, a triumph that no hearts but theirs could glory in.

Happily for us, they can enjoy that feast only in imagination. Their demigod ULYSSES has failed to furnish their populace the promised entertainment. The capture of Richmond on the Fourth of July, has not come off according to the programme. Nevertheless, let the Northern patriots be content. If they have not let loose the carnival they have burned the farm-houses, devastated the fields, and plundered the defenceless population of a State which gave them the AARON, whose lips pronounced the Declaration of their freedom, and the MOSES whose valor led them through the desert.

The only doctrine of the whole Declaration which the North can consistently rejoice in, is that which asserts the equality of man, and which is the solitary blunder in that great document. That all men are created equal, that they are equal politically, morally or socially; that they are equals in any other than a religious sense, is too evident an absurdity gravely to discuss. But this single falsity has swallowed up in the Northern mind all the great truths and principles of constitutional liberty. It is this, as applied specially to the ignorant and debased Africans, which is the mainspring of the most infernal war known in modern times. It is this which blinds the North to the supreme folly of celebrating their own freedom by endeavoring to enslave others; of degrading themselves to the level of the black and endeavoring to produce by miscegenation that uniformity which the God of Nature had forbidden, and of glorying in their shame.

THE CASE OF E. A. POLLARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

The letters of Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD and the Captain of the *Greyhound* to Lord LYONS, extracts from which we published yesterday, present the Government of Lord RUSSELL to us under a new and not very desirable point of view. The *Greyhound*, it seems came out of Wilmington unpursued and unseen by the vigilant Yankees, for whom Lord RUSSELL and his man Friday at Washington entertain such profound respect, and to whose wishes they habitually pay so much deference. She was captured one hundred and twenty-five miles out at sea, far beyond the waters claimed by the United States, with the British flag flying over her, and carried into Boston for trial and adjudication. A more daring outrage was never perpetrated at sea. The Yankees had just as much right to capture a vessel lying in the dock of Plymouth, or in the river at London, or indeed to walk into Buckingham Palace and take their choice of the Queen's jewels, as they had to take this ship, under the flag of her nation sailing upon the high seas. In such case, the law of nations places a vessel on the same footing with the residence of a person on shore. It is the home of the persons in it for the time being, and its deck is as sacred as the hearth of the homestead.

We took occasion to say, some time ago, that this is the most disgraceful period of British history, with the exception, perhaps, of that space of time included in the reign of CHARLES II. The little excitement this outrage has caused, and the tardy steps taken by Lord LYONS to redress it, afford abundant proof of the truth of this position. If he had the honor of his country at heart he would have at once demanded unconditional release of Mr. POLLARD, and his remission to precisely that condition in which he would have been had he never been interrupted in his voyage. He should have demanded, further, that his property be returned to him, and all the expenses he has incurred be paid by the captors. The demand should have been as stern and imperative as though Mr. POLLARD had been dragged from a private house in Liverpool or London. In other days—when the first or the second PITT was in power—when HAWKE and NELSON asserted the power of Great Britain on the sea, and WOLFE and WELLINGTON maintained her honor on the land—such an outrage would have been visited with the most summary chastisement. It is not so now. Mr. POLLARD is not only thrown into prison, but he is compelled to repeat an application to Lord LYONS for his release.

It is clearly established that the British flag is no protection against injustice if the party offering such be strong enough to render him formidable in the eyes of the British Government. A Yankee pirate can walk into any house in Liverpool, and walk off with any Confederate whom he may happen to find therein, and Lord R

British flag, even on the high seas, affords no protection against Yankees.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 4, publishes an extremely long and prosy address from the Virginia Legislature to the soldiers from that State now in the field. It rehearses the history of the country from old Colonial times, shows how the Anti-Slavery spirit grew up in the North, alludes to the John Brown raid, and says:

"It was at this critical juncture of our history, in November, 1859, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President of the United States. He was an obscure man, but little known at the South, whose life was a checquered book from which texts of various and conflicting significance could be drawn, to suit the public expectation. But there was one text graven on the pages of this book that admitted of but one reading. Mr. LINCOLN was the author of that hideous sentiment that the States of the Union could not remain part Free and part Slave States—*that they must be wholly free or wholly slave.* And as the Southern States had never evinced a desire or design to impose their institutions on the Free States, it followed as of logical sequence, that Mr. LINCOLN thought the Free States were bound, by a manifest destiny, to crush out the Slavery institution in the South. This shocking sentiment, which could only be made practical through seas of blood, endeared Mr. LINCOLN to the people already educated to that cruel issue.

* * * * * * *

We shall not delay to expose the shallow artifice by which he wantonly drew from the South the first fire at Sumter, and thus covered over his purpose with the deceptive semblance of defensive war. We desire to trace this flood of wickedness to its truthful source, and to present its real authors in unveiled deformity to the execration of mankind. This proclamation of President LINCOLN was the declaration of war by the Executive of the Federal Government, without the sanction of Congress. The language of the Constitution in regard to the question of war is too explicit to be misapprehended: 'Congress shall have power to declare war,' says the Constitution; and yet, in bold usurpation of this vital grant, so essential to the national safety, Mr. LINCOLN grasped these forbidden powers, and of his own despotic will plunged the country into this terrible war.

Virginia met the insolent usurpation with a prompt denial of his right to call out troops; but the conduct of the people of the Free States had now forced the extreme issue of revolution upon the acceptance of her statesmen. The last issue of war was pressed right down upon them. There was no delay, no time of parley given. The whole people of the Free States had sanctioned the usurpation of Mr. LINCOLN with a head and enthusiasm, and as one man had rushed to arms at his command.

Virginia statesmen held a short council on the occasion. With a clear sagacity they pushed aside the flimsy pretences of '*restoring the Union*,' with which the advancement was veiled, and accepted undisguised facts alone for judgment. * * *

Citizen soldiers, you stand at the bidding of your native State to repel this cruel invasion, and drive back this insolent pretension to overthrow your rights of self-government. It would gratify our State pride to follow you over the battle-fields of this gigantic struggle, and chronicle your heroic gallantry in action, or record your high bearing in the war councils of our countrymen, but with a becoming delicacy we forbear the task. Each State of our Confederacy, with a just and generous energy, has sent forth her sons to repel this vandal invasion of their common rights. These brave men, converged in one column, have been always hurled upon the enemy in united power.

Ours shall not be the envious task to sever that column, and boldly claim distinction of merit and courage, where all have alike struggled through the heat and burden of the day.

Soldiers of Virginia, it matters not at what distant post the calls of duty may have led you. Wherever this address may reach you, we pray you to give it a careful study. It is designed to be the enunciation of the highest principles of your political freedom, and a declaration to the world of the confidence your native State reposes in your valor."

HUNTER'S RETREAT.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

The Lynchburgh papers, received yesterday, give us some particulars of HUNTER'S retreat from his late demonstration on that city. On reaching Salem, he determined to continue his retreat to Christiansburgh, with the intention of pushing on to the lead mines and salt works; but hearing that Gen. MORGAN had returned from Kentucky with 5,000 men, HUNTER took the road leading to the Sweet Springs. He found MCCAUSLAND unexpectedly in his front, who captured ten or twelve pieces of artillery, twenty-five or thirty wagons, two or three hundred prisoners and two hundred horses; but our infantry not being near enough to support him, he lost all but six pieces of the artillery, but with them and the other captures Gen. MCCAUSLAND withdrew to a strong position on a spur of the mountain, and HUNTER attempted to continue his retreat.

With the captured guns MCCAUSLAND shelled the enemy's train so severely, that they blew up their caissons and destroyed a large portion of their train.

Our loss was slight, with the exception of Capt. SHEPHEY'S command. He had been ordered to hold a certain position at all hazards, when he was surrounded and lost heavily. The enemy finally got extricated from our cavalry and continued his retreat.

Gen. ECHOLS and Maj. DOAMAN, who are in that part of the State, have blockaded the roads at a number of points as far out as the Sweet Springs, in such a manner as to enable the cavalry under MCCAUSLAND and IMBODEN, together with a force under Gen. EDWARD JACKSON from the front, to inflict immense damage on the enemy.

In their march through Salem they were pursued so closely that they did not steal anything. They had several hundred negroes and a large amount of stolen property with them.

The Lynchburg *Republican* makes the following extracts from a letter written by a lady in Roanoke, describing the atrocities committed by the Yankees in passing through that section:

"The Yankee army passed through this village on Tuesday morning last, and pillaged the houses of everything they could carry off with them. I am, for the first time in my life, a beggar. I cannot describe, or you imagine, what they have done to us. They not only stole my cow, flour, meal, meat, lard, and, in fact, everything we had to eat, but they rifled our trunks, took all my gold and silver money, my silver plate, and every kind of kitchen utensils, knives and forks, cups, saucers, &c., and they tore the clothes up and stole my children's clothes, and, indeed, all and every thing. They made a road through our front yard and tore down our fences, grazed our oats, and destroyed nearly everything we had.

They not only done us so, but our neighbors were treated likewise. The negroes insulted the ladies, and one buck nigger smashed a young girl's face not far from us. Our General rode up and told my servant woman if she would go he would take her up behind him. She told him she did not want to go, as she had a good master. They had these Kalmalron notes that usually come around hair-oil, and paid one man in front of our house a $5 note to go with them; the night he left he had been working for us two or three months, but did not belong to us.

You never saw such destruction in all your life. The people that told them they were for the Union, were treated worse than the others. They called them d—d liars and other vile names. The next morning I did not have a crust of flour or meal, not a peck of chitlin, and not a ear of corn to send to mill. We were in a destitute condition truly; but, thank God, some of our friends, not so near the road, who were more fortunate, came in and very kindly offered to loan us. If they had not been so closely pursued they would have fired our houses. They say when they come again it will be with fire and sword."

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing from Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, June 24, says:

"Another clear, bright day has come and gone, and the decisive struggle at the front has not yet begun. It is evident that SHERMAN intends to swindle us out of Atlanta, if possible, by the flanking process, or fight, if fight he must, as near the city as he can get. He could have had a battle, we presume, any day within the last three or four weeks if he had been in search of anything of the sort; but his object seems to be to avoid the issue of battle as long as possible. If this masterly inactivity should prove his ruin in the end, he will have nobody to blame for it but himself. That such will be the upshot of the business there can be no doubt.

All sorts and sizes of rumors were afloat to-day, but as we do not often deal in that line, we shall retail none of them at this writing.

We learn from gentlemen who came from Marietta on the evening train, that all was quiet along the lines to-day, except the customary activity among the skirmishers and artillerists.

We regret to announce that Col. E. C. COOK, who commanded BROWN'S brigade in the assault on the enemy's intrenchments day before yesterday, and was wounded during the fight, died in Marietta last night at 12 o'clock. His wife, accompanied by Gen. JOHN L. T. SYKES, of Memphis, reached his bedside a very short time before he expired. His remains were brought to Atlanta this afternoon, and will be taken to Griffin to-morrow for interment.

From some unknown causes we have received no telegraphic dispatches from any quarter to-night."

The Richmond *Examiner* of June 30 says:

"Through the Signal Corps, upon whom we are just now entirely dependent for all our information from the South, we learn, upon the authority of a general officer at Atlanta, that HARDEE bore the brunt of the attack mentioned in Gen. JOHNSTON'S dispatch, published yesterday, and that the loss of the enemy was *very* great—similar to that sustained by the enemy when they attacked our position at Cold Harbor."

MORGAN'S RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.

Gen. MORGAN has returned to Virginia, and we have learned from a gentleman who has just arrived from Saltville, the following facts respecting his raid. We need not enumerate the towns taken by MORGAN, for a full account of his movements, gleaned from Northern papers, has been published already. The fruits are these: Twenty-one hundred men carried into Kentucky upward of eighteen hundred brought back. Seven hundred dismounted men procured good horses, and all the command were supplied with fresh horses. Twenty-seven hundred Yankees were captured and paroled, amongst them Gen. HOBSON, the man who captured MORGAN in Ohio. HOBSON was sent in company with one of MORGAN'S Majors, to Cincinnati, to negotiate the exchange of 700 of MORGAN'S men now in captivity. In the event of his failure to accomplish a favorable result, he has to come within our lines and surrender himself up to MORGAN. Such are some of the substantial fruits of MORGAN'S work in Kentucky, in which his destruction of Yankee property is not included.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

Information was received here yesterday that four hundred Yankees and Tennesseans, under one CAPT. KIRK, came over into Western North Carolina, and on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th inst., captured Camp Vance at Morganton, and took three hundred Junior Reserves prisoners. We have no particulars of this affair. In the absence of all information we can only say, burrah for Gen. HOLMES!

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE MARKETS.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

The markets, notwithstanding the siege of Richmond, as announced by GRANT, have been better supplied and easier the present week than for several months past. The substantials of life and the fruits of the season are cheaper, too, and people begin to wonder whether GRANT had not better keep up his invisible siege, if these are the good results to flow from it.

TOMATOES TWENTY DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

Tomatoes, about the size of an English walnut, made their appearance in the Second Market for the first time this season, on Thursday morning. They were held at *twenty-four* dollars per dozen, but the holder failed to dispose of them at that price. Yesterday, however, they were again brought out and offered at *twenty* dollars per dozen, when, strange to say, a purchaser was found.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

There arrived in this city yesterday 289 Yankee prisoners, including the following officers, all of whom were captured at Ream's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, on the 29th ult.: Maj. T. McLennard, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry; Capts. H. C. Pike, Company D, Third Ohio; A. M. Benson, Company H, First District Columbia Cavalry; F. S. Chase, Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry; Benj. Bennett, Company G, Twenty-second New-York; First Lieuts. J. H. Kane, Company I, First Connecticut; B. M. Whitemore, Company C, Fifth New York; Second Lieuts. M. Crowdery, Company D, Second Ohio; G. B. Dyer, Company E, First Connecticut; Surgeon D. R. Vanslack, Twenty-second New-York; Assistant Surgeons O. H. Adams, Eighth New-York, and Patrick Harvey, Fifth Pennsylvania. From an inspection of the roll of these prisoners there seems to be a vast preponderance of the foreign element among them. They were consigned to the Libby.

EXCHANGE NOTICE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No 11.—All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss., Demopolis, Ala., Jonesboro', Tenn., Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Supplementary Draft in the Second District Yesterday—List of Names Drawn in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, New-Lotts, Flatlands and New-Utrecht.

A supplementary draft for 115 men, deficient in the previous supplementary draft in the Second Congressional District, took place yesterday morning, at the office of Provost-Marshal MADDOX, in Grand-street, Eastern District. The following are the names of the persons drawn:

SIXTH WARD.

Regan, O 645 Columbia.
Metcalf, W A 68 President.
Anderson, J 99 Sackett.
Woodworth, B 95 Sackett.
Freeman, P 127 Henry.
Blasdons, F 182 Amity.
Smith, J 286 Hicks.
Haas, L 82 Harrison.
Taylor, M 822 Carroll.
Lynch, J 62 Carroll.
Murray, P 33 Hamilton-av.
Franks, H 30 Sackett.
Cork, Wm 102 Union.
Keegan, Geo 31 Sackett.
Rines, Tim 29 Amity.
Hartigan, J 316 Hicks.
Lough, L 236 Union.
Richardson, W S 77 President.
Boyles, H 124 Atlantic.
Camaak, T 61 President.
Gahay, A 72 Hamilton.
Zoebisch, C A 253 Clinton.
Dillon, L 32 Degraw.
Doherty, W J 43 W Warren.
Leech, J T G, 301 Court.
Manson, J 144 Degraw.
Fushman, J 8 Beach-place.
Henny, P 1 Degraw College.
Payne, C 189 Clinton.
Murthy, Ed 16 Pacific.
Pratt, Jas J 223 Henry.
Bauer, Fred 257 Henry.

EIGHTH WARD.

Stronz, Chas C 19th.
Schmackerherfi, A 3d-av.
Brock, Chas, 7th-av.
Cayword, D R 22d.
Van Brunt, 36th.
Roderich, A 20th.
Hegerman, A 40 17th.
Smith, John 16th.
Bergen, P G, 16th.

NINTH WARD.

Dutton, Henry Sumter.
Graham, N Pacific.
Swan, Chas Vanuerbilt-av.
McGuire, R Flushing-av.
Neil, John H Bergen.
Smallman, Jos Clesson.
Evans, Rich Broadway.
Kangle Culler 2 Broadway.
Clancy, Chas Monroe.
Slater, Tim Underhill-av.
Lutch, Jas Myrtle-av.
Smith, G W Brooklyn-av.
Smith, S B DeKalb-av.
Rourke, J Atlantic-av.
Kelly, Simon Pacific.
Brown, Geo Bergen.
Geary, S D Van Buren.
Benet, Geo Spencer.
McLorty, P 767 Pacific.
Pope, J Marcy and Kilery.
Daly, John Lutter.
Chapman, Wm Lefferts-av.
Hutch, C Wadsworth.
Kipp, P Myrtle and Gates.
Franklin, M Bergen.
Tillman, Wm Pacific.
Matthews, Jos Classon-av.
Knox, Robt Kosciusko.
Harding, Chas McDougal.
Johnson, Robt P Fulton.
Fagan, A Wadsworth.
Bartow, H A Wadsworth.
Elim, John Bergen.
Wright, Geo H Bergen.
Merriman, R D Atlantic-av.
Collins, Thomas Baltic.
Daley, John Reid-av.
Mehan, John Clean.
Kelley, Peter Atlantic.
McCloskey, J Spencer.
Banta, T M Quincy.
McWilliams, W Spencer.
Wheeler, Ed H Wadsworth.
Webb H for Gates-av.
Keegan, Pat 765 Pacific.
Bourick, Co Van Buren.
Allen, Geo Sergen.
Casey, John Dean.

TENTH WARD.

Eborly, Ry 250 Smith.
Fenn, J S 190 White.
Lytchenrunger, J 42 Pacific.
Post, J A 214 Livingston.
Benedict, W C 291 Atlantic.
Chapman, J 297 Pacific.
Boyle, Ry 5 Flatbush-av.
Collins, J Carroll or Nevin.
Atlass, Chas 256 Court.
Fitzgerald, M 83 Wyckoff.
Donovan, C 151 Smith.
Warne, Ed 350 Pacific.
Pine, Charles 351 Smith.
Coley, C K 256 Union.
Alleanne, A 58 Douglass.
Stoddard, Ed 220 Dean.
Derrick, H C 273 Dean.
Laurel, J 385 Atlantic.
Casey, John — Baltic.
Mumford, J H 120 Bergen.
Dietrich, Aug 571 Atlantic.
Harper, Wm Jr. Bergen.
Schemidher, J H 305 Hackett.
Tillmpton, E D Carroll-pl.

TWELFTH WARD.

Taylor, Michael 5 Church.
Riley, Pat Van Brunt.
Boyle, T 392 Hamilton-av.
Murphy, Pat Columbia.
Nolan, Wm W Sackett.
Gleason, M Van Brunt.
Collins, John Conovan.
Kernal, Geo Van Brunt.
Roepke, Wm Summit.
Rock, Conrad Dyckman.
Lucke, Ernst Dyckman.
Kemp, Thos Centre.
Flynn, Chas Commerce.
Ellsworth, S — Van Brant
Mountain, M Luquer.
Monaghan, Pat Walcott.
Birdsall, G M 33 Huntington
Brady, Wm Tremont.
Smith, Fred Sullivan.
Keag, Jacob — Walcott.
Redfield, Caffin Condver.
Paulsen, J C 5 Huntington.
Davis, Dan T Bowne.
Mathews, Wm 7 Nelson.
Bonhan, Pat Van Brunt.
Rinz, Nich Conover.
Searles, Adrian 52 Luqueer.
Weston, Jos Van Brunt.
Keeny, Thos Hicks.
Clark, Ed Henry.
Berry, Rich Dyckman.
Brown, Thos Van Brunt.
Johnson, Thos Dyckman.
Jocklin P 39 Hamilton-av.
Johnson, J C.
Riley, Val Van Brunt.
Churchwell, Thos Luqueer.
McGrath, John King.
Haynes, Geo Dyckman.
Burch, Gas 1 Huntington.
O'Hara, John — Partition.
Bradley, Jas Van Brunt.
Heran, N Van Brunt.
Shea, Thos Walcott.
Hill, Henry Centre.
Cellaway, Geo Van Brunt.
Hopkins, Jos Van Brunt.
Hennessey, Jas Walcott.
Sweeney, John Colson.
Kelliger, Jas Dyckman.
Cortlaud, R Van Brunt.
Pressee, P 1 Summit.
McNalley, And Van Brunt.
McGuirk, Pat King.
Kennelley, Jos Clinton.
McGuire, Pat Hicks.
Richardson, J 55 Luqueer.
Flood, Peter Summit.
Leonard, Rich 28 William.
McGuire, John Coles.
Deesiker, P 75 Hamilton-av
Mallon, John Partition.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Peterson, P 75 N Second.
Brandschett, Wm 64 Grand.
Feardon, J North Sixth.
McNamee, F 223 First.
Lovegrove, G 31 N Third
Leheshinger, B 205 Second.
Dawson, J A 46 N Third.
McCarron, B 28 N Ninth.
Mann, Wm Fifth.
Brown, Wm A 222 Grand
Swindler, J At Ch Works.
Dennis, H B Fifth.
Monaghan, Wm 114 N 2d.
Dow, Wm H 85½ N Second.
Graham, F 42 N Fourth.
Gilligan, C 61 N Seventh.
Boyles, R R, N Sixth.
Williams, J North 2d.
Walsh, Chas 76 N 4th.
Haggerty, T 1st cor N 7th.
Cassidy, B 21 N 7th.
Savage, Stephen S North 6th.
Ryan, Martin North 6th.
O'Reilly, O 128 N 4th.
Maujer, D 12 Fillmore-place.
Fallon, J 28 N 2d.
St George, W H North 7th.
Miller, Wm 188 N 6th
Johnson, Jas North 5th.
Cook, Owen North 7th.
McCready, Jas 83 N 4th.
Turton, By T 159 N 1st.
McGuire, M N Sixth.
Lynch, D 150 N Third.
Hurst, Thos 102 N Second.
McDonard, Thos 97 Ninth.
Alexander, J D 224 N 2d.
McGrother, M 312 Fourth.
Boylan, Th 132 N Eighth.
Burke, P 34 N Eighth.
Hardiman, T R 115 N Fifth.
Springstein, W 190 N 2d.
Lickery, A Sixth.
Haggerty, M Fourth.
Stokes, T 92 N Fifth.
Nelson, Wm N Sixth.
Lee, Philip 168 N Second.
Rogers, C N Eighth.
Kelly, Pat 38 N Eighth.
Fineland, M 20 N 16th.
Conklin, A H 119 8th.
Lachu, John 72 N 2d.
Murphy, Wm 114 N 2d.
Martin, John 47 N 6th.
Monsley, David North 7th.
Nesmith, Hy 6th.
Carr, John North 6th
Tilley, Sam'l 172 N 8th.
Riers, Dietrich 6th.
Fallon, Jas North 5th.
McSorley, Owen 227 N 3d.
Crane, Jas L 272 Fifth.
Riley, E (Ex-Alderman) N Fifth.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Watt, C 87 Montrose-av.
Taylor, Thos Broadway
Dillon, Thos 221 S. 2d.
Ulm, Peter 62 Graham-av.
Bulkley, J W 216 S 4th
Geiger, Jos 134 Johnson.
Wood, Law. Bushwick.
Fakerell, John 218 S 3d.
Hollinger, Jas 8 Wyckoff.
Erle, John 80 Meserole.
Selb, Jacob 106 Ewen.
Ritter, Geo 7 Moore
Becker, Fred 13 Graham-av.
Eisman, Peter 21 Scholes.
Burse, Jos 127 Ewen.
Mada, A 33 10th.
Cass, John 18 2d.
Schwartzmiller, G 19 Moore.
Armstrong, J 115 Leonard.
Hubringer, W 97 Scholes.
Stern, Ad 68 Graham-av.
Ultz, A corner Graham-av.
Klein, N 161 Montrose-av.
Ranenburger, Q 121 Meserole.
McConnelly, J 180 Graham-av.
Mooryear, N 277 S 4th
McDonald, G 17 Johnson.
Jesherger, J D 123 Meserole.
Ketch, J 157 Scholes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Carroll, Tim Huron.
Digbow, A Franklin.
Freemeyer, C Jr Washington.
Fancher, Geo I Indra.
Meadow, T J Freeman.
Walker, Jos Union-av.
Nichol, And 15 Huron
Boyce, Smith Sandford.
Longshore, Wm H Oak.
Carter, Jas Franklin.
Kimball, And Huron.
Myers, Hy Lorriard
Chas. Robt Stanford.
Wiggin, J B Huron.
Smith, Levi Greene.
Rivers, Fred Fourth
Kinday, P I Greenpoint-av.
Jefferson, Thos Meserole.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Bruch, Hy — Forest.
Smith, W Metropolitan-av.
Grant, Alb 251 Powers.
Tilton, W — Wyckoff-av.
Clark, P Maspeth-av.
Seaman, Jos — Remsen.
Muller, J — Metropolitan-av.
McQuade, C — Lieutenant.
Barker, J Graham-av.
Wood, Isaac — Sumdam.
Meier, John — Sumdam.
Smith, J Metropolitan-av.
Turner, J Bushwick-av.
Vetz, Daly Sucker av.
Bedell, 381 Maspeth-av.
Jayne, H D — Sayd.m.
Gont, John — Frost.
Bennett, J Johnson, P R.
Frak, W S — Washington.
Meekan, W Vanderveort-av.
O'Donnell, J Remsen
Hepiench, H Johnson-av.
Gasp, Francis — Williams.
Hicks, T Bushwick-av.

NEW-LOTS.

Connolly, M Forbes Land'g.
Henn, G East New York.
Van Vack, T East N York.
Burick, C East New-York.
Benheurst, F East York.
Vanderveer, J New-Lots.
Hinderbrandt, A East N Y.
Nicholson, Wm East N Y.
Juster, Jos East N Y.
Assendorf, Chas East N Y.
Reisch, Janice East N York.
Piclar, J East New-York.
Francis, C East New-York.
Dentoo, G Forbes Landleg.
Abrahams, T East N York.
Miller, C East New-York.
Miller, James East N York.
Young, Peter East N York.

FLATLANDS.

McCredden, Matthew Flatlands.
Smith, Harry Flatlands.
Shelley, John Flatlands.

NEW-UTRECHT.

Meek, Lott Fort Hamilton.
Byrns, John Ft Hamilton.
Van Riper, James Bath.

The Call for Militia.

Gov. SEYMOUR, in response to the call of the President for 12,000 militia from this State, to serve for one hundred days to repel the rebel advance into Maryland, telegraphed on Wednesday to Gens. SANDFORD and DUAYEA, to make arrangements to comply with immediate "marching orders." Inspector-General MILLER is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, where officers of our City regiments who desire to tender their commands can report. It is expected the interior counties of the State will furnish, this year, their portion of the 100 days' militia. The record shows that on former occasions every call for militia, with two exceptions, has been met only by New-York and Brooklyn regiments. Under the call of 1861 for three months' men, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 55th, 69th, 71st and 79th responded. Under the call of 1862, the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 22d, 37th and 71st entered the service. Under the call of 1863, for 30 days' men, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 22d, 37th, 55th, 69th and 84th responded. In 1861 the 22d and 37th Regiments were not organized, and of course could not respond to the call of that year. The 84th was reorganized in 1863, and entered the service soon after. With the exception of the above regiments and the Brooklyn regiments, but two militia regiments, (the 20th from Ulster County, and the 25th from Albany,) have left the State under the call of the Governor. Several of the above regiments, upon their return home after their temporary term of service had expired, reorganized and enlisted for the war. Gen. SANDFORD has reformed from Albany, where he has been in consultation with the Governor, and this morning at 10 o'clock a meeting of officers of the First Division will be held at the General's headquarters to designate the regiments that are to serve in the present emergency. The different commands of the division have reported over 10,000 men ready for duty, of which, probably, not more than 5,000 will be required to enter the service. Although the call was for 100 days' men, still negotiations are pending between the State and National authorities as to the time of service, and it is not yet settled whether the service will be for 30, 60 or 100 days. The matter, it is expected, will be definitely arranged to-day, when Gen. SANDFORD will issue an order designating the time the regiments are to serve.

The Tenth Regiment Reserve Corps will leave today for Washington.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. FINN, A. CONKLING, has received marching orders. The regiment will leave for Baltimore on Saturday next, and be mustered into the service for one hundred days. The board of officers will meet to-day, at noon, to sign requisitions for a new United States outfit. The command numbers six hundred men, in an excellent state of discipline.

The various militia organizations in Brooklyn, consisting of the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-second Regiments, are fully equipped, and ready to march as soon as the order is received.

Volunteering Resumed.

The County Volunteer Committee resumed recruiting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, announcing the event by the firing of cannon in the Park, the strains of a brass band from the roof of their quarters, and raising of the national ensign.

The Committee announced themselves ready to furnish substitutes for any person, either liable or not liable to draft, at the rate of $120 for one year, $220 for two years, and $320 for three years. They have also established headquarters at Tammany Hall, and placed Mr. GEORGE KUNZEA in charge. Mr. KUNZEA is familiar with the duty assigned to him, having acted as interpreter to the Committee ever since the original organization.

The first payment for a substitute was made by Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, on behalf of a nephew, H. E. P. SUTTON, for the term of three years.

Lieut. RICHARD PARKEA, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, mustering officer, is again with the committee, representing the Government, and having charge of army recruits, and Lieut. MEEKER is also there for the Marine corps, to look out for naval recruits.

The committee got fairly started yesterday, and enlisted a number of men.

The subscriptions to the bounty fund have been increased to $590,700, the Bowery Savings Bank having yesterday doubled its former subscription of $100,000, making its total subscription $200,000.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Stolen.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF.

LAWRENCE MORAN, a dock laborer, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer HANIPER, charged with having stolen a trunk containing the sum of $15,000. The circumstances attending the alleged theft are as follows: On Wednesday last Mr. J. W. GLEASON arrived in this city from Havana on the steamship *Ocean Queen*. Mr. GLEASON went ashore at pier No. 3 North River, where he employed a hackman named DAVID JOHNSON, to obtain from the steamer his baggage, consisting of two trunks, and for that purpose the baggage checks were delivered to the driver. The latter proceeded to the steamer, got one of the trunks from the hold and deposited it on the dock; while he was gone for the other one, it is alleged that MORAN, who was at work on the pier, seized and carried away the trunk which Mr. GLEASON says contained the above sum in United States bonds and notes. When MORAN was arrested yesterday he denied, at first, knowing anything about the matter. Subsequently he stated to the officer that he could take him to the place where the property was deposited. At a house in Washington-street the stolen trunk was found secreted under a bed. It was conveyed to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, but owing to the fact that Mr. GLEASON was not in attendance, no examination of the trunk was made at the time. MORAN has been committed to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

The Williamson Contempt Case.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—The argument on the return of the habeas corpus issued in this case for the relief of Mr. Williamson, was yesterday postponed until to-day. It will be remembered that Mr. Williamson, as one of the old Tax Commissioners, refused to deliver up the books and papers of the office as directed by an order of Justice Barnard. He was in consequence committed as for a contempt. He now claims that the writ of error allowed by Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals, operates as a stay of proceedings, and that he should be accordingly discharged until after the case is disposed of on that proceeding.

The Criminal Courts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. *Dominick Adem.*—The prisoner in this case claimed to be an Italian Count, and his history is well known in connection with this case.

He was unfortunately discovered in the room of a guest of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the side of an open trunk, the contents of which he appeared to have hastily sorted and ready to remove. Upon discovery he attempted to escape, but failed. He was charged and convicted of grand larceny. Sentence was reserved until to-day.

SENTENCED.

Katrine Schmidt, convicted on her own confession of grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Bertha Stein pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

George Smith, convicted of burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for six years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Braynard vs *Braynard.*—Motion denied.
Lowrins vs. *Crane et al.*—Order granted.
Johnson vs. *Johnson.*—Counsel fee to plaintiff's attorney of $150.
In the Matter of the Application of Chase vs. *Trustees, &c.*—The motions are granted unless there is a complaint with the order; if there is not, motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.
Pettengal vs. *Mather.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.
Halsey vs. *Wood.*—Motion denied.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Gilbert vs. *Burnet.*—Case settled.
Denison vs. *Jounasey.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Remoyne vs. *Williams.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of suit; plaintiff to have liberty to amend.

Blockading the James River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in a morning paper, some days since, charged upon Admiral LEE that he caused vessels to be sunk in James river, and imputing to him unworthy motives for so doing.

It having been known to me that the work was done by order of Gen. GRANT, I so stated, but the same paper again makes the charge although one of its own correspondents states that the work was that of Gen. GRANT.

I now have direct testimony from the James River that my first statement was correct, that Admiral LEE from a feeling all can understand, delayed carrying out Gen. GRANT'S orders for some time, and that all intelligent naval officers approve of what is done, though not of the doing; but orders from the responsible heads of the Government must be obeyed.

If there is a branch of the public service which has been persistently abused by the friends of the Government, it is the navy. There has been no species of misrepresentation which has not been heaped upon it. The officers and men are of high personnel, and have great traditions to sustain. This stabbing in the back the soldiers and sailors who are fighting for us in the front is unworthy of any one who loves his country. G. W. B.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1864.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	105½	300	Erie Railway	114⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	104⅝	100	do	115
2,000 U.S.6s,6-20s, R	105	100	do	115⅛
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	104⅝	450	do	115⅜
25,000 do	104⅝	100	do	115
30,000 do	104	150	do	115⅜
25,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Del & Apl sm'll	105⅜	25	Erie R. Pref	113⅜
5,000 do	105	100	do	113⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr C.	95	100	Hud. Riv. R	134⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '66	99	200	do	135⅛
1,000 Michigan 6s, '78	102	100	do	135⅜
50,000 Mo. State 6s	70	100	do	135⅝
500 Cal. State 7s	103	100	do	135¾
4,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. R	93	300	Reading R	137⅜
15,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	400	do	137⅝
45,000 do	51	200	do	138⅛
2,000 Er. 2d M. 8s, '79	127	200	do	138⅜
13,000 Erie 3d M. B.	128	500	do	138½
8,000 do do	127⅜	100	do	138⅝
1,000 Harlem R. 3d M	105	50	Mich. Cen. R	137
8,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	140	100	do	136⅜
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	101	50	do	136
11,000 Mich. So. S. F. R	121	25	Nor. & Wor. R	114
8,000 A. & T. R. 1st M.	115	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	104⅜	100	do	83
10,000 do	106	400	do	82⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99	400	do	82¾
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	500	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130⅜
9,000 do	61	25	do	131
19,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M. ex. int	115	100	do	130⅛
12,000 Mar. & Chi. 1st M	107	30	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	140
5,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	84	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111
50 Rock of Com'ce.	106⅜	150	do	61⅛
100 Canton Co	39	200	do	61¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	243	200	do	61⅜
100 Cen. Coal Co.	83	100	do	61⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	65	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
700 do	67	300	do	88
100 Penn. Coal Co.	216	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	112
50 Amer. Coal Co.	95	100	do	112⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	76	100	do	112⅝
100 do	75⅜	100	do	112
100 Copake Iron	6⅜	100	do	111⅜
200 do	6¼	200	Ch. R. & Quin.	131
100 O'ts. Hill G. M. Co.	13⅜	88	do	131⅜
100 Marivosa M. Co.	43⅜	100	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	94
100 do	43	50	P. F. W. & C	113
25 N. Y. Central	134⅜	50	H. & St. J. R.	40
250 do	134⅜	300	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pref.	74
100 do	134⅜	50	do	73⅜
100 do	121⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	104	1700	Reading R	137⅝
2,000 do	104⅜	500	do	137⅞
10,000 U.S 6s, 20s, C.	104	100	do	137⅜
30,500 do	103⅞	250	Chi. & R. I. R	113⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	94⅜	100	do	112
10,000 do	94⅜	900	M. So. & N. I. R.	92
35,000 O. & Miss. C.	51	100	do	112⅜
100 Canton Co	38	500	do	91⅞
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	65	550	Ill. C. R. Scrip	130⅜
1200 Erie Railway	114⅛	500	do	130⅝
100 do	114⅝	500	do	130
100 Quick. Min. Co.	74⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts	111
21 N. Y. Cen. R

with, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, E. Jones & Co., Printers and Stationers, have offered and proposed, and now offer and propose, to perform and execute the printing, indexing and binding of the proceedings and documents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen at certain prices, to wit, at prices not exceeding those heretofore paid for the same class of work by the corporation of the City.

Resolved, That the printing, indexing and binding of the proceedings and documents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be performed and executed under the direction and supervision of the Clerks of said boards, by Edmund Jones & Co., at prices not exceeding those that are and have been paid heretofore for the same class of work by the Corporation of the City, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to pay the bills so incurred, at the prices above-named, upon the same being certified by the Clerks aforesaid.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninety-third-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of granting permission to property owners to regulate and grade Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to grant permission to property owners to regulate and grade Fifty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of laying a cross-walk at the corner of Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of fencing lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying bills of M. Gannitt, proprietor of Mrs. Hankins' Paper, and of C. Mathews, of the New-Yorker, for advertising.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying bills of George Hayward, for lithographic printing for the Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with accompanying ordinance to amend section one of the ordinances making appropriations for the support of City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of making a donation to the churches of Saint Timothy and Saint George the Martyr, sufficient to pay the assessment on their property.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying Lewis Carpenter for labor and services rendered to the Special Committee on Reception of Russian Naval Officers.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from Daniel D. Fadger, to clean the streets of this City on certain conditions.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteer soldiers for fortnight ending July twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor transmitting a petition of citizens in relation to the disposition of stand- and stalls in the various markets.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Communication from Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets.

Which was ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the District Attorney, in relation to an autograph letter from General Washington, addressed to the Corporation of the City, said to have been surreptitiously extracted from among the public archives of the City.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 1, 1864.

To the Common Council:

I beg to state that there is in the possession of the executrix of the last will and testament of John Allan, an original letter, written by George Washington, addressed to the "Honorable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and which there is the strongest evidence to believe was once among the municipal archives, and still is the property of the City.

Complaint was made to me that the letter was criminally in possession of the parties claiming it. But, at all events, the statute bars any proceeding against them on account of any offense committed by her.

I have, therefore, to suggest that the Common Council, through the Corporation Counsel, take such measures as he may advise to recover the same.

Apart from its value to autograph collectors (and there was recently bid two thousand and fifty dollars for it, but the purchaser, after inquiry, refused to take apparently stolen property, it is, I am informed, a letter which for the good name of the Municipality, should be restored to its records.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, in relation to required repairs at the Fourth Precinct Police Station.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sunken lots numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-eight West Forty-second-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jones Conklin and others, petitioners named in the schedule annexed, for the amount placed opposite their names, and severally against the property named therein, for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, said amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, nominating Bernard Kinney as Assistant Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, pursuant to election held to fill vacancy in the Board of Assistant Engineers, occasioned by declaring seat of John Baulch vacant.

Laid over at the last meeting, in order to permit reception of resignation of Mr. Baulch.

Alderman Masterson here presented the resignation of Mr. Baulch, addressed to the Board of Assistant Engineers.

Alderman Jones moved to lay the resignation over, in order to afford Mr. Baulch time to transmit his resignation to the Common Council.

Whereupon Alderman Masterson withdrew the resignation, and moved that Mr. Baulch's seat in the Board of Engineers be declared vacant.

Alderman Jones moved to lay the motion of Alderman Masterson on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Hardy—2.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Long—9.

The question was then put on the motion of Alderman Masterson, to declare the seat vacant.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Hardy—3.

Alderman Masterson then moved the confirmation of the nomination of B Kinney to fill the vacancy in the Board of Assistant Engineers.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones—2.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Chipp moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet again on Thursday next, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESCUED.

By Alderman Jones.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the death of John Clancy.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God the Ruler of men and nations, Controller and Director of all things, to call from among men our esteemed and beloved fellow-citizen, John Clancy, a man possessed of all those traits of character which endear a man to his fellow man, those great qualities of mind and heart which ennoble and elevate humanity above all earthly things, and fits it for the companionship of those celestial beings whose abode and society is intended for the pure of heart alone; and

Whereas, The death of this promising and influential citizen has produced a universal feeling of regret and poignant grief among all classes of citizens, to whom he was personally known, admired, respected and esteemed, it becomes the almost sacred duty of the Common Council to add their feeble tribute of respect to his memory; warm in his attachments, unchangeable in his friendships, reciprocating all acts of kindness performed in his impulses, noble in all acts of mind and heart, independent in his course as a citizen and public man, true to the trusts committed to his care by the people of this City, he leaves a bright record worthy of emulation by all—a record untarnished by no act of faithlessness—his name and virtues will remain fresh in the memories of our people, his example will serve to direct those who, like him, are destined to become the architects of their own fortunes; and

Whereas, The deceased filled the office of Councilman, Alderman, and County Clerk; was presiding officer of the Board, and in the use several positions of public trust discharged the duties connected therewith with signal ability and fidelity; possessing great intellectual abilities and capacity, they were ever used to advance and promote the interests of society and the prosperity and happiness of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of John Clancy has produced a void in his family that time can never fill; that his presence in this world is lost to them forever, but that in his exemplary life and noble record they will find much to console their feelings of deep sorrow; that in his Christian death they have the assurance that his consolation was in the hope of enjoying the beatific vision of God.

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council do deeply share in the grief caused by this sad event; that his early death in the midst of his usefulness is a fearful warning to all, and reminds us forcibly that we know not the day or the hour, nay, the moment, when we may be called in like manner; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be duly authenticated and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

After a strong tribute to the character, public services and public worth of the deceased, paid by Alderman Jones, in a few feeling and appropriate remarks, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion the board then adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New York	Southampton.
Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New York	Southampton.
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Aurora	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Electric Spark*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS V. P. C.

DEAR VIRGINIA: In Washington, all above board, all bright and prosperous. Those in search for well and comfortable. More by and by. E. H. C.

Richmond *Enquirer*, *Central Presbyterian* and other Richmond papers please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES a handsomely furnished second floor, with a private table, in a first-class house, from the 1st of September, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. Location must be above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. For superior accommodations a liberal price will be given. Address A. P., Box No. 1,018 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 161 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Biela* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

BOARD IN CORNWALL.—A QUIET, RESpectable family can be accommodated, about two miles beyond the landing, in an elevated situation, where there is but one other family engaged. Address Mrs. HENRY T. JENKINS, Canterbury, West Cornwall.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS Charming Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROW SMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 8 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night. B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., N. York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in order to meet said demand, as well as that the boats may be kept in a proper and safe condition, full materials having advanced from 100 to 300 per cent., the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, 1864, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.

(Signed)

L. Boyer,	Hobart Ford,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Fancher & McChesney,
Geo. W. Thompson,	Thos. Shortland's Sons,
Thorne & Philpard,	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,	McCreary & Jeffers,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Richard Nelson,
Marchant Brothers,	Edward Stearns,
Erkenbrack & Co.,	McGrath & Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hedenberg,	burnham & Co.,
F. I. Barsetto,	Amos Hart,
L. Ludovici,	R. J. Carpenter,
W. E. Robertson, Agent,	D. Dougherty.

New-York, July 5, 1864.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For specimens by mail, send 30 Cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. Sold by J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New-York, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 14th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

Signed by order. B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 136 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort-sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor.
No. 521 West-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Mountain Depot; 1 hour 15 miles from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New-York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,500 ACRES, NINEty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from the Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings store, black-smith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 352 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, with about two acres of land, thirty minutes from New-York City. Communication every hour by steam, and every ten minutes by horse-cars. The grounds are beautifully shaded and stocked with an abundance of choice fruit of different kinds. The house was built in 1852, contains 12 rooms, and is in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH and 6th avs.

Also, on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on the 8th-av., south of the Central Park.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 25 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 23 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Stissonargh, N. Y.

GOLD PRICES—GREAT BARGAINS.—For sale—26 dwellings, 7 stores, 800 lots, acre plots, and small farms, at and adjoining East New-York; also 16 is strictly first-class property, for investment or residence, and will be sold at old gold prices. CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FOR INVESTMENT, four three-story basement, &c., brick dwellings in Union-place, Brooklyn, two blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry; rented for $1,200; will be sold for $12,000 or separately to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to H. A. SEXFARD, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS., June 28, 1864.

ARE GREENBACKS DEPRECIATED?—200 lots in Brooklyn, including 600 feet of water front and 400 feet on railroad, will be sold for $200 less per lot than the same lots were sold for before the suspension of specie payments. Inquire at No. 76 Dey-st., 24 story.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 186 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN-SQUARE LOTS—Several parcels of lots, less than 150 feet, west of Manhattan-place, at a very great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 34 Pine-st.

AT ORANGE, MADISON OR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Wanted, on a lease for three years, or in exchange for a house in Fourth-st., a good place worth twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM ON THE HUDSON, worth from $5,000 to $12,000, in New-York State, not above Newburgh. House must be good and commodious, with necessary outbuildings; land of general good quality, in healthy neighborhood, not more than two miles from steamboat landing or railroad depot; one commanding river view preferred, will be paid for in cash or exchanged for improved property in Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 4,583 Post-office, New-York, stating price, description, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable places on the Hudson; there are more than two acres of ground abundantly supplied with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery; the house is large; the view unsurpassed, commanding the river as far as below Staten Island; the neighborhood is the most select, combining the residence of wealth and means, generally doing business in the City. For qualification apply to or address EDGAR & LAURENCE, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST RESpectability, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible, pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Duane and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS to let for two months; house contains eight rooms; good garden, &c.; fine view of the Hudson River; ten minutes' walk from the depot; rent $100 per month. Apply to EDGAR & LAURENCE, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY store of the late Mr. Hadley, corner of Allen and Division-sts. The store and basement are all shelved and fitted ready for occupation; rent $600. To be seen apply at No. 11 Allen-st., opposite the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SING SING; well shaded, good garden, fine view of the Hudson River. Will be let at low price. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., and R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A FACTORY TO LEASE—GOOD WATER power, shafting, belting, plenty of cottages, &c., 20 miles from the City, near railroad depot. Inquire No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 13 Strong-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUITABLE person to take charge of a private house in the country and board the family; house furnished. Address P., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO PURCHASE—AN EXTRAsize house and lot on 5th or Madison avs., with stable as added.

Also wanted several medium size houses between 11th and 60th sts., Lexington to 7th avs.

Parties wishing to sell will find ready purchasers by sending description, price, &c., to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, or within a month or so, a small house or half of one, with all the improvements, on the west side of town, not below Canal, for above Christopher-st. Address, stating full particulars D. N., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COUNtry property in New-York City, not less than 100, within ten miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,313 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—CAPTURED AT NEWBERN, N. C., a thoroughbred 4 year-old last May stallion, of great beauty, with many points of value; color bright bay; stands 15 hands 1 inch; will work to both saddle and harness; warranted sound, kind and gentle. Price $250. Can be seen at No. 135 Grand-st. Apply to E. S. BROWN, baker, corner 9th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE or Brougham Hood, round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. BAILEY'S Crystallized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, laws, muslin, &c., possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.

Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH GRADE

COGNAC BRANDIES.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an invoice of fine old French brandies, imported from the house of Perigod, of Paris, by A. Roque, Esq., late of Broadway, whose well-established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the pureness and genuineness of the article. The stock consists of 3 casks and about 1,500 bottles, and is positively guaranteed as per sample. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly requested to this sale, as it comprises the finest lot of brandies offered at public sale in this City for many years. The above is all in store and ready for immediate delivery, and will be positively sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.:

146 pieces pressed Charcoal, 162 pairs Pebbles Spectacles, Spy-Glasses, Pocket-Compasses, Microscopes, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Brass Steam-Gauges, Grysscope's, Opera Glasses, Paper Lauters, 17 cases Cotton Cards, cases Ladies' Hats, Kreosote, Linen, Cloth, Silk, &c., &c. By order,

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Catalogues to be had at the office of the Marshal, and at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, chairs, mirrors, engravings, paintings, mahogany and black walnut desks; also, 1 Sharp's billiard table, balls and cues complete; also, 1 rosewood 6-octave piano, made by L. Gilbert, New-York; 1 rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, modern attachment, made by J. Gilbert & Co., of Boston; also, rosewood 7-octave upright boudoir pianoforte of very brilliant tone, made by Detzer, of Paris; also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 37 Nassau-st., gray mare, 16 hands high, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind; also, bay horse, wagon and harness; also, 20 sewing machines and needles; also, a private library of books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF CHOICE OLD WINES OF THE HIGHEST GRADES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a most valuable private stock of choice old wines of the highest grades, very old, some of which date before the Revolution, 1772. They were all selected by the present owner, who now resides in Europe. They have been stored in this City for many years past, and now to be sold without reserve. They have all been removed to our store for sale. No other wines admitted. They consist in part of extraordinary fine Madeiras, such as John Linton, J. Molyers, Madeira, Farquar, Bloodgood, and others, dated 1772, &c.; very high grades, &c.; Bloodgood Yacht Brandy, &c. Samples ready on morning of sale.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Valuable coal lands, 155 acres, 9 perches, Luzerne County, Penn.—On TUESDAY, July 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three tracts of land, containing together 155 acres, 36 perches, situate in Lackawana Township, Luzerne County, Penn. They will be sold in two lots. No. 1 contains 53 acres, 76 perches. No. 2 contains 101 acres, 120 perches. The deeds, report and draft of Mr. W. H. Alexander, Land and Mine Surveyor, may be seen at the auction rooms. No. 1 is on the Lackawana and Bloomsburgh road, about five miles south of Scranton. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

W. A. CAESAR, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st. THIS DAY, AT NO. 489 HUDSON-ST., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a large house, parlor, bed room, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedsteads, &c. Also, crockery, glassware.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 6, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MERCHANTS', BANKERS' AND GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.—For furnishing alien substitutes not liable to a draft. Men furnished with alien substitutes, in anticipation of the draft, at much lower cost than after the draft has taken place. Drafted men furnished with alien substitutes. Gentlemen forwarding their names and address to the office, will have their men sent to the Provost-Marshal's office and mustered into the United States service, and their exemption papers correctly procured, without any inconvenience to them from having to leave their business to attend to it themselves.

Office, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

Agents:

R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
R. McNICHOL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRIZE MONEY.—ALL PERSONS ATTACHED to vessels on the blockade, to whom prize money is due, can receive the same at once by applying by letter to WALKER & WILLARD, late of U. S. Navy

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marsiana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cure; Blighted Faith. Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year....12 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year....$ 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Upper Potomac this morning can barely be said to have taken a more definite shape than heretofore—although we have a statement that yesterday the raiders appeared in considerable force five miles from Frederick City, that our forces discovering the rebel strength, retired, and were followed by the enemy to within one mile of the town. At this point, however, their progress seems to have been arrested by Gen. Wallace, who was in a position effectually to foil the rebel plans.

From Georgia and the advance of Sherman we learn that there has been no fighting since the 27th ult. The rebels under Johnston are reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee, on their retreat to Atlanta, but accounts on this point are not positive.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, which arrived at Washington yesterday morning, brings news that at the hour she left City Point, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburgh—whether it amounted to anything more than an artillery duel was not known. The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are on their way home.

A fearful accident occurred on Wednesday, 6th inst., on the Chattanooga railroad, near the tunnel. Three hospital trains were coming up, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. Two of the trains, which were some distance ahead of the other, stopped this side of the tunnel. The rear train, by the extraordinary negligence, or something worse, of the engineer, ran into the train of seven cars before it, containing three hundred soldiers, and pitched them down an embankment about forty feet high, making a total wreck of three cars—killing three persons outright, and mortally injuring four others. The enraged soldiers would have murdered the guilty engineer, but he fled into the woods and escaped.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen referred a resolution to give E. Jones & Co., Corporation Printers, the Common Council printing, at prices heretofore paid. The Comptroller was requested to pay the beneficiaries of the Relief Fund for the time intervening between the recent exhaustion of the fund and its replenishment, by the issuance of the No. 9 bonds. A proposition from D. D. Badger, to clean the streets for $200,000 per annum, provided that he can have the sweepings, was referred. A message was received from the Mayor, recommending that market stalls be let by auction, instead of prescribed rates per foot of frontage. Referred. A communication was received from District-Attorney A. O. Hall, stating that the executrix of the will of the late John Allan possesses an original letter from Washington to the Common Council of New-York, which is believed to have been surreptitiously abstracted from the City archives, and suggesting that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take steps for its recovery. The letter was bid for recently, Mr. Hall states, by an autograph-gatherer, at the price of $2,050, which was declined, in consequence of the doubtful question of ownership. Referred to the Committee on Law. Both boards declared vacant the position of Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held by John Baulch, now in the Government service at Fortress Monroe, and confirmed the nomination of Bernard Kinney, made by the Fire Department, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Baulch's resignation of the office was misdirected to the Board of Representatives, and therefore could not be received by the Common Council. Both boards adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late John Clancy, and in the Board of Aldermen Mr. Jones made an eloquent speech eulogistic of the character of the deceased. The Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Col. Patrick Kelly, killed at Petersburgh; and also adopted the resolution to aid families resident here of volunteers credited to Brooklyn, provided the Brooklyn authorities will reciprocate by aiding families resident there of volunteers credited to this City. Both boards adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

There will be a meeting of the officers of the First Division of Militia, at the headquarters of Gen. Sandford, this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of designating the regiments to act under the call for State militia.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Philadelphia, dated Beaufort, S. C., June 28: "We are preparing an expedition from this place, under Gen. Saxton, consisting of the Fifty-sixth New-York, the First and Second South Carolina, and another colored regiment, in all four regiments. The destination of it is supposed to be a raid on the mainland below Savannah. The troops are ordered to take sixteen days' rations. They were to start on the 30th, on transports, from Beaufort."

Capt. J. A. Winslow, of the gunboat *Kearsarge*, who distinguished himself by destroying the rebel steamer *Alabama*, was born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1811. His father was from the old Plymouth stock of Winslows, his mother was a Southern woman. At the age of 14 years, through the influence of Daniel Webster, John entered the navy as midshipman. He frequently advised the Navy Department to strengthen the blockading force off Cherbourg. He said he would do his best, and he certainly has done well.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson has written a letter to Secretary Seward, declining the position offered him, as Commissioner on the part of the Government of the United States for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, on the ground that its acceptance would conflict with his established present and future purposes.

Gen. Grant, in a private letter to a friend, contradicts the story told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that Gen. Meade wanted to fall back across the Rapidan after the battle of the Wilderness.

The pressure for Money was quite general in Wall-street yesterday, and Stocks dull and lower. A good part of the demand for Greenbacks is from the country to buy Produce, such as Wool, Wheat, &c. Money is also wanted at higher rates of interest to carry out speculations in Produce and to hold Foreign merchandise for an advance in prices. Gold went up to 268@269 ₱ cent.

Encouraged by the rise in Gold, yesterday, speculators especially bought freely of the principal kinds of Domestic Produce at, in most instances, much higher prices. General Merchandise was held above the views of purchasers, and was rather inactive. Moderate Freight engagements were reported at steady rates.

The Rebel Raiders in the North—The Policy for Pennsylvania.

We would respectfully suggest to the Pennsylvanians the propriety of keeping their militia under arms, or at least such portion of it as they think necessary to protect them from rebel raids, until the end of the campaign. This is the third Summer that they have been terribly frightened by an advance of the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley, and it has been well known, ever since Grant's campaign opened, that it was perfectly feasible for the rebels to make a dash into Maryland with a small force, if they chose to do so. There is no way of guaranteeing that no body of them, great or small, shall under any circumstances cross the Potomac. There is, therefore, a touch of the comical—to use a mild term—in this calling out of the militia every year, *after* the enemy has actually crossed the border, and when he is threatening the State Capital, and when about thirty-six or twenty-four hours remain for recruiting, arming, equipping and drilling them—a short space, it will be admitted, for the organization of a force which is expected to stand in the open field against such troops as Early's or Ewell's. What makes the matter worse, is that the volunteers are called out just at the moment when they themselves, as well as their friends and neighbors, are terribly scared, and busily engaged in removing their horses and other valuables, and when the air is thick with wild rumors of the enemy's strength and ferocity. They consequently "fly to arms," with imaginations in a splendid state of excitability, to march under officers whom they have perhaps never seen, and in whom it is quite safe to say they place no confidence, and meet the foe, as he advances, without drill, discipline or organization.

All this might be avoided by the very simple expedient of raising a force sufficient to protect the frontier before the enemy has reached it, or, in other words, at the beginning of the Summer. The militia need not necessarily be called away from their homes, but they should be kept in a state of readiness at their homes, frequently drilled, and made acquainted with their officers and with one another. If they are good for anything under the present circumstances, it must be because they are gifted with more martial ardor than usually burns in the breasts of quiet farmers and men of business. It seems as if no amount of experience would teach some of us the value of preparation in war. It is no exaggeration to say that, given a force of 50,000 men, every day spent in drill and organization would enable them to diminish their number by 500 without diminishing their efficiency, up to the time when all acquire a fair practical acquaintance with their duties; and for this preparation there is no substitute—absolutely none—neither speeches, proclamations, patriotism, nor love of glory. The science of war has been brought to such perfection that a thousand trained hirelings, if well led, as a general rule are fully competent to make mincemeat, in one short half hour, of ten times that number of the noblest undrilled and ill-officered enthusiasts that ever took the field in the holiest of causes.

The Maryland Raid.

We publish this morning a variety of reports, by telegraph and by mail, purporting to supply some details of the progress of the rebel raid on the Upper Potomac. The most direct and apparently authentic of these reports represents the rebels in considerable force near Frederick City. Five miles from that place an engagement or skirmish took place yesterday, and late reports represent the rebels as being within one mile of the town where Gen. Wallace is said to have checked their progress—the sick and the Government stores, meanwhile, having been removed to avoid capture. Apart from this report, however, the stories received by telegraph are sufficiently conflicting to bewilder any one seeking intelligible information. The only way in which we could expect to be furnished with trustworthy *detailed* intelligence is, for the moment, closed against us. The telegraph wires are either cut or in possession of the rebels both east and west of Maryland Heights, where Gen. Sigel has posted himself; and the opportunity that officer has of watching the enemy's movements is practically lost, so far as enabling the military authorities or the general public to judge of the real nature of the emergency We assume, however, from all that is yet reported, that Gen. Sigel holds Maryland Heights without difficulty, and that, even if Hunter is not already close upon the rear of the rebel raiders, there is no danger of any disaster to the force under Sigel's command. The position is one of no common natural strength, and it would not be worth while for Ewell or Early, or whoever commands the rebel army, to waste time and strength in assailing it. From the accounts before us we can form, as yet, only a vague conjecture as to the numerical strength of the invading army. The more sober statements place it at 7,000 cavalry and infantry. The sensational reports fix it at from 30,000 to 40,000. The readiest way to bring these figures to a common-sense test is to ask, what the rebels—be they many or few—have been about since Saturday last? All the accounts agree that they have been plundering indiscriminately at every point they have touched; that they have shown almost a total disregard of everything like regular army discipline, such as even marked their former raids; and, beyond all, that they have been seen driving large herds of horses and cattle across the river above and around Hagerstown, toward the entrance to the Shenandoah Valley. All this certainly goes to prove anything but the presence of a large and thoroughly organized corps of regulars. Or at least it would seem to prove anything but a deliberate scheme of invasion, having any higher object than the recruitment of a used-up cavalry division or two, and the procurement of food and clothing for a few thousand of the starving ragamuffins who were sent in pursuit of Hunter. At Washington, reports of the rapid advance of Hunter toward the rebel rear appear to be fully credited. On what foundation these reports rest we find it utterly impossible to divine. They may be thoroughly trustworthy; but we are not disposed to be sanguine about it. The chances seem at the moment not unfavorable for Early's escape whenever he pleases to go, with a very considerable amount of plunder, as it is open to him, we should judge, to take whichever side of the Blue Ridge may seem most advantageous in his retreat.

Financial Parallels.

One of the favorite methods of the English press at this time, when they wish to touch the "raw spot" of American feeling, is to speak of our financial course in this war, as something insane and unheard of.

The suspension of specie payments in 1861 was met with a howl of derision; the issue of legal-tender was treated as if such a mad measure had never been heard of in history; and the increase of paper circulation, with the depreciation consequent, the rise in prices and the active speculation, were detailed in London journals, with the exultation with which a man might regard the sudden and marvelous ruin of his worst enemy.

One would think that no nation, before the universal Yankee, had ever suspended cash payments, or carried on war with paper money, or speculated on an inflated currency, or had supported heavy debts by means of heavy taxation and customs.

When New-York proposed to pay her foreign fund-holders in depreciated currency, (a measure which we always deprecated as utterly needless and unwise,) a general cry arose in the Tory Press of England, at "Yankee dishonesty." "Repudiators" was the mildest epithet put upon us. It would be supposed that no European State—least of all Great Britain—had ever paid foreign fund-holders in depreciated currency, but that such unexampled knavery was reserved alone for Americans, and those of the Northern States. And so profoundly ignorant are large masses of the English public, even of their own history, that we have little doubt many a respectable Englishman thinks our financial course as new and original as it is disgraceful.

Any American of common reading knows that no long wars have been carried on without paper money; and the course of this country in preserving its national life, has a sufficiently exact parallel, financially, in the course of England, when seeking to ruin Napoleon. For eighteen years Great Britain suspended specie payments in her desperate struggle with France. Bank of England notes were made, in effect, a "legal-tender," by every person being protected from arrest who offered them in payment of a debt, and by the bank being guarded by law from any suit for non-payment of its notes. For eighteen years there was thus in Great Britain an inconvertible paper currency. From 1797 to 1815 the Bank of England *tripled* its circulation, and the country banks increased from two hundred in the same time to nine hundred and forty, or almost *five times*.

The depreciation was, of course, enormous, not shown so much in the price of gold, which only reached forty-one in 1812–'13, owing to causes which need not here be specified, but especially in values—£1 in paper became worth but 10s. in 1813, and according to Doubleday, fell to 7s. or 8s., that is, a depreciation of nearly 75 per cent. The price of wheat rose from 53s. 1d. a quarter in '97 to 125s. 5d. in 1812; oats from 16s. 9d. to 44s.; wool from 3s. 8d. to 10s. The rent of arable land increased from £88 6s. 3½d. to the hundred acres in 1790, to £161 12s. 7½d. in 1812. But unlike America, no increase of prices arose in England from diminished labor; on the contrary, labor was supplied in abundance and wages did not rise with other values; the final rise being only about 20 per cent. in many parishes.

In this depreciated currency, worth forty or fifty per cent. below what the foreign fund-holders had supposed themselves pledged to receive, did England pay her former creditors. Individuals, of course, complained, but it was manifest she could do nothing else, and this "repudiation" has never, we believe, been thrown in her teeth. The enormous volume of paper money, amounting, according to the best authorities, to nearly $450,000,000 in 1815, naturally stimulated speculation and extravagance to the highest degree, and left its bad effects on the national habits. It served also, (as it has done here,) to stimulate some very useful branches of production.

Still, despite all the inflation and with a public debt in 1815, of some $3,700,000,000, England resumed specie-payments within four years after the termination of the war, and began a career of prosperity which has made her the richest nation of the world.

The financial experiences of America are no new thing. They have very nearly their counterpart during the struggle of Great Britain with France, with the immense advantage to us that our working-classes were never in a more prosperous condition. Even the fall in Government funds of late, which has so alarmed some timid people, had more than its parallel in England, where consols fell from 107 in 1737 to 47¼ in 1798, and 54¼ in 1813, the two latter estimated in depreciated currency. Heavy taxation carried the credit of England through, and still enables her to bear her debt. What she bore for the balance of power, we, with far greater resources, can surely bear for National existence, and with a much better financial issue before us.

Playing Possum—Making Believe Dead—The Last Secesh Trick in Europe.

Capt. Semmes, we are told by the London *Daily News*, on landing at Southampton, "anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, and said that *Slavery existed there but in name.*" Our intelligent Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," stated in a recent letter that the Secessionists in France now agree in representing that Slavery has been destroyed by the war, and no longer touches the merits of the case between the North and the South. The pirate in England, and the plotters in France, alike see the necessity of the subterfuge. It is felt that the Anti-Slavery spirit of the masses of the two nations is the chief obstacle to the recognition of the "Confederacy." It is realized that it is vain to continue the effort to change that spirit. A turn, therefore, is made; and it is pretended that Slavery is virtually at an end, and is no longer a matter of any practical account anyway.

A certain plausibility is given to this representation by citing declarations from the Northern press, and from Northern speakers in Congress, that Slavery has received its death-blow. This is set forth as the general conviction of the North, and of course with some effect. If it can be made to appear that the Anti-Slavery North is willing to concede that the War of itself has settled the fate of Slavery, there is no reason in the world why Anti-Slavery England and France should disbelieve it; for the North is in a position to know the truth, and the concession would be one against its own interests.

Well, what is the truth? What is it that the North concedes? This, and this simply: that Slavery will be broken down by the war, if the war terminates in the triumph of the National Government. The very progress of the national arms substitutes military law for the municipal law which alone sustains Slavery. Wherever this progress extends, it makes an end of all coercive power of the master over the slave; and without that power Slavery can exist only in name. Were the national arms to sweep through to the Gulf, and retain possession of all the region for three months, not a bond would be left unbroken. But the European Secessionists do not so put it. They are very careful to say nothing of the condition on which alone this can happen. They hold out that *in any event* the war must destroy Slavery—that Slavery must go by the board alike whether the National or the Confederate arms prevail. Nothing can be more false.

The Confederate Government was never more thoroughly wedded to the institution of Slavery, never more thoroughly determined to sink or swim with it, than to-day. Of course, it makes no public proclamation to that effect, for it fully understands that a certain reserve on this score is required by its interests in the Old World. But neither in its Executive messages, nor in its Congressional debates, nor in the deliberations of the several State Governments, has the slightest intimation ever been made that it would be expedient to give up Slavery and let the Confederacy stand clear of it before the world. Not even in all the wild harum-scarum effusions of the rebel press has any such inkling been given. The possibility that the Confederacy may be overborne is often admitted; but never is emancipation hinted at as a last resort, whereby to secure the favorable intervention of Europe. The uniform avoidance of every word having that bearing is, indeed, very noteworthy. Ordinarily it is true that "all that a man hath he will give for his life;" but this rebel crew will die sooner than quit their hold of their slave property. Everywhere throughout the South it is tacitly assumed that the "Confederacy" is not worth having without Slavery. No one apparently ever thinks of saving the one by giving up the other. There has not even been any attempt to propitiate foreign sentiment by ameliorating some of the sterner features of the institution, and thereby exciting hopes that in a few years it would be done away with altogether. The legal chattel relation of slave to master still stands out in all its absolute odiousness. The old black codes which have been the scandal of earth, remain untouched. Not one single iota is yielded to the moral sentiment of the world, even though it is felt that the issue of the life and death of the Confederacy may depend upon it. The very silence of the rebels upon the subject is the strongest of all proofs of their fanatical devotion to the institution. The everlasting adherence of the Confederacy to Slavery is a fixed fact, which nobody within the limits of the Confederacy dreams of calling in question.

Of course, the supporters of the Confederacy in Europe understand this perfectly. It is monstrous hypocrisy in them to try to make it appear that the fate of Slavery is already decided, let whichever side prevail. The war, thus far, instead of disposing of Slavery, has only made Slavery more vitally concerned in the final issue. Had the Confederate Government run away or surrendered at any time during the first two years, in all likelihood a peace would have been made that would have saved the institution in several of the States still unvisited by our arms. No such peace now is possible. The Northern people have become unalterably convinced that the Republic can never again have security with Slavery in its bosom. Their purpose is fixed that an end shall be made of the curse, and that whatever vestiges of it the sweep of conquest leaves, shall be annihilated by an amendment of the organic law of the Republic, and in such form as to make a reappearance in any future time impossible. While the war has thus determined the Northern people to make no terms with Slavery, it has just as unalterably fixed the purpose of the ruling classes of the South to take no terms for Slavery. They know full well that it will be morally impossible, after what has happened, for it ever again to have peace in the Union; and therefore do not hesitate to stake its existence absolutely on the issue of the war. They would be as deaf to all offers made by the North in its behalf, with a view to a reunion, as they are to all the persuasions of Europe to make an end of it, with a view to a recognition of independence. It is for the war alone to settle the matter. If the National Government prevails, Slavery will die forthwith and forever. If the "Confederacy" prevails, it will live; and it will thrive and domineer to an extent never seen, or even hoped for before.

English Feeling at the Sinking of the Alabama.

The sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* appears to have been a source of very great mortification among the foreign friends of the rebels. It is amusing to read the comments of the English papers which represent that class, and to see the misstatements which they make, the contradictions of each other, which they are not careful enough to avoid, and the shifts and excuses which they are fertile in, to lessen, if possible, the pain of the blow. They universally agreed at first that the *Kearsarge* was badly disabled in the fight. In fact, to read the accounts, one would think that her victory was quite accidental. They also were in one accord that the *Alabama* was entirely overmatched, and that the *Kearsarge* had "higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew nearly double that under Capt. Semmes," and heavier guns.

Her guns were heavier no doubt, but her crew was only 180 in number to 150 on board the *Alabama*, and as to the superiority in speed, if there is anything which these same people have gloried over in reference to the *Alabama*, it has been that she could far outstrip any vessel that we had afloat. They have quite lamented over our inability to build a vessel that would steam so fast as she, in view of our claims to be able to accomplish something worth mentioning in building vessels. How does it come now, that all of a sudden we find such a superiority in speed admitted for the *Kearsarge*?

Of course, to read their account, all the glory was with the *Alabama*. They spread everywhere the picture of her crew firing their guns till their muzzles were under water and the vessel going down, without striking their flag, although Semmes himself says that he hauled down his flag, at which time it is to be presumed his men ceased firing; and the log of the *Deerhound* says she did not strike till forty minutes after she fired her last shot.

They are very much puzzled to know why Semmes went into a fight in which he was to be so badly beaten. The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* explained it by saying that "Semmes believed that Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, *a very young man*, lacked experience and would rather run than fight." Winslow is about sixty, but would have certainly been as little likely to prefer running to fighting, if he had been younger than he is; and if Semmes did calculate in that way, he did not know his man.

The *Times* says, "It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who had gained so much glory, and so unquestionable a reputation for courage, that he could afford to be prudent," came out to the fight. We doubt whether he would have done so if he could have avoided it; but if he did come out for the purpose of a fight, it seems to us quite probable that he was driven to it by the consciousness that his reputation for courage was very questionable. What he has ever done since he took command of the ship to show courage in is hard for us to see. His whole career has been one of running away from battle, with the sole exception of his attack upon the *Hatteras*, where he showed stratagem, but nothing else; and we are inclined to think that this feeling that to be always running after unarmed vessels, and flying from armed pursuers, was showing too much of the "better part of valor," that drove him at last into a fight which real discretion probably would have led him to avoid, if possible.

Charges of inhumanity on the part of the *Kearsarge* were also freely made. Semmes himself says that she fired five guns after he had struck his colors, and that there was no appearance of any boats coming from her after the ship went down. We should require very strong proof of this statement before we credited it for a moment, and as it is contradicted by all the other accounts, and as the *Kearsarge* took sixty-eight of the *Alabama's* crew, which her boats actually picked up, it is quite certain that there is not the shadow of a foundation for this charge.

We are not surprised at the state of feeling which led to such misstatements. The English feel in their hearts as if the conflict was their own. It was fought with an English-built vessel, with English guns and English powder, and an English crew. Semmes openly declared that his best men were trained on board an English man-of-war, the *Excellent*—and to have a vessel thus built, and thus manned and equipped, so easily destroyed by an American vessel, with so little injury to herself, touches the old sore spot, the first blow upon which was struck when the flag of the *Guerriere* came down. We can well afford to let their vexation work itself off in ovations to Semmes, and rejoicings over his escape in an English vessel. We doubt, however, whether it will amount to enough to procure him another ship.

Georgia.—The situation in Georgia is now of the deepest interest and importance. In the whole of our movements there during the past two months, the enemy has simply tried to retard our advance at such commanding positions as were found along the line of the railroad. Of course, in a mountainous region like that, it was very easy to make our advance difficult, and to delay us for a considerable time. But the enemy seem now to have got to the last defensive line of Atlanta outside of the city fortifications—the line of the Chattahoochie; and our army has followed him closely up to within a short distance of that line. If we can now force him to general battle, or if we can effect an investment of Atlanta, we shall soon see the breaking up of his army. If Johnston evacuates Atlanta—which we do not believe he will do without a serious defence—he may still keep up the fight during the Summer in efforts to defend Milledgeville.

Obituary.

GEN. GEORGE P. MORRIS.

George P. Morris died at his residence at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst., aged 62 years. Mr. Morris was born at Philadelphia on the 10th of October, 1802. At an early age he removed to New-York, where, when in his fifteenth year, he commenced his literary career by writing verses for the New-York *Gazette*. In August, 1823, in conjunction with Samuel Woodworth, he commenced the publication of the New-York *Mirror*, a journal which employed some of the best literary talent of the country, and was one of the most prominent periodicals of its class, until Dec. 31, 1842, when it was discontinued under the financial disasters of the times. In 1843, he associated himself with Mr. Willis in the publication of the New-York *Mirror*. In 1844 he established a daily paper called the *Evening Mirror*. At the close of 1845 he commenced alone a weekly journal called the *National Press*, the title of which he changed in 1846 to that of the *Home Journal*, and from that time until his death he and Mr. Willis conducted it. Though well known as a journalist, he was much more widely known as a song-writer, and as such was one of the most popular of his day. Millions of copies of his "Woodman Spare that Tree" are said to have been circulated, and, with others, as "We Were Boys Together," "Land, Ho!" "Long Time Ago," "The Origin of Yankee Doodle," "My Mother's Bible," &c., proved sources of great profit to their publishers. The Melodies for many of his songs were written by Balfe, Sir John Stephenson and other distinguished English composers, and have been sung in public by Malibran, Russell, Madame Anna Bishop and many other celebrated vocalists. Various editions of his poems have been published, including one in 1840 with illustrations by Weir and Chapman. In 1853 he published a volume entitled "The Deserted Bride and other Poems," and he afterwards edited a volume of "American melodies." In 1837 he produced a successful drama, entitled "Brier Cliff," founded on incidents in the American Revolution. In 1842, he wrote the libretto of the opera of "The Maid of Saxony." He has also published a volume of prose sketches, entitled *The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots*. Mr. Morris was for some time a Brigadier-General in the New-York State Militia. For many years he resided at Undercliff, a country seat on the Hudson, nearly opposite West Point.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. REEDER.

Ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder died at his residence at Easton, Penn., on the morning of the 5th inst., after a short illness.

Gov. Reeder was a native of Northampton County, Penn., but was for many years a resident of Easton, where the greater part of his life was spent. In his profession as a lawyer he acquired eminence. Up to and at the opening of the Kansas troubles he was a Democrat, and on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, President Pierce appointed him Governor of the former Territory. He went out with the intention of executing the law in accordance with the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Senator Douglas; appointed his officers, and was immediately involved in trouble.

Very shortly after the commencement of these troubles a force of Missourians, numbering between three and four thousand, invaded the Territory in an armed body, took part by force in the territorial election, and controlled it entirely. Being opposed in this by Gov. Reeder, they succeeded in getting him removed from office, and Gov. Shannon appointed in his stead. Gov. Reeder remained in the State, and was elected to Congress, under the Topeka Constitution. A Congressional committee was appointed to investigate the Kansas outrages, and Reeder accompanied the committee as an adviser. The report of their investigation became a famous political document.

During his stay in Kansas Gov. Reeder founded several towns, and sought, by developing the resources of that region, to lay a broad foundation for its future prosperity. Subsequent to his retirement from office, he returned to Easton, where he has since remained. He became an early, active and intelligent member of the Republican party, in which he exerted considerable influence.

The Tender of the Secretaryship.

The following is the correspondence between the President and Gov. Tod, in regard to the Secretaryship of the Treasury:

MR. LINCOLN'S DISPATCH.

Washington, June 30, 1864.

Hon. David Tod, Youngstown:

I have nominated you to the office of Secretary of Treasury in place of Gov. Chase, who has resigned. Please come without a moment's delay.

A. LINCOLN.

GOV. TOD'S REPLY.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 30, 1864.

To the President, Washington City:

The condition of my health forbids the acceptance of the distinguished position you offer me. Grateful for this mark of your confidence, I am sincerely yours. DAVID TOD.

The declination of Gov. Tod was telegraphed immediately upon receiving the dispatch from the President.

Commencement at Hamilton College.

The annual commencement of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will be held Thursday, July 21.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., will address the Society of Christian Research, Sunday, July 17.

Wednesday, July 20, Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland, LL. D., of New-York, will deliver an address, and Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College, will read a poem before the alumni.

The convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Tuesday, July 19, will be addressed by Chas. D. Warner, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.; Poet, Francis M Finch, Esq., of Ithaca.

Dartmouth College.

Commencement at this institution is on Thursday, July 21. The Baccalaureate discourse will be delivered by President Smith, on the afternoon of the Sabbath preceding, July 17. The class day exercises will be on Tuesday afternoon. The address before the Theological Society, Tuesday evening. On Wednesday forenoon the address before the Alumni will be delivered by Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The literary societies will be addressed on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia* reached her dock at 6 P. M. The newspaper dispatch-bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by Adams' Express, and the mails by this evening's train to New-York.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 6.

The cooperage establishment of Jones & Chapin was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance unascertained.

The Alabama and Kearsarge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In British waters, in the "narrow seas," over which the English once claimed supreme jurisdiction, compelling the vessels of all other nations, even war ships, to lower or vail topsails to the English flag, a British-built steam war vessel, armed with approved British guns, worked by British gunners, trained in British marine artillery, schooled and manned by a British crew, was, with but little damage to the victor, sent to the bottom by an American steam war vessel, built by Americans, with an armament of American invention and preparation, worked and manned by Americans. Again, the English-built and boasted vessel was named after an ultra, remote and the best shielded rebel State; the American-built and victorious steamer was called after a mountain in the "head and front" of New-England. J. W. and F.

Utica, July, 1864.

THE REBEL RAID.

The Invaders in Considerable Force.

A Fight Within Five Miles of Frederick.

THE REBELS CLOSE UPON THE TOWN.

PLUNDER THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

THE REBELS CHECKED AT FREDERICK.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Large Portion of Lee's Army Sent North—Fighting Yesterday Near Frederick—The Rebels Close Upon the Town—Government Stores Removed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—9:45 P. M.

There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. LEE has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction.

The *American* has received the following special intelligence:

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 7.

About 10 o'clock this morning the Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with 300 men and two pieces of ALEXANDER'S Baltimore Battery, made a reconnoissance to Middletown, about five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force—infantry, cavalry and artillery. After a sharp fight our forces were repulsed, and fell back on Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing.

Large numbers of stragglers are arriving at Monocacy, and are sent at once to the front by Gen. WALLACE. The enemy are reported to be in full force on the Hagerstown turnpike.

LATER.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 7—P. M.

The enemy is now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown pike. All the sick and Government stores have been removed. Reinforcements are arriving.

The Rebels Foiled at Frederick City.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—Midnight.

Gen. WALLACE has met with a success at Frederick. He has foiled the rebels thus far in all their efforts to drive us from the town. We expect the particulars soon.

The rebels threw several shells into the city. One fell near BRADLEY JOHNSON'S old residence, and another near the Court-house.

Burning of the Shenandoah Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—10 P. M.

A dispatch from Sandy Hook to-night says the rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glare of light over the country for miles.

Rebel Movement in Loudon County.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—10:20 P. M.

Reliable reports from Loudon County, Va., say there has been no rebel force in that county save MOSBY'S, consisting of about 250 or 300 men, about half of whom crossed the river, and committed the depredations at Point of Rocks on Monday. They made another attempt to cross on Tuesday, but were deterred by the appearance of some of our cavalry. They have fallen back, but guard the roads leading to the river to prevent the loyal citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

The Rebel Force Larger than at First Supposed — Skirmishing Near Maryland Heights—The Rebels Driving Off Horses, Cattle, &c.—The Rebels Occupy Hagerstown—All the Railroad and Telegraph Property at Harper's Ferry Destroyed—Active Movements of Our Troops.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7.

The city is full of rumors this morning of an exciting character, in regard to the rebel invasion.

After careful inquiries, with a desire to sift out the truth as far as possible, and with a view to avoid acting the part of an alarmist, on one hand by overstating, or on the other encouraging false security by underrating the state of affairs, I send you the following account, which is believed to be correct.

The most reliable intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond, this morning, warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac, and on the line of the Virginia side, is larger than at first supposed.

It is believed that the rebel force is not far short of thirty thousand.

Advices from Sandy Hook down to 10 o'clock this morning say that an officer from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, on Maryland Heights, reports that skirmishing was going on back of the Heights, but the number of rebels there is small.

With the aid of a glass and the signal corps, the rebels can be observed toward Sharpsburgh, driving off cattle, horses, etc., and plundering the farmers in the valley.

No large force, however, is visible.

Advices from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, this morning, say that the rebels occupy Hagerstown this morning, but in what force is not known.

The train from Frederick is just in, and reports that Col. COLES, of the Maryland Cavalry, had a skirmish with a small rebel scouting force, four miles west of Frederick, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the force was quite small.

The rebel officers dined at noon at HAGAN'S Mountain House.

Later in the day, two pieces of ALEXANDER'S Maryland Battery, detachments of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and Col. COLES' Maryland Cavalry went in pursuit of the rebels, and during last night drove a force of about one hundred rebels through Middletown.

While in Middletown, yesterday, the rebels made good use of their time in plundering the citizens of their horses and other property. One citizen, a stable-keeper, named JOSHUA COMBICK, was called upon to deliver up his horses, but he resisted and said he would die first, whereupon he was shot first, and is reported dead.

Active movements of our troops are going on, which it is not proper for prudential reasons to particularize.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

At last advices it was believed that there was only a small force of rebels on the Virginia shore opposite the Point of Rocks.

LATER.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They have also burnt a large quantity of forage.

So far the rebels have used no artillery against our forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cavalry Fight at Hagerstown—The Union Force Retires—Destruction of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The *Star* says:

We have information direct from Hagerstown, to the effect that on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a rebel squad, consisting of fifteen cavalry men, commanded by Lieut. SHARER, formerly of Martinsburgh, Va., entered that place. This force appeared to be a reconnoitering party, and they had only been in the town a few moments when a detachment of our Regular Cavalry, from Carlile, Penn., commanded by Lieut. MCLEAN, dashed into the place.

A brief cavalry fight immediately ensued in the streets of Hagerstown, which resulted in the rebels being driven out of the town with the loss of a Lieutenant and two privates, taken prisoners.

About half an hour after this fight, the rebels again entered the town, their forces consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry.

Lieut. MCLEAN, of the Union cavalry, finding his force too small to cope with the large number of rebels, slowly fell back to the Pennsylvania line, carrying with him his prisoners.

The rebels, after entering the town, set to work to destroy the telegraph, but they had made no demonstration against the railroad when our informant left.

They also plundered many of the stores and seem to have adopted a different course from the one they pursued last Summer, as they now make no distinction between rebel sympathizers and Unionists.

Many of the rebel citizens, perhaps anticipating this treatment, ran their horses into Pennsylvania.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Jenkins' Cavalry at Hagerstown—Heavy Levies on the Citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 7.

The *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, July 7.

A man from Hagerstown just arrived at Greencastle says that MCCAUSLAND'S command, formerly JENKINS', fifteen hundred strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick pike, where the main body of the rebels have all gone.

Small parties returned this morning, and made a requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and $20,000, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Rebels at Heidelburgh—Pinndering the Border Counties.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

A dispatch over the inland line, from the operator at Chambersburgh, announcing that he was packing up his instruments to leave, the rebels having entered the town, created some excitement here this evening; but at the present writing (eleven o'clock) our forces not only hold Chambersburgh, but Greencastle also. The rebels, however, hold Hagerstown, and have advanced as far as Heidelburgh, near the State line. There is great alarm, however.

The border counties' horses are taken from the stables, and much property and valuables have been plundered or stolen. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for some fifty miles, between Frederick and Cumberland, and twelve miles west of Cumberland. The force coming down the valley consists of some three thousand cavalry. A whole rebel corps is known to have reached Frederick, and large reinforcements are arriving for them from the South.

There is considerable excitement here. Drums and fifes have been sounding through the streets, and a meeting of the old City Zouaves, Capt. AWL, has just been held, and the company reorganized. It was formerly Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The people are organizing.

The Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here to-day, under command of Col. SWEITZER, of Pittsburgh, its term of service having expired.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6—Midnight.

The rebels have not yet advanced beyond Heidelburg. A private dispatch, just received, represents the people busy barricading the streets of Chambersburgh.

Gov. Curtin's Second Call.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6—9:30 P. M.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, a proclamation.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is now advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them.

They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers.

I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers, in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil.

I refer to the General Orders from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly request the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency.

Persons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well-earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor, ELI SLIFER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM FREDERICK.

The Rebels Commanded by Early—Great Alarm and Excitement—The Rebel Infantry Supposed to be Lying Beyond Bolivar Heights.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, July 6.

The force of the enemy is not estimated here at more than six thousand, all told. Of these a marauding party of about four hundred is scouring the country north of the river, stealing horses, robbing stores, &c., but showing no disposition for fight.

The main body of the enemy has not crossed the river, nor is it in sight at Harper's Ferry, being concealed behind Bolivar Heights. Their sharpshooters, however, command the railroad down to Sandy Hook.

We have evacuated Harper's Ferry, however, and concentrated our forces under SIGEL on Maryland Heights.

Up to this time there has been no fighting, beyond an occasional interchange of compliments between the pickets. It is thought that ample means are at hand to meet any demonstration the enemy may make.

A small cavalry skirmish appears to be going on just beyond Frederick, a party of our cavalry having overhauled a body of the horse thieves. The smoke and dust seems receding, the enemy being apparently discomfited.

The enemy, to the best of present information, is commanded by EARLY, and it is thought he has little with him beyond his own division.

From this standpoint I can safely assure the public that no great damage will result from EARLY'S raid.

A small fight took place at Middletown this morning, when the enemy were driven back.

I am unable, owing to the prevailing excitement which seems to have deranged everything and everybody here, to do more than forward you a few particular points.

Skirmishing has been going on to-day between the rebel advance and our forces, within four miles of Frederick City, but up to this hour no rebels have entered Frederick City, except as prisoners.

Great alarm and excitement prevailed here this afternoon, caused by a report that the rebels were entering town. The stores were all closed, and the people were running to and fro, and many were leaving the city in great haste. The excitement has somewhat abated this evening. I can learn nothing yet as to the number of the invaders, but the belief is that they are in strength, and intend to occupy the Cumberland Valley.

The day has passed in comparative quiet both at the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry. The main body of rebels are still behind Bolivar Heights, although it is rumored that a portion of their force is crossing the river above to flank SIGEL. Fabulous numbers of rebels are reported to be at Williamsport, 20,000 for instance at Sharpsburgh, but they are mostly the product of overheated imaginations.

Some little artillery firing occurred this afternoon, but it was all on our own side. The impression seems general that EARLY is leaving the Ferry, and moving up toward Williamsport to cross, whether for a raid on Pennsylvania, or to try conclusions with SIGEL on the south side, is, of course, not known. It is, however, pretty certain, from their action to-day, that they intend to give the Ferry the slip.

The general situation seems to be that the rebel force is, or has been until noon to-day, lying near Harper's Ferry, engaging SIGEL'S attention, while the cavalry, in squads of fifty and a hundred, are wandering over the country north of the Potomac, in zealous search of horses, dry goods and greenbacks. Parties of these latter gentry have appeared to-day at Sharpsburgh, Middletown and various localities to the north and northwest of Frederick.

Rumors are current of parties devastating the south side, as low down as Noiln's Ford, but they are not reliable. It is still a mystery as to what the rebels intend or expect to do. So large a force would not certainly come so far as this to accomplish all they have yet attempted. The rebel cavalry operations north of the Potomac are of the old command of A. G. JENKINS, and are now led by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, formerly Colonel of the First Rebel Maryland Infantry.

[Advertisement.]

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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MARRIED.

BULL—TONNELE.—On Thursday, July 7, at Washington Heights, by Rev. J. Howard Smith, Mr. ALFRED M. BULL and Miss MAGGIE K., daughter of the late Peter L. Tonnele, all of this City.

STURGES—LEE.—In Chicago, on Thursday evening, June 23, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, FRANK STURGES and LILLIE, daughter of Oliver H. Lee.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday morning, July 7, of scarlet fever, SARAH SCUDDER, only child of Henry S. and Sarah M. Anderson, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Franklin-av., first house from Gates-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, June 30, HATTIE SHERWOOD, and on Wednesday, July 6, GRACE FERRY, twin children of Edward C. and Betsie H. Bissell, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will be attended from the house of the parents, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BACHER.—On Wednesday evening, July 6, after a short illness, JOHN BACHER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob Bausher, No. 59 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Friday,) July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, July 6, JACOB DE BEVOISE, Newtown, L. I., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, on Saturday, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELKIN.—On Thursday, July 7, at his residence, No. 143 Adams-st., Brooklyn, after a brief illness, HENRY ELKIN, formerly of Matanzas, Cuba.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HADDON.—On Thursday, July 7, AGGIE, daughter of John and the late Mary A. Haddon, aged 21 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 9, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

JOLLIFFE.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 6, MARY LOUISA, daughter of George B. and Susanna Jolliffe, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 316 Pearl-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

KING.—At Peterborgh, on Wednesday, June 15, Capt. WILLIAM VERNON KING, of the Fourth U. S. C. T., in the 24th year of his age.

MCKNIGHT.—On Thursday, July 7, LOUISA, wife of Charles S. McKnight, and daughter of the late Capt. H. L. Champlin, of Essex, Conn.

Funeral service at the First Presbyterian Church, in 8th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, July 6, at his residence, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., P. L. MORRIS, from injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, on the 4th inst., aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of East 28th-st. and Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, July 6, JAMES B. REYNOLDS, late of Newburgh, N. Y., in the 67th year of his age, for nearly 40 years an active and honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

His friends, and the members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., this day, (Friday,) July 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Newburgh papers please copy.

HARLEM LODGE No. 457, F. & A. M.—Members of Harlem Lodge, and the fraternity in general, are invited to assemble at the Lodge rooms, northeast corner of 3d av. and 127th st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4½ P. M., to attend the funeral of our late W. Bro. JAMES B. REYNOLDS. THOS. E. B. HAWKS, Master.

ROBERT OOTVY, Secretary.

PEABHAM.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, LIZZIE G., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8.22 train from 30th-st.

Providence papers please copy.

RILEY.—On Thursday, July 7, in Bergen, N. J., LAURA, infant daughter of John A. and Josephine L. Riley, aged 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Bergen, N. J.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 7, MARY LOVE, daughter of the late Major Josiah Watson, U. S. M. C., in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Murdock, No. 26 Gardner-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, July 9, at 3½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, July 6, Mrs MARTHA WRIGHT, relict of John Wright, aged 69 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services from her residence, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

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68, 1, 11, 17, 56, 63, 67, 51, 41, 53, 16, 5.

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Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in this expedient and patriotic measure of supplying the wants of men now in the service, or the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 6, 1864 }

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 6 per cent bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN CODER, WILLIAM S. COPWIN,
C. G. CONNELL, THOMAS M. LELLAND,
BENJAMIN SEALEY, JAMES M. HARVIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD L. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Subscriptions received daily by the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 5-20 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

R. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 5 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the New 6 per Cent. Bonds at 100. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

RELIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST. }

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS:
ISAAC O. BARNES, JOSEPH WHITEFIELD,
OLIVER W. WOODWARD, HARRISON HALL,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, SAMUEL L. STEWART,
JAMES Y. W. TEBBS, CHAS. BAILEY,
DAVID H. MCALPIN, S. B. CUMSTON,
SAMUEL RAY, ALBERT HALL,
JOHN ROBINSON, EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
SMITH HANCOCK, JOSEPH ROSE,
WILLIAM PEET, EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
MORRIS H. SMITH, S. S. SQUIRES,
JOHN ASH, R. E. PETERSON,
JONATHAN PURDY, S. S. VANDERHOFF,
JOHN B. SIMPSON, JOHN SHORT,
DAVID BARRY, DAVID ARMSTRONG,
JACOB MILLER, ROBERT LYON.

At a meeting of the Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARNES was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK, CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEWIS, JOHN O. MOORE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, ELIPHALET NICHOLS,
ALFRED BARMORE, ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
GEORGE WARNER, GEORGE SCHMIDT, Jr.,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, PETER R. CHRISTIE,
SIMON BRINDLEY, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
JOHN P. HALVERTON, SAMUEL PARKER,
JAMES S. LEWIS, SAMUEL BLOSSOM,
SOLOMON BANTA, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
WILLIAM MOIR, CROWELL ADAMS,
HENRY S. TERRELL, HENRY DAVID,
JAMES E. HEDGES, J. G. LAUVETZ,
CORNELIUS STEVENS, PETER J. SCHULTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD, ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL, JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. WOOD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 175 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES BRINCKERHOFF, ALEX. HENDERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HICKEY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. FIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WILLIAM P. COOLIDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDUNK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES LUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE O. MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were the drawn, viz: Nos. 13, 57, 63, 83, 86, 95, 99, 121, 208, 216, 234, 425, 490, 491, 571, 576, 691, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,361, 1,469, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the CITY BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN-ITS further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the agent and transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds of said Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
R. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, }
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. VELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,500 feet, of which 1,500 are developed claims, and 1,500 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Robtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,315 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $240 24, is equal to $2,744 00 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 400 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 40 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $600 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Office, No. 54 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis.	
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,	
R. S. Ferry,	O. F. Gifkin,	R. M. Jegup,	
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,	
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry,	
Wm. T. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	J. C. Wilmerding,	
Sam'l. Farron,	Geo. H. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,	
Thomas Hill,	H. F. Teschemacher,	John O. Earl,	
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco.	

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Bills and silver bullion bought and sold.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was organized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a net income to the United States Trust Company in the City of New-York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-2478ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LIVERMORE, CREWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. Copperheads commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 6 per Cent Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864:

Loans and Bills Discounted	$235,663 02
Banking House	41,026 01
Furniture and Fixtures	2,191 62
Current expenses	3,985 32
Due from State Banks	1,215 12
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulating Notes	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	90,000 00
Premium Account	20,190 15
Cash on hand, Notes of other National Banks	556 00
Cash on hand and Checks of State Banks	60,762 13
Cash on hand, Specie	1,000 00
Cash on hand, other Lawful Money	120,605 00
Total	$726,026 38
Capital Stock paid in	$250,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$90,000
Circulating Notes on hand and Unsigned	21,600— 65,110 00
Individual Deposits	3,[illegible] 26
United States Deposits	2,300 00
Due to State Banks	20,202 89
Profits	10,11[illegible] 22
Total	$72[illegible] 38

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:
I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1864.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, to the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

New-York stockholders on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, }
Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864. }

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE HANOVER BANK, ON SATURDAY, THE 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,610,651 02
Overdrafts		56 46
Due from Banks		46,979 40
Due from Directors of the Bank	$12,250	
Due from Brokers	450,00	
Specie		321,543 88
Cash Items, viz. Notes and Checks in the Exchanges		776,215 73
Stocks		471,000 00
U. S. C. H. Certificates and Indebtedness Certificates		435,5[illegible] 89
U. S. Demand Notes		2[illegible],[illegible]1 07
Loss and Expense Account		16,[illegible]3 59
Total		$5,001,507 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,[illegible]0,000 00
Circulation Registered	$[illegible]5,[illegible]00	
Circulation Not Registered	1,[illegible]0—	[illegible]02,[illegible]0 01
Profits		2[illegible],2[illegible] 50
Due to Banks		1,[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]1 39
Due to Individuals		2,[illegible]8[illegible],[illegible]1 22
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz. Unclaimed Dividends		1,[illegible]74 50
Tax to be Unpaid, but charged to Profit and Loss		22,[illegible]50 00
Total		$5,[illegible]1,[illegible]0 07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President, and THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the Hanover Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1864.
JAS. W. HALE,
Public Notary, No. 31 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$631,[illegible]54 72
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		7,133 38
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$10,[illegible]03 00	
5. Due from Brokers		50,[illegible]00 00
6. Real Estate		25,[illegible]0[illegible] 00
7. Specie		101,[illegible]0 00
8. Cash Items, viz. Notes and Checks in the Exchanges		76,[illegible]5 73
Stocks		4[illegible],000 00
U. S. C. H. Certificates and Indebtedness Certificates		[illegible]5,[illegible]3 89
U. S. Demand Notes		2[illegible],[illegible]1 07
Loss and Expense Account		16,[illegible]3 59
Total		$1,001,507 67

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$200,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$120,[illegible]0 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$120,[illegible]0 00	
Less notes on hand	7,[illegible]0 00—	112,[illegible]0 00
3. Profits		3[illegible],[illegible]8 95
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		5,[illegible]6 21
7. Due Depositors, on demand		6[illegible],[illegible]2 58
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		16,[illegible]5 65
Total		$1,[illegible]2,172 49

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of July, 1864.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$3,[illegible]65,970 23
Loans to Directors	$4[illegible],0[illegible]	
Real Estate		[illegible]00,[illegible]1 00
Stocks and Investment		3[illegible],[illegible]5 [illegible]6
Expense Account		53,[illegible]1 41
Overdrafts		$2[illegible] 89
Specie		1,[illegible]2,[illegible]1 69
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1[illegible],[illegible]3 34
Cash Items, U. S. Legal Tender Notes, &c.		2[illegible],[illegible]3 40
Due from Banks		[illegible]1,[illegible]2 72
Total		$12,106,[illegible]3 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$3,000,000 00
Profits	514,[illegible]0 00
Registered Bank Notes	$[illegible],[illegible]1
Deposited on hand	[illegible]— [illegible],[illegible]8 09
Due Depositors on demand	7,[illegible],[illegible]0 10
Due to banks	5[illegible],2[illegible] 78
Total	$12,[illegible]6,[illegible]3 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. P. LIVERMORE, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 25th day of June, 1864, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of the receiving and filing the same, and that to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business, and that from the 1st day of January, 1864, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

C. P. LIVERMORE, President.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this July 7, 1864, before me.
EDWARD W. CHITTENDEN, Notary Public,
New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SIXTH National Bank of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$256,[illegible]1 78
Due from Banks of the City of New-York		5[illegible],[illegible]1 50
Specie and other Lawful money of the United States		2[illegible],[illegible]1 78
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		3,[illegible]2 50
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer		
United States to secure circulation		1[illegible],5 0 00
United States Certificates of Debt deposited with Treasurer United States for other purposes		100,000 00
United States Bonds, Seven-Thirty Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness on hand		10[illegible],1[illegible] 04
Furniture and Fixtures		1,[illegible]1 32
Expense account		2,[illegible]1 [illegible]7
Total resources		$[illegible],[illegible]1,[illegible]56 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$90,000
Less circulating Notes on hand	18, 00
Notes outstanding	71,[illegible]00 00
Profit and Loss	5,[illegible]0 68
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,[illegible]2 59
Due to Treasurer of the United States	6[illegible],[illegible]0 66
Due Depositors on demand	25[illegible],[illegible]2 18
Total Liabilities	$[illegible],[illegible]1,456 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—On this 7th day of July, 1864, personally came before the undersigned a notary public of said county, CYRUS DARLING, President, and JNO. W. S. DORLON, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank of New-York, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the state and condition of said bank on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1864.

CYRUS DARLING, President.
JNO. W. S. DORLON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written.
ANDREW INGRAM, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$3[illegible],[illegible]4	
Temporary Loans	5[illegible],[illegible]0 00—	8[illegible],[illegible]5 08
Furniture and fixtures		2,[illegible]2 13
Current Expenses		14,[illegible]1 66
Premiums and Coin Drafts		1,[illegible]16 17
Due from National Banks	$21,[illegible]9 13	
Due from other Banks	105 02—	31,[illegible]4 15
Interest accrued		2[illegible],[illegible]6 91
United States Bonds deposited to secure Circulation		4[illegible],[illegible]9 50
United States Bonds deposited to secure Deposits		3[illegible],000 00
United States Bonds on hand		2[illegible],[illegible]1 37
Other Real Estate and securities on hand		2[illegible],[illegible]7 43
Cash on hand in notes of this Bank	$325 00	
Cash on hand in notes of other National Banks	6,000 00	
Cash on hand in notes of State Banks	11,[illegible]1 00	
Cash on hand in other lawful money	[illegible],[illegible]7 96—	7[illegible],[illegible]2 96
Total	$[illegible],[illegible]1,[illegible]0 [illegible]5	
Capital Stock	$1,[illegible],[illegible]0 0	
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	2[illegible],[illegible]0 00	
Individual Deposits	2[illegible],[illegible]2 [illegible]7	
United States Deposits	[illegible],[illegible]2 [illegible]7	
Deposits of National Banks	4[illegible],[illegible]1 91	
Dividends	4[illegible],[illegible]5 47	
Interest	[illegible],[illegible]2 45	
Total	$2,[illegible],[illegible]2 27	

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, 1864.
W. H. BARNES, Notary Public.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARMELE, Cashier.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. loan will be paid on and after this date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 48 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 110 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates. New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A. L. PURVES,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., }
No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on all sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 25, 1864. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRUCE, } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Sec'y.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864. }

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.

JAS. [illegible]STER Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 W

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, to be of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia and Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the time as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class, and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Post-master-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a proportionate deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for the safe and prompt delivery of the regular performance of the service according to contract; which the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States: *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, shall also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interests of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals will be addressed, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General's Contract Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*" on the envelope, and they should be deposited in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day of receiving proposals under this advertisement. M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised of any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next the line fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information of that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the United States Recruiting Rendezvous, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to "Grand School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be set back on two lots of ground known as Nos. 56 and 58 Baxter-st., in the Fifth Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 6 Grand-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for mason work, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public int rests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JESSE MIAH WELCH,
JOHN HAYWARD,
GEORGE KINZEL,
JESSE O. KEYES,
JOHN C. ACHESON,
} Building Committee of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six(6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4 5 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4¾ inches, capable of throwing from 250 to 275 feet, and two streams from a 1¾ inch nozzle over each from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with couplings and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be at all times open to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under such directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: { (Seal.) (Seal.)

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz. The *shoulder-belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *waxed tanned oak finish*, and on *hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 30th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: { (Seal.) (Seal.)

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids. If not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make timely deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: { (Seal.) (Seal.)

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplies for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and name of manufacturer to be stated in the bids. The flour to be put up in good shipping barrels. Each barrel to be in good shipping order, full head and hoop secured.

1,500,000 pounds of RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to make prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be neatly lined with strong paper.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be neatly lined with strong paper.

Bidders are requested to furnish C fair, either green or to be roasted, and ground, and put up in full case samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and to keep the samples of coffee they propose to furnish, in their possession until the contract is awarded.

2,000,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to make prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full, head lined.

1,000 barrels C SUGAR; barrels as above.

NEW ORLEANS.—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 1,000 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to thereon. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper packages*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should either or part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true import and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected as the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shield, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 25 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,000 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, Jr.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:45 A. M., 1 and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Bay Islands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 15 Beaver-st.

WM. P. GRIFFITH, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all points West and South.

The road is now open, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Orrville, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c.

H. F. SWARTHOUT, General Superintendent.
T. H. COCHRAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 7, 10, 11, 2, 4, 7 and 9.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

Fare—50 cents. On SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, a special train will leave Flushing at 11 A. M., and from the Ferry at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Fire Island, Yaphank and Lakeland at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Patchogue and Greenport at 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. For Sayville at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Gold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wheatley at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:30 and 8:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. RESSEGUIE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

1 P. M.—Express for Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays except for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Way Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:27 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 7 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Sprout, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from 31st Nav-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Newburg.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st. (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the times opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and Thirty persons since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. E. PARKINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE DUKE'S
MOTTO!
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1864,
will be performed John Brougham's celebrated Drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GEM OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S PLAYS.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
in his original and highly successful character of
GUSTAVUS LEMBERT, THE LAFAYETTE BOY.
sustaining in the principal parts by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. C. Norman, F. Lamb, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Campbell, E. Holmes, J. Seymour, (by permission,) Misses Mary Wells, Rose Eytinge, Skerreth, etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
Musical Conductor ..... Harvey B. Bodworth.

The Management is happy to announce that an engagement has been effected with the distinguished artiste, Miss

LUCILLE WESTERN,

who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, on MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 11,
AS OGALITA, IN THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE,
which has been some time in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway of Broome sts.

Mr. Geo. Wood ..... Manager

The manager has unfeigned satisfaction in being able to announce an engagement for a limited period with the YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING and highly accomplished artist, MISS HELEN WESTERN, MISS HELEN WESTERN,

who, after a most highly successful tour of three years, throughout the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, and lately in Canada and all the principal Western cities, will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864, in her unequaled impersonation of the FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.

The edition and music thereof being that used by the celebrated Mme. Celeste.

Miss WESTERN will be supported by an efficient corps dramatique. Full particulars in future announcements.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. It is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Only price $2 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 81 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $2 50.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE ..... (Building) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including cattle wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... July 16
ETNA (new) ..... SATURDAY ..... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg, 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	4,000	.....
ERIN—building	4,000	.....
ONEARO—building	3,000	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prow-e,
VIRGINIA	2,166	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,377	& Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking ..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for gold or valuables unless Bills of Lading thereof have been signed and their value therein stated.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The regular sailing days—31, 10th and 22d of each month, except when those days fall on Sundays, when the day of departure will be the following day.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The ONEIDA QUEEN, Capt. E. L. FINKERPAGE, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage apply to
D. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine full-sailing A 1 iron-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. TORRANCE, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 20, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most improved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE RAID.

The Rebels Checked at Monocacy Bridge.

THEY TURN TAIL.

A FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7.

The following particulars were gathered at headquarters from the information received there to-night. This afternoon the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacey.

Gen. WALLACE, with only a small portion of his force, moved out to check them. Gen. WALLACE formed his line about a mile eastward of the town, and shortly after 4 o'clock fighting commenced, and lasted with more or less severity up to 8 o'clock, when the rebels, after being three times repulsed, finally retired, leaving us in possession of the ground.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. The citizens viewed the fight from the house-tops and from the outskirts.

Gen. WALLACE is confident of holding Frederick.

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that the movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

Proclamation for a Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our borders.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Later from City Point—Heavy Firing Near Petersburgh—Nearly all the Sick and Wounded Removed from City Point.

WASHINGTON, Thursday July 7.

The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived here this morning.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Keyport* left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburgh, but it was not known at City Point whether the firing was anything more than an artillery duel.

The *Keyport* brought up Mr. JOEL PARK and his family, refugees from Virginia. Mr. PARK resided in Prince George County, about thirteen miles southeast of Petersburgh, and was the only man in the county who proved true to the old flag. He was arrested by the rebel authorities for his Union sentiments, and committed to prison; but was released a few days ago, and succeeded in making his way to our lines with his family.

The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are on their way home.

Unsuccessful Attempt at a Surprise—A Colonel Blunders—Details of Wilson's Raid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 2, 1864.

The attempt on the part of Gen. SMITH to carry one of the enemy's salients in his front on Thursday night, resulted in more casualties than was at first believed. Not less than 150 men were wounded, principally by shells, and, with scarcely an exception, the injuries were of a most terrible character.

The officer upon whom the blame is thrown for the miscarriage of the plan, is Col. WM. F. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, commanding Second Brigade, TERRY'S division, Tenth Corps, which is on duty before Petersburgh. The attack was intended as a surprise, and orders were issued to the brigade commanders to move cautiously forward, one company at a time, under cover of a piece of woods on the left of the line. Instead of obeying these orders, Col. BARTON is charged with having moved his brigade directly out over the breastworks in a field, fully exposed to the view of the enemy. This singular action, of course showed the rebels that some movement was on foot, and they immediately opened a heavy artillery fire from their batteries on the left bank of the Appomattox. Gen. SMITH immediately ordered the troops to withdraw and abandon for the time the effort to advance his lines. Col. BARTON, I understand, has been placed under arrest, and his conduct will be inquired into. Many are inclined to believe that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his course on this occasion, as his career hitherto has won him a good reputation for soldierly conduct. He handled his brigade very gallantly at Cold Harbor, and was officially complimented therefor by Gen. SMITH, while his services for more than two years in the Department of the South, at Fort Wagner, Olustee and elsewhere, were quite creditable. At Wagner he was wounded very seriously.

In the affair Gen. SMITH narrowly escaped being a victim to sharpshooters. Capt. BUTLER, one of the General's aids, was badly wounded in the knee while standing by his side in conversation with him. Capt. FRENCH, another member of Gen. SMITH's staff, was seriously bruised by a fragment of shell, which hit him in the chest and caused him to fall from his horse.

A 30-pound gun which has been placed in position at the Jordan House, nearly a mile in rear of our picket-line, sends a shell every fifteen minutes in the direction of Petersburgh. On Thursday night the town was set on fire at about 12 o'clock, by the explosion of one of these missiles, and the conflagration lasted until morning. Many buildings must have been burned. Scarcely a day passes without the development of some new batteries by the enemy. They get their pieces into position in ravines on the left bank of the Appomattox, whence they pour an enfilading fire upon our works, and it is difficult to dislodge them. Our own fortifications, are, however, so well protected by traverses, that little damage is done to the men.

I have obtained a fuller account of WILSON's cavalry raid than that sent to you yesterday. At daylight on Wednesday, June 22, the expedition set out from Zion Church, near the extreme left of the army, and consisted of the Third Division of SHERIDAN's cavalry and KAUTZ's division of cavalry troops, attached to Gen. BUTLER's army. In the last-named division there were only two brigades of two regiments each, the brigade Commanders being Cols. SPEAR and WEST, and the entire force numbered nearly 7,000 mounted men, beside eighteen pieces of artillery, and a wagon and ambulance train sufficiently large for all possible requirements. The Weldon Railroad at Ream's Station was the point first aimed at. Here a guard of a few rebels were found, and a train of cars. The guard left in a hurry, when the troops made short work of destroying the tracks, and burning up the cars and depot buildings. Leaving Ream's, the expedition took the Boydtown Plank-road, following it down to Dinwiddie Court-house. Thence it moved north, striking and cutting the Southside Railroad at Church Crossing, where the depot buildings and some saw mills were fired and consumed. Ford's Station, also on the Southside Railroad, was next visited. Here two trains were found, loaded with refugees from Petersburgh, who were removed from the cars. The trains were then burned, together with all public property, and the command was engaged afterwards until Thursday morning in destroying the track—a work which was very thoroughly performed. Making an early start, the expedition next marched to Wilson's Station, next to Wellsville, and afterwards to Black's and White's, playing havoc at each place. Among the property destroyed at Wellsville were 350 bales of cotton.

Moving from Black's and White's they moved northwestward to Nottaway Court-house, and thence to Berksville, the junction of the Southside and Danville Road, KAUTZ's division having the advance and WILSON'S covering the rear. At Nottaway WILSON was informed that W. H. F. LEE, with a strong cavalry force, was following him, and he determined on remaining to watch his movements while KAUTZ went on uninterruptedly in the work of destruction.

At Berksville KAUTZ found that the enemy had been apprized of his approach by couriers who had been stationed on the road, and therefore had had time to load up seventeen trains with wounded and army stores, and dispatch them away. There were still, however, thirty-seven wounded remaining, and large quantities of corn and fodder. KAUTZ at once set his men at work destroying the track on both roads and all the public buildings. All Thursday night was spent in this work.

On the morning of the 26th (Friday) marching was again resumed. Reaching Price's Station, on the Danville road, KAUTZ was rejoined by WILSON, who had meanwhile had a fight with LEE, which had resulted in the utter discomfiture of the rebels, with a loss on our side of eight killed and sixty wounded. From Price's Station the column continued its route southwardly along the line of the road, successively reaching Meherrin and Keysville Stations, completely destroying the track all along the way from Berksville down.

Leaving Keysville on Saturday, June 25, at daylight, the column reached Roanoke Station on the Staunton road, late in the afternoon, still continuing to destroy the track, as they advanced. Here a considerable force of the enemy, with some artillery, was discovered in a line of works on the south bank, covering the approaches to the immense trestle-bridge which spans the river at Staunton. It was suggested to Gen. WILSON that one division should cross the river above the bridge and attack the enemy by the flank and in reverse but he was of opinion that he could carry the place by a direct assault. The force was thereupon dismounted and deployed to the right and left of the road, and several attempts were made before night set in to reach the north end of the bridge. The fire of the enemy, both musketry and artillery, was, however, so excessively hot, that all the attempts to carry the position failed, and at 10 P. M. Gen. WILSON gave the order to withdraw. The First Division first moved away, KAUTZ holding the front until it was safely off, and at daybreak the whole command was on the road to Williamsburgh. Our loss in the attacks on Staunton Bridge was about 150 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. REYNOLDS, Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania, and among the wounded were Major ACKERLY, Major CLARK, of the First District of Columbia, and Capt. PIKE, of Cincinnati.

The column passed through Williamsburgh and Christiansville, and crossed on Monday night at the Three House of Sussex County. Thence the march was continued to Smoky Ordinary, thence across Nottaway and Saponey Creeks. On Monday, LEE reappeared on the left flank of the column, and several small skirmishes occurred, but he failed to seriously interrupt the march.

The sufferings of the men and horses from fatigue, heat and dust were almost beyond endurance. They had been working night and day, with scarcely a moment's sleep except that which was obtained uneasily in their saddles, from the time the expedition set out. Hundreds of horses had to be abandoned every day, and on one occasion alone WILSON's division shot 478, which were jaded and useless for present need. These, however, the greater portion were replaced by captures. Sixty horses and their guard were captured in one day.

All along the route of the expedition negroes flocked to join them and come into our lines. Thousands of these people of both ages and sexes, came and marched along with the column. Some of the more fortunate obtained vehicles of every possible variety, in which they had hurriedly piled their household stuff, and thus accompanied the force. The dismounted soldiers also provided themselves with carts, buggies and wagons, and the train gradually became swollen into a caravan of a dozen miles in length, which was a great impediment to the movement of the column.

Sappony Creek was crossed about noon on Tuesday last, and the march was continued towards Stony Creek. It was Gen. WILSON's design to make directly for Ream's Station, because of information received from Gen. MEADE previous to his setting out to the effect that on his return he would find the left of the Army of the Potomac extended to that point.

About 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the last of the column came up with what afterwards proved to be HAMPTON's cavalry, which disputed the passage of Stony Creek. Skirmishing continued all night, under cover of which the column moved by the left flank, and succeeded in crossing Stony Creek and reaching Boydtown Plank-road, by which it was intended to reach the road leading to the right to Reams' Station.

Early on Wednesday morning the advance discovered a strong force of rebel infantry formed in line of battle across the road leading to the station. Our force tried to form to accept battle. KAUTZ took the right and go into line, sustaining and repulsing, and making attacks for some hours, while WILSON was trying to get into line. A sudden attack of the enemy from the rear broke our line in the centre and cut our force in two. The whole artillery, and the Fifth and Twenty-second New-York and Second Ohio Cavalry were thrown back upon KAUTZ by the attack, and with this portion of WILSON's and his own division he fell back from his position for five miles, through woods and swamps, toward Rowanty Creek, across which he managed to get his horse, after being obliged to abandon his artillery, which was inextricably mired.

All the wounded and contrabands, together with the train, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The anxious suspense in which the army has been during the last twenty-four hours in regard to the fate of WILSON, was happily terminated last night by information received at headquarters that he had succeeded in getting the remainder of his command across the Blackwater, and was making toward the lines of the army.

The Sixth Corps also returned last night from Ream's Station, whither it had gone to relieve WILSON. I hear that it brought off the entire lot of abandoned guns, which it with difficulty accomplished, as new wheels had to be fitted to the carriages, to replace those which KAUTZ had destroyed before he relinquished the pieces.

The caissons and ammunition were destroyed, so that little of our spoils got into the hands of the enemy after all. H. J. W.

Return of the Anderson Zouaves—Gen. Getty Returned to his Command—A New Commander at West Point—Wounded Officers of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers—The "Fighting Chaplain"—The Brooklyn Fourteenth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

The Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, Col. NEVIN, reached Washington this morning from the front, by the mail-boat, in route for New-York, its term of service having expired as a three years' regiment.

The regiment now numbers, of those going home, eighty enlisted men, under the following officers: Col. NEVIN, Lieut.-Col T. P. Hamilton, Surgeon F. G. Grinner, Assistant-Surgeon J. Reagles, Jr., Adjt. Samuel C. Thunt, Quartermaster Wm. Brady, Chaplain Jno. Harvey, Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Capt. Wm. Davis, Capt. George H. Eddy, Capt. Wm. H. Baker, Lieut. E. H. Morris, Lieut. Wm. Moore, Lieut. L. J. Stevens, Lieut. W. W. Sherman, Lieut. Jno. T. Cumming, Lieut. Wm. Barnet, Lieut. Samuels, Lieut. Sanford J. Dockstader, and Lieut. Wm. Milligan.

The regiment leaves eighty-seven reënlisted veterans in the field, who will be used exclusively as skirmishers and sharpshooters on detached service.

This regiment retires from the field with laurels second to none among those of our veteran organizations which have numerous battles inscribed on their banners. The following are the general engagements in which the Sixty-second has taken part: "Williamsburgh," "Fair Oaks," "Turkey Bend," "Malvern Hill," "Chantilly," "South Mountain," "Antietam," "First" and "Second Fredericksburgh," "Mary's Hill," May 3, 1863; "Gettysburgh," "Rappahannock Station," "Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," "Cold Harbor," and "Petersburgh."

During its term of service the regiment has lost six hundred and fifty men, embracing killed and wounded.

Gen. GETTY, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, wounded at the Wilderness battle, returned to his command on the 29th ultimo.

Col. J. C. TIBBITS, long connected with the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to West Point to assume the position as commandant of cadets.

The following officers of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers are reported as wounded or prisoners: Lieut.-Col. Ira H. Hammell, 18th June; Maj. P. Nelson, 18th June; Adjt. A. Nelson, 18th June; Capt. B. H. Davis, 22d June; Sergt.-Maj. Serring, 22d June.

Chaplain BAASSA, (known in the army as the "fighting Chaplain,") of the Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, has returned from the front in order to undergo a surgical operation. It seems that the bullet which he received at Mine Run has never been dislodged, but activity at the front of late has rendered the wound extremely painful, which makes it necessary that the operation, long deferred, should be made forthwith.

Companies I and K of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, numbering, all told, about twenty-one men, reached Washington by the mail-boat this morning from the front, en route for home, their term of service having just expired. These old veterans will be welcomed home on Wednesday next.

KIRKE.

Break in the Oswego Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 7.

A culvert on the Phoenix level of the Oswego Canal has gone out. It cannot be repaired under two or three days.

Turf Record.

EXCITING TROT AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.—MATCH FOR $1,000 BETWEEN MOLLY PITCHER AND MINNIE—FIVE HEATS TROTTED.

The match between these two celebrated trotting mares, which had considerably excited their several partisans in sporting circles, came off at the Union Course yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

SUMMARY.

Dan Mace named. s. m. Minnie	2	1	1	2	1
Hiram Woodruff, named b. m. Molly Pitcher	1	2	2	1	2

TIME.

First Heat.—First quarter, 00:41½; half mile, 1:24; the mile, 2:46¾.

Second Heat.—First quarter, 00:42; half mile, 1:21; the mile, 2:44¾.

Third Heat.—First quarter, 00:41; half mile, 1:23½; the mile, 2:45¾.

Fourth Heat.—First quarter, 00:41¾; half mile, 1:25; the mile, 2:47.

Fifth Heat.—Half mile, 1:27; the mile, 2:49¾.

First Heat.—Betting 100 to 80 was offered on *Molly*. At the fourth attempt they got off in a fair start—*Minnie* taking a slight lead to the turn and increasing it to a length as she rounded it to the quarter pole, soon after passing which she went off her feet, and *Molly* closing, passed her, and at the half mile led two lengths. *Minnie* being continually up and down enabled *Molly* to increase her lead to six lengths past the three-quarter pole, and rounding into the home-stretch, up which she came an easy winner by three lengths.

Second Heat.—Offers to lay 3 to 1 on *Molly*, but little betting, as the partisans of *Minnie* were shy of lovesting, deeming the race over. *Minnie*, in a fair send off, took the lead, and maintained it to the turn, where *Molly* broke, giving her opponent a strong lead, which she increased to four or five lengths at the quarter pole. But little alteration took place down the back stretch. At the half-mile both were off their feet, but *Minnie*, getting down quickly, took a lead of two lengths. At the lower turn *Molly* began to close the gap, but dropped off again, and *Minnie* led three lengths up the home stretch. At the distance *Molly* came again, but failed in catching *Minnie*, who passed the score a clever winner by a length and a half.

Third Heat.—Two to one, and subsequently $100 to $70 on *Molly*. At the third attempt *Minnie* got away with a slight lead. At the turn *Molly* broke—giving *Minnie* a lead of two lengths to the quarter pole—which she increased taking the back stretch. At the half mile both were up and down. *Minnie* leading past the three quarters; but making the home stretch turn *Molly* settled down to her work, and an exciting struggle ensued, but at the half distance *Molly* broke up, and *Minnie* passed the score a clever victress by half a length.

Fourth Heat.—100 to 40 on *Minnie*. In the second attempt *Minnie* took a slight lead, increasing it round the turn to a length, and at the quarter to two. In the back stretch both were up and down, but at the half mile *Minnie* broke badly, giving *Molly* the lead, which she increased to two lengths, rounding the home-stretch turn—*Molly* maintaining her lead to the end, and winning handily, by a length and a half.

Fifth Heat.—Each had now won two heats, and in this, the final one, *Molly* was the favorite at odds of 5 to 2 on her. In a good start *Minnie* took the lead to the turn, where both broke, *Molly* taking the lead as they rounded it. At the quarter-pole, *Minnie* got down to her work, closed the gap quickly, and down the back stretch led *Molly* two lengths, which she increased past the half-mile to the three-quarters—*Molly* being up and down all the time—*Minnie* coming round the home-stretch turn with a strong lead of two lengths to the distance—halfway, *Molly* tried to close the gap, but in vain, but breaking badly under the whip, *Minnie* won easily with three lengths to spare.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

The second eleven of the New-York Cricket Club played a match at East Cambridge, Boston, on the 4th inst., against the second eleven of the Boston Club, which resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers, the score, standing 77 to 50 in the first innings, which determined the game, as the full two innings could not be played out.

On Tuesday the first eleven of New-York met the eleven of the State of Massachusetts on the same ground, to contend for the laurels of victory. New-York took the first innings, in which they obtained the good score of 126, out of which Messrs. HIGHAM made 43 (not out;) HUDSON, 15; BYRON, 24, and the remainder adding only single figures. Massachusetts scored 94 in their first innings, and in the second innings of New-York they only added 61 runs, leaving Massachusetts 94 to get to win, which they obtained for the loss of three wickets, Messrs. EATON scoring 45 and BLANCHARD 36 (not out,) Massachusetts thus winning with seven wickets to spare.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, who has been President of the Hoboken Turtle Club for the past five years, has just been presented by the members of the club with a beautiful gold badge as a testimonial of their respect and regard for him. The pin is made in the shape of a circle, upon which is engraved:

"President
Hoboken Turtle Club,
1861."

In the centre of the pin is placed a small turtle, made also of solid gold, and the back enameled in green. It is exquisitely finished, and is an almost life-like representation of the luscious shell fish, so highly esteemed, heartily enjoyed and frequently indulged in by the *bon vivants* of the club. The Hoboken Turtle Club is perhaps the oldest of the kind in this country, having been organized in 1798, and is composed of some of our best and most prominent citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF ST. JOHN'S.—The first annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. John's College was given last evening at Delmonico's. About sixty gentlemen, including invited guests, sat down to an elegant entertainment, which was enlivened by numerous toasts and speeches. Among the guests were Bishop ROSECRANS, of Cincinnati; Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark; Col. MARTIN MCMAHON, of Gen. DIX's Staff, and Rev. Mr. DALY. Mr. THEBAUD, President of the association, opened the festivities with a congratulatory address to the alumni of the college, and gave as the first toast the President of the United States, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The remaining toasts related exclusively to the college, its founders and patrons.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED OF OVER $1,000 WORTH OF GOODS.—On the night of the 4th inst. the store of Messrs. GURNEY & SONS, No. 707 Broadway, was entered and robbed of a massive silver pitcher, valued at $500; also two gold medals, seven silver medals, and two bronze medals. All the stolen property is valued at over $1,000. CHAS. GOODWATER, a porter, late in the employ of the firm, was yesterday taken into custody by Officer BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. The house of the prisoner was searched, and photographic materials and other property, valued at about $25, was found under a bed in his room. These articles, the accused admitted, he had taken from Messrs. GURNEY's establishment. He was committed to answer by Justice DOWD.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN NINTH-STREET.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl named MARY E. CRAY, aged three years, residing with her mother in the tenement-house No. 315 Ninth-street, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire. Mrs. CRAY left her premises for about fifteen minutes, and when she returned she found the clothes of deceased in flames. Death ensued soon after. Two other children were also considerably burned, in their efforts to extinguish the fire. It is supposed that the accident was caused by the children playing with fire in the stove. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—An unknown man, aged about 40 years, was found lying insensible on the sidewalk, corner of Fifth-street and Avenue D, by the Eleventh Precinct Police. He died soon after being conveyed to the station-house. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, when Dr. ELTON made a post-mortem examination. It was apparent that death was caused by laudanum, probably administered by himself. Deceased was dressed in a black coat and pants and India rubber shoes. He had lost his left hand.

RECRUITING SUBSTITUTES.—Capt. MANIERRE, Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District, within the last thirty days, enlisted over a hundred men as substitutes for private parties desirous to be represented in the army. Eleven such substitutes were mustered in on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.—Orders were received yesterday morning from Washington, directing all officers of the regular army, now on recruiting duty in or near this City, to report at once to Gen. HAYES, as mustering officers, to muster in militia regiments.

FUNERAL OF GEN. MORRIS.—The funeral of Gen. MORRIS will take place to-day at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, on Twenty-sixth-street. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD requests the officers of the First Division to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Detectives CORWIN and FROST arrested two men, yesterday, named JAMES FERRIS and MARK LEVY, on the charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills, purporting to be issues of the Bank of Saratoga Springs. Some $10 of spurious bills was found upon their persons. The accused were taken before Justice PERRY and committed for examination.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—The last supplementary draft to furnish 27 men for the Third Congressional District (Brooklyn) failed to secure the desired number, and another draft will be made to-day to fill up deficiencies. Twelve men are required and 24 names will be drawn. The Wards to be drawn from are the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh and Twentieth. The wheel will be put in motion at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—A portion of the boss bakers of Brooklyn resolved, last week, to increase the price of bread from 5 to 10 cents per loaf, but it appears that the heads of several large establishments refuse to come into the agreement, and hence there is no uniformity. Those who ignore the combination charge 6 and 12 cents per loaf.

THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.—No orders have yet been received by the militia of this city to prepare for another Maryland campaign. Some information may be received to-day, however, from Gen. DURYEA, who is expected from Albany, where he was summoned by Gov. SEYMOUR shortly after the President's call for troops was issued.

WORK ON THE NEW COURT-HOUSE SUSPENDED.—The carpenters engaged on the Kings County Court-house have suspended work. They were receiving $2 75 per day, and demanded $3, which the bosses refused to pay. Hence the suspension.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH BY INJURIES.—Coroner BARRETT concluded an inquest yesterday, at No. 112 Second-street, E. D., on the body of Mrs. MARY ANN VYSE, 64 years of age, who came to her death by injuries. Mrs. V., in company with several members of her family, was out sailing on the East River, on the 4th inst., and came in collision with a schooner. Mrs. VYSE was knocked overboard, receiving injuries which subsequently caused her death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The supplemental draft for the Second Congressional District took place yesterday, at the Provost Marshal's office, No. 26 Grand-street, Eastern District. The attendance of people was quite large. The deficiency to be made up is about 116, to supply which 248 names were drawn.

The Fire at Saratoga—The Loss $70,000.

From the Troy Times, July 6.

Exaggerated rumors of yesterday's fire at Saratoga have spread throughout the country, calculated to injure the national watering-place. In fact our telegraphic report from New-York this morning conveyed to us the news (promptly contradicted by Manager BUSH, of the Troy office,) that nearly all the hotels in Saratoga had been burned. The thriving village was visited by a large fire, yesterday, it is true, and the escape from a severe conflagration was very narrow; but Saratoga is fully itself—its caravansery hotels and pleasant gardens, its Broadway and Congress Spring untouched by the elements.

Between one and two o'clock, Dr. BENEDICT's large water-cure establishment was discovered to be on fire. Accounts differ as to whether the origin was in the roof from fire-crackers, or in the kitchen, where an "independence dinner" was cooking. The wooden part of the building was soon in a blaze, and ere long the entire structure, large and well appointed, was burned. The citizens were naturally alarmed. Their best engine was at the Whitehall firemen's muster, and the wind was blowing a gale. With the remaining machines, however, the Saratogians all worked heroically. On the arrival of the train from Troy, Conductor MCCAFFREY started for Ballston Spa, and in *thirty-five minutes* returned with two machines, which rendered noble service. The spread of the fire to the buildings adjoining Dr. BENEDICT's was rapid. The patients, one hundred and fifty in number made their escape without injury—and all rumors as to loss of life are groundless. Brown's jewelry store, a confectionery and saloon and cigar store, together with Mrs. CARVER's large boarding-house, were burned. H. R. BROWN, owner of the stores, lost $4,000 above his insurance. The fire spread backward to Hamilton-street, burning the ice-house at Union Hall.

And here a struggle with the elements commenced. For a long time it was a matter of doubt whether or not Saratoga would be blotted out of watering-place existence—for a season, at least. Had the Crescent been destroyed, Union Hall would have gone; Congress Hall would have followed, and the flames could scarcely have been checked before the greater part of the village was in ashes. Saratoga escaped a great peril. By tearing down the gymnasium of Dr. HAMILTON's Institute, the fire was stopped at the Crescent—the key of an important position. On the other side, the flames were arrested near the Clarendon. Thus, none of the great hotels were burned; and the loss is estimated by careful judges at from $50,000 to $70,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $40,000. Dr. BENEDICT's loss is about $25,000. About 4 o'clock the fire was well subdued, and all danger was over. Of course, great excitement prevailed in the village, and it is natural that wild rumors should have spread in reference to the fire. It was known in Troy about 3 o'clock, and our steam companies expected a call.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Fourth of July—Political Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 4, 1864.

There is no general celebration here to-day, but every one observes the anniversary as he sees fit. There is a military demonstration at Camp Douglas, to which the public have been invited, and numerous picnics, steamboat and railroad excursions, &c. The great Democratic *show* being postponed, we are even without that attraction.

There is not much life or animation yet in the political canvass in this State. The Union party is quietly organizing, forming campaign clubs, &c., but beyond this little will be done until the Democrats show their hands. The Congressional nominations thus far are regarded as most excellent. Mr. INGERSOLL will undoubtedly be nominated for the full term in LOVEJOY's district.

Military matters are unusually quiet. There are but few enlistments, as this State is far ahead of her quotas. The prisoners at Rock Island made a stampede last week, but have all been retaken. There are continual arrivals of greybacks, sent up by SHERMAN. I notice that the Governors of Illinois and Indiana are making efforts to release new men in the old regiments whose terms have expired. These men enlisted for three years, they received bounties for three years, and the States were credited for three years' men. Their assignment to regiments whose time expired within six months or a year after their enlistment does not release them, and the War Department is right in making them fulfil their part of the contract.

The annual commencement of the University of Chicago, took place last week. The exercises were more than usually interesting. There were twenty-four graduates from the Law Department, and ten from the Literary. A large portion of the Senior and Junior classes have enlisted in the hundred day regiments. Four D. D's. and one LL. D. were created.

There was rather an unusual occurrence here yesterday. An immense religious meeting was held in the building erected for the Democratic National Convention, on the Lake Shore, presided over by the Mayor of the city. It was held under the auspices of Rev. E. PAYSON HAMMOND, the celebrated evangelist, who has been laboring in this city for several weeks past, with much success. So the Democratic wigwam may be considered as dedicated.

Crop prospects have greatly improved within the past few weeks. There have been frequent and copious rains all over the West in that time, which have done much to repair the damages of the previous drouth. But, still, the season is too far advanced to admit of the remedy being complete. Wheat, oats and grass have especially suffered, and vegetables and small fruits, which mature about this time, are decidedly "short." If we are favored with the usual absence of frost in the Fall, there will be a usual yield of corn. In about two-thirds of the State, however, the effects of the drouth have not been seriously felt, and our Egyptian neighbors even talk of splendid crops. Wisconsin, as a whole, has suffered most, as her great staple is Spring wheat. And yet, in the aggregate, we shall work for a fair crop when the harvest is in. This is the time when croakers are usually most busy to sending forth adverse reports, from interested motives, and for these we have to make all due allowance.

Our Western farmers are holding on to their wool this season "like grim death." They are, apparently, afraid to sell at any price lest they may not realize the extreme limit, and being mostly "forehanded" they are not obliged to sell until they get ready. They may as well have all that is to be made out of this business as the middlemen and speculators. There is the trouble and expense of production, as well as the risk of low prices. The clip of the West is unusually large this year, especially in Iowa, which is to be the great wool-growing State of the Union. However, Illinois is ahead at present, and may retain its ascendency unless cotton and sugar growing become more profitable. By-the-way, I have not heard much about cotton or sorghum recently. At the opening of the season it was reported that thousands of acres would be planted to the former in the southern and central parts of the State, but Winter lingered so long in the lap of Spring that I infer that the prospect of a crop was so discouraging that little was done in this line.

The Cleveland Convention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS VS. THE INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* of this week contains another letter from Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. He says, by way of introduction:

"I have no wish to answer your extended criticism on my letter. If you are content with your position, I am more than satisfied with mine, and stand cheerfully, indeed proudly, on the ground of my letter—not that the Cleveland platform is a faultless creed or an inspired Bible, but that it was the work of Abolitionists, and is the highest Anti-Slavery idea yet reached in American politics.

I write mainly to protest (and an Abolitionist writing to an Abolitionist, you must allow me to do so with some little indignation) against your special pleading in the matter of ROBERT SMALL. His absence or presence at Baltimore does not affect the argument. I supposed him there; so did and still does the country; and the Baltimore Convention acted on the question of rejecting him and his fellow black delegates *as if he were present.* Neither does the size of the islands we hold in South Carolina affect the argument. There are several thousand Northerners living there, owning plantations and raising crops—perhaps a million of Northern money invested there by private citizens alone. Indeed, a Yankee town has existed there more than two years. The delegates there were summarily turned out of the Baltimore house. But Florida, without a quarter of the claim—where, indeed, we have nothing deserving the name of a settlement, nothing but a name and its appendage—is admitted to a seat. Florida—where, when Mr. LINCOLN wished to set up a Government, he exported a shipload of Northerners, and they could not get a foothold! Don't try, then, to throw dust in our eyes by talking about small Islands. Every sane man knows that South Carolina was rejected because she sent black delegates. No evasion can rub that spot out of Baltimore garments, and it is of too much significance to be omitted or confused in an Anti-Slavery record."

Mr. PHILLIPS concludes as follows:

"Remember I am not a politician, but mainly an agitator—my special work being to make *party progress possible.* I shall never succeed by doing, as you are now doing, filing down my protests against their shortcomings and joining in their support. If LINCOLN is re-elected and repeats for another four years the indecision, heartlessness and infamous pandering to negrophobia and the slave power which have marked his last four, no adherent of Baltimore can rebuke him, for Baltimore has rendiculated him with fulsome and unmixed approbation of his course. I am glad to see your protest, however slight. After another such four years, he will fairly turn to any of them now silent, who shall then blame him, and say, "Have I not gone on to do during my second term just what you praised me for in my first?"

Which party is best serving the country, that which says *just what it thinks*—Idler, sluggard, open your eyes, wake up and work while it is day!—or the men of Baltimore, who, kneeling to a man whom half of them believe to be later, sluggard, and time-serving, cry, 'How admirable your energy! how faultless your policy! Please go on, and be hereafter just what you have been.'

Heaven will not hold such guiltless of the evils unnecessarily brought on this bleeding land."

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 4.

Important movements are going on here, the details of which would be "contraband."

There is no news from Arkansas and Gen. CAMP's fight some days since.

There have been no arrivals from White or Arkansas Rivers for the past two days, but Gen. STEELE has ample supplies, and no anxiety is felt here for his position.

The city Government appointed by Gen. WASHBURNE is moving along smoothly, and gives satisfaction to the loyal portion of the people, and many semi-secesh have expressed their satisfaction. Col. HARRIS is known to be an earnest patriot, who devotes his whole energies to the proper discharge of his duties as Military Mayor.

Gen. HATCH has reported to Gen. WASHBURNE for duty.

The weather is very hot.

Fort McClary Garrisoned.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN AMONG THE PRIVATES.

BANGOR, Thursday, July 7.

Company A, State Guard, which was ordered to garrison Fort McClary, left this forenoon with 103 men.

Among the privates was Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$6,000 Amer. Gold	253⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	129¾
100 Erie Railway...b3	113⅜	100 do...b3	129¾
100 do	113⅜	300 do...snw	130
500 do...b3	113⅜	300 Oleve. & Pitts	110¾
500 do...s3	113⅜	200 do	110⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R...b3	131	200 do...b3	110⅜
800 Reading R.	130⅝	200 do	111⅜
400 do	130⅝	2 d Cleve. & Tol. R.	137½
400 do...b15	137⅛	60 Chi. & R. Isl	111⅜
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	100 P., F. W. & C...b2	112½
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜		

[Advertisement.]

RICH READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten: to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Woman Culture, Bodily Training, Influence of Food, Stomach and Brain, Resemblances, Signs of Character, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, given in *The Phrenological Journal.* New vol. $2 a year. July number by first post 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Neptune, from Bremen—Mr. Herschadt and brother, 7. Schnell, Maria Schnell, Fernande Schnell, Maria Bohne and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 9 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 36 | Gov. Island..11 25 | Hell Gate...12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Trade Wind, Babbidge, Fort Royal, P. N. Spofford, Franklin, Young, Baltimore. W. Darsil.

Ship Charlotte, Barstow, London. Nesmith & Son.

Barks L. A. Lander, (Br.,) Dennis, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Almena, Swan, San Francisco, R. W. Cooley.

Brigt Fortunata Parodi, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Penarth Roads, C. D. Georgiades; Dispatch, (Br.,) Grozier, Glace Bay, Bassett & Nicaerson; Princess Alice, (Br.,) Means, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co., J.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3991. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of lunatic asylums and the melancholy deaths from consumption bear ample witness to the assertion. The awful influence of self-abuse by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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Invariably does.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering
FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
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No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

THE RAID.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

Sigel's Report of the Rebel Strength.

HE ESTIMATES IT AT 25,000 TO 30,000.

PLUNDERING ON AN IMMENSE SCALE.

BALTIMORE STILL SAID TO BE THREATENED.

FROM FREDERICK.

No Fighting Yesterday Forenoon, Except Picket Firing—Rebels Reported to be in Middletown Valley—Gen. Wallace Reinforced—Business Resumed.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, July 8—2 P. M.

There has been no fighting to-day up to this time, except some picket firing by our skirmishers, who are feeling the position of the rebels. During last night they fell back from the line which they occupied during the fight, and are now reported to be in position in Middletown Valley, holding the road to Middletown and Hagerstown, which crosses the Catoctin Mountain. Two guns are mounted in the Gap. The rebel force is now estimated to be about 5,000 strong.

Gen. WALLACE has received reinforcements, whence and to what amount we leave the enemy to find out for themselves; but we may say that they consist of men who have been tried, know the work before them, and do not shrink from its performance. Frederick to-day is not like the Frederick of yesterday; since the arrival of Gen. LEW WALLACE, with his reinforcements, the appearance of the city is entirely changed. Business has been resumed, and the people seem confident that the danger has passed.

Retreat of the Rebels.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, July 8—1 P. M.

The rebels have retreated fully four miles from their position of yesterday, on the road to Boonesboro and Hagerstown.

Gen. WALLACE and Staff are actively engaged.

Everything looks well.

Frederick is in no danger.

One gun was captured by us yesterday.

The Eleventh Maryland one hundred day men have arrived here, and been enthusiastically received.

Casualties in the Fight at Monocacy.

Our casualties may be summed up as follows:

Alexander's Battery—Sergeant Charles C. Green, wounded.

First Regiment Potomac Home Guards—J Cunningham, wounded.

Third Regiment Potomac Home Guards—Major H. C. Rizer, Charles H. Mason, J. W. Ball, S. Mobley, J. O'Brien, G. W. Springer, J. Baker, J. W. Rice, J. A. Binney, J. Richards, J. T. Halstead, S. Yates, J. W. Crunkilsan, and A. Fitz, are wounded.

Lieut. Gilbert, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who was at first reported dead, is very severely wounded by a shot through the breast. C. Greenville, G. H. Remington, W. N. Ambury and S. A. Caron, all of the same regiment, are wounded. Very few are seriously wounded.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Fugitives Ordered Back—Robbing and Plundering at Hagerstown—The Rebel Gen. McCausland at Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 8.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order directing that all vehicles and horses in charge of men fleeing from supposed danger shall be stopped either before they reach, or at the bridge across the Susquehannah, until further orders. This implies that the danger, if not actually past, is of no imminent or serious character. Hundreds of farmers had left their crops just ready to be harvested.

A dispatch dated two miles north of Hagerstown, 10 A. M. to-day, states that 180 picket guerrillas from IMBODEN'S and MOSBY'S commands entered Hagerstown at 5 o'clock, where they were robbing the stores, and had fired the anglea-house, THURSTON'S warehouse and 200 tons of Government hay. They also intended to burn SEELER & Co.'s warehouse, and threatened to burn the town. The turn-table of the railroad had not been disturbed yet. The rebels were heavily laden with plunder.

The rebel Gen. McCAUSLAND, with his brigade, was at Williamsport this morning; but reports say that he will leave that place to-day. A high wind was blowing the fire up through the town, (Hagerstown,) and great destruction of property was feared.

Late dispatches from Greencastle assure us that the main body of the rebels which entered that place had retired, it is supposed, southward across the Potomac, leaving a few stragglers still in the town.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Various Speculations—The Rebels Said to be Concentrating—Baltimore their Alleged Destination—Rebel Spies—Frederick Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9—1 A. M.

At present the excitement throughout the Cumberland Valley and vicinity has somewhat subsided. The rebels continue in large force, plundering and destroying everything in their way. Reports from Hancock, Md., to-day, represent no rebels at that point. IMBODEN, with a large force of rebel cavalry, crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, and was supposed to be pushing on rapidly to join their main force.

It is supposed the design of the rebels is to concentrate their forces and move on Baltimore and Washington. Citizens coming into Hagerstown report the rebels in heavy force between there and Baltimore.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE is still at Frederick, and has defeated the rebels at all points. Reports from Chambersburgh up to 12 o'clock to-night report all quiet there. No apprehension is felt at present of any rebels in that vicinity. Large numbers of rebel spies are represented as being in that neighborhood. Three were captured to-day near Mercersburgh.

Reports from Gettysburgh say large squads of rebel cavalry are prowling through the mountains in the vicinity of Emmettsburgh and Mechanicsville, stealing horses and devastating the country in general. It is the opinion of every one in this vicinity also that the rebels intend going to Baltimore.

IMBODEN'S cavalry entered Hagerstown this morning, and threatened to burn the store of Messrs. ZELLER & Co. If the citizens would not pay fifteen hundred dollars, which was accordingly paid. After a stay of four hours they vacated the town, taking the direction of Frederick, on the Sharpsburgh road.

Everything is quiet in Harrisburgh. Should the rebels determine to come any further north into the valley, ample preparations have been made to give them a warm reception. Geo. COUCH is still active and in constant consultation with Gov. CURTIN, and the utmost confidence is felt in him to drive the invaders from our soil. Later, 1½ o'clock, advices just received from Chambersburgh, report the rebels moving on Baltimore, but in what force is not known.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Rebel Deserters' Reports—The Raid to Develop into a Grand Invasion.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 7—Midnight.

It is evident, however, that a considerable force of rebels have concentrated near Hagerstown.

A dispatch received just before noon to-day, states that two rebel regiments—one of infantry and one of cavalry—bivouacked last night on the road near Middleburgh, about three miles this side of the State line, and that their pickets were seen by Federal scouts two miles south of Greencastle.

Rebel prisoners, taken in the skirmish at Hagerstown on Tuesday, state that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions; that it is headed by LEE, and is composed of EWELL'S and LONGSTREET'S corps, and will endeavor to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States; and that the capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the National Capital are also aimed at. While LEE is thus operating against Washington City, BEAUREGARD has been left in command at Petersburgh, where he has a sufficient force, as our rebel informant states, to hold GRANT in check and prevent his advancing on Richmond.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 8—2 P. M.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry this morning confirms the evacuation of that place by the rebels, and says our troops again hold it.

The old flag floats once more over the town.

The Government Stores at Martinsburgh—A Contradiction.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, July 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent of the *World*, who signs himself "Druid," writing from this city under date of July 4, respecting the rebel raid into Maryland, makes the following statement:

"There was about $1,000,000 worth of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Martinsburgh, and $500,000 worth of private stores. These, of course, are all gone. The wagon trains of Gen. HUNTER'S division, which he left at Martinsburgh in Gen. SIGEL'S charge, also fell into the hands of the enemy."

The writer proceeds to explain the designs of the rebels in invading Maryland, and says that his "information" leads him to believe that the force at present operating about Maryland Heights is only "a reconnoitering party, and that the time is near at hand when the Confederates will endeavor to carry out the programme of a Northern invasion, which they have had in view ever since the beginning of the present campaign against their Capital."

Now, although I have no doubt that "Druid" and a multitude of his ilk in this city receive information constantly from the rebels, and know more to-day of the number of the enemy, who commands them and of what they are aiming to accomplish than the military authorities here and at Washington, the statement so positively made respecting the destruction of stores at Martinsburgh and the capture of Gen. HUNTER'S wagon train is entirely false.

An employe of the Quartermaster's Department at Martinsburgh, who arrived here to-day, informs me that every dollar's worth of Government property was brought away by railroad, and that the wagon train is now at Frederick safe. They had sufficient notice of the approach of the enemy to load upon cars and bring away everything.

So much for "Druid's" information, which is a rebel falsehood, intended for the comfort and gratification of Copperheads and rebels who are lurking in the North.

AN OFFICER.

FROM ALBANY.

Sigel's Report of the Enemy's Strength.

ALBANY, Friday, July 8.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that Gov. SEYMOUR received a dispatch from Secretary STANTON Thursday morning, stating that Gen. GRANT reported a large force of the enemy having disappeared from his front. Also, that Gen. SIGEL telegraphed that from 25,000 to 30,000 rebels had crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Antietam.

Excitement in Frederick.

From the Frederick Union, July 6.

Sunday, the 3d of July, was an exciting day in Frederick. At an early hour information reached the military authorities that the rebels in strong numbers, had made their appearance in the vicinity of Marthsburgh, Va., and that after some severe fighting at Leetown and Martinsburgh, the Federal forces under Gen. SIGEL, were outflanked by vastly superior numbers and rapidly falling back. Immediately upon the reception of this intelligence, orders were issued to pack up the Commissary stores at this post, and a large number of men, white and black, were pressed into service and succeeded in placing all the stores in safety on the railroad cars by about daylight on the morning of the 4th. On the evening of the 31st some four or five hundred of the one hundred days' men from Ohio arrived from Harper's Ferry, who confirmed previous reports, and stated that Martinsburgh had fallen into the hands of the rebels. A large number of refugees from that section made their appearance in our midst at the same time. About 11 o'clock A. M., a dispatch from Gen. MAX WEBBER, at Harper's Ferry, was received by the Provost-Marshal at this place, stating that the Union forces were retiring, and it was believed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Williamsport. At 12 M. orders were issued for the removal of sick and wounded from the hospital in this place. About this time reports were current that the rebels were crossing the Potomac River at Noland's Ferry and the Point of Rocks; that the latter place had been destroyed by them; that the United States Mail train which left this place at 10 o'clock for Harper's Ferry had been fired into, and that the rebels would probably pay us a visit before the next morning. From this hour all was bustle and excitement. Apprehending a longer stay of the rebels than would be agreeable, and fearing a scarcity of provisions, and consequent high prices, flour and grocery merchants were kept quite busy during the day by our citizens, and the demand for ham, bacon, fish, flour, salt, sugar, tea, molasses, &c., was quite brisk. Squads of men with their horses and wagons, some accompanied by their women and children and servants, could be seen passing through our streets at almost any moment, fleeing to a more secure place. On the evening of the 4th it was stated that Col. W. P. MAULSBY, of the First Regiment of P. H. B. Volunteers, had been fighting the enemy at Shepherdstown, and later intelligence reported that all the Union forces were in possession of Maryland Heights, which would be held until reinforcements could arrive. On the morning of the 5th an ambulance train, containing about thirty Union soldiers who were wounded at Leetown, arrived and entered the hospital. An immense train of wagons also made their appearance about the same time, and all day long mounted and unmounted soldiers came straggling into and through our city. The passenger train of cars from Baltimore due on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, did not arrive until 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The mail train came through from Sandy Hook to this place on Tuesday evening, and the trains between this place and Baltimore are still running. On Tuesday evening a report was current that the rebel force, estimated at from thirty to forty thousand, was crossing Maryland near Boonsboro, sixteen miles distant from this place, en route for Pennsylvania, and that rebel pickets had been seen near Boonsboro. The same evening a gentleman, residing at Keedysville, near Antietam battle-ground, arrived with his cattle and horses, and stated that the rebels were in that vicinity in large numbers, and seizing all the horses and cattle on their track. A fight was reported the same day with the rebels, some locating it above Jefferson, and others above Middletown, in this county. Heavy cannonading was heard here during the day. About five o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the large Federal wagon train which arrived here on the previous night and morning, started northwardly whither it had been ordered. On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, a report was in circulation that about thirty rebel cavalry were seen on the previous evening at Hagan's, four miles west of this city, but that they soon retired again. Col. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, (our former partner,) it is said, commands the rebel cavalry.

A skirmish between Union and rebel soldiers took place, yesterday morning, nearing Middletown, in which Adjutant HERRER, of Col. COLE'S cavalry, was captured, and one of COLE'S men was wounded. A report is in circulation that JOSHUA COMRICK, of Middletown, was killed by rebels, yesterday morning, while endeavoring to prevent them from taking his horses. As we go to press, the excitement in Frederick is as great as ever, though no rebels have yet made their appearance.

List of Killed and Wounded of the One Hundred and Second New-York Veteran Volunteers at Battle One Mile South of Pine Hill, Ga., Six Miles from Marietta.

Capt. L. R. STEGMAN, Company E, (senior Captain,) led the regiment into battle, Col. J. C. LANE being sick in division hospital with bloody dysentery. This is the first engagement out of sixteen, in which this regiment has participated, in which Col. LANE was absent from his command:

Killed.

Corp L. D. Mills, Co. K.
Corp. M. McBride, Co. K.
Chas. Sarvent, Co. H.

Wounded.

Capt. L. R. Stegman, Co E—thigh.
1st Lieut. John R. Elliott, Co. E—thigh.
Sergt. John Gavitt, Co. B—face.
Sergt. Joseph Irving, Co. D—face.
George Goldie, Co. D—back.
John Spurr, Co. E—thigh.
Jos. Doran, Co. E—hand.
Thos. Dawson, Co. G—leg.
Corp. Lyman B. Welton, Co. H—shoulder.
Sergt. John Welsh, Co. I—foot.
Thos. Burns, Co. K—foot.
Michael Dennis, Co. K—arm.
John D. Fredericks, Co. K—face.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The War on the Lower Mississippi—The Situation Below Memphis—Gen. Grover's Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, July 4, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 5.

Col. WINSLOW, commanding the Second Brigade of GRIERSON'S division cavalry, has been skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. RODDY, a most continually since Thursday last, with signal success. The field of operations has been in the section of country between Lagrange and Corinth. From developments made last week, it has been demonstrated that the rebel army of the Mississippi is concentrating in the vicinity of Corinth, which place is now held by Gen. RODDY'S division of cavalry. Gen. FORREST has his headquarters at Tupelo, Miss. Gen. LEE is at Meridian, while BUFORD, rebel, is conscripting at Ripley.

The attention of the enemy is not probably to make aggressive movements, so much as to protect the grain growing sections of Northern Mississippi from Federal incursions.

A skirmish on Saturday near Sansbury, resulted in the driving in of our pickets by 200 of the enemy, but a detachment of cavalry being sent to reinforce the pickets, the rebels were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed, whom we buried. Our picket line was reestablished at night, and all was again quiet.

We have thus far taken about thirty prisoners, but have not lost a man killed, wounded or missing.

Col. KARGE, of the Second New-Jersey Cavalry, has started out on an expedition, but where to is locked in the brain of our Commanding General.

There is no news from below, as all steamers on the lower river have been seized for the Government transportation, as also have all those at this post.

There is a terrible flutter among Generals here just now. Gen. BRAYMAN has gone to New-Orleans. Gen. STONES goes to Kentucky to-morrow.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 6.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted the name of Nevada for the new State. The bill of Rights adopted declares that the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the United States Government. The Constitution which was rejected by the people last year, has been adopted as the basis of a new one. It is believed a majority of the people in the Territory are in favor of a State Government.

Mining stocks are still stiffening. Gould and Curry quoted 1850.

Arrived ship *Vistula*, New-York.

The National Guard.

ALBANY, Friday, July 8.

The Governor has issued his proclamation requiring the Commandants of the National Guard to fill up their regiments to the maxium number within ten days, or they will be filled under the enrollment.

Each county must furnish its quota the 100 days' men called for by the President. New-York and Brooklyn will not be called on for more than their quota.

No reply has been received from Washington to the dispatch asking if thirty days men would be received, and as to the nature of the service which will be required of the New-York Militia. The rebel raid may prove too small to demand any men from this State for its suppression.

Recruiting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 8.

A spirited meeting was held last night in the Court-house rotunda, to devise means to raise representative recruits, and avert the draft, by raising volunteers to fill the quota of St. Louis in advance of another call for troops. A Central Recruiting Committee was appointed to determine upon a plan of action, and committees were also appointed for each ward and township in the county to raise money, and otherwise assist the Central Committee. Appropriate speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Large Fire at Salmon Falls, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Friday, July 8.

A destructive fire is raging in the village of Salmon Falls, four miles from here. One of the large factories and several buildings in the vicinity are in flames. The Dover Fire Department and many citizens have gone to render aid.

Michigan State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 7.

The Republican State Convention to-day nominated HENRY H. CRAPO, of Genesee County, for Governor, and JOHN OWEN, of Wayne County, for State Treasurer.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 8.

The fur-store of IGNATZ HERZOG was destroyed by fire during last night. The loss is estimated at $60,000 to $70,000. Fully insured.

The Break in the Oswego Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, July 8.

The break of the culvert in the Oswego Canal, reported yesterday, has been repaired.

Destroying Railroad Iron—A Suggestion to Raiders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the many accounts of the destruction of the rebel railroads that no attempt has been made to *ruin the iron*, so that it cannot be remanufactured.

It is the custom with some railroad companies, and perhaps with most to remanufacture damaged rails. They are made up in bundles, (faggots,) heated and rolled over, making better rails than before. I notice that strap-rails are being used by the rebels—perhaps damaged rails are rolled into bars for this making of strap-rails; these are more easy of transport.

It has occurred to me that iron rails could be made useless for remanufacture by applying sulphur to them when heated, a very little sulphur will ruin a large amount of iron, spoiling its welding properties, and making it brittle. A roll of sulphur passed over a red hot bar is sufficient, and each soldier on a raid can carry a roll in his pocket.

Arrival of a Prize.

The British prize steamship *Rouen*, J. C. MCRAE Acting Master, commanding, arrived at this port last night in 58 hours from Beaufort, N. C. She was captured on the 2d inst. in lat. 32° 50', lon. 75° 46', by the United States steam gunboat *Keystone State*; was from Bermuda, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of blankets, &c.

List of officers in command of the prize: Acting Master in command, J. C. Murphy; Executive Officer, Theo. F. De Luce; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, in charge, Chas. A. Blake.

THE DEFUNCT PIRATE.

The Gallant and Glorious Fight with the Anglo-Rebel Alabama.

HIGHLY INTERESTING ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The Deerhound a Tender to the Alabama.

Congratulations and Honors to Capt. Winslow--Letter from Secretary Welles.

SEMMES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON THE FIGHT.

The Falsehoods of the French and English Press.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Naval Battle—Opinions of the French Press—Interesting and Important Incidents—Capt. Winslow's Manœuvres and their Object—The Alabama's Flag.

PARIS, Friday, June 24, 1864.

The naval fight at Cherbourg continues to occupy the largest share of public attention. For men interested in gunnery and ship-building there is ample field for discussion, for politicians an excellent theme for developing their sympathies for the North or the South, while the general public read and comment almost with incredulity the wonderful event. The lying which has taken place on the subject in French and English papers beats anything on record since the time when a certain individual is reported to have been kicked out of purgatory for lying. The passion exhibited in the secession press shows how deep a blow has been struck at their sympathies. One of the Government organs, the *Pays*, in a long article, in which, among other things, it takes the *Opinion Nationale* to task for telling the truth on the subject, says: "One journal, and only one, we say it for the honor of the French press, has had the afflicting audacity to wound the public emotion, to throw insult upon the vanquished in this chivalric duel, and to salute with a transport of inhuman joy this sacrifice of brave men who died as every brave man should wish to die." This is a fair sample of the tone of a press whose duty it is to remain neutral, since they are the semi-official organs of a neutral and friendly Government.

The *Constitutionnel* actually contains one of those double-headed leaders, signed by M. LIMAYRAC, which are understood all over France as meaning to speak for the Ministry, which sympathizes with the piratical vessel and crew, calls the career of SEMMES a *grand rôle*, and finishes by saying that it desired to place on record a notice of the profound emotion which has been produced throughout France by this event, and how pained the French nation is at its unfortunate issue! The *Moniteur*, by gross and palpable omissions, manages to give a coloring to the affair which may be mildly stigmatized as the exact opposite of the truth. The *France* cries, and sniffles, and grows by turns sentimental and indignant. It calls SEMMES and his men "martyrs," it calls their conduct "sublime heroism," and it deplores their "unfortunate but glorious end."

The *Independance Belge*, of Brussels, takes these Bonapartist papers to account in the following language:

"The secession journals of Paris are moved with pity at the loss of 'that poor *Alabama*,' wickedly sunk to the bottom of the ocean by the monster *Kearsarge*. We do not deny them the liberty to sympathise or to shed tears. Let them cry at their ease over what they call a glorious misfortune! There is the glory of the brigand and the glory of the soldier. They are free to give all their admiration to the first; we prefer the second, and that suffices to prevent us from growing tender over the just chastisement inflicted on a corsair which had become celebrated only by the pillage and destruction of defenceless merchant ships. 'Ah! if they only could have boarded her,' exclaims *La France*, the most affected of the mourners, 'how quickly they would have destroyed their enemy!' But how does the *France* know that, since its *protégé* has never given any proofs of its valor against anything else than adversaries who had no means of resistance? Here is a highway robber, who, during a long career, has robbed thousands of inoffensive travelers without ever missing a stroke. One fine morning he meets a policeman who stops him and puts handcuffs on his wrists. The *France* might very well grow tender over his misfortune, and exclaim: 'Ah! if they only had not put the handcuffs on him how he might have robbed the policeman!' This would have been neither less moral nor less logical than the complaints and the glorifications which the Government press is exhaling at this moment over SEMMES and his sunken ship."

Some new and important facts in relation to this naval combat have come to light since the date of my last, which I shall proceed to give you.

The time fixed by the Maritime Prefect for the sailing of the *Alabama*, was 12 o'clock Sunday. It is not a little curious that all the papers, including those of the Government, should omit to state that the *Alabama* was compelled to go out the day she did by the authorities. Mr. WM. DAYTON, Jr., who saw the fight, not only knew that the fight would take place, but he knew the hour at which it would take place, and this intelligence he derived from the Maritime Prefect himself, the evening previous. This intelligence enabled him to see the fight to greater advantage, for in the morning he drove down the coast three miles to a point which juts out into the sea to the west of the port, and which brought him so near to the place of conflict as to enable him to follow with facility all the details.

Before going out of the port of Cherbourg in the morning, Capt. SEMMES placed his valuables in the hands of M. BOUTELS, Confederate and Brazilian Consular agent at Cherbourg, *and he placed his chronometers on board the "Deerhound."* As the *Alabama* was going out to meet the *Kearsarge*, the *Deerhound*, which accompanied the *Alabama* as a sort of tender, was seen to approach and speak the latter when about half way out to where the *Kearsarge* lay. There is no doubt in the minds of any one conversant with the circumstances, but what there was an understanding between Capt. SEMMES and the Captain of the *Deerhound*.

Capt. WINSLOW had received from Mr. DAYTON explicit directions as regards what the French might consider the international coast line, and was cautioned to keep well out of it. So the Captain, while in waiting for SEMMES, lay within five miles of the port; but as soon as he saw SEMMES coming out, he started straight out to sea, and ran out four miles, as if running away from him. His object in doing this was to get SEMMES far enough out, so that when he disabled him, he would not have time to get back to French waters before he could sink him.

The *Kearsarge* is of the size of 1,031 tons; the *Alabama*, 1,060 tons; difference in favor of the *Alabama* of 29 tons. The *Kearsarge* carried 7 guns, the *Alabama* 8. The number of men on the *Kearsarge* was 165; on the *Alabama*, 147; difference in favor of the *Kearsarge*, 18. The *Kearsarge* had her engine guarded over a space of 18 feet by chains thrown over the sides, and held in place by thin planks nailed over them. This is a very simple and usual arrangement, and if SEMMES did not do the same, it only shows that WINSLOW was the best sailor of the two. The fact that Capt. WINSLOW had adopted this plan as an aid in protecting the vital part of his boat was well known to the seamen in the port of Cherbourg, and it seems difficult to believe that the crew of the *Alabama* did not know the fact. The *Kearsarge* is thoroughly known to all seamen up and down the French coast.

The *Alabama* fired rapidly and wildly, the *Kearsarge* slowly, carefully, and with deadly effect. The one seemed to be trying to scare, the other to kill. The one suggested the incoherency of the first Bull Run fight; the other the regular movements of GRANT'S march on Richmond. The *Kearsarge* only fired 170 times; the *Alabama* much oftener. The effect on each vessel was still more marked. On the *Alabama* there was a regular butchery, and the ship was knocked to pieces; on the *Kearsarge* there were but three men badly hurt, and the ship is not seriously damaged. There never was a sea-fight where the chances were so evenly matched in which the disparity in the effects was so great. One eleven-inch shell from the *Kearsarge* killed and disabled fifteen out of nineteen men who were working one of the big guns of the *Alabama*.

When the *Alabama* was disabled, and started to retreat into French waters, the *Kearsarge* ran inside of her, and parallel with her for a long distance in a diagonal direction to the line the *Alabama* was seeking to gain, and both vessels continued their fire. Thus what Capt. WINSLOW had feared took place. But the *Alabama* did not quite gain the line before she sunk.

Ten minutes before the *Alabama* sunk she pulled down her battle-flag, which was white, with a union-jack and blue stars in the upper corner, and tearing the colors out, ran it up again as a white flag, in token of surrender. At the same time Capt. SEMMES sent an officer and two men to Capt. WINSLOW to surrender the ship. WINSLOW hailed the officer thus: "Do you surrender your ship, Sir?" "We do," was the reply; "our ship is sinking, and we want to know if you won't send your boats to help save the men?" "Certainly, Sir," replied Capt. WINSLOW. At the same time WINSLOW hailed the English boat, and asked them twice if they would not also send their boats, and help to take off the crew of the *Alabama*. The officer who had come to surrender the *Alabama* was also authorized by Capt. WINSLOW to aid in picking up the men.

Capt. WINSLOW, in view of the fact that the boat had surrendered, never doubted for a moment but that everybody engaged in picking up men would deliver them to him as his prisoners. He never thought of anybody attempting to run away under such circumstances, and supposed the English boat, like himself, was going back to Cherbourg. He was told, moreover, in order to deceive him, that Capt. SEMMES was drowned. As the *Deerhound* gradually moved away, it was supposed she was still engaged in looking for men in the water, and when it was discovered that she was steaming straight off toward England, it was too late to catch her. Being an honest sailor himself, Capt. WINSLOW had difficulty in believing another sailor would play him such a trick as that. If he had had time, he would have taken Capt. SEMMES from the *Deerhound*, amicably or by force. As it is, Capt. WINSLOW claims SEMMES as his prisoner, placing the claim on a question of honor as between officer and officer. As a rule officers don't surrender in order to escape.

The question then in regard to the prisoners is quite different from what it would be if they had not surrendered. There will be no contestation on the subject between the Governments. It is all reduced to a personal question of military honor between Capt. WINSLOW and his prisoners. Not being able to find room for all his prisoners, Capt. WINSLOW marooned them and put them on shore. The few officers he has, however, he holds, allowing them to go on shore on their personal parole to him to return. Capt. WINSLOW, who has a high notion of the manliness of SEMMES, expects the latter to come and deliver himself up; he was surprised that SEMMES did not request the Captain of the *Deerhound* to return and place him on board the *Kearsarge*. SEMMES would certainly have gained in the estimation of the naval world by such an act.

Capt. WINSLOW admits and regrets that a shot or two was fired after the *Alabama* surrendered. This mistake was made through the fact that the flag looked about as white before the colors in the corner were torn out, as before. But as soon as he saw the boat put out to come toward him, he comprehended and ceased firing.

There is a great rush to see the *Kearsarge*. M. GUDIN, the famous marine painter, has gone to take designs for a picture of the combat. Officers are taking drafts especially of the big Columbiad gun-carriage, for you know that the French have always contended that guns firing over a hundred pounds of metal were impossible, because they would kick the other side of the ship out, or at least kick too much. One of the guns of the *Kearsarge* is larger than any gun afloat in any navy but our own.

Dr. GALT, of Norfolk, was not drowned, as stated heretofore. He is a prisoner in the hands of Capt. WINSLOW, or, probably, in his character of Surgeon, is now released. The other Surgeon, LEWELLYN, who was an Englishman, was drowned.

A French Government paper says that Capt. SEMMES will have another vessel in a fortnight. Does it mean the *Yeddo*? This vessel, the first of the lot building in France for the Confederates, sailed from Bordeaux for Amsterdam two days ago, but, by the request of Mr. DAYTON, under the French flag. This request was made in order to prevent her from changing her nationality at sea, and to compel her to go into Amsterdam. A house in Amsterdam have really, by a *bona fide* transaction, bought this vessel, and she is being conveyed there under the French flag, and by a French crew, to be delivered to her purchasers. But after that she may still be transferred to the Confederates. However, our authorities here are going to blockade her, or more properly speaking, watch her in the port of Amsterdam. We hope the Government will see the necessity of hurrying out ships enough to attend to these cases.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Last of the Alabama—English and French Sympathizers—Prospects of War—A Chance for Yankee Alabamas—A Suggestion for Restoring the Union.

LONDON, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

The American ship captains at Havre raised their bunting to the breeze when they heard that the *Alabama* was lying a wreck at the bottom of the English Channel, but the joy and exultation with which the news of the sea-fight and its result were received, have not, as the money market writers say, been fully sustained. Every Northerner—every Union man at least—is glad, no doubt, that he has seen the end of this stimulator of the seas; but there are some trifling drawbacks to the victory. Capt. SEMMES escaped. He and most of his officers were picked up by an English steam yacht, which "providentially" went out to see the fight, and which was prepared to render this very assistance. Curiously

enough, this British tender of the *Alabama* was built by the LAIRDS. SEMMES, his officers, and about thirty of his crew, were brought to Southampton, and the "pirate captain," as the *Times* called him, bids fair to be the lion of the day. A subscription is already begun to buy him a sword. He is overwhelmed with invitations to public dinners. There is talk of providing him with a new ship, which, it is hinted, is already waiting for him.

But the calculation was, that there were nine chances in ten that the *Alabama* would be sunk as she was. Every preparation was made for it. Not only did the Liverpool yacht keep her close company, but the treasure chest, with all the captured chronometers, &c., was sent ashore, and the records of the voyages of the *Sumter* and *Alabama* given to SAUNDERS, OYLEY & Co., the chief Confederate publishers, who have already announced them for publication. SEMMES considered it a duel he must fight, whatever the odds against him. His *honor* was at stake, and though the old ship is at the bottom of the sea, I think he is very well satisfied, as also I presume is the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, who has succeeded where so many have failed.

The gentleman who heads the sword movement is Capt. PIM, of the Royal Navy, author of the Gate of the Pacific, and who, I wrote you some time ago, has obtained the necessary authorization to build a railway across Nicaragua. The *Telegraph*, inspired by the Government, throws cold water on the sword manifestation, because, you see, it would be a bad precedent. England does not mean to go to war, but may not be able to avoid it; and it must not be forgotten, the *Telegraph* tells us, that the *Alabama* was an English ship, and with English guns, and manned by an English crew. The only officer known to have been lost was the English surgeon LLEWELLEN, who got all his wounded into boats, and then refused to enter himself, for fear of overloading them, and went down with the ship. Capt. SEMMES had a slight wound from a piece of shell on the back of his hand. His popularity in France may be owing in part to the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. On the Sunday morning when he went out to fight, a mass was said for his safety in one of the churches of Cherbourg, while the whole population covered the heights and tops of the houses to "assist" at the conflict.

You will also be interested to hear, in this connection, that the new steamer *Yeddo*, just finished in the Garonne, has put to sea. Everybody believes that she has been built for the Confederate Government. This is a powerful steamer, of about 600 tons measurement, and left Bordeaux with a French Captain and crew, for Japan, perhaps. The Emperor doubtless knows her destination, so I presume it is all right. But the Emperor is, to all appearance, exercising just now a rather "friendly neutrality" toward the agents of Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. MASON, I observe, dates a note to the *Times*, inclosing Capt. SEMMES' official report, at his London residence, No. 24 Upper Seymour-street. He has returned in the expectation of the coming motions for recognition in Parliament, or of a change in the Administration. It is generally believed that with a new Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Confederate Commissioner would find himself in a pleasanter position near the Court of St. James than he has under the Administration of Earl RUSSELL.

MONADNOCK.

Recognition of Capt. Winslow's Services—Letter from the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

Secretary WELLES has sent to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, the following recognition of his services in the destruction of the pirate *Alabama*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1864.

Your very brief dispatches, of the 19th and 20th ult., informing the department that the piratical craft *Alabama* or No. 290 had been sunk on the 19th of June, near meridian, by the *Kearsarge*, under your command, were this day received. I congratulate you on your good fortune in meeting this vessel, which had so long avoided the fastest ships and some of the most vigilant and intelligent officers of the service, and for the ability displayed in this combat you have the thanks of the department. You will please express to the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* the satisfaction of the Government at the victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, superior in number of guns, and superior in number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking, that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The *Alabama* represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workshops. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32-pounders of 57 cwt., of the famous 68-pounder of the British Navy, and of the only successful rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board Her Majesty's gunning ship the *Excellent*.

The *Kearsarge* is one of the first gunboats built at our Navy-yards, at the commencement of the rebel lion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction. The principal guns composing her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement, yet in one hour you succeeded in sinking your antagonist, thus fitly ending her predatory career, and killed many of her crew, without injury to the *Kearsarge* or the loss of a single life on your vessel. Our countrymen have reason to be satisfied that in this as in every naval action of this unhappy war, neither the ships, the guns, nor the crews have been deteriorated, but that they maintain the ability and continue the renown which ever adorned our naval annals.

The President has signified his intention to recommend that you receive a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore.

Lieut-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, the Executive Officer of the *Kearsarge*, will be recommended to the Senate for advancement ten numbers in his grade, and you will report to the department the names of any others of the officers or crew whose good conduct on the occasion entitles them to especial mention. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, Cherbourg, France.

Capt. Winslow's Statement.

By the *Nova Scotian*, which arrived yesterday at Port-au-Basque, we have some additional particulars from the Commander of the *Kearsarge*.

Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge* has addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he states that he did not send any challenge, but SEMMES sent a request to WINSLOW not to leave, as he would fight the *Kearsarge*, and would only occupy a day or two in preparation. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. Capt. WINSLOW says that, in defense of the engines on the outside, the *Kearsarge* had "stopped" up and down her chain cables. These were stopped with marline and eye bolts, which extended some twenty feet. This was done by the hands of the *Kearsarge*. The whole was covered by light plank, to prevent dirt collecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The *Alabama*, toward the last, hoisted sail to get away, when the *Kearsarge* was laid across her bows and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she then did by trying to get her flags down and showing a white flag over her stern.

The *Kearsarge* received twenty-eight shots above and below. The best shots were abaft her mainmast, and two shots which cut the "chain stops," the shell of which broke the wood covering. They were too high to damage the boiler had they penetrated. The *Kearsarge* was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

SEMMES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I send herewith a copy of the official report of Capt. SEMMES of his late engagement with the United States ship *Kearsarge*, which you may, perhaps, think worthy a place in your columns.

I avail myself of the occasion to note one or two inaccuracies in the letter of your correspondent, dated at Southampton on Monday, and published in the *Times* of Tuesday. The crew of the *Alabama* is there stated at 150 men; she had, in fact, but 120, all told.

Again, as to her armament: that of the *Kearsarge* may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The *Alabama* had one 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8 inch smooth-bore pivot gun, and six 32-pounders, smooth-bore, in broadside.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, June 22.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbor of Cherbourg between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer *Kearsarge*, which had been lying off and on the port for several days previously. After clearing the harbor we descried the enemy, with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three-quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy he suddenly wheeled, and, bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides.

The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker gaff was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizzen-mast-head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this time onward attended (alternated?) with shot and shell.

After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition—the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently at the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

We now turned all our exertions toward saving the wounded and such of the boys of the ship who were unable to swim. These were dispatched in my quarter-boats, the only boats remaining to me, the waist-boats having been torn to pieces.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however, the steam yacht *Deerhound*, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others all told.

About this time the *Kearsarge* sent one, and then, tardily, another boat.

Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded, and of those who were picked up by the *Deerhound*; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy and by a couple of French pilot-boats, which were also fortunately near the scene of action.

At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded, that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron-coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly to the water's edge, the whole covered by a thin planking, which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and in dented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, and though they have lost their ship they have not lost honor.

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. KELL, my First Lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell-rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded.

The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also iron-clad.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30—to wit: 9 killed, 21 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. SEMMES, Captain.

A CARD FROM MASTER STODDARD, OF THE KEARSARGE.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: I desire to bring to the notice of the Yacht Clubs of England the conduct of the commander of the *Deerhound*, which followed the engagement of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. After the *Alabama* had struck, and her condition was unknown, her boats were observed to be lowering, one of which pulled directly to the *Kearsarge*, with an officer and several wounded men. The officer stated that the ship had surrendered some time before the *Kearsarge* slacked firing, and the remaining parts of the flag had been hauled down, and at last a white flag shown, and requesting that the boats might be sent to rescue life, as the *Alabama* was fast sinking.

Immediately the two boats remaining undisabled were called away, and the enemy's act was so great that the officer in command of the *Alabama's* boat was permitted to shove off to assist in this humane duty. It was now seen that the *Alabama* was settling fast. The Captain of the *Kearsarge* immediately hailed the *Deerhound* to windward, and stated her condition, requesting that he would run down and assist to pick up the men. The *Alabama* went down in two minutes afterward. The *Deerhound* lowered her boats, and was active in picking up the struggling crew, and it was seen that the officer who had come on board the *Kearsarge* at first to surrender, had gone with others to the *Deerhound*, and had shoved off the boat, leaving a large number of the *Alabama's* wounded men struggling in the water. Shortly afterward the *Deerhound* was seen moving off, and I reported it to Capt. WINSLOW. The answer I received from him was, it was impossible, the yacht was simply coming round; no commander could be guilty of such dastardly conduct, when he had been requested and permitted in the cause of humanity to save the lives of prisoners, to run off with them. But it was true, and Capt. WINSLOW had to regret that he had not opened his guns on the *Deerhound*.

It was afterward discovered that the *Deerhound* was a consort of the *Alabama*, and the night before had received many valuable articles for safe-keeping from the *Alabama*. Capt. WINSLOW maintains that all persons that the *Deerhound* took are prisoners; and his opinion, from his knowledge of Capt. SEMMES, is that he is too honorable, whatever the cost, to seek exemption by an act so dishonorable, and which would forever exclude all clemency. Now, Sir, I have not the same opinion of Capt. SEMMES' honor. We shall see.—I am, &c.,

E. M. STODDARD, Master.
U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, Cherbourg, France, June 23.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES THE FIGHT.

THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING VESSELS THAT CAN NEITHER FIGHT NOR SWIM.

In the House of Commons, June 23, Sir J. HAY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the report of an action which took place last Sunday between the United States frigate *Kearsarge* and the Confederate ship *Alabama*; and whether they had considered the report of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport on the preparation for battle of Her Majesty's ship *Research*; whether, as the last-named report showed that this class of ship would not fight her guns with advantage, and the first-named report showed that she would easily be described in action, Her Majesty's Government would continue to build ships which could not be expected either to fight or swim; and further asked, as the advantage of guns of large calibre had been so clearly shown in the above-named action, whether Her Majesty's Government would at once obtain a proper supply of large rifled guns for the service of the navy.

Lord C. PAGET said, in answer to the question of the honorable and gallant member, he had to state that the Admiralty had considered, what he supposed every one else had, the action between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which took place last Sunday, and which had no reference whatever to the question as to the *Research*. [Hear, hear.] They had likewise considered the report of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. That report went to the fact that there was not room enough in the *Research* to work the guns, in consequence of the tunnel and wheels being within the battery. They were taking steps to remove these, which were mere matters of detail—[hear, hear]—and he had no reason to believe there was any dissatisfaction with the *Research*. He was on board her a few days ago, when he asked the Captain, a young, active, intelligent officer, if he was satisfied with her fighting qualities, and was informed that he was perfectly satisfied. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the comparison drawn by the honorable and gallant member between that vessel and the *Alabama*, perhaps the honorable and gallant officer was not aware that the *Alabama* was a wooden ship and the *Research* was armor-plated, and that therefore there could be no comparison between them. With regard to the further question as to whether the Admiralty would continue to build ships which could neither fight nor swim, the Admiralty had no such intention. [Laughter.] What he could state was that these vessels were undergoing a fair trial, and he asked for them fair play. [Cheers.] He asked fair play for another experimental ship that was going out in a few days for trial, namely, the *Royal Sovereign*, which had been designed by that talented officer, Capt. COLES. [Hear, hear.] He should be happy to give the house at a later date the practical results of these trials. As to the question respecting guns the honorable and gallant member must be aware that the Admiralty were taking steps to obtain heavy guns. The honorable and gallant officer was himself present the other day at Shoeburyness, where the average weight of shot used was 167 pounds, and the average charge of powder 30 pounds. The heaviest charge was as high as 50 pounds, and the weight of the shot 300 pounds. They had ordered a considerable number of 10½-inch guns, throwing 250-pound shot smooth bore, and likewise a large number of 7-inch rifled 100-pounders, and the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Prince Albert*, and *Monitour* would go to sea with 12-ton guns, carrying 10½-inch shot.

The Trial-Trip of the Golden Rule.

NOTE FROM MR. DICKERSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The engineer's trial trip of Mr. ROBERTS' steamship *Golden Rule*, affords so striking an example of the value of expanded steam, that I think a little of your space would be well applied to a publication of the facts. The ship is 310 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, measuring 3,000 tons. Her engine is 81 inches diameter by 12 feet stroke, and she has two boilers of the ordinary horizontal tubular variety, arranged on a plan of Mr. E. W. SMITH, and containing 5,000 square feet of heating surface. The engine is of the same size as those of the steamboats *City of Boston* and *New York*, on Long Island Sound, and the boilers are not materially different.

The boilers had been fired up but twice before the trial, and only once blown off, so that they were very dirty, as all new boilers are, and foamed constantly during the trial, making it necessary to slow the engine three times in the run from the City to the bar, in order to ascertain the true level of water in the boilers. The tide was against us for the first seven miles, then abeam for 6 miles, (running out of Raritan Bay across the channel,) and with us for six miles. The distance from Castle William to the black buoy of the bar, in the south channel, is exactly nineteen miles, and the ship ran it in *exactly one hour fourteen minutes*, (74 minutes,) although we "slowed" three times to settle the water in the boilers. We carried 25 pounds of steam to the inch, and expanded it *about five times*—the ship going fifteen miles and a half an hour through the water. This is equal to going from New-York to New-London in seven hours and forty-five minutes; and in doing it we were not burning more than a ton and a half of coal an hour. Of course, this is no test of the final speed of the ship, because she was not driven, and could not be, in the condition of the boilers; but if she never could go faster than she did yesterday, she would teach a lesson on the subject of expanding steam, which ought to arrest the stupendous folly now being enacted, in which a whole navy is being built on the theory that there is no benefit in expansion.

The example of the *Lackawanna* and her class is in point. She is a vessel of about 1,400 tons—or *less than half the size of the Golden Rule*. She has *sixty per cent. more boiler surface* than the *Golden Rule*; but her cylinders have a cubic contents of only *one-ninth* of that of this ship. The two ships are perfect illustrations of the two systems—the one has small boilers, burns little coal, but has large cylinder contents to expand the steam, while the other has large boilers, burns much coal, and has only *one-ninth of the cylinder* contents in which to use the steam generated. The results are as the law requires them to be. The *Lackawanna*, as her published log shows goes seven knots an hour with a ton of coal, while the *Golden Rule, twice her size*, goes nearly twice as fast with a ton and a half.

Still the new discovery, *made exclusively for the use of the United States Navy*, is in full blast, and the new sloops now building, to go 15 knots, have about *four times the boiler surface* of the *Golden Rule*, although the ships are no larger, thus filling them with boilers and coal, and disabling them for any practical purpose as men-of-war—so much so that the *coal has to be carried on the berth-deck*, and the men are driven on to the main deck for quarters, which, in consequence, has to be housed in by two half decks—one at each end—so as to give the vessel all the top-hamper possible, and afford a better target for the enemy's guns.

I am happy to see that the speed of the *Kearsarge* is at least recognized by the enemy, if it is denied by the Navy Department. She is the mate of the *Iroquois*, and works steam expansively, *with a good independent cut-off*. The English papers say that she could steam three miles an hour faster than the *Alabama*, and I have no doubt of it. She can go about thirteen knots, as can the *Iroquois*. Capt. FOX, however, has asserted in *my presence*, that the *Iroquois* could not go more than eight knots an hour, no doubt hoping to elevate the character of the new sloops by thus depreciating the old ones.

Yours, truly, EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

Horses from the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The success or failure of Gen. GRANT'S operations against Richmond will depend on his cavalry.

More cavalry is needed now, while he is obliged to manœuvre on a circle of a radius of 30 to 50 miles to destroy the Danville Railroad, than will be necessary after the capture of Petersburgh (in two weeks), when our cavalry can operate in half that space.

Horses, then, are what we need; on them depends at least the speedy success of the campaign. Let every one who can, present a horse to the Government. *A horse to-day is worth a man.* Let a committee be appointed to receive them.

Very respectfully, L. H.
FRIDAY, July 8, 1864.

Turf Record.

FASHION COURSE—A MOST INTERESTING TROT.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, July 8.—Match for $1,000; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

J. McMann named s. m. Goshen Maid.....1 1 1
J. Lovett named h. g. Shark.....2 2 2

TIME.

Quarter, 00:38; half, 1:16; mile, 2:33. Quarter, 00:37; half, 1:15⅝; mile, 2:31½. Quarter, 00:38½; half, 1:16; mile, 2:32.

First Heat.—There was a considerable amount of betting at the Union Course on Thursday, during the trot there, in which Shark took the lead as the favorite, but some two hours before the trot came off on Friday, Goshen Maid had the call in the betting, odds of $100 to $80, $100 to $70, and lastly $100 to $65 being laid on her, prior to the start for the first heat. After two false attempts a good send off was effected, in which Shark took a slight lead, which he increased to a length as he rounded the turn—making it an additional half-length to the quarter pole. Passing the old stand the Maid commenced closing the gap, but dropped back again. There was no alteration to the half-mile. At the three-quarters Shark had a lead of two lengths, which as they took the home-stretch was decreased to one; then the Maid, closing, reduced it to a half. At the distance the Maid last Shark, and a most exciting brush ensued, the Maid coming down to a good square trot, which outpaced Shark, who was evidently in trouble, and broke up, and although he passed the score a week in advance of the Maid his running deprived him of the heat.

Second Heat—100 to 60 on the Maid. At the second attempt a fair lead-off was effected, Shark having a slight lead to the turn, but rounding it, Shark going up. The Maid took a lead of two lengths; at the quarter the Maid went off her feet, but was caught again immediately. Taking the back stretch past the old stand, Shark passed the Maid and took a lead of two lengths, which he increased past the half mile to the three-quarter pole, but at the lower turn into the home stretch, Shark broke, and the result was a recapitulation of the finish of first heat.

Third Heat—Betting 100 to 40 on the Maid. After five vain attempts at scoring, 100 to 20 was offered on the mare, the takers being shy. In a good start the Maid took the lead; at the turn they were neck and neck; rounding it the Maid took a lead of a length, which she increased half a length at the quarter pole. There was no alteration down the back stretch. At the half mile Shark endeavored to close up the gap, but going off his feet, the Maid shook him off easily. Making the home stretch turn, the Maid took a strong lead in a good square and fair trot. Shark, evidently outpaced, broke half way up the distance, the Maid coming home an easy victress by two lengths.

More Good Things for the Soldiers.

The Sanitary Commission are doing their best to keep up the supply of fresh vegetables and other delicacies, which our soldiers need so much. From their various distributing depots they send, almost daily, large quantities of sanitary supplies to our several armies. Yesterday a steamer sailed from Baltimore, and another from Philadelphia, each having a full cargo of assorted vegetables. This morning the commodious steamer *Commander* sails from this port, for City Point, with the following articles for the army:

1,400 barrels Potatoes. | 50 barrels Beets.
110 barrels Onions. | 100 dozen Condensed Milk.
60 barrels Sauerkraut. | 1200 dozen cans Tomatoes.

To-morrow, by another ship, will be sent 300 barrels Onions, and the supplies will thus be kept up.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A WOMAN KILLED BY MACHINERY.—A woman, aged about 30 years, whose name was unknown, yesterday called on Mr. D. G. MCCUTTER, of No. 110 Liberty-street, for the purpose of obtaining employment as a domestic. She had been recommended by the Superintendent of the Flatbush Railroad to Mr. MCCUTTER, and the latter engaged her on condition that his wife was satisfied, and the woman left for the avowed purpose of calling upon the wife. It appears, however, that she proceeded to the rear basement of premises No. 112 Liberty, (next door,) descended a dark stairway, and while groping her way her clothes caught on an upright shaft which was at the time revolving at the rate of about fifty revolutions per minute. This shaft was a part of the machinery of Messrs. ALLEN & TAYLOR'S sealer ates manufactory. The terrible shrieks of the unfortunate woman speedily brought the engineer to the spot, and as soon as possible the engine was stopped. Life, however, was extinct, and the body and limbs were most shockingly mangled. From the investigation made by Coroner RANNEY, it would seem that her hoop-skirt was caught on the shaft, and in that situation she was whirled round and round for the space of two or three minutes. Seven or eight steel hoops of her skirt were found twisted into a rope and wound, by the force of the machinery, so tightly around her lower limbs, that one of them was cut off and the other nearly so. Deceased has left one child which is at a charitable institution to Flatbush. Her husband died several months since.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.—F. W. SUMNER, Esq., of Texas, delivered a very interesting address to a large audience, in Washington Hall, corner Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Thursday evening, the 7th instant. The speaker gave a thrilling account of the Unionists of Texas, and his experiences; he desired peace, but not on the terms proposed by the Copperheads; he was for fighting for a peace, till every rebel should lay down his arms, and seek forgiveness in Abraham's bosom. Rev. Mr. FLETCHER was introduced, and stated that he was a peace man, his vocation was to preach peace, but it was necessary to fight for peace; to that end he had sent his three sons to the field, and was ready to go himself. He had endeavored to be of some service to his country, and joined the Christian Commission, visiting the hospitals, aiding the sick and wounded. The addresses were well received. Mr. H. C. PARKS presided.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—The six companies of this regiment, which have been quartered in and around this City during the past six months, commanded by Col. DEWITT, left this City yesterday afternoon for Washington. Two companies of this command are composed of men unable to carry a musket; they are armed with swords.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The officers of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church announce that, for the present, while their house is building, they will meet for worship every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock (the first Sabbath of every month excepted) in the Madison avenue Baptist Church, the use of which has been kindly tendered by the Trustees.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.—PHILIP BRADY was arrested by Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the charge of shooting BERNARD MCGARVEY with a pistol in the left arm. The ball lodged in the shoulder, and the wound is reported to be serious. Justice DODGE committed BRADY to await the result.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—DANIEL HINES, aged 22 years, residing at No. 277 Avenue B, was drowned on Thursday night, while bathing at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FELL FROM HIS CART.—WM. WATSON, a cartman, aged 50 years, and a native of England, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from his cart backward to the pavement about six weeks ago. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body at the New-York Hospital.

THE DUNDERBERG.—Work on the Iron-clad ram *Dunderberg* has ceased for the present, owing to the fact that her shaft and propeller are not yet completed. The vessel is ready for launching, but these portions of her machinery must be adjusted before she goes into the water.

LAW REPORTS.

The Williamson Contempt Case—Decision Tuesday Next.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—This matter was now argued pursuant to adjournment. The points of counsel have been stated once or twice in the Times.

The petitioner claims that the warrant for his commitment was insufficient and irregular, and that Justice Barnard had no authority to issue it; that the effect of the writ of error was to stay all proceedings. On the other hand it was claimed that the writ of error did not at all affect the case, nor the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter; that the proceedings in the Supreme Court could be reviewed on appeal in the usual manner only.

After argument, the Court said that the decision in the case would be announced on Tuesday next.

John McKeon and Wm. C. Noyes for relator; Wm. F. Allen for respondents.

The Tribulations of Manager Grau—A Demand for Gold.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Pauline Castri vs. *Jacob Grau.*—This was a motion made by the defendant for a commission to the American Consul at Milan, to take the testimony of Mme. Sophie Lourini and other witnesses, to be used on this trial.

The plaintiff sues to compel the defendant, the late *impresario* of the Academy of Music, to pay her her weekly salary in gold, or its equivalent, under a contract by which she was to have 12,000 francs for her first year, and raised each year until her salary reached 25,000, at the end of five years.

The defence was that the plaintiff had not in all respects performed her part of the contract, and that her salary had been tendered in legal tenders. The plaintiff brings two actions for two weeks' salary each.

It appearing that the principal witnesses to be examined by the commission recently left this port, and that the defendant attended them to the boat for debarkation, the motion was denied with $5 costs.

J. A. Godfrey for motion; J. B. Fogerty opposed.

Probate of Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons deceased, have been admitted to probate during the last week: Henry L. Dodez, Jane E. Ward, Benj. J. Miles, Sarah E. Bothy—none of them containing any provisions of public interest.

The Criminal Courts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. *Mary Kelly.*—The prisoner was caught in the act of picking the pocket of one Thorp, from Connecticut, and being recognized as an old offender, she now pleaded guilty of the offence, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Reilly pleaded guilty of petit larceny in receiving goods stolen by a child trained to the business, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

United States Circuit Court—July 8.

Judge Nelson has sent down decisions in several cases heard before him last term in prize, admiralty and common law, as follows:

PRIZE—JURISDICTION—PROPERTY CAPTURED ON SHORE.

The United States, vs. the Cargo of the Schooner A. H. Partridge.—This case, with eight others similar to it, was brought to forfeit a quantity of resin which was captured at the taking of Newbern, and sent to this port in these vessels. The property was not captured at sea but on land. The Court below gave decrees of condemnation against the property as prize, and the claimant appealed from the decrees.

This Court now reverses the decree and dismisses the libels for want of jurisdiction.

No written opinion was sent down.

For the United States, Mr. Andrews; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe Dean & Donohue.

DEMURRAGE.

Horace W. Pierce vs. *Antonio Yznaga del Valle et al.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the brig *Renshaw* to recover an amount of demurrage alleged to be due the brig under a charter of her by the respondents to the port of Zaza and back. The charter party provided that the vessel was to go up to Tunia, a station up a channel from the bay, if there was water enough, and that he was detained by lack of water for several days beyond the lay days specified in the charter.

The court below gave a decree in favor of the libelants, from which the respondents appealed to this court. The Judge, without writing any opinion, affirmed the decree of the court below.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The vacancy in the office of crier of this court, occasioned by the death of William Keefe, who has been the crier for so many years, has been filled by the appointment of John V. Keefe, who has been the crier of the Circuit Court, to the position.

Testimony in the Henderson Case Concluded.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—July 8.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. *Isaac Henderson.*—The examination in this case was resumed this morning, at 10 o'clock.

District-Attorney SMITH stated that in justice to the prosecution, he would say that they did not wish to claim that Savage was a man of exalted character; he stood in the light of an accomplice, and corroborating evidence would be adduced to sustain his testimony. Mr. Ketchum, counsel for Savage, had, however, determined to offer evidence to rebut the allegations against the character of Savage.

Judge Pierrepont was pleased to hear that they had arrived at that conclusion; had determined to put Col. Olcutt and them upon the stand, as the matter stood before, and ask them as to his character.

The District-Attorney would admit that from what they had seen and heard of Savage, he was a man lost to all sense of honor. If he alone had the decision of the case, he would not offer any evidence of the sort; but, of course, it was competent for Mr. Ketchum, as Savage's counsel, to offer such evidence.

Mr. Ketchum said that if the witness appeared in a certain light as a witness that was one thing; but his general character had been attacked, and he (the counsel) meant that he should go out of this court with as good a general character as that of any man.

The Commissioner stated that he could not recognize Mr. Ketchum in this case. He had adjourned it for the mere purpose of admitting rebutting evidence in regard to the character of Savage as affecting this case.

Mr. Wilson suggested that it would be the more proper way for the defence to introduce all their evidence in relation to the character of Savage before the prosecution proceeded to offer rebutting evidence.

Judge Pierrepont had understood that there were to be only three witnesses on a side produced, and he would now say that if the prosecution confined themselves to three he would not bring one.

Admiral Joseph Smith was called for the prosecution.—Had lived in Washington, D. C., for eighteen years; was Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; had been in the navy for fifty-four or fifty-five years; had known Joseph L. Savage most of the time he had been in the office; Savage had had pretty extensive business with the Department; had always considered him a shrewd business man; considered him as faithful a contractor as had been connected with the yard; I did not know what his character for truth and veracity had been questioned; might have said to Mr. Barstow that all contractors cheated the Government, and he among the rest; did not specify any item in which Savage had cheated the Government; considered him a man of truth, and would believe him under oath; came here by order of the Secretary of the Navy to give his evidence.

——*Lenthall* testified that he had lived in Washington for fifteen years; was Chief of the Bureau of Construction for nine or ten years; knew Savage to have been a resident of Washington; did not know what Savage's character was except in connection with the Government, would believe him under oath; had never heard his character impeached.

Cross-examined—Had only known Savage in his public relations; thought him a clear-headed business man; did not know that he had ever heard anything said against his fidelity as a contractor.

Redirect examination—As a contractor he had met his bills monthly; never heard anything against his character.

Thomas P. Morgan, of Washington, merchant, sworn—Had known Joseph L. Savage for twenty years; had had business relations with him; never heard his character for truth and veracity impeached; had dealt with him; not extensively; Savage stood as high as any other of their merchants.

Cross-examined—Had known Savage very intimately; had never heard his character for truth talked about; went his bail here for $500,000; never heard anything against him except lately, in the papers; thought him a man that would not accept bribes.

Re-direct examination—Became his bail because he had every confidence in the man; had no doubt of his responsibility or veracity.

Cross-examination resumed—Had no doubt but what he was an innocent man, and believed he was wrongfully charged.

Judge Pierrepont here objected to the introduction of any more testimony to the character of Savage; he had waived the examination of any more witnesses on this point, understanding that the prosecution would be confined to three.

The court ruled that sufficient rebutting testimony having been adduced, it was unnecessary to delay the proceedings by the production of more.

D. S. Walton, sworn—Was a merchant residing in Jersey City; had a conversation with Mr. Blood one day; Blood asked him if he paid commissions; replied that the profits of the contract being small, he could not afford it; had no other conversations with him about it; had seen Blood since, who stated to him that he had no recollection of the conversation.

To the Court.—Had the contract through the authorities at Washington.

Daniel Wadsworth, oil merchant, sworn—Did not know Blood; might know him if he saw him; the one he supposed to be him was the man who had always acted as cashier in Henderson's office; had a conversation with him in July, 1861, at his store; Blood said he had been sent there by Henderson to know if they could supply certain articles; told him they could, and would be happy to do so; asked him if there was to be a commission charged, (knowing from past experience that commissions were usual;) or if he would charge net prices; Blunt said no, he did not suppose Henderson desired anything of that kind; witness said if that was so, the prices would be accordingly, handing him a circular; the firm received and filled the orders; the bills were sent in in their usual way, but were not paid immediately; Blood stated that there was no money just then; called again, and Blood told him different times that there was no money; the last time he called, Blood said he could pay him that time, and as he got ready to pay, leaned over the counter, and said: "I believe there was something said about commissions being allowed on this bill;" witness replied: "Yes; there was; but you told me distinctly that Henderson didn't want any commissions, and we put them in at our lowest cash prices, and now we could not do anything of the kind; besides, we have waited some time?" Blood said: "Very well; we want say anything about commissions this time;" Henderson had told witness that the contracts were made at Washington, and the open purchase orders were, as a general thing, given to contractors; at any rate, they had the preference.

Cross-examined—Was not aware that the department had directed that the contractors should have the preference; knew Henderson, who had never tried to tempt him nor to defraud him.

Edward H. Lord, recalled—Had examined the entry of Oct. 14, 1863; the sum of $10,880 consisted of two checks, one of $1,970, the other for the balance.

Col. Henry S. Olcott, sworn—Was acquainted with Wesly Smith; had a conversation with him recently in his office; Smith said he had never paid any commission to Henderson; he (Smith) had some conversation with Henderson, who said he felt badly about this matter; he had paid commissions to Saunders, the previous Navy Agent, frequently.

Edwin L. Brady, sworn—Was acquainted with Blood; had a conversation with him in E. Henderson's office; asked Blood if anything could be done for Savage's release; he said Henderson could do nothing; witness said he had an affidavit which he should use if something was not done for him; Blood said he had heard that witness had given Stover a letter, wherein he had stated that he believed him perfectly honest and upright in all his trans

The price returned to 94 ℔ cent. at the Second Board, at which there was a good demand. The weakest of the Railways was Hudson River, which was done as low as 126½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central was partially better than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The Railways were slightly better, and the Government Stocks steady.

After 'Change hour Bills on London and Gold were both quoted weaker; London, 293; Gold, 268 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	104	101	Mich Central..	1 3/4	124 3/4
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	103 3/4	104	Mich. Southern..	92	3
N. Y. Central...	133 1/4	134 3/8	Illinois Cen.....	129 3/4	130 3/4
Erie.....	114	114	Pittsburgh.....	111	109 3/4
Erie Preferred..	113	114	Fort Wayne.....	112 3/4	112
Hudson.....	140 1/4	127	Rock Island....	114 3/4	112
Canton.....	29	29 3/8	Reading.....	131 3/8	130 1/4
Trust, Cer., new	94 1/4	94	Quicksilver....	72	74 3/4
Toledo.....	137	136	Cumberland Coal.	65 3/4	66 3/4
North west.....	51 3/4	61	Mariposa.....	48	46 3/4
Ohio & M. Certfs	59 3/4	60 3/4	N. West Pref....	87 3/4	87 3/4

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Union.....	115	Commerce.....	106
Merchants' Exchange	96	American Exchange	115
State of New-York..	111	Chatham.....	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, for which there is a pretty fair demand, considering the closeness of the Money market:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	115	Alb. & T. R. 1sts.....	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	120	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	112
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s....	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds.	100
Erie 1sts, '85.....	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	104½
Erie 2ds, '79.....	123	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	116
Erie 3ds, 8%.....	99¼	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	118
Erie 4ths, '80.....	123	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	105
Erie 5ths, '88.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	96¼
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77..	114	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts...	115
Bud. R. 1sts, '69.....	120	Gal. & C'll. extended..	120
Bud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85....	133	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	115
Harlem 1sts, '66 & '74,	114	New J. R. 1sts.....	104
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83..	135	Illinois, Ft. W. & C.	117
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	98
Mich. S. seconds.....	105	Miss. & I. o. L. G.....	60
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	120	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	115
Ill. Central, 7s.....	123		

Mr. R. C. FERGUSON has withdrawn from the agency of the Bank of British North America in this City, to join at San Francisco the long-established and highly-respectable Banking-house of ALSOP & Co., of San Francisco and Valparaiso. Mr. WALTER WATSON, of Canada West, takes the place of Mr. FERGUSON in this City.

The recently incorporated Bank of California, at San Francisco, capital $2,000,000 in Gold, has established an agency in this City with Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-street.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company (including the Eastern Division of the La Crosse Railroad) were for

June, 1864.....	$228,532
June, 1863.....	125,175
Increase.....	$103,357
Total earnings from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1864....	$939,972
Total earnings same time in 1863.....	681,669
Increase, 1864.....	$258,303

The Hope Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $5,373,-982 23, including for Customs $167,000; payments, $4,477,116 79; balance, $22,022,045 22.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending July 8, have been to the value of $1,702,741, against $973,670 same week last year, and $696,580 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION.		DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	401	$125,402	1,546	$561,374	67	$21,102		
Mf. of Cot'n.	94	26,775	459	145,660	20	6,863		
Mf. of Silk..	274	311,704	190	176,483	51	67,435		
Mf. of Flax...	281	66,317	481	101,146	65	12,162		
Miscellan's..	71	22,836	305	40,134	2	892		
Total.....	1,131	$557,634	2,084	$1,145,107	195	$98,444		
		1,145,107				557,631		
Total entered..		$1,702,741	Total marketed.			$656,078		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 17,384 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 510 bags Corn Meal, 200 bushels Wheat, 202 bushels Rye, 3,642 bushels Oats, 1,644 pkgs. Provisions, and 853 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $13 for Pots, and $15 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at former rates; Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request at higher and rising prices. Middlings $1 64@$1 66 ℔ lb.; sales and resales, to-day, 650 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at full prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been more active for the leading descriptions, at buoyant rates, including layer Raisins at $5 15@$5 20, and bunch do. at $4 25@$4 30 ℔ box; also Currants at 20c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand again to-day, chiefly for shipment and on speculation, at a further advance of 25c@50c. ℔ bbl., the market, however, closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 37,400 bbls., including Sour State and Western at $10 75@$11 30; poor to choice extra State at $11 25@$12 25, including 14,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 50, and 4,100 bbls., for August delivery, at $13@$13 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..... $10 75@$11 20
Extra State..... 11 25@ 12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.. 11 10@ 13 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands 11 50@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands... 12 50@ 13 50
Extra Genesee..... 12 50@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour continues active at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 2,600 bbls. at $11 50@$12 50 for poor to good, and $12 50@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour has again improved, but closes heavily; sales, 1,150 bbls., Extra at $11 50@$13 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 50@$9 ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Chloric, Atlantic and Brandywine per bbl.; total sales, 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, owing to the advanced claims of holders. At the close, the market was depressed and the tendency of prices in favor of purchasers. The receipts were insignificant; sales have been made since our last of 167,000 bushels part to arrive, including White Canada inferior, at $2 76; White Genesee, at $2 95; Amber Western, at $2 18@$2 75; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for very handsome; Milwaukee Club at $2 48@$2 69; Chicago Spring at $2 40@$2 60 ℔ bushel. Corn is in active demand, partly for export, at much higher prices; sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 65 for new Mixed Western, and $1 55@$1 60 for unsound do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in good demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at 98½@99c., Western at 99½@@$1., State at 99c.@$1., cash, afloat ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 6, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "FLOUR—With light offerings there has been a good inquiry this week for shipment and speculation, and prices show a further improvement of 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. The receipts have been moderate, owing to the recent active interior demand. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 226,978 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 79,453 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 21,710 bbls.; to Canada, 56,906 bbls.; by Grand Trunk Steamers, 42,825 bbls.; by Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 22,939 bbls.; other ports, 3,145 bbls. Receipts for week, 3,187 bbls., against 5,519 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 25 ℔ bbl. WHEAT—The very great fluctuations in Gold during the past week have kept the market in a constant state of excitement. The demand continues to be principally speculative, the eastern markets offering no inducements to shippers, and the clearances are in consequence unusually light. Plentiful rains fell all over this State on the 29th and 30th June, but many parties say, too late to help wheat much. It is very positively stated that the crop in this State will be decidedly short. The weather, however, for the next three or four weeks will have a great deal to do with the result. The accounts from Minnesota are quite favorable for a good crop. The stock in store here is estimated at about 450,000 bushels. Receipts for week 147,826 bushels, against 202,434 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 5,805,167 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 80,551 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 5,894,047 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 3,988,139 bushels; to Oswego, 387,527 bushels; to Canada, 1,319,843 bushels; to other ports, 199,538 bushels. The market closes this afternoon steady at $2 11@$2 12 in store for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Green Bay" and "Amber Iowa."). No 2 is quiet at $1 98@$2 03. Gold is reported at 240.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in brisk speculative demand early in the day at a further large advance in prices, but closed very heavily at about yesterday's quotations. Sales since our last, 9,900 bbls., in lots, at $46@$47, closing at $46 for new Mess; $50 for do. July, and $52 for August delivery; $42@$43 for Old Mess, $42@$43 for Prime Mess; $40@$41 for Thin Mess, and $35@$38 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 125 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is less active but higher; sales since our last, 6,100 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 20c.@21c., and for July delivery, at 21¼c.@21½c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 650 bbls., at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $35@$37 50; India Mess, $12 50@$47 50 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $28@$30 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for choice State; 30c.@33c. for common to choice Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 16c.@23c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, including Rangoon at 13¼c. @14c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Sales, 1,100 sacks Worthington's Liverpool Fine, from store, with 2,200 sacks Ashton's do., and 800 sacks Jeffrey & D'Arcy's, in bond, on private terms.

SEEDS—Are quiet, and prices generally nominal.

SKINS—Are in moderate request, and held with much firmness.

SPICES—Are in fair demand, and on the advance.

SUGARS—Are in fair request, partly for export, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 2,150 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22¾c.@24½c., and Cuba equal to 21c.@24c.; also, 350 boxes Havana, part at 22c.@23½c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, at 23c.@30¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 230,000 lbs., at 18¾c.@19¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quite active at full prices. Sales 816 hhds. Kentucky at $14 45; 232 cases Seed Leaf at $18 23; and 57 bales Havana, on private terms.

TEAS—Are in more demand, and steadily advancing.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $1 70@$1 78 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 56,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.@4¾d.; 27,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.@4d.; 50 boxes Sugar at 20s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, 45s.; 70 hhds. Tallow at 44s. 6d.@45s. For London—5,200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; also, by steamer, 2,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms, 1,500 boxes Cheese 30s., 2,000 half chests Tea at 20s., and 250 bales Hops at 74s. For Glasgow—60 boxes Bacon at 20s., and by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. For Cork and orders, and Dublin or Belfast, 11,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. For Havre—500 bbls. Flour at 55c. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, July 7, 1864. 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

The minutes of the meetings held June twenty-seven and thirty were read and approved.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Petition of cartmen to have rates of cartage increased.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman Keenan—

Petition of laborers in the employ of the Croton Aqueduct Board to have their pay increased.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of the Board of Commissioners of Appeals of the Fire Department, to have David Theat paid for services to said Commissioners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Whereas, The Common Council is informed that Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General Patrick Kelly, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Irish Brigade, was killed while gallantly leading his brigade in the desperate charge before Petersburgh, Va., on the seventeenth day of June last; and

Whereas, Colonel Kelly has risen from the ranks to the honorable and important position which he held at the time of his death by his manly qualities, his soldierly ability, and his signal bravery in battle; and

Whereas, it is proper that the men whose lives are freely periled and nobly sacrificed in the service of their country should not pass to the grave without an appropriate record of their patriotic services, and especially should the Common Council, as the representatives of the people of this City, express their grief at the loss of officers who fall in command of soldiers contributed by us to the national armies, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Colonel Patrick Kelly, who was killed in front of Petersburgh; that the example presented by the bravery in action, and the fidelity and attention to duty at all times, which had secured to him high and honorable rank, and the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, is worthy of emulation by all our soldiers, deepens the grief with which we record his early death, and that we offer to his family and friends the expression of our warmest sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained by the untimely, though noble death of one so esteemed for his virtue and honored for his services.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be duly authenticated and transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council, on behalf of the City authorities, to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to H. Corcoran to receive and deliver goods from his store number one hundred and thirty-five Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Robert Wynn to keep a target stand in Tryon-row, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William A. Darling to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter-stones, and flagsidewalks in front of his premises on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, also, in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to be done within three months.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Trimble to keep a stand for the sale of papers on the northwest corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That permission be given to Dean & Fisk, of number eleven Beekman-street, to place a sign upon the lamp post, corner of Broadway and Ann-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Dillon, to place a sign in front of his premises, number seven hundred and eighty-eight Sixth-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the pay of of the laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department, be fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is given to R. L. Simonson, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers four hundred and nine and four hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William May to erect an air-gun shooting stand near the Park Barracks in the Park, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in First avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. C. Mauriken & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a becoming manner the late anniversary of the birthday of George Washington.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the Second-avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to place their track in its former position in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street, and the street restored to its former condition forthwith.

Councilman Brandon moved that said report be referred to Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Emil Sewer, Treasurer of the German Dispensary in Third-street, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of resetting the curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of setting and resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of donation to the Pastor of Saint Paul's Church, in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on the said church, for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Third to Fourth avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Second-avenue; also on the west side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build a new house for Engine Company number Thirty-seven.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Major-General Sandford, to receive the honors of a marching salute from the First Division New-York State Militia, in front of the City Hall, July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Honorable Charles P. Daly, Chairman of "Committee on the State of the Nation," transmitting copies of proceedings of the Mass Assemblage held at Union-square, in honor of General Grant and the Union armies, June four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, relative to station-house and prison of the Fourth District.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Police.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Healy moved that the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that permission be given to John Sexton to tap the Croton mains in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to enable him to carry water to his residence west of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

The motion of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Healy moved that the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Michael Cain to tap the Croton water main pipe at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth avenue, and to lay pipe to the southwest corner of said street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that Owen Farley be allowed to retain sign now in use in front of his premises number three hundred and sixty-four Sixth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Justices of the Court for the Seventh Judicial District shall be held in the Police Court building in East Fifty-seventh-street, and in such room on the first floor of such building as may be designated and set apart by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of George J. Smith as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that John Contrell be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George J. Smith, Jr., resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, resignation received and resolution adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be requested to pay to all persons entitled to participate in the benefits of the fund apportioned by the late forfeiture relief of the families of our volunteers, the amounts to which they would respectively be entitled, and no interruption take place at the last payment under Volunteer Family Aid Fund number Eight, and the first payment under Volunteer Family Aid Fund number Nine.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John H. Hasselden to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Hudson-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Water Rooms, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars; also in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for music furnished on the reception of the Russian officers, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order, number three hundred and twenty-seven, being a resolution, that section eight of the "ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the County of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union," approved February nine, and amended and approved May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not at the time of making the application a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in or be credited to the City and County of New-York, and Kings County, New-York, provided relief is given to the families of persons enlisted in regiments credited to the City of New-York, but residing in Kings County, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier was in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by striking out the whole of section eight, as contained in said resolution, and amending section eight of the original ordinance by adding thereto the words following:

But the families of soldiers who have been credited to the County of Kings shall be entitled to the same relief as though such soldiers had been credited to the City and County of New-York, provided that the Supervisors of Kings County shall relieve the families of soldiers resident in such county, who shall have been credited to the City and County of New-York."

Councilman Jaques moved that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. then put the question on the amendment of Councilman Opdyke.

Which was lost.

The original resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—14.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilmen Price moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Thursday next, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Preamble reciting that in the resolution which was approved by the Mayor on the ninth day of October last directing that Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, and the intersecting streets, be regulated and graded in accordance with a red line drawn upon a certain map, accompanying the said resolution, and inasmuch as an error was made in preparing the said map, by which the red line, alluded to in the resolution as to be run from Broadway to Baxter-street, terminated inadvertently at Centre-street, leaving no grade line for that portion of Worth-street lying between Centre and Baxter streets, an error that was not discovered until the work was given out by the proper department; be it therefore

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Centre to Baxter street, and the intersecting streets, be regulated and graded in accordance with the red lines drawn upon the accompanying map; the work to be performed by the present contractor, and at the prices stipulated in his contract, now in process of execution.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting returns of election for Assistant Engineer, in place of John Baulch, which election was held for that purpose June six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, nominating Bernard Kinney for the position.

The Board of Aldermen, seat of John Baulch declared vacant and nomination confirmed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Preamble relative to the death of John Clancy, with resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of men and nations, Controller and Director of all things, to call from among men our esteemed and beloved fellow-citizen, John Clancy, a man possessed of all those traits of character which endears man to his fellow man, those great qualities of mind and heart which ennobles and elevates humanity above all earthly things, and fits it for the companionship of those celestial beings whose abode and society is intended for the pure of heart alone; and

Whereas, the death of this promising and influential citizen has produced a universal feeling of regret and poignant grief among all classes of citizens, to whom he was generally known, admiral respected and esteemed, it becomes the almost sacred duty of this Common Council to add the feeble tribute of respect to his memory; warm in his attachments, unchanging in his friendships, resuscitating as he was of kindness, generous in his impulses, noble in all acts of mind and heart, independent in his course as a citizen and public man, true to the trusts committed to his care by the people of this City, he leaves a noble record worthy of emulation by all—a record unTarnished by no act of faithlessness—his name and virtues will remain fresh in the memories of our people, his example will serve to direct those who, like him, are compelled to become the architects of their own fortune; and

Whereas, The deceased filled the office of Councilman, Alderman, and County Clerk, was presiding officer of this Board; and in these several positions of public trust discharged the duties connected therewith with signal ability and fidelity; possessing great intellectual ability and capacity, they were ever used to advance and promote the interests of society and the prosperity and happiness of all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the death of John Clancy has produced a void in his family that time can never fill; that his presence in this world is lost to them forever, but that in his exemplary life and noble record they will find much to console their feelings of deep sorrow; that in his Christian death they have the assurance that his consolation was in the hope of enjoying the humble vision of God.

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council do deeply share in the grief caused by this sad event; that his early death in the midst of his usefulness is a fearful warning to all, and reminds us forcibly that we know not the day or the hour, nay, the moment, when we may be called in like manner; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be duly authenticated and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

The President moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York.....	July 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of London...	July 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bavaria.....	July 9..	New-York.....	Southampton.
Arabia.....	July 13..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore.	July 14..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
New-York.....	July 16..	New-York.....	Southampton
Louisiana.....	July 16..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Asia.....	July 20..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Hecla.....	July 20..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Germania.....	July 23..	New-York.....	Southampton.
Australasian.....	July 27..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa.....	Aug. 3..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Borussia.....	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

America.....	June 22..	Southampton..	New-York.
Asia.....	June 25..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Germania.....	June 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
Australasian....	July 2..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York.....	July 6..	Southampton..	New-York.
Europa.....	July 9..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Scotia.....	July 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen.....	July 29..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Aug. 3..	Southampton..	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Electric Spark*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..... 5 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..... 4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..... 4 P. M.
North Mails..... 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way..... 5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at..... 5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made on days of sailing, exceptions closing at 6 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SUNDAY TIMES OF JULY 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marivana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drommer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cube; The Married Rake. Barney the Baron—Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Although our correspondent tells us that "all quiet" is still the formula of the reports from the Army of the Potomac, and although there has been a long pause in the operations of the main force under Grant's immediate eye, we are led to infer that the "quiet" will be broken before long, and that the comparative inactivity of the past few weeks will give place to offensive action, regardless of the strategic movements of Lee to compel the withdrawal of troops for the defence of the national capital, or in order to repel the so-called invasion. The public may be safely assured that Gen. Grant has not withdrawn his mind even momentarily from the immediate task before him, on account of the actual raid itself, or the sensational reports of nervous State officials and excited newsmen.

We are still at a loss to give even an approximate estimate in figures of the strength of the rebel body of foragers on the upper Potomac. It seems, however, that while we were speculating about General Sigel's means of knowing what the invading force really amounted to, that officer had put himself by some expedient in communication with the War Department, and reported about "thirty thousand" rebels crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown and adjacent points. Most of the very excited accounts now seem to agree that this is the measure of the rebel strength; although there are others that include in the raid the whole of the two corps of Longstreet and Ewell, with Gen. Lee himself in command. Most of the stories have a wild sort of guess-work character about them. Frederick City, we are assured over and over again, is safe—while the same dispatches say Baltimore and Washington are threatened. On one point there seems to be a rational concurrence of evidence, viz., that Imboden's cavalry are doing the work of spoliation with special earnestness, and a fair share of success.

We publish to-day further details, exceedingly interesting in their character, respecting the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. Besides a second letter from our Paris Correspondent, giving supplementary accounts of the fight, and a letter from our London Correspondent, presenting a view of the engagement and its termination from a different stand-point, we have Semmes' official account of the fight, a telegraphic abstract of a most interesting letter from Capt. Winslow, published in the London *Daily News*, and a brief report of a parliamentary conversation on the subject in the House of Commons. Along with this, supplying a connected account of all the points of chief interest bearing on Capt. Winslow's brilliant achievement, we publish a complimentary letter addressed to the gallant Commander of the *Kearsarge* by the Secretary of the Navy. The telegraphic abstract of Capt. Winslow's letter was received by the *Nova Scotian*, which passed Port au Basque yesterday, bringing dates to the 28th ult.

Knowing the difficulty experienced by officers of the armies operating from the James River to purchase subsistence stores, Gen. Grant has issued an order authorizing each officer to draw two rations per day in kind, in the same way as troops, but on separate returns.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Asia's* mail, which arrived yesterday, brought much additional matter of interest, relating in great part to the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. We publish ample details of the different views and speculations to which the fight has given birth on the other side of the Atlantic. By telegraph from Port au Basque, in the St. Lawrence, we have European news brought by the *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool on the 28th, two days later than the *Asia*. By way of Cape Race, the *Peruvian* brings news two days still later than the *Nova Scotian*. Both vessels belong to the Montreal line; the first-named having taken the place of the disabled steamer, (reported by the *Asia*.) The news is meagre, and as relates to the vexed Dano-German question, altogether misty and unsatisfactory. It seems, judging from the tone of the London *Times*, that the British Government are backing down from their supposed determination to stand by Denmark. The Tories, taking advantage of this indecision, have resolved on bringing on a question of non-confidence in Parliament; but, as we gather from the *Peruvian's* skeleton report, they are not likely to command a majority—so that Ministers are probably safe for the time. A Paris paper gives a report that two rebel cruisers are off Cherbourg watching for the *Kearsarge*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The English seem to be gradually waking up to the fact that we far excel them in naval matters. The Manchester *Examiner* admits the superiority of the *Kearsarge* and the worth of the "chain armor" used by her in the fight with the *Alabama*. It also mentions the fact that not a vessel in the British Navy carries a 11-inch gun, while the *Kearsarge* has two of them. It also imagined that when she was recently at Cork, and examined by the Commander of H. M. S. *Hawke*, who reported to the Admiralty that she had no more effective guns than the ordinary 68-pounders of the British Navy, that she used the special contrivance she is fitted up with, for raising and lowering her great guns, and kept them snugly stowed away below deck.

The subscriptions to the new volunteer fund loan now reach nearly $600,000. Yesterday Mr. James Lenox subscribed $25,000. This is the largest of the subscriptions by private individuals. The Volunteer Committee are meeting with considerable success. Yesterday, a number of cash deposits were made by parties liable, and by some not liable to draft, to have substitutes enlisted for them. It is apparent that the committee are to have a good deal of this kind of recruiting to attend to. Its best feature is, that the expense of the bounties is borne by private individuals of patriotic inclination, thus saving to the County treasury and the tax-payers $300 for each three years' man enlisted.

The examination in the Henderson case was concluded, yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne. A number of witnesses were brought from Washington and elsewhere to testify to the character of Savage, who made the affidavit. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

The Williamson contempt case was yesterday argued in the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, after which decision was reserved until Tuesday next.

In the Marine Court, before Judge McCarthy, motion was made to take testimony in Italy to be used in the trial of an action brought by Pauline Castri to compel Manager Gaau to pay her salary in gold or its equivalent. It appearing that the chief witnesses to be examined recently left this port, and that they were attended to the boat for debarkation by the defendant. The motion was denied.

The market for Money was again very close yesterday. The rates on paper made against Domestic Produce and Foreign Merchandise were higher than for some months past. Bills on London were in better supply, which brought Gold down at the close of the day. The Stock market heavy at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, but steady at the close.

Produce and Merchandise were much unsettled in prices, yesterday, by the violent fluctuations in Gold. Early in the day Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tallow, Cotton and Petroleum were in lively request, mainly on speculation, at advanced rates, but toward the close the demand fell off, and the market favored buyers. Transactions in general merchandise were restricted by the high claims of holders. The Freight market was moderately active.

Military Prospects and Gold Operations—"Go it Blind" the Rage.

Were William-street the criterion, we should say that the Northern mind had lost its power of foresight. The doings there are just such as might be expected of men as blind as bats to what may happen next month or next week—of bipeds who have somehow lost the great attribute of humanity, the "large discourse looking *before* and after."

It is the fact of war, and nothing else, that produces the inordinate price of gold. Nobody doubts that. Even if it be conceded that the finances have been mismanaged, yet it cannot be supposed that there has been anything in this mismanagement which would keep gold at its present enormous figure, were the war to end to-morrow in the triumph of the Government. The tariff and the direct taxation now established—yielding at least four hundred millions annually—are, indisputably, within the enduring power of the people, and, were there no further war expenditures, would at once place the national debt in the way of speedy extinguishment. The national credit and the national currency would straightway command implicit confidence, and the extreme preference now given for gold would cease. It is the continuance of the war that is the great primary cause of the high price of gold, and of all high prices. The primary financial question then is: *How long the war is likely to continue?* In other words, the price of gold ought to be primarily determined by the military prospects. But the fact is that it is not so determined to any appreciable extent. Successes achieved have an effect; successes in course of achievement have none. However so conclusively that a momentous military event will, in all human probability, soon be consummated, and it will have no effect upon the price of gold; but when the event actually comes the effect is most signal.

Let us take the siege of Vicksburgh as an illustration. The news that Gen. Grant had landed successfully at Grand Gulf, which reached here May 9th, made no impression on the gold market. The price stood firm at 150. On the 15th came the intelligence that the army was safely encamped on the Big Black. Gold did not budge a hair's breadth. On the 20th, news arrived of the capture of Jackson, at which it receded to 149¾. On the 24th, we had official intelligence of the capture of Haines' Bluff, and of all the outworks of Vicksburgh. This put gold back only to 148¾. On the 28th, news came that the city was completely invested, and this sent gold to 143¾. From the time that investment was commenced, it was absolutely certain to every military mind in the country that Vicksburgh must fall. The enemy could not possibly relieve it, and it was known that the place had but limited supplies. Notwithstanding this, gold again began to rise. The mere fact that Grant's army remained quiet was taken as a proof that he was effecting nothing. Within a week it was at 147½. It fluctuated between that point and 148 until the 16th of June, when the news came of Lee's advance northward. That movement, formidable as it was, would legitimately have increased the price of gold, and yet, on the last day of the month, it stood at 147. The battle of Gettysburgh sent it down to 138; the first reports of the capture of Vicksburgh to 133, and the confirmatory official reports to 123. Such was the impression made by the event, when it was fully verified, that even as late as Aug. 25th, seven weeks after it had taken place, gold was at 122. But if the fall of Vicksburgh itself produced that effect, there is no good reason why it should not have begun to manifest itself from the beginning of the investment of the city, which made the fall a certainty. It would have done so but for an irrational propensity in William-street to ignore the future, and to judge only with reference to the accomplished events of the day.

The progress of the war, instead of curing this folly by experience, has only increased it. When Grant and Sherman commenced their great movements upon Richmond and Atlanta, on the first week of May, gold was *one hundred and seventy-two*. Now that Grant has gained a position which gives him as positive an assurance of the early fall of Richmond as he ever had of the early fall of Vicksburgh, and now that Sherman, too, has got possession of the last stronghold this side of Atlanta, and made his quick capture of the place a certainty, gold is sold at *two hundred and sixty-nine*—nearly three-fifths higher. It is impossible to ascribe this enormous increase to any unfavorable military operations elsewhere, for none have occurred. Outside of these two great movements, the situation remains as it was. Nor can it be imputed to any legislation injurious as to the finances. On the contrary, the financial measures adopted by Congress are far more advantageous to the national Treasury than was generally expected. Nor can it be owing to any new disposition of the foreign Powers in favor of the Jeff. Davis Government. The purpose of these Powers to maintain a strict neutrality is stronger than ever. The question of detaining the rebel rams has been permanently settled, within that time, against the rebels, and the power they had on the ocean has been reduced to almost nothing by the destruction of the *Alabama*. It is impossible to attribute this rise of gold to any increased likelihood, from any point of view, that the war will terminate against the Government. There is not a military mind in the North which does not recognize that the military situation has been vastly improved within the last two months, and which does not regard the early fall of Richmond and Atlanta as certain as any future events can be. And yet the financial mind of the North, if William-street is its organ, is stone blind to any such coming results. The first notice it will take of those events will be *after* their occurrence! and then it will manifest itself in a sudden revulsion of prices which will throw all business into a paroxysm.

This is all senseless. Sound business principles require that business should be regulated quite as much by what is going to happen as by what has happened. No legitimate business is ever conducted otherwise. Of course, it is easy enough to account for this disregard of the future in the present case. It comes from the disposition of every man trading in gold to believe that he individually can make shift to save himself on the very verge of any event that may happen, and manage to make the losses fall upon others. The sharper ones, adepts in the quickest turns, perhaps have some reason to think this. But the losses must fall somewhere, and the majority will learn it to their cost. The victims will merit our commiseration. But it is a pity that the credit of the Government should in the meantime so suffer, because of the swarms of dupes that live only in the atmosphere of to-day.

The Rescue of Semmes—The Law in the Case.

The *Evening Post* of Thursday proposes that Mr. Adams should demand the delivery of Semmes and of the other prisoners rescued by the yacht *Deerhound* after the sinking of the *Alabama*, and that, failing compliance, he should demand his passports and we should go to war. Provoking as the conduct of the *Deerhound* was, and richly as it may deserve punishment, there is, however, no use in our losing our senses over it. In our quarrels with England, as well as with everybody else, we must keep within the law, as, situated as we are at present, we might, more than anybody else, suffer from disregard of it. There is no law on which we could base such a demand as the *Post* suggests.

If the prisoners had been rescued by a Queen's ship, her interference would, indeed, afford just ground for a demand for satisfaction; and no satisfaction would be complete which would not place Semmes on board the *Kearsarge*. The Government would, of course, be responsible to the fullest extent for the acts of its officers, and the proffer of aid to the vanquished, during or immediately following an action, so as to enable them to escape the legitimate consequences of their defeat, by an officer of the Royal Navy, would, unless it were disavowed and atoned for, undoubtedly constitute an act of hostility.

But the *Deerhound* is not a public ship; her owner and commander is a private individual, and he took part in the action, if taking part it can be called, on his own responsibility, and with the usual risks—namely, that of being sunk, killed or captured by the victor. It is possible, we will not affirm it positively, that he might be held liable by the English courts, not for the wrong done to us, but for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act; but, whatever the nature or extent of the responsibility arising out of what has occurred, it falls on him solely.

The position of Semmes, when he landed in England, was that of any other refugee whose offence was not covered by the Extradition Treaty. He is, in the eyes of the British Government, an escaped prisoner of war, and nothing more; and it would have no more authority to deliver him to Mr. Adams than to cut off his head. It might, we believe, order him out of the Kingdom, under the Alien Act, but if it were to arrest him for extradition, there is hardly a doubt that the courts would liberate him on a habeas corpus. So that it would hardly do to make the refusal of the British Ministry to commit a breach of the Constitution a *casus belli*.

What American men-of-war might do to the *Deerhound*, if they ever caught her, is another question which it might be worth while to examine. There is, we imagine, no doubt that she exposed herself to capture and destruction *at the time*, by the part she played in the fight with the *Alabama*; but it is at least doubtful whether her return into port unmolested did not purge the offence. But we think, on the whole, any American ship which can capture and burn her, out of neutral jurisdiction, may do so with impunity.

Yankee Genius.—There was something not very easily understood in the first accounts of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge* fight, when it was represented that a shot from the former "penetrated the sides of our ship till it struck the chain-plating." The affair is explained, however, in the telegraphic abstract of Capt. Winslow's letter which we get by the *Nova Scotian*. Capt. Winslow says that, in "defence of the engines on the outside, the *Kearsarge* had 'stopped' up and down her sheet chains. These were stopped with marline and eye bolts, which extended some twenty feet. This was done by the hands of the *Kearsarge*. The whole was covered by light plank, to prevent dirt collecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place."

This exhibits a bit of Yankee invention, as neat, simple and effective as could well be thought of, upon short notice.

Emigrants—Faith in America.

We learn by special telegram from Washington, that the State Department has advices from Europe, that upwards of ten thousand Swiss emigrants are now at Havre and other European ports, awaiting passage to this country.

The great pressure upon the steamship lines conveying emigrants to the United States, this year, is without precedent. On the Inman line, the Cunard line, the Montreal line, and the Havre and Hamburg lines, all available room for passengers is always taken up for six or eight weeks in advance. We have no American steamships conveying passengers or anything else from Europe to our own shores.

For various reasons, few emigrants come in sailing vessels, as used to be the case formerly. They nearly all take passage in steamships.

It is a marvelous thing, this tremendous emigration from Europe at the present time. The people there are told by the spavined writers and speakers that our poor country is given up to universal anarchy and ruin. The dance of death and the wail of despair are ceaseless throughout our land, and bid fair to have no ending. The heavens are lurid, and the soil is soaked with blood. Taxation is crushing, bankruptcy certain, despotism sure as death. They are told if they come here they will instantly be forced into the army and marched to the front to be butchered by the rebels, and their carcases given to the vultures.

But still, and notwithstanding all this, hitherward and steadily they march, ten times ten thousand in number—with a sublime faith in the glorious and immortal future of the Republic, with a firm assurance in the triumph of our arms, with a fixed faith in the endurance of our liberties, and with an undoubting certainty that here they will find a prosperous home for themselves and for their children and their children's children.

Such a faith in the star of America, and in the Republic's flag and fortunes, on the part of the hopeful and yearning yeomanry of Europe, ought to put to the blush those among us who are doubtful, and timid and desponding, and who cannot, beyond the darkness that for an hour enshrouds us, see or foresee the luminous splendors of the coming day.

New-York and the General Government—The Conflict of Authority.

The conflicts between the State and National authorities which are taking place in the cases of Gen. Dix and Marshal Murray, illustrate very thoroughly the extent of the misfortune under which the country labors now, and has labored ever since the beginning of the war, in having no honest and respectable "opposition." There has been no such thing as criticism of the acts of the Government by men who were known to be sincerely desirous of attaining the same ends by different means, and of whose political integrity, patriots of all parties could feel satisfied. There is nothing in the whole history of the war clearer or more undoubted, than that the party which, during the last two years, has claimed for itself the status and honors of a "Constitutional opposition," was at the outset openly, and is still secretly, opposed to any attempt to restore the Union, by any means which do not involve an alteration of the Constitution under Southern dictation. We all know that nine-tenths of those who now assail the Administration, ostensibly for the alleged unconstitutionality of its acts, are persons who, in 1861, heartily approved of secession, and defended the right of the South to break up the Government. There is hardly one of the Democratic orators or writers who now occupy themselves in "expounding and defending" the organic law, and making their professed reverence for it a shield for their attacks on the Administration, who did not in 1861, either publicly or privately, express his deliberate approval of the attempt of the South to destroy our political system.

They were nearly all cowed into acquiescence in the legality and propriety of coercion, by the tremendous expression of popular opinion called forth by the fall of Sumter. A few bold spirits, like Fernando Wood, have since relapsed into the original heresy; but the more timid or more cunning majority converted themselves, as soon as military disasters had sown the seed of popular discontent, into defenders of "personal liberty," of "free speech," of the habeas corpus, of the militia, and insist, with unparalleled impudence, on our completely overlooking their antecedents, and according them the character of patriotic critics, instead of treating them as public enemies.

They cover themselves incessantly under parallels and precedents drawn from English history, and are very fond of likening themselves to the parliamentarians of 1640, or the reformers of 1790, although there are really only two parties in English history whose position at all resembles theirs—the Jacobites, who were anxious to see James II. restored by a French army, and the Irish who, in 1798, welcomed Humbert at Killala. We do not express any opinion here as to whether the Jacobites or the Irish were right or wrong; but it would have been considered very ludicrous, if either one or other of them had claimed from the Government, the same respect either for their liberties or opinions to which in ordinary times an ordinary "opposition" is justly entitled. There is about the same difference between an American "Copperhead," or "defender of the Constitution," and an honest and patriotic opponent of the Administration, as there was between an English Whig and a Jacobite in the time of William III. The Copperhead, like the Jacobite, seeks the overthrow of the Government by *any means*; he is rejoiced at the success of the public enemy, if it promises to serve the purpose of his party. He desires the independence of the Confederacy, in the belief, perhaps, that it may possibly lead to the restoration of the Union in a different shape, with the Constitution recast in the interest of Slavery; just as the Jacobite desired the restoration of James by Louis XIV., and the nullification of the Constitution to suit James' notions of his prerogative—doubtless believing all the while that England would eventually shake off French influence, and that a despotic monarchy was, after all, not a bad form of Government.

The *contest* of the Administration with these men, therefore, is not about means; it is about ends. They do not believe in the form of government established at the North; are secretly satisfied of its failure, and want to see it remodeled by the rebels. The Government *knows* this; *knows* that what they really seek is its destruction, not its improvement; that their anxiety about Constitutional forms, respectable as it might be in other people, is in them simply a weapon of war—a cover for the very same designs against the United States which Jeff. Davis furthers on the battle-field. What they ask is, that the Government shall *pretend* not to know this; shall act all the while as if it believed them to be pure, honest men, seeking the public good by another channel; and this is what Mr. Lincoln steadily refuses to do. He considers it his duty to act on his acquaintance with their real character and aims, and not on their own account of them. Nobody but an idiot could possibly suppose, for instance, that Governor Seymour really desires the suppression of the rebellion, or that, when he has Gen. Dix arrested, it is because he trembles for liberty. He was a violent and avowed friend of the rebels before a "military arrest" had ever been made, and he has never since given one sign of repentance or conversion.

We do not see that the Administration would not be the better of being ever so sternly and so constantly criticized by men who sought the same point by other roads; but it would be hard to find terms of reprehension strong enough to characterize Mr. Lincoln's conduct if he allowed the nation to be imperiled by mere respect of the legal presumption that those who have not been proved guilty are innocent. The habeas corpus is suspended to enable him to disregard this presumption in making arrests; but if he allowed Gov. Seymour to have Gen. Dix arrested as often as the frenzy seized him, he would invest that presumption with just as much power of mischief as if the habeas corpus had never been suspended at all. It is hard to see what difference there is between allowing rebel sympathizers to rove about and work their sweet will, and allowing them to use the forms of law to put general officers in jail for obeying their orders. The position is a painful and embarrassing one, but it is one of a thousand into which this strange and unnatural contest has plunged us.

The Extradition Treaty—Tit for Tat.

We spoke, a short time since, about the decision of the English Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the pirates of the *J. C. Gerity*, and about the construction placed by that court on the Extradition Treaty between our country and England, and we showed that the effect of that decision, if followed by our courts, was to make the treaty inapplicable even to the crimes specified in it, when they were committed on the high seas, and that our courts, if they followed that decision, must change the views of the treaty on which they had hitherto acted.

Sooner than we had thought a case has arisen in which these questions were involved. A sailor on board the British ship *Florence*, was charged with having murdered another sailor on board, while on the high seas, and on the arrival of this vessel in port the British Consul applied for his extradition under the treaty. A warrant was issued by Commissioner Newton, who examined the case. It was clearly a case in which the Queen's Bench must have discharged the man from custody under the warrant, for the crime was not committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of England, unless upon that old and exploded fiction that Britannia was mistress of the ocean. But the point does not seem to have been raised by the counsel for the prisoner, and the Commissioner seems to have felt himself called upon to follow the decisions of our own past practice in spite of the decision of the Queen's Bench, for he has decided that the case of the prisoner comes within the treaty, and it is now, as we understand, awaiting the action of the State Department.

It is perhaps a question whether our Government should not use this case which comes so readily to their hand, to procure some different action on the part of England. The law does not require our State Department to issue a warrant of extradition. It simply provides that "it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State" to order the accused to be delivered up. And it may perhaps be wise for the Secretary to say in this case that, although our courts may continue to maintain their own view of the law, yet it could hardly be expected that our Government must pursue a course toward England, which her Government, under the view of the law taken by her courts, refuses to adopt toward us.

It is difficult to see what answer could be made by the English authorities to such a view. Indeed, it seems to us, that it required some brass on their part, in the face of this decision of their courts, to ask the extradition of this man.

But, whatever be the course pursued whether the Secretary of State should refuse to order the man to be sent away for trial, or whether the matter should be brought before our civil courts by habeas corpus and the view of the law be taken by them which has been taken by the Queen's Bench, we are sure that we shall not see here the disgraceful spectacle of a criminal, whose extradition has been refused on the ground that he can be tried here, turned loose upon our streets, without an attempt on the part of our authorities to punish the alleged offence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 8—9:30 P. M.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH.

"*All quiet in front of Petersburgh*" remains still the formula of the military situation. Gen. Grant's pause in front of Petersburgh has lasted now for about a month, which is a much longer period than he has delayed before any other obstacle of the campaign. This, however, is interpreted only as indicating more mature plans and preparations, and holding forth the surer promise of ultimate decisive success.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Secretary Fessenden will, at the beginning of next week, visit New-York, where he will consult with the leading merchants, bankers and financiers touching the wants of his department.

EMIGRATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Recent advices received at the State Department, contain the important announcement that upward of ten thousand Swiss emigrants now await passage to the United States at Havre and other European ports. Considering the comparatively limited emigration from Switzerland during past seasons, the fact above stated furnishes a remarkable instance of the growing appreciation with which this country is regarded in Switzerland, and the desire of her people to come hither.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CROPS.

Mr. Commissioner Newton has received recent advices from the West, representing the wheat crop to be better than was anticipated, as regards excellence of grain and quality of straw. The yield will not probably be an average one, but the falling off in quantity will, it is thought, be fully compensated by the improved quality of the grain.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL PATRICK.

Brig.-Gen. Patrick, long the efficient Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, is assigned by special order Provost-Marshal-General of the armies operating against Richmond.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The new Revenue Law provides that all manufactures and productions, including distilled spirits, which were in the possession of the manufacturer on the 1st of July, the former tax not having been paid, shall be subject to the increased rates.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where moneys have been paid to the collectors on goods which had not been sold, and which were not subject to tax, such payment cannot be considered as a payment of the tax, and the articles are subject to the increased rates.

Liquors in bonded warehouses are subject to the same rule. Distilled spirits, coal oil and tobacco may be removed to bonded warehouse under transportation bonds, given to the Collector in the same manner as spirits under the act of March 7, 1864.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Jos. A. Scranton has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, *vice* J. H. Scranton, resigned.

THE TAX ON LEGACIES.

The increased rates on legacies apply only to legacies passing from persons dying on or after July 1.

THE TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The stamp duty on telegraphic dispatches continues until August. The whole of the old law in relation to stamps continues in force up to that time.

INSPECTION OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The regulations for the inspection of cigars will be issued as soon as the necessary stamps can be prepared, which will be done in a few days. Tobacco is not subject to inspection except where it is removed under bond.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, July 8.

PATRIOTIC CONDUCT—EXEMPTS FURNISHING RECRUITS.

Immediately upon the receipt of the circular of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry, authorizing the acceptance of representative recruits, the Collector of the Thirtieth District of New-York, at Buffalo, a gentleman over sixty years of age, and thus exempt from military duty, procured and sent into the service a representative, at the same time thirty of the prominent citizens of Buffalo, and his neighbors, likewise exempt, furnished each in one day, a representative recruit.

BRIG.-GEN. HOWE.

It is understood that Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to the command of our forces in front of the rebel force in Maryland, vice Gen. Stahl, ordered to report to Gen. Hunter.

Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe is in command of our forces in Maryland, this morning.

GEN. BARNES.

Brig.-Gen. James Barnes, formerly commanding the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, arrived at Point Lookout, Maryland, and relieved Col. Draper, of the Thirty-sixth Colored Regiment, and assumed command of the post.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

A white man, named Cornelius Tuell, was hung here to-day, for the murder of his wife, by beating her to death with a hammer.

Goeden, formerly a slave in North Carolina, was also to have been executed at the same time for murder, but the President commuted his punishment to imprisonment for life—an examination of the case leading him to believe that the act was committed under provocation and in hot blood, and to regard the crime as manslaughter rather than murder.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

It is decided by the Internal Revenue Bureau that with the exception for transportation, domestic distilled spirits in bonded warehouse can be removed therefrom only on payment of the internal duty, at the rate of a dollar and fifty cents a gallon. The transportation bonds prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of March 7 last, may be used for the removal of spirits, coal oil and tobacco, under the sixty-first section of the act of June last, the oath being omitted.

THE DISASTER ON THE CHENANGO.

An order issued by the Navy Department rehearses the verdict found by the Coroner's Jury, which investigated this case, and concludes thus:

In consequence of the verdict in this case, Second Assistant Engineer S. Wilkes Crane, the officer who inspected the boilers of the *Chenango*, is dismissed from the service, and will from this date, cease to be considered as an officer of the navy.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed among the members of the jury as to the particular causes of the explosion of the boiler of the *Chenango*, they were unanimous in their decision that the boiler was not constructed in conformity with the drawings and specifications, and that there "was great fault in the staying."

There is, therefore, no excuse for the inspecting officer, in this case, nor can there be in any, where defective work, or work not in conformity with the drawings and specifications, is not reported to the proper officer or to this department.

The disastrous effects of such negligence of duty, as shown in the case of the *Chenango*—the possible consequences, in a national point of view, of permitting defective or unreliable vessels to be introduced, by fraud or negligence, in the naval service—will by render it incumbent upon the department hereafter to visit with the utmost rigor of the law any neglect of duty or faithlessness on the part of either inspecting officers or builders.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Music in the Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Concert Overture.....Emil Till
3. Lied "Die Schmetein Augen".....Stigelli
4. String of Melodies Pot Pourri.....H. B. Dodworth

PART II.

5. March "Heroique," No. 1, Op. 27.....Franz Schubert
6. Overture to "Leonore" (Fidelio).....Beethoven
7. March and Chorus ("Guerra-guerra") from I Lombardi.....Verdi
8. Grand Selection from "Fra Diavolo".....Auber

PART III.

9. Quick March ("The Advance").....Strauss
10. Scotch Melodies—Con Vari.....Jullien
11. Salut à la France—Aria and Chorus.....Donizetti
12. Schutzen Corps Polka.....C. Rehm

National Pot Pourri.

County Volunteers' Committee.

The work of this organization is progressing favorably. Over forty substitutes have been sworn in. Citizens depositing $335 are furnished with the following receipt:

This is to certify that I have received from —— —— the sum of three hundred dollars for bounty, and thirty-five dollars for hand money, to pay for the enlistment of a substitute (should any offer) for the following person:

Name—
If not enrolled, and not liable to draft—
For what reason not liable—
If enrolled, and not liable to draft—
If enrolled, and liable to draft—
Residence—
Age, 1st of July, 1863—
Color—
Occupation—
Married or single—
Place of birth—
Former military service—
District enrolled in—

In case a substitute should not be provided, the above sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars will be returned to said —— ——, on presentation of this receipt.

This receipt will also be returned to this office on the delivery of a certificate showing that such substitute has been mustered into the service.

—— ——, Chairman Volunteer Committee.

A novel mode of distributing substitutes has been invented. Lists of men liable to the draft will be taken from the books of the Provost-Marshal, and a wheel will be employed as to the draft.

These names will be drawn; but each drafted man will have a substitute at the public cost, and originally without his knowledge; while the City will have a man credited against the draft.

Funeral of Gen. George P. Morris.

The funeral of the late Gen. MORRIS took place yesterday, at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street. A large number of his friends attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The officers of the First Division appeared in civic dress, in response to the suggestion of Gen. SANDFORD. The body rested in a very handsome rosewood coffin, bearing a silver plate, upon which was engraved the following inscription:

Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS,
Born Oct. 10, 1801,
Died July 6, 1864.

At 12 o'clock the remains were borne to a position in front of the chancel, preceded by the sexton, Rev. Dr. E. Y. HIGBEE, officiating clergyman, and by Rev. Messrs. WEAVER and CAHSEAT, assistants—the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers:

Gen. John A. Dix,	Prof. R. W. Weir,
Gen. C. W. Sandford,	Prof. Bartlett,
Gen. Aaron Ward,	Hon. James E. Cooley,
N. P. Willis,	Hon. Gouverneur Kemble,
William Cullen Bryant,	Robert Parrott.

The opening service, commencing "I am the resurrection and the life," was performed by Rev. Mr. CAHSEAT, and the ceremony of committal was solemnized by Rev Dr. HIGBEE. The choir chanted the ninety-third Psalm, and the verses from Revelations beginning "I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Blessed are they who die in the Lord." At the conclusion of the service the coffin was opened to permit those present to look once more upon the pleasant face of the departed poet. The coffin was then encased in a box, to be taken to Cold Spring, on the Hudson, where the remains will be interred.

Brig.-Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, son of the deceased, was present. He was compelled to use crutches, as he was suffering from a wound recently received while at the head of his command in Virgin a.

A delegation from the New-York Typographical Society, of which Gen. MORRIS was one of the oldest members, was present at the funeral.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3.30 P. M., JAMES LENOX, Esq., President, in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, BENJ. L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

The decease of Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society, was announced; whereupon

Rev. Dr. DE WITT read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer.

Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three are in Western Virginia and one in Nebraska.

Letters were received from Rev. R. HOLDEN, Bahia, stating, that before receiving information of his appointment to an Agency for Brazil and South America by this board, he had accepted an agency for Brazil under the British and Foreign Bible Society; from Rev. Dr. RAMEL, Florence, in regard to the progress of the plates of Diodati's Bible in that city, with fiscal accounts; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to Bible work in North Persia, and asking a grant to aid the distribution of the Scriptures at Tabris, which was granted; also in regard to distribution of the Scriptures at Oorfa (Ur of the Chaldees,) in Syria; from Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, stating his intention to proceed on his Bible tour to the Tyrol and elsewhere, and in regard to employing colporteurs and Bible readers; from Right Rev. Bishop PAYNE, Cape Palmas, saying that the manuscripts of certain books in the Grebo language are withheld at present from the press, waiting for improvements in orthography now under consideration, and asking for copies of the Arabic Scriptures for the Mandingoes and the Vye people; from Rev. Messrs. MOSES and LEONARD, Constantinople, sending annual letter from the Mission in Western Turkey, which is very gratifying; from Rev. G. NUTTING, Oorfa, in behalf of the Mission in Central Turkey, with gratifying statements as to the progress of divine truth in that region; from Rev. Dr. PERKINS, Oroomiah, as to translating and printing the Scriptures in Ancient and Modern Syriac.

Very gratifying intelligence was received from the Agent in Western Virginia as to the revival of the Bible work there.

Grants of books were made, amounting to 74,220 volumes. They were for refugees and soldiers, prisoners of war, freedmen, hospitals, poor and destitute Sunday-schools where there are no auxiliaries, including 500 Testaments to the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburgh, a large grant for Mexico, with grants in Spanish for Algeria, Honolulu, S. I., invarious languages, and Arabic Testaments for Africa, and 52,000 for the United States Christian Commission.

The meeting was large for the season, and full of interest. An earnest discussion took place in regard to printing the Arabic Scriptures, but the subject was deferred for future consideration.

Aid for the South.

PLANS OF THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

The following circular is issued to explain the objects of the association under the above name:

The advance of the armies of the Union reveals the desolation of the country overrun by the rebellion, and the distress of its inhabitants. Thousands of refugees have come within our lines, homeless, penniless, friendless. Most of these are women and children, whose husbands and fathers are either fighting for our cause, or have been forced into the ranks of the rebel army, or have fallen in battle, or are lying in prisons and hospitals. Other families, deprived of all their adult members, are found clinging to their wretched habitations, which have been stripped of whatever can give comfort or even support to life. Many of these are ignorant of the cause of the war, and indifferent to its results; they are sunk so low in misery that they can think only of their own necessities, and can scarcely do anything for the relief of these.

All these thousands of non-combatants, without regard to their political position or antecedents, have claims upon our charity, that should be met with an open hand; while families that have sacrificed their all through devotion to our common country, have moreover a peculiar and sacred title to our sympathy and gratitude.

But besides the relief of urgent physical want and suffering, there is need of help judiciously administered to revive industry upon lands wasted by war, and to put in motion the whole machinery of productive labor. Desolated homes must be rebuilt; farms must be stocked and supplied with seed and with implements; confiscated lands must be made accessible to industrious settlers; and for this there will be need of counsel, of money-advancers, and of official encouragement.

Emigration, which will presently move southward in obedience to the great law of demand, must, at the first, be stimulated by trustworthy information, and guided by judicious suggestions.

Schools must be opened and furnished with teachers and the necessary apparatus, and the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people must be furthered by a well conducted press.

These measures of social reorganization must be superintended mainly by persons who have long resided in the regions to be thus reclaimed, and who are familiar with the temper and habits of the people. But the nucleus of organization in each destitute locality will require to be supplemented by a corresponding nucleus of moral sympathy and financial aid in more prosperous portions of the land; that the necessary supplies may be raised, and the necessary information diffused; that emigration may be directed to points where it will be welcomed and rewarded; that teachers may be introduced to the fields prepared for them; and that the moral support of the whole country may sustain and encourage those who are repairing its wasted places.

For these ends the American Union Commission has been constituted; having its general committee in New-York, with auxiliary committees in various States, whose officers are integral members of the main body.

In order to indicate with entire precision the sphere and method of operation of the Union Commission, the following extracts from its plan of organization are laid before the public:

ARTICLE I. The American Union Commission is constituted for the purpose of aiding the people of those portions of the United States which have been desolated and impoverished by the war, in restoring their civil and social state upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality.

ART. 4. The work of the commission contemplates the following objects:

1. The relief of immediate want and suffering by distribution of food, clothing and medicine.

2. The restoration and encouragement of domestic industry.

3. To encourage the introduction of settlers into such portions of the country as may be open to immigration, by affording them trustworthy information as to the character and promise of such localities, and by facilitating the removal of their families.

4. The introduction of accredited teachers to local agencies and the promotion of general education.

5. The encouragement of a patriotic devotion to the Union and liberty by means of an intelligent and independent press.

The commission is now commencing operations by sending out its circulars for information and aid. Whatever may be now contributed can be most usefully employed in the immediate relief of great and urgent wants among the destitute refugees. Contributions may be sent to Mr. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 271 Broadway. JOS. P. THOMPSON, President.

BENJ. N. MARTIN, Corresponding Secretary.

The gentlemen composing the commission are the following

Messrs. Wm. A. Booth, R. H. McCurdy, Charles Butler, Horace Webster, LL. D., S. B. Chittenden, Rev. I. McClintock, D. D., Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., Rev. J. T. Duryea, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. H. J. Weston, D. D., and others.

Naval.

THE LAUNCH TO-DAY.

This forenoon, the United States iron steamer *Mohongo* will be launched from the shipyard of the Messrs. SECOR, at Jersey City. She was built like the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan* and *Mahopac*, under the superintendence of GEORGE BIRDSEYE. The *Mohongo* is nearly 1,000 tons burden.

THE NAVY AND CAPT. WINSLOW.

On no other occasion have the sentiments of our naval officers been so unanimous as in the desire for Capt. WINSLOW'S promotion. They feel that his exploit as a "regular" more than atones for the mistake or neglect of Commodore PAREDE, and hope that the Government will think so too. "Capt." THORNTON is already spoken of as the future title of the gallant Commander of that name.

THE GREAT SCREW-FRIGATE PAMPANOOSUC.

This splendid ship, which is to be to the great screw-fleet of 1865 what the *Niagara* was to that of 1855, is now fully under way at the Boston Navy-yard, and will be in frame very soon. Her unusual size and strength entitle her to be considered the largest wooden man-of-war in the world. She is longer than the *Persia* or *Niagara*, although not of so heavy tonnage as the latter when she was launched. The *Mersey* or the *Duke of Wellington*, in the English navy, does not carry so formidable a battery as that designed for her. It will consist of fourteen of the best guns in the United States service, and it is said that none of them will be less than eleven-inch bore.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER UNION.

This vessel, it is said, has been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H. She recently arrived here from Port Royal, but the City authorities do not seem disposed to let her come up to the harbor, as she has had several cases of contagious disease on board. The friends of the officers and crew are requested to remember this notice.

CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

This officer has been ordered to report to Admiral GREGORY for such duty as that gentleman may see fit to assign him to. The Admiral has already given him a responsible and important position in connection with his department. All rumors about Mr. STIMERS being ordered to sea, are therefore premature.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNA.

The old frigate *Susquehanna*, having remained for years idle, is being fitted out for active service at this port. She will be ready for sea in a few months. She is at first rate, notwithstanding the increase of our navy in size and numbers. Her tonnage is 2,500, and she will carry on her next cruise sixteen guns, of heavy calibre. The *Susquehannah* assisted in laying the telegraph cable in 1858, and was subsequently under command of the recreant HOLLINS.

THE SCHOOL FLEET.

The ships of the Naval Academy are cruising along the coast of Long Island. Persons desirous of falling in with any of them can do so by going to Greenport, or can communicate by addressing letters to that place.

WORK STOPPED ON THE GREAT IRON-CLAD RAM DUNDERBERG—THE CAUSE, ETC.

Work has ceased on the great iron-clad ram *Dunderberg*, building by Mr. WEBB, of this City, for the Government of the United States. The ship is ready for launching, and has been so for some time. The cause of the dead-lock in her progress is the inability of the contractors for her machinery to have the shaft and propeller ready in time. Were they in Mr. WEBB'S yard now, the vessel would soon be afloat. To the unusual scarcity of good mechanics this unfortunate state of affairs must be attributed. Iron founders cannot procure the help, for love or money, necessary to enable them to perform work until months after it should be finished. The large bounty given to soldiers, the numerous strikes of late, and the confidence which the turn of the times has given to workmen, all conspire to paralyze, in a measure, the efforts of the Navy Department to complete its ships. The severity of Secretary WELLES in dealing with men on whom the unlooked-for changes in the value of the currency, and in the market prices of things, has also had a good deal to do with preventing many well-disposed persons from doing their utmost for the country.

The *Puritan*, *Dunderberg*, the twenty new light draught monitors, the new screw fleet, and every constructing enterprise of the Government itself, is beginning to be so sensibly affected by the state of financial and industrial affairs, that great embarrassment is already resulting from it. For instance, chains and anchors are needed badly, but no one will enter into a contract to supply them, and if a new squadron were wanted, or a dozen pairs of engines, the honorable Secretary of the Navy should do without them, or get them made up by boat-builders and blacksmiths, unprofessional men, who have sometimes succeeded in getting naval work to do.

Another Draft in Brooklyn.

THE DRAFT IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The second supplementary draft in the Third Congressional District, to make up the deficiency in the quota under the last call for troops, was made yesterday morning, at the headquarters of Provost-marshal BOOTH, in Washington-street. There was no excitement, and in fact very little interest taken in the drawing. The deficiency was but twelve, and 100 per cent. additional was added, making the entire number of names drawn twenty-four. The Second Ward was first drawn from; one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight names being placed in the wheel, from which twelve were drawn, as follows:

SECOND WARD.

Parkinson, W F 103 Prospect.	Brote, J 39 Prospect.
Morris, Wm 59 Pearl.	O Connor, D 33 James.
Easly, P 90 Jay.	Dendell, J 96 Prospect.
Grahn, P 74 Front.	Hellerman, H 53 Jay.
White, Michael 44 Main.	Riley, Martin, 144 Water.
Bellows, E P 29 Prospect.	Dupignac, R C 49 Prospect.

FOURTH WARD.

There were 1,924 names placed in the wheel from this ward, from which four names were drawn, as follows:

Glidersleeve J 119 Concord.	Cleveland, E A 42 Johnson.
McCauley, A 107 High.	Langley, F L 32 Willoughby

FIFTH WARD.

Three thousand two hundred and four names were placed in the wheel, from which but two were drawn, as follows:

Boyd, E S 17 Stanton. | Brady, Bernard 22 Navy.

ELEVENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

Two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven names were placed in the wheel, from which six were drawn, as follows.

Sutherland, J 66 Washington-av.	Lewis, I A 57 De Kalb-av.
Allen, J L Atlantic-av.	Wood, H 257 Clermont-av.
Richards, J Hamilton-av.	Humbert, W P 172 Fort Greene-place.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN, VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon these two celebrated associations played a game on the Capitoline Ground, Brooklyn, which resulted in favor of the champion club by a score of 32 to 8. The score is appended:

ATLANTIC.

	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c	3	4
Smith, 3d b	2	4
Start, 1st b	1	6
Crane, 2d b	5	3
P. O'Brien, c f	2	5
Galvin, s s	1	5
Chapman, l. f	5	2
Pratt, p	4	1
S. Smith, r. f	3	3
Total	27	33

EMPIRE.

	Outs	Runs.
Westervelt, 1. f	2	2
Dr. Bell, p	4	0
Benson, c	5	0
Hyder, 2d b	3	1
Russell, s s	3	2
Miller, 1st b	1	2
Hudson, 3d b	3	0
Snow, c f	4	0
Sebring, r. f	3	1
Total	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	5	8	2	9	2	2	0	5	0—33
Empire	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0—8

Umpire—Mr. FLANLY, of the Excelsior Club.

ACTIVE VS. EUREKA.

The match between the Eureka, of Newark, and the Active, of New York, which was played at Newark, resulted in a victory for the Actives—the score standing 29 to 27. The Active nine, in their second innings, scored 17 runs.

NASSAU VS. MUTUAL.

The young collegians from Princeton, N. J., who are enjoying their vacation by playing a series of matches with the most prominent clubs of this Metropolis and vicinity, met the famous Mutual nine at Hoboken. The Nassaus obtained a signal victory over the Mutuals, and they were, of course, much elated at their triumph. Score: Nassau, 19; Mutual, 10.

STAR VS. NASSAU.

The collegians played a game with the noted old Star Club on Tuesday, at Brooklyn, and achieved another victory. The good batting of the Nassaus in the latter part of the game gave them the victory, as the score at the close of the seventh innings stood 22 to 18 in favor of the Stars. At the end of the game the score marked: Nassau, 26; Star, 23.

ATLANTIC VS NASSAU.

Wednesday the grand match between the champion Atlantics and the Nassaus was played on the Capitoline Ground, Bedford, when the young Jersey players sustained a bad defeat.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	6	13	8	0	0	4	3	8	0—42
Nassau	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0—7

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.—There was a large attendance at Cooper Institute last evening on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the New-York Free Academy. HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., presided, and the proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr. The programme, consisting principally of declamations, was admirably carried out.

Very Important.

DO NOT LET OUR SOLDIERS DIE.

For the benefit of the public, and those having friends in the Army, we publish the following letter. We have, during the past three years, received over one thousand others of similar purport—all of which prove the importance of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, as a remedial agent, in all cases of disease and complaints induced by exposure incidental to the duties of a soldier. We have for the past three years urged the several Departments of the Government to adopt the use of this medicine in the Army. And we now offer, in order to save the lives of our soldiers, to supply the Government with our medicine at cost.

We most religiously believe that if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was freely dispensed to the sick in the hospitals, that ninety-nine cases out of every hundred who die would live.

We have sufficient evidence of the curative efficacy of this medicine to warrant us in making this statement. Thousands of soldiers who have used this medicine declare that their lives have been saved by its use. The following letter is respectfully submitted:

JUNE, 1864.

DR. RADWAY: I am a soldier in the Army of the Potomac; some of my companions seem to keep in good health and can drink swamp water, and suffer all kinds of exposure, without subjecting them to the least sickness or pain, while the rest of us are troubled with dysenteries, cholera morbus, fevers, rheumatism, headache, &c. Those that enjoy the best health declare that they use only RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and occasionally a dose of RADWAY'S PILLS. I am personally a witness to many cures by this medicine, and indorse what you say in the New-York *Dispatch*, that no soldier should be without it. Inclosed I send 50 cents for one bottle. Address JACOB C. STEINMAN,
Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Send it as soon as you can.

At Tybee Island, George C. P. Lord affirms that with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills, he not only cured but prevented his men from sickness. Many in his regiment died while working in the swamps, but not one died that used these remedies. It cured many of the worst fevers, diarrhœa, colds, chills, rheumatism, colic, cholera, &c.

In yellow fever, Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure as well as a positive preventive. If Government neglects to provide this positive remedy for the cure of the sick soldiers, friends of soldiers must provide it. Call at DR. RADWAY'S OFFICE, No. 87 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

This is the Season of the Year

when children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and effectual remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

REST, HEALTH AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For 60th edition of pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. BEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N. Y.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent,	DEMULCENT,	Demulcent,
DEMULCENT,	DEMULCENT	DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents table mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLINGS, 671 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LYRE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

SOPER—CRANMER—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. W. Tomlinson, Capt. EZRA SOPER and Mrs. SERENA R. CRANMER, both of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

BLAKELEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 8, suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H. BLAKELEY, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 364 West 16th-st., on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, July 6, JACOB DE BEVOISE, Newtown, L. I., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, on Saturday, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HADDON.—On Thursday, July 7, AGNES, daughter of John and the late Mary A. Haddon, aged 21 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 9, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., Harlem.

DWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 7, THOMAS J., infant son of the late Thomas J. and Catherine O. Dwyer, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 1 Fleet-place.

DWIGHT.—Killed, near Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday, June 22, while leading his company to a charge, Lieut. ALBERT S. DWIGHT, of Company K, 165th Regiment N. Y. S. V., eldest son of Timothy C. Dwight, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and firm and fast friend.

EATON.—On Thursday, July 7, ROBERT F., youngest son of Alfred and Amanda M. Eaton, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, James Edmonds, No. 8 Watts-st., this day, (Saturday,) July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FANSHAW.—Killed in battle on Thursday, June 23, SAMUEL A. FANSHAW, of the Sixth N. Y. V. Cavalry, eldest son of Samuel R. Fanshaw, of Morrisania, in the 25th year of his age.

HENRY.—On Friday, July 8, WILLIAM HENRY, of the New-York Cavalry, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, James Jack, No. 64 9th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HOLT.—On Friday, July 8, of disease contracted while in the service of his country, EDWARD HEMPSTEAD HOLT, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of his parents, Charles and Jane P. Holt, Ryerson-st., near Gates-av., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

IMBRIE.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 6, CAROLINE F., wife of James Imbrie, Jr., and eldest daughter of Gen. Wm. L. Morris, of New-York.

Her remains will be conveyed to the house of her brother, J. Wyman Morris, No. 93 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, and from thence, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives of the family, and those of her husband, are invited to attend, at the last-mentioned time and place.

JOLLIFFE.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, July 7, MARTHA ADELIA, daughter of George B. and Susanna Jolliffe, aged 2 years.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

MILLS.—On Friday, July 8, ALEXANDER MILLS, Jr., only child of Alexander and Mary A. Mills, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Goeller, No. 537 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 10, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

MORE.—On Thursday, July 7, at the residence of her parents, Northeast Cove, Dutchess County, AGNES MONCRIEAN, youngest daughter of George F. and Agnes A. More, niece of Judge Moncrieau, of New-York City, aged 9 years, 9 months and 14 days.

After appropriate services at the house, the remains will be deposited within the vault, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, July 6, at his residence, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., P. L. ROGERS, from injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, on the 4th inst., aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of East 28th-st. and Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

VAN HORN.—On Thursday, July 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, DAVID VAN HORN, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his brother-in-law's, No. 118 East 23d-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 7, MARY LOVE, daughter of the late Major Josiah Watson, U. S. M. C., in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Wyndham, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, July 9, at 3½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, July 7, at 7 o'clock P. M., JESSIE LOUISE, daughter of William and Catharine Williams, aged 9 months.

Funeral from Hackensack, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M.

WEYMAN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. T. Mali, in Fordham, on Friday morn ng, July 8, ISABELLA, widow of William Weyman, of New-York, in her 83d year.

Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages on the north side of Union square at 3 P. M.

WEBBEN.—At his late residence, Newtown, L. I., Mr. JAMES WEBBEN, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Jamaica.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 419.—July 8, 1864.
19, 53, 22, 12, 26, 47, 61, 16, 38, 3, 37, 29.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 420.—July 8, 1864.
49, 41, 77, 42, 39, 1, 25, 58, 37, 76, 64, 71, 27, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 323.—July 8, 1864.
45, 2, 22, 34, 42, 17, 46, 57, 28, 26, 58, 53.
CLASS 324.—July 8, 1864.
59, 32, 39, 58, 16, 15, 12, 57, 5, 48, 42, 66, 61, 3.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of July, at 10.00 o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9.30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9.15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEALEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1849. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25c.; gents' lace cravats, &c.; linen collars, $2 25 a doz. 279 B'way, large store, cor. White.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SELLING GREAT QUANTITIES OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,

(Just Published by Carlton.)

Darkness and Daylight. Mrs. Holmes' New Novel	$1 50
Out in the World. A new novel by T. S. Arthur	1 50
A Woman's Philosophy of Woman. From the French	1 50
Hotspur. New Novel by Author of "Lulu."	1 50
Miss Muloch's Novels. Handsome New Editions	1 50
Charlotte Bronte's Novels. Handsome New Editions	1 50
Religious History and Criticism. By Ernest Renan	2 50
Nepenthe. A new Novel by Author of "Ollie."	1 50
Peculiar. Epes Sargent's very successful Novel	1 50
The Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan	1 50
The Art of Conversation. An Admirable Guide	1 25
Tales from the Operas. With all the Plots	1 25
Red-Tape and Pigeon-Hole Generals. A Spicy Book	1 25
Private Miles O'Reilly. His Comic Book	1 25
Was he Successful? Mr. Kimball's new Novel	1 50
My Southern Friends. By Edmund Kirke	1 00
Louie. By the Author of "Ruthledge."	1 25
The Old Merchants of New-York. Two Series	1 50
The Great Consummation. By Dr. Cumming	1 25
The Life of Victor Hugo. An Autobiography	1 50
A. S. Roe's Works. Elegant new

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 3,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet open lode and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $714 46, is equal to $44.15 65 per cord: Fisk Lode, $311 21, is equal to $2,720 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 40 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $500 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment it must be a valuable one in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $10 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO
Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York, will make collections throughout the States of California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,
R. S. Fretz,	O. F. Gibbs,	R. M. Jesup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry,
Asa T. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron,	Geo. H. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,
A. Hayward,	All of San Francisco,	

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers to fill the ranks of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the incon venience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANDEN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 250 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. O. CONNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN NEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
	EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier. E. C. ROBINSON, President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 5 per cent. Bonds at par. Interest payable in gold.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, June 14, 1864.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 21 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.
L. A. CAYLUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, become due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest the on. will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, as hereinafter stated. The lessee requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, as hereinafter stated. The lessee requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

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7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BUDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of the Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $1,000,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and to a successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $3,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 104 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$500,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 21 William-st., corner Exchange-place,
New-York, June 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 14th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 25th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ALARM COMPANY,
Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz: Nos. 13, 55, 63, 83, 88, 96, 99, 123, 168, 216, 229, 263, 429, 483, 494, 501, 637, 772, 810, 891, 1,068, 1,077, 1,233, 1,367, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank at maturity, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.
HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1863, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, De Butler & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 28 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.
COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY Entitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

R. M. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 12 M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1861, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$500,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$300,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$100,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interests of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commissions to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates: New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSION & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A. L. PURVES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi-annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18, 1864. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DILLERSON, }
JAMES BENDT. } Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.

DANIEL D. BARNARD, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENNINGS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Secy.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CLARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 Wall-st., July 5, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. upon their capital of $5,000,000, for the month of June, payable at their office No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 5, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. GOIT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
New-York, July 6, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 Johnst., New-York, on and after July 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
New-York, June 24, 1864.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the following rates:

Five per cent. per annum for $500 and all amounts under.
Four per cent. per annum for all sums exceeding $500.
An extra dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum.
Free of Government tax, payable on and after July 18.
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

R. J. BROWN, President.
E. WARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. LUNDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th proximo.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. FRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN V. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TEASE,	J. HOUGHTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864..... 304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Lungham Townsend,	Dr. Alonzo Cushman,
Charles B. Swords,	D. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alva E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Prince,
Edward S. Sharpe,	John Scott Loyd,
Silas Henson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
Sam Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Snell,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH L

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.
PETER MASTERSON, Chairman,
No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the times opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently, and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance (fully to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE Unless Cures.—Dr. Buguer's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; comes without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful course upon effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiar value of purifying the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to be contributed this remedy is used. This is what he can make for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that almost everyone, in every department of medical knowledge, begins to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but he is consulted by druggists chemists and physicians in regard to some patient in their who is or has been using some of the faculty, and said the desired appear. This is a rare, and can not be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York (since 1830). Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young manhood, you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 octavo pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations, upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., a woman with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germandie Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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OLD DR. HEATH, NO. 439 BROADWAY, may be consulted on all diseases. His monthly remedies never fail; is sure to give relief to the most anxious in less than twenty-four hours. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Private room.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuable Parcels bill of lading having the value expressed as signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 16
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ZATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,466	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,586	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, Saturday.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse.....Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.
The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. TEASDEL, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COMER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS DAGG, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
F. V. GANSE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports; indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—CAPTURED AT NEWBERN, N. C., a thorough-bred 4 year old last May stallion, of great beauty, with many points promising speed; height 14 hands 1 inch; well broke to both saddle and harness; warranted sound, kind and gentle. Price $225. Can be seen at No. 195 9th-st. Apply to E. S. BROWN, baker, corner 9th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE but little used; round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena From, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 14th day of May inst., and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 14, 1864.
WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je11-law12w*

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the genito-urinary viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 2 and 6 to 7 evenings.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., 11.10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at Quo Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken. For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4.5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.
JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 and 6.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10.15 A. M., 1, 3.15, 4.15, 5, 6.45 and 8.45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10.15 A. M. and 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. For Syosset, 10.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9.30 and 10.30 A. M., and 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., 6.25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6.45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)
BENEDICT BROTHERS.
Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST, VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIRECOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7.10, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE new steamboat THOMAS COLYER will leave the foot of Jay-st., every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Newburgh, landing at 34th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier, foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, touching at 30th-st

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves
Christopher-st. at 9.30, 12.30, 3.30.
Dey-st., at 9.45, 12.45, 3.45
Morris-st. (Hoboken) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAPHAGEN, and CHANCELLOR CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st. at 4½ P. M., returning, will leave Rondout at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5.15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Eastville, Newark Bay Grove, Solitude, Pine, Myer, Newcastle, Staten Island, the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

RIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges OLD LINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons, also, small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BOOK-STORE FOR SALE—NO. 721 3d-av., near 45th-st. A good opportunity for an enterprising young man, with moderate capital. Apply to ROBERT BOANE, Esq., on the premises, or to DEAN & FISK, booksellers and stationers, No. 11 Ann-st.

$100,000 WANTED.—THE ABOVE amount to be used in a manufacturing business, secured by patents; will pay 100 per cent; always in demand. Address PATENT, Box No. 4,463 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $10,000 capital can have an interest in a small banking and brokerage business in successful operation, to take the place of one of the present firm, who is about retiring. Address G. H. W., Box No. 140 Times Office

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDE-WHEEL river steamer, from 150 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR McMillan's Hot Air Grate Patern Stove; the attention of stove and iron workers is earnestly solicited; will pay 65 per cent. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 220 Broadway.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' MACHINERY, CONsisting of planing, matching, tenoning, blind-lath and wood splitting machines, all in good order, and shop, with engine and boiler, to rent in Hoboken. Apply to J. BENSON, Agent, or S. R. SYMS, No. 350 Broadway, New-York.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 by 34 feet, two 11-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. BURRINGTON'S, No 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1838.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, July 9, 1864,
SECOND APPEARANCE IN FARCE OF
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
AND POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE.
In consequence of the
IMMENSE APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Miss CUSHMAN'S personation of Mrs. TRICTRAC, and the many requests for its repetition, the COMEDIETTA of
THE MARRIED RAKE,
as also the FARCE of
BARNEY THE BARON,
will again be presented, with the same casts as before, including
MR. J. M. WARD,
the Popular Irish Comedian, in both pieces, at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN
repeats the THRILLING NARRATIVE of her SERVICE, CAPTURE, CONDEMNATION, and RESCUE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT MLLE. ERNESTINE,
in her beautiful Pas Seul, "LA NATIONALE," and other dances.
Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated Ethiopian Comedian, in his favorite Songs and Dances.
NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, driven by steam, will be in operation during each performance, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE, rendering this indisputably the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE MARVELOUS AFRICAN MUD FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
FOUR BEAUTIFUL SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, WILL BE EXHIBITED, SPORTING IN THEIR
NATIVE ELEMENT,
IN THE NEW MAMMOTH SALT WATER TANK.
THE FAT CHILD, THE GREAT GIANT GIRL, THE COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICALLY EDUCATED SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. G. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, due to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them so occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
AND NEW PATENT
LIFE-PRESERVER SKIRT, SOLD CHEAP,
By MRS. TOOTHAKER,
Nos. 286 Bowery and 279 Grand-st.

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THE MOST POPULAR
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Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101

FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Port-au-Basque and the Peruvian at Cape Race.

THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE.

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The British Government Still "Neutral."

Anticipated Party Combat---Political Excitement High.

Two Rebel Pirates Reported at Cherbourg.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., Friday, July 8,

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, Monday noon, 27th ult., passed this point to-day, en route to Quebec, with the passengers and cargo transferred from the *Peruvian*, which steamer had returned to repair damages.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 27th.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The final meeting of the conference took place on the 25th. It was purely formal, and the war had recommenced. It is understood that at the last meeting the representatives of the German Powers read a declaration in which they threw upon Denmark the whole responsibility, which Denmark entirely repudiates. A letter was read from the Emperor of Russia, announcing that he had ceded his claims upon Holstein to the Duke of OLDENBURG, and that these claims must be considered as revived by the present situation.

The conference unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Earl RUSSELL, who presided at the sittings. Lord RUSSELL reviewed the labors of the conference, in which he expressed the hope in, which all neutral Powers concurred, that whatever might be the issue of the conflict, the independence of the Danish monarchy would be preserved.

Prussia had not sent orders to Marshal VON WRANGEL to recommence hostilities on the 26th. A speedy attack on the Island of Alsen was expected.

It was stated that the German Sovereigns at Corebad had come to an understanding that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, should propose at the Federal Diet, that the Germanic Confederation should declare war against Denmark.

The political excitement in England ran high as to the course to be pursued, and the meeting of Parliament on the 27th was anxiously awaited, on account of the promised Ministerial statements.

The *Times* believes that as the conference ended with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutrals, and as Denmark deliberately expressed her desire that the war should proceed, the British Government thinks itself not bound to interfere so long as the war remains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes when they made their choice.

The conservatives are preparing for a determined onslaught upon the Government. A meeting of DERBY's supporters takes place at the residence of the Marquis of SALISBURY on the 25th, to devise a plan of action. A protracted and important discussion is anticipated.

The Paris *Temps* gives a report that two Confederate cruizers are off Cherbourg watching for the *Kearsarge*.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial news by the steamer merely embraces the opening proceedings of Monday's market.

COTTON was firmer, and the probable business for the day would reach 6 000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS were unchanged.

CONSOLS at noon were quoted at 90@90¾ for money.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian—Dates to the 30th ult.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Friday, July 8.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool 30th ult., passed this point at 6 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

The political news is unimportant.

The amendment to the proposed vote of censure will probably be carried by twenty majority.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 30.

COTTON.—Market buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d.@ ¼d., but closing steady. Sales for four days, 45,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculators and exporters to 15,000.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull, Richardson, Spence & Co., and the usual authorities report: "Wheat dull and declined 1@2d., owing to the anti-war sentiments of the British Ministry. Red Western is quoted at 9s. 3d. Flour dull, and tends downward. Corn easier.

PROVISIONS—Are quiet and steady. Beef quiet but firm. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Lard quiet but firm. Butter and cheese. Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes firm. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice, no sales. Resin easier. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 70s. for French. Petroleum inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, June 30.

BREADSTUFFS inactive and easier. SUGAR dull. Coffee buoyant. TEA firm. RICE easier. TALLOW dull. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Refined at 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 3d. LINSEED OIL quiet.

CONSOLS for money, 90⅛@90¾.

Erie Railway Shares, 50

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 1,

The political newe is unimportant.

There has been no additional fighting in Denmark.

The steamship *China* arrived out from New-York on the 1st inst.

The *Peruvian*, having been fitted with a new screw, left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 30th ult., and Londonderry on the inst.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. KINGLAKE proposed an amendment to the Conservative vote of censure "to express dissatisfaction that Her Majesty, at this conjuncture, has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

The *Times* approves Mr. KINGLAKE's amendment, and says he puts the question to the House as to the right of the Government deciding against war, yes or no; and the Opposition is bound to answer the question. They cannot have all the credit for defending the honor of the country, without taking the actual responsibility on themselves.

The *Morning Advertiser* says the Ministers calculate on a majority of twenty or thirty, and will probably have a majority something under twenty. The Conservatives themselves are not sanguine of success.

The journals discuss the *Edinburgh's* news. The *Times* says it is obvious that Gen. GRANT only resorts to his present manœuvres because his original plan has been entirely defeated. He has expended one hundred thousand men with absolute by no results and brains, to all intents and purposes a fresh campaign with the disadvantage of an army diminished by enormous losses, and dispirited by obvious failures. Still it must be allowed, adds the *Times*, that GRANT and his soldiers have maintained the character they have already acquired for indomitable perseverance.

LATEST COMMERCIAL, PER PERUVIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[By Telegraph to Greencastle.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 1.

COTTON—Sales for the week 86,000 bales. Market buoyant, and advanced 1d for American, and ¼d. for other descriptions. The sales to speculators included 14,000 bales, and the sales to exporters 22,000 bales. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, the market closing firm, but unchanged. Of to-day's sales, speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales. The following are the quotations for American: Orleans, 44d.; Mobiles, 44d.; Uplands, 39½d.

LIVERPOOL FLOUR MARKET.

Flour tends upward. WHEAT active, and advanced 2d. 4@5d. CORN firmer, and advanced 6d.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS firm. LARD tends upward.

LONDON, Friday, July 1.

Consols for money, 90⅜@90¾.

American Shares—no sales.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Washington and the Yazoo.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Business Operations

BLOWING UP A BAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The United States Mail steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 2d inst., and the Yazoo with dates to the 1st, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to the Pursers of both vessels for favors. Our files do not contain much news of special interest.

Gens. GRANGER, MCCOOK, HURLBUT and DAVIDSON have been ordered to report for duty to Gen. CANBY.

Cotton was irregular; good ordinary $1 40. Sugar advanced; quoted at 23c. Flour, $10 40@$11 for choice. Gold, 212@215.

FREIGHTS—Molasses, 50c.; Flour, 25c.; Cotton, $1 50.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

From the True Delta, July 2.

The most important feature yesterday on 'Change, outside of gold circles, was the announcement of the arrival of 726 bales cotton from Vicksburgh and intermediate landings, brought in by the regular Friday packet *Joseph Pierce*. There were also two of the floating palaces with heavy cargoes from St. Louis, the greater part of which was on Government account; we also notice the receipt of cars for the City Railroad Company, which it is presumed will forthwith be placed on the road, and give increased facilities to the patrons thereof. There was also a large fleet of coasting luggers and droghers, and if there had not been any depression in the gold market, the day would have passed generally very satisfactorily. There were supplies for plantation use, and some shipments of general merchandize in course of forwarding for Vicksburgh, Natchez and the intermediate landings.

The general trade for the week has been fully up to expectations. The receipts of 2,456 bales cotton, from the 24th to yesterday—say one week—has provided a base for some business; though over one-third of the receipts were said to be forwarding to Northern markets. As moderate as the receipts have been during the week, they are regarded as liberal in some respects; they have had an important bearing on the course of the market, which was very fully developed yesterday. The position of the market up to the close of business yesterday will be found below. The receipts for the commercial season have not been up to the expectations of many parties. Buyers and speculators, particularly some of those who made their first appearance here last Fall, who, in their correspondence with their friends and principals in distant places, particularly in Liverpool, confidently asserted that 5,000 bales of cotton per week would be the minimum quantity of receipts for the season. We make up our monthly statement of receipts as follows:

Monthly receipts of Cotton at the port of New-Orleans from Sept. 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

	Bales sacks and Bags.	
September	4,176	1,340
October	15,284	6,553
November	14,502	9,151
December	8,375	10,158
January, 1864	7,078	9,189
Feoruary	11,885	6,625
March	11,785	2,800
April	11 156	1 784
May	9,528	7,243
June	3,787	926
Total	98,719	57,809

Bringing the sacks and bags into bales of 450 lbs., the total receipts for the season sum up 116,538 bales.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 1.

The labors of the Constitutional Convention are drawing to a close, and its actions will soon pass into history. During its session it has been the subject of much ridicule and abuse, but these have generally come from men who did not desire its success—enemies of the policy under which it was called, and frequently extremes of the Union itself. The class loudest in its condemnations was composed of unregistered enemies and secession sympathizers, who would have rewarded the labors of the Delegates with a halter, had they possessed the power. Next to these in vindictiveness was the class of defeated candidates—men who, running for seats in the convention, and failing to be elected, have not been backward in pronouncing it a disgrace to belong to such a body. We presume if the people had only sent *them* there instead of keeping them at home, they would have regarded it as one of the most honorable and dignified bodies ever known on earth. But in spite of the opposition of Secessionists and disappointed candidates, the convention has pursued the even tenor of its way, and we are satisfied that when its labors are concluded, as they will be within the next few days, it will present to the world a constitution of which Louisiana may well be proud—a constitution of which will be engrafted more great and fundamental truths than can be found in that of any other State of this Union.

INTERESTING AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

BLOWING UP A BAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 29.

We were the witness yesterday of an interesting scientific experiment, the practical results of which were of the most satisfactory nature. This was nothing less than the blowing up of a bar which had formed near one of the upper wharves, and which interfered with the landing of vessels.

The Reading Press, as is well known, is occupied as a naval depot, and is under the charge of Capt. A. C. STERRETT, Naval Ordnance Officer at this post. Some time since, but when, or what vessels, we know not, a craft sunk while lying moored at the wooden piers, opposite the press, and around her the sand and mud of the Mississippi, while the water was high, settled in such quantities as to render it difficult and dangerous for supply-ships to land. A torpedo, sometime since, was lowered into the sunken vessel and exploded, completely tearing it to pieces; but the great fall in the waters recently has nullified the improvements thus made, as the bar formed around the fragments is so large as to again render it difficult for vessels to approach the wharf. To remove this annoyance Capt. STERRETT determined to again resort to the torpedo, and applied to Lieut. FRANK N. WICKER, Acting Superintendent of Military telegraphs, for assistance.

Yesterday noon Lieut. WICKER, aided by Mr. DAVID E. ELPHIC, accomplished the task. Four torpedoes were exploded, and instead of being seven and eight feet water at the wharf, there is now from seventeen to twenty. The torpedoes consisted of a sheet iron case, each containing seventy-five pounds of powder, placed in a barrel, the space between being tightly filled in with earth. A heavy weight or sinker was fastened to the bottom; and inserted in the top was a wooden plug through which the wire passed and connected with an electric battery some distance from the spot where the "machines" were sunk. After the torpedoes were lowered at the points selected by Capt. STERRETT and Lieut. WICKER, (the most suitable spot being discovered by sounding,) Mr. ELPHIC finished the work by firing it from his station at the battery.

The report that followed each discharge was not very loud, but the water was thrown to a height of about seventy-five feet in immense volumes, and tons of black mud surged up and was carried away by the current. The waves rolled up on the banks and tossed the light skiffs, that were around the scene of action, about as though they were feathers. Large numbers of fish were killed by the concussions, and floated to the surface of the water, where they became the spoils of the eager boatmen who were floating around for the purpose of gathering up "unconsidered trifles." Altogether the experiment was a complete success, and will doubtless be followed by others of a similar nature. The sight to us was a novel and peculiar one, and we consider ourselves more than repaid for the trouble it cost us.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 29.

The authorities of this city have of late made several arrests of parties in New-Orleans who were known as "Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine," charged with recruiting men for the Mexican army.

As this could not be allowed without prompt action on the part of the Government officials, as soon as it came to their notice, this infringement of the neutrality laws was promptly suppressed, and the parties arrested. The authorities deserve praise for their zeal and decision.

Among those arrested was a Lieut.-Col. JAMES DUGAN, of the Mexican army, and Capt. GAOSVANOR, his Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. DUGAN was formerly a Captain in the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment.

Major SELBY and Quartermaster MACEY, of the First Mexican Volunteer Regiment, were also arrested.

It appears that Col. DUGAN occupied No. 122 Julia-street, as an office for enlisting men for the Mexican army. By order of the authorities this office was seized and the following important documents found:

HEADQUARTERS, RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,
FIRST REGIMENT, MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 1, 1864.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know you that FRANK HAMILTON COUPLAND, having been duly examined, and found qualified, I, JAMES DUGAN, by power vested in me by His Excellency JUAN N. CEMINAS, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, Republic of Mexico, for and in behalf of the people of Mexico, do commission FRANK HAMILTON COUPLAND to rank Captain First Regiment Mexican Volunteers.

He is therefore carefully to discharge the duties of said office by performing all things thereunto belonging; and he is to obey all such orders and directions as he shall receive from time to time from his commanding officer.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed.

JAMES DUGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Mexican Army.

Done at the City of New-Orleans, La., this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, 1864.

NEW-ORLEANS, ——, 1864.

Do you solemnly swear that you will never breathe a word of the conversation that occurs between us in this interview? And further, that you will never speak, write or print anything that would indict, or cause to be indicted, any person that is going to Mexico in this expedition. So help you God.

It was also discovered that over 100 men had been enlisted, a large number of whom are said to have deserted from the Union army.

On arriving at Matamoras they were to be furnished with transportation and join CORTINAS' army as soon as possible.

A day or two after the arrest, Provost-Marshal General BOWEN was notified that about forty persons had taken passage on the steamer *Crescent* for Brownsville, and that they were on their way to Mexico to join CORTINAS.

Gen. BOWEN at once gave orders for the detention of the steamer and the arrest of the parties. The cargo was also searched, as articles contraband of war were said to have been shipped as freight in large quantities, but nothing of a contraband nature was found, and nothing having been proved against the passengers, the whole were liberated, and the *Crescent* was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Brownsville, after a detention of twenty-four hours.

The circumstance gave rise to the following rumor, and, as it has in no wise abated, we publish the above facts in order that such a foolish report may be silenced.

The forty passengers on board the *Crescent* were said to be forty Southern desperadoes, and that it was their intention to seize the *Crescent* when fairly out at sea, and then return off the mouth of the pass and wait for the *St. Mary's*, (sister ship,) that signals of distress were to be shown from the *Crescent* which would undoubtedly be answered by a boat's crew from the *St. Mary's*. On boarding the *Crescent* they were to be seized, and the boat returned to the *St. Mary's* filled with the "Southern desperadoes," who were to capture her. The *Crescent* was then to be run into Galveston and the *St. Mary's* into Mobile.

SEIZURE OF HORSES.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 1.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning considerable excitement was created in the city by the seizure of all the horses in the streets and stables.

For some time previous every crossing was guarded by cavalry, and mounted patrols were on duty on all the public thoroughfares.

The seizure gave rise to a variety of rumors. One was that the authorities had been informed that a large number of branded United States horses were in other hands than those of the Government, and that the parties claimed to be the owners of them. Another report was that the horses were required as a "military necessity," for the mounting of a regiment of cavalry.

The most ridiculous, however, was that a considerable force of the enemy had appeared a few miles above Carrollton, and that an attack on New-Orleans was expected to take place every hour.

The parties circulating the report would scarcely have credited it themselves had they known that the rebel army is now on the Red River, with a scarcity of rations for the men and forage for their horses, and that they would, weeks ago, have made their Summer quarters in the beautiful Teche country out for this reason, and another equally important reason to them, viz: That there is even less rations and forage to be obtained there than where they now are.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the order had been countermanded, and that the horses would be restored to their owners.

Among the horses seized were Gov. HAHN's, Mayor HOYT's, and several valuable animals belonging to private parties.

These were returned to their owners, as well as those taken from the cabs, carriages, butchers, milk and produce dealers, etc.

Cabby yesterday substituted a mule in several cases, in place of his horse, and it was no unusual thing to hear them greeting each other with, "Well, Johnny, how's your mule."

Since writing the above, we learn that during the day the order for seizing horses in the city was suspended.

Last night, however, it was again enforced, and cavalrymen were pressing horses for the Government everywhere. Those in the cabs and carriages in St. Charles-street were taken as on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

THE CROPS.

The Crops in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHATHAM, Monday, July 4, 1864.

Noticing in some papers reports that the "crops were never more abundant" in the country, I take the liberty to send you a short report. The fact is, it is directly the reverse, and the country may as well look the matter square in the face, and prepare for a short supply. From Dutchess County north, and all through Central New-York west, a drouth has prevailed for weeks past, universal and widespread, unequaled in severity in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, at this season of the year. In thousands of hayfields there is not more than half the grass there was four weeks ago. It has parched and withered, and as for oats, they are an entire failure. At a liberal estimate, not more than a quarter of an average crop will be harvested. Already the inquiry passes from one farmer to another, "How shall we Winter our stock?" In conversing with men directly from the Western States, I hear the same dismal story. From Massachusetts to Missouri, over Michigan and Wisconsin, the relentless drouth holds sway. We had rain in this section on Saturday morning that wet plowed fields to the depth of two inches, but yesterday's and to-day's cool north wind has destroyed its effects, and unless we have copious rains very soon, corn, which is now very backward, and potatoes, will be past recovery.

A FARMER.

Official Report of the Coming Crops.

The *National Intelligencer* gives the following summary of the forthcoming reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in June:

APPLES—A good crop in the Eastern and Middle States, but not good in the Western, much of the bloom having fallen off without setting the fruit.

PEACHES—In the Eastern States the crop promises well; in the Western it is almost totally destroyed, with many of the trees.

GRAPES—Many were killed to the snow-line on the first day of January; others had the fruit buds more or less injured to the West; but still a fair crop is anticipated.

WHEAT, (Winter)—The growing condition of this crop is most excellent, except in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, where drouth has prevailed, and in one or two other localities, but it was severely injured by the cold of last February, where there was but little snow on the ground. The general injury from this cause is estimated at not less than thirty per cent. As the time approaches for harvesting, this crop in the Eastern and Middle States, however, bids fair to be a superior one.

SPRING WHEAT—In amount this crop is not quite an average, on account of the lateness of the Spring and the scarcity of labor, but it is in a very favorable growing condition.

CORN—The lateness of the Spring kept back planting, but the wet warm weather has brought this crop forward very rapidly, and it promises well at this time. It is nearly an average crop in the number of acres planted, many injured wheat fields having been put in corn.

OATS—Universally spoken of as the largest and most promising crop of the kind ever sown in our country.

CLOVER AND GRASSES—These are in excellent condition, and the expectation is that the hay crop will be unusually large.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Almost in every State where made there has been a large increase; the quality is spoken of as excellent.

SHEEP—The condition of this important stock is very good, for it received the best of care. The increase per cent. is equal to that of last year.

In the circular just issued inquiries have been made of sorghum, cotton, tobacco, flax, beans, potatoes, hay, pastures, butter and cheese, in addition to some of the crops just noticed.

The Weather and the Crops

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANA.

NEW-MARTSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, June 30, 1864.

In this portion of Putnam County, together with the adjoining counties of Hendricks and Montgomery, wheat will average with almost any year in the last ten, as a large quantity was sown. Oats only common; corn is a fair average, had a good rain last Sunday. Clover and timothy good—pastures very fine. Harvesting wheat now going on; laborers scarce, and $3 to $4 per day.

This correspondent proceeds to recommend the Government to tax all kinds of property one per cent., and to levy a poll tax of $5 upon every male inhabitant over 21 years of age. In this way he thinks the national credit can be preserved, and the people will not be oppressed, posterity burdened unjustly, nor the national debt repudiated.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ind., Saturday, July 2.

The wheat crop in this vicinity is good, never better—more sown than usual. Corn, oats, flax, grass, potatoes and sorghum, from present appearances, promise full crops. Weather very hot and showery. Several sun strokes have occurred on the streets, but not so fatal as at Middletown, Indiana.

Yours truly, T. TITUS.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 30th says:

"The wheat crop exceeds all expectation. Much less amut than was supposed. The recent rains have pushed forward the corn crop, and all doubts of failure on this score are now at an end."

Says the Owen County *Journal:*

"The farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and, as far as we can learn, the grain is very heavy and of first-rate quality. Other crops are suffering from the drouth. A good rain now would be worth thousands of dollars to the people of Owen County."

Says the Fort Wayne *Times*, of the 1st:

"Harvesting has already commenced in this county. The yield of wheat will be small. The dry hot weather has ripened the wheat before the kernels had a chance to fill out. The rains of yesterday helped the corn prospects very much."

Says the Franklin *Jeffersonian:*

"The farmers have been quite busy during this week harvesting their wheat. Never since our recollection was the crop better in Johnson County."

THE CROPS.—The Randolph County *Journal* says:

"Our present wheat crop is good but light. The corn we expect to see do tolerably well yet. It will depend much on the length of the season. Potatoes are standing a worse chance. They can't wait for the rains of August. Let things turn out the best they can, we must have scant supplies and high prices, and we want to say to everybody, save up everything, and plant and sow everything that can grow after this. Buckwheat and turnips especially come in for attention. Let farmers go it strong on buckwheat, and let everybody in town and country scatter turnip seed over all creation. Plenty of them will help out much in the production of milk, butter and beef.

Every indication from Pennsylvania is of an unusually large crop of everything.

OHIO.

"A farmer" of Miami County, Ohio, writes June 30, that they will have two-thirds of an average yield of wheat; that more was sown than usual; flax and barley are better than last year; oats are about the same; sorghum promises better; potatoes will probably be half a crop, and corn gives fair promises as yet.

The Springfield (Ohio) *News* of the 4th says:

The recent rains have been too late for the grass, except in the late meadows; and a light hay harvest is inevitable this year. Of wheat, we have reliable authority for saying that a more than average crop may be expected. The croaking with which the season commenced has steadily given way to more cheerful anticipations, as it is so often the case; and from the prospect of an utter failure we have at length come to behold the fields ripe with a bountiful harvest. Corn and vegetables will do wonders, if the balance of the season shall prove as favorable as the last few days.

BENJAMIN WILSON, near Wooster, Ohio, writes June 30, that the wheat crop of that region will little, if any more than furnish the people with bread and seed. He thinks four bushels per acre may be obtained against eighteen and twenty usually harvested. About the same quantity was sown last Fall as in previous years. Farmers did not plow up any last Spring, because they follow the good habit of clovering their fields. More corn than usual was planted. Not many oats, but a large quantity of barley and flax was put in. Oats look poorly, and the flax is short, though the seed alone makes it profitable. Grass crops are light on account of the drouth, which at the time of his writing was broken by rain on the 29th and 30th, that will help the barley, oats, and wheat in filling, as well as give corn and other crops a lift.

THE RAIN.

The rain last Wednesday and Thursday extended over Northern Ohio, and, so far as we have learned, over considerable portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. It also rained a good shower in this locality. The people begin to think they will escape starvation. The rains have now been so general that the drouth is entirely suspended, except in a few localities. The damage by dry weather will not prove to be so great as was feared. In many portions of the West it rained again copiously on Friday and Saturday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.—The Second Presbyterian Church is to be closed until September. The pastor, Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, is spending his vacation in the country. The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE,) will be supplied during the present and next month by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of Baltimore. The State-street Congregational Church will dispense with Sunday evening service in July. Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL, of the Central Presbyterian Church, and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, of the Henry-street Presbyterian Church, intend to leave next week for a trip to Lake Superior. Rev. Mr. LOWRY, of the Hanson-place Baptist Church, expects to be absent during August, and Sunday evening services during that month will be omitted.

THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.—No orders have yet been received by the militia to march for Washington. Definite information is expected, however, as soon as Gen. DURYEA returns from Albany. The Reserve Corps of Veterans, numbering 72 men, under command of Lieut. DENNIS C. MOORE, who have been doing Provost-Marshal duty in the Third Congressional District for the past year, received orders yesterday to repair to the front. The Invalid Corps at Provost-Marshal MADDOX's office have also been ordered to the front.

MCCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT.—At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Union General Committee, held on Thursday night, a series of resolutions were adopted, recommending Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864, and also recommending that McClellan Clubs be organized throughout the county.

Obituary.

Mr. P. L. ROGERS, well known in this City as an enterprising clothing merchant, died on Wednesday last, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage while riding, near New-Rochelle, on Monday, July 4. The horse which Mr. ROGERS was driving was a spirited animal, and becoming frightened at a passing carriage shied suddenly, throwing Mr. ROGERS and the boy with him violently to the ground. The boy escaped injury, but Mr. ROGERS fell upon his head, breaking his collar-bone and sustaining a concussion of the brain, which resulted in his death. Mr. ROGERS was an Irishman by birth, having been born in the North of Ireland in 1814. When about twenty years of age he came to this country and established himself in the clothing business. His energy and industry in time established for him a reputation of which an ample fortune was the reward. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely death.

The Seventy-first Regiment.

New-York, Friday, July 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 8th inst., under the head of "The Call for Militia," in enumerating the regiments which have left this City under the call for thirty days' and three months' men since 1861, you inadvertently omit the Seventy-first, Col. TRAFFORD, among the many which left last Summer (1863) to repel the advance of the rebels in Pennsylvania.

This regiment was one of the first to leave this City. R. B. H.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN arrived in the City yesterday, and is stopping at his residence in West Thirty-first-street. He dined at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday.

Capt. G. H. CROSMER, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, and Jewett Wilcox, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Henderson, Missouri; Hon. A. Boody, New-York; Judge Martin, Baltimore, and A. J. Hamilton, Texas, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. Bigler, C. R. Early, and G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; C. C. Starr and R. C. Richardson, frigate *Wabash*, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Smith, Washington; H. M. Kenzie, editor *Gazette*, Houghton, Mich.; and E. Gaylord and Son, are at the Astor-house.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	265	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	137⅜
100 Erie Railway	s3 114⅜	100 Chi. & R. Isl.	113⅜
1550 do	114⅜	100 do	b10 113¾
600 do	b3 114⅜	200 do	b3 113¾
200 do	114⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.	81⅜
100 do	b4 114⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	67
1200 Reading R.	137⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	66⅛
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅛	100 do	66⅜
200 do	b3 93⅜	100 Quicksilv. Mio	74⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 111⅜		

[Advertisement.]

THE WORD "SOZODONT,"

Which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and *Odontes*. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes" the teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

RICE READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Woman Culture, Bodily Training, Influence of Food, Stomach and Brain, Resemblances, Signs of Character, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, given in *The Phrenological Journal*. New vol. $2 a year. July number by first post 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana—C. R. Woolsen, H. Havens, Isle de Mata, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. C. Tarnello, Mrs. Hart and servant, M. Suarezen and lady, Mr. Laurence, E. B. Dyer, G. Weldon, M. Durrell, C. Koch, wife and 3 children, J. B. Smith, Mr. Ogair, J. Shuttle, J. Black, J. Erskine, Mr. Caton, D. Ritchie, J. P. Larkins, Mr. Webber, Mr. La Motte, Mrs. Bloom, Miss Gonlaga, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Rockwell, Mrs. Golden, Mrs. Smith, J. B. Col. Wm. Godfrey, W. H. Darrell, Mrs. Saunders and 3 children, Miss Arrington, J. S. Hewell, G. O. Johnson, Dr. McClure, J. Jackson, J. P. Larkins, Mr. Wilder, R. Cross, Mr. Bell, Miss Grauthey, Miss Cruta, Mrs. G. E. Rainey, Mrs. S. W. Dunham and 2 children, Mrs. Stirrett, Mr. Murphy, J. Price, R. R. Straud, Miss Foster, Miss Saunders, T. W. B. Dillet, Master F. D. Dillet, Captain Gray, Mrs. Myers, W. B. Everett, A. Williams, A. Muir, Mrs. McClure, Miss E. Grant, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Charlton, Miss Stevenson, W. Marshall and lady, Master R. S. Butler, Mrs. J. Anderson, Miss Heild, Miss L. Henderson, E. F. Delmar, Mr. McWha, Master J. Grauf, M. Cohens, Dr. Eneas, wife and child, Mrs. Dunscombe and child, Capt. Rice, Miss Boyde, G. Lopez, J. M. Nim and son, Mr. Rafael, T. Tolme, wife and 2 children and 2 servants; F. Duval, M. de Ronda, F. Corender and son, F. Pallance, A. Palmer, E. Nudal, M. Bofill, Mr. Gourlay, M. Pennington, C. G. Leonard, F. Branza, J. W. Galgade, Mrs. J. S. George and servant, Mrs. Brown and servant; Mr. Ford, C. D. Badger, D. Comford, T. Moline, Miss T. Moline, Miss Camill, M. Cortaca, E. Putnam, F. Simms, Mr. Tunstall, and 51 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—James Hertzog and lady, James Barnett, Edward Barry, Thomas Barry and lady, G. P. Phinney, W. Monet, Captain N. R. Irwin and lady, Mrs. Price, two children and servant, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. McClellan, George Learing, H. Thompson, W. G. Wheeler, M. H. Bushnell, H. J. Seward and lady, Mrs. Seward and two children, Mr. Peirce, J. P. Tweed, J. B. Weaver, Alexander Rose, Mrs. L. McDonnell, Mrs. L. J. Dunn, W. A. Johnson, A. Catonet, Captain A. L. Davis, D. B. Davis, H. P. Moore, E. Peck, Mrs. A. Carbonnet, Mrs. E. A. Yorke, P. M. Tonmea, J. C. Wilcox, S. S. Ridgell, A. Lockwood, McQuade.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Chas. Norwood, lady and child, R. Stark and lady, Misses Louisa, Amelia and Rose Stark, Miss Sarah McLean, Miss M. E. Wright, Miss Flanders, Mrs. and Master Thomas, Miss C. E. Woolley, Mrs. A. M. Osgood, Mrs. and Miss Wells, M. Pullett, A. Lartrapes, John Frank, A. F. Hensler, W. Blanchard, S. Haas, J. Percival, U. Bettison, J. C. Tucker, two Sisters of Notre Dame, James Seybler, J. H. Williamson, Rev. P. Hayden, Capt. J. E. Thomas, Jules Grassaire, Jules Gravsaint, Jr., E. W. Wheeler, G. S. Wait, Mrs. Burger, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Mary Head, Miss Eliza Head, Brig.-Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas; Frank and John Hamilton, Dr. W. C. Phillips, W. McDaniels, Miss Agnes Sutherland, L. Schwartz, L. Grunewald, J. F. Windmuller, H. A. Borbane, L. Paris, N. H. and N. F. Dumple, C. Miller, M. J. Lemon, W. L. Palmer, Mrs. Reisterer, Rosina Satarie, Mrs. Capt. Baker, Lieut.-Col. Sinclair, F. V. Reisterer, J. D. Hoes, Capt. M. F. Inman, B. Bayris, 2 ladies and 4 children, J. Gallaher and son, Mrs. T. C. Berrdon, 2 children and servant, R. R. Montgomery and servant, A. R. and R. R. Montgomery, Mrs. and Miss Kromebaar, Mrs. Eliza Leslie, Miss S. A. Sterritt, Mrs. Weeks, H. Neiter, F. Groos, and 51 in the steerage.

JULY 8—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Capt. Peniston and lady, Mr. Lilienstein, J. A. Elwell, Mr. Hennesey, Master Hennesey, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Rothenburg, Mr. Pollock, H. Taylor, wife and child, Mrs. Butterfield and child, and 456 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets...10 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamships G. P. Watson, Peters, Havana, master; Fire Queen, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., Aymar & Co.; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Fung Suey, (Br.,) Williams, Hong Kong, via St. John, N. B.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Henry Cook, (Br.,) Morgan, St. Johns, N. B., Eomist n Bros.

Barks Kahlamba, (Br.,) Gordon, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.. (cld. July 7;) Baron M. Leefeldt, (Meck.,) Krenzien, Cork, P. Symons & Co., Tamaulipas, (Mex.,) Mric. Matamoras, Wagstaff & Smith; Dora, (Br.,) Olsen, Bahia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teviot, (Br.,) Wheelan, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Mallie, (Br.,) Metcalf, Bahia, Boston, Brockway & Ba

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3991. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

Our Forces Defeated with Severe Loss.

General Wallace Retreating on Baltimore.

The Enemy Twenty Thousand Strong.

General Tyler and Colonel Seward Captured.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The Citizens All Ordered Under Arms.

Hagerstown Reoccupied by Our Cavalry.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. HUNTER.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

An official report from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continued until 5 P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder

He reports that Col. SEWARD, of the New-York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig.-Gen. TYLER was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thousand, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—3:30 P. M.

Our forces have evacuated Frederick and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The rebels occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and that they are under the command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE.

There are reports, seemingly well founded, that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac, near Edward's Ferry, and have moved in the direction of Urbana—in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us.

We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—9 P. M.

It may without exaggeration be said to-day that we are having something of an excitement.

All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front.

In the city, active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable.

The "Loyal Leagues" are being armed and the defensive works strengthened.

The Government, needing more horses immediately, are confiscating all able-bodied horse-flesh, and especially the fast-blooded horses of the "disloyal."

Passes are required to leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy.

At the last accounts we still held our own at the Monocacy.

It is understood there has been some fighting, and our people feel confident that Gen. WALLACE and the brave troops now concentrating against the enemy will render a good account of themselves.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—A. M.

Later accounts from the front represent that our forces have fallen back from the Monocacy to the vicinity of Monrovia.

Our forces burnt the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy.

The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—2 A. M.

The city is full of rumors to-night of disaster to our forces under Gen. WALLACE, at Frederick.

As near as the truth can be got at, the enemy appeared in large force in front of Frederick, last evening, and Gen. WALLACE not deeming himself strong enough to resist them fell back to the Monocacy Bridge.

At the bridge he was attacked this morning by the rebels in overwhelming numbers and forced to fall back on the reinforcements which were forthwith sent to his relief.

The rebels were so strong that it is reported that our forces are still falling back, and that the rebels have destroyed the bridge at Monocacy.

The Governor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to turn out in force and resist the invasion of the State.

The liquor stores in this City were all closed at 6 o'clock to-night.

The streets are thronged with people, discussing the state of affairs.

Troops are being rapidly sent forward, and horses seized and cavalry mounted and dispatched to the front.

The President and Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are doing all in their power to aid the authorities in forwarding troops to the scene of action.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday July 9.

The *Bulletin* has received a dispatch from Baltimore giving the information that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to the Monocacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Harrisburgh, stating that the corps of EWELL, BRECKINRIDGE and RHODES are all on this side of the Potomac.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore—The Rebels Marching on the City—Every Available Man Wanted.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—Midnight.

The following has been issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature; but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it.

The invading enemy is, by the last accounts, approaching the city.

Men, all the men that can be raised, are wanted to occupy the fortifications already completed and to prepare others.

It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once.

Come in your Leagues or come in your militia companies—but come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every Ward will assemble at their usual places of Ward meeting, and will report forthwith to Gen. LOCKWOOD, at his headquarters, No. 34 North-street.

(Signed,) A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.
JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Summary of Official Dispatches to Gen. Couch.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 8, 1864.

The following is a summary of official dispatches received by Gen. COUCH to-day up to 5 P. M., in regard to the rebel raid:

IN THE WOODS, TWO MILES NORTH OF HAGERSTOWN, July 8.

About 180 picked guerrillas, from IMBODEN's and MOSBY's commands, under Major DAVIS, entered Hagerstown at 5 o'clock this A. M. They are robbing stores, have fired the engine-house, TAUNTON's warehouse, and a pile of about two hundred tons of Government hay. They intended burning ZELLER & Co.'s warehouse, and threaten to burn the town. Tura-table of road is not yet disturbed. Rebels are heavily laden with plunder pilfered from men, women and children. They started a squad of about twenty out the Greencastle road, and fifty out the Leitersburgh pike. It is supposed to be intended to meet any force which the flames of the burning town might attract to its rescue. Rebel Gen. MCCAUSLAND, with his brigade, was at Williamsport. Scouts from that direction report indications that he will leave there this morning.

High wind is blowing, and the flames are reported to me by fugitives from Hagerstown rapidly spreading through other portions of the town.

We have no communication with McLEAN. It is fair to suppose that McLEAN, with his forces, has encountered the twenty guerrillas sent out from Hagerstown toward Greencastle, as he must be somewhere on the road between those two localities.

At 11 o'clock to-day dense volumes of smoke were also observed to continually rise from Hagerstown. That act of incendiarism is regarded as a fair violation of the rules of war, as the people of Hagerstown yesterday paid $20,000 and contributed fifteen hundred outfits as a subsidy to relieve the town from pillage or destruction. The force sent out by Gen. COUCH from Greencastle, under McLEAN, has been heard from. He is in position to operate effectively against any foraging squads of rebels now plundering in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

A dispatch dated in the woods, three miles from Hagerstown, is to the effect that the main body of rebels which entered that place this morning have retired, it is supposed south, across the Potomac, leaving few stragglers in the town.

Further intelligence may be expected from the front to-night. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS arrived here this evening from Washington. He says he consulted with various persons, at Baltimore, of sound judgment, who believed there were at least 16,000 rebels in Maryland.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order preventing people from passing their property over the Susquehanna River from Cumberland Valley, more than a full regiment of able-bodied men having passed here in that way within thirty-six hours.

THE LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 9—10½ P. M.

There is but little news from Maryland to-night excepting that relating to the movements of our own forces, which, of course, it would be impossible to divulge.

It is now certain that the rebels occupy Frederick City, but their future destination is only a matter of conjecture.

Hagerstown is at present held by a strong force of Federal troops.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

Mystery of the Raid—Early's Object.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK JUNCTION, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

I sent you despatches yesterday, giving the status of affairs at 7 P. M., and it appearing that the great raid had reached its culmination, or had assumed a new phase, having different objects and sending the raiders to other sections of the country, it may be as well to take a general view of it to this date.

Probably no event of the war has been so well shrouded from the popular gaze as this raid. It was known, certainly, that a portion or all of EWELL's corps had left GRANT's front for the purpose of demolishing HUNTER; but even while the country was singing hozannas over HUNTER's escape into Western Virginia, and supposing, of course, that the rebel force was smoking back, foiled and disheartened, to Richmond, without any premonition whatever, EARLY suddenly appeared on Sunday morning before Martinsburgh, his cavalry attacking Col. MULLIGAN at Leetown. How EARLY managed to creep up the valley without SIGEL obtaining an intimation of his presence, is one of those things not explainable, but, so far as I can learn, there is no doubt of its truth. A solution, indeed, might be found in the fact that no one considered such an event probable, or even possible, and so the argus-eyed dog of war, lulled into security by the perfect quietude of his surroundings, allowed the eye looking down the valley to wink a little.

Be that as it may, up the valley came the rebels, without our permission or knowledge, but beyond that had no advantage of us. After the first gun was fired on Sunday, Gen. EARLY seemed to have an intuitive perception of the extent and object of the rebel movement, primarily, however, as to the latter, and took his own measures accordingly, and so far events have proved his surmises to have been correct.

The object of the Early movement up the valley, was undoubtedly supplies. Some three weeks ago five hundred wagons were loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores of all kinds for HUNTER's command, but his constant movements necessitated a delay in starting. In the meantime very accurate information of its whereabouts, the number of its guards and a very correct inventory of its contents spread down the valley, as well as over the country generally, and of course reached EARLY's ears. For the capture of this train the rebels began the movement to Martinsburgh, and considering the secrecy and rapidity of their tactics, it is highly creditable to our officers that they did not get it. Of all that train not a single wagon fell into the enemy's hands. It was taken over the Potomac without loss, and reached Frederick two days ago in safety. Where it is now it is hardly prudent to state.

Foiled in their primary object, the rebels have apparently since been "at loggerheads," drifting about without any definite aim. The infantry has kept itself ensconced behind Bolivar Heights, venturing nothing into Harper's Ferry but sharp-shooters to cover the railroad; and even this they do not do very effectually. Several times they have attempted to demolish the railroad bridge, and in every instance they have been driven back by our men from Maryland Heights, without accomplishing any part of their object. From Harper's Ferry to Martinsburgh it is unnarstood that they have torn up the railroad completely; but of this we have now no certain means of information. In the meantime, their cavalry have been doing the work of annoyance much more effectually. In bands of from ten to fifty they have been scouring the country far and near, stealing horses, robbing stores, rifling pocket books and houses, and, in disguise, conscripting all males between fifteen and sixty years of age; but I have heard of no cases of the latter on the Maryland side of the river. It is this minute sub-division of their cavalry that has given rise to the fabulous accounts of their numbers.

The best we can arrive at is that the infantry is about six thousand strong, a part of EWELL's corps, and commanded by Gen. EARLY, who is in charge of the expedition. The cavalry is estimated at twenty-five hundred in number, led by Gen. RANSOM in person, and is probably nearly all of LEE's effective mounted force. What amount of artillery they have brought with them seems utterly unknown, and I have not even heard it guessed at. Although this is generally believed to be the force operating in the Valley, it is by no means definitely ascertained. I heard a wounded officer remark a while ago that Gen. SIGEL did not know certainly last night at dark what forces were opposed to him. But the above estimate is based upon the agreeing statements of two out of the score or so of prisoners we have captured, and is probably near enough the truth for practical purposes.

What EARLY has done to benefit the rebel cause so far cannot certainly excite very brilliant feelings in Richmond. The feat of the King of France, to the extent of marching up the hill, he has certainly achieved, but he has not as yet marched down again. I hear a rumor of his having captured four hundred of our troops in a block-house somewhere on Sunday, but do not credit him with four hundred, from the fact that no block-house I ever saw will hold four hundred. Two companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio, numbering one hundred and sixty men, under Maj. THOMAS, retiring, on Sunday, before artillery to the block-house at North Mountain, were very probably captured; but, if so, it is the solitary instance of its kind of which I have heard.

EARLY has not been over demonstrative in his progress, nor indicated any over confidence. He attacked our pickets at Leetown first of all with artillery, which is not the style of a warrior expecting an easy road to triumph. Nor has he been at any time anxious for a fight with SIGEL. Up to this writing, nothing beyond brisk skirmishing has occurred between the two forces. At Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights the two sides are content with annoying each other with sharp-shooters, SIGEL throwing shell down into the town whenever the rebels manifest a disposition to occupy it. Beyond that wagon train and plunder generally, EARLY has not manifested his wants, and I conclude that we may safely ignore the strategic value of the raid to the rebels.

What EARLY will attempt next, is of course problematical. Last night, or rather during the afternoon, clouds of dust were seen moving to the northwest of Harper's Ferry, and it was received as certain evidence that EARLY was doing something. Evidently the movement was in the direction of Williamsport, and the inference followed that he intended to cross the river at that point. When over, two courses are open to him, to sweep around SIGEL, to force him from the Heights and demolish him, and, second, a raid into Pennsylvania. I feel assured that if he does cross the river, it is for a raid up the valley, although what possible good he can accomplish by crossing is by no means clear. The meagre stories in the papers of this morning of twenty or thirty thousand men being here, are all, in my opinion, simply not true. There is no reliable evidence at hand of a man more than ten thousand at the utmost. If the thirty thousand were with him, EARLY might accomplish something, but not believing that he has that number, I can see no need of any great excitement over his movements.

The hegira from Frederick, and the various little skirmishes in that direction, your correspondent in that section will send you, and I forbear remarking upon them.

The Skirmish.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Friday, July 8,

I have notified you of heavy skirmishing yesterday morning, in which our forces were forced back on the road from Middleton to Frederick. The rebels, evidently reinforced, followed up their advantage by pursuing close up to our retiring column. In the meantime Gen. WALLACE hurried up reinforcements under Gen. TYLER, with his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. LYNU CATLIN. The rebel force was about twelve hundred in number, commanded by Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, and composed of cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of artillery.

JOHNSON, after forcing us back in the morning, succeeded in eluding our forces at Catoctin Pass, and by three o'clock in the afternoon was rapidly approaching Frederick.

Some mile and a half beyond the city he was met by Col. GILPIN, and a brisk engagement immediately ensued, Col. GILPIN forming his line of battle on an eligible ground. Under cover of fire of their three pieces the rebels advanced to the charge, but notwithstanding the troops of GILPIN were mostly raw, they met the onset without flinching, and drove the rebels back. Reforming their line the rebels again advanced to charge, but our boys, with a constancy worthy of veterans, hurled them back. Not yet satisfied JOHNSON essayed it once more, but meeting the same fate, he desisted from any further attempts, and contented himself with a brisk skirmish-fight until night, in which we were still his match.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. GILPIN and his command for their conduct in the affair. One noticeable feature of the contest was that the rebels, during the afternoon, threw many shells into the City of Frederick, where were numbers of women and children. Several of the missiles fell near our hospital. Our losses were about fifty, mostly slightly wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be heavy. This morning at daylight it was discovered that JOHNSON had retired toward Middletown, and our forces started in pursuit and overtook him near Catoctin Pass, when brisk skirmishing ensued, but I only know at this moment that the enemy is still apparently falling back. Our troops in that direction received such reinforcements this morning as will render the situation perfectly secure. On this point I don't deem it prudent to say more.

We have nothing from SIGEL. I expect to reach Maryland Heights in the course of the afternoon, and will send details to-night.

We are again in possession of Harper's Ferry, which indicates that the rebels have abandoned all attempts against SIGEL. I think, from a general glance over the whole field, that the days of the rebel raid are numbered. Several events which tend to confirm this belief are not yet public property, and I can say no more than I have in this brief dispatch.

The Fight at Frederick on the 7th.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FREDERICK, Thursday Night, July 7, 1864.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

To-day has been one of unparalleled excitement in this city. From early dawn it had been rumored that the rebels were only a few miles from the city, and that they would soon enter and occupy it. The arrival of couriers and wounded from the fight beyond Middletown, bringing the news that our small force engaged in holding the rebels in check—about three hundred men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and two pieces of Capt. ALEXANDER's Baltimore Artillery—were unable to cope with the superior force of the enemy, and were slowly falling back toward this city, fighting all the way, added fuel to the flame, and by noon business was suspended, stores closed, and many leaving the city by every possible conveyance.

About 3½ o'clock our forces were seen coming down the Hagerstown Pike, and immediately took position on the edge of the town. Everything looked very gloomy at this juncture, as it would be impossible to resist a direct assault upon the town with the light force at the command of Col. CLENDENNING, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who was in command of the Union troops.

Thanks to Gen. LEW. WALLACE and the Railroad Company, however, the Third Maryland Regiment of Veterans, from Monocacy, arrived just in time, and promptly marched to the front, singing "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," and promising to give the rebels "the best they had in the shop."

Col. GILPIN, of the Third, the senior officer present, assumed command, and made the disposition of his forces for the fight momentarily expected to commence. The whole force defending the city was the Third Maryland, 700 men; Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 300 men, three pieces of ALEXANDER's battery, about 50 men, and two companies of Col. MARTIN's Home Brigade.

THE ATTACK.

The rebels, about 4 o'clock, were to be seen from the roofs of the houses of the city coming down the Hagerstown road and also the Harper's Ferry, or Jefferson road, apparently in strong force. Capt. ALEXANDER's guns immediately fired upon the foe, and checked them momentarily by the excellence of his aim, but it was only for a moment. The enemy closed up, and formed their line on the west front of the city, covering the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown roads, planting their guns on Hagan's Hills and the Red Hills, and posting their infantry and cavalry in the valley formed by the above-named hills and the Catoctin Mountains. Their position was a splendid one, and their men well protected.

The fight—for it was not a battle—commenced at 4:30 o'clock, with an artillery duel between our guns in Zimmerman's Field and the rebel guns on Hagan's Hill. One gun was commanded by Lieut. PERKINS, of ALEXANDER's battery, and was handled in the most effective manner, dismounting one of the rebel guns.

A REBEL REPULSE.

The skirmishers advanced, and the sharp crack of the musket was heard for about two hours with seemingly no result, when a company of the Third Maryland made a charge upon a force of rebels concealed behind a stone fence in Rizer's field, lying on the Harper's Ferry road on the west side, and succeeded in dislodging them. They held the position bravely for the remainder of the fight. The two companies of Col. MARTIN's regiment supported the gun at the head of Patrick-street. The other guns were without any support, as every available man was necessary to meet the foe in the skirmish line. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry were dismounted, and rendered very effective service with their carbines.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the word was passed around that the ammunition of our brave defenders was giving out. There was none of any description in the city, as Capt. PLATT, the Quartermaster of the post, had removed it all on Sunday last, in anticipation of an attack. Couriers were dispatched to Gen. WALLACE and to Gen. E. B. TYLER, at Frederick Junction, about three miles from the city, informing them of the state of affairs, and right quickly did they respond to the call, dispatching a special train immediately with plenty of ammunition, which was promptly distributed to the men.

About 7 o'clock our men began to drive the rebels; under the cover of the guns of our batteries, and with cheers forced the rebels back over one hundred yards, in which position night closed on the combatants, both quitting fire about dark with a seemingly mutual understanding that it would be renewed in the morning.

SHELLS IN THE CITY.

During the fight, the "Chivalry and the embodiment of honor," to use the language of a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, without any notice or intimation whatever, fired several shells into the city, one striking the house of Dr. JOHNSON, near the Court-house. Several fell in Jail-street, and a round-shot cut a large limb off a tree between the houses of Messrs. GRAY and ENGLEBRECHT, on the latter street. I have not heard of any of the citizens being killed or wounded. All the houses on the west front were entirely depopulated; it was thought unsafe for women and children to risk their lives within reach of rebel range.

MOSBY UBIQUITOUS.

A Fight Near Aldie—Mosby Attacks and Defeats a Union Scouting Party—Col. Lowell Pursues, But Does Not Find Him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

A letter from Annandale, Va., six or eight miles west of Alexandria, says a scout of 150 men from the Second Massachusetts and Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, under command of Major FORBES, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met MOSBY with a large force and a piece of artillery and rifleman.

MOSBY charged on them, and killed 10 or 15, and captured nearly the whole party, horses and accoutrements.

On receipt of the news, Col. LOWELL started off at midnight, with 200 men from the Second and Thirteenth regiments, and Capt. MCPHERSON, of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found 25 wounded men and eleven dead, whom they buried.

They scoured the country about that region and found it was of no use to pursue MOSBY, as he had twelve hours the start of them toward Upperville, where he had taken his booty.

Our party returned last evening with the wounded men of the Thirteenth, New-York Cavalry and Second Massachusetts Cavalry. Capt. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, of Newburyport, is lying dangerously wounded at Centreville.

Thirty rebels were at Fairfax Court-house, yesterday.

Artillery Firing Before Petersburgh—The Remains of Col. Covode—Mosby on a Picnic—Capture of Bushwhackers near Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

It is ascertained from parties who arrived in the mail-boat to-day from City Point, that on Thursday the rebels brought a battery to bear upon a working party of ours, who were engaged in throwing up earthworks nearer to Petersburgh, and for a while a sharp cannonading took place, our men having also brought up a battery to oppose that of the rebels, and that the latter was soon silenced.

Subsequently the rebels took up a new position, and again opened a fire upon our working party, but finding that they could accomplish nothing, soon ceased to blaze away.

With this exception, all has been quiet for a few days past.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, came up on the *Highland Light* to-day, bringing up the body of his son, Col. G. H. COVODE, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was killed while protecting the rear of SHERIDAN's train in crossing the James River in his late movement from the White House to join the main army.

Yesterday a party of young ladies and gentlemen had a picnic near Falls Church, Va., and in the midst of their pleasures were surprised at the appearance of MOSBY and about twenty five of his men, who told them not to be afraid. They then danced a set with the ladies, after which they went to the wagons and devoured the cream and eatables provided for the occasion.

The total number of colored officers examined by the Examining Board up to this time is 2,471, of these 985 have been rejected, and 1,486 recommended.

Thirteen bushwhackers, of a gang of twenty-six, were captured beyond Tennallytown, which is four miles from Washington, last night. Two of our men were wounded in making the capture.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. HINKS is in Washington, suffering from the effects of his old wounds.

Affairs in the Army of the Potomac—Affairs in Petersburgh and Elsewhere.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, July 5—10 P. M.

The enemy takes some trouble to convince us they are in no danger of immediate starvation. I have little faith in short ration stories, but think they must inevitably be distressed for provisions this time. Very little satisfies their wants, however, and I begin to think they can subsist on air.

In front of our centre they brought on a small drove of cattle. This was early in the morning. The bovines were trotted along the line in showy style, raising great clouds of dust. We all knew the interpretation of this pompous triumphant display. "You may cut our railroads, but we have remaining at this time within our lines ample supplies for all." A stop was put to the bravado. Two guns were trained upon the rebel stock, which galloped off, mingling their roars with those of the shells.

Cannonading has been going on all day. Little harm is done, and all are so accustomed to it we should miss it exceedingly if stopped. Our lines have undergone no change, and there appears to be signs of renewed activity of hostilities. A struggle may begin at any moment, and no one be surprised in the least; or we may wait and watch still longer.

Those troops who happened to be in the first line of breastworks were unable to enjoy the glorious Fourth of July. There was no shouting, but they had to be wary and watchful. To-day many of them have gone off by regiments into shady spots, and had a regular picnic.

Supplies have not to be hauled such a great distance as heretofore. The new depot on the City Point railroad is quite near the front, and is now securely established. No rain has fallen yet; the sky is cloudless, and the sun pitiless as ever. It is difficult to decide which is the least of the two evils from which we now suffer—heat or dust. Both unite in making a man miserable when he is obliged to travel about to any extent.

Something will be done in a few days. We must be hopeful and patient—abstract qualities the people have been compelled to draw upon largely at divers times and in sundry manners. Surely the reward will come at last.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

I have not yet learned the result of the national salute of thirty-four guns, fired into Petersburgh on the 4th of July. The daily papers of that city endeavor to make light of our shells, but they must have fallen among them heavily that morning. The battery near Gen. SMITH's headquarters never neglects to discharge the usual matutinal shots. Sometimes the gunners point their pieces at the broad dial of the town clock, which stares boldly upon our troops from its place in the middle of the tall spire. Then their attention is turned to the railroad bridge, spanning the Appomattox. One of the trestles has been broken by a lucky shot, and the passengers are obliged to take the precaution of walking over. A narrow bridge for pedestrians is being constructed near the one upon which the track is laid. Our artillery is constantly shelling the working party.

The editor of the Petersburgh *Daily Register* is becoming reckless. His summary of news, contained in the first column of the single sheet published July 2, mentions the conflagration which occurred in Bollingbroke-street, caused by our shells. With bitter defiance he writes: "Some ass will say we are giving information to the enemy. Let him bray on. As far as we are concerned, we don't care a marked sou about 'sic an opinion.'" How pleasant it is to find one individual possessed of such supreme indifference this extremely hot weather. From some unknown, unexplained reason, Bollingbroke-street, though shady and pleasant, is not entirely safe; therefore is held out to the unwary the following:

"NOTICE TO PEDESTRIANS."

"We again advise persons walking on Bollingbroke-street to keep as close as possible to the houses on the north side of the street." Every man in the city with a grain of sense in his head, and not "scared out of his breeches," will appreciate this advise. Ladies, I presume, have all left, or cease to exchange visits, having more than one "grain of sense" in their possession.

"FROM WEST NORTH CAROLINA."

"Information was received from Salisbury, N. C., that, on the 28th inst., Capt. KIRKE, with four hundred Yankees and renegade Tennesseeans, captured three hundred of the Junior Reserve at Camp Vance, Morgantown, N. C. No particulars were given," says the *Sentinel*—a sure indication that, by adding to the length of the paragraph, they could not render it more palatable to their readers.

PETERSBURGH COMMON COUNCIL.

On the 1st of July the Common Council of Petersburgh held their monthly session, Mayor TOWNES occupying the chair. They executed the business of the meeting with amazing celerity, and adjourned with precipitation. A number of bills against the city were presented, among which was one for seventy-four pairs of shoes for the members of Capt. GRAHAM's battery, at $36 per pair—$2,632.

"THE WHEAT HARVEST,"

says the Lynchburgh *Republican*, "is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear, is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible our share will be gathered in due season.

From Memphis—Gen. Washburne's Order of Retaliation.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 7.

The excitement here, consequent upon Gen. WASHBURNE's order of retaliation, is intent.

The following Secessionists are now under guard at the railroad depot: C. A. Stillman, J. F. McKinney, H. S. Hardwick, John Kirk, Sr., C. J. Selden, J. W. Page, Jr., L. C. Hardwick and Dr. H. R. Hapen. They will be sent out of the State on the next train.

JAMES ELDER, T. A. FARNSWORTH and D. C. COCKRELL were also arrested, but temporarily released.

ELDER and FARNSWORTH are bankers and COCKRELL is the proprietor of the Gayoso House.

Several Secessionists along the line of the railroad, have also been arrested.

Arrivals from below report all quiet.

Gen. CANBY is at New-Orleans carrying forward important movements, which will soon develop themselves.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. SMITH lately.

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

The Damage Done—Why Lynchburgh was not Taken.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows from Gauley:

The object of the raid was two-fold—the capture of Lynchburgh and the destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad. In the first were collected immense stores, factories and Government works. Over the second these and similar stores had been transported to Richmond. How well we accomplished the second object, let the Lynchburgh *Virginian* testify:

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Beside the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter Rivers, and Elk Creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, all the depots between here and Big Lick are burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

I take great pleasure in informing the *Virginian* that these damages are correctly stated, and that somewhat more can be added to the distressing list without infringing the borders of the true and false. *The several miles amount to twenty-five.* We passed through a country absolutely overflowing with nature's bounties, great waving fields of corn, wheat, and oats, greeted the utmost extent of our vision—herds of beef, cattle, sheep, horses—all these fell into our hands. Witness again the *Virginian*.

DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE ENEMY.

The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything; fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practised. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry were stolen and carried off.

This was not confined to the neighborhood. On our return march the whole army drew all its beef, flour and bread from the country.

GEN. HUNTER RESPONSIBLE.

But we didn't take Lynchburgh, and why? Simply because Maj.-Gen. HUNTER allowed a failure in the first most important element of a raid, *celerity of movement.* A raid is an advance far into an enemy's country, where at very short notice vastly superior forces can be hurled against the invading party. The only hope for success in such a movement depends upon the surprise of the invaded, the suddenness of the blow, and ere he has time to recover and collect his forces, the rapidity of return to the original base, where the parties are on nearly equal footing. Now did Gen. HUNTER move in accordance with this requisite? Gen. CROOK with his command joined him at Staunton, Wednesday noon, June 8, where he had been resting his men two days. Already among the rebels it was believed that Lynchburgh was the point at which we were aiming. Yet we lay at Staunton until Friday morning, the 10th, and by short, easy marches entered Lexington on the evening of the 11th, and rested here until Tuesday morning, the 14th. By this time, belief in the rebel mind had become certainty and we heard that they were taking the Lynchburgh stores to Danville, and making preparations to resist us at Lynchburgh. Lexington is only forty-one miles distant from Lynchburgh by the direct route. Gen. CROOK here implored permission to march his own gallant Kanawha Division by this road and surprise and take Lynchburgh, in accordance with his own raid-like custom; but he was refused, and compelled to march with what he knew was almost fatal slowness.

Instead of taking the direct route, Gen. HUNTER leads us off to Liberty, by way of Buchanan—both trifling places, in neither of which did we gain any peculiar advantage—taking us by two sides of a triangle, instead of the shorter line.

Now notice the result of all this delay of *four days*, and how it defeated our design against Lynchburgh. We arrived at Lynchburgh Friday afternoon, attacked and drove the rebels two miles, and only halted with the coming night. During the night the heavy reinforcements from Richmond, a division under EARLY, arrived in Lynchburgh, *having been just five days on the way.* This latter fact we have ascertained from undoubted testimony. With these reinforcements, the army in Lynchburgh far outnumbered ours, and that, too, with the addition of strong breastworks, rifle-pits and forts. In such a situation but one course is left, and that is, speedy and cautious retreat.

Well, the retreat is begun—and certainly no complaint can be made of delay or idling in this part of the march.

Then, furthermore, look at the disgraceful loss of artillery, to a paltry pack of guerrillas, not quite 200 in all; what more, or rather less could be expected than that such a loss would of necessity follow from the disposition made of the batteries, in what seemed to be more especially HUNTER's command of the First Division. They were made a separate train, just as our wagons. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. CROOK, to run the same risk with his batteries, but in the absence of any positive orders, he managed to avoid it.

Such, then, seems to me to be the cause of our failure to take Lynchburgh. Gen. HUNTER, although a good officer of high education, is not the man to "go on a raid."

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—The New-Orleans *Era* has a report from Mexico that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN reached the City of Mexico on the evening of June 5, where an immense torchlight procession had been got up for his reception. Before the show was over a shower extinguished the torches, and during the darkness, as MAXIMILIAN and his escort were passing a house, a vessel filled with nuisance was cast from the roof, and the odoriferous contents were spattered profusely upon the august person of His Majesty and one or two of his friends. The inmates of the house were immediately arrested.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Panic About Gould and Curry—Its Cause—Departing Miners—Who They Are, and Why They Leave—The Comanche—Fishing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 13, 1864.

On my return from Virginia City a few days since, I found the stock market here under the pressure of a "panic," the cause of which nobody seemed to know. Gould & Curry stock, which has heretofore stood first, and which has stood the test of a tight money market without much deviation in price, had fallen from $3,900@$4,000 per foot to $2,500. Holders were forcing it off at these ruinous rates, without knowing any good cause or reason, except that others were doing it. There were rumors that the vein had been exhausted, and no more ore was coming out of the mine; that the quality had fallen off, and that money had been borrowed to pay the last dividend—all of which served to alarm those who held the stock as collateral security for money loaned, and, without stopping to ascertain the truth or falsity of these rumors, they rushed it into the market just at a time, too, when money was "tight," and the consequence was the great decline in price. Having just returned from Virginia City, where nothing was known of any such alarming assertions, I was somewhat amused at the frantic folly of certain capitalists here who should have stood up to the rack, and arrested the tide, and protected, instead of sacrificing their constituents. I knew the rumors were false, as I had occasion to pass the mouth of the lower tunnel of the mine, where I saw the usual amount of ore coming out daily, and observed its quality, which I knew something of, having been engaged in reducing the ore of the mine, and I knew there was no diminution in quantity or quality. As nearly as can be ascertained, the panic was caused by two or three little circumstances that amounted to nothing at all: Firstly, Mr. BONNER, the new Superintendent, a gentleman of experience and ability, saw that, without detriment to the working of the mine, he could reduce the expense considerably, and, as a matter of economy, discharged a large number of surplus workmen—rumor had it one hundred and fifty. He found he could dispense with this force, and it was his duty to reduce expenses as far as possible; this conveyed the idea that the vein must have given out. Secondly, Mr. ANDREW MCCREARY, a large owner in the stock, recently returned from Europe, was at Virginia City; also, Capt. R. H. PEARSON, who owned largely in it. MCCREARY, probably for the purpose of realizing a large amount of money which he had engaged to contribute as his proxata of the cash capital of a heavy banking house which will be announced in a few days, ordered some of his stock sold. Capt. PEARSON, finding that money loaned in Virginia City commanded an interest of five per cent. a month, saw a better profit in such use of capital, and ordered a portion of his stock sold also. The fact that these two generally considered shrewd operators were selling stock, at once threw a suspicion upon matters at the mine, and, coupled with the discharge of workmen, kindled the flame, and the excitement of foolish money lenders added, and under the pressure of a tight money market, and forcing such a large quantity of stock upon it, was more than it could bear, and down it went to $2,500 ₱ foot. There was not available capital sufficient among the more confident to handle it. At this stage of the proceedings the house of BARRON & Co. stepped in, and, it is rumored, purchased nearly all of the 200 feet, or thereabouts, put upon the market. Orders by telegraph from your City for the stock at these prices began to pour in, and, the second day after, the price rose to $3,200@$3,300—an advance of $800 per foot in two days, but fell back Saturday, under the pressure of a night steamer day, and the limit of New-York orders, to $3,000. Of course the buyers withheld from advancing on themselves, and as money for investment is scarce, and the capital that can be spared for this object is in a few hands—operators have the game in their own. They have only to stop buying to have it recede to their figures, although the quantity now in the market is limited. Small holders who were able to stand firm have recovered in a measure from their fright, but alas for poor victims of money lenders, their stock was slaughtered remorselessly, and, in most cases, failed to realize the amount borrowed, which leaves a margin, over the left, for future settlement. The contract or note a man signs when he hypothecates stock here, gives full power to the money lender to cut his client's throat at will, and he can sell him out of house and home without a moment's warning. Those of your capitalists who telegraphed orders to purchase Gould & Curry stock at the panic price will make a good thing of it, as the dividend now paid regularly ($125 per foot) is equivalent to 5 per cent. per month in gold coin, nearly equivalent to 10 per cent. in paper, to say nothing of

dered him to resign his position, which he was finally compelled to do, greatly to the regret of every officer employed and stockholder of the mine. The directors, on accepting his resignation as Superintendent, temporarily installed him as President, but his health would not permit of his performing the duties; and, after a sojourn of a few months at the warm springs near San Jose, he has been compelled to seek your shores, in quest of that greatest boon, health. The Gould & Curry mine to Mr. STRONG is as familiar as Broadway to an old New-Yorker, as a matter of course, as every shaft, tunnel and foot of working has been under his eye and direction, and the splendid works of the Gould & Curry will long remain as monuments to his energy, genius and skill. CHARLEY is a good fellow, and he needs rest, so don't bore him in pursuit of information; wait until he gets well, and then he can talk to you like a father. The former Secretary of the company, Mr. J. C. S. WADSWORTH, is somewhere among you, "slashing around," and as all the financial business of the mine has passed through his hands, he can tell you where "the little joker lies." He is "a nice young man," owns lots of stock, and is a bachelor, fancy free, and we want him married, that it may be fulfilled which was prophecied when he left. Set your caps, young ladies, rig out your studding sails and spankers, and bear down on him. Bunsbyfy him, marry him, and the Lord have mercy on his—eers.

P. S.—"Our own correspondent" will share with the TIMES any little commission received from modest young gentlemen who can't speak up for themselves—(all communications treated confidentially.)

By this steamer Capt. MERRITT and party of divers return to your city, after having accomplished the laborious and skillful job of rescuing the iron-clad *Comanche* from what seemed almost a case of total loss. It is a feat which stamps the Captain and his men models of untiring energy and skill. When I saw them first, preparing for their herculean labors, it seemed like sheer folly to undertake it, but they *have* done it well, and achieved a reputation that ought to make them fortunes. They have taken an iron steame, with all her great guns and ammunition, from the bowels of a sunken vessel, lying at an angle of 45, (never knew any other angle but 45,) headforemost in mud and on her beam ends, and placed it on dry land, without the loss of a single minute past—taken the ship from her position, and she now rides at anchor—a worm-eaten hulk, it is true, but they have done their part, (and so have the worms theirs.) I wanted to see Capt. MERRITT before he left. I have a project to invade the private chest of F. Neptune & Co., and the locker of Jones & Co., doing business on Water-street, way down below. I have no hesitation in announcing that Capt. M. and his party could wreck old Neptune's quarters easily, and the booty would be great, and perhaps the beauty. These mer-men should seek mer-maids for divers reasons. We bid good-bye to Capt. M. and his party with many regrets. Long may they wave.

The clipper ship *Garibaldi* brought out 200 cases spirits turpentine, the first that has strayed this way for a year. The same lot had been sent here once before, and sent back to New-York. It now comes to us again, but as the market is supplied with a better article manufactured in Oregon and California, the owners are thinking seriously of returning it once more to its mutons. I should think it was time to Partingtonize the name, and call it "spirits of serpentine." The owners of it will be getting rather low-spirited over it soon; however, nothing like perseverance; they may strike a short market some future day; as it travels by ship, it should not be kept in carboys—such old ones as these are getting to be. I presume the holders will say they have been trying to get into tin a long time.

How about that opera company; Is it coming? Miss RITCHINGS, of whom, I believe, I made not very complimentary mention in my last, has made her appearance here in English opera, followed by "Traviata," and to-night essays "Lucretia Borgia." She has drawn full houses and is well received. She sings better than we anticipated, and is making many friends. Her voice is flexible, shows cultivation, and she can outtrill any artist I have heard yet. If she was properly and *freshly* supported, she would draw well. As it is, we have to endure the irrepressible BIANCHIS—the never-to-desert-us BIANCHIS. And JOHN GREGG, who gives bow-wowing around the stage on a pair of very uncertain legs, always groggy, and John Grog has become his permanent appellation. The old man of the mountain was an accommodating old cus-tomer in comparison with the BIANCHIS. They never *will* go. They came here about five years ago, have been going ever since, and have taken sixteen farewell never-to-return benefits, but here they are. When they came they were a slim, genteel couple; but now, the Signor looks like a baked apple, with four short pegs stuck in for arms and legs. He has not seen his toes for a year, and the Signora, oh! she can't get her notes clear of herself; they fall inside the circumference of her delicate shoulders and bust, and go tumbling down, the lord only knows where, reverberating in the distance like a huge rock falling down a mining shaft. I know it is mean to say such things of them, for they are really very clever, well-meaning people. I would praise them justly to the skies if they would only clear out and give us a chance to hear some new voices not so ponderous. Send us something new and we will exchange our gold for their notes without any discount.

I am indebted to JOHN CONROY for a splendid day's fishing on Lake Bigler, the famous sheet of water near Virginia City, 28 miles long and 10 wide, 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. A gentleman in New-York sent me a fine lot of CONROY'S tackle, and on it a couple of trolling baits made of horn, nicely got up in imitation of a minnow, with 12 hooks in clusters of three. I make it a rule never to pass a stream or sheet of water without a "fling" at it with a fly just for a flyer, and on my return from Virginia tarried at the Lake House for a day's fishing. There are half a dozen wise old heads about the house, who know it all, and when they saw my light tackle they set up a guffaw, said I would lose the fixins' the first time I had a bite, and wanted me to use their rude tackle, a spoon of lead in imitation of a fish to troll *tail foremost*. I declined; we went out in a boat with an oarsman to pull, letting out 150 feet of line. We fished four hours, the lead bait never caught a fish, not even a nibble. My fancy bait caught 20 splendid spotted lake-trout, the smallest being one pound, the two largest, one five and one six, without the loss of a hook, nor of a trout that once made a dash at it. The laugh did not come in when we returned, but there was a searching for coin in old buckskin purses, and a collection taken of $20 to purchase that hook, but a hundred wouldn't buy it. I held it up and asked them just to jump at it and try it for themselves. I am going up again in two weeks, and will, perhaps, report my success. I am certain I shall land a 12-pounder next trip. I would suggest to JOHN CONROY that he tries the experiment of making the bait of gutta percha instead of horn, and let the gimp be stronger and hooks a trifle heavier. I know that orders will go on for about a cord of this trolling bait, which suits the lakes and rivers of California and Nevada exactly. Stand by for my next statistics on fishing in Lake Bigler, or Tahoe, as it is now called, having been changed on account of the unpopularity and coppery proclivities of honest JOHN BIGLER, our former Governor—which reminds me of a little story. A member of the Legislature, from one of the Cow Counties, in the course of a political speech, and alluding to BIGLER'S stumping the country about, says: "Gentlemen, you have all heard of Lake Bigler, the most beautiful sheet of water on earth; it lies among the mountain tops of the Sierras, but JOHN BIGLER lies all over the State." PUDDERS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Address by the Union State Central Committee.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union State Committee, has issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisements of the soldier. In the olden times the Democratic leaders, such as JEFFERSON, JACKSON, SNYDER, and SHULTZ, insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which the soldier fought. 'If that flag was potent on the sea and land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel, above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly Democratic argument, the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparal, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and to the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men, fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government, within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war, waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen, under the same circumstances, voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman, while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies a right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of the defenders be disregarded, as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it, both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers.

When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest, and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic, to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence, and those who run no danger of life, limb or property, in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent, and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the degraded and degraded of God's children.*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accomplished by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldiers actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond, each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Goverment to a reunited Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

Bandages for Wounded Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave, through your columns, to call the attention of those working for the soldiers, and especially those whose contributions are sent through the "Woman's Central Relief Association," to the following very important fact:

All bandages, whether bleached or unbleached, should be made of *shrunk* cloth; otherwise, as the wounds are dressed with cold water, the bandages shrink after having been applied, which causes the men much cruel and needless suffering. This has of late been sometimes forgotten by those sending contributions from the country to the association.

Old linen and muslin should have the seams, hems and selvedges cut off before sent. If this rule was observed it would save us a great deal of trouble, which is especially desirable just now, as we have a lack of workers at the association during the Summer. ONE OF THE WORKERS AT THE ASSOCIATION.

A REBEL COLONEL IN NEWARK.—The feelings of the loyal residents of this city have been somewhat excited within a few days, by the conduct of a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel now in this city on parole, who has been rendering himself very obnoxious by public avowals of his treason, and his anxiety to return to the South and resume his warfare against the Government. He has been lounging about the bar-rooms of one or two public houses, singing rebel songs, praising Capt. SEMMES' recent letter concerning his captures, denouncing President LINCOLN, &c. The "Colonel," who rejoices in the high-sounding name of "THOMAS JEFFERSON STANTON," says he is from Natches, Mississippi, where he left a wife and family, the former of whom has since died. He and four brothers entered the rebel service, and he was taken prisoner by Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and from thence sent to Fort Warren, where he was confined 14 months and then released on parole, being required to report to Gen. Dix in New-York City every week. STANTON says he has endeavored several times to be exchanged, but his efforts have been always unsuccessful. He has disposed of a gold watch and other articles since his sojourn North, and is now nearly destitute. He freely avows his desire to fight again in the rebel cause, and loses no opportunity to insult the loyal feeling of our people by his treasonable sentiments. —*Newark Advertiser, July 6.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Excursion to Rost's Plantation—Address by Gen. Sickles and Others—A Grand Cavalry Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Yesterday morning a party of about forty persons, among whom were Gen. SICKLES and Staff, Gov. HAHN, Mrs. Gen. BANKS, &c., started for a visit to the Rost Plantation. This plantation is already known to you, as formerly belonging to Judge ROST, and now leased by the enterprising firm of BAIR & DAVIS. The fine steamer *Jennie Rogers* was chartered for the occasion, and GILMORE'S Band, which has recently arrived from Port Hudson, added greatly to the enjoyment of the day. At half past 9 she left the levee, band playing and flag flying; at about 12 reached the plantation. After a sub-tantial lunch, the ladies and some of the gentlemen started to ride around the plantations under the escort of their gentlemanly and liberal host, Mr. DAVIS. During the ride a heavy shower came up, which, however, did not at all dampen the ardor of the party. Whatever might have been its effect on their wearing apparel. On their return dinner was announced, and the repast that followed spoke well for the liberality and hospitality of the host. After the substantials were disposed of, Mr. DAVIS rose, and in a few pertinent remarks, proposed the health of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES. As the General did not seem inclined to respond, loud cries of "SICKLES, SICKLES," arose from all sides of the table. Finding it impossible to escape, the General rose and in a modest and graceful speech, expressed his satisfaction at all he had witnessed, and at the handsome manner in which he had been entertained by Mr. DAVIS, closing by saying: "If *this* is campaigning in the Department of the Gulf, I can surely make a good report of it." The health of Maj.-Gen. BANKS was then proposed, and, in the absence of the General, responded to by Col. WILSON, his Chief-of-Staff, who gave, "The clergymen of the party, Drs. NEWMAN and GUION." Dr. GUION first replied; then Dr. NEWMAN, in a somewhat lengthened address gave an account of the interview between Bishops CAZRAS and CALHOUN, on the subject of the division of the Church. The excellent Doctor was obliged to cut his "sermon" short, in consequence of one or two of the darkies, who had taken a glass or two of champaign, becoming somewhat excited, and gesticulating rather vehemently, as the Doctor warmed with his subject. The party then adjourned to the parlor and galleries, and witnessed some grotesque dancing by the youthful darkies, while the band played for them. It was an interesting sight; all sizes and shades joined in the rude dance with a spirit and energy that was wildly exciting. Wine was then brought to the parlor, and another terse and eloquent speech from Gen. SICKLES ended in proposing the health of Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON. The English Consul replied to the first, and the Captain of the *Tisiphone* to the last. Mr. ROBERT SHANNON, of your City, then offered "Mr. SPIRA, the junior partner of the firm of B. & D." Mr. SPIRA replied in a few words, and gave "the ladies of the party," which met unbounded applause. The party then adjourned to the steamer, and started for home, well pleased with their visit. Vocal and instrumental music added to the pleasure of the sail, and at the suggestion of one of the gentlemen, the commodious cabin of the boat was cleared for dancing. A few danced, but the ladies generally preferred the fresh air of the deck. At eleven the boat reached the levee, and the party separated universally gratified with their excursion.

A grand cavalry expedition is about to start for *somewhere*, and in a few days you will probably have startling news. Horses have been "gobbled" by Government in a most startling manner. Milk and bread men were left to get their carts home as best they could, while Government officials appropriated their "Arab steeds." Even gentlemen's private stables have been cleared of their contents, and not a few are to-day mourning the loss of valued and valuable horses.

The health of the city continues good—the weather not uncomfortable. M.

CAPT. DRAKE AND THE CREW OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER ISABEL.

PERSONS CAPTURED RUNNING THE BLOCKADE TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 25.

The readers of the *Times* will remember that about two weeks ago we published an account of the capture, off Galveston, of the steamer *Isabel*, by the United States steamer *Admiral*, while attempting to enter that port laden with munitions of war for the rebels. It will also be remembered that we stated that while on the way up the Mississippi, the *Isabel* was discovered leaking badly near Quarantine Station, and before she could reach shoal water, disappeared, and was supposed to be a total loss. We are glad to be able to state that she will be raised in a few days without much difficulty, and that the injury she has sustained will be comparatively small. The *Isabel* was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Captain-General of Cuba, and was considered a first-class vessel. In company with the *Harriet Lane* she had successfully ran the blockade out of Galveston, a few months previous to her capture, and was returning laden with munitions of war, when she was discovered and captured by the *Admiral*. It was one of the most important captures of the war.

Her crew arrived in this city a day or two ago. They number in all, officers and men, about twenty-six. Capt. DRAKE, the former commander of the *Isabel*, is perhaps the most successful blockade-runner afloat or ashore, he having succeeded twenty-two times in entering and passing out of blockaded port during the war.

When the *Isabel* was discovered on board the *Admiral*, the latter immediately headed for her, and for some hours it was a *stern* chase. When at last the *Admiral* approached within range, her guns opened on the *Isabel*, and it was not until the latter was struck three times and crippled by a shot which entered at water-line, that she hauled down the rebel flag and surrendered.

A prize-crew from the *Admiral* was then sent on board the *Isabel*, and while they were on the vessel, as well as Capt. DRAKE'S crew, Capt. DRAKE was arrested in the attempt to destroy the vessel and all on board, by firing the magazine.

This and other desperate acts and speeches proved him to be a dangerous man. He is now confined in Fort Jackson. He declares with an oath that before long he will be at his old business of blockade-running; but he may, perhaps, change his mind, when he learns the fact that hereafter all blockade-runners will be treated as prisoners of war, and that he and his crew, together with others of the same profession, will shortly take a sea voyage to the North in one of Uncle Sam's steamers, and under the command of one of Uncle Sam's captains.

Capt. DRAKE is a native of New-York, and is only 28 years of age.

GENS. CANBY AND SICKLES VISIT THE STATE CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

From the Era, June 24.

By invitation Gen. CANBY and Gen. SICKLES visited the Constitutional Convention yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock.

As they entered the hall the doorkeeper announced their approach, and the convention arose and remained standing until they were seated on the platform. The President of the convention then delivered the address of welcome.

Gen. CANBY briefly and appropriately responded, thanking the members of the Convention for the invitation to visit them.

Gen. SICKLES responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I trust that I do not fail in any sense to appreciate the high honor of this reception. The civilian and the soldier go side by side in redeeming the country from the crime and devastation of this rebellion; and it is most true, as your President has so eloquently said, that your functions are not less important in the restoration of order and tranquillity than are the duties of the soldier in subduing the armed enemies of the Republic.

Let me assure you, gentlemen, that your labors attract the attention not only of the people of Louisiana, but of the whole Union. The President, the Congress of the United States, and loyal people everywhere, look with solicitude upon the great duty you have to perform, and upon its efficient and wise performance depends not only the future of Louisiana, but, perhaps, in no inconsiderable degree, the great work of reconstruction, which is the problem of our present condition. Louisiana did not share in the struggles of the Revolution, but her people were the descendants of our allies. When France ceded Louisiana to the United States she gave in that act an additional pledge of that alliance and that friendship which had been so precious to us in the dark days of the Revolutionary struggle. On your soil the flag of the Union was maintained by JACKSON against a foreign foe; LIVINGSTON had illustrated in his accomplishments as a civilian your early history; and you have erected a statue to the immortal CLAY—as I believe that LAFAYETTE, JEFFERSON, LIVINGSTON, JACKSON, CLAY—those whom you have delighted most to honor—if they were with you to-day, would rejoice in your noble patriotism, and applaud your greatest act—the declaration that henceforth and forever Louisiana is a Free State. [Great applause.]

Although this is my first visit to this beautiful city, where I have been delighted to see so many of the evidences of culture, enterprise and future greatness—remote as is my own home from you—I do not regard myself a stranger in your midst, for I know enough of my own people at home—I know enough of the inmost convictions of the American people to feel assured that under all circumstances, come what will and cost what sacrifices it may, Louisiana must and ever will be a part of the American Union. [Applause.]

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have already trespassed longer than I had intended upon your kind attention. [Cries of General, go on.]

I am accustomed to think, gentlemen, that I can, with more propriety than ever assume that "short speeches are always the best," and especially as I address you under some circumstance of personal interest.

Gentlemen, your State has before it a glorious future. It is worth the sacrifices which the loyal people of Louisiana have made for it. Be assured that a thorough loyalty everywhere is prized and justly regarded as a jewel, the loyalty of those who have been faithful to the old flag, under the terrors and tortures of rebel rule, as you have been, commands the heartiest and the largest homage.

We have passed through one cycle of our history and our progress. Our nation has ever been powerful and we have been accustomed always to revere it as great. But it certainly contained with it-self an element of dissolution that always occasioned to the early fathers of the republic profound alarm. Whatever of calamity and of suffering this rebellion has brought with it, it at least has done for us this great good—it has restored to our Constitution and our polity that symmetry which was necessary to security, and has removed the only serious element of danger which, in the judgment of the wisest framers of the Constitution, menaced our safety.

To recall the past is impossible; to improve the present is our duty; and to look to the future is the part of the statesman. The past we are proud of; but that is consigned to history. The America of the future—a nation entirely free from ocean to ocean—will be a greater and better country than even we could boast of before. [Great applause.]

Let us, then in our respective spheres, do all we can to promote this great end. Let us feel impressed by the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and let us be guiltless of any act of injustice to others. Let us prove that, in our system of government, we find resources for every trouble—a shield against every danger. Let us prove to the advocates of aristocracy and despotism that free institutions and liberty are self-sustaining. Let us prove that no combination of foreign powers with the wiles and intrigues of their diplomacy, that no internal danger, even though it be the most stupendous rebellion of modern or ancient times, is powerful enough to overcome that love of free institutions, that intelligence, that patriotism, that fusion table will which are characteristic of the American name. [Enthusiastic applause.]

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

From the Era, June 24.

In the discharge of the duties of his office, it became necessary for Col. GEO. H. HANKS, Superintendent of Negro Labor, to make inquiry of the Judges and Justices of the Peace in relation to the legal status of the colored population of this State. A letter which the Colonel addressed to Recorder LEAUMONT was by that gentleman referred to the Attorney-General of Louisiana, B. L. LYNCH, Esq., who returned him the following reply:

In reply to the inquiries set forth in the letter of Col. HANKS, placed by you in my hands, for my official opinion and answer, I have to say:

On the 22d of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, setting forth, that on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof should then be in rebellion against the United States, should then, thenceforth and forever, be free.

Furthermore, the President announced that, on the 1st day of January, 1863, he would, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, should then be in rebellion against the United States.

The President, on the 1st day of January, 1863, did accordingly issue his proclamation, declaring the State of Louisiana to be one of the States then in rebellion, and proclaimed that all persons held as slaves within that State, with the exception of those in certain parishes, were and should be thenceforth free. The parishes exempted from the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation were the following: St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, which excepted parishes were left in the condition as though the proclamation had not been issued.

On the 11th of January, 1864, Major-Gen. BANKS issued a proclamation abolishing Slavery in the above-named thirteen parishes, exempted in the President's proclamation. This proclamation was not disapproved, and perhaps suggested by President LINCOLN.

The present State Government was reorganized under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, "except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate or relate to Slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons existing within its limits, was suspended and declared to be inoperative and void."

Whether the President and his subordinate, Gen. BANKS, in their action, were warranted by the Constitution of the United States, upon military necessity, need not be inquired into here. I believe they were constitutionally empowered to issue and enforce the proclamation aforesaid. Be that, however, as it may, you and I, and all loyal citizens of Louisiana, have sworn to support those proclamations, and abide by them, so long as they are not declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the nation.

I am therefore of opinion that all negroes and persons of color in the State of Louisiana are free *de jure*; that all negroes and colored persons in Louisiana, within the Federal lines, are free *de jure et de facto*. I think they have a legal right to testify as witnesses in courts of justice, for and against white persons, as well as each other; that they may sue and be sued in all cases; that they are entitled to trial by jury, to the writ of habeas corpus; in short, that they stand on the same footing before the law as white aliens residing in the country, except that they have not the right to become citizens of the United States under the Constitution as existing at present.

The officers of the Government may establish a system of police for their government and management, but cannot hold them as slaves or serfs after the aforesaid proclamations.

A GUERRILLA CHIEF.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The guerrillas captured in Bayou Black are said to have been some of BAILEY VINCENT'S men. A history of this guerrilla chief will be found interesting.

Before the war BAILEY VINCENT resided at Franklin, on the Teche. He was always a man of loose habits, and a desperate character.

Just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, he brutally murdered an Irishmen at Brashear City. He asked him a very insulting question, to which the Irishman replied in a similar manner, when VINCENT drew a bowie knife and cut him down. For this crime it is said that he did not even appear before a magistrate, and no steps whatever were taken to arrest him.

It will be remembered that soon after the battle of Bull Run, a Federal soldier was shot while looking out of his prison window. The party who committed the inhuman act is said to have been BAILEY VINCENT. When the rebels discovered that the whole North were highly indignant at the cowardly murderer, they considered it advisable to break him of his command, and BAILEY VINCENT returned to his native town and State, and immediately set to work raising an *independent* command. Those who chose to enlist he received with open arms, and those who did not wish to enlist he conscripted.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

From the New-Orleans Times.

From a gentleman who is supposed to know, we learn the following interesting account of how blockade-running is managed by the Confederate Government, the parties who own the vessels, and the captains who command them. The steamers running the blockade are owned principally by stock companies in Nassau, Havana, Mobile and Charleston. The Confederate Government owns the whole of the cotton shipped. One-half is allowed the parties owning the steamer, and on the remainder 14 cents per pound in specie is paid as freight, providing, of course, that the vessel arrives at a port safely with her cargo. In case of loss, the Confederates lose their cotton, and the owners their ship.

The Captain of the blockad-runner receives $1,000 in gold each trip, or, rather, on entering a Confederate port he receives $500 in gold from the Confederate Government, and on his safe arrival at Nassau or Havana with his cargo of cotton, he receives from the owner of the vessel an additional sum of $500.

A STEAMER SUNK.

From the New Orleans Times, June 29.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, the United States transport steamer *Planter*, Capt. MILLER, in coming to the wharf, opposite Customhouse-street, ran into the United States transport steamer *James Battle*, striking her abaft the wheelhouse, on the starboard side, with such force as to carry away some fourteen or fifteen of her timbers, and forcing in her starboard wheelhouse. The *Louisiana Belle*, lying beside of the *James Battle*, had her hull stove in against the wharf by the great force of the concussion, and sank in about five minutes.

The officers of the *James Battle* state that the *Planter* run into their boat under full headway, at the speed of about eight miles an hour. The *Battle* had just been overhauled and thoroughly repaired by Government. The *Louisiana Belle* was owned by Government, and was running daily between the city and Chalmette.

SEIZURE OF GOLD.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 29.

On Saturday afternoon last, $2,800 in gold was seized on board the *Joseph Pierce*, just previous to her departure. The parcel was directed to a party in Natchez. Another package of $5,000 was also seized by a detective the Saturday afternoon previous. It was handed to the clerk as a valuable package. When opened by Col. CUTHBERTSON, it was found to contain $5,000 in gold. It was intended for a party beyond the lines, and was from a prominent firm in this city.

REGISTERED ENEMIES.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 31.

Registered enemies will be ordered to report to Maj. PORTER, Provost-Marshal, who will furnish transportation beyond the lines.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The question having arisen as to who exercised the functions of Military Governor of Louisiana, this has been set at rest, fave the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by the following letter from President LINCOLN, which was presented in the United States District Court as evidence of Gov. HAHN'S right to exercise the functions of Military Governor:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours, truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Important Letter from Secretary Chase.

From the (Washington) National Intelligencer.

We are sure we need not invite the attention of our readers to the following exposition of the present financial situation, as given by the late Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. Like all that has emanated from the pen of Mr. CHASE in his treatment of similar topics, it will be found equally lucid in point of statement and cogent in point of argument.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1864.

SIR: In previous communications to the Committee of Ways and Means, I have on several occasions expressed the opinion that in order to ensure sufficient means even for considerably reduced expenditures, a large increase of internal revenue was indispensable, and that this increase should be such that the internal revenue and the receipts for customs would be equal, at least, to one-half the national expenditures.

On the 4th of December, 1862, I estimated the expenditure for the fiscal year which ends to-morrow at $745,413,183 20, and the revenue from all sources at $223 025,000, and I expressed the opinion that the expenditure, not met from revenue, could be provided for by loans.

This opinion rested upon the expectation that success would attend our arms; that the rebellion, if not crushed within the year, would receive such fatal blows that its complete suppression within a brief period would be assured; and that the year would therefore close with diminished and diminishing expenditure.

The reduced expenditures of the first quarter of the now closing fiscal year, and the general conduct of affairs at the commencement of the present session of Congress in December, 1863, seemed to justify this opinion, and to warrant the expectation that the amount to be provided by loans would be far less than was anticipated in December, 1862, and I reduced my estimates accordingly.

Events have shown that the original estimate was most correct. The expenditures, increased by new bounties, by new levies of troops, and by the great disbursements incident to the vast movements now in progress, have not only gone beyond my second estimate, but have largely exceeded my first. The revenue, however, has also largely exceeded the second, and by several millions also my first estimate.

The necessity of meeting these expenditures, recently so rapidly augmented, has led to the increase of a circulation beyond its due proportion to wants for money payments, and to the offering of bonds in quantities beyond the immediate demand for home investment. Hence, depreciation in currency and in the market value of bonds. There is no good reason, in general, except over supply, for any considerable difference in purchasing power between a United States five dollar coin and a United States five dollar note; nor for the disposal of United States five per cent. bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, for less than par in notes or coin. The injurious influences of over supply have now, however, been aided by fears of ill success in military operations, and by other alarms excited by the unscrupulous acts of enemies and traitors.

To ensure a fair price for bonds and to provide for a gradual reduction in the volume of circulation, and thereby ensure a diminution of the premium on gold, it seems absolutely essential to reduce the amount of prospective loans.

To effect this latter reduction, there are but two ways. Expenditure must be reduced or revenue must be increased. The best way is to reduce expenditures and increase revenue.

In the internal revenue and tariff bills which have just received the sanction of the National Legislature, it was doubtless the intention of Congress to increase revenue by the full amount required by the public exigences; but I am constrained to think that this intention has by no means been accomplished.

The aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing to-morrow will reach, as estimated, $242,000,000; from customs, $102,000,000; from internal revenue, $109,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, including sales of gold and exchange, $30,000,000. The expenses will reach, excluding two months' pay of the army due July 1, 1864, according to the best estimates that can now be made, $880,000,000. The amount in excess of revenue is $640,000,000. The necessity of providing this large sum from loans in various forms has caused the present condition of affairs.

The aggregate revenue from the tariff for the next fiscal year cannot be safely estimated at more than $90,000,000, and the income from miscellaneous sources may be set down at $10,000,000, with a chance of increase, if the Insurrectionary District Trade Bill shall become law, to $35,000,000. I have caused careful estimates to be made of the probable income from internal duties by Collector OAKEY of New-York, and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS, and their experience and soundness of judgment lead me very confidently to rely on their conclusions. Collector OAKEY estimates the amount at $220,000,000, and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS at $223,000,000. Taking the highest amount, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the year cannot be set down at more than $318,000,000.

The expenditure of the year cannot be stated even with tolerable accuracy; but there is nothing in our experience which will justify the setting of it at less than $750,000,000. It is more likely to reach $800,000,000 or $850,000,000. Take the mean sum and deduct the $318,000,000 of expected revenue, and the difference is $132,000,000 to be raised by loans. Can this be done? The Loan Bill only provides for $400,000,000, and that is the very largest sum, in my judgment, that can reasonably be attempted.

There remains, then, $82,000,000 to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seem to me to require imperatively that it be raised by an increase of revenue. With such an increase it is probable that our credit will be so improved that all the great objects already indicated can be accomplished.

It is useless to expect any increase in the miscellaneous receipts, and it is not probable that any further revision of the tariff can be had at this session.

I have therefore directed Collector OAKEY to examine the Internal Revenue Bill, with a view to ascertain whether the needed increase can be obtained by modification of its provisions. He has performed the duty and proposes:

First. That the assessment of the annual income tax imposed by the act be brought forward from May 1 to Feb. 1, and that this tax, as well as that on articles in schedule "A," be made payable before the 30th April. This will not increase the tax, but will make available for the next fiscal year about $20,000,000 which would otherwise come into the second.

Second. He proposes also an increase on income tax additional to that already assessed for the current year equal to the difference between that tax and the tax imposed by the act just passed.

Third—He proposes also a limitation of the rent to be deducted from income to $200.

Fourth—He further suggests a tax of three cents per pound on raw or unmanufactured leaf tobacco, and advises an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco from twenty five cents to thirty-five cents per pound, and on chewing tobacco from thirty-five cents to fifty cents per pound.

Fifth—He proposes also an increase of the tax on malt liquors from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

Sixth—He further proposes to abolish the distinction between wholesale and retail dealers, and to impose a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on sales of all dealers over $1,000 a year.

Seventh—And he proposes, finally, to increase the tax on spirits from $1 50 to $2 per gallon, and to impose a tax on spirits on hand of fifty cents per gallon.

In these several propositions I fully concur, except in that of increasing the income tax of the current year. In lieu of this I respectfully suggest that a special war tax of five per cent. on all incomes be collected.

I transmit herewith the letters of Collector OAKEY and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS, with a detailed estimate by the former of the produce of the law as it now stands, in which the latter substantially concurs.

I transmit, also, a paper marked "B," in which Collector OAKEY states the reasons which are believed to justify his several propositions.

The changes proposed will, it is estimated, produce the following additional sums of revenue:

1. Difference between rate on income by old and new bill, added to tax of current year	$15,000,000
2. Tax on leaf tobacco	10,000,000
3. Increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco	6,000,000
4. Increase of tax on malt liquors	4,000,000
5. Tax on dealers' sales	5,000,000
6. Tax on spirits on hand	20,000,000
7. Increase of tax on spirits	5,000,000
8. Add the amount not increased but brought from next into current year	20,000,000
Making an aggregate of actual or virtual increase	$65,000,000

Under ordinary circumstances I should not presume to ask the consideration of Congress to amendments of a law so recently enacted, but, under the circumstances actually existing, I feel myself constrained to do so. The reasons of economy in favor of sufficient revenue from

THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

We continue to make extracts from our foreign and domestic files of incidents of interest connected with the combat between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*:

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT BY A PARTICIPANT.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE,
CHERBOURG, Friday, June 24.

Believing that you wish as soon as possible to receive from a participant a description of our combat with the *Alabama*, I send it to you as witnessed from our own decks.

Our ship, the *Kearsarge*, was lying at Flushing, Holland, when we received a telegram from Minister DAYTON (Paris,) stating that the *Alabama* has arrived at Cherbourg. We immediately put to sea with all haste and came down here, taking the *Alabama* quite by surprise by the suddenness of our appearance upon her track. We remained outside this port, but communicated with the consular agent here, and through him we received a sort of challenge from SEMMES, who stated that if we remained off the port he would come out and fight us. Also that he would not detain us long.

We cruised off the port five days, until the 15th of June, when our perseverance in guarding the port was rewarded, and we saw the much-vaunted sassy ensign floating on the breeze as the *Alabama* came boldly out under the escort of the French iron-clad *La Cuirassee*. The latter left us into port after seeing the combatants outside of French waters.

The *Alabama* came down upon us at full speed until within a distance of about three quarters of a mile, when she opened her guns upon us. We did not reply for several minutes, but rance up nearer, and then opened our starboard battery, pitching six guns, and leaving only one 32 pounder idle. The *Alabama* fought seven guns, working them with the greatest rapidity, firing shot and shell in a constant stream over our decks. Both vessels used their starboard batteries, the ships being maneuvred in a circle about each other at a distance of from five hundred to one thousand yards. Witnesses on shore say that we made seven complete circles during the action, which lasted a little over one hour.

Our shot, particularly the eleven-inch shells, made fearful havoc among the enemy. The first one killed three men and wounded nearly the whole gun's crew we fell exploded. Finally, we placed a shot in the under part of the *Alabama*, disabling to some extent her steering apparatus. Almost at the same another of our shots entered her coal bunker, abreast of her engine, forcing her bunker inboard and showering the machinery with coal, which prevented her from making progress for a short time, when she set her sails to the breeze, and tried to run in toward the French shore.

We were on the watch, and by a rapid movement headed her off, and got into fighting position on her port or weak side, a very successful and decisive manœuvre. On that side she had but one gun, and we gave our broadside into her with the greatest precision, doing fearful damage to her hull. We shot away her flag, but in a few minutes it was run up again at her mizzen truck. A short time longer we kept our cartridges, when she hauled down her flag, and we ceased firing.

In a few minutes she gave us, very unexpectedly, a couple of shots more, and again we opened our battteries upon her. This, however, continued but a very short time, for she soon showed a white flag in token of surrender, and sent a boat on board of us to ask assistance in saving the wounded, as she was in a sinking condition. We immediately launched two boats, the other two having been riddled by shot, and sent for the wounded, but before the boats got alongside, the once formidable *Alabama* settled by the stern, thrust her bow far out of water, and then disappeared beneath the waves, carrying down no one will ever know how many of the poor victims.

Previously to this, after the firing had ceased, and it was evident that the *Alabama* was sinking, an English steam-yacht, which had been observing the fight at a distance, came up alongside of us, and asked permission to assist in picking up the wounded. Of course it was granted as an act of humanity, but by so doing we were robbed of half the fruits of our hard-earned contest; for the yacht moved up ahead of us, lowered her boat, picked up SEMMES and several of his officers and crew, and then stood away with all haste for the English coast. Then we saw through the ruse that SEMMES had no doubt planned beforehand for his escape, in case of his defeat, but we could not follow and leave the poor unfortunates still in the water, so we remained by them until all were picked up. Thereafter we steamed into this port and came to anchor.

We have picked up in our boats sixty-five of her crew and officers, and five officers living and one dead. Of the men, fifteen were seriously wounded, two dying on board of us. We had only three more severely wounded. As soon as we came into Cherbourg the wounded men were all sent to the hospital, as our accommodations on board were not so convenient for their proper treatment. We paroled all the other prisoners, except the officers, for we are unable to keep so many on board, or send them to the States.

According to the account of the master of the British steam-yacht *Deerhound*, she landed forty at Southampton. Probably this is exaggerated. But taking it as true, and adding those we picked up, and none when the French pilot boat rescued, there are about one hundred and twenty accounted for, leaving over thirty-two who inevitably went down with her when she sunk.

The officers of the *Alabama* say that they numbered on board about one hundred and fifty, all told, but they give no account of those who joined her after she arrived here at Cherbourg. The number of these will never be known, but several of the most experienced gunners of the English naval reserve went on board the night before the action on purpose to point the guns. They were old, practiced seamen, who had seen service in the English navy, and were supposed to be able to sink the *Kearsarge* or disable her guns in half an hour. SEMMES promised them that before noon they should be on board of us.

During the action we fired one hundred and seventy-three shots. The *Alabama* certainly fired many more. At the first part of the action she fired two shots to our one. But such rapidity of firing was only kept up at the expense of accuracy. Our shots were fired with astonishing precision and wrought fearful havoc on the enemy. We were struck fourteen times in our hull, and an equal number of times in our rigging.

Two shots struck our chain armor abreast of our boiler, but did not enter the ship. Another 100-pound rifled shot struck under the stern, and glancing down through the rudder post, where it still remains, too firmly imbedded to be removed. Fortunately, the shell did not explode. Had it done so it would have carried away our rudder and rendered our ship nearly unmanageable. Although it was the latter part of the action that we received that shell, still, had it exploded, the fate of the *Kearsarge* might have been similar to that of the *Alabama*.

Another shell struck our smoke-pipe about eleven feet above the deck and exploded, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and covering me and my men with a shower of fragments of iron, but none of us were much injured.

The *Kearsarge* was not in the least degree endangered by the missiles she received. We are in as good condition as ever, and ready for another term of service on the high seas. Our object in coming to Cherbourg was to land the wounded, and we have remained here to patch up our smoke-pipe.

The *Alabama* carried eight guns, and it is also said that in addition she had two 12-pound howitzers on board. The eight guns referred to were one 100 pound Blakely rifle, one 68-pound pivot gun and six 32 pounders in broadside.

The *Kearsarge* armament is seven guns, viz., two 11 inch smooth bore pivot guns, one 30-pound rifled gun, and four 32 pounders in broadside.

Our Commander, Capt. WINSLOW, after the action was over, and during the afternoon, had all hands mustered on the quarter-deck, and there was offered a short prayer and thanksgiving to God, who had given us so signal a victory.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by the Chief Engineer of the *Kearsarge*, two hours after the engagement:

"We have met the celebrated pirate *Alabama*, and sunk her, after one hour and thirty minutes hard fighting.

She came out of Cherbourg about 10 A. M., accompanied by the *Couronne*, (French iron-clad.) When at about one mile from us, at 11 o'clock, she commenced firing; we waited twenty minutes, until we got the range we wanted, and then commenced. After fighting one hour and five minutes, we had the pleasure of seeing her haul down her flag, (which had been twice shot down,) and surrender.

Before we could get our two good boats to her (the others were riddled with shot) she *sunk*, beautifully. We had hardly got warmed up, and were expecting to fight several hours. Only three of our men were wounded; one of the three, a quarter gunner, lost an arm. No officer was wounded.

We picked up six officers and sixty-nine or seventy men. SEMMES and his First Lieutenant, KELL, were either drowned, or were picked up by the English steam yacht *Deerhound*, belonging to JOHN [illegible] of Liverpool. They ran away with all they saved, after we had asked them to assist us. Thus have SEMMES and about ten of his officers sneaked off, probably.

We are now in Cherbourg, sending her wounded men ashore and burying two of her dead. We received no damaging shot, though we fought some time at about 500 yards, and were hulled fifteen times. Our chain armor, put on by me over a year ago, saved our boiler from a rifled 100-pounder.

They felt confident of whipping us in half an hour. We remain here to whip the *Alabama* at the same time I think. We beat in spunk and everything else. One hundred pound rifled shot is now in our quarters; our smokepipe is also badly damaged, also two boats ruined.

The French Admiral and all the officers who witnessed the action say it was brilliantly done. The action took place about seven miles from Cherbourg, and was viewed by thousands.

We all laughed and talked throughout the fight, and were perfectly cool. W. H. T."

GENERAL DETAILS.

THE ANGLO-REBEL VERSION.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 23.

On Sunday night the news of the disaster which has overtaken the *Alabama* spread through the secession colony settled here. At first but few of the particulars of the naval combat were known. All that was certain was, that the *Alabama* had had her screw shot away, her engines damaged, a rent torn in her side, and had gone down. The first telegram which reached Paris from a naval officer describes the *Alabama* as having been torn in pieces by an 11-inch shell. With the South all was gloomy apprehension, and nothing could equal the anxiety felt with regard to the fate of Capt. SEMMES. It was not until noon on Monday that the intelligence of his arrival at Southampton reached this city, and in some manner deadened the blow.

It is only about ten days ago that the *Alabama*, after a long cruise, put into Cherbourg; her bottom was so foul and her machinery so in want of repair that she could only make eight instead of fourteen knots. The French authorities refused to allow her to repair, as according to neutrality laws, the *Alabama* was not a fit state to put to sea. That she could not steam at her usual speed did not constitute an actual danger, and belligerents can only repair in neutral ports such damage as threatens the safety of a vessel. The *Kearsarge*, informed that the *Alabama* was lying in Cherbourg, immediately appeared off that harbor, and was warned by the French Port Admiral to keep at a respectful distance. Capt. SEMMES applied for leave to coal, in order to reach Charleston. This request was granted. Once coaling completed, it was clear that the *Alabama* must either try and steal away or make a bold fight of it. She had accomplished her mission at sea, and had tolerel all the merchants of the United States to make use of British papers and British colors to protect their commerce. Some of the *Alabama*'s officers had been sent to serve temporarily on board the unlucky *Tuscaloosa*, and were in Paris when the former vessel was coaling at Cherbourg. The officers received orders to rejoin their old ship, which had not her full complement, and they went to Cherbourg for that purpose. A few days before putting out to fight, Capt. SEMMES wrote a letter to his commanding officer here, stating that the *Kearsarge* was off the port; that she was showing her colors in a defiant way, and that it was his intention to accept the challenge. The Confederate authority here had nothing to say against this determination, thinking that, barring just one of those accidents which happened, the contest would have gone the other way. That it was nearly doing so will be seen.

The action between the two ships, how they fought round and round each other, and the *Alabama* wished to come to close quarters, and the *Kearsarge* to avoid them, has been fully described, but the following particulars, which have been gathered from official sources, will still be found of interest.

The crew of the *Kearsarge* report a fact, which reminds one of the experiments made with the *Normandie* during the trial cruise of the French plated squadron. The *Normandie*, when several tons weight of her shot and stores had been brought on deck, was remarked to roll much less heavily than when they were in her hold, and consequently further from the centre of gravity. It was found that the nautical qualities of the *Kearsarge* were improved by the addition of the chains and blanking, which saved her from destruction. An officer who has examined her could see where several shot had struck without penetrating her. FREEMANTLE, an excellent gunner, thinks this may have been owing to the *Alabama*'s powder being bad. A great quantity of it had got caked and had to be thrown away, and what remained seemed to have lost a good deal of its force.

There can be but little doubt that indifferent ammunition went far to save the Federal vessel. One large shell lodged in her stern-post (which should have gone through) and failed to burst. Another shell took off a man's arm, uncapped itself all right, but did not explode. On the other hand, all the Federal missiles which struck, struck with success—first making the *Alabama* helpless, and then sending her to the bottom. One of the 11-inch shells went right through the *Alabama*—right through both bunkers and machinery. There is a French law to the effect that no person can remain a prisoner in France more than twenty-four hours, and this applies even to men on parole, should men paroled wish to take the benefit of the act. Great regret, of course, is felt that SEMMES could not be taken. The United States Government and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York offered $500,000 for the destruction of the *Alabama*, but they looked forward to the redoubtable Captain gracing a "long triumph" up Broadway. The boats of the *Kearsarge* looked sharply about among the men struggling in the water for no doubt a prize. A young officer has recorded in a letter that he was swimming close to a *Kearsarge* boat with his uniform cap on, but he was taken no notice of, the crew evidently searching for some particular person. He at last managed to get into the French pilot-boat.

It appears that when Capt. SEMMES was in the water he left work from his wound, and gave his ship's papers to a sailor named MARS, (not Neptune,) who had more than once distinguished himself by his courage. MARS pocketed the papers, got his Captain on to a life-buoy, and was instrumental in screening him from the *Kearsarge* men, who were asking after him. MARS himself got picked up by a Federal boat, but he jumped overboard again and swam to the French pilot-boat, and is now safe at Cherbourg with the Captain's papers.

When Mr. DAYTON heard the news, he immediately telegraphed to Cherbourg not to parole the officers; they are distant for the New-York market. Two subaltern officers are all who have been captured, and as trophies the Federals can only show an old drum and the dingy. The drum is one which SEMMES took from a marine regiment, which he captured some time ago on board the *Ariel*. If more relics be required, the *Alabama* lies in 10 fathom water.

It must be stated that the *Kearsarge* has treated her prisoners with the greatest attention and courtesy.

When the *Alabama* was starting, a Confederate Captain, who has been unable to obtain a ship, volunteered, but Capt. SEMMES refused to take him, as by doing so he would have infringed maritime law. But perhaps the Cherbourg authorities acted rather strictly in not allowing officers borne on the books of the *Alabama* from rejoining her from Paris. They would allow no reinforcements, and not a plank or nail to be added to the ship.

The poor men who fell were buried on Tuesday, and above each has been placed a simple head-stone. Those neither paroled nor prisoners wish to serve the Confederacy again. One poor man, a Frenchman, not having drawn the conscription, is hiding away in an awful fright of councils of war, &c. It is to be fervently hoped that he will escape the pains and penalties to which he has rendered himself liable.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 23.

The *Phare de la Manche* publishes some additional particulars respecting the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. The crew of the *Alabama* was composed of 222 officers and 122 seamen. The name of the commander of the *Kearsarge* is WINSLOW. He is a Southerner, but took service with the North. He and Capt. SEMMES served in the same ship. Three of the crew of the *Alabama*, who were wounded during the engagement, died on board the *Kearsarge* after amputation. There are 11 wounded in the hospital with fractured limbs and burns. The Surgeons expect to save them. Dr. LLEWELLIN, the Surgeon of the *Alabama*, is the only officer supposed to have perished in the *Alabama*. Another officer who was wounded and was picked up by a boat sent out by the Port Admiral of Cherbourg died on board the boat. Five officers were saved by a French pilot named MATHIAS. These officers were landed in the afternoon at Cherbourg; one of them named ARMSTRONG received a slight bruise in the left side from the fragment of a shell. MATHIAS likewise landed seven seamen picked up by him. During the afternoon 52 of the crew of the *Alabama* who were received on board the *Kearsarge* were landed at Cherbourg. The number of wounded on board the *Kearsarge* is not known, but is it known whether the commander of the *Kearsarge* during the long stay he made at Brest did not enlist some experienced gunners. It appears, according to the statement published by the *Phare*, that some doubt existed at Cherbourg as to whether any action would take place. It says further that the report of a challenge having been given and accepted is not true. All doubt, however, ceased at 9 on Sunday morning. The *Alabama* got up her steam at that hour, and the commander of the French iron-plated frigate *Couronne* sent an officer to inform Capt. SEMMES that his ship would escort him to the limit of the French waters, that she would not weigh anchor until after him, and that he would not in any way interfere with her movements.

The preceding day Capt. SEMMES, whom several persons had earnestly advised not to engage the *Kearsarge*, had shown himself indifferent on that head, replying that he would prove to the most incredulous that his ship was not a privateer, intended for the attack solely of merchant vessels; that he was in a warlike port, and that he had consulted different French officers, who all declared that, in this situation, they would fight. Who could blame him for regarding military honor in a higher point of view than any political feeling?

At 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Capt. SEMMES told M. BOURIUS, the agent of the Confederate Government, that he was a Roman Catholic, and, as he could not assist at divine service the following day, he asked M. BOURIUS to promise him to attend mass, and to have it offered up for him. This request was religiously executed. Everybody aware of these facts was convinced of Capt. SEMMES' inflexible resolution when they saw the *Alabama* sail out of the western entrance at half-past 9, and when out of the harbor, change her course toward the *Kearsarge*, which was coming from the east. The first shot was fired at 11 o'clock, the Federal and Confederate vessels being at the full eight naval miles from the Cherbourg breakwater. The *Kearsarge* was a heavier vessel than her antagonist, and her machinery was better protected by chains. The *Alabama* carried eight guns, six of which were 32-pounders—one on her stern of 68, and a pivot gun on her poop of 100 lbs.

The *Kearsarge* carried one gun less—four were 32-pounders, two of 150, and one on her large deck. The two ships from the commencement of the action presented their right sides to each other. They sailed round five or six times, the *Alabama* always endeavoring to approach her adversary. Shots were exchanged during an hour, but not as well aimed by the Confederate as by the Federal, who fired patiently and accurately, having the advantage of skilled gunners. Nevertheless, the *Kearsarge* received a shot at the beginning of the action which would probably have sunk her were it not for the chains with which she was protected. She received several other shots which damaged the plating, and one ball struck her stern-post six inches from her rudder. The *Alabama* received a shot in her machinery at the commencement of the action, and from that moment the crew fought the ship with water up to the knee—some say up to the waist. A second shot, which shattered her screw, caused her to sink stern foremost. Even before the decisive shot, the *Alabama* had diminished her fire, and let off her steam. The *Kearsarge* continued her fire at a long distance; the Confederate hoisted sail while the Federal continued firing.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The *Daily News* publishes an account of the recent action off Cherbourg, and the circumstances attending it, differing materially from the accounts which have already appeared. This reporter of the engagement, who was an eye-witness, says:

"I returned late last night from Cherbourg, where I had been a witness to the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. I regret to see that some of the London papers are perverting and falsifying the facts, so as to do great injustice to the gallant officers and men of the *Kearsarge*. The fight began about 11 A. M., and ended a few minutes after 12, lasting a little more than an hour. The *Alabama* fired about 17 shots at the *Kearsarge* before the latter fired a gun. The *Kearsarge* fired 173 shots. She was struck in the hull seven or eight times, but has sustained no important damage at all, and is perfectly ready for active service. She has a crew of about 165 men, that of the *Alabama* being about 147. The *Alabama* had eight guns, the *Kearsarge* only seven. The firing of the *Alabama* was very inaccurate; that of the *Kearsarge* was excellent. A large pivot gun was particularly effective. The *Kearsarge* is spoken of as being iron-clad; she was no more iron-clad than the *Alabama* might have been had they taken the precaution. She simply had a double row of chains hanging over her sides to protect her machinery. Two shots from the *Alabama* struck these chains, and fell harmlessly into the water. The *Kearsarge* picked up 73 men, one dead body, and two men who have since died on board. She also took five officers, Capt. WINSLOW would now have all the officers and men of the *Alabama* as prisoners, had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of an Englishman who carried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The club will be indelibly disgraced unless they take measures to repudiate and condemn the conduct of Mr. JOHN LANCASTER, owner of the yacht *Deerhound*, I have no doubt that this yacht was in the harbor of Cherbourg to assist the *Alabama* by every means in her power; that she did so I know; her movements before the action prove it. When the *Alabama* went down, the yacht, being near, was hailed by Capt. WINSLOW, and requested to aid in picking up the men in the water. The request was complied with, and the *Deerhound*, after having rescued, as supposed, about 20 persons, including Capt. SEMMES and First Lieut. KELL, immediately left, running toward England. Capt. WINSLOW says the reason he did not pursue her or fire into her was that he could not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, could act so dishonorable a part as to carry off his prisoners, whom he had requested him to save from motives of humanity. Capt. WINSLOW considers SEMMES and his officers bound upon their honor to give themselves up as his prisoners of war. About five minutes before the *Alabama* went down a boat from her came to the *Kearsarge* with an officer, who surrendered the vessel, and then asked permission to return with his boat, to assist in picking up the men. This was granted, when the officer left, and after rescuing a number—principally officers, I understand—he went on board the English yacht and escaped. Please excuse the hurried style of this letter, but I was anxious that, while Capt. SEMMES and his party are being *feted* for their glorious conduct, you might be apprised of these positive facts. The *Alabama* hauled down her colors and ran up a white flag at least ten minutes, I should judge, before she went down. Prisoners taken from the *Alabama* state that, about 3 o'clock in the morning before the engagement took place, the chief officers in the *Alabama* were transferred to the English yacht *Deerhound*, then lying in the harbor, not far from the *Alabama*. The *Deerhound* was, in fact, acting as tender to the *Alabama* before the action."

THE DEERHOUND.

From the Eastern Morning News, June 22.

This vessel, which has now deservedly obtained a world-wide reputation, from the part she took in the celebrated encounter in the Channel between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, has arrived in the Humber. She left her moorings at Southampton on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening was peacefully anchored off the Corporation Pier, at Hull.

The *Deerhound* was built after the same model, in the same shipyard at Birkenhead, and by the same builders as the *Alabama*, Messrs. LAIRD & Co. It would only require to pierce her sides for guns, to increase her dimensions and lift her a little higher above the water, to make it impossible for the builder himself to distinguish. She is a three-masted vessel, built of steel, with a screw propeller, with a tonnage, per builder's measurement, of about 1,0, and engines of a nominal power of 70 horse. When in her usual trim she steams 13 knots, being about two knots beyond the flight of the *Alabama* at her best.

It has been hinted by a London cotemporary, the *Star*, that an arrangement was made with the *Deerhound* by Capt. SEMMES, before the memorable engagement, that the yacht should hover about the combatants and render assistance to the Confederate ship, and it is covertly insinuated that it was to prevent her crew from becoming prisoners of war that she was so ready at the rescue. These insinuations are most flatly denied, and indignantly repelled, by Mr. LANCASTER and his captain. They did know that Capt. SEMMES had determined to engage the *Kearsarge*, but no arrangement of any kind was thought of or needed. The *Deerhound* steamed out of Cherbourg about an hour before the *Alabama*, and awaited anxiously the result of the combat, which they saw to be inevitable. It is scarcely necessary to state that had the fate of the *Alabama* befallen the *Kearsarge*, there would have been the same haste to rescue, and the same generosity to shield and shelter her crew. And, moreover, it is but fair to add, that, but for the opportune presence of the *Deerhound*, it is difficult to see how the forty men she picked up, and their gallant Captain, could have been saved. Without making any reflections on the Commanders of the *Kearsarge*, both the officers and crew of the *Deerhound* confirm the published statement of Capt. SEMMES, that the Federal sloop did fire four or five shots after the flag of surrender had been hoisted.

When the *Deerhound* steamed to the spot where her prolonged shot had just disappeared, the crew were swimming in all directions among the spars and floating relics of the sunken ship. The boats of the *Deerhound* were lowered into the sea, and manned in fewer seconds than we employ in describing the act. One after another was picked up, floating in the surging waves, with only their shirts and drawers to cover them, and exhausted and exalted with their work of havoc. In such a scene, what could be stranger than music? And yet there it was. There, upon a slender raft, and a dauntless Norwegian, boating on the end of a drum that had floated near him a dirge for the loss of his vessel and brave shipmates, a dirge sounding o'er the deep, scarce less of regret than defiance.

Mr. LANCASTER had on board at the time of the action Mrs. LANCASTER, two sons, a daughter, and a governess. He is not at present with his vessel, but will rejoin her on Saturday.

THE SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.

From the London Lancet.

DAVID HERBERT LLEWELLYN, who perished in the noble performance of his duty in the late action off Cherbourg, was the son of the Rev. DAVID LLEWELLYN, perpetual curate of Euston Royal, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough College, was so attached pupil of Dr. BARNALT, of Richmond, and subsequently studied his profession at Charing Cross Hospital, from 1856 to 1859. He was silver mounted in surgery and chemistry. He was with the *Alabama* throughout the whole of her eventful career, and was much respected by all on board. We are enabled to give a copy of the last letter which we believe he ever wrote. It was addressed to Mr. THATCHER, the resident medical officer of Charing Cross Hospital, and is as follows:

CHERBOURG, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

DEAR THATCHER—Here we are. I send this by a gentleman coming to London. An enemy is outside. If she only stays long enough, we go out and fight her. If I live expect to see me in London shortly. If I die, give my best love to all who knew me. If Monsieur A. DE CAILLY should call on you, please show him every attention. I remain, dear THATCHER, ever yours. D. H. LLEWELLYN.

How poor LLEWELLYN did his duty as a man and a surgeon may be judged by the following touching episode which was seen to occur during the late battle. The whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. FURNIX being sent in charge of them to the *Kearsarge*. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship—Mr. LLEWELLYN. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. Noble and self-devoting as was the conduct of the late surgeon of the *Alabama*, we are proud in the conviction that the same chivalrous spirit animates the medical officers of the united services of this kingdom. There has been much talk of their being "non-combatant officers," but where are we to look for greater heroism or [illegible] even at the cannon's mouth? And Dr. LLEWELLYN was the type of a class whom the Admiralty and the Horse Guards have thought fit, by [illegible] in their power, to degrade and insult. No wonder under such circumstances that the service is now so unpopular that their ranks are more than 300 vacancies which cannot be filled up. The cause in which the real hero of the late naval duel perished is not one which can be acknowledged by any national testimonial; but we are glad to hear that his fellow-students contemplate the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hospital in which he has so greatly distinguished himself, and in which his kindly and generous spirit had gained for him the great est esteem and affection. It would be a fitting monument to his memory, and we trust that it will be placed in so appropriate a place.

MR. SLIDELL.

"Several journals," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "enter into details, more or less exact, on the participation which Mr. SLIDELL is said to have had in the incident which has just taken place off Cherbourg. We are requested to state that Mr. SLIDELL was not aware, until the evening before the engagement, that Capt. SEMMES' intention was to go out to meet the *Kearsarge*. Mr. SLIDELL had besides neither the right nor the desire to give any orders to the commander of the *Alabama*. Had he been consulted he would have probably not hesitated to incur the responsibility of giving a counsel in conformity with the nature of the particulars which he had obtained as to the respective force and conditions of the two vessels. Capt. SEMMES did, however, refer to his superior, that is to say, to the naval officer of the Confederate navy on service in Europe, who gave an entire adhesion to his project. We believe also that we shall not be contradicted in adding that the line of conduct followed by Capt. SEMMES has unreservedly the approbation of Mr. SLIDELL."

CAPT. WINSLOW AND ADMIRAL DUPOUY.

"The Captain of the *Kearsarge*," says the *Moniteur*, "has called on Admiral DUPOUY, at Cherbourg, to thank him for his attention, and to assure him that he always intended to scrupulously respect the French waters, but that he could not feel the less gratified that the *Couronne*, by returning into the roadstead, had testified the confidence felt in the assurances which he had given. The officers of the *Alabama*, who are now at Cherbourg, have also expressed to the Maritime Prefect, in their own name and in that of the crew, their gratitude for the care and consideration they have met with, both before and after the combat."

A TESTIMONIAL TO SEMMES.

The London *Telegraph* and *Herald* both publish the following:

SIR: It will doubtless gratify the admirers of the gallantry displayed by the officers and crew of the renowned *Alabama* in the late action off Cherbourg, if you allow me to inform them, through your influential journal, that it has been determined to present Capt. SEMMES with a handsome sword, to replace that which he buried with his sinking ship.

Gentlemen wishing to participate in this testimony to unflinching patriotism and naval daring will be good enough to communicate with the chairman of the committee, Admiral ASSON, United Service Club, Pall-mall; or, Sir, with your obedient servant,

BEDFORD PIM, Hon. Secretary.

Junior United Service Club, S. W.

N. B. In order to give a larger number of friends the opportunity of contributing, the subscription is limited to a guinea each. June 23.

SEMMES' WOUND.

From the Lancet.

Capt. SEMMES sustained a somewhat painful blow on the back part of the right hand from the splinter of a shell which had previously shot away a man's arm. There are three small openings over the posterior part of the metacarpal bones, accompanied with considerable tumefaction extending up the arm. Dr. WILLIS, who is in attendance upon Capt. SEMMES, does not consider that the splinter penetrated to the bones, nor does he consider the injury of a serious character. The sailors are all now quite well.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The recent fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which has cost the Confederate Government the loss of a vessel as valuable as an army, should be, as Sir JOHN HAY remarked, a warning to us, not to be too confident with untried vessels. Here was a vessel manned by a picked crew of as brave hearts as ever were borne upon the ocean, conquered by a vessel of similar size, and sunk with comparative impunity. The armament of the *Kearsarge* consisted of 2 11 inch Dahlgren guns and 6 32-pounders, with a small rifled piece for a chase gun, &c. The of the *Alabama* of the same number of 32-pounders, a rifled 100-pounder, and a solid 8 inch shot gun (68-pounder.) It seems to us that Capt. SEMMES had too high an opinion of his so-called 100-pounder, because it was a rifled gun—ignorant probably that it was the size of bore and largeness of the powder charge which constituted the power of the gun. Measured by this standard, the rifled pivot 100-pounder was not half as effective as his 8 inch solid-shot pivot-gun, which in its turn was not half so powerful as either of the *Kearsarge*'s two 11-inch pivot-guns, and probably not one-third as effective when fired against a wooden ship entirely unprotected by armor. The 32 pounders on each side were about equal, and of comparatively small account as to influencing the fate of the action, which was evidently decided by the pivot-guns. In addition to his vessel's carrying a much more powerful armament, the Captain of the *Kearsarge* had taken the wise precaution to make use of temporary armor, consisting of chain cables fastened along her sides to some distance before and abaft the engines and boilers, which were thus so effectually protected that the *Alabama*'s shell broke up against it and fell back harmlessly into the sea; her round shot, being of cast-iron, fared no better; and, beyond stripping off a little of the thin wooden sheathing which covered over the centre of her [illegible], this vessel appears to have received no damage.

The palm, therefore, of care and skill must be adjudged to Capt. WINSLOW and his First Lieutenant; and it must be a matter of pride to these two officers, confessedly among the most practical and best gunnery officers of the Northern States, to have achieved so important a triumph at such a slight cost to their vessel and crew.

This action should remind us of Capt. BROOKE'S victory over the *Chesapeake*, previous to which not a few reverses were met with by our naval forces through want of tempering the zeal and energy of our officers with discretion; or rather, we would say, through the senseless perfunctory of our then Admiralty Board in sending vessels of inferior size and guns to cope with the more powerful ships of America. The *Shannon*'s brilliant exploit, in the sight of thousands of lookers-on, was mainly, if not entirely, due to the superiority of her crew in handling their guns. They thoroughly understood their work, and felt confident in the skill of their able Commander. Another war will see a new weapon introduced of which we have little or no experience, viz., the rifle; and we cannot be too careful as to being assured that our seamen know thoroughly how to handle it with advantage. The national honor is dearer to us than the good or bad character of weapons, be they those of SNIDER or WETTERSTRÖM; and a heavy responsibility will be upon those who select the naval ordnance for our future contests. We cannot disguise the fact that hitherto rifled ordnance has been far from the great success that was at first anticipated. We therefore trust that the rifled gun selected for our navy will be able to fire advantageously the round ball or round shell, in addition to its own special projectiles. True, the elongated shell has a large powder capacity, but if the shell is liable to stick in loading, of what great value is this quality? The *Kearsarge*'s 11-inch guns fired round shell containing about six pounds of powder—no slight charge. These guns did their work well, and we cannot be too in favor of simplicity and of shot that will ready run home, for the exciting period of close quarters.

We have no intention to decry Capt. SEMMES' conduct in having accepted—perhaps in a moment of excitement—the challenge from an enemy of superior force, beyond remarking that it appears to us, to say the least of it, to have been very indiscreet. Capt. SEMMES' mission was to cripple the merchant navy of the Federal States, unless, indeed, he could have got rid of the *Kearsarge* in the same smart manner as he made the *Hatteras* disappear. The *Alabama*'s loss to the Confederate States is a very serious affair. The *Alabama* was, it may be recollected, on [illegible] in the best manner by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead. She was of equal strength, and constructed precisely of the same materials and fashion as the same number of any all vessels of her class in the Royal Navy. The engines were also in every respect equal to those of Her Majesty's ships. It is unnatural to know where the *Kearsarge* was chain-plated. We are told by some that she underwent the operation in America, by others that the work was done in the Downs, and by others that Cadiz had been selected by her officers as a quiet spot where an armour casing could be applied. Capt. SEMMES was ignorant of the fact, and therefore lost his ship by shot and shell telling upon him before he had the remotest chance of carrying his foe by boarding. In the first place the combatants fought on an extended circle, and it strikes us that had either one or the other been provided with double screws, the advantage would in all probability have rested with the one so fitted. In the next place we have been taught that our wooden frigates, corvettes and smaller vessels may be so dealt with, and thus partially, if not effectually, be made to keep out all shell except those of steel. At this moment the fight has been most opportune for us. We may be, while we are now writing, drifting into a war, and we have no vessels of a light draught of water the sides of which are protected by iron except LAIRD's rams, and they are not ready for sea, although, if diligence were used, one or both might be finished in six weeks or two months. We have two gunboats on the twin-screw principle recently laid down. These are both to be iron-plated, and are not to draw more than ten feet six inches, which is a right draught of water; but with all the haste that could be brought to bear upon them, they could not be sent to sea under a year. In the meantime, if required, we must make the best of the resources which money can place at our command.

DAHLGREN VS. BLAKELEY.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The superiority of the Dahlgren gun over Blakeley rifled ordnance is not ordinary fact, supposing the gunners of the *Alabama* to be as skillful as those of the *Kearsarge*, is proved by the recent encounter, which is of course such a profound sensation in America. The damage inflicted on the Federal cruiser is insignificant, but if it be the case that cables in double rows suspended over the sides of a wooden ship can cause solid shot to ricochet harmlessly into the water, we think the Admiralty should try the effect of such a cheap defence of nations on their wooden walls. *If the gunners of the Alabama were trained on board the Excellent, as Capt. SEMMES is reported to have said, if, in other words, they were trained British sailors who took service on board the Confederate, the case of the Dahlgren gun is still stronger.* Any way, there is the *Alabama* lying at the bottom of the sea, and there is the *Kearsarge* afloat and fit for work in Cherbourg harbor. At first it seemed as if the Federal Captain was glad of the escape of Capt. SEMMES, whom his Government would have to deal with as a pirate, if they acted in accordance with their professions, but we see Capt. WINSLOW accuses the owner of the *Deerhound* of dishonorable conduct in running away with his prisoners. Now, if Capt. WINSLOW requested Mr. LANCASTER to pick up the drowning men, and keep them for him as prisoners, after the men had been saved, it would have been quite competent to that gentlemen to have refused to surrender them; but we think in the case of Capt. SEMMES and of his men, there are grave considerations, which require full inquiry and satisfactory explanation. Capt. SEMMES did not go down with his flag flying; on the contrary, he struck it some time before the *Alabama* sank—nay, more, he sent a boat to the *Kearsarge*, to say his ship was sinking; indeed, the correspondent of a daily cotemporary asserts he ran up a white flag after she struck her colors. If the *Kearsarge* fired several shot after the white flag was flying, Capt. SEMMES may conceive he was freed from the parole implied in these acts of surrender; but it must be remembered, though he charges the Federal Captain with something like inhumanity and indifference, that an English yacht was specially requested to proceed to the assistance of the crew of the sinking ship by the Federal officer, and that the *Kearsarge* picked up 68 men, which shows that she was not so very indifferent to the fate of the drowning men. There will be an outcry in America if Capt. WINSLOW makes reclamations; *nor will the proposal to present a sword to Capt. Semmes, emanating from an officer of the Royal Navy, tend to allay the bitter feeling which, no doubt, will be excited by the accounts of the way in which the news of the sinking of the Alabama has been received in this country.*

WHAT CAPT. SEMMES AND HIS FRIENDS HAVE TO REGRET.

From the London News.

Capt. SEMMES accuses the *Kearsarge* of having fired upon the *Alabama* five times after her colors had been struck. No mention of this prodigious inhumanity is made by Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*, who was within 300 yards at the close of the action.

Unfortunately it is not discrepancies of statement only that challenge attention to this naval engagement. There are two facts undisputed and patent to all the world, which, we fear, are susceptible of far graver notice. There is the fact of a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron flying the white ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, and privileged to carry a warrant from the Admiralty, escaping with friends of war under shelter of a neutral flag, in violation of that honor of a neutral to which the Captain of the *Kearsarge* had confided them. There is Capt. SEMMES boasting that he had been fortunate enough (after, by his own account, hauling down his flag) to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag; and to the same breath congratulating his officers and men "that though they have lost their ship they have not lost honor." The best friends of Capt. SEMMES and of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning concerning the rebel raid is of a very exciting character, and develops the fact that the rebel force is strong enough to make a formidable resistance against Baltimore and Washington. A dispatch from Secretary STANTON, announces that Gen. WALLACE fought the enemy yesterday at Monocacy River, and after a severe battle, our forces were compelled to retreat in disorder, before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, whom he estimates to be at least twenty thousand strong. At last accounts Gen. WALLACE was falling back on Monrovia, a station several miles east of Monocacy. Much excitement existed in Baltimore last evening, and the city was being placed in thorough defensive order. The Governor and Mayor had issued proclamations calling on all citizens to arm themselves and report for duty.

There are no further developments of force north of Hagerstown, which place is now occupied by our cavalry, and the invasion seems apparently to have come to an end in that direction. Nothing has been heard of Gen. HUNTER yet, as to his whereabouts or movements.

MOSEBY seems to be more ubiquitous than ever. On Thursday night, he attacked and defeated a scouting party of one hundred and fifty, at Aldie, Va., under Maj. FORBES, killing, wounding and capturing nearly the entire command. He was pursued, but to no effect. Yesterday afternoon, with a small band of his followers, he turned up at a picnic, within six miles of Washington, and, after dancing with the young ladies, and devouring the refreshments, they took their departure, without committing further damage.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 8th says: "We shall not be surprised to learn that Gen. HUNTER or Gen. CROOKS, whom we esteem the ablest officer, shall manage to get in the rear of the rebel raiders, and capture a portion of them in their retreat to the locality whence they came. From Harper's Ferry there is but one avenue open to the rebel dominions, and that is through Front Royal, at the head of the Luray Valley. *The return of Hunter through Lewisburgh*, if reinforced, would considerably interfere with the safe movements of the rebels on their return."

The farmers in Loudon County, who are in correspondence with the rebels, assert that the invading column consists of three divisions under Gen. EARLY, numbering perhaps twenty-five thousand men all told, and that only one of these divisions marched as far as Harper's Ferry, the rest of the force remaining at Front Royal.

A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 24th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men. He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular reconnoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats in getting back, which he did safely, after an absence of three days and two nights.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., says that a day or two previous, an immense number of Federal transports were passing up Chesapeake Bay, heavily laden with troops, and conjectures that this may be a movement of BURNSIDE'S corps, on the way to reinforce SHERMAN in Georgia, or possibly to make an attack upon some undefended point.

President LINCOLN has sent a Major-General's commission to the wife of the brave Brig.-Gen. HARKER, who lost his life while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain.

GENERAL NEWS.

Five locomotives and about one hundred cars are running continually between City Point and Clark's Station—six miles out on the Petersburgh Railroad—transporting supplies and forage for men and animals. Other preparations are being made at that point to a permanent occupation of City Point. A frame building, containing four rooms, about fifteen feet square, is being erected near the dock, to accommodate the United States mails and the employes of the railroad, which is one good-sized straw showing the direction of the wind.

R. B. BOWLER, Esq., a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, was killed in that city on the 6th. As he was ascending Sycamore-street hill on his way to his residence on Clifton, his buggy was run into by one of the Mount Auburn omnibuses, the horses of which were running away, the brake of the vehicle having become unmanageable. The pole of the omnibus struck Mr. BOWLER in the breast, killing him almost instantly.

The loss by the great conflagration which has been raging in the lumber country, in the northern part of Wisconsin, will easily foot up $150,000. In many instances whole villages were destroyed, and with such haste and fury that the inhabitants had to flee for shelter under the bluffs of the lake, bearing their cattle and horses in their retreat, which in many cases were devoured by the flames. A large amount of tan bark, lumber, and cordwood was destroyed.

The statue of Washington, recently captured by Gen. HUNTER at Lexington, Va., is now on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair in Wheeling, W. V. It is the first bronze statue ever cast of Washington.

Gen. HANCOCK has written a letter accepting the sword voted him at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair. He directs the sword to be sent to his wife, who is a resident of St. Louis.

JOB STAFFORD, of Canajoharie, N. Y., Deputy Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, was shot through the head by a deserter, whom he was endeavoring to arrest some days since. He died in a short time.

Kearsarge Mountain, from which Capt. WINSLOW'S vessel receives its immortal name, is in the County of Merrimac, N. H., situated between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury, extending into both towns. The line between Wilmot and Warner passes over the summit. Kearsarge is elevated 2,468 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Merrimac County. Its summit is a bare mass of granite, presenting an irregular and broken surface. The sides are covered with a thick growth of wood. The prospect from this mountain, in a clear sky, is very wide and beautiful.

A letter from a member of KNAP'S Pennsylvanian Battery, says that WILLIAM ATWELL, a gunner in that battery, fired the shot which killed Gen. POLK.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry have passed a series of resolutions indorsing LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The Coles County (Ill.) Copperhead rioters, sixty-five in number, have been sent to Fort Delaware—the President having suspended the habeas corpus in their cases.

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the 1st of July have averaged fully half a million of dollars per day, and will, it is expected, reach an aggregate for the month of at least seventeen millions. In forming a general estimate from these data, it should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the incoming receipts are from taxes levied under the old law, as, for instance, those from manufactures at 3 per cent. instead of 5, the rates under the new law.

The Union Dime Savings Institution yesterday added $10,000 to the subscriptions to the new bounty fund loan, making the total amount of the subscriptions $608,200. So far the Volunteer Committee have enlisted about forty recruits for the army, and about fifty cash deposits for substitutes, chiefly for the term of three years, have been made with them, but as yet they have not enlisted any substitutes. The furnishing of substitutes is to be commenced to-morrow, by enlistments in the navy. The success so far attained by the committee in recruiting for the army, can hardly be taken as a criterion of what they are likely to accomplish, as they have but just got to work, and a few days must elapse before all the outsiders get well agoing in the work of bringing in volunteers, for which service they receive the special premium of $20 per man.

The argument in the case of the suppressed newspapers was heard before the City Judge on Saturday last. District-Attorney HALL and Attorney-General COCHRANE appearing for the State, and Judge PIERREPONT, with whom was associated WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., for the defence. The decision will be rendered on the 1st of August.

In the General Sessions yesterday the motion to quash the indictments in the case of the People *vs.* Murray et al, or the Arguelles case, was withdrawn, and the case goes over until September for trial.

General business was depressed on Saturday by the reaction in gold. Prices of domestic produce generally favored sellers, with less extensive transactions. Foreign merchandise was quiet, yet quoted firm. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Progress of Our Arms—What the People Need.

The indications are growing more and more plain of a protracted, wearing struggle between the Union and the rebels, in which the strongest will and the longest purse are to gain the final victory. We have always taken the ground that the war was not to be closed by a *coup de main*, but would be a trial of endurance and pluck.

Gen. GRANT is evidently trying the process of *strangulation* on the rebel capital, and we have no doubt, by his breaking up of railways and the raids he is making on the producing territory of Virginia, will eventually compel LEE to evacuate Richmond and fall back to the line of the Roanoke. We believe that this event is not many months distant. Then will begin a new and difficult campaign for the possession of North Carolina, with flank movements on our part from the coast in the rear of the rebel army.

Again, in the Southwest, Gen. SHERMAN will soon have possession of Atlanta, from which he will probably control the whole State of Georgia, the most important producing State of the Confederacy. If he chooses, he can then easily send out a strong column to Augusta, and may even "raid" in South Carolina, and arm the crowds of negroes there massed together. The nature of the coast country will guard, we fear, both Charleston and Savannah from his direct attacks in the rear. Still Gen. SHERMAN'S slow, powerful advance, which never yields an inch of ground gained, and which is aiming at the total destruction of his opponent's army, is a most weighty element in our military problem, though somewhat overlooked now in the excitement of the Virginia campaign. He is wasting the granary of the Confederacy; cutting off the very source of their supplies, and will soon leave the only available portion of the Confederacy for military purposes east of the Savannah River.

This is the slow, but certain, progress of absolute victory. For it must be remembered, when we trust so much to "starving the Confederacy," we do not mean cutting off all the grain and forage and animals of a vast agricultural and cattle-raising country, but we mean wasting its military supplies—such supplies or crops as from their nearness to railroads or canals or rivers, can be collected and forwarded to the armies. When Gen. HUNTER wasted the country around Lynchburgh, he plundered one of the granaries of the rebel army. So does Gen. SHERMAN in his Georgia campaign; and yet in another direction, within fifty miles of Richmond, there may be overflowing harvests, which are practically of no use to Gen. LEE, because of the want of communications.

If our campaigns north and south continue, as they are now progressing, GRANT will soon either compel LEE to fight on his own terms, or the latter will be short of supplies, and be forced to retreat. In the meantime, the game of strategy will go on, and a single false move may ruin LEE'S game, and give an immense advantage to his watchful opponent. The rebel play cannot bear a mistake as ours might. We hope, though as yet with no certainty, that this movement into Maryland, like that a year ago, may be the first great false move, by the skillful player on the other side, in this mighty chess-game of strategy.

In the meantime, our people must put out of their heads all dazzling dreams of a sudden success. They must gird themselves for a wearing, wasting, long struggle. They must call up the old resolution of their race, which is always strongest when the obstacles are greatest, and be ready for any sacrifices and any delays, provided that these at length bring victory, as they surely will.

Surely the North can endure as much for Freedom as the South have endured for Slavery. Success is certain, in this struggle, to the most persistent resolution.

The European Crisis.

The failure and dissolution of the London Conference, leaves the Danes and Germans at liberty to renew the conflict whenever they please; but whether it will expand into a great European war, depends on the action of England. The ministerial statement relative to the course which the British Government means to pursue, was waited for with intense anxiety. The nation at large is clamorous for war. The *Times*, however, thinks that, as the proposition of the neutral Powers was rejected by both belligerents, England is not bound to interfere as long as the struggle is confined to Schleswig, and such may be the opinion of the Cabinet, which is evidently most reluctant to embark in the conflict, and would gladly avoid doing so. Nor is this to be wondered at. From the days of MARLBOROUGH, the German States have been the steady allies of England in her wars against France. At Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Waterloo, Teutons and Britons were fellow-soldiers and fellow-conquerors, and the laurels gathered on those fields belong in common to the two peoples. It is not improbable, therefore, that the remembrance of these things influences British statesmen not a little, and makes them pause ere appealing to the arbitrament of the sword. England can easily rush into the war—can easily find powerful supporters among the disaffected subjects of Prussia and Austria—but would the reannexation of Venetia to Italy, or the reëstablishment of the Hungarian kingdom, or the reconstruction and resuscitation of Poland, compensate England for the partial dismemberment of the great German Powers, and their reduction to the condition of second-rate States?

Be this, however, as it may, the moment England enters the arena in behalf of Denmark, she will be driven to call the "oppressed nationalities" to her aid, for by no other instrumentality than theirs can she make an impression on the military strength of Germany. But the insurrection of the Poles, Hungarians and Venetians will soon bring Russia and Italy into the field, and when the Czar appears as the ally of the Kaiser and King WILLIAM, public opinion in France, which always sympathizes with Poland, will hardly permit the Emperor NAPOLEON to remain longer neutral, lest the glory of giving liberty to the country of KOSCIUSKO should be monopolized by England.

Thus all the leading Powers of Europe may become involved in the conflict, and a war of race against race, and of nation against nation will rage from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and from the Niemen to the Rhine. Whether the petty Dano-German war, hitherto confined to the little Duchy of Schleswig, will assume these gigantic proportions, and revolutionize the European continent, must depend, however, on the determination of England.

Irish Emigration and American Enlistments.

It is noteworthy that in a parliamentary debate on the question of emigration from Ireland to the United States, which must have occupied four or five hours of the time of the House of Commons, not one of the speakers seems to have spoken from any authentic knowledge of the condition of the emigrant after his arrival here. Such a debate took place in the House of Commons on the 21st ult. Mr. HENNESSY, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. MCGUIRE, Lord PALMERSTON, and others, spoke at great length and adduced many statistics of more or less painful interest, respecting the condition of large portions of the Irish peasantry. But with the exception of Lord PALMERSTON, none of the speakers seemed to strike directly home at the cause of the constant outflow of population from Ireland.

Mr. HENNESSY and the majority of the Irish party generally, seek to prove that the policy of the Imperial Government in regard to Ireland tends to the social prostration of the masses of the people, and is the main cause of the emigration. Respecting the justice of this charge, it is not necessary that we should make special inquest at this moment. What we desire chiefly to gather from the debate is, whether there really exist sufficient causes for the increase of Irish emigration, without falling back on those indefinite charges which are thrown into this and all similar debates in the British Parliament, and which are intended, among other things, to criminate the Government of the United States in employing foreign recruiting agents.

Mr. SEWARD, in his letter submitted to the Senate the other day, first of all explicitly denies the employment of any foreign recruiting agencies whatever. And having done this, he lays down in a single sentence the law which is in operation in Ireland, and all countries where labor and capital bear similar relations to each other. "It is a notorious fact," says he, "manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe to the United States. This emigration, like the emigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal condition of industrial and social life in Europe and America."

As if echoing these words, the British Premier winds up the debate on the exodus from Ireland, by reminding the House that "it is a simple question of the law of level, that it is shown in every civilized country in Europe; both in England and in France, where the rural population are attracted to the towns by offers of higher wages." It is not necessary to set special emigration agencies to work among a community where ninepence sterling a day is not an unusual rate of remuneration; and where one shilling and three-pence a day is considered liberal. But Lord PALMERSTON tells us that the Irish peasant is not only informed as to the higher price which unskilled labor commands here, but that as much as $7,500,000 have been received in a single year by families in Ireland, who have relations in this country—a proof in itself that the emigrant here must be in better social or pecuniary condition than he was at home.

These plain facts, however, and the philosophic deductions drawn from them, do not strike the mind of Mr. HENNESSY nor of Lord PALMERSTON'S Irish Secretary, Sir ROBERT PEEL. The former tells us that between twenty thousand and thirty thousand Irishmen were inveigled into the army of the United States during the past year; leaving it to be inferred that this is the result of recruiting agencies in Ireland. And Sir ROBERT PEEL repeats the figures in a qualified form, in order to show the fate which awaits the able bodied Irishman when he lands in this country. All this displays sufficient ignorance of the condition of the labor market here, to prepare us for the still more outrageous statement, that "there are no less than thirty thousand Irish females, who have left home and friends, and are now walking the streets of New-York, friendless and deserted." Of such facts as these the Secretary for Ireland makes up a speech of several columns. What they are intended to prove it is not probable that Sir ROBERT PEEL himself stopped to inquire. Certainly they do not prove that thirty thousand, nor thirty, Irish females willing to work at honest employment are wandering about the streets of New-York.

But admitting, as Mr. HENNESSY and Sir ROBERT PEEL both charge, that there are grievous hardships to be borne by the newly-landed emigrant, and even that many fall into bad habits, would it not be rational, before casting aspersions on the social condition which the emigrant must encounter here, to compare it with the condition at home which makes emigration, with all its miseries, a vast relief and a blessing? In seven weeks of the present year regularly organized pauperism in Ireland had increased from 60,000 to 76,000—that is at the rate of one thousand a week. The poor law expenditure was one hundred and seventy thousand dollars more in 1863 than in 1862, and within the same time the paupers had increased twenty-six thousand.

These are facts sworn to by British officials, while Mr. HENNESSY and Sir ROBERT PEEL only oppose to them the vague aspersions of interested individuals who find their account in representing emigration to the United States, at this particular juncture, as fraught with unimaginable horrors. Every one of these opponents of emigration is probably working openly or secretly for the rebel States. Certain it is that every intelligent and industrious emigrant that lands here drives a nail in the coffin of the Richmond conspiracy, whether he enlists in the United States Army or not.

Rebel Representations of Themselves.

We find in the manifesto recently put forth by the Rebel Congress, a striking instance of that willful misstatement of, or entire blindness to, the real facts of the position of the struggle between us and them, which we have all so often noticed. They might be perhaps excusable for making mistakes and miscalculations in regard to us, but surely with regard to themselves, in a document publicly put forth with a view "to enlighten the public opinion of the world," one would not expect to find misstatements, palpable and gross, and which can be shown to be such by a little calculation—at least one would not expect such a course of any ordinary people, governed by ordinary rules of common sense and morality; but the rebels seem to have thrown off all regard for these qualities, as well as for the well settled principles of popular government and of civilization.

They describe themselves in this manifesto, as being "eight millions of people, resolved with one mind 'to die freemen, rather than to live slaves.'" They are vociferous over the absurdity of attempting to conquer so numerous a people, and they appeal to the world to see that this is so. The first and most natural answer on the part of the "world" would be that they are not "eight millions of people," nor anywhere near that number. We must assume that they mean white people, for even rebel impudence would hardly speak of the colored race at the South as resolved "to die freemen rather than to live slaves." The census of 1860 showed a white population in all the Slaveholding States, with the District of Columbia, of 8,099,760; and these Southern leaders, who have always felt that they alone composed those States, and spoken of the people of them all, when they only meant themselves, might naturally enough have spoken four years ago of themselves as being "eight millions of people."

But the three years and a half of war has changed all that. The populous States of Missouri, and Maryland, and Delaware, are in a speedy way to become Free States. Slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, and from their eight millions must be deducted the populations of these States, with the new State of West Virginia. Kentucky must also be deducted. She holds still to Slavery, but she holds more firmly to the Union, and every rebel raid is bringing her sympathies more clearly against the rebellion. These, by themselves, make a deduction of nearly three millions from the eight of which the manifesto speaks. And how much of the remaining territory of the rebellion is now under our control instead of theirs? Is it too much to claim to deduct still further from them for half of Tennessee, of Louisiana, of Arkansas, a large share of Virginia, and portions of every other rebel State? A fair estimate of their number, based on the census of 1860, for the territory which they now hold, would not give them four millions and a-half. And what has been the wastage of three years of warfare? To show that, we need only refer to the fact that they are conscribing men over 50 years of age, and boys under 16.

But all these facts go for nothing with these rebel leaders. They still dream that they are the rulers of all the slaveholding States and that freedom has made no progress in the past three years. They keep up the form of having Missouri and Kentucky represented in their Congress, and speak of themselves still as "eight millions of people," instead of what they are, about four millions, reduced by three years of most exhausting war, shut out from communication with other nations except through a blockading line, and with a population nearly equaling them, dwelling in their midst and hating them, waiting anxiously for the approach of our flag, and taking speedy refuge under it, even at the risk of being murdered in cold blood, if they are again captured.

They would say, perhaps, in answer to what we have said, that our forefathers proved themselves unconquerable, though only three millions in number. It is true they did so. But they fought against no such power as the rebels have to deal with. If England had been able to put on our shores one such army as the Army of the Potomac, and to blockade our ports as we do the Southern, the result might have been far different. But what was far more in our fathers' favor, was that they fought with the principles of freedom and civilization for their guiding stars, while the rebels have set up the triumph of Slavery as their goal. Our fathers had the course of human events, and the tendencies of the age and of the race to favor them, while the rebels have that mighty current beating upon them, and the "stars in their courses" fighting against them.

We would not undervalue the numbers or resources of the rebels. We seek only to form a just estimate of both theirs and our own. Such an estimate must convince any one that the hope of their complete overthrow is by no means the "extravagance" which their manifesto declares it to be.

The Conference at Kissingen.

The recent meeting of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, at Kissingen, is viewed by Western Europe with suspicion, despite the assurance of its being a mere social reunion. The meeting of the rulers of these Identical States at Verona, in 1822, had, it was avowed, no more political significance than the present one, and yet it led to the formation of a great coalition, and to the overthrow of constitutionalism in Spain.

Western Europe will believe that the consorts of those potentates may have visited Kissingen merely to test the virtues of its waters; but Western Europe will not believe that the potentates themselves, with their ministers, journeyed thither for any such purpose, or to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

No new "holy alliance," indeed, may result from this reunion—no fresh invasion of neighboring States, but the failure of the London Conference to reconcile Denmark and Germany, renders a general European conflict so imminent, that the monarchs who have met at Kissengen would be guilty of treason against their respective States did they not attempt by common concert to prepare for the coming hurricane. If England joins in the war in behalf of Denmark, then the war which will ensue will be of no ordinary character. By their war upon Denmark, the great German Powers have converted into a *casus belli* that question which, more than all others, it was their interest to keep in abeyance. The Schleswig-Holsteiners may have been aggrieved, may have been entitled to the sympathy and succor of their brethren, but it was not for the spoliators of Poland—it was not for the oppressors of Hungary and Venetia—to undertake the redress of their wrongs. By raising the cry of nationality on the banks of the Eider, and summoning the Teutonic subjects of Denmark to insurrection and independence, the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have certainly aimed a fatal shaft at the integrity of that monarchy, but they have, at the same time, established a precedent which may now be used against themselves with terrific effect. Nothing, in fact, save the timidity of England, can avert from the Emperors of Austria and Prussia, that fate which they are administering to King CHRISTIAN. How will they be able to save their own dominions from dissolution, if England should appeal to the disaffected inhabitants of Hungary, Venetia and Poland, and call on them to strike for self rule?

Apprehension of danger of this kind, should the war be renewed, and England become a party to it, most probably induced the Prussian and Austrian Monarchs to seek that interview at Kissingen with the Emperor ALEXANDER, in order that they might have an opportunity of convincing him that their interests are bound up with each other, and of impressing on his mind the propriety of acting together for common defence. Whether their reasoning convinced the Czar, and whether he promised to extend his aid to them if needed, is, of course, still a secret, but that the principal object of the meeting had reference to this matter, hardly admits of a doubt.

The Florida.

From the Columbus (S.C.) Carolinian.

The *Florida*, two months ago, was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. The officials of that city and of the French Government, tendered every facility to the authorities of the ship, and for two months she occupied the Government dock, whilst her officers and men were the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of the city. An indication of the sympathies of the French Government may be found in the fact that the Commander of the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, made a similar application to that of the *Florida*, but was refused. This vessel attempted to blockade the *Florida*, but the latter evaded her with ease.

Her complement is 130 men and 18 officers. All live well, clothe well and feed well. Oysters, turkeys and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks. Think of that, ye hungry landsmen! Capt. MAFFIT, the former Commander of the *Florida*, is now in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. Lieut. MANIGAULT MORRIS, of this State, is now in command of the *Florida*. The total number of prizes captured and burned by this ship is twenty-eight. Her leader, the *Taceny*, Lieut. REED commanding, took 21 before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. Every man on board is, therefore, "well to do" in the world. The armament of the *Florida* has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Politics in the Trenches—A Soldier's View of the Political Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

IN THE TRENCHES, NEAR MARIETTA, Ga.,
Saturday, June 25, 1864.

There is a pause to-day in the firing of artillery; the rebel shells have ceased to burst about and among us; only an occasional bullet from the rifle of some irrepressible rebel skirmisher whistles over our heads; and in this lull one may attempt the use of pen and ink.

You are greedy for news from the soldiers; but a soldier has little news to write. He may know what his regiment and brigade accomplish, and something of the movements of his division and corps. Further than this he can only repeat the rumors—contradictory and unreliable—which float along the lines.

That we find the enemy in a strong position; that we attack him frequently; repulsed here, and driving him from a ridge there; that all the time we are gaining ground somewhere along our extended line; that we are daily losing comrades, but losing not one jot of hope or determination to succeed; that our long and fatiguing campaign is wearing upon us, but not wearing out our enthusiasm; of all these things, and the various movements of our army, the people hear through the regular army correspondents, who have facilities for obtaining correct information. Let them, therefore, write of these matters, while I frame a letter which shall be free from the smell of powder, and in which shall be no echo of the shells that fall from the heights of Kenesaw.

Politics? Certainly. Other men may be indifferent, but the citizen soldier, who daily perils his life for his country, is intensely interested in politics, for he knows that were madmen, fools or traitors to gain the ascendancy at Washington, all his sacrifices would have been made in vain; all his blood-bought victories would be rendered fruitless. When, last Summer, we received the news of Gettysburgh, a loud, hearty, joyous cheer resounded throughout our camps; and when, in the Fall, the dispatches from Ohio were read another cheer arose, just as loud, as hearty and as joyous. Gettysburgh was considered of great importance, but hardly more so than the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM.

We have heard from Baltimore. The news was received with quiet satisfaction—received as the supporters of a successful Presidential candidate receive the news that the Electoral College has ratified the wish of the people. The voice of the citizens in the army and the citizens at home had been heard with such emphasis that any different result than the nomination of LINCOLN was deemed an inconceivable outrage upon the American people.

I have just been reading (for the mails in Dixie are a little tardy) some comments on the result, which I find in a trio of your Metropolitan journals, who are accustomed to speak with all the emphasis of conscious authority. They sought—which was proper enough—to defeat the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, and, to that end, intimated that the movements in favor of his reëlection were the work of wire-pulling politicians, which was silly enough—so manifestly silly, indeed, in view of the efforts of the Washington politicians, that the intimation is no longer insisted upon. Now that the people, despite the open and secret machinations of political cliques, and the zealous and combined efforts of this trio of journals, have declared for Mr. LINCOLN, these journals assume to set forth the causes which influenced the people thus to act. I think that they as utterly fail in comprehending the intents, views and motives of the people, as they did in comprehending the choice of the people. I protest against their assuming to speak for Mr. LINCOLN'S supporters. Those who desired Mr. LINCOLN'S renomination can much more truthfully explain why they did so, than can those who sought a different result.

I wish to speak for myself, and not for myself only. During the past year the question of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection has been generally canvassed among my acquaintances in the army and out of it, and I know that in what I am about to write I shall fairly represent their views and sentiments in regard to Mr. LINCOLN.

It is not true that we desired Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection simply because he is "a good honest soul, meaning no harm to any one;" though we believe that too much importance can hardly be attached to honesty, in its broadest sense, as a qualification for the Presidency. We believe that we need now, if ever, our ablest, wisest statesman at the helm, and hence we desire to see Mr. LINCOLN reëlected. We consider him the first statesman of the age, and very gravely doubt whether any other man could have weathered through the gale, thus far, without wrecking our Ship of State. Be our estimate of the man right or wrong, that is precisely the estimate we place upon our President. We have no quarrel with any one for differing from us; but we beg that our opinions be not misrepresented.

Scholastic lore, a thorough knowledge of the politics of all Christendom, and an intimate acquaintance with the literature of all nations, are aids to a statesman, but do not constitute statesmanship. We have many who possess these aids to a far greater extent than Mr. LINCOLN, but, despite such disadvantages on his part, we believe that he sees clearest what is best to be done, and most ably demonstrates the wisdom of the conclusions he reaches. It has been said that he is not farsighted. We believe he is *broad-sighted*, which is better, amid such perils as we are now in. One man, from a particular stand-point, sees only a threatening Charybdis, and entreats the Pilot to steer as far to the left as possible. Another, from an opposite stand-point, sees only Scylla, and earnestly beseeches the Pilot to steer as far to the right as possible—the farther the better. But the Pilot, broad-sighted, beholds both Scylla and Charybdis, and avoids the danger on either hand. Not once, only, but a score of times, has the President had to decide questions of life and death importance to our country, and every time we believe he has decided wisely, and thus saved the country. At the time, it may be, the decision ran counter to our views; but we have since been compelled to acknowledge that he was right and we were wrong.

Do they complain of Mr. LINCOLN'S caution? We think it a most admirable trait. We are making history, we are achieving results for all time, and we rejoice that we have a President whose positions are taken so carefully and deliberately, that amid all the varying circumstances and convulsions of the times, there is no necessity to recede from them.

Do they pray for a President with the firmness of JACKSON? We deem him to possess more than a Jacksonian firmness. True, as the President of the whole people, he listens courteously to the representatives of every interest and every class, but he makes his decision, and, once made, his decision stands. There is no pompous bluster about it, no clap-trap; nothing that will give it particular *éclat*. He does not attempt any imitation of the thunderings of Jove. He does not clench his fists and swear by the eternal it shall be thus and so. He simply "puts his foot down," but makes no fuss about it. He puts it down quietly; but once down, it were an easier task to move the granite hills of New-England than that Presidential foot.

So we think. Others may think differently. Others may believe that he is swayed hither and thither by every delegation that waits upon him. There has evidently been no lack of delegations to attempt it, and they can report as to their success. But, after all, isn't this the trouble—that the President is not swayed by them? After they have attempted their manipulation of him, have they not been chagrined to find that the President has determined for himself what to do—and has done it? We have a shrewd suspicion that the editors and politicians who are dissatisfied with Mr. LINCOLN, have labored under the mistake that the President could be easily moulded in skillful hands, and we think we have seen them, one after another, retire from the attempt, not over-much successful.

A statesman is wanted for President, they tell us. Well, they had both Houses of Congress to choose from, and any number of Cabinet officers and Ex-Cabinet officers, Governors and Ex-Governors, diplomatists and ex-diplomatists; and of them all, after

Mr. CHASE declined, who was the able, the tried statesman, so superior to Mr. LINCOLN, whom they offered us? FREMONT!? Did they suppose the people were blind? that the people would not see that this was conceding that on *the score of statesmanship*, there could be no successful competitor to Mr. LINCOLN, and it was necessary to choose some one of supposed military prestige? When we find a statesman who says more in fewer words, who indulges less in cheap, sophomoric fustian, who has less rant and buncombe, who more thoroughly and quickly penetrates to the kernel of every subject he handles, who less frequently exaggerates and over-states the truth, who is clearer in his demonstrations of truth, and whose opinions and decisions better stand the test of time and experience, we will welcome him as a superior statesman to our President. When we have such a statesman, I believe the people will have sufficient discernment to recognize him.

On such a campaign as our army is now prosecuting, one's portable library must be limited. I have already a Testament and Shakespeare, and shall have my library complete when I receive the history of LINCOLN's administration, for which I have sent.

Do you know that not a few of us think so highly of LINCOLN's eloquence, that we would not barter his little five minutes' speech at Gettysourgh for half-a-dozen orations as lengthy, as elaborate and as finished as that delivered on the same occasion by the first of American orators.

I have referred to a trio of papers. Time and again have they urged the people to think for themselves, to permit no clique of politicians to lead them by the nose. For that they deserve and have our thanks. But—*mirabile dictu!*—the people have not only become independent of politicians in Congress, but of editors out of Congress.

Have, then, the leaders of public opinion lost their power? It would seem so. It would seem that this terrible three years' education of the people has developed within them an individuality, a self-reliance, they never before possessed. Why, even some of the small coterie of WENDELL PHILLIPS' followers dare to differ from him!

I fear my letter is a little disjointed. If so, I would fain throw the blame upon the rebel skirmishers, who persist in sending bullets among us, and who have succeeded in wounding two boys in blue near me while I have been inditing this. But we learn, from necessity, to eat and sleep, to read papers and write letters, under fire. Yesterday, while a boy was writing home, a bullet struck him in the head, and his letter discolored with his blood, will forever remain unfinished. Ah, me! It is so difficult to keep the smell of powder out of a soldier's letter!

I will add another word. We—the soldiers of this army—feel calmly confident of the great result. With LINCOLN at Washington, GRANT in the East and SHERMAN in the West—leaders whom we love and implicitly trust—we await the issue without fear. The rebellion will be subdued; the country will be purified; and we shall become, under the blessing of God, the greatest, freest, noblest, strongest, best nation the sun ever shone upon. Whatever sacrifices this army has yet to make—and we feel that they will not be slight—to secure that result, will be made cheerfully. We know that we are pushing on, steadily and surely, blazing our way through Southern forests, with cannon-shot and rifle-ball. As we go, we pay the price. We are leaving, and expect to leave, the bodies of many of our brave comrades in the hills and valleys of Georgia, as we march along, and by that token we preempt the soil in the name of the Union and Liberty, and in that name it shall be held forevermore. G. A. H.

Life in Chili.

COPIAPO, Chili, Monday, April 18, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

This is my first opportunity of addressing you from this land of rocks and minerals. We had a very pleasant passage here of just one month to a day. Copiapo is 50 miles from the coast and Caldería, its port. The two places are connected by a railroad, over which one train a day is run. The fountain is a great institution here, as water is scarce and exceedingly hard. A small river runs down the valley in which Copiapo is situated. It supplies the power for working the machinery by which the ores are separated from the rock. The water, however is so impregnated with minerals, that it is scarcely fit to wash your hands in. Copiapo is situated in a gorge which commences a few miles from the coast and continues its serpentine course for 250 miles. No vegetation clothes the sides or top of this gorge, which, at one time, must have been the bed of an immense river. By some freak of nature, however, we have now only about six hours rain in the year. From this you can form some idea of the appearance of the valley. Look which way you will, you see nothing but high rocks touching the clouds in the morning, and during the whole day reflecting the steady glare of the sunshine. The valley is about half a mile wide. The bottom is very fertile when irrigated, as the soil consists of the deposits of the river, 300 feet deep, which once flowed down the valley. There are some splendid gardens here. The quantity and quality of the grapes raised are marvelous. Also pears and peaches are raised in large quantities, but the latter are not to be compared with the peaches sold in New-York. Their flavor is not so good, and they do not seem to ripen, but remain hard and insipid. Several kinds of melons grow here, such as water and musk. The lower class live principally on fruit. The laboring class, or Peons, as they are called, are very ignorant, but devout Catholics. We have just passed through a number of feast days at Easter, and some of their forms appear to me most ridiculous. Two elections have been held since my arrival. Both were held in the church, and on Sunday, and presided over by the priests. The priests here govern everything, more particularly the women, and the women control the men. The churches have no seats, and every woman [carries a kneeling-cloth on her arm. Women, with kneeling-cloths, may be seen going to church all hours of the day and night. The Santiago disaster has not, it seems, lessened the former influence of the priests over the people, as some expected. Judging from the specimens of priests I have seen, they are men capable of committing any crime recorded on the calendar.

Copiapo has a population of about 15,000, including a good many foreigners, who are principally Germans and Americans. There is no mining in the immediate neighborhood. The principal mining district, called Chenecaillo, is about 50 miles further up the valley. This district contains principally silver mines. The manner of working them and of separating the ores is very primitive and will bear improvement.

Vessels coming to this coast, or to the Chincha Islands, for guano, should bring coal, pine, lumber, pork or hams, or preserved meats, or oysters. All these commodities are imported and dear. Coal is worth twenty dollars a ton, and it is all bituminous. Other things are in proportion. Tobacco is very dear, as the Government imports all used in the country. Brooms and pails would bring a good price. Iron is cheap, as it is all brought from England as ballast. Coal also comes from England. They raise some coal in the south of Chili, but not enough to supply the demand. Provisions of all kinds are dear, and living is expensive. Rents also are high. The climate is delightful; the nights are cool and the days moderate. The most unpleasant thing in this valley is the frequent earthquakes. They average one a week, though generally very slight. Sometimes they do considerable damage in the way of knocking down houses. ENGINEER.

The Call for Militia.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of to-day, under the head of "The Call for Militia," mentioning the various regiments of National Guard who responded to the calls in 1861, 1862 and 1863, the Brooklyn regiments are ignored.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Brooklyn served three months in 1861 and 1862, and in 1863, in connection with the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Regiments, served thirty days in Pennsylvania.

To insist that the unintentional injustice may be corrected by the insertion of this article in your paper, I remain very truly yours. BROOKLYN.

[There were also other regiments from New-York City and state that served in Pennsylvania, but which are not mentioned by you, viz.: Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Seventy-first. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Flag Presentation to Negro Troops—Fair Prospects of Recruiting Negroes—Pro-Slavery Disaffection—The State's Peril—The Martial Law Proclamation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The flag presentation here, on the Fourth, by colored persons, to Col. O. A. BARTHOLOMEW'S One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Infantry, (the first organized Kentucky colored regiment,) and their subsequent parade through our streets, marked an era in the history of this State and city. The ceremonies and the parade were performed very creditably; and the picnic given to them by their colored friends was most bountiful. Their bearing indicated that they will fight to the death in this, "the last struggle for freedom."

It is thought that at least 25,000 Kentucky colored soldiers will be recruited and organized this year. Gen. A. L. CHETLAIN, as the organizer of colored troops in Kentucky, has established his headquarters in the Louisville Merchants' Club-house, to the great chagrin, disgust and wrath of many of its late frequenters.

Many Kentuckians manifest greater bitterness and vindictiveness—more intense disaffection—than ever before. They cling to Slavery with a death-like grasp. They love Slavery more than they love the Union; more than they hate the rebellion. They hate abolition more than they hate secession. They wittingly or unwittingly invite and encourage rebel raiders, spies, incendiaries, and outlaws. Unless their principal Pro-Slavery leaders and teachers are controlled or moderated, there is no telling to what length these malcontents and their marauding and invading friends may go. This State and the fire-sides of all its well-disposed citizens appear now in imminent peril.

Nothing but the most prompt and rigid, yet most judicious and discriminating enforcement of the President's well-grounded proclamation of the 5th of May can save Kentucky and her unconditional Unionists from a most wretched condition during her inevitable transition from Slavery to freedom through the present *inevitable* mode. PONTIAC.

Watering-Place Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, Monday, July 4, 1864.

Perhaps, the manner of celebrating the anniversary of our independence will be an appropriate theme for a letter from this watering-place. Having been favored with abundant showers, the morning opened with a delightful breeze, and the sun rose with a splendor unsurpassed, rendering the atmosphere one of perfect enjoyment for the occasion. Our company at the Pavilion, numbering about two hundred, having gone through with the usual exercise of breakfasting, toileting, etc., we were called together in the spacious parlor by our enterprising hosts, Messrs. GARDNER & SON, with the announcement that we should proceed to celebrate the day with suitable exercises, and he would introduce to us the Rev. H. NEWTON, who would offer up a prayer, which was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner; nor could I doubt for a moment but it was received with as much sincere feeling as given. After the company rose, we were invited to join in singing "Hail Columbia." The young ladies, of which we have more than usual, indeed, many more than I have been accustomed to see at a later period of the season, and when the house has been filled to overflowing, assembled around the grand piano, and all joined in most enthusiastic singing.

Our host then announced that remarks were in order, and called upon Judge GEIER, of Philadelphia, who excused himself by stating he was quite out of health, but would call Col. BETTS, of New-York, to entertain us. The Colonel arose, and, with a modest introduction or preface, gave us a beautiful oration, which, I regret exceedingly, was not in manuscript, that we might have the additional advantage of seeing in print. Gen. VAN ALLEN was then called upon, but declined, preferring to listen to Mr. A. A. LOW, of Brooklyn, who responded by prefacing his remarks, that it would be somewhat embarrassing for him in the presence of so much intelligence and learning, was it not that it was a day to declare our independence. Mr. Low's speech was witty, historical and full of enthusiasm for the success of our arms. Mr. PEIKA MARIE was then called upon, and it was quite perceptible to see, by the smiles of the young ladies and clapping of hands, that he was quite a favorite. Mr. MARIE stated that he had a severe cold, and it was desirable that all should keep quiet, and close up near as possible, in order to hear him. Quite a sensation ensued, each young lady hitching her chair forward as much as possible, some at least four to six inches, vieing with each other who should get the nearest. Mr. MARIE's production was in manuscript—poetry. My position for hearing it was not favorable, therefore could not judge of its merits, except by the demonstrations made by the audience, (ladies,) which was most uproarious. One fair young lady became the possessor of the manuscript, and, if not too selfish, no doubt, will allow it to go to print.

Mr. J. W. HAMMERSLY, of New-York, was then called upon, who, after alluding to Old England's conflict with this country, and some remarks about King GEORGE the Third, gave us a fine specimen of oratory, full of patriotism. The company then joined in singing "The Banner of the Free" and several other national songs. It then adjourned for a promenade on the fine large piazza, and to witness the demonstration making with torpedoes and fireworks—by the children, old men becoming children on the occasion, and joining them with all the delight of their young days. About 4 o'clock, we received the telegraphic account of the fire at Saratoga, which, no doubt, paralyzed in a degree our fireworks for the evening, some rumors being afloat that it was caused by fireworks. On this occasion our hosts did not allow his "horse to be stolen, and then lock the stable-door," but, commencing the evening before, had all the guards possible to prevent a fire.

I have given you a brief sketch of the doings, and as full as my present space will permit.

This house never commenced a season with a greater number of guests, nor composed a more highly respectable and interesting company. Gentlemen of intelligence, ladies of refinement, young ladies of beauty, young men of aspiring hopes, and children, who must always interest the good and kind-hearted, are all present.

Vegetables for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a word by way of encouragement to those who are contributing the means to secure to the soldiers in the field a good supply of onions? It was my privilege during the Fall and Winter of 1862 to represent and attend to the interests of the Western Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Department of Tennessee, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. GRANT. Immediately on my arrival in the department, I saw on every hand, not only in hospitals, but among soldiers on duty, the evidence of a scarcity of anti-scorbutic diet, and I made it my first business to secure a large shipment of onions and sour krout, which were, after supplying the hospitals, divided among the soldiers on duty. This was done at the suggestion of Gen. GRANT himself, who is ever alive to the health and comfort of his army. His orders were: "Don't rob the sick; but by all means distribute the supplies among the well. They are a great preventive of disease." To my personal knowledge, Gen. GRANT has ever been a true friend of the United States Sanitary Commission, and those who have contributed and are now engaged in sending these supplies, will not only contribute to the comfort of the soldier, but will greatly encourage the Lieutenant-General Commanding. My confidence in his superior military ability is unshaken, and that he will finally triumph over the difficulties he is now encountering, I have not a doubt. But I am digressing. I was speaking of onions and sour krout. I believe that if one-half of the money that will be spent for fireworks to-day was invested in onions and sour krout, and distributed to the Army of the Potomac, the effect would be equal to a reinforcement of ten thousand men. I will close with an expression of Gen. GRANT's, who said to me: "*An onion is worth its weight in gold to a soldier.*" H.

The Central Park of New-York—Notes by Mr. Calvert Vaux.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been asked several times whether the new building in the Central Park, near the Mall, has been executed from my designs, and whether its location and dimensions are in accordance with the ideas entertained by the authors of the general plan in regard to the provision that should be made for supplying visitors with refreshments within the Park limits.

The subject has some general interest, and perhaps you may be willing to allow space for a few words of explanation.

The position of responsible advisor to the Board of Commissioners is no longer held by Mr. OLMSTED or myself; but this matter was fully discussed several year ago, and no change, so far as I am aware, is contemplated in the general scheme which was then, in a measure, decided on.

When laying out the plan in the first instance, we considered it necessary that a site should be specially appropriated and set apart for an extensive establishment for purposes of refreshment. We felt that it should be so situated as to command fine views of the interior scenery of the Park, and yet be a little out of the line of general promenade, as it would only add to the pleasure of a comparatively small number of those who at any one time would be visiting the Park.

The site recommended was the plateau on the top of the hill on the west side, which overlooks the lake shore road, the lake, and the Ramble beyond.

The site thus reserved has not yet been improved. It is amply large for a building of the full extent that can ever be required, and also for the out-buildings which would be needed; it commands some of the finest views in the Park; it is central, and can be made to connect directly with the Eighth-avenue Railroad by means of a foot-bridge over the drive, the ground having been graded with a view to this contingency. It also has the advantage of being in a measure insulated from the rest of the design, being surrounded on all sides by a carriage road, and it may therefore be freely devoted to the purposes of a restaurant on an extensive scale, without entailing any sacrifice of peace or quietness on the part of the visitor who frequents the Park for the sake of enjoying its dress promenade or its rural walks.

A slight sketch which we offered for a building that would be suitable to this situation was published in the report of the Commissioners for 1863.

The proper time, in the judgment of those who have control over the Park, does not seem to have arrived for the erection of these buildings; but as a growing need is felt to exist for a first-class restaurant within the limits of the Park, in which the public at large may be properly accommodated, it is presumed that this portion of our plan will sooner or later be carried into execution.

Having thus provided (so far as the design is concerned) for the really hungry and thirsty, and for all who would need a solid, substantial meal, it was thought advisable to set apart a site for an entirely subsidiary building, in which coffee, cakes, ice-creams and other light refreshments would be served; this ladies' refreshment-room required to be near the Mall, and on the line of the walk to the Ramble and Upper Park; the building lately erected is intended for this purpose, and is, measurably, in accordance with a study I made for the purpose last year.

Having thus arranged for an extensive restaurant, and for a ladies' refreshment-room of moderate dimensions, it was felt that a site should be set apart for a third establishment for the special use of children, and those who have them in charge; this is provided near the south end of the Mall, in a situation that can be easily approached from the protected foot-paths leading to the Ramble and the Upper Park from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenue entrances on Fifty-ninth-street.

This building, or group of buildings, is intended to be called the "Dairy," and is to be supplied with fresh milk, curds and whey, cakes, and other refreshments suitable for children, who would also be furnished with a play-ground in the immediate vicinity, and with shelter from the sun and rain.

It is of course desirable that these three establishments should be offered to the public simultaneously, as the meaning and intended use of each would then be readily comprehended, and it would at once be perceived that the necessities of the case had been foreseen and adequately met; but as there appear to be impediments in the way of this method of proceeding, the brief explanation I have volunteered may serve some good purpose, and may perhaps enable the public to form an intelligent judgment in regard to the general scheme that will probably at some time or other be carried into execution.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
CALVERT VAUX, Architect.

A Soldier's Letter—President Lincoln's Visit—The Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLS., BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., Thursday, June, 30, '64.

President LINCOLN visited this place on the 22d. I did not see him, although he and Gen. BUTLER and Staff rode by within a few feet of where I was at work, covering with dirt the backside of the magazine to a water battery of five 30 pounders of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. They said that the President looks old. Gen. BUTLER pointed out to him the battery, the four or five monitors, and as many gunboats, almost at our feet, in the narrow river which flowed at the foot of the bank. He was dressed in plain citizens clothes, with a high-crowned beaver. Some of the boys (who will have their fun, even at the President's expense,) said they thought it was a monitor's turret coming overland. Some one sung out "greenbacks," the President said there was plenty of them, and that the paymaster would be around in a few days. Gen. ERCKS, I hear, succeeds Gen. GILLMORE in command of the Tenth Army Corps. The fights around Petersburgh for the last week or two, by times, night and day, I know little about except as I hear the noise of the artillery, and if the air is still and favorable, the faint volleys of musketry. Our principal news of the fight and details comes from Northern papers several days after. On the forenoon of June 29 there was heavy firing of both artillery and musketry toward Petersburgh, and now and then artillery was heard in all directions, toward the White House, down the river and on our left. In the night the red glare of fire was seen in the direction of Petersburgh, the artillery all the while keeping at work.

Gen. GRANT's headquarters are said to be at City Point, but I guess it is hard for LEE or any one else to predict his changing movements, and my opinion is, that he will in the end outgeneral LEE and compel him to accept battle outside of the fortifications of Richmond.

Our brigade has moved from Turkey's Bend, or the centre, to the extreme right, on the James River, close to the monitors. The river above crooks in the shape of an S, making a circuit of two or three miles to go half a mile, and at the turn under the hill, below a rebel battery, is scarcely a stone's throw across. The rebel rams have been down, fired a few shots, and returned.

There is a great desire felt by many in our regiment—old veterans and all—to go in the navy. I do not think it will be allowed before this campaign is over, as our regiment numbers but three hundred, and there would be but few left.

To come from the navy into the army at such a time is to volunteer for the fight, but to go from the army to the navy—old veterans at that, who have had their furlough and bounty—seems like deserting their country in time of greatest need.

A Lieutenant of the Sixth Connecticut was shot through both legs, while relieving us on picket, on the 29th.

Anti-Scorbutics for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The liberality exhibited by the loyal people in their contributions to the "Union fund," shows the soldiers that their friends at home are alive to their personal comfort. It would be equally gratifying for them to know that the authorities at Washington have placed the same comforts at their disposal if they would only ask for them.

Fresh vegetables in the form of desiccated food, is on hand in large quantities, waiting to be drawn for. Their anti-scorbutic nature makes them an indispensable article for the camp and field. As it has for sometime been a regular army ration, the soldier is entitled to it, and if through your valuable journal, you will call attention to this fact, you will do the army a service.

—It is stated that human remains of so-called "pre-historic" age, have recently been derived from ancient sepultures in the Isle of Anglesea,

Casualties in the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Aug. Funk, Commanding, During the Month of June, 1864:

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

Michael Cuelle — Peter Connolly.
Joseph Batten. — Frederick Leopold.
Thomas Kelly. — John Gilmstly.

Missing in Action.

Alphonzo Chappel. — Serg't. Felix de la Baume.
Calvin Lounsberry. — Arthur Scully.
Christopher Meck. — John Cisko
Ludwig Berkenfeld.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Lieut. Joseph Wilson. — Alexander Primrose.
John Henderson. — John Lester.
August Gregor.

Missing in Action.

Corp. Henry Brown.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

William Martin — Frederick Sohen.
Michael Dougherty.

Wounded.

John Hayes — Louis Emrick.
John McCall. — Ludwig Gillo.
Corp. James Summers. — Adolph Hunrziger.
Corp. Thomas Carr. — Martin Wagner.
Corp. Bernard Canen. — Corp. Herman Sievers.
Leonhard Eperly. — John White.
James Linden.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Arnold Mappee. — Albert Fay.
Corp. Alfred Terry. — William Montegu.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Lieut. Chas. A Schenten. — Julius Weber.
Corp. Wm. Fuller. — Jose Delacosta.
James Mooney.

Missing in Action.

J. Walsh. — A. Leiman.
T. Moore. — L. Loerner.
J. Thompson. — W. Mulat.
R. Pfannmueller. — G. Falk.
J. O'Neil.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

Edward Meyer. — Isaac Seithof.

Missing in Action.

Christian Reinbach. — Adolph Heskel.
Mathew Plein. — Joseph Kaiser.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Alexander Ehrhardt. — William Reed.
Adalbert Degen.

Wounded.

G. Taubenspeck. — Bernhard Rimbold
R. Javelle. — Edward Carpenter.
Patrick Sullivan. — Christian Bibans.
Joseph Wagner. — Lorenz Kuntzelman.
John Schmidt.

Missing in Action.

Corp. B. Bell — Isaac Farmer.
Sergt. John Whitney. — George Keller.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 8.

Arrived at Hampton Hospital, on steamer *Monitor*, from Point of Rocks July 7, 1864:

Capt. J. C. Easterly, 4th Wisconsin Battery—sick.
Maj. A. Ackerly, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—wounded in back.
Lieut. G. W. Palmer, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—sick.
Lieut. Charles Savage, 39th Illinois—sick.
J. G. Gascolgn, 3d New-York Cavalry—wounded in head.
H. Miller, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—wounded in neck.
Charles Russell, 1st Maryland—powder-burnt.
S. E. Cooke, Signal Corps—sick.
Capt. C. C. Palmer, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—sick.
M. B. Hamer, 142d Ohio—sick.
W. Pollard, 8th Maine—sick.
C. Peckham, 4th Massachusetts—sick.
D. Stratton, 132d Ohio—sick.
M. Warner, 132d Ohio—sick.
R Chamberlain, 132d Ohio—sick.
G. A. Varney, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick
J. Ramsell, 9th Maine—sick.
George Ingram, 9th Maine—sick.
Charles Alexander, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick.
J. N. Boyd, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick.
Joseph Frink, 132d Ohio—sick.
T. J. Broadhurst, 142d Ohio—sick.
T. Savage, 11th Maine—sick.
O. Martain, 22d United States Colored—sick.
G. H. Butler, 9th Maine—wounded in foot.
T. C. Bookins, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
D. W. Lowell. 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
G. F. Chamberlain, 24th Massachusetts—sick.
J. C. Badger, 132d Ohio—died.
Geo. B. Hall, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
W. C. Rand, 4th Massachusetts—wounded in leg.
W. H. Fowler, 142d Ohio—died.
D. C. Cogswell, 142d Ohio—died.
J. Turner, 21st Connecticut—wound in shoulder.

Deaths in Hampton Hospital:

Abram Lapham, 118th New-York—died July 6.
Wm. H. Johnson, 89th New-York—died July 6.
Rufus Blough, 148th Ohio—died July 6.
David Kimberly, 4th U. S. Colored—died July 6.
Wm. A. Marshall, 3d New-York Cav.—died July 6.
Josiah D. Smeath, (rebel)—died July 6.
W. S. Lewis, 76th Pennsylvania—died July 6.
James Benson, 4th United States Colored—died July 6.
W. Roach, 25th Massachusetts—died July 7.
Eli Lafarge, 7th New-York Battery—died July 7.
Wm. H. Snufelt, 169th New-York—died July 7.
Major H. Nickols, 16th New-York Artillery—died July 7.
Wm. McNamara, 142 New-York—died July 7.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut. J. H. Frederick, 3d New-Hampshire—died July 6.
Patrick Kelly, 47th New-York, wounded in arm, has arrived at Hampton Hospital.
Capt. P. J. Regan, of Regan's Battery, 4th New-York Artillery, wounded in front of Petersburgh, is Now at Chesapeake Hospital, doing well.

Steamer *Guide* arrived this afternoon from City Point this morning, and reports some firing during the day yesterday, in front of Petersburgh, but all quiet during last night and up to the hour the *Guide* left.

Steamship *Baltic* will sail to-night for New-York, with a load of sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* arrived from City Point this afternoon, with over two hundred, mostly wounded soldiers.

From New-Orleans, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans 2d, arrived to-day.

The *Era* says arrangements have been effected by Col. DWIGHT, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, for the release of about one thousand Federal prisoners for a time past confined in Texas, including a large number of officers, some of whom have been in the hands of the enemy about two years. Among them Col. BURRILL and several other officers of the Forty-second Massachusetts, captured at Galveston, in January, 1863.

The United States Prize Commissioners recently sold the coppered schooners *Laura, Fannie* and *Albert*, for $10,500. Several other prizes are in the course of adjudication.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 7.

Mining Stocks drooped again to-day, Gould & Curry opening at 1,700 and closing at 1,563. This mine is believed to be nearly exhausted at the present depths, but there is a great quantity remaining of lower class, and hopes are entertained of finding another rich mass at a great depth.

Dispatches received here make it certain that the Government will provide for the speedy construction of the gunboat *Comanche*.

Highway robberies are numerous.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 8.

The proprietors of Union Hall, Saratoga, send greetings to all. This is the first message over the new City Telegraph Line here. We are now in direct communication with the City of New-York and the "rest of the world" over the West Union Telegraph Line. Permit us to send the following patriotic toast given at Union Hall on the anniversary of our National Independence:

Our Glorious Union of 1776.—Though vile hands have shattered it, God has preserved it, and we trust his last "Grant," to us, may lead us to safety and a more harmonious Union, and our abiding place this day, the "Union," be preserved from the worst of all dangers, "a flanking fire."

Fire at Salmon Falls.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 9.

The fire at Salmon Falls, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the old mills, the repair shop, the agent's dwelling, and a large brick block adjoining. The new mill was uninjured.

The loss is estimated at $300,000.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The following letter was sent by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX to the Congressional Convention of the Ninth District of Indiana, held at Valparaiso on the 30th ult., and nominated Mr. COLFAX for reelection by acclamation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: The prolongation of the session till next week, prevents me attending the Congressional Convention at Valparaiso on the 30th, and mingling there with such true-hearted patriots as I know will be found assembled. My sphere of duty is here till Congress adjourns; and never having been absent from it a single day, it would not be right to leave it now for my own personal gratification.

Appealed to last February by the unanimous resolution of the delegates for the Ninth District at the State Convention, to accept a renomination, my name is before your convention; for cheerfully as I would have retired to make place for some other candidate, it seemed that, while our brave defenders in the field were standing at their posts so fearlessly, no one in civil life could rightfully desert his, if his constituents commanded otherwise. But it must be promptly withdrawn, if even in the opinion of a minority of the counties it would be wiser and stronger to present some new candidate. If the voice of the convention, however, is clearly and unmistakably in favor of my renomination, and by such a decided preponderance as to leave no doubt as to the wishes of the people, I shall accept its action, with an honorable pride at this renewed evidence of their continued confidence. But, regarding a division of the Union forces at the ballot box as akin in its results to a division or weakening of our forces at the front, I should feel guilty of a crime if the presentation of my name threatened the harmony or impaired the strength of the loyal cause I have striven here so faithfully to serve. I speak thus generally because, at this distance, it is impossible to foreknow what will be the prevailing opinion when the delegates from the Lake to Wabash shall commingle. Nor can I, of course, predict all the details of the platform. But frankness compels me to tell you my views on the great questions of the day, unreservedly, in advance.

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of its framers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests;" and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal KANE and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a BUTLER in daring to hang a traitor in New-Orleans, and a BURNSIDE in arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether on the border or further South, who fights for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertions to reinforce our armies by the largest possible accession of colored troops; and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their presses, has retarded their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000, and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of rebels, valuntarily in arms against their country; and who, subtler than the parricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at Slavery, the cause of all our woes, and the progenitor of this gigantic rebellion—war power of the army, the naval power of the navy, and the proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevokable extirpation from the land, by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself, absolutely and forever free; and thus also obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

I am against treason, whether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our Capitol; in the streets of New-York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so sadly and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for ABRAHAM LINCOLN—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for ANDREW JOHNSON—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.
MARK L. MCCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

Assignment of Maj.-Gen. Peck.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, United States Volunteers, having reported in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty as second in command of this department. His headquarters will be in New-York City. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Ass't Adj't.-Gen.
Official: WRIGHT AMES, Aide-de-Camp.

GEN. MEADE AT THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.—A story has been widely prevalent that after the battle of the Wilderness Gen. MEADE advised falling back across the Rapidan. It was for intimating something of this kind that Gen. MEADE ordered the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper to be sent out of the army. A gentleman of Boston, who had heard the report indirectly from an army officer, wrote a letter of inquiry to Gen. GRANT, and has just received the reply from Lieut.-Col. THEODORE LYMAN, Vol. A. D. C., who states that the letter "asking about the truth or the falsity of the calumnious report," has been duly received, and forwarded to Major-Gen. MEADE, with an indorsement, of which the following is a copy:

"Gen. MEADE on no occasion advised or counseled falling back toward, much less across, the Rapidan. There has been no word or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

CITY POINT, Va., June 22, 1864."

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

DIED.

BLAKELEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 8, suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H. BLAKELEY, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 364 West 46th-st., on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

DENHAM.—On Saturday morning, July 9, SUSANNA, widow of the late James Denham, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sabbath, July 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Thomas Denham, No. 303 4th-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ENDY.—On Saturday morning, July 9, HERBERT BENCROFT, infant son of Elias and Emeline Eddy, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 3 Cottage-row, 128th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Harlem.

MAPES.—At West Farms, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, EMMA MARIA, only daughter of Daniel and the late Emily Mapes, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MILLS.—On Friday, July 8, ALEXANDER MILLS, Jr., only child of Alexander and Mary A. Mills, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Goelier, No. 537 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 10, at 3½ o'clock A. M.

THOMSON.—On Saturday morning, July 9, in New-York City, of congestion of the brain, HUGH DUDLEY THOMSON, son of the late Dudley Tronson, of St. Stephen's-st., Dublin.

His friends, and those of his sisters, Emma, Harriet and Sarah, and of his brother-in-law, William Kelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 East 11th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

THORNELL.—On Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, FREDERICK HALSTED, third son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 6 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 78th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEYMAN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. T. Mali, in Fordham, on Friday morning, July 8, ISABELLA, widow of William Weyman, of New-York, in her 83d year.

Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages on the north side of Union-square at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY &

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

Trip From Big Shanty to Nashville—Condition of the Western and Atlanta Railway—Dreadful Catastrophe on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

It was the 28th of June. The storm of battle was over. The clouds of blue and gray smoke which, descending from the summit of Kenesaw, fell like a pall over the plain below, had rolled away. Here and there, at long intervals of time, a cannon belched forth its thunders, as if to give vent to some lingering portions of the excitement which had not been entirely exhausted by the strife of the previous day. Everything seemed to shrink beneath the steady glare of the sun. Each one sought shelter as best he could from the heat. There was almost unbroken quiet along the skirmish line, the lazy pickets scarcely deigning to exchange shots. Almost the only life manifest was that which had a close relation to ghastly death; for here and there you could see small groups of soldiers digging graves, in which to lay the bodies of their comrades who had fallen the day before. Right by the side of the grave-diggers lay the prostrate forms of the dead; those whose hearts had beaten with high and patriotic hope but a few hours ago, now lying wrapped in their blankets, lifeless and motionless, their cups hiding their faces, the worn uniform in which they died their shroud. Who could desire a grander funeral? A soldier clothed in the chosen emblems of the cause for which he fought, buried by his comrades on the very field where he poured forth his life-blood in defence of his country! The time will come when the children of the nation will erect upon each of these favored spots a glorious monument to the fallen brave; and thither, in all ages, shall those who love Liberty repair, to worship with such devotion as one may rightly feel for Heaven's best blessing, at these, her most sacred shrines. And, although men may cease to remember some of their individual names, God, in his boundless memory, will retain them all; and when he shall seek for them upon the resurrection morning, not one of all these thousands shall be sought in vain!

It was impossible to avoid such recollections as these, while, on the morning of the 28th of June, I was riding alone from the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland toward the point upon the railroad where I was to embark for my own dear Ohio, bidding adieu for a short season to sultry Georgia, with its scenes of bloodshed, devastation and woe.

BIG SHANTY.

Big Shanty is the uneuphonious name of the small cluster of houses which are grouped around what is now the southern terminus of our railroad communication in Georgia. It is about seven miles by rail from Marietta, although the distance is considerably less in a straight line. It is said to be so named because, when the road was being constructed, a number of sons of Erin who were laboring in that vicinity, instead of putting up a separate hut for each family, or each man, built one immense "shanty," in which they all lived in common. Whatever may have been the obscurity of the little village in times past, it is prominent enough now. A score of trains arrive at and depart from it each day; it is perpetually thronged by a vast and busy crowd; and from it flow all the streams which furnish life and sustenance to the vast Union army stationed near.

EMBARKED FOR THE NORTH.

It was nearly noon when I embarked on one of the northward bound trains. After we had gone through with a due amount of those inexplicable *chassezings* back and forth, which no one but a railroad man seems to understand, and which no railroad man was ever willing to explain, we at last got fairly under headway, and soon left Big Shanty and Kenesaw and Brush Mountain all behind and out of sight. Reader, you may conceive it a pleasant task to ride, on a hot Summer day, in Georgia, in the caboose of a freight train, in one end of which is a large cooking stove, upon which a colored individual is perpetually preparing food for the use of some one or other of the hands upon the train, each of whom seems to eat at a different time, so that the fire is never allowed to go down in the stove. I say you may imagine this a pleasant operation, but I, for one, was utterly unable to see it. Yet I thank the gentlemanly conductor that my fate was much more endurable than that of the hundreds who rode on top of the cars in the broiling heat of the sun.

A NEW COUNTRY.

As I had left the railroad at Adairville, on my journey down to the army, the portion of the road over which I was now going was new to me, and standing at the open side of the car, holding on to the iron rod fastened above, I gazed with some interest at the country; at the little, once aristocratic, now desolate town of Carterville, and at the famous Allatoona Pass, the position which, with so much labor and difficulty, we had turned, only to find ourselves confronted by a stronger one at Kenesaw.

SEARCH FOR A DINNER.

As the train was to stop a few minutes at Carterville; as it was now 2 o'clock P. M., and as I had tasted no mouthful of food since daylight that morning, I cast my eyes around to see what prospect there might be for something to eat. A sutler had established himself in one of the deserted storehouses, and to him I applied. He had no bread; no crackers; nothing but some cheese. "Very well," said I, "give me some of that." "How much do you want?" he asked. "Just give me a piece of some size," I replied, "and then take out of this enough to pay yourself"—handing him a dollar bill. "It is seventy-five cents a pound," said he, "and here," cutting off a small slice, "is just half a pound." I paid him the thirty seven cents, took the cheese and tried to eat it. But it was soft, flabby, greasy and strong; and after having a mouthful I threw it away in disgust. Yet I would fain have had it afterward, and most bitterly did I regret my rashness; for that single mouthful of cheese was all the food I had until noon the next day at Chattanooga. This is nothing until you become used to it. I was not nearly so hungry the next day at noon as I was that same day at sundown.

ARRIVAL AT CHATTANOOGA.

After all, I suffered but little; for, heaven be praised! I had slept none at all the night after the battle, and now, when the train was once more in motion, from Carterville, I stretched myself out upon one of the hard benches of the caboose, and spite of heat, and hunger and noise, I fell into a sound slumber, from which I never fully aroused until after the train had passed Dalton, and we were, the next morning, in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill. We had expected to reach Chattanooga about 2 o'clock the next morning, but traveling on these military roads is always uncertain. Between Big Shanty and Chattanooga the trains do not run by any time-table, but simply as they get orders by telegraph from one station to the other. Numerous delays almost always occur. He who has not laid in a full stock of patience preparatory to making the trip, will find his soul vexed beyond endurance at the oft repeated, unexplained and unexplainable stoppages. It was nearly noon, on the 29th of June, when our train arrived in Chattanooga.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD.

It was wonderful how well the rebels took care of this Western and Atlanta Railway, as it is called. The rails are in an excellent state of preservation, although we had, previous to the present campaign, supposed the Georgia roads in a worse condition than the Nashville and Chattanooga road in Tennessee. It is strange, too, that Joe. JOHNSTON, as he retreated down this railroad gradually from Tunnel Hill to Kenesaw, never attempted to burn a bridge or tear up a rail? What does it mean? Is it mere bravado, or does he really not dread our pursuit?

Since arriving in this city I have seen it stated in the Washington correspondence of one of you contemporaries, that both FORREST and MORGAN are in the rear of our Georgia army, and have almost entirely cut off communication. Nothing could be further from the truth. Neither of the worthies named are anywhere in the State of Georgia. Our own cavalry, under such leaders as ELLIOTT, WILDER, MURRAY, &c., are fully able to cope with WHEELER'S dissipated horsemen. Some time ago we had a couple of trains laden with forage destroyed. Several others were fired into, and rails were in a score of instances torn up by small parties of cowardly guerrillas. But the train guards were strengthened; the road was placed under an efficient patrol; and for a week preceding the day I came through there had been no interruption of any kind from Chattanooga to Big Shanty.

Such are the facts at present. Yet FORREST may at any time appear upon this line, and it behooves our military authorities to be on the lookout for him.

CHATTANOOGA.

It was pleasant to behold once again the town of Chattanooga, the graceful curve of Mission Ridge, the towering termination of Lookout Mountain, the beautiful valley of the Tennessee and the river itself winding in tranquil beauty among a thousand hills; pleasant, although everything seemed dissolving under the intolerable heat. Pleasant, too, was a few minutes conversation with the new and excellent Post-Commander at Chattanooga, Col. T. R. STANLEY, who exhibits as much wisdom in the discharge of the civil duties pertaining to this office, as he has heretofore shown ability upon the field.

DEPARTURE FOR NASHVILLE.

But the hour for departing from Chattanooga arrived, and at 4 P. M., we embarked upon the regular passenger train for Nashville. Away we went smoothly and swiftly, expecting to arrive at the Capital of Tennessee at 8 o'clock the next morning. Oh, little did any one on board that train dream then of the fate which awaited us. Had we known what we should be compelled to pass through, before that trip was commenced, each one of us would have gladly toiled a long way to Nashville on foot, rather than take passage in that doomed train.

On the return to Nashville the cars do not now run as formerly, around by way of Huntsville, but go directly all the way upon the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

There was pleasant company on board the train, and in the car in which I took passage. Col. F. VANLEAVE, not in good health, coming home on a short furlough from the scene of those duties than he. Col. GEDDES, of the Second Minnesota, who, having served his three long years, had just been mustered out, and was on his way home; Mr. A. J. DAUGHERTY, the well known and intelligent correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*; Dr. POWERS, the affable surgeon of the celebrated Loomis battery, who had resigned and was on his return to Michigan, and other agreeable gentlemen, both officers and civilians.

The train was a long one, and a number of the cars were filled with wounded men who were being conveyed to Nashville, for better treatment than they could receive at Chattanooga.

Our smooth running did not continue long. After the first few miles we began to be delayed by this, that and other interruption, so that it was long after dark before we reached Stevenson, in Alabama. The prospect of a supper which we were to obtain at Decherd, on the west side of the Cumberland mountains began to grow rather shadowy.

TRAIN FIRED INTO.

Coming out of Stephenson we were fired into by a guerrilla party in the very neighborhood of the town, and a score of bullets whistled around the train, fortunately hurting nobody. The stockade built to protect a bridge over Crow Creek, had been set on fire by this party, and was burning as we passed. After the frightful disaster which eventually befell us, several persons declared they knew what was coming from the ominous interruptions and incidents I have mentioned. Perhaps they did; but if so, they were wiser than I. I had no forebodings, and went to sleep in sight of the burning stockade.

CROSSING THE CUMBERLANDS.

When I first woke, I found we were going up the mountains; and the small engine used for helping take trains up the grade, puffing away lustily at the rear of ours. I slumbered once more, and at the end of an indefinite period was awakened a second time by some unusual noise. I cast my eyes toward the hind part of the car, and through the glass door beheld a sight which no mortal man, having once looked upon could ever forget.

Two other trains had started with us from Chattanooga. Ours was the foremost; and myself, with the other persons I have mentioned, were in the hindmost car of our train. This car, and the one immediately preceding it, were regular passenger coaches; all the others were freight cars.

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

Our train was about half way down the mountain, (the grade being very steep), and about two miles from Cowan, at the foot of the grade. The next train was following us at the usual interval, when suddenly, either through the carelessness of the engineers, the negligence of the brakesmen, or because the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward, with the rapidity of lightning and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his engine, but it was all in vain! The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than a hundred yards of us that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroying demon, bent on our annihilation, seemed the terrible engine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels. It was sliding onward to destroy us! and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of fire. Then the reversing force would whirl them round for a moment with the most awful rapidity.

A TRAIN HURLED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

As soon as I had fully collected my faculties, (stunned by the terrible spectacle,) I rushed toward the hind end of the car, with the design of leaping out. But by this time, fortunately for me, no doubt, the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car, and I saw escape was impossible. The next instant our train was struck and bounded forward for a few feet as it shot from a cannon, still, however, remaining upon the track. In less time than it has taken to read the last dozen words, we were struck again; and this time our car, with I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful speed at which we had been going in our endeavor to escape the pursuing engine, now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of about twenty feet; a dreadful sound as we ripped and tore up the rails and ties underneath us; then a tremendous lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined was rolling and tumbling down into the gorge of the Cumberland mountains.

I cannot even now think without shuddering of the state of intense consciousness in which, for the moment, I seemed to exist. I certainly could have been but a few seconds from the time our car first left the track, until it rested among the rocks, and trees, and brambles below; but those few seconds seemed drawn out into an hour, and a thousand lives went chasing each other through my mind. I have spent fearful moments on many battle fields from Perryville to Kenesaw; but never once so fraught with unutterable horror as was that; and I fervently pray God that I may never know such another. The whole dread reality of the situation stood like an awful picture before my eyes. I felt certain that the next instant I should probably be a mass of quivering, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to say, while the car was turning over and over, I speculated on my chances for safety, and called to my mind a dozen instances of hair-breadth and almost miraculous escape! I did not, as many are said to do under such circumstances, recall my past life, nor did I bestow a thought upon the future: all the faculties of my soul were concentrated in the awful present.

The car stopped in its downward career, and I thought the danger was over; then a crash above, and again we turned over. We stopped. But that last turn of our car raised in my mind the idea that the whole of the following train, with its locomotive might come down upon us, and grind us all to powder. Then came the burning, boiling, almost despairing desire to get outside of the ruined car.

HORRORS OF THE SITUATION.

What a moment was that succeeding the one in which our downward motion ceased! It was midnight. There was no light in the car, and the absolute darkness into which we were plunged, the wailing and moaning of those who were hurt, the sickening smell of fresh human blood, the thought that the first step you took you might stumble upon the mangled and bleeding corpse of your friend, the fearful uncertainty as to the fate of those on board whom you loved, the consciousness that the next instant you yourself might be crushed to atoms—all these things formed a combination of horrors to which, for the moment the misery of hell would have been a blessed relief.

Dashing my hands through a glass door, and kicking away a panel, I finally emerged from the car. Let me tell how that I partly saw in the darkness of the night, but did not fully comprehend until daylight. The accident had taken place upon an embankment. The two passenger cars of our train had rolled down about sixty feet, finally resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on, with several of the cars, none leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off on the other side of the embankment from us. One had rolled down upon one side, just ahead of our two passenger cars. The other was resting with its fore end upon the top of the car in which I rode, its wheels thrust into our car, its hind end resting against the embankment, about half way down to our car, and thus actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk upright! For the space of thirty or forty feet, where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, there was not a single rail or tie remaining—nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

INDIVIDUALS INJURED.

As soon as the lights could be procured, we could see, in some measure, who had been hurt and who had passed the fearful ordeal in safety.

There were three ladies on board, all in the hindmost car of our train: Mrs. H. A. BISHOP, proprietress of the Cruichfield House at Chattanooga; Miss ELLA FAY, of Huntsville, Alabama, and Miss MOSES WOODS, of War Trace, Tennessee. Of these the former two were but slightly injured; but the latter, a beautiful and interesting young lady, was fearfully bruised and lacerated and torn.

Lieut. H. R. AUSTIN, Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, was badly hurt.

Lieut. CHARLES MCCRACKEN, Thirteenth Kentucky, was severely injured. He was on his way home, having received an ugly wound in the last battle.

J. R. PATTON, sutler One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, had his ribs broken.

Col. H. G. BARNES, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, was hurt in the back, and generally injured.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDE, A. A. G. to Gen. HARKER, (and also wounded in the recent battle,) was painfully injured in the shoulder.

WM. WALLACE, Seventy-fourth Illinois, was hurt in head and shoulder.

A. J. MCGEE, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the head and eye.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Fifty-ninth Ohio, in face.

E. CUTTING, Nineteenth Ohio, very dangerously hurt, having both knees crushed.

J. MARTIN, Findlay, Ohio, slightly injured.

One poor fellow, named JEHIEL SPENCER, Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois, was crushed under one of the cars which tumbled off on the other side from ours, and in spite of the utmost efforts to relieve him, lay there in unspeakable agony until sunrise! He will probably die.

P. C. ADAMS, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, was badly hurt in head, shoulder and leg.

A score of others were more or less injured, cut, bruised or stunned, but strange to say, not one person, as far as I could learn, was killed outright. So wonderful seemed our preservation that I think no one failed to attribute it to the gracious interposition of Almighty God, and returned to him, some perhaps for the first time in their lives, hearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

As for myself, I was not even bruised, Mr. DAUGHERTY, of the *Journal*, did not get off quite so easily, although he was not severely injured.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

Capt. R. W. TUTTLE, military conductor of our train, is deserving of all praise for the energetic manner in which he endeavored to mitigate and repair, as far as possible, the effects of the disaster.

W. W. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio, came up from Cowan with a number of assistants, immediately on being sent for by Capt. TUTTLE, and all through the night exerted himself with tireless assiduity, in relieving and comforting the wounded.

There were other good angels who ministered to the suffering; but I regret to say, that there were still others who seemed utterly callous and utterly regardless of the misery around them.

From the wrecks of two trains, with some cars obtained at Cowan, Capt. TUTTLE succeeded in organizing another train, and about an hour after sunrise we left the scene of the disaster, and once more steamed away toward the North.

A young man on board was extremely attentive, as we went along, to the young lady who had been so seriously wounded. Yet it was not much of a task to nurse a young and beautiful girl, and scarcely any of us felt gratitude toward him. But the poor young lady was put off the cars at Wartrace; and then this same young man seeking out one of the wounded lieutenants immediately began ministering to him, as carefully and as tenderly as he had done to the young lady. Then more than one of us pressed him in our hearts. He continued his work to the end of our journey. Could I believe it agreeable to him to have his name published in this very peculiar connection, I would gladly give it. He is one of nature's true noblemen, eminently worthy of respect and love.

ARRIVAL AT NASHVILLE.

Our train being out of time, or "wild," as it is technically called, we were subjected to every sort of vexatious delay, and did not reach Nashville until nearly night. But never, I believe, were delays more patiently borne, or all felt happy at the contrast between their present safety and the fearful danger through which they had passed. V. S.

THE FIRE IN THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The Old Forging Shop Destroyed—Loss one More than $53,000—No Suspension of Work in Consequence.

From the Springfield Republican, July 4.

Fire was discovered in the attic of the "old forging shop" at the United States Armory in this city about six o'clock Saturday evening, the point where it was noticed being about forty feet from the chimney at the west end of the shop. As soon as it was known to the workmen in the second story of the shop some of them rushed up stairs and emptied some water-pails, which were always kept there, upon the flames; but they had made too much headway to be stopped so easily, and quicker burst out of the structure in the roof. Knowing how inflammable was the wood work of the shop, and finding themselves powerless to put out the fire, the workmen consulted their own safety, and left the rooms as fast as possible. The alarm was given vigorously upon the fire, but some time elapsed before it reached Main-street, and then the City Hall bell had rung but a minute before it was stopped more than ten minutes, to give the clock a chance to strike 9. Luckily, the firemen were promptly at their engines, though the alarm was insufficient, and considering the distance the down-town machines had to go, made commendable time in reaching the scene of the fire. Meantime the fire machines were hard at work, but by doing their best, and they worked heavily, could not prevent the spread of the flames. The benches and floors were combustible material with all that. It seemed almost impossible to extinguish the fire. It started in both directions from the place it was discovered, with the greatest rapidity. Going west and reaching the end of the old shop, it communicated to the new L and burned it completely out. But its eastern progress was watched with the most solicitude. The long line of shops extending to Federal-street, and the long carpenters' and machine shop parallel, with Federal-street, were threatened, as well as the other long line of shops running north and south, and in the centre of which are the offices. To stop the fire from spreading further east than the polishing shop was to save the others, and to secure this end the firemen worked heroically. Besides the Government steamer, the *Union*, and the two down-town steamers, the *Mentor* and the *Constitution*, two hand engines and a stream sent by one of the stationary engines in the shops, were all played upon the fire, all the streams but one upon this particular point. Fewer would not probably have checked it, but so many did. The efficiency of the firemen cannot be too highly commended, as it saved a large and important part of the Government works from destruction. The fire made through work, however, where it did burn, cleaning out everything inside the shops that was inflammable, but leaving the walls standing.

Some of the machinery in the old shop destroyed was removed, but the larger part had to remain. A good deal of the machinery in the machine and some of the other shops was also removed, when the conflagration threatened to go on unchecked, and most of it is but little damaged. While a workman named E. D. KANE, was helping to do this, he was considerably injured in the back by falling against one of the machines, and JOHN INGERSOLL, son of the paymaster, was struck in the side by a box that was thrown out of one of the windows, but his injuries are not of a serious nature. Other than these, no accidents of consequence occurred during the whole time.

The place where the fire was finally checked was about two hundred feet from the west end of the old shop, and the L connected with the west end, which was also destroyed, was 80 feet long. In the rooms contained in the two, about 150 hands were employed by day and 50 by night. The forging was formerly done here, but the shop has of late been given to "general work," although it is the milling department, under the charge of WILLIAM G. CHAMBERLIN. This "general work" includes polishing, milling, boring, case-hardening, tempering and screw-making, drilling, and a few other, but minor branches. The first story of the old shop was erected in 1845, the second and the attic having been recently added. The L, however, is comparatively new, as it was erected only about a year and a half ago. This is the first large fire which has occurred at the armory since March, 1825.

The cause of the fire has given rise to much speculation, but it was undoubtedly spontaneous combustion. The dust from the emery wheels used in the polishing room, which was in the second story, is almost as explosive as powder, and a small fire in the same attic was discovered some two months ago, in season to put it out with a pail of water. The dust lies in the attic through cracks in the floor, and there was not more than the depth of a sixteenth of an inch upon the floor at that time. The scuttles in the roof were open Saturday night, to let ventilation in for the workmen, and the condition of the atmosphere was particularly favorable to spontaneous combustion, as the emery "goes off" at no time so easily as when a little dampened. The aggregate loss was likewise speculated upon and rather widely, the figures being estimated from $40,000 to $800,000. The opinion of those best qualified to judge places it at about $50,000. There is no insurance, as the Government don't do that thing. None of the workmen met with any loss of consequence, except Ansom Moore, whose chest of tools, worth about $150, was destroyed. The fire will cause but trifling suspension of work at the armory, and few if any workmen will be thrown out of employment. A temporary shop will be at once provided for the polishers. No other shops in the armory could be burned causing so much loss, without producing more delay, and more disarrangement of the different departments. These are so nicely adjusted that an order was issued Saturday, before the fire, to suspend work until Thursday morning, on account of the lowness of the water shops used all of the shops shutting down to prevent an undue "balance of power" in any. This reason why no work will go on till Thursday is not, therefore, the fire of Saturday evening.

When the situation appeared critical, telegrams were sent to the chief engineers of the fire departments of Worcester, Hartford and New-Haven, calling for immediate assistance. The response was all that could have been asked. At Hartford, two steamers were loaded on the cars and 2,000 men were ready to accompany them, and at New-Haven they were also ready with a steamer and 1,000 feet of hose, when a dispatch was sent that their services were not required. Worcester failed to receive it, and an engine and 2,000 feet of hose, both well manned, arrived from there about midnight. This promptness on the part of our sister cities is appreciated, and if the time should ever come when the Springfield fire department is needed in any of them, just give the word.

A STATEMENT BY MAJ. DYER.

THANKS TO THE FIREMEN AND CITIZENS.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, Sunday, 12 M., July 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Knowing that you are desirous of giving the public a correct account of the fire which occurred at this armory last night, I take the liberty of furnishing you with what I believe to be a correct statement of facts:

The fire originated about half-past 8 o'clock in the attic of the polishing-shop, and spread with great rapidity in both directions. The polishing-shop, which was about 250 feet long, 32 feet wide, and two stories high, was destroyed with its machinery, and a small quantity of components for muskets in various stages. Forty-seven machines belonging to the milling shop, which was immediately under the polishing-shop, were considerably injured, and the temporary forges for springs were destroyed. The total loss will not, in my opinion, exceed $50,000. The product of the armory will be considerably diminished during the next two months, but I have no hesitation in saying that this diminution will be made good during the following four months of this year. The only drawback to the immediate production of the full complement of muskets, will be occasioned by the want of facilities for polishing some of the parts. This want can be supplied within one month.

The progress of the fire was so rapid that it threatened to destroy the whole building, which contained the machine shop and a large quantity of valuable machinery, but through the unceasing exertions of the fire companies it was mastered.

Every assistance which could have been asked was promptly and cheerfully rendered by the citizens of Springfield and its fire companies, and I beg to express through you to them, and to the fire companies of Hartford, New-Haven and Worcester, my sincere thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance which was proffered and rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER, Major Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD FINISHED.—On Saturday last the connection between the eastern and western divisions of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was completed by the laying of the last rail—and thus a continuous iron track was opened up from the Delaware to Lake Erie. This desideratum, so long sought and so often deferred, will, we feel assured, be hailed by our citizens with peculiar satisfaction at this time. The petroleum trade of northwestern Pennsylvania has been rapidly leaving us to find shipment at New-York, because of the influence of the branches of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in that region. Philadelphia meantime having no direct railway connection with the oil wells. Now, however, by the completion of this Philadelphia and Erie Railroad the tables are turned, and Philadelphia has the shortest and most available line for the trade.—*Philadelphia N. American, July 6.*

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.

A Bank President Deserts his Wife, and Runs Away with Another Woman.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Our Pontiac neighbors are just now exercised over a case of scandal that has been brought to light in that town, in which Mr. WM. H. PERRY, President of the First National Bank there, figures as the most conspicuous character. This person has for some time past been residing at Pontiac, having been a former resident of Medina, N. Y. At one time, if we in stare not, he was connected with the now defunct Bank of Pontiac.

It seems that before he removed with his family to Pontiac he formed the acquaintance, at his former place of residence, of a blooming young widow named Mrs. WILSON, with whom he became intimately associated—and, for aught we know, too much so. Be that as it may, she accepted his invitation to visit Pontiac, where PERRY introduced her into his own home, and into the most aristocratic families in the vicinity. Mrs. WILSON being, to all appearances, an accomplished lady, soon became a favorite in the place. PERRY paid all attentions possible to her, and frequently treated her with drives, rides, and occasionally accompanied her to concerts, &c. All this time the gay deceiver was prompt in his attendance to business and to his family, while it was of course a case to divert any suspicions that might arise in reference to his conduct.

Frequently during the past few months, PERRY was called to Detroit on business, and at each trip was accompanied by his paramour. They put up at the Jefferson and Russell Houses, where they registered themselves as man and wife, and occupied the same apartments. These visits to the city were often made, and the same programme enacted. At times Mrs. WILSON would come in alone, and afterward be joined by PERRY. The latter always paid the hotel bills, amounting to $25 and upward each time. A few days ago Mr. PERRY informed his wife that she had better take a trip to Elmira, New-York, and unsuspecting, she consented to take the trip. The change worked, however, on her husband, in making this proposition, excited her suspicions, but not being of a jealous turn of mind, she resolved not to believe herself, and started from home as desired. On her way to Detroit her mind naturally reverted to the past, and the suspicions previously suggested to her assumed a more definite shape. Laboring under such impressions as naturally crowded upon her mind, she determined, upon mature reflection, to return home.

The next westward-bound train conveyed her back to Pontiac, and then she found that her worst fears were more than realized. Mrs. WILSON had evidently taken full possession of her house, with the intention of "staying awhile." All solicitations on the part of Mrs. PERRY could not prevail upon the paramour of her husband to leave. She had been invited by Mr. PERRY to stay, and she was not going to leave, come what might." Had this occurred in some people's house, a storm would have instantly arisen, and might have broken with unrelenting fury upon the head of the impudent jade who dared to invade the sanctity of a peaceable household. Mrs. PERRY, however, with a perseverance which does her credit, refrained from engaging in a personal encounter with a degraded one of her sex, and sought legal advice upon the subject. She called upon Mr. M. E. CROSBY, prosecuting attorney for Oakland County, who immediately set about getting redress for the outraged wife.

As no criminal acts could be proven against the parties in that county, a conference was held with Mr. GAVIN, the prosecuting officer of this county, and it was decided to arrest PERRY on a charge of lascivious connection with Mrs. WILSON, and afterwards have Mrs. PERRY prefer a charge of adultery against him. The former course was pursued, and on Monday, the papers were duly made out, and officer SULLIVAN started to Pontiac to arrest the delinquent. By some means or other PERRY got wind of the contemplated arrest, and at once concocted a scheme to thwart the authorities of their designs. He engaged a carriage and horses, and paid a driver twenty-five dollars to meet him with the vehicle at Birmingham, upon the arrival of the train at that place. In order to put everybody upon the wrong scent, he purchased tickets for himself and female companion to Detroit, giving out that he intended to visit the city on business.

The guilty couple left the cars at Birmingham, and, jumping into a carriage in waiting, were driven rapidly away toward Detroit. The officer, upon his arrival at Pontiac, found that the PERRY had left for the city ahead of him. He, however, traced the parties to Birmingham, and hearing that they had about an hour's start of him, he telegraphed to the Sheriff at Pontiac and the Sheriff here to intercept the fugitives. These officials scattered officers all over the country, but at a late hour on Monday night neither PERRY or his mistress could be found.

On Tuesday morning it was ascertained that they had taken the Pontiac Plank road leading to this city, arriving here about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, and the next heard of them they were safely enjoying their freedom in Canada.

Since the above was in type, our correspondent at Pontiac writes that a rumor was current that Mr. PERRY was about to draw a large sum, but to what amount is not known. The safe cannot be opened as he has the combination of the inner lock; therefore it cannot be ascertained how much money he took with him, or how much money he has taken away with him. A considerable amount has been deposited in the bank by the citizens of Pontiac, which, it is feared, will be a total loss. The future alone will determine whether this money is in the safe or in PERRY'S possession.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The War in Tennessee—A Young Woman Swears a Guerrilla to Avenge the Murder of her Lover.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the following remarkable letter from a young woman, telling how she pursued and shot a rebel, to avenge the murder of her lover:

MARSH'S CREEK, Tenn., Saturday, April 30.

MAJ. CHITE—According to promise I now attempt to give you a statement of the reasons why I killed TURNER, and a brief history of the affair. Dr. SANDERS had, for two years previous to his death, seemed equally as near and dear to me as a brother, and for several months nearer than any other person—my parents not excepted. If he had not I never would have done what I did—promised to be his.

The man who killed him had threatened his life once because he was a Union man; they said he should not live, but after he had taken the oath they arrested him, but Lieut. OAKLY released him at PAL'S gate. He said at PAL'S till bed time, and I warned him of the danger he was in; told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood, and to stay off until these men became reconciled.

He promised to go; said he had some business at Carthage, and would leave. He promised us he would leave the neighborhood that night, or by daylight the next morning, and we felt assured he had gone. But for some unaccountable reason he did not leave. About 9 o'clock A. M. first day, news came to me, at Mr. JOHNSON'S, where I had gone with my brother, that Dr. SANDERS was killed. I had met PAYNE, GODFREDDIE and TURNER on the road, and told my brother there that they were searching for Dr. SANDERS to kill him. Sure enough they went to the house where he was, and, strange to me, after his warning, he permitted them to come in. They met him apparently perfectly friendly, and said they had come to get some brandy from Mr. YELTON, which they obtained, and immediately after drinking they all three drew their pistols and commenced firing at SANDERS. He drew his, but it was snatched away from him; he then drew his knife, which was also taken from him. He then ran round the house and up the lane, escaping out of their sight. They followed, however, and searched till they found him, and brought him down, and laid him on a bed mortally wounded. He requested some of his people to send for Dr. DIXIE to dress his wounds. It is strange to me why, but SANDERS'S friends had all left the room, when TURNER went up and put his pistol against his temple, and shot him through the head. They all rejoiced like demons, and stood by till he made his last struggle. They then pulled his eyes open, and asked him in a loud voice if he were dead. They then took his horse and saddle and pistols, and robbed him of all his money, and otherwise insulted and abused his remains.

Now, for this I resolved to have revenge. PAYNE and GODFREDDIE being dead, I determined to kill TURNER, and to seek an early opportunity of doing it. But I kept that resolution to myself, knowing that I would be prevented. I went prepared, but never could get to see him.

On Thursday before I killed him, I learned that he was preparing to leave Louisiana, and I determined he should not escape if I could prevent it. I arose that morning and filled my pistols so that they would be sure to fire, and determined to hunt him all that day. Then sitting down I wrote a few lines, so that if I fell my friends would know where to look for my remains. I took my knitting as if I was going to spend the day with a neighbor living on the road toward TURNER'S. It rained very severely, making the roads muddy, so that I became fatigued and concluded to go back and ride next day, on Saturday. But ma rode my horse on Saturday and left me to keep house. We had company Sunday A. M., so that I could not leave, but the company left about noon, and I started again in search of TURNER. I went to his house, about two and a half miles from PAL'S. I found no one at home, and therefore sat down to await his return. After waiting perhaps one and a half hours, a man came to see TURNER, and not finding him, he said he supposed that he and his wife had gone to Mrs. CHRISTIAN'S, his sister-in-law, who lived about one mile distant.

I concluded to go there and see, fearing the man would tell him I was waiting for him and he would escape me. I found him there, and a number of other persons, including his wife and her father and mother. Most of them left when I entered the house. I asked Mrs. CHRISTIAN if TURNER was gone. She pointed to him at the gate, just leaving. I looked at the clock, and it was 4½ o'clock P. M. I then walked out into the yard, and as TURNER was starting called him to stop. He turned, and saw I was preparing to shoot him. He started to run. I fired at the distance of about twelve paces and missed. I fired again as quickly as possible; hit him in the back of his head, and he fell on his face and knee. I fired again, and hit him in the back, and he fell on his right side; I fired twice more, only one of the shots taking effect. By this time I was within five steps of him, and stood and watched him till he was dead. I then turned round and walked toward the house, and met Mrs. CHRISTIAN and her sister (his wife) coming out.

They asked me what I did it for. My response was, "You know what he did the 13th of December last—murdered a dear friend of mine. I have been determined to do this deed ever since, and I shall never regret it." They said no more to me, but commenced hallooing and blowing a horn. I got my horse and started home, where I shall stay or leave when I choose, going where I please, and saying what I please. L. J. W.

The New Tax Bill.

The bill, passed by Congress, and approved June 30, 1864, contains, among other provisions, the following:

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle over three months old, per head, 40 cents.
Cattle under three months old, per head, 5 cents.
Sheep and lambs, per head, 5 cents.
Swine, per head, 10 cents.

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Advertisements 3 per cent.
Bridges and toll-roads, 3 per cent.
Canals 2½ per cent.
Express companies, 3 per cent.
Ferries, 3 per cent.
Insurance companies, 1½ per cent.
Lotteries, 5 per cent.
Railroads, 2½ per cent.
Ships, barges, &c., 2½ per cent.
Stage coaches, wagons, &c., 2½ per cent.
Steam boats, 2½ per cent.
Telegraph companies, 5 per cent.
Theatres, operas, circuses and museums, 2 per cent.

SALES.

Auction sales, ½ of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of merchandise, produce, &c., ½ of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of stocks and bonds on par value thereof, 1-20 of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign exchange, &c., 1-20 of 1 per cent.

LICENSES.

Apothecaries, $10.
Architects and civil engineers, $10.
Assayers, annual assays not over $250,000 in value, $100.
Assayers, annual assays over $250,000 and not over $500,000, $200.
Assayers, annual assays over $500,000, $500.
Auctioneers, annual sales not over $10,000, $10.
Auctioneers annual sales over $10,000, $20.
Bankers, capital not over $50,000, $100.
Bankers, capital over $50,000, $2 for each additional $1,000, in addition to the $100.
Billiard-rooms and bowling-alleys, for each table or alley, $10.
Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $25.
Brewers, annual manufacture not less than 500 barrels, $50.
Bowling alleys, for each alley, $10.
Brokers, cattle, annual sales not over $10,000, $10.
Brokers, cattle, over $10,000, $1 for each additional $1,000 in addition to the $10.
Brokers, commercial, $20.
Brokers, custom-house, $10.
Brokers, land-warrant, $25.
Brokers, pawn, capital not over $50,000, $50.
Brokers, pawn, capital over $50,000, $2 for every $1,000 in addition to the $50.
Brokers, produce, $10.
Brokers, stock, $50.
Builders and contractors, annual contracts not over $25,000, $25.
Builders and contractors, annual contracts over $25,000, $1 for every $1,000 in addition to the $25.
Business, trade or profession, not otherwise provided for, $10.
Butchers who sell butchers' meat at retail, $10.
Butchers, annual sales not over $1,000, &c., $6.
Carriages, $100.
Claim agents, $10.
Confectioners, $20.
Conveyancers, $10.
Dentists, $10.
Distillers of coal-oil, $50.
Distillers of spirituous liquors, $50.
Distillers of spirituous liquors, annual manufacture less than 300 barrels, $25.
Distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, annual manufactures less than 150 barrels, $12 50.
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for, $10.
Gift enterprises, $50.
Horse dealers, $10.
Hotels, yearly rental over $200 or less, $10.
Hotels, yearly rental over $200, $5 for every $100 in addition to the $10.
Steamers and vessels boar

Thomas J. Clarke, were valid or not. The plaintiffs, who were the children, claimed that the acts in question were unconstitutional and void. The defendants claimed that the question had been already passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, (24 How. 437,) but Judge Smalley, before whom the case was tried, held otherwise, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law, whereupon the defendants moved for a new trial.

NELSON, C. J.—Cases, of which the above is one of a class, have been so frequently before the State and Federal courts, and the principles involved so frequently examined and decided, we cannot but regard all the material questions presented and discussed before us as settled, either directly or by necessary intendment, adversely to the rights as claimed by the plaintiffs. It would be a work of supererogation to again go over the case.

New trial granted, costs to abide event, and *venire de novo*.

For plaintiffs Mr. Field; for defendants Mr. Ellingwood.

KINDLING-WOOD PATENT.

Conover vs. *Rapp*.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to the plaintiff for a machine for splitting wood. The plaintiff had a verdict and the defendant moved for a new trial on a case and on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

NELSON, C. J.—I do not see any error in the charge of the Judge on the submission of the case to the jury, and am of opinion that the newly discovered evidence does not warrant the granting of a new trial on that ground.

For plaintiff Mr. Van Antwerp; for defendant Mr. Hadley.

The Arguelles Case—The Motion to Quash Withdrawn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. *Robert Murray et al.*—The motion to quash the indictments in these cases was now withdrawn, it having been discovered that there was a misapprehension about the complaint having originated with the Grand Jury, and that the Grand Jury had not had before them the order of the President under which the defendants claimed to have acted.

Mr. Brady said he would agree to enter within two weeks a plea of not guilty, or present a special plea, which would present the legal issues in the case.

The case, however, will not come on for trial until September, as the court will be engaged through the Summer months in the trial of prison causes.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Union Bank vs. *G. S. Mott*.—Four thousand dollars extra allowance to defendant's attorneys.

Kalam vs. *Mer. Hat Company*.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9, 1864.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81	C. 104	800 Erie Railway	114⅜
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s	R. 104	1700 do	114⅝
60,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s	C. 104	500 do	b10 115⅜
5,000 do	c 104⅛	50 do	b30 116
15,000 do	c 103⅝	200 do	b10 115
10,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr	C. 94⅜	300 Erie R. Pref	115⅞
4,000 do	94⅜	400 do	115
1,000 N. C. State 6s	60	100 Hud. Riv. R	122
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	73	200 do	122⅛
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C	51⅞	5 Sixth-av. R	115
10,000 do	51	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	111⅝
20,000 do	51⅜	100 do	b10 112
10,000 do	51⅛	400 Reading R	137
500 N. Y. Cen.	117	200 do	b15 137⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100 do	b20 137⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	104⅝	300 do	b15 137⅞
5,000 do	104⅞	200 do	b10 137⅝
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	112	300 do	b10 137
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	115	300 do	138⅜
6,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	116	700 do	138⅝
2,000 do	115⅞	1800 do	138⅜
5,000 A. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div	100	100 do	b60 139
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	100	100 Mich. Cen. R	134⅜
10 Bk. State of N. Y	110	51 do	135
400 Canton Co	37	100 M. S. & N. I. R	93
100 do	b15 37⅜	100 do	92⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref	66⅞	400 Ill. Cen. Scrip	134⅝
100 do	b10 67	500 do	130⅝
200 Amer. Coal Co	52	200 do	130⅝
200 Quick. Min. Co	74⅜	50 do	130⅝
50 Minn. Min. Co	40	100 do	b3 130⅞
300 Mar. Min. Co	4⅜	200 Chic. & N. W	51⅝
50 do	b30 5⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref	82⅛
200 Cumberland Iron	6⅞	200 Cle. & Tol. R	107
100 do	6	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	112⅜
50 N. Y. Central	125	400 do	112⅝
31 do	125⅜	300 do	112⅝
100 do	125	500 P., F. W. & C.	123
250 do	125	100 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pf.	60
100 Han. & St. J. Pref.	55		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	125⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co	74⅜
100 Erie Railway	114⅜	300 M. So. & N. I. R	93⅛
200 do	114⅛	200 do	93⅜
100 do	83 114⅝	100 do	93⅛
300 do	c 114⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R	c 130⅛
100 do	114⅛	300 do	93⅜
200 do	b3 114⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	111⅜
400 Hudson Riv. R	127⅛	130 Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 113⅞
200 do	b10 127⅜	100 do	c 113⅛
50 Mich. Cen. R	b3 125	100 do	c 113⅜
600 Reading R	136⅜	100 do	c 112⅝
500 do	b30 136	100 do	113
1000 do	b30 136⅜	200 Chic. & N. W	b3 51⅝
100 do	136⅝	6000 Ohio & Miss. C	51⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref	b5 65⅜	50 Canton Co	56

SATURDAY, July 9—P. M.

The rates for Money on Merchant paper today, outside of Bank, are 12@15 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Bill Brokers encounter considerable difficulty in placing paper connected with Produce and Merchandise speculators. Money lenders are extremely cautious, owing to the violent fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, and the very best credits connected with the Produce Exchange are regarded with suspicion, in view of the contingencies of the market for the present and succeeding months. There is scarcely less scrutiny exercised in reference to the paper connected with the Foreign Merchandise trade, and the oldest names in the trade are taken at nearly double Bank rate of interest when thrown upon the Street for negotiation. The Stock and Money Brokers to-day report rather less ease than yesterday. Heavy calls were made upon them from the Banks, and, but for their own reduced operations, and the rather liberal offers of Money, repayable on demand, from private lenders, the market would have been one of the most stringent of the week.

There was some improvement on the Stock Exchange early in the day on the calculation of an easier time for Money, but at the close, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations showed but slight changes from Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	Mich. Central	136⅜	135
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern	93	93
N. Y. Central	124½	125⅛	Illinois Cen	130⅜	130⅜
Erie	114	114	Pittsburgh	110¾	110⅞
Erie Preferred	114	114½	Fort Wayne	112	112⅝
Hudson	127	127½	Rock Island	112	112
Canton	36⅜	36⅜	Reading	136⅜	136
Treas. Cer., new	94	94	Quicksilver	74⅛	74⅜
Toledo	136	136⅜	Cumberland Coal	65⅜	66⅜
Northwest	51	51¼	Mariposa	46⅝	47
Ohio & M. Certs	50¾	51	N. West Pref	87⅜	87⅜

The prices of Gold to-day, like the market yesterday, fluctuated violently—the highest 274½, the lowest 260 ℘ cent. At 3 o'clock, the quotation was 271@271½ ℘ cent., and very unsettled. The Maryland raid was revived to help speculation in Gold after the sailing of the steamers, the exports by which were $480,839, making for the whole week $486,339.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. & T. H. 1sts	116
N. Y. Cen. R. Es. '78	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104⅛
Erie 1sts, '83	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	117
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds	121
Erie 3ds, '83	127	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	107
Erie 4ths, '80	123	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	93⅛
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	111	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	117	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	132	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	113	Ditts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Harlem 2ds, '74	102	Ditts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Mich. C. new 1sts	125	Chi. & Ditts. 2ds	109
Chi., B. & Quincy	103	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60½
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115⅛
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	120	Atlantic & G. W.	99⅜
Ill. Central, 7s	130		

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 92 bbls. Ashes, 15,131 bbls. Flour, 393 obls. and 752 bags Corn Meal, 1,180 bushels Wheat, 590 bushels Rye, 8,950 bushels Oats, 3,160 pkgs Provisions, and 1,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in less demand at former rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 42c.@16c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has declined at least 25c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 60@11; poor to choice extra State at $12, including 11,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $10 25@$12 50; and very choice for August at $13, round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 00@$11 00
Extra State	11 25@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 80@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 25@ 13 50
Extra Genessee	12 25@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 25@ 15 00

Southern Flour is less active at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $11 30@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored buyers; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra at $11 25@$13 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 50@$9 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine ℘ bbl.; total sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after, at a decline of 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 135,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 66@$2 72; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for a very handsome; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 58 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, partly for export, at full prices; sales since our last 47,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 65 for new Mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 98½c.@99c.; Western at 99½c.@$1; State at 96c.@$1, cash, afloat, ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 40,693 Hides; sales, 27,200 do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WHITTEL & WEIDENSEE, 8,300 Buenos Ayres, 22c@24 lbs., 36c.@38c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 33c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Tuxpilo, 17 lbs., on private terms; 500 Laguyra, 24 lbs., 24c., cash, as they run; 2,100 Minas, 16 lbs., 31c., cash, usual selection; 6,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 14½c.@15½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Western do., 70 lbs., 14½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 601,300 dry Hides, 5,000 wet salted do., and 800 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has been very active up to near the close of the week when the known unwillingness of many of the trade to part with their stocks deterred many buyers from coming into the market. Prices during the week have advanced 1½c.@2c. on all descriptions, most of the sales during the latter half of the week having been at our outside figures, at which most of the trade now refuse to sell. The The market closes active and strong, with a further advance inevitable. The receipts from the tanneries have been light, but are not fully absorbed, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at current rates. For Oak Sole the demand is good at slightly advanced rates, while the stock continues heavy. Upper in the rough is in fair request at improved prices. We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, light Cropped, 58c.@60c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, middle Cropped, 61c.@62c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, 42½c.@44½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Californis, light, 42c.@42½c.; Hemlock, California, middle, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 41½c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c.—cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and has favored buyers. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $40@$42 25 for New Mess; $40 for do. July, and $32 for August delivery; $42@$42 for Old Mess, $22 for Prime Mess, $40 for Thin Mess, and $26@$30 for old and new Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℘ lb.; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is less firm; sales since our last 2,500 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20¾c., and for July delivery, at 21½c.@22c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales 350 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $28@$30 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for common to choice Western ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 15c.@22c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at $1 78@$1 75 ℘ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 13,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 13,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.; 100 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 350 tons Lard and 55 tons Tallow at 15s.; 90 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; 10 tuns Oil at 29s.; also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d, 14,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5d.@6d., and 400 bbls. Bacon at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., and by steamer 1,200 bbls. Cutch at 20s. For Bristol, 70 tons Lard at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tuns Oil at 25s. For Antwerp, 25 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d., and 100 bales Hops at ½d. For Hamburg, 600 hhds. Sugar and 150 boxes do. at 15s.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull; sales, choice No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25; other grades nominal. Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $2 30; White Winter, $2 55@$2 65. CORN dull and lower; sales, No. 2 at $1 42. OATS less active; sales at 90c.@91c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—carriers and shippers apart; carriers asking 17½c.@20c. for Corn and Wheat to New-York, with nothing of importance doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR quiet; sales of Superfine at $9@$9 50, and Extra at $10@$10 50. WHEAT firm; sales 6,000 bush. of Red at $2 50, and White at $2 65@$2 70. CORN firm; sales of Yellow at $1 68. OATS higher; sales 6,000 bush. of Pennsylvania at 95c.@97c. GROCERIES advancing. PETROLEUM unsettled; sales of crude at 50c.@52c.; refined in bond at 87c.@90c.; and free at 95c.@97c. WOOL active; sales of medium at $1 10, and two washed at $1 15@$1 25. WHISKY $1 80.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR upward; Howard-street Superfine, $10 75@$11; Ohio Extra, $12. WHEAT firm; new $s scarce; Southern White, $3@$3 05; Red, $2 85@$2 90. CORN firm; White, $1 50; Yellow, $1 62. WHISKY dull and drooping.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Fornasia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	June 28	Liverpool	New-York
Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1 30 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M and 3 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 00 A. M & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$300 PER ACRE, HALF CASH—A beautiful plot of ground, comprising 20 acres, on high ground, facing southeast, situated on the Hackensack Railroad, 30 minutes from Jersey City, will sell in parcels of five, ten or twenty acres. This land is not inferior to any in the market for suburban residences, or for fine fruit or market-garden purposes. For particulars apply to S. WEEKES, No. 33 John-st., N. Y., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

AT ORANGE, MADISON OR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Wanted, on a lease for three years, or in exchange for a house in Fourth-st., a good place worth twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HALL BEDROOM BY A PIANO teacher, recently from Europe, and where lessons will be taken in payment. Location must be good. Address INSTRUCTION, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft in the interim. Action will not be taken to raise a draft in any event, the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding to this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 8, 1864.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,	HARRISON HALL,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,	JAMES L. STEWART,
JAMES V. WATKINS,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
DAVID H. MCALPIN,	S. R. COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,	ALBERT HALL,
JOHN ROBINSON,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
SMITH BARKER,	JOSEPH ROSE,
WILLIAM PEET,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
MERRIT H. SMITH,	S. V. SQUIRES,
JOHN ASH,	R. E. PETERSON,
JONATHAN PURDY,	S. S. VANDERHOOF,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	JOHN SHORT,
DAVID MAHANY,	DAVID ARMSTRONG,
JACOB MILLER,	ROBERT LATON.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order,

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day last of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 98, 121, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 544, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,048, 1,147, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,459, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 11, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 29th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS $1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

SIX per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. RUNGE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,273 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

RUFUS WYMAN, HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	454,500
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles H. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Hankit,	Alex. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. H. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willetts,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hedges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Small.	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

"THE GREAT SUMMER HOTEL."

is now open for the season. For apartments, apply in person or by letter, to

W. W. LELAND & CO.,
Or,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONCK HOUSE—Fifty miles from New-York, situated on high grounds overlooking a beautiful lake; the fishing is good; drives pleasant, piazza wide, and air pure; no fever and ague or mosquitoes; have some pleasant rooms vacant on second and third floors, with closets; reached by Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, thence by carriage to house. The proprietor can be seen at D. Colamore's, No. 472 Broadway, from 1 to 2 P. M., Monday, July 11. References: W. H. Lee, No. 314 Broadway; Myron Tomlinson, No. 9 Wall-st., and Baker & Vail, No. 172 Washington-st.

T. C. VAIL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1¾ hours' rail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Boy every Saturday night.

E. E. NOSTRAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.

WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., conducted by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

F. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PEJONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—THE pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats Mollie and Helen leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the time. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE secured by families at the country residence of the pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. own of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONNEC-ticut, a pleasant family and location convenient to Railroad. Address B 24 No. 64 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, lockstitched, braided tightly and firmly together, nice to come in contact with, and by means of a little and simple spring, ever used, allowing the wearer, to compress or expand it to great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt where it uses as easy and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and throws the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any covered place from the difficulty of contracting them to economize small space. The entire remotest limb is kept within the easiest, the usual and graceful line of the form, and at the highest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having arranged the pleasure once to avail herself of the convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly spend a week in the use of them. They are the best, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most fashionable retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR

AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
No. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 260 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entire y free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS VIEW ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Why the Bill Passed by Congress Was Not Signed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Whereas, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and

Whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and

Whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known that while I am—as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration—unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. In which case Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Employment of Individuals on Public and Private Vessels—Commerce on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof. The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes, by causing the Public Works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation, and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes, public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars and other vehicles and envelopes, in which the same are exported, are required to be unladened in the presence of and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or Custom-house, where the same shall arrive. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below, as follows, to wit:

Passamaquoddy, Me., 4; Falmouth and Portland, Me., 5; Boston and Charlestown, Mass., 14; Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, Ill., 8; Michillimackinac, Mich., 2; Sandusky, O., 1; Cuyahoga, O., 3; Erie, Penn., 1; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., 6; Niagara, 2; Genesee, 2; Oswego, 5; Oswegatchie, 2; Champlain, 4, and Vermont 2.

On the 1st inst. the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, via Southampton, to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, or to New-Zealand was increased to forty-five cents per single rate of half an ounce, prepayment required,

Letters for Australia, when specially addressed "By private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ship, at the reduced charge of 20 cents per single rate, prepayment also required.

LATER BY THE PERUVIAN.

Reported Capture of Alsen—War to the Knife Against Denmark by the Allies.

PORT AU BASQUE, Saturday, June 9.

The following is the concluding portion of the steamship *Peruvian's* dispatch, which, owing to difficulty on the wires, was not transmitted last night:

The London *Star* says: "GRANT's latest movements are certainly not destitute of boldness, but they seem to border on fool-hardiness. He deliberately leaves the road to Washington and the North open to LEE, who, before now, has not hesitated to cross the Potomac, when the Federal army could much more easily dispute his progress.

THE DANISH WAR.

The policy of Prussia is said to be the retention of Jutland, as a material guarantee.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast, opposite the middle part, on the Island of Fuuen.

The announcement of the capture of Alsen by the German Powers had been received, but the details concerning it had not come to hand.

A Vienna paper states that Austria and Prussia are fully agreed on the subject of hostilities.

The two Powers are said to have renewed the engagement to act in concert until Denmark shall be compelled to accept of peace.

Prussia has declared that she seeks for no territorial aggrandizement in the north.

FRANCE.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 28th.

The police are reported to have discovered another plot against the Emperor's life.

Several Italians were arrested on the 29th.

The Paris Bourse closed flat at 65f. 75c. for the Rentes.

SPAIN.

It was asserted at Madrid that the resignation of Señor MARTINEZ, Ambassador to Peru, had been accepted.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached Lisbon.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, June 7.

EXCHANGE, 27½@27⅝. COFFEE, nominal. Shipments 25,000 bags; sales 26,000 bags. Stock, 20,000.

BAHIA, Monday, June 13.

EXCHANGE, 27½@27¾. SUGAR, 31000 to 31100.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, June 16.

EXCHANGE, 27¼@27⅜.

BROWN SUGAR, 21500@21600.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai announces an important movement in Exchange, and a rise of 1¼ per cent. against England.

At Bombay, Exchange had declined ⅛, and at Calcutta, ⅛.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 29th the funds remained stagnant, and seemed likely to remain free from material fluctuation, the general feeling of the country having confirmed the course marked out by the Government on its foreign policy.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

The *Morning Star* gives the following summary of the proceedings at the Conference on Wednesday, and says it may be relied upon as a correct summary of what took place at the meeting:

The Austrian plenipotentiary opened the discussion by announcing that Austria rejected the English proposal of arbitration. The rejection was unconditional and final.

The Prussian plenipotentiary was less distinct. He did not absolutely reject the proposal, but, while declaring Prussia ready to enter into further negotiations on the subject, and to accept the good offices of a neutral power, he reserved to his Government the full right to accept or reject the decision of the arbitrator.

The Danish Plenipotentiary peremptorily and absolutely declined the English proposal. He furthermore read, on behalf of his Government, a lengthened and elaborate declaration or minute on the whole subject. This document is stated to have been a masterpiece of political knowledge and diplomatic skill. Its reading created quite a sensation and surprise. The sensation, however, was much deepened as the document proceeded to criticise very severely the whole policy of England. It charged the English Government with having pursued toward Denmark, from the beginning to the end, a policy of inconsistency, and it condemned in no measured language the varying attitudes taken by our Cabinet.

The Earl of CLARENDON defended the conduct and policy of England, and replied warmly, and, we are assured, even vehemently to the charges brought against her by Denmark.

This incident is said to have created a profound emotion.

The Prince DE LA TOUR AUVERGNE then put forward on behalf of France the proposal which we yesterday mentioned—that for dividing midway the disputed territory and taking the vote of the population of the southern zone.

The Austrian Plenipotentiaries declined to accept this proposal. Austria declared herself decidedly against any popular vote.

The Prussian Plenipotentiaries were willing to take the proposal *ad referendum*.

Denmark, however, declined the proposal altogether.

The prolongation of the suspension of hostilities then came on for discussion. Prussia proposed that an armistice be concluded for six months. Jutland to be evacuated by the allies, who should, however, occupy the Island of Alsen.

Denmark positively declined this proposal, and, indeed, refused even to listen to any proposition for arbitration, division, or armistice, on ean some acceptable basis of a peace could be definitely laid down. Unless on such conditions, she declared that she would prefer trusting the issue to the chances of war.

This declaration closed the discussion. There was no other proposal on the paper, and nothing further remained to be done.

The Conference separated with an understanding that the plenipotentiaries should meet again on Saturday to sign the minutes and exchange the usual and formal courtesies of parting.

Americans in Europe.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending June 25, 1864: Rev. James Hughes, Hartford, Conn.; John Sheridan, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. A. Kittridge, Bombay; E. F. Bowditch, Boston; R. M. Mason and family, Boston; Chas. E. Sherman, New-Haven, Conn.; L. T. Hopkinson and lady, New York; D. L. Pepper, Philadelphia; T. Alexander, Montreal; Rev. H. B. Sherman, New-Jersey; Mrs. E. B. Stiles, Illinois; Dr. H. Davidsen and lady, Valparaiso; Thomas Morrison, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert Shooter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Geo. Bellows and lady, New York; John E. Hodgson, California; Joseph Burr, Oregon; J. G. Hale, New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The President's Call for Militia.

EIGHT REGIMENTS TO TAKE THE FIELD.

An order from Gov. SEYMOUR reached Gen. SANDFORD Friday night, assigning our quota under the recent call of the President for 12,000 militia from this Sate. The Governor puts the proportion of the First Division at 3,500 men. A meeting of officers of the division with Gen. SANDFORD took place yesterday, for the purpose of deciding what regiments should be sent out under the call. After the meeting had closed, Gen. SANDFORD caused the following orders to be promulgated:

FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 24.—Pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States, and general orders from Gov. SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New-York, the following regiments of this division are detailed for immediate duty in the fortifications at Washington City, viz.:

The Fourth Regiment, Col. TELLER; the Sixth Regiment, Col. MASON; the Eleventh Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF; the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONKLING; the Ninety-third Regiment, Col. CHAMBERS; the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY; the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. KETCHUM; the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. MAHONEY.

Commandants of regiments will make requisitions for arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments, through Lieut.-Col. TOWNSEND, Division Quartermaster, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

Commandants of regiments upon their arrival at Washington, will report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The Brigadier-Generals of this Division will promulgate this order. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

The four regiments first named above have seen some service, though not as much as other City organizations that are retained at home. The last four regiments are new organizations, formed under the orders of Gov. SEYMOUR, and will be unknown to a majority of our citizens. Until the present emergency called them out, they have enjoyed no opportunity to display their fighting qualities, but they will doubtless give an excellent account of themselves should they meet the enemy.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, one of the finest organizations in the City, will probably leave on Monday.

The Fourth is also nearly ready. It received quite recently from the State Arsenal eighteen new and splendid cannon, which it will, if necessary, take into the field.

Every one of the regiments selected may be counted in for honorable service.

All the troops are to serve for one hundred days; and the whole force will probably be in the field before the end of this week.

Union Home and School, Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

This beneficent institute was organized on May 22, 1861, "for the maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for," and has had charge of about 500 till the present time, of whom 125 still remain at the Home, the rest having been adopted or apprenticed out. The originators of this institution were Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, Mrs. HOYT, and Mrs. OLIVE M. DEROE—the latter being the Treasurer, and not only devoting her time, but thousands of dollars of her private means, to furthering its success. Besides receiving private aid from numerous individuals and firms, either in money or supplies, it has received donations of $3,000 each from the Common Council and Legislature, $5,000 from the Supervisors, and payments from the Family Aid Fund. The institution (which has since been chartered) was formed to prevent the children of soldiers being sent to the Alms-house as paupers. This has long been carried out in England, where a princely institution was endowed by the Duke of York, at the beginning of the present century, for the reception of children of soldiers. Why cannot some more comprehensive plan be adopted by our General or State Government, for the same object as the one instituted by the lady managers of the Union Home and School? An extensive plot of ground might be given to it where land is cheaper, and it could then be in a position to be more useful. The names of the officers and managers are:

Hon. President, Mrs. General Robert Anderson; President, Mrs. Drake Mills; Treasurer, Mrs. Olive M. Deroe; Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Edwin Winslow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Barry; Managers, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. W. Kidder, Mrs. S. P. Mather, Mrs. D. Hoyt, Mrs. Dr. Hurd, Mrs. H. G. Adams, Mrs. I. Thompson, Mrs. I. S. Williams, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. U. Wells, Miss M. F. Hoyt, Miss Anna Barry, Miss L. Jones, Mrs. Waddell.

THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSIONS.

The Argument in the Case of Gen. Dix.

COURT OF SESSIONS—JULY 9.

Before His Honor, Judge Russell.

According to appointment, the hearing of the argument in this case took place this day in the Court of Sessions, before A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., City Judge; for the State appearing District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, with Attorney-General John Cochrane; for the defendants, Judge Pierrepont and W. M. Evarts, Esq. The Court was well filled, and a considerable degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Judge PIERREPONT opened for the defence by briefly stating the facts of the case, as already published, up to the period of the arrest of Gen. Dix and his subordinates, by direction of Gov. SEYMOUR, as criminal violators of the law, for kidnapping and causing a riot in the City of New-York. He read the order of the President, issued to Gen. Dix, which he understood was to form part of the papers before the Court.

District-Attorney HALL—Not exactly. I understood our admission to be that the facts stated as represented; but not that this should form part of the papers, until his Honor adjudicates that the orders and the matters embodied in them constitute a defence.

The court decided that the motion should be argued on the papers as presented, and that they should be submitted, and if he found them to have any bearing on the case, he would exercise his discretion in the matter.

Judge PIERREPONT then proceeded to consider the question as to whether Gen. Dix had committed an offence against the laws and dignity of the State; if so, he would bow to the majesty of the law. But the Grand Jury, who had the issue before them, decided that it was inexpedient to pursue the subject, and had not found the defendants guilty of the charges, and he contended that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. War existed in the country, and it was judiciously recognized in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the prize cases. A state of war in a civilized country was widely different from a state of peace, and the laws all cling the same, of course, were different. The war was not confined merely to the locality where the rebel army was encamped, but affected the entire country. Nor was it a foreign war, but a great civil commotion. All war power resided in the Federal Government, the State Governments having no war powers. It was true that where martial law had not been declared, we were not in a state where the civil law was suspended; but emergencies had arisen during a time of invasion, where the President had to exercise a discretionary power, and where should this power reside if not in the President? If he had trampled upon the rights or liberties of the people, the proper course was to impeach him. He cited the case of *Luther* vs. *Borden*, in Howard's United States Reports, arising out of the Dorr rebellion, where it was decided by the Chief Justice of the United States, that the exercise of a discretionary power was wisely vested in the President; also, *Van der Heyden* vs. *Young*, 11 Johnson. A contrary doctrine would be fatal to the safety and security of the nation.

District-Attorney HALL considered that the question for the court to decide was not whether Gen. Dix was absolutely guilty of the offences charged, but whether there was such probability of his guilt as would justify His Honor in sending the papers to the Grand Jury for their action, and possibly putting him upon trial. He had dealt with satisfaction in Gen. Dix was prepared to submit to the mandate of the court, should it so decide. His argument would consist of the two points—whether an offence of a criminal nature had been committed by the defendant; and, if so, was the defence now interposed not demurable but perfect? He called attention to the evidence taken before the warrant was issued, there being no additional evidence for the prosecution,) which he now maintained, as he then presumptively claimed, constituted facts or acts of crime. Mr. Hallock had been arrested by armed men, who were in the legitimate employment of the United States, as soldiers. The office of the *Journal of Commerce* was occupied by these armed men, who closed all means of ingress and egress, and the sight of whom caused recriminatory and turbulent crowds to assemble in the vicinity for several days. So, also, it was at the office of the *World*; one of the employees of which had a pistol leveled at him when going quietly to follow his avocation. They had also been excluded from the premises for several days by armed men. These acts the court *prima facie* adjudicated to constitute, 1st, inciting to a riot, which was a misdemeanor, and of the same grade as riots. Second, forcible entry and detainer; and third, false imprisonment; and on these facts the prosecution relied to show that they were entitled to an admission that these offences had probably been committed.

Mr. EVARTS—What are the special facts which make up the forcible entry and detainer?

District-Attorney HALL—While these parties were in the exercise of their respective employments, men armed with muskets and fixed bayonets took possession of their offices, and retained the same for several days.

The Court—And, I suppose, the further fact of interruption.

District-Attorney HALL—Resuming, referred to the law, and the definitions of the several allegations of crime.

First—Inciting to a riot. An assemblage of persons collected together to pursue in an unlawful manner an otherwise lawful purpose was a riot. He cited the definition of Wharton, section 2,173, of volume 2 "Any tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons, having no avowed, ostensible, legal or constitutional object, assembled under such circumstances and deporting themselves in such a manner as to produce danger to the public peace and tranquillity, and which excites terror in the neighborhood, is an unlawful assemblage, which is a riot—de facto riot." The people of the State of New-York were represented in the buildings of the journals stopped not by three persons, but by, perhaps, one hundred; and that they were terrified was evident from the testimony. He therefore contended that the President's order was not lawful, and that there was no defence. Section 2,178, which the court cited, was also to the same effect.

In respect to the alleged kidnapping, he quoted Wharton, vol. 1, sections 1,152 and 1,157, as to "forcible seizing and kidnapping," and whether were guilty of this offence as against Mr. Hallock. The orders put in evidence showed that they had intent to imprison him in this State against his will. He submitted that a technical criticism could be thrown up to bear against the definition of "forcible seizure and confinement," but he argued that though there was no forcible physical seizure, nobody could doubt that there was confinement, for Mr. Hallock was put into a carriage. But a Judge or a jury would not require as proof of forcible seizure that a man had actual view of the weapons to be used against him; and in this case there was sufficient evidence of just such forcible seizure by Maj. Barstow.

In respect to the "forcible entry and detainer," he cited volume 2, section 2,016; stating that during his ten years connection with the office of the District-Attorney, this was only the third case that had come up in his experience. He contended the premises of Messrs. Hallock, and of Mr. Marble, were taken possession of with menace, by force of arms, and detained in the quotation just read.

He objected to the consideration of the orders by the court, because they did not constitute lawful authority in any of the crimes he had referred to, and because as matter of defence under the law, they could not be heard by the court, because Congress had no power to pass the law under which the President assumed to act, to wit:

Sec. 4, March 3, 1863, chap. 81, Laws of 37th Congress—"*And be it enacted*, That any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, *shall be a* defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any seizure, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done under and by virtue of such order, or under *color* (?) of any law of Congress; and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue."

If he were elsewhere, appearing as an American citizen and not as a lawyer, he would call such an act "An Act to enable the President to commit a wrong." For this wrong could not have been done unless the President authorized it; but did the framer of the act intend to give the President express power to do wrong?

Reviewing the order of the President, Mr. Hall said it was an interesting circumstance that every single fact stated in the bogus proclamation had become so true as almost to give the unfortunate young man now in Fort Lafayette the mantle of the prophet. The "campaign on that line" had been, in the opinion of some persons of considerable authority, a failure. There had also been just issued a proclamation for a "day of humiliation and prayer," and a call, if not for the same number, for a large number of armed men by the President. There was also "close custody," because it was to be presumed that Gen. Dix did his duty.

Now there was the law, and there was the order of the President, which he held was inadmissible. It would not be denied by the other side that these acts were trespasses at common law; and that, under the *Mitchell* vs. *Harmony*, and others of a kindred nature, although the President had a right to issue the order, yet if a civil suit suit were commenced for this trespass the defence would be, not one of justification, but of instigation.

The first general point was, that if Congress possessed a constitutional power by express statutory terms to direct the defendants to commit the act in question, it could not delegate that power to the President. In support of this view, he instanced a case where an indictment, founded upon an ordinance of the Common Council of New-York, was quashed, because the Judge thought it was perfectly unconstitutional for the Legislature to delegate their right to elect or create a misdemeanor to the municipal body under them in such general terms.

In regard to the prize cases reported in Black, he did not understand that the decision referred to declared that the whole of the United States was in a state of war for all purposes against the Confederate States, but that in regard to the particular case at issue the so-called Confederate States were so far a belligerent power, in regard to the United States, as to allow the Government of the latter to invoke in its aid the laws of blockade. Judge Grier, who delivered the majority opinion in that case, illustrated the view taken here in New-York, in regard to the claim that the State is at war.

He called upon the defendants to give him a definition of the term "military necessity," as he had never met one that suited him, and if there was such a law, whether, where there did not exists any war, the law of military necessity was greater than martial law, and was subject to any different contingencies. Because, while "military necessity has never been considered in this country until of late, martial law had come up in the case of Luther vs. Bardon, already cited. It had also been proclaimed in New-Orleans in 1807 or 1808, by Gen. WILKINSON, in the Burr revolution; by Gen. Jackson for a short time in 1815, and, also in the Dove rebellion. But Benton's reports of that time showed that a very great confusion existed in the minds of even able lawyers as to the right of declaring martial law. Mr. D. F. Bunard, a very able and able international lawyer and consular agent of this State, recited that lawyers had a right to make martial law; and that even the commander in chief, commanding a mere locality, had not such a power, which was only possessed by the President when in the field. He, therefore, assumed that the law of military necessity, or whatever it might be, was entitled to no more judicial weight than martial law would be. The case of S. Charles Curtis, Blackstone's Reports, volume 2, declared that martial law never could be exercised over a citizen, according to the law of England, but only over persons in military service; and the law of this State had been so adjudicated. Parton's "Life of Jackson" might also be quoted to show that martial law could be proclaimed only within the limits of the camp. When the editor of the *Louisiana Courier* (published Friday, March 3, 1815) the famous article about Gen. Jackson—"Martial Law Prevailing"—the latter did not suppress the paper, but, upon obtaining from the editor the name of the writer, arrested him. At that time "New-Orleans was a camp and Judge Hall a soldier." 2 Parton's Jackson, 314.

But New-York was not a camp on the 19th of May last, and Marion Marble and Wm. P. Hallock were not soldiers. Would it be claimed, as President LINCOLN in his Kentucky Proclamation had claimed, that civil law and martial law could exist together with the same territory? He would like to know what volume of international law sustained such a view. In that gold good, then civil law and martial law existed in New-York City on the 19th of May last.

But even admitting that the State of New-York was at war with a foreign Power, Chancellor Kent held that martial law was subordinate, so far as the citizen of the State of New-York was concerned, to the law of the State.

The argument of the District-Attorney continued at some length. He concluded by saying that if the act of the Legislature giving the enabling power was sufficient, yet it was unconstitutional, for the reasons stated in Griffith vs. Wilcox, 21 Indiana. And if the act was not relied upon, but the defence of military necessity or martial law was set up, then that defence could only appertain to the hostile territory.

Attorney-General JOHN COCHRANE followed on the same side, tracing the rise of our liberties in England, and the guarantees for the liberty of the person and property, of speech and of the press, which should be maintained in this country at all sacrifices.

Mr. W. M. Evarts, in closing for the defence, said he had not heard it contended that any individual or class in the community was exempt from the authority and the process of law, yet acts which could not be exercised in a private capacity, might, in a person exercising public functions, become proper. This grew out of the particular character and position of the individual, and the function he was exercising.

It was nothing but the coarsest fiction of law that would impute to Gen. Dix and his associates the alleged kidnapping, forcible entry and detainer, and inciting to riot. It would only be to find a form for the assertion of criminal jurisdiction on the part of the State of New-York, in order to raise an important public and political inquiry between the Federal Government and the State of New-York. If the public necessities, public liberties and public right requires that an artificial criminality should be instituted upon honorable gentlemen in order that the great public aim might be gained of having the issue between the Federal Government and the State of New-York decided on the question of the relative powers and authorities of the two, let it be done. Martial law was not a good kind of law, he conceded, last war, unfortunately, was a thing of words much less than any other human transaction; and there was no more precise definition of its authority over civil law by its mere prevalence than the maxim, "The laws are unchanged and evil exists." Now, he would be heard by this Court, as an educated gentleman, in the course of a lengthy and powerful speech, reviewed the whole case, contending that the acts charged as trespasses lacked the circumstances of public crime and personal guilt. As trespasses, they could be enforced, if the private interests of the parties supposed to be injured should lead them to adopt such a course, and the court would feel that the action of the late Grand Jury on the question of indictment was neither disrespectful to the State, nor to the Executive, but was a proper disposition by intelligent members of the community of a question which might be presented in other ways.

The Court announced that the decision in the case would be rendered on the 1st of August ensuing.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—DAN MACE BEATS GEN. BUTLER.

The contest between these two renowned trotters, which took place on the Fourth, attracted a large crowd of spectators, owing to the fame of the competitors, and the determination evinced by each to carry off the prize which was a purse of $1,000—$600 to the winner, and $200 to the loser. The conditions of the trot were that, *Dan Mace* should go under the saddle, and *Gen. Butler* in harness. By the summary which we append it will be seen that the former won in three straight heats, which is not to be wondered at as the track is only a half mile one, and a horse under saddle has a great advantage over one in harness in making the turns.

SUMMARY.

SPRINGFIELD—Monday, July 4.—Prize $1,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5. The winner to receive $600, and the loser $200.

J. S. Turner entered ch. g. Dan Mace, (saddle)	1	1	1
J. Lovett entered bl. g. Gen. Butler, (in harness	2	2	2

Time—2 32¾; 2 31, 2 31¾.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REARREST OF A NOTED THIEF.—CHARLES PATTERSON, who for a long time past has been known as a desperate thief in that part of the Seventeenth Ward known as "Mackerelville," was rearrested on Friday night, last on a bench-warrant, issued by the Court of General Sessions. The arrest was made by Sergeant MCGIVENS of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge is highway robbery. PATTERSON with an accomplice was first taken into custody on the 28th of December last for robbing Mr. MARTIN BALLARD of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, and was indicted by the Grand Jury. BURNS, his accomplice, was convicted and sent to Sing-Sing. PATTERSON was admitted to bail, which he forfeited, but was rearrested. While awaiting trial he was claimed as a deserter by the military authorities and given up to them. He was sent to the Park Barracks, but made his escape after he had been confined there three days. Since then he has been at large, but kept out of the way of the Seventeenth Precinct police, who had the warrant for him. Friday afternoon, Sergeant MCGIVAN saw him walking along Fourth-avenue, and hailed him. PATTERSON immediately started to run, followed by the Sergeant in close pursuit. After an exciting chase, MCGIVEN was gaining on the fugitive so rapidly that PATTERSON ran into an oyster saloon at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, and sat down at a table as unconcerned as possible, and called for refreshments. Here the Sergeant followed and arrested him. MCGIVEN deserves much credit for his prompt and daring action on this occasion, as the desperate character of PATTERSON was well-known to him. Fortunately for the officer his prisoner was unarmed, which is contrary to his usual custom. Capt. BROWN and Sergt. MCGIVAN conveyed the prisoner before Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, who committed him to the Tombs to stand trial at the Sessions.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNED IN CROSBY-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of premises No. 21 Crosby-street. The furniture and building were damaged to the amount of about $600; said to be fully insured. A young women named DELIA HOLLAND, who occupied a room on the third floor, immediately over the place where the fire originated, was badly burned. She jumped from her window to the sidewalk, and thereby received severe injuries. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, and at last accounts was not expected to recover from the combined effects of her burns and bruises.

BOY DROWNED.—A lad about 6 years old, was found drowned at Rossville, Staten Island, July 8. The body was clothed in a pair of blue woolen pants and calico jacket, a muslin shirt, and a pair of shoes, one of which has a hole cut out over the great toe, which seems to have been tender, and was dressed with a rag. The body has been in the water only a few days. The clothing is at the Coroner's office in Rossville, for identification. The body was sent to the Richmond County Poorhouse for interment. A verdict of drowned was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—A little girl, named [illegible], two years, was run over yesterday in Oliver-street, by car No. 8 of the Second-avenue Railroad, and so badly injured that she died soon after at the New-York Hospital. Deceased resided with her parents at No. 2 Oliver-street. The Coroner was notified.

LAUNCH OF THE MONONGO.—The iron-clad *Monongo* was successfully launched yesterday, at the Fulton Works, in Jersey City. The vessel is a "double-ender," 240 feet in length, and, when completed, must prove very formidable.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—The business of recruiting, under the supervision of the County Volunteer Committee, is progressing rapidly. Seventy men have been enlisted and sixty-five persons have paid $335 each to procure substitutes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SECOND DIVISION STATE MILITIA.—A meeting of the officers of the Second Division, State Militia, was held at Major-Gen. DURYEA's office (Brooklyn) yesterday morning, at which it was decided to call out the Ninety-third, Eighty-ninth and Nineteenth, and one regiment of Gen. RYDER's brigade, from Orange, and other up-river counties, to answer the call of the President for 12,000 men from this State to resist the invasion of Maryland. The quota required of the Second Division's District is 1,850 men. If these regiments do not furnish the quota, then the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth regiments of Brooklyn are to be called upon to make up the deficiency. It is the object of the State military authorities to keep the National Guard at home, having previously done good service, and it was thought best not to tax them too much.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. E. B. FOWLER, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, was yesterday appointed Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, in place of Capt. S. B. GREGORY, removed.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Brooklyn Gas-light Company, it is understood, will shortly advance the price of gas from $2 50 to $3 25 per thousand cubic feet.

Williamsburgh.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two men, named DOMINICK CONNOLLY and MICHAEL HENNY, were arrested Friday, by the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, for having, with others, engaged in a bloody affray. From the statements made by the injured parties, it appears that on Tuesday evening, DOMINICK CONNOLLY, MICHAEL HENNY and his wife, MICHAEL ADAMS, and THOMAS GIBBONS, entered a tenement house on North Eighth-street, near First, and proceeded to the rooms occupied by WM. CONNOLLY and family, and brutally beat his wife, on account of some family difficulty. A young man named THOMAS MCDONALD, being present, interfered, when they turned upon and beat him in a shocking manner, and then left. Yesterday morning the parties returned, and attacking WM. CONNOLLY, dragged him into an alley way where, as he alleges, DOMINICK CONNOLLY knocked him down with a slung shot and left him for dead. Several persons who interfered were also attacked. HONORA CONNOLLY and MARGARET MCDONALD were severely beaten, the latter being badly bruised, her eyes nearly closed up, and the bridge of her nose broken, and she is considered in a very critical condition. The prisoners were committed to await an examination.

NEW JERSEY.

THE DRAFT IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—A supplementary draft to fill a deficiency in the Fifth Congressional District, will take place at Newark on Monday next. The deficiency in Jersey City on the 25th of May was 83; since that time 77 men have been obtained, leaving a deficiency of six. An effort will be made to secure the six men before Monday noon.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 8.

The Pacific mail steamer *St. Louis* arrived here last evening from Panama.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention have adopted articles disfranchising "disloyal" citizens, and decided not to elect State officers at the time of submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification.

Arrived ship *R. S. Ely*, from New-York.

The Prize Steamer Greyhound.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 9.

The prize steamer *Greyhound* was sold at auction to-day for $40,500.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill at Vassalboro by Fire.

PORTLAND, Saturday, July 9.

JOHN D. LANG's woolen mill at Vassalboro was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with all the machinery and $10,000 worth of wool. There was no insurance.

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 8.

Sales of Oil to-day amount to between 300 and 500 bbls. sperm at $2 25 per gallon, and offers have been made for more at the same price.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, $1 08; Reading Railroad, 91; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 71¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, —; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Letter from a Sharpshooter.

SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS—HOW TO SHOOT AND BE SHOT.

The following private letter gives a view of the life which the sharpshooters spend:

BIVOUAC BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Va.,
WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1864.

* * * I love the cause in which we are engaged, and am willing, if need be, to lay down my life, to see peace once more restored throughout the land. I do not wish to live unless we accomplish what we have undertaken. I never can submit to the Southern chivalry; I would die sooner. I know we are able to subjugate the South, and we must do it; they will never submit until obliged. Now that the war has gone so far we must never give up as long as we have men left in the North to shoulder a musket. I never was more determined than now that I have seen so many homeless lives sacrificed; the more the cost the more determined we should all be. God strengthen us all to go on, with a determination to never stop until we have succeeded in rooting out treason and rebellion throughout the entire land. This has been a desperate campaign throughout. I never saw it equaled for suffering in all manner of ways. Of the first thirty days in this campaign, my regiment was engaged twenty-five days, only getting five days' rest. Those five days we did not rest, either; we were only excused from fighting. I have been through it all, and, "for a wonder," as the boys say, I am as yet unhurt. Have been struck twice by fragments of shells, but not enough to go off duty. Since this campaign I have been engaged many a day in the rifle-pits before the enemy as near as fifty yards from our pits to theirs. At Cold Harbor I was in a pit three days in succession that was only fifteen yards from the enemy's breastworks. Sharpshooters are always thrown out in front of everything else, so as to get a chance to do some good shooting at officers and commanders. We are always too much for the rebel sharpshooters, and when as near as fifty yards keep them so alarmed they dare not show their heads above the pits, and only fire on us at random without aim. The best day's work I have done in this campaign was to fire 205 shots from a rifle-pit here before Petersburgh on the 18th, when we charged the enemy's works. I had good shots and a good range, and could strike a man's head every time. Our sharpshooters have done some fearful execution in this campaign. The rebels are very much vexed now at us, and will not communicate with us on picket, but will with all others. We cannot go on picket now and visit the rebs as others do, but are constantly firing when on picket. We never find fault, as we can shoot as many pickets as they. Everything is quiet now—only a little cannonading from either side. We are preparing for a siege. Petersburgh once taken, LEE cannot subsist his army in Virginia. We have taken two lines around Petersburgh, and our guns can now shell the city very easily. I am confident we can take the city now in a short time. Our black soldiers did some splendid fighting, it cannot be denied.

W. H., Co. H, 1st U. S. S. S.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	275	$90	Reading R.	135⅜
10,000	do	276	100	Mich. Cen. R.	134⅝
10,000	do	276⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b2 92⅝
5,000	do	277	100	do	92¾
45,000	do	278¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	130¾
10,000	do	278	500	do	s60 130
15,000	do	279	300	do	129⅝
15,000	do	279⅝	600	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
200	Erie Railway	113⅞	200	do	110⅝
300	do	b3 113⅝	100	do	111
100	do	b5 113⅝

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3992. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL RAID.

A More Satisfactory View of the Situation.

The Fight at the Monocacy---Further Details.

Flying Rebel Cavalry on Various Railroads.

Much Noise and Shabby Results.

The Baltimore and Washington Road Safe.

BALTIMORE QUIET.

NATIONAL VETERANS READY FOR ACTION

Gen. Hunter's Advance Reported at Martinsburgh.

A BETTER PROSPECT ON ALL HANDS

GEN. GRANT'S VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

An official report from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continuing until 5 P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. SEWARD, of the New-York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig.-Gen. TYLER was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thousand, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Visit to Gen. Grant's Army—The Lieutenant-General Hopeful and Confident—The State of Feeling in Washington—The Capital Perfectly Safe—Gen. Augur in Command—A Force of Veterans at Hand—Officials and Convalescents Ready to Serve.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10—Midnight.

Hon. JOHN COVODE returned yesterday from a visit to the head quarters of Gen. GRANT, whither he went for the purpose of obtaining the body of his son, Col. COVODE, who was killed during SHERIDAN'S late raid. He had several interviews with the Lieutenant General, and reports that Gen. GRANT was very hopeful, and expressed himself with the utmost confidence in regard to ultimate success.

Gen. GRANT did not attach much importance to the rebel raid in Maryland, as he did not believe LEE would have detach any considerable force from in front of the Union lines before Petersburgh.

Washington, which, amid all the exciting rumors of the rebel invasion, has preserved a most dignified tranquility, was this afternoon thrown quite off its balance by the telegrams of the evening papers, foreshadowing a probable advance of the rebel force in this direction. This was not decreased by the military movements which soon began to develop themselves, and which seemed to authorize the inference that the authorities also were not without their apprehensions that the rebels might attempt a dash on the long-coveted prize of the National Capital. The streets quickly became alive with moving troops, wagons, ambulances, and as much of the pride, pomp and circumstance of war, as American armies generally exhibit.

Without entering into details which it would be improper to mention, suffice it to say that the force within the line of intrenchments around this city, is ample for its thorough protection against any demonstration the enemy may make in this direction; but lest they should attempt it, Gen. AUGUR and his Staff have been busily engaged all day, making full preparations to receive them.

The *Star* of this evening states that information has reached here that a satisfactory body of veterans are already in a position from which they can reach either Washington or Baltimore, before the rebels can appear in force in either direction.

In addition to this and the regular garrison force, the services of other bodies of available men can be instantly called for. The very large brigade of men employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and in this vicinity mustered this forenoon at their various rendezvous and for drill. They are ready for instant service if it be necessary to call them out.

The hospitals have been scrupulously examined for all convalescents capable of doing duty, and such as are have been sent forward to the defences.

To-night it is suspected that the militia of Washington will be called out, and the department clerks will be armed for service if necessary.

The President, to-day, with a small cavalry escort, visited the forts and works on the exposed side of the city, and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

The movements of the rebels have not yet developed themselves sufficiently to admit of anything more than mere speculation as to their purposes. In regard to these the most contradictory opinions exist. Certain it is, that whatever the rebels design they should execute quickly, for the concentration of Union troops will very soon make it a question not of their success in either purpose, but of their possible escape at all.

Up to the hour of writing, the Washington and Baltimore Railroad continues uninterrupted. The usual trains have been run to-day. Their rate of running has, however, been slower than ordinary, and the advance has been made cautiously.

The telegraphic cable to Fortress Monroe was cut last night by a dragging anchor, and no communication has been had to-day with Gen. GRANT.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE arrived here to-night.

The Feeling in Washington—Col. Seward Safe.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

Although there is naturally much solicitude everywhere felt for the safety of Washington, in view of the intelligence which has from time to time been received to-day, and which has caused some excitement in our community, still there are no indications whatever of a panic among our citizens. The military measures which have been taken tend to give assurance of the security of this Capital from rebel invasion. It is confidently asserted that several rebel scouts have been seen in Washington to-day, but this may be mere suspicion. A rebel scout was, however, captured to-day, not far from Washington, and has been brought hither.

The mail-carrier who runs between this place and Rockville, about fourteen miles distant, hastily returned from Rockville this afternoon, bringing a report that rebel troops were in that immediate neighborhood. He says he saw them, but had no idea of their numbers.

COL. SEWARD SAFE.

The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Gen. WALLACE:

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Sunday, July 10.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

I have the pleasure of contradicting my statement of last night. Col. SEWARD is not a prisoner, and I am now told is unhurt. He behaved with rare gallantry. (Signed) LEW WALLACE.

Major-General Commanding.

Particulars of the Monocacy Fight—Gen. Lee Said to be in Command of the Rebel Force—The Fighting Commenced by Gen. Ricketts' Division—The Enemy in Full View of his Front about Seven Thousand Strong—The Total Force about Twenty-five Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10—7 30 P. M.

The TIMES special correspondent in Baltimore sends the following to this office:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—P. M.

After evacuating Frederick, Gen. WALLACE withdraw his forces to this side of the Monocacy Junction, protecting the railroad and Baltimore Pike. RICKETTS' division was posted to the left of the railroad, on Buckeystown road. WALLACE'S remaining forces, including the hundred-day men, to the right of the railroad. The fighting commenced by the First Brigade, RICKETTS' division making an attack at about nine o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning, on the enemy's dismounted cavalry in their front, which were driven back with loss, and some prisoners taken. The prisoners assert that Gen. LEE is in command. They also stated they had plenty of infantry. At about 11 A. M., the enemy succeeded in getting their infantry up, and developed a strong line in front of RICKETTS' division, and immediately commenced advancing to the attack. After fighting for nearly an hour they were driven back, and recovering soon after advanced his line. It is stated that the rebel force in full view of RICKETTS' front this time were not less than seven thousand. Our veteran regiments fought with the greatest gallantry, but were compelled to give way, leaving our badly wounded and dead in the enemy's hands, the enemy having flanked our position on the left. RICKETTS had no artillery except ALEXANDER'S Battery. The force on the right of the railroad did not lose as heavily as our left. The rebel cavalry harrassed our rear, capturing a number of prisoners. Our losses as, near as I can obtain from different sources will not exceed 1,000, including missing. Our forces destroyed the wooden bridge over the Baltimore Pike on our retreat at Monrovia and Newmarket. Only a few of the enemy's cavalry were in our rear, their infantry pursuing slowly. Their total number are reported at about 25,000, but some of their prisoners say there was a large force crossing some point on the Potomac to join their column near Frederick.

Capt. Adams, A. A. G. to Gen. RICKETTS, wounded; Capt. Leonard, A. A. G., First Brigade, Col. TRUEAX, badly in head; Capt. Gudes, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York Vols., killed; Lieuts. S. Feather and Stuart, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York, wounded. The above wounded officers are here.

It is reported Col. SEWARD came in safe, but it is not confirmed. Gen SHEL's train, comprising three hundred wagons, with a large number of horses, cattle, &c., arrived here this afternoon in safety.

The Northern Central Railroad is reported to be in great danger. Baltimore has been in an excited state to-day. The bells have been ringing all morning, calling together the military and citizens in accordance with the proclamations of the Governor and Mayor of the city. They have responded in great numbers, and are immediately armed and equipped. The military authorities have seized all the public and private horses in the city for use in the defence.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—Midnight.

The following has been issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature; but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it.

The invading enemy is, by the last accounts, approaching the city.

Men, all the men that can be raised, are wanted to occupy the forthications already completed and to prepare others.

It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once.

Come in your leagues or come in your militia companies—but come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every Ward will assemble at their usual places of Ward meeting, and will report forthwith to Gen. LOCKWOOD, at his head quarters, No. 34 North-street.

(Signed,) A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.
JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 10, 1864.

To Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, and to the People of Pennsylvania:

I refer to my recent proclamations calling for troops on requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year, at the moment when LEE's army was actually on your borders. Dispatches have been this morning received, establishing the fact that Gen. WALLACE, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil, and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions. It would be disgraceful in you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so. But all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourself to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty. And I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

(Signed.) A. G. CURTIN,

Rumors at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

The extra *Star*, 1 P. M., says: "We are satisfied from information just received that up to this forenoon the rebels had made no movement indicative of the purpose of following Gen. WALLACE in the direction of Baltimore. Information has reached here that a satisfactory body of our veterans are already in a position from which they can reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels can appear in force in front of either city. The very large brigade of men employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and in this vicinity mustered this morning at their rendezvous, and will meet for drill this afternoon. They are ready for instant service, if it is necessary to call them out.

A dispatch received at headquarters at a late hour last night from Edward's Ferry, states the rebels have not crossed there as reported, neither have they made their appearance in the vicinity.

The rebels have not, as yet, made their appearance anywhere within the Department of Washington. Gen. AUGUR and his Staff officers are busily engaged to-day making ample preparations to receive them should they show themselves within this department.

FROM BALTIMORE.

FIRST DISPATCH—NINE A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—9 A. M.

The excitement is intense this morning.

The Union citizens have been arming all night, and at 6 o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung.

Parties headed by a drum and fife are moving through the town to man the defensive works.

Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and manifest a determination to do their utmost to defend the city.

The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's Mills.

Gen. WALLACE is falling back toward the city.

The telegraph, however, is still working to Marriottsville, which is beyond Ellicott's Mills—so that the report of the rebels being there is premature. Their scouts, however, are believed to have been within fifteen miles of the city.

We are still not without good hope of being able to prevent the entrance of the rebels into this city.

The Secessionists who have property and stocks of goods on hand here are by no means pleased at the prospect of exchanging their goods for rebel money. They much prefer greenbacks, notwithstanding their sympathy with the South.

SECOND DISPATCH—TEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—10 A. M.

The rebel cavalry are reported to be at Reisterstown, sixteen miles north of Baltimore, and are supposed to be making for the Northern Central Railroad, to endeavoring to cut our communications in that direction.

A train, which started out on the Baltimore and Ohio, Railroad, has returned with a number of wounded on board.

THIRD DISPATCH—ELEVEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The party of rebels at Reisterstown are said to be a small body. They are stealing cattle and horses. Report says they have struck the Northern Central Railroad, and burned a bridge. We cannot learn as yet whether this report be true.

Gen. WALLACE, at last advices, was 26 miles from this city, falling back, with a force of fresh troops covering his rear. The enemy were not supposed to be following him; at least they were not to be seen on the road over which he is retreating. His artillery is reported safe.

Our streets are swarming with people. Union citizens are coming forward well, and if they are well handled, will help much in the work of holding the city.

FOURTH DISPATCH—ELEVEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The Northern Central Railroad is reported at headquarters as cut, the rails being torn up, but at what precise point is not known.

The telegraph is still working west to Marriottsville.

The *American* and *Clipper* newspaper offices have run out their national flags, resolved to put a good face on things, and shew their colors to the last, if the worst should come. The American Telegraph line has also put out "Old Glory."

Our only real danger at present seems to be from cavalry making a dash into town. They will meet with a warm reception, however, and if they should get in, their stay will probably be but brief.

The streets, the very air it may be said, is teeming with rumors fast succeeding each other. I send you only what seems most authentic and trustworthy, so far as can be gathered in the excitement.

FIFTH DISPATCH—NOON.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

The centre of the city is becoming more quiet, the armed citizens having all gone to the fortifications on the outskirts.

The latest reports from WALLACE express an opinion that the main body of the rebels are moving toward Washington.

It is reported that MAJOR GILMORE'S cavalry were at Westminster last night. He is said to have taken his supper there whilst his men were engaged stealing horses, &c.

SIXTH DISPATCH—ONE P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—1 P. M.

An ambulance has just arrived here with wounded officers. Capt. ADAM EGLIN, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. RICKETT'S Staff, and Capt. PARKE, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York—the former badly wounded, and the latter severely in the hip—are among the number. The fighting on Saturday is represented as having been of the most desperate character. The new recruits did well. Our veteran troops engaged especially distinguished themselves, and fought with desperate determination, only giving way when they were outflanked by superior numbers.

The enemy were severely punished, having a large number killed and wounded. ALEXANDER'S Baltimore Battery is reported to have done great execution with grape, canister and shell. The enemy were, however, far better supplied with artillery and cavalry, and outnumbered our forces two to one.

It is thought that the reason the enemy have not thus far appeared following in our rear is because of their having been so severely punished, and have so many wounded on their hands.

The rebel cavalry that passed through Westminster and Reisterstown last night are reported to have burnt Union Bridge on the Western Maryland Railroad.

A party of cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, making as was supposed for the Philadelphia Railroad at some point east of Baltimore in expectation of being able to cut our communications in that direction; but precautionary measures have been taken, which, it is hoped, will guard against such a disaster.

SEVENTH DISPATCH—FIVE P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—5 P. M.

The Northern Central Railroad has been cut near Cockeysville, and a bridge is reported now burning—supposed to be the bridge at the Ashland Works.

A rebel cavalry force, estimated at fifteen hundred strong—probably exaggerated—crossed the Northern Central Railroad, above Cockeysville, this forenoon, and are going toward the Philadelphia Railroad. They expected to reach there before night and cut that road or destroy one of the bridges, but it is hoped that the force now guarding the road in that direction will be strong enough to drive the raiders off.

There are many wild rumors again afloat this afternoon, but the confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excitement.

Among the rumors just started is that a portion of the rebel force, which engaged Gen. WALLACE yesterday, have struck the Washington road, near Laurel Factory, but this, I think, is incorrect. At all events the telegraph line to Washington is uninterrupted, and it is believed our troops are in such a position by this time to effectually protect our communication with Washington.

As a matter of precaution the valuables, records, &c., of our banks and other institutions have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety.

EIGHTH DISPATCH—SIX P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—6 P. M.

Gen. SIGEL's wagon train arrived here to-day, in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry. One of the officers who was in the fight, says that in all his experience in this war he has never seen more desperate fighting, and he thinks the rebel loss fully as great as ours. ALEXANDER'S battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about one thousand. There has been no estimate yet of the killed and wounded.

NINTH DISPATCH—SEVEN P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7 P. M.

It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of the city, on the York or Northern Central road.

NINTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—8 P. M.

Intelligence has reached here that *a portion of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburgh and taken about one thousand prisoners*; also, all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7 P. M.

The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterday, formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on the side of the river. On the right, two Ohio regiments were thrown out as skirmishers. The latter were attacked at 7 30 in the morning by cavalry from the Hagerstown pike, when they fell back across the river in good order and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing, they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy and held him here a long time.

About 10 A. M., a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from the position, they could not succeed. Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of using rifles while they had only carbines. After fighting until 3 P. M., a heavy body of the enemy, four regiments, were discovered to be moving upon our left flank, having crossed the river some distance below; and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position and fall back.

The enemy followed for about three miles, but without inflicting much damage. Our loss in the action is said to be about 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. TYLER was in command of some of the hundred days men, and how he was captured is not known.

The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of $20,000. The women, it is reported, were insulted, their clothes were stolen, and numerous outrages were committed.

The rebels are supposed to be EWELL'S corps. They are reported to be now marching on Washington. They set fire to the Frederick depot and a barn adjacent.

The battery on our side, having unfavorable ground to manoeuvre upon, was not so effective as it otherwise would have been.

The Fight on Saturday, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

Some 400 wounded have arrived here during the day, and are now well provided for at the hospitals.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, is wounded in the arm.

Capt. HARRIS, Adjt. BUCKALAW, and Capts. CRAIG, HAWK and JANEWAY, all of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, are wounded.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment is reported killed (?)

Capt. ADAM E. KING, A. A. A. G. on Gen. RICKETT'S Staff, is wounded in the right side and abdomen.

Capt. CAUSSE, of the same regiment, is wounded and a prisoner.

Capt. H. STUTTS and Capt. CONINE, of the same regiment, are killed.

Lieuts. GREEN, BARRUFF and CRAIG, of the same regiment, are wounded and the latter is a prisoner.

Capt. J. C. PATTERSON, of the same regiment, is wounded.

Col. LAST, of the Ninth New-York Artillery, is killed.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey regiment suffered very severely. They were on the left of the line when the enemy appeared on their flank.

The reports from the fire of the Northern Central Railroad are somewhat confused, and probably exaggerated. The enemy are reported to have struck the road first at Cockeysville and Texas, whose they tore up the track. They also burned the bridge at Ashland, and report says the Ashland Iron Works, a very extensive establishment. The bridge at Gunpowder Creek is also burned, as is also the bridge at Hanover Junction. The trains and engines were all sent down the road, and it believed that all have thus far escaped.

The report seems to be well-founded that a portion of this force was within seven miles of this city this morning on the York Road. But it is not believed that they will attempt to enter the city, nor that they are by any means in sufficient force to do so should they feel disposed to make the effort. As the hours pass by, and each of the many apprehensions prove to be unfounded, the confidence of our citizens becomes more firmly established, and at this present writing, very little apprehension is entertained for the safety of this city.

It is believed that the force which was moving in the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad has retreated. It certainly has not yet struck the road; and if the rebels venture near either of the bridges on this side of the Susquehannah, they will catch a Tartar—such are known to be the nature of the defences adopted.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10.

A special dispatch to the *Sunday Transcript*, dated Chambersburgh, July 10, says:

"Gen. COUCH's cavalry advance supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown yesterday afternoon and captured fifteen or twenty rebel stragglers, who had been engaged in burning and plundering the day before. Quite a number of buildings had been laid in ashes, including not only public but private property."

The rebels were, if anything, more severe upon the Secessionists than upon the Unionists, raising contributions everywhere.

McCAUSLIN'S rebel brigade, in consequence of this movement of COUCH, retired in confusion along the Williamsport and Sharpsburgh roads.

Heavy firing was heard here last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between SIGEL'S forces and a portion of the rebel raiders.

The impression prevails that SIGEL has whipped them, because there was no other Union force in the direction of Harper's Ferry; and the sound of cannonading was northwestward, growing in volume and loudness toward Falling Waters and Williamsport.

The rebels would not have retreated in the direction of these places unless driven under a severe fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10—Noon.

The War Department has ordered Gen. COUCH to muster in by companies, with the express understanding that the term of the one-hundred-day men is to be reckoned from the regimental muster.

By order of the Governor.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Colonel and A. A. G.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10—10 P. M.

Official advices from Harrisburgh report no rebels in this State. This shows that they have concentrated all their forces for their advance on Baltimore and Washington. The rebels made several diversions to-day around Baltimore, one of which was the tearing up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, and cutting off the telegraph line of the road, as well as that of the Inland Telegraph Company. Fears are also entertained for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—the rolling stock, &c., having been properly taken care of, in anticipation of any designs the rebels may have on them.

Gov. CURTIN to-day issued a proclamation, which will be delivered from all the pulpits of the churches in Harrisburgh this evening. Advices from Chambersburgh, though not official, but generally credited, represent the rebels crossing the Potomac at numerous fords, in heavy force; also that they are commanded by the rebel Gen. LEE in person. An order has been promulgated by Gen. COUCH, declaring all the counties in his department under martial law, and no person is allowed to leave any part of the country without a pass from his respective Provost-Marshals.

At 7 o'clock this evening a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be raiders, were at Govinstown, on the York road, five miles from Baltimore; they were stealing horses and destroying property. The rebels seem to fear the movements of HUNTER, who may fall upon them at any moment.

More about the Rebel Cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10.

A special to the *Press*, from Baltimore, says:

Rebel cavalry, some 1,200 strong, distinct from the party pursuing WALLACE, entered Green Spring Valley, and put their hellish passion into execution by destroying the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. Smoke from the burning bridge near the Relay House, on that road, was discernable a few miles distant from the city. It is thought this party had designs upon the Gunpowder River Bridge on the Philadelphia and Wellington Railroad. At least fears are expressed for its safety.

The party who were pursuing WALLACE made a diversion toward Washington, but later in the day, hearing that HUNTER was getting uncomfortably close, made backward tracks; but my informant was not certain whether they were moving toward Baltimore or Frederick. They have at least been halted in their mad career, and the vengeance they have so excited will shortly be meted out to them.

EXTRA DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7.30 P. M.

The rebels who were proceeding toward Washington at such rapid speed are becoming alarmed at the advance of HUNTER, and are retracing their steps. My informant could not state whether they were moving back toward Frederick or in this direction. It is rumored here to-night that the vandals have destroyed some of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. Too city is deserted of strangers. No passes are granted to-night to leave the city. There are but few press correspondents here. The day just closed has been one of the most exciting I have ever witnessed. The gloomy Sunday in Washington, after secesh had given belligerent the fall of Sumter and the receipt of the news in New-York, did not equal the painful apprehensions felt here to-day. The churches, those of them which were open, have been mostly attended by females. Their services have been of a very solemn character. The newspaper offices were crowded all day with anxious multitudes praying for news. No extras were issued, but the Baltimore *American*, in a poster, furnished the current rumors. A large number of drays have been busily engaged transporting Government stores, army rations, &c., to different localities. There have been very few idle men either on the streets or elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—5 P. M.

A lot of stragglers from Gen. WALLACE'S command have just arrived. They describe the late fighting as being particularly severe, and state that they were overpowered in numbers—the preponderance making the odds greatly against them, the rebels met with one severe repulse and were driven back with loss; but from the reasons stated were unable to follow it up. Our men were not discouraged, but fought bravely, contesting every inch of their retreat with the greatest gallantry. The city is in a buzz of excitement again, and the citizen volunteers are guarding the banks and other monetary institutions. There are a great many vague rumors afloat, but they are all too improbable a character for credence. An alarm bell is ringing in the central station of the city. Most every citizen is under arms, and the night promises to be a vigil of unusual anxiety.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—3 P. M.

A train has been dispatched for WALLACE and his men. He will probably arrive here this evening. ALEXANDER'S battery, along with a handful of veterans, protected his rear gallantly in his retreat. There was a big scare this afternoon at a place called Cockeysville. It was reported there the rebels were advancing. I have not been able to learn that the story is correct.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—12:30 P. M.

The colored citizens are volunteering in large numbers, and are being put to work in the fortifications. The best spirit prevails, and the rebels will receive a warm welcome when they arrive, should they deem that experiment worthy a trial.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—1 P. M.

The main army of the rebels is not pursuing the remnant of our forces as they fall back in this direction. They are watched by a few cavalry. It is thought the rebels are moving in the direction of Washington, and have designs upon that place. They are stealing everything portable that fall in their way. I have refrained from giving you any information that would thwart the plans of the Government. Our railroads are threatened, but we have had force sufficient guarding them for some days back to seriously inconvenience the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—Noon.

The report of the cutting of the railroad west of this city, at Texas, is confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The Northern Central Railroad has been torn up at Texas, a distance of fourteen miles from here. The telegraph has been cut at the same point. Five rebels were seen on horseback in the vicinity of the road, Thirty-six more were seen afterward.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11—12:30 A. M.

Everything quiet. The train from Washington arrived safely, but made only one stoppage between this place and the capitol. There were no rebels visible along the route.

VERY LATEST.

The Rebels Said to be 40,000 Strong—A. P. Hill in Command—Gen. Hunter at Martinsburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 10.

A reliable dispatch received here estimates the the strength of the enemy at 40,000, most of which force is now in Maryland.

It is reported that Gen. A. P. HILL is in command of the rebel forces, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry to-day.

The advance of Gen. HUNTER'S force has arrived at and occupies Martinsburgh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

There is no doubt that the force engaged by Gen. WALLACE yesterday, was commanded by EARLY, and that his entire corps was present to the number of not less than 20,000.

The battle fought had this result, if no other, that it compelled the enemy to develope his strength and gave us information in that respect vitally important.

The city is now entirely quiet, and the streets are almost deserted, except by the armed guards and police.

We have no further reports as to the movements of the enemy's cavalry, but it is believed that they are depredating along the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

List of Wounded in Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

[Continued from Last Report.]

R Norwood, G, 5th Maryland—back.
Wm Tooper, B, 2d Penn V A—head.
Jas J Houk, K, 2d Penn V A—shoulder.
Daniel McCoy, E, 142d New-York—finger.
Jas Conely, D, 142d N Y—both legs, since dead.
Wm H Ham., A, 10th N Y A—arm and side.
Wm Dougel, B, 2d Penn V A—scalp.
Theo B Simmons, B, 117th New-York—leg.
Chas Beauerchere, A, 2d New-Hampshire—leg.
Corp Jackson Williams, D, 76th Penn—head.
J Dunlap, Col, 97th Penn—right leg.
Lieut C H Ransom, Co B, 85th New-York—back.
S C Runyan, Co M, 2d Penn Artillery—right ankle.
Thos Putnam, Co B, 4th N J—left shoulder.
D S Bosworth, Co I, 10th N Y Art—head, slightly.
Wm A Mayest, 5ter, Co B, 5th Maryland—head.
Geo Silley, Co B, 5th Maryland—right hand.
Capt C B Happ, Co B, 8th Maine—left foot.
J McIntosh, Co H, 142d N Y—right shoulder.
J Scully, Co A, 9th N J—left shoulder.
N Farrill, Co A, 115th N Y—elbow.
Henry Smith, D, 115th N Y Artm.
H Rhodes, K, 10th N Y A—head.
J Hone, C, 182d N Y—thigh.
Wm Hardy, D, 9th N Y—head.
H H Jones, A, 10th N Y A—breast.
G Donaldy, C, 96th N Y—shoulder.
D Zimmerman, I, 10th N Y A—head.
Corp C Campbell, A, 9th Me—arm and side.
S Daboll, G, 11th N Y—forearm.
T R Johnson, H, 11th N Y—shoulder.
J A Emerson, F, 12th N H—finger.
Jas McGlaughlin, I, 99th P V—foot.
A McAndrew, B, 4th N J—hand.
Jas McAlee, K, 48th N Y—head and neck.
F Johnson, B, 142d N Y—arm.
J H Applegate, F, 13th Ind—side.
Geo Hawkins, B, 142d N Y—arm and leg.
Robert McDonald, E, 153th N Y—foot.
Lieut Harris, C, 25th Mass—shoulder.
Hugh Bradley, F, 2d P V A—arm.
C Rundall, G, 118th N Y—thigh.
T H Parke, G, 118th N Y—shoulder.
A J Myers, G, 118th N Y—knee, slightly.
J Gorman, D, 142d N Y—foot.
R W Baldwin, H, 10th N Y V—foot.
Geo Spencer, D, 142d N Y—hip.
Chas De Wolf, K, 96th N Y—head.
Patrick Kelly, K, 10th N Y V—arm.
S Laquaya I, 117th N Y—arm and head.
H Elliott, C, 142d N Y—knee.
O Jillett, I, 117th N Y—eyes and shoulder, slightly.
J Stafford, F, 55th Penn—leg.
John Murray, B, 4th N H—both hips.
Edly Ferris, I, 118th New-York—breast.
2d Lieut Dillingham, F, 8th Me—thigh and arm.
Jas Turner, E, 21st Connecticut—arm.
Daul Perkins, F, 8th Maine—leg.
Amos Henry, G, 10th New-York Artillery—knee
Geo D Mott, I, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.
Edward Shafer, D, 76th Pennsylvania—side.
Corp T A Monroe, A, 10th New-York Art—foot.
Corp Melvin H Polley, A, 10th N Y Art—foot.
D E Willard, E, 115th New-York—neck and side.
H Reynolds, Co A, 115th N Y—hip.
John Richmond, Co C, 142d New-York—knee.
Wm Thwing, Co F, 9th N H—both hands.
L S Vaboike, Co E, 142d N Y—head.
V A Mason, Co E, 142d N Y—breast.
Jas Gallusha, Co B, 96th N Y—hand.
Jas Manther, Co D, 46th N Y—hip.
A Hartman, Co H, 97th Penn—thigh.
Francis Seward, Co B, 97th Penn—left arm
J Traynor, Co C, 48th N Y—left hand.
Corp A J Burke Co I, 117th New-York—head
E Harrington, D, 2d N Y A—hand.
A L Cottrill, G, 117th N Y—hand.
W H White, A, 19th Wisconsin.
H Engelshman, I, 10th N Y—hips.
D Kelis E, 12th N H—head, since died.
H Bloomingfield, D, 82d N Y—toe
A H Staring, A, 117th N Y—leg.
P Upkenherck, K, 115th N Y—toe.
Wm Beall, F, 11th Ind—arm.
C E Dewey, I, 11th N Y—leg.
J Long, F, 11th N Y—leg.
E S Martin, B, 13th N H—arm
S F Clark, D, 139th P V—hand.
Chas McDowell, I, 117th N Y—leg amputated.
H M Adams, B, 11th N Y—arm
O Warner, H, 3d N Y A—foot.
Corp Thos Gray, G, 117th N Y—leg.
John Stannard, K, 117th N Y—leg.
Peter Brady, K, 13th N Y—hand.
D Guess, L, 11th N Y A—hip.
Jas Stevenson, L, 16th N Y A—side.
W H Miller, H, 7th P V—leg.
C E Goldsborough, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Maryland—thigh.
Mark Allen, K, 2d N H—shoulder.
Wm M Edmonds, H, 4th N H—leg since died.
J S Brewer, B, 21st Connship.
C W Bishop, E, 1st Vermont Cav—breast.
J B Lamb, B, 13th Indiana—shoulder.
J P Lintner, B, 11th N Y—knee.
Harvey Ford, I, 76th Penn Vols—side.
R S Greene, H, 10th N Y Y—hip.
E M Haynes, A, 19th Wisconsin—side.
Chas H Burke, D, 8th Maine—thigh.
N F White, H, 148th N Y—chin.
Wm H Crocker, F, 148th N Y—head.

K. D. TAGGARD, Clerk in Feld Hospital,
Eighteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—All very quiet here yesterday.

Substitutes.

A very important decision has just been made by the Provost-Marshal-General in regard to substitutes, which will tend very much to facilitate recruiting for the army, and enable the substitute market to be easier, to use a commercial phrase. Mr. LEWIS AUDENRIED, who is himself *free from the draft*, but desires to furnish three substitutes, applied to the Provost-Marshal if he would accept as representatives for parties not liable to do military duty, such citizens as are themselves enrolled and liable. Mr. AUDENRIED wishes to send his representatives to the Army of the Potomac, and has suggested this plan to accomplish the object. The reply was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

LEWIS AUDENRIED ESQ., PHILADELPHIA—SIR: In reply to your communication of the 30th inst., the Provost-Marshal-General directs me to say that you can furnish as personal representatives in the service either aliens or citizens who are enrolled and liable to draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. R. BROOM,
First Lieut. 5th N. Y. Vols, and A. A. G.

PUBLIC TAXATION.

The New Internal Revenue Law as Passed by Congress.

ABSTRACT OF ITS PROVISIONS

License Taxes--Stamp Duties--General Taxes, Manufactures, Products, &c.

Heavy and General Increase of Taxation.

TABLE I.

LICENSE TAXES.

Apothecaries—Under which term is included every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold, for each license—$10.

Do.—Wholesale and retail dealers, who have taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary.

Architects and Civil Engineers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to plan, design, or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, (not including a practical carpenter, who labors on a building,) for each license—$10.

Auctioneers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidders, for each license, whose sales do not exceed $10,000—$10.

Do.—Whose sales exceed $10,000—$20.

Assayers—Assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year $250,000, for each license—$100.

Do.—Exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000—$200.

Do.—Exceeding $500,000—$500.

Do.—Includes any person or persons, or corporation whose business it is to separate gold and silver from other metals or mineral substances with which such gold or silver, or both, are alloyed, combined or united, or to ascertain or determine the quantity of gold or silver in any alloy or combination with other materials.

Bankers—Using or employing a capital not exceeding the sum of $50,000, for each license—$100.

Do.—When using or employing a capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $50,000—$2.

Do.—Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where such stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act.

Billiard rooms and bowling alleys shall pay according to the number of tables or alleys belonging to or used in the building to be licensed.

Do. Do.—Every place or building where billiards are played or bowls thrown, and open to the public, with or without price, shall be regarded as a billiard room or bowling alley, respectively, under this act.

Do. Do.—Each table or alley, for license—$10.

Brewers—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation, who manufactures fermented liquors, of any name or description, for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, for license—$50.

Do.—Manufacturing less than 500 barrels per year, for license—$25.

Brokers—Under which term is included every person, firm or company, except such as hold a license as a banker, whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities; and shall make oath or affirmation, according to the form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that all their transactions are made for a commission, for each license—$50.

Do.—Any person holding a license as a banker shall not be required to take out a license as a broker.

Do.—Cattle—under which term is included any person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, for each license—$10.

Do.—Commercial—see "Commercial Brokers."

Do.—Custom-house—Under which term is included every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other Custom-house papers, or transact business at any port of entry, relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, for each license—$10.

Do.—Pawn—Under which term is included every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, when using or employing a capital of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for such license—$50.

Do.—Do., using a capital exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars—$2.

Do.—Land Warrant—Under which term is included every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, or of furnishing them to settlers or other persons, for each license—$25.

Do.—Produce—Under which term is included every person other than one holding a license as broker, wholesale or retail dealer, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, whose annual sales do not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for each license—$10.

Builders and Contractors—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, for each license—$25.

Do.—Whose contracts exceed $25,000 per year, for each additional $1,000—$1.

Do. do—No license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year.

Butchers—Under which is included every person whose business it is to sell butcher's meat at retail, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—No butcher having taken out a license and paid ten dollars therefor, shall be required to take out a license as retail dealer, on account of selling other articles at the same store, stall or premises.

Do. do.—Who retail butcher's meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, and persons who sell shell or other fish, shall be required to pay $5 only for each license, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, s all not be required to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butcher's meat as aforesaid.

Do. do.—No license shall be required of persons who sell shell or other fish from hand-carts or wheelbarrows exclusively.

Cattle Brokers—(See Brokers)—$10.

Civil Engineers—(See Architects)—$10.

Circuses—Under this head is included every building, tent, space or area, where feats of horsemanship or acroostic sports are exhibited, for each license—$100.

Coal Oil Distilleries—Under which term is included any person, firm, or corporation, who shall refine, produce, or distil, crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil,or crude or refined oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat or other bituminous substances, or shall manufacture coal illuminating oil, for each license—$50.

Commercial Brokers—Shall pay $20 for each license. Any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for in this act, or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

Confectioners—Under which term is included every person who sells at retail, confectionery, sweetmeats, confits, or other confects, in any building, for each license—$10.

Do.—Wholesale and retail dealers having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Conveyances—Under which term is included every person other than one holding a license as lawyer or claim agent, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, for each license—$10.

Claim Agents and Agents for Purchasing Patents—Under which term are included every person whose business it is to prosecute claims on any of the executive departments of the Federal Government, or procure patents, for each license—$10.

Contractors—(See Builders.)

Custom-house Brokers—(See Brokers)—$10.

Dentists—(See Physicians.)

Distillers—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits for sale, for each license—$50.

Do.—Any person, firm or corporation distilling or manufacturing less than 300 barrels per year, for each license—$25.

Do.—Of apples, grapes, and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than 150 barrels per year, from the same—$12 50.

Do.—No license shall be required for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes, which has been used for these processes.

Eating-houses—Under which term is included every place where food or refreshments of any kind, not including spirits, wines, ales, beer or other malt liquors are provided for casual visitors, and sold for consumption therein, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—Having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license for a confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Business—Under which head is included any person, firm or corporation, engaged in any business, trade or profession whatsoever, for which no other license is required by existing law, whose gross annual receipts therefrom exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, for each license—$10.

Gift Enterprises—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation, who shall offer for sale or to sell any article of merchandise of any description whatsoever, with a promise, express or implied to give or bestow, or in any manner to hold out to the public the promise of gift or bestowal of any article or thing, for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, for each license—$50.

Do. do.—No such proprietor, in consequence of being thus licensed, shall be exempt from paying any other license or tax required by law, and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation, whose business it is to furnish plumbing materials, or fit up plumbing materials, or to furnish gas pipes, gas burners or other gas fixtures, or to fit the same, for each license—$10.

Horse Dealers—Under which term is included any person whose business is to buy or sell horses or mules, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—Having paid one license, no additional license shall be required of any horse dealer who keeps a livery stable, nor of any livery stable keeper who may also be a horse dealer.

Hotels, Inns and Taverns—Under which term is included every place where food and lodging are provided for, and furnished to travelers and sojourners, in view of payment therefor.

Do. do.—Shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or if not rented, according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purposes.

Do.—Where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property shall be two hundred dollars or less for each license—$10.

Do.—Where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall exceed two hundred dollars, for any additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof—$5.

Intelligence Office Keepers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to find or furnish places of employment for others, or to find or furnish servants upon application, in writing or otherwise, receiving compensation therefor, for each license—$10.

Insurance Agents—Under which term is included any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, or mutual, or other insurance company or companies, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—No license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of three hundred dollars in any one year.

Do. do.—Foreign—Under which term is included every person who shall act as agent of any foreign fire, marine, life, or mutual, or other insurance company or companies, for each license—$50.

Jugglers—Under which term is included every person who performs by sleight-of-hand, for license—$20.

Do.—The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, for license—$10.

Do.—No license procured in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State, and but one license shall be required to authorize exhibitions in any one State.

Lawyers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend causes in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States or of any of the States, or give advice in relation to any cause, for each license—$10.

Livery Stable Keepers—Under which term is included any person whose business it is to keep horses for hire, or to let, or to keep, feed or board horses for others, for each license—$10.

Lottery Ticket Dealers—Under which term is included every person, association, firm, or corporation, who shall make, sell, or offer to sell lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate or device, representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or shall manage any lottery, or prepare schemes of lotteries or superintend the drawing of any lottery, for each license—$100.

Manufacturers—Under which term is included any person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or other merchandize exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, for each license—$10.

Patent right Dealers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale patent-rights, for each license—$10.

Peddlers—Under which term is included any person except persons peddling Bibles, newspapers or religious tracts, who sells or offers to sell at retail goods, wares or other commodities, traveling from place to place in the street or through different parts of the country.

Do. do—Traveling with more than two horses or mules, for each license—$50.

Do. do.—Traveling with two horses or mules, for each license—$25.

Do. do.—Traveling with one horse or mule, for each license—$15.

Do. do.—Traveling on foot—$16.

Plumbers—See "Gas-Fitters."

Physicians, surgeons and dentists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act.

Photographers shall pay ten dollars for each license when the receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars; when over five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; when over one thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or pictures, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

Real estate agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, shall be regarded as a real estate agent under this act.

Rectifiers shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels, packages or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel, package or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred such barrels, packages or casks, or any fractional part thereof. Every person, firm or corporation who rectifies, purifies or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin or wine, with any materials for sale under the name of whisky, rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

Retail dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including spirits, wines, ale, beer or other malt liquors, and whose annual sales exceed one thousand and do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale foreign or domestic spirits, wines, ale, beer or other malt liquors in quantities of three gallons or less, or whose annual sales, including all sales of other merchandise, do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors under this act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the sale of any spirits, wines or malt liquors to be drank on the premises.

Stallions—Owners of stallions and jacks shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jack for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used.

Theatres—Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, receiving pay as entrance money, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic, or other representations, plays, or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act; provided, that when any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the fee for license shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

Tobacconists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person, firm or corporation whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobacconists.

Wholesale dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, shall pay fifty dollars for each license; and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars, one dollar. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of any kind in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, or whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandize, shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded a wholesale dealer in liquors.

TABLE II.

STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule—Any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written—5 cents.

Provided, That if more than one appraisement, agreement or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, two cents for each and every additional appraisement, agreement or contract.

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever—Drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding $10, drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand—2 cents.

Bill of Exchange, (inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand of any kind, by note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment,) or any memorandum, check, receipt or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for any sum not exceeding $10—5 cents.

And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange (foreign) for either of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

If drawn in sets of three or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States—2 cents.

And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100—2 cents.

Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter-party,) for any goods, merchandise or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place—10 cents.

Bill of sale (by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons when the consideration shall not exceed $500—50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000—$1.

Exceeding $1,000 for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof—50 cents.

Bond—For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, when the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less—50 cents.

When in excess of $1,000 for each $1,000 or fraction—50 cents.

Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office—$1.

Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule—25 cents.

Certificate of stock in any incorporated company—25 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50—10 cents.

Exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1,000—25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof—25 cents.

Certificate—Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such—25 cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—

If for a sum not exceeding $100—2 cents.

For a sum exceeding $1,000—5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified—5 cents.

Charter-Party—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 100 tons—$1.

Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons—$3.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons—$5.

Exceeding six hundred tons—$10.

Contract—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale—10 cents.

Conveyance—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed $500—50 cents.

When the consideration exceeds $500, and does not exceed $1,000—$1.

And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000—50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value—25 cents.

Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value—50 cents.

Exceeding $500 in value—$1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse—50 cents.

Gaugers' returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons gross—10 cents.

Exceeding 500 gallons gross—25 cents.

Insurance (life)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—

When the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000—25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000—50 cents.

Exceeding $5,000—$1.

Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agents, or by any other company or person, the premium upon which does not exceed $10—10 cents.

Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50—25 cents.

Exceeding $50—50 cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is $300 per annum or less—50 cents.

Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300—50 cents.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons—$1.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons—$5.

Exceeding six hundred tons—$5.

Measurer's returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels—10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels—25 cents.

Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable, also any conveyance of any lands, estate or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500—50 cents.

Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000—$1.

And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000—50 cents.

Provided, That upon each and every assignments or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding $35—50 cents.

Exceeding $35 and not exceeding $50—$1.

And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50—$1.

Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon—25 cents.

Power of Attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries—10 cents.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent—25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same—$1.

Power of Attorney for any other purpose—50 cents.

Probate of Will, or letters of administration—Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $2,000—$1.

Exceeding $2,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional, part thereof, in excess of $2,000—50 cents.

Protest.—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest—25 cents.

Warehouse receipts for property, goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for in any public or private warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed in value $500—10 cents.

Exceeding in value $500, and not exceeding $1,000—20 cents.

Exceeding in value $1,000 for every additional $1,000—10 cents.

Receipts for the payment of any sum of moneys or debt due exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property—2 cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind, not otherwise provided for, held in storage in any public or private warehouse or yard—25 cents.

Weighers returns, if for a weight not exceeding five thousand pounds—10 cents.

Exceeding five thousand pounds—25 cents.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS—

Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity—50 cents.

Where the amount claimed in a writ issued by a court not of record, is $100 or over—50 cents.

Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for $100 or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid)—50 cents.

Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record—50 cents.

Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100—25 cents.

When the amount claimed exceeds $100—50 cents.

Provided, That no writ, summons, or other process issued by and returnable to a Justice of the Peace, except as herein before provided, or by any police or municipal court having no larger jurisdiction as to the amount of damages it may render than a Justice of the Peace in the same State, or issued in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties; *and provided further*, that the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule B on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

Affidavits in suits or legal proceedings shall be exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE C.

DRUGS OR PREPARATIONS.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, woodyne, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils or other medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made or produced, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body, as follows: where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents—1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents—2 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents—3 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above the $1, as before mentioned—an additional 2 cents.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair-dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth-wash, dentifrice, tooth-paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents—1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents—2 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents—3 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of $1—4 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above the $1, as before-mentioned, an additional 2 cents.

Friction matches, or lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages, containing one hundred matches or less, for each parcel or package—1 cent.

When in parcels or packages containing more than one hundred, and not less than two hundred matches, for each parcel or package—2 cents.

And for every additional one hundred matches, or fractional part thereof—1 cent.

For all cigar lights and wax tapers—Double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches.

Provided, That the stamp duties herein provided for on friction or lucifer matches, made in part of wood, or on cigar lights or wax tapers, shall not be imposed until Sept. 1, 1864; but until that time the tax shall be assessed and collected as heretofore; and on and after said Sept. 1, every package or parcel sold by any person, firm, company or corporation, shall be stamped as herein required.

Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes or any sun picture, except as hereinbefore provided—Upon each and every picture of which the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents—2 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 25 cents, and not exceeding the sum of 50 cents—3 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 50 cents, and not exceeding $1—5 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of $1, for every additional dollar or fractional part thereof—5 cents.

Playing Cards—For and upon every pack of whatever number, when the retail price per pack does not exceed 18 cents—2 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 18 cents, and not exceeding 25 cents per pack—4 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents per pack—10 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 50 cents, and not exceeding $1 per pack—15 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of $1, for every additional 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1—5 cents.

TABLE III.

GENERAL TAXES, MANUFACTURES, PRODUCTS, ETC.

Advertisements—In newspapers, &c., &c., on gross receipts—3 per cent.

Do. do.—To extent of $600—exempt.

Do.—Newspapers whose circulation does not exceed 1,500 copies—exempt.

Ale—See "Beer."

Ale in Bottles—Same as "Beer."

Auction sales of merchandize, stocks, bonds, &c., &c., in gross amount—⅛ of 1 per cent.

Awnings—5 per cent.

Bags—5 per cent.

Banks—On average amount of deposits each month—1-24 of 1 per cent.

Do.—On average amount of the capital beyond the amount invested in United States Bonds each month—1-24 of 1 per cent.

Do.—On average amount of circulation each month—1-12 of 1 per cent.

Do. do.—On average amount issued beyond 90 per cent. of capital, and on any amount of circulation beyond average, for six months preceding July 1 1865, additional—1-6 of 1 per cent.

Do.—Issuing over 90 per cent. of their capital in circulating notes, additional—1½ per cent.

Banks not making dividends, on profits—5 per cent.

Do.—On dividends 5 per cent.

Do.—See Savings' Banks.

Barks—Hulls on—2 per cent.

Barytes—Sulphate of, per 100 pounds—12 cents.

Beer—Per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity, or for fractional parts of a barrel—$1.

Beer—In bottles, shall be assessed according to the quantity contained therein, at the rate of, for each 30 gallons, when the duty has not been paid on liquor contained—$1 25.

Benzine—(Same as "coal illuminating oil,") per gallon—20 cents.

Benzole—(Same as "coal illuminating oil,") per gallon—20 cents.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Per pound—5 mills.

Billiard-tables—5 per cent.

Billiard-tables—Kept for use—$10.

Provided, That billiard-tables kept for hire, and upon which a license tax has been imposed, shall not be required to pay the tax on billiard-tables kept for use as aforesaid, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Binders' Board—2 per cent.

Bonnets—5 per cent.

Books—Magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all other similar printed publications, except newspapers—5 per cent.

Boots—Ready made—5 per cent.

Boot and Shoemakers—Same as tailors.

Bonnet-makers—Same as tailors.

Brandy—Distilled from grapes, per gallon—$5 cents.

Brass—3 per cent.

Brick—3 per cent.

Brass—Rolled, 3 per cent.

Bridges—On gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Brokers—On all sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods—⅛ of 1 per cent.

Do.—On sales and contracts for sales of stocks and bonds—1-20 of one per cent. on the par value; and of gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign exchange, promissory notes, or other securities, on gross amount—1-20 of 1 per cent.

Bullion—Half of 1 per cent.

Call-skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Calves—Same as "cattle."

Canals—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.

Candles—Of whatever material made—5 per cent.

Cap-makers—Same as "tailors."

Carts—5 per cent.

Cards—Printed—5 per cent.

Cassia—Ground, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Carriage—Gig, chaise, phaeton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for transportation of merchandise, valued at $50, and not exceeding $100, including harness used therewith, each—$1.

Carriages—Of like description, valued at above $100, and not above $200, each—$2.

Carriages—Of like description, valued at above $200, and not above $300, each—$3.

Carriages—Of like description, valued above $300, and not above $500, each—$6.

Carriages—Of like description, valued above $500, each—$10.

Cattle—Under three months old, slaughtered, per head—5 cents.

Cattle—Over three months old, slaughtered, except when slaughtered for the hides and tallow exclusively, per head—40 cents.

Cement—Made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in liquid state, per gallon—40 cents.

Chemical preparations—Unenumerated, not otherwise provided for—5 per cent.

Chocolate—Prepared, per pound—1½ cents.

Cigars—Cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, valued at not over $5 per 100 packages, each containing not more than 25 cigarettes, per 100 packages, $1, and all cigarettes made of tobacco inclosed in a paper wrapper, valued at over $5 per 100 packages, subject to same duty as cigars of like value.

Do. do.—Made wholly of tobacco, and also on those known as cheroots or short sizes, valued in each case at not over $5 per 1,000, per 1,000—$2.

Do.—Value over $5 and not over $15 per 1,000, per 1,000—$8.

Do.—Value over $15 and not over $30 per 1,000, per 1,000—$15.

Do.—Value over $30 and not over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000—$25.

Do.—Value over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000—$40.

Circulars—Printed—5 per cent.

Cinchres—In gross receipts—2 per cent.

Clocks—5 per cent.

Clock movements—Sold without being cased—5 per cent.

Clothing—Ready made—5 per cent.

Cloth—5 per cent.

Cloth—And all taxable or knitted fabrics of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed or bleached, and on cloth painted, enameled, shurred, tanned, varnished or oiled—5 per cent.

Cloves—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Clove Stems—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Cloves—And all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Clove Stems—per pound—1 cent.

Coal—Illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon—20 cents.

Coal—Refined and produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, per gallon—15 cents.

Coal—Mineral, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, per ton—5 cents.

Coal Tar—Produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the product of the redistillation of coal tar thus produced—exempt.

Cocoa—Prepared, per pound—1½ cent.

Coffee—Ground, and all ground substitutes for coffee, or preparations of which coffee forms a part, and on all unground substitutes for coffee, ¾ lb.—2 cents.

Confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, same as "Sugar Candy."

Copper—Ingots, pigs or bars—3 per cent.

Copper—Rolled—3 per cent.

Cotton—per lb—2 cents.

Daguerreotypes—Same as "Photographs."

Diamonds—10 per cent.

Dividends—5 per cent.

Deer Skins—Dressed or smoked, when sold or removed for sale—5 per cent.

Dog Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Dog Skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Drinking tiles—3 per cent.

Dressmakers—Same as "Tailors."

Emeralds—10 per cent.

Engravers—Productions of—5 per cent.

Express Companies—On gross receipts—3 per cent.

Ferry-boats—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.

Fish—Preserved—5 per cent.

Furniture and other articles of wood, sold in the rough or unfinished—5 per cent.

Furniture, when has paid in the rough, when finished, on increased value—5 per cent.

Furs—Of all descriptions, made up or manufactured—5 per cent.

Do.—On which a duty has been paid to be assessed only on increased value.

Gas—Illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall be not above 200,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—10 cents.

Do.—Where the product shall be above 200,000 and not exceeding 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—15 cents.

Do.—When the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—20 cents.

Do.—When the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1,000 cubic feet—25 cents.

Do.—The general average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required, shall regulate the rate of duty imposed.

Do.—Gas companies located so as to compete with each other, to pay the rate imposed by law upon the company having the largest production.

Gasoline—5 per cent.

Gelatine—In solid state, per pound—1 cent.

Ginger—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Gloves—Ready-made—5 per cent.

Glue—In solid state, per pound—1 cent.

Glue—To be sold in the liquid state, per gallon—40 cents.

Goat Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Do.—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Gold Leaf—Per pack containing not more than 20 books of 25 leaves each—18 cents.

Gold Foil—Per ounce, Troy—$2.

Gold Watches—Composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at $100 or less, each—$1.

Gold Watches—Composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use

Skins—Goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog' tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.
Skins of every description—5 per cent.
Starch made of potatoes, per pound—2 mills.
Do.—Of corn or wheat, per pound—3 mills.
Do.—Of rice or of any other material, per pound—1 cent.
Steam-engines—Including locomotive and marine engines—3 per cent.
Steel.—In ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, per ton—$5.
Do. do.—Above seven, and not over eleven cents per pound, per ton—$10.
Do. do.—Above 11 cents, per ton—$12 50.
Provided, That steel rolled, and sheet, rod or wire made of steel, upon which a duty has been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem upon the increased value only thereof.
Stereotypes—Productions of—5 per cent.
Steamboats—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.
Stone—Slate, freestone, sandstone, marble, and building-stone of any other description, when dressed, hewn or finished—3 per cent.
Succession to Real Estate—Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $1 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $2 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother or the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $4 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $5 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of $6 per centum upon such value.
Sugar.—Cistern bottoms, of sugar produced from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound—1¼ cents.
Sugar.—Brown or Muscovado, not above No. 12, D. S. in color, produced from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those procured by the refiner, per pound—2 cents.
Do.—All clarified or refined, above No. 12, and not above No. 18 D. S. in color, produced directly from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound—2½ cents.
Do.—Above No. 18 per pound—3½ cents.
Sugar Refiners.—On gross amount of sales, including all the products of the manufactories or refineries—2 per cent.
Sugar, candy—Valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound, per pound—2 cents.
Do.—Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, per pound—4 cents.
Do.—Exceeding 40 cents per pound, or sold by the box, package or otherwise than by the pound—10 per cent.
Substitutes for Barrites—Per 100 pounds—12 cents.
Same—Slaughtered for sale, per head—10 cents.
Tallow—Manufacturers not exceeding $600 per annum—exempt.
Do. do.—Exceeding $600, or excess—3 per cent.
Telegraph Companies—On gross receipts—5 per cent.
Theatres—On gross receipts—2 per cent.
Thread—Of weaving—5 per cent.
Thimbles—5 per cent.
Tobacco, cavendish, per pound—35 cents.
Do., plug, per pound—35 cents.
Do., twist, per pound—35 cents.
Do., manufactured, from which the stem has been taken in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, per pound—35 cents.
Do., cut, smoking, made exclusively of stems, and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stem, per pound—15 cents.
Do., smoking, with all the stems in, the leaf not having been cut up or stripped from the stem, and on refuse tobacco, known as fine-cut, shorts, per pound—25 cents.
Do. fine cut, chewing, whether manufactured with the stem in or not, and however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, per pound—35 cents.
Turpentine—Spirits of, per gallon—20 cents.
Umbrellas—5 per cent.
Varnish—Made wholly or in part of gum copal, or other gums or substances—5 per cent.
Watches—For wearing—5 per cent.
Do. do.—Gold, value $100 or less—$1.
Do. do.—Value over $100—$2.
White Lead—per 100 pounds—35 cents.
Wine—Made of grapes, per gallon—5 cents.
Wines of Liquors—Denominated as wine, not made from currants, rhubarb, or berries, produced by being redistilled or mixed with other spirits, on or to which any matter whatever may be infused to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and not [illegible] per gallon—50 cents.
Wood Screws—1 per cent.
Yachts, pleasure or racing boats, by sail or steam, according to Custom-house measurement 10 tons or less, each—$5.
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 tons, each—$10.
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 tons, each—$25.
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 80 tons, each—$50.
Exceeding 80 and not exceeding 110 tons, each—$75.
Exceeding 110 tons, each—$100.
Yarn for weaving—5 per cent.
Yellow Sheathing Metal, in rods or sheets—3 per cent.
Zinc, Oxide of, per 100 lbs.—35 cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of a War Steamer.

The iron steamer *Mohongo* was successfully launched on Saturday at the yard of Messrs. Secor, in Jersey City. Stirred by the conduct of the British press in the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge* affair, the City has now built her an iron-clad. She is simply a *fac simile* of the twenty-seven wooden side-wheel steamers, recently added to the navy, the only difference between them being that the *Mohongo* is entirely of iron, consequently not iron-clad, as the word is generally understood. In fact, she is like the gunboats of iron steamers afloat here and in Europe, except that she may prove a little better or worse than the majority of them. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep—the same dimensions exactly as her wooden predecessors. Like them, too, she will have guns on one deck—the upper one—and officers' and men's quarters on the lower. She measures 1,030 tons—the tonnage of the *Kearsarge*, and will have a 10-gun battery. Her engines are of sufficient power to impart great speed to the craft. The wooden ships, were built almost exclusively for speed, and the faithful builders have given them no other attribute. The *Metacomet* was recently lost, the *Agawam* suffered terribly in an equinoctial breeze, and the *Steers* narrowly escaped shipwreck, owing to the weakness of their frames. One of the causes of this is said in this neighborhood is the joint work of two men, each getting up one of her double-bottoms. There is reason to fear that the ends will disappear in time, and perish before the builders.

The following respectable fleet has been turned out of Messrs.' impromptu navy-yard since the war began:

Wachusett, iron-clad, sunk.
Passaconaway, iron-clad, on duty.
Winnipeg, iron-clad, on duty.
Kickapoo, iron-clad, fitting out.
Mohongo, iron steamer, just launched.

The two first-named belonged to the first, and the three succeeding ships to the second batch of monitors.

Naval.

THE FIRST IRON FLEET FOR THE NAVY.

On Saturday the second vessel of the first fleet of iron men-of-war built for the United States Navy, was launched at Jersey City, in a most successful manner. She is called the *Mohongo*, and is a *fac simile* of the steamships recently ordered by the Navy Department. Before the construction of the fleet was determined upon, the Government wisely tried the value of the craft, by building the *Wateree*, which is now employed on the Pacific, whither she had been sent to join our squadron there. Her trial trip, and her subsequent completion, demonstrated the propriety of the course partially resolved upon. The dimensions of the *Mohongo* is the first afloat, consists of the following vessels:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where Building.
As[illegible]	1,030	10	Boston.
M[illegible]	1,030	10	Jersey City.
N[illegible]	1,030	10	Baltimore.
Mo[illegible]	1,030	10	Boston.
Sa[illegible]	1,030	10	Chester.
Su[illegible]	1,030	10	New-York.
Winnebago	1,030	10	Boston.

The dimensions of the *Mohongo* are:

Length, 240 feet; width, 35 feet; depth of hold, the same as in fact, as the 27 wooden vessels which were ordered some time since.

At the launch, the ship was towed to the machine shop, where her engines are in course of preparation. The entire fleet will probably be completed by the 1st of September, but they cannot be ready for sea so soon by any means.

Miss Lawrence named the ship, and expressed a hope that she would be an ornament to the navy.

Several distinguished officers and citizens were present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COMPANIES FOR FURTHER PAYMENT.—A portion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, numbering about 16 members, left here yesterday from Fortress Monroe, Va., their term of service having expired. They were under command of Sergeant Woodruff, and were relieved by a detachment of the regiment which had previously returned, commanded by Lieut. Lee, etc. They marched through several streets, and were serenaded by the Brooklyn band.

APPOINTMENT.—Major Gen. of the THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. F. B. Fowler, of the One Hundred and [illegible] Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, in place of Major Bowers, U. S. A., who has held the office since the supersedure of Capt. S. P. Gregory.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9, 1864.

$13,000	U. S. 6s. '81 C..	104	
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s.. R.	104	
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s.. C.	104	
15,000	do.....	103⅞	
15,000	do.....	103⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	94⅜	
4,000	do.....	94⅞	
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	73	
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	51¾	
10,000	do.....	51¾	
20,000	do.....	51¾	
10,000	do.....	51¾	
500	N. Y. Cen 6s...	117	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104⅜	
5,000	do.....	104⅞	
1,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.	112	
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	118	
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	116	
2,000	do.....	116⅜	
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.....	100	
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	100	
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	110	
400	Canton Co.....	37	
100	do.....	b15	37⅜
400	Cum. Coal Pref.		66⅜
100	do.....	b10	67
200	Amer. Coal Co....		92
200	Quick. Min. Co...		74¼
50	Minn. Min. Co....		40
300	Mar. Min. Co.....		48⅜
50	do.....	b30	50
200	Copake Iron.....		6¾
100	do.....		6
50	N. Y. Central.....		130
21	do.....		130⅜
50	do.....		130⅝
250	do.....		130⅛
100	Han. & St. J. Pref.		55

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

160	N. Y. Cen. R....	130⅜	
100	Erie Railway.....	114⅛	
200	do.....	114⅜	
100	do.....	s3 114⅜	
300	do.....	c 114⅝	
100	do.....	114	
200	do.....	b3 114⅛	
400	Hudson Riv. R....	127⅝	
200	do.....	b10	128⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R...	b3	135
500	Reading R.....		136⅜
500	do.....	b30	136
1000	do.....	b30	136⅜
100	do.....		136⅞

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$25,000	Amer. Gold..	275	
10,000	do.....	276	
10,000	do.....	276⅜	
5,000	do.....	277	
45,000	do.....	278⅜	
10,000	do.....	278	
15,000	do.....	278	
15,000	do.....	279⅛	
200	Erie Railway.....	113⅝	
350	do.....	b3	113⅞
100	do.....	b6	113⅞
200	do.....	b1	113⅞
100	do.....	b15	115
200	Reading R.....		136⅜
1100	Mich. Cen. R....		134⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R....	b3	92⅜
100	do.....		92⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.....		130⅛
500	do.....	s3	130
500	do.....		129⅞
300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..		119⅝
200	do.....		119⅞
1000	do.....	b10	120
100	Mich. Cen. R....		130⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		130⅛
200	do.....		130
200	do.....	b10	130
300	Erie R. Pref.....		115½
400	do.....		116
100	Hud. Riv. R.....		122
400	do.....		122½
200	do.....		123
5	Sixth-Av. R.....		115
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....		111½
100	do.....	b10	112
400	Reading R.....		137
200	do.....	b16	137½
100	do.....	b20	137½
100	do.....	b15	137¾
200	do.....	b10	137¾
300	do.....	b10	137
300	do.....		136¾
700	do.....		136⅝
1800	do.....		136⅜
100	do.....	b60	136
100	Mich. Cen. R.....		134⅛
50	do.....		135
100	M. S. & N. I. R....		93
1000	do.....		93⅛
100	do.....	b10	94⅜
400	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....		130⅜
300	do.....		130⅝
200	do.....		130⅞
50	do.....		131
100	do.....	b3	130⅞
200	Chic. & N. W.....		51⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref..		87¾
200	Cle. & Tol. R.....		137
100	Chic. & R. I. R....	c	113⅜
300	do.....	c	113⅝
300	do.....	c	113⅞
100	do.....	c	114
300	do.....	c	114⅛
100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Prf.		50

The Foreign Import entries fell off the past week, while the Export movement was on a large scale, and included a considerable amount of Foreign merchandize, reexported for a better market. The Freight engagements in this way, after the present return of exports was made up, embrace large reshipments of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Hides, &c., and the process will be welcomed by the public as a relief to the Money market, and the heavy overstock of Foreign Goods in bond and store, which our people will be slower to consume at the advanced currency prices than will suit the convenience of the trade. The same extravagant rates of Exchange also tend to clear the market of the surplus Domestic Produce now arriving by rail and canal; except such articles as are seized upon by speculators on the Corn Exchange, to the prejudice of the export demand. Pork appears to be the favorite staple for this sort of operation. The Crop reports from the Western States continue to favor a good average yield of Wheat and Corn. The late showers have been of great advantage to the crops in the interior of this State, previously suffering from the drouth.

The pressure for Money and scarcity of Greenbacks are doubtless inconvenient and very annoying to a good many people engaged in trade and speculation. They interfere with numerous calculations on the future of foreign Merchandise, of Wool, Pork, Whisky and other Domestic staples, which speculation would like to forestall for "July and August delivery." But this state of things, in view of the rise in Gold and Exchange, has its compensating advantages for the public at large, and we submit that these should not be hastily abandoned to a clamor for more Greenbacks. It is rather hoped that, by restoring perfect accord between the Associated City Banks and the National Banks and Treasury Office, the new Secretary will be able to manage his finances without resort to any species of Legal Tender, the free use of which would tend to produce inflation, or to check the disposition to economize the consumption of foreign and other high priced Merchandise. The maximum of the ordinary Greenback circulation has already been attained. The interest on the other classes of Treasury Notes has been raised to 6 per cent. per annum, with the near prospect of a further advance to 7 30 per cent. per annum. And, if the $400,000,000 of common Greenbacks is found unequal to represent the business of the country at present high prices, the remedy, it is to be hoped, will be found with the people in forcing the reduction of such prices *by economizing the use of Greenbacks*, now made their legal measure.

The market for Money throughout the week was unusually dear and close, affecting seriously both the Stock Exchange and the credit of Mercantile paper. The Associated Banks are reported to be short of Greenbacks, while the National Banks have been drawn upon rapidly by the Treasury also for Greenbacks for disbursement or for 5 ₱ cent. Coupon Interest-bearing Legal Tenders, to be canceled at Washington. The latter are being gradually replaced with plain ₱ cent. Legal Tender Notes, 3 years to run on compound interest. The new Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, will be in the City to-day to confer with our Bankers, both Associated and National, in reference to his future financial arrangements.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin					
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years					
New-York Central					
New-York and [illegible]					
Erie Preferred Shares					
Boch Island					
Michigan Southern					
Michigan Central					
Toledo					
Illinois Central					
Hudson River					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Fort Wayne and Chicago					
Chicago and North Western					
Alimeda Quicksilver					
Mariposa Gold					
Cumberland					

The rates for Money on Merchant paper outside of Bank, are 12@15 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Bill Brokers encounter considerable difficulty in placing paper connected with Produce and Merchandise speculations. Money lenders are extremely cautious, owing to the violent fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, and the very best credits connected with the Produce Exchange are regarded with suspicion, in view of the contingencies of the markets for the present and succeeding months. There is scarcely less activity observable in relation to the paper connected with the Foreign Merchandise trade, and the oldest names in the trade are taken at nearly double Bank rate of interest when thrown upon the Street for negotiation. The Stock and Money Brokers Saturday reported rather lessease than on Friday. Heavy calls were made upon them from the Banks, and, but for their own reduced operations, and the rather liberal offers of Money, repayable on demand, from private lenders, the market would have been one of the most stringent of the week.

There was some improvement on the Stock Exchange early in the day on the calculation of an easier time for Money, but at the close, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations showed but slight changes from Friday afternoon:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	104	104	Mich. Central...	134¼	135
U. S. 5-20's ex. o.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern..	s3	93
N. Y. Central...	134⅝	135⅜	Illinois Cen.....	130⅞	130⅝
Erie.....	114	114⅝	Pittsburgh.....	110¾	110¾
Erie Preferred..	114	114⅜	Fort Wayne.....	112	112⅜
Hudson.....	127	127⅜	Rock Island.....	112	112¼
Canton.....	36⅜	36⅞	Reading.....	136¼	136
Treas. Cer., new	94	94	Quicksilver.....	74¼	74⅛
Toledo.....	136	136⅜	Cumland Coal..	65⅜	66¼
Northwest.....	61	61¾	Mariposa	46⅝	47
Ohio & M. Certfs	50¾	51	N. West Pref....	87⅜	87⅝

The prices of Gold to-day, like the market yesterday, fluctuated violently—the highest 274¼, the lowest 260 ₱ cent. At 3 o'clock, the quotation was 271@271¼ ₱ cent., and very unsettled. The Maryland raid was revived and helped speculation in Gold after the sailing of the steamers, the exports by which were $480,839, making for the whole week $486,339.

The following bids were made, Saturday, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	116
N. Y. Cen. R. Es. 7s....	106	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bonds..	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76....	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	101⅛
Erie 1sts, '64.....	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	117
Erie 2ds, '79.....	110	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	121
Erie 3ds, '83.....	127	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	105
Erie 4ths, '80.....	123	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	86⅝
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77..	114	Gal. & Chi. extended,	120
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.....	117	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	111
Hud. R. 2ds. a. f. '85....	122	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	119
Harlem 2ds, '64.....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	98
Mich. C new 1sts.....	135	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	109
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	103⅝
Mich. S. accounts.....	101	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	115⅜
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	120	Atlantic & G. W.....	99¾
Ill. Central, 7s.....	130		

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,567,435, against $2,569,453 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,224,707, against $3,414,929 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $486,000, against $402,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $748,000,000, exclusive of Saturday's report not yet in.

The June earnings on the new Atlantic and Great Western Road amount to $314,521. The May traffic was $214,679, and the April, $197,267.

The Rome and Watertown Road earned in:

June, 1864	$75 431
June, 1863	49 913
Increase	$26,522

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road earned in

June, 1864	$75,055
June, 1863	40,706
Increase	$34,349

The Consolidated Petroleum Company have declared a monthly dividend of 1½ ₱ cent. on the net business of the month of June. The Briggs Gold Company 1 ₱ cent. on the net profits of the month of June.

Mr. B. M. NEVERS, of the Stock Exchange Board, (late DE LAUNY, CLARKE & Co.,) has formed a new Stock firm with Mr. W. F. GRINNELL, under the style of GRINNELL & NEVERS, No. 16 Broad-street.

We understand that Mr. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury, reached town on Sunday (yesterday) morning, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will probably, in the course of a few days, be able to indicate his future arrangements for the conduct of the Treasury more authoritatively than the special dispatches from Washington, (preceding his visit,) which assume to know in advance what his particular line of policy and negotiation in New-York will be.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 9[illegible] bbls. Ashes, 15,131 bbls. Flour, 303 bbls. and 702 bags Corn Meal, 1,180 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Rye, 8,950 bushels Oats, 3,100 pkgs Provisions, and 1,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in less demand at former rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c.@43c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has declined at least 25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 60@11, poor to choice extra State at $12, including 11,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12 25@$12 50, and very choice for August at $13; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 60@$11 00
Extra State	11 25@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..	10 80@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands fl	50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands ..	12 25@ 13 50
Extra Genesee	12 25@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 25@ 13 00

Southern Flour is less active at reduced prices. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $11 30@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 75@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored buyers: sales 1,150 bbls. Extra at $11 25@$13 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 [illegible]@$9 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Canada, Atlantic and Brandywine ₱ bbl.; total sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after, at a decline of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 125,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 66@$2 72; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65. Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for very handsome. Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 38; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, partly for export, at full prices; sales since our last 47,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 05 for new Mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 78c.@80c., Western at 90c.@$1; State at 90c.@$1, cash, afloat, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. B. Hall & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has been very active up to near the close of the week when the known unwillingness of many of the trade to part with their stocks deferred many buyers from coming into the market. Prices during the week have advanced 1@2c. on all descriptions, and of the sales during the latter half of the week, having been at our outside figures, at which most of the trade now refuse to sell. The market closes active and strong, with a further advance inevitable. The receipts from the tanneries have been light, and are not likely to increase, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at current rates. For Oak Sole the demand is good at steadily advanced rates, while the stock continues light. Upper is in the rough in fair request at full prices. We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and Saddle, [illegible] Oak Slaughter and Saddle, [illegible] Oak Slaughter and Saddle, [illegible] Oak Slaughter and Saddle, Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, [illegible] Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, assorted, and weights, [illegible] Hemlock, [illegible] Hemlock, [illegible] Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, [illegible] Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, assorted, and weights, [illegible] Hemlock, [illegible] Hemlock Slaughter, [illegible] Oak [illegible] Oak [illegible]."

HAY—New York has been in less demand and has favored buyers. Sales since our last 6,000 bbls. [illegible] for New Jersey; 240 for Connecticut River; 1,000 for Western Reserve; 1,000 for Prime Shipping; 300 for Thin Mess and [illegible] Co. Mess at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders; 1,000 for Prime Mess and Prime Mess Pork, [illegible] for Country Mess; 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess Beef, [illegible] Thin Mess, $42 50@$47 50 for Extra. Beef Hams, $25@$26 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@18c. for prime to prime, and 12c.@15c. for common to choice Western; 20c. for Choice to fancy Orange; at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at $1 75@$1 75 ₱ gallon, duty paid.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., 15,000 bushels Corn at 8½d.; 100 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 350 tons Lard and 85 tons Tallow at 15s., 90 tons Oil Cake at 10s. 10 tons Oil at 25s., also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., 14,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5d. @6d., and 400 bbls. Bacon at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., and by steamer 1,200 bbls. Cutch at 20s. For Bristol, 70 tons Lard at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil at 25s. For Antwerp, 25 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d., and 100 bales Hops at 3d. For Hamburg, 400 bbls. Sugar and 100 boxes do. at 3s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Bornssia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	June 28	Liverpool	New-York
Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4 P. M., 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 11th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living near the depot at South Orange, N. J., have very pleasant rooms and good board for one or two gentlemen. The location is very pleasant, and as healthy as any in the neighborhood of New-York, and within one hour from the City, by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address SOUTH ORANGE, Box No. 1,062 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERFORD.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steam boats *Mary* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the time. Address S. S. WILCOXEN, Port Washington, Monmouth co., N. J.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, in a pleasant family and location; convenient to railroad. Inquire at No. 14 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in thorough order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. Looking to keep the best house in town,
JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

LAKE PEQUENNAKONCK HOUSE—Fifty miles from New-York, situated on high grounds overlooking a beautiful lake; the fishing is good; drives pleasant, piazza wide, and air pure; no fever and ague or mosquitos; have some pleasant rooms vacant on second and third floors, with closets; reached by Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, thence by carriage to house. The proprietor can be seen at D. Collamore's, No. 479 Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., Monday, July 11. References: W. H. Lee, No. 314 Broadway; Mr. on Tompson, No. 9 Wall-st., and Baker & Vail, No. 122 Washington-st.
E. C. VAIL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. Visitors will find the house refurnished, with baths, &c. The Catskill and Tannersville stage leaves the house daily, in connection with the boat leaving the Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 19 hours' sail per steamer ANDREW SMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.
WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., N. York, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
E. D. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, will be open for the reception of visitors. Address D. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—FOR SALE SPLENDID GROCERY Store in East Orange, old and fine stand, doing a large cash business. Also a superior wooden-ware and broom-handle-dowling and turning business, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., room No. 3.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $20,000 to $50,000 to invest, will find it to his interest to examine respectable stock, paying 6 per cent. Address Box No. 126 New-York Post-office, with real name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 486 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-st., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles and a large lot.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 320 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
or Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning some thirty telegraphic dispatches, relating, more or less directly, to the rebel raid in Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. The most alarming of these telegrams will be found to be that which we reproduce from yesterday's issue, and which takes the form of an official dispatch from the War Department, at Washington. It is founded, as most of our city readers doubtless learned yesterday on Gen. WALLACE'S report of a rather obstinate fight which took place on Saturday at Monocacy Bridge, between a considerable rebel force, supposed to be BRECKENRIDGE'S division, and a small body of our troops that had been sent to occupy Frederick City. The fight, it will be seen (and it is the only fight this raid has produced thus far), lasted probably about eight hours or so. We lost a thousand men in round figures, and Gen. WALLACE found himself compelled to retreat, leaving his dead and wounded, or most of them, we regret to say, behind him. Apart from this fair, stand-up fight the reports we have of the rebel movements continue to be a mere mixture of bald and meagre statements from eye-witnessea at fifty different points, and a batch of conjectures as absurd, as it is possible to conceive. The rebel infantry can only be to-day a few miles farther down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, than they were on Saturday at the close of the fight. They may possibly have got within forty-eight or fifty miles of Baltimore, if they are traveling in that direction. The rebel cavalry are here, there, and everywhere. A portion, under MOSBY, is in Fairfax County, south of the Potomac, and around Edward's Ferry. A portion was seen yesterday by a mail-carrier, at the village of Rockville, about fourteen miles from Washington. Another squad was reported yesterday at Ellicott's Mills, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but this is probably untrue, since we find Gen. WALLACE dating a dispatch from that place yesterday, to Secretary SEWARD, announcing the safety (contrary to the previous official report) of Col. SEWARD. Still another portion of the rebel cavalry have crossed the Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville, burning a bridge and doing promiscuous damage at that point. Doubtless there are many other points along the railroad lines where the rebel cavalry have already shown themselves; without waiting to fight or even to carry off plunder. From the flying movements they execute, it is impossible to reckon their numbers. There comes a rumor—very absurd in character—that LEE himself is in command. Respecting the movements of our own forces we can speak positively, if we speak briefly. Even if a portion of HUNTER'S force has not yet reached Martinsburgh, as is reported, Gen. COUCH is in strong force at Hagerstown. Gen. WALLACE has been reinforced so as to make a sudden advance on Baltimore by any large body of infantry impossible; and more important than all, a body of veterans of the national army is now at a point within easy reach either of Washington or Baltimore, in case of further signs of trouble. The latest dispatch from Baltimore represents everything quiet in that city, and the train running through from washington with no interruption whatever. To all this it may be added, that Gen. GRANT is in no way moved from his propriety by the so-called invasion.

We have nothing new to report from the army around Petersburgh as regards the posture of affairs there. Both sides appear to be strengthening their respective positions. It is satisfactory to hear, as we do, through the Hon. JOHN COVODE, who has just returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT, that the Lieutenant-General is in no way moved by the reports of the Maryland invasion, but remains firm in the conviction that he will execute the task he has taken in hand.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrival of the steamship *Germania* from Southampton, we have European dates to 29th ult. Her news was in part anticipated by the *Peruvian*. But she brings particulars of great interest, which were not included in the *Peruvian's* report.

We publish an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, who writes under date of June 28, detailing some additional points relating to the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight, the tendencies of the secession press of Paris bearing on that engagement, and various speculations arising out of the liberation on parole of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*. In the House of Lords on the 27th of June, Lord RUSSELL laid on the table the Protocols of the Dano-German conference, and after entering most minutely into the circumstances which led to the convening of the conference, and the various proposals made there, announced that the British Government seeing all the propositions had been rejected by both Denmark and the German Powers, had decided not to take up arms for Denmark unless the integrity of the Danish Islands proper was threatened. He declared that they had done everything in their power to preserve peace, and their efforts having failed they could rest satisfied that they had done everything possible for the honor and interest of the country. Lord DERBY did not share the confidance the Government seemed to have felt in the conference and its negotiations; thought it was impossible that anything but failure should ensue from such a conference, and believed the Government would have to defend itself against the charge of having displayed feebleness and vacillation. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord PALMERSTON presented the protocols relating to the proceedings of the conference, and recounted the circumstances which led to the war. The question of the policy pursued toward Canada was discussed at considerable length. Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications on the morning of the 26th inst., and that German steamers had passed the canal of the Eider, and were moored under the cannon of Fredericksort. The Allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German Power without regard to her special interests. An engagement is expected to take place in a few days between the Danish and German fleets. The Copenhagen Rigsraad was opened June 25. The speech from the Throne has the following: "We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We, therefore, acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us." A telegram from Dantsic, of June 27, says: "Three Danish ships-of-war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the removal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port." The new King of Wurtemberg declares that he will maintain the constitution. Negotiations have been entered into between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt for the conclusion of a treaty to replace the garrison of Tunis by Egyptian troops. We publish in another column a very interesting correspondence between Mr. MASON and Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 1st of July, 1864, the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, via *Southampton*, to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to forty-five cents per single rate of half ounce, *prepayment required*. Letters for Australia or New Zealand, when specially addressed by "private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to great Britain, and from thence to their destination *by private ship*, at a reduced charge of twenty-nine cents per single rate, *prepayment also required*.

The Money Market on Saturday was quite stringent, particularly on mercantile paper. Gold fell to 260@260 early in the day, but went up on the Maryland news in the evening to 270@270½ ₱ cent. Stocks dull, and the Railways depressed.

The Rebel Invasion.

What is the real magnitude and meaning of this new rebel invasion of Maryland?—Just a week ago to-day the news of an advance movement of a large rebel force up the Shenandoah Valley astonished the incredulous country. The thing seemed so much out of keeping with the position of affairs elsewhere, that few people paid any serious attention to it. It was generally ridiculed as preposterous in itself, and the excitement along the border was thought to be but a great popular scare, produced by the sudden apparition of a few hundred Confederate cavalrymen. Even after the retreat of SIGEL from Martinsburgh to the north side of the Potomac, the appearance of the rebels in Hagerstown and Frederick, and down through all the rebel movements to the close of last week, the whole matter was treated by the people as a great fright rather than a great fact. The very excited, absurdly exaggerated, and entirely contradictory character of the telegraphic dispatches that followed each other in quick succession from Maryland and Pennsylvania, was in great part the cause of this want of faith and of serious feeling. It was only yesterday, on the publication of Secretary STANTON'S official bulletin, that people could be induced to do anything but laugh at the "great rebel invasion." The effect of that bulletin was very sudden, and induced those who had previously been most hilarious over the affair to be most lugubrious over the new aspect of it.

The ascertained facts of the invasion, as regards its brief history, its magnitude, its present aspect and its probable purpose, are but few.

On Sunday se'ennight, Gen. SIGEL, who was stationed with a small force at Martinsburgh, some dozen miles from the Potomac, learned of the advance of a body of rebels upon that town, and believing the enemy to be of much superior strength, he at once retreated to Harper's Ferry, from which he crossed the Potomac next day, and took up a position at Maryland Heights. The same day the rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac at points above and below Harper's Ferry—some crossing as high up as Williamsport, and others as far down as Point of Rocks. They advanced, followed at some distance by an infantry force, as far as Hagerstown and Frederick, both of which places were entered by detachments of cavalry, without any great resistance. Gen. WALLACE, who commands the district of Maryland, at once gathered up such troops as were within reach, at and near Baltimore, and advanced to Frederick, where he was on Thursday last. He took up his position a few miles east of the town, on the Monocacy River. On Friday there was skirmishing with the enemy; and on Saturday they attacked our troops in force, and after a considerable and sanguinary engagement our troops were defeated, and fell back upon Baltimore. After this affair, and throughout yesterday, the rebel cavalry operated very extensively upon the railroads around Baltimore. They appeared on the Pennsylvania Central, the Westminster Branch, and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, within half a dozen miles of Baltimore, and did what damage they could to these lines. They were also reported as approaching the other two roads diverging from Baltimore—that to Philadelphia and that to Washington, but they had cut neither of these up to midnight of yesterday.

We see not a shadow of evidence that any part of their infantry force had advanced from the scene of Saturday's fight on the Monocacy. A thousand, or even five hundred cavalrymen, could easily have done all the raiding that is reported on the railroads and towns near Baltimore.

In the meantime the rebel invading force is in a curious predicament—indeed, the whole affair is one of the most curiously mixed up that we have had in the whole course of the war. SIGEL on Saturday, and even now, so far as we have learned, is at Maryland Heights, in the rebel rear, while on the other side of the Potomac, at Martinsburgh, a part of HUNTER'S forces have arrived, and Gen. COUCH is at Hagerstown, twenty-five miles from Frederick, on the rebel flank. It would seem that with our troops at the points indicated, and at Washington and Baltimore, the rebel invaders were pretty much surrounded. If there is not a very great body of them, we certainly ought to be able, on the arrival of all of HUNTER'S army from West Virginia, to close in upon them and annihilate them.

The real point of importance, and the one regarding which we have the least reliable information, is as to the strength of the enemy. It is generally believed and asserted—and we think with the very best of reason—that this is the rebel force, under EARLY, which was sent out from LEE'S army some twenty days ago, to drive Gen. HUNTER away from Lynchburgh. Finding that HUNTER was beyond their reach, and knowing that LEE for a time was safe behind his Petersburgh works without them, they struck up the Valley, across the Potomac, and into Maryland, having for their main object a diversion to effect Gen. GRANT. They are rushing around and creating as great riot as possible, threatening Baltimore, Washington, and things generally, acting very rapidly and vigorously, magnifying their strength and screening their designs. The estimate now of their numbers ordinarily made is 25,000; and certainly, so far, we have seen no proof that they have a force even as great as this. Less than one-half this force of veteran troops ought to have defeated twice the force we met them with on Saturday.

We learn from an authentic source, via Washington, that the raid in no wise affects Gen. GRANT or his plans or purposes. He is satisfied that LEE has not, and cannot seriously weaken his main force for any secondary end.

It is well, however, that the Government has determined to make a great effort, though it be another of our periodical spasmodic efforts to deal quickly with the rebels. Our militia are promptly moving forward at its call. Let them move quickly, and embrace this splendid opportunity which the rebels have placed within our reach, to deal a heavy blow at the Confederacy and its army.

The President's Proclamation on Reconstruction.

The failure of the President to sign the bill providing for the reorganization of civil government in the reclaimed States, has been attributed to a disapproval of its features. Had it, indeed, been true that there was a serious variance between the executive and legislative branches of the Government on this subject, it would have been very unfortunate. To hasten a general reconciliation, it is important that the reclaimed States should be relieved of military rule, and returned to their old positions in the Union, just as soon as they can be trusted. But neither the President nor Congress singly can do the work necessary to such restoration. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the power to appoint and maintain Military Governors, during the war, as long as in his judgment the military situation requires it. Congress, under the clause of the Constitution which gives the two bodies the exclusive right to determine the qualifications of their members, has the sole power to decide when the States shall be reinstated in the national councils. To make the restoration a substantial thing, there must be conjoint action between the President and Congress. The want of it would produce mischievous, if not disastrous confusion.

The Proclamation of the President dispels all fears of any such variance. He did not sign the Congressional bill, primarily because it was passed at so late an hour that he had no time to examine it. Now that he has examined it, he announces that he "is fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in the bill, as one very proper for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it," and that he will give to any such people the Executive aid and assistance. So far, therefore, as the positive action of the bill is concerned, it will have for every State that seeks the benefit of it, the same effect as if it had become a law. The Executive will aid their efforts to reestablish the civil government, and Congress will admit the Senators and Representatives elected under that government.

But though the method of the bill in itself, so far as realizable, is excellent, it is quite possible that there may be circumstances which will justify and even require a deviation from it, and on that account we think it fortunate that it did not receive the President's signature. It indeed would be somewhat singular, if exactly the same process of reconstruction could be offered to all of the reclaimed States. Nothing like this was realized in the admission of the twenty-two States which have been added to the original Union. Texas was transferred into the Union from the condition of an independent government; California from military rule; Western Virginia from a provisional civil government; Vermont from no definable *status*. Even the States which grew from territorial organizations had no uniform mode of securing a place in the Union. Some were admitted with a previous enabling bill of Congress, others without; some with a quarter part of the population that was demanded of others; some with conditions and provisos, others unconditionally. No part of our Congressional legislation, in past time, has been less squared by rule and more shaped by circumstances, than that erecting new States. It would be singular if something like the same necessity did not assert itself in the work of reërecting old States. The circumstances of this work, in respect to the different States, will widely vary. Some already, to a greater or less extent, have resumed civil government with the sanction and aid of the National authorities. It would be contrary to good faith to insist that all that has been thus done in Tennessee and Arkansas should go for naught. In view of their action upon engagements of the Government already made to them, it would be grossly unfair to hold them to the same rigid requirements that may be imposed upon South Carolina and Mississippi. Again, there may be circumstances in which it would be impossible to secure, at the outset, an actual majority to the oath required, and yet where expediency would clearly dictate a civil government as a *means* of concentrating and strengthening loyal sentiment, there is always a large class who will lend no personal aid to a change of government, and who yet will readily acquiesce in such a change when made. They are the men who have not force of character to dissent from the actual condition of things, whatever it may be. It might in certain circumstances be very unwise for the Government to wait until such people shall step forward and secure the "majority" contemplated in this bill, when there might be every reason to expect their subsequent acquiescence which would serve every practical purpose.

It is well, as the President says, that there should be no inflexible rule established in respect to reconstruction. A general line of policy can consistently be marked out, but room should be left for any deviation which peculiar circumstances may urge. We have no doubt that Congress itself will recognize the wisdom of this when it again takes action upon the subject. It cannot be said that the President's disinclination to bind himself to square his action exactly with the requirements of this elaborate measure, proceeds from any desire to retain power over the conquered territory. The bill gives him the power to appoint Provisional Governors, and in interposing new difficulties for the re-establishment of civil government, it directly tends to prolong this power. His anxiety from the first has been to terminate the military power at the earliest day possible. It was that wish solely that impelled him to the plan of giving to a tenth of the population of a reclaimed State, who had taken the necessary oath, the privilege of inflating a civil government. Congress, in insisting upon an absolute majority, might prevent his divesting himself of this Governor-appointing power, for months and even years.

The Fruits of Legislative Action in the City.

Every one knows that all the really useful departments in our City Government, and those which are evidently conferring blessings upon us every day, have been created for us in Albany. They are not the products of the suffrage of the City. They are the fruits of violating or deviating from our system of universal suffrage as the law of all society. Despite the howlings of the so-called Democratic organs, and against our cherished theories, we have been determined to attain the practical object in view, and it has been done by withdrawing certain powers from the people of this City. It is the highest evidence of the practical good sense of this community that they have done so.

Our intelligent classes saw, for instance, that it was indispensable for the welfare of all ranks of life, that we should have pure water, in place of the brackish mixture in scant supply, which used to be furnished to us. They also saw that if the Water Department were placed under the popular control, it would be mismanaged, or become a means of political jobbing, as the care of the streets and docks have been. They accordingly created a "Croton Board," independent of the Common Council, and this board for many years directed the management of this important enterprise, in a manner which deserves the lasting gratitude of the City.

Again, a park was to be created, which ought to be the central object of attraction on this island for centuries to come. It would be necessary in it to spend millions of money, and employ thousands of men. In the hands of our City rulers, who doubts that it would have become an enormous "job," wasting immense amounts of money uselessly, and then, like our other "parks," have become a disgrace and eye-sore to the whole City. A "Central Park Board" was accordingly formed of very respectable gentlemen, of different political parties, independent of the Common Council. These had the good sense to choose a gentleman for Superintendent, who could never possibly have been employed by any political "coterie," and who laid an honest and solid work of beauty for this community, which our descendants will enjoy for generations to come. No "job" or political management or corrupt bargain was ever charged on the commission; and, on the whole, its labors have been in honor to the City.

It was equally so with our public charities. They had become corrupt and odious beyond description, while dependent on popular suffrage. The corruption practiced in our Almshouse Department, the orgies carried on upon Blackwell's Island before men and women imprisoned for drunkenness, the entire want of any spirit of improvement in the whole system of public correction and charity were enough to have disgraced the most barbarian society. In a most summary and arbitrary manner the whole system was upset, and a board was appointed independent of City suffrage, right against the theory of Democracy. And now we believe there is not an honest man in the City, however wedded to universal suffrage, intelligent enough to understand what has been accomplished by the new Alms-house Department, who does not heartily rejoice at the change. The difference between the old "popular" board, and the new one created in Albany is world-wide, in the work they have done, and their influence on the persons dependent on them.

So again with the police. Who has forgotten our old police, the tools of reckless demagogues, the rowdy, drunken, careless body which used to disgrace the City; guardians of the peace, who could never be found when a crime was committed, but who were always ready to put down meetings for free speech, at the bidding of some Pro-Slavery politician? They have so entirely passed away, and are succeeded by such an excellent corps of guardians of society, that we are in danger of not recalling where the improvement came from. The new police have nothing to do with City suffrage. They are the creation of the Legislature.

Our "rights" have been trampled on, and we have been forcibly put under good government and in security, by an authority "from without." These various departments—the most creditable and honorable of the municipality—are all the fruits of outside legislation, the creations of the Legislature. Of the branches not under legislative control, but directly dependent on the popular will, we need not speak. Their abuses are rank and notorious. The care of the streets, the charge of the docks, the improvements, the purchase and sale of public property, the sanitary condition, and the character of City officers, are all matters directly under the control of the people. We know what the results have been. At this moment we merely call public attention to these facts.

PRECAUTIONARY.—The Franco-rebel organs in Paris announce, with gravity, that Capt. SEMMES will presently be in command of another privateer, far superior to the *Alabama*; and they even go so far as to give a description of the vessel, which precisely answers to one that has recently left Bordeaux for Amsterdam. It would be as well for us to believe in this announcement, and to take measures accordingly.

Our Paris correspondent says that the *Niagara* has arrived in the Channel, and will be immediately posted off the coast of Holland, to see what the suspected vessel (the *Yeddo*) is going to do; and the *Kearsarge* will soon be out again. This is well, as far as it goes; but we ought to have other cruisers than these—fast, stout, well armed and well manned—on the European coast, to keep a close watch of matters. The number of vessels that the rebels are likely to obtain, or may be negotiating for, is limited, and it is possible for us to have them all in surveillance. It will be very much cheaper to do this than to let them get out and at their work on the high seas, and then attempt to catch them.

THE LESSON OF THE FIGHT.—There is a good deal said of the lesson in naval warfare taught by the recent engagement of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. Something will undoubtedly be learned in that line, but one thing which our naval officers will certainly not forget, is never again to trust the honor of a British sailor present as a spectator. Some of that class might and probably would be honorable men, but the safest way will be never to trust them. Capt. WINSLOW, when he found the *Deerhound* making off with his prisoners, ought to have ordered her back by a shot across her bows, and if that had not proved effectual he should have given her another amidships. Probably he would have done so if he had suspected either her character or purpose.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.—We present our readers this morning with the result of the labors of Congress on the Tax Law, in the form of tables of taxes, conveniently arranged for reference. It will be seen that the rates have been largely increased on most articles. We have delayed the publication of these tables until after receiving from Washington correct and authentic information respecting the changes made and concurred in by the Conference Committee—preferring to submit to this necessary delay rather than mislead the people by premature publication of incomplete laws.

SACRED SURGICAL WRATH.—Prof. MCDOWELL, who professes surgery in the College of Missouri, is writing some very ferocious letters to Rev. H. W. BEECHER. He says he knew him many years ago, when he was an "impudent boy," and that if he does not pause in his career of wickedness, the knife which hitherto has "never been turned on the human family but in kindness and mercy, shall be keenly whet in justice and vengeance." We hope Mr. BEECHER will "pause," for we should be very sorry to have a good scalpel spoiled. Prof. MCDOWELL adds that Rob Roy was his cousin. We would congratulate one of them on the relationship, if we could decide which.

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.—Cut down the trees. This is what may be called the radical style of treatment. We see that some brilliant genius on the Fifth-avenue is trying it with distinguished success. After waiting until the worm season is over, he has gone to work to take effectual precautions against the return of the vermin next year. He has already cut down four or five magnificent elms, a foot and a half in diameter, and the most graceful and beautiful trees in the City, and will probably make a clean sweep of everything green in his neighborhood—except himself. People who cut down trees to save the trouble of keeping worms off them, would probably cut off their children's heads whenever they happen to be a little troublesome.

Amusements.

The spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice," is announced to-night at Niblo's Garden. The title is refreshingly cool and pleasant, and will not be without its effect on the sweltering seekers of amusement. The principal part is sustained by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, a Western star of good repute, who has been engaged by Mr. WERATZER for this piece. There is a fine opportunity for scenic display, which we may rest assured has been duly improved by the management.

The singers at the Olympic Theatre make a rapid transition to-night from English opera to opera in English. Instead of "Maritana," which was played all last week, we are to have "Fra Diavolo." The work contains some of AUBER'S most charming music.

The new play at Wallack's Theatre continues to attract good audiences, and will be repeated until further notice. It is said that the drama of "Leah, the Forsaken," will succeed the "Winning Suit."

Miss HELEN WESTERN commences an engagement at the new Broadway Theatre to-night, playing in the "French Spy" and the Persian farce of "A Devilish Good Joke." The lady is spoken of as a versatile and charming artiste.

Mr. BARNUM has secured the services of a pantomime company for the opening of his Summer season, which takes place to-day. The well known Ravel pantomime of "Mazulm, or the Night Owl," will be the first attraction. It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns that a great mechanical wonder will be exhibited in the lecture room. It consists of a cabinet, which, when taken to pieces is found to contain upwards of 200 articles of furniture! Mlle. ERNESTINE is still the Terpsichorean star at this establishment.

It is announced that the exhibition of FALLOU'S stereopticon will be discontinued after the present week. It is one of the most amusing and instructive entertainments in the City, and deserves to be a permanent institution. The views during the week are extremely varied.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Advices from GRANT'S headquarters up to yesterday morning, report no important military operations. On Friday afternoon, however, the enemy made a demonstration on the front of Gen. TURNER'S division of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The attack was promptly repulsed. This demonstration was probably made by LEE for the purpose of discovering whether his strategy in the Maryland invasion, had been successful in inducing Gen. GRANT to make detachments from his force. The experiment cannot be regarded as a very successful one on the part of the enemy. Late Richmond and Petersburgh papers are jubilant over the excitement which they imagine rebels are creating in Maryland, Pennsylvania and this vicinity.

THE TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT.

According to an official statement, the total public debt on the 5th of July was seventeen hundred and ninety-two millions, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand and forty dollars, and fifty-seven cents, against seventeen hundred and forty millions, thirty-six thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents on 28th June, which shows an increase of fifty-two millions, eight hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars, and four cents, for week ending 5th instant. This important difference is mainly caused by requisitions made on the department for money to pay the troops on the first of the month.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Blank forms and regulations for all branches of the Internal Revenue Act are in course of preparation.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. B. HINE NOT HEARD FROM.

Much anxiety is felt at the Navy Department respecting Third Assistant Engineer R. B. HINE, as nothing has been heard of him since last October.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for the supply of the Treasury Department and its various bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year has again been awarded to PHILP & SOLOMONS, of this city.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Ex-Secretary CHASE received and entertained at his residence, last night, the various clerks and employes of the Treasury Department. He is on the eve of leaving this city for Ohio.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Thursday and Friday's Operations—Heavy Firing on Both Sides—Richmond and Petersburgh Papers Jubilant—Both Armies Strengthening their Lines.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Thursday, July 7—Evening.

To-day the enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of our left centre. A battery of 32-pounders, recently placed in position, opened upon them from the line of the Fifth Corps. This suspended all operations at that point. All day our guns bellowed forth their thunders, and were answered by the rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short. For a season this destroyed the harmony existing between the two opposing lines. A number of rifles were used. Capt. CARTER, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, (Pennsylvania,) received a severe gunshot wound in the breast while looking over the breastworks.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers of the 6th inst. are jubilant over the excitement they imagine their raiders are creating in Maryland. No intimation is given of the number of troops detached from LEE'S army, or by whom commanded. The people of Petersburgh are said to "have given up their homes to the destroyers. They may be consumed to ashes, and they expect nothing else. But the brave boys in the front must not halt or falter."

FRIDAY, July 8—10 Evening.

There was another outbreak along our line this afternoon. Like the last, it was brief, and in front of TURNER'S division of the Eighteenth Corps, with this difference: Last Friday we provoked the attack; this afternoon the rebels were the aggressors. The day had been unusually sultry. No one expected an assault, and every one seemed pleased that there should be a momentary truce between the hostile cannon.

BURNSIDE'S left and SMITH'S right meet near the Prince George County road. Here the line is nearest the enemy's breastworks. About 4 o'clock P. M. the rebels opposite Gen. TURNER'S works sprang to their feet, uttering a loud yell, which was accompanied by a rapid volley of musketry. It was disagreeable to move a limb under such a scorching heat, but our men sprang to their posts, responding to the rebel yell with a loud hurrah, and opening upon them with shot and shell.

The Thirteenth Indiana, armed with seven-shooters, poured several close and well-directed volleys into the compact line of the enemy, which caused them to recede and crowd under the friendly shelter of their earthworks.

In the meantime two full regiments were seen massed near a large house opposite our men. These were burned down to strengthen their line at this point.

Lieut. JACKSON, of the First Connecticut Battery, had charge of our mortars, and worked them in an effective manner, completely silencing those of the enemy, which were poorly served. The excitement proved contagious. Our heavy batteries in front of BURNSIDE, and those near WARREN'S headquarters, began to throw shell into the town, the rebels ever and anon trying to reach our guns, but failing miserably in every attempt. The enemy's battery across the Appomatox threw several shells into our works. A bolt struck one of the soldiers belonging to the Third New-York Infantry, carrying away his head.

At night the losses in his division were no larger than usual. Gen. TURNER'S headquarters were near the road which the enemy loved to shell. This became so annoying that the quarters were shifted a short distance one side, which took them out of range.

The object of this feint is unknown. When they sprang from their works this afternoon, waving their battle-flags on high, they received convincing proof that we are still here, and are likely to remain with steady persistency.

Both armies are strengthening their line of forts, in which heavy guns are mounted. Nothing that strength, ingenuity, and skill combined can do, is wanting to make the works of both armies apparently impregnable.

War Meeting in Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sunday, July 10.

An immense meeting was held here this afternoon, and the organization of a full regiment is going on rapidly, with no doubt of success. Another meeting is assembled in Pennsylvania-square. Great enthusiasm prevails. Public opinion is overwhelming in favor of a sweeping conscription of every man between 18 and 45 years of age to put down the rebellion at once.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—During the month of June medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,251 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Gen. Hooker's Reported Death—His Popularity as Shown by the Circumstance—Large Loss of Officers in the Present Campaign—List of Wounded Officers Arriving at the Nashville Hospital since June 28—Celebration of the Fourth.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

In one of NAPOLEON'S battles, the horse of Marshal BESSIERES, Commander of the Emperor's Guard, was struck down by a cannon ball. The gallant rider was so stunned by his fall, as to lie for a time without sign of life, and his soldiers, by whom he was adored, thinking him dead, were paralyzed with grief at the magnitude of their loss. The next day, as the Marshal appeared at the head of his command, NAPOLEON congratulated him on his escape, adding: "Your fall yesterday drew tears from all my guard"—an attestation of the attachment with which the Marshal's soldierly and personal qualities had inspired, as well his Emperor as his comrades, and the whole army.

I was reminded of this circumstance by the report, widely spread and believed, of Gen. HOOKER'S death, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June. The probabilities were in favor of its truth, for the General was "reported mortally wounded" in Secretary STANTON'S dispatch to Gen. DIX, the report coming from Gen. SHERMAN himself to the War Office. A Nashville paper announced, on the morning following the reception of this intelligence at this place, that Maj.-Gen. HOOKER'S remains would arrive here that day, on their way to his home, and accompanied the notice with some high eulogy of the distinguished *dead*. His death, therefore, was generally credited, and produced a profound sensation. It was everywhere deeply deplored—mourned, I may say—by officers and soldiers, who, with one voice, proclaimed the shining merits of Gen. HOOKER as an officer; the signal services he had rendered the cause; the strong hold he had on the confidence and affections of his soldiers; the electric effect of his presence and personal bravery on the battle-field; and the well-nigh invariable success with which his brilliant capacity as a Corps Commander had been crowned since coming into this department.

This was the spontaneous and pensive tribute paid, on all sides, by officers and men, many of whom had fought under him, and now bewailed the loss, as it was thought, as a sore public calamity, at the present juncture. No man could desire a more thorough test of genuine popularity, won by high qualities that declare and adorn manhood. And one might well be willing to die on the gory field, in defending the Government, and maintaining the Union in its integrity, to have his grave wet with such manly tears, and his name embalmed in praises warm from the sorrowing hearts of his fellow-soldiers, who most honored him because they best knew him.

Brig.-Gen. HASKEL, of Indiana, was the officer whose life fell a sacrifice to the gallant discharge of his duty at Kene aw Mountain. The similarity in the names of the two officers led to the erroneous report in question. The knowledge that HOOKER was safe, produced a joyous revulsion, though the loss of the other, who enjoyed a high reputation as a brave, efficient and meritorious officer, is a serious one, and deeply deplored.

The loss of officers during this war has been large, during the present campaign frightful. The fighting, indeed, since the campaign opened, has been almost continuous. A marvelous series of battles, on a great scale, have been fought—and every step of progress has been won by sore struggles and a deplorable effusion of blood. The difficulties of fighting forward on GRANT'S line have been graphically depicted by various pens. Those necessary to be overcome on SHERMAN'S line have been scarcely less formidable. A rough, rolling, often mountainous and densely-wooded region, affording capital facilities for intrenchments, and for sharpshooters to ensconce themselves, has been struggled through with indomitable perseverance—every mile a skirmish, or rifle-pit, or concealment of some sort, whence the deadly missile issued to maim or destroy. In spite of all, the advance of our stalwart columns has been steady, though at times necessarily slow. The objective, Atlanta, has been kept fixedly in view, and daily brought nearer. The whole distance between Chattanooga and Marietta has been toilfully but hopefully traversed—until now but a few miles intervene between our conquering army and the great prize they are aiming to grasp.

The unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th of June, inflicted heavy loss, especially in officers. The whole number of men placed *hors du combat* on our side, at that sanguinary struggle, will fall little, if any, short of 3,000. At this point, distant 300 miles from the army's present field of operations, we are sure to receive, within two or three days, the most palpable evidence of what has been going on in front. The suffering heroes of the fight come pouring in with every train's arrival, and are consigned to the various hospitals. We have had daily large accessions since July 1, from Kenesaw Mountain, as well as from points of former conflicts. The hospitals here are well full. Cumberland Hospital has now upward of 3,100 patients. A new and spacious hospital, the Sherman, has been erected near and to the east of the Cumberland, and has several hundred inmates. A hundred hospital tents, to contain twelve patients each, have been put up, in connection with hospital No. 2, and are daily filling up. The Officers Hospital is also full. I give a list of the officers who have come in wounded since the 28th of June, as the names will have an interest for many readers at the North, as follows:

Capt J E Barton, H, 33d Ind—thigh.	1st Lt P C McGonner, E, 9th Ind—fracture ilium.
1st Lt W Chandler, D, 33d Ind—foot.	1st Lt John Runyon, A, 74th Ind—leg amputated.
Capt A E Colgan, I, 28th Pa—shoulder.	2d Lt N M Tirtlot, F, 105th Ill—fracture femur.
1st Lt F G Fisher, E, 27th Ky—fracture humerus.	2d Lt J S Thompson, F, 12th Ohio—shoulder.
1st Lt J L Goble, H, 99th Ohio—shoulder.	Capt J C Whitten, A, 14th Ky—hip.
Capt G W Green, E, 27th Ohio—fractured.	1st Lt P Weytrich, A, 44th Ill—thorax.
Capt Wm Leonard, signal officer—thigh.	1st Lt P M Ryerson, C, 13th N J—foot, since dead.
1st Lt L E McKinney, H, 33d Ind—thigh.	Capt Geo W Tagnear, K, 21st Ky—knee.

Since July 1 the following have been admitted:

Maj J Brannan, 3d Ky.	Lt Col J R Boone, 28th Ky
Capt S W Bacon, 74th Ill.	Capt P S Scott, 80th Ill.
1st Lieut W L Coleman, 46th Ind.	1st Lieut F Thomas, 125th O.
1st Lieut H V Carter, 3d Ky.	1st Lieut W R Waldo, 124th Ohio, since dead.
Capt Chas Carpenter, 10th Ill	Capt L Wright, 100th U S Colored Troops.
Capt A M Dunn, 57th Ind.	2d Lieut J C Webster, 46th Ind.
Capt N Duvaut, 11th O.	Adj C N Andrews, 85th Ill.
Capt Frank Hitchcock, 86th Ohio.	Capt B F Knappen, 44th Ill, since dead.
1st Lieut P F Kible, 59th O.	Col S Miller, 36th Ill.
Capt C Leonard, 5th Ky.	2d Lieut J B Masterron, 100th U S C T.
Capt H S Latourette, 85th Ill.	Maj J W Moore, 97th Ohio.
2d Lieut G H Lippincott 113th Ohio.	Capt W E Rosemond, 97th O.
Adj A Nieman, 74th Ill.	1st Lieut S T Rogers, 86th Ill.
2d Lieut J S Nimmons, 124th Ohio.	Lieut-Col H W Whitbeck 65th Ohio.
1st Lieut J H Reese, 40th Ind.	1st Lt H Jones, 97th Ohio.
2d Lieut W A Burrows, 84th Indiana.	Capt E Kay, 15th Illinois.
Lt-Col D B Warner, 113th O.	Capt R P Lyth, 27th Illinois.
2d Lt J S Bellanger, 57th O.	1st Lt T J Moon, 101st Ill
2d Lt W P Browning, 27th Illinois	2d Lt S J Oliver, 29th Penn.
1st Lt A S Pierce, 9th Ind.	1st Lt B F Parks, 14th Pa.
2d Lt L Barrett, 85th Ind.	1st Lt J H Pool, 52d Ohio.
2d Lt T D Bentley, 113th O.	1st Lt J M Robertson, 85th Illinois.
Capt T F Brown, 51st Ill.	1st Lt J M Robb, 13th Iowa.
1st Lt J M Bloss, 27th Ind.	1st Lt E P Quinn, 123d N Y.
1st Lt F M Cummings, 51st Illinois.	2d Lt F Seborn, Bridges' Illinois Battery.
1st Lt A H Carney, 22d Ind.	Capt N Steets, 35th Illinois.
Capt N R Chrisbie, 31 Ky.	Capt E Van Antwerp, 86th Illinois.
Capt A R Denton, 14th Ky.	1st Lt R J Williamson, 66th Illinois.
Capt H A Denny, 50th Ill.	2d Lieut J Watson, 110th Ohio.
1st Lt W H Fester, 22d Ind.	
Capt F Hughes, 35th Ind.	
Adj t J Joyce, 24th Ky.	

From this list of wounded officers, many of them severely, several dangerously, brought into this hospital alone within little more than a week, an idea may be obtained of the stern and determined character of the contest in which the army of SHERMAN has been engaged since leaving Chattanooga. Officers have fallen, it is a common remark, in unusual numbers, in this campaign—owing, it is believed, to the terrible expertness of the rebel sharp-shooters, made especially effective by their intimate acquaintance with the country, and the remarkable advantages afforded by the country for plying their destructive work. They contribute greatly to the costliness of our successes, but the successes must come just the same. If the devil himself should transform all his imps for the nonce into rebel sharp-shooters, stationing them with their rebel Southern brethern among the woods and coverts of the South, to arrest the majestic progress of the armies of freedom, their joint efforts would be of little avail. Such fitting holy alliance would neither dampen the ardor of our troops nor unnerve their arms for striking home, nor retard a little their advance toward assured triumph. "This hell-born and hell-bound rebellion," to borrow a phrase less elegant than forcible from Parson BROWNLOW, must collapse. Its fate is sealed. Its days are numbered. It is visibly tottering to its fall. And that the day of reckoning is near, for all the blood it has wantonly spilled, and the homes it has desolated, and the atrocities it has committed, is as certain as that truth and justice are essential features in the Eternal's moral administration.

Nashville observed the "glorious Fourth," with a spirit and vivacity, becoming the august day, and marking as compared with last year, a deepening nationality. The thunder of 100 guns from Fort Negley and Capitol Hill ushered in the auspicious day, repeated at midday. The streets and public offices, and many private dwellings, were brilliant with fluttering flags. Throngs blocked up the narrow avenues, and were packed into the public square, from which point the procession moved toward Camp Gillam on the outskirts, in the following order: The Thirty-first Wisconsin took the lead, next came the Thirteenth Regulars, then the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, then the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, then the First Kentucky Artillery, and Battery K, Fifth Regulars, followed by the Union Club and League, fire companies, etc. Several fine bands were in attendance, which played not only in season but out of season—for when Rev. H. L. WAYLAND, son of President WAYLAND, was offering prayer, at the place of gathering, one of these bands, near the stand, discoursed obstreperous music during the solemn service, drowning the speaker's voice, and closing when he did with a grand crash to the air more patriotic than pious or appropriate, *just then*, of "Yankee Doodle." The marshal of the day was evidently, either "off duty" or ignorant of his business. Of the orators announced, viz.: Gov. JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, Mayor SMITH, Maj.-Gen. CARL SCHURZ, now in town, and belonging, I believe, to the supererogatory "pegs" which President ABRAHAM says he has not "holes enough to put them into"—none appeared when the time for their appearance on the stand came. By advertising "distinguished speakers," sure not to be there, as "expected to be present," in order to give eclat to a meeting, Tennessee shows herself to be really assimilating to the North, and Northern modes and ways. The audience however, seemed not ill-pleased to be disappointed on this occasion, the thermometer at 95°. Remembering the two hours and a half infliction by Professor McCOY last year on the same spot and day, they were well disposed in the absence of speakers this year to thank God and feel resigned. The day was a fine though a hot one, and the crowds everywhere seeking amusement, on this national holiday, seemed to find a full measure of what they sought.

C. V. S.

STATE RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's Proclamation—His Views of Reconstruction—The Bill as it Passed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Whereas, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and

Whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and

Whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known that while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already accepted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The following is the bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the States declared in rebellion against the United States, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a Provisional Governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a Brigadier-General of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State Government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the Provisional Governor shall direct the Marshal of the United States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States, resident in the State in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the Provisional Governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State Government subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall consist of as many members as both Houses of the last Constitutional State Legislature, apportioned by the Provisional Governor among the counties, parishes, or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population, returned as electors by the Marshal, in compliance with the provisions of this act. The Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name a day of election not less than thirty days thereafter; designate the places of voting in each county, parish, or district, conforming as nearly as may be convenient to the places used in the State elections next preceding the rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting, and provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years, and resident at the time in the county, parish or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form contained in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862; and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provisional Governor for the taking and return of their votes; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and, so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State prior to the rebellion. The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed on the poll-book by every voter in the form above prescribed, but every person known by or proved to the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the Provisional Governor by the commissioners of election, or the one acting, and the Provisional Governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, convene the delegates elected as aforesaid, at the capital of the State, on a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days' notice of such day. In case the said capital shall in his judgment be unfit, he shall, in his proclamation, appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the convention, and administer to each delegate, before taking his seat in the convention, the oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form above prescribed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government in every State and incorporate them in the Constitution of the State, that is to say:

First—No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of Colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions, it shall proceed to reëstablish a republican form of government, and ordain a constitution containing those provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates; but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the Provisional Governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the Constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognise the Government established, and none other, as the constitutional Government of the State; and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators and Representatives, and electors for President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the convention shall refuse to reëstablish the State Government on the conditions aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State, entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled, as aforesaid, are willing to reëstablish a State Government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the Provisional Governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as heretofore provided, either to dissolve the convention, or to certify the State Government reëstablished by it to the President.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the United States shall have recognized a Republican form of State Government, the Provisional Governor in each of said States, shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State Government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in solitary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualification of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when its Government was overthrown, as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State law for such officers.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That until the recognition of a State Government as aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied and collected, for the year 1861, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State Government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed as aforesaid are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunal of the State Government aforesaid for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the Provisional Governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of Colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

Our Sharpshooters and Our Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CAMP NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va.,
Monday, June 13, 1864.

The editorial article entitled "The Lessons of War," in your journal of the 10th instant, based upon the wrong premises of your correspondent, has a tendency to mislead the public on several points in regard to the efficiency of our armies. It is said "that the rebel sharpshooters are superior to ours," whereas the contrary is known to be the fact. "The number of officers of high rank killed on our side," is hardly equal to the number killed on the side of the rebels. A rebel paper now before me acknowledges the loss of one General and five wounded in the battle at Cold Harbor; much more than the Union loss. Indeed, this kind of evidence is generally in favor of our sharpshooters, especially when it is considered that our operations are mostly offensive.

That the rebel cavalry at the commencement of the war was superior to ours, is an equally incorrect supposition. It was never proved on the battle field, but from first to last the Union cavalry has demonstrated its ability to cope successfully with the rebel horsemen. The only difficulty, early in the war, was that our cavalry *was not permitted* to be used with boldness, (one of the first elements of success with cavalry,) but was restricted to picket duty and cautious reconnoissances in small bodies, contrary to the desires of regimental officers, who were fully aware of the powers of our cavalry, crude as it then was. At this time our cavalry can undoubtedly defeat at least twice its force of rebel cavalry in a fair *mounted* engagement. When dismounted the strength of the two sides would, of course, be more nearly equal.

Further experience will make our men of all arms better soldiers, and our officers more skilful, but aside from this the greatest improvements in the details of warfare will be henceforth due to the inventive genius of our country supplying better weapons, machinery and *material* of destruction.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The exercise of commencement week at this Institution will be as follows:

Baccalaureate Discourse, by President SMITH, Sabbath afternoon, July 17.

Class Day Exercise, Tuesday afternoon, July 19.

A Discourse Commemorative of the late Prof. JOHN N. PUTNAM, by Prof. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., Tuesday evening.

Orations before the Alumni, Wednesday forenoon, July 20, by Prof. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Oration before the United Literary Society, Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, New-York.

Commencement, Thursday, July 21.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—MRS. ROBERTS, wife of M. ROBERTS, keeper of a cigar store at No. 44 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, swallowed a dose of laudanum on Saturday forenoon, and was soon after found lying in an insensible condition. Medical aid was called in, but she was beyond recovery, and died about 9 o'clock in the evening. Coroner FARRAR held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of suicide by taking poison was rendered. No cause assigned for the act.

DEATH WHILE AT FAMILY PRAYER.—An aged lady named WELDON, widow of the late JOHN WELDON, died suddenly on Saturday evening, at the residence of her brother-in-law, at Bergen. The inmates of the house attended to family prayers as usual, and at the close it was observed that deceased remained kneeling, with her head resting upon a chair, and upon being raised up life was extinct. Disease of the heart was the cause. Mrs. WELDON was 76 years of age.

J. M. Bradstreet & Son,
IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY,
No. 247 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

On the 11th of July, 1861, we shall issue our Semi Annual Volume (15) of COMMERCIAL REGISTERS. This work has been carefully and thoroughly revised, and will contain about 5,000 more names than our January issue. We have established Branch Offices in Albany, Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Syracuse, St. Louis and San Francisco, at either of which all detailed reports may be promptly obtained. The forthcoming Volume will contain the Ratings in Nevada Territory, of Virginia, Carson City, Gold Hill and Silver City, also in California—of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Placerville; and in Tennessee—of Memphis and Nashville. Terms—One Hundred Dollars per annum, which entitles subscribers to the use of the Volume above-mentioned, and also Volume 16, to be issued in January, 1865; a Weekly Sheet of Corrections of important changes throughout the country, and the privilege of making special inquiries at our office, and receiving detailed reports in writing concerning the standing of their customers.

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MARRIED.

BARNES—DARROW.—On Wednesday, July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, Cambridge, N. Y., by Rev. R. Van Horne, assisted by Rev. Josh Cope, Rev. CHARLES R. BARNES, of Franklin, N. J., and CARRIE, daughter of Hiram Darrow, Esq.

HASTINGS—EMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. T. D. Doran, Mr. A. H. HASTINGS, of New-York, and Miss VERA MILLICENT, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William A. Emonson, of this City.

DIED.

CANTRELL.—On Saturday, July 9, LORISA CANTRELL wife of John Cantrell, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FERRIS.—On Saturday evening, July 9, after a short illness, ROBERT FRANKLIN, youngest child of George B. and H. J. Ferris, aged 1 year, 6 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William Lee, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, Monday, July 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 178 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

HARTLEY.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 9, of scarlet fever, EDWARD GRAVES, youngest son of Joseph W. and Florinda M. Hartley, aged 2 years, 9 months and 6 days.

MARES.—At West Farms, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, EMMA MARIA only daughter of Daniel and the late Emily Mares, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAPELYE.—After a lingering illness, at his residence GEORGE RAPELYE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I.

SHARROT.—On Sunday, July 10, CATHARINE SHARROT, widow of the late John Sharrot, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, July 12, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Staten Island. Railroad cars leave foot of Whitehall st at 1 P. M.

THORNELL.—On Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, FREDERICK HALSTED, third son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 6 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 74th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 9, of cholera infantum, GEORGE, infant son of George W. and Mary S. Underhill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WEMBLE.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, July 9, at 8½ o'clock A. M., of diphtheria, CARRIE L., second daughter of Thomas W. and Caroline L. Wemble, aged 4 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 4,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,200 feet are developed claims, and 1,500 feet other than 5,000 feet tunnel claims, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $7,446 61, equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,723 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise to value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT S. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st, at the price of $5 per share, $10 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Office, No 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two Millions of Dollars, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,	
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,	
R. S. Frets,	O. F. Giffin,	D. M. Jessup,	
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,	
Louis Mel.ane,	Herman Nichels,	A. G. Hecox,	
Isa. P. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	A. C. Wilmerding,	
Wm. E. Barron,	Gen. R. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,	
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,	
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco.	

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. L. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. ERWIN,
C. G. CO NELL, THOMAS MOLELLAND,
BENJ. MINT. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR. ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, EDMUND HURRY,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. J. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BURRA.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PENN'A BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 22-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. J. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
	JAMES BURRA.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PENN'A BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 9th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presentation of his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Comptroller in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEVES & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. Usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, New-York, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st, and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HOWARD'S NEW GOLD CHART
FOR 1862, 1863 AND 1864,

Tenth edition, enlarged and improved, will be published on MONDAY, the 11th inst.

It extends from 101 to 50 per cent., and from January to December, and shows at a glance the price of gold for every day for the last two years and a half.

Price $1 25; will be sent by mail free.

For sale by booksellers and stationers, and by the publishers, ANDREWS & CO., No. 21 Chatham-st., N. Y.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$4,365,317 61
2. Overdrafts		317 60
3. Due from Banks		297,916 66
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$164,923 19	
5. Due from Brokers	27,072 92	
6. Real Estate		175,000 00
7. Specie		488,029 41
8. Cash Items, viz. Principally Checks, &c., in exchanges		527,867 28
9. Stocks, 3°9,000, Promissory U. S. Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$649,433 02	1,607,433 03
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		52,650 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		20,748 16
13. Loss and Expense Account		
Total		$7,636,215 50

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	147,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$	
Less notes on hand	2,553	40,427 00
3. Profits		721,804 24
4. Due to Banks		326,509 63
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due to Officers of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, viz. Individuals and		5,546,947 63
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		1,529 01
Total		$7,636,215 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. SMITH, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, are severally duly sworn, each for himself, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank on the 25th day of June, on the usual eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. SMITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1864.

(Signed) MARVE HANNA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, 25th day of June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,731,657 68
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		196,182 16
Due from Directors of the Bank	$12,7 3 75	
Due from Brokers	200,000	
Real Estate		201,003 60
Specie		174,215 43
Cash Items, viz. Checks and Drafts taken on deposit the day previous		851,211 42
Stocks, U. S & N. Y. State $385,000		
Promissory and U. S. 7-3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates $388,300		773 300 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,813 37
Bills of Solvent Banks		8,300 10
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		16,3 - 65
Total		$6,704,125 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$3,500,000
Circulation Registered	$117,500	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less notes on hand	14,0 -	103,189 00
Profits		292,530 29
Due to Banks		3,03,7 0 91
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		345 70
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		3,400,370 81
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz. Dividends unpaid		4,421 50
Total		$6,704,125 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JAMES BURRA, Cashier of the Importers & Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid, and that James Brooks, the President, is absent, and cannot therefore join in this application.

JAMES BURRA, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of July, 1864. Before me,

Notary Public, County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place, New-York, June 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the fifth day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractional shares, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz. Nos. 10, 50, 85, 88, 96, 99, 123, 168, 236, 254, 429, 465, 481, 545, 572, 615, 641, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,367, 1,384, 1,389, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WAIT, Secretary.
New-York, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 6, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, all of which is done in accordance "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

E. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presentation of his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Comptroller in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.

$1,000,000.

COUPON BONDS.

KING'S COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 1, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County until 12 M. on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

Issued by authority of Chapters No. 70 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, viz: On the first days of February and August.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, or at the option of the holder, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York.

The Bonds will be issued as follows:

$400,000 on the first day of May, 1870.
$300,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$100,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. **10-40 LOAN**, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage Second Division Bonds of the Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $800,000, which is secured by a mortgage on all the road running from Cedar Falls to Sioux City, now under contract and to be finished this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $800,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued with the consent of three-fourths in amount of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the original organization. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $412,000, guaranteed by the earnings of 184 miles of road. The contract for the completion of 45 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipping required before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 1,440 acres per mile.

$ of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GUILIARD, No. 54 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stocks. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as the, mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY. AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 169 Lime-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼) on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of June, payable on and after the 15th inst.

C. B. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 2 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

H. C. CRANE, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per cent. upon the capital stock, or $50,000, for the month of June, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cents., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders or demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, New-York, July 6, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.

HENRY OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 25th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A. L. FURVES,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., No. 160 Broadway, July 6, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

RED WING NOTICE.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO R. R. COMPANY, Chicago, July 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company did not declare a dividend of 2 per cent., both preferred and common, on the 1st August next, but will pay that amount on the 1st October next.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and open on the 2d August next.

HENRY D. SEARS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 13.

WM. L. JENNINGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 72 CEDAR and PINE-STS., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 14, 1864 to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
New-York, June 27, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. ASHS, JR., Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 15.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. E. LEE STOUT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 76th-st. and 2d-av.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 04

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. rate established, free of government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETH C. A. BUSH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums of all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES LEVEY, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,277 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
CARMER S. CURTIS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums specified thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOGERT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

S. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COMBS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
CHAS. H. SLOCUM, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 200 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 4 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 15th of July will draw interest from 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of throwing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under trial portions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre &c., to be delivered in the following quantities at the undermentioned arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island,
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz. The *shoulder belt* will be not two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and two pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *cut hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 15th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the Inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract made null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each guaranty assuming a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

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GEO. D. RAMSAY,
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ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

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Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each guaranty assuming a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, in oak or hickory in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in *round-hoop* barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bun d sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full case-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, to be full head lined.

100 barrels CRUSHED SUGAR Barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 56 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereon or designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required by CLARKE.

Payment, as hereinafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in writing as well as in figures, the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

C. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, Jr.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' MACHINERY, CONsisting of planing, mortising, tenoning, blind slat, and wood splitting machines, all in good order, and shop with engine and boiler, to rent in Hoboken. Apply to J. BENSON, Agent, or S. R. SYMS, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x23½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamps, 50 cents.—To the above defendant, ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 168 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

je13-lawsw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers to support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway, Albany, or No. 321 Greenwich-st., New-York, or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 25th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. L. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 9-lawGm. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DIANE-ST., MAYFEE confidently committed on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,904 tons..... 500-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,400 tons..... 500 horse power
EUGENIE..... (A-21)..... 500-horse power
FRANCE..... About Sept. 1st..... 500-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... Building at Chatillon, 4 inches apart.

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DEPENDANT,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $150
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $100 and $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Additional steerage rate of passage.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Limited.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	2,812	.....
ERIN—building	2,715	.....
ONTARIO—building	2,712	.....
HELVETIA—building	2,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,105	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Lying at Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse..... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these Vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The new and well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY..... July 16
ETNA..... SATURDAY..... July 23
EDINBURGH..... SATURDAY..... July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 31
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets from this office at these rates.

For further information apply to the Company's office, 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. FINKBRAUER, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. CAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class, $70
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA,

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2½, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cowan, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

In consequence of the death of E. C. HUNTINGTON, the limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JENKINS & HUNTINGTON is dissolved.

HENRY T. JENKINS,
E. C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC D. HAZARD, Special.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, for the general business of the late firm of JENKINS & HAZARD, to be transacted in the sale of domestic dry goods on commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The several partners interested therein are HENRY T. JENKINS, of the City and County of New-York, and TIMOTHY D. VAILL, of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

The special partner interested therein is THOS. J. HILL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock fifty thousand dollars, and WM. G. ANGELL, of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence this 1st day of July, 1864, and is to continue till June 30, 1867.

(Signed,) HENRY T. JENKINS.
T. D. VAILL.
J. HILL.
WM. G. ANGELL.
JOSEPH HIBLEY.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of continuing the Banking and Stock Brokerage business, under the style of MANLEY & CO. The partnership to commence the 1st of July, 1864, and terminate on the 1st of July, 1866.

GEO. MANLEY has contributed sixty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock, as special partner.

W. MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYFEW,
General Partners.
GEO. MANLEY,
Special Partner.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF JONES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FRANCIS JONES having retired from the firm.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
HENRY L. MELVAIN.

New-York, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on at No. 6 Maiden-lane (late JONES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

New-York, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. & J. BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.

NATHAN BROWN,
JOSHUA BROWN.

The business of the late firm will be continued by JOSHUA BROWN, at No. 28 Canal-st.

New-York, July 7, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

New-York, July 8, 1864. GARNER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.

S. M. WALLER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..... Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK
of the
ENGLISH OPERA,

In which appear
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

together with a
POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS,
whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
first night of Auber's Grand Opera of
LE DIAVOLO

Zerlina..... Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash..... Miss Louisa Myers
Pia Derville..... Mrs. W. Castle
Lorenzo (a fine but arrogant)..... Mr. Walter Sarch
Lord Allcash (his friend)..... Mr. J. W. Seed
Pedro..... Mr. Edward Campbell
Giovanni..... Mr. Warren White
Matteo..... Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR..... SIR ANTHONY BAILE
MANAGER OF OPERA..... R. E. J. MILLER
In preparation, Balfe's beautiful Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILLE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at Box Office.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Manager..... Geo. Wood

The engagement of the
Young, Beautiful and Accomplished actress,
MISS LOTTA CRABTREE,
MISS JENNIE WESTON,
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
When the following programme will positively be offered:
THE LITTLE SAVOYARD.
MISS CRABTREE IN THREE CHARACTERS. To be followed by the popular comedietta,
THE IRISH COUSIN.
MISS WESTON IN THREE SIX CHARACTERS, supported by a powerful company.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25c.

IN REHEARSAL:
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR..... MISS WESTON

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, SEASONG AND ATSION.

On and after MONDAY next, June 13, and until further notice, the following arrangements will be made: (Sundays excepted.) Leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, at 7 A. M., and 4.15 P. M. Leave Amboy at 8 A. M. and 4.45 P. M. Connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., 11.10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station (for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan), Manchester (for Woodmansie for Toms's River and Barnegat), Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannal awken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with the trains for principal cities in the West.

This road is being equipped, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. J. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODWIN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 7, 8, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 8.40, 7, 8.9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 6 and 8 P. M.

On SUNDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of Greenpoint, South Ferry, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. For Hempstead, 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Greenport, 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Sag Harbor, 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Syosset, 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves Montague-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, st

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Germania--Mails to the 29th of June.

More Respecting the Kearsarge and Alabama.

REBEL LAMENTATIONS IN PARIS.

The Emissary Mason and the Owner of the Deerhound.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

ENGLAND TO DO NOTHING

Proposed Vote of Non-Confidence

THE EXPOSED CONDITION OF CANADA.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday. Her news is in part anticipated by the *Peruvian* at Cape Race. But we find particulars of great interest, which were not included in the *Peruvian's* report.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Press and the Alabama—Capt. Winslow in Paris—His Account Published in the Opinion—The Rescued Men of the Alabama—The Question of Paroling Them—The Niagara in the Channel—The Story of Rebel Cruisers at Cherbourg a Hoax—Rebel Rams at Bordeaux—Bishop Lynch in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The weeping and lamentation of the Government journals over the sunken *Alabama* continue. The *Constitutionnel* almost says that the nation is in tears at the sad event. *La France*, with a proper air of false timidity, supposes it may be allowed to make public the fact—which it knows to be a fact—that Capt. SEMMES will have another vessel in a fortnight. It even gives the description—a neat corvette, with very fine lines, cuirassed on the inside, and built to carry heavy guns. Capt. SEMMES, it says, has ordered of a private house three pivot guns, capable of throwing shells of 170 pounds, or solid shot of 220. His complement of men is to be 172, seven more than that of the *Kearsarge* at the moment of the late fight. As the *France* is in some sort the organ of the Confederate agents here, this intelligence, after all, may be true. The description answers well to that of the *Yeddo*, which has left Bordeaux for Amsterdam, and those who give credit to the statement of the *France*, believe that the *Yeddo* is the corvette in question. She has very fine lines, is cuirassed inside with two layers of iron, each one-third of an inch thick, and is designed to carry fifteen to seventeen guns of large calibre. This vessel went to sea at the request of the American Minister, under the French flag, and in charge of a French Captain and crew; she will, therefore, certainly be delivered to her purchasers at Amsterdam. But then she can be sold again as a merchant vessel, and transferred and transformed on the high seas. If *La France*, however, does not mean the *Yeddo*, we can still admit the possibility of the assertion that Capt. SEMMES is to be out again with a vessel in a fortnight; for such is the exasperation in England among all classes against the *Kearsarge*, or rather against the flag it floats, that everybody will be ready to lend Capt. SEMMES a helping hand.

The "documents" in regard to the fight between the two vessels are at last beginning to come out. But, as usual, when public opinion is to be created or set right, we are always behind. For a whole week the secession press, backed by the authority of the Government, have had things their own way, until it became fixed in the heads of every body that the contest was an unequal one, on account of the great disparity of the forces employed, and until SEMMES was created a martyr, a hero, a Surcouf, a Jean-Bart, and the rest.

Capt. WINSLOW himself has arrived in town, for a stay of a day or two, and has given to M. MALESPINE, of the *Opinion Nationale*, a short account of the combat, which appeared in that paper last evening. A correspondence is also published which took place between Capt. WINSLOW and the Confederate agent at Cherbourg, M. BONFILS, in regard to delivering up a certain number of the *Alabama's* men, which were picked up and brought into port by French pilot and other boats. But as Capt. WINSLOW must have known that the French authorities do not deliver up prisoners of this kind, the demand, no doubt, was made merely for form. It is useful to protect all these diplomatic points by a written record.

The *Pays*, in trying to glorify the naval history of Capt. SEMMES, speaks of his "gallant combat" with the *Hatteras*, at Galveston, and recounts, with poetic flights of fancy, a feat of the *Alabama* at Havana, which appears to be a pure invention. It is declared that at that port the *Alabama* hantered and frightened away a whole fleet of Federal armed vessels! The *Opinion Nationale* exposes these new-found exploits of the *Alabama*, and gives the facts as they are.

The question of whether an officer surrenders in order to give himself up, or to run away, has now been clearly placed before the naval and military world by Capt. WINSLOW, and ought to receive an answer. Capt. SEMMES surrendered, and Capt. WINSLOW, considering that, as a matter of course, from that moment the whole crew were his prisoners, only occupied himself in the humanitary question—that of saving the lives of men threatened with drowning. He therefore called upon whoever was near him to help to save the drowning men, without even dreaming that there were men there dishonorable enough to steal away with his prisoners. To put a finer point upon the question it would seem to be this: Is there any difference in the position of the escaped man—he escapes before he has come on board the vessel and under the control of his captor, or if he escapes after he has come on board? It would seem that there is a difference, because so long as the man is not on board the captor, the latter, if he refuses to come on board, can still fire on him, and the word "surrender" would then have no meaning. To constitute a full surrender, Capt. SEMMES should have gone on board his captor's vessel, and therefore admits, by his stealing away, that his lowering of his flag and his sending of an officer on board the *Kearsarge* to surrender, were only a *ruse* to enable him to escape; and he thus convicts himself of an abuse of the white flag, which is not. I imagine, admitted in honorable warfare.

The officers of the *Alabama* declare that the great superiority of the *Kearsarge* consisted principally in her two eleven-inch guns. This fact has awakened the liveliest attention in France as well as in England, and the Emperor has called before him competent men for the discussion of this subject. Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY has been called to Fontainebleau, and the retired Admiral DUPERRE, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, after going on board the *Kearsarge*, and witnessing the manner of handling these large guns, has come also to Fontainebleau to report to the Emperor. In view of the sympathy shown Capt. SEMMES and the Confederate cause by the Government, it was certainly very kind of Capt. WINSLOW to "trot out" his big guns for their information.

It is to be regretted that Capt. WINSLOW paroled the men of the *Alabama*, because the English Government, when we come to ask for the indemnity due by the acts of this vessel on the high seas, will take advantage of this technicality, and declare that we recognized the *Alabama* as a belligerent by paroling her men. The American Minister, however, advised Capt. WINSLOW not to parole the men, and his act can thus be and is disavowed by his superior.

The *Niagara* has arrived in the Channel, and will be immediately posted off the coast of Holland to see what the *Yeddo* is going to do. You know better than we do what sort of condition the *Niagara* is in for this sort of work. The *Kearsarge* will also soon go out again.

The other day the man who does the "blowing" for the new bathing-house casino at Cherbourg, had it announced in the papers that two Confederate ships had arrived off the port to wait for and when the *Kearsarge* when she came out. We have not heard whether he managed to get up a special train of Parisian *goujats* or not.

The best joke which has happened in connection with this affair is the very solemn assertion of the Cherbourg paper to the effect that it was generally supposed that the reason why the *Kearsarge* was enabled to sink the *Alabama* so quickly was because the former had managed to pick up some French gunners since she had been on the coast! After that, I was going to say *Il faut tirer l'echelle!* But it will be recollected that the London *Times* claimed Magenta as an English victory because McMAHON, whose family were Irish on the time of the Stuarts, did the principal part of the fighting!

The first of the rams has just been launched at Bordeaux. My correspondent writes me from there as follows concerning her: "Her nose and bottom are coppered; she has one layer of iron plates on her side, and the other will be put on in the water. There is also a heavy iron plate running over the nose and let into the wood-work. She looks now as if, when they place all her cuirass on and her armament in, that she will be too heavy and clumsy to venture out to sea."

The New-York letters of the *Monsieur*, which are now so much remarked here as showing the tendencies of the Government on the American question, are written at Paris by the Baron DE BAZANCOURT and M. LANGLE, both employes of the Ministry. The military articles are by M. DE BAZANCOURT, and like the writings of all rebel sympathizers, occupy themselves much more with Gen. LEE, about whom they know nothing, than about Gen. GRANT, about whom they may know a great deal. In these letters, however, there is an attempt at being impartial, and they get as near it, perhaps, as any rebel sympathizers could. M. LANGLE's letters are political, and are frankly and rancorously hostile to the American Government. They get about as near to the truth as if copied from the columns of some rabid Southern journal. It is difficult to see what the Government has to gain by palming off these pretended New-York letters as a true reflection of the position in America.

Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, who was sent abroad by JEFF. DAVIS to stop the Irish emigration to America and to conciliate the Pope, is now at Paris. He represents the damage done at Charleston by our shells as insignificant. Bishop LYNCH is a tall, fine-looking man, in the prime of life, and I should think would be capable of exerting a good deal of influence.

Professor HUGHES, of New-York, has just been decorated with the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (the same as conferred on Prof. MORSE,) for his printing telegraph, which the Government is now using on certain lines, and which Prof. HUGHES brought into France nine years ago.

Miss HELEN MORTON, of the United States, has just graduated at the head of the class as midwife in the Maternity School of Obstetrics of Paris (where only female students are admitted,) and was awarded the first prize of honor. J. MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, June 27, Lord RUSSELL laid on the table the protocols of the conference. In doing so he said he followed the course pursued by Lord LIVERPOOL in 1820. Lord RUSSELL entered at great length and most minutely into the circumstances which led to the convening of the conference, and the various proposals made there. Finally, he announced that the Government, seeing all their propositions had been rejected both by Denmark and the German Powers, were resolved not to take up arms for Denmark, unless the integrity of the Danish Islands proper were threatened. Should the war assume a new character, another decision might be required on the part of the Government. He declared they had done everything in their power to preserve the peace of Europe, and, those efforts having failed, could rest satisfied that nothing had been left undone that the honor and interests of the country required.

Lord DERBY said he did not share the confidence the Government seemed to have felt in the conference and its negotiations. He said it was impossible that anything but failure should ensue from such a conference. The question the House would now have to consider was the conduct of the Government at the earliest stage of the negotiations. It had held out promises to one party, and menaced the other, inconsistently with the policy it now preferred of an earnest desire to preserve peace. This was the question that would have to be discussed in Parliament, and the Government would have to defend itself against the charge of having displayed feebleness and vacillation, yielding at every step to encroachments, only protesting that no further encroachments ought to be made.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that the opportunity of settling the question of frontier had been lost.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 27, Lord PALMERSTON presented, by command of the Queen, the protocols relating to the proceedings of the conference. He had, he said, simply to communicate to the House a short abstract of the proceedings of the conference contained in the papers to be laid upon the table. Lord PALMERSTON began by recounting the circumstances which had led to the war. He detailed the facts connected with the treaty of 1852. He narrated the proceedings of the conference substantially and minutely, and concluded by saying that France had declined to take any active part in support of Denmark, and Russia the same. The whole brunt of the effort to dislodge the German troops from Holstein and Schleswig would fall upon England alone. The Government had therefore not thought it consistent with their duty to advise their sovereign to take such a course, and to recommend to Parliament such an effort and such a sacrifice. He did not say that, if the war assumed a different character, and the existence of Denmark as an independent Power was at stake, the position of this country would not be subject to reconsideration. If there should be any change in the policy of the Government, it would be communicated to Parliament, if it were sitting, and if not, it would be called together.

M. DISRAELI observed that it would be inconvenient at that time to enter upon a consideration of these important subjects. He reminded the House of its position in regard to them. The House had incurred no responsibility whatever; it had given no opinion in the matter. The conference had been suggested by England alone, and it was not entered into with the concurrence of Parliament. The time had, however, now arrived when the opinion of Parliament ought to be asked; and it was his intention to take an early occasion to ask the opinion of the House on this question. As to the closing remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, after the experience they had, he could look at them only as an iteration of those contingent menaces which had impaired the just influence of this country and diminished the most effective means of maintaining peace.

THE EXPOSED POSITION OF CANADA.

Mr. ADDERLEY, who had given notice of a resolution that it is inexpedient that detachments of British troops should be stationed upon exposed posts on the Canadian frontier, unless adequately supported by Canadian forces, discussed at considerable length the policy pursued toward Canada.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that changes were being made in Canada, especially with reference to the militia and arrangements for the organization for a good defensive native force.

Some remarks by Lord R. CECIL upon the danger to which Canada was exposed were answered by Mr. FORTESCUE, who stated that preparations had been made and were making to meet future danger.

Mr. CAVE called attention to the conduct of the Customs authorities of the United States at New-York in refusing clearance to British ships engaged in legitimate trade between that port and Jamaica, except upon the most onerous and unusual conditions; and asked whether instructions would not be sent to Lord LYONS to protest against such proceedings.

Mr. LAYARD said the conditions referred to were beyond the competency of the United States to impose. Protests had already been made, and the subject would not be lost sight of.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The last accounts from the corn producing districts are more favorable.

The Paris wheat market was well supplied at 29f. to 32f., the 100 kilos.

The price of flour was unchanged.

The wine trade is unusually dull at present in Paris.

The Paris Bourse was firmer on receipt of the prices of English funds from London. Rentes closed on Monday at 65f. 80c.

The great Iron Company of Marseilles have just completed, near Toulon, an iron-plated steam gunboat on a new system. [illegible] the result was most satisfactory. It may be easily separated into 18 pieces, and each of these forms a small boat which may travel over land, or pass safely the sea with equal facility. The gunboat, when entire, accomplished 8½ knots an hour, when taken to pieces a whole fleet of gunboats may be moved from one place to another by railway.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications of Alsen on Sunday morning.

German steamers have passed the canal of the Elder, and are moored under the cannon of Friedericksort. Numerous small craft have been dispatched to Schleswig-Holstein. They are supposed to be destined for the passage of troops to the Island of Tuxen.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen Risgraad was opened June 25. The speech from the throne has the following:

"The threatening crisis of the Fatherland, and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of war, has caused this convocation. We have eventually learned for how little the Germans regard treaties in Europe, and how isolated we are. We, therefore, acceded to the patriotic sentiment of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us.

The President of the Council in the lower house said: The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarcation of the Schlei, and to agree to a foreign prolongation of the armistice, should England already assent to that line. Earl RUSSELL promised that neither would he make a proposal himself nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark, unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl RUSSELL, nevertheless, proposed on the 18th, that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal. Bishop MONRAD said in conclusion: I cannot see how this proposal was consistent with Earl RUSSELL's promise.

BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS.

A telegram from Danzig, of June 27, says: Three Danish ships-of-war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the renewal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port.

SAXONY.

At the sitting of the Upper Chamber of Dresden, Chamberlain ZEHMEN moved that the Government be requested to use its influence with the Federal Diet, that the entire Confederation should take part in the continuance of the war against Denmark, and that the war should be declared a Federal war.

The Chamber referred the motion to a committee.

THE NEW KING OF WURTEMBERG.

The new King solemnly declares that he will maintain the Constitution.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

Negotiations have been entered into between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt for the conclusion of a treaty to replace the garrison of Tunis by Egyptian troops.

The Vienna *General Correspondenz* says:

"The Porte showed great indulgence toward Prince COUZA, who has much confidence in the ultimate success of his cause, although he was unable to come to a perfect understanding with the foreign legations at Constantinople."

The *Times* city article, of June 28, says: Pending the Parliamentary statements to be made this evening, (Monday,) all departments of business has been quiet.

Consols closed at 90 [illegible].

There was no pressure for discount at the Bank today, and in the Stock Exchange the charge for short loans was 3 to 3½ per cent.

No change occurred in American stocks.

Messrs. John Platt & Son, cotton manufacturers of Pet Patawon, Manchester, were mentioned on the Exchange as having suspended payment—liabilities estimated at £25,000.

The *Times* city article of Wednesday, June 27, says:

The statements in Parliament last night, harmonized completely with the anticipations of the public, and the English funds, consequently, throughout the day, were entirely free from fluctuation. Consols closed at 90½ [illegible].

In the Stock Exchange, short transactions were often dealt from 3 to 3½ per cent.

French Rentes, 65f. 80 centimes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 27 AND 28.

There has been an active demand for cotton, and sales for the two days amounted to 12,000 bales—9,000 of speculation and export. American advanced ½d. @ ⅝d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 28.

Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally the same as Indian Corn declined.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 27.

The market was firm at an advance of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JUNE 28.

Sugar dull and lower. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Tallow dull, at 47s 6d.

THE LATEST.

Mr. DISRAELI will propose on Monday next to move an humble address to Her Majesty to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament. We cannot but suggest that we have been with deep concern that the sittings of that conference have been brought to a close, without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened. To express to Her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by the Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace.

Mr. KINGLAKE will move an amendment to the motion on Wednesday.

The House divided on the Open Places for Recreation Bill—43 minority against the Government.

THE DANISH WAR.

The allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interests.

According to intelligence received at Heligoland an engagement between the German and Danish fleets will probably take place in these waters within a few days.

THE ALABAMA AND THE DEERHOUND.

The following correspondence between Mr. MASON and Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*, has been published:

"No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, }
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, June 21. }

DEAR SIR: I received from Capt. SEMMES at Southampton, where I had the pleasure to see you yesterday, a full report of the efficient service rendered under your orders by the officers and crew of your yacht, the *Deerhound*, in rescuing him with 64 of his officers and 27 of his crew from their impending fate, after the loss of his ship.

Capt. SEMMES reports that during the *Alabama* actually sinking, he had barely time to dispatch his wounded in his own boats to the enemy's ship, when the *Alabama* went down, and that nothing was left to those who remained on board but to throw themselves into the sea. Their own boats absent, there seemed no prospect of relief, when your yacht arrived in their midst, and your boats were launched, and he impressively told me that to this timely and generous succor he, with most of his officers and a portion of his crew, were indebted for their safety. He further told me that on their arrival on board the yacht every care and kindness were extended to them, which their exhausted condition required, even to supplying all with dry clothing.

I am fully aware of the noble and disinterested spirit which prompted you to go to the rescue of the gallant crew of the *Alabama*, and that I can add nothing to the recompense already received by you and those acting under you in the consciousness of having done as you would be done by; yet you will permit me to thank you, also, through you, the captain, officers and crew of the *Deerhound*, for this signal service—and to say that, in doing so, I but anticipate the grateful sentiments of my country and of the Government of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, most respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Heather Hall, near Wigan, Hibbert Hall, near Wigan, June 24.

DEAR SIR: I am in due receipt of your esteemed favor of the 21st inst., and am gratified to find that the timely aid we rendered with the yacht *Deerhound* to the gallant captain and wife we and crew of the *Alabama* has met with your approval. I shall always look back to that event with satisfaction, however much we may regret the result which necessitated my interference. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN LANCASTER.

Hon. J. M. MASON.

THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSIONS.

The Argument in the Case of Gen. Dix.

The hearing of the argument in this important case took place, according to appointment, on Saturday last, in the Court of Sessions, before A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., City Judge. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, with Attorney-General JNO. CCCHRANE, appeared for the State; for the defendants, Judge PIERREPONT and W. M. EVARTS, Esq.

Judge PIERREPONT opened for the defence, by briefly stating the facts of the case, as already published up to the time of the arrest of Gen. Dix and his subordinates, by direction of Gov. SEYMOUR, on charges of kidnapping and causing a riot in the City of New-York. He said that the action of Gen. DIX was based on the following order of the President, received by the General the day the forged proclamation appeared:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1864.

Whereas, There has been wickedly and traitorously published, this morning, in the New-York *World* and the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York, a false and spurious proclamation, purporting to be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, which publications of a treasonable nature are designed to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and the rebels now at war against the Government, and their aiders and abettors, you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to arrest and imprison, in any fort or military prison in your command, the editors, or proprietors, and publishers of the various newspapers, and all such persons, of or under whose notice has been given, or who have knowledge of said publication, print and publish the same with intent to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and you will hold the persons so arrested in safe and close custody until they can be brought to trial before a military commission for their offence. You will also take possession, by military force, of the printing establishments of the New-York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and hold the same until further order, [illegible] any further publication thereof.

By and by the Secretary of State and A. LINCOLN, President of the United States.

To Maj.-Gen. DIX.

We understood that this order was to form a part of the papers before the court; but to this the District-Attorney objected, and the court decided that the motion should be argued on the papers as presented, and that they should be submitted, and if he found them to have any bearing on the case he would exercise his discretion in the matter.

Judge PIERREPONT then proceeded to consider the question whether Gen. DIX had committed an offence against the laws and dignity of the State; if so, he would bow to the majesty of the law. As the Grand Jury had decided that it was inexpedient to pursue the subject, and had not found the defendant guilty of the charges, he contended that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. A civil war existed in the country, and the war was not confined to the locality were the rebel army was encamped, but extended over the entire land. It was true that where martial law had not been declared, the civil laws were not suspended; but emergencies had arisen during a time of invasion, in which the President had to exercise a discretionary power; and where should this power reside, if not in the President? If he had trampled upon the liberties of the people, the proper course was to impeach him. Judge PIERREPONT cited several cases to show that this discretionary power was wisely vested in the President, and held that a contrary doctrine would be fatal to the security of the nation.

The District-Attorney in reply said that the question of the Court to decide was not whether Gen. Dix was absolutely guilty of the offences charged, but whether there was such probability of his guilt as would justify his Honor in sending the papers to the Grand Jury for their action, and put him on his trial. In reference to the several allegations of crime, he contended that by the occupation of the offices of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* by armed men, and the arrest and detention of Mr. HALLOCK, Gen. DIX and his subordinates were guilty of the crimes of inciting a riot and of kidnapping, as defined by legal authorities, and that the order of the President was unlawful and therefore no defence. If Congress possessed a constitutional power by express statutory terms to direct the defendants to commit these acts, it could not delegate that power to the President. Mr. HALL concluded his argument by saying that the law of Congress of March 3, 1863, under which the President assumed to act, was unconstitutional, and that if this act was not relied upon, it is the defence of military necessity or martial law was set up, then that defence could only appertain to hostile territory.

Attorney-General JOHN COCHRANE followed on the same side, tracing the rise of our liberties in England, and the guarantees for the liberty of the person and property, of speech and of the press, which should be maintained in this country at all sacrifices.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS, in closing the argument for the defence, said he had not heard it contended that any individual or class in the community was exempt from the authority and process of law; yet, acts which could not be exercised in a private capacity, might, in a person exercising public functions, become proper. This grew out of the particular character and position of the individual, and the function he was exercising.

It was nothing to the soriest fiction of law that would impute to Gen. Dix and his associates the alleged kidnapping, forcible entry and detainer, and inciting to riot. It would only be to read a form for the assertion of criminal jurisdiction on the part of the State of New-York, in order to raise an important public and political inquiry between the Federal Government and the State of New-York. The learned gentleman, in the course of a powerful speech, reviewed the whole case, contending that the acts charged as trespasses ignored the circumstances of public crime and personal peril. All trespasses, they would be enforced, if the private interests the parties supposed to be injured should lead them to adopt such a course, and the Court would feel that the action of the late Grand Jury on the question of indictment was neither disrespectful to the State, nor to the Executive, but was a proper disposition by independent members of the community of a question which may be presented in other ways.

The Court announced that a decision in the case would be rendered on the 1st of August ensuing.

The Invasion of Maryland.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ORDERED OUT.

At a meeting of the Brigade Commanders on Saturday, at the office of Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, it was decided to comply with the call of the President for 12,000 troops, by calling out the Ninety-third, Eighty-ninth, Nineteenth, and one regiment of Gen. RYDER's brigade—all from the North River counties, but as it has since appeared that these regiments cannot all be put in marching order within the time specified, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, under command of Col. L. A. BURKE, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. J. Q. ADAMS, have been ordered to march as soon as they can become ready. The following orders in regard to the Fifty-sixth Regiment were issued on Saturday evening:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., }
BROOKLYN, July 9, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 31.—In consequence of orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the commandants of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will respectively designate one regiment from each brigade for service for one hundred days, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States on this State. The commandants of said brigades will promulgate this order, and the designation made under it immediately, but upon the understanding that orders will be hereafter issued for the assembling of the regiments.

(Signed) H. B. DURYEA,
Major-General.

WM. H. BEERS, Major, and Acting Aid.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 9. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 28.—The above Division Special Order, No. 31 is hereby promulgated, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard, Col. ADAMS, is designated for the service of one hundred days, referred to in said Division Order.

By order of JESSE C. SMITH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HENRY HASKELL, Brigade-Major, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39.—The following orders are hereby promulgated for the information of this command. Commandants of companies will immediately issue such steps as are necessary to recruit their companies to the maximum standard of one hundred men each, as near so as possible. Each company will be required to fill all vacancies of commissioned and non-commissioned officers without delay. Each and every officer is hereby required to be present at the regular monthly meeting, at headquarters, to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. By orders from headquarters, every member of the regiment will be required to report in person for duty, or procure an acceptable substitute.

By order, Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Commanding 56th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

EDWIN LATHAM, Adjutant.

Similar orders here been issued to the Commander of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Both regiments with those of the North River counties will be ready to march during the present week. They have heretofore seen service in Maryland and Virginia, and understand their duties.

Movements of the Militia.

The excitement yesterday in the City, occasioned by the news from Maryland, resulted in quite a stir among our militia. Several regiments were held in readiness by their officers to march on the receipt of orders from Gen. SANDFORD, which were hourly expected. At least ten thousand men would have been under arms during the day, had their services been required.

The Thirty-seventh, Seventh, Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Eighth and other City regiments will probably be retained to guard the City in case of necessity. The members of these excellent organizations, are, however, anxious to be under arms to any service that can benefit our national cause.

It is understood that the first-named regiment—the Thirty-seventh—holds itself ready to follow, at any instant, its gallant Commandant, Col. ASHLEY, to the field, notwithstanding its recent service in guarding Fort Richmond.

The following order has been issued relative to the Eighty-fourth:

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, }
N. G. S. N. Y., July 9, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Pursuant to orders and brigade orders, this regiment will leave for Washington City on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Commandants of companies will immediately make requisition on Lieut. Geo. F. Foat, Acting Quartermaster, for uniforms, arms and equipments. The men will provide themselves with cooked rations for one day. The regimental line will be formed at four o'clock P. M., on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway. The field and staff will report, dismounted, to the Colonel at headquarters at three o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant on the ground at the same hour. By order, F. A. CONKLING,
Colonel Commanding.

C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

The term for which these regiments are to serve has not yet been set down. It will probably be for thirty days, or it may be for ninety.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning.

Gen. E. W. Hinks, Eighteenth Army Corps; Hon. F. E. Fenton, Representative, New-York; Hon. W. A. Rhodes, Philadelphia, and Hon. Chauncey Rose, Terry Haute, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. Conness, Pastor, and Lieut.-Col. D. K. Wardwell, Thirteenth V. R. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; C. R. Johnson, Key West; Maj. Vesty, Toronto, and Mr. Kean Buchanan, California, are at the St. Nicholas.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Last evening, a child named MARINA SOLFINO, aged about 3 years, whose parents reside at No. 10 York-street, was knocked down and run over by the horses attached to car No. 48 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, in Canal-street, and so badly injured that she died soon after being taken home. The Coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

RED READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Woman Culture, Bodily Training, Influence of Food, Stomach and Brain, Resemblances, Signs of Character, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, given in *The Phrenological Journal*. New vol. 62 a year. July number by first post 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Joking aside, as Old Abe says, but you can't put No. 3 of *Phrenyard* aside, when it gets hold of your risibles, but there are no bets to the Real Thing in the *Phrenyard* No. 3, now ready. It is a real constitutional, laugh-provoking and jubilant joker, that must be and will be swallowed, if for nothing else, for its Cheap Fat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10,—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg and Southampton*—Marie Bade, E. Pucos, C. Idler, Isaac Strauss, M. Kaufaer and lady, Miss Julia Chaffer, W. Hoffman, O. T. Juttretz, K. V. Wedel, N. Wilson, Wm. Hicks, L. Mauger and child, Wm. Sonnies, Geo. Marshall, Thos. Marshall, Octavius Marshall, Wm. Cox, Miss Rose Hershorn, Mrs. Dill, Mr. Griffin, Geo. Cooper, A. Marriott, Emile Lefrun, Chas. Dunog.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Miss Fisher, Mr. Cotterbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Header and child, Miss Perot, Miss Leon, Miss Kate McPhee, Peter Capa, C. Tyler, F. L. Platt, Mr. Fordy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 38 | Sun sets... 7 32 | Moon sets...11 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 01 | Gov. Island..12 50 | Hell Gate... 2 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 28, via Southampton 2d inst., with mdse and 651 passengers to Kruhardt & Co. 6th inst., lat. 45 03, lon. 47 30, saw Hamburg ship Electric. 9th, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 20, passed steamship City of Limerick, bound W.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Fortress Monroe 40 hours. In ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Virginia, Snyder, Point Lookout 42 hours, with 325 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. revenue cutter (schr.) A. D. Bown, A. Dickerson, Lieut. Commanding, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds.

Bark [illegible], store-bark Gemsbok, McNear, St. Thomas, in ballast.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Warrior, Stott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Ship Henry Clark, (of Kennebunk,) Towne, Newport 45 ds., in ballast to McColl & Fruit.

Brig Virginia, (Dan.,) Apper, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fredericia, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Park, Demerara 24 ds., with old iron to J. B. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ariel, (Br.,) Gladding, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.—Algoa Bay 44 ds., with wool to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Rachel, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Miller, Santa Cruz 20 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Octavia, (Belg.,) Jansen, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Wright, Buckwell & Co. July 1, lat. 31 05, lon. 61 05, passed a number of planks, beams, etc., apparently belonging to some vessel's house.

Scor. Freund, (of Bermuda,) Penniman, Bermuda 6 ds., with oil, etc., and 2 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Sch'r Harkaway, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, St. George, Bermuda, 8 ds., with hides, skins, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. J. S. Potter, Potter, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Adrian, (Br.,) Smith, Mayaguez, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar, etc., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. C. W. Edson, Lee, Dighton.

Schr. Mary Jane, Pinkham, Norwalk.

Schr. Aster, Allen, Abacoa 9 ds., with fruit to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

July 8—Steamers United States, Pampero, Commander, Western Metropolis.

Ship Benjamin Adams.

Barks Victorine, Henry Trowbridge, Lady Milo, Mercer, Teviot, Excelsior, Louisa Wickards.

Brigs Portuguese, Parodi, Courier, Maria Wheeler, Matilda S. Chester, etc.

Schooners Frances, Julia Franklin, Willie, George Thomas, Mary E. Mangum.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. brigs W. R. Sawyer, Sagua; Euras, Philadelphia; H. B. Emery, Rondout, &c.; Arcadia, Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline, E. Kelly—brig, of and from Portland, for Matanzas, 7 ds. out, July 7, lat. 37 52, lon. 73 40.

Caster—Dan. schr., from Baltimore, bound S., July 7, lat. 35 40, lon. 72 08.

Emma L. Hall—bark, from Remedios, for Portland, July 8, lat. 36 32, lon. 73.

Free Trade—Norw. brig, from Havana, for Falmouth, Eng., July 5, lat. 32, lon. 73 30.

Olivia—brig, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York June 30, lat. 29 06 N., lon. 66.

Queen of the South—bark, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, July 3, lat. 32, lon. 67 50.

Red Fox—schr., of Nassau, N. P., from Portland, for Havana, July 6, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 33.

Sarah—brig, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, 20 ds. out, July 3, lat. 31 49, lon. 61.

Smack—schr., of New-London, was seen July 3, on George's Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, June 12, bark Carniola, Hopkins, for New-York; brigs Rolling Wave, for Fall River; P. M. Tinker, Carlisle, for Boston; L. P. Smith, Pomeroy, for Bangor.

At Machias, June 29, brigs Ocean Traveler, for New-York next day; Tunal Cain

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3983. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION.

DARING ACTS OF THE RAIDERS.

The Telegraph Cut Between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Two Railroad Trains Captured at Magnolia.

REBELS RAIDING AROUND.

Major-General Franklin Taken Prisoner.

Residences of Gov. Bradford and the Elder Blair Burned.

The Rebels in Strong Force Near Washington.

SKIRMISHING OUTSIDE THE WORKS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting News—Rebel Infantry at Rockville and Seventh-street Turnpike—Some Accounts make their Numbers Seventeen Thousand—Others Thirty Thousand—A "Reliable" Authority makes their Numbers Forty-five Thousand—Longstreet about to join the Raiders—Washington to be Attacked—Preparations made to Receive the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11.

The news from Washington is exciting.

The *Star* says:

The skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon was continued by the advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Alleytown. There their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seventh-street turnpike, near the Claggst farm and the residence of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. It is reported to-day that the rebels have burned the residence of Mr. BLAIR.

There were 800 infantry only in the force that encamped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry, report their crossing north at that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and others 30,000. BRECKINRIDGE is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and IMBODEN commands their cavalry, now hanging round our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket line upon what is known as the River Road—that is, the road skirting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown—up to noon to-day.

The *Star* says: The numbers and purposes of the rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. *Per contra*, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability; one that has on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter is as follows:

The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Maj.-Gen. JUBAL EARLY and Brig.-Gens. BRECKINRIDGE, RANSOM, IMBODEN and MCCAUSLAND. LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion; and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton.

MOSBY has 242 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie MOSBY captured eighty-one cavalrymen, killed twenty, captured a Major and a 12 pounder cannon. KITCHENING's command, one company, is operating near Fairfax Court-house, and near the Accoquan.

LATER.—Up to 2:15 o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's Branch Post-office continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and, so far, has shown no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between LOWELL and the rebel cavalry.

Three rebel stragglers were captured, and brought in from the front this morning; but they refused to give the names of their regiments, or tell by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and place their numbers at very high figures. Some rebel stragglers were picked up yesterday, and brought to the Provost-Marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading force, and that the infantry consisted of BRECKINRIDGE's and EARLY's divisions, and that the cavalry were under RANSOM. They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders; and when questioned as to their numbers, differed widely in their statements.

The rebels are in force at Silver Spring. This morning the rebels commenced to show themselves in the neighborhood of Silver Spring, (BLAIR's place,) just over the District line, in Montgomery County, on the Seventh-street road, just beyond the lines of fortifications, and up to last accounts have kept the position. During the morning there has been some firing between pickets. Two Federals were wounded.

It is stated by persons coming from that direction, (and there are a great many families moving in,) that the rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clark's and Brown's Woods, and some are confident that the main body of the rebels is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in a becoming style.

The rebel force at Silver Spring is said to be about 15,000 strong, so far as it has been developed.

Later from the River—Yesterday Afternoon.

A force of the rebels made their appearance on the tow-path of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of a squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and four companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, (California,) under command of Maj. THOMPSON, of the Second Massachusetts, when our forces, who had orders to fall back, started toward the city—the camp equipage being placed on a canal-boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party; but no one was injured as far as known. When within some three miles of Muddy Branch our forces essayed to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of their four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three persons wounded, but all slightly.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage, and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning.

The rebels who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably, felling trees into it, blowing up culverts, &c. Our men report the country full of rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes in which portions of their regiments were engaged, in one of which Capt. MORRIS, of Company M, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was killed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

The information received to-night is to the effect that a very large force of rebels is within six miles of this city, not far from Tenallytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing all day. Among the casualties reported are the following: Capt. F. M. Plum, Co. E, 20th New-York Cavalry—wounded in the right foot; Jacob Haus, 4th New-York Cavalry—right hip; John Gavinder, Co. E, 5th New-York Cavalry; Second Lieut. R. L. Fox, 22d New-York Cavalry—concussion of shell; Graham Y. Scott, 6th Michigan Cavalry—knee; Frederick S. Robinson, Co. C, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—arm; Peter Berry, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—neck; John Vandeveer, 5th New-York Cavalry—leg. In the 51st Ohio eight or ten were wounded. Four of the 6th New-York Cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

There seems to be no doubt the rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defence are of such a character as to give assurance of safety. Many persons during the day were abroad in quest of news, but no extraordinary excitement prevails.

A large number of families, temporarily at Summer residences, together with citizens in the counties adjoining Washington, have come into this city for safety.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

Gunpowder Bridge Probably not Burnt—Further Respecting the Capture of the Trains—Rebels Expected to Retreat Under Cover of Night.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 11—9 P. M.

About two hundred cavalry, under command of HARRY GILLMORE, appeared at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles south of this point, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8:30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop.

The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor BETSON, of the express train, was robbed of his watch and money, as also was the conductor of the first train. The rebels fired the trains, and also the freight-house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the trains was fired, the engine reversed and started toward Gunpowder Bridge, for the purpose of setting fire to that structure.

It is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact of the heavy guard stationed there to protect it. The passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, only in a few cases.

The rebels started in a southerly direction, toward Gen. CADWALLADER's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it. This, no doubt, has been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback.

A battery and a half, of nine guns, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near Magnolia, where the rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

What the future intentions of the rebels in this neighborhood are, are of course conjecture; but the general impression is that they design to retreat under cover of darkness.

The steam ferry-boat *Maryland* is safe, and the town and ferry are well defended by the presence of the gunboat *Currituck*, whose guns command the approaches.

A large detachment of troops and marines from the Philadelphia Navy-yard are here, with other forces, and the country is scoured by scouts.

There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Conowingo Bridge, some ten miles north, spanning the Susquehanna River. The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged; but it is not thought that the railroad is injured to any great extent.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

The rebel Gen. GILLMORE avowed his intention of going into Baltimore stealthily, to-night.

Artillery firing has been heard since 8 o'clock P. M. in a southwest direction, perhaps at Beach River.

One Train Runs to Perrymansville and Turns Back—Another Goes as Far as Wilmington—No Rebels There in Sight—Our Gunboats Firing on the Rebels at Bush Hill—Rebels Driven Off at Bush River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—10 P. M.

A train from here this morning, went as far as Perrymansville, and then returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wilmington. There were no signs of the rebels at the former place. The return of the trains was merely precautionary.

Our gunboats have commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on the Bush River, the river nearest to Baltimore.

The second train was about passing over Gunpowder Bridge when it backed out and was then captured.

LATER.—Our gunboats drove the rebels off at Bush River and recaptured one of our engines.

There are yet some doubts of the entire destruction of Gunpowder Bridge.

There is possibility of telegraphic communication being reopened to-night with Baltimore.

A Fuller Account of the Disaster—The Conductor's Statement—All the Officers and Soldiers Captured—The Train Set on Fire and Burnt—Passengers Plundered.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

The following has been received by H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

I was conductor of No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia. They went through the train after we had stopped, capturing all the officers and soldiers on it. Among them was Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN. They "went through" most of the passengers' pockets, capturing watches and money. They unloaded the baggage, and set fire to my train, burning three first-class passenger-cars, one second-class car and baggage car, and the engine *H. Clay*; also one freight car and a Northern Central engine, that were on the sideling.

J. R. MUNSHOWER.

The Telegraph in Possession of the Rebels—Dispatches Captured—One from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Cadwallador Falls into Rebel Hands.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

The rebels got possession of the wires at Magnolia, about fourteen miles from Baltimore, and intercepted a large number of dispatches—among them one from Secretary STANTON to Gen. CADWALLADER.

We have no communication with Washington, and there is the greatest excitement here.

Excitement at Wilmington—Delaware Aroused.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following special dispatch:

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, July 11—A. M.

On Sunday afternoon the excitement in Wilmington was intense. The people turned out *en masse*. The bells were rung and the Star Spangled Banner run out, and by night over 600 men had fallen in behind the drum and fife.

At Newcastle the people were aroused by telegraph, and in an hour afterward sixty men were enrolled, and six hundred dollars contributed to the cause.

Little Delaware is in motion, and appreciates the impending danger.

The Destruction of Gunpowder Bridge—Another Train Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

A dispatch received from the conductor of the second train captured, says that Gunpowder Bridge has been destroyed. This information he received from the rebels. After firing the train, they started it back, and it went half way over the bridge, where it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire.

Destruction of Two Trains—The Mails Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

It is now ascertained that two trains were destroyed upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The engineers of both escaped, one of them, however, being first robbed of his money and all his clothing except his shirt and pants. The fireman was shot dead. The mail on the early train was taken from the car before the passengers, and divided among the captors. Nothing has been heard yet of the express car, but, of course, the thieves did not overtake it. No apprehensions need be felt in regard to the regular train which left Philadelphia this morning, and the extra train which left at a later hour, as they cannot go farther than this side of the Susquehanna.

Rebel Surprise and Capture of Maj.-Gen. Franklin—Burning of a Baltimore Train at Magnolia—The Passengers Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—4:30 P. M.

A dispatch from a conductor states that his train was captured at Magnolia.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN was captured, and made prisoner, with all other officers and soldiers on board.

All the passengers were robbed of their watches, money, &c.

The train was burned.

[Magnolia is a small Post-office town in Hartford County, Md., and is situated on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, nineteen miles north of Baltimore, and about one mile north of Gunpowder Creek, and seventeen miles south of Havre de Grace.]

Further About the Raid.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

In the attack on the train this morning at Magnolia Station, ABRAHAM WARD, the fireman, was the only person killed. The rebels captured some of the passengers, but most of them escaped to Baltimore. The force of the enemy was estimated at 400. The train was burned. Both conductors escaped.

The Gunpowder Bridge Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

Information has just been received by President FELTON that the Gunpowder Bridge has not been destroyed. The rebels were attacked by a gunboat, as they were about to set fire to it, and were driven off. An engine was recaptured, and is now on its way to Havre de Grace. It is supposed the rebels are retreating.

Telegraphic Communication.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

There is one wire working through to Baltimore and one to the War Department, but they are on the turnpike, and may be destroyed at any moment.

Troops En Route for the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11—10 P. M.

Seven companies of the Forty-third and Forty-fifth negro regiments, from Camp William Penn, have marched to the Baltimore depot, and will proceed to Perryville. They will not get off till midnight.

The Excitement in Baltimore—The Burning of Gunpowder Bridge—Destruction of Gov. Bradford's House—An Act of Retaliation—Fears Entertained of the Destruction of Mills Near the City—The Defences of Baltimore Strengthened.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11—11 P. M.

The excitement in Baltimore has been increased by the rebel operations around the city to-day. The Gunpowder Bridge was destroyed by a burning train of cars which the rebels pushed on to it, as its approaches were guarded by a gunboat lying in the river. This train, which was previously captured, was the regular 9:30 passenger train from Baltimore. The passengers were turned out and robbed, and their trunks were plundered.

The destruction of Gov. BRADFORD's house, five miles from the city, on the Charles-street-avenue, was complete. They plundred the house of all valuables, and would not even allow Mrs. BRADFORD to save her own clothing, and carried all the valuable papers and deeds of the Governor. They read to Mrs. BRADFORD an order from Gen. BARDLEY T. JOHNSON, to destroy the house in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. LATCHER's house by Gen. HUNTER.

We have accounts of the stealing of horses and the plunder of stores all through Baltimore County.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of the mills, factories and foundaries around the city will be destroyed. As far as known, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore County, which has done this mischief, does not exceed 800, under the command of the notorious HARRY GILMORE.

The defences of the city are being strengthened and manned, and the citizens are arming and manning the intrenchments in large numbers. The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose and ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis.

The city is full of rumors of attacks on our pickets.

It is reported that Ellicott's mills is in the possession of the rebels. We cannot find out whether the report is true as yet.

Report of a Kingsville Citizen.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11—11 A. M.

A respectable citizen, residing near Kingsville, reports this morning that a party of fifty rebel cavalry passed his house this morning, making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the turnpike as they passed. While going by the house of Mr. DAY an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed the American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn his barn. Mr. DAY made no resistance until they attempted to tear down the flag, when he fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. DAY has not since been seen, and his fate is as yet unknown.

The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad, and it is expected that the wires will soon be cut.

Great excitement prevails here. The citizens are arming and going out mounted to fight the rebel cavalry.

Change in Commands—All quiet in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11—11:30 P. M.

Gen. ORD has been appointed to the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and Gen. WALLACE commands the Department. By this arrangement Gen. ORD has command of all the troops for the defence of the city.

A gentleman just from Ellicott's Mills reports all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond. Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Ellicott this morning with a squad of rebel cavalry, killing the Lieutenant in command and capturing two. The balance escaped.

Dr. MOORE, of Havre-de-Grace, with a loyal party, started out this morning, and captured twenty five of the bridge-burners.

BALTIMORE—Midnight.

All is quiet in the city, though we have reports of our cavalry skirmishing with the raiders at Towsontown, seven miles out on the York road.

Interruption of Communication—Rebel Force Large.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, July 11.

Headquarters here are no longer in communication with the authorities at Washington. The department, several days since, telegraphed to Gen. COOKE, investing him with ample power to meet such a contingency.

It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railway between Moncton and Cockeysville.

A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native Indian, states that the rebel force invading the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry and BRECKINRIDGE's, RHODES and another's divisions of infantry. Their movements were kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that the object was to capture Baltimore and Washington.

This deserter belonged to the force that drove HUNTER from Lynchburgh, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond, and marched northward.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs from Cumberland, Md., to-night, that there is no truth in the report that JOHN MORGAN and IMBODEN are following HUNTER's force. HUNTER's force occupies Martinsburgh, and another body of our troops holds Hagerstown.

The rebels still occupy South Mountain passes, while the main body demonstrate on Washington and Baltimore from points between the Monocacy and Baltimore.

YESTERDAY'S EARLY DISPATCHES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11.

The rebel cavalry burned the residence of Gov. BRADFORD this morning. It is only four miles out from this city, on the Charles-street road.

A squad of ten rebels set it on fire. They came to the residence, ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then set it on fire. The furniture and everything in it was destroyed.

The Governor was not in the city at the time, and therefore was not captured.

The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad.

[NOTE.—Here the telegraph wires gave out, probably owing to a heavy pressure by the rebels.]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

The break in the telegraph wires is understood to be at Magnolia, seventeen miles this side of Baltimore and nineteen miles from Havre de Grace.

Between the Bush and Gunpowder Rivers communication is also cut off.

A passenger train between Havre de Grace and Baltimore is said to have been captured.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 11.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad still remained intact this morning.

A telegram from Glenrock, on the North Central Railroad, this morning, states that a rebel body of mounted infantry and cavalry, between twelve and fifteen hundred strong, are destroying the road fifteen miles south of that place, and marching northward.

The rebels appear to have retired altogether from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their forces toward the northeastern part of that State.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

Arrangements have been made to obtain advices from Baltimore and Washington by boat from Baltimore to Perryville.

The President of the Inland Telegraph Company telegraphs from Philadelphia that the raiders have destroyed the lines of the Independent Telegraph Company, and such of the lines of the American Telegraph Company as run along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This we know to be true.

We shall probably have any quantity of "scare" stories from Philadelphia. The excitement there is intense this morning.

The Telegraph Wires at Port Deposit Cut.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

The telegraph lines that cross the Susquehannah River at Port Deposit, Maryland, have been cut. The other wires along the railroad are still all right.

The Reading Railroad Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

A number of Government railroad men arrived here from Washington and Alexandria, to-day, to supply the places of men on the Reading Railroad now on a strike.

This led to a rumor that the road had been seized by the Government.

The strike has prevented proper supplies of coal going forward for Government purposes.

Burning of Gen. Cadwallader's Mansion.

The mansion of Gen. CADWALLADER, at Magnolia, was burned by the rebels this morning.

THE STATE MILITIA.

An Order from Gov. Seymour—All the Militia of the State to Hold Themselves in Readiness—Volunteers for the National Guard.

ALBANY, Monday, July 11.

The Governor will issue an order to all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

The Call for Militia.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON.

The false reports which have been freely circulated, to the effect that our City militia had expressed a determination not to comply with the orders of the Commanding General, do great injustice to a patriotic body of men. A very large majority of the members of the regiments selected to answer the President's call for militia have readily responded to the summons. The respective arsenals presented busy scenes of preparation yesterday. Owing to the suddenness of the call, some time must necessarily elapse before the arrangements for their departure can be completed; but it is thought that all the regiments will be ready to leave by Thursday afternoon, taking with them in the aggregate between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The Eighty-fourth, Colonel CONKLING, will have the honor of being earliest in the field. This regiment will assemble at four o'clock this afternoon on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway, and will march thence to the Jersey City Ferry.

The following orders have been issued, in addition to those already published:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Pursuant to Division and Brigade Order, this regiment is detailed for duty in the field.

Commandants of Companies will immediately make the necessary preparations to fill their companies by volunteering, and report the same to the Colonel, at his headquarters. By order Col. S. B. PINCKNEY.

JOHN D. COUGHLIN, Adj't. Commanding.

EXTRA DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

Advices from Harrisburgh say the telegraph is still working to Parkton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, and there are no rebels in that immediate vicinity. This contradicts the reported capture of York by the rebels. The report states that the rebels have burned eighteen large bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, and are still advancing northward, cutting the railroad and tiles. They had reached Mankton at the latest account. The destruction of property is great. Troops are arriving at Harrisburgh rapidly. Reading and Lancaster will turn out a large force.

There is no force at Frederick, but there is a heavy rebel reserve at Middletown, Md., holding the South Mountain Gap.

Communication between this city and Baltimore was entirely suspended to-day at 12 o'clock, although the Independent Telegraph line was the first to resume operations. It was troubled more or less all last night by rebel operators tapping the wires with the expectation of hearing something beneficial to them.

This city is full of wild rumors, none of which can be traced to any reliable source.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly. All are awaking to their danger and rushing to arms to defend their homes. Gov. CURTIN's proclamation of yesterday has done much to inspire them.

Three regiments were mustered in this afternoon, and will immediately start for the front. Others are filling up rapidly and will soon follow. It is expected to raise a large force in a few days.

A telegram from Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad this morning, states that a body of rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, between 1,200 and 1,500 strong, are destroying the railroad 13 miles south of that place, and marching northward. The rebels appear to have retired together from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their forces toward the northwestern part of that State, consequent upon the destruction of communication with Baltimore and Washington.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that Virginia City, Nevada, has contributed a silver brick, worth $2,000, and Stockton and Napa each $3,000 in gold to the Christian Commission.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

The Privateer on Our Coast.

Half a Dozen Barks and Schooners Captured Near Chesapeake Bay.

The Steamer Electric Spark Captured and Probably Burned.

Officers and Crews Sent to Philadelphia.

Naval Vessels in Pursuit of the Pirate.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FLORIDA.

HER ARMAMENT AND CREW.

The Florida's Work—Five Vessels Burned.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11—5 P. M.

A Cape May dispatch states that the officers and crews of five vessels recently destroyed off the Capes have been landed there, and have been forwarded to Philadelphia.

Further Particulars.

CAPE MAY, Monday, July 11.

The Captain and crew of the bark *Golconda*, 18 in all; also of the bark *Perry*, 13 in all; also of bark *Greenland*, 13 in all; also of bark *Salinda*, 12 in all, left here at 12 o'clock to-day for Philadelphia, to be followed by five of another vessel. All these vessels were captured and burned since Friday last by the pirate *Florada* off Capes Henry and Charles.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

Sixty-two men came ashore at Cape Island, N. J., being the crew of the schooner *Margaret N. Davis*, from Port Royal, for New-York, and four barks, the *Greenland*, loaded with coal, bound to Pensacola; the *General Berry*, for Fort Monroe, with hay; the *Zealand*, in ballast, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia. All the men were brought in by the schooner *Howard*, freighted with fruit for New-York.

She was released by giving bonds for six thousand dollars, and bringing the captured men to Cape Island.

The bark *Golconda*, Capt. WINSLOW, of New-Bedford, left Tucabano, Chili, April 14, bound home, with 1,800 barrels of oil, principally on freight. She was captured by the *Florida* on the evening of July 8, in lat. 37° 30', lon. 72° 15'. All hands were taken on the *Florida*, and the vessel burned. An hour afterward the *Florida* spoke the French bark *Donquerera*, bound to New-York. Capt. MORRIS, of the *Florida*, sent a boat alongside, requesting the bark to carry us into port, but it was refused. That night all hands of us slept on the quarter-deck, with an old sail for our covering. Early next morning, July 9, the *Florida* captured the schooner *Margaret E. Davis*, Capt. WEST, from Port Royal for New-York, in latitude 38°, long. 71° 40'; took the crew on board, and burned the vessel. About 11 o'clock the same morning he placed Capt. WINSLOW and Capt. WEST, with their mates, and one boatswain, on a small English schooner, which was bound to Nassau.

The *Florida* now carries 130 men. Capt. MORRIS sent a letter to President LINCOLN and another to Admiral FARRAGUT, stating that he was ready for the gunboat.

The Pirate's Doings.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 10.

About daylight this morning, the rebel privateer *Florida* captured and burnt a bark, name not as yet ascertained, while in tow of the steamtug, *America*, just outside of Cape Henry. The crew of the bark escaped on board of the tug, and have just reached here. At 10 o'clock this morning three gunboats—the *Monticello*, *Mount Vernon* and *Ino*—started from Hampton Roads in pursuit of the privateer.

The Steamship Electric Spark Captured and Probably Burned.

The steamship *Electric Spark*, bound hence to New-Orleans, was captured Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in latitude 37:35 and longitude 74:25, by the rebel steamer *Florida*.

The passengers were transferred to the British schooner *Lane*, which arrived at this City at 12 o'clock last evening.

The mails were being transferred to the *Florida*.

One of the officers of the *Florida* stated that the *Electric Spark* would be burned.

We are indebted to Mr. C. W. GREEN, a passenger on board the *Electric Spark*, for the above information.

Destruction of the Bark Greenland by the Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

Capt. VERDEN, of the steamtug *America*, has arrived here, and reports that on Friday last he towed to sea the bark *Greenland*, Capt. EVERETT, bound to Pensacola, with coal on Government account. When a short distance from Cape Henlopen the pirate *Florida* appeared in sight, and commenced firing on the tug and bark. The former cut loose and made the best of her way to Cape May, from which place she brought a portion of the crew of the bark, who had been sent ashore after the destruction of their vessel.

The Florida.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.

The *Florida*, two months ago was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. The officials of that city and of the French Government, tendered every facility to the authorities of the ship, and for two months she occupied the Government dock, whilst

Continued on Eighth Page.

REBEL NEWS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Battle of June 27 at Kenesaw Mountain.

THE FIGHTS ON JUNE 21 AND 22.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION.

The Battle of Kenesaw Mountain—Highly Important from the Front—Enemy Assaults our Works—Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

From the Southern Confederacy, June 28.

MARIETTA, MONDAY, June 27.

The enemy made a simultaneous attack on our right, when our batteries, ably assisted by those on Kenesaw Mountain, commanded by Col. STEW FRENCH'S Chief of Artillery, opened a most galling fire upon them. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be very heavy. Forty ambulances are now in sight carrying off their wounded.

A brisk skirmish is going on in front of FRENCH'S division. One Yankee Colonel and one Major are known to be killed.

About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy, consisting of part of Palmer's, Schofield's, Blair's, Howard's and Logan's corps attempted to gain possession of an angle in our fortifications, on the left and centre, held by CHEATHAM and CLEBURNE. They with difficulty came up in seven lines of battle. Our troops reserved their fire until they approached within a few yards of the breastworks, when they opened upon them with grape, canister and musketry.

The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally, but were driven back with a loss of between 800 and 1,000 men.

We captured about 100 prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. KERR, of the Seventy-sixth Illinois; Capt. H. B. WAKEFIELD, of the Fifty-third Indiana, and Lieut. J. H. YORK, of the Sixty-third Indiana; also, two stand of colors, one of them presented to the Twenty-seventh Illinois by By Brigadier N. B. BUFORD.

The woods where the enemy's dead and wounded lie are now on fire, making it impossible to bring them off.

Our loss, owing to our men being protected by breastworks, was very small on our right and centre.

The Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, under Col. GORDON, of Mercer's Brigade, was deployed as skirmishers, acted with great gallantry, and held manfully-hand fight with the enemy until relieved.

The troops engaged in the first-mentioned action were MANEY'S and VAUGHN'S brigades of CHEATHAM'S division, and POLK'S and LOWRY'S brigades of CLEBURNE'S division.

Brig.-Gen. KIMBALL, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of HOWARD'S Fourth Army Corps, was killed, or so reported by his own men who were taken prisoners.

Wagoners in KIMBALL'S brigade suffered very severely.

From the Front—Assault of our Centre.

From the Southern Confederacy, June 28—Editorial.

The enemy made a fierce and vigorous assault upon HARDEE'S Corps yesterday, and, we are proud to state, were handsomely repulsed. The attack was mainly directed against the centre of our line at Kenesaw, up to which they advanced four lines deep. The enemy opened fire at nine o'clock A. M., in a heavy cannonade against Kenesaw and the batteries of Hardee, succeeded, about 11 A. M., by a direct charge upon the portions of the line occupied by CHEATHAM'S, CLEBURNE'S and WALKER'S divisions, the fight extending into Loring's Division. The enemy's troops were drunk with whisky, and came right up to the works. Some of them are represented to have been so drunk as absolutely to have refused to discharge their pieces.

Two stands of Yankee colors were captured almost upon the top of our breastworks. The enemy were repulsed at every point of attack, and their loss is estimated at 5,000. Our loss was apparently insignificant.

Prisoners report that Gen. JACKSON, with cavalry, is in SHERMAN'S rear, and that he burned three trains near Tilton, a short distance from Dalton.

There is a rumor that the enemy is falling back by the Villenow road.

About fifty prisoners were brought down last evening, and among them a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Frost.

MARIETTA, Sunday, June 26—P. M.

Our lines remained unchanged, and, while a fight may come off at any hour, yet I see no prospect of a general engagement soon. I don't think it is SHERMAN'S intention to fight unless Gen. JOHNSTON forces him into an engagement, which he will likely do ere many days.

While the effect of a ball sent from a Henian's Whitworth, or from that of a sharpshooter, is equally as great and dangerous as if it had been shot in the heat of battle, yet sharpshooting has become so common that to hear the occasional rattle of musketry along the whole line scarcely excites the dread or suspicion of those witnessing it for the past six weeks. It is true, both armies sustain some loss by sharpshooting, but that loss is of no importance to either.

The enemy's plans are not yet developed to any one, unless it be to Gen. JOHNSTON, which leaves us to conjecture. The bulk of the Yankee army is probably massing on our left. Of course the chief object is to flank, like the boy by wrestling, but SHERMAN won't do so unless he gets all "under holt."

The confidence of the whole army is unabated in Gen. JOHNSTON, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. It can be seen that the army of Tennessee needs one other assistance, and that is FORREST to command the cavalry. We have a brave corps of cavalry, but there seems to be something lacking. With FORREST to lead them, SHERMAN'S rear would be so harrassed as to force him back, or reduce his army by the number of troops required to guard depots and the long string of railroad over which he is obliged to ship his supplies daily.

There is but little discipline in our cavalry—the number of straggiers scattered through the country from that command testifies to the fact. I know that Northeast Georgia is absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers. I am aware that discipline does not always prevent desertion, but it does straggling.

It is not yet known who the President will appoint Lieutenant-General to command POLK'S old corps.

It is to be hoped the President will not allow a single prejudice to have anything to do with the appointment. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, a tried and experienced officer, would give full satisfaction to the army and the country, should he be commissioned as Lieutenant-General. Gen. SMITH served in the Confederate army with distinction, and did honor and credit to himself and country for a long time.

It would distress those refugeeing from this place to return to their once beautiful and lovely homes to find them occupied as cook rooms, the floor all smeared with mud, and all kinds of pictures painted on the ceiling. Let it all go. It is much more pleasant and far more honorable to give up your only home to escape Yankee tyranny and Yankee insult than to foolishly attempt to "take care of my things."

Later in the Evening.

In all probability a general engagement will come off to-morrow. From every indication preparation is being made for a decisive battle, which will be remembered in the history of the war, and also in the record of most every family in the South. We are all sanguine of the result, believing that the God of battles will aid us in driving back the invader of our soil; and should it be necessary for our great Captain to withdraw from his present line, we will still be hopeful. It is simply impossible to whip a people fighting for their all.

SHERMAN will attempt to turn JOHNSTON'S left wing, in order to drive his centre before him, that he may gain the Kenesaw Heights.

It may look presumptuous for your correspondent to speak of the time when a general engagement will come off, but it is not presumption to allude to a probability.

The Fights on June 21 and 22.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR MARIETTA, Wednesday Noon, July 22.

I was only able to obtain any reliable information in regard to the cavalry fight on our right at a late hour yesterday evening, and it was not from a desire to ignore its existence, but to learn something more definite than the news brought in by "straggular men," as my friend WARREN WHEELER calls them, who only see the skirmishers driven in and hurry to the rear to report a terrible fight, in which their command was cut all to pieces.

It seems that Gen. WHEELER had learned that WILSON'S cavalry were hovering around our right, and determined to try and capture the party; accordingly, a strong force was started to meet them, Gen. WHEELER commanding. The enemy were discovered near Latimer's mills, and "Camp Gordo" WILLIAMS' brigade was ordered to the right to make an attack upon their right, while MARTIN'S division was to attack upon their rear, but owing to the boggy nature of the ground, this brigade failed to reach their position until the attack had begun, and the enemy discovering the trap set for them, hastily retreated.

The conduct of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry is highly spoken of during the engagement. The enemy making a stubborn stand, they were ordered to charge them, and, drawing their sabres, they dashed down upon the enemy, who pouring a destructive fire into their lines fled incontinently. Their loss was quite severe. Among the wounded is Lieut.-Col. MATHEWS, of the Seventh Alabama, severely, and Lieuts. G. W. SHARPE and SPEED of the First Alabama, both killed. They are both highly spoken of by their comrades in arms.

Last night our batteries upon the Kenesaw Mountain were completed, and opened heavily upon the enemy's works at daylight this morning, since which time they have been in a continuous fire, the enemy replying briskly, and as I write their shells can be seen exploding upon the sommit, while the works can be seen lined with rebels, standing upon the parapets and looking upon the scene below with that supreme indifference to danger which has ever characterized them, and I regret to say that many valuable lives are thus recklessly thrown away.

During the night the enemy also constructed some works within 500 yards of BATES' line, and planted some batteries for the purpose of shelling our men from a strong position, but the first gun fired produced such a salvo from CODY'S battalion that made the dirt fly from their works; or, as a soldier expressed it, "knocked sand to their eyes" at such a rate that the experiment was not repeated.

Heavy skirmishing has been going on along BATES' line during the day, and again I am called on to chronicle more disasters among the gallant Kentuckians of Lewis' brigade. Capt. H. CLAY MCKAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. LEWIS, was shot through the breast and instantly killed by a sharpshooter this morning, and Lieuts. PHILLIPS, MURPHY and CARPENTER were wounded, the former mortally.

Lieut. OVERTON, Second Kentucky, who was captured in the skirmish on the night of the 26th inst., succeeded in making his escape, together with four of his men, and is again at his post.

Capt. H. C. FOSTER, Aid-de-Camp to the Yankee Gen. FORREST, was captured by Gen. ADAMS' pickets this morning. He says he was sent out by Gen. FORREST to ascertain the exact position of our pickets, and succeeded admirably. But I "guess" Gen. FORREST is none the wiser by the operation.

The enemy can be seen in HARDEE'S front, near the Powder Spring Road, in line of battle, with their flags unfurled. But since they have been checkmated in their attempt to flank us by way of Powder Spring, I cannot believe that they will give us battle on the ground now occupied by the armies, but by a rapid movement by night will move back to their late position, and again attempt to turn our right.

THE FIGHT ON THE 22D.

From the Atlanta Appeal, June 23.

Various reports were brought down by parties from the front this morning concerning the fight yesterday. After a careful sifting of them, we gather what we consider as the most reliable, that the enemy, about 4.30 o'clock yesterday evening, attacked our works on the extreme left. STEVENSON'S and HINDMAN'S divisions met them, and a spirited action ensued for two hours and a half. We drove them through three lines of battle, capturing as many breastworks and and sixty prisoners. Some thirteen pieces of artillery were taken, it is reported, but only eight were carried off.

Gen. PETTUS, of Alabama, and Col. WALKER, of the Third Tennessee, are reported among the killed, and Col. ED. COOK, of BROWN'S brigade, to be mortally wounded. Every field officer in BROWN'S brigade was shot down, except a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is now commanding it. Our loss is estimated at 600 to 1,000 killed and wounded, principally the latter. The enemy's loss is very heavy. The Fifty-fourth Virginia, in REYNOLDS' brigade, lost severely. It is reported Out of 450 men carried into action, it has only 150 now fit for duty.

A Complaint Over Mismanagement.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, June 26.

From Vicksburgh to Meridian, or from Dalton to Marietta—through Central Mississippi or over the North Georgia plains, "on the rampage and off the rampage," the redoubtable SHERMAN has established himself the prince of reckless raiders merely. Devoted Atlanta has been approached by frog-leaps, woan GRANT would have reached it by a succession of crawls and creeps. The *forte* of one is raids—of the other spades. The course of the first has been serpentine and zig-zag, like the trail of a frightened snake, while the second would have burrowed blindly up to it like a mole. It was never fated to fall in on the plans of either. In the meantime the snake has been "scotched but not killed," by JOHNSTON. Miles more of valuable territory have been added to the acquisitions of the encroaching invader, and the presence of his legions still menaces our tranquillity and weary us with suspense. We have already paid a price in blood from Resaca to Marietta, sufficient, perhaps, to have purchased, if not a decisive victory in one desperate encounter, at least a cessation of this continuous, deadly sharpshooting and sickening mutilation of limbs, day after day.

Is there no remedy for this? In the Army of Tennessee is a force of upwards of ten thousand halt organized cavalry. Composed of many officers of military genius and originality of conception, it is yet a monster without a head—ineffectual and useless. Does any practical judgment halt in the opinion that this immense force of mounted veterans, with proper management under a great leader, of daring and dash, could not utterly destroy this insolent Federal invasion, and cut it off completely from its resources? We do not believe there is a practical, thinking man, military or civil, in the Confederacy but will agree with us that FORREST, within twenty-four hours, could so systemize and organize this force for a sweep upon the enemy's rear that would have more to do with SHERMAN'S destruction than all the breastworks and strung natural positions between the Chattahoochee and the Gulf. The record of the man is the best testimony as to what he could accomplish, untrammeled and unrestricted.

The expedition of SHERMAN is subsisted with great difficulty, over a long rear line of communication. Block his transportation for twenty-four hours, and he could not move a peg forward, and we doubt if he could even go backward, unless in a demoralized condition. Oh! for twenty-four hours of the "Wizard of the Saddle," or any other kind of spirit, with as much original inventive genius and common sense, to place himself at the head of this powerful cavalry force, redeem it from the present sluggish inactivity, and lead it on the invader's trail.

Murder of Negro Troops Admitted.

Correspondence of the Appeal,

OKALONA, Miss., June 14.

There is but one fact significant above all others in connection with the recent victory of Gen. FORREST—it is the first that has been won by the smaller over the larger force, where the inequality in numbers was so great that every participant in the struggle must have been conscious of the relative strength of the combatants. Strategy, FORREST'S name, and confidence in their leader won the day. The Yankees and negroes opposed FORREST in Middle Tennessee, and came forth simply to slaughter the helpless, to plunder and desolate the country.

FORREST'S strength in the contest was about 3,500 men. The number of negroes and whites is not accurately ascertained. Prisoners say that their force was twelve or fifteen thousand. To egraphic dispatches have given the general result of the battle, but many days must elapse before the details are known. Prisoners are constantly brought in by the country people. Very few negroes. It seems, have been captured. Perhaps not more than forty or fifty have appeared at headquarters. Most of them fled as soon as it was known that FORREST was on the battlefield. *Those that were taken escaped (!) The soldiers say that they "lost them."*

You must know that most of FORREST'S men are from Western Tennessee. Before the battle, fugitives from the counties through which STRAHL and his troops were advancing, came into camp detailing incidents which made men shudder who are accustomed to scenes of violence and bloodshed. I cannot relate the stories of these poor frightened people. Robbery, rapine, and the assassination of men and women, were the least of crimes committed, while the "Avengers of Fort Pillow" overran and desolated the country. Rude unlettered men, who had fought at Shiloh, and in many subsequent battles, wept like children when they heard of the enormities to which their mothers, sisters and wives had been subjected by the negro mercenaries of STRAHL. The mildest, most peaceable of our soldiers became madmen when they heard how the persons of their kinswomen were violated. The negroes were regardless of the age, condition, sex, or entreaties of their victims. In one instance, the grandmother, daughter and grand-daughter were each in the same room held by the drunken brutes, and subjected to outrages, by the bare recital of which humanity is appalled. A young wife, *enciente*, taken to a negro encampment, and tied to stakes, driven in the ground, was made to minister to the hell-born passions of a dozen fiends. Death, in his mercy, came to her relief. A little boy, who sought to defend his mother, was brutally bayoneted. When their savage lusts were gratified, the victims here and there were burned in their dwellings. Insanity, in some cases, came to the relief of sufferings such as never before were inflicted upon human creatures by remorseless fiends in human shape. Terror and the agony of hopeless shame, and famine, and fire and blood, and the assassination of the helpless and unoffending, marked the progress of the "Avengers of Fort Pillow." It is not strange that negro prisoners were "lost." The whites that led them on and incited them to these damnable deeds, deserve a more terrible punishment. Yet we have sent 3,000 of those white men to prison to be exchanged. Simple justice demands their instant execution by the hangman's rope.

You have heard that our soldiers buried negroes alive at Fort Pillow. This is true. At the first fire after Forrest's men scaled the walls, many of the negroes threw down their arms and fell as if they were dead. They perished in the pretence, and could only be restored at the point of the bayonet. To resuscitate some of them, more terrified than the rest, they were rolled into the trenches made as receptacles for the fallen. Vitality was not restored till breathing was obstructed, and then the resurrection began. On these facts is based the pretext for the crimes committed by STRAHL, GRIERSON and their followers. You must remember, too, that in the extremity of their terror, or for other reasons, the Yankees and negroes in Fort Pillow neglected to haul down their flag. In truth, relying upon their gunboats, the officers expected to annihilate our forces after we had entered the fortifications. They did not intend to surrender.

A terrible retribution, in any event, has befallen the ignorant, deluded Africans.

The Late Hon. Andrew Ewing.

From the Nashville Union, July 8.

Hon. ANDREW EWING, of this city, died in Atlanta, Ga., on the 16th ult. He was a lawyer of eminence, and a politician of considerable prominence, having for many years participated in the political controversies which mark the history of Tennessee. He represented this district one term in Congress. This, we believe, was the only official position he ever held. Mr. EWING belonged to the Union wing of the Democratic party, and in February, 1861, was elected, together with RUSSELL HOUSTON and NAHL S. BROWN, to represent Davidson County in the proposed State Convention, which was voted down by the people. At that period we had no more sincere a Union man in the State; but unfortunately, in the canvass, before the people of this county, he and BROWN permitted themselves to be driven into opposition to what the secessionists call "coercion," but what was really nothing more than the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion. This was a grave mistake; one from which he never recovered, and he finally went where the doctrine of anti-coercion inevitably led, into the arms of the rebels. So also went his colleague BROWN. But HOUSTON, having started right, maintained the doctrine of coercion, and the duty of the Government to put down rebellion, at whatever cost of blood, preserved his integrity, and stood erect, an unyielding supporter of the Union through all the perils of 1861, and is this day one of the purest and best of the loyalists of the State.

After Mr. EWING "fell from his high estate," and became a rebel, he took a very active part against the Government. After the fall of Fort Donelson, he left his home and became an exile, obtaining and holding till he died, some sort of official position in the rebel army.

We do not believe that Mr. EWING ever intended to join the Secessionists in their most unrighteous rebellion. When he assumed the positions which restricted his power to serve the Union, and ultimately engulphed him, he hoped to do something to reunite the people and restore the authority of the Federal Government. But, with thousands of others, he found that he could not resist the tide, and was borne along with it, powerless as the drifts on the raging stream, except to injure and destroy. His example is a warning to the young men of the country. It teaches the folly of yielding to the doctrines of madmen—the duty of enforcing the laws in all instances—and of putting down the first indications of treason and rebellion, promptly and vigorously.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE REBELS ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

Two Thousand Prisoners Captured by Our Forces.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. WEBSTER, which we find in the Nashville *Times*, says, under date of Wednesday evening, July 6, 10 P. M.:

"Our army rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, above and below the bridge. The main rebel army across—only one corps (HARDEE'S) remains on this side, occupying the *tete-du-pont*. The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong positions at Kenesaw and Smyrna, and camp five miles south of Marietta. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Price's Ferry and at the mouth of Nickajack."

In commenting upon this dispatch, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The bridge referred to in this dispatch is the railroad crossing, and from HARDEE'S taking position in front of it, while the main rebel army has retreated across, it is apparent that there must be a struggle there. It will be unnecessary to fight HARDEE, and the situation is one favorable to us. Nickajack Creek is below the railroad bridge and Price's Ferry above it. These positions appear to indicate a flank movement of some kind to enable SHERMAN to get across the river without a battle. But before he can do this he will have to make a demonstration against HARDEE. In Nashville and in SHERMAN'S army it was believed that the bulk of the rebel army would be transferred to Virginia. If this has been done it will account for Lee's invasion of Maryland, since with such heavy reinforcements from Georgia Lee could leave a large force at Richmond and have a formidable army to march North. A letter from Marietta, which is published in the *Atlanta Confederacy*, contains the following statement:

"There is but little discipline in our cavalry—the number of stragglers scattered through the country from that command testifies to the fact. I know that northeast Georgia is absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers. I am aware that discipline does not always prevent desertion, but it does straggling."

This is broader and more emphatic than any statement on this point which has emanated from SHERMAN'S army. This lack of discipline is so general throughout the rebel army in Georgia, that its commanders always avoid a battle unless in some strongly fortified position. But SHERMAN will soon be able to put this to the test by arriving at Atlanta, which, if the rebel Commander means to fight at all seriously, he must defend, as its loss would be a very heavy blow to him, and be followed by the overrunning of Georgia.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Military Instructions for Georgia and Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN THE FIELD, NEAR KENESAW MT., June 22, '64.

The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information as expressing the sentiments of the Department Commander. The same instructions are hereby given to Post and District Commanders, and the same penalties imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries and raiders, their aiders and abettors, and any person upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States will be brought to trial before a Military Commissioner as a traitor:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS., IN THE FIELD, BIG SHANTY, GA., June 21, 1864.

Gen. Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The recent raid of MORGAN, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partizans or guerrillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their votes and by their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, by the very dogma of "coercion," upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the Middle and Border States.

Put politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans, or guerrillas, are nothing but simple murder, horse-stealing, arson and other well-denned crimes, which do not sound as well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Gov. BRAMLETTE to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the Sheriff if possible, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it, and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and crossroads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up, but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured, that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and Constitution, and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil, if somebody dont arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have rights and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense, and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1. You may order all your Post and District Commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed and equipped by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, "*e necessitate rei*," to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law, everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away, where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

3. Your military Commanders, Provost-Marshals and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the *pretext* for murder, arson, theft, in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State; but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying, that I do not object to men or women having what they call "southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor and security, and even a little family pride, but these *become* "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA

Captain Winslow's Detailed Official Report.

HIS OPINION OF THE DEERHOUND.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

We compile from our foreign and domestic files the following interesting extracts regarding the fight between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*

CAPT. WINSLOW'S DETAILED REPORT.

From Galignani, June 28.

We have been favored with Capt. WINSLOW'S official account of the action between those vessels. It runs thus:

United States sloop *Kearsarge*, in pursuit of the *Alabama*, arrived off Cherbourg on the 14th inst. On the day following the Captain of the *Kearsarge* received a note from the Captain of the *Alabama*, informing him he would fight the *Kearsarge*, and would be ready in a day or two. Five days elapsed, when the *Alabama* was discovered from the *Kearsarge* coming out of the port. The *Kearsarge* was immediately headed seaward, and steamed off the coast, the object being to get a sufficient distance off the land that no question about the jurisdiction of France could be agitated; and, secondly, that in case of the battle going against the *Alabama*, she could not retreat into port.

When this was accomplished the *Kearsarge* was turned shortly round, and steered immediately for the *Alabama* to get within close range, the *Kearsarge's* guns having been loaded with shell for five hundred yards' distance.

On approaching the *Alabama*, when about one mile off, the *Alabama* sheered and fired a broadside, nearly a raking fire, on the *Kearsarge*. More speed was given to the *Kearsarge* to shorten the distance, and a slight sheer to prevent a raking fire. Again the *Alabama* fired a second broadside, the *Kearsarge* closing, and a part of the third broadside was fired, when the *Kearsarge* sheered and opened on the *Alabama*. The action continued, the respective vessels making a circuit at a distance of some seven hundred yards, and describing six or seven circles. At the expiration of an hour and two minutes the *Alabama* struck. The damage done to the *Kearsarge* was so trifling that her Captain could not believe that the *Alabama* had struck, as he judged that the *Alabama*, like the *Kearsarge*, could not have been seriously injured. It was only when the boat of the *Alabama* came alongside of the *Kearsarge* that her true condition was known. The *Kearsarge* had three men wounded. The *Alabama's* loss, it was believed, was between thirty and forty killed and drowned, twenty-one or two wounded were saved. The *Kearsarge*, above and below, received some twenty-eight shot, thirteen of which were about her hull and bulwarks. The length of the *Kearsarge* is 210 feet. On the midship section, for twenty feet in length, the chains belonging to her sheet anchor were hung outside and covered with light boards to prevent dirt. They were stopped to eyebolts by the crew, and when wanted were taken off and bent to the anchors. The object of stowing the sheet chains thus, was to protect the boilers from rifle shot, when the coal was consumed in the bunkers. This was the case at the time the action ensued. The *Alabama* had all her bunkers full, and did not need this protection, but she could have adopted the same plan with her own chains had it been chosen. Two 32-pound shell, or shot, struck the chains, which were of no value as they would not have perforated the ship's sides. The same shot forward of the chain had not gone through. The hundred-pound rifle would no doubt have done better.

The *Alabama* was sunk after a great carnage from the fire of the *Kearsarge*. How and where shot struck her, it would be questionable to state. The *Kearsarge* is a third-class sloop, of 1,031 tons, carries seven guns, as follows: two 11-inch, four 32 and one 30-pounder. The *Alabama* was a vessel of similar class of 1,040 tons, carrying eight guns, as follows: one 100 pound rifle, one heavy 68-pounder, and six 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge's* crew, officers and men, was from 157 to 160. The *Alabama* was, according to accounts, 150.

In the first part of the action the *Alabama* fired quickly, but very foolishly, throwing away her shot, none striking the *Kearsarge*. The *Kearsarge* fired with the most deliberate aim, and much slower. The number of shot and shell fired from the *Kearsarge* was fifty-five 11-inch, sixty 32-pounders, forty-eight 30-pound shot.

P. S.—Capt. SEMMES complains that he was fired into after striking, and that the boats of the *Kearsarge* were not sent soon enough. Capt. SEMMES knows well that had it been known that the *Alabama* had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged, and the two undisabled boats were sent immediately when his condition was known. It would seem strange that such complaints come from one who did not hesitate, and availed himself of the means sent in the cause of humanity to save life to make off. And could the Captain of the *Kearsarge* have believed it was possible for the commander of the *Deerhound* to have acted so dishonorably, he would have instantly sunk the *Deerhound*.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. WINSLOW.

To the Editor of the London News:

SIR: There have been so many nonsensical publications on the engagement which took place between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*, that it is my wish that a correction should be made.

In the first place, no challenge was sent by Capt. WINSLOW; to have done so would have been to have violated the order of the Navy Department. On the contrary, Capt. WINSLOW received a request from Capt. SEMMES not to leave, as he would fight the *Kearsarge*, and would only occupy a day or two in his preparations. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. The *Kearsarge's* battery consists of seven guns, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders, one light rifle 28-pounder. The battery of the *Alabama* consisted of one 100-pounder rifle, one heavy 68 ditto, six 32-pounders—that is, one more gun than the *Kearsarge*. In the wake of the engines on the outside the *Kearsarge* had stopped up and down her sheet chains. These were stopped by rnarline to eye bolts, which extended some 20 feet, and was done by the hands of the *Kearsarge*; the whole was covered by light plank to prevent dirt collecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The *Alabama* had her bunkers full and was equally protected. The *Kearsarge* went into action with a crew of 162 officers and men. The *Alabama*, by report of the *Deerhound's* officers, had 150.

The *Kearsarge* steamed to sea in order that no question of neutrality jurisdiction should be raised; when far enough, she turned short round and steered immediately for the *Alabama*, for close action. The *Alabama* fired as she was coming down on her two broadsides and a part of another; no one shot came on board the *Kearsarge*. The *Kearsarge* then sheered and opened on the *Alabama*, trying to get nearer. The action lasted one hour and two minutes, from the first to the last shot. The *Kearsarge* received 28 shots above and below, 13 about her hull; the best shots were abaft the mainmast, two shots which cut the chain tops, the shell of which broke the casing of wood covering. They were too high to have damaged the boilers had they penetrated. The *Kearsarge* was only slightly damaged, and I supposed the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended. Such stuff as the *Alabama* firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The *Alabama*, toward the last, hoisted sail to get away, when the *Kearsarge* was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over the stern. The officers of the *Alabama* on board the *Kearsage* say that she was a complete slaughter-house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the *Alabama*. Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the London Star.

The following letter has been received from an officer on board the *Kearsarge*, and may be relied on as giving a minute and accurate account of the recent action:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with my promise I now give you an account of our recent brilliant action. I give first the official record on our log: "From 8 to meridian; moderate breeze from the west; weather, bright and clear. At 10 inspected crew at quarters. At 10:20 discovered the *Alabama* steaming out from the port of Cherbourg, accompanied by a French iron-clad steamer and a fore and aft rigged steamer, showing the white English ensign and a yacht flag. Beat to general quarters and cleared the ship for action. Steamed ahead, standing off shore. At 10:50, being distant from the land about two leagues, altered our course and approached the *Alabama*. At 10:57 the *Alabama* commenced the action with her starboard broadside, at 1,000 yards range. At 11 we returned her fire and came fairly into action, which we continued until meridian, when observing signs of distress in the enemy, together with a cessation of her fire, our fire was withheld. At 12:10 a boat with an officer from the *Alabama* came alongside and surrendered his vessel, with the information that she was rapidly sinking, and a request for assistance. Sent the launch and second cutter, the other boats being disabled by the fire of the enemy. The English yacht before mentioned coming within hail, was requested by the Captain to render assistance in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the surrendered vessel. At 12:24 the *Alabama* went down in forty fathoms, leaving most of her crew struggling in the water. Seventy persons were rescued by the boats. Two pilot boats and the yacht also assisted. One pilot-boat came along side of us, but the other returned to the port. The English yacht steamed rapidly away to the northward, without reporting the number of our prisoners she had picked up. From meridian light breeze from W., Weather b. c.: Hoisted up our boats and three of the enemy's cutters. Repaired our rigging temporarily. Took a French pilot, and steamed away for Cherbourg. At 3:10 let go the port anchor in seven fathoms water, and veered to thirty fathoms chain."

We captured and rescued seventy souls. Six were officers, whose names I give you below. One carpenter, ROBINSON, was recovered in a state of nudity, having been drowned. Two men died after being rescued alive—one from the water and one from another boat. Ten men were so seriously wounded that they have been sent to hospital. Surgeon GALT and the entire crew have been paroled by Capt. WINSLOW. The other officers are on shore as prisoners under their word of honor. The armament of the *Alabama* consisted in battery of six English 32-pounders, one English 68-pounder, and one 110-pounder Blakely rifle, also English. I have been unable to ascertain how large the crew of the *Alabama* was, and, owing to this ignorance on the part of her officers, I conclude that it was larger than our own. The report in the papers that she had a crew of 150 men is about correct. In addition to this number I believe she had 21 officers. Our crew numbered 140 men; officers and men 23. Our battery consists of one 30-pounder Dahlgren rifle, two 11-inch Dahlgren smooth-bore, and four 32-pounder broadside guns. Our weight of metal in full charges is 432 pounds. The *Alabama's* is 370 pounds, making our weight 62 pounds more. But we fought with our pivot guns, viz. Two 11-inch Dahlgren, one 30-pounder Dahlgren rifle, and our starboard broad-side guns. SEMMES fought according to captured officers, seven of his eight guns. Both these seven circles during the fight, which circling movement was rendered necessary in order to keep the starboard batteries of each ship bearing on the opponent. You will understand, therefore, that the ships were heading in opposite directions during the time. But when SEMMES found himself worsted he attempted to escape, hoisted his sails, and steamed away in the direction of the French coast, firing his "stern chaser," the 68-pounder, with great rapidity. We started immediately in pursuit, reserving our fire until able to veer and open our broadside. This shot was equally destructive with our previous firing, and the *Alabama* hoisted the white flag. Suspecting some ruse on SEMMES' part, we approached him slowly, every gun bearing upon him, and every man ready for any emergency. The *Alabama* veered round, showing her port-side heading with the *Kearsarge*, and a boat was seen approaching us from her. An officer of the *Alabama*, who declared himself to be an Englishman, boarded us, surrendered the ship, and asked our immediate aid, as the vessel was rapidly filling with water. We lowered our boats, as stated in the log, and permitted this Englishman and some half dozen other officers, in other boats to return to the rescue of the drowning crew of the *Alabama*. These officers verified their reputation for honor by picking up one or two of their crew and deserting the rest of the poor fellows and their boats, and escaped, some on board the yacht and some on board the yacht's boats.

It seems that SEMMES and First Lieut. KELL were among the number rescued. The captured Confederate officers said that SEMMES and his officers would surrender themselves. We shall see.

It is impossible to tell how many times we struck the *Alabama*. Third Lieut. WILSON says that early in the fight his gun was struck, and the shell killed and wounded fifteen men, cutting one man entirely in two, and scattering bones, and entrails, and flesh to every direction. The scuppers are said to have literally "run blood." He was knocked down four times during the fight, but miraculously escaped without a wound. Other of our shots told fearfully in the hull, and one, though doing but little real damage, made a wide gap through her upper works amidships. No accurate account of the effective shots which struck the *Alabama* was made by the Confederate officers, owing to the excitement and confusion on board during the entire fight. But she surrendered before she sank, and "ran" before she surrendered. This is beyond dispute. Her own officers acknowledge this.

Our casualties were three men wounded—none killed—and we could fight another battle without a stroke of repairs. Eight shots struck our hull proper; one carried port lifebuoy away. This is the only record of the shots which struck us, but I have passed over the entire ship and made these notes: 1 rifle shell, starboard quarter and rudder post; 1 rifle shell, hammock rail aft; 3 32-pounders, port bulwarks forward, mizzenmast; 1 exploded shell, after pivot port; 1 ditto, after end chain casing; 1 8-inch shell, starboard bulwarks, wounding three men; 1 rifle, engine-room skylight; 2 rifles, abreast boiler hatch below plank sheer; 1 ditto, foremost rigging; 1 32-pounder, forward pivot port plank sheer; 1 ditto, launches taping litt; 1 rifle, through smoke stack; 1 ditto, starboard forehead main shroud; 1 ditto, starboard maintopmast

the *Kearsarge* has nothing to boast of in her victory. The latter was armored (*blinde*) with chains covering the midship part of the ship, and the *Alabama's* shot fell vainly on the side protecting the engines. On the other hand, the *Alabama* showed great daring. She sought one thing only—to board; but the *Kearsarge* constantly avoided this by passing from the opposite direction at full speed.

The *Kearsarge* was struck seven or eight times; once in the funnel, four or five times on her armor (*blindage.*) One shot alone which struck the sternpost and rudder might have caused great damage, but only knocked off many splinters.

The *Alabama*, on the other hand, being very vulnerable in her hull, was pierced by shot and shattered by shell. She received most of her hits when she was stopped and attempting to board, just at the moment when the *Kearsarge* was putting on all speed.

As many leaks appeared which would inevitably have sunk the *Alabama*, she tried to gain the port. The *Kearsarge* then passed ahwart her hawse, continuing to fire on her, and only stopped when a mile off, still continuing to fire, which was a piece of cowardice toward a disabled enemy.

At the moment when the *Alabama* sank the *Deerhound* came up to aid in saving life. The *Kearsarge* only sent two boats half an hour afterward.

Why not have steered the ship up to the spot immediately? It was a duty to humanity, and the *Kearsarge* is far from having played a creditable part in the affair. The *Kearsarge* merits very severe blame. The newspapers give you good reports.

The report of Capt. SEMMES is very truthful. Sir JOHN LANCASTER behaved admirably in the affair. Had it not been for him there would have been many more victims.

The *Kearsarge* received no severe injury; she is painting and refitting and will soon go to sea again."

The following letter is published in the *Daily News:*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Fire at Pier No. 1 North River.

STEAMBOAT JOHN POTTER BURNED—PIER NO. 1 CONSUMED—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANDISE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on board the steamer *John Potter*, owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and at the time lying at Pier No. 1 North River. She was heavily laden with merchandise of various kinds, having just arrived at her dock, and owing to the highly inflamable nature of some of the articles on board, the flames spread with great rapidity through the vessel. In about half an hour from the time the alarm was given, the steamer and contents were wrapt in a sheet of fire. Soon the flames extended to the Pier (No. 1) against which the *John Potter* was lying. This pier was 600 feet in length, and was inclosed and roofed over from one end to the other with wood. A large amount of valuable property, consigned to various parties, and consisting of cotton, hemp, tobacco, hardwares, and divers kinds of dry goods, was stored thereon. When the fiery element made its grasp on these articles of merchandise, the scene throughout all the lower part of the City became grand and sublime. The burning steamer and contents, the long dock with its wooden roof and sides, and the vast piles of highly combustible merchandise, with which it was crowded, all encircled in a sheet of flames. To add to the grandeur of the occasion, a heavy shower of rain came on just at this time. Amid the storm of rain, thunder and lightning, the fire-bells throughout the City pealed forth their solemn tones, fire-engines rattled down Broadway and along the side streets, and the firemen (those ever watchful guardians of the City) hurried rapidly on their way to the place of the conflagration.

So rapidly did the flames spread along the pier that the retreat of the firemen and police was at one time entirely cut off. Roundsman WHITMORE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, with four other officers and several firemen, to save themselves, were compelled to jump from the dock to a float lying alongside the wharf. About this time so many crowded upon the raft, that it began to sink, and but for the timely assistance of a boat from the French frigate lying off the battery, which came alongside and took off a portion of the men, there would doubtless have been many lives lost. Boats were also promptly sent from a British and a Sardinian war ship, both of which were lying at anchor in the harbor. The crews of these boats behaved most gallantly, and if it had not been for their bravery, doubtless many lives would have been lost, and the destruction of property much greater. Especially is this true with regard to the men connected with the French frigate. Her crew and officers were promptly on hand, with their long launches, capable of holding forty or fifty persons beside the oarsmen, and on these the men who had been cut off from retreat were conveyed to a place of safety. The crews of these foreign vessels also materially aided in towing out the craft lying in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

The steamer *John Potter* is a total loss, as is also the greater portion of her cargo. She was valued at $60,000; said to be insured for $30,000, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The pier was also wholly destroyed. It was valued at over $100,000; was built and owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The merchandise stored thereon, which, as we have stated above, consisted of a general assortment, and belonged to several different parties, was almost entirely destroyed. What little the fire did not consume, was so much injured by water, as to be nearly valueless. Good judges estimate the loss of the goods on the pier, at very little below $360,0000. The high wind which prevailed at the time increased greatly the difficulty in staying the progress of the flames, and for an hour or two all the efforts of the firemen, police and citizens to subdue the fire were of little avail. We have heard of no lives being lost, and yet, when we take into consideration all the circumstances connected with this extensive conflagration, it appears like a miracle that we are not called upon to record the deaths of many. Several of the sailors from the French frigate who went out in boats to aid in rescuing persons and property, were compelled at one time to throw themselves into the water.

Engine No. 38, and the hose carts belonging to Nos. 2 and 28, which were on the pier when the latter took fire, were entirely consumed; the firemen having to abandon their apparatus in order to save their lives. The steamers *Wyoming*, *Empire State* and *Transport*, lying at Pier No. 2, were in great danger of destruction during the heighth of the conflagration.

During the excitement which prevailed, a bale of cotton, valued at $500, belonging to ROBERT BENSON, was stolen from the pier, by three men, who made their escape with it. Officer DAKIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered them in the act, and gave chase. He pursued them as far as Pier No. 12, where, they being too closely pressed, tumbled the cotton into the river, and then ran off. Subsequently, two of them, who gave their names as MICHAEL HEALEY and JAMES O'DONNELL, were taken into custody by the officer above named. The cotton was recovered from the water and restored to the owner. HEALEY and O'DONNELL were taken before Justice DOWLING, yesterday afternoon, and, after an examination, they were committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, YESTERDAY.

MONDAY, July 11.—Stake of $400, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five.

SUMMARY.

Owner entered b. g. Jim Eoff, (in harness)	1	2	1	1
Owner entered s. h. J. B. (to wagon)	2	1	2	2
Owner entered b. m. Lady Jaswell (in har's)	3	4	drawn	
Owner entered s. g. Bob, (in harness)	4	3	drawn	

Time—2:54, 2:50, 2:46, 2:44.

At the last moment it was announced that *Jim Eoff* had been substituted by mutual consent for white mare *Westchester Maid*, and the betting at once became lively, *Eoff* having the calling at $60 to $100, against the field. He won the first heat easily, when the odds advanced $80 to $100, against the field. J. B. won the second heat, when the betting changed to the original odds. *Eoff*, won the next two heats easily.

New-York Free Academy Exhibition.

The prize speaking of this Institution came off on Friday evening of last week in the hall of the Cooper Institute. The audience was large and entered with much spirit into the merits of the affair. LONGFELLOW'S "Building of the Ship" was recited by CHAS. M. HIBBARD. "Degeneracy of Athens" by H. D. KNOWLTON. A fine poem entitled "The Battle," recited by GEO. W. BIRDSETTE, was received with loud applause by the audience. The Messrs. FULLER, PAGE, LANE, SPINGARN, BULL, and SCHACK, who comprised the remainder of the speakers, gave evidence of real merit, and were well received.

The Volunteer Fund.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Union Dime Savings' Bank	$10,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	50,000
James Bonney	6,500
John F. Sheafe	6,000
Louis Schirmer	5,000
Other parties	700
Michael C. Gross	12,000
Previously reported	599,200
Total	$688,400

LAW REPORTS.

A Verdict Finding Usury—How it was enacted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Barnard.

Jacob Berlin vs. *James J. Mapes, et al.*—This was an action brought on a promissory note. The defense was usury.

Upon the trial one George H. Jones was placed upon the stand as a witness for the plaintiff, and testified that he acted as agent in procuring the loan and renewals for Mapes. Mapes testified that he had paid to witness, Jones, for the money loaned, nearly the amount of the note in suit, at the time of the original loan, and on the different renewals.

Jones testified that the money, so paid, was paid to him for his services as such agent in procuring the loan and renewals. It appeared that Jones pretended to loan the money for his brother, who lived in Boston, and who never saw the notes. The theory of the defence was that the witness Jones was the principal, and not the agent in the matter of the loan, and that being such the sums paid for his services as professed agent was usury.

The jury appeared to take the same view and found a verdict for the defendants.

The plaintiff appealed the case to the General Term, where the court now, per LEONARD, J, say that the evidence on the part of the defendants tended to show that George H. Jones, the witness, was the owner of the money loaned, and that he acted as principal in the transaction; that his admission that he never sent the notes which were taken for the loan, or the several renewals, to his brother at Boston, but he'd them himself, strengthened the position taken by the defendants that he was himself the lender; that altogether, the evidence was sufficient to support the theory which must have been found by the jury; that the witness, George H. Jones, was the real lender, and not his brother; and that that conclusion being arrived at, the verdict for the defendants was inevitable. In conclusion, the Court saw that the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict on the theory that the witness was the lender, and that the verdict might not, therefore, to be disturbed. The judgment was affirmed with costs.

A Mild Assault and a Measured Judgment.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

F. M. Dugas vs. *Jose Mosa.*—The plaintiff, it appeared, worked on the firm employing the defendant, for the collection of a bill. He was requested to call again, the day being a very busy one with defendant's firm, but, as alleged by the defence, he declined to do so, and became quite abusive—provoking an assault. The defendant could not endure the provocation, and laid hold of the plaintiff and tumbled him out of doors; but, he said, as gently as possible. It being undisputed that the assault was committed, the Court gave the plaintiff judgment for $20, although his claim was for $500. This was in consequence of the mild manner of his ejection from the defendant's store.

The Criminal Courts—Larceny Trials.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Mary McIlvaney and Eliza Dooly were yesterday convicted of grand larceny, and each sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Alice Coyle and Ann Lloyd pleaded guilty to the same charge, and received each a like sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11, 1864.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104	100	Erie Railway	113¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104	400	do	113¾
10,000	do	104¾	700	do	113¾
25,000	do	104¾	200	Erie R. Pref	115¾
3,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	104¾	100	Hud. Riv. R	125
20,000	do	104	200	do	124¾
25,000	do	103¾	100	do	124
28,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93¾	300	do	123¾
13,000	do	93¾	700	do	123
10,000	do	93¾	400	Reading R	134
5,000	M 6s 1st M. H. & St. J. R	91	200	do	h30 136¾
2,500	Ohio & Miss. C	50¾	100	do	138¾
30,000	do	50	300	do	133
5,000	do	50¾	200	do	132¾
3,000	Erie 1st M. Ba	116¾	1300	do	132¾
1,000	Er. 2d M. Ba. '79	110	60	Sixth-Av. R	118
2,000	Erie 3d M. B	127	200	Mich. Cen. R	134
5,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	115	100	M. S. & N. I. R	92
4,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref	93	100	do	91¾
10,000	Alton & T. H. 1st	84	400	do	90¾
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104¾	500	do	90¾
5,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st	115	300	do	90¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	1300	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	118¾	100	do	s10 129¾
8,000	do	118	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	110
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100	1000	do	109¾
10,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	61¾	300	Chic. & N. W	63¾
7,000	do	61	100	do	60¾
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	600	do	60
17,000	Mar. 1st M. B	93	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86¾
2,700	Amer. Gold	284	100	do	86¾
16,000	do	2-3	100	do	86¾
50	Metropolitan Bk	114	200	do	86¾
100	Copake Iron M	8¾	300	do	c 132
300	Canton Co	35	100	Chic. & R. I. R	111¾
25	Del. & H. C. Co	216	500	do	110¾
50	Penn. Coal Co	216	300	do	s1 110
100	Cum. Coal Pref	63	20	Ch. B. & Quin	130¾
400	do	64	100	P., F. W. & C	111¾
200	do	63¾	500	do	c 111
100	Quick. Min. Co	73¾	100	do	111¾
50	Mar. Min. Co	47	200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr	76¾
43	N. Y. Central	135¾	75	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr	92
460	do	135	10	Han. & St. J. Pref	60
100	do	s30 134¾	100	Alt. & Terre H	c 65
15	do	134¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104	400	Hud. River R	121
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104	550	do	120
2,000	do	104¾	700	Reading R	134¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 6-26s...R.	103¾	800	do	h5 134¾
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April	103¾	200	do	s15 134¾
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '90	67	200	do	b10 132
28,000	Mo. State 6s	69	100	Mich. Cen. R	133
35,000	Ohio & M. C	50	700	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129
50	Canton Co	34¾	1200	do	129¾
100	do	36	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	85
100	do	36	500	do	84¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	c 112¾	500	M. So. & N. I. R	c 88
600	do	c 113	400	do	87½
100	do	c 112¾	200	do	c 87¾
200	do	c 113	100	do	87¾
700	do	b3 113¾	400	do	88¾
100	Hudson Riv. R	120	100	do	87¾
100	do	b3 120	100	do	88
100	do	c 119	100	do	87¾
100	do	s3 119	300	Ill. Cen. R	c 129¾
200	Reading R	130	200	do	s3 128¾
200	do	c 130	100	do	128¾
300	do	130	200	do	128¾
500	do	c 130¾	700	Cleve. & Pitts	104¾
100	do	13-¾	500	do	c 104¾
100	do	c 129¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R	131
100	Mich. Cen. R	c 132¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R	116
100	Cen. Coal Co	c 60	200	do	c 109¾
200	Mariposa Min	o 43	100	do	109¾
100	Bucks Co. Lead	¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	b3 86

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C	50¾	200	Reading R	131¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	134¾	300	do	132
700	Erie Railway	113¾	1000	M. S. & N. I. R	86
500	do	113¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	129
100	Hud. Riv. R	122¾	100	do	129¾

MONDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 9, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 2:

Increase in Loans	$1,610,726
Decrease in Specie	111,768
Decrease in Circulation	56,811
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	9,736,136

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-changes between the Banks, and including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 11, 1863.	July 9, 1864.	July 2, 1864.
Capital	$60,425,000	$60,425,725	$60,425,725
Loans	175,122,768	199,699,742	198,088,016
Specie	36,566,305	21,054,017	21,206,685
Circulation	5,922,000	4,696,107	4,752,917
Gross Deposits	208,744,644	232,050,258	230,420,132
Exchanges	46,768,873	67,301,285	75,430,588
Undrawn	160,975,771	164,725,977	154,989,844
In Sub-Treasury	22,292,683	23,029,581	10,549,823

Although the Bank statement this afternoon reports a large addition to the Deposit line of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, the day has been one of the very tightest of the season for Money in Wall-street. The reason of this apparest discrepancy is that against the sum total of $164,725,000 inscribed to the credit of depositors, the Banks hold at present only from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in ordinary Greenbacks, to meet their drafts and checks. The Loans and Discounts are enhanced since last Monday to about a million and a half of dollars. The Specie average remains steady.

The new Secretary of the Treasury was privately introduced to-day to a large number of our Bankers, upon whom he is said to have made a favorable impression. No formal propositions on the part of the Secretary, and no general conferences of the Bankers have yet been made or held. The Secretary remains in the City for several days. His wants for Money are, perhaps, less pressing than represented in advance of his visit.

The differences paid to carry over Stock and Produce operations to-day are larger than at any time since the pressure upon the Money Market was first realized by these classes of borrowers. The business on the Stock Exchange is by no means heavy in amount, but the demand for Money to-day caused a further general reduction in the Railways, while the Government Stocks, owing to the European demand, were comparatively steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made for the Railways and Government Stocks, as compared with the close of business on the Street on Saturday. The market dull in spirit, but steady in prices.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	Mich. Central	135	133
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105⅞	104	Mich. Southern	93	86*
N. Y. Central	134½	134½	Illinois Cen	130¾	128¾
Erie	114⅛	113⅜	Pittsburgh	110⅝	109
Erie Preferred	114⅝	115	Fort Wayne	112½	111
Hudson	127⅝	122½	Rock Island	112⅝	110
Canton	36½	34½	Reading	136	131½
Treas. Cer., new	94	183⅛	Quicksilver	74⅛	72⅜
Toledo	136⅝	131	Cumberland Coal	68¾	63
Northwest	51¾	50	Mariposa	47	42¾
7 10 & M. Certfs	61	60	N. West Prel	87½	86¾

* Ex-Dividend

The Gold speculators made the most they could out of the Maryland Raid, but owing to the close condition of the Money market, and the relatively lower offers of Exchange on London, the advance was not sustained. The quotations of the day were from 285 down to 280½@281 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	127	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	93
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	135	Chi. & Alt. S. F	116
Erie 1sts, '85	116⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	103
Erie 2ds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	101⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	127	Del., L. & W., Ex	117
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Del., L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 5ths, '85	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86¾
Hud. R. 1sts, '62	118	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	129	Clev. & Tol. S. F	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	128
Mich. C new 1sts	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118¾
Chi., B. & Quincy 1sts	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G	61
Ill. Central, '75	129	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the month of June were:

1864	$212,226
1863	111,260
Increase	$100,966

The increase since 1st January, 1864, is $250,905

The Stock Exchange Brokers are now paying to the Government the Internal Tax of $5 ℔ 100 shares on the par value of such shares, when the same is $100, or $2 50 ℔ 100 shares where the par is $50 ℔ share. On all Bonds, the tax is one-twentieth of one ℔ cent., or 50 cents on each $1,000 Bond. The Broker of the seller has to account for the tax, charging the same in his account with his customer.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,772,941 98, including for Customs $104,000; payments, $2,138,377 37; balance, $23,664,095 92.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.

As a general rule these sureties are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50 for Pots and $15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in more demand at buoyant rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly to-day, at an advance of 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl., but closed quite heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 21 000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 90@$11 50; poor to choice extra State at $11 90@$12 25, including 5,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12 25@$13, round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good salpping brands, at $12@$12 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 00@$11 50
Extra State	11 90@ 12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 00@ 13 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	12 00@ 12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30@ 13 50
Extra Genesee	12 30@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $11 90@$12 35 for poor to good, and $12 40@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored sellers; sales 1,200 bbls. Extra at $11 85@$13 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $7 50@$9 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 obls. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at an advance of 2@3c.@6c. ℔ bushel, with a fair inquiry, partly speculative, but closed quite dull and heavy. Sales have been made since our last of 57,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 75@$2 76; Red Western at $2 65@$2 72; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 65@$2 70, the latter a fancy price; Milwaukee Club at $2 42@$2 65; Chicago Spring at $2 40@$2 65 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled, closing heavily; sales since our last 39,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 66 for new Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 99@99½c.; Western at 99½c.@$1; State at 99c.@$1, cash, afloat, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 10@$1 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and buoyant at 15c.@22c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ℔ gallon; Tar at $22@$25 ℔ bbl. Resin at $4 5@$60, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 75@$1 76; No. 1 Lard at $1 70; Crude Petroleum at 55c.; Refined Petroleum at 97½c.@$1, free, and 91c.@92c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, but at irregular prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 8,800 bbls., in lots, at $46 50@$47 50 for New Mess; $49 for July and August delivery; $42 for Old Mess; $42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $37@$38 for old and new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 16c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is dearer to-day; sales since our last 2,200 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 20¼c.@22¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for at buoyant prices; sales 400 bbls. at $25@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ tcs. Prime Mess $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $28@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for common to choice Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool, to-day, included 300 nbls. Flour, at 2; 14,000 bush. Wheat, at 4d; 1,200 tcs. Lard, and 30 bbls. Tallow, at 15s; also, by steamer, 7,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s, and 700 bxs. Bacon, at 25s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½c@1s. 7¾d.; 300 tons Sugar, at 20s; 50 tons of Sperm Oil, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, and 100 pkgs. Butter, at 30s. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., if to a continental port, 10 ℔ cent. additional.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverp'l.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	June 28	Liverpool	New-York
Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	8:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF joining a first-class militia regiment, to remain in the City; uniforms, &c., furnished. Address D. Box No. 133 *Times* Office. None but native Americans need apply.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY.

ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES, BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.

ALSO,

ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.

Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,

WILL OFFER MONDAY, JULY 11,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS, OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET, AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

ALSO,

BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, FLANNELS, ALL COLORS, PLAIN AND TWILLED, AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,

ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,

ON A GREAT REDUCTION,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, PLAIN COLORED SILKS, CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, BROCADE AND PLAID SILKS.

Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our Silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

will continue to offer during this week,

SILKS, ORGANDIES, MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

at old prices, to close their present RETAIL STOCK.

BROADWAY and TENTH STREET.

FINE WHITE GOODS.

COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

In full supply, for retail sales.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex for two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, elike to tape, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz. the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MME. PUTNAM'S PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fra Diavola.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cure; Mazeum, or the Night Owl—Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times: Daily is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,...12 00
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The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... $ 8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year... 15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The operations of the rebels in Maryland and on the borders of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, assumed apparently a graver aspect yesterday than they had previously done. Much of the extra excitement produced by their enterprise yesterday was due to the peculiar nature of the work in which they occupied themselves, and to the unexpected points they succeeded in reaching. They succeeded in cutting the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Baltimore early in the day. And while this was going on, a band of their cavalry, said to be not more than two hundred strong, under the command of "Harry Gilmore," arrived at Magnolia Station, which is 18 miles south of Havre de Grace, and less than that distance from Baltimore. This band succeeded in capturing the 8:30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore. The 10 o'clock morning train from Baltimore was also captured. In one of these trains (we are unable to make out which) Major-Gen. Franklin and a number of officers and privates were passengers, and were all made prisoners. The other passengers were plundered of whatever valuables they possessed. Subsequently, the raiders set fire to Gunpowder River Bridge. By the same party, or others immediately cooperating with it, the residences of Gov. Bradford, near Baltimore, and of Gen. Cadwallader, near Magnolia, were set on fire and completely destroyed, with all their contents. More serious than this, apparently, is the news from Washington and its surroundings. If we are to believe an informant of the *Star*, the rebels are forty-five thousand strong on this side of the Potomac, and Longstreet is following with another supplementary corps. Skirmishing was going on yesterday within a short distance of the fortifications of the capital. All the reports agree in representing Washington as being thoroughly prepared for the emergency.

Telegraphic communication—part of it on a new line—was reëstablished last night between New-York and Baltimore.

From Sherman's department we have intelligence to the effect that the whole rebel army is across the Chattahoochee. Over two thousand prisoners were taken by Gen. Sherman, between Marietta and the river, the greater portion of whom were from Cheatham's division, which was acting as rear guard.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Cape May states that the pirate *Florida* had captured and burned five vessels off Capes Henry and Charles since Friday last. The steamer *Electric Spark*, bound for New-Orleans, was captured on Monday afternoon. The mails were transferred to the *Florida*, and the passengers sent on to New-York by the British schooner *Lane*.

A dispatch from Albany states that Gov. Seymour will issue an order for all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

The new Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday introduced to a large number of Bankers at the Sub-Treasury office. No formal propositions to negotiate loans have yet been made, but a meeting of bankers will probably be held to-day. The Money market is very close on the scarcity of greenbacks in banks. Railway stocks were lower than on Saturday. Gold, 280¼@281 ¾ cent.

About one hundred deposits of cash for bounties to substitutes have been made with the Volunteer Committee. Yesterday one man astonished the committee with the magnanimity of his proposals for a substitute. He paid $400 to them for the bounty and stated that when his substitute returned from the war he would give him a farm, and that if the substitute should be killed he would guarantee to support his family, if the substitute should be a married man. The subscriptions to the Bounty Fund of $2,000,000 now reach $871,400. Yesterday the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company subscribed $50,000. At the rate orders for substitutes come in to the committee, they are not likely to draw much upon the public bounty fund for some time to come.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the steamboat *John Potter*, lying at Pier No. 1 North River. She was owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and had just arrived at her dock with a large and valuable cargo of merchandise. The boat and contents were entirely destroyed. From the *John Potter*, the fire rapidly extended to the Pier (No. 1) which was largely stored with goods of various kinds. It was sixty feet long, and inclosed on the sides and roofed with boards. This pier, with nearly all the goods thereon, was also burned. The aggregate loss cannot fall far short of $600,000. The origin of the fire is, at present, unknown.

The London *Globe* states that the *Great Eastern* has just taken 3,000 tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now being made by Messrs. Glass & Co., will be stowed away as it is made.

The Baltimore papers state that Francis Key, the son of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of disloyalty, and locked up in the military prison to await trial.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, prices of produce were much higher in the early part of yesterday, with an improved inquiry, partly speculative. Toward the close, the demand fell off and buyers had any existing advantage. General merchandise was quite stiffly held, but was not very freely dealt in. The Freight market was rather less active.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street has been heavily stocked, and prices have fallen off from last week. The whole number booked for the week thus far is near 4,100, over 350 of which were disposed of previous to Monday. This is a large increase over last week. The market has been moderate, and sales were protracted till late in the afternoon. Government agents purchased lightly, buying about 40 head. Prime cattle have sold as high as 18c. net weight; medium at 14c.@15c. The depreciation in price has been slight in the better grade of bullocks, we think scarcely ½c., in the lower quality about 1c. This class of cattle being in good supply. Sheep have advanced, selling, at Sixth-street, at 6c.@6½c. for common, 7c.@7½c. for good, 8c. for prime, live weight.

The Invasion.

No collision of any moment has taken place between our forces and the enemy in Maryland since the affair of Saturday last on the Monocacy. But the rebels have, for the last two days, been dashing freely and furiously around Maryland—approaching to within half a dozen miles of Baltimore, and an equal distance of Washington—destroying railroad bridges, capturing railroad trains, (two,) burning the houses of prominent men like Gov. Bradford and the elder Blair, harrying the horses and cattle of the farmers, and creating confusion among peaceable folks generally. In no instance does it seem that any portion of our cavalry, or infantry, or artillery has come in contact with any part of these rough riders, or tried to stop their career, or thwart their schemes; but we are entertained with the intelligence that a *gunboat*, somewhere in a stream close to Baltimore, has fearlessly opened upon them with great fury. We trust that this gunboat, which has come so opportunely to our and Baltimore's relief, will unflinchingly do its whole duty in the emergency, and pursue these rebel ruffians from the Monumental City, across the mountains, and down the Shenandoah Valley, to the very presence of Jeff. Davis. There is nothing like horse marines.

It is rather surprising, however, that they should not have met with some resistance at some of the innumerable points or roads that have been touched—that a score or two of infantry on some highway, or a piece of artillery at some cross-road, or a few mounted farmers, should not have met some of the parties of raiders, which in many cases seem to be very small. Those who attacked Gov. Bradford's mansion were but ten in number, and the party who assailed and captured the trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road are estimated at only two hundred. Now that we know the great value of earthworks when a few determined men are behind them with rifles, we should think they might have been flung up in an hour on some of the leading roads, as the rebels have often done against us. But it is evident there was no proper preparation, no organization, and no militia companies on hand in either Maryland or Pennsylvania. We have very frequently, during the last two years, urged upon the great State of Pennsylvania the imperative necessity of keeping an organized State military force on hand for just such emergencies. Now again we have a proof of the damaging results of her backwardness in this respect.

We have no proof that there is any rebel force but cavalry in the vicinity of Baltimore, and they have not operated upon the railroad or telegraph between that city and Washington—both of which were in running order up to the latest hour last night. But the accounts set forth that a heavy force of rebel infantry is gathering at a short distance north of Washington. There is a force at Rockville, who have been skirmishing up to within half a dozen miles of the National Capital, and another force, estimated at sixteen thousand strong, is encamped on the farm of Francis Blair, Senior, just outside of the District limits. Longstreet is rumored to be coming up the Shenandoah Valley, and there are many wild and exaggerated reports. But still it would seem that the rebels entertained an idea that, perhaps, they could take Washington by surprise. We learn that large bodies of our troops are arriving at the scene of action.

There is no necessity whatever for any public panic about the matter. But still we urge all loyal and gallant young men who love the Union and would repel the enemy from the Union capital, to hasten forward at the call of the Government to drive away this insolent rebel foe.

The Georgia Campaign.—Our army in Georgia rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, and the Confederates have retreated to the other side. Thus the rebels have given up another defensive line.

The circumstances of this advance of Sherman and retreat of Johnston in the Georgia campaign, differ greatly from those in Grant's advance and Lee's retreat from the Rapidan to the James. Lee contested stiffly every position, from the opening battles in the Wilderness, to the battle on the Chickahominy. Johnston, on the other hand, makes comparatively feeble resistance, and falls back on very slight provocation. It is difficult to say whether the difference is owing to the character of the armies or their leaders.

The rebel writers, seeing now the inability of Johnston to resist our army, are frantically urging the necessity of cavalry operations in Sherman's rear. But though Sherman's lines of communication are of extraordinary length, he has adopted great precautions as regards their defence. He has strong posts and blockhouses established at brief intervals, and the officers stationed at each have peremptory orders to hold them to the last in case of attack. A large Union cavalry force also operates along the line. We suppose it will now be the sole aim of Sherman's strategy to force the enemy to a general battle as soon as possible, and before he retreats beyond Atlanta.

The Naval Rebel Raid.

The privateer *Alabama* has just been sent to the bottom of the sea, near the shores of France, when suddenly her piratical partner, the *Florida*, turns up near our own coast. Beside the exciting military news of the day, we have the naval intelligence that on Friday last the *Florida* made her appearance near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and the Maryland shore, where she, up to Sunday morning last, captured one schooner and six barks, all of which she burnt, except one that was ransomed, and on Monday she captured the steamer *Electric Spark*, bound to New-Orleans, which is also believed to have been burned. How much more damage she has done since then it is impossible to say; but, undoubtedly, she is in a region where, for a few days, she can commit great havoc among the coasting and other vessels running from New-York, Boston and other places, to the ports of our Southern seaboard. If she can move quickly, however, so can we. The fact of her appearance can at once be communicated by telegraph to Fortress Monroe, and from thence conveyed to our vessels along the Southern coast; and some of our swiftest armed vessels engaged in the blockading and transport service, as well as such other gunboats as may have been dispatched by the Navy Department, will at once give chase to the rebel.

The *Florida* had just come from Bermuda. We heard a very short time since that she was in the waters of the West Indies; but she has evidently been reserving herself, and moving quietly and secretly, for this raid in our immediate vicinity. Some ten weeks ago she was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. While there, the *Kearsarge* attempted to blockade her, but she evaded the blockade, and escaped to sea. A rebel paper of a late date—the Columbia (S. C.) *Carolinian*—gives us some particulars concerning her, from which we learn that her complement is 130 men and 18 officers. Her armament has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles. Lieut. Manigault Morris, of South Carolina, is in command of the *Florida*—her former Commander, Capt. Maffit, being now, according to our rebel authority, in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. The total number of prizes captured and burned by the *Florida*, up to her present appearance, is twenty-eight, or about one-half of the *Alabama's* captures during her piratical career. Her tender, the *Tacony*, took twenty-one before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. The rebel writer describes the luxurious life of the *Florida's* crew. "Oysters, turkeys, and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks."

We cannot believe but that the *Florida* will soon be caught and her career suddenly cut short. The Navy Department has a splendid opportunity offered to it. Our gallant naval commanders have a chance such as rarely presents itself. We learn that several gunboats have already been started in pursuit. They have had an early start, and we hope will meet with a quick success.

Mayor Gunther on the Emergency.

We give prominence, this morning, to an extraordinary communication addressed by his Honor the Mayor to Gen. Sandford, and intended to be specially applicable to the emergency which the rebel raid has created. Suggestions from an official of the importance of Mr. Gunther ought to command attention at such a time as this. The Mayor takes the ground that self-interest is the synonym of patriotism, and having relieved himself of this axiom, he proceeds to tell Gen. Sandford what interpretation he puts upon the self-interest of New-York, and what is, thence, to be considered patriotic duty on the part of her citizens. In brief, Mr. Gunther protests against the State troops of New-York being removed from the City at the call of the Government, and gives as a reason for his protest the extreme probability of a recurrence of such riots as occurred last July—aggravated in the present instance by the dearness of provisions, and the suffering endured by the workingmen of New-York from a depreciated currency.

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while reminding Mr. Gunther that a year ago, so far from considering the presence of a military force desirable during the riots, he was one of the fiercest in denouncing the General Government for its usurpation of power in attempting to overawe the citizens of New-York. We may, however, without making any appeal to Mr. Gunther's consistency, remind him that when he foreshadows a riot among the workingmen of New-York, as a consequence of the dearth of provisions, he plays the double part of a demagogue and a maligner of a class quite as loyal, and quite as amenable to authority as himself. He knows that, in spite of the aggravation of prices for all articles of common consumption, the honest workingman in this City has been able to command an almost commensurate increase in the price of his labor; and probably in no single season, within the lifetime of the present generation, has unskilled labor found as profitable a market as it has done in New-York during the present year. To ply this class, then, with arguments to justify tumult and insurrection is to play the part of a dangerous and unscrupulous demagogue; is to asperse the character of a vast industrial community; and is to give official sanction and countenance to the rebellion against which the General Government is contending.

Mr. Gunther is not even content with casting this insinuated reproach upon the citizens of New-York, but he pointedly offers a contrast between them and the people of other cities. He asks Gen. Sandford to remember that there are quiet and loyal communities where the militia can be spared without risk of tumult. But as for New-York, it must be kept in order by means of a powerful armed force, and its disloyal people taught fealty and order at the point of the bayonet. We must say that there never was less sign of disorder, or any feeling related thereto, than at this moment.

We commend this estimate of our citizens by Mr. Mayor Gunther to the especial consideration of those on whom it bears with most especial directness—the honest workingmen of New-York.

Lancastrian Law and Honor.

Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the *Deerhound*, has been led, by the strictures upon his conduct, to write and publish a letter explanatory of it, and, as very often happens in such cases, he has put himself in rather a worse attitude than he was in before. He does not deny any of the facts of the case, viz.: that Capt. Winslow requested him to do what he could to save the *Alabama's* crew, and that he having picked up Semmes and the rest, set off with all speed for the shores of England. But he says, "I was not aware then, and I am not aware now, that the men whom I saved were, or ever had been, Capt. Winslow's prisoners." If he had only said that he was not aware then that such was the fact, we should have understood him as saying that he did not know that Semmes had surrendered, which would not have been entirely improbable. But when he says that he is not aware of it, as he writes, he shows that he means that he is not aware that a man who has surrendered is a prisoner. He will hardly make people believe he is so ignorant as that. The man may escape afterward, but he is none the less a prisoner when he surrenders. And Semmes was a prisoner as soon as he hauled down his flag. He undoubtedly had the right to try to escape; but so have all the rebels whom we hold here in safe keeping. He succeeded, and they have not; but he was as much a prisoner as they until he did succeed.

Mr. Lancaster considers himself entirely free from blame, because Capt. Winslow's request "was not coupled with any stipulation that I should deliver the rescued men up to him as his prisoners." "If it had been," says he, "I should have declined the task, because I should have deemed it dishonorable—that is inconsistent with my notions of honor—to lend my yacht and crew for the purpose of rescuing those brave men from drowning, only to hand them over to their enemies for imprisonment, ill-treatment, and perhaps execution." Oh! Honorable Lancaster! who would rather let his friends drown than help to pick them up and put them on board the *Kearsarge*. If there had ever been any danger of "ill-treatment;" if the Libby Prison had been in Washington instead of Richmond, and the massacre of Fort Pillow had been committed by our troops instead of by the companions in arms of Capt. Semmes, there might have been a shadow of an excuse for such a display of "honor" as this. But the words are nonsense. We don't believe Mr. Lancaster would have hesitated a minute, whatever stipulation had been coupled with the request. We shall keep a better opinion of his humanity than he would himself give us.

All Mr. Lancaster's defence of himself for picking up the men, and of the men for taking refuge on his vessel, is wasted. No one finds fault with him for that. It is his taking advantage of Capt. Winslow's confidence to steal away his prisoners which brings upon him the charge of dishonorable conduct. The only excuse which he gives for doing this is that he has been "educated in the belief that an English ship is English territory," and he adds: "I am, therefore, unable even now to discover why I was more bound to surrender the people of the *Alabama*, whom I had on board my yacht, than the owner of a garden on the south coast of England would have been if they had swam to such a place and landed there."

Mr. Lancaster would make himself out thick-headed as well as inhuman. He ought to be able to see the very broad difference that it was by the sufferance of Capt. Winslow that he had picked any of them up. He must have known that Winslow did not intend to allow him to run away with them. Suppose it had been property instead of prisoners—bales of cotton instead of men—and he had picked them up in this way after the *Alabama* sunk, would he have thought for a moment that because his ship was "English territory," he could with impunity carry off the *Kearsarge's* prize. He might have done it, but he would hardly have undertaken to defend his course as legal and right.

It is quite clear that Mr. Lancaster feels that he has played a mean trick, and he tries to drive away this uneasy feeling by assailing Capt. Winslow, as men are very apt to assail one whom they have wronged. His own question is pertinent, "Why did Capt. Winslow put confidence in that Englishman?" We presume Capt. Winslow has asked it himself more than once.

Mr. Lancaster affects to think that Capt. Winslow let his vessel go because he did not dare to stop her, and vaporously alludes to the case of the *Trent*. He may be too thick-headed to see any difference between the two cases. We can only regret that his rapid stealing away prevented Capt. Winslow from teaching him the difference. The fact is that Mr. Lancaster has taken the wrong tack. When a man has perpetrated a piece of successful knavery, if he boldly glories in it and laughs at the simplicity of those whom he has outwitted, he can oftentimes get a large portion of mankind to laugh with him. But if he undertakes to prove that it was no cheat at all, but simply a piece of ordinary fair trading, he disgusts every one.

Semmes as a Naval Fighter.

Firing at long range is the peculiar office of a rifle gun. "A quarter of a mile," even three-quarters of a mile, cannot be called long range. Why Capt. Semmes thought fit to throw away the greatest advantage he possessed over Capt. Winslow, is a mystery. We would have noticed the fact before this, but there were no proofs to hand that the *Alabama* really had a rifle gun on board. It was known that, when in the West Indies, such a weapon was stowed in her hold, but no one could say positively that it was mounted and constituted part of her battery. Privateering does not need pieces of very long range, except they be such articles as are used by Custom-house officers in searching for contraband goods in passengers' trunks; or by pirates in hooking out costly furs from the wardrobe of the honest skipper's wife. T. A. Blakely, the English gun-maker, whose heavy artillery was reported to be a great failure in the hands of Beauregard at Charleston, settles the point as to the *Alabama's* possession of a rifle. Writing to the London *Times*, under date of June 22, 1864, he says:

"'J. G. G.,' in his very interesting letter, published in the *Times* of to-day, makes a slight mistake, which I shall feel greatly obliged if you will correct. He imagines the Blakely rifle on board the *Alabama*, weighed 16,000 pounds, the same as the 11-inch Dahlgren guns on board the *Kearsarge*.

In reality the one Blakely rifle weighed less than half the two Dahlgren smoothbores pitted against it, making the odds four to one at close quarters. At long range the advantage would have been with the one rifled gun, for it could make tolerable practice at a distance a full mile further than the smoothbores.

The *Alabama* had not one steel shot or shell on board. Any gun she had, even the little 32-pounders, could have fired steel shot through the *Kearsarge's* armor; no gun on earth could throw thin iron shell through it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. Blakely.

Blakely Ordnance Company, Dear-lane, Southwark-street, S. E., June 28, 1864.

The question, then, arises whether Capt. Semmes fought at short range through necessity or incapacity. *At three miles he could have destroyed the Kearsage*, whose 11-inch Dahlgren and smaller guns could hardly be used with much effect at that distance; certainly with a far less degree of force than at a quarter of a mile, which is exactly the distance at which the 11-inch is irresistible. If the quick thought of Winslow rendered it impossible for Semmes to keep away, at rifle line, he is the better officer; but since the *Alabama* had, at least, speed equal to her antagonist, this seems unlikely. One of two things, then, is probably true: he either selected a quarter of a mile from want of thought, or Capt. Blakely's guns inspired him with little confidence—with less, in fact, than the rough tars of the *Excellent*, Voltaire's claim for the unrivaled worth of the British seamen would thus be, like most of his other writings, only true under certain circumstances.

There is one small chance of a third contingency. Perchance Semmes intended to commit sucide, and meant to sink both ships by running through the *Kearsarge* hard-abeam. But he had a mass said, the papers tell us. Ah! he should have gone to confession first. Masses are only efficacious for repentant sinners, and are never offered for suicides. Should he need another, under similar circumstances, the Church might deny him Christian burial.

One fact admits of no question in relation to the fight, viz.: John A. Winslow is an admirable officer, and Yankee sailors have not deteriorated in courage or ability since Stewart proved their mettle in the first *Ironsides*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.—To produce a piece called the "Sea of Ice" on such a night as last night, was a mockery, a snare and a delusion. All the rigors of the scenic artist failed utterly to impart the slightest coolness to the frozen zone, and it was quite apparent that *Barabas*, and the child, and the heroine, although pretending to be mortally stiff from exposure to hyperborean blasts, were, in fact, in a condition of exceeding limpiness, and might have been wrung out and dried with complete comfort to themselves. It was in the tropical scenes that the illusion became perfect. The fervid breath of the equator, laden with the delicate aroma of paint-pots and the seductive odor of newly-stirred dust, came gently through the house, and suggested that, after all, the people thereabouts might know what it was to be warm—which in itself was cooling. Fictitious ice on a very warm night is an affront to which the many draughts of Niblo's Garden cannot reconcile us. A good pantomime were preferable, because we know that the people who present it must suffer more than we do; whilst in such a play as the "Sea of Ice," the pretence of superior coolness is aggravating and intolerable.

Fortunately the attendance of Mr. Wheatley's liege is not determined by the state of the thermometer. The house, notwithstanding the temperature was handsomely filled, and the play received that amount of attention to which it is fairly entitled, although stale and familiar to the last degree, it is still one of the best romantic dramas now on the stage. The action is quick, and the changes of scene from the frost bound regions of the lurid North to the fervid realms of the vertical Sun, and thence to the civilized regions of the old World, afford unequaled opportunities for scenic display. These opportunities have been duly improved by Mr. Wheatley. The "Sea of Ice" receives its best rendering at Niblo's Garden.

The distribution of characters was entirely satisfactory, and was noticeable for restoring to us two favorite male artists—Mr. Sherwell and Mr. Peters. The bright particular "star" of the occasion was Miss Lucille Western, a lady whose personal appearance is pleasing, and whose colloquial and pantomimic capacity is fully equal to the requirements of the play. She played the parts intrusted to her with taste and effectiveness, and will doubtless contribute to the future popularity of the piece.

Broadway Theatre.—A sister of the lady to whom we have above referred, made her debut here last night in the "French Spy"—playing afterward in a piece of *diablerie* called a "Devilish Good Joke." When we state that Miss Helen Western is a well looking lady, with a free and unembarassed presence in the airiest of garments, we have said all that is necessary of the first piece. Better qualities were displayed in the farce, and we are disposed to think that Miss Helen's talent will yet reveal itself in some such generally accepted form of work. We cannot close this brief notice without referring to the character of the audience assembled last night. Whenever the opportunity for a double meaning occurred, the denizens of the parquette seized it with a yell. The language, from the interpretation thus put upon it, verged constantly on the indecent, and must have embarassed the lady as much as it disgusted the respectable portion of the audience.

Musical.

Some months since we referred to the fact that Mr. Spencer B. Driggs—whose name will be familiar to our readers in connection with the piano-forte and improvements he has made in its construction during the last ten years—had entered into an arrangement with a number of capitalists for the manufacture of instruments under his patents. The matter has since crystalized into a very solid corporation. The "Driggs Patent Piano Company," with a capital of half a million dollars, is already in active operation, and promises speedily to become one of the leading manufacturing interests of the metropolis. The warerooms of the company are at No. 3 Union-square, where, if circumstances should be favorable to the inquiring mind, it may be possible for the curious to see a few of the new pianos. The demand at present is so far in advance of the supply that it is with difficulty a stock of instruments is retained for the supply and satisfaction of the public. The Driggs Patent Piano Company have, we believe, three manufactories, and will, in a short time, be able to turn out twenty-five or thirty pianos a week. Capital cannot materially hasten the mode of production, although in the end it has everything to do with the number produced. Every piano must go through a series of processes which require time for their completion. Especially is this the case with Mr. Driggs's instruments, which are professedly constructed on a principle that insures their improvement with age, like the violin. The labor market has not been in a very satisfactory condition of late. It has been disturbed by strikes and combinations for advanced prices that have—to say the least—been harassing to the manufacturer. These are now, fortunately, at an end. We learn with satisfaction that the Driggs' Company will, in a short time, be able to supply the market with a fair proportion of their wares. The importance of the piano trade can hardly be over-estimated. Now that a tax has been imposed on the use of the instrument, it is destined to be a source not only of pleasure to the community, but of very considerable income to the Government. Ten years ago it was calculated (rather liberally we think) that the piano trade of the United States amounted, or would soon amount to $50,000,000 per annum. However this may be, we trust that Mr. Driggs will come in for his just share of all that it is worth. For a number of years, extending over a period of three apprenticeships such as are usually considered sufficient to learn how to practice a craft, calling or profession, he has devoted himself to the one object of improving the piano. He has invented and reinvented almost every part of its internal structure, and, more than any other maker, has contributed to radical changes being brought into common acceptance and use. The originality of his ideas was of course a source of ridicule to other makers, and, in fact, it required a vast amount of hardihood and conscious knowledge for a gentleman with a theory to insist so tenaciously that the practice of the business for years had been a blunder. It remained only for the judicious mechanic to deny the soft impeachment, and first abuse and then use the ideas that offended him. A man of a less hopeful temperment than Mr. Driggs would have succumbed to the hostility thus shown to every effort. Mr. Driggs, on the contrary, paid but little attention to the attacks made upon him. By a system of induction based on an original theory of acoustics, he quietly sought for truth in his own way, and found it. How to produce a large human sound from the piano—more grand and continuous than any yet known—was an early discovery with him. He had a glimmering of the idea in the tone producing plan of the Cremona violin, and quickly adapted it to the requirements of the piano. But there was so wide a difference in the nature of the two instruments that the work of regeneration only commenced here. The perfected Driggs piano of to-day is a novelty in almost every particular of its construction, and represents the ripened fruits of many years of unflagging perseverance; the slow but steady growth of a living idea that could not be killed by the chilling blasts it had to encounter. It is strictly and truly an American piano; simple and effective in its general principles, and ingenious in all its details. The pianos now being made by the company are of the square and oval kinds, and from a careful examination of their merits we are persuaded that they cannot be surpassed. The tone is unusually rich and full; equaling in power an ordinary grand piano and yet absolutely free from the harshness that is too often a concomitant of strength. Great improvements have also been effected in the "action;" the one now used possesses many recommendations, and is pleasant and easy to the touch. Indeed, the many merits of the new instrument should be tested by all who take an interest in this highly important friend of the home circle. It will bear examination, and therefore we direct attention to it.

Brooklyn Common Council.—The board held a regular meeting last evening. The Street Commissioners sent in a communication calling attention to the condition of the streets as left by the street contractors, plumbers, men employed to lay gas-pipes, &c. An ordinance was presented in connection with the subject requiring all persons who tear up the streets, for whatever purpose, to replace the same in good order, and cart away the dirt. The ordinance was adopted. The Mayor sent in two communications—the first vetoing the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Grant, and the second disapproving of the resolution passed July 6, authorizing the purchase of 400 globe gas-lamps, to replace those now in use. The reason for the first veto was that citizens objected to railroad tracks in streets on the Heights; and the second, because the globe lamps were a mere experiment, and still required to be tested in cold weather. Both communications were appropriately referred.

The Military.—The officers of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams, held a meeting last evening, at which orders were issued to the company commanders to fill up their companies to one hundred men as speedily as possible. If the regiment cannot recruit the whole number speedily, the companies will be filled up from the other city regiments. It is probable that to furnish the quota of 1,500 men required, one or two of the city regiments will be ordered out. The Major-General Commanding is in the country, and nothing definite can be known until he returns. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, also designated to go, is making arrangements to fill up the ranks.

Fire in the Bowery.—Building No. 93 Bowery took fire about 10¾ o'clock last evening in the upper story, which was occupied as a window shade factory. The first floor is occupied by Fassel & Brother, dealers in Yankee notions. A Blum, Jr., occupied the basement as a lager-bier saloon. Damage to building, $2,600; to stock, $3,000. Said to be insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John Conness, M. C. from California; J. C. Davis, California; W. B. Scott, Ohio, and Lieut. G. L. Browning, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Daniel Pfeiffer, Boston; James Buchanan, Penn.; A. Geldis, Tsuimeas, Niagara Falls, and T. M. Dale, Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. D. W. Gooch, M. C., Mass.; Gen. N. J. Jackson, Hart Island, and Capt. J. N. Robinson and lady, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

WEST POINT.

Value of Home Discipline—A Lesson from the South—Board of Visitors—Table of Failures at West Point—Proportions of the South and the North—Causes—Necessity of Moral Control—Religion at the South—Bishop Polk.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The year's study at West Point is finished, the Board of Visitors come and gone, Gen. McCLELLAN made his speech, (a very good one,) and the Professors are taking their *siesta* after their labors. It is a suitable time to say something of West Point, which has not heretofore been said. I have read most of the reports of the Boards of Visitors—Visitors who are generally incompetent for such a duty. The Visitors at West Point (official) should be men of science and learning; and especially men thoroughly acquainted with the military history of the country. They have, in fact, usually been politicians, or personal friends of the appointing power. If two or three men of science and letters out of five times that number can be found, it is quite enough to expect from the liberality of the Government. But I willingly let that pass. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, and since the people choose to intrust their Government with men of very little learning or science, it cannot be expected that they should be liberal patrons of what they don't understand.

Notwithstanding this the Board of Visitors for 1863 has furnished us with one document (prepared probably by the Adjutant of the Academy) which is invaluable as an instructive lesson to parents, teachers and legislators. It is a dry, statistical table, which, however, embodies a volume of moral and social truth, and throws great light on the social condition of the South, which produced the rebellion. This document is an exhibit of the whole number of Cadets admitted from *each State*, the number graduated, and the number *failed*. The proportion of *failures* in each State shows (as every observer of human nature must know) the *state of moral discipline at home*. From this table I will select ten of the States, (not the very new ones,) of the highest and lowest per cent. of failures. Thus:

States.	Whole number of Cadets.	Number graduated.	Number failed.	Per cent. of failures.
Louisiana	67	15	51	.761
Mississippi	51	14	37	.725
Georgia	139	44	95	.670
North Carolina	190	63	127	.668
Virginia	379	142	237	.615
Five States	826	278	548	.651

Thus, we find that these five great States of the South had furnished 826 cadets to the Military Academy, and graduated *one-third!* It is needless to say that Texas, Arkansas and Florida presented an equally melancholy picture; but being new States, I have excluded them. Now take some other States:

	Whole number of Cadets.	Number educated.	Number failed	Per cent. of failures.
Vermont	104	75	26	.250
Massachusetts	232	131	91	.392
New-Jersey	101	51	45	.446
Ohio	243	118	105	.432
New-Hampshire	178	47	28	.359
Five States	758	422	295	.410

In these States we find that out of 758 cadets, 422 graduated, and the failures were only 41 per cent. Vermont has only 25 per cent. Who would not be proud to be a Green Mountain Boy—whose home-culture fits him to be hardy, brave and virtuous?

But let us proceed with these dry facts. The Slave States furnished to West Point 1,782 cadets, and of these 1,141 *failed to graduate*, leaving 642 only to graduate. The Free States sent to the Military Academy 2,360 cadets, and 1,184 graduated. Such are the facts. If we take Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, we find, of 257 cadets, only 73 (or 30 per cent.) graduated; but if we take Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, we find of 414 cadets, 253 (or 60 per cent.) graduated. The three Southern States have *double* the proportion of *failures* that the three Northern have. Was there ever a more striking moral before read to parents and legislators than this? Why did this great discrepancy exist? It is not owing to anything at West Point. The discipline and instruction are all equal and fair. The institution has often been under the control of Southern men. We cannot attribute it to any physical defects, for Southern young men are quite equal to their Northern competitors in physical strength and development. It can scarcely be attributed to any intellectual defects. I have studied and mingled with young men of the South, and never found them deficient in powers of perception or imagination. What is it, then? It is simply *the want of moral control*, which is absolutely necessary to diligence, obedience and self-direction. All who have ever traveled in the United States, or mingled with the people of the South, know exactly the reason of this. The institution of Slavery necessarily destroys the morals, and often the bodies, of the men. A few escape, and present fine examples of morals and culture. But they are the exceptions. If any one, a few years since, had visited Lexington, Ky., Lynchburgh or Richmond, Va., or any of the towns of the South, he would have found the great body of young men living an idle, reckless and dissipated life. They begin life generally with ungoverned tempers, uncontrolled despotism over their slaves, and a disregard of parental authority. They are sometimes converted to religion, as they are to their vices, by the impulses suddenly awakened by a new orator. But what is the religion which teaches that man may work, beat, sell and exile his fellow men? This was the teaching of PALMER, THORNWELL, Bishop POLK, and nearly the whole Southern clergy. The result we see in these tables. They speak as no human preacher can speak. They are plain as the proverbs of Solomon, and solemn as a voice from the grave. If we would see a striking example, look at that of Bishop POLK, of Tennessee. Converted under the preaching of Bishop MCILVAINE, he is an autocrat in the Church. A mitred Bishop, he owns scores of slaves; and when any danger to his walking property arises, he rushes to arms, becomes a General of a rebel brigade, and is finally carried to his grave by a cannon shot.

This brings us to consider the disloyalty which has given commanders and officers to the rebel armies from West Point cadets. There are two causes for this, and we have one of them before us. They never learned obedience in their youth, and if they graduated at West Point it was because their ambition (which in Southern men is very great) overcame their impulses. At home they were taught to be masters over all they saw, and also taught the superiority of the *State* to the nation. Either of these doctrines was fatal to any obedience to the national authority. The other reason was because West Point presented no counter-action to these false principles, except in the daily discipline of the academy. It was not the duty of anybody to teach ideas of nationality and loyalty. The academy was concerned only in instructing its pupils for the art of war, and *that* it did well. Hence when the secessionists told these young men that they owed loyalty only to their *State*, and that their States set up for independence, they found no difficulty in leaving the Government which had fed them, to become rebels at first, and then liars, robbers, and murderers. Such is the picture of the South at West Point—its brightest young men made utter wrecks for *the want of moral discipline at home*; failing in what common capacities, with diligence, might have done; and at last, led through treason to the dark catastrophe of disappointed hopes and irretrievable ruin.

If any patriot, any father, any Christian man would avoid for his children a fate like this, let him begin with obedience and discipline at home, and let him add to this, a respect for the rights of his fellow men; and, above all, a loyalty to God, and a practice of Christian virtues, which are above all that wealth, or pleasure, or ambition have ever conferred upon mortal man.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Obituary.

THE LATE COL. WINSLOW.

The funeral of the late CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Colonel of the Duryee Zouaves, took place at Trinity Church, on Sunday morning. Rev. Drs. DIX and WESTON officiated on the occasion. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the remains arrived on Saturday, it was impossible to make arrangements for a military escort, or to call together the Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, with which Col. WINSLOW was formerly connected.

Col. WINSLOW was born in Medford, Mass., and had attained his 29th year at the time of his death. He was the eldest son of the lamented Rev. Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, and a nephew of Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., of this City. The now famous Capt. WINSLOW is a connection of the family. Col. WINSLOW had been engaged in business in this City when the rebellion broke out. He at once made ready to go with his regiment, when Gen. DURYEE proposed to him to raise a company of men. He did so, and was with the Duryee Zouaves during their two-years' campaign. On the Peninsula he frequently commanded the regiment, and after the battle of Antietam was unanimously appointed Colonel, for his brave conduct and distinguished services. He returned with his regiment more than a year ago, and at once prepared to raise another regiment. He has been in all the battles of the past year up to the battles near Mechanicsville, on the 2d of June, where he was wounded. He died at Alexandria, from its effects, on Thursday last.

As a soldier Col. WINSLOW was noted for his true soldier-like bearing, bravery but not rashness, skill in disciplining his regiment, and especially on the field of battle. Such was the efficiency and fine appearance of the Zouaves that they always ranked among the model regiments of the army. The highest praise has been accorded its Colonel by Gens. WARREN, MCCLELLAN, and other prominent commanders. As a man Col. WINSLOW was marked by every noble and true trait which makes the gentleman-soldier. Possessing elegant accomplishments, refined manners, a well-balanced mind, and fine abilities of an executive and discriminating order, an amiable disposition, affectionate and generous traits, he moved among his friends and the world, beloved, respected, admired. His personal appearance was strikingly handsome and attractive.

His death adds another sorrow to his afflicted mother, whose honored husband so lately lost his life while on his mission of mercy to the army. The dying Colonel breathed a wish to live, that he might see the war triumphantly closed, and then he could die content. He died in the full assurance of hope, and in the communion of the Episcopal Church.

The National Fast Day.

[Official.]

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with his eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result, to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penetential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next, to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the National Service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United State have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Firing on Railroad Trains.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, July 6, 1864.

Whereas, Railroad trains from Memphis to Saulsbury have been fired into frequently by Confederate soldiers and guerrillas within the last few days; and

Whereas, There are many persons along the line of the railroad and at Memphis who approve and encourage such murderous proceedings;

It is hereby ordered, That forty of the most prominent and better class of Secessionists in and between Memphis and La Grange be arrested, and that twenty of them each day be placed upon cars, in most conspicuous positions, one being placed each side of the engines; and no train will be allowed to leave Memphis without a "secesh guard," until this murderous business is desisted from.

It is known that several citizens of Memphis have publicly applauded this firing upon trains. They will be given prominent positions on cars, and quarters will be fitted up for them at White Station, where they will be tenderly cared for when not on duty on trains.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH, commanding the cavalry division, is entrusted with the execution of this order.

By order
Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE.

How Fremont's Course is Regarded in England.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a thorough Abolitionist. I regard Slavery as the curse of the nation, and hope there will never be any peace or settlement of the present contention until it is entirely abolished. I have from the first fought the battle of the Union straight through against all the powers of the British natioo, and am ready to die a thousand deaths in support of the integrity of the Union. Having made this declaration, the truth of which can be substantiated by thousands, I have to say that I am so disgusted with Mr. FREMONT'S address in this time of the national peril, that I cannot in words express my contempt for it. I consider any man who would have signed that address no better than a rogue, a fool and a rebel, and that any who may be seduced to vote for him accessory to the views of the rebels. When Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated or the Presidency, I declared him to be a rogue, and that if the American people elected him to the office they would be punished by the Almighty for it. My view was in all respects just and right, and I am thoroughly [illegible] at the present occasion. Were the reasoning of FREMONT just, it would be impolitic to use it now, but it is eminently fallacious, puerile and false, in fact, beneath contempt. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL ASPINWALL GODDARD.

Affairs in Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Saturday, June 25.

The Conference has ended. It has failed. There is a formal meeting to-day to exchange protocols and say good-bye, but the quarrelling is over. The armistice is to be extended, so that to-morrow the absurd fight begins again. The Danes blockade the German ports. The Germans proceed to take Alsen. The English newspapers threaten to send a fleet to the Baltic. RUSSELL and PALMERSTON do not say that. They only say the fleet is ready for anything that may be required. Lord COWLEY has asked the Emperor if he will take a hand at the game, and the Emperor says—Excuse me, I have one or two little affairs of my own. The air is full of the thunder of war. It begins to-morrow, so far as the Danes and Germans are concerned; but will Lord PALMERSTON go down to the House on Monday night and say, "We have telegraphed orders to the fleet in the Downs, and it is now in the German Ocean steaming for the Cattgat"? When I hear those words I will believe it. When I read the sign manual of Victoria Regina Nostra to a declaration of war against the people of her ancestors, her dead husband, her two eldest daughters and their husbands, I will believe it. I admire the Princess of Wales very much. She is immensely pretty, and agreeable, and popular as she deserves to be; and Queen VICTORIA is as fond of her, no doubt, as mothers-in-law are apt to be; but will the Queen go to war with her own flesh and blood to save the Princess' father a few miles of barren rocks and swamp in Schleswig? When I hear the guns I will believe it.

The talk is very loud enough. What is more, funds are down—the Course is flat. Let us suppose, then, that war is really meant, and not a bluff game of the Ministry. What then? England will send a fleet to the Baltic until the Baltic is frozen. It will blockade the German ports, and keep English goods out of them, so that the Germans will be obliged to supply themselves, or get what they need from France, Holland and Belgium. England has nothing to gain by going to war, and everything to lose—but honor. With all the talk of war, therefore, I do not believe in it, because I do not believe in nations committing suicide. But as everything is possible, this steamer may take out a telegram of a declaration of war or its equivalent. Yet, the fact that Prince ALFRED and suite left England yesterday for a trip up the Rhine, does not look to me like sending the British fleet to the Baltic!

It is plain, however, that Prussia and Austria are not afraid of England. They do not depend upon commerce. They are not great naval Powers. Prussia, it is said, has iron-clads building in America. They have also thrown over the convention of Paris respecting privateers. If attacked by England, Prussia will issue letters-of-marque to whoever will take them. The Germans expect to involve England in a war with America. They rely upon the friendship of the Czar of Russia, who is now visiting his German relatives. Austria does not seem to have any trouble about Hungary, nor to stand in any great dread of Gen. GARIBALDI who, by the way, is rheumatic and not in the best condition to take the field.

On Monday all the papers connected with the conference will be laid before the House of Parliament, and we shall know what has been determined upon. Now we have truculent leading articles, a buzzing in the clubs, and tremors on the Stock Exchange. In a month Europe may be in a blaze from one end to the other.

The weather is so far favorable to the crops. The country is wonderfully prosperous. Each quarter's returns show increasing trade and revenue. There is grumbling about the large emigration from Ireland, but it must go on until the inducement ceases. The more that go, it is thought, the better it will be for those who remain. Russia moves the Poles to Siberia. England is not sorry to see her Poles, the Irish, move off of their own accord. Has it ever been suggested by any one that an arrangement might be made with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to transport all the Confederates to Mexico—I mean, of course, those who will not take the oath of allegiance? It is worth thinking of, and a beginning might be made by shipping off Gen. LEE and his army, sending them down the York and James Rivers, and so over to Vera Cruz, with Gen. BUTLER to superintend the transportation. If the armies under LEE and JOHNSTON could be shipped off to Mexico or Central America, it might be a good thing for the new empire, which will need soldiers, and a good beginning toward the deportation of the entire rebel population of the Southern States. The cost would not be much greater than that involved in the prosecution of the war, and there would be no more trouble. There may be difficulties and objections which do not at the moment occur to me, but I cannot help thinking the project is as worthy of consideration as several which have been discussed in Congress. The war must be ended and the Union restored in some way, and the Russian method, as practiced in Poland and Circassia, and formerly by CROMWELL in Ireland, is simple and effectual.

A Wife Elopes with a Circus Clown.

A Mrs. JENNINGS, wife of Capt. JENNINGS, of the schooner *Idaho*, eloped from Norwalk, in Huron County, and joined at Detroit a man named JAMES REYNOLDS, the "Peop e's Clown," of BRIEN & KING'S Circus. From the Detroit *Advertiser* we learn as follows:

Capt. JENNINGS found his wife with REYNOLDS at the Railroad House, in Detroit, and arrested the couple, sending them to jail. REYNOLDS soon got bail, and played clown that day in the circus. The next day JOHN HULL, VALLANDIGHAM'S right bower, bailed the frail wife, and that afternoon REYNOLDS and Mrs. JENNINGS "put out."

Mrs. JENNINGS is apparently an accomplished young woman, and has been married about four years to Capt. JENNINGS, and has resided, until attracted by the seductive wiles of REYNOLDS, at Norwalk, Ohio. She has friends living at Wayne, in this State, with whom she has left a small child. She first became acquainted with REYNOLDS during a performance of the circus at Toledo, and at another time cohabited with him at Sandusky. When she found that the circus was coming to this city, she wrote to REYNOLDS that she would precede him, and put up at the Russell House, where she would register herself as "Mrs. JAMES REYNOLDS," but it does not appear that she carried out the latter part of the programme.

We do not wish to screen REYNOLDS, who is a married man, from the effects of the position he occupies, but it is proper to state that the woman, while acknowledging her guilt, exhonerates him from all blame in the matter. She states, with an effrontery that would put to blush the most degenerate of her sex, that she became enamored of him, and resolved, if possible to share his future career. With this conclusion upon her mind, she gave her child to her mother and left with her paramour.

ARREST OF A FEMALE REBEL.—Mrs HOUGH, wife of WARWICK HOUGH, Adjutant General of the State of Missouri under CLAIB JACKSON, and more recently Captain and Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of the late Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, was arrested in this city yesterday by Capt. TALLON'S detectives, and taken before the Provost-Marshal-General. She stated that she was on her way to Jefferson City to see her mother, who she heard was sick. Mrs. HOUGH was closely questioned by Capt. BURDETT, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, and was quite frank in some of her replies. In her trunk a number of letters were found, and a small piece of the skull of a Union soldier, on which was written "Wilson's Creek, December 31, 1861." Mrs. HOUGH said she had preserved this as a memento of the battle. She was sent to the Female Prison, and will be further examined by a military commission. The fact of a lady of refinement carrying about with her a piece of the skull of a human being, as an Indian wears the scalp of a slain enemy in his belt, is so repulsive to the finer feelings of our nature that we must regard Mrs. HOUGH as little better than a savage. A short stay in the female Prison may modify her rancor toward Union soldiers, and teach her a lesson which she appears to have forgotten.—*St. Louis Democrat, July 8.*

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES FROM BALTIMORE.—The bankers and brokers of Baltimore, says the *Clipper*, are about constructing a telegraph between this and all other leading cities. The line will be over 550 miles in length, and an extra number of conducting cables will be sunk in rivers, so that if one or more should be dragged up or injured by a passing vessel, there will still be enough left to prevent the business from being interrupted. In the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and this city the company will have a complete system of city lines, and will have in each city from six to ten offices, in positions where they will be most likely to command business. There will also be "way" offices established at the principal intermediate points, and the routes will be through some of the largest interior towns of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland. The proposed lines will have direct connection with three other lines, one of which, extending to Hagerstown, is now in operation, etc., and doing a profitable business, and one other town will be erected in a short time. Four wires will be put up and in operation at once, and more will be added as the business of the company increases.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY TO SEAMEN ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP ALBATROSS.—A paragraph appeared in the *Times* of the 14th inst., in reference to proceedings before the Newport magistrates against the two mates of the American ship *Albatross* for several acts of alleged cruelty to the seamen on board. The charges against the mates were then dismissed, the alleged offences having been committed on the Atlantic, and, consequently, it was said not come within the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The latter, however, expressed a hope that the American Consul would inquire into the matter. In compliance with this request, an investigation has since been held before Mr. KNIPE, the Consul. After hearing the witnesses on both sides, the Consul reports that the charges were entirely unfounded, and that the crew were induced by designing persons to make complaints of cruelty in order, if possible, to extort money. *London Times, June 28.*

THE REBEL GEN. RODEY THREATENING DECATUR, ALA.—By an officer who arrived in the city last night from the front, we learn that the rebel Gen. RODEY, with a large force, is threatening Decatur, Ala. Gen. GRANGER is in command of the post, and he is making every preparation to hold his position. Reinforcements are being hurried to his support as rapidly as possible. If RODEY makes an attack upon the place he will meet with a surprise as complete as his repulse will be decided. He is also well aware that the post was fearfully garrisoned, and when he started his columns toward the town, he expected to meet with very little resistance. By this time Gen. GRANGER is fully prepared to welcome him. He feels secure in his position, and will prevent the rebel General from executing any flank movement in his rear.—*Louisville Journal, July 8.*

This is the Season of the Year

when children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and effectual remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child. Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

A Card.—Owing to the enormous advance in the prices, not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; and did it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.
Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Bornett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., AT WELLINGS', 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 704 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 276 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HOPPING—TOTTEN.—On Sunday evening, July 10, at the residence of S. L. Hopping, Esq., by Rev. T. Walters, Mr. JACOB D. HOPPING and Miss ANNIE L. TOTTEN, all of Tottenville, L. I.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, July 10, of wounds received before Petersburgh on the 17th of June, Sergt. JAMES LAURENCE ALLEN, Seventh Conn. Vols., aged 18 years.

His funeral will be attended from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ASHTON.—At Jamestown, S. I., on Friday, June 10, of paralysis, CYNTHIA A., widow of Robert Ashton, late of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 7, of cholera infantum, GERTRUDE ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Henry T. and Priscilla M. Brown, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Interred at Greenwood on the 8th inst.

LEMOURA.—Killed, at Cold Harbor, Va., on Thursday, June 2, Capt. SHELDON C. LEMOURA, of the Monitor Company, 179th Regiment, aged 34 years.

CANTRELL.—On Saturday, July 9, LOUISA CANTRELL wife of John Cantrell, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—On Saturday, July 9, LEWIS JUDSON, infant son of Lewis J. and Lizzie Fairchild.

FRASER.—On Monday morning, July 11, TILLIE L., youngest daughter of the late Joseph Fraser, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

LUDDY.—On first day evening, RACHEL, relict of Eleazer Luddy, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George Ferguson, No. 9 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Friends burying ground.

PHELPS.—Killed on Thursday, June 16, at Lost Mountain, Ga., by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter, WILLIAM RANDOLPH, son of Willard and the late Mary J. Phelps, in the 25th year of his age.

In the death of this young hero he has followed his youngest brother, Isaac, who yielded up his life for his country. Pleasant in their lives, brave on the field of battle, in death they were not long divided.

Now sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.

RAPELYE.—After a lingering illness, at his residence Greenpoint, L. I., on the 7th year of his age.

The friends and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 176 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I.

ROGERS.—On Monday, July 11, LYMAN ROGERS, aged 68 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, No. 2 Hamilton-place, Staten Island, this day, (Tuesday) at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

SHARROT.—On Sunday, July 10, CATHARINE SHARROT, widow of the late John Sharrot, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12, Sharrot-place, Staten Island, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry-house foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, July 10, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, wife of Mr. Stephen Smith, with disease of the heart, in the 50th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence in Fish-st., Hoboken, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M.

STANLEY.—At Southampton, L. I., on the 7th inst., Mr. ISAAC STANLEY, in the 76th year of his age.

SUTHERLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 9, of cholera infantum, CHARLOTTE, infant son of George W. and Mary S. Sutherland, aged 1 year, 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 9 Bedford-av., corner of Myrtle and Park avs., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

VANDEVENTER.—On Sunday, July 10, ANNA HENRIETTA THEOPHANA VANDEVENTER, youngest daughter of Abraham and Anna Maria Fiddelaar Vandeventer, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on 130th-st., near 4th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday, July 10, of consumption, SARAH, wife of David Williams, aged 48 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, from St. Michael's Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 423.—July 11, 1864.
27, 46, 74, 30, 15, 10, 68, 26, 48, 43, 77, 61, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—July 11, 1864.
14, 67, 61, 16, 11, 7, 5, 63, 32, 58, 23, 15.

Circulars containing full list of drawings, by addressing as below.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 327.—July 11, 1864.
65, 2, 63, 71, 60, 31, 41, 24, 57, 66, 17, 70, 64.

CLASS 328.—July 11, 1864.
10, 15, 17, 21, 74, 76, 69, 29, 49, 50, 61, 36.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GILLMORE'S FORT SUMTER.
OFFICIAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DEFENCES
OF
CHARLESTON HARBOR, 1863,
Comprising the Descent upon
MORRIS ISLAND,
the demolition of
FORT SUMTER,
and the siege and reduction of
FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG,
BY
MAJOR-GEN. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Volunteers, and Major U. S. Corps of Engineers.
1 Vol., 8vo., with numerous illustrations.
IN PRESS, AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED,
by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,052 New-York Post-office.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
10,000 Standard Authors, ½ calf, at half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 Works Medicine, Steam Engine, manufactures, at your price.
100,000 Photographic Pictures, at any price.
LEGGAT & BROTHER, No. 118 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 383 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 674 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN J. SILVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. WISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. FORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, communicating immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Colorado United States Assay Office, New-York. Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 48, is equal to $8,715 68 per cord: Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and during that time the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit, or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 92 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, which to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company. or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALKER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two Millions of Dollars, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York, will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, whose liability to the individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank,

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,
R. S. Fretz,	O. F. Giffin,	R. M. Jesup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry,
Asa T. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	C. T. Hinchliffe,
Wm. Garrard,	Geo. Ehrhard,	Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco.
Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.		

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The nominal amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of $1,000 monthly to the United States Treasurer in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, in case of no default.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, $2,250 (1% of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad) are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 660 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CO NELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
	EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 108, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. MOSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Union Bank, incorporated in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and at all times thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th Instant.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest the eon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presentation to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879,
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880,
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881,
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882,
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000), twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars ($248,000), and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.
For further particulars inquire at our office.
BERNSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
No. 8 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 90 miles, for several years. The net earnings are respectfully solicited. The First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for finishing the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$800,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 183 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,	HARRISON HALL,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	WILLIAM MOLESTON,
EUGENE L. HAMILTON,	JAMES L. SEWART,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	S. R. COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,	ALBERT HALL,
JOHN ROBINSON,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
SMITH BARKER,	JOSEPH ROSE,
WILLIAM PEET,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
MERRIT H. SMITH,	S. D. SILKES,
JOHN ASH,	R. E. PETERSON,
JONATHAN PURDY,	S. S. VANDERHOFF,
JOHN H. SIMPSON,	JOHN SHORT,
DAVID MAHANY,	DAVID ARMSTRONG,
JACOB MILLER,	ROBERT LATON.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the Stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be the stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 84 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 88, 98, 95, 99, 124, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 581, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,167, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNtil further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1-61.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company's Eastern Extension are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Billier & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.
O. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1850.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi-annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SECURES OIL COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 7,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of two and one quarter (2¼) per cent. on the capital stock, from the earnings for the month of June, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 16th July inst.
E. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.
Trustees—E. A. Vanderhoof, Geo. W. Williamson, J. Clements Stocker, J. B. Wallace, Wm. F. Shirley.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 26th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864.....88,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. FORBES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GHILIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. LOFT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 6th prox.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 39 William-str
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON, }
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL, }

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,115
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Erie.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Gulon, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hemmings, of Hemmings & Gosling, New-York and of Hemmings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loescigh Wessendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Grigham
John A. Mecke, New York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Speedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heinemann & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N.Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allen & Dixselmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Seamidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, of Denniston & Co., New-York.
Charles G. Landon, New-York. of Denniston, Cross & Co., London.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Leiden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. Leiden Bros. & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. Schuchardt & Schumme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gosler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DENLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES H. PETERSON,	WM. HILLIARD,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	BARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	TAMES DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMESON,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Edingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Bo

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handing.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids for the flour to be delivered. Round-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bung-sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full cup-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and to name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

100 barrels of SUGAR, barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES.—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS.—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labelled, as to *quantity and price*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly filled in all its true purport and conditions also, that a copy of the advertising proposals for the same be attached to the bid; the flour to be delivered in the cities named in said bid."

The sell rs name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the nature of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and stamping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be expected at the date of delivery and examined with the required samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereto one, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the writers named, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Flannels, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—CITY TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-Third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of short yarns, Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three lines from the end, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 57 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be re-inspected at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 15, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds, also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, JR.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 16th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Staessel's—Hotel, No. 5 Morris-st., New-York City.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x34 feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.

JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway.

LADIES COLORED GAITERS, WITH-LOOT heels, cheaper than slippers—only 75 cents—at BRISTOLL'S, No. 58 Catharine-st., on the block with Lord & Taylor.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave

LONG BRANCH

At 7 15 A. M., 11 30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—In the City of New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, foot Grand, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lake Ronkonkoma, at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. For Jamaica, Babylon and Farmingdale, at 9 A. M., 2 and 5 30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 30 A. M. and 4 40 P. M. (stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10 30 A. M. and 2, 4 40 and 5 30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Greenport and Southold. Returning, leaves Greenport at 5 P. M.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.

8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Express for Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M. and 4 27 and 6 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 40 P. M.	11 02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6 22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10 15 A. M., 1, 3 15, 4 15, 5 45 and 6 45 P. M. For Greenstead, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 4 15 P. M. For Syosset, 10 15 A. M., and 4 15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9 30 and 10 30 A. M., and 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 2 15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., 6 25 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6 45 P. M.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will receive and deliver freights at the pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., while their Pier, No. 1 North River, is being repaired.

G. B. RAYMOND, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Citizens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7 10, Cold Spring, 7 23, West Point, 7 35, Cozzens', 7 40, Grassy Point, 8 25, arriving at New-York, 10 30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves

Christopher-st. at 9 30, 12 30, 3 30.
Dey-st. at 9 45, 12 45, 3 45.
Morris-st. (Pier No 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M. [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 16 to 200 feet long, flat draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. GUTTERIDGE, Jr., Box No. 990 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M., through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequalled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.

The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.

Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to

R. HANNA & CO.,
GARRETSON, HOWE & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE,
} Cleveland, Ohio.

S. P. BRADY & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
BUCKLEY & CO.,
J. T. WHITING & CO.,
} Detroit, Mich.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Roman's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hamilton-st., Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island, the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steam boats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $28; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA,

In which appear
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

together with a

POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS,

whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from

FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 11,

first night of Auber's Grand Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina	Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash	Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo	Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)	Mr. Walter Lurch
Lord Allcash (first time)	Mr. J. W. Neel
Beppo	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo	Mr. Warren Whit
Matteo	Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR ..... MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA ..... MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balf's beautiful Opera,

THE ROSE OF CASTILLE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF LEON'S STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL, pronounced by the public and the press the most wonderful exhibition of the age. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the most attractive programme of the season,

VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English Views.	French Views.
Irish views.	American Views.
German Views.	Local Views.

Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.

Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

DON CESAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

MT. CARMEL A. P. ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1—Will hold their first annual festival at Jones' Woods, on TUESDAY, July 14, 1864. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the gate on the day of the festival. Robertson's celebrated brass band engaged for the occasion.

ROBERT GUY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 9th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

A FRENCH LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, and having the best City references, would like to form a new engagement in some school or private family. Address MADAME U. E., Station G, Broadway, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 34th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the line. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS can be obtained in a private family on Fort Lee Hill, location healthy and terms moderate. Steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves Spring-st. daily at 10, 2, 5 and 6 o'clock. Fare 12½ cents. J. CAMPBELL, Fort Lee, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—SIX OR EIGHT ADULTS can obtain board in a private family, at Yonkers, 10 minutes' walk from depot; river view, &c. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser, pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table, plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. L., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 15, 12 45, 4 30 and 5 30; from Dey-st. at 10 30 and 4 30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Continued from the First Page.

her officers and men were the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of the city. An indication of the sympathies of the French Government may be found in the fact that the Commander of the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, made a similar application to that of the *Florida*, but was refused. This vessel attempted to blockade the *Florida*, but the latter evaded her with ease.

Her complement is 130 men and eighteen officers. All live well, clothe well, and feed well. Oysters, turkeys, and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks. Think of that, ye hungry landsmen! Capt. MAFFIT, the former Commander of the *Florida*, is now in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. Lieut. MANIGAULT MORRIS, of this State, is now in command of the *Florida*. The total number of prizes captured and burned by this ship is twenty-eight. Her tender, the *Tacony*, Lieut. READ commanding, took 21 before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. Every man on board is, therefore, "well to do" in the world. The armament of the *Florida* has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120 pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 68-pound Blakely rifles.

The pirate *Florida* was spoken July 7, in lat. 37° 24', lon. 75° 40', (off Cape Henry,) by the French bark *S. H.*, from Martinique. The pirate had on board a number of prisoners taken from ships which she had recently burned. The Captain of the *S. H.* was requested to take on board twenty-five of these prisoners, but refused.

The *Florida* had been prowling about Bermuda. The Navy Department last evening received intelligence that she had made her appearance twenty miles off Cape Henry, Va. This brings her into hot waters, and we earnestly trust she may be caught and sent to look after the *Alabama*.

The character of the ruffians who compose the crew of this rebel freebooter may be imagined from the following account of their proceedings while at Bermuda, furnished by the Bermuda *Advocate*, of June 29, whose sympathies can be inferred from the pains it takes to vindicate "the gentlemanly and excellent" officers of the pirate from all blame:

A brutal and cowardly attack has been made upon the United States Consul here. The news of it did not reach us sufficiently early to furnish our readers with an account of the transaction last week, though it occurred before our last issue. It appears that a gang of fellows, representing themselves as belonging to the *Florida*, but, we are well assured, having no sort of authority or recognition from the gentlemanly and excellent men who officer that vessel, presented themselves at the American Consul's on Monday week, and after a few preliminary nonsenses, proceeded to what at home we call "pitch into" him. He defended himself as best he might; and fortunate it was for him that our boy called on him at the critical moment, as he was not very far off being throttled. Our boy summoned the police, who were upon the scene of action in double-quick time, and a hard fight they had of it securing the prominent malefactor. Let us ask whether we are living in the British empire. It is the boast of Englishmen that the persons of Ambassadors, Consuls, &c., are sacred, and that British power protects them, but this is certainly an exceptional case. What was our Lieutenant-Governor about? Surely, the least that the honor of the British nation demanded was a sentry.

After the Pirate.

CAPE MAY, Monday, July 11.

A steamer with two masts and one smoke-stack, supposed to be an United States man-of-war, came down the coast, about 10 o'clock, to-day, and lay to few miles off for about two hours, and then steamed rapidly out to sea.

The Florida to be Chased.

Indications are not wanting to show that our steam navy is to be kept on the look out for the *Florida*. The news of her proximity to our coasts, published in yesterdays journals, has resulted in the taking of precautionary measures a detailed account of which could not, with propriety, be published.

The Ticonderoga in Pursuit.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 11.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ticonderoga* sailed last night in pursuit of the privateer *Florida*.

Naval Artillerists—Large Numbers Sent Off—Manning of Batteries at Baltimore—The Navy-Yard Excited—Steam Navy to be Kept on the Outlook for the Florida.

The Navy Department is beginning to realize the value of naval artillerists, such as the seamen of the *Kearsarge*, and has determined to make use of them in repelling the rebel invaders. On Sunday night orders were received from Washington to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station. With the alacrity which characterizes all his movements, Admiral PAULDING immediately transmitted a copy of the dispatch to the commanding officer of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, who at once took measures to obey instructions. Some hundreds, the exact number cannot be stated, were immediately sent off, in charge of the executive officer of the yard, Capt. PAULDING. The men evinced enthusiasm as is customary among jack tars on such an occasion. Once ready for the train no time was lost in getting them off.

It is understood that another draft will be forwarded from this place as soon as circumstances will permit. The immediate object for which the sailors are needed, is the manning of impromptu batteries in the neighborhood of Baltimore, should the somewhat exciting rumors of rebel movements in that vicinity, turn out to be true. It is probable that dispatches similar to that received here, have been sent to the Commandants of the Navy-yards at Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk. From these places, in a very short time, a pretty large force of trained gunners could be obtained, whose services, in an hour of peril, especially when cannons are plenty, might prove of the greatest value. There cannot be less than twenty war vessels in commission at the different stopping places and Navy-yards within a few hours' travel of Baltimore. The crews of the greater portion of them could be temporarily withdrawn, without serious embarrassment to public interests, and placed at the batteries to resist the progress of the rebels. Being trained and admirably drilled, their experience and discipline could not help contributing largely to the aid of our troops. It is not unlikely that a squadron of light-draft gunboats will be ordered to the threatened city, and if expedient, they could be unmanned and their sailors and marines added to the garrison of the place.

The Navy-yard wore a most excited aspect all day yesterday. An order from Admiral PAULDING, prohibiting in toto any persons from visiting the receiving ship, was posted on the outward gates, and this, of course, caused the collection of large crowds of persons, who intended to visit their friends, but could not do so. Their presence helped to make the yard an object of interest.

The marines were on guard in full uniform, a circumstance which, even in ordinary times, seems to indicate a march. There can be little doubt that the marine barracks of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., will be at once drained of all their available men, to swell the advancing columns of our militia. The headquarters of the Marine Corps, as is generally known, is at the National Capital, and between the Navy-yard and the garrison, quite a respectable force could be mustered for defensive purposes, at Washington or elsewhere.

THE CITY MILITIA.

Protest of Mayor Gunther Against Sending the Militia from the City.

SINGULAR LETTER TO GEN. SANDFORD.

Mayor GUNTHER, yesterday, addressed the following letter to Major-Gen. SANDFORD:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford:

SIR: In these times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is empathically the synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own fellow-citizens. Here in New-York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves, but to the general public weal, that we should not, by any action of our own, place these great interests in jeopardy, by withdrawing our legitimate military protection. This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized City regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city, at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population, might tempt the lawless and evil-disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such an event, which, to my judgment, I regret to say may not be considered improbable, I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military.

I therefore most earnestly protest against any material reduction, at this period, of our organized and uniformed military force; especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency, from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the City of New-York is so peculiarly exposed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

FROM COLORADO.

The General Appearance of the Country—Its Real Poverty—Its Real Wealth—The Gold Mines—Are They Valuable?—Expense of Mining in Gulches and Lodes—New Processes of Separating the Gold—The Freiberg Pan—The Bertola Pan—Dr. Keith's Desulphurizing Process—New and Valuable Lodes—The Commercial Future of the Coming State—The Present State of Society—Institutions Established—Municipal Government in a New Country—Roads to the Mountains Destroyed—Prices of Food—Our Position and Prospects—Indian Scares—President Lincoln the Coming Man.

CENTRAL CITY, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Colorado's wealth and population are midway between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific. Indeed, it is the great backbone which separates two immense plains, rising to the eastern and the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Situated seven hundred miles from the Missouri River, its only market—it is composed of inhospitable mountains or barren plains; and either presents to view boundless wastes, (open and woodless,) of comparatively desert land, or wild and jagged mountain peaks, well-nigh treeless and destitute of verdure. Its plains are consequently wholly uninviting; while its mountains present no attractions, save to the lover of the romantic and the picturesque, or the reckless seeker for gold. Denver is the terminus of travel naturally from the East and West. Here trains are made up for "Bannock," Salt Lake City, California, New Mexico and the East. It is the rendezvous of trade and travel, as well as the principal market in the Territory. From Denver the mountains—blue and broken—are distant twelve miles. Central City—the point from which I write, twenty-five miles into the range, filled and surrounded by a mining population—is the most considerable place on the chain. Nothing but peaks and gulches, in endless succession, here greet you. The plains—blue and flat—are visible from the peaks—also the crowning range, covered as it is with perpetual snow.

The poverty of this land is easily told. It is not in any just sense an agricultural region. Two-thirds of the surface are mountains, while the remaining one-third is little short of desert land. Along the foot of the range, where issue living streams from mountain cañons, the soil may be irrigated, and thus made productive. So the soil on the river bottoms is producing to some extent, but the principal part of the prairie surface yields nothing but buffalo grass of an inferior growth. Vegetables, in meagre supply, are raised, but the vast bulk of eatables must be transported by ox trains from the Missouri River. This makes the country really and naturally poor.

Nevertheless, Colorado is really rich—rich at least in gold, which compensates to some extent for its deficiency in agricultural resources. Gold has made the Territory all it is. It has invited a large population to this mountainous land; it has drawn hither capital, machinery and skill; it has indeed made it a fit aspirant for the honors of a State. The delegates to our Territorial Convention are already chosen, and the people will no doubt heartily embrace the opportunity afforded by the enabling act of Congress to become a State, and enter the Union in time to assist in the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The mines of Colorado are, as yet, comparatively undeveloped. Four or five years of experiment have only proven to us that we have a long future of experiment still in store for us. The discovery of lodes of gold-bearing quartz is almost endless. Indeed, the mountains are full of lodes rich in gold—at all stages of development. Where capital is furnished the work is pushed on, but if this fails the work ceases, and the shafts are abandoned for the time being to await capital or possibly papers of sale. Sufficient, however, has been done to test the value of the mines. They are rich beyond a doubt, if suitable processes be employed in the elimination of the precious dust from the substances with which it is found intermingled.

Gulch mining requires little or no capital, and immediate returns are obtained; but to work the lodes there must be large sums invested. Machinery is required for pulverizing the quartz, as well as great labor to obtain it. Sometimes the wall rocks close up, and then there must be heavy expenditure. Drilling and blasting to find the ore. This closing of wall rocks, called "cass," is very troublesome. One Mr. BAXTER, a man of great perseverance, working a claim on the Bates Lode, was in "cass" for nearly two years, and at last reached "pay." He soon bonded and sold his property for $250,000. The claim was well sold, though really one of great value. For several months previous to the sale Mr. BAXTER took out from $2,000 to $5,000 per week in gold.

Many difficulties confront the miner beside those which arise from extracting the ore from the veins in the rocks. These, it is thought, have been partially overcome in the new processes employed for separating the gold. Those are several: the Freiberg Pan, the Bertola Pan, Dr. KEITH's desulphurizing process, and another one not named, which is a carefully preserved secret. The common process, long used, of copper plates, is of course not included in the above list. This has been the chief reliance of the miners, since they were discovered, and is still used in seven-eighths of the mills in the mountains. The old process of pulverizing the quartz and preparing it for the plates is still also prized very highly and mainly depended upon in all the processes. It consists in the use of heavy stamps—from 500 to 800 pounds in weight—in the form of upright solid cylinders, raised and let fall upon a common bed-plate, which is inclosed on all sides to hold the ore. This battery, so called, is flooded with water while the stamps are in motion. One side of the inclosure is a fine wire screen, which allows the pulverized ore and water to escape upon inclined planes covered with copper plates which are charged with quicksilver. This "quick" easily takes the dust of gold, while the water carries off all other substances.

The Freiberg Pan—so called from the name of the place where it was invented, Freiberg, Germany—is a wooden tub of perhaps eight feet in diameter and three feet high, with a false bottom of iron, upon which moves in a circle four mullers of stone or iron, attached to the arms of a central upright shaft. This shaft propels the mullers by the power of steam. In this pan or tub is deposited from time to time quantities of pulverized quartz, with the gold dust intermingled. Water is let in to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and a stream of it allowed to run constantly. This water escapes at an orifice made at the proper height, and carries with it all floating dust. The water is warmed by steam, and kept at a uniform temperature. The motion of the mullers destroys the chemical affinities of the different substances, and allows the quicksilver to take it. This pan is coming into use in several mills. A large mill will soon be built in Nevada to make use of this process.

The Bertola Pan, which takes its name from the Spaniard who invented it, is more extensively used and promises better for all kinds of ores. It is about half the size of the Freiberg Pan, and entirely of iron. The dust is operated upon in the same way by both pans, water and stone mullers being used. The chemicals, however, in the Bertola method, are deposited with the dust, while in the Freiberg they are not. What chemicals are used is still a secret, carefully guarded by those who make use of the process. Many large mills are adopting it with great confidence. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL have thirty pairs of pans in operation in their large mill in this city. They are also about to erect an immense mill for a new company in New-York, on Clear Creek, for the purpose of operating one hundred and fifty pairs of pans. The friends of this process are very confident of its entire success.

The above-named methods of operating upon the ore are designed to overcome chemical affinities, difficulties which cannot be obviated by the common process. All kinds of chemicals are found in the ore, and some of them are great neutralizers of the power of quicksilver. Owing to these, in some ores, not more than a fourth part of the gold is saved in the common process. Sulphur is found in abundance, and it is a great hindrance to mining. Dr. KEITH has undertaken to master this difficulty by first pulverizing, and then burning the dust—the sulphur affording the combustible agent. It is done in a furnace with an escape flue to create a draft which runs up the mountain side several hundred feet. Dr. KEITH pulverizes the quartz by the use of the HOWELL Crusher, as it is called, which is a hollow drum, with corrugated rim, and arms revolving at great velocity, 2,000 revolutions per minute. The machinery in use in this method of crushing is not durable—hence some conclude that the process will fail. I am, myself, not very confident of the process so far as the machinery for crushing is concerned. Indeed, the fact that Dr. KEITH has recently sold out his mill to a company of his own forming, in New-York, and removed his family from the mountains, will not increase the confidence of this community in the process. All say he thinks there is some trouble in Denmark.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty to be overcome in mining operations, large mills are building, new companies are forming, and immense capital is coming into the country. A mill is to be erected on the American Flag Lode in Nevada, which will surpass the size of any mill yet erected in the country. The agent was here a few days since and let the contract for it. I saw the plan which is to the hands of the contractor. The company purpose using a 150 horse power engine. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL, acting as agents for a New-York company, will also erect a mammoth mill on Clear Creek this season. The work is under way already. New and rich companies are daily forming, and heavy transfers of property are making. That New-York, Philadelphia and Boston should be flooded with valueless property, and the buoyancy of the market destroyed for good claims, does not discourage any one who thoroughly understands the country. The mines are rich beyond a parallel. California or Idaho cannot compare with them. Those who visit the country seem to be firm in the faith, and return to the east very confident. Vast capital is coming into the mines only to develop them, and give out the true character of the country. Large sales have been chronicled from week to week on valuable lodes, but I will not stop to enumerate them now. Among the lodes promising well are the Dyke, Westover, Extension, and the Temperance. The latter was recently discovered, but is worked now with great zeal by Messrs. ELLIOTT, PIERCE & MERCHANT. Every one who has seen it is confident that it will pay from the very top. The iron has all the appearance of the blue ores of the Bobtail. It is thought also to be a main lead in the Lake Gulch District.

In the Autumn the Territory will no doubt be admitted into the Union. What shall be its commercial future is not a difficult question to answer. I believe it will become the richest State in the Union if there is unemployed capital in the country to develop its mines. This is the only question to settle. The present state of society is good for a mining region. Men bring their families and make the country their home. It is not "the last place in creation," as some would have us believe. Socially the condition of the people is not quite as good as in the old settled towns of the East. All kinds of people have come. Many have come to recuperate wasted fortunes as well as characters. The meanest characteristic of the country is the disposition of the people to gossip. Of this there seems to be no end. Woman's virtue is assailed as if it were the merest plaything, and could be replaced at will. But here you find day-schools of a good quality, Sabbath-schools large and prosperous, and churches growing to be powers in the community. We have of the latter one Catholic, Rev. T. A. SMITH; Episcopal, Rev. WM. GRANGER; Universalist, Rev. W. W. KING; Baptist, Rev. ALMOND BARRELLE; Congregational, Rev. WM. CRAWFORD; Methodist, Rev. B. T. VINCENT; Presbyterian, Rev. T. D. MARSH. The leading churches are the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational. All, however, are doing well for a new, and especially a mining country. Indeed all the institutions of society are here to be found. Central City has been incorporated under the government of a Mayor and six Aldermen. Streets are laid out and graded, and various other improvements are under way. Several large brick buildings are building the present season. Messrs. COLLIER & WYETH are erecting an immense printing establishment, and several brick or stone stores are going up. Business life is destined to be intensely active the present season.

Some drawbacks to the country have been occasioned by the extensive rains that have prevailed along the range. The streams have been swollen to a fearful extent. A water-spout at the heads of Cherry and Plum Creeks created an instantaneous flood, that burst upon the sleeping occupants of Denver, carrying away buildings entire, and taking many lives. The water still prevails in the Platte River. Yesterday, Central City was startled with its flood. Messrs. COOK & KIMBALL, who have a mill in the gulch, lost thousands of dollars by the torrent. The undermining was swept from the building, and all their machinery dropped in only to be carried away. Roads to the mountains have been so much injured as to retard freightage from the plains. Bridges have been carried away; the prices of food have risen fabulously. Flour has been $75 per barrel, and other things in proportion. Nevertheless, great activity prevails in all branches of business. I predict that this season, if not a continuously rainy one, will be unsurpassed for prosperity.

True, we are on the Rocky Mountains. But little soil is here cultivated. We are dependent upon the plains for our support. We are 25 miles from the eastern foot of the chain, and 175 from the western. Still, if the Indians will let us alone, as some thought they had not a week ago, we shall go on to prosper. We were alarmed at midnight by telegraph, and told that Denver was threatened by the redskins. Women and children flocked to the central parts of Denver for protection. The patriotism and valor of the people were unbounded. All came to arms. The next dispatch reported not an Indian within hearing of Denver. Mexican drivers of a large train freighting from the river, were seen at dusk herding their stock, and shouting to them, and they were taken for Indians. The Indians were 15,000 strong. They had captured a train and were rushing upon Denver. This is said to be the annual scare of the territory.

President LINCOLN and the other nominee of the Baltimore Convention, will carry the young State by an overwhelming vote at the election. All the papers of the Territory indorse Mr. LINCOLN and his course. The people are almost universally loyal.

A. B.

The Call for Five Thousand Massachusetts Volunteers, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, July 11.

The late call for 5,000 Massachusetts volunteers is being responded to with patriotic alacrity.

The old Sixth, the pioneer regiment of the war, is expected to be ready for mustering in on Wednesday, and other regiments will speedily follow.

The steamer *Rose Standish*, on returning from her trip to Hingham last night, was taken possession of by the Government, loaded with ammunition, and immediately steamed for the Potomac.

The steamer *Boston* was also taken possession of by the Government last night, loaded with ammunition, and left early this morning.

The British Prize Steamer Rouen.

BOSTON, Monday, July 11.

The British prize steamer *Rouen*, from Bermuda for Wilmington, N. C., arrived here to-day in charge of Acting Ensign MURPHY. She was captured July 2d by the United States steamer *Keystone State*. A portion of her cargo is still on board, but most of it was thrown overboard. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 165 tons.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, Acting Master CHURCHILL, from a cruise via Hampton Roads, arrived here to-day, bringing passengers and dispatches from the Gulf Squadron.

Rebel Prisoners Arrived.

The United States transport steamer *Thorn*, Capt. GILLIS, arrived from Point Lookout this morning, in thirty-six hours, with 220 rebel prisoners, bound to Elmira.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

850	Erie Railway	113⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅞
300	do	113⅝	300	do	128⅝
100	do	b3 113⅝	200	do	128⅝
200	do	113⅝	100	do	b10 128
100	do	s3 113⅝	100	do	128
100	do	113⅝	100	do	128
200	do	113⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b5 110⅝
500	Hudson Riv. R.	122	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86⅝
200	Reading R.	121	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅝
400	do	120⅝	100	Mariposa M. Co.	44
200	do	120⅝	100	do	b3 43⅝
100	M. S. & N. I.	84⅞			

[Advertisement.]

CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.

The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July is almost a volume in itself, to judge by the size and the number of articles; yet it is but the beginning of a new volume. Those interested in the various theories supported by the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will find in the periodical, as at present managed, a vast amount of entertaining matter.—*New-York Evening Post.* Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY vs. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, storekeepers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 425 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL, ANS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 11—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool*—Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Jane Morgan, John Morgan, Wm. Patterson, Solomon Taube, John Jebu, John Leavitt, Wm. Lazenby, John O'Brien.

In bark Canton, from Wilmington—Mr. Cromwell, Jas. Cromwell and servant, Thos. Bernard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 4 36 | Sun sets ... 8 02 | Moon sets ...11 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...12 49 | Gov. Island... 1 34 | Hell Gate... 3 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daltell.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Panama, Merchant & Co.

Barks La Plata, Baxter, Buenos Ayres, E. W. Ropes & Co.; Arnadell, (Br.,) Patterson, Buenos Ayres, via Philadelphia; Napier & Welsford: Bernadotte, (Norw.,) ——, Bordeaux; Futch, Meincke & Wendt; Barnstable, Richardson, San Juan, Nic.; Morris Adan, (Br.,) Cork for Liverpool, G. A. McKinley & Co.

Brigs Eagle, (Br.,) Percy, Pernambuco, Gordon & Colt; Fortuna, (Dan.,) Buckwaldt, Curacoa, Dowse & Co.; Melissa, (Br.,) Ellwood, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Port Orotava, Tenerife, Aymar & Co.; Rose, (Br.,) Piper, Dublin, John Jackson & Co.

Schooners Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Kate McDonald, (Br.,) Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Royal Tar, (Br.,) McLellan, Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maryland, Cathcart, Lingan, C. B. Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool June 25, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 562 passengers to John G. Dale. 4th inst., at 8¾ A. M., lat. 40 57, lon. 41 20, exchanged signals with steamship Scotia, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gillis, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 220 rebel prisoners, bound to Elmira.

U. S. steam trans-port El Cid, Hebart, Washington, via Point Lookout, with 282 rebels on board.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Jacob Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Baltzell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. S. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Ferdinand, (Russ.,) Bullerdieck, Bremen 80 ds., with mdse. and 233 passengers to Kremmelberg & Co.

Bark Eugenie (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bennis, Montevideo 57 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Caution, (Dan.,) Kirschstein, Whampoa 116 ds., with teas to Isaac M. Bull. Passed through the Straits of Sunda June 1.

Bark Coral Queen, (of London,) Allen, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides and wool to W. P. Worwall.

Brig Sarah, (of Cape Canso, N. S.,) Publicover, Palermo 36 ds., with fruit to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Passed Gibraltar May 30.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Philadelphia,) Alexandre, Charleston Bar 10 ds., with ordnance stores to Admiral Paulding.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Mayagues, P. R., June 25, with sugar to Geo. F. Feamstou.

Brig G. L. Buckman, Rhodes, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Adelina Somes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Trucker, Hampton Roads 3 ds., with ordnance stores to Admiral Paulding. 4th inst., off Fry-pan Shoals, carried away foremast-head and maintopmast.

Schr. Three Sisters, (of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Maycock, San Salvador 13 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow.

Schr. H. F. Durfee, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 13 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Hillsboro, with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Scow Wm. Arthur, Haskell, Portland 5 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston 8 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Perry, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 13 ds., with timber to Bixbee & Co.

Schr. Conqueror, McKean, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. St. Lucie, Barnes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Canton, Bothell, Middletown.

Schr. Larry Nat, Cottrell, Salem.

Schr. Jacob Woodbury, Cottrell, Salem.

Schr. Lois Walsh, Eaton, New-Haven.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Trader, Pratt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Israelam, Norwich.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Greenport.

Schr. Boston, Bearse, Boston, with sugar.

Schr. Lebanon, Wall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Janes, Stout, Baltimore 3 ds.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Chamberlain, Baltimore 3 ds.

Schr Kate Merrill, Weeks, Baltimore 3 ds.

BELOW—Ship B Aymar, Carver, Matanzas 14 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 10—Steamers Fairbanks, Louis, Parthenia, New-Jersey, Arago.

Ships Henry Cook, Research, Wm. Tapscott.

Barks Barbara, Seefeldt, Dispatch, Isabella.

Schooners Galbraine, George Thomas, Jessie Jones, Leader, Victory.

Miscellaneous.

The French bark S. H., arrived on Sunday, reports: June 7, lat 37 24, lon 75 46, saw Confederate steamship Florida, she had burned an American merchantship, having on board 700 bbls. of oil. During the night, saw another vessel, showing six lights.

The schr. Julia Ann, from Lingan, C. B., reported as arrived on the 8th, was an error.

Spoken, &c.

Alida—Swed bark, from Whampoa for Rio Janeiro, 43 ds. out, May 4, lat 31 12 S., lon 38 03 E.

Constitution—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 59 ds. out, May 12, lat. 35 13 S., lon. 24 52 E.

Meleta—Br. ship, from Newcastle for Hong Kong, June 13, lat. 21 51 N., lon. 26 36.

St. Catharine—bark, of Genoa, from Montevideo for Marseilles, June 8, lat. 17 26 S., lat. 32 09.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. steamer United States, Shaw, New-York; bark Reina del Sud, Weeks, Buenos Ayres; brig Robert Wing, Hale, Goree.

Also arr. barks Springbok, Cape Haytien: Alonzo, Pictou; Laconia, Georgetown, Nonpareil, Alexandria; Larry, Baltimore; Mattie Metcalf, New-York; brigs H. H. Olivery, Sagua; Alice Lea, Georgetown; schr. Carrie Rhees, Sierra Leone.

July 11—Arr. brigs Champion, Buenos Ayres; Gustavo, Lechon; Stronsay, Port-au Prince; Experiment, Elizabethport; schr. Rose, Monroe, Surinam. Below, bark Josie, Nichols, from Manzanilla. At Cape Haytien, June 23, bark Whistler, from Philadelphia; at Port-au-Prince, June 23, barks Chanticleer, from New-York; Victoria, from Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, July 10—Arr. schrs. Grecian, Dow, from Philadelphia, for Boston. Monroe, Young, from Rondout, for do.; Sylvie, Reynolds, and Sarah Moore, Herrick, from Elizabethport, for do.

9th—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Mary Lowell; schrs. Honest Abe, J. Lancaster, L. A. Danenhoven, Grecian, Monroe, Sylvie, Sarah Moore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—Arr. brigs S. V. Merwick, Worden, Matanzas; Marine, (Br.,) Jarvis, Sagua; H. S. Emery, Crego; Herald, Lippman; Eliza Ann, Boston.

PORTLAND, July 10—Arr. brig Brill, Crowell, Sierra Morena; Wm. H. Parrs, McAvery, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11—Below, Br. bark Wentworth, from Ardrossan.

SALEM, July 10—Arr. schr. Galena, Cayenne.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—Arr. ship Derby, Allen, Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 25, ship D. Stewart, from Baltimore. Sld. 21st, barks Salem and George Durkee, for New-York; Orrimi, for Portland; brig Nellie Hunt, for New-York.

At Maysaguez, P. R., June 29, schrs. Alice Mowa, from Baltimore, disch.; Willie, do. do.; Miranda, from New-Haven, do.

At Sierra Leone, June 8, bark Thomas Pope, for New-York.

At St. Helena, June 3, ship Sparkling Wave, from Manimain for Falmouth, 80 ds. out.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is fotenced. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly fulfill for the luxuries of life.

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pale, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and limb full blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the dose of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, those are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3994. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION.

The Rebels in Front of the Washington Defences.

FIGHTING REPORTED IN PROGRESS.

Communication Between Baltimore and Washington Interrupted.

Sensation Reports from Philadelphia.

The Capture of General Franklin Confirmed.

Frederick Recaptured by Our Cavalry.

Movements of the Enemy Toward the Potomac.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—5 A. M.

I have just arrived in this city, bringing with me the Baltimore press dispatches, to 4 P. M. yesterday. The excitement was very great at news of the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, and at the interruption of the telegraph.

Two trains left Baltimore yesterday morning, the 8:30 mail and 9:40 express, through for New-York.

Gen. WALLACE sent Maj. WM. M. ESTES, bearer of military telegraphic dispatches, round to Havre de Grace, on the little tug *Ella*. By his kindness the Baltimore Agent of the Associated Press and myself were permitted to accompany Maj. ESTES. We arrived at Havre de Grace at midnight, having got aground. I found that both trains mentioned above had been captured, and the greater part of the cars burned.

The first "mail" train was emptied of its passengers, and burned at Magnolia Station, the mail ransacked and totally destroyed. The second "through train" for New-York was set on fire and run back on Gunpowder Bridge, setting that also in flames. The raiders numbered some 250, under command of the notorious HARRY GILMORE. They cut the wires at the turnpike bridge on Gunpowder River at 10 A. M., struck the mail train and cut the wires on the Philadelphia Railroad at noon yesterday.

They behaved with much courtesy to passengers, telling them to keep quiet, and no harm would be done them. Many placed their money and valuables in their boots, &c., but few cases of robbery occurred. GILMORE allowed one car and a locomotive to be rescued from destruction in order that the ladies might reach Havre de Grace safely.

Some miscreant pointed out to the raiders Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, and four other officers whose names I could not learn, whom they took prisoners and carried off. With the exception of these officers, all the passengers are safe, and are now in this city.

A dispatch was received just before leaving Baltimore from Washington stating that a fight was in progress six miles from that city, at Gen. BLAIR'S residence.

G. F. W.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12—1 P. M.

Everything is quiet around the city.

Last night a force of rebels passed through Towsontown on their way to join the main force.

The rebels had with them Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN and his staff, captured on the Philadelphia road on Monday.

Only one bridge over the Gunpowder River, on the Philadelphia road was burned.

Business is at a stand-still.

Nearly all the outlets from the city are closed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12—5 o'clock P. M.

Nothing is known here of the state of affairs at Washington.

All the wires are down.

THE LATEST FROM BALTIMORE—REOCCUPATION OF FREDERICK BY THE UNION FORCES—THE ENEMY MOVING TOWARD THE POTOMAC—REBELS ON THE RAILROAD AT BETTSVILLE AND BLADENSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12.

We have nothing from Washington but idle street rumors; no dispatches, no papers, no trains.

The *American* has just received information from Frederick that yesterday the rebels were again driven out of that city, and that the old flag again waves over it. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a division of COLE'S Cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and the small rebel guard left there, of only 100 men. The rebel Captain was killed, and the balance of the rebels were driven out and pursued in the direction of Monocacy. The rebels had demanded a contribution of $20 000 in greenbacks. A committee of citizens was appointed to negotiate with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given that if the money was paid that none would be molested, either in person or property, which pledge was kept, and the money paid down. The only property destroyed was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of the rebel possession, their foraging parties, sent out into the country to secure horses and cattle, came in with large droves of cattle, pigs and sheep, and at times the main streets of Frederick were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across into Virginia.

Our informant states that he came to the city by the Baltimore pike, and the only rebels he met on the road were some fifteen cavalry, near Carroll Manor, fourteen miles from Baltimore. They inquired of him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S cavalry. He replied that he did not, but shortly after learned that JOHNSON had crossed the pike at Carroll's Manor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going toward the Potomac. As he had command of the raiders in this vicinity it may be presumed that they have all gone toward the Potomac. The rebels did very slight damage to the Monocacy Iron Bridge. It was too strong.

The conductor of the 9 o'clock Washington train reported there had been no fighting up to the time he left. At 12:45 o'clock the telegraph was cut. I learn from Annapolis Junction that the rebels obtained possession of the road at Bettsville and Bladensburgh about 1 o'clock, and up to the latest advices still held it, amusing themselves with destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

There is no evidence of the appearance of any rebel force, even of guerrillas, in Baltimore County. All has been quiet around the city to-day. The work of strengthening the fortifications is progressing with great energy under the direction of Gen. ORD.

GOV. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation calling out the entire militia force of the city, which will proceed to the defences to-morrow.

We learn that a party of 150 rebels arrived at Towsontown, at 10 o'clock last night, being a part of GILMORE'S command returning from the burning of Gunpowder Bridge. They had with them, in two carriages, Gen. FRANKLIN and staff, whom they had captured on the Baltimore train. On reaching Towsontown, they stopped at ADY'S Hotel, and partook of refreshments, after driving our picket stationed on the road about a mile toward the city, and remained there till about midnight. They arrested Mr. VANNARD MATHEWS, who was coming through the town, and held him until they took their departure. Another gentleman from Towsontown states they had with them the dead body of the traitor FIELDS, who was shot by Mr. ISHMAEL DAY. This, we think, is a mistake, and if they had a body with them, it must have been of some officer killed in the expedition, as we hear that the wounded man is still at Dampman's Hotel, on the Blair Road. They were in high spirits at their success, and had quite a jollification, presenting Mr. ADY with a fine horse as a compensation for his hospitality to them. We also learn that they had a slight skirmish with some pickets during the night, near the Sheppard Asylum, and that one of our men was either captured or killed.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

A town meeting has been called to meet to-morrow noon to promote volunteering for the emergency.

The Baltimore *American* of last evening states that Gen. TYLER escaped from the rebels and had reached Ellicott's Mills.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

Manager WILSON, of the American Telegraph Company in Baltimore, obtained a squad of cavalry, and went out last night and rebuilt the lines destroyed by the rebels, thus reopening telegraph communication between that city and Washington.

Trains are now running regularly on the railroad from Baltimore to Washington.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—2 P. M.

There are now only two Government wires working south of this city.

Rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington, but they cannot be traced to any definite source.

There is much excitement in this city, and business is, to a great extent, suspended.

At noon the ringing of the State-house bell called together a large meeting of citizens in Independence-square.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, addresses were made by Hon. Judge KNOX, Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, FREDERICK FRALEY, and others.

Recruiting is very brisk, and before to-night a large number of men will be ready to leave for Washington and Baltimore.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh to the *Bulletin* says:

Our forces are reported to be in possession of Frederick.

It is rumored that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac River below the Maryland Heights.

The Northern Central Railroad is free from rebels now.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday July 12—4 o'clock P. M.

The rebels have again cut the wires between Baltimore and Washington.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—3 P. M.

The *Evening Telegraph*, of this city, has the following:

Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning.

The rebels are approaching the defences on the northern side of the city in strong force.

THE VERY LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA—FINAL COLLAPSE OF THE EXCITEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

The wildest rumors of the capture of Washington are afloat.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

A construction train left here this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph lines of the American Telegraph Company destroyed by the rebels.

Communication with Baltimore will probably be fully reëstablished by this evening.

A number of passengers consisting of ladies and children, arrived at Perryville this morning on the steamer, and departed by the train for the North.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Tuesday, July 12, 7:30 o'clock A. M.

After closing my dispatches last night at Perryville, I crossed over to this side of the river, finding there was a strong guard here and no rebels supposed to be in the vicinity.

The Bush River bridge was saved by the timely arrival of the gunboat *Fuschia*, Acting Master STREET, who reached a point commanding the bridge about noon.

The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on coming in range. He had seven guns.

The *Lancaster* was at the Gunpowder Bridge, where the rebels were burning the train on the bridge.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN was on one of the trains in citizens dress, but was pointed out to HARRY GILMORE by a lady on the train, and he was made prisoner.

I just learn that all lines are going into working order South, and the road is reported entirely clear.

I start for Baltimore immediately.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12—11:40 A. M.

Parties from Belair, sixteen miles from here, report one thousand rebel cavalry at that point last evening.

A farmer named HALL, shot a rebel in retaliation for burning his house and destroying his farming utensils.

There is no doubt of an immediate necessity for heavy reinforcements to Washington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

Semi-official intelligence has been received here that yesterday afternoon a fight was going on seven miles from Washington, on the Seventh-street road near Crystal Springs.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

Regarding the arrest of Gen. FRANKLIN, it seems that Gen. HARRY GILMORE recognized him and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed him in a buggy under a guard.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

The testimony regarding Gen. FRANKLIN seems to substantiate the fact of his capture, and passengers on the train, including Mr. CRAMER, of Baltimore, formerly of the *Herald*, and the conductors of the train, say that the cars were searched through for FRANKLIN, the rebels evidently knowing that he was aboard. The only indignity offered was one of the rebel soldiers exchanging hats with him.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12—1:30 P. M.

It is apprehended that there is a rebel force at Conemingo Bridge, ten miles north of Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna River.

The bridge will no doubt be fired if the rebels make any demonstration.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

There is no doubt of the capture of Gen. FRANKLIN, which is confirmed by Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, Inspector of the Ninth Corps, who was present at the time, and afterward escaped.

The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of Gunpowder Bridge, including the draw, and 500 feet more were partially destroyed, the string-pieces and cross-ties being burned. The repairers expect to finish their work within four days, but may require a week.

The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder Bridge and Magnolia, returned safely this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their objects.

The steamer *Lancaster*, which started last night for Baltimore, has been ordered back to night. It is probable that the steamer *Maryland* will also be used by the Government for transportation of troops.

The rebels only destroyed a dozen of the telegraph poles at Magnolia.

FROM PERRYVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—A. M.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Press*:

PERRYVILLE, Monday, July 11—P. M.

Volunteer companies from Pennsylvania and Delaware have arrived, and been forwarded to threatened points. No serious damage can now be inflicted on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road. It seems that the raiders in the vicinity do not number over 400 men. They are mostly cavalry. They are reported to be commanded by a man named TRIMBLE, a son of a former secession resident of Wilmington, Del. They are on foot, as an independent guerrilla party, organized for the purpose of marauding, and to serve as scouts for the main invading forces, with which they will coöperate.

No boats are run except to transport troops, which are rapidly mustering. The boat plying between Havre de Grace and Perryville is well guarded, and can at any moment be run out into the mid stream.

As soon as a sufficient number of men have been armed and equipped and sent forward to secure the safety of working parties, repairs upon the railroad will commence, and travel will be resumed. The difficulty seems now to be rather to get munitions than men.

The 4:30 train from Philadelphia brought about 400 convalescent troops from Chester Hospital to Wilmington. A few of them are yet too weak to be fit for other than garrison duty.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, July 12—2 A. M.

The passengers who were in the captured train at reached here safe, and have gone north in special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches and even many little articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by HARRY GILMORE'S footpads.

The Bush River bridge was not burned. The Gunpowder bridge was burned but slightly it is believed. They set fire to the cars, ran them into the bridge and let them burn there. It is believed that only the main ties were burned, and the damage can no doubt soon be repaired.

A reconnoitering train was sent out this afternoon from Havre de Grace as far as Edgewood, beyond Bush River, and found no enemy. They have left the line of the road and gone toward Bellair, Hartford County.

There was considerable excitement and anxiety in Baltimore when I left. The streets were being barricaded to guard against rebel cavalry. Gen. RICKETTS had retired from his advanced position at Ellicott's Mills to the fortifications around the city.

THIRD DISPATCH

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, July 12—12:15 P. M.

When I left Baltimore there was a fight going on six miles from Washington, between a considerable force of rebel cavalry and infantry and a force sent out from Washington. The fight was on the Sixth-street road, near Mr. BLAIR'S residence. The result is not known. Fears were entertained that the rebel cavalry would cut the telegraph to Baltimore and Washington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, July 12.

Passengers who came through last night, state that the reported capture of Gen. FRANKLIN was incorrect. The mistake was made by the resemblance between the General and one of the passengers. This statement is confirmed by Major WILLIAM LEON, of Gen. WALLACE'S Staff.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12—2 A. M.

The following intelligence is published in the Baltimore *American* of last evening;

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

An officer who scouted the river some distance above Chain Bridge last night reports this morning that all was quiet along the line, no rebels being visible.

Maj.-Gen. ALEXANDER MCCOOK has been assigned to the command of the northern defences of Washington. Brig.-Gens. HARDING, HASKIN and HALLER are to serve under him.

Gen. H. E. PAINE has been assigned to a command in this department.

It is reported that the rebels have been very busy the last two or three days in conveying across the Potomac horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other plunder stolen by them in Maryland.

Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS has been placed in command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Yesterday a body of rebel cavalry made a dash into Darnestown, Montgomery County, and captured a considerable quantity of stores.

Last evening a force of from fifteen hundred to two thousand rebels entered Rockville, dashed through the place, and halted a few miles this side of it, where they stayed a short time, when they retraced their steps to the village, and bivouacked there for the night. This morning they engaged the cavalry force under the command of Col. LOWELL, which had been thrown out to ascertain their strength and character. No details of the engagement now in progress have yet been received here. The scene of the fight is in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Creek Post-office, between Tenallytown and Rockville.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has returned from a tour through the defences of Washington, on the north side of the Potomac. He found all the works and the troops defending them in an admirable condition, and ready to give the rebels a fitting reception should they come within range.

On Saturday morning a force of rebel cavalry said to number 2,500, made their appearance in the neighborhood of Damascus, a post village of Montgomery County, a few miles south of Mount Airy, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they entered on a general stealing expedition, causing a stampede of the citizens. A number were captured and paroled, but most of the citizens were apprized of the enemy's approach, and made off with their horses and such property as they could move. The road to Baltimore yesterday afternoon and last night was literally crowded with them, making their way out of danger.

The driver of the mail stage, which arrived at Laurel, about 18 miles from Washington, from Brookville, which is 12 or 15 miles from Laurel, about two hours ahead of his regular time, reports that a force of cavalry, which he supposed was the same party that was about Damascus in the morning, entered Brookfield last night and took possession of the place. This driver is the same who lost his horses by the rebel raid last year, and fearing a similar calamity, drove off into the woods before the time, and kept his horses in by-roads most of the distance.

Straggling parties were seen in various parts of Montgomery County yesterday. In the afternoon, two officers showed themselves on the railroad, a few miles from Beltsville. They appeared to be lost, and were inquiring the direction of the road. The last seen of them they were going in an opposite direction.

FROM CUMBERLAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, Md., July 11, 1864.

Information has been received from Gen. SULLIVAN'S division, which has occupied Martinsburgh without opposition, and restored railroad communication with this point. Railroad and telegraph communication is now open between Wheeling and Martinsburgh.

Gen. ALBION P. HOWE has assumed command at Harper's Ferry, thus relieving Gen. SIGEL.

Gen. HUNTER'S forces are very active. The public must not be too impatient for the development of his movements. His forces have not been, nor are they now, idle.

Good reasons are given here for the belief that the total of all the rebel forces operating in Maryland, engaged in the raid, is thirty thousand.

FRANK GILLESPIE, of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, was hung here yesterday, for shooting Lieut. SHAVER, an officer of his company.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, July 12.

Several refugees have come into this place today from Middleburgh, Simmonville and other towns in that vicinity. They report heavy and rapid firing in the neighborhood of Westminster, and we have an indirect report of a severe cavalry engagement at that place.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Beginning of the Excitement—Recruiting—Horses Impressed—Ross Winans Called On—The Great Raid.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10, 1864.

Yesterday and to-day have been the most exciting of the days of wild tumult so frequently witnessed during the progress of the war, in this city. The excitement and uproar rivalled the ever memorable 19th of April, in intensity, and only differed from that shameful day in the politics of the demonstration, and the class of persons who thronged our streets with arms in their hands. Then it was all secession and now it is all Union. On that sad day, when the blood of national soldiers dyed the streets of the Monumental City, the armed men who patroled her streets were traitors to their country and their flag, and wielded their short-lived power against their Government.

To-day how different is the scene, and yet how exciting and thrilling the spectacle. A city rising up in its might and rallying around the beautiful flag of our country, to resist a threatened invasion, and to drive back a horde of lawless marauders who menace their life. The national colors are run out on every public building, and float proudly over the principal streets. The streets themselves are thronged with enthusiastic and eager citizens, all seeking to be enrolled for the defence of the city.

Yesterday afternoon the rumors flew fast and furious, and, as a matter of course, the offener repeated, the more wild and extravagant they grew. At one time it was fully believed that our forces under Gen. WALLACE, had been completely routed and scattered, and that they were flying before the enemy in every direction, and that the invading column was on the direct road for Baltimore. Men gathered on the corners and with agitated faces discussed the dismal tidings, and even Southern sympathizers did not seem to relish the prospect of so speedy and unceremonious a visit from their fascinating cousins, the raiders. Some people were so ungenerous as to believe that it was owing to the money for which the rebels were in the habit of demanding goods and chattels. Certain it is, that notwithstanding their heretofore expressed contempt for greenbacks, they yet appeared to prefer keeping their goods to parting with them for Confederate scrip.

Toward dusk, on Saturday, people became convinced that Baltimore would be speedily attacked, and when the night watch of the police made their appearance on duty, armed with loaded muskets and full cartridge boxes, the excitement ran very high. So utterly dry had the tinder of apprehension become, that it only needed a spark to set it off, and when the alarm bells rang out their dread alarum at daylight, this morning, everybody seemed to expect it and to take it as a matter of course. Large numbers of citizens rushed to the rescue, and as fast as they reported themselves at headquarters, they were armed and equipped, and sent out to man the fortifications. Numbers of colored men came forward, and they too were assigned their portion of the defences.

Recruiting parties marched up and down Baltimore-street, with fife and drum, gathering men together, and a large number of citizens enrolled themselves in this manner. Afterward the police patroled the streets, conscripting every available man they met; and, by these various means, before noon several thousand men were collected, armed, and marched to the outer fortifications. These fortifications are mainly situated at the head of West Baltimore-street, up Belair-avenue, and in the rear of and about the Stewart mansion. The works were thrown up during the Gettysburgh campaign, and consist of lunettes, parallels, and small isolated rifle forts, and nearly all of them are suited for infantry only. In conjunction with Forts Federal Hill, McHenry and Marshall, they would be capable of a stubborn resistance.

Hour after hour reports of the most exciting description kept coming in, and as the distance between the raiders and the city lessened, the enthusiastic volunteering of the citizens increased to a remarkable degree. Now a new element appeared upon the scene, and mounted men became the great desideratum. Livery stables were ransacked, and the animals found in them appropriated to the Government use. Private stables formed no exception to the general rule, nor valuable bloods any excuse. Ross WINANS' splendid carriage and saddle-horses were taken, and as a special favor he was allowed to furnish a substitute for an elegant and favorite pony, but all the rest were given up to the newly-organized patrols. His son, THOMAS, also had eight fine bloods taken. Butchers, marketmen, and carmen generally, had in many instances to give up their animals. In every case a receipt, valuing each horse at the regulation price of $130, was given.

Harnessmakers and saddlers were next the especial object of attention, and every description of equipments could be seen on the backs of these impromptu cavalry steeds, from the rough army Mexican "tree" to the richly-embroidered promenade saddle, and in one instance I noticed a bran new side-saddle under a stalwart and enthusiastic "scout," who evidently was determined to do or die. All these mounted men were armed with carbines, and it is said that they performed a great deal of very valuable duty.

The city at this time was in a perfect fever, and like all such excitements, it no sooner boiled over than it gently simmered down, until it became so quiescent that you could scarcely believe so much excitement would die out so speedily. So notably was this the case, that toward evening you could scarcely find an excited man or a boisterous orator, so exhausted had they become.

The day is now closing with the feeling that the city is in no immediate danger of sudden attack, and people are going home to their much-needed rest. The defences will, however, be well manned and a vigilant watch maintained. The liquor saloons and hotel bars are being closed by order of the police, who again mount their night watch, armed to the teeth.

Quiet Returning—Depredations by Gilmore's Guerrillas—Burning of Gov. Bradford's Residence—The Battle on the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11, 1864.

To-day has been more quiet, for a general impression prevailed that the safety of the city was assured, and confidence began to exhibit itself by places of business opening and people making preparations for the business of the day. Many of the market folks were unable to attend their stalls, owing to the absence of their teams.

I only learnt to-day that all the specie and available funds in many of the banks in the city were placed on board a steamer, yesterday, and steam was kept up constantly in readiness for instant departure to a place of safety, should the anticipated attack be made. It is also said that the archives of the State were looked after, and orders given to have everything ready for removal, should circumstances warrant it. Gen. WALLACE also has given orders to his staff and body guard to be ready to move the military headquarters to Fort McHenry. But doubtless this latter order will be countermanded.

A party of men, some twenty-five in number, were arrested last night at the Black Horse Tavern, under suspicion of banding together for the purpose of joining the raiders. After being kept all night in the watch-house, they were this morning marched off to one of the forts for safe keeping. They were all harum-scarum-looking young fellows, who seemed to think more of mischief than any serious work.

Early this morning one of the mounted patrols came in and reported having seen a party of guerrillas under the leadership of the notorious Maj. HARRY GILMORE, a renegade Baltimorean. They were 240 strong, and were making east, toward the Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad. As the patrol only numbered some twenty, it was deemed advisable not to disturb them. We shortly after learned through the telegraph, that the wires had been cut at the turnpike bridge, on Gunpowder River, and it was feared that the bridge itself had been destroyed.

People now began to grow excited, and the sidewalks in front of the different newspaper offices gradually became more and more crowded, until it was almost impossible to pass, and the bulletins were eagerly scanned. The relief going out to the fortifications filled up the streets.

As if to add fuel to the flame lingering in the breasts of the people, a dispatch was posted on the bulletin-board of the *American*, that Gov. BRADFORD'S delightful mansion had been burned, together with all the Governor's private papers, valuables and extensive library. Many were incensed at the wanton act, but several smiling faces could be seen going away from the vicinity, their owners evidently well pleased that a quiet family's peaceful home had been destroyed, and I presume they thought it all right—a mere matter of retaliation.

The Naval Agent, FRANCIS S. COCHRAN, Esq., also had his residence destroyed. These willful acts of destruction were committed by nine of GILMORE'S band, and they exhibited a written order from the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, authorizing them to burn the Governor's mansion as an act of retaliation for burning that of Gov. LETCHER, destroyed by Gen. HUNTER. They also visited the farm of ISHMAEL DAY, a noted loyalist in that neighborhood. It appears that old Mr. DAY had an American flag flying over his gate, and the guerrillas ordered him to take that flag down. He refused, saying: "You may take my cattle, my horses, and destroy my barns; but the first man who *dares* to touch that flag, I'll shoot him on the spot." No sooner said than done, for one of the raiders stepped up and commenced taking it down, when Mr. DAY fired and wounded him severely, and he was afterward reported dead. You will be glad to know that the gallant old hero escaped from the incensed guerrillas, and is now in safety. His barn and all its contents were burnt, however.

These buildings, so wantonly, yet so boldly fired, are considered among the first of the many handsome residences in the suburbs of the city. They are situated about four miles from the city limits, on the Charles-street road. It appears that they were very courteous to Gov. BRADFORD'S family, lamenting the necessity, yet pleading the exigencies of war in extenuation of the act. They would not allow Mrs. BRADFORD to secure any of her husband's private papers or valuables, and at last drove the entire family out, and burnt the dwelling. The Governor himself was in the city, having come in last night, as he feared they would make for his mansion. When he learned that the dwelling had been burned, he sent out his carriage for his wife and children, who all arrived in the city this afternoon, quite safe, though greatly flurried at the events of the day.

The people of Baltimore are much incensed at the outrage committed by HARRY GILMORE'S band, in destroying Gov. BRADFORD'S residence. It seems to rankle in their hearts that GILMORE is a Baltimorean, renegade though he be, and many of his former friends are now his bitterest foes. Gen. WALLACE said, in reply to a question, that he was determined that all losses sustained by loyal citizens in his department, during this raid, shall be made good by levys and assessments on property of rebel sympathizers in their immediate vicinity. That is as it should be.

This forenoon the army under Gen. WALLACE began entering the city; leaving a sufficient force at Ellicott's Mills to repel all attacks upon that place. I went up to the Camden-street depot and conversed with some of the officers of the Potomac Home Brigade. They seemed tired and worn, but satisfied as regarded the results of Saturday's fight. They informed me that at first our forces seemed to have the best of the fight. But the enemy's superior numbers compelled Gen. WALLACE to fall back. It was at this time that our men destroyed the Monocacy Bridge, on the Georgetown Turnpike, and it was done to prevent our left from being cut off. Here it was that Gen. TYLER got separated from his command, and, as it was supposed, taken prisoner.

I learnt from one of Gen. WALLACE'S staff that the enemy's force were generally supposed to be about 20,000 strong; 6,000 of whom were cavalry, and that their artillery consisted of some sixteen pieces. From the same authority I was led to believe that Gen. WALLACE had only 6,500 men when he fought EARLY on the Monocacy. ALEXANDER'S Battery, of Baltimore, is reported to have behaved itself very creditably, considering that this was the first time it was under fire. At first their practice was not very good, but soon improved. I was much amused at an officer going into ecstacies over the way the rebels came out of the woods, and formed line of battle. "It was beautiful," said he.

All day to-day officers going about the city wore their side-arms and swords, and it almost seemed as though the city was under martial law; and, from the large number of mounted orderlies flying about the streets, one was reminded of the fact that military law was paramount at present.

At noon to-day the police closed all drinking saloons and bars, and shortly after the long-feared and dreaded news arrived that Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad, was on fire. Two trains had gone on to Philadelphia, and the utmost concern was expressed regarding the probable fate of the passengers. About 2 o'clock the "line man," employed by the American Telegraph Company to look after that portion of their line between Baltimore and Gunpowder River, arrived on a hand-car, and gave us the description of the scene. He said that while he was engaged in inspecting his wires he noticed the mail train pass, and soon after the through express train for New-York went over the bridge. At this time he had not the slightest idea of guerrillas being about, but when, a few minutes after, he saw the express train become enveloped in flames, he suddenly had his eyes opened. Jumping on his hand-car, he made all speed for Baltimore, not waiting to see if the bridge took fire or not. Things were now at a pretty pass, for the last remaining link of telegraphic communication was cut off, and people looked at one another wondering what next would happen.

Telegraphing having stopped, reporters were at a stand-still, and we were about to throw down our pencils in despair, when Mr. FULTON, the Baltimore Agent for the Associated Press, received a dispatch from Washington stating that a fight was in progress six miles from the city, near the Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR'S residence, between a large force of rebel cavalry and ours. This dispatch Mr. FULTON showed Gen. WALLACE, and suggested that a tug would be able to reach Havre-de-Grace in five hours, and that it would be a good plan to reëstablish telegraph communication in that way.

No sooner said than done, and the General ordered out a tug to carry dispatches, and sent Maj. WM. M. ESTES, of his personal staff, as bearer of dispatches. Mr. FULTON, of course, was to accompany the Major, and by Mr. F.'s thoughtfulness I was included in the party, and off we started post haste in the little tug *Ella*, where this letter is closed.

A Trip to Philadelphia—Running Aground—Capture of the Trains—Gen. Franklin—A Prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

After a quick run of some five hours, we arrived at the mouth of the Susquehanna, in sight of our destination, where, as ill-luck would have it, our little craft drew two feet more water than it pleased the Great Architect to bestow upon this particularly shoally spot.

Here we had any quantity of news, and, for all we knew, everybody up North crazy to hear the truth—it was too bad. We had expected that we would have been enabled to reach Philadelphia by 10 P. M., and that there we could have telegraphed the very full and accurate dispatches of Mr. FULTON. But we were disappointed, and there is an end of the matter. The best of schemes will fail sometimes. As for the Major, he, poor soul, was too exhausted by long continued duty and office labor to care much, and I followed his example and laid down on a coil of ropes and fell asleep, leaving poor Mr. FULTON standing there on the bow, with his portfolio under his arm, gazing on the lights ashore, as one would imagine *Faust* standing enthralled before the vision of *Marguerette*.

But perseverance, as it generally does, gained the day, (or night it was this time,) and at midnight I was awakened by the Major, and found that we had arrived at last; by what means or stratagem I never stopped to inquire.

We found a train ready to start for Philadelphia, having on board the captured and fire wrecked passengers belonging to the ill-fated trains of the day.

Seizing the bundle of dispatches for the Associated Press, I just had time to get on the cars as the train moved off, and we did not arrive at this city until nearly 5 A. M., owing to the great length of the train and other causes not known to your correspondent, they being secrets of the engineer and conductor.

I inquired among the passengers regarding the conduct of GILMORE'S gang, and was informed that they acted very promptly, but considerately. They ordered the passengers to get out and no harm nor violence would be committed. The order being obeyed, they commenced with all possible dispatch to tear open the baggage, destroying the mail and then set fire to the whole train. I was also informed that GILMORE would not allow the station to be destroyed—his reason was not known.

The second train was captured in like manner, and it was run back upon the Gunpowder Bridge, as described before. The ladies were naturally enough considerably frightened, but soon recovered their coolness when they found that no danger need be feared.

Many of the gentlemen concealed their valuables and money in their boots, thinking that, of course, all hands would be plundered. But, strange to say, it was the universal testimony that very few robberies were committed, and these were upon those who strayed off to one side, and thus gave an opportunity to the stragglers of GILMORE'S gang. A sailor told me that he lost $240—all he had about him—and that on complaining to GILMORE the latter offered to compel the thief to refund the money, could he point out the offender. This poor Jack could not do, as he confessed he was too excited to recognize any one.

One gentleman informed me that GILMORE saved one of the locomotives and a car, for the use of the ladies. No doubt the gang did all the plundering they could, but I believe it was not as much as would be naturally expected. The destruction of the bridge seems to have been the paramount object of GILMORE.

One incident was very humiliating. Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN was on board, with several members of his staff, and as he was in citizen's dress it would have been difficult for the guerrillas to recognise him. But treason was on board the train, and the General was pointed out and taken prisoner, together with several other officers. The General was greatly excited

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE ETNA.

The Movement Against the Ministry.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the Island of Alsen.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSS SLIGHT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 30th of June, arrived here yesterday. Her news is one day later than that brought by the *Germania*.

The *Edinburgh*, from New-York, passed Cape Clear at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ultimo.

ENGLAND.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

The meeting of the conservative members of Parliament at the residence of the Marquis of SALISBURY, for the purpose of devising a plan of proceeding against the Government, was held on the 29th June. It was attended by 231 members of the House of Commons—the only member of the House of Lords present being the Earl of DERBY. The following resolution, to be laid before the House of Commons, was submitted to the meeting by Lord DERBY. It is in the form of an address to the Crown, and proposes:

"To thank her Majesty for having directed the correspondence on Denmark and Germany and the protocol of the conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament; to assure her Majesty that the House has heard with great concern that the sittings of the conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened; and to express to Her Majesty the great regret of the House that while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace."

Lord DERBY said that Government had appeared desirous to leave it to the House of Commons to express an opinion, and they had endeavored to impose the duty of eliciting that opinion upon the opposition; but he was happy to say that his right honorable friend Mr. DISRAELI had not fallen into that trap.

Mr. KERR addressed the meeting in favor of armed intervention in behalf of Denmark, but this was received with marks of disapprobation.

Lord DERBY said he must differ from Mr. KERR, because if such an expression as he had advocated were embodied in the resolution, the Opposition, in the event of their coming into power, would be bound to carry on warlike operations in favor of Denmark, and to this they were not prepared to bind themselves. He did not mean it to be understood, nor did he wish to convey that his view was that England ought to interfere by force of arms. This statement was received with expressions of approbation, and appeared to be acquiesced in by the meeting generally.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. DISRAELI formally gave notice that he intended to move the resolution (as above) on Monday, the 4th of July. Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice of an amendment, but without stating what that amendment would be.

The *Morning Herald* says the resolution is practically a vote of censure, and if carried would have the effect of expelling Ministers from office.

The *Morning Post*, which is becoming Anti-Ministerial, says the resolutions are to the point. The charge brought against Ministers will be, not that they decline now to take up arms in vindication of the rights of Denmark, but that they have contributed to create a state of things which will sooner or later force England into war.

The *Daily News* dismisses as an outworn bugbear the assumption that Tory Ministers or members are always bankering after war—on both sides of the House the majority are in favor of peace. Ministers may urge, "We have kept the peace"—but Lord DERBY made a sound distinction in the House of Lords between immediate and ultimate peace. The *Daily News* hints that Ministers can possibly plead difficulties both delicate and embarrassing which they are not at liberty to disclose.

The London *Times* says that England has failed—but the other neutral Powers have failed with her; and it again laments the backwardness of these Powers. It claims that it is not England that preaches a toleration of crime. She has lifted up her voice against it, and it is for this she has provoked the censure which some of her own sons propose to brand on her brow.

The *Daily Advertiser* has become Anti-Ministerial, and denounces the pusillanimous course of the Cabinet.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Lord BROUGHAM at some length, called attention to the state of the Slave-trade with reference to Brazil, and congratulated the House that this abominable traffic had entirely ceased, as far as that country was concerned. As an acknowledgment of the conduct of the Government and people of the Brazils, he urged that Lord ABERDEEN's pledge that the "Aberdeen Act" should be repealed as soon as the Brazilian Slave-trade had ceased, should be redeemed and, he hoped that the Government would not lose the opportunity thus offered of restoring friendly intercourse with the Brazils.

Earl RUSSELL admitted that the "Aberdeen Act" was a severe measure, but as long as there was no Slave-trade it was inoperative, but a party might come into power in Brazil anxious to restore it. He could not see that the time was a favorable one to take the course advocated by the noble Lord, inasmuch as the Brazils had thought fit to suspend diplomatic relations with England.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN ON BOARD THE DEER-HOUND.

From the London Morning Post.

Some very curious questions under the laws of war appear likely to arise out of the action between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. After the *Alabama* had hauled down her colors and surrendered, a number of her crew were picked up by French and English vessels which happened to be on the spot. Mr. LANCASTER's yacht, the *Deerhound*, was one of these vessels; the other, or others, for there is some doubt about the number, would seem to be French. It is stated that the Captain of the *Kearsarge* gave either a positive or a negative authorization to do this; he either told the vessels on the spot to save the drowning crew of the *Alabama*, or he offered no opposition to their doing so. He took no steps to stop the vessels in question when they sailed off with the Confederates whom they had saved. He did not attempt to take the men out of these vessels. One of the officers of the *Kearsarge* is understood to have stated in the newspapers that, so far as the *Deerhound* is concerned, the reason why she was not stopped was that the Captain of the Federal ship was under the singular impression that the *Deerhound* would bring the men she had saved and deliver them up of her own accord. At all events, he made no effort to stop either of the vessels which saved part of the Confederate crew. Upon this state of facts it now appears that Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, claims as his prisoners of war all the *Alabama*'s crew who escaped to England and France on board of English and French vessels, and expects them to deliver themselves up, upon pain of forfeiting all right to clemency for the future. The precise meaning of this vague threat we do not pretend to understand. It may mean that if the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, or any other Federal man-of-war, should ever have them again in the position they were in when swimming for their lives off Cherbourg, he will let nobody pick them up but himself; or it may mean that if he catches them in the same plight again, he will fire upon them as they float; or it may mean that he will hang Capt. SEMMES and all his crew who have escaped, should they ever fall into his hands; or it may only mean that they will not be allowed the privileges of parol.

We now pass to the questions raised by these facts. If Capt. SEMMES and his crew had been put on board the *Kearsarge* by the French and English vessels which picked them up; or if they had got into Capt. WINSLOW's possession in any other way, as if his own boats had picked them up, and then, after having been in actual custody, had contrived to escape from such custody to England or France, without having been paroled, it would have been a perfectly fair escape. A prisoner of war who is not on his parol, and who escapes, is not bound to deliver himself up again upon demand; nor is anybody else who may happen to have power over him liable to be called upon to deliver him up. The obvious reason is, that there is nothing illegal or wrong in so escaping. If a prisoner of war is at large on parol, he has then no right to escape; and, if he does escape, he may lay his account to forfeit all clemency for the future—in the sense, at least, of not being let out upon parol if he should be taken prisoner a second time. But even in this case it does not appear that the officer from whose custody he escaped has a right to demand his extradition from the authorities of the Government by which he belongs, or from the authorities of a neutral Power. But there is this peculiarity in the case before us. Capt. SEMMES and his men who escaped on board the ENGLISH and FRENCH vessels were not in the actual bodily custody of Capt. WINSLOW at all. The hauling down of the *Alabama*'s flag was the virtual and legal surrender of the ship and of her Captain and crew as prisoners of war. But those who escaped direct from the wreck to England and France were never bodily in the possession of the Federals. The contention on the part of the United States authorities must be based upon this fact. They may contend that Capt. SEMMES and his crew had no right to escape after legally surrendering themselves by lowering their flag, and before actually being placed in the hands of the Federals; that they had no business to escape surveillance by going on board of vessels permitted, from considerations of humanity, as it is alleged, to rescue them from drowning. That is the point, and it is very close and very embarrassing.

But there comes in another element of complication. A foreign ship, like the *Kearsarge*, cannot, it appears, keep prisoners of war on board in a French port. Suppose, then, the *Kearsarge* had had a number of prisoners of war in her custody, but Capt. WINSLOW had taken the precaution to parole them, and that, seeking the hospitality of a French port, he had been compelled to set them on shore. Of course he could not have called upon the French authorities for the extradition of those prisoners, who had been liberated under the provisions of French law. But all he might have a claim upon them, and upon their own Government for their delivery up to him. The obligation of their parole would not be released by the local operation of the laws of France. But the escaped men, in the *Alabama*'s case, were under no parole when they escaped; for the simple reason that, never having been in the actual custody of the Federal Captain, he could no means of imposing this obligation upon them. If after surrender, by hauling down the *Alabama*'s flag, Capt. SEMMES and his crew had come bodily into the possession of the *Kearsarge*, Capt. WINSLOW would have had an opportunity of imposing upon them the obligations of parole. But, though they had legally surrendered, they did not deliver up corporal possession of themselves, so that in escaping they placed their virtual captor at a disadvantage. The question is, have they a legal right to avail themselves of this, or will they, by so doing, render themselves liable to the penalties of broken parole? The British authorities, any more than the French, cannot, of course, be called upon for their extradition. But are Capt. SEMMES and his men bound in law to deliver themselves up under the penalties of a broken parole? In a word, is the fact of escaping after surrender by hauling down the colors, and before actual possession by the captor, equivalent to a breach of parole, so as to exclude all clemency for the future; and in what sense is this exclusion of clemency to be understood?—to what extent is it to go? And is not Capt. WINSLOW stopped from demanding that the men saved in the boats be delivered up to him, through his own laches and negligence in not pursuing and taking them? At all events he might, one would suppose, have fired a shot across their bows, and signaled them to stop until his boats arrived to take the prisoners. These are the questions raised in the *Alabama*'s case, and we have treated them as generally as possible, so as to disencumber them from all extraneous matter. Capt. WINSLOW has made a communication to Mr. DUDLEY, (who appears to represent the Southern Confederacy at Cherbourg,) in which he says that the *Alabama*'s men who escaped in the French boats, when he allowed to rescue the drowning out of humanity, are "subject to the obligation imposed by the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand they surrender on board the *Kearsarge*. In the event of their attempting to release themselves from this obligation through the means which have been employed, should a similar case arise, they have no mercy to expect." Mr DUDLEY replies that "the demand should have been addressed to the French Government," (which, as we have seen, and he seems aware, from another passage in his letter, cannot be called upon for their extradition,) and adds, "I am not aware of any law of war which prohibits a soldier making his escape from the field of battle, even after he has been captured, and I cannot see why a sailor should be debarred from swimming away from his enemy." The real point, it will be seen, is here entirely lost sight of. The escaped men were not actually captured, though they had legally surrendered, their lives being spared in consequence of such surrender, and they then escaped without giving the conqueror an opportunity of paroling them. This is the chief point, and it is a very curious and important one. It ought to be settled on the side of humanity in the interest of all civilized nations.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

An official Prussian telegram from Sonderbourg dated June 29, says: "The Prussian troops captured the island of Alsen this morning, after some fighting. The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste."

The Prussian losses in all the operations against Alsen are stated to have been moderate. The attack of the Danish iron-clad *Rolph Krake* was repulsed by the Prussian batteries.

A naval engagement off Heligoland was expected within a few days.

A Vienna telegram says: "The allied Powers have dispatched a circular note to their respective representatives abroad, declaring that they no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference, since peace has not been established.

Austria declares moreover that she will henceforth fulfil her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interest.

A semi-official statement published to-day declares the assertion of Earl RUSSELL, that Austria will confine herself to the occupation of Schleswig and Holstein, to be erroneous.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to May 22 are received. The news is unimportant. The United States steamer *Sacramento* visited Table Bay on the 5th, and the *Wyoming* on the 17th of May.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The following is the official text of the new treaty concluded between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Ambassadors:

The preamble states that His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by proofs of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and commerce existing between the two countries, have resolved to regulate, by common agreement and special arrangement, the differences which have arisen between their Governments since 1862.

The articles of the treaty follow:

1. In compensation for the hostile act committed in July, 1863, against the ship *Kien-Chang*, of the Imperial navy, which was fired upon in the Province of Nagato, the Japanese Government engages to pay into the hands of the French Minister at Yeddo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, 100,000 of which are to be paid by the Government, and 40,000 by the authorities of the Province of Nagato.

2. The Japanese Government further engages, within three months following the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, to raise the impediments now encountered by French ships desirous of passing the Straits of Simonoseki, and to keep the passage free for ever; having recourse, if necessary, to the employment of force, and if requisite, acting in concert with the commander of the French naval force.

3. It is agreed between the two Governments that, in order to facilitate the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the reductions of the tariff granted in the last mentioned empire by the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign trade shall be maintained in favor of articles imported by French traders, or under the French flag, pending the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yeddo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858.

So long, therefore, as the treaty remains in force, the Japanese Custom-house will admit free the following articles used for the preparation and package of tea: Leaf lead, lead solder, rush or straw matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans and and baskets. An ad valorem duty of only 5 per cent. will be levied upon the import of wines and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin plates, machines and detached pieces of machines, linens, clocks, watches and watch chains, glass and medicines; and a duty of 6 per cent. upon looking-glasses and mirrors, porcelains, jewelry, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings and drawings.

4. This arrangement is to be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and is immediately to become valid without the necessity of its being submitted to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

The signatures follow.

In addition to the above arrangement, the Japanese Ambassadors, charged by the Tycoon to offer to the Emperor's Government compensation for the attack of which a French officer, Lieut CAMUS, was the victim, have engaged to pay an indemnity of $35,000 (192,500f.) for the benefit of that officer's family. This payment has already been made. The Ambassadors further stated that their Government would take all necessary steps to discover and punish the murderers.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were without fluctuation. Consols, on the 29th, were quoted at 90¾@90¾.

The discount market was without pressure, and rates were unchanged.

Messrs. JOHN PLACE & SON, cotton manufacturers of Darwen, Lancashire, had suspended payment. Liabilities about £30,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 29.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton during the past three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) add up 50,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The market has been firmer, and American has sold at 3d@1d. advance. Other sorts are only dearer in exceptional cases.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

More confidence was evinced yesterday, and prices were rather higher. Business showed some improvement, but was still limited.

EXPORTERS.—The pacific announcement of the British Ministry unsettled the Corn Markets and depressed prices. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report flour dull and tending downward. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1d.@2d. per cental. Good Red Winter is 6s. 4d.@6s. 7d. Corn easier. Mixed offered at 29s. @ 30s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GUDSON, BATES & Co. report Beef firm but inactive. Pork also firm. Bacon in fair demand at full prices. Butter dull. Lard quiet but firm. Tallow unchanged.

RICE—SUGAR quiet. Coffee steady. Rice inactive on the spot—but in good demand "to arrive." Sugar steady; 20s. 3d. for Linseed Oil most red. Rosin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37s. for French. Petroleum quiet. Buyers of refined at 2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer under the recommencement of the Danish war. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet but firm. TALLOW a shade easier, Y. C. 41s. LINSEED OIL 32s.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

[By Magnetic Telegraph via Queenstown.]

LONDON, Thursday Morning, June 30.

The *Times'* City article says the Discount market remains without any symptoms of pressure. The English funds are stagnant, and seem likely to be free from material fluctuation for some time—the anxiety now felt with regard to politics. The general feeling of the country has continued the course marked out by the Government on Monday night.

The forthcoming debate on the Danish question is discussed in all the papers. The *Times* approves of Mr. KINGLAKE's amendment. The question be put to the House, is Government right in deciding against war?—answer yes or no. The Opposition are bound to answer this question, because they must not be allowed credit for defending the honor of the country without taking any actual responsibility on themselves.

The *Times* regards GRANT's last movement as a practical admission of failure, and suggests various considerations to show that his task is as difficult as ever.

Earl RUSSELL went to Windsor yesterday, and had an audience of the Queen.

LONDON, Thursday, June 30.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Opening prices—Consols for money, 90¾, Consols, on account, 90⅝@90¾; new Threes, 69¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales 10,000 or much more. Great demand for American to ship to America, at advancing prices Imports, 5,881 bales, previously, 47,457 bales.

NOON PRICES.

Shares opened very steady, but have all gone very good. Foreign markets opened steady. They are now weak. Consols, 90⅝@⅞, Confederates, 61⅛@62; Consolicates, 48@48½.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Capture of Six Vessels Below Cape May—The Whaler Golconda, Barks Greenland, Gen. Berry, Zelinda, and Schooner Margaret Y. Davis, Captured and Destroyed—Schooner Howard Bonded—Arrival of the Crews to Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 12.

The pirate *Florida*, which has been committing the depredations on our coast, below Cape May, is well known to most of the reading public. For the benefit of any who have not seen the description of this vessel, we will state that she is a bark-rigged, screw propeller, is painted black, and sits quite low in the water. Her crew, all told, consists of 155 men, they are of all nations, and all languages are spoken aboard this craft. Capt. MAFFITT is in charge, and is but 30 years of age, and all her officers are young. Her First Lieutenant was formerly in the United States service, under Commodore PORTER. She carries the United States, rebel and English flags. She has eight guns, two of which are 11-inch rifled swivel guns, mounted amidships. Two guns are 7-inch bore, and the balance are of smaller caliber. The crew are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. But little order is maintained among the crew. Whisky is served regularly three times a day, and provisions of the best kind, and in large quantities, are dealt out to the men. Great affection for their Captain is exhibited by all of the crew.

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA.

The whaler *Golconda*, on its return from a five years' whaling cruise, started from Talcahuana, Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New-Bedford, Mass. On Friday morning last, while in latitude 37° 20', longitude 72° 15', the *Golconda* perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The *Golconda* put up the American colors. As soon as she had come to the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors.

The craft, which then proved to be the *Florida*, fired a signal gun and commanded the *Golconda* to heave to. The *Florida* then came alongside the *Golconda* and demanded where she was from and where bound. The officer in command of the *Florida* then informed the *Golconda* that they would board her. A Lieutenant from the *Florida* then came on board and demanded inspection of the papers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Golconda*, that his vessel was the prize of the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the *Florida*, and the *Golconda* was fired. She had aboard 1,800 barrels of oil, which were mostly whale sperm; 1,250 barrels were of right, and 750 barrels belonged to the crew. The oil which had been obtained on the course, with the exception of the 750 barrels, had been disposed of at Talcahuana.

The vessel belongs to one HOWLAND, of New-Brunswick, Maine; is five years old, and three hundred tons burden. She is valued at $70,000, not half of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers of the new steamboat the *Florida* till Sunday, when they will join, together with the Captain of the *Margaret Y. Davis*, were put aboard an English schooner, which was hailed by the *Florida*, and was bound for Nassau.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS

One of the crew of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis* informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of gunpowder, and were returning to New-York in ballast. They were in latitude 37°, longitude 74°, on Saturday, early in the morning, when they were hailed by what afterwards proved to be the *Florida*. An officer from that vessel boarded her and informed them, after demanding a sight of the ship's papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The officers and crew were then put aboard the *Florida* and the schooner set fire to and destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, and was insured with war risk.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GREENLAND

Capt. VEEDIN, of the steamship *America*, has informed us that he had in tow the bark *Greenland*, bound from this port to Pernambuco, laden with coal. On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when off Cape Henry, Va., by S., 60 miles, he spoke a gunboat towing a steamer and also towing them. When these parties came within hailing distance the gunboat ordered the *America* to cast off the bark and allow the latter vessel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The craft, which they soon found to be the *Florida*, put on all steam and sailed, and made after them. The *Florida* chased the *America* for about an hour, and then gave up the chase. The *America* then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the *Ino*, which was sent to cruise for the *Florida*. The *Florida* had in the meantime captured the *Greenland*.

This vessel was in command of Capt. EVERETT. Her officers and crew were taken on board the *Florida*. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $30,000, and, we are informed, are fully insured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY.

The bark *Gen. Berry*, under command of Capt. HODGES, who has given us the information, was bound for Fortress Monroe, from New-York, laden with hay for the Government. When off Cuttyhunk, Mass., on Friday morning last, while in latitude 37° 20', longitude 72° 15', the *Golconda* perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The *Golconda* put up the American colors. As soon as she had come to the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors.

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THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK ZELINDA.

The bark *Zelinda*, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Capt. SHACKFORD, was the next prize of the *Florida*. She was in lat. 37° 50', long. 74° 5', about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was overtaken and boarded by the *Florida*. It was the second trip the *Zelinda* had made. She was from New-Orleans, bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the Captain of the *Florida* to send all the crews ashore on the *Zelinda*, but the schooner *Howard* coming in sight this plan was given up. A crew was put in the *Zelinda* and sent in chase of the *Howard*, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD.

As above stated, the schooner *Howard* was captured shortly after daybreak, on Sunday morning. She was laden with pineapples, from Nassau, bound to New-York. A great part of her cargo was taken by the *Florida*. The Captain was then required to deliver her over with the Captain of the *Florida*, condition to pay $6 per ton to the Confederate States, six months after the close of the war in which the Confederate States are engaged, but after 3 per cent. gold. The vessel was then ordered to follow the *Florida* and the others at a distance of two miles astern, which they did for two days, when they were ordered to keep within hailing distance of the *Florida*.

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARD THE FLORIDA.

Every one of the captured officers and crews of all in the highest terms of the kindness they received during their stay on board the *Florida*. All were allowed the liberty of the cabin, and made themselves quite at home. The crew were quartered in the after part of the vessel. The officers were furnished with state rooms, and wines, brandies, cigars &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

LEAVE-TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews the Captain of the *Florida* treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the *Margaret Y. Davis* to remember him kindly to ABE LINCOLN, and to inform him that the *Florida* was still afloat.

ARRIVAL AT CAPE MAY.

The schooner *Howard* took officers and crew, numbering seventeen, to the Breakwater, where the pilot boat *Wade*, Capt. SCHELLINGER, took them aboard and landed them at Cape May, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Neither the guests nor the officers at the Cape knew anything of the occurrence, and as the train for Philadelphia started at 12 o'clock they had to go to the depot and get aboard the cars before they had time to lose at the island. Probably the first intelligence of the occurrence that will reach most of the inhabitants of Cape May will be when they receive the papers this morning.

There were, we are informed, 1,150 bales of hay on board of the ship *Berry*.

The *Zelinda* was 500 tons burden.

The whole capture of these six vessels will be over $250,000.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE FLORIDA.

When the *Florida* was last seen she was steering south. The Government has sent two gunboats from Hampton Roads in search of her. News was received of the capture of the *Greenland* by the arrival of the *America*, about two hours after the capture.

In addition to the ones already mentioned, the *Florida* carries a white flag, with upper corner of red, with seven of white and eight stars. She had these colors up when she captured the *Gen. Berry*. She was sailing under American colors when last seen.

THE CREWS AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOON.

The crews of the captured vessels are now quartered at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and will remain there some time. They received their supper there last evening.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The *Florida*, they learned, is commanded by Capt. MORRIS, of South Carolina. He is described as very communicative, and is said to have treated the crews of the captured ships very well. He desired some of the officers among the prisoners to inform the Secretary of the Navy that while the naval officers of the United States were drinking their champagne near shore, he was burning their ships on the ocean.

Two letters were written by him to be handed to one of the prisoners, intended for President LINCOLN and Commodore FARRAGUT. Their contents are not known. He expressed a desire to meet one of our gunboats and said he would wait some time off the coast in expectation of encountering one.

The *Florida* is described as being in a dirty condition, and her crew, consisting of 150 men, is composed mostly of Italians and Spaniards, very few of whom can speak the English language. The are generally poor sailors, and Capt. MORRIS offered strong inducements to the crews of the captured vessels to join him, but he could not get a man.

The armament of the *Florida* consists of two 120-pounder rifled guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and a battery of six guns, 26 and 64-pounders. It is the opinion of those who were the longest on the *Florida*, that she would make but a poor fight with vessels of American sailors, and that her guns could not be successfully worked. So far as the prisoners could see, the guns had not been used for a long time.

All of the crew of the *Florida* were armed with pistols and cutlasses, and they are represented as having a thorough piratical appearance. One of the officers on the *Florida* was pointed out by Capt. MORRIS as having been engaged in taking the revenue cutter out of Portland, some months ago, and who was captured, sent to Fort Lafayette, and afterwards made his escape. The news of the sinking of the *Alabama* had been heard on the *Florida*, from the Captains of some of the vessels previously captured and burned. Several of our naval vessels are in pursuit of the *Florida*, and as Capt. MORRIS expressed a desire to encounter one or more of them, there is a hope that he may be gratified. The United States steamer *Potomac* sailed from our navy-yard for Washington, on Sunday, and may have met the *Florida*.

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

An Interesting Private Letter.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* publishes an interesting private letter, dated Charleston, West Virginia, July 2, which gives the following particulars of Gen. HUNTER's raid:

"Three days after I wrote at Staunton, we moved, the cavalry crossing the mountain on the left of the valley, and the infantry keeping the valley. (I forgot to mention that we had been joined at Staunton by Gens. CROOK and AVERELL.) We joined the infantry again at Lexington, by crossing the same mountain, and the whole force then moved down the valley to Buchanan, where we again crossed the mountain to Liberty, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which was thoroughly destroyed for about ten miles, in the direction of Lynchburgh.

On the afternoon of the 18th of June, when about 5 miles from Lynchburgh, we met the enemy, and after a two hours' fight, drove them into their breastworks, which were about two miles from Lynchburgh, but darkness delayed our attack until morning. At night all hands were jubilant with the expectation of entering the town, where we expected to make a haul of a large supply of subsistence, which had gradually diminished along the road from the time we left the valley, but we were doomed to disappointment. There was one heavy fight during the day of the 19th, when the enemy attempted to turn our right flank. With that exception, there was nothing but heavy skirmishing on the day. At night, the wagon train and led horses commenced moving to the rear, which surprised us all, as we had not been whipped that day; and still later, the whole force moved to the rear, and kept continually moving until we reached Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Rail road, at the foot of the mountains, which we then commenced to cross, and which we have been creeping over since, and still are not out of them, although since we left Gauley Bridge the country has been continually in prairie.

At Salem, when we were crossing the mountain, the rebels made a dash on our military, which was in the middle of the wagon train, and captured thirteen pieces. The before our forces could reach them, they had spoiled each, so that it was not worth while to move them along. With that exception our expedition was a complete success, having destroyed a very large amount of property and captured many prisoners and guns.

HUNTER, Brigadier-General Gen. HUNTER is the only successful General who has operated in the Valley, although his men got many a stretch. Before we left Staunton, the wagon train was empty of rations, and the army of 20,000 men had to subsist on the country, which supplied them until we entered the mountains, which we had to cross. We were fifty miles in the mountains, when the thought struck us that we might have to do it, but I got along by eating parched corn and green cherry. I can say I never knew what hunger was until the day before we got rations, and after I eat some, it so surprised my stomach that I threw it all up.

The rebels fared very hard, as some days they would get corn and some days nothing. This you understand was after we entered the mountains. But before that men and horses lived plenty, that is if the men would take the trouble to forage for their horses. I and a man my horse brought me through with what walking I had to rest him. The road from Salem to Gauley Bridge is literally covered with dead horses. Those that gave out before they died, were shot. I would not be surprised if a plague arose in the country through which we passed. You can tell our route by looking at the map. We passed through New Castle and Lewisburgh. Our boys are surprised at my horse having gone as far as he did, (as he is only three years old,) although now he is very tired; but we are to stop here two days, which will give him time to rest, and then we march to Parkersburgh, where we take the cars for Martinsburgh.

Enclosed I send you a $5 Confederate bond, thinking it might be a curiosity. I gave one dollar for it.

From the day we left Staunton, there was not a day that we were not moving. Our wagon train is not near as large now as it was when we started, for a large number were burned on the mountains, on account of the horses giving out. Gen. HUNTER is a great man for burning property, but everything he destroyed was rebel property, and should have been burned.

The rebel Gen. JACKSON was buried at Lexington, and had a black walnut head-board, which was completely cut in splinters by the men, who retained it as a curiosity. F. E. H.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. POLK.—The Atlanta *Register* of the 16th inst. gives the particulars of the death of Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, which do not differ materially from the accounts we have already published. He was in company at the time with Gens. JOHNSTON, HARDEE and JACKSON, upon Pine Mountain, in the rear of the batteries of the Washington Artillery from New-Orleans. They had all dismounted, and with their respective staffs had walked out to observe the Federal position, which was about 900 yards distant. Some one suggested that they would be safer to retreat an unfriendly fire, and a few moments afterward a shell fell a little beyond the party. The order was given to disperse, and the several officers moved off in different directions, and Gen. POLK, together with the latter gentlemen, was standing on the top of the hill below the point at which the shell had fallen. Gen. POLK was raising his field glass to his eyes, when a shell struck him on the left breast, crushing the breast and upper portion of the left arm to the left and in front of the body. Gen. POLK, his staff-officers and members of his escort were thrown forward by the force of the shock. Gen. POLK fell on his face, and expired in a few minutes. The shell was fired by the enemy's battery on Kenesaw Mountain, and was the only one fired at the party. The enemy's batteries opened a heavy fire upon the position occupied by the Washington Artillery, but no other shells fell near the party.

Before we started on the raid, Gen. HUNTER said, in order to get what we might have to eat horse and mule meat, we must keep stock to our rear, but none of us ever believed it would come to that until we entered the mountains, when the thought struck us that we might have to do it, but I got along by eating parched corn and green cherry. I can say I never knew what hunger was until the day before we got rations, and after I eat some, it so surprised my stomach that I threw it all up.

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CONNELL, Aldermen JONES, SHANNON, and FOX, and Countrimen KENNAN, BARRY, and HAGERTY, and also Police Justices HOGAN and SHANDLEY, who are connected with it, were indefatigable in efforts to promote the comfort and pleasure of the guests, who departed with high opinions of the *personnel* of the Club, and filled with admiration at the neatness and taste everywhere exhibited about the house and grounds. It should be added that the Club the next morning extended their bounteous hospitality to several hundred of the guests who remained, in the welcome shape of a good breakfast.

The Late Fire in the Bowery--Statement of Losses and Insurances.

The damage by fire and water in the building No. 98 Bowery, an account of which was published in the TIMES of Tuesday, appears, upon investigation, to be much greater than was at first supposed. The firm of FIVEL & BARUZZI, fancy goods dealers, who occupied the first floor, estimate their damage at over $10,000. They are insured as follows: St. Mark's, $1,000; New-World, $1,000; Lenox, $5,000; Shurtweath, $1,000; Astor, $1,000; Excelsior, $2,000; Hamilton, $3,000; Tradesmen's, $1,500; Bronkton, $2,000; Bowery, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Merchant's, $3,000; Kings County, $1,500; Park, $1,000; Hoffman, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Pacific, $5,000, and Peter, $1,000.

The fire originated on the third floor in premises occupied by Mr. CARPENTER, female impersonator. His loss is about $1,600; fully insured. The third floor was occupied by M. O'BRIEN, manufacturer of fringes and tassels. Damage $1,500; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by D. F. ROBINSON as a commercial school. His loss on books and papers is about $500; no insurance. A. BUSH, Jr., occupied the basement as a lager-beer saloon. Damage about $200. The building is owned by Mr. R. P. UNDERHILL. It was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company.

Croton Board Contracts.

On Monday the Croton Aqueduct Board opened bids for several contracts. The following shows the character of the work of each contract, the number of bids given for it, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Constructing sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets—15 bids; to M. TRACEY, at $17,250.

Sewer in Morton-street, between Washington and Hudson streets—9 bids; to J. DUFFY, Jr., at $3 140.

Sewer in Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets—9 bids; to J. CUNNINGHAM, at $1,705.

Sewer in Grand-street, from sewer in Green-street, to 50 feet west of Mercer-street—7 bids; to JOHN DUFFY, Jr., at $668 25.

Sewer in Eighth-avenue, from sewer in Seventeenth-street to near Sixteenth street—9 bids; to JAMES CUNNINGHAM, at $713.

Sewer in Eighty second-street, from sewer in Third-avenue to near Fourth-avenue—11 bids; to M. TRACEY, at $6,260.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Militia under Orders to March.

Two regiments of the Brooklyn militia are ordered to march as soon as possible—namely, the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-sixth. The following orders in relation thereto have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, will assemble for muster into the service of the United States for voluntary service for one hundred days, in obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States upon the State of New-York, at such time and place as the commander of the regiment may direct.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.
H. B. HUBBARD, Division Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, July 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 31.—The foregoing orders are hereby promulgated for the information of this command. The regiment is hereby ordered to assemble at headquarters, Raymond-street, on Thursday morning, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., to be mustered into the service of the United States for one hundred days. The command is directed to report to Washington immediately.

By orders from the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, every member of the regiment must report in person or by an acceptable substitute.

A special meeting of the board of officers will be held at the headquarters, on Wednesday evening, July 13, at 8 P. M. Every officer of the command is directed to be present. No excuses of officers or men will be received, but every one must be prepared to respond to this order.

By order of Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Comdg 56th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWIN LUDLAM, Aojutant.

It is expected that the Fifty-sixth Regiment will march to-morrow, and the Twenty-eighth Regiment the day after. In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in Maryland, the parade on the 14th inst. has been countermanded. There will, therefore, be no parade of the military on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the armory in the Eighth District. Orders to that effect have been issued by Major-Gen. BURTIS. The men in the regiments under orders to march will be paid and subsisted from the date of their enlistment. A draft of arms from the United States ship *North Carolina* were sent off yesterday to man the fortifications at Baltimore. The gunboat *Tahoma* has sailed for Washington, and the *Iroquois* has been dispatched to look after the pirate *Florida*.

DROWNED.—A boy about 10 years of age, named PATRICK DOWNEY, whose parents reside on the corner of Columbia and Warren streets, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while in the act of bathing at the foot of Van Dyke-street. The body was recovered, and taken to the parents' residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT.—The authorities at Washington having refused to credit substitutes furnished on the deficiency of the last draft, a supplemental draft for Jersey City was concluded at Newark, yesterday afternoon. There was a deficiency of 62 men, for which 31 names were drawn. Among those drawn are officers elected, are Rev. SPENCER RICE, D. D., Assistant Rector Grace Church; JR., S. A. FRANCIS, late Provost-Marshal, deceased, Conductor WM. COLLIER, and H. W. CELESTON, reporter.

PREPARING TO AVOID A DRAFT.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward of Jersey City was held on Monday night, at which committees of prominent citizens were appointed to raise funds for procuring volunteers in anticipation of a call, in order to relieve the poorer classes of citizens.

LAW REPORTS.

Amendment as to Claims Barred by the Statute of Limitations, and Acquired Subsequently to the Commencement of the Action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice McCUNN.

Vanyckle et al. vs. Theodore Perry.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $10,358 58, being the value of a cargo of wheat sold in October, 1855, and shipped on board the ship *Winfield Scott*, then lying in the port of Baltimore, and bound for the City of London.

After the commencement of the trial, and after considerable evidence had been taken, it was discovered that one of the plaintiffs, E. Bridge Vanrycke, who was at one time half owner of the claim, had assigned to his partner, Albert J. Varaveke, and that consequently, he was not a proper party to the action. It also appeared that the cargo shipped by the *Winfield Scott* had been sold for, or nearly so.

Upon this state of facts the plaintiffs rested, and defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, whereupon plaintiffs asked leave to amend. The court, however, declined to grant a motion to allow the plaintiffs to withdraw a motion for leave to amend at the Special Term.

Another motion was now made to amend by substituting the name of the assignee, Albert J. Vanrycke, in place of Eldridge Van Syckle, the assignor, and by allowing plaintiffs to set up a new allegation in the complaint, claiming to recover, in addition to the value of the cargo of the *Winfield Scott*, the value of a cargo shipped on board the ship *Caroline*, lying at the port of Baltimore, and bound for the City of Liverpool.

The court, after argument of the motion, held that to allow the amendment as to the character of Vanrycke, would be an error, to allow such an amendment as would introduce a new cause of action as to the half of the claim, owned by him, it appearing that the assignment was made before the commencement of the action, and also allow such a course would be to enable the plaintiffs to recover for that which they had already received after their action was commenced, and which they would not recover under any circumstances as the action was originally framed.

In respect to the second amendment asked it was held that it would be substituting an entirely new cause of action—and one which was barred by the statute of limitations. The defendant could not thus be deprived of a legal defence. These rights cannot be diverted by an original action, nor should they be indirectly so by adding a new count and giving it a relation which overreaches the defendant's rights.

The motion to amend was denied with $10 costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

FREIGHT—LIEN—TITLE TO A GUANO ISLAND

William W. Crapo et al. vs. The Cargo of the ship Arctic.—This was an action for freight on a cargo of guano brought in the vessel from Howland's Island. There was a controversy between the American Guano Company and the United States Guano Company as to which owned the cargo, and the latter had replevied it after it was landed from the ship, and on this libel being filed by the owners of the ship to recover the freight due, they contested the suit, claiming that under the circumstances the guano was theirs and wrongfully eloigned, and was therefore not liable for the freight. The District Court gave a decree for the freight, and the claimants appealed.

BY THE COURT: NELSON, C. J.—I. Upon a careful examination of the charter party, we are satisfied the owners of the vessel had a lien upon the guano for the freight to the port of the City of New-York; and that, upon the proofs, this lien was not waived by the deposit of it in the stores at the City of Brooklyn, nor lost by the suit of Rodman, or the replevin suit.

II. That without inquiring into the title to the guano, whether in the pretensions of the American Guano Company, as the result of the final decision and use of Howland's Island, was satisfied the disputed right between the parties at the island, at the time the guano was put on board of the vessel, afford no solid ground for depriving the owners of their claim for the freight, and the enforcement of the lien. The master was right in receiving the cargo, leaving the parties to settle the dispute between themselves. Under these circumstances appearing in the case, as it respects this dispute at the island, and the facts as they then and there appeared, he was not bound to take the responsibility of breaking up his contract with the charterers by refusing the cargo. We can express no opinion upon the title.

The decree of the court below affirmed.

Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge BETTS.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus to bring up Philip B. Marsh.—In this case a habeas corpus was issued by Judge BETTS, on the petition of the wife of Marsh, to bring up the body of Marsh, who was confined in Fort Lafayette, and had been so for some months, and that since his arrest a Grand Jury of the Circuit Court had been sitting and discharged, by reason of which, under the act of Congress, he was entitled to his discharge.

The writ was issued and served and the party produced in court. Gen. DIX made a return to the writ setting up that the prisoner was a Deputy Provost-Marshal, and was as such in the military service of the United States, and was held for trial before a military tribunal.

The counsel for the prisoner took the point that the return was no defence, but that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge under the Act of Congress, although he was held for trial before a military tribunal.

Judge BETTS decided against the prisoner on this point, holding that the return was good, and that if he was held for trial before a military tribunal the act of Congress did not apply to his case; that the civil courts could not have taken cognizance of the case if it had been brought before them, and anything done by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court would have been *coram non judice*.

Counsel for the prisoner thereupon traversed the return, denying that Marsh was ever in the military service of the United States, or was ever a Deputy Provost-Marshal.

Evidence was taken on this point, and the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

For the prisoner, Mr. Glassey and Mr. Thomas; for the Government, Mr. Blake.

Jurisdiction of the Special Sessions to Commit for Contempt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Bernard.

Matter of Ann O'Neill.—This was a writ of habeas corpus for the relief of Ann O'Neill, who had been committed by the Court of Special Sessions for an alleged contempt for refusing to be sworn as a witness in a proceeding in that court, the witness declining to be sworn on the ground of conscientious scruples against swearing.

The relator's counsel contended that the Special Sessions, not being a court of record, was without jurisdiction to commit for a contempt.

The court discharged the relator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

Solomon A. Champlin vs. Sarah A. Champlin.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary A. Zust vs. Charles Zust.—Same order as in the above case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1864.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, 81...C.	103	600	Hud. Riv. R.		120
500 U. S 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅛	100	do		120⅜
500 do	103⅛	100	do		121
15,000 do	103⅜	500	do		121⅛
3 000 U. S. 5s, '74...C.	100	100	do	b3	121
10,100 Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	do	b1	121½
Oct. & Apl	10⅜	100	Reading R.		120
9,000 do	10⅜	700	do		120⅜
17,000 U.S. 1-yr C.	95⅛	1200	do		120⅝
1,000 Ind. St. 2½ C.	65	200	do		120⅝
10,000 Mo. state 6s	68	300	do		120⅝
5,000 do	67⅝	200	P., F. W. & C.		120
5,000 do	67⅝	700	do	c	120⅜
9,000 do	10⅜	15	Mich. Cen. R.		121
17,000 U.S. 1-yr C.	95⅛	1200	do		120⅝
1,000 Ind. St. 2½ C.	65	200	do		120⅝
10,000 Mo. state 6s	68	300	do		120⅝
5,000 do	67⅝	200	do	c	120⅜
5,000 Alton & T. H. 2d		100	do		120⅝
M. Preferred	99	1200	do	c	120⅜
2,000 C., R. N. W. 1st M.	104⅜	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip		127
10,000 do	104	100	do	b5	127⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	114	400	do	b10	128
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	110	100	do		128⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	110	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		107
1,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115	200	do		106⅝
2,000 Clar. & Cin. 1st M.	106	10	Chic. & N. W.		60
1,000 McGr. & W. 1st M.	85	50	do		49⅜
10 Bk. State of N. Y.	110	50	do		49⅜
5 Bank of Amer.	113	100	do		49
100 Leath. Co. Com.	216	10	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		81
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	61	200	do		80⅝
100 do	60⅜	200	do		80⅝
200 Mar. & Cin. Co.	41	100	Cle. & Tol. R.		103
200 do	43	1000	do		103
200 Quick. Min. Co.	73	500	Chic. & R. I. R.		104⅝
100 Bucks Co. L. Co.	2	500	do		104⅝
100 Pacific Mail	270⅛	300	do		104⅝
400 N. Y. Central	103⅜	200	do		104⅝
200 Erie Railway	112⅞	500	do		104⅝
100 do	112⅞	200	do		104⅝
1000 do	113	1000	do	b30	104
100 do	113⅛	100	do		103
100 do	b15 113⅜	100	do	b15	103
100 Erie R. Pref.	124⅜	200	Toledo & Wab. R.		60
200 do	124	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		63⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103⅜	300	Reading R.	120⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104	300	do	120⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅝	1000	do	120⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅛	1500	do	120⅝
20,000 do	103⅛	100	do	b15 120⅝
50,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	49	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅝
900 Canton Co.	55	100	do	93⅝
100 do	55⅛	600	do	93⅝
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.	57	200	do	93⅝
500 do	b10 59	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	127⅛
200 do	b15 59	800	do	127⅛
100 Quicks. Min. Co.	72	400	Clev. & Pitts.	107
900 Erie Railway	113	800	do	106⅝
200 do	113⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	59
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86
100 do	s10 134⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	131
200 do	134⅜	300	do	130⅝
100 do	s10 134⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	104
500 Hud. River R.	130	100	do	s10 104
200 do	130⅛	50	Chi., Bar. & Q. R.	103
100 do	s10 130⅜	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	63
150 P., F. W. & C.	110	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	60
100 do	109⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛
100 Erie Railway	112⅞	200	do	128⅛
100 do	113⅛	400	do	127
3000 do	b4 112	100	do	127
500 do	113⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100 do	s3 113⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
300 Hudson Riv. R.	129⅜	100	do	104⅜
100 do	129⅜	100	do	b6 104
200 Reading R.	120⅜	100	do	104
300 do	120⅜	70	Canton Co.	55⅜
200 do	120⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	71
200 do	b3 120⅜	100	Maripesa M. Co.	40
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅝	100	do	40
300 do	0 92⅝	100	do	39⅝
100 do	92⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway	113⅜	100	Reading R.	120
400 do	113⅜	500	do	120⅜
100 do	b3 113⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅝
100 do	113⅜	100	do	93⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅜
100 do	125	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R.	127	100	Maripesa Min.	40
200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86			

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

The new Secretary of the Treasury at 10 o'clock, had an informal meeting with some of the National Bankers at the Treasury Office. At noon he met in general meeting with the Associated City Bankers, including several gentlemen from Albany and Boston. There was quite a prolonged conference and interchange of views, resulting in the appointment of the following Committee to report to an adjourned meeting to-morrow, (Wednesday,) evening:

Mr. Taylor, City Bank.	Mr. Coe, American Exchange.
Mr. Gallatin, National.	
Mr. Williams, Metropolitan.	Mr. Burnett, American.
	Mr. Stout, Shoe & Leather
Mr. Knapp, Mechanics'.	Mr. Leverich, New-York.
Mr. Vermilye, Merchants'.	Mr. Lowry, Republic.

It appeared to be the understanding that the Clearing-House Banks of this City are ready to inscribe a credit on their books in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for at least $50,000,000 to be gradually drawn for in the ordinary course of business at the Department, in sums to suit the public creditors, but not in round large sums to go into the Treasury Office here for redisbursement. In payment, the Banks to have from the Secretary such description or descriptions of his authorized Loans or Treasury notes, as may be agreed upon when the Secretary indicates his decision to make these Banks the depositories of the Government, under the Act of August, 1841, one section of which authorizes a departure from the Sub Treasury Act of 1846, in favor of any Specie paying State Bank or Banks, to the extent of their loans to the Government or their purchases of the Public Stock by negotiation with the Treasury. The Banks were all then paying Specie. They now pay in Legal Tender Notes, which our own State authorities (including the Judiciary) have held to release them from the penalties of paying their obligations in Specie. A Subsequent Act of Congress, (establishing the National Banking system,) also recognizes a departure from the Sub Treasury Act of 1846, to the full extent of making the new National Banks the depositories of the public moneys for all purposes, and their notes a lawful tender to and from the Government, except for Customs and for Interest on the Public Debt.

The Secretary, we learn, has not yet indicated his assent to the condition made at the meeting to-day. The ground of confidence that he will do so is on the prevailing public anxiety to harmonize the State and National Systems of Banking, so as to enlist them all into the support of the Public Finances, on terms as nearly equal as practicable. On the other hand, there is a possibility that disappointment or delay on the subject may grow out of the adjustmen. of the terms of this pioneer negotiation, the terms of which, when formally proposed by the Banks, he may deem proper to weigh carefully before deciding the main question. The hope this afternoon is that these terms will be made liberal to begin with, and on the public-spirited calculation of great future usefulness in the distribution of this and other Loans of the Government among the people.

The market for Money was again quite stringent to-day. The supply at Bank being in moderate sums, as a general practice, and only on demand or a very few days' notice. The Stock Brokers have greatly curtailed their engagements, but even the light business now doing at the Board is not conducted without difficulty as to Money. The Miscellaneous Shares were very weak to-day, and most of the Railways were lower than on Monday on the forenoon sales. The Government Stocks were in some instances pressed for cash on the Street, as well as at the Board, but the Foreign orders kept up the 5-20's to about 104 ⅞ cent.

At 4 o'clock the market for Government Stocks was steady; the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares dull, but decidedly better than in the morning Board on Hudson River, and partially higher on some other descriptions. Gold was unsettled by some of the late Pennsylvania telegrams, and returned to 272½@273½ ⅌ cent.

The price of Gold fell 10 ⅌ cent. at one time, this forenoon from the last quotation of Monday, say from 270½ to 270½. The market was unexpectedly weak through the whole of Change hours, notwithstanding the rumored imminent danger to the Capital. As noted yesterday the speculation in Gold origins to be the stringency of the Money market, and is also affected by the more general variety of Bills on Europe now offering through the Brokers and Bankers. The rate on London, for Gold, is quoted 101@101½ ⅌ cent. For Currency the quotations to-day were very wide, 30@265 ⅌ cent.

The week's Export list, it will be noticed, is again large, and of the value of $1,334,000. It embraces about 12,000 bags of Coffee and 500 hhds. Sugar reshipped for a better market, together with a good many smaller items of Foreign Merchandise. The present clearances embrace only the two business days of the week—that is, up to Saturday night. Further considerable reshipments of Sugars, Coffee, &c., are being made this week.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	122
N. Y. Central 6s '76	105
Erie 1st	112⅜
Erie 2d	103
Erie Preferred	113
Hudson	102⅜
Harlem	98
Canton	93
Treas. Cer., new	93⅝
Toledo	82
Northwest	50
Ohio & M. Certfs	50

Mich. Central	130
Mich. So. & N. I.	92⅝
Illinois Cen.	128
Chi. & Alton	120
Chi. & Alton pf.	130
Mil. & Miss.	120
Chi. & N. W.	59
Chi. & N. W. pf.	86
Ft. W. & Chi.	110
Panama	140
Quicksilver	75½
Cumberland Coal	58
Maripesa	42½
N. York Central	130⅛

Erie	113⅛
Hud. R.	130
Reading	120⅜
Mich. So.	92⅝
Mich. S. & N. I.	93
Illinois Cen.	128
Cleveland & Pitts.	107
Chi. & Rock Isl.	104⅜
Chi. & Northw.	59
Chi. & Northw. pf.	86
Fort Wayne	110
Ohio & Miss.	49
Ohio 5s	68
Illinois 5s	93
Missouri 6s	67

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for the last half year has been as follows:

For first six months of 1861, Sales of Land	$1,658,572
For first six months of 1863, Sales of Land	1,001,698
Increase	$147,174
For first 6 months of 1861, Land Collections	$816,750
For first 6 months of 1863, Land Collections	620,550
Increase	$196,200
For first six months of 1864, Road Traffic	$2,903,526
For first six months of 1863, Road Traffic	1,858,676
Increase	$1,044,849
Sales of Land as above	$1,658,572
Cash Collected on Land Debts as above	980,601
Traffic as above	2,903,526
Total Gross business	$5,542,699

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent., free of all Government tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—103⅛ and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100⅛, 100⅜ and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—103⅛ and 1,000's.
Old issue of 6's, 1867—1,000's and 5,000's.
An additional dollar in interest secured at market rates, saving the purchaser the commissions.

THURSTON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, since our last, have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 13,765 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. and 395 bags Corn Meal, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 664 pkgs. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13@$13 75 for Pots and $15@$15 50 for Pearls. ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, partly for export at irregular prices. Stock to-day, 113,344 bags of all kinds.

COAL—Is in good request and very stiffly held. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following statement of coal movements shows the coal business for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year. Total for week, 1863, for season, 1,858,676; for last season, 1,620 [illegible]. Owing to some trouble with the workmen on the lateral roads in the Schuylkill region the past week, the tonnage is materially reduced, while the other coal regions are well keeping up. The *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, has the following in reference to the difficulty with the workmen: 'They claim 10 cents a day advance, and stated that they gave notice to that effect a week before they turned out. They allege that they are entitled to this advance in consequence of the advance made on toll and transportation by the Leading Railroad Company of 50 cents a ton on the last year. This strike has kept at least 75 000 tons of coal out of market, and will in all probability put up the price of coal again. At last year, at this time, the trade was suspended at the threat of the citizens of the county, to entice the people together in order to check the progress of the fever in our State. From present appearances, a similar fate will likely take place, and the trade may be again called again, in order to send volunteers to the front."

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since Saturday, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, especially on account of speculative holders who have been tightly pressed by the extraordinary stringency in the money market. Prices have declined 25c.@50c. ⅌ bbl. The demand, however, has been quite moderate, for both immediate and future delivery. The market closed very heavy, with a declining tendency. Sales since our last amount to 21,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at [illegible]@$11; poor to choice Extra State at $11 40@$12, including 7,000 bbls. to arrive in June, August and September, from $10 75@$13; round-hoop Ohio, tariff or to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12, and for August delivery, $12 75, and deliverable between Sept. 10 and Oct. 10, at $14 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..... $10 50@$11 00
Extra State..... 11 40@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..... 10 75@ 11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, spring brands..... 11 20@ 12 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..... 12 10@ 13 25
Extra Genesee..... 12 10@ 13 25
Fancy and extra Genesee..... 12 60@ 15 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 12 00@ 15 00
Southern flour is heavy and lower to-day. Sales since our last 2,500 bbls. at $11 75@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@14 50 for fancy to choice brands. Canadian Flour has declined materially. Sales 1,000 bbls. Extra at $11 50@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flours is in limited demand at $7 50@$8 ⅌ bbl., sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Calhoun, Atlantic and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including over Raisins at $5 15@$5 20, and Prunes do. at $4 50@$4 50 ⅌ box; Currants, 20c.@ 21c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been limited request to-day, and has declined 6c.@7c. per bushel, under a pressure to realize, especially on the part of speculative holders, among whom there are significant symptoms of a panic, growing out of the "peculiarities" of the money market. Sales have been made since our last of 78,000 bushels, including Amber Western at [illegible]; Red Western at $2 62@$2 65; Amber Down, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 60@ $2 61; Milwaukee Club at $2 55@$2 58; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales since our last, 36,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 03 for new Mixed Western, and $1 65 for old do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 20@$1 22 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@99c.; Western at 90c.@$1; State at 93c.@$1, cash, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal; 1,300 bushels Barley Malt changed hands at $2 15 ⅌ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD RILL reviews thus: "My last circular was under date of 28th June, and left the breadstuff market strong and excited, which increased on that and the subsequent days of the week. Since then there has been much activity and higher prices, with increased excitement and great irregularity in values. Flour has been a favorite article of speculation, and the sales for future delivery large, at $12@$12 50 for July, but principally for August at $12@$13 for standard brands of Extra State of the latter price at buyer's option in all that month; and $12@$14 for Round Hoop Ohio in August and September, at same option. On the spot, with moderate supplies, the transactions have been limited, and prices have fluctuated with the changes in Gold and Exchange. The Fancy brands of Western are firmly held, especially the better grades of St. Louis, which are scarce. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was a disposition to sell for next sale prices, but the sales were confined to a small advance over Saturday's rates. Wheat has advanced largely under high rates of exchange and limited receipts, the latter in retention on the farms, and damage to the growing crop now estimated to be from a quarter to a third deficient. The transactions for the article to arrive have been large, but at exceedingly irregular prices. The sales yesterday were at advanced rates and are given as some idea of the range of Chicago and Racine, as to quality, $2 20@$2 67; Milwaukee No. 1 and [illegible]; Red $2 10@$2 70 in store and to arrive; Winter Red and Amber Michigan and Indiana $2 45@$2 73. Oats are scarce at $1 01½ for Western. Rye is wanted and difficult to procure. Indian Corn, of sound shipping quality, is somewhat in request for export. The article is not plenty, and prices are firmly maintained. The exports of breadstuffs past for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 29,026 bbls. Flour, 968 543 bush. Wheat; to Continental ports 1,745 bbls. Flour, 23,230 bush. Wheat; to Mexico 3,020 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bush. Corn; to Brazil, 6,012 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 25,030 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,967 bbls. Corn Meal, 12,527 bush. Corn, 1,200 bush. Oats, making a total to all ports of 79,542 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,967 bbls. Corn Meal, 991,773 bush. Wheat 13,527 bush. Corn, 1,200 bush. Oats."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept 1, 1863.

From	To	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	July 8, '64.	130,700	12,130,944	225,109
Philadelphia	July 5, '64.	16,772	320,507	—
Baltimore	July 2, 1864.	20,171	574.2	761
Boston	July 9, 1864.	20,957	—	—
Chicago, &c.	July 5, 1864.	59,500	5,[illegible]65	—
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	240,220
Total for same period, 1863		1[illegible]	10,457,188	8,855,116
Total for same period, 1862		[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]63
Total for same period, 1861		2,207,550	24,525,023	9,388,573

To the Continent.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
From New-York to July 9	250,719	12,655	13,215	
From other ports to July 9	12,119			
Total	262,838	25,339	12,655	13,215
To about same period, 1863	1,[illegible]2	1,404,033	66,667	378,293
To about same period, 1862	5,204	1,[illegible]03	319,667	1,441,263
To about same period, 1861	2,[illegible]7	2,[illegible]2	44,065	124,116

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to, and including the 30th of June, in the years indicated:

	1863.	1863.	1864.
Canal-borne	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Flour, bbls	387,000	402,000	221,000
Wheat, bush	7,[illegible]0	2,[illegible]0	5,[illegible]0
Corn, bush	3,[illegible]0	6,[illegible]0	1,[illegible]0
Barley, bush	1,[illegible]0	1,[illegible]0	137,000
Oats, bush	1,[illegible]0	2,[illegible]0	2,646,000
Rye, bush	291,000	91,000	64,500

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 10@$1 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and buoyant at 15c.@ 25c. for poor to prime, at 30c. for choice, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand and quite stiffly held. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the receipts of Lumber have been light, and nearly all on the Champlain Canal. The breaks in the Erie have stopped all Lumber from coming forward. There will be received but little of the month's sales have been inactive, and the movement relatively from previous sales. Prices remain at our quotations, and some dealers are holding at still higher figures, as Lumber cannot be procured at present rates with gold at 270 to 275. On the arrival of the boats from behind the breaks there will be a good assortment in market." Receipts coming the first week in July:

Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, No.	Timber, cu. ft.	Staves, No.
6,410,101	136	15,992	2,353,273
Total for the season to date:			
71,309,194	4,272	163,560	31,224,208

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 55@$3 75 ⅌ gallon, Tar at $3 @ $3 25 ⅌ bbl., Rosin at $15@$25@$25 lbs.

OILS—Are no less required at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25, Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 40; Linseed at $1 75@ $1 78, No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70, Crude Petroleum at 56c.@58c.; Refined Petroleum at 99c.@$1 02, free, and 91c.@93c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mess'rs. Tuska & Galaves note thus: "The market

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos. Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fra Diavola.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Maryland this morning is meagre and indefinite. At 1 o'clock yesterday the rebels made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Bladensburgh and Beltsville, seven and twelve miles respectively from Washington, and interrupted telegraphic communication, since which time there have been neither dispatches nor trains. The latest information from Washington is brought to Baltimore by a gentleman who left the former city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time there was no fighting going on. Philadelphia furnishes its usual quantity of wild sensation reports, even going so far as to telegraph last evening that Washington had been captured. Telegraphic communication has been promptly restored between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the damage to the Gunpowder Bridge is ascertained to be four hundred feet entirely burned, and about four hundred partly damaged. It is estimated that the repairs will require frome four to seven days. The rebels appear to have moved away from the vicinity of the railroad, and from the immediate neighborhood of Baltimore. Yesterday morning, our cavalry dashed into Frederick City, routed the rebel guard of one hundred men left there, and recaptured the place. But little damage had been done ta the place, the citizens having paid a ransom of $20,000. From Hagerstown, it is reliably reported that there are no rebels west of South Mountain, and that Gen. Hunter's forces are active. Gen. Howe is in command at Harper's Ferry, and communication between Cumberland and Martinsburgh has been reopened.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool June 29, via Queenstown June 30, arrived here yesterday with one day's later news, but there is nothing in her advices. A meeting of the opposition members of the House of Commons had been held, at which was submitted a resolution of censure of the Government for its course on the Denmark war question. On the same evening the in House of Commons Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he intended to move the resolution on the Fourth of July. The papers generally declare that the adoption of the resolution would result in expelling the present ministry. The tone of the London press was gradually becoming more warlike. The reported capture of the Island of Alsen by the Prussians is confirmed; the Prussians suffering but small loss. The Danes lost several guns. The United States war steamer *Sacramento* was at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, May 5, and the *Wyoming* on May 17.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Secretary Fessenden was, yesterday morning, introduced to a number of the National Bankers, of this City, who waited upon him at the Treasury Office. He subsequently had a lengthy conference with the Associated City Banks, the results of which were left to be determined at an adjourned meeting this morning.

A dispatch, from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "Major-Gen. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps as reorganized. This arrangement will not affect Gen. Banks' position of the Army of the Gulf. The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field, under Gen Smith, will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-Gen. W. F. Smith is assigned to the command of the corps. Gen. B. F. Butler will command the remainder of the troops in this department, having his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. This last is interpreted as virtually depriving Gen. Butler of any command in the field, just as Gen. Banks was disposed of by the appointment of Gen. Canby. Each is converted into a sort of Military Governor."

Col. Daniel McCook, desperately wounded in the assault of the 27th, on Kenesaw Mountain, has reached Cincinnati. He is comfortable, and will speedily recover, though a rifle ball passed through his chest, grazing his lungs.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report of their action in relation to ascertainiog, by direction of the Board, what power the Board have to enforce the delivery of the assessment rolls to their own body, and whether the non-compliance with the law, as to the time of delivery, will violate the tax levy. Upon these points the opinion of the legal adviser to the Board was obtained, and is to the effect that the Board "might obtain a writ of mandamus to compel the Tax Commissioners to make delivery of the assessment rolls; but the difficulty in the case is, that the books are detained by a person who, as far as the decision of the courts have gone, has ceased to be a Commissioner of Taxes;" and that if the tax books are in possession of the Board on September 1, the date on which, by law, they are required to be given over to the Receiver of Taxes, the Tax Levy will be valid. The new Commissioners sent in, with one exception, all the books they had obtained possession of, being those concerning the real estate in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and the second volume of the Nineteenth Ward. The books of real estate of the Twelfth Ward are withheld for completion, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. All the books and papers concerning personal estate have been carried away by the old Commissioners. The Comptroller's second quarterly report of County finances for 1864 was received and laid over to be printed. The appropriations for the year, it states, including the absorption of a balance of $282,736 13 from last year, amount to $6,486,790 45, of which $4,495,600 40 had been expended at the close of June. The Board adjourned to the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

It was expected that Judge Brady of the Common Pleas would yesterday render decision in the Williamson contempt case frequently reported in the Times, but upon the suggestion of the parties the matter was postponed until Friday.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday discharged Laughlan Berman, who had been brought before him accused of stealing from the navy-yard nine copper bolts. The discharge was on the ground that it did not appear that the bolts were the property of the United States, the complainant.

Money was again in active demand. Stocks lower, and Gold 7@10 ₱ cent. down from Monday's prices.

The extremely stringent Money Market yesterday effectually checked speculation in produce and merchandise, and, in very many instances, seriously embarrassed the speculators. At the Produce Exchange, prices of nearly all kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were much lower, under a pressure to realize, without leading to any general activity. General Merchandise was heavy and irregular. Freights were quiet.

The Live Stock market this week is supplied with 37,170 animals of all kinds, including 4,983 beeves, 168 cows, 2,509 cows and calves, 11,134 sheep and lambs, and 18,376 swine. Our receipts show an increase in all kinds of stock, except sheep. The total supply of cattle has been about 1,500 greater than last week, footing up at the different City markets and at Bergen nearly 5,000 head. The market has been a declining one, and closed dull. The best bullocks brought about 18c., net weight, while medium to good cattle, have sold from 14c. to 16½c. Choice beeves have brought nearly as high figures as last week, we should judge about ½c. lower, but for medium steers, fully 1c. The receipts of sheep have not been as large as last week, and prices have advanced. The market was active on Tuesday, sheep rating 6c.@6½c., live weight, for common, 7c. for good, while selected ones would probably bring 8c. The hog market is more active than last week, with better prices for some qualities—prime corn-fed rating at 11½c@11¾c; medium, 11c@11¼c.; light and fat, 11c.@11½c.; still-fed, 10¾c.@11c.

The Invasion.

It is quite impossible this morning to speculate intelligibly or to any purpose upon the military news and rumors furnished by telegraph. The interruption of telegraphic and railroad communication with the National Capital causes all operations in that vicinity to be screened from our view, or only to be seen at such a distance, and through such a distorted and befogged medium, as to render confusion worse confounded. On the one hand, the rebels are reported as retreating across the Potomac, and on the other, fighting is reported to be in progress at the immediate outposts of Washington.

The Rebel Invasion as Affecting the Military Situation.

What is the real military importance of this rebel movement North? Does it materially change the military situation, which was previously regarded to be very favorable? These questions are important, for the Copperheads are doing their best to make the invasion a means of disheartening and disgusting the people with the war. They always use every unpleasant turn of affairs to make it appear that the rebellion cannot be overcome. Some of them, in view of the interests of their party, avoid making this argument in set terms, but they, none the less, take good care to shape their language to produce that impression. There are many faint-hearted, yet well-meaning, men, who have no broader faith in the final issue than what passing events supply. The opponents of the Government seize every opportunity to play upon the fears of these people, in one way or another, and often with considerable effect, as the ballot-box shows.

This rebel movement was not expected, and no particular preparation was made to guard against it. It is represented to be all the more unfortunate on that account. In fact, it is a strong indication that there is no serious danger in it. Lieut.-Gen. Grant, from the commencement of his present campaign, has had the entire disposal of all the National forces. His military judgment, all admit, is excellent. It is fair to presume that, after crossing the James, he would not have left the Upper Potomac comparatively undefended, if anything serious was to be apprehended by a movement of the enemy across it. The route northward from the enemy's position was notorious enough, for they have traversed it again and again. Their ability to put troops on that route was plain enough. Gen. Grant's omission to bar up the route by fortifications and heavy detachments would have been the most enormous of military blunders, could the enemy gain any decisive advantage by it. It might be safely assumed that he is incapable of any such blunder.

This antecedent presumption is every way borne out by the result thus far realized. The rebels who have crossed the Potomac have gained no military advantage. They have not even ventured to assail any important military point. They have ridden pretty much at random through Maryland, plundered a few houses, torn up a few rails, burned a bridge or two, and stirred up a good deal of harmless dust. They have made one stiff little fight, but have nothing to show for it. The ten days during which they have been operating have yielded them nothing of any mentionable value. We say nothing of their picking up Maj.-Gen. Franklin. If they have accomplished no more, when we had but a mere handful of troops to interfere with them, it may well be believed that they can do nothing in the days to come. Troops—veterans, as well as militia—are now pouring in upon them from all quarters. They must soon retreat or be hemmed in. Even now it is very doubtful whether they can return to their lines in Virginia without great losses, both of men and material. It is indeed, possible that they may be captured *en masse*. The plunder they will carry with them, if they return without any further harm, must be very limited, for they have no transportation trains of any account. In every point of view, the rebel movement which the Copperheads have treated as if it were a disastrous turn to the Summer's campaign, now appears to have no material bearing whatever upon the military situation.

That situation, it should be kept in mind, is full of promise. All reasonable hopes are fast being consummated. Sherman has overcome all the tremendous obstacles that lay in his path to Atlanta, and is now virtually the master of that key to the whole Southwest. Grant has effected a lodgment in the rear of Richmond, which substantially gives him the command of communications that are indispensable to the rebel capital, and from which it is impossible for Lee to displace him. Gen. Grant, whose indisposition to boast is as well understood as his ability to perform, does not hesitate to declare his absolute confidence that, with his present foothold, he can compel the abandonment of Richmond at no distant day. Even during the very investment of Vicksburgh, he was never better assured in his own mind of the ultimate result, than he now is of the early fall of the rebel capital. What his particular mode of operations is going to be, how much he trusts to hard fighting, and how much to the effects of his still, stern gripe, we do not profess to know, nor is it necessary to know in order to participate in his confidence. The general advantages of his position are apparent to everybody. The character of his army insures that he has the means, his own character insures that he has the ability, to turn those advantages to the best account. The people, therefore, even without a knowledge of his particular plans, can justly anticipate with confidence what he regards as a certainty.

Let no true man heed the outcries of the Copperheads concerning the terrible aspects of this "invasion." They are merely fit to frighten children. Those who care to learn the real progress and prospects of the war should look only to the operations against Richmond and Atlanta. These alone will tell the story.

The Military Reserve of the Nation—The Duty of the States.

We cannot help hoping that, if anything will ever serve to open the eyes of the public to the defects of our militia system, it will be the events now taking place in Maryland and Pennsylvania. This is the third time that these States have been invaded, and every time the enemy has found them totally unprepared to receive him, although the Governors possess full power, under the existing law, to put every able-bodied man under arms. Year after year, with full knowledge of the fact that a "rebel raid" across the Potomac was one of the likeliest incidents of each campaign, the people of these States have waited in perfect tranquillity until he had made his appearance in large force. The appearance of parties of cavalry, or even of a division, is not sufficient to rouse them. There has to be "reliable" information of the arrival of a corps or two before the great "rush to arms" is made, or the war meetings are convened. The Governor first calls for regiments; but as the regiments do not appear with the necessary rapidity, or, in fact, appear at all, the enemy continues to advance, harry and lay waste. The Governor then offers to receive volunteers by companies, and companies begin to be raised, but just at this moment telegraphic communication is suspended, and the curtain falls on a great mob of "citizens," running into the towns for shelter, and threatening the rebels with vengeance dire, if he does not immediately run away, which he never does till the United States have been gathered from all quarters of the Union to repel him. What makes this all the more inexcusable is, that there is little doubt that the present raid will cost more to Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the destruction of property and the suspension of business, than it would have cost to have kept 50,000 militia under arms for the last four years.

After every one of these catastrophes there is, of course, a wide-spread disposition to cast the blame on the Government at Washington. No blunder on the part of the national authorities will exonerate the States from the task of providing the ordinary means of protecting themselves against invasion, unless it can be shown that the President has been armed with the power of depriving war of all uncertainty. Nothing could justify such supineness as Pennsylvania and Maryland have recently exhibited, except the discovery of some means of rendering all military operations carried on by the United States forces perfectly certain of success. Until this is done, war will remain with us as with the rest of the world, in a large degree a game of chance, and its various contingences will have accordingly to be provided against, like all other risks of life, by those whom they are likely to affect. The best General in command of the best army in the world may be defeated, and yet the Border States seem to act as if this were impossible, or as, if Gen. Grant failed and the rebels came North, it was Mr. Lincoln's affair, not theirs.

The truth of the matter is, that a large, well organized, well drilled militia, in a constant state of readiness for the field, is not only the only proper reserve for the armies of the United States, but the only sure means of preventing a standing army from ever becoming dangerous to our liberties. Every able-bodied man ought to be compelled to serve in it, for some portion of every year, and those who cannot afford to serve for nothing, ought to be paid by the State, and armed and equipped by it. And it ought to be made the duty of the Governor to enforce the law; no discretion should be left him. In answer to the objection that our business men cannot afford the time necessary for such a duty, we can only say that they can if they must. They would, if necessary, speedily arrange their affairs with reference to it. Every young man beginning life, would keep it in mind in his calculations; and we should speedily cease to feel its effects on our money-making operations, any more than our abstinence from labor on Sunday or the Fourth of July and New-Year's day. And we greatly fear it will have to be made a national concern. If left to the individual States, some will do their duty, and others not; and when the crisis comes, the loss and suffering will fall as heavily on the vigilant and prepared, as on the laggards, cowards and indifferents.

The New Railway Protector.—When *Punch*, some years ago, published the picture showing how to guard against railway accidents, by strapping a couple of Directors upon the engine, the idea was laughed at as a capital joke, but nobody had the least thought of its ever being practically illustrated. This war, however, amid all the marvels which it has brought out, the new inventions and new applications of old ones which it has produced, has actually made that flight of fancy a fact. Gen. Washburne, commanding at Memphis, has realized that joke. He found that his railroad trains were liable to an accident against which the utmost care of those who were running the trains, could not guard, viz: that of being fired into by rebel guerrillas. He found also, that instead of such accidents, when they occurred, being followed by the disapprobation of the rebel public, there were some of the citizens of Memphis who publicly applauded the ruffians who caused the disaster, and other persons along the line of the road who approved of the accidents and encouraged them. It was not difficult to draw a conclusion that there was some connection between those who caused and those who applauded these accidents, and the General not only drew this conclusion, but concluded that he would use these friends of the guerrillas as protectors, and therefore, by an order dated July 6, he has directed that forty of these sympathizers with guerrillas be compelled to do protective duty, twenty each day riding on the train "in the most conspicuous positions. The General adds that quarters will be fitted up for these new-fashioned guards "*where they will be tenderly cared for when not on duty on trains.*" We wonder if he is a reader of Izaak Walton; for this part of his order reminds one of that frog whom the patient angler, as he sewed his mouth up to make him a proper bait, was to treat "as though he loved him."

We shall look with interest to see what is the effect of the Washburne Protectors. The General ought to apply for a patent at once for his invention. Or is he so public spirited as to give his fellow citizens the benefit of it without fee or reward? We sincerely hope that the twenty Secessionists may enjoy their railroad riding, and their tender treatment "when not on duty;" and that their labors may be only wearisome and not dangerous to them, and beneficial to their fellow-citizens.

Throwing off Responsibility.

Whatever reason there may be to alter any opinion heretofore expressed as to the scope of the so-called invasion, there can be none whatever as to the needlessness of the alarms which have been rung at every village station where a rebel scout has made his appearance. The alarmists have put us to an enormous cost in the mere matter of telegrams. Our news columns bear witness that we have been compelled to give up, repeatedly, as much as half a page to what a close scrutiny has proved to be a mere mass of verbiage detailing over and over again, *ad nauseam*, some petty story of the burning of a railway bridge, or the destruction of some obnoxious citizen's private property.

The mere cost of this reckless habit of magnifying comparatively trifling occurrences, however, is the smallest part of the trouble. It is a habit which indicates, we are sorry to say, the existence, in portions of the Border States, of a feeling the very opposite of what we call *self-reliance*. It is not the mere love of spreading sensational news that involves us periodically in this deluge of goblin stories whenever some half-score of Jeff. Davis' emaciated conscripts make their appearance on the Upper Potomac. It is the chronic condition of dependence into which the Borderers have permitted themselves to be dragged—giving outlet to its whimperings, proclaiming its terrors, parading its abjectness, and insinuating its title to outside help.

Into how large a portion of the Border States this utter renunciation of responsible citizenship has penetrated we do not wish to make a specially minute inquest. But we are justified in reminding our readers that it was never even heard of in Indiana, when her soil was made the theatre of rebel raids, and her whole population rushed to arms; nor in Ohio, when the bushwhackers were close upon her borders. It may be only peculiar, so far as Maryland and Pennsylvania are concerned, to select neighborhoods where the residents are neither Northern nor Southern; where they have no faith in principle, no belief in country, no trust in themselves; where they live by accident, and die—Heaven knows how. And yet, it is impossible to read such missives as Gov. Curtin has found it his duty within the last few days to issue, in order to spur his fellow-citizens to a decent show of action, without being compelled, as it were, to accept the conclusion that too large a part of Pennsylvania is disposed continually, instead of trusting in her own stout arms, to look abroad for help. And so, too, when we find that these despicable railroad and telegraph forays, instead of spurring the young men of the chief city of the State to instant and bold action, only serves the purpose of sending a company of respectable, middle-aged citizens to a devotional exercise in Independence Hall. A prayer-meeting among a high-toned, pious community can never be out of place. But we submit, that an impromptu squad of volunteer cavalry pushed forward toward Gunpowder Bridge, or the Relay House Station, would form at the time quite as good an indication of rational piety, and a much more practical recognition of moral and civil duty.

It is not necessary to invite comparisons; but we venture to say that were this "invasion" on the borders of New-York, we should have out a force in fifteen hours that would make mincemeat of McCausland's and Imhoff's cavalry before a second sunset. The truth is, there is too much of this invocation for help from neighbors. It paralyzes the energies of the whole community, and inspires more courage in the hearts of these roving troopers on each successive raid.

Gen. Franklin.—There seems to be now no doubt of the capture of Maj.-Gen. Franklin by the rebels, in Maryland, on Monday. He recently returned from Louisiana, on sick leave of thirty days. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and his health was still feeble. He had just made a brief visit to the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburgh, and was on his way from Philadelphia to Washington, when the train in which he was a passenger was captured.

Music in the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that a cornet band will play on the Lake, at the Park to-day, commencing at 4.30 P. M.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Appeal to the People of the State.

The Entire National Guard Ordered to be Held in Readiness for Service.

Albany, Tuesday, July 12.

Gov. Seymour has issued a general order, directing the commandants of all regiments of the National Guard to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service. The Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals are directed to see that this order is at once promulgated throughout their divisions and brigades.

In connection with this order, he also issues an appeal to the people of the State to aid in carrying it out, by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the numbers required by law. He says:

"Unless this is done at once, I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States. The National Constitution declares that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a Free State. If we had heeded this truth, we should not have been exposed to invasions, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy which led to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling, compared with the amount which New-York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the National Capital. Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest and the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New-York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burden of answering calls for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State. In a time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see from different stand-points and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which make these differences and views occasions for controversy and reproach. However we may differ on other points there should be no conflict of opinion as to the duties we owe to the State and National Governments. I exhort all not to allow their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the dangers which overhang us. Let us cordially unite in measures essential to the preservation of the national unity, the power of our State, the peace and good order of society. Foremost amongst them is the organization of those liable to duty without respect to creed or political opinion into local military companies, in order to meet the Constitutional demands of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and to afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens. This must be done at once."

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER.

General Headquarters State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, July 12, 1864.

Special Orders No. 14.—The commandants of all the regiments of the National Guard of this State, are hereby ordered to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service.

The Major-Generals commanding divisions, and the several Brigadier-Generals of the State will see that this order is at once promulgated throughout their division and brigade districts.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

ISAAC VANDERPOEL,
Engineer-in-Chief and A. A. G.

Proclamation of Gov. Parker of New-Jersey

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, July 12.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of the State:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

I have been expecting a call from the President of the United States or a requisition from the Governor of the State now invaded by the rebels, for troops to aid in driving back the invaders. Not having received such call or requisition, I assume that the authorities near the scene of action believe that they have sufficient force at their command to meet the emergency. I, however, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid. A battle has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and our forces, composed in part of veteran troops, have been driven back. Intelligence has been received that the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been cut, and communication between the East and Washington interrupted. The National Capital is seriously threatened. Although New-Jersey has not yet been officially called upon for troops in this emergency; yet, regarding the danger as imminent, I call upon the citizens of this State to organize immediately into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Given under my hand and privy seal at Trenton, this 12th day of July, 1864.

(Signed) JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. After the organization, Joseph E. McDonald was nominated for Governor; David Turpie, for Lieutenant-Governor, and the balance of the State ticket, including Judge of the Supreme Court, for which the present incumbents were nominated for reelection. The indications are that the platform will embrace a moderate war policy.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, July 12.

Resolutions were passed by the Democratic Convention this afternoon, denouncing arbitrary arrests, the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus, the suppression of newspapers and the general policy of the national and State Governments; favoring a speedy peace and the prompt payment of the soldiers, and complimenting the troops.

A resolution indorsing Vallandigham and pledging the State to stand by him to the last, amid much confusion was rejected, and a substitute was adopted pledging the Democracy to maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers and two Electors at Large, was held at this place to-day. The nominees of the convention are as follows: For Governor—Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier; Lieutenant-Governor—Charles N. Davenport, of Wilmington; Treasurer—Robert McK. Ormsby, of Bradford. Electors at Large—Ephraim Chamberlain and John J. Deavitt. A series of resolutions, mainly devoted to the denunciation of the President's Administration, was adopted. About 250 persons were present.

The War in Missouri, &c.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 12.

Brig.-Gen. Pill, of the colored recruits of Missouri, has been ordered to the field with a brigade of negro troops. Gen. Ewing will hereafter have charge of the negro recruiting in the State, and will prosecute the work with greater vigor than it has hitherto been done.

Gen. Rosecrans' order No. 107 is being very generally responded to throughout the State. The citizens are organizing for self-defence, and the determination is everywhere manifested to put down bushwhacking and plundering.

The Olive-street Hotel was burned down last night. Loss estimated at $35,000; insurance $8,000. The value of the building is not known. The occupants of the stores underneath the hotel escaped with trifling loss.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

Albany, Monday, July 11.

The first boat from the break passed Fultonville last night. Up to 11 A. M. to-day, thirteen loads of wheat, five of oats and corn, had passed.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The New Ideas of Our Age—Tendency of Modern Ideas—Benevolence a Christian Idea—Not Held by the Ancients—The Christian Commission—Its Work—A New Chapter in History—What the Rich can Do.

The Bazoers, Friday, July 8, 1864.

I was looking over the census account of "Vocations" in the United States, and was greatly struck by a wonderful revelation in those plain, dry figures, of what some call "progress," and others "civilization," but what I call the evolution of Christianity in facts. It was the recorded numbers of those engaged in various employments which had *no existence half a century ago*, and nearly all of which are directly tending to increase the comforts of mankind, the diffusion of people over the earth, and the diffusion of general and useful knowledge—and, not least, increasing the capacity of the earth to sustain a greater number of inhabitants in greater happiness. In other words, all these inventions tended in some degree to introduce the prophetic period when "many shall run to and fro;" when the earth shall blossom as the rose; when in the holy mountain none shall molest or make afraid. I grant that this tremendous civil war does not exactly indicate such a period, and I grant that Greek and Roman made great inventions, and were in their day a comparatively civilized people. But I think it evident that the inventions, civilization and progress of our day all tend to different results, tend, on the whole, *to the complete settlement of the earth, the diffusion of knowledge, and the enlargement of human happiness*. The existence of a war, the prevalence of vice, and in some nations the ignorance or the immoralities of the people, do not, fairly considered, overthrow this theory of human progress. War is a necessity of the very controversies which Christianity introduced, of which the controversy about Slavery is one. War being continued, the inventions in regard to the art of war come, of course, but these inventions have not tended to increase bloodshed and cruelty, but the very reverse. But examine (I shall not enumerate them) the numerous wonderful inventions of the last century, and you will find them all tending to increase the means of subsistence, the elevation of mind, and the harmony of the human race. Could the fields of the West be harvested, in this mighty and pressing war, but for those mowing and reaping machines which have just been introduced? Could you send to tens of thousands of readers the Daily Times, but for those great and wonder-working presses in your cellar? Could millions of people emigrate to America, to Australia and the isles of the sea, but for the steamer and railroad? Could you circle the earth with the almost omnipresence of your thoughts but for that electric telegraph? Could you transmit to posterity the perfect image of your dead mother but for that art of photography? I need not specify other examples. It is evident that the inventions of our age have taken a new direction. They *tend* directly to produce the results which the Scriptures say, will at some time be produced. You have, no doubt, read Plutarch, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, Cicero, (the best of ancient philosophers,) and do you remember, and can you point me to one line of the best authors of antiquity which intimates such a thing as the Rights of Man?—the fraternity of the human race?—the *right* of one to ask, and the *duty* of the other to do, whatever you would have others do unto you? Is there one line which points out the great public duty of instructing, ameliorating the condition of, and elevating the human race? If there be any such, I have forgotten it, and certainly any such doctrines would have been regarded (as some profess to regard them now) as the wildest and most impossible dream of human insanity. All antiquity, and to a great extent, all the middle ages, held exactly the same opinions on this subject which South Carolina held when she went into rebellion—that it was *not* our duty to elevate the great body of mankind, but the very reverse; that the many were made to be the slaves of the few. All the tendencies of the age were, however, in favor of the Christain theory of elevating the human race to knowledge and happiness. All sciences, all inventions, discoveries and benevolence were in favor of it. Hence the great conflict; and, long as this world shall present these great contrasts of light and darkness, so long will there be conflicts, till the end comes.

Just as I was reflecting on this subject, some friend had sent me an article in the *Independent* on the operations of the Christian Commission. I had just written something for its twin brother—the Sanitary Commission. I have been proud of my country, as it put forth its giant strength in a righteous cause—but never felt that it really surpassed all other lands till I looked upon the glorious acts of these twin associations! Then I felt it surpassed all Greek; all Roman fame! Search among the renowned heroes of antiquity; search among the knights of the Middle Ages; aye, come down to the present age of boasting Britain and glory-seeking France, and show me when the battle-field has been visited by hundreds of benevolent men, carrying water to thirsty lips in one hand, and the water of life to thirsty souls in the other! Show me the dark and dreary hospitals of sick and wounded soldiers visited and nursed by the first women of the land! Show me that, and I will, perhaps, admit that we have over-estimated the character and virtues of our country.

I have searched history to find the establishment of benevolent institutions. I can find the beginning of orphan homes, for the maintenance of the children of soldiers killed, perhaps as early as the later days of Greece, and of foundling asylums in the early ages of Christianity, but this is all. Not one of the purely *benevolent* institutions, without any reasons of State, can be found till modern times. Such works as have been done in our army by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions have, I think, been done nowhere else in the world. It is one of the new ideas evoked by this war, one of those great facts which illustrates how God is continually, in all time,

"From seeming evil still educing good."

I make two short extracts from the writer in the *Independent*, to show some striking features of the Christian Commission:

"Many letters had also been written describing the circumstances of the death of soldiers who came under the care of the delegates. A lock of hair from the forehead of each one so dying in each case accompanying the letter which conveyed the sad news to the 'dear ones far away.' There is, it seems to me, an exquisite tenderness in this thoughtful process, exacted by the commission of all its delegates in the field; and thousands of sorrowing hearts are to-day blessing, I do not doubt, the organization which, even in little things, remembers to be Christian and faithful to the tenderest and most sacred instincts of humanity.

One fact should not be omitted here, and that is that our soldiers always welcome religious conversation and exercises. The roughest amongst them will listen and exercise. The roughest amongst them will weep at a word of Christian love and tender entreaty.

They will kneel with you right on the damp ground, in the hospital, in the very field of battle, anywhere, in prayer for themselves and their country. Tell them that you represent the Christian Commission, and their hearts open to you spontaneously. They know there is something practical in its Christianity; that it has crackers as well as tracts to give; that

cares for the body as well as the soul, and they meet you with a clasp of the hand and a welcome in their faces which is to you more eloquent than any words."

That lock of hair! What a volume of kindness is thus expressed? Yes! And that soldier's eager look for the food of the gospel! That pouring out, by the Christian delegate, of the waters of life! There, where that stream has become the river of death, how turns the soldier to look upon the river of life! Is not this something worth recording? Is not this a new chapter of history?

Though Agar's prayer, "give me neither poverty nor riches," should be the prayer of every wise man, yet one might wish to be rich, when there are such glorious opportunities to make riches tell in the work of benevolence, and the illustration of Christian charities. Ah! how few who have wealth in this world really know how to use it! Let the Christian Commission be sustained. Let no casuist start doubts upon its prudence or economy. But rather go where the wounded man is, hand him the bread and water of life, and trust the words of Jesus, that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

When I reflect upon these developments of the war, I think God will not leave the people He has founded; that amidst storm and darkness, our flag, baptised in the blood and borne on the prayers of Christianity, will still flame in the front of nations, their hope and their defence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—AUBER'S opera of "Fra Diavola" was revived here on Monday evening, and attracted a good and fashionable audience. It has evidently been put on the stage in great haste, and without that regard to preparatory rehearsal, which the light but delicate music of the French composer demanded. Some of the principal singers were at fault, and the concerted music generally hobbled rather than moved. "Fra Diavolo" makes a rather serious demand on the limited resources of the company. The caste involves not only good leading artists, but very good secondary ones, and these in the present state of the musical market are difficult to supply. At the Olympic they are exceedingly bad. The gentleman who played the part of *Lord Allcash* must have been selected by mistake, and under the impression that the burlesque and not the opera was to be performed. The *Lorenzo*, too, was tender to a degree of absolute softness. Mr. CASTLE'S *Fra Diavolo* was less angular than his *Don Cæsar*, and his dress, if possible, more absurd. The music of the *rôle* does not lie in the best part of his voice, and hence in the concerted pieces the latter was not heard to advantage. Still the performance indicates improvement. Mr. CAMPBELL'S *Beppo* was the best sustained part in the opera. His make-up was excellent. The *Zerlina* of Made. BOSCHARD was good, but a little too mature for the "Innkeeper's lovely daughter." The graceful vivacity which characterised this lady's acting whilst at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, seems to have deserted her now that she is on a somewhat larger stage. Miss LOUISA MYERS, as *Lady Allcash*, acted very prettily, but is scarcely equal to the musical requirements of the part.

The opera has been placed upon the stage in a neat and creditable manner. The scenery and costumes are both good. Mr. REIFF'S orchestra played with its usual vigor, and the chorus exerted itself unsparingly. BALFE'S opera of the "Rose of Castille" is in preparation. It is only by the production of such works that the company can hope to save itself. French music requires tact, taste and style, three qualities which we have not remarked in any of the members of the Olympic company. English music is a plant of sturdier growth, and will bear rough handling.

Obituary.

SERGT. ALLEN, SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. JAMES LAWRENCE ALLEN, named after Commander LAWRENCE, of "Don't give up the Ship" memory, whose death was recorded in our paper of yesterday, although only eighteen years of age when he was killed at Petersburgh, Va., a fortnight ago, had already been in the service over three years, and had reënlisted for a second term. He was made First Sergeant of Company D, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, for good conduct. Large in stature, when fifteen years old, he readily passed the mustering officer at the beginning of the war. He has an only brother, but a few years older, who is a Captain in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, now at St. Augustine, Fla., and his father, Capt. WILLIAM ALLEN, is Commander of one of our gunboats in the Gulf Squadron.

The funeral of this youthful veteran at Norwalk, yesterday, attracted hundreds of the citizens, old and young, and was deeply solemn and impressive. Connecticut may well be proud of such sons.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Army Movements after the Evacuation of Kenesaw—Entrance into Marietta.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY, NINE MILES SOUTH OF MARIETTA. Monday, July 4, 1864.

THE RIGHT REINFORCED.

The operations of this portion of the army yesterday were mostly confined to pursuing the fleeing enemy, and picking up deserters and prisoners. On the evening of July 1, when Gen. HASCALL had pushed his division so far to the east and south in pursuit of the rebels, Gen. SCHOFIELD expressed considerable anxiety for the safety of the division, fearing, if the situation should become known to the enemy, the command would be exposed to great peril. Early next morning, therefore, the division of Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Corps, was put under way from the extreme left of the army, and at about 10 o'clock had passed along the whole length of our long line, and was in good protecting distance from the Twenty-third Corps. The 24 passed away without any particular events to mark it. Gen. STONEMAN, however, had gone out on an expedition, circling wide around to the rear, striking the river down below the mouth of Sweetwater, and was reported making good progress. On the morning of the 3d of July the division of Gen. SMITH was sent in on the right of Gen. HASCALL, whose division then moved a little to the left, to close up with Gen. COX. Four regiments were deployed in front of the division, and pushed out as skirmishers, to endeavor to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts and purposes. They advanced a mile without meeting any forces.

Early in the morning Capt. N. DANIELS, of the Signal Corps, had gone out to the lines to reconnoiter the situation, and endeavor to open communication with the left of the army. Coming to a house which stood on a commanding summit, he ascended to the top of it, and leveling his glass at the top of Kinesaw, discovered a signal-flag floating on it, which sent a strange thrill through him—a suspicion that it was ours. He expressed his suspicion to those standing below, and at once all was animation and excitement. The flagmen immediately brought the flag to the top of the house; the telescope was leveled across the chimney, and after "calling" the distant station a few minutes, the Captain had the deep pleasure of seeing that he was recognized and answered. Still a little uncertain, he sent the inquiry, "Are we in possession of Kinesaw?" They reply without delay, "Our forces hold Kinesaw." They speak the language of Federals, "the mountain is ours." Presently after a courier arrived from Gen. STONEMAN, saying that he had driven them across Sweetwater without difficulty, and was still in rapid pursuit up the river bank, commanding them at short intervals, whenever they attempted to halt. At 2 o'clock the message came from the top of Kinesaw, "Our forces entered Marietta at 11 o'clock." Surely this is a worthy predecessor of the great to-morrow, the birthday of the nation, the anniversary of Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh.

Heavy clouds of smoke had been seen during the forenoon rising in the direction of Vining's Bridge over the river, a short distance above the railroad. It could not be ascertained what the import of it was.

Many prisoners were taken during the day; some statements make it a thousand along the whole line. These give it as their belief—though they know nothing, of course—that the enemy will not hazard a general engagement this side the river, but only attempt to impede our crossing, and then fall back to the opposite bank.

JULY 4—7:30 A. M.

Fourteen trains are moving toward the river. Heavy cannonading is going on about three miles to the left. McPHERSON'S command is all transferred to this wing of the army. Q. P. P.

GOLD PENS.—Mr. MORTON explains, in our advertising columns, the reason of his having advanced the price of the gold pens of his manufacture.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continual advance in nominal values caused by the inflation of our currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses in the hope that the end of the war would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his pens throughout at peace prices: but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost.

This is termed an advance in prices but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S pens for less produce, every manufacturer for less cloth, every workman for less labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune.*

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent. DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., made and imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, boot makers, No. 81 Nassau-st. and 691 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

KITCHINGS—DISNEY.—On Tuesday, July 5, Jno. A. KITCHINGS and HENRIETTA A. DISNEY, daughter of Mr. Henry Disney, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, all of this City.

WILSOUR—SIMONSON.—On Tuesday, July 12, at Trinity Church, New-York by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN A. WILSOUR, of this City, and Miss AMELIA M., daughter of the late Benjamin S. Simonson, of Richmond, Staten Island.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, July 7, at headquarters Army of the Potomac, Lieut. STEPHEN DEWITT BEEKMAN, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., grandson of Dr. S. D. Beekman, and great grandson of Col. William Barber and the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 14th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1864, near Floyd, La., RICHARD GRAHAM, second son of the late William Benjamin, in the 25th year of his age.

Deceased was taken from his house in Carroll Parish, La., on the night of the 27th of February last, by a band of guerrillas, who compelled him to accompany them to the place above-mentioned, where, on the day following, without the least provocation on his part, or assigning any cause for their brutality, they deliberately shot him.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, July 12, WILLIAM BOYD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Peter and John Crerar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 9 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ELY.—At sea, on Saturday, July 9, on passage from St. Augustine, Fla., EZRA B. ELY, son of H. G. and C. M. Ely, aged 24 years and 27 days.

FRASER.—On Monday morning, July 11, TITLIE L., youngest daughter of the late Joseph Fraser, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Burlington, near Boston, on Tuesday, July 5, Mrs. FROTHINGHAM, wife of Rev. N. L. Frothingham, and eldest daughter of the late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston.

GREGORY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 12, after a lingering illness, AMANDA C., widow of the late Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LETCHENSUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, AUGUSTE LETCHENSUS, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MORE.—At the residence of her parents, Northeast Centre, Dutchess County, on Thursday, July 7, AGNES MONCRIEF, (niece of Judge Moncrief, of this City,) youngest child of George F. and Agnes A. More, aged 9 years, 8 months and 14 days.

After a beautiful and eloquent address and prayers by Rev. Dr. Sayers, of Pine Plains, and singing by the choir, attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends, the remains were deposited in the family burial plot.

OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, WILLIAM FORREST, eldest son of the late Robert S. and Mary E. Oakley.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

REQUA.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 12, LELIA MAUD, daughter of Henry M. and Catharine Requa, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M. Cars leave Chambers st. depot at 2 P. M., and 30th-st. at 2:22. Returning, leave Yonkers at 5:41 and 6:30 P. M.

ROSE.—On Tuesday, July 12, PARSE, wife of William Rose, late of Manchester, England, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Franklin-av., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

THIBOU.—In Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2, of consumption, ANNA THIBOU, second daughter of Lewis and Abby Thibou, formerly of Newark, N. J.

WATLAND.—On Tuesday, July 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. LETITIA WATLAND, relict of the late Charles Watland, aged 75 years and 20 days, a native of Bath, England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Clermont-av., corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, July 14.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 425.—July 12, 1864.

65, 41, 71, 42, 48, 70, 44, 12, 51, 47, 3, 18

KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—July 13, 1864

27, 38, 9, 52, 66, 2, 4, 10, 77, 53, 40, 42, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 329.—July 12, 1864.

73, 44, 10, 9, 19, 37, 42, 33, 12, 46, 15, 27.

CLASS 330.—July 12, 1864

24, 46, 27, 76, 16, 13, 74, 20, 70, 1, 60, 59, 38.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for orizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came to him unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent, I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—these whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was blinded—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Peter-burgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said, "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860 X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE!

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE has fully established the superiority of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOX. FOR SALE BY J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York. S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, And by all Druggists.

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SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF PUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not as his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1864.

CONTENTS:

A CLUB-MAN IN AFRICA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Wild Bull of Equatorial Africa.—An African Tornado.—The Gorilla Dance.—Detained.—By Ox and Hammock, in Angola.—The Djikkunkka.—Christmas Eve in the Casemanche.
THEODOSIA BURR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Portraits of Theodosia in 1796 and 1802.
MISSING.
THE MILITARY HOSPITALS AT FORTRESS MONROE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Hampton Hospital.—The Chesapeake Hospital.—Hospital Ward.—The Drug-Shop.—Mother Women.—"Frank."—"Steve."—The Grave-Yard.—The Grave Digger.—Low-Diet Kitchen.—A Scene in the Hospital.—The Chapel and Library.—Bringing in Patients.
THE BEND.
THE SISTERS.
THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Stratford Bust.—The Droeshout Print.—The Soanet Portrait.—The Chandos Picture.—The Janson Portrait.—The Kesselstadt Mask.
THE UNKIND WORD. By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN." (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATION.—"And then M'Diarmid explained," &c.
WOMAN ON THE FARM.
DENIS DUVAL. By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. (*Concluded.*)
CHAPTER VIII. Denis at Sea.
Supplementary Novelty by the Editor.
ILLUSTRATION.—The Letters.—Denis' Valet.
ON THE RIGHT FOOTING.
BROKEN IMAGES.
TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED. With Four Illustrations after Dr. Marshall Hall and Dr. Sylvester.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER VIII. Mr. Boffin in Consultation.
CHAPTER IX. Mr. and Mrs. Boffin in Consultation.
CHAPTER X. A Marriage Contract.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—At the Bar—Mr. Venus surrounded by the Trophies of his Art.
PRICES AND INVESTMENT.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Here's Richness."—The Excelsior Club.
FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bridal Toilet.—Child's Pelisse.—Under-Sleeves.—Muslin Waist.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is devoted to Literature, Art, and Science.

At least one Serial Story by a prominent author will always be found in its pages. When this is written by a European author, it will be published from Manuscripts or Advance Sheets purchased by the Magazine, so that it will appear in its pages simultaneously with its publication in Europe. In this way the later works of DICKENS, BULWER, THACKERAY, LEVER, READE and Miss MULOCK have been first presented to the American public in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. The number for August contains the conclusion of Mr. THACKERAY'S "Denis Duval," and the continuation of Mr. DICKENS' "Our Mutual Friend."

History and *Biography* have always occupied a prominent place in the Magazine. Mr. ABBOTT'S "Life of Napoleon" first appeared in its pages. Mr. LOSSING'S "Scenes in the War of 1812," presenting the leading points in our "Second War for Independence," first appeared in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This department has contained more than a hundred biographies of men who have acted a prominent part in American history.

Records of *Travel* and *Adventure*, at home and abroad, have formed a leading feature in the Magazine. Carefully prepared abstracts of the works of CUMMING, LIVINGSTONE, ANDERSON, BURTON, DU CHAILLU, ATKINSON, SPEKE, KANE and HALL have been given from time to time. STROTHER has described the South with pen and pencil. ROSS BROWNE has delineated California and Iceland. In the October Number will be commenced a series of papers by J. ROSS BROWNE describing ARIZONA, Idaho, and the whole mineral region of the Pacific.

Poems, *Tales*, and *Essays*, from scores of writers, have formed a part of the contents of the Magazine.

The *Editorial Departments* consist mainly of a carefully prepared Record of the Current Events of the time; comments upon topics of general interest; notices of the principal books of the month; and anecdotes and facetiæ, furnished by hundreds of correspondents.

Illustrations have been freely used in every department, wherever the pencil of the artist could aid the pen of the writer. The *Magazine* has contained, in a little less than fifteen years, fully ten thousand illustrations.

These prominent features, which have characterized HARPER'S MAGAZINE from the outset, will still be continued. The publishers propose to furnish, as they have hitherto done, a larger amount of matter, of a better class, and presented in a more attractive form, than is given in any similar periodical in Europe or America.

The Twenty-eight Volumes of the *Magazine* contain matter equivalent to *nearly three hundred duodecimo volumes*. Most of this is of permanent value. A complete set of the *Magazine* will, therefore, be a desirable acquisition to any private, public, or school library. The Publishers will furnish these in sets, neatly bound in cloth, for Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per Volume—$63 for the whole, nett cash, the freight to be paid by the purchaser. The same amount of matter, with an equal number of illustrations, issued in ordinary volumes, would cost fully Four Hundred Dollars. Any single volume will be sent by mail, *post-paid*, to any part of the United States, for Three Dollars; or any single number for Twenty-five Cents.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year.....$2 00
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And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS, *at $2 75 each*; *or 11 Copies for $27 50.*

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Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☞

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

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IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY. WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

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FINANCIAL.

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VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
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We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

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U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

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We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

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No. 6 Wall-st.,
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Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposal will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
for
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to run on the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium paid on the same, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposal is to be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or All of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the cost of the company is $1,600,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, a confirmed by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

An additional security for the payment of the rent, 33-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are monthly reserved for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

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FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
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Designated as depositary and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the sub-Treasury.

Prepared to receive and forward subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds under the 5-20 loan of bonds, and attend to all other business connected with the Government's convenience pertaining to the banking interest, addressing information by mail or to any party.

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D. W. VANDERVOORT, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 210 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds of 1881. Interest payable in gold.

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BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which is secured by a mortgage of the road running from Cedar Vasle to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 90 miles, for several years. The earnings of this portion of the road, amounting to $360,000 of Net Profits, are pledged for the interest on the Bonds now offered for sale in addition to the interest of those on the first mortgage of the Company, which, as required by the articles of incorporation, is the first annual interest on a like amount of the Company's bonds that has fallen, guaranteed by the earnings of the whole line of road. The contract for building the remaining 90 miles of road has been let to responsible parties, and the materials and equipment secured, on better terms, and at materially lower prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 1,865 acres per mile.

Subscriptions for the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
New-York, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 15th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share for every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 16th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next, in their respective interests.

The transfer books will close on the above-mentioned apportionment on the 15th day of July, and reopen on the 1st day of August next.

By order of the company.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, at the Continental Bank of New-York City, will be ready to act as transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank on their maturity on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Consol. Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Army of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1870, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1864.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....250,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. JESSUP, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 131 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

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THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MAVERICK BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL B. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOS, Esq., Central City, Colorado

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WARFIELD & REA, Central City, Colorado.
Hons. the selectmen of Pitkin, Fisk, and other gold-bearing Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 continuous feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, and being immediately between Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City, the Works now erecting by Messrs. Warfield, and a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Woodstill and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger returns of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company, for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of Messrs. H. NICOLAY, Esq., 20 Wall-st., at the price of $5 per share, to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend commencing to sell shortly, after which time the stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, giving the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., New-York, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the said INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present shares of the Company are entitled to subscribe for FOUR for each one share of the present stock as they may have held and stood in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 16th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 23rd of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights in scrip may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 5th of August, both inclusive.

JOS. H. CHAPMAN, President.
THOS. S. YOUNG, Vice President.
R. L. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and two thousand dollars, (102,000) twenty-year Kansas seven per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at the office of the Auditor of State, at noon, on Monday, the 18th inst. The principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two thousand and forty-six thousand dollars, (2,046,000) mostly by Constitution limited to one million dollars. These bonds have the choice, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

New-York, July 9, 1864. JOHN J. CISCO & SON.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HAMILTON BANK, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,012,291 80	
Overdrafts	211 84	
Due from banks	77,506 94	
Due from the Directors of the Bank	12,000 00	
Stock from others	25,000 00	
Real estate	5,000 71	
Specie	21,108 00	
Cash Items, viz.: Bills and Checks on other Banks in the City	434,109 75	
Bills of the United States Treasury Notes, $ 0 00		
Stocks, $ 0 00		
Bonds only, and United States Securities and indebtedness certificates, $265,164 00	265,164 00	
Paid and Mortgaged	10,000 00	
Bills of Solvent Banks		
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense account	11,2 2 45	
Total	$2,243,417 20	

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 450,000 00
Circulation Registered	
Circulation not Registered	
Total	$450,000
Less Notes on hand	451—
Profits	9,840 10
Due to Banks	119,233 04
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	
Due Treasury of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors, on demand	1,663,067 86
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads	102 16
Dividends unpaid	0 75
Total	$2,243,417 20

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. H. SCHIFFNER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, a Banking Association incorporated and doing business at New-York City in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself and not the one for the other, in his statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars therein recited, say that to the best of his knowledge and belief, said that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHIFFNER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1864. JAMES WARD SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ETOWAH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAIRCHILD,	WILLIAM F. COOLIDGE,
RICHARD P. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONG SMITH,
JOHN HANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS A. DEY,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN W. QUIER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. BOISSERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital paid in $563,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. REMINGTON, Cashier. E. M. HICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 3, Wall-st., New-York,
Solicit orders to invest in the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various descriptions on hand ready for immediate delivery. Liberal commission allowed to Bankers, Brokers and others.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and sold on commission.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and quick returns.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 6 per cent Bonds
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, 61 Wall-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 23rd-st. and 3d Ave.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,022,565 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 2, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 4th.

Interest so drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,216,275 53.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

OLIVER H. HALSTED, President.
CARONDELET S. COLES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 69 CHATHAM-ST.,
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

HENRY H. HAWKINS, President.
WILLIAM H. KING, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN, THOMAS CLARK,
JOHN PAUL JONES, JOHN C. KEARNEY,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, A. C. RICHARDS,
HENRY D. BEDLAR, JOHN W. EDWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. H. ROSS,
JOHN W. SAGUMAN, HAMILTON B. KIRK,
JAMES W. DRAKE, J. H. J. BRESTON,
JOHN A. SMITH, A. D. CHANDLER,
PEARSON HAMILTON, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. CLYDE,
THOMAS M. LELAND, PATRICK HAGAN,
JOHN H. JAMES, CHRISTIAN ADLER,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRANDT, Jr., R. M. VAN

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE HYGEIAN INSTITUTE IS NOW open to board in Summer. Boat leaves from foot of Whitehall-st. and other points for convenience of those coming by cars. Rooms at St. John's Park, Clinton and Home avenues, if you wish to escape the heat and live healthfully, secure rooms here. Terms $6 to $10 per week. MILLER & WILLIAMS.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 150 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-ferry. Apply at No. 161 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—THREE PERSONS TO BOARD, With Lunch, in private family, in the vicinity of Broadway and Bond-st. Must be quiet and respectable; references exchanged. Address Boarding, box 5,455 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With first-class board. Apply at No. 170 East Houston-st., between Second and Third-sts. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WESTBROOK.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Side railroad, on a hill east of the Atlantic Ocean, and Long Branch. Good ventilation, fine shade, fine drives, and fine bathing. Trains leave Hunter's Point every day at 9 minutes to 8 and 5 P. M. Address J. S. WESTBROOK, Post-office, Queens County, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a country retreat near Whitestone, L. I. Only 1 hour from the City, on the line of the Long Island Railroad. Terms $7 per week. Address Country, box 5,455 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT ADULTS can obtain board in pure Delaware, at Young's Hotel, Cannonsville, Delaware County, N. Y. Address HOOD-SON, Young's Hotel, Cannonsville.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at the country residence of Mr. Sherwood, under the Fifth-ave. Hotel, Manhattanville. The house is pleasantly located, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and is within 10 minutes' walk of the Ninth-ave. cars. Terms $7 per week. Address Manhattanville, box 5,455 Post-office.

MR. P. HAUBER HAVING FINISHED his new house at Patchogue, has it open for the reception of boarders. Is prepared to take boarders for the season at prices ranging from $7, $8 to $10 a week.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A Display of five or six persons; must be within one hour's ride of the City, by rail or boat, and the location must be cool. Address B., Box No. 5,555 Post-office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this company, having made all the reasonable allowances for losses, have declared a dividend of Six per cent. upon the capital stock, from the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1864, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 15th inst.

I. A. VANDERHOOF, President.

WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.
Trustees—John Ward, Jas. W. Williamson, J. Clement Stocker, J. B. Wallcott, Wm. F. Shirley.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at this place, on and after 1st August next. Interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 302 Broadway.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
New-York, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864 to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, and will be paid on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1864, at the office of the Company, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 4th.

Interest so drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-ave. and 14th-st. Office open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. The deposits commence bearing interest on the first days of January, April, July and October. The dollar system is adopted. Deposits of one dollar and upwards received, and will draw interest from the first day of the month following the deposit. Dividends will be declared on the first Monday in January and July, and will draw interest for the ensuing six months.

S. THOMPSON, President.
VANDERBILT B. BENTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF Chambers and Church-sts. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits of one dollar and upwards received, and interest from the 1st of July.

MICHAEL MCNEIL, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 51 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings for sale or for one year, furniture, stores, farms, vessels, and other property, at reasonable rates. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.

HONEY H. KING, President.
WILLIAM H. KING, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN, THOMAS CLARK,
JOHN PAUL JONES, JOHN C. KEARNEY,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, A. C. RICHARDS,
HENRY D. BEDLAR, JOHN W. EDWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. H. ROSS,
JOHN W. SAGUMAN, HAMILTON B. KIRK,
JAMES W. DRAKE, J. H. J. BRESTON,
JOHN A. SMITH, A. D. CHANDLER,
PEARSON HAMILTON, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. CLYDE,
THOMAS M. LELAND, PATRICK HAGAN,
JOHN H. JAMES, CHRISTIAN ADLER,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRANDT, Jr., R. M. VAN

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, New-York, July 12, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 Broadway, June 29, 1864.

FOUR DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th inst.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 47 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FOR SALE.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, House 14 and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 22½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 33½ by 100 feet and lane; has 15 additional, stable 22½ by 40. For any person in desire of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 8 feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is agreed to new and of costly make, can be had if desired. The situation is unsurpassed. Small portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDELOW, Mortgage and Mechanics' Bank building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the most substantial and elegant manner, about 60 feet square, and good water both closet, &c. Stables, large carriage-house and cider-press, granary, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, 8 hot-beds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole almost desirable place. Shares in a share of the premises. Parties wishing to purchase will also find a number of other places for sale. Situation pleasant and healthy. Apply to COLEMAN BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,000 ACRES NINE-ty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Rondout. We saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwelling houses, store, hotel, &c. &c. If a party wishes, a lot of timber will be taken in at per cent., or a portion cut with the interest. Balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with 2-story barn-house, barn-room, carts, &c., a large barn, cow-house, tool-house, hook-ups, and a never-out-building, all nearly new, and in good order. Shade, garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds tastefully watered on each side. Apply on the premises to J. N. SELAND, or to FOSTER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TUCKAHOE, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 18 miles by Harlem Railroad, the handsome residence of Dr. Nordquist, consisting of a mansion house with two wings, and the nine rooms conveniently arranged; a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, handsome lawn, evergreens, flowers, a well of excellent water, stable, coach-house, and carriage-house and other out-buildings, all in good order. For particulars inquire of F. W. WHITNEY, with H. A. Johnson & Co., 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island, finely commanding the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3¾ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE "HOLMES Place," Pittsfield, Mass. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The garden and premises are in a high state of cultivation, and contain a large number of fruit trees. The mansion is beautifully situated, and is about ¾ mile from the village of Pittsfield, on Second-st. Mass. Apply on the premises, or to WM. R. PLUNKETT, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FOR SALE.—Situated on Mill River, Stamford, Conn., one mile from depot; house large—eleven rooms, well furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c. Green-house, grapery and three acres of land beautifully laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. S. HINE, No. 12 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 55 acres, with all kinds of fruits; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR suitable or keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in *round hoop* barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full bead, and 196 lbs. net.

1,200,000 lbs. prime FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original sacks.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish C prime, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full size samples, in the green state, of all the coffees they propose to furnish, and will name the number of the lots, if any.

250,000 pounds prime to choice, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head linen.

100 barrels "C" SUGAR; barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 50 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 42 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Krautand Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions thereof, and that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly inscribed on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be required to bear date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry, Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States Treasury.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. L. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be required for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of weight tanned oak fin so*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the leather before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the Inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and no bids are known to this Department to be fully prepared to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be considered in default, and the bond and guarantee in such case will be enforced. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on a part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will enter into and execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case he shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, he guarantees to make good the difference between the offer of the said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 5, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case he shall ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 1864.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

S. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be driven by hand power, the weight not to exceed 5,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump or the combined pumps capable of throwing one (1) stream of water from a 1-inch to 2½ inches, averaging from 2 to 3 inches, and two streams from a 1½ inch to 2 inches, with hose carriages, hose and hose carriages complete with 5 inches and hose carriages complete with 4½ inches suction hose, and hose carriages complete with 4 inches suction hose, and the necessary fittings, are to be all perfect and in good working order, and are to be delivered at the United States navy yard, and are to be received or rejected within five days from the time of delivery, and if rejected the engine is to be removed by the contractor at his own cost and charge.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that he will enter into and execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case he shall ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—50 TRAP-BLOCK CAVITIES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-streets.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 7, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—LANDING AT THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Jay-street, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kinderhook, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at 20th-st., New-York; Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:20; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40, Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton

The NAUSHON leaves

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12 30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12 45, 3 45
Morris-st. (Pier No. 0) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TEMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 150 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-s., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steady tugs, such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Roman's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 202 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, and small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Basking, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per lb.; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 2 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per lb.; lead, 10 cents. At No. 15 ANN-ST., corner of Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons ..... horse power.
LAFAYETTE..... 3,624 tons ..... horse power.
EUGENIE..... Building ..... horse power.
FRANCE..... Building ..... horse power.
NAPOLEON III..... Building ..... horse power.

Until the completion of the above list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUDAY,
LAFAYETTE, A. ROCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.

Fare Cabin, including wine..... $100
Second Cabin, including table wine..... $70
Steerage..... $40

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

For freight or passage apply to

C. & O. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Prince's-st., New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.		Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,615	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,612	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,166	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,874	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse..... Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $75 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as extra steamer on THURSDAY 14th instant, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..... July 9
ETNA.....SATURDAY..... July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY..... July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 34
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Rowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
Geo. W. COMER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander, will receive Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

HOANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 N. R., foot Harrison-st., on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP REDAR WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Goods landed under general order will be sent to pier of sailing, if required.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by WINGFIELD FERNOW. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3.50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 283 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best reference given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 124 Times Office.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 15 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A small school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French readily and correctly. Permanent home; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 143, Saugerties, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—FOR SALE—A LARGE and well established City Paint business, with real estate in use; has a large run of best cash custom; cheap; Summer and Winter; a rare chance for an experimental painter. Price $6,000, open for an offer; $1,000 on hand and mortgage. Apply, after 12 m., to BUSINESS POST, No. 40 William-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $10,000 to $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission business. Address Box No. 196 New-York Post office, with real name.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON, Office No. 21 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, POINT PLEASANT, BARNEGAT, SEA GIRT AND ATLANTIC.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the boat and train will commence leaving Jersey City (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. Returning, will leave the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad depot at foot of Dey-st., North river, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., for Raritan River, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. RESSEGUIER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with Buffalo express train.

9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

12 M.—Way train, for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Corning, Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.

Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. | 7:2, 10, 27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with sleeping car, 10 40 P. M. | 7 and 6:22 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 8 22 P. M. from 30th-st.

CONDUCTOR.....MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA.....MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Half's Beautiful Opera,

THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10:35 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:45, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:35 A. M. and 3:15 and 4:45 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monroe.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVELERS VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6.45 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits..... 10
United States to Veterans..... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the men in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. John B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Prince and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Rosier, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1st State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are offered. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. P. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every part; color, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, who have received certificates, and have been discharged on account of wounds received in the service, can hear of something to their advantage by calling at the office of COWEN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SOLDIERS WANTED IN OLD STATE Regiments now in the field in the country. Highest price paid for honorable discharges, or passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely at the pen, and corrodes. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 170 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY AND CORPS DE BALLET, under the direction of Mons. GROSSI, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The PUBLIC ASTONISHED and DELIGHTED with HERR NAGOLSKY'S

WONDERFUL CABINET,

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

and the

GREATEST MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE,

WILL BE EXHIBITED.

It will also be exhibited each EVENING, after the Pantomime, but not in the Afternoon.

This Cabinet measures exactly 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches, and contains 250 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including a dining table, twelve feet long, with 24 covers, tea complete, 12 other tables, 9 garden chairs, 3 other chairs, large chandeliers and candlesticks, with candles lighted; a full bed and bedstead, with hangings complete.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her

BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLINTON, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

The celebrated comic Fantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX and Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT, will appear in the Gorgeous Pantomime of

MAZILLE;

OR,

THE NIGHT OWL.

NASON'S PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation during each performance.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE

THE INVASION.

Continued from the First Page

at the unpleasant predicament, and tried hard to escape. A naval officer was also captured while exchanging his coat for one that some loyal friend furnished. G. F. W.

THE BATTLE ON THE MONOCACY.

Details of the Action.

From the Baltimore American, July 11.

In order to ascertain the precise condition of affairs at the front, and to sift the truth from the contradictory rumors afloat in the city, we drove out yesterday afternoon to Ellicott's Mills, to which point it was understood Gen. WALLACE had fallen back.

On the Frederick road, after passing the limits of the city, we were surprised to find such a general absence of the excitement that prevailed in the city. With the exception of about a dozen contrabands, and two wagons loaded with cotton, there was no evidence of the anticipated approach of the enemy. In front of Loudon Park Cemetery we met Capt. ALEXANDER'S battery coming toward the city, and were pleased to find the Captain and all his officers, after three days' hard fighting, safe and sound, and all his guns in good condition. On inquiring, we ascertained that he had only had three men wounded and lost three horses in all the actions. The enemy made a desperate attempt to capture his guns at the Monocacy fight, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

At Ellicott's Mills, which we reached at 5 o'clock, we found Gen. WALLACE, with the remnant of his force, numbering about 5,000 men, resting from their three days' struggle with the enemy. They were all in good spirits, and claimed that though they had lost about 600 prisoners captured, that they had punished the enemy during their eight hours' fight to an extent that more than counterbalanced all our losses. The veterans of the command especially distinguished themselves in the fight, and it was only when they were in danger of being enveloped by three immense lines of battle approaching them that they fell back. The force of the enemy was not less than 20,000 men—more than treble that of the gallant band of Gen. WALLACE—and the solid phalanx that he threw forward to protect his rear soon drove back their cavalry that attempted to harass his movements. The enemy did not follow them more than three miles from the Monocacy, and it was during this time that they picked up most of the prisoners that they secured. The enemy were commanded by Gen. EARLY, and no doubt his entire corps was on the field.

Gen. TYLER was cut off and it was thought he was captured, though nothing definite is known with regard to him, except that he is missing. Capt. F. I. D. WEBB, Inspector-General of Gen. TYLER'S Staff, is also missing, and supposed to be a prisoner.

The Eleventh Maryland Regiment acted throughout the fight as supports to Capt. ALEXANDER'S battery, and were exposed to heavy shelling. But two or three of them were, however, wounded, and about fifty who broke down in the march are supposed to have been captured.

There were about twenty-five prisoners captured, who were brought down in the train. Several officers were among them.

The rebels had twelve pieces of cannon in service, whilst Gen. WALLACE had but seven, including a small Napoleon gun, which was served with great precision.

The number of sick and wounded that arrived here yesterday from the field was about 400, and some few fell into the hands of the enemy. The whole loss may be stated at about 1,500, of whom about 600 are prisoners.

At 6 o'clock most of the infantry left in a special train for Baltimore, leaving a good force of veterans at Ellicott's Mills to protect that locality from any cavalry raids.

The rebels, of course, destroyed the fine iron railroad bridge recently constructed over the Monocacy in the place of the one destroyed in the first rebel raid two years ago. The turnpike bridge in the same vicinity was destroyed by the order of Gen. TYLER.

WHY THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

There were several reasons which, no doubt, induced Gen. WALLACE to give battle to the enemy where he did. It was important to endeavor, if possible, to keep open our communications with the forces at Harper's Ferry, and to cover the turnpike road leading to Baltimore and Washington; and also important to develop, or cause the enemy to develop his strength. Though the first-mentioned objects failed of being accomplished, owing solely to our totally inadequate force—yet the last-mentioned aim, and by no means the least important one, was fully accomplished. Such was the stubborn resistance offered by our brave troops to the onward progress of the enemy, and such the fierceness of our assaults, that he was forced to show his strength, and afford us information vitally important.

THE STORES FROM MONOCACY.

The capture of Monocacy Junction was as barren in its results, as far as supplies for the rebels are concerned, as was the capture of Frederick. Everything in the way of supplies, ammunition, forage, &c., all the rolling stock of the railroad, telegraph instruments, &c., everything in fact that would be of use to the enemy had been removed by Gen. WALLACE to this side of Monocacy bridge before the rebel attack, and when it had commenced all was on its way to Baltimore by the railroad, and can now be seen in this city.

SCENES AT THE CAMDEN DEPOT.

From an early hour in the morning until the night had advanced, the spacious inclosures of the Camden Railroad Station were crowded with citizens, Sungat whom were many relatives and friends of the Maryland soldiers engaged under Gen. WALLACE, in the severe engagements of Saturday, particularly those of the Eleventh Maryland, (100 days' men,) and commanded by Col. WM. P. LANDSTREET.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a passenger train, under charge of Conductor HEIGHCHEW, left the station with a number of soldiers and citizens on board, and a mail, with the intention of proceeding as near Frederick as safety would permit. On reaching Paine No. 1, it was deemed prudent to return, as news of the approach of the rebel force was received, and the train reached here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having on the way picked up about sixty stragglers.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were at their offices during the night, and all day yesterday, with engines fired up and trains ready, awaiting the emergences of the occasion, and they rendered service of a valuable character. As the morning advanced it was announced by these officers that a special train would be dispatched for Ellicott's Mills, where Gen. WALLACE had arrived with the wounded on board. About 8 o'clock in the morning a special train arrived, with 341 wounded and sick of the General's command from Ellicott's Mills, but there were very few Marylanders among them. The Medical Director, Dr. JOSIAH SIMPSON, U. S. A., caused to be provided a train of ambulances, which were drawn up near the National Hospital, Camden street, and which conveyed the men to Patterson Park, where they are now quite comfortable. During the morning, forty-five additional men reached here in ambulances from Ellicott's Mills by the turnpike, and as the day advanced, a considerable number of stragglers arrived, all of whom reported themselves to Surgeon PETERS, of the Jarvis Hospital.

Amongst the wounded officers were the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Infantry; Capt. Adam Ekino, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of a Delaware regiment, who was wounded in the arm and knocked off his horse; Capt. PAYNE, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, also wounded in the arm near the elbow, and Adjutant Gen. BUCKERTA, of the Sixth Corps, wounded in the arm; Capt. Harris, wounded; Capt. Conover, wounded and a prisoner; Adjt. Bucksiew, wounded; Capt. Craig, wounded; Capt. Hawk, wounded; Capt. Jannay, wounded; C. H. Stultz, killed; Capt. Conine, killed; Lieut. Green, wounded; Lieut. Craig, wounded and a prisoner; Lieut. Bartroff, wounded; Capt. J. C. Patterson, wounded. All these belong to the Fourteenth New-Jersey. Col. LAFT, of the Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, was killed. These officers are at the New-ton University Hospital.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey suffered very severely. They were on the left of the line when the enemy appeared on the flank. They went into action with 300 men, and are said to have lost about one-half.

In the evening a special car arrived from Ellicott's Mills with a few more wounded men, but the injuries generally were not of a serious character. The surgeons in attendance were unable to make out a correct list of the names of the patients, being too busily engaged in the various wards.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a train arrived from the mills, numbering about thirty cars, and propelled by two locomotives. This train was crowded with the forces of Gen. WALLACE, consisting in part of the First and Third Maryland Regiments, of the Potomac Home Brigade, an Ohio regiment, and the Eleventh Maryland, (one hundred days' men,) Col. WM. T. LANDSTREET. Upon the arrival of the train it was surrounded by thousands of persons, who manifested deep interest in the men, particularly those from Baltimore. It was soon ascertained that the field and staff of the Eleventh were safe, but, as regards the number killed, wounded and missing, the company officers differ much in their statements. Lieut.-Col. THOMAS SEWALL, Capt. Jas. A. COCHRANAY and Lieut. CHARLES LILLY agree in their brief accounts of the fight of Saturday, viz.: that although the men had been but twenty-one days in the field, they behaved well, showed no faltering, but, on the contrary, resisted in good order. A part of the command rendered effective service in supporting ALEXANDER'S Battery, and were exposed for several hours in a broad open field to the shells of the rebels. These officers speak highly of the bravery of Capt. HENRY WEIMER, of Gen. TYLER'S Staff, who worked one of the guns with effect, and was one of the last to leave the ground.

Gen. TYLER was captured by a small party, who took advantage of his being almost alone.

Among the many missing of the Eleventh Maryland are the following young men, well known in this city: Messrs. ANDREW CARR, FRANK GILMOUR, JOHN HAMILTON and JOHN FREELAND. They are supposed to have been taken prisoners. Mention has been made of the arrest of JULIUS H. ANDERSON, HUGH MCELDERRY GATCHELL and SAMUEL THOMAS, at Monocacy, by order of the military authorities. They are young Baltimoreans, and as soon as arrested were placed in the ranks of the Eleventh Maryland, but on Saturday morning they were released, and it is said went over to the enemy.

THE LEAGUE MEN.

The men of the Union Leagues were out in strong force yesterday, assembling at their several places of meeting early in the morning, properly armed and equipped. The rebel sympathizers in our midst must have been astonished at the number of men the Leagues mustered for the emergency. They were assigned to duty by Gens. KENLY and LOCKWOOD in the forts and fortifications around the city.

A company of independent scouts, under the command of Maj. PETHERBRIDGE, was also organized, and were engaged throughout the day and night in scouring the roads leading to the city.

GOV. BRADFORD'S HOUSE BURNED.

We regret to learn that the rebel guerrillas, under HARRY GILMORE, numbering some dozen, surrounded the country mansion of Gov. BRADFORD, on Charles-street avenue at daylight this morning, about four miles from the city, and ordered Mrs. BRADFORD and her family to vacate the premises. They allowed them to remove some few household valuables, and at 8 o'clock this morning fired the premises.

They had previously arrested all the citizens in the neighborhood, including Capt. WILLIAM J. BRYSON and JOHN CLARKE, Esq., who they kept under custody until the flames were well under way. Capt. BRYSON, as soon as released, went to work with other citizens to save as much of the furniture and effects as could be secured. Nearly all the private papers and valuables of the Governor were destroyed, including his library.

They took one horse out of Mr. PASSEGAY'S stables, about four miles out on the Charles street avenue, and are also understood to have carried off many valuable horses from the neighborhood.

The residence of the Governor was one of the most extensive and elegant establishments in the vicinity of the city.

The Governor came to town on Sunday evening, and thus saved himself from being carried off as a prisoner, as well as his carriage and two valuable horses. He has sent out this morning to bring his family to the city.

We learn that they treated the Governor's family with great respect, and plead the usages of war, and the destruction by Gen. HUNTER of the private residence of the Governor of Virginia as the cause of the act.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. BRYSON.

Capt. BRYSON states that he was coming in on the Charles-street avenue this morning at 8 o'clock, when he met a cavalryman, and supposed him to be a Union scout. He hailed him, and asked him if the recels were about, and he replied, "Yes, you damned Yankees will find out that we are pretty soon." The cavalryman refused to allow him to go back or forward. He sat down on the grass, and was then told that they were about burning the Governor's house. Immediately after he heard the women and children screaming at the house, and he urged the man to allow him to go up to their assistance. He assented to this, and proceeded toward the house, and was stopped by a rebel officer; but on explaining that he had been allowed by the picket on the road to come to their assistance, was allowed to pass on. He was joined by Major LILLY, SAMUEL LANDSTREET, Mr. FISHER and Mr. PARKER, from the city, and they succeeded in saving some few articles of furniture.

Mrs. BRADFORD informed him that they had set fire to all the beds in the house and the library simultaneously, and that, though she appealed to them to allow her to save the Governor's private papers, that they would not listen to her. They showed her a written order from BRADLEY T. JOHNSON to burn the house and all it contained, in retaliation for the burning of the house of Gov. LETCHER by the troops under Gen. HUNTER.

The whole party consisted of but a Lieutenant and twelve men. They had also set fire to the barn, but it was extinguished before the flames got under headway.

VISIT TO ISHMAEL DAY.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from Harford County, that the rebels last night, two hundred and forty strong, stopped on the farm of JOSHUA PAICE, in Long Green Valley. They were under the command of HARRY GILMORE, and one of Mr. Paice's sons was one of the party. At 5 o'clock this morning they crossed the Belair road, thirteen miles from the city, and moved in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad.

After they crossed the road about ten more stragglers arrived and followed on after them. A short distance from the turnpike is the residence of the venerable ISHMAEL DAY, so well known in the country for his unswerving loyalty. Over his gate he erected the Union flag, which attracted a party of the raiders to his house. They ordered him to take down the flag, and he replied: "Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag."

On this, one of the rebels approached to take down the flag, when the old man fired at and wounded him. What ensued is not known, further than that the house of Mr. DAY was seen from a distance in flames, and the old man could not be found after the rebels had left.

P. S.—We learn that Mr. DAY made good his escape after shooting the rebel, but his whereabouts is not known. They fired three shots at him, and burned his barn.

BURNING OF S. F. COCHRAN'S HOUSE.

We learn that a gentleman who arrived about noon, from the vicinity of Lutherville, confirms the rumor that the dwelling of S. F. COCHRAN, Navi Agent, was destroyed this morning, it is supposed by the same party who burned the Governor's house. We have no particulars of the fire further than the testimony of those who saw it burning at a distance. It was also thought that the houses of some other persons holding official position, in the neighborhood, would also be destroyed.

SAFETY OF GEN. TYLER.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. TYLER, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy at the Monocacy battle, succeeding in eluding the enemy, and arrived last evening at Ellicott's Mills. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of the General in this city.

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.

We are informed that the report published in the morning papers of the burning of the Ashland Iron Works, on the Northern Central Railway, is incorrect. Up to 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when our informant left there, the buildings had not been injured.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

About 11 o'clock this morning twelve deserters appeared at Gen. WALLACE'S headquarters and took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

THE MURDER AT MIDDLETOWN.

JOSHUA CARRICK, Esq., who was murdered at his residence in Middletown, on Wednesday last, by the rebels, for refusing to deliver his horses into the hands of the rebel robbers, was a gentleman very much respected and esteemed by the community at large. He served a long time as Justice of the Peace, and was repeatedly elected Mayor of the town.

THE NAVY AND THE INVASION.

Immense Preparations for Defence Already Completed.

At the especial request of Capt. CASE, Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, we refrain this morning from the grateful task of chronicling the herculean efforts, made since our last impression by the naval authorities to hurl back the tide of invasion. It is deemed best not to publish, in detail, movements already partially in progress. Suffice it to say, that an immense amount of men and material has been forwarded to posts of danger in the best possible manner, within the last forty-eight hours; and that the abundant resources of ships, officers, sailors and marines at the disposal of Navy yard commands have been wisely used.

The Pirate Florida.

CAPTURE OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.

Capt. JOHN C. GRAHAM, of the steamer *Electric Spark*, gives the following account of the capture of that vessel, on the 10th inst., by the pirate *Florida*: On Sunday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., when off Cape Henlopen, bearing northwest by north, and sixty-six miles distant, we sighted a sail on the starboard bow, which afterward proved to be the *Florida*. When within three miles of us she hoisted the British flag. We answered by running up the Stars and Stripes. She neared us rapidly, and, when within 1,200 yards, she hauled down the British flag, hoisted that of the rebel Confederacy, and fired a rifle shot across our bows. It did no damage, and we continued rapidly on our course, when she fired another shot, which crossed our stern. As we still held on, the *Florida* fired a third shot, which passed over us amidships, about midway between the smoke-stack and the mainmast. I then ordered the engine to be stopped, and our colors to be lowered. The *Florida* immediately sent aboard a boat's crew and an officer, who proved to be Lieut. STOKE. He ordered me on board the *Florida*, with the ship's papers. I at once complied, and on reaching the deck of the privateer was asked by Capt. MORRIS where I sailed from, and to what port I was bound? I answered from New-York to New-Orleans. He then asked for my papers, which I handed to him. After looking them through, he ordered me to return to my own ship, and transfer my passengers and crew to the British schooner *Lans*, which he had boarded that day at noon. The captain of the *Lane* at first refused to take us, as his vessel was loaded with fruit; but Capt. MORRIS finally struck a bargain with him, by which he finally agreed to take us to New York for $720 in gold, which sum he received in $20 gold pieces. Had the *Florida* captured us on our last trip, she would have found us a very valuable prize, as we had on board $250,000 in treasure; but this time the only money we had on board was $2,500 in greenbacks in ADAMS' Express Company's safe.

Several of the crew of the *Electric Spark* found old acquaintances among the men on board the *Florida*.

The *Electric Spark* is a new ship, 850 tons burden, built and owned in Philadelphia by Messrs. J. TAYLOR & Co., and was valued at $175,000. We sailed last Saturday for New-Orleans, with a cargo of dry goods, boots and shoes, butter, cheese, &c., worth at least $600,000. Unless recaptured by our cruisers, the *Electric Spark* will undoubtedly be turned into a privateer, as the rebel officers declared that she was too valuable to be burned. She is admirably adapted to the business, being strongly built, and a very fast sailor. On this trip out, she labored under the disadvantage of being tried under a new trim, which reduced her rate of speed about three knots an hour.

The *Florida* is as fast a steamer as there is afloat, her speed averaging fifteen knots under canvas or steam, and she will be very hard to catch. When she overhauled us, we were steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour, and yet she ran around us with the greatest ease, though she had steam up in only one boiler at the time. All private property was respected by Capt. MORRIS. We were in no way maltreated, and were permitted to carry away our baggage. Our charts and nautical instruments were, however, detained by Capt. MORRIS.

We would add to the foregoing statement that the *Florida* is a British blockade-runner. She went to Mobile, where she took on board her armament, and got her papers as a privateer, about a year and a half ago. The *Electric Spark* was making her second voyage when captured. She is the first American steamer, if we are not mistaken, the *Florida* has ever taken.

Capt. GRAHAM, who has followed the sea for twenty-five years, is a fine specimen of the American sailor. He kept his colors flying until the intense excitement of the lady passengers, who were greatly terrified by the firing, induced him, as there was no hope of escaping ultimate capture, to surrender his ship. But it went sorely against his will, as he would have preferred to have her sunk than permit her to fall a prize to the rebels.

THE NAVY AND THE FLORIDA.

In the absence of official advices from Washington, the commanding officers of the New-York and other navy-yards have used their own discretion in improvising formidable means for the arrest of the daring pirate *Florida*. The nature of the measures adopted, it is deemed best not to publish under existing circumstances. It can hardly be wrong to state, however, that the maritime resources of the authorities, both inside and outside the navy, are ample, and will be used with ability, and, please God, with success.

THE PURSUIT OF THE FLORIDA.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, which arrived yesterday from the Gulf, has received a heavy armament and a full crew, and will sail this evening in pursuit of the *Florida*. Commander CRAVEN is in command.

REMOVAL OF THE MILITIA.

General Sandford and Mayor Gunther.

Reply of Major-Gen. Sandford to the Mayor.

THE CITY AMPLY DEFENDED.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Although I cannot concur in your definition of Patriotism, I fully agree with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined military force in our City, sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil-disposed members of our community to renew the scenes of arson and plunder which disgraced our City last Summer, during the absence of the City regiments.

In answering the present call of the President upon the Governor of our State, only 3,000 men have been detailed from this division, as our quota of the 12,000 required, and after this detachment is withdrawn, I shall still retain twelve of the disciplined regiments of the First Division in the City, ready, willing, and abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community.

I regret that after this explanation to you yesterday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope, therefore, you will have no objection to the publication of this answer, to allay any fears which you may have exited.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR TO GEN. SANDFORD.

BATH, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford:

DEAR SIR: Yours of this date is just received, and I am therein pained to observe the reiteration of most of the remarks made to me yesterday. You regret that after the same was made "I should have deemed it necessary to publish my letter." In answer to which I would observe that the copyist did so upon his own responsibility, and, as he believed, with your approbation. I was as much surprised to find it in print without your reply, as you appear to have been, and am pleased to learn that the publication of your answer will allay any fears which I may have excited.

Very respectfully yours,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

From New-Orleans to July 5.

CAIRO, Monday, July 11.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, from New-Orleans, 5th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant. The Fourth was celebrated by the usual ceremonies.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-York, had arrived. Among the passengers were Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

The General commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, has called upon the Departmen: of the Gulf for 2,000 horses.

A fair amount of cotton was offering at $1 35 for Middling. Sugar and molasses had advanced, the former to 27c.@29c. for crushed, and the latter to 90c. Produce of all kinds very firm. Good Extra Flour $10 50.

The steamer *Belle*, of St. Louis, from Memphis, brings 35 bales of cotton for St. Louis, 40 for Cairo.

Memphis cotton market slightly declined; good Middlings, $1 40@$1 42; strict Middling, $1 32@$1 34.

Guerrillas on the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 12.

Until further orders, no steamboats will be allowed to ascend the Missouri River above Jefferson City, without sufficient arms, ammunition and crews competent to defend them against the guerrillas who are swarming the counties along that stream.

Help for the Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

Intelligence reached here to-day that the wounded on the battle-field at Monocacy were uncared for. A special train left this evening for Gettysburgh, with 14 delegates of the Christian Commission and 92 boxes of stores. The Central Road furnishes transportation to Gettysburgh, whence the Commission sends the stores to the battle field. Everything possible will be done for the sufferers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 9.

Advices from New-Zealand, of May 10, mention another repulse of the British in an attack upon the natives. One hundred British were killed and wounded, including several prominent officers. In another engagement the natives were worsted.

Sandwich Island dates to June 13, state that the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention was progressing quietly. The Convention will propose the importation of coolies.

Advices from Acapulco to June 29 say that the French garrison there is on the best of terms with the citizens in the vicinity, but that communication with the interior has been cut off.

Manzanilla remains blockaded to all but European vessels.

A French frigate had left to take possession of Galaya.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section favorable to the national currency.

Arrived, French storeship *Rhine*, from Acapulco. Business is more active.

The Bark Golconda.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The bark *Golconda*, destroyed by the *Florida*, had 140 barrels of sperm oil on board, and on freight 32,618 gallons sperm and 20,488 gallons whale oil.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Arrived brig *Foster*, from Jersey City. She came in collision, on Sunday night, with another vessel, and had her bow stove.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Capital Stock	$32,381,700
Loans and Discounts	66 452,000
Specie	6,301,000
Due from other Banks	15,434,600
Due to other Banks	11,306,000
Deposits	31 260,000
Circulation	9,636,500

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.—The annual commencement of the Free Academy will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. The exercises will commence at 6:30.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold.	273¾	400	Reading R.		127
500 O. & Miss. Cer.	48⅝	200	do	s3	127
1,000 do	b3 48⅝	1100	do		126⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R	134⅜	400	do	s3	126⅞
2200 Erie Railway	112¾	1200	do	blu	126⅞
100 do	b5 112¾	400	do	s2	127
300 do	s10 112¾	200	do	b3	127
700 do	b3 112⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.		92
200 do	112⅝	100	do	b3	92¾
400 do	b5 112⅝	300	do	blu	93⅛
100 do	s3 112⅝	600	do	b3	93
100 do	112⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.		126⅝
100 do	s3 112⅝	100	do		126⅝
200 Hudson Riv. R.	125⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		106
100 do	125⅝	100	do		106⅛
50 do	125	400	Chi. & N. W.		48
100 Mariposa M. Co.	29	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	b3	86¾
100 do	39⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b3	109
100 do	38¾				

[Advertisement]

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July is almost a volume in itself, to judge by the size and the number of articles: yet it is but the beginning of a new volume. Those interested in the various theories supported by the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will find in the periodical, as at present managed, a vast amount of entertaining matter.—*New-York Evening Post.* Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Chalmotion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 12—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss E. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. J. Farmer, Mrs. Contacuzene, Mrs. E. C. Russell and the Misses Russell, Mr. Mrs and Miss Allen, Mr. Hancock, Rev. A. C. Thompson, V. Delamonte, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schultz, Mrs. Furness, Mrs. M. Chapman, Master Chapman, Mrs. C. Appleton and family, E. Chapman, Jos. Parker, E. Smith, S. Smith, John Whittaker, Jas. Smith, Rev. D. Dorion and family, Mr. Kearney, Mrs. Russell, C. Marsh, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thal, H. Vass, Mr. Ernestbrey, R. Perce, G. Cathcart, P. H. Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Tape, Mrs. and Miss Kearney, Miss Johnston, N. McLochlin, John Denton, H. Norton, Mr. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Mendoza, Miss Wickham, Chas. Miller, Miss Kohn and Mr. Simpson.

In schr. W. R. Brebee, from Key West—W. A. Pitcher, wife and daughter, Miss Ann E. Willis, Miss Mary Willis, Francis Whitaker and son.

In ship B. Aymar, from Matanzas—A. Seagrist, J. R. Meine, John Jones, Bernardo de Junco, Ed. Elford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon sets...12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island.. 2 31 | Hell Gate... 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Nare. (Colombian,) Van Name, Santa Martha.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London. E. E. Morgan; Andrew Jackson, Robinson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Enoch Beaner, Benner, Montevideo. H. D. Brookman & Co.; Amy, (Br.,) Tavemer, Miramichi, N. B., Geo. F. Hinsley.

Brigs Lectitia, (Swed.,) Abrahams, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Bothnia, (Swed.,) South, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, J. Poynton's Sons; El Dorado, Young, Boston; Rowray, (Br.,) McKee, Pence, D. R. De Wolf; Iladem, (Br.,) Rawling, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; W. D. Pliis, Porter, Berlin, A. C. Havens; John F. Doughty, Smith, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, A. V. Lieut. F. A. Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 38 prisoners—Blockade runners.

Steamship Kedar, (Br., Muir, Liverpool and Queenstown June 28, no cabin, and 325 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. June 29, at 6 P. M., the steamship Edinburgh passed Queenstown, bound east. June 30, at 2 45 A. M., off Fastnett Rock, passed steamship Virginia, bound E.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Mcintyre, Liverpool 2 June 21, and Queenstown 22d, to Cunard and 209 passengers to John G. Dale. 30th, off Fastnet, passed steamship China, July 4, lat. 51, lon. 26 04, saw Br. ship Pequot; 6th, lat. 40 28, lon. 45 27, saw four icebergs, same day, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steamship City of London.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baizell.

Steamer Kalkaskia, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Erwin Rymers.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Lorg, agent.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig J. Tapscott, of St. John, N. B., Snow, Matamoras 30 ds., with hides and wool to J. F. Whitney & Co. The brig Zero arrived hence June 11.

Brig Louisa, Baxter, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Queen of the Lakes, Hansen Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Yeaton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Brig Kiosa, (Br.,) Burns, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Mason, Picton 25 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Star Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, Lehoner Pond, C. B., with coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Strum, Bermuda 14 ds., with fruit to J. & P. Hawkins. Sunday, July 10, in lat. 37 35, lon. 74 25, was boarded by Confederate steamer Florida, who, on learning us steered in for the land, and drove to the steamer Electric Spark, from New-York for Havana and New-Orleans, detained her and put on board the passengers and crew of the E. S. on board the Lane—31 in number—who were carried to this port.

Schr. Howard, Ward, Cat Island 14 ds., with fruit to Darrell & Nash. On the 10th inst., was captured by the Confederate steamer Florida, and bonded for $6,000; took on board 12 persons, from the following vessels captured by the Florida: Schr. M. N. Davis, from Port Royal for New-York; bark Greenland, for Pensacola, coal loader; Gen. Berry, for Fortress Monroe; Zealand, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, and landed them at Cape Canaveral.

Schr. Victory, (of Liverpool,) Baker, Cat Island 10 ds., with pineapples to George F. Bailey.

Schr. W. B. Brebee, Crawford, Key West 9 ds., in ballast and 7 passengers to master.

Schr. George H. Eaton, (Br.,) Thomas, Governor's Harbor 12 ds., with fruit to James Lawlor.

Schr. Amy Webster, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Brett, Yumuino, P. R., 16 d., with molasses to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ged Wall, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Dunmoretown 9 ds., with pineapples to master.

Schr. Flores, Hale, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Ottoman, Billings, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesboro 13 ds., with spars to C. Snow.

Schr. W. Remsen, Bellows, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Port Ewen, for Fall River.

Schr. Crusoe, Kellar, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Fred Eugene, Crocket, Rockland.

Schr. Alvarado, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. M. Wood, Kelley, Hartford.

Schr. Ethel, Horton, Brookhaven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Boston.

Schr. Rainbow, Smith, New-Bedford, with wood.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Chapman, Portland.

Schr. Sally Smith, Perry, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Merchant, New-port.

Schr. Kendustrear, Mitchell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Bath 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. John Ruggles, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Free Wind, Tooker, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. James W. Lawrence, Weeks, Mefoila.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Persia, Helm, Cronstadt May 21, to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Also one bark and one brig, unknown.

Sailed.

July 11—Steamship Britannia.

Ship Monarch of the Sea.

Barks Lettice, Catharine, E. C. Cowdin, Hannibal, Simon, Sol de Gloria.

Brigs Alnatros, Excelsior, A. B. Paterson, Attivo.

Schooners Globe, Julia Franklin, Elijah Sheddon, Sea Ranger, Yankee Doodle, Caroline & Rebecca, Lewis Welch, Sea Bird, Tunis Depew.

Spoken, &c.

Rainbow—bark, for Providence, no date, off George's Shoals.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. barks Stamboul, Palermo; Warren Bulleck, Messina. Below, bark Jessie Nicholas, Nicholas, from Elizabetnport.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—Arr. steamship Saxon, Matthews, from Boston.

PORTLAND, July 11—Cld. brig Minnie Miller, Leland; schr. G. B. Smith, Hughes, Fortress Monroe.

SALEM, July 12—schr. F. A. Freeman, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., July 11, brig Kate McDougall, New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 11, bark Lady Daly, Montgomery, Boston; 12th, steamer Fung Suey, Williams, from New-York for Shanghai.

G---1863---B.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3995. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION.

Inglorious End of the Great Raid.

Flight of the Rebels Across the Potomac.

They are Driven from Before Washington.

THEY RETREAT IN THE NIGHT.

The Crossing Effected at Edwards' Ferry.

Rebel Killed and Wounded Left in Our Hands.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Reopened.

Reported Escape of General Franklin.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TYLER IN BALTIMORE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Skirmishing Before Washington—Repulse of the Rebels—Retreat upon Poolesville—They Recross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry—Partial List of Casualities.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

Skirmishing had been constantly going on, and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, it was determined to dislodge them from the front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually accomplished amid the shouts of applause of those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. BLAIR, at Silver Springs, a hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers, and their dead upon the field.

Reconnoissances this morning showed that the rebels had disappeared during the night from the front of our fortifications, after firing a number of buildings they had previously occupied as a shelter for their sharpshooters.

Scouts report that the rebels were this morning recrossing the Potomac, nearly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen; while a dispatch received by Gen. HALLECK, from Rockville, says the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Edwards' Ferry.

The rebels near Bladensburgh moved off between 8 and 10 this morning, taking the road westward, and carrying with them a number of horses, cattle, &c.; stolen from that neighborhood.

The militia and volunteers and employes in the several departments of the Government were called out to-day, and performed the duty assigned to them There has been no extraordinary excitement in Washington.

Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in, to-day, and taken to the Old Capitol.

Our killed and wounded, of yesterday, amounted to about two hundred.

Major CROSBY, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, has had his left arm amputated.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, Forty-ninth New-York, was killed.

Col. VISSCHER, Forty-third New-York, was killed.

Lieut. MCLAUGHLIN, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, was killed.

Major JONES, Seventh Maine, was killed.

The bodies of these officers are now being embalmed.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Restored—No Fighting Going on.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—7 P. M.

A locomotive and tender, which left Washington at 1 o'clock to-day, has arrived safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. There was no enemy in sight. No fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well.

Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

Rebel Attack on Fort Stevens—The Clerks of the Departments Under Arms.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—4 P. M.

One of Quartermaster MEIGS' boats has just arrived from Washington, having left there very early this morning. All was then going on well.

Yesterday was rather a gloomy day—that is, there was a great deal of uneasy apprehension among the people there.

There had been heavy fighting out on the Seventh-street road.

The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still held it this morning.

Confidence was restored, and all was considered perfectly safe.

Dispatches by Our Special Messenger—Details of News to Monday Night—The Capital Believed to be Safe Against all Attacks—Part of the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Defence—Gen. Gillmore on Duty.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11—7 P. M.

About noon to-day the telegraph wires were cut by the enemy north of Baltimore, and about the same time a force of rebel cavalry is reported to have destroyed a portion of the trestle work of the bridge over Gunpowder Creek. These depredations have temporarily isolated the capital of the nation from all its usual communications with the North, and such dispatches as are sent from here must run the risk of reaching by a very roundabout and tardy route.

The intentions of the rebels, so far as they reveal them from the movements they have been executing to-day, seem to confirm the theory that they meditate an assault on Washington. The enemy has to-day been moving and massing against the right of our line, and it is the expectation at headquarters that the rebels will in the morning attempt to force their way through at this point. I repeat that the concentration of troops here has been such that not the slightest fear is felt as to our ability to repel the assault. Nothing short of ill behavior on the part of the troops—and this, at least from the veterans here, it would be an insult even for a moment to imagine—can save the rebels from being not merely repulsed, but from meeting the punishment they deserve. Of the events of the morning I have already sent you such details as were accessible, and I continue the narrative of what has since developed itself. The skirmishing on the Tennallytown road, which took place at a point about a mile and a half this side of the town, still continued with some briskness up to 2 o'clock.

The scene of the fighting was on the farms of Messrs. BOSCH, BEARY and WILSON. Our skirmish line extended as far as the school-house, a few hundred yards south of Mr. WILSON'S.

During the morning we lost between twenty and thirty in killed and wounded by rebel sharpshooters, who were posted in the barns and outhouses. This morning the rebels threw a few shells, which exploded in the road, but without doing any damage.

The rebels have a 3-inch rifled battery of four pieces planted on a slight eminence two or three hundred yards in the rear of Mr. WILSON'S mansion. The guns were visible from the schoolhouse.

The following is a partial list of casualties in the skirmish:

Capt. F. M. Plum, Co. E, Twentieth New-York Cavalry, wounded in right foot, flesh wound; Jacob Hanes, Fourth New-York Cavalry, right hip; John Gavinder, Co. E, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Second Lieut. R. L. Fox, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, concussion of shell; Graham G. Scott, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, in knee; Frederick S. Robinson, Co. C, First Connecticut Cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, First Connecticut Cavalry, neck; John Vandever, Fifth New-York Cavalry, in leg.

In the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio eight or ten were wounded.

Four of the Sixth New-York Cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

The above is a very incomplete list of casualties.

Messengers just in report lively skirmishing going on this morning in the vicinity of Fort Massachusetts, (near Clagett's place,) some four miles out.

The rebels did not show themselves in large force there, however.

A messenger in the Post-office Department, in from "the front" on the Seventh-street road, reports that the rebels have burned the country residence of Postmaster-General MONTGOMERY BLAIR, on that road.

The Government barracks at Fort Massachusetts have been burned by our troops, in preparation for an assault.

A resident in the vicinity of Mr. BLAIR'S house, who watched the rebels pass that point, states that they took over an hour to go by. This body consisted exclusively of infantry. The most contradictory reports are in circulation as to the force of the rebel column of invasion. The *Star* of this evening publishes the following statement from a source which it characterizes as "intelligent and reliable:"

"The rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj.-Gen. JUBAL EARLY and Brig.-Gens. BRECKINRIDGE, RANSOM, IMBODEN and MCCAUSLAND. LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Staunton."

This account you will, of course, take for what it is worth. The TIMES special Baltimore correspondent, previous to the interruption of the wire, sent the following dispatch to this office:

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11.

Gov. BRADFORD'S mansion on Charles-street-avenue was fired this morning, by a squad of rebel cavalry, and is now burning. It will be a total loss with all its valuable contents. The Governor, with his wife and family, were at Gen. WALLACE'S headquarters, in this city. When the intelligence reached him he seemed much affected. The Governor's house was one of the finest in the suburbs of Baltimore, situated only four and one-half miles from the city. The squad who did the work had a written order in these words:

"The house of Gov. BRADFORD to be burned in retaliation for the burning of Gov. LETCHER'S house by Federal troops.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Commanding."

The rebel cavalry, some two hundred strong, were at Morriottsville, this morning, destroying the railroad. (Baltimore and Ohio.) Nothing reliable is known as to the location of their main army. Every one is anxiously expecting the arrival of fresh troops. Where are the New-York regiments? They must come quickly to be of service. Squads of rebel cavalry have been seen in almost every direction within a few miles of Baltimore. Urge New-York to send troops without delay.

The confirmation of the burning of Navy-Agent COCHRAN'S house, at Luthersville, by the rebels, has just been received. Luthersville is nine miles from Baltimore.

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE reported for duty at Adjutant-General's office this morning, and was assigned to command of the portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps that has arrived in Washington. The present military situation before Petersburgh, and course of events there since Gen. GRANT'S arrival, are considered the most complete and ample vindication of Gen. GILLMORE'S prudence in not assailing the rebel fortifications with the handful of men he had at his disposal. This is the view taken of the matter by all military men, and seems to have been one on which Senate and Executive have acted.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has been withdrawn from the field of active service and delegated to the command of the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. This brings under his command only such troops as do not form part of the forces operating against Richmond. Of his old army, the Eighteenth Corps is under Gen. W. F. SMITH, and the Tenth, with the exception of one division placed in SMITH'S command, is under Gen. BROOKS.

W. S.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Annapolis Not Occupied by the Enemy—Citizens Under Arms in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13, 4.15 o'clock P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, July 13, 12 o'clock, Noon.

There are no signs of the enemy at present. All is well.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

All enrolled citizens are ordered to report for military duty at their respective wards, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

All business is suspended.

How Things Look at Baltimore—Reported Escape of Gen. Franklin—Four Hundred and Twenty Wounded Rebels Left at Frederick—Arrangements for Travel Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

Nothing has been received from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday.

It may be safely set down that all the exciting reports afloat are sensational as at most mere rumors.

The reports of the capture of Annapolis by the rebels are pronounced at headquarters unfounded.

I have just seen Gen. TYLER, which settles the question as to his escape.

I have just received a report, believed to be well founded, that Gen. FRANKLIN managed to make his escape from his rebel captors on Monday night, and that they spent nearly all yesterday in hunting for him without avail.

I will send as rapidly as possible all the news that I can learn that is at all reliable.

The rebels left four hundred and twenty of their wounded in Frederick City in our hospitals there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The telegraph to Annapolis is working all right.

The following are the particulars of the reported escape of Major-Gen. FRANKLIN from the bandits under HARRY GILMORE, though we have not yet been able to ascertain the whereabouts of this brave and gallant officer:

HARRY GILMORE, with a party of cavalry, numbering about 150, and having with them Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN and three officers of his staff as prisoners, encamped at a late hour on Monday night on Oliver's farm, between Randalltown and Reisterstown.

Gen. FRANKLIN was in the custody of Capt. NICHOLAS OWEN, of Baltimore County, from whom he succeeded in making his escape at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

The force of GILLMORE remained all day on Tuesday in the neighborhood, scouring the bushes and woods and searching all the houses and barns in the hope of being able to recapture them.

This was the statement made by the rebels to the people in the vicinity.

The search was continued by the rebels until 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when they left on their way to the vicinity of Washington, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Elysville, last night.

Nothing is yet known in this city as to the whereabouts of Gen. FRANKLIN, but hopes are entertained that he has really escaped; such, at least, was the impression of those living in the vicinity.

During the stay of the rebels in the neighborhood of Randalltown, they robbed everybody indiscriminately, not only of horses and cattle, but of watches and money and clothing.

Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption, but it was all of no avail. All were commanded to "stand and deliver."

They also had with them three officers of Gen. FRANKLIN'S staff. These they took away with them, they not having been able to escape with their Commander.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The scene at military headquarters in this city this morning, on the arrival of Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER, who commands the first separate brigade of the Eighth Army Corps, and who was reported to have been either killed or captured in the action at Monocacy Junction on Saturday last, was gratifying in the extreme, and the rejoicing at his fortunate escape from the rebels was heartfelt.

Accompanying the General were Capt. F. J. D. WEBB and Lieut. GOLDSBOROUGH, of his Staff. Both of them have been with the General since the battle.

The facts connected with the General's escape, are as follows;

On Saturday, after our troops had retired from the Monocacy Bridge, Gen. TYLER and his Staff made a stand on the hill on the east side of the bridge, but were not there long before they discovered themselves to be surrounded by rebels.

The General and his party succeeded in making their escape on the north side, closely pursued by the enemy, who fired upon them repeatedly, killing one of the General's orderlies, a German, whose name we could not ascertain.

To this fact the General attributes his escape, as when the soldier fell from his saddle in the road, the pursuers stopped to see who it was, and to inquire if Gen. TYLER was of the party, &c.

During this time the General reached a clump of woods, and the three officers secreted themselves from their pursuers.

A negro who was endeavoring to make his escape from the rebel lines, pointed out the way to the house of a well-known and patriotic citizen of Frederick County, whose family were unremitting in their attentions to the fugitives, concealing them until Tuesday, when they took their departure for Frederick, which they reached early in the morning.

The appearance of Gen. TYLER in the streets of Frederick, created the greatest surprise. The rebels had boasted that he had been killed by them, and it was believed to be a fact until the loyal citizens saw to the contrary themselves. The rebel sympathizers were, of course, as much surprised as the Union men, but they gave no vent to their feelings.

The General left Frederick on yesterday, at which time our forces had held undisputed possession since Sunday. He came down the Frederick road as far as Catonsville, and from thence to the Relay House, where the headquarters of Tyler's brigade are situated, and where he received the congratulations of his many friends. On the road down they were informed that a very strong force of BRADLEY JOHNSON'S cavalry command had crossed the road at Carroll's Manor, proceeding south.

Gen. TYLER speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and endurance of our forces generally in the battle of Monocacy. One General officer was killed there; also, several field and line officers. The punishment the enemy received was very great.

In the hospitals at Frederick over 400 of the rebel wounded are now under care of our surgeons, and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury, was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus endeavoring to hide their loss.

Before they retreated from the city they burned down all the Government buildings, except the hospitals.

Dr. JOHNSON, the Medical Director at Frederick, arrived at Military Headquarters this morning and gives the following as the results of the battle of Monocacy:

UNION LOSS.

Killed and left on the field	121
Wounded and taken to hospital	190
Prisoners taken	400
Total	711

REBEL LOSS.

Killed, near	300
Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession	430
Total	730

The Doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers killed and wounded.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, large or small, being within twenty miles of the city.

The last of HARRY GILMORE'S raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Elysville, on their way toward the main rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

There are supposed to be still a few squads of cattle stealers in some portions of the country, but all are making their way toward Montgomery County.

It was reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington railroad yesterday at Bettsville, had reached Annapolis, and that that ancient city was actually in the possession of the rebels.

The report spread all over this city, and was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock this morning it was learned from the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis.

The Escape of Gen. Franklin—Further Particulars—Military Matters at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The following is from the Baltimore *Evening Bulletin*:

Mr. MILLER, of the Fourth Ward Union League, came into the city this morning, and reports that Gen. FRANKLIN and several of his Staff made their escape from GILMORE'S men on Monday night. GILMORE, with 150 men, encamped on the farm of Mr. OLIVER, between Eysterstown and Randalstown. Gen. FRANKLIN and Staff were placed in charge of NICK OWENS, of Baltimore County, and well known in this city, and during the night the guards fell asleep, which fact being communicated to Gen. FRANKLIN, he, with several of his officers, made good their escape. When his escape became known, the woods for miles around were searched, but up to 5 o'clock yesterday morning the fugitives had not been found. It is said that GILMORE was greatly incensed at OWENS for permitting the prisoners to escape, and threats were made to hang him. At Reisrtertown and Randalstown the enemy relieved prisoners of all the cash and watches they could lay hands on.

Gen. OAR yesterday ordered that no passes should be issued to any male resident of Baltimore to go beyond the picket lines at any point, upon any pretence whatever. Citizens of other places, distant from Baltimore, upon giving a satisfactory account of themselves, will be allowed to go to their homes. The following important order has been issued by Gen. OAR in relation to the enforcement of the Governor's proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—In connection with the proclamation which the Governor issued upon consultation with the General Commanding, by which the militia of this city is called out, I apprise all citizens able to respond to the call that the proclamation will be vigorously enforced. This notice is not to be understood as a threat, but to assure all concerned in the safety of our beautiful city that the General in command accords entirely with the Governor as to the necessity for the call. By order of

Maj.-Gen. E. G. C. ORD.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, A. A. G.

Patriotic Movement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

There was a general suspension of business this afternoon. The citizens turned out largely and reported for duty in the various wards. All the public houses were closed and the city was very quiet. Confidence is restored and the only anxiety now is that the enemy may not escape from the State without being duly punished.

The only intelligence gathered from the conductor who brought the engine through from Washington, is that no firing had been heard to-day.

All the information we have here induces the conviction that the enemy are in full retreat, and that the fighting on Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat and enable them to get their plunder safely across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA REPORTS.

Gen. Crook's Cavalry at Westminister—Troops for the Relief of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—Noon.

Information received this morning places Gen. CROOK, at Westminster, Maryland, moving south, and Gen. AVERILL at Frederick.

A fight occurred on the railroad, yesterday, near Westminster, in which the rebels were driven off with some loss.

A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction for the relief of Washington.

A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says our troops with the veterans from New-Orleans, can hold the city. [He thinks the rebels will not attempt to take it; but, having destroyed the railroad, will endeavor to retreat south by way of Edward's Ferry.

Particulars of the Capture of Gen. Franklin.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

Lieut.-Col MITCHELL, Assistant Inspector-General of the Ninth Army Corps, together with Mr. F. A. WOLBERT and others, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, having escaped from the train which was captured by the rebels yesterday, and sought refuge in the woods during the night.

Col. MITCHELL makes the following statement, which sets at rest all doubts regarding the capture of Gen. FRANKLIN. He says: Gen. FRANKLIN and myself, while on the train coming from Baltimore, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, entered into a conversation regarding the state of military affairs, the expedition up Red River, the movements of Gen. GRANT, and other topics of interest. Gen. FRANKLIN casually introduced himself to me. When the raid was made, the rebels passed through the train without detecting his presence.

A short time afterward Gen. GILMORE, commanding the rebel force, happened to see Mr. WOLBERT, and supposed that he was Gen. FRANKLIN. The presentation of the proper credentials showed the mistake. Gen. GILMORE then turned to Gen. FRANKLIN, who said, "I am Gen. FRANKLIN."

GILMORE replied, "I am happy to know it. You are my prisoner."

FRANKLIN: "I am a disabled man; I cannot march with you."

GILMORE: "We will provide that for you."

A horse and buggy was immediately impressed into the rebel service and Gen. FRANKLIN taken off a prisoner. His arrest created considerable excitement at Magnolia.

Lieut.-Col. WALLACE was robbed of all his jewelry, and was obliged to exchange his clothing for coarse and torn country garments in order to elude his pursuers.

A telegraphic dispatch, given above, reports that Gen. FRANKLIN subsequently escaped from the rebels.

AN ARRIVAL FROM BALTIMORE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The *Inquirer*, of yesterday morning, says:

"Every negro that could be found was impressed into the service, and was put to the work of erecting new earthworks around the city. On Monday evening the rebels were reported close to the city and advancing in two columns over roads leading into town north and south.

A party of seven rebels were captured by a portion of the town guard within the limits of the city on Monday afternoon, supposed to be an advance reconnoitering party, partially disguised.

Heavy pieces of artillery were only drawn through the streets on Sunday evening and planted in certain available positions around the city.

The propeller *John S. Skriver*, Capt. DENNIS, running between Baltimore and Philadelphia, arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Baltimore at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The Captain reports the wildest state of excitement existing in Baltimore all day on Monday. Citizens, armed with carbines and shotguns, and every imaginable species of weapons, were running in all directions, the majority of them making their way to man the fortifications around the city.

The *Skriver* brought the mail from Baltimore, and also a large quantity of goods consigned to Adams' Express Company.

During Sunday and Monday at least one thousand horses were seized by the Government authorities, the majority of them the property of private citizens. Some of these horses are very valuable ones, and their owners will be remunerated by the Government at the rate of $160 for each horse taken, in case of its loss or capture.

Considerable activity was apparent at the wharves of the city. A large number of transports of different kinds were being loaded with the most valuable Government stores and anchored in the bay, under the friendly protection of the guns of Fort McHenry and Federal Hill.

At the time the *Skriver* left there was no general movement of steamers from the docks, but the various steamboats, propellers, &c., kept up a constant head of steam, ready to depart as soon as there was any necessity for the movement.

Gen. SIGEL'S baggage train is safe under the guns of Fort McHenry. The train was one hour and forty minutes in passing the foot of Light-street toward the spot occupied by it at present.

Until other arrangements are perfected, the propellers running between Baltimore and Philadelphia will continue to carry the mails.

The *Skriver* saw no indications of rebels during her trip from Baltimore to this port, and nothing happened during the passage of an unusual character. She brought a number of passengers."

THE MAGNOLIA RAID.

An Authoritative Statement from an Eye-witness—The Professions of the Raiders Contrasted with their Acts—Robbery the only Object—The Railroad not Destroyed—Extent of the Damage to the Railroad Bridge—The Rebels Less than One Hundred in Number.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

I was among the passengers captured on the *second* train of cars captured and destroyed by a small band of rebel raiders, on Monday last, near Magnolia Station, on the north side of Gunpowder Creek, about twenty miles from Baltimore. It was the 7:30 express train from Washington, and numbered fourteen cars, some of them, however, not half-filled with passengers. On reaching the City last evening, and reading the telegraphic and other accounts of this characteristic feat of modern "chivalry," and especially the encomiums bestowed upon the rebels engaged in it, I was a good deal surprised. I do not deny that in the mere matter of "deportment" these traitors might have been unexceptionable to Mr. Turvydrop himself. They were profuse in assurances, throughout, that neither private property nor private persons should be molested. All they professed to be after was property and persons of a public character—legitimate subjects of seizure and confiscation under the rules of civilized warfare. And in *this* respect there was no difference between officers and men. All alike were chivalric in "deportment" and all alike I have no sort of doubt, participated in the fruits of the thieving and robbery that followed and accompanied these *professions* of honorable purposes.

The truth is, the little squad of rebels at Magnolia was in nothing more honorable than a thieving and robbing raid, and cared *less* for doing damage to important public communications and capturing officers and soldiers of the Union, than they did for the *plunder* of carpet-bags and trunks. *Not a foot of the railroad at that point was destroyed, nor, in burning two trains of cars, was either of the engines materially injured.* The portion of the pile-track called Gunpowder Bridge, that was damaged, corresponds exactly with the length of the burning train that was forced upon it. In half an hour the interrupted telegraph line can be restored, and I was told by Mr. TILTON himself, the able and patriotic President of the railroad company, that three days is all that will be required to rebuild the "burnt bridge." The chief occupation of Maj. GILMORE'S *gallant* command, at and around Magnolia, was breaking open and rifling trunks, valises, carpet-bags, boxes in care of Adams' Express, containing delicacies for wounded and sick soldiers in rebel prisons, burning private dwelling-houses and barns, and, in the true Dick Turpin mode (but with not half the magnanimity of *that* highwayman,) stealing money, watches and even shirt and sleeve buttons from their defenceless victims. The capture of Gen. FRANKLIN, through the agency of a rebel Baltimore female, gives no color of legitimacy to their proceedings. It was a mere accident. The transaction that better illustrates the objects of the raid, was the capture of a poor sailor boy, just discharged and on his way home, and the stealing from him of $800, and the robbing of an old man from Maine (returning from visiting his wounded and dying son) of every farthing he had after purchasing his homeward ticket, and of another poor man of $2 50, his all!

The true history of this Magnolia raid is briefly this: The 9:30 mail train reached Magnolia about 10:30, its passengers were plundered, and the train set on fire. A few minutes later the Washington and New-York express train arrived and passengers and train received the same treatment—all under the loud rebel professions of honorable intentions, which seem to have attracted the admiration of certain reporters, but which proved to be but Dead sea fruit.

One reporter gravely says that Major GILMORE gallantly saved a car from the flames and dispatched it to Havre de Grace with the ladies and children! He did nothing of the kind. An application was made to one of GILMORE'S Captains for such an act of kindness and humanity, and was refused on the plea, explicitly stated, "You'll tell on us!"

Reporters differ in statements as to the *number* of these gallant thieves, from 250 up to 5,000, (*Herald* of this morning,) the former, I thing being the minimum estimate. I venture to say, from my own observation and that of others, that at no time was there *one hundred* of them at Magnolia. An intelligent gentleman informed me that he took pains and time to count the horses, and could make out but eighty-three.

A party of female Baltimoreans deserve special mention. They were cordial rebel sympathizers. One of them, an elderly person, evidently belonging to good rebel society, took possession of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the navy, and on his application to her for them, replied that he could only obtain them through the consent of Maj. GILMORE. Another, a pert and pretentious Miss, calling herself and rejoicing in being called by the rebel officers KATE LEE, and asserted to be a relative of the traitor General of that name, not only fraternized in the most open and *affectionate* manner with a rebel Captain, (said to be a Baltimorean,) but lent herself in every possible way to give aid and comfort to the thieves. *She pointed out officers' baggage to them, and with her own hands distributed boots and other articles from the trunk of the Navy Surgeon alluded to, among her rebel friends.* In fact, she spared no pains to proclaim, both in word and deed, her active and hearty sympathy with traitors and treason. Her shameless conduct attracted universal notice, and, outside of her rebel associates, excited universal contempt. The indignant rebukes she received from loyal ladies of our captured party will be likely to remain in her memory quite as long as the endearments exchanged with her traitor friends.

I might cite many instances of individual suffering from this raid, to show its simply predatory character. One lady's trunk, for example, was broken open and robbed of jewelry and valuables to the amount of between $3,000 and $4,000, and on representing her loss to one of the chivalric officers of the gang, she was told if she would point out the Thug who stole them he would shoot him on the spot! She might as well have attempted to point out his grandmother, and the officer well knew it.

But I have said enough. I will only add a "glory" to brave old ISRAEL DAY, the true-hearted and indomitable patriot who so fearlessly executed the grand order of Gen. DIX: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, *shoot him on the spot!*" ISRAEL DAY did this very thing, on the morning of the *Magnolia* arson and robbery, and in the face and eyes of armed rebels!

"ALONE he did it!"

I have that flag in my possession, the only "trophy" I brought from the field of larceny. Long may it wave and keep in honored remembrance the name of one of its bravest and truest defenders, ISRAEL DAY, of Maryland!

C.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian with News to July 3.

THE ENGLISH MINISTERIAL IMBROGLIO

Motions of Censure by the Opposition in Parliament.

The Question of Peace or War in England.

A Dinner to Capt. Winslow by American Residents in Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 6:30 on the morning of the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of July, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Etna* reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, and the *Virginia* on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *China* reached Queenstown about 2:30 on the morning, and Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Naval Affairs in European Waters—A Complimentary Dinner to Capt. Winslow—Specimens of French Neutrality—The Emperor on the Alabama Case—Monument to an American Sailor.

PARIS, Friday, July 1, 1864.

I must write again to-day about naval affairs in European waters. You will see how wide an extension the discussion has taken in England, especially about the fight between Capt. WINSLOW and SEMMES, and you will understand that, independent of the personal question in dispute, in regard to the escape of the prisoners, the affair has an immense scientific importance for England.

Capt. WINSLOW and two of his officers, Dr. BROWN and Purser SMITH, are now at Paris, and were handsomely dined yesterday at Philippe's by the following American gentlemen resident at Paris: Messrs. Balch, Beckwith, Brooks, Beyland, Butterfield, Camac, Chadwick, Caster, Davis, Endicott, Hornor, Jones, Lamson, Loubat, sen., Loubat, jr., Monroe, Richards, Roubell, Thorydoke, and Vanderkemp. Mr. Dayton, American Minister, Mr. Pennington, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Wm. Dayton, Secretary of Legation, and M. Malespine, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, the writer who so ably defends the cause of the Union in his paper, and your correspondent, were of the party.

Numerous interesting speeches were made on this occasion, and especially were the facts regarding the fight fully brought to light. Capt. WINSLOW has demanded the surrender of the persons who escaped, in order that, if they do not comply with his request, he may hang them if he ever catches them again in the rebel service. The Captain declares that the rebel flag was lowered on the *Alabama*, that he then stopped firing, that the flag was run up again, with a renewal of the firing, that he then recommenced firing also, and only stopped this time when they discharged their lee guns and lowered a boat to send a notice of surrender. Thus the irregularity and confusion about the flag entirely exonerates Capt. WINSLOW from the charge of firing on a surrendered vessel, and he claims on the contrary that he treated them with great leniency.

As regards the escaped prisoners, Capt. WINSLOW claims that when a man lowers his flag or by any other sign demands a cessation of hostilities, he is bound to go and surrender also his person, and that he commits a dishonorable act in taking advantage of the cessation of hostilities to escape. He may fairly escape after he has delivered himself up, but not before. There was no act committed on the part of Capt. WINSLOW, between the time when the surrender was properly made and the escape of Capt. SEMMES, which the latter could urge as an excuse. It is a question, then, for naval and military men to settle, whether a man under these circumstances does not dishonor himself, and Capt. SEMMES no more than any one else can afford to allow the question to remain unsettled.

The brave fellow, GOWAN, who had his thigh crushed while serving one of the big guns of the *Kearsarge*, died two days ago in the hospital at Cherbourg; and after hearing from Dr. BROWN a description of the bravery and fortitude shown by this gallant Yankee tar, the company at the dinner party subscribed a handsome sum to build him a monument, Dr. BROWN charging himself with carrying out the desire of the donors.

The Emperor, who sympathises with Captain SEMMES, it is said, wrote a note to the Minister of Marine, the day after the fight, strongly condemning the Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg for not sending the *Couronne* to the assistance of the drowning men of the *Alabama*, instead of leaving that duty to a private foreign yacht. His Majesty perhaps thought in that way *all* of Capt. WINSLOW'S prisoners might have been taken from him. The Maritime Prefect, it appears, has been able to make the Emperor understand that he did his duty exactly.

The French official and semi-official papers have given us a handsome example of their neutrality and impartiality in refusing to publish Capt. WINSLOW'S official statement in regard to the fight, although requested to do so. But they publish all that appears on the other side, whether official or otherwise.

The French show further which way their sympathy runs by ridiculing without mercy the demand of Capt. WINSLOW on M. BOURIUS for the surrender of the prisoners saved by the French boats.

The *Florida* is known to have been lately in the Channel, and the *Kearsarge*, which is capable of making much shorter work of her, either in running or fighting, than of the *Alabama*, will go out in a few days in search of her. The fact is, that the gallant

crew of the *Kearsarge* have now such confidence in their powerful engine and their 11-inch columbiads, that they would fight any first-class cuirassed frigate of European build without fear.

The *St. Louis* was telegraphed by Capt. WINSLOW to remain where she was, and this vessel, which I announced to you as on her way to Cherbourg, will not come into French waters.

The *Niagara* remains a few days longer in the port of Antwerp to make a few repairs, when she will come out to join and aid the *Kearsarge* in the guard of the French and English waters.

The German papers announce that the two cuirassed corvettes which have just gone into the port of Bremerhaven, for the service of the Prussian Government, are the vessels built by M. ARMAN, in France, for the Confederates. We have no confirmation of this fact as yet at Paris.

The French ministerial papers point with triumph to the rejection, by the House of Representatives, of the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery, as an evidence that the North is not favorable to abolition, and that Slavery has nothing to do with the war. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Denmark Abandoned—Renewal of the War—Reasons for Peace—Lord Russell on the American War—A Humiliating Confession—The Government on Trial—The Tory Policy—An English Monitor—Recruits Wanted—The Alabama—American News in England—The Blockade-Runners—Position of England—Lee Defending Canada—General Election—Washington Wilkes—Prosperity.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2, 1864.

"I told you so." The temptation to trumpet my own foresight is irresistible. RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, in the Lords and Commons, have admitted their utter defeat and failure in the Conference, and declare that they cannot help themselves, and cannot help poor Denmark. The armistice closed at midnight on Saturday night, and the Germans opened fire at daylight on Sunday morning. Prompt work that. And now for the precious reasons why. All but the most important one are frankly stated. England cannot cope with Prussia and Austria without the aid of France. The Emperor politely declined to take a hand in the same. If RUSSELL had accepted the Congress of Paris, the Emperor would have joined England in carrying out the decisions of the Congress. He refused, and offended the Emperor by the terms of his refusal, and now the Emperor says: "You have taken this matter in hand, and you can go through with it. I have my own affairs to attend to."

But there was another reason, which the Ministers blurted out, with their usual want of tact, and which RUSSELL, especially, made as offensive as possible. England could not go to war with Germany, because she might any day be involved in a war with America. Either the North will conquer the South, which Earl RUSSELL takes the trouble to tell us would disappoint him, and the united country would make war on England, or the North will fail, as he anticipates, and make an attack on Canada to cover its disappointment. In either case the excuse for not helping Denmark is alleged to be the fear of America. It is a humiliating confession, but an honest one to a certain extent. It covers the fact, necessary to conceal, that the Ministers could not move against Germany, because the Queen would not give her consent.

On Monday night Mr. DISRAELI will move in the Commons a resolution of censure which, if carried, will end the Government or the session. Mr. KINGLAKE has given notice of an amendment approving of the action of the Ministry. It is impossible to say what will be the result of the overhauling that the Government must get. The Conservatives, one would say, would not go into the fight unless they had canvassed the House and knew what votes they could depend upon. But as they will be obliged to go to the country in any case very soon in the general election, they need a platform to go upon, and here is a good chance to make one. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL rely upon the commercial and manufacturing interests and the general desire for peace. They trust that Parliament will not condemn the Administration for not engaging in war. They hope, moreover, that the delicacy of their position with the Queen will be taken into consideration.

The first blow of the renewed war in Denmark resulted in the capture of Alsen, with a small loss. The resistance of the Danes amounts only to a feeble protest. Lord PALMERSTON, who could not entirely give up his old bluster, said the other night that when the Germans attacked Copenhagen, they might come to the rescue. Such bosh as that only makes the Government more contemptible. England takes her place as a third rate Power, unless something is done soon to restore her ancient prestige.

The Derby-Disraeli party does not declare its policy, but it is easy to see what it must be. There is only one course to take. Humiliating as the confession must be, England can do nothing in opposition to or even separated from France. An intimate alliance is a necessity. The new Government must restore the *entente cordiale*. It must join the Emperor in his projected Congress. It must support his views in Mexico. It must unite with him in the recognition of the Confederacy, if Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN leave any Confederacy to recognize. By this close alliance with France, in which the stronger Power must lead, England will come in for such share of glory as may be awarded her, which will be better than her present isolation and disgrace.

The first English monitor, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been launched, and made her trial trip. She is considered a great success, and the most powerful ship in the Mersey. Cut down from a first-rate man-of-war, she is over 3,000 tons, and draws 24 feet water. She has, I believe, four cupolas, and is armed with the heaviest artillery yet constructed in England. So the English, if they have but one vessel of this kind, may boast that it is the largest in the world. This ship is built expressly for America. England can have no war in Europe. Allied to France, she will be protected from the attacks of any other Power. Military and naval preparations are now made, solely for the colonies, and for the possibility, which many consider a certainty, of a war with the United States, into which England will not venture single-handed, if she can possibly avoid it.

And any war in which England engages must be for her almost exclusively a naval one. It becomes more and more difficult to recruit the army. The young men who have a *penchant* for fighting know where the highest bounties and best pay can be found, and they go to America. The feeling of patriotism if it ever existed in the rank and file of the British army, exists there no longer. The Irishmen who enlist in the British army hate the Government they faithfully serve, and detest the flag under which they fight with characteristic bravery. Irish loyalty to the British Government is a myth—at least it is confined to a very small proportion of Orangemen. But now the military spirit finds a vent elsewhere, and the Irishman who wishes to enlist embarks for New-York and pockets the bounty. This is very annoying to the authorities here, but they have not found out any way to prevent it.

The sinking of the *Alabama* has been a fertile topic for the newspapers and magazines, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, has added a little to the interest by politely requesting the Confederate agent at Cherbourg to send him the officers and sailors rescued from drowning by some French boats. If Capt. WINSLOW really made such a request, it must have been in a joke, for M. BOURBEAU was not likely to have any control over the crew of the *Alabama*, who were landed on French soil, were not very likely to report themselves to the national cruiser. I believe they have all got safely to England. The best of the crew of the *Alabama* had served in the British navy, and will probably enter it again, if they cannot find another Confederate cruiser. Capt. RYAN is still asking for guinea subscriptions to Capt. SEMMES's sword. He has been offered fifty pounds in a lump, but refuses more than a guinea. An English lady is trying to get money to buy a yacht for GARIBALDI; but GARIBALDI is played out. He belongs to the race of Antediluvians. You could no more get money for him now, than for the Shakespeare monument. The Shakespeare fever was expected to realize 30,000 pounds and a large surplus. The Committee netted thirty pounds, and don't know what to do with it.

The news brought by the *China* yesterday has given a new impetus to the excitement about the war in America. People who come here from New-York find it very difficult to understand what they see and hear. One day the town is placarded with the announcement that Gen. DIX has arrested "Manhattan," and that he is to be sent to Fort Lafayette or Richmond, as the President may decide. They never heard of "Manhattan" in New-York, and are astonished to find that there is so consequential a personage. Next day we hear that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—don't they wish they could pronounce it?—has returned to head a revolution in Ohio, which will compel Gen GRANT to raise the siege of Richmond. It is something new to hear or read that the Federal army is defeated whenever it fights; that GRANT's great campaign in Virginia has been a series of repulses instead of victories; that SHERMAN is in a trap in the heart of Georgia, from which he can never escape, and that the next news will probably be that LEE has taken Washington. The American seen enough of London in two days, and hurries off to Paris, where he hopes to find Copperheadism not quite so rampant.

The *Index* of this week gives another chapter of the statistics of blockade-running, by which it appears that in fifteen and a half months, out of 590 attempted trips, 498 were successful. It is true, that a large proportion of the blockade-runners are captured, or run ashore and destroyed, but they manage to make from one to fourteen successful trips, so that, counting cargoes, five out of six escape. Considering the coast, and the means taken to run in and out, it is a wonder that so many are taken. The cotton run out of Wilmington in three months from Jan. 1, 1864, is estimated at $5,000,000.

So far as English and European politics are concerned, writing to-day is like writing in America on the eve of a battle. I do not venture upon a prediction of the result. No doubt honor will spur Parliament to censure the Government; but prudence, and interest, and fear, all pull the other way. England needs peace. England was never so little able to go to war.

The Continental nations have grown as England has declined in power. France is a match for her on the sea, and three times a match on land, and then there is that terrible America—for the *Times* takes care to tell its readers, in the interest of Lord PALMERSTON, even if the North were to acknowledge the independence of the South, it would not the less have a large navy and an immense army, and would be more than a match for England in Canada or elsewhere. In fact, the very men who have been hoping for the success of the South now fear it. Their dread is that the North may abandon the conquest of Virginia and Georgia, make the best treaty it can for the navigation of the Mississippi, and recompense itself by seizing the St. Lawrence and all British North America. "Gen. LEE is fighting our battle," they say. "As long as he is in the field defending Richmond, we need not fear for Quebec or Toronto." And this, which I copy almost word for word from a leading organ of opinion, expresses the real feeling. England looks upon the struggle in America with a selfish interest, and feels that the ruin of the North is her safety.

It is the general opinion that there will be a dissolution of Parliament in a few days. The turmoil of a general election begins already. Whigs and Tories are registering and canvassing. Three-fourths of the boroughs are decided beforehand. The result remains with the doubtful ones that can be influenced or bought. After all, money generally decides the contest. WILBERFORCE (England's great philanthropist) was obliged to pay as much as forty thousand pounds for his seat in Parliament. It may not be quite so bad now, but there are few members of contested boroughs who do not pay roundly for the privilege of serving the country. It may be doubted, however, whether the reaction caused by the war in America, combined with the sympathy for Denmark, will be sufficient to insure a Tory majority. The drift of the country is to liberalism, in spite of temporary reaction. Were the influence of the American rupture removed, I should expect to see Mr. GLADSTONE Prime Minister, with COBDEN and BRIGHT in the Cabinet. English politics depend more than may seem upon American battle-fields.

The North has lost an earnest advocate, and the advanced Liberal party in England one of its most eloquent champions, in the sudden death of Mr. WASHINGTON WILKES, one of the principal writers of the *Morning Star*. He fell senseless while addressing a reform meeting, and died in a few moments of serious apoplexy. The manner of his death should be a caution to public speakers, who should never attempt to address an audience under any excitement or strain upon their intellectual powers after a full meal. Brain and stomach cannot both do their full work at the same time. The common result is dispepsia, the occasional one apoplexy.

The share markets have been disturbed by the apprehension of war, and are still unsettled, but the trade returns, for the last quarter, show a great and increasing prosperity. It is no wonder that England is disposed to sacrifice something of honor to keep this substantial prosperity. MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A DINNER TO CAPT. WINSLOW BY MR. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris, has been giving a grand dinner to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, and all his officers who could be spared from duty.

A REBEL IRON-CLAD.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that two days after the defeat of the *Alabama*, an iron-plated vessel, built by M. ARMAN, at Bordeaux, left that port with the view, it is supposed, of succeeding the notorious *Alabama*, and of revenging the naval disaster which has befallen the South.

RECRUITING FOR THE REBELS.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 1.

At the Police Court yesterday, EDWARD CAMPBELL, seaman's boarding-house keeper, Regent-street, appeared before Mr. RAFFLES, Stipendiary Magistrate, to answer an information charging him that he did in the month of December last, and also in the month of May last, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to wit in Liverpool and elsewhere, hire, engage, retain or procure, or attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, or procure certain persons, to wit PATRICK SHANLEY, JOHN FLEMING and others, to be employed or engaged in the sea service of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the prohibition contained in the statute 59 George III., cap. 69, and that he did in the said months of December and May, at Liverpool and elsewhere, procure or endeavor to procure the said PATRICK SHANLEY and JOHN FLEMING and others, to go and embark from a portion of the dominions of Her Majesty, to wit from Liverpool, for the purpose of being employed or engaged as aforesaid, contrary to the said statute.

Mr. BATESON of the firm of PARSON & ROBINSON, appeared in support of the information, and Mr. J. W. CARR for the defence.

Mr. BATESON remarked that he appeared on behalf of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who had been directed by the law officers of the Crown to prefer this charge against the defendant, CAMPBELL. Having stated that the offence with which the latter was charged, was that of having induced a number of men to go from England to France for the purpose of serving on board Confederate ships, that they first served on board the notorious ship *Georgia*, whose career as a Confederate vessel had terminated, and that some of them had subsequently gone to serve on board the *Kearsarge*, Mr. BATESON went on to detail the principal features of the case, which will be found in the statements given below. The evidence he had to lay before his Worship had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown. He believed that he would be able to make out a *prima facie* case against the defendant, and if he did so would ask the magistrate to commit him for trial, though he knew not that he should be then prepared with the witnesses, having no objection to his being admitted to bail. Mr. BATESON then called

PATRICK SHANLEY, who said he was a fireman. In December last, in consequence of something told to him by a friend, he went to the house of the defendant, who told him to get him nine men besides himself to go in the *Florida* to Brest, also telling him he would get £7 per month and £10 bounty, which he was to get on the gangway when he joined the ship. Witness engaged other hands, and took them to CAMPBELL's house. The defendant told him not to bring many men together, as he was afraid of remarks being passed. He took men named LLOYD, SMILES, MASHAN, ANDERSON, FLEMING and others, whose names he could not recollect. Four of these men and witness went with CAMPBELL to France, and he (SHANLEY) gave him £1 for getting him the job. CAMPBELL told the men, ten in number, to meet him at a public house at the corner of Boundary-street. They did so, and the defendant told them he only wanted five, and engaged five. This was on the 28th of December. The five firemen and a number of sailors and landsmen subsequently went on board the Havre boat in the Wellington Basin, and proceeded to France. When they got there CAMPBELL took them to a hotel; the next day they went by rail to Cherbourg, and at dusk went on board the *Georgia*, then lying off the port. The next morning they were called on deck by the Commander, Capt. MAURY, and their names were called over. Witness afterward saw CAMPBELL on the quarter-deck, having in his hand a bill for every man he had brought. He paid CAMPBELL's bill for clothes there, and signed articles on board the *Georgia* ship of war. He was on board of her four months and seven days—until she came into the Mersey. In May last he again saw the defendant, who told him to get another lot of men. He took FLEMING, a fireman, to CAMPBELL, who engaged him at £7 per month. By Mr. CARR—The first time he heard of anybody being wanted for the *Georgia* was one day when he was at the Nelson Dock, when a seaman whom he knew told him about it, and asked him if he would take the job. This man took him to CAMPBELL's house. He had not seen the boatswain of the *Georgia* before he went there. Went there with the intention of joining the *Florida*, and did not hear anything about the *Georgia* until he was off Cherbourg. Knew that CAMPBELL had boarding with him four or five sailors who had joined the *Georgia*. Believed he saw the defendant on the 23d of December, and told him he wanted to join the Confederate service. Took several men to CAMPBELL's house, and they were engaged as firemen.

MAURICE BRIEN, a fireman, said that in May last he went to the defendant's house in company with JOHN FLEMING, and saw CAMPBELL, who told him he was to go in a Confederate ship, the name of which he would not tell, however, and that he was to get £7 per month. He also told him to bring his clothes to the house that evening. Witness did so, and met CAMPBELL and nineteen other men by appointment at Lime-street Station the same night. The witness went on to say that they proceeded to London and thence to Calais, where they went on board the *Rappahannock*. They were taken on board by CAMPBELL, who afterward told them they were not wanted as firemen, but that they might, if they liked, remain on board as deck hands or landsmen. Those who were firemen came back to England. On their return to Liverpool CAMPBELL gave witness a five-franc piece to pay for his luggage, and he afterward met him and other men in Mr. JONES' office, in Chapel-street, where he told one of the clerks that they (the men) had been out in the *Rappahannock* and wanted pay for their lost time. The clerk said they knew nothing about the matter, and witness was then advised to apply to Mr. CARR.

JOHN FLEMING, a fireman, gave similar evidence, saying that CAMPBELL told him he was to get £7 per month, and that he (the defendant) was to receive £2 when FLEMING joined the ship, which, he was informed, was under the Southern flag.

This was the case for the prosecution, and Mr. CARR submitted that no offence within the meaning of the act of Parliament had been proved before his Worship. The prosecution had been directed by the law officers of the Crown, but he (Mr. CARR) was quite sure that had the matter been left entirely in the hands of Mr. BATESON he would never have instituted such a prosecution, because it was a case which would never go to a jury. The evidence altogether failed to prove that the defendant had committed any offence under the act of Parliament. Referring to the terms of the section, Mr. CARR contended that there was not the slightest evidence before the court that the vessels for which the men were engaged were ships of war, or that the defendant knew that they were ships of war. The men engaged were firemen; and as there were no firemen for steam vessels when the act of Parliment was passed, he supposed they could not have been contemplated by the act.

The Magistrate remarked that one of the witnesses said some of the men acted as sailors.

Mr. CARR said there was no proof that CAMPBELL had spoken to a single sailor.

The Magistrate said it was useless to go into any argument, for he thought there was evidence that CAMPBELL engaged all the men, that there was a *prima facie* case made out, and that it was one which should be sent for trial.

Mr. CARR said his client was a boarding master, and had five or six boarders who were anxious to join the Confederate service, and he could not help their doing so.

The Magistrate said—But CAMPBELL arranged the terms of their wages, took command of them, went with them to France, and paid everything.

The defendant was then, in point of fact, committed for trial at the assizes, though the case was formally adjourned until to-day, to decide upon bail.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

CONCENTRATING FORCES AT QUEBEC.

The Parliamentary proceedings, on the 30th ultimo, were of slight general importance. In the House of Commons, Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether, orders having been sent for concentrating a large British force at Quebec, steps were being taken to put that place in a defensible state?

Mr. CARDWELL replied that what he had stated on a former occasion, was that orders had been sent to concentrate the troops at Quebec and Montreal. With regard to fortifications, a report on the defences of Canada had been recently received, and was being considered by the military authorities, but no determination had been come to.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., Earl GREY moved a series of resolutions on the relations between England and Japan, affirming them to be in a highly unsatisfactory state, and he spoke at length upon the subject.

Earl RUSSELL defended the policy of the Government.

The Bishop of Oxford denounced the course of the Government as unworthy of a civilized and Christian country.

The resolutions were finally rejected by 30 to 11.

A MAJORITY OF TWO AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the bill abolishing tests at Oxford University was finally rejected by a vote of 171 against 173—a majority of two against the Government—which was received with vociferous cheering.

Various speculations were indulged in as to the result of the debate upon Mr. DISRAELI's motion of censure upon the Government for its course upon the Danish question. The general impression was that Mr. KINGLAKE's amendment, expressing satisfaction that the Ministers had not plunged the country into war, would be carried by a satisfactory majority. It is pointed out, however, that the amendment, if carried, will only partially acquit Ministers, as it only commits the House to an approval of their conduct so far as relates to their non-interference by arms on behalf of Denmark.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The British revenue returns for the year ending June 30, 1864, show a net decrease of £690,000, as compared with the receipts of the preceding twelve months.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND OF ALSEN.

A Flensburg telegram, of the 29th June, gives the following in regard to the capture of the island of Alsen: "The construction of the pontoon bridges to Alsen was commenced at 2 A. M., to-day, whereupon the Prussian and Danish batteries opened fire. Within one hour the construction of the pontoon was completed.

At 4 A. M. the first Prussian soldiers landed on the island. The Prussians immediately advanced, the Danes retreating, after stubbornly contesting each position.

At 2 P. M. the Prussians had already reached Vollerup and Ulkenol.

Eye-witnesses state that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES crossed at Sonderburg, while the passage of the main body was effected at Sandberg.

The Prussian loss during the passage was 100 men. Some street fighting took place in Sonderburg, in which the Prussian loss was small.

1000 Danish prisoners, including many officers, were brought into Flensburg this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Danish correspondent of the *Times* writes that he has been assured that Denmark takes the field at the outset of this second campaign with 40,000 men, one fourth of which forces consists of new levies, which have been mostly drilled within the last month or two.

The large Danish ships of war had been severely handled by the Prussian batteries at Apenrade. Within five minutes one of them received 10 shots in her broadside, while the other lost her foremast.

The coast was kept in a constant state of alarm by Danish gunboats.

A Prussian ministerial journal says:

"A Carlsbad, Austria and Prussia have come to decisive arrangements respecting the immediate object of the campaign, and have agreed to the necessary steps for the ultimate solution of the question of the Duchies. The Government and taxation of Jutland will be taken in hand by Prussia and Austria. Preparations will be made for crossing into Fuhnen. Schleswig-Holstein is to be placed under the common administration of commissioners appointed by the German Powers. In the succession question, which has become doubtful, Prussia will wisely consult her own interests and those of Germany."

The Upper Chamber of Saxony had decided unanimously upon requesting the Government to use its influence with the Federal Diet to induce that body to take a part in the continuation of the war, and to settle the question of right to the succession in the Duchies as speedily as possible.

Later details from Alsen state that 2,400 Danes, including 100 officers, were taken prisoners, and the Danish loss in killed and wounded was severe. The Prussian loss was 3 officers killed and 17 wounded, and 300 men killed and wounded.

Sonderburg was part y burned down.

The *Daily News* reiterates its belief in the Holy Alliance, be ween Russia, Austria and Prussia, and regards the German denial as an actual confirmation of the fact.

The *Morning Post* also publishes some diplomatic correspondence in proof that this alliance has been consummated.

FRANCE

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of about 3,000,000 francs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the praise bestowed upon the Emperor NAPOLEON by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords, and sees in it the assurance of friendly relations between France and England, and a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government had issued a circular note upon the Peruvian question, denying all intention of acting up a claim of revindication. The only object of Spain is to occupy the Chincha islands in order to obtain satisfaction from Peru.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 23, Shanghai, May 5, &c., are received, but the news has been generally anticipated.

The Taeping rebellion in China is described as being almost at its last gasp.

Private telegrams from Bombay, of June 9, quote an advance in cotton. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Shirtings quiet but dearer.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 1st were weak, but without material fluctuations. Consols closed at 90⅛@90 3-16 for money, and the tone was heavy without any new apparent cause.

The demand for Money on the 1st was rather less active.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £121,212.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 4½d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co. say American Stocks continue without transactions to fix quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The more settled appearance of politics has had a favorable effect upon the cotton market, and a considerable business has been done since Monday at an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d. generally. American has been in active demand, particularly for export, at steadily rising prices, and on Thursday very large purchases were made for shipmen to New-York, closing at about ¼d. @ ⅜d. above last Friday's quotations. Sea Island is in fair request at an advance of 1d. Brazils are ½d. @ ¾d. dearer, and other descriptions ¼d. @ ½d. The sales of the week add up to 86,180 bales, including 14,780 on speculation, and 22,220 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was firm with sales of about 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	31d.	Middling Orleans	30d.
Fair Mobile	30¾d.	Middling Mobile	29¾d.
Fair Uplands	30¼d.	Middling Uplands	29½d.

Stock on hand, 303,835 bales, including 12,756 American. At sea from India for Great Britain, 375,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The upward movement continues, and there is a good general demand; but the advices from America per *China* have somewhat checked the trade.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: Flour in better demand at full prices. The range is 19s. @ 23s. ⅜ bbl. Wheat in good request, and 1d. @ 2d. per cental dearer, particularly for fine Western Red. The quotations for Winter Red are 8s. 3d. @ 8s. 9d. per 180 lbs.; White 8s. 6d. @ 9s. Corn in more demand and 6d. dearer since Tuesday. Mixed 29s. 3d. @ 29s. 6d. per 480 lbs, White nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BARCH & Co. and others report: Beef very firm, especially for fine. Pork in good request at 70s. for Eastern. Bacon firm at extreme rates, but not quite so active. Cheese is 2s. dearer for good. Lard in better demand and tending upward at 64s. @ 65s. 6d. for good to fine. Tallow steady at 48s. 6d. @ 48s. 6d. for N. A.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firmer at the close: no sellers of New Pots under 32s.; Pearls 33s. 6d. Sugar very dull, and fully 6d. cheaper. Coffee unchanged. Rice in better demand. Bark; sales of Philadelphia ferate, at 6s. 9d., and Baltimore at 5s. 6d. Linseed quiet and a shade easier. Linseed Cakes; small sales of American at £5 18s. @ £6 12s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s. @ 40s. 6d. Fish oils inactive. Resin quiet and unsettled. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 70s. for French.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANFOR report the market dull at 2s. @ 2s. 3d. for refined. Benzine 1s. 8d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: WHEAT, 1s. @ 2s. dearer for English, but foreign steady. Red American 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 8d. FLOUR, 21s. @ 23s. 6d. IRON dull. Bars and Rails, £7 @ £7 5s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. STEEL dull, and 1d. @ 2d. lower. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. @ 1s. 3d. RICE unaltered. TALLOW, 41s. for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s. for French. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM in good demand; 2s. 1½d. for Refined on the spot, and 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 4½d. for future delivery. FISH OILS unchanged; Cod, £53. LINSEED OIL dull at 38s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, in barrels, £9 5s. @ £9 7s. 6d.; bags, £9.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2.

WHEAT firmer and advanced 1s. @ 2s. IRON dull. SUGAR flat and declined 1d. @ 2s. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW dull at 41s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s. 6d. @ 69. PETROLEUM active at 2s 1½d.

American Securities—The market is nominal. No sales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but unchanged, for most descriptions, but American is advancing.

BREADSTUFFS firm.

PROVISIONS firm.

TALLOW easier.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2.

Consols closed at 90⅛ @ 90⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad 39 @ 37 ex discount. Erie Railroad 59 @ 62.

LONDON, Sunday morning, July 3—via Queenstown.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed 90 to ⅜. Markets closed quietly. Paris Bourse Rentes opened 66 05.

VERY LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, July 3—Sunday morning.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90⅜ @ 90⅝.

The markets generally closed quiet.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The meeting at Lord SALISBURY's on Monday, will, it is said, be composed of members of the House of Lords. They will decide on the course to be adopted in regard to the Danish question and the vote of censure.

On Monday night, in lieu of the second paragraph of Mr. D'ISRAELI's motion, Mr. NEWDEGATE will move to submit to Her Majesty, as the opinion of the House, that the independence of Denmark and the possession of the Kingdom on the terms proposed by the Representatives of the neutral Powers, ought to be guaranteed.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that the steamer *Laland*, from Liverpool for St. Petersburgh, laden with cotton, was wrecked on the Hebrides coast, involving a loss of nearly £100,000.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration.

The loss of the Danes at Alsen was 2,300 to 3,000, mostly in killed, including 61 officers.

Mr. NEWDEGATE will offer another amendment to the vote of censure, namely: "That England ought to guarantee the independence of Denmark and the integrity of her possessions."

The London *Times* of to-day argues from the *China*'s news that affairs in Virginia are again unpromising to Gen. GRANT, but accords to him a certain admiration for such stubborn and invincible resolution as he displays.

The Conservative party again meets to-morrow, prior to opening the attack on the Government on that evening in Parliament.

The *Morning Advertiser* says: "We can state from undoubted authority, that although the Ministers feel assured of 20 to 25 majority, they are determined to dissolve Parliament in the course of the ensuing month, unless circumstances arise to change the intention."

The Danish Minister of Marine announces that the iron-clad *Rolf Krake*, although hotly engaged at Alsen, was but slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped from Alsen Sound. But two small vessels were blown up to prevent capture.

A REBEL MAJOR TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Maj. E. T. SULLIVAN, of the rebel army, yesterday visited the office of Capt. OVER, Commander of the post, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He belonged to the Second Texas Infantry, but is a resident of Kentucky. When the revels came to Harper's Ferry on their recent raid, SULLIVAN was sent up the railroad toward Duffield's Station, in command of a battalion to destroy the track. After the work of destruction had been performed the command returned to Harper's Ferry and SULLIVAN remained a short time and proceeded to Maryland. He is quite lame having been wounded some months ago in the Southwest. He is sick of the rebellion and the war, and is going home to retire from the strife.—*Washing Intelligencer, July 11.*

OHIO POLITICS.

A Peace Demonstration in Ohio—Welcome Home to Hon. Alexander Long by his Constituents—Mr. Long and James A. Bayard Nominated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 11, 1864.

The demonstration that was to begin the great peace movement of the season, came off on Saturday, the 9th, at Colerain, about eight miles from the city. It is noticeable in the *Enquirer's* report yesterday morning, that no word of the editors or reporters breathes the least hope of accomplishing anything in the coming canvass. Editorially there is a simple announcement of the fact that Mr. LONG's speech is published in its columns, with a commendation of its "bold and strong presentation of the Democratic doctrine of States' Rights." The reporter merely says that "it was one of the finest country meetings we have ever attended." Now, all have an idea of what a country meeting usually is. Its numbers are generally quite limited, as compared with city meetings.

The truth about the number in attendance is, that there were not more than two hundred and fifty voters in a crowd of about six hundred—and that is a liberal estimate. It is true that it is a very busy season of the year, but Saturday was just the day between wheat harvest and haying in this region. It is, however, quite probable that there would have been a greater attendance at some other season. But when we consider the great importance and significance of the occasion, it is apparent that there should have been a large gathering, in spite of every hindrance. Was it not the welcome home of Hon. ALEXANDER LONG, the champion hero of the Peace party? Was it not to be the inauguration of a new party, and an immense movement for the salvation of the country from Lincoln (not Davis) despotism and treason? Surely, then, there should have been a vast outpouring of those who are said, by the *Enquirer* of our city and the *News* of your city, to constitute the majority of the people of the North!

Reflect, again, that the locality of the meeting was most propitious. It was convenient for the "peacemakers" of Hamilton, Butler and Montgomery Counties—the two latter constituting the central power of Vallandighamism in the West. The population of these counties is about as follows:

Hamilton	220,000
Butler	45,000
Montgomery	65,000
Total	330,000

Butler County gave VALLANDIGHAM over a thousand majority last Fall on the Union vote, and Montgomery a very small balance for BROUGH. Certainly, out of this large population—the whole within sixty miles of the beautiful grove at Colerain, at least 150,000 of which may be set down as either Peace or War Democrats—out of such a population there should have been more than six hundred men, women and children in attendance. But such is not the American spirit. The number of those who contemplate national suicide is evidently very small; not enough to make even a respectable showing in "the gap" which the Copperhead papers say has been opened by the Fremont movement in the ranks of the Union party.

But I had nearly forgotten the greatest of all the attractions to draw the multitude to Colerain. VALLANDIGHAM, in whose exile the Constitution was utterly overthrown and the nation's power destroyed—VALLANDIGHAM the martyr to peace and patriotism, resting quietly at his home in Dayton, less than sixty miles away, was expected to be present; and who would not seize upon such an opportunity to see the hero! But his friends doubtless advised him that the reception would turn out to be a most discouraging failure, and he did not make his appearance.

It had been previously arranged that the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Hamilton County should be President of the welcoming demonstration; but when his name was called he retreated, and the louder the call the more rapidly he fled. After several other vain efforts to find one willing to make himself thus conspicuous, the Rev. GEORGE W. MOLBY, an old blackguard preacher, was appointed. But in spite of ample prompting as to his duties, the "bottle-washer" of the concern, Mr. LONG's partner, finally was compelled to relieve the reverend gentleman, and finish the proceedings himself.

The Hon. WM. CORRY made the welcoming address, which he had carefully prepared, that the dignity of the occasion might be subserved. As for Mr. CORRY, personally he is without reproach; intellectually he is at the head of his party, but in his wild notions of society and government he long since became the subject of laughter and jeer from the whole Democracy, and found himself entirely without political friends, till the peace faction unfurled the platform of the right of secession, the unconstitutionality of coercion, and the righteousness of human Slavery. Mr. CORRY's talents were welcomed by these national destructives; and were not merit the criterion of preferment, the whole Peace party of the North would adopt him as their divinely commissioned prophet and champion. Of all the politicians of that party, Mr. CORRY is the only one who gains by the movement; for from nothing he has attained something, while the rest of them have descended from something to nothing. Beside, Mr. CORRY let all his secession light shine out long ago, even before the rebellion was thought of; while the rest of them have recently enjoyed the "new birth." VALLANDIGHAM has been a consistent Secessionist, since the war broke out, while the *Enquirer* and the other leaders have piped both war and peace according to the pressure of the occasion.

During the last lecture season, "the Democratic Association" of this city rented a hall and arranged a course of lectures which were given to audiences ranging from 150 to 500 in number. There was not a war lecture in the course that I now recollect. Among the illustrious teachers was Mr. CORRY, whose effort was applauded, and all his "suggestions" indorsed by the *Enquirer*. These suggestions were:

1. That the Constitution is a mere compact between sovereign States, either one of which can repudiate at pleasure.

2. That the war was unconstitutionally commenced, and all the slain have been murdered by the General Government.

3. That there never was an "American People"—but on the contrary, there has been, and still is, "the people of New-York," "the people of Ohio," &c.

4. That the Union is dissolved; that dissolution is a fixed fact, and must be accepted as such.

5. That within the Federal Executive, legislature nor judiciary can be trusted with the protection of the rights of the people.

6. That the patriarchal society of the plantation is the only tolerable state of society for a mixed population of whites and blacks.

7. And one of his recommendations was that Ohio, being the central State, should take the lead in interposing between the General Government, which is now a central despotism, and the rights of the States.

But the results of Saturday's demonstration afford but small hope that Ohio will ever be a party to such an interposition. On the contrary, it afforded more encouragement to the friends of the Republic than any other event that has for some time transpired. It showed that the people, with but a few individual exceptions, are determined to crush the rebellion.

Mr. LONG's speech was a mere rehash of his great Congressional effort, and needs no particular attention. It substantially indorsed the points above given from Mr. CORRY's lecture, and the possibility is that his speech in Congress was prepared for him by this thinker; as was undoubtedly the movement of the reception last Saturday got up by his quiet influence.

Mr. LONG dwelt considerably upon the universal Copperhead alternative of extermination or recognition. He of course preferren the latter, and then spoke of the separate Republics as follows:

"Two friendly Republics, having a common ancestry, common glories and recollections, lying side by side—having a laudable emulation in running the race of national freedom, prosperity and greatness, are infinitely preferable to one proud and splendid, but gloomy despotism, resting like a dark shadow upon the future of the American continent."

After dwelling at length on the necessity of supplanting Mr. LINCOLN, in order to save our liberties, he said he hoped not to be misunderstood:

"I counsel no violence. I advise no resistance to law or legally constituted authority, but obedience and submission thereto. There is yet a mode left us, whereby, as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, we may redress the many wrongs and outrages perpetrated by those in power."

Of course he would not counsel violence to an ex-

der, even on such an august occasion of only five or six hundred.

But here comes a passage from the gentleman of frizzled hair, all nicely wrought into exquisite curls, that would do honor to the diction of the "man what parts his hair down in the middle."

"From the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN no wisdom or even common sense can be expected. It

followers, of course, depart still more widely from the modesty of nature. Future critics will undoubtedly divide THACKERAY's writings into two classes—those where his unrivaled powers of satirical observation were exercised on the shifting phases of society that met his glance at every turn, and those, in which study and research unsparingly applied, were employed to impart the same "*vraisemblance*" to the pictures of the past. *Vanity Fair* is the type of one class, as *Henry Esmond* is of the other. That the former probably will always hold the higher rank in general estimation is only another way of expressing how preferable are the unconscious creative gifts of nature to the most elaborate prouuctions of art. The remarkable fact is that excellence should be attained by one man in departments so radically distinct. Mr. THACKERAY's careful literary workmanship is illustrated in another way by *Denis Duval*. The eight chapters, comprising all the extant portion of the book, bear no mark of haste or incompleteness. They are all as exquisitely finished as if the final revision of the whole work had been made—showing that it was the writer's habit to elaborate each part as it grew beneath his hand, instead of first throwing off a rough sketch, and perfecting it by successive corrections. By its own merits, *Denis Duval* would deserve a good reception, and the affecting circumstances under which it appears commend it additionally to all readers who have in former times been subject to the spell of one of the greatest masters of fiction that the age has produced.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCIV. July, 1864. Edited by Profs. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. 8vo. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The new number of the *North American* is entirely of a grave and austere character. Physics, metaphysics, political economy, constitutional law, naval and military science, are the lightest subjects discussed in its pages. Literature and belles lettres are entirely unrepresented, except by a few brief words in the "Critical Notices." It strikes us that this is injudicious management on the part of the editors, and they will assuredly find that a certain quantity of light readable matter is necessary, if only as a setting for the weighty bullion of the more solid and substantial articles. The first paper, "A Physical Theory of the Universe," discusses the Nebular Hypothesis of LA PLACE, and broaches a new system of cosmogonic formation, founded on the Dynamical Theory of Heat as propounded by Prof. TYNDALL. "The Property Rights of Married Women," is based on the recent changes introduced by the Legislatures of several States, all tending in one direction toward a complete departure from the old common law doctrines. Next follows "The Philosophy of Space and Time," an excessively hard metaphysical nut, that few Summer readers are likely to try their teeth on, though its "ontological analysis" ranges from "LEIBNITZ, SPINOZA and Dr. SAMUEL CLARK," to "HERBERT SPENCER, TRENDELENBURG and JENS BAGGESEN." "The Constitution and its defects" is a paper of wide political range, reviewing the changes in the distribution of power between the States and the central Government that will be the inevitable subject matter of future arrangement. "The Navy of the United States" applies for our home benefit the lessons derived from M. XAVIER RAYMOND's survey of the French and English maritime systems. "Our Soldiers" is a feeling and earnest plea for the rank and file of the army, showing from the many narratives now current of military adventure, the high motives that have operated in calling men from their homes and families in their country's need, and the undeviating heroism that has marked their conduct through every stage of sickness and suffering. "A National Currency" is a conclusive argument for the legality of the issues of the United States Government. "The Rebellion, its Causes and Consequences," brings into juxtaposition the histories of that event by EDWARD A. POLLARD and HORACE GREELEY, deducing from the contrast the fundamental principles that lay at the root of the movement. "The Critical Notices," though sharper in reproof than the ordinary tone of American criticism, are able and discriminating.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY: Or, THE END OF PROVIDENCE IN THE WORLD AND MAN. Lowell Lectures. By Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY. 8vo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

As Dr. DEWEY well observes in his prefatory note, no person with any comprehension of what he is doing would publish a book on the "Problem of Human Destiny," without some qualifying word—some deprecatory phrase—to show that no excess of presumption had led him to suppose that its satisfactory solution had been attained. The reader must, therefore, not expect to find here more than "approximations, hints and outlines" of the subject whose appalling vastness has taxed, and will continue to tax, the highest intellectual powers of the race—a never-ending, still-beginning theme of reflection. Discarding metaphysical subtleties, and true to his reputation as a counselor of humanity under its present conditions, Dr. DEWEY's object in this volume (whose form was in a great measure determined by the fact that to interest a popular audience was the aim of the lectures it contains) is the presentation of certain views of life, of the human relations, and of the scenes of the world, that might help his hearers to understand better their nature, lofty destiny. By confining his attention to ethical considerations, and leaving out of sight the theological view, according to which the conflict of good and evil and the other "riddles of the world" are only methods of discipline and preparation for results to be consummated in another sphere, Dr. DEWEY narrows his field of inquiry, and also increases its difficulties. His survey is made by the light of nature alone, and without the assistance, though scarcely without the recognition, of that afforded by Revelation. He first considers the proofs of design in the world's system, and the great problem of the existence of evil. The mutual adaptation of man and the material world to each other is examined; then follows the spiritual constitution of man, the facts in every instance proving the natural impossibility of conferring unmixed and unconditional good upon rational beings. A general view of the historic progress of the world, the effects of culture and the certainty of future amelioration beyond the influence of all opposing forces, is traced, and shown to inculcate faith and a divine purpose, whose footsteps are distinguishable wherever they are sought. The merits that have raised Dr. DEWEY to the first class of pulpit orators are all found in this volume. It will rank as his most important work.

DENISE. By the author of "Mademoiselle Mori." 2 Volumes. 12mo. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

In this unpretending little volume the reader will find a charming story, likely to be attractive to all who prefer a skillful delineation of human hopes, fears and passions, illustrated by a plot of sufficient interest to excite the attention of the reader, to the narratives of coarser fibre, and more melodramatic interest that now meet with an engrossing share of popular favor. The scene of "Denise" is laid in the south of France, or rather in Provence, a region that still asserts a character of its own as distinct from that of the empire which includes it, as the language of its peasantry is from the classical French of Paris and the North of France. The story is one of pure domestic incident, and has many points of resemblance with those of the Countess D'ARBOUVILLE, [Madame DE GIRARDIN, and other writers of the modern French school of novelists. Great skill is shown in the character of the heroine, who gives name to the book. She is scarcely described at all, and her true nature is developed rather by the progress of the story than by any elaborate word-painting of the author's. The writer is eminently conversant with the scene represented, and the little town of Farnoux, with its chateau and seigneurs, ceteries, gossipings and fêtes, stands out bright and clear in our remembrance after reading the book, because they are treated with the artistic skill that knows what to leave unsaid, and seizes at once on the true picturesque points. The old opposition between the Catholic faith and the Huguenot reformation, whose chief seat was in Languedoc and Provence, becomes an element in the conduct of the plot, which after some disturbing forces are neutralized, conducts us at length to the happiness of all for whom the reader's sympathy has been awakened. Altogether, we recommend "Denise" very highly to whoever is in search of a book to take out to the country this pleasant Summer-time.

THE POTOMAC AND THE RAPIDAN—ARMY NOTES. From the Failure at Winchester to the Reinforcement of ROSECRANS. By ALONZO H. QUINT, Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Infantry. 12mo. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The author of this volume wields a powerful and effective pen, and there is considerable graphic force and vigor in his sketches. The peculiar opportunities enjoyed by a Chaplain for insight into the true condition and character of the men under his spiritual charge, give great reality to Mr. QUINT's pictures of camp life. He testifies strongly to the beneficial effect of the humanitary enterprises for ameliorating the condition of the soldiers, that have met with such ample support from all classes, and are alone sufficient to distinguish this war from any other whose progress is recorded by history. The Second Massachusetts Infantry, from its arrival in Maryland, served throughout the campaigns of the Potomac army, and was present, with its Chaplain, at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, &c., and in September, 1863, was ordered South for the reinforcement of Gen. ROSECRANS, so that an unusually large experience fell to their share. The author is occasionally severe in his strictures on official incapacity or churlishness; and there are many such cases, where a little outspoken truth is of great value. An excellent map of the mountain regions of Virginia, &c., accompanies the volume, which is one of the most spirited and readable that the war has produced.

DANGERFIELD'S REST; OR, BEFORE THE STORM. A novel of American Life and Manners. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This book is an attempt at the execution of a difficult subject, the presentation, under the guise of fiction, of a picture of society as seen around us at the present day. Few can raise themselves sufficiently above the engrossing influences of the current routine of existence, to judge its capabilities for artistic effect dispassionately. The author of *Dangerfield's Rest*, however, shows a keen insight into character with satirical powers that find plenty of themes for their exercise in depicting the social peculiarities and extravagances that distinguish our era. We should judge the book to be the work of a foreigner, an Englishman, probably, who had resided here sufficiently long to be at home in the customs and habits of the country, without entirely losing the independent habit of observation that characterizes the impressions of a stranger from his own isolated standpoint. The delineation includes many sides of the national character. Politics and faction class, and sectional, literature, society, &c., are sketched with a firm hand, and the effect of each element in producing the condition of things that caused the outbreak of the rebellion, is attempted to be portrayed. There is a sensational plot, but its chief use is to afford opportunity for expression of the writer's sentiments. The book shows unquestioned talent.

Work of the Sanitary Commission.

We give this morning, by authority of the officers of the Sanitary Commission, the following report, showing, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the amount of the gifts of the people to the soldiers which have been distributed by them during the last six weeks. It cannot fail to be of interest to all, and to be convincing to any and all who may be curious to know "where the money goes to:"

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1864, FOR THE NATIONAL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

Supplies—Amount paid for purchases of.....	May. $130,105 60	June. $195,702 05	Total. $325,807 65
Distribution—Expenses of, including subsistance, transportation and compensation of over two hundred Relief Agents, forage for horses, and materials necessary for the work of agents.....	17,150 17	7,012 20	24,162 37
Horses, wagons and harness, amount paid for.....	31,755 43	1,332 98	33,088 41
Transportation—Chartering of vessels, viz.: Nine steamers, two barges, one schooner, for various periods, coal, loading, &c.....	15,133 21	22,204 55	37,337 76
Total.....	$194,144 41	$226,251 78	$420,396 19
Estimated value of additional supplies contributed to the commission, and issued to the army in Southern Virginia..	$130,000 00	42,483 37	172,483 37
Total.....			$592,879 56

The entire expenditure for the whole work of the commission, East, South and West, was, in May, $292 895 77; in June, $252,275 87. Total for two months, $525,174 64.

It should be considered that during a campaign, characterized by the frequency of its change of base, the relative cost of transportation is much increased. The single item of charter of vessels, owing to the scarcity of medium sized craft, growing out of claims for Government service,) necessarily becomes of itself a very large one.

It may be noticed that the amount of supplies contributed to the commission in kind, during June, was but about one third the value of similar contributions in May. Hence the necessity of direct money expenditure from the treasury.

Owing to the pressing call for anti-scorbutics, the Commission have recently issued very largely of vegetable food, as is shown by the following list of supplies forwarded during June:

Canned tomatoes, 207,150 lbs., (over 103 tons,) canned fruit, 15,000 lbs.; canned jellies, 577 lbs., pickled cucumbers, 96,273 gallons, (about 1,200 bbls.;) pickled onions, 13,344 gallons; pickled tomatoes, 4,719 gallons; curried cabbage, 1,100 gallons; sauer kraut, 16,218 gallons, fresh onions, 100 bbls., potatoes, 70 obls.; dried apples, 242 bbls.; other dried fruit, 32 bbls.; lemons, 301 boxes; portable lemonade, 2,400 boxes; oranges, 25 boxes.

This includes the lot contributed on the 3d inst., which reached the men in the trenches in time for their Independence-day dinner. During the ten days of July, now past, the issues of vegetables have been proportionately much larger than hitherto. Three steamers and a barge have already sailed for the army with an aggregate cargo of over 5,000 barrels of vegetables and delicacies.

Every precaution has been taken by the commission to insure an accurate, comprehensive and impartial distribution of their precious contributions to the dietary of the army.

Gen. GRANT has always highly approved the work, and has given it his aid, ordering additional transportation to enable the commission trains to go out at once to the front, and as near the trenches as possible. The plan of distribution has been to send the wagons either to Corps or Divis on Commanders, in charge of an adequate number of the relief agents of the commission. The Commander of each respective corps or division having detailed an officer from his staff to attend, sends the wagons to the rear of their trenches, and their contents are given to the men, either in the works, or as they return after duty to the camps of the Reserves.

The commissariat is always great when it becomes known that such abundant supplies of acid fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches.

It is difficult for the inexperienced reader to form a sufficiently protound a conception of the value of this anti-scorbutic food. It should be remembered that the Army of the Potomac, having passed through a campaign of the severest character, having depended mainly for food upon the fighting ration of pork, hard bread and coffee, arrived before Petersburgh in a state of great exhaustion. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism and military economy made it the duty of the commission to give at once such aid and comfort as their experience and means rendered possible. They knew that the sickness and mortality rates would inevitably increase unless the exhausted bodies of the soldiers could be brought rapidly under the influence of well-selected anti-scorbutics. They, therefore, sent to the army a sufficient quantity and variety to give every man a daily ration of fresh food for at least ten days. The above lists will show the principal articles distributed; the quantities stated do not, however, show the entire issues to date, as all the returns are not yet in. A complete report of this work will be presented in due time to the public whose almoner the commission is.

NEGRO RECRUITS.—About fifty negroes, who came from Lynchburgh with Gen. HUNTER's command, took a wash last night in the Ohio River. Today they propose to enlist in the United States service. Last evening they held a prayer meeting in the Athenæum, and such a noise as they created is seldom heard in this section.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 11.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Debts of a Wife During Coverture will be Charged upon Her Separate Estate.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Sutherland.

John Owen and George G. Bellows vs. *Jane F. Cowley and S. B. Cowley, her Husband.*—This action was brought to recover for services rendered by the plaintiffs as attorneys and counsellors for the benefit, as alleged, of the wife's separate estate.

It appeared on the trial before the Referee, that certain stocks of Mrs. Cowley were used in the purchase of a stock of goods for the firm of Slaight & Co., and that, subsequently, Mrs. Cowley received the stock in trade from Slaight & Co., in satisfaction of a mortgage held against them, and that she carried on the business in her own name. The plaintiffs were employed by the husband to collect some of the accounts of Slaight & Co. assigned to the wife, and, also some debts or claims arising out of the business after it was carried on by the wife. Some, if not all, the suits brought by the plaintiffs were unsuccessful—the claims not being collected or realized by the actions.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were employed by the husband, and that the separate estate of the wife could not be charged with the bills of the plaintiffs.

The case was referred, and the referee found that the husband acted as the agent of the wife in employing the plaintiffs; that the wife's separate estate was benefitted by the services—or that the services were on account of her separate estate, and judgment was given to the plaintiffs.

Appeal was taken, and the court now, per SUTHERLAND, J., say that as the referee found that the husband acted as the agent of the wife in employing the plaintiffs, and as there was certainly evidence tending to show that he did, there is no principle upon which the judgment can be reversed on the ground that this finding of fact was erroneous. That this fact being found, the finding as matter of law that the services were for the benefit of the wife's separate estate, was correct.

On this point, Zole vs. Dederer was quoted, as follows: "The principle, in short, which now governs in cases of this kind is, that a wife's separate estate is liable to pay her debts during coverture, in whatever form they are incurred, not because her contracts have any validity in law, nor by way of appointment or charge, but because equity decrees it to be just that they should be paid out of her estate."

The judgment was affirmed with costs.

United States District Court—JULY 13.

DISTRIBUTION IN PRIZE.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Nellie and Cargo.*—The United States District Attorney this day entered a final decree of distribution of the proceeds of the cargo in the above case, amounting to $19,662 34. The vessel, being small and unseaworthy, was abandoned after capture, and the cargo, consisting of cotton, sent to this port, in the schooner *Shark*, for adjudication. The capture was made in March, 1863, off Port Royal, by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, which vessel alone shares in the proceeds.

The Walton Will Case Terminated.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the matter of the election of Mrs. Ellen Walton to accept the annuity in lieu of dower out of the estate of John Walton, deceased, her claims have been allowed by the Surrogate, and the executors have accordingly effected a final settlement with Mrs. Walton, and the litigation is terminated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1864.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. R.	104	300	Erie Railway.....	112⅞
5,000	do.....	104⅛	150	do.....	112⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	103⅝	600	do.....	112⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. R.	103⅛	100	do.....b3	112⅝
54,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103	100	do.....s10	112⅝
15,000	do.....c	103⅛	700	Hud. Riv. R.....	125
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	104	50	do.....	125⅛
50,000	do.....	103⅛	200	do.....	126
85,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C..	99⅛	800	Reading R.....	126
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '65.	93	300	do.....b10	127
1,000	Ind. St. 5s.....	68	200	do.....	125⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90 b10	61	400	do.....	125⅞
5,000	Cal. Stat. 7s.....	105	200	do.....	125⅞
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	49	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr. b30	94
10,000	do.....	48⅝	15	Mich. Cen. R.....	132
15,000	do.....	48⅝	100	do.....b3	131⅞
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, old	130	200	do.....c	131
3,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. R.....	137	500	M. S. & N. I. R.....	86⅝
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. C.	120	1100	do.....c	86⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	107⅛	398	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	126⅜
10,000	do.....c	104⅜	100	do.....b3	126⅜
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	200	do.....c	126⅜
7,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99	250	do.....	127
2,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105¾	100	do.....s10	127
5,000	M. & L. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.....	100	100	do.....b10	128
1,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	85	200	Clev. & Pitts. R..	107
2,000	do.....	85⅜	500	do.....b15	108
53	Cum. Coal Pref.	66	500	do.....	108⅛
100	Quick. Mln. Co....	72	300	Chic. & N. W.....	49⅜
250	do.....c	71⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	86
200	do.....c	71⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	130⅜
200	do.....b30	73⅝	400	do.....b10	131
300	Mar. Min. Co.....	37	25	Chic. & R. I. R...	104⅝
100	do.....	36⅝	300	do.....c	104⅝
200	do.....	36⅝	600	do.....	106⅝
264	N. Y. Central.....	134	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	126
25	do.....	134⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	62
50	P., F. W. & C....	100	100	do.....b30	65
300	do.....	109	300	Chi. & Alt. R. b30	89

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	103⅜	250	Hud. River R.....	128
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81.....C.	103	300	do.....	128⅜
13,000	do.....	102⅝	50	do.....	129
5,000	do.....	102⅝	100	do.....	128⅝
15,000	do.....	102⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	49⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. R.	102⅝	100	do.....	49⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C	102⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	107⅜
5,000	do.....	102⅝	500	do.....b10	108
6,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & April.	103⅛	600	Reading R.....	128
2,000	do.....c	104	400	do.....	128⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C...	93	300	do.....	129
45,000	do.....	93⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	132⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	67	100	do.....	133
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	49⅛	150	M. S. & N. I. R....	82
500	Cumb. Coal Pref.	64	500	do.....	82⅜
500	Quicks. M. Co....	73	100	do.....	83
251	do.....	72	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	124
15	Pac. M. S. Co.....	270	100	do.....b10	129
250	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	87
200	do.....	134⅝	350	Chic. & P. I. R....	108
500	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	25	Ch. R. & Quin....	120
200	Erie R. Pref.....	119⅞	200	Mil. & P. Du C....	65
100	do.....s30	119⅞	350	P., F. W. & C.....	110

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	48⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	123⅜
200	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	100	do.....	123⅜
303	do.....	112⅝	100	do.....b3	126
500	do.....	112⅝	400	do.....	126
100	do.....b5	112⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	126⅜
100	do.....c	112⅜	100	do.....c	106⅝
400	Reading R.....	126	200	do.....	126⅜
200	do.....c	126	100	do.....b3	10
100	do.....c	126⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol. R....	130
150	M. So & N. I. R.	86	150	Chi. & R. I. R.....	104⅜
200	do.....	86	100	do.....	104⅜
100	do.....c	86⅜	100	do.....	104⅜
500	do.....	86⅜	100	do.....	104⅜
100	do.....b10	86⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.....c	49
100	do.....c	87⅛	100	do.....b10	50
100	Hudson Riv. R	127	100	P., F. W. & C.....	109⅜
100	do.....b3	127	100	Quick. Min Co.....c	71
100	do.....	127⅜	200	Mariposa M. Co.....c	39
200	Cumb. Coal Co....	64⅜	100	do.....bs	39

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. s3	49	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	108
200	Erie Railway..s3	113⅛	100	do.....	107⅜
100	do.....b3	113⅛	100	do.....	107⅜
100	Reading R.....	126⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.....	85⅜
420	do.....	126⅜	100	do.....s3	84⅜
100	do.....	126⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	123⅜
100	do.....b3	126⅜	100	do.....	123⅜
500	Cal. & E. Ill.....	15	100	do.....	123⅜
100	do.....b3	15⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co....	65

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Associated Bank Committee met Mr. FESSENDEN this forenoon, and indicated their readiness to recommend unanimously to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, to inscribe $50,000,000 to the credit of the United States Treasurer, conditioned that the Money be drawn for directly upon these Banks, for disbursement to the public creditors. They also reported that these advances might be covered by the Government with 7-30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Notes, half-yearly interest in Currency, *and not a Legal Tender for their face*, to bear date from the inscription of the credit on the books of the Banks. In making this particular recommendation as to the nature and tenor of the security to be taken from the Government, the Bank Committee, we understand, to have been governed by two very sensible and timely considerations: first, that they should require no Treasury paper from the Government of a Legal Tender form, the possible use of which might imply an expansion of the United States Currency. As scarce as Greenbacks are known at present to be in all the Atlantic markets, the majority of the Bank Committee believe that the pressure for this class of Circulation has its compensating advantages for the public credit and the public good, at large, and that nothing should be done by the new Secretary, on their suggestion, to cheapen the value, much less increase the volume of Greenbacks. The relief of the Money pressure, now complained of on the Corn Exchange and some other circles, they hold to be a secondary consideration to the reduction of the markets for Produce and Merchandise, which have been recklessly advanced by speculation, on the false calculation that more Greenbacks must be issued to carry on the Government.

The second point made by the majority of the Committee is that the Secretary should not be required to cover or reimburse the advances of the Banks by the sale, at present, at low figures, of any portion of his Gold bearing Funded Stocks. Such a negotiation would at once cheapen the general credit of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States—already too low in the market the large premium on Gold being taken into account—besides creating an invidious discrimination against the recent takers and present holders of the same description of Stock.

The foregoing explanations we derive from one of the leading members of the Committee. They place the liberality of the Committee on higher ground than from some of the Street discussions yesterday we were apprehensive might be taken. They show that the best financial opinions among the old Associated Banks are equally opposed to the extremes of expanding our Greenback Circulation or sacrificing the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. They assume that at a 7-30 ₩ cent. interest in Currency the Government can command Money to carry on the war, without yielding to the clamor for more Greenbacks, or to the supposed necessity of a rapid increase at a high rate of Gold interest, of the Funded Stocks of the United States. And from all we can learn it will be the policy of the new Secretary, as well as the recommendation of his financial advisers here to avoid both extremes.

Mr. FESSENDEN has not yet decided the point made by the Banks that they must, to the extent of their negotiations or advances, become the depositories of the Treasury, the same as the National Banks and the Sub-Treasury Office, to be drawn upon in due course of business. That they are otherwise unable at present to accommodate the Government we have no question. They have no money in the shape of Greenbacks to lend to their ordinary dealers in moderate much less to the Government in large sums. They are reduced to $10,000,000 of Greenbacks to meet a deposit line of $164,000,000, with a reserve of $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 Certificates on the Treasury due about ten days hence. They are essentially or practically poorer in Greenbacks than in Gold or Silver, and this fact explains the pressure for Money from the Produce Exchange, from the borders of foreign merchandize and from other parties who are fostering speculations based on the unwarranted rise in Gold and Exchange. The Stock Exchange Brokers also find it difficult to borrow money, but they have taken the remedy into their own hands, and are doing less business, and advising their customers to do less. The Corn Exchange factors and speculators, whose paper has fallen to 15 or 18 per cent. per annum, will be compelled to seek relief in the same way if the pressure be continued for a week or two longer. The public at large are immediately concerned to know how far such damaging speculations are justified by the relative supply of Greenbacks over Gold and Exchange on London in this market, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the new Secretary of the Treasury, with his conservative notions of the Government credit, will be in haste to increase the volume of this description of paper, directly or indirectly. The necessities of the Treasury are not so urgent as to require it.

It is probable the Secretary of the Treasury will not leave town for a day or two.

The demand for Money to-day was again very urgent, and affected the Produce and Gold Markets from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange was also further depressed at the early Board, but manifested a better temper in the After noon. Orders appeared from the neighboring cities to sell Government Stocks for cash; but, whether from the want of Money, or on the calculation that the Secretary of the Treasury will consent to sell the remaining $33,000,000 of the 1881 Loan to the Associated Banks at a low figure, we were not able to learn.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861.....	103⅜	102⅝	Mich. Central.....	131	132⅝
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅝	Mich. Southern..	83	82⅝
N. Y. Central.....	134⅝	134	Illinois Cen.....	127	127⅜
Erie.....	113	113⅝	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103⅜	103⅞
Erie Preferred.....	113	113⅜	Fort Wayne.....	110	110
Hudson.....	127⅜	127⅝	Rock Island.....	108	108⅛
Canton.....	35	32⅝	Reading.....	124	124⅞
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅞	Quicksilver.....	73	72
Toledo.....	130⅛	130⅝	Cumberland Coal..	57	54⅜
Northwest.....	49⅝	49⅝	Mariposa.....	40	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	49⅜	49	N. West Pref....	86	87

The price of Gold fell in the forenoon to 269 ₩ cent., but subsequently returned to 270@ 272½ ₩ cent. There was not much done in Exchange after the sailing of the *Arabia*. She carried out only $50,000 in Specie of all descriptions.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column of Kansas State Bonds, offered by private sale at No. 8 Broad-street.

The following bids were made to day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.....	127	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	115
Erie 1sts.....	117	Chi. & N. W. Int bonds.	102
Erie 2ds, '76.....	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	104⅜
Erie 2ds, '80.....	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	110
Erie 5ths, '65.....	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	120
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts.	116	Tol. & W. 1sts.....	105
Hud. R. 1sts, '62.....	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	86
Hud. R. 2ds, R. & P.	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '72.	110	N. J. C. 1sts.....	101
Harlem 2ds, '64.....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Harlem 3ds, 68.....	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mich. 6s, 5-72.....	100	Miss. & Mo. 1st G.....	87⅝
Mich. C. new sts, '82.	100	Mil. & Mt. 1sts.....	110
Ill. Central.....	137	Atlantic & G. W.....	99

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,093,-271 79, including for Customs $129,817 91; payments $993,759 99; balance, $23,899,770 09.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—7-30's and 1,000's
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—5-20's and 1,000's
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.

As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the Brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 132 obls. Ashes, 9,945 obls. Flour, 944 ogls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 36 bushels Wheat, 7,584 bushels Corn, 34,332 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Malt, 2,117 pkgs. Provisions, and 413 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $13 50@13 75 for Pots and $13 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 200 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand, partly for export, at irregular prices. Java 58c.@60c.; Rio, 51c.@55c.; Laguayra, 50c.@52c.; Maracaibo, 49c.@ 51c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings, $1 65@$1 66, ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 600 bales.

FISH—All the leading kinds have been in fair request, at former prices, including Dry Cod, at $6 50@ $7 50, ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$17 50; No. 2 do. at $12@$14; No. 3 do., at $9@$10 25, ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 50c. for Scaled and 40c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has again declined 25c.@ 50c. ₩ bbl. Speculative holders are very eager to sell. Sales since our last amount to 13,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 25@$10 75, poor to choice Extra State at $11@$11 50; round-hoop, Extra Ohio, in'alor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$10 25@$10 75
Extra State.....	11 00@ 11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 25@ 11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	11 50@ 13 00
Extra Genesee.....	11 75@ 13 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri.....	11 50@ 14 50

Southern Flour is much lower to-day. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at $11 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour has again declined materially; sales 650 bbls. Extra at $10 75@$13 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $7 50@$8 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, closing at $7 75@$8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Coleric. Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed to-day, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 45,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 55@$2 85; Amber Western at $2 70; Red Western at $2 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 30@ $2 50, and new Amber Jersey at $2 75 ₩ bushel. Corn is again decidedly lower; sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, at $1 60 for new Mixed Western, and $1 64 for new Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ₩ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. Wequo e Canada at 97c.@98½c.; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 98c.@$1, cash, afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 10@ $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less sought after at $15c.@28c. for pair prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet, but quoted steady.

IRON—Is held higher, but is inactive, including No. 1 Scotch Pig at $55, and do. American at $75 ₩ ton. The Iron merchants of this City have agreed upon the following scale of prices, for lots from store: For Common English Bar, $205@$220, as to sizes &c.; and Refined do., $220@$235; for Rods, round and square, 7-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS. TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The "invasion," the "raid," or whatever it may be called, is evidently at an end. The latest news from Washington, with which place telegraph and railroad communication was reëstablished yesterday, announces that on Tuesday the rebels demonstrated feebly in front of Fort Stevens, annoying our forces somewhat with their sharpshooters. Our troops at length took the defensive and charged upon the enemy, driving him precipitately from the position. The rebel column, it seems, at once took up its retreat, passing through Rockville at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on the march to Poolesville and Edward's Ferry. At the latter place, the dispatch says, the rebels were engaged in crossing their wagons and plunder collected during the raid. Our loss in the fighting on Tuesday was about two hundred killed and wounded. The rebels left over one hundred of their wounded at Silver Spring. There was no damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the Washington branch, and the rebels failed to destroy the iron bridge over the Monocacy, on the main stem. Both Gens. TYLER and FRANKLIN have escaped from the enemy, and the former has arrived in Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d of July, arrived here yesterday. A seaman's boarding-house keeper in Liverpool had been brought before the Police Court, on a warrant from the Treasury, charging him with obtaining seamen for the rebel cruisers *Georgia* and *Rappahannock*. The case was sent to trial. An iron-plated vessel, supposed to be intended as a successor to the *Alabama*, had gone out from Bordeaux. From a statement made in the House of Commons, it appears that orders have been sent out to canada to have the British forces stationed in that Colony concentrated at Quebec and Montreal. An attempt to get a vote of censure on the British Government, in connection with their policy in Japan, was made in the House of Lords on the 1st inst., and failed by 30 to 11. On the third reading of the Oxford University Tests Bill in the House of Commons the Government were defeated, the vote being 171 for the bill, and 173 against. The British revenue returns for the year ending June 30, 1864, show a net decrease of £690,000 sterling as compared with the receipts of the year preceding. Particulars are given of the capture of the Island of Alsen by the Prussians. Two thousand four hundred Danes were taken prisoners. Sonderborg was partly burnt down. The London Liberal press reiterates an expression of its belief that a "Holy Alliance" has been formed between Russia, Austria and Prussia. We publish an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, which supplies some additional particulars of interest relating to naval affairs in European waters. A complimentary dinner had been given by Mr. DAYTON to Capt. WINSLOW, who was on a visit to Paris. The Emperor, it is said, has taken occasion to show his sympathy for Capt. SEMMES.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday says: Gen SULLIVAN'S advance reached Martinsburgh yesterday, entered the place and took many prisoners. SULLIVAN commands the advance of Gen. HUNTER'S forces. We may thus know that our troops are vigorously pushing on after the enemy. They will doubtless be in contact with the rebels before many hours, perhaps to-day.

The Troy *Times* says it understands that Commodore VANDERBILT is negotiating for a lightning train to run from New-York to Saratoga, by the Harlem Railroad, passing through the Troy depot with merely a change of engines.

The Worcester *Spy* states that it has been fully decided to hold the champion races on the 29th instant, on Lake Quinsigamond. Harvard College will send three or four boats, and Yale will likewise send several.

The Louisville *Press* says that Gen. J. T. BOYLE, who lately resigned a Brigadiership in the army, was arrested a few days ago for words spoken in a club-house in that city.

The Money market kept very stringent yesterday and Gold and Produce were lower and Stocks heavy in the forenoon. Later in the day there was a partial improvement in Stocks. The Associated Banks have offered to advance the Treasury $50,000,000 on 7-30 per cent. currency interest, provided they are made Depositories of the Government, to be drawn upon in the ordinary course of business. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided this point. He is still in the City.

Speculative holders of Produce, pressed by the stringency in the money market, were very eager to sell yesterday, and prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were much lower, Flour having declined 25c.@50c., and Pork $3@$5 ₩ bbl.; Wheat 5c @10c., and Corn 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel; Whisky 2c. ₩ gallon. At even the reduced rates the inquiry was quite limited—buyers generally anticipating further material concessions. In general merchandise the movements were restricted, as purchasers were reluctant to pay asking prices. Freights were dull and heavy, with 615 vessels of all classes in port.

THE FALL ELECTIONS IN THE WEST.—The telegraph informs us that the Democratic Party of Indiana met in convention in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, and put in nomination an entire State ticket, headed by Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD for Governor. For the other offices the present incumbents were renominated, which fact is sufficient to overwhelm the ticket with inglorious defeat. It will be opposed alike by the members of all parties interested in the financial policy of the State—banks, bondholders, &c. With a treasury full to overflowing, they refused to pay the interest upon the funded debt of the State, denied support to the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane, whose care and education the State had assumed. Not a dollar could be had to succor the sick and wounded soldiers who had so gallantly maintained the honor and elevated the reputation of the State, while serving the cause of our common country; and, indeed, their principal business for the past two years appears to have been devoted to unsuccessful attempts to embarrass Gov. MORTON in the discharge of his legitimate and constitutional duties, as well as to render abortive his attempts to assist the national authorities in the suppression of the rebellion.

Well-informed persons in all parts of the Union have long regarded the administration of the civil and military affairs of Indiana, by Gov. MORTON, as being eminently successful, notwithstanding the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances by which he has been surrounded. Under his guidance, Indiana has become one of the most prominent and important States in the Union. Indeed, Gov. MORTON'S management of affairs in Indiana has frequently been held up as a model for the Executives of more powerful and wealthy States in the East and West; and we opine that this peace faction, headed by such men as BRIGHT, VOORHEES & Co., will meet with a just and merited rebuke at the hands of the patriotic people of Indiana this Fall. It would be a shame and a disgrace were it otherwise.

The New Rebel Movement—Its Character.

The rebels, in the course of this war, have made many movements and fought many battles of a *desperate* character. This last movement of theirs is of that nature. We have pointed out more than once of late the immense strength of GRANT'S position on the Appomattox. It has appeared, we think, conclusively, that if our great army but remain firmly planted where it now is, and if our cavalry arm operate constantly and trenchantly upon the communications of the rebel capital, it will be quite impossible for LEE and his army, or JEFF. DAVIS and his Government, to remain long in Richmond. "A city invested is a city taken," for the simple reason that if the besiegers can but maintain their lines, the garrison must ultimately succumb from want. Richmond has never yet been, and is not now, invested, technically speaking; but the military axiom just quoted is perfectly applicable to it, if Gen. GRANT, from his impregnable position in its rear, can, by his cavalry arm, describe a line around it sufficient to cut off from it the essential supplies derived from the great producing regions of the Confederacy. Now, in the first place, Gen. GRANT has shown, within the past fortnight, that this is perfectly feasible and practicable; and in the next place, on the other hand, Gen. LEE perfectly comprehends the impossibility of dislodging GRANT from his present ground, either by direct assault upon it or by manœuvering round it.

Therefore, as LEE does not wish to leave Richmond with his army, nor JEFF DAVIS with his government, the rebels are put in a desperate strait. Militarily, they must leave Richmond, and, politically, they dare not leave it. Finally, of course, the political logic must give way to the inexorable military logic. But they will only retreat after all the expedients of war have failed them in their efforts to remain.

They may try movements North before necessity finally forces them to leave for the South. They may try a movement such as that now in progress, to see if it may not in some way work a diversion in their favor; and in their last extremity they may try another in the same direction, but far greater and altogether desperate in its character. The invaders of Maryland have undoubtedly succeeded in collecting large quantities of stores, which they will probably succeed in carrying to some eligible point in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. LEE knows that he can hold such works as those at Petersburgh, and much easier those at Richmond, with a force one-fourth the number of his assailants—so that if Gen. GRANT continues to retain the army of the Potomac on the Appomattox—as he assuredly will do—it is not without the limits of possibility that LEE, leaving BEAUREGARD with thirty or forty thousand men to defend Richmond, might himself actually strike for the North, with the hope of achieving some quick and eminent success. If he has ever had a thought of any such eventuality, he could not, in one point of view, make a shrewder preliminary move than the present invasion, while in another point of view he could not make one more foolish.

Such a movement of the rebel army as is here suggested to be possible, would not only be desperate in its character, but would inevitably result in its destruction, if operations on our side were conducted with any sort of skill or comprehensive sagacity. The present desperate movement ought assuredly to have a like termination. It is discreditable enough to us that we should have allowed ourselves to be surprised by it—that we should have allowed it to take place—that we should have permitted the rebels to cross the Potomac and roam and ravage in Maryland for ten days—menacing the national capital and cutting off all railroad communication between it and the rest of the country—but to permit them to get away in safety, and march a hundred miles with their booty and prisoners, would be shameful.

The duty of the country in the emergency and in the future is implied in some of these suggestions. The present straits of the rebels around their capital are leading them to attempt desperate deeds which we ought to be prepared to thwart. *As long as Gen. Grant's army is planted where it now is*, and continues to carry on the operations against LEE'S army, which must ultimately prove fatal to it, there should be a sufficiently large force of well-drilled militia kept constantly under arms to prevent the rebels ever again crossing the Potomac.

Our Army Correspondence.

We are glad to find that in the very heat and crisis of military operations in front of Richmond, GEN. MEADE, Commanding the Army of the Potomac, finds leisure and inclination to read, digest and supervise the newspapers of the country, and especially that portion of them devoted to recording the doings of the army under his command. He has just issued the following additional order on this subject:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 6, 1864.

MR WILLIAM SWINTON, a duly registered correspondent with this army for the New-York TIMES, and MR KENT a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, have, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the armies in the field, been ordered to leave the lines for having abused the privileges conferred upon them, *by forwarding for publication incorrect statements respecting the operations of the troops*, and they have been warned not to return. This information is published for the guidance of Corps Commanders, and should the parties warned be hereafter found within the limits of this army they will be sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters. By command of

Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
EDWARD M. NEILL, A. A. G.

Gen. MEADE and the "Corps Commanders" need not distress themselves about Mr. SWINTON'S return. There is nothing so excessively attractive in the service, or in their official society, as to lead any gentleman to thrust his personal presence or his literary attentions upon them against so emphatic a protest as that of Gen. MEADE. We shall have no difficulty in finding quite as agreeable and as useful a field for the exercise of Mr. SWINTON'S abilities as that which the above order invites him to leave.

Major-Gen. MEADE accuses Mr. SWINTON of having "forwarded for publication *incorrect statements* respecting the operations of the troops." What those statements were,—in what respect they were incorrect, or what means were afforded of correcting them, we are not informed. Gen. MEADE must have a very vague idea of the duties of a correspondent, and of the difficulties which attend their performance, if he requires perfect and exact accuracy in regard to all the details of army operations, as the condition of remaining within his lines. He has not always found it easy to be thus exact in his own official reports, even after he had taken weeks to compile and prepare them. Possibly he may, at some future day, condescend to specify the particular default which has led to Mr. SWINTON'S exclusion from the limits of his army,—though it is, after all, a matter of very little consequence. Judging from Gen. MEADE'S previous action in similar cases, and from the general temper he exhibits toward the press, Mr. SWINTON is quite as likely to have been excluded for being *too* accurate as for any other offence.

We believe our readers will generally concur with us in the belief that in losing Mr. SWINTON the public lose one of the most intelligent, impartial and competent of the many correspondents who have given the record of this war to the world. If he had been a little more disposed to pander to the personal vanity and the uneasy jealousy of Officers, he might have had a longer career as a correspondent, but it would scarcely have been more honorable to himself or more serviceable to the country.

Gunther on Patriotism—Godfrey's Cordial for the Body Politic.

"In times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonim of patriotism," says Mayor GUNTHER. He probably meant his own patriotism. As a definition of the patriotism of the loyal men of the country, we repudiate it. It is bastard and beggarly. It is all of a piece with the patriotism of FERNANDO WOOD in saying in Mozart Hall "Loyalty is a monarchical derivation. It is a European extract. No loyalty for me; I know no such word." The Copperheadism of the day comes mainly from just that low idea of the relation of the citizen to the nation.

"Enlightened self-interest," forsooth. No other patriotism but that! The duty of a citizen to his country a mere thing of calculation. The question of his obligation to strike for the flag to be decided by COCKER'S arithmetic. We tell Mayor GUNTHER that such talk is an insult to the American spirit. The patriotism of the American people is not the synonym of interest, either enlightened or unenlightened. It springs from all the higher instincts of humanity. It throbs in every generous passion. It finds its strength in every magnanimous sentiment, and every sterling principle.

Of course nobody denies that interest usually goes in company with it, just as it does with all the other high qualities. It generally helps your interests to love your country, just as it does to love your family. Fight for your country when it is in danger, and—if you don't get killed—the chances are in favor of your turning a penny from the general prosperity that will come from re-established order and peaceful industry. Save your family from the Indian tomahawk, and they probably will take better care than ever not to run you in debt. Devotion, in any relation in life, commonly pays. Not always, however. There was old Mr. ISHMAEL DAY, down on the Belair road last Sunday. He told the raiders not to touch that flag. "Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag." He shot, and according to the best accounts he lost his house and his cattle. It seems to have been a losing operation. There was no "enlightened self-interest" there to keep his finger from the trigger. Such cases sometimes happen.

Mayor GUNTHER has no right to call self-interest patriotism, because it usually, in some shape, goes with patriotism. Were the Mayor more of a philosopher, he would know that association is one thing and identity quite another. His mistake is not simply a logical error; it is a practical mischief. If his method prevails, we shall never put down the rebellion. Good fighting is always spoiled by too much figuring. There was a famous knight in the civil war of England, whose name was not GODFREY, but who fought rebels according to GUNTHER. He was excellent at "a trim reckoning." Just before the battle of Shrewsbury he made a calculation on the enlightened self-interest principle: "Honor pricks me on. But can honor set a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? No." This was all true enough, but we know what came of it. Sir John Falstaff laid low until after the battle was over, then stabbed a dead man and swore *he* killed him, and then made diligence to join his leaders, discoursing thus: "I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that rewards me, God reward him!" Falstaff was the model rebel fighter after the "enlightened self-interest" system.

But it may be said that our worthy Mayor had an eye to the City and not himself when defining patriotism—that it was the interest of New-York, that was his synonym of public duty. This don't better the matter. New-York City is but a collection of individuals; and its interests are only an aggregate of personal interests. If his patriotism cannot rise above the level of mere material considerations, it is all the same whether he applies the gauge at his own private fur-store solely, or at every house and store on the island. In either case, it shows nothing but the same fourth-proof patriotism—thin and feculent. "The *paramount* duty of all those in authority," says Mayor GUNTHER, "is to carefully guard the lives and property of *their own* fellow-citizens." On the contrary, the paramount duty of all those in authority, or out of authority, is to their country. When that calls no other call is to be listened to. When the Persians invaded Greece, all Athens was ordered to take ship. Somebody in authority complained. "Wretch," said THEMISTOCLES, "we leave our walls and homes, not choosing for the sake of these inanimate things to become slaves." It is a mercy that Mayor GUNTHER was not there to back the fellow up with talk about paramount duty to the property of one's own fellow citizens. Greece might never have had its Salamis.

We have said that "enlightened self-interest," though it is not patriotism, usually goes with it; yet there is something very much like it that goes with treason too. JEFF DAVIS and his crew were thoroughly persuaded, there is reason to believe, that "enlightened self-interest" required a separation of Slavery from the Union. It was their favorite, in fact we may say, their sole justification. Indeed, it is really questionable whether, at their point of view, taking Slavery as the supreme interest of the South, their secession was not warranted, if mere self-interest could warrant it. At all events, to convict them of treason, we have got something else to do than to establish that they acted against their enlightened self-interest. The fact of their treason, in reality, does not depend at all whether they acted according to their interests or not; not a whit more than the footpad's guilt lies in the question whether or not, under the circumstances, it would have been better policy for him to be honest. The crime was not in acting against their interests, but in violating constitutional faith, in breaking loyalty, in severing the ligaments of the nation. FERNANDO WOOD, when Mayor, at one time held, unless his public language belied him, that the "enlightened self-interest" of New-York favored her detachment from the country, and her becoming a free City. Suppose it proved it; what loyal man believes that our City, therefore, would be justified in quitting the State and the Union and setting up for herself? The idea is an outrage upon every civil principle, every loyal sentiment.

From just this mercenary valuation of patriotism the rebellion was hatched, and all the rebel affinities which have since sprung into existence here in the North. It is the vital source of all the cold-blooded Copperheadism of the day. Every loyal man should put his heel upon it, wherever seen. Its track is slime; its venom death. If this country is to be saved at all, it is to be done not by sordid calculation, but by unselfish devotion. The only reckoning allowable is that named by the patriot poet of Scotland:

> Say, such is Royal George's will,
> An' there's the foe:
> He has nae thought but how to kill,
> Twa arm a blow.

It is enough for every true man to know that the nation is in danger. It is enough for him to calculate how quickest to bring stalking treason to the dust.

THE REBEL GUERILLAS.—We publish an intelligent account of the rebel raid on Magnolia Station, on Monday last, from a gentleman who was a passenger on one of the captured trains. He puts the number of rebels engaged in this affair as very small—less than a hundred; and shows that it was simply of a predatory and plundering character. The rebel robbers carried on operations after the true classic style of highwaymen. They protested that they would in no way interfere with the private property of passengers, and then coolly proceeded to rob all the folks aboard the train. They broke open and rifled trunks, valises and carpet-bags, stole money, watches, shirt-studs and everything they could lay their paws on. They stole eight hundred dollars from a sailor boy just discharged the service, and two dollars and fifty cents from a poor old man—every farthing he had. All this time they were loudly proclaiming their honorable intentions. They also burned and robbed houses after the same fashion. The raid had no military object whatever. It was quite akin in character to the operations of a gang of Mexican guerrillas, though they did not carry the matter quite so far as is frequently done by the latter, who, often after robbing a train, strip the clothing from the passengers, and send them into the city in the costume in which Job came into the world. The rebels, however, will soon get to this point, we have no doubt.

THE PARTY TEST VOTE IN ENGLAND.—The British mail, received yesterday by the *Australasian*, brings no new facts bearing on the proposed party test vote which was to be taken in the House of Commons on Monday, the 4th of July. We have some new and ingenious calculations, however, as to the strength the Conservatives will show on that occasion. The highest figuring gives them 271 votes, which would be all they want. But there appears to be not even the shadow of a chance of their showing any such a front. The policy on the Dano-German question turns out to be practically the same as that of the Whigs, to talk much, and talk sympathizingly of Denmark, but do nothing. The debate, however, will afford an opportunity for the indulgence, to the fullest extent, of that trenchant criticism of which Mr. DISRAELI is so thorough a master. His speech will doubtless be the chief feature of the discussion, as nearly everything the Government can say in self-justification has already been said by Lord PALMERSTON, in presenting the result of the Conference deliberations to Parliament.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO THE PACIFIC.—From a journal (*The Nor' Wester*) published at Red River Settlement, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, we learn that Dr. RAE, the Arctic Explorer, and a fellow-enterpriser, Mr. SWEIGER, arrived at that place on the 20th of last month, in the capacity of pioneer surveyors of an intended line of telegraph which is to stretch from Red River to the Pacific, on British American territory. Dr. RAE talks confidently of rich gold fields in prospect on the Saskatchewan, and he hints that Imperial money will be got to open up the proposed line of communication. The obstacle in the way of realizing these dreams of progress in the Northwest is the anomalous form of local administration under which the Territory is held. Until a regular Government on the colonial or some other system is formed, telegraph and other enterprises fall into the category of purely visionary projects.

NAVAL PRACTICE ABROAD.—If it be true, as French journals assert, that the privateer SEMMES is at once to have another ship; and if it be correct, as is stated, that a French-built cuirassed corvette is to be furnished him as a war-ship, then the *Kearsarge* may soon have an opportunity of testing itself against a French naval vessel and guns, as it has just tested itself against an English-built vessel and guns. The gallant crew of the *Kearsarge* have now such confidence in their powerful engine and their 11-inch columbiads, that they would fight any first-class cuirassed frigate of European build without fear. The practice we have just had and may still have with English and French-built naval ships, may possibly convey salutary lessons to them as well as to us.

HONORS TO AN AMERICAN TAR.—Our Paris correspondent chronicles the death at the Cherbourg Hospital of the brave fellow, GOWAN, who had his thigh crushed while serving one of the big guns of the *Kearsarge*. At the dinner given by our Minister at Paris to Capt. WINSLOW, the Surgeon of the *Kearsarge* gave an account of the bravery and fortitude shown by this gallant Yankee tar, and the company at once subscribed a handsome sum to build him a monument—the Surgeon charging himself with carrying out the desire of the donors.

GEN. W. F. SMITH.—Major-Gen. WM. F. SMITH and staff, of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arrived in this City yesterday, in the transport *John Rice*, from Fortress Monroe. The General intends to proceed immediately to his residence in Orange County. He has been in very poor health for some time, and his visit North at this time has no other object than a few days' rest from the arduous toils of war.

Crops in the West—Popular Feeling.

TOLEDO, Sunday, July 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from a business tour through a portion of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, I have thought that a few stray items from this section might not prove unacceptable to you. The crops, next to the war, is what all are most interested in at present. The wheat through Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandotte, Richland, Ashland and Holmes Counties, Ohio, will be a fair average crop, and as these are the counties constituting the best wheat-growing section of the State, we are safe in saying that the crop in Ohio is a fair average compared with last year. The same is doubtless true of Michigan and Indiana. In some sections it is otherwise, but our farmers have based their judgment upon the shortness of the straw in estimating their opinion of the prospects of a yield of wheat, and have been deceived. The straw everywhere is very short, but is well headed and of a superior quality.

The recent rains have greatly improved the condition of corn throughout the country, so that the present indications warrant strong hopes of a good harvest. The hay crop is very light, and that article must command a high price until we get another harvest. Wool has commanded an unusual high price, and the clip is good and large, quite equal to last year, in quality and quantity, and, at present ruling prices, will all be sold. Last year many of our heaviest wool growers held their wool on account of the prices, and in some instances for fear of our currency; but this year "greenbacks" will command even a Copperhead's wool, and *nothing else* in the form of currency will.

Politically, the question of whether our Government will demand of England the surrender of SEMMES and his crew, is the absorbing topic. The people feel that we have submitted tamely to as many insults at the hand of England as we are willing to bear. We all want peace, both at home and abroad; but we do not want the price of peace to consist in the prostitution of all national honor. The West has proven to the world that she is not made up of cowards, and although we are more exposed in the event of a war with England than any other section of the country, and we fully realize the magnitude of the present rebellion, yet we say let us never yield another point to England. We have been fighting both England and France for the past two years, and have been trying to convince them that we were not. If we must fight them at all, let us do so openly and understandingly, and trust to the final issue. TRAVELER.

FISHERMEN'S CLUB.—Mr. WEST, President of the Fishermen's Club and proprietor of the Franklin House, Tarrytown, was in the City yesterday. He brought with him the six-pound brook trout caught by Mr. E. R. WUNDER, of No. 167 Bleecker-street. The fish has been kept in a spring at Mr. WEST'S house for some time, and is in as healthy condition as any admirer of ISAAC WALTON could wish. The trout was formally presented to Mr. WUNDER by JAMES DARMODY, Secretary of the club.

THE IRON-CLADS.

Interesting and Important Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to numerous communications received from loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union, on the subject of the monitor iron-clads, permit me to make the following statement through your columns.

It is not true that large sums have been wasted in experiments—on the contrary, no previous trial whatever of the new system was instituted. The original *Monitor* went into action under a positive guarantee of success, and the entire fleet of the *Passaic* class of monitors went directly from the builder's yard under the enemy's batteries—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of naval engineering. It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great national crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence without expending a single dollar on experiments.

It is not true that the national exchequer has been depleted by the inordinate expenses attending the construction of the iron-clads. The contract price for each of the ten monitors of the *Passaic* class was $400,000, to which was added $20,000 for improvements and additions; thus the amount expended for the first fleet of ten vessels was only $4,200,000. The two ocean monitors, *Dictator* and *Puritan*, will cost, with improvements and additions, $3,000,000. The cost of each of the nine vessels of the *Tecumseh* class may reach $570,000—together $5,130,000. The total expenditure for the entire fleet of twenty-one monitor iron-clads enumerated will thus amount to very little over $12,000,000. A certain European naval Power has expended on experiments connected with ordnance a far greater sum than this. The twenty light draft turret vessels now in course of construction, may cost, with improvements and alterations, under the present enhanced price of labor and materials, $500,000 a-piece. The whole fleet of *forty-one* turreted iron clads will thus call for an expenditure of $22,000,000—a sum amounting to only *one* per cent. of the aggregate cost of the present war! Probably but few Americans are aware of this important fact. Abroad, however, the thing is well understood. There are cool heads on the other side of the Atlantic, who have estimated the comparatively small cost of our iron-clads, and who know that the United States could, without the least straining of resources, increase the present impregnable fleet to any desirable extent. These cool heads deem hands off the best policy toward a nation which, while carrying on the most extensive war known, has created an enormous fleet of wooden vessels, beside constructing an iron-clad navy, which has already demanded more than 100,000 tons of malleable iron.

It is not true that the monitors have proved unseaworthy. Every trial made at sea has disproved the early impressions that the overhang of the side-armor was objectionable. This overhang has been found to check the apprehended rolling of these vessels so completely, that some of the Commanders of the monitors report that the rolling motion is scarcely greater than that produced by pitching. The supposed weakness at the junction of overhang and body in the smaller vessels has been thoroughly disproved, while in the ocean monitors this junction has been so formed that its strength cannot even be questioned. Commodore JOHN RODGERS reported to the Secretary of the Navy, after the early trials of the monitors, that if the deck openings could be made tight, nothing can harm this class of vessels at sea. Experience has, in the meantime, shown how to make these openings perfectly tight. It may be freely admitted that if the deck hatches are left open in rough water, as was the case with the *Weehawken*, the sinking of the vessel becomes inevitable; but it may be insisted on that this fact does not disprove the perfect seaworthiness of a monitor.

It is not true that monitors cannot fight their guns at sea. They are in reality the only class of iron-clads capable of making effectual use of their armament in a sea-way, from the fact that they can train their entire battery over the bow, and thereby fire with great accuracy at times when the European iron-clads, owing to their admitted excessive rolling, cannot use their guns. The assertion that it is not safe to open the ports of a monitor-turret in rough water, is made only by those who are not aware of the mechanical expedient which has been devised for preventing the sea from entering the portholes, an expedient, it may be observed, which, though readily applied from the deck of a turret-vessel, is wholly inapplicable to the sides of a European iron-clad.

It is not true that the *Dictator* is incapable of carrying coal enough for an Atlantic passage. At the usual economical speed of war steamers during cruising, the *Dictator* can go from New-York to St Petersburg without taking in coal. The ship, which is quite ready for steam, has at present nearly 800 tons of water in her coal bunkers, the mean height of her gunwale being four feet above water.

It is not true that the ocean monitors lack proper means of ventilation. This class of ships have large standing pipes fore and aft through which a column of cold air is drawn into and through the quarters. It is safe to assert that no vessels of any kind are provided with such perfect means of ventilation as the ocean monitors. Nor have proper means for affording air and recreation to the crew at sea been omitted. A circular-grated promenade of 100 feet circumference, surrounds the top of the turret, beside which a grated promenade or hurricane deck, ten feet above the main deck and twenty feet wide, extends from the turret to the stern of the ship.

It is not true that the monitor system is condemned in Europe. Two fleets of iron-clads *precisely* like ours are now being built on the Baltic, one on its eastern and one on its western shore, by nations who never adopt untried novelties.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Up or Down.

MONDAY, July 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do rivers run up? The Tombigbee, we know from official information does not; but any one who reades the papers would infer that the Shenandoah does. Day after day we are told that the armies in the valley of that river are moving either up toward Harper's Ferry, or *down* in the opposite direction. This error occurs twice in a brilliant and lucid editorial in the TIMES of this (Monday) morning, headed "The Rebel Invasion." The cause of this very common blunder is plain enough. The rivers in this country, and especially in the eastern section of it, so generally run toward the South, that the people have acquired the habit of using "up" and "north" as synonyms, so that if have seen persons who supposed they were going up Lake Champlain in sailing from Whitehall to Rouse's Point, and not one person from Whitehall to Rouse's Point, and not one person in twenty who knows better, ever speaks of the trip in any other way. It should be impressed upon the minds of the writing and talking community that the water runs down, and that, therefore, down is the direction in which water runs. BIHO.

(The newspapers in this matter go simply according to the ordinary popular application of the terms in question—"*up* North" and "*down* South" being universally in vogue.—ED. TIMES.)

THE EXTRADITION OF ARGUELLES.

A Legal View of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although several months have elapsed since this extraordinary case first attracted public attention, and although its merits and demerits have been discussed in journals of the country, there still appears to linger in the minds of a portion of the people in this community, vague and unsettled opinions in relation to the facts and legal bearing of the surrender of Col ARGUELLES to the Spanish Government. Various views have been expressed—some strongly upholding—some reprehending the course pursued by the Administration in the premises, and the question has been so glibly paraded—such a mountain made of a mole-hill—that a new-fangled political organization has seen fit to incorporate a plank in its platform, based upon renunciation of the act of President LINCOLN in this case.

History proves that in times of war, or great political revolutions, prejudice and censure are ever rife and over-rampant; and in such times, too, there is always a portion of willing credulity and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most deserving men pay to their political idols.

As to the justice, comity, policy and international law upon the case, we purpose devoting this article, to elucidate and demonstrate, if possible, wherein the United States Government is, or is not, sustained by authority and precedent in this surrender.

I.

THE FACTS AND EVIDENCE WHICH LED TO THIS EXTRADITION.

Col. Don JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES was an officer of the Spanish army in November last. He was the Lieutenant-Governor of the District of Colon, in the Island of Cuba. In that month he effected the capture of a large expedition—something over one thousand negroes, in a British-built steamer—which sailed from Fernando Po, on the African coast.

The Spanish Government applauded his achievement, and paid him in turn a very large sum as his share of the prize money.

This officer subsequently—doubtless feeling the pricking of conscience and the sting of remorse—obtained a leave of absence of twenty days, for the purpose, as he avowed, of purchasing the Spanish journal published in this city called *La Cronica*. A short time after his departure it was discovered—as murder will ever surely out—that he, with other officers of Colon, had retained and sold into slavery, in the neighborhood of Cardenas, *one hundred and forty-one negroes*—being part of the number captured; that they were sold at prices ranging from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per head, whereby this very avaricious Colonel, it is shown, realized over *one hundred thousand dollars*; that he represented these negroes as having died of disease after landing. And it is now also known that the curate of Colon was soon after charged with complicity in the affair, and arrested, as having made a new register of deaths, wherein those supposed deaths were inserted. These are the circumstances of the case as presented by diplomatic correspondence.

The evidence to the Government consisted in authoritative letters from officials of the Spanish Government, with confirmatory documents from Hon. THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice-Consul-General at Havana. After maturely considering the question for several weeks, the President, believing that the evidence was sufficient to put ARGUELLES upon his trial here—which is the test in international law—and having reasonable ground for such belief, surrendered this man up to the country from whence he had fled.

For the good of humanity this was demanded. It is true that this Government, without an extradition treaty with Spain, was not *legally* obliged to do this; but, according to the custom and moral obligation devolving upon a nation, *it was due*. What if this outrage be punished by sentencing ARGUELLES to the chain-gang, and likewise the curate? it will certainly have a salutary moral effect—be a warning in future to like vicious men.

II.

THE CRIMINALITY OF ARGUELLES.

The heinousness of this crime has hardly a parallel in the annals of history—committed, too, by a public official, who was trusted as being ostensibly opposed to this nefarious traffic.

The Slave-trade was first established in Spain in 1517, and continued, with but slight interruption, until 1814, when that Government agreed to abolish it in 1820, since which time it has ever been punished.

Although the laws of Spain now condemn the traffic, and treaties exist with certain nations, Great Britain being one, to suppress it, yet the number of slaves clandestinely smuggled on her soil has amounted, it is said, to upward of ten thousand per annum. It is, we believe, the only Christian State (excepting, perhaps, Brazil,) into whose dominion Africans are introduced as slaves.

Of the atrociousness of such a crime, Mr. JEFFERSON thus speaks in the original draft of the Declaration, which may be found in his correspondence:

"*He* (the King of England,") he says, "*has waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain; determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold.*"

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain—GABRIEL G. TASSARA—expressed himself thus feelingly to the Secretary of State, by letter dated April 5:

"Considering the gross and scandalous outrage," he says, "which has been committed, as well as *the interests of humanity at stake*, in the prompt resolution of this matter, he (TASSARA) has not hesitated to submitting the case, in this confidential way, to the consideration of the United States Government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptionable could not be met with exceptionable measures."

This execrable commerce has long since been declared *piracy* by our laws. In 1794, the United States Government enacted that no person should fit out any vessel for the purpose of trafficing in slaves. In 1800, the Slave-trade was declared to be "*piracy*," and those found engaged in it were to suffer death. *A pirate, by the law of nations, is an enemy of the human race.*

One NATHANIEL GORDON paid the penalty three years ago, having been convicted in New-York of being master of a vessel called the *Erie* in the Slave-trade. Should the United States, then, harbor a criminal more guilty than GORDON? Would equity and human nature ask it?

The ægis of the free ought nevermore to shield pirates, or a man who would not only sell flesh and blood and pocket the ill-gained lucre, but bribe a curate to register fictitious deaths, deceive and defraud his Government.

In justice to her people, the United States Government could not protect such a felon from punishment due.

For no man, except he who has a depraved mind, a wicked and diabolical disposition, could have committed this crime. And who can doubt, that if Astræa were to sit in judgment upon the case, she would decree to ARGUELLES the fate of Roman malefactors—*hurl him over the Tarpeian rock.*

IV.

A PARALLEL OF HISTORY.

There was a sublime Altar of Mercy among the Athenians, of which ARISTIDES and CICERO eloquently speak, to which DEMOPHOON paid a lasting tribute three thousand years ago, in the following strain:

"This country of ours has at all times been to the distressed a *refuge*, to those distressed who justly claim the *right* of being secure. Ten thousand dangers has its friendship cost it of an impending ill."

So America has ever been an asylum of security to the truly oppressed of all nations, but not to those who are guilty of such a crime as ARGUELLES—of the darkest dye.

This "Altar of Mercy," so-called, was an asylum to those *only* who had fled from oppression—who had broken faith, perchance, with some political party or creed, and were liable to persecution—who had committed offences of a political nature—those who were wrongly oppressed and who "*justly*" claimed the right of being secure, found rest and refuge; but not those, like the orator CALLISTRATUS, or such men as GORDON, or ARGUILLES, whose crime, appalling human nature, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down."

And thus remarks the learned GROTIUS upon this point, (1, p. 2:)

"The so much celebrated rights of suppliants or refugees, and the many precedents of asylum, *are intended only* for the benefit of them *who suffer undeservedly*, and *not* such whose practices have been injurious to *any particular man*, or destructive of *humoh societies* in general."

It was the design, he says, of the first Institutors of these rights that the unfortunate should find compassion; but that such *who, by their villanies, made punishment their due, should not expect an exemption from it.* He then continues to say that those who, by *fraud* and *avarice*, have made themselves miserable, "should not complain of fortune, or dare to assume the title of suppliants, because that is due *only* to those who are free from guilt," though not from infelicity. For truly

"Misfortune and injustice, this difference have,
The one from chance results, the other's choice."

Writers on international law admit that criminals from justice should either be punished or delivered up, or at least made obliged to quit their refuge.

PAUL VOET declares that even under the Roman Empire this right of having criminals surrendered for trial to the proper *forum criminis* was unquestionable. It is manifest that jurists treat the subject purely as a mater of comity.

V.

THE NECESSARY EVIDENCE IN SUCH CASES.

Perhaps one difficulty, as Chancelor KENT somewhere suggests, in absence of positive agreement, consists in drawing the line between the class of offences to which the usage of nations in surrendering criminals does, and to which it does not, apply—inasmuch as it is understood in practice to apply to crimes of *great atrocity*, or *deeply affecting the public safety.*

By an act of the Legislature of New-York, in April, 1872, authorizing the Governor, in his discretion, on requisition from a foreign Government, to surrender up fugitives charged with crimes, which by the laws of the State were punishable with death, or imprisonment in the State Prison, it was *provided* that the test should be that the evidence of criminality be sufficient by our laws to detain the party for trial on a like charge. Being substantially an embodiment of the 27th article of the treaty between England and the United States, of 1795.

The evidence adduced in ARGUELLES' case was certainly sufficient to detain him for trial.

Another question perhaps, which grates upon the public mind, not that this man ought to have been shielded, but that he "should have had a hearing" in his own defence here, when, in fact, as every lawyer knows, criminals are to be tried by the law of the place where the crime is committed.

And even to punish a man, says MACAULAY, because he has committed a crime, or is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime, is not persecution.

How far a nation is by the law of nations, and independent of any treaty, bound to surrender upon demand fugitive criminals who have fled hither for shelter, Judge STORY declares that they should be delivered up *upon due demand and reasonable evidence.* VATTEL (b. 2, c. 6, §76) clearly contemplates the subject in this view. And Chancelor KENT considered it right, *upon principle, as well as authority*, that every Government is required, *in duty to her people, to deny an asylum to those guilty of such crimes,*

The degree of punishment being of course governed, (vide MUIR *vs.* KAYE, 4 Taunt., 34,) as we have said, by the *lex loci.*

Some journals of influence have maintained that in the absence of any extradition treaty, this Government had *no* obligation whatever to surrender ARGUELLES. Upon this point jurists have disagreed. But clearly, if this principle of protecting criminals of this nature were practically carried into effect, it would certainly encourage villains of every hue, ticket-of-leave-men, pirates of every grade, to flee to our shores, being assured of succor and refuge. The weight of authority leaves it optional with a nation to act in the premises, but deems it a moral duty for it to make the surrender.

VI.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER TO SURRENDER ARGUELLES.

If no requisition had been made in this case, even though authorities had apprehended ARGUELLES, and after holding him a reasonable time, he would be entitled to a discharge upon habeas corpus. Whether an offender be a subject of a foreign Government, or a citizen of this country, it would make no difference in the application of this legal principle; and this view is supported by common sense, as well as authority and equity.

In the case of DANIEL WASHBURN, (4 John's ch.,) who was charged with having stolen a large amount of bank bills from the Bank of Montreal, and fled to this country, the court clearly stated the law, and said that it was the "*usage of nations resting upon the plainest principles of justice and public utility, to deliver up offenders charged with felony and other high crimes.*"

The executive authority of the United States, says the same author, was the *only regular organ of communication with foreign Powers.*

To deliver up one's own subject, observes VATTEL, to the offended State, there to receive justice, is pretty generally followed with respect to *high crimes*, or such as are equally contrary to law and the safety of all nations.

HEINECCIUS holds to the same opinion substantially. Thus it follows to a logical sequence, that the chief executive of a nation who refuses to deliver up the guilty, upon proof and demand, renders himself, in a measure, an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it as *participeps criminis.*

The simple fact of the people of this country not being altogether favorably disposed, at the present time, toward the Spanish Government, ought not to affect the equitable or legal right in the case.

Prof. MARTENS, in his summary of the law of nations, sustains the position taken by VATTEL, GROTIUS, (b. 2, ch. 21, §3, U. S.,) after saying that the State is accountable for the crimes of its subjects committed abroad if it affords them protection, remarks that "this doctrine applies equally to the subject of the Government in which the offender is found, and to fugitives from foreign States." This, of course, has reference to crimes of great atrocity. RUTHERFORTH concurs in this view. In the well-known case of GEORGE HOLMES, (14 Peters,) TANEY, C. J., following the authorities, remarked that the rights and duties of nations toward one another, *in relation to fugitives from justice "are a part of the law of nations, and have always been treated as such by the writers upon public law."*

MARSHALL, C. J., in the case of Jonathan Robbins, said: "If the necessary evidence was produced, he ought to have been delivered up to justice;" and again he observed: "*The President is the sole organ of the nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations,*" and that, of consequence, "the demand of a foreign nation can *only* be made on him. *He possesses the whole executive power.*"

The practice of the Government, from the earliest days of its existence, appears to conform to this view.

In the letter of Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. GENET, September, 1793, (1 Am. State Papers, 175,) he speaks of the right of the General Government in this respect, as if it was undisputed.

The only difficulty being in drawing the line between the *class of offences to which the usage of nations does*, and to which it does not, apply.

It will of course be admitted that the clause in the Constitution which declares that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," relates *only* to trials in the courts of the United States, and not to the performance of a contract for the *delivery* of a *murderer*, a *pirate*, or a *stealer of men*, not triable in those courts. THOMAS NASH was not triable in the United States. It was not designed, said MARSHALL, C. J., to secure the rights of the people of Europe and Asia, or to direct and control proceedings against criminals throughout the universe.

VII.

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

It is generally admitted by authorities, (3 Burr, 1,481, and 4 Burr, 2,016,) that the law of nations was part of the common law of England, which law was incorporated into that of the United States at an early period. The treaty of 1795, made by Mr. JAY with England for the delivery of criminals charged with *murder* or *forgery*, was only declaratory of the law of nations.

That we ought promptly to deliver up fugitives from justice, the learned BURLEMAQUI (part 4, c. 3, §§ 23 to 29) follows in the opinion of GROTIUS, in relation to crimes of *great atrocity*. That the offence of ARGUELLES comes within the definition of these authors, as to crimes of "great atrocity," will not be denied.

To allow a criminal of such moral turpitude to rove at will, would be criminating our Government in the eye of the law, besides jeopardizing the lives and liberties of citizens.

The case of Robbins, which was the first case arising under the treaty with England, produced much excitement in the country; yet the power of the General Government "to enter into such an engagement was never questioned." And, says TANEY, Chief Justice, the whole frame of the Constitution supports this construction. The surrender of criminals has seldom been denied in Christian nations in cases of murder, piracy or negro-stealing. Prof. MARTENS, in substance, holds to this opinion.

In conclusion, we would say, that the decisions in support of the views herein expressed, and the practice of the surrender of fugitives charged with atrocious crimes, abound in every work on International law.

Chancellor KENT says that the language of these authorities (here cited in note) is clear and explicit, and the law and usage of nations, "as declared by them, rest on the *plainest principles of justice.*"

After observing that it is the *duty* of the Government to surrender up fugitives from justice upon demend, after the civil magistrate shall have ascertained the existence of *reasonable ground* for the demand, and sufficient proof to put the accused upon trial here, he remarks: "The guilty party cannot be tried and punished by any other jurisdiction than the one whose laws have been violated." (2)

We think an investigation of the authorities above cited will convince and silence those who have avowed that "No jurist nor judge ever held that public law authorized such an extradition," and "if there is no treaty there can be no extradition," or that "such has always been American law."

J. F. B.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

NOTES.

1. There may be found Rex *vs.* Kimberly str. 848; Rex *vs.* Hutchinson, 3, Keble, 785; case of Lundy, 3, Vent. 314; J. C. Barnard, K. B., vol. 1, 225; Fitzgib. 111; East India Company *vs.* Campbell, 1 Ves. 246; Heath, J., in case Muir *vs.* Kaye, 4 Taunt, 34; Enomous, Dialog., 3 sec. 67; Sergeant Hill's opinion, (and his authority and learning as a lawyer were pre-eminent) given to the Government 1792, Edin. Rev. No. 83.

2. The inquiring reader can further satisfy himself upon these questions by referring to the following authorities: Holmes *ex parte* 12 Verm., 2 Brock; Pr. Jose Ferreira de Santos, 10 Serg. and Rawl; also, in report of Secretary of State, May, 1840. The various cases and opinions of the law officers will be found collected in the executive doc. House of Representatives, No. 199, XXVIth Congress, First Session, 1840.

REPORT OF THE ONION COMMITTEE.—The agent appointed by Messrs. MARSHALL and BLUNT, to distribute the onions to our soldiers, makes the following report:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11, 1864.

Messrs. C. H. Marshall and G. W. Blunt:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to orders received on the morning of July 2, I repaired on board the steamer *Belvidere*, then lying at the foot of Spring-street, N. R., at 2½ P. M of that day, expecting to start immediately for City Point, with vegetables for the army in front of Petersburgh.

The vessel was then hauled over to Canal-street for the purpose of filling her boiler, but a serious leak was discovered near the firebox, and the necessary repairs delayed until 6:20 A. M. of the next day, (Sunday,) at which hour we cast off and started for our destination.

We arrived at Fortress Monroe on July 5, at 6 o'clock A. M., delivered some Government freight, and at 11½ A. M. started for City Point, which we reached at 6 A. M. on the 6th.

I at once went ashore to confer (as directed) with Dr. DOUGLASS, the agent in charge of the Sanitary Commission depot, but he being absent, his able assistant, Dr. MACDONALD, very kindly gave me every assistance in furtherance of the business in hand.

In the afternoon I repaired, with Dr. MACDONALD, to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, and delivered the letter of the Committee, after reading which, the General informed it over to Col. MEAGHER, Chief Commissary of the army, who, he informed me, would see that the vegetables were promptly distributed among the troops at the front.

This work was at once begun, and continued, with slight interruption, until all were delivered.

Upon stating to the General that the goods were to have been delivered on the Fourth, and the cause of the delay, he assured me that they would be fully as welcome when received, and that the troops had been well supplied on the Fourth, as a large quantity of onions and other vegetables were distributed on that day.

On the afternoon of the 7th, the goods being all delivered, I started for New-York by the way of Baltimore, and arrived at 6¾ P. M., on Saturday, July 9.

Very respectfully,

D. A. NASH.

Arrivals in the City.

The majority of Presidents and Superintendents of the leading railroads in the United States met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, in general convention, which will last for two or three days. Several matters of importance respecting the running of trains, regulations of freights, &c., will be placed before the members of the convention.

Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia; Judge Hanna, Indiana; Gen. Sprague, Albany; G. H. Cass, Pittsburgh; and N. Rendall and wife, Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Wm. McMasters, Toronto; Lyman Kipp and Mrs. Senator Sprague and sister, Providence; T. T. Davis, Syracuse; E. B. Morgan, Aurora; and Com. Adams, are at the Astor House.

J. P. Roman, Maryland; Jas. K. Averill, Sand Lake, N. Y.; and A. D. Cass, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Y. G. Van Horn, U. S. A.; C. G. de Colbert, French Legation, and Capt. T. Cook, Australasia, are at the Bravoort House.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, **Demulcent,** DEMULCENT, **Demulcent,** DEMULCENT,

(This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.

One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health.
General depot No. 342 Hudson-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Made and Imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers, No. 81 Nassau and No. 594 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

TITUS—ALLEN.—According to the order of the Society of Friends, on Tuesday, July 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. TOWNSEND TITUS, of New-York City, and Miss NETTIE ALLEN, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ANDERSON—WILSON.—On Wednesday, July 13, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. ORRIN B. ANDERSON and Miss REBECCA J. WILSON, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, July 12, at 10½ o'clock at night, of typhoid fever, JOSHUA G. ANDERSON aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av.

BERKMAN.—On Thursday, July 7, at headquarters Army of the Potomac, Lieut. STEPHEN DeWITT BERKMAN, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., (grandson of Dr. S. D. Beekman and great grandson of Col. William Barber and the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States,) aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 14th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, July 12, WILLIAM BOYD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Peter and John Green, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 West 36th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, AMOS M. BUTLER, of No. 64 Lexington-av., aged 42 years.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CORTELYOU.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Tuesday, July 12, ELIZABETH HERDEN, infant daughter of Peter L. and Jane B. Cortelyou, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DODGE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 12, of consumption, WILLIAM DODGE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Samuel N. Dodge, George R. Dodge and Robert Dodge, and of his brother-in-law, Albert S. DeCamp, and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 8 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

JACKSON.—Killed near Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, June 18, Capt. WM. A. JACKSON, 124th Regiment New-York Volunteers, in Hamptonburg, N. Y., aged 25 years.

LETOURNEUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, AUGUSTE LETOURNEUR, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., this day, (Thursday,) July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MERKER.—On Wednesday, July 13, IDA V. MERKER, youngest daughter of F. M. and C. V. Merker, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 208 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ Buddon on earth to bloom in heaven.

SMYTH.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 13, ANN JANE SMYTH, eldest dest daughter of Alexander and Eliza Smyth, aged 16 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, L. I.

☞ Baltimore (Ireland) Observer please copy.

WEBB.—Suddenly, (drowned while bathing,) at Elizabeth, N. J., HOWARD, son of Charles D. Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 30 Mechanics-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 8:10 A. M.

WAYLAND.—On Tuesday, July 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. LETITIA WAYLAND, relict of the late Charles Wayland, aged 75 years and 20 days, a native of Bath, England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Clermont-av., corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, July 14.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, GEORGE ALDERMARLE, only child of George W. and Bessie H. Washburn, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 385 Cumberland-st., this day, (Thursday,) July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—July 13, 1864.
69, 36, 52, 49, 34, 54, 25, 20, 33, 67, 58, 4, 66, 11
KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—July 13, 1864.
24, 14, 13, 38, 50, 67, 41, 39, 21, 66, 48, 55, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 331.—July 13, 1864.
69, 12, 54, 20, 38, 11, 71, 19, 56, 64, 35, 16, 34, 8.
CLASS 332.—July 13, 1864.
42, 21, 61, 31, 44, 41, 8, 28, 75, 13, 27, 3, 73.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or, in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over
$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by use.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.—CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25c.; gents' lace cravats, 50c.; linen collars, $2 25 a doz. 378 Broadway, Leary store, cor. Walker.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers as Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864. }

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
for
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1861, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 69 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,400,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which the company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 62-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. O. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $2,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $87,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GERARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in that said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. SELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Selwell & Co., No. 9 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES G. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT B. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL K. SELMOR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WARELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Rebtail, Flag, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Flag Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, a Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 5,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Kimball and Flag Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of A. BLAKE H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 70 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per cent. Hundred dollars thereof, and the per-sons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 6, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, pro rata, for so many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old, and examination of the transfer books of the Company on the date with (15th) day of July next.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH H. WALKER, President.
THOS. V. BUFFALO, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the state of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars ($248,000), and is by Constitution limited to one million dollars. These bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 19 Wall-street, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY COSNELL, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW, JOSHUA A. POPE,
EDWARD P. NEWTON, RUFUS R. SAYRE,
HANSON K. CORNING, HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY, THEO. POMEROY, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN, HENRY G. STEPHENS,
ALBERT WARD, WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON, LOTHROP L. STURGIS,
LOUIS LORUT, WILLIAM R. FOSTICK,
SAMUEL G. HIDDEN, GEORGE THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT, J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VANAEST, WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON, G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, S. H. CONDICT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

TOLEDO PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, 1864. }

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 22d of December, 1863, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid at the office of Hon. DANIEL DEVLIN, Room Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 19th Instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864. }

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
ROOM No. 29, THIRD FLOOR, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1864. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. }

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY Entitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to present and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of their Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $5; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Make fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 23 Mand-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26 h-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and upwards, and not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 25.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275.50.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDWIN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668.64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 2, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Pass books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 253 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CYRUS PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the last instant, will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not drawn for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the trustees.

THOMAS JERMAIN, President.
G. H. COOKSHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 11 Third-av.

Deposits received to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 1 Third-avenue. }

CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER THE 25th of July the bank will be open for the receipt and the payment of deposits from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily, and from 5 to 8 P. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By order,
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres't.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum be paid to depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after TUESDAY, July 19, 1864. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1.

VANDERBILT L. BLYDENBURGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be credited from the 1st inst. to depositors entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOS. SLOCOVICH, Pres.
B. H. BOGART, Sec'y.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.—OWNER OF Broadway and 22d-st. Open daily from 9 to 3. Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 23d of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
NO. 650 BROADWAY, AND NO. 51 WALL-ST.

This Company insures against loss by fire, vessels in port, merchandise in stores, on the wharves, and while in transit, and other personal property, on favorable terms and adjusts and pays the same as soon as the loss is ascertained.

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. ELY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
[illegible]	HENRY SHERMAN BOWN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALEX. T. WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FISK,
HENRY E. DEGRAAF,	JOHN S. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. H. ELY,
JOHN W. SAUNDERS,	HARBORNE B. KIRK,
JAMES M. DRAKE,	[illegible] BENSON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
[illegible]	[illegible] DAVIS,
JOHN H. JAMES,	[illegible] ALLEN,
RUSSELL SEARS,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$200,000
Assets over [illegible]	301,432
Losses at Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	George A. Swasend,
Effingham Townsend,	Henry Howard Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	Dan. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. B. Ward,
D. Perry Light,	Alex. B. Lainz,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert C. Prince,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyce,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	De Witt Talcott,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. L. Nicoll,	John R. Waits,
George [illegible]swold, Jr.,	Charles H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smith,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JONES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
JONES, SON & MELVAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore carried on at No. 9 Manhattan-pl. by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. MILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of DUNN, ILL & NEAVERS, for the purchase and sale strictly on commission of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. O'CONNELL,
JOHN E. NEAVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON HAS THIS DAY withdrawn as a partner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. GARNER & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A CAPITALIST, WITH THE SKILL AND experience in the commission and jobbing business necessary for the successful operation of a large and profitable business, is desirous of forming a partnership, being furnished from a quarter to half a million of dollars. It is believed that the first class of business can be secured, and the money is to be secured by real estate. Address, with full name, business and reference,
WILLIAM H. [illegible],
Station [illegible] County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR Chapman's "WIRE-CLOTH" (price $3,000). To the right party this will be found a profitable investment. It is recommended and purchased by all those using it.

SAMUEL WALKER, No. 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOOKING AND EXPORT STORE, with stock and fixtures and three years' lease. Inquire at No. 240 Greenwich-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $30,000 TO $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission house. Address Box No. 1,181 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOX CATHE.

Wanted, a good second-hand fox lathe, and a good hand to work it. Also, a smart boy, who has served some time at brass work. Address Box No. 435 Brooklyn Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1864. }

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of the act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment in the capital and surplus profits, (which reserves are equal to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS., }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864. }

CASH CAPITAL.....$200 000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 02

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500 will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 61 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the first earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. payable on demand.

JULY 13, 1864. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864. }

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order,
D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 73 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. }
CINCINNATI, O., 8th July, 1864. }

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 16th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stock dividends declared at this agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and the stock entered at the office in Cincinnati, only will be issued at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the last six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 15th inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 10th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1st, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., to stockholders of record.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst., until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board,
IS

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the county of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following description, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, Gendian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 6.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——————— be accepted, that he or they will execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 1864. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mention d.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-st., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, with the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Sewery; Forty-Third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVENS,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. ARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, alike to alike, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. The entirety removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and easy outline of form, and in the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

MUSQUITO NETS. LACE.
MUSQUITO
PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE
CANOPIES, and all others.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12 45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 150 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the Sabbath School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., will take place on FRIDAY, July 15, the steamboat *Frank Woodruff* and barge *Mayflower* will leave the foot of 22d-st., North River, at 8½ A. M., for Myers' Grove. Tickets 50 cents.

DIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 362 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSLEY.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Bastinos; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school at No. 53½ West 34d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

AN AMERICAN LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation, either in a school or family, to teach the usual English branches, or would act as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 25a Pacific-street, Brooklyn. Satisfactory references given and required.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE H. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INK STAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st. N. Y.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF joining a first-class militia regiment now forming in the City; uniforms, &c., furnished. Address P. Box No. 773 *Times* Office. None but white Americans need apply.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,24 tons..... 800-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,24 tons..... 800 horse power
EUGENIE..... (Afloat)..... 900-horse power,
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including table wine)..... $185
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $40

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & Co.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building...	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building..	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Howse..... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK, or this line, will sail as extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, July 14, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..... July 16
ETNA.....SATURDAY..... July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY..... July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 Steerage to London..... 35
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $133 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.
The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Pardon-st.
N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
F. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 88 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Goods landed under general order will be sent to Empire stores, Brooklyn.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 115 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D., 1864.

my3-lawsm7th JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.), Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is herewith served, and to serve a copy of your answer on said our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to do so said complainants hereby demand the relief which will be judgement for a sum of twenty-four hundred dollars, with interest on two hundred dollars, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03), a part thereof from April 30, 1861, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05), another part thereof from April 22, 1861, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08), the residue thereof from May 2, 1861, and the costs of this action.

HOWARD & ALBERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., May 2d, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirty-first day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy2-law6w

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Frankfort-st., corner of Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannamawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being expended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GUNNISON, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Brooklyn (foot of Montague-st.) and New-York (foot of Whitehall-st.) as follows:

For Greenport and Sag Harbor, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Hicksville, Syosset, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
[illegible] for Goshen, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Niagara, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave as follows:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits..... 10
United States to Veterans..... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Jost B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 15 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T

THE REBEL RAID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

Gen. COUCH is at Philadelphia. The excitement here is rapidly dying out. The stores are still closed, and recruiting is progressing slowly. A steady stream of Union refugees, with teams and droves of horses, &c., is passing through this city, returning home. A. S. M.

Reports from Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 12.

The gratifying intelligence was received to day that Gen. SULLIVAN is in communication with Gen. STEEL, who, it will be remembered, is in command at Harper's Ferry. If this connection can be opened, advantages will flow from it which caution forbids me to discuss in this dispatch.

We have another dispatch to the effect that SIGEL's cavalry were in Frederick yesterday. This is, however, questionable, as we have other information stating that large forces were at Boonsboro' and Middletown at the same time. If this intelligence is correct, it was utterly impossible for any Federal force to maintain itself at Frederick.

From South Mountain the news is of a reliable character, and it is credited here that the rebels have fortified the rugged ranges in that region. There are rumors that a large force of rebels, 35,000, had passed through Frederick. Accompanying this force were 30 field pieces, in addition to the forces reported to have passed through Frederick.

We have intelligence derived from rebel officers by persons living in that city, which is of a highly important character. It purports to give the fact that HILL's corps was approaching, and that a junction was expected to be made with the 30,000 already alluded to near Leesburgh.

In connection with this report we have a rumor that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac and reaching Virginia below Harper's Ferry. There is no doubt that the crossing at this point is a feint on the part of the rebels in Maryland to defeat any effort calculated to affect conjunction with the approaching forces under HILL.

A report reached headquarters at 8 P. M., that a force of 1,500 Federal cavalry dashed into Frederick late afternoon and drove the rebels beyond the city; and that the latter, on being heavily reinforced, returned and repulsed the Union troops.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by the Attorney-General, left for Philadelphia to-day, to confer with Gens. COUCH and CADWALLADER, for the purpose of increasing the facilities for organising and bringing forward the troops now being mustered in, in Philadelphia.

In answer to an inquiry addressed by Gov. CURTIN to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, on the subject of recruiting in the rebellious States, the following has just been received:

"Orders to carry out the law in relation to recruiting in the rebellious States are now in press, and will be brought to completion as soon as possible."

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS RAN AWAY.

The flight of the Pennsylvania farmers before a few scattered bodies of rebels, who might have been easily beaten by a resolute company of armed men, has produced serious damage in the State. The Harrisburgh *Patriot*, of Tuesday, says:

"The excitement in Cumberland, York and other neighboring counties continues on the increase, heightened by the reports constantly being received of rebel depredations on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and the advance northward of a large body of rebel cavalry. Yesterday morning immense wagon cavalcades, conducted by panic-stricken teamsters, and numerous droves of horses, arrived from the western side of the river, completely blockading Front-street for several squares north and south, and Market-street from the bridge to the railroad. Most of the refugees came from York County, some from Cumberland and Adams Counties, and a few from Maryland. The hegira continued throughout the day, one cavalcade following another in quick succession, and passing out the various roads leading from the city. We counted thirty wagons loaded with hay; others were filled with farming utensils, and not a few with household furniture. A gentleman who passed some distance up the Cumberland Valley turnpike and down the river to a point near New-Cumberland, came back with a report that both roads literally swarmed with teams waiting an opportunity to cross the river.

The York County refugees who arrived here later in the day reported a rebel cavalry force twelve or fifteen hundred strong, within a few miles of York, and advancing in this direction. From present indications, should the panic continue a few days longer, the country for miles around will be almost entirely depopulated, and the ripening crops left to rot in the fields or be gathered by the rebels. We leave our readers to make their own comments upon the imbecility which has brought about a state of affairs so disastrous and humiliating."

Passengers for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

Arrangements are made to run twice daily each way, between Philadelphia and Baltimore; to Perryville by rail, and from Perryville to Baltimore by steamers. We are prepared to take passengers, mails, troops and supplies.

S. M. FELTON,
President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Delaware Aroused.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

In obedience to the call of Gov. CANNON, the citizens of Delaware have nobly volunteered to defend the Baltimore Railroad and the line of the Susquehanna. One entire regiment has been raised and mustered into service for thirty days under the command of Col. EDWIN HUMPHREYS, and is now at Havre de Grace. Additional troops have been raised and sent to guard DUPONT's powder works. The enthusiasm is great. Some of the wealthiest are in the ranks. Recruiting is rapidly going on.

An Appeal to the People of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, July 13.

Gov. CORRY has issued an order appealing to the people of Maine to volunteer their services for a period of one hundred days to aid in defending the National Capital. His call, it is hoped, will be favorably responded to.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 13.

The Supervisors have passed an ordinance pledging the faith of the city for the payment of $60,000 in gold to such citizens as will advance it, to hasten the completion of the monitor *Camanche*.

The contractors say they will begin putting her together immediately, and recall their intended abandonment of the contract.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section authorizing the issue of bonds at the rate of $50,000 per mile, in aid of the Pacific Railroad within the limits of the new State, the whole amount not to exceed three millions of dollars.

Arrived, ship *White Swallow*, from New-York. Sailed, ship *Chapman*, for Callao.

The receipts of bullion since the 1st inst. have been $1,500,000.

There is small demand for Exchange. Money market easy.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13.

New-Orleans papers, of the 5th, contain no news. Cotton was firmer; $1 35 for good ordinary offering, buyers holding off for later advices. Good common Sugar 21c. White clarified new Molasses 60c. Western Provisions and Produce continued in decided request at very full and advancing prices. Flour active; sales at $9 a $9 50 for superfine.

Destructive Fire in the Woods.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, July 13.

A destructive fire has been raging on the line of the railroad, between Whitneyville and Machiasport, damaging the road to the extent of about $4,000, and burning over $10,000 worth of valuable woodland. A great fire is also raging in Cutler, doing immense damage.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

H. H. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., a student at Harvard College, shot himself in his room at the Parker House yesterday morning. His father is a highly respected resident of Worcester.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamer *City of Alton* from Memphis yesterday brings 157 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis papers contain no news.

The New-Hampshire Capital.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 13.

The House decided this afternoon by ninety majority to retain the Capital at Concord.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 13.

The depot of the Norfolk County Railroad, at the Waterford junction of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, was burned early this morning, with six cars and much freight, including fifty thousand dollars' worth of wool.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Large Captures of Prisoners—The Army South of the Chattahoochie.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 13—10 P. M.

THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOTCHIE.

Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches give all that is known here of the passage of the Chattahoochie. It is supposed that the rebels will retreat to Atlanta; but it is not believed that he will attempt to make a stand at that point. It was rumored here yesterday that JOE JOHNSTON has gone to Richmond, but nothing positively is known with regard to the matter.

Since getting into the open country south of Kenesaw Mountain, Gen. SHERMAN has been reaping the fruits of this campaign, and the great superiority of our troops to the rebels in a fair open field, has been made plainly manifest. Heretofore the rebels have had all the advantages of positions, and their loss has perhaps been light compared with our own; but since we got into the valley of the Chattahoochee the rebels have lost five or six thousand men, while we have lost none.

An officer of Gen. THOMAS' staff, in a private letter, states that the flank movement to the river resulted in the capture of three thousand prisoners, beside recovering numerous deserters. Great numbers reported falling out the rebel ranks at each retreat of JOE JOHNSTON. The morale of the rebel army is now almost as bad as when it was under Gen. BRAGG, and JOHNSTON is looked upon as a repetition of the great retreater; in fact, a far greater retreater. His retrograde movement has been criticized by his officers and men, and deserters now within our lines report the existence of general dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

Your correspondent with the Fourth Army Corps arrived here a few days since, and reported the capture of a rebel ordnance report to July 2, in which document the rebel strength is given at 47,000, in infantry and cavalry.

This city is now full of rebel prisoners. Capt. GOODWIN, the Provost-Marshal, reports the arrival of about fourteen hundred of the three thousand captured south of the Kenesaw Mountain, and one hundred and forty-one deserters. Many of these men are of the better class of Southern soldiers, being from South Carolina and Georgia. The majority, however, are Tennesseeans and Kentuckians.

We have lost only a few men to skirmishing. Since the 27th of June there appears to have been some fighting in the movement over the Chattahoochie River, as the rebel General GEO. HANNY, formerly of the Rock City Guards, was wounded there.

Gen. MILROY has been temporarily relieved of his command. Gen. ROSSEAU is at present in command of the Department of the Tennessee.

The State Militia—An Agent from Gov. Seymour—The Militia to be Held in Readiness for Immediate Service.

The Albany *Argus*, of yesterday, gives the militia proclamation of Gov. SEYMOUR in full, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 12, 1864.

On the 8th instant I ordered that the several military companies be increased to the maximum numbers. I now appeal to the people of New-York to carry out this order by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the numbers required by law. Unless this is done at once I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States.

The National Constitution declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. If we had heeded this truth we should not have been exposed to invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy which led us to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling compared with the amount which New-York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the national capital.

Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and to unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest, the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New-York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burden of answering calls for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State.

In this time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see them from different standpoints, and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which will make these differences and views occasions for controversies and reproach. However we may differ upon other points, there should be no conflict of opinion as to the duties we owe to the State and National Governments. These are clearly set forth in the Constitution of our country in the following terms:

ART. 6, Sub-division 2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authorities of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitutional laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. 4, Sec. 2, Provides, For the purpose of defining the limits of the authority of the General Government "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made under this authority."

ART. 10 of the amendment declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Every good citizen will yield an equal respect and obedience to each of these provisions. When either of them are disregarded our country will be overwhelmed with anarchy and confusion. I exhort all not to allow their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the dangers which overhang us. Let us cordially unite in measures essential to the preservation of the national unity, the power of our State, the peace and good order of society.

Foremost among them is the organization of those liable to duty, without respect to creed or political opinions, into local military companies. In order to meet the constitutional demands of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens, this must be done at once.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Call for Militia.

The excitement occasioned by the President's call for militia is gradually subsiding, owing to the fact that the different organizations have been perfected and the bustle incident to the sudden calling of men into the field is over. Our soldiers are now quietly holding themselves in readiness for any emergency.

The Captains of numerous Militia Regiments continue to be actively engaged in recruiting the ranks of their respective companies. Capt. EDGAR A. ROGERS, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has been authorized to organize a regiment or battalion of volunteers for the 100 days. If sufficient numbers can be enrolled, they will be uniformed and equipped for service immediately.

The regiments which are to leave this week will all go by water to Baltimore, each man being provided with four days' cooked rations.

Col. O'MAHONY of the Ninty-ninth Regiment, has now five hundred men ready to leave, and the ranks are being filled so rapidly at the headquarters, Crosby-street; it is believed the corps will be eight hundred strong before the close of the week.

The officers of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, are now making efforts for the departure of the regiment. They held a meeting yesterday morning, at their armory, for this purpose.

About two hundred members of the Fourth Artillery Regiment assembled yesterday morning at the Division Armory, in obedience to the orders of Col. TELLER. The commandants of companies called the rolls. It is understood they will be mustered into the United States service on Friday. The regiment will leave their pieces at the armory when they depart, as the Government will supply them at Washington.

The Sixth and Eleventh Regiments are engaged in making necessary preparations to leave.

The officers and men of the old Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment are also all astir, in anticipation of another call to once more go forward in defence of the National Capital. It is generally believed that they will receive orders to march in a day or two.

It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that all men called out shall be exempt from any draft made while they are in service.

The naval authorities continue to be extremely busy in forwarding an immense amount of men and material to the post of danger. The abundant resources of ships, officers, sailors and marines at the disposal of Navy-yard commands, are being effectively used.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36—In compliance with orders from Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, this regiment will prepare for immediate and active duty in the service of the United States. Commandants of companies will report immediately to these headquarters the number belonging to their respective companies, in order that arms, uniforms, equipments, &c., may be furnished, and they are requested to recruit their commands with good, able-bodied men (none others will be taken) to the maximum number. The term of service will be for one hundred days. Orders for the departure of the regiment will be issued in a day or two. The Adjutant, Quartermaster, and non-commissioned staff will report daily to these headquarters, at 12 o'clock, M.

Resignations.—Casper Schneider, Captain of Co. B.; James Strauss, First Lieutenant, of Co. H; Henry Benner, Second Lieutenant, of Co. G; S. Lowenthal, Second Lieutenant, of Co. A; M. Weinschenk, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Emil Lippman, Sergeant Standard Bearer.

Elections and Appointments.—Casper Schneider, Captain, Co. K, vice Leoboldi, resigned; Geo. Schaefer, First Lieutenant, Co. K, vice Hochstadter, resigned; George Reining, Second Lieutenant, Co. K, vice Liesburger, resigned; George J. Dambmann, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Weinschenk, resigned.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.
C. N. RINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 95TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., FOURTH-STREET AND LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—By proclamation of His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment is directed to proceed to the defence of Washington.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the several commands will report for duty at the Regimental Headquarters on or before Friday, the 15th inst., failing to do which, they will be deemed deserters, and proceeded against accordingly.

Commandants of companies will cause a copy of this order to be served on the members of their respective commands, and make due return of service to the Colonel at headquarters, on Friday the 15th inst., at 12 M.

Capt. RICE, of Company B, is assigned to duty at headquarters as officer of the day; and Lieut. O'REILLY, of Company C, as officer of the guard. Capt. RICE will detail a proper guard for headquarters from his command. By order of,

R. S. PINCKNEY, Colonel.
JOHN D. COTCHLIN, Adjutant.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

Orders having been issued to the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-sixth regiments, State Militia, to march, recruiting offices have been opened in different parts of the city for the purpose of enlisting men. The following orders have been issued by the Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 28TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 12, 1864.

The undersigned, having been authorized by Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, commanding Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., to recruit a regiment of volunteer militia for one hundred days' service, is now prepared to authorize competent officers to recruit for the regiment. Applications for commands must be made immediately at the headquarters, No. 364 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. D. A. ROKEE,
Col. Comd'g 28th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

Three recruiting offices have been opened in the Eastern District, one in the Tenth Ward and another at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets.

The following orders in regard to the militia have been issued by Gen. DOUBLEDAY:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION N. Y. S. M., BROOKLYN, July 13, 1864.

1. The several regiments in the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will open recruiting offices at their respective armories and at such other places as the Commandants of regiments shall direct, for the recruiting of their regiments and companies to the maximum standard.

2. The Commandants of regiments will detail officers and non-commissioned officers to attend at such offices and places from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day, for ten days from the receipt of this order, for the purpose of receiving recruits, and they will see that the necessary company meetings are called for the admission of such recruits.

3. The Commandants of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will promulgate this order and give such orders as may be necessary to carry it into execution.

Citizens liable to military duty in the National Guard have now an opportunity to select the regiment and company which they will join, but such regiment must be one of those organized and located in Kings County. No person residing in Kings County has the right to join a regiment or company in any other city or county. When a draft is ordered they will be drafted into the company or regiment located in the district in which they reside.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., BROOKLYN, July 13, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37.—1. GENS. HAMILTON, RYDER AND BROWN will take general charge of the recruiting of their respective brigades. They will see that the regiments and companies are filled to the standard required by the recent proclamation and orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and they will give such special directions to the Commandants of regiments and companies as may be required to establish recruiting offices in each company district, or in such places or places in each city or village as may be convenient.

2. They will also see that officers or non-commissioned officers, or both, are assigned to the duty of recruiting for each company, and that the necessary company meetings are ordered to facilitate the admission of members.

3. They will also see that the proper enrollment proceedings are completed according to law, so that a draft to fill the National Guard, may be made when ordered upon a full and fair enrollment of all persons liable to military duty.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

The brigades in the order above referred to, are in the Counties of Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Orange, &c.

The headquarters of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of this city are at the Arena in Raymond-street, where recruits will be received. It was expected that they would start to-day, but the probability is that a few more days will elapse before they are ready to go.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 13—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in fire.

A. Abrahams named b. g. Joe Crocheron, to 125 lbs. wagon	1	1	1
Hiram Woodruff named b. m. Lady Somerindyke, to 100 lbs. wagon	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:30	1:00	2:43
Second Heat	0:41½	1:23	2:40¾
Third Heat	0:42	1:25	2:57

First Heat.—In compliance with the conditions of the trot, the day was good and the track fair. During the morning the betting was $100 to $80 on *Lady Somerindyke*. In the toss for choice of places, *Joe Crocheron* won the pole, and in a good send-off led round the turn a length in advance, which he increased by half a length at the first quarter. There was no alteration in the half mile; but nearing the three-quarter pole the horse increased his lead to two lengths, with which he took the home-stretch turn—her ladyship breaking up at the distance, and leaving *Joe* to come home the easiest of winners by half a dozen lengths.

Second Heat.—There were offers of 100 to 20 on *Joe Crocheron*. The mare's friends were willing to take 5 to 1, but there was little or no betting. At the start the mare had a slight lead, but was deprived of it at the turn, where *Joe* took the lead. At the quarter-pole he was a length ahead, but taking the back-stretch he broke, giving the mare a lead of a length to the half-mile, which she gradually increased to the home-stretch turn, where she went off her feet; *Joe* then took the lead, and came home an easy winner by three lengths. HIRAM WOODRUFF, evidently "savage," flogged the mare all the way up the distance.

Third Heat.—$100 to $15, and $100 to $10 on *Joe Crocheron*. An even start, both being wheel and wheel to the turn, rounding when *Joe* took the lead but broke immediately, the mare taking a lead of a length to the first quarter; to the back stretch the horse got down to his work and closed the gap, the mare immediately going off her feet, which gave *Joe* a lead of three lengths at the half mile, which he rapidly increased to the three quarters, where the race was virtually over. As making the home stretch the mare went all to pieces, and barely saved her distance; *Joe* winning in a comparative walk.

BROTHER JONATHAN AND NELLIE HOLCOMB.

The first of these matches between the bay gelding *Brother Jonathan* and the mare *Nellie Holcomb*, took place at the Union Course June 25. The mare was the favorite at the start, but the gelding won in five heats:

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, June 25.—Match for $500; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff's b. g. Brother Jonathan	2	2	1	1	1
T. Cregan's b. m. Nellie Holcomb	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:36—2:35—2:37—2:38—2:43.

(In the match to wagons, which was to come off July 1st, the mare paid forfeit. She was taken very sick after the race given above, and was not fit to go. Neither is there any prospect of her trotting again this season.)

THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY.

The third of the great matches in which DAN MACE has entered the sorrel mare *Minnie*, comes off to-day at the Fashion Course, when she has to meet that most promising gelding *Cardinal*. A large amount of money is depending on the result of to-day's trot. Last night, at the Union, the odds were 5 to 4 on the *Cardinal*. DAN MACE, who drives *Minnie*, has everything to win and nothing to lose, as if he wins this third contest the owner of the mare makes him a present of her, on account of previous results. The *Cardinal* party are equally sanguine of success, and at latest dates he has the call in the betting; but to-day will exhibit the record.

Fires in the City Tuesday Night.

IN BARCLAY-STREET.

About 8½ o'clock, Tuesday evening, a fire broke out on the upper floor of the five-story marble building No. 44 Barclay-street, occupied as an extensive wholesale crockery warehouse. Mr. D. TIRES occupied the first floor. His damage by water and breakage is large, but the amount could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. E. & J. WILLETTS & Co. Their loss is also considerable. Both the above-named occupants are fully insured in City companies. The two upper floors were entirely consumed, also a portion of the third floor. Owing to the great height of the building, the firemen were unable for a time to carry the water to the top of the premises in quantities sufficient to produce much effect. The damage to the building is about $3,000—fully insured—but in what companies could not be ascertained.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET—A FIREMAN KILLED

At about 9½ o'clock P. M., and while the firemen were still at work on the fire in Barclay-street, the bells rang for a fire in the Sixth District. This proved to be in Baxter-street, near Chatham, extending through to Pearl. It commenced in the rear building of No. 16 Baxter, occupied by Mrs. HIGGINS. The front building was occupied by DAVID WILLIAMS as a clothing-store. The latter is insured for $500 in the Roberts Insurance Company. WILLIAMS also owned the building, which was entirely destroyed. Insured in the Kings County Insurance Company for $2,400. No. 16½ Baxter, a two-story wooden building, was also destroyed. It was occupied by ABRAM GOODMAN as a clothing store. Insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for $800. No. 14 Baxter, also destroyed, was occupied by MANUEL O. BISBY, also as a clothing store; No. 12 Baxter-street, occupied by M. MCCANN as a liquor store. Damaged by water about $100; no insurance. No. 12½ was also badly damaged. It was occupied by PATRICK GRACIE as a grocery store; insured. No 18 was also badly damaged. It is owned by PETER CROPSEY, and is insured. Six or eight houses, the most of them small wooden ones, were entirely destroyed, and from twenty to thirty families rendered houseless. A fireman, belonging to No. 19 Engine Company, was run over at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, and it was reported that he was instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

CAPT. JOURDAN, of the Sixth, with a large force, and also a section of men from the Fourth Precinct, were promptly on the ground, and rendered very efficient service in saving property.

Commencement Season.

UNION COLLEGE.

The programme for Commencement week at Union College, 1864, is as follows:

On Sunday, July 24, at 7½ P. M., Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany, will address the Theological Society, in the First Dutch Church.

On Tuesday, 26th, at 9 A. M., Prof. C. A. JAY, of Columbia College, will address the Chemical Society, at the Laboratory.

At 2 P. M., Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet in the College Chapel. At 4 P. M., Prof. ANSON J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the First Dutch Church. At 7½ P. M., the Rev. EBENEZER P. ROGERS, D. D., of New-York, will deliver an oration, and ANSON G. CHESTER, Esq., of Buffalo, will read a poem, before the Literary Societies, in the First Dutch Church.

On Wednesday, 27th, at 10 A. M., the Alumni Association will meet at No. 4. At 11 A. M., Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL. D. of the College of New-Jersey, will deliver an address before the class of '44. At 4 P. M. the Alumni Association will hold their annual reunion in the College Chapel. At 4 P. M. Hon. JOSEPH MULLEN, LL. D., of the class of 1833, will address the Alumni in the First Dutch Church. At 7:30 P. M. there will be prize speaking by the Sophomore and Junior Classes, in the First Dutch Church.

On Thursday, 28th, at 10 A. M., the Commencement exercises will be held in the First Dutch Church.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. W. F. SMITH.

The United States steam transport *John Rice*, Capt. HOWES, from Fortress Monroe, in 30 hours, with passengers to United States Assistant-Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. She brings as passengers Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH, several of his staff and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SOLDIER RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, a little after 5 o'clock, as the steamboat *Empire State* was leaving Pier No. 3 North River, a wounded soldier, belonging to the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, jumped from the dock on to the guards of the boat, and missing his hold, fell into the water. Catching hold of a rope which was hanging overboard, he saved himself from sinking, but was dragged about 400 feet out into the stream. Officer THOMPSON of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Officer HANFORD of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were on the dock at the time of the accident and rendered all necessary assistance. Officer THOMPSON told him to let go of the rope and he would save him, but fixing him too much frightened to follow this direction, the officer ran out to the end of the pier and hailed the tug propeller *Arctic*, which immediately went to the rescue of the drowning man, and saved him just as he was on the point of sinking from exhaustion. Much praise is due to Capt. H. H. MARTIN and the crew of the *Arctic*, and also to Mr. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent of the Fall River Line, who hired a wagon to take the man to the hospital on the Battery, and directed that he should be comfortably cared for at his expense. He was taken in charge by the hospital steward and treated to a warm suit of clothes, a good supper and lodgings for the night.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Late on Tuesday night the attention of the Fifth Precinct Police was called to a man, whose name is unknown, who was found hanging by the neck from an iron hook in an outhouse at Pier No. 39, North River. Life was extinct when the body was discovered. From the fact that deceased had an emigrant ticket, which purported to give him a passage from New-York to St. Louis, it is surposed that he was on his way to the West. Deceased was about 60 years of age. He was dressed in grey satinett pants, black sack coat, and brown striped muslin shirt. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, but the testimony revealed nothing as to the motive which induced the unfortunate man to commit the fatal act.

THE BARCLAY-STREET FIRE—AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.—The following is the amount of insurance on the stock of Messrs. E. & J. WILLETS, who occupied the upper portion of premises No. 44 Barclay-street, and which was damaged by fire on Tuesday night last, as already reported: City Insurance Company, $6,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $7,000; Bowery, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000, and American Exchange, $5,000; total, $28,000. DANIEL TITUS, wholesale crockery dealer, who occupied the first floor of the same building, is insured for $18,000 in the COM. Exchange and Mechanics' & Traders' Insurance Companies. The building is owned by STARIN SPRAGUE. It was damaged to the amount of $3,000, and is fully insured.

DROWNED.—ALEXANDER PURVIS, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, was drowned at the foot of Morton-street, North River, at an early hour Tuesday morning. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner WILDEY, but the evidence did not show whether deceased accidentally fell, or whether he threw himself into the water. He was a carman by occupation, and has left a family residing at No. 172 West Tenth-street.

THE NEW APPRAISER.—Mr. B. L. LUDINGTON, former Member of the State Assembly from the Eleventh District, entered upon his duties as Appraiser, on Monday. Mr. LUDINGTON succeeds JOHN T. HOGGARDON, who was promoted to the general Appraisership.

SECOND IN COMMAND.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK has been assigned to duty under Gen. DIX, as second in command of the Department of the East.

INQUEST ON THE FIREMAN KILLED AT THE BAXTER STREET FIRE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 175 Third-street, on the body of GEORGE WEIRICK, late a member of Engine Company No. 19, who was run over and almost instantly killed at the Baxter-street fire on Tuesday night. The testimony showed that deceased was riding down to the fire on the rear platform of a Second-avenue car, when No. 5 Truck came in violent collision with the car, in some unexplained manner, deceased was caught between the truck and car, and thus crushed to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 32 years.

LAUNCH.—The guard propeller *Glaucus* will be launched to-day, at 5 P. M., from the ship-yard of J. B. & J. D. VAN DEUSEN, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. The dimensions of the *Glaucus* are as follows: Length, 245 feet; breadth, 40 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet; depth of hold, 17 6 12. She measures about 1,400 tons. This is the sixth vessel of this class built for the Neptune Steamship Company.

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment in behalf of the needy families of our soldiers, will be given this evening at the Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named HUGH MCCAFFERY, employed in EISLER'S Foundry, at Red Hook Point, fell from a boiler yesterday and was killed. His family reside at the corner of Van Brunt and Dykeman streets. The Coroner was notified.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—HENRY MYERHOLS, a patrolman of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, met with a severe accident yesterday by the discharge of a pistol. After coming from his post he took a pistol from his pocket, when it exploded. The ball, passed through his right hand and shattered it.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN HAYNES, residing at No. 22 North Seventh street, fell from the stoop of his house, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and broke his neck, causing instant death. It is supposed that he had gone out on the stoop to get the cool air, and, falling asleep, met with the accident above stated.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in Jersey City last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Union Campaign Club for Jersey City. The following officers were elected:

President—Alderman PANGBORN.

Vice-Presidents—J. D. VAN, Jr., A. H. STEINBECKER, THOMAS POTTER, N. S. CURTIS, Francis Robinson and John S. Van Reiter.

Secretary—Charles Dunomer.

Assistant Secretary—John M. Godard.

Treasurer—James Fleming.

Executive Committee—Leroy Schermerhorn, Mathew Irwin, Benjamin G. Hann, Maj. Z. R. Pangborn, Jas. Gopsil and Isaac Houston.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

THE DRAFT.—The supplementary draft for Hoboken and Hudson City took place at Newark yesterday and the day previous. In Hoboken, 398 names were drawn, from which to supply a deficiency of 199 men. In Hudson City, 246 names were drawn, from which to procure 198 men.

TAXES OF JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the City Common Council, the tax ordinance was passed on the first reading. The amount required will be about $192,000, being an increase of about $68,000 over last year.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	273⅜	300	Reading R.		128
10,000 do	273¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.		133
5,000 do	273¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.		127¾
100 Erie Railway	b2 113	200	do	b3	12.3
300 do	s3 112⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts		107¾
400 Hudson Riv. R.	s3 12.3	100	Chi. & N. W. I. B		10.3¾
200 do	b3 129⅞	100	do	b4	10.3¾

[Advertisement.]

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE—But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ALL ABOUT THE FACE.—Signs of Character, and How to Read Them. Noses long and short, lips thick and thin, eyes blue, black and gray; cheeks, chins, teeth, head, hair, skin, &c., in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $2 a year. July number now ready; 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a constant e, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13—*In steamship Arabia for Liverpool*—Miss Anderson, Nassau, Mrs. D. Torrance, child and servant, Miss Torrance, Mrs. Commodore Van Hertl and servant, Chas. H. Illing, New-York; A. A. Tanbraun, Connecticut, Miss Kenny, Halifax; Madame Scarrell, New-York; P. Peyraube, Cuba; Wm. Tomkins, New-York; N. R. de Cruz, Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. Clerremont and child, N. Y., Miss Clerremont; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, Miss Crane and servant, New-York; G. Rubio, Havana; Wm. A. Aiken, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, England; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mc. Lyon, children and servant, Miss C. Manley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Truba, Havana; D. Gawen, Collombia; David Stuart, Liverpool; L. Loeb, New-Orleans; D. Kunain, St. Louis; Acline Ward, New-York; Lieut. C. W. W. Knapp, Sixty-third Regiment, wife, infant, and servant, Miss Mary and Miss Blackwood, New-York; John McGee, Jr., Toronto; C. L. Sompateen, Richard Turner, Madame Castelanch, child and servant, San Francisco; M. Basco and Miss Basco, Havana; A. F. Grabosio, M. Spezzar, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munday Jester, child and servant; Jose Pinto, C. Pinto, General America; Jose G. de Parquez, F. Olivar, Guatemala; P. Benert, San Francisco; F. de Gonzales, Mrs. Monteros, 2 children and servant, Mr. D. Acwert, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall, Mrs. Mac Clure, Miss Stevenson, Miss C. Grant, Miss E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3996. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RAID.

FINAL FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

They Cross the Potomac Laden with Plunder.

What the Rebels Did and How They Did It.

Comprehensive Survey of the Great Raid.

Particulars of the Escape of General Franklin.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

A train came through from Baltimore this morning, leaving at 9 A. M. With the exception of five mud-cars, which the rebels burnt at Beltsville, and cutting the telegraph wire, no damage has been done; not a single rail has been removed from its place. There are no rebel troops between Washington and Baltimore. The raiding parties have all joined their main army, which has been falling back from Washington, and are now endeavoring to cross the Potomac at the different fords. It is thought they will be unsuccessful in their retreat, as sufficient troops have been sent in pursuit to defeat their object.

It is now ascertained for a fact that no rebel infantry were nearer Baltimore than Cooksville on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Maj. GILMORE volunteered to go to Baltimore and its vicinity with 125 picked men. This was the total force that was operating below Cooksville.

The guard, consisting of one hundred day men, stationed at Annapolis Junction, ingloriously fled from there on Tuesday, when the rebels were twelve miles away. The rebels have never been in the direction of Annapolis Junction or Annapolis. Their cavalry, with one piece of artillery, which took possession of Beltsville and held it for five hours, and also Bladensburgh, where they had a skirmish, retired and joined their main army near Washington, and are now in full retreat, trying to save their booty. The wires are all up and trains running again regular. Hostilities around Washington and Baltimore have ceased.

REVIEW OF THE REBEL RAID.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The siege of Washington, not quite as long in duration as the siege of Troy, and hardly as glorious as Derry or Saragossa, has been at length raised, and there is now a restoration of communication with you of the outside world, whose fears and anxieties regarding the fate of the Capital we have been able to imagine. This morning it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the defences of Washington, and though they still show pickets at Bladensburgh and on the railroad, there is good reason to believe that their main force is marching toward the Potomac, to make good their retreat with all the loot that a week of uninterrupted plunder has afforded them.

II.

It is too early for us yet to make up our minds whether we ought to laugh over the *dénouement* of an affair more farcical than tragical, or whether we should feel a devout thankfulness for a great deliverance. There is enough that is droll to justify the former, were it not checked by the reflection of how much there is mortifying and humiliating in the circumstances of this rebel raid. A great army is planted before the lines of Petersburgh, where the vital interests of the war centre; but the rebels, by a movement of matchless boldness, are able for a time to transfer the seat of war to the north of the Potomac, are permitted to roam through and ravage a loyal State, and are able finally to throw the capital of the nation into a siege, and inspire others than the faint-hearted with fears and forebodings for its safety.

Now that it is over, one can speak with more freedom than was erewhile allowable, and hence it is not improper to confess that Washington has for two or three days past been more really "invested" than Richmond ever has been. It is true the Potomac River, a great natural line of communications, has been open to us; but our direct and customary communications with the North and West have been, and now remain, severed; and this not merely by the damage done by the mounted raiders, but by the fact that the enemy placed himself on our communications, which, I believe, is more than Gen. GRANT has yet done with respect of the communications of Richmond. Never yet, in all their invasions, have the rebels attempted anything so bold, and although there can be no doubt that Washington has before been in far more *real* danger of capture than at any time during this late affair, yet never before have the rebels been able to make the capital *seem* to be in so much danger; and for the first time they have won the *éclat*—whatever this may be worth—of an actual investment of the defences of Washington. Cheap glory, out they will, no doubt, make the most of it.

Three opportunities the rebels have had of capturing Washington; the first was immediately after Bull Run, the second was after the defeat of Pope, and the third is the present occasion. But the latter they lost before even they reached the front of Washington. Had they concentrated and marched directly on Washington, without waiting for plunder, there is no telling what might have been the result of a vigorous blow; but when they arrived it was already too late. Washington was safe, not only in its circle of fortifications, but in the veteran defenders that stood behind them.

III

But this, and all other questions arising out of the raid, depend for their determination on the one capital point as to the design of the rebels in the movement into Maryland. And this again reduces itself to a single alternative: Had the invasion a strictly military aim, or was it undertaken for the purpose of plunder, together with such incidental military advantages as might be gained? Although from present appearances, there is very little to indicate that the rebels entertained the former design, and almost everything to indicate that they limited their ambition to the latter, yet there was much, even as late as yesterday, to lead to the conclusion that they were aiming at nothing short of a transfer of the war to the soil of the loyal States, and the capture of the capital. The force in Maryland was estimated even by military heads, at nothing less than thirty thousand men, while it was asserted that another column, consisting of the whole of LONGSTREET'S corps, was on its way up from Gordonsville. This view of the matter was taken by the Washington *Star* of Monday, when that journal made the following declaration:

"The rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley, 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj.-Gen. JUBAL EARLY and Brig.-Gens. BRECKINRIDGE, RANSOM, IMBODEN and MCCAUSLAND. LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Staunton."

The theory of a column of rebel reinforcements moving up from Gordonsville seemed, moreover, to acquire the weight of fact by the testimony of a Union scout who yesterday averred to Secretary STANTON that *he had the previous night slept in Longstreet's camp, and that his forces were encamped near Manassas Junction.*

Now if these estimates could be taken as reliable, they would seem to indicate, on the part of LEE, the most serious designs. It was reckoned that there were already in Maryland the command of BRECKINRIDGE (two divisions,) the whole of EWELL'S old corps, under command of Gen. EARLY, while at least two brigades of HILL'S corps were understood to have been withdrawn from GRANT'S front more than a fortnight before. These, with the superaddition of LONGSTREET'S command, would constitute a force much too formidable for a mere *raiding* party, while it would be fair to infer that the detachment of so large a portion of LEE'S army from in front of the Union force would indicate a purpose on the part of the rebel General of giving up Petersburgh and even Richmond. I am one of those who have always held the opinion that when the worst came to the worst with LEE—when he should feel it impossible much longer to hold on to Richmond—he would play the last remaining card—attempt to exchange the rebel capital for the capital of the United States. And though it has generally been accepted that a movement on Washington by the rebels, with the Union army observing them so closely as it now does, would be nothing short of madness, and must result in their utter destruction, yet the success that has attended the present invading column, the secrecy with which the movement was conducted, and their nearness to clutching even the highest prize itself, suggest the prudence of modifying somewhat the certainty of the *dictum* that the rebels never *could* move on Washington with the Union army watching them.

IV.

But the movements of the rebels, and the nature of their operations, are against the presumption that any such ambitious project fired them in the present invasion. And first of all, there is no evidence whatever that this force reached anything like the strength attributed to it by the affrighted souls of terror-stricken fugitives, who have been the authors of most of the swelling numbers that have been given out. It has, in fact, been one of the greatest misfortunes arising out of the inefficiency of the Generals who, up to the time the rebels arrived before Washington, were intrusted with the duties of checking their advance, that we have had no estimate even approximately reliable of the enemy's strength. SIGEL, who held the door of the valley through which the rebels, as on the occasion of both their previous invasions, entered the dominion of the loyal States, had his troops so faultily disposed that he was not even aware of the approach of the enemy, and he was never afterward willing to get near enough to them to learn their numbers. Gen. WALLACE, who met the enemy in the chief engagement they have delivered on the soil of Maryland, put them at twenty thousand men; but this, again, is simple conjecture. It is true that the reports of the rebel prisoners themselves have all assigned a great figure to the column of invasion, putting it invariably at forty thousand at least, and claiming reinforcements as coming. But there is the very best reason to believe that these fellows lie either wittingly or unwittingly—either because they are told to do so, or because they know no better. One of these statements, I confess, for a moment staggered me. A rebel Lieutenant, mortally wounded, called, in his faintness, for some water or brandy. Some of the latter was given him, and he then, with great solemnity and consciousness of his moribund state, averred that the Confederate force which had fought WALLACE at Monocacy numbered twenty thousand men—that this was but one-half their force, the remaining half having diverged on another road, and that an additional column of forty thousand men under Gen. LEE was on its way up to join the force then in Maryland. Whether or not he believed what he said I know not; if he was guilty of perjury in his dying hour, his soul has already answered for it.

Another fact which militates against the hypothesis that the rebels aimed at the capture of Washington, is the extraordinary degree to which their forces have been scattered. A force distributing itself from Harper's Ferry to Bladensburgh and Baltimore, may be well calculated for raking into its drag-net all the spoils of the country, and for inflicting the most extensive possible damage; but for effective military blows *concentration* is, of course, absolutely essential. It does not appear that the rebels were ever really concentrated, although it is not improbable that they had the major portion of their force massed at Monocacy, and perhaps, also, they had a good part of it before Washington. In the latter case, we are again conducted to the belief that their force was inconsiderable. They yesterday made a respectable show in front of Fort Stevens and Fort Lincoln; but certainly nothing more than a moderately heavy skirmish line—no line of battle, no such masses of men as were conjured up by lively imaginations at the front, out of "columns of dust." I should think that twelve or fifteen thousand must have included the whole rebel force in Maryland.

Finally, in evidence that the enemy was not prepared for any serious attack on Washington, the weightiest circumstance of all is, that they made none whatever. The numerous little spirts of fight they have shown have been of the most feeble kind—only the rencounter of last evening reaching the proportions of a respectable picket fight. Without doubt they would have been willing, had they found the opportunity—had they found Washington defenceless—to have entered, sacked and burned it, and their expedition in this direction was probably a reconnoissance to see what the chances were. They did not find them promising, and after this they appear to have confined their efforts to keeping our large force cooped up in Washington, while the rest of the band devoted themselves to an extended system of pillage. Thoy found they could do this, and throw our overwhelming numbers into a defensive attitude, and this was no doubt glory enough!

V.

What the rebels actually accomplished may be summed up as follows:

1. They established, for a time, a base of supplies for LEE'S army in Maryland. There can be no doubt that they have been only too successful in the capture of stores, cattle, horses, &c., which they have made. In this part of their programme they have probably been as successful as they could have hoped. If one could look down the highways of Virginia, he would see filing adown them long trains filled with the *spolia opima* of this raiding campaign in Maryland.

2. By cutting the railroad communications leading into Baltimore and Washington, and drawing their forces up impudently before the defences of the city, they won the prestige of having for the time being thrown the capital of the nation into a species of siege. The fact of the real hollowness of this triumph will not prevent its being taken abroad for a very significant demonstration of our weakness.

3. By the fact of the invasion they will probably gain, furthermore, the credit of having shown that while we are besieging the rebel capital we are unable to protect our own soil. This also is, of course, nothing more than specious, but it will be accepted as Gospel by our enemies at home and abroad.

4. They have produced a great scare throughout all the country covered by their operations, and far beyond. I should except from this Washington City, which has throughout maintained a certain dignified composure; but from Martinsburgh, Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry to Baltimore and even north of that, they have spread terror wherever they or the report of them has gone. In Baltimore especially, the exhibitions have been pitiful. There is no evidence that that city has ever been threatened by anything more than a cavalry party, and a small one at that. And yet this squad of men has been able to coop up a force strong enough to chew up the rebels, or ten times their number, body and boots, while they have devoted themselves to burning houses in the suburbs, and have even captured parties of our men within the limits of the city itself.

5. They have been able to relieve their lines in front of Petersburgh, for a brief period at least, from the pressure of a goodly number of GRANT'S army.

6. They have given a practical demonstration of one of the standing dangers of putting our army out of the position to cover Washington, (as it is before Petersburgh,) namely, that the enemy can, by a vigorous feint toward the capital, throw the whole country into alarm respecting its safety. This is a dangerous state of facts, for it induces a pressure which it becomes difficult for any Executive to withstand.

VI.

The movements of the rebels from Monocacy, where they were last Saturday, do not appear to have been dictated by any other considerations than those already enumerated. Gen. WALLACE did right in making a fight at Monocacy, for it is the point of divergence of the roads leading both to Baltimore and to Washington. Had he been able to hold this point and repulse the rebels, they never could have gotten any further, and must have sought to make their way across the Potomac. But weather from the inadequate quantity, or the inefficient quality of his troops, or for other causes, he was, unfortunately, not able to do so.

The division of the Sixth Corps which had arrived to his aid, and which held the left of the railroad, fought with their usual style; but TYLER'S troops, (most one hundred days' men,) on the right could not be held, and broke in disorder. This opened the road to the enemy. The rebels, on this, seem to have moved with most of their force directly toward Washington, avoiding Baltimore altogether. They marched by the straight route to Washington, namely, the Georgetown pike, leading from Monocacy Junction, through Rockville to Washington. On Saturday night their advance reached Rockville, fourteen miles from this point. Here they bivouacked. On Monday morning, a cavalry force under Col. LOWELL, was thrown out to feel the enemy, and skirmishing followed near Tennallytown, beyond which, however, they were held at bay. This point forms the left of our line.

During the forenoon, large clouds of dust, rising beyond the rebel skirmish line, gave evidence of the movement of considerable bodies of rebel troops. In confirmation of this, it was soon discovered that the enemy diverging from Rockville were moving round toward our right. In fact, at this point of the line, in front of Fort Stevens, formerly Fort Massachusetts, a considerable force of rebel cavalry showed themselves Monday morning. The point at which they appeared was in the neighborhood of Silver Springs, old FRANCIS P. BLAIR'S residence, just over the District line in Montgomery County, on the Seventh-street road and just beyond the lines of our fortifications. Here skirmishing was kept up during the morning, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became somewhat severe, the rebel skirmishers, under cover of the houses in the vicinity, having advanced to within 30 or 40 rods of the fort.

In the course of the afternoon the rebel infantry began arriving in front of Fort Stevens, where they soon showed a strong line. In consequence of this manœuvre on the part of the enemy, the Sixth Corps, which had just arrived and had been destined to take position on the left of our line, were transferred to Fort Stevens. It had been expected, from the menacing movements of the enemy at this point on Monday evening, that an assault would be attempted early the following morning, but nothing but skirmishing has occurred.

In fact it was already too late for the rebels to attempt anything. In addition to the two divisions of the Sixth Corps, the Nineteenth Corps, which had been ordered up from New-Orleans, and had opportunely arrived in the James River, was diverted from its intended point; was shipped without transfer directly to Washington, where it was put under the efficient control of Gen. GILMORE. After this no one of sound nerves had the slightest apprehension for the safety of the Capital.

During yesterday nothing occurred except skirmishing, which, toward 6 in the afternoon, became quite severe. BIDWELL'S brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and a portion of WHEATON'S brigade, engaged the enemy and drove him for upward of a mile, with a loss to us of nearly 300 men. The enemy's loss must have been full as great, as he left eleven officers and ninety men, too severely wounded to take away, at the residence of F. P. BLAIR, Sr.

This little affair was sufficient to bring the rebels to a determination. This was to retreat. It was expected that they would do so during the night, and the reconnoissance of this morning showed that they had withdrawn. It is expected that they will cross at Edward's Ferry, though there are those who conceive that the rebels may take advantage of their interior line to deal a blow at HUNTER by the way.

VII.

This abruptly ends this boldest, and probably most successful of all the rebel raids. There is much in the whole affair that time alone can clear up. It is too early yet for a verdict. That "some one has blundered," is obvious; but who he is must be left for time to disclose.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

The Closing Scenes of the Raid—The Rebe Strength and Objects—Accident to Gen. Gillmore—The Raiders in Full Retreat—They Carry Off a large number of Cattle and Horses, but Few Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

Accounts differ greatly as to the precise number of the invading army, it having been placed as high as fifty and as low as fifteen thousand. The latter is probably nearer the mark. Twenty thousand will cover, it is thought, the entire rebel force that crossed the Potomac, although it may have exceeded that. One thing is certain, that the rebels developed their main army in the fight at Monocacy Bridge, thanks to the veterans of the Third Division, Sixth Corps; who compelled them to show their force, and only fell back after the rebels brought to the attack four lines of battle, nor even then were they repulsed; but Gen. WALLACE, on perceiving that the rebels had flanked them, gave the order to retreat. Capt. SMITH, Acting A. A. G. to Gen. RICKETTS, says their loss in killed and wounded is upward of thirteen hundred. The list of missing has not yet been returned. This statement proves how stubbornly they contested the ground.

The rebel army has probably succeeded in crossing the Potomac. Our army, though being closely in pursuit, could do little more than harrass the enemy's rear, the fords being well protected by the artillery of the rebels. The rebels have suffered little loss compared with the immense amount of plunder they successfully carried away. Whether the rebel army ever had any real intention of besieging Washington is not known; but is more than likely that the attack upon the defences here was adopted for the purpose of gaining time and collecting their scattered forces.

The residence of Dr. S. HEATH and Capt. A. J. RICHARDSON, on the right of the road, about one mile above the Fort, presents a sorry appearance. All the furniture is more or less destroyed, and the building perforated with numerous holes, made by shell and bullets. A number of graves near these residences show where the Confederates buried their dead.

The house of Mr. F. P. BLAIR was not destroyed, as we surmised yesterday, but the residence of his son, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, was destroyed, with all its contents. The elder BLAIR'S mansion was saved by the intercession of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The dwelling of Marshal BONNIFANT was ransacked from cellar to garret, and everything available carried off. In several of the houses the Confederates left notices in books, stating that the reason they destroyed property was in retaliation for the destruction of property in Virginia.

The Confederate forces commenced to leave early yesterday morning, carting away with them their immense plunder. Many of those who came on foot will go back mounted, as they have cleared out all the stables wherever they have been marauding.

Shortly after their cavalry withdrew from Bladensburgh and Beltsville, instead of going towards Annapolis, as many surmised, they fell back, and joined the main body of their army fronting Washington, after which the rebels commenced their retreat from the defences, they having previously succeeded in getting over the river the horses, cattle, &c.

The *Star* this afternoon states that our pursuing forces bivouacked last night in the vicinity of Futts Cross Roads, Montgomery County. The rebels were crossing their main force yesterday afternoon at Seneca and opposite Poolesville. Their advance was this morning along the roads in Loudon, leading in the direction of Ashby's Gap.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE, we regret to learn, was this forenoon thrown from his horse while at the head of the portion of the Nineteenth Corps, now following up the rebels in our front. His ankle was so severely injured as that he will not be fit for service again for some days. In the meanwhile, Gen. EMORY takes his command. We learn from a gentleman who left Rockville this morning and arrived here about one o'clock, that the rebel rear guard passed through Rockville last night at ten o'clock, they were driving before them several thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses. They did not appear to have many prisoners. A pursuing Union force passed through after them half an hour afterward. Our cavalry has been harrassing and annoying the rebel rear considerably, but no engagement had taken place. The rebel rear guard took the Poolesville road, and this morning early cannonading was heard about Seneca, the supposition being that our artillery was annoying them while crossing.

The *Evening Republican* contains the following: All the fighting that took place yesterday was between Tenoallytown and Rockville. It must have been the rear guard of the Confederates, as they were making their way to the ferries. Neither party got much advantage of the other. A Confederate Captain and about twenty-five privates were captured during a charge at one of these fights. On the Seventh-street pike those residences that were not burned were more or less injured.

The Rebel Raiders in Full Retreat—Confirmation of Their Reported Withdrawal Across the Potomac—Their Entire Force Between 30,000 and 40,000 Strong—The Skirmishing Near Fort Stevens—A Successful Charge by Our Troops—Partial List of Casualties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The great rebel raid is over. It is now positively known that the principal portion of the troops have disappeared from before our fortifications, and are now in full retreat for the Potomac, if they have not already recrossed that river. Reconnoissances made at a late hour last night and early this morning are conclusive as to this important fact. A charge was made upon the enemy, in front of Fort Stevens, last night, and our line was advanced beyond the house of F. P. BLAIR, Sr., thus driving the rebels from their position. In this charge we had 300 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss exceeded ours. Among the forces opposed to us were the Forty-third and Twenty-second North Carolina. The battery at Fort Stevens was most admirably worked and did good execution. Eleven prisoners captured during the fight, were brought in this morning, and committed to the Old Capitol. They represent four different North Carolina regiments, and state that on yesterday they had an entire brigade of the North Carolinians in the skirmish line in front of Fort Stevens. They left 11 officers and 90 men in the house of F. P. BLAIR, Sr., at Silver Spring, too severely wounded in the action of yesterday evening to be carried off. They also left their dead of that fight upon the field.

The following is a partial list of dead and wounded in the skirmishing in front of Fort Stevens:

Col. Fisher, Forty-third New-York, killed.

Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Forty-ninth N. Y., wounded.

Lieut. D. Lambert, Forty-ninth N. Y., killed.

Sergts. J. M. Blackstone and Chas. H. Davis, Forty-third New-York, wounded.

Privates Geo. W. Farrar, Jno. H. Fralick, Wm. Stone, Wm. Lagrange, Wm. Clapper, Wm. Middlebrook, Geo. Pendegham, Forty-third N. Y., wounded.

A dispatch received to-day by Gen. HALLECK, from Rockville, states that the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, and that they were then moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry.

Scouts from up the river, who arrived at 1½ o'clock to-day, state that the rebel force was this morning recrossing the Potomac, nearly opposite Poolesville, driving about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen. There can be no doubt that the force of rebels that came into Maryland was between 25,000 and 30,000 strong. The best information from all quarters and directions bearing upon that point leads to that conclusion. As their operations extended from Gunpowder River, we doubt whether their force has been concentrated anywhere since last Saturday, when they fought the battle near Monocacy Junction. Their movements yesterday and the day before in the vicinity of Baltimore and this city, lead to the conclusion that they have, for forty-eight hours past, been concentrating all their scattered parties, with a view either to retiring into Virginia precipitately, or to attack the forces under Gens. Howe and HUNTER, the defences of both Washington and Baltimore proving too strong to be attempted by the number of men they might be able to bring to bear upon them. Thus far the invasion has failed in accomplishing the raising of the siege of Petersburgh and Richmond, if that was its object, and it seems to have culminated in plundering the richest counties in Maryland, and cutting railroads between Washington and Baltimore and the North.

Our entire loss for the two days' skirmishing will not amount to more than fifty in killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy is, of course, unknown, but it is doubtless heavier than ours, from the fact that many of our shells, thrown from the forts, burst in their midst.

Yesterday the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had three men wounded. A member of the Seventy-sixth New-York Regiment took up a position in a tree, from whence he picked off six of the rebel sharpshooters.

President LINCOLN and Mrs. LINCOLN passed along the line of city defences in a carriage last night, and were warmly greeted by the soldiers wherever they made their appearance amongst them.

Capt. KOONTZ, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has ascertained that their track was not as much damaged as was represented. It is thought that trains will run over the road to-morrow, (the 14th.)

The steamer *Highland Light*, Capt. WEEKS, arrived with mails, this morning, from City Point, and reports all quiet in front. The usual artillery firing is still kept up.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The railway communication between Baltimore and the Capital, which has been suspended for nearly forty-eight hours, in consequence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this afternoon, and the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road state that passenger trains will very probably be running between the two cities to-morrow morning. About noon, five of the employes of the company, including the Superintendent, determined upon a trip by rail to Baltimore, and accordingly started in a hand car, and worked their way alone the entire route, arriving here about one o'clock. They met but three rebel soldiers on the road, one of whom said he was a native of the State, and was born in Beltsville. No hostilities occurred, and there were no evidences of damage to the road. Of the large number of telegraph polls which skirt the road, but three were found down. At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. GEORGE B. KOONTZ, Road Agent, and Mr. WILLIAM T. WALKER, Solicitor of the company, had a locomotive fired up, and with a single passenger car followed the other party fearing that they might have met with some disaster. They reached Camden Station at 4:45 P. M., having traveled rather slowly in order to better observe the condition of the track and bridge. They report that not a single rail had been removed, and no damage of any character done to the road-bed or bridges. An attempt had been made to burn the bridge at Point Branch, but the bridge was wet and did not burn. Mr. KOONTZ reports having seen but one rebel on the road, who declared that he was "as hungry as hell itself," and wanted to find his way to the main body. He appeared in a bad plight, and was no doubt a scout of the enemy.

From conversation which the officers had with parties residing near the line of the road, and others who reached the capital just before the engine left, there seems no doubt that the rebels who had been occupying the ground near Beltsville, to the supposed number of about 2,000, had left and joined the main body who had been attacking Fort Massachusetts on the Seventh-street road. They state that the attacking force was not known, especially as they fired under cover of woods, but hostilities had not been resumed up to the hour of their departure.

A considerable force of troops had arrived at the capital, and although the people were excited, they did not feel apprehension that the enemy would pass the works which surround the city.

We were unable to obtain any Washington papers from the parties who arrived here.

On Tuesday the excitement was intense at Annapolis, rumors having spread like wildfire that the enemy was approaching with the intention of burning the State Capitol. The rebel sympathizers asserted that their idols would not do such an act, as the Jeff. Davis Government had too much respect for the building in which WASHINGTON resigned his commission. The loyal men of the city did not give them credit for any such good feeling, and made preparations to resist any attack. Breastworks were thrown up, and rifle-pits dug at the north end of the town. The President of the Free State Convention, Gen. H. H. GOLDSBORO, beside many other members of the Convention, the Librarian of the State, Mr. JORDAN, and several of the officials of the Court of Appeals and other departments of the State, lent a helping hand in the trenches. Many of the secesh citizens were taken from the cellars of their houses and other hiding places and put to work by the military authorities, much against their will. Ex-Gov. THOMAS G. PRATT, a well-known peace man on condition of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and several of the peace members of the Constitutional Convention were arrested, but by some means escaped rendering the duty they owed to the State.

Yesterday morning in this city, when the report was circulated that the rebels had possession of the town, some of the State Rights members here could illy conceal their gratification. One member, who belongs to no party, a fossilized relic of a past age and past ideas, was certain the city was captured, and that the rebels were everywhere. He had not, however, one word of condemnation or regret to utter against the invasion of his State.

To-day a party of thirty prisoners, alleged to be skedaddlers from military duty under the late call of the Governor, were paraded through the streets of the city to headquarters. They were arrested at several places on the Annapolis road in Anne Arundle County by a squad of Independent scouts, under command of Lieut. PATOK. They deny that they were endeavoring to avoid militia duty, and assert that they were simply on pleasure parties. Several are supposed to have been on their way to join the rebels. They were all committed to the Middle District Station for examination.

THE ESCAPE OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

He Runs the Guard while it is Asleep—Union Farmers Meet Him in the Woods and Conceal Him.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, arrived safely in this city about 3 o'clock this morning, as was anticipated from the information received yesterday, and is now at Barnum's Hotel, resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape: He was seated in a car at the time of his capture, alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel, when a rebel Colonel came in the car, and addressing himself to the wounded officer, said: "Are you Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN?" He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. Gen. FRANKLIN was in citizens' dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of Gen. FRANKLIN, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.

The rebel Colonel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you, under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterward HARRY GILMORE came into the car, and addressing himself to Gen. FRANKLIN, said, "General, you will consider yourself my prisoner."

Gen. FRANKLIN was then put into a carriage, and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Townsontown, and then moving across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. OWENS and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon after the Captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part. He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and the other guard had, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavy, and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He laid in this way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep. Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carelessly around them, moved even to the fence, and still noticed them. He then coughed loudly and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle.

The indications of profound sleep being unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city. He ran for about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state, being really broken down by fatigue, sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him and scouring the bushes and the woods. Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that free-

Continued on Eighth Page.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest News from Mexico—Resignations Among Head Officials—Movements of Doblado and Uraga—War Movements, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

The English mail steamer *Trent* brings news from the City of Mexico up to the 27th of last month, and from Vera Cruz up to the 2d instant. The papers of these cities, of course, extol MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CHARLOTTA to the skies. According to them they are becoming every day more popular; but it seems rather grounded on acts of charity, such as undoubtedly, if from benevolence, reflect credit on the hearts of the donors; but still a few thousands thus bestowed cannot avail much in healing the festering evils of that country. Informed of the misery of many families, the Emperor had sent $5,000 from his private purse to the Civil Prefect of the Department of the Valley of Mexico.

He had been congratulated by deputations from the Ministers and their subordinates and from the superior officers of the army. Yet, in spite of all this apparent transcendental felicity, we detect an under-feeling of discontent; as for example, the *Cronista* tells us: "It is said that the Emperor, having requested Sub-Secretary ARROYO to undertake an urgent diplomatic mission, this high functionary having declined the honor, in consequence looked upon himself as obliged to resign the position he held, and his resignation having been accepted, the business in the office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will be attended to for the present by Mr. CASTILLO, Under-Secretary of the Treasury."

Then again, we have another resignation of an official of high rank. The Civil Prefect of the Department of the Valley of Mexico had thrown up his place, and had been succeeded by the Municipal Prevost, MIGUEL ASCARATE.

From Queretaro we are told that the arrival of MAXIMILIAN had been celebrated by three days' festivities. The *Paz*, of Leon, asserts that DOBLADO on the 21st of last month had disbanded the remains of his detested army. It continues to state that many of his officers and friends had presented themselves in the City of Leon to take the oath of allegiance to the monarchy. As for DOBLADO himself, he had made up his mind to leave the country.

From this statement the *Paz* goes on to infer that the situation of JUAREZ was desperate. From Matamoras, also, letters have been received stating that DOBLADO would embark there for the United States. As the Imperialists had reported that he was seeking an interview with MAXIMILIAN, his determination to be an exile rather than abandon his republican principles has rather shocked their courtly sensibility.

The military movements are not of importance. According to the *Estafetta*, Gen. NEIGRE was about to leave the capital for Guadalajara, where he will assume command of the troops at present under Gen. DUCAY, who will return to France. In consequence of this change, Col. LASCOURS will discharge the duties of Military Governor of Mexico.

A special Envoy has been appointed to notify to the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Stockholm and Copenhagen the accession of MAXIMILIAN. This *important* mission has been intrusted to Don FRANCISCO MORAS. A similar mission to the Court of Turin, where he will reside, as Minister, has been confided to Señor BARANDIARAN. As these gentlemen were to have embarked on the 2d, their arrival here to-day en route is expected.

On the 27th a convoy guarding three millions of dollars left Mexico for Vera Cruz.

On the 28th Gen. BAZAINE gave a grand ball in honor of the Emperor and Empress. Of course it was an affair of refined taste and magnificence.

According to the *Cronista*, the number in the force attributed to the guerrilla chiefs OSORIO, RIVA PALACIO, ROMERO and CASTILLO was exaggerated, for in reality they had not over 1,000 men. The stages have been obliged to discontinue running between Toluca and Morelia, for the guerrillas threatened to shoot the drivers and carry off the passengers as prisoners. The *Pax*, of Leon, speaking of the late encounter at San Gregorio, says: "We have been informed that when RINCON GALLARDO fled from the town, he left behind him all the stores he had collected, and that in great abundance, both in corn and cattle. The French General distributed the corn among the poor. He also left the artillery and military stores." It proceeds to sneer at RINCON for not, with 1,700 soldiers, being able to make head against a force of 300 French soldiers, who did no more than reconnoitre the enemy's position.

The *Sociedad* insists that URAGA has submitted to the Empire, the *Estafette* says the news is probably premature, but there is no doubt that he will soon do so. So they confidently asserted of DOBLADO, though evidently false. A letter from Morelia explains the why and wherefore of this behavior of URAGA. It is written by an Imperialist, and, of course, is violent against the Republicans.

"The image of a Government which existed in Uruapan has been broken up, the magistrates, ORTIS, ARCUETA and ALVIREZ, coming here, as well as the former officials, MORAS and HUARTA ANTON, with others of those who figured in the foreground in old times. All have recognized the Empire, and say that URAGA has no other course left than to do so likewise. They speak in very querulous terms of that leader, and describe his situation as very desperate, asserting that his troops are naked and he without a dollar to maintain them. It is to be remembered that HUERTA ANTON went to his camp and saw all that he affirms. Several Liberal guerrillas have accepted the amnesty."

As for VIDAURRI, as he failed, the Imperialists turn round on him and taunt him with selfishness and wishing to play one party against the other, which is true. But had he been successful, those who now jeer would have extolled his *nobis* patriotism to the skies. He is, however, according to the *Povoro Verde*, at Laredo, intriguing against the republicans.

At Oajaca the Spanish Vice-Consul had been murdered, but the assassin, who was condemned by the republican authorities at that place, had been arrested at Tehuacan. The official paper of Puebla wishes to make a great defeat out of a brush between some soldiers under the Sub-Prefect of Chiantla, and the guerilla chief, CABRERA. The former claims to have captured seven horses, three guns and to have killed two men, which is rather a small result. Probably CABRERA could put in stronger claims to be considered the victor.

It is more satisfactory to note the progress of railroads. That from the capital to Puebla will soon be commenced, and others are projected.

A military commission has been formed to reorganize the army, and one of the most difficult problems to be solved, it appears, will be the pay to be given to officers not in active service.

It has been proposed to erect a marble arch, dedicated to the Empress, at the entrance of the beautiful avenue "Piedad," which should bear the name of the "Walk of the Empress Charlotte." MAXIMILIAN, in consequence, wrote a letter to Minister VELAZQUES DE LEON, expressing their gratitude for the proposal, but hoping that, instead, a monument should be raised in the principal square, and dedicated to "The Country," having at the base the statues of the principal heroes, as HIDALGO, MORELOS, IRUARIEN, &c., and bearing besides the names of the other great leaders of that period, and on the top a statue which should typify the nation.

I will conclude the news from Mexico by a piece of court information which proves that in Mexico can be saved by *vigorous etiquette* there are now men there who will not flinch—"His Excellency the Grand Marshal of the Court gives notice that their Majesties will wear mourning during twenty-one days. All persons who may have the honor to be officially presented to their Majesties must observe the etiquette of the court mourning, as already pointed out."

From St. Domingo we have arrivals of steamers, but nothing noteworthy has occurred. The vessel seized by the steamer *Africa* has been declared by the Prize Court at San Domingo a lawful prize, and an order issued for its sale.

From Porto Rico over 500 soldiers, who were convalescents, had left to join their regiments at the seat of war.

At Matamoras there has been a fire, which I mention because it was at a hotel well known to American visitors as the Hewitt House. Being of wood, it need, as well as several contiguous houses. It was insured for $12,000, and another building for $15,000, with a London company. The house had been sold in consequence of the death of the proprietor's wife, and one or two other foreigners, of yellow fever, which this year has been prevalent in Matamoras, the Governor having died of it a short time since. There is now at anchor in the bay the Austrian steam frigate *Novara*, which conveyed MAXIMILIAN to Vera Cruz. It appears to be a slow sailer, having to give up masts more like.

LARA.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts from Georgia—Jubilation Over Sherman's Repulse on June 27—Alleged Interruption of his Communications—Trouble in North Carolina—Morgantown Captured and Held by a Band of Tories and Deserters.

Charleston and Savannah papers of July 1, and Richmond papers of July 6, furnish us the following extracts:

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURGH.

The Peterrburgh papers have no news of the operations of the armies there.

It is now known beyond a doubt, that the enemy has concentrated his lines some six or seven miles, by the withdrawal of his force from the vicinity of Reams' Station.

It is thought—in fact, known—that GRANT's army now confronting Petersburgh has been recured by the withdrawal of troops for other quarters, and it is said that the bulk of those withdrawn have been sent to points some distance beyond the seat of war in Virginia, while perhaps a few have recrossed to the north side of the James River, and also to the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 7.

Yesterday was another quiet day. There was no news, and but few rumors concerning military operations along the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The day also passed off quietly in Petersburgh, with the exception of the monotonous and never-ceasing shelling of the town by the enemy. We hear nothing more of GRANT's rumored change of base. Military men believe he has no intention of abandoning his present position, though from time to time he may vary the disposition of his troops according to circumstances.

His contracting his front and withdrawing his left from the neighborhood of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad can be explained, without supposing the intention on his part of abandoning the siege of Petersburgh.

The neighborhood he occupied near the railroad is, at all times, remarkable for the scarcity of water. After the protracted drought that has prevailed, no water at all can be obtained there. It was necessary, therefore, that he should bring the troops on this part of the line nearer the river. But, even if the water were abundant, we doubt if he would dare attempted to hold it after the experience MAHONE has administered to him there on two occasions. The bravado of holding the railroad south of Petersburgh cost him seventeen hundred prisoners on one day, and five hundred on another, not to enumerate the killed and wounded. He could not afford the expense incident to holding the position.

YANKEES BURNING THE CROPS ON JAMES RIVER.

Dense columns of smoke were visible yesterday morning down the river, apparently distant 12 or 15 miles. The smoke rather increased than diminished during the day. Toward evening, persons arriving in the city from the direction of the conflagration reported that before daylight yesterday morning the Yankees crossed from the south side, and set fire to the wheat shucks on the Turkey Island and Curl's Neck plantations.

At last accounts the fire had extended from the wheat fields to the woods, and was, owing to the wind and parched condition of everything, raging with terrific fury, and making wide-spread devastation. It was feared that everything of value, houses, fences, and crops, would be swept away by the devouring element. We hope the accounts which have reached us of this conflagration have been exaggerated. We now think it probable that the smoke mentioned yesterday proceeded from houses which were being burnt by order of Gen. GRANT.

CANNONADE HEARD IN CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Early last Monday morning, the citizens of Charlottesville were startled by the sound of what appeared to be a distant but rapid cannonade. From so great a distance did the sounds proceed, that it was impossible to decide upon their direction. Most persons believed that the firing was in the direction of Winchester; others were equally certain that it was in the direction of Petersburgh. We know it was not at the latter place, and cannot imagine who should be firing at Winchester; but we do know of a place where many a blank cartridge was fired that morning. Probably the citizens of Charlottesville heard ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Fourth of July gun.

A FOURTH OF JULY INCIDENT.

In front of MAHONE' division, southeast of Petersburgh, the respective works of the hostile armies are not more than a hundred yards apart. On the morning of the fourth, the Yankees spread new and gorgeous star spangled banners to the southern breeze, and their fine bands being brought well upon the front, made the forest resound with their national airs. Yankee soldiers manifested their enthusiasm by frequent cheers. At length the brass band struck up "Yankee Doodle"—their own peculiar only national anthem.

As the jig tune was brayed forth, their enthusiasm rose to such a pitch that they could no longer contain themselves. They seemed seized with sudden frenzy, and, leaping to the top of their breastworks, waved their hats and cheered and sprang about, for all the world like dancing dervishes. Our men looked calmly over our intrenchments at this insane exhibition, and when the tune was ended and the excited Yankees subsided into their places, manifested their appreciation by a b-a-a-h that would have done credit to ten thousand bulls of Bashan.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

MARIETTA, Wednesday, June 29.

Unusual quiet prevailed along the line to-day; the enemy being permitted to bury their fast putrifying dead.

As the facts of Gen. HARDEE's great victory is brought to light, they prove that it was at first much underrated. The enemy admit a loss of 1,500 in front of CLEBURNE's division, and a loss in killed in front of that division and CHEATHAM's of 755. Five hundred ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kenesaw Mountain, transporting their wounded to Big Shanty, from the front of Gen. HARDEE's corps. Their loss along the line of this corps is estimated at 4,000, and about the same number in front of Gen. LOGING's corps.

The Yankee Gens. McCOOK and HARKER were certainly killed.

NEAR MARIETTA, GA., Thursday, June 30—6 P. M.

The enemy, at 11 o'clock this morning, made a demonstration to attack before CLEBURNE's line, who anticipated a night attack. POLK's brigade opened fire, which extended along CHEATHAM's line. When at a angle of our line on the left centre, the enemy's works are within 40 yards of ours. There has been heavy musketry firing on both sides, which continued for an hour, producing the impression of a general attack, but the enemy soon withdrew. Their attempted surprise, if such it was contemplated, proved a failure. We lost a few wounded, principally by our own fire. Col. JONES, of the Thirty-third Tennessee, was killed by a chance minie ball this morning.

Lieut. Gen. STEWART assumes command of the late Gen. POLK's corps to-morrow.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR RUFUS STATION, July 4.

In order to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy on our left, the army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted in a successful manner, characteristic of Gen. JOHNSON. Gen. HARDEE's corps though in some places not more than 40 or 50 yards from the enemy's lines, did not begin to move until just before daylight yesterday, and the movement was conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was completed. Not a gun was fired along the line during the night except from Kenesaw Mountain.

About sunrise the enemy hoisted their flag on Kenesaw. An hour or two later they advanced, leaving Marietta on the left, and passed the rear of the Military Institute, when our cavalry commenced skirmishing. A brigade of the enemy this morning attacked a small force of 100 dismounted cavalry, and were compelled to retire. We captured thirty heavy rifles, a few prisoners and horses. The enemy have been feeling our position to-day; and considerable skirmishing has taken place, mostly along the trenches in front.

CHATTANOOCHIE, Wednesday, July 6.

There has been very little skirmishing to-day. The enemy is cautiously feeling his way. They yesterday burnt the paper mills at Roswell. A Yankee Major and ten privates were brought in this evening.

CHATTANOOCHIE RIVER, Wednesday, July 6.

All quiet this morning. The enemy yesterday burnt the dwelling at the junction of the Atlanta and Decatur Road. Some prisoners were brought in last evening, among them Lieut. GEORGE SCOTT, of the Tenth Indiana.

CHATTANOOCHIE, Thursday, July 7.

With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east bank of the river, at Turner's Ferry, responded to by those of the enemy opposite, all is quiet along the lines. Among the prisoners brought in to-day are Col. SHERMAN, Gen. HOWARD's Chief of Staff, and his orderly. The Colonel was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoissance of our lines and works.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The *Intelligencer* says, dating the night of the 29th:

"We learn that on yesterday, (Tuesday,) noon, Gen. JOHNSTON sent a flag of truce to SHERMAN, proposing an armistice, to permit the burial of the Yankee dead, and parole their wounded, and permit them to be carried to the hospitals. SHERMAN accepted the proposition, and our troops have been engaged since Wednesday noon in burying the Yankee dead, and carrying their wounded from the ground before CLEBURNE's and CHEATHAM's lines, where such dreadful havoc was made in the enemy's ranks on Tuesday. There was almost a general cessation of hostilities along the line during the time thus employed, though on our extreme wings desultory skirmishing continued."

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 30th June, says:

"The enemy are reported to be retiring from our left. There is plausibility in this conjunction, connected with the Federal accounts of PILLOW's operations in SHERMAN's rear. All was quiet along the lines yesterday, as far as we were able to learn.

A Yankee Lieutenant was brought down, on Wednesday, but no other prisoners.

It is reported that the enemy sent in, under flag of truce, from New Hope Church, the other day, a request that provisions be sent to some of our wounded prisoners in their hands. We understand, also, that the provisions were promptly forwarded."

The *Register* of the 30th says:

"The enemy's rear is now certainly suffering from the machinations of our cavalry. Trains have been, of late, repeatedly blown up by torpedoes, and it is stated that for five successive days there has been no stores brought over the road. These operations have been made by a force sent from our immediate front. It is believed, also, that Gen. PILLOW, with four or five thousand mounted men, are now in the neighborhood of the Tunnel, and that we will hear stirring news from them soon. If it were possible, our troops are more confident and enthusiastic than ever, and it was yesterday remarked by Gen. JOHNSTON, 'that there never lived or died better troops than those under his command.'

In every view the situation is encouraging."

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Saturday, June 25.

On Monday, a raiding party of Yankees or tories, under Col. WIRK, three hundred to four hundred strong, entered Morgantown, at the head of the Western and North Carolina Railroad, and captured some reserves, robbed the bank, and destroyed a train of cars. The bank is supposed to have had a large sum of money on hand. The raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee.

The KAUTZ raiders have gone to GRANT, having crossed the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad near Bellfield. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Saturday, June 25.

The latest advices from Morgantown states that the Yankee raiders are in possession of that place. No advance has been made by them.

An ample force has gone to check and capture the raiders, who comprise four companies of deserters and tories.

MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 8.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 2.

A special to the *Advertiser & Register*, from MACON, Miss., says that Gov. CLARK to-day issued a proclamation calling out every able-bodied man in the State to repel invasion. The rendezvous are at Brandon and West Point.

MERIDIAN, Monday, July 4.

A force of the enemy from Vicksburgh are in the vicinity of Clinton to-day, and our forces under WIRT ADAMS are fighting them.

Another column is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

MERIDIAN, Thursday, July 7.

The Yankees left Jackson yesterday afternoon. No private property was destroyed. The object of the expedition was to destroy the railway between Jackson and Canton. Telegraphic communication with Jackson is renewed.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 7.

The enemy, estimated at 4,000, occupied this place till 4 P. M., when they evacuated, moving back on the Clinton road. Our forces are on their front and flank. There was a severe fight from daylight to 7 o'clock this morning, since which time all has been quiet. No particulars of the damage to citizens except negro stealing. The clothing and negroes, regardless of sex, were carried off by the Yankee force. Many of the citizens are left without a single servant. No damage was done to the railroad or telegraph.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ITEMS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 1, 2 and 7, has these items:

An officer of the army, who reached the city yesterday morning, brings the report that on last Sunday night the Yankees made an attack, in launches, on Port Johnson, in Charleston harbor, and were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. We captured five of the launches, containing the commander of the expedition, and one hundred and forty prisoners.

Surgeon L. J. CRISOLM, Medical Purveyor at Columbia, S. C., has requested the papers to ask contributions of rose leaves from the ladies of the Confederacy. All the blue pill required for the army has been from last Summer's contributions, and the Medical Department would be again under obligations to the ladies if they would assist in collecting them, to be used in manufacturing medicines for our sick soldiers.

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.—Thirty-two shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Friday evening. A lively cannonading between our batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands and Batteries Gregg and Wagner, took place Friday morning lasting about two hours. There is no change to report in the fleet.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Monday next being the Fourth of July, no paper will be issued from this office on Tuesday. Advertisers will take notice.

The Courier of July 1, reports a list of five wounded from our shelling Castle Pinkney, the day previous.

FLORIDA.

THE YANKEES IN FLORIDA.

The Lake City *Columbian* of the 23d says:

"The enemy have again landed at Greenlove Spring, and taken prisoners Capt. HENRY HENDERSON and Mr. GEORGE CLINCH. They have ordered a number of families beyond the lines—in other words, into the woods, without shelter or provisions. They captured a quantity of sugar, belonging to the Confederacy, which was stowed there. Our friend PAUL ARNOW, collector of the port of St. Augustine, who has resided there for some time, was compelled to flee with his family. He arrived in Lake City yesterday. There was a special order to take him."

GEN. S. D. LEE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. S. D. LEE, in command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, has ordered that no officers, without express orders from his headquarters, shall destroy any railroad or stock thereon, unless the same is in the use and possession of the enemy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1864.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	112	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	102¾	
20,000	do	102¾	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103¾	
1,500	do	104	
35,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93¾	
15,000	do	93¾	
14,000	Ky. State 6s	125	
4,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..	57	
3,000	do	57½	
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	69	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	58	
1,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50	
50,000	do	49	
2,000	Erie Rail. 1st M.	116¾	
5,000	Mich. So. S. P. B	119	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7s	100	
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	116	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	105	
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	138	
1,500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	90	
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	65	
300	Canton Co	38	
500	do	b10	38¾
200	do	39	
200	Cum. Coal Pref	60	
200	do	61	
200	do	s5wk	62
150	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
200	Quick. Min. Co	73	
200	do	72¾	
200	N. Y. Central	134¾	
200	do	b10	134¾
300	do	b5	134¾
400	Erie Railway	113¾	
200	do	b15	114
100	do	b10	113¾
100	do	113¾	
200	do	113	
200	do	s30	113
300	Hud. River R	129¾	
300	do	b20	130
100	do	b20	131¾
200	do	129	
100	do	128¾	
200	do	128¾	
200	do	128¼	
700	Reading R	130	
200	do	b20	131
200	do	129¾	
200	do	129¼	
500	do	129¾	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	65	
200	Mich. Cen. R	133	
15	do	133¼	
700	M. S. & N. I. R	83¼	
550	do	83¾	
300	do	b20	84¾
200	do	84¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. S	132	
200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾	
100	do	b10	129¾
700	do	b10	129¾
100	do	129¾	
200	do	129¾	
500	Clev. & Pitts. R	107¾	
200	do	108	
800	do	b10	108¾
300	Chic. & N. W	86¾	
100	do	b20	87
200	do	87	
500	Cle. & Tol. R	121¾	
400	Offic. & R. I. R	109¾	
100	do	b15	110
800	do	109¾	
500	P., F. W. & C	113¾	
200	do	113¾	
200	do	b20	114
400	do	b15	114¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	103	
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	103	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	93¾	
40,000	do	94	
29,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s... C.	103¾	
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	104	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	49¾	
5,000	do	49¼	
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61	
300	Quicks. M. Co	73¾	
100	do	b10	73¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R	134¾	
20	Erie Railway	114	
400	do	113¾	
100	Erie R. Pref	113¾	
100	Hud. River R	129	
500	do	129¾	
1000	Reading R	132	
200	do	132¾	
500	do	132¼	
100	M. S. & N. I. R	84¾	
100	do	84¾	
50	Ch., B. & Quin	128¾	
400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128¾	
200	do	b3	129
200	do	129¾	
100	Chi. & N. W. R	86¾	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	87	
20	do	86¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R	109	
600	do	b5	109¾
1000	do	109¾	
100	Mil. & P. Du C	64¾	
200	P., F. W. & C	113¾	
100	do	112½	

THURSDAY, July 14—P M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet found it consistent with his views of the existing laws on the subject, to comply with the proposition of the Associated City Banks, to make them depositories of the Treasury. A final conference with the committee of the banks will probably be held to-morrow. The following is the peculiar wording—and in view of the Secretary, restricted meaning—of the only clause in the Acts of Congress, other than the National Banking Act, authorizing a departure from the Sub-Treasury system. The extract is from the act of Aug. 5, 1861:

"And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping and transfer and disbursements of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys *obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law*, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent *specie-paying banks* as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for general use of the regular authorized depositories, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in the redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The National Banking Act creates all National Banks, selected by the Secretary for the purpose, general depositories of the Treasury. It is possible that the Associated Banks, while asking the Secretary to *liberalize* the foregoing quoted equivocal statute on the subject of the Public Deposits in *their* favor, have demanded of him that he should *dwarf* his positive authority, in the National Banking Law, to make the new Banks under that system useful auxiliaries and depositories of the Treasury. We have heard that something of the kind appeared in the printed demands (by way of "suggestions") which were laid before the Secretary on his arrival here. And if this be true, it affords an additional reason why he hesitates to act definitely on so important a matter, with only the present lights before him.

As regards the amount of Money which the first negotiation under the arrangement proposed would have yielded to the Treasury, this delay or failure to harmonize is of no very great public moment. The New-York Banks were to furnish $35,000,000, of which at least one-half would have been paid in Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury, notified to be called for next week or by the 20d or 25th inst. The Banks otherwise could not have spared the Money to the Government, unless very gradually drawn for. The pressure for Greenbacks must have continued much the same as at present. The popular preference for this currency over all others, and its rapid absorption by the forestalling operators of Western Produce at high prices, will continue to draw Greenbacks from the City until the speculation referred to breaks down with its own weight, and the inability of the engineers and their factors to borrow more Money on creditable terms is fully demonstrated.

In a different event of the mutual conferences between the Associated Banks and the Secretary, it is not to be disguised that the great appeal of the Government, either directly or through the Banks, *would have been to the People*. They have been the main reliance of the Public Loans, and it is not a little remarkable that this reliance has never yet failed the Treasury, even when Bank negotiations were doubtful and expensive, and offers of specific sums to Bankers and others, to the highest bidding, of unsatisfactory results. *The appeal must be in the same direction again*; with the assistance of all the Banks, if the difficulty referred to can be reconciled, after a consultation between the Secretary and the President and his Cabinet, or without it, if nothing but a *direct popular canvass* for subscriptions to a 7.30 ₩ cent. Currency Loan or 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Loan will serve.

Meanwhile we believe the Treasury is in no such straightened circumstances as to compel sacrifices or hasten a further issue of paper of any description to float as money; so that the market, which has been made stringent by outside and unwarranted—though unfortunately wide-spread—speculation, must be left to its own correction, and the nigh premium on Gold left to find its justification or downfall in the course of the Export movements of Commerce, rather than to longer rest on the false pretext of an inflated Greenback Currency.

The rates for Money, outside of Bank, continue to increase on the Corn Exchange and in the merchandise markets. At Bank the scale of accommodation is reduced even at the full rate of 7 ₩ cent. The Stock Brokers do not attempt to borrow on heavy blocks of the Railway and other securities, and have generally put themselves in a comfortable position. The demand from this class of borrowers is not so large, to-day, and the Stock Exchange is steadier, and most of the Railways higher than yesterday. Treasury Certificates rose 1 ₩ cent., and there was a demand for 5-20s on orders by the *Australasian* last night. There was a further fall of 10@12 ₩ cent. in Gold; sales from 165 down to 158 ₩ cent. Some of the Savings Banks are free buyers of Treasury Certificates.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways rather duller than at the Second Board:

	Wed.	Thurs.
C. S. 6s, 1861	102¾	103
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	102¾	104
N. Y. Central	134	134½
Erie	111¾	111¾
Erie Preferred	113¾	113
Hudson	128¾	129
Canton	32¾	36
Treas. Cer., new	92½	94
Toledo	130¾	131
Northwest	50¾	51
Ohio & M. Certs	49¾	49¾
Mich. Central	132½	133
Mich. Southern	82¼	81¾
Illinois Cen	127¾	128¾
Pittsburgh	107¾	110
Fort Wayne	110	112½
Rock Island	108¾	110¾
Reading	128¾	130¼
Quicksilver	7½	7¾
Cum'land Coal	54¾	61¾
Mariposa	41	44
N. West Pref	87	87¾

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	117	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	120
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	126	Chi. & N. W. Ints.	104
Erie 1st, '58	126	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 3ds, '83	126	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Erie 5ths, '85	120	N. J. C. firsts	104
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Harlem 1sts, '60 & '73	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
Mich. C. mar. 1sts	134	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G	61¾
Ill. Central, '76	122	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	118
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Atlantic & G. W.	99
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	91		

We may mention as an illustration of the sharp demand for Money in the general merchandise as well as produce markets, that 800 tons British Railroad Iron sold yesterday for ready cash at $130 ₩ ton Currency, the same in quality as other importers were hoarding earlier in the day for the equivalent of $154 Currency, taking the rate of Gold at 270 ₩ cent. In another instance we heard of 3 ₩ cent. a month, and 1 ₩ cent. commission being offered and refused for a cash advance on certain articles of produce for 30 days, with what is called a good margin on market prices.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, we understand, to-day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on the Common Stock, and 3½ ₩ cent. on the Preferred Shares.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,196,714 22, including for Customs $127,000; payments, $534,783 68; balance, $24,531,700 73.

The Continental Insurance Company has declared a scrip dividend of 50 ₩ cent. to its policy holders; an interest dividend of 6 ₩ cent. in cash on the scrip of 1859, 1860-1-2 and 3; also a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₩ cent. to the stockholders. The company will also redeem in cash its scrip issues of 1857 and 1858, with interest added, on the 15th of August.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of June, 1864, were $1,021,975 61. Earnings month of June, 1863, were $770,147 99. Increase, $251,827 62.

The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 4,961 bbls. Flour, 262 bbls. and 445 bags Corn Meal, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,400 bushels Corn, 32,262 bushels Oats, 545 bushels Rye, 897 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,056 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots, and $15@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand only for export, at buoyant prices. Java, 60c.@60c.; Rio, 53c.@55c.; Laguayra, 50c.@52c.; M. racaibo, 19c. @51c., St. Domingo, 42½c.@43c ₩ lb.

COTTON—Quiet but in moderate demand at easier prices. Middlings, $1 65@$1 66 ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last 720 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and has again declined 25c.@50c., and closing quite heavily. Speculative holders are still pressing their stocks on the market. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10@$10 50; poor to choice extra State at $10 50@$11 25, round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 00@$10 50
Extra State	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25@ 12 75
Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	10 90@ 11 30
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 35@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 12 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 25@ 14 50
Southern Flour is depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at $10 90@$11 55 for poor to good, and $11 60@$14 for choice to fancy brands; also, $16 for (50 bbls.) new Baltimore, Patuxco Mills, sold by Mr. J. J. MARVIN, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly easier; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $10 50@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and held above the views of buyers; small lots bring $8 50@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $7 75 on Jersey, and $8 35@$8 40 in Canoe, Attention Farmers and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.	

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and desirable lots on the spot were in more request, early in the day at somew

paving Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fifth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling the sunken lot number three hundred and sixty-two West Forty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to pave Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave &c., Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Forty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting the apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, transmitting their Semi-Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which was laid on the table and the usual number of copies directed to be printed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which was received and the usual number of copies ordered printed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting correspondence between gunmaker and Charles Robinson, in relation to the police and fire telegraph.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting presentment of the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, relative to the injury to the public health and interest.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Sewers.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balance, July 11th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Mayor relative to the property hitherto occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum, and recommending that it be sold.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Masterson—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the aid heretofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be Treasurer of the fund hereby collected, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer from each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistants shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance residing in the several wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number Ten," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before the r maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the wards in their respective districts, which orders shall contain a list of the members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen, so acting for the several wards, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to, and forming a part of, the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, one dollar and fifty cents; provided that not more than two dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payment shall be made semi-monthly, and, to the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family in case the wife is not living. In the case of wid wed mothers having sick children, allowance may be made to such children the same as children of the soldier, in the discretion of the Committee, in case of the death of any member of the family entitled to participate in the moneys appropriated by this ordinance, the Comptroller shall be bound to pay the funeral expenses where no other means exist, but in no case shall the expenses exceed ten dollars; payments to be made upon the certificate of the committee and Visitor of the Ward where such person resided.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is out of the time of making the application, a resident of such City, and who shall not be a resident during the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison, excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received in battle, or contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier was in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the invalid corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and March fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the member belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps and the Ward Committee shall indorse on the back of the certificate, or other evidence of payment the date and name of applicant, relative to soldiers, and the monthly allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the committee. No payment shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers, and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving and loaning fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11. Each ward committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants, at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants, and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor of the ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of applications in any ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if he deem it necessary, employ an additional Assistant Visitor, and it shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the ward committees, and to also attend at the distributing office of the Senatorial districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall be two dollars per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which two members are authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every ten days, make out and deliver the Comptroller a detailed statement of the disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same, with such statements of the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given, is not entitled to such order, he is to refer the allowance named therein, but shall withhold the payment and immediately notify the Ward Committee by whom it was issued of the fact, and reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket he shall cause it to be returned to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make or cause to be made, any false statements or representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given, but if, by reasons of some unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to some other representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person, if, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is serviceable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes, on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby granted, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some person authorized by the committee to furnish such necessaries.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers, and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter, and one janitor for each district; the compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the police in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished on the parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Nelson, Shannon, Clapp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars for seating furnished to the Committee on Markets also, to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also, to the Committee on Streets; also, to the Committee on Ferries, and to the Committee on National Affairs; also, to the Committee on Public Buildings; also, to the Committee on Wash ves, Piers and Slips; also, to the Committee on Lands and Places; also, to the Clerk of the Common Council, for distributing the notices and ordinances.

Which was laid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Clapp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Cornell, Cullen, Ferris, McKnight, Barrett, Stanbury, Tucker, Lent, Hall, Lawrence, Tuthill, Ely, Ward, Hayes, Kelly, Cornell, Hall, Lawrence, Tuthill, Ely, Ward, Hayes, Kelly, Cornell, Hall, Lawrence, Tuthill, Ely, Ward, Hayes, Kelly—34.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Clapp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance hereto be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance arising in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographing materials, and the storing of saltpetre, fiber, jute, cotton, &c., to be discontinued and arrested immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets, and Third-avenue and Avenue A be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a special committee of five be appointed from each Board, to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington, the first in the second of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies or any other unexpended appropriations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, to connect with the sewer now in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance hereto be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Eleventh to the Twelfth avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Tenth-street, commencing at such point west of and westerly side of Eighth-avenue as the Croton Board may deem proper, running thence through and along One Hundred and Tenth-street, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, and continue to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Eleventh to the Twelfth avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty-two Forty-eighth-street, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets, and Third-avenue and Avenue A be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished on the parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Cain to tap the Croton water main pipe at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and to lay pipe to the southwest corner of said street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—12.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. C. Mabakio & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and eleven Greenwich-street; south permission to obtain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Chipp moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Foster, Chipp, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson—5.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Masterson—6.

Aldermen Jones moved to suspend the previous order of business in order to take up papers heretofore laid over.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board continue the consideration of all papers under the order of business of papers heretofore laid over, until that order of business was entirely disposed of.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, McKnight—4.

Negative—McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Long—6.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the chair.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution to amend ordinance for the paving of West-street, in accordance with communication from Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Long—10.

Resolution that permission be given to Dean & Fisk, of number eleven Beekman-street, to place a sign upon the lamp-post corner of Broadway and Ann-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Dillon to place a sign in front of his premises, number seven hundred and eighty-eight Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOVIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McMahon moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—5.

Negative—Jones, Shannon, Clapp, McKnight, Masterson—6.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to R. L. Shannon to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises numbers four hundred and nine and four hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William May to erect an air-gun shooting stand near the Park Barracks, in the Park, to such a point so as not to endanger passers-by, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Second-avenue, from Houston to Twenty-sixth-street, on each side of the railroad tracks, one-half at the expense of the property owners and one-half at the expense of the City, be paved with Belgian or trap-blo k pavement, under a contract to be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. Henderson to retain and continue in use the awning and signs now in front of his premises, south-west corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that James Tucker have permission to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and Sixty-one Lexington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to F. Medinoit to erect an iron awning in front of his premises, number seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the unexpected death of Jas. A. Scoville, late reader to the Board of Councilmen, which event occurred on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, impresses us forcibly with the mutability of all worldly things, and fearfully admonishes us that "in the midst of life we are in death," &c. Wherefore, first, that we sincerely lament the death of our friend James A. Scoville, late reader of the Board of Councilmen, and we tender to his bereaved family and his numerous relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence in their affliction; and, second, that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated, and transmitted, in behalf of the Common Council, to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to F. T. Peters to build a drain from No. five hundred and forty-Grand-street, to connect with sewer in said street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William May to erect an air-gun shooting stand near the Park Barracks, in the Park, to such a point so as not to endanger passers-by, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, in payment for benches for the use of the members of the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of the late John Clancy; the amount to be charged to the necessary City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished on the parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

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Which was adopted

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from the rebels in Maryland, is that they will probably escape across the Potomac in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry, without serious loss—our forces evidently not being strong enough—or not being concentrated soon enough to attack the enemy with assurance of success. It is now more clearly demonstrated than ever that the rebels were purely on a plundering expedition, and that they had neither the strength nor the intention to seriously menace either Washington or Baltimore. There was very little injury done to any of the railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, even on the main stem to Harper's Ferry, being but slightly damaged. Trains are running as usual to Washington. In the fight on Tuesday, which resulted in compelling the enemy to retire from before Washington, our loss was about 300. We give very full details this morning of the entire affair, from our special correspondents.

Advices from Hilton Head to the 9th inst. gives the details of two important movements undertaken by Gen. FOSTER, in the vicinity of Charleston. An expedition to seize James Island and other approaches to the city was partially successful, the lower end of James Island being seized, and two guns captured. Gen. BIRNEY failed to perform his part of the expedition, which accounts for the fact that a greater degree of success was not attained. Subsequently, an expedition under Col. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, was fitted out for a night surprise and attack on Fort Johnson. A mistake was made in going in on the ebb tide, and a portion of the force, 132 men, were landed, and not being supported by the main body in time, a column of rebels came out from the fort and captured the isolated party.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Liberty*, which arrived here from Havana, at a late hour on Wednesday night, we have Mexican news to the 2d inst. and Havana dates to the 9th. It is said Gen. URAGA, with his whole army, has given in his adhesion to MAXMILIAN, and that this example has been followed by Gen. DOBLADO. Both statements are feebly contradicted. It is more than probable they are true. The guerrillas between Tuluca and Morelia, are in sufficient force to rob the mails and to drive the stages from the route. The Spanish Consul at Ojaca had been murdered. A military commission is appointed to arrange for the organization of the new Imperial army. The Emperor has appointed Don FRANCISCO MORAN to announce his accession to the throne of Mexico at the courts of St. Petersburgh, Stockholm and Copenhagen. A minister is also named to Turin. Several resignations had taken place in one or two departments of the civil administration. A grand ball had been given in honor of the Emperor and Empress by Gen. BAZAINE. It is described as having been an affair of refined taste and magnificence.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet felt himself at liberty to make the Associated City Banks the depositories of the Government, without consultation with the Administration and the law officers of the Government at Washington. His conferences with the Bank Committee have not yet terminated, and have thus far been entirely friendly.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, says: "It was currently reported in this city last evening, that the pirate *Florida* was sunk off Cape May by the frigate *Ticonderoga*. After diligent inquiry, however, we have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the rumor."

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Mayor transmitted to each board a copy of correspondence had by him with Mr. ROBINSON, owner of the telegraph connecting the Police headquarters and the City Hall, relative to a stoppage of the line. It appears the City has used this line and instruments—the latter being patented—and is in arrears to Mr. ROBINSON for a period of five or six years. Mr. ROBINSON has restored the connection, however, at the Mayor's request, and in the hope that the City will soon square accounts with him. Each board referred the subject to their Finance Committee. The Mayor sent to the Aldermen the presentment of the Grand Jury on the subject of our imperfect system of sewerage, and it was referred. He also sent in a form of resolution embodying his views relative to giving the old colored Orphan Asylum site to the Trustees of that institution—that the ground shall be sold at auction, and surety given that the proceeds of the sale shall be used to erect new Asylum buildings, the Trustees having expressed a desire that these conditions shall be coupled with the grant from the City. Referred to the Committee on Finance. A new $500,000 Relief Fund ordinance was introduced and laid over, in the Aldermen, in anticipation that the money will be needed in the course of a few weeks. Both Boards adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

The market for Money yesterday continued dear and stringent to Produce and Merchandise dealers, while the Stock Brokers complained rather less than the few previous days. Stocks were steadier. Gold fell 10@12 ½ cent., making 17 ½ cent. for the two days.

The Produce markets were generally much depressed yesterday. Speculative holders were very eager to realize, especially on flour, pork, cotton, petroleum and whisky, which were cheaper, and at the close quite heavy. The rapid decline in gold, (about 28 per cent within a week,) and the unwillingness of money-lenders to accommodate produce speculators on any terms, proved most decidedly adverse to the maintenance of the enormously inflated prices of the prime necessaries of life. Foreign merchandise was in limited request, in view of the high claims of sellers. Large quantities of imported sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, hemp, fruit, hides, spices, &c., (for which there is no present or prospective need here,) were being reexported, a movement quite beneficial to the freighting business, in which there was increased activity and firmness.

The Rebel Incursion.

"Hostilities around Washington and Baltimore have ceased," says one of this morning's dispatches from Washington. "The great rebel raid is over," says another. "The main force of the rebels is now (Thursday) in full retreat, trying to save their booty," it is further added. These are the great facts of the morning's news, though there are other matters of interest, such as the reopening of telegraphic and railroad communication with Washington, and the escape of Gens. FRANKLYN and TYLER.

This whole affair has collapsed as rapidly and unexpectedly as it came into view. During the ten days of its existence, we have hardly been able to make out what sort of an affair it was. Its magnitude, its leadership, its character and object—regarding all these points we have had the most contradictory statements. They menaced Baltimore; they ravaged Maryland; they menaced Washington, and had a fight at its outside works; and on the first serious attempt being made by a respectable body of troops to repulse them, they decamped. This is the brief history of the "raid" or "invasion."

On Wednesday morning, after the previous day's fight at Fort Stevens—after they had found that Washington was thoroughly defended, and had learned that a large force was gathering against them, they began their retreat. It seems that they commenced retreating across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, some thirty miles above Washington, which rather looks as if they were going to take a short cut for Richmond. The greater part of them succeeded in mounting themselves upon captured horses while in Maryland, and will thus retreat as mounted infantry. We have until the last two days been deficient of cavalry in the region of action; but as the forces of CROOK and AVERILL have arrived in Maryland, there may be some prospect of an effective pursuit.

The Harmony of the Union Party a Prime Necessity.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in some quarters of the Union party to keep up old bickerings. Even were there any principle involved in them, they would be inexcusable, since the party, through its accredited representatives, has settled all its essential principles at Baltimore. But, so far as we have been able to discover, there is not a particle of any principle in dispute. The strife is all personal. We are ashamed to say that it seems to spring entirely from personal jealousies and personal grudges. One set catches up with eagerness every occurrence that makes against another set, which, in turn, loses no opportunity to recriminate. This thing has gone on until, latterly, portions of the Union party are as much given up to scandalous wrangling as was ever the Greek camp in the Trojan siege.

But this is something more than scandalous; it is criminal. Its whole tendency is to distract and fatally weaken the party, on whose success depends the salvation of the country. Harmony in feeling, in purpose, and in effort, is indispensable, even in ordinary times, to any party which seeks to carry a Presidential election. All experience proves that a party which wastes its energies in internal broils and plots, is a doomed party. The fact that the Union party has a grander cause than any other that ever existed, in no way exempts it from this law of party life. Thorough organization and a complete *esprit du corps* are as essential to the Union army as to the rebel army; to the Union party as to the Opposition party. The excellence of the cause, instead of diminishing this necessity, only augments the guilt of those through whom it fails of being met. Every man who cares for the saving of the Union is bound to subject every personal feeling to that end. Allow that he has private griefs which have justice on their side, they cannot justify his making a brawl about them at a crisis like this. In the height of the storm, the true sailor who is for saving the ship does not quarrel with his comrades, whatever his provocation. He works faithfully on; forgets the offence if he can, and if not leaves its settlement to some future day.

Perhaps we are asked, what can be expected of the crew if the officers on the quarter-deck quarrel. We know it is said that the prime source of the discord is in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Were it so, it would not be a whit the less culpable. If there has been or now is a Cabinet officer who is not above giving play to personal resentments and grudges, against either his official associates, or against this or that man in the party at large, he is unfit for his place. Patriotism that rises to no higher level than that, is of a bastard quality that has no business with any official trust in this dread time. We do not believe that President LINCOLN, with his high-souled singleness of purpose, his absolute freedom from every personal jealousy and resentment, would long tolerate any such evil example in any of those whom he has placed at the head of the great administrative departments of the Government. It is not morally possible that he can continue his confidence in any man who would gratify resentment or jealousy at the expense of the harmony of the Union Party, or to the damage of the public interests in any form. If any such malign influence has grown up in the Cabinet, we take it for granted that he will dislodge it. His fidelity to the cause, his obligations to the great loyal party which has staked its all on that fidelity, imperatively require that the same absolute devotion to the public good, which fills his own soul, should be shared by all in his Cabinet, and that it should as religiously regulate their official life as it does his own.

We trust that as the Presidential canvass advances, the great loyal body of the Union party will show that they will tolerate none of these personal altercations—that they will put the ban upon them as hostile and fatal to the Union cause. The party cannot afford to be patient with men who think more of their own resentments than of the interests of the country. The millions who make up the party are themselves controlled by public considerations only; and they have a right to insist that this shall be the all-ruling spirit of the party. If this can be secured, the triumph of the party is certain. There is that in the Baltimore ticket and platform which will surely overcome all opposition, unless it be betrayed by false friends. No observing man doubts that the majority of the people are for the prosecution of the war until the rebels are subdued into an unconditional submission. That determination finds its only clear exponent in the declared policy of the Union party. The Opposition party will, and of necessity must, go before the people either with peace propositions outright, or with half-and-half, milk-and-water resolutions that will express neither principle nor purpose. In spite of all the venom which the Copperheads will emit against President LINCOLN, and all their misrepresentations of the cause to which he is committed, the great loyal, treason-hating, majority of the people will stand fast to the real issue, and give an overwhelming vote for the maintenance of the war, if those who act in the name of the Union party truly devote themselves to its thorough organization and the concentration of its patriotic spirit. Let there be an end of every old rankling, every unpleasant memory; and let every man who cares for the deliverance of his country from its terrible dangers, know no purpose but to do his utmost toward reelecting the President who is pledged unreservedly never to yield to the rebellion.

The New Order of Things in Mexico.

The news from Mexico which we publish this morning presents no feature of greater political interest than the reported disbanding, by Gen. DOBLADO, of the Juarist force under his command, the simultaneous desertion of the colors of the Republic by Gen. URAGA, along with his force, and the submission of both Generals to the newly-founded dynasty.

The whole story needs confirmation; for, according to some accounts, Gen. DOBLADO is at Matamoras, preparing to leave for the United States. But such has been the rapid decomposition of the Mexican army in the presence of the French invading force, that the statements regarding both DOBLADO and URAGA probably foreshadow events which are about to transpire, if they have not actually occurred already. These desertions are equivalent to a surrender of a great part of the organized Republican army, though scattered bands of Juarist sympathizers still exist both in the Northern and Southern States of Mexico. We do not mean to say but that with earnest, resolute, patriotic leaders, the Liberal party in Mexico might, even now, show a power of military resistance to the establishment of the new Empire, which, if it did not permanently thwart the object of the invaders, and the hopes of the ill-advised Austrian Prince who forms the figure-head of the new Government, would at least compel the French Emperor to maintain a large standing army in the country. But this matter of leadership is that wherein the Republican party is destined to disaster. There is no thorough self-reliance, apparently, among the whole number of those who were JUAREZ'S Lieutenants; and these last reported desertions diminish sadly the supporters of the eminent but unfortunate Ex-President.

Meanwhile the new order of things is barely far enough developed to permit us to form a fair estimate of the prospect of the attempted reorganization of the civil and military administration. In the former department the new Emperor is already meeting with unanticipated difficulty in the resignation of important officials. Some progress, however, has been made in the way of opening up diplomatic intercourse with Europe. And in the organization of the new Imperial army the services of a special commission have been enlisted, whose chief business and whose chief difficulty already appear to be to reconcile an efficient organization with the limited and uncertain resources of the Imperial exchequer.

To fill up the critical interval which must elapse from the date of the accession to the completion of some workable system of civil and military administration, the court is doing its utmost, by means of pompous display, social courtesies, and acts of ostentatious benevolence, to secure for themselves some place in the regard of the subjugated people of Mexico.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—It has so often *appeared* certain that the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of seventy thousand square miles of territory, on this continent, was about to be overthrown, when in reality the Company was only about to acquire a new lease, that the public, both here and in England, have ceased to believe in any official promises given in the premises. Mr. ARTHUR MILLS succeeded in getting this subject brought up for discussion, a few days ago, in the British House of Commons; and speaking for the Colonial Department, Mr. CARDWELL repeated the old story, that the Imperial Government was in correspondence with the authorities in Canada, to endeavor, if possible, to arrange for the habitable portion of the territory being ceded to that colony. The trouble, we believe, is, first, that the commutation claims of the company, founded on their spurious title to the territory, will not be recognized by the Canadian people; and next, that the Red River colonists are themselves by no means eager to become a dependency of a *dependency*, as they would do, were they annexed to Canada. Many of the most influential residents at Red River prefer to such a fate annexation to the United States. There is a barren waste between Canada and the Northwest Territory of 500 miles.

The Great Reform Needed.

We have more than once called attention to the fact, that the best managed departments of New-York, were those which were created by the Legislature, and were independent of the direct popular will of the voters of the City. The Democratic press have often attacked these legislative measures, as so much violation of popular suffrage.

The Americans are a practical people, and if they find a course of action the best for their interests, they take it, whether it is opposed to their previous theory or not. But what is the idea of universal suffrage? It is not that each little community should govern itself without any check or control from the larger community. The Sixth Ward of New-York is not allowed to lay its own taxes, or determine what men shall do jury duty or perform military service. Nor is the City of New-York permitted to incorporate her own banks or railroads, or to do many other things which are better done by the State. Nor has the State the power to settle its quota of men or money to be furnished to the General Government, or to determine other matters which are better managed by Congress and the Federal Courts. The theory is based on the idea that it is better for the general interests, that all males over a certain age should have a share in public affairs; but it also proceeds on the principle that the utmost amount of intelligence and character should be obtained for the management of matters of government, and that this is best accomplished by drawing from the widest circle possible. It is well for the Sixth Ward, for instance, to have a share in its own government, but it is better for all the wards also to take part in it. So with the City; it should govern itself in certain matters, but the wider community of the State, ought to be partners with it. This is still especially true of New-York, because she receives of necessity, such a mass of ignorant and poor population from abroad, who, on our general theory, are admitted soon to civil rights.

It will not do to deny these men suffrage, for we need them, and one inducement to their immigration has been this promised privilege. They have fought bravely for us and ought to share our privileges, and our experience is that the bestowing of civil rights gradually fits men to enjoy them. So convinced is the great political philosopher of England—MILL—of this principle, that he advocates the expedient of bestowing suffrage upon all men and all women, but would counterbalance the injury which might thus arise, by giving the more intelligent and solid classes *two votes*. How then can we keep up universal suffrage in New-York, and at the same time give our more intelligent classes, and those with more interest in the public welfare, a greater influence?

We have done this in part, by submitting various departments entirely to the action of the Legislature. Our best City government has come from the rural population of the State, simply because this class is a much better one than our majority of City voters.

But there are still certain things which must be left mainly to the City—the expenditures, and the buying and selling of property, and all those matters which tempt to corruption and waste of money. These have reached such a pass that our taxes, the next year, will probably average $200 to every voter, or some $15,000,000; that is, 50,000 Irish and other voters, not owning as many thousand dollars' worth of real estate, and paying hardly any taxes to speak of into the Treasury, determine the City expenditure for the other 25,000 voters who represent hundreds of millions of property, and who must pay an aggregate taxation of nearly $15,000,000. The landless and the poor in this City, govern the rich and the property holders; naturally they have no responsibility or interest in economy. The officials spend with free hand, or cheat openly, or riot in luxuries at the public cost, or steal. The taxes are becoming so great, that real estate in New-York will become the poorest of investments, or the landlords will make up for official robberies by exorbitant rents. How can this increasing evil be met? We answer, as it is done in Europe, by placing a check somewhere in the City Government, in the hands of the property holders.

In the European cities, one branch of the municipal government is always held alone by the owners of real estate, and the payers of a certain amount of taxes.

Suppose in New-York, for instance, one branch of the City Council was to be chosen alone by those owning real estate, or paying such and such taxes, we should have immediately a board, certain to hold in check the wastings and jobberies of the more popular branch. Though they were dishonest themselves, the experience of similar bodies shows that the two branches are not likely to unite in any scheme of dishonesty. Beside, it would be for the interest of the wealthier to save money and lessen taxation, and a body chosen from such a class is more likely to be intelligent, decent and honest, than one chosen as now, from a dishonest and degraded class. With such a feature in our City Government, we should put a stop at once to nine-tenths of the present shameless jobberies and wasteful expenditures, which are making New-York a disgrace through the civilized world, and are fast rendering it too expensive a residence for all persons of medium incomes.

Such a change would be good to the working classes, for municipal economy will bring down rents, and, therefore, the prices of provisions. It would be an especial blessing to the great middle class, for taxation is now eating up all their savings, and they feel keenly the present disgrace of corrupt City Government. To the rich, it would, of course, be an immense saving.

So great a reform would require much labor to secure it, and, perhaps, even an amendment of the Constitution to permit it; but the fruit would be well worth the trouble.

POPULAR PRACTICE WITH THE RIFLE.—An intelligent and experienced military correspondent, writing from Newport, urged recently, through our columns, the importance of the introduction of target practice with the long-range rifle, as a pastime or national amusement. In the Tyrol, Switzerland, and many parts of Germany, rifle-shooting is a constant and popular sport. In England, the organization and drill of the Rifle Volunteers have developed through the country a very respectable amount of skill in the use of this arm. We now stand in fearful need of a better proficiency in the use of the long-range rifle. It does not differ in its construction, necessarily, from our old hunting rifles, except in the *sight* and the form of the projectile. The Swiss military rifle, according to Maj. MORDECAI'S report, is essentially an American hunting rifle, with an elevating sight, and an elongated but simple projectile. The bore is quite small, being only about what is called seventy to the pound. The shot weighs about half the weight of our new rifle musket shot—say 257 grains. This rifle has the longest range, and the most deadly flight, as well as more accuracy, than any military small arm in the world. An arm possessing every possible accuracy and good quality can be made in this country, in ordinary times, for about $30, and by the quantity for much less.

There is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharpshooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection. As a village pastime, or as a watering-place amusement, there could be no more fit and useful innovation just now than the introduction of a system of rifle-practice and "judging distance practice" at long range, say 300 to 800 yards.

The correspondent who made these suggestions, closed by remarking:

"I do not like to see all these stories of rebel prowess and wonderful rebel weapons which are too often published with a bad effect upon our men, and I am satisfied the best way to counteract it is to use the admirable weapons within easy reach of us, and so to develop skill, and with it confidence and even prowess, in our own people, so as to match their enemies. Prof. OGDEN N. ROOD, of Columbia College, has written some admirable articles upon the American rifle, and no one better than he, can prove that our American rifle is so perfect in accuracy that no "Whitworth rifle" can exceed it, unless we can get better men to hold them. He said that Gen. DEARBORN, with a 12-inch rifle-pistol, was in the habit of hitting a flour barrel head across the Hudson at Troy where the distance was six hundred yards. It required a good pistol as well as a steady hand and a true eye. I think the weight of the pistol shot was only about 150 grains."

NEED WATCHING.—Our Charleston correspondent gives the names of the rebel officers, prisoners in our hands, who have arrived at Hilton Head, to be placed under the fire of rebel guns in retaliation for a similar proceeding with Union prisoners on the part of the enemy. There are two Major-Generals, three Brigadier-Generals, fifteen Colonels, and the remaining thirty are Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. These rebel officers, though under fire, are very close to their own lines, and some of them will doubtless make desperate efforts to escape. Among them are some very sharp and adventurous fellows, accustomed to all sorts of tricks—such as JEFF. THOMPSON, the old guerrilla chief of Missouri, and BASIL DUKE, who was the right-hand man of JOHN MORGAN, as long as he was a successful raider. There is no doubt that Gen. FOSTER will keep a sharp eye on these chaps.

MINOR OPERATIONS.—We have accounts from our army before Charleston of one or two attempted operations in that locality, which have not proved as perfectly successful as might be desired, though we have lost a considerable number of men by them. As there is no very desperate haste in operations there, it is desirable that the outlines and details of all projected movements should be carefully prepared, and that experienced and efficient officers be appointed to the execution of each of them, so that there shall, if possible, be few or no failures from the faults of subordinates.

USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Corporation propose to have the street lamps, at the points nearest to the hydrants, fitted with red-stained glass, as indicators to the firemen at night. Emulating this proposed improvement, Postmaster WAKEMAN, we are told, is about to issue orders to have the letter-boxes attached to the lamp-posts painted red and lettered white, with the names of the different stations inscribed on them. The Postmaster, we understand, is also about to extend the convenience of the lamp-post boxes to the upper part of the City, for the accommodation of the suburban population, whose numbers and whose wants are increasing at so rapid a rate.

SUSPICIOUS.—The steamship *Fung Shuey*, which sailed from this port on the 2d inst., for New-Orleans, has turned up at St. Johns, N. B. The steamship *Fire Queen*, which recently sailed from this port for China, has also turned up at St. Johns. It seems to us that this is not the most direct route either to New-Orleans or China, but is quite likely to be on the route to some blockaded port.

Geo. N. Sanders Heard From.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14.

The following is a copy of a message sent to J. G. BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*:

Thanks for yesterday's notice. I am here for peace—the opposite of anarchy—and for a restoration of all that is valuable for either section. Would like to see you here. Come—don't be afraid of your own thunder. (Signed,) GEO. N. SANDERS.

CLIFTON HOUSE, CANADA, July 14, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SKIRMISHING BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

The latest intelligence from the front before Petersburgh was received by the mail steamer *Vanderbilt*, which arrived here this morning from City Point. She left the Point on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time heavy skirmishing was going on at the front. Since the concentration of our troops in and around Washington, skirmishing has been going forward at the front with but little intermission, it being evidently LEE'S intention to feel our lines, and ascertain from time to time, as far possible, the probable reduction of our forces.

OBJECT OF THE RECENT INVASION.

Although, of course, nothing can positively be known of the designs of the enemy, it cannot well be doubted that apart from ulterior prospects and intentions of plunder and destruction, the grand aim and object of the recent invasion of Maryland and the threatened attack on the National Capitol has been to divert the attention of our army before Petersburgh, and if possible to lure them from their beleaguering position. So far their endeavors have proved futile. The escape of Gen. FRANKLIN deprives HARRY GILMORE'S party of the only achievement of which they could boast, and reduces their whole expedition to the level of the two previous raids. It is simply a cattle-stealing, trunk-robbing, marauding affair.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH—DEATH OF COL. DAVIS.

On Monday last, our advices state that our cavalry had a skirmish with LEE'S men, which lasted all day. In the afternoon a rebel battery opened upon a fort which our troops were building. One of their shells entered the tent of Col. DAVIS, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, where it exploded, killing Col. DAVIS instantly.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

HILL'S corps, it is stated, was moving around our left, with the intention, say military men, of getting in our rear. PICKETT'S division is in front of BUTLER'S forces, and a portion of LONGSTREET'S division is in front of the Ninth Corps.

THE WELDON RAILROAD REPAIRED.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen. WILSON in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburgh last Sunday.

ESCAPE OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was taken prisoner by a squad of GILMORE'S cavalry, on the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Monday last, succeeded in escaping from his guard near Towsontown, in the vicinity of Baltimore, the same night, and, after secreting himself in the woods over Tuesday, reached Baltimore in safety next day. He left for Philadelphia at an early hour this morning.

RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary FESSENDEN, Assistant Secretary FIELD and party are expected here from New-York to-morrow.

TRADE IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Under an act passed at the close of the last session radical changes are made in matters pertaining to trade in insurrectionary States, and new duties are imposed on the Treasury Department in providing for the care of freedmen, and in the collection and distribution of captured, abandoned and confiscated property. Special agents of the department, charged with the supervision of these matters, are now engaged in preparing, regulations and instructions in accordance with the provisions of the new law.

WOUNDED.

The following is a list of wounded New-York soldiers reported to-day: Lieut. O. F. Hill, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Sergt. W. Lester Snow, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Lieut. W. Geoffrey, Company I, Sixty-ninth; Perry McLedard, Company C, Nineteenth; H. Buchanan, One Hundred and Fifty-third.

Death of Col. Visscher.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Another hero has fallen. Col. JAMES D. VISSCHER, of the Forty-third New-York State Volunteers, is reported killed in the recent fight before the northern defences of Washington.

Col. VISSCHER was every inch a soldier. He loved the profession for its own sake, and for the sake of the noble cause to which it was dedicated. He was accustomed to the rigors of the drill-room from boyhood, and was master of all the details of military rules and evolutions long before he had attained his majority. At the outbreak of the war he was employed as bookbinder in the establishment of WARD, PARSONS & Co., and went out as Second Sergeant in Capt. KINGSLEY'S company, (Burgess,) which followed the Twenty-fifth Regiment. The term of the regiment having expired, he returned home and resumed his situation, which he held until the following Summer, when he reëntered the service as Captain in the Forty-third Regiment. Since that time he was continually in the service, and participated in many of the severest engagements of the war. He rose to the rank of Major; subsequently to that of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, on the death of Col. WILSON, became commander of the regiment. But whether as Sergeant or Colonel, he was ever where and at all times the undaunted soldier and the unselfish patriot. He was conspicuous for his gallantry where every man was a hero, and extorted praise from his superiors for his courage and coolness in the moment of supremest danger.

Col. VISSCHER was not only a brave soldier but a chivalrous and high-toned gentleman. He had a noble scorn of everything mean and selfish, and embodied in his daily life and practices the best elements of manhood. His death will carry sorrow to many hearts beyond the circle of his family; for he had the qualities of head and heart which endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

Free Academy Commencement.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, upon the occasion of the twelfth annual commencement of the Free Academy. The stage was occupied by the President and members of the Board of Education, the Faculty of the Academy, and the invited guests, among the latter, Peter Cooper, Esq., James W. Gerard, Esq., Brig.-Gen. Hays, Prof. Lieber, of Columbia College, Prof. Peaslee, of Dartmouth College, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck and others. The exercises commenced at 6½, with appropriate music, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, the published programme was proceeded with.

The "Pell" Gold medal for the greatest proficiency during the Academic year was awarded to CHARLES OTIS KIMBALL, of the Freshman class, and the silver medal to GILBERT HOLMES CRAWFORD, of the Introductory class.

The Gold "Burr" medal for the best Mathematician in the highest class was awarded to GEORGE EDGAR HOE, of the senior class.

The Gold "Cromwell" medal for excellence in History and Belles Lettres, was awarded to CHARLES MOULD HIBBARD, of the Sophomore class.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* prizes for the best translations of the French were awarded EDWARD Z. PENFIELD and IRVING L. BRADDON.

The prize offered by the President of the Board of Education to the best declaimer of a selected piece was awarded to LUTHER M. FULLER.

The declamatory exercises were listened to with much attention, and the speakers frequently applauded.

After the conferring of the degrees, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. W. NEWELL, and after a *pot pourri* of National airs by Dodworth's orchestra the assemblage dispersed.

The Enrollment List.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please oblige me and many other inquirers by answering through your columns the following questions:

If a person receives notice of enrollment in the State National Guard, will his procuring a substitute (for three years) for the army, relieve him from that enrollment, or must he join the National Guard and procure his army substitute also?

Can a person receiving notice of enrollment in the National Guard select which regiment he will join before the expiration of the notice?

ENROLLMENT.

A substitute furnished to the United States Army will not exempt a man from a State call, and he must join the National Guard if enrolled.

A person receiving notice of enrollment in the National Guard is at liberty to join a militia regiment any time before, but not after, the expiration of the notice.

Death of Col. P. S. Davis.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

A dispatch to the *Journal*, from Petersburgh, states that Col. P. S. DAVIS, of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, was killed by a shell on the 12th, while in the trenches. He was a prominent citizen, and for many years has been identified with our State militia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

Occupation of the Southern End of James Island.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Surprise Fort Johnson.

OPERATIONS IN STONO RIVER.

REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Names of the Rebel Officers Placed Under Fire.

The United States steam transport *Dudley Buck*, Capt. HARDING, from Hilton Head 9th inst., arrived at this port Wednesday night.

On the 10th inst., 30 miles southwest of Frying Pan Shoal, spoke United States steamer *Margaret & Jessie*, cruising; reported having captured the day previous a blockade-runner and sent her to Boston.

Our news packages, which should have come to hand Wednesday night, failed to reach us until yesterday morning.

OUR JAMES ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

An Important Expedition—Gen. Birney Fails to Come to Time—Attempt to Surprise Fort Johnson—Failure—The Surprise Party Captured—Gen. Schemmelfenig Holds the South End of James Island—Operations in the Stono—The Rebel Officers Under Fire.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

AN EXPEDITION,

comprising Infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Hilton Head in transports on the night of Friday, the 1st inst., and proceeded in the direction of the North Edisto River. So quietly and well were the plans of the expedition conducted, that no one in the department, save two or three chief officers, knew the point of destination until it had been reached. Speculation, of course, was rife as to where the troops were probably destined, some persisting that no less a point than Savannah was to be attacked, while others urged with equal pertinacity that Charleston was intended to be occupied by our forces in the short space of twenty-four hours—counting from the time the vessels should leave the wharf. In fact, after the transports had got under way and reached Port Royal bar, there was a division of sentiment among those on board as to whether the flag-steamer would turn to the right or left. Gen. FOSTER accompanied the expedition in person, having taken for his flag-steamer the *Cosmopolitan*, which, like the other steamers, was loaded down with troops. In the North Edisto River, at a point opposite Seabrook's Island, all the vessels, excepting the propeller *Collins*, arrived at various hours on Sunday. The *Collins*, it appears, in passing through Port Royal Channel, accidentally got among the breakers, where she finally grounded. In this perilous condition, tossed about by the wind which was blowing very hard, and the waves, which were running very high, the propeller remained till daylight, when, at length, after much effort, she was towed into safe water and taken to the shipyard in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition. The steamer *Wyoming* also very narrowly escaped going to pieces. She went upon the breakers about the same time the *Collins* did, but succeeded, with assistance rendered by steamers sent for the purpose, in getting clear without sustaining any material damage.

THE DEBARKATION

of that portion of the troops under the command of Gen. SAXTON and Col. DAVIS—the whole under command of Gen. HATCH—was effected without accident or opposition, on Seabrook Island, during Saturday. A wharf built at the time Gen. STEVENS made a raid in that section, some two years ago, was still standing, and every plank found to be in a sound condition. By this means, the men, horses, materiel, and supplies, were readily and speedily landed. Saturday afternoon the column marched a distance of six miles to a small, narrow creek, called Haulover Cut. During the march, a body of about fifteen rebels—mounted—were discovered in the advance. They exchanged a few shots with our skirmishers and then disappeared up the island. At Haulover Cut, Gen. HATCH halted his men till Sunday afternoon. They then crossed over the cut to John's Island, and advanced a few miles on the road running parallel with Bohicket Creek. Arrived at a point within five or six miles of Legareville, the column again rested till Monday, and then resumed the forward movement. Nothing of importance transpired with the troops on John's Island Tuesday, and to-day (Wednesday) they are bivouacked within easy distance of Stono River. Since the expedition started the weather has been exceedingly warm, the thermometer at times ranging as high as 110 degrees. Bearing in mind the intense heat, and the fact of there being very few shade trees on the line of march, it is a wonder how the troops succeeded—unaccustomed as they are to marching—in getting over the extent of ground they did. A few cases of sunstroke occurred, and several soldiers lay down on the side of the road in a weak and exhausted condition. John's Island is by no means a country abounding with fertile fields and rich pastures. On the contrary, it is a miserable tract of low ground, at the southern end marshy and producing nothing beyond clumps of underbrush and isolated trees, despoiled of branches and leaves; at the northern end, firm in places and covered with woods. Every portion of the island is infested with fleas, musquitoes and vermin. Having followed Gen. HATCH's column along the section of country through which it marched, and having left it bivouacked on ground not far removed from Stono River, I will now turn my attention to

GEN. BIRNEY'S COLUMN,

which, instead of landing at Seabrook's Island with the other troops, remained on transports in the North Edisto River till Saturday night, when they were conveyed up that stream to White Point, arriving and landing there at 6 P. M. The gunboats *Dei Ching*, *Pawnee* and *Womrath*, and the survey steamer *Vixen*, preceded the transports and took a position near the place of landing. The armed transports *Geranium* and *Croton*, and the revenue cutter *Flora*, passed up Dawho River—a stream that empties into the North Edisto—and covered with their guns the landing and march of Gen. BIRNEY's troops. Gen. FOSTER was on board the *Flora*. Saturday night Gen. BIRNEY advanced one and a half miles, then, unfortunately, halted his column and rested till the following morning. In order to have successfully accomplished the work assigned him, he should have certainly advanced a long distance beyond the point at which he decided to bivouack. According to the plans laid out by Gen. FOSTER, this column was to penetrate rapidly the country as far as practicable, or, at any rate, until it was checked by the enemy. Not until 6 o'clock Sunday morning—thus giving the enemy twelve hours to prepare for defence—did Gen. BIRNEY take up the line of march. He advanced on the road leading to Adam's Run, and had proceeded five miles, when there opened in his front, just beyond a small creek, fire from a battery of between three and six pieces. The proper course to pursue now was to push boldly forward, make a dash upon the battery, or, which would have been better, turn it either on the right or left flank, and push resolutely onward. The rebels waited for the troops to come within range and then opened all their guns, but, it so happened, with little or no effect. The battery was answered by the gunboats in Dawho River, and for some hours the practice was quite sharp. Gen. BIRNEY, after remaining on the side of the creek opposite the battery for perhaps two or three hours, concluded that he had better withdraw his men. It is understood that he dispatched a note to Gen. FOSTER, in which he intimated that he had not sufficient confidence in his men to undertake the work of capturing the rebel guns. A short time thereafter the troops were on the return to White Point, where they arrived in season to reembark on the transports that night. Toward evening the gunboats and armed transports repaired to the mouth of the North Edisto River. Gen. FOSTER stepped aboard the *Cosmopolitan* and was conveyed up Stono River to a point just above Legareville on John's Island. The gunboats and transports also proceeded in that direction. Gen. BIRNEY's column reached Stono River Monday morning. Then they disembarked and joined the main column.

ON JAMES' ISLAND.

while events were transpiring elsewhere, Gen. SCHEMMELFENING was operating with troops that he had taken from Folly and Morris Islands. He crossed over to the Southern end of the Island Friday night, and immediately threw forward his men to the first line of rebel earthworks, which they succeeded in capturing, together with his field pieces. Those same pieces are now turned upon the enemy, and doing good execution. After holding the line of earthworks that night, it was deemed prudent to withdraw to a position which offered better facilities for future operations. Since then there has been continued skirmishing, but nothing approaching a general engagement. Our men are strongly fortified, and ready when the proper time arrives to assume the offensive with vigor. We have guns in favorable positions, and, if it should be considered necessary, can send two shots to every one shot received. The enemy has guns in position at Secessionville from which we are occasionally favored with a shell. Those who have kept pace with the military movements on James Island and vicinity for the past two years, will not be surprised to learn that the rebels, during that time, have not failed to erect on that island works, extensive and formidable. James Island is the key to Charleston. As such it is accepted by us and considered by the enemy. We now occupy the southern end, our pickets holding an advance position of one and a half miles. In order to drive Gen. SCHEMMELFENING from his position, the enemy would be compelled to concentrate a force of such size, that troops other than those in SAM. JONES' department would be called upon. Of course, as events now stand, they cannot afford to weaken a single point either in Virginia or Georgia.

A DARING ATTEMPT

to seize Fort Johnson, on the northern end of James Island, was made Saturday night by portions of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Third Rhode Island Regiments, the expedition having been under the command of Col. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh. The troops crossed over from Morris Island in boats; but, as the sequel will show, the hour of starting was ill-timed, from the fact that the tide was not taken on the flood. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania, under Col. HOYT, succeeded in landing directly beneath the guns of the fort. There Col. HOYT was obliged to wait for the support of the other regiments; but they, it appears, grounded their boats on the shoal, and could not get them off in season to be of service in the movement against Johnson. The presence of Col. HOYT and his troops on the island was speedily reported by the pickets. In a short time down came a column of rebels, and took prisoners Col. HOYT, five officers and 132 men—all that had made a landing. This disaster was caused from the want of proper support on the part of the troops left behind with Col. GURNEY.

IN STONO RIVER.

Monday morning naval operations commenced in Stono River. In a bend of the river, nearly opposite Legareville, is a line of obstructions consisting of piles driven down by the rebels over two years ago. A sufficient number of these piles has been taken up by our men to admit the free passage of vessels. About two miles above the obstructions, and on the James Island side, is the rebel Battery Pringle, mounting eight guns. A short distance below Pringle are two small earthworks mounting, perhaps, two or three guns each. The monitors *Lehigh* and *Montauk* took a position abreast of Pringle. Midway between the obstructions and the monitors were the gunboats *Pawnee* and *Com. McDonough*, and the mortar schooner *Racer*. The *Philadelphia*, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, and the *Cosmopolitan*, bearing Gen. FOSTER and Staff, took stations above the obstructions and within range of Pringle. At 8 o'clock precisely, the *Philadelphia* hoisted the national colors. This was the signal for the entire fleet to haul up their decorations in honor of the Anniversary of Independence. The display of flags and streamers was profuse and magnificent. Battery Pringle recognized the act by sending a spiteful shot to the gunboats. The shot was answered, and from that time till night the air was broken with the sound of cannon. In the afternoon the fleet directed their attention principally to the woods on the right, under cover of which the rebels were ensconced. Since then the firing has been continued at intervals. Our fleet have not sustained a particle of damage.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT

occurred on Stono by the unsetting of a scow towed by the navy tug *Iris*, which resulted in the drowning of eighteen colored soldiers. Yesterday I noticed a number of the bodies floating up with the tide. A boat was dispatched from one of the fleet, and the bodies were taken to the shore and buried.

THE CASUALTIES

in the entire expedition are comparatively few, not exceeding 240. These figures include the missing of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and the eighteen who were drowned by the capsizing of the scow. Following is a list:

FIFTY-FIFTH MASS.

KILLED.—Private James Davis, Co. A, wounded in the neck by canister—died from wounds; Private L. Peck, Co. B, from wound in head; Private Wm. H. Russell, Co. C, do.; Corporal H. T. Powell, Co. C, do.; Sergeant W. Sidun, Co. I, do.; Private Wm. H. Johnson, Co. I, do.; Private B. Griffin, Co. L, from musket wound in chest.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Frank Goodwin, Co. E, flesh wounds in both thighs by canister; Capt. James D. Hurbert, Co. I, slight wound in right shoulder, now on duty; First Sergt. W. H. Evens, Co. A, flesh wound in right thigh, canister; Private William H. Dallas, Co. A, flesh wound in shoulder; Private Jacob Chisholm, Co. B, right temple; Private I. Thompson, Co. C, left arm and leg, died shortly after being carried to the rear; Private F. Herb, Co. E, slightly in wrist; Private James Malone in cheek; Private J. H. Peterson, Co. F, flesh wound in thigh from canister; Private Peter Jones, Co. F, contusion of leg and foot by fragment of shell; Private Jas. Murphy, Co. G, flesh wound in left hip, canister; Private B. Burroughs, Co. H, left arm, musket shot, (arm amputated;) Private M. Donnell, Co. I, finger amputated; Private A. Cornelius, finger amputated; Private Charles Crummer, flesh wound in back of neck; Sergt. A. Buone, Co. K, knee joint shattered by canister, (died after amputation;) Corp. T. J. Brown, Co. K, arm broken by ball, (amputated and doing well;) Private R. Chatman, flesh wound in leg from musket ball; Private L. Payne, Co. K, slight contusion over right eye; Private S. Jannary, Co. K, contusion of left shoulder, (now on duty;) Private F. Rickman, Co. K, left heel, severely.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Private Cornelius Rice, Co. A, killed with solid shot; Private John Wall, Co. D, died on picket post from sun-stroke; Sergt. John Palmer, slight gunshot wound in hand.

Since writing the above, I learn that Col. DAVIS was severely wounded in the hand by a shell. He is now on his way to Beaufort.

NAMES OF REBEL PRISONERS TO BE PLACED UNDER REBEL FIRE.

The following are the names of five Generals, and forty-five field officers—rebel prisoners in our hands—to be placed under the fire of rebel guns, in retaliation for a similar proceeding with Union prisoners, on the part of the enemy. They arrived at Port Royal about ten days ago in the steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, and are now in a brig under the guns of the *Wabash*:

Major-Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. A., captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Major-Gen. Frank Gardner, commanding Port Hudson, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. A., captured at Gettysburgh, Penn., July 3, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Stewart, C. S. A., captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., captured in Randolph County, Ken., Aug. 22, 1862.

Col. Wesley R. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry, captured in Loudon County, Va., Dec. 17, 1863.

Col. M. Cobb, 44th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. Basil Duke.

Col. M. J. Ferguson, 16th Virginia Cavalry, captured at Wayne County, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1864.

Col. J. M. Hanks, Bolford's brigade, captured at Anderson Ky., July 20 1863.

Col. Richard C. Morgan, Morgan's cavalry, captured at Hoffington, Ohio, July 9, 1863.

Col. James Pell, Forrest's cavalry, captured at Paris, Ky., Jan. 6, 1864.

Col. W. H. Peebles, 44th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. A. S. Vanderventer, 50th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Col. Wm. W. Ward, Ward's Tennessee Cavalry, captured at Buffington Island, July 19, 1863.

Col. Wm. M. Barber, 37th North Carolina Infantry, captured at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

Col. J. N. Brown, 14th South Carolina Infantry, captured at North Anna River, May 23, 1864.

Col. J. A. Jacques, Gen. Gardner's Staff, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Col. F. E. Cantill, 10th Kentucky Infantry, captured in Wayne County, Va., July 7, 1863.

Col. W. H. Forney, 10th Alabama Infantry, captured at Gettysburgh, Penn., July 2, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Brewer, McDonald's Brigade, captured in Hampshire County, Va., Jan. 5, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. P. F. Durant, 38th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Haines, 27th Va. Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. O. A. Patten, Patton's Rangers, Morgan County, Ky., Oct. 15, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Paisley, 3d North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Swingley, Forest's brigade, Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. Tucker, Shanlt's Cavalry, captured at Cheshire, Ohio, July 20, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. L. Martz, 10th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. A. Dupree, Gen. Gardner's Staff, captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Y. G. Jackson, Anderson's Brigade, captured at Gettysburgh, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Smith, C. S. A., captured at Port Hudson, July 19, 1863.

Maj. D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia Cavalry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. J. H. Coldwell, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.

Maj. J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. W. T. Emmett, 3d North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. J. C. Greee, of Gen. Wharton's Staff, captured at Natchez, Miss., Dec. 14, 1863.

Maj. Horace A. Higley, Gen. Bragg's Staff, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. Chas. Henry, Hunter's Cavalry, captured at Stone River, Mo., Oct. 7, 1863.

Maj. E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. Geo. H. Smith, Gen. Wheeler's Staff, captured at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5 1863.

Maj. E. J. Sanders, Saunders' Battery, captured at Aberdeen, Miss., Feb. 19, 1864.

Maj. T. Steele, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. Thos. B. Weber, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, captured at New-Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Maj. J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. W. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maj. T. E. Upson, 1st Maryland Infantry, captured at Spottsylvania, Va., May 14, 1864.

Maj. F. F. Warley, 2d South Carolina Infantry, captured in Charleston Harbor, Sept. 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Davidson, 7th North Carolina Infantry, captured at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.

AT PORT ROYAL

nothing of importance has transpired since my last dispatches. On the Fourth, the *Wabash*, *Vermont*, *New-Hampshire* and other naval vessels were decorated with bunting, and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. The day was observed in a similar manner by the fleet off Charleston.

AT JACKSONVILLE

all is quiet. A short time since five torpedoes were taken from St. John's River, near the place where the *Harriet A. Weed* was blown up.

I inclose extracts taken from the Charleston papers of the 1st and 2d inst., and the Savannah papers of the 30th ult.

WHIT.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

During yesterday, 2,000 volunteers went into camp at Readville, and it is believed the number will reach 5,000 during the present week. As there is no lack of arms and equipments, this force will speedily be ready for service.

Turf Record—Fashion Course, L. I.

EXCITING MATCH BETWEEN CARDINAL AND MINNIE—CARDINAL THE WINNER IN FIVE HEATS.

The excellent trotting displayed by *Cardinal* on previous occasions, and the knowledge of the fact that he would be driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF, made him the favorite for a day or two previously, and at the Union Course on Wednesday, 100 to 80 was freely laid on him. The partisans of MINNIE were also numerous—as it was well known that her wealthy and liberal owner had agreed to make her a present to her trainer and driver, DAN MACE, if she won this, the third of her matches.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE—Thursday, July 14.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

Hiram Woodruff named b. g. Cardinal	1	2	1	1
Dan Mace named s. m. Minnie	2	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:41½	1:22½	2:44½
Second Heat	0:40½	1:22	2:45
Third Heat	0:40	1:21	2:42½
Fourth Heat	0:41	1:21	2:45
Fifth Heat	0:42½	1:22½	2:46½

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates, should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Second-hand Safes—For Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hall's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown
for all purposes, reliable, infallible or quick and Harmless Dye for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Made and Imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. PERRY & CO.'s Boot Makers, No. 81 Nassau and No. 594 Broadway, next below Grand.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 156 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady in attendance.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Bachelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 671 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Ladies for the country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—FREELAND.—On Wednesday, July 13, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., JOHN L. CAMERON and MARY, daughter of John FREELAND, Esq., all of this City.

INGERSOLL—CLARKE.—On Wednesday, July 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 2 Bedford-place, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Clement French, Pastor of Central Congregational Church, WILLIAM H. INGERSOLL, Esq., of New-York City, and ADELAIDE M. CLARKE, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

KITCHINGS—DISNEY.—On Tuesday, July 5, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, JNO. A. KITCHINGS and HENRIETTA C. DISNEY, daughter of Mr. Henry Disney, all of this City.

LACY—MANN.—At St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, by Rev. Casey Brock, on Wednesday, June 29, T. S. LACY, Esq., H. M. Bengal Medical Service, and JULIA DE LACY MANN, daughter of the late H. L. Routh, Esq., of this City.

SULLIVAN—FULLER.—At the American Embassy, Paris, on Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., JAMES SULLIVAN and CATHARINE A., daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, of New-York.

TREMAIN—GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, Mr. CHARLES B. TREMAIN and Miss MARY A. GRIFFIN. No cards.

WARREN—STODDARD.—On Monday, July 4, at the residence of Wm. A. Stoddard, Coventryville, N. Y., by Rev. E. W. Stoddard, SIMEON W. WARREN and SARAH A., only daughter of the late Deacon John Stoddard. No cards.

WEED—GELIN.—On Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Mr. Lafont, EDWIN P. WEED and Miss CELINE V. GELIN, daughter of Pierre Gelin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANNIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, FRANCIS EDWARD, only son of Charlotte and Edward Annin, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Clermont-av., on Saturday, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BULL.—On Thursday morning, July 14, at the residence of his brother Frederic, No. 170 West 21st-st., after a brief but painful illness, WILLIAM A. BULL, Esq.

Funeral service at the above place at 3½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday.) His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Milford, Conn., for interment, July 18.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 13, AMOS M. BUTLER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday morning, July 14, NATHANIEL CRAWFORD, aged 59 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 Horatio-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, July 12, of consumption, WILLIAM DODGE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Samuel N. Dodge, George R. Dodge and Robert Dodge, and of his brother-in-law, Albert S. DeCamp, and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 2 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ENEAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, JOSEPH EDWARD, twin son of Joseph and Sarah E. Eneas, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Bedford-av.

HISCOX.—On Thursday, July 14, ELIZABETH VIOLETTA, wife of David Hiscox, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Rebecca Davis, No. 115 East 31st-st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEVERICH.—At his late residence, in Southport, N. Y., on the evening of July 12, SAMUEL LEVERICH, formerly of Newtown, L. I., in the 73d year of his age.

LOWERRE.—At Greenwall, on Wednesday, July 13, EMILIE LOWERRE, only child of Charles H. and Martha T. Lowerre, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., from her residence, No. 120 East 18th-st., at 1½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 13, ANN JANE SMITH, eldest daughter of Alexander and Eliza Smith, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, L. I.

☞ Baltimore and Ireland *Observer* please copy.

STORM.—At Berkeley, N. J., on Thursday, July 14, ROBERT ADRIAN, son of Wm. Pierre and Susan M. Storm, aged 8 months and 26 days.

VAN ALST.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, July 14, GEORGE, infant son of John W. and Mary A. Van Alst, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, July 14, Mrs. MARIA A. S. YOUNG, widow of the late John C. Young, aged 67 years and 5 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 429.—July 14, 1864.
12, 6, 66, 62, 41, 43, 5, 8, 56, 39, 25, 76, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—July 14, 1864.
72, 1, 46, 30, 32, 35, 21, 64, 62, 58, 45, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 333.—July 14, 1864.
27, 64, 38, 24, 3, 7, 21, 37, 68, 56, 49, 78, 69.
CLASS 334.—July 14, 1864.
43, 66, 14, 55, 22, 69, 38, 10, 45, 29, 27, 75.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory No. 440 West-st.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st. Store opened on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Station C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 8½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
AERAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.

HAUNTED HEARTS. By the author of "The Lamplighter."

CUDJO'S CAVE.

CUDJO'S CAVE. Elegant, new and cheaper edition, with illustrated covers in colors.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By the author of "Cudjo's Cave." (Many of our best critics do not hesitate to call this the best of American novels.)

MARTIN MERRIVALE. By the author of "Neighbor Jackwood."

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cents. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 208 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Dunne-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speed

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock. The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is therefore

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, $2,500 of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
	EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States. Has ready for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

Also, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, viz: the 7 3-10s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can rely on the promptness of addressing Government by forwarding to the Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at the maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of Park and 26th-sts., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said Company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each subscription. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractional shares, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will not issue the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

PUBNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7,30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES,
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISK, Esq., President of the Maine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT L. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MAINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SKYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Robtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded large amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK on Saturday, the 25th day June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts and United States Stocks and Loan Certificates		$3,779,049 11
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		114,778 03
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$16,000	
Due from Brokers	50,000	
Real Estate		100,853 17
Specie		12,716 82
Cash items, viz: Items received on deposit the day previous		980,145 20
Stocks		633,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes	$ —	
Bills of Suspended Banks	—	
Loss and Expense account		8,675 67
Total		$5,799,519 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Redeemable	$91,300	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$91,300	
Less Notes on hand	12,500	78,450 00
Profits		150,721 41
Due to Banks		2,457,049 03
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		3,176,823 24
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors on demand		
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		2,565 12
Total		$5,799,519 90

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. SIOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the condition of said Bank, at the close of the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864, to the best knowledge and belief of the items and particulars above specified, and according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

A. V. SIOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1864.
W. H. BARNES,
Commissioner of Deeds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $30,000 of the First Mortgage Second Division Bonds of the Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 90 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stock, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $87,000, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$300,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SEITH, GRANT & GILLARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 13 Wall-street,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY CRAWFORD,	SETH HILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	BEN. G. ELLSWORTH,
ALBERT WARD,	WM. F. SHERARD,
CHARLES BENSTON,	LOTHROP L. SPARKS,
LOUIS CORLIS,	WILLIAM R. FOSTER,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAML. R. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. JAGNE,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDIT.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. PILYOT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HOLLY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLIDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS R. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only Two Hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, ($258,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may be the more recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 5 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1856.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRUCE, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 253 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
CHAS. PUCK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT., per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited as long as three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 247 Broadway, entrance on Lispenard-st.—New-York, July 14, '64.—Interest on all sums of deposits ending 30th inst., or thereafter, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500. Interest from Government tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER COUSINS, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 1 Third-avenue.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th of July the bank will be open for the receipt and payment of deposits on the 1st floor daily, and from 6 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

THOS. D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secty.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CORLIES, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 8th-st. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 2 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits. Dividends will be paid free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

E. H. PEASE, Sec. THOS. S. BRANDY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 125th-st. and 3d-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. SIX per cent. interest allowed. Dividends made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE HYGEIAN INSTITUTE IS open for the reception of boarders. Not free from disease, as marshes, and other impurities, combined with cool location near St. Johnland's Park, Islip, and home and comforts. If you wish to escape disease and live healthfully, secure rooms here. Terms from $5 to $12 per week.

MITCHELL & LEONARD.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and child of 3 years, in a house conveniently situated for cars. In which some required would prefer to furnish, with exception of carpets. Any family wishing to relieve their expenses this would be a good opportunity. No boarding-house keepers need answer. Location preferred between 12th and 23d sts. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for one week, J., Box No. 2,602 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for three persons who wish a permanent home; board must be moderate; references exchanged. Address G., Station D, Box No. 5, P. O., Hudson-st., Corner of Carmine, N. Y.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a furnished room, with board, in a private family, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 30 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND WATERSIDE.—The Present Summer location is situated on the South Side of Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good society, fine bathing. Steamboats Mary and Arrow leave foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the time. Address Mrs. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, L. I.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasantly situated; comfortable accommodations; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Easton, Fairfield County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find pleasant home for the Summer, within four miles of Long Branch. Address L. M., Oceanic, Station D.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. Visitors will find an active and obliging agent at the Catskill steamboat landing on the arrival of each boat. Hudson River Railroad, to assist travellers, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island sound, 1½ hours' sail, per steamer CROWN POINT, leaving pier foot of Catharine-st. at 9 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.

D. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Station, N. J., reached by Morristown and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. H. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WILLING to adopt a four-week's old nice little girl, will have the kindness to address a note to MARY, Box No. 153 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations account to the sum of $241,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent on the capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. On sums over $500 will be payable on and after the 20th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., for the earnings for the First Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864.....68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, payable on and after the 1st July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. payable on demand.

JULY 12, 1864. T. F. JEKEMEAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order, D. B. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company has this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the night of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the Stock and cancelled Scrip, or Bonds, issued thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500. Interest from Government tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER COUSINS, Accountant.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 25th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst., by order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Canal-st., cor. Pike-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500 will be payable on and after the 15th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. ISAAC SLOCUM, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of said company, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15th to Aug. 1st.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secty.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLE

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1-64.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1 inch nozzle averaging from 260 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 150 to 165 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties. In a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at this office until NOON DAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, caliber 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz. The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be let off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *rock tanned oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who are related to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reason for such non-delivery.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charge for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who are related to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reason for such non-delivery.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1-64.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1-64, which is in the words following, to wit:

"AN ACT to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand one hundred each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and the city of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian seaports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the extreme of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of said service annually, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days, in at least two newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same, for a term of ten years to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, conform in all particulars, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders with each Government by the respective officers only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class, and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Post-master-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages as provided for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that such fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the running or performance of the service according to contract, and that the Post-master-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States: *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid. Such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1-64, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by him, unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Mails," with the words "*Mail Proposals*," "*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address, and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not aware that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries, but it is probable that by the first of October next the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information from that country will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

OFFICE OF ARM., CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles

Woollen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woollen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of the delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are unknown at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING IN PHILADELPHIA.

An energetic business man having $1,000 may buy out a newspaper establishment of twelve years' standing, and doing a good business. Reason for selling, going West. Apply to-day to S. ANSTON, at the Western Hotel, New-York, or by letter to the same, No. 126 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable state quarry in successful operation. Best quality of school slate to be had. Sales now being furnished from this quarry. Profits on this investment large. The present partner wishes to sell his interest. The present quarry is not the only one owned by the company. Any person having money is one seldom met with who can make more. Address WILLIAM, Slatington, Lehigh county, Penn.

FOR SALE.—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT OF Crawford's Improved Revolving Tower for Agricultural purposes; recommend by the Department for domestic gardening. 33 BEEKMAN-ST., No. 328 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—$3,000.—A PROFitable, long established cash business. A good opening for a retired man. Reference given and required. Address, for three days, FINANCE, Box No 107 Times Office.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOARDS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are requested to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK BRODIE, MICHAEL BRODIE, Committee on Boards.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons.... 800 horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,249 tons.... 800 horse power
EUGENE.....(Built).... 800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).... 1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent U. S. United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,000	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,000	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,000	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,165	.....
VIRGINIA.....	2,058	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor. The well known steamer of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 16
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $45. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BALL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBERTON PARDOE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume Price $2 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALKER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning or through, for the purpose of receiving, also, to make suitable provision for the orderly arrival and about to depart from the seat of war, an enlisted men. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose terms is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
L. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman CHOU,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

FREDERICK SMITH,
JEREMIAH SULLIVAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL F. WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN FRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK BRODIE,
MICHAEL BRODIE,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOLARIES AND Contingencies of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

[illegible]
Committee on Salaries and Contingencies.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 129 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacturers of every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK GRATES, SKYLIGHTS, AREA LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE H. YEL will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, Tompson at, Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and South, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply at office on the pier.

Coupon tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 56 Liberty-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Duane-st., 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and Astor-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton's at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Bay Shore and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winneld at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way passenger, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11 02 P. M. sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.)

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:55; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st., Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. DRAWBRIDGE, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. WM. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, East Penn.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the route and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO Lake Superior.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERNER, FLORENCE CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, passing grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for safety, pleasure and beauty, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces nine degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper

THE RAID.

Continued from the First Page.

dom and starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving toward him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—d rebels, and we are going to feed them." This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods, and who he was. They greeted him most kindly, and cordially dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to a farm-house, where he was most kindly treated and hospitably received by the family. Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around apparently watching for him, his whereabout was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight, last night, a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General—feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retribution, should any more of the highwaymen of HARRY GILMORE be still in the neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Penn., where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.

Further Particulars of the Escape of Gen. Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

I came up to Washington from Baltimore this morning in the 9 o'clock train; the first trip of the cars to Washington since the rebels made their appearance at Beltsville. Previous to leaving Baltimore I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was at the time lying in bed in his room at Barnum's Hotel, and who kindly furnished me with the following particulars of his capture and escape.

The General had taken the way train for Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. from Baltimore, and although hearing of the damage done to the Northern Central Railroad, feeling assured that the rebels would make the attempt to tap the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, still he supposed that the Directors of the railroad possessed more information in regard to the safety of the train than was possessed by him, and he embarked. Near Magnolia the train was captured by the rebel raiders under Maj. GILMORE. As soon as Gen. FRANKLIN saw how matters stood, he thought he should escape, being dressed in citizen's clothes; but, as he looked toward the rear door of the car, he saw a rebel standing there as a guard, whom he afterward learned to be Capt. OWENS, who was holding the door to prevent any one from leaving the car. Maj. GILMORE soon came up, and entered, as if in quest of some one in particular. A Lieutenant-Colonel, who was sick, sat in the seat fronting FRANKLIN, and of him Maj. GILMORE inquired if he was Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN. The Colonel replied he was not, but GILMORE, doubting his word, demanded to see his papers, which, on being shown him, he returned, apparently satisfied. Turning to FRANKLIN, GILMORE inquired his name. FRANKLIN replied, I am he; but added, you should not arrest me, I am disabled; besides, I am in citizen's clothes and not on duty. GILMORE then said: "Well, come along, General, I will take the risk." FRANKLIN then left the cars, and was handed over to Capt. OWENS for safe keeping, while the train was being examined. The General states that he thinks it was a young man about twenty-two years old, rather short and stout, who informed the rebels who he was, for the very moment the train was stopped the General noticed him leave the cars, and immediately after mingling with the rebels. The fire of the burning cars attracted the attention of a gentleman who lived near by, and who came down in his buggy to see what was the matter. The buggy was appropriated by the rebels for Gen. FRANKLIN, who in an hour after his capture was on the road to Towsontown with an escort. I might here state that none of his staff officers were captured, none being with him. He had just returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT, and was on thirty days' leave of absence. At Towsontown the party halted and took some refreshment; but the rebels, hearing of the closeness of some Union cavalry, moved on down the Reisterstown road and encamped for the night, between the former place and Randallstown, on Mr. OLIVER'S farm. For a lodging place, they squatted in the corner of a wheat-field near the road. Two sentries and Capt. OWENS guarded Gen. FRANKLIN. The latter, complaining of being tired and weak, lay down and pretended to fall asleep. Soon one of the sentries dropped down by his side. Morpheus claimed him, and in a few moments the remaining sentry fell on his post asleep. Capt. OWENS, who was on the other side of one of the sentries had been asleep for some time. FRANKLIN raised himself up, and saw that the motion created no alarm. He then got up on his feet and walked off to where the buggy was standing, and walking slowly out to the road passed all the guards, who were asleep. Reaching the road, he ran as fast as possible to the woods, some distance back, and wandering through, reached an opening where thick brush covered the ground. Burrowing a place out in the thickest of the thicket, he laid down and remained there all day on Tuesday. During the day, he could plainly hear the rebels relieving their pickets and conversing with each other. On Tuesday night he rose from his hiding-place and walked cautiously away. He had not walked far before he saw a house, and although very hungry, he was afraid to enter, but on arriving at the next house he determined to try to get something to eat, and also to find out the location of the country but before entering he saw two men leave the house and go to the barn, whence they soon emerged, with their arms filled with hay, and made off toward the woods. The General concluded that they were Unionists and had hid their horses in the woods to prevent capture. On making his situation known to them, he was most kindly cared for, and on Wednesday one of the farmers rode to Baltimore and informed the military authorities there where he was. They immediately sent a squadron of cavalry to escort him back, and he arrived early this morning in Baltimore. He took the steamer for Havre de Grace at 10 this morning on his way home. It is said that GILMORE was terribly enraged when he found out that his important prisoner had escaped, and swore he would shoot the guard; but the General thinks that he did not carry his threat into execution.

The Capture of Gen. Franklin—A Correct Account.

As the version of Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL'S account of the capture of Gen. FRANKLIN, sent by a correspondent to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and copied yesterday morning into the TIMES, contains several annoying errors, Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL has furnished us with the following account, which he states is correct in every particular. He says: I was in the 6:40 train from Baltimore, and occupied a seat directly in front of Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, with whom he entered into conversation. About half a mile north of Gunpowder Creek the train was stopped by the rebels, a party of whom entered the cars and captured all the officers, excepting Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was dressed in plain citizen's clothes. When they ordered me to leave the car, I pretended to be too weak to move, and was permitted to remain. About fifteen minutes afterward Major HARRY GILMORE, commanding the rebels, entered the cars, came to me, and asked me if I was Gen. FRANKLIN? I told him I was not. He requested me to produce my papers, showing who I was, which I did. Leaving me he then turned to Gen. FRANKLIN, and asked, "What is your name, sir?" The General replied, "I am the person you are looking for—I am Gen. FRANKLIN." GILMORE replied, "I am very happy to hear it; you are my prisoner." Gen. FRANKLIN said, "I am disabled and cannot march with you." GILMORE inquired in what manner he was disabled, and FRANKLIN replied that he had been wounded, and was still suffering from the effects of his wound. To this GILMORE replied, "I will get a horse for you, sir; you must come with me." He took him out of the cars, seized a horse and buggy belonging to a citizen, and the General was carried off a prisoner.

I have conversed with several passengers who were on the train at the time, and whose opportunities of observation were better than mine, and they generally stated that the presence of the General in the train was betrayed by female rebel sympathizers who were on the train and recognised him. Some of the passengers told me that two sisters of Maj. GILMORE were on the train, and that it was they who pointed Gen. FRANKLIN out. Whether sisters or not, one of the passengers stated that when GILMORE entered the car where they were sitting, they rushed forward to meet him, flung their arms round his neck, almost smothered him with kisses, and gave every evidence of delight at seeing him.

Gen. Franklin at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, and leaves for New-York at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving there about 9 o'clock A. M. He will proceed thence directly to Portland, Me.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Connected Narrative of Events—The Battle of the Monocacy—Defeat of our Forces—A Panic in Baltimore—Preparations for Resistance—Burning the Governor's Residence—Destruction of Bridges, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The rebel raid, which was looked upon as being too insignificant to require serious attention, has exceeded all others in magnificent daring. Judging from the results so far, it is a greater achievement than HUNTER'S. They are at the very doors of two cities, fortified as strongly, perhaps, as engineering skill could devise, destroying property in the outskirts with perfect impunity, regardless, apparently, of any force we can send against them. No one seems to know anything of their total strength, except WALLACE, who soon found out they had enough of men to whip him and some to spare. Beyond that everything is guesswork.

Reports come in so thick and fast to headquarters and the principal hotels, concerning the imaginary movements of rebels, that one is kept in a continual state of intense excitement day and night. The thermometer being 100 degrees in the shade, there is not much chance for a war correspondent to keep cool in the pursuit of knowledge. Generals and Aids are constantly listening to tales of the whereabouts of the rebels, from parties whose reliability is beyond questioning, and who solemnly affirm they number respectfully from two thousand, (that is the last) to one hundred and fifty thousand. One old gentleman, of the religious persuasion called Quakers, who lives about a mile from the city proper, and is greatly exercised in mind for fear of losing his valuables, places their numbers at even a higher figure, and expects them to arrive and take possession of his goods and chattels every moment. Many assert it is not the intention of the rebels to take Baltimore or Washington, as that would only raise up again a powerful army from the North to retake those places. My own opinion is, should they ever get a chance they would willingly resign their former plans for the consummation of such a grand result, and let the North come on; however, to all appearances there is no danger of either place falling into their hands.

I will endeavor as near as possible to give you a connected statement of the prominent incidents and occurrences which have taken place from Saturday to the present time. The train destroyed yesterday, having the mail, my correspondence was burnt with the rest.

It is a well-known fact that Gen. WALLACE fell back from Frederick on Friday, and assumed a defensive position at Monocacy Junction, on this side of the river, (if river it can be called,) three and a half miles from Frederick. The position was well taken and the ground was admirable for open warfare. The troops forming RICKETTS' Division were assigned to the left of the railroad crossing the Baltimore pike, with their front resting on the Buckeystown road, while the remaining portion of Gen. WALLACE'S forces were posted to the right of the railroad, and to Gen. TYLER, with a small force, the duty of defending the draw bridge crossing the Monocacy, was given.

BATTLE OF THE MONOCACY.

On Saturday morning the rebels commenced advancing with cavalry, feeling our lines, but were promptly repelled, and fell back on their infantry supports. The rebels then brought forward a battery, and obtaining a good position, threw shells to the right of our line, with little effect. In front of our left the enemy threw but infantry skirmishers, after their cavalry had been driven in, and both skirmish lines became engaged by 9 A. M.

The engagement soon became general, the enemy, during its progress, developing stronger lines in our front, and bringing forward an additional battery, which they succeeded in planting in a position to enfilade our line on the left. At this time the right was only subject to occasional skirmishing, the rebels having apparently massed their principal force over in front of our left. At 12 M., the heaviest part of the engagement took place. The rebels advanced upon our men with there lines of battle, determined to break our centre, but after withstanding a terrible fire from our side, they fell back in confusion. At this period our men felt greatly encouraged, and began cheering, although it was plainly to be seen the rebels were in superior numbers, and fighting with equal determination. We made several successful charges upon the enemy and captured some prisoners, who represented they had thirty thousand men, and were commanded by EWELL. They said they were not all there, but coming up as fast as possible. Toward 3 in the afternoon our ranks were becoming thin, so that our battle line was no stronger than the enemy's skirmish line. The day was lost, yet still the fighting was kept up until it was discovered the enemy had flanked our position. The turnpike bridge over the Monocacy was then destroyed, and an attempt made to destroy the iron bridge, but it failed. The retreat became soon a perfect rout, the enemy's cavalry pursuing closely secured a large number of prisoners. All of our wounded and killed in the latter part of the action were abandoned where they fell. A great number of men, principally slightly wounded, managed to reach the train, stationed at New-Market, and were immediately sent to Baltimore. The rebels followed our retreating column until they reached New-Market, when they no longer harassed our rear. Gen. WALLACE kept up his march until late at night; the morning found him with the remnant of his men at Elliott's Mills.

Our losses in the fight, which they call the battle of the Monocacy, will approximate close on to 1,600 killed, wounded and missing.

Of the wounded, not quite three hundred have arrived in all; the balance are supposed to be prisoners. The enemy's loss was, without doubt, greater than ours, as we were strictly on the defensive, and they the assaulting party. Officers present, and who have participated in nearly every battle on the Peninsula, assured me that they had never seen so many rebels before in an open space. They had generally fought them in woods or behind breastworks. To the superiority of numbers only our defeat was due. No men fought better than the old veterans of RICKETT'S division. I regret to say some of the troopers on the right, said to be "hundred-day men," had a terrible penchant for the rear.

THE EFFECT IN BALTIMORE.

When the news reached here that WALLACE was defeated and retreating upon the city, it broke forth upon the public like an electric shock. On Sunday morning the papers published Secretary STANTON'S official dispatch and the proclamations of the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city, calling upon the inhabitants to rally at once to defend their homes.

THE CITIZENS AND LOYAL LEAGUES.

The members of the Loyal Leagues were [illegible] in forming their company on Sunday morning, and nobly did the citizens respond; as company after company was enrolled, they marched off to the armory, and there received muskets and cartridge boxes, and on reporting to Gen. LOCKWOOD, were placed in positions of defence. The number raised I will not state, as it may be contraband; but I overheard a secesh General say he never thought Baltimore had so many defenders for the Union. It is a noticeable fact that the scions of aristocratic (secesh) families have a great contempt for those who come forward to fight their friends, and were loud in their condemnation of the tyrannical act of conscripting a lot of them as well as loyal men, in the streets. Some wag told them that Gen. WALLACE had ordered them to be put in front when the fight commenced, and a more dejected-looking set of beings never were seen. They resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to get released; some claimed illenage, others physical disability; but on being informed they were not to be sent to the front, that they were simply needed to assist in loading Government stores on vessels at the wharves, they brightened up and considered it a good joke.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

On Sunday the headquarters of Gen. WALLACE, situated in REVERDY JOHNSON'S house, opposite the Battle Monument, on Calvert-street, was the scene of unusual bustle and activity. An order had been issued seizing all the horses found in the public and private stables throughout the city for Government purposes; around the front of the building were hosts of young men emulous of becoming dashing cavaliers waiting for their quadrupeds. An order was given to each for a Sharp's rifle, saddle, bridle, &c., which being duly received, they mounted and were sent away to the front in squads. Applications to become scouts were exceedingly numerous. Of all branches in the service commanding officers cannot be too careful in making selections for this purpose. On a scout rests, in a measure, the safety of an army. His character should be well established before being sent on such a mission. It is very easy for the disloyal who are desirous of aiding the enemy to take this method of assisting and giving them every information as regards numbers, positions, &c. The success of the rebel raid determines to a certainty that they have been piloted on their expeditions, and informed of every movement of ours by those who reside in Baltimore and vicinity.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

Barricades have been erected in some of the avenues leading to the city; rifle-pits have been dug, whose occupants will extend a warm welcome to their recreant Baltimore friends, should they seek to visit us; guns have been planted in new places, and every means taken to strengthen positions supposed to be weak. Every one connected with the military and civic government are constantly on the alert, to prevent surprise at any point.

BANK DEPOSITE REMOVED.

All day long, on Sunday, the bank officers, instead of devoting their Sabbath to religious exercises, were busily engaged in carrying cumbersome boxes out of the vaults, and placing them on drays, to be removed on board of some vessel for greater security. The Government also shipped their stores, medicines, &c., on board of transports.

RUMORS ON RUMORS.

On the street corners and on the sidewalks throngs of all classes of citizens congregated, expressing their opinions, and listening with open ears at the numerous absurd stories constantly repeated by some fresh arrival, who would most positively assert that he had seen the entire rebel army within a few miles of the city. Accurate information was impossible to obtain, at any price, on Sunday.

PATROLS GUARD THE STREETS.

On Sunday night, citizen soldiers patrolled the streets, relieving each other at regular intervals. WALLACE fell back from ELLICOTT'S Mills to the Relay House, and thus the rebel cavalry had a clear field to destroy the Northern Central Railroad, which they accomplished, severing it in five places.

Troops were expected from New-York and Philadelphia, but none came from either place.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Monday brought us a new General, assigned to the command of the Eighth Army Corps. Gen. WALLACE was not relieved; he still commands the Middle Department, but not the Eighth Army Corps. As will be seen by the following order, that it is now commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, }
BALTIMORE, July 11, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—General Orders No. 228, War Department, July 11, 1864, directs that Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD is assigned by the President to the command of the Eighth Army Corps and all the troops in the Middle Department.

In obedience thereto I assume the command specified above. EDWARD O. C. ORD, Maj.-Gen. Vols.

Official: S. S. SEWARD, A. D. C.

Maj.-Gen. ORD bears an excellent reputation as a skillful, brave and energetic soldier. Combined with these qualities, he is represented to be possessed of administrative ability of a high order. He is a graduate of West Point.

REBELS CAPTURED.

A few straggling rebel cavalry, that lost their way, were captured about three miles from the city on Sunday night. They belonged to Major HARRY GILMOR'S band, said to number between two and three hundred.

BURNING OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

The close proximity to the city of this notorious leader was made known by the burning of Gov. BRADFORD'S house, only three and a half miles from the city. The party in this work of destruction consisted of a Lieutenant and ten men. They notified Mrs. BRADFORD that they had come to burn the house, and gave her a little time to remove the furniture. The Governor being absent in town at the time, fortunately escaped being taken prisoner. Part of the furniture was saved, but the heavy articles—the library, private and public papers—were left to be consumed. The papers the rebels would not allow to be removed. Mr. WM. J. BAYSON and Mr. CLARK, neighbors and prisoners in the hands of the rebels, assisted in removing the Governor's furniture.

Mr. PITTENGER, whose house is near the Governor's, says that on Monday a young man came to his residence and pretended that he belonged to the signal corps, and that he wished to signal from Mr. PITTENGER'S cupola in case the rebels were coming. It was not long, however, before the young man came down and went away. It was soon found out he was a rebel in disguise, as he took a horse out of the stable and rode off before he could be taken.

The rebels claim HUNTER burnt twenty-two houses and fifteen barns on his raid to Lynchburgh, together with Gov. LETCHER'S. Gov. BRADFORD'S was destroyed in retaliation by order of BRADBURY T. JOHNSON. The Government is strongly pressed to adopt some course by which the wealthy Secessionists will be compelled to pay all damages the rebels may inflict upon the property of Union men. It is very likely that the Government will order something of this kind to be done, and that very speedily.

DESERTERS.

A lot of deserters, said to be some twenty odd, came in our lines yesterday and gave themselves up. They state that there is no infantry in this vicinity, and not much cavalry; that the main army is operating on Washington. They say the rebels are very sanguine of capturing that city. They expressed themselves tired of war, and having a good chance to come home, concluded to abandon the Confederates.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S force is almost all Baltimoreans and Marylanders. His reserve is supposed to be at Frederick, unless in the interim he has joined the force operating against Washington.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

For the second time in a little over three years, the bridges on the Northern Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads have been destroyed. The first time by a mob; the second by an organized force, and from the same city, perhaps, some of them were the same parties who assisted in the destruction of the bridges the first time. Not satisfied, they lay in ambush and captured two trains. In one was Gen. FRANKLIN, on his way home from New-Orleans; he was made a prisoner, with his Staff. After ordering the passengers out of the cars, they applied the torch, and they were soon in flames. Having finished burning a number of houses, destroying the Northern Central bridges as far as Hanover Junction, and the entire system of railways north of the Washington road, they are now probably on their way back to join their main army, leaving Baltimore tranquil and undisturbed.

NO MORE PASSES.

The Provost-Marshal has received orders not to issue any more passes for citizens to leave the city. Those now here will have to remain, unless they can satisfy Col. WOOLEY that they do not intend to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

A number of prominent Secessionists have been arrested, in endeavoring to leave the city in a peculiar manner. They have been provided with quarters

AFFAIRS TO-DAY.

Things have quieted down considerably, and the attention is now absorbed on Washington. The Common Council here last night passed a resolution to close the stores and places of business, and man to turn out. The Mayor had an interview with Major-Gen. ORD on the subject, but the General disapproved of the proceedings, stating he had men sufficient, and he wished business to proceed as usual.

The steamer *Georgiana* runs from here to Perrysville, every afternoon at three. This is her first trip.

The Rebels in Hagerstown.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Rev. W. C. STEELE, of this city, to-day received a letter from his sister, residing in Hagerstown, Md., mailed at Greencastle, Penn. She writes:

"The Southern chivalry dashed into our town last Wednesday, wounded two regulars, and captured twenty-one prisoners. Our handful of men fought bravely, but were overpowered by numbers.

Gen. RANSOM commanded the rebels. An immediate onslaught was made upon the drug-stores, which were speedily emptied. Gen. RANSOM called a meeting of the City Council and demanded $20,000 and 1,500 suits of clothes; penalty for non-compliance, the burning of the town. Our Councilmen demurred, but the General declared with the most awful oaths that he had never disobeyed an order, and his terms must be complied with. We were frightened almost to death and were obliged to accede to their demand. Next morning all, save a few scouts, had left. All passed a day and night in suspense and dread. On the morning of the 8th we had a visit from IMBODEN'S beauties, guerrillas of the most fiendish order. They broke into the stores, wantonly destroying what they didn't use. The next that gladdened our eyes were WHITE'S guerrillas. They compelled Mr. NESBITT to give bond in a large sum to turn the Government stores in town, and also exacted $500. I saw the money counted out; they would not have anything but greenbacks. I had written you a long letter yesterday, but was obliged to destroy it when the rebels came.

There is now a large rebel force at Williamsport, (six miles distant.) Heaven only knows when we will be rid of these fearful looking wretches."

FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Expedition Under Gen. Slocum—Burning of the Bridge Over Pearl River—Gen. Smith's Expedition—Reported Defeat and Death of Forrest.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamer *Sultana*, from Vicksburgh, with advices up to the 9th inst., has arrived.

An expedition left Vicksburgh on the 1st inst., commanded by Gen. SLOCUM. They destroyed the railroad bridge across Pearl River, on the 5th, and sent in thirty prisoners.

The cavalry expedition, which left Memphis July 4, had arrived at Vicksburgh, and would reinforce SLOCUM. This expedition had previously been destined to go up the White River.

Another force had been operating out from Rodney, Miss., scouting the country in that vicinity. They had engaged in many skirmishes, in all of which they were victorious.

The thermometer at Vicksburgh ranged from 81 to 86 during the week

There were no advices from Gen. SMITH'S expedition. Reports from Grapevine say he has had a fight with and defeated FORREST, and that FORREST was killed; but the reports are not credited.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Pursuit of the Privateers—Miscellaneous

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 11.

No intelligence has been received from the fleet of gunboats that left yesterday in search of the privateer that destroyed the bark *Greenwood*.

The steam-tug *Mary* left Cherrystone yesterday noon for this place, and was due here at 3 o'clock the same day. She has not been heard from up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. There are suspicions that she has been captured, swamped or disabled.

The steamer *Amanda Winants* has arrived from Newbern, North Carolina. No news.

JOHN K. NICHOLS, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, received eight bullet wounds, June 16, while in front of Petersburgh, and died to-day at Hampton Hospital.

The following deaths occurred in Hampton Hospital on the 9th and 10th of July:

Daniel M. Cloud, 55th Penn.	Montgue Boney, 2d U. S. Colored.
John Smith, 2d N. H.	P. L. Wilder, rebel.
N. P. Stinebour, 4th N. H.	Adam Grimm, 7th Conn.
A. M. Weeses, 3d N. H.	John W. Tibbetts, 11th Me.
F. H. Messer, 2d N. H.	Charles A. Miller, 25th Mass
Robert Mathews, rebel.	Wm. Moat, 3d New-York.
Chas. Barry, 39th Illinois.	

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 12.

Mr. GEORGE BOWERSEM, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, came on board the United States hospital steamer *Connecticut* at City Point, last Thursday, sick and delirious. Last evening the steamer started down the river, and at 2 o'clock this morning, while off Newport's News, Mr. BOWERSEM walked overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue him, but in vain. Mr. J. DILLE has his effects.

The steamer *Colton* has arrived from New-Orleans. She brings no news.

The last arrivals from City Point brought no news. There have been no arrivals from there to-day.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels have manœuvred their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear from the last accounts. Gen. HILL'S corps was moving around our left with the intention, says military men, of getting to our rear.

Gen. RICKETTS' division is in front of Gen BUTLER'S forces, and a portion of LONGSTREET'S division is in front of the Ninth Corps.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen. WILSON, in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburgh on Sunday.

A dispatch received last night announces that SHERMAN'S army was within six miles of Atlanta.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning it was not ascertained here that the rebel army had recrossed the Potomac, though they had sent over most of their plunder. All the troops which could be spared have gone in pursuit of the enemy.

An Extra says: "The information accumulated here strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force was 35,000 strong, of all arms. They entered Maryland with thirty-four pieces of cannon. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalrymen. These they mounted, until they are believed to have 8,000 men on horseback at this time."

An unauthenticated report from Memphis states that Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH had met and completely routed the rebel force under FORREST, and that FORREST himself was killed in the engagement.

The Prize-Steamer Little Ada.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The prize-steamer *Little Ada*, from Nassau, N. P., arrived here this morning, having been captured on the 5th inst., while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston, by the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*. She is in charge of Acting Ensign LEIGHTON and a prize crew. She has a general cargo of merchandise, is an iron propeller of about 120 tons, carries only one mast, and hails from Savannah.

The One Hundred Days' Men.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14.

It is understood here that the one hundred days' men called for do not count upon the quota of the State. Neither will they be exempt from the draft, though it is believed the one hundred days will be deducted from their term, if drafted. It does not appear that the militia volunteering are called for any particular field of duty.

Notorious Traitors at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 14.

Among the passengers by the *Alpha*, from Bermuda, were GEORGE SAUNDERS, JACOB THOMPSON, of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, the Engineer of the *Florida*, and a large number of Southerners.

Trains Running to Washington Again.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

Trains are running as usual this morning to Washington.

Papers from there of this morning have been received.

Funeral of a Fireman.

GEORGE WEIRICK, late an active member of Engine Company No. 19, while proceeding to the fire in Baxter-street on the 12th instant, was almost instantly killed by the collision of Hook and Ladder No. 5 and a City railcar in Chatham-street. The funeral services will be held in the Third-street Church, near Avenue A. The Fire Department will form in Third-street, right resting on Avenue A. The Fire Department banner to be in charge of the delegates from each company. The fire-alarm bells will be tolled during the moving of the procession, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The body will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Regiments to Depart.

The following regiments are holding themselves in readiness to depart under any call of the Government for militia: The Fourth, Col. D. W. Teller; Sixth, Col. Joel W. Mason; Eleventh, Col. J. Mulhoff; Eighty-fourth, Col. T. A. Conkling; Ninety-third, Col. R. W. Chambers; Ninety-fifth, Col. S. R. Pinkney; Ninety-sixth, Col. G. D. Krehbiel; Ninety-ninth, Col. O'Mahony.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, recently organized, and commanded by Col. THOMAS LYNCH, has volunteered to take the field, and has been accepted by Gen. SANDFORD as a part of the quota of the First Division.

Capt. EDGAR A. ROBERTS, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has received an order from Gen. SANDFORD, authorizing him to enlist a regiment or a battalion for the one hundred days' service.

LINDSEY BLUES.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES' BATTALION, }
MERCER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864. }

Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to report at these headquarters the number of men enrolled by this Friday, at 8 P. M. By order,

JOHN N. WILSEY, Major Commanding.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSTITUTES.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Brig.-Gen A. S. Webb, Superintendent of Recruiting for Second Army Corps, New York State:

GENERAL: The A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs me to inform you that all substitutes not liable to military duty, enlisted for drafted men, or for persons in advance of the draft, will be required to make oath that they are exempt from the draft by reason of allegiance, or having served two years in the United States Army or Navy, since April 15, 1861. In such cases, certificates of exemption will be granted to the principal for three years by the Provost-Marshal of the District in which he resides, on receipt of the oath and enlistment paper of his substitute, which will be sent through this office. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. F. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

Health Wardens are not "Clerks"—They Cannot be Removed by the City Inspector Without the Concurrence of the Board of Aldermen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Sutherland.

Demorest vs. *The Mayor.*—This case has several times been noted in this paper. The plaintiff sued to recover salary as Health Warden, from July, 1859, to December of the same year, claiming that he had been illegally removed from office by the City Inspector without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen—or rather, that he had not been legally removed at all.

The court, at Special Term, sustained the plaintiff's view of the removal, and gave him judgment. The defendants appealed, and the court, per CLERKE, J., now affirmed that judgment, taking the view that the City Inspector could only remove Chiefs of Bureau, clerks and other subordinates of that class, without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen; that the plaintiff was not a clerk nor the chief of any bureau, and not being such, he was not legally removed and must recover.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 14, 1864.

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	c 113⅞	50	M. Sc. & N. I. R.	o 84
100	do	s3 113⅝	100	do	84
100	do	113⅝	100	do	s3 84⅛
100	do	s3 113⅝	200	do	b3 84⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R.	128¾	100	do	b3 84⅜
100	do	c 128⅝	200	do	84⅜
800	Reading R.	131⅜	400	do	84⅜
400	do	c 132	100	do	84⅜
100	do	b5 132½	200	do	b3 84⅜
200	do	c 131⅞	100	do	b3 84⅜
400	do	b4 132	200	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅞
100	do	c 131⅞	100	do	s3 128⅞
800	do	b5 132	300	do	b3 129
500	do	132	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	109⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	o 1⅜	300	do	b3 109⅜
100	do	b4 62	100	do	109⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	c 72⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	103⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co.	s3 43	100	P., F. W. & C.	s3 113¼
100	Qts. Hill M. Co.	12			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	49⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	84⅜
5	Erie Railway	113⅜	400	do	84⅜
100	do	b4 113⅜	100	do	b3 84⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	129	100	do	84⅜
100	do	b10 129⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129
100	do	s3 129	100	do	s10 128⅜
100	Reading R.	131⅞	100	Chi. & R. Isl.	110⅜
200	do	s3 132⅛	100	do	b3 110⅜
700	do	s10 132	100	Chic. & N. W.	51
100	do	s10 131⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	61⅜
200	Canton Co.	36	700	Quick. M. Co.	73⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$20,000	Amer. Gold.	257	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	84⅜
50,000	do	257⅛	200	do	b3 84⅜
200	Erie Railway	b3 113⅜	100	do	b4 84⅜
250	do	113⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅝
500	do	s3 113⅜	200	do	129
100	Reading R.	132	100	do	s3 128⅜
300	Hudson Riv. R.	s3 129	400	Chi. & R. I. R	b4 110⅜
200	do	129	100	do	110⅜
200	do	b3 129	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 113⅜
100	Mariposa Min.	44	100	do	s5 113⅜

[Advertisement.]

ALL ABOUT THE FACE.—Signs of Character, and How to Read Them. Noses long and short, lips thick and thin, eyes blue, black and gray; cheeks, chins, teeth, head, hair, skin, &c., in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $2 a year. July number now ready; 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets.... 1 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 3 40 | Gov. Island.. 4 29 | Hell Gate.... 5 51

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14—*In steamship Jamaica Packet, from Kingston, Jam.*—Dr Gen. Barry, R. M. L. Rasin, G. A. Libby, A. Lieb, A. D. Cordova, J. H. Starke, R. Groome, Mr. Allen, H. Malcot.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana.—Mme. Baronesse de Chassac, her Castagnie, H. A. Perdreauville, lady, son and 2 daughters, C. Howe, lady, 3 children and servant, Placido Dominguez and lady, Mrs. A. C. Allen, Mrs. James Converse, J. M. Madrigal y de Leon, J. M. Calderon y Kessel, Juan H. Durruty, H. Folsom, Mrs. Haggerty, Mrs Pennington, Mateo Sotolongo, Adorfo Orancio, T. Hidalgo, Inuis Penna P. Dasse, J. W. Whitman, J. W. Robinson, M. Martorell, Felix Alfonso, Manuel Quero, R. Oscar, Pedro Verdix, E. Eberman, Dominique Trombie, Jules Barthomies, G. Schadelin, Jose Comellas, Ramon Comellos, Wm. Klein, Ramon Borda and three sons, H. Schupnes, H. de Leon, R. Sherman, T. Adams, P. Richards.

In bark Thomas Pope, from Monrovia—Rev. John Leys, J. T. Ames and lady, Miss Lizzie Clarkson, Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Miss Alice Douglas, Mrs. Katharine King and son, Philip Grole, M. D. Herndon.

Steamer Emma Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia, with [illegible] *to Jas. Hand.*

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with [illegible] *to J. & N. Briggs.*

Ship Civilta, (Dan.,) Comlich, Alexandria 87 ds., with rags to master. In the Straits of Gibraltar, May 29, ship Regent, from Malta for Quebec, June 8, brig Charles Constantine, from Alicante for New-York, 12th inst., 180 miles S. E. of the Highlands, was spoken by U. S. gunboats Mount Vernon and Monticello, in search of the Florida; all well.

Bark Thos. Pope, Alexander, Monrovia via Sierra Leone June

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3997. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in man, woman or children.

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For weakness arising from Habits of Disipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epilepsy or Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of Lunatic asylums, and the melancholy deaths from consumption, bear ample witness of the assertion. The countless victims to each of by organic weakness require the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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Invariably does.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any other preparation of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you

A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to

SLEEP WELL.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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THE REBEL RETREAT.

The Pursuit by the Union Forces.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

Speculations Upon the Rebel Strength.

THE DEVASTATION OF MARYLAND.

IMMENSE SWOOP UPON LIVE STOCK.

ALL QUIET UPON THE POTOMAC.

Speculations on the Late Raid—Retreat of the Enemy—Plundering Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

Speculations continue to be made as to the number of rebels recently menacing this city, but there are no data by which to determine this question. From conversations with farmers from Montgomery County to-night, it appears that the fields for some miles were filled with the enemy, and that those who made the demonstration on our immediate front were only the advance of their army.

The intention was evidently to *invade* Washington, but the continuous arrival of troops in formidable numbers satisfied them that their design was not easily to be accomplished. There is no doubt that they were previously encouraged to this advance by many sympathizing friends, especially those who took pains to point out Union men for plunder, and who themselves suffered from the treachery of the rebels.

On their retreat through the upper portion of Montgomery County, the rebels swept off nearly all the horses and cattle, and many of them stole women's and children's clothing and other personal effects. The stores were also plundered. It is not positively known whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, the reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have reëntered Virginia, and are traveling with their plunder over the various roads leading through Loudon County toward Snicker's and Ashy's Gaps. A large force of our troops is in pursuit. It is reported that BRECKINRIDGE and staff were in Leesburgh on Wednesday morning, superintending the movements of the enemy. A number of their stragglers have been picked up by our troops.

Reports from Philadelphia at Baltimore—No Rebels in Maryland—The Ravages of the Enemy—Refugees Going Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 15.

This evening's *Telegraph* has the following dispatch from Baltimore: "All is quiet here to-day. No armed rebels are heard of in the State. The pass system is now abolished here for all travelers and citizens.

Business is now being actively resumed. Refugees are going home.

The accounts received from all parts of Western Maryland state that the rebels made a complete sweep of horses, cattle and stores of every kind. The whole country is ransaged, and the people are unable to secure their crops.

Our authorities continue making arrests of many prominent Secessionists.

All the railroad companies are vigorously engaged in repairing damages, and regular travel will soon be resumed in every direction. News is very scarce in this quarter. All excitement has completely subsided, and business is resumed as usual. Recruiting for 100 days is still going vigorously on. Several regiments will be mustered in in a few days. B.

Pursuit of the Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

The military authorities here, at noon to-day, had no information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on the upper Potomac.

Affairs at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 15.

The Philadelphia Railroad Company have made arrangements for running trains over the road to-morrow. The Gunpowder Bridge is not yet repaired, but a foot bridge has been constructed around the burnt portion, so that passengers can reach the train beyond. The bridge was more seriously damaged than at first reported, and the locomotive having fallen down between the piles, has been found difficult to remove.

The reports of the rebel cavalry near the city are believed to be entirely incorrect. Our cavalry have made a thorough examination of the country in this vicinity, but could not find an armed rebel anywhere. It is supposed that the pressure of some of our citizen scouts sent out from Baltimore, were taken by the country people for rebels, and hence the reports.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of the Rebels—Their Depredations—Miscellaneous.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, July 14, 1864.

From a gentleman just arrived from Frederick I have gained the following information relative to the last great rebel raid.

The rebels crossed the river at Dam No. 4, just below Martinsburgh, on Wednesday, 6th inst. The cavalry striking thence northward to Hagerstown, by way of Boonsboro and Middletown, to Catoctin Ridge, near Frederick, where they awaited the approach of the infantry, artillery and wagon train, which had come down by the river road in the rear of Maryland Heights. On the junction of the forces they proceeded to drive WALLACE from Frederick. Gen. WALLACE evacuated Frederick on the approach of the combined forces, and fell back to Monocacy bridge on Friday evening.

On Saturday morning the fight at Monocacy bridge commenced, at which time Gen. WALLACE'S entire force did not exceed 5,000 men. With this small force he held EARLY'S corps of 18,000 men in check for five hours, but was finally forced to give way, being struck on either flank by BRECKINRIDGE and JOHNSON, the entire force opposed to him being estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 men. When BRECKINRIDGE out-flanked him on the left, he succeeded in capturing between 500 and 600 of his men. WALLACE retreated in good order eastward along the Baltimore pike.

WALLACE lost in killed between 50 and 60, and about 80 or 90 of his wounded fell into the hands of the rebels. The rebel loss was much greater. All these wounded, both Federal and rebel, were placed in the hospitals at Frederick, under care of two surgeons—one left by WALLACE, the other a rebel. In the wounded the loss in skirmishers which occurred previous to Saturday, so far as known, did not exceed 25 Federal and 12 rebel wounded, and 8 Federal and 4 rebel killed. The heavy Federal loss is accounted for by the fact that the rebels had artillery of heavier calibre than our forces, and the guns of their sharpshooters were of longer range.

The greater portion of the rebel force next moved toward Washington, and a strong detachment is supposed to have crossed the river as an escort to their heavy train, consisting of 1,500 wagons. Of this number nearly 1,200 were United States wagons. Many of their cannon had also been stolen from our Government. Numbers of the men were armed with United States carbines and rifled muskets, and were dressed in Uncle Sam's army pants, shirts and boots.

The last reliable news from HUNTER, states that his advance guard was, on Monday morning, at Cherry Run, near Martinsburgh, and that he, with the main force, was between there and Cumberland, moving slowly and cautiously to join SIGEL at Maryland Heights.

SIGEL'S cavalry, after driving the rear guard of the rebels from Frederick on Sunday, followed them for several miles beyond the Monocacy, since then they have probably returned to Maryland Heights, where SIGEL is believed to have remained.

At Sharpsburgh, Boonsboro and Middletown the rebels are said to have taken nothing but woolen goods, groceries, medicines and articles fit for army use. At Hagerstown they took $20,000 in money and about $15,000 worth of goods. At Frederick they levied a contribution of $200,000, received the money, and then used $25,000 of it to purchase dry goods, groceries, medicines, &c., &c., paying for same in greenbacks.

Reliable information has been received, to the effect that the Government stores at Martinsburgh did fall into the hands of the rebels, and that what they could not carry off they destroyed on evacuating the place. At Hagerstown they also got a large quantity of Government stores and destroyed all they could not use. They did not burn any public buildings here except some which were so remote as not to endanger private property. At Frederick they burned the Government stables and warehouses, destroyed the railroad bridge across the Monocacy and damaged the road to a considerable extent.

On Sunday a fire was seen in the direction of Antietam Iron Works, and it is stated they were burned by the same party of guerrillas who committed depredations at Point of Rocks.

There are no rebels north or west of Frederick, nor have there been since Saturday. A. S. M.

THE BATTLE OF THE MONOCACY.

Casualties in the Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. W. H. SEWARD, Jr., at the battle of Monocacy:

Company A.—Wounded—Sergt. M. H. Crawford, side and arm, severe; Corp. P. McWiggin, where not known, supposed prisoner; John McNiel, head and shoulder, severe, and prisoner; Edward Rider, where not known; M. Martin, leg, severe, M. Shaft, spent ball, severe; John Elmer, breast, slight; E. P. Merrill, back, severe: George Strickland, side, severe; Charles Carpenter, hand, slight; Ungel Phillips, leg, severe; Amos Smith, arm, severe; Albert Derby, hip, severe; George Mullice, arm, slight; George Ellsworth, head, severe; Wm. Holl, where not known, supposed a prisoner; Wm. Merrill, supposed a prisoner; James Windover, head and leg, severe; Fideles Searles, thigh, severe; W. Mitchell, where not known.

Company A.—Missing—Capt. J. H. Hyde; Corp. Judson Mead, prisoner.

Company B.—Wounded—Anthony Cooman, hip, slight; Josiah E. Nash, arm, slight.

Company C.—Wounded—Lieut. James Tiff, thigh, severe; William Tood, arm, severe; Charles Grant, leg, severe, and prisoner; Simeon Lewis, breast, severe; Lieut. W. Burke, elbow, severe; Granger Van Kleeck, back and neck, severe.

Company C.—Prisoners—J. B. Lasher, Jas. Tocker, Charles Early, Levi Emrick and eight men, names not known, were taken prisoners near Frederick City.

Company D—Wounded—Lieut. Lewis D. Williams, hip, severely; Sergt. Lewis Barton, heart, slight; George Spahr, leg, severe; Capt. Eben Newburg, foot, slight; Henry Houchkirk, foot; Dennis McCarty, thigh; Leonard Storiner, arm, slight; Byron Brown, arm, slight; Eli Davis, head; Melvin Fleming, breast; Wm. Anderson, arm, slight; Daniel Roys, arm, severe; Frederick Steel, Joseph Williams, arm, severe; Thomas Wilson, foot; Davis Hazlill, arm; Walter Duell, shoulder; John L. Comstock, side; Vincent E. Clark, where not known.

Company E.—Wounded—Capt. William Hawley—arm, slight.

Company E.—Killed—Lieut. James H. Ellis. Enlisted men killed—Norman Lawrence, Oliver A. Wilson, Henry L. Bigelow. Wounded—Barrett Riggs, thigh, severe; Patrick Kirby, where not known; Edward York, head, severe; John Main, wrist; Henry Lansing, back, severe; Dwight Brown, thigh, severe; Cornelius Dobson, thigh, slight; Anson Morehouse, finger, slight; B. F. Barnes, arm, severe; Freelatin Thomas, arm, slight; Anthony Fales, J. E. Merrill, neck, slight; Michael Doyle, leg, slight.

Company H.—Killed—Corp. Tunis Conklin. Wounded—Corp. J. D. Pettye, shoulder; Corp. E. Turner, thigh; Henry Eluf, H. Cronkite, arm; Benjamin Fowler, ankle; Sanford Forbes, missing; A. J. Hutchins, thigh; John Tane, lungs; John Newman, finger; Dallas Penny, hand; John Vanderberg, wrist; C. Warner, lungs; W. Wilkins, thigh.

Company K.—Killed—Adelbert River, Chas. Prine.

Company K.—Wounded.—Sergeant P. G. Morgan, back and side; Corp. Timothy Foley, ankle; Andrew Hutchings, back and neck; William Allen, body; Chas. Clark, hip; Joseph Eberl, shoulder; Cornelius Collins, eye, severe; George Mann, arm and side, Patrick Wallace, face; W. Blake, shoulder; W. Church, head; Augustus Mitchell, leg; Del Black, throat; A. Crossetman, missing, L. Kelly, hand; C. Monroe, missing.

Company K—Missing—Lieut. P. King and 18 men.

Company M—Wounded—G. Dobson, arm, severe; H. Nutty, leg, slight; M. Carney, arm, severe, and prisoner; Elias Eastman, side, severe. *Killed*—John Barnhart and J. B. Miller; Lieut.-Col. E. P. Taft, wounded and taken prisoner; Assistant Surgeon D. S. Chamberlain, prisoner; Lieut. E. C. Comstock, Acting Battalion Adjutant, missing.

The regiment has about 175 missing; names not yet fully ascertained.

Rebel Operations in Hagerstown.

From the Franklin Repository.

We have full details of the actual operations of the rebels in Hagerstown. On Tuesday afternoon the rebel advance drove our pickets into the town. It was under command of Maj. SUTARES, who was subsequently captured. He is from Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland County, has lived in the Southern part of this county, studied law with BRADLEY JOHNSTON, of Frederick, and went with him into the rebel service. On Wednesday afternoon, Gen. MCCAUSLAND, the successor of Gen. JENKINS, entered the town with about 1,500 cavalry. He levied $20,000 upon the town, and seized Mr. THOMAS A. BOTT, a silversmith, and, we believe, a member of the Council, to be held as a hostage for the payment of the money. The money was raised and paid in Maryland funds—rebel currency being contemptuously refused. There were large Government stores in various places in town, and Gen. MCCAUSLAND didn't seem to have an appetite for applying the torch, so he placed Mr. ISAAC NESBITT, Clerk of the Courts, under heavy bonds to have the stores destroyed. The bond was given, and the stores burned after the rebels departed. An additional ransom of $1,500 was paid by Messrs. NESBIT, HAMILTON and a few others to save the warehouses of Messrs. THOMSTON and EICHELBERGER, as their destruction would have perilled private property seriously. ZELLER & Co., having no Government stores in their warehouse, it was not disturbed, although taken possession of by the rebel officers. There was a large amount of private corn, oats, &c., in it; but when they were satisfied that it was all owned by individuals, it was not moved or injured. The following receipt was given Mr. ZELLER when his warehouse was seized:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, FOURTEENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, July 6, 1864.

By order of Gen. MCCAUSLAND, I have taken charge of all stores in ZELLER & Co.'s private warehouse. The amount of goods I cannot estimate, but this will show the disposition of them.

H. R. CUSHAW, Act. Brig. Q. M.

Considering that Mr. ZELLER is one of the most earnest Union men in the place, he was treated rather fairly. The Government stores, however, much more than supplied their wants, and any injury to Mr. ZELLER would have been wanton destruction of private property. We do not learn that they so destroyed property of any description, violent as were their threats at times. About 2 A. M. on Thursday morning, MCCAUSLAND'S command left. Scouting parties still hovered in and about the town, and about daylight of the same day Gen. JOHNSON came in with about 1,800 men, to supply his command with certain articles of which he had conveniently in the dominions of Jeff. DAVIS. The hat stores of Messrs ROSENCLE & [illegible], and the same store of Mr. KNODLE did a large trade with them—the trade being wholly on the side of the rebels, and Judge SMALL'S shoe store narrowly escaped by the rebels being called off suddenly by the startling cry that "the Yanks are upon us!" Maj. DAVIS had the immediate command under IMBODEN. The only property burned was the railroad water tank and wood-house.

Our reporter left on Saturday morning. He witnessed the whole rebel movements in Hagerstown. He was present at several conversations between Gen. CAUSLAND and one of the citizens. The spokesman of the council and citizens was Col. SCHLEY, aided by Mr. SNYDER and several others who occupy a conservative position—so conservative, indeed, that they lean a little over perpendicular on the rebel side. When the demand was made for $20,000, Messrs. SCHLEY and SNYDER called upon Gen. MCCAUSLAND and declared their inability to raise the money and clothing. The insurgent chief—a fierce, middle-sized man, with red, bushy whiskers—answered them in the following rather emphatic than poetical manner: "By J—— C——, if you don't have the money and clothing by 8½ o'clock this evening I will burn every house in town if it costs me my own life and that of all my command!" SCHLEY was almost equally emphatic in returning compliments with the rebel chief. He intimated that he was a thief and a free-booter; but it did not disturb the guerilla's equanimity nor lessen his taste for plunder. The demand was for 1,500 suits of clothing in addition to $20,000; but the clothing could not be found. The rebel General was inexorable, and whether the clothing was there or not, he must have it. Finally all the clothing that could be found was gathered up—including children's shoes and many other articles entirely useless to the army, and when about everything was got that could be found, the "Southern brethren" of "My Maryland" were content. It was remarkable that they made no discrimination between rebel sympathizers and Union men. Mr. BELL, a druggist, who has a brother in the rebel army, and who is said to lean that way himself had his stock "confiscated" in the most approved free booter's style; and when a rebel sympathizer expostulated with them for robbing their friends—one who had a brother in their service—they politely answered that if Mr. BELL was their friend he should be with his brother in their army. The rebel sympathizers generally were very indignant at the indiscriminate propensities for stealing manifested by their constitutional friends, and curses' loud and deep might have been heard on every corner from the disappointed and humiliated allies of treason. A Special Committee of the right shade called on Gen. MCCAUSLAND to remonstrate about some order he had issued, and he dismissed them summarily by saying that as they could send three Abolition delegates to Annapolis, they could certainly comply with any reasonable demands made by the rebels. Many of the fiercest rebel sympathizers openly declare that they hope Gen. MCCAUSLAND may receive the first Yankee bullet that is fired into his command. Altogether secesh is by no means pleased with secession. It is rumored that they levied on Middletown for 5,000 lbs. of bacon, on Boonsboro for 1,000, and on Frederick for $200,000.

On Saturday the rebels left the vicinity of Hagerstown, and moved toward Frederick, where they doubtless joined the main force across the Potomac. On Saturday evening, and during Sunday and Monday, there was a steady stream of horses and contrabands returning South, where we hope that they may gather their harvest in peace.

The Capture of the Water Witch—News from Ossabaw Sound.

From a letter addressed to a naval officer in this City by a correspondent who dates from the United States steamship *Paul Jones*, at Ossabaw Sound, Geo., we are permitted to make the following extract regarding the manner of the capture of the *Water Witch* by the rebels. The letter says:

"Through escaped Union prisoners and contrabands we have learned a few particulars in reference to the capture of the *Water Witch*. One hundred and twenty men, in four boats, under the pilot PELOT, came alongside the *Water Witch*, and, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when hailed, he and a number of contrabands said they wished to come on board. It being very dark and hazy, those in the boats could not be seen, and the officer of the deck gave them permission to come alongside. In an instant they were all on the deck. The officer of the deck immediately shot the negro who had asked permission to come on board. PENDERGRAST, seeing PELOT, at once fired, and sent a ball through his head; the Doctor, firing simultaneously, shot him through the heart. The officers of the *Water Witch* fought well, but the men behaved badly, which was, no doubt, owing to the great confusion which prevailed. Capt. PENDERGRAST received two severe sabre wounds in the head, but at last accounts was doing very well. Two colored men were killed on the *Water Witch*. Seven of the rebels were also killed. Capt. PENDERGRAST and the other prisoners are in OGLETHORPE'S Barracks, in Savannah.

The *Water Witch* is now lying about five miles up the river, but there is a large fort between her and us. Capt. STRONG has tried and is still trying to burn her, but I have no little hope in the undertaking.

We received information last week that the rebels are making extensive preparations to capture the *Paul Jones*. The Admiral has sent us a large number of men and ammunition of all kinds. Six large torpedoes were sent, containing one hundred and fifty pounds of powder each, which will endanger the ship more than the enemy. We have over two hundred men, forty-three of whom are marines. I believe the Admiral would send the flagship *Philadelphia* down here if Capt. STONE would ask for her."

Report of Deaths in Eighteenth Army Corps Field Hospital since last Date, July 9.

R. Sanders, Co. B, 10th N. Y. Art.—ankle

F. S. Power, Co. D, 4th N. H.—arm and bowels.

E. B. Welford, Co. L, 11th N. Y.—thumb.

J. Pool, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—side.

James Bird, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—thigh.

Thos. Hornsby, Co. I, 12th N. H.—hand.

Chas. Robertson, Co. H, 27th Mass.—head.

J. C. Donlan, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Art.—forearm and leg.

Corp. J. Weber, Co. F, 97th Penn.—leg.

C. B. Holt, Co. C, 12th New-Hampshire—scalp.

Corp. Geo. R. Follett, Co. 9th Maine—arm.

Nelson Sheldon, Co. I, 27th Massachusetts—head.

Horatio N. Fish, Co. C, 21st Connecticut—shoulder.

Sergt. Wm. H. Spicer, Co. E, 97th P. V.—head.

J. Van Putnam, Co. F, 10th N. Y. A.—head.

Corp. M. Miller, Co. K, 11th P. V. R.—shoulder.

Jno. S. Tift, Co. F, 21st Connecticut—head.

J. E. Ashwell, Co. D, 27th Massachusetts—arm.

Corp. Bush Cregan, Co. C, 3d N. Y. A.—arm.

D. Metcalf, Co. G, 76th Pennsylvania—side.

D. D. Frisble, 17th New-York Ind. Battery—thigh.

John Gibson, Co. B, 13th Indiana—hand.

Egbert Carpenter, Co. I, 10th N. Y. A.—thigh.

Corp. E. Smith, Co. B, 5th Maryland—elbow.

L. W. Jones, Co. E, 40th Massachusetts—shoulder.

H. C. Smith, Co. H, 8th Conn.—face and shoulder.

B. F. Robbins, Co. B, 10th New-Hampshire—hip.

F. Tully, Co. B, 47th New-York—leg.

Asa Williams, Co. G, 47th New-York—arm.

A. J. McKitt, Co. G, 10th New-York—shoulder.

O. W. Jones, Co. D, 9th Maine—chin.

Raid Into North Carolina.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, July 8, 1864.

Col. G. W. KIRK returned to this place last night, from the most brilliant raid of this section. Left on the 12th of June, with 130 men. Their first work was at Boonsville, where they killed Capt. T. H. Osborn, the most notorious guerrilla in East Tennessee, and thirteen men. From this point they marched 150 miles through lonely mountain paths, when they arrived at Camp Vance, North Carolina, near Morgantown. Here 325 North Carolina troops surrendered, but Maj. FLINT, their commander, escaped. Gov. VANCE and Brig.-Gen. GORDON had left only the day previous. The property destroyed here was: Engine and train, 2,000 bushels corn, 300 bales cotton, 2,000 pairs English-made shoes, large lot bacon, &c. At McFarland Station, on the Salisbury and Morgantown Railroad, they destroyed station and bridge, and captured twenty-five men. From here they returned, skirmishing with bushwhackers all the way, but only losing one man in the whole trip. They dispersed various bands of militia on the road and captured much stock. They arrived with 150 prisoners, (seven officers) sixty negroes and seventy-five horses, being compelled to parole many prisoners who could not be brought through. The negroes all enlisted, on their arrival here, in the First United States Artillery. The Colonel had twenty-five North Carolina Indians, formerly in the rebel service, who make excellent soldiers for the Union. The Colonel and his brother, Lieut. W. H. KIRK, were both wounded slightly. They are heroes who deserve the name. T.

Another Victim of the Florida.

BURNING OF THE SCHOONER GEORGE LATIMER.

The new schooner *George Latimer*, from Baltimore and bound to Pernambuco, was captured and burned on the 18th of May, by the pirate *Florida*. The Captain, mate, second-mate and cook were put on board the *Nourmahal*, on the 5th of June, in lat. 22° N., and lon. 42°. The remainder of her crew shipped on the *Florida*. The cargo of the *George Latimer* consisted of 1,582 barrels of flour, 2,000 gallons of petroleum oil, 16,243 packages of lard, 250 boxes of crackers, and 9 packages of hams.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Crossing of the Chattahoochee.

Burning of the Bridges by the Rebels.

The Enemy Driven from Strong Works on the River.

OUR ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 13th, says:

We have further particulars relating to the crossing of the Chattahoochee, which are highly interesting. The rebels, on Sunday, finding SHERMAN had effected a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons.

Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by abatis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky, but no men could have forded it and charged up the embankments to their works.

The intrenchments extended along the river bank for five miles, and were located in a position to sweep the surrounding country. JOHNSTON had evidently been months in preparing them.

After the flank movement commenced the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back. We pursued to the fortifications around Atlanta, which were but eight miles distant. We know of no other point at which a stand can be made.

News up to July 8—The Situation on the Chattahoochee—Soldiers' Letters—Operations of Cavalry.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, PACE'S FERRY, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

The day has passed, and no event of unusual, indeed, I might say *usual*, importance has transpired. The artillery of the Fourth Corps, last evening and this morning, were placed in position on hastily erected but substantial works constructed by the "Shovel Brigade," and at 9 o'clock a number of our "rebel demoralizers" opened upon the enemy's works upon the southern bank. No response from artillery was elicited, but the musketry fire was quite spirited and harmless for an hour, until our guns again resumed silence. Early in the morning, Gen. WOOD received orders to reconnoiter the banks of the stream for a place to lay pontoons, and the firing was, no doubt, to draw the enemy's attention from him. His movements were, no doubt, a feint, with the object of giving the enemy an impression that SHERMAN was ready for another grand flank movement. Whether the feint was successful is known alone to the enemy, whose sense of fear was not perceptibly affected by it, as no efforts were made on HARDEE'S corps, which is on this side of the river strongly intrenched, to retire across on the pontoons, which are in readiness to be laid.

The troops in HOWARD'S front have been quite active since their arrival here, in erecting fortifications on the river front. They are very strong, and command the enemy's position, as well as the crossing at the ferry.

THE ENEMY FRUSTRATED.

Last night and to-night the enemy has made frequent attempts to save their pontoons, which on their crossing they cut loose from the northern bank, and permitted to float round to the south shore. Every effort, however, was frustrated by WOOD, who stationed a sentinel under cover on the bank, and when the enemy sent down a force to accomplish the work, gave a signal to our troops in the fortifications twelve yards in the rear, who opened heavy batteries upon them, with visible effect, compelling them to get back hurriedly.

OUR PRESENT LINE

is one eminently suited for defence. The river is the dividing line on the left, and when HARDEE crosses a very thin line can easily hold the enemy in check, while a vast force can be centered at some particular point, thrown across, and upon the flank of the enemy, thus rendering the passage of the river a matter of small importance. Then SHERMAN, if so disposed, with a small force, could drive HARDEE across the river and occupy his line; but I surmise that SHERMAN will do no such thing. He and THOMAS wrap their intentions in considerable secrecy, which at the present time is very necessary. That their movements for the next two weeks will mystify the ever-watchful JOHNSTON I am constrained to believe, but when the enemy has the solution I prophesy that he will have another example of the well-planned strategy of those experienced leaders. Meanwhile it behooves the people, whose interests at the present moment are centered in the invincible line of bayonets that line the James and Chattahoochee, to patiently await the results when the mantle of the future is lifted, and they can plainly see the grand results that will have been worked out, sending a ray of joy to every loyal heart in the nation. Days and weeks may be consumed in knocking at the door of Atlanta and Richmond; but there is an overruling Providence, and the day of treason must eventually succumb and fall before the awe-inspiring banner that so long has been trailed in the dust and dauris of Southern sheets, spit upon and insulted by the promoters of a would-be slave oligarchy.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Reliable intelligence has been obtained as to the number composing the army in front. The total force, including infantry and artillery, is less than 50,000 men. With this force behind strongly built breastworks our army may be held in check for a few days in crossing the river, but with the force at his command, the troops seem possessed of the idea that SHERMAN can accomplish everything and anything he attempts.

PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

The prisoners and deserters who have been taken since the campaign opened will fall not far short of twelve thousand. On the three days from July 2 to the 5th, inclusive, between Kinesaw and this place, forty-three thousand were taken. As our column marched along the roads from Marietta to Vining's, with bankers out, a very large number were picked and sent in. Many of these fellows were found asleep in the woods, and when awakened protested against their capture, unavoidable, when the truth was that they had lagged behind the rebel rear for no other purpose than to be captured and get out of the service on taking the oath, which they will respect until they have an opportunity to visit their families, when they will turn bridgeburners and guerrillas. Nobody seems to have any confidence in their professed penitence.

THE GUERRILLAS IN OUR REAR.

Intelligence from the rear is frequently received, giving particulars of the operations of guerrillas, who lurk about their homes during the daytime, with an oath of allegiance in their pockets, to disappear mysteriously at nightfall, nobody knows where. As all the male residents in the country over which we pass are in the rebel service, excepting those who have deserted the rebel service and got home through the instrumentality of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is fair to presume that the frequent guerrilla outrages upon people, and burning of trains, is their devilish handiwork. Better, by far, lay every house in ashes, send the helpless families North and support them until the close of the war, than permit those unprincipled men to return home and perpetuate their villainy. I think I speak the truth when I say that sufficient Government property has been destroyed on the line of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railway to support the families of all the residents living on the route within twenty miles of the railway. There are those who have hitherto been opposed to injuring the country over which we pass who are now strong advocates of the policy of laying everything waste, and freeing the country from the operations of those miserable devils, cut-throats and assassins, who, too cowardly to face the Union troops openly in their trenches, seek the night to perpetrate their hellish work.

The other night a train, loaded with valuable supplies, was burned by one of these gangs near Resaca. Our cavalry got on their track, and captured nine of the scoundrels near Adairsville, some of whom had taken the sneesty oath.

LEFT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR RUFF'S MILLS, GA., Monday, July 4.

OUR ADVANCE TO RUFF'S MILLS.

I presume none of your maps will enable you to determine our location from the address. Ruff's Mills, then, are on Nickajack Creek, in the south part of Cobb County, two miles west of the Chattahoochee River. The Kenesaw Mountains rise in clear outlines some eight miles to the north; about us is rolling ground, mostly densely wooded.

We left Kinesaw on Sunday morning—the Seventeenth Corps in our advance, the Fifteenth going by Marietta. We marched to the rear and right of our operation on the right of the army, passing on the east of Lost Mountain. The road was covered with signs of the labors of the rebels as well as our troops, which indicate clearly how hard the struggle for supremacy is. The Twenty-third Corps has done its work well, as their earthworks testify, no less than its dead and wounded. Gen. MCPHERSON'S command is again in position on the right wing of the army, by this movement.

The Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, were in the advance, and reached Nickajack Creek on Sunday night. They found the rebels intrenched on the east side of the creek; but our lines were pressed forward, and during the night the creek was crossed, and a line of works established on the high ground beyond. The Fourth Division, Gen. VEATCH, rested on Sunday night near the Sand Town Road. But on Monday morning it was advanced and relieved the Second Division. As it advanced across some open fields, to the woods, beyond, the Sixty-fourth Illinois, Gen. FULLER'S brigade, lost a number of men wounded. The rebels had constructed an earthwork on both sides of the road, mostly in the woods, and had great advantage over our men. Our lines were pressed forward until it became evident that a charge was necessary to drive the rebels from these advance works, and the usual preparations were made.

THE CHARGE OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-NINTH OHIO.

The Twenty-seventh Ohio, Col. CAUSCHELL, and the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. E. F. NORRIS, were selected for the assault. The Eighteenth Missouri and the Sixth-third Ohio remained as supports, but were not thrown forward. The Sixty-sixth Illinois was on the right, but did not advance, and the Forty-third Ohio was thrown out on the left flank. The ground was not favorable for an advance. The rebel earthwork was about one hundred yards ahead of our line. On the right the ground over which the Thirty-ninth passed was uncleared, but the brush had been cut down, so as to make the approach as difficult as possible. The left had more cleared ground as the rebel works were approached, and the construction of the whole line was such that our troops must necessarily come under an enfilading fire.

The bugle sounded the advance at about 6:40, and the men, led gallantly by their officers, went forward in fine style. They had some descending ground to go over, then a gentle rise, on the crest of which was the enemy. As they ascended the rising ground, they moved forward on the double quick, with the regular Union cheer. The rebels were cool, and began a rapid and severe fire that told at once on the ranks, but did not check for a second the line. We were ordered to make a charge and drive the rebels from the works and hold them. The men carried their arms at a trail and did not fire; but the rebels could not stand the steady line closing upon them, and as our men reached the works they fled in haste, leaving some forty men prisoners and a few dead and wounded. They fled to another line of works toward the railroad, nearly half a mile in their rear, and thoro

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Baron JOMINI, General-In-Chief and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. Translated from the French with notes, by Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, United States Army. In four volumes, 8vo, with an Atlas of 60 maps and plans of battles. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1864.

This is one of the most beautiful and valuable books that we have seen for a long time. The paper, binding and typography are unexceptionable. The maps and plans are admirably executed, and, while absolutely essential to military men, will be found exceedingly useful to other readers.

On a close inspection we find some important improvements upon the original publication. The contents of chapters and the catch-words at the beginning of each important paragraph, are much more full and complete, and at the end of the fourth volume, we have a comprehensive general index to the entire work. These are most valuable additions to a book which must become a standard work of reference in our libraries. The notes by the translator, both selected and original, are not only interesting in themselves, but give us much important information in regard to the events and personages described in the text. In this respect the present publication has a value not possessed by the original work. The list of NAPOLEON'S Marshals and most prominent Generals and Ministers, with their several titles, in the appendix to volume first, is valuable for reference, for while every one has heard of Bernadotte, Davoust, Lannes, McDonald, Massena, Ney, Soult, Suchet, Fouché, Talleyrand, &c., not every one will recognize them under the titles of Prince of Ponte Corvo, Prince of Eckmühl, Duke of Montebello, Duke of Terentum, Prince of Essling, Prince of Moskwa, Duke of Dalmatia, Duke of Albufera, Duke of Otranto, Prince of Benevento, &c., &c.

This translation, as stated in the preface, was made some eighteen years ago, during a seven months' voyage, while Gen. HALLECK, as a young Lieutenant of Engineers, was en route by sea, via Cape Horn, to California, where he was ordered on the breaking out of Mexican hostilities in 1846. To one of his active mind it was a great relief to occupy the weary hours on shipboard in such military studies, so improving to an ambitious young officer, and which doubtless contributed much to prepare his mind for the notable part he has played in the present war.

Except the political portions of the original, which would be unattractive to the American reader, and therefore are slightly condensed; this translation is almost literal, but made with that scholastic polish characteristic of all of Gen. HALLECK'S writings. The preparation of his popular work on the "Elements of Military Art and Science," and his thorough knowledge of technical French, eminently fitted him to undertake the translation of this great work of JOMINI. The narration is graceful and fluent, while the technical parts have all the terseness of a mathematical demonstration, but throughout all is perspicuous. It is a real god-send that the translation of this greatest military history, illustrative of the principles of the strategy and grand tactics of NAPOLEON—the profound master of war—should have been undertaken by one so competent,—both soldier and scholar. All who are familiar with the peculiar idioms of the French, know the difficulty of rendering that language into classical English; but it is only the professional student who can appreciate the difficulties of supplying equivalents in our language for the expressive French military terms, many of which have been adopted by us, because of the impossibility of translating them; such as *aplomb, enfilade, ensemble, sang-froid, parole, élan, mêlée, esprit, fusillade, fascine, chassis, echelons, ponton, prolonge, chevaux de frise, élite*, and others, more technical, but peculiarly expressive, such as *bouche à feu, arme blanche, cadre, coup-de-main, ruse de guerre, feux-de-joie, hors de combat, coup d'œil, pas gymnastique, pan coupé*, &c., &c. Every one can call to mind some ludicrous mistakes of translation, such as including an amusing English essay on *Irish Bulls*, in a French catalogue of books on *stock-raising*; *Le dernier chemise de l'amour*, for SHAKESPEARE'S "Love's Last Shift;" or the rendering of MILTON'S "Hail, horrors! hail!" by *comment vous portez-vous les horreurs! comment vous portez-vous!* We remember the indignation of a French author at the barbarity of an English court-martial, which, in cashiering an officer, sentenced him to be "broken," which he had translated *roué*—put to torture by being *broken on a wheel!* The reader will find no such blunders here to amuse him, but a grave translation, worthy of the great original.

The name of the author, Baron JOMINI, is familiar to every military reader. As a writer on strategy and the tactics of battles, or the application of military science to the practical operations of the campaign and battle-field, he has no equal. In Europe, his reputation is like that of HUMBOLDT in the application of physical science to the facts and phenomena of nature, and his works have long been studied and read as text-books by military men of every country. His *Life of Napoleon*, though less of a technical character than most of his other works, has long been regarded as his *chef d'œuvre*. The recent demand for it has been so great that the Paris edition is entirely exhausted, and it is difficult to obtain even a copy of the Belgian edition. This has induced the publication of the present translation.

In this work JOMINI does not formally, nor as a primary object, attempt to teach strategy, nor to discuss the principles of the military art; but in his narrative of the events of the war, and of the various operations of NAPOLEON'S campaigns, he criticises the plans and operations of each party, and determines their merits by applying to them the test of scientific principles, thus teaching by example the true art of war. And he does this, not by dogmatical expressions of opinion, nor by tedious technical discussions, but by showing us what military movements were made and their actual results, and also what others were proposed or might have been made, and their probable results.

Thus in his chapter on the campaign of 1809, he describes all the operations of the opposing armies, and clearly points out the various strategic movements by which NAPOLEON turned, divided, defeated and forced back the enemy's forces, till he reached and occupied the capital of Austria; next his own defeat at Essling and retreat to the Island of Lobau; then the masterly operations by which he brought to his relief the secondary armies from Italy and elsewhere, while his engineers were preparing bridges for another passage, and, finally, his second crossing of the Danube and the great victory at Wagram, by which he terminated the campaign and ended the war. And having thus taught us the true principles of strategy as deduced from the operations of this campaign, he proceeds with a searching analysis of the tactical movements of the great battles of Essling and Wagram, criticising, favorably or unfavorably, the formation, position and handling of the troops on both sides, and then seeks to develop what he regards as the true system of tactics of battles.

In his chapter on the campaign of 1814, he presents a most striking and instructive picture of NAPOLEON'S strategic operations, and how from his central positions he successively attacked one and the other of the enemy's exterior lines, and in battle after battle defeated the allies, till finally his little army was forced, from sheer exhaustion, to yield to the mighty hosts of the invaders.

Again, in his history of the Hundred Days, JOMINI gives us a clear conception of NAPOLEON'S masterly strategy in piercing the centre of the enemy's lines, first defeating BLUCHER at Ligny, and then WELLINGTON at Quatre-Bras, and the fatal error of GROUCHY at Wavre, by which these great advantages were lost. He also describes the tactical movements of the battle of Waterloo, and the causes of NAPOLEON'S final defeat.

In the concluding pages and notes we have a brief and most interesting account of NAPOLEON'S second abdication, his exile to St. Helena, his sufferings and death on that barren rock, and finally the removal of his remains to the Church of Invalids, on the banks of the Seine, and among the people he had loved so well.

While the merits of this work as a military history are most conspicuous, the narrative and discussion of political events are both instructive and interesting. Our space, however, will permit us to allude to only one point connected with the political policy pursued by the several nations engaged in these wars, and that is, the conduct of England toward France and the Continental Powers during this period, and for which she received the opprobrious title *of Perfidious Albion*, which title she certainly has not forfeited by the course which she has recently pursued toward Italy, Poland, the United States and Denmark.

We shall not stop to notice her course in the early part of the Revolution, in first encouraging one party and then the other in France, and PITT'S assertion, in full Parliament, that the internal convulsions in that country would secure the prosperity and greatness of England; nor her rejection of the many offers of peace made by NAPOLEON, when the continental Powers were desirous of ending this long and bloody war. We refer more particularly to her treatment of neutrals, her disregard of treaty stipulations, and her frequent and shameless violations of the law of nations and the laws of war.

There was scarcely a rule of maritime law which she did not set at naught whenever it suited her interest to do so; and to the protests of neutral Powers she arrogantly replied that "she *ought* to do everything she could to secure her maritime ascendency, and that she *could* do whatever she wished." She fully carried out this assertion and threat in her attack upon Copenhagen, without any previous declaration of war, and without just cause of complaint against the conduct of Denmark as a neutral Power, and for which no English writer has ever attempted to offer any other excuse or palliation than that of *expediency*; or, in other words, that it was the interest of England at the time to violate every known rule of international law in regard to the rights and exemptions of neutrals. This word *expediency* has often been used to cover injustice, dishonesty and crime, by States as well as individuals, but we know of no case where it has been employed to cover a greater crime than this.

After negotiating and solemnly ratifying the treaty of Amiens, the English Government, under the most flimsy pretexts, refused to execute its stipulations. So barefaced was her conduct on this occasion that even ALLISON admits that England was the cause of the long and bloody wars which followed the rupture. He says:

"In coolly reviewing the circumstances under which this contest was renewed, it is impossible to deny that the British Government manifested a feverish anxiety to come to a rupture, and that, so far as the two countries were concerned, they (the English) were the aggressors."

In her orders in council and captures of neutral commerce upon the high seas, her establishment of paper blockades, and the unheard-of construction given to the law of contraband and right of preemption, she violated the established rules of international law in order to give a death-blow to all neutral commerce.

Again, in her treatment of prisoners of war and refusal to make equitable exchanges, she established a barbarous precedent for the imitation of the Southern rebels, in whose cruel treatment of prisoners of war they have the example and encouragement of their British sympathizers. While England refused to exchange prisoners of war on anything like equal terms, she confined the French in horrible prison-ships until large numbers of them died, and the remainder were rendered totally unfit for any military service whatever. Nor was this all; she advised, and, by means of her influence over the local and insurrectionary authorities in Spain, caused an open violation of the convention of Baylen, and the most horrible treatment of the French prisoners of war. Not only did she refuse to transport these men to France, as had been stipulated, but when, in 1811, SUCHET offered to exchange his Catalonian prisoners, who were the best soldiers in Spain, for these Frenchmen, utterly ruined in health and constitution by the barbarous treatment which they had received—and when the Spanish General was willing to accept the proposition, the Regency, at the request of WELLESLEY, the British Envoy, and brother of WELLINGTON, peremptorily forbade the exchange, and these brave soldiers were left to perish, says NAPIER, "by lingering torments, in such numbers that few remained alive at the termination of the war." Again, he says that this was a disgrace not only to Spain, but to England, for, by having interfered to prevent their release, "she was bound to insist that thousands of men, whose prolonged captivity was the result of her interference, should not be exposed on a barren rock, naked as they were born, and fighting for each other's miserable rations, to prolong an existence inconceivably wretched!"

In conclusion, we commend this work to our readers, as not only possessing great merit in itself, but, in the present condition of our country, involved in one of the greatest wars ever known, as a military history of extraordinary interest and value. The narrative is so brief and clear, and the style so simple and perspicuous, that it will be found as interesting to unprofessional readers as it is valuable to military officers and students.

THE APPROACHING EXERCISES IN YALE COLLEGE.—The commencement in Yale College occurs on the 28th of July.

On the Sunday afternoon previous the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Prof. W. B. CLARKE.

On Tuesday evening the *Concio ad Clerum* will be preached.

The Alumni meeting will be held on Wednesday morning. Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, LL. D., of New-York, will deliver an address.

The anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held on Wednesday evening. Orator, Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Poet, Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., of Boston.

Candidates for admission to college are examined on Monday and Tuesday previous to commencement.

THE MAGNOLIA RAID.

Southern Thieves and Northern Accessories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

I have seen several disconnected accounts of the recent raid upon the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, none of which, until the one appearing in your issue of this morning, apparently, have been written by an eye-witness. The one of this morning contains a few inaccuracies, and does not, by any means, strongly enough picture the contemptible conduct of the many rebel sympathizers on the train, nor show how much blame for the loss of the train attaches in various quarters. I have, therefore, penned these few lines to add my quota of testimony. I arrived in Baltimore on Monday morning, from Fortress Monroe, in company with Gen. FRANKLIN. I went at once to the depot, being in a great hurry to get on. There Gen. FRANKLIN decided to take the 8:40 train, in order to stop in Philadelphia a short time, while I remained for the 9:40 express train. Before leaving he was a little solicitous about getting on, as we were informed that passes would be demanded and he was dressed as a civilian. He finally concluded that he would take the risk, and left. I felt a little dubious about the safe passage of the train, owing to some stories which were told me in Baltimore; but as no anxiety was manifested by the railroad agent, and as the other train was in advance, I felt assured that we could run through unmolested. On crossing Gunpowder Bridge I noticed a steamer anchored near by, with a 24 pounder howitzer on board. At the extremity of the bridge was a picket, (afterward found to consist of 57 men.) The officer in command was standing as we passed with his arms folded, and all seemed as quiet as the Sabbath. Just after having turned the curve beyond the picket, I noticed that the brakes were suddenly put on. I at once hid my watch and money, and went out upon the platform. On *the road I could see nothing but a train* stopped at a station about half a mile ahead. Feeling assured, I went back to my seat, replaced my watch and money, when, for the first time, a shot was fired, followed a moment after by a volley. At this time the train had started up, and had the engineer reversed his engine, instead of jumping from it, the train might have been saved. I was assured by Maj. GILMORE that, had it not been for the cowardly conduct of the engineer, the train need not have been captured. On the entrance of the rebels into the cars all officers in uniform were compelled to descend, and were marched along in advance of the train to a clear field near the depot. On the way I was robbed of all the valuables I had about me. What of a personal nature followed cannot be of much interest. It is sufficient to say that I once escaped, was again captured, and was at last, by the kindness of a Lieutenant, to whom I represented the difficulty of moving a great distance, owing to an accident which happened to me last Winter, sent under guard to confer with Maj. GILMORE, by whom I was finally released, and furnished with a safe guard. On my way down the track I met a lady, (the one referred to by your correspondent of this morning,) whose hands were filled with several daguerreotypes and a quantity of private letters, which I recognized as my property. On informing her of this fact, and requesting her to give them to me, she refused until she might be convinced that they were not official documents. Not being able to convince her, she at last said she would accompany me to Maj. GILMORE, and introduce me, which she did, when she gave them up. On going to the place where the baggage had been thrown from the train, I found a lively scene of pillage going on, superintended by certain ladies. An order apparently had been issued that the baggage of ladies should be respected. In order to discover what articles of baggage belonged to officers, these ladies asked those present to point out theirs; all baggage not thus claimed was at once broken open and pillaged. The names of some of these ladies I discovered to be Miss D., of Baltimore, (afterward, I was informed, arrested at Havre de Grace with a rebel mail in her possession;) Mrs. H. and a Mrs. P. and party, also of Baltimore, on their way to Newport. It is almost impossible to describe their conduct during that day: their exuberant enthusiasm over the rebel flag; their familiar intercourse with the various rebel officers and soldiers. It is simply necessary to say that before he left, Maj. GILMORE had not a button left on his coat—all having been cut off to present to these friends. The rifling of the baggage was mainly superintended by them; the thieves were encouraged, and the owners abused and insulted by every species of assertion and argument. Bundles of my clothing were done up and sent on to various persons mentioned by name by them, through some of the soldiers. The person and property of a medical officer on the other side has thus far in the war, so far as my experience goes, been respected. But in my case, although my trunk was marked with my name and profession in full, so that it could not but be seen, and although these ladies were by when I had the conversation with Maj. GILMORE, every article I possessed was stolen, even to my railroad tickets, likenesses of my family, and little articles of no possible value to any one but myself, so that I arrived here with nothing but a tooth-brush and five paper collars picked from the ground. Now, as to the gallant conduct of the "strong guard," said by the papers to have been stationed at the bridge, and their knowledge of their military duties, I will state that the first train was stopped and burnt within a little over a mile of their post, without anything being known by them, so that our train blundered into the same snare; that they knew nothing of the assault upon our train until informed by some one who had run back; that on the appearance of a few rebels, they incontinently ran for the bridge, leaving everything behind, and were actually caught upon the bridge by our train which had been set on fire and run back upon the bridge, and one of these gallant men was knocked into the water by it and drowned. The officer and his command then took refuge on the steamer and at night, when we were moving the trunks and passengers aboard the same, sent a request on shore to have their tents struck and their company property saved for them. I would also state that in the evening one of the engines was sufficiently repaired to be run ahead to the Bush River bridge, where it was so tremendously shelled by the gunboat stationed there, that it was abandoned, which accounts for the story I have seen in the papers, that the enemy ran an engine to the river, were repulsed, and that the engine was captured the next day by a party landed. In conclusion, I will state that the first persons to claim shelter on the boat were these ladies; that the persons most solicitous about their own baggage, all of which was personally protected by Maj. GILMORE, were these same persons. The risks of the field, as far as property is concerned, I have been willing to take, but it is a new thing to me that ladies can countenance or assist pickpockets, or that their feelings can be so intense as to permit them to delight in the spoliation of a person whose profession certainly brings him as much in useful contact with their friends, as with the followers of the true faith.

Truly yours, N. P. RICE, Surgeon U. S. Vols.

Mayor Gunther and the Workingmen of New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is noted for the fairness with which you ordinarily treat those from whom you differ. Are you quite true to yourselves in the comments which you this morning make upon Mayor GUNTHER'S letter to Gen. SANDFORD? You speak of the Mayor as foreshadowing a riot among the "*Workingmen* of New-York," as the "malignor of a class quite as loyal and quite as amenable to authority as himself," as "aspersing the character of a vast industrial community," &c. Now, he does not say one word in regard to the "*honest workingmen of New-York.*" He says that the occasion might tempt the "*lawless and evil-disposed.*"

Do you doubt the existence of vast numbers of such persons in our Metropolis, or their readiness to burn and plunder as soon as a favorable opportunity presents? Was it the "workingmen" who were guilty last Summer? *If so*, then it is no aspersion of their character to *say so. If not*, then it is clear that we have a vast number of "lewd fellows of the baser sort"—*a tertium quid*—who must be kept down by force. And as this is the case in every large centre of population, and is not the case in our rural districts, there is no especial reflection thrown upon New-York, when the Mayor calls attention to the fact. Neither do I see why the feelings of "honest workingmen of New-York" should be hurt by the fact that the Mayor tells the truth.

Candidly, do you not exactly agree with the Mayor in regard to the propriety and necessity of retaining in New-York a sufficient body of troops to prevent the recurrence of the scenes of a year ago, and is not your real point of difference as to the number of such troops that are needed?

Respectfully yours. E. N. W.

The Draft and Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform a number of your readers if a man drafted last Summer, who paid $300 exemption, is liable on the next draft.

Did not the President, last Fall, two or three days before the election, issue a proclamation putting those who furnished substitutes and those who paid $300 on the same footing. Is that not justice?

If a person furnishes a substitute now, will it exempt him for the term of the substitute's enlistment, from *State* as well as *United States* draft. At the present moment the solution of the above questions are very important to the readers of your influential paper, and by giving an answer you will oblige

MANY.

[For all drafts made under the original enrollment law, $300 exempted as effectually as furnishing a substitute, i. e., for three years. A contrary decision was made by the Provost-Marshal-General or one of his subordinates, but Mr. LINCOLN expressly ruled, as we have stated; and this law applied to all drafts made previous to that ordered by the President's Proclamation, dated Feb. 1, to take place March 10. Under the law just repealed, which governs the draft not yet completed in all the States, the payment of $300 secured exemption only until the quota called for under that draft was filled.

No citizen can escape duty in the State Militia by furnishing a substitute for the United States service. —ED. TIMES.]

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Additional Official Reports.

The following additional official reports of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* have been published:

CAPT. WINSLOW'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, France, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, toward the close of the action between the *Alabama* and this vessel, all available sail was made on the former for the purpose of again reaching Cherbourg. When the object was apparent, the *Kearsarge* was steered across the bow of the *Alabama* for a raking fire, but before reaching this point the *Alabama* struck. Uncertain whether Capt. SEMMES was not using some ruse, the *Kearsarge* was stopped. It was soon shortly afterward that the *Alabama* was lowering her boats; and an officer came alongside in one of them to say that they had surrendered, and were fast sinking, and begging that boats would be dispatched immediately for saving of life. The two boats not disabled were at once lowered, and, as it was apparent that the *Alabama* was settling, this officer was permitted to leave in his boat to afford assistance.

An English yacht, the *Deerhound*, had approached near the *Kearsarge* at this time, and I hailed and begged the commander to run down to the *Alabama*, as she was fast sinking, and we had but two boats, and assist in picking up the men. He answered affirmatively, and steamed towards the *Alabama*, but the latter sank almost immediately. The *Deerhound*, however, sent her boats and was actively engaged, aided by several others which had come from shore. These boats were busy in bring the wounded and others to the *Kearsarge*, whom we were trying to make as comfortable as possible, when it was reported to me that the *Deerhound* was moving off. I could not believe that the commander of that vessel could be guilty of so disgraceful an act as taking our prisoners off, and therefore took no means to prevent it, but continued to keep our boats at work rescuing the men in the water.

I am sorry to say that I was mistaken; the *Deerhound* made off with Capt. SEMMES and others, and also the very officer who had come on board to surrender.

I learned subsequently that the *Deerhound* was a consort of the *Alabama*, and that she received on board all the valuable personal effects of Capt. SEMMES the night before the engagement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, France, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the number of prisoners brought on board the *Kearsarge*, belonging to the *Alabama*, was seventy, six officers and sixty-four men. One officer (CARPENTER) and two men dying and seventeen wounded are included in this number.

As we have very contracted accommodations for our own crew, without increase, it became indispensable to send these prisoners on shore, and their parole was taken. With the exception of the doctor—non-combatant—who was put on parole that he might attend to his wounded, the officers were held as prisoners of war.

I learn that three officers, with six men, were carried on shore at Cherbourg by pilots; but of the number who reached England in the *Deerhound*, I have no reliable accounts. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, France, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith reports of the executive officer, chief engineer, boatswain, and gunner of this vessel, with copy of log-book, containing minutes of the action.

I fully coincide in the recommendations of the executive officer, and such cases as deserve special reference to will be subject of future communication. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER THORNTON'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, PORT OF CHERBOURG, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the reports of the damages sustained in the different departments of this vessel during the recent action with the *Alabama*.

In connection with this engagement I take great pleasure in informing you officially that the conduct of both men and officers equaled, in every respect, my most sanguine expectations.

In the gun division the utmost coolness prevailed throughout the action, the details of the manual of exercise being as carefully attended to as if in ordinary exercise; and to this cause may be attributed the excellent condition of the guns and gear after a rapid firing of an hour's duration.

The powder division received my particular attention, and its important service was promptly and thoroughly rendered.

The circumstances under which the battle was fought afforded no opportunity of displaying special acts of individual heroism, but, while every man and boy in the ship displayed the utmost coolness, zeal and courage, there were some who, by their position and peculiar duties, attracted special attention, and deserve special mention.

The marines fought the rifle-gun upon the top-gallant forecastle, under charge of Acting Master's Mate CHARLES H. LANFORTE.

The action on our part was commenced by this gun, and its fire was rapid and effective throughout.

The high reputation of their service was nobly sustained by the marine guard of this ship. The boatswain, JAMES C. WALTON, was observably active and efficient. Gunner F. A. GRAHAM'S duties were all performed efficiently, and merit commendation. The carpenter's mate, MARK G. HOLT, is well known to you, Sir, as a faithful and competent man. His conduct in the battle was distinguished by the cool and intelligent performance of his duties. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the officers commanding the gun or master's division, as their duty was performed under your own eye.

I am happy to commend Acting Master's Mate EZRA BARTLETT, in charge of the shell supply, for his coolness and efficiency.

In the Surgeon's department every arrangement that experience or humanity could suggest was made for the comfort of the wounded. Fortunately we have but three of our own crew in that condition, but after the action the wounded of the enemy, numbering fifteen persons, were consigned to the care of Surgeon J. M. BROWNE, who was entirely without professional assistance. The duties of his department were thereby rendered extremely arduous, but were coolly and successfully performed.

WM. GOWIN (O. S.) was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell. He dragged himself to the forward hatch, refusing to allow the men to leave his gun for the purpose of assisting him. His cheerful willingness to sacrifice his life for victory's sake, was expressed in terms that animated and encouraged others.

JOHN W. DEMPSEY, (qr. gunner,) wounded at the same time, losing an arm, displayed similar heroism.

JAMES MCBRIDE, (O. S.,) another of the wounded men, displayed both courage and patience.

All the men on the sick list went to their quarters and rendered such services as they were able to perform.

The engineer's division was admirably and efficiently conducted, under the command of Chief Engineer W. H. CUSHMAN.

SIDNEY L. SMITH and HENRY MCCONNELL, Third Assistant Engineers, were stationed on deck, and their conduct came immediately under my observation. It was distinguished by coolness and vigilance. The other assistants, Mr. W. H. BARLAM and Mr. F. L. MILLER, were on duty in the engine and fire-room, and judging from the prompt manner in which the orders from the deck were executed, I know that their duties were creditably performed.

The ship is indebted to Paymaster J. A. SMITH for efficient service during the action. His clerk, Mr. D. H. SARGENT, performed his duty on deck, in the Third Division. The orderly sergeant, T. C. YOUNG, the master-at-arms, JASON R. WATSON, deserve special mention for admirable performance of their duty. I will hand you the names of those men especially mentioned by the divisional officer as soon as I receive them.

In conclusion, Sir, let me congratulate you on the success of your plan of battle, and compliment you on the skill and judgment displayed in its execution.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. S. THORNTON,

Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer.

To JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain Commanding U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

Approved and forwarded.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully report that the only injury received in the engine department during our engagement with the *Alabama*, on the 19th inst., was to the smoke-pipe, which was perforated through both sections by a hundred-pound rifle shell, which exploded, as it was coming through, tearing out a ragged hole of about three feet in diameter, carrying away three of the chain guys and to the top of engine-room hatch, which was cut completely through and across by a shell.

I would further report that all the assistant engineers, and the firemen and coal-heavers behaved with perfect coolness, and were attentive to their duty through the action; and that by their possession and attention of Second Assistant Engineer WM. H. BARLAM, in the management of the engines; Third Assistant Engineer FRED. L. MILLER, in charge of the boilers; Third Assistant Engineer SIDNEY L. SMITH, on deck at the fire and hot water hose, and Third Assistant Engineer HENRY MCCONNELL, at the engine signal bells, the efficiency of the engine department is to be attributed. I would also mention first-class fireman JOSEPH DUGAN, for his coolness and competency in assisting Mr. MILLER in fire-room; first-class firemen JERRY YOUNG, WM. SMITH, BENJ. H. BLAISDELL, WM. H. DONNELLY, in assisting Mr. BARLAM in charge of the engines, and first-class fireman TRUE W. PARKER, for quickness and attention in charge of the after fire hose during the alarm of fire in the action. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. CUSHMAN,

Chief Engineer U. S. N.

Capt. JOHN. A. WINSLOW, U. S. N., Commanding. Forwarded. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Capt.

THE BOATSWAIN'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, Monday, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of injuries sustained by the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, in her hull, sails, rigging, &c., during our late engagement with the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on the 19th instant, off this port:

In hull—One shot in starboard gangway, cut chain and bruised plank; one shell under waist gun, cut chain and exploded, cutting outside planking; one shell under starboard main channels, cut off chain plate, going through and exploding; one 32-pounder solid shot entered forward of forward pivot port—shot lodged inside, crushing waterways; one 100-pounder rifle shell lodged in after-port, one shell in cap on top of the engine house; one shell port quarter, abreast main rigging; one shot and two shells through port netting, forward of mizen rigging; one shell through smoke-stack, exploding inside stack; two shots through ieffrail; one shot through netting of mizzen rigging, on starboard side.

In sails.—Spanker badly torn by shell.

In rigging.—Foretopmast backstay cut away; one shroud on main rigging cut away; one screw in port main rigging; starboard maintopmast backstay cut away; after shroud, starboard side of the maintopmast rigging; starboard swifter of mizen rigging; one screw in port main rigging; one plate in starboard main channels.

Boats.—Third cutter—one shot through bottom, starboard gunwale shot away; gig badly shattered. The spars all in good order. Respectfully.

C. WALTON, Boatswain.

J. S. THORNTON, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

Number of shots and shells struck the ship in various places, 28. Forwarded,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

THE GUNNER'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, Monday, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the expenditure of ordnance stores on board this ship during the engagement with the rebel steamer *Alabama* on the 19th instant:

55 15-pounds service charges, 55 11-inch 5 seconds shell, 60 6-pounds service charges, 18 32-pounders 5-seconds shell, 42 32-pounds solid shot, 48 2½-pounds service charges rifle, 48 rifle-percussion shell, 100 friction primers, 240 percussion primers.

Fixed Ammunition for Boat Howitzer.—9 shrapnell, Bormann fused; 1 canister.

RECAPITULATION.

Duration of action, 65 minutes.	
Number of rounds, 11-inch	55
Number of rounds, 32-pounder	60
Number of rounds, 30-pound rifle	48
Number of rounds, 12-pound howitzer	10
Total rounds	173

Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN A. GRAHAM,

Gunner United States Steamer *Kearsarge*.

To JAS. THORNTON, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer.

EXTRACT FROM LOG BOOK.

Moderate breeze from the windward, weather b, c. At 10 inspected crew at quarters. At 10:20 discovered the *Alabama* steaming out from the port of Cherbourg, accompanied by a French iron-clad steamer and a fore-and-aft rigged steamer, showing the white English ensign and a yacht flag. Beat to general quarters and cleared the ship for action. Steamed ahead, standing off shore at 10:30, being distant from the land about two leagues; altered our course and approached the *Alabama*. At 10.57 the *Alabama* commenced the action with her starboard broadside at 1,000 yards range. At 11 we returned her fire and came fairly into action, which we continued until meridian, when, observing signs of distress in the enemy, with a cessation of her fire, our fire was withheld. At 12:10 a boat with an officer from the *Alabama* came alongside and surrendered his vessel, with the information that she was rapidly sinking, and a request for assistance. Sent the launch and second cutter, the other boats being disabled by the fire of the enemy.

The English yacht, before mention, coming within hail, was requested by the Captain to render assistance in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the surrendered vessel.

At 12:24 the *Alabama* went down in forty fathoms of water, leaving most of her crew struggling in the water. Seventy persons were rescued by the boats. Two pilot-boats and the yacht also assisted. One pilot-boat came alongside of us, but the other returned to the port. The English yacht steamed rapidly away to the northward without reporting the number of our prisoners she had picked up.

Hoisted up our boats and three of the enemy's cutters. Repaired the rigging temporarily. Took a French pilot and steamed away for Cherbourg.

At 3:10 let go the port anchor in seven fathoms of water, and veered to thirty fathoms obain.

Forwarded. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

First Account of the Sea Fleet of Ocean Vessels.

THIRTEEN OCEAN MONSTERS FITTING OUT.

It is obviously a proper time to show those persons at home and abroad, who have been ridiculing the Government for its construction of some fifty monitors and harbor iron-clads, that the United States has also a formidable fleet of sea-going armored vessels in course of active preparation, nearly half of them being afloat, and that they were built while numerous writers were stoutly lamenting the neglect of the authorities in providing impregnable craft for the protection of our commerce on the deep. It is well known that the Government never intended the thirty-eight turreted vessels, now nearly all on active service, for cruising. They were improvised for harbor defence, and no specification in any contract required that they should be able to do ocean service. Many of them were indeed, simple iron and wooden hulls, fastened to a sort of raft, and their forte was to be fighting, not sailing. Other ships were ordered for other purposes, and they will soon be tested, when the country and the press will have an opportunity to judge of their merits. In a few days one of them will go to sea, in command of one of the best sailors in the United States regular navy, and the New-York journals will doubtless record her behavior.

Meantime, it cannot fail to be interesting to furnish a list of that portion of the iron-clad navy of the United States which is destined for sea service. As the ships have never been named in such a connection before, and as many otherwise well-informed persons are ignorant of their existence, it will not be amiss to append a brief tabular description of their measurement and armament, as follows:

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage	Condition.
1. New Ironsides	18	3,486	In Commission.
2. Dictator	2	3,033	Afloat.
3. Puritan	4	2,265	Afloat.
4. Manhattan	4	1,564	Afloat.
5. Monadnock	4	1,564	Afloat.
6. Tonowanda	4	1,564	Afloat.
7. Agamenticus	4	1,564	Afloat.
8. Dunderberg	10	5,090	Ready to launch.
9. Passaconoway	4	3,200	Building at Portsm'th.
10. Quinsegamond	4	3,200	Boston.
11. Kalamazoo	4	3,200	New-York.
12. Thackmaxon	4	3,000	Building.

Two of the last-named fleet are now so forwarded that they may be completed this year. It will doubtless take many people by surprise that the extraordinary success with which our cousins iron-clads were built, so far at least as relates to time, and the number finished, was attained while an immense squadron of ocean ships was in progress.

It will be observed that there is no vessel in the list of a less measurement than 1,500 tons, while eight of them are of greater tonnage than the screw line-of-battle ships in the French and English navies. As regards their ability to go to sea, it is only certain that they were built for no other purpose than to cruise at sea, and to serve at home when no cruising is to be done. None of them having been yet sent out, their sailing qualities, like those of the *Great Eastern* before her first trip, cannot be eulogised or censured, since no one knows what they may be. If, however, any one will prove, *before their trial*, that these ships are unseaworthy, he must be a better sailor than JOHN RODGERS, Captain of the *Dictator*, an able shipbuilder than CHARLES DELAMATER, who constructed that vessel, and must have more common sense than the most trusted Admiral in the Russian Navy.

If such a man should be among us, he has not attained that position in society for which his genius fits him.

LAW REPORTS.

Multiplied Matrimony—How a Woman was Twice Married but Obtained no Husband.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Catherine Johnston vs. James W. Johnston.—In 1850, or about that year, the defendant, who was then a married man, contracted marriage with the plaintiff. Thereupon the first wife made complaint and procured the conviction of the defendant for bigamy, and he was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for three years.

After his release from prison, the plaintiff, supposing, as alleged, that the conviction and imprisonment had annulled the first marriage, remarried him in 1854. Being subsequently advised that such was not the fact, and that the defendant was not her husband in law, although she had been twice married to him, she now took measures to have her marriage annulled.

The case was referred, and the Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff's petition.

The report was now confirmed and the marriage contract annulled, the court allowing the plaintiff a counsel fee of $150.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff; John H. Anthon for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15, 1864.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	103	2000	Erie Railway	113⅜
30,000 do	102¾	200	do b3	113⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103¾	200	do b10	114
10,000 do	103	200	do b10	113⅝
40,000 do	102⅞	700	do	113⅝
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104	1150	do	113¾
40,000 do	103⅞	10	Erie Railway Pr	113
10,000 do	103⅝	200	do	112
50,000 C. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅜	300	do	112⅝
1,000 T. St. 6s, '90	58	100	Hud. Riv. R	128
9,000 Mo. State 6s	67	100	do b15	128⅜
4,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		50	do b30	129
Pac. R	70	100	do	127⅜
15,000 do	69	400	do	127
3,000

loans, made as above proposed, shall, as they are received, be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Seventh—That the business of the Government with the banks of the cities named be conducted through the medium of the several clearing-houses, and the balances resulting be settled in temporary loan certificates of deposit, payable on demand in lawful money of the United States: that the limitation of thirty days and ten days' notice on deposits made by the banks of the three cities be waived, as authorized by the late act.

Eighth—The banks to have the option of taking, at par, the two hundred million dollars of six per cent. bonds, and the one hundred million dollars of seven and three-tenths Treasury notes at par, and that, until the securities for the proposed loan of fifty millions of dollars shall have been received by the banks, no other Government loan shall be negotiated within the United States.

There was a demand for United States 5-20 Bonds at 103¼@104 ℔ cent., to-day, for Europe, and for the Treasury 12 months' Certificates, at 94¼@94½ for local investment. The Railway Shares were weaker at the close than yesterday on New York Central, Reading and Hudson, and steady on Erie. The shares of the Illinois Central are now quoted ex-dividend of 4 ℔ cent. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour on Thursday. The Railways were dull:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	103	103	Mich. Central...	133	132¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	104	Mich. Southern...	84¼	83
N. Y. Central...	134¼	132¾	Illinois Cen.....	128¾	123¾*
Erie.....	113½	113¾	Pittsburgh.....	109	107¾
Erie Preferred..	113	111¾	Fort Wayne.....	112¾	112¾
Hudson.....	129	127	Rock Island....	110¾	109¾
Canton.....	36	35	Reading.....	131	130¾
Treas. Cer., new	94	94¼	Quicksilver.....	74¾	75¾
Toledo.....	131	134¾	Cum'land Coal..	61¾	61
Northwest.....	51	51	Mariposa.....	44	42¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	49¾	48¾	N. West Pref....	87½	86

*Ex-dividend.

New-York Central is weak on the rumor of a reduced half-yearly dividend, though there is, as yet, no sufficient authority for this. The last dividend was 5 ℔ cent.

The immediate cause of the rapid decline in Gold for a day or two past is ascribed to the scarcity of Money—that is, of Greenback Currency. This is, perhaps, the real source of other troubles among the speculators, which in turn affect the Gold and Exchange markets. The Banks have been run down to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 of ordinary Greenbacks, or, *say, five or eight cents on the dollar of their Deposits*, while the people, on the other hand, are hoarding them with increased confidence, and greatly economizing their expenditure for high-priced Merchandise, whether of Foreign or Domestic. The fluctuations to-day have been very violent—256½@243 ℔ cent.; leaving off 248@249 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.	125	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
Erie 1sts, '68	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	91
Erie 2ds, '83	125	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	118
Erie 5ths, '65	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds.	102
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, '77	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	130	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	112	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, Ext.	120
Harlem 2ds, '64	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 3ds '68	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	125
Mich. C. new 1sts	133	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	117¾
C. & R. A. Guaranty	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99¾
Mich. S. 2ds	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	109
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	119	Mich. & Mo. 1, 2, 3	62
Ill. Central, '75	130	Chi. & Alt 1sts	110

An authorized statement of the financial condition and legal franchises of the old Transit Company of Nicaragua has been published, and can be had, in pamphlet form, of Messrs. SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT, Brokers, No. 32 Wall-street. It bears the signature of JOHN SHERWOOD, Esq., counsel for the Receiver of the Company.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, for the first week in July were, 1864, $33,240; 1863, $18.359. Increase, $14,881. The increase since 1st January, 1864 is $365,869.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York is as follows: Total receipts, $1,559,124 48, including for Customs, $127,000; total payments, $3,496,610 52; total balance, $22,624,214 69; Ten-forty Bonds, $13,600.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending July 15, were to the value of $1,463,394, against $665,348 same week last year, and $1,007.029 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	406	$214,118	1,003	$456,211	144	$42,756
Manf. Cotton	467	142,813	114	46,115	65	17,060
Manf of Silk	109	64,016	136	157,845	286	415 144
Manf of Flax	962	171,110	405	141,229	96	20,006
Miscellaneous.	73	23,671	324	58,753	12	3,916
Totals....	2,057	$616,736	2,102	$954,153	603	$498,823
		544,836				61,758
Total entered		$1,461,394	Total marketed			$1,117,581

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 134 bbls. Ashes, 19,919 bbls. Flour, 534 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 7,967 bushels Oats, 1,093 pkgs. Provisions, and 787 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices: Java, 60c. @63c.; Rio, 53c.@58c.; Laguayra, 50c.@54c.; Maracaibo, 50 .@53c., St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping: Middlings, $1 60@$1 63 ℔ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was pressed for sale to-day, especially on account of needy speculative holders, *cornered* by the rapid fall in gold, and rise in the price of money. The demand was quite limited, chiefly for lots wanted immediately by legitimate buyers, either for shipment or home use. Prices declined 75c.@$1 25 per bbl., closing quite irregularly. The receipts from the interior were liberal, and receivers were generally eager to sell. Notwithstanding the recent sharp reaction in the produce markets the feeling on 'Change to-day was decidedly joyous, as individual losses were deemed of far less consequence than the great gain to the public, resulting from so material a reduction in the prices of the prime necessaries of life. Sales since our last amount to 17,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice extra State at $9 50@$10 50; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@ $9 50
Extra State	9 50@ 10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@ 12 00
Ex. Ohio round hoop shipping brands.	10 00@ 10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75@ 12 00
Extra Genesee	10 50@ 12 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00@ 14 00

Southern Flour is much depressed to-day. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $10 25@$11 for poor to good, and $11 10@$13 50 for good to fancy brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again decidedly cheaper; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet; small lots Spring $8 50@$10 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 40 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited demand to-day, and as holders have been extremely eager to realize, almost regardless of price, prices have declined 15c.@20c. ℔ bushel, closing very irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 67,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 50@$2 52; Red Western at $2 40@$2 48; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 40, chiefly $2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 35, Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Corn has been rather more freely offered, and as the demand has been limited, prices have again declined materially. Sales since our last, 36,000 bushels, at $1 57@$1 60, the latter an extreme, for new Mixed Western, and $1 50 for Unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at much lower prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c., Western at 96c.@98c. Sales at 96c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with July 13, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "FLOUR—There has been a good demand during the week for shipment and speculation, and prices have further advanced 75c.@$1 ℔ barrel. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 236,671 barrels, as follows: To Buffalo 83,977 barrels; to Ogdensburgh 23,304 barrels; to Canada 57,321 barrels; by Grand Trunk steamers 45,390 barrels; by D. & M. Railroad 23,073 barrels; other ports 3,600 barrels. Receipts for week 3,187 barrels, against 5,519 barrels same time last year. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 30 per barrel. WHEAT—The market has been in a feverish and sensitive state during the past week, and prices have been hourly fluctuating, in sympathy with the very frequent changes in Gold. The advance to the Eastern markets has caused more demand for shipment, though the business has been chiefly speculative. The scarcity of money has tended to check speculation somewhat. The accounts from the crops in this State, since the late rains, are much more encouraging, but the opinions expressed in regard to the extent of the damage done by the drought are still very conflicting. The stock in store here is estimated at about 425,000 bushels. Receipts for week 204,799 bushels, against 194,162 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,009,966 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 224,204 bushels, and since the opening of navigation, 6,118,251 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,175,768 bushels; to Oswego, 387,527 bushels; to Canada, 1,355,043 bushels; to other ports, 199,913 bushels. The market closes this afternoon quiet, at $2 22½@$2 23 in store for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Green Bay" and "Amber Iowa." No. 2 do. at $2 12@$2 15¾.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	July 15.		July 15.	
Superfine Flour	$10 25	@10 75	$ 9 00	@ 9 50
Extra State	11 00	@11 60	9 50	@10 60
Extra Ind. and Michigan	10 00	@13 00	9 50	@12 60
Extra Ohio	11 25	@13 00	10 00	@12 00
Extra Genesee	11 50	@13 00	10 50	@12 00
Extra Missouri	11 75	@14 50	11 00	@14 00
Super. to Extra Southern	11 25	@14 00	10 25	@13 50
Rye Flour	7 50	@ 8 75	— —	@ —
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	— —	@ —
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 70	@ 2 85	Nominal.	
Red & Amber Wht'n bu.	2 30	@ 2 75	2 25	@ 2 52
Mixed Western Corn	1 60	@ —	1 57	@ 1 60
Yellow Corn	— —	@ 1 48	— —	@ —
White Corn	— —	@ —	— —	@ —
Rye	— —	@ 1 90	1 90	@ 1 95
Barley	— —	@ —	— —	@ —
Oats	98	@ 1 00	95	@ 97
Canadian Peas	— —	@ —	— —	@ 1 45
Beans	2 50	@ 2 80	— —	@ —

HAY—North River continues in request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at 15c.@25c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet at irregular prices.

LEATHER—Is in fair request and held quite firm ly, despite the decline in gold and the stringency in the money market.

LUMBER—Is rather less active, but prices are supported.

METALS—Are held quite firmly, but are in less request.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, yet quoted steady.

NAVAL STORES—Are scarce and quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 70 ℔ gallon; Tar at $2 70@$2 3 ℔ bbl. Resin at $4 2 50@$5 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at drooping prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@ $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 66c.@ 69c., free, and 80c.@82c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in a "pickle" to-day. Holders are forcing their supplies on the market, and prices are rushing downward with marvelous velocity. New Mess having fallen $7@$8 ℔ bbl. since yesterday. Of course, under these significant circumstances, buyers are decidedly reluctant to purchase freely. Sales since our last 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $35@$40, closing at $35@$36 for New Mess, $34@$35 for Old Mess; $35 for Prime Mess, and $33@$35 for old and new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 18c.@ 19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is much lower to-day; sales, since our last, 650 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 18c.@19c. ℔ lb., closing heavily. Beef is dull and heavy at former prices; sales 120 bbls. at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$21 for Plain Mess, $14@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $31@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $27@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in very moderate request at 35c.@ 40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for Choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in active demand at $17c.@23c. ℔ lb.

	June 15.		July 15.	
New Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$42 00@$44 50		$35 00@$36 00	
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	— — @ 40 00		33 00@ 35 00	
Bacon, ℔ lb.	— — @ —		— — @ —	
Lard, ℔ lb.	20@ 21		18@ 19	
Pl'n Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.	20 00@ 25 00		18 00@ 24 00	
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb.	32@ 40		32@ 40	
State Butter, ℔ lb.	35@ 44		35@ 43	
Cheese, ℔ lb.	18@ 24		17@ 23	

RICE—Is in demand and is buoyant, including East India at $14@$15 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in moderate request, but at irregular prices.

SEEDS—Are inactive and somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Are quiet and unsalted.

SUGARS—Are less sought after and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, 270 hhds. including Porto Rico, at 22½c. and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 23½c.@ 31c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 63 000 lbs., at 19c. @20c., and 10,000 lbs. Sperine at 19½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are rather quiet, but held firmly. Importers are reducing the large stocks available here by liberal reshipments, chiefly for English markets.

TOBACCO—Is less active in view of the fall in gold and the tightness in money. Sales, since our last, 243 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls., in lots, at 61 62@$1 68 ℔ gallon, the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the day's engagements include 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s., 17,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d.@5¾d.; 70 tons Oil Cake, at 10s., and, by steamer, 1,900 boxes Cheese, at 60s. For London—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d.; 50 tons Sugar, in boxes, at 16s. 6d.; 187 hhds. do., at 20s. For Cork and orders, a British bark with 22,000 bushels Wheat, at 5s.; a Prussian brig with 9,000 bushels do., at 4s. 6d.; and a Swedish brig with 1,500 barrels Petroleum, at 5s., and if to the Continent, 6s. For Bremen—300 tons Provisions and 300 boxes Tobacco, at 20s.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, July 14, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to extend the time for completion of Engine House number Twenty-four and Hose Company house number Eleven, from six months to nine months, from the time the contracts were executed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Thomas Cathey to erect the goods in front of his premises, number three and a half and fifty-six Eighth-avenue, and permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Warren & Company to erect and maintain two hitch or horse posts in front of their premises, number one hundred and forty-three Hudson-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of all laborers employed upon the public parks be and are hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, to take effect from the first day of July.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That John W. Farmer be and he is hereby granted permission to construct ovens under the sidewalk in front of his proposed House for the Friendless, without the usual charge therefor, at number two hundred and two Broome street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of number one hundred and seventy-six Christopher street be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Fourth-avenue, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-second-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William T. Carter to erect an awning in front of his premises, number one hundred and five and one hundred and seven Columbia-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted—

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, on the petition of Benjamin Wood, in relation to an erroneous assessment.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Forty-first-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of repaving Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Hudson street, from Beach-street, to connect with sewer in Lispenard street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of the construction of a sewer in Avenue B, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the insufficiency of salaries paid in said department.

In a meeting therewith Councilman Brice presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerks in the Bureau of the Water Registrar be hereafter known and designated as the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar, and that two clerks in the office of the Water Purveyor be also known and designated as the First and Second Clerks to the Water Purveyor, and that the annual salaries of said clerks be and they are hereby established, as follows:

The salaries of the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. The salaries of the First, Second and Third Clerks to the Water Registrar, and of the First Clerk to the Water Purveyor at seventeen hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The salaries of the Fourth and Fifth Clerks to the Water Registrar and of the Second Clerk to the Water Purveyor at fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the salaries of the Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Said salaries in each case to date and be paid from and including January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, suggesting that the ordinance for paving West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond streets, be amended,

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Subsequently Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of said paper.

Which was carried.

He then presented, in connection with said paper, the following resolution

Resolved, That the ordinance for paving West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, recently passed by the Common Council, be amended, by adding the words, "and that such parts of the intersecting streets may be affected by the new grade of said part of West-street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement," immediately before the words, "under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department and that the ordinances thus amended be, and is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order number three hundred and seven, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Twelfth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and fifteen, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the present order of business be suspended, and the regular order of business resumed.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number three hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, in the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum patent fire-proof safe.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, with draft of ordinance making additional appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Thomas W. Skuse and Mr. Coombe be and they are hereby permitted to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting for Hancock's Second Army Corps, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council,

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number three hundred and nine, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Cantrell, for the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses as per annexed bill attending the funeral of the late Alderman Andre Fremont, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—None.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number two hundred and forty-two, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edmund Jones and Company, for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, in payment of the annexed bill for printing and stationery, furnished the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Ryan called up General Order number two hundred and eighty-seven, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sisters Helena, of the Industrial School, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in Forty-second-street, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for Donations and Charities.

Councilman Ordyke moved that said resolution be postponed.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Ordyke—1.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number three hundred and two, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead along Rivington street, between Jeffries and East streets, at the foot of Rivington-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the present order of business be suspended, and the regular order of business resumed.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number three hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum patent fire-proof safe.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty, Ordyke—2.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-two, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same in Forty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number two hundred and forty-three, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stilcocks & Cooley for the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars, for badges furnished the members of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—None.

Councilman Ordyke moved that said resolution be postponed.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Ordyke moved that when the Board adjourn, it does so to meet on Thursday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Councilman Webster moved to amend by striking out two o'clock and inserting five o'clock.

Councilman Keenan moved that said amendment be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number three hundred and sixteen, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the whole expense to be borne by the property owners, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, with draft of ordinance making additional appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Thomas W. Skuse and Mr. Coombe be and they are hereby permitted to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting for Hancock's Second Army Corps, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council,

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number three hundred and nine, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Cantrell, for the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses as per annexed bill attending the funeral of the late Alderman Andre Fremont, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—None.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number two hundred and forty-two, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edmund Jones and Company, for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, in payment of the annexed bill for printing and stationery, furnished the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Ryan called up General Order number two hundred and eighty-seven, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sisters Helena, of the Industrial School, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in Forty-second-street, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for Donations and Charities.

Councilman Ordyke moved that said resolution be postponed.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Ordyke—1.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number three hundred and two, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead along Rivington street, between Jeffries and East streets, at the foot of Rivington-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the present order of business be suspended, and the regular order of business resumed.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number three hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum patent fire-proof safe.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ordyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-two, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of ad

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BERCHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Maryland brings no intelligence of any further fighting. The rebels are said to be across the Potomac, and pursued by our forces, but the latter statement needs confirmation. The reports from various portions of Maryland which were visited by the enemy, all agree as to the ravages which the rebels committed. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were swept clean, and much personal robbery and thieving was also indulged in.

There is nothing of interest from Gen. GRANT'S army.

Gen. SHERMAN, apparently, is altogether indifferent to keeping the public or the War Department informed by telegraph of his movements. The Nashville papers first informed us that his army had actually reached the Chattahoochee, and in the Chattanooga *Gazette* we find the following important announcement: "Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of SHERMAN'S forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least two thousand of HARDEE'S corps have been gobbled by the great flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the figures at not less than five thousand, but as we never deal in sensations, we place them at two thousand." The Nashville *Union* indorses this in the following terms: "Further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattahoochee, and the secure lodgment of our forces on the south side of that stream. We shall expect to hear of the fall of Atlanta within a few days."

There was quite an exciting affair at Clinton, some twelve miles from Columbus, Ky., on Saturday last. The Thirty-fourth New-Jersey Regiment was sent out to support the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, who were in pursuit of a band of four hundred guerrillas that had been prowling about that region for some time. At Clinton our force came upon the guerrillas and attacked them. The fight lasted for about half an hour, when the guerrillas fled. Seven or eight of them were killed, and their leader, who was a dangerous desperado, was wounded and captured. He died on Sunday. Seven men of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey were wounded. The guerrillas were completely routed and dispersed.

Eight steamer loads of troops from Memphis were landed at Vicksburgh on Thursday of last week. There is a fleet of six gunboats and seven transports at the mouth of White River, Ark., its destination being unknown. Guerrillas are active along White River, firing upon steamers. MARMADUKE'S force is threatening the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. PRICE is moving toward Missouri.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Caledonia*, which arrived from Glasgow at Cape Race, yesterday morning, brings intelligence from Paris to the 5th, and from London to the 6th inst. The news is meagre and unimportant. The rumor is repeated that the *Florida* is waiting for the *Kearsarge* outside of Cherbourg. The only item of interest relative to the war in Denmark is that the Swedish squadron had received orders to put to sea immediately. An insurrection is reported in Andalusia. CHANG-CHOW-FOO has been captured by Maj. GORDON.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Age* states that the Government has taken possession of the Reading Railroad which runs from Philadelphia to Pottsville, and that all other customers are to be excluded from its use till the Government is supplied with the coal that it needs.

Several citizens of Newark, it is stated, were losers by the capture of the steamer *Electric Spark* by the pirate *Florida*. One manufacturer is reported to have lost $1,900 worth of hats, consigned to New-Orleans.

A telegraph from Louisville to a gentleman in this City, states that there is no truth in the report that Gen. BOYLE has been arrested there, as stated a day or too since.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, a prominent citizen and politician of Rhode Island, and at one time United States Senator from that State, died at his residence in Johnston on the 14th inst.

About half-past twelve yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the warehouse of JACKSON & ROBINSON, near the wharf, at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, which resulted in the destruction of the warehouse, a foreign brig that was lying at the wharf, and a large quantity of stores of various kinds. The warehouse was stored with a large amount of nitrate of soda, which exploded with great violence, scattering fireorands in every direction, and breaking windows and throwing down chimneys in the vicinity of the fire. No lives were lost, and no one was seriously injured, though several persons were hit by flying fragments. The total loss was about one million of dollars.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Justice [illegible] granted a writ of habeas corpus for the relief of one CHARLES SUTTON, a blockade-runner, held that the United States Marshal was not authorized to commit his prisoners to the City Prison. The matter was brought up at the instance of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who wished a decision on that point. It was held that such prisoners should be sent to the County Jail.

Judge BRADY yesterday postponed his decision in the Williamson contempt case until Tuesday next, upon the suggestion of counsel.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon rendered a decision holding Mr. HENDERSON, late Navy Agent, for trial on the charges preferred against him.

The market for Money was again very close yesterday. The pressure brought down prices at the Produce Exchange together with Gold and Foreign Exchange, 10@12 ℔ cent. The Stock Market left off dull. The Secretary of the Treasury completed no arrangement with the Associated City Banks. They are too poor to lend him Greenbacks, while the Treasury is not sufficiently needy to accept anything less valuable.

With Gold at one time down to 244, and Money up to 1¼@5 ℔ cent. a month, or equal to 15@60 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, speculators in Produce and Merchandise had a hard road to travel yesterday. Very many of them seemed to apprehend that they would speedily discover that they were on the road to ruin. Flour fell off 75c.@$1 25 ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 15c.@20c.; Corn, 3c.@4c; Oats, 2c @3c. ℔ bush; Whisky, 5c.@8c. ℔ gallon; Mess Pork, $7@$8 ℔ bbl.; Lard, 1c.℔2c. ℔ lb. Sellers were very eager to realize, but found it very difficult to do so, as buyers were stubbornly opposed to active operations in this department at present, pending the promising issue of Secretary FESSENDEN'S plans and policy, and of the strategy of GRANT, MEADE and SHERMAN. "Hail to the Chief," &c., &c. Let consumers join in the joyous chorus.

The Annual Scare on the Border.

The Pennsylvanians and Marylanders have now had their annual "scare." All the bells in the two States have been duly rung; all the citizens have duly assembled in the market places, and duly volunteered to serve for as many days as the rebels might choose to stay on Northern soil; the annual "war meeting" has been held in Independence Square in Philadelphia, and the male members of the audience have made their yearly offer "to fly to arms;" the clergy have, as their annual custom is, duly "worked on the fortifications under a broiling sun." The Governor has issued his annual call to arms, containing his annual reminder of the necessity of driving "the insolent invader" from the sacred soil, and letting the world see what 25,000 undisciplined and enraged Pennsylvanians are capable of achieving. The "reliable gentleman" and "well known citizens," have come in from the front, as their wont is, and made us all acquainted with the doings of the rebel cavalry—the cattle lifting, horse stealing, house burning, to which these gentlemen are in the habit of treating themselves every Summer, during the hot weather, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and Baltimore. In short, the annual tribute from Pennsylvania and Maryland to the rebel commissariat has been duly paid, and by this time EARLY and his raiders are across the Potomac with at least the greater part of their booty. Of course the new levies are hard on their track, and are "surrounding," and "cutting them off," and "getting in their rear," and slaughtering them, as their annual custom is. It is well known that after each Pennsylvania levy *en masse*, the butchery of the rebels is frightful.

If there be any men in the world who are justly chargeable with all their own misfortunes, who may be fairly said to deserve the worst that can befall them, and for whom we have neither sympathy nor pity, it is undoubtedly the Southern traitors. But bad as they are, they are still our countrymen; they and we have common ancestors, a common lingo, common history, etc.,etc.,etc., so that it is impossible for us to witness their exposure to the annual rising of the Pennsylvania Militia without horror and compassion. True, they are invaders, but they are still men; and were they the hordes of TAMERLANE or GENGHIS KAHN, we could not avoid a shudder of pity on hearing that "the war meeting" had assembled in Independence Square, and that "the clergy had volunteered to work on the fortifications," and that "the citizens were being mustered in by companies." Fortunately the unhappy rebels by this time know what is coming, and when they read Gov. CURTIN'S proclamation, generally try to save themselves from the infuriated volunteers by flying to the mountains. The fate of those that are not so prudent is, of course, awful.

What we want to see now, is what will happen after the rebels are fairly gone. Will these furious and remorseless levies, these men of blood who have been digging ditches and throwing up barricades round their houses, hang up their dripping swords and return to the plough and the counter till this time next year, or will they still stand to their arms, and breathe out threatenings and slaughter against all who menace their peace during the remainder of the year? This is a question we are all of us interested in having answered, because, in spite of the sublimity of the spectacle which the Pennsylvanians present when the enemy are fairly at their doors, there is something rather painful in the state of unreadiness in which he invariably finds them. Their wrath is fearful, once they are fairly roused, but it must be confessed that the difficulty of rousing them is very great, and that a good many sheep, cattle, hogs and greenbacks disappear while they are rubbing their eyes and buckling their armor on.

Somebody, it is evident, must stay under arms ready to repel these raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is no means of making positively sure that they shall never again occur. GRANT may be defeated—JULIUS CÆSAR and NAPOLEON were both defeated on more than one occasion. All the men we can possibly raise for the United States army will be only too few for the work of subduing the rebellion. Somebody must protect Northern homes from being outraged by bands of marauders, and this is especially and peculiarly the duty of the militia. If the militia cannot do this, it is good for nothing, and the militia of each State is undoubtedly bound to protect its own frontier, and hold the enemy in check until its neighbors can come to its aid. But this is a duty which the Pennsylvanians seem very unwilling to perform. The first organized bodies of militia which show themselves in that State, during the annual scare, are generally from New-York or New-Jersey. We should really like to know whether this is going to occur again, and whether, now that the danger is past for the present, Gov. CURTIN'S 25,000 men are going to go home quietly, return their muskets to the arsenals, and wait for the actual appearance of the enemy before taking arms again?

The Different Sorts of Copperheads—Unity in Diversity.

There are three species of Copperheads. Those who, like ALEXANDER LONG, are for abolishing the war and recognizing the independence of the Confederacy outright. Those who, like FERNANDO WOOD, are for abandoning the war and trying to negotiate the Secessionists back into the Union. Those who, like Gov. SEYMOUR, profess to be for the war, but are for prosecuting it with milder means and methods.

This is a fair classification, so far as any can be made. Of course there are a vast number of Copperheads whom it would be impossible to classify specifically. They have no positive opinions or aims. They know neither what they think nor what they want. They are governed only by unreasoning blind hatred or prejudice against the Administration, induced mainly by the fact that President LINCOLN was originally elected by the Republican party, to which they were politically opposed. The opposition of these people comes from an opposing *spirit* simply, without reference to any particular principle or policy. We make no account of this riff-raff of the party, extensive as it is. There is no such thing as assorting it, because it is characterless. But all Copperheads, who have any thought and purpose belong to one of the three classes we have named.

At first blush, it seems a moral impossibility that men so widely differing on cardinal fallacies, could act together at all, without the grossest dereliction or hypocrisy. But this is not necessarily the fact. The ablest and most discerning portion of the party, which is its extreme peace wing, can afford to keep company with the rest, because they see clearly that if the party keeps together with its present tendencies, its final destination must be the one they specially desire. The other classes may not see this, and may flatter themselves that the party, once in power, would stop at their own particular mark. The peace men, who goes for negotiating the rebels back into the Union, may consistently reason that mild-war-policy men would soon find their policy played out—as would really be the case, for such a policy is suicidal, soon becoming no war policy at all—and that they would gradually become prepared to go with them for negotiation. Just so the extreme Confederacy-recognizing peace man very consistently reasons that attempts at negotiation would amount to nothing, and that the armistice would terminate—as would certainly be the case—at their own desired end, a complete recognition, and a treaty of peace on that basis. To reach this point would take a little more time than if they could go straight on in their own way, and yet for the sake of final success, they could well afford the delay. There is nothing strange, then, in the fact that the peace Copperheads of both varieties so patiently consort with the Copperheads professing war principles. These principles naturally would soon be left behind. The practical concern, the decisive thing, is *direction*, not principle. The Copperheads of every stripe, however differing in principle, are all moving in the same direction, and, some consciously, others unconsciously, have the same ultimate destination—which is the acknowledgment of the Confederacy.

It may be asked whether there are not men in the opposition party who are really for the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war, and who oppose the Administration because they believe it does not prosecute the war vigorously and effectively. Undoubtedly there are some such, but of these we do not speak, because they are not, in any just sense of the term, Copperheads. They are war Democrats. Most of such Democrats have already identified themselves with the Union party. The few who remain will, in all probability, do so before the Presidential election. Dissatisfaction with the management of the war is no good reason for opposing the Union party. We have ourselves a hundred times complained of faults in the war plans or war movements. This is not only our privilege, but our duty, as a Union press. The Union party, as a war party, has the greatest interest in the best management of the war possible. The Administration, being human, of course commits errors. It is the business of all true Union men to help point out these errors; and to keep up a good strong intelligent public opinion, which shall be a constant force not only to sustain the Administration when it is right, but to correct it when it is wrong. What makes the Copperhead is not adverse criticism to President LINCOLN'S Administration on single points, but a regular, sweeping, indiscriminate opposition on all points. Pure patriotism may dictate the one; the other is essentially factious.

We have said that there is no inherent necessity forbidding the coöperation of these various descriptions of Copperheads. Yet there may be circumstances which will prevent that coöperation. It was, in fact, a serious doubt whether they could all unite upon a common platform and candidate that caused the postponement of the general convention of the party, at Chicago, to the last of August. That doubt came from the fact that it was somewhat expected that Gen. GRANT would capture Richmond on or before July 4th, the day first named for the meeting of the convention. The Peace Copperheads feared that in that event a genuine war spirit would manifest itself in the platform and ticket, with which they could not possibly accord. They procured the postponement in the trust that the fortunes of war would turn against GRANT. But it now seems more probable that GRANT will be in possession of the rebel capital before the arrival of the day to which the convention stands postponed, and that SHERMAN also will be in possession of Atlanta, the rebel key of the Southwest. If these events occur, the two great Summer campaigns will have been consummated most successfully and gloriously, and the mild-war Copperheads, seeing the futility of holding out against the popular enthusiasm, may stiffen themselves into a rigidity of principle that the peace men would find perfectly impracticable for their own ends. In no event will these peace Copperheads support an out-and-out, straightforward, vigorous war policy. If events induce the other Copperheads to profess such a policy, a rent in the party will surely occur.

Operations Against Richmond.

The ground we have recently and repeatedly taken as to the feasibility of reducing the rebel capital by operating trenchantly upon its lines of communication and supply from our superb position at Petersburgh, is well sustained by an astute military writer in the London *Star* of the 27th ult. He says that the problem which Gen. GRANT has to solve is one of the hardest in war—viz., how to take a city, not a fortification in the ordinary sense of the term, which can be invested, but the centre of an intrenched camp, occupied by an army of one hundred thousand men. It is the very problem which all but baffled the united forces of England, France, Sardinia and Turkey, during the Crimean war. Nothing can exceed the strength of LEE'S position, which is that of a General who has fallen back upon his base, to which the whole South is more or less open for the purpose of supplies in men, provisions, ammunition, hospital stores, clothing, and the various requirements of an army. Practically it would be impregnable to an army assaulting it from the north side, unless that army were nearly double in point of numbers, and even then the only omnipotent weapon would be the spade. The superiority of the James River as the Federal base consists mainly *in its relation to Lee's line of supplies and retreat*. The difficulty and apparent helplessness of the Allies at Sebastopol, lay in their inability to get at the routes by which the vast resources of Russia were poured into the city—so much so that they were glad to act on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, and be content with the conquest of the southern portion only.

After such generalizations as these, the British critic makes a review of the various lines of railroad and of communication diverging southward from Richmond, and shows the feasibility of effective cavalry operations upon them all from our present position. Our cavalry itself has abundantly and practically proven the feasibility of this since the date that these speculations were put forward in London. The argument is then summed up as follows:

"But can Richmond, even although its lines of supply be threatened, not hold out, as so many fortresses have done, until the besiegers are compelled to give up the task in despair? Here, however, its advantages as an intrenched camp disappear. A fortress may be invested and still hold out for months because supplies have been laid up proportioned to its garrison, and the number of non-combatants to be fed is small. But Richmond contained 30,000 inhabitants before it became the Confederate capital, and now may fairly be estimated to contain 40,000 non-combatants, to which is suddenly added an army, let us say, of 100,000 men. There must have been a certain accumulation of supplies in Richmond, as it was the base, or one of the two bases of the army, Lynchburgh being the other. But we are well aware, from the semi-civilized nature of the country and its sparse population, that supplies have been so hard to obtain that no extensive depots have ever been formed, and Richmond is very unlikely to be prepared to stand even a partial investment for many weeks. Should the united forces of HUNTER, CROOK, AVERILL and SHERIDAN be strong enough to seize Lynchburgh, or to break the railway betwixt Lynchburgh and Richmond, and Gen. GRANT plant himself upon the Petersburgh line and make continual dashes at the Danville road, we venture to say LEE will be obliged to evacuate Richmond in a brief space to save an ignominous capitulation. So operating, GRANT will, in fact, be adopting in a certain degree his old Vicksburgh strategy, which was attended with such complete success.

Organized Benevolence and Spurious Philanthropy.

The war has given birth to voluntary associations for purposes of benevolent enterprize, such as have had, confessedly, no parallel in history. Among these associations, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions bear a peculiarly representative character; the one having its origin in that growing devotion to the problems of social science which forms, as it were, a distinctive feature in cotemporary scientific research; and the other being the offspring of that practical missionary spirit which has of late begun to find scope for its labors within the boundary of native heathendom.

No incident of the war will hereafter be referred to with such unalloyed satisfaction as the self-imposed labor of these and kindred societies. When their history comes to be written, it will form the clearest and most direct illustration of the deep-seated benevolence, of the universal sense of responsibility, of the thorough appreciation of religious and moral duty which controlled and regulated the rude and hot passions which are supposed to have predominance in times of war. The sacrifices made, the trials endured, the difficulties overcome, will never be fully recorded. The volunteer ministrant in the hospital tents and among the heaps of slain in the open field, searching for human suffering in its starkest form, courting death when the fiery impulse of the conflict has ceased, and there is nothing but the stern, inflexible sense of duty to urge him to his task, may share but sparingly in the plaudits of the current hour. But the results of his labor reach far into the future, and even now give a tone and character to the national struggle which would otherwise be wanting.

Even these associations, however, admirable as they are in their constitution, thoroughly honest and successful as they have proved to be in their aims and operations, have in a certain sense to answer for the growth of a batch of worthless, spurious enterprises, ostensibly for the benefit of sufferers by the war. Some of them profess to supplement the sanitary and religious labors of other recognized voluntary associations. Others propose to fit a given number of negroes for the enjoyment of civil privileges in this life, and for the attainment of higher privileges in another. One society proposes to remove the Union whites of the South to the North; another proposes to convert the disaffected portions of the South by an importation of blacks from the North. There is no end to the inventive faculty of your professional philanthropist. His aims are high; his references prodigious; his circulars overpowering, and his importunity irrepressible. You feel that he is an impostor, or at least that he is laboring more for himself than for any one else. But often his credentials are such as to rebuke your scepticism, and, ten to one, you become his victim to some extent or other. He gets your name if he gets none of your spare change, and his stock in trade is even considerably increased by that. His circulars enlarge, and he boasts a list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents sufficient to overawe several entire parishes.

In the face of these facts, we read with pain, but without any special wonder, that it is now a regular business to have innocent looking girls employed on many of the Western railroads, expressly for the purpose of plundering the benevolent, by means of forged circulars, or circulars got up as we have described, purporting to illustrate the labors of some Soldiers' or Freed Negroes' Association. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are collected in this way, and apparently—according to one of our Western exchanges—without any serious attempt to check or punish the evil.

It cannot be denied that there is too lax a habit among clergymen and others of giving names as reference for promiscuous enterprises of benevolence. One respectable name thus heedlessly appended to a circular often deceives a whole community, and thousands of generous-minded persons, we doubt not, are every week victimized by some sanctimonious agent, who has assumed to take the moral and religious condition of eight or ten rebel States under his special discipline. The evil can be checked by maintaining a rigid scepticism as to every association not organized under a responsible directory.

MEXICO.—We are enabled to contradict, on good authority, the statement that has been sent from Mexico, through French sources, that the Republican General, URAGA, had turned traitor to his country, and submitted to the intervention. He has not done so, but is at the head of a respectable force in the State of Jalisco, in the western part of Mexico. The French assertion that Gen. DOBLADO had deserted the Republic is also false. He commands a force at Monterey.

The fact is, that nearly all the news from Mexico that comes to us through French sources is a tissue of falsehoods, as has been amply proved by the history of the last two years.

The Case of Mr. Henderson.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon announced that he had determined, in the Henderson case, to commit the accused for trial. His opinion in the case will be prepared in a day or two.

THE ONION FUND.—Additional to the fund from Anonymous, $2.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

SENTENCED FOR COWARDICE.

The steamer *Keyport* arrived here this morning from City Point, bringing up Capt. H. A. DU LAND and First Lieut. MOSES A. POWELL, First Michigan Sharpshooters, sentenced for cowardice to Dry Tortugas at hard labor for remaining period of their enlistment.

PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS.

Nothing reliable has been heard from our forces in pursuit of the rebels to-day. It is known, however, that no engagement has taken place, although our advance column was pressing close on the enemy's rear.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Col. M. N. WISEWELL has been appointed Military Governor and Provost-Marshal General of the forces in and around Washington. Col. INGRAHAM remains Provost-Marshal, subject to the orders of Col. WISEWELL.

RETURN OF THE SECOND EXCELSIOR.

The Second Excelsior New-York Regiment, under command of Major RAFFERTY, left Washington to-day for New-York, their term of service having expired.

OUR PATENT SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

There is a gradual tendency manifested by the English Patent Office to adopt our system. A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to consider the subject of enlarging edifices for patents in England, and for adopting our system of exhibiting models of inventions. For this purpose the English Patent Office has lately requested our Commissioner of Patents to furnish him with plans of saloons, libraries, models, &c.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in Washington hospitals, reported yesterday and to-day:

Wm. Parks, Co. M, 8th H. A.; John McCarthy, Co. C, 95th; Geo. Ellis, Co. H, 2d H. A.; Edwards B. Williams, Co. I, 2d M. R.; Michael Maxwell, Co. I, 133d; Jno. Wilkes, Co. I, 170th; —— Fisher, D, 24th Cav.; H. Brink, Co. G, 9th Art. July 14—George Richards, Co. C, 123d; Charles H. Davis, Co. G, 43d; Matthew Love, Co. H, 77th; Chas. Vanburn, 14th; Miles West, Co. M, 2d Heavy Artillery; Clinton Harris, Co. A, 4th Heavy Artillery; Elijah Pitcher, Co. A, 122d; Michael Lysh, Co. H, 42d.

TAX ON CIGARS.

The following is the mode prescribed by Internal Revenue Commissioner LEWIS for estimating the tax on cigars. By the eighty-sixth section of the act of June 30, manufacturers are required to return full amount of actual sales, as a basis on which the assessment of taxes is to be made, or in case manufactured articles have passed beyond the custody or control of the manufacturer or his agent, no sale having been made, the value for purposes of taxation shall be estimated at the average of the market value of like goods at the time when the same became liable to duty. The taxable value in all cases is to be determined by one or the other of the above modes, and in no case is the cost of production to be taken as a basis for estimating or assessing the tax. This is plainly evident from the deductions allowed by the same section when goods, wares and merchandise are sold by the manufacturer or producer or his agent. No such deductions would be allowed if the cost of production were taken as the taxable value of the goods. In the clause of the ninety-fourth section relating to cigars, it is declared that the valuation of cigars herein mentioned shall in all cases be the value of cigars exclusive of the duty. This provision requires a value to be sought other than that immediately indicated by the actual sales by which to determine the tax on cigars. A schedule has been prepared of sales under a limited series of values and rates. On cigars valued over forty-five dollars per thousand it is forty dollars; it follows that all cigars that are sold for more than eighty-five per thousand are taxable at the highest rate provided by law, viz: $40. The next grade below are cigars, valued at $30, tax on which is $25. Now, whenever the manufacturer sells his cigars for more than $55 but less than $85, he is liable to pay thereon a tax of $25 per thousand, as they come within next to the highest grade provided by law. Pursuing this course with other grades we obtain the following schedule: Cigars less than $13 per thousand, known as Cherokees, $3; cigars at over $13 and not over $30, $8; cigars selling at not over $13, $3; cigars selling at over $13 and not over $30, $8; cigars selling at over $30 and not over $55, $15; cigars selling at over $55 and not over $85, $25; cigars selling at over $85, $40; cigarettes in like manner. If this schedule does not give to the Government, in all cases, the full amount of the tax intended, it will obviate a difficulty that might embarrass the assessor without such a schedule indicating sales value; namely, the problem of finding from sales price, in each given case, two unknown qualities, viz., the value of the cigars, exclusive of the tax, and the tax itself.

The tax is to be paid when the cigars are sold or consumed, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of a manufacturer.

Engines, cars, and other articles manufactured by railroad companies, in their possession July 1, 1864, and which have not been in use, are to be assessed at the rate of five per centum advalorem.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

REGULATIONS FOR RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Regulations for recruiting in the rebel States for the loyal States have been issued.

It is provided that recruiting agents must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive.

The particular field of a State in which an agent is to operate is to be specified in the letter of appointment.

Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services. Otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and military service.

All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State, or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government of recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law.

No man shall be received who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, [illegible] guide, etc., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations.

Recruits procured in accordance with the [illegible] quoted must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, viz: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; camp near Fort Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburgh, Miss., for Mississippi, and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous it shall be the duty of the United States officers there to have the recruits promptly examined, and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the United States service, properly provided for and sent to the regiments for which they may have been enlisted or assigned, or to such other regiments as the service may require.

The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such under the immediate orders of the War Department, as issued through the Adjutant-General's office, but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them as coming within the limits of their departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits under this act into the service as substitutes, before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost-Marshal, who will issue the proper substitute papers.

It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

AN ORDER RESCINDED.

By direction of President LINCOLN, the order calling for the services of the militia and volunteers of the District of Columbia, has been rescinded, and they are accordingly mustered out.

VICE-CONSUL OF ITALY.

The President has recognized GIOVANNI LUIGI AVEZZANA, as Vice-Consul of Italy at New York, and H. CLASSERAUS as Consul of Prussia at Chicago.

A REBEL STATEMENT OF REBEL STRENGTH.

The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major or Capt. SPENCER, of the insurgent forces lately demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of SPENCER'S, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with eight thousand men, for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that having accomplished their purpose they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting the booty for transportation across the Potomac.

A Soldier's Letter.

CAMP ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, MONDAY, July 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That there are those in the "loyal North" who express in words a great deal of sympathy for the soldier in the field, we do not doubt, and that the soldier despises and feels an utter contempt for such sympathy we know. Another class, effeminate and chicken-hearted, who turn pale at the sight of blood and "schyugal," "over the border," at the prospect of a *draft*, will dolorous whine out "*poor soldiers*;" and how the soldier *hates* that expression *poor soldiers*, just as though he were a dog or slave.

Compared with these milk-and-water men, he is rich, rich in the spirit and pluck that stimulates him to leave his dear ones and happy home to fight for what has made us all we are as a nation; rich with the deep determination and high resolve to conquer or die; and richer far in the glorious reward that will meet him on the other shore.

But there is a sympathy, an expression of appreciation which the soldier knows full well how to prize, and that has been demonstrated in a tangible form by the N. Y. S. S. agent.

For two years she has been administering to the necessities of the soldiers. Neither mud, rain, heat, cold, danger or fatigue has deterred her in her mission of mercy.

This ministering angel made a descent upon us a few days since; we were wearied and worn, besmeared with dust and perspiration, scorched and almost famished under a burning sun. She came and we were thankful, I assure you.

Her envelopes and paper, her lemons and oranges, her canned fruits and hams, accompanied with cheerful words, imparted joy and encouragement to the heart of the war-worn soldier, that has given a cheerful atmosphere to these "holes in the ground" ever since; and from deep down in the soul of every soldier there wells up a hearty God bless and long preserve the life of the agent of the New-York State Sanitary Commission, Mrs. R. H. SPENCER.

First Lieut. R. ESMOND, 147th N. Y. Vols.

THE CASUALTY TO DR. NICHOLAS.—Dr. NICHOLAS, of New-York, who has, since the outbreak of the war, been among the most able and indefatigable workers of the Sanitary Commission, and who has for some time past been at the head of the chief hospital of the Commission in Washington, received a wound in the arm from a minie ball in the skirmish before Fort Stevens on Monday afternoon. Dr. NICHOLAS had gone out to the skirmish line to attend to the wants of some of our wounded soldiers, and it was while in discharge of this duty that he received his own honorable wound. It was at first reported that the Doctor had suffered amputation of the arm; but we are happy to state that this is not so. Though severely wounded, it is hoped it will not be necessary for him to lose his arm. This contradiction is made to relieve the anxieties of a large circle of friends who have been deeply grieved at the affliction of one of the most self-sacrificing of Christian patriots.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Caledonia Off Cape Race.

Reports About the Kearsarge, Niagara and Florida.

Active Preparations of the Germans Against the Danes.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 15, 1864.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow on the 6th inst., arrived off this point en route to New-York at 5 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

The Emperor and Empress will leave Fontainbleau on Thursday. The Emperor will proceed to Vichy and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, will go to St. Cloud.

A correspondent of the *Shipping Gazette*, writing from Cherbourg, says:

"Another naval battle was expected off that port, as it was stated that the *Florida* was outside waiting for the *Kearsarge*. The Federal steamer *Niagara*, which had been at Antwerp, is known to have received orders to proceed to Cherbourg."

COPENHAGEN, Monday, July 4.

The enemy appears to be busily employed erecting batteries at Middleport opposite Funen.

The official *Berlingske Fidende*, of to-day, announces that the Swedish squadron has received orders to put to sea immediately.

CARLSBAD, Tuesday, July 5.

The King of Prussia will leave for Gastein on the 15th inst.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 5.

The *Epoca*, of to-day, says that rumors are persistently circulated that disturbances have broken out in Andalusia. We may state, according to authentic information, that order prevails in all the provinces of Spain.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6.

The Canada mail packet arrived at Moville, below Londonderry, this morning.

The debate on the vote of want of confidence in the Ministry has been adjourned.

The steamship *Olympus*, from New-York, has arrived at Liverpool.

The latest news from China says that Chang Chow Foo has been captured by Maj. GORDON. Tangyan has also fallen.

The *Star* has reason to believe that in the event of the Government obtaining a majority on the question of want of confidence, raised by Mr. D'ISRAELI, it is not now intended to dissolve Parliament before the Spring of next year.

A notice from the Minister of War at Copenhagen, states that the blockade of Dantzic and Pellau, was reëstablished on the 29th ult., and that the lighthouses will be extinguished under certain contingencies.

The Americans in London on the 4th, gave a breakfast at St. James' Hall, to two officers of the *Kearsarge*. The gathering was very numerous.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Over One Hundred Rebel Prisoners Killed and Wounded—Collision of Two Trains on the Erie Railroad.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Friday, July 15.

A train with about eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, on their way to the camp at Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train between here and Shohola, this afternoon, killing and wounding a large number—reported at over one hundred.

The train with the prisoners should have left Jersey City this morning at 4:30, but was delayed and thrown out of time one hour by the Captain of the guard, who returned to the vessel on which they came from City Point, to hunt up three prisoners who had escaped from him.

The coal train was on its way from the Hawley Branch to Port Jervis, and neglected to ascertain that the other train was behind time, and went on, striking the latter at a crooked part of the road, where the engineer could not see far enough ahead to avoid the casualty.

The Steamboat Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 15.

The steamboat fire this afternoon was the most disastrous that has occurred here for several years. The following steamers were burned: The *S. F. Dix* was valued at $50,000; insured for $25,000 in the St. Louis offices. The *Cherokee*, valued at $40 000; supposed to be insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati offices. She arrived from the Ohio Thursday, with an assorted cargo, most of which was lost.

The *Welcome*, valued at $75,000, insured for $35,000, with 80 tons of Government stores on board for Fort Randall, 20 tons of Indian supplies for the Upper Missouri, and 250 tons private freight, a total loss.

The *Glasgow*, valued at $80,000, insured for $11,000, was undergoing repairs and had no freight on board.

The *Sunshine*, valued at $65,000, insured for $40,000 Three hundred bales of hemp, several hundred sacks of corn, and a lot of miscellaneous freight, which was on board of her on Wednesday and was still on the levee, was burned.

The *Northerner* belonged to the Northern line of packets; valued at $40,000; no insurance.

The origin of the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the military authorities received several dispatches last week indicating that a number of boats were to be burned and implicating two men who have been arrested on suspicion. The total loss cannot fall short of half a million dollars. The charred remains of a man were found in the hold of the *Cherokee*.

Rebel Depredations Anticipated.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, July 15,

The American Consul at St. John, N. B., has notified Gov. CONY that a small gang of Southern emigrants and sympathizers left St. John Wednesday night to commit depredations on the frontiers of Maine. There is possibly some foundation for the story, but the raiders are more likely to get into jail than anywhere else, if they demonstrate in this section of the United States.

The War in Gen. Curtis' Department.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 15.

A dispatch from Macon, to the headquarters here, says that Huntsville, Randolph County, was robbed this morning by guerrillas of $75,090 or $100,000. One citizen was killed.

Gen. CURTIS telegraphs from Leavenworth that our forces, under Col. FORD, overlook a gang of guerrillas at Camden, Ray County, and routed them, killing fifteen, capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

Cricket—St. George versus Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 15.

In the match game of cricket finished at East Cambridge to-day, the eleven of the St. George Club, of New-York, beat the eleven of the Boston Club by twenty runs. St. George made one hundred runs in the first inning and sixty-seven in the second. Boston made ninety-six and fifty-one. The playing was good, and there were many spectators.

The Little Brig Vision Spoken.

BOSTON, Friday, July 15.

The little brig *Vision*, from New-York for London, was spoken, July 5th, on the northeast part of George's Bank by a fisherman of Gloucester. The Captain of the fisherman states that she was the smallest vessel he ever spoke with.

The Steamship Bavaria Calls off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 15.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York for Southampton, called off Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, (14th inst.,) and was boarded by the press yacht. Capt. TAUSS kindly took out dispatches for the press and commercial public.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Explosion of Nitrate of Soda in a Warehouse—Damaging Effect on Surrounding Property—Narrow Escape of a Russian Frigate—Destruction of a Lumber-yard, Stores and a Brig—Total Loss About One Million of Dollars.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in Brooklyn for many years took place yesterday afternoon in the warehouses of Messrs. SCHENCK & RUTHERFORD, on the dock at the foot of Joralemon-street, and, although the value of property destroyed was great, it is fortunate that there was no loss of life, or, as far as ascertained, no person very seriously injured.

There were two structures, partly of brick and partly of wood, extending a distance of 300 feet on the water-line and 200 feet deep, divided in two parts, and known as the Bonded and as the Free Warehouses, respectively. The fire originated in the latter, about 12¾ o'clock. Both were occupied by Messrs. JACKSON & WOODRUFF, and used for general storage purposes.

They contained an immense quantity of nitrate of soda or crude saltpetre, and, as proved on this occasion, a highly explosive and dangerous article. Among the other contents were sugar, molasses, wool, hides and guano.

Shortly after the flames were discovered they communicated with the nitrate of soda, and a terrific explosion took place, the force of which was so great as to be sensibly felt for at least one mile, and the effect for the distance of several blocks was very destructive. The glass in whole rows of houses was broken, and contents greatly damaged. Several families were terror-stricken by the falling of ceilings and the smashing of glassware, while taking their meals. One explosion followed another in quick succession. The dense smoke formed a column reaching some hundreds of feet in height, while immense bodies of flame shot out through the dense black mass, affording a sight at once magnificent and terrible. So violent was the force of these explosions that a number of firemen standing on the pier were hurled into the water, escaping with wet jackets. The windows in the ferry-house foot of Wall-street, New-York, were shivered into atoms, and similar occurrences are reported all along South-street. It was fortunate that the saltpetre was stored in bags. Had it been put up in barrels or hogsheads many persons would undoubtedly have been injured by the flying staves and hoops. These explosions continued, with more or less violence, for more than two hours.

The Russian frigate, which has been lying for some time past at a wharf near the scene of the disaster, was at one time in imminent danger. Her rigging twice took fire from the burning fragments thrown about by the explosions, but the flames were extinguished by the crew with little difficulty, and she was towed out into the stream before sustaining any serious damage.

The crowd had by this time collected by thousands. The Heights, wherever a view could be obtained, was densely peopled by eager multitudes, and the scene on the docks and the shipping in the river was animating in the extreme. The deck of the Russian frigate lying at Ford's Dock, a few yards distant, was swarming with busy jack tars, intent on saving their vessel. Several tugboats soon came to their aid, and the ship was taken out of danger, without sustaining any damage.

The brig *Cæsar Helena*, from Hamburg, loaded with wool and copper ore, took fire in the rigging. She drifted some distance when she was taken in tow and run ashore near Governor's Island, where she burned to the water's edge.

The Bremen brig *Louis* also caught fire in the foretop, but was saved. The damage was slight.

The rigging of several other vessels were set on fire, but none were much injured.

The firemen were at the extreme post of danger, and played upon the buildings, notwithstanding the serious consequences to which they might have been subjected. The concussions knocked a number down and precipitated several into the river, and although a few were hurt not one was seriously injured.

After each explosion the crowd would come as near as they could to the firemen, unless when pressed back by the police, and a few were injured by being knocked down and trod upon in the general rush, as they swayed back in anticipation of another shock.

At times, fragments of brick and shattered pieces of timber would fly high in the air, and scattering in all directions, fall on the house tops and in the yards, and among the people, rendering it extremely hazardous to be in the immediate vicinity.

The nitrate of soda having become exhausted, the explosions ceased about 3 o'clock, and the exertions of the firemen were then energetically directed in extinguishing the fire among the goods—the building by this time having been demolished.

The nature of contents and value of property, with the names of owners, as near as ascertained, is as follows:

Six hundred hogsheads of sugar, owned by Roach Bros. & Coffey, and C. P. Fisher, No. 101 Wall-street.

Four hundred bales of wool, owned by different parties.

Three hundred hogsheads of molasses, owned by Roach Bros. & Coffey.

Eight thousand bags of nitrate of soda, owned by Fabbri & Chauncy, South-street, New-York, and other parties. This article alone is valued at $75,000.

Twenty-four pipes of gin, just arrived, of which four pipes were saved.

Two hundred and twenty-five tons of guano, owned by the Peruvian Government.

Eleven thousand hides, owned by J. N. Smith, of Burling slip, New-York.

The entire loss on contents will reach about $800,000, upon which there are insurances to the extent of $250,000. Nearly every insurance office in Brooklyn, as well as the majority of companies in New-York, are interested in these losses.

The value of the storehouses was $16,000; insured.

The adjoining lumber-yard of Messrs. S. ROSS & SONS was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured.

The cottage houses extending from Joralemon to Wall street, on Furman-street; the row of brick buildings opposite; the distillery of SCHENCK & RUTHERFORD, and buildings from Joralemon to Atlantic streets, were all greatly damaged. The walls of the distillery were started, and are in danger of tumbling down. Nearly every door and window shutter, and every pane of glass in every house—numbering one hundred or more—in Furman-street, from Wall-street to south Ferry; in Joralemon-street to Hicks-street, and in State-street, were burst from their hinges and shattered. The fine residences of Mrs. PACKER and Mr. J. H. PRENTICE, on the Heights, suffered severely. Costly mirrors and glassware were broken, the ceilings cracked and mouldings shivered. The entire losses sustained, and inconvenience suffered, can scarcely be estimated, but it will reach many thousand dollars.

The occupants of the cottages in Furman-street rushed out of their houses when the explosion took place, panic-stricken with fright. Mothers were running and screaming with children in their arms, not knowing which way to turn or what to do. The sidewalks were lumbered with goods, and the greatest imaginable excitement and confusion prevailed.

The Union Ferry Company's boats and several tugs did excellent service in towing the shipping into the stream. A large amount of property was thus saved.

The Harbor Police, under command of Sergt. O'BRIEN, were in full force, rendering great and effective service in saving property, and recovering a large quantity of wool which had been taken from the pier.

The schooner *Samuel Lewis*, while lying in the stream, was run into by the schooner *Priscilla*, which was towing from the fire, and had her mainboom carried away.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 15.

A correspondent writes from Guaymas, Mexico, June 29, that official information has been received there of a conspiracy to seize one or more of the steamers on the coast for privateers, and that a party had been sent from Secessia for that purpose. The persons indicated are said to be at Guaymas, where steps have been taken to check them.

Mazatlan had not been taken by the French on July 4, though a French frigate was off the harbor and had seized a schooner. The defences of the city had been completed, but there were no guns to man them.

Gen. McDOWELL, Gov. LOW and a large number of military and civil officers yesterday inspected the fortifications of San Francisco Harbor.

More land defences are to be erected.

The work of putting up the *Comanche* has been commenced, and will be rapidly prosecuted.

Ballou, ship *Panama*, for New-York.

From City Point—Steamers Fired into on the James.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

An arrival from City Point, to-day, reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines.

The rebels yesterday morning fired upon the steamers *George Weems* and *United States*, from a field battery near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the latter.

Gen. SHERIDAN has gone on another raid.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay st.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

This is the Season of the Year when children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind-colic, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

Do not let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind-colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Are you Disturbed at Night and Broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind-colic, regulates the bowels, and is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. 25 cents a bottle.

Demulcent. Demulcent. Demulcent.
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,
DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Success of Barnett's Flavoring Extracts, in substitution of cheaper goods, is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health.
General depot No 362 Hudson st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 25 Clinton-place, 6th-st., New-York.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elas-tic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DANA—OVERAND.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 12, by Rev. C. B. Crane, Capt. G. F. DANA, Signal Corps U. S. A., and Miss ALICE W. OVERAND, of Hartford.

OGILVY—WALL.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, July 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., Mr. ROBERT OGILVY, of New-York, and SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Isaac C. Wall, of Harlem.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Morrisania, on Friday, July 15, ROBERT COLEMAN, son of William and Mary L. Adams, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Washington-av. and 6th-st.

ANNIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, FRANCIS EDWARD, only son of Charlotte and Edward Annin, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Clermont-av., on Saturday, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 13, AMOS M. BUTLER, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

BRIANT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, July 15, in hope of a blessed immortality, Mr. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT, aged 45 years.

Funeral in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. His friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

CRANSHAW.—On Friday, July 15, SARAH EUGENIA, infant daughter of Jonathan Scott and Sarah C. Crankshaw, 6 months and 19 days.

The Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Lexington-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CASSEL.—On Thursday, July 14, at the U. S. General Hospital, David's Island, New-York Harbor, Lieut. CHARLES TOMES CASSEL, of the 124th Regiment N. Y. V., son of Rev. Dr. Cressy, of this City.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 14, after a lingering illness, ELISHA C. DODD, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 York-st., Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ENEAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, JOSEPH EDWARD, twin son of Joseph and Sarah E. Eneas, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Bedford-av.

HISCOX.—On Thursday, July 14, ELIZABETH VIOLETTA, wife of David Hiscox, aged 24 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Rebecca Davis, No. 115 East 31st-st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MALLETT.—At his residence, No. 76 Park-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 15, JOSHUA MALLETT.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the North Baptist Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

OSBURY.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 15, ALEXANDER A. OSBURY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father in-law, Wm. Leggat, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 17, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 186 West 19th-st.

PAGE.—On Friday, July 15, BENJAMIN PAGE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, William Seaman, No. 158 West 40th-st., near 8th av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STORM.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, July 14, ROSSER ADRIANCE, infant son of William Pierre and Susan M. Storm, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Bergen, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 431.—July 15, 1864.
75, 13, 56, 34, 60, 36, 66, 7, 28, 39, 48, 45, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—July 15, 1864.
63, 27, 3, 15, 35, 77, 39, 65, 42, 69, 30, 57, 24, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 335.—July 15, 1864.
9, 35, 31, 58, 42, 71, 68, 27, 11, 75, 55, 34, 21.
CLASS 336.—July 15, 1864.
60, 39, 1, 18, 49, 43, 7, 40, 28, 74, 46, 51, 35, 47.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over
$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE!
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
over all other healing preparations
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOX.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
Infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF
THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS,

CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA,

BY SEMMES,

With Illustrations.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 594 and 596 Broadway,
New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE LADDER OF LIFE
A HEART HISTORY,
BY AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of "Barbara's History," &c.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

Miss Edwards has qualities superior to mere literary facility; she has humor, insight into character, and a somewhat extensive knowledge of books.—*Athenæum.*

Miss Edwards possesses many of the finest attributes which distinguished Charlotte Brontë. She has the strength, without the rudeness, which marked that memorable book "Jane Eyre." She has richness and originality of fancy, and fine artistic taste, beyond those of Miss Brontë. Her greatest success is in the perfect delineation of a male character.—*London Morning Post.*

II.
CATHARINE BEECHER
ON
THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.
The Religious Training of Children in the family, the School and Church. By Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

For nearly forty years the writer has been educating mothers and teachers. More than a thousand of her former pupils, in almost every sect and section of our country, during that period have been rearing families, into many of which she has been received as a confidential friend to learn their difficulties and their failure or success.

As the eldest and only unmarried child of a large family, for long periods she has also witnessed the varied methods pursued with children in different homes of near relatives.

The result is a deep conviction that the *right* training of children is the most difficult of all human pursuits that success is invariably proportioned to the wisdom and fitness of the methods pursued; that the best modes are to be obtained only by a wide experience, involving many failures, and, as yet, offering no perfect examples; that the records of experience are indispensable to future success; and that educators, like medical men, are bound to make such records for the benefit of the profession.

This little volume, therefore, is offered as one contribution to the department of *religious training.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

1.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS. Part III., in Harper's Magazine for August, just ready.

2.
READE'S SAVAGE AFRICA. Western Africa: being the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, Southwestern, and Northwestern Africa; with Notes on the Habits of the Gorilla; on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men; on the Slave-trade; on the Origin, Character and Capabilities of the Negro, and of the future Civilization of Western Africa. By W. WINWOOD READE, Fellow of the Geographical and Anthropological Society of London, and Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Paris. With Illustrations and a Map. 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

3.
HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH II., called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. IV., with Portrait, Maps, Plans, &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1 75.

4.
DENIS D

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 61 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 111 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WARREN & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines.—The celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 3,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLL, Esq., No. 62 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present capital of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 5th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
S. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
B. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds; convert the 7.30 into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK on Saturday, the 25th day June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts and United States Stocks and Loan Certificates		$3,779,949 11
Overdrafts		— —
Due from Banks		114,778 68
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$100,000	
Due from Brokers	50,000	
		100,983 17
Real estate		173,716 82
Specie		980,145 20
Cash items, viz.: Items received on deposit the day previous		663,500 00
Stocks		— —
Bonds and Mortgages		— —
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		— —
Bills of Insolvent Banks	$— —	
Loss and Expense account		8,675 97
Total		$5,789,681 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$631,300	
Circulation not Registered	— —	
Total	$631,300	
Less Notes on hand	112,850	518,450 00
Profits		169,721 41
Due to Banks		1,457,059 03
Due to individual bodi Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		— —
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		— —
Due Depositors, on demand		2,176,823 34
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		2,565 12
Total		$5,789,681 90

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business in the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1864.
W. H. BARKER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-street,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Monday, the seventh day of June, 1861, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
KOPHUS W. PENFOLD,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
DORUS BAGGERTY,	THOS. POLLEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS HOGARAN,	HEN. G. ELSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD,	WM. F. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORIT,	WILLIAM E. FOSDICK,
SAM. L. G. GUIDEN,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
JOSEPH CASPERLENG,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SLOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. JACKSON,	O. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDICT.
THOMAS E. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

W. C. ILLYOU, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 10 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.

$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1-64.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1873, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On receiving from the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-35ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
SAML. K. JOSUP & COMPANY.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. COUNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of National 5-20 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 44th-st and 4th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, it being the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company Eastern Extension are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 2d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
Thos. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL PEVTIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with the agreement of the Continental Bank of New-York City with the undersigned, as transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock, the bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WELL-KNOWN FACT—THAT KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the best in the world for family use. For sale by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 164 Reade-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE BURGLAR-PROOF safe, either new or second hand, in good order. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,241 New-York Post office, with description and price.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,936 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock

THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., and no extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864.....68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange place, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

By order, D. B. SAILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 11,

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective addresses.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., 30th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 15th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock Books on the 1st inst., viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholds registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at that office. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe. Orders will be issued at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st inst.

The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. COUNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of National 5-20 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 44th-st and 4th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, it being the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company Eastern Extension are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 2d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
Thos. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL PEVTIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with the agreement of the Continental Bank of New-York City with the undersigned, as transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock, the bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WELL-KNOWN FACT—THAT KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the best in the world for family use. For sale by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 164 Reade-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE BURGLAR-PROOF safe, either new or second hand, in good order. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,241 New-York Post office, with description and price.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of 5 per cent., on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 23d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EPER V. BAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. CHAS. PECK, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain for the principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COUGHSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 728 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 14, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending with this day on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $400, and five per cent. on larger sums, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

WALTER W. JOHNSON, President.
VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 4th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BURT, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures dwelling houses, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. CLAY,	HENRY SLOTHROWER,
FOBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	J. OBB FISK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HEATON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TUCKE,	J. H. JOYNTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. F. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DILKE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
JESSE L. CRANE,	RICHARD F. C

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE
AT PHILADELPHIA.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the

STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.

THE STEAMER DONEGAL,

Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Hallan & Hollingsworth.

The DONEGAL is built of iron. In the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet, beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND LOTS AT TOMPKINSVILLE.

Also, 22 acres of land between the Finger-board road and railroad at public auction, by A. JOURNEAY, on THURSDAY, July 28, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M.

Eleven lots on Van Duser-st., commencing southeast corner of Grant-st.

Three lots on Grant-st., commencing at a point 89 feet from southeast corner of Van Duser-st.

Twenty-two acres of land between the Finger-board road and railroad, about 1¼ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, adjoining the property of Messrs. L. H. Meyer, W. D. Cuthbertson and J. McCullough. It is very desirably located, in an improving neighborhood, surrounded by first-class residences, and offers great inducements to capitalists seeking profitable investments. The property is slightly situated, to be cut up into lots, if desired.

Terms at sale, which will be liberal.

Maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
New-York, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
New-York, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE FIRM OF NORTON & ARNOLD, DOING business at No. 780 3d-av., was this day dissolved.

JOHN NORTON,
DE WITT C. ARNOLD.
New-York, June 3, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Finest quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry. The supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address WILLIAM L. HUGHES,
Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

BUSINESS CHANCE TO GO TO LONDON.—Gold for Greenbacks. We have patents in Europe for a new low cost sewing machine, and desire a proper party, commanding capital, to take over a stock of machines, etc., and take charge of a general depot in London. Address immediately, THE MANUFACTURERS, care of American Needle Company, No. 442 Broadway, New-York. Full address, capital, &c., must be stated.

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A LARGE and well-established City paint-shop, having the repainting of four lines of City railroad cars, besides a large run of other first-class custom; constant work Summer and Winter; good will of proprietor; price $6,000; open for an offer; $1,300 on bond and mortgage. Apply after 12 M at Hussey's Post, No. 50 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated; we bout the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Iodized Drops cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail—cures without nursing or restriction in the habits of the patient—cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will—English. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and phys cians in regard to some pitiful failure to do away with the use of his facility, and still the disease will appear. It is a vain and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-s New-York City, since 1830. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by the POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a specific. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (30th edition 432 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-s., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

CORNS, BUNIONS, TROUBLESOME nails, tender feet, enlarged and diseased joints, cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 920 Broadway, near 5th-av. Hotel, corner 21st-st. Branch office, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on the form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals
{ this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS
FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 8 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for building light-vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following Articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S. in black 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes with out seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must strictly conform. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the quantity, and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS, Engineers, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines, boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope-making machinery, &c.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO PLAIN CYLINder boilers 8 by 24½ feet, and four 3 inch cylinder boilers 40 by 24½ feet. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, with a good presence, and a kind and loving heart, middle-aged but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property, and high social standing, desires to correspond, sincerely, with some amiable lady, between 32 and 40, with ample possessions, of refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. Sincere communications addressed to HENRY DELANCY, New-York Post-office, will be treated honorably and confidentially.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCSNDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

All local attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HEELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,755	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER ..... Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—Steamship LOUISIANA, Capt. Prowse, for LIVERPOOL, will leave Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... July 16
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... July 23
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... July 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 31
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA,

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. Jones, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Burling-slip.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 452 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER. The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Burton, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Fourth-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves
Christopher-st. at 10, 12 30, 3.30.
Bay-st. at 9.45, 12 45, 3 45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4 at 10, 1, 6.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. FRANCIS, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer ERIE will leave Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the houses main, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shortest line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE A. O. ALLEN leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at 9 A. M., lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS—Short and quick line of passage at 4 P. M. Steamers leave Peck-slip, and Pier 14, N. R., at 4 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Hamilton, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' Grove, Tottenville, Staten Island, the large new bay steamer WAVE, and the steamer MARY POWER, for excursion parties of all kinds. Apply to W. & B. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, etc., Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, touching at 30th-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE Park.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.
E. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7 15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Shrewsbury and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being completed, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Jericho, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
8 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays, this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Bland Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans...$20
United States to New Recruits 10
United States to Veterans 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,203 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Atlanta papers, recently received, contain many items of interest. We extract the following:

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, June 24.

On Wednesday the hardest fighting of the battle of Kenesaw occurred. The enemy had three strong lines of battle confronting our forces and extending from the north side of Kenesaw to near Powder Spring. The lines of battle run nearly northwest and southwest. Heavy artillery firing continued between the opposing batteries during the entire day. The musketry skirmishing was at close range and very destructive on both sides. Several men of Lewis' Kentucky Brigade were killed, and others severely wounded. Capt. McKay, Adjutant on Lewis' staff; Lieut. Murphy, and other officers of the brigade were killed.

Late in the evening an assault was made on Stevenson's division, and severe fighting ensued. The enemy attempted by this movement to turn our extreme left and thereby secure the advantages of operations in our rear. But he was repulsed with severe loss. His three lines of battle were hurled back and crowded in distracted confusion on each other. Our forces pursued the advantage, and with the fury that has always marked their onsets, they pushed the enemy until sunset and occupied the intrenchments the Yankees had established on that portion of the field. Hindman's division was engaged in the manœuvre, and Sylvest's brave men swung into line in the closing scene that resulted in terrible havoc to the foe.

Our forces captured a number of prisoners and several fine guns. Our loss in killed and wounded was severe, the bulk falling on Stevenson's division. A large number of the wounded arrived on the trains on Thursday.

The beautiful weather of the past two days has inspirited our troops, again, and rendered operations and rapid manœuvres more effective than at any time during the week previous. The spirit of the army is more defiant than ever, and the morale unsurpassed. There seems to be a general feeling that the Yankees have made their last manœuvres for position, and that an urgent necessity is forcing them to stake a quick battle on the hazard of the hour. The wily Sherman now scents danger in delay, and anticipates trouble from another quarter. He must dispose of his battle plan quickly. Thus far his movements have been delayed for the purpose of receiving reinforcements. Fortunately, they are of a character which prove puny an inefficient obstacles to the resistless onsets of our determined soldiers.

WHY THE MONEY DOES NOT COME.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

It appears from the following, which we clip from the Richmond *Examiner*, that enough money is printed at Richmond to pay off several claimants, but it can't be counted, the clerks in the Treasury Department being all in the army.

Richmond, Friday, June 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

In your issue of to-day you do great injustice to Mr. Memminger. You charge that there is no money in the Treasury to pay the soldiers, and that Mr. Memminger is responsible for it. Allow me to say that I know that there are five millions of dollars now in the Treasury building awaiting to be counted before the money can be paid out.

And why is the money not counted? Because the clerks are in the field. Mr. Memminger has made repeated applications for the detail of enough of his clerks to carry on the business of his department, but without effect. So you will agree with me, I doubt not, that your articles does Mr. Memminger great injustice.

Some of the papers are constantly alluding to the clerks in the departments here as having got in soft places to keep out of the field, &c.; and now that they are in the field, they complain that the business of the Government is not properly conducted! The mere statements of these facts will be enough to show these gentlemen that they co not get "the points" before they make their charges.

GEN. POLK—A REMINISCENCE.

Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Atlanta, Saturday, June 9, 1864.

The death of Gen. Polk is still the theme of conversation. It was announced in the Yankee army the day after it occurred. What a beautiful order that was of Gen. Johnston's. The finest production on record, I think.

At Resaca Gen. Polk was more than commonly sucched in spirit. At first I attributed this to the fatigue of his march from Demopolis, which had been long, wearisome and exposed, but his health and vigor seemed very robust, and I began to be of the opinion that his mind was uneasy about the situation. He after ward told me that he had been in the greatest suspense all day on Sunday. "The enemy, Sir," said he, "had it in their power at any moment after the loss of those hills on Saturday night, to burn our bridges and completely cut us off, and I was racked by the thought that they would improve the golden opportunity. But God is with us, God is with us." It was on a Sunday night that we retreated from Resaca. About noon that day the General took out his lunch, (a bit of cold ham and hard tack, and; I believe, a piece of mutton,) and as I happened to be near him, offered to divide. I thanked him, but declined. "Tut, tut," said he, "I see from your hungry face that you have had no breakfast, and I insist upon it, there's quite enough for both of us." "Very well, General, but suppose I look no a safer place?"

The old man looked above him, and a brace of shells came screaming along, not far off. "Certainly, certainly; that will be more agreeable." I found a tree under the hill, came back and reported, and we sought the shelter. There we set-to over the luncheon, with lively appetites. Presently a scrappnel tore the branches just above us from the trunk, exploding and sending its leaden entrails all about us. "Umph," exclaimed the General, shrugging his shoulders; "you're a nice fellow to send out after a safe place. I guess we'd as well move back to the front."

CONFEDERATE SILK THREAD.

Mrs. W. G. Morris, of Wetumpka, has presented the Montgomery *Advertiser* with a few skeins of black sewing silk thread of her own manufacture, which will compare favorably in all respects with any that has come through the blockade from foreign countries. Mrs. Morris raises her own silk-worms and mulberry trees to feed them, and from the cocoons obtains the silk to make the thread. We are glad to learn that she has succeeded in her efforts to supply herself and others with an article of thread, which is essential and exceedingly dear. The silk-worm and the mulberry flourish well in this latitude, as repeated trials in former years have demonstrated; and we do not see why in these war times, when sewing silk is, and necessarily must be, at prices beyond the reach of but few, that our people do not make themselves independent in this particular. Mrs. Morris has our best wishes for continued success.

GEN. PILLOW'S FIGHT AT LAFAYETTE.

Talladega, Ala., Monday, June 27.

To the Editor Selma Reporter:

Dear Sir: I have just seen a member of Lewis' squadron and obtained some particulars of the fight between Gen. Pillow and the enemy's cavalry at Lafayette, Walker County, Ga., on Friday morning last, 24th inst. Gen. Pillow attacked the enemy about daylight, and surprised and captured their pickets. Neally's brigade advanced on the south side of the town and Gen. Pillow's brigade on the north and west, partially surrounding the enemy and capturing a large number of prisoners. A portion of the enemy, supposed to be from three to five hundred, took refuge in the Court-house, barricaded the doors and opened a destructive fire upon our men from the upper windows.

Some two or three unsuccessful charges were made by our men upon the Court-house, resulting in the loss of many valuable officers and men. A brigade of the enemy's cavalry that had moved out from Chattanooga to relieve the troops stationed at Lafayette, made a sudden dash upon our troops, stampeded the horses, compelling a hasty retreat, with the loss of most of the prisoners which had fallen into our hands. Some of our men fell into the hands of the enemy. Our dead, and many of those who were seriously wounded, were also left on the field:

The following is a partial list of casualties, our informant being unable to give anything like a complete list of the killed or wounded in any company:

Killed.—Maj. Thomas H. Lewis, of Lewis' squadron; Maj. Redwood. Capt. Harrison, of Dayton; Lieut. Johnson, of Burnsville: also the Orderly Sergeant of Johnson's company; Steele, of Capt. Harrold's company; Joe Wilson, of Capt. Lewis' company.

Wounded.—Col. Armstead, supposed mortally; Slade Harrell, of Capt. Barnes' company, slightly, in head; Thomas Ford and Capt. England, of McKinley, in knee, severely; Jones, of Capt. Harrold's company, formerly a Lieutenant in a company stationed at Hall's Mill, supposed to be from Shelby County, severely; Webb, of Barnes' company, in thigh, severely; E. W. Fort, of Harrell's A Roads, in shoulder.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY ON THE DANVILLE ROAD—OUR COMMUNICATIONS WITH RICHMOND.

From the Wilmington Journal, June 28.

From a gentleman who, in pursuance of orders, tried to reach Richmond by the Danville route, we learn the following particulars:

"He got to Danville on last Friday evening, and left there on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Up to that time, and looked up to Sunday, he knew that the enemy had not appeared on the Piedmont Road, (Danville connection,) nor got nearer to it than the bridge on the Danville Road over the Staunton River, saw 48 miles.

At Danville he was informed that the enemy had attack the Danville road last week at Burkeville Junction and has been busily engaged in the work of destruction between that point and Staunton River, and had done their work pretty effectually. At Greensboro, on his return, he learned that the enemy has been met, repulsed three times and finally driven off from the Staunton bridge. This was done by such force of soldiers of different commands as could be got together on their way to join their commands at Richmond or elsewhere, together with the local militia, numbering about 600. The whole Confederate force is differently estimated at from 1,500 to 5,000. Probably the first would be nearer the truth.

On Sunday one hundred and seventy-six men, principally composed of workmen engaged at the Government Naval Ordnance Works at Charlotte, passed through Greensboro on their way to the theatre of action. We presume that a sufficient force will soon be gathered, and will drive the enemy off the line of the Danville road, but how soon the road can be repaired so as to restore communication, is more than we can even guess at.

It is believed that communication with Richmond via Petersburgh will soon be restored, and we hope to again be in receipt of assuring advices from both these cities.

It was reported, and believed, last week, that the enemy, following up his policy of sliding around with his left in front, had been enabled to reach the line of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, and it was even said that his intrenchments stretched across that road. This belief received strength and confirmation from the fact that no mails had been received from Richmond or Petersburgh for nearly a week, nor for several days had there been any communication by telegraph.

It was also said and believed that something was on foot among our leaders, the result of which would soon be apparent. What that something was to be, no precise information was given, but the point to which things had reached seems to favor the idea that someoing must be done and that something would be done. It was even hinted that last Wednesday would be marked by the occurrence of this something. The interruption of communication has left us without the means of knowing whether anything did indeed occur, although rumors are not wanting to the effect that the enemy had been attacked and driven off and was retreating to his base on the James River.

In confirmation of this, we may mention that we were informed that the way line or wire to Richmond and Petersburgh had been restored on Sunday, and a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning, from Goldsboro on Sunday evening, learned there that a dispatch had come through from Richmond, via Petersburgh, for a gentleman now or recently a telegraph operator in Wilmington, informing him that in a day or two he could go through to Richmond by walking some distance. At noon on yesterday (Monday) the wires were working through direct to Richmond. They are crowded with Government business, but we expect to receive press dispatches of a highly favorable character.

HOW A REBEL BRIGADE WAS SMASHED.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing near Marietta, June 26, gives an account of the charge of Brown's brigade. He says:

"Brown's brigade, composed of the Forty-fifth, Twenty-third, Eighteenth and Third battalions consolidated, and Forty-second and Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiments, occupied the right of the front line of Stevenson's division. Our brigade was covered by the Eighteenth Tennessee, and several companies from other regiments deployed as skirmishers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. M. R. Butler, of the Eighteenth. The lines were ordered forward about 5 P. M., and Col. Butler soon encountered the enemy's skirmishers, in heavy force, posted behind strong work of rails and logs. With a cheer our skirmishers rushed upon the enemy, dislodging him and capturing twenty or thirty prisoners and driving him into the works where their lines of battle were lying. In the meantime, the brigade advanced steadily, and without a waver in its ranks, through open fields, under the well directed fire of three or more Yankee batteries. When within three hundred yards of the Yankee line a charge was ordered by Col. Ed. Cook, commanding the brigade, and the line went forward with the same cheer that had appalled the enemy at Fort Donelson, and Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. When within thirty yards of the Yankee works, our little brigade found itself without support on right or left, enfiladed on both flanks, mowed down by shell and canister from twenty pieces of cannon, and subjected to a terrible fire of musketry in front. The smoke from the enemy's cannon enveloped a part of our line. To move forward was madness, to remain was death, but the line did remain, without flinch, until it was ordered back to a ravine, thirty or forty yards in our rear, where we remained until after dark. *In that brief action, out of nine hundred, we lost two hundred and fifty as gallant men as ever defied death for the sake of liberty.* Thanks to our brave litter-bearers all the wounded and dead were removed. It is not my part to laud for conspicuous gallantry any single soldier where all acted with such Spartan courage and devotion. Among the killed, with whom I was intimate y acquainted, were Col. Ed. Cook, of the Thirty-second; Col. C. H. Walters, of the Third, and Adj. J. M. Dodgass, of the Thirteenth."

LIEUT.-GEN. A. P. STEWART, OF TENNESSEE.

From the Southern Confederacy.

The correspondent of the *Register*, "Burley," announces Maj.-Gen. A. P. Stewart's promotion to the vacant Lieutenant-Generalship in the Army of Tennessee.

Although the appointment of so modest, retiring and junior an officer to the place of the lamented Polk will take some of our readers by surprise, those of them who are acquainted with the character and career of Gen. Stewart—his exalted piety, his thorough education, and his rare courage—will readily admit the fitness and justice of it, and concede to the War Department excellent discrimination in the selection.

Gen. Stewart, says the correspondent of the *Register*, was born in Winchester, Tenn., and is now about 43 years old. At an early age he went to West Point, where he graduated with honor, after which he remained in the institution two years as Professor of Mathematics. He married Miss Chase in Albany, N. J.—a most beautiful and accomplished lady—from which place he removed to Lebanon, Tenn., and took the position as Professor of Mathematics in Cumberland University. He filled, for a number of years, the same chair in the Nashville University, and then returned to Lebanon as President of the Female Academy. At the commencement of the war he received a commission as Major of artillery, and was at Columbus, Ky., as chief of that department, under the lamented Polk, to whose late position he has succeeded. Just before the battle of Shiloh he was appointed Brigadier-General and commanded a brigade of infantry on that memorable field with surpassing gallantry, having two horses killed under him. He was at Murfreesboro, just after which battle he was promoted to Major-General, and has served in that capacity at Perryville and Chickamauga and in this battle, which may now be termed the "engagement of May and June." He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a devout Christian. He has great firmness of character, is quiet in demeanor, cool in battle, handles his troops with great caution, but has always been up to time. Nobody doubts for a moment that his promotion will redound to the discipline of his corps and the good of the cause.

Term of Service of Officers.

Headquarters Fifty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Near Petersburgh, Va., Monday, July 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following order was recently issued from the War Department, and promulgated to the army:

"No musters of officers for a less term than three years will be recognized by this office, and that upon the expiration of the term of service of a regiment, the services of the officers are required, they will be retained for three years from the date of their last muster-in."

You will observe, Sir, that the Government claims the right to retain officers indefinitely in its service, provided ability or meritorious conduct have secured them elevation in rank. They are told, in effect, that no matter what circumstances may peremptorily call for their return home at the expiration of three years term of service, they cannot go, except at the pleasure of the United States, unless, during that time, they have received no promotion. Is this a proper or just return to officers who have done their whole duty, and whose promotions have been won by meritorious conduct on many battlefields?

From what I have seen of the results of the order, I am satisfied that it will effect more harm than good. Sergeants of my own regiment now refuse to be mustered, though they have received commissions, and officers who have been promoted hesitate to accept their new rank, all on account of this order. They have served their country faithfully, and who can blame them if they feel that they should not only have promotion, but also be permitted to return to their homes at the expiration of their three years.

G. W. J.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Providence, R. I., Friday, July 15.

The boiler of the steam-tug *American Eagle* exploded this afternoon in the harbor, killing the fireman, fatally scalding the engineer, and badly scalding four others.

A Sad Case of Poisoning.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Rannay, on the body of Chas. Moss, a native of Canada, aged 32 years, who died from the effects of poison which, by mistake, he took from a bottle that he supposed to contain gin. Deceased resided at No. 250 East Tenth-street, and was by occupation a mechanic. He was engaged to make some repairs on the steamship *Fire Queen*, which cleared for China on the 8th inst., but which is now reported to be in Halifax. The steamer was to sail at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and at 11 o'clock deceased went into the engineer's room for the purpose of making some repairs. He saw a bottle on the engineer's table, filled with what he supposed to be gin. He seized the bottle and asked a man that was with him to partake, but the invitation was declined. Moss thereupon took a drink from the bottle. He was immediately taken ill, and lingered in great agony until Thursday. Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination, when he found that deceased had died from the effects of corrosive poison, (supposed to be sublimate,) and the testimony all showed that this poison was contained in the bottle that deceased thought was gin. The bottle and contents left for China on Saturday last.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Call for Militia.

The excitement among our State militia occasioned by the call of the Government for their services, has almost entirely subsided. It is thought the orders calling many of our regiments into the field will be countermanded, and that but few if any of them not now en route for Washington will leave the City.

Fourth Regiment.

Headquarters Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, July 15, 1864.

Orders No. —.—The mustering in of this command is hereby postponed till Monday next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the armory, when every officer and man is ordered to be present.

The Commandant takes pleasure in informing the command that he is authorized by his superiors to state that all persons in the service of the United States as soldiers are exempt from all drafts that may take place during said service.

Commandants of companies are authorized to receive acceptable substitutes, and it is also hoped that every effort will be made to procure recruits. Our country demands the aid of every patriot, especially in the present crisis.

The regimental surgeons will be in attendance at the armory on Saturday and Sunday from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., to examine substitutes and recruits.

By order of DANIEL W. TELLER,
J. G. Atkinson, Act. Adj't. Col. Com'g.

Ninety-third Regiment.

The following orders were issued yesterday:

Headquarters Ninety-third N. Y. S. N. G., Jefferson Market, July 15, 1864.

General Orders, No. 9.—The uniforms having been received, Commandants of Companies will immediately make requisition for the same, at these headquarters. Commandants of Companies will return their corrected company roster to the Colonel, at headquarters, this day, (Saturday, 16th inst.,) at 12 M., precisely. They will furnish the names and residences of all members of this command who refuse to do duty and have not furnished substitutes.

The statement made that the service is voluntary on the part of the members is erroneous, as the order issued by His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of New-York, is peremptory. Therefore every recognized member of this regiment, also all who have volunteered and all accepted substitutes, must report to the Commandants of their various companies for service at once, and the orders promulgated from General Headquarters, investing the Commandant of this regiment with power to carry out the same, will be strictly enforced.

The bold attack by our enemies upon our National Capital, should inspire every member with sufficient patriotism, and cause every citizen to enroll himself at once to the good cause. Arms and equipments will be furnished the various commands upon proper requisition on this (Saturday) afternoon and evening, 16th inst., and the regiment will leave at the earliest moment.

Volunteers (able-bodied men) may apply, and substitutes accepted at these headquarters, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Good clothes, good rations and good treatment. By order,

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Col. Command'g.
James H. Ingraham, Adjutant.

Order from Provost-Marshal-General Hays.

The following letter, from Gen. Hays, contains the figures of the new enrollment list forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General:

July 11, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Fry: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the following as the result of the revision of the enrollment in this division:

First District, (approximate)	15,970
Second District, (approximate)	24,800
Third District, (approximate)	21,504
Fourth District, (approximate)	24,490
Fifth District, (approximate)	22,287
Sixth District, (approximate)	20,968
Seventh District, (approximate)	25,500
Eighth District, (approximate)	20,147
Ninth District, (approximate)	18,220
Tenth District, (approximate)	14,215
Total	215,110

In several cases the number has had to be approximated, but I do not think that the additions and deductions to be made from the various causes will materially change the figures as here given.

I am, General, &c., WM. HAYS, A. A. P. M.

The revised enrollment is much smaller than that made three years ago. At that time it was three hundred thousand in the first ten Congressional Districts of this State. Now it is about two hundred and fifteen thousand, or nearly thirty per cent. less.

The bureau for procuring naval substitutes is fully organized, and men are being received at the Park headquarters, under the arrangements of Mr. Blunt, for obtaining substitutes for the navy instead of volunteers as formerly. Over two hundred persons have deposited money, and are each to have certificates that they are represented in one branch of the service or the money will be returned. The Government has decided to accept no substitutes for less than three years, and a part of Mr. Blunt's plan has necessarily been abandoned. Substitutes are taken exclusively for three years.

Gen. Spinola to be Tried by Court-Martial.

The following order in relation to Gen. F. B. Spinola has been promulgated:

Headquarters Department of the East, New-York, July 11, 1864.

Special Order, No. 195—A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at New-York City on the 16th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Spinola, or such other persons as may be brought before it, by authority from these headquarters.

Detail for the Court.—Major Generals John J. Peck, United States Volunteers; George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers; Brig.-Gens. George S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers; Wm. H. Morris, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut.-Cols. J. G. Hughes, Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers; James L. McGee, Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers; Jasper H. Raymond, Second New-York Mounted Rifles; Col. N. J. Hall, —— New-York Volunteers.

No other persons than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the court will nevertheless proceed to organize the moment there is present the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. Van Buren, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Important Order in Relation to the Brooklyn Militia—An Erroneous Impression Corrected.

Many members belonging to the different militia regiments recently ordered to Washington by the Governor of this State labor under the impression that they cannot be taken beyond the limits of the State, which erroneous idea is corrected in the following order, promulgated by Col. Adams, last evening:

Headquarters Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, July 14, 1864.

General Orders No. —.—The command is hereby ordered to assemble, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, on Saturday, July 16, at Headquarters, Raymond street, at 8 o'clock A. M., to report at Washington. The officers will send their baggage (not exceeding eighty pounds in weight) to the headquarters before that time.

An erroneous idea has prevailed among many members of this command that its service was voluntary.

The regiment has been ordered for this service by the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, through the Governor of the State of New-York, and every recognized member of the regiment, together with the volunteers and substitutes, must report for service, and the orders received by the commandant from such general headquarters, with the power vested in him, will be used to carry out such Commands. By order of

Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Commanding 56th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
Edwin Ludlam, Adjutant.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

Friday, July 15.—Match of $300. Mile heats best three in five, play or pay.

Dan Mace named b. g. Stonewall Jackson (to wagon)	2	1	1	1
John Lovett named b. m. Lady Tompkins (in harness)	1	2	2	2

Time.

First Heat—Quarter, 00.40; half, 1.15; mile, 2.37½
Second Heat—Quarter, 0.40; half, 1.19; mile, 2.37
Third Heat—Quarter, 00.40; half, 1.19; mile, 2.38½
Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00.40; half, 1.20½; mile, 2.40½

First Heat—The betting was even, and then 100 to 70 on the mare, who took a slight lead on passing the score, which she increased to two lengths on rounding the turn, adding two more at the quarter pole—losing the back stretch, she opened a still wider gap, (100 to 20 on the mare.) At the half-mile she was six lengths ahead, and the horse breaking at the three-quarters, she took a lead of ten lengths, maintaining it round the home-stretch turn, and up the straight run in, winning with the greatest ease by six lengths.

Second Heat—One hundred to twenty, and, after scoring 100 to 7 on the mare, at the third attempt an even start was effected, at the turn they were tapped, but rounding it, the mare began to "hobble," and the horse took the lead, being two lengths ahead at the quarter pole. In the back stretch the mare closed up a little, but breaking, the horse led two lengths at the half-mile, increasing it to three at the three-quarters; at the home-stretch turn the mare closed the gap a little, but breaking up at the distance, lost her chance, making another effort however, but within fifty yards of home, going all to pieces, the horse won easily by two lengths.

Third Heat—Betting 100 to 60, five to four, two to one on *Stonewall*. At the eighth attempt they got the words, the mare leading to the turn, where the horse lapped, passed her, and took a lead of two lengths—adding a third at the quarter. In the back stretch the mare broke badly, giving the horse a lead of six lengths at the old stand, which he continued to the three-quarters, and taking the home-stretch turn he had a gap open which the mare could not close; in attempting it she was carried off her feet, breaking up at the distance. The horse trotted home an easy winner by three lengths.

Fourth Heat—100 to 10 on *Stonewall*. They were wheel and wheel to the turn, where the horse went in front, and led the mare three lengths to the quarter-pole; taking the back stretch she reduced the lead one half; at the old stand both were "up and down;" at the half-mile the horse had a lead of one length; at the three-quarters the mare went off her feet, and at the home-stretch turn the horse also broke, but got down quickly; coming in the mare went up to *Stonewall*, but half way up she broke, and the horse came home an easy winner of the race and heat by a length.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. BOSTON CLUB.

The annual match between the First Elevens of these clubs was commenced on Thursday, at East Cambridge, near Boston, and at the close of the day's play each party had had one innings, with the following result:

St. George's Club.	Runs.	Boston Club.	Runs.
Todd, b. Martin	2	Blanchard, b. H. Wright	32
Bainbridge, b. O'Brien	0	Cattlerp, c. Ford, b Kendall	9
Ford, b. Martin	2	Winter, c. Newhall, b. Kendall	4
H. Wright, c. and b. O'Brien	15	Draper, b. H. Wright	4
G. Wright, c. by wicket, b. Martin	31	Ashwell, c Boddick, b Kendall	16
Haughton, c. Boddick, b O'Brien	0	Boddick, b. H. Wright	1
Kendall, b. Martin	1	M. Sullivan, not out	9
Vanderlip, run out	6	Joslin, c. Ford, b Wright	9
Pomeroy, b. O'Brien	3	O'Brien, c. Bainbridge, b. Kendall	2
Smith, c & b. O'Brien	3	Crockett, c. Balabridge, b. Wright	3
H. L. Newhall, not out	1	Martin, st. H. Wright, b. Kendall	2
Byes, 15; L. b., 7; W., 9	27	Martin, st. H. Wright, b. Kendall	2
Total	100	Byes, 3; Wides, 2	5
		Total	96

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall to day, commencing at 4 30 o'clock P. M. by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture, "Le Ch val d'Bronzi" ..... Auber
3. Song, "Ever of Thee" ..... F. Hall
4. Quickstep, "Apollo" ..... Kockkeller

PART II.

1. Grand march from the new opera of "Cortege, the Queen of Saba" ..... Gounod
2. Overture to "Maritana" ..... Wallace
3. Romance of "Estrella and Pallacca," from the "Star of Seville" ..... Balfe
4. Grand selection from the "Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer

PART III.

1. Ella Leene medley ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Dream of the Ocean Waltz ..... Gungl
3. Grand quick march from "Ernani" ..... Verdi
4. "Sleigh Bell" galop ..... Rubner
5. National Pot Pourri

Increase of Steamship Rates.

The New-Orleans and Havana Steamship Companies have decided to increase the rates of passage and freight as follows:

First-class passage, per side-wheel steamer, to New-Orleans, is $100; to Havana, $100.

First-class passage, per screw steamer, to either place, from $80 to $100.

Freight by either kind of steamer, per foot, 50c. to Havana, and 60c. to New-Orleans.

Freight, by weight, per pound, 1½c. to Havana, and 2c. to New-Orleans.

Freight, in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels,) $2 25 to Havana, and $3 to New-Orleans.

Freight in liquids, per gross gallons, 12c. to either place.

Freight, specie or currency, (payable in kind or its equivalent,) at ½ per cent.

No special rates will be given, and leather will be taken by measurement.

Arrivals in the City.

Major John Hay, private secretary to the President, was expected to arrive in the City on important business last evening, but the unaccountable detention of the train from Washington has probably deterred his arrival until an early hour this morning.

Ex Secretary Chase, from Newport; Hon. Ex-Speaker Colfaxa A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Hon. C. T. Cleveland, Connecticut; and Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. E. Wayne, Connecticut; W. Brigham, Tennessee; C. W. McCord and A. J. Mason, St. Louis; and J. W. Whitin, Unca, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Wholesale Robbery by a Female—$2,500 worth of Goods Recovered.—A woman who gave her name as Maria Fischer, was taken into custody yesterday by Officers Field and Walling, of the Fifth Precinct, by orders of Capt. Petit. Maria was found at Union Hill, New-Jersey, with three large and well stored trunks in her possession. An examination of the trunks was made, and several gold watches, silk dresses, and other property, valued in all at $2,500, were found therein. All of the above specified property is known to have been stolen from persons in this City. Louis Berger, clothier, No. 58 Bowery; L. Myers, No. 61 Fulton-street; Maria Wiess, No. 51 Fifth-street, Hoboken; Elizabeth Loss, of No. 117 West Nineteenth-street, and several others, are said to have suffered by the thefts of the accused. Maria has been fully identified by several of the victims. Many of the stolen articles are now at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, for which owners are wanted. A man named Ferdinand Vouer, who is suspected of having been an accomplice of Maria Fischer, has been arrested. They are both held for trial.

The President and the People.—Mr. Holmes, the Broadway photographer, has got out a very curious and amusing picture of President Lincoln, with 400 minute photographic likenesses of notable Generals, politicians, clergymen and ladies starred all over his face, head and bust, or rather rifled all over them, like small-pox. Gen. Scott is over his eye; Gen. McClellan, near the point of his nose; Gen. Kilpatrick, on his upper lip; Gen. Gillmore, on his lower; Barnum, on his chin; and Brownlow, under it. Wendell Phillips and Mr. Beecher are at the back of his neck, a "little nigger" at the base of his bust, and the smiling faces of women are everywhere. The likenesses, in most instances, are admirable, and the effect of the whole amusing.

Return of the Seventy-first Regiment.—The Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Excelsior Brigade,) which is expected home to-day, has been engaged in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment entered the service for three years, and returns home after the expiration of that term with only about 100 men. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Rafferty, who went out Captain of Company B, is in command. He was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. On his recovery he was promoted, and has been in command of the regiment for the last fifteen months.

New Branch Telegraph Office.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office for general business at the junction of Beaver and Pearl streets, near Wall, where messages can be sent direct to the principal cities; also forward to all points of the cities of New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

Fire in Ridge-street.—Soon after 6 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the stables of Mrs. Catharine Farley, situated in the rear of No. 57 Ridge-street. The damage sustained is about $600; no insurance.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$40 000 Amer. Gold		250	230	Reading R.	129⅜
150 Erie Railway	s3	11⅝	200	do	129⅛
1100	on	12⅜	100	do	s3 129⅜
200	no	12⅝	100	do	129⅜
400 Hudson Riv. R		72½	100	M. S. & N. I. R	82
100	do	h10 72⅝	50	do	b3 82
100	do	buw 72⅝	200	do	s3 81⅜
200	do	72⅝	100	do	s3 81⅜
150	do	72⅝	100	do	b15 81⅜
150 Chi. & R. I. R		100	50	Cleve. & Pitts	s3 107⅜
100 Cum. Coal Co.	b10	83⅜			

[Advertisement.]

Armed to the Teeth

is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate. This can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont," for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath. It has no equal.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Balm of a Thousand Flowers

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet. Imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

All About the Face.—Signs of Character, and How to Read Them. Noses long and short, lips thick and thin, eyes blue, black and gray; cheeks, chins, teeth, head, hair, skin, &c., in Phrenological Journal; $2 a year. July number now ready; 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Late Fire

at Pier No 1 North River.

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 7 Battery-place, New-York, July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen: Two iron Safes of medium size, made by you for this company, were in the second story of their office on Pier No. 1 North River, during the conflagration by which the pier was entirely swept of its buildings and freight yesterday morning. A large steamer also destroyed. The safes were opened in my presence yesterday, and the contents, consisting of valuable papers, books, bank-notes, &c., were found to be in good order, with the slight exception of spoiling the *bindings* of the books. The books, when rebound, will be as *good as new*. This may be considered as a very hery ordeal for the safes, with a satisfactory result. Yours respectfully,

A. DECKER, Cashier.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby vs. Day & Martin.—Bixby's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall, Sayen & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets... 2 01
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook, 4 44 | Gov. Island.. 5 33 | Hell Gate... 6 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Ships Compromise, (Br.,) Caulkins, Liverpool, Jones & Lough; Caduceus, (Br.,) Holton, London; C. L. Wright & Co.; Mariborough, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool, L. A. Plusser & Co.; Lemuel Goddard, (Br.,) Armstrong, London, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, Falmouth, O. Ludwig & Co; Henry, Blair, Lechorn, C. A. Robert; Gitana, (Norw.,) Shrouser, Cadiz, Holmboe & Baichen; Hanson Gregory, Gregory, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Anne Augusta, (Br.,) Butler, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Depositum, (Hol.,) Newen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fashion, Larkin, Point-a-Petre, Gaudaloupe, Jones & Lough; Nero, Talbot, Lisgan, Simpson & Clapp; Volant, (Br.,) Gaze, Marsnham, Miller & Houghton; Lucheile, (Dan.,) Schooten, St. Thomas, Jones & Lough; San Juan, Br.,) Barretigo, Campeachy and Sisal, Alexandre & Son; Merganser, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John, N. F., M. R. Greene & Curry & C. W. Ring, (Br.,) McLean, Cow Bay, J. E. Elwell & Co.

Schooners Sally Smith, Chase, Fall River; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kemp; Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Fred. Sheerer, Sheerer, Boston, J. E. Bradshaw; Messrs Warring, Winslow, Medford, J. C. Richards; Wilson Crawford, West, Matamoras, Simpson & Eaton; C. M. Partridge, Perry, Elizabethport; Nauseet, Snow, Wellfleet, Crowell's

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Latest News from the Raiders.

They Retreat Down the Loudon Valley.

PURSUIT BY THE UNION FORCES.

Sheridan Possibly Between the Rebels and Richmond.

ALL QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

WASHINGTON ENTIRELY PACIFIED.

THE COMMUNICATIONS ALL RESTORED

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force, on its retreat from Maryland and Washington, is moving down that valley toward Gordonsville.

The rebels seem to be marching rapidly.

Our forces, who are in pursuit, captured Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON, near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolesville as a spy.

Persons from near Manassas say that the rebels are not repairing the Manassas Railroad, as reported.

The *Star* extra says:

A force of rebel raiders, numbering between 350 and 500, passed through Little Washington, Sperryville, and Creighersville Thursday night on their way toward Madison Court-house and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them and 25 prisoners who were mounted upon the captured horses, which were led by the rebels.

The rebels passed Creighersville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterward a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed the Shenandoah about CONRAD'S store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels.

The latter gave out that they were making their way to Gordonsville, and thence to Richmond.

They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that SHERIDAN was between them and Richmond, with a large cavalry force, "smashing things generally."

This rebel gang was doubtless part of the rebel forces lately operating in Maryland.

Gen. MCCOOK, Gen. PAYNE, and Gen. DOUBLEDAY have been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington.

Gen. MCCOOK will report to the Adjutant-General for instructions, and Gens. DOUBLEDAY and PAYNE will resume their positions on general Courts-martial.

Gen. HADDAS has been ordered to resume the command of his division garrisoning the defences of Washington, north of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday by reports that the rebels are running the railroad up to Manassas.

This is not yet established as a fact, but many persons observant of military affairs think it not improbable, and that the design of the rebels is to command the gaps, and keep open their communications between Gordonsville and the valley.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16—10 P. M.

There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas.

Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently an increased military watchfulness.

Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. GRANT'S army.

Resumption of Travel between Baltimore and Washington.

From the Baltimore American, July 15.

The regular passenger travel between Baltimore and Washington has been resumed, and about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a special train left for the capital under the charge of Conductor CHARLES HANAY. There were seven large passenger-cars, all of which were crowded, and on several platforms were guards, well supplied with effective arms and a goodly supply of ammunition. About 10 o'clock a passenger train from Washington, numbering five cars, reached the Camden Station, but the cars were not full. The train was under the charge of Mr. HENRY DUVALL, conductor, and was detained about a half hour for the purpose of examining certain parts of the road, near which the rebels had passed.

From some of the passengers were obtained copies of the Washington papers, which contain full accounts of the rebel movements against the Capital, and will be found in another column. About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a second passenger train for the Capital, in charge of Conductor DURKHART, left the Camden station for Washington with a small number of passengers. The regular trains also arrived last evening, and travel may be said to be fully resumed.

The work of reconstructing the bridges over the Gunpowder River, destroyed by the rebel raiders under HARRY GILMOR, on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads, which has been commenced by parties from Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, is being vigorously prosecuted, and it is supposed will be completed by Sunday night or Monday morning, after which the roads will be opened for the resumption of travel and transportation of freights. The necessary appliances by which the locomotive at the last named bridge is designed to be raised, are all in position, while workmen are engaged further up in preparing the timber for the bridge, of which about 600 feet, including the draw and a portion of the east end, will require to be renewed. In the meantime, the track from this city to the bridge is being put in first-rate condition at all needful points. The trains of the Western Maryland Railroad are running regularly all the way to Westminster without interruption.

The Pursuit of the Rebels—Alarm at Alexandria—Rebel Spoliation of the Blair Residences.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

Information thus far received from the front indicates a rapid pursuit of the enemy. This morning a portion of our troops had crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and, doubtless, before noon, all our troops who went out in the pursuit on the river road are all across the river and steadily pressing southward.

As yet there has been no general engagement with the enemy, but our troops have picked up many straggiers. Some of them have already arrived here. The rebels were all hurrying around in the direction of Ashby's Gap and also Snicker's Gap. The roads over which they pass are excellent, being graded and macadamized, so that in this respect especially their retreat is greatly facilitated.

A portion of MOSBY'S command, under Capt. MASON, and numbering about two hundred, passed near Leesburgh at an early hour Tuesday night. Each rider led a horse, and they were driving before them nearly one thousand head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of rebel cavalry are known to have been at Chester Gap on Wednesday noon.

The cavalry of HARRY GILMORE were he last of the rebel force to cross the Potomac, which they did a little above Edwards' Ferry. After crossing, a small force was detached from his main command, and sent toward Snickersville, when the main body moved directly for Ashby's Gap.

Through this and Snicker's Gap this entire rebel force will doubtless continue their retreat. BRECKENRIDGE and his Staff were near Leesburgh Wednesday morning, directing operations in that locality. This arch-traitor is said, by those who saw him, to have grown stout and gray. He was dressed in a suit of common coarse homespun gray, like his brother officers.

JENKINS also noticed that he wore a moustache, quite long, but no whiskers. We have a very large force in pursuit of the enemy, pressing him both in the rear and flank. It may be that before long he will find himself so closely pressed as to be obliged to make a stand and give battle.

ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

Since the retreat of the rebels the citizens of Alexandria have been in trepidation lest a visit would be paid to their city by the retreating foe.

We have had an abundance of rumors to the effect that the rebel cavalry was hanging about that town, ready to make a dash, but Capt. BRICEWIRE, of Col. WISEWELL'S Staff, and Lieut. WM. SHEEN, of the Provost-Marshal's office, returned to this city yesterday evening, with a scouting party, after having scoured the country for fifteen miles south of Alexandria.

They saw no rebels in arms, and after diligent inquiry from the residents of that section of the country, could learn of none having been in the vicinity lately.

THE REBELS AT BLAIR'S HOUSE.

A resident of this city who was in the hands of the rebels during their stay at Silver Spring gives the following interesting account of their operations:

He was fulfilling a contract in remodeling the Blair House, which is, or was, perhaps an eighth of a mile from the house of FRANCIS P. BLAIR. About 11 o'clock on Monday morning, he was surprised by the appearance of six rebels, who dropped down upon him as from the skies.

They inquired whose house it was, and particularly if it was LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General's, and on learning that it was, the leader of the gang exclaimed to the others, "This house must go up."

The house was locked up, not being in present use by Mr. BLAIR, and they proceeded to break open the doors and despoil it, scattering books, of which they seemed to have an indifferent opinion, and papers around in every direction, and carrying off whatever they deemed would be of use to them.

They did the same at the house of Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and found there what they deemed an especial prize, an excellent county map of the State of Maryland. This map was carefully borne away, and for many hours afterwards a corps of rebel draughtsmen were busily employed over it, making sketches and copies.

The main body of the rebel forces did not appear in front of Fort Stevens, but remained encamped on the Wilson farm, about a mile and a half beyond BLAIR'S, on the Seventh-street road.

GUERRILLA ATTACK REPULSED AT ACCOTINK.

At sunrise this morning about fifty-six men of the Home Guard stationed near Accotink, Fairfax County, Va., were attacked by one hundred men of KINCHELOE'S guerrillas. The guerrillas were speedily driven off, however, with the loss of one killed. The Home Guard also lost one killed.

The rebels, after being repulsed went in the direction of Springfield Station, and cavalry have been sent to look after them.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS TO BE DRILLED.

The Secretary of War has ordered the clerks in all the bureaus of the Department to meet for military drill at Provost-Marshall's office, every afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock.

They will be drilled one hour every day, Sundays excepted, until further notice. This will render the large clerical force in the War Department immediately available in an emergency.

Lieut.-Col. WELLS, of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Acting Inspector-General, and Lieut.-Col. J. A. HOSKINS, A. D. C., as Chief of Artillery of the Department of Washington.

Lieut. WILLIAM SHERN has been temporarily relieved from duty in Provost-Marshal INGRAHAM'S office, and ordered to report to Col. LIVINGSTON, Assistant Provost-Marshal at Georgetown, for mounted service duty.

Gen. GILLMORE is getting along very comfortably, and will be able to resume his saddle in a few weeks.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Quiet Times—The Rebel Raid—Treaties Between the Pickets—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, VA., July 13, 1864.

Another day of comparative quiet has been passed by this army; another day of oppressive heat and suffocating dust has been added to the long drawn out "heated term." Along the line yesterday there was scarcely any skirmishing or cannon firing; a few bombs were used. The night wore away without half-a-dozen shells being thrown; indeed, a death-like stillness pervaded the whole camp, undisturbed save by the rumbling of trains of cars passing over the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad—possibly the noise of cars over the Lynchburgh road were also heard. Some important changes were made yesterday, which will be known in due time. Notwithstanding the evidently highly exaggerated statements in the papers of the 11th, which reached here yesterday from Washington, regarding the rebel raid north of the Potomac, a calm confidence seems to pervade the army that all will turn out right in the end, and that the Union cause is bound to triumph. Of course, there are exceptions to the general rule—isolated cases—men so constituted that they would be utterly miserable unless indulged by looking at the dark side of any phase of human affairs. This class of men, of course, is fully represented here, as in every other department of life. But they are the exceptions and not the rule; the black back-ground that gives more promidence to the picture—a kind of necessary evil as it were—the bad and good together, that the contrast may be the more striking.

All will be glad to learn that the days for indiscriminate shooting upon the skirmish lines are fast passing away. It is not only a useless waste of powder and ball, but almost a barbarous custom. The Major commanding the Thirty-first Maine set other regiments a good example recently. Three days ago, when the regiment went into the trenches for a 48 hours' tour, the Major issued an order to the effect that no man should fire a shot without orders unless an advance was made by the enemy. Not a shot was fired during the tour of duty. Officers who ought to know, represent that one-half the shots fired in the trenches are fired in the air. When the lines are so close together as those of these armies, it is next to impossible for a man to expose any portion of his person without being made a target of. Men naturally hesitate to expose themselves above the brow of an earthwork; but the excitement incident to such a position incites them to do something; and that something, too frequently, is to fire without any definite object to fire at, and at such an angle that the balls go high over the heads of the enemy immediately in front. Stragglers, lonagers and non-combatants, who are in the rear, suffer most from these random shots. Some of the expedients resorted to by men at the front to deceive the enemy are interesting. A few days ago, at one point the men put a length of stove-pipe in position to represent a piece of artillery. Four shots, fired by the enemy, passed through this pipe during the day. Just at night, an officer, the Adjutant of the regiment, was looking through the pipe at the enemy, when a well-directed shot entered his brain, killing him almost instantly.

The enemy in Petersburgh and vicinity were jubilant about something yesterday morning—possibly it was over some report received from the raiders in Maryland. The bells of Petersburgh were rung for some time, and repeated cheers were heard at several points along our front. Poor dupes; they imagine, perhaps, that the raid northward will compel Gen. GRANT to release the death-grasp he now holds upon the throat of the rebellion. When too late, they will discover their mistake. The Government, it is believed, had full advices four weeks ago of the counter demonstration to be made by the enemy north of the Potomac, and doubtless prepared for the emergency. If such preparations were not made, there has been criminal neglect somewhere.

Senators WILKINSON, CHANDLER, SPRAGUE, and some other distinguished men, are at present visiting this army. Whether this visit was promoted by particular interest in the cause, the welfare of the army, or to witness some important movement, I cannot say. Perhaps the visit may be attributed in part to all three of the motives suggested above.

Dr. N. C. STEVENS, of Boston, Mass., Sanitary Commission Inspector for the Ninth Army Corps, returns to his home to-morrow on a visit, to recuperate his exhausted energies. Dr. STEVENS is one of those whose whole heart is in this work, in which he has been constantly engaged for many months. As well may be supposed, he has consequently gained the good-will and confidence of the whole corps, and is justly denominated "the soldier's friend"—a title any man may well be proud of. A practicing physician, a practical man, and having had an extensive experience among soldiers, particularly at Harwood Hospital in 1862, he knows what they require, and is always on the alert to secure proper and sufficient supplies. No corps in the army has been better supplied with sanitary stores.

E. A. PAUL.

Continued Quiet—Incidents.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

The last twenty-four hours have not been fruitful of incidents. The occasional bursting of a bomb or shell, and desultory skirmishing on the front of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, was all that disturbed the monotony of the day, and consequently there was but few casualties. The Fifth Corps has arranged with the enemy in their immediate front to stop skirmishing while the lines are simply doing picket duty, and the compact has been sacredly kept for a number of days on both sides. The men thus relieved from restraint waits about at will, and make no effort to conceal their persons,—a great relief it is, truly, in this hot, dry weather. The enemy are almost constantly digging, particularly in the night time, throwing up new earthworks, and strengthening those already in use. Deserters continue to come in daily, all having the same story to tell,—tired of the war, a hopeless task before them, and scarcity of provisions.

An agreeable change has taken place in the weather recently. For weeks past the weather has been oppressive, the twenty-four hours round. In the day time the weather is now as sultry as ever, but we are enjoying comfortably cool nights, and fewer men are prostrated by the heat.

A RELIC.

Just after a recent charge, one of the soldiers picked up a valuable ring—valuable intrinsically and as a family relic. The ring is pure gold, with an opaque seal, upon which is engraved a tombstone, a willow and a weeping woman. Surrounding this is the following inscription: "WILLIAM HASWOOD, obt. June 5, 1788, aet. 16." The wearer of the ring was either killed, or else dropped it in his hurry to escape Yankee bayonets.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SWORD.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, in July of last year, Col. ROBERTS, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed, and his sword, as well as everything else upon his body, was carried away by the enemy. Just after one of the engagements in the present campaign, Dr. WISHART, Surgeon of the same regiment, while walking over the field, discovered the body of a rebel officer, and upon his person was the identical sword and belt taken from the body of Col. ROBERTS, one year ago. That sword will be long kept sacred by the deceased Colonel's family.

E. A. PAUL.

Report of Wounded in Eighteenth Army Corps—July 12, 1864.

George W. Weeke, drummer, Co. B, 8th Maine—foot.
Joseph Smith, Co. B, 13th Indiana—hand and thigh.
Caleb Hullfish, Co. A, 9th New-Jersey—side and ear.
Henry E. Hawes, 17th New-York Ind. Battery—feet.
Charles W. Smith, Co. A, 10th New-Hampshire—hand.
Edwin Tulley, Co. I, 5th Maryland—head.
R. Short, Co. I, 17th New-York—hip.
Orin Thompson, Co. B, 117th New-York—hip.
B. F. Belcher, Co. C, 8th Maine—abdomen.
Corp. Geo. W. Kinner, Co. G, 139th New-York—foot.
Jacob Burke, Co. H, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—leg amputated.
Samuel McDowell, Co. E, 118th New-York—shoulder.
W. Ulrick Beck, Co. B, 20th Pennsylvania—dead.
James Clunk, Co. K, 97th Pennsylvania—arm.
W. K. Idvenburg, Co. I, 89th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. James E. Barker, Co. D, 3d New-York—leg.
Pat. McGee, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania—side.
Samuel B. Cross, Co. A, 145th New-York—old wound broke out.
Geo. De Barr, Co. B, 169th New-York—foot.
Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
James E. Stewart, Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania—forearm.
Pat. Cowley, Co. H, 27th Massachusetts—forearm.
Wm. J. Chambers, Co. H, 47th New-York—hip.
Rest Barrett, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania—forearm.
Theo. Vrendenburgh, Co. C, 98th New-York—head.
Chas. Brewster, Co. G, 1st Conn.—thigh.
Corp. Joseph Sweet, Co. F, 5th Maine—breast.
J. Brink, Co. C, 112th Pennsylvania—leg amputated.
Gaylord De Lancey, Co. D, 10th New-York—foot.
Redmond Welsh, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts—thigh.
2d-Lieut. W. M. Percy, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry—back.
1st-Lieut. J. D. Babb, 5th Massachusetts—groin.
Sergt.-Maj. Chas. Farrell, 96th New-York—arm.
Lieut.-Col. N. P. Pond, 2d U. S. Cavalry—leg.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Fight near Jackson—The Rebels Defeated.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, July 15.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 12th instant, says in regard to our late expedition to Jackson, that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d instant, in command of Gen. DENNIS.

Gen. SLOCUM joined the expedition at Champion Hills.

The whole force numbered less than three thousand.

The enemy were not encountered in any considerable force until the 5th inst., when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of a creek three miles this side of Jackson.

A flanking force under Col. COATES, of the Eleventh Illinois, compelled the rebels to abandon their position, and our forces occupied Jackson that night. The following day as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed up to the top of the State House and signaled the rebel cavalry, which drew up in line of battle on the north of the town. For this act the citizen was summarily shot.

The enemy attacked our advance in strong force, but they were driven back the next morning.

Our rear-guard was again assaulted near Clinton, but the rebels were again repulsed and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

Our total loss was less than 100 killed and 50 wounded.

We captured 30 or 40 prisoners.

No cotton has recently been brought in.

The railroad from Vicksburgh to Jackson is being rapidly repaired, and communication will soon be had with the interior.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Pursuit of the Florida.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The following, from Fortress Monroe, probably has some connection with the pursuit of the *Florida:*

The steamer *United States*, from Boston, reports: July 13, at 5 P. M., off the light-ship in New South Shoal, bearing N. W. thirty miles from the mainc, heard heavy firing N. N. W.; heard twenty guns. By the sound, judged the firing to be twenty four miles west from the light-ship. July 14, at 1:15 P. M., was spoken by the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*, and reported the above to her. She steered in the direction of the firing, in lat. 39° 2', lon. 73° 22'.

There is no news from City Point.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels South of the Chattahoochee—Our Army also Across the River—The Enemy Retired to Stone Mountain—Sherman Pushing for Atlanta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA. Sunday, July 10.

Last night HARDEE'S Corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochee, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattahoochee, except guerrillas and straggling bodies of cavalry. The Twenty-third and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. SHERMAN crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The Rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought JOHNSTON not to deliver battle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits.

Y. S.

EXCITEMENT IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

Buckner Reported Moving Into the State With a Large Force.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 14.

For several days past it has been reported that S. B. BUCKNER, at the head of a large rebel force, was moving in the direction of this State, with the intention of making a raid into Eastern Kentucky, but as we could trace the rumor to no reliable source we forbear mentioning any particulars, as they might cause undue excitement.

It is said that he is at the head of a force of 18,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. He left the main army in Virginia and moved into Western Virginia; from thence, it is said, he intended to enter this State through Pound Gap. That such a movement is on foot is generally believed; but, from the best information we can gather, we are satisfied that BUCKNER has not yet entered the State.

Persons who arrived from Lexington report that the greatest excitement exists in Eastern Kentucky, and that persons are leaving that portion of the State, bringing with them all their stock.

It is said that this raid was made in conjunction with the movement of the rebels into Maryland.

We give the above reports as we heard them, without vouching for their accuracy.

FROM WHITE RIVER.

The Late Gunboat Fight and Capture of Clarendon—Correct Account—List of Casualties—Names of Officers Captured.

From the Memphis Argus, July 12.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 24th June the United States steamer *Queen City*, while off Clarendon, Arkansas, was attacked by one thousand men, with four pieces of art illery, part of the command of Brig.-Gen. JOE O. SHELBY, C. S. A. The engagement lasted half an hour, when the vessel surrendered, having been struck forty-five times by artillery shots, both her engines being disabled, and her pilot-house completely torn away. The following is a list of the officers of the vessel:

Capt. Michael Hicky, taken prisoner and since paroled; Paymaster Clifford Stanley Sims, wounded in the ankle slightly, taken prisoner, and since paroled; Surgeon Lewis Westfall, wounded in the shoulder; Engineers Irwin Fox and George W. Shallenber; Pilot Henry Partee, taken prisoner and since paroled; Ensigns Fred. M. Hathaway, wounded in the leg, and James S. Roberts; Master's mates, Wm. P. Eakle, Edw. N. Wild, wounded in the neck slightly, taken prisoner and since paroled, and Joseph W. Pardee, taken prisoner; Paymaster's Steward, Wm. W. Poore; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. A. Wilkins. Of the crew twenty white men and eight negroes were taken prisoners, the former were paroled; four were wounded; twenty-three escaped, and eleven are killed and missing.

The loss of the Confederates is unknown, but it is supposed to have been slight. After removing from the vessel the stores, arms, and part of the ammunition, Gen. SHELBY set her on fire; the magazine exploded, and she was soon destroyed.

Price's Army Disbanded.

BUSHWHACKERS CONCENTRATING IN MISSOURI.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 12.

A telegraphic dispatch from GEORGE S. PARK, from Wyandotte, to Gen. DRAKE, announced that a party of bushwhackers visited Parkville yesterday morning; that they forced the Paw-paw militia to join them, stole horses and mounted them, and then went off towards Platte City, where they said they could raise a large force. The same dispatch stated that PRICE'S army had been disbanded, and were scattered over Missouri. They are now concentrating at Platte, and a general rise is appreeended.

Rumors were in circulation all day yesterday to the effect that several hundred bushwhackers were in Platte City, and that the Confederate flag was flying there. It is inferred that they will march southward in force, plundering and desolating the country through which they pass. Scouts have been sent out from this direction, but we do not learn of any offensive movements.

There is some apprehension of a raid from Platte City upon Weston, and we learn that ample preparations have been made to give the bushwhackers a good reception.

Ishmael Day, the Old Loyalist who Shot a Rebel.

From the Baltimore American, July 13.

We had the pleasure this morning of an interview with Mr. ISHMAEL DAY, who yesterday morning shot down one of HARRY GILMOR'S men while in the act of taking down the flag over his gate in Harford County. He gives the following correct statement:

On Sunday night he had heard that a party of rebels were encamped in the vicinity, but did not give credence to the report. Early on Monday morning one of his negroes reported to him that they were coming down the road. He immediately hoisted his flag over the gate, and shortly after two armed men came riding along the road, and on seeing the flag burst out with a loud laugh, one of them advancing and seizing the halliards. The old gentleman, who is nearly seventy-three years of age, ran back into the house threatening to shoot them if they did not desist. They paid no attention to him, but the halliards being twisted they had some difficulty in getting it down. By this time he had reached the second story, where his guns were, and, raising the window, fired a load from his duck gun just as the miscreant had succeeded in getting hold of the flag, and he fell back on the road seriously, and he thinks mortally wounded, the whole load having entered his breast.

Seizing another gun and a loaded Colt's revolvert, he came down stairs, and endeavored to get a shot at the other, but he had run up the road. He then, in his anger, levelled at the wounded man, but he begged for mercy, and said he surrendered and Mr. DAY thinking that he would never be able to haul down another flag, left him lying in the road. Hearing the approach of a large squad he escaped with his weapons to the woods, and eluded their pursuit.

Mrs. DAY was still in the house when the rebels came up, and they immediately commenced plundering it of such articles as they took a fancy to, and then set fire to it, as well as his barn, which were entirely destroyed. They did not allow Mrs. Day to save even her clothing, and he fears that some $25 of Government bonds were destroyed, with his records and papers. He has not yet seen Mrs. DAY, who found refuge for herself in one of the neighbor's houses. The only regret of the gallant patriot is that he did not get a shot at the other rebels.

Those of our readers who do not know Mr. ISHMAEL DAY will remember the following birthday toast, which we published about sixteen months ago over his signature:

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY, March 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: I having, through the goodness of an all-wise and most merciful Being, been permitted to see my seventy-first year, and after having offered up to Him this morning my poor, feeble, but humble prayer for the good health, reason and all other blessings ever bestowed upon me, my family, and all mankind, (if we would but acknowledge it,) and having done all this, and about to take a little apple-toddy, but before doing so, I offered the following toast, viz. From all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord deliver us, and let all the people say amen: and cursed be he who has or may hereafter become a traitor to this once happy nation and its flag, and let all the people say amen; and lastly:

All the glory be to God on high,
And to all the earth be peace;
Good will henceforth from Heaven to men,
Begin, and never, never cease.
And let all the people say amen.'

'Now for the toddy,

'ISHMAEL DAY.'

THE VICKSBURGH MONUMENT.

Anniversary of the Surrender of the City—Dedication of the Grant Monument—The Fourth in Vicksburgh, &c.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, July 6.

The historic importance of the Fourth of July to the City of Vicksburgh suggests that the day should have been celebrated in grand old style, but we are sorry to say that there were no general arrangements made for the celebration of the first anniversary of the surrender of the city, and the eighty-eighth of the independence of the United States. This was a subject of almost universal regret on the part of many of our citizens, who seemed to have anticipated a grand gala day. Why there were no preparations for a general celebration we are not able to state.

Early in the morning the city exhibited some signs of patriotic demonstrations. The streets were crowded with persons anxiously inquiring the programme of the day. The greater number of business houses in the city displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The day began very pleasantly; there was no dust to add to the discomfiture of travelers, a fine shower of rain having fallen one day previous. The contrast between this day and its anniversary is quite noticeable. The white flag then floated over the city, and a victorious army marched through its streets after besieging it for forty-seven days. Well do we remember the grateful relief felt by besieger and besieged upon the capitulation of the city. What a grand sight it was to the Union soldier to see the white flag floating in the breeze along with the Stars and Stripes, and when that noble ensign of American liberty was seen waving from the dome of the Courthouse, the Union soldier, so deep were his emotions, could do or say but little else than point to "that dear old flag" and exclaim, "long may it wave."

Feeling the necessity of some kind of a demonstration to relieve the tedium of the day, an impromtu celebration was gotten up by Lieut. E. S. JOHNSON, Post-Quartermaster, who turned out the full force of his department for the occasion. There were six twelve mule teams in the procession, headed by a brass band.

The procession proceeded to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, where it was halted and speeches made. Capt. J. W. DAVIS, Commissary of Subsistence, was introduced and made a very appropriate and patriotic speech of an hour's length, during which the Captain was frequently cheered. We regret that we are not able to give a synopsis of his speech. It will be remembered that the Captain is a War Democrat of the LOGAN and MCCLERNAND school, and is wholly devoted to the cause of his country.

Private GARZO, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was next introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour, in regular old-fashioned Fourth of July style, drawing forth frequent cheering. Maj. BARNES, United States army was loudly called for, and responded in a short and telling speech, after which it was announced that the Grant-Pemberton monument would be erected at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of Maj. MCKEE, Provost-Marshal. The assemblage then dispersed.

Owing to the ill-health of Maj. MCKEE, the erection of the monument was given by him in charge to Maj. BARNES and Capt. ANDERSON, United States Army, who proceeded to the site, and found that every preparation had been made for the ceremony by Mr. EDWARD MINER, foreman, in the employ of Capt. WILLIAM FINKLER, Assistant Quartermaster, and to whom belongs the credit of having originated the scheme, under the direction of the Captain.

Quite a large assemblage having collected, the monument was placed in position at half past four o'clock, under the direction of Maj. BARNES and Capt. ANDERSON, assisted by several other persons, among whom the editorial "we" was to be found. The affair passed of splendidly, and every one engaged felt as though he had performed only what duty required, without display or ceremony.

The monument is of white marble, surrounded by an iron fence, the whole presenting a neat but rather imposing appearance. There is a square base, upon which stands the main shaft of about eight feet in length, which is surmounted by the ornamental ball. The full height of the monument is about twelve feet. Upon the western face is the inscription:

SITE OF INTERVIEW
between
Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.
and
Gen. PEMBERTON,
July 3, 1863.

Gen. Hunter's Raid.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT—THE CONTRABANDS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 12.

Maj. CAPEHART, of the First Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, who is now in this city, relates an incident in connection with the late raid of HUNTER, which we have never seen in print. It appears that in the month of November last a prominent citizen of Greenbriar County, named DAVID CREA, killed one of Gen. AVERILL'S soldiers, who belonged to a company on picket duty near CREA'S house. CREA first shot the soldier with a revolver, and then struck him in the head with an axe—carried the body to a well on the place and tumbled it in, with a view of concealing his crime.

When the army passed through Lewisburgh recently, on its way to Lynchburgh, a negro man informed some of Gen. AVERILL'S officers of the facts mentioned above. The General at once ordered the arrest of CREA, who was staying at his house, about six miles from Lewisburgh, and he was taken along the with the army. On the way to Staunton a court-martial was called in the case, and CREA, upon being brought up for trial, made a full confession of the murder. The sentence of the court was, that he be hung by the neck until he was dead, and that all his connoustible property be destroyed. The dreadful sentence was approved by Gen. CROOK, and put into execution the day after the army left Staunton, at a little place called Brownstown, in the presence of a large number of soldiers.

It was the opinion of all that CREA richly deserved the terrible punishment he received, as the murder was without provocation. We understand that CREA at one time represented Greenbriar County in the Richmond Legislature.

The contrabands brought out from the vicinity of Lynchburgh by Gen. HUNTER are quartered in the Atheneum. They are entirely different from the specimens of the race found in this country. Some of them are as black as the raven, and their faces shine like a polished boot. They all have the same peculiar gait, and they talk and laugh unlike the darkies from other States. They were sitting, standing, leaning, and lying about the Atheneum yesterday basking in the sun. Some were sitting upon a fence, others were anchored upon the curbstone, and still others leaning half way out of the windows of the building. In all the gang of fifty, we did not find any two garments that were at all similar in color or style, and every sort of hat that was ever made was represented. They were yesterday mustered into the service of the United States.

When the negroes were stripped for the medical examination, some of their backs were found to be terribly scarred with the lash from the neck to the waist. One of the contrabands had a foot "on to him" like a dug-out. The Government don't own a shoe that will fit him. He will have to be sent to Philadelphia to be shod.

Last evening after the contrabands had been provided with their new clothing they were paraded through the streets. Each one of them showed all the ivory he had in his mouth as they stepped along to the cry of "left" from the officer in charge. They created a great deal of merriment among the people on the street and particularly among the soldiers, who appeared to consider the appearance of the darkeys an excellent joke.

SUSPENSION OF THE WHEELING REGISTER—ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF ITS EDITORS.—On Saturday afternoon, Capt. EWALD OVER, Commander of this post, received a dispatch from Gen. KELLY, directing him to proceed at once, by order of Gen. HUNTER, "to arrest BATES and LONG, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Register*, a paper published in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, and place them in confinement in the military prison in that city, and so keep them until further orders. Also to seize and suppress the *Register* newspaper, and take possession of the office and safely keep the same until further orders." Immediately upon the receipt of the order, Capt. OLIVER, with a guard, proceeded to the office and notified the editors of his errand. The employes were notified at once to abdicate the premises, the office was closed and Messrs. LONG and BATES were escorted to the Atheneum in charge of Lieut. KNAPP, of the Provost Guard. They were assigned temporary quarters in the room occupied by the rebel prisoners who have expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance. There are sundry conjectures as to the cause of the arrest, but at present we shall not attempt to give any more information on the subject than is already known to the daily readers of the *Register*.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 11.*

SEMMES wanted to do something according to pirate precedent, so he dropped his sword into the sea when his ship was sinking, to prevent it from falling into his captor's hands. This was very like Capt. KYDD, who

"—— took his Bible in his hand,
When he sailed, when he sailed;
He took his Bible in his hand,
And he dropped it in the sand.
Captain KYDD, when he sailed."

[*Louisville Journal.*

—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. announce "The Cruise of the *Alabama* and *Sumter*," from the private journals, &c., of Capt. SEMMES and other officers.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HAVANA.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO

Juarez and the Liberal Chiefs Invited to a Conference by Maximilian.

AN INDIGNANT REFUSAL TO TREAT.

The steamer *Havana*, from Havana, in four days and fourteen hours, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings news from Mexico up to June 30.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent invitations to President JUAREZ, and the other leading liberal chiefs, to come to the city of Mexico, and there to consult together on a plan for the restoration of peace to the country and the firm establishment of the empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they have all to a man refused to hold any communication, except by arms, with "the agent of NAPOLEON."

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, a place about five miles distant from the capital.

Several Ministers representing the new Empire have been appointed by the Emperor, and sent to their destinations. No Minister has, as yet, been appointed for the United States.

The rumor that Gen. UREA, who commands the Liberal army of the centre, has given in his adhesion to the Empire had not been confirmed up to the latest date, and the general opinion is that there is no truth whatever in it.

We are indebted to Purser HUESTAS for prompt delivery of our files.

Proceedings of a Government Censor—Advocacy of the Slave-Trade—Yellow Fever Increasing.

HAVANA, Monday, July 11.

An affair of great importance is being discussed, though privately, in many circles. I refer to the proceedings of the Censor, Don APOLINAR DEL RATO, who is interested in the *Diario de la Marina*. He intends to destroy all opposing newspapers, and advocate to the extent he dares the odious Slave-trade. Mr. RATO forgets that in the nineteenth century he cannot carry out his plans, for although he has killed the *Siglo*, that is not the only *Age* of this century. His next step was to confiscate and prohibit the circulation of newspapers coming from Spain that opposed the Slave-trade.

This has been done with the last two mails from the mother country, and only a few, and these surreptitiously, of these newspapers have been received here. A well-known and talented young man—Mr. DANIEL BOSQUET—the agent of eight newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of Mr. RATO, and in a formal exposition to Gen. DULCE refuses to have this RATO as censor for the newspapers confided to his (BOSQUET'S) charge, and petitions for his (RATO'S) removal.

On Saturday night a grand ball was given to the officers of the Austrian frigate *Novara* at Marianao.

The yellow fever continues its ravages, and is rather on the increase.

The heat is also on the increase, and the rain-storms continue.

The Steamer Fung Suey.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 16.

Gov. CONY has information that the suspicious steamer *Fung Suey*, which sailed from St. John on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this State, on Thursday night. The Custom-house officers boarded her, and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden, and pierced for six guns.

The next morning at 5 o'clock she sailed.

This information has been communicated by Gov. CONY to Secretary WELLES.

She intends doubtless to run the blockade, take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a rebel cruiser.

[We published yesterday three cards from three different parties concerning the steamers *Fire Queen* cleared for China, and the *Fung Shuey*, cleared for New Orleans. None of them, however, vouched for the above-named *Fung Shuey*. It looks, after all, as though there was something quite suspicious about the matter.—ED. T

THE REBEL PRESS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Dangers and Difficulties Which Threaten Frankly Stated.

Miscellaneous News

From different rebel papers just to hand we make the following interesting extracts:

"HOW DO WE LOOK?"

From the Georgia Constitutionalist, June 29.

We secesh are habitually amused at the shifts and dodges to which our enemy resort, to keep up appearances and to cover disaster or disappointment. But do we never imitate the schoolboy who "whistles to keep his courage up," as he passes through the graveyard? Do we never illustrate the wisdom of that desert biro, which hides its head in the sand, and thinks itself hid? The "On to Richmond" of the enemy has become a by-word for children, and we long ago learned to laugh at the thirty, sixty and ninety days in which the rebellion was to be "crushed out." We have felt sorry for the people who could feel glad at an advance on Richmond, which appears to have cost some two thousand men for every mile they gained; and contempt for the Government which would forge our State papers in a clumsy way, for the purpose of making themselves temporarily successful, and finally infamous, before the eyes of foreign powers. Seeing these things, let us avoid them, ever with the question before us—How do we look before the world? Not forgetting another equally important question, one which is vital to our success, as it involves our self-confidence—How do we look to ourselves? What we wish to urge is simply the moral of the old proverb," Let not him that putteth on his armor, boast himself as him that putteth it off." Often have our people been deceived by false and delusive hopes, gotten up with the best intention in the world, by those who think they help our cause by proclaiming victory amid the thickest of peril. Or when we are really and seriously harmed, they by brave words attempt to "heal slightly, the hurt of the daughter of Zion." God help them to have more judgment, for they merely do not realize the sickening sense of utter despair, the utter crushing of bright dream flowers, which is the inevitable result of those believed-in prophecies of sure success, when followed by inevitable disaster.

The magnificent army of SHERMAN has, without loss and without battle, forced back one of our best armies, under a favorite General; and *if he had intended a raid, the destruction of the vast agricultural interest of the grainary of our State, is a loss which we are ill-prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve.* The evil is, first, the withdrawal from market of the essential food; second, the increase of population caused by refugees, which makes an increased demand on the producing capacity of the State; third, the increased prices which tend to depreciate the currency, which cannot bear another one-third repudiation. *Then if it be more than a raid, and Sherman holds his front by fortifications, and his rear by guards, it is an actual loss of empire.* Therefore, with harm actually done, and with Atlanta, and the great railroad interests involved in the fate of a battle that SHERMAN may or may not risk, *it is wise to tell our people that the invasion of our State is but a "stupid blunder" of the enemy?*

Just eight hours before the battle of Baker's Creek, a General high in command told a lady in our hearing, that the crossing of the Mississippi by Gen. GRANT placed him at our mercy, and that the only thing to fear was, that he would take the alarm and escape to his gunboats before we could make the attack. Twenty-four hours later our broken columns were hurrying along the same road in retreat, and the lady who had believed the General could not save even her wearing apparel. *That General was not named Pemberton.* Instance after instance of this kind have we had during the war, and yet grave papers with able editors, talk of the certainty that SHERMAN can never take his army back to Chattanooga, and congratulate the country that he has marooned into a trap. We once had some experience of an old rat that always sprung the steel trap from the *under* side, and always took off the bait and never got caught. *The Yankees have a peculiar faculty of marching into traps and staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is, that such traps as half a State, and the best half at that, are so expensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and in Europe, when we boast of them.*

In like manner do we talk about GRANT, and amuse ourselves over a set of facts which are far from amusing. We are perfectly satisfied that the commander of the armies of the United States might have reached the result he now aims for with but a small portion of the loss he has now sustained; and that too, with all allowance for the peculiar Confederate arithmetic which kills Yankees so rapidly—on paper! Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was greatly mistaken in his idea that, having turned the flank of Gen. LEE in crossing the Rapidan, there would simply be a foot-race for Richmond. But two things have since been demonstrated, and both are serious. First, that the army of the Union is of too large and powerful size for the usual military axiom, "Flanking is more dangerous to the flanker than the flanked," does not apply. The strategy of GRANT, which consists in simply withdrawing one wing at a time behind the impregnable masses of the centre and other wing, would be fraught with peril were that centre and remaining wing contracted enough to be enveloped, or weak enough to be broken, but is perfectly safe as it is. Therefore he is at liberty to play tricks in plain sight and without peril, *simply because he is too big to catch.* Consequently, in a succession of tricks, even by one of the only moderate ability of GRANT, there is danger that one not seen or foiled at exactly the right time may catch us. Such a result would not be destruction to our army, for LEE also is too big to hold, but it might do us harm.

The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our contemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet GRANT has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond. Not that he has his choice of these three things, *but can force that choice upon us.* In GRANT'S moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening James River near the city, Gen. LEE has choice of two evils. *If he keeps ahead of Grant, and holds the Petersburgh line immolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant the latter of course gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supply now left, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy.* If LEE wants to save Petersburgh and Richmond both, he will have to attack GRANT in one of his crab-fish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. GRANT is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. *Thus the starvation of a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Gen. Pemberton; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the fate that the Weldon road probably will.* If Gen. LEE chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery GRANT and stop his flea-like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills GRANT will occupy and the trenches GRANT will dig. If President DAVIS concludes to swap capitals, and giving GRANT Richmond, starts off ahead of him for Washington, we will have the army to subsist in the desert waste between the two capitals; *have to make time on foot that will beat the transports on the Potomac and the Chesapeake; have the fortifications of Washington to storm; and a siege to stand there should we get inside. We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his mighty trenches if we try to save both.* It is true that Gen. BEAUREGARD could still keep south of GRANT, and prevent raids into south Carolina; but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack GRANT in reverse and place him between two fires. We hope GRANT thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

The writer is aware, from personal observation, that there is a personal popularity and enthusiastic devotion to Grant among his soldiers; not equalled by anything ever seen in that army before—nor surpassed in the army of Lee; and very much like the love of the Old Guard for Napoleon. Therefore he can flank and fight for some days yet, before they get tired of it. These are facts, and plain as they are, it is not in good sense to talk of the trap that SHERMAN occupies, or of the bull-headed GRANT, butting his brains out against the ramparts of Richmond!

When the supplies of SHERMAN are cut off, as we trust they will be, and the great raider of Mississippi broken in battle or starved out, begins a disastrous retreat over the country himself has devastated; when JOHNSTON thunders on his flying rear, and FORREST stops his flight; when the fords of the Tennessee are in peril, and Chattanooga again besieged; when Western Tennessee looks up in hope, and JOHNSON, the traitor, trembles in the fortifications of Nashville, *then let us flap our wings and crow, and not till then.*

When GRANT changes base in the McCLELLAN style, and Malvern Hill is again an altar of sacrifice, Maryland, then let us laugh at "Bull-headed GRANT," and examine the embrasures around Richmond for the brains he left about loose. But when we get to enjoying so greatly the joke of which the Yankees retain the point, and grow happy on paper over half a State lost, and a Capital not yet saved, let us look through the windows of the blockade and see with European eyes—*how do we look?* We do not mean to form our hopes *upon what the paid journals of England and France write for pecuniary recompense*, but to look at the scene as impartial eyes must see it.

Secretary STANTON recommends to the Federal Congress that the law which permits the drafted man to pay three hundred dollars and stay out of the army, be repealed. That shows that LINCOLN is afraid he has not men enough to take the Confederacy just now. It also shows that he intends to try and get them. Ergo, a failure now does not stop the war! Let us, then, earnestly beseech our people to faithfully and steadily work and hope for results, but let us not imitate the enemy in vain and premature boasts. Let us not make ourselves a laughing stock of Europe, by winning victories on paper not yet won on the field. Let us not quicken the popular pulse at home, which dreams and prophecies of glorious victory: for no expected evil harms half so much, as the blood that leaps forth in the ecstacy of triumph, ebbing back in sick convulsion upon the disappointed heart. Humility is as worthy a virtue in a people as in a person; and a quiet faith, as far removed from boastful arrogance as from cowardly despair is the spirit to carry us through. Abasement precedes promotion, in the Divine decrees; and it is not alone the **Mason who teaches**, "whoso humbleth himself shall be exalted." President DAVIS is never so near the standard of greatness as when he frankly owns our evil state; and feeling that there is much cause to doubt our own strength, he is to Congress and the world that we are in peril, and calls the supplicating sovereignties of the nation to join him upon set days in prayer. *The last time we saw him his words were—"Let us do right and we will whip them yet."*

God sees that the heel of the invader is upon our hearthstones, and his pollution upon altars and graves and maiden virtue; but let us hope that to us are the words: "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

WILLIAMS' KENTUCKY CAVALRY BRIGADE.
FIVE MILES NORTH OF MARIETTA, June 21, 1864.

A brief account of a little expedition made on yesterday by a portion of Gen. WHEELER'S cavalry on the flank of the enemy, may prove interesting to the many readers of your highly appreciated and popular paper, as well as gratifying to Kentuckians, to learn the gallant part this little brigade acted in a fight that reflects great credit upon our arm of the service.

About 12 o'clock on yesterday Gen. WHEELER learned that the enemy was advancing on the Bell's Ferry Road, in the direction of Marietta, and also that he had a force occupying that road at Noonday Church. He at once decided to move and attack the enemy, and drive him from the road, and, if possible cut him off; therefore orders were given, and the command moved off at 2 o'clock P. M., this brigade in advance, commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS, and followed by the division of Gens. KELLY and MARTIN.

We moved by a circuitous route, on a road little traveled, which led into the Bell's Ferry Road at Noonday Church. Upon arriving within about six hundred yards of the church, Gen. WILLIAMS directed Lieut.-Col. GRIFFITH, commanding the First Kentucky Regiment, to scour the country to the left of the road on which we were moving, and drive the enemy's vedettes and pickets, while Maj. LEWIS, commanding the Second Kentucky Regiment, was ordered to drive in the enemy on the right of the road, and, if possible, gain possession of the Bell's Ferry Road, north of the church, in order so prevent the enemy from moving on us from Woodstock or Dr. MCAFEE'S. While these were being promptly and gallantly executed, the Ninth Kentucky, Second Kentucky Battery, and ALLISON'S squadron were moved to the rear of a hill about three hundred yards from the church and formed in full view and under the fire of the enemy, which came from the church and dwelling-house, and an old cotton gin, behind which the enemy was strongly posted. Two companies of the second battalion, under the command of Capts. HARRIS and HUMBRA, were dismounted and ordered to drive the enemy from and take possession of the house, which they succeeded in doing after about fifteen minutes' hard fighting against a greatly superior force. The Ninth Kentucky Regiment was formed to charge the enemy in case he was driven from the houses, and the moment the Yankees began to show their backs, with a yell and led by the gallant Col. BRECKENRIDGE, the Ninth was upon them, and soon began to club them with their guns. Noonday Creek runs near the church, is a very muddy little stream, and almost impassable, with the exception of where it is crossed by a ford. About one hundred of the Yankees, being unable to gain the ford, attempted to cross below, when so many of their horses became mired down as to almost completely bridge the stream.

The frightened Yankees, taking advantage of their own misfortune, abandoned their mired horses, and crossed on the backs of those in their front. Col. BRECKENRIDGE, with that ever quickness of perception, dismounted his men, and charged the fleeing Yankees on foot, crossing many of his men over the same pontoon horse bridge made by the Yankee horses, while the remainder of his men waded the stream, waist deep, capturing over twenty-five prisoners. About this time was seen large numbers of the enemy on the opposite hill, preparing in turn to charge the two dismounted companies of the Second Battalion, and the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, which had already gained the opposite side of the stream. A battery was also brought into position, and began to open on us, with but little effect. All was now excitement as the enemy adjusted his lines, preparatory to the charge; but it was soon over, as but few minutes elapsed before on he came to meet the same fate he did before. A few well-directed shells from the Ninth Kentucky completely checked and routed the columns moving on it, while the column moving on the two companies of the Second Battalion was met by the Third Confederate Regiment, supported by the Fifth Georgia. Here, for a few minutes, a hand-to-hand fight ensued, but Gen. KELLY, having gotten his command into position on our left, and Gen. MARTIN on his left, our whole line was ordered to advance, when we drove the enemy for over a mile, completely routing him from every position, and driving him pell-mell through the woods. A heavy rain, and night coming on, prevented further pursuit.

The enemy left a large number of his killed and wounded upon the field, being so hotly pursued as not to be able to get them off.

The forces we fought were Gen. WILDER'S troops, under command of Gen. GIRARD, and were greatly superior to ours; besides having every advantage in position, but, notwithstanding all this, he could not resist the impetuosity of our men. His loss was not less than two hundred, while ours was not more than forty. The loss in this brigade was seventeen, in killed and wounded.

The fight was opened most beautifully by Gen. WILLIAMS, and in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon him as a commander.

Our whole cavalry was managed with such skill by Gen. WHEELER, as to elicit the universal approval of all present, and not a soldier returned to his camp that night, but was perfectly contented with his day's operations.

LAUREL.

A VICTORY WHICH WAS NEVER WON.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

ATLANTA, Thursday, June 23, 1864—12 M.

Late last evening HOOD'S corps attacked the enemy, taking two lines of his little eminents and capturing twelve pieces of artillery. It was one of the fiercest encounters of the campaign. We lost heavily in officers and men, but not so severely as the enemy, who were driven with great slaughter from two lines of their intrenchments, which are now in our possession. These were temporary works, and not the enemy's main line. BROWN'S Tennessee Brigade suffered most severely. Gen. BROWN is at present confined to his room in this city by severe illness, and was not in command at the time. Among the gallant officers of his brigade who fell was Col. C. H. WALKER, of the Third Tennessee (BROWN'S old regiment,) whose head was taken off by a cannon shot.

Col. ED. COOK, of Franklin, Tennessee, commanding BROWN'S brigade, was severely wounded in the shoulder. He was brought down this morning.

A number of other officers, whose names we did not learn, were killed and wounded in this brigade, which is now commanded by a Major.

Gen. PETTUS, we learn, was killed in the charge, and Col. JAMES BOW, of the Tenth Mississippi, had his left arm fractured.

Our loss, according to the most reliable intelligence we could obtain, will reach five hundred, killed and wounded.

We captured a large number of prisoners, and killed and wounded scores.

STEVENSON'S division led in the charge, capturing two lines of breastworks and twelve of the enemy's guns. The fight lasted until far in the night, and the firing was heard in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

Altogether it is represented as the most brilliant affair of the campaign, but it cost us heavily in the loss of many valued and loved men.

Up to this time we have heard nothing of the operations of this morning. Ninety Yankee prisoners were brought down this morning, including one or two officers.

This morning about 2 o'clock, one hundred of the wounded reached this city. The wounds of this train were very severe, and many of the sufferers had their limbs amputated.

Another train of about a hundred reached here about an hour since, consisting chiefly of slightly wounded men.

[The story of capturing twelve guns is unsupported by fact. It is an invention of the enemy to comfort the rebel public under the severe loss sustained in the charge.]

ORDERS ON THE DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
MERIDIAN, MISS., June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 81.—It is with profound sorrow that the Major-General commanding announces to the troops of this department, the death of their late commander, Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK. On the 14th inst., in a skirmish near Marietta, Georgia, this gallant warrior and christian gentleman yielded up his life, a costly sacrifice to his country's liberties.

It would be superfluous here to recount the services of this lamented patriot. They are already before the world, and will form one of the brightest pages in the history of this memorable struggle. His high administrative talents, his distinguished gallantry upon many battle-fields, his eminent virtues and kind and genial traits of character, have alike won the admiration and love of his countrymen.

From the toils and cares of this fitful existence, from the blood-red fields of battle, the Christian soldier has passed to that eternal rest which it was ever the aim of his life to secure. Let his memory ever be fresh amongst us, and let each of us strive to imitate his example and emulate his virtues.

As a mark of honor to the distinguished dead, the colors of the troops of this command will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days from the receipt of this order. By command of

Maj.-Gen. S. D. LEE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. General.

VIRGINIA.

HOW GRANT THREATENS RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Georgia Constitutionalist.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The eventful six weeks, since GRANT'S passage of the Rapidan on the 5th of May, seem as they are now drawing to their close to unfold more fully the plan of the Yankee campaign,—a plan that will be touched upon hereafter, after a resumé of military operations up to date. After the disastrous repulse at Cold Harbor, on the 3d inst., in his attempt to cross the Chickahominy by way of MCCLELLAN'S and New Bridge, GRANT lay quietly behind his powerful fortifications in the vicinity of the battle-field, for so long as to puzzle conjecture as to what might be his next move. On the 12th that move came, and once more the great Ulysses tried his favorite plan of moving by the left, progressing in that way down the east bank of the Chickahominy to Long Bridges. Here or hereabouts he effected his much coveted passage of the river, and striking directly for the James, about Shirley, managed to throw a portion of his force across that stream to the south side, connecting the several corps by pontoon bridges. On reaching the other side, that portion thrown over immediately began to operate against the Petersburgh Railroad and the Cockade City itself, and in this position, severed by the river, the Yankee army now lies.

What measure of success may attend operations on this line it is not easy to say, for it is useless to conceal the fact that the apprehensions excited here by this last move of the enemy are of the most serious character. Should such a calamity befall as the destruction of the railroad indicated, or the capture of our sister city, the consequence would be, beyond doubt, most deplorable. Staunton being already in the hands of the enemy, the valley at their mercy, the Central road useless, and the country in the immediate vicinity of this city being almost useless for productive purposes, it but remains for the Petersburgh road to be closed, and the Danville tapped to render us virtually a city besieged. If besieged in such a manner as to cut us off entirely from extraneous supplies, the imagination recoils at the suffering troops and people here would be called upon to endure, for the stern determination is to hold this city to the last.

The speculations above will, reveal in part what was before alluded to as a fuller disclosure of the Yankee plan of the campaign. Having failed hitherto in every effort made by the assistance of all the engineery of war alone, it is painfully evident that it is GRANT'S deliberate purpose to summon to the aid of his baffled legions the terrific agency of Famine. Such, it will be remembered, was the course pursued by him at Vicksburgh, and in this, as in almost every point, he is striving to reënact here what he achieved there.

HOTEL LIFE IN RICHMOND.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

The Richmond hotels are now kept on the European plan, and every article called for at the table adds to the "bill of fare" in a double sense.

The following is the schedule up to the latest dates:

Bacon and Salad	$8 00	Fried Onions	$3 00
Roast Beef	6 00	Pure Coffee, per cup	5 00
Beef Steak	6 00	Mustard	2 00
Beef Steak and Onions	8 00	Lettuce	3 00
Tenderloin	7 00	Boiled Ham	7 00
Mutton Chops	6 00	Ham and (2) Eggs	10 00
Pork Steak	6 00	Butter, (small taste of)	3 00
Soup	2 00		

A single meal for a gentleman and his friend, dining as *ante bellum*, costs not less than $100.

FROM MISSOURI.

Rebel Invasion of the State—Condition of Affairs in Different Localities—The Machinations of Rebel Women—A Skull Gatherer—The "Conservatives" of Missouri—Missouri's Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the rebels have, if not changed, at least materially modified their programme with reference to the invasion of this State. Small bodies of men from PRICE'S army still continue to come in by way of the undefended counties in the Southwestern District, and these forces swell the aggregate of guerrillas reigning in that section, to the total exclusion of peace and order. Occasionally a scouting party comes upon a smart body of these, and a fight ensues, generally resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels, whose main object in maintaining any organized form is plunder. Since adopting the policy of *lex talionis*, the guerrillas of Missouri have evinced a very wholesome regard for the orders of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and it is not a little amusing to note some of the discriminations they make while plundering and destroying property. On the upper part, for instance, of the Pacific Railroad they conduct themselves with a circumspection quite laudable. They are given to understand that any injury to property on that line will be followed by the direst punishment, and as they have had ample proof of the terrible earnestness of this, they observe a religious quiescence thereabouts. They make, however, regular forays on the road hands, eat up their victuals, carry off their clothes, &c., and sometimes fire a shot or two by way of intimidation.

The accounts from the district of North Missouri are not as favorable as might be expected from a section as far removed from the active disturbing causes of the State. There seems to be a deep-seated, ineradicable hatred and opposition to law and order, as embodied in the Government of the United States, and this shows itself in the old leaven of Pro-Slavery. Those who are not opposed to Slavery are opposed to the Government—their opposition manifesting itself in some form or other. In civil life there is, perhaps, nothing so much opposed to the progress of the State as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its secession years ago, is well known to have been made on account of differences of opinion on the subject of Slavery; the secedere believing in the "Divine right" to hold property in man. This branch of that Church believes so still, and so much is it opposed to the progress of the time, that because the Government has shown a disposition to abolish Slavery, the flag of our common country will not be allowed to be displayed in the churches of the Southern offshoot. Numerous instances have occurred, since I last wrote you, of rows in country churches, occasioned by the display of the Stars and Stripes by individual members. These are duly heralded by country newspapers, the conservative organs taking the ground that the "house of the Lord" should not be desecrated by the exhibition of anything calculated to stir up the prejudices of the members, while, as a matter of course, the loyal papers justly contend that the national banner should not be included in that category. There is even now in progress a church and newspaper controversy in Lewis County, which in its earlier stage bade fair to culminate in open riot. It appears that at Williamstown the pastor and congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South resisted, or rather refused to comply with the military order to display the national banner in the church building, but after the order was enforced the pastor refused to preach under it, perceiving which the congregation divided—some sustaining and others condemning him. The next Sabbath brought matters to a crisis; the flag members, led by two or three spirited young women, appeared with some small flags, which they held in their hands and waved during the service, and when the congregation was dismissed flaunted in the faces of the anti-flag party. The excitement imparted itself to the male members, and high words and some blows ensued, but the appearance of a few soldiers stilled the storm, which has reëchoed over the country, and is now agitating the little newspapers thereabouts.

When the proper time arrives for the publication of the history of the rebellion in Missouri, now being collected in the Provost-Marshal-General's office, it will exhibit a state of affairs, even now, far more formidable to the future peace and welfare of the State and country, than would be readily supposed, without the facts. The wealthy people of the State are nearly all represented in the rebel army, and a great deal of their wealth goes to support the rebellion. A thousand means are devised to convey supplies and information to the rebel lines, women being the principal agents used. Any one at all familiar with feminine cleverness knows to what a length she will go, and to what arts and means a woman will resort to accomplish her purpose.

Women have been and are the principal mediums through which mails, medicines and supplies, to say nothing of information, have passed rebelward from this city. It is only three days since a rebel woman was arrested on her way to Arkansas with a diagram of the defences of St. Louis and military posts of the State. She had, beside, a pretty correct estimate of the troops in the department, their places of location, &c., &c.

Since the Summer season set in numerous arrivals of ladies from the South are noted in this city. They are wives of officers in the rebel service, and come hither, as they say, to settle business affairs and visit relatives. It has become necessary to arrest these women as they come along, for they in no instance comply with the military order requiring persons coming into our lines to report to the nearest Provost-Marshal. Among the last arrests of this kind was Mrs. NINA E. HOUGH, wife of WARNOCK HOUGH, formerly of Jefferson City, Mo., but now in the South, with the rank of Captain and Assistant Inspector-General Confederate States Army. The lady is daughter of B. F. MASSEY, formerly Secretary of State, but abandoned her home and followed her husband at the time CLAIB JACKSON fled hence. She arrived here a few days since from Memphis, and was arrested at the depot of the North Pacific Railroad on her way to Jefferson City. On examination before Capt. BURDETT, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, she stated that she came hither to visit her mother, transact business, and remain for the rest of the year. She did not report to any of the Provost-Marshal's officers on her way hither, and said that she wished and prayed for the success of the Southern Confederacy. She said further that she would not take an oath of allegiance to the Government, because her husband was opposed to it.

Upon examining her baggage, a piece of a *human skull* was found, and written upon it, in ink, was: "*Dec.* 31, 1861—*Wilson's Creek.*" She became indignant when required to testify how she came by this ghastly relic, but finally acknowledged that she "thought it was part of a Union soldier's skull, and kept it as a memento of that field." This barbarism needs no comment to heighten the condemnation every Christian man and woman must have for it. It stands alone in unparalleled atrocity, an example of the fiendish hate and savage bitterness that rankle in the unwomanly breasts of the deluded creatures who have sacrified all that is good and lovely in their natures to serve in the hellish cause of the Slaveholders' rebellion.

Happily for those sympathizers with the South who believe that Southern women are superior in refinement and culture to those of the North, and who are ever ready to deny just such savage acts as that detailed, the testimony of Mrs. HOUGH is on file at the office of Col. J. P. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General of this department, and the section of the poor Union soldier's skull, who fell at Wilson's Creek, is also filed away with it for reference, by any one incredulous that a "Southern lady" could be guilty of such an outrage upon the Christian sentiment of the age, as to carry on her person, as Indian savages do, a part of a dead enemy's body.

There is now in progress one of the most important movements since the commencement of the war, and that is the organization of the people in response to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS' address, for home and self-defence. Unless the loyal people turn out en masse and fill the ranks of the home organizations, the Conservatives will get the upper hand, and instead of strengthening only weaken the military arm. Every one knows that the Conservatives of Missouri do not want the rebellion crushed; they do not wish to see the proud spirit of the Southern slaveholders humbled and their power brought low; on the very contrary, nothing would so much gratify them as to know that such a consummation was impossible, and the establishment of "Southern independence" a thing among the certainties of the future. How then does any one suppose that these traitors will assist in the defence of the State against the men who are fighting for the success of that which they invariably hope and pray for? No, no. Let no earnest, sincere patriot, who does not know all, deceive himself for a moment as to the designs, purposes and hopes of the traitors of Missouri known as Conservatives. They would bind the nation hand and foot, shear it as the imbecile old man of Wheatland did, of its strength, and leave it naked and helpless at the feet of its enemies. There are many well-intentioned men in the ranks of the Conservatives—men who would flee from the contamination if prejudice would let them see it—but their eyes are blinded, and they are led by the bad, designing men who marshal the force to oppose the progress of enlightened civilization, and paralyze the righteous arm of outraged justice raised to strike down armed rebellion.

Most unfortunately for Missouri at this time, her Government is conservative. WILLARD P. HALL is a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and that to intelligent minds, at this late day, is a synonym for everything opposed to progress. The State troops, known as the Paw-Paw Militia, under Gov. HALL'S administration, have become a greater terror to the loyal people of the State, than the sneaking, cowardly guerrillas whom they pretend to combat. There are, alas! too many instances on record of the persecution, plunder and death of loyal men by the Paw-Paw Militia, and yet His Excellency cannot or will not see that the men who at the first took sides with the rebels are not the men now to intrust with arms. Yet it is a lamentable fact, that such are singled out for commissions in the Paw-Paw Militia. Gov. HALL may not be a rebel sympathizer; he may not desire the success of the South; he may indeed hope for the overthrow of its military power; but that he is weak and powerless before the political influence which keeps the Southern cause alive in Missouri, cannot for a moment be denied. How, then, can he act with the friends of the Government in his State? It is well, perhaps, that they do not reckon him among their number, and that his influence is not counted of any value whatever by the loyal people of Missouri in their struggle with covert treason and open rebellion.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, in his address, calls upon the citizens to forward the names of their selections as officers to the Governor through the department headquarters, thus leaving the final approval of such with the Governor. It will be seen, then, that his Excellency, with the political leanings and surroundings before-mentioned, can reject a Radical and approve a Conservative; and as the latter claims him for his own, he will, of course, apply for a commission, and get it, to prove "how not to do it" just when the time comes to act otherwise.

AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY.

Semi-Official Statement by the Government.

The public has hitherto been kept informed, through the ordinary channels of information, of the events now transpiring in the Republica Oriental del Uruguay. From the Consular representative of that country we have the following summary of a circular just issued by the Government.

The rebellion, which has for its head Don VENANCIO FLORES, still exists, and this, in connection with the aid and comfort given to it by its imperial neighbor, Brazil, has given rise to correspondence between the two Governments, resulting in a "Mision Especial," sent from the Brazilian to the Montevidean Government.

The points involved are these:

First—The Oriental Government claims that the frontiers of Brazil are used by the rebels as a place of retreat for the safety and recruiting of their soldiery.

Second—That, issuing therefrom, the Oriental frontier has been made the theatre of horrible crimes, perpetrated by these men, whom their leaders can neither discipline into soldiers nor elevate as men.

Third—There are numbers of Brazilian settlers on the Oriental frontier, who have become, from long residence, to be regarded almost as citizens, and who have acquired property. These settlers have become the victims of robberies on the part of the rebels, who are composed mostly of Brazilian subjects.

Fourth—Large herds of cattle and horses have been stolen, taken into Brazil, and sold there or exchanged for munitions of war; many of these cattle and horses belong to Brazilian settlers on the Oriental frontier.

The Brazilian Government claims that crimes have been committed against Brazilian subjects on the Oriental frontier, and reclamations were demanded to be made against the Oriental Government by the opposition members in the Brazilian Parliament.

At the same time the Oriental Government made reclamations against the Brazilian Government, setting forth the points involved, and requesting, and inviting the Brazilian Government to take in common with them prompt and efficacious means for the suppression of these crimes.

This invitation, notwithstanding its reiteration, has never been replied to, and the robberies, murders, and crimes still continue.

From the demands of the Brazilian Senate has resulted the sending of the "Mision Especial," accompanied by a squadron of ships of war and battalions of infantry—elements the least appropriate and the least in harmony with the pacific questions which they are to discuss. Notwithstanding, if the Government of the Emperor of Brazil be actuated by the desire of cooperating in establishing reciprocal justice, (which desire is the base of friendly relations between all countries,) there will be no occasion of these friendly relations suffering the least interruption.

The Argentine Republic is also incidentally mentioned as having cooperated with the rebels.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fall Campaign—Nominations—Public Schools—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 11, 1864.

An attempt is being made to open the Fall campaign by the Union Clubs of this city, and a series of public meetings has been inaugurated. But little interest exists in the public mind as yet, and gold and Gen. GRANT occupy the people's thoughts more than politics. As I have before remarked, but little will be done and but little interest will be aroused until there is a foe in the field. A political contest with but one side to it is never very animated.

The Fremont business is dying out, what little there was of it. Its epitaph will be all that there is left by November.

The Unionists of the lower Egypt district, have nominated Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL, of Johnson County, for Congress. He is an able and influential War Democrat, and will be likely to distance WILLIS J. ALLEN, who is about the meanest Copperhead with which Illinois is disgraced in the present Congress.

The annual commencement of the Chicago public schools took place last week. This is an occasion of great and general interest among our citizens, as these institutions constitute one of the principal lions of Chicago. There are about two hundred teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to $145,000. At the head of the system is the High School, which is a sort of college—equaling most of the institutions bearing this name, in the extent and thoroughness of its teachings. Among the studies pursued are the Higher English, Higher Mathematics, Greek, Latin, French and German. The course is four years.

The first public school in Chicago was opened in 1834—thirty years ago. The teacher was Miss ELIZA CHAPPEL, afterward the wife of Rev. JEREMIAH PORTER, who is still hale and hearty, laboring with the freedmen in Natchez. The school section of this township fell in the heart of the city. In 1833, all but four of the one hundred and forty-two blocks into which it was divided was sold at public auction, for $38,865. The four remaining blocks are now valued at $600,000, and that sold for the paltry sum above mentioned—at $10,000,000! In this way much of the land granted by Congress for school purposes, in the West, has been frittered away, "sold for a mere song" in early days. Michigan is an exception. But still, Chicago has a school fund estimated at $1,000,000, and what is as well, perhaps, our people willingly and cheerfully submit to all taxation for educational purposes.

The cause of popular education among us has recently suffered a severe loss in the resignation of WM. H. WELLS, Esq., as Superintendent, which office he has ably and successfully filled for several years past. The Board of Education and the Council did all they could to retain his services, but were unsuccessful.

The President of the Chicago University has recently given six thousand dollars to that institution, for the founding of scholarships for the benefit of indigent and worthy young men. The University is indebted for its existence to the labors of the President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, D. D., who has also been the main instrumentality of sustaining it during the nine years since it was established.

Two more Chicago officers have fallen—Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, of the Eighty-eighth, and Lieut. KNOWLES, of the Sixty-fifth. The funeral of the former was largely attended, in this city, on last Thursday. A disastrous fire, on Thursday evening, destroyed about $50,000 of furs in the store of A. HIRZOG. The great tunnel has advanced under the lake some 300 feet, and is thus far regarded as a complete success. The Northwestern Sanitary Commission shipped 2,200 packages to the front during the month of June. The Dubuque Fair netted $80,000, of which about one half has been paid over to the Commission. It is estimated that there will be 6,000 buildings erected in this city the present year, many of them large and elegant structures. This Congressional District, Cook County, now pays the largest amount of internal revenue of any district in the country. The collections for the year ending June 30 are put down at $3,000,000. It has also been ascertained that there is a larger amount of capital invested in manufactures in this district than in any other. The wholesale merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores on Saturdays at 4 o'clock, and to release their employes at that hour. The father of the late Judge BARRON, of this city, has recovered $3,500 from the Illinois Central Railroad, for damages in the death of son by a collision. The Rock Island road has been sued for $40,000 by W. T. BALL, who was run over and badly injured, as he alleges, by the carelessness of an engine driver of the company. Wheat speculation still continues to rage. The daily sales, however, for the past week, have amounted to only about six bushels of wheat to one on hand—or, in other words, all the wheat in market "changes hands" about six times daily, according to the commercial reports.

The Invalid Corps on guard at Camp Douglas has been ordered to the front, and their places are to be filled by one hundred days' men.

I heard a leading Democrat, from one of the "lower counties," a few days since, give the reason for postponing their National Convention. He said it was in order to give Gen. GRANT time to take Richmond. If he succeeded in doing this, the Democrats were determined to nominate him, and to run him, whether he consented or not. If, after the Presidential Electors were chosen on his popularity he saw fit to decline, all right; but they were bound, in any event, to run him if he took Richmond. The gentleman is a distinguished lawyer, and was apparently candid in his statements. At least, he evidently believed this was the reason for the postponement.

THE CROPS.

The important question involved in the crop prospects of the present season is being gradually solved. In a greater part of this State the wheat harvest is over, and we have assurances from all quarters that the yield will be an average one. I was down at Quincy last week, and in all that region I am informed that wheat, corn, everything, were never better. The drouth has not been felt there, and the crops will be abundant. And what is true of Adams County, may be said of Hancock, McDONOUGH, Knox, Warren, Buman, and others along the route. All along the Illinois River, I was told, the prospects were never better, and so through the centre of the State to the Indiana line, and south to Cairo. We are still having frequent and abundant showers of rain, which have already changed croaking into rejoicing. I met a gentleman, Saturday, who has recently traveled extensively in Iowa. He says that the promise of abundance was never better. Our Wisconsin neighbors, who have suffered the most, are quite encouraged since the rains set in about three weeks ago. The West is good for a handsome surplus as the product of the year 1864.

NEGROES KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR MT. WASHINGTON.—On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., about 8 o'clock, seven or eight men, strangers, rode into Mt. Washington from Salt River. They said they were in pursuit of a lot of negroes who had run off, and that they intended watching for them at Rolling Fork Bridge that night. On Monday morning they returned to Mt. Washington, and said they had killed seven negroes during the night. A few citizens went to the bridge, and found two negroes there dead and three wounded mortally. The negroes all had corn-cutting knives with them; they had passed through a corn field belonging to GEORGE ABEL, near Mt. Washington, and had cut a row of corn down across the field.

The wounded negroes were lying by the road side on the pike in Jefferson County

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

Still Another Account of the Fight Between the Alabama and Kearsarge.

The Fashions—Politics—Race-Horses—Miscellaneous.

From our late foreign files we compile the following interesting extracts:

THE KEARSAGE AND THE ALABAMA.

From the Dublin Irishman.

The following letter from a combatant on board the gallant *Kearsarge* will be read withjlively interest. It disposes of the mean falsehoods of the British press, which, in its efforts to detract from the merits of the Federal ship, falsely represented that the *Alabama* was overmatched in every respect. Such was not the fact—the advantage in tonnage, speed and armament being on the side of the pirate ship. Our correspondent does not allude to the chain plating, so much talked about, but that merely consisted of cables hung over her sides before the engagement. If SEMMES did not adopt the same precaution, he is to blame. The only thing to be regretted is that Capt. WINSLOW did not also sink the *Deerhound*:

UNITED STATES SLOOP KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 22, 1864.

SIR: As I have the honor of receiving your much respected paper every week, I take the liberty of asking you to insert the following in your next edition. But before I commence I pledge you my word of honor it is a correct and straightforward account of our engagement with the *Alabama*: so do not mind the accounts that are flying about concerning the affair. You will bear in mind that we had been cruising off this harbor for five days watching the rebel.

At half-past ten o'clock, A. M., Sunday, June the 19th, when lying at the distance of about nine miles from Cherbourg, under fore and aft sails, the lookout on the fore-topsail yard reported a steamer coming out of the harbor. Sails were immediately ordered to be clewed and bralled up, and steam got up to twenty pounds. All hands were then called to quarters, and our ship was cleared for action; guns run out, and every man to his station. When within about a mile of the *Alabama* she fired a broadside of five guns at us, which took little or no effect, as only one struck our fore-topmast backstay. Our captain then ran our vessel diagonally across the bow of the *Alabama*, at the same time giving her a return from our bow side, which killed one whole gun's crew. The captain then worked our vessel to windward, giving him at the same time our starboard broadside (5 guns,) which dealt death and destruction with their missiles, particularly our eleven-inch shells. The order of the day was men take and give; but we gave all and would not take any. Our gallant Captain then worked our vessel in a circle, at the same time working nearer at every evolution, so that at the time we fired our last gun we were within 200 yards of the sinking vessel (for, as you know ere this, we made a complete wreck of her with our large guns.) The battle lasted one hour and five minutes, commencing at five minutes to eleven, and terminating at twelve (noon.) The *Alabama* sunk in twenty-seven minutes after we fired our last shot. As soon as we perceived she was sinking, we lowered our boats and picked up five officers and sixty-three men; while an English yacht, the *Deerhound*—infamy and perdition forever crown their character—picked up the notorious SEMMES and the remainder of his officers, and then ran away across channel to Southampton, leaving the rest of the wounded crew to meet a watery grave. When we picked up as many as we possibly could of the unfortunate fellows, and got them on board, we did everything in our power to alleviate their sufferings, giving them dry clothes, and attending to the wounded. Such care and kindness they did not expect at our hands, as I was told by several of them that their brave commander told them if taken prisoners they would be hung to the yardarm. But now to give the details of the scene on board of the *Alabama*, as given by their officers and crew: It was horrible to behold the havoc of human life on board of the ill-fated vessel; it was beyond all description—our 11-inch shells dealing death at every discharge; her decks were piled up with dying and wounded, and blood running in streams from her scuppers. The scene on our decks was far quite the other way; everything going on with as much coolness, intrepidity, and felicity as a game of billiards. In the first instance, the coolness and valor of our gallant and noble captain, lieutenant, and last but not least the guns' crews, who stood at their positions like rocks, immovable, watching the deadly fire of our opponent, and their coolness in training their guns on the vulnerable parts of the pirate ship, sponging at every discharge, ramming home at every load, and their deadly aim at the fire was almost incredibly executed with the firmness of veterans. While our enemy was pouring his broadsides against us, it was evident his aim was unsteady, nervous and miserable; for out of 360 shots fired at our vessel, only 28 struck us, the remainder passing over or falling short; while out of 174 shots fired from our battery, only 15 missed their mark, which proves for itself that every precaution was taken by our lads to be cool and composed. At any time you might hear the voice of somegone saying, "Here comes another," meaning a shot or shell; "dodge it, boys;" while the Captains of the 32-pounders were saying, "Watch that fellow firing at us; let me take that flag down." A cheer, and down comes the rebel ensign, as good as his word. When all hands sung out, "Captain, sheer her a little to give us a rake at her," he gave a cool reply, with a gesture of his hand, "You're doing well, boys, give it to him again," when bang, bang, went our two 11 inch, one carrying away her rudder, the other entering one of her boilers and engines, burying all the firemen in the coal which it carried with it from the bunkers. A black smoke and mixture of steam then arose from her; her flag was then lowered.

THE PROPOSED HOLY ALLIANCE.

The following important correspondence on the subject of the proposed renewal of the Holy Alliance, which has recently attracted so much attention in this country, is published in the *Morning Post*:

[Translation.]

THE BARON DE WERTHER TO M. DE BISMARCK.

VIENNA, June 12, 1864.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL: I have the honor to announce to your Excellency that I had, previous to the departure of their Majesties for Kissingen, an audience of the Emperor, and a long conversation with the Count DE RECHBERG. I hasten to give you an account of it. Acting in conformity with the instructions which your Excellency gave me in the last dispatch which you did me the honor to address to me, I have profited by the opportunity which presents itself in order to sound the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, regarding the *object* of the interview at Kissingen with the Emperor ALEXANDER.

His Majesty told me he would be happy to see the most intimate and cordial agreement established both between himself and the Czar, and between the three Governments, which agreement is, in the present state of things, so necessary for the three Powers. His Majesty spoke to me as follows:

"I am quite ready to adhere to every combination, of such a nature as to insure the peace of Europe, and to guarantee the reciprocal interests of the three countries. It is in this sense that I explain myself to the Emperor of Russia and to my Royal ally, your august sovereign."

M. de RECHBERG entered into more ample explanations with me. He asked me, in the first place, whether the Government of the King had already come to any determination with regard to the Russian proposal. According to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the proposal is of too much importance to be decided upon immediately. His Excellency recognises almost as much as Russia the necessity, in the present state of things in Europe, of an intimate mutual understanding between the three Powers; but would not such an understanding at this moment produce an intimate *rapprochement* between France and England? and is it not at this time, above all things, the interest of the two great German Powers, and of Germany, to avoid this eventuality?

What is the present object of Russia? That the three partitioning Powers of Poland may reciprocally guarantee to each other their Polish provinces. But, His Excellency went on to say, is this at the present moment a matter of urgent importance? The insurrection may now be regarded as completely crushed, and foreign intervention as set aside. It is true that eventualities may present themselves which would revive the Polish question, but for the present it no longer exists.

Moreover, continued M. DE RECHBERG, although the interests of Austria are not opposed to an intimate alliance with Russia, we could only adhere to the Russian proposal on certain conditions. It will be necessary that Russia should declare in an unequivocal manner that she will give her material assistance to Prussia and Austria in the event of a war with the Western Powers for the affairs of the Duchies. And, from the Austrian point of view, certain guarantees would be necessary which the Minister believes it unnecessary to mention.

In a word, the Imperial Government is far from repelling the Russian proposal, but it desires to act with a knowledge of the objects in view, and after having received the assurances it thinks necessary.

Such, Monsieur le President du Conseil, is the summary of my conversation with M. DE RECHBERG, who, as your Excellency is already informed, is to accompany their Majesties to-morrow to Kissingen.

(Signed,) WERTHER.

M. DE BISMARCK TO THE COUNT DE GOLTZ, AT PARIS.

BERLIN, June 16, 1864.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,—In the last confidential communication which I had the honor to address to your excellency I was enabled to inform you of the various important proposals which have been made to us by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in the question of the Duchies and the other pending European questions; and I hasten, MONSIEUR LE COMTE, to inform your excellency of the proposals which have been made to his Majesty the King, our august sovereign, by the Emperor ALEXANDER in person, at the time of the visit which the Imperial family of Russia has just made to our august Royal family.

Your Excellency is already aware of the attitude which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has adopted in the question of the Duchies, and which is so favorable to us in every point of view. The renunciation by the Emperor ALEXANDER of his ulterior rights to the Duchies in favor of the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, is an evident proof of the amicable and favorable disposition of the Court of Russia towards Germany; and the Emperor ALEXANDER has now given our august sovereign the most formal assurance that his efficacious and loyal concurrence is secured to us in this question. The views of the Sovereign of Russia differ from ours only on the question of the succession. His Majesty agrees entirely in our mode of thinking on the frontiers of the new State, only he believes that it would be our common interest to place it under the sovereignty of the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG. Your Excellency knows my personal opinion on this subject, but in consequence of the lively sympathy of our august Royal family for the family of AUGUSTENBURG, it is not very probable that this combination can prevail.

"The important point is, that in all these eventualities the moral, and, if necessary, the material concurrence of Russia is secured to our policy in this question. Russia only asks for a guarantee against Scandinavian union, and I think, Monsieur le Comte, that it would even be our interest to combat Scandinavian tendencies.

"As regards the other pending questions, the Emperor ALEXANDER and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF have explained themselves on the subject in the clearest and most precise manner. The Sovereign of Russia insisted above all on the necessity of a mutual understanding between the three powers of the North in the present state of things in Europe. As all treaties are, so to say, regarded as null, would it not be advantageous for the great powers, whose interests are in many respects identical, to form a league against certain tendencies and pretensions? Would it not be necessary to put an end, once for all, to the Polish agitations, and to efface, once for all, the Polish question from the list of European questions? According to the view of the Emperor ALEXANDER, it would be the interest of the three partitioning powers to declare that they regard the affairs of Poland as a matter exclusively internal, and thus take away every pretext for a foreign intervention.

His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER has clearly made our august sovereign understand, as also has Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as regards myself, that it would be desirable, from every point of view, to sign a treaty or convention between the three Powers, which should be based on the reciprocal guarantee of the territory of each Power. Such is, in effect, the proposal made by the Emperor ALEXANDER to our August King, the importance of which will not escape your excellency. Although we agree in many points in the views of the Czar, we have not as yet arrived at any decision, but the bases which I have just indicated to your excellency will be the preliminaries of the future negotiations on this subject.

The views of the Cabinet of Vienna in this matter are indicated in the confidential communication which I have just received from the Baron de WERTHER, and which your excellency will find annexed.

In every case, I beg of you, Monsieur le Comte, to give me early information of the impression which has been made by the interview of the three Sovereigns on the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From the Follet.

The duty we owe to our readers necessitates our chronicling any novelty in dress, whether or not it may meet with our approval. It is right, however, we should mention, as so many striking styles have of late made their appearance, that anything at all *outré* in style or material is only intended for visiting or indoor wear; a lady, with any pretensions of elegance, will rigidly abjure for the promenade any costume at all peculiar in appearance. We must, therefore, advise those of our fear readers who have not a very large supply of toilets, to select such as are remarkable for taste, and not for eccentricity, as in the latter case a dress may be the height of fashion one week, and the next entirely thrown on one side.

There are so many styles now worn together, new ones invented, or old ones resuscitated, that everyone in these days—let their predilection be what it may—will find something to please. Rarely has greater taste been displayed than in the manufacture of the organdi muslins, *mousselines de soie*, Pumoo, sour silks, and foulards, now so much worn. The last-named material seems as if it would never be out of favor; we see it at all times and seasons, but the plain ones, which were so much in fashion a few months ago, are now replaced by the most elegant and luxuriant designs. Some are entirely covered with patterns, lattice-work, leaves and flowers; others only spotted, or with hair stripes; while those intended for more full dress and for married ladies, have only one pattern on each breadth—a large bunch of flowers and ribbons, decreasing in width toward the waist. With these dresses are worn silk sashes, of the same color as the foundation of the dress, and embroidered or printed to match the pattern on the skirt.

Muslin dresses are generally of the same patterns as the foulards, but are covered with some very small pattern checks, spots, or stripes.

Moires or thick taffetas have disappeared, but we trust will return in the Autumn. For less dressy wear, the poplins, llamas, and *poils de chèvre* or mohair, are much in favor; in fact, anytaing of the llama kind is in the ascendant. Llama or yak lace seems quite to have taken its stand on an equality with the other more expensive and less durable laces.

Pique dresses are much worn with mantles of the same, and are mostio with pretty designs in black woollen braid for the convenience of washing, and with *pois* of crochet in black in grain cotton.

Many morning dresses of *pique* and similar materials are trimmed with tatting and rather coarse cotton, or white braiding and crochet. This crochet trimming is not like the edgings that used to be worn, but is formed of ovals and circles, so made as to imitate passementerie.

White dresses are much worn, in all suitable materials. If of muslin, they are generally trimmed with in-grain-colored muslin in flounces or pinkings, the dress can then be washed without removing the trimming. These garnitures are generally accompanied by black lace insertion, which need be only slightly tacked on, as it is of course necessary to remove them when the dress is washed.

Narrow black velvets are still a very fashionable trimming, especially for young ladies. A *pois-de-chèvre* skirt, with seven or eight rows of velvet, and a passementerie ornament or tassel placed on them at equal distance (say at intervals of half a yard) has a very elegant and at the same time simple effect.

Skirts are all worn gored, and are about half the width at the waist that they are at the other extremity. Very few dresses are wider than three yards at the top, and none less than five at the bottom. The fashion of cutting the gores in points will not, we think, be so much in favor as the sloping each breadth at one side. Every breadth but the front one should be gored, the crossway pieces running to the back. This throws the fullness entirely into the train. A small gauffered flounce seems still to be the foundation of every trimming. For ball dresses this small flounce is lined with stiff net, so as to prevent any clinging of the light material.

White bodies are very much worn, and with them corslets of silk, or the same material as the skirt, when this is practicable. The Garibaldi bodies, hanging loose over the skirt, have entirely disappeared from the world of fashion. They are now made without any running or band at the waist, so that they can be arranged to fit the wearer, and the skirt is placed over them.

Those bodies intended for dinner or soirée wear are made of Indian muslin, and richly trimmed with embroidered or lace insertion. They are sometimes cut square. When ornamented with *bouillonnés*, these are placed over colored ribbons; others, meant for less dress, are simply tucked both back and front. The sleeves, made to correspond, are closed at the wrist. White alpaca or foulard bodies are also worn, and are generally braided in color, cerise or blue being the favorite hues. White Marcella bodies are generally made with basques, sometimes merely at the back, but the newest have a basque all round. This is much more becoming to the figure. These jackets are mostly braided with black. We must not forget to mention the basquine habit, so closely resembling a gentleman's dress coat. These have not yet become general, nor are they, we hope, likely to do so, as two things are absolutely necessary for their success—one, a really good and youthful figure; the other, a perfect cut. We have seen one of black silk, of a more elegant shape than usual, the basque being five inches deep at the side seams, instead of beginning from the back seams. This coat was trimmed on all the seams, and round, with bugle fringe and bedding. It was quite open down the front, with turned-back revers. Small, rather short coat-sleeve, with revers and epaulettes of passementerie and bugles.

There is no very considerable alteration in the form of pelerines or fichus; the square shape is perhaps predominant. With this, it is a wise plan to have a narrow white elastic from the front to the back; this passes under the arms, and confines the fichu to the figure.

Tulle and lace pelerines are trimmed with *bouillonnés* and narrow colored velvets to match the trimming of the dress. These velvets are either put on in lattice-work or loops and ends. In the former case, in each diamond formed by the velvet should be placed a bugle bead. These pelerines can be made in either white or black, or even a mixture of the two—a combination that seems likely to remain as much in fashion as ever.

Sashes are worn with one flat loop at the back, or are formed into a small plated basque. They are made in all materials, those of black or white lace being most suitable for thin dresses.

The waistbands now worn are much wider than formerly, and the buckles are, of course, of a corresponding size. We cannot say we consider this in any way a becoming fashion, as it gives the waist a stiff appearance, and very much detracts from the graceful curves of a young and elegant figure.

Ruches—decidedly the most elegant trimming ever introduced—are as much in favor as ever. They are generally plaked or frayed at the edges, and made very full.

Bugles, whether white or black, are exceedingly fashionable. They are, of course, only suitable to rather dressy toilets. Sewn in patterns on strips of net, they make a very handsome insertion. Bugle fringes are much used on silk dresses, mantles, or bonnets. If made in white, they form a very elegant ornament for ball dresses, as heading to lace flounces or tulle ruchings.

Shawls do not seem quite so much in favor for dress wear as formerly. In their place we see the silk half-fitting mantle with lace flounces, or the camail of lace. Nevertheless, many lace shawls are worn by ladies of unquestioned taste; in fact, so graceful and becoming is his form of covering that we doubt its ever being quite superceded.

The silk paletots intended for toilets *de visite* are made with three seams down the back, nearly fitting to the figure, and with a deep flounce of lace, headed by drop buttons or bugle trimming. The sleeves are wide at the elbow, and small at the wrist. They have revers and epaulets of passementerie.

Mourning dresses are generally made with a mantle of the same, either pale ot or circular cape. We have seen some of the former made without sleeves, so as to allow the sleeves of the body to pass through the armhole, and to serve a double purpose. Though we meantion this make, we cannot say we admire it, as it gives a stingy and rather untidy appearance.

China-crape shawls, of a light maize color, embroidered in black and surrounded with deep guipure trimmings have made a great sensation this season.

Bonnets have materially altered in shape, dress bonnets being made with a small puffing of tulle in lieu of the curtain. The hair is worn below this, and a flower or bow of tulle placed at the edge of the bonnet so as to fall on the hair. These bonnets are very narrow at the sides, showing much of the face, and are not so high as those worn lately. In fact, the *fait* bonnets look more like caps than anything else. These are only intended for déjeuners, weddings, or morning concerts. Those for walking wear are very much less pretentious and more like those we have been wearing lately.

Hats now worn are much the same shape as those seen last month. The most dressy ones are rather high in the brim and narow at the sides, slightly drooping back and front. These are trimmed with flowers, fruit or feathers. If made of rice straw or crinoline, they are lined with silk of the same color as the ornaments. Sometimes the feathers or trimmings are placed slightly creeping over the front. The fashion of wearing glass ornaments in the hat is, we are happy to say, rapidly disappearing. Bonnets or hats are seldom seen now unaccompanied by the small veil called "loup." This is generally edged with chenille or bugle fringe. Above this is placed an insertion, through which is run a zero black velvet to draw the veil round the face, if required. These veils are made of tulle, plain or spotted.

ADMIRAL ROUS ON RACE HORSES.

Admiral ROUS, well known as an authority upon everything connected with racehorses, has a letter in the *Times* which will have some interest. The Admiral says: "There can be but one opinion among all persons who are interested in the turf that the grand object in breeding is to combine good size, great strength, and power of endurance with superior speed. This has never been lost sight of. Our motto is "*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis.*" We have succeeded in establishing a breed with one-fifth more speed and more strength than the original stock—an increased average stature from 14 hands to 16½—in thirteen generations from the first imported stallions *Dorley Arabian*, *Byerley Turk*, without a drop of mixed blood, and we have a firm conviction, with ready proof, that no horses in the world can be compared to them. On the authority of Abd-el-Kader and my Indian friends, the race of Zad-el-Rakeb, the gift of Solomon to the tribe of Azed, has not degenerated since 1720, when the calibre of the English racehorse was probably on a par with the barbs which now adorn the Gibraltar meeting. Admit this fact, and it is patent to every racing man that the best of these 'divine horses' which, according to Eastern history, descended as a heavenly gift from Adam to Ishmael, Ishmael to Solomon, from Solomon to Mahomet, and from Mahomet to our own times, cannot compete with the Anglo-Arabian at a difference of five stone; a thorough-bred butcher's hack will beat the Flower of the Desert any distance under 100 miles. If there is a depreciation, why ascribe it to the abolition of heavy weights, or to the substitution of shorter courses? The natural solution would be that it is owing to the sale of our most valuable stock to every country in Europe, to China, to Australia, New-Zealand. But we have enough left to challenge all the world. The Emperor and the French Government are liberal in their racing prizes, and promote the improvement of the Anglo-Arabian on national grounds. They well deserve success. In Great Britain, under the cold shadow of the Crown and the Government, doling out a miserable donation in the shape of encouragement, we not only build our ground, but we advance with rapid strides. In 1843 the total amount of stakes, plates and matches was £199,000; in 1863 it was above £250,000, without including the royal plates. The deterioration of horses is a pure fiction. *Stockwell*, *King Tom*, *Young Melbourne* (*Nabob*, sold to France,) and many other stallions are framed to gallop under 20s., the first charges £100, *King Tom* £75 next season for the chance of a foal. You may see to Lord GLASGOW's and Baron ROTHSCHILD's stables 20 horses up to 15st.; 60 years ago you could not have found five thoroughbred horses of this description in the United Kingdom. Fine yearling colts fetch at auction from 450 to 800 guineas, if they appear likely to stay a distance and to carry heavy weights. That ought to be a sufficient answer to those persons who imagine that light weights and short courses are detrimental to the breed, and encourage 'leggy weeds.' How can we improve our system? The 2,700 brood mares produce about the same number of "leggy weeds" as other domestic animals in proportion to the first class. In the human race there is a difference much greater to their discredit. As there is a national prejudice against converting horses into beef, some are kept on in training to take their chance in short races for the amusement of their owners. If those who pay the fiddler have a right to call the tune, why are they to be abused by certain amateurs, who rarely subscribe to a racing prize, and who are never troubled with a trainer's bill? These gentlemen profess a horror for short courses, and a predilection for the old four-mile Queen's Plates, which broke down so many horses that they were ravished in 1833, 1847 and 1851. Although I deprecate a return to the barbarous system, I am a strenuous advocate for two national prizes to test the capabilities of endurance—small sweepstakes, added to plates of £2,000, to be run for at Newmarket, one the Round Course, for four years and upwards, in the First October; the other in the Houghton Meeting, the Beacon Course, for any horse carrying 11st., the winner of the first plate 7 lbs. extra. It is an axiom in racing, both with man and horse, that the constant habit of carrying heavy weights destroys quick action. The speed of the fastest man would be a nullity if he were employed for a year as a heavy porter. Tailers, from the life they lead, and from never wearing heavy boots, preserve their speed. They can give ten yards in one hundred to any of the industrious classes who carry heavy burdens, as weight on the shoulders deadens the elasticity of the sinews, and stiffens the muscles of the legs. It is equally destructive to the speed of horses. Train the fastest horse at Newmarket under 11st., and in six months he will entirely lose his racing form. *Emblem* and *Emblematic*, the winners of the Liverpool Steeple-chases, cannot beat a moderate three-year-old at even weight for two miles. When horses lose their speed without any apparent cause, the trainers ascribe it to the decay of nature as to the effects of age. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is owing to exercising them under heavy lads, who have been retained in their services from charitable motives. I admit that horses trained for running long distances are scarce, because the game is so seldom played. The heroes of old were generally small horses. The celebrated *Gimcrack*, in 1765, stood 13 hands 3½ inches. Latterly we have bred more for size and strength. From the days of *Rubens*, *Castrel* and *Selem*, (1810,) we have looked for speed to win the valuable one-mile sweepstakes; but size and strength will be served when great weights are to be carried. In 1824 the speedy and magnificent *Sultan* beat the stout *Centaur* on the Round Course at twelve stone and eleven stone nine pounds; but the same year *Centaur* turned the tables on him at nine stone three pounds and nine stone on the Beacon Course, and had the big one extended at the turn of the lands. *Mahratto*, a large powerful horse, which could not get six furlongs at light weights in good company, could carry me, riding seventeen stone, four miles under eleven minutes. He afterward turned out a very stout hunter. This convinces me that a great-framed racehorse, which would be beaten five hundred yards in four miles by a clear-winded small horse, carrying seven stone seven pounds each, would reverse the case to the same amount at sixteen stone, when the little one could not act under the weight. Therefore, by gaining great size and strength, we have adapted the Anglo-Arabian to carry heavy men across the country, and at the head of their regiments; this is the national view of the subject. It may be difficult to procure such horses, because foreign agents will give £600 for any thoroughbred horse up to fourteen stone which can bend his knees, to supply royal and imperial stables on the continent. As the price of young stock depends in great measure on the amount of prizes in *prospectu*, every withdrawal of public money affects their value. The present royal plates (insignificant as they may appear) are boons to the breeder, and afford amusement to our country friends. Their abolition would be a drop of water to the revenue, which derives a great revenue from the turf. Calculate the sum of money which the Treasury receives in eight days from the dense crowds at Ascot and Epsom."

THE QUARREL BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERU.

The *Times*' correspondent supplies a little more authentic information with reference to the dispute between Spain and Peru than has yet been published. He says: "The explanations given in the Spanish Cortes by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the adventures of the 'Extraordinary Commissioner,' M. SALAZAR MAZARREDO, and his associate Admiral PINZON, in Peru, show the embarrassment of a well-meaning man unable to justify a gross outrage and unwilling to disavow his agents. M. PACHCO has always passed in Spain for an honest man, and, judging from his known opinions, I am convinced that, whatever he may think himself obliged to say in public, he in his heart condemns the act of his subordinate, both on the score of prudence and legality. It is extremely doubtful whether he ever gave any instructions at all to seize the Chincha Islands and to pick a quarrel with the South American Republics; and if he now tries to bolster up his envoy, he does so less from any approval of what he has done, than from fear of offending the political party which instigated it. No pecuniary claim has been made by the Spanish Government on Peru; the grievance we according to M. Pachco, the affair of Talambo, and, more recently, the alleged attempt to assassinate M. SALAZAR. The history of the first affair is simply this: Some time ago a Peruvian merchant established a cotton manufactory at Talambo, in which native workmen were at first employed. Subsequently a number of Basques were admitted, and between the old hands and the new comers disputes took place from time to time. On one occasion the quarrel was such that from words the parties came to blows. In the fight which took place knives were used, and one or two men were killed on either side and several wounded. The ringleaders were arrested, the affair came before the tribunals, and the Peruvians were condemned. They appealed from the judgment pronounced upon them, as not borne out by the evidence. The Superior Tribunal, or Court of Cassation, annulled it, on the ground that, as appeared from the depositions, the Basques had been the aggressors, while the Peruvians acted in self-defence; and, at any rate, that if punishment were inflicted it should be inflicted on both parties. A new trial had commenced, or was about to commence, when the 'extraordinary commissioner,' M. SALAZAR, who would seem to have been on the look-out for some ground of quarrel with the Peruvian Government, lighted upon this. It is not alleged, or, at least, not proved, that the Peruvian authorities interfered improperly, which could alone justify the intervention of the Spanish Government; and, of all other countries, Spain has the least right to complain of the 'law's delays.' Few had heard of the quarrel between these Talambo workmen until the seizure of the Chinchas, and, though the Peruvian Government, not yet recognized by Spain, might refuse to receive a person who had no proper diplomatic character, it waived the point, and agreed to listen to whatever complaints he had to bring against it. M. SALAZAR was, I hear, on his way to Bolivia as Minister, and doubtless thought this an excellent opportunity for displaying energy and gaining credit with his party at home. That he should have acted so surprises no one who knows him. That a Government, the leading members of which are MM. MON and PACHECO, did not at once disavow him does indeed surprise all who know them. Of a piece with the aggression on the Chinchas is the charge made against the Peruvian Government of having employed assassins to take the life of M. SALAZAR, and it seems the Islands are not to be evacuated until it clears itself. The Madrid Cabinet exhibited no proof whatever of the complicity of the Peruvian Government, nor even of the existence of any such plot, for which it has only the word of M. SALAZAR; and it is insult added to injury to suppose that any government would stoop to reply to charges made under such circumstances. As I write I am informed that a pamphlet has just appeared in Madrid, written by a Secretary of M. SALAZAR, in which it is positively stated that the conspiracy to murder him is a fable, the object of which was to invest this 'extraordinary' diplomatist with an interest he might otherwise have failed to excite. Who concocted the story is not, I believe, stated; but it is said the pamphlet appeared soon after an altercation between chief and secretary. If this be the case, we may look for a speedy settlement of the Hispano-Peruvian question."

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

From the London Times, July 2.

By command of the Queen a State Ball was given last evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of between 1,700 and 1,800 was invited.

The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, with their officers, Lieut.-Col. COOKE, the Ensign, and Lieut.-Col. PATTERSON, the EXON in Waiting, were on duty in the interior of the Palace. A Guard of Honor of the Foot Guards was mounted in the front of the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. STONOR, Earl SPENCER, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord HARRIS, Lieut.-Col. KEPPEL, and Mr. C. L. WOOD, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough-house at 10 o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess MARY arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by the Countess SPENCER and Captain ELLIS.

His Royal Higness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, attended by his equerries.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered the ball-room soon after ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of black silk covered with black and white tulle, handsomely trimmed with rich Brussels lace, flowers of mountain ash and lilies; tiara of diamonds, necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louis of Hesse wore a lilac tulle skirt over a lilac silk petticoat with ruches of white and lilac tulle, a top-skirt of white tulle, with silver embroidery and trimmed with passion flowers; head-dress, a net of diamonds and passion-flowers; brooch and earrings, emeralds and diamonds, necklace, pearls, with emerald and diamond ornaments.

Her Royal Highness the Princess HELENA wore a dress of green tulle and crape over glace silk, trimmed with pink roses and lilies of the valley. Head-dress of roses and lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments and orders.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE wore a dress of violet satin, with Honiton lace; diadem of pearls and diamonds; stomacher, necklace and earrings of pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY wore a blue tulle dress over blue glace silk, trimmed with bouquets of pink roses and silver wheat ears, covered with a silver tulle veil. Headdress, a diadem of diamonds, with silver wheat ears and pink roses; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

As soon as their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES entered the ball-room, the dancing commenced.

The quadrille band of Mr. JOHN WEIPPART, conducted by Mr. WEIPPART, and consisting of forty musicians, was in attendance.

The number of those who had the honor of receiving invitations to the ball was very large, but some were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from obeying Her Majesty's commands. Among the distinguished persons were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, his Royal Highness the Count d'Eu, his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, her Royal Highness Princess Leiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Countess Dornburg, his Serene Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemburg, his Highness Mustapha Pacha, his Serene Highness Prince Herman of Solms-Lich, Count Gustavus of Erbach-Schoenburg, and Count and Countess Gleichen.

A WOMANS' DUEL.

From the London Times.

Some additional facts in connection with this case, some of the extraordinary features of which were reported in the *Times* a day or two ago, have transpired since the committal of the prisoner for trial to Lincoln assizes. The attempt by the prisoner (MARTHA HOWELL), it will be remembered, was most determined, and her intended victim had an exceedingly narrow escape. The prisoner, in company with Miss JOHNSON and four other young ladies, was quietly returning home to Springthorpe, after visiting Gainesborough. It was a quiet, lovely evening, and the party had arrived at a lonely part of the road, near Somerby wood, when the prisoner, without any quarrel, or the slightest intimation of her purpose, threatened to shoot Miss JOHNSON, and at once fired deliberately at her face. The muzzle of the pistol was so close to Miss JOHNSON that her forehead was scorched, and the only circumstance which, humanly speaking, thwarted the prisoner's diabolical purpose was the heavy charge of the pistol. This caused the weapon when fired to be deflected upward, and the contents, in consequence, passed harmlessly overhead. The recoil of the pistol, however, caused the upper part of the cock to strike the prisoner's hand with considerable violence, inflicting upon her a severe flesh wound. This created a diversion in her victim's favor, and, in all probability, enabled her by escaping to avoid a second shot, for the prisoner pursued her with the pistol in one hand and the other hand in her pocket, apparently with the intention of reloading the pistol, as a supply of balls shot, powder and caps were afterwards found in her pockets. Miss JOHNSON, however, safely escaped to the nearest farmhouse, and the prisoner, finding her designs baffled, went to Springthorpe. Miss JOHNSON had been in the habit of teaching music to the prisoner's pupils, but some time ago a quarrel took place between her and the prisoner. She continued, however, her professional visits, and on several occasions remained at the prisoner's all night. When staying there the prisoner several times threatened in the middle of the night to shoot her, at the same time pointing a pistol at her, and on one of these occasions Miss JOHNSON saw that the pistol was loaded with ball. Since the prisoner's committal the police have discovered that the pistol with which the deed was attempted to be committed was purchased about a fortnight previously. The prisoner has voluntarily informed the police how she loaded it. She first, she says, put in two thimblefuls of powder, then some shot, and at the top a ball or bullet. On her way to Lincoln Castle, there to await her trial, she drew the attention of the policeman who had charge of her to the spot where executions take place at that city, and said, "I should have been proud to have hung there if only I had accomplished my purpose." She even went further, and said if she were at liberty and had the chance, she would still carry out her intention. A book which belonged to the prisoner has been found containing the draught of a will dated the very day of the attempted murder, and a statement of accounts, all posted up to that day. She repeatedly informed the police that she had gone to Gainsborough on the night in question with the full determination either of inducing Miss JOHNSON to let bygones be bygones and visit her on the same terms as formerly, or of shooting her and then herself. Prisoner has been National schoolmistress at Springthorpe about nine years. She is a married woman, about 45 years of age, but has been living apart from her husband of many years. There can be no doubt about her having the full possession of her faculties. In the evidence before the magistrates mention was made of a quarrel which took place between Miss JOHNSON and the prisoner about eighteen months ago. The cause of this quarrel has not been made clear, but, from the prisoner's own statements, it seems to have had something to do with the school. Several of her pupils had left her school to go to another one that had been established in the village. These pupils Miss JOHNSON went to teach, and discontinued her visits to the prisoner. At this the prisoner was very much annoyed, and she has been brooding over the matter ever since—so much so that for weeks together, as she told the police, she had no sleep. She therefore resolved to end it one way or the other. Prisoner does not seem to feel the position in which she is placed the least.

THE POPE.

The following is the text of the reply made by the Pope to the congratulatory address delivered by Cardinal MATTEI on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pontiff's accession;

"The crown which the Lord has deigned to place on the head of the most humblest of His servants has became the object of the plots and artifices of the enemies of the Holy See. One part of those adversaries had never belonged to the Church against which they wage an implacable war; another part, after having had the happiness of being born within its pale, have abandoned it to make common cause with the former. By both of them all means of attack are considered good—persecutions, violence, falsehoods and calumnies. Like ABSALOM at the gate of Jerusalem, they constantly repeat that if the crown of which they wish to despoil the Vicar of Jesus Christ stood on another head, justice would be better dispensed, the people would become freer and happier, and the golden age would again flourish for all. I need not point out the gross errors with which such reasoning abounds. May those who make use of them here the heart pierced, not with the spear which went through that of Absolom, but by a ray of Divine grace, which would make them aware of the iniquity of their actions, and show them the abyss of the eternity which they approach, blind and deaf, without perceiving the brink of it. And you who faithfully assist me either in the administration of the shred of State which has been left to me, or in the more difficult one of the Universal Churches, continue to assist me with your fidelity and your devotedness. I do not arrogate to myself the gift of prophecy, but although I do not see in the horizen any gleam of hope or any probability of human assistance, I nevertheless think I can affirm that our sufferings, our resignation, and our prayers will in the end merit for us from God those mercies which He in some times long in granting, but which he never refuses to those who serve Him with fear and love."

GREAT FIRE AT NOVGOROD.

A letter in *Le Nord*, dated Nijni-Novgorod, 18th of June, gives an account of the great fire which took place there on June 16.

The fire, says the account, destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which the famous fair of Nijni-Novgorod is held. The conflagration commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not mastered till 3 o'clock next morning. During these ten hours the flames laid bare an area of nearly a square kilometre. The fire was so fierce that the fire-engines could not keep near enough, and some had even to be thrown into the river to prevent their being burned. The town of Nijni is separated from the quarter of the fair by the River Oka, and all the town fire-engines went to assist those of the merchants' quarter. The English fire engines alone being able to act at a considerable distance, were used with some success. The engineer-in-chief of the railway, WIOEL, assisted by four other engineers, arrived on the scene of the disaster with a steam fire-engine, and the whole of the *gostinoi dvor* along the canal was saved by this powerful engine. The market for hides, mats, and ropes, and the enormous stocks of wood have been consumed. The conflagration has also destroyed the theatre, the circus, 20 booths of mountebanks, eight photographic establishments, two cafés, 10 restaurants; eight taverns, 50 wine cellars, six hotels, one tea-house, six inns, two apothecaries' shops, seven counting houses, four hair dress

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

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FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BERCHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation of affairs at Washington is again one of quiescence. The news from the pursuit of the rebels into Virginia is neither full nor definite. It is generally understood that we have a large force in the rear of the enemy; but it is not expected that the retreating foe can be made to stand and fight. He is too richly laden with booty to risk battle, unless he gets into a bad fix, which can scarcely happen in the broad valleys of Virginia. Everything is reported quiet in front of Petersburgh, with a promise of interesting news soon.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of June 14, has some information which is "important if true." It states that Col. ALEXANDER, of Indiana, has just arrived from the front, bringing intelligence that on the Sunday previous SHERMAN again flanked JOHNSTON, crossing the Chattahoochee, both above and below the railroad intersection, probably at Nicksjack Creek, and near Vining's Bridge. In consequence of this movement, HARDEE'S corps abandoned its position on the north side of the river, and fell back upon Atlanta. So far the information accords with what we have before received. Col. ALEXANDER, however, says in addition, that JOHNSTON'S forces have fallen back eight miles in the rear of Atlanta, and have made their stand at Cedar Bluffs, where they propose to deliver battle. Cedar Bluffs constitute a long range of mountains, running parallel with the Chattahoochee, having Atlanta as their northern base, and if this news is true, JOHNSTON, has, of course, surrendered Atlanta. It will be well, however, to await some official confirmation of this statement before accepting it as fully reliable.

The Nashville *Union* of July 14, says: "Dispatches received in this city, this morning, announce that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee, and are firmly intrenched in the abandoned rebel works. We have very few particulars, in addition to those already published. A rumor, apparently authentic, is current that the rebel Gen. GEORGE MANEY, of this city, was wounded, in a skirmish, while our troops were crossing the river." The *Times* of the same date says: "An officer from the front informs us that the rebels at the front have fallen back within their outer line of fortifications around Atlanta. They extend three miles beyond the city, and have been made very strong of late. There are twenty thousand militia within the intrenchments; everybody able to bear arms having been pressed into service. JOHNSTON will probably give battle there. The rebels are moving all their supplies from Atlanta to Augusta, showing that they expect to retreat."

By the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star* yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 9th inst. The news is unimportant. Maj.-Gen. BANKS has made a requisition upon the Department for two thousand horses for the use of the army, and the commotion among all classes possessing horses was of the most exciting character. The horses of Mr. BONNECASE, French Consul at Baton Rouge, were seized and branded with U. S.; but on that gentleman's remonstrance they were ultimately returned to him.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the usual patriotic manner. A very large public meeting was held in Lafayette-square, and was attended by Maj.-Gens. BANKS and SICKLES, with their respective staffs, Gov. HAHN, and other prominent gentlemen. Appropriate addresses were made by Gov. HAHN, Gen. SICKLES, and CHARLES W. HOMER, Esq. The artillery parade was the finest ever witnessed in New-Orleans.

The Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine Regiments were in Washington, on their way home, when the rebels appeared in front. Both regiments volunteered to remain till the danger was over, and their services were accepted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday says: "The mail receipts at the Post-Office are at present the largest ever known in Washington. Dates up to the 13th have been received from New-York. Nine mails were due from all the principal cities North and West, and the amount of mail matter received filled seven wagons and two hundred and eighty mail pouches, and one hundred and seventy-five bags. This is the largest mail ever received at one time in Washington. The enormous amount of work thus entailed upon the various departments of the Post-office will necessitate as much patience from the public as it will unremitting application in the Post-office employes. When it is remembered that the mails have to be separated, that the army mails have to be opened and assorted, first according to States and then to regiments, some adequate idea of the amount of labor to be accomplished can perhaps be formed.

A private letter from the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment, Col. BARTRAM, at New-Orleans, says that the regiment is in splendid condition. Three companies are on detached service—two in New-Orleans and one at Jefferson City. The remaining companies are at Camp Parapet, under command of Lieut.-Col. MATHER. Col. BARTRAM is in command of the district of Carrollton, a very important duty. The regiment has once been sent to Texas, but returned after a stay of two months. Since going out, the regiment has lost about fifty men by disease, and one officer, Capt. STILES, who, in a fit of delirium, jumped overboard from the steamer on the return from Texas.

Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH I. REYNOLDS, who has just been appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps in Gen. Banks' Department, is a native of Kentucky, and a West Point graduate, finishing his course in 1843 in the same class with Gen. GRANT. He was appointed to the artillery arm of service, but resigned in 1847 or 1848, while he was a first lieutenant. He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers in November, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. CHAS. DEVENS, still suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, reached Boston on the 13th from the hospital at Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to the residence of his brother, A. L. DEVENS, at Nahant. Gen. W. F. BARTLETT, late of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, has been on a brief visit to Pittsfield. Gen. BARTLETT is in very much improved health, although still very far from being a strong man. He has been assigned to a command in the Ninth Corps, in which is included the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on the 14th, says: "Telegraphic communication with New-York was restored here for a few hours on Tuesday before it was cut between here and Baltimore. During that time Secretary FESSENDEN got over a dispatch to Mr. CHASE asking him to go immediately to New-York to aid him in financial operations. He could not go then but went next morning, just after the siege was raised, by special boat."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that during the battle in front of Fort Stevens, at the Capital, the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK were at the front nearly all the time, in plain view of the rebel line, and that several men were killed in the fort while the President was there.

The gunboat *Circassian*, which sailed from Boston a few days since, is commanded by Capt. J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, and not by Capt. CRAVEN, as was stated.

Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL A. RICE, formerly of the Thirty third Iowa, died at his home in Oskaloosa on the afternoon of the 6th instant, of wounds received in battle in Arkansas last April.

The wheat harvest, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have an ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible that our share will be gathered in due season.

Stocks were very moderately dealt in on Saturday, at irregular prices, closing quite heavily, under the influence of the reported successful termination of Secretary FESSENDEN'S negotiations with the Associated Banks, for a loan of $50,000,000. Gold fluctuated from 248½@258, closing dull at 255. Sterling Exchange was quoted higher, but was inactive. Money was rather less stringent to the leading stock houses, but was no less scarce and dear to speculators in produce and merchandise.

Influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the produce markets on Saturday exhibited rather more firmness. Flour having advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel; New Mess Pork, $3 ₱ bbl., and Whisky 1c. ₱ gallon, with an improved inquiry; Corn and Oats were heavy and lower; Beef, Wool, and Cotton dull and irregular. Holders of general merchandise were less eager to realize, and prices were quoted buoyant, but transactions were limited. The freight market, though quiet, was firmer, with 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The News of the Raid Abroad.

The *Arabia*, one of the slowest of the Cunard vessels, which has temporarily taken the place of the *Persia*, took out the news of the interruption of communication with Washington, on Wednesday last. On that morning the streets of New-York were filled with the wildest kind of rumors. Gold had been quoted as high as 281 on Tuesday, and sales were made of sterling bills at 295 and 298. The morning journals (Wednesday) were compelled to surrender each a page or more to the sensation newsmen of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace and Harrisburgh. The wildest possible scope was given to every sort of report, and to every species of rumor. And to add to the general riot among the vast crowd of alarmists, not a line could be had by mail or telegraph from Washington for over thirty-six hours. It was high carnival time among the prophets of evil. They had foreseen it all. They had spoken one to another, and it had come to pass even as they had said. They knew what would be the upshot. But their words had seemed an idle tale. Now, however, truth was vindicating itself. A corrupt Administration was to succumb and give up, and be utterly overthrown on the very scene of its deepest atrocities, suffering the last penalty of its crimes at the hands of those whom it had hoped to crush.

This was the tone of what we may call the Peace Society of New-York on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th of July. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne promised hereafter to be the common national day for Irish Protestantism and American Secession. And on the Wednesday morning when the *Arabia* left her dock at Jersey, it is doubtless the fact that thousands of letters were dispatched to Europe in eager haste, announcing the certain fall of Washington, and the collapse of the grand military organization of the North.

It is not easy to speculate as to how all this, detailed for the secession press of London and Paris with every point and circumstance drawn out and illustrated with artistic skill, would affect our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. They have passed through a severe enough school to be able to analyze even more than the ordinary distortions of lying newsmongers. And probably they would have proved as true to their settled convictions and as steadfast in their national faith as they have been on many a trying occasion heretofore. It may, however, be safely reckoned that their fidelity will be put to no such test as we have sketched. The fates were, for once, propitious to our fellow-countrymen abroad in sending us the *Arabia* as the mail carrier of the week. Her news, we have ample assurance, will be anticipated by one or other of the Saturday mail boats, via Cape Race. "The relief of Washington" will be reported on the London Exchange and the Paris Bourse, before the crisis which enabled the alarmists to place the capital in danger will have even been heard of. Much wondering, our friends will read the Southampton or Queenstown telegram, reporting that the rebels have disappeared from the front of Fort Stevens, and that the capital may be considered safe. Puzzled and perplexed, they will stare themselves almost blind over the oracular assurance that further apprehensions need be entertained of the success of the invaders. It will even take several hours' study of the mails when they arrive, of the letters of private correspondents, of the official assurances from the State Department transmitted to the Embassies, and of the less incoherent portion of the newspaper mail, to convince them that the whole thing has not been a dream, and that we have not been relieving the dog-days by getting up an apocryphal picture of what a real invasion of the North by JEFF. DAVIS' ragamuffins might actually mean.

Be these things, however, as they may, we have real satisfaction in the assurance that our friends abroad will be spared some portion of the humiliation of those of us here who were compelled to listen for days to the preposterous rubbish which passed for news, during the prevalence of the Border Summer Complaint, when half the invaded districts became dysenteric from excessive elation over the return of their secession friends, and the other half *funk*, and fly to New-York for physical relief.

England and Denmark.

The explanations of the British Ministry touching the course which England has pursued, and means to pursue, in relation to Denmark, are of a most unsatisfactory nature. According to those explanations, the conduct of the British Government has been from first to last altogether blameless. The sole object of Earl RUSSELL was to bring Denmark to reason, and to allay the irritation of Germany; and when he could not accomplish one or the other of these things, and war broke out, he philanthropically called a conference to effect a compromise, and to induce both parties to settle their differences. The conference, however, could no more accomplish this feat than Earl RUSSELL himself, and so the armistice is at an end, and the conflict has been renewed. But why should England be held accountable for these unfortunate results, or be bound any more than Russia, Sweden, or France, to succor the Danes? The great interests of England everywhere constrain her to remain at peace—the looming up of a vast military and naval Trans-Atlantic Power requires her to act with circumspection. Were the Danish Isles indeed in the possession of the allies, and were Copenhagen beleaguered, then England might interpose between King CHRISTIAN and his enemies, but while the war is confined to the continent she must decline to engage in it.

Such is the gist of the statements explanatory of England's past, present and prospective policy toward Denmark, recently made to the two Houses of Parliament by the British Foreign Secretary and his colleague and coryphœus, PALMERSTON. In neither is there a syllable about the pledges of support which England gave to Denmark, and her shameless violation of them—in neither is there the slightest allusion to the menaces which England fulminated against Germany, and her subsequent non-fulfillment of them. From the ministerial version of the affair, it would be unavoidably inferred that Earl RUSSELL had acted throughout the part of an impartial mediator, and that, if the Danes and Germans were at war, it was solely owing to their own obstinacy. This, however, would be a very erroneous conclusion, not at all warranted by the real facts of the case. "Finality John," instead of having been the model mediator which he and the Premier would fain lead us to suppose, was himself a principal instigator of the conflict by his blundering diplomacy. His promises of support to the Danes confirmed that people in their purpose, and rendered them indisposed to make any concession, while the alternate bullying and temporizing tone of his dispatches to the German Powers, now aroused their indignation and now encouraged them to aggression. Had not his Lordship assumed to be the protector of Denmark and taught her Government to rely implicitly on the faith of England, the Danes might have made terms with their formidable adversaries. Had not the Germans been angered and emboldened by his menaces and vacillation, they might have rather entered into a compromise with their enemy than have undertaken the task of coercing her into submission.

To the intermeddling and tergiversation of Earl RUSSELL, then, may be fairly ascribed the war, the calamities which the Danes are enduring, and the dishonor which England has incurred by deserting her *protégé*. The contemptible *rôle* which the Palmerston Government have caused their country to play in this matter, is admirably portrayed in Lord DERBY'S reply to the Foreign Secretary.

Before the occupation of Holstein, Germany was warned that she would be held entirely responsible for Federal execution there. But when the deed was done, Denmark was recommended to submit, as it was only Federal execution in Holstein! Next, Denmark was assured that if the Germans once crossed the Eider, and entered Schleswig, she should have British aid. Well, Schleswig was occupied, but on England being informed that it was only as "a material guarantee," she remained quiescent. Then Germany was told that she must not think of invading Jutland, but Jutland was, nevertheless, invaded, and still England moved not, nor does she purpose moving till the Islands and capital of Denmark are occupied—that is, when Denmark is defunct, England will haste to the succor of her ally. Has there ever been drawn a more lamentable picture of poltroonery, imbecility and perfidy?

Earl RUSSELL, having decoyed the Danes into a war which will lead to their ruin, coolly abandons them to their fate, and congratulates Parliament and the world on the moderation and pacific proclivities of Great Britain. But it is fortunate for his Lordship and the Administration of which he is a member, that the Tories dare no more undertake a war against Germany, single-handed, than himself, otherwise the verdict of the Commons on his conduct would be very different from what it will be.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The State of Missouri is fertile in the origination of political party names; and the ferocity of the parties is as astounding as the style of their designation. For the last three years the "Claybanks" and "Charcoals" have kept the world awake listening to their wrangling. We suppose they must both be extinct, for we perceive that the party which the newspapers of that region are now excited about is the "Paw-Paws." We learn from one of them that the Governor of the State "upholds Paw-Pawism," that "Paw-pawism flourishes;" that "Missouri is cursed with Paw-Pawism," and that "the character of the Paw-Paws is well enough understood." We confess we do not perfectly understand it, though we think, from its name, it must be something decidedly atrocious; but we should like to do so, so that we might at once decide whether or not we are Paw-Paws.

State Rights in Rebeldom.

The rebel papers publish a correspondence between Mr. MEMMINGER and the Governor of Georgia, from which it appears that Gov. BROWN'S views of State rights bring him into collision with the Confederate authorities in reference to other matters than the Georgia railroads, which JOHNSTON was going to destroy as he was "drawing" SHERMAN toward Atlanta, but did not because of Gov. BROWN'S protests. It seems that the Rebel Congress some time since passed a law that every vessel which took cotton out through the blockade should take half of her cargo on account of the Confederacy. This was a very good move, because it enabled the rebel Government to get its cotton out in order to raise funds to buy supplies. Some of the State authorities also desired to export cotton, but they did not think it proper that this prohibition should be extended to the vessels owned or chartered by a Sovereign State—and so the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina, in April last, joined in a representation to the rebel Congress, stating that, when they desired to send out cotton in this way, they were met by an order from Mr. MEMMINGER preventing the vessels from clearing unless they had taken half their cargo for the Confederacy; and the Governors argued the question not only on grounds of expediency, but also on Constitutional grounds, denying that the power "to regulate commerce among the States" gave the rebel Congress power to put such a restriction upon the States, although they do not seem to have denied its power to apply the same restriction to individuals, and they boldly declared that when it was "in their power to assist the Confederate Government with State vessel they would do so with great pleasure, but they would not consent to do it under compulsion," not though State vessels were as plenty as persimmons.

The rebel Congress, however, seems to have paid very little attention to their protest, for on the 9th of May we find Gov. BROWN asking a clearance for the steamer *Little Ada*, which, he says, "has been loaded for three weeks with about 300 bales of cotton." The Governor wanted her to go "now while we have dark nights;" and besides, she was detained "at heavy expense to the State," and he asked an early reply. This he received, for Mr. MEMMINGER telegraphs him flintily the very next day that the vessel could not clear without taking half her cargo for the Confederacy. On May 21, Gov. BROWN repeats his request, now become a demand. But his demand met with no better fate; MEMMINGER telegraphs him that "clearance cannot be given except in conformity with regulations;" and here the correspondence breaks off, like the serial stories of the magazines, just in the most interesting spot, and we are left in a state of the greatest suspense as to which backed down—BROWN or MEMMINGER. Was it, perhaps, on this account that MEMMINGER resigned his office? Did his successor, perhaps, prove more open to conviction? Did State Rights succeed as it has done before, or was the point dodged in some way? We suspect that the central power proved too much for Gov. BROWN, positive as he was in demanding his clearance "as a right, not as a favor."

In some way, the difficulty seems to have been got over, and the *Little Ada* carried out her cargo. But there was a permit to enter necessary on her return, which she was unable to procure either from Mr. MEMMINGER or Gov. BROWN, for we see that the prize steamer *Little Ada* arrived at Boston on Thursday last, having been captured by the *Gettysburgh*, while attempting to run into Charleston. It is pleasant to think that the *Gettysburgh* was formerly the blockade-runner *Margaret & Jessie*, which seems in this way to be making amends for her previous misdeeds. And we are glad, also, to think that the bone of contention which was likely to cause discord in the rebel Happy Family is removed forever.

PIRACY COULEUR DE ROSE.—We have looked with some curiosity over the accounts given by the crews of the vessels recently captured by the *Florida*, of the state and condition of things on board that famous vessel, and we regret to state that, from what they say, there seems strong reason to believe that the stories published about her by the *Columbia* (S. C.) *Carolinian* some time since, and vouched for as derived from Mr. S. VOGEL, one of the officers on board the *Florida*, were not in all respects correct; but that Mr. VOGEL had, with that playful fancy which is a universal characteristic of the sailor ashore, been humbugging his Carolinian friends with yarns only fit to be told to the marines.

Mr. VOGEL stated among other things that every man on board was "well to do in the world," because one-half of the value of the prizes burned by the vessel was distributed among the officers and crew, and the other half placed to the account of the Confederate Government. In this respect the *Florida* would seem to have had very much the advantage of the *Alabama*, for as will be recollected Capt. SEMMES in his dissertation on English neutrality, in order to prove the extreme good faith with which he had acted toward neutrals, said that every ship he had burned had been so treated "against his own interest, for the ship being destroyed, no prize money would be realized."

We are unable to find in the accounts given by our sailors any allusion to these fabulous amounts of prize money which have made the *Florida's* crew all "well to do in the world." On the contrary, in spite of all the inducements said to have been offered to our sailors to join the vessel, not a man would do so. It is hardly possible that every one of them would have resisted the sight of such immense sums of prize money, if they had been exhibited, especially when we take into account the luxurious living described by Mr. VOGEL, who told the *Carolinian* that all on board "live well, clothe well, and feed well." "Oysters, turkeys and delicacies of every description," says Mr. VOGEL, "supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks." Well might the editor, living where $10 would hardly get him a meal of the plainest victuals, exclaim, with watering mouth, "Think of that, ye hungry landsmen."

And yet, wonderful to tell, not a man of the crews of all the vessels captured by her alludes to seeing an oyster or a turkey, or even a silver knife or fork on board. And we may be quite certain that no sight would be more likely to fix itself upon the mind of a jack tar than to see a parcel of other tars sitting round their kids in the forecastle and eating turkey and oysters with silver forks. But the facts which actually seem to have made a prominent impression upon their minds are that the *Florida* was dirty, and that her crew were poor sailors, mainly Italians and Spaniards, armed with pistols and cutlasses, presenting a piratical appearance, and served with whisky three times a day.

However, we cannot quite give up Mr. VOGEL yet. It would be so splendid, so appropriate, to have all the Red Rovers and Blackbeards, &c., &c., thus outshone by a vessel of the Southern Confederacy, that we must, even against hope, hope that his story was something more than a sailor's yarn. We sincerely trust, for the sake of history, that within a very few days some of our vessels may be able to prevail on the *Florida* to come to this port or some other, where the facts can be thoroughly investigated. If that should happen, we should rejoice to give the *Carolinian* the full benefit of the investigation and all the turkeys found on board.

French Freedom.

Freedom cannot be numbered among the blessings which the Empire confers on France. Every Englishman's house may be his castle, but the domicile of the Frenchman is not thus privileged. Into it the minions of power can enter at all hours, and under the most frivolous pretences. A few months ago the residences of some of the leading citizens of Paris were forcibly entered by the police, their guests dispersed and their papers seized, because they had presumed to assemble to discuss the prospects of the approaching political campaign; and now again a similar outrage has been perpetrated on the same individuals because of offences still more venial.

The period for the election of Councils-General of Departments being at hand, the Opposition determined to meet the Government in this field also, and to raise as many of their own party to office as possible. To carry out this design, a central committee was formed in the metropolis by certain prominent lawyers, which committee put itself into communication with various sub-committees in the provinces, organized for like purposes. Now these Councils-General of departments are not political bodies at all. Their chief business is to apportion the direct taxes among the arrondissements—to examine and verify the annual accounts of the Prefects, and to give them their opinion and advice on the condition and necessities of their respective departments. But notwithstanding the non-political and innocuous character of these councils, the Government became alarmed the moment it found out that the Liberals meant to contest the elections and were taking measures to insure their success. The Metropolitan Committee, especially, struck terror into the Minister of the Interior, and another raid against the domiciles of its members was resolved on. The doors of their apartments were broken open, the locks of their writing-tables and desks were forced, and all their papers carried off. These seemed rather high-handed proceedings toward men who had been merely seeking to promote the triumph of their friends in a non-political contest, and the *Pratonnier*, or chief of the order of advocates, asked for explanations touching this flagrant invasion of the houses of so many members of the French bar. The reply of the Minister was his own condemnation. The gentlemen in question were not thus outraged because they were conspirators against the Government, and guilty of treason, but "because they were members of a committee which consisted of over twenty persons, which met at *stated periods*, and which corresponded with *other committees!*" Such were the high crimes and misdemeanors for which those Parisian advocates suffered the invasion of their domiciles, the breaking open of their desks, the seizure and abduction of their private and professional documents.

But this was not all. Simultaneously with those "domiciliary visits" a circular was addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the various Prefects, calling their attention to the existence of "illicit committees," and warning them to keep a vigilant look-out for the correspondence between the Paris and Provincial Libreals, which evidently meant that those functionaries were to intercept at the post-office the letters of the obnoxious parties, open them, read them, and communicate their contents to headquarters. The members of the Metropolitan Committee were not merely outraged by the invasion of their domiciles and the arbitrary acts that were there perpetrated. They were outraged, also, by the interception and inspection of their letters, and by the interdiction of all communication with their party in the provinces. Whether the Emperor approves of these violations of the rights of French citizens, and of this mode of combating political opponents, we cannot say, but to all men of common sense they must appear as impolitic as they are ignoble. True, the letter of the law is against the committee, which should not have consisted of more than twenty persons, and which should have had no connection with provincial committees; but a law which converts the most harmless and legitimate acts into crimes, in order that Liberty and her adherents may be kept in bonds, is a disgrace to a Government that professes to be based on universal suffrage.

Self-Devoted Women North and South.

It has been commonly remarked that the women at the South have done a great deal to aid the rebellion and to encourage the rebels—have borne privations and hardships, and accomplished labors, which have done them infinite credit, and have given no small assistance to the rebel cause. This matter has been dwelt upon not a little abroad, and no little sympathy has been obtained for that cause in England and elsewhere by persistent talking about the enthusiasm of the rebel women. In fact, to read the talk of some of the papers and their correspondents, one would think that it was only the rebel women, North or South, who have shown any enthusiasm at all—at least it is theirs which is dwelt upon.

We noticed, not long since, in a letter from the London *Times'* correspondent, written at Baltimore, a glowing account of the labors of the secesh ladies there for the rebel prisoners—how one lady had clothed three hundred rebel prisoners at her own expense, another fifty, another twenty, and many more two or three, &c., &c. And the writer, in order to make the statement as unfavorable to our cause as he can, prefaces it by saying: "The military autocrat of Baltimore, though he may see treason and disloyalty in the expression of sympathy for Southern captives, has not yet deemed it expedient to say so, or to prohibit the good Samaritans of his satrapy from feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, even if the hungry and the naked be the enemies of his Government."

In saying this the writer reminds us of a striking difference between the situation of the rebel women of Baltimore and that of the Union women of Richmond. For the military autocrat of Richmond *has* deemed it expedient to say that there is treason and disloyalty to the South in expressions of sympathy with Northern captives, and has prohibited the good Samaritans of his satrapy from feeding the hungry and clothing the naked because they were enemies of the rebel Government. Nay, more, he has driven away with bayonets women who came to bring water to wounded men, who had been hours without any attention whatever, because he had taken away and thrown into prison the few medical attendants and nurses who had accompanied them thither from the battle-field, as was fully described in the official report of Dr. SWINBURNE, the Medical Inspector of our State, after the battles before Richmond.

We could not expect a correspondent of the London *Times* to allude to any such difference. But history will dwell upon it; and will also do justice to those noble Union women at the South, whose hearts have clung to the Government and the flag of their fathers, and who have lost no opportunity to befriend those who had put their lives at stake for that flag, and whom the fortunes of war had brought within their reach. When the war is over, and the despotic power of the rebellion is overthrown, and the light of day is allowed to be thrown upon its dark places, we shall learn as we never have known, what have been the perils amid which those women have walked, and we shall prize at more nearly their true value those good deeds which, in spite of the bayonets and the prisons of the Richmond satrap and his minions, these women have succeeded in performing, by helping, where it has been possible, to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers amid the barbarities of the Libby Prison and Belle Isle, and the other dens where starvation and privation have been allowed to work their will upon them; and we venture to say that when these facts are known, no one will be disposed to cite these Baltimore ladies as examples of self-devotion.

THE MARYLAND RAID.—The promptitude of Gen. WALLACE, commanding the Department of Maryland, in advancing from Baltimore to meet the rebels at Frederick when they first appeared, and his bold attempt to defeat or hold in check the whole invading force with the small body of men which he hastily collected, are generally recognised. Though he had but a limited force at his disposal, and though his command did not extend to the other side of the Potomac, he took what troops he had, marched with them to the Monocacy, and instantly gave the enemy battle. And though his small force was insufficient to defeat them in the field, it is a fact that after that fight their infantry made no further advances in the direction of Baltimore, but struck southward to Washington. He appreciated his duty at the right moment and executed it promptly and bravely. Had there previously been as vigorous action on the other side of the Potomac, the invasion would never have extended over Maryland, as it did. He still retains command of the Middle Department.

Gen. WALLACE was in command in Ohio during the first great Northern raid of JOHN MORGAN in 1862, and the vigorous measures he then adopted at Cincinnati and elsewhere insured the defeat of the rebel scheme.

United States Supply Steamer Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 16.

The United States Supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Acting-Lieut. WEBB, commanding, has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, from the South Atlantic Squadron. She brings a quantity of salt and cotton, and about 300 passengers, including 32 rebel prisoners. She has been as far South as John's River, Florida. She left Charleston Bar on Thursday evening. She brings no reports of military or naval operations.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Lincoln and his Anti-Slavery Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

Having been a radical Abolitionist from the time I began to know anything, it is not to be expected that I would regard a temporizing, milk-and-water policy, with reference to Slavery, with more patience than other radicals, especially in a crisis like that through which our country is now passing. And yet I am compelled to differ with many, if not most, of the old Abolitionists, in respect to the estimate they place upon Mr. LINCOLN's wisdom in dealing with the recognized cause of all our troubles.

The *rationale* of our difference is easily given: They have prescribed for the President, as his sole rule of practice, *what ought to be done*, while I have only asked him honestly to consider *what could be done*, and required of him only so much, at each stage of the crisis, as could be performed consistently with the safety of the country and the success of the cause.

The mere teacher of morals and political justice is not required to pause short of the whole truth in his exactions upon the practice of mankind. He deals with no classes or sections, but simply urges his own views of right and wrong free from all responsibility for results, or the necessity of rendering an account to any person or power this side of the eternal throne.

But when the teacher becomes a statesman, he finds himself in altogether a different attitude. It is true that the presumption is, that if elected to office, he is elected on his own platform of doctrine, provided he has made his principles generally known among his constituents, otherwise he is bound by the platform prescribed for him by his party. Even if elected on his own platform previous to such a crisis as this, the radical teacher will find himself bound to prescribe for himself, as his rule of action in the capacity of *a* statesman, the question how much of what *ought to be done can be safely performed*. Had even WENDELL PHILLIPS been elected President in 1860, he would have found it absolutely necessary to forget himself as a propagandist of doctrine, and take a new character—that of a statesman in the chief executive chair, under supreme obligation to the people and to humanity *to save the Republic*. Had he not done this, but had known only WENDELL PHILLIPS and his own peculiar notions of right and wrong, and had he thus thrown the whole nation into anarchy, insurrection, bloodshed, devastation and destruction, the judgment of all history would be that he was no statesman, but was so infatuated with himself and his own opinions in morals as to be entitled to salvation from the halter for his treason only on the ground of undoubted insanity.

I am satisfied that no one of the Republicans or Radicals could have advanced more rapidly than has Mr. LINCOLN in destroying the cause of the rebellion, or in conquering treason by the aid of soldiers from the slave population. It is quite probable that Mr. DOUGLAS would have taken a radical policy at a much earlier stage in the conflict, because the Democratic party of the loyal States would have sustained him, while no opposition would have come from the Republicans. On the contrary, the Democracy has steadily opposed Mr. LINCOLN in every movement, so that there has been imminent danger of most bloody outbreaks in the Northern States. To this mere party opposition will history assign the prolongation of the war.

To prove my position that Mr. LINCOLN has done all that could have been performed under the circumstances, advanced as steadily and rapidly as possible, I will call Kentucky to the stand to testify of herself.

I had heard so much about "knuckling to Kentucky," and that "it would have been better to have soundly whipped that State at the outset, and done with her," that I had almost begun to think that, perhaps, the President had mistaken his policy; at all events, I was much in doubt on this subject. But these doubts were all resolved on the day the Radical and Conservative, or the Breckinridge and Bramlette Conventions met at Louisville. I attended the latter, and no sooner was I seated before that body than the question forcibly presented itself—*Has not the President, after all, dealt wisely with the Slavery question*, as far as the main features of his policy are concerned? I saw before me the solid men of the State, the "fine old Kentucky gentlemen," the representatives of the wealth and power of the Commonwealth. In numbers this convention was more than twice as large as the radical one, and in wealth and personal power the other could hold no comparison. There were about sixty of these "Conservative Democrats," as they called themselves, whose heads were white with the frosts of fifty to eighty Winters, and whose well-preserved constitutions proved them to have been men who had been much "at ease in their possessions," and consequently men of more than ordinary intelligence and social prestige. Never before was a political convention so honored by age, and so dignified by the first men of a State.

What then? Why, in analyzing the feelings of this convention, I was convinced that if Mr. LINCOLN had, at any time, been more radical than he had been, all this power and wealth would have gone over to the Confederacy, and instead of furnishing 40,000 men to the Union army, at least 50,000 more bayonets would have been added to the rebellion. It was evident that they were now held by the iron bonds of necessity, and all they could do in reference to the later advances of Mr. LINCOLN was to gnash their teeth in almost silent rage, encouraged by the faintest hope that "something might turn up" to overthrow the Administration. Kentucky has been for some months where she could be held to the Union, and a radical party has been growing.

But had the President permitted FREMONT to have executed his proclamation in Missouri, it would have justly been taken as the policy to be universally applied, and nothing more would have been heard of Kentucky "neutrality," nor, probably, of Kentucky "loyalty," to this day.

When would Fort Henry and Fort Donelson have been captured and Tennessee conquered had Kentucky, enraged by Abolitionism, been hurled out of the Union? Where, in such an event, would have been the seat of war? The fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, as well as of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, would have alternately been drenched in blood. The four latter States would have united their fortunes with those of the Confederacy, and the accession to the rebel army would have been near an hundred and fifty thousand bayonets. Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis would undoubtedly have been reduced to ashes, and the larger portion of these Border Northern States have been desolated by the ravages of war. Where would, then, have been the financial credit and the resources of the national Government? Alas, there would have remained no national Government—nothing but the black flag of JEFFERSON DAVIS would wave over any portion of the once great Republic!

With these States in rebellion, what could not the Copperheads of the non-slaveholding States have done? Witness their spirit in Illinois and Indiana during the Winter of 1862-'3, and tell us if you can escape the conviction, that the Government could not have been maintained under such circumstances.

What next? Why, that history will forever trumpet reproaches to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for having saved the Free States from the horrors of war on their own territory, and for having preserved the Government from overthrow through this Anti-Slavery crisis. Both the rebellion and the cause are now at the feet of the Government, and nothing more is required than the support of the people to render the nation thrice glorious for having passed through this struggle.

The Tailor and Farmer—A Change of Fortune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 4, 1864.

In riding out some days ago a few miles into the beautiful country which lies west of Nashville, an incident occurred which was very interesting to me, and, perchance, may be so to your readers. I had started out to visit a cavalry encampment, and after following the turnpike for several miles, turned aside into a by-road which led to my destination. I came presently upon a rude shanty, not larger or more comfortable than an Indian wigwam, before which several hearty and poorly-clad children were playing, while their mother bent over a washing-tub. They were refugees—a sadly numerous class in this region. A few yards from the shanty a fine sulphur spring gushed forth from the rocks, and I stopped to get a drink. The next thing was to strike up a conversation with a fine-looking lad some twelve years old.

"Well, young man, you seem to have come here recently; where are you from?"

"From Greene County, East Tennessee."

"Why, that is Gov. JOHNSON's county, is it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I suppose you know him, don't you?"

"No, Sir, I don't, but my pa knows him very well. He's made many a coat for pa."

Really, thought I, here is a change of fortune, indeed! An hour ago I drove by the finest State-house in the West, if not the finest in the Union, in which was ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, and Union candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with every prospect of being elected, and now I am with a family of refugees, whose household stuff would not sell, all told, for a hundred dollars, whose coats and vests ANDREW JOHNSON used to make in his little Greenville shop, not many years ago. The refugees seemed to be decent, civil folks, and it occurred to me their destitute condition was owing to the fact that they had been plundered of everything by the rebels, and had been forced to remove somewhere for a while, where they could obtain cheaper provisions. The head of the family, who was absent, I found afterward was an intelligent and independent farmer, who was considered well off in the plain and unpretending community of Greenville. Boys! especially poor boys, who complain so much of your hard lot, here is a striking example of what energy and determination can accomplish. If a young man who had enjoyed no advantages whatever, and could not read a newspaper paragraph at twenty-one, could by strict integrity and attention to business, and by improving his mind at every leisure moment, so turn the tables in a few years on his old customer, what may you not do? "In your own bosom are the stars of your destiny."

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at the University of Rochester Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Rochester were introduced on last Sunday evening, by a sermon founded on Mark xvi. 16, and delivered by Rev. Dr. JAMES, of Albany, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University. The discourse was in the Reverend Doctor's usual style, comprehensive and profound, and to those unaccustomed to hear him, obscure. While many on this account listened with but little satisfaction, others, better able to appreciate close thought and concise statement, pronounced the sermon the most complete exposition of faith and unbelief in their relations to the Christian system which they had ever heard.

On Monday evening occurred the annual prize declamations of the Sophomore class, an event always and everywhere of great interest to the youthful aspirants for oratorical fame, but, as we often think, a most painful occasion, if there be any truth in spiritualism, for the departed spirits of those who are annually compelled to look upon these attempted reproductions of themselves.

On Tuesday evening, a very brilliant assembly was convened on the occasion of the biennial address and poem before the Association of Alumni, of which body a larger number than usual came up to pay their respects to the beloved Alma Mater. A very interesting and able oration was delivered by Rev. GALUSHA ANDERSON, of St. Louis, on the education demanded by the present age, and which as the speaker well said, is realized in a prominent degree by the enterprising and practical University of Rochester. The poem was delivered by ROBERT H. FENN, Esq., the blind poet of Rochester. It abounded in sallies of wit and happy hits on many of the customs of the day, and had, moreover, great poetical merit.

The crowning exercises took place to-day, (Wednesday,) when a class of thirty-four was graduated. On the platform we noticed, among other visitors, Senators DOOLITTLE and HARRIS, Hon. WM. KELLY and Col. GARDNER, U. S. A.

The character of the orations was of the usual high order, showing traces of the practical instruction of the earnest men of this University—a kind of instruction which, to the most casual observer, is seen to develop the highest individuality and true manliness of character, not an instruction after the "grist-mill system," by which a class of young men are thrown into a common hopper to be ground out at last after the same pattern, with their individuality as it were lost, and an artificial method of thought and style imposed.

After the earnest farewell address of President ANDERSON to the class, the usual degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences were conferred upon those just graduating, and an unusual number of the Alumni were present to take their Master's degree.

This University was no more lavish of its honors this year than formerly. The following were the only honorary degrees bestowed: That of A. M. upon Rufus Sheldon, Professor in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Capt. W. H. Harris, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, Ninth Army Corps; Horace M. Conger, M. D., of Buffalo; and that of D. D. upon Rev. E. H. Gray, of Washington, D. C., Rev. Isaac Wescott, of New-York, and Rev. Israel Foote, of Rochester, N. Y.

L.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

The regular commencement exercises at Amherst College, took place last week. On July 14 the Alumni meeting was held. It was called to order by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the retiring President, and a most eloquent closing speech was given by him. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Glenwood, Penn., was then unanimously called to the Chair. Remarks of an interesting character were made by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON of Boston, Rev. E. P. HUMPHREY, D. D., a graduate of very long standing, whose reminiscences were delightful; Rev. Dr. PARKER, formerly missionary to China; Hon. WORTHINGTON GAISWOLD of Greenfield, Rev. Dr. NEALE and Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

On motion of Rev. E. K. ALDEN of South Boston, a committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions upon the death of Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK. Rev. Mr. ALDEN, Rev. Dr. HAVEN and Rev. DANIEL BLISS constituted the committee. The report was presented by Rev. Dr. HAVEN of Chicago. The whole number of deaths among the Alumni, during the past year, has been thirteen, while three not previously reported have been ascertained. The following are the names: David Oliver Allen, of the class of 1823, died July 17, 1863, aged 63 years; William Gage, class of 1828, died July 9, 1863, aged 65; Willington Hart Tyler, class of 1831, died August 19, 1863, aged 51; Adiel Harvey, class of 1832, died June 22, 1864, aged 55, Ezra Adams, class of 1835, died March 26, 1864, aged 54, Charles Fuller Smith, class of 1839, died December 8, 1863, aged 45; Samuel Fisk, class of 1846, died May 22, 1864, aged 37; Francis Burt, class of 1857, died September 9, 1863, aged 36; Andrew Josiah Clapp, class of 1858, died September 13, 1863, aged 30; Joshua Gilman Hawkes, class of 1859, died July 23, 1863, aged 32; William Austin Richards, class of 1861, died September 7, 1863, aged 27; Timothy Porter Stone, class of 1862, died January 30, 1864, aged 25; Homer Rollin Barton, class of 1863, died August 12, 1863, aged 26; also, Lerilus Reynolds, class of 1827, died June 25, 1863, aged 63; David Lewis Johns, class of 1831, died December 25, 1861, aged 50; James Averill, class of 1837, died June 11, 1863, aged 48. Ascertained, but not with obituary: SIDNEY Brooks, class of 1837; David Caldwell, class of 1838, aged 45; Luther Rice White, class of 1848.

On Wednesday, GEORGE THOMPSON delivered an address.

On Thursday, the commencement exercises proper took place, according to the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Salutatory oration in Latin, William W. Tyler, Amherst.

Orations—The Strong Will, Whiting S. Crane, Middletown, N. Y.

The French Convention of 1792, Nathan Harrington, Paxton.

Thackeray, Edward S. Towne, Chicopee.

The Perils to the Constitution, Edward W. Glover, Amherst.

Association, Charles B. Travis, Holliston.

The Doctrine of Chances, Edgar L. Foster, East Machias, Me.

Scientific Oration—The Agricultural College, Henry E. Stoors, Amherst.

Orations—The Poet an Interpretor, William H. Whiting, St. Albans, Vt.

North and South, Charles M. Lamson, North Hadley.

Turning Points in History, Calvin R. Fitts, Rockville.

Poem—Savonarola, Henry M. Tenney, Concord, N. H.

Orations—Antagonism, Fred. E. Sturgess, Augusta, Maine.

Hodson, G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.

The Times, Martin L. Williston, Northamoton.

Philosophical Oration—Poetry and Philosophy, James H. Lee, Charlestown.

Oration—Power as a Means of Happiness, with the valedictory addresses, F. G. McDonald, Dubuque, Iowa,

Grades of Scholarship—English oration, F. G. McDonald, valedictory; philosophical oration, W. W. Tyler, salutatory; scientific orations, J. H. Lee, H. E. Storrs; first-class orations, C. R. Fitts, F. L. Fosier, C. M. Lamson, F. E. Sturgess, C. B. Travis, M. L. Williston; second-class orations, N. Harrington, G. H. Whitcomb; third-class orations, W. S. Crane, E. W. Glover, H. M. Tenney, E. S. Towne, W. H. Whiting.

The degree of A. M., in course, was conferred on the following members of the class of 1861, graduates of three years ago:

Thomas Blagden, Boston; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Regiment; Edwin B. Flagg, Worcester; Charles G. King, Philadelphia; Daniel F. Nelson, Boston; C. G. G. Paine, Cambridge; George W. Wade, Ashtabula, Ohio; Aaron Warner, Jr. Boston.

Honorary A. M.—Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, Francis O. Mason, of Geneva, N. Y., Lebbons C. Filed, of Bucks County, Indiana, William C. Collar, Roxbury.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of Beruit College, Syria, and Rev. Gordon Hall, of Northampton.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At the annual business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the old Board of Officers was reelected, as follows: President, Prof. E. S. SNELL; Vice-President, Prof. JAMES G. VOSE, Secretary, Prof. J. H. SEELYE. It was also voted to continue the prize of $40 to the best mathematician of the senior class. F. G. MCDONALD, the valedictorian, carried off the prize this year.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting passed complimentary resolutions to the memory of Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, deceased the past year, and voted to honor his name by calling the great bird track collection the "Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet."

Hon. LEVI RUSSELL, formerly of Wisconsin but now of South Deerfield, has donated $1,000 for a permanent scholarship to be called the "Russell Scholarship," the income of which is to assist needy and worthy young men in their college course. ELEAZER RUSSELL, of Hadley, has given $500, the income of which is to be devoted to a yearly prize in the mathematical department. During the year Prof. CROWELL has collected $1,000 for a permanent fund, the income to be devoted to prizes in the Latin department.

The Trustees put off till their Fall meeting the election of a member of the board to take the place of Rev. Dr. IDE, of Medway, resigned. It is understood that Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON and Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, both of Boston, are the prominent candidates.

The prize of $30 for the best exhibition in gymnastics, given by E. H. SAWYER, of Easthampton, was carried off by the juniors.

Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLE, for the past year special instructor in the College, has ceased to be connected with the Faculty, and will soon be ordained as pastor of a church in East Cambridge. His successor is not yet named.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The fifty-second commencement of Hamilton College takes place in Clinton July 21. President FISHER will preach the baccalaureate sermon next Sunday, and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., will address the Society of Christian Research. The Psi-Upsilon Fraternity holds its anniversary Tuesday evening, with an oration by CHAS. D. WARNER, of the Hartford *Press*, and a poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca. On Wednesday the Society of Alumni is to hear an oration by Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAN, of the class of 1816, and a poem by Prof. EDWARD NORTH, of the class of 1841. The graduating class numbers thirty-five.

The Missing Onions.

CAMP "SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS," JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Years ago, whisperings of a wonderful gold treasure discovered in the rivers and gulches of California startled the quiet of our New-England villages, and wild was the delight at the appearance of a few tangible nuggets, peace offerings from some wayward wanderer, who, long, long before, had snapped the tender home ties, and now from the wondrous gold land, washed by the far Pacific, wrote his repentance, told his golden fortunes, and clinched his tale with a veritable golden nugget.

In like manner whisperings of the great onion movement startled the salt monotony of our Virginia camps, and wild indeed was our delight at the appearance of tangible onions, given as fresh offerings by a very neglectful department, that had long, long cloyed our digestive apparatus with salt provisions.

The golden wealth of California was a reality, yet how many, many thousands lost their all in vain search for her vast treasures.

So the onion movement was a *fait accompli* so far as the purchase and supplying of said health-giving vegetables was concerned. But what has been the fate of said much-needed onions, so thoughtfully, so charitably sent for us by the old Empire State? Where have they gone? Even echo is silent. And as a dog returneth to his vomit, so return we to our salt.

Perhaps like the precious quarts in the early days of the Golden State, our fresh has fallen prey to greedy sharpers. While we, battle-worn veterans, whom our State had so liberally determined to freshen, are left cheated and deluded pillars of salt in this Virginia desolation, with but one ration of freshening onion. Can such things be in this marvelous Nineteenth century? Respectfully,

GEORGE RODGERS, Cavalry Corps.

A Little Girl's Contribution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find $2 50 which I was requested to send to you by a little girl, who collected the same for the benefit of the "Onion Fund" for the soldiers. Very respectfully, G. F.

Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair on the Nominations.

HIS VIEWS ON THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 30, 1864.

Captain Bart Able, St. Louis:

DEAR BART—I heard some time ago of the action of the Baltimore Convention in the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON. I think this army is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's election; and Governor JOHNSON's nomination will do good to the cause. As to the action of the Convention in other matters, it has very little significance or public importance. I was surprised, and confess, disappointed by its conduct to the Union delegates from Missouri. It is not very easy to understand how a convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN by acclamation, could be induced to exclude Mr. LINCOLN's real friends from Missouri, and admit those who have openly denounced him, and who stand on the record as his most bitter enemies. The Radicals in Missouri were the prime movers of the Cleveland Convention and the Fremont movement, and are more responsible than any men in America for that schism in the Union party. That a portion of them abandoned this movement, which they were the first to conceive, and most active in nursing into existence, only proves that they discovered it to be a failure; and it surprised nobody in Missouri who is acquainted with this venal and unprincipled crew, to see them accept the setting for the rising sun. The only military manœuvre with which these soldiers of fortune are acquainted is the desertion of the defeated for the victorious standard. So far had these Radicals committed themselves in favor of the Cleveland Convention, and against the Union party, that the candidates for the most important offices on their State ticket were either signers to the call for that convention, or delegated members of it.

I have already said that the action of the convention in this and kindred matters was of very little public importance. The politicians in Washington and Baltimore did not want Mr. LINCOLN, and his nomination was accomplished only by the public sentiment of the nation, which had become so strong and universal that the politicians could not stand before it. But while these men could not set aside the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, which had already been made by the people, yet they could vent their spite and malignity upon some of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, who had exposed their dirty schemes against the President, and had aided in defeating their intrigues and their pet candidates, by fixing public attention upon their designs, and by procuring the delegates; to be instructed, and making it impossible for them to cheat. I presume, also, that many who were real friends of Mr. LINCOLN voted to admit the Radicals from Missouri, in the idea that to bind the originators of the FREMONT movement to the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was the best plan to break down that concern. This was a mistake, and gives too much importance to FREMONT and to those venal camp followers of his in Missouri. The honest part of the Radicals who were for FREMONT in Missouri will support him, notwithstanding, and the honest masses of the Radicals of Missouri who were for LINCOLN would have supported him even if the venal leaders had gone forward in the movement they started for FREMONT. These men have not enough character to influence anybody.

The course of our friends in Missouri, in sustaining the President notwithstanding the petty malignity displayed toward them by the convention, is precisely what I anticipated; and this course will commend them to the friends of the Union everywhere.

It was their resolute opposition to the corruptions of FREMONT and CHASE which brought upon them the ban of the Republican politicians during the past three years. Events have already justified their course toward the first, and it will not be long before all will see and confess (what a vast majority have already admitted) that their course toward Mr. CHASE has been equally justifiable. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

PROGRESS OF THE NESHAMONY.—It is gratifying to know that the frigate *Neshamony*, which is intended to operate against privateers, and which, by reason of her size, model and powerful machinery, is expected to do good service, is rapidly progressing, and that she will be ready for launching in the month of August. The frame of the frigate has been strengthened in a way that insures great resistance to ordinary-sized shot and shell; and as her boilers will be entirely below the water line, there is no fear of their being touched by any shot that may penetrate her hull. The *Neshamony* will be able to carry as large an armament as any vessel afloat, she being about 350 feet long and 4,000 tons burden. A large force is now engaged upon the frigate, and the Government desires her to be completed as soon as possible. Should she not be delayed by her machinery, she may be got ready for sea by the early part of the Fall. Several vessels of the same class are being constructed at other ports.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 11.*

The Strength of Our Armies.

It will be remembered that in one of the last debates in Congress upon military matters Senator WILSON astonished the nation by saying:

"Last October we called for 300,000 men. That included, however, all the men that had enlisted from the 26th of May, 1863. We then called for 500,000 men in February, but that 500,000 included the 300,000 of October, and made an aggregate call of half a million men. Then we called for 200,000 men in March, *making an aggregate call of 700,000 men from the 20th day of May, 1863 to the present time. Those men have been raised.* Some of the States have raised in the aggregate about 90,000 more men than were called for. Other States have failed to the amount of about 60,000. The returns of the draft ordered are in for 28,000 men who have been drawn, and of that number we hold about 15,000. About 4,400 men are held, 3,000 furnish substitutes, and 8,400 pay the commutation."

On the same day he said that the aggregate number of troops of actually furnished to the Government by the people, if measured by the term of three years' service, footed up 1,800,000 men. That is, the Government, under its several calls, has received a number of men representing a force of 1,800,000 troops enlisted for three years.

The Chicago *Tribune* dissects these statements in the following style:

"In some respects Senator WILSON is like a cow which, after giving a bucket of milk, kicks it over and spills it on the ground. He has labored hard in the Union cause, but at the last moment makes a speech that does more mischief than all the good he ever did in his life.

The assertion that '700,000 men have been raised' since last Fall has no better foundation in truth than the Senator's vivid imagination and aversion to a draft. Let us examine the Senator's figures.

1. He assumes that 100,000 black soldiers have been recruited since the 17th of October, 1863, which is not true, as not more than half that many have been put under arms since then.

2. Most of the October call for 300,000 were canceled by 'credits' on settlement with Provost-Marshal-General FRY. Many of the States showed that they did not owe any or many men under that call, and Senator WILSON's own State managed to get a large set off on that call. So of the February call. It produced but few men.

3. Then came the call for 200,000 in March last. Most of this was canceled by the reënlisted veterans, 120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer. But bear in mind that they do not add anything to the former strength of the army; they merely retain their places.

4. Several Western States were so far ahead of their relative quotas that their overplusses were nearly sufficient to meet their quotas under all calls. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa belong to this class of States. Illinois need not have raised a man since October.

5. The whole number of white volunteers since Oct. 17, 1863, to the present date, do not exceed 200,000 men. This is exclusive of the 65,000 hundred days' troops, whose term of service will expire in few weeks.

6. The conscription was resorted to in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Minnesota, and several of the New-England States, including Massachusetts, to make up their deficits; and we have Gen. FRY's statement of the result. Out of 79,000 men drawn, only 9,000 were held to service, and about as many more obtained substitutes.

Collecting the figures together, we have the following as the sum total of additions to the army since October, 1863:

By bounty and volunteers	200,000
By substitutes and conscripts	15,000
Colored recruits	50,000
Total additions	289,000

As the reënlisted veterans simply fill their own vacancies they must not be computed as "additions" to the army.

Now let us reckon the deductions made from the army since October last:

By battles and skirmishes, between October and April, including the battle of Chattanooga	25,000
From April to July, deaths, wounds, prisoners, and sickness	120,000
Desertion and straggling	10,000
Expiration of term of service	50,000
Total deductions	205,000

It must be borne in mind that something like one hundred and fifty regiments of the old veterans did not reënlist, and that from forty to two hundred men in each of the regiments that renewed their service declined to reënlist. We have estimated the mustered out men from these sources at 50,000. It is certainly that many, and perhaps a great deal more. We have estimated the losses to armies during this campaign at 120,000 men by deaths, wounds, sickness and captures, which is certainly a moderate one. Adding all these together, and deducting them from the accessions to the army, we have a credit of 64,000; that is, the army is probably now 64,000 stronger than it was at the close of the last campaign.

What, in view of these figures, becomes of Senator WILSON's 700,000 reinforcements? Meantime, the rebels have added, by a sweeping conscription, more men to their forces since last Fall than we have. They are relatively stronger to-day than they were a year ago. The number of our effective soldiers is not now, and has not been for eighteen months, as many as the public have supposed. Such deceptive statements as those put forth by Senator WILSON do infinite mischief, by creating false hopes, discontent and discouragement in the minds of the people."

A Nice Place to Live in.

Chicago must be a nice place for a pleasant residence. We copy the following "tale of horror" from the *Chicago Evening Journal*:

"The columns of the city press, for days past, have reeked with accounts of violence and bloodshed. Pistols and knives have figured largely in the settlement of private disputes, and have done their work in cases where no provocation was given. And not one-half has been told. The city is filled with burglars and assassins. Murderous assaults are of almost hourly occurrence, and complaints and recitals are coming in thicker and faster.

Since Sunday morning, for instance, we have heard of a dozen affrays, several of which partook of the nature of armed mobs, pistols and knives being used freely, and if not fatally, it was not because of the lack of murderous intentions. On North Clark-street, Sunday evening, a mob of fifty or more engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand fight. Revolvers were heard at frequent intervals, and the dead and wounded, if any there were, as is highly probable, were secreted. The same evening a similar riot occurred on West Madison-street. Early yesterday morning a party of drunken soldiers broke into a house on Clark street, and assaulted a woman in a shameful manner, kicking and striking her, and stripping her clothing from her person, after having first assaulted and nearly killed three men. Driven to desperation, the woman shot one of the ruffians with a revolver, and his recovery is a matter of uncertainty.

Yesterday afternoon, on West Randolph-street, a drunken party of soldiers got into an altercation, which resulted in the shooting of one and the fracturing of the skull of another. Yesterday afternoon, a fiend in human shape accosted a little girl seven years of age, on West Jackson-street, sat down with her upon the sidewalk, and, in sight of several ladies living near, attempted to commit a nameless crime upon her person. The ladies went in search of policemen; but there are but sixteen policemen for night and day duty in the entire West Division—a portion of the city that has a population of more than 70,000. Last night, a drunken wretch shot a woman in JOE SMITH's saloon, upon Blue Island-avenue. The ball took effect between her shoulders, and she lies in a very critical condition.

But why enumerate the horrors that are daily multiplying in this model city. We need not recount the numerous burglaries, robberies, confidence games and cases of arson that have occurred so frequently of late. All of these are traceable to the utter neglect and incompetency of the City Government. The police force, six months ago numbering over a hundred effective good men, is now reduced to half that number. Foiled in a base attempt to appoint a partisan Superintendent of Police, and thus get control of the force for political purposes, Mayor SHERMAN has refused to sign the pay-roll of the policemen, and has starved scores of them into resignation of their offices.

The Common Council have neglected to afford any relief, and while lavishing money upon all other employes of the city, have ignored the pressing wants of policemen, and more than ignored the wishes of their constituents in this regard. If a police force is not needed in Chicago, disband the few that now perform the role and give the people to understand that they must now protect themselves. They can do it. It was done in California, it was done more recently in Colorado, and it has been done wherever a resort to lynch law was rendered necessary for the protection of citizens.

Will the Police Commissioners still continue their farcical "dead-lock," and "no quorum" be still the words, as for weeks past, or will they do something for the security and honor of persons and property? This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, will be the hour for a regular meeting. In behalf of an outraged community, we ask that something be done at once."

MURDER AT HOLYOKE.—On Thursday the body of a man named LEMUEL C. RISLEY was discovered in the canal at Holyoke, Mass. It had evidently been in the water several days, and the appearance of the body indicated that death was caused by violence, the head and face being swelled to almost double the ordinary size, and presenting a shocking appearance. The Springfield *Republican* furnishes the following supposed circumstances of his death:

"LEMUEL C. RISLEY, the deceased man, has lived in Holyoke but about four or five months, having removed from Clinton, Clinton County, N. Y., where he was a hotel keeper, and acquired considerable property, but lost much of it in a fire. Since he has been in Holyoke he has been employed as a watchman in the Hampden Cotton Mills, but a few days ago was given the position of fireman. About 11 o'clock Monday night, he left a saloon near the reservoir on the hill, being somewhat intoxicated at the time. As far as facts can be ascertained, he was not long after a party of five or six Irish roughs, who, without having any personal animosity toward him, but from a desire to whip somebody, pitched into him and gave him a merciless beating about the head. Finding that they had injured him much more than they supposed, and not knowing positively where he resided, they then carried him to two or three different houses, pretending to suppose that each was his residence. But, although he was bloody, and so much injured as to be speechless and unable to stand, they found no one who would take him in. He was probably by this time nearly or quite dead, and the supposition is that, seeing this to be the case, they carried him to the canal and threw him in. Seven persons have been arrested on suspicion that they were connected with the affair in some way. Mr. RISLEY was a quiet, peaceable man, and was rarely known to quarrel with anybody. He leaves a wife and two adult daughters. His age was 56 years. His violent death has caused great excitement in Holyoke and vicinity."

The State Militia.

BRIG.-GEN. GREEN'S VIEWS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. GREEN, of Syracuse, in an order to the militia of his district, says:

"The importance of the present crisis will, it is sincerely believed, impress itself upon the officers of the several regiments and companies within this district. It is hoped that no State draft will necessary in Onondaga and Oswego Counties, but their citizens will enjoy the distinction of having promptly filled up the ranks of the National Guard to the maximum by volunteering within the limited time. The National Guard of this State is intenced to be the bulwark and defence of law and order—of liberty and property; the guarantee of peace and safety to our citizens. The Constitution of the United States declares a well-regulated militia to be necessary to the security of a free State; and the Constitution of New-York has provided the militia shall at all times be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service. His Excellency, the Governor, has set forth in his proclamation the necessity for an immediate and full organization of the National Guard. In addition to the dangers of invasion from without, and of popular discontents at home, we have been warned by recent events of the still greater danger of arbitrary encroachments upon our liberties as citizens. The laws of New-York have already been deliberately set at defiance. Men have been incarcerated without warrant of law; their property seized; the freedom of the press has been unlawfully restrained by the armed hand, and the dearest and most sacred of those civil rights which our Revolutionary fathers won for us through suffering and blood, have been wantonly violated. We must be prepared for all emergencies while there is yet time. The powers which our people may have suffered to be exercised in the hope of the restoration of the Union must not be permitted to be usurped to the overthrow of our Constitution and laws, and of our freedom at home. Every citizen who values that freedom and would maintain the Constitution, should be at all times prepared to defend them against all assailants.

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g 24th Brig.

The Home of John B. Gough.

A correspondent of the New-Haven *Courier*, writing from "Hillside," Mass., gives the following description of JOHN B. GOUGH's residence:

"A ride from Worcester, upon the Boylston Road, of about four miles, brings you in sight of a ridge of hills, a grove and the buildings of Mr. GOUGH. Passing a two-story house upon the main road where the coachman resides, the private road winds half way up the hill to the dwelling of Mr. GOUGH. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the hundreds of trees were all arranged by the proprietor himself, where twenty years ago existed only two oaks, which stand in their stateliness yet, and on the outskirts of the place of two hundred and fifty acres, small parcels of woodland. The house is one of perfect neatness inside and out; large barns and a neat tenement house for boarding the employes of the farm are very near; altogether composing quite a settlement.

The works of art, the presents brought from Europe, the valuable library, are attractions nowhere else to be met with. At the present time, to say nothing of ourselves, thirty persons are helping to eat what is produced here.

The occupants of the barn consist of eight horses, cows, oxen, chickens and pigs. Water is brought from the hill higher up into the house and barn.

The evenings are spent in singing, together with other profitable and amusing entertainments. I venture to predict if Mr. GOUGH could be induced to sing for an audience he would meet with as great favor as with any of his lectures. He is now preparing a new lecture upon 'Facts and Fiction' for the next season.

Mr. GOUGH is a whole-souled patriot. Not as the deacon thought when the boy had been violating his profession of religion by sliding down hill on Monday, as it thought here to be a sin to enjoy one's self; what is right is permitted. At the hours of devotion the songs of Zion, the reading of God's truth, the prayer of sincerity, bear witness to the honor of religion."

Four Children Smothered in a Cheat.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 14.

One of the most remarkable and distressing events that we ever recorded, took place last night in the township of Newburgh.

A man named ANDREW SCHOOSA lives near the Buckeye House on the Kinsman-street road, leading to Warrensville, better known as DOLPH EDWARD's Tavern.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. SCHOOSA and wife went into the field, with their oldest boy, to get a load of hay, leaving four children—MARY, aged seven years, CHARLES, ten years, JOHN, four years, and CATHARINE, one year old—at home. The parents told the children to go into the cornhouse and shell some corn for the chickens.

Returning from the field, the children could not be found. Search was made, the neighbors rallying to the assistance of the distressed family, and the search of the premises, including the corn-house and the woods, was continued through the night, but without success.

This morning (Thursday) the corn-house was again searched, and on opening an old German chest standing there, the children were found, smothered to death, and their faces turned black from suffocation.

The children, at play, had got into the chest, and had either themselves shut down the lid, or the lid fell down, and a spring lock shut them in that living tomb.

The father was in the city this (Thursday) morning to see about the burial of his children.—*Cleveland Herald, July 11.*

PARDON OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP SPARKLING SEA.—The crew of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, recently confined in the Albany Penitentiary, have been fully pardoned by the President and released from confinement. It will be recollected that the *Sparkling Sea* was one of the transports of the Banks' expedition whose loss on Florida Reef was instrumental in delaying the progress of the expedition. The crew were placed in irons the day after the vessel was stranded and sent to Key West, where the master (WALSH) and mate (CUNNINGHAM) preferred a charge of mutiny against them for refusing to do duty after the vessel was in the hands of the wreckers. Having no witnesses for the defence they were convicted, their plea being that the ship was lost by design or gross incompetence, and that the charge against them was made on account of their knowledge of the circumstances attending the loss.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.

CONFESSIONS OF ONE OF HER OFFICERS.

A SCOTCH VIEW OF THE CASE.

From the Caledonia Mercury. (Edinburgh,) June 29.

Our national vocabulary will have to be permanently changed by and by. The use and application of certain words and phrases which at one time had well-understood significations, and now have none at all, or one directly opposed to what they formerly bore, are becoming quite confounding. We have refined till the primary conception has been destroyed; we have polished till the original intent and design have disappeared; we have employed the literary wardrobe and the artistic pigment till vice and crime in their worst forms have been made to assume the appearance of virtues, and virtue herself, abashed and perplexed, has been forced to consider where she ought to hide her diminished head. We do not refer to the delicate hypocrisy which, in writing, contents itself with contracting certain popular expressions, to avert the suspicion that the writers could think of employing the words, like apostles and prophets, in their full form either as expressing their own views or the views of others—we do not allude to the tender sensibility that characterizes as a "nymph" or "a pretty horse-breaker" the common park or street prostitute; that finds "a mishap" or "an accident" sufficiently expressive of an illegitimate birth; or that honors with the euphonious *sobriquet* of "love-child" that which in other days was stigmatised by a stern and far more appropriate name—neither do we touch upon all the varied terms, such as "smart," "clever," "enterprising," and so on, employed to designate adventurers who, at their creditors' expense, conjure with "enormous sacrifices," purchase £50 stocks, which they advertise at £5,000, drive a reckless and ruinous trade to the injury of honest merchants round them, and come down some day with the greatest ease and grace, offering to pay two or three shillings in the pound. What we chiefly complain of is that of late such old-fashioned and well-understood phrases as "brave," "admirable," "chivalrous," "noble" and "heroic," should be prostituted to the vilest of purposes, and made applicable to the most reprehensible of crimes. We do not need, nor is it our purpose, to mention specifically how common this abuse has become, and how, accordingly, qualities which ought to be held sacred, as belonging only to real merit and true honor, are employed in describing or characterizing the deeds and conduct of the most vicious and criminal of men; there is one case, however, at present prominent before the British public, to which we cannot help directing attention, as illustrative, in part, of so much as we have said, and of what we specially complain.

The circumstances connected with the sinking of the *Alabama*—circumstances which the Commander of the *Kearsarge*, in his sailor-like brusqueness, has shorn of much of the false glory imparted to them by the pro-Confederate press of this country—are well known to the reading public; so also are the fulsome flatteries and overdone compliments paid to Capt. SEMMES, and what are described as "his gallant and heroic crew." The Captain has had applied to him by certain organs of opinion, and even by officials in Her Majesty's service and pay, terms of the most extravagant praise—"chivalrous," "noble," "heroic," "gallant," &c., being among the number—and his crew have shared in the honors thus heaped upon him. This to a pirate, who, during the past two years, has burned and sunk hundreds of British and other merchant vessels, and destroyed property to the value of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and *has never once attacked or come in the way of a vessel of his own calibre, except under false colors, and with a lie in the mouth of his officials*, is rather more than honest and brave men are disposed to bear. It amounts to an ornamenting and decorating of vice at the expense of virtue; it suggests a confounding of chicanery, deceit and plunder of the worst description with true courage and genuine spirit and worth; it, in a word, gives glory to men who, had they attempted to do on land what they have done on sea, would have been hunted to death as highwaymen and murderers of the most insufferable kind, and not entitled to live. That we are not using language one whit too strong, let those who are disposed to make themselves acquainted with all the facts read "The Cruise of the *Alabama* from her departure from Liverpool until her arrival at the Cape of Good Hope"—a pamphlet just published "by an officer on board"—an officer, let us say, who is a keen Confederate, who loved and glories in his work, who has the highest admiration of Capt SEMMES, and who will therefore not be suspected of wittingly doing him, his crew, or his cause injustice. That pamphlet we have read with the utmost loathing—loathing that a vile, lying, drunken, debauched and frequently mutinous crew, such as that of the *Alabama*, as here described, should excite the sympathy and command the regards of a portion of the British people—loathing that a scheming, skulking, deceiving and unscrupulous fellow such as Capt. SEMMES is here shown to be—most approvingly, no doubt—should, in a disordered state of the public mind, be characterized as either spirited or brave—not to talk of "chivalrous" or "noble"—and loathing, too, that at a time like the present, when, were the conduct pursued by the supporters of the *Alabama* adopted by other nations, our whole mercantile marine might be swept off the face of the seas, there should be found in Britain men ready to vindicate her conduct and the stratagems by which she succeeded in almost every instance in capturing her prize. The fact is, if we are to believe this pamphlet, every one of the hundreds of unprotected merchant vessels captured, burned and sunk by Capt. SEMMES during his two years' cruise were captured by deceit, by hoisting false flags, chiefly those of Great Britain, and by telling the most atrocious lies; and in not a single instance, as we have already said, did the "heroic" Captain attack a vessel, large or small, with or without guns, till his hands had first entrapped and deceived it by the falsest representations as to his own character and aim. Take a few extracts, culled at random, as proof of this:

SEPT. 9.—Captured bark *Alert*, of New-Bedford. Engaged all day transferring stores for ship's use. Set on fire barks *Ocean Rover* and *Alert*, and schooner *Starlight*. Overhauled and captured schooner *Weather Gage*, of Provincetown. Stood in chase of a bark, and which on boarding proved to be Danish. To this vessel we hoisted American colors, and passed as the United States steamer *Iroquois*. To all prizes we had captured we hoisted English colors, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding officer gained the vessel's deck.

SEPT. 14, 1:30 A. M.—Gave chase to a sail on lee-bow. 2:30, A. M., fired a gun for her to heave to. Darkness prevented us knowing who she was, so I went on board to examine her papers, and which, if Yankee, I was to signal it and heave to until day-light. What I did on boarding this vessel, was the course usually adopted in taking prizes. Pulling under his stern I saw it was the whaling ship *Benjamin Tucker*, of and from New-Bedford. Gaining the quarter-deck, I was welcomed with outstretched hands. In answer to my questions, the Captain told me her name, port of registry, &c., &c., of all which I was previously aware. I then told him that he was a prize to the Confederate States' steamer *Alabama*, ordering him to put his clothes in one trunk, allowing the mates and men one bag each—all navigation books and instruments being left behind. At daylight sent the Captain and crew, with the ship's papers and luggage, to the *Alabama*. I then examined the ship, and finding some cases of stores, they were transferred to our ship. The preparations to fire her were soon made, so that after seeing her well fired we pushed off and regained our vessel, the prisoners being placed in single irons.

OCT. 3.—Early in the morning the joyful cry of "Sail ho!" was heard from the masthead; presently three sails were reported as being in sight. At 9:30 came up with one, *hoisted the St. George's ensign*, boarded, hauled down, and *hoisted the Stars and Bars*, and took possession of the ship *Emily Farnum*, of Portsmouth. Made sail after, prize following astern. On boarding she was found to be the ship *Brilliant*, of and from New-York, twelve days out, bound to Liverpool with a valuable cargo of grain and flour. The cargo of the *Emily Farnum* proving to be neutral, and the prisoners becoming irksome, it was deemed a favorable opportunity to get rid of them. All the prisoners were then placed on board of her, and the ship allowed to proceed on her voyage, her Captain promising to land them in Liverpool. It seemed such a fearful thing to burn such a craft as the *Brilliant* had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they it shared among them. I never saw a vessel burn with such brilliancy, the flames completely enveloping the masts, hull and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling.

This only the occasion in which the writer seemeth to have felt any 'twitchings of conscience. He did not like the idea of a whole cargo of grain going to the bottom of the ocean while the operatives of Lancashire were starving. It did not occur to him, however, in this connection, to recall to memory how some of the very shipping he was so recklessly destroying had been employed by the benevolent people of the United States to convey food to the famishing thousands of Lancashire weavers. We proceed:

MAY 25.—Strong S. S. E. wind, with a heavy sea. 10:30 A. M. Two vessels in sight; gave chase. Another vessel seen. Hoisted United States colors to a ship; she not replying, signaled, "I want to speak to you," upon which she stood towards us and hoisted Yankee colors also. On boarding, took possession—the ship *S. Gildersleeve*, of New-York, Sunderland to Calcutta, laden with coal. Chased a bark, which, on boarding, I found to be the *Justina*, of Baltimore, Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore, in ballast. Chased another vessel, who proved to be Dutch. The *Justina* was ransomed and allowed to proceed on her voyage, taking with her the crew of the just captured ship.

NOV. 8, 2 A. M.—Made sail in chase of a schooner standing to the southward. Another vessel standing northeast, in sight shortly after. Went in chase of her. She showed Yankee colors. We answered by showing the same. In reply to his signal we passed as the United States *Ticonderoga*. The signal, "What is your longitude?" we declined answering until we could verbally do it. Hove to until she neared us, then fired a gun, and hoisted the Confederate ensign. Sent a boat on board, and took possession. Found her to be the *Thomas B. Wales*, of Boston, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, having as passenger the late United States Consul at Mauritius, with his wife and two children, the Captain having his wife with him also. They were accommodated in the ward-room, the officers vacating their rooms for that purpose. Many articles for ship's use were taken from her, including a main-yard; at sunset burnt her. Shipped eleven hands.

NOV. 21.—Reduced sail to topsails, and hove main-topsail to the mast. 5.10 A. M., filled away again; 10 A. M., saw the *Agrippina*, and signalled her to follow; saw the land and a ship at 1 o'clock: at 3, got up steam and stood in toward Blanquilla; drawing in toward the harbor we observed a schooner at anchor; on coming within signal range she hoisted the Stars and Stripes; we answered by hoisting the same; shortly after a boat put off from her; coming on board, (WITHOUT UNDECEIVING HIM,) we asked him about the anchorage; after receiving satisfactory replies, we hauled down the Yankee flag and hoisted the Confederate ensign; great, indeed, was the poor Yankee's astonishment; Capt. SEMMES told him that as he was at anchor he should not destroy his vessel; but that, for our safety, we should detain him, ordering the Captain and mate to come on board every evening, and depart each morning to their own vessel; she proved to be the *Clara L. Sparks*, whaler, of Provincetown.

The cool effrontery exhibited in this last paragraph—the words we have put in small capitals—must, under the circumstances, be regarded as "chivalrous" indeed. We have space only for another extract. It describes the way in which the United States gunboat *Hatteras* was taken. It is as follows:

JAN. 11.—At 6:30 the strange steamer hailed and asked, "What steamer is that?" We replied (in order to be certain who he was) "Her Majesty's steamer *Petrel!*" What steamer is that?" Two or three times we asked the question, until we heard, "This is the United States steamer ——," not hearing the name. However, United States was sufficient. As no doubt existed as to her character, we said, at 6.36, that this was the "Confederate steamer *Alabama*," accompanying the last syllable of our name with a shell fired over him. The signal being given, the other guns took up the refrain, and a tremendous volley from our whole broadside given to him, every shell striking her side, the shot striking being distinctly heard on board our vessel, and thus found that she was iron. The enemy replied, and the action became general. A most sharp, spirited firing was kept up on both sides, our fellows peppering away as though the action depended upon each individual. And so it did. Pistols and rifles were continually pouring from our quarter-deck messengers most deadly, the distance during the hottest of the fight not being more than forty yards! It was a grand though fearful sight to see the guns belching forth in the darkness of the night sheets of living flame, the deadly missiles striking the enemy with a force that we could *feel*.

The result was, the Captain surrendered, and the vessel sunk. Need we add more. We think not. Let us express a hope that, with revelations such as these, and with many others which we might give from the same pamphlet, the honorable epithets of "pluck," "spirit," "courage," and "chivalry," which we are always happy to apply when they are really merited, will never again be associated with deceptions so flagrant, cunning so despicable, and conduct altogether so foreign to what becomes gallant or true men, even when engaged in an unworthy cause.

The Alabama and the Kearsarge.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Our correspondence from the *Kearsarge*, delayed by unavoidable accidents, has just come to hand. It contains one or two incidents not hitherto published, which round out and complete previous reports of the fight with the *Alabama*. We present a short extract. The letter is dated June 19, Port of Cherbourg:

"We arrived off this port on the 14th, and found the *Alabama* at anchor under the French batteries. SEMMES informed Capt. WINSLOW, through his agent, that he intended to fight the *Kearsarge*, and begged that he would not depart until he could meet her, hoping to complete his arrangements within two days. We remained off this port, closely blockading and expecting her out daily, until the (Sunday) morning. We had our usual Sunday muster, and made our usual preparations for Sunday service. I was below, and had just taken my prayer-book, intending to go on deck and order the bell rung for assembling at prayers, when the officer of the deck reported the '*Alabama* coming out from Cherbourg.' Instead of going to church we went to quarters, and my prayer-book was quickly exchanged for my sword. The fight took place in the sight of thousands of spectators, who lined the highlands of the coast. It was well contested; a steady cannonade with but little manœuvering. Our men and officers behaved splendidly. Our fire was cool, deliberate, and extraordinarily effective. The slaughter on the *Alabama* was terrible. Whole guns' crews were stripped from their guns by the terrible blast of the eleven-inch shell. The fight continued within effective smelling range, both vessels engaging their starboard batteries, at full speed, with a port helm, which brought the ships in concentric circles, the *Alabama* inside. In one hour and five minutes the *Alabama* surrendered, and went down in twenty minutes after. We lowered all of our boats that were not knocked to pieces, and saved about eighty of their men, of whom three soon died. The rebel firing was rapid and effective, hulling our ship repeatedly, but doing no serious damage. Many are scratched with pieces of shell, but only three seriously wounded. I am tired with anxiety and fatigue; but the *Alabama* lies at the bottom of the British Channel. We have sent sixteen on shore to the hospitals. The *Alabama* mounted one gun more in broadside than we did, but there was a terrible disproportion in casualties. These actions are great disorganizers and a terrible bother to order. We have just been informed by the United States Minister that we may have more to do at once, and shall therefore repair hastily and put to sea for what other duty is required. Twenty-four hours will see us ready for another of Johnny Bull's 'neutrality' ships. The *Yeddo* courts investigation, and there are other indications of continuing usefulness. The *Kearsarge* needs that thorough and faithful overhauling which can only be done at home."

The Crew of the Alabama.

From the London News.

The *Alabama* prisoners captured by the *Kearsarge* have been paroled by Capt. WINSLOW, and a number of them have reached Southampton. They speak in the highest terms of the humanity of the Federal Captain. He told his own men that as the struggle between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* was over, the prisoners were to be treated as brothers. They appear to be all Englishmen or Irishmen. Many of them state that on entering the Confederate service they had no political leaning toward North or South. They were badly off in this country, and they thought to better their condition by means of high pay and prize money. They found, however, that they were not to have the latter until the war was over. They are consequently said to be much disappointed. Many of them have called on the Federal Consul at Southampton for assistance. Most of the *Alabama* men and officers who escaped in the *Deerhound* are still stopping in that town.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—The Troy papers announce the death of Mrs. ETHELINDA SELDEN, at the age of 93 years, and the *Times* gives the following incidents of her life:

"Mrs. SELDEN came into this neighborhood with her husband, the late JOSEPH D. SELDEN, in 1794, and they first fixed themselves at Lansingburgh. They removed to Troy in the year 1808. In a great fire which took place in Lansingburgh in 1796, the practical courage of Mrs. SELDEN was remarkably exhibited. Warehouses, in danger of conflagration, were emptied of their contents into the middle of the street; and from one of them were thrown out several kegs of powder, upon a quantity of shavings in the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on the top of one of the houses, called out to the people to acquaint them with the danger, and shouted out to them to remove the cause of it. All were afraid to go near it. Mrs. SELDEN, a young woman of only twenty-two years of age, seeing the prospect of an immediate explosion, ran out from her own house, and took the kegs one by one in her own hands and threw them into a well, while no one could be persuaded, by any urgency, to assist her.

Mrs. SELDEN, it is said, is the first person who ever straightened a foot turned before birth. Her son HENRY was born with this unsightly and painful impediment. She immediately began with him to remedy the difficulty by holding his foot straight in her hands. Night after night, as well as day after day, she persevered, never losing the hold of gentle compression even in her sleep. As soon as possible she constructed for him a shoe by her own skill, which should restore the foot to its natural position; and her care and faithfulness were rewarded with entire success—her son growing up to manhood with no appearance of lameness, except a slight one shown only in the attempt at running.

This same child, HENRY, was the subject of another operation, from his mother's judicious foresight and faithful love. In early infancy his collar-bone was accidentally broken. It was at once set by a surgeon, a gentleman considered as possessed of superior skill. But the broken parts, the mother believed, had been made to lap over the other, and a still worse deformity than that which he suffered at his birth, she believed, was in prospect for him. She studied upon the subject with all a mother's anxiety and love; but she was unable to persuade the surgeon that his work had been wrongly done. At the close of a fortnight the bandages were removed; the surgeon pronounced the cure complete. But when the little child was stood up upon a table for examination, the arm, as Mrs. SELDEN expected, came down too far in front; the child was deformed. Under such circumstances, the collar-bone could never grow to its appropriate and proportional length, the arm would drop down further and further in front, and the deformity, of necessity, become continually worse with years. She saw the unhappiness it would cause, and decided at once upon preventing it. She took the little child, placed him on a stool against her knees, with a slight blow broke apart the bone again, refitted it to its natural place, bandaged it, secured it, and her son grew up to manhood with a symmetrical and handsome form."

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

How the Rebels were Crowded out of Marietta—Description of the Town.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

SIX MILES SOUTH OF MARIETTA, NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHIE RIVER, GA., July 4, 1864.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK AT ALL POINTS.

I wrote you a brief letter yesterday informing you that the rebels had left their strongholds on, around and about Kenesaw Mountain; they had been leaving for the two preceding nights. Our flanking movements to the right of their extended lines were entirely successful. STONEMAN'S cavalry had circled around to their rear and tapped the railroad by which their supplies were obtained; while HOOKER and SCHOFIELD pushed their tremendous columns forward to the Chattahoochie River. Their works on and about Kenesaw Mountain are of the strongest character, scientifically and skillfully constructed upon the best principles of engineering. Their whole infantry line was protected by a net-work of the most elaborately constructed defences. They hoped that we would make a combined assault upon those defences, and upon their mountain fortifications and masked batteries, when having us at advantages they would sweep a death storm into our columns; in this SHERMAN gratified them only by making just assaults enough, and in just sufficient strength to keep them thinking he was going to storm them, to prevent interruption with his heavy flank movements. Hence the assaults previously mentioned, and herein JOHNSTON has been again completely out-generaled.

SHERMAN pushed his parallel columns and earth-works right up to those of the enemy, digging and trenching his way to their very works, and advanced his left wing up Brush Mountain, continually cannonading them and making such demonstrations against their defences as induced the belief on their part that they would be assaulted in force, while his *real* movements were to their right. Suddenly their eyes were opened to the fact that their communications were threatened. Nothing now remained for them but a hasty retreat, which was begun in short order. They took down their artillery, packed up and skedaddled. The evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain and their works uncovered Marietta and gave us undisputed possession of the railroad to the Chattahoochie River. So close were our parallels to their's that many of them had literally to burrow their way out, not daring to show themselves under our close and murderous fire.

OUR PURSUIT—THE BALL MOVES ON.

SCHOFIELD and HOOKER, with their noble columns, had already swung far to the rebel left, and were near the river, where a brisk engagement was had yesterday morning, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, and his abandonment of the entire line this side of the river. At an early hour yesterday morning the entire army was in motion, moving in pursuit of the enemy, while the trains were ordered forward from Big Shanty, in rear of the columns. The entire line went forward in exultant spirits, passing through line after line and mile after mile of the strong works held by the enemy the day before, and over the ground for which we had for ten days been so vigorously contesting. It was a glorious sight to see our vast columns winding along the mountain curves in victorious pursuit of a beaten enemy. Within the rebel works, and in front of them, we saw the putrid remains of hundreds of the rebel dead who had fallen the day before, and who were left rotting in the sun, unburied upon their stony defences.

Passing the Mountain of Kenesaw, and the slopes and spurs extending from it, we reached a beautiful and well-improved country, abounding in fine resources, and exhibiting abundant evidences of former wealth and refinement. We passed the immense military Institute, before spoken of as being near Marietta. It is a large, commodious structure, upon beautiful grounds near Marietta, and has some twenty neat double frame cottages and an extensive brick building attached, and has also well-arranged drill grounds. Here the youth of the South were trained to curse the Yankees—here they were taught treason, and here they were skilled in the art of making war against their country.

This place is now occupied by Gen. THOMAS as department headquarters. Just beyond the institute we passed an immense tannery, which had been in full blast for the "Confederacy." Nothing was left of value. Neither hides, leather, nor tanning machinery remained—all was gone and the place looked desolate enough. Ascending a hill from this point we found ourselves on the railroad near Marietta.

PRISONERS CAPTURED—A CARAVAN OF BUTTERNUTS.

During the night of the 2d, while the process of evacuating their positions was going on by the rebels, we took a large number of rebel prisoners, many of whom are conscripts, but among them there is quite a number of the regular army proper. Yesterday morning another large lot was gathered in near Kenesaw, and throughout the day, as we advanced toward the river, droves of them were picked up, some of them manifesting no chagrin whatever at being in Yankee hands, while others looked quite crestfallen. These prisoners, for the most part, look to be in good condition, and present quite a soldierly appearance. Among other prisoners, we captured the rebel Provost-Marshal of Marietta, who had been giving passes through the lines to such as would take their oath—he would now like a pass himself. Near a thousand prisoners have been secured.

MARIETTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Marietta is immediately on the railroad to Atlanta; it is 118 miles south of Chattanooga, and 20 miles north of Atlanta, and 11 miles north of Chattahoochie River. We took possession of the place, and hold it as an important one. Marietta is, or has been, a very beautiful town—the prettiest we have seen since leaving Tennessee. It contained a population of about three thousand, and was a place of great wealth. It was also a place where considerable manufacturing was done for the rebels, in the way of shoes, clothing, caps, &c. It was noted for its paper manufactory, a large part of the paper used in the South being manufactured here. Much of the paper on which Confederate money and bonds are printed, was manufactured at this place. We captured no commissary stores or supplies here of consequence. Most of the citizens fled at our approach, carrying with them their effects. There were several Union men here, who have suffered every indignity and persecution at the hands of their bitter and relentless foes.

These remain, with the loss of all they possessed, but manifesting genuine joy at our appearance. Several families remain at Marietta, and I noticed some ladies who gave evidences of refinement, and who deported themselves with propriety and gentility; though others I observed, of the lower class, who looked filthy, uncouth, coarse and vulgar. No damage was done to the houses of Marietta—to the credit of our army be it spoken. To those citizens who remained, guards were furnished, and they remained at their homes in security, while patrols and guards were stationed through the town to prevent any damage being done to the houses and premises. Many of the buildings in the city are very handsome and extensive, and the general appearance of the place shows that the people have been cultivated, thrifty and refined. The suburbs and surroundings of Marietta are exceedingly beautiful—perhaps appearing more so than they really are, as contrasting so strongly with the mountain region through which we have passed, and in which we have been operating so long.

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

The capture of Marietta and the railroad beyond, brings us out of the mountains and swamps through which we have fought for the past month. We are six miles south of Marietta, on the railroad. We have good roads and a nice country. Wide, extended corn-fields are seen on either side, and palatial residences now vacated by the nabobs and lords of the soil, who owned and ruled this country, are all along the roadside, and we feel that we are emphatically out of the wilderness. All the citizens, or nearly all, and negroes, have been forced away by the rebels.

OUR PRESENT POSITION, ETC.

I write you within five miles of the Chattahoochie, while our advance is forward to that stream. As you celebrate this glorious day in the Queen City, with banners and drums, processions and fireworks, remember that our cannon are thundering along the Chattahoochie River, shaking the very walls of Atlanta, and give one rousing cheer for the Army of the Cumberland. We are pressing the enemy—cannon are heard to the right. Atlanta must be ours.

W. L. B.

Sherman's Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20.—I. The question of supplies to an army of this size is of the greatest possible importance, and calls for a most rigid economy. By comparing issues by the Commissary Departments, and the reports of the army commanders of "effective strength for duty," which embraces officers as well as men, it is found that a quantity of provisions is issued daily equal to fifty or seventy-five per cent. over the "effective strength." This proportion is entirely too large in our present situation, and either the quantity must be reduced, or the number of non-effectives brought within reasonable limits, by sending servants and others to the rear. Twenty-five per cent. is deemed a large and reasonable limit, and the Chief Commissary of the army in the field, as well as of all the garrisons and detachments dependent on the railroad south of Nashville, will see that issues are limited to that figure. The Chief Commissaries will be furnished with field reports from superior headquarters, and will call the attention of the proper commanding officers which requisitions exceed the number of men and officers for duty, with twenty-five per cent. added.

II. When, from interruption to railroads or any other cause, supplies cannot be had equal to this standard, the Commissaries will make issues as near as possible, for each ten days in advance, and must scale their issues, so that all parts of the army receive a fair proportion of each article. When deficiencies occur in the bread or small rations the Commissary may increase allowances of fresh beef, if on hand; and the Commanding General will approve the abstract of issues made in compliance with this order of substitution.

III. The effective strength of a brigade, division, corps or army will be construed to mean; Officers and men present for duty, pack, and carters, extra duty men that are armed, and "in arrest or confinement." Sick in hospital, unless there be a prospect of early recovery, should be sent to the post in the rear.

IV. Unarmed cooks, teamsters, prisoners and laborers are the only non-effectives with the army. All other persons dependent on our supplies are useless mouths, which we cannot afford to feed, and should be sent north of Nashville. Twenty-five per cent. is the maximum allowance for the class of non-effectives, but useful laborers, specified, and even those should be armed; the teamsters, especially, should have muskets in strong long s to their wagons, within easy reach, and cooks also might be armed. All details for actual duty will be made on the basis of effective strength, and if, on inspection, it be found that any commanding officer reports an effective strength greater than he can immediately parade for battle, his report, return, or requisition for stores or provisions will be deemed a false report under the Articles of War. By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. Sherman and a Reverend Speculator.

Some time since, Rev. W. P. CAMPBELL, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, addressed a letter to Gen. SHERMAN, stating that there was, in Nashville, a large quantity of Confederate money which he could get hold of and take South, to buy cotton, if permitted to go through the lines, asserting that his object was to realize a handsome profit for the purpose of building a college at Nashville. Gen. SHERMAN received and read the letter, and threw it aside without answering it, as he knew nothing about the author, and supposed his motives were really good, while his plans were not permissible.

The reverend gentleman waited for a considerable length of time, when he addressed the General as follows:

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 4, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman:

SIR: I wrote you some time since relative to a permit to go South, and purchase cotton with Confederate money, and have received no answer. I presume you thought my college project was not feasible, and therefore did not give it attention. Now I will make this proposition: I will buy the cotton and divide the profits with you.

Yours, truly, W. P. CAMPBELL.

Gen. SHERMAN read the message, and immediately seized a pen and ink and wrote the following indorsement on the back:

"This is infamous. Gen. WEBSTER will arrest this man, and punish him as his age and standing in the community demands."

The order was transmitted to Gen. WEBSTER, who, in consideration of his age—he was sixty-five—has only ordered him North of the Ohio River.

The Accident on the Grand Trunk in Canada—The Verdict.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

This evening Coroner JONES delivered his charge. After quoting BARRON on the duty of a Coroner's Jury, describing the ill-fated train, and the persons in charge, he said the train approached the bridge without slackening speed. The usual signals of danger were exhibited. There was a rule that trains should stop on the south side of the river, and he asked did BURNEY know of it? Was he able to see the signal? Had he paid the attention necessary? Could he not have seen red lights? If a stranger to the road, and he did not know the rule, was it not his duty to stop the train on entering the bridge? With a speed of fifteen miles per hour had he power to stop? He (BURNEY) said that, without the brakesman's assistance, he could not stop on the bridge, yet the brakeman was not on duty. He was trimming a lamp. A competent witness, Mr. SHANLEY, said at the rate of fifteen miles and the whole train on the bridge, it would have been impossible with six brakesmen to stop it. BURNEY was engineman, a comparative stranger to the road, and was newly-appointed driver. But he had been seven years in the company's service, and had to deal with engines all the time. He bore a good character and was promoted in the usual way. FINN, one of the best conductors, knew the road and the rules. The engine was found reversed, which showed an effort to stop. The signal whistle was given just before the crash. The rule to stop before going on the bridge was proved to have been systematically violated. The observance of it was an exception; violations were not reported to the chief officers. Mr. SAUNDERS and Mr. BAILEY said the trains they were on always stopped, and that they should consider a violation of it a cause for instant dismissal. The conductors thought they observed its spirit by slackening. Had the rule been observed, BURNEY could not have failed to see the signal. Evidence was given that two brakemen should have been on the train. The jury were to judge of the reliability of the statements, and were empowered to declare how far, in their opinion, the engineman, being in the employ of the company, they were responsible for his acts. Murder implied malice, manslaughter the performance of some lawful act criminally or improperly. If no criminal charge could be made out, then the deaths of the ninety persons were the result of accident and by misadventure, arising from ignorance and error in judgment. A verdict was the opinion of twelve men.

The jury sat from 7 o'clock to 1.10. The following is the verdict:

"That L—— and others came to their death in consequence of having been precipitated, on the morning of the 26th of June last, with a locomotive engine and train of cars, the property of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada, into the River Richelieu, through the drawbridge over that river at or near the Beloeil; that it is the opinion of the jury that the said engine and train were so precipitated by the gross carelessness of WILLIAM BURNEY, the driver in charge of the engine at the time it was so precipitated; that it is the opinion of the jury that the locomotive foreman at Richmond displayed a want of judgment and caution in putting a driver in charge of a train without first ascertaining, by personal investigation, whether such driver knew the road and signals; that the jury are further of opinion that the almost uniform neglect of the company's rule to stop before entering the south end of the bridge has had much to do with the above-mentioned accident, and that the neglect of the guard sons of said brluge to report the repeated infraction of said rule is very reprehensible; that, moreover, the jury are of opinion that the train conveying said emigrants from Richmond should have been provided with at least one additional brakesman to the one on board, and that it was the duty of the conductor to provide such additional brakesman. And, lastly, the jury are of opinion that it would much tend to the safety of the traveling public in Canada if the drawbridge at the Beloeil be altogether abolished."

Fifteen jurors were in favor of the verdict.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision—Non-Intercourse Acts—What is Proceeding to a Rebel Port?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner George Darby and her Cargo.*—The Collector of the Port on Sept. 26, 1863, seized the above vessel and cargo anchored in the harbor, having commenced to depart from this port, destined on a voyage to Beaufort, N. C. The next day a libel of information was filed against the vessel and cargo in the cause, demanding the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo and their condemnation to the use of the United States because of the violation of the acts of Congress of July 13, 1861, and May 12, 1862, (12 Stats. at L., 257 and 404,) and the proclamations of the President of Aug. 16, 1861, and May 2, 1862, and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of May 12, 16 and 23, and of Aug. 28, 1862.

The Atlantic Navigation Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of New-York, intervened by their Secretary and filed their answer and claim to the suit against the vessel, Oct. 1, 1862, claiming to be her true and bona fide owners, and taking an issue of general denial to all the charges inculpating the vessel in the matters alleged against her, the owners of the vessel not being owners of or claiming any interest in the cargo.

Various parties asserting interests in the property and merchandise on board, also intervened and filed claims and answers in full defence of the action implicating the cargo seized with the vessel.

The various issues were brought before the court for hearing in the December term of 1863, and were proceeded with for the prosecution and defence during five successive days, fully occupied in giving parol and documentary evidence and in submitting oral arguments thereon. The counsel for the respective parties reserving the privilege also of supplying further explanations and discussions upon the entire controversy by written briefs and arguments. The last of these papers were delivered to the court during the March and April terms of the present year. On the final submission of the case, however, it was agreed between the parties that the decision of the court should be limited to the issue with the vessel alone without affecting the claimants of the cargo or of the Government in that branch of the suit affecting the cargo, the counsel for those claimants withdrawing themselves with the consent of the United States Attorney from taking part in the issue in respect to the culpability of the vessel.

There seems to be no ground of controversy upon the proofs that the claimants of the vessel were at the time the voyage was undertaken, bona fide owners of the vessel; that the port of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, though territorially within the enemy's country, was, under the statutes and regulations in force in this respect, open and free to the lawful commerce of the United States in vessels duly cleared and licensed in the United States; that this vessel had been in proper form cleared and licensed at the Custom-house at this port for the voyage intended to be made at the time hence to that port, and that the cargo discovered upon the vessel, and alleged to be contraband of war and unlawfully placed there, was laden on board without the actual knowledge of or notice to the claimants or their agents of any illegal or irregular act on the part of the vessel in respect thereto, other than what the clearance and permit granted the vessel at the Custom-house, at this port, previous to her effort to leave the port on her intended voyage, may have imported in contemplation of law.

The gravamen of the charges against the vessel was, first, that she was carrying as part of her lading articles contraband of war, and secondly, that she was proceeding from this port to Beaufort, in violation of the provisions of the statute before referred to, as supplemented by the regulations of the Treasury Department, which are coöperating with the said statutes as an entire enactment.

The gist of the defence, except in the particular of fact, that the voyage complained of had not actually been entered upon and commenced when the vessel and cargo were seized, rests upon the proposition of law set up by the claimants, that the acts alleged to have been committed by the vessel were not unlawful within any provision of the existing law.

A succinct and connected statement of the terms of the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 12, 1862, together with the regulations appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, will exhibit a satisfactory exposition of the purport of the enactments governing the subject in question.

The Act of July 13, 1861, sec. 5, enacts that all commercial intercourse by and between the inhabitants of any State in a state of insurrection and those of the rest of the United States shall cease, and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue, and all goods and merchandise coming from said States into the others by land or water, and all proceeding to the same, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The Act of May 20, 1862, authorizes regulations to be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the transportation of goods from any foreign or domestic port for the use of the insurgents, those regulations having the same sanction and force as statutory enactments.

The rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, admitted by the counsel for the claimants on the trial to be legally authenticated, were issued by the department in May and August, 1862, and are made in the libel of information substantive grounds of charge against the vessel in this suit. The true import of the Act of May 20, 1862, is to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to apply by his regulations conditions to the trade to be after permitted with insurrectionary ports, of the same efficiency as if imposed by direct legislation of Congress. And accordingly violations of the rules restrictive of such trade are subject to like penalties, as if the regulation was one of direct and positive legislation.

But the overt acts made criminal by the acts of Congress referred to in the libel of information in the cause, are those of actual trading or intercourse with the ports or citizens and inhabitants of insurrectionary places, or the proceeding or departure of vessels to carry into effect such intercourse or trading. The libel nowhere alleges that the purpose and intention to carry on commercial intercourse at Beaufort or with the rebels, or to supply them with articles contraband of war, in the contemplated voyage, subjects the vessel to condemnation and forfeiture.

The libel does not aver the purpose and intention *per se* of the owners of the vessel to prosecute an unlawful commercial intercourse with the enemy, or supply them with articles contraband of war, to be a criminal offence, subjecting the vessel to forfeiture. The allegations are that the ship is now at the port of New York, and was there seized as forfeited to the United States "for proceeding to a State declared to be in insurrection against the United States, in violation of the acts of Congress and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury," &c., &c.

If the preparation of the vessel for the voyage she purposed performing was in violation of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or the provisions of the act of Congress, it is not made by the libel the gravamen of the offence alleged to have been committed by her. The libel charges that "the said *George Darby* and cargo are forfeited to the United States for proceeding to a State," &c.

The vessel was seized and detained in the harbor immediately after leaving her dock, and in the open body of the harbor. The blow was struck when the criminal act was under premeditation and fully resolved upon, perhaps, mentally by the accused party, so that the guilty deed was morally accomplished, but it yet lacked that physical perpetration necessary to constitute the *delictum* which only is cognizable by civil law. The Government detectives, who sedulously supervised in secret the outfitting of the vessel in this port, and watched every step in her preparation, were obviously cautioned that she could not be interfered with whilst moored in the harbor, and waited until she cast off from her dock to arrest her in the act of violating the law "in proceeding" from this port to Beaufort. The arrest of the vessel was virtually concomitant with her casting off from her moorings, as the seizing officers went immediately on board her and she was brought to anchor immediately by their orders, and prevented from departing from this port or "proceeding" upon such undertaking.

The propositions of fact insisted on by the libelants are in substance, that the liquors taken on board the vessel were contraband of war, and that permits and licenses therefor were fraudulently and evasively obtained at the Custom-house, so as to make the clearances and permits therefor legally void; and that the vessel was seized proceeding on a voyage from this port to Beaufort, with a view to commercial intercourse there, in violation of the act of Congress

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1y MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL.....$720,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS B. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. NATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including, also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 5,000 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 6th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. RAYDOCK, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. O. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr. ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1884. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TERRY,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSONS, HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	E. M. VAIL.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

The Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of AUGUST next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,078 63

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.

By order, D. R. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn. July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex for two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt where it can be easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz. the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, in re-giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MME. DUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, black, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old; sound and kind; warranted. Can be seen at stable No. 1 East 25th-st. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 163 Maiden-lane, or M. SULLIVAN, No. 24 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,564 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—Steamship LOUISIANA, Capt. PROWSE, for LIVERPOOL, will leave Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 16
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNUR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2½, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. F. FARNUM, form a Day Line for Albany from Pechtoresse-st., at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves
Christopher-st. at 9.30, 12.30, 3.30.
Dey-st., at 9.45, 12.45, 3.45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAZMAS, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 5 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at A. M., lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Hudson, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, Newark Bay Grove, Salterville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU ST

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER. }
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 28th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS..... $1,023,668 04

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE ROLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. SUNCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, 2d Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Rs.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Way Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 and 6.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 and 6.45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10.15 A. M., and 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. For Syosset, 10.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9.30 and 10.30 A. M., and 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND

REBEL COMMERCE.

Trouble Between the State and Confederate Governments—Official Documents.

MEMORIAL OF FOUR GOVERNORS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Governors of their respective States, beg leave, respectfully, to invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the States of the Confederacy have great need of many articles for State use which can only be obtained by importation. And the Legislatures of several of the States have made appropriations for the purpose of exporting cotton and other productions, and importing necessary articles for the use of the States, including clothing, shoes, blankets, and other articles indispensably necessary to the comfort of the troops in Confederate service, who frequently suffer from want of necessary articles, which it is not, at the time, in the power of the Confederate Government to furnish. These exportations and importations are to be made by the Governors of the States, under the authority of the Legislatures, at the risk and expense of the States, upon vessels purchased or chartered for that purpose.

The Governors of several of the States, in the execution of the acts of their State Legislatures, have purchased or chartered steamers, preparatory to the exportation of cotton which they now have on hand as the property of the States, to place funds abroad with which to purchase supplies, to be returned upon the vessels to Confederate ports for State use. At this point they regret to say that they are met by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the President, which prohibits the Custom-house officer from granting clearance to vessels owned or chartered by the States with State cargoes, some of which are now aboard, unless they will consent to allow the Confederate Government to use one-half the storage room of their vessels upon terms which would cause actual loss to the States. Surrounded by all the embarrassments with which they have to contend, they cannot consent to this; and believing as they do, that the order has grown out of an erroneous construction of the late act of Congress, which, as they understood it, exempts the States from all the restrictions thrown around exportations, and importations made by private individuals or companies; and feeling assured that those who represent the sovereign States and people would fail to carry out the views or wishes of the people or the Governments of their respective States, if they should by any law or regulation to prohibit the States from the exportation of their own productions upon their own vessels, or such as they may charter for that purpose, and the importation of such supplies as they need, the undersigned appeal with confidence to Congress to remove said restriction, and enact such laws as shall secure to all vessels in the service of the States speedy clearances upon application to the Custom-house officers at the ports from which the vessels are expected to go to sea.

While the undersigned are aware of the importance of exportations and importations by the Confederate Government, and would gladly facilitate its operations in every proper way, they are of the opinion it is better that each Government should conduct its own business and affairs for itself.

But independently of the view of the case, they cannot yield their assent to the doctrine that the Confederate Government has any right to impose any such restrictions upon the States, or compel them to submit to any such terms. Wheneln their power to assist the Confederate Government with State vessels, they will do so with great pleasure, but they will not consent to do this under compulsion.

They deny that the provision in the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States" confers the power to destroy the commerce of States, or to detain State vessels till they consent to relinquish half their storage room to the Confederate Government. If Congress has the power to place this restriction upon the commerce and vessels of the States, it may claim for the Confederacy three-fourths or nine-tenths of the room, or may deny the right of the State to clear a vessel upon any terms. The power to regulate commerce does not include the power to destroy it or to put any such restrictions upon it.

The undersigned beg leave, further, to submit to the consideration of Congress the question of the propriety of allowing the State to export produce and import supplies necessary for State use, free of export and import duties, as the importations are made for the public use, and in furtherance of our cause.

In considering this question it is hoped Congress will not fail to take into account the fact that the legislatures of part if not all the states have passed laws exempting cotton and other property belonging to the Confederate Government, within the limits of the State, from all State tax; and they submit, whether upon principles of reciprocity and comity, apart from the want of constitutional power in Congress to tax State property, it is not the duty of Congress to exempt State property, including exportations and importations by the States from all Confederate taxation. The undersigned beg leave to add that it is not their intention to import articles of luxury, or, indeed, any articles not necessary for the public use and for the comfort of the troops from their respective States, in military service.

April, 1864.

J. E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia.
CHAS. CLARK, Governor of Mississippi.
T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.
Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina.

GOV. BROWN TO JEFF. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1864.

I have purchased thirty-thousand soldiers' blankets for the State of Georgia, now in the Islands, and have to send out cotton to pay for them. The steamer *Little Ada*, chartered by the State, has been loaded for about three weeks with about three hundred bales of cotton ready for sea. She lies thirty miles from Charleston. I ask clearance for her to go out now, while we have dark nights. She is detained at heavy expense to the State. I solicit an early reply. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, Richmond.

MEMMINGER TO BROWN.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1864.

His Excellency Gov. Brown:

Your telegram of the 9th to the President in relation to steamer *Ada*, has been referred to this department. On the 12th of April a telegram was sent you, stating that the act of Congress imposing restrictions on exports of cotton, required that the regulations of trade should be uniform.

Therefore, the requirement that one-half of the cargo of every outward-bound vessel should be for account of the Confederate States cannot be relinquished as an exception in your favor.

April 27 Mr. LAMAR applied for a clearance for the steamer, and was informed that she could not go out until she had complied with the regulation.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GOV. BROWN PROTESTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE,
May 21, 1864.

Your telegram of the 10th did not reach me till yesterday. The act of Congress to which you refer, which prohibits the exportation of cotton and other productions, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President, has in it this express proviso, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." The three hundred bales of cotton upon the *Little Ada* belong to the State of Georgia, and I propose to export it on State account to pay for the blankets for Georgia soldiers, and if any surplus, to apply it to the purchase of cotton cards for the people of the State, under an act of the Legislature.

I deny your right to repeal the act of Congress by your order, or to refuse clearances to the State under any just rule of construction which you can apply to the plain proviso in the act of Congress. I therefore again demand clearances as a right, not as a favor, and waiving for the present the question of your right to ask it of the State, offer to pay export duties. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. C. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va.

MEMMINGER INSISTS.

RICHMOND, May 23, 1864.

To Gov. Joseph E. Brown:

Your telegram of the 21st inst. is received. Clearance cannot be given except in conformity with the regulations of the President.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

News to July 10—The Picayune Again Published—The Markets.

CAIRO, Friday, July 15.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans on the 10th, Vicksburgh on the 12th, and Memphis on the 14th instant, arrived here this evening.

Quite a number of discharged furloughed soldiers came up on her.

She brings little news of importance.

The steamer *Evening Star* left New-Orleans for New-York on the 9th instant with the mails, 1,194 bales of cotton, and $115,000 in gold.

The *Picayune*, which had been suspended for some time, has resumed publication. Its publishers announce their intention to support the Government of the United States and to steadily advocate all measures for the re-establishment of its authority in all parts of the country.

The cotton market was at a stand still, notwithstanding liberal receipts. Some sales of ordinary were made at $1 10 and good ordinary at $1 31.

There was some inquiry for sugar and molasses, but there was very little offering and the prices were very high.

Western produce was firm. Flour was selling at $9 per barrel for superfine and at $11@$11 25 for choice superfine.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Miscellaneous Items.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 14.

E. P. SQUIRES, a private in the Second Massachusetts Artillery, was shot dead in the Norfolk City jail, to-day, by one of the guards, for violation of orders.

Two steamers per week arrive from New-York, and two from Baltimore, laden with vegetables for the Army of the Potomac.

The steamer *Hunter Woodis* is also employed by the Government in collecting produce from various parts of Eastern Virginia for the same purpose.

Col. CHARLES DIAMOND, of the First United States Volunteers, with two squadrons of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, left Portsmouth last Saturday and returned last evening. After repeated skirmishes they succeeded in driving all the guerrillas, rebel cavalry raiders and pickets from the Nansemond country, across the Blackwater River. One of our men was murdered after being captured, and not being able to arrest the murderer, the Colonel burned all the buildings in the neighborhood where the murder was committed.

Absurd Rumors.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 16.

Absurd rumors are afloat this morning that the steamer *New-England*, from Boston, for St. John, was captured by the rebels. The steamer arrived at St. John this morning, perfectly safe, and all on board well.

The reports of the rebel invasion of Maine from New-Brunswick appear to have little foundation in fact.

The Hall Arctic Expedition.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 16.

The bark *Monticello*, E. A. CHAPPELL, Master, bound for Hudson's Bay, and having on board the Hall Arctic Expedition, arrived here yesterday. To-day her tender, HENRY CHAPPELL, Master, arrived. Our citizens extended their warmest hospitality to Mr. HALL and the gentlemen connected with the expedition. Both vessels sailed this afternoon.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Chambers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 15.

Lieut. Col. CHAMBERS, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, died in the hospital here, at 11 o'clock to-day, of wounds received in battle.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, July 15.

Gen. E. A. PAYNE has been assigned to this District.

Gen. HOBBS will probably command at Paducah.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS is here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many concerning the movements of the militia under the new call. It may be generally stated that all regiments sent from the City in answer to the call of the Government for one hundred days' men will be held until the expiration of their term of service. Those regiments which proposed to enlist for thirty, sixty and ninety days, to repel the invasion of Maryland, will probably not be called into the field. The regiments ordered to march to Washington are making preparations for their departure. Information has been obtained from headquarters that none of them will leave before to-morrow. The work of recruiting is going on rapidly. Supervisor BLUNT averages about twenty-five enlistments per day, and Col. NUGENT has obtained nearly one hundred men who are to enter the army as substitutes for commuters. This means of filling the ranks of the army has been largely made use of by patriotic gentlemen exempted from draft. In several instances men over sixty years of age have subscribed for substitutes. The preparations for the State draft, ordered by Gov. SEYMOUR, to fill up the National Guard regiments, are going forward, under the superintendence of Col. S. R. PINCKNEY. It is expected the work will be completed this week, when the enrollment lists will be ready for correction. Brig.-Gen. A. S. WEBB has been detailed by the Secretary of War as superintendent of recruiting of the Second Corps in this State, and will visit Albany and Elmira with a view to organizing Hancock recruiting committees in those cities. The following important order relative to 100 days' men has been issued by Gen. SPRAGUE:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—I. The President of the United States having called for 12,000 men from this State to serve for one hundred days, it is determined to send volunteers from throughout the State, in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore so promptly responded. To effect this, the National Guard is to be filled to its maximum strength.

When organizations are efficient, volunteers will be asked for; accordingly, Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDford, commanding First Division National Guard of the State of New-York, headquarters New-York City, will call for 3,500 volunteers to serve one hundred days, as the quota from his command, and cause these troops to take the field by Regiments as early as practicable.

II. Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, commanding the Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I., will furnish 1,500 volunteers from his command, as the quota from the Second Division, and dispatch them to the field by regiments.

III. Clothing will be furnished by Brig.-Gen. S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York. Arms and accoutrements by Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General, State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, New-York. Application for subsistence before muster should be made upon Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, A. A. P. M. General, New-York City;

After muster upon Col. A. B. EATON, United States Commissary Department, No. 6 State-street, New-York. Transportation will be furnished by Major STEWART VAN VLIET, United States Quartermaster, No. 6 State-street, New-York.

IV. Commandants of regiments will give the necessary orders forbidding clothing, arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, to be taken to the field.

V. Reports will be made to these headquarters as early as practicable, naming the regiments volunteering, that orders may be given to the proper departments to meet necessary demands.

VI. Regiments as fast as organized will proceed to Washington City and report for orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

The court-martial to investigate the charges against Gen. SPINOLA did not organize yesterday morning, as ordered by Gen. DIX. It is not known what day it will convene.

The charges and specifications against the General are connected with the system of recruiting said to have been adopted at Lafayette Hall.

National Guard Draft.

The following is a list of the regiments to be formed in this City under the call of the Governor, and the localities from which the men are to be drafted:

FIRST REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

Company A—Is bounded by Liberty, Nassau, Wall streets, Broadway, Rector street and North River.
Company B—Nassau, Liberty streets, Malden-lane, East River and Wall-street.
Company C—Battery-place, Broadway, Whitehall, East and North Rivers.
Company D—Wall, Pearl, Whitehall streets, and Broadway.
Company E—Whitehall, Pearl and William streets, and East River.
Company F—Broadway, Battery-place, North River and Rector-street.
Company G—Liberty, William, Fulton streets, and Broadway.
Company H—Fulton-street, Broadway, Park-row, Spruce and William streets.
Company I—Liberty-street, Malden-lane, East River, Fulton and William streets.
Company K—Peck-slip Ferry, Spruce, William, Fulton streets, and East River.

SECOND REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

Company A—Reade, Broadway, Murray and North River.
Company B—Broadway, Murray, North River and Vesey.
Company C—Vesey, Broadway, Liberty and North River.
Company D—Broadway, Duane, Chatham and Park-row.
Company E—Broadway, Leonard, Baxter, Chatham and Pearl.
Company F—Leonard, Baxter, White and Broadway.
Company G—Broadway, White, Baxter and Canal.
Company H—Baxter, Chatham, Mulberry and Canal.
Company I—Mulberry, Chatham, Bowery and Bayard.
Company K—Canal, Bowery, Bayard and Mulberry.

THIRD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—EIGHTH WARD.

Company A—Canal, Broadway, Broome and Laurens.
Company B—Brooms, Broadway, Spring and Laurens.
Company C—Spring, Broadway, Prince and Laurens.
Company D—Prince, Broadway, Houston and Laurens.
Company E—Canal, Laurens, Broome and Varick.
Company F—Broome, Laurens, Spring and Varick.
Company G—Spring, Laurens, Prince and Varick.
Company H—Prince, Laurens, Houston and Varick.
Company I—Canal, Varick, Vandam, Greenwich and North River.
Company K—Spring, Greenwich, Vandam, Varick, Houston and North River.

FOURTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Clinton, Houston, Ridge, Rivington.
Company B—Ridge, Houston, Willet, Rivington.
Company C—Willet, Houston, Columbia, Rivington.
Company D—Columbia, Houston, Lewis, Rivington.
Company E—Lewis, Houston, East River, Rivington.
Company F—Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue C, Houston.
Company G—Avenue B, Fifth-street, Avenue C, Third street.
Company H—Avenue C, Third-street, Avenue D, Third-street.
Company I—Avenue C, Fifth-street, Avenue D, Third-street.
Company K—Avenue D, Fifth-street, Tompkins, Houston.

FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—THIRTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Division and Grand.
Company B—Bowery, Grand, Pitt and Broome.
Company C—Bowery, Broome, Pitt and Delancey.
Company D—Bowery, Delancey, Pitt and Rivington.
Company E—Pitt, Grand, Broome and Cannon.
Company F—Pitt, Broome, Cannon and Delancey.
Company G—Pitt, Delancey, Cannon and Rivington.
Company H—Cannon, Grand, East River and Broome.
Company I—Cannon, Broome, East River and Delancey.
Company K—Cannon, Delancey, East River and Delanoey.

SIXTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Rivington, Eldridge and Houston.
Company B—Eldridge, Rivington Essex and Houston.
Company C—Essex, Rivington, Clinton and Houston.
Company D—Bowery, Houston, First-avenue and Third-street.
Company E—Third-avenue, Third-street, First-avenue and Sixth-street.
Company F—First-avenue, Houston, Avenue A and Third-street.
Company G—First-avenue, Third-street, Avenue A and Fifth-street.
Company H—Avenue A, Houston, Avenue B and Third-street.
Company I—Avenue A, Third-street, Avenue B and Fifth-street.
Company K—First-avenue, Fifth-street, Avenue B and Sixth-street.

SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIFTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Thompson, Sullivan, Houston, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Carmine, Sixth-avenue, and Fourthstreet.
Company B—Wooster, Houston, Sullivan, Amity, and Fourth street.
Company C—Broadway, Houston, Wooster, and Fifth streets.
Company D—University-place, Wooster, Fourthstreet, Washington-place, Sixth-avenue, and Tenth streets.
Company E—University-place, Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twelfth-street.
Company F—Broadway, University-place, and Fourteenth-street.
Company G—Broadway, Fourth-street, Wooste., and Eighth-street.
Company H—Bowery, Houston, Broadway, and Fourth-street.
Company I—Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, and Bowery.
Company K—Fifth-avenue, Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

EIGHTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—NINTH WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleecker, Cottage-place, Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets.
Company B—West Houston, Bedford, Hudson and Christopher streets.
Company C—West Houston, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and West Tenth-street.
Company E—Sixth-avenue, West Tenth, Greenwich-avenue, Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company F—Greenwich-avenue, Hammond, Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets.
Company G—Greenwich-avenue, Horatio, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets.
Company H—Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street, North River and West Fourteenth-street.
Co. I—Bleecker, Eighth-avenue, Horatio, North River, Hammond.
Co. K—Hammond, Bleecker, Christopher and North River.

NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Co. A—Bounded by Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Co. B—Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street,
Co. C—Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Co. D—Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and Fortieth-street.
Co. E—Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-eighth-street.
Co. F—Third-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, East River and Thirtieth-street.
Co. G—Third avenue, Thirtieth-street, East River and Forty-second-street.
Company H—Third-avenue, Thirty-second-street, East River, and Thirty-fourth-street.
Company I—Third-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, East River, and Twenty-seventh-street.
Company K—Third-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street, East River, and Fortieth-street.

ELEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT — SIXTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, West Fourteenth, Eighth-avenue, West Seventeenth.
Company B—Sixth-avenue, West Seventeenth, Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth.
Company C—Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth, West Twenty-third.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-third, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth.
Company E—Eighth-avenue, West Fourteenth, North River, West Sixteenth.
Company F—Eighth-avenue, West Tenth, North River, West Eighteenth.
Company G—Eighth-avenue, West Eighteenth, North River, West Twentieth.
Company H—Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth, North River, West Twenty-second.
Company I—Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-second, North River, West Twenty-fourth.
Company K—Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth, North River, West Twenty-sixth.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TENTH WARD.

Company A—Rivington, Broome, Bowery, Eldridge, Forsyth, Allen.
Company B—Orchard, Broome, Forsyth, Eldridge, Rivington.
Company C—Norfolk, Broome, Orchard, Rivington, Essex.
Company D—Eldridge, Forsyth, Hester, Bowery, Broome.
Company E—Orchard, Hester, Eldridge, Forsyth, Broome.
Company F—Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Broome, Eldridge, Delancey.
Company G—Norfolk, Division, Essex, Hester, Allen, Grand.
Company H—Norfolk, Division, Allen, Hester.
Company I—Allen, Division, Forsyth, Canal, Chrystie, Hester.
Company K—Chrystie, Forsyth, Division, Bowery, Hester.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FOURTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Broadway, Houston, Mott and Prince.
Company B—Howery, Prince, Mott, Houston.
Company C—Bowery, Mott, Spring, Prince.
Company D—Mott, Spring, Broadway, Prince.
Company E—Broadway, Spring, Marion, Centre, Grand.
Company F—Grand, Centre, Marion, Spring, Mott.
Company G—Grand, Mott, Spring, Bowery.
Company H—Canal, Mott, Grand, Bowery.
Company I—Canal, Baxter, Grand, Mott.
Company K—Canal, Broadway, Grand, Baxter.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Company A—East Fourteenth-street, West Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighteenth-street, Third-avenue.
Company B—East Eighteenth-street, West Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-second street, East Twenty-second-street, Third-avenue.
Company C—West Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-second-street.
Company D—East Twenty-third-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, First-avenue.
Company E—East Twentieth, Third-avenue, East Twenty-third, First-avenue.
Company F—East Seventeenth, Third-avenue, East Twentieth, First-avenue.
Company G—East Fourteenth, Third-avenue, East Seventeenth, First-avenue.
Company H—East Twentieth, First-avenue, East Twenty-sixth, East River.
Company I—East Seventeenth, First-avenue, East Twentieth, East River.
Company K—East Fourteenth, First-avenue, East Seventeenth, East River.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT — TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, Fortieth, Ninth-avenue, Forty-third-street.
Company B—Sixth-avenue, Forty-third, Ninth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street.
Company C—Sixth-avenue, Forty-ninth, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-first-street.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-first, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street.
Company E—Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street, North River, Forty-third-street.
Company F—Ninth-avenue, Forty-third, North River, Forty-seventh-street.
Company G—Ninth-avenue, Forty-seventh, North River, Fifty-first-street.
Company H—Ninth-avenue, Fifty-first, North River, Fifty-fifth-street.
Company I—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-fifth, North River, Sixty-second street.
Company K—Central Park, Sixty-second, North River, Eighty-sixth-street.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Catharine, Monroe, Pike, East River.
Company B—Catharine, Henry, Pike, Monroe.
Company C—Catharine, Henry, Pike, Division.
Company D—Pike, Monroe, Jefferson, East River.
Company E—Pike, Henry, Jefferson, Monroe.
Company F—Pike, Division, Jefferson, Henry.
Company G—Jefferson, Madison, Scammel, East River.
Company H—Jefferson, Division, Scammel, Madison.
Company I—Scammel, Monroe, Grand, East River.
Company K—Scammel, Monroe, Grand, Division.

SEVENTY SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIFTH WARD.

Company A—Reade, Broadway, Worth, West Broadway.
Company B—Worth, Broadway, White, West Broadway.
Company C—White, West Broadway, Canal, Broadway.
Company D—Beach, West Broadway, Canal, Hudson.
Company E—Beach, West Broadway, Reade, Hudson.
Company F—Hudson, Reade, North River, Jay.
Company G—Jay, Hudson, Franklin, North River.
Company H—Franklin, Hudson, Beach, North River.
Company I—Beach, Hudson, Vestry, North River.
Company K—Vestry, Hudson, Canal, North River.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TWELFTH WARD.

Company A—Eighty-sixth-street, North River, One Hundred and Twentieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company B—East River, Eighty-sixth, Seventh-avenue, Ninety-fifth.
Company C—East River, Ninety-fifth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fifth.
Company D—Ward's Island, East River, One Hundred and Fifth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth.
Company E—Randall's Island, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second.
Company F—Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-second, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth.
Company G—Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth.
Company H—One Hundred and Twentieth, North River, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, Seventh-avenue.
Company I—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, North River, One Hundred and Fiftieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company K—One Hundred and Fiftieth, North River, King's Bridge, Harlem River.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Ninth-street, Second-avenue and Sixth-street.
Company B—Second-avenue, Ninth-street, Fourth-avenue and East Fourteenth-street.
Company C—First-avenue, Sixth-street, Second-avenue and Ninth street.
Company D—First-avenue, Ninth-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.
Company E—First-avenue, Eleventh-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company F—Avenue A, Sixth-street, First-avenue and Ninth-street.
Company G—Avenue A, Ninth-street, First-avenue and Twelfth-street.
Company H—Avenue A, Twelfth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company I—Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Avenue A.
Company K—First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Avenue A and Eleventh-street.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT, TWENTIETH WARD.

Company A—West Twenty-sixth, Seventh-avenue, West Thirtieth, Sixth-avenue.
Company B—West Twenty-sixth, Eighth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company C—West Thirtieth, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-third, Sixth avenue.
Company D—West Thirtieth, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Seventh-avenue.
Company E—West Thirtieth, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Eighth-avenue.
Company F—West Thirty-sixth, Ninth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Eighth-avenue.
Company G—West Thirty-sixth, Tenth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Ninth-avenue.
Company H—West Thirtieth, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Ninth-avenue.
Company I—West Thirtieth, Eleventh-avenue, West Thirty-third, Tenth-avenue.
Company K—West Thirty-sixth, Eleventh-avenue, West Thirtieth, Tenth-avenue.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT — NINETEENTH WARD.

Company A, Capt. Eagan—Sixth-avenue, Fortieth, East River, Forty-second.
Company B, Capt. Roch—Sixth-avenue, Forty-second, East River, Forty-fourth.
Company C, Capt. Patrick Brady—Sixth-avenue, Forty-fourth, East River, Forty-sixth.
Company D, Capt. Hugh O'Reilly—Sixth-avenue, Forty-sixth, East River, Forty-eighth.
Company E, Capt. Thomas Hayden—Sixth-avenue, Forty-eighth, East River, Fifty second.
Company F, Capt. Valentine Browne—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-second, East River, Fifty-sixth.
Company G, Lieut. Lockwood—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-sixth, East River, Sixty-eighth, Fifth-avenue, Fifty-ninth.
Company H, Lieut. Blake—Fifth-avenue, Sixty-eighth, East River, Seventieth.
Company I, Lieut. McGovern—Fifth-avenue, Seventy-sixth, East River, Eighty-second.
Company K, Lieut. O'Rielly—Fifth-avenue, Eighty-second, East River, Eighty-sixth.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Twelfth-street, Avenue B, Fourteenth-street, and Avenue C.
Company B—Twelfth-street, Avenue C, Fourteenth-street, and Avenue C.
Company C—Eleventh-street, Avenue C, Twelfth-street, and East River.
Company D—East Eleventh-street, Avenue C, East Ninth-street, and Avenue B.
Company E—East Ninth-street, Avenue C, East Eleventh-street, and Avenue B.
Company F—East Ninth-street, Avenue C, East Seventh-street, and Avenue B.
Company G—East Ninth-street, Avenue D, East Seventh-street, and Avenue C.
Company H—East Seventh-street, Avenue C, East Fifth-street, and Avenue C.
Company I—East Seventh-street, Avenue D, East Fifth-street and Avenue C.
Company K—Avenue D, East Eleventh-street, East River, and East Fifth-street.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT, FOURTH WARD.

Company A—Spruce, Gold Ferry, Peck-slip, South-street, Dover, Frankfort, Rose, Duane and Chatham.
Company B—New-Bowery, Frankfort, Rose and Pearl.
Company C—Chatham, Duane, Madison and Roosevelt.
Company D—Roosevelt, Oak, James and Chatham.
Company E—Madison, James, Chatham-square and Catharine.
Company F—Madison, James, Oak, Oliver, Cherry and Catharine.
Company G—Catharine, Cherry, James-slip and South.
Company H—Cherry, James, Batavia, Roosevelt, Oak and Oliver.
Company I—James, Batavia, Roosevelt and South.
Company K—Roosevelt, South, Dover, New-Bowery, Pearl and Madison.

Contracts for Laying Belgian Pavement.

On Thursday the Croton Board opened bids for five jobs of Belgian pavement laying. The following shows the character of each job, the number of bids for it, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Regulating and paving with trap-block, Houston-street, between Avenue D and the Bowery—4 bids; to C. KEYES, at $23,771 89.

Same in Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—4 bids; to A. J. DUNN, at $6,460 50.

Same in Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—5 bids; to W. A. CUMMING, at $5,977 44.

Same in Thirty-second-street, between the Second and Third avenues—4 bids; to W. A. CUMMING, at $4,767 50.

Same in William-street, between John and Fulton streets—5 bids; to J. W. PETTIGREW, at $1,825 75.

Academy of Mount St. Vincent.

The annual distribution of prizes awarded to the pupils at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, under the tutelage of the Sisters of Charity, took place on Wednesday last at their magnificently situated institution on the banks of the Hudson River—the location formerly known as Fonhill Castle. There were upwards of two hundred young ladies present, all dressed in white, and many of them wearing badges of distinction. The majority of them were presented with prizes by the Rev. Mr. STARRS, Vicar-General, on whose left sat Rt. Rev. Dr. LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn. There was an assemblage of nearly twelve hundred visitors, including about seventy R. C. Clergymen. The exercises, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of their preceptor, Professor GUSTAVE SMITH, and poetry and prose recitations, reflected the highest credit on the pupils as well as the teachers. The prize medal for domestic economy, instituted by the late Archbishop HUGHES, was awarded to Miss ANNIE WALSHON, and gracefully did she bear her honors. The Vicar-General delivered an appropriate address to the young ladies, in which he referred with eloquence and much feeling to the late Archbishop, whose province it had been for years past to preside over them on similar occasions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CARMAN HANGS HIMSELF.—JAMES TAMNEY, a carman, residing at No. 158 Washington-street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself by the neck from the top of a door on the second story of the premises, by means of a leather strap. Deceased had been living unhappily with his wife for some time past. He recently attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and upon another occasion soon after, he swallowed a dose of poison for the same purpose of self-destruction. About a week since he commenced drinking to excess, and continued to be under the influence of liquor up to the time of his death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide by hanging. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—HENRY TAYLOR, a stage driver, was arrested yesterday by Officer HASTINGS, of the Third Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill on the West Winfield Bank, of Herkimer county, this State, to Mr. MASSITT TRAVIS, of No. 1 Washington Market, in payment for a pair of chickens. Soon after, TAYLOR tendered another counterfeit $10 bill on the same bank to Mr. J. P. LANDEDOWN, of No. 264 Greenwich street, in payment for a hat. Mr. L., believing the note to be genuine, was on the point of changing it, when the officer entered the store and informed him of the fraud. TAYLOR was then taken into custody, and subsequently committed to the Tombs. The counterfeits above named are well executed, and the public should be on their guard.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of OWEN MCMARUS, an Irish laborer, aged fifty-five years, who was found drowned in the water at the foot of Pier No. 14 North River. Deceased resided at No. 125 Washington-st., and had been absent from his home since Thursday last.... William Early, aged five years, residing with his parents at No. 804 Washington-st., was drowned while bathing at the foot of Gansevoort-st. The little fellow went into the water to bathe, and, being unable to swim, he got beyond his depth and was drowned. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES.—In accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, Brig.-Gen. LEWIS C. HUNT has assumed command of the harbor defences and the troops in them, vice Gen. DE TROBRIAND ordered to the front. During the last week Gen. HUNT, accompanied by the Engineer General of the Defences, visited all the forts and posts in the Harbor and Sound, and is now taking active measures to place them on a defensive footing.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED AND SHOT.—At about six o'clock last evening, while Officer CHAS. MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, was attempting to arrest one BERNARD MCCARTY, who is a reputed thief, and was acting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, and while taking him to the station-house he assaulted the officer, and drawing a revolver fired at the officer, shooting him through the right hand. With the assistance of Officer RYAN, he was taken to the station-house and locked up for the offence.

LAUNCH OF THE MUSCOOTA.—The "double-ender" *Muscoota*, a schooner rigged vessel, two hundred and fifty-five feet long, thirteen feet six inches deep, and thirty-five feet wide, was launched yesterday from the Continental Yard, Greenpoint. The *Muscoota* is covered with iron plates, will mount eight guns, and is expected to attain a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—MR. JOSHUA MALLETT, aged 53 years, residing at No. 76 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide Friday afternoon, by hanging himself with a clothes-line in the wood-house. He was discovered by the family shortly afterward. The deceased has been laboring under temporary insanity for some years. The Coroner was notified.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	254	200	Reading R		131
2000	do	253⅞	1400	do	130⅝
1000	Erie Railway	112⅜	500	do	130⅜
1300	do	112⅜	200	do	b3 130⅜
500	do	b3 113	300	Rock Island	b3 109
200	M. So. & N. I. R	82⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C	s5 112⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R	124	200	Quick. M. Co	75
200	do	b3 124			

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3998. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

REBEL NEWS.

Affairs in Front of Petersburgh.

Rebel Jubilation Over the Maryland Raid.

The Recent Operations Before Charleston.

THE PROSPECT AT ATLANTA.

REBEL CRITICISM OF GENERAL GRANT.

Minor Military Affairs in the Southern Confederacy.

We have received Richmond papers of the 14th inst., from which we make the following extracts, which show among other things the view taken and the hopes excited by the late Maryland raid at Richmond:

AROUND PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

In front of Petersburgh, yesterday, matters continued comparatively quiet. Nothing occurred to interrupt the prevailing monotony beyond some picket firing and the occasional boom of a heavy gun. The impression is very general that the enemy is withdrawing his troops, and, indeed, it is a pretty well ascertained fact that one corps of the Yankee army has already taken its departure. Coupled with this we have a report from an authentic source that a large number of transports have recently passed down the James River. The accounts in the Northern papers inform us that a most intense excitement prevails in Maryland and Pennsylvania, in consequence of a "rebel" invasion, and it would not be at all surprising to learn that LINCOLN had peremptorily ordered GRANT to Washington, to assure his own safety on Northern soil. While this is mere speculation, there is no doubt some mysterious movement going on in GRANT'S army, the nature of which will in a few days be revealed

MORE BURNING.

For a few nights past large fires have been seen on the North side of James River, below Richmond. It is probable that the Yankees are completing the destruction of the wheat crop and burning a farm-house here and there, by way of gratifying their fiendish malice.

THE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is stated that the enemy, so far from removing the obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach, are increasing them by sinking stones and driving piles. It may be that they apprehend the approach of a fleet of Confederate rams, and seek by this means to prevent such an occurrence.

THE WELDON RAILROAD.

On Wednesday, the 29th of June, the Sixth Federal Army Corps, Gen. WRIGHT commanding, accompanied by SHERIDAN, with two brigades of cavalry, moved down to Reem's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of relieving WILSON and KAUTZ from their unpleasant situation. They were, however, too late to be of any service, for the raiders had been routed and were flying in every direction. Determined not to have their march for nothing, they halted and proceeded to fortify the place. They went to work industriously, and in fifteen or sixteen hours had erected a series of most formidable breastworks, which display considerable engineering skill. On Thursday morning at 3 o'clock scouts brought in a report that the "rebels were coming," whereupon the works were hastily abandoned, and the Yankees were soon in full retreat to the main body of GRANT'S army. Persons who have examined these works say that it is almost incredible that so much labor could have been performed in so short a space of time. Had they delayed their departure for a few hours, it is quite likely that they would have been caught in a trap, escape from which would have been an impossibility.

A SKIRMISH.

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

A portion of FITZ LEE'S command engaged in a skirmish a part of GARCO'S cavalry division, near LEE'S Mill, fourteen miles southeast of Petersburgh, yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned officers. There was considerable cannonading on our right this evening. GRANT is evidently sending more forces to Washington.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

So far from being a "contemptible fizzle," the "rebel raid" into Maryland begins to assume formidable proportions. LEW WALLACE has been defeated at Monocacy Bridge, Frederick has fallen into our hands, and at last accounts our forces were pressing forward upon Baltimore. Indeed, it was reported yesterday morning that we had defeated and captured Gen. COOCH, ten miles beyond Frederick, and in the evening it was stated that our advance had reached the Relay House, which is only nine miles from Baltimore. Both of these reports proved to be unfounded.

The defeat of WALLACE seems to have produced great excitement in Washington, Baltimore and in the small cities of Pennsylvania. LINCOLN'S organ calls on every man who is able to handle a musket to step forth to surround "the haughty invader," and crush him with overwhelming numbers. Equal numbers, it appears, are not thought of. It prays Heaven to send the men and the "daring leadership" which will enable us—the Yankees—"to do our duty."

The Yankee satrap who rules in Maryland as Governor issued a stirring proclamation to the people at Baltimore to rally to the defence of that city, and implore them to come and that quickly. It is not important how you come, but most important that you come at once." He is evidently impressed with the belief that the Monumental City is in imminent danger.

YANKEEDOM BOILING OVER WITH EXCITEMENT.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

The Northern papers of the 9th, from which we gave copious extracts in our issue of yesterday, naturally whetted up the appetite of the reading people for later news from our forces in Maryland. At 10 o'clock the agent of the Associated Press locally received from the Executive Department a copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th, containing admissions of the completeness of our success so far. As soon as a synopsis of the news of the *Chronicle* was placed upon the various bulletins of the city papers, it attracted crowds of readers, who not content with devouring every item, line by line, proceeded to the discussion of the probable consequences of our present successes, and the future objects of our invasion.

GRANT and Petersburgh were regarded as of as little importance as a poor boy at a frolic, while Washington, Baltimore, Gen. WALLACE, the loyal militia of Maryland and Pennsylvania suddenly loomed up in public estimation as the only objects worthy of a moment's consideration. JOE JOHNSTON and his retrograde movements, too, were for the time laid upon the table, and we doubt whether a thought of the safety of Atlanta once crossed the minds of the sage prophets who were ingeniously planning in imagination the details of the future campaign across the Potomac.

And our people had a right to be excited. For where does the war furnish anything that approximates to a counterpart of the present movement. Silently a body of troops, which the Yankees say is large, at least it is too large for any force they have ready to meet it, is hurled into Maryland, and after having destroyed railroad bridges, viaducts, commissary stores, and in fact everything they pleased, are now threatening the Federal Capital and the City of Baltimore, while a conquering Yankee General is salved or stupified by Virginia juleps in front of Petersburgh, waiting for something to turn up that will save him from the disgrace he merits. Northern papers have boasted often that GRANT fully comprehended Gen. LEE'S strategy, and was prepared to checkmate it. We didn't think so, but now we know he does.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER, who was captured at Monocacy, is no doubt the same Brigadier TYLER who figured at the battle of Manassas, in July, 1861. He has since been officiating, we believe, as Provost-Marshal or post commandant at Baltimore. At all events he is a "small potato," and it will be observed that his capture is mentioned next in order to that of Col. SEWARD, from which circumstance it is inferred that SEWARD is a more important character—probably the son or nephew of his Snakeship the Yankee Premier.

One of the Baltimore telegrams of the 9th says, "active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is barely possible, not probable." What is the "emergency" thus alluded to. We dare say that it is the uprising of the people of Baltimore to put down the tyranny by which they have so long been oppressed. The "arrangements" may be, for ought we know to the contrary, the planting of cannon in the streets of the city. We pray that the devotees of liberty and independence in Baltimore may soon have cause to thank God for their deliverance from the brutal foe. "Maryland, my Maryland," may yet redeem herself."

THE NORTHERN EXCITEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

The public mind was happily effected yesterday by the news from Maryland, furnished by a Washington paper of the 10th inst. For the time, GRANT and Petersburgh were forgotten, and nothing was thought of or talked of but Baltimore, Monocacy Bridge, Lew WALLACE and the invasion of the North. The situation in Georgia and the safety of Atlanta ceased to be a topic of conversation, and everybody was discussing the probable effect of the present skillful and well-executed movement upon the issue of the campaign of 1864. It seems that a confederate force has advanced quietly and almost without opposition many miles into the enemy's territory, destroying railroads and bridges, and levying contributions upon the people at will, and the latest news we have through Northern papers is that a body of troops drawn up to dispute the advance was defeated and driven back in confusion. When Northern journals admit this much, we may be sure that the victory was decisive and complete, and attended with important results.

The Yankee accounts say that "active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable." These "active arrangements" doubtless have reference to an apprehended uprising of the people of Baltimore, and may include the planting of cannon to the streets and other measures to enforce "loyalty" to the Monumental City. At all events, it is apparent that the authorities there were terribly frightened, and busily concerting measures for the safety of the place.

A letter from Winchester, dated July 7, says that a body of Confederate troops is between Harrisburgh and Baltimore; that HARRY GILMOR, with his command, is at Gunpowder River, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that BRADLEY JOHNSON is operating at Annapolis Junction, between Baltimore and Washington.

RUMORS.

It was currently reported, yesterday morning, that after the defeat of WALLACE at Monocacy Bridge, our forces in Maryland encountered Gen. COOCH, who had been sent out from Baltimore with reinforcements, defeated him, and took him prisoner. This rumor was invented by some imaginative person who probably desired to keep up the excitement. Late in the evening it was reported that a letter had been received from a Confederate officer in Maryland announcing that our forces were within sight of the outer fortifications of Baltimore, and still "marching on."

THE FIRST PRISONERS.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured by MOSBY at Monocacy Junction, Md., arrived at Lynchburgh on Sunday night. Among them is the son of HARBECK, one of the largest shipping merchants of New-York City. Two hundred and twenty prisoners, captured at Martinsburgh, and sixty captured at Aldie, Loudoun County, have arrived at the same place.

MOSBY'S RAID ON DUFFIELD'S DEPOT.

The dashing MOSBY made a very successful raid on Duffield's Depot, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles west of Harper's Ferry. He sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place, and the citizens came out to inquire upon what conditions the enemy would be allowed to surrender. MOSBY replied, "unconditionally, and that very quickly." Whereupon the Yankee force of eighty-two men surrendered. MOSBY also captured thirty horses, and gathered many spoils.

At the Point of Rocks the same command captured a railroad train and fired into an engine.

FROM MARTINSBURGH.

A letter in the Charlottsville *Chronicle*, dated Camp near Martinsburgh, 5th instant, says:

"After skirmishing with the enemy at Bunker's Hill, the division of Gen. ——, with GILMOR'S cavalry in the advance, entered Martinsburgh on the evening of the 3d instant. Up to 10 o'clock of the 3d, no intimation had been received by the enemy of the advance of our infantry, who thought the movement only one of MOSBY'S. The enemy, some seven thousand strong, all one hundred day men, with the exception of seven hundred men, regular cavalry, retreated hurriedly from Martinsburgh on the Harper's Ferry road. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands—with one million's worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermaster supplies, including one hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats.

The merchandize was unparalleled, merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact. Some 200 prisoners have been captured.

No casualties whatever in this corps yet, except the night wounding of Lieut. BRECKENRIDGE in the leg. Some ten or twelve Yankees were killed.

Our friends knew nothing of our infantry until we were marching into town.

Strong Union element in this country. But few Southern families in the town of Martinsburgh. The citizens took particular pains to show their prejudice and sympathy for the Yankee prisoners that our troops were guarding. All the luxuries they could procure were brought and given them. The same spirit was exhibited on the road from Winchester to Martinsburgh. What few Southern men were in the country are nobly patriotic, and deserve the highest compliment.

Weather warm and the roads very dusty. We find plenty of provisions for both men and beasts along the entire route."

THE FREDERICKSBURGH CITIZEN PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

Some sixty or more citizens of Fredericksburgh, who were taken North by the enemy after the battle in Spottsylvania, and held as "hostages" for a lot of Yankees alleged to have been captured by them, have returned to their homes, their exchange having been effected. They represent that they were roughly treated by the enemy, who looked upon them as "bushwhackers," and heaped upon them various indignities. As they passed through Philadelphia they were very near being mobbed by the populace, and were only relieved from this danger through the intercession of one PETER CLARKE, formerly a paper manufacturer in Fredericksburgh, who, by his representations as to their character and standing, persuaded the crowd to desist. They were subsequently imprisoned at Fort Delaware, where those who had money fared pretty well, but others, less fortunate, suffered many privations. They state that the condition of the Confederate prisoners at that point is deplorable in the extreme, and strongly urge the adoption of some measures for their relief. Sickness is very prevalent among them, while the rations are meagre and of poor quality.

After a confinement of several weeks these citizens were released through the exertions of friends in this quarter, and started on their return home. In passing through Washington they found everybody in the highest state of excitement, and on inquiring the cause they were informed that the rebels had made their appearance in Maryland. During this time a considerable body of troops departed from Washington for the point said to have been invaded, but our informant could not say whether they were regulars or new volunteers.

The exchanged prisoners were taken down the Potomac in a gunboat, and on approaching Aquia Creek they found the wharf at that point on fire, so they were landed at Split Rock, a short distance below. From thence they made their way to Fredericksburgh, where they were received with a great demonstration of joy, and such a scene of hilarity ensued as has not been witnessed there since the old town was made an object of the vengeance of a malignant foe.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig.

We saw a gentleman yesterday morning direct from Mathews county, who states that there have been no raiders in that region for some time, and that the people are now enjoying a temporary state of quietude. With the exception of burnt mills, empty smoke-houses and corn-cribs, pillaged barns and hog-pens *minus* Argo, the face of the country is wearing its usual appearance.

He reports that ten days past Yankee transports in great numbers and of unusual size have been going up the Chesapeake bay. He could not say whether they were loaded with troops, but the presumption is very strong that they were taken reinforcements to the frightened Yankee army now defending Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Along the road, between Mathews and this city, he describes the condition of things in many places as perfectly lamentable, and thinks if a resident who had been absent for a time were blindfolded and taken home he would not recognize it. This is especially the case in the counties of King and Queen and Hanover.

A SMALL FIGHT.

A subscriber sends us the following from Hardy, dated July 6:

"Excuse me for attempting to give you an account, in my poor way, of an encounter with some sixty Yankee infantry. On the 2d inst., about 7 o'clock A. M., Capt. J. L. BARTLETT, (residence, San Antonio, Texas,) commanding advance guard under Gen. IMBODEN, hearing of some Yankees in front, rode forward to see. They being in ambush, shot the Captain (BARTLETT) through the head, killing him instantly. Our men, soon coming up, surrounded the Yankees, the Colonel of whom (LEED) ordered the prisoners to be shot, which order was immediately executed on a worthy man and non combatant, ABRAHAM EMMART, who was shot through the heart and died instantly.

We had time, in surrounding them, to kill but one Yankee and wound another mortally. We also had one wounded; having examined his wound, I think it not mortal. What Gen. IMBODEN will do with the wretch LEED I have not understood. Their Tory pilot, JOHN MCCARLAND, who has been acting badly for a long time, I am sorry to say, got away. Gen. IMBODEN destroyed a few miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near and at French's depot, and destroyed an iron-clad by burning, which made a good deal of noise as the shells exploded which it contained. He also destroyed several canal boats and got the mules. This occurred on the 4th instant, and then started East, in the direction of Martinsburgh.

M'NEILL'S LATEST EXPLOITS.

We some days ago noticed the fact that Capt. MCNEILL had captured a lot of Yankees, with over one hundred horses and equipments, at Springfield, in Hampshire county. The capture was made on Sunday, the 26th ult., and the prisoners, fifty-nine in number, including three commissioned officers, arrived at Harrisburgh on Thursday evening last. The attack was made about ten o'clock in the morning, and the enemy were completely surprised. Capt. MCNEILL had 76 men engaged in the affair, whilst the party attacked numbered about 100. The prisoners belonged to the Sixth Virginia (Yankee) Cavalry, AVERILL'S command. They said their term of service had just expired, and that they were on their way home, to return no more, when MCNEILL pounced upon them, and concluded to detain them awhile longer in "Dixie."

A CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY.

On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, fifty Yankees came ashore at Cox's wharf, on the north side of James River, about thirteen miles below Richmond, and surprised an outpost picket composed of twenty-five men of the City Battalion. The enemy succeeded in capturing fourteen of the number, including a commissioned officer and a sergeant in charge of the detachment. Capt. JOHN MAXWELL, of the C. S. Navy, was near at hand with a wagon, containing some professional instruments, which also fell into the hands of the enemy, but he succeeded in saving his horse.

From the gentleman who gave us the above information, we learn that the Yankee fleet is lying quietly at the lower side of Dutch Gap. It is composed of three 1-turreted and one 2-turreted monitors, two large side-wheel steamers, two propellers, and one small side-wheel steamer. Last week a transport landed a quantity of supplies on the south side of the river, which were taken up by a wagon train and conveyed to BUTLER'S army.

A DASH ON REAMS' STATION.

On Tuesday a small body of Yankee cavalry made a dash upon Reams' Station, and endeavored to surprise our troops stationed there. They were handsomely repulsed, however, with the loss of a number killed and wounded. The copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th, from which we publish extracts this morning, was found upon the person of one of the prisoners captured.

THE NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

At 9 o'clock last night the War Department and the various military headquarters located in this city were without further news from Georgia, the Army of Northern Virginia, Mobile or Mississippi. We therefore take it for granted that everything in all these quarters remains in *statu quo*.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Dispatch.

An official dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON states that matters are comparatively quiet in front of Atlanta, the only hostilities that have lately transpired being some artillery practice at long range across the Chattahoochee. The enemy, doubtless, have possession of some of the fords on the river.

From the Whig.

The situation in Georgia is not so favorable as we could wish. Gen. JOHNSTON is either unable to make up his mind to fight or unwilling to risk a general engagement which shall not certainly result in a victory more decisive than LEE, BRAGG and GRANT or any other Confederate General has achieved. The Atlanta papers seem to be satisfied that Gen. JOHNSTON will give up that important city without a struggle.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

From the Dispatch.

Our latest advices from the other side of the Mississippi River would seem to represent that the Confederates are having all their own way in that department. A force of twenty thousand cavalry, under Gen. WHARTON, are said to have moved into Missouri, while Gen. SHELBY, with twenty-five hundred men, is already in the state, and Gen. PRICE is hastening on with the artillery and infantry to the same destination. This is a movement we have anticipated ever since the defeat of BANKS and STEELE, and we doubt not that Gen. PRICE is going into Missouri with the intention of staying there. He will, no doubt, be enabled to add greatly to the strength of his army in that State, and St. Louis will hardly be considered safe while he is in its vicinity with so formidable a force.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Major MCCLELLAN and Lieut. AIKENS, of the Twenty second New-York Cavalry, two Yankee officers confined in the Libby Prison Hospital, effected a temporary escape from that building. Before discovered by the guard, they had succeeded in getting out of the prison, whereupon chase was given, which was kept up until reaching the corner of Twenty-first and Cary streets, when they were recaptured and carried back to their old quarters. During the race two shots were fired at them, one of which passed through the skirt of the coat worn by Lieut. AIKENS.—*Richmond Dispatch, July 14.*

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following official dispatch, received at the War Department, comprises all the intelligence we have from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Yesterday morning Gen. ROBERTSON attacked the enemy on John's Island, near Stono, and drove them from their first position, with a loss to us of one hundred killed and wounded. Last night and this morning the enemy fell back to their transports, near Legareville, and passed over to James and Morris Islands. Two monitors and several gunboats are still in the Stono, but have been driven by our batteries beyond effective range. One monitor believed seriously damaged by shot from one of our Brooke guns. Movements this evening indicate a purpose of a change of point of attack.

From prisoners and a manuscript captured, it appears that the forces now operating against this place compose all the available force on the South Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so.

(Signed) SAM JONES, Maj.-Gen.

CHARLESTON, July 12, 6m PETERSBURGH, July 13.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard:

The enemy attacked Battery Simpkins last night, and were repulsed. We have driven them from John's Island. Their fleet dropped down last night below Battery Island. All the available force of the enemy from Jacksonville has been operating against this place since the 2d inst. Maj.-Gen. FORSTER is commanding in person. S. JONES, Maj.-Gen.

THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Charleston papers of the 6th inst. are received. The enemy retains his foothold on James' Island, and their forces were drawn up in line of battle all day Tuesday, confronted by our troops. There was some slight skirmishing during the day, and two Monitors, with several wooden gunboats, in Stono River, kept up a continuous shelling of our lines. The force of the enemy on the island is estimated at 4,000, and their whole force threatening the city is not thought to be over 7,000. The *Courier* says:

Their principle demonstration Tuesday was against Battery Pringle. It is believed that their present object is to obtain a foothold on James' Island, and to attempt the capture of some of our outer line of batteries. We have no doubt that the programme of Gen. FOSTER has been decidedly changed, and circumscribed the capture of the city, but we surely believe he is destined to the same disappointment as his predecessors.

The enemy continue to shell the city. Twenty-six shots have been fired since our last report. Only six were fired on the 9th inst. The Yankees omitted the national salute from their vessels and batteries Monday.

Another body of Yankees landed on John's Island Tuesday, but it is believed to be only a small force for the purpose of covering some movements elsewhere.

No change of importance in the fleet has been noticed.

The *Mercury* gives some additional particulars of the assault of Sunday morning on Fort Johnson, which will prove interesting to our readers:

On Saturday the Yankees had attacked our west lines on James Island, and having, as they supposed, diverted the watchfulness and attention of the commander of the east lines, about day on Sunday morning their barges were seen approaching Fort Johnson. They soon effected a landing of one column below Battery Simpkins. This was bravely and successfully repulsed by the picket, who also had charge of the guns, under command of Lieut. LOWNDES, of Company K, of First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery, and Lieut. COWPER, of Company E, First South Carolina Artillery.

The second column, under the immediate command of Col. HOTT, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, who also had command of the expedition, attacked the Brooke gun, and landing in overwhelming numbers, Lieut. ROWORK, of the Second South Carolina Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy, cheered by this success—with their commander at their head, waving his sword—advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line.

The enemy, finding the fire too hot for them, began waving white handkerchiefs, and seventy-five surrendered, the balance sailing back. Many took shelter in the Brooke gun battery; but the larger number, taking to their barges, made good their escape, and, being subjected to a heavy fire from our batteries, are supposed to have received a heavy loss, as they were seen to pick up their dead and wounded.

Lieut.-Col. YATES immediately ordered a charge to be made upon the Brooke gun battery. Company G came up in fine style, commanded by First-Lieut. T. DAVIS WARNER, and supported by Lieut. J. C. REYNOLDS, the Adjutant of the post, who had collected a squad of some twenty detailed men, and this daring coup was a complete success. We recovered the battery and took about sixty-five men.

Lieut. HALSEY, commanding the light howitzers, and Lieut. KEITH, in charge of the infantry supporting the Parrott guns, Capt. GILLARD, in command of the infantry of the line, with Lieut. DARGAN, in command of a portion of the lines, poured a heavy fire upon the advancing columns, tending much to demoralize the assailants.

In their hasty retreat, Battery Cheeves, commanded by Capt. HUNTER, of Second Regiment, S. C. A., opened fire upon the retreating barges, and sunk several.

GENUINE YANKEE INFAMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Capt. SEMMES says that WINSLOW had covered his ship with chain armor, and then nailed planks over it, to give it the appearance of a wooden ship, while, in fact, it was an iron-clad. After learning this, we no longer wondered at the instantaneous promotion of WINSLOW. It was meet and proper, and altogether in keeping, that an Infamous Government should reward an infamous renegade for perpetrating the most infamous fraud that was ever practiced upon the high seas. A reward from LINCOLN would be a disgrace to any man who was not already beyond distrust. Had such a foul advantage been taken over one knight by another in the days of chivalry, the perpetrator would have had his spurs hacked off by the common hangman, his arms reversed, his name stricken from the roll of honor, and his carcass stretched by the neck between sun and earth, until the birds of the air had torn his eyes from their sockets. What must be the sense of honor of that Government which can encourage such damning infamy in its officers?

GOLD.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

As the chief cause of the high price of gold is its scarcity, it has been suggested that the supply could be practically doubled by the issue of gold certificates, redeemable at the will of the holders. Parties would buy or receive these certificates at the market rate for gold, and whilst confidence in their convertibility remained unimpaired, the certificates would be seldom presented for redemption. As the Government cannot properly undertake this business, the only mode in which the result can be accomplished. If at all, is by the combination of capitalists of known solvency and acknowledged integrity. A capital of $50,000 *in gold* might thus be raised, and certificates issued to that extent—the specie remaining on deposit at one of the banks. The suggestion is mentioned for the consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of our finances.

GRANT AND THE YANKEES.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

A Yankee letter-writer has given the information that GRANT is about to "startle the country with another brilliant performance." The brilliant things with which he has already startled the "country," this writer does not rehearse. It was assumed, in the outset of his campaign against Richmond, that he was achieving prodigies; but as these achievements did not bring about the result, viz: the capture of Richmond—for which alone they could have any value, it might have been supposed, the applause bestowed upon them would be considered as having been premature and unmerited. But that is not the Yankee way. They must always have a hero, a success and failure he may be, and generally is, but still a necessity, and something that suffices until pushed from his pedestal by some new claimant of Yankee adoration.

From our point of view, it has been plain enough all along that GRANT was doing nothing, and could do nothing. We saw that his attempts in Spottsylvania to overwhelm Gen. LEE by the weight of numbers and the pass on unmolested to Richmond, were failures. We saw next that his attempts to get in Gen. LEE'S rear, intercept his supplies, compel him to move off westward and leave the way open to Richmond, were failures. We saw next that his scheme of wearing out Gen. LEE'S army by frequent combats, "attrition" they called it, in which he hoped to inflict as much injury as he received, his own losses to be repaired by reinforcements, while LEE'S, as he believed, could not be, were failures. We saw next that his hope of besieging Richmond was a failure. And we saw lastly, that his plan of cutting all the lines of communication, and ravaging all the country on which the city was dependent for supplies, was a failure. To us GRANT has been, from the beginning to the end—and the end so far as this city is concerned has been reached—the planner and the executor of failures and nothing else.

But, the Yankee nation were obliged to have a hero, and for the time being it must be GRANT. They deluded themselves with the fancy that he was working wonders, and they do not intend to throw off the delusion until some other false God is set up for them to worship. Then they will whistle him down the wind far and fast enough. But idol-worship is indispensable to their existence, and they cannot give up one image till another is supplied. Hence the assurance, amusing to us, but comforting to Yankeedom, that GRANT is about to startle the country with *another* brilliant feat! John Bull, not so bound to admire Yankee paper-heroes, and worship Yankee mud-divinities as his cousin Jonathan, and shrewder much in military acumen than he, was able to perceive, from the condition of things presented a month ago, that it was all over with GRANT. The judgment of that experienced and sagacious military critic upon the state of things then existing was, that GRANT'S "original plan had failed," and that he "had expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results;" that what he was then engaged about was "a new campaign," encumbered by all the disadvantages of an army diminished by enormous losses and disprited by obvious failures."

Since the time to which these opinions refer, we have seen various hopeful enterprises of GRANT foiled, and severe punishment inflicted on those engaged in them—Hunter driven beyond the mountains and fleeing to the Ohio, when a depot of supplies had been ordered to be kept for him at the White House, to where it was intended he should land, after having laid waste all Piedmont, Virginia; Sheridan beaten and hurled back, just as he had reached the point at which he could begin to do mischief; WILSON and KAUTZ fallen upon in the midst of their drunkards and beaten into jelly; GRANT'S assaults wherever made repulsed with heavy loss; whole regiments taken prisoners; forced to reduce his lines and get further away from the city of Petersburgh, that a month ago was believed to be in his hands; and last, but chief of all, Gen. LEE, who, according to Yankee accounts, was *in extremis*, suddenly showing himself to be as much at his ease as, according to the same accounts, to be able to detach a large portion of his army for an invasion of the enemy's country. When all these things become known to European observers of events on this continent, we may readily believe that their interest in the military problem will yield to the more curious study of the mental phenomenon presented in the self-stultification which makes the Yankee race believe that GRANT has been performing "brilliant" feats.

But it is no business of ours to awaken this remarkable people from this or any other of their wonderful delusions. They are in the hands of a Providence who, for His own good purpose, has given them over to believe all manner of lies, and who, at His own pleasure, and in His own way, will restore them to sanity or devote them to destruction.

Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, July 17.

The New-England College Regatta will be held on Lake Quinsigamond here on the 26th inst. There will be a citizens regatta on the 30th, open to all boats, with prizes amounting to $500.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, July 17.

The house of MOSES MOREY, at Central Falls, was partially burnt this morning. A young woman named CATHARINE CULLEN perished in the flames.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac—The Late Rebel Raid—Malaria on James River—A Cure for It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

The transport *City of Baltimore* arrived from City Point this morning with the latest intelligence from GRANT'S army. Heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the Ninth Corps.

An early assault was expected along our whole line.

All excitement over the late raid has now died out, and Washington has returned once more to its wonted peace and security.

Quinine administered daily is said to be the only antidote to the malaria that prevails on James River during August, September and October. Scientific, mechanic, and other eminent journals are responsible for the truth of this statement, and our soldiers would do well to bear it in mind.

News to the 14th—The Second Corps Marched Out to the Weldon Road—The Enemy Not in Sight—A Coward in the Army—His Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 14, says:

"Night before last the Second Corps was marched out to the works thrown up by the Sixth Corps near the Weldon Road. A flank movement on the part of the enemy was anticipated. HANCOCK had his corps massed near the Williams House. The enemy did not appear, though we waited his coming a night and a day.

Four men rambled out from the lines and were surprised by a party of guerrillas while gathering fruit. Two guerrillas were captured, but the remainder made good their escape.

A First Lieutenant in the army has been found guilty of cowardice. He has been sentenced to have the insignia of his rank torn off, his sword broken, his head shaved, and will be drummed out of the camp. This officer, though two years in the service, by artful dodging has managed to keep out of every engagement in which his regiment has taken part. Severe examples will be made of all such officers.

Operations in James River—Capture of a Torpedo.

We publish from official documents the following relating to recent operations in James River:

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD OSWONDAGA, JAMES RIVER, July 14, 1864.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

SIR: I herewith inclose a very modest report of Lieut. CHAMBERS, of his operations in this vicinity on the morning of the 12th inst., with a force assigned to the navy for picket duty, and fifty additional men detailed by your order to cooperate.

It only remains for me to speak of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. CHAMBERS and the force under his command, and the good judgment exercised by him in the accomplishment of the object desired.

The disposition manifested by him to share the credit of his achievement with the subordinates associated with him, I also consider very creditable.

I send you herewith a sketch of the captured torpedo. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. SMITH,

Captain and Senior Officer in James River.

NAVAL PICKET STATION, THIRD PENN. ARTILLERY, TRENT'S REACH, JAMES RIVER, July 12, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, I have the honor to report, that I proceeded last evening, at 10 o'clock, with 70 men of Company G, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and 50 men of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers—Lieuts. LINDSAY and SEARS in charge of the latter—to a point on James River, below Dutch Gap, thence to Cox's Farm, and there destroyed the signal station, together with two mills, two barns, blacksmith shops, and a large lot of agricultural implements contained in the outbuildings. A very large amount of hay and grain, which was about being shipped to Richmond, was also destroyed.

I attacked the enemy, whom I found strongly posted, about daylight; and after a sharp fight, forced them to leave their intrenched position, when I charged and utterly routed them, killing and wounding a number, and capturing one Lieutenant, one Sergeant (wounded,) and twelve men with their arms and equipments.

I also captured a torpedo, with 200 pounds of powder intended for it, with the time-fixing apparatus, &c., which had been landed but a few hours previously, preparatory to being planted by the rebels.

The gunboat *Stepping Stones*, Capt. CAMPBELL, carried me to the point of landing, and there awaited my return, protecting my rear. Acting Ensign LAWRENCE, United States Navy, acted as guide and rendered valuable assistance. I returned without the loss of a man.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. CHAMBERS,

First-Lieut. Third Penn. Artillery.

Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, Senior Officer Commanding James River Fleet.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Late from Chattahoochee—No Pursuit of the Rebels—Large Captures of Prisoners—A Correspondent of the New-York Herald Ordered Out of the Lines.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

To-day's Nashville *Times* says:

At the last accounts our forces were still strongly and securely intrenched at the Chattahoochee.

There has been no pursuit of the rebels, and no advance from the banks of the Chattahoochee toward Atlanta.

Passengers on the evening trains to-day state that rumors prevail at Nashville that Gen. SHERMAN has captured six thousand prisoners, but the time and locality are not stated.

It is also stated that Gen. SHERMAN has ordered a correspondent of a New-York paper out of his lines.

The Effect of Entertaining Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

Last evening, a small party of guerrillas, representing themselves to be of FORREST'S command, came within five miles of the city, on the Nolensville pike, and proceeded to the house of an old lady named BOTTLES, eleven miles from the city, for refreshments. They were pursued by a party of National soldiers, who, after ordering the inmates to vacate the house, set fire to it, together with the outbuildings, which were entirely consumed.

The river is scant two feet of water on the shoals, and is still falling.

Guerrilla Operations in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

The Friday morning train from Nashville for Johnsonville, when six miles out, was warned to return, which was done. A guard was obtained, and the cars proceeded to Waverley, where a party of twenty laborers had been attacked by a band of guerrillas that morning. Three laborers were killed. The survivors were robbed, and then drawn up in a line to be shot. The guerrilla chief, however, liberated them because they were only laborers, but said if they had been soldiers they would have been murdered. The guerrillas set fire to the tents and destroyed the camp. After which they left for parts unknown.

Fair Exchange.

We have received the following note from a rebel prisoner, with an earnest request for its publication:

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864.

To any one who has relations or friends at prisoners of war at Macon or Americus, Georgia, I can supply them with provisions, clothing or money (Confederate) in a few hours' notice, and will do so provided any one will supply me. I am in need of some articles, &c., and desire to make such an arrangement upon such terms as we may agree. Address me at Fort Delaware.

Lieut. A. G. TOMLINSON,
Phillips' Georgia Legion.

FROM EUROPE.

MAILS TO THE 6TH INSTANT.

French Official Visit to the Kearsarge.

THE EMPEROR REPORTED ON BOARD.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND SHIPS.

An English Naval Officer on the Kearsarge.

The Non-Confidence Debate in the House of Commons.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Renewed Progress of Hostilities---The Fall of Alsen.

MR. COBDEN ON NON-INTERVENTION.

GARIBALDA AT ISCHIA.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON

The steamship *America* of the Bremen line from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her dates are the same as the *Caledonia's* but the telegraph supplied only the merest outline of the news by that vessel.

The *Belgian* and *Saxonia* arrived early on Wednesday morning, July 6.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Semmes and His New Ship—Another Fight in Prospect—Festivities to Capt. Winslow—French Official Visit to the Kearsarge—The Emperor Reported to be Among the Visitors Incognito—American Guns versus French Guns—The French Astonished and Dumbfounded—The Fourth of July in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Le France, a paper which receives the inspirations of Mr. SLIDELL, says that on account of his shattered health Capt. SEMMES is soon going to the springs of Germany, and that his First Lieutenant has been recommended by the Captain to the Confederate Government to take his place on the new Confederate vessel which is soon coming out. The commission of the new commander cannot, however, arrive before the end of this month. *La France* does not state, of course, where the new vessel is to come from, but it is almost certain now that the two frigates which where built by M. ARMAN have gone definitively into the hands of Prussia; so that if the successor of Capt. SEMMES does get a new vessel, it can only be in England. But there is great doubt as to the truth of the assertion of *La France*. Notwithstanding the universal and active sympathy for SEMMES in England, and notwithstanding the desire to help him or his successor to a new ship, the English people are growing more

daily by a large number of officers and others interested in artillery or in shipbuilding, they were, of course, given full permission to visit the vessel, and take drawings and a measurement of the big guns, their carriages and rammods. All the party were in uniform but one, *and this one we have been told was the Emperor incognito.* The names of the officers forming the commission were: Capt. LEVECQUE, Colonel of Artillery, Count LANCIA; Marine Engineer SENNEVILLE, and Rear-Admiral Baron DIDELOT.

Lieut. THORNTON laid down to these gentlemen the doctrine that rifled guns on board ship were not to be compared to the columbiads for usefulness; that however perfect might be the rifled gun, they always, or nearly always, missed their object at a mile; that the only gun to be relied on was a short-range gun, and that the larger the calibre the better. Thus the *Alabama* went into action with her rifled guns gauged at 2,000 yards, while the *Kearsarge* went into action with the range of her guns fixed at 500 yards. The result was that the *Alabama* wasted a great many balls at long range which never touched the *Kearsarge*, while the latter was enabled to save her ammunition until she arrived in close quarters, and then her work of destruction was easily and rapidly executed. Thus, when Lieut. THORNTON had exposed to the commission that the great *desideratum* was an enormous shell thrown in at close quarters, with just velocity enough to arrive inside the enemy's ship, and not pass through it, one of the gentlemen turned to his party and exclaimed: "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush!" When it was declared to them also that the big guns did not kick enough to make it a practical objection to their size, that, in fact, their recoil was not as great as that of the rifled guns, that the American navy possessed a large number of models of gun-carriages as good as those of the *Kearsarge*, and that the question of recoil was one which had been settled in the American navy, they were astonished and did not pretend to conceal it. When also they were told that the vessel was constructed in forty-seven working days, when they saw how strong she was and how little damage she had received from the powerful rifled guns of the *Alabama*, their astonishment bordered on incredulity.

Thus this combat, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare. The excitement in regard to it continues as great as ever; the shop windows are full of pictures of the fight, of the two vessels, and of the officers. A photographer at Cherbourg took a view of the fight from the shore just as the *Alabama* was sinking. M. DURAND-BRAGER, one of the first marine painters of France, has already painted and sent to New-York a large picture of the fight, which you will see immediately at GOUPIL'S. He is engaged upon another one, which, I believe, is to be presented to Capt. WINSLOW by subscription. The combat is an endless subject for discussion among naval and scientific men. It has entered into literature, where it furnishes a text for startling comparisons, and I even saw, yesterday, on the bill of fare at a fashionable restaurant a *Rocher de Glace a la Winslow.* Finally Capt. WINSLOW has had poetry inflicted upon him, which talked of "congealed thunder" and of "monster guns which worry Neptune and vex the mighty deep."

The Fourth of July was not celebrated in a general way yesterday. Nevertheless, a party composed mostly of gentlemen fixed in business in Paris, and in which the large importing houses were largely represented, organized a dinner at PETER FRASER'S, which passed off happily, enthusiastically, and especially patriotically. Mr. PARTRIDGE, of New-York, presided, and announced the toasts. Nearly everybody made speeches, and it was gratifying to see that so many gentlemen "unused to public speaking" were yet so happy in "thinking on their feet." But in a time like this, when every man's patriotism is or ought to be boiling over, it is no hard task to find words even in the gaze of an audience. On this occasion the famous orchestra of WARTENTZEL furnished the music, and the American airs and the cheers of the boys were so new a thing in this peaceful city, that a mob of no small dimensions accompanied the performance on the outside. It is a long time since the fashionable and quiet *Passage des Princes* has had such a waking up! MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords Monday, July 4, Lord RUSSELL, in reply to a question by Lord CLANRICARDE, stated that the Prussian Government had formally denied the authenticity of the dispatch recently published in its name.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said he should ask a question connected with this correspondence.

Lord MALMESBURY said he should, on Friday, next move a resolution on the negotiations in the conference. Its terms are identical with those of the resolution moved in the House of Commons.

Lord HARDWICKE asked if the reports of the action between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* had drawn the attention of the Government to the efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armor for ships of war.

The Duke of SOMERSET said the Admiralty, two or three years ago made some experiments with chain-armor, which proved that it could not effectually resist cast-iron shot from the common 68-pounder gun. Against steel projectiles the chain-work was no defence whatever.

The Minister of War of Copenhagen has announced the establishment of the blockade of Dantzic and Pillau, and has stated that the lighthouses on the west coast of Schleswig will be extinguished under certain contingencies.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 4, Mr. DISRAELI moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, and supported them in a speech of considerable length and of great power. In bringing the narrative to a close he gave a summary of the results of the conference, in which he said: Her Majesty's Government had made two considerable propositions—one, the dismemberment of Denmark—so much for its integrity; second, that Denmark should be placed under the joint guarantee of the great powers, which would be a fertile source of war. He asked the House, in conclusion, what was its opinion of these proceedings? He insisted that the policy pursued by the Government had resulted in the portentous consequences indicated in his motion—that it had lowered the just influence of England; that the security for peace had thereby been diminished, and they must not be allowed to escape their responsibility.

The Chancelor of the Exchequer charged DISRAELI with having garbled and falsified the meaning of the dispatches he had quoted. He denied that the failure of their honest efforts had lowered the just influence of England. Why did not Mr. DISRAELI use plain language? He did not venture to adopt the old and constitutional form of a vote of want of confidence, and he was wise. The House and the country would, he felt sure, approve the conduct of the Government in these very difficult negotiations, and would reject the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment "To submit to Her Majesty the opinion of this House, that the independence of Denmark and the possessions of that kingdom, on the terms proposed by the representatives of the neutral Powers in the recent conference, ought to be guaranteed." He did not desire war England should undertake single-handed to engage in war, but that the House should show its readiness to cooperate with our allies before the evil is accomplished.

Mr. KINGLAKE remarked that Mr. NEWDEGATE'S proposition was not only war, but war throughout all time. War, he contended, would be impolitic; it was now too late.

On the motion of Mr. COBDEN, the debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday July 5, the adjourned discussion was continued. Mr. COBDEN spoke at great length against the vote of censure. The debate was again adjourned.

MR. COBDEN ON NON-INTERVENTION.

From the London Times, July 6.

Mr. COBDEN has availed himself of a very extraordinary occasion to give us a really new chapter on his standing theme of non-intervention. It is not often that a man is so fortunate in being able to produce an old friend with an entirely new face. On former occasions Mr. COBDEN has had to proscribe great wars and little wars entered into in behalf of our neighbors, or combinations successfully made against the liberty and interests of nations, or proceedings, not always orderly, for the preservation of public order. The present instance falls under none of these heads. In order to carry out an idea, not exactly dynastic, as Mr. COBDEN puts it, but rather as to what Denmark ought to be, or what ought to be Denmark, we and certain other powers, twelve years ago, agreed to recognize a certain disposition of two provinces containing near a million inhabitants, without asking their leave, without waiting to see how they would like it when the time came, without consulting the Diet, which had unquestionable rights in one of them, and without considering the change of circumstances, of sovereigns, of opinions, of international relations, that might possibly occur in a very few years. One has only to glance at the history of Europe since 1852 to feel the rashness of an engagement that might possibly come due under circumstances so very different from those of its own date. For example, one of the signatories has in the interval forcibly dispossessed another of a province and population far more important, and bound by a much stronger tie, than those under question. The treaty was, of course, contrary to the first principles of non-intervention, even though it confined itself to a barren and ineffective recognition. As to all that has happened since, and all that our Government has done to obtain effect for the treaty, Mr. COBDEN delights to picture Her Majesty's Government at their wits' end for arguments and persuasion, baffled, cheated, scouted, insulted, slighted and eventually left altogether out of the question. He describes the case to the full as bad as Mr. DISRAELI, or Gen. PEEL, or any other partisan on that side. His moral is that they are rightly served for interference. They took part in a street quarrel; so mud from the gutter and stones from the road are their just recompense. Parliament and all England share their sense of humiliation. They have had to hawk about their whining petitions at every Court in Europe, and have had the door slammed in their faces. Mr. COBDEN'S own cheeks tingle with shame, but reason comes to his aid, and he is glad of it. It is a caution to the country never to interfere again, and Mr. COBDEN boldly calls it the last interference. As far as we are concerned, he says, the result is ridiculous rather than disastrous, and Denmark only suffers what small States, especially small Continental States, always have suffered, and will suffer, through their habit of attempting to drag larger States into their quarrels. Thus, as respects the "smash" suffered by this country, Mr. COBDEN agrees with the resolution, but he does not think our influence lowered, for that influence, he says, will always be in proportion to our power. Nor does he think the securities of peace diminished. On the contrary, he thinks that the more it is known that England will not go to war, and that other countries will hold themselves at liberty to fly from their engagements as soon as they become troublesome, the less will weak States presume on foreign aid, and the more pains will they take to settle their own affairs.

No doubt the whole story tells much against intervention, or, at least, against ready, rash and careless intervention. It was a folly to imagine that the agreement of half-a-dozen courts to recognise a particular personal claim many years before the occasion might arise could overcome all the difficulties already great enough to suggest such a proceeding. Mr. COBDEN then brings out very forcibly that the practice of gratuitous interference defeats itself, by multiplying its burdens, by drawing on its resources, and diminishing its available power. If a man will persist in making himself surety for everybody who asks him, the time will arrive when his name will be good for nothing, and his friends will turn round on him for having encouraged them in foolish speculation. With 50,000 men in India, or in our Indian reserves; with 15,000 men doing for the Canadians what they are perfectly able to do for themselves; with 10,000 fighting somebody's battle in New-Zealand, and raising a vested interest in rebellion; with forces in Japan, at the Cape of Good Hope, and a dozen other stations, we are not in a condition to enter the field against States which keep immense standing armies at home, ready to start on any errand at an hour's warning. It is the happy result of our insular position that we do not require one per cent. of our population to be always under arms at our own doors. We are all but unapproachable; indeed, quite so as far as we know at present. So we have no need to interfere with the quarrels of our neighbors; no actual need. Had we even left the French revolutionists to manage their own affairs in 1793, we have no reason to believe that it would have been worse for Europe in the end. So far all is plain. Nothing is so perilous or so insecure in its results as interference, either armed or looking to force. Witness this very Treaty of 1852, which has done nobody any good.

Such lessons, however, if properly considered, lead rather to the adoption of a deep principle of action than to an outward rule. It is as in private affairs; the man who, for the best reasons, and after the most painful experience, resolves not to lend money, or not to guarantee character, or not to forward an application to a patron, may find himself irresistibly called on to break his own law. Does Mr. COBDEN think that in this country it will ever be as the laws of the Medes and Persians, never to assist a neighbor by advice, by negotiation, or by arms? We may be more careful for the future; we may gather this jewel from our present adversity; we may have to thank Mr. COBDEN for driving home this lesson; but we can never be sure that events will not take place of a nature to disturb our calculations and weaken our resolves. If it were possible for England to make a resolution never to interfere, however strong the appeal to our neighborly feelings or our common humanity, and, still further, to keep that resolution for a considerable time, that abstinence would itself create a self-confidence and security that might break down under temptation. Our present immunity from European wars itself leads us to engage in unnecessary and costly quarrels many thousand miles from home; and, if we were enabled to draw our soldiers home, we should probably soon feel a growing desire to meddle with Continental politics. It is almost impossible to foresee whence the next disturbance will come, and what will be its characteristic principles. It may be a war for an idea; it may be a religious crusade; it may be conquest; it may be legitimacy and order; it may be anarchy, nobody can tell. Five years ago nobody in the United States could have fancied the state of things which now seems as if it never would come to an end. A resolution at that time against civil war would, indeed, have been wise, had there been hope of its observance. But evils are not avoided till they are known, and wisdom requires the light of experience. We trust to be wiser and wiser in consequence of our present humiliation. Henceforth let us give up, if possible, the thankless labors and empty honors of gratuitous interference. Let us look at home, if we want something to do, and leave States to choose their own sovereigns, nationalities to assert their independence if they please, and Governments to reduce their rebellious subjects if they can. Had we kept our own house in better order, and cared more for those that belonged to us, we should not now see half Ireland on the move, and supplying daily hecatombs to the demon of civil war. Mr. COBDEN is never better employed than in counting the sacrifices we make for points of honor, for national Quixotism, for ideas, for colonial glory for the "dominion" of the sea, for the balance of power, and for no cause whatever. But to lay down a rule is not so easy. We are too free to be bound by rigid laws, even self-imposed. We must leave ourselves at liberty to act always as we think best, but in order to act wisely we must store up the lessons of experience taught by our successes, and still more those taught by our many failures, such as this untoward Schleswig-Holstein Treaty and negotiations.

THE SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the London Times, July 5.

Yesterday afternoon, as the hour approached at which the House of Commons was to assemble, an extraordinary amount of excitement prevailed in the immediate neighborhood of the House, indicative of the interest taken out of doors in the impending debate, and reminding one of the gatherings in that quarter during the party struggle which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill. A great crowd of people had collected in Palace-yard to see the members enter the House, and they did not disperse until inwards 9 o'clock. The arrival of Lord PALMERSTON and of Mr. DISRAELI was watched with eager curiosity. The leader of the Opposition made his appearance towards half-past 4, in an open carriage. He was soon recognized by the crowd, and received a few cheers as he passed, but faint in comparison with those with which Lord PALMERSTON was greeted on his arrival about a quarter of an hour later. The Premier, who was in a close carriage, had been recognized in Parliament-street, and the cheers which his appearance drew forth there were heard in Palace-yard, and became louder as he approached the House. Mr. GLADSTONE leaned back in his carriage, as if to avoid notice, and so passed into the House almost wholly unobserved. In the half-hour from 4½ o'clock, the members arrived in great numbers. As Mr. DISRAELI presented himself to speak, which he did about 4 o'clock, the House presented an extraordinary spectacle, respecting both its crowded state and the prevailing excitement. More the eve of a division after some arduous party struggle than the commencement of a debate. In the body of the House every available seat was occupied, and the members who had arrived late crowded the side galleries, or stood in groups below the bar. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Earl GREY, Lord LLANOVER, Earl POWIS, Lord HOUGHTON and Mr. Justice SHEE sat in the part of the House immediately over the clock assigned to distinguished strangers, and in the seats below the bar, on either side of the entrance, were Earl RUSSELL, the Poet TENNYSON, the Duke of Argyle, the Bishop of Oxford, and many other persons of note. Both the speaker's and strangers' galleries were crowded during the night, and scores who had orders for the first could not get admission. Many of the members who had seats in the House, and who had left it for refreshment, found on their return that they could not get in, and one or the other waited in the adjoining lobbies in the hope of being admitted.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

AN IRISHMAN BEARDS LORD GREY.

On the 5th inst., a very extraordinary scene took place before the Lords' Committee to whom had been referred the Belfast Improvement Bill. In 1855 a suit was instituted by the Attorney General for Ireland, at the relation of Mr. JOHN REA, solicitor, against certain members of the Belfast Corporation, for having exceeded their borrowing powers, and the Lord Chancellor declared the defendants responsible for the sums overborrowed, amounting altogether to £183 000. Since that time several attempts have been made by the corporation and its friends to obtain the consent of their opponents, who are all of the Liberal party, to a bill of indemnity, but Mr. REA and those who act with him have declared that, inasmuch as the corporation has hitherto been exclusively in the hands of the Tories, who have used their influence to disfranchise their opponents, the only terms on which they will consent to an indemnity Bill are the complete political reorganization of the town council, to be followed, as they confidently assert it will, by the return of Liberal representatives for many of the constituencies in Ulster that now return Conservatives. Several bills introduced into Parliament to legalize the excessive expenditure have been vigorously opposed by the Liberals; and up to this time not less than £30,000 has been spent on either side, in a contest which has now lasted over nine years. In 1862 the matters in dispute were submitted to arbitration, the Right Hon. the Colonial Minister, who was the Chief Secretary for Ireland, acting as umpire, and a bill was introduced during the present session, and passed through the Commons, confirming the award, on condition that a public bill should be introduced to prevent, if possible, the further disfranchisement of Liberal ratepayers, and to remedy the other grievances complained of. The public bill introduced by Sir HUGH CAIRNS being considered wholly inadequate, no fewer than five petitions were presented to the House of Lords against the Private Indemnity Bill, and referred to a committee, consisting of Earl GREY (chairman), Lords NELSON, RIVERS, WROTTESLEY, and MELVILLE.

When the committee met,

Mr. BROWNE, Q. C., (of the Irish bar,) objected to the opponents being heard, on the ground that they were parties to and were bound by the award.

Mr. PRITT, Q. C., Mr. FORSTER, Q. C., and Mr. AUSTIN argued that their clients, Mr. JOHN F. FERGUSON, D. L., Dr. DENVIR, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and others had not signed the deed of submission, and that Mr. REA, who did sign it as relator in the Chancery suit, had no power to bind them.

Mr. MCKENNA, who appears for on behalf of the 40,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Belfast, was heard on the same side.

Mr. REA claimed to be heard, but

The Chairman declined, as he was a party to the submission.

The room having been cleared the committee deliberated, and when the parties were again admitted the Chairman said they were of opinion that the arbitrators had heard the case fully, and that they would not hear any objections to the award.

Mr. REA.—I must now respectfully claim my right as relator in the Chancery suit to read my petition, and then if your Lordships order me to retire I will do so. I refused £20,000 in order that I might appear before the Lords' Committee, and you will not be doing me justice if you refuse to hear my petition. It is quite possible for me to exaggerate the respect I have for the five peers of the realm who compose this committee, and I consider it a great privilege to have suffered for ten years to be allowed to address them.

Lord GREY.—Mr. REA, your petition is before us, and we have looked at it. We think that is quite sufficient.

Mr. REA.—It must be read either by the clerk or by myself. You are bound on your oaths as peers to enter it as read on the minutes. Witnesses must also be produced to prove the deed of submission, for I do not admit I signed it.

Earl GREY.—I must insist on your being silent.

Mr. REA.—And I must insist on your removing me by force from the room.

Earl GREY.—You must withdraw.

Mr. REA.—I will not withdraw voluntarily.

Earl GREY.—We must make you withdraw.

Mr. REA.—I am a subject of Her Majesty, and a belted earl shall not tyrannize over me. It is an act of tyranny, for which I will hold you answerable. I impute no improper motives to you. I will only be removed by force; but a formal assault will be quite sufficient. I got myself dragged from the House of Commons because I thought the Lords' Committee would hear me. It is illegal to remove me except by the officers of the House. I did not expect that Earl GREY'S son would outrage the laws of the Constitution, after his father saving England from a revolution; and I hope Earl NELSON, for the sake of the name he bears, will prevent this outrage. The police have no more right to remove me than a Frenchman has to drag him from the deck of an English man-of-war.

Two policemen were then brought in and caught hold of Mr. REA, who then went quietly with them out of the room.

The bill then passed through committee.

Mr. M'KENNA said he hoped their Lordships would make some suggestion in their report by which 40,000 men, whose cause they had not heard, would be made to keep the peace, for he would feel bound to tell them that they had been aggrieved and were the victims of injustice.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

BREAKFAST TO THE OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the London Star, July 5.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the eighty-eighth anniversary of American Independence, a number of Americans entertained at breakfast, in St. James' Hall, Capt. Wheeler and Engineer Cushman, of the *Kearsarge*. Although the presence of these officers in London was not known until late in the evening before there was a considerable company present and much enthusiasm manifested. Among those present were, the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, United States Minister to Denmark, Capt. Boyd, United States Marine Corps; C. E. Wilson, Secretary of Legation, London; Henry T. Parker, of Boston; A. B. Cahills, Dr. Whitney, Dr. Ballard, C. L. Derby, of New-York; B. F. Brown, of Boston; R. Hunting, New-York; W. J. Valentine, of Maine; G. W. Belding, B. Moran, Henry B. Adams, C. F. Dennet, of Boston; A. G. Grant, of Ohio; M. D. Conway, of Boston, and others.

When the excellent breakfast had been attended to, the Chairman, C. E. WILSON, Esq., proposed the health of the President of the United States, whose name was received with nine cheers. Hon. Mr. WOOD responded to this. He said the President was emphatically, as the Chairman pronounced him, an honest man. To a great extent unfamiliar with political life when he entered upon his present duties, and with a task of greater difficulty than that allotted to most men, he had advanced step by step to the heart of the great issue in America—which was the completion of the work that we now see was but partially done in 1776, (applause,) for, by an unfortunate omission, Slavery was in that day still allowed to live by the very men who declared that all men are created free and equal. It was only because she was permitted to import slaves a few years longer that South Carolina agreed to enter the Union. All could imagine the joy that "Old Abe," in his trying labors, would have when news of the great events which had recently happened (loud cheers) arrived in Washington.

The second toast was "The Queen of England," whose name was received with loud cheers.

The third was "The Navy of the United States—(long-continued cheers)—we great its representatives on our national anniversary with a nation's gratitude."

Capt. WHEELER, well known as the manager of the guns in the late conflict with the *Alabama*, said that he knew more about fighting than about making speeches; but he thanked them, and congratulated them on the event that had so gladdened the hearts of all loyal Americans.

The Chairman said: We have here that wicked man who was accused, and justly, of having laid chains over the sides of the *Kearsarge* to protect her boilers and engines.

Mr. CUSHMAN rose amidst applause, and said that the plan they had adopted was one that had been recommended by Capt. THORNTON, at New-Orleans, and had at that city saved all the vessels from being sunk. The *Alabama* only struck that chain cable once (in his opinion—others on board said twice,) but no would like to have more of the pirates come out and try if they could do any better.

The next toast was, "The armies of the United States—God—Grant—Victory."

Mr. CONWAY was called upon to respond to this. He said that he believed that under God was GRANT, and under GRANT would be victory. Born upon the new historic battle-fields on the Rappahannock, he had studied for many years the great wrong which was now struggling for the mastery of the New World. He had much reason to believe that God was setting Himself against Slavery, and he would esteem nothing a real victory that did not utterly crush and extirpate Slavery. [Loud cheers.] We had already paid a great price—let us demand the only fair compensation—an entirely free and just Republic.

The Chairman said he was from Illinois and was proud of the state that had been foremost in the war—that had given to America ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Great cheers.] He read the next toast, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

A storm of cheers greeted HENRY T. PARKER, Esq., of Boston, as he arose to say, and to tell the assembly that a few years ago while the United States were engaged in a struggle of a certain description with Slavery, he could not have obtained permission to leave this country, where he could not have been safe, and where he must have been in danger of his life. He was now in the act of leaving, and it was exactly eighteen minutes from the time the last shot was fired till she sank. The average speed was eight knots during the action. Such is my friend's account. On conversing with the wounded men we heard that the *Alabama* was very leaky and sadly required caulking—obliged to use the pumps even at anchor; that her powder was very bad and damp, a quantity of which they threw overboard; that the fuses to her shells were much the same, and had proved so on former occasions; and that after the first shot had struck the ship she made a quantity of water. The officers of the *Kearsarge* state they at once lowered their boats and saved seventy-one men. One French pilot-boat saved nine, and another two men, and the rest the *Deerhound* saved. In justice to them, I must say that every question was replied to; that we were received in the most courteous and friendly manner, and everything thrown open for our inspection; and there can be but one opinion—the *Kearsarge* did her work most efficiently, and now remains in the same efficient state.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. SAUMAREZ, Captain, R. N.

THE FIRS, St. Laurence, Jersey, June 30.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The *Times*, of Monday, says: "The programme for debate is a matter not always in the hands of either Government or Opposition. Any independent member may throw himself athwart the battle field and compel the fight to take his course. It was the wish of her Majesty's Ministers to meet Mr. DISRAELI'S resolution with a decided negative, but Mr. KINGLAKE unexpectedly occupied the ground with a resolution which raised a new issue. Here were thus, therefore, two distinct questions before the House. Mr. KINGLAKE was accordingly urged to withdraw his amendment, in order to leave the Government the exclusive command of a reply to be made to Mr. DISRAELI. Mr. KINGLAKE would not give way. It is needless to observe that this is really a question of confidence, and so understood by both supporters and opponents of her Majesty's Government."

FRANCE.

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for an article by M. GRANDLY, and published June 30, entitled "The Programme of the English Cabinet."

The Emperor invited Baron VON BURST to breakfast at Fontainebleau on July 3. His Excellency dined with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on Sunday.

The *Temps & Patrie* publish a communication from the Prussian Embassy in Paris, declaring the diplomatic correspondence which appeared in the *Morning Post* to be entirely untounded. The communication also states that Count VON GOLTZ had received a note which purported to be addressed to him by HERR VON BISMARK.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at Fontainebleau, on July 2.

A telegram from Tunis, of June 27, says: "The Bey of Tunis has sent 4,000 soldiers against the insurgents. According to accounts the Tunis insurrection has had no connection with that of the Algerian tribes."

Advices from Cuba and San Domingo state that nothing of importance had occurred there.

The *Pays* says: "Denmark would gain nothing by the success of the Tories. We doubt the success of the Tories, and may add that we do not desire it. Everything throws the Tories into the arms of the Powers personifying in Europe the old right of despotism. The Whigs have not always done justice to the Imperial Government, but reflection and time cannot fail to bring the English Government and people to a more equitable appreciation of the past. They will understand that everything draws England toward France, as France is drawn toward England. France, calling to mind that she sustained alone the war in Italy, that she could not determine England to make any effort in favor of Poland, and remained alone in Mexico, could not abandon her neutrality in the question of the Duchies without being sure that England would remain with her, under any circumstances, to the close of the war, and that she would resolutely and frankly second us until the day when satisfied honor would allow the signing of peace."

The Paris Bourse was steady on Monday, Rentes closing at 66f. 15c.

Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, was entertained at dinner on Thursday in Paris by the Americans residing there. A collection was made by the Surgeon to erect a monument to the memory of the Federal sailor who died of his wounds at Cherbourg. The other two wounded are recovering.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of July 3, says: "The note of HERR VON BISMARK to Count VON GOLTZ, published in the London *Morning Post*, is purely apocryphal and unquestionably an invention. On the succession question Austria is pledged to no claimant, and has entered into no engagements toward Russia."

The following telegram received by the Russian Ambassador, July 3, was forwarded to Mr. REUTER'S office by His Excellency:

CARLSBAD, July 3.

Your Excellency is expressly authorized to declare that the two Prussian dispatches on the "Holy Alliance," published by the London *Morning Post*, are purely inventions. No such document nor anything similar exists. BISMARK.

RUSSIA AND HOLLAND.

A telegram from Kissingen of July 4, says: "The Emperor of Russia and the Czarewitch on leaving Kissingen are to pay a visit of several days' duration to the King of Holland, at the Hague, after which the Czarewitch will visit Scheveningen, where he will remain some weeks sea-bathing."

THE DANISH WAR.

A telegram from Copenhagen of June 30, says: The Danes have withdrawn beyond Hörup-Haf skirmishing during the retreat. No further pursuit occurred, and they reached Vollerup in good order at noon yesterday, where they have since embarked."

A telegram of July 2, says: The loss of the Danes in the retreat from Alsen is officially stated to amount to from 2,500 to 3,000 men, most of whom being killed and wounded; among them are 81 officers. The remainder of the troops and the war material are now being brought away from Alsen. Very considerable contributions have been imposed upon the inhabitants of Jutland.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration. The Danish inhabitants and officials have been ordered to obey the Prussian authorities, to whom the customs dues and the revenues derived from other sources, are to be handed over.

Gen. STEINMANN left Copenhagen June 30, when the shipping of the remainder of the war material was continued.

The Paris journals publish intelligence stating that the Prussians and Austrians are increasing the number of their troops in the Duchies. It is asserted that Prussia intends successively taking possession of all the Islands in the Archipelago, and afterward endeavoring to attack the enemy in Copenhagen itself.

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG.

A telegram from Kiel of July 3, says:

"The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG received the address of the select committee of the Schleswig-Holstein Associations to-day. In his reply he said that it was to be hoped that a division of Schleswig had been prevented by the active proceedings of the German Powers. He also expressed a hope that the claims put forward by the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG would not defer the time when he, the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, would be able to lead the Duchies against the common enemy. His Highness concluded: The interests of Germany and the welfare of the country demand a speedy settlement of public affairs on a firm basis. I may hope that the country will enable me to fulfill its obligations toward Germany, and to uphold the relations with that Power which will in future be our most effectual protection against Denmark."

A telegram from Randers, of July 3, says:

"A reconnoitering force from the Eighth Hussars and the Fifueth Infantry Regiment drove back a party of Danes who had crossed the Limfjord. Sixty prisoners were taken, of whom thirty are wounded. The Prussian loss was inconsiderable."

A telegram from Stralsund, of July 4, says:

"At 5 P. M. yesterday, two Danish war ships—the *Fordenskiold*, 34, and *Schleswig*, 12—approached within 3 000 paces of the Island of Rugeo and the peninsula of Wittow, for the purpose of reconnoitering the coast. Two Prussian companies and a rifled battery occupied Brooske. While the Danes were passing the Prussian guns fired twenty shells, seven of which perceptibly struck the Danish vessels. The Danes withdrew, and at 10 P. M. were seen to the east of Arcona."

The *Abendpost* (Vienna paper) publishes a dispatch of Count RECHBERG, dated Carlsbad, June 24, to the Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, St. Petersburgh and Stockholm. This dispatch recapitulates all the proceedings of the Conference, in order to prove that Denmark is alone responsible for its failure, she having rejected the last proposition of the neutral Powers.

A dispatch from Sonderborg says:

"At the partial clearance of the battle-field on the 30th ult., 400 Swedish volunteers were discovered, to whom no quarter was given."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Thursday, June 9.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has defeated one of his brothers, who has fled into British territory. The Ameer is now marching against his other brothers.

Exchange on London, 2s. 1d.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, of May 23, says:

"CHANG-CHOW-FOO has been taken by Major GORDON. Tangyan has fallen."

THE FALL OF ALSEN.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

ELSINORE, Wednesday, June 29.

Alsen is fallen. Notwithstanding the contrary opinion of persons of the highest authority, I have always expressed my conviction that after the loss of Dybböl the position of the Island was untenable; and to-day's news could not find me unprepared or cause me any surprise. We have no other accounts of the event than such as are supplied by hasty and obscure telegrams, and these will in all probability have reached London as early as we received them. My knowledge of the scene of action may, however, enable me to join together these crude and disconnected dispatches into a continuous and circumstantial narrative.

It was naturally to be expected that upon the breaking out of fresh hostilities, the war in Denmark should be carried on with the utmost vigor on the part of the Austro-Prussians; partly because their valor, bottled up for nearly two months' armistice, was ready for an outburst proportionate to the compression; partly, also, because it was of the greatest importance for the German Powers that they should meet any attempt at interference by neutral Powers by an array of *faits accomplis*. They were aware that where there is no longer any room for prevention, few people will venture to propose a cure.

For the first two or three days after the resumption of hostilities the Germans had, however, given no signs of any very extraordinary activity. On the side of Alsen they had limited themselves to a slack and torrid cannonade. Yesterday their fire was reported to have been returned with some spirit by the Danish batteries, whereupon it had ceased altogether. The results on this side were only one killed and one wounded. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, however, yesterday, in the night, the alarm was spread in the Danish camp, and the Prussians were reported to have come over the Als Sund. They had, it appears, thrown three bridges across the strait opposite to Kjoer, at a spot between Rönhave and Ulkeböl Weffermark. They soon mustered on the Alsen side a force which swelled to 26,000 combatants, with cavalry and artillery. I had reckoned that the Danes had some time ago no more than 5,000 men on the island; they had, however, more lately sent reinforcements to all their corps, so that we are told they mustered last night 8,000. No efforts were made, as far as we can make out, to dispute the passage of the Sound. The Danes allowed themselves to be taken by surprise at this juncture in so many other instances, and their enemies threw their bridges over the 1,000 yards of water by the aid of pontoons, which are pushed forward on rails and propelled by steam, agreeably to a new contrivance of their own invention, which enables them to construct a bridge in a few minutes.

Caught almost napping as they were, and soon confronted by superior numbers, the Danes fell back upon Ulkeböl, and showed such good countenance as deserved the highest eulogies of the officer in command, Gen. STEINMAN. The Eighteenth Regiment, a corps already signalized by brave deeds, is especially mentioned as having behaved with the utmost presence of mind and intrepidity.

The ground upon which the first encounter took place consists of a peninsular in the shape of an isosceles triangle, having the isthmus or basis between Sönderborg and Ulkeböl, and the apex at Arnkiselsöre; the two sides are formed by the shores of the Als Sund and of the Augustenburg Fiord. Placed at the basis, at Ulkeböl, the Danes, ranged on a line not more than an English mile long, were able for some time to keep in check the tide of the overwhelming masses of the enemy; they were driven back, however, and retreating upon Vollerup, they made the best of their way to the woods bearing the names of Söndeskoy and Lambjerg Indteg, which stretch their skirts to the very edge of that broad sheet of water which is known to us as Hörup-Hav. Towards 9½ o'clock the fight raged at its highest. The loss on both sides in dead and wounded is described as very heavy. By degrees, however, the numerical superiority of the Germans began to tell, and having forced the narrow tongue of land at Ulkeböl, they spread their forces as far as Augustenborg, where the Danish headquarters were, and at 10:40 o'clock they advanced from Augustenburg to Hörup-Hav, pressing on the Danish line at Vollerup. The two hostile columns were thus moving almost in two parallel lines on the same point—the Danes from Ulkeböl, by Vollerup and the woods of Söndeskov and Lambjerg Indteg, toward Hörup-Hav; the Prussians from Augustenburg and on the borders of Valerup, over Klioting and Lambjerg, to the same harbor of Hörup-Hav. The loss of Als has been looked forward to as a probable event, even by those who did not consider it inevitable; and the Government had, as I informed you, taken on Saturday last the precaution of sending a good number of transport ships to Hörup-Hav to embark the troops in the event of a reverse, and if it were found practicable. What chances there may be of the ultimate escape of the Danes from the island, we have not yet the means of ascertaining. The two contending armies are running a race to Hörup-Hav, and, although the Danes have taken the shortest road, their enemies seem to have over them the advantage of a large body of cavalry and light artillery. Should even the Danes make the best of their start, and thus outstrip their pursuers, they might be so closely pressed as to find it impossible to embark on the spot. In such an emergency they would have to continue their flight beyond Hörup-Hav, along the water side, by Shovby, down to the narrow, sandy isthmus which joins the little Peninsula of Kegenæs, or Keinæs, to the mainland of the Isle of Alsen, that peninsula which encloses the beautiful sheet of water of Hörup-Hav. The sandy isthmus above mentioned is a mere strip of land made up by the road and by a narrow beach on either side, hardly as broad as the road itself, and it is several yards in lengths. Were the Danes able to reach the isthmus they could defend it against great odds, and their rear could stand their ground on that spot long enough to enable the main body of the fugitives to embark on the southern shore of the peninsula at Sonderby and Osterby. The mouth of Hörup-Hav would soon be in the hands of the Prussians, who, moving on the footsteps of the fugitives, would take possession of the woods of Sönderskov and Lambjerg, Indteg, and from the skirts of those woods, on the water-edge, they could, even with field batteries, soon prevent the egress of the Danish transports. Should, however, these transports be anchored out in the bay, or should they weigh anchor before the mouth of the bay falls into Prussian hands, the mouth of the bay falls into Prussian hands, there is nothing to hinder the Danes from effecting their escape, and the enemy could, at the utmost, only take those men at the rear on whom would only take those men at the rear on whom would devolve the duty of defending the sandy isthmus of Kegenæs. A firm faith prevails at the War Office here that the whole of the Danish force will have it in their power to embark, and they look forward to no other loss than that of the dead and wounded. The position seems to me, nevertheless, extremely critical, and if the Danes actually give the Prussians the slip, such a consummation must, at least, be very much ascribed to slowness on the part of the latter as to speed and activity on the part of the former. The Danish troops, however, were not all concentrated at Ulkeböl, several detachments were scattered all over the Island, and firing was heard in the direction of Norborn, at the northern extremity of Als, ten or twelve miles at least from the place of embarkation. These, at any rate, will have great difficulty in avoiding death or captivity.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday Evening, June 29.

I found the utmost agitation in the streets of Copenhagen, as I reached town about 7 o'clock this evening. The fall of Als has scarcely created as painful a sensation as was produced by the telegram announcing the result of last night's sitting in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and quoting Lord RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON'S words, decisive as to any hopes the Danes might have built on English aid. The Danish army has been giving, even yesterday at Als, proofs of the very sterling stuff it is made of, yet it is impossible it could long beat up against the disheartening consciousness of being left alone in so unfair a field. There is something appalling in the contemplation of the calamities which are impending on this ill-fated so happy Danish community. The Germans come upon Als in a state of the greatest exasperation, and greater calamities are anticipated for their new conquests than even such as befell the good but still necked Jutlanders. The mutual rancor between the invading armies and the invading people in that unfortunate province, which was hardly kept in check by the terms of an impracticable armistice, threatens now to break for

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Volume 4. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

With the success that often rewards persistent effort, Mr. CARLYLE has at last brought both English readers and the English press into a somewhat slavish state of submission to his literary vagaries. They are not only a little blind to his faults, and very kind to his virtues, but in their indiscriminate admiration they seem to have lost all power of distinguishing between these two classes of qualities. Hence his arrogant and insolent treatment of all former laborers in the same track, passes current for honest intrepidity of speech; his tedious and vapid pedantry is accepted for humor, and the "mud volcano" of unsavoring epithets, that bespatters the unfortunate subjects of his wrath, is the outpouring of a righteous indignation to those who regard him as the most finished historian, the profoundest philosopher, and the most nervous writer of the age. There are many, no doubt, not prepared to go to these preposterous lengths, who will look with interest on this new installment of a work that will always command respect as a monument of strenuous labor, however great its misapplication. It embraces about thirteen years of FREDERICK the Great's life, including the Second Silesian War, Ten Years of Peace, and the First Campaign of the Seven Years' War. Just thirty years of a career always eventful in incident remain to be treated of, and these *must* demand at least three additional volumes, and *may*, at the uncertain pleasure of the author, be made to furnish material for a much greater number. The first duty of a historian is to write what will be read. Unless this point is secured everything else goes for nothing. Now, it is perfectly safe to say that a work in seven or eight volumes, of the style and composition of the *History of Frederick*, cannot possibly maintain its place among the standard living literature of the language, but must drift aside, and merely serve in the end to increase the number of the "dry-as-dust sand heaps," "unsifted marine stories," &c., that cling the way of the historical inquirer, and excite the measureless scorn of Mr. CARLYLE himself. For what results from his painful labors, in their dusty regions, that call forth groans so interminable from their self-appointed explorer? Are the materials thus collected used for the construction of a symmetrical work of art: a book, in short, such as the world is always ready to welcome, displaying competent knowledge of its subject, and written with the honest aim of elucidating a portion of the history of the past? Nothing of the kind is to be found in CARLYLE'S *Frederick*. It is simply a new tossing about of the contents of those "sad Prussian Repositories," and "dismal Literary Distilleries," in defiance of all human arrangement, and in a spirit so partial and strong in its prepossessions that no student could safely accept its conclusions without a reviewal of the whole mass of authorities. The uncouthness of the form under which the writer's deductions are presented, is too well-known to all readers to need dwelling on, but his utter incompetence to grasp any but the coarsest lights and shades of FREDERICK'S character is well illustrated in this volume, where the great King's legal and economic reforms—the measures that gave his realm the strength necessary to support its existence through the awful crisis of a seven years' struggle—are dismissed in two or three pages, as belonging to an "orthodox dismal science" that the writer has no sympathy with, while a closely printed chapter of twenty-two pages is devoted to M. VOLTAIRE'S "powerful law-suit," a wretched and obsolete stock-jobbing squabble; and his lodecorous relations with his "divine EMILIE" (Madame DU CHATELET) are investigated with equal minuteness in another. In spite of his denunciations of "garbage" and "demon reporters," matter of this kind is not wanting in various portions of the book. Mr. CARLYLE'S intellectual position is an unfortunate one. With all the terror of wrath and stubborn obstinacy of opinion that inspired his countrymen, the old Covenanters, his philosophy has led him far away from their stand-point and their belief in the immediate divine government of the world has given place to mere "inarticulate shriekings" about "the destinies," "the immensities," &c., and with all the passions of a devotee nothing remains for his worship but an empty shrine, where his false gospel of "brute force" is installed, and hymned with uncouth oraises of her favorite sons, the Cromwells and Fredericks, whom CARLYLE especially delights to honor; of course, one who formerly wrote so well cannot, even when wilfully perverse, bring out a book without many striking touches of description, graphic bits of character painting, dramatic scenes, &c., and for the sake of these the pages of FREDERICK'S life will be turned over by lazy readers, who enjoy the excitement adorded by a good *tale*, but for one who derives his idea of the Prussian King from CARLYLE'S laborious farrago, a thousand will draw their impressions from the brilliant sketch—unfortunately not completed—that MACAULAY has devoted to his life and history. What is clear is often condemned as superficial, and the shallow profound will always have its admirers; but in this case the clamorous and turbulent research of the one writer has produced nothing that need modify the estimate of his hero formed by the other, whose exquisite art in the concealment of art was never more favorably displayed than in this memorable article. Messrs. HARPER'S edition of *The Life of Frederick* is favorably distinguished from many American editions by the possession of all the illustrations, military maps, &c., of the English copy and a complete index.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. Part First. Chemical Physics. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London. &c., from the Third London Edition. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

The work of Prof. MILLER has long been accepted as the standard one on its subject, and succeeding editions have enabled it to keep up with the most advanced researches in natural science. Himself a pupil of his lamented predecessor, Prof. DANIEL, and of Baron LIEBIG, Prof. MILLER has aided in the extension of the study whose present state he chronicles. In *Chemical Physics*, he reviews the forces acting on matter, as heat, electricity, &c., and the laws which govern the combinations and relations of the substances whose natures and properties he investigates in the succeeding divisions of the work. The second of these, *Inorganic Chemistry*, has already been published by Mr. WILEY, and a third, *Organic Chemistry*, will complete the series.

THE FERRY-BOY AND THE FINANCIER. By a Contributor to the *Atlantic*. 12mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.

The *Atlantic*, mentioned in the title, is not the ocean so called, (though that has plenty of compulsory and unwilling "contributors,") but the magazine in whose number for April last was published a specimen chapter of this book, "The First Visit to Washington" of its hero, SALMON P. CHASE. The work itself is a half mythical relation of the youth of that gentleman, where, if facts are in the main adhered to, the dialogues and descriptions must be in a great measure imaginary. There seems to be a demand for works of the kind, and most of our prominent statesmen and military men have been so commemorated. The good taste of this class of books may be doubted, but their popularity is undeniable, and the *Ferry-Boy* is a fair specimen of the style.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE. A Guide to the Knowledge and Discrimination of Disease. By J. M. DA COSTA, M. D., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, and Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This handsome volume forms an important addition to Messrs. LIPPINCOTT'S series of standard medical books. Few branches of medical science, so necessary to be studied, have been less written about than Diagnosis, though it lies at the foundation of all professional treatment. The *Principles and Practice of Diagnosis*, by Dr. MARSHALL HALL, which enjoyed great popularity in its day, is probably, with every other work on the subject, superseded by Dr. DA COSTA'S elaborate treatise. Some novelties of classification, based on the latest views of the relations of disease, will attract notice, and be accepted as improvements on the older methods of arrangement. The book may be said to exhaust the subject and if placed in the hands of the student, will enable him to discriminate the often obscure symptoms that perplex the young practitioner when endeavoring to trace them to their source.

GUIDE BOOK OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, AND ITS CONNECTIONS THROUGH THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is the best specimen we know of an American Guide Book, and the wealthy corporations whose railroads bestride our country "like a Colossus," will, we hope, take pattern by it, and furnish for each section of the United States a similar manual. The New-Jersey Central Railroad, besides its incalculable business value, as the main artery of communication between New-York and the Pennsylvania coal mines, possesses no common attractions for tourists. The far-renowned Delaware Water Gap, and the classic Valley of Wyoming, are only a sample of the natural beauties brought to our immediate vicinity by its course. These and many other less generally known scenes, of equal attractions, are represented in the elegant illustrations of this volume. It also contains much valuable information respecting the production of coal and iron, the great staple industries of the country traversed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

WAX FLOWERS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM—With New Methods of Sheeting Wax, Moulding Fruits, &c. 12mo.

SKELETON LEAVES AND PHANTOM FLOWERS. A Complete and Practical Treatise on the Production of these Beautiful Transformations, with Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers. 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

These handsomely got up volumes may well be mentioned together, as the tendency of both of them is to encourage a loving study of nature. In the one case with the view of rivaling it, or rather of perpetuating its evanescent beauties; and, on the other, to develop by skillful manipulation the mysteries of adaptation and construction that are hidden from the ordinary observer. They are both fully illustrated with cuts serving to elucidate all the processes described in the letter press, and are produced in a style of typographical elegance that renders them fitting presents to those chief encouragers of such tasteful pursuits—the ladies—for whose instruction they are chiefly intended.

HAUNTED HEARTS. By the author of "The Lamplighter." 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Miss CUMMINS has achieved a success in the present volume. It has developed in her the possession of new talents, distinguished, as it is, by a different style at treatment and a wider range of character and incident than that employed in the "Lamplighter." New-Jersey, in the later colonial period of its history, is the scene of the series of events, sombre and thrilling in their nature, giving rise to a plot that appeals forcibly to the springs of romantic interest in every reader. The antique tone of the dialogue and descriptive sketches of manners, &c., are all in true artistic keeping, and testify to the writer's skill in the delineation of the past while the characters display the ever-living truth of the present.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND MISS MULOCH—JANE EYRE—VILLETTE—SHIRLEY—JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN—LIFE FOR A LIFE—Each in 1 volume. 12mo. New-York: GEO. W. CARLETON.

These elegant library editions, brought out with Mr. CARLETON'S usual good taste, testify to the continued desire that exists to procure the writings of Miss BRONTE in a form more permanent than that usually awarded to works of fiction. No novels had ever greater effect on cotemporary literature than *Jane Eyre* and its companions; their influence is perceptible in every romance that issues from the press, and their gifted author is installed among the classics of the language.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR 1864. By GUIDO FURMAN, M. D. 18mo. New-York: E. O. JENKINS.

This valuable little manual furnishes the only authentic record of the regularly educated medical gentlemen of the City that exists. Its consequent importance in a community where quackery is so rife, need not be insisted on, but it also abounds in reliable statistical information respecting the hospitals, colleges and other medical institutions of the City and State, containing much that may be of vital interest to every one, and is accessible in no other shape.

MEMORIAL OF DR BIRD WILSON, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By W. WHITE BIRNSON, A. M. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Though a Pennsylvanian by family ties, thirty years of professional life connected indissolubly Dr. BIRD WILSON'S name with New-York. This memorial of his career and services in the church of his love will be welcome to all who shared his ministrations. It is adorned with a fine photographic likeness from the life.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 81. C.	103	
38,000	do	103⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	103	
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s... C.	103⅛	
26,000	do	103⅛	
51,000	do	103⅜	
1,000	Treas. N. Y. 3-16 Feb. & Aug.	104⅛	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅛	
10,000	do	99⅛	
6,000	La. State 6s	72	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	105	
1,000	do	104	
1,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..	58⅜	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	46⅝	
30,000	do	48⅛	
6,000	Erie 3d M. B....	127	
4,500	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	116	
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	128	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. c	103	
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs	110	
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	117	
200	Canton Co	35	
200	do	34⅞	
200	Cum. Coal Pref	61⅞	
200	do	61½	
50	Quicksilv. Min	73	
50	Minn. Min. Co	37	
100	Mariposa M. Co	41⅜	
200	do	41⅛	
50	do	42	
300	do	b10 42	
50	Copake Iron M	6¾	
100	do	6¾	
600	N. Y. Central	132⅜	
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	87	
100	H. & St. J. R.	c 35	
100	Han. & St. J. Pr.	c 52	
300	Erie Railway	113⅜	
200	Hudson Riv. R.	c 127⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	c-d 125⅞
300	do	c 125⅝
200	do	c 125
100	do	125⅝
100	do	b3 125⅞
100	do	b3 125⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	c 107⅜
100	do	bnw 106
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	c 106⅜
300	Reasing R.	c 131⅜
200	do	s3 131⅝
300	do	s3 131⅜
200	do	s3 131⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 83
200	do	b3 83⅛
200	do	c 83
100	do	b3 83½
500	do	c 82⅞
300	Erie Railway	113
1000	do	113⅛
100	do	b5 113⅛
700	do	113⅛
300	do	b10 113⅜
400	do	b30 113⅝
100	Erie Railway Pr.	119
50	do	112⅞
300	Hud. Riv. R.	127
1000	Reading R.	130⅜
1500	do	130⅜
1000	do	b30 131
400	do	131
50	Mich. Cen. R.	131
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83
100	do	82⅝
100	do	c 82⅝
800	do	83
100	do	83½
200	do	b30 85
100	Ill. Cen. Scrip.	c-d 125
100	do	124⅝
200	do	124⅞
300	do	124⅝
200	do	b15 125
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107⅜
200	do	b10 108
270	do	107⅞
200	do	b30 109⅜
300	do	b10 108⅝
100	Chic. & N. W.	51
100	do	50¾
150	do	b30 52⅜
1000	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	c 106
700	do	105⅝
700	do	105⅜
10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	135

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	s3 113⅜	
200	do	113⅜	
100	do	113⅜	
300	do	113⅜	
100	do	s3 113⅜	
100	do	c 113⅜	
100	do	c 113⅜	
100	do	s3 113⅜	
300	Reasing R.	c 131⅜	
200	do	s3 131⅝	
300	do	s3 131⅜	
200	do	s3 131⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 83	
200	do	b3 83⅛	
200	do	c 83	
100	do	b3 83½	
500	do	c 82⅞	
200	Hudson Riv. R.	c 127⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	c-d 125⅞	
100	do	125⅜	
200	do	c 125	
100	do	125⅜	
100	do	b3 125⅞	
100	do	b3 125⅜	
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	c 107⅜	
100	do	bnw 106	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	c 106⅜	
100	do	106⅜	
200	do	c 106⅜	
300	Canton Co	c 35	
100	do	35⅛	
100	Comb. Coal Co	c 62⅜	
100	Quick. Min. Co	s3 74⅛	
100	Mariposa M. Co	44	
500	do	s3 42	

MONDAY, July 18—A. M.

The past week has been one of extraordinary stringency in the Money market, and of extreme depression in general business, especially in Gold, Exchange, Produce and Merchandise. The vigorous efforts of the Banks to concentrate their resources and strengthen their position, in view of the anticipated demands from the Government, made Money unusually scarce and dear for speculative purposes, which circumstances, in turn, served to bring down the premium on Gold, and reduce the prices current for the necessaries and luxuries of life, whether of domestic or foreign production. The foreign trade of the port during the week was to a fair average in the line of imports, and was quite liberal in the way of exports. The free reshipment of foreign goods—such as sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, hemp, hides, &c.—from the over-crowded public stores and bonded warehouses of this City and vicinity, (which will appear more distinctly in the next return,) while rendering foreign exchange abundant, tended to lessen the demand for Gold to pay duties, and for Money, to carry through the dullest season of the year the enormous stocks of imported merchandise now here awaiting a remunerative market.

In reference to the financial applications of the Government, and the ability and disposition of the Associated Banks to meet them, it was stated on Saturday afternoon that the Banks had formally apprised Secretary FESSENDEN of their readiness to loan the Government $50,000,000, either directly on gold-bearing Bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay in greenbacks for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, and asking the Secretary to extend the time for the payment of each separate installment as far as compatible with his authority and necessities. It was also stated that a new Committee had been appointed to arrange the terms and conditions of the loan with Mr. FESSENDEN. This committee was likewise represented as having been, up to a late hour in the evening, in consultation with the Secretary on the details of the loan business.

Secretary FESSENDEN was to have returned to the Capital on Saturday night.

Money was rather less stringent on Saturday. Call loans to stock-brokers were negotiable on somewhat easier terms. Speculators in produce and merchandise, however, found no positive relaxation in the market, but, on the contrary, very decided reluctance on the part of lenders to make any fresh advances to them, unless at extreme rates. Collaterals were closely scrutinized.

Gold closed on Friday evening at 250, and on Saturday was worked up to 258¾, but was not in much request, save for Custom-house purposes, and by 4 o'clock it had again receded to 255, closing at the evening Exchange as low as 253¾. Sterling Exchange was quoted from 280 back to 272@275 in currency, with a rather limited inquiry. The day's exports of Specie amounted to only $252,313, of which the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, took out $245,563.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK, WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, American gold	$5,000
July 14, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, sovereigns	2,760
July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, gold bars	43,842
July 14, steamer Mexico, Havana, American gold	3,679
July 16, steamer New-York, Bremen, German silver	400
July 16, steamer New-York, Southampton, American gold	6,350
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool	227,878
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, sovereigns	17,684
Total for the week	307,594
Previously reported	29,780,963
Total since Jan 1, 1864	$29,988,553

The Stock Market opened rather stronger on Saturday for Government Securities, which were in improved demand, as also the shares of the Western Railways, in which moderate transactions were reported at the usual single session of either Stock Board. The shares of the New-York Roads were weak, and lightly dealt in. Coal stocks were heavy and lower. At the close of business hours in the Street, the market was depressed, especially for the fancies, by apprehensions of a continuance of the extreme stringency in the money market, in view of the reported successful consummation of Secretary FESSENDEN'S negotiations with the representatives of the Associated Banks. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour on Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	103	103	Mich. Central	132⅜	133½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c	104	104⅛	Mich. Southern	83	83
N. Y. Central	132½	132⅝	Illinois Cen	123½	124⅜
Erie	113⅜	113⅝	Pittsburgh	107¾	107⅞
Erie Preferred	111⅝	112⅜	Fort Wayne	112⅜	112⅝
Hudson	127	127⅜	Rock Island	109⅜	109⅝
Canton	35	35	Reading	130⅜	130⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅝	Quicksilver	72¾	74½
Toledo	134⅜	135	Cumberland Coal	61	62½
Northwest	51	51⅜	Mariposa	42¾	42⅝
Ohio & M. Certs	48¾	48¾	N. West Pref	86	86

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants' Exchange	96¾	Ocean	95
State of New-York	110	Metropolitan	110
Commerce	104	Imp. and Traders'	106
Broadway	120		

And the following bids for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Central, '75	132
N. Y. Real Estate	112½	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	121	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	80
N. Y. Cents.	172	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	115
Erie 3ds, '81	125	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 5ths, '86	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts	118
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	116	Del., L. & W. 2ds	121¾
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	116	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105¼
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '72	111	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 3ds, '68	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	120
Mich. Cen. new 1sts	137	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. 2ds	102	Miss. & Mo. 1s, 6s	68
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,325,797, including for Customs, $94,704; total payments $862,059, total balance, $23,087,952.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,923,437, against $2,289,081 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,394,000 against $4,142,775 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is only $307,594, against $2,191,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $678,824.

Of the week's Coal business, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season	Increase.
Reading R.	26,360	1,707,992	1,717,357	50,640
Schuyl. Nav.	4,036	399,578	334,723	64,895
Lehigh V. R.	14 808	276 549	265,852	10,697
Lehigh Nav.	19,032	790,482	706,078	85 303
Del. and Lack.	25,312	662,797	609,834	52 962
Del. and Hud.	24,055	330,100	290,962	39,138
Penn. Coal	20,309	207,207	207,331	99.916
Shamokin	6,807	199,627	152 786	46,841
Broad Top	9,723	209,300	157,100	52,250
Lykens Val.	4,798	80,150	40,668	19,481
Trevorton	1,500	31 177	30,679	998
Total	156,833	5,045,399	4,515,769	523,032

The supply of coal the past week has been short from the Schuylkill region, but the tonnage for the season is quite full, and now reaches the very large aggregate tonnage, for the middle of summer, of over *five millions of tons*' The increase over the tonnage to the corresponding time last year is something over half a million of tons' The difficulty of the men running coal trains of the Reading Road Company is fast closing up. The strike among workmen stopped twenty trains. By the energy of the officers of the company twelve of the twenty trains have been put in active operation, and the probability is the remainder of the trains will be in operation in a very short time, and all without yielding to demands emanating from a sworn combination of workmen.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 7-30's (1861)—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.

As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at irregular prices; Java, 60c.@63c.; Rio, 53c@58c.; Laguayra, 50c.@54c.; Maracaibo, 50c.@52c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled; Middlings, $1 60@$1 63 ₱ lb., sales and resales since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand at an advance of 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., from the lowest figures of yesterday, influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last amount to 18,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice extra State at $10@$10 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50@$10 00
Extra State	10 00@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@ 12 00
Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 25@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	10 75@ 12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 95@ 14 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls., at $10 50@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 60@$13 50 for good to fancy brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and higher; sales 900 bbls. extra at $9 25@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, quiet, and unsettled; prices of fine and superfine ranging from $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; the latter extreme rate obtainable for only small lots of very choice. Corn Meal is in limited request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 130,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 65, Amber Western at $2 60, Red Western at $2 41@$2 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 45@$2 46; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 42; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 331,000 bushels at $1 37½@$1 55¾ for new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at declining prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at 96c.@97c. Sales at 95c.@97c., cash, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 15c.@15c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts reached 22,144 Hides; sales, 16,800 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 37½c., in bond; 2,700 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 38c., usual selection; 1,600 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 33c., usual selection; 600 Dry Curaçoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Western, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry West Indies, 19 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Rio Hache, 16 lbs., private terms; 2,100 Western Slaughters, 68@70 lbs., 15½c.@16c.; 400 Army Slaughters, 70 lbs., 15c.; 1,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 17½c., in Boston, to come here. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 643,600 (same time last year 429,900—year before 316,000,) and 855 Sales. The stock consists of 372,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 81,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips;) 35,300 Dry Orinoco; 75,000 Dry California; 8,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 20,100 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c., 2,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 3,200 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 11,500 Dry African; 1,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 885 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINGARTEN notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Since our last, prices have been "jumping," and are advanced several cents ₱ lb., on last week's quotations. Eastern dealers seem well supplied, and transactions altogether are considerably modified in extent. Holders continue firm, and apprehend no leather accumulations. Oak Sole—Only few buyers were in town during the past few days; the demand is moderate. Receipts about average, and supply in dealers' hands quite limited. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 62,000 sides." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 61c.@63c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 47c.@47½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 47c.@47½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 44c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 41c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinooo, &c., good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 41c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 300.@32c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue scarce and quiet. Including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 70 ₱ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ₱ barrel. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in slack demand at drooping prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@80c. free, and 86c.@82c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $35@$40, closing at $38@$40 for New Mess; $37 for Old Mess, $39 for Prime Mess, and $35@$36 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is a shade dearer to-day; sales since our last, 1,200 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 18½c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $14@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 17c.@23c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet and unsettled. Holders are asking extreme prices, which circumstance tends to check operations. The latest sales were on the basis of the annexed quotations: *Deer.*—Honduras, $1@$1 05, San Juan, 85c.@90c., Bolivar, 70c.@72½c., Sisal, 82½c.@85c., Vera Cruz, 97½c.@$1, Chagres, 90c.@95c., Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 82½c.@85c. Para, 85c. ₱ lb. *Goat.*—Tampico, 82½c @85c., Buenos Ayres, 65c.@7.c., Payta, 70c.@75c., Curacoa, 70c.@75c., Cape, 55c.@60c., ₱ lb., Madras, 70c.@75c. each, Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 250 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@23c. and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited request at 23½c.@30½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 100,000 lbs. at 16c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $1 63@$1 66 ₱ gallon, the market closing more firmly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but rates have been quoted firmer, to-day, with 588 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 50,000 bushels wheat at 4½d.@5d.; and by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. @7d. For Glasgow, 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 22	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Maratbon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 25	Liverpool	Bo

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS. TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—ROMEO AND JULIET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—MR. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are but a few items of news from Gen. GRANT'S army of a late date, and these point to the reopening of the conflict. At the date of the report heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the Ninth Army Corps, and an early assault was expected along the whole line.

From SHERMAN'S army we have intelligence that while our forces have crossed the Chattahoochee, they had not, at the date of the last reports, advanced much beyond the southern bank of the river. No attempt had been made to pursue the rebels. For this there are doubtless ample reasons, without indulging even the faintest surmise that SHERMAN has given up the pursuit for good. The reports come that he had made large captures of prisoners.

We give prominence to-day to news from the rebel journals of Richmond received from our correspondent at City Point. The news is chiefly of interest, as showing the temper and spirit in which the rebels regarded the late raid into Maryland. Unless their statements are framed with more than ordinary attempts at deception, we take it that the non-military portion of the people of Richmond were as ignorant of the scope of the late incursion as the frightened borderers in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The news from other sections of rebeldom—such as it is—is not without interest. It includes reports from the whole neighborhood around Richmond and Petersburgh; also from Charleston, Georgia and the Trans-Mississippi region.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday, bringing European mails to the 6th of July—the same date as the latest telegraphic abstract by the *Caledonia* via Cape Race. The news, which is interesting, can hardly be said to have been anticipated. Our Paris correspondent gives us some important speculations as to the probable future of SEMMES, and the prospects of the rebel navy. Further honors had been bestowed on Capt. WINSLOW at Paris. An Imperial Commission had visited the *Kearsarge* to inspect and report upon her armament. The official visit is said to have taken place on the 1st of July, and among the visitors, it is surmised, was *the Emperor himself*. The combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare. In connection with this subject we also publish this morning a letter from an English officer who had visited the *Kearsarge*, and who describes the injuries inflicted on her by the *Alabama*. An English report says Capt. SEMMES is to have the *Rappahannock*, which is undergoing repairs at Calais. The British news of interest centres chiefly in the debate on the vote of censure, which was still going on in the House of Commons when the *America* left. The chiefs of the Opposition, Mr. DISRAELI, Lord ROBERT CECIL, and others, had spoken, as had also Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. COBDEN, Mr. KINGLAKE, and several more on the Ministerial side. A similar vote was to be proposed in the House of Lords. Some further conversation had taken place in the House of Lords in reference to the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. A breakfast was given to the officers of the first-named vessel, in London, on the 4th of July. We have full details by this mail of the fall of Alsen and the falling back of the Danes; also, of the imminence of a naval conflict between the Austro-Prussian and Danish fleets. The Paris Press continues to criticize the vacillating conduct of the British Government; but in regard to the non-confidence motion in the House of Commons, the Palmerston Ministry has the good wishes of most of the imperial journalists. The *Opinione Nationale* had received a second warning for having published an article by GEROULT, entitled the "Programme of the English Cabinet." English consols remain quiet at 90¼ to 90½. The uncertainty caused by the Parliamentary contest causes the market to remain inactive.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* here yesterday, we are in possession of later news of interest from Central and South America. There is a report that France asks reparation for the insults offered to her Consul at Panama, while M. SALAZAR, the Spanish Commissioner to Peru, was his guest. From Peru there is intelligence of active naval and military preparations in view of the Chincha Island difficulty with Spain, resulting in war between the two countries. Chili is prepared to back her sister republic to the fullest extent; and Chilian recruits both for the Peruvian army and navy have already gone forward. Ecuador, it is alleged, is more subservant to Spanish interests.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday says: "The mail receipts at the Post-Office are at present the largest ever known in Washington. Dates up to the 13th have been received from New-York. Nine mails were due from all the principal cities North and West, and the amount of mail matter received filled seven wagons and two hundred and eighty mail pouches, and one hundred and seventy-five bags. This is the largest mail ever received at one time in Washington. The enormous amount of work thus entailed upon the various departments of the Post-office will necessitate as much patience from the public as it will unremitting application in the Post-office employes. When it is remembered that the mails have to be separated, that the army mails have to be opened and assorted, first according to States and then to regiments, some adequate idea of the amount of labor to be accomplished can perhaps be formed.

The wheat harvest, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have an ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible that our share will be gathered in due season.

Stocks were very moderately dealt in on Saturday, at irregular prices, closing quite heavily, under the influence of the reported successful termination of Secretary FESSENDEN'S negotiations with the Associated Banks, for a loan of $50,000,000. Gold fluctuated from 248½@258¼, closing dull at 255. Sterling Exchange was quoted higher, but was inactive. Money was rather less stringent to the leading stock houses, but was no less scarce and dear to speculators in produce and merchandise.

Influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the produce markets on Saturday exhibited rather more firmness. Flour having advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@10c. ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, $3 ℔ bbl., and Whisky 1c. ℔ gallon, with an improved inquiry; Corn and Oats were heavy and lower; Beef, Wool, and Cotton dull and irregular. Holders of general merchandise were less eager to realize, and prices were quoted buoyant, but transactions were limited. The freight market, though quiet, was firmer, with 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The Markets and the Currency.

The occurrences of the past few days in the produce and money markets show pretty conclusively how completely we may rely, after all, on the operations of the laws of trade to protect the public against the machinations of the speculators. For many weeks back almost all the necessaries of life have been bought up in enormous quantities, and "held for a rise," by a number of large operators. Prices did rise accordingly, and the consumers, and especially the poor, who have to make their purchases from day to day, suffered accordingly. As is usual after a period of great speculation, there followed what is termed a tightness in the market—that is, difficulty in borrowing money at all, or at any but high rates of interest. The banks found themselves obliged to contract their loans, partly as a measure of prudence, and partly of necessity. The enormous rise in prices of course called for a greater quantity of currency to do the work of exchange, and the rashness of the speculators naturally inspired greater caution in dealing with them. When the price of things doubles, it of course needs—not double the quantity of the circulating medium—for the quantity required depends partly on the rapidity of circulation, or, in other words, the multiplicity of transactions—but a very much larger quantity than before, to enable people to carry on their business. The speculators in this case calculated on having this required addition supplied by the Treasury in the shape of a fresh issue of legal tenders. But this relief has not come; in other words, the laws of trade have been left to take their course. They hoped to be able to borrow in order to enable them to continue to hold, and they relied on a fresh expansion of the currency to carry the prices up to the point at which they desired to sell. They have been disappointed in both cases, and have been left to get out of their scrape precisely as they would have had to get out of it in the old days of specie payments. Like all speculators, they have saddled themselves with more goods than they were able to pay for, and finding it impossible to borrow money to meet their engagements, there is nothing left but to sell out. Once this process begins, a panic of course sets in, and prices fall with a daily accelerating ratio. We have accordingly had a fall of thirty per cent. in gold, and from ten to twenty per cent. within the last three or four days in nearly every species of produce.

There is nothing more natural than that, under these circumstances, a large number of persons should urge Mr. FESSENDEN to make a fresh issue of legal tenders in order "to ease the money market." We sincerely hope he may not issue another dollar in greenbacks; but if he does do so, we trust it will be simply and solely because the necessities of the Government compel him. The "tight money market," is the check provided by the laws of trade for the prevention and punishment of rash and unscrupulous speculation. It forces those who have been accumulating a larger stock than they can use or pay for, to sell off, and thus prices fall to their natural level—the level fixed by the real supply, and real demand, and real prospects of supply.

In ordinary times, when the volume of the circulating medium can neither be increased nor diminished by the action of the Government, their gentlemen submit to the consequences of their miscalculations with the best grace they can. If the Government were now to commence the practice of helping them out of their difficulties, it would commence a stupendous undertaking. A fresh batch of greenbacks would, of course, relieve the stringency in the money market; but it would also give a fresh impetus to speculation. When one issue has been made, everybody is inclined to believe there will be another and another, and that after each there will be a fresh rise in prices. So everybody buys and holds for a rise, until the market again gets "tight," and so on in an infinite series—the issue required "to ease the market" becoming greater each time, owing to the steady diminution in the value of the paper.

It may, as we have said, be necessary for Mr. FESSENDEN to make some addition still to the volume of the currency; but if, after this, he can in any way remove all hope that any further addition will ever be made to it by the Government, thus forcing everybody to make his calculations solely upon the existing financial basis, and solely with reference to the ordinary chances of trade, he will confer an inestimable boon on the mass of the people.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—An Englishman tells the London *Times* an entertaining story of his adventures as a blockade runner, which we copy. He finds it difficult to say which of the available routes to the South, by land or water, is, on the whole, the best, as he made a voyage from Richmond by way of Washington and New-York to England in twenty days, and returned from England to the Confederacy by sea in just the same length of time. He attempts to show the great ease of running the blockade by ship to Wilmington, but his own experience to that port was sufficiently perilous, and he subsequently speaks of our blockade as the "only blockade on a large and imperial scale which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation."

We are quite well aware that it is all but impossible, from natural causes, to establish a perfect blockade of Wilmington, but this letter furnishes additional evidence to the abundance we already have, of the vast importance of making it just as close as possible at that port.

The French in Mexico.

The ingenious author of the *Programme of the Empire in Mexico*, recently published in this City, would have us believe that the Imperial policy toward that country was dictated by the purest and most unselfish philanthropy. According to M. MASSERAS, the paternal heart of the usurper, who waded to his throne through blood, was wrung with grief at the spectacle of a land desolated by internal feuds, and rapidly sinking into a state of irredeemable anarchy. No unworthy motives of personal or national ambition entered into his designs. His sole object in invading Mexico was to restore a wasted land, and to lead back a distracted and well-nigh ruined people into the pleasant paths of peace, prosperity and national greatness.

Of course! France (that is to say, LOUIS NAPOLEON) always fights for "an idea;" but, somehow, the ideas which lead that country into war always have a wonderfully practical application in their train; and recollecting how closely the annexation of Savoy followed the war for an "idea" in Italy, we might be pardoned for permitting a shade of doubt to dim our perception of Napoleonic philanthropy in regard to the invasion of Mexico, even if the Emperor had not himself admitted that one object he had in view was to check the further extension of republicanism in America, by erecting a barrier to the growth of the United States. This is the "idea" for which NAPOLEON fights in Mexico.

Aside from his own admissions, there exist indisputable proofs that the project of re-establishing monarchical institutions in Mexico, for the double purpose of checking the growth of liberal ideas of government and of opening a new field for the aggrandizement of France, has long been a favorite dream with the French Government. We have before us a memoir prepared in 1852 by M. DUPASQUEIR DU DOMMARTIN, which discloses the details of a scheme, which then fortunately miscarried, for turning Mexico into a French colony. This gentleman, a zealous Catholic and monarchist, visited the United States and Mexico, probably at the instigation of the French Government, for the purpose of spying out the land. He makes no secret of his own motives. At the commencement of his memoir, he confesses that he was alarmed, as a Frenchman and a Catholic, at the rapid progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in the East and West, while the Latin race was advancing but slowly in Africa, under the French flag, and receding at all other points. Under the impression of a belief that his country was menaced for the future, in its language, in its traditions, in its interests, in everything that constitutes national life, M. DU DOMMARTIN imagined that the only remedy for this threatened evil was to be found in the colonization of Mexico by Frenchmen. According to his view, the greatest danger to be apprehended for the Latin Race, and for France, was the unbounded prosperity and growth of the United States. Here is the picture drawn by his alarmed imagination:

"The United States * * * absorb only to transform; they usurp and retain; they advance upon all sides at once; they assimilate the territories, the men, the discoveries, and the useful processes once subjected to their manners and their genius. They draw Europe by the Atlantic, and take possession of it as soon as it has set foot on their shores; they communicate with China and the East by the Pacific; they mark already through the desert, in the ignorance of Europe or in its silence, the route which must give them, with their whole continent, the dominion of the two oceans. * * * By emigration, which increases every day, the Union gradually draws to herself the most energetic element of European population; once arrived, she assimilates and retains it by interest and the close tie of social connection. She does more. With our men she takes from us our processes of manufacture and our commerce, so that a period may soon arrive when Europe, deprived at once of her markets and the exclusive property in her industry, shut up on her own soil, she will become impoverished, with her hands full of riches, for want of room to bestow them, and will perish by annihilating herself upon her own ground."

The only obstacle intervening between the United States and their "vast ambition" was Mexico; and this forlorn hope of the Latin race was in imminent danger of falling itself a victim to that ambition. M. DU DOMMARTIN, therefore, projected a vast scheme of colonization in Sonora and Chihuahua with the intention of making these provinces a wall of defence against the American invasion. In 1849 and again in 1850 he demanded from these States the grant of an immense tract of territory, comprising all the land on their northern boundary, to be colonized, within a limited period, by 180,000 Catholic settlers from Europe. The local Government of Chihuahua, by a decree, dated the 11th of April, 1850, granted an act of concession by which it guaranteed to the emigrant—first, the immutable proprietorship of the lot of land awarded him by the act, freedom from duties, taxes, &c., on the said lot for the space of thirty years from the date of taking possession, the right of citizenship six months after his arrival in the country, and many other privileges. This scheme, so hopefully commenced, was defeated by the Mexican Congress, through the intrigues, it is alleged, of American agents.

But, although this project came to untimely grief, the plan of checkmating the United States with Mexico was never given up. The intrigues of the French to obtain control of the Isthmus, and the alacrity of LOUIS NAPOLEON to take advantage of the rebellion in this country to carry out his long cherished designs, show how deeply this idea had taken root in the French mind. To talk now of his "philanthropy" in the intervention, and in forcing an alien and imperial Government upon Mexico, is discovered to be as untrue when examined historically as it is preposterous in itself.

RICHMOND.—Even some of the shrewder rebels are now beginning to see that Gen. GRANT, at his present position, is more seriously threatening Richmond than it was ever threatened before. In a very striking article which we yesterday copied from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, the writer first discourses of the danger to the Confederacy from Gen. SHERMAN'S advance upon Atlanta, and then says:

"The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our colemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet, *Grant has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond.* Not that he has his choice of these three things, but can force that choice upon us. In GRANT'S moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening James River near the city, Gen. LEE has choice of two evils. If he keeps ahead of GRANT, and holds the Petersburgh line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If LEE keeps between Richmond and GRANT, *the latter, of course, gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supplies now left*, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy. If LEE wants to save Petersburgh and Richmond both, he will have to attack GRANT in one of his crow-fish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment, the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. GRANT is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Thus the starvation of *a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Gen. Pemberton*; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the fate that the Weldon road probably will. If Gen. LEE chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery GRANT and stop his flea-like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills GRANT will occupy and the trenches GRANT will dig. *We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond*, or we attack GRANT in his mighty trenches if we try to save both. It is true that Gen. BEAUREGARD could still keep south of GRANT, and prevent raids into South Carolina; but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack GRANT in reverse and place him between two fires. We hope GRANT thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

WAR AND CHIVALRY.—Capt. WINSLOW, as is well known, hung part of his ship's cable over the sides of his vessel to protect her machinery from the *Alabama's* shot during the fight. This act greatly enrages the chivalrous knights of the Richmond *Dispatch*. "Had such a foul advantage," says that journal of the 13th, "been taken over one knight by another in the days of chivalry, the perpetrator would have had his spurs hacked off by the common hangman, his arms reversed, his name stricken from the roll of honor, and his carcase stretched by the neck, between sun and earth, until the birds of the air had torn his eyes from their sockets." This is certainly very severe upon the gallant Captain. But did not the rebels take an equally "foul advantage" of us when they used "masked batteries," or torpedoes, or when by deception they surprised us, as in the late Maryland raid? What can they say in defence of the naval rams which they were the first to use in this war, and by which they took foul advantage of our ships in the Pessee of the Mississippi; or of the iron plating of the *Merrimac*, by which they took advantage of the *Cumberland* and our other wooden vessels in Hampton Roads? What, in fact, can they say in defence of war, which, in short, is a system of taking all possible advantages of your enemy, foul or fair? This Richmond rebel is certainly very amusing.

AMERICA ABROAD.—The excitement in French military and naval circles concerning American ships and guns has been on the increase ever since the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight. A commission of French officers recently visited the *Kearsarge* and were permitted to inspect her thoroughly. After examining the guns, and listening to the explanations of the Executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, one of them exclaimed, "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush." On further examination they were "astonished," and subsequently their "astonishment bordered on incredulity." It seems that this combat, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare.

This is all very good; but we think it would have been as well not to have permitted these French officers to take drawings and measurements of the big guns, their carriages and ram-rods. It is current in Paris that among this party of visitors was the Emperor *incognito*. The story is hardly credible. He would surely have been detected by his nose.

SOUND WORDS FROM A REBEL.—A Georgian rebel writer condemns in very severe and proper language the damage that arises from the too-common practice of holding out fictitious prospects of immediate and glorious triumph. The words are applicable on this as well as on the other side of the rebel lines. "Let us," he says, "earnestly beseech our people to faithfully and steadily work and hope for results, but let us not imitate the enemy in vain and premature boasts. Let us not make ourselves a laughing stock of Europe, by winning victories on paper not yet won on the field. Let us not quicken the popular pulse at home with dreams and prophecies of glorious victory; for no expected evil harms half so much as the blood that leaps forth in the ecstacy of triumph, ebbing back in sick convulsion upon the disappointed heart. Often have our people been deceived by false and delusive hopes, gotten up with the best intention in the world, by those who think they help our cause by proclaiming victory in the thickest of peril. God help them to have more judgment, for they surely do not realize the sickening sense of utter despair, the utter crushing of bright dream flowers, which is the inevitable result of those believed-in prophecies of sure success, when followed by inevitable disaster."

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The faithful and benevolent women and men throughout the land who are laboring in works of charity for the benefit of the soldiers, must never for a day relax their efforts. It may seem a long time to labor, month after month, and year after year, as many good people have done for the last three years, making lint, sewing shirts, making jellies, collecting money, and so forth, for the sick and wounded soldiers in camp and hospital. But compare the application to these light and pleasant duties with the continuous and terrible struggles of the soldiers themselves in the Virginia and Georgia campaigns. And when the comparison is made, let there be a still more noble devotion to the work. The demand from the army is increasing, and the supply of material also should be ceaseless. A gentleman, who is on a visit to the soldiers' hospitals in Portsmouth, Virginia, writes to the TIMES from there, under date of Wednesday last:

"There is a considerable want of small delicacies and conveniences in these Portsmouth hospitals, though the Christian Commission are just now providing fresh fruit, at an expense of $100 a week, for some of them. But such things as wines, jellies, crackers, crutches, fans and slippers are much needed. If any of your readers, whose needles are plying busily in the Soldiers' Aid Societies, could have seen the fruit of their work last Saturday, they would have felt abundantly rewarded."

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE RAID.—The rebels, if we may judge by the late Richmond papers in our possession, seem to have been about as much astonished at the raid, when they heard of it, as the people of the North were when it occurred. They are, of course, rather hilarious over it, and over the panic it caused on the border. But they evidently knew little or nothing about it beforehand, which, we think, is a proof that the force engaged in it was not very enormous, and perhaps, also, that the whole thing was undertaken on the spur of the moment, when EWELL found that Gen. HUNTER had retired from Lynchburgh. Of course, both Gen. LEE and EWELL would have liked to take Washington, even though they could have held it but a day; but we do not believe the invading party left Richmond with any such prospect.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Portsmouth Hospitals.

The first thought probably with most practical people when the work of the Christian Commission for the army is mentioned, is that it is a well-meaning, sentimental enterprise, rather than anything very real and substantial. Many persons come to look at an army as something by itself, outside of American life, and not very much open to any influence of a religious organization. We shall all understand the army and the work of the two Commissions better, if we simply reflect that this great and historic body of men is made up of young men, very much like the brother or son or kinsman of any one of ourselves. Each soldier has his past individual history, his own private struggles with the problems of life, his temptations, his hopes, his loneliness and heart-sickness, his desire for a more manly character, and his looking forward to the unseen and eternal, just like any one of our own nearest friends. His individuality is not destroyed in the army; on the contrary, it is often more developed. And, just as for our young boy or brother or cousin in camp, we would wish certain influences upon his character—just as, if he were lying wasting with dysentery on the hospital pallet, or wearing the long hours away as the bullet-wound slowly heals, or recovering from the deep depression and prostration of the typhoid, or dying lonely in some sick ward, with only strangers around him, we would be glad to have cheering words spoken to him of the best and truest things, and the way of life pointed out, and the hope of immortality held up, and a prayer breathed out to sweeten the last moments, so we may wish for the whole army, and so we may understand the nature and value of such labors as those of the Christian Commission.

It would be a great mistake surely for a good organizer or General, who only considered the military value of his troops, to disregard the spiritual and intangible forces; most of all in an American army. More than half of the power of an army is made up of the unseen power. The sense of duty to their country, the enthusiasm of patriotism, the force of will which comes from a mind fastened to a great cause, and above all, the calm courage which is the inspiration of religion, are worth as much to our soldiers, and are as important in the purely military considerations, as their drill and the quality of their arms. It is the testimony now of our officers, and my own observation, that a high feeling—a something which resembles a religious inspiration—animates our army as it never did before, and makes them endure their annoyances and dangers, and fight as they have never done.

Ideas are contending now on the James, as they have seldom done in our previous campaigns. The conviction has taken deep hold that this is a war between Freedom and Slavery for this continent—a war for human rights; and a natural cause and accompaniment of this conviction is the deepening of the religious sense of the majority of the army. Something of this is due to the labors of the religious agency of which I am speaking. Their unpaid agents are everywhere, filling out the work of incompetent chaplains, (of whom there are far too many,) and aiding the work of competent; preaching to the soldiers when they are quiet in camp, talking with individuals, scattering little books, and papers, and testaments; holding services in prisons, and especially visiting the bedsides of pain and suffering in the hospitals. There they may be seen, bringing little delicacies, such as the Government cannot furnish; distributing slippers, fans, handkerchiefs, paper and envelopes, and taking the opportunity everywhere to drop the good word, to read a little from the best Book, or to comfort and pray with the dying.

When the wounded are brought in just after a battle, they go forth and meet them with coffee and provisions, and wash and nurse those who need their care.

One of the agents has now a cooking-machine invented, put upon wheels, so that he can go out to meet the wounded, by which he can boil coffee, tea and farina, and make toast, all arranged for a thousand men, in an hour and twenty minutes.

The providing of stores for the wounded they of course consider especially the province of the Sanitary Commission; but, as every one can see, no real spiritual influence can be gained over sick and wounded soldiers in hospital, unless you can aid them bodily as well.

The work of the commission is a little out of the field which, according to modern notions, can be properly described in a daily newspaper, yet it is a work which the nation could not possibly afford to lose. These young men, who lie around me here by the thousands in the Portsmouth Hospitals, bearing patiently and manfully their wounds and disease, are the nation's children—they are our brethren and kinsmen, and the same influences which we like to have cast around our own, we must encourage about them. Religion is a reality for them as for us. If the silence of the sick bed and the presence of death, and a word or book here and there, can set the sick man toward the only way which is manly and true for all men, we should all be glad of it and think it a real gain. The truths which we all profess are as important here as they are at home, and whatever organization will aid in presenting them, is a national benefit.

To the men themselves the work seems entirely natural, and they all respect it. The constant facing of death, and the living earnestness of the struggle around them, wears away the artificial or morbid habit of people in regard to religious facts and principles. Where a man in the army or navy does believe certain truths, we are very apt to know it. Religion becomes an everyday reality to him as much as his military duty. And those who neglect it entirely, still cannot but respect the judicious expression of it, and the manifestation of it in practical kindness; while the officers, however indifferent, understand that it is one of the best supporters of discipline, and restrainers from vice and disturbance.

We cannot exactly reproduce a Cromwellian army, for the past never returns, but we may more and more aid to inspire the army with the highest truths; and we may be sure that a body of men, inspired by patriotism and religion, will be an army not easily discouraged or beaten.

C. L. B.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 12, 1864.

Amusements.

Miss AVONIA JONES and the members of the Wallack company return to the standard drama to-night—the lady appearing as *Juliet* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Romeo and Juliet." The admirers of Miss JONES will be glad of this opportunity of seeing her in some of her best parts. At Niblo's Theatre the programme remains unaltered. The "Sea of Ice" will probably run through the entire engagement of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN. The next "star" at this establishment will be Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. At the Olympic Theatre the English Opera Company continue to draw fashionable audiences. BALFE'S inevitable "Bohemian Girl" is to be produced to-night. Although slightly hackneyed, it is more within the reach of the artists than AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo." Another and charming work by the same composer, called the "Rose of Castile," is in preparation and will be brought out next week. Mr. REITZ, the conductor, displays a rare amount of industry, and all the artists work hard for the small amount of success they have obtained. Last week's programme is unchanged at the Broadway Theatre—Miss HELEN WESTERN appears nightly in the military drama of the "French Spy" and the farce of "A Devilish Good Joke." At Barnum's Museum the pantomime company has been received with great favor, and "Mazulm, or the Night-Owl" is to be repeated until further notice. The Mud-fish, the novel musical instrument called the "Orchestrion," the giant and a thousand other novelties are still among the attractions of this popular place of Summer resort.

FROM HAVANA.

Maximilian and the Liberal Chiefs—The Rumored Detection of Uraga—The Imperial Residence—Envoys to Europe, &c.

The steamer *Havana*, from Havana in four days and fourteen hours, arrived at this port on Saturday. She brought news from Mexico up to June 30.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent invitations to President JUAREZ and the other leading Liberal chiefs, to come to the City of Mexico, and there to consult together on a plan for the restoration of peace to the country and the firm establishment of the empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they have all to a man indignantly refused to hold any communication, except by arms, with the "agent of NAPOLEON."

There is no confirmation of the rumor circulated by several Franco-Mexican newspapers, that Gen. URAGA, who commands the Liberal army of the centre, has given in his adhesion to the Empire, and there is a strong probability that the rumor is entirely false. A meeting of Generals and officers was held on the 10th ult. at the residence of Gen. URAGA, to express by a formal act the confidence of the Mexican army in the loyalty and ability of the General.

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, once a beautiful castle, but now very much out of repair. One of the most splendid palaces of Montezuma is said to have once occupied the site of this castle. The new Emperor has probably chosen it for its historic memories.

Several Ministers, representing the new empire, have been appointed by the Emperor, and sent to their destinations. Among the number are Señor FRANCISCO S. MOSSA, Minister to Switzerland, and Señor GREGORIO BARANDIARAN, Minister to the Courts of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Government Censor at Havana, DON APOLINAR DEL RAYO, has excited great indignation in that city by his efforts in the interest of the Slave-trade. He has suppressed the *Siglo* newspaper and prohibited the circulation of all newspapers coming from Spain that oppose the Slave-trade. A formal protest against these proceedings has been made to Gen. DULCE, who has also been petitioned to remove RAYO from his position.

Pursuit of the Florida.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The following, from Fortress Monroe, probably has some connection with the pursuit of the *Florida*:

The steamer *United States*, from Boston, reports: July 13, at 5 P. M., off the light-ship in New South Shoal, bearing N. W. thirty miles from the mains, heard heavy firing N. N. W.; heard twenty guns. By the sound, judged the firing to be twenty four miles west from the light-ship. July 14, at 1:15 P. M., was spoken by the United States steamer *Tioconderoga*, and reported the above to her. She steered in the direction of the firing, in lat. 30° 2', lon. 73° 22'.

There is no news from City Point.

Soldiers Died in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 15.

The following deaths have occurred in Chesapeake Hospital since last report: Lieut. Frank L. Morrill, Third New-Hampshire; Capt. John A. Fee, Forty-eighth New-York.

In Hampton Hospital:

J W Callaway, 7th U S Inf.	B F Belcher, 8th Me.
Alex Bowdin, citizen Alexandria.	Jerry Stil, 22d U S C T.
Antonio Gonsales, 7th N H.	Jno Shult, 87th Penn.
John W Stead, 2d N H.	Albert Bruce, 3d N Y Cav.
Geo L Moore, 12th N H.	Lambert Steele, 1st Ct Art.
Cyrus Anthony, 85th Penn.	Lorenzo Axtell, 10th Vt.
John Leach, 6th Mich.	F G Pappino, 89th N Y.
J D Brown, 16th N Y Art.	Jacob Lay, 2d Penn Art.
Danl Donovan, 89th N Y.	Martin N Trask, 25th Mass.
Wm O Woodbridge, 4th NH.	J Leibrlich, 12th Wis
John Kuhn, 2d Penn Art.	Geo Tubbs, 148th N Y.
E Clapper, 89th N Y.	J F Montgomery, 25th S C.
John Rapp, 11th Conn.	Benj Sherwood, 1st NY Eng.
	H G Stuckell, 21st S C.

Gen. Franklin at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 17.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN arrived home yesterday morning. Last night he was serenaded at his residence by the Seventeenth Regiment band. The General denies that he was pointed out to the rebels by a woman, and says half the stories regarding his capture are humbug.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

Internal Revenue Commissioner LEWIS left Washington yesterday morning to be absent ten days. During his absence Mr. Deputy-Commissioner ROLLINS will discharge the duties of this important office.

TAX ON DISTILLED LIQUORS.

Commissioner LEWIS has decided that distilled spirits in bills of lading, of July 1, 1864, under section 46 of the act of July, 1862, were in the possession of the distiller within contemplation of new law, and subject to a tax of $1 50 per gallon. The Treasury, of course, is getting as yet but little increase from the recent act, and shall not feel it until the returns and payments for the current month are made. Receipts, however, are large as the tax on income for 1863 is now beginning to come in.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

Secretary FESSENDEN and Assistant Secretary FIELD returned from New-York this evening, leaving the main object of their visit unaccomplished. The bank loan of fifty millions dollars has not, thus far, been negotiated. If the Secretary's terms are not accepted by the banks he will appeal at once to the people.

THE NEW-YORK ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP.

No change is at present contemplated by the Department in the Sub-Treasurership at New-York.

A RETURNED REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts, two hundred and fifty strong, under command of Col. S. H. LEONARD, arrived here this evening from Petersburgh. They are en route for home, their term of service having expired.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of deaths of New York soldiers in the hospitals reported July 16:

M W Elleton, G, 8th H Art.	James Wion, D, 61st.
William Cushing, B, 40th.	Wm Sheridan, G, 4th H Art.
George W Reid, A, 109th.	John Ico, C, 155th.
James Moore, E, 40th.	L C Saunder, K, 2d H Art.
Theodore Hinckley, C, 109th.	Marcus Benjamin, K, 121st.

Reported to-day:

Lewis Tyrill, C, 8th H Art.	Aug. Speidler, H, 15th Art.
J Lampmann, G, 24th Cav.	Jas Lacaman, A, 7th H Art.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

THE GUERRILLAS.

MOSBY's guerrillas made their appearance, about one hundred strong, Friday morning, near the head of WASHINGTON's old mill-race, six miles from Alexandria. The Alexandria *Journal* says that, with the above exception, the guerrillas were never more quiet than they have been during the past ten days.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The provisions of the act of Congress fixing certain rates and regulations for preventing collisions on the water are to take effect in the navy on the 1st of September next, and preliminary instructions have been issued by the Navy Department. They have already been adopted for the marine service of the Quartermaster's Department; and failure to comply with them on the part of the master of a transport, if owned by the United States, will subject him to dismissal; and if the vessel be chartered, such failure will subject her to a fine equal to one day's charter for every offence.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Relative Advantages of the Sea and the Land Routes Southward—From Bermuda to Wilmington—A Brisk Chase—Greatness of Our Blockade.

From the Southern Correspondence of the London Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 6.

It is difficult for an Englishman who desires to pierce the American blockade to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that, as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the 17th of last January I started from Richmond, and, making my way across the Potomac and passing rapidly through Washington and New-York, stood upon British soil upon the 6th of February—that is to say, upon the twentieth day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May I left Queenstown, and, passing through Halifax and Bermuda, found the vessel which carried me from Bermuda safely moored in Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 4th of June—that is again to say, upon the 20th day after my departure from England. But, unquestionably, as regards endurance of fatigue and facility for conveying luggage, the sea route is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, although there is a *mauvais quart d'heure*, experienced at the moment of passing through the inside blockading squadron, which in intensity of excitement can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the *Lilian* and the *Florie*, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade-defying vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their experiences hitherto, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a milldam, and favorable beyond expression to light draught and gossamer craft, such as are these blockade-runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of clutching the ribs of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy seagoing craft, like the *Rhode Island* or the *Vanderbilt*, than has the Irish night express from the lumbering freight train which leaves Euston-square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing. It is not alone that they would be invaluable with a view to their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington await at this instant the disposal of the Confederate Government, but on board both vessels were Confederate "malignants" whose capture would have been a sweet morsel to many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Capt. MAFFIT, late in command of the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, is well known as having assisted Capt. SEMMES and the *Alabama* to demonstrate that two tight, and, as regards equipment, comparatively insignificant, vessels of war would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which three years ago might have been seen upon every wave of every sea. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

My experience on board the *Lilian* leads me to anticipate for Capt. MAFFIT and his vessel—a credit to her outfiters, messrs. THOMPSON, of Glasgow—a long and prosperous career. An incident which occurred 200 miles from Wilmington, in a portion of the ocean which is constantly swept by Federal cruisers, seems worthy of record. Upon our port bow was described a still envelopee in a dense canopy of smoke. Time was ineffably precious—there was every reason to suspect Yankee guile, which is said to be nowhere more fertilely exhibited than in their conduct of the blockade; but it was deemed possible, after careful scrutiny, that the vessel might be on fire. Briefly remarking, "The ship which leaves a companion at sea in distress must be accursed," Capt. MAFFIT ordered our course to be altered, and bore down upon the stranger. It soon became evident that she was a Federal cruiser, making a dense white smoke with her Cumberland coal, and beating rapidly eastward, in apparent pursuit of another delinquent. The helm was rapidly changed, and our course resumed. Dark and inscrutable came on the night, defying all possibility of an observation. It was believed that, ere the morrow's dawn should break we might reach Wilmington, and onward we pressed. The night wore rapidly away; 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 3½ o'clock in the morning came, but by no eye peering through the thick gloom could the looked-for light at Fort Fisher be discerned. Then, as the morning dawned, we prepared to lay to for the day, between the outer and inner cordon of the blockaders. It was hardly to be expected that we should escape for sixteen hours unobserved, but it was a signal instance of good luck that from 4 in the morning till half-past 1 P. M. we were unmolested. Then the tall masts of a large Federal cruiser, her immense paddle-wheels and lofty black hull, were visible, and for the first time, as our antagonist approached us from the direction of Wilmington, the "airy, fairy *Lilian*" prepared to give us assurance of that speed which we all felt she possessed. Some slight delay there was before steam could be fully got up, and for some 20 minutes our pursuer seemed to gain upon us. But as the pressure of steam ascended from 15 pounds to 20, from 20 to 23, from 23 to 26, and as the revolutions of the paddle mounted from 26 to 28, from 28 to 33 per minute, the *Lilian* flew out to sea swift as arrow from a bow. In little more than two hours the hull of our pursuer was invisible, and her topgallant sails a speck upon the distant horizon. But as she still lay between us and Wilmington, it became necessary to run round her. This also the light-heeled *Lilian* had little difficulty in accomplishing; but as the sun dropped into the sea, and our pursuer, although distant, still hung upon our rear, we found that, reckoning little the speed of our advance, we had sighted the inside blockade squadron before the close of day. There was nothing for it but to persevere, and fortunately before we approached close to land, darkness had completely set in. Silently and with bated breath we passed cruiser after cruiser, distinctly visible to every eye and suggesting the flashing out of a blue or Drummond light and the rush of grapeshot and shrapnel through our rigging and outworks. But it was not destined that upon this occasion the *Lilian* should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher a dark spot is seen on the bar. It is a Federal launch, seen by us too late for Capt. MAFFIT to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and run her down. We passed her within 20 yards, and again the expected volley of musketry is wanting. Another moment and we are under the mound upon which stands the fort, and eagerly questioned for news. "The news is good all round." "Three times three for Gen. JOHNSTON;" "six times six for Gen. LEE;" and in mirth and laughter and song the night wears away. Three hours after us comes the *Florie*, and is heartily fired at as she wears inward. But morning finds both vessels and their cargoes safe at their wharf in Wilmington; nor is it rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least, it may safely be augured that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent so fearless and experienced a sailor as Capt. MAFFIT, and that in his new career his skill and success will be not inferior to those which he exhibited in his old.

I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing the moral which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pains to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a tenth of the interest which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade on a large and imperial scale which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation. It can scarcely be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide incoming vessels, concerning the infinite intricacies of detail which experience has taught to the blockade runners of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, concerning the most favorable conditions of sea, sky and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet, it is not deemed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented at Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished naval officers. It is humiliating to be told, as I have been again and again, that no such emissary will be sent without the consent of Mr. ADAMS, and that this consent he will never give. But, great as is the concurrence of opinion among Englishmen in America upon the importance of this subject, there is but too much reason to fear that this blockade will be unheeded and its lessons unlearnt by competent English officials. It is idle for me to point out that not only is there opportunity for a naval officer to gain invaluable information, but that, in spite of the answer given three months ago by Lord DE GREY, to the effect that it was not important to send military officers to the South by reason of the inferiority of its resources, it is the opinion of every English officer who has been to the Southern States that there is infinitely more to be learnt here during a month than in the North during a year. It is, I think, pretty well admitted by this time, that as regards construction of guns or the architecture of iron-clad Monitors, England has nothing to learn from the North. But in every other department of the vast science of war there is more to be gained as regards the present struggle by studying it from a Southern than from a Northern point of view. As an instance, it may be asked whether there is upon this continent anything to be compared in interest with an inside view of Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges that the earthworks around Richmond are the most formidable that modern experience has known. The novel system of defensive works around Mobile is described to me upon excellent testimony as the most instructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not whether there be truth in the assertion which has greeted me here that two French officers of ability are momentarily expected in the South, but it has always appeared to me incomprehensible that the French Emperor should have shown an apathy about this war which, mistaken as I hold it to be in England's case, admits, so far as England is concerned, of easy and plausible explanation.

As an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied I will mention in conclusion a few facts. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster befalling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government agent here that in his whole experience he has never lost a single outward-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost.

I shall defer until my arrival in Richmond any remarks upon the condition of military affairs in Virginia and Georgia as I find them at this moment, briefly remarking that it is infinitely more encouraging in every respect than I had been led at Halifax to anticipate.

GARIBALDI AT ISCHIA.

ISCHIA, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The house of Our Lady of Loreto never had so many visitors, nor such worshippers, as GARIBALDI has had during the last week. Day after day the crowds have been pouring in from Naples, and from morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the General goes to bed, he has been beleaguered and embraced as never mortal man was before. But I shall give you a better idea of the frenzy of affection and adoration which has manifested itself by describing the events of two or three days. On Thursday last, GARIBALDI suffered much pain in his foot, the consequence—and not unexpected—of the baths. Eleven more policemen arrived, with their superior, and the people were very indignant at a measure which perhaps was intended merely to keep order amidst the general excitement which prevails here. On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, GARIBALDI was taken higher up the village to the Hotel Bellevue, kept by ZAVOTTA, who was formerly, I believe, courier to Lord BYRON. He had scarcely arrived, however, and reposed a little after his bath, when the multitude—for it was a *fête* day—began to pour in, and so they continued to do till late at night. Four steamers, exhausting all the degrees of comparison, and leaving nothing for the fourth, arrived early from Naples. Every donkey was taken, and happy they who could get any, for it was what we should call a piping hot day. The house, which has now a large Italian flag bearing the cross of Savoy floating over it, is beautifully situated, commands a magnificent view, and enjoys fine air; and he, on the trellised *loggia* before it, the General received his visitors. Crowd after crowd they came, for the first and only thought of all on landing seemed to be how to get to the shrine in the quickest possible way. During the day his second son, RICCIOTTI, arrived from Genoa, and a hearty embrace was given by father and son. By great good fortune, the Genoa steamer, as it passed the island, was approached by a small boat, which took him off and put him on board one of the excursion steamers, and soon landed him in Ischia. Nothing could exceed the interest in watching the people as they passed in to see the General. Some came in weeping, some pale with emotion, some red with excitement. The looks of absolute devotion on their faces were very touching. There were several, I was told, who had walked eight days and nights to see the General, and, as they went out, they sobbed convulsively, exclaiming, "*Quel Grande!*" "That great man!" During the day it is calculated that one thousand persons were presented, and GARIBALDI kept saying, "No, don't kiss my hand; kiss the hands of the priests; nor yet my foot," he added, as one man saluted the wounded member; "those who so far bow the back always remain so and never come straight again." One lady produced an old stocking of GARIBALDI's, saying: "Ah! General, I found it in your room; I must have it to keep forever." He laughed heartily, but gave her the much desired relic. During the whole of the time a fine band was playing and a most effective scene it was. The air resounded with cries of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva la liberta!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emmenuele*, the King elected by the people!" followed by enthusiastic cheers. The reception, or receptions, were over by 3 o'clock, but not the excitement of the people, for in the evening boat-loads came over from Pozzuoli, and the islanders came on from Forla and Ischia, and there was music and shouting and no sleep. On Saturday morning I had a long conversation with the General, who was in bed, and was unable to put his foot to the ground. The wound has slightly reopened, perhaps through the action of the baths, but altogether it is going on well, and his general health is excellent. Indeed, he appears to me to be stronger and younger than he was in 1860, on the events of which he dwelt with evident pleasure; but Rome, its occupation by the French, and the presence in it of the Bourbons were the great subjects of his thoughts. To England he alluded with much affection as the country of a great people, and as the especial friend of Italy. Towards the evening the people again came crowding up, if merely to look in at the gates. There are crows, too, outside, and stalls are established, over which float pocket-handkerchiefs, reminding one strongly of Manchester, on which is stamped the head of GARIBALDI. At the entrance stand sentinels, several of the National Guard, and on the opposite side is their guardhouse, which the police authorities have been trying to get possession of, but the municipal body would not yield it. "A circular has been sent over from Naples," said one of the Nationals to me, "to the effect that a guard of honor could only be accorded to royalty, but we pay no attention to it. GARIBALDI has been sent to us from Heaven, and we will do all we can to honor him."

My impression is that the General will remain here a month longer, and in this interval their will be time to correct mistakes which have arisen, not so much from hostile feeling as from the spirit of too nice tact, and a want of a full appreciation of the influence and character of a man who is the exception of the century.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 15.

The ship *E. Buckley*, loaded with lumber from Puget Sound, has been wrecked at Point Ormolt and will be a total loss. One life was lost.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention is debating a proposition to exclude mines from the list of taxable property.

Mining stocks are a little healthier but prices keep down. Gould and Curry oscillates between $1,600 and $1,700 per foot.

Arrived, ship *Emerald*, from New-York; ship *Albert Edward*, Sydney. Sailed, United States steamer *Narragansett*, for Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 16.

The contractors of the *Comanche* have sixty-nine men at work putting her together. The materials have been libeled by the wreckers for salvage, but the work will not probably be interrupted.

The Custom-house authorities have brought suits against nearly all the heavy importers of cigars, charging them with undervaluation in their invoices, for the purpose of evading duties, claiming a total of over $1,000,000.

The bark *Lizzie*, for Hong Kong, takes out nearly $500,000 in treasure.

The low price of greenbacks, and the fear that they may be offered in the settlement of accounts, has caused merchants to adopt the no-credit system.

One of the stage and express robbers was killed, and two others were badly wounded in an effort to arrest them.

Arrived, ship *Boredino*, from Philadelphia.

Popular Rifle Practice.

New-York, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 15th I was pleased to see attention again called to practice with the rifle.

In view of the fact that we have kept so small a standing army, I think every citizen ought to be familiar with the use of fire-arms, that our old superiority with that deadly weapon, the rifle, should be kept up, making it the national weapon and right arm of our defence.

Acting on these ideas, I have always owned a rifle, and, though no sportsman, have kept up a decent snare of skill in its use by target practice while living in the country and at each visit to the old homestead during a seven years' residence in town.

While agreeing with you that "there could be no more fit and useful innovation just now than the introduction of a system of rifle practice and judging distance practice at long range, say three hundred to eight hundred yards," I cannot agree with you that "there is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharpshooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection."

That difficulty at present is the want of a place to practice. Though some of the best make of rifles are out of the market, at least in this City, I know from practical experience that a beautifully finished breech-loading rifle, that can be taken apart and easily packed in a 30-inch trunk, can be had for $30 even at this time.

Now, to any one who lived as I did last Summer for four days in the midst of the rioting, and who has heard the mutterings of the Copperheads, doubtless such an article, with a good supply of cartridges, would be considered "a good thing to have about the house," but there is still that want of a place to practice. Now, who will tell us where we can have a range in town, or in the vicinity, of even 100 yards? And ought there not to be a place giving that or a much longer range at the Central Park? It might be sunken, perhaps, like the cross-streets, so as to protect visitors from random balls. At least there ought to be a place or places easily accessible, for a few shots fired at a watering-place will not make a marksman, but on the contrary, every man should *own* and be used to his own weapon.

Again, you must allow me to most respectfully doubt that Gen. DRAYTON, or anybody else, had the "habit" very strongly confirmed of "hitting a flour barrel-head across the Hudson at Troy, where the distance was six hundred yards," with a 12-inch rifle pistol. It may well be asserted that "it required a good pistol, as well as a steady hand and a true eye," for, as a barrel-head is about eighteen inches in diameter, it would be equal to asking a man to hit a 3-inch bull's eye at one hundred yards. Now, the man who will hit a 3-inch circle twice out of three times at off-hand shooting with a 30-inch rifle, or with an American rifle with open sights, is a good shot. CLEVELAND, in his work upon the rifle, says it is a good enough rifle that will put a half-dozen successive shots in a six-inch ring at 100 yards, firing from a rest. In short, the truth of the matter is, that there are a plenty of good American rifles to be had, equal to anything Europe can produce, and that what we need is practice to enable our hands to properly hold them steadily. This last result can only be brought about by making the practice popular, and having a place for it. Yours, &c., S.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent. DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! This dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WHITES' PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is something NEW and different both in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from ALL other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our HERNIA LOTION. FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness is superior to all others. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLINGS', No. 351 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Electricity,

Applied in all its varieties, for the removal of the most obstinate diseases. For circulars, address Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—MIDDLEBROOK.—On Thursday, July 14, at Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM and Miss SARAH MIDDLEBROOK.

HOSIE—ELY.—On Thursday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's father, No 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. Karr, ROBERT HOSIE, of Detroit, Mich., and ISABELLA T. ELY, daughter of Giles S. Ely.

JONES—FREEMAN.—At Melrochin, N. J., on Saturday, July 16, by Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumby, Mr THEOPHILUS F. JONES, of this City, and ALICE L., daughter of R. R. Freeman, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—On Seventh day morning, July 16, GERARD HOPKINS, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67½ West-26th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Second day) afternoon.

KELLY.—On Sunday, July 17, BERTHA ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Augustus and Kate Kelly, aged 6 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 209 Thompson-st.

MAVERICK.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, PENELOPE, daughter of Peter Maverick, deceased,

"Asleep in Jesus"

MORSE.—On Sunday, July 17, ADELAIDE, daughter of Foster and Mary Morse, aged 21 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, on 4th av., between 51st and 52d sts.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, MANUEL MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

TOMES.—On Saturday, July 16, Mrs. PHILADELPHIA TOMES, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her nephew, Henry Moore, No. 44 Macdougal-st., Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 16, FITCH TAYLOR, aged 63 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Classon-av., near Flushing-av., on Monday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WARREN.—On Saturday, July 16, at the Institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, 42d-st. and 8th-av, MARY WARREN, aged 94 years and 7 months.

The managers and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Institution, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 433.—July 18, 1864.

56, 26, 1, 43, 21, 53, 13, 42, 20, 12, 65, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—July 16, 1864.

18, 58, 74, 3, 6, 22, 73, 34, 20, 36, 2, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 16, 1864.

50, 35, 36, 66, 16, 14, 30, 54, 46, 23, 29, 62.

CLASS 338.—July 16, 1864.

77, 59, 20, 70, 12, 57, 44, 3, 48, 60, 30, 11.

Z. K. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. BEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by BEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.

Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.

MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. DEMAS, BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.

NO. 208 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HER MAJESTY'S CHAMPAGNES.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

No. 816

BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

IN PRESS:

Will be issued immediately,

THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW,

as passed by the last Congress. Printed from an official copy just received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Address

J. S. VOORHIS, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York; Or BAKER & GODWIN, Printing House-square, New-York.

READING ON THE RAIL.

Now Ready

CHAMPE'S ADVENTURE. Price 15 cents.

THE SPY UNMASKED, Price 50 cents.

A story of the Revolution,

ANNIE AND HER MASTER,

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,100 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000

KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS, issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 20th day of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 20th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. Ty HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into last bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 26th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds as fol., Interest payable in gold.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, Lear Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS

BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL, THOMAS H. LELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY GRINNELL, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD, RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING, HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY, THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN, BEN. G. ELLSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD, WM. E. SHEARD,
CHARLES S. BASTON, LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL O. GLIDDEN, GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT, J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON, G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, S. H. CONDIT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of such apportionment will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL D. PERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTLER,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WILLIAM P. COOLRIDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. F. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
GEORGE N. JAMES RUCH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS, O., July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that A. P. RUSSELL is no longer the Agent of the State of Ohio in New-York, and that no acts of his will be recognized by the Board of Fund Commissioners. Owners of stock desiring to make transfers will address the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Columbus, Ohio. As far as possible, the Board will endeavor to protect the credit of the State. An arbitrary and illegal act of the Governor of Ohio has, for the time being, rendered it impossible for the board to act by a legal agent at their office in New-York City.

L. R. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney General.
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State.
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE MCGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1853, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. B. LAMBERT, Secretary.
CYRUS PEIRCE, Assistant Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of 5 per cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 03rd day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. I. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of SIX Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $600, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $600, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864..... 68,085 52

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT free from Government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the date until the 18th inst.

By order.
D. B. SKIDDY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, carrying it free of Government tax, and after the 4th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this city, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable at the Stock Office on the 21st inst. Those names are on the Stock Ledger on the 9th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. J. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 4 Chatham-street,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 1st of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE,

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cents., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. S. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15th to Aug. 1st.

B. S. GIRLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 26th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD ARCHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $331,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 247 Broadway, entrance on Chambers-st., New-York, July 15, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th inst. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CEMMINO, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 CANAL-ST.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOGERT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOS. S. CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. PUGH, Sec.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF Canal- and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.

JAMES P. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY, AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. FRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT B. SLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY E. DEGRAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. HILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD E. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, A. OS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. ERICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., R. M. VAIL.

FOUND—TO-DAY (JULY 16,) IN BROOKLYN, A WATCH. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 73 Park-st., Newark.

FOUND—THURSDAY,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 6½ inches capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 270 feet, and two streams from a ¾ inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. The engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

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Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be of approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliveries at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the made mentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder knot* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewed on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of mixed tanning oak finish, and all hemlock.* The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, inst.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12 pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

5,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver.

Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular foundries or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1861.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x33½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACE LATHE; SWINGS eight feet. Also a six-horse oscillating engine, in good order. Apply at Clinton Foundry, No. 239 Cherry-st.
H. WATERMAN.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the made mentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder knot* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewed on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of mixed tanning oak finish, and all hemlock.* The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, inst.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this department to be capable of executing to their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the Jay-street pier, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwell, 7 10; Cold Spring, 7.23; West Point, 7.35; Cozzens', 7.40; Grassy Point, 8.25, arriving at New-York, 10.30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9.30, 12.30, 3.30.
Dey-st. at 9.45, 12.45, 3.45.
Morris-st. Pier No. 1 at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT.—LANDING AT COENWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Eltonore. The steamers JAMES BALDWIN, Capt. H. HEDGES, and HUDSON CORSON, Capt. W. H. CORSEN, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 east River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 20,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 21 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Building	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DEGOYENE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including table wine.....$125
Second Cabin, including table wine.....$70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. JAC. KENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,205	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELLESPONT	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,956	Brownell.
VIRGINIA	2,956	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND LONDONDERRY HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

KANSAS	SATURDAY, July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 17th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR.
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & RAYNOR, No. 13 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STRIKE of the ship-carpenters and caulkers, the departure of the steamship ROANOKE, for Havana, is postponed. Due notice will be given of the day of sailing.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6.15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., 11.10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manual awkeu.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODSON, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hicksville and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
[illegible] A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
[illegible] A. M.—Way for Newburgh, Warwick.
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express—Sundays and Sundays excepted for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—[illegible] daily, for Jersey City, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
[illegible] P. M.—[illegible] for Otisville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 12 M.	7:12, 10:27 A. M. and 1:27 and 6:27 P. M.
Albany, 9:45 A. M.	12:02 P. M.
Sleeping car, 9:40 P. M.	and 6:32 P. M.
Albany, 2:30 P. M.	from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, leaving each the Northward and Westward, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. run through to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
Second week of the Gorgeous Pantomime,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. [illegible] K. FOX Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT and Mlle. LOUISE will appear, together with the attractive
CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.
The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her
BEAUTIFUL DANCES.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M., will be exhibited, for the first time in America, a
NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
possessing the power and tone of a
FULL ORCHESTRA,
together with the capabilities of adaptation as a
CHURCH ORGAN.
The following music is executed by this
WONDERFUL INVENTION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

The Late Insults to the French Consul at Panama.

SPAIN AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

PERU STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

CHILI SENDING HER MATERIAL AID.

ECUADOR SUCCUMBS TO SPAIN.

The steamship *Illinois* arrived here yesterday, bringing Panama dates to the 8th of July. We are indebted to Mr. PATTERSON, Purser of the *Illinois*, for favors.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the Capital, to the 15th June. Everything was quiet in the interior.

President MURILLO has directed his Secretary of State to inform the Government of Panama that the late seizure of a printing press by the President or Governor of this State, is disapproved by the General Government.

We have a rumor, the truth of which may be reasonably doubted, that in consequence of demands made by the French Minister at Bogota, the Federal Government has directed the Attorney-General of this State to prosecute Governor SANTACOLOMA for allowing the French Consul to be insulted by a mob with a *chirivari* on the occasion of the late visit of Señor SALAZAR, Spanish Commissioner to Peru, to this city. Probably the Attorney-General has only been instructed to inquire into the facts and report them to Government.

The quarrel between the "ins" and the "outs" in the State of Magdalena has not yet been settled. The new authorities are recognized by the whole State except Rio Hacha, where a party is organized to attack Santa Marta. But the people of the latter city have plenty of arms—having retained 3,000 muskets, in transit for the State of Antioquia—and will, no doubt, be able to maintain themselves, and force the Rio Hachans to succumb. Gen. MOSQUERA was trying to settle matters between the contestants.

Ex-President MOSQUERA and Gen. NIETO, the latter Governor of the State of Bolivar, had gotten into an open quarrel. Gen. NIETO published a "Notice to the Public," in which he asserted that MOSQUERA was inciting disturbances in the State with a view of overthrowing the present State Government, and he does not care he will spare no means to thwart him in this attempt.

In consequence of this quarrel the Municipality of Carthagena had rescinded a vote appropriating $2 000 for entertaining MOSQUERA on his passage through that city to Panama.

Gen. MOSQUERA is expected at Aspinwall to-day or to-morrow, in the British steamer *Darien*. The last steamer from Carthagena brought Dr. ANTONIO FERRO, Minister from Bogota to Ecuador.

The Fourth of July, as usual, was a quiet day with us. In Panama, Col. MCKEE, United States Consul, feasted his friends, and several others manifested their patriotism and hospitality by spreading out bountiful tables during the day, and burning rockets in the evening. In Aspinwall, Mr. RICE, United States Consul, entertained his countrymen, and was visited during the day by his brother Consuls and by nearly all the respectable foreigners of the place. In the morning the Government band visited the latter Consulate, and played several American airs, such as "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "When this Cruel War is Over," &c. Fireworks in the evening.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, a fire broke out in the main street of Panama, opposite the Church of La Merced, which destroyed four large stone buildings, and goods, in all valued at $70,000. The buildings belonged to MANUEL & BERNARDO ARES. JOSE ARGUMEDA & RAFAELA JIMENEZ. The shops were occupied by MONS. MOSER, BRANDON & Co. and Dr. J. KRAVCHOVIL, as a store-house for medicines and others. The fire was communicated to the inside of Mr. MOSER'S liquor and grocery store by a rocket thrown through the iron grating over the door. Panama has no fire department and no fire engines, and the conflagration was only arrested by the high blank stone walls of the house of Don MARIANO PEREZ, in the centre of the block. The boat's crews of the United States ships-of-war and the native troops preserved admirable order and saved many goods.

The Panama *Star* learns that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (from Panama to Valparaiso) are now building on the Clyde two iron paddle wheel steamers of 2,000 tons each, in addition to the *Eagle*, of 1,800 tons, now ready for launching, and that they are in treaty for a third, of similar size.

Admiral STEWARD, from Peru, arrived here on the last steamer from Callao, and goes to New-York to build or contract for war steamers for the Peruvian Government. Capt. WM. BARNEY, an American, who remained forty years in Peru without having visited his native country, also goes to New-York to-day.

Mr. CRUSSI, United States Minister to Guatemala, and wife, are passengers to-day for New-York.

Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, Governor of Idaho, arrived at Aspinwall on the *Illinois*, and gets to San Francisco in a few days on the *Moses Taylor*.

The *Moses Taylor*, with passengers for the *Illinois*, arrived this morning, and will leave with the New-York passengers for San Francisco in about three days.

The *Northern Light* will take, this trip, about 2,000 bales (150 pounds to the bale) of cotton to New-York. Tale cotton is from Mexico. There is about 4,000 bales in all to be shipped from Acapulco.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8.

The British mail-ship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate points, arrived at Panama on the 5th. She brings a large cargo of wools, cotton, bark, coffee, ore, &c., and $580,000 in specie, for Europe, and only a few packages for New-York. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th and from Callao and Lima to the 28th of June.

ECUADOR.

The President of Ecuador has published a note allowing the Spanish Admiral at the Chinchas to draw supplies from Ecuadorian ports, which is in remarkable contrast to the action of other Spanish-American Governments, and gives great offence to Peru. It is said the Government of Peru has sharply remonstrated with Ecuador on this and other anti-American acts committed by President MORENO.

Ecuador seems to be considerably disturbed by revolutionary factions in several parts, and no doubt the people will soon eject their present rulers.

PERU.

The Government continues actively to increase its military and naval defences, as if it were certain of a war with Spain; and, indeed, although by late advices the Spanish Cabinet seems to recoil from the outrageous act of its Minister and Admiral in seizing the Chinchas, the Peruvians have worked themselves up to such a fever heat that peace will not be had unless Spain is willing to make further reparations than the surrender of the Islands. Our last advices say that Spain "does not wish to retain the Chinchas *if her claims against Peru are satisfied.*" This looks like a determination to hold on—for Peru, until forced, will never treat with Spain till the Chinchas are unconditionally given up.

Notwithstanding the proclamation against [illegible] supplying the Spanish squadron with provisions and coal, a French bark had given it 500 tons of coal and a large amount of supplies.

On the 12th the Chilian schooner *Dart* arrived at Callao with 152 volunteers, from Chili for the Peruvian army and navy, headed by one of the most distinguished officers of the Chilian navy.

The guano vessels load very slowly at the Chinchas, on account of the scarcity of labor produced by the Spanish occupation.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to the 21st of June. The arms of Peru having been torn down from before the hotel of the Spanish Chargé at La Paz, and some phillipics having been published against the Spaniards in the newspapers, the Chargé demanded redress and apologies from the Bolivian Government. The Secretary replies that he is sorry for the action of the mob, but as the publication was made in a non-official journal, he had nothing to do with it.

CHILI.

At the opening of Congress, on the 1st of June, the President sent in a message, which, so far as the Peruvian question is concerned, did not at all come up to the expectations of the people. "The President muffled himself up in a vague reserve, and contented himself with a superficial review of the principal events of internal and external politics. But the majority of the nation will not renounce its intention of embracing the cause of Peru, if events should arise to make it necessary; and for this reason more decision was demanded in the language of the Chief Magistrate, as an assurance that Chile will occupy the position that duty assigns, should the stream of events hurry her upon the stage."

A bill for a reform of the Constitution, principally as regards religious intolerance, is before Congress.

A bill is before Congress to empower the Executive to borrow $12,000,000—$2,000,000 of this to cover a deficit; $1,500,000 to increase the efficiency of the navy; $1,500,000 for completing the new palace for Congress, and $8,000,000 for the foundation of a national bank, destined to advance sums at a low interest to farmers.

The rains in Chili this year have caused great damage in Valparaiso and other localities.

In Valparaiso the streams rose above their channels, inundating some districts inhabited mostly by the poor, and the water attained such a hight that many only escaped by swimming, or by grasping with the grasp of desperation the horses' tails. Many were the unhappy ones who have seen their lowly mansions carried away by the floods, and their small capitals destroyed.

In Chañaral, the storm completely destroyed the Mol, four blocks of buildings bordering the sea, and also the American ship *Prospero*. The *Prospero* was partly laden, and went ashore. Three of the crew were drowned.

At Arica, the British bark *Chañaral* was destroyed. She was loaded with saltpetre, wool and Peruvian bark.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brought 1,918 packages of freight, a cargo of cotton, hides, &c., &c., and $18 647 in specie. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 25th, Salvador to the 27th, and Nicaragua to the 30th June. From Costa Rica dates are to the 2d July. There is not a paragraph of the slightest importance in the newspapers.

The Engagements Before Washington as Viewed by a Soldier.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Your correspondent has participated in all the engagements before Washington—was on the field before the first pop of picket or skirmisher, and came away Wednesday night, when the last rebel and Federal wounded were brought into Washington. He was in the rifle pits and the fierce skirmishes of Monday and Tuesday, and in the short but desperate and decisive struggle of Tuesday night. Washington has been in serious danger. At the time of the appearance of the first Butternut at Rockville, Md., the capital city had not force enough to man four rifle-pits. It was uncertain at which point of the thirty odd miles the columns of BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY might be hurled. And when it was learned at midnight of Sunday, the 10th instant, that the enemy were massing their columns against Fort Stevens, with the knowledge of our weakest point of defence—which was the most alarming feature of the whole affair—the terror of the citizens amounted almost to paralysis. At the disposal of Gen. AUGUR were a few hundred days' men, unused as yet to the sound of heavy artillery, five thousand of veteran reserves, men thoroughly capable of fighting, but utterly incapable of marching at the double-quick from one threatened point to another.

On Sunday, rumors of the approach of the enemy set the unfledged artillery at anxious practice with the heavy guns, and filled the rifle-pits with all the veteran reserves around the city. The report Sunday night, that the enemy were at Rockville, eighteen miles distant, brought all the reserves from the Alexandria side.

As your correspondent and the sunlight passed up Fourteenth-street, the thunder of the guns of Fort Reno, which were bellowing under the frantic practice of the militia, was swaying the people to and fro with excitement. A broad grin was very hideously perceptible on the secession mouth, and many an anxious face looked out from behind a waving flag, and many a hearty "God bless you," came from a loyal heart as we marched up the road.

Arriving at Fort Stevens, in the suburbs of the city, we found a few regiments scattered around, in that lazy indifference which is evinced only by the veteran at such an hour. The rifle-pits were sparely occupied, and troops slowly coming in, comprised only of dismounted cavalry and convalescents from hospital.

We were ordered three miles to the left to Fort Reno, and stationed there in the rifle-pits; but until one o'clock the grumbling of the men under the intolerable heat in that shadeless plain "was all the sound we heard." After resting a few moments, we were ordered back again. On our arrival one-third of the regiment and five commissioned officers had been stricken down with heat and sun-stroke.

By two o'clock the rebel skirmishers were appearing and disappearing, in that snake-in-the-grass style so becoming to their status, near the residence of Hon. FRANK BLAIR. By three o'clock their skirmish line had worked its insidious way within pistol shot of the gunners at the fort, and matters were becoming decidedly interesting, sufficiently so to beguile the President, the Secretary of State and his son, many of the foreign Legations, and all the military notabilities of the capital, to the scene.

So close were they that one of the gazers from Fort Stevens was shot on the parapet, and the whistle of a bullet was heard close beside the President's carriage, which, at this stage of the proceedings, was in a position enabling its distinguished occupant to crack a joke in response to the crack of the rebel rifle.

Whether it was this last outrage that determined the officers in charge or not we do not know, but about this time proceedings were being taken to put an end to this rebel recreation.

A line of skirmishers, composed of the Veteran Reserves, some dismounted cavalry and hundred-day men, were deployed to front, and steadily drove back for a short distance the whole rebel line.

The scene at this time was one of the rarest in history. From the elevated position of the intrenchments the view was unobscured for ten miles in every direction by anything but a few groups of trees and underbrush. The beautiful agricultural region under the guns of Forts Stevens and De Russey was radiant with the glory of the ripening harvest, and the splendor of unclouded sunlight. Light puffs of smoke shot out from the dark-green verdure, and great white wreaths from the bursting shells circled against the deep blue of the sky. From the burning dwellings, which our skirmishers were destroying, in order to give range to the artillery, secession families were pouring through the lines, with deep and audible curses, uttered within reach of the Presidential ear, and loyal families, with sorrow-stricken faces, were hurrying toward the city.

A few audacious with hushed voices and earnest gaze were looking out upon the scene, and there, in sight of the greatest men of the day, with honest ABRAHAM on one side of the rifle-pits and dishonest JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE on the other. The Postmaster-General saw his house, the headquarters of his former friend, and now traitor enemy, who was struggling to destroy the very capital where the people had delighted to do him honor.

This was the last scene your correspondent's eyes rested upon as he went over the breastwork to get a nearer view in obedience to the order, "In Advance March" of his officer. For the honor of our nation and its immortal defenders, let us hope that such sights and sounds be never seen or heard again under the shadow of the capital.

Down below but little was to be seen, but considerable was to be done in the line of sharp lockout and artful dodging. "Whenever you see a head hit it," was the Irish rule to be adopted. Slowly and steadily the line progressed, carefully keeping the profile of the advance, and still more carefully ensconcing oneself behind any friendly cover. It was delightful to see a rebel drop here and there—agonizing to hear from right or left the cry of suffering from a stricken comrade. No charge was yet made, but the line held.

Two hours of this, and then relief came. The Sixth Corps had arrived, and the Veteran Reserves, with their smooth bores, with which they had fought nobly against the English rifles of their opponents, were received with a "Well done, good and faithful," from the crowd in the pits, and the fighting Sixth went in with a hearty "God bless you, old vets," from all. Those grim soldiers went to their work with a *sang froid* that did one's heart good to see. Dressed in every imaginable costume, with tattered and tattered old hats, all sorts of tatterdemalion attire, with the dust of the Peninsula and the south side yet upon them, chatting and laughing they sauntered over the breastworks. Observing some with a bi-section of a canteen hanging on their sides, we inquired what the tin nondescript was. "A spade and a drinking cup," was the answer. We were more fully enlightened in the morning when we saw a small rifle-pit in front of each skirmisher, from behind which many a messenger of death went to its appropriate place.

Stretching out a long dark line, the Sixth rapidly advanced, drove back the rebels, and held the ground for the night. As the darkness grew, the sullen roar of the cannon and the peppering of the musketry died away into silence, and Washington lay down to sleep in anxiety for that which the morrow might bring forth.

In the morning, during a brisk skirmish, your correspondent was marched through intolerable dust to Fort Reno, where the enemy were demonstrating upon the left, and, for the first time, bringing or endeavoring to bring their artillery into play. A small battery was playing uncomfortably upon our picket reserve, and we went after it. We crawled around the flank of it, but the rascals scented the danger, and opened with grape and canister, with no effect, and then ran away. Fort Reno opening upon them from a distance of two miles and a half, exploded a 100-pound shell directly over their heads, and a rapidly advancing cloud of dust attested the celerity of their retreat.

At 4 P. M. the skirmishing in front of Forts Stevens and De Russey brought us back there. The scattering picket shot had thickened in sound, and on our arrival there was every appearance of a brisk engagement. With a mass of troops of the Sixth and Nineteenth we went in. The work was hot. Men were picked off close by the forts, our skirmish line having been driven in by reinforcements of the rebels.

It was evident that it was the intention of the enemy to attack in force; but our army was now amply sufficient to meet them fairly. Parts of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps and the veteran reserves rushed upon them. A heavy fire from the forts opened a rain of shot and shell upon their main body. Rebel endurance could stand no more, and they decamped, leaving their dead and wounded on the field and in the houses along the road. The sight of the Potomac veterans, who, like Banquo's ghost, would not down at their bidding, seared their eye balls, and they fled away.

Now that our danger is over, some parties are ridiculing the idea that danger has at any time menaced the capital. But that must not be told to a soldier who has been through this little mill. Prisoners, deserters, citizens, from the scene of their base of operations, concur in the one statement. Their infantry in front of Fort Stevens numbered forty thousand at least. Their artillery was proportionally in heavier force. None of the farmers, who have seen them, estimate their guns at less than forty of the heaviest field calibre. Our cavalry fully agree in this estimate. The arming of all civilians attached to the Quartermaster's Department attest the belief of the military authorities here. Their force in the condition of things was a terrible threat against the city, and but for the timely preparations of Gen. AUGUR, and the admiral Generalship of McOOOK, it would have been far worse.

We wish the lesson of this brief episode had been as fatal to the rebels as it is instructive to us. An insane chuckle has been going the rounds of the press that Washington is uncovered. Scarcely has it been subdued by the appearance of the raider in front of SIGEL, before a State needing more than all others our kindly protection, is plundered in every corner, our railroad communication to the capital cut, our President driven from his home, and a solid shot thrown into the streets of the Capital City. The call for hundred-days' men has been feebly responded to. In the hour of our pressing need, when militia are scared enough to come, Gunpowder Bridge is burned, and they can't get here.

GRANT says if we can take care of the North he will attend to Richmond. No one doubts the indomitable soldier. But, in the name of all that is honorable and manly, let us defend our own firesides with the immense means yet at our disposal. The season for active operations is nearly over. We cannot command the sun of this campaign to stand still, but we can at least hold up our great Captain's hands until its going down upon our discomfited enemy.

A. A. Y.

The Rebels Moving Down Loudon Valley—They are Moving on the Double Quick.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force, on its retreat from Maryland and Washington, is moving down that valley toward Gordonsville.

The rebels seem to be marching rapidly.

Our forces, who are in pursuit, captured Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON, near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolesville as a spy.

Persons from near Manassas say that the rebels are not repairing the Manassas Railroad, as reported.

The *Star* extra says:

A force of rebel raiders, numbering between 250 and 500, passed through Little Washington, Sperryville, and Creigherrsville Thursday night on their way toward Madison Court-House and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them and 25 prisoners who were mounted upon the captured horses, which were led by the rebels.

The rebels passed Creigherrsville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterward a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed the Shenandoah about CONRAD'S store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels.

The latter gave out that they were making their way to Gordonsville, and thence to Richmond.

They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that SHERIDAN was between them and Richmond, with a large cavalry force, "smashing things generally."

This rebel gang was doubtless part of the rebel forces lately operating in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16—10 P. M.

There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas.

Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently an increased military watchfulness.

Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. GRANT'S army.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 16, 1864.

The last twenty-four hours have not been fruitful of incidents. The occasional bursting of a bomb or shell, and desultory skirmishing on the front of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, was all that disturbed the monotony of the day, and consequently there was but few casualties. The Fifth Corps has arranged with the enemy in their immediate front to stop skirmishing while the lines are simply doing picket duty, and the compact has been sacredly kept for a number of days on both sides. The men thus relieved from restraint walk about at will, and make no effort to conceal their persons,—a great relief it is, truly, in this hot, dry weather. The enemy are almost constantly digging, particularly in the night time, throwing up new earthworks, and strengthening those already in use. Deserters continue to come in daily, all having the same story to tell,—tired of the war, a hopeless task before them, and scarcity of provisions.

An agreeable change has taken place in the weather recently. For weeks past the weather has been oppressive, the twenty-four hours round. In the day time the weather is now as sultry as ever, but we are enjoying comfortably cool nights, and fewer men are prostrated by the heat.

IMPORTANT WOOL SUIT.—A suit of some interest to dealers in wool is likely to come before the next term of the United States District Court. The facts of the case, as alleged in the statement of the plaintiff, are that H. C. DAVIS, the plaintiff in the suit, a wool-dealer of Philadelphia, contracted to purchase a considerable amount of wool from D. B. BAYNE, of Stark County, O. After the contract had been made, the price of wool advanced, and eighteen thousand pounds of wool, included in the contract, were sold by BAYNE to another person at a price above that for which it was contracted by DAVIS. But wool advanced still further, and BAYNE, instead of delivering to either first or second buyers, sold the wool to still another person at still higher rates. On learning these facts, DAVIS commenced proceedings in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Deputy United States Marshal SIMMONS went down and replevined the wool while in transit to the last purchasers. It was taken to Ashland by the Deputy Marshal, and shipped to Cleveland. About an hour after SIMMONS left with his prize, another suit of replevin came from the second purchaser, but it came too late. The suit is of considerable interest, from the fact that there has been considerable looseness of ideas among some owners of wool and other property as to what constitutes a bargain.—*Cleveland Herald*, 5th.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNING TRADE AT NASSAU.—A writer in the Toronto *Leader* describes a month's sojourn at Nassau, with the following allusion to the blockade runners:

"Every man who has goods to sell is driving a brisk business. All the officers and men on board the steamers that run the blockade are paid very high wages, and they invariably invest large sums every trip they make, in the purchase of dry goods or trinkets, as presents to their wives, sisters, or sweethearts in the Confederate States, where a parcel or a print dress is a luxury which none but the wealthy can now command. The largest commercial house in Nassau is that of HY ADDERLY & Co., who, it is commonly said there, have made upward of two millions sterling since the commencement of the war. I confess I am skeptical on this head, although it is beyond question that they have made a princely fortune. The great business of Nassau previously to the war was connected with wrecking."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

Gen. SANDFORD received an order yesterday from the War Department, which directs him to accept the militia of his division according to their regimental organizations. The Seventy-seventh, Col. THOMAS LYNCH, will probably be the first regiment of the 100 days' men in the field. Col. LYNCH has been indefatigable in his exertions to perfect his organization. He has now under his command about 500 men. At a recent meeting Capt. THOS. NORTON was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. P. A. MCMAHON Major.

There was a meeting held at the headquarters of the Ninety-ninth yesterday, to decide upon what shall be the future action of the regiment.

It may be said generally that there will be no lack of militia, so far as this City is concerned, to fill the call for 100 days' men.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., JEFFERSON MARKET, July 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—Commandants of companies will immediately make requisition at these headquarters for all necessary uniforms, arms and equipments, and return their corrected company rosters to the Colonel, Monday, 18th inst., at 11 A.M., precisely.

Commandants will assemble their companies in uniform for inspection this day (Monday), at 3 P. M., precisely, at the new armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and will also make a full report of the strength of their respective commands.

The General Order from His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief of the militia forces of this State, issued pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States, is peremptory, notwithstanding the false reports of various newspapers to the contrary.

The regiment will assemble at Thirteenth-street Armory, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., fully equipped, for the purpose of being mustered into the United States service, to serve in the fortifications at Washington City for one hundred days, and will leave at the earliest moment.

Transportation will be provided. By order,

W. H. W. CHAMBERS, Colonel Commanding.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—This regiment having received marching orders, Commandants of Companies are hereby ordered to have their Companies at Headquarters on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., ready to muster into the United States service. The regiment will be mustered in at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 19th inst., and will depart for Washington immediately afterward. Quartermaster MCANDLE will make the necessary requisitions for subsistance, transportation, &c.

Capt. THOMAS SINNOTT is hereby detailed as officer of the day, and Lieut. PICKETT as officer of the guard, for to-morrow (Monday) 18th inst. Guard mounting at 8 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. THOMAS LYNCH.
JOHN D. BRADY, Sergt.-Major.

Military Musters in Brooklyn.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment, of Brooklyn, mustered on Fort Greene last evening, to the number of about 600 men. They are under orders to march for Washington this evening, at 4 o'clock. The route will be from the armory in Raymond-street, through Fulton-avenue, Fulton-street to the ferry, cross to New-York, and take the boat for South Amboy at the foot of Barclay-street. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., BROOKLYN, July 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, commanded by Col. JOHN Q. ADAMS, having, with the assent of the Commander-in-Chief, and in response to the requisition of the President of the United States upon the State of New-York, reported for volunteer service for one hundred days, at such place or places as may be directed by the War Department, it is ordered that Col. ADAMS apply for transportation of his regiment to Washington, and there report to the Secretary of War.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

WM. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGT., N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 17, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.—The foregoing special orders No. 40 are hereby promulgated for the information of this command.

The regiment will, therefore, assemble at headquarters Raymond-street to be mustered into service for 100 days as a State militia organization, and immediately march for Washington.

The time for assembling for muster is hereby fixed at 1 o'clock P. M. The regiment will march at 4 P. M. By order of Col. J. Q. ADAMS.

Commanding Fifty-sixth Regiment.

THOS. H. LAWLER, Acting Adjutant.

The East Brooklyn Congregational Church.

The East Brooklyn Congregational Church was organized yesterday afternoon, in the building of the Methodist Church on DeKalb, near Franklin avenue, (kindly granted by the congregation for the occasion.) The new church has been in virtual existence since the first of the present year, having organized a Sunday school and held meetings, in addition to church services, every Wednesday evening. The meetings were of a business character, at which it was determined to purchase a number of lots on DeKalb-avenue, east of Bedford-avenue, for the erection of a church edifice. Over $500 have been subscribed for the support of a minister, and some $2,000 have been contributed toward the erection of the building, which is to be erected and ready for occupation by Fall.

A meeting of the council, consisting of delegates from all the Congregational churches in the city, was held at No. 112 Myrtle-avenue, two weeks since, when it was resolved that it was expedient to erect a church in the neighborhood above designated, and to commence the erection of a place of worship as soon as possible.

The services yesterday were commenced with the usual exercises, after which a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. EDWARD TAYLOR, of the South Congregational Church, who took for his text part of the 14th verse, 5th chapter 2d Corinthians, "For the Love of Christ constraineth us." The subject was divided into four parts: 1st. Human nature needs a motive for any part of endeavor. 2d. The motive must be proportioned in the mind of the actor to the endeavor. 3d. God has called us to a great work; and 4th. The only motive that is proportioned to the magnitude of this is, "The Love of Christ."

After the sermon, twenty-eight persons—three on profession of faith and twenty-five by letter—rose, and, standing before the altar, the confession of faith and covenant was read to them by Rev. S. BATTLES, of the Warren-street Mission Church, who also addressed them.

Rev. J. C. FRENCH, of the Ormond-place Congregational Church, gave the fellowship of the churches, when two of the brethren, LEROY T. SMITH and SAML. C. HILLS, were consecrated as Deacons by prayer and the laying on of hands.

The Lord's Supper was then administered, and the services terminated.

The Sunday School is under the superintendence of Mr. S. HART TAYLOR, and at present numbers sixty scholars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—ANN DOOLEY, an Irishwoman, residing at No. 99 West Houston-street, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer CHUTKOWSKI, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged with attempting to pass a ten dollar counterfeit bill, of the Bank West Winfield, New-York State, at the grocery store of Mr. HENRY WELLBROOK, No. 32 Bedford-street, in pay for groceries. Upon being brought before Justice DODGE, ANN plead not guilty. She stated she was a housekeeper and a collector of rents, and that she took the bill alluded to from one of her tenants. Judge DODGE required her to find bail in the sum of $500, in default of which she was committed. FRANCES CHATTERTON, a young woman 26 years of age, and a native of Richmond, Va., was arrested by Officer BARRER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with passing a similar bill on Miss ELIZA DRUMMOND, at the store of Mme. ALICE DOCHEZ, No. 697 Broadway, in payment of a head-dress. She was taken before Justice DODGE, and stated that she was not guilty, that she resided at No. 15 Carroll-place, and that she did not know the bill was a bad one when she offered it. She was ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer, which she did, Mr. CHARLES F. WEBBER, of No. 42 Grand-street, becoming her surety.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—A BOY FATALLY BURNED.—Fire was discovered about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning issuing from building Nos. 9 and 9½ Division-street. The former was occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. THORNTON. Damage to stock, $2,000; fully insured. No. 9½ was occupied by Mr. LOUIS SOLOMON, also as a millinery store. Damage $2,000; insured. Mrs. SOLOMON with four children were asleep when the fire broke out, and in the hurry of escaping left one of them, ISAAC SOLOMON, a lad 4½ years of age, behind. Before he could be rescued he was burned to death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED ON THE HARLEM ROAD.—A man named JOHN GERNEY was run over last evening by the five o'clock down freight train on the Harlem road, and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward. It appears that the deceased was attempting to cross the track at the time of the accident. Dr. MCGORMICAL amputated one of his legs, but the unfortunate man was too badly injured to recover. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Deceased resided at One Hundred and Ninth street and Fourth-avenue.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF WHISKY BY A CARMAN.—Mr. DAVID JONES, doing business at No. 186 Sixth-street, employed MARTIN TOBIN, a carman, to convey four barrels of Whisky to a customer. It is stated that TOBIN delivered only three barrels, and that the fourth one, valued at $90, is missing. Officer WINNINGHAM, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested MARTIN, and he was committed by Justice SMANDLEY in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS IN CUSTODY.—JAMES SMITH and JAMES ANDERSON, two young men, were arrested yesterday by Officer HART, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. RUDOLPH MARTIN of a silver watch at the fire in Division-street, yesterday. Justice SMANDLEY committed them to answer.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—Fire broke out in building No. 667 Pearl-street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, occupied as a second-hand furniture store by Mr. SAMUEL ROSS. Damage $200; insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE FOOT OF JORALEMON-STREET.—The scene of the recent fire on the dock at the foot of Joralemon-street was visited, yesterday, by hundreds of persons who were anxious to see the result of the late disaster. The goods remain as they were left on Friday evening, after the fire. Nothing appears to have been removed. The large quantity of hides on storage is burned to a crisp, the guano is exposed and looks like a heap of dust, the sugar and molasses are mingled with the dirt, and the nitrate of soda, what there is left, lays about loose. Several persons anxious to try experiments as to the explosive qualities of nitrate of soda, satisfied themselves a little before noon yesterday. Some bags, which had been saturated with water, were tried. Matches were applied, and the result was—a fire. There was a puff, and flame, and smoke arose sufficient to attract the attention of the Fire Department, which turned out very promptly. It was reported that the experimenters were blown overboard, but such is not the fact. They became convinced, however, that nitrate of soda would ignite on the application of fire. It is not definitely known in what manner the original fire was caused. Some of the workmen state that the men in the office threw stumps of cigars out of the windows, which fell among the explosive materials, while others think that it originated in some other way, which they cannot explain. The workmen were at dinner at the time the fire originated, and thus escaped harm. The build ngs along Furman-street show the effect of the numerous explosions. The rear doors and windows were broken, the chimneys were tumbled down, and everything in the ho ses trembled with the concussions. The debris caused by the falling of the ceilings has since been carried into the street, and still lies there in remembrance of the disaster. The insurance on some of the property destroyed is as follows:

Montauk Insurance Company of Brooklyn	$10,000
Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn	10 000
Brooklyn Insurance Company of Brooklyn	25 000
Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn	15,000
Citizens,' of New-York	10,000
Resolute, of New-York	10 000
Continental, of New-York	10,000
Metropolitan, of New-York	10,000
Total	$125,000

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man 5 feet 6 inches in height, and about 30 years of age, dressed in sailors' clothes, was picked up opposite the Navy-yard on Friday by one of the sailors of the United States ship *Susquehanna*. An inquest was held by Coroner BARRETT, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The remains were not identified.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 143—of which 14 were men, 13 women, 61 boys and 55 girls. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 34; cholera morbus, 8; marasmus, 15; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 2, &c.

NEW-JERSEY.

STRIKE OF CAR-DRIVERS.—On Saturday, the drivers on the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad demanded an increase of wages to two dollars, and, being refused, they left off work. Consequently, the cars on the different routes run quite irregularly during the day. It was reported yesterday that the company had acceded to the demands of the drivers.

SUPPOSED PICKPOCKETS.—Three young men and a young woman were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE on Saturday on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing a young man named WILLIAM H. MORRISON of twenty dollars, while he was asleep at the Jersey City ferry-house. The accused were committed for trial.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firmer but dull; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 10; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $2 30. CORN quiet but firm; sales No. 2 at $1 35. OATS dull; sales at 88c., but No. 1 Chicago is held at 90c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY dull; sales at $1 65. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York. Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. *Lake Imports*—7,603 barrels Flour, 123,200 bushels Wheat, 77,560 bushels Corn, 51,566 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,002 barrels Flour, 66,100 bushels Wheat, 122,590 bushels Corn, 44,560 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 16.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active; sales ranged from $2 10@$2 20 for No. 1; $2 02 2@2 10 for No. 2, closing dull at $2 17@$2 18 for No. 1.; $2 08¾@$2 10 for No. 2. CORN active; demand principally for No. 2, at $1 30½@$1 31. OATS quiet, at 76c.@77c. HIGHWINES dull, at $1 64@$1 64¾. FREIGHTS dull, at 6c. on Corn to Buffalo. *Receipts*—4,200 barrels Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—8,500 barrels Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, no Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 16.

BEEVES are down this week, the decline being often to 2¾c.@3¾c. ₱ pound; sales about 3,000 head, at prices ranging from 5c.@9½c. The average quality of the cattle is very low, there being no strictly extra fat in market and comparatively few prime first quality; receipts, 2,900 head. SHEEP in good request and scarce; prices have advanced to 7¼c @8c. ₱ pound. LAMBS, 9c.@10c. HOG market unsettled and inactive; no sales reported; receipts, 1,150; shipped to New-York, 9,900.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is a delicate one—your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 17—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3999. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

500,000 MORE.

Presidential Order For a Draft.

Volunteers Received Until September 5.

Term of Service for Drafted Men One Year.

The Enrollment Act as it Now Stands.

Regulations for Recruiting in Rebellious States.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the Act, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and "that, in case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county, not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And whereas the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops, to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county, not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this scale, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Enrollment Act.

An Act of Congress further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes.

First—The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300 one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

Second—In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Third—It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Fourth—Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States; and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which, at the time of their assignment, may not be filled to their maximum number.

Fifth—The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of 18 years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a Court-martial may decide.

Sixth—Section three of an act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same hereby is amended so as to authorize and direct District Provost-Marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh—That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth—All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 24, 1862, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth—If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost-Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost-Marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and *Eleventh*—Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

Regulations for Recruiting in Rebel States for Loyal States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 227.—The following regulations are established to carry out section 3 of the act approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces:"

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

1. In order that recruiting agents may be afforded proper facilities by United States authorities, they must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Provost-Marshal-General, and the commanding officer of the rendezvous established for the district in which they are to recruit. The particular field of a State in which such agent is to operate should be specified in the letter of appointment. To avoid confusion, the number of agents should not be large. Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services, otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service.

2. It shall be the duty of the recruiting agents, before entering upon their duties, to report in person, through the commanding officer of the rendezvous herein designated for the States in which they are to the commanding officer of the military district, department, or army, in order that they may have a proper pass and protection. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

3. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the army, department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of recruiting rendezvous to order back to his State (or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best) any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government, or recruits, or shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. Recruiting agents will be held responsible for the conduct of all persons who act under their authority or direction.

4. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service, as soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations.

5. Recruits procured in accordance with the act quoted must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, viz:

Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for N. E. Virginia.
Camp ——, near Fort Monroe, Va., for S. E. Virginia.
Camp ——, Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina.
Camp ——, Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida.
Camp ——, Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi.
Camp ——, Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous, it shall be the duty of the United States officers there to have the recruits promptly examined, and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the United States service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they have been enlisted or assigned. A certificate copy of the muster-in-roll shall be given to the recruiting agent whenever at least ten recruits shall be mustered.

The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such, under the immediate orders of the War Department, as issued through the Adjutant-General's Office; but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them, as coming within the limits of their departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

6. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits obtained under this act into service as substitutes, before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost-Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

7. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

THE RAIDERS.

How Bradley Johnson was Captured and Escaped.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says:

"We learn that the rebels, in leaving this vicinity, sent most of their spoils through Rockville on Tuesday, and in following, they gobbled up any articles that had escaped them when coming through that place on Sunday. The several stores of the place were completely gutted.

Our cavalry came upon their rear on Wednesday morning, and a brisk skirmish ensued, lasting four hours, in which each side charged through the town, and a number were killed and wounded. During the morning BRADLEY JOHNSON'S horse was shot in the leg and lamed, and he was captured by our men, who, however, did not recognize him, although they knew him to be an officer. He was being sent to the rear in charge of two men, when the rebels made a desperate charge and rescued him.

The rebels, to evade immediate pursuit at the river fords, blocked up the road with brush, logs and broken wagons.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers, by the name of USHERMAN, was hung yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, near Poolesville, on charge of being a deserter and a spy. He had jumped three bounties and deserted to the enemy, and afterward reappeared again within our lines. He met his fate with brutish indifference.

It was rumored in Alexandria that one of the notorious KITCHELORS, who was in command of the rebels who attacked our Home Guards at Accotink day before yesterday, was killed, after retreating to Springfield Station, where a skirmish ensued, our cavalry having come up with them. This makes about the fifth time that each of the KITCHELORS has been killed; yet somehow they always manage like Phillcoddy's 'first,' to 'turn up again.' It is to be hoped that he will stay killed this time."

The Raid in Maryland.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

We learn from an intelligent and loyal citizen of Maryland, well known to us, and who resides in the vicinity of Laurel, on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, that the number of the insurgent "raiders" who ventured, in the absence of any force obstructing them, to cut the telegraph at Beltsville, on the line of the railroad, did not exceed five or six hundred men. These marauders came from Rockville, crossing the Brookville Turnpike at Rennard's, and moved thence on the road to Laurel until within about three miles of that place, when they turned abruptly to the right and reached Beltsville at noon of Tuesday last. Their object, ostensibly, was to destroy the railroad bridge over the Patuxent at Laurel, but they may have been deterred from this by learning of the presence of a United States force of four or five hundred infantry at that point. They satisfied themselves with cutting the telegraph wire because they were not in sufficient force to destroy the railroad, except that they attempted to set fire to the railroad bridge over the Paint Branch, two and a half miles southeast of Beltsville, but this was so hurriedly done that the fire went out without doing any damage. One of the railroad employes, who conversed with the "raiders," states that they were while engaged at this work, in great apprehension of being cut off or overwhelmed by a superior force. The desultory operations of the marauders in this direction extended from Muirkirk furnace (where they robbed a store of some few articles) to Paint Branch. They also levied contributions on a store at Beltsville, offering payment in Confederate currency, which was respectfully declined by the loyal merchant. In approaching Beltsville they fired upon the Federal pickets, killing one man and wounding another.

Such was the paucity of the force which for thirty-six hours interrupted the telegraphic and railroad communications between Washington and Baltimore.

Our Army in Front of Petersburgh.

Extract from a private letter dated

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

We lay here in front of Petersburgh, but with the exception of continual skirmishing on the picket line and occasionally a military duel, nothing is doing. In fact, we call it *quiet*; but if you or any other novice in war affairs was here, you would call it anything else but quiet. Our lines are so extended that important movements are made and engagements take place without our knowing about it until some Washington or New-York papers gives us the particulars.

We hear rumors of another advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The weather continues intensely hot. We have had no rain now for more than 30 days, and the dust, as our trains move, is actually suffocating. Our poor soldiers in the trenches suffer beyond description; but they all stand up under it bravely, and the entire army is in good spirits and confident of ultimate success. They all complain, however, of not being paid. There is now more than four months' pay due them; but the officers are worse off than the men. The soldiers are all well fed and clothed, but the poor officers have to *find* themselves. The Sanitary Commission is an institution a credit to every one who has helped them. They have their stores in the wagons here at the front, and wagons passing from City Point to all parts of the army. They keep the soldiers supplied with vegetables, the hospitals with delicacies, &c. The Christian Commission is also another good samaritan affair, although they attend more to the spiritual than the physical wants of the army. In point of fact, the country does its duty by the soldiers, and the soldiers honestly and bravely serve the country. And I join with all the soldiers in saying the Lord bless the Sanitary Commission. * * * * Hard service of nearly three years in such campaigning as we have had, will give a strong pull on the strongest constitution. Among our officers that left New-York there are only nine left. Some have been killed, some wounded, but more have gone home either on sick leave, or have been honorably discharged for debility. I think I can stand it until the war is over. At any rate I will never leave the service as long as I can be of any use.

FROM THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER.

Union Forces Concentrating at Morganzia —Maj.-Gen. Reynolds in Command—Gen. Ullmann With His Colored Troops at Morganzia—Active Operations Expected.

Private letters received in this City from Morganzia, dated June 30, contain the following interesting information:

Maj. Gen. CANBY is very actively engaged in perfecting arrangements for military operations in the vicinity of Morganzia and the Red River.

Gen. ULLMANN, with a large portion of his forces, has reached Morganzia, where he has been placed in command of all the colored troops.

The fortifications at Morganzia are of the most formidable description and command a range of six miles of the Mississippi River, which at this point makes a bend of some distance. The position is deemed of the utmost importance, being equidistant from Port Hudson and the Red River, thus forming a base considered by all military men as the key to the Red River country.

The rebels have a large force stationed on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, some nine miles in the rear of Morganzia, and parallel to the Mississippi River.

Our gunboats, during high water, easily prevent the crossing of the Atchafalaya by the rebels, but during the low stage of the river, their crossing is to be prevented by the land forces of Gen. ULLMANN, encamped on the east bank.

A large Union force is being collected near Morganzia, the number of which it would be contraband to state, but amply sufficient for offensive or defensive operations.

No offensive movements up to the 30th ultimo, had been made by the rebels, but the activity infused into the department by Maj.-Gen. CANBY indicates that active operations are not far distant.

The corps being organized near Morganzia is to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS, and it is expected that a movement for the dislodgement of the rebel army on the Atchafalaya River will soon commence.

Gen. MCNEILL is at Port Hudson, in command of the garrison left by Gen. ULLMANN.

Guerrillas are somewhat active between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, but not in such force as they were a month previous.

The health of our troops was good.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Operations of Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 17.

Dispatches from Col. FORD, at Kansas City, to headquarters here, say that he has just returned from Platte and Clay Counties, and that his command is now at Liberty, where he should immediately return.

THOMPSON'S rebel guerrillas had broken up into small bands and were scattered through the country. Twenty-four of them had been killed.

Col. FORD suggests that the citizens of Platte County be not armed, as nine-tenths of them are disloyal and have assisted THOMPSON to raise his force, and that they give him all the information they can obtain and keep everything from our troops.

Col. FORD has notified the prominent citizens of these counties that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the guerrillas.

He has called a meeting of rebel sympathizers at Liberty, where he will tell them how they can save their country from desolation.

Col. FORD captured two hundred United States muskets in the hands of these guerrillas, and burned a warehouse containing over one hundred more, with considerable ammunition. He also captured their battle-flag.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating they have deceived him. While they promised to preserve peace and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them. The arms and ammunition put into their hands for the preservation of the public safety have been used to destroy it. He tells them no flag is now left for them to do but to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or that their country will be a desolation. All loyal and law abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance and information, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of a state of warfare which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

Prisoners Exchanged.

BOSTON, Monday, July 18.

Gov. ANDREW has received a letter from Gen. CASEY, dated New Orleans, 7th, announcing that Col. BURRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, with the portion of his command taken prisoners at the capture of Galveston, has been exchanged, and is on his way home.

REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

A Large Rebel Force Reported in Floyd County—Preparations Making to Give it a Warm Reception.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, July 17.

A rebel force, variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand, entered Kentucky, via Pound Gap, some two days since, and are now at Martindale, Floyd County.

It is not known under whose command the rebels are, nor what their object is in coming.

The military authorities are actively engaged in making preparations to give the invaders a warm reception.

Quite a number of refugees from the eastern section of the State are en route for Lexington and the more northerly portions of the State.

Arrangements for the defence of Louisville are actively progressing.

The Invasion of Kentucky Discredited.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 18.

Maj.-Gen. BURBRIDGE arrived here this morning.

Our military authorities have not been advised that any rebel forces have recently entered Kentucky, and they discredit all reports of an invasion of the State.

Affairs in Kentucky—Another Contradiction of the Raid.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 18.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report, published this morning, of the rebel invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap. Gen. MORGAN is at Abingdon. His command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped, and not in a condition to attempt another raid.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has issued an order of retaliation upon guerrillas for cruelties perpetrated upon citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of the outrage as possible, of four guerrillas, to be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities.

Nothing has been received from Gen. SHERMAN'S army since the crossing of the Chattahoochee by a portion of our force.

Col. DAN MCCOOK died at Steubenville yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to official statement for the week ending, July 12, just published, the total public debt on that day was $1,795,033,569 34 against $1,702,867,040 51 on 5th inst. The outstanding amounts, with the interest due respectively thereon, are given below: Debt bearing interest in coin, $864,109,819 62; Interest, $52,113,311 67. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $400,330,010 21; Interest, $21,639,192 81. Debt on which interest has ceased, $370,170 09. Debt bearing no interest, $530,223,509 37. Total, $1,795,633,569 34; Interest, $73,752,554 48.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here yesterday morning, and entered upon his duties at the department to-day. During the Secretary's absence the onerous and important duties of his office have devolved upon Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, who has discharged them with his accustomed promptness.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers have been reported from the hospitals to-day:

Jabez H. Tuttle, Co. G, Ninth Artillery; William Smith, Co. I, First Artillery; John M. Fairchild, Co. G, Tenth Cavalry; Valentine Beck, Co. E, Second Cavalry; J. V. Perkins, Co. B, Eighty-first; Dudley Mason, Co. H, Seventh H. A.; Lafayette Meade, Co. B, Second Rifles; James Dolen, Co. K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; James Gibney, Co. L, Second Artillery; Edward McKeon, Co. E, Eighty-second; N. G. Stebbins, Co. C, Second Rifles; J. E. Provost, Co. F, Twenty second Cavalry; W. W. Lamb, Co. I, Twenty-second Cavalry.

THE EARLY FALL OF ATLANTA EXPECTED.

It is expected in the highest military circles here that Atlanta will be in our possession in the course of a week. Even the Richmond papers for once abandon all their brag, and speak despondingly of the rebel ability to hold it.

POSSIBLE DESIGNS OF JOHNSTON.

In case JOHNSTON sees himself compelled to give up Atlanta, there remains the possibility of his throwing rapidly powerful reinforcements into Virginia; strengthened by which, LEE might hope to bid defiance to all of GRANT'S efforts, and even perhaps venture to assume the offensive. But this contingency is clearly foreseen and perfectly provided for. The rebels will not be allowed to repeat their old game of concentration. They will ere long find themselves anticipated in any such design.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE NEW CALL.

Mr. LINCOLN, in private conversations yesterday, previous to the issue of the new call for 500,000 men, recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which that measure was likely to bring with it and to breed; but he stated most emphatically that the men were needed, and must be had, and that should be fail in consequence, he would have at least the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE REBELS.

A report has been very prevalent in the city to-day that the rebels had returned, and were again in Maryland, coming down against Washington, with siege guns, to make a formidable attack. The story is an unmitigated hoax.

THE REBELS AND THE MANASSAS RAILROAD.

Parties from near Manassas state that the rebels are not using that road, as was reported. On the contrary, it is known that they have removed such iron as they could gather up, and transported it further South, no doubt to repair the roads leading from Richmond, and of more immediate importance to them.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

The special war tax of five per cent. on incomes is to be imposed for the year 1863, when deductions have been made from returns on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States. The amounts thus deducted will be added to the amounts heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the sum total. The distinction here forbidden between the incomes of residents and of non-residents is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects as the former. Precautions are to be taken to prevent false and fraudulent returns. The assessors are required to assess the duty on the incomes of those who have neglected to make return on or before the 1st of October, and, excepting in cases of sickness or absence, they are required to add fifty per centum to such duty.

Attempt to Rob the Calais Bank by the Rebels—The Citizens Arming.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, July 18.

At mid day to-day there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank by a small party of rebel raiders, who came here from St. John, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the gang is COLLINS, a Captain in the Fifteenth Mississippi. They say that thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State Guard prevented the consummation of this bold scheme of pillage. The three men have been committed. The citizens are arming in expectation of an attack to-night.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Our correspondent, H. J. W., with Gen. BUTLER'S army, furnishes us with the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

THE NEWS.

THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND OTHER QUARTERS.

We had an intimation at 11 o'clock Wednesday night that the agent of the Associated Press at Petersburgh expected later Northern papers yesterday. We waited for these until nearly 4 o'clock before writing a single line for our news column, hoping that we would be able to give our readers, as a climax to the delightful items from Maryland already furnished, an account of the occupancy of either Baltimore or Washington by our dashing forces. Up to this, however, nothing in the way of news from Maryland has come to hand, but before we go to press our telegraph columns will no doubt contain tidings which will make glad the hearts of every true Confederate citizen. The bulletin board during the forenoon was a dead failure—only containing a dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON'S army which shows that he continues in the condition of a commitee in a legislative body, which day after day reports progress. We trust that he will find it convenient to make a stand somewhere this side of Atlanta.

We once heard of a doctor, by the way, who was great in curing burns. If a patient with a sore limb came to him, he had only to burn the diseased part, thus bringing it within the line of his special practice in order to make a complete cure. So it is with Gen. JOHNSTON. He is immense in retreats, and seems so well aware of his force, that to the unlitiated he appears indisposed to try, under any circumstance, either "a stand" or a forward movement. We trust, however, that the sequel will prove to at Gen. JOHNSTON is wiser than such of us as have commented upon his policy in retreating to the front of Atlanta, and that he may ultimately whip SHERMAN as badly as Gen. LEE will GRANT whenever and wherever he engages him in battle.

That our readers may properly understand "the situation" in Northern Georgia, we will state that the Chattahoochee River, which Gen. JOHNSTON has crossed, rises in the Apalachin Mountains, in Habersham County, Ga., flowing southwest, reaches the border of Alabama at Miller's Bend, from which it flows nearly south, forming, for two hundred miles, the boundary between Georgia and Alabama to its junction with Flint River, with which it here unites and forms the Apalachicola. It is navigable for steamboats 225 miles above its junction with Flint River to Columbus, Ga.

Atlanta, the point for which SHERMAN is aiming, and which Gen. JOHNSTON is endeavoring to defend, was, before the war, a flourishing city in Fulton County, Ga., 101 miles northwest of Macon, and 171 miles west of the City of Augusta. The city was laid out in 1845, but soon became the centre of the cotton trade of that whole region. Since the war it has grown rapidly in wealth and population, and is now not only the largest city in North Georgia, but ranks among the first in the State.

As we have gotten nothing by telegraph from Maryland, we will proceed to give such rumors as have reached us, reserving the right to put in, by way of postscript, anything authentic which we may receive before going to press. At one of the Government departments, just after noon yesterday, it was reported that Marshal KANE was about to cooperate with our forces, then near Baltimore, with 15,000 Maryland recruits. At a later hour it was said that a courier had arrived from our Commanding-General, who, among other items—the very recital of which was enough to make a man stand on his tip-toes—stated that our forces occupied every depot between Washington City and Baltimore. We don't doubt that such is the case, even though the courier may prove a myth. We have perfect confidence in our ability to take either Washington or Baltimore, and for the future we say away with milk and water prudence. Let our Commanding-General, Smith Jones, be untrammeled by orders tied with red tape. If we were in his place, and an order should come to fall back, we would shoot the courier, burn the order and go ahead, regardless of consequences. We see, for the first time since JACKSON'S valley campaign, the dawn of the kind of strategy which will end the war. God grant that it may terminate as successfully as it has begun. We have a great Chief Magistrate—in our humble opinion, we doubt whether, with his imperfections, the whole world could in this crisis furnish us a better. We have in command of the army of Northern Virginia the greatest living military chieftain, but we have subordinate Generals with the dash of MURAT and the sublime courage of LANNES, who, up to this time, have never had an opportunity to show what they really were. This Maryland campaign will, we firmly believe, convince the world that JACKSON was not the only General after LEE that the war has developed.

As we expected, the above was hardly in type before we received more cheering news through the Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th. Within three miles of Baltimore, and within the same distance of Washington on the evening of the 11th, we can dispose the triumphant entry of our troops into either city. Surely, not the flying mob of Gen. WALLACE, or the militia, or loyal leaguers of either the Federal capital, or the monumental city.

It is in the 15th, and by this time we probably hold Washington or Baltimore.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON.

At 10 o'clock last night we obtained the following dispatch, which explains the condition of affairs in North Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 14, 1864.

A body of Federal cavalry crossed the river last night opposite Newnan, but were driven back by Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG. All quiet elsewhere.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, General.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

We repeat the oft-told tale of all quiet around Petersburgh yesterday. From the *Express*, received by the train, we learn that Wednesday was ushered in with heavy artillery firing. On the centre the enemy's big guns were opened with great rapidity, and our batteries replied promptly, giving the enemy as good as he sent. The picket firing and skirmishing were about the same as usual, and, from all accounts, little or no harm was done on either side.

The impression still prevails that the enemy contemplate an early departure from Petersburgh. Many thought yesterday that the artillery duel, which was inaugurated by the Yankees, was intended to cover a movement which it was specially desirable should be concealed. The usual accompaniments of drum-beating, horn-blowing and other Chinese customs were also extensively practiced.

It is now positively known that the Sixth Army Corps, (WRIGHT'S,) left for Washington Friday night last, and another (name unknown) took its departure Sunday night. A large number of transports were in the river night before last, apparently awaiting cargo, and these may are this have carried off another corps.

The enemy have manifested but little disposition during the past two or three days to exchange papers, and the cause is quite obvious to the things from Maryland being anything but cheering to them.

THE FIGHT AT REAMS.

We noticed in yesterday's issue a fight at Reams' Station on Tuesday, between the Yankee cavalry and ours. We have since learned that the Yankees were commanded by Gen. GREGG and our cavalry by Gen. FITZ LEE. The 83 prisoners captured by us reached Richmond last night by the Petersburgh train. Among them were two officers—one a Major and a North Carolina deserter, who was identified in Petersburgh. He was separated from the others at the Provost-Marshal's office and consigned to appropriate quarters. His case will be duly attended to.

POOR SHERIDAN ON THE MOVE.

The force under SHERIDAN, consisting of two brigades, which we stated in Wednesday's issue was moving toward Portsmouth, were at last accounts like the wandering Jew—still a moving. The *Express* says some think they are getting towards North Carolina; others that they are to embark at Portsmouth for the seat of war in Maryland.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, July 12.

There has been no change in the position of affairs during the last few days. The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. There is some firing between sharpshooters, with occasional artillery firing by the enemy, without damage to us.

A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep very close to the fort.

The Governor arrived here last evening, and is urging forward everything for the defence of Atlanta. His proclamation calling on every one between the ages of sixteen and forty five to report at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

REBEL DEFEAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

The following dispatch is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of July 16:

OKALONA, July 14.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg.

We attacked a column of the enemy, under SMITH, yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one, and lasted three hours.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE, Lieut.-Gen.

REBEL NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 17, via BALTIMORE, Monday, July 18.

Among the prisoners recently captured in front of Petersburgh is JESSE SUGAR, nephew of Hon. JOSEPH SUGAR, of this district.

By a contraband who has escaped and arrived within our lines, we have obtained the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th inst., containing the following telegrams:

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, July 12.

The enemy are in position on the north side of the Chattatoochee River. There is some firing between the sharpshooters, with occasional firing by the enemy, without damage.

A small force is reported on the south side of the river, eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep close to the fort.

The Governor arrived here last evening, and is urging forward everything for the defence of Atlanta.

His proclamation, calling upon every one between the ages of 16 and 45 to report at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 13.

The enemy are massing on our right near Roswell.

A portion of the Yankee army are on the south side of the Chattahoochee.

SHERMAN'S headquarters are near Vining Station.

Skirmishing continues near the railroad bridge.

Everything is quiet below.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has the following:

"We shall not attempt to lull to a fancied security our readers by the declaration that Atlanta is not in imminent danger and peril. Its capture, however, cannot be considered a forgone conclusion."

If Gen. Johnston cannot make a successful battle or hold the enemy in check along the Chattahoochee he cannot anywhere below it, and the only temporary check in that event would be the capture of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the feet of the rapacious invaders, to stay their appetite for conquest.

We have no doubt that the Federal General would be satisfied with the capture of Atlanta and garrison, and fortify it as a base for future operations."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Nothing occurred yesterday in front of Petersburgh. This is GRANT'S amusement while waiting the result of events in Maryland."

The *Dispatch* gives the most exaggerated accounts of the rebel raid into Maryland.

A correspondent of that paper says that thirty-two Yankee prisoners, including one Major, were captured on Wednesday at Reams' Station. They were brought to this city yesterday, and committed to the Libby Prison.

Military Affairs.

It is well known in military circles that militia regiments entering the United States service during the call for one hundred days' men, will be expected to serve their full time, "unless sooner discharged," and that thirty, sixty and ninety days' men will not be accepted. There is considerable stir among the regiments incident to their being mustered into service, and preparations are being made for their early departure. It is generally understood our militia are to garrison the defences round Washington, in order to relieve several hundred veterans, who will join Gen. GRANT'S army.

Yesterday morning there was a meeting of the Fourth Artillery Regiment, Col. TELLER, held in the Division Armory. About three hundred men were present. It was expected orders would be issued for the regiment to march for Washington immediately, but Col. TELLER informed the men that there was a misunderstanding as to the term of service, and that Gen. SANFORD had gone to Albany to consult with the Governor about matters. Under these circumstances the departure of the regiment will be delayed for a few days.

Pursuant to order the Seventy-seventh will assemble at headquarters this morning, at 9 o'clock, to be mustered into the service of the United States. At 3 P. M., to day, Col. LYNCH expects to leave for Washington.

The Lincoln Blues Regiment, now organizing for the one hundred days' service under the recent call of the President, is the only regiment that have volunteered their services. A few more men are required to bring the regiment up to the proper standard.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 93d REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., JEFFERSON MARKET, July 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Commissioned officers will assemble their respective commands at their headquarters at the hour designated in Company orders, and will report immediately thereafter to these headquarters any alterations or corrections, to Company Rosters. Commendants of companies will report, with their commands fully equipped, at the new Armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M. precisely, for muster. A few recruits and substitutes (able-bodied men) will be accepted as these headquarters on immediate application. The regiment will leave at the earliest possible moment. By order.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Colonel Commanding.
JAMES H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 26.—Col. HAMLIN BABCOCK is authorized to raise a regiment or National Guard in this division, which will be regularly organized as soon as eight companies of thirty-two men each are enrolled. If the organization can be completed within ten days from this date, the regiment will be called the One Hundredth Regiment of the National Guard, and will be fully uniformed, armed and equipped.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., WESTCHESTER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

In accordance with the above order, Major GERSHOM H. BELLOWS, of this command, is hereby empowered and directed to issue authorizations for raising companies for the same.

HAMLIN BABCOCK,
Colonel Commanding 100th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS LINCOLN BLUES REGIMENT, MERCER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND MERCER STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—Commandants of companies will assemble their commands at these headquarters on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 8 P. M., for inspection.

Commandants will have prepared company rolls signed by the members. By order,

JOHN N. WILSEY, Colonel Commanding.
THOS. H. C. KIRKALD, Acting Adjutant.

Nurses for the Army.

The Army Relief Association, which has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, is about to be incorporated, and will conduct its future operations under the supervision of the Masonic Order. By a recent arrangement with the War Department, the army nurses sent out by the association will receive regular pay, and will be placed under the control of the army surgeons. In order that they may be easily recognized, they will wear a neat uniform, consisting of a blue jacket with bright bu

SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Pursuit of Johnston to the Chattahoochee—The Crossing of the River.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Ruff's Station, eleven miles south of Marietta, Ga., July 19, says:

"I will endeavor to give you a few words, and in general the operations of the right and centre of the army for the past two days. So rapidly have movements followed movements, and so wide has been their range, that it was not possible for one to watch more than the great outline of affairs, and note the most obvious results. After the rebels fell back from Kenesaw, and assumed the second great line of defence I have mentioned before, our army at once followed them up, and with an abundance of artillery firing, made them develop their lines full and distinct. The Twentieth Corps performed a conspicuous part in the splendid artillery practice, which finally made it too hot for the rebels in their new line, which they evidently had constructed with the fond hope that we would again fling upon it our infantry.

On the morning of the 8th, the Twenty-third Corps had been fully put in the rear (in reserve) of the forward movement of the Twenty ninth Corps, which at the same time was advancing to the right, obliquely toward the river, so that it was deployed directly in front and about two miles in advance of the Twenty-third. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps had, meantime, got into position on the right, in the order named, from left to right, and began to advance, skirmishing slightly, and cannonading the enemy, wherever the enemy appeared to be in force. The advance of the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Fourth Corps, meantime, toward the river, was gradually straightening out the rebel semi-circular lines, which I have alluded to in a former letter as investing the railroad bridge, and causing their forces to lengthen out, and consequently extend down the river. They had, besides, a good reason for this extension down the river, in the fact that the right of our army was pushing in that direction to strike the river, and occupy a sufficient extent of its bank to enable us to effect a crossing.

The race was so hot y pushed, however, that we did not succeed in reaching the river until above Howell's Ferry, and then only at an angle, without being able to stretch any considerable force along its immediate bank. The enemy offered what opposition they were able to this movement, by constructing hasty works, out they were unable to draw our forces into an attack. They contented themselves with simply cannonading them at long range, and marching as rapidly as possible for the river. The task which remains for the right at present, then, is to crowd the enemy so hard against the river that he will be compelled to retire upward along its bank, and allow our forces to cross at a point which they can command with their artillery. This will be a difficult task, as the enemy are said to have constructed several forts, mounting four or five pieces each, that will offer much resistance.

FRIDAY, July 8—1 P. M.

This morning the firing was confined entirely to the centre and right, and nothing but the presence of a large body of troops indicates that this is the theatre of bloodshed. The railway cars are here and last night completed the track to our picket lines, one mile in advance. The rebel and Federal organs have been exchanging aerial compliments this morning within one mile of each other. Col. W. W. WRIGHT and his construction train received a cordial greeting from the boys of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps.

THE LEFT WING.

Writing on the 7th, the same correspondent says: The left wing has to-day for the most part been quiescent. This is for the present the Fourth Corps, supported by the Twenty-third, which lies in reserve. The Army of the Ohio, as soon as it was relieved on the right by the Army of the Tennessee, at once set out to resume its old position, and arrived at this point yesterday at noon. It has not yet, and probably will not immediately take up a position in the front line, for the simple reason that the other corps form a line of sufficient length to invest completely that of the rebels, and rest securely on the river at either end. There can be but little doubt that a considerable portion of the rebel forces are already across the river, as well as the main portion of their trains and heavy artillery; at least they find occasion to employ very little of the latter in reply to our almost incessant challenge.

In front of the Fourth Corps there was, this forenoon, considerable cannonading, and this afternoon the Fourteenth and Twentieth have been directing, at short intervals, a heavy fire upon the strong intrenchments in their front. It might seem that the artillery practice of late was slow, and so it is somewhat, but for the very good reason that it requires time—often much time—to develop by infantry skirmishers the locality of works of sufficient strength to justify shelling, so lurking and secretive are the rebels in planting them, and so grim is the silence they maintain. We have now approached sufficiently near to the river to become entangled in the river bluffs, which are very steep in many cases and little cleared, offering a great many obstacles to the line of battle and the prosecution of skirmishing. The river level seems to be two or three hundred feet lower than the face of the country about it, and the descent from the main plateau to the river bottom is broken into numerous ragged and irregular hills, forming a labyrinth eminently suitable for the exercise of the peculiar rebel strategy. The greater portion of our line is just well into the edge of these fastnesses, and to attempt to charge upon any works of which we are necessarily in so much ignorance as of these, would be criminal madness.

It is pleasing, therefore, to hear the thunder of our tireless artillery playing upon the rebels, rather than the shout and the rush of men throwing themselves away in a brave but useless assault on these pits of hell. What is more sensible or more humane than to endeavor to crush in their lines and drive them out of the thick pines and rocks by the employment of cold iron rather than of flesh and blood. Patience, then; let the skirmisher slowly and cautiously find out where the rebels lay thickest, and then let our numerous batteries maul them. At Kenesaw the rebels had the better of us. They were above and we below, and they laughed aloud, no doubt, as they saw their murderous shells drop down among us, while they were out of harm's way, but now the tables are turned; they are lower than we, and it will go hard, but we will make them smart for it in turn.

GROUNDS FOR THE REBEL CONFIDENCE.

NAPOLEON says, (and does he not know?) "When two armies are in order of battle, and one has to retire over a bridge, while the other has the circumference of the circle open, all the advantages are in favor of the latter. It is then a General should show boldness, strike a decided blow, and manœuver upon the flank of his enemy." The victory is in his hands." Such are the relative positions of the two armies today, and such the balance of chances. One would naturally expect, then, that the rebels would scarcely have ventured to delay us this side of the river, for fear we should shell them out of their defences, and thus rush an advance upon them, before they could effect a crossing, and cut their rear to pieces. Gen. JOHNSTON did not fall on his head, therefore we must seek reasons sufficient to account for his action. One is found, no doubt, in the nature of the ground, which offers serious obstacles to a rapid pursuit, and another and stronger one arises out of a sufficiency of reliable bridges, of which they are said to have no less than six. These added to the vexatious and losses he could inflict on us for a few days, with a good degree of safety in finally escaping, probably induced the rebel leader to hazard one more parallel on this side of the river.

THE RIGHT WING

Is so far removed from this point that I am little informed as to its operations during the day. It rests upon the river, in a line running northeast and southwest, and is mainly engaged, as the others, in deliberately cannonading the rebel works. The Seventeenth Corps is confronted by two forts, regularly constructed, and mounting four guns each, which it will task our gunners somewhat to silence.

6 P. M.—Intelligence just received officially, makes it certain that the enemy have retired across the river, and that there is now no longer an armed rebel this side of the Chattahoochee. It is certain that they maintained a defiant picket at least two and a half miles out from the river up to 10 A. M., which, of course, must have been a mere shell to cover their retreat. The cannonading this afternoon was mostly at the river, in the attempt to prevent the enemy from throwing up works on the opposite side. It can scarcely be hoped that this can be effected after nightfall covers their operations. The construction train is already nearly to the river, and engineers are busily employed rebuilding the bridge over Woody Branch, a small creek a few miles this side of the river bridge.

The thunder of our cannon must to-day, if not many days before, have resounded through the streets of Atlanta, since it is only seven miles from the river, and is a city set on a hill. What emotions it awakened in the minds of its forty thousand inhabitants—permanent and refugee—when they reflected that it was the sound of cannon which have, in this campaign, never yet gone back or been put to silence, but have advanced steadily two miles and a quarter per day—and only seven miles to Atlanta—may, perhaps, be imagined.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL DEFENCES.

Too much stress cannot easily be laid on the above subject, in order to bring the reader to a proper appreciation of the achievements of this army. As we approach Atlanta they steadily grow upon us—line after line is uncovered by our forward march, each more elaborate and irresistible—irrespective of all save SHERMAN'S army—than the last. Imagine, all the country between the Allatoona Mountains and the Chattahoochee River ploughed into ridges, on an average, once in five miles—continuous cribs built of rails and poles, or often of huge logs twelve cubits long, filled with dirt wrenched out from the clenched roots of a Georgia forest, four feet high and six feet wide, running through the thickest woods and cleared fields alike, always two, often three, and sometime even five lines deep, and all finished perfectly and polished. The trenches cut down square and true and perhaps shaped as if with the square and chisel—and you have a faint conception of the lines of rebel fortification, through which this army has fought and flanked its way thus far into the Confederacy. My tent stands to-night within five yards of the huge wrinkle of earth erected by desperate rebels immediately after their abandonment of Kenesaw—the second from the river—and in coming to it I rode for some hours between their first and second main lines, running along on top of a ridge just over against that on which were our own, and truly it seemed more the work of Titans or infernal gods than of any mere men.

The pervading terror with which our artillery has inspired the rebel imagination was well illustrated by the numerous pits dug just inside the breastworks and roofed over with logs and earth to shed the fierce iron rain which poured upon them while they slept(!) and when they waked. The neglected corn-fields were ploughed by our shells as they had not been ploughed for weeks, and I have seen, at least in one case, an oak tree fifteen inches in diameter and quite round, broken off twenty feet from the ground and the top lying on the ground, from the effect of a single shot four inches in diameter passing through it. Who shall dispute the discretion of burrowing in the ground when such missiles are flying carelessly about?

You should hear the sympathizing remarks made by our boys as they pass these works, which they got by a "flank," without any loss, in commiseration of the "Johnnies" who worked so hard to make them, and never had the opportunity to fire a musket shot from behind them. It is one of the humorous phases of this grim business of making war; and the substantial effects of marching the men by such works, which were won by strategy and common sense, instead of hard fighting, go far to cheer the spirits of those who are jaded from the long campaign.

Prisoners are reported to have been taken, within the past few days, to the number of 800. This number is well authenticated, as 300 of them were counted in Marietta at one time, and immediately after 500 more on their way thither. Cattle to the number of 200 were also captured, day before yesterday, by the Sixteenth Corps. All other goods and chattels the rebels have succeeded well in running off before us. I do not recall any instance where contraban s have been taken or escaped to us. They are hurried out of the country and kept to the rear, digging the "last ditch," of which the rebeles always conclude to dig just one, after being flanked out of the one they then occupy.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Chattanoochee River, on the 10th, says: "Last night, HARDEE'S corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochie, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river, and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattahoochee, except guerrillas and straggling bodies of cavalry. The Twenty-third and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. SHERMAN crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought JOHNSTON not to deliver cattle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits."

How the Soldiers Fight on the Fourth of July.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters, dated on the Chattahoochee, July 9, says:

"On the night of July 2, while the enemy still held Kenesaw, McPHERSON quietly moved his army to the extreme right, connecting, as has been intimated, with SCHOFIELD. BLAIR'S corps withdrew from left to right, followed by DODGE, and supported by LOGAN in making this movement.

The 3d of July discovered the enemy in front, some four miles north of the river. Skirmishing ensued, and on the Anniversary of American Independence the Army of the Tennessee was in position and advancing.

Passing over Nickajack Creek, at Ruff's Mills, and paralling the troops in line of battle quickly, the enemy was encountered in deadly earnest. STEVENSON'S division of HOOD'S corps held strong works, and these it was determined to carry by assault. DODGE'S corps was brought up; his batteries took commanding positions, and two brigades were selected to charge the enemy. Gen. Fuller, of VEATCH'S division, commanded one; Col. MERSY, of the Ninth Illinois, in SWEENEY'S division, wielded the other.

A NATIONAL SALUTE—THE CHARGE.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of July, the batteries commenced firing a national salute, but every shot was at the rebels. Hardly had the echo of the thirty-fourth gun died away ere the assaulting columns were springing forward with loud cheers. Gen. FULLER, with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, charged in line of battle. Col. MERSY, with the Sixty-sixth Illinois, charged in a double line of skirmishers. The rebel works in their front were equally strong and equally difficult to take, but both the charges were successful. You know how well the soldiers fight on the Fourth of July. Alas! some of them will fight no more; they sleep to-day 'neath the turf of the battle-field. FULLER'S loss is said to have been one hundred and eight that day. MERSY'S was only eight men, all of them wounded.

PRISONERS CAPTURED—WHAT THEY SAY.

As a result of these charges, 128 prisoners were captured. No one of them seemed to be sorry. Passing among them, I found Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee represented.

When JOHNSTON was at Dalton, they say, his army numbered 75,000 men. Now they are confident he has not more than 50,000. The rigors of the campaign—retreating, fortifying and fighting—for two months, often losing sleep, or sleeping only to dream of defeat on the morrow, have sadly depleted the rebel army, and reduced their *morale* to a doubtful stupidity.

Their rations are ample and substantial, and their clothing is good—better than it used to be with them. Only in ammunition is JOHNSTON'S army deficient. In JOHNSTON all expressed the highest confidence as a General, soldier and gentleman.

One fellow, who was at Vicksburgh one year ago, being captured by MERSY'S men on Monday, remarked: "Well, this is just what you 'uns did for we 'uns last 4 t' of July."

"What made you give up Kenesaw Mountain?" asked a soldier, in talking to them.

"Oh, well, *Hooker and another regiment flanked us.*" And here they began to charge HOOKER with doing that very mean business ever since leaving Dalton. It is verily true that he has done his share in that line.

ITEMS.

While I write you, all is provokingly quiet. It is believed that when the Rubicon shall have been crossed, the worst feature of the campaign will have been put behind, and short will be the battle for Atlanta.

Officers, as well as soldiers, in SHERMAN'S *armée de Republic* look rough uncouth and all that sort of thing, but health, pluck and rations are still with them. Such a spirit as they exhibit it would do you all good if I could but partially depict it.

Atlanta, with its tall spires, can be seen from the tree tops on this side of the Chattahoochee River if one has a good field-glass. Negroes are working day and night upon its fortresses.

GOV. MORTON'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Gov. MORTON, which has been submitted to Congress, in regard to the Indiana troops who were enlisted in 1862, with the understanding that they would be mustered out with the organizations then in the field and to which they were assigned, but are now held to serve the full term of three years, is attracting the attention of all soldiers who were so recruited in that as well as other States.

That the men were so recruited there can be no doubt. The Secretary of War authorized the enlistment of soldiers into old regiments with the pledge that they should be mustered out with the original organizations; the Governors of the Northern States proclaimed the fact; the recruiting officers held out that inducement to recruits to join the old instead of the new regiments. If proof is wanted here is something substantial:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

His Excellency Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 21st instant, stating the number of regiments raised and to be raised in your State, and asking suggestions in reference to filling old regiments, I am directed to say that recruits for old regiments of volunteers for three years or during the war will be discharged at the expiration of the time for which the regiment was originally enlisted.

* * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. Gen.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

THE REBEL WORKS.

In company with several Staff officers your correspondent rode through the rebel fortifications a little to the southwest of the Kenesaw—particularly those which were so unsuccessfully attacked by NEWTON and JEFF C. DAVIS, on Monday last. These works were the admiration of all military men, with whom he is associated, and it excited no little surprise that JOHNSTON was ever obliged to leave them. It was the universal opinion that they could never have been successfully assaulted, except at an enormous loss, and even then the issue would have been doubtful. The works were in double line, and built in conformity with the most approved style of engineering. They were so well protected by earth as to be impervious to either shot or shell, and the ditching behind is of such character as to afford the best possible protection against shelling. In front of the first line was a *chevaux de frise*, and immediately behind a double row of *abatis*. The points of the *chevaux de frise* was sharpened almost as nice as broom-corn by the terrific shower of leaden hail fired by our men, in the charge made on Monday last, but it was too strong for our brave boys to discharge, and so they had to fall back to the rebel skirmish line, where they intrenched themselves. The abatis was very formidable, and consisted of a series of sharpened stakes firmly rooted to the earth by means of rails and forks. To give your readers an idea of it, let them imagine a picket-fence inclined so near the earth that the points of the pickets would reach to the knees of a man standing immediately in front of it, and in order to make it immovable, suppose the bottom board of the fence to be fastened to the earth by means of crotches. The *chevaux de frise* resembles a long string of those domestic animals known as "saw-horses," with the ends of the "crosses" sharpened. These cross-pieces are inserted at a distance of some two feet apart, through holes bored in a log, and make a most formidable defence.

ENGINEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On Tuesday last, the day after the unsuccessful assault on the rebel lines, McCOOK'S brigade, of which the One Hundred and Twenty fifth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. LANGLEY commanding, formed the front, determined to advance their line of works in order to mine those of the enemy. As the distance was but more than two hundred feet, it was an extremely hazardous enterprise; but as Yankee ingenuity cannot be baulked, Col. LANGLEY devised a plan, the like of which has not been seen since the commencement of the war. The Colonel and one volunteer crawled from their line to a tree some twenty yards in advance, and behind it commenced digging a small pit. After digging enough earth to give protection, an empty cracker box was dragged up from the lines by means of a rope, and filled with earth; this was placed in front of the pit, and after digging a little more another cracker box was brought along, filled and placed in juxtaposition. This was continued with success until finally the whole regiment advanced the twenty yards and were safely ensconced behind the cracker-box fortifications. Mining was then at once commenced, but the excavation of the rebels rendered it useless to proceed with the work to its completion. By the way, some how or another, the rebels became aware of our design, for a prisoner captured yesterday, stated that he was stationed where the mine "would have blown him to h—l, had not curing fell."

The Fourth—the day we celebrate, was ushered in this morning in the usual style—music and cannonading. The former was at headquarters, while the latter was at the rebels, who have made a demonstration on a range of hills immediately in our front, and four miles south of Marietta. This is in all likelihood only a feint in order to give JOHNSTON time to get properly posted at the Chattahoochee—a "grand-rave" being in circulation that nearly all his infantry and artillery is across the river, except the rear guard

A CUTE TRICK.

On Wednesday morning last, a truce was arranged upon between Col. LANGLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, of McCOOK'S brigade, and the rebel Col. RICE, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee, to bury the dead killed in the assault made on Monday. Col. RICE was very anxious that the arms and accoutrements of our soldiers who fell at the rebel breastworks should be given over to the rebels. But to this Col. LANGLEY objected, and proposed that they should be regarded as neutral property, and not touched by either party until one or the other should occupy the ground. To this Col. RICE reluctantly consented—knowing that if he did not, it would be equivalent to saying that the rebels were not going to hold their position. The upshot of the matter was just as Col. LANGLEY expected, the rebels evacuated and got all the arms, some 250 Enfield rifles.

From the Colonel I gather the following in relation to the *personnel* of HINDMAN and CHEATHAM, with whom he had a long conversation: CHEATHAM'S uniform consisted of an old slouched hat, a blue factory shirt, butternut pants, and a pair of cavalry boots. The supports to his unmentionables were an old leather strap and a piece of web—the *tout ensemble* of a "Johnny" run to seed. CHEATHAM was of the opinion that the war would be settled by treaty, as neither party could conquer. He was satisfied that we had so completely revolutionized Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana, that they would never form part of the Confederacy. He virtually admitted that he was only fighting from principle, and not for the love of the Southern Confederacy. When Tennessee passed the ordinance of secession, he went with it, and as he had cast his lot, he did not feel disposed to "back down." HINDMAN hails from Arkansas, and has the reputation of being a confirmed gambler and blackleg. He does not command the respect of his own troops and by his brother officers is despised. In appearance he is quite dressy. His auburn hair flows in ringlets over his shoulders, and it is said a light mulatto girl dresses it for him every morning.

Great praise is due to the rebel Cols. RICE and HAGAN for the gentlemanly and humane manner in which they assisted our forces to pay the last sad rites to those who fell, bravely fighting in front of the enemy's works, on the 27th of June. GUY.

The Fight at Lafayette, Ga.

PARTICULARS OF PILLOW'S DEFEAT.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

From an officer of WATKINS' cavalry brigade we learn the following particulars of PILLOW'S defeat at Lafayette, Georgia. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June, Gen. PILLOW'S division of rebel cavalry, numbering three thousand men, attacked WATKINS, with the evident expectation of surprising and capturing the whole of his forces without any serious trouble. In attempting to surround and capture the pickets, PILLOW'S forces caused an alarm in camp, and before he could charge into the town, WATKINS had the detachments of the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry mounted and ready for the coming conflict. While Col. FAULKNER, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, was forming his men, Col. BELL'S dismounted brigade charged furiously into his camp and drove him, with those of his men who escaped capture, out of town on the Chattanooga road. Out of Col. FAULKNER'S small detachment he lost thirty-five prisoners, including Capt. STACY and Lieut. EVANS. These officers and men, however, did not surrender without a desperate struggle. Not knowing of the mishap to the Seventh, Col. WATKINS charged up the street to reinforce FAULKNER, with the Fourth, Capt. BACON, and the Sixth, Maj. FIELDS commanding. At the head of his column he dashed right in among the Ninth Alabama Cavalry, dismounted. The dense fog obscured the moonlight, so as to render it impossible to know what force he was approaching. The Colonel of the Ninth Alabama believed WATKINS' command to be a part of PILLOW'S mounted force that were to approach town in another direction. An exchange of words between the two commanders soon rectified the matter, and WATKINS'S order to "go for them" was obeyed to the letter. A desperate hand-to-hand fight occurred, which resulted in forcing our gallant Kentuckians back to the public square. By this time PILLOW'S forces had completely circled the town. WATKINS dismounted his gallant 300, and with a portion of the Sixth, and all of the Fourth, only 100 men, he took possession of the Court-house, and ordered Maj. FIELDS, with the remainder of the Sixth, to hold the jail and a corner brick building. Flushed with temporary success, GILSON J. advanced the whole of his force on WATKINS' positions, with the evident expectation that a display of his numbers would alarm WATKINS and force him to a surrender. In this advance PILLOW succeeded in gaining possession of the whole of the town, except the public square, and all the vacant houses except those occupied by WATKINS' forces. Having gained this favorite position by 5 o'clock, Gen. PILLOW, with his accustomed arrogance, demanded a surrender. WATKINS' modest, but determined refusal, caused a renewal of the conflict. Several furious assaults were made by the infuriated rebels at the houses occupied by the gallant Kentucky boys, each being repulsed with tremendous loss. So furious were their attempts that at one time they gained possession of the lower part of the jail, and threatened to burn out the "d—d Yankees" if they didn't surrender. They were driven out, however, with the loss of a Major and several men.

During the early part of the engagement the rebels exposed themselves recklessly. They soon learned, however, that a Kentuckian can aim as accurately at a traitor as at a squirrel, and that the younger ones possess the coolness worthy the descendants of BOONE. At about 9 o'clock, PILLOW having already more than he had bargained for, saw the skirmishers of the Fourth Kentucky mounted infantry approaching. Without waiting to test their qualities, he commenced a shameful run, leaving nearly all his dead and wounded behind.

The history of this war will furnish no defence more gallant than that made by WATKINS. With only 300 men he fought 3,000 for six hours, inflicting an acknowledged loss of 200, including three Majors, one Colonel commanding a brigade, and several line officers, and in forcing a boasted General to give up a premeditated and supposed well-arranged plan.

Guerrilla Attack on a Paymaster.

COOLNESS OF A LIEUTENANT—HE KILLS ONE GUERRILLA AND WOUNDS ANOTHER—THE SAFE AND MONEY SAVED.

From the Nashville Union, July 15.

Day before yesterday, Maj. HALE, who is paying the troops stationed between here and Murfreesboro, was attacked by a gang of half a dozen guerrillas, and made a narrow escape from capture. He had been to Lavergne, and paid the troops there, and was on his way to Stockade No. 2, six miles from this city, in an ambulance, accompanied by a Lieutenant, whose name we are unable to learn, and two or three men. Before arriving at the stockade he sent the men forward, to reconnoitre, feeling that such a precaution was necessary. Suddenly some half a dozen guerrillas made a dash on his ambulance, when he seized the safe key, and took out all the large bills, and fled with them to the bushes.

The Lieutenant took a Henry rifle with him, and fled also. The horses attached to the ambulance immediately took fright, and had gone but a few rods, when the safe fell out on the ground, when the marauders dismounted, one of them exclaiming, "Here is what we are after!"

They at once threw down their guns, and were about helping themselves to the money, when the Lieutenant, who, with the Paymaster, was secreted in some bushes near by, fired, and wounded one of the men. A comrade immediately went to his assistance, which a second shot brought him to the ground, a corpse. The others then fled without securing any booty.

The horses attached to the ambulance were soon after caught, and the safe brought to this city, without loss.

The same band stole several horses in the vicinity, and captured a planter named ANDERSON, who lives near Lavergne, took his watch, money, horse and clothing, giving him in return for the latter an old, dilapidated suit worn by one of the men, and then released him. They were, however, soon afterward so nearly overtaken that they were compelled to abandon their stolen horses.

In the dead guerrilla, Maj. HALE recognized a man who was at Lavergne in the morning trying to get a pass to Nashville as a loyal citizen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the River Plate—A Line of European Steamers to Buenos Ayres—Americans Arriving in South America to Avoid the "Draft"—Importance of Closer Commercial Relations with Paraguay—American Ballooning—Liberality of the Government to Protestants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, MAY 27, 1864.

The storm that lowered over this city at last mail has disappeared, and no harmful results are left. The two political parties, made unusually vindictive by fear of defeat, had each determined to succeed, even if force should be necessary to accomplish it. The election was before us only two or three days, and our best men loosed on the result as certain to be disastrous. By a timely compromise, in which the best qualities of some of our best men were brought out, the edict for the election was withdrawn, and much was saved.

The change that has come over the people of this city and country in the last five years is wonderful. Congress has become an earnest intelligent working assembly, if not of statesmen at least of patriots, and questions of progress pertaining to railroads, steam navigation companies, immigration schemes, &c., &c., are occupying the minds of the assembled wisdom. The opening address of the President at the assembling of Congress was eloquent with its details of material progress. For example, he reported the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad as ready to begin laying down the track on about ten leagues, the railroad south from this city as nearly as far advanced, the Western Railroad as within a few months of completion for its first 75 miles.

It is attracting attention in Europe much more than in the United States, that this country is just beginning to develop its resources with new and unexpected rapidity. Europeans have just established their fourth line of steamers to this port, and with each addition there seems to be an increase of trade and travel. Enterprising Englishmen are coming here in great numbers to seek their fortunes, and the sober and the industrious seldom fail to succeed here.

At present we hardly know why Americans come here while so much remains to be done at home. The West invites the world there, and there is reason to suspect that many who leave the United States now leave because they are in some way shirking the obligations of citizens. At least, we have had examples of this kind—men coming away to avoid the draft and claiming here, in their distress, the aid of loyal men on the ground of being Americans.

Our Government has mistaken its interests in its attitude to Paraguay. That Republic is the most important and most peaceful country in South America, and despotic as it is, the most quiet and permanent. Its products are rapidly augmenting in value and quantity. The production of tobacco and of cotton are especially important. President LOPEZ is extending his railways rapidly and his telegraphs. The workmen are chiefly natives, but the engineers are English, with a very few Americans. By last packet an order went to England for two new steamers for the rivers Pilcomayo and Vermego. Paraguay does not invite immigration, but important commercial relations could be entered into if the United States Government should desire it. As it is, England and France are reaping all present advantages, and are preparing for the monopoly of those of the future.

Mr. WELLS, an American gentleman, has been astonishing the people here by several successful ascensions in a balloon. I was a little surprised in visiting the works the other day to see that all who had a hand in its preparation were Americans. The burden-bearers of it were not, but his assistant and the superintendent of the sewing department, with a New-York sewing machine, and the party who advanced the means of making the gigantic air ship, were all American. It has made a great sensation here. He first ascended with Mr. VAN SLACK, of New-York, and after a delightful ride, they landed about fifteen miles away, and were back in time to try it again next day.

The increased liberality of this country toward other religions than the Roman is quite noteworthy. Already the right of Christian burial is conceded to Protestants in almost every part of the country. The circulation of the Bible here in all languages by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by the American Bible Society, exceeds the anticipation of all. Going out from this city there are three men constantly employed in this work, and the number of books sold is about 400 per month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is taking measures for progress here. Four or five important places in the interior are already occupied, and the Colonies of Germans and French in the provinces are supplied by them with German and French Pastors. There are such gigantic strides of progress made in these countries that the churches that do not keep pace, are voted fogyish, and have to take their place in the rear of the advance column. The Methodist Church is also about to erect a new and more commodious church edifice, an improvement much needed.

So great has been the changes in the flags of this port, by the war in the United States, that to-day there is only one American flag in the harbor—the *Ella Virginia*, Capt. JOHNSON—while there are thirty-six English and seventeen French. The *Flor del Plata*, a national bark, has brought in a story of having been boarded by the *Alabama*, in lat. 19° south, lon. 35° west, but it is doubted by some. We saw it stated that the *Florida* coaled at Madeira on April 6.

The Winter is thus far favorable to the crops and the animals. The drought of last Summer keeps up the price of flour.

The rebellion in Uruguay continues to disturb that country dreadfully. The people are ready for almost anything that will put an end to the confusion. Brazilian intervention is confidently expected.

Some excitement has occurred here among merchants by the discovery of the loss of 17,000 feet of lumber from one cargo. On counting the pieces in the lumber-yard they were found correct in number, but on remeasuring they were found to have been cut in two to cover up in appearance the loss. The boards were found with the lightermen, where, no doubt, heavy tariffs have been similarly paid for years.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

THEIR OPERATIONS IN SEVERAL COUNTIES—THE STORES ROBBED AND CITIZENS WOUNDED.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 15.

For a long time the greater portion of our State has been overrun with guerrillas, who have entered the small interior towns which are unprotected, and besides robbing the stores have committed other outrages upon the citizens, and scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon to record some outrage committed by these bands of roving robbers, who are moving about at will with little or no opposition offered to them in their movements.

So bold have they become of late, that on several occasions they have advanced within a few miles of our city, and robbed many houses of various amounts, and only a few nights since the powder magazine between this city and Portland was broken open and robbed, but by whom has not yet been discovered. How such robberies are committed by small bands of robbers within the sight of cities, without any opposition, is more than we can understand.

On last Monday, a party of six or seven robbers, who claimed to be guerrillas and part of the rebel army, made their appearance about 12 o'clock at night at the house of MATTHEW WAKEFIELD, on Ashes Creek, four miles from Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky., and, knocking at the front door, demanded an entrance, which demand, as the parties were armed, was complied with; after the door was opened, a light was demanded, when the rascals asked for Dr. O'NEIL, who they said they knew was in the house. The Doctor, who was in the second story, hearing his name called, slipped down stairs and started into the yard, from whence he ran to the corn-field. His movements were made known to the men, who started in pursuit of the Doctor, firing at him seven or eight shots, one of which took effect in his right shoulder, inflicting a very serious though not dangerous wound. They found in the house of MATTHEW WAKEFIELD a valuable horse, a pair of saddlebags, and a carpet sack containing $35 belonging to the Doctor, all of which they carried off.

On Wednesday last, JOHN ASH, formerly a Captain in MORGAN'S command, and who escaped from Camp Chase about one year ago, was killed in Van Buren, Anderson County, by a party of the Washington Home Guards. He was a son of VINCENT ASH, who is now a chaplain in MORGAN'S command. HART TOWEL was killed above Van Buren by the same party of Home Guards. About eighteen months since BEN. FARMER, belonging to Capt. JACK ALLEN'S command, lost a leg at the house of TOWEL. It is supposed that TOWEL gave notice of the advance of the Home Guards, through which information an old man by the name of HALL was killed, and it is generally believed that TOWEL was killed in retaliation for the death of HALL.

On Saturday night week a party of guerrillas entered Smileytown, Spencer County, a little after dark. They entered the house of Mr. HOANKE, and robbed the family of $50 in money and a clock and a fine pin belonging to a daughter of Mr. HOANKE. After leaving there, they went to a house near by, and robbed the proprietor, whose name we did not learn, of $17. They next went to LLOYD'S store, from whence they carried off a large amount of dry goods and clothing.

On Sunday night last, they entered Mount Eden, Spencer County, and robbed various citizens there of four watches, $250 in money, and over five hundred dollars' worth of dry goods and clothing. They caught Drs. MILLER and HUDSON, and beat them very severely, after which they arrested BAB HOUSER, formerly of the Fifteenth Kentucky. They tied him to a tree, with the intention of shooting him, but from some cause they afterward released him.

Dr. O'NEIL informs us that this portion of the State is overrun with guerrillas, who, during the day, remain concealed in the hills, and at night make their raids into the towns. Among some of the bands now infesting this section of country, he recognized TOM. PARRISH and a young man named MEAD, from this city. We give the above facts as related to us by Dr. O'NEIL.

A FEARFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Sixteen Union and Fifty Rebel Soldiers Killed—About Eighty Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, July 17, 1864.

The collision reported as occuring on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad yesterday, took place on the main line of the Erie Railway, one and a half miles west of Shohola, and about twenty miles west of this place. The train of rebel prisoners (about 800) passed here about 12 o'clock M. of the 15th. It was running "extra" to another train, which carried signals for it. About 2 o'clock P. M. the collision occurred at "King Fuller's Cut," a dangerous portion of the road. The wrecking force, under Mr. COOPER, was immediately forwarded to the spot, accompanied by physicians of this place and a number of citizens. It soon spread abroad that great damage and loss of life had occurred, and the anxiety to learn particulars was intense; but the telegraph office, as is usual in such cases, was a "sealed book." At 9 P. M. a train was sent with provisions, and by the kindness of the railroad officials I was permitted to visit the scene of disaster. On reaching Shohola, at about 10 P. M., we found that most of the wounded had been brought to the village, and were occupying the freight and passenger rooms and the adjoining platforms. Over 60 wounded men lay in this locality, and several more in the "Shohola House." The citizens of Shonola and Barreville (a village just across the Delaware) were uniting in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Men, women and children vied with each other in acts of kindness. After viewing the wounded sufferers, and finding no occasion to remain longe, we passed out among the guard and prisoners who had come out unhurt, on our way to the spot where the collision took place. Here the Delaware curves to the northward, and the railway follows its banks, the convexity of the curve being the same as that of the river. An intervening hill shut out the approaching trains from each other, so that it was impossible to discover one another, until within a hundred yards of each other. Indeed, by mounting the wrecked engines, it could be easily seen that it is almost impossible for the westward-bound engineer to see an approaching train until the very moment of collision. The last of the dead had been removed from the wreck, and lay in ranks by the side of the road, in the edge of a rye-field.

The shock of collision was fearful. Two noble engines were almost entirely demolished, the "171" and "237." The tender of the "171" was heaved upon end, hurling its load of wood into the cab, effectually wailing in both engineer and fireman against the hot boiler, and crushing them terribly. Both were found standing at their post, dead. This was the train carrying the prisoners. The first two or three cars were box freight cars, and their frail frames were crushed like rushes. Only one man was saved from the forward car. In the others very many were wounded, and scarcely a car escaped without being crushed. The most industrious endeavors were at once put in requisition to relieve the mangled beings in the wreck. But it was slow work, and their sufferings were intense. As fast as possible the wounded were carried to Shohola, and the dead placed beside the road. On the bank, near the engines, lay some twenty-five rebel dead—many mangled past recognition. Another squad, of as many more, lay further down the road; and still further, wrapped in blankets, lay fourteen of the guard—their duty done forever. Viewed by moonlight, and with lantern, it was a ghastly and horrible sight, although kindly hands had done much, by coverings of leaves, &c., to relieve the horror of the scene and the ghastliness of the dead. As we left, Mr. MCCORMICK, wood agent and paymaster of the Delaware division, had arrived with pine boxes for the first of our own dead. This morning all were buried on the spot, and the graves marked for future recognition. The rebel dead were also decently interred in pine boxes.

The best account I can get, and which is wholly trustworthy, may be summed up as follows: The coal train eastward bound from Hawley takes the main track from the branch at Lackawaxen. The conductor went to the telegraph office at Lackawaxen, as usual, and inquired if the way was clear to Shohola (distance about four miles.) The operator replied that it was clear, and the coal train proceeded at its usual rate to meet the mail train at 8, at its usual passing place. The train which had carried the flag for the train of prisoners had passed Lackawaxen some hours before, and the operator was aware of the fact, and had not long before given a train order of the same, so I was told.

Thus the coal train, consisting of fifty loaded coal cars, was proceeding at the rate of twelve miles per hour, thinking it all right, and the other train hurrying on its way in fancied security, dashed into the former at twenty miles per hour, and the loss of life and property was the consequence. The tender of the coal engine was lifted several feet into the air by coal cars rushing be

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Some curious statistics have just been given respecting a class of literature, which, though rarely meeting the eye of ordinary book-buyers, has been stimulated into astonishingly rapid growth by the military events of the day, and now proffers to thousands in the tedium of camp and garrison life, &c., the only accessible means of mental culture. We allude to the "Dime Books" started by an enterprising firm in the year 1859. The distinguishing feature of the series was the price of each, ten cents, or a dime, from whence they take their name. They already amount to several hundred separate publications, and circulate, especially in the armies of the United States, to an extent perfectly unprecedented. Up to April 1 of this year, an aggregate of *five millions* of Messrs. BEADLE & Co.'s "Dime Books" have been put in circulation, of which at least half were novels, nearly a third song books, and the remainder band books, biographies, etc. Over 350,000 copies of the *Dime Song Book, No. 1*, have been sold. The *Dime National Tax Law* has reached a circulation of more than 200,000 copies. The first edition of the dime novel *Seth Jones*, by E. S. ELLIS, was 60,000 copies. It is satisfactory to learn, as a recent critic in the *North American* assures us, from actual examination, that the dime literature is unexceptionally moral, and contains nothing than can even remotely pander to vice, whatever fault may be found with the literary style and composition; and it is a striking fact that the best books on the list are those that meet with the most steady and constant demand, so that the publisher is encouraged to raise the standard of merit, and discard gradually the poorer books—replacing them by works of real excellence.

—Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM announces that his publishing business will in future be conducted through the house of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, who will manufacture Mr. PUTNAM'S various editions of WASHINGTON IRVING'S Works, Memoirs, &c., at the Riverside Press, giving them all the outward attractions obtainable by the highest typographic skill. Mr. PUTNAM is one of the fortunate individuals who has "two strings to his bow"—a fine publishing trade and an important Collectorship of Internal Revenue, no doubt, does wisely to relax the pressure of one of these, and having could scarcely be in better hands than those of the enterprising young firm to whom he is temporarily transferred.

— Sporting literature has received an important addition due to a writer known from the title of his first work as "The Old Forest Ranger." In his present book, *My Indian Journal*, Col. WALTER CAMPBELL conveys a vivid picture of the field sports of India, with notes on the Natural History and Wild Animals of the country, adding also a visit to the Neilgherrie Hills, and a cruise to the Micobar Islands. This handsome volume is appropriately embellished with spirited illustrations sketched from nature by the author. It altogether forms a complete hand-book of field sports in Hindostan, where tiger shooting and elephant hunting call into action the noblest energies of the sportsman.

—The recent increase of cost in all the processes and materials that enter into the manufacture of books is so great, that there is at this moment almost a cessation of their issue, until publishers can revise their prices and determine on what scale to estimate the works that they now have in various stages of progress. The former value of type metal, of which stereotype plates are made, was seven cents per pound; it is now not far from thirty cents. Paper it is difficult to know the cost of, as the manufacturers refuse to name any sum for future contracts. There has recently been a successful strike for wages among printers, by which they are increased nearly a third, and the expense of bookbinding is now, through similar causes, double what it was eighteen months since. To be added to all this is the Internal Revenue Tax of five per cent. in the cost of manufacture; so that an entire revisal of the current prices will be necessary. In spite of these drawbacks, the prospect of the publishing trade are flourishing, as reading matter is demanded by all; and when once the public concede the necessity of a higher scale of remuneration, there are symptoms of great activity in the book market.

—No artist ever made such a sudden advance in popular favor as the French designer DORE has done by his late magnificent illustrations to *Dante* and *Don Quixote*. It is a credit to the French Press to have produced the volumes containing them. There are no English publications of a recent date to be compared to them. To the *Don Quixote* was given two years of the artist's life, which were passed in Spain until he was completely saturated with the spirit of the scene. The result is shown in the two noble folio volumes, containing several hundred drawings, executed on a scale almost new to wood engraving, and exhibiting effects of light and shade, &c., never before attempted or imagined by any artist. M. DORE seems to have raised up a school of engravers who faithfully second his wonderful graphic creations. The transcendent merit of these illustrations is so great, that though the work sells, we believe, for about two hundred and fifty dollars a copy, Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have found their account in importing a small supply for this country, and the volumes may be examined at their store in Broadway.

—The French Government have given their patronage to a magnificent work on American antiquities, the first number of which is just issued. It is entitled *Ancient Monuments of Mexico and Yucatan, Palenque, Occozmco, and Other Remains of Ancient Mexican Civilization*. A collection of pictorial views, bas reliefs, fragments of architecture, vases, terra cottas, with maps and plans drawn from nature, by M. DE WALDECK, with letter press by the Abbe BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, an ecclesiastic distinguished for his long residence in Mexico and devotion to Aztec studies. The plates are of the largest folio size, and executed with all the most modern appliances toward the perfection of graphic art.

—Like our own MAX MARETZEK, the great Italian opera manager of London, Mr. BENJAMIN LUMLEY, has become the historian of his own career, and in the retirement which followed the failure of his enterprise has proposed the narrative of his twenty years' dealings with the imperious Queens of Song, whose enchanting qualities are generally reserved for "before the curtain" of their operatic realm. It was, as the legal adviser of M. LAPORTE, a former manager of the Italian opera, that Mr. LUMLEY'S acquaintance with the subject commenced, and in the death of that gentleman he was induced to succeed to the perilous enterprise. The man who can harmonize the conflicting claims of rival prima donnas, and the skill displayed by Mr. LUMLEY, must possess diplomatic powers of a high order, and it is curious to read how his position and consequent exertions placed him in communication with many of the first statesmen in Europe—as Count CAVOUR, Prince METTERNICH Count NESSELRODE, &c. The present Emperor of the French was one of his firmest allies, and the *Reminiscences of the Opera*, records many instances of his consideration for Mr. LUMLEY. One characteristic speech is given, which, from its brevity, may be quoted. At the time when CAVAIGNAC was fighting with the mob of Paris, in the terrible insurrection of June, 1848, Mr. LUMLEY had commented upon the fact of his continuing to fire on the people after all danger of the success of the *émeute* had vanished. "The man is clearing the way for me," was the prophetic reply of the future Emperor. Operatic gossip is always so popular that this book may safely be recommended to our publishers' notice.

—*The American Journal of Science and Arts* for July does not contain so large a proportion of articles of popular interest as did the May number, but scientific men will probably welcome it all the more warmly on that account. The following are the titles of the principal papers: "On Certain Harmonics of the Solar System, by Prof. DANIEL KIRKWOOD;" "Abstract of Prof. MEISSNER'S researches on Oxygen, Ozone and Antozone," by S. W. JOHNSON; "On the Transparency of the Earth's Atmosphere," by CLEVELAND ABBE; "The Original Accounts of the displays in former times of the November Star Shower," by H. A. NEWTON; "Molecular Physics," by H. A. NORTON; "On the so called Barrel Quartz of Nova Scotia," by B. SILLIMAN, Jr. The summary of Scientific Intelligence is very full and interesting.

Naval Movements.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FLORIDA.

Those war-steamers which were sent in search of the *Florida* are returning to this and other ports, and report no trace of her in the latitudes through which they were ordered to cruise, when they were there at least.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Another pay-day has come round at the Navy-yard, and this time over $300,000 will be disbursed to the employes in the different departments. The number of hands employed at present in all the shops and in the premises generally is nearly seven thousand, constituting probably a larger gang than finds employment in any other naval station or arsenal in the world. Of these nearly half may be mechanics, whose wages have increased to such an extent that it now exceeds that of the clerks. In the ordnance department heavy guns for the new fleets of armored and wooden frigates building in different parts of the country are being hurriedly prepared, the great national foundry in the Washington Navy-yard being constantly employed in the fabrication of projectiles and armaments.

In two weeks from this date the commanding officer at Brooklyn will have the splendid first-rate *Susquehanna* ready to join the chase for privateers. She will be put formally in commission on Wednesday, when the crew and officers designed for her will go on board. A few days will then suffice for the final preparations for her departure. The ocean ironclad *Dictator* will be delivered over to the Government in a few weeks, and her arrival at the yard is looked forward to with interest.

The marines, and, we believe, some of the sailors dispatched to act as artillerists to Baltimore, have returned, and resumed the duties for which they were detached before their departure.

A JANITOR ARRESTED FOR THEFT.—PATRICK WARD, late janitor of the building No. 18 Exchange-place, was arrested yesterday by Officer BRADY, of the First Precinct, charged with having on the 3d of May last stolen the sum of $1,647 from Mr. S. H. BANDIST, who occupied an office in the above-named premises. It appears that WARD took the money from the drawer of the desk in Mr. BANDIST'S office and immediately thereafter disappeared. He was not again seen by the officers until yesterday, when he was taken before Justice DOWLING and, after an examination, was committed for trial. The money has not been recovered.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—STEPHEN CRARY, of No. 696 Water-street, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer SPEIR, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with having made a felonious assault on MARY REYNOLDS, of No. 97 Mercer-street. The accused was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was examined. It appears that, becoming highly excited in regard to MARY'S conduct, he drew his revolver and fired four shots at her, none of which took effect. CRARY was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty—Bill of Lading—Not liable for Breakage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

James B. Elliman et al. vs. *The Brig David Caroline.*—This was a libel filed to recover damages for loss and injury to some retorts and tiles shipped on board the brig at Antwerp, to be brought to this port. The libelants alleged that the loss was occasioned by insufficient care in the stowage and carriage of the goods. The bill of lading, which was dated April 25, 1862, acknowledged the receipt of the cargo on board in good order, and engaged to transport the same to New-York, and deliver it in like good order, the perils and fortunes of the sea excepted, on payment of freight. And indorsed upon the bill of lading were the words "weight and contents unknown. Ship not accountable for leakage, breakage nor rust."

Held by the Court—That there seems to be no reason in principle or authority to question the power of parties to contracts of carriage, to limit as between themselves the common law extent of that obligation. (1 Parsons on Cont. Ch. 15 and note. The New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co. vs. The Merchants' Bank, 6 How., 344)

That the gravamen of this action is the supposed inherent absoluteness of the undertaking of the ship to deliver the goods to the consignees at the port of destination in the same order they were received on board. But the evidence of the bill of lading shows that the ship disclaimed all knowledge of the contents, and any guarantee of the carriage as to "leakage, breakage or rust." As to those particulars, the shipment was placed on the same footing as in respect to the perils of the seas.

That this stipulation takes away all legal foundation for the suit. The vessel is discharged from the duty of providing at her own risk against losses or injuries to the cargo from these causes, as incidents or accidents of navigation, when not produced or augmented by the wrongful act or negligence of the owners or agents of the ship itself. There is no affirmative proof of that character before the court.

That the acceptance of the bill of lading by the libelants with the qualifications annexed to it, renders the exemption stated in it part and parcel of the positive stipulations of the shipping agreement so far as their interest in it and the obligations of the ship are concerned. They are equivalent to a direct assertion by the master and a consent by the shippers on the execution of the bill of lading, that the risk from perils of the seas and the inherent fragility and exposures of the cargo are to be cared for by the shippers at their own risk.

That it therefore belonged to the consignors to furnish the articles to the ship so prepared as to be fitted for transportation.

That on this assumption there is no misconduct or negligence proved against the vessel in the transportation, by which she is liable to the damages demanded.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Edwards; for claimants, Mr. Dukes.

A Successful Fare Bank—Action against John Morrissy to Recover Money Lost at Gambling.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

John Moran vs. *John Morrissy*—This is an action to recover the sum of $11,750, alleged to have been "paid and advanced" by the plaintiff to the defendant, and which it is claimed the defendant *refuses to refund*.

The plaintiff's bill of particulars also avoided the particulars, setting forth, among other items, as follows:

"1861—Jan. 4, to amount advanced, $200."

Defendant's counsel contending that this bill of particulars did not touch sufficiently upon the particulars in respect to the paying and advancing the money to the defendant, to enable him to meet the claim properly at the trial, moved for an order requiring the plaintiff to make his bill more definite and certain.

The motion was resisted for the purpose of procuring an opinion as to whether, assuming the cause of action to be money alleged to have been lost at play, a complaint similar to a declaration *indebitatus assumpsit*, under the former practice, would be sufficient.

In the course of his opinion on this point Judge Cordozo says:

"I think the complaint should be special, that the plaintiff must set out the facts and bring himself within the statute by force of which he claims to recover." (McKeon vs. Corbertz, 1 Hall's Sup. Ct. Rep. p. 300.)

The motion was granted with $10 costs.

Pablo de Arista has also an action in this court for a like cause against the defendant to recover $23,000 lost, as alleged, in the defendant's saloon in this City, and at Saratoga—a notice of which has appeared in the TIMES.

The Proprietorship of the "World"—Ex-Mayor Opdyke and the Letters of T. W.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George Opdyke vs. *Manton Marble, Elon Comstock and others Unknown.*—This action is brought to make the proprietors of the *World* newspaper liable in civil damages for the publication of, and comments on, a certain letter of "T. W." referring somewhat pointedly to the plaintiff. The damages are laid at $20,000.

An application, now coming up for the examination of Manton Marble, with a view of ascertaining who are interested with him in the proprietorship of the *World*, the matter was postponed until the first Monday in September, by consent of parties.

United States District Court.

The new prize act recently passed by Congress having provided for the appointment of an additional prize Commissioner, Edward H. Owen, Esq., who was one of the Commissioners first appointed by the court, was appointed to fill the place, and was sworn into office on Friday.

Abatement—General Issue—Writ of Error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Wm. D. Thompson, Consul, &c., vs. *Augustin Valarino.*—NELSON, C. J.—1. The nonjoinder of the proper parties, defendants, was waived by pleading over after judgment for plaintiff on the plea in abatement. The defect of parties was available only by plea in statement, not under the general issue.

2. This suit, having been commenced within a year after the reversal of the judgment for the plaintiff in the State Court, is an answer to the bar of the statute of Limitations within the 104th section of the Statutes of New-York. (p. 228, Blatchf. Ed.)

3. We think the court was right in excluding the general balance of Mason & Thompson against McKaighn & Golding, existing at the time when the insurance was effected on the cargo of schooner *America*, and that the items allowed against the plaintiff were as liberal as is warranted by the commercial rule.

Judgment of the court below affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18, 1864.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	102¾	23	Erie Railway		113⅜
14,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	104	400	do	s3	112⅞
5,000 do	104⅛	1100	do		113
7,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅛	100	do		113⅛
1,000 do	94⅜	100	Erie Railway Pr.		112⅝
10,000 Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅛	24	do		112¾
15,000 do	48	200	Reading R.		131
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	131	200	do	s10	131⅛
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.c	103	400	do		131⅜
1,000 do	103⅜	100	do		131⅛
3,000 Han. & St. J. C.	101½	200	do	b3	132
4,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	100	Mich. Cen. R.		130½
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	116	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		82⅞
6,000 do	115⅝	200	do	b10	83⅛
450 Canton Co	35	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip		124⅝
850 Del. & H. Ca. Co	209	100	do	c	124⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref	42⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.		107⅜
200 Cum. Riv. R.	15⅛	300	do		107⅝
100 do	12⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.		59⅜
100 Quaker Iron M	7	150	do		58⅜
200 Atlantic M.S. Co	176	413	do		59⅛
225 Quicksilv. Min.	7¾	1000	Chi. & N.W. Pref.		86⅛
100 do	7¼	100	do		86⅜
400 do	7¼	23	do		86⅜
80 N. Y. Central	133	25	Chic. & R. I. R.		109⅜
100 do	133⅛	100	do		109
150 do	132⅞	300	do		108⅜
100 do	132⅜	100	do		108⅜
200 do	132⅜	20	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		129⅛
200 do	133	100	P., F. W. & C.		112⅜
6 Chi. & Alt. Pref	85	200	do		112⅝
20 Han. & St. J. Pr.	58	200	do	b30	114

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '61 R.	102⅝	600	Reading R.		132
7,000 U. S 6s, '61....C.	102⅛	600	do		132⅛
60,000 U.S 6s,5-20s. C.	104¼	200	do		132⅜
35,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C..	94	100	Chic. & R. I. R.		108⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	100	do	b30	111
100 do	132⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		82⅝
50 Pac. M. S. Co	260	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip		124
1500 Erie Railway	113	100	do	115	125
300 do	112⅞	63	Chi. & N. W. Pref		86
100 Hud. River R.	127⅜	200	do	b20	87
100 do	127	100	Chi. & N. W		59
400 Clev. & Pitts	107	100	do		60⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700 Erie Railway	s3	112⅞	200	Reading R.	c 131⅝
800 do	c	112⅞	200	do	131⅝
200 do		113	200	do	b3 132
100 do		112	200	do	131⅜
100 Erie R. Pref		113⅛	400	do	s3 131⅞
100 do	b4	112⅞	100	do	131⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R.	c	127	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅜
100 do		127	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	c 108⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Co	c	62	200	do	b3 108⅜
100 do	s3	62	100	do	108⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co		74	300	P., F. W. & C.	112⅜
100 Mariposa M. Co	c	41¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

900 Erie Railway		113⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	83
700 do		113⅞	200	do	83⅛
600 do	b4	113⅝	100	do	b3 83⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R.		127⅜	300	do	83⅜
100 Reading R.		134	100	do	83⅛
200 do		133⅝	100	do	s3 82⅜
400 do		133⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.	123
500 do		134	300	Chi. & R. Isl.	109⅜
100 Chic. & N. W.		61	500	do	109⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co		74	100	do	110

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 16, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans	$555,855
Increase in Specie	149,437
Increase in Circulation	28,331
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	12,909,030

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 16, 1863.	July 16, 1864.	July 9, 1864
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	172,126,287	199,043,687	199,599,742
Specie	28,254,427	21,234,351	21,084,917
Circulation	5,880,623	4,754,539	4,696,107
Gross Deposits	205,181,055	220,501,251	233,030,258
Exchanges	41,661,461	77,084,231	67,204,265
Undrawn	163,319,544	151,816,947	164,725,977
In Sub-Treasury	23,754,676	23,061,952	23,029,581

The present weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a slight increase in Specie and Circulation, with a decrease of $555,855 in Loans, and of $12,900,030 in Undrawn Deposits, which latter feature is in part accounted for by an alleged error in the previous return, exaggerating the net deposits by $11,200,000; the correction of which mistake would make the actual falling off this week $1,700,030.

The proposition of the Associated Banks, to loan the Government $50,000,000, either directly on Six ₱ cent. gold-bearing Bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, did not receive the approval of Secretary FESSENDEN, who returned to Washington last evening. The Secretary adhered to his construction of his legal authority, under the pertinent acts of Congress, and declined to enter into any arrangement which would make Government depositories of the State Banks, or impliedly recognize as legal-tender money, certified bank checks. He was disposed to allow the banks all reasonable time for the payment into the Sub-Treasury of such advances as they proposed to make to the Government, but he was firm in demanding that those advances shall be paid into the Sub-Treasury in lawful Money, subject to his drafts thereupon. The Bank General Committee held another meeting to-day, to receive the report of a sub-committee, appointed on Saturday, to confer with the Secretary relative to the proposed loan. The report substantially represented the Secretary as determinedly opposed to the acceptance of payment otherwise than for the full amount of the loan, in Legal Tender Notes. Of such notes, the Banks have at present, under their immediate control, not more than about $10,000,000 or $11,000,000, wherewith to meet their liabilities (exceeding $151,000,000) to their own depositors. Under these circumstances, the Associated Banks have concluded that they are not sufficiently strong in Greenbacks to aid the National Treasury to the limited extent of $50,000,000. Secretary FESSENDEN will therefore have to appeal to the people, who have never failed to respond promptly and generously to every legitimate claim of their Government. The form and objects of this appeal will doubtless be speedily made known. The following preamble and resolutions, submitted to and adopted by the representatives of the National Banks of this City, at a meeting held on the 12th inst., are of interest in this connection:

"As we understand the acts of Congress now operative, the authority of the Secretary to borrow money rests in the following items: $33,000,000 United States sixes of 1881, $127,000,000 10-40 loan, $400,000,000 under the recent act, ($200,000,000 of this can be used in 7-30 Treasury notes, interest in currency,) $50,000,000 temporary deposits and certificates of indebtedness without limit.

With this chart before us we can but come to the conclusion that the Secretary must, after borrowing as much as the market will bear, resort to the $200,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes, and the only difficult question is how far to push loans on the long gold interest bonds before inducing a portion of the 7 3-10 notes. Should an effort be made to supply the Treasury on forced sales of long bonds, the holders of the former loans will soon be on the market and will undersell the Government, no matter what price the Secretary may fix. It will, therefore, be judicious to use long gold interest bonds only to the extent the people will take them with perfect freedom; and we conceive it of little account as to the rate of interest to be fixed on such bonds. The people will take a five per cent. bond rapidly if they believe no sixes are to com afterward and they will take a six per cent. bond at a fair premium if another lot of equally good bonds are not to be offered.

It appears to us that the Secretary's option under the laws is so limited that he can announce his financial policy, and appeal to the people for money at once, and with perfect confidence that they will come to his assistance at once; therefore,

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the weight resting upon the Financial Minister of the Government, and that all our efforts shall be exerted in his behalf that whatever he may ask we will aid him in obtaining to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, his great resource for ways and means is with the people, and that the banks can be the medium only in placing the bonds of the Government in the hands of *bona fide* holders; that to inspire the people to come forward with all their money we must on our part inspire public confidence.

Moved and carried that the two resolutions above be declared the sentiments of this meeting, and that Mr. OAKIE, the Chairman of the meeting, be permitted to express them as such to the Secretary of the Treasury, if, in his opinion, it is expedient to do so."

At this day's meeting of the Associated Banks, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The Associated Banks having for the present failed in their efforts to aid the Government by placing at its disposal the use of their resources and business facilities for the distribution of the National Loans, desire to place upon record the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That they have been induced to make this effort from a desire to prevent the further issue of paper money, whereby the actual capital of all institutions and individuals in the country is being continually impaired, but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of the Government. That in so doing they have offered to recommend either an advance of fifty millions of dollars, to be repaid from proceeds of sales of Treasury notes or Bonds to be made by the banks or the Government or by both, and to continue these advances from time to time as might be practicable, or to purchase direct that amount of either of the securities authorized by law.

Resolved, That in all these efforts at negotiation, the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a fair appreciation of the value of the services which the Banks could render, and, we believe, has earnestly striven to avail himself of their aid—but has been restrained from doing so, simply by a conscientious regard for the law, which prevents him from drawing checks upon the State banks, even for money loaned by them to the Government.

Resolved, That in our intercourse with Mr. FESSENDEN we have been deeply impressed with his high moral integrity, and we unanimously commend the wisdom of the President in selecting for Secretary of the Treasury, at a crisis so important, a statesman possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the people."

Notwithstanding the restricted demand for Money from speculative sources, the supply of loanable funds is quite light, and the price of accommodation kept up to extreme figures. The rates on call loans to first-class stock houses, (requiring, by the way, very little aid at present,) varied from 7@8 per cent. First-class dry goods paper was negotiable to a moderate extent at 8@10 per cent. per annum. On produce and merchandise notes, which were not in favor with lenders, the extreme of the discount rates were 1@2½ per cent. a month.

Gold opened at 257, under adverse war rumors, but soon receded 2@3 ₱ cent., standing at 255 at 1 o'clock. The new call of President LINCOLN for volunteers to keep up to the maximum strength the army and navy of the Republic, was made the pretext for a vigorous upward movement later in the afternoon. The price was worked up to 263½, but toward the close of business hours it was dull and off again 2c.@1½ ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange fluctuated 8@10 ₱ cent. during the day, closing at about 282@284 in currency, with a light business.

The Stock Market was quite dull to-day. Government Securities were very firm, and not offered freely. On the Railway Share list the fluctuations were not important, the sales having been extremely limited. At the afternoon sessions of the Boards, prices rallied a little, closing, however, languidly. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour on Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	103⅛	Mich. Central	123⅛	123⅝
U. S. 5-20s, c.	103⅛	103⅜	Mich. Southern	82⅜	83⅛
N. Y. Central	132⅜	132⅝	Illinois Cen.	124⅜	124⅞
Erie	113⅛	113⅜	Pittsburgh	107⅜	108
Erie Preferred	112¾	112⅝	Fort Wayne	112⅜	112⅝
Hudson	127⅜	127⅝	Rock Island	109⅜	109⅝
Canton	35	35	Reading	133	134
Treas. Certs., new	94¼	94	Quicksilver	7⅜	7⅜
Toledo	130	130⅜	Cumberland Coal	62⅜	62⅝
Northwest	51	51	Mariposa	42⅜	42
Ohio & M. Certs	48⅜	48⅝	N. West Pref.	86	86⅜

City Bank Stocks were neglected to-day, and quotations were nominal. The following bids were made for the Railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	108
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	11⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	Del., L. & W. 1sts	119
N. Y. Cent. 7s	122	Del., L. & W. 2d's	121
Erie 1sts, '82	125	Del. & Wash. 1sts	106
Erie 4ths, '80	127	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105⅜
Erie 5ths, '65	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	118	Mil. & Pdu. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '65	126	Cal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Mich. C. 7s & '72	131	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Mich. C. new, 1sts	134	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. S. 2ds	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	107
Ill. Central '75	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Ill. Central '66	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Chi. & N. W. Exten.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102	Chi. & Alt. Income	96

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,657,317, including for Customs, $139,500; total payments, $6,720,874; total balance, $20,218,395.

During the past week two new National Banks in Illinois, one in Ohio and one in Massachusetts, having an aggregate capital of $420,000, were authorized to commence business. Previously reported, $66,725,200; increase of capital of banks previously authorized to date, $11,193,359 whole number of National Banks authorized to date 682, with a total capital of $78,327,559.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin has issued his usual monthly statement of the condition of the banks of that State, July 1, 1864:

The circulation has decreased during the last month	$31,877
The whole amount of circulation outstanding is	
Par banks	$2,523,912
Banks winding up	54,459
Total	$2,578,371

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 18—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 18,913 bbls. Flour, 495 bags Corn Meal, 122,062 bushels Wheat, 165 bushels Rye, 52,085 bushels Corn, 6,277 bushels Malt, 1,845 pkgs. Provisions and 2,302 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at irregular prices; Java, 40c.@50c.; Rio, 38c.@39c.; Laguayra, 50c.@54c.; Maracaibo, 50c.@53c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request and unsettled; Middlings, $1 62@$1 01 ₱ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour opened at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., but the inquiry from shippers and regular home buyers was moderate, and, with the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the market closed quite heavily. Sales, since our last, amounted to 17,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 20@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$11; and for August delivery, $11 25@$11 50; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 70@$10 25
Extra State	10 25@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25@ 12 25
Extra Ohio roundhoop shipping brands	10 75@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 30@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	11 00@ 12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 50@ 15 00
Southern Flour is improving to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $10 65@$11 55 for poor to good, and $11 60@$13 50 for good to fancy brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 650 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal continues in limited request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.	

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by export buyers, having contracts for freight-room to fill, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted much firmer, closing, however, heavily and irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 137,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 68; Amber Western, $2 65@$2 70; Red Western at $2 37@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 55; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 52½; Chicago Spring at $2 38@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last, 76,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for new mixed Western; $1 55 for damaged do.; and $1 61½ for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c., Western at 97c.@98c. Sales at 96c.@97½c., cash, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 70 ₱ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ₱ bbs. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in slack demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 79@$1 81; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87½c.@90c., free, and 83c.@85c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 11,800 bbls., in lots, at $41@$43 for New Mess and $44@$45 for July delivery; $40 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $37 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is doing better to-day; sales since our last 2,400 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19c.@20c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $26@$30 for Mess, $16@$24 for Plain Mess, $14@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $27@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 17c.@23c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former rates; sales since our last, 465 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited request at 28½c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 lbs. at 19c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 65@$1 70, chiefly at $1 65@$1 68 ₱ gallon. The market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 38,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMS; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS: MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued his order for five hundred thousand men to serve for one year, to be obtained by draft, immediately the the 5th of September next, if not previously obtained by volunteering. The draft will take place according to the terms of the new Enrollment Act. Elsewhere we publish this act; also, the official regulations for recruiting in the rebel States.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, which has been somewhat contradictory for several days past, is cleared up this morning by the advices from rebel sources, which, although they do not put him in possession of Atlanta, as has been reported via Nashville, render it certain that his army is south of the Chattahoochee, that JOHNSTON is still falling back, and that the rebels have in fact given up all hope of saving the city from falling into SHERMAN'S hands. Both the Richmond and Atlanta papers concede this.

Richmond papers of the 15th, from which we print extracts this morning, after copying very full accounts of the late raid from Washington papers, go into extacies over the intelligence, and hopefully conclude that Washington or Baltimore is, ere this, in rebel hands, and then proceeded with great gusto to give discriptions of Washington and the leading public buildings.

Later intelligence has been received in reference to the reported rebel raid into Kentucky. The force was variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand, and was said to have entered Kentucky about the 15th inst., via Pound Gap, but Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding the local forces of that State, entirely discredits the report.

Advices to the 30th ult., from Morganzia, a strongly fortified position on the west bank of the Mississippi, about midway between Port Hudson and the Red River, state that Gen. CANBY was very active in perfecting arrangements for military operations in that vicinity. Gen. ULLMAN, with a large force of colored troops, had arrived at Morganzia, which is to be the base of future operations against the rebel army on the Atchafalaya River.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Nather Point of the steamship *Damascus* from Liverpool, we have advices from that port to the 7th instant. Rumors unfavorable to Gen. GRANT were prevalent in London, and caused a slight improvement in the Confederate loan. The *Kearsarge* was to leave Cherbourg on the 5th, to cruise in the channel for rebel privateers. There is a report that the *Yeddo*, lately built at Bordeaux will be completed at Amsterdam and commanded by SEMMES, and a contrary statement to the effect that this vessel belongs to the Prussian and not to the Confederate navy. The proceedings in Parliament on the 6th were unimportant, the debate on DISRAELI'S motion of censure standing adjourned until the 7th. It is reported that pacific negotiations were going on between Denmark and Prussia, and that, pending these, no attack would be made. There is no other news of importance in regard to the Danish war.

GENERAL NEWS.

The July receipts at the office of Internal Revenue up to the 16th were $9,830,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that appraisers' levies of execution upon real estate do not require revenue stamps as conveyances. Disbursing officers will retain 5 per cent. income duty on Government salaries instead of 3 ₩ cent. as heretofore at pay-days on and after the close of July.

Comptroller BRENNAN announces that he will, on Aug. 1, pay the temporary loan of $1,000,000, made last Summer for one year to pay the riot damages, and calls for proposals for redemption bonds to that amount, to extend to 1887 and 1889, at six per cent. interest, payable half yearly. Proposals will be received up to, and will be opened on, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. As long investments are now sought by those having money to place at interest, this loan ought to be very generally desirable, especially when it is considered that all the City and County six per cent. bonds sell readily at good premium rates.

An application to examine MANTON MARBLE, of the *World*, as to the proprietorship of that paper, yesterday came up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, and was adjourned until the first Monday in September. The application was in the case of GEORGE OPDYKE against the proprietors of the *World*, to make them liable for the publication of, and comments on, the letter of "T. W." in that paper, relating to the plaintiff.

The Hardenbrook divorce case was again before the Court of Chambers yesterday, Justice BARNARD, on an application for an attachment against Mr. HARDENBROOK for not allowing Mrs. HARDENBROOK to see her two sons twice in each week, in accordance with an order of the court. The matter was finally adjourned to to-morrow week.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday held to bail, in the sum of $1,000, JAMES MAXWELL, who was brought before him charged with making a false return of his income under the Internal Revenue Act.

Neither board of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon having a quorum. The Aldermen are adjourned without day and the Councilmen stand adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in Buffalo, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 2, and continuing through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. GEORGE LANCE, the eminent fruit painter, died, a few days ago, at the age of 63. He was born at Little Easton, near Colchester, and became a pupil of HAYDON, who, in his "Autobiography," makes interesting allusions to LANCE. His first picture sent to the Royal Academy in 1823, was a landscape—a view of Ahy Force, in Gowborrow Park, Cumberland.

DANTON the younger has received an order from Marshal VAILLANT, the Minister, on behalf of the French Government to execute a bust of MEYERBEER, to be placed in the grand *salon* of the conservatoire.

Stocks were quite dull yesterday, money continuing scarce and dear for speculative purposes. Gold opened at 257, and closed at an advance of about ⅝ per cent. on this rate, Sterling Exchange leaving off at about 282@284 in currency. The Associated Banks concluded that they were not in a position to loan $50,000,000 in Greenbacks to the National Treasury, as of such lawful currency they held only about ten or eleven million dollars, against depositors' claims, exceeding one hundred and fifty million dollars.

The rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange afforded most welcome relief to holders of produce, who were thus enabled to make sales at somewhat higher prices than on Saturday, the markets, however, closing irregularly. General merchandise was dull. Freights were firmer, though not active.

The Cattle market was lightly supplied yesterday, and prices experienced an advance of about 1c. on the best cattle. The number of fresh bullocks offered at Forty-fourth-street footed up 2,750—1,000 less than the previous Monday. Sales were tolerably brisk. Prime steers sold at 18c.@19c., net; medium to good about 15c.@17½c. Government agents purchased about 60 head. The average quality of beeves is lower than last week....Sheep have advanced in price. Good quality of sheep are worth from 8c.@9½c., live weight. Prime would bring more if offered.

The New Call for Troops.

The effervescent enthusiasm that characterized popular feeling in the first stages of the war, has in a great measure passed away. The national purpose is now more fixed, stronger and less demonstrative than formerly. We comprehend the work, and have deliberately settled down to accomplish it. The calls for troops are not filled with such alacrity as at first, but still the ranks of our army are continually being replenished from enlistments all over the land.

The new call, issued yesterday, for half a million additional volunteers, will not take the country by surprise. It has been expected for some time, and all who were conversant with affairs well knew that it was needed. It is true that Senator WILSON caused a good deal of misapprehension by stating, in a speech just before the adjournment of Congress, that 700,000 volunteers had been called for since the 26th day of May, 1863, and that all these men had been raised. This was a statement which required some explanation. Last October 300,000 were called for, but that included all the men that had enlisted from the previous May, and most of the quotas were canceled by "credits" on settlement with the Provost-Marshal-General. In February of this year 500,000 were called for, but this included the 300,000 of October, and like the other, produced but few men. Then in March 200,000 were called for, but most of this call was canceled by the re-enlisted veterans—120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer; and these, it must be borne in mind, did not add anything to the former strength of the army, as the men merely retained their places. The Chicago *Tribune*, which analyzes Senator WILSON'S statements, shows that the whole number of white volunteers from October last to the beginning of this month, did not exceed 200,000 men—exclusive of hundred days' troops. Beside these, in the same time, we enlisted about 50,000 blacks.

When we consider the great campaigns which the Army of the East and the Army of the West have undertaken since that time—when we take into account the costly battles which have been fought—the battle of Chattanooga last November, the twelve battles that have been fought during SHERMAN'S present advance upon Atlanta, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chickahominy and Petersburgh—when we add to the heavy losses in these great encounters the ordinary mortality that is constantly thinning out masses of men, the fact will appear evident to all reflecting minds that our army must necessarily by this time require a large increase for the further prosecution of the great campaigns now in progress.

The need being thus evident, and the call having now been made, it only remains for the country to give the call a prompt and patriotic response. During the last two weeks, the Supervisors' recruiting office, which had been temporarily closed, has been reopened; but we do not believe that during that time there have been a thousand men, all told, recruited in this great city. Now, we hope the work will receive a new impetus. We have only fifty days in which to fill up our quota, and if it be not full by the end of that time, a draft for the deficiency (in one year men) will be enforced. The bounties, National and local, are now large, and are promptly paid. It only remains for patriots to step out and enter upon their duty. The whole body of our citizens should take hold of the work. Those who cannot enlist themselves should send a representative recruit. Those who have money should not only do this, but should subscribe, through organized association, for additional bounties to volunteers.

To the President's Proclamation, we append the bill which passed Congress making provision for the recruitment of soldiers in the rebellious districts by the various States. All so recruited are counted upon the quota of the State which secures them. It has been suggested that our Municipal Government has a duty to perform within this law which ought at once to be undertaken, and that is, to organize a Recruiting Bureau to raise men in such of the rebellious States as the law enacted by Congress assigns for that purpose. Massachusetts has already her organized agencies in Virginia under this law, and New-York should not delay too long.

Thus, by a great and brisk effort at recruiting in the city, and by proper efforts in the South, we may hope to have our quota filled within the fifty days allowed by law.

More Raiding and New Attempts to Distract Public Attention.

The war telegrams this morning are once more devoted in part to the forecasting of rebel raids. The Maryland affair having collapsed, we are introduced to a new set of raiders, "variously estimated at from five thousand to fifteen thousand," who have entered Kentucky via Pound Gap, and at last accounts were at Martindale, in Floyd County. Louisville, however, is to be defended to the last. Along with this intelligence from Kentucky, we have reports of the reappearance of formidable bodies of guerrillas in Western Missouri. And from the Southwest comes the news that the rebels have a large force stationed on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, nine miles in the rear of Morganzia and parallel to the Mississippi. We have no doubt, judging from the past, that the reports appertaining to these incursive movements will expand into larger proportions each successive day for a limited period; and we have equally little doubt that, whether or not they be made incidentally profitable to the rebels as foraging expeditions, they will serve the temporary purpose, which is by no means unimportant, of distracting public attention for the moment from the main points of military operations; of nettling the public temper in those border districts which are termed "loyal;" of giving foreign sympathizers a new cue for their chorus of applause; and of deceiving the unthinking everywhere as to the expansive energy of the military organizations of rebeldom.

Let no one think that these are unimportant ends to be attained by the Southern conspirators. Let no one imagine that the hope of plunder is not held altogether subordinate at least by the rebel chief, to the vastly weightier matter of keeping up appearances before the world; of making it *seem* that the contest has been transferred from the Appomattox to the fords of the Potomac; or from the mountain fastnesses of Georgia to the rolling woodlands of Kentucky. Nor is this all: it is absolutely necessary that the rebel army of the West should be buoyed up with some hope that their retreat through the defiles of the Georgia mountains, their pursuit by the invincible forces under SHERMAN, from one intrenched position to another, and their latest flight across the Chattahoochee River, are not the prelusive movements toward a final catastrophe for the Western rebel army at Atlanta. Hopes of a perpetual guerrilla warfare will be no inconsiderable incentive to action, to daring and to perseverance even in desperate straits, for many of the more reckless of JOHNSTON'S men. Such hopes are fed by the story of a rebel gathering on the West bank of the Atchafalaya River; by the reports of guerrilla hordes in possession of districts of Western Missouri, and by the alleged raid of five thousand, or fifteen thousand of MORGAN'S men into the grazing districts of Kentucky.

There is a rebel gain too in their being able to show that such cavalry expeditions as those of AVERILL, CROOK, WILSON, KAUTZ, and SHERIDAN can be imitated on Territory subject to the control of the national forces. It is true there can in reality be only the faintest possible comparison instituted between this late foray upon the Maryland border, and such a sweep along the Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, Virginia and Tennessee, or Richmond and Danville railroads. For one mile of railroad that MCCAUSLAND'S troopers found time to destroy in Upper or Central Maryland, our Western Virginia army in one direction, and WILSON and SHERIDAN'S cavalry in other directions, at least destroyed fifty miles. The difference in the results, however, so far as outside opinion is concerned, will not be measured by any such practical test. The material achievements on the one side have been far more than balanced by the sound and fury which accompanied the operations of the other. HUNTER, AVERILL, CROOK and WILSON, no doubt did solid, substantial work, which must have told with fearful effect for many weeks on the rebel commissariat at Richmond. But they did it, first of all, without compelling the whole rebel Confederacy to become frantic with shouts and alarms such as our nervous borderers send forth when one of their roads is tapped by MOSBY'S troopers for ten or twenty yards. The expeditions of our cavalrymen, destructive as they must have been to the enemy, beyond our means of computation, not only failed to produce the same clamor as we have heard here within the last ten days, but the moment some few score of horse-stealing thieves appear on the North side of the Potomac, their exploits, despicable as they are even in the aggregate, fairly drive out of remembrance for the time all that our own cavalry have performed. And more ado is made over the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, than over the substantial destruction of a hundred miles of the most essential of the enemy's lines of communication.

It is true that this parade by DAVIS' men of their illimitable resources—of their expansive and recuperative energies—of their capacity to counterbalance defeat at one point by parading the counterfeit of victorious achievements at another, can only serve a temporary use, unless they reckon upon foreign intervention. If, however, such intervention enters soberly into their calculations, every expedient which enables them to keep up the show and circumstance of a formidable military organization becomes of the highest account. No matter how contemptible in numbers, equipment, organization or capacity for offensive warfare, these successive rebel expeditions in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri may be, no matter how soon the invaders may take to their heels, and how small a fraction of them may ultimately escape, there is the fact of the invasion presented before Europe, supplying evidence that the South is not reduced even to the *defensive*, and appealing to those ill-concealed sympathies with the cause of secession and of Southern independence, which mark the conduct of the leading Powers of Western Europe.

The great remedy for all these actual and contingent evils lies neither with State Governors nor State militiamen, although these may lend an opportune hand in punishing the raiders and diminishing their chances of plunder. The remedy lies mainly with the two grand divisions of the National army around Petersburgh, in the East: around Atlanta in the West. Whatever shall divert the Generals controlling those armies from their immediate task is weakness, is danger, is defeat. Their work lies before them, where the standards of LEE and of JOHNSTON are to be seen. The freebooters of Missouri and Kentucky must be dealt with by others.

The Sure Ground of Our Hope.

The history of the progress and growth of the great principles which have brought improvement into the world shows that they had their tides and their eddies—that, though they might be at one time loudly proclaimed and perhaps generally accepted, that did not prevent them from being again called in question whenever the attempt was made to give them a new application. The struggle with Slavery has furnished us a very clear instance of this kind. When our fathers sought to sustain themselves against oppression, they planted their feet upon the firm rock of that principle which has ever since been the crowning glory of the Declaration of Independence—the principle of the equality and freedom of man—and with that principle to support them they succeeded in the struggle upon which they had entered, and established a Government whose aim was announced to be "to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity."

But, as in the progress of time, the Slavery contest grew hot throughout the land, and those who opposed Slavery put forward this same principle as their sword and shield, and pressed it with more and more vigor upon those who were determined to maintain Slavery, the natural result followed, and the latter party were compelled to do something to avoid or break the force of this weapon. And we find that, as is customary, two methods were adopted in their opposition, which made a marked distinction between the two wings of the Pro-Slavery army.

The one set sought to avoid the logic which led irresistibly from those words of the Declaration to the abolishment of Slavery, by boldly declaring that our fathers made a blunder. These men were found both North and South, but were more frequent at the South. At the North might be found here and there one who did not scruple to declare like D. D. PETTIT, of Indiana, that the Declaration was "a self-evident lie," but they were rare. At the South, however, this became the general view. Mr. STEPHENS, in his famous "Cornerstone" speech, did not say anything that was unfamiliar to Southern ears when he said that these ideas of our fathers "were fundamentally wrong," and characterized their views as "the errors of the past generation;" and the perils and the trials of the war have not driven this notion out of their minds. It is but the other day that the Richmond *Dispatch*, in an article on the Fourth of July, said: "The only doctrine of the whole Declaration which the North can consistently rejoice in, is that which asserts the equality of man, *and which is the solitary blunder in that great document.*"

The Northern wing of the Pro-Slavery party did not dare to take so bold a ground. They sought to avoid enlisting against them that sentiment of reverence for those great men who framed the Declaration, which innumerable Fourth of July orations had helped to instill into the popular mind. But feeling the same necessity of getting rid of the inexorable logic of freedom, they sought to do it in an indirect way, and they declared not that our fathers made a blunder, but that they did not mean what it had been supposed they did, and that when they said "all men," they meant only "white men." Quite elaborate essays have been written to establish this position. Nor have three years of war taught these Northern Pro-Slavery men any better than they have taught their Southern comrades. One of the sharpest debates which marked the last days of the last session of the Senate of the United States, was on this very point; and the same idea was propounded but the other day in a City newspaper, in which it was said that when "the Declaration was penned, every colony was slave-holding, *yet neither they nor the world saw any inconsistency in their position*," having apparently forgotten or never read the words of Mr. JEFFERSON to MONS. DE MEUSINER: "What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through all his trials, and inflict on his fellow-man a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose." Not that any such explicit words were needed to show that our fathers did feel the inconsistency of their position. The whole tone of public views upon Slavery for years, and the efforts which were made for its abolishment, show that they felt it.

But as history shows that these ebbs will be met with in the progress of a principle, so also it shows that they are never permanent, never successful; but that those who hold fast to the principle are sure to win final success. And there could be no more fatal admission for the rebel cause than that of the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the North can "*consistently rejoice* in the doctrine of the equality of man."

We have great faith in the people of the North, in their persistence and pluck, their unquestionable determination to carry out the business which they have undertaken, and to bear whatever burdens are necessary to its accomplishment. We have great faith in their resources, and in their skill to use them. We have great faith in the toughness of our armies, and their unconquerable will. We have great faith in our leaders, in the sagacity of Mr. LINCOLN and the statesmen of the land, in the pertinacity of GRANT and the ability of our other Generals, who have won so many laurels. But firmer and deeper than all these, we have a faith in the cause for which we fight, and in the principle which is the central point of the whole struggle—the principle of the freedom of man. If the race has a future worth living for, if we are going forward to higher developments, greater excellencies, a more thorough civilization, our progress is surely in the way in which that principle leads us. Let us see to it, that in the midst of all doubts and trials and burdens, we only hold the more closely to it, and our final victory is sure.

THE PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Spirit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Their Devotion to the Cause.

It is a remarkable fact that the nearer you get to the front the more hopeful is the spirit; so that the moral atmosphere of these hospitals is better than the atmosphere of New-York. Of all places, you always expect to find in a military hospital discouragement and despondency. Whatever there is of low spirits in an army will be sure to be concentrated there. The great disease of the camps—typhoid—always lays its hand first on the hopeful tendencies of the man; then the forced inactivity, the weary hours, the time for thought and the pain of a sick bed, do not usually strengthen the will or raise the cheerfulness of the patient; so that, if there is any cause for discouragement, you will be sure to learn it in a hospital. I have been visiting now in the work of the Christian Commission, hundreds of these suffering men from the regiments of almost every free State. The soldiers of Maine and Minnesota, Maryland and Iowa, lie side by side. They must be in every respect a very fair representation of the Army of the Potomac, and I think I may say from scarcely one have I ever heard a word of doubt or despondency about our cause. A Maine lumberman, with his foot shot through, said yesterday, with that kind of light in his eyes which means earnestness, that he would give the world to be back again and "help it through." Last week, I saw a Pennsylvanian from Luzerne County, whose father left a prosperous business and went to the first Bull Run, where he was killed, and who was followed successively by *seven sons*, every one of whom had been shot, or had died in the war, except my informant, the last of the family, and he had been wounded four times. Three of his brothers, he said, were in the Chickahominy swamps. One died at Yorktown, another on the Mississippi, and so on. And yet he meant to see the thing through! He was one of those quiet, determined, religious men, who had evidently entered on this war, from duty, and did not mean to give up, while a hope was left.

It is a common thing to hear of men dying, and saying, "Well, Chaplain, I have tried to do my duty to my country!" Not one that I saw, ever expressed a regret that he threw himself into the struggle. One noble fellow, who had lost his arm on the last 4th of July, at Petersburgh, held up the bandaged stumps and said with a laugh, "That's the way I celebrated my Fourth!"

Not a doubt seemed to enter any one's mind of GRANT'S final success. In a single hour in New-York, one can hear more doubts, and complaints, and fears, than you would for days hear from these mutilated and wounded men.

If only some of those foreign critics who talk of our "mercenaries" could pass through these hospitals in Virginia! No man of any observation of the world could fail to see in a moment that he was among a superior class of persons—the most useful class of America—the intelligent and respectable mechanics and farmers and lumbermen, many of them men with families or with properties, and all able to make first-rate wages—men of independent habits and character, the very last who would ever enlist solely for bounty and army-wages. Of course, to such persons, as to any others, the bounty is a strong consideration, on account of their families.

Without any sentimentality, these wounded and sick soldiers are the unknown and unnamed patriots whose lives and deaths are to save this Republic. They have offered themselves for the nation, and they do not repent the sacrifice. They have given up health, and means, and life, for the sake of reëstablishing liberty and justice on this Continent; and now, wasting with disease, tossing with fever, with wounds of bullet and shell, weak from loss of blood and long days and nights of toil, mutilated and crippled, they still rejoice at what they have done. They would cheerfully make the same offering again, and they never doubt of the triumph of our cause.

It is pleasing to find that, wearing and terrible as this campaign of Gen. GRANT'S has been, the fearful diseases with which Gen. MCCLELLAN'S delays, and his swamp work, scattered among his men—the typhoid and the intermittent fevers—scarcely show themselves as yet in our hospitals, in comparison with the great number of other cases.

It is currently believed, and we suspect truly, that fever in MCCLELLAN'S Peninsular campaign carried off more than Gen. GRANT has lost thus far in all his terrible battles. Delay and ill-success and swamp work thin out an army more than shot and shell.

There is a considerable want of small delicacies and conveniences in these Portsmouth hospitals, though the Christian Commission are just now providing fresh fruit, at an expense of $100 a week, for some of them. But such things as wines, jellies, crackers, crutches, fans and slippers are much needed.

If any of your readers whose needles are plying busily in the Soldiers' Aid Societies, could have seen the fruit of their work last Saturday, they would have felt abundantly rewarded.

There come in two or three hundred man, used up in the trenches, where the thermometer is 120 degrees all day; or on WILSON'S raid, having hardly slept for a week, dusty, dirty, lousy, bloody, with rough bandages, faint under diarrhœa and dysentery, legs and arms pierced with bullets, and utterly worn and exhausted. The old clothes are taken off, they are thoroughly washed, and then put into the fresh shirts and drawers marked "Soldiers' Aid," or "Sanitary Commission," and laid on good hard beds in a great airy railroad machine shop. (which is a thousand times better hospital than one built for the purpose,) and then, after a little good food, they sleep sweetly off their first fatigue and exhaustion. In two or three days, most of them will be walking around, almost restored. What would the wounded do without these voluntary societies?

We wish most profoundly it could enter into the Government plans to transport these patients further North. The heat is terrible here, varying from 90° to 100°, from 7 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the evening, and not falling below 80° in the night. The Northern sick and wounded sigh for cooler breezes and native air. The cases of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery and the typhoid, will not improve in such a debilitating climate as this; and vast numbers of the wounded will recover in half the time, if removed to their native clime. There is such a passion in a sick man for his native air. It is most touching to see the longing for it, in these Northern mountain boys, lying almost gasping under the Southern tropical heat.

I think a single draught of one of their mountain springs, or a whiff of the fresh air from the old hills, a glimpse of those rocky fields, would do more to raise them than all the medicines of the *Materia Medica*.

C. L. E.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

PLOTS ON FOOT.

Conference of Secessionists and Copperheads in Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

The opposite side of the river is just now the scene of active conferences between prominent Secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, formerly a member of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, BEVERLY TUCKER, once United States Consul at Liverpool, GEO. N. SANDERS, of Cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together with sundry other gentlemen of the same political position, but less notoriety, are at the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats and others of secession sentiments—whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political,—and indeed no secret is made by the parties concerned, in conversing with persons in whom they have confidence, of the particular purpose they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once, *and the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party.* In other words, the Secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election.

I have been told that CLAY and THOMPSON do not assume *as yet* to speak for the seceded States,—but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, *provided* the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. What these propositions are, I am not authorized to say, but I believe they embrace—

1. The return of the seceded States to the Union.
2. The assumption of the Confederate debts.
3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war,—and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these secession emissaries hold out hopes of being able to secure so general an assent to them in the South as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges, I do not know. I am inclined to think that they have not, but that their mission is purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party in the coming contest.

Horace Greeley at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sunday, July 17.

HORACE GREELEY arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the International.—*Special Dispatch to the Rochester Democrat.*

Previous dispatches have announced the arrival at Niagara Falls of GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, C. C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON and BEVERLY TUCKER, of the Southern Confederacy.

Indian Atrocities in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Monday, July 18.

A large band of Indians attacked Bijou Ranche, eighty miles east of here, last night, killing three men and carrying off the stock. This morning they ran off all the Overland Stage Company's stock at the junction, one hundred miles east of Denver. During the day they visited several stations east of the junction, running off stock. Three men were reported killed. To-day over a hundred mules were stolen and a number of cattle killed. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of the settlers on the road. More troops are urgently needed.

A Report via Harrisburgh and Hagerstown.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 18.

One of the mail agents from Hagerstown reported on his arrival here to-day, that a well-authenticated rumor prevailed in the place yesterday of a collision between our cavalry forces and the retreating rebel raiders at Leesburgh, Va., resulting in the capture of eighty wagons, heavily laden with corn and oats. Many of the teamsters cut their horses loose and managed to escape, but in the effort to repulse the tremendous onslaught of our troops, one hundred of the rebel escort were captured.

From St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, off Cape Race—wind strong from E. N. E. The latest news and commercial dispatches were placed on board.

Two hours later the steamship *Arabia*, also from New-York for Liverpool, was signaled due south from the Cape, but was seen too late to board her.

This morning we have a bitter cold northeaster. Thermometer, 50°.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Monday, July 18.

President LINCOLN will not be present at the Harvard College Commencement Wednesday. He has so notified the committee who were to arrange for his reception.

The Fung Suey.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, July 18.

The suspicions attached to the sailing of the steamer *Fung Suey* from St. John, N. B., have proved to be unfounded. She was bound for China, as shown by her clearance papers.

SITUATION IN A HOSPITAL.—"A true American woman," who has lost her only brother in the Union Army, and has no other male relative to take his place on the field, writes to the TIMES for information as to the means of obtaining a position in one of the army hospitals. The readiest way for this lady to obtain the desired information will be to communicate with Mrs. A. W. TAUS, at the rooms of the Army Relief Association, No. 1 Clinton Hall, New-York.

INSULT TO THE FLAG AVENGED.—WM. FIELDS, formerly of Baltimore County, who was shot by Mr. ISHMAEL DAY, of Baltimore County, while in the act of taking down the National flag in front of Mr. DAY'S house, died at the West Buildings Hospital on Friday. FIELDS, after being shot, was left by his companions at DAUGHAN'S tavern, on the Harford turnpike, about a mile from the scene of the shooting, and subsequently brought to the city. The gun used by Mr. DAY was loaded with buckshot.—*Baltimore Daily Gazette.*

THE MONITOR IRON-CLADS.

Their Merits Discussed by Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opinion expressed by some journals relative to the turreted iron-clads prove that the subject is not so well understood as might be supposed. It is asked: "Are the monitors impregnable?" The answer is simply, that the guns of these vessels operate within iron cylinders at least eleven inches thick, while their sides are protected by six-inch thick iron plating, backed by three feet of oak timber, into which heavy slabs of iron are inserted under the plating. Only eighteen inches of this side armor projects above water, the power of resistance being greatly increased by the deck, which is so thick that it extends below the exposed part of the armor. The battery of the *Warrior* is protected by only 4½ inch plating with a thin wood backing; but this armor does not extend to the ends of the ship, which are unprotected. A well directed shot under the stern of the British vessel will destroy her means of propulsion. In the monitors the side armor extends from end to end, with a projection over the rudder and propeller which effectually protects both. The monitors on the Southern coast have been hit several hundred times, and tens of thousands of shot have been directed at the fleet off Charleston, and yet not the slightest injury has been done to rudder, engine or propeller. The exaggerated reports of broken bolts and indented plates become insignificant before this grand result—this great practical triumph!

It is asked, do the monitors possess the qualities which enable them to meet and overcome such vessels as an enemy can bring against them? The *Warrior* and other first-class European iron-clads draw over twenty-five feet of water; they cannot, therefore, enter our harbors without keeping in the deep channels, while the monitors, owing to their light draught, will manœuvre in the contiguous shoal water, and with their 15-inch guns crush the armor of the unwieldy casemate ships. All doubt as to the power of the ordnance employed in the monitors has been set at rest by recent trials, proving that the 15-inch gun crushes into fragments the best French 6-inch solid armor plate. The *Warrior* battery consists principally of 68-pounders; true, we hear much of experiments at Shoeburyness, but, as yet, not a single heavy gun has been applied on shipboard. Professional men all agree that twenty ton guns can only be handled in a monitor turret. At any rate no attempt has yet been made to employ such guns in casemate ships. The speed of the monitors is all-sufficient for harbor defence. They do not creep as slowly as the opponents of the system assert, for with *clean* bottoms they make seven miles an hour. Admiral DAHLGREN has practically settled this point by beaching his vessels off Charleston and cleaning their bottoms. The apprehension that the European iron-clads will run down the monitors is quite groundless, as the latter, in protecting our harbors, need only keep out of the deep channels to have the privilege of hammering their opponents unmolested.

The coast defence vessels, viz., the *Kalamazoo* class and *Dictator* class, the European iron clads will scarcely attempt to run down. The *Dictator* could cut any of the European iron-clads in two with her ram, backed as it is with a weight of one thousand tons of armor. The speed of this ship is yet to be ascertained, but with her 5,000 horse-power engine and fine lines, the *Dictator* will unquestionably be fast enough to make her ram and her powerful ordnance effective against intruders on the coast. The *Dictator* turret is fifteen inches thick, composed of slabs and plates, her side armor is ten inches thick, similarly composed, backed with four feet of oak timber. The *Warrior* armor is a mere pasteboard protection compared with this. Besides, the *Dictator* carries her armor from end to end, and protects rudder and propeller effectually.

It has been said that the original *Monitor* was not strong enough to follow the *Merrimac* into Norfolk. Whoever makes this assertion takes from the naval records a glorious achievement, and belittles the most remarkable incident of the war. The *Monitor was* strong enough not only to fight the *Merrimac*, muzzle to muzzle, without the slightest injury, but to resist the thrust of her ram without harm, but her *guns* had not sufficient power. The turret of this pioneer vessel was specially made to operate twenty-ton ordnance, but it could not be obtained in time. There is no doubt whatever that with 15-inch guns WORDEN would have sunk the *Merrimac* in a few minutes.

The asserted vulnerability of the monitors, because they do not take possession of the Southern rivers and harbors, is most erroneous. If all the guns of the Confederacy lined the harbor of Charleston, it would not prevent Admiral DAHLGREN from steaming up to the city; but the entangling obstructions placed in the channel present insuperable impediments. It is an inherent defect in the screw system that the slightest obstruction will break or entangle the propeller, and thus render the vessel helpless. It was in view of this fact that the President peremptorily ordered the Admiral commanding at Fortress Monroe not to permit the attempt to run the original *Monitor* up to Norfolk. It has recently been stated by certain journals that the monitor iron-clads are absolutely useless. The Confederates will hardly indorse this statement. The *Merrimac* and *Atlanta*, not to mention the *Nashville*, if not prevented by the monitors from carrying out the Confederate programme, would have given our opponents advantages of serious detriment to the Union.

Again, what did the stone fleet effect? Did it shut out the "doomed city" as intended? No. but DAHLGREN, when he took his half dozen monitors over the Charleston bar, completely cut the ill-fated city off from the outer world, and thereby inflicted incalculable injury on the rebellion. The persevering tailor is yet there with his "useless" iron craft, each in succession doing picket duty in the focus of a number of Confederate forts, at easy range; but the Confederates do not molest the intruders, powder and shot being too valuable to be wasted. The security of our coast and harbors demands that the monitor system should not be abandoned, and casemate ships substituted. The *New-Ironsides* has proved very effective in shelling the Confederate gunners from their guns; but this vessel has neither power nor speed to encounter European iron-clads.

Vessels of her class would not afford adequate protection to our harbors against first-class armored ships. Patient investigation by competent naval officers from Europe, who have carefully examined the various projects started on both sides of the Atlantic, has resulted in their recommending to their Governments the adoption of the monitor plan for harbor defence, as that alone, in their opinion, renders it practicable to employ and handle guns of sufficient calibre and weight to crush the strongest European armor. Also, because on that plan alone can the guns be protected by iron approaching one foot in thickness, and the propellers, rudder and machinery effectually protected. Accordingly, fourteen vessels of the *Passaic* class are now being built on the Baltic. With a small fleet of these vessels carrying 15-inch guns, in our harbor, New-York has nothing to fear from *Warriors* or *Black Princes*. A fleet of the *Dictator* class, on the coast will, from reasons already stated, prove an overmatch for any fleet of iron-clads that Europe has yet produced.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

Are the Monitors a Success?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th inst., JOHN ERICSSON, "In reply to numerous communications received from loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union, on the subject of the Monitor Iron-clads," says: "It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great national crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence, without expending a single dollar on experiments."

If that assertion be true, why the failure to prove it a success?

The American people were certainly *led to believe* that as against "Monitors," forts would be no protection to maritime cities. How comes it that after an expenditure of $22,000,000, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile are permitted to remain in possession of the rebels with a commerce sufficient to supply their entire army with munitions of war, and that the *Kearsarge*, a vessel of the old *régime*, should have the honor of silencing the *Alabama*?"

Answers to the above are earnestly solicited by many LOYAL CITIZENS.

Who is to Blame for the Success of the Raiders?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before congratulating ourselves on the disappearance of the rebel raiders, as if their performance was not to be repeated till next year, let us make sure that it be not repeated next month. Why should it not be? Surely the success and impunity of their present achievement are most fitted to encourage the enemy in trying it again, whenever they may be in want of supplies, or even without being in want. I am but a civilian, and a moderately informed one at that, but it seems to me that when ten men can burn a house within five miles of Baltimore and get off unmolested, there must be gross cowardice or negligence somewhere. It seems to me also, that there is no escape from this dilemma. Either the General Government is able to protect the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, or it is not; and equally impossible to avoid the inference, if it is, it ought to do it, if it is not so, it ought to say so distinctly. Judging both from experience and common opinion the latter branch of the dilemma appears to be the true one. Why then does not the Government openly and officially advise these States to put their militia system on a proper footing, and take such other steps as may be necessary?

If the success of the raiders is owing solely to the unreadiness and helplessness of the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, we cannot deny and ought not to conceal the fact that it is a very bad sign. The incapacity for self help, the looking for aid in every emergency to the central power, is one of those characteristics which most disqualify a people for free government. It has, for instance, been the perpetual bane of the French. But men are not wanting, both in and out of the Border States, who say that the Federal Administration is the party in fault, not only negatively, but positively, by pooh-poohing the threats of rebel invasion and thus putting those exposed to it off their guard. I am inclined to think these statements calumnious, but *there ought to be no room for doubt in the matter.* CARL BENSON.

LAKESIDE, Lenox, July 15.

Political and Botanical—Missouri Pawpaws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By an article in your paper yesterday, we are informed that the latest invention of the people of Missouri, so fertile in political nomenclature, is the name of "pawpaws," which is applied to the party acting with the present Governor of that State. The term is alluded to as proving the "ferocity" of parties, and even as denoting "something decidedly atrocious." The application is entirely new to me, but I surmise that you have mistaken its origin. The pawpaw (*Porcelia triloba*) is a shrub or small tree very common in all the Western States, and I think it must be from this that the name is taken. If so, it is as docile and harmless as "clay bank," or "charcoal," and to outsiders, equally absurd and inexpressive. T.

P. S.—Speaking of the pawpaw, it has occurred to me that it would be a very desirable addition to the shrubs of Central Park. It is very ornamental, and its fruit, sometimes called the American banana, is esteemed by many persons. It does not seem to be common in this State, but I discovered last Summer, while spending a few weeks at Avon Springs, that there was a large quantity of it in a field adjacent to an old gristmill, about half a mile from the "Lower Spring." The person having the shrubbery of the Central Park in charge would do well to secure a supply in the coming Fall. T.

Obituary.

SAMUEL JACKSON GARDNER, late senior editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*, died July 11, at "Willey's," White Mountains, North Conway, N. H., aged 76 years and 5 days.

Mr. GARDNER graduated at Cambridge in 1807, and was, perhaps, the first scholar in the class. A rebellion, however, interfered materially with the commencement, but the "valedictory" was offered to him and refused. Mr. GARDNER practised law for many years in Roxbury, Mass., and held various county and State offices of honor. He was Deputy Grand Master in the Masonic Society of Massachusetts for some years. In 1838 he removed to Newark, N. J., and in 1850, when Mr. KENNEY went as Chargé to Sardinia, he commenced, at the age of 62, to edit the *Daily Advertiser*, which position he relinquished at the commencement of the rebellion, the excitement incident to those times being too severe for his advancing years. It is not too much to say, that he conducted this paper with marked ability. Not a day in the course of his editorial career of eleven years, but what he wrote his "editorial," and often a half column of lighter, genial, rural or poetic articles in addition. The paper, under his administration, rose to a conspicuous position among the leading journals of the country.

Mr. GARDNER was a whig of the WEBSTER type; a Unitarian of the class of CHANNING and DEWEY; a classical scholar; a humorous, instructive, delightful conversationist; a man of many refined tastes, retiring in his habits, devotional, patriotic, honest.

He died after a fortnight's illness, attended by his son, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of this city, and his remains were mingled with the dust of two centuries in the family tomb at Brookfire, Mass.

A volume of his Essays, &c., entitled "Autumn Leaves," and prepared by himself for the press, will shortly be published by HURD & HOUGHTON, of this city.

Indiana Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Indiana:

That the people of Indiana, having inhibited, by the State Constitution and law, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring in an influx of that population, ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the Constitution and laws are enforced upon that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted that negro exclusion clause by a majority of ninety thousand votes, it was meant the honest, laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race; that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions, and we call upon her Legislature to pass a more stringent law upon the subject.

That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in loyal States—the suppression of free speech and a free press by the administration—is a crime against civilization and the highest hopes and interests of mankind.

That the profligate expenditure of the people's treasure by the Administration at Washington, upon court favorites and objects of doubtful character, has brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and general ruin; and that no hope exists of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution except in a change of men and measures at the Capital of the nation.

That the suppression of newspapers, the arrests without warrants, and confinement in prisons without examination or trial, the denial of the right of asylum, and forcible seizure of subjects of foreign persons, and their delivery to agents of such Governments, is a criminal disregard of civil liberty and the rights and privileges secured to the citizen and alien under the American Constitution.

That the delay of the Administration in promptly paying disabled or discharged soldiers, and pensions to widows and children whose husbands and fathers have fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay shoddy contractors, officers and placemen of the Government, is a cruel wrong to the destitute and deserving, and merits the withering scorn of the American people.

That a faithful adherence to the Constitution of the United States, to which the Democracy are pledged, necessarily implies the restoration of liberty, the rights of the States under that Constitution and Union, which will lead to an early and honorable peace.

That we cordially sympathize with the Democracy of Kentucky in their present struggle for freedom, deprived of the rights of freemen, and we will stand by them in a manly struggle for their constitutional liberty.

REBEL PRISONERS—LARGE CAPTURES BY GEN. SHERMAN.—The transfers of rebel prisoners from Gen. SHERMAN'S front to the military prisons North are again becoming lively. Two lots of rebel prisoners of our army on the Chattahoochee, and a large number of prisoners in our hands, and they are being hurried rapidly from the front to the rear. Yesterday, 950 rebel soldiers, captured from Joe JOHNSTON, were shipped to the different prisons north of the Ohio River. Advices from Nashville are to the effect that several trains loaded with prisoners, said to number 3,000, are on their way to that city. We presume that they will be received in the enclosure over the Nashville road, as our military prison is not large enough to accommodate so large a force. A train loaded with rebel prisoners arrived in the city on Wednesday night. While en route from Nashville to Louisville, one of the captives attempted to make his escape. He jumped from the train while the cars were in motion, and, turning a few double somersaults, he struck head foremost and broke his neck. Not a very profitable jump, that! Though in point of rations, the question may be differently viewed and admit of argument.—*Louisville Journal, July 15.*

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.—Some months ago, the Chicago *Times* was suppressed, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, and Hon. ISAAC ARNOLD joined with Senator TRUMBULL in calling the attention of Mr. LINCOLN to the matter. Mr. ARNOLD read, at a meeting in Chicago, a few evenings since, the following letter, which he had received from the President, relative to the action he took in the matter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27, 1864.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold:

MY DEAR SIR: I hear you are assailed for your action in regard to Gen. BURNSIDE'S order suppressing the Chicago *Times*. All you did was to send me two dispatches. In the first you, jointly with Senator TRUMBULL, very properly asked my serious and prompt consideration for a petition of some of your constituents, praying for a revocation of the order. In the second you said you did *not* in the first dispatch intend to express an opinion that the order should be abrogated. This is solely all that came to me from you on the subject. I am far from certain to-day that the resolution was not right, and I am very sure the small part you took in it is no proper ground to disparage your judgment, much less your motives.

Your devotion to the Union and the Administration cannot be questioned by any sincere man.

Yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—The members of that mystical collegiate fraternity known as "Psi Upsilon," have given substantial proof of their devotion to the association by issuing a superbly printed catalogue of the names of those who have belonged to the respective chapters of the association. The volume—for it contains nearly three thousand names—has no interest, save as a work of art, to any others than those whose names are to be found in its pages.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—Mr. LARSON, of Brooklyn, who served for two years as a private in DURYEA'S Zouaves, states that his regiment suffered much from the above complaint. Tea made from blackberry roots proved to be a certain cure, and in many instances within his knowledge suffering soldiers were speedily relieved by its use. Two tablespoons full should be taken three or four times a day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a succinct synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made in my case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, in substitution of inferior goods is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.

One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health.

General depot No. 262 Hudson-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! The dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WILCOX PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is recommending NEW and IMPROVED PRINCIPLES and ACTION from All other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our HERNIA LOTION. FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness in appropriate forms. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied sundays by the inventor, Broadway, corner Ann-st., New-York, and No. 1,004 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-in-Chief, U. S. A.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Holders, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED GENUINE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 3 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 and 730 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wright's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 1 Union Place.

Truss, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure TRUSS OFFICE only at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all sizes, shapes, &c. A lady in attendance.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 18, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JOHN L. TAYLOR and ELISA B. CARROLL.

DIED.

BAUMAN.—On Sunday, July 17, ANN BAUMAN, relict of John Bauman, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son in-law, FRANCIS Melville, No. 78 Greenwich av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

COOK.—On Monday, July 18, of scarlet fever, LIZZIE WEST, youngest daughter of JOHN C. and ELIZABETH COOK, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ELY.—At Livingston Essex County, N. J., on Sunday night, July 17, EPHRAIM C. ELY, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Livingston, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange on the arrival of the 1½ o'clock train from New-York.

HERSEY.—At Morrisania, on Monday morning, July 18, Mrs. SOPHIA A. HERSEY, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons in-law, Samuel Milbank and Joseph S. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 136 East 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MOUNT.—Suddenly, at Irvington, on Sunday, July 17, Mr. CLIFFORD R. MOUNT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 15, S. HATTIE, infant daughter of Sarah A. and Algernon M. McKinney.

Funeral services will be attended at No. 48 Hoyt-st., this day, (Tuesday,) July 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.

MOFFET.—On Sunday evening, July 17, at Douglas Farms, Long Island, WILLIAM MOFFET, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday, July 20. The train leaves Hunter's Point from 34th-st. Ferry, East River, at 2 30 P. M. Relative and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MANUEL MINTBORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Geo. W. Southwick, Wm. B. Day, and Edward D. Dibble, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones-st.

RYERSON.—At Nashville, on Friday, July 1, from wounds received near Marietta, Ga., June 16, Lieut. FREDK M. RYERSON, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Major Ryerson, of Newark, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 221 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 20, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Market-st depot on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, July 17, Mrs. MARY A. J. SULLIVAN, aged 23 years, 7 months, 1 week and 3 days.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physicians tried in vain.
Till God thought best to give her rest,
And ease her from her pain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Harrison-st., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STUART.—On Monday, July 18, after a short illness, JOEL MASON, youngest son of Joseph M. and Irena H. Stuart, aged 1 month.

SEIXAS.—In Virginia, on Fifth day, July 14, LOUISA M. SMITH, late of Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Brooklyn, of which due notice will be given.

VAN RIPER.—On Monday, July 18, HARRIET VAN RIPER, youngest child of Benj. and Nancy Van Riper.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 113 Grove-st., Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited.

VEDDER.—At Schenectady, on Monday, July 18, J. H. VEDDER, M. D., of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral Thursday, July 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Columbia College.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the "Class of '62," to prepare resolutions on the death of our late classmate, DAVID BUAR OLYPHANT, who departed this life on the 10th day of May last, at Paris, France, have unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, It is becoming, as the hand of death is laid upon one and another of those to whom through our four years' course we were closely bound by the ties of friendship and the many endearing associations and sympathies entwined about our college life, that we should make public acknowledgment of our love and esteem; and,

Whereas, More especially is our tribute of praise due to our departed classmate, whose untimely loss we are called upon to mourn as one who commanded at once, our admiration as a scholar, our highest esteem as a man, and in whom we united the lovely qualities of a devout Christian; therefore,

Resolved, That in reviewing the short and earnest career of our lamented friend, we recognize abundant proof of unusual talents, cultivated with untiring industry, and that appreciation of the trust committed to his charge, which would have insured to his maturer years usefulness and distinction.

Resolved, That we cannot but so much admire his manly independence of character in following, with unswerving loyalty to conscience, the arduous path of duty; while the purity of his faith, and the consistency of his conduct, evinced, to all who knew him, that his life, though short, was passed in the service and to the honor of that Redeemer, who was his hope in health, his constant support through a lingering decline, and who, we feel assured, has summoned him to a blessed reward.

Signed,
WM. G. LATHROP, JR.,
ROBERT CANFIELD,
GERARDUS POST,
C. WALTON OGDEN,
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July, 1864.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 435.—July 18, 1864.
37, 30, 2, 27, 69, 77, 14, 53, 65, 4, 40, 76, 44, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—July 18, 1864.
39, 72, 74, 6, 10, 13, 28, 23, 76, 29, 60, 65, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 339.—July 18, 1864.
53, 26, 20, 14, 5, 54, 58, 73, 25, 78, 72, 37, 76, 63.

CLASS 340.—July 18, 1864.
7, 50, 3, 42, 21, 33, 32, 75, 53, 52, 73, 29, 76.

Z. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK HAS A LARGE suite of rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He keeps a large supply of medicine at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice; but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. SCHENCK, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by a thorough examination of which Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this City that he has cured advanced stages of consumption.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

HEROKER MEDICINES.

All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the new advertisement of these medicines in another page of this paper, and immediately send for the 25 page pamphlet given away, containing so much valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage, and is

DR. W. E. HERWIN & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 261 BALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., punctual attendance is requested.

P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—SMITH & BLAKE'S maximoth lines of ties, at 25, 50 and 75 cts., 100 to 150 in packs; fine linen collars, at 25 cts. a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner Walker.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TAX LAW.
IN PRESS:
Will be issued immediately,
THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW,
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J. S. VOORHIS, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York,
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THE MISTAKES AND FAILURES
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THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams, Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death.

Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen will have it on Wednesday, 20th. FOWLER & WELLS, 388 Broadway, N. Y.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 31 Ann-st. You can get them by mail "O. K.," or by express "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this Loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 659 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

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IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
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AT A MEETING OF COTTON BROKERS, held July 16, 1864, at No. 120 Pearl-st., present Messrs. Easton, Mallick, Maine, Green, Ackerman, Adams, Taver, Munn, Leighton, Elliott, Chas. Easton, Esq., was appointed Chairman, H

FINANCIAL

GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 William-street, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Gulon, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of S. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Boeling, New-York, and of Hennings, Go-ling & Co., Liverpool.
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David P. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York.
Charles G. Landon, New-York. of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. R. B. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Bougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels, Loes, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
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THE COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. CLOUD, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & REA, Central City, Colorado.

Mines. the celebrated Pobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 5,000 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Pobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares are now open at the office of ALBERT B. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $1 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Parties prospecting, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,

$1,000,000.

COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 5, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
for
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 73 of the Laws of [illegible] and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 6, 1864.

The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually [illegible]. On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable [illegible]
[illegible] day of May, 1879.
[illegible] day of May, 1880.
[illegible] day of May, 1881.
[illegible] day of May, 1882.
[illegible] day of Nov. 1882.

Bidders will state the number of Bonds desired, and the premium per bond, and for which year [illegible].

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when he is to be ready for delivery.

Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, forming the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, PAR FOR PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have shares of stock standing on the [illegible] books of the Company on the fifteenth [illegible] of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 19th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 26th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of July to the 1st of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. S. YOUNGHILL, Vice-President.
S. L. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. ($125,000) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The sanitary debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and its constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
No. 8 Broad-st.
New-York, July 12, 1864.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at par. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Stone, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 250, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued by the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the city of New-York, for six years from the 16th hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and such notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000 "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $-50,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 650 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. C. CONSELL,	THOMAS McELRATH,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKEL, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 7/10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS.

NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 21 and 23 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1-ear bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the incon-enience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1865

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1865, at the Office of the Company, corner of Thirty-second-st. and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 19 Wall-street,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	EGBERT B. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	HEN. G. ELSHEIMUS,
ALBERT WARD,	WM. F. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOTHROP L. STORRS,
LOUIS LORUT,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	GEORGE H. THOMAS,
JOSEPH CAMBRELENG,	LAWRENCE TURE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON,	G. K. SHEFFIELD,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDICT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. FILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twenty thousand five hundred shares of new stock, to the extent of one share to every six shares of stock owned by such stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension, are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue six bonds in exchange therefor, under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 2d of September, 1863, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Forest & Co., No. 25 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK—TWENTY shares, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1864, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (with reservations amount to the sum of $381,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of three cents on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the COMMON and APPLETON STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, this place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

S. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRICE, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$220,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864.....68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order, D. B. SMITHMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a new issue of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable free of Government tax, on and after the 20th of August next, to the stockholders of the company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 9th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 15th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be paid at the office.

WM. E. WAIT, Cash'r Cincinnati.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inst.

Dividend to those in the employment of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 30 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Two per cent. out, free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 15th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of directors of this Company, held on the 14th day of July, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 100 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIGLIO, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQ. AND PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CURTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secty.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLY-ING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Aug. 1, will be paid on the 30th inst.

Transfer books will close July 20, and reopen August 1.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DAVID BIRD, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE [illegible] stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky will receive [illegible] at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 60 Broadway.—The Board of Directors declare a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and Fifty Cents (one Government tax) upon each share, payable July 12, 1864.

H. C. PRATT, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

[illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, on the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

[illegible], Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 2 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215 275 39.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

TIMOTHY V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
CARONDELET S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 1st July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1864.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

POWER SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 4 per cent. on all sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst., on deposits entered on the books previous to the 1st inst., and will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COUGHILL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—

No. 236 Broadway, entrance also on Park-place.—New-York, July 1, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $400, and five per cent. over $400 (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. SPONGALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES S. SMITH, }
HENRY P. CONARD, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BELL, Sec. THOS. S. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 5th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.

SAMUEL NEWEY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 51 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary. CHAS. S. CORWIN, President.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DOLEMAN,	JOHN S. HAYWARD,
CHARLES S. SMITH,	JAMES BELL,
JOHN W. SEAGMAN,	HARPER B. KIRK,
JAMES W. GRANT,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PLASCO N. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. LITTELL,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McELRATH,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TIMOTHY ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD P. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKEL, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
Assets, June 1, 1864.....301,000
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	George A. Tompsett,
Egbert Van Cowdenhoven,	Pen Alonzo Cushman,
Charles Edwards,	P. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester H. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alex. E. Laing,
Joseph

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND LOTS AT TOMPKINSVILLE.

Also, 22 acres of and between the Finger-board road and railroad at public auction, by A. JOURNEAY, on and railroad at public auction, by A. JOURNEAY, on THURSDAY, July 28, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock M.

Eleven lots on Van Duser-st., commencing southeast corner of Gra t-st.

Three lots on Grant-st, commencing at a point 80 feet from southeast corner of Van Duser st.

Twenty-two acres of land between the Finger-board road and railroad, about 1¼ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, adjoining the property of Messrs. L. H. Meyer, W. B. Cuthbertson and J. McCullough. It is very desirably located, in an improving neighborhood, surrounded by first-class residences, and offers great inducements to capitalists seeking profitable investments. The property is eligibly situated, to be cut up into lots, if desired.

Terms at sale, which will be liberal.

Maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.

MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery, estate of Joh Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises: The large three-story hotel known as the Newkirk House, fronting 40 feet on both avenues; also, 8 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, farm of 100 acres, with good dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in plots of 10 to 20 acres. Also, 47 88-100 acres of the upland, in plots of about 2 acres, opposite the Secaucus Hotel, on the Peterson Plank Road. Also, 43 88-100 acres of good meadow land. Also, 11 94-100 acres of meadow, all at Secaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Joh Smith property. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 2 15, stopping at McCollum's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCollum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 161 feet from knight heel to taffrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches.

The Government may suspend the sale after the bidding has commenced.

The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.

Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.

R. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & ODELL WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay Black Hawk mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; very stylish a free driver, and has trotted in 3m.; nicht-top buggy. City built, in good order; also set of single silver-plated harness, in first-rate condition, having been but little used. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving the City, and sold only on that account.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell in lots to suit City or country trade, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite and glass ware, plated ware, fancy toilet sets, &c., &c. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been so robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—he defies—is generally eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance willing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest assured that a cure is effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., Cait. send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Well Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without meeting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; it does expel the peculiarly virulent poison from the system, and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to be tainted with as this remedy is used. This is what he has no fear to stand upon, no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that countless men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but the inventor is assisted by druggists obeying the well known impulse in regard to any patient who has obtained the full benefit of it, and still the disease will appear. It is sure, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-s New-York City, since 1851. Eight separate rooms and private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Dr. Ure's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, he being the only reliable and the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the great success.

Prepared by PROF. T. & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 15 Frankfort-st., and by no druggists in the United States. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authority of the Emperor of France, Count de Morny, 245 Strand, London, to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its great effects are permanent. Young men are warned against the mad and body destroying disease, self-abuse! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st, corner Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—LADIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single. In health or disease Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition 432 pages, nearly 50 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual diseases, Surgeons hospital practice the Author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for sale, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 121½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best think known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals, viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected under the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 18,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the price at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at the time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, it for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed. In conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor or approved by his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and state of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the

THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, composed of the FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS

will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AT THIS OFFICE, FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M., FOR FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING, APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS. ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. T. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District, State of New-York.

Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commendations of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, Nos. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHEFFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE MORRELL,
JEREMIAH HOGERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman REALY,
Councilman KORNFORTH,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORNFORTH,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Street's.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BRODRY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN RICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK KENNEDY, Committee
MICHAEL BRODRICK,
WM. JOYCE,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,095, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 14, 1863, in the name of Cannan & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

FOUND—TO-DAY (JULY 15,) IN BROOKLYN, A WATCH. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 73 Patchen-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....500 horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....500 horse power
EUGENIE.....(Ancient).....500 horse power
LORRAINE.....(Building).....900 horse power
NAPOLEON.....(Building).....1,500 horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DECHESNE, LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including table wine.....$150
Second Cabin, including table wine.....$100 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,155	Grace
PENNSYLVANIA	2,932	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—21, 11th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BAIL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CRESCENT,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

H. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 117 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY—The fine full-powered steamships CALEDONIA, CALIFORNIA and CALEDONIA will sail as follows: SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 50 North River. This steamship is fitted up in the most complete style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $80; Intermediate, $65; steerage, $35. Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE EXCHANGE MART

The proprietors take the opportunity of informing the public that they have rented spacious accommodations and well ventilated stables and carriage houses situated on 8th-av., and corner of 43d-st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have no use for carriages or horses for the present can find a safe depository for the same. These premises have been fitted and arranged in such a manner as to combine all the conveniences for the speedy sale of horses and carriages, and no pains will be spared to render satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage. The proprietors have spared no expense in the alterations of the premises to make them the most complete establishment of the kind in the country, and have spared no pains in procuring the most extensive assortment of horses and carriages, which will be offered for sale at private sale every day in the week, and at public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., when sales for cash only will be made. Horses will be received for sale at the Exchange on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and sold at 11 o'clock A. M. of the following days. Horses and carriages will be received at any time during the week, and sold at the next auction sale. Horses will be kept in the stables at reasonable rates, and will be fed and attended to by competent grooms. Horses will be received for sale on commission, and sold at private sale or at auction, as may be desired. Horses and carriages

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Damascus Off Father Point.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

Progress of the Debate on the Non-Confidence Resolution.

Denmark Negotiating for Peace With Prussia.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived at 7:30 P. M., on the way to Quebec.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the night of the 6th.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumors very unfavorable to Gen. GRANT, were prevalent in England. They caused a rise of 2@3 per cent. in the Confederate loan, which ranged from 65 to 67. It was announced that the amount required for the September dividends and sinking fund, had been received by the London agents.

The London *Times*, in reviewing Gen. GRANT's position, says: "It is difficult not to conclude that the campaign is now reduced to a question of Petersburgh or nothing."

The *Morning Star* rejoices in the absence of any great military success, that at least the process of negro emancipation is making great strides.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says the *Kearsarge* would leave Cherbourg on the 5th of July, to cruise in the Channel and watch the movements of the rebel cruisers, or rather cruiser, the *Florida* being at present the only one to fear for some days hence.

The report is that the *Yeddo*, lately built at Bordeaux, will be completed at Amsterdam, and commanded by SEMMES. The *Yeddo* is a large vessel, capable of resisting the attack, chasing or running away from an enemy such as either the *Kearsarge* or *Niagara*.

The proceedings of Parliament, on the 6th were unimportant—the debate on DISRAELI's motion of censure standing adjourned till the 7th.

In the House of Lords, CLANRICARDE will move an amendment to MALMESBURY's motion. He proposes to omit the clause stating that the just influence of England has been lowered, and insert that the House regrets that Denmark was allowed to expect from the British Government material aid in support of the Treaty of 1852.

THE DANISH WAR.

Prince JOHN, of Glucksburg, the youngest brother of the King of Denmark, had reached Berlin, it was supposed in the interests of peace.

A private telegram from Copenhagen says it has been determined at a council of ministers to treat for peace directly with Prussia, upon the basis of Denmark being admitted into the German Confederation, as the only means of saving the monarchy. This was regarded as highly improbable.

Russia was making active naval preparations at Cronstadt.

It was stated that a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic.

Special telegrams from Copenhagen to the London *Daily Telegraph*, confirm the report that pacific negotiations were going on between Denmark and Prussia, and that pending these no attack would be made.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The Austrian embassy at Paris gives a formal denial to the assertions of the London *Morning Post* relative to the new "holy alliance," and says the alleged letter of RICHEZZA to METTERNICH never existed.

The London *Owl* authoritively states that NAPOLEON recently warned Austria against joining the alliance, as he should consider such a measure as directly aimed against France; and that the immediate effect was to cause Austria to hesitate in giving in her adhesion to the Alliance.

The *Morning Herald* continues to assert its faith in the published correspondence, and says it has gained its object, the eyes of all Europe being now opened to the conspiracy, while there is a tendency to reapproachment between Great Britain and France.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes on the 6th closed at 66f. 15c.

The Continental news is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL PER DAMASCUS.

COMMERCIAL VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 7.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS tend upward.

PROVISIONS.—SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Pork firmer. Wheat trading upward. Winter red, 8s. 9d@9s. 0d. Corn buoyant and 1s. higher, mixed 30s. 6d@31s.

PROVISIONS.—Liverpool.—Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard certain 84s. Tallow dull.

PETROLEUM.—Refined quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil easier. Rosin—No sales. Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and steady. RICE dull and unchanged. TALLOW quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares, 3@3½ discount. Erie, 24@25. Consols for Money, 90¼@90¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds inactive but steady. Money increased supply, and the discount demand unimportant. A reduction in the bank is anticipated shortly.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 8.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 35,000 bales, including 4,500 to speculators and export to exporters. The market has been buoyant and prices are ¼d.@½d. higher. The sales to-day (Friday) are reported at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant and holders demanding a further advance. The authorized quotations are

Middling Orleans, 30¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 30½d.; Middling Uplands, 30¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 291,000 bales, of which 4,500 were American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady, except for Spring Wheat, on which a decline of 1d. @2d. has been submitted to.

PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Friday, July 8.

Consols for money, 90¾@90⅞. American Securities flat, without sales.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased to £207,000.

LATEST BY THE DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Friday, July 8.

There is no news of importance in regard to the Danish war.

The debate in the House of Commons progresses. Fierce party spirit is evinced. A division is expected to-night. Some estimates give the ministry only four majority.

The *Kearsarge* has arrived off Dover.

The *Sacramento* has arrived at Cherbourg.

It is stated that the *Yedda* belongs to the Prussian Government, not to the Confederates.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The final meeting of the board previous to the recess was held last night, Alderman TALMAN in the chair. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting the storing, selling, or in any manner vending petroleum, kerosene, naptha, or other combustible material of similar description, within the city limits, under severe penalties. The same ordinance was adopted July 14, 1862, but it was ascertained that the Common Council had no power in the premises, it remained inoperative.

An act of the Legislature, passed last Winter, authorizes the city authorities to govern the sale and storage of such articles, and hence the ordinance was resumed and adopted. Alderman SALMAN brought up his resolution authorizing DAVID S. MILLS and others to run cars on the tracks of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, from the different ferries through Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, Flushing-avenue, Court-street, Flatbush and Hamilton avenues. The resolution was adopted 11 ayes to 10 noes. Another resolution by the same Alderman, authorizing the same parties to run cars over the Williamsburgh routes, was lost. A resolution was adopted granting permission to the Long Island Gas Light Company of Queens County to lay mains and pipes throughout the streets of the City of Brooklyn and furnish gas to the citizens, at a price per cubic foot no higher than now charged by the Brooklyn City Light Company. The company is to commence supplying gas within ninety days from, or the grant will be null and void. By Alderman O'KEEFFE—Whereas, our City has lately been visited by a large and disastrous conflagration, and whereas, the Fire Department of this City, aided by a portion of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, did by their unwearied and persevering efforts, confine the ravages of said conflagration to the premises on which it originated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council be and they are hereby tendered to Engine Company No. 31, and other members of the Fire Department of the City of New-York for the noble and praiseworthy alacrity with which they responded to the call for aid from their sister city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Chief Engineer of the Western district, and also to the foreman and others of Engine Company No. 31 of the City of New-York.

The resolution was amended by Alderman WALLACE, including other fire companies present from New-York, and as amended it was adopted. Some of the usual routine business was transacted, and the board adjourned until September.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The following is a list of sick and wounded, per hospital steamer *George Leary*, from various hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Va., to Connecticut and New-York City, July 17, 1864:

Lieut.-Col. Badau, Gen. Grant's Staff.
Capt. Charles C. Mills, 7th Conn.—right lung.
Capt. H. S. Bronsdon, 16th New-York.
Sergt. Abraham T. Pruyn, Co. H, 1st N. Y. M. R.—gunshot wound.
James W. Parks, Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Ben. Lincoln, Co. G., 4th Mass. Cavalry.
Henry Morton, Co. G., 10th N. H. C.—hepatitis.
Sergt. Wm. N. Higgins, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Ben. W. Gibborne, Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.—dyspepsia.
Corp. Alvin, A. Davis, Co. E, 4th Mass. Cavalry—bronchitis.
Ira B. Haney Co. D, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Walter Hinney, Co. L, 20th N. Y. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Fred. A. Hutchings, Co. D, 115th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Wm. Johnson, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cavalry—chronic diarrhœa.
Albion H. Collins, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Jacob H. Newkirk, Co. A, 117th New-York—gunshot wound.
Geo. E. Sergent, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts Artillery—gunshot wound.
Patrick Burke, Co. H. 12th U. S.—lumbago.
Seth Weymouth, Co. M, 1st Maine Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Chauncey F. Bean, Co. A, 11th Maine—incipient phthisis.
Erastus Hawer, Co. F, 13th New York Heavy Art.—typhoid fever.
John O. Allen, Co. I, 1st Michigan Cav.—gunshot wound.
Philip Norwood, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Cav.—gunshot wound.
Peter Witharm, Co. K, 6th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
T. G. Buford, Co. E, 9th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
Mike O'Donald, Co. I, 11th Penn. Cav.—lentical.
Dexter W. Barton, Co. D, 27th Maine—chronic rheumatism.
Alfred Parrot, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Engineers—chronic diarrhœa.
Joseph Sylveria, Co. E, 4th Mass. Cav.—gunshot wound.
L. B. Ashley, Co. D, 11th Penn. Cav.—chronic diarrhœa.
Joseph E. Hinde, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav.—gunshot wound.
E. P. Dumprey, Co. I, 1st N. Y. M. R.—gunshot wound.
Peter G. Conklin, Co. A, 48th N. Y.—debility.
Lilian Curtis, Co. C, 1st D. C. Cav.—lumbago.
Nelson Dance, Co. L, 13th N. Y. H. A.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. Dan. H. Gilman, Co. M, 1st D. C. Cav.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. O. H. Botherick, Co. D, 2d Penn. H. A.—gunshot wound.
Walter Reynolds, Co. D, 2d Penn. H. A.—gunshot wound.
John McKay, Co. C, 115th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
L. Margel, Co. H, 46th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
L. Patchin, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Cav.—gunshot wound.
Jas. L. Dickinson, Co. H, 3d N. Y. H. A.—congestion, &c.
Andrew Brunt, Co. B 3d Penn. H. A.—contusion.
D. M. Guest, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Gilbert Strong, Co. H, 72d N. Y.—acute rheumatism.
Walter Herritt, Co. F, 13th New-York—fever.
Wm. Kuper, Co. M, 20th N. Y. Cavalry—debility.
Alfred H. Pierce, Co. C, 27th Mass.—fever.
Robert W. Moon, Co. G, 79th Penn.—neuralgia.
Florence McCaffray, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cav.—derangement of heart.
Albert B. Clark, Co. F, 5th Conn.—chronic diarrhœa.
Frances Miller, Co. E, 115th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Henry Amen, Co. B, 48th New-York—phlebitis.
John Buckaro, Co. K, 45th N. Y.—wound in finger.
Andrew Badt, Co. E, 45th N. Y.—chronic rheumatism.
David Edmeston, Co. a, 92d N. Y.—right thigh.
Thos. H. B. Taylor, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Cav.—left hand.
F. H. Curl, Co. E, 115th New-York—foot.
John Evans, Co. M, 1st N. Y. M. R.—jaw.
Ben. H. Carman, Co. H, 45th N. Y.—left arm.
Andrew Gimback, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.—right wrist.
Mike Lathan, Co. G, 47th New-York.
Lucius D. Smith, Co. I, 23d Massachusetts.
Corp. Daniel R. Boobar, Co. K, 6th Maine.
Thompson D. Gray, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
M. E. Woodruff, Co. E, 7th Connecticut.
George H. Clark, Co. D, 7th Connecticut.
William Boughton, Co. E, 8th Connecticut.
John Burkly, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
John McAuck, Co. B 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Corp. George Baxter, Co. B, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
Ephram Moore, Co. E, 73d Pennsylvania.
Frederick D. McCumber, Co. F, 1st R. I. Artillery.
George B. Hall, Co. G, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
H. A. Gatchell, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Julius Labouterre, Co. D, 95th New-York.
Thomas Burnett, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Ed. D. Jones, Co. F, 27th Massachusetts.
John Smith, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
James R Joslyn, Co. D, 1st Conn. H. Art.
Otis Culver, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
E. J. Steele, Co. I, 1st Connecticut H. Art.
L. L. Hall, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
Manuel Bramada, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
Patrick Farrah, Co. I, 11th Connecticut.
Hiram Clemons, Co. E, 11th Connecticut.
First Sergt. Erwin Ormsan, Co. H, 6th Conn.
Leveret N. Chanter, Co. G, 11th Connecticut.
Carl Ackerman, Co. H, 7th Connecticut.
Martin White, Co. I, 13th New-York Artillery.
Joseph Tecubire, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Joseph Borver, Co. D, 37th New-Jersey.
Henry Hawes, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
L. H. Hawes, 17th New-York Battery.
Adam Bunker, Co. M, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
John Defoe, Co. K, 118th New-York.
Andrew J. Robinson, Co. I, 10th New-Hampshire.
Geo. Frost, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
Sergt.-Major H. W. Tryon, 27th Massachusetts.
Wm. Smith, Co. H, 13th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. Eli. W. Whitaker, Co. H, 16th New-York.
John D. Sucmo, Co D, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Corp. Fred. C. Brooking, Co. G, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Geo. H. Butler, Co. H, 9th Maine.
Wm. H. Daniels, Co. G, 22d New-York.
Wm. H. Williamson, Co. E, 143d Ohio.
Wm. H. Lakue, Co D, 134th New-York.
Robert Y. Becker, Co E, 7th Connecticut.
Francis Jacobson, Co. C, 11th Connecticut.
Fred. Fought, Co. C, 11th Connecticut.
Napoleon Dumas, Co. A, 1st Conn. Cavalry.
George R. Rowell, Co. A, 21st Connecticut.
John Purvis, Co. D, 3d Conn. Cavalry.
Peter Van Dale, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
Daniel Sullivan, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Lemont, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
John O. Berry, Co. A, 7th Connecticut.
Corp. John Jackson, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
Mike Riley, Co. D, 11th Connecticut.
Theodore B. Benedict, Co. D, 7th Connecticut.
James Taylor, Co. D, 10th Connecticut.
James Vielley, Co. D, 5th Connecticut.
George P. Swann, Co. B, 21st Connecticut.
John R. Handerly, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
John Rose, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
Lafayette D. Butler, Co. D, 11th Connecticut.
Geo. W. Lewis, Co. A, 5th Connecticut.
Geo. M. Bradley, Co. D, 6th Connecticut.
Drummer Dan. W. Fisher, Co. I, 16th N. Y. S. Art.
George Raper, Co. A, 13th Indiana.
Ira Quimby, Co. H, 13th New-Hampshire.
Miles G. Stewart, Co. B, 12th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Lewis Band, Co. A, 155th Pennsylvania.
Henry De Sayar, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
Norman George, Co. F, 10th New-York Artillery.
Ben. F. James, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sam. Weaver, Co. M, 11th Pennsylvania.
Andrew J. Beagle, Co. H, 12th Penn. Heavy Art.
Clark M. Kenneuy, Co. A, 19th Wisconsin.
Alfred W. Johnston, Co. A, 11th Penn. Cav.
Sergt. Sam. Mattox, Co. K, 1st N. J. Cav.
Hiram J. Willey, Co. M. 1st D. C. Cav.
Parks Brazier, Co. F, 10th New-York.
John D. Gibson, Co. D, 13th New-Hampshire.
Corp. Wm. Fry, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
Corp. Egbert Carpenter, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Art.
Stephen A. Cram, Co. K, 11th Maine.
Midrall Fink, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
Edmund Bride, Co. G, 27th Massachusetts.
Josiah F. Beachy, Co. H, 99th Illinois.
Jacob Rangton, Co. B, 23d Massachusetts.
Wm. Green, Co. B, 11th Maine.
Wm. St. Phillips, Co. F, 10th New-York Art.
John Crone, Co. B, 1st District Columbia Cavalry.
A. H. Martin, Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Grider, Co. F, 188th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Moser, Co. G, 47th New-York.
Jacob Reels, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Alson E. Stanford, Co. H, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Albert Hamburg, Jr., Co. H, 7th N. Y. Ind. Battery.
Albert W. Jaques, Co. D, 4th U. S. Artillery.
S. Lindner, Co. A, 115th New-York.
Adne Holcomb, Co. F, 27th Massachusetts.
John Cross, Co. H, 2d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
James C. McCartney, Co. G, 2d Penn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Forsyth, Co. B, 2d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
James Keggan, Co. E, 142d New York.
John Gilmore, Co. F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Henry Gorsman, seaman, City of Boston.
Philo Darling, Co. G, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Alex. Bernoner, Co. B, 12th New-York.
Sam. H. Day, Co. G, 13th Indiana.
L. H. Reed, Co. K, 11th New York.
Corp. Walter Sawtell, Co. F, 25th Massachusetts.
Corp. Herbert Lovejoy, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
Chas. Scrudel, Co. C, 9th New-Jersey.
Geo. F. Beatty, Co. G, 7th Pennsylvania.
Wm. W. Clark, Co. K, 12th New Hampshire.
Sam. M. Winkle, Co. H, 100th New-York.
Byron W. Beardsley, Co. E, 3d New-York Art.
Chas. Mahn, Co. I, 142d New-York.
Corp. Henry Lemon, Co. H, 55th Pennsylvania.
Robert Linsey, Co. D, 12th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. Cornelius Baker, Co. C, 2d R. I. Art.
Samuel Watts, Co. F, 10th New York Art.
Sergt. John McLay, Co. E, 55th Pennsylvania.
Jere. Snake, Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania.
Corp. S. D. Watkins, Co. E, 55th Pennsylvania.
Henry Squires, Co. F, 117th New-York.
Sergt. James L. Rich, Co. K, 142d N. Y.—foot.
John Meredith, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—hernia.
A. D. E. Hauser, Co. C, 76th N. Y.—bronchitis.
Charles L. Merrifield, Co. E, 76th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
H. E. Stowe, Co. F, 1st D. C. Cavalry—bronchitis.
Nathan Skinner, Co. I, 11th Penn. Cavalry—thigh.
Daniel C. Lummer, Co. H, 4th N. H.—lumbago.
Sergt. A. Fulmer, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cavalry—breast and arm.
Corp. George Robinson, Co. B, 11th Penn. Cavalry—shoulder.
Joseph Gallent, Co. B, 9th Maine—thigh.
George Mallory, Co. H, 1st N. Y. M. R.—diarrhœa.
Joseph H. Stoeckle, Co. M, Signal Corps—groin.
Corp. Mike Digman, Co. E, 47th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Walter J. Barrell, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Jer. Halsey, Co. D, 1st N. Y. M. R.—rheumatism.
Francis Bell, Co. K, 57th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Peter Wm. A. Magness, Co. B, 5th Ind.—gunshot wound.
George Shiev, Co. H, 5th Ind.—gunshot wound.
Frank Schneider, Co. D, 122d Penn. Artillery—diarrhœa.
John Edwards, Co. E, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
David Zimmerman, Co. I, 10th N. H. Art.—gunshot wound.
E. S. Warvin, 13th N. H.—gunshot wound.
John Brenno, Co. A, 76th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Chas. Pennett, Co. D, 21st Conn.—gunshot wound.
J. F. Brewer, Co. A, 1st Conn.—gunshot wound.
Restine Heron, Co. M, 1st Conn. Cav.—pneumonia.
Julius Jerome, Co. E, 11th Conn.—pneumonia.
Geo. palmer, Co. b, 1st Conn. H. Art.—pneumonia.
Ira Latham, Co. C, 21st Conn.—pneumonia.
E. Rhesely, Co. D, 1st D. Art.—pneumonia.
Wm. H. Strong, Co. I, 1st Conn. H. Art.—neuralgia.
Alonzo Whitmore, Co. K, 22d N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. James T. Van Horn, Co. D, 55th Penn.—hernia.
Warren C. Moore, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cav.—both hands.
Seward Clough, Co. G, 9th Maine—hand.
A. Hamlin, Co. K, 31 N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
J. A. Everson, Co. F, 112th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Wm. Gunn, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
S. Barker, Co. A, 76th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Frank R. Tanner, Co. F, 23d Mass.—gunshot wound.
Chas. Lake, Co. H, 17th N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
Eli Harpster, Co. D, 3d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Joseph Buckman, Co. C, 2d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
John Stewart, Co. C, 9th Maine—gunshot wound.
Sergt. L. Brandt, Co. K, 115th N. Y.—derangement of heart.
James Stevenson, Co. L, 10th N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
Drummer David B. Saville, Co. F, 5th Md.—shell wound.
John H. Stratton, Co. D, 6th Conn.—dyspepsia.
A. M. Baker, Co. H, 21st Connecticut.
E. J. Burnham, Co. G, 21st Connecticut.
William Hicks, Co. C, 21st Connecticut.
Thomas A. Hays, Co. G, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Frank H. Warren, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Heavy Art.
William Hopper, Co. C, 19th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Chas. B. Brown, Co. F, 37th New-York.
Robt Brokaw, Co. I, 1st New-York.
John Smith, Co. G, 10th New-York Art.
Corp. Ross S. Crane, Co. B, 25th Massachusetts.
Samuel H. Perry, Co. F, 115th New-York.
Chas. Rose, Co. E, 142d New York.
Corp. Henry Gass, Co. L, 4th United States Art.
Louis Gentile, Co. I, 12th New-Hampshire.
John Downey, Co. B, 9th New-York.
Wm. L. Lapart, Co. B, 9th New-York.
Dan. W. Lowen, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
John Auchinbaum, Co. C, 2d Penn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Dupe, drummer, Co. L, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Chester T. Peckham, Co. I, 44th Mass. Cavalry.
Theodore F. Frederick, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
Corp. Stephen Hughes, Co. I, 10th Vermont.
H. O. Morris, Co. G, 11th New-Jersey.
George A. Sanderson, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Corp. Samuel Hall, Co. I, 117th New-York.
Wesley Dexter, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Clark D. Perkins, Co. F, 3d N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Albert Corey, Co. H, 55th Pennsylvania.
D. C. Harper, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Wm. Buckler, Co. M, 22d New-York.
Lamott Wagner, Co. G, 112th New-York.
Richard R. Tyler, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery.
S. Harrington, Co. H, 16th New-York Artillery.
Sergt. Lew. F. Pardie, Co. D 188th Pennsylvania.
Roselle Sanders, Co. D 10th New-York Artillery.
Corp. Dan. Cole, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Weeks, drummer, Co. D, 5th Maine.
Geo. Wilday, Co. D, 13th Wisconsin.
Jacob Money, Co. F, 55th Penn.
Stephen Lewis, Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. Art.
Rufus Page, Co. F, 142d Ohio.
Silas Cummings, Co. F, 16th New-York H. Art.
H. Morrison, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
David Snider, Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania.
Robert Martin, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Elias Paramatel, Co. 95th New York.
O. A. Edwards, Co. E, 89th New-York.
Adam Enne, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
John F. Sangston, Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
Jere. D. Webber, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav.
Corp. John Ammerman, 4th N. Y. Ind. Bat.
Emore Trick, Co. G, 58th New-York.
William Worrin, Co. b, 45th New York.
George Willets, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
Daniel L. Bowser, Co. K, 55th Pennsylvania.
Seth Brown, Co. I, 27th Massachusetts.

News from Panama.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8.

On the night of the 4th inst., a fire broke out in Main-street, destroyed four large houses, and for a time threatened to envelop the entire city. This is the largest fire which is remembered to have occurred here within a century.

About the time the last mails were dispatched for New-York, it was discovered that several letters had been abstracted from the mail-bags of the United States Consulate. As the discovery was made too late to prepare duplicates of the stolen documents, as no bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c., will probably be found among them.

The *Salvador* from Guatemala, and other Central American ports, arrived on the 5th inst., with cargo, mostly for Europe, but little specie. The Central States were all quiet. The only news of San Louis Conference, to deal with outlaws. The *Teuler* was at Libertad; the French have *Serpent* at Realejo.

The Presidents of Guatemala and Salvador were making some amicable overtures.

The South Pacific generally is active on the 4th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 17th inst., and Callao 25th inst., and 5,000 in specie, and a large freight.

The British ship *Chaparal* went ashore at Arica, and was totally lost in a heavy surf.

There has been no actual change in the State of Peruvian difficulty, except that the State Dept. had proceeded in getting supplies from Valparaiso by a French vessel.

The *Dart*, a private yacht, had arrived at Callao from Valparaiso, with 150 volunteers for the Peruvian navy and army.

The United States flagship *Lancaster* was at Callao. Exchange at Lima on Eng and was 50 2-3 @ 51 per.

There is very little news from Chili. A bill had passed the Senate for borrowing $3 50,000, and another for $12,000,000 was under consideration. The Government was preparing for an attack upon Arica, which it thought to be by the Spanish Peruvian forces. A squadron of the Chilian Navy, consisting of this steamer and the United States ships-of-war, was to be fitted out for Chili.

Great excitement had been caused in Chili by late heavy rains, the rainfall in some places being unprecedented. The Norther had been among the most severe that had come under the observation of the American Consul. Navigation was suspended at Coquimbo, and six of her vessels lost.

We have dates from Bolivia to the 13th inst. The Government had dispatched a portion of the Pacific Division of the army to the interior to quell the disturbances, and also to the Peruvian frontier, to watch the movements of the French Consul.

The Peruvian war-vessels not yet commenced on the Isthmus, though we have nearly daily arrivals.

The United States steamship *Saginaw* arrived on the 2d from Callao in 12 days. The *Cyane* with provisions sail hence to-day.

The *Moses Taylor*, from San Francisco, arrived last night. The *Uncle Sam* is not in yet.

The Northern Central Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 18.

The Northern Central Railroad has been thoroughly repaired between this city and Baltimore, and the first train southward left here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$65,000 Amer. Gold	269	1400	Reading R.		133⅝
18,000 do	269¼	400	do		133¾
20,000 do	269¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.		83¾
5,000 do	268⅞	200	do		83⅝
100 Erie Railway	113½	100	Ill. Cen. R.		125
1300 do	113	200	Ft. W. & Chi.		104⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. R.		118

CURIOUS EGG, OR AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—A few days since, a hen belonging to Rev. C. W. POWELL, of Milford, Conn., laid an egg beyond the ordinary size, which (when opened, besides being perfect in every respect,) contained a small egg with a hard shell, and apparently perfect in itself. Query—What would have been the result if the large egg had been placed for hatching?

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE—And all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient, and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All Druggists and Perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, far due to the toilet, imparting healthy, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing the decomposition of the fluids, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and pure.

For the preservation of the complexion of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and refresh.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any boots in existence, and unexceptionably safe. Give it a trial, if sold with a cake in the factory. No. 5 Wilmot-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the city.

[Advertisement.]

PARKES'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Holmes & Parkes's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hussey & Sloper's Patent Dry-air Flues—the only safes that cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, storekeepers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

ASK E. HOLMES, proprietor of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 352 Broadway, how he can protect your house from burglars while you are out of town, he can show you how it has been done in several cases.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Union, from Aspinwall.—J. G. Hyer, J. A. Ayres and wife, George W. Thomas, Thomas P. Towner, G. H. Turner and lady, Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Mrs. And Gallagher, Mrs. Dr. Fayer, W. T. Aylward and family, W. J. Bennett, J. H. Fuller, Mrs. J. W. Phillips and children, R. M. Fuller, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Alex. Bowers, Dr. Chas. Schmidt, Dr. Richard James J. Slocum, C. Blume, W. Blemlin and wife, J. H. McCue, H. Schneider, wife and child, Mrs. G. Wallace and child, A. G. Murray, E. F. Mitchell and wife, J. J. Hunt and wife, F. Wentworth, Geo. Burnett and daughter, A. Cochrane, J. Lafree, W. Yeoman, M. Smith, J. B. Hunt, S. Jacobson, wife and child, H. Wade, Miss L. A. Hall, Mrs. Packard and child, W. H. Smith, wife and infant, D. S. Isdwood, Miss C. A. Bowman, Miss A. Davis, Geo. A. Sawyer, wife and child, S. Steadman, R. Parry, wife and infant, E. H. Benson, J. L. Dobson, J. H. Fox, Mrs. Bullock and infant, Lieut. Hall and child, Mrs. D. N. Hoe, Gen. McKinney and wife, T. R. Stewart, J. Moran, Mr. Quimar, Dr. S. E. Bennett, Mr. Jones, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Ayres and wife, Mrs. Lawrence and child, Mrs. Sallie Land and 2 children, F. Parker, wife and child, George H. Jones, M. F. Meredith, Mrs. Taylor, G. H. Rogers, C. Warner, H. Irwin, C. F. Wilson, S. Wing, Rev. M. Mackey, Thomas Crew, Mrs. L. Wyman, E. Lewis, L. Tomaso, Frank H. Thomas, S. Newman, J. M. Merrill, T. P. Wheeler, R. S. Vaughan, R. Schmeichaun, Miss H. Linn, S. Conner, A. D. Abbott, wife and infant, Miss Bonham, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Bell, Eugene Mason, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Carey, O. H. Butman and wife, Capt. Wing and child, Mr. Baker, Grand and lady, Mrs. H. L. Tuthill and child, W. Hutchinson, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Smith, wife and child, Dr. Hall, Miss Fox, Miss Jones, Mrs. Dr. Sherwood, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Hoover, H. D. Wentworth, wife and child, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Sherwood, Mrs. Dr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4000. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The Military Situation Reviewed.

Confidence of the Army in Certain Success.

A Good Place to Draw Inspiration From.

REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

CAPTURE OF TWELVE TORPEDOES.

HONORS TO THE LAMENTED DEAD.

Slightly Retrospective—The Inevitable Results of the Present Campaign—Incidents and Scenes Further North.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Friday Evening, July 15, 1864.

The date of my letter is suggestive. It reminds me most vividly of the excitement and exhilaration in which I participated on the 15th of June—just four weeks ago to-night—when those marvelously strong works in front of Petersburgh were wrenched from the rebels, and seized by the Union army with a determined and unrelenting grip, which must in time strangle the rebellion, or, at least, make the evacuation of Richmond a necessity. These are not idle words. The people, always steadfast in their hope of ultimate success, yet always impatient of delay, may shake their heads incredulously, and call this the view of an optimist. Let them do this, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Gen. GRANT believes it. So do his subordinate Generals. So must every thinking man in the army and out of it. Consider a moment. How can Richmond be tenable without supplies for LEE's army? These supplies are not in the city. There are not provisions enough in the rebel capital to feed the troops on half rations for two weeks. Such is a well-advised estimate. Now, whence is subsistence to be obtained? Our cavalry, by destroying the railroads south of Richmond, have either completely shut off the sources of supply, or have so seriously interrupted them, that LEE finds himself in a desperate strait. They now stand ready again to swoop down upon these roads like a hawk upon its quarry. All that is required now is to keep the cavalry branch of the service in an effective condition, and starvation, grim, gaunt, and unrelenting, will do the rest. Is it not clear, then, that the army in its present lines and limits, holds the colgne of vantage? The rebels *must* succumb under its vice-like grip. They feel this. They struggle now like a dying man whose throat is clutched and whose armies are pinioned by a superior power, but whose limbs are yet free to strike and writhe a little time before his strength is finally exhausted. We must expect hard knocks and pain ul bruises so long as these struggling limbs continue their convulsive death-throes, but there is not sufficient vital force remaining to do us permanent injury. And the long agony would countless have been over now if Gen. HUNTER's column had been strong enough to have held the lodgment made by him at Lynchburgh.

Such is my diagnosis of the condition of the opposing armies. It is made from one day's observation and inquiry on my return to the front from the North, after a ten days' absence. I came here direct as possible from New-York—fresh from its busy commercial scenes, from the chilling influences of its morbid depression at the rebel invasion of Maryland, and its unseemly impatience because "Petersburgh is not taken," and I breathe freer. Here, instead of these shameful and ungrateful exhibitions of doubt and distrust, I find, in delightful contrast, a faith everywhere which is invincible, a heroism long suffering and unshaken, and a profound hope in the speedy and successful issue of the campaign.

Indeed, if the army were not humiliated at the conduct of the people of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the North generally relative to the late raid, it certainly would be amused. But the craven fear evinced by the farmers and yeomen of the invaded region excites humiliation, indignation and contempt. Without waiting to ascertain the strength of the invading force, able-bodied men became like timid children, hastily abandoned their homes, taking with them whatsoever in live stock or valuables they could carry away, and made no show of resistance. Then the cry went up loudly for aid from here, and troops were sent hence from an army where every man is needed and where the ranks should be reinforced rather than depleted. This rebel marauding party, composed of EARLY's division, was known to have left here three weeks since, and the fact was announced in the Northern journals. Their design was suspected, and doubtless the Governors of the Northern States were officially apprised of what they had to expect. Men here ask, and ask justly, why were not the militia of the various States mustered to meet them, instead of permitting them to run rough-shod where they would, and then, in the extremity, imperil the crowning success of operations here, by withdrawing troops to defend homes which the militia should feel disgraced that they were unable to protect. There is no place throughout all the South where our raiding parties have penetrated that they have passed through unmolested. If not organized militia, then guerrillas have attempted to impede and annoy them. Under these circumstances, the army wonders that GILMOR's band of highwaymen, scattered and few, should have burned and plundered in the very suburbs of the City of Baltimore, interrupted communication for days with the National Capital, and there should have been only one Ishmael Day, and he a valetudinarian, to fire a shot in protest. I merely express the opinion of the gallant men who are sacrificing all earthly considerations on the altar of patriotism, when I say that they are humiliated and disgusted. After three years' experience of invasion, is it still necessary that raiding parties should get as far North as Lake Ontario, leaving ruin and desolation in their track, before the slow-learning people of the North can be made to understand that they live in a time of war, and must suffer, and sacrifice, and yield all things, and subordinate all things to the emergency? Why do not the people awake? Why is there no thorough enrollment and organization of the militia? After these experiences, will they continue supine, buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, doing ordinary work in extraordinary times, or will they devote at least a little of their attention and time to military drill and preparation?

These questions presented themselves forcibly to my mind last Wednesday, which I spent in Baltimore. There was a city, almost isolated from the rest of the world, and believed to be in imminent peril. The inhabitants were almost frenzied with terror. Business was suspended. Old men and young men were rushing to arms. Citizens patroled the streets, armed, but unorganized. Volunteers, mounted and on foot, presented themselves at Gen. ORD's headquarters and the various militia rendezvous to enroll for the defence of the city. For these raw, undisciplined men, from the pressing necessities of the case, the arsenals were depleted of valuable arms. Would it not be insulting to the common sense of Gen. ORD, Gen. WALLACE, or any man of military experience, to suppose that they could have confidence in the ability of these untrained men to stand up against the assaults of an organized body of far inferior numbers. I heard one General remark, as he saw squad after squad of these "minute men" receive splendid new Sharpe's carbines from the arsenal near the City Hotel, "those arms are being issued for the rebels as surely as they make an attack!" and the truth of the assertion the veriest tyro in military mages could not gainsay. In view of these facts, then, the cry of the army is to urge everywhere throughout the North the immediate and thorough organization of the militia. Neglect this important matter longer, and an experience more bitter than has yet befallen may teach, when too late, its necessity.

My trip from Philadelphia to Baltimore during the height of the raiding excitement was not altogether devoid of incident; but I spare your readers the infliction of a personal narrative of events which time has robbed of its freshness.

From Perryville, on the Susquehanna, to Baltimore, the transit was made on the steamer *Georgiana*, of the Bay Line, the proprietors of which, with characteristic illiberality, availed themselves of the necessities and misfortunes of travelers to charge $5 per passenger for the four hours' trip. This line of steamers is under Government charter to carry mails, freight from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and has the monopoly of the passenger traffic between these points. For carrying soldiers and persons in Government employ on these steamers there is a rate of fare fixed by the Quartermaster's Department, but to civilians the charge of a passage ticket is $5—stateroom and meals $2 50 in addition. Even in these times of high prices such an amount should secure at least as good fare and as pleasant and clean sleeping accommodations as the North River and Sound steamers furnish for half the money. But the Chesapeake Bay Line falls incomparably short in this respect, and outraged and indignant and otherwise helpless hundreds of passengers will thank me for holding up these miserable barpies to public reprobation, notwithstanding they may be too thick-skinned and far gone in evil ways to care for the exposure. H. J. W.

Rebel Operations on the James—Miscellaneous Cannonading—A Visit by Gen. Grant—Resignation of Gen. Brooks—A Raid.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

This morning we were astonished as much as army people allow themselves to be astonished, at the sound of heavy ordnance in an unexpected quarter. It commenced as early as 7 o'clock in the direction of the James River, between the landing at Bermuda Hundred and the fortified position held by Gen. FOSTER's command, on the north side of the river, near Jones' Neck. An explanation of the disturbance soon reached Gen. BUTLER's headquarters.

The telegram said that the rebels had brought down a light battery of Whitworth guns from Malvern Hill to the banks of the river, near Harall's Landing, and opened fire upon the gunboat *Mendota*, Commander NICHOLS. The gunboat replied, and for a time the practice was quite lively, ending with a loss on our side of one man killed, two mortally wounded and five others badly. After the gunboat retired from action the rebels brought their fire to bear in the direction of the pontoon bridge at Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, evidently with the determination of destroying it. Not a shot struck the bridge, however, but several dropped directly among the headquarter encampment, one rending the tent of Capt. DAVIS, A. A. G., and destroying temporarily all his camp comforts, while another went through his horse lengthwise, making the burial of the animal a necessity. A random shell or two landed in a park of caissons on the Jones' Neck side of the river, exploding, but marvelously causing no explosion of the caissons.

Later in the forenoon, in accordance with a previous arrangement which the unexpected incident of the morning was not considered of sufficient importance to frustrate, Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER visited Gen. FOSTER's position on an inspecting tour. They embarked at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, on the vixenish little army gunboat *Chamberlain*, Gen. GRAHAM in command, a craft *sans peur et sans reproche*, and darting round into the James, sped along without knowledge of danger ahead until the boat got into the very teeth of it. The rebels, without of course knowing the distinguished party of a Lieutenant-General, a Major-General and one Brigadier, were their target, sent three Whitworth bolts plumply at them, happily without hitting either dignitaries, subordinates or boat, and Gen. GRAHAM paying passing compliments from his howitzers and rifled cannon in response, continued swiftly on his course up stream. Arriving at Gen. FOSTER's, a landing was made, and Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER did their inspecting of the works. Will the great public believe me when I say that both these leaders returned by the way that they went, preferring to take the risk of the rebel fire to a hot and long but safe ride on horseback to their respective headquarters from Jones' Neck? As they repassed the rebel battery another shot was sent at them, this time coming directly between the *Chamberlain's* wash-boom and deck-house, in which the Generals and their respective Staffs were taking lunch. The little steamer did some rapid firing, which had the effect of silencing the rebels, while Gen. GRANT finished his repast with his usual imperturbability, and Gen. BUTLER, who never knew personal fear, ate not a mouthful less. Of course, Cols. SHAFFER and BABCOCK and other members of the staffs were not behind their respective chiefs in the exhibition of coolness in lunching under these circumstances. It is immensely difficult, where the way is open, as in this case, between personal courage on the one hand, and the higher courage of the moral sled on the other, to choose the better course. Military ethics say, "spurn danger," and personal pride whispers "take your chances," but deep down beyond these promptings, there must be a still small voice which whispers to both these gentlemen: "Your lives are not yours to risk without a cause. You belong to your country. Upon you mighty responsibilities devolve. Don't tempt Providence." And, obeying these inward monitors, a mid-day ride, scorching and unpleasant, would have been taken instead of the cool trip down the river. After all, I don't know anything about these matters, and the danger from sunstroke might have been as great as from rebel shells.

It would be improper to let pass unnoticed a statement which has been made public, to the effect that Gen. BUTLER has been relieved of his command in the field, and his department headquarters ordered to be established at Fortress Monroe. True, such an order was promulgated, but without Gen. GRANT's knowledge or wish. As soon as he heard that it was issued, the Lieutenant-General, who fully appreciates Gen. BUTLER's services, suspended the operation of the order. Gen. BUTLER, then, is yet in command, and, I am assured, is likely to remain in the field.

Brig.-Gen. BROOKS, who has been in command of the Tenth Corps since Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE was relieved, leaves here in a day or two, to the great regret of the army. For private reasons, Gen. BROOKS has resigned his commission, not only of Brigadier-General, but of Major in the regular service.

Negotiations are being vigorously pushed respecting the exchange of prisoners. Maj. MELFORD has been in daily intercourse, through flag-of-truce, with Commissioner Ro. OULD; but of the character of the diplomacy I am utterly ignorant. Maj. MELFORD yesterday brought down a mail of twenty thousand letters from Union captives at Richmond to their friends at the North.

A raiding party composed of 300 men of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. PATTEN, and accompanied by Capt. JAMES SHAFFER and Lieut. MANNING of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, returned a few days since from an extended ride through the Blackwater district. The fruits of the excursion were 200 horses and mules, two signal officers and several privates, much valuable information and 25 negroes. The various bands of partisan cavalry who infest that district were too fleet for them. They bring intelligence of the poor condition of the grain crops throughout the region visited. The long drought at which we have been repining here, has extended very far South, causing all vegetation to languish.

A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's Amnesty, has recently been tried with success along our lines. A common boy's kite is sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. To a particularly weak spot in the weak string a bundle of the printed promises of amnesty is fastened. When the kite is high enough and soaring far within the rebel lines, the stout string is slackened and all the strain is brought upon the weak. Instantly the cord parts at the tender spot, and the proclamations, "thick as Autumnal leaves which strew the streams in Valambrossa," shower gently o'er hill and plain and forest top, where the rebels can pick them up. Is not that a brilliant thing, and worthy of universal Yankee ingenuity?

Lieut. CHAMBERS, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, of whose exploit, the other day, in destroying a grist mill and capturing fifteen prisoners, you have been informed, has been appointed Captain for his gallantry.

All is quiet along the lines to-night. H. J. W.

Stillness of the Sabbath—Lack of Divine Service—Important Capture of Torpedoes—Where Did they Come from?

From our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sunday Evening, July 17, 1864.

Not the sound of a drum, nor the harsh, discordant note of shot from musket or cannon, has today disturbed the Sabbath stillness yet resting upon the embattled hosts from extremity to extremity of the lines. The unbroken quietness would have done credit to the strictest and sedatest of New-England towns, still living under the blue code of its grim old founders, and not the sourest and severest of the Puritan Fathers could have raised his reverend hands in holy horror at any noisy desecration of the Lord's Day, as observed in the Union ranks or the rebel. But this perfect stillness on Sunday is nothing new. I have often adverted to it before, especially during this campaign, and the whole army, officers and men, from Generals through all the grades to drummer boys, look for Sunday rest as a matter of course. Indeed, the difference between Sunday and any other day, so far as active hostilities are concerned, is not very marked now, and has not been for a week or two. I believe that it is only in front of the line held by the Eighteenth and Ninth Corps that picket firing, even on week days, is persistently engaged in. Everywhere else on both sides there seems to be a sensible and studious intention to avoid useless waste of life, as skirmish firing, under the conditions prevailing here, certainly is. In front of Gen. BURNSIDE's lines, I am told, that only one shot has been fired during three weeks. That came from a rebel soldier of mischievous proclivities, who was punished for violating the tacit truce. His commanding officer exposed him for three hours outside of their breastworks, within fifty yards of our lines, compelling him to march to and fro during all that time with a heavy stick of wood upon his shoulder, as penance for his indiscretion. Our men magnanimously spared the poor wretch's life. The good feeling now evinced between the opposing pickets is something wonderful, considering the vindictiveness of former times. Within a few days I have seen men from both armies meet at a spring half-way between the lines and fill their canteens as harmoniously as though they were the best of neighbors. This is a singular phenomenon of the war, and how long it shall exist and remain unexplained I will not pretend to say.

Before dismissing the Sunday topic, let me say, and I make the assertion sorrowfully, that, notwithstanding the favorable quietness, as far as I know, outside of the hospitals, with very rare exceptions, there are no religious services held. Every regiment has its chaplain, and I cannot help thinking that the mass of the army would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of Sunday worship if it were offered. But the opportunity is not offered, and if chaplains are not responsible for this remissness, who is? Is it because their presence in the field has been rendered embarrassing and almost intolerable by the constant thwartings and jeers of superior officers? Will the chaplains explain?

I have been beguiled into writing more about Sunday observances than I intended, particularly as I have a really important piece of news to communicate. I refer to the capture this morning of twelve torpedoes on the James River, away down below our present position. The bald facts in detail are as follows: On Friday last, the rebels ran a section of a light field battery down to the river bank, about four miles from Wilcox's Wharf, and opened fire upon our passing transports. The steamer *Parke*, of Gen. Grant's army gunboat fleet, Capt. A. L. FITCH, Company L, Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, commanding, happened to be within hearing of the guns, and, hurrying down, succeeded, after throwing a few shells, in silencing the rebels—not, however, until one of the transports (a propeller, the name of which I have not learned,) received two shots. Capt. FITCH followed up his success by making a reconnoissance inland, ascertaining that the enemy were in force of 300 strong near Malvern Hill. Yesterday morning he again landed with twenty-five men, in expectation of capturing some rebel recruits who were supposed to be lurking near the river bank; but the party had not gone far when they came up with from fifty to eighty of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish resulted, in which the enemy lost four men wounded against one on our side. After making the cavalry run, Capt. FITCH brought his men back to the boat, and all last night a bright lookout was kept on the river, but there was no demonstration on the part of the enemy. This morning, Capt. FITCH again went on shore, and near the landing-place, at Herring Creek, the boat's crews found two shallops containing ten torpedoes of large size, rigged with grapnels, and ready for anchoring in the river. On the beach, near the boats, were two more torpedoes, making twelve in the aggregate. Not a rebel was to be seen in the vicinity. These internal-machines and the boats were taken on board the *Parke* and brought to Point of Rocks, where, this afternoon, I examined them. In shape these torpedoes are similar to those which have been so often represented in the illustrated journals. A half barrel filled with powder, with cane-fashioned ends, each eighteen inches in length, the whole well tarred and braced with ropes, from which depends an iron grapnel of the ordinary shape as to flukes, but having a very heavy, bulky, unfinished cast-iron shank; two brass tubes, one arranged for explosion by a percussion-cap and the other by a galvanic battery, and fixed into each torpedo; and besides the grapnels, there is attached to each of the torpedoes a weight formed of half of an 8-inch round shot, with a ring-bolt on the convex surface, the precise use of which neither the captors or myself were wise enough in infernal lore to explain. As we examined these twelve tarry, ugly looking death-and-destruction working devices, as they lay in a grim row on the river bank, I felt some nervousness lest one of them should explode its gallons of powder in consequence of careless fingering of its brass headed tube-screws, and rash handling of its other mysterious mechanism. I could not forget the utter wreck and rending of two of our naval gunboats by just such a contrivance as any single one of these, in the early days of our occupation of Bermuda Hundred, and I was glad to leave their neighborhood. The two boats captured proved clearly, if before there were any doubt of the fact, that the rebels have a perfectly organized torpedo corps. Both boats are alike in size and shape, painted alike, furnished with muffled oars and numbered. The one which I examined particularly, had a large figure 2 on her bow. She is flat-bottomed, broad-beamed, and evidently built expressly for transporting and planting the torpedoes. There is some doubt as to how these infernal machines were brought to the place where they were found. Many persons incline to the opinion that they have been transported up the James River by Northern Secessionists, but I scarcely think such a theory reasonable. My impression is that HUNTER DAVIDSON, arch fiend of the torpedo corps, hauled both boats and torpedoes by wagon down to the highest navigable point on Herring Creek, and so floated them to the James. In support of this theory, I discovered marks on the bottom of the boat which nothing but the friction of a wagon-wheel could have made. There is no doubt, however, that outside traitors might do their friends in the Confederacy great service by furnishing supplies via the James River, now that the free navigation of this stream is almost uninterrupted; and in view of this fact, which has been brought to the attention of the authorities, there will doubtless be such restrictions imposed upon navigation as will prevent the rebels receiving aid and comfort from vessels supposed to be nothing more important than "sutlers' schooners. I do not believe there have been as yet any deceptions of this sort practiced, but they might be without ordinary precaution.

The capture of these twelve torpedoes to-day may be looked upon as a signal mercy of Providence. Had the rebels succeeded in planting them where they intended, the destruction of property and life would doubtless have been immense. All honor to the active mosquito fleet of the army, and especially to the crew of the *Parke*, for thwarting the fiendish purposes of the rebels!

To-night there has been considerable excitement among the camps and at the various headquarters. Information has been received that the enemy intends to attack our entire line at daylight, and from such sources that it would be unwise to take no more than the ordinary precautions against assault. Everybody will "sleep on his arms" to-night, ready to spring up at the first sound of the assault. Let it come. We are not unprepared. Meanwhile I shall throw myself upon my rough camp bed, made of two blankets spread over pine saplings, laid close together lengthwise, and elevated from the ground by resting on crosspieces supported on crotch headed posts. A primitive and rough bedstead, no better and no worse than thousands of others in the army, but as comfortable and useful as carved rosewood. The pliant saplings are like elastic springs, that yield to the slightest motion of the form, and with one blanket beneath and the other atop, my cot compactly folded for a pillow, I sleep as soundly as though I reclined on a mattress stuffed with poppies. Human physical wants are nearly all conventional and artificial. It is only after roughing it in the army that one finds out how little is needed to make life happy here below.

I must close this letter with an incident just furnished by good-humored "Jerry," the hostler of "our mess." "Jerry" is a black man, and an affectionate husband and father, whose family live at Fortress Monroe. Regularly on Monday night, after the horses are cared for, and "Jerry" is at leisure, he comes for pen, ink and paper, whereon, vicariously, (for he can't use the pen himself,) he expresses his feelings and devotion to his spouse and offspring. In my hurry just now I gave "Jerry" everything he wanted in the stationery line excepting an envelope. Discovering his need, he returned and asked for an *antelope*. "A what?" I uttered. "An antelope," he innocently repeated. This was too much. I laughed immoderately and wounded the honest fellow's feelings. But "Jesse's" offended dignity was restored as soon as I taught him the proper pronunciation of the word, and I have no doubt that the well-worn elementary book from which he is learning to read, will be inumbed more assiduously than ever in the hope of obtaining that knowledge which none feel more than "Jesse" and his fellow freedmen to be the road to power. H. J. W.

P. S.—The following highly interesting official order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C., IN THE FIELD, July 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 80.—In honor of the memory of some of the gallant dead of this army, who have fallen in the campaign, the redoubts and batteries on the lines will hereafter be known as follows, viz:

Redoubt on Spring Hill, named Redoubt Converse, after Maj. JOSIAH H. CONVERSE, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, A. J. G. on Gen. MARTINDALE's Staff.

Redoubt on Cobb's Hill, near Signal Tower, is named Redoubt Zabriskie, after Col. ADRAM ZABRISKIE, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Battery No. 8 is named Battery Burpee, after Lieut.-Col. T. E. BURPEE, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

The square redoubt in rear of the lines between batteries Nos. 7 and 8, is named Redoubt Wead, after Col. E. F. WEAD, Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 7 is named Battery Walker, after Maj. WILLIAM J. WALKER, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 6 is named Battery Pruyn, after Maj. CHAS. E. PRUYN, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

The square redoubt in front of Battery No. 6 is named Redoubt Dutton, after Col. A. H. DUTTON, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

Battery No. 5 is named Battery England, after Lieut.-Col. T. S. ENGLAND, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 4 is named Battery Marshall, after Lieut.-Col. GEORGE E. MARSHALL, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 3 is named Battery Anderson, after Lieut.-Col. HIRAM ANDERSON, Ninety-second New-York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of battery No. 3 is named redoubt McCosline, after Col. JOHN MCCOSLINE, One Hundred and Sixth-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 2 is named battery Perry, after Lieut.-Col. EUGENE PERRY, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Battery No. 1 is named redoubt Drake, after Col. J. C. DRAKE, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of battery No. 1 is named redoubt Carpenter, after Lieut.-Col. E. F. CARPENTER, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

The battery in rear of the Curtis-house, heretofore known as the water battery, is named battery Sporford, after Lieut.-Col. W. P. SPOFFORD, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

The battery at Crow Nest is named battery Sawyer, after Maj. CHAS. W. SAWYER, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

The 100-pounder Parrott battery at the Curtis-house is named battery Parsons, after First Lieut. A. K. PARSONS, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, A. D. C., on Gen. W. H. T. BROOKS' Staff.

The 10-inch mortar battery in front of the Curtis-house is named battery Wilcox, after Capt. E. K. WILCOX, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. G., on Gen. STANNARD's Staff.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, A. A. G.

Wounded in Eighteenth Army Corps since July 15, 1864.

Report from last date, July 15, 1864.

Corp Thos D Hankinson, B, 3d N Y—arm amputated.
G W Tryon, H, 3d N Y L A—knee.
S McMahon, B, 11th Conn—arm amputated.
Moses Hillwood, E, 92d N Y—both thighs.
S Dillen, colored, A, 25th Mass—lex.
Michael Mitchell, H, 4th N H—leg.
Morris Bowen, H, 4th Mass Car—knee.
Henry Walker, F, 27th Mass—leg.
Jacob Kippers, E, 19th Wis—arm.
Wm H Hardan, G, 117th N Y—hand.
Justin E Batchelor, I, 9th Maine—arm.
John H Hart, bugler, E, 4th Mass Cav—leg.
John A Crossley, F, 2d P V A—ler.
Soneil Parjeaun, D, 169th N Y—head.
Wm S Hayden, B, 13th Ind—hip.
Saxton Taylor, F, 81st N Y—head.
J S Walker, D, 40th Mass—head.
Chas T Morse, I, 40th Mass—head.
Henry Summakomper, G, 28th Mass—back.
Wm West, I, 12th P V—side.
Thos Roach, B, 47th N Y—leg.
Conrad Gebbaner, B, 13th Ind—face.
Henry Brown, colored, K, 2d U S—both legs.
Weston Ballou, H, 4th N H—hip.
Jno W Hulsizer, F, 9th N J—arm.
Benj Grace, B, 148th N Y—back.
M Van Dewalker, M, 10th N Y A—foot.
Corp Geo Kenister, H, 9th Maine—foot.
Wm Daly, B, 48th N Y—arm.
E Doan, C, 13th Indiana—breast.
G F Rook, B, 9th Maine—scalp.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Expedition by General Slocum.

REBEL ALARM IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. A. J. Smith Moving Rapidly Forward.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19.

Vicksburgh advices to the 12th report all quiet. The expedition under Gen. SLOCUM, reinforced by the cavalry sent by Gen. WASHBURNE, was marching again for the interior of Mississippi.

The latest accounts from Gen. SMITH place him near Pontotoc on the 10th inst.

FORREST has issued a call for all citizens between the ages of 15 and 65 to rally to his support, and for the old men and boys to come and take care of their horses while his men engaged the enemy.

The report published in the Southern papers that FORREST had communicated his intention to retaliate upon our officers for any citizen injured under WASHBURNE's recent railroad order, is false. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of Gen. WASHBURNE's order. Nearly every train on the railroad for ten days previous to this order was fired upon by bushwhackers, and citizens and soldiers were killed and wounded. Since the order, not a gun has been fired.

The report that the circulation of the Chicago *Times* had been suppressed, is also false.

The reports of affairs in Memphis are made by Cairo reporters. They are nearly all sensational, and should not be believed until corroborated.

REPORTS VIA ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The rebel accounts of Gen. SLOCUM's expedition to Jackson, Miss., claim that a Federal column under Gen. ELLICT, was attacked at the junction of the Port Hudson and Rodney road on the 5th, and repulsed with great slaughter. The roads for miles were strewn with dead negroes, horses, guns, &c.

This doubtless refers to the expedition consisting of the Marine Brigade, of two regiments of negroes, which marched from Rodney on the 4th, and were attacked by five brigades of rebel cavalry and one of infantry, and after fighting nearly all day, the rebels were driven off. Our troops returned to their boats. Our loss was about 150 killed, wounded and missing.

Two Important Expeditions.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 18.

The expedition that left Memphis under Gen. A. J. SMITH about three weeks ago, has not been heard from lately. It had passed Corinth about ten days ago, and was heading toward Tuscaloosa or Selma. The column numbered more than 20,000 men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery. We are expecting daily to hear of a battle between this force and the rebels under FORREST and RODDY—the same who defeated STEARNS so terribly, early in June. Gen. SMITH will give the rebels a chance to play a game with him. We have no fears of the result.

About a week since a strong column under Gen. ROUSSEAU marched south from Decatur, Ala., heading in the direction of Selma or Montgomery. We should not be surprised if these two armies should form a junction in the heart of Alabama. If FORREST's forces were defeated and dispersed, there would be no rebel troops in that State able to oppose the march of SMITH and ROUSSEAU's columns in any direction they may choose to go. These troops can inflict tenfold more damage on the enemy; and JOHNSTON is in no condition to detach sufficient force to stop them. Once to Selma, the way is open to Mobile, down the Alabama River.

This double expedition is likely to produce a profound sensation in Dixie. The fighting men of Alabama are mostly in JOHNSTON's and LEE's armies, while the interior of the State is densely populated with slaves, who can be converted into very useful auxiliaries to the army of "invasion." Our readers will not have to wait long before hearing from these expeditions.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

Forrest Moving upon Gen. Sherman's Rear—Brownsboro Captured—Huntsville, Ala., Threatened—Reinforcements Going Forward.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 18.

The *Journal* is advised that early on Saturday morning a large rebel force said to be under command of Gen. FORREST, captured the Federal stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by 100 men, most of whom escaped.

The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets.

Our troops number some five thousand and are strongly fortified.

The rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

Additional Federal troops are leaving here to the relief of Huntsville.

NEW RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS.—A new building, to be used as a recruiting depot, has been erected on the Battery, and will be ready for use next week. An effort was made by the Chairman of the Volunteer Committee to have the building connected by a covered way with Castle Garden; but permission was refused by Mr. CASSERLY, on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, who had previously denied an application of Mr. BLUNT to establish a branch recruiting office in Castle Garden.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

NO RESISTANCE BY JOHNSTON.

The Rebels Getting Into the Defences of the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches to the War Department, convey the gratifying intelligence that, having previously passed the Chattahoochee, his whole army yesterday advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peach Tree Creek. This movement, to which was opposed only a very feeble resistance by JOHNSTON, necessarily forces the rebels into the defences of Atlanta; and though it does not bring that city absolutely under siege, yet it lays it under artillery fire. The Atlanta papers have lately acknowledged that if JOHNSTON cannot hold the Union forces in check along the Chattahoochee, he cannot anywhere below it.

The capture of Atlanta and the formation of a base of operations there, thus completely severing rebel communication between the eastern and western zones, would be a victory of more real and far more substantial importance than even a great success in Virginia; although the concentration of the two chief armies of the opposing forces in front of Richmond has given to operations in that theatre an importance not justified by any military or material considerations involved.

The probability that the rebels will be compelled to abandon Atlanta, adds increased likelihood to the theory that LEE will endeavor to draw reinforcements from Georgia; but it is fully expected that any efforts in this direction will be frustrated by speedy operations before Petersburgh that will bring the rebel calculations to naught.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

The *Bulletin* has the following special:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from SHERMAN. It is not news of battle, but something better.

Gen. SHERMAN announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahoochee, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peach-tree Creek.

This advance was made without any resistance from JOHNSTON's army, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired.

This movement necessarily forces JOHNSTON into the defences of Atlanta, and places the city within range of SHERMAN's guns.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 19.

The report from New-York to the effect that Atlanta has been occupied is without foundation. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy; but nothing is known positively of this.

One of the reports says that during the delay of Gen. SHERMAN at the river the enemy has been enabled to get his valuables away; but in opposition to this it is well known that all had been taken away weeks since, to Augusta. The evacuation of Atlanta really began several weeks ago.

Gen. SHERMAN yesterday moved out of his works on the south side of the Chattahoochee, to attack JOE JOHNSTON's forces, if found in front of them, or occupy the city in the event of his retreat. Nothing later than the information that he had moved has been received here.

Gen. SHERMAN will probably send the news himself by telegraph to the War Department. It is believed here that during the halt at Chattahoochee Gen. SHERMAN completely destroyed all rebel communications between Atlanta and Richmond and Atlanta and Montgomery.

REBEL ACCOUNTS, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 18.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 16, contains the following dispatches:

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 14.

Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's Bridge, nine miles from Noonan, last night. They were met by ARMSTRONG's brigade of cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned.

There is no change in the situation of affairs at the front.

The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 15.

Gov. BROWN having official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defence of their homes and State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under a guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, July 10.

The enemy have evacuated John's Island.

It is noticed that transports are quite busy in changing troops, chiefly to Morris Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Reported Great Battle at Atlanta—Overthrow of the Confederates—Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 18, VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The Norfolk *New Régime*, of this morning, says:

"We have information from the front that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederate force, the capture of Atlanta and fifteen thousand rebel prisoners. Three cheers for SHERMAN!"

We have arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, and the above report is, no doubt, premature.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at Greenwich, Conn., where messages may be forwarded direct to all the principal cities. They have also opened an office at Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond papers of the 16th inst. have been received, from which we make the following extracts:

FROM THE ARMIES IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES, of the Southern Express Company, has obligingly furnished us with late Atlanta papers in advance of the mails. We get from them the following relative to the situation at Atlanta:

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, treating of SHERMAN'S position, says:

In his work on military science, Gen. HALLECK lays it down as a principle that "deep lines are dangerous." SHERMAN is just such a line as the author mush have had in his mind's eye. It may be said to extend from Louisville to the Chattahoochie River, though Nashville is its proper base. His movement so far into the lothrin of the Confederacy is certainly the boldest, not to say the most reckless, on record, not excepting even the advance of NAPOLEON upon the city of Moscow. Such an opportunity for destroying or annihilating an army has never been offered to an opposing foe, and if something is not now done in the "gobbling up" business, so much talked of during the war, we shall think there is a sad want of combination and cooperation among our military leaders. SHERMAN is now, as it were, in a net or *cul de sac*, and if he and his whole army are not brought to grief, it will certainly not be for the want of temerity on his part.

With his communications cut for a few days or weeks, SHERMAN would be forced to re-treat, which, in view of the impoverished condition of the country behind him, would prove as disastrous as a further advance. Before he could reach Nashville his army would be measurably destroyed, and he might not find it safe to remain even on this side of the Ohio.

* * * Let us have mutual aid and hearty cooperation among all our leaders, at least so long as the dastard foe shall pollute our soil with his unhallowed footsteps. That SHERMAN may be the first victim of such mutual cooperation is not only our most ardent prayer, but our belief, bordering even upon conviction.

CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

The Atlanta papers have accounts of the manner in which the people of Georgia are treated by the cruel and bloodthirsty enemy now desolating the beautiful Cherokee country:

"A few days since a detachment of twenty-four men left JOHNSTON'S army for the purpose of breaking up a band of thirty desperadoes, composed of tories and Yankee soldiers, who were committing every species of depredation upon the families of Murray County.

Mr. MCGARRAH says that on Monday last a portion of the detachment encountered this band of thieves and robbers, and one of the guides of the detachment, MARTIN PEPPLES, was killed, and seven of the enemy were killed and wounded; that on the next day the remainder of the band was attacked at Spring Place, and seventeen more of the thieving scoundrels were killed and wounded.

He says all the means that devilish malignity can invent, or Yankee ingenuity suggest, are resorted to, to punish, harass, vex and break the spirit of the people. He also stated that printed orders from SHERMAN were found upon the persons of some that were killed, directing that after the 7th of this month, any citizen or soldier, without proper authority, caught within three miles of the railroad, should be immediately executed—that all citizens living within that distance on the railroad must move, and their houses are to be burnt.

THE FIRE UPON CHARLESTON—THE MALIGNITY OF THE YANKEES.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the Northern papers, and was published in the papers of this city, what purported to be an official correspondence between Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL JONES, commanding the department of South Carolina, and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding United States forces on Morris Island, relative to placing some Yankee prisoners in range of the fire directed upon Charleston, with no other view than of killing and frightening the non-combatants and women and children of the city. This turns out (as is usual with the Yankee when they get the worst of a case,) to have been but a garbled copy, or rather only a part of the correspondence that passed on the occasion. The Charleston papers publish the correspondence in full, and give, for the first time, the closing letter of Gen. JONES, which was very ingeniously omitted in the correspondence given in the Yankee journals. This letter of Gen. JONES exposes the real and original intent of GILLMORE—shows the false and mendacious attempt of FOSTER to interpolate to the letter of GILLMORE to Gen. BEAUREGARD—the fresh pretext and flimsy pretence which he would now set up to cover and conceal the malignant design, to reach the vitals of the city, and to destroy its men, women and children, or as GILLMORE expresses it, to reach the "heart of the city." It then proceeds to strip the pretext of its seeming plausibility by unmasking the deception. This is done in the most conclusive and convincing manner, and exhibits, by the character of the firing, that the objects aimed at in the practice, were anything else than those mentioned in the pretext. Gen. JONES' letter further developes the barbarous and murderous design of the enemy, in allowing the refugees to return to their homes, during an interval of perfect cessation from fire, and then, when they had returned, suddenly and without notice to revive its wicked fury. We give that portion of his letter that refers directly to the bombardment, or more properly the firing upon the city of Charleston:

Independently of the declaration of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE that his purpose was to reach "*the heart of the city*," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself and every part of it, and not, as you assume, to destroy certain military and naval works in and around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks, the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city at points remote from each other, and from the works you mention. Many, I believe the greater number of them, have been thrown in the night, when it was impossible to see the object fired at. They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those effecting the fire, of accomplishing any military result, but rather the design of destroying private property and killing some persons, no matter whom—most probably women and children quietly asleep in their accustomed beds. A few weeks since, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, one of your shells passed within a foot of the bed occupied by a man and his wife. They were of the class whom your people denominate "*American citizens of African descent*," and were more than half a mile from the nearest naval or military work. Again, your fire has been so slow that almost damage, save the chance explosion of a magazine, that you could reasonably expect one shot to effect, could ordinarily be repaired before the next shot could be fired. The object of your fire may legitimately be judged of by its effect. It has never suspended for an instant, the labor on or in any military or naval work, factory or foundry, arsenal or depot of supplies. It has never killed or wounded, so far as I can learn, a soldier or laborer engaged thereon. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of an old man, an octogenarian, killed while quietly sitting by his fire at night, the only persons killed have been women and children. You know perfectly well that a fire such as I have described could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specified fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities in the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Major-Gen. GILLMORE threw a few more shell (twenty-seven in all) into the city for no conceivable object than to frighten away and kill a few non-combatants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and gratify a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October not a shot or a shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non-combatants, whom he imagined he had frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the mass of non-combatant population of a large city situated as Charleston would not and could not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wanderers. He knew that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residences in the sparsely settled interior, had fled on the beginning of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria, more deadly than his projectiles.

On the 27th of October, after an interval of more than two months, without a word of warning, he again opened fire, and threw a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate, and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—as I then ceased firing for three weeks.

On the 17th of November he again opened, and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire for public worship. Christmas day, 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of Peace, when the angels proclaimed peace on earth and good-will to men, a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing—was ushered in by Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE with a fire more than ten-fold heavier and more continuous than usual.

These facts, aside from the express declaration of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, show conclusively that the object of the fire was not, and has not been, as you assert, and they show besides that it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and cruelty.

If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the works you mention, it is very manifest that your subordinates who immediately direct it are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the localities of the works in question—and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non-combatants."

The Charleston *Mercury*, in indorsing Gen. JONES' letter, says:

Gen. JONES shows conclusively, that if the fire were confined to the objects against which FOSTER pretends he directs it, the prisoners would be in perfect security, and that they are at this moment in as safe a situation as the families of our citizens who dwell all around them.

We cannot leave the subject without remarking upon a fact which will further strengthen and corroborate the argument of Gen. JONES, as to the real nature of the design. No sooner had the fire of night before last presented its blaze as a target for the enemy, than they immediately commenced a rapid fire, directing their missiles to the scene where the unhoused inhabitants were driven from their homes, and the unarmed firemen and citizens had congregated for their assistance.

In regard to the alleged cruel treatment of the Yankee prisoners thus placed before Charleston, Gen. JONES' letter says:

To this city, thus circumstanced, the prisoners of war referred to in my letter of the 13th, have been sent for safe keeping. You assert, this to be an act of indefensible cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. If it were so, it would ill become any officer of your Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sanction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bestow upon a child. Your Government has retained at the head of one of its armies a General whose conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a by-word and a reproach in every land where the events of the war are known; and at the head of another of its armies a General who publishes to the world, and instructs his officers, that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quicker he or she is disposed of the better," that "Satan and the rebellious saints of Heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment," and that "to such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust." The officers of such a Government are precluded from raising any question as to the observance or non-observance of the rules of honorable warfare.

But it is not true that the prisoners of war now in the city are treated with any cruelty. They are in a large city, not besieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five or ten miles distant. They are provided with commodious and comfortable quarters, remote from all military and naval works, or any other object on which you may legitimately fire, and are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and condition, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

The progress and present stage of the mighty Federal campaign of 1864 begins to be ludicrous. Disinterested spectators far off must be deriving amusement from it, though probably thinking, the farce has been played long enough, and that a joke is a joke. We Confederates can scarcely—absurd as the performance is—find it in our hearts to laugh; and our enemies are even very much less in a merry mood. Yet there is a certain grim humor, a sort of horrible buffoonery in the affair. Think of it—nearly three months ago, after the mightiest preparations by land and sea, two immense armies moved against Richmond in two directions, while another great force careered up the Valley of Virginia—all to unite in and around Richmond, and there and then cut the throat of the "rebellion." And now the irresistible, inevitable U. S. GRANT, who was to achieve that mighty work, sends word to his masters in Washington that if they can repulse the rebels (a Confederate army which is said to be threatening the Federal capital), he GRANT, "can attend to Richmond!" Why, he has been attending to Richmond for many weeks, paying it the most devoted, though respectful and distant attentions; but what comfort is this to Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, as they "ride to the front," or at least towards the front, listening to Confederate shells bursting in the suburbs of Washington, while they have a fast vessel in the Potomac, with steam up, in their rear? GRANT can attend to Richmond! What kind of security is that to the bankers of Washington, who have huddled their safes and their books on board another ship of the Potomac fleet? GRANT may be paying attentions to Richmond, who, indeed, does not relish his attentions at all, but keeps him at arm's length; while Washington, his peculiar trust and care, his own lawful wife that were, whom he is bound to defend and to cherish by all the tenderest ties, is exposed at home to the insolent overtures of a Confederate suitor. Attending to Richmond! and who is there to attend to LINCOLN and SEWARD, to Annapolis and Baltimore?

This feeble war to conquer the Confederacy has already furnished rich material to satirists and caricaturists in amusing pictorials of Europe, to the *Charivaris* and *Mr. Punch*, and the German *Kladderadatsch*. Not Louis XV. himself, "prosecuting his conquests in Flanders," was ever so mocked by an irreverent world as these successive grand armies of the Yankee nation, who are always going to make a clean sweep of the South *this* time, and their long series of invincible Generals, each of whom is, for a moment, the coming man, and the next moment the going one. POPE, who had seen only the rebels' backs, losing the coat from his own back, when he "rebels" whose his command scattered his army—which the rebels' horizon coat was long after to be seen flaunting in a proud widow of Richmond—BANKS, who came to destroy us, but turned out our best Commissary and Quartermaster-General, and who, when last heard of, was fast running away out of his glorious conquests in Louisiana, with the loss of his "baggage and champagne," to say nothing of his wagons and cannons, gunboats and transports, nor of the carriages which contained his fair companions, with their wardrobes.

Then the "grand raids," always destined to cut off Richmond, and end up the Confederacy into two or four pieces, which usually come to a bad end, but which are always found to have—whatever else they may lack—an abundance of preserves and cured provisions, Scotch ales, sardines, and cognac, plenty of ladies' dresses, corsets, petticoats, together with silver plate and rich, velvet-bound books and gold and gems, all stolen; each of those grand armies and grand raids has its own day of popular favor; and as represented in the illustrated papers of New-York, each of them does really seem, with its superb equipments, sleek horses and luxurious warriors, sufficient to conquer an empire. It is surely well for our Confederate people that they do not often get a sight of *Frank Leslie* or *Harper's Weekly*; the sight of themselves in those broad wood-engravings, so cut up and chassé, so driven and routed by the innumerable Lees of handsome gentlemen, on thoroughbred chargers, would almost conquer us without a blow struck. Also the picturesque of the beautiful and costly apparatus of every sort with which that great nation goes to war—of Gen. SHERMAN'S traveling carriage, with its desk and lamps and exquisite liquor-case of rosewood inlaid with silver—of their elegant sutler's stores and reading-rooms—of their balloons, traveling kitchens, portable steam engines—should certainly make us take shame to ourselves that we, thus ragged and all forlorn, pretend to resist so illustrious, or at least so illustrated an army and nation. One can say this whole history, rightly told, will make the universe laugh at its sides. Poor Louis QUINZE was nothing to it, who "was said and even thought, to be prosecuting his conquests to Flanders,' when he let himself, like luggage, be carried thither, and no light luggage, covering miles of road. For he had his unblushing Chateauroux, with her band-boxes and rouge-pots, at his side. He has not only his Maison de Bouche and Valetaille without end, but his very troop of players, with their pasteboard coulisses thunder barrels, their kettles, fiddles, stage wardrobes; all mounted in wagons, tumbrils, second-hand chaises—sufficient not to conquer Flanders, but the patience of the world."

This last campaign, especially destined three months ago to conquer a continent, and thought to be stupendous enough to subdue a hemisphere, is likely to make in history the most grotesque picture of all. True, we cannot yet fully enjoy the ludicrous aspect of it, because it is not yet quite over, and preposterous as it is, has cost, and will yet cost, tears and precious blood, which cry aloud for vengeance. We cannot laugh, but all the rest of the world to whom the representation costs nothing, already enjoy the thing exceedingly; and will go off into convulsions of merriment when they learn how Unconditional Surrender GRANT writes to the Federal capital from the swamps of the Appomatox, that if LINCOLN can only find forces enough to keep the Confederate army out of Washington, he (GRANT) can attend to Richmond.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 16.

Federal invaders being in Lexington, Va., burned Ex-Gov. LETCHER'S house. Confederate troops being in Maryland, have burned the house of Gov. PRATT, of that State, by way of retaliation. This is right. Mr. LETCHER having been legally exposed to hostile incursion, by reason of his Government having taken away all the young men of that place by conscription and put them in our army, had a right to expect, and to demand, and it was the very least he was entitled to expect and demand, that when our army should be in that enemy's country they should have orders to retaliate upon some inhabitant there for what their troops had inflicted upon him and his. It is the commonest and rarest kind of protection and satisfaction which his Government owes to Mr. LETCHER; and it was the only way, during war time, of affording him that protection, by deterring lawless brigands from committing the like outrages again under pretence of waging war.

This is the *morals* of retaliation. It consists in doing to an enemy that which would be an outrage and a crime if it were begun by you, but which becomes a most imperative duty to your own people when it origin ates with that enemy. If they begin to slaughter prisoners, you not only may, but ought to, slaughter prisoners. If they burn mills and private houses in your country, then you must burn mills and private houses in theirs: and it is a duty by no means to be evaded. The defenceless people, whom you have left defenceless, absolutely require it at your hands. If you are an individual you may forgive; if a Government, you neither may nor shall; simply because forgiveness to an enemy is an invitation to that enemy to rob and slay your own people, and you have no right to extend such an invitation. You are not elected to that office in order that you may invite an enemy to lay our fields and our houses in ruins and ashes. Therefore, it was right to burn BALDWIN'S house, to offset LETCHER'S.

But it will occur to many readers to ask, is nobody entitled to retaliation—nobody entitled to protection except a Governor or an Ex-Governor? Some private soldier may say, I also had a house; it was in the Valley of Virginia, too, or in Fauquier, or in Culpepper, or away in Tennessee or Georgia and four years ago I left it and joined this army to fight, not only in defence of my own family or State, but of the whole Confederacy. I have been ordered where the Government pleased; and now my house is a charred ruin; my wife and little children are homeless and dependent upon the charity of their neighbors, and I am a beggared man—*whose* house, then, is to be burned for my house? Whose family is to suffer for what my family has suffered? Or is it true, as our enemies say, that this Southern country is an anti-toeratic country? And if so, is JOHN LETCHER, Ex Governor, one of the aristocrats? What, then, am I, and what am I fighting for?

Dangerous questions—a perilous line of reflection! Perhaps our Government has bethought it in time that it has a certain duty to perform to these men, as well as to the Ex-Governor. We know not what are the precise instructions on this point given to our Commander in the enemy's country; but have heard of no man's house being burned except Gov. BRADFORD'S, and it appears this produced "exasperation." Can it indeed be that our Government has a third time, and after the scenes of this year, sent an army across the Potomac in white kid gloves?

THE WILDERNESS BATTLE-FIELD.

Gathering up the Wounded—The Place Where Wadsworth Died.

From the Rochester Evening Union.

The following letter from Maj. MCPHERSON to Col. HOSMER, contains interesting information in respect to the wounded in the Wilderness, the last moments of Gen. WADSWORTH, &c.:

ANNANDALE, VA., SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.

We are about starting to "Wilderness" with a force of contrabands to bury the many dead who have been lying as they fell in those furious battles of May 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. We came from there about one week ago, where our brigade had been sent to bring in some wounded said to be in the rebel hospitals in the Wilderness. It seems that the enemy were using all diligence to get them away from there, and had moved 100 but a few days before we got there. How unfortunate that our authorities did not move sooner. The balance (100) would have been taken away in a very few days. The poor fellows that were rescued were the "worst wounded cases" and their joy and surprise when our cavalry dashed up to their hospital tents was extreme. They assured us that they had received as kind treatment from the rebel attendants as had their own wounded, many of whom were still there in the hospitals. They only complained of an insufficiency of food—but were anxious to get away toward our lines, even if they died in the ambulances, (some of whom did.)

The "Wilderness" is of great extent, I think. I went up the "old plank road" from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-house, and after leaving Chancellorsville about two miles, you can enter the Wilderness, and at a distance of four miles we began to see evidences of the battle, in the number of newly made graves, and wounds from shot on the trees. A little further on, and we began to find the stench intolerable from dead bodies of both sides, that could be counted by scores along the road-side. Here the battle was evidently fearful, and from the effects of the musketry on the undergrowth and trees, attested the tenacity with which both parties fought for this point. One of my Lieutenants, returning from a short ride into the woods here, assured me that he found a large chestnut tree on one side of which was lying nine of our men, and seven of the enemy on the opposite side, and no place could be found twelve feet from the ground, but had been hit by bullets. Rifle-pits were constructed at right angles from the road on either side, and perhaps from one-fourth to one-half a mile apart, and the enemy when dislodged from one found a defence in the next. These pits were of fallen trees, trimmed and piled upon each other, against which earth was thrown up, and must have been a great defence to the enemy. In fact "extempore" defences were thrown up all through the woods, capable of covering one man, and from these I am led to believe that every man worked out for a cover and fought on his own hook. There is no evidence to show that artillery was employed much. Occasionally a tree cut off by some shell, and an artillery horse lying on the road near the edge of the woods, where he was admonished by the sharpshooters to "stop," showed that artillery was advanced on the road as near as practicable to avoid flanking, but was soon withdrawn, as from the very level nature of the ground it could not be used by signal or otherwise, without damaging one party as much as the other. The timber is oak, hickory, &c., with a generous growth of small trees and underbrush in most places very thick: occasionally a narrow strip of pine would intervene, to the entire exclusion of all other timber. You know the difficulty of getting through a pine woods as well as I do.

Off from this main road, and on a cross road known as the Brock road, I saw the spot in which Gen. WADSWORTH lost his life. I was informed by Surgeon DONNELL, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who deserves honorable mention, and some lasting testimonial from his countrymen for his devotion to the wounded of both sides, and whom we released with our wounded at Wilderness Tavern, that a rebel Captain from Georgia found Gen. WADSWORTH, and left him on the field with a piece of paper in his hand stating his rank and name. He was next heard from in the Reserve Hospital, (rebel,) which is about two miles up the road toward Orange Court-house, where he died. This hospital is a cluster of tents, and I cannot conceive of a more dismal place. A man coming in every few minutes with his wounded from the field to the hospital, recognized Gen. WADSWORTH as the former Military Governor of Washington, from whom he had received some kindness, while he was in the Old Capitol Prison. This man is a civilian named PAT MCCRACKEN. After the battle, or at night, he went to his home, distant about four miles, and next morning (Sunday) brought him some delicacies, such as he had for the wounded. The General was still living unconscious on his stretcher, turning in his hand the paper, and which, if removed, he seemed uneasy at until returned again to him, when he would clutch convulsively at it. He seemed to realize the importance of the paper to himself. During Sunday he drank some milk. Monday morning when MCCRACKEN returned he found him dead. He is buried in his own family burying ground. Dr. O'DONNELL says he thinks that he might have been saved had he had proper medical treatment at once. The bullet struck the top of his skull, but passed on, crushing the skull down upon the brain.

A mile above the hospital just named we broke off to the right, and after a six-mile ride, reached the "Wilderness Tavern." Here we found extensive rebel hospitals and a good many of our men. We took some prisoners here. The enemy were reducing the number of their wounded at this point every day by conveying them to Lynchburgh, and soon will break it up, no doubt. This point is on the Fredericksburgh and Orange Court-house Turnpike, which road we took toward United States Ford. After seeing as many dead on this road as on the former, which shows you at least that the extent of the battle-field is great, I reached United States Ford, and crossed my squadron over at 1 o'clock A. M., (morning,) taking a good position, and awaited the crossing of the ambulance train of fifty-two wagons by night. I remain, your friend,

J. A. M. MCPHERSON.

Guerrilla Outrage in Missouri.

HUNTSVILLE ROBBED OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—ONE MAN KILLED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 15, 1864.

The following telegraphic dispatch has just been received at these headquarters:

MACON, MO., July 15, 1864.

Col. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Huntsville, Mo.:

Huntsville was robbed this morning of between seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars. One man—citizen—killed. About thirty-five guerrillas, commanded by BILL ANDERSON, did the work. They left in the direction of Renick. W. R. SAMUEL.

To James D. Head:

I have notified the commanding officer at Sturgeon of the raid. No troops in Randolph County.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.—The following students of the Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops passed a successful examination last week, before the Board of Examiners at Washington, and were recommended for the positions named:

As Major—LEVI A. HUMPHREY, civilian, of Ohio, aged 26.

As Captains—Hamlin J. Rockwell, private, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry, aged 19; John W. Dickens, Sergeant-Major 165th New-York Regiment, aged 22; Origen B. Darling, private, Co. F, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, aged 27; Edward B. Cutts, private, Co. B, 8th Minnesota Regiment, aged 23.

As First Lieutenants—George W. Bunnell, private, Co. D, 15th Connecticut Cavalry, aged 22; Joseph Colhoun, private, Co. H, Berks Penn., aged 21; Hiram Perry M. Dye, Sergeant, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, aged 22; Alva S. Dyer, sergeant, Co. E, 17th Maine, aged 21; Charles Harlands, private, Co. F, 2d Mass. Cavalry, aged 27.

As Second Lieutenants—John W. Ray, private, 7th Independent Ohio Cavalry, aged 20; George R. Lowar, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 27; George S. Drury, civilian, of Vermont, aged 20; George S. Pratt, corporal, Co K, 5th Maine, aged 21; Isaac W. Hitchcock, private, Co. F, 23d Wisconsin, aged 27; Wm. M. Bosse, private, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania, aged 20; Thomas J. Ellis, private, 152d Penn., aged 18; Corydon B. Breeze, corporal, Co. L, 5th U. S. Artillery, aged 23.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 19.*

Prospects of the Crops at the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 12.

It is doubtful whether merchants, in these times of excitement, when prices of commodities are advancing almost daily, and when speculative movements absorb the attention of commercial people—it is doubtful, we say, whether, under these circumstances, much attention is given to the important information we have been giving from day to day for a week past, relative to the condition and prospects of the crops. It is gratifying, however, to know that these reports show very conclusively that whatever may be the price of gold and however wild prices may run for a time, the country is in no danger of a famine. Three crops, viz., hay, oats and wheat, are made, and these, in the aggregate, have yielded well. The average of wheat may be, in the yield per acre, somewhat below an average; but notwithstanding the withdrawal of a large number of laborers from the agricultural districts, there was a greater number of acres under cultivation than last year. The high prices current stimulated labor, and the extra amount of work performed by the men remaining made up for the deficiency caused by the transfer of men from the farms to the battle-field. We arrive at the conclusion that in the West we are certain of good crops of wheat, oats and hay, and taking the three together, the yield is larger than last year. In addition to this, there is a large surplus of old wheat in the country.

It follows, as a matter of course, that consumers need not be discouraged in consequence of the high prices to which breadstuffs have been forced. Speculators are having their day now. The mania must run its course, but the more violent it becomes the sooner it will end. The laws of trade will equalize matters in the end. The consuming masses can afford to bear the high prices current for a brief period. Soon prices and speculators will go down together. The country has been blessed with good crops. For this there is abundant cause to be thankful. Were it otherwise, high prices would be permanent, while now they can be but temporary.

In regard to corn, it is too early, in view of the lateness of the season, to judge as to the result of the crop, but the late rains have improved the prospect very materially, and there is reason to hope that the yield will be greater than last year, if it does not reach a full average.

In view of these facts it is worth while to consider that prices of breadstuffs in England are now as they have been for a year past, unusually low, and the present prospects are not favorable to any change for the better in this regard. The present price of Ohio superfine flour in England is equal to $4 80 in gold. This would not justify the the payment of over $2 75 in gold in this market for that description of flour, while it sold yesterday at $2 50, and was held in many cases as high as $9 75@$10 in currency. Hence, therefore, as is the premium on gold, the inflation in the price of flour is greater. In view of all these facts, and the further fact that supplies of flour are large, the effect of a permanent decline in gold upon prices may readily be imagined. Speculators are standing on a mere shell, through which they may break at any time and disappear out of sight. These remarks apply also to other articles of food. The great fact that we have large stocks and good harvests may be lost sight of now, but the time is not far distant when theories will give way to realities, and then men who imagine themselves the possessors of fortunes will see their riches disappearing on the wings of the morning, and their own recklessness will be the only cause for surprise.

SHIPMENTS BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK.—An impression has been sedulously inculcated that shipments of tobacco and other great staples cannot be made from St. Louis, by way of New-Orleans, to New-York. The annexed official letter settles this question beyond controversy. All articles not contraband of war may be sent by that route:

OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AGENCY, NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1864.

Messrs. Converse & Kennett, New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: No permit is necessary from the revenue officers here, for parties to ship from St. Louis to New-York, via New-Orleans, articles of merchandise not contraband of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Sup't. Special Agent Treasury Dep't.

—*St. Louis Republican.*

A CHINESE TRICK.—The Custom-house authorities at San Francisco discovered a very ingenious Chinese trick, which led to the seizure of another lot of smuggled opium. Among the cargo of the bark *Ceres* were 400 tubs, invoiced as eggs, value stated at $1 each. The eggs were coated with a peculiar kind of varnish to preserve them. One of the officers, in examining the eggs, scraped off a little varnish and disclosed a metallic case, egg-shaped, filled with opium. Each metallic egg is worth $300. So far as the examination has proceeded, five hundred have been found.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tax Commissionership.

Yesterday morning, the controversy between the old and the new Tax Commissioners was again brought before the courts, and Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision remanding Mr. WILLIAMSON to the custody of the Sheriff. For several days, negotiations for a compromise between the rival parties have been on foot, to enable the Supervisors to obtain the books, so that the taxes for this year might be levied. Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON made the following offer to the new Commissioners, through Supervisor SNOOK:

First—Discontinue present proceedings and discharge Mr. WILLIAMSON on habeas corpus now pending before Judge BRADY.

Second—Enter *nol. pros.* in indictment now pending against Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Third—Sign a consent that in any proceedings brought to test the legality of the appointments of Messrs. PURSER, WOODRUFF and ALLEN as Tax Commissioners by Comptroller BRENNAN, the delivery of the books and papers by Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON to the Board of Supervisors shall not in any way be used in prejudice or affect the claim of Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON to the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that such delivery shall not be pleaded or offered in evidence, or in other manner made use of by said PURSER, WOODRUFF and ALLEN, in any judicial proceeding before any court or courts.

In consideration of the foregoing, Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BROWN to deliver to the Board of Supervisors all books and papers belonging to the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, in order that the public business may not be delayed or interrupted.

This offer, though urged upon them by the Supervisors, was declined by the new Commissioners, who would not consent to anything short of the delivery of the books to Mr. ALLEN, who claims to act as Chairman of the new Board. As the matter now stands, there can be no taxes collected for this year.

Naval Movements.

GREAT SCREW STEAMERS ORDERED.

Orders have been sent to Navy-yards and private shipbuilders, who had already received preliminary instructions, to commence at once the remaining vessels of the great screw fleet of 1864, which the Government has resolved to add to the navy. Many of the vessels are already far advanced toward completion, and one of them will be launched on Thursday at the Boston Navy-yard. The names of those to be taken in hand now are:

Antietam,	Hassalo,	Java,
Aracoho,	Illinois,	Kenasnqua,
Keywaydin,	Manigton,	Minnetonka,
Mondamin,	Moshulu,	Ontario,
Pushmataha,	Piscataqua,	Tagayuta,
Wenaloset,	Watanga,	Willamett.

The *Java* is called after the vessel of that name captured from the British in the war of 1812. The *Illinois* is, we believe, the first regular man-of-war called after the great State of that name. The *Manitawaska*, *Idaho*, *Wamponoag*, *Guerriere*, and many others, are nearly finished, so far as the building of the hulls is concerned. The naval contractors are taking more trouble to give these ships every desirable quality of strength and power than could be easily described.

THE DICTATOR PROBABLY DESTINED FOR THE WEST INDIES.

It is rumored—not on official authority—that the trial trip of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator* will be made to the West Indies—probably to Bermuda—and back again. The vessel is now receiving the final touches of the artisans at the foot of Thirteenth-street, and still attracts visitors. The final experiment with her will be looked for with as much interest as that of the original monitor.

LAW REPORTS.

The Williamson Contempt Case—The Order of the Supreme Court Can Only be Reviewed by Appeal in the Usual Form—Mr. Williamson Must Deliver Up the Books and Papers, or be Remanded to Custody.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—This proceeding has been several times reported in this paper.

Judge BRADY now rendered the following opinion in the case:

BRADY, J.—Jonathan W. Allen, George H. Purser, and Christian B. Woodruff, applied to Justice Barnard for an order against the relator, and Joshua W. Brown, to show cause why they should not be compelled to deliver to the former all books, papers and vouchers appertaining to the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York.

The order was predicated of the claim that the applicants had been duly appointed such Commissioners, and were therefore entitled to the possession of the books and papers mentioned.

Justice Barnard, as the result of the application, issued his warrant on the 4th of June, 1864, to the Sheriff, committing Brown and Williamson to the Jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until they and each of them delivered to Allen, Purser and Woodruff, the said books, papers and vouchers, or should otherwise be discharged according to law.

The proceedings had before Justice Barnard, including the warrant mentioned, were reviewed upon certiorari by the General Term of this District and affirmed. On the 18th of June, Brown and Williamson sued out a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, and obtained from Judge Davies an allowance thereof and an order staying proceedings on the application mentioned. On the 29th of June following, the relator was arrested on the warrant of Justice Barnard, and now asks to be discharged, substantially, for two reasons:

1. That the process of commitment is not valid, because the books, papers and vouchers are not specifically named; and

2. Because, even though the process be valid, the writ of error and the order of Judge Davies stayed all proceedings upon it.

If either of these propositions can be maintained, the relator is in my judgment entitled to his discharge. In view of the conclusions, however, at which I have arrived in this matter, it is not necessary to illustrate the power to discharge, and I shall proceed at once to the consideration of the grounds taken by the relator.

The statute which provides the remedy enforced by the newly appointed commissioners is summary in its operation and effect, and only to be resorted to in cases where the claimants have a clear *prima facie* title to the office. That they have not been determined by Justice Barnard, and by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, and must, therefore, be considered as *res adjudicata*, so far as it affects this matter.

Where the title to an office is clear there can be no doubt of the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court to compel a delivery of the books and papers appertaining to such office. On reference to the statute, we find that the application provided is *generally* for the books and papers, and not *specifically* for the books and papers to be named, and that the warrant authorized when the respondent omits to make the oath as to the delivery of the books and papers is generally for such books and papers, and not specifically for books and papers to be named. The duty of ascertaining what are the books and papers—how many, and by what name or names known—is not imposed upon the officer to whom the application is made; on the contrary, the respondent is invested with the power to determine that for himself, and for all parties in the first instance.

The inquiry which precedes the issuing of the warrant into the circumstances relates more particularly, if not exclusively, to the title of the office, the books and papers appertaining to which are a part of the franchise itself.

When books and papers are brought to upon the authority to search, contained in the warrant, it then becomes the duty of the officer to inquire whether they belong to the office or not. The commitment, until the books and papers are delivered, is general, as we have seen, but it is justified by the peculiar nature of the proceedings, and the relation of the respondent to the public and claimant. The respondent knows what are the books and papers, while the claimant cannot be expected to know them, and unless some issue is presented by the former in reference to them, so that the question as to their number, or name, or character, or identity, may be determined, the respondent has no reason to object to the general character of the commitment, in the respect named. The relator here does not complain that there is any ambiguity about the act to be performed by him, but chiefly that by the form of the warrant, the Sheriff is vested with judicial power to determine whether the act is done or not. The nature of the proceeding itself, the object to be obtained by it, the provisions of the statute governing it, and the practice in analagous cases, dispel the suggestion mentioned. The relator knows what he is to do, and his refusal to do it makes him guilty of a *quasi* contempt. He not only knows what to do, but the presumption must be that he knows it better than any other person. He is not called upon to part with any individual property. The books and papers are not his. They not only belong to an office, but to one which he has ceased to hold, so far as their possession is concerned, and in committing him until he does the act to be performed was not an unlawful invasion of any right. It is analagous to proceedings by attachment for contempt, in which a party is committed until he does some act of which the Sheriff, by the process, must necessarily be the witness or recipient. Sec. 2 Rev. Stat. 538, The People *vs.* Rogers. 2 Page, 103 Barbour's Ch. Pr. Vol. 1, 129.

I have no doubt either that the relator on delivering books and papers accompanied by an affidavit that they are all that belong to the office in question, the Sheriff would be bound to discharge him. Barbour, Ch. P

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or letter of the law, will serve to increase popular confidence in his statesmanlike integrity cannot be questioned. That his resolution to abstain from any further inflation of the currency, and to depend solely on the legitimate income of the Government, and its credit in the money market, to provide for all requisitions on the Treasury henceforward, will vastly augment his popularity, is indisputable. And that the loyal citizens of the Republic will support, to the utmost limit of their resources, such officials as Secretary FESSENDEN, in whom they have abiding faith, is conclusively established, by the ennobling history of the pending struggle for the life and unity of the nation.

From an official statement of the amount of the National Debt on the 12th inst., we derive the following aggregates:

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$664,199,819 67	$52,113,307 67
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	400,330,010 21	21,629,192 81
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,170 00	—
Debt bearing no interest	530,723,589 37	—
Grand Total	$1,796,023,589 34	$73,752,554 48

The aggregate of the funded and unfunded indebtedness of the Government on the 12th inst., shows an increase of $75,683,400, or a daily average of about $2,700,000, since the publication of the previous statement, June 14.

According to the latest returns *for the fiscal year, which closed with the month of June, the Customs Revenue of the Government, in coin, was over* $103,000,000, *or about twice the whole amount of the interest on the present gold-bearing debt of the nation,* to meet which this revenue is by law expressly pledged. With the aid of the largely increased income from the amended Internal Revenue Act, the National Treasury will be in a position to borrow all the additional means that may be needed to defray the current expenses of the Government, without any sacrifice of its credit or dignity, which are so essential to the maintenance of its authority.

The following is an abstract of the official statement of the interest-bearing portion of the national indebtedness, July 12, 1864:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.
Jan. 28, '47	Bonds	6 per ct.	$9,415,250
March 31, '58	Bonds	6 per ct.	8,968,341
June 14, '58	Bonds	5 per ct.	20,000,000
June 22, '60	Bonds	6 per ct.	7,022,000
Feb. 8, '61	Bonds	6 per ct.	18,115,000
July 17 & Aug. 5, '61	Bonds	6 per ct.	6,000,000
July 17 & Aug. 5, '61	Bds. exch. for 7.30s	per ct.	4,196,350
Feb. 25, '63	Bonds, 5-20's	6 per ct.	510,776,500
March 3, '64	Bonds, 10-40's	5 per ct.	73,946,850
Sept. 9, '50	Bds. Texas Indm'ty	5 per ct.	2,103,000
March 2, '61	Bds. Oregon war	6 per ct.	1,016,000
July 17, '61	Notes, Three yrs	7.30 p.c.	99,867,600
March 2, '63	Bonds	6 per ct.	22,227,177
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			$804,199,819

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.
July 11, '63	Temp. loan	4 ₱ c.	$96,531
July 11, '63	Temp. loan	5 ₱ c.	5,737,469
July 11, '63	Temp. loan	6 ₱ c.	63,336,018
March 1, '63	Certificates of indebtedness	6 ₱ c.	1,474,000
March 3, '63	1-year notes	5 ₱ c.	44,629,000
March 3, '63	2-years notes	5 ₱ c.	30,440,000
March 3, '63	(Whole issue) 2-years notes, with coupon	5 ₱ c.	150,000,000
Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed			81,166,650
March 3, '63	3-years compound interest notes	6 ₱ c.	15,000,000
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest			$400,330,010

A comparison of the last two official statements of the *amount of United States currency in circulation show a further contraction of nearly ten million dollars, within a month,* as follows:

AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

	July 12, 1864.	June 14, 1864.
United States Notes	$431,660,170	$442,441,351
Five ₱ cent. 1-Year Notes	44,480,000	44,5 0,000
Five ₱ cent. 2-Year Notes	16,450,000	16,450,000
Five ₱ cent. 2-Year Notes, with coupons	85,500,350	71,109,300
Treasury Notes on which Interest has ceased	262,161	262,166
Fractional Currency	22,710 608	21,631,148
Compound Interest Notes	15,000,000	—
Grand total	$615,35.,589	$625,344,511

The decease of Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, President of the Erie Railway Company occurred last evening at his residence on Staten Island. He had been in weak health for some time, and the death of this truly Christian gentleman and useful, public-spirited citizen was not wholly unlooked for by his immediate friends. He had been identified as Secretary and President with the Erie Road almost from its foundation.

All applications from really solvent stockbrokers were met by money lenders to-day on the basis of the full legal rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, but the requirements of the Stock business were so limited, that the demand from this source did not amount to much. First-class mercantile paper was rather more freely discounted at 8@10 ₱ cent. Needy speculators in produce and merchandise, however, had to pay from 1½@2½ ₱ cent. a month, for accommodation, which, even at these high rates, was conceded with great reserve. The Associated Banks persevere in the policy of contraction, to prepare for emergencies. Their exchanges through the Clearing-house to-day, were $66,957,990, as against the daily average of $77,684,254, last week.

Gold and Exchange fluctuated 10 ₱ cent. again to-day. The former opened at 269, fell to 259 under a pressure to sell, and closed at 262½, or about the same figures as yesterday. Sterling Exchange was in more request, partly on speculation—rates varying from 290 back to 285, and closing at about 283@284 in currency. Some sales of Bankers' Bill's were made early in the day at 109½ in gold. The *Northern Light*, which reached this port to-day from Aspinwall, brought $249,095 in gold on freight.

The Stock operations of the day were extremely light, and the general market depressed, though there was quite a brisk demand for Government Securities, especially the Five-Twenties, which were freely bought on European account, early in the day, at firmer prices. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¼	109¼	Mich. Central	133⅝	133⅝
U. S. 5-20's	104¼	104¼	Mich. Southern	95⅝	95⅝
N. Y. Central	132½	132½	Illinois Cen	124½	124⅝
Erie	113⅝	113⅝	Pittsburgh	100⅝	100⅝
Erie Preferred	112¾	113	Fort Wayne	100⅝	100⅝
Hudson	127⅝	128⅛	Rock Island	107⅝	107⅝
Cantos	58	58½	Reading	134	134½
Treas. Cer., new	98⅜	98⅜	Quicksilver	74¾	74¾
Toledo	135⅛	135	Cumberland Coal	63⅝	63⅝
Norwich	51	50¾	Maripona	42	42
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	48	N. West Prefer	80¾	80¾

The City Bank Stocks were quite dull, and quotations entirely nominal. The following bids were made for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅝	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	112½	Chi. & N. W. Extension	100
N. Y. Central 7s	110	Chi. & N. W. Int'l Bonds	102
Erie 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. 1st	103½
Erie 6s, '75	101	Ind., B. & W. 1st	110
Erie 7s	120	Ind., B. & W. 2d	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 7s	115	Ill. Cen. 8 ₱ Cent	105½
Hud. R. 6s, 1st	104	Ill. Cen. 7s	100
Hud. R. 6s, 2d	85	Mil. & Prairie du Chien 7s	108
Hud. R. 6s, '75	113	Mil. & St. P. 1st	103
Harlem 7s	120	Mil. & St. P. 2d	92½
Mich. Cen. 8s	117	Chi. & R. I. 6s	100
Mich. Cen. new 8s	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114½
Mich. S. 6s, 1882	104	N. J. C. 1st	101
Mich. S. 6s, 1883	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	108
Ill. Central 7s	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	107
Al. & T. H. 1st	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
		Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61

At a meeting of Bill Brokers held this afternoon, Mr. G. S. ROBBINS presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Government tax of one-twentieth of 1 ₱ cent. on sales of notes be hereafter charged to the sellers of paper.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $446,942, including for Customs, $92,708; total payments, $1,742,791; total balance, $18,922,647.

As had been anticipated, the week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous have been to the unprecedentedly heavy amount of $7,879,920, owing, in the main, to the liberal reshipments of foreign goods from bonded warehouse, which have tended to reduce the price of Gold and Exchange. The exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $2,281,885.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up yesterday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with the previous week:

	July 11.	July 18.	
Capital Stock	$13,265,210	$13,265,530	Inc. $5,310
Loans	40,1 .527	40,3 5,324	Inc. 13,.47
Specie	8,599,165	8,3 5,440	Dec. 6,25
Due from other Banks	4,662 647	3,6 5,8 2	Dec.1,011,835
Due to other Banks	6,1 5,8 0	6,4 9,8 1	Inc. 2 3,2 3
Deposits	27,1 2,423	36,4 ,271	Dec.1,0 ,152
Circulation	2,38 ,651	2,2 8,068	Dec. 129,583
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	11,080,680	11,024,518	Dec 40,162

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 138 bbls. Ashes, 15,486 bbls. Flour, 569 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 98,3 8 bushels Wheat, 64,065 bushels Corn, 2 ,840 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, 1,917 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $13 50@13 75 for Pots, and $15 25@15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled. Sales, 207,705 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "Sales of Rio during the week amount to 9,135 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Imperador*, 1,150 per *St. Anne*, (resale,) 500 per *Frederick*, and 1,000 per *Carl XV*. 2,499 per *Indus* are being exported from first hands. The market closes quiet, but we are still unable to quote with any accuracy."

COTTON—Continues in limited request and unsettled; Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ₱ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, partly by speculative buyers, at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market, however, closing in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, amounted to 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 85@$10; prime to choice Extra State at $10 90@$11 25; and for August delivery, $11 50@$11 75; Canadian extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 50, and for August delivery $12 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 85@$10 35
Extra State	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 40@ 12 50
Extra Ohio roundhoop shipping brands	11 00@ 11 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 00@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 75@ 15 00

Southern Flour is active and advancing to-day. Sales, since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to fancy brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,140 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is more request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 50 for Calorio, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited since our last; prices have been somewhat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, at an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel; the market, however, closing less buoyantly, in view of the reaction in gold and sterling Exchange. Sales have been made since our last of 156,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 85; Amber Western at $2 70@$2 75; Red Western at $2 55@$2 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 57@$2 60; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 52½; Red State and Jersey at $2 50@$2 58, and White Kentucky at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is quieter and firmer. Sales since our last, 78,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 60½ for new and $1 61@$1 62 for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@ 98c.; Western at 98c.@99c. Sales at 97c. for No. 2, cash, ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. 3,200 bushels Malt changed hands at $2 15.

HAY—North River is in fair request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 90 for City use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and prices are unsettled.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand, and on the advance.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at full and buoyant prices. The yard trade in Albany are as follows: Pine, clear, ₱ M., $60; Pine, 4th quality, ₱ M., $55; Pine, select, ₱ M., $50; Pine, good box, ₱ M., $35@$40; Pine, common box, ₱ M., $30@$33; Pine, merman box, ₱ M., $21@$3.3; Pine, clap board strips, ₱ M., $50@$55; Pine, tally plank, 1¼ inch, each, 50c.@55c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼ inch, each, 46c.@48c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 2d quality, each, 41c.@43c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, cuts, each, 34c.@37c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each, 38c.@40c.; Pine, 1st y boards, 2d quality, each, 33c.@36c.; Pine, tally boards, cuts, each, 25c.@30c.; Scantling, unsids, each, 22c.@23c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each, 27c.@28c.; Spruce, plank, 2-inch, each, 50c.@ 55c.; Hemlock, boards, 12c.@13c.; Hemlock, joists, 7 x 1, each, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x9 inch, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, scantlings, 2x4, each, 13c.@14c.; Ash, good, ₱ M., $30@$35; Ash, 2d quality, $20@ $25; Oak, ₱ M., $40@$45; Oak, ₱ M., $60@$65; Black Walnut, good, ₱ M., $70@$80; Black Walnut, 2d quality, ₱ M., $40@$50; Black Walnut, ₱ M., $70@$80; Cherry, good, ₱ M., $50@$60; Cherry, 2d quality, ₱ M., $30@$40; White Wood, clear plank, ₱ M., $50@$55; White Wood, inch, ₱ M., $50@$53; White Wood, 2, ₱ M., $30@$40; Shingles, 1st quality, shaved pine, ₱ M., $8@$8 50; Shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, ₱ M., $6@$7; Shingles, 1st quality, sawed pine, ₱ M., $7; Shingles, 2d quality, sawed pine, ₱ M., $6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ₱ M., $5 50@$6; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ₱ M., $3 50@$3. Receipts at Albany during the second week in July:

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles, ft.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves, No.
This week	3,611,111		19,186	
Total for the season to date	3,611,111	183,276	31,206	2,3 5,2 3

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 52 0@53 70 ₱ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ₱ bbl. Resin at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at 91 5@ 1 5, Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Petroleum at 53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c. free, and 81c.@86c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GRIFFES note thus: "The market for the past week has been very unsettled, owing to the heavy decline in Gold and Exchange. Bonded declined 12c.@13c. ₱ gallon, Crude 5c.@6c. On the recovery of 15 ₱ cent. on Gold during the latter part of the week, exporters were free buyers at the decline, and up to 4c.@5c. advance from the lowest point, at which prices the market rules steady, but quiet at the close. We quote: Bonded on the spot, prime light straw to white, 84c.; Standard white, 86c.; Crude, standard gravity, 53c. Free Oil is neglected, but can be purchased at about the price at bonded on the spot. The following are the receipts at and exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1:

	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	22,564	535,171	554,759
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	8,159	195,163	279,467
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	——	91,345	103,415

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING JULY 18.—*Sperm*—Has again advanced, but owing to the decline in Gold, the market at the close of the week was quiet. The transactions include sales of 300 bbls. at $2 25, 500 do. at $2 30, and 130 do. at $2 34 gallon. In Boston, 205 bbls. per *Fredonia*, sold at $2 29 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Has also advanced, and there was for the week embrace 650 bbls. Northern at $1 45, for manufacturing, and a resale of 75 bbls. do. for export, at $1 53 ₱ gallon. Also 720 bbls. South Sea, at $1 49, and 250 do. humpback, at $1 50 ₱ gallon to the trade. *Whalebone*—The market is without transactions, and prices are nominal.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Whalebone.
From Jan. 1 to date	40,812	44,152	565,950
Same time last year	40,725	44,350	315,250

—*Shipping and Commercial List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, partly by speculative buyers, at a further material rise in prices, especially of new Mess, which has been most inquired for. Sales since our last 3,000 bbls. in lots, at $19 50@$19 75 for new Mess; $19@$19 12 for Old Mess; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, and $27 50@ $40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and unchanged at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and for shoulders ₱ lb.; sales of 169 pkgs. Bacon is unsettled and nominal. Lard is brisker and firmer to-day; sales since our last, 3,100 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c., and July and August delivery at 21c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $16@ $18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams 27@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 17c.@24c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but quoted firm, at $14@$15 for East India, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive.

SUGARS—Continue inactive, at former rates; sales since our last 335 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20½c.@22c. and 176 boxes Havana at 21c.@22c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, at 23½c.@ 30½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 181,000 lbs. at 19½c. @20½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "Since our last issue the market has fluctuated considerably. During the forepart of the week the market was quite firm, and some sales are effected at 20½c.@21½c., the latter price was paid only for a few very choice lots. About the middle of the week, owing to the great decline in gold, prices were very weak and unsettled, and some sales took place at a large depression from Tuesday's prices; 18½c. was paid for quite fair quality. On Saturday the market was very inactive, and we did not hear of any sales having been made, prices being entirely nominal. To-day the market has been more active, and prices have ruffened up so that firm brands would bring 19¾c. The stock of all kinds of Soap stock is limited; manufacturers are buying at the current rates, and the stocks very scarce. At the close, prices are firm, with a good demand at 19¾c. for prime. Price this day, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 8¾c."

TEAS—Are in limited demand, at former prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $1 68@$1 73 ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included Cornmeal, Flour at 3s., 93,000 bush. Wheat at 9½d.@9¾d., the latter an extreme rate; 600 tcs. Lard at 20s., 50 tons Oil Cake at 15s.; 50 chds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 sks. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 50 coils. Cordage at 1 32 6d.; 40 tons Salted Hides at 55s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d.; also, by steamer 25,00 boxes Cheese at 60s.; 75 tons Oil at 40s., with 30 tcs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. For Bristol, 7,0 rolls Flour at 2s. 3d. For a British port, direct, an Italian brig, with 17,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 6d. For bremen, 600 cases Tobacco at 20s.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 19—Noon.

FLOUR firm, demand moderate, WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $2 50, and held at $2 50 or Amber Michigan, $2 70 for White Kentucky, $2 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN firmer and more active; sales No. 2 at $1 53, No. 1 at $1 45. Oats quiet, held at 90@91c. for No. 1 Chicago, with limited inquiry. Other grains nominal. WHISKY firmer; sales at $1 67@$1 68. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer with fair engagements. To New-York, Wheat 18c., Corn 18c., Oats 10@10½c. To Albany, Corn 14c., Wheat 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

FLOUR firm, but sales unimportant; Superfine, $9 25; Extra, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT advanced 15c.; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $2 35@$2 65; White, $2 75. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow, at $1 68. PETROLEUM dull; Rock Creek in market. Rosined, in bond, at 85c.; do., free, 90c.@95c. WHISKY dull, nominally at $1 70@$1 75.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $11 25@$11 37½. WHEAT firm; New scarce and in demand; White, $3 10@$3 15; Red, $3 05. CORN firm for White; Yellow dull. WHISKY dull; Ohio, $1 74.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 18.

Market generally inactive. TOBACCO steady and lower grades advanced. COTTON, no sales; receipts, 143 bales. FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined on lower grades. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS a shade lower. Clear Country Bacon sides, packed, 18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Reading Railroad, 83½; Morris Canal, 97½; Long Island Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 75¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-20 ₱ cent discount.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washington	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Tennessee	July 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kedar	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Mara Sotomayor	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Ariel	Aug. 20	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 20	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Morgan	June 9	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Persian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 12 30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Wednesday, to-day, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Liberty*, will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1 30 and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4 and 6 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mail at.....A. M., 4 30, and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted) close at 8 30 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

DEAR VIRGINIA—HEARD FROM HOME friends by F. D. yesterday, all well. I have not yet set leave to go there, home soon to succeed. Letters from Mr. P. N—— and Mrs. A——, W. L., pop; else bright. L. H. C——.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN GILLAM'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 328 Navy-st., and No. 96 Fleet-st., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

MRS. AND MISS LOVE. Stamped Note Papers Cards and Dies. Silver Plating, Gilding, &c. J. Wood, 35 Broadway, cor. Dutch-st. Two doors from N. Y. Hotel, Canal-st. cars.

DEADS—DEADS—DEADS—

AND DEAD STOCKS,

Of Every Description Wanted by

H. P. BEE WALKER, 40 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR BARGAINS—WALKER'S PARLOR CLOTHING STORE, 41 Chatham-st., 2 doors from Park-row, is the place to buy Clothing, Hats and Caps, either wholesale or retail. Clothing made to order in the best manner.

Established 20 years.

ALEX. WALKER, No. 3 Phœnix.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, GOLD METAL, &c.—We pay as follows per pound: Linen and woollens, 3 cents; bagging and rope, 2 cents; mixed rags, 2½ cents; paper stock, 1 cent; copper, 30 cents per pound; brass, 20 cents per pound; lead, 5 cents; zinc, 3 cents. All goods delivered at our store in New-Bowery, cor. of Grand-st.

DENTISTS—A LOT OF OSBORNE'S DOUBLE TEETH, with Gum, for sale, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE OF Warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

DRY GOODS.

MUSQUITO LACE.
MUSQUITO NETS.
PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES, and all others.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or Two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, so to speak, making the two most desirable qualities in one durable spring, ever used, securing the wearer, in connection of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and set of the skirt when in use, so easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and removes the only objections to hoop skirts, viz. the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the most full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A daily having been used in private families for the past year, convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best article in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIELE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer-sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And as manufactured

SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE,

ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

CARPET WARP,

COLORED AND UNCOLORED,

B. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

A SUMMER CRUISE

ON THE

COAST OF NEW-ENGLAND,

BY

ROBERT CARTER.

Illustrated. Price $1 25.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st.

Sold in New-York by O. S. Felch, No. 29 Walker-st., and by all booksellers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNITED STATES

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART

The undersigned have the honor to notify and inform the public that they have fitted up and commenced a new and novel enterprise, in the establishment of the above-named Mart, for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons may buy and sell horses and carriages to the best advantage, and by the public auction process, as it has proved to be in the sale of dry goods, groceries, &c. The premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Ingraham, Esq., architect of this City, who has spared no trouble in providing therein all the conveniences and modern improvements comprising complete accommodations for sixty horses and fifty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms; in addition to which there is a covered building, of large dimensions, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, giving to the buyer and seller certain facilities, for proper testing the merits of the animals offered for sale. The mart has been constructed by Brown & Ingraham, of this City, and the iron work by Messrs. Post & Lauder, No. 14 West 40th st., all of New-York.

Sales or carriages or horses will be held by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and consignments will be received at the mart on any day, (except Sunday,) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. Parties consigning horses or carriages will be required to prepare same for examination and sale, by the proper feeding and grooming of the animals, and the washing and polishing of the carriages, &c., and all horses will be exhibited in the ring previous to sale, and will be sold as represented. The rules of the ring will be strictly carried out, and no deception will be tolerated.

The business in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which renders it necessary to receive consignments from other cities. Parties having horses or carriages for sale will find it to their interest to consign them to the mart. Horses will be received on commission, and all proper facilities will be afforded for the sale of the same. Horses will be received at the mart every day, (except Sunday,) and will be sold every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and positively without reserve. Horses will be received at the mart on Monday, the 1st August, for sale on the 3d, and so on every Monday and Thursday thereafter. Horses will be received and sold on commission only.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 58 Second-st., New-York, July 16, 1864.

I will receive proposals at this office, until 12 M. on the 23d inst., for the delivery at the Cavalry Depot, Jersey City, of one

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine, Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Love's Sacrifice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year . 8 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

To Readers of the Times.

From and after to-morrow, Thursday morning, July 21, until further notice, the price of the New-York Times will be Four Cents for each single copy. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and indeed of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, and we hope it will not be of long continuance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army before Petersburgh presents nothing of striking interest. Siege preparations continue with unrelenting vigor. Sheridan is reported to have started on another of his terrible raids into the heart of Virginia. An engagement occurred on Saturday between a rebel battery and the gunboat *Malvern*, when the battery was driven away. On the same day twelve large torpedoes were found in James River, some distance below our present position. Great surprise was exhibited as to how they could have been put in that position.

The Government is said to have received the highly gratifying information that Gen. Sherman's whole army has crossed the Chattahoochee and advanced five miles south of the river, the rebels making no serious resistance. Johnston is thus forced into the defences of Atlanta, and the city is already under the guns of Sherman, as it is but seven miles south of the river.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the banks of the Chattahoochee, speaks thus of the fortifications of Atlanta: "Ascending a high hill which overlooked the river, I got a splendid view of the *doomed city* of Atlanta, with its net work of defences. From the banks of the river all the way up the city there is a succession of earthworks. It would be impossible to conceive of a more strongly fortified place. Not far from the banks of the river, I noticed a fort, which is said to have some twenty siege guns. In regard to the railroad bridge, in my former letter, I stated that we held it. I was misinformed—we do not hold it, but the rebels have not destroyed it. The cars run up as far as our lines, and scream victory into the ears of the rebels on the other side of the river.

The Washington *National Republican* of Monday afternoon says that the Government has received an unofficial dispatch that Gen. A. J. Smith won a glorious victory over Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Lee, at Tullalula, Miss., on the 14th inst.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th says: "It was rumored in department circles yesterday, that Secretary Seddon, of the War Department, was about to assume the portfolio of the Treasury, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Memminger, and that Ex-Gov. John Letcher was to assume the functions of Secretary of War."

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Europa* at Halifax, from Liverpool, we have advices from that port to the 9th inst. The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of 18 for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of 9 against the Government in the House of Lords. The Danish news is unimportant. The *Kearsarge* arrived off Dover on the evening of the 6th inst. from Cherbourg. Nothing was seen of any rebel cruisers. The mystery about the steamer *Yeddo* still continued. Her arrival at Amsterdam, for which port she cleared from Bordeaux on June 22, had not been reported, and there are suspicions afloat that she will soon be heard from as a rebel privateer. Among the passengers by the *Europa* were Lieut. Preble, of the *Kearsarge*, and Lieut. Kell, Executive Officer of the *Alabama*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday evening from Aspinwall, bringing advices from that port to the 10th inst. On the 17th, in lat. 34°, long. 74°, she was chased by a suspicious-looking schooner-rigged propeller, probably a rebel privateer, but showed her a light pair of heels and escaped. Her news is unimportant.

The Nashville *Times*, of the 17th, says: "Yesterday evening a lot of rebel prisoners, numbering some 400, arrived here. We saw a large number of young lads, apparently 15 or 16 years of age, among them. Many of them were stout, vigorous men, and all as filthy as a scavenger. They were the dirtiest fellows we ever saw. They were 'monumental' personifications of dirt. The prisoners represented regiments from nearly all the rebel States, and had been captured from Kenesaw to the Chattahoochee. There were one thousand in the lot, and the remaining six hundred were expected to arrive last night."

It is reported from Louisville, Ky., that Gen. Forrest, at the head of a large force, is moving upon Gen. Sherman's rear. The Union stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was captured on Saturday by this force, the garrison escaping. Forrest then moved upon Huntsville, Ala., which is strongly fortified and garrisoned.

The Twenty first Illinois regiment, which stopped at the Exchange Barracks, Nashville, en route home, has not only achieved greatness, but has had greatness "thrust upon it," from the fact that Gen. Grant was its first Colonel, and so history will record the honorable association.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "Every cavalryman who rides into Richmond bears evidence of plenty of feed and forage where he came from in the shape of a sheaf of oats or wheat tied up behind his crupper. The cavalry are a "foraging race." We should call that a queer place to carry forage.

Col. Wolford has returned to Kentucky on parole, with instructions to hold himself in readiness for trial by court-martial. Thirteen charges for disloyal language are preferred against him by order of the President.

The case of the rival Tax Commissioners was brought before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. An attempt to settle the controversy by compromise having failed, Judge Brady remanded Mr. Williamson to the custody of the Sheriff.

At Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Brady rendered his opinion in the Tax Commissioner matter, deciding that Amor J. Williamson must either deliver up the books and papers of the Tax Commissioner's office, or be remanded to custody. The opinion will be found in the law column. The opinion of Commissioner Osborn in the Navy Agency matter, holding Mr. Henderson for trial, will also be found in the law column.

The Live Stock market is supplied with 34,139 animals of all kinds, embracing 3,765 beeves, 162 cows and calves, 2,705 calves, 14,147 sheep and lambs, 13,360 swine. There is a falling off in the total receipts of this week, which is occasioned mainly by the shorter supply of beeves and swine. The receipts of beeves, as compared with last week, are more than 1,200 less; the supply, however, was then large. This week, with a comparatively light stock of bullocks on sale, sellers have been able to advance their prices about 1c ₩ lb. A few select steers have been sold as high as 19c., net, medium to good at 15c.@17½c. Prime have been sold at 13c., and when weights have been overrated 18½c.@18¾c. will doubtless be found the truer figures. Sheep have advanced about 1c. ₩ lb. On Tuesday the receipts at Sixth-street were light, but prices were about the same as Monday,—8c @9c. for good ones, live weight, common lots as low as 7c. Prime sheep would have brought higher figures. Lambs 9c.@12c. live weight, and as high as 13c. is reported. Hogs are selling lower, and the market shows less activity. Prime corn-fed eating at 10¾c.@11c, medium at 10½c.@10¾c., light and fat at 10½c., still-fed at 10c.@10½c.

Stocks were generally quite dull yesterday. The principal demand was for Government securities, especially the Five-Twenties, which were bought freely early in the day at firmer prices. Gold fell from 269 to 259, closing at 262¼. Sterling Exchange left off at about 283@284 in currency. Money was not much inquired for by solvent borrowers, whose wants were more readily met by lenders. Speculators in produce and merchandise found the market as stringent as ever.

General business was active in the line of domestic produce, prices of which were firmer. Freight merchandise was not sought after to any considerable extent, yet was stiffly held. The Freight market was more active. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods reached the unprecedentedly heavy amount of $7,879,920.

The Military Situation—The New Draft a Decisive Solution.

The progress of the war has vastly simplified its operation. Instead of being waged in detail at a multitude of points along border lines and coast lines, with intervals of hundreds, and even thousands of miles, it now is made to bear almost exclusively upon two positions—Richmond and Atlanta—the one recognized to be the key to the northeastern, the other to the southwestern, portion of the "Confederacy."

If these places are captured and the armies which defend them are compelled to surrender, an end at once is made of the rebellion, for the rebels have no other forces numerous enough to make any stand, and no remaining able-bodied population from which to raise such forces. If the places are captured and the rebel armies escape, these armies, in order to save their communications, will be compelled to fall back into the southeastern portion of the "Confederacy," embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, and perhaps the eastern third of Georgia. Cooped up into this narrow compass, they will be beleaguered on all sides by the national armies. When it once comes to that, there can be but one result, and that not long delayed. The rebel armies may fortify themselves ever so impregnably, they may keep the national armies at bay ever so completely, they will yet find it impossible to supply themselves from the arable ground within that limited region, with their necessary subsistence. There are no two States east of the Mississippi—Florida excepted, yet almost an unbroken wilderness—whose cultivated soil bears so small a proportion to the area of the State as North Carolina and South Carolina. There are no two States, with that exception, so extensively covered by pine barrens and swamps. It is not a natural possibility for them to furnish, in addition to their own home necessities, a quarter of the subsistence that would be required by the two great rebel armies, if once forced back into their limits. Even were not a gun fired on our side in assault, the question of the surrender of Lee and Johnston would be simply a question of months. The war will be virtually settled from the day the national armies close in upon them, on or near the line of the Savannah River on the one side, and on the line stretching west from the Albemarle Sound on the other.

The really decisive work, then, is the capturing of Richmond and of Atlanta. The accomplishment of this, in each case, is attended with peculiar difficulties, and also peculiar facilities. In the case of Richmond, there is an embarrassing necessity of so operating as to give the rebel Commander no opportunity to detach a sufficient force to obtain possession of Baltimore and Washington. But on the other hand is the advantage of a direct water communication to the base of aggressive operations. It is not possible for the rebels to interfere in any degree with the regular supplies of Gen. Grant's army. Again, an advanced position south of Petersburgh has already been secured, from which the rebels have no power to dislodge us—a position which will alike serve Gen. Grant either as a *point d'appui* for a combination of active aggressive movements in full force, or as a secure socket for the cavalry arm in operating against the two railroads upon which alone Lee's army has now to depend for the conveyance of its supplies. In the case of Atlanta, our army has the peculiar disadvantage of being obliged to protect its own extended line of supplies—a line of not less than one hundred and twenty miles to Chattanooga, its secondary base, and running through a country of thick forests, and of innumerable defiles, which give great facilities for secret and sudden attack. But, on the other hand, Gen. Sherman, after weeks of splendid strategy and fighting, has succeeded in bringing his army in position close upon Atlanta, and the conformation of the ground in its vicinity is such as to admit of no effective fortifying. If Gen. Sherman can keep his line of supply clear, he will, to all appearance, soon be able either to take Atlanta by direct assault or to turn it, as he has so many other stronger positions, and compel its evacuation.

If this be a correct view of the present military situation, it is evident that to guarantee success, more men are needed in both of our armies. Gen. Grant needs them to prevent a repetition of such rebel movements into Maryland as that which has just occurred, which might have wrought, though it did not, prodigious harm. Gen. Sherman needs them to protect his line of communications, the interruption of which for any continued period would oblige him to retreat, and might even produce the destruction of his army. It is not necessary that veteran troops should be used to any great extent for either of these purposes. Properly officered, and with proper protective works at the right positions, the greater part of the force necessary to hold the valley of the Shenandoah in Northern Virginia and the line of the railroad in Northern Georgia, might as well consist of short-term recruits. Were they sufficiently numerous, no such thorough discipline would be necessary for their defensive work, as is requisite when one of the grand armies is pitted in the broad field against the other.

As a fixed military policy, short terms of service are not advantageous, but perhaps in the management of this war, thus far, a mistake has been committed in confining enlistments too much to the long period of three years. The great difficulty of obtaining recruits in sufficient numbers has come from this cause. Tens of thousands, we believe, in fact, hundreds of thousands, would promptly enough have volunteered for six months, or even nine or twelve months, who felt it too great a sacrifice to leave their business and their families for three years. Had they been called upon for the short period, they would have relieved the veterans of a vast deal of work and care, exterior to the main campaign lines, and have greatly promoted concentration. As a reserve, too, they could have done effective fighting. There is good reason to believe that Gettysburgh, the most momentous battle that has yet been fought, might have been lost to us, had it not been for the numbers of nine months' men who were among the combatants; and the Western hundred days' men now in Gen. Sherman's advance, have been warmly complimented by the old general officers for the vigor and efficiency of their assaults. Under the terrible baptism of fire and blood, the American, however inexperienced, quickly becomes a good soldier. Three years' enlistments ought to be kept up with an activity sufficient to make good to the veteran regiments the heavy losses which they have sustained since the present campaign opened, and to fill the places of those whose terms are expiring. Beyond that, we believe that all effort should be confined to the raising of men for more limited periods. Probably it is not too much to say that it would be easier to procure four or five men for twelve months' service than one for three years' service. Inasmuch as one of the former is about as good as the latter for guard duty and many other sorts of service, secondary and yet none the less necessary, the enlisting for short terms, to meet the new call, will serve every practical purpose of the Government, and at the same time enable every State, we trust, to make up its quota by volunteering, instead of the compulsory draft.

Will the Florida go to Europe?—It seems by the news from Europe that the *Florida* was expected to arrive in European waters during the early part of this month. The *Kearsarge* was on the lookout for her, and the *Niagara* put to sea very suddenly, in order to be on hand for her. We should not wonder if there had been some real foundation for this expectation. What if it had been planned by the *Florida* and *Alabama* to meet each other there, and together to attack the *Kearsarge*, or some other of our vessels? What if in pursuance of this plan the *Florida* left Bermuda, and ran round by our coast burning vessels as she was doing a short time since, and then kept on north and east across the Atlantic? If this was their plan, it has been frustrated. Whether because Capt. Semmes did not count upon being ordered out of Cherbourg so soon, or because the *Florida* did not come round in time, their joint arrangement, if any such there was, has been spoiled by the sinking of the *Alabama*; and instead of there being two rebel vessels to attack one of ours, the Captain of the *Florida* will find, if he goes there, that he has two of our vessels to escape from instead of one. The London *Globe* speaking of this says, that no doubt the Captain of the *Florida* will see to it that he is not caught between two fires. No doubt he will if he can. Indeed, we have no doubt that he will avoid exposing himself to one fire, to say nothing of two. He will have learned of the fate of Semmes and of the "great dissatisfaction" which was felt in England because he lost the *Alabama*, and he will be careful how he exposes himself to that dissatisfaction by exposing his vessel to the shot of a ship-of-war. We may be quite sure that he will have no thought of fighting, but rather of "living to rob another day." Our only hope is that he may rely too much upon the aid and assistance of our neutral friends, and may put his vessel into a spot where the *Kearsarge* or the *Niagara* may get a chance at her.

Cotton—The Supply and the Demand.

On this day four years ago we quoted cotton in our commercial columns at 101@103 cents per pound. To-day our quotation is $1 64 per pound, which after reducing the currency to a gold standard makes the present price of raw cotton in New-York as near as may be seven times its price on the 20th of July, 1860.

For the ten years preceding that date, our average annual export of cotton to Great Britain was over seven hundred million pounds. For three years of the war, the gross American cotton export to Great Britain, even if we include the whole of the shipments from Bermuda and the Bahamas, and the greater part of that from Mexico, have been only a fraction more than half that of a single year before the war. In other words, the cotton supply which Great Britain draws directly or indirectly from the United States, is about one-sixth what it was previous to the commencement of the war. If, then, there had been no increased production in other cotton-growing countries, it would have been natural, striking an average of years, to expect a proportionate advance in the quotations of the Liverpool market.

India, however, has added about eighty per cent. to her cotton contributions since 1862; Egypt about thirty per cent., Brazil nearly ninety per cent., and Mexico, which contributed nothing whatever in 1862, is credited with 127,529 cwt. in the first five months of 1864, the greater part of which, however, came from the Trans-Mississippi rebel States; and China is similarly credited with 300,000 cwt. for the same period. These enlarged and improved fields of production have doubtless made their influence felt, at least to some *perceptible* extent, in the Liverpool market, otherwise the quotation of 2s. sterling would perhaps barely represent the natural appreciation of price which the diminished supply from this country might be expected to bring.

A reference to the statistics which we reproduce this morning from a London cotemporary, will show how considerable the growth of the trade in India, Brazil and China has been, especially in the year 1863-64. And yet, unless the receipts at Liverpool for the remaining months of the present year shall be found to be largely in excess of the monthly averages for the earlier portion of the season, the gross imports of the year will barely come up to the cotton exports of any ordinary year from this country to Great Britain alone before the commencement of the war. Still it must be admitted that, comparing the three war years, one with another, there is a considerable increase in the gross receipts of the last as compared with either of the two preceding years. Over one hundred weight more were received in the first five months of 1864, than during the same period of the previous year. But of this increase more than a full proportion came either direct from open ports of the United States, or through the blockade, via Bermuda, the Bahamas and Mexico.

Not the least interesting portion of the Liverpool returns which we publish to-day, is that which shows the movement of the raw cotton after it goes to Liverpool. In six months of the present year, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand hundred weight were shipped abroad from Liverpool; while within the same period, eight hundred and seventy-one hundred weight were delivered for home consumption, which is an an advance of about sixty per cent. on the deliveries for home use during the first six months of 1863.

The point, however, after all, of most direct interest to us here, is brought out and illustrated in that portion of the returns before us which shows that while the increase of raw cotton importation in 1864 only does something more than double the imports of 1862, the *cost* of the raw material is increased within the same period more than fourfold. In *four* months of 1862 the cotton imported at Liverpool was valued at four millions and a quarter sterling; while the imports for the same period of 1864 approached to eighteen millions and a half sterling. This shows that the loss of American cotton has caused an aggravation in the cost of the raw material, for which all the increased production in other countries supplies no compensation whatever. Nor has the maximum price been yet reached—if we judge from the Liverpool *reports* of the raw material alone. There is an increased demand on the Continent, which does more than keep pace with the increased supplies of the past year. The increase in that market alone is at the rate of one million pounds a year.

We can see enough of evidence in these figures to convince us that, even were this war to last for ten years more, the place of the United States as the great cotton, producing nation of the world cannot possibly be filled by other competitors. All the philanthropic speculation in the world cannot set aside the fact that Europe must wait for the return of the days of peace in America, before the cotton trade can revert to its normal condition, and permanent relief be afforded for the ruinous disorder into which it has been thrown.

A Lively State of Things.—Guerrillas seem to be thick as hops in Kentucky, and they keep the newspapers, if not the State, very lively. In opening yesterday the Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th, our eye first fell upon an article headed "Guerrillas in Western Kentucky," followed by an account of "Guerrillas" in Henderson. The adjoining column led off with an account of a guerrilla "Skirmish near Brandenburg," which was followed by "Guerrilla Operations near Nashville." The next column had an article on "Guerrillas on Green River," and paragraphs about a "gang of guerrillas on the rampage," about "four guerrillas," about "guerrillas firing at the trains," and about danger to tobacco from "guerrillas." The remaining columns of the page are filled with advertisements, and the reader may peruse them without any danger of coming in contact with guerrillas. We turn to other pages and find "skirmish with guerrillas," "robberies by guerrillas," "surprise and capture of guerrillas," and so on till the subject becomes intolerable. We should think it was time for Kentucky to take rather stringent measures with these cut-throats and brigands.

Government Aid to Freedmen in Virginia.

We greatly wish that some person who has influence with Gen. Butler would suggest to him that the time has now come to suspend the issuing of free rations in his department to civilians, both black and white, except under certain very peculiar conditions. We are convinced that the white Secessionists misuse this charity of the Government, and that the black loyalists are injured by it.

It is always dangerous for the authorities to interfere with the natural laws of labor. Where the Government feeds a certain class, it will be sure either not to work as hard as it should, or not to go where work is in demand. In our ordinary almshouse charity at home, we try to lessen the encouragement of pauperism by making the assistance as disagreeable as possible, and limited only to the aged and helpless. We dress our beneficiaries in almshouse uniform, we confine them in a certain place, we extract from them all the labor we can get, we give them poor fare, and finally public opinion attaches such a stigma to the charity, that only those make use of it who cannot well avoid it.

The case of the black refugees is a very touching one, and might well perplex any Government. There they throng—in these border towns—old men, women and children, along with the able-bodied, utterly destitute and homeless, having abandoned all things for the sake of liberty and because of their loyalty to our flag. They claim the generosity of the nation. Yet our sentiment toward them must not render us blind to the evils of making them subjects of charity and alms. Were they a subservient white race, to publicly feed them for years at the public expense, without any marks of disgrace or dependence, would certainly damage their power of self-help. If they had never been lazy before, they would become educated to laziness. Their self-respect and habits of industry would be greatly undermined. We should inevitably endanger the future of a race by such a treatment.

At this time, moreover, such a policy is peculiarly unwise, because every possible expense ought to be saved to the Government, under our enormous war expenditures, and because there is such an immense demand for labor all over the country. With the day's wages of a common laborer on the Hudson at $2 50, and the wages of a common "chore woman" in New-York, $1 or $1 50 per day, we cannot afford to be publicly supporting able-bodied women or men in Virginia. It is well known that the highest wages will not secure at this time a black waitress or cook in New-York. They are entirely out of the market. Then, in regard to children—owing to the withdrawal of men's labor to the war, there is practically an unlimited demand through the country for children's services, and we have not the slightest doubt that every orphan or destitute child over five years, now supported by the Government in Virginia, could find a good home and education in the Free States.

As we understand the present condition of things in Norfolk and Portsmouth, there are some 5,000 persons, both white and black—possibly less—supported on public rations. Most of these are old men, and women and children. In addition to this, the Government have some hundreds of men on farms in the neighborhood. How far these farms pay their own expenses, and leave a balance in favor of the Treasury, we know not. It would be interesting to have some public statement in regard to them. Even if financially behindhand, they may, however, repay the country in teaching the negroes improved methods of cultivating, so that when our bayonets are removed, there will be left some blacks able to make a good living, and to teach others by their example. In any other view we doubt whether such Governmental experiments with labor are justifiable so near the great labor markets.

The first effects of the suspension of the public rations would undoubtedly be painful, but with it should at once be inaugurated by some society—say the *Freedman's Relief*—an agency for forwarding male and female servants and children to wherever there was a demand for them in the Free States, the transportation to be paid by the employer. This would carry off a certain number; then others would drift off to places where labor could be paid. The children would pick cotton for the neighboring planters; the old men would fish; the women would seek little jobs of washing or peddling, or would raise vegetables. The wages of the men would assist some, and they would help one another. They would gradually work off to Baltimore and Washington and the Maryland rural districts, and so the great equilibrium of labor settle itself, if there were no Government interference. The authorities would be obliged of course to support almshouses, but these they could make disagreeable and exacting of work like the Northern, so that pauperism would not be encouraged.

Most of the able-bodied men, we suppose, are used now by the Government in our armies; the others, with a few exceptions, will gradually find occupation and support. The experience of this war has abundantly shown that the negro will work, and work well—but he needs the usual inducements and spurs which move other men.

The British Ministry and the British Parliament.—The party agony is over in England. By the *Europa* at Halifax we have the news that the vote of censure in the House of Commons was rejected by a ministerial majority of eighteen, while a similar motion, which was debated *pari passu* in the House of Lords, was carried against the Palmerston Ministry by a majority of eight. Ministers of course will keep their seats, having, as it appears, the confidence of the Commons. But the conflict between the Lords and the Lower House on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston is not unlikely to extend to other subjects, which will make the ministerial path less smooth than it has been heretofore.

That Statue of Washington—Some Facts About It.

Iowa, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the papers are just now parading a paragraph, with something of a flourish, about the capture at Lexington, Va., of "the first bronze statue of Washington ever cast," conveying the idea that the statue in question is an original work of art of the last century. I do not know whether the history of this "prize" has been printed; but if the following facts are of any interest, you can give them to the public. The captured statue is simply a copy in bronze by a Richmond artist, whose name I have forgotten, of the Houdon marble statue which has so long adorned the Capitol of Virginia, and which Lafayette pronounced the only resemblance he saw in the United States to the Washington of the Revolution. The Lexington copy was the first, but by no means the best, of several that were taken, the most of which were disposed of in other States, and is probably about ten years old. The inscription, of course, is that on the original work, and is from the graceful pen, and is not unworthy of the genius and patriotism of James Madison. C. P. K.

A Patriotic Suggestion from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Sanitary Fair has had its measure of success, the "Onion Movement," is progressing. What is the next on the popular programme? Let me suggest something, which I think is original, and if "fayre ladyes" smile favorably, I shall have invented a new luxury. It is this: Let the ladies endeavor to raise a regiment of soldiers by the present method of procuring *substitutes* or otherwise. The very attempt will, I am confident, guarantee its success, and men thus won will gain the proudest height of military renown, for long ago the chivalry of Europe went forth to battle for honor and "ladye love," and valiant deeds attest their bravery and daring. Poets have sung their praises, while history has recorded their names with those who "were not born to die."

Let them unfurl the *recruiting* banner, and my word for it, there will be volunteers for this new crusade—volunteers who will shame the laggards who are waiting to be drafted, or critically examining their worthless frames in order to find some deformity which shall exempt them from service.

Hudson City, N. J. E. H. O.

Military Affairs.

Recruiting in the City, although not as brisk as when the last quota was being filled, is rapidly becoming more lively—and, if the increase be according to the present ratio, there will be no draft on the 5th of September. It must be remembered, however, that great exertions are necessary to bring about so desirable a result. It may be said in praise of Supervisor Bleby, that he is making every effort on behalf of the Volunteer Committee to fill our quota, which will not fall far short of 18,000. The County has already a credit of about 3,000 over enlistments under the last call.

Arrangements are being made to hold, at an early day, an immense mass meeting of the people in one of the public squares of the City, to aid in responding to the new call. Gen. Hays will probably issue an order to-day detailing the manner in which recruiting is to be conducted, and announcing the quota of the wards and towns in his district. A number of new recruiting stations will be established in a few days.

About one hundred recruits are now being enlisted daily, and the prospect is that that number will be quadrupled within the next three weeks. The Seventy-seventh Regiment, mustered into the U. S. service yesterday, will depart for Washington to-day. Several other regiments, ordered away, are making active preparations to depart. The Ninety-third is nearly ready, and will probably leave as early as Saturday next. The Hancock Recruiting Committee will make application to Gov. Seymour for permission to procure substitutes in Southern States according to the provisions of Congress and the regulations of the War Department. There are already a large number of subscribers who have each paid $400 for substitutes, but the committee have been unable to obtain the substitutes. Only about one hundred have thus far been enlisted by the committee. Gen. Sanford is still in Albany. When he returns it is expected some definite arrangement will be made for the immediate departure of all the militia to be sent from the First Division under the one hundred days' call.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

Headquarters Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., July 19, 1864.

General Order No. 12.—This regiment will depart for Washington at 2 o'clock P. M. Any member failing to report will be treated as a deserter and punished accordingly. By order

Col. Thos. Lynch, Commanding.
John B. Brady, Sergeant Major.

Headquarters Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Jefferson Market July 19, 1864.

General Orders, No. 12.—Commandants of companies will assemble their respective commands, in accordance with company orders issued this day, and will report at the New Armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, at 1 P. M. precisely, for muster into the United States service, to serve in the fortifications at Washington City for 100 days.

Commandants will report full commands at the hour specified, and will file their corrected company rosters at these headquarters by 12 o'clock precisely.

By order. W. R. W. Chambers, Colonel Commanding.

James H. Ingersoll, Adjutant.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was the first to organize under the call of the Governor, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States for 12,000 volunteers for 100 days' service. They were ready on Sunday last with 600 men, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between the mustering officer and the Colonel of the regiment as to the number of men required, another inspection was ordered for Monday. An inspection was made on Fort Greene on Monday evening, when it was found that one company, after excluding boys, had less than the quota required, and the inspection was suspended. The men of the regiment are now running about loose. There are no orders, and it is doubtful whether it can ever be got ready to march. There were doubtless too many boys, who had been enlisted as substitutes for regular members, and altogether unfit for service; but there were a sufficient number of men to make up the amount requisite, in accordance with the State militia laws—namely, 780, as the minimum number. The military authorities appear to be discouraged with this turn of affairs, and it is doubtful whether any energetic efforts will be made to fill the quota. The Fifty-sixth Regiment is substantially used up, and the Twenty-eighth has made but very little progress so far. The filling of the quota from Kings County will therefore be very uncertain.

The New Draft.—The quota of Kings County, under the call just issued by the President of the United States is about 6,665, out of about 44,000 enrolled as fit for military duty. The enrollment of the wards comprising the Third Congressional District is as follows:

1st Ward	888	11th Ward	2,790
2d Ward	1,621	13th Ward	3,079
3d Ward	1,485	15th Ward	1,639
5th Ward	295	19th Ward	968
7th Ward	2,443	20th Ward	2,860

Since the 23d of June some 375 men have been enlisted in anticipation of the draft, which number will be credited to the quota of the county, under the new call. With proper efforts on the part of the authorities and citizens, the number of men required can be nearly raised before the expiration of fifty days.

Music in the Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that a cornet band will play on the lake, at the Park, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and playing until 10 o'clock, with an intermission of one hour from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.

A Commission to Purchase Corvettes for the Chilian Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

Upon the steamer of the 18th inst. a committee of Chilian naval officers will proceed to the United States by order of this Government. Their object is to purchase, either in England or the United States, vessels for the protection of the Chilian coast. It is to be hoped that they may be enabled to observe and examine fully all the modern improvements in naval construction, artillery and projectiles, which have rendered our navy so formidable, and that they may be enabled to procure the vessels needed for Chili in the United States.

The committee was at first ordered by this Government to proceed to England and purchase four corvettes of the *Alabama* model; but the representations made by our Minister, Mr. NELSON, to the Government itself, and to private individuals of influence, were successful in causing the revision of the order in Cabinet council, and the issuing of a new order to the committee to proceed to the United States first, and before purchasing or contracting, to make a very thorough study of our naval system of building and armament.

To the merchants of the United States this is a very important movement. Chili, in the past two years, has been awakening gradually to a sense of the fact that in the great Republic is her natural friend and ally, and that she should mistrust the truth of the friendly professions of European Powers. Nevertheless she is still bound down by the iron fetters of custom, and from mere habit sends to France and to England for merchandise, which we could supply better and cheaper. The charm once broken—the current of trade once diverted from its unnatural channel, into the one traced out for it by manifold considerations of policy and convenience, I feel confident that the commerce of the United States, not only with Chili, but with the whole of South America, would vastly increase.

Let, therefore, the venerable Admiral SIMPSON, Chief of the Chilian Navy and of this commission—one of the heroes of South American Independence—let him and his brother officers be received with courtesy, and let every opportunity be given to enable them to perceive the manifest superiority of American naval architecture and American artillery over that of Europe. Chili, once supplied with a navy built in the United States, and with such vessels as our mechanics can turn out, an effect would be produced upon the commercial current whose extent it is not easy now to calculate.

Admiral SIMPSON is an Englishman, and is very naturally prejudiced in favor of English ships and English cannon. But he is a gentleman of the very highest integrity, one who will allow no considerations of national prejudice to warp his judgment or color his decision, and if satisfied that Chili can be better served in the United States, he will decide accordingly. SIDNEY.

FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

Review of the War from March to May—The Spanish Cause on the Wane—The Spaniards Repulsed at Porto Plata—San Cristobal Occupied by the Spaniards and Again Evacuated—Attack on Monte Christi.

From the Turks Island Royal Standard, June 4.

By a recent arrival from Cape Haytl we have news from Santiago to the 10th of May. A correspondent at that place, in a lengthy letter, gives us a consecutive account of the news from the latter part of March, from which we have culled the following extracts:

The Spanish cause is fast on the wane, yet the poor Dominicians, in the want of resources, are by no means in an enviable position. The fighting has certainly all been in their favor; they hold possession of the vast interior, the Spaniards being reduced to three or four isolated points of the coast. Still they are capable of inflicting a deal of harm and mischief. If the Spanish finances are breaking down, the Dominicians are as bad; but their wants are much more limited and easier satisfied.

The last fight at Porta Plata was on Easter Sunday, when the new Spanish Commander made an essay of his prowess in an attempt to surprise and storm the Dominician lines, but he received so severe a lesson, and lost such a great number of men, that he has not fired a single gun since. He is a distinguished war lor from the Cochin China campaign; his name is PATANCA, and he is opposed on the Dominician side by Gen. POLANCO—a singular similarity in the names of the two opposing chiefs.

On the 10th of April, San Cristobal, having only a small garrison of 500 Dominicians, was suddenly attacked by an avalanche of 5,500 Spanish troops. The object of the expedition was to open the communication by land between the city of St. Domingo and Agua, it having long been a disgrace to Spanish military tactics that they should be in possession of these two important cities without any means of communication between them but by sea, though the distance is little over sixty miles.

The Spaniards were bravely resisted on the four sides of their approach by the Dominicans, under the able direction of Gen. DON BENIGNO DE ROJAS, the ground being disputed inch by inch, but they ultimately took possession of the town, entering it with 250 litters bearing the wounded. The place was immediately surrounded by sharpshooters, who allowed the Spaniards no rest day nor night, they could neither provide themselves with provisions nor water. All who aporoached the river were shot down; women were then forced to dip up water for the famishing soldiers; they also were sacrificed. A battery of artillery was planted to cover the watering-place, the soldiers attempting to supply themselves with water under the canopy of cannon balls, but they fared no better. After holding the town five days the Spaniards evacuated it, setting fire to every house on leaving. They suffered many casualties in the town itself, and being hotly pursued on their entire line of retreat, it is estimated they must have lost in this disastrous affair, at least one thousand men killed and wounded, besides an enormous number of sick, who always succumb after such excursions.

On the retreat a number of pacific females and children were surprised in the houses and made prisoners, their modest cottages being at once burned, and their little farms destroyed. A reward of from ten to twelve doubloons was paid by the commanding officer for each family kidnapped in this way by the Spanish troops.

In the city there are quite a number of private houses employed as prisons for the confinement of this class of persons. Strong boys, washerwomen and stout, active young men—the blacker they are the more they are preferred—are picked up wherever they can be caught, and lodged in these dens, whence they are drafted at night to steamers at anchor off the port. It is said these miserable creatures are sent to Spain for their civilization, but a strong presentiment prevails that they are landed and conveyed to the interior of Cuba; being there guarded, watched, and locked up at night in their sleeping quarters, how are they ever to communicate their wrongs to the outer world? One hundred such persons would be worth above £20,000—no despicable tit-bit to any Captain-General. It amounts to nothing less than a revival of the slave-trade under a new law.

At Monte Christi there has been long promised an invasion of Spanish troops, and by last advices it was to have been effected this day, May 10, but there are no appearances of its execution as yet.

Later dates than the foregoing inform us that the Spanish expedition against Monte Christi arrived at that place on May 13. Seventeen transports, convoyed by a number of men-of-war, landed on that day about eight thousand troops, one thousand mules and a large quantity of war material. This garrison is to be made a base of operations for marching on Santiago, and occupying other places in its vicinity. Already the Spaniards have lost heavily from the Dominician sharpshooters, who hang about the flanks and outposts of their army, shooting every soldier and capturing every mule that strays from under the guns of the main body. As the Spaniards have so far carried out their plan of operations, it remains to be seen whether they will be more successful in the interior on this side than on the south side of the island.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 18.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived last night.

A large fleet of vessels have arrived the last two days, including the ships *Winged Arrow*, from Boston; *Edward O'Brien*, from New-York; *Ferdinand Brimen*, from Hong Kong; *Boredine*, from Philadelphia; *Woosung*, from Glasgow, and bark *Whistler*, from New-York. The *Edward O'Brien* and *Winged Arrow* had heavy weather on this side of Cape Horn, and lost some of their upper spars.

A petition has been circulated for the removal of Mr. PEARCE, the Postmaster of San Francisco.

The Indian troubles in the northern counties are about ended.

Vegetables, &c., for the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The fast schooner *Charlotte*, SHAW, sailed today for City Point, Va., under a special clearance from the Treasury Department, with a full cargo of fine vegetables and hospital stores, shipped by the United States Christian Commission for the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light—$249,095 in Treasure—The Northern Light Chased, Probably by a Privateer.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port this morning from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 10th inst. She reports, July 17, at 4 P. M., lat. 34°, long. 74°, made a fore-and-aft schooner-rigged propeller steering to the westward under steam and canvass. As soon as he espied our steamer he altered his course, so as to cut us off; he continued to change his course for that purpose till the alteration in his course amounted to 16 points, or from west to south, and then to east; had the English flag flying; was an English built vessel with a short bowsprit and long billet head; carried foresail, mainsail and jib; the masts were in one stick; no topmasts, and pilot-house forward, American style. We carried a heavy pressure of steam, ascertained by the lifting of the safety valve, when the vessel rolled. We saw at the same time a topsail schooner, with short foremast, and a herm. brig. The schooner tacked and stood after us, when the steamer made for us. Taking it altogether, the manœuvres of these vessels were suspicious, to say the least. We altered our course from time to time to keep the steamer at a respectful distance. When nearest to us, we were about four miles off. When the chase was given up, which continued for one hour and fifteen minutes, the propeller steered away South.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST.

From San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$79,400	A. Rich & Bro.....	$5,008
Schodde Bros.....	34,800	Order.....	18,246
Jennings & Brewster	10,900		
J. B. Newton & Co..	23,143	Total.....	$243,795
H. Cohen & Co.....	72,300		

From Aspinwall.

Wells, Fargo & Co....	$1,103	Meissner & Co.....	$400
Horace Ripley.....	2,700		
Parsons & Pettit.....	500	Total.....	$5,300
S. L. Isaacs.....	600		
Grand total.....			$249,095

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 10.

The *Illinois* sailed on the afternoon of the 8th inst. for New-York, and the *Northern Light* will get off from Aspinwall about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama this evening. She was detained by rough weather and a foul bottom.

The United States ship *Cyane* sailed hence for Acapulco on the 9th inst.

There is nothing new from Mexico. The French occupied the town of Acapulco, and the Mexicans remained outside the city, preventing any fresh supplies being sent to the French forces.

The United States sloop *St. Mary's* remains in Panama. The *Saginaw* was at Acapulco. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Devastation* sails hence on the 12th inst. for Vancouver's Island, with the newly-appointed Admiral DENMAN.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* will probably get away from Panama for San Francisco on the 15th, with the passengers brought out by the *Illinois*.

There is nothing new here since my dispatch sent per *Illinois*.

THE BLOCKADE.

Important Captures—A Blockade-Runner Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the 8th inst., the United States steamer *Sonoma*, Lieut.-Commander MATTHEWS, captured the side-wheel steamer *Ida*, which left Sapelo, S. C., the night before, bound to Nassau. She had 54 bales of Upland cotton.

The rebel schooner *Pocahontas*, was captured by the United States steamers *Azalea* and *Sweet Brier*, while she was attempting to pass out of Charleston harbor bound to Nassau, with 53 bales of cotton and 299 boxes of tobacco.

A communication has been received from Admiral FARRAGUT, announcing the destruction of the blockade-runner which was run on shore, on the night of the 1st inst., by the United States steamer *Glasgow*. The fire of our vessels having failed to destroy her, Flag Lieut. WATSON volunteered to go in and set her on fire. For this purpose he was given three of the *Hartford's* and one of the *Brooklyn's* boats, which were towed into position by the *Metacomet* and *Kenebec*. The vessel was boarded, set on fire, and rendered utterly useless. The boats then retreated to their covering vessels and were towed off to the fleet. The whole affair was well managed, and very creditable to Lieut. WATSON and his assistants, Lieut. TYSON, Ensigns WHITING, HIDDEN and DANA, and Master's Mate HERRICK, of the *Hartford*, and Ensign PENDLETON, of the *Brooklyn*.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Movements of Dick Taylor—The New-Orleans Market.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 18.

New-Orleans dates of the 12th inst. are received.

No mail steamer would leave New-Orleans during the week following the 13th inst., but the mails for the North and the East would be forwarded via Cairo by each regular steamer.

The *True Delta* claims to have positive information from Alexandria that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR left that place three weeks since for Richmond, and the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. WALKER.

It is the belief at Alexandria that Gen. TAYLOR, who has lately been made a Lieutenant-General, hopes to be assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, and this is very likely, TAYLOR being a brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS.

There was a moderate inquiry at New-Orleans for cotton. The supply was limited. Sales were made of 100 bales of low ordinary at $1 03, and strict ordinary at $1 25. The receipts from Vicksburgh amount to 400 bales.

SUGAR and MOLASSES were held very high, and no sales were being made.

All the leading articles of Western produce continued in decided request, and prices were advancing.

PROVISIONS, INDIA BAGGING and CORDAGE were also in active demand, and prices were high.

FLOUR was also in active demand at higher rates; sales of 3,000 bbls. were made at $9 75@$10 for Superfine, and $10 25@$10 50 for low extra.

Aquatics at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 19.

The boat race to-day was characterized by considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity. The city was well filled by strangers to witness it, and bet on the result. The hills and roads along the river were crowded by thousands of spectators, and the river was dotted with boats. At the start HAMMILL took the lead, and kept it throughout the race. When he turned the stake-boat he was 100 yards ahead, and he came in at the close between 200 and 300 yards in advance of his competitors. The distance was five miles. HAMMILL's time was 30 min. 20 sec. Considerable money changed hands.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.

Gunpowder Bridge is fully repaired. All trains are running regularly, as heretofore, to and from New-York and Washington.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 19.

A fire took place last night, which destroyed the vinegar factory of A. W. Fox, No. 66 Main-street, whose loss is about $20,000. The fire also damaged GALE & BONNELL'S lamp factory and the grocery-store of C. B. LYMAN, slightly.

The Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The mails per steamship *Asia*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about ten.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The repairs on this road will be fully completed by Thursday next (the 21st inst.,) when the through passenger and freight trains will resume their regular transit East and West, as heretofore. Freights will be received at once for the reopening of the road.

Guerrillas Coming to Grief.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Tuesday, July 19.

Col. FORD telegraphs headquarters here, that he has killed in all, forty guerrillas, captured two hundred stand of arms, much ammunition and many horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerrillas.

The Season and the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, July 18, 1864.

In common with many portions of our country we are suffering from a severe drought, having had no rain of any amount since the 10th of June. As a consequence, crops of all kinds are parched, and must be a small yield.

Our small fruits are almost wholly a failure—strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which we usually expect in abundance.

Potatoes feel the effects of the dryness more than corn. Tobacco, especially the late set, is poor. The hay crop not over one-half to two-thirds the usual amount. Hay $20 per ton. Butter 35 cents. Oats $1. Beef and all meats unusually high. W. J. P.

The Dependence of the South on the North.

The following confession was made by the Mobile *Herald and Tribune* in 1846:

"They (the North) build our (the South's) houses; they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience which we have ever desired. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness, from head to foot, with hats, coats, shoes and shirts. We eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions; feed our cattle with their hay; drive their horses in their harnesses, to their carriages, with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seeds, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march with their tunes, read with their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their cigars, and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls who make the best of wives."

Arrivals in the City.

Admiral Simpson, Valparaiso; Lieut. Simpson, Chili; Capt. Muir, England; Lieut. N. J. Kerr, H. B. M. ship *Phaeton*; D. M. Rollins, Brazil; and Capt. Curtis, Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Ohio; Judge Law, Indiana; Wm. W. Harding, editor Philadelphia *Inquirer*; F. H. Baldwin, Cincinnati; and D. K. Wardwell and wife, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gens. Phillips and Hunt, U. S. Army; Robert McCrea, New-York; J. H. Tilson, Philadelphia, and Lieut. Green Smith, U. S. Vols., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Mason, Boston; W. S. Slack, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.—In England a lawsuit is in progress between Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW & Co., English publishers of the copyright edition of "Haunted Hearts," and ROUTLEDGE & Co., whom Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW & Co. denounce as pirates—they having issued an English edition reprinted from the American. Authors will look with interest to the decision, as settling the question if a copyright can be secured on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Boston Traveller.*

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! This dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WHEELER PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is something NEW and different both in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from all other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our CELEBRATED FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness is superior to all others. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
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The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED GENUINE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

MARRIED.

POTTS—WOOD—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Tuesday, July 19 by Rev. Gervsius Appleyard, Rev. JOHN POTTS and ELLA S., eldest daughter of Augustus B. Wood, all of this City.

SMITH—BUTLER.—At Port Jervis, on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, ALBERT J. SMITH, of New-York, and Miss SOPHIA BUTLER, of Oak Grove, Wis. No cards.

STEVENSON—RITTER.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, July 3, by Rev. Dr. Newman, Mr. HENRY L. STEVENSON and Miss ISABELLA GRAHAM RITTER, daughter of Dr. Thomas Ritter, of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, July 19, RUTHY BARKER, relict of the late John Barker, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Robert Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 41st-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CLEMENT.—At Neenah, Wis., on Thursday, July 14, WILLIAM J. CLEMENT, of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, July 21, in the Tompkins-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CLARK.—While in defence of his country in Washington GEORGE CLARK, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av. Notice of time of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Belfast and Armagh papers please copy.

DOWNS.—On Monday, July 18, at Spring Valley, N. Y., of consumption, JAMES H. DOWNS, in the 26th year of his age.

HERSEY.—At Morrisania, on Monday morning, July 18, Mrs. SOPHIA A. HERSEY, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, Samuel Millbank and Joseph S. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 East 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HAWKES.—On Tuesday, July 19, ELIZABETH, wife of John W. Hawkes, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from private residence, No. 108 West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLYER.—On Tuesday, July 19, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth A. Hillyer, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 486 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

KENNEY.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 16, FRED. FERGUS KENNEY, aged 49 years.

His remains were buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

MILLIKEN.—On Tuesday, July 19, MARTHA GREER, wife of Samuel Milliken, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 6th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOFFET.—On Sunday evening, July 17, at Douglas Farms, Long Island, WILLIAM MOFFET, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday, July 20. The train leaves Hunter's Point from 34th-st. Ferry, East River, at 2 20 P. M. Relative and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MORISON.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 19, ARCHIBALD MORISON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Henry Hopkinson, No. 3 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOUNT.—At Irvington, on Sunday, July 17, of disease of the heart, Mr. ALFRED H. MOUNT, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 West 20th-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MANUEL MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Geo. W. Southwick, Wm. H. Day, and Edward D. Dibble, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones-st.

TOPOLET.—In this City, on Monday, July 18, Mrs. MARY TOPOLET, aged 67 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

VAN DEUSEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19, Mr. ABRAHAM S. W. VAN DEUSEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Division-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, July 19, SILAS, only child of Silas and the late Adaie Wright, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 83 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—July 19, 1864.
30, 51, 63, 29, 6, 57, 5, 59, 66, 14, 44, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 438.—July 19, 1864.
67, 52, 31, 5, 47, 34, 64, 16, 26, 59, 62, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 341.—July 19, 1864.
52, 34, 3, 17, 56, 32, 16, 28, 67, 44, 27, 61.

CLASS 342.—July 19, 1864.
56, 14, 78, 36, 28, 12, 50, 45, 41, 17, 8, 3.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 1 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 208 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF COTTON BROKERS, held July 15, 1864, at No 130 Pearl-st., present Messrs. Easton, Maltbie, Manes, Green, Ackerman, Adams, Tower, Munn, Leighton, Elliott, Chas. Easton, Lee, was appointed Chairman, H. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 15, 1864, on all sales of cotton shall be one half dollar per bale or bag either of American or foreign cotton, to the sellers, and one half dollar per bale or bag to the buyers; and in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 15th inst., one-eighth of one per cent on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 30, 1864, on all sales made by them, said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.

Resolved, To charge on and after the 18th inst., for examining cotton and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar per bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped other than those sold by the brokers, there shall be charged, on and after the 15th inst., fifty cents per bale.

Signed, CHARLES EASTON, Chairman.
HAROLD H. ELLIOTT, Jr., Secretary.

Easton & Company.	S. Munn, Son & Co.,
C. H. & H. M. Faber.	Leighton & Underwood.
W. T. Maltbie & Co.,	M. T. Maine & Co.,
Green Brothers.	Price & Munn.
J. T. Adams & Co.,	G. H. Worden & Co.,
Daniel W. Talcott.	James F. Wenman,
Lyman B. Ackerman,	Abm. Allen, Jr. Atty.

New-York, July 15, 1864.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Club will be held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.
ALLAN COOPER, BERMAN G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 818
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To each we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not as his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TAX LAW.
IN PRESS:
Will be issued immediately,
THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW,
as passed by the last

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-10 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

HEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 707 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Comptroller, at the Broadway Bank, on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and inclosed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids. If considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, at the option of the said $50,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board

JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 850 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL, THOMAS MCCLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, M.D., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
R. J. MESSLINGER, Banker,
No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and 10-40s, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-STREET,
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convertible 7.30s and 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

HARRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANOSDAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds of the above issue can be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-avenue and 26th-st., and the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 24 Wall-street,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, inst., in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz.

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENDOLD,	ROBERT R. GRAVES,
THOMAS C. DOYLE,	HENRY DAVIS,
GEORGE HALSEY,	JAMES FREEMAN, JR.,
THOMAS SLOCOVICH,	JOHN G. GILSON, JR.,
A. L. HEYWARD,	WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOUIS ROUL, STURGES,
LUTHER JONES,	WILLIAM J. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	E. H. THOMAS,
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,	GEORGE T. HOPE,
THOMAS MOSS,	J. WILSON SMITH,
ABM. R. VANNEST,	WILLIAM COIT,
HENRY A. BOGERT,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDICT,
THOMAS E. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

V. FILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HENRY,
JOHN T. E. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. FERRIS,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
ROBERT F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOEL HANCALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
HENRY DEKONK,	THOMAS B. PEARL,
ELIAS S. BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. SHERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 23 William-street, corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among the stockholders and the stockholders in the said company on the 15th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of scrip, so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. Scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAM, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 111 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SUMNER, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WARREN & PEASE, Central City, Colorado.

Numerous well-known locations, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 6,000 consecutive feet, or nearly one mile in length, directly on the Pick Lode, consisting unfortunately, of the Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation, the Kimball and Pick Lodes are established the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. to the shareholders.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share. Applications must be made at once as parties who are desirous of availing themselves of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the subscription shortly, after which time no more will be sold less than par.

Pamphlets giving a full description of the property of the company are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.

$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,

for

$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

issued by authority of Chapter No. 1 and 12 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated August 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, viz: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$500,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$300,000 on the thirty-first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.

The proposals must state the number of bonds desired, the amount of premium (if any), and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and inclosed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interests of the County.

THOMAS A. CASADY, Jr., County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 2 Pine-street, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the said Company will be increased to ONE MILLION of Dollars, by the issue of Eight Thousand (8,000) new shares of Stock of the par value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

The holders of the present shares of the Company are entitled to subscribe, pro rata, for so many of said new stock as they may desire. The said stock is to be paid in their earnings in the hands of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the company on the 1st day of July inst., and will remain open until the 22d of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be disposed of as the Board may direct, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount of the stock for will be payable at the time of subscription.

Full power to convey the great value of the property of the company is ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.

$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,

for

$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,

issued by authority of Chapters No. 1 and 12 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated August 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, viz: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:

$500,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$300,000 on the thirty-first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.

The proposals must state the number of bonds desired, the amount of premium (if any) bid, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and inclosed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interests of the County.

THOMAS A. CASADY, Jr., County Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all due reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session of the same, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, which reservations amount to the sum of $3,146,241.7, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 241 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of 5 per cent., on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the date hereof until the 15th inst.

By order,
D. B. SALMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 13, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 15th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the third day of July instant, and will be opened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE-PROOF FIRE WARING AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital stock of the company, free of Government tax, and after the sale of Annex property, at the office of the Company, in the city of New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864.

JAMES LASHER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, is the stock book as referred at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 22nd of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and convertible bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business on the 20th day of July next, at which the transfer books close on that day at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, July 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

HENRY H. CROCKER, Treasurer.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1st, to the holders of the Company's Scrip.

The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 16th inst. to the morning of Monday, the 25th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the 7th day of July, it was RESOLVED, That a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. would be paid on the capital stock of the company, out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August next, to stockholders of the company on the books of the company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 1st of August.

E. S. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—No. 31.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of three per cent. per annum, free of government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, to all depositors of the Dollar Bonds under the Agreement.

S. D. VAN PELT, Pres. dent.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SCHUYLER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. F. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

HARLEM BRIDGE, TREMONT AND FORDHAM GAS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WESTERN R. R. DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

INTEREST ONE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after Aug. 2.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS C. DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 24 Wall-street,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES BOGERT, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Profits of the Bank of Kentucky, and all money not called for within ninety days after the payment of the last call, are subject to the order of the Stockholders or their Legal Representatives.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NICHOLAS MUNFORD, Secretary.

Louisville, July 1, 1864.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND.—THE Profits of the last six months have been declared payable to the Stockholders on demand.

NICHOLAS MUNFORD, Secretary.

Louisville, July 1, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN S. KNAPP, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Sanford's corner Park Row.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. B. LAMFORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.....$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 2, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 417 and 419 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 31st-st. and 3d-av.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst. Interest not drawn will be credited to the principal and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at 70 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES M. SMITH, Secretary.
G. H. CONGDON, Actuary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 247 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for 6 months ending 30th ult. on deposits on the 1st here of, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, or 3 per cent. for 3 months, and five per cent. over $1,000, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 74 Nassau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 O'CLOCK A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

J. LITTLEJOHN, President.
JAMES S. STRONG, Vice-President.
CHARLES PECK, Secretary.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-av. and 14th-st.—OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be credited as principal on the 1st inst. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. LOSEE, Secretary. WM. C. PACKER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL.
NO. 65C BROADWAY, COR. OF NO. 51 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. ELDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PEAVY,	LEWIS SEABROOKS,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JAS. G. FIELD,
HENRY F. DEGRAAF,	WILLIAM H. HOWARD,
CHARLES SUYDAM,	WM. HILDRETH,
JOHN W. CASEMIR,	HEMSLEY K. KIRK,
JAMES W. CRASK,	J. D. JOHNSON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. CUTTELL,
PEARSONS HAUSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. F. DAVID,
THOMAS MCLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOEL H. JAMES,	CHRISTIAN ALLEY,
RUSSELL CHAPIN,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, M.D.,	E. M. VAIL.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 42 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the Evening Post of this day, July 15, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MANAT LAWS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 210 Madison-av.,
WILL reopen on MONDAY, DAY 26, 1864. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1 until the 15th. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 7 Gramercy-park. Will reopen Sept. 8. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR & MRS C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, desires to have one or two pupils to form a private class with his own family. Address "PRINCIPAL," Box 1,000, Post-office, New-York, with real name and references exchanged.

MRS. COBB'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 12 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that date letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, of long experience as a teacher, and with the highest testimonials of character, would undertake the Classical instruction in a Seminary where a first-class education in English studies is required, from gentlemen of responsibility in the city and elsewhere. He would also receive into his family a few boys to board and instruct. Address Alpha, Station D, New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PROFESSORS of mathematics, salary liberal; in service. A directory of any vacancies in colleges, academies, or private families, and assistance in obtaining positions. Teachers should have applied at once. Circulars sent. Professional Teachers' Association, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and experience, Aug. 1, in school or family; teaches the English branches, French, German, Latin, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. Best references. Address Miss F. L., Station B, New-York City.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—A LO

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 15,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the articles of each kind of bridle, saddle, rear, body, stud and buckle pieces, etc., except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, a model of which is to be seen at the above arsenals. The rings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best cast steel, and the dimensions of the several articles are to be in strict conformity with the standard gauges, which will be supplied, cleaned and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufacturer in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Equal veries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and proofs before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to the department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The iron mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and coated from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Pa., Augusta, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement dated [illegible] under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortars."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for hauling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliveries at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

PLANT.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY the 1st of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class sea-going light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, keel, breadth of beam, moulded, 25 feet 6 inches, depth of hold from top of upper strake to top of beam, 11 feet, to have sub-deck.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class sea-going vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 95 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 24 feet; depth of hold from top of lower strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches, to have sub-deck.

The white oak to be of the best seasoned timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain obtainable in southern timber. The principal specifications by which these vessels are to be constructed, with the drawings and plans to be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-House Board, or to the Light-House Inspector of the Eighth District, New-York, or the designs at which places, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive in vessel more than is at any time ready to the requirements of the contract, and no proposal will be considered until the vessel shall have been approved by the Light-House Inspector of the district in which the vessel will be received, or some person appointed by the Light-House Board, or by the Light-House Engineer, New-York, or the designs at which places, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

Each proposal must be made out in duplicate, and signed by the bidder in the presence of two witnesses, who will certify to the same on the proposal.

Each proposal must state explicitly the time within which the vessel will be completed and delivered at the place of construction, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

The person submitting a proposal may be present, and will be at the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, for 14-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12 pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pound Solid Shot,
5,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the manner laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 18,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG. GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARMY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3 1-16 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0,1875 or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be received or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week the effect.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and proofs before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to the department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The iron mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and coated from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Pa., Augusta, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steve Mortars. Siege Howitzers or Coehorn Mortars, as the case may be. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Sixty (60) second or third class steam fire engines, of perfect construction, complete in all parts, with all the improved accessories combined, to throw by hand power, through not less than 150 feet of hose, ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam piston to be about [illegible] inches; the cylinder to be of steam metal; the engine to be mounted on four wheels, with [illegible] tires, and to be provided with [illegible] and [illegible] ready for service.

Specifications which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the price for which they will furnish the engines, and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and whose guarantors are to be known to this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GODDRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, PRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863. The BEST PIANO-FORTE A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and, under whose personal supervision, every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any other made in this country. Any artist or critic of most refined taste is invited to call and examine them. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 333 Broadway.
PIANOS OF FIRST CLASS AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-street, near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PARLOR PARADISE, CHURCH AND SCHOOL.—Having received the highest premium at every great fair or trial of organs in competition for the last seven years, and having also received the decision of a committee of distinguished musicians, appointed by the Paris Exposition, "that the instruments of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin are entitled to be considered the best in the world," they offer for sale, for cash or the installment system, their new and improved styles, at prices from $55 to $350 cash.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our instruments have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced some dealers to offer in some cases, cheap imitations of our various styles. We would caution purchasers against buying any organ purporting to have Mason & Hamlin's name upon it unless it is stamped with our trade mark, and also bears our signature on a label inside the case. The following are the only dealers in New-York city authorized to sell our instruments, viz: Horace Waters, 333 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., 1 Franklin-square; Wm. A. Pond & Co., 547 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, 239 Broadway; Wm. Knabe & Co., 204 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Wm. Hall & Son, 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Chickering & Sons, 652

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Great Debate in Parliament.

The House of Commons in Favor of the Ministry.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST IT.

The Result Deemed an Indorsement.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool July 9, via Queenstown July 10, arrived here at 6:30 this evening.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *Damascus* at Father Point.

The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of 18 for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of 9 against the Government in the House of Lords.

The Dano-German news is unimportant.

The *Scotia* reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 9th.

The *City of Washington* reached Liverpool early on the 8th.

The *Europa* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 9th. She has 44 passengers for Halifax, and 73 for Boston.

The *Europa* sails at 2 o'clock to-night for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon.

Among the passengers by the *Europa* are Lieut. KELL and others of the pirate *Alabama*'s crew, and also several of the crew of the *Roppahannock*, for Halifax; also Lieut. PEGRAM, of the *Kearsarge*, and Capt. GERRISH (and family) of one of the ships burnt by the *Alabama*, who were sixty days on board the *Alabama*.

July 11—The Europa passed the *City of Cork* lat. 51°, lon. 12°.

July 13—Passed the *Africa* lat. 51°, lon. 26°.

THE REBEL CRUIZERS.

The *Kearsarge* arrived off Dover on the evening of the 6th, from Cherbourg. Nothing was seen of the *Florida* or any other rebel cruiser.

There is considerable mystery about the steamer *Yeddo*, which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that she will soon reappear fully armed and manned with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that SEMMES is too ill to take command of her.

The *Niagara* left Antwerp on the 2d to cruise in the Channel.

The steamer *Rappahannock* was under strict surveillance at Calais, and not permitted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The French Government is subject to hot and cold fits, and at a time when it was amicably disposed to the Confederate States, leave was very readily given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally for commercial purposes, but really for war, two steam corvettes and two rams. "Leave" is to weak a word; encouragement and instigation would be more correct. When the vessels were nearly completed a cold fit came on, and orders were sent that the vessels should not be delivered to the Confederates. But although the ground alleged for detaining the ships was that they were constructed for belligerents, the corvettes and ram have just been sold to the Prussian Government, and Prussia is a belligerent. This does not look like neutrality, and it looks still less like a friendly weakness on the part of the French Government toward Denmark. The writer adds that the *Yeddo* is one of the vessels bought by Prussia, her reported connection with the Confederates being a feint.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on DISRAELI's motion to censure was resumed, and fierce party spirit was manifested.

Mr. LAYARD severely denounced DISRAELI's arguments, and charged him with having garbled Parliamentary papers.

Mr. HARDY indignantly replied, and said that Mr. LAYARD's statements were calumnious.

This word was objected to, but the Speaker decided that it was permissible, while PALMERSTON contended it was not.

A very turbulent scene ensued, the Opposition defending the remark and the Ministerialists objecting. Finally, after an apology from Mr. LAYARD, the debate proceeded, and at the close Mr. HENNESSY, amidst great cheering, recalled a case in which PALMERSTON himself used the term "calumnious" toward Mr. LAYARD some years ago, and the Speaker, on that occasion, ruled the expression in order.

The debate was resumed on the 8th amidst great excitement, the principal speakers being Messrs. OSBORNE, WALPOLE, PALMERSTON and DISRAELI.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, at the solicitation of PALMERSTON, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. KINGLAKE moved his as already given.

The result was for DISRAELI's motion, 295; against it, 313; majority for the Government, 18.

Overwhelming cheers on the ministerial side greeted this announcement.

On the same evening, in the House, Lord MALMESBURY moved a resolution similar to DISRAELI's, and made a speech denunciatory of the foreign policy of the Government. He regretted that Earl DERBY was unable to be present owing to illness.

Speeches were also made against the Government by the Marquis CLANRICARDE, Lord CREMORNE, Earl GRAY and others, and in defence of the Government by Earl RUSSELL, Lords CLARENDON and WODEHOUSE, the Duke of Argyle and others.

The result of the division was 177 for MALMESBURY's motion, and 168 against it—a majority of nine against the Government.

The Government Chapel of Savoy, in London, a place of considerable historical interest, had been destroyed by fire. The archives were saved.

THE DANISH WAR.

Nothing had transpired as to the alleged peace negotiations.

Gen. STEINMAN had succeeded Gen. GERLACH in command of the Danish forces.

An engagement had taken place off Rugen Island between five Prussian gunboats and a Danish frigate and steamer. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour; but the gunboats were unable to continue, owing to four of thirteen guns becoming disabled.

The Berlin journals call it a slight encounter, and say the Danes withdrew in a damaged condition.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken possession of the Island of Sylder.

The Danish Rigsraad had voted an address to the King, thanking him for his determination to cede territory rather than sacrifice the independence of the country.

FRANCE.

The Emueror has gone to Vichy.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease of one million francs in cash.

The *Moniteur* announces the satisfactory adjustment of the questions between France and Morocco.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 66.10.

ITALY.

Several prominent persons have been arrested at Venice, on suspicion of being connected with the Venetian Committee.

SPAIN.

Five war vessels were to leave Spain for the Pacific during July.

The Austrian and Prussian Governments publish reiterated positive denials of the authenticity of dispatches published by the *Morning Post*, relative to the Holy Alliance.

It is reported that both NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON believe in the authenticity of the dispatches, and that Austria and Prussia avail themselves of some verbal inaccuracies as excuses for denying their authenticity.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Pending the result of the Parliamentary debates, funds on the 8th were dull and fractionally lower. The demand for discount was moderate.

COMMERCIAL—PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9.

TRADE REPORT.

In the Manchester market prices are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIELASD, AGNEW & Co report Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat easier, and 1d@2d. lower for Spring; Red Western 8s 8d@9s. 9d.; Red Southern 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; White Western 8s. 9d @9s.; White Southern 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d. Corn quiet, at 30s. 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—GORDON, BAUCH & Co. report: Beef firm. Pork active and 2s. 6d. higher. Bacon firm and 1s. higher. Lard tends upward, and is 6d. better. Tallow dull and unchanged.

[illegible] Circular reports: Ashes easier, with sales at 30s.6d for Pots and 33s 6d for Pearls. Sugar heavy and 1s. @1s.6d. lower, closing firmer and the decline partially recovered. Coffee dull. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 40s. Cod Oil—no sales. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: PETROLEUM quiet and steady; refined, 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

BARING's circular reports: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull and unchanged. SUGAR tends upward, and prices a trifle higher. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA tends upward. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM active, at 2s. 2½d @ 2s 3d. for refined. LINSEED OIL still declining; sales at 37s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES firmer. TALLOW still declining; sales at 40s 6d.

American Securities nominal, without sales.

Consols closed Friday 90¾@90⅞.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales. Yesterday's sales were also 20,000 bales; the market is excited, and prices are ⅛ of a penny higher; included in the sales to-day were 10,000 to speculators and exporters

BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS firm.

SUGAR still advancing.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

Consols for money, 90¾@90⅞.

Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; Erie Shares, 46.

HAVRE, Friday, July 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 16,000 bales; market firm and tending upward, with an improvement in the fine qualities; New-Orleans ordinaire, 96 francs; do. bas, 375 francs. Stock, 52,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward; weather favorable for the crops.

VERY LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

The steamer *Yeddo* built at Bordeaux, it was supposed for the Confederates, has been sold to Prussia, and is now fitting for service at Bremerhaven.

The *Great Eastern* left here to-day for London, to take in the Atlantic cable.

The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament on the great party contest, to the exclusion of almost everything else. The *Times* publishes nearly forty-two columns of last night's proceedings. The result is generally regarded as a satisfactory indorsement of the ministerial policy, but no triumph.

The Confederate loan, under the *Scotia*'s news, advanced to 69@70.

PARIS, Saturday, July 9—P. M.

Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 66f. 15c.

LONDON, Sunday, July 10.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

The Prussian Government, in view of the blockade, had taken steps to reduce transport charges on railroads.

The Cotton Question.

STATE OF THE MARKET IN ENGLAND.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 5.

The recommencement of an active demand for cotton for shipment to America, arising, chiefly, from the extraordinary rise in the value of the article at New-York—Middling Fair New-Orleans having found buyers at that port at six shillings and eight pence per pound in paper money—and the gradual decrease in the stocks in this country, added to the large absorption going on, have produced some excitement in the market, and a further advance in the quotations of from ⅛d. to 1d. per pound. More than the usual anxiety has, therefore, been manifested in reference to the probable future range in prices. Although fair Orleans qualities are now worth 2s. 6½d. ₰ lb. at Liverpool, there are still large buyers for forward arrival, and most of the speculators appear to be of opinion that a further rise will take place. Any additional advance, however, would affect the money market. We should be apprehensive of a sudden drain of bullion from the Bank of England, both for India and China, and, as a consequence, the holders of capital would not be disposed to grant accommodation unless on high terms. The importance of the cotton question, then, induces us to minutely examine the actual position of the trade. From official returns we find that the annexed quantities of cotton were imported into the United Kingdom during the first five months of the present and two previous years:

From	1862.	1863.	1864.
United States, cwts.	30,396	3,316	30,711
Bahamas & Bermuda, cwts.	12,188	35,015	127,271
Mexico, cwts.	—	2,174	12,...49
Brazil, cwts.	75,133	96,464	138,963
Turkey, cwts.	18,729	3,498	92,597
Egypt, cwts.	30,722	351,971	540,656
British India, cwts.	734,034	992,524	1,246,[illegible]
China, cwts.	15	68,613	300,104
Other countries, cwt's	88,791	77,816	85,821
Total	1,267,851	1,676,491	2,755,004

Here we find an increase in the importations this year, compared with 1863, of 1,060,173 cwts. Compared with 1862, the increase amounts to 1,488,753 cwts. If we take the figures for May only, we find a much greater excess, comparatively, than is shown in the above return. The quantities received in that month were: 1864, 997,244; 1863, 472,865, and 1862, 337,943 cwts. That is to say, the further we progress in the year, the greater is the influx of cotton. It follows, therefore, that the predictions we have offered, from time to time, in reference to supply, are being fulfilled to the very letter. Although the importations have largely increased this year, much has yet to be done to keep pace with the demand, both for home use and export. A Liverpool return furnishes the following:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL AND OUT PORTS TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	73,000	195,000	40,000	308,000
1863	120,000	172,000	29,000	321,000
Increase of export this year				31,000

This statement does not indicate any disturbing influence in our money market, but it proves beyond a doubt that the consumption on the continent is increasing, notwithstanding the high rates demanded by the holders here and abroad. In this country, the production of cotton goods is considerably in excess of the two previous years. This must be apparent on perusing the annexed returns.

DELIVERIES FOR CONSUMPTION FROM LIVERPOOL TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	114,000	501,000	256,000	871,000
1863	24,000	394,000	140,000	574,000
Increase of delivery this year				297,000

AVERAGE WEEKLY DELIVERY FOR CONSUMPTION FROM LIVERPOOL TO 1ST JULY.

	American.	E. India, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	4,400	19,300	9,900	33,600
1863	1,300	15,200	5,700	22,200
Increase of weekly delivery this year				11,400

ESTIMATED REAL CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THIS DATE.

	American.	E. I., China, &c.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864	5,000	23,000	10,000	38,000
1863	1,500	18,000	6,500	26,000

Since the commencement of the present year, the weekly deliveries from Liverpool only for home use have been 33,400 bales, or 11,400 bales more than in the same time in 1863. We find, however, that the annual weekly consumption in the whole country is now at the rate of 38,000 bales. To meet this demand we shall require an import during the remainder of the year of 988,000 bales. What, we may ask, are our prospects for as arrivals are concerned? Into Liverpool alone, 1,151,000 bales have been imported since the commencement of the year. Our accounts from the great producing countries show a much larger growth and heavier shipments than in 1863, and the prospect is, therefore, more in favor of an increased rather than a diminished importation. But even a much larger arrival of cotton will hardly fail to reduce prices beneath their present level. At Bombay, 7lb. shirtings have advanced to 21s. per piece, and in all parts of India other kinds continue to improve in value. For some time past the quotations in this country have improved, and, judging from the unusually small stocks of goods held by the retail houses, our impression is that the rates have not seen their highest range. A further advance in them would, of course, be followed by a higher range in the value of cotton, and a further reduction in the supply on hand. In some measure, a higher range in the quotations would be dependent upon the state of the markets in other quarters. Hitherto, this year, they have favored shipments, without leading to any accumulation of supply in the East. To show more fully the extent of our export trade in yarns and goods during the present year, we annex the following statement of shipments in the first five months:

	Yarns.	Piece Goods.
1862	£2,625,264	£12,097,946
1863	2,344,987	11,615,295
1864	2,776,044	17,622,624

The increase in yarns and goods this year has, therefore, been upward of seven millions sterling. In the first four months the value of the cotton imported was:

1862	£4,250,958
1863	9,932,391
1864	18,472,061

From the latter figures we have to deduct the value of the cotton exported, viz.: about £10,000,000 sterling. In point of fact, it would appear that we are now making enormous profits on every description of cotton on hand. Those profits have told immensely on the Eastern exchanges for some time past; still, they are watched with much anxiety by the banking community. The figures given above prove that the trade, as a whole, is in a prosperous state; but, if we are apprehensive that India will draw largely upon our metallic resources, it is necessary to ascertain our exact position as regards that country. This year we have imported from that quarter cotton valued at about £10,000,000 sterling, whilst our export of yarns and goods to Bombay, &c., in the five months, was £3,440,667. There is, therefore, a heavy balance to meet; yet we do not apprehend any serious excitement in the money market as a consequence. But we must be prepared for a heavy influx in the importations of raw produce. Every effort will, no doubt, be made to secure every bale of cotton that can be purchased in the East; still, whilst the value of goods continues to improve, and whilst large orders continue to be given out to our manufacturers, there will be very little prospect of any important decline in prices. We must, as a consequence, be prepared for increased operations, both on the spot and for arrival, and for the continuance of high currencies.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

GEN. HUNTER'S CASE.

Gen. HUNTER demands to be relieved from the department of West Virginia, all his troops having been taken elsewhere,—but *where*, it would not be proper to mention. The friends of Gen. HUNTER, and they are numerous, are confident that the General was correct in quitting the Shenandoah and returning for supplies up the Kanawha Valley. They point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton, was flanked by the railroad from Lynchburgh to Waynesboro', and that HUNTER with his whole command must, therefore, have been cut off and destroyed or captured, had any such movement been attempted. Gen. GRANT is understood to sustain this view of the case, and to place the blame for the recent unchecked invasion of Maryland, partly on the Washington War Office, but chiefly on the people of Maryland, who have not furnished a militia force for their own protection.

REPORTED MOVEMENT AGAINST WASHINGTON.

Mysterious reports are in circulation of a concentration of rebel troops in the vicinity of Manassas Junction with a view to a renewed and more vigorous attempt against Washington. According to these statements, which are made by parties who ought to be well informed, the rebels lately in Maryland have halted at Manassas, where they are awaiting powerful reinforcements, to be sent either directly from LEE's army, or that may be en route from JOHNSTON's force in Georgia.

I give this report without any other indorsement than the fact that it is believed by persons who are neither likely to be imposed upon by groundless canards, nor subject to baseless panics. I cannot help thinking, however, that GRANT will shortly give the rebels employment for all the troops they can call together.

BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

Circular No. 27, issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office to-day, contains the following instructions and regulations relative to the President's recent call. The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, (white or colored,) for one year, $100; ditto, two years, $200; ditto, three years, $300.

The first installments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33 33; to a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, $66 66; to a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

NO MORE PREMIUMS.

No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

NO BOUNTY TO DRAFTED MEN.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes furnished either before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster rolls.

DRAFT NOT EXPECTED.

It is expected by the War Department that the whole number will be forthcoming within the prescribed time, fifty days, and that no draft will be necessary. We have already a credit of one hundred and fifty thousand men over and above the previous calls, which will leave but three hundred and fifty thousand on the present draft. Representative recruits, reenlisting veterans, &c., will make further important deductions, so that it will require only a vigorous effort on the part of the people to fully satisfy the demand.

THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

It is authoritatively stated that this district has a credit of four hundred and fifty over and above all previous calls for troops. This number will therefore be credited to her under the call just made.

GEN. DIX IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. Dix arrived in Washington this morning.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals are reported to-day: S. S. Samuels, Co. K, Forty-eighth New-York; Frank Sidgourney, Co. G, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Lyman Pulman, Co. M, Second Rifles; Cornelius Babcock, Co. F, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Jas. H. Stout, Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York; John Anderson, Co. G, Seventy-sixth New-York; Mathew Flynn, Co. F, Forty-third New-York; John Wright, Co. D, Forty-third New-York; Capt. Justin Willis, Co. D, Ninetieth New-York, wounded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has appointed JESSE L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana; GEORGE ASHMAN, of Massachusetts, and CHARLES SUPERMAN, of Ohio, as additional Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and GOV. DENISON, of Ohio; WILLIAM M. WHITE, of Connecticut, and LEONARD SWETT, of Illinois, as Inspectors of the road, in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

A letter from near Petersburgh, dated July 17, says: The majority of the people of Petersburgh have gone to Richmond. The weather is cool and more pleasant than usual. The mortar and cannon practice is as sharp and intermittent in its character as ever. But few men are injured daily. Our hospitals are in excellent condition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fare on Government Transports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 17.

The hospital steamer *George Leary*, sailed for New-York this afternoon with about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

The steamer *City of Hudson*, arrived from City Point at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports, "no news."

The following order has been received here:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you cause to be collected from every person taking passage on any transport or mail-boat in the service of the Government, plying between this City and Fortress Monroe, the sum of five dollars passage money, and from every person taking passage from Washington for City Point, or from City Point for Washington, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents. Officers under orders and soldiers alone will be exempt. The fare between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe will be two dollars passage money, and from and between City Point and Fortress Monroe, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to the boat charges for berths and meals.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

There is no news from the Army of the Potomac.

The remains of the brave and deeply-lamented Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, leave here this evening for New-York via Baltimore.

Commodore B. M. DOVE and E. C. MERRIMAN have arrived here in the steamer *Connecticut* from off Wilmington.

The blockade-runner steamer *Boston*, captured by the United States gunboat *Fort Jackson*, on the 6th inst., off Wilmington, arrived here to-day with twenty prisoners, nine of whom are foreign subjects, and are held, this being their second offence.

We are informed by Maj. MULFORD, General Flag-of-Truce Agent, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia—most of the enlisted men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon.

All letters to our prisoners of war will require the prepayment of ten cents for Confederate postage.

Obituary.

NATHANIEL MARSH.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq., President of the New-York and Erie Railroad, died at his residence on Staten Island on Monday night, after a lingering illness of many months. Mr. MARSH was a native of Haverhill, Mass. He was educated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and studied law in his native State. After his admission to the bar he removed to New-York. He was First Assistant Postmaster of this City under JOHN L. GRAHAM, and was afterward made Secretary of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of which he was subsequently elected President. Mr. MARSH was an able and faithful officer, and during a period of more than twenty years devoted himself so zealously to the interests of the great work in which he was engaged as to wear himself out, so that he died an old man a little past middle age. His associates and employes, and all who knew him, will deeply deplore his death.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

400	Erie Railway	108¾	200	Reading R.	132¾
1300	do	109	100	do	bd 132¾
200	do	s3 109	300	M. S. & N. I.	92¾
100	do	b5 109¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
100	do	b2 109¾	200	do	b3 123¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	112¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅜

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN VOICE—MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass, and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the Time. Our National Resources—Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Crying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death.

Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer,—Dr. E. K. Kane, the Explorer; An Esquimaux; Fisherwoman of Bologne, with Portraits. Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double Number *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS,

No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LATE FIRE

AT PIER NO 1 NORTH RIVER.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 7 BATTERY-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Two Iron Safes of medium size, made by you for this company, were in the second story of their Office on Pier No. 1 North River, during the conflagration by which the pier was entirely swept of its buildings and freight yesterday morning. A large steamer also destroyed. The safes were opened in my presence yesterday, and the contents, consisting of valuable papers, books, bank-notes, &c., were found to be in good order, with the single exception of spoiling the bindings of the books. The books, when rebound, will be as good as new. This may be considered as a very fiery ordeal for the safes, with a satisfactory result. Yours respectfully,

A. DECKER, Cashier.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

In three weeks, fifteen houses have been broken open, and saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph instantly giving the alarm. It never has been broken through.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The rebels, while in Maryland, plundered the stores of their supply of KENT's East India Coffee. New orders filled at the general depot, No. 134 Reade-st. Also, sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT's.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & PROVOT's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Charles Robin and two children, Mrs. O. A. Peck and infant, J. L. Aikinson and lady, Dr. F. Barret, L. L. Baker and lady, Dr. C. Harvey and sister, J. H. Turnbelle, lady, child and servant, Jane Doman, Mrs. Chas. De Ro and daughter, F. O. Weed and lady, J. O. Hanscom and family, Mrs. S. F. Greele, Miss G. P. Pearce, Mrs S. E. Jacoos, Mrs. L. Miller, E. Higginson, Jr., Daniel Levy, Charles Falls and family, Charles Popper, Mrs Pauline Childs, Mrs. Louisa Jouenard and daughter, Mrs Josephine Macarthey, W. Warren, G. Gaillard, Mrs. Isaacet Boring, C. T. Maxwell, R. Oriel, Mrs Frank Rutherford, Geo. Clifford, T. J. McKenzie, Miss Martha Leichstein, Mrs Orin Wentworth and infant, Rev. Robert Tallmon, lady and child, W. H. Huron, A. M. Wal ot, Mrs. F. Meath and child, Mrs. Ellen J. Smith, Miss M. Geddes, C. A. Cowan, O. C. Wescott, Isaac Borst and lady, Wm. G. Webb, Mrs. Eliza S. Bond, A. J. Elder, Jacob Levi, A. Jacobs, G. R. Fourtenet, I. A. de Stoney, Mrs. Geo. B. Osbon and child, Miss Lizzy Osbon, John B. Lemay, S. Hakins, Mrs. Anna Boole, Crosby Lewis and family, Mrs. J. W. Crosby, Jno. Collsidersand lady, Mrs. Moss and 2 children, Mrs. M. de Gongle, J. Avery, J. Free and lady, Geo. Lovejoy, Mrs. J. G. Pitney, James S. Dorsh, S. Cunningham and wife, Mrs. J. L. Dwyer and 3 children, H. L. Nelson, Henry C. Neefe, Jno. Pershaker, Jno. Singg, Miss Rebecca West, Joseph Davis, lady and child, Mrs. C. Ryan and 3 children, Sidney Allen, and a full complement in the steerage.

JULY 19—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Samuel Berne, Alex. McDonald, Miss McKechied, Geo Pullman, Miss M. A. White, Louis S. Merrow, Mrs Merrow, family and servant, Mrs. Miller, M. Barkley, L. Jacobs, Mrs. L. G. Underwood, Henry Underwood, Master John Underwood, Samuel Moore, of Cleveland, S. Hawley, Mr Bell, lady, family and servant, Rev. Ed Colman, H. Levy, Mr. Paton and family.

JULY 1—*In steamship Cimbria, from Liverpool*—J. McGuire, A. France, F. Ryerman, J. J. Reford, F. C. Bathie, W. Breckhurst, J. D. Jones, A. J. Jones, J. O'Donald, Thos. O'Donald, Mr. Woods and lady, Joseph Wauzen, F. Budd, J. Stewart, C. G. Hayes, S. F. Mairhead, J. M. McLaughlin, J. Bannermann, G. Wart, Miss F. Powell, Mrs Parker, A. Hoffman, W. Muller, Miss Crawford, Miss Moore, and 400 in the steerage.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight—President, J. M. McKay, wife and 2 servants, Mrs. Crosby, child and servant, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Rogers and wife, Alex. Massey, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Myers, wife and children, Mr. Humphries, wife, family and servant, Mr. Stockell, wife, family and servants, Dr. M. M. McCone, Aiders J. L. Smith, T. O. Aiken, S. Nealan, L. A. Bertrand, Alex. Ross, Wm. Sanders, J. H. Miller, 32 in second cabin, and 1,000 in the steerage. (Mormons.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 23 | Gov. Island.. 9 12 | Hell Gate....10 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Peskell, Liverpool 6th inst., and Queenstown 7th inst., with mdse. and 433 passengers to John G. Dale. 7th inst., off Waterford, passed steamship City of Washington, bound up channel.

Steamship Northern Light, Wilson, Aspinwall July 10, with mails, treasure and passengers to D. S. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Stanton, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 13th inst., off Cape Henlopen, saw steamship Western Metropolis with a schooner in tow, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Tyler, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 18, in the mouth of the Potomac River, spoke brig Tangier, of Lynn, ashore on the Middle ground, inside the Chesapeake, a new steamer, a blue and white signal, with a star in the mast.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Crotz, Glasgow July 8, with mdse. and 142 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. July 15, 120 miles westward of Cape Race, passed steamship Britannia, bound E., 16th, off Sable Island, passed steamship Arabia, hence, for Liverpool; 18th, passed lightship on Nantucket Shoals—signaled to be reported all well.

Steamship Fairbairn, Merahon, Washington, D. C., 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. July 16, 5 miles N. of Five-fathom light, spoke brig Eleonora, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Nelly Pentz, Dungan, Baltimore 2 days, with 2nd U. S. seamen, in charge of Lieut Commander Scott, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 42 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Heriot, Delapoy, Alexandria 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Penner.

Steamer M. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dorothy, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Anna, Lenny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 15, with mdse. and 1,069 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. July 8, 21°. M., lat. 43 20, lon. 47 30, passed a steamer, distant about 1½ miles, bark-rigged, under canvas, supposed her to be a Confederate privateer, as she had very large guns and a great many men on board; she would not set her colors. July 9, lat. 43 32, lon. 49 46, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Ship Catharine Maria, (Hol.,) Mesrongen, Rotterdam 47 da., with mdse. to Herren, Bonge, Burlage & Co.

Bark Paladin, (of Bueno Ayres,) Brown, Rio Janeiro June 10, with coffee to E. F. Davison. 16th inst., lat. 38 50, lon. 72, spoke a Hamburg brig, name unknown, from Baltimore for Liverpool.

Bark Ganna, (Prem.,) Wieting, London 45 da., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. July 6, on the edge of the Banks, passed many icebergs.

Brig Estefana, (of Turks Island,) Welch, Humacoa, P. R., June 29, with molasses to H. E. Brown & Co. Sld. to do. with schr. Maria, Crowell, for New-York. July 10, off the Woodlands, passed a yawl-boat, painted black outside and green inside, with bow stove in, apparently a new boat. Left no vessels.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Westport, N. S.,) Ellis, Leghorn 66 da., passed Gibraltar June 15, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Schr. Lilla, (of St. Kitts,) Benson, St. Martin's 15 da., with salt to Jones & Lough. Left no vessels. Passed Sombrero on the 14th inst., and left there Br. bark Flor de Mar.

Schr. G B. C., (Br.,) Hamilton, Windsor 10 da., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Albert Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Port Morris, to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. B. Y. Stratton, Terrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Russell, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Paladin, from Rio Janeiro.
Bark Princess Alexandre.
Bark Parthian, 65 ds. from Chili.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, from West Indies for Portland.
Brig Estefina.
Also, one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

July 18—Barks Ann Augusta, Echo, Alex. Chindow.
Brigs Selma, Leopold, Eliza, Dispatch, Georgiene, R. Mawe, Mary Ann, C. W. Ring.
Schooners R. B. Smith, Wilson Crawford, Jamestown, Sarah Maria, Yorktown, Brewster.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Ne Plus Ultra, Capt. Taft, arrived last night from Liverpool, has 800 passengers, and is consigned to Trask & Dearborn; reports had strong west winds, with rain, the entire passage; from lat. 45 36, lon. 50 50, to lat. 49 20, lon. 47 06, passed a large quantity of icebergs.

Spoken, &c.

Cynosure—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, June 23, lat. 47 48, lon. 30 37.

Eliza Keith—Br. ship, sarg. F., was signalized, June 25, lat. 48, lon. 28 30.

J. F. Bigelow—brig, of Parrsboro, from Cienfuegos for Cork, July 17, lat. 37, lon. 72 35.

Morning Star—Eng. bark, standing S., July 14, lat. 33, lon. 70.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 19—Below, bark Adelaide Morris, from Baltimore.

Arr. ship Belle Creole, from Ardrossan.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Arr. schr. George Thomas, Jackson, New-York; 19th, Alfred E. Smyrk, Jones, do. schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) from Elenthera.

Cld. 18th, ship Macauley, Rodgers, Rotterdam; schr. Baltic, (Br.,) Carley, E

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4001. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rebel Propositions to Return to the Union.

The Rebel Terms and Conditions.

The Union Conditions and Terms.

Semi-Official Interview Between Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Greeley.

HOW IT ORIGINATED AND TERMINATED.

STILL FURTHER ON THE MATTER.

An Independent Commissioner to Richmond.

Rev. Col. Jaques Has an Interview With Jeff. Davis.

What He Tells and What He Withholds.

The following important dispatch from Niagara Falls to the Rochester *Democrat*, was telegraphed to a private party in this City, last evening. We do not vouch for its accuracy.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20.

Two weeks ago, GEO. N. SANDERS, C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, and J. P. HOLCOMB, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced in the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had a double purpose in view, which was first developed to HORACE GREELEY by GEORGE N. SANDERS, who wrote to Mr. GREELEY, stating that Messrs. CLAY, THOMPSON and HOLCOMB were duly recognized Commissioners of the Confederate Government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections. He added, however, that these Commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with such persons as the United States Government might indicate to meet them. These facts having been presented to Mr. LINCOLN, he requested Mr. GREELEY to act in the matter as he thought advisable under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. L.) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the Government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union. He also stated that he should be pleased to see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety, welfare and honor of the Government. Mr. GREELEY having settled all preliminaries with Mr. LINCOLN, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Monday morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel. A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following proposition, and gave it as their opinion that the Richmond Government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union in *statu quo* upon this basis:

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. GREELEY the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:

The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, the abandonment of Slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property-rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of Slavery,

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. GREELEY, in company with Mr. HAY, Private Secretary of Mr. LINCOLN, called upon the Commissioners at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed at length. Mr. GREELEY left the Falls for New-York on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners with SANDERS and JEWETT, who are both, are to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices. The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the Administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

A MISSION TO RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

An individual, fresh from Richmond, not as a released prisoner, but an honored guest, entertained three days in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, feasted by JEFF. DAVIS, BENJAMIN and their compeers, having around him the romance and the mystery of an unknown mission, and knowing the secrets of the rebel prison-house, is *rara avis* enough to make a sensation even amid the leaden and languid heat of a Washington Summer's day. Such a personage, bringing with him all the experiences enumerated, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond by way of Gen. GRANT's headquarters. His name is Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel, but parson also, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though neither envoy nor ambassador, Col. JAQUES had a mission of his own, clothed with no authority to speak for either President or Government, he appears to have had authority enough of some kind to command a hearing from the principalities and powers that sit in Richmond; in fine, without being a plenipotentiary, he seems to be endowed with a certain species of power behind the throne that caused him to be attentively listened to and kindly treated by the chiefs of the rebellion.

CHARACTER OF HIS MISSION.

Of the real object and end of Col. JAQUES' mission, I am requested by himself not now to speak. It is perfectly proper to state, however, that it is in no respect official in its character, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this Government and the rebel authorities. Any statement that would convey a different impression is false. Secondly, it may be stated that though Col. JAQUES' mission contemplates results of the highest importance; these results are ulterior rather than immediate. Finally, it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. Col. JAQUES belongs to the church militant and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what HUDIBRAS calls "apostolic blows and knocks." Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation which he believes to be of immense power, can be used.

Animated by this sentiment, he succeeded in so impressing his views upon Mr. LINCOLN that the President, without according him the smallest official recognition or authority, was willing, believing his honesty of purpose, that he should try the experiment of a visit to Richmond. Accordingly, he gave him a personal recommendation to Gen. GRANT to pass him through the lines, or otherwise forward his views.

COL. JAQUES GOES TO RICHMOND.

Thus aided, Col. JAQUES, accompanied by Mr. EDWARD KIRKE, made his way from Gen. GRANT's headquarters by the north side of the James River, and passing the rebel lines, reached the Confederate Capital. Here they remained for three days—Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. While in Richmond, Col. JAQUES, at his own request, was placed under guard; but he had the entire freedom of the city, and put up during his visit at the Spottswood House, the "crack" hotel of Richmond.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

The Colonel, during his three days' stay, visited the various Confederate authorities, as well as the prisons and hospitals in which our captives and wounded are confined. He had two prolonged interviews with President DAVIS in his office in the Custom-house; and although the nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the rebel President are not proper for present publication, yet it is understood that Col. JAQUES met with considerable success in impressing his views upon Mr. DAVIS. When taking his leave, DAVIS took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for his character and aims.

HOW THE COLONEL WAS ENTERTAINED.

The Colonel, while a guest at the Spottswood House, fared sumptuously, being fed on chicken, turkey, mutton and all the viands of a well-appointed hotel, and entertained with fine brandies and costly wines. His bill would have amounted to more than $500 in Confederate money, but he found it impossible to induce his entertainers to accept any return for the hospitality he had received.

HE VISITS VARIOUS DIGNITARIES.

Col. JAQUES also had interviews with Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, Mr. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, and other Confederate dignitaries and authorities.

THE REBEL PRISONS.

The Colonel was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined. The wounded, also, though only the more desperate cases are retained in the hospitals of Richmond, be found as well cared for as could be expected.

HOW RICHMOND LOOKS.

The streets of Richmond are almost deserted, few others being seen than soldiers, women, negroes and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity.

THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

Col. JAQUES describes JEFF. DAVIS as hale and hearty in appearance, his health being much better latterly than it had been, and, though thin in face and person, the tough and wiry constitution of the rebel chieftain presents no likelihood of his giving out during the natural life of the rebellion.

CHARACTER OF COL. JAQUES.

Extraordinary though Col. JAQUES' story, his mission and all belonging thereto, may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and the rebel authorities. Of his wisdom [illegible]

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official Report of the Passage of the Chattahoochee.

Our Cavalry Sent to Operate on the Railroad Between Atlanta and Augusta.

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The latest official information from Gen. SHERMAN, is that his army crossed the Chattahoochee in several different places north of the railroad bridge. The movement was made with such celerity as to take the enemy by surprise, and therefore the resistance to his advance was feeble on the part of the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur—one of the objects being to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta—thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place and the reinforcement of JOHNSTON.

Our main army was within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta.

All the operations of our army were progressing in the highest degree favorably.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 20.

The Nashville *Union*, of yesterday, editorially, says:

"The report of the capture of Atlanta, Ga., by our forces are all premature, though our whole army is in motion, and we expect to hear of its capture in a few days."

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 20.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has advices from Gen. SHERMAN's army to the 16th instant.

Nearly our whole force had crossed the Chattahoochee River and occupied a position on the south side.

A portion of our troops had advanced two miles toward Atlanta, but they encountered nothing but small bodies of rebel cavalry.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG had arrived at Atlanta, and would, it was supposed, exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army.

GUERRILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Burning of the Steamer St. Louis by Guerrillas—Four Rebel Prisoners to be Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 19.

The steamer *St. Louis*, hence for Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned, yesterday, by guerrillas at the Sailor's Rest, on the Cumberland River.

Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison, to be sent to Mitchellsville and Clarksville, to be shot, in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Call From Gen. Fisk—Five Thousand Men Wanted to Put Down the Guerrillas in Northwestern Missouri.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Gen. FISK, commanding at St. Joseph, has issued an appeal calling for five thousand loyal men to rally for the protection of life and property, and assist him in exterminating the guerrillas in Northwestern Missouri.

Guerrilla Operations in Ray County—Refugees—Intended Raid in Kansas—How the Rebels are Subsisted, Concealed and Encouraged.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Private letters from Lexington say that from three to nine hundred bushwhackers are in Ray County. Some Federal troops had a fight with them on Sunday, near Richmond, in which six or eight of our men were reported killed.

About three hundred guerrillas were at Elkhorn on Monday.

About thirty bushwhackers killed nine citizens in Carroll County, robbed the mail-coach and passengers, and did considerable promiscuous thieving, last week. All the persons murdered had been in the military service, and were prominent Union men.

The St. Joseph *Herald*, of yesterday, says the city is full of refugees from the lower counties, and hundreds have gone to Leavenworth and other places. The panic extends throughout the whole country. All the business houses of Weston are closed, and the citizens are in constant fear of a raid.

About fourteen buildings were burned at Platte City by the Federal troops, including the Platte *Sentinel* office, and a few other houses belonging to Union men. Col. FORD tried to save the *Sentinel* office, but the fire was under too great progress.

A letter, without date, signed by "THORNTON H. TOMB, Commanding," was found at Platte City Station. The rebels were about ready to concentrate their army; asked for the state of things; acknowledged the receipt of the name of friends, and saying they would cross the Missouri River below Parksville Ford, and the Kansas River west of Wyandotte, and accomplish their trip through Kansas.

This letter shows that they intended, after a few days' plundering, to join the rebel army of the South, effecting their escape through Kansas.

THORNTON had been in Platte and Clay Counties about eight months, and recruited 1,200 men; and during this time had been aided, protected, concealed and subsisted by the citizens of those counties.

The steamer *War Eagle*, on her way down the Missouri River, was fired into by guerrillas at Rockport, but no one was injured.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the *Democrat* says:

"The city and country are wild with rumors and excitement. It is reported that Col. FORD attacked THORNTON's guerrillas at Arnoldsville on Sunday, and the fighting was kept up all day, but the result was unknown.

Another body of guerrillas, from 300 to 600 strong, are encamped on GORDON's farm, in Platte County.

Official information states that 200 more of the pelf raw militia of Platte and Clay Counties have joined THORNTON's guerrillas.

A collision occurred in Chisan County, to what extent is not known.

The people are constantly flocking into St. Joseph from the surrounding counties, and many are departing for other points, leaving the grain unharvested, in consequence of which much suffering is apprehended in these localities.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19—P. M.

It appears that Col. FORD left bands of guerrillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county.

A large scouting party sent from here this morning have not since been heard from.

Every train from Weston brings large numbers of refugees from Platte, Clay and Ray Counties. Many of them stop here, while others go eastward.

It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Holt, and Atchison, who are not away, and of other counties in Northwest Missouri, will be immediately called into service.

Operations of the Guerrillas—Platte City Captured and Burnt By Federal Troops—One Half the Town Destroyed—Several Men Burned to Death—Battle at Camden Point.

From the St. Joseph Herald, July 16.

From passengers who arrived last night from below, we learn Platte City was almost destroyed yesterday morning by the Federal troops. Not over half the houses were left standing. The Methodist Church, a fine building, the *Sentinel* printing office, and the three-story brick block in which it was located, together with many business and dwelling-houses are all in ashes. Thus has vengeance, swift and sure, been visited upon a people who not only basely and cowardly surrendered themselves to THORNTON's thieves and murderers, but who also welcomed the villains with every demonstration of affection and delight.

The town was a nest-hole of treason. Not over a half dozen Union families residing there. Desolation and destruction have swept over it, and if the report brought us be true, the work has been most thoroughly performed. While we fear the few Union men of the place have been caused to suffer in property, and perhaps in life, we have not the slightest sympathy with the rebels.

It was rumored in Weston when the train left, that JESSE MORIN had been burned in his own house, that CLINT COCKRELL had joined the guerrillas and been killed in a skirmish, and Mr. F. A. COX, the venerable editor of the *Sentinel*, was killed. The two former were regarded as secession sympathizers, while the latter was a sound, honest, true Union man. One passenger informed us that he had heard Mr. COX was sick at his home, and had not been disturbed. We hope the latter story is true, for we should mourn the loss of as pure and good a man.

The report was also brought into Weston that the troops were going south toward Parksville, from Platte City, and that they had declared their intention of showing no quarter to any rebel who should fall into their hands.

The following is the account given of the fight at Camden Point by Lieut. CHILD, of Capt. CLAGGETT's company, who was an eye-witness and participant in the affair:

About 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, a command composed of the Second Colorado, Fifteenth Kansas, Ninth M. S. M., and several detachments of E. M. M., numbering 500 men, with one piece of artillery, all under command of Col. FORD, of the Second Colorado, took up the line of march from Weston in the direction of Camden Point. When about two miles from that place, the advance guard of eighteen men were fired upon by guerrilla pickets, who then fled, closely followed by our men, who chased them through the brush into the town, firing as they went, and succeeded in killing six guerrillas while on the run. After passing about a mile beyond the town, they met the main force of the enemy, under command of THORNTON, numbering about 140 men, drawn up in line of battle; but, without halting, the eighteen Colorado boys gave a wild yell, dashed right toward the centre of the line, which immediately gave way, and, after firing a few shots, killing one of the attacking party, and wounding another, they fled in wild confusion, with their pursuers close in their rear, and seven of them were killed before they escaped. Having pursued some three or four miles, our men rejoined their command. After getting possession of the town we found two buildings in flames, fired by THORNTON, in which he had stored a large number of arms and ammunition. The explosion of the powder was heard distinctly several miles distant. He had made Camden Point his headquarters, had all his munitions of war there, and was conscripting the able-bodied citizens throughout that section. A few hours previous to the attack he made a speech, returning thanks for a flag that had been presented to him, and which was captured by our forces, in which he stated that it was folly for the Federals to think of attacking him; that he had captured Camden Point and would hold it; that he would fight in every by-road and hog-path in the country. His speech was scarcely ended before the avengers were upon him, and his band in full flight from the town.

A short time after entering town a man named MCCORMICK rode into our lines, and being recognized as a bushwhacker was immediately arrested. He did not know that THORNTON had been driven out, imagined all was right, and tried to pass himself off as one of JENNISON's men.

Once in possession of the town, a sad scene of destruction and pillage commenced, such as we hope never again to witness. Several of the citizens were arrested and taken to headquarters. Houses were burned and pillaged, and the heavens for miles around were lighted with flames. Late into the night the fires continued, and again in the morning were renewed. About two-thirds of the town was destroyed, but the fine Seminary buildings were unharmed when we left.

At the time our forces entered the town they were told that there were a number of men hid in the hemp house, then in flames, having been fired by THORNTON, in which he had a number of guns, and it is supposed that three of them were burnt with the building, and the bodies of two of the dead guerrillas were cast into the flames and also consumed. We hear it estimated that over twenty men were killed belonging to the guerrillas, and only one man killed and one wounded on the part of the attacking forces.

The fine residence of Dr. THOMAS, living at the edge of the town, was a smouldering heap of ashes as we passed in the morning, and it was reported that the Doctor had been taken out and shot. He was an old man, bore a good character, but it was reported to be he had visited a sick guerrilla, hence his fate. Previous to the report of his death, a squad of the Fifteenth Kansas were in possession of his house, which they gutted and then fired; and only waited to get the Doctor to leave a lounge upon which lay his sick wife, to blow his brains out, and we are of the opinion that they accomplished this bloody work before they left. Other citizens in the neighborhood, no doubt shared the same fate.

One OLVIS, formerly of the militia, who had joined the guerrillas at Platte City, was captured, having his leg broken. He recognized one of his captors and called him by name, and received in reply, "Olvis, you are in d——d bad company." One of the party then held him up, and another placed his carbine close to the prisoner's head, fired, and the soul of OLVIS was in the presence of his Maker.

MCCORMICK, the prisoner named above, was marched into camp and placed under guard. About 8 o'clock a report was circulated that we were attacked, when the guard immediately shot the prisoner, or, as they said, "disposed of him." Col. FORD then addressed the men, and said that, as the guerrillas gave no quarter, he would do the same; that he neither asked any nor gave any, and ordered the men to sleep upon their arms, and not to straggle from their camp.

The loss of Camden Point is the death-blow to the guerrillas. It was the rendezvous where they stored their arms. Among the captures made were several dispatches written by THORNTON, detailing his capture of Camden Point, and his intention of holding it. In looking over the dead, the body of his Adjutant was found, clothed in a new uniform, apparently the first time he had ever worn it. We failed to learn his name.

That this man THORNTON is to blame for the misery brought upon Platte County, no one can doubt, after visiting that section. He came into quite a settlement, murdered and burned, and thus gave a chance for others to retaliate. The blood of the men killed at Camden Point is upon him and his abettors.

The troops engaged in this quick and bloody work needed but this as an incentive to come over. They came, and desolation followed in their track. If our citizens do not want the renewal of the scenes of Camden reenacted here, let them drive the guerrillas from our midst, for if they do not, these troops will be sent here to do for them. We are able to take care of ourselves, and should do it.

The flag captured was a regular Confederate banner, and worked upon it were the words "Protection to Missouri."

On the morning of Thursday, the main portion of the command left in the direction of Platte City, and a detachment of the Fifteenth Kansas and Capt. CLAGGETT's company were detailed as guard to the wounded Colorado men into Weston, and arrived at that place about noon. Capt. C.'s company then came on to this place. It was generally supposed when we left that Platte City would be burned and pillaged.

Operations in the Platte District.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

I have just returned from the District of Northwest Missouri, embracing Platte and Clay Counties. My command is now at Liberty. I shall return tonight. Col. THORNTON's band of rebels is broken up into small bands, and scattered through the country. I shall make my headquarters at Liberty, and scout from there.

I would respectfully suggest that the citizens of those counties should not be armed; nine out of ten are disloyal and have aided THORNTON in recruiting his forces. They take loyalty like gin and sugar, and pass it off just as easy.

I have killed no citizens—none but those in arms fighting us; but any amount of the citizens need killing. Nine-tenths of all the citizens are assisting THORNTON, giving him all the information and keeping everything from me. I would respectfully recommend that troops be sent in this section to remain permanently, or we shall have more trouble. All the arms that are sent in there will go into the hands of bushwhackers.

(Signed,) J. H. FORD, Colonel.

Official: J. LOVELL, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1864.

By Telegraph from Kansas City to Gen. Rosecrans:

In passing through the counties I have told all the prominent citizens that from this henceforth I should hold them responsible for every act committed by the rebels; that this passage of mine through the country was only for information, but that I should return, and woe be to those names that I had recorded—names given to me by Union people that have been driven from their homes. I have done some damage in passing through. I alone am responsible for it. I have been careful, and none have suffered but those who richly deserve it.

I have called a meeting of all the prominent rebel sympathizers and citizens to meet me at Liberty on Monday, and I will tell them a course they can pursue that will save their counties. They say they will come and see the handwriting on the wall. They can, if they wish, still save themselves. In my travels through these counties I have found no young men—nothing but old men and women. The negroes say the young masses are in the brush. I shall stay over there until I am ordered back. It is a warfare that I detest, but it is absolutely necessary. Fifteen killed in first skirmish, none wounded, none captured, except two men found armed to the teeth and brought into camp just as I left, one of whom is proven to be an old soldier of PRICE's army, but recently returned to the brush. They will see the last of earth to-night. Total number of killed, found in arms and fighting against us, twenty-four.

I divided up my command to-day in five parties, scouting through the country; heavy firing was heard south of us; no reports when I left; hope to hear good news in the morning. Our loss one killed and one mortally wounded; several of our horses killed. We captured in the first fight about 200 stands of United States arms. We burned one warehouse that had 100 stands United States muskets in it, 12 kegs of powder, lead, caps and buckshot. We captured in the fight a battle flag, and killed the man who carried it. It was made by the ladies of Platte City, and presented by them.

J. H. FORD, Col. Commanding.

J. LOVELL, Assl. Adj.-Gen.

ADDRESS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1864.

To the citizens of Northwest Missouri whom it may concern:

Your best men have assured me by word and letter that you mean to behave as law-abiding and peaceful citizens. They have assured me of your pledges, and pledged themselves for you. I have intrusted the peace to your keeping. I have supplied you with ammunition, and left arms in your hands. You have given me fair promises, while you allowed rebels and guerrillas to live and recruit among you. You have concealed from our authorities these men and their projects. You have seen robbers and murderers joined by the very men who swore to defend us against them. The arms and ammunition delivered to you for the defence of law and Government, have been used to destroy them. You are guilty of all the blood that will be shed by the use of these arms, and the hands which have basely betrayed both you and the country. You have nothing left before you now but wholly to renounce and help to pursue and exterminate these common enemies of mankind, or your country will become a desolation. I could not save it, and I must tell you as a friend I do not think it would deserve it. Citizens situated as you have been, who will tolerate a species of—I will not call it warfare, but—outrage, which finds no parallel in the annals of our Indian wars—must expect the vengeance due to such moral dereliction among free and professedly Christian people. I implore you, for your own sake, now at once lay the axe at the root of the tree—needful assistance will be given if you do your duty. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance and information. Mark those who do not, and regard them as your enemies, whose conduct may ruin yourselves and your families. But while you denounce bushwhacking and private war, remember that the accessories to these crimes are likewise guilty.

Any one who knowingly and willingly advises, counsels, gives consent, food, direction, information or assistance to bushwhackers, is partaker of their crimes, and ought to be of their punishment.

Let not failure to take my advice bring upon the beautiful and now prosperous counties of North Missouri desolation such as reigns along your western borders.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

J. R. DROUILLARD, Capt. and A. D. C.

MRS. J. W. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1864.

Mrs. ANNA E., wife of JOHN W. POLK, arrested for visiting within our lines without lawful authority, and attempting to leave and carrying letters and articles without permit, by her truthful statement, confirmed by evidence, having satisfied the General Commanding that her intentions were not bad, and that the forbidden letters and articles were imposed upon her care by the selfishness of others less honorable, will be released from custody on taking the oath of allegiance, and permitted to remain within our lines, and, with the consent of the proper military commander, to go beyond them to get her children, and return without unreasonable delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

Army Rations.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

Section 2, of the act passed June 23, having modified the army ration, the War Department to-day issued the following regulations:

First—The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or roasted and ground coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

Second—On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

Third—Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

Fourth—Beans, peas, salt and potatoes, fresh, shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at 60 pounds.

Fifth—When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued, in lieu of any component part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

A new order allows sutlers to supply their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac with such articles as are included in the Wilson bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Wilson bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph five, of a circular of Nov. 7, 1862.

Attention is called to order No. 105, of Dec. 11, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors ordered by officers, and to order No. 227, of Aug. 24, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers.

Sutlers and traders will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 19.

The steamers *Parthenia* and *New-Jersey* arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., with the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, homeward bound. There is no news from that quarter.

Major-Gen. SMITH arrived in the steamer *Adelaide* this morning from Baltimore, and left for the front in a special boat.

The flag-of-truce steamer *C. W. Thomas*, with Major MOLFORD, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, went up the river this morning with a few prisoners.

Conflicting rumors have been in circulation during the day of an attack on the army gunboat *Charles Chamberlain*, with Gen. BUTLER on board, by a masked battery of four guns, near Wilcox's Landing. Nothing definite, however, has been received.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Expedition Under General A. J Smith.

A Series of Battles With Forrest's and Faulkner's Rebel Forces.

THE REBELS WHIPPED EVERY TIME.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19.

I am indebted to one of Gen. WASHBURNE's staff officers for the following highly important intelligence:

On the 5th inst. Gen. WASHBURNE sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from La Grange, under Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH and Brig.-Gens. MOWER and GRIERSON, with instructions to move in pursuit of the rebel Gen. FORREST, bring him to bay, fight and whip him.

Gen. SMITH was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Gen. SMITH to Gen. WASHBURNE received to-day, says we have met FORREST, LEE and WALKER at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order. Not anything is lost.

A scout has since arrived at Lagrange, and reports the enemy's loss at 250, and their defeat overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel Gen. FAULKNER and Col. FORREST were killed, and that Gen. FORREST was wounded in the foot, and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Gen. SMITH met Gen. FORREST at Pontotoc on Wednesday, the 13th inst., fought him on that day, and on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, and whipping him badly in five different battles.

Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while that of the rebels is over two thousand.

Col. WALKER, of the Ninth Minnesota, who commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very warm.

The steamer *Mepham* leaves for the White River to-night, laden to her guards.

The steamer *Pauline Cornell* is reported hard aground below.

The steamer *Belle* takes 106 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Good middling cotton is selling at $1 46 per pound.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—The Negro Troops—Deserters—Miscellaneous.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The usual quiet along the lines still prevails, and were it not for the sound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us.

Gen. BURNSIDE's men make the most of the noise, the enemy taking every opportunity to fire on the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front, and of course the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side.

No deserters come in on this part of the line, as they say they have no chance of getting through without being shot, the negroes being so constantly on the alert.

Deserters, however, are coming into our lines daily at other points in squads.

A rebel sergeant and his squad came in this morning, and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as opportunity presents.

The deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments, and a rebel officer of a regiment from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since, and stated that if his company was not soon relieved he would have none to relieve, as they would all be gone over to the enemy.

They state that the rebel army is very short of provisions, particularly of vegetables, and they seem to be glad enough when they get into our lines.

Strict orders have been given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket line or exchange papers, and one fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, taking one back, was caught and made to stand on top of a work in full view, and wave the paper back and forth as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night from what deserters had said, it was looked for as certain, but no demonstration was made.

It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but none has fallen yet, and dust continues to envelope everything.

Gentlemen of prominence, who have returned from the Army of the Potomac, represent Gen. GRANT to be as hopeful as ever of accomplishing his military purposes.

A FIGHT WITH THE RAIDERS.

The Report Comes via Harrisburgh, and is Important If True.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 20.

Important dispatches were received here last night, from which it is indicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the east portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party are wresting large amounts of plunder from the rebels.

Gen. CROOK, while in the pursuit on Monday last, overlook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp and, for a time, terrific encounter took place.

The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying thus far from Maryland.

Gen. CROOK, however, was as determined that they should not escape. He whipped the rebels thoroughly, capturing over three hundred wagons, heavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners.

As usual the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field to be buried and cared for.

Successful Naval Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Admiral LEE inclosing a communication from Commander MACOMB, of the United States steamer *Shamrock*, dated July 13, in which the latter reports that on the 12th he sent Lieut.-Commander ENGLISH, with the *Ceres* and the *Whitehead*, to ascend the Scuppernong River in coöperation with a detachment of 80 men under command of Lieut.-Col. CLARKE, to burn the bridge at Columbia to prevent the rebels from transporting supplies to their army at Plymouth, N. C. The expedition was entirely successful; effectually destroying the bridge and disabling a large grist-mill. No opposition was encountered.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, July 20—noon.

Weather thick. Wind Southwest. Thermometer 78°

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

How to Provide for the Financial Wants of the Government.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Called to the high and important dignity of Chief of Finance, fearful in its responsibility, with a depleted treasury, in the midst of a sanguinary civil war, the Government in want of funds, things generally out of joint, the land covered all over with enemies, the money centres filled with financial traitors, cunning artifice and fraud resorted to by the enemy, yet fear not, be of good cheer, the people are with you. If you place your trust in God and them, they will keep their powder dry and come to your rescue with alacrity and zeal.

You have no easy task to overcome the present condition of a depleted treasury.

Our late Minister, having involved himself and his country in financial difficulties, which, perhaps, he thought insurmountable, has retired. The people have an abiding confidence in you. With resolute firmness, and reliance on them, you will overcome all obstacles.

A resort to brokers, and mere money shavers, was the grand error of your predecessor. Their advice led Mr. CHASE to adopt the radical mistake of offering a greater rate of interest on public loans than was permitted by the laws of most of the Northern States, where the money is. He boldly offered a usurious rate of interest. This was an open confession of weakness. A blind fatality prevented Mr. CHASE from seeing at a glance that the owners of good securities and lands could not borrow money to enable them to enter into competition with the brokers, money-changers and harpies for his 7.30! The premiums certain to follow upon this first loan was carved out of the public credit, and given to the money-bags and speculators upon the public misfortunes.

The issue of legal-tender notes followed, and this was the best thing the Secretary did during his financial administration.

This gave public satisfaction—it was a consummation for which the people longed; it was "a right step in the right direction;" it furnished a currency at par all over the United States, and the circulation of the State banks retired into the vaults of the banks, where it would have remained but for the tricks and centrivances of the money dealers. The "volume of circulation," they cried, was in excess of the necessary wants of the community as a medium of exchange. It inflated prices and soon depreciated; gold and silver bore large premiums, and threatened a financial collapse. The hue and cry led the Secretary to endeavor a withdrawal of the national currency. So soon as the legal tenders began to work favorably a resort to national banks was suggested, and Mr. CHASE made them the special object of his solicitude. He seemed to think that the volume of the national currency was so inflated by the legal tenders that something must be done to reduce it and bank paper substituted in its place. The remedy proposed was worse than the disease. He brought into competition with his own paper the irresponsible paper of National Banks. He allowed them to bank on his credit and capital, and the Government now pays them six per cent. to induce them to use the credit of the Government, without which they could not obtain credit for a dollar.

So soon as these banks were arranged they commenced to absorb his circulation and turned it into their vaults to become the basis of their own circulation, without which they could not redeem their own paper. They then set to work to prevent any further issue of legal-tenders, and, to enable them to procure capital on which to bank, he issued the five-twenties, and, of course, they were immediately taken into the coffers of these pet banks. Cunning vipers! The credit of the Government rose so high that his ten-forties found a ready market, at the rate of two or three millions per day, at par. The pet national banks found that this would not do. The credit of the Government must be broken down. To effect this they absorbed a large amount of the legal-tenders, and endeavored to substitute their paper in its place. Whilst subscriptions to the ten-forties were going bravely on, they persuaded the Secretary to offer his six per cent. loan. He failed to see that this loan would come in competition with his ten-forties—subscriptions of course to them immediately ceased, and the very pet banks, from whom expected so much, turned upon him, and depreciated his credit as a financier. They insulted him by bidding par for a stock estimated by honest bankers to be worth a premium averaging more than four per cent.

The very men whom he had taken into his counsels, and who had profited by his want of financial sagacity, lent themselves in combination to destroy his financial schemes and prospects, which they had led him to adopt.

His one and two years five per cent. notes, another expedient, worked to increase this fears, and he broke down, hopelessly despondent. You have before you, a severe, a herculean, and, I fear, a thankless task. Success alone will save you; for by this, and this alone, you will be judged. Become a strategist in finance, as Gen. GRANT it is conceded is in the field. Have an abiding confidence in the people; they will carry you through. Do not rely upon the aid of men whose patriotism and love of country is alone measured by the profit they have or will make out of the misfortunes of the people; but place it in the unity of the people of this Government.

You want fifty millions for present use. Take it from the coffers of the Treasury, where millions lie idle, under the pretence of appropriation. Take it from the deposits to the credit of the Government in these pet banks—use it. Before the amount so taken shall be exhausted, you can replace sufficient to meet all the legitimate demads; issue (if need be) more legal tenders, to enable the people to meet the immediate collection of the taxes now due; call upon the people to pay their taxes, and let it be added to the Treasury of the country.

Put the Government upon a system of strict economy, and the credit of the country will be immediately restored, and all will be well. If Congress has made more appropriations than you can conveniently meet, inform the proper departments that they must withhold the expenditure for the want of means; enforce by withholding the means, a vigid and wise economy, and within a year you will have begun a system which will end in financial success instead of financial ruin. You can meet the payment of the interest upon the public debt, payable in gold, by receiving in advance the coupons next maturing due, deducting the unearned interest in payment of duties; you can thus furnish gold to the extent of those duties, and relieve the Treasury from the burden of its provision. This will reduce the premium on gold to the extent of nearly one-half. Exhaust your gold paying obligations by receiving them in payment of the public dues at the market value. In the mean time keep up to the full wants of the public your legal tender notes. Furnish the people with the means of discharging their obligations to the public and to each other.

The hue and cry of a redundancy of legal tenders is untrue: to-day you cannot procure enough of them to pay a legal debt in any large amount without paying a premium of from ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent. So soon as Mr. CHASE ceased to issue them the State banks, relieved from their fears, again flooded the country with their irresponsible bills. By this means they, with the aid of the national banks, substituted their own paper for the legal tenders, and immediately put up the value of the legal tenders to the point I have named. We have one country, one Government, let us have one currency.

After the departure of BRIENNE, Chief of Finance in France, LOUIS XVI. sent for NECKER, who, on receiving the message, said: "It was too late." He, however, waited upon the King, and was persuaded to take the reins of the treasury. His name restored the public confidence, so that on the same day of his nomination to the Ministry the funds rose 30 per cent., and he obtained with ease all the money necessary to relieve the State from its financial difficulties. Since your acceptance of the onerous office gold has fallen from 290 to 260—a remarkable coincidence.

CLERMONTES.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Movements Preliminary to Crossing the Chattahoochee.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, SUNDAY, July 10, 1864—5 A. M.

Yesterday the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. SCHOFIELD, effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee, and secured a lodgment on the high grounds beyond the river. In the affair they met with no serious opposition and were reported last evening as having captured a rebel General. To properly understand the importance of this success it will be necessary to explain.

Below the railroad bridge, the Chattahoochee makes a sharp bend to the southward and back almost in a northerly direction, forming a point of land called by the natives "the peninsula." In the rear of this peninsula is the crossing—Turner's Ferry—which the rebels have been using since their evacuation of the Kenesaw line. This ferry is covered by the high grounds about Dan Turner's House and the Nickojack Creek. By the fault or failure of some one, the rebels secured this position, and fortified it without opposition. Yesterday HARDEE's corps held this position—"the peninsula." His left and left centre was covered by the Nicojack—a stream not fordable, and his whole line throughout intrenched. Across the Chattahoochee the bank of the river at this point rises quite suddenly to a bluff which follows the course of the stream from the railroad safar down as Campbelltown. The divisions of HOOD and LOSING having crossed the river, occupied and fortified this high ground. In fact, it is believed that the works had been previously constructed in anticipation of this retreat. So much of these works as are contiguous to the peninsula cover the ground held by HARDEE. LEGGITT's division of the Seventeenth Corps, which moved on the 8th down to the Sandtown road, and up the left bank of the river to Nickojack, and thus obtained an enfilading fire on the redoubt and riflepits at TURNER's house, found themselves under the fire of no less than fourteen guns from the works on the opposite bank of the river. It will thus be seen that the *tête du pont* held by HARDEE, with the intrenched position of HOOD and LOSING's corps covering it, and extending to its right and left, constituted a very strong defensive position. It is immaterial now whether any one is to blame for its occupation by the rebels. The fact is sufficient, and military men will one day settle the exact amount of responsibility which attaches to it.

The rebel line across the river seems to have been selected upon the theory that SHERMAN would attempt his passage of the river at Turner's Ferry, and on the Sandtown road. SCHOFIELD having affected his crossing, threatens the rebel right, and it would seem that unless JOHNSTON chooses to accept battle in his present position, HARDEE must be withdrawn to the left bank of the river. In this event it will be optional with SHERMAN whether to cross his army at the pontoons of the Twenty-third Corps, and pursue his own course by the left hand road toward the right of Atlanta, or threaten the right of JOHNSON's present line, forcing him out of his works, and compelling a battle north of Atlanta. In either view it is quite obvious that SHERMAN's strategy has been quite as successful as at any previous position during the present campaign. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may probably announce important results. In anticipating success by an explanation of our present position, your readers may more readily understand the process by which it shall have been achieved.

The destruction of the mills at Rosewell proves to have been a very severe blow to the Confederates. In addition to the flouring mills, which were very complete and extensive, there were large and well-appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly product of these establishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 5,000 yards of woolen goods—principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most approved patterns and inventions, was made at Paterson, New-Jersey. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North, if they wish. It is understood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

From the fact that JOHNSTON left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw line with any great deliberation. The fact alone is sufficient evidence that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold.

Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufactories and work shops, the campaign of SHERMAN has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordnance and numerous other mills and work-shops have been destroyed by DAVIS—the great foundries and iron-works at Etowan and Allatoona by Gen. SCHOFIELD, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made, beside scores of small mills and shops on the route from Resaca thus far.

Gen. SHERMAN has recently made orders in relation to the payment of the troops of this army, which are very important, and commend themselves by their good sense. The money is not to be brought to the field, but instead, the pay rolls of the troops are to be made out and receipted, and sent to Nashville. The Pay Department there will send the amount due each man to such place as he shall designate; or if the soldier chooses the money can remain on deposit with the Government. Money in the field, during such a campaign as this, is of no use to the men. They can use it only with such sutlers as reach the front, by buying trash at exorbitant prices. There is nothing in the country to buy. With the single exception of tobacco, there is nothing which a soldier needs with which he is not provided by the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. Such sums as he wishes to send home can be sent cheaper and safer through the channels provided by Gen. SHERMAN than if brought to the field. Officers and men are put on the same footing by this order. Under the old rules officers subsisted by purchase of supplies from the Commissariat. Hereafter they will draw one ration per day from the Commissary, which will be charged on their pay account. The sense and wisdom of this order are characteristic of Gen. SHERMAN.

Orders have been received directing the consolidation of the small regiments in this army. It will be very soon undertaken. Only regiments from the same State can be consolidated, and those in such order as to make organizations of about maximum numbers.

Batteries A and B First Illinois Artillery, commanded by Capts. WEON and RUMSEY, will leave for home on the 12th, Tuesday of this week. That is the officers and men of these batteries whose term of service have expired. There will remain of veterans and enlisted men whose terms have not expired enough to fill up one battery. These are all to be formed into a six gun battery, taking the guns and equipments of one battery and of a section of the other. Until such time as the Governor shall issue commissions to officers of the new battery, it will be under the command of Lieut. SMITH, of CHENEY's Battery.

Batteries A and B have seen long, active field service. They leave the service after a full term of useful and honorable work. In the war none have been more actively engaged, none have participated oftener on the bloody field, the guns of none have been more frequently and better served. The record of Chicago has chapters in every volume of this war, and no brighter pages have been or will be written than those which relate to the services of those batteries which left your city so early in the war. The officers and men of the Army of the Tennessee, with which they have been so far identified, know better than any one else their value, and part with them with great regret. Chicago owes them much. Their country owes them more. JACK.

LATER.—July 10, 9 A. M.—HARDEE's corps last night evacuated their first line of works in front of the Seventeenth Corps. Our flag is now on the redoubt at Turner's House. They occupy the high ground beyond, and the troops of GRESHAM's division are moving up.

The Passage of the River.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Arrivals from the front, on the train, put me in possession of some further intelligence from the scene of conflict in Central Georgia. On the morning of the 8th our whole army was in motion toward the Chattahoochee—the centre, which had been retired several miles, advancing till it was within a mile and three-quarters of the river, thus giving the appearance of a direct attack upon the line of fortifications held by HARDEE. Anticipating such an assault, the rebels greatly strengthened their centre and left wing; and so complete was the deception practiced that JOE JOHNSTON was not aware of a movement on his right—our left—till the river had been crossed and their flank completely turned, which occurred at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. My informant, who was slightly wounded, after crossing, was with the first force over. He describes the consternation caused by a knowledge of our movement as complete. Trains at once commenced moving in the rear, cannon were taken out of position and run toward Atlanta with the greatest haste. So strong and well posted was our force that the rebels did not dare to make an attack upon it; all that JOHNSTON could do, under the circumstances, was to save his army by another retreat, and at once he had resort to his favorite tactics.

During the night the baggage was nearly all withdrawn from our front, but the army and light artillery remained nearly as at first. During the 9th more troops crossed the river, and it soon became evident that either a large portion of the rebel army would be bagged, or works the most powerful south of Chattanooga abandoned without a struggle. Accordingly, on Saturday night, (9th,) the whole rebel army was withdrawn, but not till JOHNSTON had destroyed one railroad bridge, a wagon-road bridge, and two or three pontoons, which cannot well be replaced by the rebels.

Gen. SHERMAN says that the works are nearly six miles in length, and are more formidable than any he has encountered; that they are completely protected by abattis, ditches, &c., so that it would be difficult to attack them from the front, even if there were no opposing troops to resist; and certainly no line of battle could preserve order through such a place, though they were undisturbed by bullets.

The only way to drive the rebels from their position was by a movement either to the right or left. Gen. SHERMAN judged that the latter move would be the better, and success vindicated the adoption of the tactics.

PRISONERS.

Nearly four thousand rebel prisoners have been captured since the unsuccessful assault of the 27th, half of whom have passed Nashville on their way North. The remainder are coming.

MOURNING.

The late operations in Georgia have put many a Nashville household in mourning. The heaviest fighting on the part of the rebels has been done by Tennesseeans, and they have suffered terribly. At least twenty of a single company—the Rock City Guards, taken from the wealthiest families here—have been killed since the 1st of May.

ON TO ATLANTA.

Citizens coming into our lines state that a terrible panic has seized the people of Atlanta. They have ceased to deceive themselves with the hope that JOE JOHNSTON is merely "drawing SHERMAN on" to his destruction. They fully realize that the national flag is soon to wave over their town; and while many are frightened, there are others who secretly rejoice at the prospect.

One man states that most of the exiled Nashvillians, including JOHN BELL, will remain, if allowed to do so, by JOHNSTON; and when transportation can be had, will ask to be allowed to return to this city. I hope old JOHN will be allowed to come back; it would look so natural to see him, umbrella in hand, walking our streets. I think it would do him good to take a peep at our well-trained, well behaved negro troops; indeed, I think a few days under their charge would work no harm to him.

THE PROSPECTIVE SIEGE.

I have no idea that SHERMAN will make an immediate assault on Atlanta. He will rather attempt to cut off and capture a great portion of JOHNSTON's army—a feat I believe to be perfectly practicable in the present level country. We must, however, await further developments; but remembering, at the same time, that we have an immense, well trained cavalry force, while the rebels are very deficient in that arm of the service. HANDEL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

An Able Speech by Senator Sherman, of Ohio—His Views of Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN was serenaded at the Burnet House, on Saturday evening. The Hon. GEORGE KECK introduced him to an audience attracted by the magnetic influence of a silver band in sweet discourse, and he made the following pertinent remarks:

'I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness which prompts this compliment. I know no reason why I receive it except that it is my good fortune to be one of your representatives in the Senate of the United States. During war, soldiers perform the highest duties of citizens. They bear the dangers, privations and hardships of war, and should receive the warmest gratitude of a free people. Still, your civil agents, and especially your representatives in Congress, if faithful to your trust, render important services. War adds to their responsibilities. It demands money, taxation, organization, faithful and industrious labor. Upon them, as well as upon the courage of your soldiers, and the skill of their officers, depends the public safety. It is a common, I think true remark, that neither in civil or military life, has this war developed any of those shining lights which serve to mark centuries and ages. the peculiarity of the war is the heroism shown by the masses of our people, their intelligence, their courage, their intense nationality and love of country. Our people have made up their minds that this shall be one country, one heritage, one home, one nation. The Union must be preserved. They do not mean that the Ohio and Mississippi shall be the boundary of hostile and injured provinces, but they do mean that they shall be the great arteries of our common country. They do not mean that the great chains of mountains shall be kept in their native wildness, to serve as safe boundaries between insignificant States; but they do mean that these mountains shall be traversed by railroads, and their forests shall build you houses and ships, and their mines shall yield you coal and iron. The true animating principle of this war is love of country; the old Union one and indivisible, a great country, with her flag everywhere, on land and on sea, and everywhere respected as the emblem of a great Republic, able to meet the proudest nation and subdue the greatest oligarchy that ever enslaved men. [Applause.]

While our people are animated with this lofty purpose, there is no danger of failure. And it seems to me very strange indeed that men can be found, even in your great city, who are discouraged and are willing to surrender their country and make peace with these rebels on any terms. We all wish for peace. It is the object, and the only legitimate object, of every war. But a peace that brings with it disunion, is a greater calamity than perpetual and universal war. If this river were the boundary between two hostile nations, these magnificent palaces of commerce and trade that adorn and beautify your city, would, in fifty years, be tenantless, and all your wealth would be the prize of robbers and thieves. There is no safety for you, and no safety for this country, except by establishing the supremacy of the laws. [Applause.]

I have said that this war has produced no pre-eminent heroes or statesmen, but I ask you, gentlemen, if the leading officers of the Government have not generally discharged their duties. You may have growled and grumbled like the rest of mankind at the President of the United States, but history will make up a verdict in his favor. His honesty and patriotism have never been questioned. He has been denounced sometimes as being too slow, sometimes as being too fast, but he has always kept pace with the demands of the people. At the beginning of the war we thought he was too slow in marshaling and emancipating the slaves of our enemies. But it must be remembered that he had to conciliate opposing opinions and advance only as the people would allow him to do so. I have seen a great deal of Mr. LINCOLN in my official relations with him. I have had occasion to differ with him; sometimes very decidedly. But I feel bound to say that when his measures had been examined critically, and under the light of all the surrounding circumstances, they have been found wise and successful. [Apolause.] His Proclamation of Emancipation was not made until every loyal man must have felt that the slaves were either to be mustered on our side or against us. They were employed as the most valuable aid to the rebels, and would have continued to be their most valuable auxiliaries, were it not that the idea of freedom has impaired their value as slaves. The arming of slaves was postponed until the prejudices of our people gave way to the absolute demand for troops to occupy and hold important positions in the South. There is not a single act of Mr. LINCOLN that I can recall but has been justified by events, unless it has been his earnest desire to conciliate his political adversaries by undue favor and partiality—and they surely should not denounce him for this. He has occupied a position of greater difficulty that any man in our generation. And if you, gentlemen, could see the anxious solicitude with which he performs all the duties of his office, the patient endurance, the care, forbearance and kindness with which he reconciles opposing opinions, you would know how well grounded his popularity is with the masses of our people. And, gentlemen, it is proper for me to say to you that one of your own distinguished citizens has exhibited rare abilities in the most difficult branch of political science; I mean SALMON P. CHASE. [Apolause.] When we consider the condition of our finances when he assumed the office; the United States borrowing money at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum—one per cent a month, and our treasuries robbed, and remember the enormous sums of money that have been raised and expended in this war, we must yield our unqualified admiration for his great abilities and great public services. The task of WILLIAM PITT, of ROBERT MORRIS, of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, was not equal to that of Mr. CHASE, and neither of them performed their duties with greater ability and success. I sincerely regretted that any change was necessary in the Treasury Department, but, since it had to be made, no change could have been more favorable for the public interests. [Applause.] I have been engaged with Mr. FESSENDEN as a member of the Committee of Finance for more than three years; and I can assure you that he brings to the discharge of the very difficult duties of his office great abilities, and full information of every branch of his official duties. He has taken a prominent part in framing every important financial measure, and, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, has, perhaps, more familiarity with the whole system of revenue laws, and more responsibility for the form in which they now appear, than any member of Congress. He will receive the cordial support of all the leading financiers of the country, and may avoid many difficulties of opposition that Gen. CHASE was compelled to encounter. Beside, his position is much easier than that of his predecessor. The whole machinery of the Treasury Department—vast and complicated as it is, is now in good working order. The taxes will produce at least one-half of the expenditures, and we must depend for the other half upon the voluntary loans of the people. Their resources are ample to furnish even this large sum without affecting in the least any of the ordinary business of the community. We have reached the limit of paper money. Not only the limit fixed by the act of Congress, but that established by the unchangeable laws of finance and trade. Those among you who will transact business hereafter upon the idea that the currency of the country is to disappear like assignats in the French revolution, will surely meet ruin and disaster. This country can carry on this war upon the present basis of expenditure without borrowing from any traitor, croaker or coward, and although we dedicate that we may impose upon posterity will be large,—very large—yet we must remember that every ten years doubles our ability to pay; that we have boundless fields of good waiting for the hand of labor; that we have an active and energetic people, before whom financial and physical difficulties disappear, and a country teeming with every kind of wealth, and fields broad enough to give active employment and great prosperity to one-half of the overflowing labor of Europe. I would not underrate the burdens of war, but, gentlemen, you must have observed that every man who, during this war, has had faith in the Government, and has conducted his business upon the idea that it will survive all the struggles of his time, that his bonds will be good and its money good and its credit untarnished, has been successful and will continue to be successful. [Applause.] When we look to our military operations we have no cause for discouragement. We have been told very often that a nation of eight millions of people could not be subdued. Many of us undertake the task of compelling the rebels to obey the laws, but the progress of our armies shows us that we can compel obedience to the laws, even where the rebellion extends to eight millions of people. We may be discouraged occasionally by rains and defeats. The line of our advance may waver. But the general course of military events has been constantly favorable to our ultimate success. We had to suffer defeats to learn the worthlessness of some of our Generals. We had to suffer defeat to cure the conservatism of some of our people. But now, thank God no political General and no croaking conservative can affect the march of our armies. Experience has taught us some lessons, and among them is one that military movements can only be conducted successfully by educated military men, or those whose natural capacity enables them soon to overcome military inexperience. [Applause.] And we are no longer troubled by the conservatism of men who would not have a negro aid us in the war lest he might be killed, and who would not have us emancipate the slaves of our enemies because it might interfere with the Democratic party.

Gen. GRANT now thunders at the gates of Richmond and, I trust, is already in possession of Petersburgh. [Applause.] Gen. SHERMAN has traversed three States and is now in the heart of the Southern Confederacy, at the boasted city of their power, by the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] And now fellow-citizens, I ask you, if you who are engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life, who are working in your shops and offices, or cultivating the beautiful hills which surround your city—I ask you if you have not duties to perform as well as the soldiers in the field or the civil officers of your Government? Without your aid armies and money will fail. Both must have the hearty support of the people, who are, in this country, the source, and fountain of power. Every man of you owes to this country in this time of peril a sacred duty, and the feebiest cannot refuse to render this service, without being false to his country, false to his duty—a worthless atom of the community in which he lives. How, then, can you better perform that duty than by heartily and cheerfully paying the taxes imposed on you by law—by cheerfully and kindly supporting the constituted authorities in their very difficult duties—by treating them with charity and forbearance, remembering that you have as great a stake in their success as they can have, and by prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws which are necessary in times of war to fill up your armies and supply your treasury? [Applause.] What will posterity think of those men in your midst who, in a great civil war, go round among you croaking and growling and grumbling; talking in favor of the enemy, and demanding peace! peace! peace! upon any terms, even if it sacrifices the existence of their country, the honor of our soldiers and the fate of republican government for generations to come? With what scorn will the children of this generation and the men of the next generation point to these base recreants, who, in the period of their country's struggle, lend no aid to her national cause, but endeavor by all the arts of demagogueism to impede its success. Will they not be regarded with even greater contempt in the future than the Tories of the Revolution, or those who, in the late war with Great Britain, rendered indirect aid to a foreign enemy? For one, I had rather be the emancipated slave of a Southern plantation, or wear the livery of the Russian despotism than be one in the army of traitors and croakers who will be pointed out to the next generation as the enemies of their country, in the great slaveholders' rebellion.

And, gentlemen, if in the progress of this war our institutions should be purified from the stain which has always rested upon them—that of African slavery—if in this broad land of ours there shall be at the end of the war no shackle or slavery except for crime; if all men should enjoy the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it will not lessen the grandeur of our triumph, but will show to mankind that a republican government is not only strong enough to defend itself against internal enemies, but, in the process of purifying itself of all institutions inconsistent with universal liberty. [Applause.]

I again thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness, and must apologize for detaining you so long with these remarks. (Applause.)

LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER.

Why He Suspended a Newspaper.

Gen. HUNTER has addressed the following letter to the Governor of West Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, Md., July 13.

To His Excellency A. I. Boreman, Governor of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 10, 1864, relative to the case of JAMES E. WHARTON, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, and have first to state, in reply, that about two hours previous to the receipt of your letter orders had been given to the Provost-Marshal for Mr. WHARTON's release, and he had been released before your letter reached my hand.

And now a few words as to the causes which led to Mr. WHARTON's arrest and the temporary suppression of his journal.

As to the "criticism on your (my) conduct," in which Mr. WHARTON indulged, and to which you refer, I agree with you that there was, of course, no offence whatever. It was merely a matter of taste on his part, nor was it noticed by me until you called my attention thereto as one of the possible causes for my action.

But Mr. WHARTON in the editorial which led to the suppression of his paper, stated, first, that "Gen. HUNTER with his command have principally passed through our city (Parkersburgh) on their way east." This was contraband news, and was utterly untrue. Much less than one-tenth of my command had passed through Parkersburgh, and I was detained there for some time after the appearance of the article, hurrying forward the balance.

In the second place, Mr. WHARTON went on to say in the same article: "We were sorry to see so much suffering among them. They were completely worn out and many in the division had died of starvation." * * * "The sufferings of the soldiers in their movement from Lynchburgh to Charleston were terrible, and they half require rest and surgical care."

That there was some suffering amongst the troops is true. The business of the soldier is one in which suffering forms an inevitable part. But on careful inquiry, personally and through many officers employed for the purpose, I have failed to discover even a report of any one case of death by hunger; while, on the other hand, my Medical Director, Surgeon THOMAS B. REED, an officer of large military experience and excellent judgment, assures me that, despite the certain limited privations and great fatigues of the march, the health of the command was, throughout, far better than the average health of soldiers quietly resting in their camps. The worst enemies to health are not privations and fatigue. The licentiousness of an idle camp, or the vicinity to soldiers of an ill-regulated town, will swell the hospital returns far quicker and more seriously than all our men suffered in their march from near Lynchburgh to near Gauley Bridge, where abundant supplies met us—supplies which I had expected to find much earlier at Meadows Bluff, but which had been removed from there without authority, under the influence of a stampede created by a few score of guerrillas operating against tenfold their own force of State militia.

Apart from the falsity of these allegations, therefore, could any statements be more calculated to give "aid and comfort to the enemy" than the announcement that my whole command was "worn out," and that they "half require rest and surgical care."

It is my pleasure to believe that no troops in the service of the Union enjoy to-day a better average of health, morale and spirits than the forces composing the late expedition toward Lynchburgh. While many of the cavalry horses broke down from fatigue and shortness of dry forage, the men appeared only to harden and become more thorough soldiers. There are in every army grumblers, malcontents and alarmists—not only in the ranks, but I regret to say, amongst the officers, and some of rank that should make them more prudent. That Mr. WHARTON heard what he reported, I had no doubt at the time of ordering his arrest, but even that was no justification for the publication of his statements at a time when he knew that my command was again being rushed forward with every energy to meet the enemy.

Having seen statements very similar to those of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, in certain of the Wheeling and other papers, I would suggest, if in consonance with your judgment, that a copy of this letter should be furnished to whatever paper you are in the habit of using for making communications to the public. As the greater portion of my command are West Virginia troops, it would seem an act both of justice and charity to disabuse their friends and families of the harrowing pictures of distress and starvation which have been put forth.

Fully satisfied last evening of Mr. WHARTON's thorough loyalty and good service to the cause of the Union in the past, I ordered his release early this morning. Mr. WHARTON, it is reported to me, fully realizes, on reflection, the impropriety of the statements in the article which led to his arrest.

I have the honor to be, sir, with very sincere respect, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Hunter's Raid.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 18.

Col. CAPEHART, of the First West Virginia Cavalry, whose regiment took quite a prominent part in the late raid of Gen. HUNTER in the direction of Lynchburgh, was in the city on Saturday. He thinks the expedition was of far more importance than one would suppose from reading the meagre and often incorrect accounts of correspondents. Next in importance to the tremendous destruction of railroads and other property, the hurt of which has not been told, is the fact that the people all along the line of Gen. HUNTER's march have lost confidence in the ability of the rebel leaders to protect them from invasion. They so expressed themselves. They said they had been assured, from the commencemeat of the war, that no armed Yankee should ever set his foot upon the sacred ground. The march of Gen. HUNTER driving the rebels before him into the very gates of a city in the heart of their country, had a very demoralizing effect. Col. CAPEHART says that the talk which we have heard about starvation is all nonsense. The shortness of their rations was the salvation of the army. There never was so little sickness in a command of similar numbers under similar circumstances. If the men could have obtained full rations on their return they would have overloaded their stomachs and much sickness and exhaustion would have been the result. The Colonel mentions many reasons for this conclusion and having had much experience as a physician, his opinions are entitled to consideration.

Col. CAPEHART makes a defence for the taking of the bronze statute of WASHINGTON, which we have not before heard. It had been determined to burn the Military Institute at Lexington in which the statute was standing, and the destruction of the building without first removing the statute, would of course have resulted in the destruction of the latter. It was therefore removed, and after the building was burned, Col. CAPEHART and many other officers urged that it should be brought to West Virginia. The Colonel thinks that while it is true that the men who erected the statute are now dead and in their graves, and had nothing to do with the present wicked rebellion, if they had been still living they would have done just as Gen. HUNTER did. It was in the hands of degenerate sons of worthy sires, who had no business with it, and this is represented to be the prevailing opinion among the officers and men of the command.

THE REBELS IN ROCKVILLE, MD.

Particulars of the Raid in Montgomery County—The Scenes at Rockville—Gens. Early and McCausland—What They Said—The Proposed Attack on Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Saturday, July 16, 1864.

After the engagement at Monocacy Junction on Saturday last, it appears that the whole rebel force turned aside from the Baltimore road and marched into this county. Their skirmishers advanced into this village on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. They were driving a body of Union cavalry of about five hundred before them, and a few shots were exchanged in the streets. The advance was cavalry and mounted infantry, and after scouting some distance down the road to Washington, returned and bivouacked in the Fair grounds for the night.

Although the cavalry and all concurred in declaring that both BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY were in the rear, with a large force, and told of wonderful exploits to be performed, and wonderful things to be enacted in capturing Washington, and carrying the war to the North, it was not until Monday morning at 7 o'clock that the citizens could be made to believe that the movement was anything more than an extensive cavalry raid. From that time till a late hour in the day on Monday, the streets were blockaded with passing infantry, artillery and wagon trains. Nearly every regiment was headed by a band of music, which generally, as they marched through the town, discoursed fine music. Gen. EARLY arrived about 8 o'clock, and occupied the Clerk's office of the Court-house for a few minutes, in conversation with his officers. He is a stout man, of at least sixty years, with gray hair and beard, red face, and very round shouldered. His apparel, or rather his uniform, was of the commonest character, and had been much soiled and worn—his hat, for instance, being a high crowned drab slouch, adorned with a single dusty black feather. The General appeared to be all the time in deep, abstracted study. On his return on Wednesday morning—not from Washington—but from his position in front of the fortifications, I saw him sitting alone for an hour, on the piazza of the Montgomery House, of this place, with a map in his hand, which he appeared to be studying most intently. At breakfast he was heard to say that his orders were to exercise his own discretion about attacking Washington, and to express the opinion that it might have been taken at an immense sacrifice of life. At any rate, the gentleman to whom he thus spoke afterward told me that Gen. EARLY was evidently much depressed, and regarded the expedition as a failure. McCAUSLAND was the only other prominent officer I saw. He sat opposite to me at tea in the Montgomery House on Sunday night. He wore a worsted shirt, and had nothing to distinguish him from the men he commanded. He, too, was stern and taciturn, and I should think about forty years of age. Although he asked me a few questions about the size and population of the place, &c., I supposed him to be a private, until I afterward heard him called Gen. McCAUSLAND by a soldier, who invited him to take a cigar.

Many of the soldiers were bloated with extravagant notions with regard to the easy capture of the capital, and frequently could be heard to indulge in little controversies as to what buildings should be allowed to stand, and what should be destroyed. Others, however, were not so sanguine, and said they knew nothing of the intentions of their commanders.

On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, the advance of the retiring army reached this village. From that time until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning there was the incessant sound of bustle and rattle, which need not be particularly described to those who have tried to sleep and dream while large armies were passing. By 12 o'clock, BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, with the rear guard of the rebel army of invasion, had evacuated the village, and there was profound quiet. Its reign, however, was brief. Your correspondent began to wonder if it could be possible that after nearly two days' skirmishing in front of the fortifications, and the retreat of the rebel army, there was no cavalry to harass its rear and press it closely through the whole of its march. After a pause of twenty minutes, Union cavalry, splendidly mounted and equipped, rode briskly into town, and advanced, numbering several hundred men. And now I wondered again if it could be possible that only a few hundred cavalry had presumed to follow up and fall upon the rear guard of the rebel army, numbering, as it did, at least three thousand men. Soon it proved to be too true. Sharp firing commenced about three-quarters of a mile in the distance, grew suddenly more rapid and distinct, and the Union cavalry were on the retreat. Citizens fled from the streets and sought refuge in their houses and cellars. The collision of the dismounted men was now in front of their doors, and in their yards and gardens; rapid and repeated discharges were heard from every quarter, and the yells and cries of the combatants showed that the contest was not a little stubborn.

The skirmish went on for nearly two hours. It appears that the Union troops, who were under command of Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, gained some advantage in the beginning of the encounter, but the rebels rallied with reinforcements, and were finally left in possession of the town. Col. LOWELL's men fought with a very effective weapon—SPENCER's seven-shooting carbine—while the rebels used old muskets, and some even had shot-guns. The loss, consequently, was nearly equal—that of the Unionists being one man killed and five or six wounded; that of the rebels two men killed (one of them an officer, said to have been a Colonel) and four or five wounded. Many houses, trees, &c., were struck with balls, and, in three or four places, pools of blood told the sad story of fellow-Americans being engaged in mortal combat. A small guard of twenty or thirty held the town until 5 o'clock, and then, without further molestation, departed.

The Cruise of the Niagara.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this city:

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, ENGLISH CHANNEL, June 24.

To-day we saw the first land we have seen since we left New-York on the 1st day of this month. We have been cruising in the Atlantic Ocean ever since; have been as far North as Labrador and fished on the banks of Newfoundland. To-day we were boarded by a pilot-boat, and were informed that the *Alabama* had been sunk by the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg. [Here follows an account of the action, which we omit.]

The pilot informed us that the *Florida* and *Rappahannock* are at Calais, and we are making as fast as steam and sail can carry us for that port, so perhaps we may be lucky enough to catch one of them there. We will reach Calais about 4 o'clock to-morrow evening.

We have had some rough weather in our passage, but we engineers did not have much work, as we sailed nearly all the distance from Newfoundland to the English Channel entrance. We are going now at the rate of fifteen miles an hour up the Straits of Dover, with all sail set, and the engines turning over like mad. All those off watch are engaged in throwing ink at a terrible rate, as we expect to mail our letters at Calais to-morrow.

SUNDAY, June 26.

This morning, instead of going to Calais, we steamed through the Dover Straits, and are now on our way to Antwerp, a coast town of Belgium.

P. M.—We are at anchor in the Scheldt, and will not get up to that city till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock or thereabouts. The *Kearsarge* is to meet us there on the

Appropriations for Fortifications.

The President having approved the act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications in different parts of the country, the following apportionments for the year ending June 30, 1865, are official:

Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New-York, $50,000.

Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, $100,000.

Fort at entrance of Penobscot River, (Fort Popham,) Maine, $100,000.

Fort on Hog Island ledge, (Fort George,) at Portland harbor, Maine, $100 000.

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, $150.000.

Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, $100,000.

New Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New-Hampshire, $100,000.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New-Hampshire, $50,000.

Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $50,000.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $20,000.

Permanent forts at New-Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, $100,000.

Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York, $25,000.

Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New-York, $150,000.

Repairs of Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Battery, Fort Wood and Fort Gibson, New-York harbor, $100,000.

New battery near Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New-York.

Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., $20,000.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., $150,000.

Casemated battery on Staten Island, N. Y., $75,000.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, $125.000.

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa., $20,000.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Md., $100.000

Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va., $50,000.

Fort Wood, Hampton Roads, Va., $200,000.

Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Fla., $100.000.

Fort at Ship Island, coast of Miss., $100,000.

Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $50,000.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $90,000.

Land defences at San Francisco, $177,000; provided that no portion of the same shall be expended on other fortifications now in progress there.

Defences in Oregon and Washington Territory, at or near the mouth of Columbia River, $100.000.

It will be seen that the appropriations for forts in in New-York harbor amount in the aggregate to $345,000.

THE "NEWS" THEY GET IN CANADA.—The Buffalo *Commercial* has received a couple of extras published in Goderich, Canada, last week, from which we extract:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 10 A. M., July 13, } BUFFALO, 11 A. M., July 13, }

No telegraph or railroad communication with Washington.

Gen. EWELL is outside the city with 50,000 men, and has cut off all communication. Asks for an unconditional surrender of the city within two hours. If not surrendered in that time, it will be burnt.

No news from Northern Maryland this A. M. Gov. SETHOUA left New-York last night for Washington with the City Guard, 967 strong.

People greatly excited on account of Washington—cannot get any troops into the city, or communication with it.

LINCOLN is Springfield, Illinois.

New-York Markets—Gold 175 to 180.

LATER TO-DAY.

The main body of the Confederates making for Washington. Baltimore captured. Great excitement in Buffalo yesterday and to-day. Churches all closed; the people crowding around the telegraph offices. This fight took place on Saturday. Gold closed 190.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS AND THE THIRTY DAYS' SERVICE.—The companies of the rifle corps in this city having tendered their services to the Governor, under his late proclamation for thirty days' troops for service in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, have received the following response from the Adjutant-General:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, } TRENTON, July 18, 1864. }

I am directed by his Excellency GOV. PARKER, to inform you that the militia raised for the defence of the District of Columbia has been disbanded, and that therefore the services of the companies will not be needed for the present. His Excellency further desires me to tender to you and the different companies his sincere thanks for the prompt and patriotic response to his call.

Very respectfully,
R. F. STOCKTON, Adjt.-Gen.

We learn that it is contemplated soon to call out the corps for an encampment of three or more days. —*Newark Advertiser, July 19.*

MAJ.-GEN. HOWARD.—A private letter from Marietta, Ga., June 23, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, gives the following characteristic incident of Gen. HOWARD: "On the 23d of June, while the battle, or move forward, was going on, a young man, mortally wounded, was being taken back on a litter. Gen. HOWARD, who was riding by, stopped, inquired to what regiment he belonged; then dismounting, he took the boy (he was a mere boy) by the hand and conversed with him, there in the road, kneeling down by the litter, the others around doing the same, uncovering their heads. The General then offered a fervent prayer for the boy, after which he pressed his hand and kissed him. This shows the man we have as Corps Commander."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, Suly 20.—Match for $250, (half forfeit,) mile heats, best 3 to 5 in harness.

John Lorett named ro. s. Warrior..... 0 1 1
S. Crooks named s. g. Willey..... 0 2 Dis.
Time—First heat, 3:19; second heat, 3:15; third heat, 3.04½.

TO-MORROW'S TROT.

The renewal of the contest between *Lady Tompkins* (in harness) and *Stonewall Jackson* (to wagon,) which comes off at the Fashion Course to-morrow, is exciting great interest in trotting circles. (It will be remembered that the same horses trotted under the same conditions last Friday, when, after *Lady Tompkins* running away from *Stonewall*, and winning it with the most ridiculous ease, *Stonewall* achieved the balance of the race on his own terms, owing to the mare, from some cause or other, "cutting up my y," and declining to show anything like her true power. On Friday, however, we are to have it "all over again," and as a large sum of money is dependent on the result, a most spirited contest may be anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT AND SWINDLING.—JACOB T. SMITH was arrested yesterday by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Second District Police Court, by virtue of a warrant issued on the complaint of HERMAN S. EMMONS, of No. 108 Greene-street. SMITH, it appears, is the proprietor of a saloon at No. 171 Spring-street. A short time since, EMMONS, as he alleges in his affidavit, saw an advertisement in one of the morning papers, which stated that any one depositing $100 at SMITH'S place in Spring street, would "receive steady employment and good wages." EMMONS made application, deposited the $100, and for a while received $5 per week. He further testifies that there was nothing doing at this place, and that he, and several others who had been induced to go there and deposit money on the pretence that they would be furnished with employment, had nothing to do but to walk around. Complainant further says that at different times, he was robbed in that place of money amounting in all to over $1,000; that a few evenings' since he went to SMITH'S place with the sum of $147 in money in his pocket; SMITH invited him to drink, which he did, and afterward went to sleep on the lounge. When he awoke in the morning his money was all gone. He further swears that in his opinion SMITH'S place is kept open for the sole purpose of swindling and theft. The accused was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

A MUSICIAN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—MATHEW O'REARDON, a musician, aged twenty years, was taken into custody yesterday, by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $400, from Mrs. ELISABETH MUSCILLOTT, of No. 62 McDougal-street, on the 2d inst. The accused soon after pawned the stolen property at the loan office of J. S. McDERE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, for $130. A few days since the prisoner informed the owner of the watch and chain that he was on the point of leaving for Chicago, and directed her to the place where they could be recovered. When Capt. JOURDAN was made aware of this state of things, he took prompt measures to secure both the thief and property. O'REARDON was taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

A VETO.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, Mayor CLEVELAND sent in a communication vetoing a supplementary ordinance extending the time prohibiting the running of dummy cars in the streets of Jersey City for six months. The Mayor claims that this is a subterfuge of the dummy company for the purpose of gaining time to obtain the passage of a law by the Legislature to override the ordinance passed by the city. The veto was laid on the table.

COUNTY BOUNTY.—The chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have voted to pay the sum of $400 to each volunteer or substitute, on the call for 500,000 men just made by the President. The money for the purpose is to be raised on county bonds, made redeemable in ten, fifteen, and twenty years, at a rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent.

LAW REPORTS.

Is an Order Directing a Bank to "Deliver" Money to an Agent, Complied with by Giving the Agent Credit for the Amount?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monerelf, Barbour and Garvin.

The Weedsport Bank vs. *The Park Bank.*—This action was brought to recover the proceeds of two drafts of the aggregate amount of $5,000, drawn by the plaintiff on the Mercantile Bank of this City, and by that bank paid to the defendant, as alleged, for the use of the plaintiff.

On the 23d and 28th of April, 1861, the Weedsport Bank sent to the Park Bank two drafts on the Mercantile Bank, one for $2,000 and the other for $3,000, for the purpose of paying two notes of Cook, Evarts & Co., for those amounts, falling due at the Park Bank. The drafts were accordingly collected by the Park Bank, but the notes were either paid by the makers or protested and returned. The proceeds of the drafts were therefore credited by the Park Bank to the Weedsport Bank. On the 2d of May, 1861, the Weedsport Bank, by its Cashier, wrote to the Park Bank a letter or order of that date, which was delivered to the Park Bank on the 4th of May, 1861, and which directed the Park Bank to "deliver" to C. W. Kellogg the two paid notes mentioned. This was done on the day of the receipt of the order. Kellog was at that time a dealer and depositor with the Park Bank, and so continued to be until June, 1861, when his account was closed. During this time the amount of the $5,000 was drawn out by him. Subsequently, on the 9th of May the cashier of the Weedsport Bank wrote to the Park Bank, stating that he had drawn on the latter for the amount of the drafts, and requesting that the draft be honored unless the amount of the $5.000 had already been paid to C. W. Kellogg on the order of the Weedsport Bank. After a second note of inquiry from the Cashier of the Weedsport Bank, the Cashier of the Park Bank replied that they had paid the amount over to Kellogg on their order.

The case was referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman, who found in favor of the defendant, holding that payment to Kellogg by the defendant was payment to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff appeared and the questions were whether the placing of the $5,000 to Kellogg's account, to be drawn at his pleasure, discharged the defendant as if the $5,000 had been at once paid to him, and, not having so paid to him, whether the defendant was not bound to honor the draft of the plaintiff a few days subsequently.

On the appeal the appellants contended that what the Park Bank was directed to do was to "pay" a debt owed by them to the plaintiff; that what they did do was merely to make a new debt, created upon the occasion, from the Park Bank to Kellogg; that the plaintiff's money was still in the Park Bank when the plaintiff's draft was received, and that being there, the order to pay Kellogg was revoked, and the defendant was bound to honor the draft.

The referee held that "Kellogg's responsibility to the plaintiff was in no way changed." The appellants urged that it was changed; that he was converted from an agent into a principal, and that they did not thereafter have the protection of the criminal as well as the civil law as against him.

The court now affirmed the judgment.

Elmore and Sweet for appellant; Townsend and Hyatt for respondent.

Guardian and Ward—A Grandmother's Claims Regarded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. T. Barnard.

Matter of Mary F. Barnes, an Infant.—In this case a writ of habeas corpus was allowed, requiring Elizabeth Barnes to produce the body of MARY F. Barnes, an infant of four years of age. The petition alleged that the child was illegally detained by the respondent, F. T. Weldan, and asked that the relator might be given its custody. It also set out that Weldan had been duly appointed the infant's guardian by the Surrogate. Mrs. Barnes, the respondent, made return to the writ that she was the grandmother of the child, which was an orphan, and that it had been placed in her care and custody by the will of its father.

The case was stated in the TIMES of June 2. The Court now ordered the writ to be dismissed, and the child to be remanded to the care of its grandmother, holding that the interests and welfare of the child would be thus best protected.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stephen Hill vs. *Lynch et al.*—Motion granted.
Sarah E. Barrett vs. *Nelson D. Barrett.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judgtice Joseph T. Barnard.

Westheim vs. *Anderson.*—Motion granted.
Graham et al vs. *Rogers.*—Injunction continued, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81...R.	102½	100	Cum. Coal Pref...	51¾
24,000	do.....	102¾	200	do.....	61
500	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	103	100	do.....	60¾
13.000	do.....	102	200	do.....	60¾
6,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	103	50	Metrop Gas.....	125
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	104	125	Amer. Coal Co....	90
500	do.....Small	105	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41¾
2.000	U.S. 6s.1-yr.O..	93	100	Cosake Iron M....	6¾
26,000	do.....	92¾	300	Bucks Co. Lead...	¾
5,000	Ind. War Loan.	99	100	Pacific M. S. Co...	280
10,000	Ind. State 5s....	86	20	N. Y. Central.....	133
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	57½	200	do.....b3	132¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s...	49	200	Mich. Cen. R....	132¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	56¾	150	do.....	132
2.000	do.....	60¾	100	Erie Railway..x-d	109
4,000	do.....	60	400	do.....	108¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	71	600	do.....	108¾
6,000	do.....	72	650	Hud. Riv. R.....	125
3,000	Ia. State 6s.....	72	100	do.....b20	126¼
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	47¾	100	do.....b10	126½
10,000	do.....	47¾	100	Reading R.....	131¾
10,000	do.....	48	600	do.....	131¾
10,000	do.....b30	49	300	do.....	131½
1,000	Erie 3d M. B....	129	200	do.....	131
1,000	do.....	128	400	M. S. & N. I. R....	82
500	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	117	200	do.....b10	82¾
3,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s,		400	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	122¾
	1st M.....	130	100	do. Scrip.....b10	123¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	116	800	do.....	123
5,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	120	100	do.....	122¾
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104	100	do.....b10	123¼
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st, B	80	400	Clev. & Pitts. R....	106¾
15,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105¾	150	Chic. & N. W.....	50
2,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115	100	do.....	49¾
50,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	106	300	do.....	49¾
1,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	112	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	85¾
15	Ocean Bank.....	97	200	do.....	85¾
200	Canton Co.....	34¾	100	do.....	85
50	do.....	35¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R....	108¾
13	P., F. W. & C....	112¾	100	do.....b10	108¾
100	do.....b30	113	800	do.....	108
200	do.....	112	100	Han. & St. J. Pref.	58

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U.S 6s.5-20s..C.	103¾	400	Hud. River R.....	124
25,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.O..	92¾	300	do.....	124¾
5,000	do.....	93	100	do.....	124¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	168	200	do.....b10	124¾
10,000	Ohio & Mis. Cer...	48	400	Reading R.....	131¾
20,000	do.....	47¾	200	do.....b3	131¾
200	Cumb. Coal Pref..	60	400	do.....	130¾
100	do.....b10	60¾	1600	do.....b30	130
300	Quicksilv. Min....	73	400	do.....s15	130¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	132	300	M. S. & N. I. R....	82
100	do.....s15	132	300	do.....	81¾
100	do.....s30	132	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	123¼
650	Erie Railway.....	108¾	350	Ill. Cen. R.....	123¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84	1000	Cleve. & Pitts....	107
100	do.....b30	86	350	Chi. & N. W.....	49
800	Cleve. & Tol. R...	135	350	Chic. & R. I. R....	107¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	132	150	M. S. & N. I. R....	82
200	Erie Railway..x-d	108¾	100	do.....	81¾
100	do.....	108¾	200	do.....	82¼
100	do.....	108¾	200	do.....	82
300	do.....	108¾	100	do.....	82¼
900	do.....	108¾	300	Ill. Cen. R....x d	122¾
400	Reading R.....	130½	600	do.....	122¾
1000	do.....	130¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	106¾
400	do.....	130¾	900	do.....	107
200	do.....b1	130¾	200	do.....c	106¾
200	do.....c	130¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	135
100	Chi. & N. W....b10	49¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R....c	107
200	P., F. W. & C....s	111¾	200	do.....	107¾
100	Mariposa M. Co..b3	41	300	do.....	107
100	do.....b5	41¾	200	do.....s3	107

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C ...	48	200	Chi. & R. Isl.....	107¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	132¾	100	do.....	83
400	Erie Railway..x-d	108¾	100	do.....b3	107¾
100	do.....b3	109¾	100	do.....	107¾
200	do.....b3	109	300	do.....b5	108
1000	do.....	109	200	do.....	107¾
300	Hudson Riv. R.s3	125¾	100	do.....	83
100	do.....	125	200	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	122¾
700	Reading R.....	131¾	200	do.....	123¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	82¾	100	do.....b5	124
500	do.....	82¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	107¾
200	do.....s3	82¾	100	Comb. Coal Co b10	61

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

As regards the wants of the National Treasury, and the plans of Secretary FESSENDEN, we can add nothing of a definite nature to what was given in our last. It was reported in the Street to day that the honorable Secretary had decided to make an early offer of 7-30 Treasury Notes, (not legal tender,) such as the new Loan Act authorizes, to the public at par; but, up to the close of business hours, no official confirmation of this report had reached the City. In the course of a day or two Mr. FESSENDEN himself will doubtless make such a formal announcement of his financial policy as will satisfy all reasonable expectations, and allay popular anxiety on the subject. Possessing the confidence of the people in so eminent a degree as to elicit special commendation from the representatives of the Associated Banks of this very busy City, he can afford to take ample time to mature his views and deliberately shape his policy to suit the requirements of his Department.

The day has been an unusually dull one on the Street. The applications for financial aid from solvent borrowers at the banks and through the commission houses were very limited, and generally met at from 7@9 ₩ cent. per annom. Produce and merchandise psper of the speculative order, was in bad repute, and where discounted at all, was merc lesely shaved. Money lenders evidently distrusted it, or rather that on which it was based—extraordinarily reckless adventures in breadstuffs, provisions, groceries, &c. The banks, apprehensive of breakers ahead, were resolutely contracting their loan and discount lines. The Clearing-house business of the banks is rapidly diminishing in volume—the day's exchanges having been narrowed to $63,462,746, as against the daily average of $77,084,234 last week, showing a falling off of $14,221,488—a significant item.

Gold was quoted to-day at from 260@264 as extremes, closing heavily at 261½. The transactions in it were very light, the speculative inquiry having been particularly limited. Money has recently been too scarce and dear for active movements in any commodity not of prime necessity. Sterling Exchange was quite dull—the prevailing rates being 109½@109¾ in Gold, or an equivalent in Currency. The outward movement in Specie was insignificant—the *Asia*, from Boston, to-day, having only $5,400 on freight.

Operations in Stocks were much restricted, and the tendency of prices was generally downward, though the changes were not important, in Government Securities, State Stocks, Railway Shares, or the miscellaneous portion of the list. As the Money market worked somewhat easier toward the close of bank hours, there was a slight rally at the afternoon sessions of the Stock Boards, with apparently more disposition to purchase, but this soon vanished, and the whole market closed tamely. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	102¾	102¾	Mich. Central...	133½	131¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104¾	103¾	Mich. Southern..	82½	82½
N. Y. Central...	132½	132½	Illinois Cen.....	124½	123¼
Erie.....	*104¾	109	Pittsburgh.....	107¾	107¾
Erie Preferred.	110	110	Fort Wayne.....	112¾	*110
Hudson.....	126¾	125	Rock Island.....	109	107½
Canton.....	34¾	34¾	Reading.....	132½	131¾
Treas. Cer., new	93¼	93	Quicksilver.....	71	73
Toledo.....	135	135	Cum'land Coal..	62¾	60
Northwest.....	50¾	48¾	Mariposa	42¾	41¾
Ohio & M. Certs	48	48	N. West Pref....	85¾	85¾

*Dividend.

City Banks Stocks continued extremely dull. The following bids were made to-day:

New-York.....	116	Bank of the Rep.....	104
Merchants'.....	108	Metropolitan.....	117
State of New-York..	111	Continental.....	100
Commerce	105	Park.....	136
Ocean.....	97		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	117
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	125	Ill. Central, '75.....	115
N. Y. Convt. '76.....	112	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds.	102
Erie 3ds, '83.....	127	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	101
Erie 4ths, '80.....	121	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	105¾
Erie 6ths, '88.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	85
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.....	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	109
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '75.	116¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Harlem 2ds, '64.....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	117¾
Harlem 7s, '68.....	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	99
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	131	Miss & Mo. L. G.....	61¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82.	136	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	114
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	129	Chi. & Alt. Income....	96
Mich. S. 2ds.....	104½		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $709,165, including for Customs, $187,000; total payments $1,483,756; total balance, $18,207,955.

We have been requested to call attention to the opinion of Judge BECKWITH, late of the Supreme Court of Illinois, concerning the Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, which is published in our advertising columns this morning. That opinion maintains that these bonds have no legal existence in the State of Illinois; and as they have already been somewhat extensively sold in this market, the matter is of considerable importance, especially to those by whom they have been purchased.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the month of June, 1864, are as follows:

Passengers	$126 206 03
Freight	383 972 56
Mail	5 021 44
Express	5 254 68
Total	$521.054 71
Same period last year	359 888 30
Increase, 44 7 ₩ cent	$161,166 41

For second week in July, 1864:

Passengers	$29.165 62
Freight, &c	95,119 35
Total	$124,304 97
Same period last year	64,973 76
Increase, 91.3 ₩ cent	$59 331 21

For two weeks, ending July 14, 1864:

Passengers	$64,046 39
Freight, &c	169,085 92
Total	$433 132 31
Same period last year	140,672 87
Increase, 65.4 ₩ cent	$92,259 44

For six weeks ending July 14, 1864:

Passengers	$199,252 52
Freight, &c	561,934 50
Total	$754,187 02
Same period last year	519,524 89
Increase, 45.1 ₩ cent	$234,662 13

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 20—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5,359 bbls. Flour, 225 obls. Corn Meal, 114,461 bushels Wheat, 82,497 bushels Corn, 35,229 bushels Oats, 1,689 pkgs. Provisions, and 288 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $12 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 506 bbls., including 390 bbls. Pots, and 116 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at rising prices. Middlings, $1 63 ₩ lb. Sales and receipts sin e our last, 400 bales. Week's receipts, 2,100 bales; sales and resales, 4,300 bales; exports, 998 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and holders, desirous to realize, have been obliged to accept lower prices, the market, however, closing with rather more firmness. Sales, since our last, amounted to 16,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$11, and for August delivery at $11 50@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 25@$10 25
Extra State.....10 25@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c...10 00@ 12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands.10 75@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands...11 00@ 12 25
Extra Genesee.....11 00@ 12 25
Pogs to choice extra Missouri.....11 50@ 14 50

Southern Flour is less active and declining to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to fancy brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 350 bbls. extra at $10@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Caloric. Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Also, 25 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 134,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 68@$2 73; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 05@$2 58; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 52½ ₩ bushel. Corn is again brisker and firmer. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 63 for new and $1 63@$1 64 for old mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 96c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@$1, the latter an extreme. State at 97c.@99c., cash, ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal.

MALT—North River has been in fair request at $1 10@$1 25 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is in request and held firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ₩ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continues inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 53; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 87; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c. free, and 84c.@85c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed, to-day, speculative holders having been quite eager to realize, and prices have declined materially. The demand has been at the reduced rates. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls., in lots, at $41 50@$43 75, closing at $42 50 for New Mess; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $37 50@$39 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales of 180 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 4,800 tres. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c. Beef is in demand at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in request at 23c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 17c.@14c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive, including Clover at 17c@18c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 65@$3 75; Timothy at $3 90@$4 25 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20½c.@22c., ₩ lb. Refined sugars continue in moderate request, at 23½c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 156,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since our last; sales, 118 hhds., Kentucky at 27c.@42c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 76 ₩ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day, at rather firmer rates. There were 601 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 42,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d.; and, by steamer, 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 3,800 boxes Cheese, and 100 pkgs. Butter at 60s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 35s. For Cork and orders, a Mech. bark with 17,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet, only a few hundred bbls sold; Superfine at $9 50; Extra at $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT dull and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels Yellow at $1 70. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; Quercitron bark, No. 1, at $50. WHISKY firm; Pennsylvania, $1 75; Western held higher. PETROLEUM very dull, but prices unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101¼; Reading Railroad, 66¾; Morris Canal, 95; Long Island Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania.....	July 23	New-York.....	Southampton
Etna.....	July 23	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Peruvian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool.
Australasian.....	July 27	New-York.....	Liverpool
New-York.....	July 30	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburgh.....	July 30	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Europa.....	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus.....	Aug. 3	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Borussia.....	Aug. 6	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Washington.	Aug. 6	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	Aug. 10	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bremen.....	Aug. 13	New-York.....	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington.....	Aug. 17	New-York.....	Havre.
Persia.....	Aug. 24	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa.....	Aug. 27	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette.....	Sept. 14	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster.....	July 5	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton..	New-York.
Damascus	July 7	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Marathon.....	July 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	July 16	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia.....	July 19	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	July 23	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	July 30	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin.....	Aug. 2	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....	Boston.
China.....	Aug. 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	Aug. 17	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.....	Aug. 31	Southampton..	New-York.
Hermen.....	Sept. 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton..	New

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

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To Advertisers.

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To Readers of the Times.

On and after to-day, until further notice, the price of the New-York Times will be Four Cents for each single copy. To mail subscribers, $10 per annum; including Sunday morning edition, $12. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and, indeed, of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, which, we hope, will not be of long continuance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has official information from Gen. Sherman, to the effect that his army crossed the Chattahoochee at several different places, and that the movement was made with such facility as to surprise the enemy, and his resistance was therefore feeble. Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, the object being to cut off all communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the reinforcement of Johnston. Our main army was within a few miles of Atlanta. Gen. Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, with a view, it was believed, of exercising a special supervision over the further movements of the rebel army.

The news from Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition is very cheering in its character. Gen. Washburne sent him out with orders to find Forrest, bring him to bay, and whip him, all of which it seems he did in the most gallant manner. Forrest was found and defeated in three different battles with a loss of over two thousand. Our loss was very small. Gen. Smith was bringing back everything in good order. The rebel Gen. Faulkner was reported killed.

The total number of prisoners captured from the rebels during the recent invasion is reported by the Provost-Marshal of Washington at 407.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore *American* says that a very considerable portion of Gen. Ricketts' command were for several days encamped in Druid Hill Park, in that city, and it is to the credit of both men and officers that they took pleasure in the beauty of the place, and sedulously protected it from the slightest damage. Gen. Ricketts said that his men could appreciate such a beautiful resort as thoroughly as any citizen of Baltimore, and his soldiers showed that their commander understood them. Not a tree was cut down, a road injured, or any part of the grounds disturbed, and it has not unfrequently occurred that a large pic-nic party has left more signs of their presence than these soldiers did after several days' occupancy. The fact is creditable to these veterans of the Sixth Corps, and ought to be known.

Mr. Aiken, the wealthy proprietor of the estate on James River known as Aiken's Landing, which was formerly used as the base of exchange, who has lately been suspected of violating his parole in favor of the rebels, was recently detected by the following plan: A man on one of the gunboats went to Aiken's house, pretending that he wanted to desert to the enemy, and asked Aiken's assistance to help him within their lines. Aiken readily acceded to this, and was caught. The arrest was effected by Capt. J. W. Sanderson, of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and was successfully carried out. It is believed that Aiken has been in the habit of passing people through our lines.

The public debt to-day amounts to $1,796,203,366 94. This is an increase of about $56,000,000 since June 28, and of only $169,797 60 during the past week. The amount of fractional currency is increased a little short of $300,000 within the same time, while that portion of debt bearing no interest has decreased over $21,000,000.

Gen. Wool authorizes the Troy *Times* to contradict the statement of the Baltimore *American*, that Harry Gilmore, the raider, was released from Fort McHenry by Gen. Wool. The *Times* says: "Capt. Harry Gilmore, called Maj. Gilmore, a prisoner confined in Fort McHenry in 1862, was released from confinement by the authorities at Washington, and afterward, it is presumed, exchanged as a prisoner of war."

Col. Daniel McCook, (acting Brigadier,) of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died on Sunday at Cincinnati, of wounds received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Col. McCook was wounded while charging the earthworks. He is the fourth of the McCook family who have been killed since the rebellion—the father and three sons—and what is most singular, all have been killed or died in the month of July.

It is believed that John Wilson, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, and for some time at the head of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, will be appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Crittenden, resigned, to take effect August 1.

Gen. Sherman protests against the entrance of recruiting agents into his department, claiming that they will swell the number of idle noncombatants without rendering any commensurate service.

The opinion of Commissioner Osborn, in the case of Mr. Henderson, late Navy Agent, was received at this office for publication on Tuesday afternoon, but was subsequently withdrawn for revision, and was not returned. Commissioner Osborn has now determined not to allow its publication—taking the ground that he is not really called upon to render an opinion at all, having committed Mr. Henderson to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The extreme figures for gold yesterday were 260@264, and the closing rate 261½, with a very dull market. Stocks were inactive, and, in the main, heavy. Money was somewhat cheaper to solvent borrowers, but was not in much request. Foreign Exchanges were nominal.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a less extensive scale. Flour, Wheat and Hog products were quoted lower. Corn, Oats, Cotton and Whisky firmer. Freights were rather quiet, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

Address by the Congressional Opposition.

Forty-three Opposition members of Congress have united in an Address to the people, to show that—to use their own words—"there is good reason for changing the Administration and policy of this General Government." They make the production stretch through near ten newspaper columns—thus avowing the extreme difficulty of the work. We have read it all! It is a dog-day job, that would be the death of nine men out of ten. It is for our physician to be told how we feel; our readers will ask what we found.

We will tell them what we found—though the most curious part, by long odds, is what we did not find.

First, we found the broad complaint that the Administration has had for three years the predominance in every department of the Government, and that this entirely is "a capital mischief," the whole tendency of unchecked power being toward abuse. Hereupon it is reasoned that this "uncontrolled party domination" ought to be given to the Democratic party, whose great merit has been that it "always subjected itself cheerfully, thoroughly and constantly, to all the rules and limitations of the fundamental law." Now, considering that this rebellion was commenced under a Democratic Administration, and that an absolute majority of the party have personally committed themselves to it with arms in their hands, this claim is so whimsically preposterous, that it may be laughed at even with the thermometer at ninety.

Next we find a statement that the main strength of the party of the Administration lies in the States which voted against Mr. Jefferson in 1800, and against Mr. Madison in 1812. This, if it mean anything, is an invidious reference to New-England. But the *main* strength of the party of the Administration is not in New-England. *Not one quarter* of the popular vote or of the electoral vote which put Abraham Lincoln into the Presidential chair came from New-England; *nor a quarter* of the aggregate popular majorities for the Union party in the last State elections.

Following this misrepresentation are specific charges against President Lincoln. He is accused of sending soldiers home to vote who did not vote the Opposition tickets, discriminating against the regiments who would have voted for their ticket, when in fact there are no such regiments. He is accused of interfering with the elections in the Border States, whereby "thousands of qualified persons were prevented from voting at these elections." By proteoting the polls from violence, President Lincoln emphatically did coöperate in excluding hundreds in those States, if not thousands, who would not take the oath of allegiance, and who were in notorious sympathy with the rebels. These people had already sent their representatives to Richmond.

President Lincoln is also condemned for his Amnesty Proclamation, whereby one-tenth of the loyal men of a rebel State may reconstruct the State. But the Address avoids saying whether disloyal men should assist in reconstructing the State, or whether the State should remain under military rule without reconstruction. The real question in these reclaimed States is between the rule of a rebel majority, the rule of the loyal minority, or a military rule without any popular power whatever. It is a question which the Address does not and dare not meet, except by objection to the rule of a minority, which, of course, is not desirable in itself, but is better far than either of the other alternatives.

President Lincoln is next condemned for raising troops by conscription, a resort without example in the history of the United States, and of doubtful constitutionality. To this it need only be answered that compulsory drafting was recommended by President Madison in the last war with England, and that President Madison understood the Constitution, inasmuch as he was one of its chief framers. President Lincoln is next found guilty of employing black soldiers. But this is treated very gingerly, the *gravamen* of the crime being made to consist rather in giving these soldiers equal pay with the white soldiers. This adjustment of the pay of black soldiers was made not by President Lincoln, but by Congress. If the blacks fight well, they ought to be well paid, and a just people will not complain of it. Thus far, the liberal pay which has been determined upon for these soldiers has been justified by their fighting.

President Lincoln is next condemned for establishing a paper money system. No attempt is made to show how this war could be an exception to all other great wars, in not requiring paper money. With characteristic regard for the national credit, the declaration is volunteered that this system will probably result in a crash, "the ruin of which cannot be overstated." The prophecy comes from the same spirit that would deny the war its indispensable means of maintenance.

The next charge brought against President Lincoln is, that his foreign diplomacy has been "feeble, pretentious and offensive," and has thereby opened the way to foreign intervention. To this absurd charge, it is enough to say that in the first stage of the war the greatest of all dangers was foreign intervention, and that this danger has since gradually grown less, until it has now disappeared altogether. In this undeniable fact is found a complete vindication of President Lincoln's foreign policy.

This part of the subject exhausted, a picture is then presented of "dangers beyond the war," if Republican rule is continued. These are declared to be tyranny over the "subjugated" States—corruption on account of the vast increase of civil officers—a new Southern revolt and a foreign war—and the degeneracy of the white race by amalgamation. The people will deal with these matters when the proper time comes. At present their concern is with the war, and not with what it may be imagined will follow it.

The rest of this remarkable effusion is made up of an essay on what should be "the policy of the Opposition." It is held that there should be no recognition of negro equality,—no further debasement of the currency—that the troops hereafter to be raised should be obtained through the agency of the State Governments, and be officered by State authority—that the States shall stand after the war as they did before it, "except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them"—that if the Constitution is amended, it must be so as further to limit Federal authority, and to provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional parties, and to make the great body of public officers appointable for fixed terms, and not to be removed except for cause.

Some of these propositions are bold enough, and show the tendencies of this spurious Democracy in a striking way. But they are all foreign to the real vital question now before the people. Upon the point *whether the war should or should not be prosecuted until the rebellion is subdued into a submission to the Federal Constitution*, the signers do not declare themselves. Nothing can be found on the subject save a few vague terms of no practical import. These men seem to have deluded themselves into a belief that this question can be dodged. The notion is absurd. This is the very question which, above all others, the people will insist upon deciding in the Presidential election. If every charge against President Lincoln in their Address were true, instead of false, this question would still be the chief public concern. It is as damaging not to meet it at all, as to meet it in a spirit of concession to the rebels. The party that does either cannot prosper.

An Anglo-Rebel View of Grant's Position.

We published some days since an article from the *Georgia Constitutionalist* on Grant's position before Richmond, which was interesting, as confirming our views of the straits into which that position compelled the rebels. We find these views fortified also from another quarter, and one, too, whose confirmation is strong, because nothing favorable to us is to be looked for there. We refer to an article in the *Index*, the rebel organ in London. The article was written, it is true, upon the news that Petersburgh was in our hands, and is more despondent on that account than it had reason to be from actual facts. The writer, assuming that Grant held Petersburgh, proceeded to discuss his future movements, arguing that he would move on the line of railroad, by which he would have "at any rate secured this advantage that he has interrupted one line of Lee's communications with the South." Then, after discussing the strength of Drewry's Bluff, he proceeds:

"It remains to be seen, however, whether the Federals are strong enough to spread over the country south of Richmond, and destroy Lee's communications with the South. At Petersburgh they are in dangerous proximity to the Danville line of railroad, and a dashing cavalry leader ought to render that line almost useless to the Confederates. In that case, the only road open would be the Virginia Central, which is alleged to be threatened by Gen. Hunter; and if Grant should be able to maintain his position south of Richmond through the Summer and Autumn months, Lee would inevitably run short of supplies. But we can hardly suppose that Grant contemplates such a lengthened stay before Richmond, or that, with Washington open to a Confederate incursion, he will move very far from his gunboats on the James."

Though Grant did not seize Petersburgh, he nevertheless interrupted the line of communications with the South. Since the time this was written, "a dashing cavalry leader" has rendered the line of the Danville road useless, temporarily, to the rebels, and the Virginia Central has been not only "threatened," but damaged by Gen. Hunter. Moreover, there seems to be thus far no reason why Grant will not be able to "maintain his position south of Richmond through the Summer and Autumn months," if need be, or even longer yet. This writer confirms the view of the *Constitutionalist* that in that case Lee would run short of supplies, and be compelled to choose between an assault upon Grant in his trenches, or abandoning Richmond to its fate.

The *Index* having thus been compelled to admit the danger to the rebels of Grant's position, proceeds to discuss what the rebels may do. It fancies that the Confederate iron-clads may by a naval battle get the control of the James River, in which case Grant's army could never get back to the North, and that Lee has the opportunity of "striking a crushing blow at Hunter, or of pushing northward boldly" into our territory; and it adds that, "in either case, Grant could not long maintain his position south of Richmond." But no "crushing blow" was struck at Hunter, and though a fraction of Lee's army did march "northward boldly," Grant maintains his position and shows no sign whatever of giving it up, unless to go to a new and yet more dangerous one; and the mere fact of his maintaining that position is felt by this writer to be so important, that he says that "the defeat of Sherman, involving, as it probably would, the loss of the whole of Tennessee, would be made light of in the North, if Grant maintained his position." But Sherman has not been defeated. "On the contrary quite the reverse." His successes in Georgia, however, will not make us overlook the very great advantage which we maintain as long as Grant keeps his deadly grasp upon Richmond from the South. Lee will leave no plan untried to make him loose it, in some other way than by a direct attack upon him. It must be the duty of our officers to see to it that every other means which he is able to use is frustrated, until he does run short of supplies and is driven to make the choice between abandoning Richmond or striving to save it by throwing himself upon Grant's works. And when he does make that choice, we hope he may choose the latter horn of the dilemma.

The Rebellion and British Party Politics.

We presume there is abundant circumstantial evidence to show that Lord Palmerston owes his majority in the Commons, on the late party test vote, to the desire of the great Liberal element in his following to avoid an open quarrel with the United States. But for the fear—almost approaching to certainty—that Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury are so far committed to the London Secessionists, and especially to the cause of Free-trade in privateering as interpreted by Laird, that their accession to power would be followed by an open violation of the existing neutrality laws such as they are—but for these contingencies, we say, there can be no question that the House of Commons would have formally recorded its censure upon the timid, vacillating, and deceptive conduct of the Foreign Office in its dealings with Denmark.

There is nothing in the whole snarl of European politics that the great intelligent body of the British people find to concern them half as much as the maintenance of peace, if not also of a cordial understanding with this country. Rather than endanger this, the entire Liberal vote would undoubtedly be cast for the Palmerston-Russell Ministry, were they compelled to appeal to the people in a general election—much as the sheer aimlessness of their foreign policy may otherwise be condemned. We have evidence of this in the complexion of the vote recorded in the House of Commons. The Forsters, the Cobdens, the Baxters, the Brights, and the entire "non-conformist" party, voted with Ministers—loud and strong as have been the remonstrances of the best portion of the Liberal daily and weekly press against the treatment meted out to Denmark.

No doubt the vote was influenced in part by the conviction that the policy of Lord Malmesbury, as the head of the Foreign-office, so far from taking a more decided tone in the face of the pretensions of Germany, would have twisted itself into the traditional groove of pure, unadulterated toryism. But all this would fail to account for the unexpected strength of the Ministerial vote. Over and over again, as in the China war, (during Lord Palmerston's first term as Premier,) or as in the management of the Crimean war, Lord Palmerston's following has deserted him for less cause than formed the basis for the late motion of censure. The same desertion would have taken place now had there been no war in this country. And to his Blairgowrie speech, and the quasi penitential acts which followed that speech, prompted as these were by the firm but courteous remonstrances of our Minister in London, Lord Russell may consider himself and his party chiefly beholden, if they get a new five-years' lease of power.

A Hint to the Border Towns.

We would respectfully recommend to those citizens of Hagerstown, Frederick, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, who are annually plundered by rebel raids, the following instructive occurrence: Gen. Wilson recently led a corps of some six thousand cavalry on one of his destructive expeditions. His horsemen are among the bravest men of the national army, the terror of the rebels, and truly a formidable force. They swept on, harrying and destroying, till they reached the Staunton Bridge, near the Roanoke. If they had crossed this, almost the whole of North Carolina would have been open to them; or if they had burnt it, one of the most important links of rebel communication would have been destroyed. Even a delay there exposed them to the risk of capture on their return. The rebels had collected on the other side of the bridge some six hundred militia, and as many old soldiers, with three pieces of artillery. We had 6,000, with sixteen pieces. After some lively skirmishing, Gen. Wilson found that we could not carry the bridge by storm without considerable loss, and that an artillery fight would take too much time, so he was compelled to retreat. He could, indeed, have flanked the position, but that would have cost two days' time, and given the enemy a chance to concentrate in his rear. So three cannon and a few hundred men drove off this brave and active little army, and the delay brought our cavalry back, just so as to fall into the rebel trap at Ream's Station.

It should be remembered that with raids and invasions, *time* is everything. If but a day's delay can be occasioned by a few determined men, the whole expedition can be broken up. It is a mistake to suppose that militia can do nothing whatever against veterans. Behind intrenchments, militia are very formidable. Militia fought Bunker Hill, and only recently it was mainly citizen soldiers that saved Petersburgh from Kautz' and Gillmore's attack.

Let every one of these border towns throw up a few intrenchments at the first defensive spot on the roads leading to them, or near the Potomac fords, get a few old cannon from the War Department, drill their citizens in artillery practice, and then try what a little old-fashioned courage will do toward defending their homesteads and farms. We have no sort of doubt that the militia of Maryland and Pennsylvania could thus make their soil substantially an inviolate soil for the rest of the war. The line of the Potomac ought to be a grand line of defence, and we do not see why almost every ford could not be commanded by artillery from the neighboring hills, in earthworks manned by citizen soldiery.

If these States do not take some such steps, they will be open every season to a grand raid from their needy Southern neighbors; their business will be broken up annually, their houses and barns plundered, and great disgrace thrown on the manhood of their population and the discretion of their rulers.

Progress of Recruiting—Official Returns Wanted.

It would be satisfactory for the public to receive some regular official statement of the progress of recruiting at the different agencies. If the Provost-Marshal-General is not now put in possession of regular weekly, or semi-weekly returns of the number of new recruits reported at the offices of his various deputies, he ought to order these returns. And after they have been summarized, they should be regularly communicated to the public, say once a week, through some official or semi-official organ, so that they may be copied into the press generally and circulated among the people.

We suggest this not for the mere purpose of gratifying public curiosity, but first that each district, being officially apprized of the work before it, as the fifty days' term of grace draws to a close, might have a steady incentive to the daily task of filling up its quota. And next we suggest these official reports in order to supply us with a practical commentary upon the amended Conscription Act. It is all-important that we should know whether that act is more or less promotive of volunteering than the act which it supersedes. So great is the difference between an army filled with unwilling conscripts and a splendid volunteer force, such as stood in front of the rebel armies East and West at the opening of the present campaign, that we consider whatever legislation tends to the repression of volunteering, or reduces it to a mere game of speculation between ravenous bounty brokers and a class of untrustworthy and inferior substitutes, is impolitic, is dangerous, is ruinous.

Let us not be in haste to say that such is in any degree the tendency of the actual Conscript Law. But let us not be blinded as to its merits and its practical operation by a concealment of such returns as will show the positive progress made. If volunteers are not to be had under the same inducements as were offered by our County Volunteer Committee, when it previously set its machinery in motion in anticipation of the last draft; if five men were to be had formerly, where one is to be found willing to volunteer to-day, we must find a reason for the change. We shall not find that reason in the absorption of the fighting material, at least of New-York; for between returned soldiers, patriotic young men resident in the City, the steady stream of citizens from the rural districts which is constantly discharging itself into all such great centres as New-York, and the great influx of robust emigrants likely to be open to treat for such bounties as are offered, we have men and muscle enough to fill our quota three times over.

If then, out of such a population we fail to get the material we want without the aid of the conscript officer, there is no official logic in the world that can avert the conclusion that the late act of Congress is a blunder.

Unsatisfactory reports of the accumulation of money in the hands of the hard-working Hancock Committee, in place of recruits in their general rendezvous, are abroad. These reports may be modified by the returns which we respectfully call for, and which the public are entitled to receive.

Desertions from the Enemy.

We are once more threatened with an inundation of deserters from the enemy's lines. Lee's men, it would appear, are forsaking him at all points "in squads," and as usual "the deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama;" and "report a scarcity of provisions especially vegetables." The hordes of these Alabama and Georgia men that used to come crowding within our lines in the Southwest in the days of Pope and Rosecrans, we should have thought would have considerably thinned the rebel cohorts belonging to those States. We imagine it would not be difficult to show, from "the most reliable sources," that about half a million of these military vegetarians have deserted at one time or another. They are generally, as in the present instance, in search of something *green*, and no doubt they find it. The strange and the painful part of the business is that they come in these miraculous droves almost invariably when there is an immediate prospect of a great battle. They did so, we remember, before Murfreesboro; they did so before Chickamauga; and although they were fewer in number, the desertions which preceded the battles of Fredericksburgh and the Wilderness formed the subject of a pleasing prologue, before we received the reports of these battles themselves.

It is almost time, we should think, that a commonsense estimate should be formed of the actual gain to the national cause which has resulted from these alleged wholesale desertions. It would, first of all, be desirable to know if any information of real value is gained by them. A close scrutiny of their reports, we venture to affirm, would show that, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, every single statement has been the amplification of a preconceived and unconscionable lie—an elaborated falsehood—intended to lead our Generals astray, and to create a groundless belief among the people of the North that the whole of rebeldom was in a state of stark starvation.

It is just possible that the pinched condition of the Richmond commissariat may prompt desertion on a different scale and from different motives from those which we have usually found in operation. But it is wisdom to doubt for the moment the *bona fides* of every report, through whatever channel it comes, that professes to find the rebel army reduced to extremities. These reports may momentarily serve to entertain the public during the pauses in the conflict, but they bring us never a step nearer the end sought for. Lee's army will not be overthrown by desertion. It is vain to suppose that it will even be materially weakened from that cause, until every line of supply for Richmond and Petersburgh, north, east, south, and west, is effectually cut off. Then, and not till then, need we reckon desertion among the elements which enter into the decision of the conflict.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

HUNTER AND WRIGHT IN PURSUIT.

It appears that Gen. Hunter only asked to be relieved of his command in order to avoid a possible embarrassment to the Government, and to facilitate Major-Gen. Wright in his movements in pursuit of the rebel army lately invading Maryland. Further explanations have shown that there was no necessity for this action on the part of Gen. Hunter, who will, therefore, continue in his present position, in which already so much service has been done. The pursuit of the enemy and of the enemy's trains is being carried on by the forces under Gens. Wright and Hunter with great vigor and every promise of large success. They are moving southward on parallel lines, and trains flying from one column are pretty certain to fall into the hands of the other.

THE BRIDGE OVER GUNPOWDER CREEK.

The Washington *Republican* reports that the destruction of the bridge over Gunpowder River was owing to Gen. Wallace's neglect to take the admonition of an officer, who reported that the rebel cavalry under Gilmore was moving in that direction, and requested that a party should be sent out to capture them. What truth there may be in this statement remains to be seen.

REBEL STRAGGLERS IN MARYLAND.

Montgomery County, Md., is said to be literally swarming with rebel stragglers, and our scouting parties pick up numbers of them daily. Four were found yesterday evening hid away in the bushes a short distance beyond Fort Stevens. They were brought in this morning, and committed to the Old Capitol. Their names are David H. Ibot, Second North Carolina; P. N. Smith, Third Alabama; P. S. White, Forty-fifth North Carolina, and P. Bailey, Twenty-second Virginia.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following dismissals of officers for the week ending July 16, are announced: Capt. D. S. Malvern, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; First Lieut. O. M. Fish, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; Second Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. C. Smith, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and the following officers of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, to date from July 12, 1864, for having, while their commands were in front of the enemy, applied to be mustered out, after having availed themselves of the furlough granted their regiment as veteran volunteers: Capt. J. C. Danenhower, Capt. Charles F. Meyer, First Lieut. Hiram Lobdell, First Lieut. Wm. W. Wilson, Second Lieut. Charles Rampe, Second Lieut. Edward Walt.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Major Walter Cutting, A. D. C., has been announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Washington.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Brig.-Gen. James Bowen, of New-York, arrived here last evening. To-day he has been in consultation with the Secretary of State relative to his appointment to the Commissionership of Immigration created by a recent act of Congress. It is not positively known whether he will accept the position or not.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in hospitals, reported to-day: James Alfring, Co. C, 123d; Nelson K. Cadmore, Co. E, 1st Heavy Artillery; Andrew Miller, Co. A, 57th; J. C. Churchill, Co. E, 49th; Charles Hillow, Co. K, 109th; Chas. Weller, Co. F, 4th Heavy Artillery; Michael Collins, 17th New-York Battery; Lieut. C. H. Pike, 153d; Capt. John M. Dwight, 122d.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commission are now loading steamers *J. R. Thompson* and *Elizabeth* at Baltimore with fresh vegetables, &c., for the army. The former vessel will be dispatched to-morrow. The hospitals of Washington are being put in readiness for the reception of wounded soldiers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

SEVEN-THIRTIES TO BE ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared, soon to be issued, Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, running for three years, and convertible at maturity into United States Bonds, interest payable semi-annually. These notes are not to be used as legal-tenders.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The supply-ship *Massachusetts* leaves Philadelphia on Saturday, with mails, &c., for the South Atlantic Squadron.

Death of Col. Sackett.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 20.

Another name is added to the list of hero-martyrs who have fallen in the service of their country. Col. William Sackett, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, (son of Hon. W. A. Sackett,) was mortally wounded in the engagement, under Gen. Sheridan, at Pavillion Station, Va., and died on the 14th ult. As he was left behind, the sad intelligence of his decease has but just been received.

Col. Sackett had seen much service. He entered the army on the 22d of April, 1861, was appointed Major of the Ninth New-York Cavalry in October of the same year, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcy in August, 1862, and in March, 1863, became commander of the regiment. He was with Gen. McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, was in all the cavalry actions of the campaign which followed, was with the army in its advance after the battle of Antietam, and in almost constant conflict with the enemy until after the battle of Fredericksburgh. He participated in most of the cavalry engagements under Gen. Hooker's command, was in all the principal cavalry actions during Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863, and was among the first engaged in the terrible conflict at Gettysburgh, where he performed distinguished service in holding a rebel brigade in check a long time while our forces were getting into position on the crest of the hill. He was active in the cavalry skirmishes which ensued in the latter part of the Summer.

During the present campaign he was with Gen. Sheridan in all his brilliant expeditions up to the time when he fell. He died while leading a charge against the enemies of his country—died, as he wished to die, doing his whole duty. He was brave, he was generous, he was unflinchingly faithful to the cause of the Union. He loved the old flag with a love that was stronger than life, and esteemed it glorious to fall in its defence. He was born in Seneca Falls, and was 25 years of age.

Execution.

Bordentown, N. J., Wednesday, July 20.

The execution of Ogden and Howard for the murder of Zadock Darrell, took place at 11:45 A. M. to-day, in the jail yard, in the presence of about a hundred people. Both made confession of their guilt and appeared penitent. Both died without much apparent suffering.

Serenade to Major-Gen. Franklin.—Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin arrived in the city on the noon train of Saturday. On Saturday evening a vast concourse assembled in front of the United States Hotel, where the United States Infantry Band played a few pieces, after which the band marched to the residence of Gen. Franklin on High-street. The streets on the route were lined on both sides with ladies and gentlemen, and the gathering in front of the General's dwelling was immense. Here the band performed a number of pieces, followed by lively cheers by the crowd. The General made his appearance in the door-way and briefly and happily acknowledged the compliment. After a few more pieces by the band and rousing cheers for the General, the throng dispersed. It was a spontaneous and hearty tribute to a brave and gallant officer.—*Portland Advertiser*, July 18.

OUR SECOND GREAT SCREW FLEET.

New Screw Steamships in Course of Construction—Their Immense Strength—American Naval Architecture—List of the Tonnage, Armament and Crew of the New Vessels—New Ideas.

It is not extensively known that there is now in course of construction, for our Government, one of the largest fleets of screw steamers of war, added to any navy at one time. It numbers over twenty immense vessels, some of them equal in tonnage and steam power to the great screw fleets of England and France, while their offensive attributes—that is, the quality and calibre of their guns—have no rival in the world. Their strength and resisting force may be imagined from the fact that their timbers are heavier and better braced than those of any yet built by us, since HENRY ECKFORD completed the *Ohio*.

When the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Roanoke*, *Minnesota* and *Merrimack* were finished, European officers pronounced them the best vessels afloat. During her cruise in the Mediterranean, the *Wabash* was visited by connoisseurs in naval architecture, and the result of their inspection is told in the addition of fresh vessels, as the *Mercey*, to the English, and other navies. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE departed from his usual mode of honoring naval visitors, which is, not to go on board their ships, and spent some pleasant hours on the *Wabash*, doubtless impelled to this course by her splendid appearance. The *Niagara* attracted no small degree of curiosity and admiration when watching at English ports, and subsequently proved, by steaming faster than the crack liner of the Royal navy, the *Agamemnon*, that huge and graceful proportions were not her only attributes. The tribute paid by the London *Times* to our naval constructors and engineers, when the account of the race was published, was more flattering to our national pride than its remarks on the Cherbourg fight were to the ability of British shipbuilders. It did not, however, induce us to add many more Niagaras to our navy list. They would, in times of peace, have proved too expensive, in proportion to their value. Every nation should have a few expedition ships, and we procured the screw fleet of 1855. But they were unfit for general service, and we have not had, until now, occasion to increase their number.

War, however, begets necessities, and we now find ourselves obliged to augment that portion of our national squadron which consists of large and formidable vessels. The new screw fleet, which is now well advanced toward completion, will be an addition to our naval marine, of which we may be justly proud. Most of the ships composing it will be launched from the Government navy-yards, in which expensive, but never imperfect men-of-war are built.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of War, in reply to a document forwarded from that body, sent a communication giving the number, and an estimate of the crew and armament of such steamers belonging to the Government as will be suitable for employment in carrying the mails. In doing so he furnished the names of our new screw fleet, and with them some interesting particulars. As the public could hardly have known that the vessels alluded to by the Secretary are the finest ships in the service, we append their names in full, together with a brief tabular statement of their guns, &c. They are as follows:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men, about.
Pompoosuc	3,200	14	600
Neshaming	3,200	10	500
Ammanoosuc	3,200	10	500
Chattanooga	3,200	8	450
Idaho	2,500	8	450
Keywaydin	2,200	20	500
Guerriere	2,200	20	500
Minnetonka	2,200	20	500
Antietam	2,200	20	500
Piscataqua	2,200	20	500
Ontario	2,200	20	500
Java	2,200	20	500
Hasala	2,200	8	400
Mosholu	2,200	8	400
Neossanguan	2,200	8	400
Contocook	2,200	8	400
Williamette	2,200	8	400
Tagantec	2,200	8	400
Watuga	2,200	8	400
Pushmata	2,200	8	400
Wannadossett	2,200	8	400
Manitou	2,200	8	400

Nearly 10,000 men, as nearly as can be estimated at present, will be required to keep all these vessels in commission. Should they be required to carry the mails, there is no reason why they should not be cheerfully detailed for that purpose. Such service would become very popular with officers and men, might add a few thousand more emigrants to our navy, while passengers wishing to cross the Atlantic in a United States ship need not fear privateers. It would not be easy for an American to imagine a pleasanter thing than the first-rate *Guerriere*, for instance, entering Liverpool, the Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner aloft, and the United States mail below. BUNTING.

The Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter addressed to you by Mr. ERICSSON, under date of the 18th inst., and published in your paper of the 19th, in defence of the monitors, he predicts that those now building of the *Kalamazoo* and *Dictator* class will prove efficient sea-going vessels, and remarks in reference to the latter: "The speed of this ship is yet to be ascertained; but with her 5,000 horse-power engines and fine lines, the *Dictator* will unquestionably be fast enough to make her ram and her powerful ordnance effective against intruders on the coast." In a recent visit to the *Dictator* at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, we learned that this vessel, said to be 320 feet in length, will, when completed, with her armament, stores, coal, &c., on board, be not less than twenty feet *under* water, and only from one to two feet out of water. Will Mr. ERICSSON favor the public, and particularly the nautical portion of it, with an estimate of her probable speed, under a full head of steam, with a moderate sea running, say from five to eight feet, and also how fast she could reasonably be expected to be pushed in a gale of wind, throwing up the sea to double that height, and where she would probably go to.

These are practical questions, the answers to which will interest the community now just awaking to the startling fact, that during the past three years of a war for our national existence, in which our commerce has been at the mercy of rebel privateers, and our coast thronged with blockade-runners, and the contingency of hostile relations with the great naval Powers of Europe impending, we have expended twenty-two millions of dollars in building a fleet of craft, which can neither go to sea to protect our commerce, nor engage the rebel cruisers, nor cope successfully with properly constructed harbor defences, and which, in the event of a war with a foreign nation would be entirely useless for all seagoing purposes.

Had fifteen or twenty millions of this money been spent long ago in building vessels of the class of the *Kearsarge*, with somewhat more size and speed, we should now have had a fleet of some forty vessels of war which would do honor to the country and to the Navy Department, and would be abundantly able to protect our merchant vessels from the prowling piracy of such vessels as the *Florida*, burning and sinking our ships almost at the mouths of our bays and harbors, and also to cruise off the foreign ports where vessels are now building for the rebels, in the hope of more effectually crippling our commerce on the high seas, which are inaccessible to our monitor fleet.

We make these suggestions in no unfriendly spirit, but with the fullest conviction, which we believe is shared by all our most experienced nautical men, that the monitor system, as carried out by the Navy Department, has proved a failure, and that the sooner the truth is known, and we set about building some serviceable vessels to replace them, the better it will be for the country. Yours respectfully,

ROBT. L. TAYLOR,
C. R. MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

Onions for a Soldier.

We have received from "E.," at Rochester, $2, to purchase onions for the onionless but gallant cavalry man whose thrilling appeal for the bulbous peculent appeared in our issue of Sunday. We shall pass the money over to Mr. BIDDY, with a special request to try and find the patriot for whose benefit it is intended.

Necessity for a More Perfect Militia System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the obliging spirit of your paper, in regard to setting before the public practical suggestions of correspondents, allow me to suggest the following ideas in reference to militia organizations:

It should be the paramount duty of every State Government to set to work promptly to organize regiments and companies in every town and village in their several States, which should also be required to contribute a part of the funds necessary to carry out this plan, and to erect armories and furnish equipments. Every able-bodied man or youth capable of bearing arms, should consider it his sacred duty to join such organizations.

New-York and Massachusetts are the only States north of Mason and Dixon's Line, that have given proper attention to the militia system, and even there there is still room for improvement.

It is a burning shame to a great State like Pennsylvania, that in every paltry rebel invasion her citizens should become panic-stricken and seek protection from her sister States. Now is the time for Gov. CURTIN to make a great and radical change in the militia system of Pennsylvania, and it should be the duty of all Pennsylvanians to be alive to the fact, and not have the disgrace again attached to them of appealing to other States for help, when they really have all the necessary power to protect themselves.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Evacuation of Annapolis Junction.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., Sunday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in your paper of the 14th inst., great injustice done to a company of men doing duty at this place. I herewith send you a copy of the order under which the company evacuated Annapolis Junction. This order was issued by Maj.-Gen. OAR, without any solicitation or desire from the company or its commander, but on his own motion solely. Indeed, the company had made every preparation for the defence of the place in its power, and had stood behind their defences day and night, although numbering but sixty-five (65) men for duty, when it was reported and believed that the entire rebel army was advancing against the place, and refused to move until they had been ordered.

The following is the oreer:

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1864.

Capt. A. Cook:

Take to the woods and come into the Relay House, and report to commanding officer. Bring all you can with you. E. O. ORD, Major-General.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

On the 19th inst. the Maryland Constitutional Convention passed the following ordinance:

Ordered, That this convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the Commandants of the Military Departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety to assess upon sympathizers with the rebellion, resident in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

Mr. DENT, of St. Mary's, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the order, and the call was sustained, resulting as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Goldsborough, President, Abbott, Annan, Andoun, Barron, Carter, Cushing, Danial, Davis of Washington, Earle, Ecker, Galloway, Hatch, Hopkins, Hopper, Klog, Larsh, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Parker, Pusher, Ridgery, Russell, Sands, Schley, Scott, Stirling, Stockbridge, Wickard, Wooden—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Belt, Chambers, Dail, Davis of Charles, Denn s, Dent, Eccles, Henkle, Holliday, Johnson, Jones of Somerset, Lee, Mace, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Smith of Dorchester—17.

THANKS TO ISHMAEL DAY.

Mr. HATON, of Baltimore City, submitted the following, which was adopted without a division:

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention, representing as it does the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore County, ISHMAEL DAY, for the heroic and gallant act in shooting down the traitor who dared to pull down the country's flag, which he had raised as an evidence of his loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring heroism meets the approbation of the heart and conscience of every loyal citizen of Maryland.

The Danville Railroad—A Matter of Life or Death.

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner* of July 16, shows that the rebels have not yet restored the Danville Road, which was so thoroughly destroyed by Gen. WILSON:

"We learn from victims that the country people in the vicinity of the *status* on the Danville Railroad are driving a great business by running their old broken-down carryalls and carts for the conveyance of passengers between the points on the road not traveled by the trains. Fifty, seventy-five and one hundred dollars is the charge per head for a distance of less than twenty miles, over a road that is rougher than that which meanders through purgatory."

The "local" column of the *Examiner* furnishes the following facetious item:

"For the first time in our varied experience, we saw, on Tuesday, a barrel of flour hauled up Governeur-street in a hearse! The public stared, but the driver drove on. When we came to recollect that flour was five and six hundred dollars per barrel, and that the struggle for bread was one of life and death, we better appreciated the connection between the hearse and the barrel of flour."

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21.

At the Harvard College Commencement to-day, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Reuben Atwater Chapman, of Massachusetts; William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; [Edward Laboulaye, of France. The following received the degree of Master of Arts: William Phillips Tilden of Boston; Frederick Law Olmstead, of California; James Alfred Page, of Boston; Hall Train Bigelow, of Cambridge; William Morris Hunt, of Boston; and George Nathaniel Eaton, of Baltimore.

Among the graduates who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was ROBERT TODD LINCOLN. EDWARD EVERETT was selected to deliver a course of lectures on international law, during the ensuing academical year, at the Law School. Mr. EVERETT made a very earnest and eloquent address in honor of the late JOSIAH QUINCY, resolutions regarding whom were unanimously adopted.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* arrived from the Northern Coast last evening, with upward of $250,000 in gold.

The Oregonians are forming military companies to protect the roads to the mines against hostile Indians.

The United States District Court for this city has confiscated one-sixteenth of the ship *W. B. Scranton*, proved to belong to a rebel owner.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GEN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending July 2, 1864: E. W. Kitteridge, Cincinnati; Mrs. James Eaton, Miss Bessie Eaton, H. B. Stanwood, John J. Low, M. J. Headley, Boston, Mass., Francis Delafield, M. D., L. de Forest Woodruff, M. D., Robert A. Goodenough, J. N. Gimbrede, George D. Phelps and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the Misses Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Spofford, New-York; Stokes L. Robert, Mrs. Robert, Pennsylvania; R. R. Reymond and family, Brooklyn; Henry C. Wysham, Baltimore; Joshua Lippincott, J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Brig.-Gen. RANSOM, formerly Chief of Staff under Gen. GRANT, who was wounded for the fourth time in the Red River campaign, left here yesterday to take command of a division in Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

SALE OF NEWSPAPERS ALONG THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Mr. L. N. SHEAR, formerly proprietor of the Newspaper Express, has purchased of the Central Railroad, for the sum of $5,000, the exclusive right to sell papers at all the depots and stations on the road. It remains to be seen whether this arrangement will interfere with the sale of local papers printed on the line. Mr. SHEAR's business is the delivery and sale of the New-York daily papers.—*Buffalo Courier.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,

WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Comstock tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLINGS, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—Black or brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss Hair Tonic. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—MCLAUGHLIN.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. J. Sebastian B. Bodkes, Rector of Grace Church, Newark, RICHARD MORTIMER CORNELL and MARGARET BOYER, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. McLaughlin, U. S. N.

MIXTER—BARTON.—At Granby, Mass., on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Henry Kelsey, MADISON MIXTER, of New-York, and ADDIE S., daughter of James M. Barton, of Granby. No cards

SPENCER—MIDDLEBROOK.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, Rector, on Thursday, July 14, FRANCIS B. SPENCER and ELEANOR, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. R. Middlebrook, all of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—On Wednesday, July 20, MENNIS BOSTWICK, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Dr. L. De V. Wilder, No. 55 West 26th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Geneva papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Wolfe-st. Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on Monday, July 11, from effect of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, on the 11th of May, WILLIAM C. BROWN, Sergeant Co. G, 51st N. Y. V., in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. John Craft, No. 158 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, July 19, RUTHY BARKER, relict of the late John Barker, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Robert Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 41st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CLEMENY.—At Neenah, Wis., on Thursday, July 14, WILLIAM J. CLEMENY, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, July 21, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CLARK.—While in defence of his country, in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, July 19, GEORGE CLARK, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av. Due notice will be given in to-morrow's papers of the time of funeral.

FERRIS.—On Wednesday morning, July 20, at 8 o'clock, LOUISA JANE, only daughter of Theodore E. and Jane Maria Ferris, of congestion of the brain, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral at the house of the parents, at No. 180 Railroad-av., Jersey City, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, July 20, Mrs. LEAH P. HOWELL, relict of the late Caleb Howell.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 329 West 22d st., without further invitation.

HAWES.—On Tuesday, July 19, ELIZABETH, wife of John W. Hawes, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLYAR.—On Tuesday, July 19, GUSSIE, infant daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth A. Hillyer, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 486 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HOPPER.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Monday, July 18, JOHN HOPPER, of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Third Unitarian Church, in 40th-st., near 4th av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to be present.

HAVILAND.—On Tuesday, June 14, at Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., of disease of the heart, ABRAHAM A. HAVILAND, M. D., of 12th Illinois Cavalry, formerly of New-York City.

HARAHON.—On Monday, July 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hatfield, Smith Grove, Illinois, at the age of 60, Mrs. HARAHON, formerly of Worcester, Mass., where her remains will be taken for interment.

MAYHEW.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 9, in the 76th year of her age, JOANNA, relict of the late Ablah W. Mayhew.

MARSH.—At his residence, Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, July 18, NATHANIEL MARSH, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 3 o'clock boat from New-York.

MILLIKEN.—On Tuesday, July 19, MARTHA GREEN, wife of Samuel Milliken, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 9th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORISON.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 19, ARCHIBALD MORISON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Hopkinson, No. 306 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINER.—In Moscow, Penn., on Wednesday, July 20, of bronchitis, ROBERT NELSON, infant son of Maria and Francis S. Miner, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Oliver, Esq., No. 176 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NEWMAN.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 20, LAURA P., infant daughter of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, this day, (Thursday,) July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POINIER.—On Tuesday, July 19, at Franklin, N. J., GEORGE W. POINIER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at his residence in Franklin. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PARSES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 28, SAMUEL S. PARSES, Sr.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday, July 20, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, mother of the late Edwin Pierson, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 285 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—Near Fortress Monroe, LOUISA M. SMITH, late of Mount Kisco, N. Y., aged 20 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, this (Fifth day) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

SEVERANCE.—On Wednesday morning, July 20, WILLIAM H., infant son of Joseph H. and Eliza A. Severance.

WALDRON.—On Wednesday, July 20, HENDRICK E. WALDRON, of Astoria, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from James-slip.

VAN DECARSEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19, Mr. ABRAHAM S. W. VAN DECARSEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives, also the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Division-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

VANVELSOR.—On Wednesday evening, July 20, LILLY, youngest daughter of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 136 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439.—July 20, 1864.
61, 62, 21, 17, 49, 57, 19, 28, 40, 55, 14, 39, 26.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 440.—July 20, 1864.
56, 58, 25, 43, 60, 67, 26, 44, 72, 66, 37, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 343.—July 20, 1864.
61, 75, 60, 57, 15, 38, 69, 20, 11, 39, 47, 65, 72.
CLASS 344.—July 20, 1864.
16, 57, 39, 56, 15, 43, 26, 2, 58, 38, 8, 60.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United tates notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 336 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 26 and 50 cents; 16,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, at which time all shares subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.

JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 660 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid as the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD COMPANY
BONDS.

OPINION.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved February 18, 1857, Edward H. Beebe and others were created a corporation, by the name of the Galena and Illinois River Railroad Company, with power to construct and operate a railroad from Galena, in Joe Daviess County, to a point thereafter to be located in Township number thirty-five east of range number thirteen, of the third principal meridian. The corporation thus created was also authorized to unite or consolidate its railroad with any other railroad or railroads then constructed, or being construct d, or which might thereafter be constructed within the State of Illinois or any other State, which might cross or intersect the same, or be built along the line thereof, upon such terms as might be mutually agreed upon between said company and any other company; and for that purpose full power was given to said company to make and execute such contracts with any other company or companies, as would secure the objects of such connections or consolidations

Under a general law of the State of Illinois, all railroad companies which have their termini fixed by law, whenever their road or roads intersect by continuous lines, are authorized to consolidate with each other, and to consolidate with companies out of the State where their lines connect with the lines of such companies out of the State. (Act of Feb. 28, 1854.) The general law referred to prohibits all consolidations under its provisions with companies beyond the limits of the State, until the termini of the company in this state shall first have been fixed by the laws of this State at the boundary line thereof. (Sec. 8.) Under the general laws of the State and under the special act above mentioned, the corporation created by said act, has attempted to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, with power to construct and operate a railroad from Logan-port, in that State, to the west line of the same. Upon the foregoing statement an opinion is desired. The questions are, first, Is the Galena and Illinois River Railroad Company authorized by its charter to locate and construct a railroad to the east line of this State? Second, Is said company, under its charter, authorized to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company? and Third, Is the Illinois corporation authorized to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, under the general laws of this State?

Upon the first question, I am of opinion that the language used by the Legislature in designating the southeastern terminus of the road authorized to be located and built, should be construed, if it is susceptible of such construction, so as to define the particular township and range within which the company is required to locate the terminus mentioned. The general intent of the Legislature was to fix the terminus of the road with as much particularity as practicable, and to authorize its construction between these points. It being impracticable to fix the precise terminus, the company was authorized to exercise its discretion in that regard within certain limits. In ascertaining these limits, the general intent of the act is to govern so far as it can consistently. There is but one tier of townships, numbered thirty-five in the State, and they are distinguished from each other by the range in which they are situated. A number of these townships are in the different ranges west of the third principal meridian, and others are in the different ranges east of the same. There are no townships numbered thirty-five south of any base line in the State. The township of that number referred to in the act is, therefore, one north of the base line. The punctuation of a sentence is not allowed to control its meaning, but it will be read so as to give effect to the intention of the Legislature as gathered from the whole act. Words and even members of a sentence will be transposed for that purpose. The act in question should be construed in accordance with the established rules for the construction of legislative acts; among which is the rule that the powers granted are never to be extended further than is necessary to satisfy the words of the act and such implications as necessarily arise therefrom. It will be seen that the power granted was to locate the terminus mentioned in some part of township number thirty-five east, and not to locate it in any town north of that number in which the company might select. The act makes two calls by which the particular township is to be ascertained: first, the number of the township, and second, the range. The location is required to be made in a township numbered thirty-five east of the principal meridian, and in the town of that number, on range thirteen. By this construction of the act the two calls mentioned in future fully satisfied, the general intent of the Legislature is carried out, and the powers of the company are limited in accordance with the uniform rule by which acts of incorporation are construed. I have no doubt that such is the true construction of the act, and that it does not authorize the location of a railroad to the eastern boundary line of the State. It has been suggested that the act is unacceptible of a construction by which the termini mentioned might be located at some point in a township numbered thirty-five lying east of range thirteen. While I cannot think such a construction a correct one it would require the location to be made in the township of that number next east of that range, and would not authorize an extension of a railroad to the State line. A latitudinarian construction allowing the company to select any township numbered thirty-five anywhere east of range thirteen would abrogate the established rules of construction, and lead to a result variant from the intention of the Legislature in fixing the terminus of the road as far as practicable.

In regard to the second question, whether the Illinois corporation has power under its charter to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, it is manifest that the Illinois corporation has no right to construct a railroad to the east line of the State, that is has no power whatever to unite or consolidate with the Indiana corporation. But if the Illinois corporation owners authorized to extend its railroad to the east line of the State, so as to intersect with the railroad of the Indiana corporation, I should still be of opinion that the former corporation has no power, under its charter, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of another corporation.

The power granted by the charter is to unite or consolidate the railroad of the corporation with the railroad or railroads of some other corporation, and such railroads may be united or consolidated without any consolidation of the stocks or franchises of the two corporations. A railroad is property, and where owned by a corporation, is not the corporation itself. The railroad property of two corporations may be held in them jointly, their expenditures may be made jointly, and their receipts may be from a joint transaction of business. In the manner a perfect union or consolidation of the property of two companies may be made without any consolidation of the corporations owning the property. The consolidation of corporate rights and franchises necessarily creates a new corporation, with a new capital stock and new rights, powers and franchises. The power to create a new corporation with new rights and franchises, must be expressly granted by the Legislature, or it must be implied from its being necessary to carry into execution some power expressly granted.

9 Metc., 563; 4 Cush., 67, 21 Verm., 595; 9 Gill., (Md.) 363, 9 How., 172; 13 Penn., 555; Bousford on Railways, 92 to 100.

As the creation of a new corporation is not essential to a consolidation of the property of two corporations, I am of opinion that the charter of the Illinois corporation contains no authority to consolidate its capital stock and franchises with those of another corporation.

The third question, whether the Illinois corporation has power, under the general law of this State, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, might be answered in the negative, on the ground of a want of power in the Illinois corporation to extend its railroad to the east line of the State, so as to make a connection with a line of railroad out of the State, as required by law; but if the charter of that corporation were construed so as to confer upon it that power, I should still be of opinion that it was not authorized to make such consolidation. Prior to the passage of the act incorporating the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad Company, commonly known as Brought's Road, the legislative policy of this State was opposed to the construction of railroads across the State, from the west to the east, without the termini of such roads was expressly fixed by law, and the section of the general law under consideration was inserted to carry out that policy. It will be perceived that the first section of the general law requires the termini to be consolidated shall be fixed by law, and that the fifth section requires in addition to this, that the terminus of such road at the boundary line of the State shall also be fixed in the same manner. The Legislature may authorize a corporation to fix the terminus of its road, but the fixing of the terminus under such an authority is the act of the corporation, and not that of the Legislature. The Legislature evidently intended to exclude such corporations as had the power of fixing their own termini from the privilege of consolidation, and to grant that power to such corporations only as had their termini fixed by the Legislature itself. Every railway has its terminus fixed either by the legislature in the act creating the corporation, or by the corporation in pursuance of authority conferred upon it. If the general law is construed so as to confer the right of consolidation upon corporations having their termini fixed in either way, then its provisions in that regard are rendered nugatory, but no construction is allowable producing such a result, and, therefore, railways having their termini fixed, one of these ways must be excluded from the right of consolidation granted to the other. I am of opinion that the Illinois corporation has no authority, under the general law of this State, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, for the reason that the southeastern terminus of the road of the Illinois corporation is not fixed by its charter at the boundary line of the State, as required by the general law.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1864. C. BECKWITH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 21ST,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Each.
100	Reading Railroad Co	$ 51
20	Shoe and Leather Bank	100
20	Columbia Fire Insurance Co	50
20	Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	50
20	Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	50
25	Eagle Fire Insurance Co	50
50	New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	25
30	Independent Telegraph Co	100
40	Jersey City Fire Insurance Co	50
50	Germania Fire Insurance Co	50
25	Grand and 42d-st. Railroad Co	100
20	North Star Gold and Silver Co	100
10	Ninth National Bank	100
$1,000	6 per cent. Sandy River Coal and Oil Bonds.	
$9,000	6 per cent. Louisa County, Iowa, Bonds.	
$1,000	6 per cent. United States 5-20 Bonds.	

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, its Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.

J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.....120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 Pine-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Maine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SKYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEE & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Lisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend stopping the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Print d prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 1840 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

$100,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. on valuable Brooklyn and other property, with income of one-third its value. Principals only treated with. Address Box No. 4,076 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,273 50.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ROBERT HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 728 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 15, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. FRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TROSK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON HULSTEAD,	CHARLES H. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	M. P. DAVIS,
THOMAS McELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....Office No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. $250,000
Assets June 1, 1864.....391,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Tyng,
Edmund Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	C. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Ellery Haight,	Alex. D. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Furnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Nostrand,
S. S. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Small,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISSON'S, NEW-YORK.

This new house is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The location is not to be excelled in beauty of scenery and healthfulness of air, it being among the Highlands of the Hudson, opposite West Point; it is half a mile from the river and Garrisson's Station, upon the Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats which stop at West Point. A steam ferry runs and connects with all trains and boats.

JOHN GARRISSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boat leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30, from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island Sound, 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 9 A. M., returning at 3 P. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.

B. R. NOSTRAND.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

WOODMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st. New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. D. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—A NEW HOTEL AT BROOKfield, Worcester County, Mass., 6 hours 30 minutes from New York by rail, 1 hour 30 minutes from Springfield, 2 hours 30 minutes from Boston, and 45 minutes from Worcester. A. MILEROS & SON, Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient at $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply to No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, cool rooms, liberal table, plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PATENT AUTOMATIC OR SELF-ACTING FAN AND FLY-DISPERSING MACHINES—Newly invented; about size of a similar table; ensures perfect luxury, without effort, and prevents annoyance by flies. For sale by S. G. WALKER, No. 57 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of 5 per cent., on the PREFERRED STOCK, also a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BAYLY, }

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock

THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, Jas., Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 11,

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August next, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds, issued by the Company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close at that day and open on the 2d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock ledger on the 15th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., pay

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 11th day of August, next at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United-States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1818.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard), and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature.) A. B.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate of the class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D. E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. B.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Fair Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails, Sheave Rivets, etc; No 4, Tin, Zinc, etc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6 White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut etc.; No 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No 12, Lingumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns and Binnacles; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No, 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 34, Ingot Copper.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 Spruce-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Samples of sugar in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to be considered, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible bankers, viz.:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 60,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— to be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 26x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3⅝x8⅝ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¼ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5⅝ inches.
Wafers, Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax, Quills,
Mucilage, Steel Pens,
Paper Folders, Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles, Ink Powder,
Inkstands, Lead Pencils,
Office Inks, Blank-books, per quire.
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-st., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. D. CRANE and R. W. FORBES, under the firm name of H. D. CRANE & CO., is by mutual consent, from this date, dissolved.

H. D. CRANE,
R. W. FORBES.

H. D. CRANE will alone sign in liquidation.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, New-York, under the name under which partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
General Partners.
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON LOYD, GRAHAM BLANDY and WM. H. LOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILSON LOYD,
GRAHAM BLANDY,
WM. H. LOYD.

THE FIRM OF NORTON & ARNOLD, DOING business at No. 780 3d-av., was this day dissolved.

JOHN NORTON,
DE WITT C. ARNOLD.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $125
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,289	.....
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,856	Brace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY ..... July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY ..... July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY ..... Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
DANIEL NELSON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship

CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on

SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; Intermediate, $55, Steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin, $20, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 115 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-lawSm'th JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.), Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (cancelled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 37 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03), a part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05), another part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jn23-lawtr

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Near a railroad and one easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. & H. YOUNGS, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

CITY EXPRESS FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a first-class business; the office is situated in one of the best locations in the City, and commands all first-class trade; average profits over $200 per month. Apply to EDGAR & LAWRENCE, No. 62 Bleecker-st.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. H. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FRUIT-STORE AND RESTAURANT; established; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Address 1,178 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PURSES.

THE FALL PROGRAMME.

The following purses are offered for the Fall season, to be trotted in September and October:

No. 1—A purse of $500, with an inside stake of $150 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five. Fillingham to go to wagon if he enters, all others in harness.

No. 2—A purse of $200, with a stake of $100 each, play or pay, in harness, three in five, for horses that never trotted better than 2m, 28.

No. 3—Same as No. 2, but to wagons.

No. 4—A purse of $200, with a stake of $100 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2m 30s.

No. 5—Same as No. 4 but to wagons.

No. 6—A purse of $150, with a stake of $25 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2m 35s.

No. 7—A purse of $100, with a stake of $20 each, play or pay, three-mile heats, three in five in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 7m 45s.

No. 8—A purse of $250, with a stake of $50 each play or pay, two-mile heats, in harness—Fillingham, Butler, Morgan, Lady Emma and Prince excluded.

No. 9—A purse of $200, with a stake of $50 each, play or pay, three-mile heats, in harness—Fillingham, Butler, Morgan, Lady Emma and Prince excluded.

No. 10—A purse of $100, with a stake of $25, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, for horses that never trotted for money.

These purses will close at the Hone House, Broadway, on Friday, July 22, at 9 P. M. No entrances received unless accompanied with the stake and 10 per cent entrance to the purses. Three to fill—two to start. The limit as to time is to operate only when it has been made in a race. Trials for premiums at fairs do not constitute a bar.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawkeu.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GORDMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

5 P. M.—Delaware Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Greenpoint, 10:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. Thro 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTRE

THE CROPS.

Effect of the Drought—Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

NEW-YORK.

From the Rochester Express.

The severe drouth prevailing through the country is being very seriously felt. During a period of about five weeks we have had only three good showers, and they not sufficient to moisten the ground to any considerable depth. On Sunday, week, there was a shower, varying in amount in different sections, and in some we hear of none at all. Up to the present time, Tuesday, there has been no rain since, while the sun has poured down its heat most scorchingly upon the parched vegetation. Pastures are everywhere very short, and on sandy land appear as though they had been burned over. Fortunately, the hay crop was mostly grown before the drouth, and the extremely dry weather has enabled farmers to secure it in excellent condition, though the later fields were somewhat injured by the drouth. The wheat harvest is now in progress, and will be mainly secured before Saturday night. So far as we can judge, the crop will be better than expected in the early part of the season, but not probably a full average.

The Spring crops are suffering badly, and many pieces of oats and barley are destroyed past hope of saving. Many fields of oats have headed out about six or eight inches from the ground—and, of course, cannot amount to much. Later sown oats might yet be helped by a good rain now. Corn is, we think, looking fully as well or better than usual at this season. This hot weather is precisely what it needs, and, with a little more moisture, it would be all that could be desired. Where the ground is kept well stirred by the cultivator and hoe, and where good sward was turned under last Spring, we think it has yet suffered but little from drouth. On very dry, sandy soils, of course the case is worse, but with one or two good rains, in a few days, the corn crop would be an excellent one.

Potatoes are suffering more. They need more wet to develop the tubers, and are moreover mainly planted on sandy soil. Unless we have speedy rains the crop will be a very small one.

Tobacco, unless planted out early enough to get root before the drouth, will be almost a failure. In short, everything is suffering for the want; streams and ponds are low, and fears are expressed in some quarters at a distance from permanent springs, that stock will suffer from the scarcity. As one of the effects of the drouth already visible, the price of butter has risen very materially, and will probably rule high during the entire year.

From the Columbia Republican.

The need of rain was perhaps never more felt than at the present time. The earth is literally parching, and vegetation thirsting for drink. Such a prolonged drouth has not been experienced for years. Crops of all kinds are suffering, and in many cases are beyond recovery. Grass is a failure, and even pasturage is drying up. We can give no approximate idea of the extent of damage sustained by the farming portion of our own county. It is, however, very serious. We observe that the agricultural papers are recommending farmers to put in buckwheat where crops have failed, up to the latest moment that it will do to sow. The utmost economy should be used by all. A scarcity is sure to follow such a state of weather as now prevails.

From the Syracuse Journal.

In many localities where the wheat or oat crops have been ruined by the drouth, the farmers are planting corn, which will make the very best fodder for cattle.

Not a drop of rain during the past week. Friday and Saturday were the two hottest days of the season. Yesterday the smoke was so dense that the rays of the sun were intercepted, and the heat mitigated in consequence. To-day it is not quite so smoky, but it is as fiery as ever.

The Syracuse *Courier* says:

"The warm weather and continued drouth have affected the hay-fields and pasture-land in a new direction. They have become so dry and parched that in many places along the line of the Central and other railroads, fields have been set on fire by sparks from passing locomotives, and fences destroyed, aside from the threatened damage to barns and the growing cereals. On the line of the Binghamton, between this city and Jamesville, parched fields of hay are on fire in places, and fears are entertained that the fire will communicate to adjoining fields of wheat, oats and the like. The same state of things exists to an alarming extent on the line of the Central, westward of this city, and there is no telling what damage may be done if the drouth continues much longer."

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Sussex Register.

The crops of hay and grain in this section are in good part gathered, and are very fine. The late rains, though insufficient to help the pasture fields or growing potatoes, have revived the roots a little, and been particularly beneficial to Indian corn. We need, however, a good soaking rain to bring forward the Fall crops of buckwheat, corn, grass, &c., and daily look hopefully for so desirable a blessing.

From the Mount Holly Mirror.

The farmers have had the most favorable weather for gathering their crops, and they have been exceedingly busy in their operations. The hay, probably, was never better than it is this season, and the grain is fine, the yield generally being much better than usual.

NEW-ENGLAND.

From the Springfield Republican.

The severe drouth continues, and is telling with fearful effect on the crops in this vicinity. Corn, which will stand hot and dry weather as well as anything, is wilting and curling up without being half grown, and much is already so far gone that no amount of rain hereafter will save it. As for potatoes, they literally will be "small and few in a hill." The early planted ones are already beyond the influence of saving grace, and those planted late will soon be in an equally bad way. What tobacco the farmers managed to get started appears to be growing, but can hardly yield a remunerative crop unless we have rain.

Even the forest trees are beginning to feel the effects of the drouth, and in some places in this city the leaves are drying up and falling, as in Autumn. The hay and early grain crops are nearly secured now, and, while the yield has been on the whole fair, the promise of the Spring has been by no means fulfilled, and from the parched appearance of the ground there is little likelihood of a second crop of hay, while many farmers are obliged to commence feeding out that just cut, on account of the dryness of the pastures. This will make next Winter's supply short, and, with the prospective failure of other crops, it is no wonder the farmers begin to look blue.

OHIO.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the yield of wheat in that valley is better than it has been for three years. Fields which early in the Spring seemed Winter-killed, and looked so thin and scrawny that farmers were tempted to turn their stock upon it, developed in an extraordinary manner, producing from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn looks well, but fruit and potatoes are short.

The Toledo *Blade*, of the 13th, says:

"The most favorable reports reach us in relation to the growing crops. In the immediate vicinity of this city every description of produce will turn out much better than was anticipated a month or six weeks ago, and there is a good prospect of a full average yield of everything but grass. The dry weather nearly ruined the upland meadows, and the low grounds will not yield above half or two-thirds the usual amount of hay.

A subscriber in Williams County writes us: 'Wheat is good in this section, and corn could not be better at this season of the year.'

The farmers experience great difficulty in procuring help to secure their crops; but if the present favorable weather continues, they will not suffer serious loss from the delay in harvesting caused by scarcity of help."

INDIANA.

The Liberty *Herald*, of the 12th, says:

"From all the information we have been able to gather in regard to the wheat just harvested in this county, we conclude that the yield is considerably under an average. One of the most intelligent and extensive farmers of Harrison township estimates the yield there at twelve bushels to the acre—the average of the township heretofore at fourteen bushels. Harrison township produces probably a larger crop of wheat in proportion to the acres sown than any other in the county. If the falling off is proportionately the same in other townships, which is the opinion of many, it will make a large decrease in the aggregate of the county. As to the quality of the grain, we have seen none that was not plump and sound. It is generally so. If, then, there should be a decrease in the quantity, it will be made up, to some extent, in quality."

ILLINOIS.

The Springfield *Register* of the 10th says:

"The wheat crop is now being harvested in this county, and all the reports agree that there was never a better yield. It is tall, well and thoroughly headed, stands straight up from the ground, so as to be cut without waste, and has not been injured by the rust or the bug. Corn looks well—much better than might have been anticipated from the lateness at which most of it was put in. The late rain and subsequent excessively hot weather have brought it out wonderfully, and, unless nipped by untimely frost, this section will doubtless produce a good crop."

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that accounts from as far south as Vandalia, show that corn is looking remarkably well along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. On the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad there are places where the crops are rather short, but on the whole it looks well. We may conclude that the great corn region of Central Illinois promises a large yield of the staple production.

The Bardstown *Central Illinoisan* says:

"We understand that the wheat crop is generally very good. The grass and oat crop is short in many localities in this country. The corn looks well for the season."

IOWA.

The Wapello *Republican* of the 12th says:

"Fall wheat is generally a very fair crop this season, but the chinch bug is injuring the Spring wheat a great deal in some parts of our county, and during a short excursion in the southeast part of this county the early part of last week, we saw some fields very badly damaged from this cause. Corn crops are looking finely and promise an abundant yield."

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 10th (Sunday) says:

"Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a heavy thunder storm commenced, which lasted three or four hours. The rain fell in torrents, and fairly deluged the ground. Fully three inches of water must have fallen.

This is the first rain—real old-time pouring down rain—which we have had for two years, and it was the sweetest concert heard for many a day, to listen to the familiar music of the rushing rain drops, the thunder and the wind. A thunder storm is always full of poetry, and from this one substantial benefits will in addition be reaped, in the good to the crops and to the river, which has already raised two or three inches."

MICHIGAN.

Speaking of wheat along the Central Railroad, the Detroit *Free Press*, of the 11th, says that the crop west of Jackson is believed to be heavier than for several years past. East of Jackson, owing to the hard freezing early in January, where the wheat was unprotected by the snow, the crop is lighter.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A Letter from Gov. Bramlette.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE WAR—A SQUINT AT A NOMINATION FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, July 4.

J. W. Houz, Urbana, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th ultimo, together with the Urbana *Union* of the 7th of January and 8th of June, reached me some days since, having been delayed by the interruption of our mails consequent upon MORGAN'S raid.

The national policy advocated by you in the Urbana *Union* sent to me is the same consistently held by me from the beginning of the rebellion to the present time. Not being sufficiently mobile in principle to change with the moving current of radicalism, which now threatens to merge our national life into a war to perpetuate a sectional party ascendancy, I find myself in direct antagonism with, and assailed by radicals and rebels. Having received no new light, I shall adhere to the sentiments and views of policy which impelled me to give myself and my two sons to the service of my country. To suppress rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States; to preserve the Union created by our Constitution, with the equality and rights of the people of the States, has been the paramount object which I have kept in view.

All loyal men have held that the war was forced upon us by rebellion, and that our object should be the restoration of national authority, and the preservation of the Union, with the equal rights of all the States and people. No truly loyal man ever conceived the idea of agreeing with the rebels in proclaiming the Union destroyed, and the necessity of having a "*reconstruction*" before we could have a *Union*. Loyal men hold to the faith of an unbroken Union; that the peace of the country is broken by rebellion, and the national authority suspended or interrupted in the revolted districts, but that the Union continues to exist as formed by the Constitution; and the restoration of national authority is all that legitimately awaits our efforts to suppress the rebellion.

But the new war cry has gone forth—"Down with Slavery!" The rebellion is nothing—Slavery everything. To reach it the war must be carried forward to its extermination.

The doctrine that by rebellion States cease to exist as States, and can only have being at the will of the conquerors, is started to subserve this new phase of the war. All who do not subscribe to this revel dogma, clothed in radical dress, are denounced as disloyal.

I have lived and shall die in an adverse belief. I hold that the power is in Congress (not in the President) to admit States, and that no power is anywhere granted to exclude them; but that once a State, always a State in the Union, is the constitutional and loyal doctrine.

No secession ordinance—no act of Congress—no proclamation of the President, can destroy the constitutional existence of a State once admitted according to the Constitution. Rebellious citizens may be punished even with death, but the life of a State can only be reached by successful treason or usurpation. National authority should be exerted to preserve its own just powers, as well as the "powers reserved to the States respectively or to the people," and the people and States should exert all their powers to maintain each in its sphere. Unless this be done, disintegration by secession, or centralization by usurpation, will be the result, and the loss of our liberties the consequence.

The great purpose of restoring the national authority and preserving the Union with the equality and rights of all the States, is now laid aside or abandoned by those in power, *for the more engrossing object of freeing the negro.* This madness which substitutes an *incident* for an *object*, and a *contingency* for an *aim* and *end*, is one cause of protracting the war which yet so angrily crimsons our land with the warm heart's blood of our noble sons. "Snobdom"—office-holders and office-hunters—contractors and contract-hunters—fanatics and rebels, are conjointly engaged against the present peace and future glory of our country. Like Jonah, the curse of their presence on board our Ship of State awakens the storm, and keeps alive the wrathful elements of rebellion, which threaten to engulph our hopes in one common grave of ruin. Let the people whose sons are to be victimized to the mad schemes of radicalism, in the modes secured by our Constitution, cast these Jonahs overboard, and the waves will subside, and with the Union and the Constitution we will again glide upon the peaceful and glorious voyage of coming ages. We want a President who will "control events" to just and safe issues; and not one who is "controlled by events."

Believing the powers conferred by the Constitution to be broad and ample for every emergency, we do not desire the Constitution violated under pretence of saving it. We want the Union created by the Constitution, and not a Union by orders or proclamations of a President. We desire a President who will not leave the helm of State to the *guidance of events*, but who will the more firmly direct the rudder as the storm thickens, and bravely battle against the destroying tempest of *rebellion* and *radicalism*.

I am profoundly grateful for the very kind and commendatory article of my old friend and companion in arms; but really regret that my name was ever associated in connection with the second office. Trying, as I have been, to serve my country and people to the best of my abilities, I find the presentation of my name has been the occasion of renewing acts of annoyance and injustice to the people of my State by those in power.

But we are too well grounded in the faith of our fathers to permit acts of maladministration to make us enemies of our Government. Such acts may embitter the people against those who inflict the wrong, and make them the more earnest in their determination at the proper time, and in the proper way, to cast off those who thus abuse their powers. The proud spirit of my people cannot be broken to kiss the hand that smites them, nor can they be driven into rebellion. They know the difference between the Government and a President, and will not, like radicals and rebels, confound the two.

Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

The Christian Commission has been presented with a cooking wagon for use in the Army of the Potomac. It consists of three boilers for cooking tea, coffee and soup. The front part contains cans for holding tea, coffee, extract of beef, farina and bread.

A dispatch from Illinois states that $21,000 has been raised in Morgan County for the Christian Commission, $10,000 of which was given by JACOB STRAUB, a wealthy farmer of that county. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company paid over to the Christian Commission $5,000 to-day, as a donation.

Sinking of the Steamboat Nare.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamboat *Nare*, VAN NAME, master, bound from New-York to Santa Martha, sunk in the Gulf Stream on the 15th inst., the wind at the time being northeast, and blowing a gale. The crew left her in two boats, one of which, containing thirteen persons, was picked up by the United States Surveying schooner *Bailey*, 150 miles off shore and 15 from Chincoteague. They were landed here to-day in the steamer's boat, and are now on their way to New-York. The other boat, containing the captain, mate, cook, nine sailors and two coal-passers, has not been heard from since the disaster.

A Schooner on Fire.

HIGHLAND, Wednesday, July 20.

A large fore and aft schooner is on fire off the Highlands, and a French war steamer, bound in, is going to her assistance.

The United States Steamer Circassian.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The United States steamer *Circassian* arrived here from a cruise in search of the *Florida*.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon with thirteen passengers for Halifax and sixty-five for Liverpool. She takes out $6,400 in specie.

The Europa Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

FEARFUL DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Falling of the Walls of the Blockley Almshouse Lunatic Asylum—Between Thirty and Forty Inmates in the Ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

A terrible disaster occurred at the Blockley Almshouse this morning, caused by the walls of the Female Lunatic Asylum being undermined by workmen.

It is reported that thirty or forty of the inmates were killed or wounded.

Five bodies have been taken out of the ruins thus far.

The partition wall of the building was undermined by the workmen, who were making preparations for the introduction of new heaters, thus letting down all the floors clear to the roof.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The latest reliable accounts from the Blockley Almshouse say 18 insane women were killed and 20 wounded. There were 229 inmates in the asylum. The accident occurred at 5:45 this morning. The building was supported by two immense arches, which gave way. The sitting-room was filled with children. Sixteen bodies have already been taken out.

Great Fires in the Woods—A City Endangered.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, July 20.

A fire has been raging in the woods on the south side of this city, since Saturday. Hundreds of acres have been burnt over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened. The City Fire Department has been frequently called out, and to-day have worked like Trojans to prevent a general conflagration, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city. They have, it is believed, stayed its progress. A barn with nearly 20 tons of hay, was consumed, and those adjoining were considerably damaged.

Gold from Virginia City.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.

GUERNEY & Co., of this city, have just received 65 pounds of gold dust from Virginia City.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE DRAFT.

New-York's Quota 23,140 Men.

The following important circular has been received by Gen. HAYS from Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Southern Division, New-York City:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that the quota of the Southern Division of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 500,000 men, of date July 18, 1864, is 25,855.

The quotas of the different Congressional Districts have been calculated under the enrollment recently completed, without regard to any excess or deficiency your division may have on former calls, and are as follows:

First District	2,653	Seventh District	4,239
Second District	4 225	Eighth District	4,54
Third District	3,573	Ninth District	3 028
Fourth District	4,071	Tenth District	2 362
Fifth District	3,971		
Sixth District	3,485	Total	35,855

This quota you will divide *pro rata* among the different sub-districts, and the quota of each will be reduced by any excess it may now have over all calls heretofore made, or increased by its deficiencies on such calls, as the case may be.

You will embody this quota in your next monthly return of quotas and credit to this office, and will keep strict account with each sub-district.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
T. A. DODGE,
Captain V. R. Corps, in charge of the Enrollment Bureau.

The above estimate is larger than it was anticipated would be required from this City. There are evidently many defects in the last enrollment. Foreigners who crowd our sailor boarding-houses, to the extent of 15,000 or 20,000, beside other aliens distributed through the City, and exempts, have been enrolled and have tended to swell the number of our population liable to draft. It is expected that there will be some modification when the facts are brought before the authorities at Washington; still, as the enrollment was carefully made, and with a view to include every resident of the City, any change that may be made would probably result in a necessity for a new enrollment, though no fault can be found with the existing enrollment except in the fact of its embracing our entire population, and that no discrimination has been used in making up the returns.

The following circular has been received by Gen. HAYS, from Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 27.—The following instructions and regulations will be observed by all concerned:

Enlistments.

1. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they in each case may elect.

Bounties.

II.—The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits—including representative recruits—(white or colored) for one year, $100; two years, $200; three years, $300.

The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33 33.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, $66 66.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

Premiums.

III.—No premiums whatever for the procurement of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

IV.—Neither drafted men nor substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit, enlisted to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute, not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The following telegrams were also received by Gen. HAYS:

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Gen. Hays:

Men furnished under the call of July 11, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Gen. Hays:

Under the call of July 18 substitutes may be accepted for one, two or three years for length of time for which the principal is exempted. See section 4, act approved Feb. 24, 1864.

J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

The following is the section alluded to:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any persons enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time said substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Upon the receipt of the above instructions they were immediately forwarded to Supervisor BLUNT, to the officers in command of the headquarters of the Hancock Committee, and to the Provost-Marshals of the districts over which Gen. HAYS has charge.

The number of applications for substitutes at the Hancock recruiting office, has been largely increased in consequence of the definite instructions received from Washington. The total number now being about 400.

Supervisor BLUNT and his associates of the County Volunteer Committee are making every effort to fill the quota of the City.

THE DRAFT TO FILL UP THE STATE MILITIA.

The arrangements for a draft to fill up the State militia regiments to the number of 75,000 men, pursuant to the order of Gov. SEYMOUR, are in active progress, under the superintendence of Col. PINCKNEY. The whole number of persons enrolled in the State as liable to do military duty is 400,000. The draft will be made by regimental districts. The State law divides the arms-bearing population into two classes. The first class comprises all between the ages of 18 and 20, and the second class all between 20 and 45.

All of the first class are to be exhausted before a draft can take place from the second class. The exemptions include all persons exempted by United States laws; persons honorably disonarged from the army and navy of the United States; firemen who are now exempted by law; commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State or any other of the United States for seven years, if honorably discharged; non-commissioned officers serving for seven years in this or any other State, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion, at which time they may be called upon. The draft will be made by the County Clerk of each county, who will draw the names in presence of the County Judge, and, (in cities,) the Mayor.

ARREST OF COL. MAIDHOFF.

Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment, has been placed under arrest by order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, for not ordering his regiment to leave for Washington. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been placed in command of the organization.

A Colonel of another regiment, which declined to march to the National Capital, has been notified to prepare his corps to leave at once.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, which arrived here a few days since, are to be received by the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, on Thursday, July 21, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. V., Lieut. Col. THOMAS RAFFERTY Commanding.

The line will be formed in Broome-street, on the north side, the right resting on Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel dismounted, at the armory, at 2 o'clock.

The companies, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant, on the parade-ground, at 2 o'clock.

In compliance with orders from General Headquarters, commandants of companies are directed to recruit their companies to the maximum number in as short a time as possible.

By order of Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Com'dg 71st Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant-Major.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment.

This regiment was mustered yesterday at the Armory in Raymond-street, to the number of 283 men, and proceeded to Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where they will be mustered into the service. To-day 250 more will be sent to the fort. They are to march for Washington on Saturday next. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SIXTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, July 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—The officers and all enlisted members of this regiment are hereby ordered to report at the headquarters in Raymond-street, Hayts; F. F. Morris, Havana; Miss Cole, Mrs. Ella, J. S. Oakford, New-York; Jno. Holliday, do. Agan, Jno. R. Lewis, Jas. Thompson, James Robinson, C. Ogbred, New-York; and others in steerage—$18,419 in specie.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Dieji Mendez Casaruga, S. Salvado Morijue, A. Chassaque, J. Ashby, T. Galagi, Wm. Richards, Juan Caldenon, W. T. Pake, Matthew Galt, Jno Vandewater, Rafael Munis, Phenix Pryor, Mr. Sieg, Jose B. Sanches, Wm. Jackson.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 20—*In steamship Westminster, from Liverpool*—Charles Hopkins, wife and 5 children, Thomas Parker, wife and daughter, J. Paul and family, and 442 in the steerage.

In Brig J. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—Mr. Pitt, Master Pitt, Miss Pitt, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Young, Sr., Mr. Young, Jr., Mr. Myers, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon rises.. 8 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island..10 00 | Hell Gate....11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam & Heinesen.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships King Philip, Bicknord, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Resolute, (Br.,) McGilvery, Shanghai, Morewood & Co.

Barks Stella, (Br.,) Trefry, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Lormont, (Fr.,) Memault, Havre, Hastjer & De Vertu; Dalt, (Hol.,) Gulkersen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Irma, (Br.,) Coutts, Lingan, C. B., C. H. Swaln.

Brigs Lucie, (Oldg.,) Ottman, Bordeaux, Slomao & Edye; Clara D. Robbins, (Br.,) Hewatt, Havana, Truxillo & Vining; Startled Fawn, (Br.,) Shaw, Aux Cayes, Knobardt & Co.; Alice Maud, (Br.,) Price, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Maria Johanna, (Hol.,) Driest, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Thomas H. Brice, Gladding, Pocomoke, J. Dillon; Phebe Elizabeth, Barlow, Middletown, Conn., H. S Rackett & Son; Nancy, (Dan.,) Spliesen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Priscilla, Crowther, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Laurel, Packer, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. F. Falkland, Liscum, Beaufort, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Tahoma, D. B. Harmony commanding, Washington, D. C., 3ds.

French corvette Pilegilon, Maudet, Alexandria 48 hours, 20th inst., 16 A. M., saw a schr. on fire; ran to her, but they wanted no assistance, a small tug having taken off the crew. She was hay laden and bound S.; would be totally lost.

U. S. steam transport Frances, Bristo, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hale, Bolge, Newbern, N. C., 46 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Westminster, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool 8th, and Queenstown 7th inst., with mdse. and to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Baltic, Maury, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with 700 sick and wounded to the Medical Director.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 518 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport United States Shaw, For'ress Monroe, to U. S Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fung Suey, (Br.,) Gray, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., to P. S. Forbes. Is bound to China; put into this port for coal and to repair machinery. 19th inst., lat. 39 35, lon. 69 35, spoke bark Charles Brewster, of Rockland, from Bangor for Matanzas.

Steamer Emily B. Louder, Winchester, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Eliza Hancock, Post, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., to master.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Moniter, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Parthian, (Dan.,) Nelson, Tome, Chili, May 1, with wool, copper ore, etc., to Fendersen Bros. & Co.

Bark Grace, (of Baltimore,) Kervin, Algoa Bay 65 ds., with wood to Amy & Heve.

Bark Princess Alexandra, Douti, St. Croix 18 ds., with hides, etc., and 12 passengers to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark John Curtiss, Sylvester, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. W. King & Co.

Bark Ariadne, of Pictou, Fraser, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eleanora, (of Barbados,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro May 25, via Barbados June 27, with coffee and rosewood to master. Have had light winds and calms most of the passage; saw a great deal of wreck stuff; picked up a keg of butter marked B.

Brig John Bathaway, Townsend, Cardenas July 8, with molasses to J. L. Bathaway. Had light E. and N. E. winds, with thick weather, most of the passage. July 13, lat. 36 00, lon. 74 56, passed a wrecked vessel, apparently had been but a short time in that condition.

Brig Ocean Traveler, Freethey, Nuevitas 17 ds., with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. No date, lat. 34 30, lon. 78, spoke U. S. steamer Keystone State, cruising.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) Wiley, Gibara, Cuba, 19 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Max & Emil, (Meckl.,) Roegg, Malaga 71 ds., with fruit and lead to Funch, Meincken & Wendt.

Brig Bagota, of Kingston, Jam., Iglesias, Old Harbor, Jam., 27 ds., with wood and ivory nuts to Handy & Headley.

Brig Persia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lassen, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig S. Small, Curry, Perth Amboy, for Thomaston.

Brig J. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda 5 ds., with oil cotton, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Sch. Antelope, of Deer Isle, McMurch, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Barcous & Co.

Schr. Leroy, of Baltimore, Johnson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Joseph Tuvner, Hodgson, Glace Bay 24 ds., with coal to F. F. Bradshaw.

Schr. Gallard, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Risley, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. Maria, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Naguato, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. E. Willard, Hoadley, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. G. Myers, ——, Providence.

Schr. B. A. Moont, Gerard, Brookhaven.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Gazelle, Mayo, Provincetown.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ford, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. E. W. Kindall, Jr., Crockett, Boston.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Bayles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Howes, Portland.

Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Orient.

Schr. Lizzie, Glover, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Artist, Morristaff, Somerset.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Van Buren, Gilmore, Norwich.

Schr. Otis, Curd, Newburyport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr Gertrude, Dill, New-Haven.

Schr. Nassau and Ann, Gardner, Norwich.

Schr. Montrose, Carter, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

July 19—Steamers Empire, Merrimack, El Old.

Ships Chimborazo, Ellen Austin, Marlborough, Wm. Wirt, Robert C. Winthrop, Cultivator.

Bark Anna.

Brigs Volant, Scio.

Schooners Geo. H. Enos, Fanny, Danville, and M. E. Brannall.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Clara, lately ashore on Montauk's Beach, was hove off 16th inst., and proceeded to Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, July 19—The brig Boston, hence for Boston this morning, is ashore on Horse-shoe Shoals. The Margaret Bay is leaking badly, and the rudder is gone.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—Br. brig, bound S., July 10, lat. 31 17, lon. 79 13.

Marine—brig, from Boston for St. Jago, 13 ds. out, July 7, lat. 27 04, lon. 66 18.

Osprey—schr., 2 ds. hence for Porto Rico, July 16, lat. 36 45, lon. 71 45.

Oliver Frances—brig, from Bath for Nassau, 17 ds. out July 7, lat. 27 04, lon 68 18.

Prince Alfred—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, July 5, lat. 4°, lon. 45.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 20—Arr. schrs. Bay State, Hallett, New-York; Virginia, Bearse, do.; S. L. Stevens, do.; Ellen Perkins, do.; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, do.

Also arr. bark Emily, (Br.,) Douglas, St. Marcs.

Below—Ship Metropolis, Kenny, Ardrossan; bark Emily, (Br.,) Douglas, Port-au-Prince; brig Open Sea, Rogers, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 18—Arr. schr. B. F. Brainerd, from Portland, Conn., for Boston. Sid. schr. Maryland.

July 19—Arr. schrs. E. G. Knight, from Philadelphia for Salem; Oriana, from Bangor for New-York. Sid. U. S. steamer Marblehead; brig Open Sea; schrs. Hannibal, Leak, Louisa A. Johnson, Caroline Grant, Mayflower, Seddie, Junietta, Nation, Onward, Sea Bird, Lady of the Ocean, Jane & Eliza, J. S. Lane, Royal Tar, (Br.,) Arno, Gertrude, Linton, Rambler, (Br.,) Eliza Neal, Minnie Cobb, E. G. Knight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20—Arr. bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Remedios; brigs Ada, (Br.,) Gould, Cienfuegos; Abby Watson, Dart, Matanzas; steam transports St. Mary's and Clinton, Alexandria.

Foreign Ports.

Sid. from St. John, N. B., July 19, ship Roswell Sprague, Whitmore, Penarth Roads.

At Rio Janeiro, May 26, ships Eastern Star, Nealy, from Cardiff for Chinchas, discharging; Turenta, Ryder, from Liverpool for do.; Bonker Hill, Davis, do. do.; Caledonia, Horton, from Cardiff, do.; Edward Wyman, Neill, from Shields, do., arr. 24th; bark New Light, Brown, from Baltimore, discharging; brig Olivia, Wedman, from Philadelphia, do.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	260¾	400	Reading R	131
30,000	do	260¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	123¾
10,000	do	260¾	100	do b4	123¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer b10	48	100	P., Ft. W. & C	110
600	Erie Railway	108¾			

[Advertisement]

THE HUMAN VOICE—MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass, and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners Men for the Time. Our National Resources—Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4002. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject.

The Letters of Mr. Greeley and the Rebel Emissaries.

The President's Note "to Whom it May Concern."

Conditions Precedent to the Consideration of Any Propositions.

High Dudgeon of the Self-Constituted Commissioners.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

(Copy.)—Private and confidential.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say that Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, Prof. JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, and GEORGE N. SANDERS, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy.)

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

REPLY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. CLAY. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. GEORGE SANDERS was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that that Mr. THOMPSON is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. JEWETT. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he intrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly,
(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

SIR: We have the honor to acanowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. JEWETT, and will await the further answer which you purpose to send to us. We are, very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you,) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. CLAY, Jr., and J. P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, Niagara, C. W.

ITS ACKNOWLEGMENT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.

SIR: Col. JEWETT has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, Ja.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY, now at the International Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MAJ. HAY TO PROF. HOLCOMBE.

Major HAY would respectfully inquire whether Prof. HOLCOMBE, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major HAY any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

THE REPLY.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Wednesday.

Mr. HOLCOMBE presents his compliments to Major HAY, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. HOLCOMBE received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE to Hon. H. GREELEY, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 21.

MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE.

(Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press. Signed,

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.)

FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

SIR: The paper handed to Mr. HOLCOMBE on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. HAY, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. JACOB THOMPSON and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. That assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities. Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:

SIR: We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. HORACE GREELEY from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. GREELEY will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. GREELEY, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. GREELEY has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Peace Matters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The Administration have never had before them for consideration any proposition from the rebel authorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received; and whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara, the presumption here is, that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government, looking to initiatory measures for a negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear, from Niagara or elsewhere, whatever prominent rebels, acting either as volunteer or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree, committing itself to the consideration of any propositions or views which may be suggested.

The *National Republican*, commenting on the topic, says:

"Maj. HAY may converse with people in Canada upon his own responsibility, but he is not there in any official capacity, nor has the President made, nor does he propose to make, any proposals to or compromises with the rebel officials at Richmond, or their real or assumed agents in Canada or elsewhere."

Political Affairs on the Canadian Side of the Falls.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., Thursday, July 21.

A number of politicians are here to see the self-styled Peace Commissioners from the rebel States. Ex-Gov. HUNT was here to-day; also State Senator T. C. FIELDS, of New-York City; GEORGE N. SANDERS has been here since June 7. GREATHOUSE, who escaped from Fort Lafayette, is also here. There is some talk here of DEAN RICHMOND being the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, July 21.

The weather has been thick since 7 A. M., but was clear all night. Wind southwest. Thermometer 77°.

Nothing has been seen of the steamers *City of Baltimore* and *Nova-Scotian*, outward bound, the former from New-York, and the latter from Quebec.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 21.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at her dock at 5:30 this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train for New-York, due there at 5 A. M. to-morrow.

Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 21.

A large fire is raging at Castleton, seven miles south of Albany. The inhabitants are in the fields watching the destruction of their dwellings. It is feared that the greater part of the town will be destroyed. The air in this vicinity is very thick and smoky.

Foreign Postal Rates.

POSTAGE TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, CUBA, ASPINWALL, PANAMA, ETC.

We are requested to state that hereafter the United States postage charge, *without regard to distance*, on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, or any other foreign place or country to and from which different rates of postage have not been established by international postal convention or arrangement, will be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *which must be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received.* Also, that the United States postage charge on newspapers and other printed matter sent to or received from the countries and places referred to, will, in future, be as follows, viz.: Two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals and other articles of printed matter, which must, in like manner, be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received.

POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We are requested to state that in future the international postage charge upon all letters passing between the Province of New-Brunswick and any part of the United States, *without regard to distance or route of conveyance*, will be ten cents the single rate of half ounce or under, *prepayment optional.*

CARELESS DRIVING.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday, an East Broadway omnibus, passing up Chatham-street, came in collision with a Third-avenue car, driving in an opposite direction. The pole of the stage was thrust into the car, and before the vehicles could be checked the 'bus was thrown completely over, causing many an involuntary summerset on the part of the inmates. Fortunately nothing more serious than the bleeding of one passenger's nose was occasioned, though the stage was well filled with both sexes. Both car and 'bus were damaged. Much laughter was indulged in at the expense of the unlucky passengers who were unexpectedly hurled over.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Health-Officer SWINBURNE, accompanied by several other gentlemen, made a tour of inspection yesterday among the Quarantine Hospitals, and examined into the general sanitary condition of our harbor.

DEFEAT OF EARLY.

A BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

THE REBEL FORCES DIVIDED.

Averill Attacks Early's Division and Defeats it.

Four Guns and Many Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The *Star* says that a dispatch from Gen. HUNTER reports that the following has just been received from Gen. AVERILL:

"NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20, 1864.

BRECKINRIDGE divided his force at Berryville, last night, sending EARLY to Winchester and taking the other division toward Millwood.

I attacked and defeated EARLY, to-day, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over three hundred of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about two hundred prisoners.

Gen. LILLEY is seriously wounded, and in our hands. Col. BEARD, of the Fifty-eighth Virginia, is killed.

The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburgh.

The enemy's loss in officers is heavy.

Prisoners admit their force to have been 5,000.

The commands of JACKSON and IMBODEN, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

PRESSING THE RAIDERS.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. HUNTER to the effect that our forces under CROOK and other Generals are pressing the Maryland raiders in the valley beyond the Blue Ridge, at or near Snicker's Gap. From the latest accounts the prospect was most encouraging.

THE HARRISBURGH REPORT.

The statement telegraphed to the country to-day, under date of Harrisburgh, that our forces had captured three hundred wagons at Snicker's Gap, is not confirmed by any dispatches received by the Government. An official dispatch, however, states that we captured between eighty and ninety.

AN UNPROFITABLE RAID.

From citizens living in the parts of Virginia through which the line of retreat of the rebel raiders lay, we learn that they met with so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly repay them for their trouble.

HOW THE PLUNDER WAS SENT.

The raiders, it appears, from the time of their first capture of plunder, were in the habit of sending it off guarded by detachments. Thus, on Thursday, July 12, a party having charge of twenty-five wagons, heavily laden, went through Gregory's Gap and passed down the other side of the mountains, and along the Shenandoah River, leaving Front Royal on their right, and at this point hugging the mountains as closely as possible, until they arrived at Thornton's Gap, through which they passed. Thence they moved through Sperryville, and halted for some purpose or other at Hughes' Creek, a river between Rappahannock and Madison Counties.

It appears, also, that but little of the rebel plunder, and but a small portion of the force, passed through Snicker's Gap, as the rebels appeared to think that point would be speedily occupied by the Union forces. They therefore got on the other side of the mountains through Ashby's Gap, and came this side again through Chester and Thornton's Gap, and thence pushed on as though going to Gordonsville.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

Eighty-one rebel prisoners have been brought here from Sandy Hook, Md. They state that they were in charge of one of the plunder trains, and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force under Gen. CROOK. A fight immediately followed; but the train guard, finding it impossible to save the train, destroyed it by fire, and retreated, leaving the teamsters and others at the mercy of our forces.

A letter received by an officer in Washington from Sandy Hook, Md., states that many stragglers from the retreating rebel forces came into that place daily and surrendered themselves. The men are worn down by rapid marching, and many of them are barefoot, and their clothes are torn to tatters.

The *Evening Star* learns from a former citizen of Madison County, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax County, that he has reliable information showing that the rebel raiders have met with many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly pay them for their trouble.

REMINISCENCES OF THE RAID.

A Domiciliary Visit of Ye Rebels to Ye Home of a Times Correspondent—What They Said and Did.

AT HOME, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

I never before so fully realized the depths to which men tainted with the heresy of secession could descend; never before did I so fully realize that the leaders of the men in arms against the Government had so much cause for the contemptuous manner they have ever manifested toward everything emanating from Union sources. As is now well known, a rebel force of some 15,000 men recently crossed the Potomac into Maryland. To any one at all conversant with rebel tactics, the simple fact that Gen. EARLY, whose only claims to distinction are based upon the exploits of his command in robbing indiscriminately men, women and children in Pennsylvania last year, was in command, sufficiently indicated the character and object of the movement. Notwithstanding this, no adequate effort was made to either frustrate the designs of the marauders or to capture them with their booty upon them. The only effort apparently made was to defend Washington and Baltimore, while the people residing anywhere outside the sacred circles enveloping these two cities, were left to the tender mercy of EARLY's gang of plunderers.

I know not why it is, but as if by instinct, apparently, people residing near the borders of rebeldom, the moment an enemy approaches, instead of offering resistance, set about at once making the most hasty preparations for retreat. Calculating upon this peculiar characteristic, small detachments of EARLY's command, with the coolest effrontery, have recently overrun the whole of Maryland and portions of the District of Columbia, destroying public and private property with the utmost impunity, and have succeeded in carrying their ill-gotten gains, consisting of thousands of horses and cattle, across the border to a place of safety. That a people like this should ever have permitted such a raid, and by such men, to result successfully, is a national disgrace. Far different do the people act at the South. There the approach of an enemy is not the signal for running, but the tocsin is sounded for increased vigilance and action. At the first warning of danger every man seizes his weapon and repairs to a previously arranged place of rendezvous, each ready and anxious to contribute something toward repelling, driving out or harassing the common foe. Having felt the claws of the invaders, I am naturally particularly sensitive as to these matters just at this time, and for the benefit of those who have not suffered, and, if possible, to open the eyes of some to the sink of iniquity into which the men engaged in the rebellion have fallen, as illustrated by their own acts, I propose to record the result of a domiciliary visit of the enemy.

Having an abiding faith in the ability as well as disposition of the Government to protect all residents within a reasonable distance of the capital, in an unfortunate hour, I hired a house one mile from Fort Stevens, on the Seventh-street pike, five and a half miles from Washington—where houserent, fuel, and all the necessaries of life are to be had at comparatively reasonable rates—and into which I moved all my household gods and treasures in April last. On Sunday, July 10, circumstances rendered it necessary that I should return to the army in front of Petersburgh. The fact that EARLY had then crossed the Potomac was then generally known, and the prudential query as to whether I should leave a wife and four daughters outside the Forts of Washington, suggested itself, but all apprehensions were quieted by the assurance that everything possible was being done, and seeing no *outer* lines of defence prepared between my residence and the forts, I very naturally assumed that my position was really within the outer defences of the capital, and, therefore, perfectly safe from any simply raiding party. Thus assured I left my family and went to the army. Tuesday night's mail dissipated whatever notions of safety I had previously entertained. As quick as possible I returned, and reached my house at about 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. From acquaintances whom I met on the road, I had learned enough to be prepared for the worst, and was almost as philosophical as the Irishman when about to be executed, who said he felt thankful that his punishment was no more—but not quite. As I stepped into the house, there stood before me my wife and four little daughters—their nakedness scarcely covered by the few articles of clothing the enemy had consented to leave them—standing around a table upon which was placed a plate of broiled ham and a few crackers, which a more fortunate neighbor had kindly sent in, and the question under consideration just at that moment was how they were to cut the meat; my arrival solved the difficulty, for I soon produced a pocket-knife, and six of us used it at this matutinal meal.

Such a picture of desolation as was presented to my eyes as I entered the house that morning, I never hope to witness again. The dejected, care-worn appearance of my family would almost have excited the sympathy of a rebel. The floors throughout the house were covered with the debris of housekeeping articles. As stated before, I thought I was prepared for the worst, but I was not. I was prepared to see my house sacked of every useful article, either of clothing or furniture, but I was not prepared to find my children's playthings and other presents to them wantonly destroyed; I was not prepared to hear that even a rebel soldier was deaf to the pitiful appeals of a little girl, four years old, to save her canary bird from destruction; I was not prepared to find missing the portrait of a babe taken after death, and numerous other articles of no intrinsic value to the invader, but of inestimable value to others by reason of association, and not to be replaced. Nor was I prepared, indeed, to find every article of *vertu*, which had been collected during a period of twenty years, destroyed or carried away; yet all these things were done. Dolls were stripped of clothing, heads wrenched off, and then, as if the fellows could not find objects enough to vent their spite upon, they cut open the bodies of the dolls and turned out the sawdust. An old clock excited their ire, but instead of knocking it upon the floor and destroying it in a manly way, they filled the works with a compound of wheat flour, meal, a deodorizing flour, flower-seeds and rosin oil. Why in their haste to make waste, the fellows actually overlooked a large glass fish-globe and left it uninjured, I cannot account for the oversight. The plunderers must have been like the man who lost his hat, and found it after a long search upon his own head; the same fellow it was, doubtless, who, instead of destroying the portrait of a friend, besmeared it all over with tobacco-juice; far more good sense was shown by another, who punched a hole with his finger through another oil-painting. In a word, the destruction was generally most complete. Children's under-clothing, bedclothing, quilts and books were torn into shreds, or carried away. Not satisfied with doing this much they primed the house with kerosene, and were about to apply the match when the intruders discovered Union soldiers scaling a fence into the yard, when they left in great haste. It is said (poetically) that there is a silver lining to every cloud. If there is a silver lining to this affair, it is in the fact that the men who reveled in my home, knew whose property they were destroying, and told exultingly in presence of my wife and children, what they had done; that they had "gutted the home of one who had done the Confederate cause more harm than any ten of LINCOLN's soldiers." A Major added to this, "that is true, and we have tried twenty times to catch that fellow, but we will catch and hang him yet." When asked by my wife if he really meant what he said, his response was, "Yes, unless you give us a Major-General in exchange for him." I am truly thankful to know that my humble efforts have so "exasperated" rebeldom. The hatred expressed is most cordially reciprocated, and God grant that they may have still more reason for their hate.

The advance of EARLY's command, under McCAUSLAND, reached Rockville Court-house Sunday, about midday, and the next morning reached the vicinity of Judge BLAIR's residence. Up to this time no notice had been given to families residing in the vicinity of the approach of the enemy to Washington. There was distant skirmishing heard in the morning, but my family, assured by officers and men passing to the rear, that there was no danger, remained at home, supposing, as they had been told would be the case, that it would be time enough to leave when our pickets were forced to fall back. From 11 to 11½ o'clock Monday no firing was heard, and under the supposition that the enemy had retired, my wife and children seated themselves at the front door. Suddenly long lines of armed men, dressed in gray clothing, were seen creeping along the fences on either side of the pike and dividing the adjacent fields. Taken entirely by surprise, my wife exclaimed: "Who are these men?—can they be rebels?" At that instant an officer straightened himself up and said: "Yes, madam, we are rebels." "Do you intend to injure us?" queried my wife. "No," was the reply, "we shall not injure you, but your friends may." Although within easy range of the forts, no notice of warning whatever had been given my unprotected family of the approach of the enemy, or of the risk incurred by remaining within range of the guns of the fort. Near my house, on either side of the pike, the enemy planted their guns. The troops before referred to as moving along the fences, were skirmishers sent out from the Stonewall Jackson Brigade. Having passed the house the skirmish line was formed at right-angles with the road and within plain sight of Fort Stevens, and at about 12 M. the real fighting commenced. Gens. EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE, and nearly all of the other general officers, with their staffs, during the next hour, occupied the yard surrounding my house. Their horses were tied on the pike side of the fence. They were seen from one of the forts and a 100-pound shell was thrown, which struck a post in front of the horses and within five yards of where my wife and children stood conversing with a squad of rebel officers. Although this shell exploded as it struck, strange to say, no one was seriously injured. Three particles of the shell hit one of my little girls—seven years old—in her left ear, causing blood to flow, and, for a moment stunning her. The rebel officers here insisted that my wife should go to the rear, but she had decided to remain and protect her property at all hazards. Just at this juncture another shell passed through the barn, a few rods from the house, and struck a few yards in front of the party, but did not explode. Several shells successively exploded near the house within a few minutes, and balls from our skirmish line came in unpleasant proximity to the party in the yard. My wife was again importuned to leave, and on account of her children consented to do so, provided a guard was placed over the house, which request was agreed to but never complied with, or if it was, no protection was afforded. Under the guidance of Dr. STRATH, my family was escorted through the rebel troops to the house of OLIVER CLARK, two miles in the rear, where Col. ARNETT, of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, made his headquarters, and where they remained until Wednesday, on the morning of which day the last of the enemy had fallen back. It is due to the rebel officers to say that all of them treated the members of my family courteously. When the skirmish line was passing through our yard, and some of the men trampled upon a flower-bed, my wife being somewhat excited, told the men not to crush her flowers, whereupon Gen. BRECKINRIDGE laughingly ordered the men to leave. All the general officers present seemed to be surprised to find Washington so well fortified. My wife was questioned closely as to the number of forts, the number of guns in the forts, the number of soldiers defending them, and whether there were any other troops than the one-hundred days' men there. To all of these question she had but one answer, "She did not know." "Would you," said a general officer, "tell us if you did know?" "No, I would not," was the reply. When the 100-pound shell exploded, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE remarked to those standing about him, that they did not come prepared to encounter such guns as that, and seemed not to have the slightest knowledge of the calibre of the guns mounted in the forts. When asked if it was intended to attempt the capture of Washington, the reply of all officers was, "No, unless we are forced to do so." One officer at least attempted to show that the reason why no real attack would be made, was because it would injure the Confederate cause with foreign Powers, where they now stood well. Besides a portion of a written document found by myself, and the statement of officers generally, that the real object of the expedition was for plunder, and if possible to compel GRANT to release his grasp upon the very throat of the rebellion, we have the additional testimony to that end of Gen. EARLY himself, who commanded the expedition. On Wednesday, while retreating, he told a citizen of Rockville that he thought that on Sunday night he could have captured Washington with a loss of perhaps 1,500 men, but he was satisfied that he could not hold it; and his men once in the city, they would obtain liquor, become intoxicated, and thereby be beyond the control of the officers, and therefore his whole command would more than likely be captured; and, finally, as he was not ordered to take Washington, he did not wish to hazard an attack. As to the force engaged in this raid, I am aware there are a variety of opinions; but from all that I can gather, all told there were not more than 15,000 men, viz.: EARLY's old division, and BRECKINRIDGE's division to act as a support for the cavalry force. There was a studied effort, however, on the part of both officers and men to exaggerate the number of men present, as there always is in such cases. The thought of attacking Washington, rebel officers say, was never entertained until after Gov. BRADFORD's house was destroyed, when finding what a panic this small force had created, an attack upon Washington was considered, and probably would have been made on Sunday night, but for the reasons given by EARLY himself, coupled with the fact that the troops were already exhausted by long marches. As the rebels marched off they assured the people everywhere that they should return again within two weeks.

E. A. PAUL.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The magnanimous Confederate army having raised the siege of Washington, leaving some of their martyred heroes buried near its confines, all kinds of vehicles have been in great demand the past three days, conveying strangers and the inhabitants to the scene of the recent conflict.

The battle-field of Washington, as the ground is termed where the late skirmish took place, just outside of Fort Stevens, has already become historic. On Saturday last I visited Fort Stevens, which is quite a formidable-looking work. Built on a commanding site, it seems able to repel any attack made on its front. Here the visitor to the battle-field stands outside of the fortifications of Washington. To the right and left of the road, a short distance from the fort, stands the chimney-stacks, all that remains of the residences of Messrs. BELL and BUTT. Further on you come to the toll-gate, kept by a Mr. FETMAN. One of our Colonels, was wounded in the gate-house, which is pretty well perforated with balls. To the left of this the house of Mr. THOMPSON, on Back Creek, was destroyed, it is thought by shells from Fort Stevens, as it was used by the rebels as a cover for their sharpshooters. On the pike near the toll-gate, a large house, formerly used as a store, with a blacksmith's shop adjoining, was burnt by our own men, to prevent the rebels from making it a lodgment for their skirmishers. On still further, three houses—one on the right of the road, and two on the left—belonging to the McCRERRYS, were likewise burnt. Just above, the rebels built a barricade across the road with fence rails, and on the farm of Mr. WILKINS threw up earthworks and dug rifle-pits. The house of Mr. WILKINS, on the right, and back some distance from the road, is completely riddled with shot and shell. On one side over one hundred and twenty musket shots were counted, fired by our men in their advance. Seven or eight shell from the fort went right through, making some ugly-looking holes. Its contents were either destroyed or carried off. Mr. LAY's house, said to have been a splendid mansion, to the left of the road, and nearly opposite WILKINS', was fired by the rebels, although some say it was from shells from our side. At all events, the family did not save even a change of clothing. A member of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry is buried on the roadside. At the corner of a corn-field, near Mr. LAY's barn, thirteen rebel graves were counted.

SILVER SPRING.

The next place of interest is Silver Spring, the residence of the BLAIRS, nine miles from Washington, used in the recent raid as the headquarters of Gens. EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE. Entering a gateway, a serpentine road through the woods brings you to the house of F. P. BLAIR, Sr., a rather fine-appearing mansion. There was apparently little evidence of the rebels to be seen here.

DEPREDATIONS.

I looked in through one of the windows, and the furniture seemed to have been scarcely disturbed; but the man in charge of the place informed me that the rebels had done a great deal of damage to the furniture, besides carrying off many valuable relics and papers belonging to Mr. BLAIR. They also ap-

Continued on Eighth Page.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Disappointment at the Recent Raid.

Rebel News of Gen. Sherman's Progress.

"H. J. W.," our correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, forwards us Richmond papers of Monday last, July 18, from which we extract as follows:

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

North Carolina is to elect a Governor in August. There are two candidates and two parties. With all which Virginians and other Confederates outside of North Carolina should have nothing whatever to do, but that the two parties happen to be divided upon a question extremely interesting to Confederates at large, namely: *Whether North Carolina is to continue allied with us in the war to vindicate our independence, or is to abandon that alliance, and utterly destroy herself in the vain effort to make a separate peace.* One of the candidates opposes a convention of the State even for the purpose of considering or proposing terms for a separate peace; the other favors convention; and, if elected, is understood to be ready to convene it immediately. Thus the August election becomes a concern to us all.

We learn from articles in newspapers of the State that *there are large numbers of citizens of North Carolina who suppose that they may somehow bring about peace, or at least hasten or facilitate peace, by voting for a person who says he is a peace man.* Journals, said to be organs of this individual, declare in general terms, but most emphatically (as if they were saying something important) that *their candidate "is for peace,"* and then, appealing to the voters, put the matter to them thus: Are you tired of this bloody war? tired of war taxes and conscription, desirous to settle down to your peaceful industry again? then support the man who is for peace. These appeals are probably not addressed to, nor intended for, the more educated and intelligent portion of the inhabitants of North Carolina; but one is led to believe that *there must be more than an average proportion of simple and credulous people in that State, to make such arguments, such newspapers, and such a candidate even possible.* Also, it is with regret every good Confederate will hear that there are in the country districts *very large bands of deserters from the army—all understood to be peace men.* In a Raleigh paper of the 13th (the *Progress*) we read, copied from the Iredell *Express*," "that the deserters are carrying on at a high rate in that county," (Yadkin;) and further, that "*a band of these tories and traitors to the South" took the town of Yadkin, and released all the jail,* who doubtless immediately joined, and became all peace men together.

Nobody supposes that these tories and deserters compose the whole of the "peace party," although they swell it exceedingly. No party in any State could subsist a together upon that sort of oasis, and there must be and are numbers of honest citizens who are actually deluded by the loud and constant outcries of those who call themselves "Conservatives," and who think North Carolina, in this election, can really say, Let there be peace, and there is peace.

The answer of the other or sound Confederate party to this wretched delusion is so obvious, and lies so conspicuously on the surface, that the plainest citizens may see it—always excepting the deserters. It is so clear that he who runs may read, but not he who runs *away*. And it is this: *If North Carolina makes peace, it is with the Federal authorities she must make it; and the Federal authorities have refused, and do still refuse, even to listen to any terms except unconditional submission—revocation of the Ordinance of Secession, by which North Carolina took herself out of the Union*—the abandonment of her allies and kindred in the very stress and agony of the war to make good that secession—emancipation of all her negroes—contrite return to the Union of our fathers"—and, lastly and chiefly, contribution of her full quota of drafted men to the armies of said Union, to be employed in the slaughter of all other Southern people, and the complete enslavement of North Carolina, as well as all other States, Northern and Southern. These are the terms.

Now if North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and become a part of the Federal Union, which is at war with us, *she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy.* That a State did, in the middle of the war, abandon her allies, deny her act, eat her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be *peace: it would be only the beginning of war. It is not to be supposed that Virginia and South Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country. If that country should declare itself an enemy instead of a friend. They, of course, would treat it as an enemy; would make unceremonious use of its railroads and short work of its ruins.* We do not see that the Old North State would gain much by reconciling herself to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carolina and Virginia.

It is useless, and is intended to deceive, when "peace men" say vaguely, as we observe they do say and impudently repeat: "Better let each State act up temporarily for itself than continue the war." Certainly, North Carolina can and may secede at any moment from the Confederacy; this is not a matter susceptible of argument; by constitutional right *she may first secede, and then either join our enemies or "act up for herself," precisely as to her shall seem good, if the deserting interest, the deserting principle and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing; but at least let her understand the consequences.* In the first place, if she set up for herself and pretended to "neutrality," and if the Federal Government admitted that pretension, then she would be bound to all the duties of neutrals between the two belligerents; she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops through her territory, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold within the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Carolina as a depot of troops and arms, or a base of operations, would be an act of war against us; and she would be also bound to refuse passage to Confederate troops and stores, because to grant it would be an act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered off; therefore, North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them *both* to enforce her neutrality and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honor of being for a time the principal battle-ground of the war.

One is almost ashamed to argue so simple a matter. We only do so in order to show that this specious pretence of a Confederate State "setting up for itself," "negotiating for a separate peace," and the like, simply means peace with our enemies and war upon us. That "Conservative" party invites the citizens of North Carolina to repudiate the independence which they solemnly voted themselves, the Government they created to maintain it, the alliances they formed to secure it, the debt they incurred to pay for it—and to creep back, like whipped dogs, into the "Union" they left, take on them the yoke of the Government that has ravaged their fields and cities, and the debt incurred to pay the cost of extirpating them and their children. It invites the North Carolina soldiers in Lee's army to go across the lines, to throw themselves into the arms of their present enemies, to turn round and fight their present comrades, and to uplift and wave on high that flag under which their own houses have been burned and their own sisters ravished.

This, we say, is the exact and entire meaning and purpose of a "peace party" in any Confederate State; whether boldly avowed, or traitorously whispered to secret, this is intended to be the effect of it. It means either this or nothing. And we are not going to believe that our neighbors and allies of North Carolina are altogether prepared for such a course of procedure. Whatever manhood, whatever good faith, whatever State pride or individual pride may exist among them, all will revolt against such unutterable infamy as this. And so we hope to see it proved on the day of election. Let the "Conservative" candidate be voted for by the deserters alone; and, indeed, the election would be a very good opportunity for the provost guards to seize those fellows at the polls.

THE GREAT RAID

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The news from Maryland, as found in the *Chronicle* of the 14th, gave much disappointment to the sanguine portion of the community. Whether the capture of Washington was the object of the expedition or not, its fall was most anxiously expected by the community until last Saturday, when the telegram from Petersburgh brought to the knowledge of the public the fact that, according to the *Chronicle* of the 14th, the "rebels" had withdrawn from the front of Washington. While disappointed in not hearing of the capture, it was nevertheless very gratifying to know how badly scared the enemy were, and for the world to see how easily the capital of Yankeeland can be frightened out of its wits.

It is said that a lucky accident alone saved Washington. CAREY'S Corps, from New-Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the magnitude of the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburgh had rendered the storming of the works useless. The accidental arrival of CAREY saved the city. Had he passed up to GRANT, or been delayed in his arrival one day longer, Washington would have been captured. However great the disappointment may be yet much has already been, and much more will be accomplished by those army corps now, as we believe, still north of the Potomac. Pennsylvania lies before those corps, and invites foraging on the largest scale. A raid by forty-odd thousand men sweeping through that State, destroying railroads, seizing horses and cattle, and carrying retaliation to the very hearthstones of the people of Pennsylvania, would cultivate into a most fruitful harvest the already sown seeds of peace. We know nothing of the orders under which that army is acting, and the secrecy observed among our people, which has denied to all the least knowledge of the expedition, cannot be too highly commended; but it would be particularly gratifying to our injured and plundered people to know that the enemy's system of warfare had been carried to their doors, and that they were being made to feel some of the injuries they have inflicted upon our country. This will not be the case unless Pennsylvania is made to feel the system of warfare instituted and carried out by the armies of the United States. They are entirely indifferent to the losses inflicted on Maryland, for they regard her as of us, if not with us. The "act of vandalism" which burned the residence of MONTGOMERY BLAIR did not inflict any greater injury than that of SHERIDAN'S men, when they burned the magnificent residence of Mr. BOCLWARE, or the numbe cottages of many hundred of our poorer people. The magnanimity that spared the residence of F. P. BLAIR was entirely thrown away upon a creature as deeply dyed with the blood of this war as any other of his fellow scoundrels. All the "hospitality" ever enjoyed from its owner has long since been wiped out in the red blood of the brave. We cannot appreciate *such* magnanimity to *such* a wretch.

THE RESULT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It must not be forgotten that in all the accounts of the proceedings near Washington there is nothing from our side. We have not heard the whole story perhaps. We do not even know whether the "invasion" is yet done, though the New-York papers so represent it. Most of what they do recount appears to have the mark of truth, and it must be confessed that our "invasion" just this moment looks like one of the most paltry affairs of the war. Washington was not taken. Baltimore was not taken. The Yankeeized population of Martinsburgh has embraced their townsman HUNTER again. Not a bridge of the road between Washington and Baltimore was burned. The road itself was unbroken. What has been done then? What has yet been obtained by these opportunities—Lynchburgh and Washington—the Bae of which Providence has not vouchsafed since the first year of the war? One house has been burned; two thousand head of cattle brought off; Maj.-Gen. TYLER and Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN were taken prisoners, and both permitted to escape. Maj.-Gen. BARCKINRIDGE has improved the occasion to display his fine feelings at old BLAIR'S house. These are nearly all the results to be gathered from such accounts as we have. Let us hope and pray and trust that the story is'nt is "left half told." The failure of the great chance at Lynchburgh was bad enough, but it would be indeed hard if this invasion of a country emptied of troops should accomplish only the burning of a house to cool the embers of JOHN LETCHER'S dwelling.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Examiner.

As on previous days the invasion of Maryland was the subject mostly engaging public attention and interest on Saturday and yesterday. Saturday evening Washington papers were received, announcing that our forces had withdrawn from before Washington, and were presumed to be retreating into Virginia by way of Edwards' Ferry, near Leesburgh. Extracts from these papers will be found in another part of this journal. From these it will be seen that it was not certain that our forces had retreated further than Rockville, which is in Montgomery County, Maryland, sixteen miles northwest of Washington. It will also be observed that the Yankees, up to the last moment, were in a state of the most perplexing ignorance as to the strength of our army of invasion.

From a gentleman who left Washington last Monday, we learn that the troops mentioned by us on Saturday as going up the Potomac in twenty-four transports, were WARREN'S Corps, estimated at between ten and twelve thousand men.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S ESCAPE.

From the Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 14th, received here yesterday, we are assured that Gen. FRANKLIN had been permitted to escape from our forces.

The criminal carelessness of these men has allowed to escape a prize for whom the Yankees would willingly have returned us Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, or any other of our Generals, now exposed to fire at Charleston.

YANKEE TRANSPORTS SUNK—GRANT REPORTED KILLED.

Through a trustworthy correspondent, we learned yesterday that, on Saturday evening Major STARKE went down with some artillery to Wilcox's Landing, ten miles below Westover, and opened on seven Yankee transports loaded with troops, which were going down the river. He succeeded in sinking two of the vessels, and collied the remaining five to put back in haste.

The report was brought over from Petersburgh Saturday evening that GRANT had that morning been struck by one of our shells and killed. The report was treated as a joke until yesterday, when rumors to the same effect, coming in from different quarters along our lines, seemed to give it some color of truth. A deserter who came in yesterday said that GRANT was certainly dead, and gave the particulars of his death. His account was, that GRANT, while reconnoitering in person on Saturday morning, had his left arm shattered near the shoulder by one of our shells, and that he died while the limb was being amputated. Several Yankee prisoners captured yesterday said there was a piece of good news in store for us, which we would bear in the course of the next day or two, but which they were unwilling to disclose. On the other hand, an army officer of intelligence, writing from Chester yesterday, characterizes the report of GRANT'S death as "ridiculous." We have given the report for the amusement of the reader, reminding him, if disposed to be credulous, that, of all the many Commanders the Army of the Potomac has had, HOOKER is the only one who, to our certain knowledge, ever exposed himself to fire.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

As will be seen from the following official dispatch, Gen. S. D. LEE hurt the enemy worse at Tupelo than he had any idea of at the time of his last dispatch, which we published on Saturday. In that, it will be remembered, he claimed only a "drawn battle." However, it may be truly said that to an invader, especially a raider, a drawn battle, being a check, is essentially a defeat. The following is the official dispatch:

TUPELO, July 15, 1864,

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

The enemy are in retreat toward Ripley. Gen. FORREST is in close pursuit. * * * Will send details. The raid from Vicksburgh is retreating.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE.

A press dispatch on this subject will be found under the telegraphic head.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the press dispatch, in another column, it will be seen that a temporary quiet prevails in military affairs in Northern Georgia. Gen. JOHNSTON holds a strong position east of the Chattanoochee River, his right resting on a creek which flows by a southwesterly course into the river a mile or two above the railroad bridge. The bulk of SHERMAN'S army is on the left bank of the river, though he has thrown across a corps, believed to be HOOKER'S, which has fortified and holds a position north of the creek and above its confluence with the Chattahoochee.

OUR RECENT VICTORY ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

We published last Tuesday Gen. SAMUEL JONES' dispatch from Charleston, announcing Gen. BRYAN LEE H. ROBERTSON'S successful attack upon the enemy on John's Island, in front of Charleston, but owing to the protracted interruption of mail communication, we have only now come into possession of some of the particulars of the affair.

John's Island, which is almost due south of Charleston, is separated from James Island on the north and west by the Stono River. Nine regiments of the enemy, numbering about three thousand men, under the command of Gens. SAXTON, BROWN and HATCH, after a skirmish with our troops on the 8th, had strongly intrenched themselves, anticipating an attack on the 9th. About daylight on the 9th Gen. ROBERTSON, with the First Georgia Regulars, the Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Georgia regiments, BONNAU'S Georgia Battalion, part of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and the Marion and Washington Artillery, moved forward to the attack. In the face of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry our troops stormed the enemy's position, when a short but desperate hand-to-hand conflict took place within the enemy's intrenchments. Notwithstanding that the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry during this fight, they were finally driven back along the whole line, and retreated toward their gunboats on the south end of the island. That night the enemy embarked and left the island. This assault and fight lasted until 9 o'clock A. M. Our loss was seventeen killed and ninety-three wounded. Many of our men were struck while scaling the enemy's works. The enemy's loss was double our own, but the exact figure has not been ascertained.

On Sunday night the enemy made an attack on battery Simpkins in barges, but were driven back by our artillery and musketry.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Passengers by the Petersburgh train last night, reported that Northern papers of the 15th had been received in camp, which stated our "army of invasion" had not retreated from Maryland.

GEORGIA.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Macon *Confederate* speculates as follows upon the situation in Northern Georgia:

"If KIRBY SMITH has crossed the Mississippi, as was rumored some days ago, and which receives confirmation from the New-York *Herald* of the 4th, which says that STANTON had telegraphed DIX that KIRBY SMITH was crossing the river, the position of SHERMAN in Georgia grows more hazardous every hour. It may be that Gen. JOHNSTON has been for some time aware of this intended move, and has been manœuvreing his forces in such a manner as to delay SHERMAN until SMITH could strike his rear, destroy his communications, and place his army at the mercy of the Confederates. It is said that the highest officers under Gen. JOHNSTON are not made acquainted with his plans, and it is not improbable that this wily master of the art of war has been using, for some time, his whole powers of combination and strategy so as to place his antagonist in such a position that, should the fortunes of battle go against him, he would not only be defeated, but annihilated.

Should KIRBY SMITH reach the rear of SHERMAN, the Army of the Cumberland will be in a decidedly bad way. In that event SHERMAN will be compelled to do one of two things—attack JOHNSTON at once in his fortifications, or send immediately a large portion of his forces to intercept SMITH and preserve intact his long line of communications. In the former event SHERMAN will, beyond a doubt, be terribly beaten. The Army of Tennessee, behind its fortifications, and free from all danger of being flanked, will be invincible. Should the Yankee General determine to straddle the latter horn of the dilemma, the result will be equally beneficial to the Confederates. His forces will be so weakened as to enable Gen. JOHNSTON to rally from his works and drive them, routed and in confusion, from the soil of Georgia.

The prospect brightens. Street-corner generalship is not sole to sound with its short plummet the depth of Gen. JOHNSTON'S plans. Let the people remain hopeful, remembering that faith is often as essential to national as to spiritual salvation. Above all, let them cherish in their heart of hearts, the firm and unalterable determination that come what will, they will aid and uphold to the very utmost of their power the army and Government, till the cruel and insolent invader is driven from Southern soil, and the independence of the Confederate States be firmly established."

NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S REAR.

A gentleman, says the *Appeal*, who left Cartersville, Ga., on Sunday last, reports that the Federals were shipping off the sick and wounded and hospitals from that point toward Chattanooga, and all who had affiliated with the Yankees were selling off their personal effects. This, in connection with the burning of factories and mills, indicates a movement either forward or rearward of SHERMAN'S army. The gentleman also states that, had JOHNSTON remained three days longer at Kenesaw Mountain, SHERMAN would have retreated. The Federals admit that they have lost five to our one.

THE LATEST.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 16.

Rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad, are in circulation, but nothing certain of the movement is yet known.

The following official report was sent by command of Gen. JOHNSTON to headquarters last night:

"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet, and occupy their former position. Ours is much improved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits."

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE RECENT RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Tory raid into Western North Carolina has been but briefly alluded to for want of information by the newspapers. It seems that the villians did considerable damage. The pursuit of them, which occurred after they had done the damage, ended at Yellow Mountain, at a place known as the winding stairs, a narrow foot path crossing the mountains in Mitchell County. Here all the advantages were on the side of the raiders, who escaped, carrying with them most of their prisoners and plunder. The editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* says:

It was conceded by all the men we saw from the scene of the last engagement, that pursuit ought to have terminated at the foot of the mountain—the advantage of the enemy in position being so great as to enable twenty men to hold in check almost any number of assailants. Every step up the mountain was an error on our part, as evidenced by the failure to accomplish any good. The way was only a "bridle-path"—no vehicle ever passed it—winding and dark with laurel and other mountain trees, and, until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, was shrouded with a dense fog. The enemy had the selection of every point from which to deliver their fire on their straggling pursuers, for the nature of the ground, and the wearied, exhausted condition of our infantry, precluded the possibility of fleet movements, flanking the enemy, or even deploying in line of battle.

The enemy succeeded in carrying off most of their prisoners, white and black, though a large number is known to have escaped from them in confusion of attacks at under cover of the night, especially of the negroes. Col. KIRK, the commander of the raiding party, conducted his retreat with admirable skill. He was assisted by two brothers, we learn. They are all from Greenville, Tenn., of which place, or vicinity, they are natives.

We have no positive information as to the extent of the damage inflicted on the raiders by our forces. It is believed, however, that several of them were killed, and their bodies, with one exception, either carried off or concealed in the mountains. Signs on the ground, of blood and of dragging, strengthen this belief. Prisoners who escaped from them said that Col. KIRK had his arm broken by a shot from our men.

The damage on our side consisted in the killing of —— CLARK, of Capt. FREEMAN'S company, and of the wounding of Dr. PEARSON in the knee, and of Hon. W. W. AVERY, in the groin, both of Morgantown, and Lieut. FETTER, of Camp Vance, in the foot. Sergt. SETH BURTON and six men, of Capt. FREEMAN'S company of Alabamians, acting as skirmishers, were taken prisoners. It was rumored that one of them was killed. We have just learned from Capt. FREEMAN that six of the seven men that were reported captured have since rejoined him. The missing man is supposed to have been killed. A Mr. DUVAL, a Yankee deserter, and FRANK ——, a Confederate soldier, under sentence at the garrison in this place, serving with Capt. FREEMAN'S company, were captured and put under guard of a sentinel; but, watching their opportunity, sprang on the sentinel, disarmed him, and made their escape, and joined their command.

The following persons along the route of the retreating raiders were visited by them on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and robbed of their negroes, horses and mules, guns, money, jewelry, silverware and, in nine cases, clothing, viz.: John Suddling, A. H. Erwin, E. J. Erwin, W. C. Erwin, Robert Fenslin, Richard Michenux, T. J. and P. P. Merony and Mrs. Caldwell. They also took three hired negroes, railroad hands, belonging to Judge COLEMAN, of Virginia.

We regret deeply to learn that Hon. W. W. AVERY died at Morganton on Friday, the 1st inst., of a wound received on Thursday morning, as above stated by the *Watchman*.

MISSISSIPPI.

LIEUT.-GEN. S. D. LEE.

The Marion (Miss.,) *Clarion* gives a brief military biography of this officer, recently appointed Lieutenant-General. He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of West Point, where he was honored with a diploma in 1854. He was a classmate of Gens. J. E. B. STUART, J. B. VILLEPIGUE, W. D. PENDER and HORACE RANDALL. After leaving West Point, he entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, and was subsequently promoted First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Regulars. Shortly after his native State left the old Union, Gen. LEE resigned his position in the service of the United States, and repaired to South Carolina, where he entered the army of that State as Captain, early in March, 1861. He served with BEAUREGARD in the taking of Fort Sumter, and after the strife was fully inaugurated and a hostile army on the soil of the Old Dominion, he repaired to Virginia with a battery of light artillery, and there, with the legion of HAMPTON, figured conspicuously and honorably in many of the sanguinary engagements. He was soon honored with the rank of Major, next Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel. He commanded a battery on the Potomac for some time; was in the battle of Seven Pines and the seven days' fight around Richmond; was next assigned to duty as Colonel of the Fourth Virginia cavalry and subsequently to a battery of artillery that gained distinction in the second battle of Manassas and at Sharpsburgh. When a commander was needed for the defences of Vicksburgh in the Fall of 1862, President DAVIS sent him to defend the stronghold of Mississippi, having conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General. He commanded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, above Vicksburgh, where, in December, 1862, he whipped SHERMAN and MORGAN SMITH, who brought a large force against his heroic little band. At the battle of Baker's Creek he commanded a brigade of Georgians, and during the siege of Vicksburgh held that portion of STEVENSON'S line so furiously assaulted on the 19th and 22d of May. Shortly after the surrender, Gen. LEE was appointed to the rank of Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Mississippi Department.

THE LATEST.

MERIDIAN, Friday, July 15.

Nothing official has been received from North Mississippi. Private advices report that fighting was going on near Tupelo yesterday and to-day. It is confidently believed that LEE and FORREST will annihilate the Yankees.

A column of the enemy are reported to have burned a portion of their wagon train yesterday evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 16.

Gen. MAURY has received the following dispatch:

TUPELO, Friday, July 15.

The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE.

Private advices report that the fight was heavy, and that the enemy was badly whipped. Our loss also was severe. The particulars are, as yet, unknown. FORREST received an unexpected reinforcement. Two hundred of MORGAN'S men, who were left in Kentucky, being unable to rejoin MORGAN, cut their way to FORREST—that being the next best thing they could do.

CHARLESTON.

The *Courier* of the 12th has the following:

"Nothing of special importance occurred Monday. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without intermission day and night from Gregg and Wagner. From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Monday, 127 shots were fired at the fort. Twenty-seven shots have been fired at the city since the last report.

The enemy, we learn, have abandoned both John's and Battery Islands, and gone to Horse Island, burning their stores before leaving. The last position on John's Island given up by the enemy was exceedingly strong.

From deserters and prisoners taken, we learn that the enemy had five days' rations with them, with a view of a forward movement, which was checked by our attack on Saturday morning.

A letter picked up on the field says: 'This move was made with a view of drawing troops from other points.' The general impression is that it was an attempt to erect batteries to enfilade and shell our works on James Island.

The monitors in Stono have been towed around inside the bar; one certainly in a disabled condition. Six monitors were reported inside the bar Monday evening.

The number of shells thrown into the city from the commencement of the bombardment up to Saturday, the three hundred and sixty fifth day, (one year,) is seven thousand and ninety-one."

QUANTRELL, THE GUERRILLA.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes a long and interesting sketch of the Confederate partizan, Capt. W. C. QUANTRELL, from which we extract the following:

"The hero of fifty-six battles, in which men were killed and wounded on both sides, himself still living and wearing his laurels, is one on whom the world will look with an interest and admiration bordering upon devotion. Missourians may well feel proud of their ois luguished chieftain, and delight to honor him. His name bears a magic spell, and the sound of his splendid voice awakens the chivalry of the most obtuse of his fellow-citizens. In every locality in which his operations have called him, both men and women are his friends and admirers. His popularity is evidenced by the devotion of the people in naming their infant sons CHARLIE QUANTRELL, and many a little Quantrell bears her name in honor of the chief, and destined in after years to tell the tale of his prowess in the field and chivalry on the border. He has the happy faculty of binding the hearts of his friends to him and holding them in chains of love more devoted than those of adamant; and yet no one seems more unconscious of his power over his fellow men than the modest blue-eyed man, who, in times of peace, is gentle as a lamb, but in war, a furious, raging tiger. Notwithstanding his impetuous courage, he is never cruel, never ostentatious or boastful, never boisterous or commonplace, but always shows the polished, educated gentleman, mingled with the dignity of the natural chieftain. Educated at Washington City and Georgetown, he is perfectly *au fait* to the etiquette of the drawing-room, and of the *haut ton* of society. Descended from an old and aristocratic family, he possesses that consciousness of good breeding apparent to the best society of the East, and manifested in his acts of kindness and consideration toward all those less fortunate than himself.

I am led to these remarks because many seem to think that the guerrilla chief, the hero of so many bloody battles, must necessarily be a man of bloody instincts, stained with more or less of cruelty; but far from it; he sleeps as quietly and smiles as sweetly as though he had never slain a Yankee, nor bush whacked it for nearly three years."

ALIENS IN REBELDOM.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The case of R. D. OGDEN, a British subject, whose services are claimed by the Government upon the ground that he has become subject to military duty by having been for a long time domiciled in the South, will be argued before Judge HALYBURTON today. This case is one of peculiar interest, and involves the result of numerous similar cases. On the 15th of January, 1862, Attorney-General TUCKER, in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House of Delegates, reported that the public law of the country, since 1792, has settled that while the voluntary service of an alien in the army will be accepted, military service will not be compelled and exacted of any but citizens of the State. An alien may *contract* to serve, but will not be *compelled* to do military duty to the State. He is of opinion that this practice, established by State law for seventy years, must be taken to settle the views he should take as to the law of nations operating upon the subject in this State. He gives the same answer in regard to persons transiently here for pleasure, health or business, and with regard to such even as have declared their intention to become citizens. A contrary policy would, he says, be injurious to ourselves and ungracious to the alien.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

There can hardly be a doubt, says the Mobile *Tribune*, that Gen. CANBY is rapidly preparing an expedition to move on this city. From what we hear it will number some fifteen or twenty thousand men. What direction it will take is probably not so well known; but it is likely that it will move from the coast, and be supported by the fleet of FARRAGUT, so far as that can give it support.

It is not necessary for the citizens to be alarmed by this announcement; but it is necessary that they should be making ready with all promptitude to meet the threatened danger—and this can only be done by implicitly obeying the instructions and advice of the General in command.

STAUNTON.

The Staunton *Vindicator* and the Lexington *Gazette*, we are pleased to state, are again under way, as cheerful as though nothing had occurred to jostle them from their track. The Staunton *Spectator*, too, announces its purpose soon to take the field again. The energy displayed by the newspaper press of the Valley is an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of a people resolved to be free.

The Disaster on the Erie Road.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMNANT OF THE REBEL PRISONERS AT ELMIRA.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says the train containing the rebel prisoners not killed at Lackawaxen reached that place about 10 o'clock Saturday night. They numbered about 800. Lieut.-Col. EASTMAN, Commandant of the post, with wise foresight had made every preparation for the reception of the injured, as well as the uninjured. He had ordered twelve military baggage wagons, the bottoms deeply lined with hay, to be in readiness to receive the rebel wounded. The work was easily accomplished by a detachment of colored substitutes, in case of all who were unable to move themselves, while those who were able to walk and help themselves in a measure were carefully helped by their comrades and others, to their places in the wagons.

As soon as the wounded had been comfortably removed to the wagons, the procession started for Barracks No. 3, where a warm, comfortable meal was in readiness for prisoners and guards, who had been compelled to pass through so much suffering, fatigue and hunger, for the past thirty-six hours.

A barrack building was set apart for the wounded, and their condition was made as comfortable as possible by the Surgeons. It was found that of the rebels, eighty-five were wounded slightly and severely. There were seven fractured thighs and five fractured legs. The rest were suffering from contusions and flesh wounds, severe about the face, and general injuries.

The casualties from the accident as near as we can ascertain sum up as follows. Killed outright and buried near where the accident occurred, of the rebels, 18; left behind at Lackawaxen unable to be moved or brought on by train, 15; brought on by the train, 85; making in killed and wounded, 148.

Of our men of the V. R. C. killed and buried at the place of accident, 17; brought on here and in the hospital, suffering only from bruises and contusions, 10; left behind unable to be moved, 8; making in all 35.

Scarcely a guard escaped destruction who was standing on the platforms between the cars. One found himself over in an oat field, severely bruised, after the accident, while his companions were crushed instantly. The muskets were broken and mashed, and the barrels twisted and bent double. These were brought along as sad relics. The passenger cars of the train, some sixteen in number, were completely demolished, and another new train had to be made up of common box cars, spread with straw on the bottom, upon which the inmates managed to ride the best they could.

The Prisoners in the South.

A LETTER FROM MACON, GA.

The following letter has been received in this City:

CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
MACON, Ga., Friday, July 1, 1864.

MY DEAR FATHER: I am a prisoner of war as I wrote you from Gordonsville on the 17th May, and also from Lynchburgh soon after. I was taken in the charge of May 14, at Spottsylvania Court-house, and brought to Gen. LEE'S headquarters. I saw him. Thence went to Gordonsville, Lynchburgh, and finally to this place. I have been treated very well and find some kind officers in the Confederate States army. I have all I want to eat. Capt. W. H. WILLIAMS, Fourth New-York Cavalry; also, Lieut. W. M. NETTERVILLE, Twelfth United States Regulars, are my prison companions.

I do not know when I shall be exchanged or paroled. I have not been sick since I have been here. Do write me, now you know where I am. You must write short, plain, and not allude to matters between the North and South, else your letters will not pass. I should like a good dinner at D.'s. Did my old friends and companions Lieuts. M. and L. survive the battle?

I cannot well write more. E. E. K., Jr.,
Adjt. Tenth New-Jersey Vols.

THE SUCCESSOR OF REV. T. STARR KING.—The Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: The question as to the choice of a successor for the late Rev. T. STARR KING in his pastoral charge in San Francisco, is described by the following correspondence. None will more heartily congratulate the California society on their judicious selection than that large circle in New-England who will regret the loss of Mr. STARRING from his station there:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, New-York:

By a free, spontaneous and unanimous vote, you were last evening invited by our society to become their pastor. There was but one voice, and that for you. The call is earnest, and your welcome will be warm and generous. Please answer as soon as possible if you will accept. If you do, it is important that you leave Aug. 13. Your salary will be the same as that given to Mr. KING.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President of Trustees.
NEW YORK, July 13.

Robert B. Swain, Esq., San Francisco:

I accept your call heartily, and shall sail 13th August, God willing. HORATIO STEBBINS.

THE DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Particulars of the Falling of the Walls of the Blockley Almshouse Lunatic Asylum.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 20.

The following statement, in general terms, of the calamity that took place yesterday, will serve to give the reader a tolerably correct idea of the terrible occurrence.

The southwestern portion of the Blockley Almshouse, consisting of an entire side of the spacious edifice, which constitutes a sort of world within itself, is appropriated to the use of the insane sent there, and that portion bordering on the open space or inclosure within the building is set apart for the females thus afflicted.

There are at present 378 women under treatment for insanity, and they all occupy apartments in the portion of the building mentioned.

The insane department for women is divided into several compartments, three stories in height. One of these, and the one that was the scene of the terrible accident yesterday, adjoins the extreme southwestern wing of the building, and is divided into an Infirmary for the old, sick or decrepid, which occupies the third floor, and is under charge of Mrs. RICE.

The second floor is used as a sort of sitting-room for the patients that are able to move about, and is under control of Mrs. MCDONALD, while the first or ground floor is used as a dining-room and for other purposes, and conducted by Mrs. ACKLY.

The apartment that was the scene of the catastrophe is forty five feet by forty-eight in area, and has a height of sixteen feet between each floor.

In the morning, at 5 o'clock, the bell rang as usual to arouse the inmates to get ready for breakfast, and while that meal was in preparation, at about 5:40 o'clock, a sudden seething of the compartment we have described was visible, and before the slightest warning or alarm could be communicated to the inmates, the whole of the three floors, from the roof down, fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying everything, including inmates, furniture, clothing, beds and bedding, &c., before it. Nothing was stopped in the downward career until the flooring over the cellar was reached, when everything and everybody became involved in a perfect chaos of inextricable confusion.

As near as the nurse could inform us, there were at the time of the accident about twenty patients in the Infirmary, on the third floor, and about fifty in each of the lower ones, making one hundred and twenty in all.

A large number of these unfortunates were at once buried beneath the fallen ruins, while others alighted on the surface of the debris, and were extricated without much difficulty.

There was no succession of shocks, no stoppage in the falling mass, but a very few seconds after the first symptoms of a giving way were perceptible, nothing remained to mark the apartment but a few broken beams, plaster and laths sticking to the walls, and a dead, dying and struggling mass of humanity on the lower floor, completely covered up with the remains of what had constituted that portion of the insane department.

The noise created by the fall was terrific, and could be heard a considerable distance; it created much alarm in all parts of the spacious Almshouse, and the inmates were running in all directions for some time without any definite knowledge of what had taken place.

As soon as practicable gangs of men were employed, who immediately commenced digging for the bodies. It was not until the day had considerably advanced that the last body was taken from the ruins.

We append what is believed to be a complete list of the killed wounded and missing, obtained from Dr. S. W. BUTLER, who has charge of the insane department, and who was particularly active during the entire day pending all the aid in his power:

Killed.—Margaret Drenlin; Susan ——; Susan Owens; Andrew J. Noble, an idiot and a cripple, six years of age; Ann Galbraith; Sophia Ellenger; Ann Reynolds, assistant nurse; Sarah Dunn, doubtful; Elizabeth Nogle; Ann Stephens, Mary Maginnis, supposed dead; Christianna Allison, dead, but not yet recovered; Catharine McManus, thought dead; Ellen Mitchell, Ann M. Beralin, Mary Ann Hawe, supposed dead and in the ruins.

Wounded.—Mary McCarthy, slightly; Catharine Commiskey, dangerously; Rebecca Fitzlan, dangerously, will not live; Ann McClintock, slightly; Mary Dick, slightly; Margaret Robinson, slightly; Susan Devine, slightly; Nancy Mack, slightly; Fredericka Arman, slightly; Sarah Dunn, dangerously; Adelaide Panhero, slightly; Catharine Bean, slightly; Tilly White, slightly; Ann Raison, slightly; Elizabeth Beck, slightly; Margaret Martz, slightly; Isabella Burns, slightly; Anna Maguire, dangerously; Madeline Bomberger, dangerously; Mrs. Sarah Rice, slightly.

[Mrs. RICE had charge of the infirmary in the destroyed portion of the building. She was precipitated from the third to the first floor. She was buried for three hours in the ruins and was released with great difficulty; and, strange to say, escaped with slight injuries, mostly bruises.]

Missing.—Catherine McKenney; Ellen Murray, thought to be under the ruins.

The above list is as complete as could be ascertained at a late hour yesterday. Some others may yet be heard of as being either killed or wounded, but the official list will not vary much from the one given.

Various theories were going the rounds for some time as to the cause or the accident, but after making a close examination and instituting rigid inquiries, we are inclined to the belief that the calamity was caused by the weakness of the flooring directly over the arched ways that form, in the cellar or basement, the main support of the interior of the building above.

For a space of several feet, the ceiling

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 21, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	103	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	102	
10,000	do.....	102¾	
20,000	do.....	102¾	
$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	104¼	
40,000	do.....	104	
21,000	do.....	103⅞	
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	103⅛	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	83¼	
10,000	N. C. State 6s....	68	
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Fac. R.....	72	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. O..	47⅛	
10,000	do.....	47	
40,000	do.....	47⅛	
20,000	do.....b30	46	
2,000	do.....s3	47⅛	
1,000	W. Va. Cen. 6s, '70	120	
6,000	Chi., R. & Q. 8s,		
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s,	123	
1,000	Mich. So. 7s, R.F.B.	118	
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	106	
1,000	A. & T. R. 1st M.	115	
10,000	Mar. & Chi. 1st M.	106¾	
20,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		
	bk. Fd. B.....	139	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103¾	
5,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	129	
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116	
4,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115⅝	
6	Metropolitan Bk...	118	
100	Canton Co.....	33⅛	
200	do.....b10	33	
100	do.....	33	
800	Chic. & R. I. R....	107⅜	
50	do.....	107⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	102⅜	
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	102⅜	
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104⅛	
1,000	do.....	103⅞	
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	94	
25,000	do.....	94⅛	
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	66	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	47	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref..	56⅛	
200	Quicksilv. Min....	73⅛	
2000	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	103⅝	
50	Erie Railway.....	108⅜	
100	do.....	108⅜	
150	Hud. River R.....	126⅛	
400	Reading R.....	131	
200	do.....	131⅛	
100	Reading R.....s3	131	
200	do.....b3	131	
200	do.....	131	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.b5	82¼	
100	Reading R.....	131⅛	
100	Quicksilver.....	73	
100	Cumberland Coal..	60	
100	Mariposa.....	41⅛	
100	N. West Pref....	85¾	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C...	47⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	131⅜	
600	Er. Railway, x-d o	108⅛	
200	do.....s3	108⅜	
100	Hudson Riv. R....c	126	
200	do.....s3	126	
500	do.....c	126⅛	
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	123⅜	
100	Clev. & Pitts....	107⅛	
200	Chi. & R. I. R....c	107⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref c	84⅜	
200	do.....s10	85	
200	Cum. Coal Co..b10	57	
500	do.....c	56⅜	
100	Mariposa Min....	40⅜	
400	Reading R.....	131	
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	107⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84⅜	
100	Cleve. & Pitts....	107¾	
100	Chi. & N. W....	85	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref..	56⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84⅜	
200	Chic. & R. I. R....	108	
100	do.....	107⅝	
100	do.....	107⅝	
100	Ch., B. & Quin....	128	
10	do.....	128⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	131⅜	
100	Erie R., x-d.....b3	108⅜	
100	Hudson Riv. R...	126	
200	do.....s3	126	
100	Reading R.....	131	
200	do.....b3	131	
200	do..... b4	131	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b5	82¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	122¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts....	107⅛	
200	Chi. & R. I. Is!....	107⅜	
200	do..... s3	107⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	84⅜	
100	do.....	84⅜	
100	Quick. M. Co..b10	74	

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

The demand for Money from the Stock Exchange is light to-day, which fact gives an appearance of ease to the supply on the Street, at 7 ₩ cent. at call. On the other hand, the rates on mercantile paper continue dear, the scrutiny of credits very close, and the indisposition of lenders to touch bills or make advances in any way connected with produce and merchandiae speculations, quite marked. While no very decided importance is given to the peace *straws* of this morning, whether from Richmond or Niagara, they suggest the possibility of an earlier termination of the War than has hitherto been entertained, and increase the motives to caution among capitalists and brokers in dealing with the future of trade and speculation.

The price of Gold ranged 260@256½@260 @258 ₩ cent. to-day, averaging about 3 ₩ cent. below the currency of yesterday. No large amount of business has yet been done in Exchange for Saturday's steamer.

The Treasury Department has already reduced its unpaid requisitions $19,898 047 since the statement of the Public Debt of the 12th inst This was done from the proceeds of the last installments on the 1881 Loan, deposited in the Sub-Treasury and National Banks about 1st July and since drawn for. These unpaid requisitions, which the Opposition papers were predicting, a few days ago, had run up to $125,000,000, are actually down $56,564.000, exclusive of the cash balances in the Treasury, or $72,330.000 in gross—the cash balance on 19th inst. being $15,776,000. In addition to this cash balance, the Treasury has immediately available, if required, $47,095,650 of 3-year 6 ₩ cent. compound interest Treasury Notes to replace the 5 ₩ cents 2 years notes recently withdrawn and canceled, and these new notes are of denominations peculiarly adapted to distant Army disbursements, later in the Summer, as the Army pay-rolls are made up for the current quarter. The whole withdrawals of the 5 ₩ cents to the present time amount to $65,415,650; the subscriptions of the 6 ₩ cent. compound interest Notes are, thus far, $18,320,000.

The Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange and on the Street to-day are partially better than at the close of business yesterday. There is a good deal doing in the 1881s, at about 102½, and in Treasury Certificates at 93⅜@94⅛ ₩ cent. The last are quick to sympathize with the Money market, and show an improvement of nearly 1 ₩ cent. over yesterday's sales. The Railway Miscellaneous Shares are again dull, and the general tendency to rather lower figures.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday afternoon. The general market is spiritless, so far as speculation is concerned:

	Wed.	Thurs		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	102⅜	102⅜	Mich. Central...	131¾	131⅝
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	104	Mich. Southern..	82⅜	82
N. Y. Central...	122⅝	131⅛	Illinois Cen.....	123¾	123⅝
Erie.....	108⅛	108⅜	Pittsburg.....	101	101
Erie Preferred..	110	108	Fort Wayne....	110	109¾
Hudson.....	125	126	Rock Island....	107⅞	107⅜
Canton.....	34⅛	33⅛	Reading.....	130⅛	131
Treas. Cer., new	93	93⅛	Quicksilver....	73	73
Toledo.....	135	134⅜	Cumberland Coal.	60	56
Northwest.....	49⅜	49	Mariposa.....	41⅜	40
Ohio & M. Certs	48	47⅜	N. West Pref....	85⅜	84⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	118	Ill. Central.....	133
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	130	Ali. & T. R.....	115
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Ali. & T. R. In.	80
Erie 2ds, '85	80	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	119
Erie 4ths, '90.....	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts....	103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 7s,	110	Del., L. & W. 8ds.....	134
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	118	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	130
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	123	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	105¾
Hudson R. Bonds....	100	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	100
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73,	117	Chi. & R. I. 8ds.....	110
Harlem 2ds, '84.....	102	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	110
Harlem 3ds '68.....	104¾	Clev. & Tol. S. I.....	115
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	131	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	128	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. 2ds.....	104	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds....	86
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	117	Miss. & Mo. 1s, G....	91¾

A Guaranteed Shareholder of the Michigan Southern Company writes to us to complain that his August 5 ₩ cent. Dividend has been declared by the Directors *less* the United States Government Tax. At the same time, a dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. on the Common Shares is declared, *free* of Government Tax; this demand itself wholly ignoring the claim of the Guaranteed class of Shareholders to arrearages interest at the rate of 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, for about five years. We have only to say to our correspondent that if he really doubts, as he seems to do, the legality of such proceedings, he should either appeal to the Courts to enjoin the Common Stock Dividend, or sell out his Guaranteed Stock at the market price.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,837,-143 23, including for Customs, $182,595 74; total payments, $3,858,375 92; total balance, $16,186,-782 90.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 22,303 bbls. Flour, 612 bbls. and 590 bags Corn Meal, 121,568 bushels Wheat, 36,637 bushels Corn, 8,811 bushels Oats, 1,508 pkgs. Provisions, and 854 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at irregular prices, 200 bags Rio in bond, were sold at 39c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at easier prices Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have declined 25c.@50c. ₩ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales, since our last, amounted to 17,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75, poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 75; and for August and September delivery at $12; a fancy price; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$9 25@$9 75
Extra State..... 10 00@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c... 9 75@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds.. 10 50@11 00
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.... 11 10@12 25
Extra Genesee..... 10 75@12 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 11 25@14 50

Southern Flour is inactive and declining to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls. at $10 40@$11 50 for poor to good; $11 55@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for (500 obls.) *new* Phœnix Mills, the first this season, sold by Hoyt & Co., ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 600 bbls. extra at $10@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is in request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ₩ bbl; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to day, and has again declined 5c.@7c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 150,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 65@$2 68; Red Western at $2 55 @$2 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 53; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for mixed Western, and $1 56@ $1 58 for unsound ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@$1; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 98c.@ 99½c., cash, ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1862.	May 1 1863.	April 30 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	561 700	491,700	282 500
Wheat, bushels.....	9,619,100	7,090,800	6,120,500
Corn, bushels.....	5 671,100	9,167,100	1,806,0 0
Barley, bushels.....	369,700	359,900	142,000
Oats, bushels.....	1,454,500	3,427,700	2,804,300
Rye, bushels.....	218,500	121,000	64,500

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 10 @$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@ $1 85 for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ₩ gallon Tar at $19@$22 ₩ bbl. Resin at $4 50@$5 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$$ 33; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Winter at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@54c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@ 88c. free, and 84c.@85c., in bond ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much more freely offered to-day, and has declined materially. The demand has been less active, especially from speculative buyers. Sales since our last 7,200 bbls., in lots, at $36@$41, closing at $39 50@$40 for New Mess; $36@$38 for Old Mess; $35 for Prime Mess, and $26@ $37 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales of 175 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is heavy and lower, sales since our last 2,800 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@19¾c., and choice, for August delivery, at 21c., an extreme rate. Beef is in slack demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $16@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 170 obls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@ $29 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in limited request at 35c.@40c. for for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. Stahn & Co., in their report for the current issue of the Weekly Times, notice thus:

"The past week has been a remarkable one for the Produce Trade. The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, together with an unusual stringency in the Money Market, caused the market values of nearly every article of Produce to surge wildly from one extreme to another, and at times a panic prevailed among the class of outside operators, (who have lately been using the Produce Exchange and articles of prime necessity, for bona fide gambling operations) that may eventually produce a wholesome result. The scenes of the week are considered by many of our soundest merchants as a premonition of the long delayed but still inevitable crash of speculation and exorbitant rates. The Butter Market, under the influence of light receipts and a good healthy demand, both for export and home trade, remains firm. It should be borne in mind by dairymen and butter packers, that the bulk of the crop must be taken by England, and that the only foundation for sustaining present rates is a contemplance of the present rates of Gold and Exchange. Therefore dairymen and others who are now holding back their stocks for still higher rates, are simply gambling on the basis of a belief that lack of military success will further depreciate our national currency."

Messrs. J. & J. Wells, of London, England, in their advice of July 5, state:

"We have a good Butter market, the demand having fully sufficed to carry off our supplies regularly and to keep stock bare. Fine Butter brings 96s.@ 100s. for foreign; good, 84s.@90s. The season promises an active demand, and no excess of make, either at home or on the Continent. Prices may probably rule at about present rates for some weeks."

Messrs. Geo. F. Baaog & Co., of San Francisco, in their advice of June 22 ult., note sales of 500 firkins Isthmus, within the range of 32c.@35c. as the extreme of the market—gold price.

We note an advance in good to fine firkins of 1c. ₩ lb. over last week's rates. Fresh pail Butter is in usual supply, and all receipts are promptly cleared at full prices. The market closes buoyantly.

Orange and Sus-ex—fresh—pails—₩ lb.....	43@45
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails ₩ lb.....	42@44
State—firkins—Yellow.....	41@45
Sale—half-firkin tubs—₩ lb.....	40@42
State—Welsh tubs—₩ lb.....	37@40
Western firkins—Yellow—₩ lb.....	38@40
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins.....	42@43
Pennsylvania—Yellow half-tubs.....	38@40
State firkins—Light colored.....	37@38
Western firkins—Light colored.....	34@36
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors...	30@32

The receipts of cheese for the week ending to-day are heavy, being computed at about 27,000 boxes. The export for the week we compute at 2,300,000 pounds. The market has been quite active and steady, notwithstanding the evident fluctuation in Exchange, but the demand has been principally for fine cheese, and fair qualities of farm cheese have been neglected. A very unusual heavy stock for the season is now on the market, much of which is damaged by heat more or less, is not in condition to hold, and therefore pressed for sale. The market closes firmly for find factory-made and extra quality farm dairies, but dull, heavy and declining for second qualities and damaged stock. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made.....	23c.@24c.
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good.	22c.@23c.
State Dairies—extra quality.....	22c.@23c.
State Dairies—fair to good.....	19c.@21c.
Western Reserve—Good to prime.....	16c.@19c.
English Dairy—Eastern.....	19c.@21c.
English Dairy—Western.....	18c.@20c.
Fine-Apple.....	18c.@21c.
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	16c.@17c.

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 340 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22¾c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined sugars are in less request at 33½c.@30c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 60,000 lbs., at 19c. @19½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $1 73@$1 76 ₩ gallon, the market closing tamely.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,150 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., 75 bales Gunny Cloth at 16s., and 19 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1d.; also, by steamer, 125 cases measurement goods and 2,500 half chests Tea at 35s. For Glasgow—14,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d., 100 tcs. Lard, (by steamer,) at 35s. For Bordeaux—an Italian bark, with heavy Pipe Staves at $50.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 21, 1864,
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Koster Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon—8.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania.....	July 23..	New-York.....	Southampton
Etna.....	July 23..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Peruvian.....	July 23..	Quebec.....	Liverpool.
Australasian.....	July 27..	New-York.....	Liverpool
New-York.....	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburgh.....	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Europa.....	Aug. 2..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Olympus.....	Aug. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bermuda.....	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Washing'n.	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	Aug. 10..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bremen.....	Aug. 12..	New-York.....	Southampton
Africa.....	Aug. 17..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Washington.....	Aug. 17..	New-York.....	Havre.
Persia.....	Aug. 24..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa.....	Aug. 27	New York.....	Southampton
Lafayette.....	Sept. 14..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster.....	July 5..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York.....	July 6..	Southampton..	New-York.
Damascus.....	July 7..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Europa.....	July 9..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Marathon.....	July 12..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	July 16..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia.....	July 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	July 23	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	July 30	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin.....	Aug. 2	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....	Boston.
China.....	Aug. 13..	Liverpool.....	New York.
America.....	Aug. 17	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.....	Aug 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen.....	Sept 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty.....	July 21	New-York.....	Havana.
Isaac Bell.....	July 21	New-York.....	Havana.
Evening Star.....	July 23.	New-York.....	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..... 5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..... 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 P. M.
North Mails..... 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

DEAR VIRGINIA—HEARD FROM OUR friends in P. to-yesterday; all well. I have not yet got leave to go there, soon to succeed. Letters from Mr. P. N—— and Mrs Au——; well; prospects bright.
E. R. C——.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers please copy

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. N. G. will escort the returning regiment.

The military will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard, under the command of Col. Trafford, as an escort.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rafferty, they will march out of the west gate of the Park; up Broadway to 59th-st.; through 4th-st. to the Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, where the returning regiment will partake of a banquet. All others belonging to the Sickles' Brigade are respectfully invited to participate.

Aldermen—JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOS. SHANNON.
Councilmen—WM. JOYCE,
ED. M. LAFERTY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 328 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Dies, Silver Plates, etc.
J. D. [illegible], 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL LIFES—LIMA.—W. G. HENLY'S Crystallized Extract of Bullen's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying Linen, and in fact lawn, muslins, &c.; possesses mosquito's efficacy in removing ink stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the worst vestige of soda, lime and other preparations of caustic alkali, as it requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable grocer.

Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d., No. 12 Soho-square, London.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

KINNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-SHORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tincans assorted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART

The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in the rear, and corner of 44th-st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. The premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., architect in this City, who has spared no trouble in perfecting them with all the European and modern improvements, comprising complete accommodation for seventy horses and sixty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms. In addition to which there is a covered rider's arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller mutual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging the merits of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Hagger, No. 47 West 24th-st. the masonry work done by Blackledge & Boota, and the iron-work by W. F. Vander, No. 74 West 40th-st., all of New-York.

Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or rendered at the counting, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only—no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and nothing will be sold with the guarantee connected with the establishment will be strictly promoted. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that at these rates will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be bona fide.

The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that they will establish, which is being successfully done at a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 25th inst., when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office. Circulars.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. L. McINTYRE, corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 1 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land, held on a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, tacks, blowing cylender, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there four dwelling houses and 13 single rooms, comfortably furnished for tenants, beside private dwellings and boarding house, stores, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for shelter ing wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without coking. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address,

PORTER R. FRIEND & CO.,
Box No 602 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout, butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The lot is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly marble, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—The first class store, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; now rents for 11 per cent, and is certain to appreciate rapidly. Also the 3 four-story and basement stores corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, they now bring a large interest on the price asked, and being one of the best business locations in Brooklyn, will rapidly increase in value. Above property will be sold at lowest old prices, and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at Office No 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, ground bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE. The valuable property situated on the east side of Main-st., between Washington-st. and Broadway, in the village of Flushing, will be disposed of upon accommodating terms. Lot No. 1 is 23 feet 6 inches front and rear by 169 feet deep. No. 2, two

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Jenny Lind.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

To Readers of the Times.

On and after to-day, until further notice, the price of the New-York Times will be Four Cents for each single copy. To mail subscribers, $10 per annum; including Sunday morning edition, $12. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and, indeed, of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, which, we hope, will not be of long continuance.

Thursday, July 21, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The "peace negotiations" which have attracted public attention for a few days past, are further elucidated this morning by the publication of the correspondence between Messrs. Horace Greeley and Sanders, Clay and Holcombe, the rebel emissaries at Niagara Falls. The published correspondence does not go as far as previous dispatches indicated, and ends in a general "blow" of indignation at the only terms mentioned by either party, viz.: those addressed "to whom it may concern" by the President, and which embody as conditions precedent to the consideration of any propositions for peace, that they must embrace the restoration of the Union in all its territorial rights, and the extinction of Slavery.

The news from Gen. Sherman continues to be very satisfactory. On Wednesday the rebels came out from the defences of Atlanta and made three separate assaults upon the Union lines, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our troops fought chiefly behind earthworks and suffered very small loss.

The raiding force under Gen. Early seems to be meeting with its deserts, after all. Gen. Averill, on Wednesday, telegraphs that on the night previous the rebel force was divided, Gen. Early moving toward Winchester, and Gen. Breckinridge toward Millwood. On the morning of Wednesday Averill attacked Early, and after a sharp fight defeated him, capturing four cannon, two hundred prisoners, including one Brigadier-General, seriously wounded. The rebel loss was 300 in killed and wounded. Another force, under Gen. Crook, previously succeeded in coming upon the rear of one of the rebel wagon trains, which was destroyed, and 80 prisoners captured. After all, the rebels are not likely to get off without severe punishment.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in their demonstration on Washington, will exceed 2,000. The prisoners represent sixty-three different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen again failed of a quorum yesterday, and were adjourned by the Clerk to next Monday, at 2 P. M. The Common Council have done little or nothing for a month past, and dullness pervades the City departments.

The City's quota under the new call is 23,146—7,000 more than it was under the former call for 500,000 men, notwithstanding the new enrollment. It is remarked that the Fourth District, the smallest in the City in population, has a quota assigned to it only 200 less than that for the Eighth District, which has a population of 200,000 more than the Fourth. The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee should make close inquiry into these facts.

The *Round Table*, of this City, has been suspended. The sole and only reason, the publishers say, consists in the uncertain financial condition of the country, which so affects the price of everything necessary to the making of a literary paper that its conductors deem it imprudent to press the enterprise while the war and its burdens shall continue.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* yesterday morning, we have advices from Hilton Head to the 17th inst. No offensive military operations had taken place on James Island since the return of Gen. Foster's expedition. Our correspondent states that the object of the expedition was simply to draw off as many rebels as possible from Sherman's front; and as it is known that the rebels transferred something like eight thousand veteran Georgia and South Carolina troops to Charleston, it may be inferred that his object was fully accomplished. Fort Sumter had been treated to a furious bombardment from all the batteries on Cummings' Point, and large portions of the *debris* were knocked into the sea. The fifty rebel prisoners have been placed in barracks, constructed expressly for them, where they can receive the full benefit of the rebel fire.

On the 19th inst. a party of five young ladies and three young gentlemen started out from Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, for a moonlight sail. They had been out about an hour, when they discovered that the boat was rapidly filling and sinking. Only one of the party was able to swim, and he, after charging the others to remain in the boat till he could swim ashore, only about 20 rods distant, and get a boat for their rescue, jumped into the water. The others sprang after him, in their terror, and three of the young ladies were drowned. Their bodies were recovered the next day.

Capt. Craig W. Wadsworth has resigned his commission in the cavalry service, to enable him to take charge of his father's estate at Geneseo.

The Stock and Money markets were dull yesterday, and Gold 3 per cent. lower than the day before.

Domestic Produce was generally quite heavy yesterday. Flour fell off 25c.@50c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 5c.@7c., and Corn 2c @3c. ₩ bushel, with moderate transactions. New Mess Pork opened $8@$7 50, and closed $3 50@$4 50 ₩ bbl. lower than the previous day, with restricted sales. Most other articles were depressed and unsettled. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic Dilemma—The New Peace Movement.

There seems to be strong reason for believing that the great Peace Conference which is being held, or talked of, at Niagara, is neither more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a great scale, intended to lighten the burdens of the coming Chicago Convention. The task which this body has before it is one of no ordinary magnitude and difficulty. It has to find a candidate that there is some chance of electing, and plan out a policy which will satisfy at least a majority of the members of the party; and the prospect opened up by the pressure of these obligations is by no means a pleasant one. The candidate has to be a well-known man of war, who is decidedly in favor of peace; a strong upholder and admirer of Slavery, who believes Slavery had better be abolished; a firm believer in the theory of secession, who believes that the practice of secession ought to be resisted at any cost; an opponent of the rebellion, who believes that the South is fully justified in rebelling; a firm supporter of the "Constitution as it is," who does not blame Jeff. Davis for trying to overthrow it; a great admirer of the military and political ability of the Southern leaders, who is fully satisfied that the State militia furnishes the best army that can possibly be put into the field; an opponent of the Conscription Act, and of all volunteering for the war, who thinks our armies ought to be stronger; a good old-school Democrat, who thinks the humble origin of Lincoln and Johnson a complete disqualification for either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency; in short, a man who would like everything done differently, and yet is opposed to all change; who wants everything that he cannot get, and who, while agreeing with everybody, differs from all the rest of the world. The General Committee is anxiously engaged in searching for a gentleman possessing the above qualifications, and hope to find him in time for the convention. So far they have not succeeded; but we believe the difficulty is due to the fact that both the peace men and the conditional war men have to agree upon the selection.

The framing of the platform on which this "coming man" is to take his stand, is attended with very great difficulties. Up to the present the task of "the Opposition" has been confined to finding fault with the Administration. When they come before the country as candidates for power, they have to set forth what they would do were they in Mr. Lincoln's place. Probably no one man in the party would have any difficulty in answering this question, but to answer it in a manner that will please the whole party is a problem surrounded with difficulties. The task before them is to devise a plan for peremptorily crushing the rebellion by making an unconditional peace, for some such plan is necessary to satisfy both sections of the party. It has been long and anxiously considered, but as yet without result; and it seems not unlikely that the present programme of simply abusing "Old Abe" will have to be adhered to. It presents certain advantages, such as that of facility of execution, which are not found in any other that has as yet been suggested.

But it would advance matters greatly if the statement, so often made two years ago, that it was only against the Republican party that the South made war, could now be made good. If it could be made to appear that the South would lay down its arms on easy terms, were the Democratic party in power, it would of course be not unlikely that large numbers of those who are weary of war would try the experiment. Of course they would discover their mistake eventually, but the mischief would be done. The army and the conduct of the war would be for four years in the hands of men to whom the war is detestable, and the army a nuisance, and the Union a doubtful good. It is to help to bring about this desirable consummation that Messrs. Sanders & Co. have offered to negotiate. To be sure, the terms they offer are so far not very palatable. We are to add the Southern debt—about $2,000,000,000—to our own, and undertake to pay it with interest. We would, perhaps, scorn to higgle about the money, for what is money but dross? but then it would go rather hard with a good many of us, as a mere matter of sentiment, to put our hands in our pockets and pay the expenses incurred by the ruffians of the Slave States, led on by scheming political adventurers, in killing our sons and brothers, and bringing to ruin the nation, and blackening it in the eyes of the world. Drat the expense, of course; but the humiliation would be very hard to bear. Then as regards the preservation of the slaves that are still left, we can only say that until we have very strong testimony to the contrary, we shall continue to believe that negro slaves multiply, like the rest of the human species, and that in the South they multiply pretty rapidly. We should, consequently, have in a few years a "Slavery interest" among us, rich, powerful, and discontented as ever. The Abolitionists, we presume, would also survive, and would continue their denunciations of "Southern institutions," and Southern gentlemen would continue their denunciations of the Abolitionists. "Southern rights" would again be declared in danger; the "Southern heart would be fired," and in a very few years we should find ourselves engaged once more in the exchange of shots on the old battle-fields, with new Sanderses, Jewetts and Thompsons offering terms of peace, and new Democrats denouncing the "unnecessary war," and informing us that if everybody behaved properly, everything would be well, and the wolf would lie down with the lamb.

The New Peace Movement and its End.—We publish this morning official copies of the correspondence between certain assumed representatives of the Southern Confederacy and Mr. Greeley, an abstract of part of which was published in yesterday's Times. It will be seen that the whole affair came to an abrupt termination—Messrs. Clay and Holcombe considering that their efforts were repulsed by President Lincoln. In no part of this correspondence are the terms of peace given, said to have been proposed by the rebels.

The New Call for Troops—Futility of the Effort to Obtain Blacks.

A telegram of last night from Albany lets us know that Gov. Seymour will not appoint State agents to recruit negroes in the Southern States, as he does not believe this to be wise or practicable; but if cities or counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for recruiting such soldiers, they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

There is danger that the reliance upon procuring, to any great extent, black men from the rebel States to fill up our quota under the new call for troops, will result only in disappointment, that it will much interfere with the raising of volunteers in the loyal States, and will cause very serious embarrassment to our military operations. The truth is, that no considerable number of soldiers can be obtained from the rebel States, until those States have been pretty thoroughly conquered. As fast as our armies approach the interior of the Slave regions the negroes are removed further and further out of our way. We have never yet been able to lay our hands upon any considerable number of them. The centre of the hive always retires before we approach it; and it is only by sudden and unexpected raids that we can ever get into the midst of this population, before the quelling of the rebellion.

This is the case everywhere. In Arkansas, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Tennessee, in Georgia and in Virginia, it has been, and is entirely out of the question to get hold of any considerable number of the slaves of rebel masters. All our efforts in Tennessee have not yet given us five full regiments, for the reason that the State had been so thoroughly cleared of negroes by their withdrawal further South. The same is the case in Louisiana, with the exception of that part of the State which Gen. Butler got early under his control, and which Gen. Banks has managed to keep. We do not know precisely how many black troops Gen. Banks has enlisted, but we believe he has succeeded in getting a greater number than have been collected in any other Military Department. In Mississippi we found, during Grant's sudden and rapid march to Jackson, that the rebels had been before us, and that the slaves whom we had expected to find in large numbers upon the Pearl River, had already been hurried east of the Tombigbee. In Northwestern Georgia Sherman now finds precisely the same condition of things. Cattle and negroes are alike driven away from his line of march, and although he is now really in the heart of the negro country, it is a negro country no longer. Grant's unexpected transfer of his army to the south of the James River has been the occasion of a similar experience. At the very next door to his present position lie Dinwiddie and Amelia Counties, two of the blackest counties in all Virginia; but we have got no negroes from them, and have been able to get none, with the single exception of a body of four or five hundred that Wilson succeeded in bringing through from his raid. No doubt another raid sent into those counties would find that the slaves had already disappeared, having gone toward Danville, or toward the centre of North Carolina.

Under these circumstances the expectation that recruiting agents, with bounties to pay, will be able to get at the receptacles of the slave population is futile. If a slave, stimulated by the hope of freedom, with the knowledge that he can find friends, protection and good wages, with employment for his wife and children, as soon as he reaches the Union lines, cannot pass through those of the rebels, it is in vain to hope that the additional attraction of $300 bounty will bring him.

But it would be a cause of great regret to us at home if we should find that useless efforts in the South should be allowed to slacken our energy in the North, and it, in the attempt to procure soldiers where we cannot get them, we should omit the necessary means of getting them where they can certainly be had. This is the judgment of men with the greatest knowledge of the matter. It is that of Gen. Sherman and of Gen. Grant also, and no men can be better qualified than they, by experience and observation, to give a well-founded opinion.

Let our fellow-citizens, then, here and over the State, and throughout the North, labor ceaselessly and with all their might to raise soldiers for the army of the Union, among our own able-bodied and patriotic population.

The Peace Movement in North Carolina.—The Richmond *Examiner*, as will be seen by the article we copy from it, finds the new movement in North Carolina for peace very formidable. The election for Governor of the State comes off next month, and the question that divides the contending political parties, is whether North Carolina will continue allied to the other Southern States in carrying on the rebellion, or whether she will abandon the alliance and attempt to make a separate peace with the North. Large numbers of citizens, it seems, are in favor of the latter course.

The Richmond paper argues that while North Carolina may have a constitutional right to secede from the Confederacy, yet the attempt to exercise that right would instantly involve her in war with the other rebel States. "She may secede," it is said, "if the deserting interest, the deserting principle, and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing; but at least, let her understand the consequences." It further hints that all who vote the peace ticket may be seized at the polls and impressed into the rebel army.

This disaffection in North Carolina with the rebellion is chronic; and though the feeling has not yet, and probably will not now, weigh militarily in our favor, it is an excellent sign for the future.

The Inevitable Bragg.

The most encouraging piece of news which has reached us with regard to Sherman's position in Georgia, is that Gen. Bragg has gone to Atlanta to exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army. This only is sufficient to remove all doubts as to the ultimate success of Sherman's operations. There are not many Generals to whom the Union cause is more deeply indebted than to Gen. Bragg, and the assistance which he has rendered it is all the more creditable to him, as his sympathies must of course be altogether on the rebel side. No matter how this war may end, no true Unionist can ever forget the valuable coöperation which Gen. Rosecrans received from him in Tennessee, during the retreat from Murfreesboro; and it was, in fact, in no small degree to the masterly combinations of the Confederate leader that we got into Chattanooga without firing a shot. If we were indebted to him for no other service than this, the burden of our obligations would be great; but he did not stop here. Finding our army was in great straits at Chattanooga for supplies, he generously let us have Lookout Valley, and believing that Longstreet's presence on Missionary Ridge was probably embarrassing us, he dispatched that officious and turbulent personage to Knoxville, and left himself for Dalton, when requested to do so by Gen. Grant. There has, in short, not been a single stage in this excellent man's career since this war began, in which he has not afforded us valuable facilities for the accomplishment of the great work which our armies have before them.

We consider, therefore, the arrival of such an old and tried friend at Atlanta as a happy omen. We may feel satisfied that if he begins to "supervise" there, he will, before many days, "supervise" the city, if not the garrison, into Gen. Sherman's hands. In fact, we think his employment on such a mission as that which Jefferson Davis is said to have assigned to him, is a far stronger indication of the desire of the rebel Government for peace than any that is afforded by the presence of Sanders, Thompson & Company at Niagara. When Bragg appears in the field, he "means business," not talk. Instead of making propositions, he hands us over States, fortresses, rivers, armies and cities, anything and everything that comes in his way.

The Enemy's Concealment of His Strength.

While conjecture is still employed to find a correct estimate of the rebel force recently north of the Potomac, it is worth while calling to mind that all that is to this day known of the actual strength in numbers of the armies, in the invasions of 1862 and 1863, is the product of tolerably feasible guessing. We know, with something approaching to certainty, that particular corps and particular divisions fought at South Mountain, at Antietam, and at Gettysburgh, and upon these ascertained facts we have founded some approximate estimate of the number of men Lee brought over the river on each occasion, and of the number he took back. And these estimates must supply the place of reliable returns, until the Confederacy itself, with all its official arcana, is fairly turned inside out. For it has been from the very outset of the war a fundamental point in the military policy of Davis and Lee to deceive as to the actual rebel strength, wherever such deception was possible, either in great actions, or in what might be called such by-play as the late Northern incursion.

The means employed on this latest occasion to conceal the real strength of the forces under Early and Breckinridge, were well contrived and deserve to be noticed. It appears that the corps, or whatever we may call it, that came North was made up of several small divisions, and that these divisions had been drawn from various other corps. So that, even if the captured raiders should be tempted to give our commanders a true statement as to whose men they were, such a statement in itself would be well calculated to deceive, since every rebel corps in the Virginia army was represented, and probably half the divisions of the same army as well. It is easy to see how, at least in the case of inexperienced questioners, such a disposition of the rebel force was calculated to deceive; how each separate answer would seem to swell the proportions of the advancing enemy—one prisoner hailing from Longstreet's corps, another from Hill's, a third from Ewell's, and all apparently answering equally without concert or evasion.

It is probable that the real strength of the National forces may on grave occasions have been equally well concealed from the enemy. This, as we know, was the case when Grant made his famous *detour* by way of Jackson and the Big Black in his march to Vicksburgh. But we have to remember that it has never been held so absolutely essential to the success of great strategic operations with us to prevent the number of our forces being known, as it has been for Lee. The rebel General has so often found it expedient to make his force show double at given points, that he has reduced the system of concealment as it were, to a science. And by means of it he has served two great purposes. He has found it made timid Generals halt, and hesitate, and calculate, and intrench, instead of dashing upon his lines when they were comparatively weak. He has found, too, that his system of compelling his opponents to see double has helped to keep up the appearance of his strength before the world. In both ways he has gained by it. How long it shall serve his purpose, Grant and Sherman must determine.

Gen. Johnston's Career.

Now that Gen. Jo. Johnston's career seems to be nearly closed, we may say that he affords one of the best examples on record of a great military reputation based on nothing better than college success. Johnston had never won a battle, or done anything else by which soldiers acquire reputation, when he was appointed to the command of the force that was to relieve Vicksburgh; and yet it was the universal opinion both North and South that he was an able officer, and was capable of great things. It is hardly possible that his march from Patterson's front, and timely arrival at Bull Run, or his conduct during the brief period he had command of the main rebel army on the Peninsula, two years ago, had anything to do with this. The only service he rendered the unfortunate Pemberton, at Vicksburgh, was to send him some concise lectures on the art of war, just when it was too late to profit by them. When Bragg had manœuvred Rosecrans from Nashville into Chattanooga, Johnston was put in his place, and was immediately invested with the same unbounded and utterly baseless confidence as before. The Southern people expected to hear every day that he had destroyed Sherman's army, without being able to assign a single reason for it, beyond the opinion formed of him by his comrades at college. It is to be hoped that by this time the public, both North and South, is beginning to be aware of the wide interval which separates the brilliant student from the successful soldier, the strategist of the closet from the strategist of the field, and to recognize the large share which the moral qualities have in making an able General.

In Johnston and McClellan this war has furnished two very conspicuous and striking additions to the list of scholars whose star has shone in the study, but paled on the battle-field. The most prominent name to be found on it is, of course, that of Jomini, who though, perhaps, possessing a deeper theoretical knowledge of military art than any man that ever lived or wrote, failed most miserably when appointed Chief of the Staff in Russia.

Gen. Wallace on Future Incursions.—It will hardly be disputed that during the late incursion of Early's men into Maryland, Gen. Wallace showed a more thorough appreciation of what the emergency demanded, a more resolute purpose to discover and face the actual danger, whatever it might be, and did more practical service than any other military officer north of the Potomac. It is in keeping with this forethought and energy to find Gen. Wallace now actively at work in stirring up the citizens of Baltimore to prepare for possible future emergencies. He has ordered, as a premium for loyal exertion, that the brigade Commanders in his department shall procure lists of all citizens who rendered service during the recent raid. These lists are to be furnished to the city government and are to constitute rolls of honor for future reference.

Having thus created an order of merit, which it may be hoped will only be awarded where it properly belongs, the Commanding General proposes that the companies formed for military defence during the excitement shall continue their organizations, and he offers to coöperate with the civil authorities in arming and drilling them, with the view of having the companies formed into regiments and brigades, and thus become the National Guard of Baltimore. New-York City, we may say, should not forget that at the time of our great riot in July of last year, the loyal citizens of Baltimore, as soon as they got the news of it, offered to forward one or more regiments of citizen soldiers to help in quelling our mob.

In this way the city cannot hereafter be taken by surprise. It will have—what has been sadly wanting in other bordering communities—confidence in itself. It will win general respect, and, if need be, a double share of outside support. The same chance is open to other districts which we need not name, but which will continue to enjoy a most inglorious repute, until they begin to show some degree of self-reliance, and some reasonable share of courage, energy and spirit.

The City Clerks.—The clerks of this City, engaged in the dry goods and other business, are about to appeal to their employers for an increase of salary. We understand that there has been no general increase in the rate of compensation for this hard-working and intelligent class of the community since the opening of the war. The price of board, the price of clothing, and the cost of living generally, has nearly doubled within the last two years; and many clerks with families or relatives dependent upon them find it realle difficult to pay their way. The clerks propose no strikes, no combination and no offensive movement of any kind, but simply to ask that their liberal and prosperous employers give their case consideration and mete out to them a measure of justice.

Ritchie's Series of Union Portraits.—The civil and military heroes of the war are at last in a fair way to have their faces handed down to posterity in a manner worthy of their fame. Messrs. Derby & Miller, of No. 5 Spruce-street, send us as an earnest of a work which they have undertaken, magnificent steel plate engravings of President Lincoln, and of Gens. Grant and Hancock. As regards the fidelity of the likenesses, it is enough to say that they are after photographs by Brady, and that they are engraved by Mr. A. H. Ritchie. It is safe to predict that neither as pictures or portraits will this series be surpassed. Notwithstanding the recent rapid advance in labor and material, each likeness is to be sold at the low price of $1.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 21.

The Government received dispatches from Gen. Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss; but the enemy, coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, became more exposed and suffered greater loss.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the United States, on the 19th instant, was one billion seven hundred and ninety-six million, two hundred and three thousand, sixty-six dollars ninety-four cents, against one billion, seven hundred ninety million, thirty-three thousand five hundred sixty-nine dollars thirty-four cents on the 12th instant, being an increase of one million, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred ninety-seven dollars sixty cents.

AN ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

An order has been issued to-day at the War Office, by Secretary Stanton, forbidding all persons employed in the several bureaus from communicating any information whatever respecting the business of the Department to any person not on duty in one of the offices, without the written or verbal authority of the Secretary. As the War Office has never been a very fruitful source of information, there are probably few whose resources in that direction will be greatly curtailed by this order.

A PRECIOUS RASCAL.

The notorious Clarence Randolph Young, who gained so unenviable a reputation as paymaster or purser of the Confederate war steamer *Alabama*, has been heard from. After deserting a wife and family in Georgia previous to his career as a pirate, he has further immortalized himself by leaving a second wife in England, to whom he was married, and is now on his way out to the Northern States.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Official instructions, in accordance with provisions of the recent law regulating trade in insurrectionary States, which have been in course of preparation since the adjournment of Congress, will be issued from the Treasury Department in a few days.

MR. SEWARD VISITS POINT LOOKOUT.

Secretary Seward and his son, the Assistant Secretary, went down the Potomac this morning on a revenue cutter to visit Point Lookout. The statement in the Washington papers that Mr. Seward has gone to New-York is, therefore, incorrect.

VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS.

The rumor of the resignation of Secretary Stanton has brought down upon the President innumerable letters of suggestion and recommendation as to the proper person to fill the duties of the War Office. These come from all sorts of persons, from Governors of States downward, and nominate every conceivable candidate, famous and obscure. Mr. Lincoln would probably be more indebted to these volunteer counselors if the reported retirement of Mr. Stanton did not happen to be news to him.

REPORT IN RELATION TO SEMMES.

The reports of an official demand having been made on the British Government for the rendition of Semmes are without foundation.

MR. WAKEMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Postmaster Wakeman, of New-York, arrived here this morning on important business. He has had a lengthy interview with the President, to-day, and left for home this evening.

APPOINTMENT FOR ILLINOIS.

Silas Cobb has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth District of Illinois, vice N. M. B. Harrison, resigned.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following list comprises all deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the Hospitals to-day: Addison Green, Co. E, 112th; T. Denis, Co. F, 179th; John McDermott, Co. H, 71st; Louis Walters, Co. F, 48th; Edward Cremer, Co. A, 43d; Edward Zelph, Co. H, 5th Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, July 21.

THE STATE QUOTAS.

The quotas of the States under the recent call for five hundred thousand men have been sent to the respective Governors. The quota of the District of Columbia is nearly three thousand. There is now an excess of four hundred and fifty over all former calls.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

A short time ago a $50 counterfeit note was sent, among other papers, to the Treasury Department. It is only tolerably well executed, but calculated to deceive a mere casual observer. The Treasury has also specimens of counterfeit fifty cent notes, both engraved and lithographed. A careful comparison with the genuine will show their spuriousness.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

It has not yet been decided whether the seven-thirty Treasury notes to be issued, shall be convertible into five or six per cent. United States bonds. The latter description will probably be determined on by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Arrangements are being made to organize the postal money-order system. Some weeks will undoubtedly elapse before it is put into operation, owing to the particularity and care required to perfect the machinery to insure complete success.

A DESERTER SENTENCED.

Acting Third Assistant William J. Moffitt, of the navy, has recently been found guilty by a court-martial of deserting from the Boston Navy-yard and from the United States steamer *Admiral* at New-York, and been sentenced to be reduced to the rating of a first-class fireman, to serve for the term of two years and to forfeit all pay now due him. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sentence to be carried into effect.

Query Concerning the Enrollment Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me, if, under the existing Conscription Law, there is any provision for the exemption of an only son, with aged and infirm parents dependent upon him for support.

Yours respectfully, C. C.

New-York, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

There is no provision for exemptions under the present law, except for physical disability, and every able-bodied drafted person must either serve himself, or furnish a substitute.—Ed. Times.

Volunteers for One Hundred Days Not Exempt.

Albany, Thursday, July 21.

In answer to an inquiry made by Gov. Seymour of Provost-Marshal-General Fry, the latter replies that the one-hundred days' volunteers are liable to be drafted, but their hundred days will be credited to them on their term of service under the draft.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

Kansas City, Thursday, July 21.

On Sunday night, as Capt. Moses, with forty-seven men of the Second Colorado, was scouting near Fredericksburgh, Clay County, Mo., they came upon 200 bushwhackers. The advance of the rebels were dressed in Federal uniform, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately afterward charged upon our troops, and a bloody little fight ensued.

Capt. Moses finally ordered his men to retreat.

The rebel loss was sixteen killed and four wounded. Our loss was six killed and four wounded.

Capt. Moses had five bullets put through his clothing, and his horse was shot four times—but both escaped.

Major Richards, with 250 men, immediately pursued the guerrillas in the direction of Knoxville, Ray County, when they broke into small bands and scattered to the bush.

The Ammonoosuc.

Boston, Thursday, July 21.

The magnificent war steamship *Ammonoosuc* was successfully launched, to-day, at the Navy-yard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

THE REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, J. M. WOTTON commander, from Port Royal, S. C., July 17, having in tow the steam-transport *America*, disabled, arrived yesterday morning.

The fifty rebel officers have been sent to Cummings' Point. They will occupy buildings put up expressly for them.

Sumter had been subjected to a very heavy fire from the Morris Island batteries. The shelling of Charleston is continued. Sometimes thirty or forty shots a day are sent into the city.

Nearly all the troops have returned from the recent expedition.

A party of six or eight refugees lately came across the lines. They state that Union prisoners are treated in the most inhuman manner by their captors.

BY FLAG OF TRUCE TO PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Charleston papers of the 15th inst. were received. They contain a report to the effect that the rebels—40,000 strong—are skirmishing around Fort De Russy, Washington. They also report that one corps of SHERMAN'S army had crossed the Chattahoochee; also, that JOHNSTON was falling back on Atlanta.

OFF CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 14.

Died on board the *Fulton*, in consequence of being overheated, WILLIAM NOONAN, a coal passer. His remains were buried at Hilton Head, S. C.

THURSDAY, July 20—7 A. M.

Died on board steamer *Fulton*, of chronic diarrhœa, JOHN PATTEN, Co. C, Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment; buried at sea; effects turned over to the Captain of his company.

The propeller *Karnac* and *Star of the South* had sailed from Port Royal for New-Orleans on the 14th inst.

July 18, 2 P. M., southwest of Cape Fear, spoke United States gunboat *Gettysburgh*. She reported the Confederate steamer *Florida* to have been 40 miles south of Cape Henry.

July 19, 5:30 P. M., 30 miles north Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with a United States gunboat cruising.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton* are Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, lady and servant; Col. W. H. H. DAVIS, Col. L. T. BARNEY, Lieut.-Col. P. PINZO, lady and daughter.

Purser MCMANUS will receive our thanks for prompt delivery of our news packages.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

A Fight on John's Island—A Rebel Battery Surprised and Captured—Movements of the Fleet—Our Losses and those of the Rebels.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

A FIGHT ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

The troops under Gen. HATCH, which landed on John's Island the 1st inst., brought the expedition in that section to a successful close last Saturday—having on that day been attacked twice by the enemy, repulsing him each time with a severe loss. On Friday night Gen. HATCH's main position was about five miles southwest or Legareville. Some distance in the advance, with his right resting near Stono River, was Gen. SAXTON, with a small detached force. Friday evening Gen. SAXTON sent four companies of the Twenty-sixth Regiment colored troops to reconnoitre the northern portion of the island. Having advanced a few miles, they came across a rebel battery, which they flanked and captured; but the enemy succeeded in getting off his artillery, which consisted of two or three light field pieces. The troops then withdrew to the main column.

On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, the enemy, numbering six or seven thousand strong, made an assault on the entire length of Gen. HATCH's line. The rebels were handsomely repulsed. A short time thereafter they made another assault, more vigorous and desperate than the first; but with a similar result. Our men had complete control of the causeway down which the rebels advanced, and used the artillery with such excellent effect that it is computed the rebels lost three or four hundred men in that charge alone. The enemy did not renew the attack, and was too severely crippled to follow our forces when they left the field to embark on transports for the purpose of prosecuting operations elsewhere.

JAMES ISLAND.

No offensive military movements have transpired on James Island since the date of my last dispatches. The troops under Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNING having captured one line of the enemy's works and two guns, and having ascertained the strength and position of the rebel forces, withdrew to their old position on Folly Island, Saturday and Sunday, in order the more readily to cooperate in future movements.

THE FLEET.

The monitors and gunboats, since they have been in position in Stono River, have exhibited some truly excellent practice. Battery Pringle has been completely silenced three different times. The rebels on James Island at the right of the Stono, were obliged to take a position beyond the range of the 15-inch guns, while at the left, on John's Island, they did not venture over a safe distance.

THE RESULT.

of the expedition has been all that Gen. FOSTER anticipated. People must not deceive themselves into the belief that he contemplated the capture of Charleston, Savannah, or any other prominent point. He simply left Hilton Head with the view of drawing as many rebels as possible from SHERMAN'S front; and we argue he has successfully accomplished that object, inasmuch as the rebels are known from direct sources to have transferred to Charleston something like eight thousand troops. It must also be remembered that while operations were in progress about Charleston, JOHNSTON was retiring from his strong position at Kenesaw Mountain. The troops Gen. HATCH had to contend against on John's Island were Georgia and South Carolina veterans—a fact which goes far to sustain the belief that they were called from JOHNSTON'S force. To sum up the result of the expedition in a few words, I have only to put in writing the statement made by several officers, to the effect that this was really the only successful raid that had been sent out in this department during their two years of service in it. With reference to future movements, I must remain reticent. Suffice it to remark that the troops under Gen. FOSTER *will be kept on the move.*

THE LOSSES

on our side in killed and wounded are insignificant. From the time the expedition left Hilton Head, the surgeons report but 167 casualties. We can only approximate to the rebel losses, which we have every reason to believe will not fall short of 500 killed and wounded. From the signal tower a train of ambulances and stretchers, reaching over a mile in length, was observed moving toward the main land after the engagement on Saturday.

THE FIGHTING QUALITIES

of our troops, especially the colored portion, has been developed to an encouraging extent by the movements of the past few days. Several regiments, that had not before been under fire, acquitted themselves with a more than ordinary degree of spirit and dash. It was the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Regiment that assaulted, seized and held the rebel intrenchments, and captured two guns, on James Island. It was the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Regiment that on John's Island led the advance, captured a rebel earth work, and bravely stood up against the yells, fire and bayonets of a horde of Georgia and South Carolina chivalry. A little more marching, a little more bivouacking, and a little more fighting, will make these same troops more than a match for an equal number of the flower of the rebel army. On that account alone an expedition is productive of very important results.

SUMTER.

Since Thursday of last week Fort Sumter has been subjected to a tremendous fire from all the batteries on Cummings' Point. The bombardment will be continued for several days to come, it being the intention of Gen. FOSTER to make a thorough demolition of the structure. Gen. FOSTER will repair to Morris Island to-day or to-morrow, for the purpose of making personal observations of the firing.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter—The Rebel Officers Under Fire—Miscellaneous.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the department since the date of my dispatches sent by the *Carolina* three days ago.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER recently returned from Morris Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was kept up during the entire week. Large portions of the debris have been knocked into the sea.

Within the past few days an unusual number of shells have been sent into Charleston.

The fifty rebel prisoners have been placed under rebel fire at Cummings' Point. They occupy barracks constructed expressly for them.

A boat just in from Florida reports everything as quiet in that district.

Refugees from Savannah give information concerning the cruel treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels. Thousands of prisoners are penned up together in a small open space, unprovided with tents or buildings of any kind, and, in order to shield themselves against the scorching sun, they lie down and bury themselves in the sand. The food consists of coarse rye or flour, and is dealt out in quantities so spare that hundreds of the men die weekly through sheer starvation.

Active operations are soon to be resumed and vigorously prosecuted.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour and Negro Recruiting—State Agents not to be Appointed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 20.

Gov. SEYMOUR will not appoint State Agents to recruit in the Southern States. He does not believe this to be wise or practicable. If cities or counties choose to pay bounties and appoint agents for recruiting such soldiers they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THEIR EXPULSION.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, July 20.

Advices from Chillicothe state that THORNTON was twenty miles south of there this morning, where he told his men he was going to Howard County; but it is believed that he will try and cross the Missouri River and get South.

A scout sent South from here, reports that three hundred guerrillas are near Bloomington.

Gen. FISK's appeals for men to drive out the guerrillas are being rapidly responded to.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THORNTON's guerrillas, nearly five hundred strong are in Carroll County to-day.

They will probably make an effort to cross the Missouri River.

Gen. FISK is pressing them hard, but his force is insufficient to effect much. The loyalists are rallying to his standard, however, and Northwestern Missouri will soon be too hot a place for the bushwackers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 20.

Sandwich Islands advices of June 25 say that a majority of the members elected to the Constitutional Convention are opposed to any changes in the mode of Government already proposed.

Liberal contributions are being collected for the Sanitary Commission.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention have finally rejected the proposition to aid the Pacific Railroad, and have adopted one providing for taxing the products of the mines.

Gen. MCDOWELL has issued an order requiring passengers on ocean steamers and ships to give up their arms to the Captain of the vessel and permit an examination of their baggage. The object is to prevent the probable danger of attempts to take possession of steamers on this coast by pirates sailing as passengers.

The confession of one of the recently arrested stage robbers implicates some prominent men, and leads to the suspicion of secession designs.

Fire at Manayunk.

NIXON'S PAPER MANUFACTORY PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 21.

A fire broke out in NIXON's mills and extensive paper manufactory at Manayunk last night. The main building and straw departments were destroyed. The southern portion of the mills used for the manufacture of pulp, was partially saved. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $120,000. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. The destruction of these mills is a serious loss, as several newspaper establishments and book publishers relied upon them for supplies of paper.

The loss of NIXON is estimated at $150,000; insurance $70,000. RING & BROTHER, woolen yarn spinners, lose $24,000. The total loss will amount to $200,000.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 20.

The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis yesterday evening, has arrived here with fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis papers of yesterday are received here, but they contain nothing additional in regard to the expedition of Gen. A. J. SMITH, to that contained in the dispatch already transmitted over the wires.

Massachusetts Regiments.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 21.

The steamers *Montauk*, with the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and the *Weybossett* with part of the Fifteenth and First Massachusetts, arrived here to-day from Baltimore.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts arrived here this morning, overland.

The veterans are having a splendid reception.

The Fire at Castleton, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 21.

The fire at Castleton was first discovered in the freight-house of the Barge Company, and spread so quickly that it entirely destroyed that building, the large hotel near the depot, four dwellings and two barns. In the freight-house was a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss $50,000; insurance $10,000.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 21.

Boats are passing Fultonville. The break at Spraker's is closed. Prior to 11 A. M., to-day, two loads of wheat, one of corn and one of oats, had passed.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or NEWS SUMMARY—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of importance, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

OWING to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

JULY 11, 1864 No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,

WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Notice to Lawyers.—Wanted, a shrewd, energetic and perfectly reliable lawyer, to go into the Eastern States for about two months, to settle some controversies relating to real estate. Address A. Z., care of Fish & Haines, No 729 Broadway, giving name and references. None others noticed.

Parent Automatic or Self-Acting Fan and FLY-DISPERSING MACHINES—Newly invented; about size of a solar lamp; insure perfect luxury, without effort, and prevent annoyance by flies. For sale by S. G. WALKER, No. 60 Cedar-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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Second-hand Safes for sale cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

FROST—WELLS.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. Noah H. Wells, Mr. MILTON FROST and JULIA MONTGOMERY, daughter of Albert Wells, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

ANDRUS.—Drowned, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on Saturday, June 25, CHARLES S. ANDRUS, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

BROKAW.—On Thursday morning, July 21, ALEXANDER MOORE, only son of Joseph and Jane E. K. Brokaw, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 23, at 12 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

BOSTWICK.—On Wednesday, July 20, MINNIE BOSTWICK, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Dr. L. De V. Wilder, No. 65 West 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Geneva papers please copy.

CLARK.—While in defence of his country, in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, July 19, GEORGE CLARK, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COOPER.—At Stono Landing, S. C., on Saturday, July 9, suddenly, of disease of the heart, FREDERICK A. COOPER, late of New-York City.

GARRETT.—On Thursday morning, July 21, WILLIAM A. GARRETT, late of Coburg, C. W.

His funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, Henry A. Garrett, No. 28 West 33d-st., at 4 o'clock this day, (Friday,) 22d inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21, of typhoid fever, AARON G. HAVILAND, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, at Purchase, on Seventh day, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet this 7 o'clock A. M. train from New-York at Rye depot, New-Haven Railroad.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, July 20, Mrs. LUCY P. HOWELL, relict of the late Caleb Howell.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 329 West 23d-st., without further invitations.

MARSH.—At his residence Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, July 18, NATHANIEL MARSH, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 3 o'clock boat from New-York.

NOBLE.—On Wednesday, July 20, of croup, JAMES ROBERT, youngest child of John and Isabella Noble aged 2 years and 9 months.

The remains were interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

OSBORN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, EDWARD ROLLESTON, youngest child of LEWIS A. and FANNIE J. Osborn, aged 5 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 20, after a short illness, Major SAMUEL S. PARKER, aged 37 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Oriental Lodge No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday, July 20, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, mother of the late Edwin Pierson, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PODHRADSKY.—On Thursday, July 21, after a lingering illness, EMILY C., infant daughter of Charles V. and Elizabeth A. Podhradsky, aged 9 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 69 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RIKER.—At Goshen, Orange County, VASHTI W., wife of James Riker, of Harlem, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) the 22d, at 3 P. M., from the Congregational Chapel, corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, N. Y.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 21, ARTHUR C., youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 182 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.; also the members of Bethesda Baptist Church.

☞ California papers please copy.

VANVELSOR.—On Wednesday evening, July 20, LILLY, youngest daughter of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

WATSON.—On Thursday, July 21, of cholera infantum, IRA PHILLIP, youngest son of Thomas H. and Charlotte S. Watson, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Lewis-st.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, July 21, CORDELIA R. YOUNG, wife of Joseph B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 East 4th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—July 21, 1864.
51, 14, 64, 67, 27, 48, 65, 74, 45, 35, 68, 49, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—July 21, 1864.
4, 9, 39, 18, 67, 63, 37, 65, 75, 40, 1, 16, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 345.—July 21, 1864.
53, 29, 41, 77, 59, 17, 35, 76, 38, 16, 49, 42, 54.

CLASS 346.—July 21, 1864.
87, 70, 2, 47, 3, 73, 27, 22, 30, 11, 72, 31, 61.

E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 383 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☞

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

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WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
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By the Author of
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and by
CAPT. WISE, U. S. N.

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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CAPTAIN BRAND,
OF THE "CENTIPEDE."
A PIRATE OF EMINENCE IN THE WEST INDIES:
HIS LOVES AND EXPLOITS.
BY
HARRY GRINGO,
(H. A. WISE, U. S. N.)
With Illustrations.
8vo. Cloth, $2; Paper, 61 cts.

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A volume that will rank with the very best naval productions of the New or Old World, and the name of Wise will be associated with those of Fenimore Cooper, Marryatt, Basim, "The Old Sailor," Herman Melville, and Seaward. The story is stirring and exciting in the extreme, and admirably constructed; the language is earnest, natural and vigorous; the characters are traced with artistic skill; and there is an honest, jovial, genial tone throughout its pages, which cannot fail to win the favor of every reader whose object is to be amused and interested.

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For those who love a good stirring sea story, full of excitement and action—fierce encounters with pirates—breathless pursuits of the enemy—hairbreadth 'scapes and occasional fatal results—with an account of Captain Brand and his crew in their hiding-place in the Isle of Pines, and the terribly evil end they all met at last, may find it all written down with great spirit and vigor in these chronicles of Lieutenant Wise, known to lovers of nautical stories as "Harry Gringo." Tales about pirates have a fascination that no stories about good heroes, whether soldiers or sailors, can ever hope to rival.

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The tribe of Maryatts and Coopers is necessarily limited, and just at the present day we are aware of no man who can give us a good nautical novel except Lieutenant Wise of the United States Navy.

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A well-told story, full of interest, which is kept up to the last.

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To sum up the whole by saying that all is brilliant and fascinating, will answer all reasonable purposes. In the first part of "Maurice Dering" the reader is held in ecstacy, as it were, by an affectionate, manly grasp of the hand, but later on he starts to find himself fascinated.

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Showing how he died from GOTHAM, and sojourned in the City of SWINE-SIN-NAUGHTY, and became exceeding rich, and returned to GOTHAM; and sought to be one of the chief officers of the
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Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A

FINANCIAL.

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REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1-64.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
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H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
GOLDEN, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Amounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANDUZER, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN.	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. C. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUGBEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 108, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGage in sums of from $2,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$6,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,231
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,302,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Monroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Hastings, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Schutter, or Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham.
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John B. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Seedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Hebbard, of Schuchardt & Hebbard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heinemann & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N.Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York.
Charles G. Landon, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM TELOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougement De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Isolin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Herenberg, Goesler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regten & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PEAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FISK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. HILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD A. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CONNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS MCLELAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 136 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,842 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER for New-Jersey and other States—No. 5 Rockman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Fifth Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 20, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

B. H. LAMFORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $241,946 91,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of the Government tax of 5 per cent., on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 6th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 25.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES HARVEY, } Secretaries.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 29th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

[KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.

By order.
D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August next, to the holders of the Consolidated Stock, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1-64.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and cancelled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 104 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD REMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Sec'retary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 1st proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

R. H. BELL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the sealed pattern sets in the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract tender of no avail, and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will attend to execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for)," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. H. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Pa

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4¾ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅝-inch nozzle averaging from 210 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock, on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of about yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. The blanket to be seven-five (7 5) inches long by seven (7) inches wide, and of the weight of 3 1-4 lbs., or 3 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs, will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Delivering must be made as follows, viz.: One-twenty-fifth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bides, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6.15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., 11.10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 1 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Newark.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vest ge eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call and send, or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimony to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, thus guarding you against the evils of a body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BE tween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals, of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diploma in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¾ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 28 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,500 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $30
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,824	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	96	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,060 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 43, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BALL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. GRAHAM, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 39 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; Intermediate, $55; steerage, $35. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin, $ 0, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Talman, form a Day Line for Albany from Jacobs-street, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. Fare as low as other routes. The new steamer THOMAS CLEVER will leave pier foot of Canal-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh, 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7 10, Cold Spring, 7 25, West Point, 7 55, Cozzens, 7 40, Grassy Point, 8 25, arriving at New-York, 10 30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAVIS, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Pier 28, foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING

OF THE

SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

WILL BE HELD ON THE

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay. $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 36 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1¾ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay. $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. $100 entrance, $50 forfeit. $400 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $900. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $260, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The land accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. D. CRANE and R. W. FORBES, under the firm name of H. D. CRANE & CO., is by mutual consent, from this date, dissolved.

H. D. CRANE,
R. W. FORBES.

H. D. CRANE will alone sign in liquidation.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship existing in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN has been dissolved by the death of Milton G. Rathbun, one of the members of said firm.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT,
Surviving General Partner.
ALEXANDER STOBO, Special Partner.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by and between the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & MOORE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of manufacturing and buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto.

Agnes Alice Abbatt, who resides in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and Washington Irving Moore, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, are the only general partners; and Alexander Stobo, who resides in the town of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, is the only special partner.

The said Alexander Stobo, the said special partner, has actually contributed in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of $15,000. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, 1867.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT,
WASHINGTON I. MOORE,
ALEXANDER STOBO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS.

Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York; that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
R. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
} General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON LOYD, GRAHAM BLANDY and WM. H. LOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILSON LOYD,
GRAHAM BLANDY,
WM. H. LOYD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATR

THE REBEL RAID.

Continued from the First Page.

appropriated his cattle, five mules, one horse and two Shetland ponies. The two ponies were sent back by Gen. BARDENBRIDGE after his retreat. Some old liquors, stores, &c., were taken for the benefit of BARDENBRIDGE'S mess.

Not far from the spring stands the remains of Postmaster-General BLAIR'S residence. Judging from the walls, it was a much finer edifice than that of the elder BLAIR.

REBEL SURGEONS.

Leaving the place we went on to a rebel hospital camp, a mile or so further on, where we met three rebel surgeons, who had in charge their wounded. We found them very agreeable in conversation, and readily gave us all the information they were at liberty to give. They were left behind on the retreat to take care of their own wounded. They had their own hospital stores and, strange to say, a small barrel of genuine Confederate whisky, direct from Richmond. Their uniforme were gray, of better material than is usually seen on rebel officers.

THEIR OPINION OF THE RAID.

Their losses in the fight they placed at 150. They were certain it would not exceed this number.

They conversed with great frankness and laughed at the excitement they had created in Washington. They said this was their third annual visit, and they should surely come back again in '65. It was an expedition sent expressly to replenish the exhausted stores of their army, and that they had no intention of taking Washington but only to give us a big scare, which they flattered themselves they had accomplished. As regards the number of men comprising their force they were silent, but enough was gleaned to believe that no more than 15,000 crossed the Potomac, and it is doubtful if there were as many.

THEY ARE FAVORITES WITH THE LADIES.

There were many visitors to see the surgeons, and quite a large number of ladies, who expressed themselves delighted with their society. They begged buttons from their coats as keepsakes, giving them some trifling article in return as a memento of their visit. Delicacies were brought to them, and every attention is paid their wants. Instead of being treated as prisoners they were féted as conquerors. Surgeon COVERT, the surgeon in charge, said to me, "These ladies are in love with us dirty Confeds and have treated us splendidly." I thought so too, and that I would'nt mind being myself a prisoner under such favorable circumstances. I gave them the TIMES of last Friday, and they read Mr. SWINTON'S article on the raid, pronouncing it the fairest account they had ever seen in a Northern paper. They would not state how near he came to the numerical strength of their forces, but admitted he was not far wrong in his estimate.

These surgeons, with five men left to assist the wounded, did not appear to have been paroled, nor considered in custody, up to the time of my visit. Nothing prevented them from going into Washington, if they desired to do so, and Surgeon COVERT said, in a joking way, he thought he would take his bag and go in and stop at WILLARD'S that night. On Saturday, the day of our visit, no passes were required; at least, none were demanded, and consequently the road was clear for every one, so nothing would have prevented the Surgeon from carrying out his joke, had he desired to do so. One of the Surgeons said to me, "I see in your papers a statement of some man who pretends to be a rebel Surgeon. We do not know any one by the name of WOLFORD. Whoever he is, he is a fool; but we think he is bogus. His story is too false for even your people to believe, and if he was a Confederate Surgeon he would never have made any written statement. There were no *Confederate Surgeon accompanying our expedition, to our knowledge, by that name.*"

PRICES IN RICHMOND.

I inquired the cost of a uniform, in Richmond, such as should be worn by a Surgeon. They said it would cost $1,100. Boots cost $225, if good; caps with a little gold braid $100. Confederate money is so little use to them that they ceased to carry it. Board in Richmond hotels, $50 per day. Wines are only procured at fabulous sums.

I obtained a list of the rebel wounded, which I forward. In the course of a day or two, they will be removed to the Lincoln Hospital.

BURNED BY STRAGGLERS.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S house, they state, was burnt by stragglers, as they read the order issued to the troops by Gen. EARLY, stating positively that any soldier caught pillaging or destroying property would be tried by a drumhead Court-Martial, and, if found guilty, shot.

SYSTEMATIZED PLUNDERING.

That they came to plunder they did not deny; but it was to be systematized. They further added that every man's baggage would be examined when they reached their destination, and all articles found on the soldiers would be taken as proof of their participating in the robberies.

J. M.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rain for Grant's Army—Blessings for the Rain!

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday Evening, July 19, 1864.

I do not know that I went into ecstacies, but I certainly felt a great deal of sober pleasure and devout thankfulness on awakening this morning to hear the heavy pattering of rain upon my tent-roof. It was by no means early when I aroused from my morning nap, for it is the way of newspaper correspondents to be at work after "taps," and only on rare occasions do they hear the "reveille" beaten; but under the soothing music of the falling rain-drops upon the taughtened canvas, and influenced by the dark, uninviting aspect of all out-doors, which a glimpse revealed, I "wrapped the drapery of my couch about me" (woolen blankets) "and lay me down to pleasant dreams." I dreamed of relief, for a time, at least, from the baleful dust which has made riding and marching miserable, vision almost impossible, given a bleary look to every eye, and a tawny, unclean hue, far different from the healthy bronze of ideal campaigning, to every face. I dreamed, too, of the wayside brooks and "runs" replenished, and refreshing drink for hot and tired horses, instead of the black and filthy mixture with which the poor dumb creatures have been compelled to nauseate themselves from stagnant pools, making mute protestation as they reluctantly swallowed the green and porridge-like nastiness. I dreamed of Elysian fields, and verdant hill-slopes, and wayside trees of greenest leafage, in place of arid wastes and Sahara-like plains, and pine-forests mantled over with two months' grey settlings of the arch-fiend of the drouth—the galling, fretting, yet almost impalpable clouds of active ubiquitous Virginia dust. I dreamed all this, and dreamed beside that our long agony of patient endurance had been changed in a night to a season of fetidity and comfort and cleanliness. And when I again awoke I found my dream was like to prove a reality. Oh! blessings for the rain! *Te Deum Landomus!* The heartfelt ascription must have been offered far and wide to-day, by man and beast, and tree, and shrub, and grass, and every living thing; uttered in the trenches by the men who crooned under their water-proof blankets; in the camps, as leaky tents were repaired; by sentinels, pacing their beats with guns reversed to protect the locks from dampness; by teamsters, whose lungs are diseased by constantly breathing in the dust-clouds raised by their wagon trains, and by the fatigue parties on the docks in dripping garments who handle the immense mounds, and stacks and pyramids of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores.—uttered more thankfully by us all than when the words roll out in swelling chorus and organ peal from devoutest worshipper in sacred fane. The blessed rain! It poured down all morning in grand impetuosity from out the leaden chambers of the sky without showing signs of exhaustion, and not until late in the afternoon could great coats, ponchos and mackintoshes be laid aside. Toward evening its force abated; and now, at 10 o'clock, it seems to be clearing off in a farewell series of smart, delightful showers. We could welcome its continuance for a day or two longer, without much dreading a transition from the Scylla of dust to the Charybdis of mud—the other horrible extreme of Virginia discomfort and clog to army operations, as the ground, deep, very deep below the surface, must be dry and parched enough for a prolonged soaking; but by to-morrow morning the golden mean will have been reached, and we may well be satisfied with bright skies once more. To-night the little water-course near headquarters, which has been totally dry for weeks, I found running, eight inches deep, and becoming gradually more swift and turgid. Oh! blessings for the rain!

There has been steady artillery firing to-day in the direction of Petersburgh. It was begun by the rebels in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, and gradually extended to the Second Corps on the left, and the Eighteenth on the extreme right. A dispatch from Gen. MARTINDALE this evening informed Gen. BUTLER that no serious consequences had resulted. There is a great deal of powder and iron wasted in artillery practice. Few casualties result when men are behind well-constructed earthworks. Occasionally the noise of the big guns has been varied by a sharp fusilade of small arms, and particularly has this been the case during the past hour and a half. The result of the firing I have no means of knowing until to-morrow.

The following official order was promulgated to-day. Not only has the order relieving General BUTLER from command in the field been rescinded, but his command of the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps is now largely augmented by the addition thereto of the Nineteenth Corps, which served under him at New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 19, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62.—[Extract.]—III. All troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps arriving at this point will report to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina at Bermuda Hundred, for orders.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. S. PARKER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

A cavalry expedition, composed of 200 men of the First New-York Rifles, coöperating with an infantry force from Gen. GRAHAM'S army gunboats, returned to camp this evening from a day and night's scouting and scouring of the country on the north side of the James River, in the vicinity of Charles City Court-house. It was hoped that this force might capture the section of a field battery which fired upon our transports some days since near Wilcox's Wharf, and possibly find some of the rascally gang whose stock of twelve torpedoes were seized on Sunday last. But the expedition returned empty-handed. Not a live rebel soldier was met, and indeed the entire region visited was found destitute of any of the male gender larger than very young schoolboys. A force of the enemy, believed to be from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, are in the vicinity of Malvern Hill.

H. J. W.

An Attack Expected—Gen. Lee's Failure "to Come Up to the Scratch"—Closeness of the Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1864.

Last night to the army was one of wakefulness and disappointment—wakefulness, as the soldiers everywhere along our front were kept under arms in expectation of an attack by the enemy, and disappointment, because the excellent plans to meet the assault were not put to the test. To-day, in consequence, has been given over to dullness and rain. Why Gen. LEE did not "come up to the scratch" is unexplained. I am told that the evidence was very clear that he intended to surprise Gen. GRANT—a presumptuous idea everybody will allow. Was GRANT ever known to be surprised? The bare fact that LEE seriously thought of attacking, is very strong evidence of the desperate condition in which he finds himself. Knowing that our forces here have been temporarily weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Washington, he calculated the chances, and hoped, by a sudden and last grand effort, to break through our lines and defeat us in a fight. Successful in this, he could then send reinforcements to JOHNSTON in Georgia and give him the only chance of getting out of the position, otherwise inextricable, into which he has been pushed by SHERMAN. The probable reason that he did not carry out this little programme, so desperate, yet all that is left to save the Confederacy, is that he must have learned of GRANT'S preparation to meet him. With opposing lines so close as they are here, it is next to impossible to make a surprise attack. Skirmishers on both sides constantly talk to each other, and in the stillness of the night our men on picket often hear their opponents eject their tobacco juice—a fact, though possibly indecent to put in print. Under these circumstances the unthinking Yankee, who calls out to his unfriendly neighbor beyond the rifle-pit mound in front of him, "Come on, Johnny—we are ready for you!"—simply says the word which is sufficient to postpone the most elaborate military plan of the most astute and reticent General. Deserters from the rebel lines to-day say that they were under arms all night, *expecting an attack from us*—a quite likely story to have been given out by LEE'S orders, as a precaution against leaks.

I have ridden to-day far and wide along our lines, but found everything and everypody somnolent, and taking it coolly. A cloudy sky and delightful breeze swept from the North, and the billows of dust rolled over our lines away toward the rebels. To-night a few rain-drops excited our curiosity. They have not been seen so long that they are indeed novelties.

The following order was issued to-day. It is the official dictum superseding the order of the War Department relieving Gen. BUTLER from command in the field, and assigning Fortress Monroe as his headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 18, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.—Extract III, paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 225, Adjutant-General's office, current series, of date, Washington, July 7, 1864, is hereby suspended, and the following assignments to the command of corps announced until permanent assignments are made by the President.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE is temporarily assigned to the command of Eighteenth Army Corps.

Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY is temporarily assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. S. PARKER, A. A. G.

To Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

I send the Richmond *Examiner* and Richmond *Enquirer* of this date.

H. J. W.

Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 21.

The steamer *Yellow-Stone*, from the Upper Missouri, reports that Gen. SULLY'S Indian expedition at the mouth of the Cannonball River is building a new fort, to be called Fort Rice.

Hostile Indians were seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and large numbers of them were said to be some miles back of Fort Rice.

The officers of the *Yellow-Stone* say that Gen. SULLY is severely condemned for his inactivity, he keeping his troops, 5,000 in number, building forts when he ought to be hunting and dispersing the Indians. They also express the opinion that he will not have a collision with them.

Father DE SCHMIDT, who was aboard the *Yellow-Stone*, had two councils with three hundred Sioux near Flat Bartheien, and they expressed an anxiety to make peace with the whites.

Twenty-six Idaho miners came down on the *Yellow-Stone* with over $200,000 in gold each.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 21.

A dispatch from Ackersville says that a barge, containing eight hundred barrels of coffee belonging to the Government, which accompanied the steamer *St. Louis* when she was burned, fell into the hands of the rebels and was destroyed.

Last evening the rebels took the engine of our construction train at New-Haven, on the Lebanon branch road, fired her up, opened the throttle valve and let her run wild toward Lebanon.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 21.

Train No. 5, due here this morning, ran off the track at Colsburgh. No one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the watchman leaving the switch open.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THREE ASSAULTS UPON HIS LINES.

The Enemy Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.

The *National Republican* has furnished the following intelligence in advance of its publication:

The Government received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss to us.

Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss, but the enemy coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, became more exposed and suffered greater loss.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

THE FLANK MOVEMENT.

Gen. SHERMAN has succeeded in making another brilliant flank movement in the very teeth of the enemy, who are strongly posted at Atlanta, and by a rapid march has thrown an army to the left of Atlanta and upon the railroad at Decatur, thus severing the rebel communications with Richmond. In occupying the line of the Chattahoochee, Gen. SHERMAN moved to the left, throwing Gen. MCPHERSON'S army from his right up Nicojack Creek to Roswell on the left. This massing of his army on the rebel right flank forced the rebels to retire from the river to Atlanta. Our whole army then crossed the Chattahoochee, the right wing being at the railroad bridge.

OUR MOVEMENTS.

On July 17 the army moved forward to within five miles of Atlanta, the left, under Gen. MCPHERSON, occupying Decatur. The enemy appeared to be in force in the woods about the city. The movement resulted in occupying a line forming an arc of a circle to the northeast of Atlanta centre. This position did not appear to be entirely satisfactory to Gen. SHERMAN, and when our correspondent left Gen. MCPHERSON'S army was at Decatur. On the 18th Gen. HOOKER'S corps, having moved out of the line, was going into position on the left of MCPHERSON. Other troops were marching to extend the line still further southward.

THE ARMY

is in the most encouraging condition, and it is believed that the most sanguine hopes of the capture of Atlanta will shortly be much more than realized.

THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS PROGRESS.

The campaign has been a most difficult one in every respect, and has cost us many thousands of men; but it is believed that matters have now so progressed that we may confidently look forward to the investment of Atlanta with a reward equal to Vicksburgh, only that JOHNSTON is substituted for PEMBERTON. The investment of Atlanta must eventuate only with his surrender, as the rebels cannot muster another army sufficiently strong to force the Federals to raise the siege,

JOHNSTON CANNOT REINFORCE RICHMOND.

Nothing has been received here which would indicate that JOHNSTON has reinforced Richmond. On the contrary, it is believed that it is now impossible for JOHNSTON to move further south than Atlanta, and that his army will be forced into the works of that place. This belief is generally entertained in the army, but has no official sanction. The operations now going on must result very shortly in either the surrender or occupation of Atlanta.

THE LEFT WING ATTACKED.

JULY 21—4 P. M.

Reports have been received from Gen. SHERMAN at the front, and state that Gen. JOHNSTON yesterday moved out from Atlanta and attacked the left wing of his army at Decatur. The assault was made with great vigor and desperation, and resulted in a most bloody repulse. JOHNSTON'S army, therefore, retired again to his works. It is not known yet whether the attack was made to cover a retreat by way of the Macon roads, or was intended as a rally, with the hope of defeating us. Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatch may inform us on the matter. The destruction of the Rosewell factories has been a severe loss to the Confederates.

From Fort Monroe—By Mail.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, July 20.

RUMORED MOVEMENT AGAINST POINT LOOKOUT.

Several refugees arrived at Point Lookout yesterday, from Richmond. They report that two armed transports are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. C., with arms and ammunition, to proceed to Point Lookout to arm and liberate the 13,000 rebel prisoners now at that place. No fears are entertained for their success.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J Jackson, 5th U S Col'd.	D L Doughty, 96th N Y.
R Scarlott, 96th N Y.	J Young, 96th N Y.
Wm McDonald, 13th N Y.	Henry Telly, 47th N Y.
Wm Harris, 1st U S Col'd.	Frank Frazer, 8th Maine.
S Peyant, 16th N Y.	——Weslake, 16th N Y.
Jeremiah Cole, 40th N H.	Geo Hubbard, 30th Maine.
A V Vandine, 11th Maine.	James Bell, 15th Maine.
Geo Allen, 11th Maine.	S Schwartzblak, 9th N J.
John Brown, 55th Penn.	Henry Elliott, 142d N Y.
D B Graves, 30th Maine.	Joseph Ely, 3d N H.
Alfred Sturgis, 142d Ohio.	Hiram Loudon, 6th Penn.
W H Wetherly, 112th N Y.	Wm Mister, 58th Penn.
C Wiseman, 16th N Y Art.	Joe Cummings, 4th N J Art.
Geo Williams, 15th N Y.	S Colledge, 2d Penn Art.
Wm Beers, 11th Penn.	Upton Smith, 4th U S Col'd.
J H Walker, 8th Conn.	S E Batchol, 143d Ohio.
Geo E Rix, 98th New-York.	

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21.

The bridges, track and telegraph line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the West have all been thoroughly restored, and the route again fully opened, to-day, for all passenger and freight operations.

Gen. HUNTER reports that he has driven the enemy from Winchester, Berryville, and all other points within forty or fifty miles of the road, and no apprehension as to its perfect safety is now felt. Tremendous trains of delayed freights, waiting at Harper's Ferry to go West, and at Martinsburg to come East, are being moved rapidly forward, and through travel to and from the West is also actively resumed.

RECEPTION OF VETERANS.—The Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers was formally received and reviewed by the City authorities yesterday. The regiment numbered about one hundred rank and file, and was under command of Lieut.-Col. RAPPERTY. For some reason or other, these veterans were without muskets, and a considerable delay occurred before they could procure them, in order to be reviewed in the Park. Here a large crowd of citizens welcomed them with much enthusiasm, and the review passed off well. The veterans were escorted on this occasion by the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, which turned out some four hundred strong, and presented a highly creditable appearance. Col. TRAFFORD was in command. After the review both regiments marched to Jefferson Market, and partook of an excellent collation provided under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs.

THE TUGBOAT OWNERS.—Another meeting of the proprietors of tugboats was held at No. 12 South-street, on Wednesday evening. Capt. BOYCE was elected Chairman, and Capt. BEZAR, Secretary. It was decided to settle the internal discussions of the Association by a Committee of Arbitration, instead of by appeal to the courts, and the rates for towing rafts were fixed at from $12 to $15 per hour according to the size of the tug. The meeting was then adjourned.

CONVENTION OF PLASTERERS.—Yesterday the first National Convention of Plasterers was held at the Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery. The attendance was large. The meeting was organized by the election of CHARLES MCLEAN, of Boston, as Chairman, *pro tem.*, and Mr. E. B. MCDERMOTT, of New-York, Secretary, *pro tem.* After the appointing of several committees and the reading of a series of resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that an additional portion of the Park drive, from the Ravine to the summit of the Great Hill, will be open for public use next Saturday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

The movements of the State Militia under the call for 100 days' men have been somewhat retarded by certain questions which have arisen. The officers of several regiments claim that the call was for volunteers, as per General Orders No. 13, and that their organizations cannot be compelled to leave the State. Nothing further has been developed concerning the reported arrest of Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment; but if the case is tried, it will settle all the questions now mooted between the Governor and the Commanders of Divisions. It will be seen by the following order that those who enlist in the 100 days' service will be exempt from the coming draft:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—The Major-General publishes for the information of this division, the following section from the Act of Congress, passed 24th February, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1864:"

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all *persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft*, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

It will be perceived by this section that the members of those regiments now ordered on duty, when mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days, will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next. The regiments designated in Division Orders No. 24, as forming part of the quota of this State, under the President's call for 12,000 militia from this State, are required to complete immediately their preparations to embark forthwith for Washington.

Those refusing or neglecting will be disbanded.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHAS. H. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Acting Division Inspector.
Official: CHARLES W. DARLING, A. D. C.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. LYNCH, is rapidly filling up, and the young boys who were at first enlisted are being weeded out as fast as possible. As soon as the muster-rolls are prepared, the regiment will be mustered in.

The Ninety-ninth will probably leave for Washington to-day.

Armed detachments, acting as a Provost Guard, are actively engaged in searching for the delinquent members of those regiments which have been ordered to report for duty.

The United States recruiting business progresses fast. The new recruiting station on the Battery is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for the occupancy of Supervisor BLUNT, when, if present indications can be relied upon, the City quota will be so reduced as to render the draft hardly more than nominal.

The Provost-Marshals have been instructed not to give receipts for unconditional exemption for three years to persons furnishing substitutes in advance, unless it is proven that the substitute will not be liable to a draft himself within that period.

Resistance to the Draft—A Newark Editor Arrested.

Maj.-Gen. DIX yesterday directed United States District-Attorney A. G. KNAEBEL, of Newark, N. J., to arrest and prosecute the editor and proprietor of the Newark *Evening Journal*.

The offence for which the prosecution is made was the publication of an article on the draft in its issue of last evening. The following is the offensive portion of the editorial:

"Let the people unite in a grand defensive league to protest against the demands of the despots at Washington. Let the taxpayers come forward and demand that the system of exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease; and these objects accomplished, Mr. LINCOLN will be obliged to depend upon the loyalty of his office-holders and contractors for recruits to carry on the war."

The arrest will be made under the twenty-fifth section of the act of March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." The section reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall command any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall command any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

The editor of the *Journal* is Mr. E. N. FULLER.

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FOLLANSBEE, arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded at once to Washington. It is to remain in the service one hundred days.

Naval Matters.

THE SUSQUEHANNA OUTWARD BOUND.

The splendid steam frigate *Susquehanna* sails to-day for active service. Her addition to our cruising navy is, at present, very opportune. She is now in admirable order, and it is doubtful whether any naval vessel ever left our shores better conditioned for the exigencies of war and peace. Her battery is of the most perfect description, and consists of the heaviest guns vessels of her class can carry with safety.

The destination of the *Susquehanna* is supposed to be Europe, where she and the *Niagara* will probably help to blockade the privateers said to be waiting a favorable opportunity for commencing active operations. They could not do it under better circumstances. Capt. BLAKE, of the *Susquehanna*, is an excellent officer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA.

All day yesterday the Navy-yard gate was besieged with the friends and relatives of sailors and marines, who are on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The officers at the gate have very stringent orders to obey, and cannot be blamed for the hardship occasioned by doing so. The authorities might reasonably relax these orders, so that aged parents and fond wives need not be driven heartlessly away, and denied the small favor of seeing once in a week, always likely to be the last time on earth, those dearest to them. The marines and the gentlemanly officials at the entrance would certainly not abuse discretionary powers, if such were given to them. Indeed, they know pretty well by this time the different classes of visitors. Admiral PAULDING has a kind heart himself, and should see that its inspirations became a little more widely disseminated.

VESSELS ORDERED OFF.

The following men-of-war are now preparing for immediate departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Susquehanna, steam frigate, sails to-day.
Ticonderoga, screw sloop, sails to-morrow.
Pontiac, double-ender, in a few days.
Kensington, screw steamer, in a few days.
Peoria, double-ender, in a few days.
Shawmut, double-ender, in a few days.

Four or five good steamers, besides these, are to leave within a week or ten days. Their departure so soon after each other is a good illustration of the improved condition of recruiting. The navy would soon take 70,000 sailors if young men knew their interest. The prospect of a draft has, of course, stimulated enlistments.

The Theatrical Protective Association—Meeting of Actors at the Tremont House.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the actors of this City, representing all its theatres, assembled at the Tremont House to take measures to have their respective salaries advanced.

Mr. DAVIDGE presided, and Mr. GEORGE STODDART acted as Secretary.

After the minutes of the last session were approved, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, in behalf of a committee previously appointed, read the following report, containing a preamble and resolutions for the guidance of the organization:

Whereas, During the last few years, the expenses of living and the prices of nearly every kind of commodity in trade, have increased so heavily, and the depreciation of paper currency has been so rapid and extensive, that in the theatrical profession, salaries that were formerly considered good and lucrative, are hardly sufficient now to furnish the common necessaries of life.

Whereas, The musicians and all other employes of theatres in this City have succeeded in obtaining a reasonable increase of salaries to meet their increased expenses, while the actual members of the profession itself, have not hitherto demanded or received such advantages; therefore,

Resolved, It is now become a duty to themselves and their fellow artists elsewhere, for the actors and actresses of the municipal cities to appeal to the liberality and sense of justice of their managers, for a prompt and adequate increase of salaries, placed on a specie basis.

Resolved, That we establish, for the future welfare of the profession, a Protective Association or Union, having for its principal object the following:

First—A fixed minimum of salary for each distinct line of business, from leading to utility, to be determined upon by artists from each department, and of acknowledged ability therein.

Second—A return to the old system of engaging members of the profession for definite lines of characters, thus obviating all professional misunderstandings, and preventing any artist from undertaking any more than his or her legitimate business, and by such means keeping another professional out of an engagement.

Third—A regular and careful systemization of all business matters between managers and artists, of such a nature that, while mutually benefiting honest, honorable lessees, and those engaged by them, it may be a strong and invulnerable defence for the latter against the dishonest machinations of outside speculators and dishonest traders on other people's talents and time. Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the theatrical profession, hereby pledge ourselves to abide by and conform to such rules and regulations as this Association may from time to time think proper to adopt.

After remarks by several gentlemen the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then appointed a committee to draft rules for the future government of the society, and it was resolved to prepare an address inviting all artists throughout the country to coöperate in the movement.

The Short Route to California.

The Central American Transit Company have this day, through their President, FRANCIS MORRIS, concluded the purchase of Mr. M. O. ROBERTS' new and magnificent steamship, the *Golden Rule* on this side, and the *America* and *Moses Taylor* on the Pacific, to connect with her.

The three steamers will sail monthly, commencing Aug. 15, and carry passengers exclusively. On this principle the company are now building two steamers, which, when completed, will enable them to run a semi-monthly line. This line will be as it was formerly, the fast route to and from California, being the most direct and most agreeable, as the vessels, not being loaded down by freight, can travel after the fashion of the express trains on our railroads, and so must obtain their fair share of passengers.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator S. C. POMEROY, Kansas; F. L. DUBOIS, U. S. Navy; and Lieut. J. W. HAIGHT, Jr., New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore DAVENPORT and son, Washington, D. C.; Capt. MITCHELL, E. W. MCCAULEY, and Dr. Geo. H. COOKE, U. S. Navy; Hon. A. VAN YECHTEN, Albany, and Col. MAYNADIER and wife, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

S. MOLINA, Minister from Costa Rica to the United States; N. SODISCO, Russian Legation, and Marquis DE BASSECOURT, Italy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. J. W. DENVER, California; D. BIDWELL, New-Orleans; D. B. SMITH, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Samuel JOHNSON, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Charles KNAPP, from Johnstown, N. Y.; T. L. BODINE, Philadelphia; E. W. GANTT and family, Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner NAUMAN on the body of JAMES GREELEY, a night watchman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, who was run over at an early hour on Sunday morning last, at One Hundred and Ninth-street, by a down train of cars belonging to the above-named company. GREELEY died soon after the accident. The testimony in the case showed that the track, where it was the deceased's duty to walk, was so situated that it was very dangerous for a person to be on it, especially when two trains were passing. It was his duty to exhibit at night a light to the passing trains, to see that there were no obstructions on the track, and that the bridge did not take fire. It further appeared that there was no safe place provided by the company to which deceased could go to be out of the way of passing trains. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased came to his death by being run over by a down train of cars on the Harlem Railroad, on the 17th inst., and we censure those in charge of the track where the occurrence took place, for not providing a place of safety for the watchman employed there during the passage of the train." It is reported that there have been a number of watchmen killed at or near this point, within the last six years.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold....	256	300	Reading R.....	131
30,400	do.....	255⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.b3	62
25,000	do.....	255⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts.b10	107½
300	Erie Railway...b3	108⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	97⅝
1000	do.....b6	108⅜	50	do.....b10	108⅛

[Advertisement.]

SIR ROWLAND HILL, Mr. CHARLES MINOT, C. H. KILGORE, SEAMAN SIMONS, a Murderer; E. K. KANE, the Explorer; AN ESQUIMAUX: Group of FISHERWOMEN of Bologne. In all Eleven Portraits, with Biographies, and descriptions of these remarkable characters. Physiognomy of the Army—The Organ of Color, &c., in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Aug. 20 cts., or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FISH'S Patent Cyphered Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the United States Steam Transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, lady and servant; Col. W. H. H. DAVIS, Col. L. T. BARNEY, Lieut.-Col. P. PINEO, lady and daughter: Miss T. Newcomb, Miss H. Dowd, Miss C. A. Dana, Surgeon C. E. Godard and lady, Miss J. S. Hobart, Capt. J. E. Thorndike, Mr. C. Fox and lady, Capt. J. B. Millinan, Capt. N. J. Manning, Miss K. D. Conant, Capt. P. Hambrick, Capt. J. E. Bryant, Miss M. E. Harris, Capt. E. S. Meyer, Capt. S. Schmidt, Surgeon L. Meyer, Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck, Miss M. C. Pierce, Rev. G. Newcomb, Asst.-Surgeon N. S. Roberts, Miss E. Ripley, Miss A. E. Rice, Lieut. W. F. Bloor, Lieut. Wm. Moloney, Miss A. Heacock, Lieut. G. M. Lindon, Lieut. C. H. Hollis, Miss M. Kennedy, Lieut. S. W. Houston, Lieut. H. A. Beach, Miss M. Davis, Chaplain H. H. Moore, Lieut. E. Dennis, Mrs. Sears and two children, Lieut. M. W. Saxton, Lieut. R. B. Reill, Mrs M. E. Davis, Lieut. J. C. Nelson, Lieut. J. S. Adee, Miss E. Murray, Lieut. J. A. Crozet, Lieut. M. V. B. Richardson, Miss H. Murray, Asst.-Surgeon D. Manner, A. Merriam, Mrs. Valentine, Drum Major F. H. Pike, L. D. Cunningham, Miss Valentine, Mr. Jno. Gleason, Mr. A. A. Jones, Mr. S. Brady, Mr. Geo. Baker, Capt. Crowell; Mr. E. Morris, Capt. Hallett, Mr. R. W. Mason, R. F. Ryerson, G. C. Baker, Acting Ensign F. W. Town, Lieut. R. B. Kelli, U. S. N., Acting Ensign C. A. Blanchard, Mr. J. G. King, J. B. Bailey, B. W. Clark, J. S. Brannan, R. P. Walker, B. F. Montgomery, G. M. Wells, Rev. M. Harrison, Mr. J. E. Ruggles, G. T. Davis, R. Harding, L. Richman, R. C. Parker, H. A. Pendleton, Mr. Long and lady, Mr. A. Auerback, G. Davis, A. T. Poole, Lieut. C. C. Burlingame, John Strong, S. W. Walcott, R. Todd, R. S. Peck, A. H. Sharratt, A. Landen, J. F. Freeman, J. F. Manahan, A. Nesbitt, M. Angelo, T. M. Williams, C. C. Ellery, J. W. Hyatt, C. N. Alvain, P. H. Crowell, W. Hodger, J. Berry, J. Cosgrove, T. Allen, John Mesmer, John Wilson, G. H. Brown, R. E. Martin, A. B. Wakeman, lady three children and nurse.—Cabin, 130; steerage, 311; total, 441.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Carter, nurse and child, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hubb, Mrs. Reed, lady and child, E. Blake, S. Vanbrook, P. F. Cornell, Wm. Alsop, John Cook, Maj. Blair, A. D. Sarayer, M. M. Thompson, G. Murrell, Mr Dennis and wife, Capt. Graffam, Mr. Bebber and lady, Mrs E. Hoyt, Mr. Harbert and lady, Mr. White, J. Thomas, John Reed and lady, R. Totten, Mr. Haden and lady, J. Austin.

In U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, from Newbern—Major Luther, commanding 17th Mass. Vols.; Surgeon J. F. Galloupe, Assist. Surgeon C. G. A. Esyrs and lady, Adjt. Henry A. Chesver, Quartermaster Horace

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4063. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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Purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

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or weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Weak Limbs, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of Skin,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

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PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Insanity, Epilepsy or Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "dreadful diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths from consumption year after year, with some dissection, prove that both are caused by organic weakness. For this self-same malady to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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Invariably does.

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is self-pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any other preparation of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTION.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.

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See ref. DEWEES'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medical Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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Who endeavor to Dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

ATLANTA.

A BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED.

Our Forces Steadily Pushing the Rebels.

Railroad Communication with Richmond Completely Severed.

Only Two Routes of Retreat Open to the Rebels.

Telegraphic Communication with Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Official information from Gen. SHERMAN represents everything to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory.

All day before yesterday, our army was engaged with the enemy, and the rebels were steadily driven on into their intrenchments.

The city is in plain view of our troops, and our shells can reach it. Our army is in excellent condition.

Five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur have been destroyed, and thus the road is rendered useless to the rebels.

The *National Republican* has furnished the following, in advance of its publication:

"Official advices from Gen. SHERMAN received this morning, cover the operations down to last night. The work of investing the city was fast going on. There was hard fighting yesterday, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy in his efforts to dislodge our troops. Gen. PALMER advanced his line to a more advantageous position. Our loss during the day was small.

Gen. SHERMAN holds the railroad leading from Atlanta toward Richmond, so that JOHNSTON cannot escape by that route to reinforce LEE. His only means of leaving Atlanta are by two roads leading south to Macon, and southwest to West Point and Mobile. If JOHNSTON escapes with his army by either of these last-named routes, he will be obliged to move quickly. It is a well-settled opinion in military circles that the rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than JOHNSTON'S army. It may possibly be true that LONGSTREET is already in command of it.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Telegraphic Communication With Atlanta.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are in communication with Atlanta, Ga., to-day, messages from that place, of this date, having been transmitted over their wires.

No official announcement of the capture or occupation of Atlanta has been received at this office up to this hour, 3.20 P. M.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Dispatches received by the Government this afternoon announce that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON has been superseded by Gen. HOOD, and that a battle has taken place between the two armies, in which Gen. SHERMAN defeated the enemy.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received by the Government in relation to the fall of Atlanta.

The Occupation of Decatur—Rebel Desertion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 22.

The Nashville *Union*, of yesterday morning, states that on Monday morning Decatur, Ga., was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina by way of Macon. Deserters and stragglers had been coming into our lines in great numbers since our crossing the Chattahoochee. They represent that all hopes of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

From Missouri and Kansas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, July 22.

A dispatch this morning from Col. FORD, at Liberty, Mo., says the people in the country north and east of that place are joining THOMPSON, and his forces were increasing rapidly. Col. FORD has troops well in hand, but his force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for.

Arms from here to Kansas City and St. Joseph, for arming the loyal men, are called for by Gen. FISK.

A later dispatch from Col. FORD states that THOMPSON, with 2,000 men, is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad at Plattsburgh, and Marvin was in their possession last night. Col. FORD left Liberty at 6 o'clock this morning in pursuit.

Gen. CURTIS, with several armed boats, was patrolling the Missouri River to prevent the rebels from crossing.

PICKLER and BAKER are reported to have 1,000 men in Southwest Missouri, threatening Fort Scott and our Southern communication.

It is believed that 5,000 of PRICE'S men are now in Missouri. These, joined by THOMPSON'S guerrillas and other bands, will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia will be called out and the troops are now being concentrated for co operation.

Gen. BLUNT is here awaiting orders.

The Indians are troublesome on the Western Colorado mail route. Rumors are prevalent of the capture of Lained and the post at Walnut Creek by them.

The Guerrilla War in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, July 21.

THOMPSON'S guerrillas turned back from Livingston last night, and occupied Caldwell County. On being joined by another band from the West, the combined force, numbering 500 men, marched on Plattsburgh, Clinton County, and demanded the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia. Capt. TURNER, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A fight followed. Capt. TURNER was killed, but most of his men escaped.

Militia are arriving here in large numbers. Gov. FISK'S appeal being promptly responded to, and a thousand men will be sent into the field at once. BEN LOAN will soon be here.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Compliments to the Rebels in the Shape of 200-pound Mortar Shells—Important Movements on the Tapis—Gen. Smith Relieved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, July 21, 1864—10 A. M.

Yesterday was a day of more than usual activity at the front.

The enemy opened a battery upon our lines, but our Generals and men have not been idle notwithstanding the Maryland raid, and were prepared for them, returning the compliment with a 13-inch mortar, throwing a 200-pound shell, which blew up a rebel caisson, and silenced their most formidable battery. A new depot was discovered on the Weldon Railroad, which was burned by our shells. There were several officers and men wounded during the fight, which lasted four hours, among whom is Gen. WILCOX, slightly in the thigh, by a fragment of a rebel shell.

There are indications of import, and movements at the front which are not yet proper to publish.

Maj.-Gen. W. F. (Baldy) SMITH has been relieved from the command of the Eighteenth Corps and ordered to report for duty at New-York.

The often repeated statement that Gen SHERIDAN has gone on a raid, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

We had a gentle rain here yesterday, which continued nearly all day, which was gratefully received by thirsty habitants and mother earth.

The Sanders Correspondence.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22.

The Agent of the Associated Press at Buffalo, learns from the Clifton House, Niagara, this morning, that by an oversight an important letter of HORACE GREELEY'S was omitted in the published correspondence between himself and the Peace Commissioners. It was not handed the Agent of the Associated Press, or it would have appeared with the rest.

Fearful Accident at Niagara Falls—Horace Greeley's Letter.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22.

An accident occurred on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, this afternoon, near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Capt. WEBSTER and the wife of Capt HUNT, of the Quartermasters Department, was precipitated over the precipice in consequence of the horses taking fright. Fortunately a shelf in the rock some thirty feet down, broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. One was severely, and the other slightly, injured.

The omitted letter of HORACE GREELEY, previously spoken of, appears to be simply a letter to W. C. JEWETT, who, fearing that he might be arrested for his connection with the so-called Peace Commissioners, requested Mr. GREELEY to write him a letter stating that what he (JEWETT) had done in the matter was from patriotic motives, and by his (GREELEY'S) desire.

Conflagration in Mexico, Oswego County.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 22.

About one-half of the business portion of the village of Mexico, Oswego County, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in Phenix Block, consuming Parkhurst's dry goods store, Brooks & Huntington's drug-store, Clinton & Eaton's store, Stone & Fuller's hardware store, Holmes & Taylor's shop, Jackson's produce store, Butler's store, the Post-office, Gott's billiard rooms, the Mexico Hotel and barns, and Ticknor's house and livery stable. No estimate of the loss has been received. The property was well insured.

Fire in Chicago—Rioters Found Dead.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 22.

The planing-mill of GAGE & SUPPER was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $25,000, insurance not known.

Advices from Coles County report that the two O'HAIRS, the instigators and leaders in the riots at Charlestown last March, were found dead, one of them with several bullet holes through the body. Some excitement exists in that county, and fears are entertained of another outbreak.

Arrest of the Editor of the Newark Evening Journal.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 22.

E. N. FULLER, editor of the Newark *Evening Journal*, was arrested at 12 o'clock to-day, on two warrants. The first was for inciting to insurrection, and the second for discouraging enlistments, as provided for by section five of the Enrollment Act. He was released on bail by United States Commissioner MORRIS, he giving bonds in the sum of $7,000.

Indian Hostilities.

OMAHA CITY, Friday, July 22.

Some Indians attacked a train last night 20 miles above Fort Laramie, cut loose 52 horses, and ran them off. A sharp fight ensued, in which about 20 shots were fired, and some of the Indians were wounded. Most of the horses were subsequently recaptured.

The women are reported to be leaving Plum Creek for a place of greater safety. A large party of hostile Indians are reported about 40 miles from that place.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22.

The extensive steam flouring mill, corner of Merrimac and Causeway streets, owned by WILLIAM MARKHAM, and occupied by JOHN F. KEATING, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Two wooden buildings adjoining were also burnt, one of them occupied by the Boston Union Watch Company. The total loss is $40,000, partly insured.

Naval Captures.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Mosquito Inlet, Fla., of the sloop *Sarah Mary* of Nassau, N. P., June 26, with nine bales of cotton. The sloop being unseaworthy, has since sunk, but her cargo was saved.

The United States steamer *Ladona* captured the sloop *Hope*, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapelo July 10, with seventeen bales of cotton and nine boxes of tobacco.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.

The Government wagon factory of HENRY SIMONS took fire at 6 o'clock, and will probably be entirely consumed. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

The Weather.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 22.

Wind southeast, hazy and raining; thermometer 40°.

—The St. Louis *Union* says that Gen. PLEASONTON has been appointed commander of the Department of Missouri, now under Gen. PICK.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

GEN. JOHNSTON RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

General Hood Appointed to Succeed Him.

Gen. Sherman Cuts Communication Between Atlanta and Montgomery.

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 20th, we obtain the following interesting information:

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Monday, July 18, 1864.

The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of the change of commanders—Gen. JOHNSTON being relieved, and Gen. HOOD receiving the command. The following is Gen. JOHNSTON'S farewell address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.

In obedience to orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. HOOD the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously—every soldier's virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, brilliant courage. The enemy move but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship, and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Gen. HOOD, on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18, 1864.

SOLDIERS: In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communications with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who were reported to be at Talladega on Saturday. No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main forces of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck Head, six miles from this place.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

Yesterday was a quiet day. There was no booming of cannon, no heavy masses of smoke on the Southern horizon, and no exciting rumors from any quarter. The fact that the flags of the Yankee shipping in James River were at half-mast on Monday caused many to give credit to the report of GRANT'S death, and this topic and the removal of Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of Tennessee, were the topics that chiefly occupied men's minds. Though no one believed his death would be of any great benefit to us, yet every one would have been glad, on general principles, to have been assured of his death. The Yankees think too much of him, and that is sufficient to make us rejoice over any misfortune that might befall him.

We have nothing later from our forces operating in Maryland than the news published yesterday. Other officers and men, wounded at Monocacy, arrived yesterday; but they bring nothing new, except that they estimate the number of horses obtained and secured by us in the raid at seven instead of five thousand.

The only news we have from Georgia is contained in the press dispatch, published in another column. From that it will be seen that affairs at Atlanta begin to wear a serious aspect. SHERMAN and his whole army has crossed to the east bank of the Chattahoochee River, and his cavalry were skirmishing with HOOD'S, within six miles of Atlanta. If Atlanta is to be defended a battle must be delivered within a very brief period. If the enemy is allowed to intrench, having the larger army, he will immediately out-flank Gen. HOOD or oblige him to fall back. The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter. The dispatch alluded to says, "the army and the public were surprised by the announcement of the change of Commanders." The army and the public in Virginia have seen and experienced such strange things in the last three years, as to have lost the faculty of being surprised at anything done by those in authority.

From the Richmond Examiner.

* * * * The expedition has also shown how easily such things are done against an enemy that attempts enterprises beyond his strength, and strips his own capital of defenders to swell his armies sent against distant cities. Our troops are charmed, on the whole, with the little campaign. They consider that five or six thousand horses, two or three thousand cattle, and eight hundred prisoners, all brought safely across the Potomac (except FRANKLIN and TYLER) was no bad result of a few days' dash into Maryland. They won one small cat le, and they lived well; the fighting was good, the eating and especially the drinking was "glorious," and in short, Mr. BENNETT'S official organ declares that "the result is so flattering because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment." We think that extremely likely.

Possibly, too, our Government may at last—but of this we are not sanguine—find out that its duty to its own people does really require it to hurt a little the enemies of that people, when it has the power. And if not, then the people themselves will begin to conclude that the worst enemy they have is the Government which they established for their protection.

HOW TO PROTECT SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 15.

Of such glorious rumors as those which pervaded the town on yesterday, it is best to decline discourse till we know whether they are truths or only illusions of hope. Let us attend to another report of a different character—that GRANT'S cavalry has started on a fresh raid against the Weldon Railroad.

One of the marked peculiarities of the people with whom we war is, that they publish their military intentions in newspapers before commencing their execution. One of the peculiarities of the singular breed of small politicians set over us at Montgomery, is a resolute disbelief in all information that comes to them through a plain, ordinary public channel. Although the result has a hundred times proven that the plan made public in the New-York paper was really the plan of the enemy's General or Government, they cannot comprehend the fact that the enemy does so give notice of their designs. The publication is to them a perfect proof that they are going to do something else.

They could not believe that this campaign in Virginia was intended, chiefly because the scheme was universally published. They pay as little attention to the plan now ascribed to GRANT by that same press. That plan is simple—to keep a large army close to Petersburgh and Lee, while cavalry raids cut the railroads leading into Richmond as fast as we can mend them.

This plan will be successfully executed if the Confederate authorities do not devise a method of defending the roads. It is useless to repair, if the cavalry can ride in about the time the work is completed and undo it in a couple of hours. They must defend the roads. They must defend the roads by other means than the single method hitherto attempted; because that method has proven utterly and invariably ineffectual—there has not been a solitary exception in the course of the war. The single method yet imagined or tried is, to send our Confederate cavalry in pursuit of the Yankee cavalry. But, as one body of horse will go as fast as another, those who have six hours start are not overtaken before the goal is reached. After the destruction is done and the Yankee raiders have to return, they are sometimes met and sometimes not. When collision occurs, our cavalry sometimes beats them, as they did the other day. But the railroad is broken, and the beating does not mend it.

The object being the salvation of the roads, it is clear that another means should be employed. It would seem to an observer that of all kinds of communication, a railroad should be the easiest to preserve and defend. Steam is stronger than horse flesh; locomotives move faster than cavalry; and a single train can transport a large body of troops to any point on the line in a few hours. But a large body of troops is not necessary to obstruct the advance of cavalry. A few hundred picked and well-mounted men can obstruct roads and bushwack the strongest raid till the pursuing cavalry overtakes and destroys it. Only these few hundred must be before and not behind it—and the railroad can put both them and their horses where they will get before it, if they and the train to convey them are kept in perpetual readiness at a depot. Hitherto the *militia* has been relied on for that work. Is it not time to discover that this expectation is a stupidity? The militia is composed of stiff-limbed old men and little boys, both equally unaccustomed to arms. Yet they are expected to perform the most dangerous as well as the most laborious service that can be demanded of the hardiest and most skilful soldier. To bushwhack is a military duty, requiring more confidence in one's weapon, greater strength of body and a cooler courage than any other whatever. The man who does it, has to close close with the enemy, and if caught is killed. For such a service thorough soldiers are required, and this or some other plan must be resorted to, if we would save our roads.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

From three to five hundred prisoners have passed through Rockingham from Maryland, captured principally during the first of the invasion by our forces. They are principally Ohians, and nearly all were one hundred day men.

FROM THE INVASION.

Passengers from Staunton last night report that the "invaders" of Maryland were safely south of the Potomac, with a whole country crammed full of all sorts of live and vegetable plunder.

FOREIGN GOODS AT WILMINGTON.

M. CROLY, Auctioneer, advertises that he will sell at auction, July 29, a vast quantity of foreign goods, the cargoes of steamships *Badger* and *Lucy*, and several other vessels, under the heads of dry goods, shoes, leather, &c., cotton cards, clothing, &c., stationery, bagging and rope, groceries, hardware, &c., liquors, &c., drugs, &c.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—Concert—General News of the Place—Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, July 22, 1864.

Unquestionably, the principal object of interest in Middletown, and the one most eagerly inquired after by the stranger visiting this city, is the Wesleyan College. The annual commencement exercises attract crowds of the citizens, and also many strangers, and they certainly go away gratified, or they would not return with such evident eagerness. At the present time, when the country is awaiting, with almost feverish anxiety, for some great movement on the part of our armies, college exercises lose, I am well aware, much of the prestige which usually attends such celebrations; but they never can entirely cease to awaken interest among those who recollect that commencement at any college sends forth to the great field of public life a new set of young men amply qualified to play their *rôle*. Some go to help fill up our armies, others to the judiciary, some to the ministry; and, in fact, nearly all the roads to fame, fortune and glory find many travelers.

The present graduating class has twenty-three members, and a fine-looking set are they, too. Having entered before the commencement of the war, they have been able to follow the course of the rebellion clear up to the present moment, from its very beginning. They go forth, therefore, with a thorough knowledge of the past, a confidence in the future, and the determination to make the most of the present. Among them are many, perhaps more than the usual number, who intend devoting their life to the Gospel ministry, and they bear with them all the evidences of a sure success. Commencement exercises usually last about a week, and Commencement Week is therefore looked forward to as a week of pleasure and amusement by all interested in the college. At the close of the Senior examination, some three weeks ago, when the studies of the class of '64 became things of the past, and all that the Seniors for the next three weeks had to do was to prepare their orations, the class had some exercises of an unusual kind. In the afternoon of the day designated the class had a *campus* on the college green, where the calumet was smoked with evident satisfaction to some and a little "uneasiness below" to others. Songs and long-winded speeches followed, and as the class has a "State-wide" renown for its superior singing, the effect was decidedly agreeable to outsiders. The evening exercises were in the McDonough Hall. The songs were all by members of the graduating class, and were well sung, and one of them, a German song, to the popular tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," was loudly applauded and *encored*. The orator was A. H. WYATT, and he spoke very eloquently and learnedly to his fellow-classmates. His theme was the "Present," and he was succeeded by G. L. THOMPSON, the Class Historian, who took for his theme the "Past," and "well and pleasantly did he discourse thereon." His numerous hits on his mates, puns on their names, descriptions of the many scrapes and scenes through which they had passed, afforded amusement to all who knew anything about the class. His manner of describing the "putting through" of the new Freshmen, and of the numerous deceptions and tricks practiced on them afforded, I am sure, considerable information to the present Junior Class as to several previously mysterious affairs. Next came the Class Prophet, J. D. BRAMAN, who foretold from a vision the *future* of his classmates. For the most part their *rôles* were low, but some of them seem destined to reach a good way up the ladder of fame. The evening exercises concluded at an early hour with one of the college songs. The class had a supper in the evening, and broke up in the early hours of the morning only to serenade the President, Professors and fellow students. But Commencement Week really opened last Thursday, July 14, with the "Prize Contest between the Literary Societies." There was a prize debate and prize oration; the two literary societies send some of their members from each class to compete. The successful orator was J. W. H. AMES, Valedictorian of the Graduating Class, the names of the others your correspondent was unable to ascertain. On Friday evening was the prize declamation between the Senior and Sophomore Classes. As on the preceding evening, the Hall was crowded, and the following is a list of the declaimers: L. R. Abbott, C. W. Willard, A. G. Nightingale, S. H. Olin, H. J. Stevens, G. Yeger, W. W. Bowdish, A. Clark, W. U. Rice, S. K. Smith, G. L. Westgate, U. F. Whitaker. The young men, almost without exception, showed a thorough appreciation of their subject, and evinced considerable study, doing great credit to their instructor. G. L. WESTGATE took the first prize, and G. YEGER the second. The music was by COLT'S Armory Band, from Hartford, and was very good. On Sunday, the Baccalaureate sermon in the morning, by Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., President of the College, attracted quite a number to the M. E. Church. The text was from 1 Corinthians, xv. chapter and 29th verse. The Doctor's discourse lasted one hour and a quarter, which, on a hot day, is pretty close work; but his eloquence and earnestness kept the large assembly silent and attentive. Politics, of course, entered largely into the sermon, and, as the Doctor is a thorough Abolitionist, the "rights of man" afforded him a grand chance for reminding the graduating class of the fact that "all men are equal." In the evening, an address before the Missionary Lyceum, composed of those young men mostly who intend becoming ministers, and in which debates on religious subjects are a prominent part of the exercises, was delivered by Rev. ROBERT S. DASKILL, a Methodist divine of considerable repute. J. J. REED, Jr., of the Class of '64, is President of the Lyceum. On Monday evening, the addresses before the United Literary Societies. The orator on this occasion was Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, who delivered a rich and racy discourse on the members of Congress in 1855, of which he was one. Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY delivered the poem on what I should judge to be the follies of the age, though the real subject could with difficulty be discovered by any one. It was quite humorous, however, and was very well received. On Tuesday afternoon took place the meeting of the joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, and in the evening an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, by GEORGE THOMPSON, of England. Mr. THOMPSON'S fame as an orator is world-wide, and he fully sustained his reputation. Mr. THOMPSON at first does not impress a person favorably, and it is only when he becomes well warmed up in his discourse that he commands attention, and interests his audience. His comparison between his reception in and departure from this country, thirty years ago, when he was mobbed wherever he attempted to speak, and his reception at the present time, was very amusing. The applause at the mention of the name of GARRISON showed the sympathy of the audience. On Wednesday morning, the business meeting and anniversary of the Alumni Association, and in the afternoon, the address before the Alumni, by Rev. ERASTUS WENTWORTH, D. D. A reunion of the classes of 1839, '49, '54, '57 and '61, took place. The reunion of the classes proved a very interesting occasion, and many sad fervent were the welcomings among classmates. The hotels are all crowded, and there is an unusual number of strangers in the place, which gives it a decidedly gay and festive appearance. On Wednesday occurred the grand commencement concert by the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. This club is always a favorite in Middletown, and, in fact, everywhere that they go, both by the excellence of their programme and their splendid execution of it. Their performance last evening fully equaled all that was expected of them. Each member of the club is an artist, playing two or three instruments (not at once) as a master, and their combined efforts prove attractive without equal. The names of the performers are: WM. SCHULTZE, CARL WEISEL, ROBERT GOEHRING, THOMAS RYAN, WULF GRIMM, assisted by the distinguished vocalist, Miss ADDIE S. RYAN. Many of their pieces were deservedly *encored*, and all felt perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they had spent their money.

Thursday, the grand day, at length arrived, and no doubt many a graduate passed a sleepless night, studying and perfecting his morrow's oration. Thursday morning came at last, and with it a thick mist, the sure precursor of either a hot day or a rainy one, neither very agreeable. At an early hour graduates and subgraduates might have been seen hurrying to and fro across the college green, and many hearty shake of the hand and happy greeting was interchanged among those so soon to part forever. At 9 A. M., Colt's Band, of Hartford, broke forth with martial strains for the procession to form. At 9:50 the procession, headed by the band, with the Provost-Marshal, and followed by the Board of Trustees and visitors, the President, the alumni, distinguished strangers, the graduating class and the college generally, left the University, and proceeded to the church. At the church, the exercises opened with music by the Mendelssohn Club, followed by a prayer by the President, and again music. The salutatory address, in Latin, by THOMAS BOND WOOD, Greencastle, Ind. I will give the orations, as nearly as possible, in the order of merit: Valedictory, by JACOB W. H. AMES, Newport, N. H.; Salutatory—T. B. WOOD, Greencastle, Ind.; Philosophical—GEORGE S. BENNETT, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Philosophical—JESSE LYMAN HURLBUT, Pennington, N. J.; Ancient Classical, CHARLES WASHBURN CROCH, Waterbury; Metaphisical—ALBERT HARMON WYATT, Harlem, N. Y.; First-class Orations—CHARLES AMOS MERRILL, Concord, N. H.; B. WHITTEMORE CHASE, Haverhill, Mass.; CHARLES HENRY BUCK, Nantucket, Mass.; RICHARD WATSON NEWHALL, Middletown; HIRAM BAKER, Pennington, N. J.; CORTELLO LIPPITT, Norwich; HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.; GEORGE FORSYTH, Armenia, N. Y.; JOHN JOSEPH REED, Jr., Williamsburgh, L. I.; JOHN SWINBURNE WHEDON, Newark, N. J. Orations—WILLIAM SHERIDAN TODD, South Deerfield, Mass.; GEORGE L. THOMPSON, Oiselle, N. Y.; GEORGE NELSON PHELPS, Waterfield; I. DURKEE BEEMAN, North Fairfax, Vt.; STEPHEN AUGUSTUS SNOW, Providence, R. I.; EDWARD HILLER BRECKINRIDGE, Middletown. The degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was given to the graduating class, and that of "A. M." to some nine of the Alumni. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. GEO. THOMPSON, of London, amid much applause.

I dislike to speak particularly of any one, but I must say, concerning the valedictorian of the class of 1864 that at eighteen years of age he was a sailor before the mast, not acquainted with much more than his letters, and at twenty-four he graduated head scholar in a class of 23 good scholars all. There is an example for our young men that it is "never too late to mend." By the way, Mr. AMES is to be married this evening. The orations were all very fine and well-delivered; deserving especial mention are those by Messrs. AMES, MERRILL, WYATT, BAKER, WOOD, NEWHALL and INGRAHAM. The exercises were all very pleasantly interspersed with excellent music, and passed off very satisfactory to all concerned. The Alumni, visitors and graduating class, had their festival in the P. M., and in the evening the President held his levee. To-morrow Middletown will relapse into its usual quiet, and the enthusiasm and excitement of Commencement Day with the class of '64 will exist only in the past. The following is a correct and official list of the degrees conferred with which I have at the moment of closing been favored:

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Jacob Worthen Hall Ames, Henry Baker, J. Durkee Beeman, George Slocum Bennett, Edward Hiller Breckinridge, Charles Henry Buck, B. Whittemore Chase, Charles Washburn Church, George Forsyth, Daniel Gould Harriman, Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Henry C. M. Ingraham, Costello Lippitt, Charles Amos Merrill, Richard Watson Newhall, George Nelson Phelps, John Joseph Reed, Jr., Stephen Augustus Snow, George L. Thompson, Wm. Sheridan Todd, John Swinburne Whedon, Thos. Bond Wood, Albert Harmon Wyatt, Daniel W. Raymond.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on Edgar Hiram Bancroft, John Wesley Barnhart, James William Bancker, William Dawson Bridge, Edgar Frederick Clark, Roswell Sergeant Douglas, Francis Daniel Eggerton, Christopher Page Flanders, Benjamin Sherwood Gurnee, William Fisk Johnston, Hiram Loranul Leiser, Frank Wilbur Morse, Wilbur Fisk Osborne, Hugo and Bexter Payne, George Whitaker, Nathan Willis Wilbur, Richard Seaman Williams, William Henry Ler, of the Class of 1860.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Frederick Wm. Corliss, a graduate of Union College, and on George Lansing Taylor, a graduate of Columbia College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Benjamin F. Cocker, Rev. Chas. N. Smith, Rev. Lorenzo White.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Robert Allyn, Rev. Isaac W. Wiley.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on George Thompson, of England.

H. W. R.

Turf Record.

EXCITING TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, July 22—Match for $300.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, play or pay.

Dan Mace named b. g. Stonewall Jackson, (in harness)	2	2	1	1	1
John Lovett named s. m. Lady Tompkins, (in harness)	1	1	2	2	2

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40½	1:19	2:40
Secon heat	0:41½	1:20	2:41½
Third heat	0:39½	1:18	2:40
Fourth heat	0:40½	1:19	2:39
Fifth heat	0:39	1:17½	2:40

First Heat.—From his easy victory over the mare last Friday, under the same conditions as to day's trot, *Stonewall* was made the favorite, odds of 100 to 50 and 50 to 20 being laid on him. The partisans of *Lady Tompkins*, however, were sanguine enough to believe that she could beat him. At the third attempt they got off, the mare taking the lead of a length, and the pole from *Stonewall* at the upper turn, and maintaining it to the first quarter; at the old stand the mare was two lengths ahead. There was no alteration subsequently, *Stonewall* being up and down, the mare coming home an easy winner by a length.

Second Heat.—Betting 100 to 40 on *Stonewall*. The mare again took the lead at the turn, and kept it down the back stretch, past the old stand, half-mile pole, to the lower turn, where *Stonewall* tried to close the gap; but in the home stretch he went off his feet, the mare coming home an easy winner by a neck—*Stonewall* running half way up the distance.

Third Heat.—Notwithstanding the mare having put in two heats, the backers of *Stonewall* freely laid 2 to 1 on him. In the start the

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Confederate Cruisers and Their Whereabouts.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the *Europa* reached this City yesterday morning, from Boston. They furnish us the following interesting details of news:

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Drawn Battle in Parliament—A Week's Debate—America and Ireland Against Poland and Denmark—Forty Millions of Mad Germans—Conservatives and Confederates—Peace and Prosperity—General Grant and Lord Palmerston—The Motion for Recognition—The Traitor Gold and how to Treat It—The French Rams—Spain in the Pacific—Vallandigham and "Manhattan"—Times Correspondents.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

The great campaign in Parliament ended last night with a victory for the Opposition in the House of Lords, and for the Government in the House of Commons. It is a drawn battle, in which the Government was saved by a flank movement of Mr. KINGLAKE, the resolution of censure having been defeated by a majority of eighteen on his amendment in favor of peace. It was a "peace-at-any-price" amendment.

The debate has been a very curious one. Scarcely any one has defended Earl RUSSELL, but those who have censured him most have still voted to support the administration. Mr. COBDEN, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. HOSKINSON, each assailing the diplomacy of the Foreign Office, each voted in favor of the result of its action—peace. They denounced the humiliation—they accept what it has purchased. The commercial interest, which fears a war with America—the manufacturing interest, which dreads war anywhere—vote for the Government. In the Lords, where commerce and manufactures have fewer representations, and where a more chivalric policy prevails, the Government was defeated by a bare majority of nine votes by proxy, while a majority of those present were willing to rejoice in peace.

I shall not attempt to give a *résumé* of debates which have lasted for four nights, and been protracted into the small morning hours. There has been fun, and sarcasm, and occasionally eloquence. Once or twice there has been some warmth of feeling and expression. I have been over the whole ground again and again. England would not join France in a war for Poland, nor enter a Congress for the settlement of that and other European questions. In her turn, France refused to join with England for the protection of Denmark. Neither would undertake to fight alone with Germany and Russia. England was sure, moreover, that the moment she got into a war with any great European Power, America would be on her back, and that Ireland's long waited for opportunity would have arrived. All this came out in the debate with great frankness. Beside, and more than all, perhaps, every member of Parliament knows that the Queen stood in the way of any war with Germany. How could the House censure the Ministry who had been under this necessity of preserving peace? RUSSELL was mercilessly roasted in speeches, but had to be sustained by a majority of votes.

The last hope of Denmark, so far as England is concerned, seems to have perished. Had the vote of censure passed, had the Ministry been supplanted, there is no likelihood that there would have been anything done to help her. She must submit to her destiny and make the best attainable peace. The Germans all went mad, Mr. ROEBUCK says, about Schleswig-Holstein. Madmen are hard to manage, but what can be done with mad nations? When forty millions of people go mad, the most prudent thing one can do is to stand out of their way—and that is what England has done and will keep doing.

It was said that the Catholic members had made a bargain with the Conservatives to vote against the Government, the price being the protection of the Pope. It was even reported that two important personages had come from Rome to influence the result. The list of members who voted on the division is not published yet, so that I cannot tell what color of truth there may be to this representation. But there was another statement made in the course of the debate, which has an air of greater credibility. It was that the Conservatives, if they came into power, had engaged to recognize the Confederate Government—had engaged, therefore, to go to war with the Federal States. If this were true, a vote of censure on RUSSELL and PALMERSTON would have been a vote of war with the Federal Government. And of this there is sufficient proof in their own Administration.

Lord PALMERSTON in his defence brought forward the statistics of England's wonderful prosperity—the increase of trade, the growth of property, enhanced revenues, and diminished expenditures. What were treaties, interests of Denmark, and national honor, to compare with this solid national prosperity? Honor and glory were all very well, no doubt, but here was something a man could put in his pocket, and deposit with his banker. So he got his vote of thanks for preserving peace, instead of a vote of censure for national humiliation. England may be laughed at, ridiculed, caricatured and contemned all over the continent, but so long as England is prosperous, what need she care? That seemed to be Lord PALMERSTON's view of the case.

And now what? The business of the session will be hurried over. There will be an early prorogation, or, perhaps, a dissolution. The vote in the Lords may be taken as an excuse for ending the present Parliament and summoning a new one. In that case, Her Majesty's opposition will go to the country with the case on which they have failed in the House of Commons. Will it be with the same result? That will depend more upon the course of things in America than upon anything taking place in Europe. Gen. GRANT is fighting the battle of the English Ministry. Let Gen. GRANT take Richmond and put down the rebellion and the price of gold, and the Tories have no chance in England. LEE and JOHNSTON are fighting for DISRAELI and DISRAELI. If they maintain their ground against the forces of the Union, the people of England will not fear a war with America, and will not care to support those who pay humiliation as the price of peace. Gen. LEE defends Canada on the James River instead of the St. Lawrence; but if he is defeated, and can no longer occupy the Northern armies, then the English want Lord RUSSELL, the man that stopped the rams, for Minister of Foreign Affairs, who can pay the *Alabama* claims out of an overflowing treasury, and settled everything without a war. The battle-cry of the Tories in the coming contest will be: "England has been humiliated and Denmark betrayed." The cry of the Liberals will be: "Peace and prosperity—no war for Denmark, and, above all, no war with America."

In this state of the case you can judge what prospect of success there will be for the motion for recognition, and the thousands of petitions and memorials praying Parliament to take measures for the restoration of peace in America. I am not enough in the secrets of the Confederate managers to know whether Mr. LINDSAY will venture to bring forward his motion. If he should do so, it will depend entirely upon the situation in America whether it will meet with any success. Nine-tenths of the governing classes in England desire the success of the South; or, perhaps it would be better to say, the defeat of the North. They amount to nearly the same thing, perhaps, though the less tail left to either cat, the better many would be satisfied. But, at the same time, England, from the Ministry to the populace, have a healthy dread of the armies the Federal Government can raise upon the land and the navies it can launch upon the seas. When the North, if ever, is crippled and powerless, England will be ready to recognize Southern Independence.

The news telegraphed by the London *Times* New-York correspondent that General GRANT was retreating from Petersburgh, and that Gold was 250 strengthened, I have no doubt, the Conservative vote in Parliament, as it sent up Confederate Stock on the Exchange. Luckily it did not come until the "Glorious Fourth" had been duly celebrated. Gold at 240 is an undoubted inconvenience; but as the Confederates have fought pretty well when it was at a much higher figure, it would be strange indeed if a people, animated by the highest motives of patriotism could not do as well or better. If the maintainers of a wicked rebellion can support armies and win victories, as it is to be feared they sometimes do, on a currency that "isn't worth shucks," it will be very strange if the defenders of a nation, and the restorers of the Union cannot do more and better, whatever the absurd prices for which people may pay for gold.

There is a curious and "important if true" announcement in some of the papers, to the effect that four steamers, two of which are rams, built in French ports for the Confederates, with the knowledge and concurrence of the French Government, have just been sold to Prussia. The Emperor, it is said, has changed his mind. It is added very circumstantially, that one of the rams has already left for the Baltic. This looks as if the Emperor had taken a leaf out of Earl RUSSELL's book, and meant to secure his footHold in Mexico, by making friends with the Federal Government. It is probable that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. DAYTON know something about the matter. I have written often of what I believed to be the sentiments of the Emperor on the struggle in America, and I think with reason; but now that he has interests, they may require a different line of policy.

The Spanish Government has just sent a powerful fleet to the Pacific. There is reason to believe that Spain does not make a movement in any part of the world which is not in accordance with French policy—and if France takes Mexico under her protection, why should not Spain plant her flag once more upon the heights of the Andes? This is an age of reaction and restoration. There are people in America who talk, as I hear, of the necessity of a strong Government, and rejoice to the exercise of arbitrary power.

The war in Denmark goes on, with heavy losses to the weaker belligerent, in the hopeless struggle. The stories about the massacre of Swedes turns out to be without foundation. There are rumors of mediation and peace, but Germany will have gained her ports on the Baltic. MONADNOCK.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONTEST.

In the House of Lords, July 8,

Lord MALMESBURY moved the resolution condemning the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government with regard to Denmark and Germany, in the same terms as those of the resolution proposed by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Having regretted the absence of Lord DERBY, on whom the task would have fallen, Lord MALMESBURY expressed his fear that the violation of the treaty of 1852 had set a bad precedent, which might at any future time be quoted as an excuse for violence and wrong. The German Diet had exceeded its powers in interfering with a European treaty, by asserting the principle of nationality against it. He would express no opinion as to the future, but as to the past he believed had the Government been firm and decided in its course the present conflict might have been prevented. He then traced the failure of all the negotiations to the interference of Lord RUSSELL with questions connected rather with the internal government of Denmark than its foreign relations. He had placed himself in the position both of partisan and judge between Denmark and Germany, and had therefore pleased neither party, and destroyed his own influence as an English Minister.

The Duke of ARGYLL said it was evident from Lord MALMESBURY's speech that the resolution involved no principle, nor did it explain any policy. The discussion raised on it was a mere contest of faction. The Opposition avowed it would not have gone to war with Germany on behalf of Denmark; why, then, was not the Government justified in equally refraining from hostilities? He attributed the course taken by Denmark, in resisting the demands of Germany, in a great degree to a conviction on the part of the Danish Government that the sympathies of the country and of that House were on its side. He believed Denmark had also speculated on a change in the Government of this country, by which it would be assisted. Instead of this, Denmark sees the Government attacked on the very ground that they had endeavored to form an European alliance to defend it.

Lord CLANRICARDE regretted that, for the first time in his life, he held a different opinion from Lord PALMERSTON with respect to his foreign policy. While he agreed that the Government had deplorably mismanaged this affair, he could not agree with the terms of the resolution, which not only did not express the real facts of the case, but declared an opinion which the House ought not to place on record. He had moved an amendment.

Lord CLARENDON had not shared the responsibilities of the Government during the most active part of the negotiations, but in the outset of the affair the Government had exhibited foresight and a clear appreciation of its gravity. They had shown an honest and sincere desire to bring about an amicable settlement, in which they would have succeeded if they had been met in an equal spirit, not only by the parties directly interested, but also by the other Powers who were equally parties to the Treaty of 1852.

Lord CHELMSFORD pronounced a strong condemnation of the policy of the Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE would not admit that any promise of material aid had been given by England to Denmark. All the Government had done was to offer the Danes some sound and honest advice, for which the other Powers were equally responsible with England.

Lord CARNARVON supported the resolution, censuring the Government for its want of decision.

Lord RUSSELL could not discover, either from the resolution or the speeches in support of it, what was the foreign policy of the Opposition. No two speakers seemed to agree in their notions as to how these negotiations ought to have been conducted. Lord DERBY had admitted it would be wrong at any time to go to war for Denmark. Now, Lord MALMESBURY thought, if the English Government had resolved on war when the German troops entered Schleswig, this conflict would have been prevented. The treaty of 1852, though wise in its general objects and calculated to secure peace, was an artificial one, and dependent upon conditions the performance of which it was not in the power of England, France and Russia to insure. The Government had chosen and acted on one principle—that of non-intervention, to which it had strictly adhered, as in the case of Italy and in the civil war in America.

Lord GRANVILLE felt convinced, from the course the debate had taken, that it would have a good effect on the country, and remove a good deal of misapprehension. He contended that England had not lost her just influence in Europe. The complete concord between England the neutral Powers, throughout the sittings of the conference, was a proof that our influence was unimpaired. The taunts of the German newspapers were no evidence that it had been diminished. There were parties in Europe to whom a war would have been an advantage, but if England had entered into hostilities it would only have been a dupe for their purposes.

The House then divided, the numbers were:

	Present.	Proxies.	Total.
Content.....	119	58	177
Non-content.....	123	45	168
Majority for the resolution.....			9

Their Lordships adjourned at 2.15 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, after some personal explanations as to matters which occurred in the preceding discussions, the adjourned debate on Denmark and Germany was resumed.

Mr. OSBORNE observed that the two questions before the House were the motion of Mr. DISRAELI and the amendment of Mr. NEWDEGATE. The latter had expired silently in its cradle. He was not anxious, he said, to pass a judicial sentence upon the proceedings of the Government in this Dano-German question between 1852 and 1864. He considered that their failure had to some extent involved the honor of the country, and, although he rejoiced at their return to the paths of peace, the country had no reason to be proud of the means. He was of opinion, however, that the person mainly to blame for complications and the failure was the First Minister of the Crown. After a hasty notice of the belligerent parties, in which he said Denmark had from the outset promised according to her hopes, and performed according to her fears, he came to the Conference, of which, he observed, great expectations were entertained, but which had turned out a most unfortunate and fatal failure. The speech of Mr. CUBDEN had laid down the true policy of this country. What had been the fruit of our interference—of our spirited foreign policy? We were isolated in Europe, and even the King of Ashantee was indifferent to our friendship. Mr. OSBORNE wound up a speech which kept the House in constant merriment by its point and humor by a whimsical description of the Ministry as a museum of curiosities.

Mr. WHITESIDE, after remarking that the Treaty of 1852 was really the work of Lord PALMERSTON, proceeded to examine the correspondence on the subject of the policy of the Government on this question, which had been, he said, inconsistent and mischievous, pointing out instances in which menaces and threats had been employed by Lord RUSSELL, and promises, clear and unambiguous, made of material aid to Denmark by England. The assertion that it was not intended to go to war was contradicted, he said, by the whole scope and spirit of the official papers. What, he asked, had been the conduct of Earl RUSSELL throughout the negotiations? Good faith ought to be the policy of England; but Denmark had been forced to yield everything; nothing was left to the Danes but their lives. Such a spectacle was most deplorable; and no defence of the conduct of the Foreign Office had been offered by any independent member.

Mr. MONSELL observed that under the treaty of 1852 Denmark entered into solemn obligations in regard to Schleswig-Holstein, and Her Majesty's Government ought to have insisted upon Denmark fulfilling those obligations, and if the terms proposed by Earl RUSSELL on the 24th of September last, were not accepted, he should have washed his hands of the whole matter.

Mr. B. COCHRANE discussed Lord RUSSELL's dispatch of the 24th of September, 1862, which is regarded as the turning point of the whole question. He denounced it as a piece of mischievous meddling, and it was regarded by M. HALL as a proposal for dismembering the Danish Monarchy.

Lord ELCHO, as an indifferent spectator of a party struggle, was anxious to state his views on this question. It was admitted that there had been a failure in the negotiations, but because they had failed that was no just ground for a vote of censure on the Government. He would be no party, he said, to a censure upon a Government which had earnestly, honestly, and perseveringly, though unsuccessfully, labored for peace.

Mr. SCOURFIELD could not vote for a motion which referred to what was past without any indication of what ought to be done in future.

The O'DONOGHUE said the motion expressed a want of confidence in the Government; that was, to declare whether they had or had not confidence in the policy of the Government; and if he voted in the affirmative he should violate the duty he owed to his constituents and to the country.

Mr. BOUVERIE defended generally the policy pursued by the Government upon this question, though he admitted they might have committed some errors.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE expressed satisfaction that the Government had abstained from armed interference in the war.

Mr. CLAY thought the Foreign Office had very accurately represented the feeling of the country.

Mr. WALPOLE, after adverting to the cause of the war and to the conduct of Austria and Prussia in allowing themselves to be borne along with the revolutionary torrent, denounced the mode in which the Treaty of 1852 had been got rid of, to the injury of public law and national rights. His charge against the Government was founded, he said, upon the manner in which they had interfered during 1861 and 1862. The Government had not, what they ought to have had, a definite, distinct policy; they place themselves in a false position by irritating Russia and France, and they had lost influence in Europe.

Lord PALMERSTON said if any doubt could have existed, when the motion was first made, as to its object and importance, that doubt must be dispelled, for the House had been told plainly that it was intended as a vote of no confidence in the Government. Efforts had been made in the discussion to separate Earl RUSSELL from his colleagues. This was an unconstitutional course of proceeding. The ministers were all equally responsible for what the Foreign Office had done. He regretted for his country the pains taken to vilify and degrade her. He maintained that the country stood as high as ever in the estimation of Europe. The motion asserted that the just influence of the country had been lowered. This was not the fact; it was a gratuitous libel upon the country by a great party that hoped to rule it. He read a statement of what the present Administration had done during their five years' tenure of office, in the reduction of taxation, the diminution of the national debt, and the reduction of the expenditure; and he showed the vast increase in the income of the country, and of its foreign trade, and indicated other tokens of the national prosperity. This being so, he contended that the Government had administered the affairs of the country with honor and advantage, and with credit to themselves, so as to entitle them to the approbation of the House and the confidence of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI made a lively and amusing reply, in which he defended himself against the charge of having misquoted documents.

Mr. NEWDEGATE having, with some reluctance, withdrawn his amendment,

Mr. KINGLAKE moved an amendment, in lieu of the last paragraph of the address proposed by Mr. DISRAELI, to substitute the words following: "To express the satisfaction with which we have learnt that, at this conjuncture, Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

Upon a division, this amendment was carried by 313 to 295, a majority of 18 for the Government, and the words were added to the original resolution.

The remaining orders were then proceeded with, and the House adjourned at 2:10 o'clock.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

NATIONAL AND CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 8.

The Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* arrived in Dover Roads on Wednesday evening. It had been stated in some of the French papers that a successor to the *Alabama* would probably be in waiting off Cherbourg when the Federal vessel left that port, and that another naval engagement might take place, in which the South would have an opportunity of retrieving its late defeat. No new *Alabama*, however, seems to have yet appeared; but it is asserted that a steamer, the *Jeddo*, which left Bordeaux on the 22d June, is to take the place of the notorious privateer. On this subject the *Gironde* of the 4th says: "It will be recollected that a mystery surrounded the departure of the *Jeddo*. This mystery seems likely to be maintained. In fact it was Wednesday, the 22d June, that the *Jeddo* quitted our port for Amsterdam; the voyage between the two cities being ordinarily four days, we ought five days ago at least to have heard of the arrival in the Dutch port of the steamer built and armed by M. ARMAN. But no commercial journal that we know of has said a word on the subject. The voyage of the *Jeddo* has certainly something strange and unusual about it, and the future will soon show that the anticipations respecting her were only too well founded." The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that the vessel here referred to will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, and with the Confederate flag flying. Capt. SEMMES, it is said, is too ill to take the command of her. This duty will consequently devolve upon the first lieutenant of the late *Alabama*, whose appointment is expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. If the statements of the French papers are to be relied on, there will soon be no lack in the channel of war vessels belonging to the opposing Powers. According to those statements, the *Florida* is already there; the *Jeddo*, as we have seen, is being got ready; and "the South is probably preparing a display of fresh forces;" while on the other hand, we learn that the Federal steamer *Niagara* left Antwerp on the 21 instant, to cruise in the Channel, and that a new Federal steamer, the *Macedonian*, built upon the same model as the *Kearsarge*, and armed with heavy guns, is expected. The *Presse* thinks that a far more "dramatic engagement than that in which the *Alabama* perished" may accordingly be looked for at no distant date.

A letter has been received in Hull from one of the crew of the Confederate cruiser *Rappahannock* which is now lying at Calais. The writer states that the ship is at present under the strict surveillance of the French and English authorities, who firmly refuse to permit her to leave Calais. For some time past the *Kearsarge* has been cruising off Calais with the hope of capturing the *Rappahannock*. The Confederate, at present, is not in a position to cope with her would-be antagonist, as she has neither guns nor ammunition on board. The Captain of the *Rappahannock* would, however, if the authorities granted permission, leave the port and take his chance of eluding the vigilance of the Federal. The writer states the Confederate is much the fastest vessel, and that if once she got ahead of the *Kearsarge* she would be perfectly safe. The *Rappahannock* is fitted with a fine pair of engines of 350 horse power, four fighting boilers and two dispatch boilers. She has on board at present about 120 men. The news of the sinking of the *Alabama*, called forth many expressions of regret from the crew of the *Rappahannock*, and on Saturday last they evinced their sympathy for the crew of the lost vessel, by making a collection for the wounded and the widows of those who were killed or drowned during the brief struggle between the Federal and Confederate cruisers. The Federal war steamer *Sacramento* arrived off Cherbourg on Tuesday evening.

ALLEGED CONFEDERATE ENLISTMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 15.

At the Liverpool Police Court, yesterday, a man named JAMES CUNNINGHAM was charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The information charged the defendant that he did, in the month of February last, in Liverpool, and elsewhere, hire, engage, retain or procure, or attempt or endeavor to engage, retain or procure JAMES GRAHAM and others to be employed or engaged in the sea service of, or under, or in aid of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the prohibition contained in statute 59, Geo. III., cap. 69; also that the defendant did at the same time procure, or endeavor to procure the said JAMES GRAHAM and others to go and embark from Liverpool and elsewhere, for the purpose of being engaged or employed as aforesaid, contrary to the statute; and, that the defendant being a natural born subject of Her Majesty, did in the month of February, 1864, without the leave or license of Her Majesty first obtained, agree to enlist, or enter, or serve, and did serve in and on board a ship or vessel intended to be used for warlike purposes of, or for, or under, or in aid of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the statute, and also, that he did, in the month of February, last, without such leave or license aforesaid, go to Calais, in the empire of France, in order or with intent to enlist or enter the sea service of the Confederate States of America. After a lengthy inquiry the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE ALABAMA PRISONERS.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 8.

The four officers of the *Alabama* who landed at Cherbourg as prisoners on parole, surrendered themselves on board the *Kearsarge* when that vessel left the port. Advices from Cherbourg state that the *Kearsarge* has been replaced in the roadstead by the Federal corvette *Sacramento*. The latter is built on the same model as the *Kearsarge*, and, like her, armed with very large pivot guns. After having taken on board coals and provisions, the *Sacramento* is to go in quest of Confederate vessels cruising on the coasts of Europe. Capt. SEMMES left Southampton on Thursday for London, on a visit to Mr. MASON, the Confederate Envoy. Capt. SEMMES is much better in health, but he still feels acutely the loss of his ship.

AN ADDITION TO THE CENTRAL PARK DRIVES.—The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that an additional portion of the Park drive, from the Ravine to the summit of the Great Hill, will be open for public use to-day.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Events of the Year—Narrow Escape from a Foreign War—The Policy of England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The last year has been crowded with events which must occupy an important place in the modern history of this country. There is little doubt but it has narrowly escaped a civil war as a foreign one. The storm seems to have passed over, however, and we think there is to be seen in the succeeding calm no little evidence of actual progress having been made in the meantime in the dissemination of liberal ideas among the ruling classes. The fact of an Embassy from this Government being in Europe at this moment, the avowed object of which is to obtain permission to *restrict* instead of *enlarge* our intercourse with the country, may seem to your readers a flat contradiction of the above statement. With us, however, who are on the spot, the thing is not so paradoxical. Six months have nearly elapsed since this Government conceived the idea of sending an Embassy on a secret mission. The changes that have taken place in the meantime are the basis of our opinions, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that, had the departure of the mission been delayed two months, it never would have gone at all. The action of the Treaty Powers, and their policy pursued by their representatives in the late difficulties, we find by our last files of papers, is being freely discussed at home. Especially was our attention called to the spirited debate in Parliament in relation to the course pursued by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Admiral KUPER, in the Prince of Satsuma difficulty.

The opposition was uncommonly severe in their censure of the Admiral, accusing him of wanton barbarity in bombarding for two days a populous city, a necessary result of which must have been a great sacrifice of life. We cannot, unfortunately, give these parties a whit of credit for their sympathy for the Japanese, believing, as we do, that the subject was treated in this manner, in order to make political capital, as leaders of the peace party of that country.

We have taken no small amount of pains to ascertain, as far as possible, the probable loss sustained by the Japanese. In the first place, the people of the town had taken flight before hostilities began, so that whatever may have been the destruction of private property, in all probability few, if any, non-combatants were killed. The garrisons of the forts, no doubt, suffered considerable, but from what we can learn, the casualties here would not exceed 500 or 1,000 all told.

You have been made acquainted in my previous letters with the causes which brought about the collision between the English and the Japanese. What concerns us now is not the immediate result of the encounter, which is dwelt upon in the English papers; but the effect or impression produced on the country and people at large by this first display of Western Power.

To come to the point at once, we fully believe that, as an opening wedge, the battle at Cogashima is only second in importance to the first expedition under Commodore PERRY. Philanthropists and moral Secessionists may theorize till doomsday over the peace policy to be pursued in opening barbarous countries to the civilized world, but without a display of physical force and an occasional lesson in its practical application, little or no progress *has ever been or will be* made in the East in this direction. We see it quoted from a lecture of Dr. MCGOWAN in Washington, on affairs in Japan, that the bombardment of Cogashima had only time to complicate matters here, and render the Japanese more exclusive and illiberal than ever. We can only say that he came about as near to it as most travelers do who draw conclusions of a nation's character from a very short stay in the country.

The English policy in the East, let Americans say what they may, has been the only one which has met with undoubted success. And in regard to their late difficulties with Japan, the only fault we have to find with them is that they did not send fewer dispatches and more shot and shell at the commencement. The only question perhaps that remains open, is as to whether the Government should be held entirely responsible for the acts of the more powerful and independent Princes, or whether they, when offending distinctly and individually (as was the case with SATSUMA, in the murder of the Englishman, and CHOSHU, in firing on foreign vessels passing through the straits his batteries command) should not be dealt with directly as Admiral KUPER did in attack-Cogashima.

This question can only be settled by a more intimate acquaintance with the relations sustained by these Princes to the Government. As to the Princes SATSUMA and CHOSHU, who so far have been the principal offenders, we do not hesitate to say that they should be *dealt with directly, and on their own soil.* They may be looked upon, from their power and influence, more as allies of the Government than actual dependencies; and though acknowledging the supremacy and infallibleness of the Micado, it does not necessarily follow that they do that of the Tycoon, which one who has taken the pains to study the history of this country can easily understand.

We mentioned in our last that there appeared some probability of the Prince of CHOSHU being called to an account by the foreign Powers for his acts of hostility. But we fear nothing will be done. He has set at defiance not only the Government, but all the other Princes, and is making extensive preparations to meet them. We should regret it exceedingly if the Treaty Powers should be contented to pocket the insults he has offered their several flags, though it be of no great importance whether the straits he commands are few or not. CHOSHU is the most conservative of all the Princes, as well as the oldest, his antecedents having had undisputed possession of his domains from a period dating much further back than the foundation of the present Imperial dynasty. His humiliation by foreign arms would go more toward opening this country to trade and the dissemination of liberal ideas than twenty years of intercourse, at two or three points, and those hemmed in by numerous guards and wide motes. In proof of our conclusion, we have the daily accumulating evidence of the beneficial effects of the English demonstration. Though in any other country it would have been called a repulse, yet the Prince of SATSUMA and his officers had good sense enough to calculate the odds which they brought against the fleet, and the disadvantages the Admiral labored under in consequence of the gale of wind that was blowing at the time of the attack.

The great superiority of foreign arms they no longer question, and not only by them, but by many others throughout the Empire, is the fact being gradually acknowledged.

One of the greatest difficulties the Liberals and better informed have had to contend with from the Conservatives, has been this very point of *actual ability* of Japan, as a nation, to *contend with Western Powers.* It is generally acknowledged that the Conservatives are mostly to be found among the ignorant or willfully bigoted. Nothing has so much conduced to dispel the former and break down the latter, as the late actual trial of comparative strength; and most intelligent Japanese with whom we come in contact, acknowledge that it has advanced the Liberal interests of the country five years. The Tycoon is now at Miaco on a visit to the Spiritual Emperor, who, with his Court, is supposed to be the centre of opposition and hostility to foreigners. The Tycoon and the Liberalists we have found in his Court, have now an argument stronger than ever, to bring to bear on the opposition, as they have a case in point. As far as SATSUMA is concerned, we have already informed you of his acceding to all the demands of the English, and now not only does he wish to be on friendly terms, but is buying steamers to carry produce from different parts of Europe to the open ports, for sale to foreigners, and has at this time one or more engaged in this manner. This is an immense stride in advance of the old mode of transportation in junks, and is effecting what foreigners would be so glad but are unable to do, viz.: a safe and quick communication between the producer and purchaser. As we are about closing a salute is being fired from the men-of-war in port, in honor of the arrival of the new French Minister, Mons. LEON ROCHES, who arrived this morning. S.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

Correspondence with Gov. Johnson—He Accepts the Nomination of the Vice-Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9, 1864.

Hon. Andrew Johnson:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have great pleasure in performing the duty assigned to them of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, by the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings in this city yesterday.

We inclose, also, a copy of the resolutions or platform of principles unanimously adopted by the convention, to which your attention is respectfully invited, and which, we trust, will have your approval.

The committee need hardly add the assurance of their hearty concurrence in the action of the convention, in selecting you as the candidate of the great majority of the loyal people of the country for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, nor of their conviction, that in so nominating you, the convention but faithfully interpreted the wishes of their patriotic constituents.

Earnestly requesting your acceptance of the position to which you have been assigned, and congratulating you upon the encouraging prospects for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the extinguishment of its cause, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves your obedient servants.

W. DENNISON, of Ohio, Chairman.

Joseph Drummond, of Maine; Beadle Barlin, of Vermont; A. M. Gammell, of Rhode Island; Geo. Wm. Curtis, of New-York; Henry Johnson, of Pennsylvania; W. L. W. Seabrook, of Maryland; G. W. Hite, of Kentucky; Cyrus M. Allen, of Indiana; L. B. Alexander, of Michigan; A. Oliver, of Iowa; Thos. H. Bearne, of Oregon; Leroy Kramer, of West Virginia; A. A. Atocha, of Louisiana; J. P. Eremes, of Nevada Territory; John N. Nye, of Colorado Territory; Thos. E. Sawyer, of New-Hampshire; A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut; W. A. Newell, of New-Jersey; N. B. Smithers, of Delaware; John T. Hume, of Missouri; E. P. Fyffe, of Ohio; W. Bushnell, of Illinois; A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin; John Bidwell, of California; C. Wilder, of Kansas; M. M. Brien, of Tennessee; Valentine Dehl, of Arkansas; A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska Territory; A. B. Stonaker, of Utah Territory.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, by the National Convention held at Baltimore, and inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ult.

A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a full acceptance.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented.

My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind, and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the Government and authority of the United States, I presume are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude, (and repeatedly since,) I took occasion most frankly to declare the views I then entertained in relation to the wicked purposes of the Southern politicians. They have since undergone but little, if any, change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my confidence in their correctness.

At the beginning of this great struggle, I entertained the same opinion of it I do now, and in my place in the Senate I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the Government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or counsel heeded until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued to gather over us without molestation from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. And now, if we would save the Government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors to the punishment due their crime, and, *by force of arms*, crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I tell them as now, that the destruction of the Government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out; and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Southern States could have been, or could now be proposed, which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern Rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry, was not to secure their assumed rights *in the Union and under the Constitution*, but to disrupt the Government and establish an independent organization, based upon Slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years past been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled in 1832 by the stern, patriotic heroism of ANDREW JACKSON, they sullenly acquiesced; only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await the recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and JACKSON, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the renewal of their efforts to dismember the Government.

In a letter, dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. CRAWFORD, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern Nullifiers, he said:

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or Slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction, and we have now not only "the negro, or Slavery question," as the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of Slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it.

The authority of the Government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be Slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every Government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the Government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon, and attempted the destruction of the Government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the War Power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are therefore most cordially indorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination, I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party *proper*, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, free government—North and South—fails. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful—as I do not doubt—its destiny is fixed, its basis permanent and enduring, and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of *first preserving the Government*; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war, and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of reëstablishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American Freedom.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard,
Yours truly,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

News to July 16—Detailed Account of the Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ON MILE SOUTH OF CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER,
Friday, July 15, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee has been effected without loss, and though the army has not been wholly thrown over, enough now rests on the south bank to assure the safe passage of the remainder. Several corps—it might possibly be imprudent to say how many—occupy ridges on the south bank, northeast of the railroad bridge, and have fortified the bold hills and heads of the bridges in their rear until their safety and even impregnability is assured. Before this reaches you SHERMAN's whole army will have passed the river, and that the great event of the campaign will soon follow, no one can doubt, for already Atlanta is but seven miles distant from portions of our centre, and in eas

Appeal, which it declares will remain in Atlanta to encourage and encourage the soldier, until the enemy reaches the gates of the city. It also announces that all the newspapers, except its own, have left Atlanta for the South, that the work of emptying the city of movables goes quietly on, and that when the Yankees enter they will find nothing but empty houses and bare walls to greet them. This does not look much like having confidence in their ability to drive the Yankees into the Chattahoochee.

RATIONS.

Since my last letter, there has been little of note occurring hereabouts—at least, anything sufficiently developed, solidified into history, to warrant narration. The Twenty-third Corps has completed an impregnable *tete-de-pont* of about two miles in length, defending the bridges which it threw across a few days ago, and now has accumulated behind it large stores of such supplies as the men were in greatest need of after their exhausting campaign—clothing, beans, &c. The boys are jubilant in their suits of new blue, and squatted on the ground in every direction can be seen little squads of men accurately adjusting certain little piles of beans and coffee; so much to a company; so much to a man. The Commissary sergeants are "up" for once to the very front, and are unburdening themselves of sugar, tack, pork, &c., as fast as the scales can dispense them. The contraband ponchos, blouses, &c., are slung over the breastworks as far toward the rebels as possible, and it is a thousand pities the latter could not be allowed to appreciate the full force of the scorching criticisms of the sun.

NEW ARMY DEPOT.

The great importance of the manufacturing establishments at this place, which were destroyed by GARRARD's cavalry a few days ago, justifies a few words in addition to what I stated respecting them in a previous letter. There were manufactured there not only tent-cloth, but cassimeres, linsey-woolsey, yarn, &c., in great quantities. The establishment was chartered in 1830, with a capital stock of $50,000. They were, of course, entirely under the control of the rebel authorities, though nominally run by private individuals, at a fixed rate. Their entire destruction by our authorities was, doubtless, determined by valid considerations of policy, but what these were, is not so obvious.

MOVEMENTS.

I have recorded the crossing of the river at Roswell by GARRARD's cavalry, and the occupation of the ferry by NEWTON's division, of the Sixth Corps, until the Sixteenth Corps could arrive. As soon as the latter came up, the division returned to this point, crossed the river, and proceeded with the remainder of the corps to take up a position in front of the Twenty-third.

CARELESSNESS.

The correspondent, in searching the records of hospitals, has frequent occasion to note a case of accidental discharge of firearms, producing often the most serious results. One of these affairs occurred the other day. HENRY PLUMMER, of Company A, Eighth Tennessee Regiment, was shot through the shoulder, and so seriously wounded that three inches of the bone were removed by the surgeon in dressing the wound, and all from the carelessness of another member of the regiment. The fellow had occasion to fumble his gun while loaded, had removed the cap (strangely enough,) though leaving some percussion powder upon the tube, and had inserted the rammer in the piece, when by some ill-chance the gun was discharged, the rammer crushing through the half of his thumb, so violently did it spring; and the load and rammer passed entirely through the shoulder and entered several inches into a tree. The wonder is that the arm was not blown entirely away, so tremendous was the energy with which the musket was discharged.

RUMORS.

These are not lacking, as usual, and are of a character to astonish even those who are prepared to receive the best news from this army. Among them is one that the main force of the rebel army has fallen back to "a strong position" nine miles south of Atlanta; and that there is only the merest shell of pickets between here and Atlanta, yet remaining, which the simple advance of our lines will crush in upon the city. It is certain that there is no skirmishing between the pickets, unless at such a distance that it is inaudible, while yesterday their cavalry was before us, though in their lines. It was expected that our crossing at this point and above would call their attention hither, and that they would dispute our advance into the country with as much strength as they could summon. But they seem discouraged by the immense length of the front we are enabled to present, and to be prepared to abandon Atlanta to a flank movement with slight opposition.

We shall see what we shall see.

The Guerrillas in Kentucky.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BURBRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND FIFTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, LEXINGTON, KY., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—The rapid increase in this district of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communication, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., call for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression.

Therefore, all guerrillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers, are hereby admonished that in future stern retaliatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the acts of such men.

Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be liable to be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.

Wherever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage. By command of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. BATES DICKSON, Captain and A. A. General.

NEW BOOKS.

SAVAGE AFRICA—Being the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, Southwestern and Northwestern Africa, with notes on the Habits of the Gorilla, on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men, on the Slave Trade, on the Origin, Character and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the Future Civilization of Western Africa. By W. WINWOOD READE, with illustrations and a map. 8vo. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The mystery of Inner Africa has, in all ages, acted as a powerful incentive to adventure on imaginative minds. In the present generation we have found representatives of almost every class engaged in this pursuit. We have had travelers for geographical exploration, as Capts. SPEKE and BURTON; sporting travelers, as GORDON CUMMING and BALDWIN; scientific travelers, as Dr. BARTH; natural history travelers, as Du CHAILLU, and missionary travelers, as Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MOFFATT. But the fertility of nature is unbounded, and we have in Mr. READE a new type, strongly marked and clearly distinguished from all of the preceding. In his own words, he claims, and with evident justice, to be "the first young man about town who has made a *bona fide tour* in Western Africa, the first to travel in that agreeable and salubrious country, with no special object, and at his own expense, to *flaner* in the virgin forest, to fleet with pretty savages, and to smoke his cigar among cannibals." The measure of his achievements may be pretty well gauged by a due consideration of this preliminary announcement. In another place he sums up the net results of his tour, independently of the knowledge harvested and garnered in this portly volume, as consisting of "an attack of malarious fever every month, a cold in the head, a sore throat and cough, yellow jaundice and a rheumatic habit which has now become second nature," so that pleasure can count her martyrs as well as science, and Mr. READE will probably retain the prestige conferred by his exploit, without a competitor of his own class. It was announced when he set out on his travels that to shoot a gorilla in its native haunts, was the actuating inducement of the expedition, but as he was not so fortunate as to meet with one in a state of nature, that motive is now kept in the back ground. Mr. READE's direct course was to Sierra Leone. From thence he visited and stayed some time in the Gaboon River country, a guest of the American Missionary, Mr. W. WALKER. He then proceeded in a trading vessel down to the coast to Loanda, and on his return, visited the French settlements on the Senegal and Gambia Rivers. The book is not unpleasant reading; the ample title-page given above will convey a notion of the multitude of topics discussed, and on each of these Mr. READE is prepared with an "opinion," somewhat clearer than Bunsby's, but equally weighty in the writer's own conviction, reminding one of POPE's polit'cian, "who sees through all things with his half-shut eyes." The colonies of three nations are planted in various spots of Western Africa. The Portuguese settlements, the oldest, and formerly the most important, he found in a chronic state of decay that nothing can arrest. The British colonies were stagnant, steeped in brandy and water, and stupified with drink, the indulgence in which it is that makes the climate so fatal. The French colonies alone are progressing, and exhibit a healthy power of growth and assimilation that marks out that nation as the future possessor of the whole northern extent of the continent, from the Gambia River to the Mediterranean. English influence will probably be exerted to the southward of this, in the tropical region, where grow the finest wood and cotton in the world. Any very beneficial results from Missionary labor are not expected by Mr. READE, from the absolute want of common ground on which the Christian minister and the savage can become mutually intelligible, and he looks to the success of the Mahomedan propagandism which never ceases, and yearly brings new savage tribes under its sway, as the true civilizing agent for Western Africa, a discipline that must be passed through before higher things can be reached—a preparatory stage in the elevation of the individual. Many speculations of equal interest will be found in Mr. READE's book. He is always ingenious, if not convincing, in his arguments, and generally states fairly enough the amount of personal knowledge from which his conclusions are drawn. The much vexed Gorilla question will prove to many the most attractive portion of the book. Though not so fortunate as to meet the "noble savage" wild in the woods, Mr. READE collected much information respecting him and his habits, and testifies to the substantial accuracy of DU CHAILLU's descriptions, though regarding his book as a "medley of truth and fiction, of which a minute analysis might be given." The numerous fine and spirited illustrations add greatly to the attraction of the volume.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEARS 1863-4. 8vo. New-York: J. W. AMERMAN.

The time-honored New-York Chamber of Commerce, which ranks among our most venerable institutions, has, within a few years, commenced a new career of usefulness, by the publication of an annual report, indispensable to all who would keep pace with the development of commercial enterprise and prosperity in this City, now the largest port that the world has ever seen. The one before us is the sixth of these reports, and comprises two divisions—a full report of the proceedings of the Chamber during the first year, embracing their action on many subjects of public interest; and secondly, carefully prepared trade reports of each of the staple branches of business in New-York, with general statistics of trade and finance. These reports include the trade in sugar, coffee, tobacco, leather, wines and liquors, wool, dry goods, fisheries, &c. It is impossible to mention a hundredth part of the topics of importance to a commercial community illustrated in this volume. Among them we notice one that is now, happily, matter of history only—an elaborate chart of the course and captures of the piratical vessel, the *Alabama*.

FROM CAPE COD TO DIXIE AND THE TROPICS. By J. MILTON MACKIE, author of "Cosas de Espana," &c. 12mo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

The sketches of travel contained in this volume relate to excursions through the Southern United States and a visit to the Havannah, Santa Cruz, Nassau, the Bermudas, &c. They conduct the reader to most points of interest in the Southern country as the Virginia Warm and White Sulphur Springs, Charleston, New-Orleans, the Mississippi, &c. Being written before the breaking out of the rebellion, their value is now mostly historical as memorials of a state of society and affairs that have probably passed away, never to return. Mr. MACKIE is a practised "literateur," and his pictures are full of bold and artistic life effects, though occasionally defective in finish and good taste. The portion of the book devoted to the West Indies has more novelty, and the descriptions of Nassau, the Bermudas, and other places now oftener mentioned than seen, are not wanting in novelty and freshness. The tone of the work is good, and there is an absence of the bitterness now too often awakened by the discussion of past wrongs and evils.

THE GOLDEN CENSER. WM. B. BRADBURY, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-street.

Prof. W. B. BRADBURY, the well-known composer, has added another to his extremely popular series of Sabbath school song books, in the *Golden Censer*. This work, which is a companion to the *Golden Chain*, the *Golden Shower*, the *Oriole*, &c., &c., contains about 130 songs, the music and poetry of nearly all of which were expressly composed and written for this work. The wide circulation which all of this series has enjoyed is sure to carry the *Golden Censer* into every Sabbath School in the land.

LAW REPORTS.

Charitable Bequests—Probate of Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of J. G. Boyle, now admitted to probate, makes the following charitable bequests: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this City, $500; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Joseph's Church, $250; to the same Society of St. James' Church, $250. The will of Mary Louise Bleecker, also admitted, leaves $300 to the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following named persons, deceased, were now admitted to probate—none of them containing any provisions of interest: Elizabeth B. Bradford, Mary A. Pattee, Anna Carroll, Mary A Williamson, John Littlefield, David Kipp, Charles Sheeser, Daniel A. Tucker and Anna M. Gimmerman.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Several applications have been made in behalf of prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette for their discharge, under the act of Congress authorizing their discharge by the courts, after the close of a term of the Circuit Court, and the discharge of a Grand Jury, before which any offence laid against them might have been investigated.

Arguments were had before Judge BETTS in three cases yesterday morning—one in behalf of Mr. Palmer, of the Custom-house; one for Blany, and one for Mr. Allen, a bounty-broker.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1864.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	103	500	N. Y. Central	133
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	102⅜	100	do	b10	133⅛
20,000 do	102⅜	300	Erie Railway	100⅜
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. Small	106	200	do	b10	100⅞
14,000 do	104⅛	50	Erie R. Pref	109⅜
26,000 do	104⅜	100	do	109⅝
70,500 do	104⅜	100	Rud. Riv. R	126⅛
550 do	104⅜	250	Nor. & Wor. R	112
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	94⅝	500	Reading R	131⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77	101	200	do	b15	132⅜
6,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	72	750	do	132⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s	68⅜	300	do	132⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	101	200	Mich. Cen. R	133⅛
3,000 La. State 6s	72⅜	100	do	b30	87⅜
1,000	73	100	do	b30	87⅛
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	47⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R	124⅜
5,000 do	47⅝	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip	123⅜
10,000 O. & M. Pref. C.	47⅛	500	do	123⅝
1,000 Er. 2d M. Bs, '79	130	30	do	124
2,000 Hudson Riv, '67	101	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	107⅜
6,000 Har. R 1st M.	120	600	do	107⅝
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	118	100	Ill. Cen. Full S	123⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	101⅜	10	Chi. & N. W.	b10	49⅜
8,000 do	104⅜	100	do	49⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	300	do	48⅝
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ex	119	500	Cle. & Tol. R	133⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	114	400	do	133⅛
10,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	400	Chic. & R. I. R	108
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st. Bs	102	100	do	107⅜
10,000 Miss & Mo. L. G.	61	100	do	108⅛
1,000 McHr. & W. 1st M.	86	100	do	b3	108⅜
4,000 Amer. Gold	257⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
40 Merch. Ex. Bank	97	72	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr	93
500 Cum. Coal Pref	58	250	P., F. W. & C	110⅜
200 do	56⅜	200	do	b10	111
100 Amer. Coal Co	140	100	do	110⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co	74	100	do	b30	112
50 do	73⅛	10	P., F. W. & C. Scrip	110
200 Copake Iron M	7	200	Al. T. H. Pref	71
100 do	6⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	103⅝	2000	Reading R	132⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	103⅜	200	do	132⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	104⅛	400	Mich. Cen. R	132⅝
30,000 do	104⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	89
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	95	200	Ill. C. Full Stock	124⅝
30,000 do	s10	94⅜	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	108
500 La. State 6s	73	100	do	b10	108⅛
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	48	25	Chi. & N. W.	50
15,000 do	48⅛	50	do	49⅜
200 Quicksilv. Min.	74⅛	23	Chi. & N. W. Pref	84⅜
200 P., F. W. & C	b10	111⅛	100	do	85
200 Erie Railway	100⅛	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	130⅜
200 do	b30	110	100	Chic. & R. I. R	109
400 do	109⅛	100	do	109⅝
100 do	109⅜	300	Mil. & Pr. do Ch	63
100 Rud. River R	127	500	Cumb. Coal Pref	57
200 do	128⅛	100	do	56⅜
50 Erie Pref	109⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	47⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d	c	123⅝
20,000 do	bnw	48	300	do	123⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	s5	131⅛	100	do	b4	123⅞
1000 Er. Railway	x-d	100	100	Chi. & R. I. R	108⅛
300 do	s3	109	100	do	b4	108⅜
100 do	b4	109⅛	200	do	b3	108⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R	c	127	200	do	108⅛
100 do	127	100	Chic. & N. W	49⅛
200 Reading R	132⅛	200	P., F. W. & C	b3	110⅛
100 do	c	132⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co	57
100 Mich. Cen. R	132⅛	50	do	s3	56⅛
100 do	s3	132⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer	b3	48	700	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d	124⅝
35,000 do	48	100	do	b3	124⅞
1500 Erie R.	x-d	109⅛	100	do	124⅞
600 do	109⅜	300	do	s3	124⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R	127	500	Clev. & Pitts	108⅛
600 do	b3	127	400	do	108⅜
100 do	s5	127	400	do	b3	108⅜
100 do	s3	127	100	do	s3	108⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R	b4,	s3⅛	100	Chi. & R. I	109⅛
900 do	b3	83⅛	500	do	s3	109⅜
200 do	83⅜	100	do	b3	109⅜
800 Reading R	132⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	49⅛
200 do	s3	132⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3	57⅛

FRIDAY, July 22—P. M.

The tendency of the market for Money today was to easier terms to the Brokers, on stock collateral, with an inclination at some of the large Banks to lend, at call, at 7 ₩ cent. interest. The reason for this is, that about ten days ago the Banks notified the Treasury Office that they would require the return in Legal-Tender of a good portion of the deposits made between the 11th and 15th June, on 6 ₩ cent. interest. We are not advised of the aggregate amount of these demands, for which, of course, the Treasury is duly prepared—but it seems to have been already felt to the relief of the previously restricted supply of Legal-Tender Notes in Bank. The reserve of Greenbacks held by the Treasury to meet the withdrawal of Deposits stood on the 14th of June $17,268,872, and up to the 19th of July had not been diminished. The first notifications of the withdrawal of the Clearing-house Bank Deposits with the New-York Treasury Office fell due yesterday, and others fall due from the 23d to the 26th or 28th inst.

Nothing was known on the Street at the close of 'Change hours of the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury in the City to day, as rumored in one of the morning papers. It was not his intention to pay a second visit to New-York so soon when he left town last Saturday evening. Nevertheless, he may have been urged by some of his Bank correspondents, who were not satisfied with the result of last week's conferences, to return. If he should do so, it will be from no official necessity we are quite sure.

The course of the Gold and Exchange market to-day was to much lower rates for Currency by 5@8 ₩ cent. The price of Gold last quoted yesterday afternoon at 258 ₩ cent., ranged from 257½ to 251½ ₩ cent., closing heavily at the latter rate. The Gold Room appeared to have later favorable news from Georgia than appeared in the morning papers, though mainly in the very questionable form of private rumor. Sterling Exchange fluctuated between 280 and 272 in Currency, and closed tamely.

The *Europa's* mails from England and the Continent to the 9th inst., received this morning, seem to have brought further orders for United States 5-20s. A large business was done in them at 104¼ up to 104½ ₩ cent. Other Government Stocks were steady, and the Treasury Certificates advanced to 94½ ₩ cent. The Railways were also generally better than yesterday by ¼@1 ₩ cent., but on no large amount of actual business at the Stock Boards. There is a fair inquiry for the established Railway mortgages, and no large amounts of the favorite New-York and Western descriptions offered.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅝	102⅞	Mich. Central	131⅜	133
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104⅛	104⅜	Mich. Southern	83	83⅝
N. Y. Central	131⅝	131⅞	Illinois Cen	123⅛	124⅛
Erie	109⅛	109⅜	Pittsburgh	107	106⅞
Erie, preferred	108	109⅜	Fort Wayne	109⅜	110⅜
Hudson	126	127	Rock Island	107⅜	109⅜
Canton	33⅜	34	Reading	131	132⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	95	Quicksilver	73	74⅜
Toledo	134⅝	136⅛	Cumberland Coal	56	57⅜
Northwest	49	49⅜	Mariposa	40	41⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	47⅜	48	N. West Pref	84⅛	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of the Rep	104
Manhattan	135	People's	105
Mercnants'	108	Continental	100
Merchants' Exchange	97	Imporl. & Traders'	100
State of New-York	112	Park	130
Ocean	95		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Ill. Central	131
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	131	Al. & T. H. 1sts	115
N. Y. Convt '76	142	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	90
Erie 2ds, '79	124	Al. & T. R. 1ts	80
Erie 7ds, '80	128	Chi. & N. W. S. F	115
Erie 6ds, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅝
Buff. R. 1sts, '69	117	Chi. & Wab. 1sts	106
Buff. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	125	Clev. & Tol. S. F	116
Hudson R. Bonds	101	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	120	N. J. C. 2ds	120
Harlem 3ds, '68	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Mich. C. 7s & 8s	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	78
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	136	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	110
Chi. B. & Quincy	118	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Miss & Mo. 1. G	61
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	117	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	116

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* has the following on the Real Estate movement in this City:

"Real estate speculation, which a few months ago had things all its own way, has, apparently, run its race and reached a point where, like all the other foot-balls of fortune, it must permit operators to pause and think. All of a sudden there seems to be an insane anxiety to sell, and not the least disposition to buy. Houses on Murray Hill (the *acme* of Fifth-avenue,) richly worth $50,000, have been sold at $35,000 or $36,000, lately, merely because the former owner had become scared, or found a dearth of purchasers. No one appears to desire real estate now, where everybody raved to possess some last Spring. Whether prospective high taxes, or the possibility of riots, or the poor protection afforded property, or some other potent but secret cause, intervenes to prevent purchases, nobody seems able to tell, but the fact that there are no buyers, and any quantity of would-be sellers in the market, is a fact patent and indisputable. One thing is certain—real estate, like stocks, pork and other bubbles inflated by speculation, is experiencing a sort of panic, temporarily, it may be, but none the less severe."

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the second week in July were:

1864	$33,311
1863	17 815
Increase	$15,496

The increase since 1st January, 1864, is 351,266

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending July 22, were to the value of $1,486,091, against $1,845,589 same week last year, and $1,358,875 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1268	$127,740	1229	$563,185	396	$94, 99
Mf. of Cot'n.	310	95,848	326	118,203	66	20,980
Mf. of Silk	142	80,408	221	207,094	227	250,512
Mf. of Flax	895	98,832	620	137,981	11	2,393
Miscellan's.	132	30,016	26	12,365	3	1,493
Total	1,805	$446,746	2,465	$1,039,348	733	$426,477
		1,039 346				446,746
Total entered		$1,486,091	Total marketed			$872,223

At a recent meeting of the Cotton Brokers of this City the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 18, inst., on all sales of cotton, shall be one-half dollar ₩ bale or bag, either of American or foreign cotton, to the seller, and one-half dollar ₩ bale or bag to the buyer. And in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 1st inst., one-eighth of one ₩ cent. on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 28, 1864, on all sales made by them; said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.

Resolved, To charge, on and after the 18th inst., for examining cottons, and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar ₩ bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped, other than those sold by the broker, there shall be charged on and after the 18th inst., fifty cents ₩ bale.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,235,687 20, including for Customs, $150,000; total payments, $3,592,099 47; total balance, $13,830,310 53.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 17 687 bbls. Flour, 852,000 bushels Corn, 83,428 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushel Corn, 36,563 bushels Oats, 2,605 packages Provisions, and 437 bbls. Whisov.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 25@$13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 or Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at irregular price; Middlings $1 60@$1 61 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been to less demand, at a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 18,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50; and for September delivery at $12, a fancy price; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$9 75
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping bds.	10 25	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 80	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@15 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining to-day. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls. at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 780 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy; sales, 170 bbls. at $8@$9 75, the latter an extreme rate ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Calorie, Fairfax and Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic ₩ bbl.; sales 630 bbls.; also 50 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive; prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat opened rather briskly and firmly, but closed heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 121,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 70; Amber Western at $2 05@$2 70; Red Western at $2 55@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 53; Milwaukee Club at $2 34@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 62½ for mixed Western, and $1 55@$1 58 for unsound ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western at $1@$1 01, the latter an extreme rate; State at 99c.@$1, cash, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 20, Messrs. JONAS & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—During the past week buyers have been less anxious to take hold, and for the first time in many weeks there has been no advance in prices. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 242,505 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 86 825 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 24,454 bbls.; to Canada, 57 321 bbls., on Grand Trunk Steamers, 49,921 bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 23,274 bbls.; other ports, 3,734 bbls. Receipts, for the week, 5,290 bbls., against 3,119 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ₩ bbl. *Wheat*—The market has been less active during the past week, owing to the scarcity of money and the very moderate demand for shipment. The receipts have been slightly in excess of those for corresponding period last year. Heavy rains have fallen in this State during the past three days, and, it is thought, have stopped the chinch bug from doing further damage. The districts reported to have suffered most are the southern part of this State, and the northern counties in Illinois; from these districts the accounts are very discouraging. From other sections, and from Minnesota, the reports are favorable. The Winter wheat in this State is about ready for harvesting, and is very promising. The stock in store here is estimated at about 425,000 bushels. The receipts for the week, 214,852 bushels, against 170,546 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,224,818 bushels. The shipments for the week sum up 216,309 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,334,620 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,252,362 bushels, to Oswego, 460,927 bushels; to Canada, 1,466,543 bushels; to other ports, 214,788 bushels. The market closes this afternoon dull at $2 24@$2 25 in store for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa.") No. 2 do. at $2 15@$2 19. Gold is reported at $267.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS are in moderate demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market is quiet, prices are somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and held with much firmness.

METALS—Have been less sought after, as buyers have been generally reluctant to pay asking prices. Ingot Copper, 51c.@53c. ₩ lb.; Pig Lead, $16@$16 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; Banca Tin, 65c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, yet quoted steady.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ₩ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 70. Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55. Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@87c., free, and 83c.@84c., in bond. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active, and has been quoted firmer, closing, however, quite heavily. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $39@$40 50, closing at $40 for New Mess, $38@$39 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $36@$38 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at 15c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales of 125 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive and nominal. Lard is depressed to-day; sales since our last 2,700 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 16¾c.@19¼c. Beef is in more demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. sales 460 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former quotations.

SALT—Sales have been quite light, the high claims of importers checking transactions.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly sought after at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been generally dull and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in more demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 1,120 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATUTDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Love's Sacrifice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Jenny Lind.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Brechino is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The interest in the war news now centers with Gen. Sherman, either *before* or *in* Atlanta. An apparently well authenticated report of the evacuation of Atlanta, and of its occupation by Gen. Sherman, was re-received at noon yesterday. But later dispatches did not confirm this, though they did assert that Gen. Sherman was successfully pushing back the rebels into their defences; that our shells could reach the city; that our troops could see it; and that railroad communication eastward to Augusta, and thence to Richmond, had been severed. A latter dispatch announces in general terms that a battle has been fought, and that the enemy were defeated; a still later dispatch says that the Government has nothing about any battle before or at Atlanta, while a note from the office of the Associated Press, says the Western Union Lines were receiving dispatches over their wires *from Atlanta* yesterday. Our readers can take their choice.

From late Richmond papers, however, we learn that Gen. Johnston has been superceded by Gen. Hood, and that Sherman had actually severed communication *westward* with West Point and Montgomery, Ala. The Richmond papers express much anxiety over the situation in Georgia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels in their late raid, taking the work in its whole length, is very serious. President Spates has just returned to Washington, by way of Bedford and Harrisburgh, from a trip of observation of the line beyond Harper's Ferry. He found the Antietam aqueduct, twelve miles west of the Ferry, practically "gone up." The raiders, as he learned, having had a force of nearly two hundred men engaged in its demolition for about forty-eight hours. The aqueduct is a stone structure, and though the piers stand formidably as before, the masonry of the side walls forming the trunk has been thrown off, and large holes are dug through the bottom or archways. Much damage was done to the locks of the canal between Antietam and Williamsport, comprising that region of the canal from which comes the chief flour, grain and produce trade. Lock No. 40 is entirely destroyed, while the gates of the others are generally injured so as to be rendered useless at present. Beyond Williamsport to Cumberland the damage is but slight. The eastern end of the line has not yet been sufficiently well explored to determine the nature of the injuries, but they are thought to be more in the form of obstructions, by the sinking of canal boats, &c., than otherwise. A great drawback is the difficulty of procuring labor to effect the repairs in a reasonable time and at reasonable cost.

On Thursday afternoon a fire occurred in the flourishing village of Farmington, Conn., which in less than two hours destroyed five dwelling-houses and ten or twelve well-stored barns. The fire originated in a large barn near the centre of the village, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. As is usual in agricultural communities, the larger portion of the male population were absent in the fields, and before any force could be gathered the fire was beyond control. One building destroyed was over 100 years old. The total loss by the fire was about $20,000, a good part of which is covered by insurance.

In the Surrogate's Court, the will of J. G. Boyle was now admitted. The will makes a number of charitable bequests. The will of Mary A. Bleecker, also admitted, makes a bequest for the benefit of the orphans of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Under the favorable war news from Georgia, Gold fell yesterday to 251¼, and Sterling Exchange followed suit, closing at 272 in currency. Stocks were rather more active and generally firmer, especially Government securities, fresh European orders for the favorite Five-twenties carrying the price up to 104¼. Money was easy to the leading stock brokers at 7 ₱ cent per annum.

The heavy fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange, yesterday, affected general business adversely. Transactions in produce and merchandise were on a restricted scale, and prices, which were irregular during the day, closed decidedly in favor of buyers, especially for domestic produce. The freight market was quiet.

Rebel Generals and Rebel Fortunes in Georgia.—We took occasion yesterday to speak of the approaching close of Gen. Jo. Johnston's military career in Georgia. It now seems that his career had closed when we wrote, for we have through the Richmond papers his farewell order to his army, dated on Sunday last. Gen. Hood, who was for a long time in command of a Texan brigade, and who has figured frequently in battles both in Virginia and the Southwest, is Johnston's successor.

The rebels seem to have as much difficulty in finding a commander for their Western army as we had to finding one for the Army of the Potomac. First they had Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, then Beauregard, then Bragg, then Jo. Johnston, and now Hood. Bragg was removed because he was forever on the retreat. It was supposed that no possible rebel could equal him in this respect. But the glory of Johnston, as a retreater has eclipsed that of Bragg. Since the beginning of May, Johnston has retreated from twenty-nine impregnable positions; has evacuated a score of the mightiest mountain fastnesses on this continent, has forsaken three river lines of defence without fight, and has built gigantic earthworks all over Northern Georgia, only to fly from them when he heard the advancing tramp of our glorious army. He was only removed when he had reached our objective at Atlanta, and while he was preparing to retreat from that.

Hood was only assigned to duty at the beginning of this week, but it is reported that he has already had a battle, in which he has been defeated. Ill-starred are the fortunes of all the rebel Generals in the West.

The President and Peace.

In December last President Lincoln issued a Proclamation promising pardon to every person in rebellion against the Government of the United States, (with certain specified exceptions,) who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all valid acts of Congress and proclamations of the Executive in regard to slaves. In the message accompanying this document the President took occasion to say that it was not intended, by specifying these terms of restoration, to exclude all others. "It is not said," he remarked, "that other classes and other terms than those designated will never be included." *At that time* the President invited men in rebellion to return to their allegiance, and promised pardon on certain specified conditions—holding himself perfectly free to change and modify those conditions at any subsequent time, according to his own sense of justice and of public policy.

In a previous correspondence with Fernando Wood, President Lincoln had declared that whenever any proposition, looking to the restoration of peace, emanating from persons authorized and competent to make it, should come to his knowledge, it should meet with due consideration, and should not be kept from the knowledge of the American people. He has more recently had occasion to act upon this assurance. Upon information, from a quarter which he regarded as entitled to respect, he has given an assurance to the whole country that

"Any proposition *which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union* and *the abandonment of Slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways."

This declaration reaffirms and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which is most profoundly shared by the whole country. Without making any point as to which section desires or needs it most, we believe that the sincere and heartfelt longing of the great mass of the American people, in every State, and in every part of the country, is for the restoration of Peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not echo and reaffirm. He can take no step, consistent with his constitutional duty, toward opening the way for securing it, which they will not sanction. The time has gone by when questions of mere form and etiquette can stand in the way. There may and will be wide differences of opinion as to the terms and conditions on which peace is desirable or admissible:—but there is almost none as to the readiness of the people to canvass those conditions, and to seek earnestly for some just and stable ground of peace.

The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority: first, that it should embrace the *integrity of the whole Union*; second, that it should embrace the *abandonment of Slavery*. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the "abandonment of Slavery;" but we do say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency requires him to insist upon it. That is one of the questions to be considered and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government, without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

The President has a right, and it is his duty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as a condition *sine qua non*. His oath of office binds him by the most solemn sanctions to execute the laws over all the territory committed to his executive jurisdiction by the Constitution; and if he were to enter upon any negotiations with any Power, foreign or domestic, under any pressure from within or without, for the disruption of that territory and the overthrow of the Government committed to his hands, he would render himself liable to impeachment, trial and punishment as a traitor. He cannot concede that point, nor waive it at any time or under any circumstances. He can make no treaty—he can listen to no propositions for a treaty,—he can receive no otherwise than as a crime any suggestion from any quarter, for any peace which involves the destruction or separation of the Union.

Upon this point, moreover, the people of the country, outside of the rebellion, are thoroughly and heartily agreed. No party in the loyal States dare favor separation for a moment, and terrible as are the burdens and calamities of the war, they will be borne and welcomed, with alacrity even, and carried through to the bitter end by the great mass of the people of all parties and of all opinions, if this Union can be preserved in no other way. Upon this point we have no doubt, and the President need have no misgivings. He cannot err in standing by it, and in making it the absolute and immovable guide for his action now and forever.

But it is not so with Slavery, with Confiscation, with the doctrine of State Rights, with the assumption of the rebel debt, or with any other question growing out of the war, or connected with it, in its origin or its progress, in any way, or however closely. These questions were open to discussion before the war commenced,—and they are open yet. It is the right of both sides to be heard upon them, for both sides are to be affected by them;—it needs but little reflection to convince any candid man that their discussion and settlement *by concurrence* must enter into any peace which will be either possible or worth preserving.

Now we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now at war against the United States," is disposed to make or entertain any propositions for peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way. The Niagara correspondence strengthens that presumption. The objection made by the rebel emissaries there is not specially to the President's requirement that Slavery shall be abandoned, but rather to the requirement that the Southern Confederacy shall abandon their own Government. Nevertheless we believe that the great body of the Southern people are satisfied that the rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "priceless heritage of self-government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution. We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire of the President, to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it heartily and in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction. The time has come when the South should understand that the one thing and the only thing which shuts them away from us,—which builds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation, which shuts our ears to every claim or demand they can make upon us, which steels our hearts against them and strengthens our arms for their destruction, is, that they are waging war for the destruction of the Union. We differ on many other subjects. We have quarreled and are ready to quarrel again upon questions of infinite importance to them and to us. But this is the one thing which, so long as it lasts, renders it utterly impossible for us ever to be friends. All other differences we can discuss; upon this we can only fight.

We trust the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly reception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have high confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it has been deemed. We hope that conviction may ere long become equally evident to the country at large. And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave its consummation, whenever it shall become possible, to be sought solely through party intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph.

The Moral Effect of the New Draft.

The immense reinforcements which will be secured to the National armies by the last Proclamation of the President, of course have a most important military bearing. They will make these armies irresistibly superior to any force which the "Confederates" can possibly bring against them. If Lee's and Johnston's armies have not been able to prevent Grant and Sherman from fighting their way through the most difficult and most defensible parts of the "Confederacy" with the old levies, it is a sound military conclusion that when the new levies are added to them, it will be in our power to penetrate to any part of the South, and to drive the rebellion to its last ditch.

But we are too apt to assume that all this military work will have to be actually performed. It may indeed prove so. But the very fact that we are to have such a vast accession to our means of doing it correspondingly diminishes the probability that we shall be required to do it. *The new draft, if promptly and cheerfully responded to by the people, will have a most potent, and perhaps a controlling moral effect upon the rebellion.*

The fact is notorious that the Southern people have for months been told by the newspaper organs of the Jeff. Davis government, that the battles of this Summer would close the war. It has been necessary for them to repeat this language, in order to reconcile their people to the universal conscription. The representation has been based upon a calculation that the North had become tired of the war, and could raise no more troops to maintain it. The Southern people have believed this, and have not grudged the utmost effort and the extremest sacrifice, to insure that the triumph of this decisive Summer should be theirs, and not ours. When it shall have been seen that the campaigns of the Summer have ended more in our favor than in theirs, and that the Northern people have put upon foot hundreds of thousands of fresh troops for the next year's work, they cannot help experiencing disappointment and discouragement. It is not in the nature of any people to keep up heart on the failure of expectations which have stimulated extreme efforts. It would not be safe to say that this discouragement will certainly cause the Southern people to give up the war, but it is safe to say that it will have that tendency. Everything that goes to make fighting hopeless, goes to make peace more desired. No people ever maintained a war for any period in the face of certain ultimate defeat. Individuals may literally fight to the death in sheer desperation, but masses never do. Just as there has been no instance in this war where a body of rebel soldiers have accepted death sooner than make surrender—just as even the crew of desperadoes on the *Alabama* hoisted the white flag so soon as they saw the ship doomed—just so will the mass of the Southern rebels show a disposition to return to the old flag the very day they become convinced that it must conquer.

The draft is to take place on the 5th of September. In many, and perhaps most portions of the North, it will be fully met in advance by volunteer enlistments. In all, the draft, without serious difficulty, will supplement any deficiency in volunteering. There is little or no doubt that before the end of October the entire force called for will be under arms. From the time this result is attained—we may say, indeed, from the time when it becomes apparent to the rebels that it will be obtained—signs, we believe, will multiply of a new anxiety on their part for peace. We do not say that there are indications yet that they are getting into an inquiring frame of mind. Undoubtedly the informal manifestations just made are only a piece of deception, got up with an object to revive the desperate fortunes of the Democratic party. Of course, George Sanders, Jeff. Thompson, and the other worthies over the border, and all rebeldom beside, are solicitous enough for the success of that party. They know, as well as any loyal man in the country, that the only chance for a recognition of the independence of the "Confederacy" lies in the overthrow of the Union party, and that consideration is the sole motive of these approaches. But we shall, in due time, confidently look for symptoms among the masses of the Southern people of a discontent with the war which has not hitherto been manifested.

It is clearly for the interest of all who desire to see this war brought to an early close in the complete triumph of the Union cause, to uphold the new draft without a murmur. This draft is as much a peace measure as a war measure. It will have both a moral effect and a military effect against the rebellion. It is impossible now to say which will be the greater; but it is certain that both combined will greatly hasten the end of the war.

Gen. Banks' Labor System—Philanthrophy Run Mad.

A City cotemporary finds occasion to condemn the labor system instituted by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, by reason of the fact, among others, that the negro laborer is underpaid. It will doubtless interest those of our readers—and we presume they are not few—who have felt the pinch of high prices and limited incomes in these times, to learn what Gen. Banks' scale of remuneration for unskilled labor, which is thus assailed, actually amounts to.

Primarily, then, under the new Louisiana Labor System, the freed negro gets food, clothing, medicines, and a house to live in. He is also provided with a free school for his children, and a premium of fifty dollars a year in money is offered for marriage and negro reproduction. Add to this that he has one hundred dollars a year in the shape of what is called wages, just as if feeding, clothing, nursing and lodging him, offering a premium on his attributes as a family man, and educating his children gratis, formed but mere incidents of his income. This, in summary form, is the remuneration provided under Banks' Labor System, and which, we are told, is altogether incommensurate with the deserts of the African laborer, and repressive of his aspirations as an embryo citizen.

To see, however, the full measure of the injustice thus inflicted upon the newly-emancipated negro of Louisiana, we have to look into Gen. Banks' scale in detail, and apply to it some comparative measure. Thus, then, beginning at the beginning, the free black laborer gets a house which, as we estimate the contingencies of housekeeping for persons of his class here, ought to be worth at least forty dollars a year. He gets five pounds of pork a week, which, at current rate in New-York, would amount in twelve months to sixty-five dollars. He gets half a bushel of meal a week, or about eight barrels a year, which, at New-York rates, is equal to sixty dollars more. He has medicines and medical attendance, which Mr. Elliott, (who has seen the Louisiana Labor System in operation,) puts down at the low sum of ten dollars, but which would scarcely represent the very minimum of commutation for the doctor's yearly bill against a Northern laborer's household. He has free schools for his children; but, in any comparative estimate of his position, we should necessarily leave that out of account, except in this regard, that while the unskilled laborer here is indirectly taxed for the support of free schools, Gen. Banks' freedmen are entirely exempt from taxation. He has a yearly supply, too, of clothing, which we take at Mr. Elliott's estimate of thirty-six dollars, besides various accessories of housekeeping, which are reckoned at ten dollars more.

If we add together these various contingencies of the free negro's commissariat in Louisiana, we shall find they amount, by our comparative estimate, to $221 per annum. And if to this we add his wages proper, and the premium offered for young citizens of African descent, we shall find the actual income of the Louisiana freedman under Gen. Banks' System to amount to nearly $400 a year—a sum not only largely in excess of the average yearly earnings of the white laborer of the North, but a sum beyond the average income of public school teachers in the rural districts of New-York.

Such is the latest injustice heaped upon the negro—an injustice solemnly and soberly pictured as proof and illustration, that the Labor System in Louisiana should be condemned. Into the merits of that system we do not propose now to enter. But it is shameful that, just at the moment when Gen. Banks has got his hands released of military duty in the field, and has time to devote his clear, active mind to this vast problem of raising a semi-barbarous and semi-brutalized population into a condition to enjoy the privileges of freemen, he should be assailed by such mad negrophilism as we have referred to. To sober and reflecting minds the greatest danger which appears to surround this grave experiment in the regeneration of a race, is that of their too sudden release from wholesome restriction, from peremptory discipline, and from the obligation to work. Their natural teodency to idleness will tax every device and energy of their new masters, to reconcile with their newly acquired right of freedom that necessary and proper subjection to superior orders which can alone save their redemption from bondage from being turned into a permanent curse. Gen. Banks seems to have hit the golden mean. He rewards the laborer liberally—munificently, we may say. But he requires that the laborer shall work; that he shall have a taskmaster, whose duty toward him shall correspond with that of a master to his apprentices, and to whom he shall be bound by reciprocal obligations.

The Rebel Strength in the Late Raid.

We are at last enabled to give some facts concerning the strength of the rebels in their late incursion into Maryland, which place the matter entirely beyond the pale of doubt or speculation. We can vouch for the entire reliability of the facts and figures which follow, and they effectually settle the question of the strength of the rebel force:

The force consisted of one division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Maj.-Gen. Early. The cavalry force is under chief command of Maj.-Gen. Robert Ransom, and is composed as follows:

Imboden's brigade	1,500
B. T. Johnson's brigade	1,700
McCausland's brigade	1,500
W. L. Jackson's brigade	800
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500

The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows:

First Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, is composed of—

Echol's division, four brigades	4,500
Ramseur's division, two brigades	3,000
Second Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robert Rhodes:	
Gordon's division, three brigades	3,800
Rhodes' old division, five brigades	5,100
Total infantry	16,400
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500
Grand total	21,900

with three batteries of artillery.

Of this force, three to four thousand were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburgh, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed sixteen thousand of all arms, including non-comostants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed twelve thousand.

ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Contest as Seen from the Rural Districts—The Late Panics—The Public Mind Unreasonable—God Sustains the Nation—Idle Rumors—The Advance of Sherman—The Position of Grant—The Destruction of the Rebels.

The Beeches, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

Nothing has astonished me more, Mr. Public, than your eccentric conduct in the last two or three weeks. You have behaved yourself no better than a nervous lady in the hysterics. You should have patience and fortitude; and if you cannot have these, have some reason; and if you cannot have either, remember, at least, that you are an American, of the indomitable Anglo-Saxon race, predestined, as Emile Girardin says, to govern the world, and as I believe; for has not God planted you and nursed you up from that bleak rock at Plymouth, where the wild roses still bloom (for I have seen them,) to this great nation, marshaling its millions to the field, and feared by all the nations of the earth? Do you think He will leave His work unfinished? Never! The mother may forget her child, but God will not leave His work unfinished. The oppressed shall go free; and they cannot if one tittle of this rebellion shall live. But, Mr. Public, I must return to your misconduct. *Why* did you behave in such an unseemly manner? I want to know the reason. I tell you, Mr. Public, you made an ass of yourself, and you might just as well confess it. I am your friend, Mr. Public, and I am proud of you—very proud of you; for I can tell you, my friend, that, for all our wise Administration and leaders would have done, the rebellion would have prevailed. But God raises strength out of weakness; and it is you and I, Mr. Public, who have sustained this country, and by His grace will bring it to victory. So we must not faint. Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.

"*Fortuna favet fortibus* ——"

But what put you into the hysterics, Mr. Public? I can easily imagine that some Copperhead broker down there on William-street had instant dispatches from that honorable man, Jefferson Davis, Esq., that Early, Breckinridge & Co. would take Washington without fail. I can imagine that a dozen most "eminent bankers" (viz., gamblers in gold) had told you that this great nation was bankrupt. I can imagine that you thought the nation put into confusion by the resignation of Chase. I can imagine you believed one-tenth part of the enormous lies the rebels tell about their resources and condition. I can imagine all this; but, after all, I cannot see how you believed it, Mr. Public. You ought not to be imposed upon in this way. You are too old and too wise a gentleman to believe all the lies afloat. You should have asked yourselves such questions as these:

Has Sherman's army been stopped? Has Grant lost his grip on Lee? Have the gold mines given out? Have the broad fields of the West ceased to yield their grain? Has the nation lost wealth? Is there the least sign of faintness throughout this broad realm? Have those Yankee sailors lost their ability to sink another *Alabama*? Do these European rulers hate us because we are weak, or because we are strong?

Now, I am going to tell you some truth, Mr. Public, (and really I am afraid you hear very little, from the manner in which you conduct yourself.) In the first place, the nation is a good deal richer than when it began the war. In the next place, the gold mines will yield nearly, or quite, double in the current year what they did five years ago. Thirdly—the crops of the West, instead of being short, as they tried to make you believe, will be a full average. Again, Mr. Chase's resignation was a surprise, but the people can go on without him; and let me tell you a secret. The people can go on very well if Mr. Lincoln resigns himself! In fact, few persons imagine how very easily we can get along without any ruler. Did you ever read the Constitution, Mr. Public? If you have not, I advise you to begin, and make it a study for a little while. It is a very excellent document, and merely as a study in political literature, is worth some attention. I see, by the Times, that Barnes & Burr, on John-street, have published the *Political Manual*—a book which lies on my table, and is my authority in politics. If you get that book you will find that the Constitution begins: "We, the People of the United States, *do ordain*." Yes, the people ordained the Constitution, and ordained it the Constitution of a United Nation, and by reading further you will find that every man in authority, without exception, lives, moves, and has his being by the people alone. Now do you think We, the People, who brought these rulers of an hour into being, cannot supply their places when we choose? It should be impressed upon every man among the people that the nation lives in *him*, not in his servants, who hold a little brief authority? What would we have been, what would the country have been, if there were not greater statesmen among the people than there is at Washington? It is the people who have devised and carried on the war. It is to the people, at home, that we must look for the strength, growth, and splendor of the American Republic. Let the people see that the Republic suffers no detriment.

But I had almost forgot to say what I intended about the campaign. Do you see anything in all our armies to abate, in the least degree, our confidence in the conquest of the rebellion? Has Sherman's army ceased to march? It is this day *at* if not in Atlanta. For 130 miles it has continued its march over mountains, fortifications and armies, till it now lies at Atlanta. Did you ask for anything else? Is it not in the full career of glory and of conquest? What says the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, one of the ablest papers in the South, of the condition of the rebellion? It says that this habit of boasting and whistling is nonsense; that Sherman is in possession of the best part of Georgia, and that if Grant cuts off the Southern railroads Richmond must fall. Is this anything but the simple fact? If you don't believe me, Mr. Public, won't you believe the rebel confessions? If Sherman takes Atlanta what is to prevent his making *that* a new depot of supplies, and advancing on Augusta and Charleston? You will do me the justice, Mr. Times, (for you have recorded it,) to say *that* has been my plan of conducting the war from the beginning. Cut off all their resources from the West and make Virginia their prison house. And do you think the army of Sherman cannot accomplish that? It is the grandest army ever gathered on this continent. There are *seven* army corps and such Generals as Napoleon never had. There is McPherson and Thomas, Howard and Hooker, with the *élite* of that glorious army which marched under Rosecrans, and that which besieged Vicksburgh. Fear not! It will march through the South with the besom of destruction.

But, what say you to Grant? Has he released his hold on Lee? Grant is a bull-dog. He has closed his jaws on the rebel throat, and they will not be unclosed. The rebels cannot be fed at Richmond but a short length of time. There is nothing in Northern Virginia, nothing in raids on Maryland, which can sustain them ten days. They have, doubtless, in anticipation, laid up a large stock of provisions for the army at Richmond; but it is *limited*; it will come to an end in a few weeks. Wait patiently, then, till that, which is inevitable, comes in the course of nature. But what say you to the grand raid on Maryland and Washington? Why, I say that is the finest example of

"*Parturient montes ridiculus mus.*"

A most ridiculous muss it was. The forces which invaded Maryland were the divisions of Early and Breckinridge, with the partisan cavalry of Imboden, McCausland, &c. The whole may have amounted to 15,000 men. And with this tremendous array, all Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington and New-York went into consternation!

The military imbecility at Washington was never better illustrated. Whether we owe the illustration to the genius of Halleck or the foresight of the Government, is indifferent. It reminds me of the time when Washington was taken by the British, and Madison fled,

"In a post-chaise and three,
With sister Coutts, and Coutts and I,
And Coutts' children three!"

But the raid is over. The rebels have done their best, and the time is near at hand when the rebellion will be crushed under the feet of avenging fate. Two years ago I wrote to the Times that two words only expressed the end of the rebellion—*submission* or *destruction*. Is it not so? They would not submit, and what has followed, and what will follow, but *destruction*? Destruction of Slavery, destruction of their State Rights, destruction of their wealth, destruction of all those false theories in which was built up the delusive dream of a Southern Empire. And when that delusive dream, with all its delusions, will have melted into thin air, who will present to the world a more melancholy spectacle of folly, of delusion and disappointment, than the Peace Democracy of the North? the Copperheads, who dared not assist the rebels in arms, while they tried every mean device to help and encourage them! Their names will be a byeword and reproach to coming generations.

A Veteran Observer.

NOTICE.

The National Union Executive Committee will meet at Union Hall, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, July 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. D. Sprague, Secretary.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Zanonetta".....Auber
3. Lied. "Der Himmel Im Thale".....Dietle
4. Quick March from "Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi

PART II.

1. The Ragoxky March. "Hongroise".....Berlioz
2. Overture to "Euryanthe".....Von Weber
3. Concerto for Cornet.....Muller
4. Grand selection from "La Donna del Lago".....Rossini

PART III.

1. Quickstep of Scotch Airs.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Mazurka des Traineaux.....Archer
3. Chorus from "Lucresia Borgia".....Donizetti
4. Casino Polka.....H. B. Dodworth

National Fat Feasts.

[Advertisement.]

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

A YEAR'S PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 22 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There are probably over two thousand people in New-York and vicinity who will be pleased to have me make known the following facts, as many of them have suggested and urged it:

During the past fourteen months I have administered the nitrous oxide gas to something more than two thousand persons, for the extraction of teeth. In no single instance have I failed to produce the anæsthetic sleep, so that we could extract the teeth without pain; nor have the slightest ill effects attended the operation of the gas in a single instance. When I first introduced this new anæsthetics I was laughed at for my presumption—the idea that "laughing gas" could put one asleep and destroy pain! At the present time—after one short year of practical trial—nearly all the leading dentists, and many distinguished physicians, recommend their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic.

On the 4th of February last I drew up a paper for each of my patients to sign as felt inclined, "certifying" that their teeth had been drawn "without pain" while they were under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. No patient has ever hesitated to sign this paper, (though in the hurry of business it has not been presented to all,) and it now contains 516 names—giving name, residence, number of teeth extracted, and date. By adding sheet to sheet it now stretches twelve feet in length, with the names as close as the lines on a letter sheet. It embraces many of our most distinguished citizens, including several clergymen and their wives, who *ought* to certify only to the truth.

Opposite each name is a blank space for any remarks which the signer may think proper to make. I will copy a few of these: "None but the most agreeable sensations." "Very pleasant dream." "Not the least pain." "Was weak and nervous, felt no pain but wonderfully refreshed afterward." "Perfectly satisfactory—no pain." "Magnificent." "Wonderful, not the least pain." "I indorse all written above." "A delightful dream—would come again if I had any more to extract." "No feeling at all." "Buncomb." "Would not believe out." "An entire absence of pain or any unpleasant feeling." "A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry." "I should never have a tooth drawn without it." "God bless the inventor." "I always thought Dr. COLTON was a humbug, but I am now satisfied he is some pumpkins." "First-rate." "Good." "Amen." "All written above is true." "I cheerfully indorse the foregoing." "Satisfactory, in the most decided manner." "Very pleasant, indeed." "Went to the opera." "Ida, your teeth are out!" "Are they?" "I thought I was going in the cars at full speed." "A pleasure in place of pain." "No pain—nine all drawn with one dose of gas." "Had not the slightest pain."

In a few instances, where we have drawn a large number of teeth or stumps at a sitting, a patient would say: "I felt the last tooth, though it gave me no pain;" or, "I felt a slight pain when you drew the last tooth." Nervous and sanguine temperaments are most easily put under the influence of the gas—the more nervous the better—and I care not how delicate they may be. I have never yet failed to induce the anæsthetic sleep, even on subjects on whom ether and chloroform had been tried in vain. To test the purity and strength of the gas, I always breathe a dose myself from every fresh supply. Some are under the impression that persons with weak lungs should not breathe the gas. I have given it to large numbers of such, and never had the least ill effects to attend it. The gas has a directly invigorating effect upon the lungs and the nervous system. The office of the lungs is to absorb oxygen from the air; the gas differs from the air only in containing more oxygen.

On Saturday last I administered the gas to a little girl of only 4 years of age, and while she was asleep, Dr. ROWE, the oculist, performed the delicate operation for strabismus, or cross-eye. In about fifteen or twenty seconds after she commenced breathing the gas, she dropped into a profound sleep, when Dr. ROWE in the most delicate manner raised the inner muscles of the eye, and severed some of the fibres. After three such trials the eye came perfectly straight. This was the first time that Dr. ROWE had tried the gas, and he said it was far preferable to ether or chloroform, as it produced no nausea or sickness, and left the patient two minutes after, as fresh and bright as before inhaling it. I have administered the gas for several other and longer surgical operations with like success.

Incidents of quite an amusing character often occur at our office. Mr. D. came in with an aching molar tooth, saying he would give $50 if it was out. He was exceedingly nervous—afraid of the gas and afraid of the pain. He took the chair, but couldn't pluck up courage to breathe the gas. He saw my daughter, a child of eight, breathe the gas, and have a tooth drawn, also a lady have six drawn, and both told him there was no pain. But he had not the courage to try, and left the office. In about two hours he returned and said to me, "Let me try the gas first, and see if you can get me asleep." "Very well," said I. He commenced breathing from the bag, and in half a minute was sound asleep, and snoring. I said to the doctor, "Now take out the tooth." The doctor drew the tooth, and when Mr. D. began to awake, said to him, "Now, shall I draw the tooth?" "*No*," said Mr. D. very indignantly, "*the gas is all a humbug; I knew you couldn't get me asleep!*" As he spit out some blood, he clapped his finger in his mouth, and finding, with a look of blank astonishment, the tooth gone, exclaimed, "I'll give up! I'll give up! You may charge a double fee for drawing it." And thus we make converts to the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Respectfully, G. Q. COLTON.

American novelists are now aiming at originality—looking at home for character and incident—ignoring the well-worn stock subject, the *Britisher*, and drawing upon their own ample materials for social peculiarities and national characteristics. We may adduce *Haunted Hearts* in support of our view. Here we have indisputably a novel of surpassing ability and singular interest. It is thoroughly well written, the characters are photographs, their actions are those of real life, and their dialogue—the most difficult portion of a novelist's task—natural, racy, and thoroughly in keeping with their position in life and idiosyncracies. But the charm that will hold the reader throughout, firmly and willingly, is the through insight into human nature as modified by circumstances displayed by the author; her clear perception of those hidden springs which govern and influence human action; her healthy view of morality, and her genial but unobtrusive piety. In the *Lamplighter*, superior ability was displayed; in *Haunted Hearts*, qualities are to be seen that, wisely used, may place the author in the foremost rank of novel-writers. The story is simple enough, but it is worked out with such admirable yet veiled art as to enlist the reader's sensibilities delightfully and completely.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, London.*

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

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A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

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JULY 11, 1864

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FISH'S PATENT.

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Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.
Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure, but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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MACARIA.

A New Novel, by AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah," "Inez," etc.

A BOSTON LADY'S OPINION OF THE BOOK.

I have read "Macaria." Its author is a marvelous mistress of the art of pathos. It is a sad book, utterly at variance with all frivolity and sham pretence; free from cant, bigotry or intolerance, it inculcates a sound Christian morality, and abounds in incentive to lofty ennobling endeavor. A good book to place in the hands of those just commencing the earnest work of life. I am heartily glad of its success. As to its political bearing, although I have no secession sympathies, and should bitterly mourn the day ushering in the final dismemberment of our once happy and prosperous land, I yet think the free press of a free people in a most anomalous condition, when Abolitionism, (in my humble opinion, rank treason toward both the spirit and letter of the Constitution,) is tricked out—the public applauding to the echo—in the most gorgeous dyes of romance, throughout our most popular fictitious literature, while a word, even in a novel, against the fanatical demagogism that has brought our country to the verge of ruin, is visited with threat and rebuke upon publisher and author. MARY A. HOWE.

FROM MADAM DEMOREST'S WEEKLY.

MACARIA.—Everybody remembers "Beulah," a somewhat ambitious novel, by Miss Augusta J. Evans, a young Southern lady, educated and accomplished, and possessed of sufficient personal attractions to lead captive one of the most reserved and impenetrable, but brilliant of the New-York bachelor journalists. The breaking out of the war, however, put a stop to matrimonial speculations in this as well as in other instances. Miss Evans went back to her Southern home, became a nurse in a Southern hospital, and, it seems, employed her leisure in writing the novel, which comes to us through Mr. John Bradburn, the publisher, and is entitled "Macaria." Macaria possesses some of the faults of its predecessor, but is nevertheless an exceedingly interesting and attractive work: interesting from its sincerity and earnestness, and none the less attractive for giving us the first inside view of the rebellion from the stand-point of a Southern woman, the picture glowing, of course, with all the strength of a woman's feelings and prejudices. The North is, we imagine, sufficiently loyal to stand several such books as "Macaria," and, apart from its sympathies, we are glad to welcome a new book from a pen so admirable, in some respects, as that which Miss Evans wields.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT.

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Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

HALLECK'S NAPOLEON.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON,
BY BARON JOMINI,
General-in-Chief and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia.
Translated from the French, with notes,
BY H. W. HALLECK, LL. D.,
Major-General United States Army, author of "Elements of Military Art and Science," "International Law and the Laws of War," &c., &c.
IN FOUR VOLUMES OCTAVO,
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ATLAS OF SIXTY MAPS.
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Get it of every bookseller or at the railway stations, or send the price by mail to LORING, Publisher,
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IN PRESS—FROM ADVANCE SHEETS JUST received by arrangement with the author,
SECOND SERIES OF
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
By MAX MULLER. 1 vol., Crown 8vo, with 31 engravings.
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THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE COWARD:
A NOVEL OF
SOCIETY AND THE FIELD IN 1863.
BY HENRY MORFORD,
AUTHOR OF
"Shoulder-Straps," "Days of Shoddy," etc.

Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth. 1 vol., 12mo., 502 pages.

THE COWARD.
Read the following Notice of it from the Editorial columns of the "New-York Home Journal."
THE NEW WAR NOVEL—"THE COWARD."—We have been favored with a copy of the advance-sheets of this new war novel, in press by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, and have no hesitation in saying that the sensation likely to be created by it will be a decided one. THE COWARD, though having its plot and incidents connected with the present war, and exhibiting scenes terrible, almost on the battle-field, does not rest entirely, or even principally, upon the interest of such scenes. Commencing with the period of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, a considerable portion of the events narrated in it lie amid the grand scenery of the White Mountains, (making it peculiarly appropriate for Summer tourists,) still another series of events occur beyond the Atlantic, and the culmination takes place on the Virginia battle-fields and in the Virginia hospitals. With this variety, and the marked interest of the theme involved, together with the increasing power and grasp which the author should by this time have acquired from experience in the field of romance, there seems every reason to believe that "The Coward" will more than equal in popularity and effect the author's previous successful publications in the same line—"Shoulder Straps" and "The Days of Shoddy."

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"THE DAYS OF SHODDY": A Novel of the Great Rebellion of 1861. By HENRY MORFORD, author of "Shoulder-Straps." Complete in one large volume, paper cover, railway edition. Price $1 50, or bound in cloth for $2.
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READ THIS.
☞ Booksellers, news agents, and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of "The Coward," as it is going to have a very large and extended sale.
☞ Canvassers, agents and sutlers are wanted in every city and county in the country to engage in the sale of this popular book, either edition of which will be sold at very low rates by the dozen, hundred or thousand.
Send for our canvassers' circular.
Published and for sale at the cheapest publishing and bookselling establishment in this country, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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FINANCIAL.

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VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
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We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

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U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

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U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 18th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 656 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Bave for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 83 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—I, N. WESTFALL, Jr., Clerk of Banking Association, and Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAR COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864.....304,580
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Ysnaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John M. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. FRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE.	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,
composed of the
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that the
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the
ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,
BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING,
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED
by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 139 Broadway, this 18th day of July, 1864.

NOTICE.
PRIZE STEAMER LONEGAL.

This steamer having been adjudged to the United States for the public service at the appraisement, the sale is withdrawn.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal,
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O'GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.
T. H. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 35 I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Covenant Lodge will meet at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, July 24, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JACOB R. HUDSON, Esq.
CHAS. H. NICOLL, Sec. JOHN HEWITT, N. G.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms, (Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.
R. R. McBURNEY,
Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, which reservations amount to the sum of $311,846 24, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 157 West-st., New-York, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, less the Government tax of 5 per cent, on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on Sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
S. P. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$2,000,000 00
ASSETS.....3,462,742 67
LIABILITIES.....51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.
PLATT SMITH, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., 18th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 5th of August next, free of Government tax, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-ST. AND 2D-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 19th of same month
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARAIRE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.
Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid its gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st March next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
WM. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 15th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDonnall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 8. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 20 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 11 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. HENRY C. LEVETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman. For terms, address Prof. G. BEAUGEZ, No. 88 Laurens-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, EPISCOPALIAN gentlemen for classics, Methodist for sciences and one for maths., several gentlemen for classics, and several for English, and several for military drill; several ladies for music and several for music and French. All teachers who want positions should have application form of Amer. School Inst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IN ENGlish and classics desires to make an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as principal of academy, if the position be a desirable one. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 21 Post-office, Sag Harbor, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School. Has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment (re-engagement Aug. 1), in school or family, teacher the English branches, French, German, Latin, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. Best references. Address Miss F. L., Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TRANSIENT GENTLEMEN AND LADY boarders wanted at a first-class house up town, newly furnished and just opened. Address YOUNG LADIES, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH parlor board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE 1ST of August, in a tidy farmhouse, or private family, within an hour of Astor House, for a gentleman, his wife, five children (from 5 to 13 years, and well trained), and nurse. Address, with reference, J. S. M., Box No. 5,728 Post-office, or call between 10 and 3 at No. 117 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A PARTY OF adults can obtain board in a

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ———, in the county of ———, and state of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 96 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 159.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the light-house inspector at Portland, Boston, Newport, New-York or Philadelphia, at which places also the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be completed, as specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly, in the model of the lines, all the lasts to be of the said form approved by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials supplied conform to the terms and specifications in the contract, and will not certify to the same if work or materials not in accordance therewith are offered to be received, and payments only to be made for the vessels when received.

Deviations may be allowed any of the light-vessels may be agreed upon from alterations by which the cost will be increased without using inferior materials, and in no case will a vessel in the power of the contractor or the inspecting officer be received and paid for which shall exceed the stipulated tonnage. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver her at the wharf on such place as may be agreed upon by the contractor and the board. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-vessels," and the name of the bidder on the envelope and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

No bids will be considered that do not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person or persons or agent may be present, and will be allowed to open the bids at the time and place hereinbefore stated.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. E. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE ASST. QUARTERMASTER, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract the following Clothing and Equipage in this City:

[illegible]
Flannel Shirts,
Drawers,
Woollen Caps,
Forage Caps,
Dress Coats,
Sack Coats,
Overcoats,
Trowsers,
Mackinaw Blankets,
Rubber Blankets,
Ponchos,
Canton Flannel Duck,
Muslin, assrt. 6x10.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the same are made. In the case of Flannels [illegible] a sample of each color and part of the material thereof.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish at the shortest time in which they can make deliveries and how much they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing [illegible]" and addressed to

[illegible] U. S. A.
H. P. KINGSTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, 8/4 or 6/4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Brogues, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but not by machinery, to be double-soled, with cut welts.
Drums, artillery, and full size.
General Hospital Flags.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarter Books, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly* conform.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, as follows: "We guarantee that the [illegible] for the [illegible] good and sufficient security for the [illegible] by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from distant contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and no bids will be received which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered irregular, and any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements herein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bits showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass (Providence iron gauge,)* and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 6, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron cloak wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sets.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 23 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x5¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No 3, 4¼x10¼ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5½ inches.

Waters,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,	
Memorandum-books, Hemi-vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each inclosed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square, Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

July 23, 1864

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART

The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious, commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in the av. and corner of 44th st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. These premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., a gentleman in this city, who has spared no trouble or expense in the erection of all the requisite and modern improvements for giving complete accommodation for seventy horses and their carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms, in addition to which there is a covered ride or arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller unusual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging correctly of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Harper, No. 1 West 2-th-st., the masonry was done by Blackledge & Banta, and the decorations by W. F. Lauder, No. 74 West 40th-st., all of New-York.

Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or remitted to the country, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only; no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that these rules will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be handled fairly.

The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that their establishment, which is conducted in every respect in a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 1st August, inst., when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office thereof.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 16, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES, IN USE of JAS. S. KELSTYKE, [illegible] 6th-av. and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,725	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,729	.....
LOUISIANA	2,866	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 41 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1-5. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CAHAWBA,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 11 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,100 tons burden,
JAMES H. WYMAN, Commander,
having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNER, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 3 N. R. River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $80; Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin $90, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, and applicable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Bonaventure Island and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 362 West-st., corner Harrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave foot of Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. Peck, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island, the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons, also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 169 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address G. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—RIGHTS FOR DOTY'S WASHING-machine, pronounced by Solon Robinson and Prof. Youmans superior to any yet offered to the public. The attention of capitalists is invited. Apply to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 227 Broadway.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the [illegible] &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 16 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages, purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 98 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $50 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 15 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 15 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for the above railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7 15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being completed, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and Dunkirk, Newburgh, Warwick.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

8 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 9:57 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:27 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10 10 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

For Jamaica, 7 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 7 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For North Side and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For North Islip and Sayville, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains leave Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. trains through to Nyack.

THOS. A. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVI

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON SUPERCEDED.

Richmond journals of the 20th inst. announce that JOE JOHNSTON has been relieved of his command in Georgia by Maj.-Gen. J. B. HOOD. Army officers who knew HOOD at West Point think that the Confederacy has not bettered itself by this change. HOOD is a Kentuckian by birth, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1852—not by any means at the head of his class. He lost a leg at Gettysburgh. If it be true, as reported, that a battle took place yesterday in which SHERMAN defeated the enemy, HOOD's career will not have been very brilliant. The going westward of Gen. BRAGG, who now holds the position of Chief of Staff to JEFF. DAVIS, has doubtless had relation to this change of commanders. As for JOE. JOHNSTON, he never appears to have had a very happy time in the Confederacy.

A RICHMOND FICTION ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

The Richmond papers persist in asserting that Gen. GRANT is dead. They announce the fiction very soberly, saying that the flags of our shipping have been at half-mast in his honor, and that our pickets confirm the intelligence. One of them asserts that the only consolation the Confederacy can draw from his death is the fact that it will disheartem the Yankees, who think him a wonderful General. Anyway, it don't believe he came to his death by a wound. Such a butcher as he is more likely, it thinks, to have died of *mania-a-potu*.

GEN. W. F. SMITH RELIEVED BY GEN. MARTINDALE.

Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH was yesterday relieved from command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Following is his farewell address to the troops, and also the announcement of Gen. MARTINDALE that he has succeeded to the command temporarily:

ADDRESS OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20, 1864.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

I part from you, in accordance with the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, with great regret; and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings. Since I have been commander, I have tried to share with you your dangers, and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you had been from no shortcoming of yours, and I trust you will believe I have been no more culpable than yourselves. May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory.

(Signed,) WM. F. SMITH, Major-Gen.

WM. RUSSELL, JR., Major and A. A. G.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MARTINDALE.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

Sincerely regretting that any circumstances or necessity should deprive us of our late Commander and his able leadership, by virtue of special order No. 65, paragraph 3, from Headquarters of the Armies of the United States, I hereby assume temporary command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct, and be inspired with resolution to maintain it in the future.

J. H. MARTINDALE, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

It will be noticed, in connection with this removal of Gen. SMITH, that Gen. BUTLER, who a short time ago was delegated to Fortress Monroe, has returned to the field, and been assigned to the command of the troops at Bermuda Hundred. What connection, if any, there may be between these two facts does not yet appear. The country will certainly feel that in Gen. SMITH it loses the services of one of the ablest soldiers of the army. It is to be hoped that a new field for his distinguished talent will speedily be found.

PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS AT AN END.

The pursuit of the rebel raiders may now be considered as ended, and Gen. GRANT will immediately get back any troops that may have been engaged in that work.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN GOING HOME.

Secretary FESSENDEN will leave for his home, in Maine, in a few days, to recruit his health and attend to his private affairs, which he has subordinated to his public duties consequent upon his assuming his new position.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary will probably determine before he leaves for Maine, to-day or to-morrow, what amount of loan he will ask for, and whether he will negotiate with the banks, appeal directly to the people, or pursue an altogether different course from either.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR FURNISHING FLOUR.

Bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour were yesterday opened at the office of Capt. GREEN. All the bids received were for No. 2 flour, and the number of barrels accepted was 4,987. The following is a list of the bids and bidders:

A. ROSS RAY & BROTHERS, Georgetown, two thousand barrels, at $13 25 per barrel. Accepted.

GEO. W. MEARS, one thousand five hundred barrels, at $13 48 per barrel.

One thousand, at $13 58.
One thousand, at $13 68.
One thousand five hundred barrels, accepted at $13 48 per barrel.
THOS. H. DONOHUE, 2,000 barrels at $11 41.
One hundred and fifty-nine at $14 15.
Nine hundred and sixty at $13 65.
One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven at $13 40.
Two hundred at $13 25.
The two last bids of Mr. DONOHUE were accepted.
JOHN A. GREEN, 1,000 barrels at $13 79.
One thousand at $13 80.
One thousand at $13 85.
One thousand at $13 87.
And one thousand at $13 90.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT WASHINGTON.

Gen. MEIGS, to whom the Secretary of War assigned the duty of selecting a proper place in which to inter the bodies of those who fell in the defence of Washington, during the late rebel invasion, has selected an acre of ground on the battle-field, about 600 yards to the right of Fort Stevens and about 50 yards from the Seventh-street road, in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the severest fight took place. The duty of disinterring and removing the bodies has been intrusted to Capt. J. M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, who has already properly interred all those who fell near Fort Stevens.

The ground has been laid off in a square, and will be provided with a handsome paling fence. The bodies are being interred in a circle, in the centre of which it is the intention of the authorities to erect a monument, bearing a suitable inscription. Each grave will be provided with a neat headboard, bearing the name, rank, company and regiment of its occupant.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS.

Fourteen rebel deserters, all of whom were of Georgia regiments but three, arrived here this morning from Gen. GRANT's army, and were released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The work in the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department is now fully up. All claims have been called up to within two months of their date of application, which is as late as the efficient working of the department will allow. For the last few months, the number of claims allowed, both to widows and invalids, will range from three to five thousand monthly. In all cases delayed beyond two months, awaiting evidence, claimants have been duly notified.

A GALLANT REGIMENT.

The Seventy-second, BAXTER's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. HARRY COOK, arrived here this morning. They are to be sent to Fort Corcoran for ten days, by which time their term of service will have expired. This fine regiment has lost more men by ball than any other regiment in the service. They started out, at the commencement of the war, with eight hundred men, which number was afterward recruited to the extent of six hundred more. They now number but one hundred and sixty. Col. BAXTER was wounded in the groin at Chancellorsville, and is now lying in Philadelphia.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported in the Washington Hospitals to-day: John Carr, Co. B, 25th Cavalry; Wm. Havens, Co. K, 7th Heavy Artillery; Edw. Turnbull, Co. K, 48th; S. Jacobs, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; Edgar Day, Co. E, 5th Cavalry; Washington Walters, Co. H, 2d Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

THE OVERLAND PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The Overland Pacific Mail contract will expire on the 30th of September. The service is still open to those who may desire to contract for its performance from the above-mentioned date to June 30, 1866.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Disbursing officers of the United States are, by circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, required to retain five per cent. on all payments for services in the civil, military, naval or other branches of the Government, after the 1st of July, when exceeding the rate of $600 per annum.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary FESSENDEN will soon leave for Maine.

THE NEW LOAN.

The circular and advertisement for the new loan has not yet been prepared, nor are its terms fully matured.

BIDS TO SUPPLY FLOUR ACCEPTED.

The Subsistence Department has accepted bids to supply five thousand barrels of No. 2 flour, at from $13 25 to $13 68 per barrel.

REBEL DESERTERS RELEASED.

Fourteen rebel deserters, nearly all from Georgia regiments, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac, and were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

NAVAL SIGNALS.

A Universal Code of Naval Signals.

From the Moniteur, Paris, July 7.

[OFFICIAL.]

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

SIRE: The idea of a universal naval language, offering to all nations a uniform means of communication at sea, has been for a long time, in England as well as in France, the object of laborious researches.

The realization of this idea, which is possible at this day, thanks to the accord that is established on the subject between your Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, will be a new sign of the civilization of our epoch. I now ask of the Emperor to be so good as to sanction it.

Already your Majesty, in approving the agreement concluded with Great Britain for establishing a system of regular lights on board of vessels of the navies, has been able, by your decree of the 25th October, 1862, to prevent many accidents.

The rules prescribed by this agreement, to which you have invited the other Governments to adhere—now observed by most of the maritime nations—have, in lessening the chances of serious collisions, saved commerce from many losses, and humanity from many regrets.

We have to hope, Sire, that there will also be obtained the adhesion of other countries to the regulation which has for its object the establishing of a code of signals understood by every maritime nation, and which has received the approval of the English Admiralty, the Board of Trade and my department. In some time, no doubt, all vessels, to whatever nation they may belong, or whatever language their crews may speak, will be able to exchange with each other notices and requests, the importance of which will be measured by the wants and dangers of navigation. They will be able, when in sight of coasts on which lighthouses are established, to give useful information, to obtain those things which are necessary for their operations, to claim any assistance needed by them—lastly, to ask for the latest meteorological notices.

It is to the works written during nearly the last 50 years, in order to get up a collection of general signals, that the commission named by the two Governments (French and English) should refer for the adoption of the unique code that it is its business to propose.

These works were many. Already in 1818 and 1820 there appeared in England, which was the first to enter into this enterprise, the commercial codes of TYAN and SQUIRE; in 1855, that of PHILLIP. The best known of these works has been for a long time that of Capt. MARYATT, the last edition of which (1854) is a contemporary of the French code of HERBOLD, as well as the American code of ROGERS.

But, in the midst of this variety of works, the need of a unique code was only the more manifest. Communications were still next to impossible among the vessels of different nations. Besides, did not the Board of Trade name a commission, composed of mercantile men and officers of the royal navy to study the question. This commission, in which were the names known to science of Admirals BEECHY and FITZROY, formed, in 1856, a project for a universal code. Issued, at the end of a labor ous examination of 13 books of signals belonging to different nations, and arranged by Mr. LARKIN, of the Board of Trade, secretary of the commission, this code, which offered all the guarantees desired, both in the number of signals it embraced, and in the care with which they had been classed, was unanimously accepted by the commission as that which, after all, ought to be adopted.

However, the commission introduced into it some necessary modifications, in order that vessels might communicate at a great distance, and put themselves *en rapport* with the lighthouses; and today, that which I have to tender to your Majesty contains a full collection of signals easy to be used.

By means of eighteen flags, joined two and two, three and three, four and four, there can be obtained more than 78,000 combinations, a number more than enough to express all the necessary communications at sea, and to signal the names of vessels of war and commerce of the various nations; lastly, for signals at a great distance, an equally sufficient number of combinations is obtained by the use of three balls and two flags.

Thus, all vessels furnished with the necessary materials, the price of which is very moderate, will be able, when the code of signals and the list of vessels of the different countries will have been published and translated, to communicate with each other on all the seas of the globe.

It is, therefore, with confidence that I now submit to your Majesty a decree which sanctions the adoption of a unique code of signals between France and England. No doubt the other nations will hasten to adopt it in their turn, as they have done the regulation as to lights; and thus will be attained this object so long sought for, namely, the creation of the universal naval language, which responds so well to the liberal ideas of the Emperor.

I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your very humble and obedient servant and faithful subject, the Minister of the Navy and Colonies, &c.

P. DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

THE DECREE.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French:

To all present and to come, greeting:

On the proposal of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies in respect to the letter dated 17th of May last, by which our Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known to our Minister of the Navy and Colonies that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has given its definite assent to the proposal made by the Anglo-French Commission, charged to consider the question of universal naval signals.

We have decreed, and we decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The commercial code of signals for the use of the vessels of all nations, such as has been adopted by the Anglo-French Commission, will be the only one used by French vessels for all communications exchanged at sea, either between themselves or lighthouses, or with foreign vessels.

ART. 2. Every vessel of our imperial navy, and every lighthouse on the coasts of France, will be furnished with a dictionary of the flags and other things necessary for the exchange of communications with French and foreign trading vessels, according to the system of signals determined by the said code.

ART. 3. Our vessels-of-war will continue to communicate with each other and the French lighthouses by means of the signals actually in use in the imperial navy.

ART. 4. There will be sent to the Chambers of Commerce at the ports, through the care of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies, copies:

1. Of the dictionary of the commercial code of signals, as well as of the list of French and foreign vessels, and of their official numbers in the commercial code of signals.

2. Of the charts of the French lighthouses.

There will also be sent to the Chambers of Commerce Models.

1. Of the universal series of flags of the commercial code of signals.

2. And of the black balls used for signals at a great distance.

ART. 5. There will be regulated by subsequent dispositions agreed upon by our Ministers of State, of the Interior and of the Navy, the details for telegraphic transmission of commercial dispatches received from vessels or by lighthouses.

ART. 6. An order of our Ministers of State and of the Navy and Colonies will fix the day from which the commercial code of signals will be exclusively used.

ART. 7. All contrary dispositions to the present decree are, and remain, abrogated.

ART. 8. Our Minister of the Navy and Colonies is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Dated at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th June, 1864. NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.
The Minister of the Navy and Colonies,
CTE P. DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

LOST.—Miss MATILDA HERON advertises in another column a diamond cross which she has lost, and for the return of which a reward of $100 is offered.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The business of recruiting in this City exhibits a gratifying increase of activity. The average number of volunteers received daily at the recruiting headquarters now averages over one hundred, exclusive of representative substitutes and substitutes furnished in advance of the draft. If the earnest efforts of Supervisor BLUNT are properly seconded by the citizens of New-York, the city may be spared the inconvenience of another draft.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

was mustered into service yesterday afternoon. They are at present to be accommodated with pleasant quarters on Governor's Island till transportation is ready for them.

THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT

is expected to leave for Washington on Monday next.

THE LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order to the members of this organization was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, LINDSEY BLUES REGIMENT, MERCER HOUSE, (corner Broome and Mercer sts.) NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The several companies of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at these headquarters to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 P. M., in order to complete the muster rolls.

By order, J. N. WILSEY, Colonel Comd'g.
H. J. WHITE, Adjutant.

A MOVEMENT TO RECRUIT NEGROES.

The refusal of Gov. SEYMOUR to authorize agents to recruit negroes in the Southern States to assist in filling the quota of New-York has led several prominent merchants of this City to organize an independent movement, having this object in view. It is also said that Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, of the Freedman's Association, who represents the merchants engaged in this timely enterprise, has proceeded to Albany to confer with Gov. SEYMOUR on the subject.

Important Letter from Gov. Seymour—The Drafting of the Militia in Service.

FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD announces to the division that, since the publication of Order No. 6, the following letter has been received from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, communicating the decision of Provost-Marshal-General FRY.

C. W. SANDFORD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONDAY, July 21, 1864.

GENERAL: On the 19th inst., I sent the following telegram to Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY:

"Can the men who are in the service of the United States as 100 day volunteers, be drafted while they are in such service and mustered in as soldiers, and absent from their homes on such duty? If they are not liable it will aid us in getting volunteers."

In answer, I have just received a copy of the conditions under which 100 days' men were accepted from Ohio and other States which the Provost-Marshal-General has made applicable to the State of New-York, among which are the following:

"V.—No bounty to be paid to troops for the service charged or credited on any draft."

"VI.—The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or District where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the services rendered."

That there may be no misapprehension as to the liability of the 100 days' militia to a draft, you will distinctly state that the Provost-Marshal-General decides that they are not exempt from the draft under the call of the President of the 18th inst.

While the language of the law appears to be in conflict with this decision, yet the ruling of the department will control, under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the existence of martial law in the section of country where the volunteers will be when the draft is made. Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANDFORD, New-York City.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

The Supervisors' Committee of Kings County pay, on an average, bounties to fifty men per day. Thus far some 500 men have been enlisted in anticipation of the forthcoming draft. The recruiting for the navy appears to be much more brisk than for the army.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

The following orders in relation to the militia, enlisted for one hundred days, were issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G. BROOKLYN, July 22, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1. The officers, non-commissioned officers and members, and enlisted men of this regiment, are hereby ordered to report immediately for duty at the headquarters of the command, Fort Richmond, Staten Island. The command will muster into service to-morrow, July 23, and cannot fail leave for Washington. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to furnish the names, residences, and a complete descriptive list of all enlisted men who have failed to report, for the purpose of furnishing the same to the Provost-Marshal for their arrest. By order of

Col J. Q. ADAMS.

Commanding Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
THOS. H. HAWK, Jr., Acting Adjutant.

The regiment numbers between 500 and 600 men, and is the first that was raised in the Second Military District, under the call of the President for 100 days' service.

The following order by Col. BOKEE, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, also recruited for 100 days' service, was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 22, 1864.

The following section from the act of Congress passed 24th of February, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they hereby are exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged therefrom, and no person but such as are herein excepted shall be exempted.

Is published for the information of all whom it may concern.

This regiment is now recruiting for 100 days' service, and all persons desirous of avoiding the next draft can find no better way than by joining this command.

Clothing, quarters and rations furnished recruits as soon as accepted.

D. A. BOKEE, Colonel Commanding
Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.
CHARLES E. MENECA, Adjutant.

The Draft.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 22.

The following dispatch, which explains itself, has just been received by Mayor INNESS, of this city:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1864.

George Inness, Mayor of the City of Poughkeepsie:

One three years' man will not count for three twelve months' men. Count them man for man.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Broadside Iron-clad Frigate Portogallo Delivered to Her Owners.

Our harbor is again ornamented by an iron-clad frigate of the Italian navy. The new and splendid two-decker *Re de Luizi de Portogallo*, sister ship to the *Re d'Italia*, has been turned over to the representatives of King VICTOR EMANUEL by Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, who built her. The officers and crew have arrived from Italy and are now on board, their ship being in commission and preparing rapidly for a trial trip, prior to her departure for Naples. Unlike that of the *Re d'Italia*, the coming trip will be made under the special supervision of the Italian officers, and no conflict of authority can therefore beget unpleasant consequences during its progress.

The *Portogallo* is a double-banked man-of-war, capable of carrying about thirty guns. She bears more resemblance to such craft as the *Wateek*, of our own navy, than to any armored ships constructed in America. Her mail consists of 4½ inches of iron, laid on the side in the strongest manner. There are at present only ten guns on board, but the exact calibre of those which are to constitute her armament cannot be known until her arrival in Italy. The mere dimensions are the same as those of the *Re d'Italia*. The sailors and marines on board are from Piedmont, Tuscany, Genoa, and indeed representing all the Italian provinces. The officers are from various sections of the new kingdom also.

The new war bugget of Italy, published a few weeks since in Turin, states that the fleet of that nation, in 1864, consists of 99 war ships of all classes, of which 14 are iron-clads, 31 screw steamers, 26 side-wheel steamers, and 18 sailing ships; the whole constituting a force of 26,030 horse power, 1,324 cannon, and 21,930 men. The fleet is manned by conscription, and has larger resources to fall back upon in an emergency than England or America.

The officers of the *Re de Luizi de Portogallo* are: Commander, Disong Count Eugenion; Executive Officer, Lovera de Maria Mass. Jeusseppe; Lieutenants, S. C. Filiipo, Maria Augusino, — Jeovanni, Arese Cont Antonio, Durante Mayno, Farino Carlo, Torrenbe, Aubert Ribaldo, Bellendi Allessandro, Michele Sanguinette, Antonio Forman, Clemente Milan, Menfort Ruggero.

THE STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.—This favorite line, connecting this City with Boston, has lately undergone a thorough reorganization, which, it is believed, will result in adding greatly to its facilities for accommodating the public. According to the new programme, which is advertised in another column, the steamer *Commonwealth* will leave this City on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the *Plymouth Rock* on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The fact that the steamers of this line take the inside passage, thus avoiding Point Judith, it is claimed, enables them to make sure connections with Newport, the watering-places on the north and south shores in Massachusetts, the great eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains. Regarding the facilities for eating and sleeping, old travelers only need to be told that the advertisement promises that under the new arrangement they shall be made better than ever before.

SOCIAL SINGING MEETINGS.—On the last Monday evening of June, a singing meeting was opened at the church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, to be held every Monday evening, and to continue for one hour. The first was a decided success, and at the second, held last Monday evening, the lecture-room was crowded. It has already proved itself to be the right thing in the right place, and on each occasion increases in interest. This meeting, it may be interesting to state, was started through the instrumentality of J. C. LANPHIER, Esq., missionary of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and is already attracting the warm sympathy of many prominent citizens. WM. B. BRADBURY, Esq., the well-known musical publisher, whose Christian zeal, liberality and love for children everywhere manifests itself, has loaned one of his best pianos to be used at these services. A. S. BARNES, Esq., the publisher, has loaned books until one for permanent use has been selected. The next meeting will be held at the same place, on the 25th inst., between 8 and 9 P. M., on which occasion all disposed are invited to attend, and remain as long as their business inclination or convenience will permit.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This committee held its regular meeting (which was largely attended) at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. Arrangements were set on foot to hold a monster mass meeting in a short time, to indorse LINCOLN and JOHNSON. GEORGE TRAWILLIGER was unanimously elected Treasurer of the committee, and resolutions were passed to make the committee an efficient auxiliary in securing a Union triumph at the coming election. Resolutions were also offered and unanimously adopted deploring the decease of EDWARD W. COLLIN, late member from the Eleventh Ward, and brief and eloquent eulogies were delivered by Messrs. THOS. ROBINSON and D. LICHTENHEIN.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 21.

The steamer *Gen. Meigs* has arrived from Newbern. She reports the arrival there of the steamer *Dudley Buck*. The Captain of the *Buck* reports having been chased by a vessel answering the description of the *Florida* on the 19th inst., when about 30 miles northeast of Hatteras, when the Captain headed for shore. Then the suspicious steamer changed course, and made for some vessels further off shore.

The *Gen. Meigs*, on the 20th, passed a ship's mainmast, with yards attached, apparently burnt off above the deck.

Arrivals from City Point to-day report the usual quiet in front.

The Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Averill.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American

MARTINSBURGH, West Va., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

On the morning of the 18th inst. the rebels were reported to be within two miles of this place in heavy force, driving in our pickets on the Winchester pike, killing one and wounding two, evidently intending to reoccupy this place, and carrying off what they left. Gen. AVERILL soon organized his command, and started out to learn their true position. When at Buckeyestown, six miles from this place, he encountered the enemy's pickets, and steadily driving them with his cavalry until within four miles of Winchester, near the farm of the widow CARTER, when he suddenly encountered BACKINRIDGE's division, together with IMBODEN's and a host of others, outnumbering his little band two to one. After a hard contest of several hours, he finally repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, driving them into the forts formerly occupied by Gen. MILROY, and scattering them through the town of Winchester in a demoralized state. Night closed the contest, leaving in Gen. AVERILL's possession four brass 24-pound cannon, 250 prisoners, and, besides these, leaving on the field about 300 killed and wounded, including one General (LILY it is supposed) and two Colonels killed, besides a great number of line officers. Our loss will foot up about 200 killed and wounded, whilst that of the enemy must be, judging from what they left on the field, about 600. Gen. AVERILL is up and at them again this morning, and you will soon hear of him driving them still further on.

Yours, &c., SAM.

MEETING OF THE PEACE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Peace State Committee met on Thursday, at which Hon. H. G. ONDERDONK presided as Chairman, and J. J. VAN ALLEN, of Schuyler County, acted as Secretary.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. John M. Jaycox and Thomas D. Green, Esqs., of Onondaga, Judge Onderdonk, of Queens; A. Frelick, of Herkimer; Norman Matchy, of Oneida County; A. J. Mills and Francis Burdick, of Orange; Edmund Powers, of Kings, and A. W. Lockwood, of New-York.

After hearing the expression of those present in reference to the state of feeling existing with the Democracy in their respective localities, and after the transaction of some other business, it was resolved that a Mass Peace Convention be held at the city of Syracuse on the 15th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	252½	100	Ill. Cen. R	124¾
5,000	do	b3 252½	100	do	b3 124¾
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	45¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R	104¾
5,000	Erie Railway	b3 100¾	50	do	b3 104¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	126¾	100	P., Ft W. & C.	105¾
100	do	b5 126¾	100	Cum. Coal	b3 57¼
100	do	s3 126¾	50	do	57
500	Reading R.	142¾	100	Mariposa Min	4¼
100	do	b3 142¾	100	do	s3 4¾
100	do	b3 143¾			

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.—Shall we Repudiate? Men for the Time—True Eloquence. A Prairie Sketch—Inhabitiveness—The Old Red Cottage—The Tenant House—A Million of Paupers—The Bermudas—The Northwest—in the *Phrenological Journal* for August. 20 cts., or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their premature decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POTION.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the City.

[Advertisement.]

A HOT WEATHER ARRANGEMENT.—Each window of your house can be left open sufficiently for ventilation, by using the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and still be burglar-proof, the bell giving an alarm if they are opened an inch further. No. 262 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY vs. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The rebels, while in Maryland, plundered the stores of their supply of KENT'S East India Coffee. New ones filled at the general depot, No. 154 Reade-st. Also, sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

COOPER—WILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. PORTER, JOHN D. COOPER and MINNETTA, daughter of Nathaniel Willett, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MARSH—MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, SAMUEL MARTIN and MARY CHALMERS, eldest daughter of George Mitchill, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

MYERS—WORMAN.—At Riegelsville, Penn., on Thursday, July 21, by Rev. G. W. Annenbaugh, N. H. MYERS, of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE N., daughter of T. Worman, Esq., of Riegelsville.

DIED.

BIODGETT.—On Friday, July 22, MARTIN LYNCH, infant child of Albert Biodgett, aged 6 months and 11 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 East 33d-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Marble Cemetery for interment.

BROKAW.—On Thursday morning, July 21, ALEXANDER MOORE, only son of Joseph and Jane E. K. Brokaw, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

CARR.—On Friday, July 22, MARY CARR, aged 83 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution of the M. E. Church, 42d-st., near 8th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—On Friday morning, July 22, JOHNSON DEALL, son of Uriah F. and Sarah E. Carpenter, aged 3 months and 5 days.

The remains will be taken this (Saturday) morning, at 9¾ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, to Rye, for interment, by the 11:38 train from 27th-st.

DOHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA DOHERTY, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 262 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 386 West 45th st., ARCHIBALD ERSKINE, Jr., aged 26 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FENDER.—On Friday, July 22, JAMES FENDER, aged 45 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., from the residence of his brother, Lindsay Fender, in Kent-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., East Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, JACOB K. HUDSON, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., between 16th and 11th sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LITTLEJOHN.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Thursday night, July 21, FLORENCE, only child of Thomas and Sarah Littlejohn, of New-York City, aged 18 months.

MERRITT.—On Wednesday, July 20, ADALINE MERRITT, wife of Titus Merritt.

The funeral services were held at their residence on the 21st inst.

MANN.—At Rome, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, MINNIE, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Mary B. Mann, of this City, aged 8 months.

MERRITT.—On Wednesday, July 20, in the United States Hospital, Christian-st., Philadelphia, Corporal JOHN C. MOORE, aged 19 years.

Funeral at the 27th-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Saturday,) July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOONEY.—On Friday, July 22, CLARA, wife of William Mooney, and daughter of the late Oliver Cox.

Funeral on Sunday. Notice in Sunday's *Herald*.

OSBORN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, EDWARD HOLLISTER, youngest child of Lewis A. and Fannie J. Osborn, aged 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Johnson, No. 99 Orange st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery.

PODHRADSZKY.—On Thursday, July 21, after a lingering illness, EMILY C., infant daughter of Charles V. and Elizabeth A. Podhradszky, aged 9 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 69 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 21, ARTHUR C., youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 South 1st-st, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.; also the members of Bethesda Baptist Church.

☞ California papers please copy.

SECOR.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA B. HINCHMAN, wife of Wm. H. Secor.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr John S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, Charles A. Secor, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 8th-av., New-York, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 23d-st. Marble Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, July 21, CORDELIA R. YOUNG, wife of Joseph B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 East 4th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

WHITFIELD.—On Friday, July 22, ELIZABETH GODFREY, widow of Thomas Whitfield, aged 84 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Fort Lee, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 24th inst. Service will be performed at Trinity Church, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to St. Mark's burying ground for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 22—*In steamship Atalanta, from London*—Mrs. Dowsett, W. Smith, S. Smith, O. Williams, Miss Berryman, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Croft, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Preston, Mr. Thurstial, Mr. Keille, Mrs. Carlean and 3 children, Mr. Ludwig, Mr and Mrs. Calsee and daughter, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Wichard, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Bancroft, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Boretti, Mr. Schweller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises . . . 4 48 | Sun sets . . . 7 24 | Moon rises .

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4003. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

Partial Occupation of the City.

THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY

Terrible Repulse of the Enemy by Gen. Hooker.

Four Hundred Dead and Four Thousand Wounded Rebels in His Front.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 23.

Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN beyond a doubt. No particulars have been received here.

Provost-Marshal GOODWIN has received a telegram dated Atlanta, July 22, announcing its possession by our forces.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

The *National Republican* extra says:

"The Government is in receipt of a dispatch today from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:

'Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy hold the rest.'"

The *Republican* extra also announces the following official news of the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:

"An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN states that after the battle of that day, Gen. HOWARD, commanding the Fourth Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were scattered upon the field.

Gen. HOOKER, commanding the Twentieth Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field.

After the battle Gen. HOOKER reported to Gen. SHERMAN as follows:

'I have buried four hundred dead rebels, and four thousand wounded lay in my front.'"

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 21, has the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20.

REYNOLDS' brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of the intrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by DILWORTH'S corps, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Tenth Illinois Regiment lost in killed and wounded alone one hundred, while that of the Fifteenth Ohio was severe.

The *Examiner* says, editorially, of the fight: "Peach-tree Creek is a small stream, which, taking its rise five or six miles northwest of Atlanta, flows in a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Chattahoochee near the Railroad bridge, and nearly due west of Atlanta. Our right is believed to rest upon this stream, and to be protected on its flank by it. This skirmish is an auspicious beginning for Gen. HOOD."

The *Whig* is severe upon the Richmond authorities for superseding JOHNSTON by HOOD, in command of the Army of Tennessee. It says that as a division commander HOOD was eminently successful, but it thinks HARDEE was entitled to the promotion, both by seniority and greater experience. "The secret of this nomination is soon told. Our authorities are diseased in mind, and the craziest of their crazies is the fancied possession of an intuitive knowledge of men.

The success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feelings, or else any army like that at Atlanta would not be trusted to an untried General made for the occasion. It is known, too, that HOOD, one of JOHNSTON'S lieutenants, has been from the beginning opposed to the retrograde movement from Dalton, and a new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy. Hence, HARDEE was overslaughed.

The Macon *Confederate* says that but little quartermaster or commissary stores now remain in Atlanta, all having been removed to a safer or more secure position in the rear. The impression prevails in the army that the city will be defended and not given up, unless the army is defeated in a great battle, which will be fought in its immediate front. The *Confederate* has every reason to hope that SHERMAN'S rear will be cut in the next ten days, and the impression prevails among high officers in the army that, if Atlanta is held until that time shall have elapsed, the crisis will have passed.

Another Rebel Raid—The Enemy in Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 23.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of yesterday, says a courier arrived there Thursday, from Henderson, Ky., advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels, from 150 to 700 strong, and fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson.

The Federal troops who went to Henderson Wednesday to shoot two guerrilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Henderson, occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution. Gen. EWING postponed it.

The citizens of Henderson left the place in large numbers before the attack began. Persons who left Henderson report the guerrillas in the city, and the Federal troops in line of battle, waiting the attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Federal troops from disaster.

[NEAR.

Passengers arriving last night, say the gunboat *Eolia* was shelling the woods at the lower end of Henderson. But it was not expected the town would be much damaged. Whether the guerrillas are there or not, we are unable to say.

[NOTE.—Henderson is a village of about two or three thousand inhabitants, the county town of Henderson County, Ky., a few miles below Evansville, Ind., and on the opposite side of the Ohio River.]

A PANIC IN MARYLAND.

Another Rebel Raid Said to be in Progress—Rockville and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, in a State of Excitement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 23.

The people of Rockville and Montgomery Counties, Md., generally, are panic-stricken in the belief that another rebel raid is in progress.

Many of them are removing their stock, property, etc., to places of safety.

Nothing is known here to justify their fears.

THE RETREAT OF THE RAIDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 21st, says:

"An official dispatch, received yesterday afternoon, at the War Department, states that a force of the Yankees crossed the Shenandoah River at Shepherdstown, on the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. They were attacked and driven across the river during that afternoon. Our loss is stated to be between two and three hundred—that of the enemy much greater."

FROM TENNESSEE.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Day of Proclamations—The President's, Andy Johnson's and Gen. Sherman's—Sherman's Successes—Joy at the Sinking of the Alabama—Semmes and a Former Associate, M. G. L. Claiborne—Nashville Quartermaster's Department and Hospital.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 14.

The rebellion has drawn forth a great number of proclamations. The President, Governors of States, Commanders of Military Divisions and of corps, and other dignitaries, in this grand civil convulsion, have been called upon at various emergencies, to try their hand at these sounding pronunciamientos. Character is shown by a proclamation. It is no easy task to write a good one, and some very good ones have appeared during the three years past. The President has found it necessary to issue a good many—all of them characteristic, simple, unadorned, terse, occasionally quaint in expression, straight-forward, clear, nervous; these are the uniform and leading marks they bear, expressive of well-known and recognized qualities of the writer's mind. ANDY JOHNSON has also put forth proclamations. These have a sober, somewhat stately dignity, both of utterance and sentiment, according well with the Governor's dignified presence and manner, especially when standing up before an audience. As a specimen of this, I will extract from his proclamation of Jan. 26, 1864, appointing and ordering a day for the election of certain county officers for Tennessee, the part known as the "Governor's oath." This oath caused considerable squirming at the time, and proved a very bitter pill for many to take who could swallow the Amnesty Proclamation without change of countenance. Take it, however, they must, before they could vote, and here it is:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States; freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies, and the defeat of all those who oppose them; and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God."

Gen. SHERMAN has put forth a proclamation lately, addressed to Gen. BUCKRIDGE, commanding District of Kentucky, the moving cause of it being the recent raid of MORGAN. It is sharp, pungent, wiry, logical, reckless of the elegancies of choice terms, ironical in parts in tone, breathing the nicest sense of duty to country and constituted authorities, with the sternest resolve to do that duty at all hazards, over all obstacles, and with unsparing severity to all standing in defiance to the laws. Those who know Gen. SHERMAN, or who have seen his photograph, will recognize the man in his proclamation.

Gen. SHERMAN'S high sense of military duty, and habit of plain, direct speech and dealing, in his official intercourse, make him seem curt at times, and even a little indecorous. The Christian Commission, which had received large privileges from Gen. GRANT, to visit the army and ply their beneficial work almost without restraint, applied to Gen. SHERMAN, at his headquarters here, shortly after assuming command of this department, for permission for several delegates to visit the front, and received this reply:

Certainly not. Oats and gunpowder are more important now than any kind of moral or Christian agents. Each regiment at the front now has a Chaplain. (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

This was a wet blanket on the commission, to whom such a rebuff was a new thing. A little judicious explanation, however, soon removed the obstruction; and the agents of the commission have been found following the army, step by step, on its toilsome and bloody progress southward, present with timely succor and personal ministrations of mercy to the sick, wounded and battle-broken, wherever their noble and incalculably valuable services are needed.

This campaign has brilliantly added to the laurels of SHERMAN. His march has been an almost unbroken success. The failure in the assault of Kenesaw Mountain is hardly an exception, for the flanking of the position directly after led to its abandonment by the rebels. SHERMAN has shown himself a master in flanking movements, since the advance from Chattanooga began; and now the Chattahoochee is crossed by his gallant army. Atlanta is just before it, and as I write, a rumor is current here that this goal is actually reached, and our forces have possession of the town. We have learned to yield credence slowly in these times, and to believe little that is reported before it is fully confirmed. But we have long regarded Atlanta's capture as a question of time merely; and it would be quite a matter of course, exciting no surprise, to find, before these lines reach you, this rebel stronghold passed forever out of rebel hands into our own.

The sinking of the pirate *Alabama* has excited in all loyal hearts here, as it has everywhere, the liveliest satisfaction. From her long immunity from harm, in spite of the most active and determined efforts to reach and overwhelm her, the country had come to look upon her capture as well nigh an impossibility. When least looked for, the joyous event has come with the suddenness of a meteor's flash. In her last conflict with an antagonist worthy of the name, her "utmost red signal"—she could surely flaunt no other—struck in dismay, after an hour's abortive struggling, and the billows receive their guilty prey. The disappointment is great, that the pirate chief escaped the hands of his gallant vanquisher. The indignation is greater at the facility em loyed to convey him beyond present reach of the penalty his multiplied and high-handed crimes deserve. Upon a commonplace thing neutrality is to be sure, and how meritorious to save a drowning wretch from death!

There is a citizen of Nashville, M. G. L. CLAIBORNE, who knew SEMMES well some twenty years ago. Mr. CLAIBORNE was First Lieutenant of the brig *Somers*, of which SEMMES was commander, in 1841, while cruising off the port of Vera Cruz. He was on board when, on the 8th of December of that year, the brig was capsized and sunk by a fierce hurricane, and 31 men out of the brig's complement of 75 were lost. SEMMES was picked up by a boat from a vessel in the harbor coming to his rescue. Mr. CLAIBORNE, and the Second Lieutenant, JAMES L. PARKER, with several others, escaped by swimming to Green Island, lying about a mile from where the vessel went down.

Mr. CLAIBORNE describes SEMMES as a brave and resolute man, intelligent, affable and courteous, but not as bearing the character of a good officer at the time, though he may have improved subsequently. His expertness in the pursuit and capture of unarmed and defenceless merchant vessels, may have aroused and enlarged his facilities, and given him a skill and adroitness in his profession that he was not much suspected of possessing before. It would not be the first instance that great opportunity had developed great capacity.

I must add a word in regard to Mr. CLAIBORNE'S nautical career, as it has striking points about it, and especially as, true to the noble flag he has served under, he remains one of the staunchest, most uncompromising Unionists of Tennessee. He entered the naval service of the United States in 1827, the same year that the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, JOHN A. WINSLOW, now celebrated, entered it. From 1831 to 1834 he served on the frigate *Potomac*, under Commodore DOWNS, cruising during the period in the Pacific. He was on the frigate *Constitution*, under Commodore KEARNEY, three years and a half, from 1840, the vessel cruising in the East Indian seas. From 1838 to 1840 he was connected with the exploring expedition under Commodore WILKES, being one of the officers of the *Porpoise*, commanded by CADWALLADER RINGGOLD. He was transferred from this vessel to the *Relief*, off Cape Horn, and shared the imminent perils of this vessel in those stormy waters, bringing her so near shipwreck that her escape was a miracle. The circumstances of her exposure, danger and hair-breadth escape are related in WILKES' narrative of the expedition.

Mr. CLAIBORNE retired from the service in 1850; married a daughter of EX-GOV. CANNON, of this State; erected and occupies one of the most elegant houses in Nashville, on the banks of the Cumberland, near the Nashville University, and in sight of the paternal estate occupied by his uncle, Maj. LEWIS, the octogenarian Unionist and friend of Gen. JACKSON, whom I adverted to in a former letter. He is enlisted heart and soul in this great struggle of his country; has sacrificed much and uncomplainingly, in common with other Tennessee Unionists, in proof of his devotion; strikes on all occasions a sailor's direct and sledge-hammer blows at the accursed rebellion; is an out and-out Emancipationist, and sees in the sure downfall of the rebellion, and the consequent deliverance of Tennessee from the paralyzing influence of Slavery, a magnificent career of honor and prosperity opening for his State and for the entire South.

The Quartermaster's Department, at a position like this, it will easily be conceived, is large and important, involving many interests and much responsibility. An idea of its extent will be gathered from a list of the officers in charge of its various branches. Lieut.-Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster, and Chief Quartermaster of Depots, Department of the Cumberland; Capt. JAS. F. RUSLING, Chief Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. S. B. BROWN, in charge of railroad transportation; Capt. C. T. WING, Disbursing Quartermaster; Capt. J. C. CRANE, Receiving and Distributing Quartermaster United States Military Railroads; Capt. T. J. COX, in charge of stationery, blanks, clothing, &c.; Capt. Geo. T. HIBBARD, in charge of straw and forage; Capt. F. H. RUGAR, in charge of Northwestern Railroad; Capt. C. H. IRVIN, in charge of corrals, stables, public animals, &c.; Capt. W. A. WAINRIGHT, in charge of horse medicine, hardware and miscellaneous Quartermaster stores; Capt. W. G. RANKIN, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Gen. ROUSSEAU'S headquarters; Capt. A. W. WILLIS, in charge of Depot U. S. Colored Troops and Freedmen; Capt. J. F. ISOM, Post Quartermaster, in charge of post transportation, hostlers, barracks, quarters, fuel, &c. Capt. W. MILLS, Inspector of sutlers' goods and private stores, forwarded to the front. Capt. G. ISSTEIN, assistant to Capt. CRANE; Lieut. J. H. JAMES, over Tennessee troops, and Lieut. S. H. STEVENS, in charge of river and depot transportation.

This department has a world of work on its hands, and the number of its employes is immense. A hospital has recently been erected on the University grounds for the special accommodation of the numerous sick among the various employes. Two plain barracks of a single story, 136 feet in length each, designed to accommodate 104 beds in all, have been put up, flanked by two smaller buildings for the use of the surgeons, wardmasters, nurses, etc. There are four surgeons in attendance, under Dr. SEYMOUR, Surgeon in charge. The number of patients at present is 92, forming nearly the full complement of the hospital. The buildings are surrounded with a high, substantial picket fence, and the whole establishment whitewashed, presenting an appearance far from unsightly. While the hospitals throughout the city are full, the city itself is by no means unhealthy. Gen. MILLER, the commandant of the post, lately come to relieve Gen. GRANGER, is giving much attention to sanitary measures, to promote the city's comfort not less than its health. In spite of the hot weather, and of the filth, and refuse, and decomposition attendant on army crowds of the sick and well, the town is free, and promises to remain so, from any unusual sickness.

C. V. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

HIGH PRICES AND THE CLERKS.

Before the adjournment of Congress a movement was started by Government employes in Washington, to secure an increase of pay commensurate with the rapid and unprecedented advance in the cost of living. The project, though largely supported in departments, was not favorably received in Congress, and no legislation was had on the subject. Many of the lower grade clerkships are now in consequence vacant. Clerks with families, finding their salaries inadequate to their comfortable support, are leaving for their homes in different sections of the country.

Important Notice to the Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following notice to holders of three-years 7.30 notes dated Aug. 19, 1861:

Holders of the Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861, are notified that they may be paid immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881. The interest on the 7.30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Aug. 19, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7.30 notes to Aug. 19, the accrued interest on the 6 per cents, dating from July 1 to Aug. 19. The balance will be duly remitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement, as above, they must be indorsed, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for Redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind—registered or coupons—and the denomination of the 6 per cent. bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CAVALRY ON THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—We learn that rebel cavalry are on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and scarcely a day passes that they do not make some demonstration on the road. The rails are torn up, and every other means of service resorted to to throw the trains passing it and down the road off the track. The cavalry are in such force that the running of the trains on the road is virtually at an end. On last Wednesday, three trains, laden with commissaries and other valuable goods belonging to the Government, were captured.

The guard and officers of the train were arrested and paroled after doing all they could to protect the property intrusted to them. The locomotive, together with the contents. The trains were attacked and captured at a point seven miles south of Nashville by a large force of cavalry, who, it is said, are under the command of FORREST. They are successfully bold in their operations. For over a week past the rebels succeeded in destroying over a million dollars' worth of property belonging to the Government.—*Louisville Journal*.

The Cabin of the Alabama at Weston's Museum—London—On Monday, a cabin of the remains of the vessel but lately Confederate cruiser, *Alabama* visited this popular place of amusement and were introduced to a crowded audience by Mr. WESTON, an old respected and most estimable gentleman. Mr. BERNARD, on behalf of the sailors and boat-builders' defenders of the unfortunate vessel, said they formed part of the survivors of that ship and by the Federal man-of-war, the *Kearsarge*. They only longed that they had an opportunity to meet the rival vessel, to wipe away the stain of defeat from their character, not from their bravery—as the fate of conflict between the two vessels was admitted to have been one of the most gallant on the records of naval warfare. It was Mr. WESTON'S intention to give these brave sailors a benefit at the hall shortly. The sailors left the stage in the midst of hearty English cheers, and were twice called on the stage. One of their number briefly thanked the English public for the kind sympathy and support which on all had been shown them since they were saved from a watery grave by our Anglo-saxon.—*London Herald, July 6.*

A HUMBUG DISCOVERED.

The Northwestern Confederacy Sensation.

Some Evidence Obtained, Somebody Implicated, and One Man Badly Frightened.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 23.

Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent Secessionists of this city, whose offense was unknown.

It lately came to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a great and powerful North western Confederacy.

Col. SANDERSON, the Provost-Marshal-General of this department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months.

This testimony is now in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates many public men. It shows that a very dangerous organization has been formed.

One of the parties arrested here is said to have been so badly frightened that a bond of half a million of dollars was offered for his release.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this great conspiracy, particularly as THORNTON, in his speech at Platte City, said:

"The Knights of the Golden Circle are organized and armed, and ready to rise throughout the Free States."

THORNTON also said that VALLANDIGHAM was with them; that he was VALLANDIGHAM'S man; that he (THORNTON) had troops in every county of this State; that his men were coming up from the South, and that fifteen hundred men had been destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on their march.

During Col. SANDERSON'S investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the Western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert most serious consequences.

It is probable that the whole matter, in all its startling importance, will be ventilated in a few days.

The affair at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, on Thursday, was not so bad as previously reported.

After Capt. TURNER'S death Capt. POE took command, and made such a determined resistance that the guerrillas left in the direction of Haynesville, and thence they moved, yesterday, into Platte County. Their reported strength is eight hundred.

Gen. OSTERHAUS arrived three days ago from SHERMAN'S army. He says no part of JOHNSTON'S force has gone to Richmond, but that one corps has been sent after Gen. SMITH in Mississippi.

Guerrilla Operations in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 23.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth specials say that THORNTON is now reported to be at Kingston, Caldwell County, having been joined by his Major with a considerable force. Their joint strength is said to be about 1,500. Gen. FISK is pursuing with militia, and Col. FORD with a portion of the Second Colorado, is following. Several bands are scouring Platte and Clay Counties, and between the two forces these counties meet rebel punishment. Gen. CURTIS still holds Weston with part of the Thirteenth Illinois, one hundred days' men, and a battery under Maj. TIMESON, from Southern Kansas.

Bushwhacking operations are active in Western Missouri, south of the river. Gen. MCKEEN thinks they desire a foray into Kansas. At least 700 arms have been turned over to THORNTON by disloyal or "Paw-paw" militia. There is but little doubt that disloyal parties from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into Northern Missouri for the last three weeks to join THORNTON. This accords with the statement made by THORNTON at Platte City, that 1,500 Illinoisans would join his force. The river patrol is still kept up north of Wyandotte.

THORNTON'S marauders have a regimental organization, he being Colonel, KENDALL Lieutenant-Colonel, THRAILKILL, Major, and several notorious disloyalists captains.

A fight occurred this morning between eighty guerrillas and detachments of the State militia, under Maj. COX, at Union Mills, Clinton County. Two rebels were killed and seven wounded. One Federal was killed and three wounded.

The Rebel Raid.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

With due deference to "H. J. W.," I beg to be permitted to demur, to that part of his letter from Hermosa Hundred dated July 15, referring to Baltimore, in which he says that on Wednesday, the day he was here, "the inhabitants were almost frenzied with terror," which I deny most emphatically. A more determined people he never saw, than the masses of the people. A better turn-out of material could not well be than was here. But I think he got his idea from headquarters, for, certainly, a more passive department could not well exist than this at that time.

On Sunday, the day of real danger, the masses turned out manfully, and were under the orders of the Military Department. On four or five occasions the Military Department was duly notified of the precise whereabouts of Major GILMORE, but not a man was allowed to go out to capture him. Four hours before the raiders reached Magnolia, the department was apprised of the fact that they were en route there, but not a man was allowed to leave the city. In one hour 500 well-chosen men could have reached the place, and protected the trains from capture, and would have cheerfully done so, if orders from headquarters had been issued. (But no, not a man could be spared—so they said at headquarters.) Under these circumstances, it is not fair to brand a whole people with frenzied terror.

Again, Wednesday was a great day of any fear. The whole excitement had subsided by that day.

Another thing occurs to me, and I deem it but prudent to refer it in this communication. You ought to know that loyalty in Maryland costs something. It is very different with us from what it is with you. In this State the people are divided, a great number clinging to the old institutions and feuds with much obstinacy, and the loyal people have done wonders in pushing their principles through as well as they have, up to this time. We are without Copperheads, but have real traitors in our midst. We think justice demands more stringency. I do not wish to assume a undue praise for our loyalty, but I do not wish to pass unnoticed the exhibitions of unusual valor who may prejudice our position for want of being appreciated. Our loyalty should be questioned upon. We have shown it during the past three years in a manner, which no other State has. We are doing what, I am sorry to see, seems to be unappreciated by the more Northern States. Look at the action of our State Convention now in assembly, throwing over slavery and proclaiming paramount allegiance to the Federal Government, and this, too, when we have within our borders influential men in sympathy with the rebel Government.

H. J. W. need not reflect upon Baltimore, for she will take good care of herself under a proper military head. The next time he honors us with a visit, I hope he will mix more with the people and learn from them whether they are under the influence of panic or not.

A DAILY READER OF THE TIMES.

[In addition to what is given above, our correspondent indulges in some severe criticism of the Commandant of the department. But his remarks seem to us entirely unjust.—ED. TIMES.]

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Dartmouth.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

Last evening Prof. BROWN delivered in the College Church a discourse commemorative of the lamented Prof. JOHN NEWTON PUTNAM, who, it will be recollected, died last October on board the *Alpha*, between Halifax and Boston.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held this morning at Philosophical Hall. After the usual business transactions, the following officers were chosen: President, Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Member of Congress; Vice-President, Prof. CHARLES A. AIKEN; Treasurer, Prof. HENRY FAIRBANKS; Secretary, Prof. WILLIAM A. PACKARD; Orator for next Commencement, Hon. SALMON P. CHASE—substitute, Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY, of Salem, Mass.; Poet, WILLIAM A. CONVERSE, of Cleveland, Ohio. Seventeen members of the graduating class were admitted to the organization. By reason of the Alumni gathering, this society has no public exercise at the present anniversary. Several other secret societies will hold their meetings at different times during to-day and to-morrow.

At half-past nine this forenoon the alumni of Dartmouth gathered in the College Chapel to hold their thirty-second triennial meeting. They were called to order by their Secretary, Prof. AIKEN. Hon. MOODY CURRIER, of Manchester, was chosen President *pro tem.* In the absence of Judge EASTMAN of Concord, and a committee appointed to make nominations for permanent officers. Prof. AIKEN then read the necrology for the past year, which was included in my letter of yesterday. He gave forty-three names, and stated that thirteen had died in connection with the army. The Secretary also announced the recent death of NATHANIEL MARSH, of New-York City, of the class of 1835, and President of the Erie Railroad.

The report of the nominating committee was then accepted, and the following officers unanimously elected: President, Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney, of New-York, of the class of 1824; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, of Hanover, of the class of 1827; Rev. Silas Aiken, of Rutland, Vt., of the class of 1825; Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock, Vt., of the class of 1838; and R. D. Mussey, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1854; Secretary, Prof. Aiken; Treasurer, Prof. J. S. Woodman; Chaplain, Prof. Caleb Mills, of Crawfordsville, Ind., of the class of 1828; Marshal, Col. Wheelock G. Veasey, of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, of the class of 1859.

Judge BONNEY, on taking the chair, was greeted with continued applause. He acknowledged the compliment very happily.

An animated discussion then took place in relation to a proposed publication, which is to contain biographical sketches of nearly every past graduate of Dartmouth.

The Alumni then formed in procession, under the marshalship of Col. VEASEY, and keeping time to the inspiriting music of Hall's Band of Boston, they marched across the Common and entered the college church.

Music was discoursed by the band, after which prayer was offered by Prof. MILLS, of Indiana. Col. VEASEY then introduced the orator of the occasion, Prof. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., who selected for his theme "The duties and responsibilities of the educated men of the present day." The speaker handled his subject in an eloquent and interesting manner, and we regret that we have not even space for a brief sketch of his remarks.

This afternoon the members of the United Literary Societies assembled at the chapel, and passed to the church in procession, accompanied by the band. They selected as their Marshal BENJAMIN F. AYER, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., of the class of 1846. After a voluntary from the musicians, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. BARTOW, of Keene, the Marshal introduced as orator Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., who took for his subject "The effect of the present condition of the country upon the future intellectual development of the nation." It was a polished and ably-written discourse, and delivered with grace and earnestness. JOHN G. SAXE, of Vermont, had been invited to deliver a poem, but, on account of sickness, was compelled to decline the compliment.

The class day exercises, which were omitted yesterday on account of the non-arrival of the band, occurred at the church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. JOHN L. FOSTER, of Lyman, performed the duties of Marshal. Prayer was made by Prof. SANBORN, and after music the Marshal introduced the class orator, EDWARD DE FOREST, of Albany, N. Y., who consumed more than an hour, to the great pleasure of a large and appreciative audience. In closing, he spoke with patriotic earnestness of the duties which the class owed to their country, in a manner that called forth hearty and heartfelt applause. WILLIAM S. BURNHAM, of Manchester, followed with a humorous poem, which put the audience in the best of spirits. Then came the Chronicles, by ALBERT P. CHARLES, of Manchester, which were well received, though many of the circumstances were of course not much known beyond the limits of the various classes. A very interesting and meritorious feature of the exercises was the Prophecies, given by JOHN P. BARTLETT, of Weare, who, with eminent satisfaction, traced out the future careers of his fellow-classmates. ELIAS W. HOWE, of Danvers, Mass., then made the address to President SMITH, who, in reply, thanked the class for the uniform courtesies they had invariably extended to him, and hoped that as they went forth into the world they would always so conduct as to be included among the worthiest sons of Dartmouth.

HANOVER, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

At 9 o'clock the alumni again assembled at the Chapel, in accordance with the adjournment of yesterday. Judge BONNEY, of New-York, the new President of the association, occupied the chair. After the transaction of some general business, the presiding officer called for whatever remarks gentlemen present should see proper to make concerning the alumni who had been taken away by death since the last commencement. Extensive references were then made to Rev. Mr. PAICE, of the class of 1793, WILLIAM NUTTING, of the class of 1807, and Rev. Mr. WOODWARD, of the class of 1826. Hon. JOHN AIKEN, of Andover, Mass., spoke briefly concerning Hon. DAVID BRONSON, of class of 1819, and another gentleman of Hon. Justice WILLARD, of the class of 1811. Hon. DANIEL W. GOICH, of Massachusetts, referred tenderly to the lamented Professor PUTNAM, who was one of his classmates. Professor PARKMAN, now a member of Congress, then paid a fine tribute of respect to the "sweet-singing dove" who has gone forth from the ranks of the children of Dartmouth. With his usual eloquence he recalled the memories of HASKELL and CLARK, of CRANDALL and HUTCHINS of FROST and PEACY, and many others who had rendered it a pleasure to die for their country and to sleep for her flag. "Let us," he said in closing, mark their names with a "star of red," that they may be transmitted to posterity as among the most orgeous jewels of Dartmouth College.

President BONNEY then spoke briefly of Dr. ADAMS MOORE of the class of 1822.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, a procession was formed in front of the college, which included President SMITH, ex-Presidents LORD, the officers and professors of the college, distinguished strangers, the Alumni, and the various classes of the academical and scientific departments. HALL'S Band, of Boston, discoursed inspiriting music, while Col. A. O. BREWSTER, of the Class of 1843, performed the duties of Marshal. Arriving at the church, and the house assembly being seated, an impressive prayer was offered by President SMITH, followed by a voluntary from the band.

At 11 o'clock, the young gentlemen, twenty-four in number, who had been selected by lot from the graduating class, commenced the delivery of their orations. On the platform were President SMITH, ex-President LORD, the officers and professors of the College, and distinguished civil and literary gentlemen from abroad. The exercises of the graduating class occupied the time until half-past two. The subjects presented were varied and interesting, and were treated in a manner which indicated decided talent and close application to study. The valedictory, on account of superior scholarship, was given to HOMER TAYLOR FULLER, of Lempster, whose theme was "Rational and Irrational Doubt."

The title of Master of Arts was given to the thirteen members of past graduating classes. The following honorary degrees were then announced: That of A. M. upon John S. Eldridge, John J. Bell, Josiah B. Clickering, Jonathan E. Brown, Thomas Ball, Asa A. Gardner and V. H. Deane; that of D. D. upon Rev. Levi Spalding, Missionary in Ceylon; Rev. Joseph C. Bucrell, of Woburn, Mass., and Rev. Ezra E. Adams, of Philadelphia; that of L.L. D. upon ex-President Nathan Lord, and Benjamin Labarre, President of Middlebury College. The band rendered some of the finest music at intervals during the performance of the programme. In closing, ex-President LORD offered a fervent prayer.

The procession was then reformed and the march taken up to the Dartmouth Hotel, where the triennial dinner of the Alumni was to be observed.

As we write, this attractive feature of the commencement is being enjoyed.

The present graduating class numbers forty-nine students, and is exactly of the size of the class of last year. Since the freshmen year of 1860 one hundred and one gentlemen have been connected with the class, but the war and other causes did not allow quite half of this number to graduate. Of the fifty-two who severed their connection with the class twenty-five entered the army, of whom six died in the service of their country. The average age of those who have to-day received the honors of the college is twenty-three years. Of this number eight propose to enter the ministry, fifteen the law profession and twelve the study of medicine; while there is a prospect of five teachers, two business men and one architect; six are undecided as to their future course.

The Exercises at Hamilton College.

From the Utica Herald, July 21.

Gathered once more at the feet of their Alma Mater, the wise alumni yesterday listened to the annual address and poem from two among the most respected of their number. Rev. W. C. KNOX, of Rome, of the class of 1850, presided, and the opening prayer was by Rev. F. M. ELLINWOOD, of the class of 1849. The glee club of the class of '56 furnished music.

Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, of the class of 1816, was orator.

Next came the poem by Prof. EDWARD NORTH, of the class of '41.

The necrological report followed the poem, and was read by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON. We give an abstract of it:

NECROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1863-'4.

Class of 1816.—PHILANDER BENNETT, born in Catskill, N. Y., April 29, 1795, died in Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1863.

THEODORE SEDGWICK GOLD, born in Whitesboro, N. Y., July 23, 1796, died in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1863.

Class of 1821.—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FISH, born in Harpersfield, N. Y., in 1800, died in Morton, Wis., July 31, 1861.

Class of 1825.—GEORGE ALEXANDER STAMBERRY, born in New-York, April 17, 1805, died in Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1863.

Class of 1832.—JOHN DEAN, born in Deansville, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1812, died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1863.

Class of 1837.—HENRY HOVEY COMINGS, born in New-Hartford, N. Y., July 30, 1816, died in New-York, Feb. 24, 1864.

Class of 1859.—HUBERT FRANCIS PHELPS, born in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., in 1834, died near Pleasant Hill, La., in 1864.

Class of 1862.—HENRY HASTINGS CURRAN, born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1841, died "in the Wilderness," Va., May 5, 1864.

LANSFORD STUART PAGE, born in Sangerfield, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1837, died in Avon, N. Y., Aug. 9 1863.

Class of 1863.—CHARLES ARBEY BUTTS, born in Sheffield, Ohio, May 19, 1837, died in Spottsylvania, Penn., May 10, 1864.

Finally the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.—*President.*—Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Ogdensburgh.

Vice-President.—Hon. Othniel S. Williams, Clinton; Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, New-York; Rev. Wm. E. Knox, Rome.

Executive Committee.—Rev. Charles Jerome, Prof. Anson J. Upson, Prof. Henry P. Bristol, Rev. David A. Holbrook, Hon. Henry M. Burgess, Rev. Cortlee E. Knox, Edward Curren, Esq., Rev. Albert Erdman, Dr. John C. Gallup, Dr. Henry M. Paine, Andrew W. Mills, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. A. Delos Gridley.

Recording Secretary and Necrologist.—Prof. Edward North.

Treasurer.—Hon. Joseph S. Avery.

Orator.—Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., St. Louis, Mo., (Class of 1840.)

Poet.—Rev. William J. Erdman, Fayetteville, N. Y., Class of 1856.)

On Thursday the Commencement Exercises proper took place in accordance with the following programme:

MORNING PROGRAMME.

1. Oration—The Strength of Division, Charles P. Arnold.
2. Oration—God in History, Wallace B. Childs.
3. Rhetorical Oration—Thought Essential to Eloquence, George Bayless.
4. Oration—Social Culture an Index of Civilization, Willard A. Cobb.
5. Oration—Music, James M. Craig.
6. Oration—The Beneficence of Nature, Charles T. Dering.
7. Classical Oration, with the Pruyn Medal Oration—The duties

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DENMARK AND GERMANY

The Great Party Battle in England.

The Foreign Policy of the Palmerston Government.

The Ministry Arraigned Before Both Houses of Parliament.

Speeches of Russell, Palmerston, Disraeli, Cobden and Gladstone.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

We give, in a condensed form, some of the principal speeches in both Houses of the British Parliament, on the recent motions of censure brought against the Government, in connection with the Dano-German question.

The subject was brought up in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., and, after Lord MALMESBURY, the Duke of ARGYLL, Lord BROUGHAM, and others had spoken, Lord RUSSELL began his reply. After giving a history of the earlier negotiations,

Lord RUSSELL said: With regard to this case, here were forty millions of Germans excited and eager to establish a separate State of German subjects under the King of Denmark. The noble Earl seems to think it was entirely an object of ambition, in order to get possession of the harbor of Kiel, that the Germans have made these efforts and expressed such sympathy with the inhabitants of Holstein; but I cannot say it was merely an object of ambition. I believe there was an earnest feeling in the German people that the German subjects of the King of Denmark did not possess the rights they ought to have—that they did not enjoy that protection which they ought to enjoy, and that, with a view of rescuing them from what they considered a state of degradation and inequality, they first adopted this question which has now become so popular. But then it had a material influence on the decision of the question. It was impossible after the German armies had entered Holstein and Schleswig, and they had made a declaration of the independence of the Duchies and the succession of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, to consider the question in the same position as it had been before. It was impossible to restore the integrity of the Duchies; and not only had a strong feeling arisen amongst the people, but it had become a decided and established wish for their separation from Denmark, and their existence as a separate State. The Emperor of the French has noticed this matter, partly because of his great knowledge of the state of Europe and the different countries of Europe, and it we had attempted after the entry of the German troops and the proclamation of a separate sovereignty, and had been successful in driving the Germans out of Holstein by force, there would have been an assembling of the Diet and a declaration of independence; and if we had been so unwise as to attempt to go to war we should have had to govern the country by military force, and subdue the German inhabitants of Holstein by force, in order to reduce them again under the dominion of Denmark. That was an attempt which it did not become the English Government to make. And besides that, there is a question which the noble earl has put, whether there was a time when we could have said to the German Sovereigns they must not enter Holstein and Schleswig.

The Earl of MALMESBURY—Schleswig.

Earl RUSSELL—Although that is a question upon which I can conceive two answers might have been given, yet it was a question which implied so much hazard—which was encompassed with difficulties on every side—which was so likely to lead, in the state of excitement and enthusiasm of the German people, to a war, as my noble friend has said, against the whole German people united, and was a risk so great without the proclaimed assistance of Russia and France—that I believe Her Majesty's Government could hardly have been justified in coming before an English Parliament and the English people, and declaring they had committed this country to all those dangers in the hope and in the chance that our attempt might have been successful, and that Germany would have yielded to it. Any one concerned in those negotiations must have seen that it was really not the wish of Prussia or Austria to depart from the treaty of 1852. On the contrary, it was apparent that it was with the greatest reluctance that they declined to be bound by the precise terms of that treaty. It would hereafter be open to any one who was disposed to depart from that treaty to follow the example that was thus set. While they exulted in the popularity of the German armies on entering Schleswig, the Austrian Government were too cautious not to perceive that there were other nationalities whose pride might be roused and invitation might be invited, by the departure from the treaty of 1852. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, however, yielded to the strong popular impulse, not being willing that the minor States should take the lead. I could not but contrast the conduct of the present Emperor of Russia with that of the Emperor NICHOLAS in 1848. The reason of the difference is, I believe, a certain sympathy with Austria and Prussia. They all dreaded the advance of popular democracy. The Germans, and were willing to sacrifice Denmark in order to carry with them German popularity. My beliefl is, that although it is may be an easy topic for a popular attack, any Government in our place would have an equal difficulty, caused by the excited state of Germany and the determination of Austria and Prussia, rather to yield to the current. As regards that, we have adopted our course in each case to circumstances. I may quote a remark of ROUSSEAU, that the science of good moral was the science of combinations, applications and exceptions, according to time, place, and circumstances. You can have no invariable rule; it must be guided by the circumstances of each case. There was a passage in M. THIER'S "History of the French Empire," which was pregnant with instruction on the present question. After describing the partitions of territory agreed upon by Napoleon and the Emperor ALEXANDER at Tilsit, he observed that none of these projects were destined to be realised. If that were the case when so many mighty monarchs agreed, was it surprising that a treaty which was completely artificial, and opposed to the feelings of a large number of the inhabitants of Denmark, should have failed in the result? The noble Earl opposite said we had no principle in our foreign policy. We have one principle, and that is non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations [hear, hear.] The noble Earl has asked what is the principle of our foreign policy. There is one principle of general application as useful to mankind as any—that is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and therefore it was soon after I first accepted the seals of the Foreign Office that the question of Italy came before us. Her Majesty's Government then decided that the people of Italy should be free to dispose of their own destinies—that they were the best judges as to what government they should have; and that declaration, following the representations made by the Emperor of France, was a complete decision of the question, and no attempt has been made since then to disturb the unity and independence of Italy, which Her Majesty's Government was glad to see established. [Hear.] Then with reference to the great civil war in America, which unhappily continues, there has been a great deal of sympathy on one side and on the other; and I cannot but perceive that the noble Lords on the other side of the House have a very strong sympathy with the South, and would allow the Confederates every advantage. That was obvious in respect to the neutrality proclamation, and in our desire to stop the sending out of expeditions from Liverpool to attack the other belligerent. But it was not intended by the other side of the House to allow neutrality to be observed. Her Majesty's Government, however, proceeded on the principles of justice proceeded on the principles of right and of duty to each of the belligerents. [Hear, hear.] They took care that such expeditions should not sail; they took care the vessels were seized, and if they had not been so seized I am fully convinced we should be now engaged in a war against the United States. [Cheers.] The general principle we have pursued with reference to Germany and Denmark are such as may be pursued by any Government; and if I am to plead to this indictment that has been brought against us, all I can say is we are guilty of endeavoring to promote peace, to promote justice, and that we are guilty of promoting freedom in Europe and in the world. [Loud applause.]

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

The debate in the House of Commons commenced on the afternoon of the 4th of July. Shortly after 4 o'clock, Mr. DISRAELI rose to move his resolution. In voting a vote of censure on the Government he said that nearly all the great wars of Europe had been wars of succession, and, unfortunately, the war now going on between Denmark and Germany came under this category. Unfortunately the efforts of the Great Powers to avoid this result, and the celebrated treaty of 1852, had proved abortive. That treaty was one which well deserved the respect of all the Powers. It was a mile in terms; its objects were singularly unselfish and unambitious, and the settlement effected by it had been recognized by all the Powers. Under that treaty England incurred no legal responsibility or engagements, except that entered into by France; but if he considered moral obligations, those of France towards Denmark were of no ordinary character. To France Denmark had proved herself a most faithful and devoted ally; and at St. Helena, the great NAPOLEON, reviewing his marvelous career, bore testimony to the fidelity of Saxony and Denmark; whilst on the other hand England found Denmark a gallant and formidable foe. It might, then, be asked, why was the relation of France to Denmark now so singularly free from embarrassment, and that of England so embarrassed and so full of trouble and mortification? The answer was that the affairs of this country must have been very much mismanaged. [Hear, hear.] In September the Foreign Secretary began to think, as a wise and cautious Minister, that it was time to be prepared. He consulted the French Government on the threatening attitude of Germany, arguing that France and England should offer to the Germans their good offices, and remind them that any attack upon Denmark would be an infraction of the Treaty of 1852. That suggestion, although it had been made by France itself a few months ago, was coldly received and at last declined. Now, what were the causes of the change on the part of France? There had been an insurrection in Poland which had engaged the serious consideration of the two Governments. Previous Governments had to consider this question, and they had determined that they could not interfere to restore Poland, and that any interference without action would be derogatory to England. [Cheers.] In 1832, the Foreign Secretary of the Government, who came to this sound decision, was the present Prime Minister; and when the question was raised in 1857 at Vienna, the representative of England was the present Foreign Secretary. England might, therefore, feel glad that her interests were entrusted to two Ministers who possessed an intimate acquaintance with the whole subject. In England the Polish question was regarded with deep regret as a dark blot on the nineteenth century; but in France it was regarded as a political and practical question, and that it would be the highest honor to France to restore Poland. An insurrection in Poland was regarded very differently in France to what it was in England. In France it went home to the hearts of the people, and the sagacious ruler of that country, feeling himself in a most delicate position, acted with great reserve. In 1855 he had suggested to England to follow up the war with Russia for the sake of Poland. Our Foreign Secretary acted very differently. He called on all the Powers, great and small, to serve a notice of ejectment upon Russia. It was not, therefore, strange that these dispatches of the noble lord had a great effect in France. Identical notes were sent to Russia, to which Russia replied with indignation and sarcasm. The French Government, having acted hitherto with great reserve, thought that there was only one course—that of action; but her Majesty's Government then fell back upon the traditional policy of the country; they placed the French Emperor in a false position, both as regards Poland and his own subjects; and it was not surprising that he hesitated, in September, to place himself in a similar position as regards Germany. The French Minister replied to this effect, and declined to place his Government in the same undignified position, unless her Majesty's Government were prepared to go further if necessary, and not be content with an evasive reply from Austria and Prussia, as they had been from Russia. That suggestion of the first Minister the Foreign Secretary ought to have seriously considered, and not have committed themselves too strongly to any decided course of action. Instead of that, the Foreign Secretary reiterated more strongly than ever the value which Government attached to the independence and integrity of Denmark, to insist more forcibly than ever that the German Powers were bound to respect it, and to declare in the strongest possible terms that they would not recognize, and could not remain indifferent to the Federal execution in Holstein. In November, too, important events occurred, altogether changing the relations of the case. The Emperor of the French, finding his position painful from the conduct of the English Government, proposed a general Congress. He wished to anticipate the events which he foresaw were about to happen, and he wished to retrieve himself from the false position in which he had been placed with respect to Poland. As a general principle, it was not desirable to anticipate action by a Congress, and he had thought the Government had acted wisely in declining it; but he was bound to say that if he had been aware at the time, that only a week before Parliament met the Government had proposed to France to undertake a policy which could only have led to a great European war, he should have expressed a different opinion. Whether that refusal was wise or not, there could not be two opinions as to the character of that refusal, which was offensive in the extreme. [Loud cheers.] It was a pity that some of that curt and rude frankness had not been administered to Denmark when her fortunes were at stake. [Cheers.] In November, also, the King of Denmark died, and the character of the whole question was changed. It now became an international, not a Federal one, for the Diet had never accepted the accession of the present King of Denmark in Holstein. Again, the Foreign Secretary would have done well to have reflected on his position, and considered his future course. He did no such thing. His tone was not only unchanged, but was more energetic and more minatory toward the German Powers. There were two courses open to it, both intelligible, both honorable. The French Government, well once informed Denmark that, if attacked by Germany, France would not assist. If England had done so that would have been intelligible and honorable. Great as the necessity might be regretted, that course would have been consistent with sound policy. The other course he was bound to say was one that he would not have advised, for he would have adopted the prudent and honorable course of France. If the Government, however, thought that the case was one which threatened the balance of power in Europe, they were justified in acting with vigor; but they had adopted a policy unheard of in the history of England. It was one of menaces never accomplished, and promises never fulfilled; but there never was a Minister who wrote with such spirit, or displayed so prominently the phantom of proud courage. [Cheers.] A special envoy was sent to Copenhagen, and his instructions were to insist upon the integrity of Denmark, the maintenance of the Treaty of 1852, and the fulfillment of the engagements by Austria, Prussia and Denmark. This was the policy of the Government. It was still unchanged, although France had frankly avowed that she would not assist the Danes if they were involved in a war with Germany. Well, notwithstanding all these efforts, all these menaces, the Federal execution took place in Holstein; and that was a proof of the influence of the Government in Europe. Then the Government went supplicating France in a state of complete panic. They said that they were willing to act with France. He had no doubt they were. ["Oh, oh."] He was not disputing their wisdom; he was only showing their intense incapacity. To this pitiable appeal the French Government said that it agreed that, unless the two Governments could act in concert, war was imminent. But it could say no more than it had previously done, and it was a great pity that the English Government had rejected the Emperor's proposal for a congress. Well, after this rejection, the Foreign Secretary at once proceeded to indite the fierce dispatch that he had yet written to the German Governments. He would now show how Government had all this time acted with respect to Denmark. They urged Denmark to revoke the patent, giving Holstein a separate constitution. The patent was revoked in consequence, and in order to avoid the Federal execution; but that execution was completed, and the Danes were advised not to resist it on the ground that if Schleswig was attacked they would be in a better position to demand the aid of the other great powers. All through the Foreign Secretary was most obtrusive with his advice, and allowed Denmark to do nothing without his counsel. Denmark was warned on more than one occasion that unless this advice was taken she would be left to encounter the hostility of Germany, and when it was taken she was loudly told that the responsibility of commencing hostilities now rested with Germany. Well, Schleswig was invaded, and the Foreign Secretary now warned the German Powers that the question had become international, and redoubled the vigor and urgency of his menaces. What did the Government then do? They again hurried to Paris; but to their appeal the French Government replied that it did not wish to provoke a reply from Austria of the character of that received from Russia, to be treated with the same indifference. On this the Foreign Minister made up his mind to offer to go to war on behalf of Denmark, if France would; but the French Minister pointed out that, if France interfered, she would become an object of general suspicion, and that the war would involve all the Continent, and that the Emperor must for the present decline to accept any engagement. One word with respect to the conference, the only result of which had been six weeks wasted. In that conference Government had made two propositions of importance. One was to guarantee Denmark, and make it the scene of the same unhappiness and rivalry as Turkey; the other was a compromise, after rejecting the Treaty of London and every other stipulation which the Foreign Secretary had insisted upon in his dispatches; but in spite of all these concessions the conference was a failure. The result was, that the policy of Government had failed, the influence of the country was lowered, and the securities for peace diminished. The influence of England rested on the belief that the resources of England were great, and its policy moderate and steadfast. But what were the consequences of the policy of Government? Twice within twelve months it had been repulsed at St. Petersburgh, and twice it had vainly supplicated at Paris. It had menaced Austria, but Austria regarded its menaces with indifference; it had threatened Prussia, but Prussia had received its threats with contempt, and its dispatches had passed over the Federal Diet like the wind. Every form of diplomacy had been exhausted; but he did not grudge the Foreign Minister the sneers of St. Petersburgh, or the smiles of Paris, but he was astonished that if he had been baffled in the conference he should come to Parliament and complain of the infidelity of Prussia and the fickleness of Austria. There was only one touch wanting to the picture; and the noble Lord and the First Minister had supplied that when he deplored the vices of his victim and reproached Denmark with her obstinacy in rejecting the arbitration, for which she could get no guarantee that the neutral Powers would enforce that arbitration, if it were in her favor. The result was that Russia was silenced, and France estranged, and the country on the brink of a war with Germany; but Government had not felt ashamed to pursue a policy which had lowered the dignity of the country, and then come to Parliament and say that England could not act because she had no allies. [Cheers.] On a former occasion the noble Lord the First Minister had asked tauntingly, what is your policy? It was no business of Parliament nor of the Opposition to suggest a foreign policy to the Government, but he would tell the noble Lord what his policy would have been, and he trusted that by it the honor of England would not have been stained by pledges and expectations which ought never to have been made by prudent or wise statesmen; but whilst the honor of England and the peace of Europe had been stained by the noble Lord, his policy would not have been one of incessant interference, of menaces never intended to be accomplished, or of expectations never meant to be fulfilled; and he trusted that he should never have to come to Parliament and announce that the country could not act because it had no allies. [Cheers.] He trusted that, however, even in such a strait as this, England would, if necessary, rise in the magnitude of her strength to conquer triumphantly the objects for which men lived and nations existed; but he for one would never consent to a war to extricate a ministry from the consequences of its mismanagement, and in that spirit he had drawn up his resolutions in the spirit of the address to the Crown at the beginning of the session, and in the interests of peace. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The right honorable gentleman, in conclusion, moved the resolutions, which have already been published.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could assure the House that the Government had no desire to shrink from any responsibility that attached to it. He was not astonished that honorable members like Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. KINGLAKE, who were mindful of the honor of the House, had desired to substitute resolutions for resolutions of the right honorable gentleman, which had no policy at all. The gravamen of the charges of the right honorable gentleman were, that France, which at one time was disposed to act cordially with us with respect to Denmark, had been alienated and changed her policy, because she had been deserted with respect to Poland, and placed in a false position in the eyes of her subjects. He would, however, read to the House the words of the French Minister, who had represented the danger of the course of the German Powers and its consequences in words far stronger than any ever used by his noble friend the Foreign Secretary. Again, the right honorable gentleman charged his noble friend with having declined the proposal for a general Congress in a curt and offensive manner. But now did he regard it himself? How did this master of diplomatic courtesy, this statesman, so studious of the feelings of his neighbors, speak of it? Why, on the 4th of February, in the debate on the address, the right honorable gentleman char cterized it as an "adroit manœuvre." [Cheers.] He then proceeded to show that Mr. DISRAELI had not fairly quoted the dispatches, and had striven to mislead the House. He charged him with having cited the dispatches of Earl RUSSELL with respect to the right of the Diet to regulate the succession in Holstein as referring to the Federal execution. The right honorable gentleman had charged Government with having urged the Danes to make concessions, and then abandoned her when she made them. The answer was that no concession was urged upon Denmark but in common with the other Powers; and, again, that the concessions were made so late that they were no longer available. It was too much that, for the sake of wounding the Government, imputations should be fixed on England, which she ought not to bear. The word of England was her bond, whatever Government was in office; and the right honorable gentleman, if he succeeded in his object, would find himself bound by the interpretation which he had put upon the dispatch of Government. The truth of the case was, that, as soon as it was passed, England had urged the Danes to recall the patent of November, which she refused to do until at the eleventh hour, when the Federal troops were on the point of entering the Duchy. He quoted the dispatches of the French and Swedish Governments to show that both these Governments, as well as Russia, had more strongly urged the Danes not to resist the Federal execution in Holstein far more decidedly than Earl RUSSELL. The Government conceived that England had no direct or special interests in the independence of Denmark. France had from traditional ties, as also had Russia, who could not regard with indifference the security of her passage from the Baltic to the Western World. Why then did Government interfere? They interfered for reasons which he hoped would always influence the conduct of every English Government—to prevent the shedding of blood, and for the maintenance of peace in Europe. England could not remain indifferent or inactive without making some efforts to avert it. The right honorable gentleman with incontestable logic laid down that with France, Russia, and England united, war was impossible in Europe. Why, the whole of the efforts of Government had been directed to obtain the unity of France, Russia, and England on this question. They recognized the truth of this fact quite as well as the right honorable gentleman; and it was not their fault that they had failed to induce These Powers to take the same view of the treaty of London to which they were equally parties with England. The Government still believed that the treaty of 1852 could have been supported the present difficulties would have been obviated; and they were ready to accept all the responsibility of having tried as long as it was possible the treaty of 1852. He should like to know what the right hon. gentleman would have done, and to dive into his inmost thoughts, but he concealed them with the tenacity of a miser hiding his precious treasure. The fault of the present complication was due, not to those who were ready to adhere to their engagements, but to those who were the first to depart from them. He contended that both France and Russia were entitled to decide for themselves what they would, under the present circumstances, do with respect to the treaty of 1852; but it was not fair, after they had declined to support it, to lay the blame of the failure at the door of the English Government, which was most anxious to maintain it. The right hon. gentleman lastly charged the Government with having betrayed Denmark in the conference; but it was incontestable that the Danes would never agree to the personal union of Holstein and Schleswig; and until the Government had ascertained that they would prefer to cede Holstein altogether, they had never suggested that they should make a territorial concession. The House must recollect that a war would become general; and although there might be objects which were worthy of that contingency, it was one from which the boldest would shrink. England could not go single-handed into war on behalf of the treaty of 1852 without having fully ascertained the intentions of the other parties to it; and they must also take into consideration that if they had supported the extreme views of Denmark they would have trampled the wishes and feelings of the people of Holstein and Schleswig under foot. He had now shown how truly the right hon. gentleman had quoted the dispatches, he had replied to his charges, and he now asked frankly the House to meet his challenge. Now, what were the resolutions of the right honorable gentlemen? They were the result of a week's incubation by the right honorable gentleman and all the talent of his party. It was clear that their first object was to put an end to the existence of the Government, but the House was entitled to ask what it had to do the policy of those who desired to be installed in their places. They had failed to avert war, but it would be in all time an honor to them that the voice of England was exerted in the cause of justice and moderation, and on behalf of the weak against the strong. He would appeal to the words of Mr. CANNING in 1823, and it would be disingenuous to deny that the feelings and the pride of the country had received a blow at the failure of these efforts. But he did not believe that the influence of the country was lowered. That was not the tone of those countries which were friendly to the Government, but it was the language of a portion of the foreign press, and would seem that the resolutions were nothing better than a repetition of the almost ribald language of a few obscure German papers. [Cheers.] It was from their inspiration that the right honorable gentleman derived his inspiration, and from such quarters drew his views of English policy. On their part it was natural enough; but it was astonishing that the right honorable gentleman should import such trash and recommend it to the House of Commons as a guide for the foreign policy of the country. Even if it were true, it was the first time that the House of Commons had been called upon for the sake of displacing a Government to record the dishonor and humiliation of the country. Why should not the right hon. gentleman adopt the course of their forefathers, and move an address to the Crown, declaring that its Ministers had forfeited the confidence of Parliament? Why, because he dared not raise that simple issue. Instead of this simple issue, the right hon. gentleman had drawn up a resolution which might be sufficient for the object, but which, whilst transfixing Government, would also transfix the heart of the country. He, however, trusted that the House would not be led astray, and, even if it did not approve of the conduct of the Government, at least reject a resolution which both self-respect and patriotism must emphatically reject.

Mr. GORDON said that they were indebted to those who had moved amendments for enlarging the scope of the debate. The member for Warwickshire had raised the issue whether the House should adopt the policy of war or not. The right honorable gentleman who brought forward the motion had not confined himself to fact, but had sought the region of prophecy. Whether they were to be lowered in the esteem of nations would probably depend on their future conduct, though he admitted that as far as the Foreign Office was concerned, they did not stand in a very satisfactory position; but, so far from the securities for peace being endangered, he considered that the complete failure and break-down of our diplomatic machinery would not only have the effect of transferring the control of the foreign policy of this country from the dark recess of the Foreign Office to the light of the House of Commons, but that it really afforded a sort of guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He characterized the policy of Government as futile, marked with the grossest ignorance of the motives and even the passions of foreign diplomatists and foreign nations, and as utterly servile. Our system of negotiation had proved an utter failure, and the diplomatic action of the gentlemen sitting round that celebrated table at the Foreign Office has been of so futile a character, affecting as they did the interest of something like a million of people, whose consent to their proceedings was not asked, that, in all probability, no successful conference would be held he cafter. Passing to the main question, he reminded the House that the Danish Government had disgusted the Schleswigers by forcing them to use the Danish language instead of the German; and undoubtedly at the bottom of the dispute there lay a real grievance, and eventually the Government of Germany, fearing that there might be a revolutionary movement in favor of the Schleswig-Holstein people, determined to act; but, being a slow body, before any action took place upon them, both Prussia and Austria stepped in and proceeded to attend to their own account. Those two Governments had been playing the demi-god to the German people, and with many there were none so popular as a sceptred demi-god. He would not trouble the House with any quotation from the Blue Books, but would read the celebrated manifest of the Holy Alliance, Austria, Prussia and Russia, in 1821, which declared that "all reforms, in legislation or otherwise, should emanate from those whom God had placed over the people. But the whole political state of Europe had changed, and the pressure of the people, and not the will of the sovereign, was the power when caused political change. When these Powers stripped in what were we to do? We were right in offering mediation; and we were told in Holy Writ that the path of the peacemaker was attended by blessings; but when we set up the office of mediation we did not seem to know the line which separated the peacemaker from the partisan. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of peace. We allowed ourselves to be betrayed into menaces without duly weighing our power to carry those menaces into effect. There was a policy of menace used by those who talked about sending our fleet here or there; and he regretted that there were those in another place who talked in that strain—a strain of what he termed incendiarism rather than of calm judgment. He reminded the House that the blockade of the Baltic would only have the effect to Europe of sending the products of a country over the Continent by railway, and thus enhancing the price. For protecting our own shores we were omnipotent, but our power on the Continent would be little or nothing. He believed that the German people had a sincere sympathy with Schleswig-Holstein. Were they to fight 40,000,000 of the German race for the purpose of preserving to Denmark a small piece of land. He doubted our power to create any great effect upon Germany, considering the occupation of an enormous number of troops in Incis, China, Japan, New-Zealand, the West Indies, and other places, to say nothing of the dispersion of their forces in various garrisons in different parts of the world. There was an old proverb that dispersion was weakness, and concentration strength; and he asked whether the dispersion of the British forces did not disparage our menaces in the eyes of foreign nations. Yet it was in those circumstances that they asked other nations to join with them in going to war with Germany; and we even asked Russia to join us in such a scheme. Only last August, Lord RUSSELL, at Glasgow, denounced Russia in terms little short of declaring war against her, and in four months he asked her to join us in a war against Germany. Did they call that a policy? [Opposition cheers.] The fact was, we were only saved from going to war, not by our ministers, but by the wisdom of the Emperor of the French. They could fight their own battles with a just cause against the whole world; but he deprecated going to war, conjoined even with France; and he pointed out the disastrous effects of a war upon the industrial pursuits and the commercial pursuits of this great country. He did not himself believe that there were fifty members in the House who would support a war policy; and, speaking to those who might shortly be called upon to undertake the cares of office, he must say that he thought they were very wrong in trying to kill Lord PALMERSTON, politically speaking, because he did the work of the Conservative party far better than Lord DERBY; and he firmly believed that he was determined, when the period of his political dissolution arrived, to hand over the reins of Government to the Conservative party as his natural successors. [Laughter. A voice: "Reform."] Oh, no, they don't go out on questions of reform; it is you do that. [Great Laughter.] But with respect to foreign policy, he could trace, with the Marquis D'ARGOLO, all the wars, revolutions and disturbances of the people in various nations, to what was termed the settlement of Europe, but what he called the unsettlement of Europe, was in 1815, by the Treaty of Vienna. He utterly ridiculed the idea of the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe by England, because, as he had shown them, if it was to be maintained by physical force, we had not the power to do so. [Hear.] If any country had a right to our assistance he said Venice, by her ancient traditions, by her commercial relations, and by her existence of 1,000 years, had the greatest claim of any country upon us; yet the silent seal of England was attached to the treaty which handed Venice over to Austria. His opinion was that they should avoid interfering in all Continental quarrels, and his hope was that the present discussion would produce a total reform in our foreign policy. The present system of diplomacy had broken down; our Foreign Office had lost its credit with foreign countries; [Conservative cheers;] foreign nations would look upon our Foreign Office in future with contempt, if not with contempt Opposition cheers], whatever that vote might be. The power was in the House of Commons, and the necessary consequence was that a change was unavoidable. He has studiously avoided entering into the mere party question, about which he cared very little; but he did feel that the Commons of England should henceforth take care that the Foreign Office should no longer conduct diplomatic negotiations in which experience has shown it was pretty certain to be defeated.

LORD PALMERSTON

began by stating that all doubt as to the object of the motion had been dispersed by the course of the debate. It was now avowed that the vote was to be a vote of no confidence, and to decide which of the two parties was to govern the country. He protested against the attempt to separate Lord RUSSELL from the rest of his colleagues, which was at once unconstitutional and most unfair. He trusted they would hear no more of personal attacks on Lord RUSSELL, but that any censure which honorable gentlemen might wish to pass would be directed against the whole Cabinet. He also protested against the attempts that had been made to degrade and vilify the country. [Loud cries of "No," and cheers.] Let them prove if they could that the Government was wrong in every step they took, but let them not degrade the country. He denied this on the part of the country. He asserted that England stood as high as ever. [Decisive laughter.] This bill of indictment was singularly brought in by Mr. DISRAELI, because each step of the Government was approved by him. He approved of the Treaty of 1852 as wise and prudent, and one for which all the continental Powers congratulated the English Ministers. As to the statement that Prussia dissented he might state, so eager was Prussia for its signature that a special dispatch was sent from Berlin to Chevalier Bunsen, in London, directing him to sign it without making any objection. After referring to the terms of the treaty, especially as regarded its regulation of the succession, and to the discontent arising out of the alleged ill-treatment of the Germans by the Danish ministers, which culminated at last in the Federal execution of Holstein on the death of the late King, he came to the declaration he made at the close of last session, that in the event of invasion Denmark would not be left alone. He denied most decidedly that that declaration would bear the construction that England alone would go to war. Having read the words which have already been often quoted, he said it was quite plain that he referred to concerted action on the part of the other powers of Europe. [Cheers and laughter.] What he was pointing to was a European war, and not a war between England and Germany. But what had been said by Mr. FITZGERALD, which brought out this answer? That honorable gentleman said—if the Government would say that under pretense of Federal rights the Confederation were not to interfere with Danish rights, and if France and Russia would hold similar language, the danger would be averted. The Government did not do that because they felt that the language of the honorable gentleman was too violent, and that the Germans had a right to take Federal execution. He would like to ask those gentlemen who thought we ought to interfere, what was the time when we should have done so. The German invasion took place in the Winter. Was it intended we should have interfered then? But it was said we had used menacing language. That menacing language, he contended, were words of warning. But Mr. DISRAELI held that our warnings were wise and judicious because France was with us up to September. Then, he said, we ought not to have made further menaces when France was not with us. And war was France not with us? Because of our interference with Poland. But did not the honorable gentleman opposite urge us to interfere in the case of Poland? Why the very course in which we were to interfere was pointed out to us. We should interfere diplomatically, but we never meant to go to war [hear]. The right honorable gentleman said to go to war for Poland would be an act of insanity. Are we to be blamed now because we did not commit an act of insanity? So with regard to the congress. The right honorable gentleman agreed with us that nothing was to be got out of a congress. But to suppose that the policy of France was actuated by these petty piques was to impute to France conduct unworthy of a great country. France was actuated by far different motives, and she never concealed them. She said to us—with you war would be a naval war—with us it would be a military war; our territories touch on the German powers, and a war in our case would complicate Europe. There was great force in that, and they could not press France further. So with regard to Russia. Considering the ties that exist between Russia and the German powers it was not to be wondered at that Russia declined to go to war. There was nothing, therefore, to be done but to invite a conference. But then they were told that the English influence was lowered—we had no influence in Europe. [Cheers.] Why we were invited by the other powers to summon the conference, and at the conference every step proposed by England was concurred in by the other neutral Powers. That, he supposed, was no proof that our influence was lowered—that Europe had no confidence in us. [Cheers.] But then it was said that we did not make the treaty of 1852 the basis of the conference. True, we did not—we took a broader basis—the basis of the peace of Europe. Was not that a worthy object? Would it not have been a great aid if we could have succeeded? After detailing the various steps taken at the conference, he said of the last of them—the proposal of arbitration—he said if that had been accepted instead of a vote of censure, all persons would have agreed that we had made a most honorable arrangement, and one securing the peace of Europe. It was said that Lord RUSSELL gave an assurance that he would not propose any other line than that of the Scheel. Lord RUSSELL did not propose any other line, but when every other proposal failed, it would have been pedantic to refuse to propose arbitration merely because the line of the Scheel had been rejected by the Germans. It was true that proposal failed like the rest, but it was not the fault of the Government. He was persuaded that the country at least would look at the question in its broad light, and would not judge of them by the success or failure of a negotiation which was not in their power. [Cheers.] But let him now look to the terms of the resolution. It was said the influence of England had been lowered, and the security for peace thereby diminished. But this resolution was supported by many gentlemen who held the England ought never to interfere at all. What was the use of influence which was never to be exercised—or how could peace be maintained by influence which was only to be exercised within the walls of this House? [Cheers.] He maintained that a country like England could not remain aloof interfering in the affairs of Europe. Then it was said that the balance of power was a figment. He maintained, on the other hand, that the balance of power was founded on the nature of man. The balance of power meant the support of the weak against the strong. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman admitted this, and no doubted that the Government ought to have obtained the assistance of Russia and France to maintain it. Well, we did our best to secure their assistance, so that the right honorable gentleman has actually pronounced an eulogy upon our policy. We failed, it is true, but we did our best, and we are not responsible for the failure. He denied, therefore, that the influence of England had been lowered. It was asserted, but there was no proof of it. It was a libel on England. [Oh, oh.] Foreign countries might point to this, in treating England as if her influence had been lowered—they might point to this motion—they had themselves recorded the fact. [Cheers.] The influence of a country depended on other things than dispatches. The influence of England depended on its strength, its power to defend itself, its resources, its progress in the arts and sciences. These were the only things that made a country great. [Cheers.] He contended, therefore, that there was no ground for this resolution. As to the amendment of Mr. KINGLAKE, he had no hesitation in saying he regretted his honorable friend had put it to the House. But no one could say that in adopting it the Government wished to evade the resolution of the right honorable gentleman, of which the real character had been fully brought out in the course of this debate. It was avowed that this was not a censure on an individual act of the Government—it was intended and was meant to oust the Government and to take their places. I do not complain of the object. I do complain of the mode. A straightforward vote of censure would have been better than to put out a resolution which is heaped up in 160 pages of blue books. [Laughter.] But if this is to be a vote of no confidence, then the House must look to our general conduct. If they do they will find that during the five years we have carried on the Government this country has been in an unexampled state of prosperity—that more has been done for the material prosperity of England than had been done at any former period; and here at least they stood unassailed and unscathed. [Hear, hear.] He would not go into details, but he must state one or two facts to show what had been done by the Government. [Question, answered by cheers.] This was hardly fair. They have listened patiently to long and general accusations against us. They might listen to a few words of our defence. Between 1860 and 1864 we have reduced twelve millions of taxation. With the assistance of Mr. COBDEN we concluded a commercial treaty with France, and our exports to France, which before were twelve millions sterling were now 24,000,000. The debt has been reduced 11,000,000, 5,000,000 actually paid off, and 6,000,000 in Terminable Annuities. The increase in the income tax showed how private incomes had increased. The expenditure of the country had been reduced 3,500,000. We have not forgotten the national defences—we have developed the system of the volunteers; the foreign trade of the country has increased from 370,000,000 in 1861, to 470,000,000 in 1863, for which also great things had been done. The deficit in 1858 was 4,000,000; in 1854 there was a surplus of half a million. All these indications of national prosperity go to prove that the contentment of the country was on good foundations, and that the Government has not been neglectful of any portion of their duty. But we have also had in that period to encounter the temptations and difficulties of foreign war. There was the civil war going on in North America, and we were not without temptations to take part in it. But our conduct has been uniform and impartial, and we have saved the country from the calamities of war [cheers.] Then there were many people who disapproved of our policy with China; but no man can deny that the result of that policy had been that we had greatly developed our trade with China, and that we were on a good understanding with the Government of China. It was said at the beginning of the session that in the Queen's Speech there was the omission, for the first time, of the sentence that Her Majesty continued to receive friendly assurances from all foreign Powers. The right Honorable gentleman must be ill-read in Queen's speeches, for this was not the first speech in which the omission took place, and that had fooled and unmeaning sentence would never be used again, for he could assure the House that those friendly assurances were never given or received. [Laughter.] He did not deny that honorable gentlemen opposite should endeavor to obtain power, but he said on the other hand that Government had done nothing to deserve that power should be taken from their hands. They had conducted the government of the country successfully and fairly, with credit and honor to themselves. [Cheers and "no."] He was satisfied, whatever the decision of this House might be, that the country would answer in the affirmative. He contended that this motion evaded the question it meant to solve, and he rested confidently in the belief that the House would reject it. [Cheers.]

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The telegraph has already alluded to an exciting scene which transpired in the House of Commons on the night of July 7, in consequence of the charge made by Mr. HARDY that Mr. LAYARD, in the course of his speech on Mr. DISRAELI'S resolution, had uttered "a calumnious statement." The following is a full report:

Mr. HARDY—The honorable gentleman has used language with respect to gentlemen on this side of the House which does no credit either to him or to the Government which he represents. [Opposition cheers.] And now, when the honorable gentleman is convicted of a misstatement which he made in the hearing of the House—when he made this calumnious statement—[Cries of "Oh, oh," followed by Opposition cheers.]

Mr. LAYARD, who was received with loud cries of "order" from the Opposition benches—I rise to order. I move that the words of the honorable gentleman be taken down. [Hear, hear.] I refer to the words "calumnious statement." [Cries of "Hear, hear," "Oh," and "Chair."]

Mr. HARDY—If I am out of order I shall be very——

The SPEAKER—There did not appear to me to be anything calling for my interference. [Vociferous cheers from the Opposition.]

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers and counter cheers, followed by cries of "Chair" and "Order," said: I rise to order. I apprehend that it is a fundamental rule governing debate in the House, that motives shall not be imputed to members—[Cries of "Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh."] I appeal to you, sir—[renewed cries of "Oh"]—I appeal to you, whether, when one member imputes to another that he has made a calumnious statement—[cheers and counter cheers]—it does not imply that he made the statement with a motive, namely, that of distorting the truth? [Cries of "Order," and "Chair," from the Opposition benches, amidst which the noble Lord gave way, and resumed his seat.]

Mr. DISRAELI—I also rise to speak upon the point of order. I understand, having listened to this debate, that the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, charged gentlemen on this side with falsification. [Loud Opposition cheers.] Now, gentlemen on this side, conscious that they did not merit that charge, but not wishing to disturb the order of debate, were content when the proper time arrived to repel the charge in terms befitting the accusation—[loud Opposition cheers]—and with that just sense of indignation which every English gentleman would naturally feel under such an imputation. And, Sir, I maintain—of course to perfect deference to your opinion—that the expression of opinion that you have given has clearly defined the position in which the House is placed, and shown that my

which he is subjected, the sub-editor's scissors still snip calmly on.

Next, to the composing-room, where I find about seventy men at work 'setting' small scraps of copy before them. The restless scissors of the head of the room divide the liner's description of horrible events, at a position of breathless interest, and distribute the glorious peroration of a speech among three or four compositors, who bring up their various contributions of type to the long 'galley' in which the article is put together. These men work on an average from 4 A. M. till 2 P. M., or 2.30; (in addition to these there are the regular 'day-hands,' or men employed in the daytime, who work from 9 till 5;) they are mostly from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, though there is one old man amongst them who is approaching three score and ten, and who is reported almost as good as any of his juniors; they earn from three to four guineas a week each. The room is large, and though innumerable gaslights are burning, the ventilation is very good.

I glanced at some of the writing at which the men were working, and as I thought of the fair round text in which my leegers and day-books were always entered up, and then looked at the thin, jigging hieroglyphic which, in close lines, and adorned with frequent erasures and corrections, lay before the eyes of those poor compositors, I shuddered at the contrast. On inquiring, however, I found that the compositors made very light of cacography, and that it was seldom indeed that a man had to refer to his neighbor to help him in deciphering a word.

From the composing-room, I and a certain amount of type duly set and locked-up in a 'forme,' proceeded to the foundry—a workshop covered with scraps of metal fittings, and with a furnace in the middle of it. Unlike their fellow-workmen of the village of Auburn, as described by GOLDSMITH, the smiths in the foundry of my journal by no means relaxed their ponderous strengths and leaned to hear, but were obviously far too hard at work to do anything of the kind. So soon as the type-containing forms arrive, they are bammered all over with a mallet, to reduce them to an average level and consistency, then they are oiled and an exact imprint is taken of them on what is called a 'matrix,' a preparation of French chalk on stiff paper. This matrix is then dried over a furnace on hot metal plates: a mixture of lead and antimony, in a liquid boiling state, is poured on it, taking the exact form of the indented letters, filling in every crack and crevice, and becoming, in many reduplicated forms, the actual substance from which the journal is printed, and which, to that end, is sent to the machine-room, whither I followed it.

The machine-room of my journal is a vast white-washed hall, with three enormous clanging, plunging, whirling metal demons in the midst of it, attended by priests and devotees, half of whom are employed in administering to their idols' appetites by feeding them with virgin paper, while the other half wrenches from them the offering after it has passed through the ordeal. In plainer language, the demons are three of Hoe's most powerful printing machines, containing together twenty-six cylinders, and in attendance upon them are eighty men and boys, half of whom feed the machines with fresh paper, while the other half receive the sheets after they have passed under the cylinders.* The cylinders in these machines make one million four hundred and five thousand revolutions in the course of one night, and, for a single day's circulation, travel at the rate of nearly nine hundred and eighty-five miles. When its machines are in full swing, my journal is produced at the rate of eight hundred and eighty four copies per minute. The length of paper used in one day in my journal will make a path one yard wide and nearly one hundred and sixteen miles long; one day's circulation, placed edge to edge, would closely cover a piece of land of nearly forty-three acres; one week's circulation, placed one on the top of the other, would make a column three hundred and nineteen feet high. The weight of paper used in one day's circulation of my journal is seven tons thirteen hundred-weight two quarters and twenty pounds; there are also three hundred and ninety-six pounds of ink consumed in one night's printing; and the length of tape used upon the machines is a little over four miles. In the midst of all this whirling, dazzling confusion, accidents very seldom occur; the ringing of a bell, the movement of a handle, and the rotation of the engine ceases instantaneously. To a stranger, the vast room, with its glare of gas, its smell of oil and steam, and its whirling engines, is a kind of orderly Pandemonium. There are galleries, whence he can survey all that passes; but a few minutes must elapse before his eyes become accustomed to the tearing of the engine, and his ears to the clanging discord; though those smoloyed seem thoroughly habituated, and pursue their avocations as though they were in the quiet composing-room itself. Indeed, the head engineer, who acted as my guide in this department, took such interest in his work that he told me he seldom took a holiday or absented himself from his post. He evidently regarded those who did not ordinarily spend their evenings in the company of his machines as inferior beings.

So the demons go clanging through the night until they are supposed to have had as much as is good for them, and their fires are raked out, their steam is let off, and machinists and feeding-boys go home to bed whither the compositors and the sub-editor have long since preceded them. Then the advanced guard of the day establishment, in the persons of the publisher and his staff, appear upon the scene. The street outside is lined with fleet spring carts, with those peculiarly bony horses which always seem to come into newspapers' hands; crowds of men and boys fight up the passage to the publishing-office, while inside there is a hullabaloo compared to which the bowling at an Irish wake is silence, and the parrot-house at the Zoological Gardens a quiet retreat. Right has very little chance against might in such a medley as this, and the weakest usually goes to the wall; but eventually the big wooden tables are cleared, the last load has been carried to the van, the last boy has rushed off with his arms full of damp literature, and the starters by the Parliamentary for Liverpool at seven have my journal on their knees, while merchant princes resident at Brighton, and coming thence by the 'daily bread' express at 9.15, find it on their breakfast tables at 8.30.

Taking such things into consideration, is it wonderful that I regard my newspaper as a marvel, and that I from time to time lay it down to ponder over the capital, talent and energy involved in its production?"

*There is a slight inaccuracy here. The eighty men and boys in attendance on the three "whirling demons" employed in printing "My Newspaper," are engaged in feeding these machines—one of the distinguishing features of the "Hoe," being that it throws off the sheets, and places them in perfect order, after they are printed. —Ed. D. T.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Herald.

The underwriters' agents are availing of the present fine weather to raise as much as possible of the wreck as it now lies on Daunt's Rock. A large float or barge has been procured from the ship-building yard of ROBINSON & Co., and is furnished with a crane of some power for the work of lifting. One of the masts, and a quantity of copper piping and other materials have been removed, and brought into the harbor during the past few days, and all the intervening fittings will have to be removed before an attempt can be made to lift the boilers, which will be the first of the heavy portion of the wreck worked upon. At low water the ship's quarter is still visible, and as the sea dashes in through the aperture of the hull a column of spray is projected up through the deck to a height of about forty feet, something after the manner of the "puffing holes" at Kinkee.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Manchester Examiner,

It has already been intimated that the big ship was to be united for laying the ocean telegraph cable between this country and the United States. We understand that she will leave the Mersey on Saturday, probably about noon, and go round to Sheerness, where she is to be equipped for receiving the cable now in course of being manufactured. It is expected that the cable will be ready for laying down about the 8th or 9th of next year. The *Great Eastern* will, during her trip to Sheerness, be under the command of Capt. BLACK, manager for Messrs. BIBBY & Co., of Liverpool.

CALIFORNIA.—DR. BELLOWS ON THE STUMP.—A notice to the following effect was stuck on one of the big trees of Calaveras a week ago last Sabbath: "Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will address the citizens of this place in Stump Hall to-day, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M." At the hour appointed Rev. Dr BELLOWS mounted the rostrum, and his congregation, 20 in number, sat down around him and listened to a discourse. There was room for a hundred instead of twenty, for the hall was one surface of the big tree stumps.

The Democratic party, which embraced two members of his own family, Mr. SWAIN, of the Mint, Mr. LEIBBE, the Appraiser, (whose appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate about three weeks since,) Mrs. STARR KING, Rev. Mr. SAWTELLE and others, spent the next Sabbath in Yosemite Valley, where the Doctor preached again—not a birthday sermon, although the day before, to wit, on the 11th, a comet of his 50th year.

It takes about a fortnight to visit the Calaveras big tree and Yosemite—the latter demanding at least five days to do well done. The beauties of Mount Dimond, &c., (the—the precipices of Yosemite rise up 4,000 feet perpendicular.

Dr. BELLOWS from Yosemite went to Mariposa to see Mr. S. Bowles, resident OLMSTED and quartz-mining at large. While at MURPHY'S he accepted an invitation to speak on Sanitary Commission matters. There was a large meeting at Armory Hall. One hundred and [illegible] were contributed, and an auxiliary society formed.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 3.*

MILITARY ORGANIZATION TO RESIST RAIDS.—A company of one hundred men has been formed in West Philadelphia called the Cortland Sconcers Guards, in honor of Lieut. CORTLAND SCONCERS, the son of Prof. SCONCERS, of the West Philadelphia High School. This company is to remain in permanent drilling and disciplining themselves to service in the Sconcers Military Institute, with a view of its total service in the event of a rebel raid. A second company, the two constituting a battalion, is now in process of formation. The Guard is commanded by Lieut. JEWELL, formerly a conductor on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad, and the officers and privates of the company intend, to-day, to present a sword to their Chief. This is a good beginning toward getting up a State Guard, which will be a protection in time of danger against every inroad.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 22.*

THE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

Able Speech of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold—The Conscription Law—An Appeal to Sustain the Government.

Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, addressed his constituents in that city on the evening of July 14, explaining at length his connection with the prominent measures legislated upon by Congress during its recent session. The following is Mr. ARNOLD'S speech:

The times are too grave for speech-making. I am not here for that purpose, but to give you a plain statement of the legislation of Congress, and the present condition of our affairs. Yesterday, when we were all feeling such deep anxiety for the Capital, I sent to the President this dispatch:

To the President of the United States:

The Northwest earnestly requests that half a million more men may be called to the field. Illinois is ready to furnish her quota without delay.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

I am quite sure that in this dispatch I gave expression to the intense feeling of the loyal masses of our State.

I appear before you to-night, my friends and fellow-citizens, to give you an account of my acts as your Representative in the Congress of the United States. The occasion will compel me to be egotistical. During the three eventful years of the past, with all their varied history, our victories and defeats, our bright and our gloomy days—years than which there are none more important in all the generations of the past, I have had the honor to represent this patriotic, loyal, liberal, generous, great-hearted district of the Northwest—a people with more of energy and determination of character, with more of pluck and persistence, more of taut American gossheadidtreness, than the same number of men elsewhere on the globe. This has been a proud and responsible position, and you all have a right to know how I have discharged my duty. I am here to-night to tell you, and if in the course of my remarks any constituent desires any additional information, or wishes to inquire of any fact or vote, I shall be glad to be interrogated and happy to reply. I thank God, fellow-citizens, that in looking back over the varied scenes of these three years, there is no public act of mine of which I am ashamed; none for which I do not challenge the most searching scrutiny. Doubtless time has developed many mistakes, many errors, but all my official conduct has been the result of an honest purpose, a sincere and earnest desire faithfully to discharge my duty. On all the difficult and novel questions upon which, as your representative, I have been called upon to act, I claim, not infallibility, but I claim to have been inspired by an earnest desire to do all in my power to aid in crushing into most causeless and infamous rebellion, to maintain the liberties of my country, to restore the Union, with the cause of all our difficulties (Slavery) utterly exterminated—to secure an early and lasting peace by removing the cause of the war, and by the most vigorous application of force to crush the rebel military power. Such have been my aims. My course in the Thirty-seventh Congress has heretofore been fully explained to you. I have had the proud satisfaction of receiving your continued confidence and support manifested by a unanimous renomination and triumphant reelection two years ago.

Very early after the rebellion I came to the conclusion that, as this war was for Slavery and against Liberty, the most effectual and speedy means of securing permanent peace was to exterminate Slavery. Hence, from the beginning, I have advocated and voted for those measures, called very properly *radical*, as going to the very root of our national disease.

On the 16th of July, 1861, I expressed in Congress my opinion of this contest, an opinion which time has abundantly verified, "as a contest between government and anarchy—between law and lawlessness—between Liberty and Slavery—between civilization and barbarism."

My duties as your representative, as I conceived them may be principally embraced in two divisions:

First—To aid by every means in my power in sustaining the Government, and in crushing the rebellion and its cause.

Secondly—In promoting and developing the interests of the great Northwest and of my own district.

I will speak of my acts thus classified, briefly, and yet somewhat in detail.

First—What has been done to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion, and extirpating its cause—Slavery.

The special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress convened on the 4th of July, 1861. Its duty consisted in conferring upon the Executive the power of crushing the rebellion. Congress voted all the men and money, and more than were asked for by the President. It placed the resources of the country at the disposal of the Government. Congress, during all the time, and as often as called for since the rebellion broke out, has voted all the men and all the money asked for. No grant of power which the Legislative Department could confer has ever been withheld from the Executive. Every request for more men and more money has been promptly voted. In this connection it is due to the truth of history to say that in regard to the mode of raising troops, and the number to be raised, and especially in regard to the financial policy to be pursued, Congress has followed Cabinet and Executive suggestions and recommendations, rather than itself originated measures.

Members of Congress have felt great confidence in the ability of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and those who have doubted and hesitated to regard to his measures, have felt that while he had the tremendous responsibility of meeting the unparalleled expenditures of the Government, and that while that responsibility rested on him, it was but just for him, when he expressed a desire for particular legislation, and expressed confidence, that with such legislation he could carry us safely through, but had doubts of success without it, Congress should acquiesce and yield its opinions to his; and Mr. CHASE is responsible for the financial measures and entitled to the credit of the financial success of the Administration down to the period of his resignation.

SLAVERY.

From the beginning of the rebellion, the subject of Slavery, and the treatment of the negroes, and the disposition of rebel property, have been the subject of constant thought and consideration among those who sustained the Administration, and were to some extent responsible for its success. My own views are indicated in the title or suoject of two speeches which I made in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The first, delivered on the 17th of February, 1862, was upon

SLAVERY THE CAUSE OF THE WAR AND ALL ITS EVILS.

In that speech while appealing to Kentucky to deprive the rebels of the strength derived from their slaves, I was interrupted by Mr. WICKLIFFE, who said, "I recommend to the gentleman the advice given in Mrs. GASTON'S Cooking Book about cooking a rabbit. 'How,' said he, "are you going to get the negroes until you conquer the rebels?" I replied—for the news of the great victory of GRANT at Donelson had just thrilled our hearts with joy—"The intelligence of the triumph of our arms at Donelson is a reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. The rabbit, or rather the snake, is caught. Let us extract its fangs—let us kill, not scotch it."

On the 22d of May, 1862, I delivered another speech, the subject of which was, "*Confiscate the Property and Free the Slaves of Rebels.*" I had before that time introduced a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels, some of the provisions of which were embodied in the law passed on that subject. My bill was too stringent and too radical for that day, although public sentiment has been by the stern teachings of this war long since educated up to it.

FREEDOM OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

During the 37th Congress, I had the honor to vote to establish *Freedom* at the National Capital. The City of Washington shall never more be deserted by a slave. Since then the dome of the magnificent structure in which the people's representatives meet has been appropriately crowned by the statue of Liberty, never, as I trust, to be again stricken down, but to stand there long years the emblem of the great principle embodied in our national policy.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In the Winter of 1861 I introduced a bill, now as amended the law of the land, which secures freedom to all persons throughout all the Territories of the United States. In this connection I wish to say that I regarded these measures as the beginning of the great work of freeing our country—our whole country—from the curse of Slavery. Having secured freedom for all the Territories, and for the National Capital, I have most earnestly desired to see the cursed institution of Slavery ended throughout the nation, and liberty become everywhere the law of the Republic.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

I have never ceased to regret that when the President, in 1862, issued his Proclamation or Emancipation—that glorious edict which has stamped forever upon the brow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the name of "Emancipator of his Country"—that paper which shows him to be the true "Apostle of Liberty"—that deed which will live when battle-fields and military heroes are forgotten—I have never ceased to regret that he did not make a clean sweep of Slavery, and abolish it everywhere throughout the nation.

Possibly he was wiser than any of us. I know he did what he believed to be the best.

The work remains to be consummated: the death of Slavery will exterminate the Rebellion. I would exterminate every slaveholder in the land by the destruction of Slavery.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress I have labored with others abler far to complete the great work of abolition.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

I have advocated every measure which had for its object the transfer of the negroes, looking for recruits into the soldiers of liberty, to enlist and fight for freedom and our National Union. I would protect at any cost every black man or boy who wears the national blue and buffets for the old flag. A *black patriot* is better than a *white traitor*.

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the 13th of January, 1864, I introduced the following bill, which has been embodied substantially in another which has passed Congress:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all the States and parts of States designated in said Proclamation as in rebellion against the United States, any person who shall have been held in Slavery by said Proclamation, or any of their descendants, who shall hereafter be enticed into the service of the United States, or shall enlist in the army or navy, or any part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or shall be employed in any military or naval service whatever, shall be free, and shall remain forever free of all servitude to the United States, or to any State, or to any person whomsoever, and shall receive the same pay, bounty, clothing, rations, and all other allowances as are paid or allowed to any other soldiers or sailors of the United States of the same rank, term of service, and other circumstances; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States such persons of African descent as he may deem useful for military or naval purposes, and to employ them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare, and to give them such organization, and such rations, pay, bounty, and clothing, as he may prescribe; and no person of African descent shall be returned to slavery by reason of anything done in pursuance of this act, or of the Proclamation of the President of January 1, 1863, or of any part of said Proclamation, or of any act of Congress; and all persons of African descent who have been enlisted in the service of the United States since the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be free

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Atlanta is still full of doubt as to the occupation of the city by Gen. SHERMAN. Dispatches from Nashville and Louisville assert that it is true beyond a doubt. But the Government has not yet received any such information. A dispatch received at Washington yesterday says that Atlanta is not yet ours, but that we are in possession of a part of the city, the enemy holding the rest. An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department gives further particulars of the battle of Wednesday last, when the enemy assaulted our lines. Gen. HOWARD buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his corps. Gen. HOOKER, while advancing the lines of his corps, met the enemy in the open field, and a terrible battle ensued, in which the enemy were badly defeated. At the close of the engagement Gen. HOOKER announced to Gen. SHERMAN that he had buried four hundred rebels, and that four thousand wounded lay in his front.

From St. Louis there comes a sensational report in regard to the discovery of a plot among rebels and Copperheads, said to have for its object the erection of a great Northwestern Confederacy. The testimony is now in the possession of the authorities in Washington, and it is said to implicate many prominent parties at St. Louis; them seem to be more or less frightened about its

The exact quota of Ohio under the new call is 50,792. That of Connecticut is 10,121.

GENERAL NEWS.

THOMAS BOYLE, a Union soldier, who recently escaped from the rebel military prison at Americus, Ga., says that the sufferings of the prisoners confined there are almost incredible. At the time of his escape, there were 10,000 Federal prisoners confined in a stockade enclosing twelve acres of ground, of which three acres, in the centre, were covered by a swamp. They have no tents or shelter except *holes they dig in the ground* with their hands. For a roof, they set sticks up and lean them together at the top and cover them with dirt. Their rations consist of three ounces of meat a day (and this is frequently not served) and a piece of corn bread four inches square. In lieu of the bread they sometimes get a pint and a half of corn meal, which they bake, without salt, on a board before a camp-fire. Two-thirds of the prisoners are suffering from scurvy in consequence of their privations and exposures, and many of them have become crazy. Yet the greater number of prisoners bear their sufferings with a patience and resignation more heroic than the courage that has so often faced a thousand deaths upon the field of battle.

Two soldiers of the Thirteenth Indiana, who were captured at Cold Harbor, arrived at Indianapolis on Thursday, having made their escape by jumping from the cars near Macon, Ga. They were twenty-eight days in reaching SHERMAN's lines. Gen. CARRINGTON has received orders from the War Department to send through the lines the officers of MORGAN's staff now at Camp Morton, who were captured while on a mission with Gen. HOBSON to arrange an exchange for him. HOBSON'S agreement is regarded as valid, and the order carries it out

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 21st says that, on Tuesday night twenty-four women and children were received at the barracks in that city from the front. They were arrested and sent there by Maj. Gen SHERMAN, charged with having violated General Orders, No. 2, issued from headquarters, District of Etowah. They are to be sent down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and to be transferred from the country. To what point they are to be sent is not yet known.

The Barnstable *Patriot* says that Miss ANNIE E. JONES, better known as "the pretty rebel spy" and as "Maj JONES," an intelligent young lady of only twenty years, who has been a prisoner of State for the last year, was released, by order of Secretary STANTON, from the Barnstable Jail, and left for Boston last week.

A short time since a body of Union soldiers surrounded New Castle, Ky., while a squad charged through the place, having been informed that JESSE and his gang had possession of the town. When the soldiers made their appearance there was a general hiding of watches and pocket-books, in which work the rebels in the town were most active. So soon as it was known that they were Union soldiers, the rebels at once hunted up their valuables again. "Save me from my friends" seems to have been the sentiment of the rebels of New-Castle.

WILLIAM D. GREW, a Southern refugee, was arrested Friday morning in Baltimore, on the charge of violating his parole of honor, which he had given to the military authorities of that city, to remain north of Philadelphia during the war. A few days since he went to Washington, and was returning when arrested. He is also charged with having upon his person a treasonable document in the shape of a piece of poetry.

The *Arizona Miner* states that the place selected by Gov GOODWIN, for the capital of Arizona, on Granite Creek, is to be called Prescott, in honor of the historian. The Governor has appointed the 18th of July the day for holding an election for a delegate to Congress, and for electing a member of the Legislative Assembly for that Territory.

The ballot of the people of Pennsylvania on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote, is to come off on the 8th of August.

Secretary FESSENDEN will not leave Washington for Maine under a week or ten days. The advertisement for the new loan will appear Monday or Tuesday. The amount will be limited only by the figure of the law, two hundred millions. It will be accompanied by a brief appeal to the people, showing the exact condition of the finances, and asking them to sustain their Government in carrying on the war.

Saturday was a very quiet day in Money, Gold, Stocks, Produce and Merchandise. Gold fluctuated between 253½@255½, closing heavily at about 254½. Stocks were tightly dealt in, yet sustained in price, especially Government Securities, which were buoyant. Produce was more freely offered, and in less demand, at in the main drooping prices. General Merchandise was dull, and generally nominal. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 571 vessels of all classes in port.

The "Peace" Correspondence—A Pretty Plot Spoiled.

Two problems press upon the rebel mind: How to whip GRANT and how to defeat LINCOLN. The more they are baffled in the first, the more anxiously they set to the second. It is plain that to accomplish this latter, any indirect means can be employed. Votes only can defeat LINCOLN, and rebels have no votes. The point, then, is: How to secure the votes of others? or, in other words, how to augment the opposition party of the North? The great strength of Mr. LINCOLN is, that he represents the only genuine war spirit of the country. Therefore to prevent his reëlection, some device must be found that shall, for a time at least, disconcert this war spirit. The first attempt in this line has just been tried on the Canadian frontier.

Rebels of note show themselves there who pretend that they came on a peace errand. On its face no errand could be more respectable. Every Northern man, who has the feeling of a man, craves peace just as soon as it can be secured with safety to his country. The *quasi* peace agents ask to go to Washington. It is assumed that they are the bearers of propositions, and they have authority to treat upon them. Leave is granted, but they will not assert that they have any propositions, or that they have been authorized to treat!—only that they are "in the confidential employment of their Government," and would be *subsequently* invested with all needful authority. It was calculated that thus an interview by these really irresponsible men could be had with PRESIDENT LINCOLN, without any definite propositions on their part, and with an opening for JEFF. DAVIS afterward to disavow whatever they might say or do. On their own private account they might talk ever so liberally about coming back into the Union, and make ever so fair professions; and yet bind their master to nothing, while at the same time they manage to fix upon Mr. LINCOLN the odium of refusing peace overtures. Out of this would have come excellent electioneering capital for the Copperheads until November. The people will be called upon to pay in the heavy taxes which have been levied, and to meet the heavy quotas on the new draft. If it can be made to appear to the people that the war is needlessly continued, that the rebels are anxious to come back peacefully into the Union, and that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing to further that object, of course it must tell prodigiously against him at the ballot-box. The Copperhead candidate once elected, JEFF. DAVIS would be master of the situation.

President LINCOLN met this nice little plan with that direct good sense and firm principle that have so often baffled the trickery of his enemies. He declared that "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met on liberal terms." There was no room for the play of bad faith here. Peace advances would be welcomed, but must come, if at all, from a responsible quarter, and look only toward the restoration of the Union. Here was an absolute test of the real spirit and purpose of the *quasi* Peace Commissioners. The truth comes out at once. In their labored reply, charged up to the brim with cheap indignation, they say: "Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have a right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, or to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government." This is equivalent to saying that there can be no negotiation with JEFF. DAVIS, who is the Commander-in-Chief of "our armies," *except upon the basis of a negotiation of the independence of "the Confederacy."* It discloses that the peace which they seek is a peace issuing only from a division of the Union. A peace of that character is not one which even the Copperheads themselves dare make an issue before the people.

This scheme of damaging the President by making him figure as an obstacle to peace, will only recoil upon its projectors. His best title to the public confidence is that he is fixed immovably against any peace *that involves disunion.* The fact that men who represent themselves to be "in the confidential employment" of the Richmond Government thus frankly announce that neither the inclination nor the right exists in that Government to think of peace that does not involve disunion, is a fact that will benefit Mr. LINCOLN. It tends to dispel the delusion, which even some good men have cherished, that the Richmond Government would lay down its usurped power and submit to the National authority, if that authority were once more in charge of a "Democratic" Administration. It puts to rest all questions in the North concerning the "terms" that ought to be accorded to the rebels if they will lay down their arms; for the *sine qua non*, the "integrity of the whole Union," is repudiated in advance. There would be no completer verification of the necessity of the thoroughgoing, unconditional, war policy, of which President LINCOLN is the exponent. Burdensome as the war is, not one Northern man in a hundred would go for making an end of it by making an end of the Union. The great effort of the war party, from the beginning, has been to get the issue—war or disunion—as cleanly and clearly before the people as possible, and to keep it there. The Copperheads have been continually doing their utmost to obscure it. Some of them have pretended that if the war were abandoned, the Union might be restored by negotiation. Others have pretended that if the war were waged "with the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other," which, in reality, is mere sham fighting, the rebels would not lose their temper, and would in the end good-naturedly consent to come back into the Union. A vast deal of specious sophistry has been used to get each of these notions into the popular mind, and thus beguile it from the support of President LINCOLN'S policy of forcing the rebels back to their allegiance. This might have had some effect, if the peace demonstrations just made could have kept clear of the vital point concerning the maintenance of the Union. President LINCOLN'S reply did not permit that; and it proved the rock upon which the whole scheme split. The people cannot, for an instant, be deceived into a favorable consideration of peace, *so long as they see that disunion is the price which must be paid for it.*

The Old Doctrine of State Rights.

To the old Southern doctrine of State Rights, as is very well understood by our people, we are largely indebted for the rebellion, and it will be always held in abhorrence by them on this account. The true doctrine of State Rights they will never abandon, and they never should, but the old doctrine, which would make the Union a mere rope of sand, which taught that every citizen's duty was first to his State, and then if it pleased, to the United States, which ignored the clause in the Constitution which provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, but gave State authority the right to release every one from his duty to that Constitution and those laws—that doctrine of State Rights can never be accepted again either North or South.

It has wrought at the South all the evil which it could. It was used by the rebel leaders to precipitate the country into civil war, but when once the step had been taken, State Rights were no longer heeded, and the loudest advocates of them might shout forth their praises everywhere without producing the least practical effect. The Rebel Government felt, of course, that there was no possibility of their existence if they yielded to the cry at all, and they have gone right forward in carrying out the measures which they thought best to adopt, whether they interfered with State Rights or not. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, might protest against the suspension of the habeas corpus, but it remained suspended. He and the other Governors might protest against being compelled to carry cargo for the Confederacy in State vessels, but the *Little Ada* could not get her clearance without obeying the Confederate regulations. North Carolina may threaten to cut herself aloof from the Confederacy and put in action the same State Rights doctrine which South Carolina and the other rebel States put in action three or four years ago, and what answer does she meet? Not a recognition of her State Rights, but a declaration that if she should do so, Virginia and South Carolina would "treat her as an enemy—would make unceremonious use of her railroads, and short work of her towns."

But this ridiculous "old doctrine of State Rights" was made the pretext for rebellion, although the rebels themselves had to at once throw it overboard from their ship of State. It was a Jonah which would have sunk it long ago, as it must sink any ship of State into which it is received.

And is it to be supposed that we at the North, who never accepted that doctrine, but who have had a civil war forced upon us by its votaries, are to be foolish enough now to take it up, although they themselves have been compelled to abandon it? Have we learned nothing whatever by all the toils and sufferings of the past three years? Are we such fools that we will not learn even in the school of experience? Are we willing in rebuilding our house to daub it again with the same untempered mortar, to place it upon the same sandy foundation, which the flood has already cut out from under us?

The *World* answers such questions in the affirmative. It thinks so little of the fortitude and patience of our people, that it does not hesitate to say that "a majority of the Northern people would gladly accept" the recognition of "the old doctrine of State Rights in reconstructing the Union," if only they could "thereby terminate the war." Setting aside all considerations of principle and honor from the question, we say that a majority of the Northern people are too practical—have too much common sense to throw away all the immense investment of toil and suffering, of life and money, which they have made in putting down the rebellion, by accepting as its result only the restoration of the same state of things, with its safeguards weakened, and the elements of disintegration strengthened and made more prominent.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the British authorities had given orders that the seat of Government for Canada should not be removed from Quebec during the continuance of the war in this country. There is no foundation for this statement. The local Government will move to Ottawa about the middle of October next. The truth is, the British Imperial authorities have no voice in the matter of determining where the Provincial seat of Government shall be. It lies entirely within the powers of the local Legislature to order the removal to any point it may choose. The Queen was invited, a few years ago, to act for the legislative bodies in the matter of making a permanent selection, as the conflict of factions rendered it impossible that any decision should be come to by the Provincials themselves. Her Majesty selected Ottawa—probably for the reason that it is neutral ground, partly in Upper and partly in Lower Canada. Buildings for the use of the Legislature and the Government have been erected there, and the removal takes place at the date we have mentioned.

The chances, however, seem to be that the proposed federation of the Provinces will prevent Ottawa from becoming, after all, the permanent capital. In the event of the maritime colonies coming into the projected union, it is more than probable that they would stipulate for Quebec being made the capital, from its geographical position, its greater accessibility, and its advantages as a rendezvous hereafter in Summer for a portion of the British North American fleet. These, however, are speculations as to the future. Ottawa carries off the honors of the seat of Government for the time.

The British Party Conflict.

We publish in other columns, to-day, several of the more important speeches delivered in both Houses of the British Parliament, on the motion to censure the Foreign policy of the Government, which came up in the Commons on the 4th of July, and lasted till the morning of the 9th, and which was debated on the night of the 8th in the House of Lords.

We cannot promise that the speeches we have selected will deeply interest our readers. But such as they are, the occasion called forth no better. The subject is naturally a dry one, and the two most brilliant debaters of the Commons, Messrs. GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, appear to have been in a great measure out of their element, and deliver themselves as if, instead of producing their arguments from a thorough appreciation and well-digested knowledge of the subject, they had primed themselves for the occasion. Lord RUSSELL himself is usually a most uninteresting speaker, and he hardly seems to have been roused from the ordinary level of official commonplaces, by the critical nature of the party situation and his peculiar personal responsibility for whatever might be the upshot of the motion. Lord PALMERSTON having, as will be seen by referring to the reports, made a foolish display of temper during a personal *rencontre* between Mr. LAYARD and Mr. HARDY, seems to have barely recovered his equanimity so far as to go into the merits of the question, either with his usual clearness or his accustomed vigor. And taking the speeches altogether, even as fully reported, they form about as poor an illustration of British parliamentary eloquence, and as feeble a commentary on the real merits of this Dano-German question, as could well be looked for in such high deliberative assemblies.

Mr. DISRAELI may claim the credit of having eliminated the real state of the facts as to the position which France has borne in all these negotiations. When the Emperor was first approached on the question of joining in a note of remonstrance to the German Powers, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' reply was a suggestion to Lord COWLEY to call to mind the answer of Russia to the joint note in the case of Poland. When, again, Lord RUSSELL instructed his Paris Deputy to ascertain if the Emperor's Government would stand by Denmark in resisting the further progress of the German invasion, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS demands to know what is intended to be meant by the proposal to stand by Denmark. To this Lord RUSSELL is at last compelled to answer, that it is meant to give the Danes "material aid."

Now, looking at this exposition of the attitude of England, the question first arises, how the British Government entertaining such positive convictions that Denmark was right and that the German powers were wrong, proposed a *peace* conference; urged the Danish Government to revoke the Constitution granted by the late King; agreed to the surrender of the Treaty of 1852; forced the Danes to accept an armistice, and stood forward as chief arbitrator in a cause which, in conjunction with France, Lord RUSSELL had determined to settle by an appeal to the sword.

Not less extraordinary than this is the tone of defence which the British Ministry now assumes in palliating their inconsequent conduct toward Denmark. It is a prime feature in that defence, that Denmark has been pretty much wrong all through these negotiations; that she has been too late in doing as she was told; that she had no right to expect England to back her pretensions; and that she is reaping the reward of her obstinacy. And yet, in the face of all this, Lord RUSSELL was busying himself all along with a project to bring France into a compact for the purpose of giving "material aid" to Denmark, and making mince-meat of the German Confederacy.

It is impossible to conceive anything more illogical, anything more calculated to deceive, anything more likely to lower the influence of Great Britain in the eyes of the world, than the whole of these diplomatic negotiations. It would indeed be impossible to account for a British Minister's lapse into such stupendous acts of blundering, were it not that it is no longer a secret that the decisions of the Foreign Office are subject to revision by the Crown, and by the secret advisers thereof, Saxe-Coburg and Belgium have, at this moment, more influence in determining the foreign policy of England, or rather in thwarting that policy, than has probably been held or employed by any Continental power or principality since the days of the last of the STUARTS. The matter is no longer mere conjecture; the whole power of the Court is wielded in the interest of Germany. In presence of that Power the leaders of both political parties in the British Parliament are prone to the earth; and British promises and British threats have come to be alike regarded with scorn and contempt in the smallest principality of Central Europe.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Moldo-Wallachian Hospodar COUZA has achieved a diplomatic triumph at Constantinople. Summoned thither to render an account of his stewardship, to answer for his aggressions on the convents for the augmentation of his army contrary to treaty, and for the sudden dissolution of his Parliament, he has, by his tact and astuteness, safely passed through the ordeal, and even wormed himself into the good graces of the Sultan.

While seeming to yield in certain unimportant details, COUZA has carried his point in the main. Not only is the military force of the Principalities not to be diminished, but their sovereign has obtained permission from the Sultan to raise an additional regiment. The measures of reform contemplated by the Hospodar are to be embodied in a new Constitution, which the protecting Powers are to be promptly called together to frame, and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the titles of the convents to their possessions, and to fix the amount of compensation which they are severally to receive.

This favorable settlement of his difficulties has filled the Prince and his followers with exultation, and at a banquet given to him by one of the embassies, he expressed his joy at the result by proposing as a toast "*Le succès légalisé.*" He is now in fact master of the situation, and both boyards and monks will have to succumb to him.

The success of COUZA'S visit to the Turkish metropolis has emboldened him, it is said, to aim at something more than vanquishing Roumanian monks and boyards; nor does he despair of seeing the two Principalities hereafter welded into a kingdom, and His Serene Highness ALEXANDER JOHN, invested with the crown and sceptre of the new created realm.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Sultan's unlooked-for change of deportment toward the Hospodar was solely effected by the charms of that feudatory's elocution and address. As the Prince is a protégé of the French Emperor, it will be more rational to regard the favorable reception which COUZA met with as in reality the triumph of French over English diplomacy.

The Civil War in China.

The order of Her Majesty's Government, forbidding British officers to remain any longer in the Imperialist service, not having reached Pekin at latest dates, Major GORDON was still prosecuting the war vigorously against the Taepings, who, though continually losing ground, are defending themselves with the courage of despair, and have recently inflicted a severe repulse on the Anglo-Chinese troops. This occurred at Chang-chow, the most important, after Nankin, of all the rebel strongholds, and which GORDON, in conjunction with the mandarin forces, is besieging. When the Major arrived before this city, he found it invested on three sides by about 50,000 Imperialists, who had breached the wall in several places, but not yet ventured on an assault. The Commander of the mercenaries at once determined to put an end to this state of inaction by storming certain earthworks held by the rebels, outside the west gates. These were all carried by the 26th of April. Then batteries were planted to widen the breaches which the native artillerists had made, and on the morning of the 28th a general onset was ordered. But the assailants encountered so desperate a resistance that, after the fight had continued for half an hour with the utmost fury, they had to retire, with the loss of some 400 officers and men killed and wounded. Notwithstanding this disaster, however, nothing can avert the capture of Chang-chow, and the overthrow of the rebels, save the speedy recall of GORDON. The rigid enforcement of the British order may once more turn the tide of victory in favor of the Taepings, but if the Commander of the Anglo-Chinese legion be left at its head for a few months longer, the Empire of Tien-wang will have vanished. Already, indeed, it is tottering to its fall, Kiang-soo being the only province where the rebels retain a semblance of power, and even there, three of the four cities which yet remain to them are beleaguered.

Truly a happy day will it be for native and foreigner when this Chinese civil war comes to a close. It has reduced the fairest and most fertile districts of the "Flowery Land" to the condition of a wilderness. Famine and starvation are its invariable attendants, and, in many instances, not only have the pursuits of industry been abandoned, but the wretched peasantry have been actually converted into *cannibals* by the extremity of want. "In the neighborhood of Chang-chow," says an eye-witness, "hundreds of gaunt, starving wretches, with hardly any other means of subsistence than *human* flesh and the few scraps of refuse they can pick up from the Imperialist troops, wander hopelessly about, more dead than alive, amid the ruins of their villages and of the suburbs," while another authority makes revelations still more shocking. "To read," adds he, "that people are *eating human flesh*, is one thing; to *see the bodies* from which that flesh has been cut, is another. No one can eat a meal here without a certain degree of loathing. The poor wretches have a wolfish look that is indescribable, and they haunt one's boat in shoals, in the hope of getting some scraps of food. Their lamentations and moans completely take away any appetite which the horrors one has witnessed may have left him." The perpetuation of this horrible state of things will be one of the inevitable results of the enforcement of that new order in council which is now on its way to China. For the moment GORDON and the other British officers are recalled from the Imperialist service, the Anglo-Chinese legion will become disorganized, and the equilibrium between the belligerents being once more restored, who can say when the civil war and its calamities will cease to afflict the land?

THE ARREST OF THE NEW-JERSEY EDITOR.—The article published in several of the City papers yesterday, announcing the arrest by Gen. DIX of the editor of the Newark, N. J., *Journal*, was erroneous in several particulars. He was not arrested in the exercise of any military authority whatever, but the District-Attorney was requested to arrest him and have him indicted for violation of the laws of Congress. The following was the portion of his editorial which embodied the offence alleged:

"It will be seen that Mr. LINCOLN has called for another half a million of men. Those who desire to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will stay at home and vote Old Abe and his [illegible] to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New-Jersey will at once put their feet down and insist that not a man shall be moved out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfill the dictates of that most revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best Government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a more fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough, *and must be stopped.* Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

If this language does not violate the law it is not easy to imagine any language that would. The 25th section of the law of March 3, 1863, declares that if any person shall "counsel or advise any person to resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States," it shall constitute an offence for which he shall be arrested and delivered to the civil authorities for trial. Gen. DIX has acted in this matter in strict accordance with the letter of the law.

The Union Cause in England.

THE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER—LETTER FROM J. H. ESTCOURT, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having only your Semi-Weekly for perusal, it was by accident that the Weekly issue of Saturday, May 7, 1864, came into my possession. I am indebted to that opportunity for the wonderful knowledge of your copy of the "Southern Independence Association" advertisement from their organ, the Manchester *Guardian.* I felt surprised in seeing such a reproduction in a New-York paper, especially a loyal one—but when I read your editorial comments thereon, my surprise vanished, and I could not but admit that your strictures were well deserved. My repugnance to such an organization is as great as yours, and therefore the just condemnation you have written, is not in my opinion too severe. The very existence of such a corporation in England is so glaring an act of enmity, that it bespeaks at once the character of its composition. Jealousy, hatred of democratic government, self-interest, pocket principle, and ignorance, appear to influence the members thereof in their work of sustaining the rebellion, of seeking the independence of a slave power—an admitted iniquity and a monstrous crime, and the grossest system of wrong against human liberty and our common manhood, ever known in the history of the world. What a passion must control their judgment, when they seek for that evil of evils a representation in the councils of nations, glorying in their civilization, and free institutions. It is, however, true as it is strange, and as strange as true.

You will perceive, Sir, that had it been only the fact of such an association being censured by you, no comment would have been needed by me. It remains, therefore, to say, that it was in the absence of a recognition of another and older association, named "The Union and Emancipation Society" of Manchester, which caused me to conceive you had done an unintentional injustice.

I send you, per this mail, the Manchester *Examiner & Times* of August, 1863, in which you will see the address of that society, and a list of the principal members belonging thereto; and if it be not too much to ask for the insertion of a copy thereof as an antidote to the bane, it would be very satisfactory to your readers to know the fact, and a well-deserved justice to the society.

I inclose also the annual circular of the society, by which you will see that they have circulated upward of three hundred thousand sheets of literature, comprising tracts, pamphlets, lectures and books, and by this means the popular mind has been informed on the principal issues at stake in the present crisis. To this means has been added the platform power, and more than two hundred and fifty meetings have been held during the past twelve months in the most important towns of the kingdom. The executive of that society has had the satisfaction of knowing that to their work may be attributed the present harmony existing between the two Governments and the mutual good faith between the two peoples. This work and labor of love has been successful and is still being carried on by similar means to those already named, and will be so continued until there is such an overwhelming victory of the Unionist power as will crush all those who worship success and make friends or admirers of the present enemies.

With many of your noble citizens continual correspondence is maintained, and your Union Leagues reciprocate the friendly feeling that has been brought into real existence by the action of this society. I feel sure you will readily acknowledge that the world-wide names found in this association will at once tell of its character, without any explanation of mine. For instance, such men as John Stuart Mill, Goldwin Smith, Newman, Perronet Thompson, Nicnol, Corwin, Fawcett, Rogers, Beesley, Thomas, Hughes, McMichael, Dr. Guthrie, Geo. Wilson, Edward Dicey, James Cropper, Thorold Rogers, Lester Stephen, supported by Thomas Bagley, E. A. Leatham, D. A. Taylor, Guildford Onslow, Wm. Cunningham; and indorsed by James Stansfield, Wm. E. Foster, Richard Cobden and John Bright, should at once tell the force of the intellectual, political and religious power of the association, as well as the soundness of its principles. When to these are added the names of about six thousand members, well known in their respective localities, as the working Bees in every Hive of progress, be it educational, political, civil or religious, I am sure the organization will command pure respect, if nothing more. Comparisons are odious at times, but if an analysis of the value of the two associations were to be ascertained, I feel confident the premium would be for the Union party. Why, sir, I have tried to obtain an estimate of the moral, political and social value of the Pro-Slavery Independence party, and it is a very modest one indeed—so much so, that it would seem invidious to mention it. Take, for illustration, the fact, that one of these columns of names (newspaper type. One hundred and twenty lines. contain the Irish friends of the South. Of such, sir, and about twelve well known men, with a following of blockade-runners, Confederate loaners, cotton-at-any-price-men, enviers of American prosperity and growth in power, hangers-on and lookers-on for rebel agents, the Southern Independence party are composed. Let defeat to the arms of the rebels come, and their interests will break their unity and scatter their forces to the winds. In conclusion, as a member of the Union and Emancipation Societies, I beg to assure you and your readers, that my earnest, daily desire and hope is to see the day of complete victory come, and to hail with you the rising of the nation into newness of life—to see her put on her beautiful garments of Freedom, without one slave seam in her robe, and that she may go forth to bless, wherein she rules, with equity, liberty and fraternity all beneath her Flag. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAIR ESTCOURT.

MANCHESTER, England.

From Fortress Monroe—Visit of Secretary Seward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 22.

The steamer *Dudley Buck* arrived here from Newbern this morning, and confirms the report of her having been chased by a suspicious-looking barkentine-rigged propeller, answering the description of the *Florida.*

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, arrived here in the United States steam revenue-cutter *Weyosenda* from Washington to-day.

Rebel Prisoners Forwarded to Elmira—Arrivals from City Point.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

Yesterday evening, sixty rebel officers of different grades were taken from the Old Capitol and sent to Fort Delaware, and to-day over 600 rebel privates were forwarded to Elmira, N. Y., under a guard of the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, reports that all was quiet when she left there yesterday, with the exception of an occasional discharge of artillery or the crack of a rifle.

Marine Disaster—Wreck of a British Brig.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 23.

The British brig *Mary Hatfield*, from Pictou, N. S., with coal for Augusta, went ashore yesterday on Fiddler's Beach, three miles below Bath, and is sunk in fifteen fathoms. She will probably prove a total loss.

The steam cutter *Mahoning* arrived here this afternoon

SWEET MEMORIES.

BY LAURA ELMER.

How they splashed the window pane—
How they leaped upon the plain—
How they glittered in the dell—
How they pattered, tinkled, fell—
The drops of rain!

O, we've not forgotten, quite,
Those sweet beauties brimmed with light;
Gayly dancing, mad with glee,
Kissing blossom, bush and tree,
Soft drops of rain!

Will it e'er entrance again,
Cooling, tinkling, falling rain?
First a sprinkle, then a shower,
With a dashing, drenching power,
Great drops of rain?

BESEECHING.

Hearken, Spirit of the Rain,
Send those liquid gems again—
Now we lift our eyes to thee,
Scorched, we have one only plea,
For drops of rain.

All of blessing 's in thy gift—
What 's in honor—what 's in thrift?
Sirius crisps us flesh and bone,
Days lag on, and falls not one
Sweet drop of rain.

Come, soft sprinklings, gently down—
Bathe the sole and bathe the crown:
Thousands join the fervid prayer,
Burns it through this dog-day glare,
For rain, for rain.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Stocks and all About Them—Some of the Good Ones—A Wedding Dinner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

Since my last the stock market has languidly revived like a strong man that had been struck by Billy Patterson who requests to be taken home; don't feel like making particular inquiries as to who did it. In my last letter I held forth on Gould & Curry and Ophir stocks, and trust the community were interested thereby, especially those who are pecuniarily so. Since then the Gould & Curry advanced to $3,250, but under the pressure of a tight steamer day it fell off in the board to-day to $3,100. Ophir is quoted at $850; limited sales. The accounts from the Gould & Curry are good, and I learn that they are getting out good ore. ASA LAWTON, Esq., the Vice-President, is at the mine, and under his admirable management, in conjunction with Mr. BONNER, the Superintendent, a rigid system of economy is being inaugurated in all its departments, and stockholders may feel assured that there will be no waste or bad management. Mr. LAWTON is a thorough man of business, practical in all his ideas, and the Superintendent, Mr. BONNER has the confidence of the community here, and is rated as an able and competent underground miner.

I heard another theory given as an additional cause for the panic, which doubtless had much to do with it. Among the mills at work on the Gould & Curry ore was one belonging to Capt. WM. DALE, who had worked a certain grade of ore exclusively, which required a little different treatment from the class other mills worked. His mill had been running on this ore, containing sulphurets, and was kept running on that particular grade. As usual their teams were sent to the mine for this ore, but owing to some trifling cause the supply that day was not sufficient to load them, and they returned empty. The Superintendent of the mill telegraphed over to Mr. BONNER to ascertain the reason, and he replied, "I have no ore for you," alluding, of course, to that particular class of ore. The telegram, in some mysterious way, was repeated, it is said, for the benefit of certain parties here, and construed into an acknowledgement that the ore in the mine had given out. The alarm spread and no doubt assisted materially to increase the panic. There was at the time plenty of ore out such as the other mills were working. Mr. BONNER reports the mine as looking well, and I hear of no cessation of any other of the fifteen or twenty mills at work on the ore. At the board, to-day, a broker named BUDD, "went up," as they term it, for about a hundred thousand. He had bought and sold largely "short" stocks, that he bought went down and those he sold went up, and in consequence he followed suit, and went up higher than the stocks did. His creditors are waiting very impatiently for him to "come down," with very little prospect of their fond hopes being realized.

I hear that quite a number of mines are to be offered in your market in addition to the large number already before you for your consideration. Some are good, and some are good for nothing. Among those that have back-bone are the "Grisan and Henderson" claim, located at Gold Hill, Nevada. This claim has made its owners rich. It is at present paying from $1,000 to $1,300 per foot per month, and is accounted one of our very best. I am not aware at what price the mine is offered, but it would be a very nice little affair for a poor man to own. As I don't own any of the stock, and am not promised any for mentioning it, my conscience is clear, and those desirous of investing need not fancy they "smell a mice" because I speak of it. They need not take my word for it, as the mine is too well known here to require puffing, and they can easily obtain correct information on the subject through correspondents here.

I must cut this epistle short as my time is "up." I am invited out to dinner—a farewell dinner to a bachelor friend who departs this life of single blessedness to-morrow. His sympathising friends will endeavor to administer the last rites in a proper manner on this occasion. The gentleman is an experienced Surgeon of the Army, who has made a long and obstinate resistance to the decrees of fate, but he at last surrenders, hauls down his flag to-night, and reluctantly consents to share his greenbacks with a very nice young woman.

Just as I finished the above line dame nature gave a little shudder at the idea, and it will be quoted in the papers to-morrow as a very respectable earthquake, which it was, and the gas fixtures over my head are still vibrating. Nature evidently considers the Doctor's fate a shocking affair.

PODGERS.

Our Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose there are three objects to be attained by any financial plan which may be adopted by Mr. FESSENDEN:

First—To obtain money just when it is wanted.

Second—A permanent system upon which merchants may securely base their calculations.

Third—The funding of indebtedness as fast as possible.

Allow me to suggest the following as a means of accomplishing these results:

First, let the department print currency (don't be frightened) to pay all its liabilities as they become due. This *certainly* provides the means. To attain the third object and by it prevent too large an expansion of currency, let there be at all times open for subscription bonds of the Government, bearing six per cent. interest. When the currency is abundant it will naturally seek this investment—then let all the currency which is paid in for such bonds be *cancelled* and *not reissued*. By this means the second object will be obtained.

I can see no objection to this plan, and it is certainly simple and efficient.

Yours, LEAGUER.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Union Mass Meetings—Political Matters—Rebel Prisoners—Cheering Accounts of the Crops.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 18, 1864.

We are doing a little in politics just now. Two Union Mass Meetings have been held in the city during the week—one to listen to "distinguished speakers" from different parts of the State—the other to allow our Representative, Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, an opportunity to give an account of his stewardship during the last session of Congress, which he did in a very able and satisfactory manner. There is little said yet as to who is to be the Union candidate in this district; but there is something like a score of Democrats anxious for the honor of defeat.

The Fremont business has been *forgotten*. At least, I judge so, for I have not heard it alluded to for the past two weeks. I don't think the "Copperheads" of your City will be able to keep the thing alive much longer. All their wet-nursing will not avail. The fact is, the child was still-born, but the parents don't appear to have known it!

Our Democratic friends are at sea with regard to a candidate for Governor. They cannot decide upon the man until the National Convention has manufactured some principles for the party. And the same difficulty exists with regard to candidates for Congress in most of the districts. If they nominate out-and-out Peace men, and the convention declares for the prosecution of the war, there they are—and *vice versa*. Was ever a great party in such a ridiculous position before?

By the way, some of our friends have a difficulty growing out of the action of Congress in relation to the *status* of the States in rebellion. That body having declared that such States cannot be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President, what becomes of ANDY JOHNSON? As he resides in one of the disfranchised States, is it consistent that he be voted for and elected Vice-President, while virtually by reason of the action of Congress, out of the Union. This point ought to be elucidated, and none is more capable of doing it, and there is no one whose opinion would be of greater might, than that of the Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee.

Prisoners are constantly arriving from the Southwest. Five hundred came in last evening, and 400 on Friday evening. There are over 15,000 rebel prisoners in this State now, at Camp Douglas, Rock Island, and Alton. About 1,400 have died at Rock Island since the military prison was opened there, and some 2,500 at Camp Douglas. Both posts are now, however, in a very healthy condition.

Brig.-Gen. W. SOAY SMITH, chief of cavalry under Gen. SHERMAN, is now in this city seriously ill of inflammatory rheumatism.

Some of our "solid men" are following the example set in the East, and procuring substitutes to represent them in the army, they being themselves exempt.

But little is doing in the recruiting line in the State just now. Detachments of conscripts from Minnesota are almost daily passing through this city to the front.

We had one of the heaviest rain storms of the year on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Rain poured down in torrents several hours. It is estimated that at least six inches of water fell.

The condition of the crops continues to be a subject of absorbing interest. We have now, instead of the drouth, the chinch bug, which, like the locusts of Egypt, is to destroy every green thing. That its ravages are severe in some localities, there is no doubt; but there is as little doubt that the accounts of its wholesale destruction of crops, are greatly exaggerated. Judges VAN EPPS, the President of our State Agricultural Society, who resides at Rockford, in the northern part of the State, and Mr. REYNOLDS, the Secretary, who resides in Springfield, both unite in saying that the crops of the State, as a whole, were never better. Even burnt-up Wisconsin is fast recovering, and from all accounts, I judge will present about her usual harvest. The panic in this behalf, therefore, may as well subside, and the short crops of the West no longer afford food for speculation in breadstuffs, which has become so serious an evil throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A gentleman at Cairo, writing on the 11th, says:

"From every quarter I hear the most cheering accounts of crops. What has been harvested, and turned out very fair—grain fine, plump and clean, though the straw stood thin upon the ground. Corn is looking remarkably promising; and unless we have an early frost to kill it, cotton will turn out abundantly, and convince the world that this staple can be profitably grown with free labor, in a Free State. Farmers feel greatly encouraged, and notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, the Thirteenth District will doubtless, this year, have a large surplus of agricultural products."

In addition to our cotton, we shall grow in Illinois a large amount of flax this year. It is estimated that there are four thousand acres in McLean County alone devoted to this textile, and several other counties that we know of are not far behind.

Our wool crop this year will be unprecedented—probably double that of any former year, and only think of the prices—90c.@$1 10 per pound.

The farmers along the Ohio River have gone quite extensively into the grape culture, for which the soil and climate are particularly adapted. Many Germans have settled in that region, and have turned their attention exclusively to the production of wine, and great success has attended the enterprise. We have seen and tasted some of the product, which is regarded as superior to the Catawba and to most German wines. It is produced from what is called the "Virginia Seedling." Verily, Illinois will soon produce almost everything in the agricultural line. Let us enumerate; Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, sugar, flax, all fruits and roots in abundance, wine, tobacco, silk, oil—not olive, but linseed and castor. We have quite a variety of soil and climate, as the State extends about four hundred miles north and south—from the borders of Wisconsin to half a degree south of Richmond. Then there are our coal without limit, and iron, and salt, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and wool—so that if a wall of Japan exclusiveness was built around us, we could manage to live quite comfortably on our own internal resources.

There is nothing new to note in general business aspects.

As an indication of the value of city railway property, I will mention that the company for the southern section of the city, with nine miles of track and equipments, sold out last week, getting for their stock 80 per cent premium. And yet the company recently increased its fares, on account of high prices!

As a sample of our lumber trade, I give the fact that a raft came over from Michigan the other day, containing 1,300,000 feet.

The exports from Chicago to Canada for the quarter ending June 30 amounted in value to $1,831,334. The articles were, 663,000 bushels wheat, 19,630 barrels flour, 114 500 bushels corn, 16,000 barrels pork, besides hams and bulk meats valued at $74,680.

The internal revenue collected in June in Chicago amounted to the large sum of $703,000.

FROM CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Condition of the Crops—Probable Course of Prices—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, Ill., SUNDAY, July 17, 1864.

You have no doubt had general reports of the condition of crops in this part of the West, but you may be glad to learn particularly from Central Illinois, which is the great corn growing region of this State. McLean County is in the central part of the State, about midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the line of the railroad connecting the two places. It is preëminently a corn and cattle growing county. Sagamon and one or two other counties may possibly raise more corn, but they cannot be far ahead.

Probably you have already heard that Northern Illinois has not harvested her usual amount of wheat and that the Winter wheat in the southern part of the State was better than common. Although the chinch bug has injured the wheat in the central portion of Illinois, we still believe that our wheat crop in this vicinity is considerably above an average. Oats are very heavy in all parts of the State. Here the yield is enormous.

Showers have fallen very capriciously this Summer. Some sections have hardly had any rain up to the present time. Others have been deluged with torrents of water, but the section of the State in this immediate vicinity has been visited by just the exact amount of rain desired. As often as the ground grew dry and dusty a nice shower happened to fall, and the next day a clear sky, the warm sun and the fertile land would cause vegetation to grow as none but Illinois soil can produce. The farmers had ample opportunity to tend their corn, and they improved every day, so that never since the settlement of the county has there been so many acres of clean corn as at the present time. I have been eight years in this State, but never have I seen such large and splendid crops of corn as now grace the prairies of McLean County. The corn is so large and forward that nothing but a frost in the latter part of August can injure the yield. The experience of last season warns us that this is not impossible, and consequently we do not look to see the price of corn recede very largely till after the present crop shall be placed beyond contingency. From all parts of the State glowing accounts of the growing corn continue to flow in, so that on the whole we conclude that the prospect is everywhere flattering.

Potatoes, grass, flax, &c., all look well; and our cattle, not on a "thousand hills," but on a thousand prairies, are fattening and growing finely on the rich and abundant pasturage.

Political prospects are good. There are some German Fremonters, but the most of those who hurrah for this Ex-General are genuine Copperheads. The Peace men have recently issued a call for a meeting at Peoria, on the 3d of August, to take into consideration the "perilous condition of the country," and particularly the action of the President in "kidnapping" the Coles County rioters. The Chicago *Times*, treasonable as it is, could not quite stand up under such a load, and so admitted that it was the work of a "secret political organization."

The Fremonters begin to see the company they are in, and many of them threaten to leave the Democratic fold and go over to LINCOLN.

The Copperhead State ticket is not yet in the field, and our campaign cannot fairly be said to be open, but as far as we can judge the prospect of LINCOLN's election is good to say the least. X.

FROM OHIO.

Affairs in Cleveland—Recruiting in the State—The Disaster on the Erie Road—A Strike.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

This metropolitan city is growing more attractive yearly. A charming site on the lake; its thoroughfares Philadelphian in construction, and proverbial for cleanliness, added to the ever refreshing breezes from off the inland sea, make the place both healthful and pleasing.

Euclid, the *bon ton* street, is undergoing radical improvements, being widened fifteen feet from the line of shade-trees on either side, award being smoothly laid along the whole way, making it cheerful and grand.

Every pleasant evening there may be seen large numbers riding in saddles, belles and beaux, old and young, enjoying this invigorating pleasure. It appears to be quite a ruling fashion at the present time.

The magnificent sandstone and iron fronted building in course of construction near the Post-office edifice is progressing finely, and promises to surpass everything in the city in its way. There is some talk of its halls being used for an opera house.

The superb statue in marble of "Don't-give-up-the-ship" PERRY "still lives," with majesty, in the square.

The Academy of Music here is now closed, having just completed a very attractive engagement with Sig. BAGNOLI and the ever-charming ADA PHILLIPS, which gave general satisfaction—their performances passing off with *éclat*.

The "Atheneum" is presenting a novel and varied programme nightly, and Miss ADDOKAY, and several comedienes, seem to give every one his money's worth in this way, as they do at the Bowery. DAN RICE, the inimitable, has been showing his show for a day or two here, his wife the *equestrienne*, which performances delighted the people hugely.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, passed through this place two days ago, en route home, on a furlough of thirty days, having reenlisted for the war. The One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard, are doing their whole duty in the intrenchments near Petersburgh.

The call of the President for 500,000 men is just the step to put a quietus upon the taunts of the Opposition, that the President would not make another draft *until after the election*, as they said, out of selfish, political motives.

It will effectually be a pill at which—if the call be promptly responded to—will sicken the rebels throughout Christendom.

The faithful men of the Buckeye State will see to it that she fills *this quota* with more than pristine alacrity and enthusiasm; and she calls upon New-York to do likewise.

A prominent recruiting officer informs me that within the fifty days there is *no* doubt but that Ohio's quota will be *completely filled*. Who will question this proposition, when they remember that she filled a call of *thirty thousand in four days* last Spring, upon a request of President LINCOLN, through Gov. BROUGH, to furnish them within *thirty days*.

The Board of Enrollment here, left this morning to complete their labors in the Eighteenth District.

We feel here that if this call is promptly responded to, it will do more than any former draft to discourage rebels, and compel them to *realize* a forlorne hope—*die their last ditch!*

The crops in this neighborhood are more than an average. The corn has not yet suffered from drouth. Grass has necessarily been stunted, and there is comparatively a short crop. Vegetation generally, however, through this State, is rather better than the average—far better than States further East. Cuyahoga County and counties adjoining here will be favored with more than an average supply of corn. Rye and oats promise only middling. Fruit will be rather plentiful.

Quite a strike is now going on here among the printers, they demanding 45 cents per 1,000 ems. The *Leader* is offering 40 cents as a compromise, which will probably be accepted.

The rancor against the pseudo neutrality of England is loud-mouthed. They say "it's a long lane that has no turn." BETA.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette Denounced by the Union Press—No Hope of His Reform—Over 20,000 Kentucky Negroes Enlisted—Masters Hiring Their Slaves—Great Want of Black and White Labor.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The *National Union Press* says that, in spite of opposition, open and concealed, its subscribers are increasing at the rate of 100 per day. I hear it will soon be much enlarged, and be conducted in every respect as a first-class journal and newspaper.

The *Press* denounces the more important of Gov. BRAMLETTE's published statements about negro enlistments as scandalously untrue in each and every particular, and brands his present course on the "negro question" as most malignant and incendiary. And the tone of his Fourth of July letter to J. W. HOUK, of Urbana, Ohio, gives no hope of his change for the better. He does nothing but rail against "those in power" for the *inevitable utter demoralization of Slavery in Kentucky*, instead of charging it upon the obdurate rebels—accepting it as a *fixed fact*, and appealing to Kentuckians to *adapt themselves to the change, to do the best they can under the circumstances as practical men and patriots and well-wishers of their State.*

It seems that some 12,000 Kentucky negro men have run away and enlisted in other States, 8,000 or 9,000 enlisted in this State, and 14,000 or 15,000 able-bodied negroes remain unenlisted. Many owners are, in effect, hiring their slaves to keep them at home. Some give their negroes $2 to $2 50 a week, beside board, clothing, &c. Yet whole families of negroes are constantly running off. Their two ruling passions are desire for freedom and hatred of secesh. They care nothing even for Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' order directing Gen. BURBRIDGE (to whom has been transferred the organization of colored troops in Kentucky) to receive at the various camps none but able-bodied men, to encourage all other negroes to remain at their homes, and to require them to assist in securing the crops suffering for want of labor.

The suffering is not confined to the blue-grass region. Almost all the white laboring men of the mountain district (the most unconditionally loyal portion of the State) are in the army, and the mountain men at home, even were guerrillas not around, would find it almost impossible to carry on their farms.

For fear of further invasions or raids, and of guerrilla devastations, the military authorities are removing stores, and country people are flocking to points already or being fortified. Guerrilla terrorism is depopulating many localities.

Gen. BURBRIDGE's stringent orders against all guerrillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers, and his stringent trade regulations, accord with the President's proclamation of the 5th and Gen. SHERMAN's instructions, and are manifestly well grounded. Of course, they are sweeping, but he will execute them with all the discrimination compatible with the strict performance of his duty. The State must be rescued from its present most lawless and perilous plight, at all hazards. PONTIAC.

The Danish Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your much esteemed paper contained, in its edition of Sunday, July 10, an editorial entitled "The European Crisis." The subject of which it treats interested me so much that I feel inclined to give you my humble opinion about it.

The writer begins by saying that England could easily rush into the war against Austria and Prussia, and find powerful supporters among the disaffected subjects and suppressed nationalities of the two countries.

It it should really be such an easy task for England to cause an insurrection of Hungary, Poland and Venetia at the present time, this might be true in some degree, as far as Austria is concerned, but not sufficiently so as to impede the prosecution of the war in Schleswig-Holstein. Any effort of this kind would be more than neutralized by the united action of the whole Germanic Confederation.

As to Prussia, the above assertion is totally unfounded; there are no suppressed nationalities in the Prussian monarchy. The few Poles in the Province of Posen, cannot be called such, this small province being almost entirely populated by Germans. Although there has been considerable discontent among the people of Prussia with the political affairs of the country on this subject, they are undivided, the same as the rest of Germany, and if their Government will only remain faithful to the interests of Germany and Schleswig-Holstein, the people will stand by it to the last man, with as great an enthusiasm as they displayed in the days of NAPOLEON the First.

Indeed, in spite of the great dissatisfaction of the people in the commencement, at the arbitrary action of Prussia and Austria, to take a matter into their hands which belonged to the whole Confederation alone to settle, for the Prussian Government at least, it would be the very means to reconcile all hostile elements, the successful end of the war being looked upon by the people as a step, however small, toward the regeneration of the German nation, the great aim and most ardent wish of every intelligent and patriotic German, the unity of the different German States under one constitutional republican government.

If an insurrection of the countries above alluded to does not prove so disastrous to this German cause, how could England successfully interfere in behalf of Denmark. I maintain that she could not even do so with Prussia as her sole opponent, comprising not over a third part of the German territory. The military system of Prussia, for instance, is so organized as to enable her to have 800,000 men in the field in less than two months, fully armed and equipped, and all well trained soldiers. The war might be over before England could send a fourth part of this number to the assistance of Denmark. The English fleet might blockade the coast of the Baltic and the North Sea, but meanwhile numerous privateers would harass the British commerce considerably, and probably destroy it to a great extent. However strong a nation England is, as a naval power, she is comparatively weak on land—at least, as far as offensive warfare is concerned on the continent of Europe. How could she cope with the whole German Confederation, whom Austria's outside troubles, if they should take place, would not in the least concern? England cannot, with good reason, enter such awar without France as her ally, and then Germany need not shrink from the contest.

Allow me to ask, at the same time, why should England interfere in behalf of Decmark? The Germans are contending for a just cause; they are fighting for their suppressed brethren; why shall not they claim the same right which is so readily conceded to Hungary, Poland and Italy? We do not intend to suppress other nations; nay, we have the most sincere sympathy with those countries. We desire to see them free and Austria dismembered, as *one* great obstacle less in the way of our destiny. The Germans would only claim the German part of it.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein are Germans by race, though having had a Danish King for their Duke, they were always members of the German Confederation. It is their unanimous will (a have no longer a Danish King for their ruler; but, beside this, they have a legal right to demand the separation from Denmark. The Duchy never formed an integral part of Denmark—only a personal union. By inheritance and free will of the people, the Danish Kings became at the same time Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein; but that line of the royal House of Denmark to which the fundamental law of the Duchy applies became extinct by the death of FREDERICK VII. Therefore it is the most sacred duty of Germany to assist her brethren, whose rights have been violated, and who have been most atrociously oppressed ever since 1849.

All the complications combined, which could possibly grow out of this petty war, are not at all dangerous to the dynasties of Prussia and Austria, compared to the dangers awaiting the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, if they should act treacherously toward Germany, woe then to King WILLIAM and Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. R. G.

Substitutes for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the order from the War Department, regulating recruiting under the last call for 500,000 more men, in your paper this morning, that persons as substitutes or drafted, either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government. Now, will you please inform me, as well as many other persons of moderate means, who have deposited their $335 for a substitute, what possible chance we have to get a substitute under this regulation? Here is the difference: A volunteer, whether he be alien or not, receives $300 from the County fund and $300 from the United States—$600 in all. Of this amount, the volunteer receives at the time of his enlistment $100 from the United States and $300 from the County fund, ($400)—$65 better cash in hand and $265 better at the expiration of three years for the volunteer than the substitute. For my part, I cannot see the justice of this regulation. Every person who can afford to procure a substitute (from the class not liable to a draft, before the draft is made, such substitute should be put on an equal footing with the volunteer. It appears to me that the men are scarce who will go as substitutes under this regulation. If the Government intend by this order to *force* men to volunteer or stand a draft, let us know it at once, that we may prepare ourselves for the worst. The poets have sung that it is "sweet to die for our country," and all about "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," &c., but I do not see it. My little family, whom I support comfortably by my labor, are far dearer to me than all the credit I might receive upon the battle-field. The consequence to them would be more than serious if some Minié ball should be the means of depriving them of their natural protector. Therefore I ask, in behalf of the large class who, like myself, are in moderate circumstances, and can, by the exercise of rigid economy, furnish a substitute at a moderate price, from a class of persons not liable to the draft, many of whom have no family ties, to have an equal chance with the Government in responding to this call. INQUIRER.

The Currency Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer upon this absorbing subject, signing himself "Clermontes," has discovered so much ignorance of *facts* in his communication, published in this morning's TIMES, that a few words of correction should find insertion in the same publication. This writer advises and counsels the Secretary of the Treasury! As a basis for his views, he states: "As soon as these (National) Banks were arranged, they commenced to absorb his circulation, (legal-tenders,) and turned it into their vaults to become the basis of their own circulation." Again, the *five-twenties* "were immediately taken into the coffers of these pet banks." "They absorbed a large amount of the legal tenders, and endeavored to substitute their paper in its place." He (the Secretary) brought into competition with his own paper the irresponsible paper of National Banks."

A few words and figures will illustrate these groundless statements:

First—The entire *circulation* of the National Banks does not exceed $12,000,000. The authorized capital of *all National Banks* to date is less than $70,000,000. The amount of the legal-tender currency issued and now afloat is about $450,000,000. What can be more false or frivolous than a statement that the National Banks have "absorbed" the legal-tenders, or five-twenties, and "turned them into their vaults, to become the basis of their own circulation?"

Second—The National Banks "endeavored to substitute their paper in place of legal-tenders." In addition to the above answer to this absurd assertion, consider that every dollar of National currency in circulation is secured by about one dollar and ten cents of Government bonds at market rates. This is their "*basis*" of circulation. How "*irresponsible*" this paper is, depends upon the Governments. If *they* are good, if greenbacks are good, if five-twenties are good, if 7-30s are good, then the notes of *every* National Bank issued are safe and secure. I do not enter upon the question, which is the better basis of bank notes, gold or Government bonds? The people of this country are satisfied with currency that is as safe as the country itself, and has the wealth and products of its entire interests pledged to protect it. Hence the demand for the currency of National Banks at present. Hence it commands a premium in New York!

Third—Any right-minded man will see that this National Banking system *cannot* conflict with the Government and its interests. It depends upon Government, and so the Government enlists the entire currency of the country in its support and defence. The statement of "Clermontes" that the National banks "lant themselves in combination to destroy the financial schemes and prospects which they had led him (Secretary CHASE) to adopt," is utterly unfounded and unworthy a place in your journal.

A BANK OFFICER.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Durne's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 108 Liberty-st., American Agents

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

DIED.

ODDWIN.—On Saturday, July 23, Mrs. MARTHA D., wife of Joseph Godwin.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 95 Vandam-st., on Sabbath, the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 22, of diphtheria, Mrs. MARY EMILY GARRETSON, wife of Jas. A. Garretson, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 25, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 50 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, JACOB R. HUDSON, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., between 16th and 11th sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—On Saturday afternoon, July 23, of membranous croup, FREDERICK WILLIAM, youngest son of Edward and Maria M. Lyon, and grandson of the late David S. Lyon, aged 9 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., second house north of Jefferson-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Elizabethtown and Newark papers please copy.

SECOR.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA S. HINCKMAN, wife of Wm. H. Secor.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr. Joan S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, Charles A. Secor, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

SMULL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 23, ANNIE F., the beloved wife of J. B. Smull, and daughter of Charles Mallory, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 2 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SYKES.—In the City of Brooklyn, July 23, SIDNEY SYKES, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Mr. Thomas Sykes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—July 23, 1864.
62, 25, 31, 49, 1, 13, 69, 70, 2, 36, 39, 28, 8, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—July 23, 1864.
16, 41, 15, 36, 44, 17, 14, 9, 30, 2, 43, 28, 19, 35.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 349.—July 23, 1864.
12, 77, 54, 67, 28, 64, 30, 33, 27, 14, 40, 78, 38, 41,
CLASS 350.—July 23, 1864.
60, 21, 2, 30, 78, 36, 17, 23, 45, 57, 42, 48, 58, 5.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattress with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,662 New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Bishop JANES will preach on SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M.; and after the sermon, Rev. A. W. BROWN, a local preacher of the church, will be ordained deacon. Preaching also at 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Also young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock, on Saturday evenings. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. F. R. WILLIAMS will preach in the Church, Madison, corner of Catharine-st., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also Rev. F. JACKSON, in church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and their friends invited. All seats free.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PITTMAN. Come early, that strangers may be provided with seats. Meetings for conference and prayer on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Services at the Phreno-Electro-Medical Institute, No. 95 6th-av., by Prof. WICKES and others, at 10, 3 and 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peace and Practical Christianity.* Friends and strangers cordially invited. Lectures and phreno-examinations with charts daily at 3 and 8 P. M.

**MES

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1864.

$1,000 U. S 6s, '81...C.	103	100 N. Y. Central.....	132
6,000 do.....	102⅜	50 do	132⅛
5,000 do.....	102⅜	100 do.....s10	132⅛
27,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.	104½	25 do.....	132⅜
25,000 do.....	104⅞	100 Erie Railway.....	108⅝
1,200 do.....	104⅜	100 do.....b30	108⅝
1,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	103⅝	100 do.....b3	108⅝
1,000 do.....	103⅜	500 do.....	108⅝
$1,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	100 Hud. Riv. R.....	120⅝
75,000 do.....	94⅞	100 do.....b3	120⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	72	200 do.....s10	120⅝
		71 P., F. W. & C. Scrip	110
45,000 Ohio & Miss. C..	48⅜	10 Erie R. Pref.....	107
10,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90..	58	800 Reading R.....	132⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'87	118	200 do.....	132⅜
3,000 Erie 3d M. B....	128	100 do.....b15	133
6,000 Erie R. 6th M...	120	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	133⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	121	100 do.....	134
6,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sr. Fd. B....	136	100 do.....b10	134
		200 Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	121⅜
12,000 A. & T. R. 1st M.	115	100 do.....	124⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M	105	1000 Clev. & Pitts R	108⅜
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st.	114	300 do.....b10	108⅜
10,000 Miss & Mo. L G.	61	100 Chi. & N. W.....	49⅜
12,000 Alton & T. H. In.	82	100 do.....	49⅜
7,000 do.....	81⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	85
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	117⅜	100 do b30	86
10 Atlantic Bank.....	95	200 Chic. & R. I. R....	109
100 Canton Co.....	34⅜	1000 do.....	109⅛
10 Cum. Coal Pref...	56	100 do.....b10	109⅛
50 do.....	57	500 do.....	109⅛
200 do.....	56⅜	100 do.....b15	109⅛
150 Cen. Coal Co.....	60	50 M. S. & N. I. R...	83⅜
250 Mar. Min. Co.....	41⅜	200 do.....	83⅜
100 Mil. & P. Du C. b30	68⅜	100 do.....b15	84
100 Cle. & Tol. R.....	137		

SATURDAY, July 23—P. M.

The leading Stockhouses were readily accommodated to the full extent of their limited requirements, by money lenders, to-day, at the legal rate of 7 ℘ cent. per annum. First-class mercantile paper was discounted as freely as offered, at 7@10 ℘ cent. Speculators in produce and merchandise, however, found the market a very close one for them, and rates little, if anything, off the extreme figures recently exacted.

Speculation in Gold was spiritless, and though prices were worked up slightly, fluctuating between 253½ and 255¼, as extremes, the market closed quite heavy, the latest street quotations having been 254½. Sterling Exchange was quiet, and quoted at from 274@276, in currency. The exports of Specie to-day were only $295,550, and for the week $556,464.

Stocks were in moderate demand at the usual Saturday session of either Board. Prices exhibited no very remarkable changes. Governments were buoyant. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Boards no important movements took place, and the market closed tamely.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	102½	102⅞	Mich. Central...	133	134⅛
U. S. 5-20's.....	104⅛	104⅜	Mich. Southern...	83⅛	83⅞
N. Y. Central...	131⅞	132	Illinois Cen....	124⅜	124⅝
Erie.....	110⅜	109⅜	Pittsburgh.....	108⅛	108⅜
Erie Preferred..	108⅜	107	Fort Wayne.....	110⅜	110⅜
Hudson.....	127	127⅛	Rock Island....	109⅜	109⅜
Canton.....	34	34⅜	Reading.....	132⅜	132⅜
Penn. Coal,.. new	55	56	Quicksilver.....	74⅛	74
Toledo.....	136⅛	136⅜	Cumberland Coal..	57⅛	58⅜
Northwest.....	49⅜	49⅝	Mariposa.....	41¾	42
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	48⅛	N. West Pref....	88	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	108	Irving	95
Manhattan.....	135	Metropolitan.....	116
Mechanics'.....	112	People's.....	100
Merchants' Exchange	96	Continental.....	107
Commerce	105	Atlantic.....	95
Import. & Traders'..	100	Park.....	136
Ocean.....	96		

And the following from the the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	118	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	90
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	131	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	115
N. Y. Cent. '76.....	122	Chi. & N. W. Int.....	103¾
Erie 2ds, '79.....	128	L. & W 1sts.....	112
Erie 3ds, '83.....	122	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	117
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77....	114	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	120
Hud. R. 1sts. '69.....	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	105
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72.	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	105½
Harlem 2ds '64.....	102	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	114
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	130	Dev. & Tol. S. F.....	115
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	115	N. J. C. 1sts.....	104
Mich. S. 2ds '72.....	115	Ills. 1st. L. & C. 1sts	130
M. S. & N. I. S. F....	115	Ills., 1st. W. & C. 2ds.	117
Ill. Cen. '75	133	Ohio & Miss. 2ds.....	89
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	61

Of the coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R....	65 317	1,633,309	1,761.699	51.619
Schuyl. Nav...	21.566	421.894	351.819	69.275
Lehigh V. R...	22 125	295.675	286.810	8,864
Lehigh Nav....	24.463	615.945	729.174	86.771
Del. and Lack.	23.603	691.401	635.070	56 330
Del. and Hud..	30.170	360.270	315.345	44.925
Penn. Coal....	22.363	329.611	226.314	103.296
Shamokin	9.091	151 283	132 513	20 377
Broad Top	7.427	210,777	163.980	62.797
Lykens Val....	4.131	67 767	45.680	22,087
Trevorton.....	7 864	37 941	30.380	7.311
Total...	244 020	5.227.076	4.702.004	523.702

The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region is steadily increasing from the depression by the recent strike. The tonnage from all the mines in the State for the week reached 244,020 tons. For the season, the aggregate tonnage is 5,227,076 tons, against 4,702,004 to the same date last year—showing an increase of 525,072 tons. The prices of coal continue firm, notwithstanding the increased production. The increase the present year is not ove a season of small production last year, for last year's tonnage, it will be remembered, was greatly in excess of that of the year 1862. The high price of coal in the face of the facts of increased production gives rise to much complaint on the part of consumers, and changes are made or combinations to effect reduction that would not follow if the market was permitted to take its natural course."

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,540,-657 36, including for Customs, $115,000; total payments, $2,954,398 89; total balance, $14,416,-630.

The receipts for duties at the Custom-house this week have been $852,595.

Under Fire at Charleston.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

A writer in the *Cornhill* (London) *Magazine* thus describes Charleston under fire:

"On the 21st of August, at 1:30 A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous roar of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the musquitoes, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of *Les Miserables*. It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo; and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassiers, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, resembled the whirr of a phantom brigade of cavalry galloping in mid-air.

My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a flash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very street on which my apartment was situated, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw smoke and fire issuing from a house in which were stored the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and when he reached the corner just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb—a signal of alarm practiced among the Charleston police. At first I thought a meteor had fallen, but another awful rush and whirr right over the hotel, and another explosion beyond, settled any doubts I might have had—he city was being shelled. People are not given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any one who witnessed what I witnessed on leaving my room not to have given way to mirth in moderation.

The hotel was crowded with spectators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these heroic gentlemen, rushing about in the scantiest of costumes and the wildest alarm. One personage in ultimate, or costly dimensions, was trotting to and fro with one boot on and the other in his hand, and his was nearly all the dress he could boast of. In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his appearance was ludicrous to behold. Another, in a semi state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his way in his efforts to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase.

On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom with the biggest of words were cursing the Federal Commanders. While I came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco juice and cigar ends, and scattering among the spittoons. I have not say that this is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated. If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of hucksters, it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children, making to the upper part of the city, where they would find comparative safety.

The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly to be in readiness to give assistance where required. The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvelously short time. At every successive whirr above them the niggers shouted quaint invectives against "cussed bombolitionists," scattering for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went and down to the Battery Promenade, meeting on my way sick and bed-ridden people, carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms, running they knew not whither. Reaching the Promenade, I cast my eyes toward the Federal position, and presently beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash and then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds, a frightful rushing sound above me told the path the shell had taken; its flight must have been five miles!

Life and Manners in the Old North State.

The following highly entertaining account of a journey through North Carolina we find in a recent number of the Mobile *Tribune*. Those who have been at Charlotte, or traveled through the Western part of the State, will recognize the perfect accuracy of the description of the "natives" of that region:

LETTER FROM WARREN WHEELER, ESQ.

Railroad Traveling—Peculiarities of Tar Heels—Their Dress—Their Diet—Their Accomplishments, with some Account of the Town of Charlotte, and an Adventure with a Dangerous Reptile.

From the Mobile Tribune.

While pursuing a recent patriotic, though rather protracted journey on smoky cars, surrounded by multitudes of the unsnaped defenders of our common country, whose entomological collections, unfortunately for our want of appreciation for that particular branch of animated nature, rendered their society more to be dreaded than coveted, we were suddenly aroused from a deep reverry into which we had been violently plunged through the combined agencies of bad whisky and a boorish companion, by the voice of an individual occupying the proud position of stoker, and whose progenitors we are somewhat inclined to believe had first discovered the light of Heaven in that part of the orient

"Where Afric's sunny fountains,"

though very limpid and enticingly sparkling, were permitted

"To roll down their golden sands,"

without being prostituted to the base purposes of human levation. Judging from the aromatic exhalations surrounding our friend, we are disposed somewhat to cherish the belief that he had inherited in a direct line the same repugnance toward diverting those aqueous particles from their wonted channels that his noble ancestors are said to have possessed in an eminent degree.

The aforesaid voice, however, issuing through the half open door, struggled successfully its way through the halo of odor encompassing its owner, with the gentle admonition, "Here you'll cneage rears for Charlotte, er you'll b'lel sure."

After mature reflection, we reached the conclusion that the advice was good, and therefore fully determined to profit by it. Another by no means unimportant consideration influenced our resolution to embrace it. It was cheap. He charged nothing for it. On the contrary, noble soul as he was, he insisted upon making a liberal donation for the benefit of the traveling community, and therefore left a (s)cent behind.

We grasped our emaciated carpet bag with one hand, our plethoric haversack with the other, and proceeded to corkscrew our way through the crowd, until our progress was arrested by an adolescent goober merchant, who allured us by proclaiming in bewitching cadences, with nasal accompaniments,

"'Ere's your nice goubers—only one dollar for this cup full,"

Sure enough, before us, tantalizingly exposed to partial view, were the luscious esculents, redolent of the oven, contentedly reposing in the receptacle provided for their slumbers—that receptacle being none other than the leg of an old pair of drawers, which we have every reason to believe had long since renounced the society of the laundry maid. What became of the other moiety of that useful article of dress we are profoundly ignorant, as the implacable whistle of the locomotive imperatively commanded us to desist from further inquiry.

Hurriedly leaping aboard we threw ourselves upon a seat of a first-class car, (all other classes are promoted,) at the imminent danger of having our vertebral column battered to a gelatinous mass by repeated contact with its villainously low back, and devoted our time with scrupulous exactitude to the consumption of North Carolina's edible staple.

We were hardly prepared to realize the fact that the soil of that ancient and drowsy kingdom was beneath our feet. Everything hereabouts wore an aspect strange and marvelous. Even the telegraph wires scorned to inhabit the sides of posts as in republican countries, but pertinaciously perched themselves in the very tops, where, instead of insulators, they were in fond dalliance with juniper berries.

One ox attached to a truck wagon and a sore-back mule in the lead, was considered a "right smart equipage for a man in comfortable circumstances."

Everybody's motto seemed to be *festina lente*, and to go them justice, we must say that we are clearly of the opinion that no other community on earth could act with as much unanimity upon that particular subject.

But the most eventful thing of all, was the seeming Proteus qualities professed by the masculine part of the inhabitants, and they evinced not the slightest aversion, so far as we were able to ascertain, of availing themselves of that happy faculty on all suitable occasions. The most popular of which seemed to be the assumption of age and decrepitude.

The national costume struck as being cheap, durable and at the same time picturesque. It consisted of a snuff-colored swallow-tail, or claw-hammer coat, elaborately ornamented with two brass buttons artistically placed between the shoulders, a pair of very tight fitting linsey breeches with prodigious pockets groaning beneath the combined oppression of a quart or two of goubers and their owner's hairy fists, cow hide boots, "a world too wide for their shrunk shanks," while their pride, their boast, their weakness, in fact their entire affections, were centered in covering for their superior anatomy in the shape of a drab tile, whose lacerated brim hangs in unique though graceful festoons around their brows, as if striving to avoid the society of the shockingly indentated crown above.

The observance of the dietetic rules by "these people" was commendably uniform. Their repasts a general rule being frugal, but no doubt wholesome and nutritious, consisting principally of goober peas and cold sweet potatoes.

When a number of these interesting members of the human family are gathered together the sense of sight need not necessarily be brought into requisition to prove their proximity, for other senses being severely taxed are kept keenly alive to the reality by certain gastrolinqual sounds harmoniously blended with "Sabean odors," though not in reality from "Araby the blest."

At an early hour next morning we entered the town of Charlotte. The delectable village, we would parenthetically remark, seems to have incurred the indignation of the ingenious architect who fashioned it, and was by him thrown in a paroxysm of desperation among the industries of numerous railroads where it has been left to its fate, and would doubtless have remained there, refusing to advance yet unwilling to recede in point of population. If this revolution, by throwing to the surface the latent geographical ignorance of some persons in power in Richmond, had not constituted it a kind of city of refuge, a perfect paradise for all who dread the flaming sword, or rather the more potent pen of the inexorable conscription officer.

When a tar heel enters this blest abode he suddenly throws off his clay-sails, and stands forth the regenerated man. No evidences of scoffers present themselves, as in other parts of this slumbering empire. Astonishing as it may appear, we beheld not one individual (a Bonifacc) out of five thousand congregated upon the streets, who could boast of a southern existence of forty years' duration. We were privileged to exercise to account for the sudden cosmopolite, and even went so far as to shed a tear of sympathy with all the Knaggses of Castile, that Ponce de Leon had not extended his wanderings this far north in quest of the fountain of perpetual youth. But, alas, the illusion was soon dispelled, for an inquiry we were informed that the "burg" had never given shelter within its municipal limits to either a Provost-marshal or enrolling officer.

Being compelled to "lay over" for the cars until next morning, we resolved to pass away the time as philosophically as possible, without regard to either the corporation or its inhabitants, and for that purpose went to bed and slept (we would respectfully suggest the same course to all travelers whose misfortunes gator their steps within these urban precincts) very profoundly, with occasional interruptions for meals, until next morning.

After unanimously disposing of a sumptuous matutinal repast of corn coffee, ditto bread, cow peas, dried apples, and diminutive sweet potatoes, we entered the office room, where some eight or ten natives were gathered around the fire, munching goubers and discussing the capacity of "Tom Kerr's mam'moth big lare kiln," when a by no means attractive-looking, bow-legged, tuck-lined nigger, with distended eyes and mouth, entered, bearing something at arms' length on a long-handled shovel, which he threw upon the floor, nervously exclaiming at the same time:

"Bress God, mass'r, jes look dat ting; I kotch it in d'room whar dat strange man sleepo last night."

In an instant every chair was vacated, while the former occupants rushed headlong through the door into the street.

The obese landlord, by a Herculean effort, raised himself upon the counter, and there ruminessly fixed the most adipose part of his anatomy with the weight of his entire system. The panic-stricken natives returned, each bearing in his hand a long pole. With surprising agility for North Carolinians, they leaped upon the chairs and forthwith began to poke, and torture the cause of all their consternation.

"Gentlemen," said the landlord, "I wouldn't have that thar thing to bite me for nuthin' on top o'th' yearth. Its one o' them African tarant'lers what makes yer dance yer' self t'death."

"What in the nation kin it be?" asked another.

"Its got a tail like a 'possum, no har on it."

"Don't yer see all its har's on its belly," exclaimed another.

"Pshaw man that haint har; them's its legs. Turn it over on its back and see what it will do."

"Don't yer see how it jumps when I strikes it on the tail. Darn my skin ef taint got a thousand legs."

"I think I know what 'tis," said a man with a green patch o'er his eye, as he whirled it on its back with a long pole. "I've hearn JESUS POWERS tlves near Wilmington, ya'll know him, I reckon, say 'fore now 'bout sea serpents or sea turtles, I disremember which lookin' that away, and I 'spect it must be one of them."

Our commiseration being aroused by the relentless persecutions of the poor reptile, we mildly suggested that we thought it could be subdued by the power of mesmerism, and requested the natives to desist for a few moments until we could subject it to the experiment.

Whereupon every man stood erect in his chair and came in true military style to a shoulder arms with his long pole.

While we folded our arms, and assumed an attitude not unlike that of the shade of NAPOLEON over the sepulchre of St. Helena, and gazed fixedly upon the unwelcome intruder. Then making divers gyrations in the air, as if filling a contract for sawing block matches, we suddenly rushed upon the reptile, seized it by the caudal extremity, deposited it in our reverend pocket and left the room. As we crossed the threshold to enter the street, we overheard one tar heel whisper to another, "That feller's one o' them menagerie men wot conjures things so they can't bite. I'll bet he's got his pocket full o' snakes now."

While we marveled at the ignorance of a people who had never seen a *hair brush* before.

WARREN WHEELER.

Gen. Fremont's Position.

A REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW.

From the St. Louis News Zeit.

The Boston *Pioneer* (a German paper) states that Mr. HEINZEN (editor of the *Pioneer*) and WENDELL PHILLIPS had recently, upon the invitation of FREMONT, an interview with the latter at his villa on the Peninsula of Techant, near Lynn, Mass., where the family of FREMONT are accustomed to spend the Summer. The object of the interview was of course a political one, and the design was to discuss and regulate with the General certain points of the radical Democratic confession of faith, which may be represented as obscure or undetermined.

Mr. HEINZEN gives in the *Pioneer* a detailed account of this interview, which, at the present stage of the electoral campaign, is of great interest, and of which we therefore give the substance. The *Pioneer* says:

We premise that both we and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS left no question undiscussed; that we expatiated without reserve on all questionable subjects, and that no false delicacy deterred us from giving to FREMONT an opportunity to declare himself on all points against which the enemies of the party direct their attacks, and which leave its friends in uncertainty.

The result of this interview, which lasted four hours, was that we (PHILLIPS and myself) left Mr. FREMONT, both the man and the candidate for the Presidency, fully satisfied, and that we left the confidence which we had formerly put in him doubled rather than weakened.

1. *Relative to the Rebels.*—(With regard to this point we remarked that he had omitted to maintain and emphasize in his letter the position which he had assumed in Missouri, and that there was a conspicuous misapprehension respecting this point and the lengthy reference to the violations of the law by LINCOLN.) FREMONT presupposes his position in this respect to be so well known that he regarded it, he said, unnecessary to recur to it more fully, especially when he declared himself as fully agreed with that paragraph of the platform which demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise. It was principally the unopposed violations of the law by LINCOLN and his ministers which caused him to fear for the Republic, which in this way lost her consciousness, while simultaneously it was morally undermined by the most unprecedented corruption. A republic, in general, could never gain by a war like this; but if in addition, such arbitrary acts of the Government were allowed to pass without the most determined opposition, the danger was all the greater. And, beside these arbitrary acts, the administration of LINCOLN had now brought it about that we stand alarmed before the question whether the republic can be bought. The reelection of LINCOLN had wholly become a question of money. FREMONT, therefore, considered it a prime necessity to stir up again the people's consciousness of right, and thus to capacitate it to save the republic.

II. *Relative to the Slave Question.*—"There must be no cessation, nor rest until Slavery is extirpated to the last root."

III. *Relative to the Rights of Negroes.*—The negroes ought to have all the rights of the whites. The word white must disappear from the laws and constitutions. "The absolute equality of all men before the law" (according to PHILLIPS, the gem of the platform,) was exhausting the question.

IV. *The Confederation Question.*—FREMONT knows the condition and character of the South from personal observation and experience. He maintains that with the paragraph of the Cleveland platform as it now reads, no one would be able to effect a reconstruction of the South. The paragraph ought not speak of confiscation of the lands of only the leaders of the rebellion, but, in general, of the rebel lands, and it must, therefore, be regarded as a measure of revenge. It must have also the effect to inflame all the rebels to the utmost resistance, and make them irreconcilable. Thus construed, it must forever produce the most unfavorable prejudice against a party which wished to attempt a reconstruction of States with a population from which they had taken all their property or land. For these reasons he had regarded it necessary to mitigate the impression of this paragraph, and by his explanation to point to its possible effect. In confederation was to be limited to the chief culprits, the leaders, he agreed to it.

V. *The Relation to the Democrats.*—Not only on account of the disgraceful relations to foreign countries and the arbitrariness and corruption at home, but also on account of its total inability to restore the South to the Union, even at the greatest sacrifice, the administration of LINCOLN is the ruin of the country, and its removal the chief object upon which everything else is contingent. FREMONT is of opinion that a prolongation of the Administration of LINCOLN would be followed by the independence of the South, which, in turn, would be followed by the secession of the West from the East and the downfall of the Republic. In view, therefore, of the immense importance of the removal of LINCOLN from Washington, and in view of the immense power which the possession and the employment of all the means of the nation places at his disposal, the most important point is, to unite against him all the elements which are available for the salvation of the republic; and for such a union the democratic element furnished the largest contingent. At such a union, denial or renunciation of the platform, or, in general of the principles of freedom, was out of the question. Let us show to the people who are attacked by the Democratic party the importance and necessity of a union in this time of danger, let us at the same time declare openly and firmly our abiding principles, and let us reach out to them the hand if they share our sentiments. Should the abandonment of convictions and principles be demanded, we remain true to them at every risk. "If I could become President to-day," said FREMONT, with an emphasis which was in striking contrast with his otherwise calm carriage, "by abandoning an iota of my principles, especially with regard to Slavery, I would not do it, never, never."

The objection was also mentioned that if the bulk of the Democratic party should unite with the "free Democracy," it would no longer be in the power of the latter to carry through its principles in case the former did not consent. This objection FREMONT removed by the remark: "When we conquer, we have again the better portion of the Republican party on our side, and in that case, a union of all progressive elements of the country will secure freedom as the leading principles of our politics."

VI. *Relative to the New Nation.*—We represented to FREMONT that this paper in its last numbers, contained some hints, remarks and communications which by opponents might be made use of for the most injurious misinterpretation, as it was customary to identify the paper with him, to regard it as his organ, and to assume that it did not publish anything without his authorization. He assured us that he rarely learned anything of the contents of the *New Nation* until it lay printed before him; that he has not seen yet the two last numbers, and that the editors were fully at liberty to write as they please) upon their own responsibility. There has already been more than one occasion to declare that he (FREMONT) had nothing to do with the contents of the paper. He was, however, highly indignant when we showed to him in the last number a communication, not accompanied by any remark of the editor, in which a Democrat proposes to nominate FREMONT in Chicago, and to adopt the Cleveland platform," exclusive of the paragraphs relating to Slavery.". He has no objection to anybody expressing freely his opinion, but it ought not to be done in such a manner as to expose the position of others to slander and misinterpretation.

LAW REPORTS.

The Estate of John Clancy—Letters of Administration Issued.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Lawrence Clancy, the younger brother of the late John Clancy, has taken out letters of administration on the estate of deceased, he having died intestate. The personality is estimated at $40,000.

Legal Notice.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of this District have determined not to allow any more orders of arrest, except in cases where parties are about to leave the State.

The Justices take the view that there is not sufficient benefit derived from this remedy in civil actions to compensate for having the calendar of Chancery constantly incumbered with motions to discharge from arrest.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian.....	July 27..	New-York.....	Liverpool
New-York.....	July 30..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburgh.....	July 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Europa.....	Aug. 3..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Olympus.....	Aug. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Borussia.....	Aug. 6..	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Washing'n.	Aug. 6	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	Aug. 10	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Bremen.....	Aug. 13	New-York.....	Southampton
Africa.....	Aug. 17	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Washington.....	Aug. 17..	New-York.....	Havre.
Persia.....	Aug. 24..	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hansa.....	Aug. 27	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette.....	Sept. 14..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo.....	July 9..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Marathon.....	July 12..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washington.	July 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Belgian	July 13	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Scotia.....	July 16.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginian.....	July 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Manchester.	July 20.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	July 23	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	July 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin.....	Aug. 2	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....	Boston.
China.....	Aug. 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	Aug. 17	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.....	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen.....	Sept. 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Sept. 28.	Southampton..	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1.30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
New-York and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....A. M. 1:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), close at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 233, Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1 until then; letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 35th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters or business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH and French Boarding & Day School, No. 26 West 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School: has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple or small genteel families, with private table, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University, Private. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. FERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
WOOLMAN STORMS, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2⅜ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5115, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 146 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, FOR three to nine months, a two-story and attic brick house, ten rooms, gas, water, &c.; centrally and pleasantly located; ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to H. S. BLACKWELL, No. 89 Witham-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to C. H. LUDLOW, corner Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COR-ner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, with 3 to 5 stories on the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,750 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE of STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurtz, have been lost: viz: one, No. 4,056, dated Nov. 20, 1863, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock; also one No. 7,068, dated Feb. 26, 1864, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase for the same, and notice of this application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. S. SCOFIELD, No. 530 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,384, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 15, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the same for their benefit.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHEAD, SON & MORISON,
No. 25 William-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON BROADWAY, NEAR or in Ninth-st., a gold double-case GOLD WATCH, with Chester A. Maker, Charles E. Jarvis and No. 8 S. Twenty thousand will be given, and no questions asked, if returned to No. 30 Cedar st.
ROBERT TAMPLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 60 Hathaway, Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely at all times, and is sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDER NO.—THE COMMISSIONED Officers of this command are ordered to assemble at the Armory on 6th inst., at 2 P. M., in consequence of Division order. By order of
H. W. THOMAS, Colonel Commanding.
G. ATKINSON, Serge

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3-5 lbs. each, on which a variation of 0.1375, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 12, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
2,000 12-pounder Shell, and
2,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 11,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 186– under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
2,000 12-pounder Shell, and
2,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 11,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron; the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 12, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the inside.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this ferm will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,") and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but not to be pegged by machinery, to be double-soled, with out we ts.
Drums, artillery, 3, and full size.
General Hospital Flags.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarters, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.

All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *quantity*, and *times of delivery.*

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered.*

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.
Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.
Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.
Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:
No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches. No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.
Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5½ inches.
Waters, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Paper Folders, Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles, Inkstands, Office Tape, Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles, Memorandum-books, Demi-vo.
Pen-holders, Quills, Steel Pens, Rulers, Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, Blank-books, per quire.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. F. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Read's; Pell-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT J. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

JULY 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting, &c., to make suitable arrangements to give the gallantly arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanding officers of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

New-York, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next to all unpaid Water Rents.

T. E. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra, to-morrow at 3 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passages from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class S eamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,100 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 17, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 3 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Bayshore and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and

FIRES DURING THE WEEK.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Six Steamboats Burned to the Water's Edge—Loss on Boats and Cargo Estimated at $600,000—List of Insurances—Other Interesting Particulars.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 16.

At ten minutes to 4 o'clock on Friday morning, the 15th, an alarm was given at the Central Station, of a fire among the boats on the Levee, by a night watch who was patrolling his beat near Locust, who discovered flames issuing from the steamboat *E. F. Dix*.

Capt. George Stevens, Chief of the Fire Department, with his whole force of men and engines, was soon on the spot, and made the most herculean efforts to arrest the progress of the devouring element, but to no effectual purpose; for the fire had already considerably advanced before the alarm was given, the boats were packed close together, and from the intense heat of the sun of the previous day, were as dry and inflamable as tinder.

The boats lay in the following order, beginning with the highest and extending down, the *Northerner*, the *Sunshine*, the *Glasgow*, the *E. F. Dix*, the *Cherokee* and the *Welcome*, and extended from the foot of Vine to the foot of Olive streets. The fire originated, some say, on the *Dix*, and spread rapidly above and below, taking in four boats above and two boats below, and would have enveloped others had they not backed out in time. Another statement current is that it commenced on the *Cherokee*, from the breaking of a lamp in the hands of some one of those on board.

The steamer *Forsyth* opportunely escaped, lying immediately below the *Northerner*, and backing out just in time to save herself and a valuable cargo of 1,200 bales of hemp.

There was one man reported burnt to death on board the *Cherokee*, consumed with the boat, whose name has not been ascertained.

During the conflagration the *Welcome* escaped from the entanglements of the other boats, and was taken across the river by the ferry-boat *Christy*, which played a stream of water from her own engine on the boat, and succeeded in partially subduing the flames. Dense volumes of smoke at the present writing are issuing from various parts of the boat. The remainder of the boats at the wharf presented a black and charred mass of floating hulls moored to the wharf, the chimneys and foreguards of the *Northerner*, the uppermost one, only standing.

As the eye swept the long line of boats stretched along the wharf, an extensive chasm was visible at the point of the fire, and suggested the amount of the damage done, reminding one somewhat of the great fire of '49. In fact, it is the greatest steamboat fire since then, with the exception of that of '61. Capt. Stevens filled the holds of all the boats with water, and kept them from sinking, thereby not only saving them to the owners, but saving the city the expense and trouble of raising them, and preventing the annoyance that would be caused at the wharf to other boats by the sunken obstacles.

The Quartermaster of the wharf had some time since requested the separation of the boats as far as possible at the wharf, that they put on double watch, and always keep up a little steam in case of emergency. But, as a matter of course, from the limited extent of the wharf and the great number of boats, it was impossible to comply with these regulations.

Great credit is due to Capt. Stevens and his regiment of Salamanders for saving the hulls of these boats.

The *Welcome*, *Sunshine*, *Dix* and *Glasgow* were Missouri River packets. The *Northerner* belonged to the Northern Line Packet Company. The *Cherokee*, the only stern-wheeler, was an Ohio River boat.

NAMES OF OWNERS AND MASTERS.

The *Welcome* was owned by John G. Coffelin & Co., commanded by Capt. Townsend, and was one year old.

The *Sunshine*, commanded by Capt. Dill, was owned by Barton Able, C. M. Ellard, and Messrs. Smith, Blossom, Blanchard and Jones, and was four years old last Spring.

The *E. F. Dix*, Capt. Baker, was owned by Messrs. J. G. Prather, Thorwagon and one or two others, and was built this Spring at Madison, Indiana.

The *Northerner*, four years old, was commanded by Capt. Alford, and owned by the Northern Line Packet Company.

The *Glasgow*, twenty months old, was owned by Theodore Lavielle and W. R. Carter, and commanded by Capt. Switzer.

The *Cherokee* was owned in Cincinnati, and commanded by Capt. Fulton.

THE HULL INSURANCE.

The estimated value of the several boats, according to Underwriter's rule, was $60,000 each for the *Dix* and *Welcome*; $54,000 for the *Sunshine*; $45,000 for the *Glasgow*, and about $50,000 each for the *Northerner* and *Cherokee*. The first of these (the *Northerner*) was not insured, and the latter was owned abroad.

The risks upon hulls, as ascertained by inquiry at the respective offices below named, are as follows:

The United States Co., on Welcome	$5,000
The United States Co., on Glasgow	5,000
The United States Co., on Sunshine	5,500
Total	$15,000
Phœnix Co., on Welcome	$5,000
Phœnix Co., on E. F. Dix	5,000
Phœnix Co., on Glasgow	4,000
Total	$14,000
Globe Co., on Welcome	$5,000
Globe Co., on Sunshine	4,500
Globe Co., on Glasgow	5,000
Globe Co., on E. F. Dix	5,000
Total	$19,500
Boatmen's Company on Welcome	$5,000
Boatmen's Company on Sunshine	7,500
Boatmen's Company on Glasgow	5,000
Boatmen's Company on E. F. Dix	10,000
Total	$27,500
Atlantic Company on E. F. Dix	$5,625
Atlantic Company on Sunshine	5,000
Total	$10,265
Great Republic Company on Welcome	$5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Sunshine	$6,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Welcome	5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on E. F. Dix	5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Glasgow	5,000
Total	$21,000
Security Company, New-York, on all	$15,000

Making an aggregate of hull insurance of $117,625.

OTHER INSURANCE ITEMS.

The insurance on the *Welcome*, all told, was $25,000, and all in city offices. The *Sunshine* had $40,000, covering something more than half her value, which was $70 000. The *Glasgow*, valued at the same, had $12,000 insurance in Chatham, in addition to her $30,000 in best offices. She is said to have had four watchmen on board.

The Pacific Insurance Company had about $6,000 on cargo risks. Howe & Capen's agencies had $3,000 on cargo freight.

Other companies hold cargo risks, and have incurred losses on account of cargo in addition to their hull policies, but as the several amounts cannot be determined with precision, we forbear to mention them at present.

The *Sunshine* had discharged all her cargo, except 500 sacks of forty bags of coffee stowed on her forecastle. Half of the coffee will be saved in an unknown condition.

The *E. F. Dix* had some freight on board, and was engaged for a trip to the Missouri River. She was quite a big some slight repairs to her cabin guards. The *Northerner* and the *Glasgow*, we are informed, were entirely empty. It is the general policy of the Northern Line Packet Company, we believe, to insure none of their steamers—hence the lack of insurance we have to record in the case of the *Northerner*.

THE BURNED CARGOES—GOVERNMENT FREIGHT.

The steamer *Welcome* was the fullest in the way of cargo, having 250 tons on board. Her destination was Crow Creek, a locality 150 miles above Fort Randall. The Government property on board consisted of 800 tons of commissary stores for the garrison, and troops at and about that Fort. It was mainly pork and bacon, and it is believed will be partly saved from the wreck. There were also about 20 tons of Ind an Annuity goods for the Crow, Creek and Fort Yankton agency.

The balance of her freight was assorted and on private account, partly for landings between this city and her place of destination. Her departure was first fixed for Thursday evening, but she was compelled to lay over for fifteen tons of freight she had engaged, and which could not be taken on until Friday morning. The delay, as we have seen, proved fatal. This freight was insured for $5,600 in the Union Company, but as it did not get on board and consequently was not burned, that office incurs no loss upon the risk.

The *Cherokee* had been in port but a day or two from Cincinnati, and was pretty well filled with furniture.

FREIGHT ON THE LEVEE.

There was no little destruction and damage done to freight on the Levee. It being compara ively narrow at the scene of the fire, and well occupied with it all at the time of the disaster. There was much confusion and diligence exercised, however, in getting it beyond the reach of the flames.

Wells & Keech, Branham & Hopkins, O. Garrison & Son, Nelson, Dameron & Co., and Rontes, Clifton & Co. had freight exposed—some of which was lost or damaged, but most of it was removed to a place of security. Correct items of losses and insurances, however, cannot now be given with any accuracy, and we omit a good many rumors, therefore, on these points.

INCENDIARIES PROBALY AT WORK.

Many persons are of opinion that it is and other recent steamboat fires are revivals of the plots that exploded last year, in as many steamboat transportation as possible on our Western and Southern rivers, as a means of crippling the Government in its material resources for prosecuting the war. The villainies of last Fall and Winter in this respect are well remembered, as they led to the burning of 30 or 40 steamers in all, to cruel losses of life among innocent passengers, and to the arrest of three incendiaries at Memphis, two at Louisville, and to the apprehension and condemnation of Louden in this city. All kinds of precautions were taken by owners and underwriters, aided by the military authorities, and such fires were at last effectually checked. The relaxation, however, of these safeguards and precautions, the burning of eight steamers a month or two ago at New-Orleans, and the attempt to fire the *Imperial* at our levee one day this week, are sufficient causes to induce a belief that scoundrels and wholesale assassins have been encouraged to recommence their diabolical work.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Only a portion of the books of the *Welcome* were saved. The receiving book was among those destroyed; hence it is not possible at present to obtain and publish her manifest. The *E. F. Dix*, we learn at a late hour, had not commenced receiving, and was entirely without freight when she burned.

With regard to the origin of the fire, we may state that the belief was general later in the day that it was the work of incendiaries. Two reports were in circulation regarding their mode of proceeding to accomplish their nefarious purposes. One was that two men came on board one of the boats, and, addressing the watchman, told him that fellows were skulking about with the intention of firing the steamer, and that he had better be well on guard against them. Acting upon this advice, the watchman went up to the "Texas," to awaken and warn the mate, but when he came down again his interlocutors had themselves fired the boat, and escaped to the shore. The other statement was that incendiaries crept up in a small boat to the stern of the *E. F. Dix*, threw over some lighted inflammable material on the deck, and then hastily paddled away out of sight.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Col. Baker, Post Commandant, made a rigid investigation of the origin of the fire, and the following is his report to Gen. Ewing:

Headquarters, Post of St. Louis, St. Louis, July 15, 1864.

Lieutenant: For the information of the Brigadier-General commanding, I submit the following report of the burning of several steamboats at the levee this morning. At a little before 4 o'clock, as reported to me by the detectives, a fire was discovered near the cook-room of the steamer *Dix*, which spread with great rapidity, resulting in the destruction of the steamers *Dix*, *Northerner*, *Welcome*, *Glasgow*, *Sunshine* and *Cherokee*. On board the steamer *Welcome* was eighty-five tons Government property, mostly commissary stores.

I have sent for and examined all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the levee guard, and find that all sentinels on the levee were properly and efficiently discharging their duty. One officer of the levee had just completed his visit to the guards, and the second was just in the act of making his round when the alarm was given. The officer of the day, Capt. George W. Gibson, Eighth E. M. M., in his report, also states that he had but a short time previously visited the levee guard, and found things in the most satisfactory condition. J. F. Powers, the employe of Col. Parsons to superintend the night watch of the boats in the harbor, also reports that my levee guard were all seemingly on the alert, and during the day of the fire was very efficient, rendering very valuable services. Mr. J. F. Powers reports that about fifteen minutes before the alarm was given, he found the watchman on the steamer *Welcome* asleep. He arrested him and turned him over to my guard, and I have him in confinement, and will have him examined to-day by Capt. Hills. Mr. Powers reports, also, that there were only two watchmen on the *Welcome*, which is a violation of General Order No. 114, Department of the Missouri, 1863. The *Cherokee* is also reported as having had only two watchmen.

Some time since I received information from several sources that there would probably be an attempt made to burn the Government property in this city. On the receipt of that information, I immediately increased the levee guard from four to thirteen posts. I endeavored by all the means in my power to increase the vigilance of the guards over Government property. I required that all these posts should be visited every hour during the night after 11 o'clock, which order, I believe, has been faithfully executed.

As to the unfortunate conflagration of this morning, I cannot ascertain, after diligent inquiry, that any guard or officer of the guard was guilty of the least dereliction of duty. The strength of the levee guard has always been regulated by the strength of the garrison, and I would state that I have now as many posts on the levee as the strength of my command will justify. The orders of the levee guard are of the most stringent character in reference to incendiarism. Respectfully submitted, J. H. BAKER,

Colonel 16th Mich. Infantry Commanding Post.
Lieut. H. Hannahs, A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1864.

General Orders, No. 119.—The operations of an organized body of boat burners in this city, make it evident that more stringent measures than those now in effect are required for the protection of the various interests concerned, both public and private.

It is therefore ordered that, until further orders from competent authority, the underwriters in the city and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department furnish each a powerful tow-boat, which shall be kept with a full head of steam on, at all hours of the day and night, ready at a moment's notice to go to the assistance of any burning boat in the harbor. In addition, it is expected the city of St. Louis, in its corporate capacity, through the action of the Common Council, will furnish a third boat to be kept under the same condition and subject to the same rules.

These boats will be under the sole control of Capt. G. W. Ford, who is hereby appointed Military Harbor Master for the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Boats not engaged in taking in or discharging freight, (unless allowed to remain at the levee by written permission from Capt. Ford,) will be required to anchor in the stream at least one hundred yards apart, or move to such place as may be approved by him.

No small or yawl boats will be allowed to ply in the harbor, except those belonging to the anchored boats.

Capt. Ford will establish a system which shall distinguish these boats at all times from others, and after the promulgation hereof, any one found plying in the harbor without due authority will be at once arrested and brought to trial.

Capt. Ford is held responsible for the organization of the system for protection, and is fully empowered to act in matters of detail without immediate consultation with the General Commanding. The military authorities will cooperate with and afford the necessary assistance to Capt. Ford, upon his application therefor.

Capt. Ford will report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
O. D. Greene, Assist. Adj't-Gen.

Destructive Fire at Portsmouth, N. H.

LOSS FROM THIRTY THOUSAND TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Chronicle, July 19.

The largest conflagration we have had for years, (at least since 1845,) occurred on Monday about noon, commencing on Penhallow-street, and extending chiefly on that street and back to Linden. The total loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000; and although the fire was located in a comparatively cheap portion of the city, yet a number of our busiest men were burnt out, and several families suddenly turned out of their homes.

The fire originated in the paint shop of Elisha Tripp, on Penhallow-street, and was doubtless occasioned by the boiling over of oil in the lower story. The flames spread rapidly, and the following buildings were destroyed:

The two-story wooden shop occupied by Elisha Tripp, painter, containing a large stock of paints, &c., all of which was destroyed. Also barn in the rear, belonging to the brick house on Commercial alley.

Two-story wooden building north, occupied by Grogan & Gardiner, painters, and Charles Locke, mason. The former had a stock valued at $1,200. About half of it was removed to the bakery on Linden-street, and was subsequently destroyed. Loss on stock $200, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to the Haven estate.

Two-story wooden building occupied by E. D. Corpin, painter; Edwin Jarvis, painter, and C. Meads, shoemaker. In the rear a one-story dwelling house, occupied by Geo. Foley. Mr. Corpin had a stock valued at $1,400, on which there was $800 insurance. The two buildings were owned by him, and were insured for $900.

Two-story wooden building in the rear of E. M. Brown & Co.'s furniture warerooms, owned and occupied by them as a workshop. Loss $1,500, including stock.

Two-story wooden building occupied by Mrs. Hearbury, as a boarding-house.

Brick block, occupied below by John Sowbary, upholsterer, and by the Government for the storage of clothing, and above as dwelling-houses, was nearly burned out, except the room occupied by the Government. Owned by E. Haines and A. R. Hatch, and insured $1,900.

The office of the *States & Union* newspaper was considerably injured by fire and water, and other damage was sustained by Mr. J. L. Foster, the publisher, in removing printing materials. The first floor of the building is occupied by James Larrabee, his house being nearly opposite, and next to Mr. Tripp's paint-shop. Stock and furniture were both removed, and he estimates his loss at $500.

The L and barn of the Fernald House, on Daniel-street, nearly in the rear of the printing office.

Three-story wooden house, owned by ——— Kerr, and occupied by several Irish families, on Pennallow-street.

Three-story wooden house owned by Aaron B. Munos, and occupied by himself and Joseph Reed. In front were two stores, occupied by Michael McCarthy, shoemaker, and Oliver Senter, barber. Mr. Reed had $200 insurance on his furniture. Mr. Munos had $1,600 on his house and furniture—about half his loss.

Three-story wooden dwelling, owned by the late Thomas Shockros, who died recently of ship fever. We believe most of the families had removed on this account. The building was insured for $1,000.

Wooden building occupied by Sanborn & Lane, tobacconists and John Kelly, shoemaker. The building, owned by Mr. Lane, was insured for $1,200. Loss to Sanborn & Lane, about $1,500, including stock, part of the latter being saved. In the rear resided Mr. William Fate, who lost a portion of his furniture.

Wooden building occupied by Esek Lord as a furniture house, and by four families. The building was owned by Mr. Lord, and partially insured. He had about $300 worth of stock, most of which was destroyed or injured. M. J. & W. A. Vaughan also had an extensive paint shop in the same building. Loss not very large, as most of the stock was removed.

Thomas Meagel, ale-house. He had $400 insurance on the building, and $200 on his stock. His loss is about $2,000. In the same building was a refreshment-room, kept by Newell J. Bickford, who lost everything, and has no insurance.

On Linden-street were destroyed:

Building occupied by Mrs. John Harmon, whose husband is at the war.

Fine two-story house and bakery, owned by Jos. A. Doan. The house was erected a few years since at a cost of $3,000, and the bakery cost from $4,000 to $5 000. The latter was occupied by James W. Somersby. Nothing was left standing but the walls. Loss on stock and machinery about $1,000. The house was occupied by Mrs. Doan and Mr. Brewster.

Two dwelling houses owned by the heirs of William Fichlet, and occupied by Jacob Whiskopf and Mrs. Decoff.

On Bow street the fire destroyed:

Small wooden building occupied by Marston & Randall, fish dealers, for storage.

Two story wooden dwelling-house, owned by Andrew D. Grahlen, and occupied by John Hurley; nearly destroyed; value $950; insured for $500.

Brick store owned and occupied by Andrew D. Grahlen, brass founder, considerably damaged in windows, slates, etc. Workshop and coal shed, containing four or five tons of coal, both in the rear, were destroyed. Insured for $1,000 on store and workshop.

Wooden dwelling-house occupied by three or four families—John Holland, shoemaker, having his shop on the first floor.

A small, unoccupied blacksmith shop, next north, was somewhat injured.

The fire was with great difficulty prevented at one time from spreading into Market-street, and the roof of the store occupied by H. N. Dunton was destroyed. All the goods in nearly all the stores in that vicinity were removed.

By this fire about thirty families have been rendered houseless, many of them losing much of their furniture. The loss falls heavily upon them. In several instances furniture was taken to buildings deemed safe, and yet was destroyed by the rapid spread of the flames. Many of the buildings were old and all were dry as tinder, especially the paint-shops, several of which were filled with highly inflammable substances, and all burned fast and furiously, baffling the efforts of the firemen.

Conflagration at Manayunk, Penn.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NIXON PAPER MILLS—LOSS $150,000.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

The citizens of Manayunk were thrown into a state of great excitement last evening, by a destructive conflagration a little north of the town. About 10 o'clock flames were seen issuing from the extensive paper works of the Messrs. Nixon & Co., and the alarm was immediately communicated to the people of the borough. The mills were very extensive, reaching along the river front about a quarter of a mile above the town, and consisted of a series of mills connected with each other.

The building furthest north was a new one, called the rag mill, used for the manufacture of paper from rags, and had in operation one of Foudrinier's presses. The main or central building was one used for the preparation of pulp of all kinds, for the supply of the straw and rag mills. To the south was another mill, used for the manufacture of paper from the straw pulp, prepared in the main building.

The fire originated in the upper mill. How it occurred is not known, but it is supposed to have occurred accidentially. On the communication of the alarm to the people of Manayunk they quickly repaired to the spot and assisted in taking the stock of the mills out of the endangered buildings into a place of safety. The mills were heavily laden with manufactured stock, and the bundles of paper were removed in large quantities. There were but one or two small engines in the town, and these, although brought into immediate service, effected little against the fury of the flames.

Intelligence of the spreading of the conflagration was at once sent to the city, and steamers were called for. Chief Engineer Lyle at once dispatched the Mechanic and Good Will hose steamers to the scene, and many other companies receiving the alarm, proceeded to the scene of disaster. The Independence and Globe steamers, Ringgold, South Penn, United and United States hose companies, with others, were upon the ground before 11 o'clock. Water was drawn from the river and thrown upon the flames in great quantities, but they had been uninterrupted for over half an hour, and had acquired a headway difficult to overcome.

The fire burned fiercely until the mills were entirely destroyed. The paper and rag mills, with the intermediate structure, were totally ruined. Nothing was left of the building but a mere shell of walls. A mill, a little to the south, was on fire several times, and at one time the flames raged with such intensity that a general conflagration was threatened, but the timely arrival of the steamer averted the danger, and saved the surrounding property.

The centre mill was three stories high and the extensions two. They were of stone, substantially built, and were among the largest in the State. The *Ledger* was supplied with paper from these works, and their destruction at this time when so many country mills have suspended operations from the growth, will be a serious inconvenience to consumers of news paper. The loss will be very heavy.

Only an approximate estimate can be made of it, but it will probably reach one hundred and twenty-five, and, perhaps, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was not known last night to what extent this is insured. The lateness of the hour, and the distance of the conflagration, prevented any minute particularization. The flames of the burning mills were seen for miles round the country, and occasioned considerable excitement in the surrounding district. The flames were subdued a little after midnight.

Great Fire in Lowell—Loss $150,000.

About a quarter before 12 o'clock, Saturday night, fire was discovered in the tannery of Moses T. Durrell, at "Ayer's City," so called, located in the southerly part of Lowell. The alarm was at once given in the city, but it was nearly half an hour before the fire department could reach the scene of the fire and get a stream of water upon it.

The tannery where the fire took was soon a sheet of flames, and it also caught the tannery of A. E. Bridge & Co., near by, and both were destroyed, together with two large dwelling house owned by Bridge & Co., and occupied as tenements and boarding-houses for their workmen.

The building owned and occupied by Mr. Durrell, was about 150 by 40 feet, and three stories in height, and the other, occupied by Bridge & Co., covered about the same ground space and was two and a half stories in height. Both tanneries had been built some years, but had been comparatively idle for three or four years, until last Spring. During the present season they have been much enlarged and improved, and it was designed to employ a large number of hands in each of them.

Durrell employed twenty or twenty-five hands at the present time, and Bridge & Co. forty or fifty. Both would soon have given employment to one hundred and fifty men. The loss to Bridge & Co. is estimated at $100,000, they having a large stock of leather on hand, much of which is destroyed. They were insured for $45,000. The loss to Durrell is $45,000 to $50,000. He is reported to have been insured for $20,000.

The grocery-store of Morrill M. Bunonon, opposite Bridge's tannery, was damaged, and the goods had to be removed. Loss $500 or $600, fully insured. The patent-leather shop of Hubbard & Blake was slightly damaged, which is fully covered. It is not known how the fire first took, but it was first discovered issuing from Durrell's bark mill.

"Ayer's City," where the fire occurred, was built up about twelve or thirteen years ago by Daniel Ayer, Esq., and contains some thirty or forty dwellings, occupied mostly by people employed at these tanneries. It is in the southwest part of the city, about a mile and a half from the business centre, and it was the design of the projector to build up a separate industrial settlement, but for some reason or other he was unable to complete his purpose. He now resides in the State of New-York.—*Boston Journal, July 18.*

Fires.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 23.

The extensive army-wagon factory at Kensington was totally destroyed by fire last night, including the lumber yard, covering three acres. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $40 000. The adjoining wagon factory of Wilson, Childs & Co. was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The supply of water from the Kensington Water Works was insufficient. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, July 23.

A fire at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroyed a woolen factory, a flouring mill, and an iron foundry. Loss $75,000 to $100,000.

Fire in Lockport.

Lockport, N. Y., Saturday, July 23—8 P. M.

An extensive fire has been raging here for the past hour or more. A. Pound's furnace and machine shop are in flames, and the most valuable portions of the buildings are already destroyed. Nothing but the walls, which are of stone, remains. It is expected that $50,000 worth of patterns have been destroyed. The total loss has not been definitely ascertained yet.

Return Home of Troops.

Boston, Saturday, July 23.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived home to-day, met an enthusiastic welcome. A military escort conducted them to Faneuil Hall, where they dined and received a brilliant reception.

Lake Steamer Illinois Safe.

Detroit, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Illinois*, which was reported wrecked on Lake Superior, arrived safely on Friday. Her damages being only slight, she will sail on her regular trip on Thursday next.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

A Card from "Edmund Kirke"—Mr. Davis' Ultimatum.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following card from the gentleman known as "Edmund Kirke:"

Editor of the Transcript:

As the small amount of printer's ink which you used upon me in last evening's *Transcript* somewhat affects my friend Col. Jaques—for whom you charge me with having "a weakness"—you will, I know, allow me a small space in reply.

I confess to a "weakness" for Col. Jaques, and I hope the day may never come when I have not a weakness for him, and for *all* men like him. I consider him a brave, true, patriotic Christian gentleman. He is widely known and esteemed at the West. Before the war he was for fourteen years President of Quincy College, Illinois, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was selected by Gov. Yates to raise a three years' regiment.

He did so, and with that regiment was in the front of the assault at Fort Donelson; did effective service at Pittsburgh Landing; saved our left wing at Perryville; "fought as I never saw man fight before" (those were Gen. Rosecrans' exact words to me) at Stone River; stood his ground till three horses were shot under him, and three-fourths of his men lay dead or wounded about him, at Chickamauga, and was the *first* man to enter the rebel intrenchments on the heights of Mission Ridge. Such a record, I think, should justify any weakness I have for him.

With his supposed "mission" I have nothing to do. I went with him—or rather, he went with me, for my pass directed Gen. Grant to "allow J. R. Gilmore and *friend* to pass our lines and go South"—to Richmond, on Saturday last, and I can say, unequivocally, that the President knew nothing of his accompanying me.

Mr. Lincoln, though an old-time friend and acquaintance of Col. Jaques, has not even *seen* him for now nearly three years.

How the newspaper statements in reference to our visit to Mr. Davis originated, I do not know. Until 12 o'clock last night—when I returned to my home in this city—I had communicated to no human being, except Gens. Butler and Grant, and the President, the fact of having been in the rebel capital at all.

So much for your paragraph. Now, allow me a few words in reference to a telegram in this morning's *Advertiser*, which charges me with being an *attache* of the New-York *Tribune*, and with having some connection with the Sanders-Greeley negotiation that is said to be going on at Niagara Falls.

I am not, and *never have been*, connected with the New-York *Tribune*. At the urgent solicitation of Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, the managing editor of that journal (who is a very dear and intimate friend of mine,) I *did* consent, nearly two years ago, to the *Tribune Association* publishing a cheap edition of my books (but that arrangement was long since discontinued,) and I did, in July last, write half a dozen sketches for that paper.

I have not, however, exchanged a word with Mr. Greeley, or even seen him, for fully three months, and I have no connection with, in fact I know nothing of, his "negotiations."

This much, however, in reference to that much-talked-of matter, being a Yankee, I can *guess*. *It will result in nothing.* Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday (and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth:) "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government.*" We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination, we *will* have."

If Messrs. Sanders, Holcomb, Thompson & Co. have "pulled the wool" over the eyes of Mr. Greeley, they have not pulled it over the eyes of Mr. Lincoln. He, I know, fully understands and appreciates their overtures, and you can safely assure your readers that the interests and honor of the country are safe in his hands. If every man, woman and child in this nation knew him as I do, they would believe this, and would say, as I do, God bless him.

I have returned from the South much prostrated by disease contracted there, but if my strength allows, I shall tell you and your readers "How and why I went to Richmond," in the next (September) number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. You have alluded to me as "Edmund Kirke," and the reading public know me by that cognomen, but as I desire to be considered "personally responsible" for the statements herein, I subscribe my true name hereto.

JAMES R. GILMORE,
No. 37 West Cedar-street, Boston.

Friday Morning.

WHO EDMUND KIRKE IS.

The Troy *Times* identifies this gentlemen as follows:

"Mr. 'Edmund Kirke,' whose real name is J. R. Gilmore, is well known in the literary world. He purchased the *Knickerbocker Magazine* several years ago of Louis Gaylord Clark, and, after running it a year or two, sold out, and established, in connection with Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, the *Continental Monthly*. Subsequently he visited the South, and gathered materials for his book, *Among the Pines*, which has achieved a deserving success throughout the North. Last Summer Mr. Gilmore spent some six weeks in Tennessee, the fruits of which visit afterwards appeared in a series of graphic descriptive letters in the New-York *Tribune*. Mr. G. is the author of several works on Southern life and manners, the titles of which we do not here recall. For the past ten or fifteen years he has devoted much time to the study of the 'peculiar institution' and all its adjuncts, and has consequently familiarized himself with the habits and language of the Southern people."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The prospect of there being no draft in this City in September, is exceedingly encouraging. The business of recruiting, which is progressing satisfactorily, will be very considerably increased when the new offices are open. The building on the Battery is completed, and will be taken possession of by Supervisor Blunt to-morrow.

The following is the correspondence entire which passed between Gov. Seymour and Gen. Sandford. The latter is now in Washington:

State of New-York, Executive Department, Albany, July 22, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford:

As there is a misapprehension about the orders issued in relation to sending militia into the service of the United States for one hundred days, under the recent call of the President; and also in regard to the liability of such volunteers to be drafted while they are absent from their homes in such service, you are directed to go to Washington to consult the proper department on the questions involved, and to report the result to these headquarters.

Until further orders, the mustering in and departure of the militia regiments is suspended.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Headquarters, First Division, N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, July 23, 1864.

Special Order No. 36.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, Albany, July 22, 1864: Until further orders, the mustering in and departure of the Militia Regiments is suspended.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
Alex. Hamilton, Act. Div. Inspector.
Chas. W. Darling, A. D. C.

General Headquarters State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, July 21, 1864.

Special Orders No. 299.—In accordance with the application of Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y., an additional regiment of infantry of the National Guard is hereby authorized to be raised within the City of New York, and attached to said First Division. The regiment will be numbered the 102d.

Upon the receipt of this order, Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford will order an election for field officers of said regiment, giving the necessary notices required by law. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjt.-Gen.

New-York, July 23, 1:64.

Headquarters First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Special Order No. 31.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 299, headquarters Albany, the Lindsay Blues are organized into a regiment of this division, and will be known as the One Hundred and Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Col. John N. Wiggins, the Commandant of this regiment, will make requisitions for arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments, through Lieut.-Col. Townsend, the Division Quartermaster, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Alex. Hamilton, Acting Division Inspector.
Charles W. Darling, A. D. C.

The Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Fort Magruder, Va., July 17.

The presentation of a beautiful stand of colors, voted by the authorities of the City of New-York to the largest regiment ever recruited in the United States, the Sixteenth New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. J. J. Morrison commanding, took place to-day at this post. The speeches on the occasion were calculated to impress the men with the importance and holiness of the cause they are engaged in, and to actuate them with the patriotic spirit of resisting to the death any insult on the part of the rebels to degenerate the beautiful standard of our National and State colors, presented by the Metropolitan City. This regiment recruited over 3,500 men, and, after filling the ranks of several depleted regiments, has still 640 men more than the maximum for a regiment, when its 1,900 men. The regiment is divided into three battalions, each of which occupy a fixed position, and the Colonel has now command of the whole of the peninsula from Fort Monroe to the defences of Richmond.

Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Mr. Vincent Colyer has returned from Albany, whither he went on behalf of the Hancock Recruiting Committee of New-York, to obtain authority to recruit in the States in insurrection.

The Governor refused to give the desired permission; but he said to Mr. Colyer that if the Board of Supervisors would authorize the movement he (the Governor) would add his approval.

The committee will apply to the Supervisors, who meet on Tuesday, for their sanction and coöperation.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Installation of the New Archbishop of New-York.

The installation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., to succeed the late Archbishop Hughes, is announced to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, Aug. 21. A large number of bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, including the clergy of this and other dioceses, will be present and participate in the exercises. Prof. Gustav Schmitz, the recently-appointed organist of St. Patrick's, has, it is understood, composed music expressly for the occasion, and it will be performed by the best artists whose services can be obtained. A *Te Deum* and Jubilate are to be sung, and the Most Rev. Dr. McCloskey will deliver his first archiepiscopal sermon. The ceremonies of installation, comprising one of the grandest of the rituals of the Roman Church, are of very rare occurrence. They will of course be witnessed by a crowded congregation; but the capacity of the great cathedral will be entirely insufficient to accommodate the multitudes who will seek admission.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Spinola Court-Martial.—The Court-martial for the trial of Gen. Spinola convened yesterday morning, at No. 17 State-street. Gen. Spinola was present with his counsel, Mr. Waldo Hutchins and Mr. Talcott. James T. Brady is also engaged to defend him. The court is composed of Major-Gen. John J. Peck, President; Major-Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, Brig.-Gen. S. Green, Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Morris, Brig.-Gen. Webb, Lieut.-Col. James E. McGee, Sixty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hughes, Thirty-ninth N.Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Jasper H. Raymond, Second N. Y. Mounted Rifles, with Col. N. J. Hall, of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, as Judge-Advocate. The Judge-Advocate having read the orders for the court-martial and a letter from Gen. Peck, stating he could not be present at all the meetings of the court, Gen. Hartsuff suggested that as Gens. Pack and Webb were then absent, it would be advisable to adjourn till Monday. The court then adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Charged with Embezzlement.—Joseph Farrell, a young man, seventeen years of age, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, on the complaint of Michael Feely, of No. 321 Hudson-street, he was charged with having embezzled, in February last, the sum of $326, the property of Feely. The latter, it seems, entrusted Farrell with the above sum for the purpose of deposit in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank. Instead of doing so, however, he appropriated the money to his own use, and soon after left this City for Baltimore. Officer Hinds, of the latter city, arrested the accused a day or two since, and he has been brought hither for trial. He is a bar-tender by occupation, and resides at No. 177 Eighth-avenue.

Alleged Highway Robbery by Females.—Louisa Payne and Maria Woodruff were arrested on the charge of robbing Benjamin Hooker, of No. 216 Wooster-street, of the sum of $55. Hooker testified that the women met him in Greene-street at an early hour yesterday morning, assaulted him, and during the affray they succeeded in cutting out his pocket, that contained the money and his gold watch, with which they made their escape. In the division of the spoils, Maria retained $50, and gave the wallet and the remaining $5 to her accomplice, whereupon the latter was dissatisfied, and gave information which led to the arrest of both. They were taken before Justice Dodge, and committed for trial.

Arrest for Enticing Soldiers.—John W. McAlpine *alias* Major McAlpine, was arrested last evening, by a Deputy United States Marshal of New-Jersey, on a warrant issued by a United States District Attorney of that State, charged with enticing or assisting soldiers to desert from the service. The accused was recently released from Sing Sing, where he served out a term of two years for swindling and theft. He figured extensively on the criminal calendar of this City four or five years since, and at that time pretended to hold a commission in the British army. He has been handed over to the custody of the United States authorities.

Nantucket Sanitary Fair.—The ladies of Nantucket propose holding a fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, to open on the 3d of August. No effort will be spared to make the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4004. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ATLANTA.

A Battle Before Atlanta on Friday.

RESULTS THUS FAR FAVORABLE.

Our Siege Guns Bearing on the City.

THE PLACE PARTIALLY AFIRE.

The Contest Still Progressing on Saturday.

A SAD LOSS TO OUR ARMS.

Death of the Great Soldier, Major-Gen. McPherson.

Details of Movements Preliminary to the Battle.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24—10 P. M.

Official dispatches of another battle before Atlanta, fought on Friday, were received by the authorities last night. At the time of sending the dispatch the contest was still going on, but the results, so far as developed, were favorable. A position had been gained from which SHERMAN was able to bring his siege guns to bear on the city. Extensive fires were raging within its limits as though the rebels were burning stores, &c.

During this engagement Gen. McPHERSON was killed. This sad report it was at first hoped might prove unfounded, but it has been fully confirmed. In this brilliant young officer the country loses one of its ablest Generals. Gen. GRANT has always placed the very highest estimate on his talent, and after the Vicksburgh campaign addressed him a letter, in which he stated that after SHERMAN, no man in his army had rendered him such service, and done so much for the success of the campaign as he.

Gen. McPherson's Death—A Battle on Friday—Fighting Still Going On.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 23.

Major NORCROSS, local Paymaster at Chattanooga, telegraph. Major ALLEN, Chief Paymaster here, that Major-Gen. McPHERSON was killed yesterday before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 23.

A private dispatch received by a relative of Gen. McPHERSON in this city last night, dated near Atlanta, July 23, announces that that gallant officer was killed in battle the day previous, and that his remains would be sent home in charge of members of his staff.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

The latest official dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN represent repeated fighting, and give the circumstances attending the death of Gen. McPHERSON, who fell in battle in the severe contest of Friday.

Gen. Hooker's Corps—Movements of the Army up to July 18—Kenesaw Mountain—Marietta—Chattahoochee River.

CHATTANOOGA RIVER, Ga., Monday, July 18, 1864.

The first act of the grand drama which SHERMAN has been performing this Summer has been played. The Chattahoochee has been reached by the Army of the West. The curtain rests upon the stage, while the actors pause to take breath and arrange their costumes for the inauguration of Act II.—the struggle for Atlanta—which the distant booming of cannon announces is about to begin. That it will be prolific of battle scenes and bloody encounters none can doubt who reflect upon the importance of the position to be wrested from the foe.

Thus far Gen. SHERMAN's campaign has been mainly marked by irregular combats, prolonged skirmishing, by sinuous marches, flanking operations, and the advance and attack of certain corps to conceal and protect the movements of others. Although the army has frequently been in line of battle and sometimes engaged for a week at a time in heavy skirmishing, if we except "Resaca" of the 14th and 15th of June, no general engagement has been fought between the opposing armies. But our columns have arrived at last at the river beyond which the enemy has all along boasted that his main defence would be made. We are now so close to the city of Atlanta that the decisive conflict cannot be delayed much longer. If the army moves at all beyond the river, the north bank of which is now its line, it will be a movement chargeable with very heavy fighting.

In a previous letter the prediction was ventured that the most obstinate resistance to be encountered by our army, prior to crossing the Chattahoochee, would be in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain. Since that was written the position indicated has been occupied and maintained by JOHNSTON for two weeks against the most determined efforts of our combined armies. It was not without a severe struggle that he was driven from Pine Knob, where, on the 14th, 15th and 16th ults., Gen. HOOKER, with his invincible corps, fought with great bravery. Gen. GRANT's division was chiefly engaged, losing 519 men in killed and wounded. The attack was continued until the desired position was attained, and the enemy retreated. On the 17th other divisions came to the active assistance of the heroic division which Gen. GRANT had handled with so much nobility. The enemy was forced back through successive lines of works until the 20th, when Kenesaw and its adjacent ridges presented their stern front, bristling with guns and bayonets, to prevent the further progress of the hitherto triumphant army.

Kenesaw Mountain is a huge, isolated, double hill, rising boldly out of a country of almost uninterrupted forest-covered ridges—themselves of no mean elevation. In these ridges consist the peculiar adaptation of the country for defensive purposes. Aided by military science, they have been made by rebel engineering absolutely impregnable to direct assault. All the works I have seen partake of the same character. They consist of long lines of rifle-pits, elaborately constructed with good revetments of logs or fascines, and are well drained. These lines following the crests of the ridges, are occasionally broken by forts constructed on the most commanding elevations. The flanks are always well protected by strong forts. The woods in front of an intrenchment are generally cut down, so as to form an impenetrable abattis. When their lines cross open fields, they are fully guarded by rows of sharpened stakes, driven firmly in the ground, at an angle calculated to impale a horse or man running upon them, and too closely set to permit of passage between. The villainous *chevaux de frize*, is also freely used, particularly on roads where our cavalry are expected to charge. This precaution is altogether unnecessary, as it is a well-known fact that we have no cavalry to hurl on rebel works. All we have are required to defend the flanks and rear. Even in the construction of advanced works for skirmishers, the enemy seem to have bestowed time and care. Their forts and lines of intrenchments partake more of the aspect of permanent fortifications than field works for temporary use. The enemy has been driven from them by the flanking process which has been adopted by Gen. SHERMAN with so much success as to earn for him the suggestive appellation of "The Great Flanker."

I will not attempt to record a detailed account of the many assaults and conflicts that occurred between the two armies in the protracted struggle in front of Kenesaw. Suffice it to say that for two weeks Gen. SHERMAN vainly attempted this hill by direct assault. On the 27th of June a general attack was ordered, and in pursuance thereof the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps engaged the enemy's lines near the base of the mountain with great spirit, but could not drive them beyond their breastworks. During the battle, a furious cannonade was kept up on the mountain, enveloping its top and sides in the smoke of exploding shells. The other corps were in readiness to charge the moment the effort should show signs of success. But the attack was not a success, and soon developed the strong position of the foe, proving it to be folly to throw away lives in attempting to dislodge him by assault.

Gen. SHERMAN then turned his attention to other means, and applied to them his never-failing receipt for obstinacy—a flank movement. Supplies were replenished at Big Shanty, the new depot. Preparation was made to pass the entire army to the enemy's rear. As the movement contemplated would, if JOHNSON's lines did not fall back, necessarily leave the railroad at his mercy, the depot was ordered back to Allatoona Bridge. A strong column, SCHOFIELD's I believe, was sent westward on Johnston's left, and on the 2d of July other corps followed. During the night of July 2d the enemy was ascertained to be again in retreat, after having obstinately held out against our assaults for two weeks. We pressed rapidly after them, passing through a series of works more formidable than any before captured. We again overlook them at night on the 3d of July, about two miles south of Marietta.

Marietta deserves more than a passing notice. Prior to the war it was noted throughout the South as one of the centres of Georgian wealth and refinement. Compared with a Northern town its proportions would be diminutive indeed; but in Georgia, with a population of two thousand, it ranked as the sixth town in size in the State. The period of its settlement dates anterior to that of Atlanta, which owes its superiority in size to the fact of its being a centre for several railroads. Marietta, with no commercial aspirations and no manufacturing interest, had, confessedly, a higher social grade than Atlanta, with all its teeming population, workshops and warehouses. It boasted a college of considerable importance—not widely known, but well patronized by those of the South, who preferred educating their sons in their own States to sending them to "Yankee" institutions to be "contaminated" by the canons of "Southern principles." These watchful guardians of the morality of Southern striplings forgot that their own colleges were almost without exception ornamented by men of Northern birth and education.

As one might expect, the glory of Marietta College has departed. The buildings are standing gloomily enough upon the hill, from whence they overlook the town and beautiful gardens; but the pupils and teachers are gone; the former to the wars to destroy the Union of their fathers—the latter to their Northern homes to escape the persecution of their former pupils. This picture will answer for all Southern colleges. The war has closed their churches and their schools, with here and there a solitary exception.

Marietta presents a sad spectacle of war's devastating influences. Its fine mansions and lovely gardens, with their shaded walks and arbored seats, still remain, but not as they once were—the abode of a happy people, innocent of war. All these have left, and throngs of soldiers are now roaming over the half-destroyed gardens or strolling through the mutilated mansions, thrumming on the ruined pianos and lolling on the sofas abandoned by their wealthy proprietors. A few matrons—widowed relics of the war—and their half-scared daughters, still remain in the town. These, with a few old men, striplings and decayed servants, are all that are left of the denizens of the place. At one end of the town a half enclosed burial ground, with hundreds of newly made soldiers' graves, side by side, with marble monuments and mausoleums of the past, reveal the fact that Marietta's *dead* are more numerous than Marietta's *living*.

To resume our narrative from which we have digressed. On the 5th of July JOHNSTON moved still further southward, taking position on the railroad about two miles north of the Chattahoochee River. From the tops of the trees on the high hills occupied by the Twentieth Corps, we beheld Atlanta's glistening spires and housetops, seemingly about seven miles south of the river. On the 7th inst. the foe again retrograded and assumed a new position, whose contracted limits were speedily ascertained to be in front of the railroad bridge, the flanks resting on the river on either side of the crossing. It was pretty evident that JOHNSTON was crossing his forces on the pontoons which we knew had been laid in that vicinity. The rebel front was as bold as ever, and no impression was made on their lines. By the morning of the 9th, the last skirmisher had disappeared from our front, and the railroad bridge was discovered to be in flames. We advanced through another series of fortifications to the river-bank, along which our line now rests. The enemy holds the opposite bank, and it is not an uncommon sight to see the soldiers of both armies meet in swimming parties and exchange tobacco and coffee, apparently as good friends as though a shot had never passed between them.

As it was currently reported that JOHNSTON commenced to cross the Chattahoochee on the 4th of July, it can be not a matter of surprise to many who view critically the movements of our armies, that he was not attacked at the time when he would have labored under the misfortune of having a river to his rear in very dangerous proximity. This has been a matter of much comment among officers and men, who all canvass such matters whenever opportunity occurs. A battle was pretty generally expected on the 4th, when it was stated that Gen. SHERMAN, in view of the golden opportunity thus presented by the situation of affairs had ordered a general onslaught to be made by the whole army with a view to drive JOHNSTON in confusion to his crossings. Whether this attack was actually ordered, or the order countermanded, or for some cause rendered inoperative, is a matter for speculation. But one thing all unite in believing—that is—as a fight occurred on a glorious Fourth there would have been but two alternatives accepted by our army—"Victory or death." It would have fought as it never fought before, so eager in anticipant for the fray were commanders and soldiers. There are many who regret the postponement of the battle, which they believe would have been decisive of the result of the campaign. They would have attacked at all hazards of life, though the enemy were never so firm and to all appearances secure in their fortifications. Whether these regrets are just or unjust time will develop. No inconsiderable number believe that JOHNSTON was allowed to cross the Chattahoochee in comparative security to insure important results from combined movements, of which we do not at present know, but in which other armies are supposed to be interested. All unite in indorsing the wisdom and generalship of SHERMAN, and willingly refuse by any decision he may make, believing his conduct of the campaign to have been masterly, and productive of the most brilliant results.

Although the Chattahoochee River forms the main dividing line between the opposite armies, we have no inconsiderable force on the other side. Firing is occasionally heard from their direction. Supplies are being accumulated at Marietta, from which place they are distributed to the trains of the various corps. No effort is being made to rebuild the railroad bridge, for the reason that a strong fort on the north side of the river effectually commands the approaches to the pontoon piers. A general movement to the south side of the river is daily expected. The army is resting and nerving for the severe struggle which will then, in all probability, begin.

Our expectations will be very agreeably disappointed, if the ten miles intervening between our present camp and Atlanta are not more difficult of accomplishment than the one hundred over which Gen. SHERMAN has so successfully led us since we left Chattanooga. J. G.

Preparing to Cross the Chattahoochee—Skirmishing—The Loss Between Marietta and the Chattahoochee—An Exchange of Greetings—The Health of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

As I write—it is a beautiful morning, by the way, made deliciously cool by a tremendous shower—the entire army is upon the banks of the Chattahoochee River, a turbid, rapid-rushing stream, which slices the country eight miles north of Atlanta.

We are on the *qui vive* this morning, as orders were issued last evening to HOOKER and PALMER to have their respective corps in readiness to move across the river at 9 o'clock. It is just 9, and JEFF. C. DAVIS' fine division is passing headquarters. An order-ly from department headquarters, however, arrives, and immediately the three Division Commanders of this corps are ordered to halt until further advices. I learn that the particular reason for this "break" is that during the night the rebel forts destroyed the pontoon bridge. This was kind on their part, considering there were no soldiers or property of any description upon it. We shall probably get it ready for crossing before noon.

For the first time during the campaign the army has had a little rest. The last skirmish, in which infantry participated, occurred a few miles this side of Marietta, in which the brigade of regulars, under command of Gen. KING, particularly distinguished itself.

Nearly the whole brigade was acting as a grand skirmish line for the First Division. At an extraordinary juncture in the situation Capt. STEVENS, of the Fifteenth Infantry, at the head of his company, rushed across an opening in the face of the enemy's infantry and artillery and took up a position in a clump of second growth and opened a handsome fire upon the enemy's cannoniers, compelling the rebel battery, after a couple of shots, to evacuate the premises. The whole brigade witnessed this exhibition of valor upon the part of Capt. STEVENS and its men, and for the time forgot the safety of the company's safety. As the line advanced the gallant Captain resumed his place in the battalion, with the loss of but one man wounded. It was a splendid, fresh performance, but resulting as it did, reflected great credit upon the intrepid Captain and his men.

During the advance of the army from Marietta to this point, as has, in fact, been the case since the opening of the campaign, the advance of the cavalry has been in the advance, and has suffered to a considerable extent. One company in the Fifteenth Indiana is said to be forty men in killed and wounded. Let me add, notwithstanding the seventy-five days' campaign this brigade has lost but one man as a prisoner, who was wounded upon the skirmish line at the base of Kenesaw, and subsequently captured. In the last skirmish Gen. KING in Gen. JOHNSTON's absence commanded the First Division, and Col. STOUGHTON, of the Eleventh Michigan, commanded the regular brigade.

During the last day of the skirmishing at the mouth of the river, Col. STOUGHTON carried the brigade into the battle for the contest surrounding many times in driving the whole of WALKER's division. I was with a reserve during the day of the battle, and was somewhat left-leg from his body, and he was borne from the field. I cannot take my leave of the brigade without speaking a kind word in behalf of the gallant officers in it, all of whom are entitled to praise. I do not know young STEVENS, but I especially make mention of him, from the fact that Brig.-Gen. KING, in conversation, spoke of him upon his promotion, on the occasion which I have detailed above. Capt. MULLIGAN, of the Nineteenth, an officer of sterling ability, is still upon Gen. KING's Staff, and has acquitted himself in the trying of the grand campaign between Chattanooga and the Chattahoochee.

Gen. JOHNSTON, who had in a fair side-stepped in by an unfortunate combination of near Kingston, which was heretofore to go home to recuperate, arrived yesterday and resumed command of his division. Allen is one of the finest in the army. Brig.-Gen. JEFF. DAVIS' division, of the same part of the Fourteenth, between Marietta and this place. The latter division takes the advance in the crossing of the river. It will, no doubt, have as much as it can possibly attend to. This division suffered frightfully at Kenesaw, and has experienced an awful lot of fighting during the last seventy days. Its Commander (JEFF. C. DAVIS) is universally admired, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest officers and most accomplished gentlemen in the army. I do not believe there is an officer serving who can move a division to better move than that than JEFF. C. DAVIS. He fights in his men, too, superbly, and performs his duties, whether in line of battle, or otherwise, with the coolness, skill, and unostentation characteristic of the rude soldier.

During the entire skirmishing between Marietta and this point, we lost less than one hundred men killed and wounded, and no prisoners. A fact we picked up the enemy's stragglers and deserters, amounting, in the aggregate since the occupation of Marietta, to between six and seven hundred.

So soon as the enemy had been thoroughly cleared out upon this side of the river, the respective corps of Gens. SCHOFIELD, BLAIR, LOGAN, DODGE, and HOWARD moved up the river on the left, to the distance of eight miles, and crossed, leaving Gens. HOOKER and PALMER upon this side of the river, with their command in the centre. It is immediately in our front that the bulk of the enemy are supposed, within round behind works on all sides. For the past three months our forces on this side of the river have been actively engaged in throwing up fortifications; and as I write, a terrific cannonading is being kept up by both parties.

The pickets of the contending armies are in force upon each side of the river, and are firing upon each other. There is a continual conversation kept up, and temporarily the most friendly feeling exists. Each side allows the officers or soldiers of the other to show themselves without being fired at target. This is tacitly understood, but I believe there is no official agreement for such proceedings. One of the funniest things that has occurred was to me yesterday:

REBEL PICKET.—You can't come any further, boys. We've been reinforced. You'll never cross this river in the world.

FEDERAL PICKET.—O, I guess we'll come when we get ready.

REBEL.—No, Sir; we're been reinforced by LOGAN, and CHERFIELD, and—

FEDERAL.—We'll send you over BOOKER in a few days.

I have heard several stories related in regard to the performances of the men, but they are of the same tenor, many times published. The above, however, was so good that I thought I would give it a hearing.

As a general thing, the parties upon each side banter each other, and call each other all kinds of names. According to the rebels' statements, there is a sympathetic spirit of whites, and, although they are continual in breaking down, they never have any to give out. They say that there is but one paper published at Atlanta just now—the traveling Memphis *Appeal*.

CHICKAMAUGA.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Important Victories Gained by General Smith.

FOREST OUTMANŒUVRED AND BEATEN.

OUR LOSS FIVE HUNDRED.

REBEL LOSS FOUR THOUSAND.

Particulars of Gen. Smith's Expedition—Forrest Outmanœuvered—The Rebel General Whipped Five Times—The Negroes in the Fight—The Supplies for our Troops Exhausted—Our Loss less than Five Hundred—The Rebel Loss Four Thousand—Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Hilman* has arrived here, bringing one day later news from Memphis.

A cavalry officer, who accompanied Gen. SMITH's expedition, gives the following particulars:

Our forces consisted of a division each of infantry and cavalry, together with a brigade of colored troops. Gen. SMITH outmanœuvered FORREST all through, and whipped his forces five times.

The battle at Tupaluci, on the 13th, was a severe one, the enemy being terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the engagement.

The same night the rebels assaulted our temporary works and were repulsed.

On the 15th another battle occurred, FORREST making three charges on our line, but was driven back each time with great slaughter.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed by FORREST's cavalry, who retreated, however, with severe loss, after going four miles.

From the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, when supplies were met at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country. On the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange with a loss, all told, of less than 500 men. Not a gun or wagon was lost during the expedition.

Gen. GRIERSON says the rebel loss cannot be less than 4 000. Dispatches captured by Gen. HATCH admit a loss of 2,400. Among the rebels killed at Columbus were FAULKNER, MOWBRAY, NELSON, FORREST, HARRISON and GREEN. Col. WILKINS, North Minnesota, and Lieut. MCMAHON, North Illinois, were the only Federal officers known to be killed. The wounded were being brought into Memphis.

The expedition returned solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies. We brought in 2,000 prisoners. Rebel dead were buried by our troops on several occasions.

[The steamer *St. Cloud*, from White River, arrived at Memphis on the 21st, bringing the first news received from that river for over one week. She reports the river free of guerrillas, and all boats in the stream safe. Six were on the way down, among them the *Commercial* with 600 bales of cotton.]

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19, VIA CAIRO, Wednesday, July 20.

There has been nothing additional from Gen. SMITH's victory to-day, except that FORREST was wounded in the head in the first day's fight, and was taken to Oxford. The whole of the Seventh Tennessee was captured except portions of three companies. It was concentrated in West Tennessee. A rebel mail carrier named GERDALE was killed near Germantown by our pickets last Sunday. Important papers were found upon his person. FORREST had 20,000 men that he could command. Three or four small parties were constructing in West Tennessee, stealing horses and negroes, the latter to take South and sell.

A large section of the Southern country is said to be covered with a cotton crop, which promises an inducement for the people to become loyal, so that trade may be opened. It is said that $15,000,000 worth of cotton would find its way to Memphis if a port section of the people were loyal, and the Government open to trade.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

News to Saturday—Skirmishing to Burnside's Front—General Birney to Command the Tenth Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says, Nothing of peculiar interest has occurred in the past two days. The skirmishing in Burnside's front Friday afternoon was quite lively, but without injury to our men. This is the only part of the line where it may be said the firing is almost unceasing, scarcely five minutes elapsing in the day or night, without hearing musketry or artillery.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has assigned the command of the Tenth Army Corps to Gen. BIRNEY, who proceeded to the new post on Saturday morning. Gen. BIRNEY has well merited this promotion, no division in the army having performed nobler service during the campaign. His personal staff accompany him.

Gen. MOTT succeeds to the command of the Third Division.

Many rumors of other changes are current, but cannot be relied on, and are not, therefore, worth mentioning.

A Correspondent's Troubles—Discomforts of a Summer Night in Virginia—Why the Commissary has a Sentinel—Gens. Marshall and Terry Superseded.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, FRIDAY MORNING, July 21 1864.

I know that the great public read what I write. Convincing proof comes in many a little note of anxious inquiry, redolent of home affection, respecting the welfare of some patriot son, brother or husband, whom the chances of the battle-field and the camp keep silent as regards letter-writing. As far as I am able, where these inquiries are of a strictly personal character, I take pleasure in foreseeing them to dispel ills. But among the questions presented are many which can be answered as well, and with far less labor, by a narration of incidents from the range of one's own experiences, which are necessarily the counterparts of the experiences of many others. Believing and feeling this, I am compelled to overcome all modest scruples about using the single-lettered pronoun, and play reluctantly the appleasant part of an egotist. Particularly is it necessary so to do when no stirring events are to be recorded, when the vast army holds its active forces in abeyance, and a long period of rest and recuperation follows the exhausting march and the wearing battle. At such times the people are none the less desirous of knowing the *status* of the army, in whose well being their hopes and affections are so deeply rooted. I can understand how eagerly every morning the paper is scanned for information of expected events, and what relief from suspense is experienced by eager minds even by such negative testimony as to affairs here as the correspondence now sent forward implies. Word from the army must be obtained. If there be no news, the fact must be told, and itemized, and reiterated in print as regularly as the day. Such I conceive to be one item of the aggregate of a newspaper's mission; and when I cannot find strong food to serve up, I am fain to content myself with trifles—the last show as plainly as the first how matters are.

I intended to write last night on a subject connected with the well-being of the soldiers, of very great importance and public interest. I wont say what it was for two reasons—the first and proper one being that I may find myself incapable of doing it satisfaction, and the second from the selfish consideration that some other correspondent might take the hint before I find opportunity, and thus steal my thunder. The reason of the postponement last night was beyond my control. Bugs were the sole and insuperable cause. Not the sort of midnight marauders which were my pest and abomination in years long ago, when my lot was cast in a respectable New-York boarding-house. There are none such here; but bugs of a larger and less odious kind—Virginia bugs, candle-bugs the native Virginia negroes call them—bugs of every possible variety—bugs with long legs and hard backs—bugs with short legs and sheathed wings—bugs with slender whisk-like antennæ, and bugs with short serrated feelers, yellow bugs, green bugs, red bugs, variegated bugs, bugs with all the colors of the palette, beautiful bugs, and black repulsive, hideous bugs; in fact all the bugs and more besides that were ever seen in the best entomological collection, with a large flickering of broad-winged and narrow winged and stout-bodied moths. Prof. AGASSIZ would doubtless like to have secured these demons of the night for his cabinet, but we, having no time to devote to natural history, positively dislike them. Their unruly habits make sitting in the open tent at candle light a mockery. Impossible. Without warning, they dash head foremost at our faces, plunge madly into our ink-bottles, drown themselves in the water-pail, bury themselves in our hair, immure themselves between our necks and shirt collars, eclipse the candles, cause more dodging of heads than cannon-balls are apt to do, and make us shrink with a flesh-creeping feeling beneath the shield of our mosquito nets, where we find refuge in sleep from their miserable droning. Last night there was an Egyptian plague of them. They swarmed about our camp in myriads. In the words of JEFF. DAVIS, we beseech them to "let us alone!"

Before I yield the field to these insects last night I called upon the corporal of the camp guard, requesting him to arouse me this morning at 3 o'clock, when he came to relieve the sentry who is posted before the Commissary's tent. The Commissary is the only man in camp except a General who has a sentinel all to himself, and he will excuse me for making a convenience of this fact. The General has a sentry as a mark of honor to his rank—part of the pomp and panoply of war. The Commissary has one because he is responsible for a barrel of whisky. The inference is plain and unpleasant to the moral sense. Not that there is any violation of the eighth commandment in camp. Far from it. Such an offence would be "unpardonable sin" in a mode of life where locks and keys are unknown, and consequently is rarely heard of. Clothing and cigars are left exposed, and untold gold might be, with little danger of losing it. But some men have strong appetites, and as a measure of precaution against temptation, the Commissary hedges his whisky cask with bayonets. But I wander from my subject. The corporal called me promptly, but I did not feel in the writing mood, and there is no use writing a thing unless it be an imperious necessity, when you are not in the mood, so I have contented myself with rending this instead. I suppose the managing editor won't print it, and he won't if there is not plenty of space room.

The game of the rebels, played the other day, in firing upon our gunboats from Strawberry Plains, on the James River, has been broken. An expedition went to the place where the rebels had their guns posted and occupied the premises. The movement was gallantly performed by the Eleventh Maine Regiment, under Lieut. Col. HILL, and a rebel Lieutenant and ten privates were brought in prisoners. Our men had matters their own way and escaped a single casualty.

The rule of Gens. MARTINDALE and TERRY respectively over the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps was brief. Day before yesterday they were temporarily placed in command; to-day I send word that they have been superseded. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the Eighteenth Corps, and Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, United States Volunteers, to the Tenth.

Gen. MARTINDALE goes home this evening on sick leave, having suffered greatly from the hardships and exposure of the campaign. H. J. W.

The Distribution of Vegetables by the Sanitary Commission—Artillery Practice Before Petersburgh—A Mortar on a Railroad Car.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Wednesday Evening, July 20, 1864.

The pathetic note from GEORGE ROBERTS, of SHERIDAN's cavalry, printed in last Sunday's TIMES, has attracted my attention. It is evident that he and his comrades have been "Shanghaied" in the general distribution of onions. That the savory anti-scorbutics did not come their way is certain to be regretted, and without stopping to inquire who was guilty of the oversight, I must correct the false impression this complaint has doubtless left upon the minds of many who read it. I can do this without much trouble, and the kind-hearted public who have subscribed so generously for ice potatoes of the vegetables, and the little children, who sacrificed their patriotic pleasures on the Fourth of July, for the same worthy object, will be glad to know that their bounty was not misapplied. The Sanitary Commission has been the faithful agent in the distribution. For this assertion I have read the proofs in handsome notes of acknowledgment from Major Gens. WARREN, SMITH, BURNSIDE, and a half score more of Division and Brigade Commanders. Quantities of vegetables arrived at City Point about the 2d of July, and through the cheerful exertions of Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, the Agent and Secretary of the Commission, Drs. MACDONALD, STARNS and SWAIM, Inspectors, Mr. ANDERSON, the transportation agent, and the other employes, without any exception, the onions were apportioned and delivered to the division Commissaries of the respective corps, in time to make part of the Fourth of July dinner.

The Army of the Potomac received 514 barrels.

The Eighteenth Corps received 102 barrels.

The Tenth Corps received 107 barrels.

WILSON's Cavalry division received 12 barrels.

The aggregate number of barrels distributed for that occasion was 743.

On the 6th of July another distribution of 1,153 barrels was made under the direction of Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of the armies in the field.

Since that date there have been very large supplies received, not only onions but of potatoes, cabbages, green and dried apples, canned tomatoes and pickles, all of which have been disbursed among the men in the camps and trenches and the patients in the hospitals. The figures show that for the eighteen days, beginning July 1, the commission distributed, 3,353 barrels of potatoes, 2,719 barrels of onions, 1,468 barrels of pickles, 805 barrels of assorted vegetables, 141 barrels of dried apples, — barrels of green apples, and still have a quantity of the less perishable stock on hand to be disposed of among the various hospitals.

From personal investigation, I am able to say that the soldiers appreciate to the full extent the thoughtfulness of their friends, and from a hygienic point of view, the advantages of this liberal supply of fresh vegetables, is incalculable. SHERIDAN's cavalry are the only men in all the army from whom there has been heard a whisper of complaint and that they were overlooked in the distribution, was not the desire, as I am certain it was not the fault, of the agents of the commission. The failure, if traced to its cause, would be found to rest upon the Commissary Department of that organization; or, still more probable, in the miscarriage of the notification to send for the portion assigned for the cavalry.

For a very good reason, the Sanitary Commission at present will send no more vegetables to the army, the Government having a sufficient supply on hand to hold out until the end of this month. After the first of August, however, the Commissaries will no longer issue a ration of fresh vegetables to the soldiers; and, by an order of the War Department, a very general reduction of the entire schedule of rations is to take place from that date. The amount thus far issued during the war has been proved from actual experience to have been extravagantly large—far larger than the men could consume. Now the soldiers, in lieu of the suppressed rations, are to receive $16 per month, instead of $13 as heretofore. The items of potatoes, molasses and, optionally, rice or beans, are to be altogether cut off, and the ration of flour or bread is to be reduced from twenty-two to eighteen ounces per diem. Here then is the opportunity for exercise by the public of a commendable generosity. Let the people promptly step in with their munificent offerings to supply what the Government will not. If fresh vegetables are so highly appreciated now, when an occasional and limited quantity is furnished by the Commissariat Department, will not the appreciation be immeasurably greater under the new order of matters next month? The people have only to understand these things and feel confident that their gifts are properly applied, to insure no lack of these coveted and health-sustaining articles of diet. These vegetables must be furnished to the soldiers, and the Sanitary Commission will doubtless in some way see to that; but how can it add this immense tax upon its means without retrenching its disbursements in other directions? It is the privilege of friends at home to ameliorate by every method the hardships endured by their brave defenders in the field, and the past gives ample proof that they will not fail to exercise it with enthusiasm.

There is scarcely anything new to write respecting affairs at the front. There has been the usual artillery firing on both sides, and occasional skirmishing as well—a desultory and commonplace mode of making a noise. In front of the Ninth Corps a lucky shot exploded one of the enemy's caissons, and in front of the Eighteenth Corps a thirteen-inch mortar, mounted on a platform car, moved up the City Point Railroad track to within two miles of Petersburgh and threw its ponderous missiles into the town. Gen. BUTLER's idea this last, and it works admirably. The facility of moving the mortar from place to place on the track gives us a grand advantage over the enemy, who find it almost impossible to get its range. Doubtless all Richmond, through its blustering journals, will complain of us for taking an unchivalrous and mean advantage, as they did of Capt. WINSLOW for sheathing the bolters of the *Kearsarge* with chain cables. H. J. W.

List of Wounded in the Eighteenth Army Corps in Field Hospital.

Report from last date, July 21 1864:

Levi Barrows, F, 2d N H—Benj Osborne, F, 9th N J—chest.
Sergt Edw'n C Kelly, D, 1st Colored Cav—shoulder.
Corp Jas Amer, C, 2d Penn Art—head.
Jno Donovan, L, 17th Penn—head.
Corp Thos Costello, D, 5th Md—scalp'd.
Thos Ford, C, 10th N Y Art—gun shot head.
J Mintin, D, 4th New York S S—both hands.
Jacob Beerroche, F, 2d P V A—ill defined.
A E Ingersoll, I, 107th N Y—face and neck, (slight.)
Wm A Lewis, A, 4th Maine—head.
Corp Lyman Robbins, F, 15th N Y—right hand.
Anthony Keavilly, M, 2d Penn V Art—left foot.
Andrew C Church, I, 2d Colored Regt—left leg.
Francis Gooch, H, 1st N Y—fore arm.
Jacob Bender, D, 4th Md—fore arm and shoulder.
Corp A L Van Horn, K, 15th N Y—contusion, thigh.
Jno Rowe, B, 2d Penn A S—head.
Thos Lowry, A, 2d Penn Cav—contusion, thigh.
J Z Brandon, 2d Penn V A—groin.
Chas A Lowes, I, 1st Conn—face.
M V Guptill, G, 9th Maine—head.
Lieut Potter, F, 20th Mass—shot in back, dead.
Wm Fowler, C, 4th N H—head.
Alex Goldsmith, D, 8th N Y—ill defined.
C B Moore, A, 5th Maine—ill defined.
John Cochrane, K, 6th—right thigh, dead.
John B Nolan, I, 10th N Y—right thigh and hand.
Robt Peters, G, 4th Conn—foot and fellow.
Jas Hopkins, G, 57th Penn V—left leg.
Corp Wm Sandeen, F, 2d Colored—right throat & face.
S W Bowers, K, 7th Maine—right shoulder.
John O'Neil, F, 8th N Y—right arm and leg.
Sergt Geo Dibble, A, 117th N Y—foot.
Joseph Ashley, E, 3d N Y—shoulder.
Sergt Wm H Simpson, A, 4th Maine—head.
Isaac Brown, K, 9th Maine—shot arm.
Sergt Jno Dunham, D, 117th New York—right arm.
S Fuller and Baker, B, 10th—face and shoulder.
Alfred Fearon, B, 10th—left toe and left thigh.
Geo W Tasher, F, 10th N Y—left foot.
Corp Jas Sweetman, F, 56th Penn—right hand wounded.
Jas Sweetman, F, 56th Penn—right thumb wounded and right side wounded.
Sergt Jno Cunningham, F, 4th N H—contusion, head.
Sergt Thos Jones, F, 4th N H—hip.
Sergt S P Tuttle, I, 4th N H—arm.
Charles Shultz, A, 11th N Y—left shoulder.
John Allen, A, 10th N H—thigh.
Sergt Garrett, A, 12th Indiana—left shoulder.
Wm Merrigan, C, 15th—right arm.
Chas Myers, F, 115th N Y—head.
Jno Smith, E, 27th—head.
Corp Thos Millington, F, 1st N Y—right thigh.
Henry Sward, K, 14th—contusion right thigh.
Jno Lowell, B, 11th Wis—left leg.
F H Swift, I, 40th Mass—head.
Geo Webb, Sergt, H, 16th New York Artillery—right hip, head.

The Weldon Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed lately a dispatch from Washington, that thirteen trains had passed over the Petersburgh & Weldon Railroad. That road is of more importance to Gen. Lee's army than all the rest in Virginia, and more easily to be destroyed by Gen. GRANT. With five hundred cavalry he certainly could prevent it being used, and with five thousand cavalry it could be destroyed. At Weldon there is a bridge more than a mile long. Twelve miles up the Roanoke to Gaston, is another bridge across the Roanoke on the Raleigh & Gaston road, that can be reached with ease, and when once destroyed, could not be repaired in six months. There is no force south of the Weldon Railroad to prevent the Union cavalry from operating in that direction.

I am a native of Virginia, and left Petersburgh about four months since. [Cause, Ed. on the brain. E.

Marine Disaster—Funeral of the Late Col. Chambers—Departure of Troops for Washington.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 24.

The bark *Sicilian*, Capt. LAVENDER, arrived to-day from Georgetown, D. C. She picked up, July 16, a boat containing Capt. BEAN, his mate and six seamen, belonging to the steamer *Nora* from New-York for Santa Martha. The steamer sprung a leak July 15, and sank in one hour. The rescued men were landed on the Delaware Breakwater.

Another boat, containing the rest of the crew of the sunken steamer, has not yet been heard from.

The funeral of the brave and lamented Lieut.-Col. JOHN G. CHAMBERS took place at his late home, in Medford, to-day, in the Unitarian Church. He was buried with masonic and military honors. A large attendance was present.

The Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, of one hundred days volunteers, left this port to-day, for Washington, in the steamers *General McClellan* and *Montauk*.

MAN AND NATURE.

MAN AND NATURE; or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By GEORGE P. MARSH, LL.D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The writer of the present volume, though but a recent gleaner in the field of authorship, has won an acknowledgment that insures respectful attention to any subject that he may think worthy of being brought before the public. America, indeed, can count few men like Mr. MARSH—at once a scholar and a statesman—who combines active and contemplative pursuits in a manner that scarcely meets with a parallel in our biographical annals. He has always been a profound and observant student of men, books and things, confined to no nationalities, but ranging from his great philological acquirements, over the most obscure and least known literatures of Europe, while equally familiar with those of the classic nations, ancient and modern. Great natural powers of mind, cultivated and heightened by this breadth and depth of erudition, have entitled him to speak on almost every topic of enlightened inquiry with the authority of an original investigator and discoverer. Unfortunately for his cotemporaries—and as is too often the case with men of this encyclopædic stamp—the passion for acquiring knowledge is over-mastering, and scarcely checked for a moment by the minor duty of communicating it. The chance delivery of his lectures on "Language," and on "Early English Literature," and their publication, first revealed to the world what had been hitherto only known to a circle of private friends. They have been received, both at home and abroad, with acclamation, and now take permanent rank among the most learned and philosophical contributions to the study of the elder literature of England that the present age has produced. Be it always remembered, too, that this was not with the author a special or exclusive pursuit, such as a College Professor lectures on and ponders over for long series of years. They were written almost "off hand," from a general fullness of thought and knowledge, and form a mere temporary episode in the life of a scholar, whose intellectual dragnet brings in turn all subjects of human or inanimate interest within its grasp. Somewhat similar in its relation to the writer is the volume before us. The first suggestion of the train of thought exemplified in "Man and Nature," was due to observations made in his New England home. Foreign travel deepened these impressions, and intimacy with a whole class of books devoted to similar inquiries, (which probably no American or Englishmen shares with him,) has led to the production of a work that opens a branch of research at once novel, interesting and important to the welfare of civilized men.

The influence exerted by the natural condition and configuration of the earth's surface on the races of men and animals inhabiting it, constitutes a material portion of the Sciences of Physical Geography and Ethnology; and though comparatively of recent introduction, many of the first minds of the day are engaged in its development, as the names of AGASSIZ, GUYOT, MILNE, EDWARDS, DARWIN, PRICHARD and others, testify. Indeed there is little doubt that the ardor attaching to a new line of scientific inquiry, has caused its results to be pushed beyond their legitimate limits, and the prevailing tendency now is, to overrate these influences, and thus lessen the sense of man's responsibility and position in the scale of nature, by representing him as entirely subject to the pressure of outward accidents—formed and moulded by them with a resistless agency at once beyond his remedy or control. Partly in reaction of this too absorbing view, and to show the importance of human life and action as a transforming power, and partly for the sake of the vast economic interests at stake, Mr. MARSH has written his book. It is one that appeals to no passion dominant in the present hurry and whirl of events; there is nothing in it that any political party can make capital of, and scarcely anything that can be turned to private advantage. One of the "village Hampdens" of England used to apologize for his boldness in attacking local abuses, by saying he was "unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it." It is the class who realize this feeling, and to whom the sentiment is something more than words, who will take especial pleasure in *Man and Nature*; and besides its immediate object, almost every page of the book sparkles with the acute remarks of the author on a vast variety of subjects; brief texts that only want elaborating into discourses full of instruction and entertainment.

If the question were generally put, What has been the result of man's action on the earth, considered as the home of his race and the theatre of his increase? there is little doubt what the first answer of most of us would be. All the commonplaces of gratulation have been lavished on the beneficent consequences of human enterprise and ingenuity, as applied to the subjugation and utilization of the inanimate world. Visions of "yellow fields of ripening grain" superceding the gloomy forest or unexplorable waste. The blessed evidences of human occupancy—the family homestead dotting every valley and clinging to every hillside—roads, railways, canals piercing every district and bringing the ends of the earth together—these and a thousand similar facts crowd on the mental eye, and leave no room for the interposition of a doubt that man has worked nobly to a good end, and is everywhere still pressing forward to enjoy his birthright as "heir of all creation." And yet a less hasty survey, which should include within its range a wider portion of the earth's surface, as made known to us by travelers and responsible observers, might check this burst of exultation, or at least limit its application to the happy regions like those of our own country, where the evil consequences of waste and prodigality in the use of the resources of our bounteous mother earth are scarcely yet discerned, and where grand cosmical changes have not had time for operation. Far different, indeed, is the condition of what were formerly the most favored regions of the ancient world. As a general illustration, exemplifying the scope and aim of his argument, Mr. MARSH starts with a rapid view of the physical state and advantages of the countries bordering on the basin of the Mediterranean, and contributing to Rome's Empire, from whence, in the words of Gibbon, have come "all our religion, and not a small part of our laws, almost all our arts, almost all the sciences of the savages." Our knowledge of these regions is derived from the undeniable witness of ancient remains themselves, and the testimony of the literature of the classic authors, shows them to have flourished for centuries in a state of social opulence, comparable on equal terms with the world's richest or previous or succeeding times. Nor have these been the most solid blessings of the temperature of the air, the distribution of the rains, the relative disposition of land and water, the plenty of the sea, and the composition of the soil, so thoroughly enjoyed and improved by intelligent labor; now, everywhere was that labor so certain of an abundant reward. The amazing fertility of single provinces, such as Northern Africa or Spain, was sufficient to insure the sustenance of the whole empire, and the good gifts of nature, as the vine and the olive, were spread abroad, naturalized in new homes, and ennobled into more generous growths by the toil of man, through centuries of persevering industry. As a natural consequence of this plenty, the arts that minister to the adornment of social life kept pace in their development with the facility for sensuous enjoyment derived from it, and the regions now desolate, were studded with cities, and supported a teeming population copiously supplied with all that constitutes temporal prosperity. The most cherished dream of the poet and the painter is to recall and re-create these ancient scenes and sites, glorious in their artistic enrichments, venerable from their association with the memories of intellectual achievements. This highly artificial state, produced by the judicious improvement of natural advantages, was the work of man, and its continuance depended on his persistence in the course of action that had produced it. How fatal has been the effect of a few centuries of neglect or willful havoc, will appear from a comparison of the existing with the ancient state of these countries. In the striking and picturesque words of Mr. MARSH, we find that now

"More than one half of their whole extent, including the provinces most celebrated for the profusion and variety of their products, and for the wealth and social advancement of their inhabitants, is either deserted by civilized man and surrendered to hopeless desolation, or at least greatly reduced in both productiveness and population. Vast forests have disappeared from mountain spurs and ridges. The vegetable earth accumulated beneath the trees by the decay of leaves and fallen trunks; the soil of the Alpine pastures which sheltered and indented the woods, and the mould of the upland fields are washed away. Meadows once fertilized by irrigation are waste and unproductive, because the cisterns and reservoirs that supplied the ancient canals are broken, or the springs that fed them are dried up. Rivers famous in history and song have shrunk to humble brooklets. The cultivation that ornamented and protected the banks of the lesser water-courses are gone, and the rivuli that have ceased to exist as perennial currents, because the little water they finds its way into the channels is evaporated by the scorching heat of Summer, or absorbed by the parched earth, before it reaches the lowlands. The beds of the broader have widened into broad expanses of pebbles and gravel, over which, though in the hot season passed dry-shod, in Winter, swollen torrents thunder. The entrances of navigable streams are obstructed by sand-bars; and harbors, once marts of an extensive commerce, are shoaled by the deposits of rivers at whose mouths they lie. The elevation of the beds of estuaries, and the consequently diminished velocity of the streams which flow into them, have converted thousands of leagues of shallow sea, and fertile lowland, into unproductive and miasmatic morasses."

Such are the processes by which were produced the hopeless state of physical degradation that now involves what was the fairest and fruitfulest portion of the earth's surface, which about the commencement of the Christian era was endowed with the greatest superiority of soil, climate and position, and flourished in the possession of these advantages without a thought on the precariousness of the tenure by which they were held. The operation of general laws still continues, and nothing is more certain than that the causes—the acts and neglects—that have blasted with sterility and physical decrepitude the noblest half of the empire of the Cæsars, and the wasted and solitary soils of Syria, Asia Minor, Persia and the remoter East, that once fed their millions with milk and honey, are still effective to produce the like results in our own day. Surely, then, no nobler task remains for the statesman, the political economist, or the scientific naturalist, than the investigation of these general laws, the conditions that favor or retard their action, and the practical lessons to be deduced from past experience for the guidance of the future. Such is the object of Mr. MARSH's book. The inquiry, though purely a scientific one, is yet, for want of sufficient data scarcely reducible to a strictly scientic shape, and in its examination the varied learning and experience of Mr. MARSH, gathered in foreign climes, are all made use of, often with striking effect, to illustrate the many-sided relations of his principal theme.

As far as our knowledge extends of the primitive condition of the earth since man's occupancy, there is good reason to belive that the habitable portion of it was originally covered with wood. This may be inferred from the extensive remains of extinct vegetation, historical evidence, the state of the American continent when it was discovered and settled by Europeans, and the well-known tendency, even of long-cleared land, to revert to its original state when abandoned by man and the domestic animals. While the infant numbers of mankind were confined to the open grounds along the margin of the rivers, the lakes and the sea, the unbroken forest reared its "verdurous wall" around them, and spread its "boundless contiguity of shade" for unnumbered centuries. In this state of undisturbed repose a harmony is established between the natural accident of growth and decay, and a condition of equilibrium is reached, wherein the balance of forces insures the duration of the fauna and flora best calculated to flourish in each locality. But the forest does not furnish food for man. In a region absolutely covered with trees, human life could not long be sustained, for want of animal and vegetable food. The destruction of the woods is therefore the first physical conquest of multiplying man, "his first violation of the harmonies of inanimate nature." An intrusive force is then brought into action, whose influence cannot be neutral, but must be exercised either beneficially or injuriously in relation to the earth and its forms of animal and vegetable life as it is guided by intelligence as opposed to a blind and reckless exhaustion of the natural sources of sustenance. The gradual extension of agricultural and pastoral industry continually widens the sphere of man's domain. Forests are felled, the drainage of the soil is effected, its very external organization is changed, climate is modified by these changes, Summer heats and Winter snows are no longer uniform in their average, but submit to the new laws imposed by the altered condition of the earth; the wild animals are gradually extirpated, while other forms of animal life are encouraged and augmented, while the same process goes on in the vegetable kingdom. Thus man asserts his superiority over nature, and incurs the responsibility attending the right use of its resources. The physical revolutions so wrought by him have not been all destructive to human interests. Soils have been ameliorated; rugged and intractable surfaces have been made to yield their increase under improved culture, the severity of northern climates is tempered, and the productions of more favored zones are naturalized in hyperborean regions. Thus while the fountains of wine and oil that refreshed old Greece and Syria and Northern Africa, have almost ceased to flow, and the soils of these fair lands are turned to thirsty and inhospitable deserts, a partial compensation has been wrought in other regions; but the causes that have produced decay are slow and gradual in their instrumentality. Irreparable mischief is not discerned by rearing generations until it is too late to remedy it, and a determination of their causes is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance. The three principal manifestations of nature over which man's power for good or evil extends, as a counteracting force, are the woods, the waters and the sands. The properties of each of these are examined in detail by Mr. MARSH, with a fullness of learning entirely new to the subject, and the manner pointed out whereby the beneficial treatment of each may be insured, and their power for mischief neutralized. Want of space forbids the attempt to convey an idea of the exhaustive method of the book, and the valuable information that it contains for every "lord of the soil" who is able to call a portion of the land his own. Thus, for instance, "The Forest" is considered as inorganic matter in its influence on temperature, under the heads of trees, their absorbing and radiating surface as conductors of heat in Summer and Winter, the amount of their dead products as a shelter for grounds to the leeward, and as a protection against malaria, and as living organisms in their effect on the fall of rain, the humidity of the air, the exhalation of moisture, the flow of springs, &c. The unwise destruction of forests in European countries, and the disastrous consequences following it from the ravages of mountain torrents in the French and Swiss Alps, by which whole departments are threatened with ruin, succeeds. An account of the legislative measures taken to remedy these evils, and the progress of sylviculture is given, and the literature of the forest, which has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent physicists on the continent of Europe, but is entirely new to the English reader. It is interesting to note that in the opinion of Mr. MARSH, who is perhaps the only man among us who has studied the subject by the aid of all the lights that personal experience and acquired learning could throw upon it, the destruction of the American forest is now extending beyond the limits that should bound it. He says: "We have now felled forest enough everywhere—in many districts far too much. I greatly doubt whether any one of the American States, except perhaps Oregon, has at this moment more woodland than it ought permanently to preserve." The fact that the Ohio—once that "exulting and abounding river"—is now generally either sweeping over its banks with freshets, or sunk to a level that renders it comparatively useless for transit, and that legislative action for the regulation of its navigation is now demanded, is but a type on a grand scale of the changes going on in every neighborhood. The preservation of the Adirondack country in the northeastern counties of New-York State, Mr. MARSH regards as of great physical importance.

"Nature threw up these mountains, and clothed them with lofty woods, that they might serve as a reservoir to supply with perennial waters the thousand rivers and rills that are fed by the rains and snows of the Adirondack, and as a screen for the fertile plains of the central counties, against the chilling blasts of the north wind, which meet no other barrier in their sweep from the Arctic Pole. The felling of the Adirondack woods would ultimately involve for Northern and Central New-York consequences as injurious as those which have resulted from laying bare the southern and western declivities of the French Alps."

Man chiefly comes in contact with "the waters" as physical agents, from the necessity which exists for draining and irrigating the lands won from the woods—for securing river banks and maritime coasts against inundation by the erection of artificial barriers, and for facilitating the work of commerce by the improvement of natural and the construction of artificial channels of navigation. Under these heads are treated the wonderful protective works raised by the Hollanders against the ravages of the ocean; the draining of the great Haarlem Lake; the geographic and climatic effects of aqueducts, reservoirs and canals; irrigation and its consequences on the land it is applied to, and the rivers from whence the supply of water is derived; inundations, their causes and destructive effects; the recovery and improvement of the Maremare, or marsh lands of Tuscany, and various other collateral topics.

"The Sands" generally occur as the most fatal and destructive instruments of retribution for man's neglect of the prospective consequence that follow his imprudent action, and overwhelm the fields of human industry with invasions as disastrous as the incursions of the ocean. This agency, however, is not uniformly injurious. On many coasts sandhills and drains both protect the shores from erosion by the waves and currents, and shelter valuable grounds from blasting sea winds. The formation and growth of these aggregations of sand, therefore, is sometimes to be resisted and sometimes encouraged, and the efforts made to subject the barren and flying sands to obedience to the human will, in Egypt, Holland, the coasts of the Baltic, &c., are detailed with the same fullness of information that characterizes the other portions of the work.

In conclusion, a view is taken of the great enterprises of physical transformation projected in ancient or modern times, the execution of which would produce considerable, and, in some cases, extremely important changes on the face of the earth. The Suez Canal, to connect the basins of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, "the greatest and the most truly cosmopolite physical improvement ever undertaken by man;" the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which might possibly effect the movements of that great oceanic current the Gulf Stream; the diversion of the Rivers Nile and Rhine; the draining of the Zuyder Zee, &c. The last words of the author aim to impress on the reader the fact that in the vocabulary of nature little and great are terms of comparison only; she knows no trifles, and her laws are as inflexible in dealing with an atom as with a planet. This truth, well understood, would elevate the motives for ordinary action, and cause every one of us to realize that the power that resides in the whole species is made up of individual efforts that are too rarely considered in relation to the great aggregate formed by this combination. In the attempt to present an outline, however feeble and imperfect of Mr. MARSH'S main line of inquiry, omission has been made of the many collateral branches illustrated with a fullness of learning and research in his remarkable book. We can only recommend it to all interested in natural studies, as a magazine of information to be found nowhere else in our language, addressed to all thinking men, and worthy of their gravest consideration.

SPICY LYRIC.—A gentleman who a few days ago was wandering over the ground recently occupied by a portion of Gen. EARLY's forces, engaged in the "siege of Washington" picked up the note book of a Confederate soldier, containing, among other matters, the following bit of lyrical poetry:

Quoth MEADE to LEE,
"Can you tell me,
In the shortest style of writing,
When people will
All get their fill
Of this big job of hunting?"

Quoth LEE to MEADE,
"I can, indeed,
I'll answer you in a minute—
When legislators
And speculators
Are made to enlist in it."

Personal.

—WILLIAM HAYES, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed upon a board of officers to examine the Monitors.

—G. D. PRENTICE, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, has written a letter to a friend in St. Louis, in which he says that Gen. FREMONT's supporters in Missouri are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's re-election.

THE CURRENCY—NO. I.

A Common Medium of Exchange—Gold and Silver the Primitive Medium—The Uses and Advantages of Paper.

NEW-YORK, July, 1864.

The necessity of a common medium of exchange of property is too obvious to require extended elucidation or argument. With only a slight advance of a people in industrial pursuits, it would often be found difficult for a person to supply his wants by the direct exchange of his products for those of another. To obviate this difficulty as far as possible, every producer would naturally seek to exchange his products as fast as they were accumulated, for such articles of merchandise or property as were in most general request. If there were any possessing an universal attractiveness, they would, by virtue thereof, necessarily become mediums of exchange, as each person would seek to become the owner of them, by exchanging therefor whatever he possessed and desired to sell.

Now universal experience proves that gold and silver have an attractiveness for the race superior to that felt for any other kind of merchandise or property. In the earliest periods of which history or tradition gives any account, and which are far anterior to any possible concert or agreement between the different races and nations inhabiting the earth, the precious metals occupied precisely the same relation to the wants and nature of man that they do to-day. They served as money in trade, and were regarded as the most desirable of all kinds of property to hold. In every period of human history their possessor has always been able to purchase whatever a people had among whom he might happen to be cast, whether they were civilized or savage. No other articles of property have a similar power; nor, with the exception of the precious metals, what is highly prized by one people, is often little valued by another. But in the desire to possess gold and silver, in this *aura sacra fames*, all races, barbarous and civilized—Asiatic, African, European and American—meet on the same plane. To all they have an attractiveness equal in durability and intensity, and among all they render those who fortunately possess them masters of the property and services of those who do not.

It is in overlooking this original attractiveness which the precious metals have for the race, that nearly all the errors in monetary science have arisen, and which have rendered it, to the present time little better than an unmeaning jargon of words. "Gold and silver," it is argued, "cannot feed, clothe and shelter us. They cannot even help in any way to sustain life. How idle then to claim for them a greater value than for articles that do." There is no doubt that in extreme cases a person would part with untold gold for a morsel of bread, or a cup of water; or for a plank to save from drowning. But all such examples are exceptions, not rules. When famine or want threaten, or when political and social disturbances make men distrustful of the future, their first care is not to lay in abundant stores of food and clothing, but of gold and silver, assured that, provided with these, they can never long be in want, whatever may happen.

Gold and silver, then, by the very instincts and passions of the human soul, are the natural mediums of exchange; their use, as such, preceded all convention or agreement, just as the love of society preceded social and political organizations. The first lump of gold dug from the earth rendered its lucky finder an object of general envy. Each one of his neighbors, by offering whatever he possessed in exchange, would seek to become the owner of the coveted prize. All that convention or agreement could do in the matter would be to devise some mode by which each piece should bear on its face an impress denoting its weight and fineness, and, consequently, its value. The degree of such value would, of course, depend, as does that of every article of merchandise, upon its cost of production, which, as a rule, is the inexorable standard of all values.

It is plain that without such original preference for one or more articles of property, man could never rise above a savage or barbarous condition, as all his dealings would have to be in kind, or by barter. So long as exchanges are made in this manner, the race remains upon the lowest plane of social, political material existence. All civilizations are based upon accumulation of property. Property results from division of labor; but such division is possible only where the laborer can be paid in some article which he may not produce, but with which, by direct exchange, he can always obtain that of which he stands in need. It would be most illogical to assume that a fact of such transcendent importance as the passage of the whole race from a savage to a civilized condition, would be left to depend upon caprice, or upon convention or agreement which, without the common guidance of the instinct or law supposed, would set up as many standards as there are nationalities or races, thus inevitably creating the very confusion which convention and agreement was to remedy.

The universal attractiveness for gold and silver, of course depends upon their beauty, and their almost infinite applicability to works of taste and art. Of all values those are most prized that minister in the highest degree to our sense of the beautiful. The value of gold and silver even, sinks into insignificance, compared with that of some exquisite piece of painting or sculpture. But such values are exceptional and local, and have none of the attributes of universality and uniformity which gold and silver have maintained, with equal intensity, from the birth of the race to the present hour.

The other attributes fitting gold and silver to become mediums of exchange, or standards of value, are their high relative value; their divisibility, without diminishing their value; the capacity of each piece, however minute, to receive an impress of its quantity; their durability, and the uniformity of their cost and supply. No other articles whatever, for the want of such subordinate qualities, are fitted to become mediums of exchange, no matter how high may be their relative or positive value.

Gold and silver, then, are the natural mediums of exchange. Every producer desires to convert his surplus into them, or in promises to pay them on demand. Every person who loans property stipulates to be paid in them. All contracts, consequently, are taken to be payable in them, whether they contain such provision or not. But as their intervention is, so far, a tax upon industry, one of the first refinements of modern commerce was to dispense with their use in many transactions by offsetting one against the other, symbols of value, or evidences of property, of which commerce between nations affords a striking example. A dry goods merchant in the United States does not necessarily buy goods with the value in gold, but purchases of his neighbor engaged in shipping produce to that country, a bill drawn against such shipments. The foreign manufacturer collects the bill and credits his American customer with the amount. The case is reciprocally the same with the purchaser in England of American produce. Exchanges made in this manner, which are of the nature of those in kind, dispense with the use of an amount of gold and silver equal to their volume, effecting, of course, a corresponding saving. If the exports and imports between the two countries were exactly the same in amount, not a dollar in gold would be required in the commerce between them. But while they are nearly uniform for a series of years, it seldom happens that they are exactly balanced for any one year. The difference, whatever it may be, must be paid in gold and silver, which, in such cases, moves rather as merchandise than as currency.

Bills of Exchange consequently drawn against shipments of merchandise are the medium of exchange in international commerce. The advantage resulting from the elimination of so much gold and silver to be applied as capital to other purposes, is too palpable and well understood to require further illustration. Were gold and silver present in every transaction between nations, the vastly increased amount of capital required would abridge commerce to one-half its present volume. The progress made in mechanical science, as well as in the operations of commerce, and which is the distinguishing feature of the age, consists either in abridging entirely cumbersome and expensive processes, or in superseding them by others more cheap, simple and expeditious.

The exchanges between different points of the same country are effected in precisely the same manner as those between different nations. The value of the commerce between Chicago and New-York exceeds, at the present time, that between New-York and Liverpool. The bills mutually drawn against shipments of produce on the one side, and merchandise on the other, so nearly balance each other, that the small amount of gold and silver used is lost sight of in the magnitude of the transactions.

If a vast saving is effected by using bills drawn against shipments of merchandize, as mediums of exchange in international commerce or in that between distant points of the same country, a vastly greater one is accomplished by employing a similar process among a people constituting a single community, as the domestic trade of a people far exceeds, in amount, its foreign commerce. As such exchanges are effected by the use of the notes and credits of banks of discount and circulation, a description of their organization and operations will be the most intelligible mode of illustrating this part of the subject under discussion. P.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Inside Glimpses of Old Political Contests.

The progress of our armies southward exhumes, from the private collections of Southern politicians, a good many private letters, which give interesting inside views of the troubles and perplexities of the political controversies of fifteen or twenty years ago. Many of these letters, which have come into our hands from our Southern soldiers or correspondents, are so purely private and personal in their character and contents, that their publication would be scarcely proper. Others relate wholly to public affairs, and form, properly enough, part of the political history of the day.

The following letter to Ex-President TYLER, asking his aid in procuring an office from President POLK, furnishes a striking comment on the relations which existed between those functionaries:

FROM THOMAS SCOTT, REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, TO PRESIDENT TYLER.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 17, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I exceedingly regret that circumstances rendered it impracticable for me, consistent with the obligations I was under to the Government and to my clients, to avail myself of your friendly invitation to pay you a second visit during my stay in Washington.

It is probable we shall not again meet in time, and I, therefore, avail myself of this occasion to say to you that you had not in Ohio a warmer or more sincere friend than myself. I sustained to the best of my ability your character and Administration through evil and good report. I was anxious to secure your election to the Presidency; but your leading friends seemed to me to have determined otherwise. When you was nominated I thought you ought not to have withdrawn from the contest, but rather to have suffered a defeat; and that if either was forced to withdraw it ought to have been Mr. POLK. Laboring under that impression and entertaining serious apprehensions that, if elected, Mr. POLK would be under the influence of the old rabid Locos, I, with thousands of other pure Democrats in Ohio, declined voting for him, thinking it safer to vote for a political opponent than to give my sanction to the principles of proscription and intolerance which we feared would be introduced into the Democratic family by Mr. POLK. The information I received at Washington has entirely removed my impressions. But perhaps I have committed the unpardonable sin which can never be forgotten by my Democratic friends. If so, I must submit to my fate. My commission as Register of the Land Office will expire in May or June next, and having honestly and faithfully discharged the trust confided to me by your Excellency, candor compels me to say that it would be gratifying to my feelings to be honored with a renewal of my commission. Should you, therefore, feel no objection to interfering in my behalf, I respectfully request the honor of your influence with President POLK to secure for me a renomination. May happiness and prosperity attend you to your retirement from the public service.

I have the honor of subscribing myself your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOTT.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

This letter was indorsed as follows by Mr. TYLER:

"Mr. SCOTT little knew that to avow himself a friend of mine was the surest way of securing ostracism. I gave POLK the Presidency, and he removed every friend I left in office. I made no request of him."

The following is interesting, but in a different way:

FROM HENRY A. WISE TO PRESIDENT TYLER.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: We are just weighing anchor, with all and everything on board, and "all well." I cannot leave the country without taking another short leave of you, and without making further report of my views of your real political interests. My few days' sojourn here have fully confirmed my previous impressions that you had of late been most hypocritically dealt with by certain people in this *city of juggling*. I have seen ALEXANDER HOTZ, and I have had presented to me, silently and unseen, evidences to my complete satisfaction that in the late or pending removals your cause has been impaired here. My unbiased judgment compels me to say that I respectfully advise that you will not urge or further prosecute the ousting of CURTIS and WETMORE. If the nominees for their places are rejected make no other nominations. At the bottom, you may rely on it, the efforts to remove these men came from a John C. Spencer quarter, and *that* influence has injured your cause beyond all others. They have betrayed you. You now have a nomination which must be felt. CURTIS, I *know*, could not if he would amalgamate with either Whigs or Democrats. Clay or Van Buren party would certainly repudiate him. His man is WEBSTER, but his *interest is with you*. WETMORE is in the same situation; both are compelled to look alone for bread or preferment. They can do you more service than any who would remove them. Indeed, they have not been idle. Neither one of these men has approached me, and I have derived my information from sources both friendly and inimical to you and to them. Both grieves over the mistakes made here. Both WETMORE and CURTIS have spent large sums in a silent and efficient way for the advancement of TYLERism, and have made no parade about it. But perhaps I am trespassing on your reticence, and you will as usual laugh at my judgment. I may be deceived, but would not willingly deceive you—*that* at least you know. We are about to sail at 11 A. M., without hearing from the Baltimore nominations, except so far as your convention was concerned. I can only say I have the deepest anxieties, and only hope for the best. I trust if your cause cannot be so managed as to insure success, it will, at least, suffer no dishonor, and acquire for you a potential strength for the future. If I am not in the arena in this campaign, I am, as I often say, "young enough, not coward enough to live to fight another day." Now or hereafter I shall be ready to rally, with a loud war cry, under the banner of justice and truth, conservative, national and States-rights domestic policy, which I have heretofore deemed to be yours. May God guide and govern you and yours, and whatever may be the results in time, I pray that the grand result may be our highest promotion in eternity.

Ever your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

Endorsed on the back—HENRY A. WISE, New-York, May 29, 1844, as to GRAHAM and WETMORE, and politics generally.

His views of CURTIS are wrong. I know them better than he does.]

FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER TO HIS WIFE, IN REGARD TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1861.

I am losing my patience more and more every day with the unreliable and unpatriotic men with whom we are dealing, and, had I the power to do so, would at once terminate the convention. Their object is to procrastinate and finally to defeat. I had hoped that our consultation would have been brought to a close on Thursday, but here we are on Saturday, and how we shall be for many days yet, I fear, unless the convention is brought to a sudden close. What effect the presence of LINCOLN will have remains to be seen. He is expected to-day, the poor fool, who has suffered himself to be betrayed into all sorts of ridiculous speeches since he left Springfield. My opinion remains unchanged as to the true policy which should have been pursued by Virginia. The Border States still look to her, but what she will do remains to be seen. I am very anxious to be in Richmond.

Yesterday there was here a grand parade. The President had the night before called down to see me about turning out the regular troops, and not finding me at *my* room, but at the convention, where we were holding a night session, addressed me a note. I advised against it, and the morning's papers contained an order revoking it, which had appeared the day before from Gen. SCOTT, countermanding the parade. The city was all astir to see the review of the troops, and it took all the Cabinet and officers and members of Congress to obtain a reversal of the order. They did succeed, however, and the troops paraded about 1 o'clock. At 6 o'clock, when I returned from WILLARD'S, I found the streets blocked up with flying artillery and cavalry, and the sidewalks literally swarming with the multitude. To-day, I suppose, we shall have a great turn-out to receive LINCOLN, who, I learn, has since leaving home turned out mustaches on the advice of some young lady on his route. * * * The remainder of this letter is purely personal in its character.]

With constant affection, your husband,

J. TYLER.

LIFE IN REBEL PRISONS.

Narrative by an Ohio Boy Just Escaped from Andersonville, Georgia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP FORTY FIRST ILLINOIS VET. VOLS., ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1864

EDS. COM.—The following is a concise account of the capture and subsequent imprisonment, brutal treatment, and escape of ANDREW J. MUNN, of Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, from the rebellious fiends at Andersonville, Georgia, and it is but an additional item in the black catalogue of damning proofs of the devilishly-contrived and diabolically executed modes of punishment inflicted upon men whose only crime is an unshaken love of right, justice and liberty, and who would not stoop to the foul machinations of traitors.

Our regiment (One Hundredth Ohio Volunteers) left Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, in August 1863, and arrived at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th of September, and went into camp. On the 7th, a detachment of 300, under Lieut. Col. HAYES, was sent up the R. R. Railroad 25 miles northeast of Knoxville, and it was the supposition at the time, for the purpose of doing guard duty on the road. We arrived at a large bridge, seven miles from Limestone Station, which, from all appearance, had just been burned, as the smoke still hovered in clouds above the ruins. When we halted it was just dark, and oppressively still. The stillness, in fact, seemed to foreboode evil—a lull before the storm. Our pickets were thrown out, and the command waited in painful silence the dawn of day and the consequences attending its advent. Just as the first faint flush of light streaked the eastern sky, we were startled by several rapid shots on the picket line, which continued to increase and drew nearer, and from the sound of the thickening conflict it was evident that our boys were getting the worst of it, and were falling back, which proved to be true; for scarce five minutes from the first shot our pickets came rushing into camp, hotly pursued by a large force of rebels under Gen. JACKSON, who no sooner discovered our reserve than they attacked it furiously.

Col. HAYES deployed the battalion as skirmishers, and an obstinate struggle began; our boys, owing to the large numbers of the enemy, giving ground slowly, closely pressed by the foe, who were, it would seem, bent upon the capture of our forces at all hazards. In this manner we retreated for seven miles to Limestone Station, where a part of the command took shelter in a block-house, and, by a skillful use of their rifles, checked for a moment the rebel advance. But this advantage was of short duration, for they brought three pieces of artillery forward, and opened with solid shot and shell, which tore through the block house, rendering it rather warm quarters. I, with others of my comrades, did not enter the house with the rest, but remained outside, being pretty well convinced that the block citadel would receive the compliments of the rebel battery which had annoyed us somewhat to our interest.

This was about 1 P. M. We fought with them with varied success, until near dark, when, growing desperate by their severe loss, and the obstinate resistance of so small a force, the entire force of the enemy, 2,700 strong, charged upon us from all sides, firing and yelling as they came up like demons.

Col. HAYES, seeing all hope of further retreat cut off, and not wishing to sacrifice the lives of his men uselessly, ordered the Second Lieutenant of Company C to hoist the white flag, which he did, but it was shot out of his hand; again he raised it, and as it was shot down, and the Lieutenant hoisted it the third time before the blind devils recognized the symbol of submission.

It is now dark, and the boys, 256 strong, marched out and stacked arms, and submitted to their hard fate. The rebel Gen. JACKSON rode up to Col. HAYES, and ordered him to call out the rest of his men.

"These are all I have, General," said Col. HAYES, looking toward his boys. "But," said the unbelieving rebel, "Where are those sharp-shooters of yours, that resisted so obstinately all day?" "These they are," said Col. HAYES, pointing to his little band, who listened in gloomy silence to this dialogue between the leaders.

Not wishing to let the captives see the chagrin and astonishment of this blunt and laconic answer of Col. HAYES, the rebel General tur ned in his saddle, and gave orders to move at once.

We fell in, and were marched under heavy escort to Jonesboro, where we arrived about midnight, and were put in the Court-house until morning, when they took a descriptive list of each of us, after which they hurried us off on the cars, and ran us to Lynchburgh, Va., where we arrived about 2 o'clock in the day, and were thrust into a miserable hole, called a jail.

We underwent a strict search, and all of our blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c., were taken from us. We were brutally insulted and abused by the wolf-hearted citizens, who were unsparing in their denunciations of the "Yankee negro thieves," as they were pleased to term us.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon our commissioned officers and a part of the detachment were sent to Richmond by rail, and were at once sent to Libby Prison. The detachment I was in left Lynchburgh the next day at noon, and in the evening we arrived at the rebel capital, and were, like the first squad, honored with a berth at Libby. When we were marching up to prison, our officers, from an upper window, made signs to us to conceal our money, watches, &c., as we were in imminent danger of pickpockets, which we did, but found upon entering the sacred walls of Libby, that the chivalrous managers of this venerable monument of human suffering, were up to the *biz* of lightening the purses of Yankee unfortunates, whom the winds of rebellion chanced to cast into this demon's den of treason, and in a short time we were almost to a man deprived of our money and time-keepers.

The next morning we were parceled and sent to that *Hell on earth*, Belle Island, where I witnessed sights of suffering for months, that were horrible—awful—positively indescribable, and chill the blood and rend the heart with an agony of pity to remember. Day after day I have been forced to witness the slow, fearful death by starvation, of scores of our noble fellows, and to hear their agonizing moans, and incoherent ravings, and pleading for something to soothe the pains of hunger. They would sometimes, when in this half-crazed condition, ask for something to save their lives, which they could feel slipping away. And their brutal jailor would drag them from their suffering comrades, declaring that *they would show them how to address gentlemen*, and despoil their weak and emaciated condition, buck and gag the poor fellows, and force them to lie for hours beneath the scorching rays of the sun, and many times when they went to release the sufferers, they would find a stiffened corpse, with the sunken eyes glazed in death, their fiendish treatment having snapped the frail thread of life, and the poor victim being at last beyond the reach of their persecution.

One poor fellow, being reduced by starvation and ill-usage to a mere skeleton, and could scarcely stand, crawled one day up on a bank near his post, to get a little fresh air, his face burning with fever; but no sooner had he gained the summit of the bank and sat down trembling with extreme exhaustion that the exertion had cost him, when the sentinel leaped upon the bank and harshly ordered him to get down on the bank and thereby subject himself to the consequence of hesitation, and attempted to get out of sight; but before he could turn round the rebel demon raised his gun and fired, the ball passing through and through the poor boy's head, who rolled down the bank, and expired without a groan, his heart's blood spirting in jets from the ghastly wound.

Another time a lot of our boys were crowded in a close, narrow, and filthy cell, scarce ten feet wide, with but one small grated window for light and air, with but one small gate which were obliged to lie down, and as some being sick, were huddled, and the air in consequence (as men were huddled, and the air foul and oppressive) and one young fellow who was almost suffocated, arose and put his face up to the window to get a breath, when the guard upon the outside, without the slightest provocation, shot him through the head, his blood and brains bespattering his comrades inside of the cell, who, with a low, chilling cry of horror, contemplated this brutal and cold-blooded murder of their unfortunate comrade, without the power of even a remonstrance, for fear of sharing a like fate. No notice was taken of this circumstance by the rebel officers at all, who knew well of its occurrence at the time, and could have had no excuse as to being ignorant of it; but the fact is, it was immaterial to them whether their men shot our boys or not, as the present case was a plain one and could not be concealed.

In February I resolved to attempt an escape from Belle Island; by-and-by a chance was offered me, as follows: Near our quarters was a high bank, which I before mentioned, with a wide ditch running through it, spanned by a culvert, and by careful means I dug from my tent down through the bank, came out at the lower end of the culvert, without being discovered; and by stooping I succeeded

in reaching the river through the ditch, with another one of our men, without discovery. I saw a skiff moored to the shore, into which we swam, but, unfortunately, it was locked; but the hope of escape gave me courage, and I began cutting the staple loose from the bow, and had nearly succeeded, when down came the sergeant of the guard and took me back again, and reported me to the Lieutenant, who began cursing and abusing me for attempting to escape, and working himself up to such an ungovernable rage, that he seized me by the collar, and drew and snapped his revolver, which missing fire, he beat me over the head with it, bruising my face and head severely.

I could have torn his black heart from his accursed frame could I have had the power; but, no, I was forced to stand and be beaten like a dog, without the power to resent the indignity.

I was now subjected to a double share of ill-treatment, savored with taunts of what would be done with me if I attempted it again; all of which I was compelled by surrounding circumstances to endure, bitter though it was to me.

Matters continued as usual until in March, when rumors of extensive preparations being made by Gen. GRANT to move against Richmond, caused a removal of a part of the prisoners from Belle Island to Andersonville, Georgia, I being among those sent off, and while on the way, I, on the night of the 8th of March, attempted an escape by sawing a hole in one of the cars, which I had nearly completed when the saw broke, and I was obliged to give this mode up and try some other. I watched my chance, and stepping to the slide in the car, which was shut, I endeavored to slide it back. It yielded slowly, and when I thought it wide enough I drew back, springing at the opening with all force. I thought to get out, but the space was too small, and the movement I made attracted the guard's attention, who, seeing me struggling in the aperture, uttered a fearful oath, and clubbing his musket, dealt me a heavy blow over the head with it, knocking me senseless. I knew no more until we arrived at Andersonville. After we arrived here our treatment became so brutal that our boys, through their desperation, laved a plot to raise *en masse* and escape. Everything was arranged; one party was to storm the battery near the barracks, and another to overpower the guards and release all those that were confined, but a traitor in the crowd divulged the whole plot on the eve of execution, and the scheme was frustrated. I, however, watched my chance, and a short time after the plot of escape was found, I managed to elude the vigilence of the guard, and had got twenty miles away, and congratulating myself on my escape, when up came some citizens who happened to know where I came from, and they took me back to Andersonville again, and the commandant had me put in irons, and was going to inflict one hundred lashes as an additional, but did not at last.

Now began to come in now thick and fast of terrible battles being fought between GRANT and LEE, SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, always resulting in glorious victories for the Confederates, however; so they said, but by and by prisoners began to come from both fronts and gave another version of the affairs altogether; and when they told us of the succession of victories of GRANT and SHERMAN, and the glorious prospects of final success, the boys were profuse in their demonstrations of joy, and the same called forth many of the curses from the enraged rebels. But on the eve of the 7th of June, 1864, I being out on a wood detail, and watching when the guard were not looking, I slipped from the roads into the woods, and traveled all night, and next day passed through Buena Vista, crossed the railroad east of Columbus, and halted two miles from Hamilton from hunger and exhaustion, and hid for two days in an old barn, and was fed by some negroes near by. I left again, crossed the Chattahoochee River below West Point, struck the railroad farther down at Ossapatchie Creek, and kept a straight course for the Tallapoosa, when I crossed into Calhoun County, where I found, that was sheltered by a Union family, and was detained here to go. I started again straight for Rome, passing through White Plains, Carose Points, and was nearly there Cave Springs, when I was discovered by a squad of guerrillas, but plunging into the woods I took to the mountains and escaped them, and on the 30 of June, 1864, crossed the Coosa River, and was making good time, when I was startled by a gun or cannon to halt, but not being in a humor to be retaken so near Heaven, I let out and ran like a fiend, in spite of my weak and starved condition, and as soon as the gorgeous sunset was bathing hill tops and valleys in a shower of golden light, I caught the gleam of the Star Spangled Banner in Rome, Ga., and quickening my pace, soon entered the city, and after reporting, came up to this place, where I am at present.

I have, at young MUNRO's request, related all the main incidents of his imprisonment, treatment and escape, omitting the minor ones, of which there were a great many, but the space would not admit of their being related.

He desires me to say that it is his wish that all Northern papers be requested to publish this, in order to show how our prisoners are treated in Southern jails.

He also tells me that the news of the Presidential nominations were received at Andersonville the just before he left, though some prisoners from SHERMAN, and that, much to the rebel officers' chagrin and rage, the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, Old ABE and ANDY, were almost unanimously endorsed, there being scarce a dissenting voice.

JAS. D. ENGLISH,
Forty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Dennis' Expedition to Jackson—Complete Details of the Affair.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY SIXTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY., VICKSBURGH, MISS., July 13, 1864.

I send you a brief description of the late expedition to Jackson, Miss. which set out this city on the morning of the 3d inst., and returned on the evening of the 9th inst., under command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. DENNIS, Commander of the First District of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and a complete list of the losses in different companies during the engagement in the vicinity of The Trinity, situated some three miles west of Jackson, known as "Green Knob" by the negroes where Canton road intersects the Brandon road.

On the evening of June 30th, orders were received at the headquarters of the different regiments composing the force to make the necessary arrangements for a move the next morning at 2 o'clock; and when the specified time arrived, although the day was excessively warm and dusty, we marched to Big Black River, where we went in camp for the night, with the expectation of resuming our journey at the early hour next morning; but not so.

Morning came, but no orders, in consequence of which we lay in camp all day and the second night, our waiting to await the construction of the bridge over the river, and to allow the drawing of rations and to age; but early on the morning of the 3d inst. we took our position in ranks, and "marched slowly on" until we arrived at Champion Hills, a place which will long be remembered by friends of many brave men who now lie in sweet repose, fitting the graves of true soldiers, who have fallen battling for their country's rights and the protection of their old Constitution and protector, the Stars and Stripes, under which they have won many hard-fought battles. Here we went into camp, to spend another night under the grand canopy of heaven.

Next morning we moved by the "break of day," and made fine progress, having raised the night previous, which had been very warm and dusty the preceding three days; and at 2 o'clock P. M. we were encamped in the suburbs of Clinton, a small town on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad. Here we had some amusle arrangements for doing our rations, when the advance, a detachment of cavalry, was attacked and a general move was the result. E tables of every description, which had been arrayed in the most luxuriant style, were lost sight, and a line of battle formed, but to no avail, as the enemy retreated upon our making arrangements to meet them; consequently we retired, spending the balance of our hours of rest in peace.

Morning came, and we advanced as per orders, at 9 o'clock, our proceeded only a short distance when this regiment was ordered to the rear, the train having been attacked by a squad of rebel cavalry, and for the remainder of the day, we acted in the capacity of rear guard, but did not encounter any enemy, they having gone to their advance to support a battery which was opening against our front. After I do'clock, the enemy to fall back in the direction of Canton, leaving Gen. Coates' Second Brigade, First Division, would effect a flank movement on them.

Previous to our entering Jackson, a flag of truce was sent out by the citizens with a request that we should not shell the city, reporting no enemy there, as we ascertained through their correspondence, but a sporadic capital, with cannons firing, filling the air with the melodious sounds of martial music, amidst the prolonged cheers of the men, and arrived at the river on the southeast of the city, where we went in camp.

He we remained until 4 o'clock next day, when the bugle was sounded to depart, the direction or destination being unknown to any but the Commanders, and in a few moments all were on the move in the direction of what was termed "home," but, alas! we proceeded but a short distance, the Seventy-sixth Infantry being on the advance, when we came to a "halt." Artillery was not put in position, cavalry thrown out as skirmishers, and the lines established by the left wing—everything in position, and the ball opened. Heavy firing from both sides was kept up until the shades of darkness set in, when both armies settled, our men taking position and lying on their arms until the coming morn, and long ere the sun ascended from behind the hills of the far distant east, the ball rolling commenced. Heavy firing, both from artillery and musketry, was kept up continually until 9 o'clock, neither party seeming to gain any advantage, when finally the Second Brigade of the gallant old Fourth Division, were ordered to advance, the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry Illinois Infantry, as a support. And advance they did, until the entire line was within some twenty-five yards from the enemy, who lay in one position, under rover, lying in the edge of a heavy body of timber, while on the contrary our lines were exposed to their whole fire, being in an open field which inclined toward them. In this position these two regiments lay for five hours, until the train had passed, without the loss of a wagon, and it has been asserted that this command saved all from destruction by their gallantry and desperate fighting. Too much credit and praise cannot be attributed to the officers and men, and permit me to say no braver ever entered the field of battle. Strange as it may seem, the Seventy-sixth did not lose an officer, and had twenty-one on the field, but lost about 100 men out of 875. Lieut. Col. C. C. JONES had his horse shot four times while riding along the lines, the last shot proving fatal, but he never retired from the field, although his leg was somewhat fractured by the falling of his horse.

After continued fighting for five hours, orders came to fall back, and it was with the greatest difficulty that this regimene escaped capture, as they were compelled to leave all the dead and seriously wounded on the field, being obliged to crawl some two hundred yards under a heavy and galling fire, after which they reformed the line and crossed a large opening some two miles in width, under a constant fire of grape and canister, and musketry, when we rejoined our command in good order, receiving the compliments of the General and his staff, who had given us up as lost.

After leaving the field of action we moved in direction of the train, but were harassed in the rear by the cavalry of the enemy, who made three unsuccessful charges on a section of BOTTON's Chicago Battery, but were successfully repulsed on each occasion, with a comparatively small loss on our side but heavy on the enemy's, the battery pouring a murderous fire of grape, canister and shell into their ranks as they advanced, with the Eleventh Illinois Infantry as a support, who at no time were idle. After this repulse we had no more serious trouble, but at 11 an attack was hourly expected on the train, which at the time was perfectly safe.

In this manner we reached Baker's Creek, about one a half miles east of Champion Hills, where we camped for the night, after a hard day's work, the men and animals being completely fatigued and worn out, having been destitute of any food of importance for the past day, and the heat being very oppressive, in consequence of which there was several cases of sun-stroke, one of which proved fatal. Time rolled on, and by 4 o'clock next morning our noble little band could have been seen wending their way in the direction of Black River, where we arrived in the evening after a long and arduous march, at which place we lay until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant, when our last day's march began, and by the dead hours of midnight we were once more within the walls of this ill-fated city.

Suffice me to say that it is thought by all parties interested, we achieved everything anticipated, having drawn forces from an important point of the enemy's, thereby gaining advantages in other sources, and by destroying a bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, which was partially completed. Still, the general opposition is that it was not the intention of Gen. DENNIS to engage the enemy as he did, knowing their forces outnumbered ours, having some 3,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, while our entire force of effective men did not exceed 2,000, but to attract their attention so that our train could be put past danger.

A Brigadier-General vs. a Captain—Gen. Connor and Capt. Potts have a Rough-and Tumble Fight in Salt Lake.

From the Salt Lake Herald, July 21.

On Saturday afternoon, for a little time, East Temple-street was in a fever of excitement, and all sorts of extravagant rumors were in circulation about Brig.-Gen. CONNOR and Capt. ISAIAH POTTS having a "rough-and-tumble" in the public streets. Divested of the exaggerations, it was simply an "unpleasant affair," to which "any other man" might have been subjected as well as the General, and for which he was in nowise responsible.

Some months ago, Capt. POTTS was tried by Court Martial at Camp Douglas, on the charge of "having used language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and on some other charge—which now escapes our memory—that had reference to the Captain's veracity over some statement about some persons deserting, or threatening to desert from the service. The "language unbecoming" was the principal charge, and it was regarded by several officers, one in particular, as an imputation upon their wives. As the evidence went before the court, Capt. POTTS appeared to have rendered an explanatory apology to the officers, and exhibited that this charge against the moral conduction of Camp Douglas had no reference to the wives of officers in the command; but simply to certain "ladies" who had awarmed there, and some of whom he had, while on duty, seen in various improper places at the latest hour in the evening and at the earliest hour in the morning—and "so on and so forth." The "explanatory," however, was not accepted by all the officers; the charges were made, the court-martial was held, and Department Headquarters on the Pacific consigned the Captain to retirement for three months without pay.

About three weeks since, the Captain donned again his "suit of blue," and feelings and speech appeared to be laid up in anveeder till "the good time coming," a period when honorably fulfilled service promises to restore to civil life and free speech quite a number of gentlemen. But, unexpectedly, on Friday, Capt. POTTS received the intelligence that he was "not honorably discharged from the service of the United States"—why and wherefore, we are told, was not stated; but, as the discharge dates back to March, the probabilities are that it was for the offences already noticed.

On Saturday the Captain came to town and, it appears, "bristled" too much over his "deliverance," and while in the execution of his new position, he saw the General with some other gentlemen in Mr. LIVINGSTON's apartments in the Salt Lake House, and there addressed him in relation to his discharge, former service, etc. Gen. CONNOR, under the circumstances, treated the Captain in a very gentlemanly manner, and after ineffectually trying to get rid of him the General withdrew and went into GILBERT's store, where, shortly afterwards the Captain followed. He put his hand not gently on the General's shoulder, which was quickly resented, and in a moment the Captain's hand and the General's hand were in very close proximity, and following that, with lightning velocity, the General is said to have tarried Gilbert's flour with the Captain's poll to the entire injury of the latter. In the scuffle the General received a small scratch on the cheek, but who that touched him he came off with no the worst. No doubt Gen. Castelli now regrets more than any other, the unfortunate circumstance that has caused so much talk.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—A SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED—SEVERAL LOST BOOKS RECOVERED BY THE POLICE—ONE PERSON UNDER ARREST.—At a late hour on Saturday afternoon, Mr. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF, one of the TAX Commissioners of this City, went before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit to the effect that the Books of Record and Receivers' Books of the following Wards were missing from the Tax Commissioners' office, viz.: the First, Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, (two volumes of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, and one volume of the Nineteenth Ward; also, two volumes of the lists of residents, and one volume containing the names of the taxable non-residents of this City; also a large number of affidavits and vouchers relating to the taxable property of the City. The affidavit further states that these missing books and papers are the property of the City and County of New-York, that they were feloniously taken from the TAX Commissioners' office in the City of New-York, on or about the 5th day of May last, and that the (WOODRUFF) has cause to suspect, and does suspect that the same or a portion thereof are concealed in the house of Mr. THEODORE KAZNER, at No. 276 East Seventy-fourth-street.

Justice DOWLING thereupon issued a search-warrant, and placed the same in the hands of Officer BARKLEY, of the Tombs Police Court, for execution. That officer proceeded to KAZNER's house and instituted a search. Seven of the books described in Mr. WOODRUFF's affidavit were found on KAZNER's parlor table. The following are the titles of the books recovered, viz: First Ward Record Book; First Ward Receiver's Book; Fifteenth Ward Receiver's Book; Fifteenth Ward Record Book; Twentieth Ward Record Book; Twentieth Ward Receiver's Book; Twentieth Ward Field Book. These books being found in Mr. KAZNER's possession, he was taken into custody, and upon being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, he was held for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103	
5,000	do.....c.	103⅜	
5,000	do.....c.	103⅜	
27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅜	
23,000	do.....c.	103⅜	
1,000	do.....c.	103⅜	
1,000	Treas. N., 5-10 Oct & Apl....	103⅞	
1,000	do.....c.	103¾	
50,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	95	
75,000	do.....c.	94⅞	
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....c.	72	
43,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	45⅝	
10,000	Ill. Cen. 5s, 6s, '50	89	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	118	
3,000	Erie 2d M. S.	128	
5,000	Erie 3d M. M...	128	
1,000	Erie 4th M. ex.	121	
1,000	do.....sep. 1st M.		
1,000	do.....b.	120	
12,000	A. & P. R. R. 1st M. 7s	105	
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105	
14,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st	114	
10,000	Miss. & Mo. 1st M.	61	
25,000	Alton & T. H. In.	82	
1,000	do.....c.	81¾	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	112⅜	
10	Atlantic Bank.....	85	
110	Canton Co.....	34⅜	
100	Cum. Coal Pref..	36	
50	do.....c.	37	
100	do.....c.	36⅜	
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	60	
200	Mar. Min. Co....	41⅜	
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	53⅜	
100	Chi. & Tol. R.....	137	
140	N. Y. Central.....	132	
50	do.....c.	132⅝	
100	do.....c.	132⅝	
100	do.....s10	132⅝	
25	do.....c.	132⅝	
100	Erie Railway.....	103⅝	
100	do.....c.	103⅝	
100	do.....b30	103⅝	
100	do.....c.	103⅝	
100	do.....b15	103⅝	
100	do.....b3	103⅝	
500	do.....c.	103⅝	
100	Had. Riv. R.....	107⅜	
100	do.....b3	107⅜	
100	do.....c.	107⅜	
100	do.....b3	107⅜	
500	do.....c.	107⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	133⅝	
100	do.....c.	133⅝	
100	do.....b10	133⅝	
200	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	12	
100	do.....c.	12	
1000	do.....c.	12	
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	108⅜	
100	do.....c.	108⅜	
100	do.....b10	108⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W.....	48⅜	
100	do.....c.	48⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	65	
100	do.....c.	65	
200	Chic. & R. I. R....	100	
100	do.....c.	100	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	139	
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	117	
100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	99	
100	Mich. & Mo. L. G.	61	

MONDAY, July 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very active in the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The latter include a large amount of Sugars, Teas, and Coffee, withdrawn from Bond, and reexported for a better market. The value of these articles, embraced in the aggregate Export list, is $1,275,000, leaving over $6,300,000 for the value of Domestic Produce and the ordinary Miscellaneous of the weekly lists. This is the largest Export movement ever registered for New-York for a single week. The Import duties are on a fair scale; falling, however, below the same week last season. The Export of Specie is also below the movement last July, owing to the better supply of Produce Bills on England, and of Bills drawn against U. S. 5-20 Stocks for the Continent. The price of Gold left off on Saturday about the same as the week before, after intermediate fluctuations from one extreme to another of 20 per cent. The price of Money to the Stock Bidders was easier at the close of the week, and Stocks partially below them at the beginning, though speculation has not yet recovered its active temper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	255	271	2	1	2
U. S. 6 per cents, 5-20 years				101	101⅜
New-York Central				131	132
New-York and Erie	10			106	ex d.
Erie Preferred Shares				110	110⅜
Rock Island				110	110⅜
Michigan Southern				72⅝	73
Michigan Central				133⅜	134
Toledo				126	126⅜
Illinois Central				123½	124
Hudson River				127⅜	127⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				108	108⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago				119	119⅜ ex d
Chicago and North Western				51⅜	51⅝
Canton Quicksilver				34	34⅜
Virginia Gold				42½	42
Cumberland				62½	63
Readi g				133	133⅜

The price of Gold on Saturday was 260 @ 2.03½, closing 254½ ₱ cent.

Stocks were in moderate demand. Prices exhibited no very remarkable changes. Governments were buoyant. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Boards no important movements took place, and the market closed tamely.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour Friday:

	Yest.	Sat.		Yest.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	102¾	102⅞	Mich. Central..	134	134
U. S. 5-20s.....	104⅝	104⅞	Mich Southern..	93⅝	93⅝
N. Y. Central..	131⅞	132	Illinois Cen....	124⅜	124⅝
Erie.....	110⅜	110⅝	Pittsburgh.....	108	108
Erie Preferred..	106¾	107	Fort Wayne....	119⅝	119⅝
Rock Island.....	107	107⅜	Rock Island....	109⅜	109⅜
Canton.....	34	34⅜	Chi. & Rock I...	123⅜	123⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Chi. & N. W....	71	71
Toledo.....	126⅜	126⅝	Cumberland Coal..	5	5
Northwest.....	45⅝	45⅝	Maripposa.....	41⅜	42
Ohio & M. Certs	45	45⅛	N. West Pref....	85	85

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	108	Irving	93
Manhattan.....	135	Metropolitan.....	116
Mechanics'.....	112	Pro pe ts.....	100
Merchants' Exchange	90	Continental.....	107
Commerce.....	105	Atlantic.....	95
Import. & Traders'.	110	Park.....	130
Ocean.....	90		

And the following from the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	119	Al. & T. H. reconds, Pref	90
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	102	Al. & T. H. 1st Mortgage	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '65.....	131	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	115
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	142	Chi. & N. W. Int.....	105⅜
Erie 6s, '75.....	124	Ill. & M. 1st.....	112
Erie 6s, '85.....	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	111
Erie N. Y. & E. '77.....	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Pitts. & Wash. 1st.....	105
Harlem 1sts, '72 & '73.	115	Pitts. & Wash. 2ds.....	100
Harlem 2ds, '61.....	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M. 1st	114
Mich. Cen. 8s, '72.....	113	Clev. & Pitts. R. 1st M.	115
Mich. Cen. new issue..	105	N. Y. C. & H. R.....	112
Mich. S. 2ds.....	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	139
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F....	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Ill. Cen. 7s.....	123	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	99
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	61

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,540,-657 36, including for Customs, $115,000; total payments, $2,954,308 89; total balance, $14,416,-669.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,445,806, against $4,577,616 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $7,879,020 against $2,281,855 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is only $556,000, against $1,706,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $853,-000.

The official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New York are still delayed, from some unaccountable want of punctuality, both for the months of May and June. We have thus been deprived, beyond the usual date, of the means of completing our Tables for the Fiscal Year, and of the official starting point in resuming our comparison of the Foreign Trade movement for the calendar year. The informal weekly returns furnished from the Statistical Bureau of the Custom-house, however, enable us to approximate the results thus far.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 23d July, inst., by our weekly statements amounts to.....$100 246 773

Against 1863 (monthly)..... 103 827 173

Increase to date..... 6 6 421,760

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 20th July (last,) to..... $110,022,360

Against same time, 1863..... 101 441 589

Increase, to date..... $3,1 80,771

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 23d July, inst., amounts to.....$30 4 5 000

Against same time 1863..... 5 2 8 0 1 3

Increase to date..... $5 1 5 000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 25th July, instant, amount to.....$15 1 4 000

Against same time 1863..... 27 477 615

Increase at New-York alone..... $12,6 6 ,6 1

To which about *six millions* increase at other ports, over the same period in 1863,—the heaviest increase out of New-York being at the port of San Francisco.

Of the coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last season.	Increase.
Reading R....	65 17	1,852 209	1,761 199	51 010
Pennsyl. R....	31 256	421 191	351 819	69..75
Lehigh V. R....	22 125	296 675	286,810	9,864
Lehigh Nav....	94 403	615 945	729 174	86 771
Del. and Lack.	53 03	691 401	035 079	56 330
Del. and Hud..	35,170	364 270	315 745	44 925
Penn. Coal....	22,363	329 611	226 311	103 299
Shamokin.....	9 991	154 283	133 513	20 3.7
Broad Top....	2 427	21 777	14 2 3 8	7 539
Lykens Val....	4,131	67,767	45 680	22,0 7
Trevort c.....	7 864	57 911	50 560	7 311
Total....	344 721	5,5 7,675	4,702 5 3	823 702

The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region is steadily increasing from its exoneration by the recent strike. The tonnage from all the mines in this State for the week reached 244 020 tons. For the season, the aggregate tonnage is 5 227,676 tons, against 4,702,-001 to the same date last year—showing an increase of 525,075 tons. The prices of coal continue firm, notwithstanding the increased production. The increase the present year is not one a season of small production last year, for last year's tonnage, it will be remembered, was greatly in excess of that of the year 1862. The high price of coal in the face of the facts of increased production gives rise to much complaint on the part of consumers, and charges are made of combinations to effect ends to that would not follow if the market was permitted to take its natural course."

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following notice to holders of three years' seven-thirty Treasury notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861:

Holders of the Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861, are notified that they may so pick and designate any, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881. The interest on the 7.30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Aug. 19, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7.30 notes to Aug. 19, the accrued interest on the 6 per cent. bonds from July 1 to Aug. 19. The balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's own draft (not effected) upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement, as above, they must be indorsed, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for Redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind—registered or coupons—and the denominations of the 6 per cent. bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Attention is called to the offer of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, of any part of $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, now in successful and profitable operation. The same firm advertise a limited amount, at par, of the guaranteed 7 ₱ cent. Shares of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad; interest secured to be paid quarterly by the Alton and Chicago Company, at the United States Trust Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 23—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 17,516 bbls. Flour, 582 bbls and 151 bags Corn Meal, 98 116 bushels Wheat, 37,743 bushels Corn, 36,255 bushels Oats, 875 packages Provisions, and 641 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are inactive at $13 25@$13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is lo limited demand at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 62 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers, especially all other than fresh-ground. Sales, since our last, amount to 17 800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Southern State and Western at $@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50, and for August and September delivery at $11 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 00	@$9 50
Extra State.....	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds	10 00	@10 00
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.	10 05	@13 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 00	@12 25
Fancy to choice Extra Missouri.....	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls. at $10 15@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and easy; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 80@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales 80 bbls. at $6@$9 75, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 30@$8 40 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Atlantic, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, especially toward the close, and, as the export demand has been moderate, prices have been leaning downward. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 72. Amber Western, at $2 13@$2 60. Red Western at $2 50@$2 62. Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 53½. Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 50. Chicago Spring at $2 27@$2 45. ₱ bushel. Corn is somewhat firmer; sales since our last, 58 700 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63, chiefly at $1 62, to mixed Western, and $1 51@$1 57½ for inferior. Barley, Rye continues scarce and quoted at $1 90@$2 95 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at full previous prices. We quote Canada at 86c. @$1, Western at $1@$1 01, the latter an extreme rate; State at 96c.@$1, each, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River has been in more request, at $1 @$1 35 for Governor's and shipping, and $1 10@$1 85 for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 15c.@25c. for coop to choice, and 30c. for choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts on a small scale, with very light sales this week. The receipts were only 613 hides; sales, 10,000 hides; the latter the outside, according to assortment, H. D. Hide & Co.: 2,700 D. Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., part 58½c., usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 50½, on private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 50½c., private terms; 500 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 50½c., usual selection; 950 Dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Aspinwall, 13 lbs. 33c., usual selection; 350 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 53½c., usual selection; 700 Dry Saint Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Slaughter, 70 lbs., 15½c.; 2,000 Damaged Metamoras, at auction, on @14½c. The stock on hand of Dry and Gow Hides is 625,000, (same time last year, 442 1.0—year before, 373,000) and 850 bales. The stock consists of 3 0 3 0 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 73,500 dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 35,300 dry Venezuela; 75,000 dry California; 6 000 dry Porto Cabello and La Guayra; 13 500 dry Central American, &c.; 10 000 dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2 500 dry Maracaibo, &c.; 2,500 dry Savanilla and Laguayra; 7 000 dry Bahia; 1,500 dry Maracaibo; 1,500 dry African; 1 500 dry Salted Pernambuco; 3,500 wet Salted California; 3,000 wet Salted West India; 5,000 Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's sales not in this line, Messrs. WHEELER & WITHERSPOON are limited to "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been moderate; only few buyers were here during the present week. Holders do not seem disposed to make sales, and large parcels of Leather are offered with reluctance. The stock is slightly increased, leaving a fair assortment in dealers' hands. Prices obtained are fully up to quoted rates. Oak Sole—Demand, stock, sales and prices small. Prices very firm. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 58,000 sides."

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate request for Spirits Turpentine, which is firmer at $3 50@$3 70 ₱ gallon. Tar at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Rosin at $12@$25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at irregular rates. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 60@$1 70. Bleached Sperm, at $2 50@$2 70; Lard oil at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 42c.@50c. Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c., free; and 82c.@82½c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and prices have been much unsettled. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $39 50@$39 87 for Choice to Extra Prime Mess, and $33 50@$36 50 for Prime, $36; Old Mess continues in limited request at the $13 50 for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 60 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is unsettled; sales since our last 2,300 bbls. and tcs., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@19¾c. Beef is in limited demand and quiet at $7 50@$8 50 for Plain Mess; $18@$24 for Prime Mess; $26@$28 for Country Mess. Beef Hams, $24 @$30 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at the 9½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 60 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is unsettled; sales since our last 2,300 bbls. and tcs., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@19¾c. Beef is in limited demand and quiet at $7 50@$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albino, Two Dwarfs, &c. at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Miss Ernestine; Negro Minstrels, Miss Alous Calnan—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Jenny Lind.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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One copy 1 year ...$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year. $2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no Authorized Traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Sherman's army, this morning, although brief, is of the deepest interest. It appears that up to Friday, desperate fighting has been in progress in front of Atlanta, and during the severe contest of Friday, our army had the sad misfortune to lose Gen. McPherson, one of the most gallant, accomplished, and successful of the Union commanders, either East or West. Gen. McPherson, according to one of the reports which we publish, was shot through the lungs, so that his death must have been instantaneous. In an official dispatch, which has not been published, Gen. Sherman gives the particulars of his brave lieutenant's death. His remains were to be sent home in charge of members of his staff. At the date of the latest reports from Sherman, it would appear that the fighting in front of Atlanta was still going on, and that Gen Sherman had brought his siege guns to bear upon the city, a portion of which was on fire. We have letters from our correspondent with Sherman's army, which bring down the history of the campaign to the crossing of the Chattahoochee.

The news which we publish to-day, of Smith's expedition in pursuit of Forrest, is altogether satisfactory. In five separate engagements the rebel General was beaten, and the loss inflicted on him amounts to four thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The news from Gen. Grant's army presents no new feature whatever, if we except the changes made in some of the commands. Gen. Birney, it will be seen, gets the Tenth Corps.

FROM EUROPE.

We have news from Europe by the extra Cunard steamer *Marathon*, three days later than that received by the *Europa*, and two days later than that brought by the *Kangaroo*, which arrived here on Saturday. The chief point of interest in the news is the report that the King of Denmark having quarrelled with his Ministers (as was announced in the *Europa's* mails) they have resigned; that the King has summoned reactionary Ministers to his Council, and has sent Prince John of Glucksburg to make terms of compromise with Prussia. The King's views would seem to be to make Denmark the German Naval Power. It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to. Prof. Goldwin Smith has written a letter in the London *Times'* pictures of "Federal Cruelties," which we publish in another column. A murder of almost unparalleled daring and atrocity has been perpetrated in a London railway carriage, the victim being a respectable gentlemen connected with one of the London banks.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* gives the following statistics of the Harvard Senior Class: In 1860 the admissions to the class of 1864 were 112. Subsequently the class numbered 144, but is now 96. Seven entered the United States army and one went into the navy. Six of the former have fallen i. battle or died in service. Of the whole number twenty-two belonged in Boston, twelve to Cambridge and thirty-four to other places in Massachusetts. In religious belief, forty were Unitarians, twenty Orthodox Congregational, eighteen Episcopalian, eight Baptists and two "of no opinion;" six were of various denominations. In political sentiments 74 were Republicans, 12 Democrats, 9 Union, and 1 of "no opinion." The number voting at last Presidential election was 5; eligible to vote at next election 67. 16 of the class has been drafted. Of the whole number 61 smoke, 80 drink, 58 smoke and drink, 4 smoke but do not drink, 23 drink but do not smoke, and 12 neither drink or smoke. The average age is a little over 21 years and 10 months; the average height is about 5 feet 8½ inches; the average weight is a fraction over 138½ pounds; the average circumference of the chest nearly 38 inches. Of the whole, 28 are near-sighted. Seven out of eleven members of a temperance society during the Freshman year are set down as drinkers. Seventeen societies and clubs have been sustained by the class during their college connection. The class fund amounts to $513. The intentions of the class seem to predicate that 31 will engage in law; 18 in business; 10 in medicine; 5 in the army; 3 each in civil engineering, the ministry and teaching; 2 in literary affairs; 1 each in farming, as a naturalist, a farmer and a sheep raiser; 17 are undecided. Two of the ministers will be Orthodox and one Unitarian.

A Montreal paper states that two members of the Canadian Parliament are endeavoring to arrange the trip to the Lower Provinces, to which the members of both Houses of the Parliament were invited during the last session. With this view they have sent a circular to the members of both Houses, enclosing for them a free ticket to Portland and return, which they may use if they decide to join the excursion. These circulars have also been sent to several members of the press in the principal cities. The excursionists are to meet at Portland on the 2d of August, where a steamboat, sent by the Lower Provinces, will meet them and take them forward. It will afterwards bring them back to Portland, and those of them who desire can return by the new steamboat, the *Acadia*, via the St. Lawrence.

The Hamilton County (Ohio) *True Telegraph*, a Vallandigham paper, and until recently a staunch advocate of the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," has recently declared for secession. It says: "Believing that a reconstruction of the Federal Union is now impossible—that the war for its restoration has proved an utter failure; and that its further prosecution will end in the subversion of the remaining liberties of the people, we shall, therefore, advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of Commissioners empowered with authority to treat, subject to the approval of the people of the remaining States, with like representatives from the Confederate States of America, upon all questions incident to just and honorable terms of *separation*."

The sufferings of the loyal people of Missouri are becoming unendurable. It is estimated that forty Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood in the counties north of the river during the last four weeks, and it is proposed in some of the newspapers that an armed mass meeting of the loyal men of Northwest Missouri be shortly held, each man to bring with him twenty days' rations, for the purpose of organizing a combined movement against the marauders.

On Wednesday evening last the air in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light snow-storm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightfall dense clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

In Wayne and adjoining counties, as far eastward as Rome, there has been within the last few days a great destruction of property by fires in the woods. Large quantities of timber, cordwood, growing crops and buildings have been destroyed at various points. How these fires originate is not stated. The woods are very dry, and it needs but a lighted match applied to make a great conflagartion.

The little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the late call for 500,000 men was published, her quota, thirty-six men, was raised, and the men presented, accepted, and mustered in.

Sixty-one refugees and deserters from Marietta and its neighborhood reported recently at Chattanooga to Maj. Crowell, district Provost-Marshal. There were only fourteen out of the number able-bodied men, the rest being women and children. A number of them had been employed in the large paper mills of Marietta.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that Capt. Collins brought the *Arctic*, of the New-York Central Line, from Buffalo to Cleveland on her last trip, in twelve hours and fifty minutes, being the quickest time made by a propeller between the two points.

The Stock Market was steady in prices, but dull in speculative temper, on Saturday. Gold 254½ per cent.

Is Peace Attainable? How?

We do not ask whether peace is desirable. No public journal has supported the war more steadfastly than this. Through all the varying fortunes of the struggle, it has never for an instant bated one jot of faith or determination. But this has not been because we have loved the war for its own sake. None but a devil could do that. This sacrifice of blood, of treasure, this monthly making of widows and orphans by the thousand, this turning of acres by the hundred thousand into desolation, is dreadful work. We have upheld it only because it is a necessity—because its only alternative is something more dreadful yet. It has been because the war alone can save the Republic, the last hope of popular government and human progress, and because if the Republic perishes it must be succeeded by an indefinite number of military confederacies with discordant interests and in endless conflict, that we have sustained the war and shall sustain it. We shall stand up to it unwaveringly so long as these reasons are in force. For all that, it is a thing to be deplored. Peace is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Can peace be had? We believe it. In our judgment it is sure to come within twelve months, if the Northern people are true to their duty. How is it to come? By negotiation with the Confederate Government? No. It is the most baseless and the most pernicious of all delusions to imagine that the Jeff. Davis crew will treat with our National authorities on any basis that can end this war. What they have demanded from the beginning has been to be "let alone." To let them alone is to make them independent. Upon that independence they have staked everything they have, or expect, on earth. They mean to fight for it, and they will fight for it to the last. They have never yet given the slightest sign of abating their claim, and they only utter the absolute truth when they say they never will. The very spirit of the arch rebel himself possesses them. They have an untamable lust of power, and would sooner reign in hell than serve in Heaven. An English correspondent in Richmond, as he reports, recently asked Jeff. Davis when this war would close? Putting his hand on his little son's head, the rebel replies: "Not till this boy becomes an old man." Edmund Kirke, who went with Col. Jaques to Richmond, as he writes to the Boston *Transcript*, was told by Jeff. Davis a week ago yesterday: "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. *We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.*" It is weakness to doubt that the rebel ruler, in declaring these three things, spoke his fixed purpose. All of his past history shows him to be a man who means what he says; and no rebel of his mould ever took backward steps.

Independence Jeff. Davis cannot have. Here and there is a creature in the North who would yield it, but the great body of the Northern people are incapable of any such treachery to their fathers and to their children. With only that alternative before them, they will fight this war for years, and, if need be, until the extermination of which the rebel chief talks is made a dire reality. At whatever cost to this generation, this Republic, which was made for centuries and ages, shall be saved.

How then is peace attainable? In two ways. By separate State action in the South, or by conquest.

Peace is to be attained by separate State action through the power of the people. We are now having a practical illustration of the process in North Carolina. A Governor is to be elected in that State next month. Two candidates are before the people: Governor Vance, the present Incumbent, and W. C. Holden. The former of these is an adherent of the Richmond Government, willing to stand by its fortunes to the last. The latter is an enemy of that Government, and is pledged, if elected, to call a convention to sever all connection with it. The last accounts make it seem very probable that he may be elected. There are two tremendous motives operating to produce this result. First, the general failing condition of the "Confederacy," which is becoming evident, in spite of all misrepresentations. Second, the fact, staring the people of North Carolina full in the face, that when Lee is driven from Virginia he will fall back into their State, and, if once allowed a foothold there, will make it the same terrible scene of desolation Virginia now is. The only way to prevent this is for a sovereign convention of the State to assemble, to declare the State no longer a member of the "Confederacy," to call home its forty or fifty thousand soldiers, to protect the State, and to ask the Federal Government to assist in that work. This request would be met with a ready and a liberal spirit. Gov. Holden, if so elected, would have but to utter the first syllable of such a solicitation to insure from the Northern people a special army of a hundred thousand volunteers, if there were need, to defend the old North State from "Confederate" invasion. Northern men would leap to her deliverance, as brother leaps to the rescue of brother. Such action upon the part of North Carolina would bring out a show of national good will that would make an instant end of every misconception and ill-feeling, and would put the State back into the Union with hardly an effort. Every question of dispute would melt to nothing, every difficulty would vanish. What the people of North Carolina can now do so easily, if they but will, the people of any other Southern State can do. They simply have to quit the rebel flag, to be hailed as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-partners in all our countless national blessings.

Peace, so far as there is no such voluntary action by the Southern people, is to be attained by conquest, in precisely the same way that it has been already secured in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. What has been effected in the past demonstrates what can be effected in the future. It may cost a great deal more of blood and of money, a great deal more of sacrifice and of suffering, in every form, but the only possible end must be an utter powerlessness on the part of the Southern people to resist longer. We pray to heaven that no such extremity shall come; but it is as inevitable as fate, if the Southern people persist in casting their lot with the desperation of Jeff. Davis. If the Southern people will not give us peace as their fellow-countrymen, we shall secure it as their conquerors. We know this is not gracious language. But it is naked fact. If the salvation of this Republic is to depend upon the annihilation of its enemies, if the word which Jeff. Davis has spoken is to be the accepted device of the Southern people, then the war shall come to that, and the sword shall thus cleave the way to security and peace.

Our faith is that the Southern people will refuse to follow Jeff. Davis much longer in his mad career. It does not seem to us possible that they can keep up their rebel spirit in the face of such campaigns as that of Sherman's—in the face of such immense reinforcements to our armies as the last draft will secure—in the face of such an expression of unyielding determination of the Northern people as the reëlection of President Lincoln will afford. But we make no attempt at prophecy. They have amazed us often by their folly in time past, and they may so amaze us again. This only we will assert: that peace not long hence this Government will have, either through them or in spite of them; a peace consistent with their honor, their just rights, their best interests, or a peace carrying to them humiliation and ruin; at all events a peace that shall re-establish the nation, and make it forever one and indivisible.

The Battle at Atlanta.—The rebels have made a stand at Atlanta, and have at last given battle to the army of Gen. Sherman. The operations of Thursday, of which we have already had mention, were evidently but the skirmishing preliminary to the real battle, which opened on Friday, and was continued on Saturday. Of the details or character of the action we know nothing, other than that it is telegraphed from Washington last night that results thus far were favorable.

The loss of Maj.-Gen. McPherson, however, is a very heavy one for the army.

Fall of a Great Soldier.—In the loss of Major-General McPherson, who was killed in the battle before Atlanta on Friday, the country loses one of its ablest and best servants, and the army an engineer officer who, by general consent of his fellow-officers, stood first and foremost in that department of the service. Gen. McPherson has been on duty in the West since the opening of the war. He was with Buell in Kentucky, and subsequently, in the advance of our army through Tennessee, he had the important and difficult duty of keeping open and in order the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. When the campaign against Vicksburgh began last year, he was assigned by Gen. Grant to the command of a corps, and he commanded the centre of our army during the siege of that place. In that position he had the main direction of siege operations, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Gen. Grant in his official report. Subsequently Grant wrote a letter urging the confirmation of Gens. McPherson and Sherman as Major-Generals, and in this document he spoke of both these officers with a warmth and appreciation which was remarkable in one whose language usually is so moderate and guarded. After the fall of the city, he remained in command there for some time, but subsequently he was transferred to Chattanooga with the greater part of his force. In the advance from thence upon Atlanta, begun in May last, he has borne a prominent and always glorious part. His corps has been foremost in the fight, and his strategical and tactical movements have always exhibited the very highest skill. His loss is a very deplorable one at this moment. To the old army, to his companions in the field, and to the country, it is a loss irretrievable.

Slavery as a Military Force.

There were very few people at the North who did not at the outset of the war suppose Slavery to be, from a military point, a source of weakness, and only of weakness, in a State. There are very few now who have not seen reason to modify their opinion. It is quite evident that for the purposes of war, Slavery is neither an unmixed evil nor an unmixed good, but a compound of both. We all thought it probable that when the white men of the South raised the standard of revolt against the Government, the negroes would either raise the standard of revolt against their masters, or else would prove so insubordinate, that a strong force of "the superior race" would have to be left to maintain order, in every county in which slaves were numerous.

But these expectations have not been realized. The negroes have shown themselves ready enough to run away from their owners, wherever our forces appear, and anxious enough to fight under our flag, if we enlist them; but the Southern slaves in all districts to which our troops have not penetrated may be said to have remained absolutely quiescent. They have not attempted as much as a riot, although it is well known that the white men have been drafted from every part of the Confederacy for the rebel army, without any other stint or limit than that imposed by age or physical disability. Not only do we not hear of a slave rising, but we do not even hear of any unusual insubordination as a consequence of the war. So that even if it be true generally that slaves are a source of danger to their owners when engaged in an armed struggle, an exception to the rule must be made in the case of *negro* slaves.

It is true the slaves cannot be held by their owners as soldiers, without giving up Slavery; but this also is not a dead loss; for some one must stay at home, even in a free community, to till the soil and carry on the manufactures. The real loss to the South at this crisis, in having 2,000,000 of its population in a servile condition, consists in the difference between the products of the labor of so many slaves and that of so many freemen. What this is, it is of course impossible to put into figures, but we know enough of the difference in the results between free and slave labor generally, to know that it must be enormous—so great, in short, that it is not at all unlikely that this alone will decide the fate of the Confederacy. If the 4,000,000 who are now at home laboring for the support of the rebel armies, could bring to their work the ingenuity, intelligence, industry and passion of the same number of the free population at the North, it is not rash to assert that the task of conquering the South would present difficulties of which, under existing circumstances, we have little if any idea. But slave labor is still worth something, and the Southern slaves are now doing work which would have to be done by freemen, and would perhaps take just as many freemen as slaves; for it must be remembered that the women and children of free laborers do not work at all, or work but very little, while a slave woman does almost as much work as the man, and slave children toil also while those of freemen are at play or at school.

Moreover,—and this is a point which just now begins to have a good deal of weight,—when, after a long and exhausting struggle like the present one, the pressure of suffering becomes so strong that the masses begin to call for peace, the cry of these masses in a free community has great weight with the Government; in a slave community, those on whom the pressure is the strongest are condemned to total silence. Their voice counts for nothing. If the slaves of the South were freemen, we should undoubtedly have a large proportion of them at this moment clamoring for peace, or at all events exerting some kind of influence in its favor; for no large body of freemen would ever submit to the privations, the coarse and scanty food and clothing, and miserable lodging, which fall to the lot of the slaves, for any political advantage whatever. We have no hesitation in saying that if it were clearly necessary for two or three millions of Southern whites of any class to submit to all the hardships of a slave's lot, flogging excepted, in order to secure the independence of the Confederacy, we should have peace in a month. In spite of all we hear of Southern suffering, there is still a wide interval between that of the meanest white and that of the best kept black.

But, on the other hand, the supreme moments of a struggle—those in which the limits of endurance have nearly been reached—the very crisis of the agony in which the nerves are at the utmost tension, when it is still possible that one effort more may wring victory from Fate,—are precisely those in which Slavery weighs on the national energies like lead. The South has already reached the point when she must save herself by a burst of despair, or perish. If at this moment her slaves were freemen, they would constitute a grand reserve, who could, if everything were staked on a final throw, leave the plow, and the loom, and the counter, and either win all or lose all at a single cast. But from this resource Slavery has cut her off. In her greatest agony, she can still look abroad over teeming fields, but the men and women who till them turn, when she calls to them for help, to dumb cattle, and see her die without a throb or a tear, without being either able or willing to help her.

The Peace Negotiations—Disclaimer by Thompson.—The rebel Thompson, who is sojourning at Toronto, (Canada,) authorizes the *Leader* newspaper of that city, the organ of the secession refugees, to make the announcement that he has had no part in the recent negotiations at Niagara Falls, and has not left the city where he resides since the reported conference between the so-called Southern Commissioners and Mr. Greeley commenced.

Gordian Knots in Politics.

The persistence with which political disputants, North and South, continue to "beg the question," in discussing the course of the war, is something very remarkable. The rebel House of Representatives recently adopted, in secret session, a manifesto, addressed to the human race in general, enlightening them relative to "the existing war with the United States," in which it is asserted that—

"The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and coequal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and he pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms as well as an outrage on the principles of public law."

In order to make this statement of the slightest value to the "civilized world," to whom it is addressed, it would have to be one about which there is no sort of dispute—the statement, if not of a notorious fact, at least of a generally acknowledged one. But, as everybody knows, there is probably no proposition in political history about which there is such wide difference of opinion. Of those most competent to judge in the matter—the people of the United States—a large majority believe "that the separate independence of the States *was* surrendered;" and, as regards foreigners, it would probably be very difficult to get six intelligent ones into a room together, who would entirely agree about it. In short, if this were a point on which the Southern Congress had any "information," properly so called, to give to the public, or if it were a point on which the public outside the Confederate States acknowledged them as an authority, there would clearly have been no war. The war is raging simply because the North and South, after forty years of argument, could not agree about this very matter on which the rebel Congress passes as if it had never been disputed.

Who is responsible for the outbreak of the war, is a question about which everybody has an opinion, just as everybody has an opinion about the character of Napoleon Bonaparte; but discussion about it carries us fairly into the regions of speculation. It is now evident that the proper construction of the Federal Constitution is one of those tremendous problems constantly presenting themselves in history, which human reason is not competent to solve satisfactorily. The consequences of the adoption of either of the two rival modes of construing it are so weighty that it is impossible to find a tribunal competent for the task, or whose decision the world would respect. When the destiny of a whole race or the fate of an empire is at stake, Providence seems to allow men to settle it with the tongue if they can; but when they fail, as they generally do, He resorts to His own mode of settling it, and that is war. After the first shot is fired, the question of who brought on the fight is handed over to the historian, who manipulates it as his faculties or materials will permit.

War is an awful mode of deciding controversies, no doubt—but we may fairly conclude from the fact, that, though of heathen origin it has survived heathenism, and that after Christian ideas have reigned in the world for nearly two thousand years, no substitute has been discovered for it, it is by no means wholly evil. The exact nature of the contract made between the States composing the Union is now being decided on the battle-field, not certainly in the way a philanthropist would suggest, but in the only way possible. And when the decision is made, it will serve precisely the same purpose, in satisfying people's intellectual needs, as if it had been delivered by one hundred ermined Judges. For no judgment ever satisfies the reason of the beaten party. The arbitrament of battle does not satisfy him either, but it serves the great end of all judgments, in making him hold his tongue and resign himself to his fate, or, in other words, in making him "give up." We need hardly say that to make one side "give up" is the purpose for which courts are established, and if they can at the same time satisfy him that he ought to give up, so much the better; but what court invariably succeeds in this any more than war?

Commercial Code of Signals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This code, spoken of in your paper of the 23d instant, as having been adopted by the Government of France, was adopted by our Navy Department in 1860, and in March, 1863, Admiral Davis, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, issued an order, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that all the ships-of-war should signalize their names when passing any signal station, lighthouse or light-ship having these signals.

The Treasury Department has also adopted this code of signals for the revenue cutters, lighthouses and light-ships, thereby enabling such vessels as have the commercial code to communicate their location to their owners or underwriters.

Two measures of great benefit to our marine interest passed Congress this last session. One, the act to ascertain the tonnage of vessels. This is based upon and similar to the English law, and gives as near an approximation to the actual capacity of a vessel as the varied shapes of it will admit. Our old law was very inaccurate in its results.

The other measure passed was one to prevent collisions at sea, by prescribing the lights to be used and how to use them; also the law of the road, that vessels heading toward each other shall put the helm to port, or, in land parlance, keep to the right. Three collisions recently in the neighborhood of this port, of steamers, in clear weather, accompanied with great loss of life, show the necessity of this law.

Another measure, of which I may speak hereafter, with a view to restore or reanimate our dying and decayed foreign commerce, (over 500,000 tons have been transferred within the last three years to foreigners,) is yet to be acted upon. G. W. B.

New-York, Saturday, July 23.

Later from New-Orleans.

New-York, Sunday, July 24.

The steamer *Thomas Scott*, from New-Orleans 13th inst., arrived to-day. The papers brought by her contain no news.

SARATOGA AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Presidency—Watering-Place Criticisms on the Raid—George Sanders—His Opinion on Things Generally—The People's Ideas.

Saratoga Springs, Friday, July 22.

I have been traveling and mingling for a long time with various degrees of people. I have a theory that the masses of men are pretty well represented by those whom we meet at the fashionable and second-class hotels, in the bar-rooms, and in vehicles of travel. And I feel sure that the cause of good government, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, is gaining strength; and that, notwithstanding the tremendous responsibilities and uncertainties which rest upon and envelope the Administration, so far as conclusive and brilliant results to be immediately expected in the field are concerned, that there is a fixed determination, which nothing can shake, on the part of the masses to reëlect the President by a decided vote, as the only cure for the existing disorders in our own midst. As to the rebellion, good people seem to regard *that* as substantially crushed.

THE LATE RAID

came on like a "clap of terrific thunder from a cloudless sky," while I was at the Springs some week ago; and this irruption did much, in my judgment, to develop the philosophy of the public mind in this crisis. Lolling on the piazzas of a certain hotel discoursed cliques of men, who have "waxed fat," and who now "kick;" good fellows, socially, (most of them) and, in a majority of instances, personal friends of the writer. These were the same gentlemen who (some of them) have been in private correspondence with your correspondent for the past year, and whom he has been endeavoring to convert from the folly and wickedness of their ways. It was their epistolatory habit to "d——n Washington" and to bitterly arraign the President for his precautionary arrangements in regard to it. At the exciting moment of the "raid," Washington, with them, instantly took immense proportions, and became the "rage." For *not* "saving" it—for not withdrawing a portion of Grant's troops—for not having been earlier and more liberal in the matter of conscription—for not having in the fortifications there at least 50,000 negroes (vide the McDowell "blunder" *et idem cet idem* as to the "constitutionality" of the draft and negro enlistments, as charged *against* the Government by these same gentry!) for these sins—(for Washington "was taken," there was "no doubt about it,") the "infernal Administration had excited Maryland to revolt," and thereby sent a "sympathetic pulsation into nearly rebellious Kentucky, which would turn the scale and decide favorably for the fate of the Confederacy." In sixty days "England would intervene." The Potomac was already controlled by forts in rebel hands! The Government was a fugitive, and such like. Now for "gold" at tyrannous prices; now for "bankruptcy;" now for "anarchy;" now for "civil war!" And so these drew the horoscope until even charitable me was tempted to say, with the old king, that the wish was father to the thought.

AT NIAGARA FALLS

this sort of thing was even more intense. To be sure when I reached there the "raid" was over; Washington was not "taken," and it was evident that Grant had not been diverted one instant from his purpose; it was pretty clear that the Administration had been fully prepared; but then it was convenient to ridicule the powers that be for the excitement which they had undergone in the matter of "a handful of rebels." In fact—to use Pickwickian language—these gentlemanly nabobs lied pretty much after the Protean fashion in which Falstaff discoursed to Prince Hal on the somewhat celebrated fight with the "men in buckram."

"George" Sanders.

[I am giving incidents to demonstrate the conclusion which I announced, at the commencement of this hurried letter, I had reached as to the public mind.]

Being at Niagara, I could not hesitate to cross into Canada, to discover what my old political friend—heaven save the mark!—George Sanders, was about; although it was quite as clear to me then as now that George was only after notoriety; that his great object was to forge thunderbolts for the Chicago Convention, under cover of some broad diplomatic purpose; for, although a sharp trickster, Sanders is no statesman; he *cannot* comprehend the breadth and depth of such an arrangement as might induce the rebels to lay down their arms; the Copperheads to dismiss their treasonable designs; the honest old fogies to be undeceived as to the magnitude of the great rebellion, (at this time gasping short and quick,) and once more submit to the old flag on the honorable condition—to both parties—of submission to our Government, and of making reforms (if need be) *thereafter* in a "constitutional" way. I expected what I found, viz.: the same curly-headed, fat, good-natured, cunning George, who talked *precisely as our friends of the Opposition do* with regard to the Administration. He had the same stale arguments about gold, bankruptcy, arbitrary arrests, suppression of the press, waste of life, exhaustion of the North, the imminence at the North of bread riots and anarchy, the unconquerable power of the South, the "butcher" Grant, the buffoon and "original gorilla," Lincoln. (I am not betraying your confidence, Sanders, for you know very well that my batteries were all unmasked. I only wish to inform the country of the character and *esprit* of the opposition to the Administration, and to the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln.) Of course, Sanders talked like a member of the Chicago Convention, for he said Lincoln could not carry an electoral vote, and the like. This interview convinced me (of what I previously was sorry to believe *prima facie*) that the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln are in accord with the leaders of the armed rebellion. The movements of Sanders and his coadjutors are plainly intended to enable the Opposition to say to the people that the President has rejected honorable terms of peace. It is a trick, and nothing more—the trick of a mere party politician—with this depth to it, however: It *means*, "Gentlemen, the South is willing to come back and rule you, as it has done in times past. If you are ready for this, defeat Lincoln and give us a good 'Democratic' President!" If any actual result toward peace shall grow out of this Niagara movement, then not *alone* will your correspondent be disappointed; for it is evident from those with whom I talk that the idea "stinks in their nostrils" that this South shall again lord it over a land which has shaken off their yoke by an effort which has cost more precious blood than their accursed population can ever atone for, at least to man and to outraged liberty.

THE PEOPLE

—and I have talked with almost all I have met—who seemed intelligent—have but in the fewest number of instances responded to the sentiments of the "nabobs" at Niagara and Saratoga. Quite the reverse. *They* seemed to think that if Washington

ington should fall it might prove a blessing in the hands of God to unite and arouse the North as fully and as enthusiastically as the South is united. They felt that all were doing their best. The great and determined sentiment was, faith in the currency, in which we are now all interested; faith in our Generals and armies; unmurmuring submission to every exercise of power thought necessary in this emergency to be exerted to restore the Government by a President whom they believe honest, patriotic, personally unambitious, and a man of great patience, firmness and skill—one whose responsibilities have not been equaled in all history, and whose apparent inconsistencies the great majority seem to reconcile upon the theory which Mr. LINCOLN long ago adopted in his published letter to HORACE GREELEY, wherein he gave his notions about saving the Union. And even now as I write, I am fresh from listening to the people in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Saratoga, and in the cars, who accord praise for the draft which it was fondly believed" would prove so "odious," and which SANDERS was "fearful" would lead to bloodshed in the North. The gold humbug seems to have little or no effect on the masses. They comprehend it and its authors. Nor have I listened to many men who complain at taxation; indeed very many, like Oliver Twist, ask for "more." And the prevailing impression is that these gentry, of whom I have spoken as at Saratoga and Niagara, are not far removed, in their teachings and croakings, from treason. The people are wide awake. There is now hope that the tyranny of party leaders is pretty well over. For one, I breathe free in the conviction that Copperheadism cannot taint our people; but that, at any cost, they are determined to finish this battle for posterity and for humanity thoroughly—to extirpate the diseased part, and to restore the body politic to sound health.

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

The old fogies and the men of the revolution now in progress, will soon be separated by the people. The old fogies, the "respectable gentlemen," (to whom I clung as a child down to the period of the Bell and Everett fusion,) will be placed for safety with the women and children until these stormy times shall be over. The fate of the goats may be read in the Holy Book. Revenge and retribution will come (so say the Opposition)—but, alas, men of the North! on whose heads will they fall? THEODORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The English Opera Company at the Olympic Theatre announce that this will be the last week of their performances there. They have given, so far, three operas—all of them old and threadbare; still, the attendance has been highly respectable, both in numbers and character. On Wednesday of the present week they produce, for the first time in this country, BALFE's opera of the *Rose of Castile*—an unpretending and charming work, which will, we are sure, speedily become popular. With such an attraction in the *repertoire*, it would be a shame if the season came to the sudden termination mentioned. It will, we hope, be renewed after Saturday, and continued just as long as the attractiveness of the programme merits and courts patronage. A correspondent, by the way, inquires if it would not be a good idea to revive BARNUM's *Rip Van Winkle*. We think it would, and cheerfully make the suggestion to the management. An opera on a purely American subject, composed by a native musician of rare attainments, would certainly be acceptable to an American audience. Moreover, the opera was a success on its production by the Pyne & Harrison troupe, and is remembered with interest and favor by all who then heard it. To-night and to-morrow night the "Bohemian Girl" will be given for the last times this season.

Miss AVONIA JONES takes her farewell benefit to-night at WALLACK's Theatre, playing *Camille*, in Mrs. MATILDA HERON STORER's version of the play of that name. The lady's engagement terminates with this performance. It has been moderately successful, and at all events has justified the lady's claims to a high rank as a dramatic artiste of the intense sensational school. To-morrow night the celebrated DAN BRYANT commences a short series of performances—playing in the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." The gentleman is regarded as one of the best Irishmen now on the stage, and will doubtless do the best in his power to make good this flattering estimate of his abilities. One thing is quite certain; they who go to see him will laugh till their sides ache.

The "Sea of Ice" continues to attract large audiences to Niblo's. At the Broadway Theatre, Miss HELEN WESTERN appears to-night as *Don Cesar de Bazan*, in the play of that name. At Barnum's Museum, the "Negro Ogre" is still the dramatic attraction. There are hundreds of curiosities to be seen in the saloons.

Mr ANTONIO BAKILI, one of our best vocal teachers, has been spending a few weeks in Buffalo, where his services seem to have been eagerly sought by the musical portion of the community. A number of his pupils, belonging to the St. Cecilia Society, recently gave a grand rehearsal, which we find very highly noticed by the Buffalo papers. Fifteen pieces were sung by Mr. BAKILI's *pupils*, to the delight of the critics. Mr. ISAAC, the pianist, who happened to be present, was called upon for a solo, which he performed amid a torrent of applause.

Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, the popular and charming young actress of Wallack's, has been playing a short engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. Her success seems to have been complete.

Mr. MARETZEK's artists for the coming season are all engaged, and either here or on their way here. The empressario is reticent and impressive as to their merits, but reticent as to their names. The season commences in October. Gounod's "Faust" will be revived, with an entirely new caste, and "Mireilla," the new opera by the same composer, will probably be one of the attractions of the répertoire. We refrain, however, from indulging in idle probabilities. When the proper time has arrived Mr. MARETZEK will make an official announcement of his name; until then it is better to be patient than to rush hastily into blunders.

The Peace Negotiations—Mr. Greeley and Mr. Jewett—A Missing Letter.

The following letter was not included in the recently published peace correspondence:

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, } Wednesday, July 20, 1864. }

In leaving the Falls I feel bound to state that I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House *but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfillment of his instructions.* The notes, therefore, which you have interchanged between those gentlemen and myself can in no case subject you to the imputation of unauthorized dealing with public enemies.

HORACE GREELEY.

To W. C. JEWETT, Esq.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. O. S. Halstead and Gen. G. H. Shields, Oregon; Hons. Chas. E. Leland and wife and A. B. Garfield, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to Washington; Col. John D. Van Buren, Albany; and W. G. Saltonstall, U. S. Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Brig.-Gen. E. Ferrero, Ninth Army Corps, and E. W. Gretl, Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. R. M. Bishop and wife, Cincinnati; Dr. Parker, Washington; and J. P. Sanford, U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Gillis, U. S. Navy; A. DeF. Young, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Smith; and J. Schermerhorn, U. S. Marines, are at the Astor House.

—Dr. STEWART has been giving a series of lectures in Dublin upon Irish music, with the intention of devoting the profits, should any arise, to a pointed glass emblem window to the memory of Sir JOHN STEVENSON, known, among other pleasant compositions, for his accompaniments to "Moore's Irish Melodies."

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ATLANTA.

Details of Operations from Tuesday to Friday.

A Portion of the City Occupied by Our Troops.

Details of Operations from Tuesday to Friday.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 24.

The *Gazette* correspondent, under date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Gen. SHERMAN's army since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

On the morning of the 10th, the advance of Gen. MCPHERSON was taking position on the extreme left, Gen. SCOFIELD on the left center, HOWARD in the center, HOOKER on the right center, and PALMER on the extreme right. On the morning of the 19th, our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta.

After considerable skirmishing, the enemy was dislodged, and a portion of HOWARD's corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and the morning of the 20th Generals HOWARD, HOOKER and PALMER crossed with the balance, the corps forming in line all along the south bank of the creek.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on General HOWARD in great force. The attack soon extended to HOOKER's corps. The rebels advanced three lines deep. A portion of our line at first wavered before this terrible onslaught, but was quickly rallied, and then stood as firm as a rock.

Upon this portion of our line was massed over half of the entire rebel army. Both sides were fighting, for the first time during this campaign, in the open field.

Before dark the rebels were thoroughly defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and they retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field.

Our loss will reach 2,000 men, principally in HOOKER's Corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeds 5,000, including three Brigadier-Generals.

On the extreme left our operations were equally successful. MCPHERSON drove the enemy several miles, and BLAIR's division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy was driven with small loss to his works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Gens. HOOKER and PALMER's front.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of that day portions of our army *entered the city.*

The correspondent adds: "We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered as substantially closed."

A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. ROUSSEAU.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 24.

The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in HOOKER's corps, in the battle of Atlanta:

Williamson's Division	627
Geary's Division	427
Ward's Division	527
Newton's Division	152
Total	1,713

Among the killed are Col. Logel, 151st New-York; Lieut.-Col. Randall, 149th New-York; Adjutant Radcliffe, 143d New-York. Among the wounded are Gen. Gresham, commanding division, severely; Maj. Baldwin, 150th New-York; Lieut.-Col. McNeil, 61st New-York.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Further Details of Gen. Smith's Expedition.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 24.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that Gen. SMITH's command was moving into Memphis. Fifty of the prisoners captured at Tupelo, mostly of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, among them a Captain, two Lieutenants and four sergeants, have been brought in and lodged in Irving Prison. Others are expected to arrive soon. Two hundred rebel prisoners were left at Tupelo for want of transportation.

The *Bulletin* says that Gen. SMITH arrived at Grand Gulf on the 15th without opposition, and captured several rebel Lieutenants, and small parties of rebel soldiers.

The rebel Gen. RICHARDSON has given notice that all persons conscripted in West Louisiana, not reporting within ten days, would be considered Jayhawkers and shot down without mercy.

The Shreveport *News* contains an account of a violent hurricane which passed over that town early in June. The steamers *Stella*, *Dan Lewis*, and several buildings, were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

The rebel General DICK TAYLOR, in a congratulatory order to the soldiers of West Louisiana, recounting the defeat of Gen BANKS, makes use of the following elegant and chivalrous words:

"Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas and the changed hue of its turbid waters, darkened with a liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cold-blooded alligator and ravenous crawfish wax fat on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse."

The time for the delivery of cotton, for the benefit of the Confederacy, has been extended to August 1.

On the 16th inst., SHELBY's rebels tore up a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad near Brownsville, and fired into a passenger train.

SHELBY's forces are reported to be encamped at Duvall's Bluff.

FAGAN was south of the Arkansas river.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, on a request of the Secretary of State, Gen. WASHBURN issued an order on the 22d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the district of Memphis who claim exemption from service in the enrolled militia on the ground of foreign birth to leave within 48 hours after the publication of this order, and not to return while the order remains in force, under penalty of arrest and punishment.

There has been no change in the Memphis cotton market.

Dreadful Accident—Twenty-one Men Killed Outright.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Sunday, July 24.

An accident occurred at the Phœnix Colliery on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a slope car coming out of the mines from day work, and when near the top of the slope the chain broke, letting the car run back a distance of six hundred feet on a slope of seventy-five degrees, killing all who were in the car.

The Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24.

The city is very much excited by the general impressment of horses.

All the avenues leading from the city are picketed.

Reports not authenticated state that a fight with the guerrillas took place at Hopkinsville, wherein the Federal loss is represented to have been twenty killed, wounded and missing. Further particulars have not yet been stated.

It is reported that last night a rebel force of 300 or 500 men, under JESSE, were in Carroll County, six miles from Ghent, with the view of crossing over into Indiana, and that they had there captured two six pounder brass pieces in the possession of the Home Guard.

Another Great Fire.

JAMAICA, Queens Co., N. Y., Sunday, July 24.

About four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in CORTISS' Hotel, which, with the stables, was entirely consumed, together with DURLAND's livery stables, and the dwelling-houses of Capt. MCKEE, G. BENNETT and Mr. BARRO. The fire threatened at one time the entire village, but was finally subdued.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURGH.

The situation before Petersburgh remains unchanged; but it is expected it will not be necessary to repeat this stereotyped phrase much longer.

ANOTHER INVASION PANIC.

People of Rockville and Montgomery Counties were seized with another invasion panic on Saturday, and reports were rife in Washington that LEE with seventy thousand men was crossing the Potomac. It soon turned out, however, that scary farmers had mistaken returning columns of the Sixth Corps and other troops for rebels, and that this was the whole foundation of the panic.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to-night from his trip down the Potomac.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Admiral SIMPSON, of the British Navy, accompanied by his son, Lieut. SIMPSON and Signor M. BERRENDAN, arrived here from Cobi yesterday. Their visit to the United States is made on behalf of the Chilian Government, for purposes of negotiating, and the purchase of steamships for the Chilian service. Admiral SIMPSON expects to return to New-York during the week. He is the guest of the Chilian Minister.

JUDGE EDMONDS.

Judge J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner of General Land Office, has gone West to recruit his health. During his absence Chief Clerk WILSON will administer the duties of the office as Acting Commissioner.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New York soldiers, in Washington hospitals, were reported on Saturday: Martin Wakeley, Co. E, 4th Heavy Artillery; Jacob Robinson, Co. C, 133d; Peter Selbert, Co. D, 122d; Francis Eggleston, Co. E, 24th; Charles Wilcox, Co. E, 4th Heavy Artillery; James W. Read, Co. D, 5th Cavalry, Edgar P. Holbridge, Co. L, 21st Cavalry. Following are reported to-day: Samuel Smith, Co. I, 21 Heavy Artillery; John Leonard, Co. L, 7th Artillery; Juydson F. Geer, Co. F, 112th; Peter Slaved, Co. C, 155th; W. Rose, Co. J, 14th Heavy Artillery; Dennis Quinn, Co. H, 65th; Clark Harris, Co. K, 14th Heavy Artillery; Elbert P. Webb, Co. L, 21 Mounted Rifles; Joseph Demars, Co. M, 24th Cavalry; Henry V. King, Co. F, 9th Cavalry; Patrick Dewell, Co. F, 14th Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

THE SUPPOSED PIRATE YEDDO.

It has been mentioned in some of the foreign papers that the *Yeddo* was the vessel designed for the second *Alabama*; but a dispatch from Capt. WINSLOW, dated July 5, just received by the Secretary of the Navy, says: "The *Yeddo*, which sailed from Bordeaux, is reported to have passed into Prussian hands, and has entered the Weser."

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. I am sorry case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 14, 1864

See Advertisement of American Art, a Satire, in column of New Publications.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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FISH'S PATENT.

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Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,

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Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

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DIED.

CLEARY.—On Sunday, July 24, WILLIAM CLEARY, in the 45th year of his age, late of the Beach Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Rockaway. For further particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

DAND.—In Hunters City, N. J., BELINDA, wife of Hiram Dand, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, near West Hoboken. The friends are respectfully invited, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry until 10½ o'clock.

KELLS.—At Pearsdale, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, of dysentery, HARRIET, daughter of John and Harriet Ellis, aged 1 year and 6 months.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 22, of diphtheria, Mrs. MARY EMILY GARRETSON, wife of Jas. A. Garretson, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 26, at 2½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 56 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

HOAGLAND.—At Irvington, on Saturday, July 23, STEPHEN TAING, infant son of Rev. James E. Hoagland, of Cincinnati, aged 3 months.

Funeral at St. George's Rectory, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, Monday, July 25 at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANCOCK.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH, widow of John Hancock, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 105 West 54th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Steers, No. 25 Ridge-st., DARTHA LEWIS, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be held at Willett-st. Church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LYON.—On Saturday afternoon, July 23, of membranous croup, FREDERICK WILLIAM, youngest son of Edward and Maria M. Lyon, and grandson of the late David S. Lyon, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 8 Franklin-av., second house north of Jefferson-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Elizabethtown and Newark papers please copy.

MCCORMICK.—At Patterson, N. J., on Saturday, 23d inst., SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, wife of Wm. G. McCutchen, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral services to-morrow.

PENFIELD.—On Saturday, July 23, MARY T. PENFIELD, daughter of the late Samuel L. Penfield, of Catskill.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PATTEN.—In Albany, July 20, SAMUEL PATTEN, aged 15 years and 6 months.

BACON.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA S. HINGSMAN, wife of Wm. H. Bacon, jr.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr. JOSIAH S. DARCY, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, CHARLES A. SEGER, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 5th-av., New-York on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 23d-st. Marble Cemetery.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 23, ANNIE E., the beloved wife of J. B. Smith, and daughter of Charles M. and Hannah Brydie Pridee, aged 20.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notification.

STOCKS.—In the City of Brooklyn, July 23, SIDNEY STOCKS, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Mr. Thomas Stocks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Washington and Johnson-sts., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, July 23, ELIZA J., wife of Isaac Snedeker, aged 50 years, 11 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner Fulton and Washington sts., on Monday, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jamaica ship Ferry at 8 and 10½ A. M.; return from Hempstead at 5 10 P. M.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN K. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

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62, 25, 31, 49, 1, 13, 69, 70, 2, 36, 59, 28, 8, 63

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FOR
AUGUST, 1864.

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Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5462 New-York Post-office.

HEROKEE MEDICINES.
All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS—Which eradicates all scrofulous and other inherited diseases, starch, Consumption, Diabetes, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Heart Diseases, &c. A treatise mailed for one dime and stamp.
W. R. PRINCE, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, become due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1871, and
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 5, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000 000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 4th of August, both inclusive, on which day scrip will be issued.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 660 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL, THOMAS McELLAND,
BENJAMIN HASLEY, JOHN MORTIS,
CONRAD BRUCKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7.3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSINGER, Banker,
No 120 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

D. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 35 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30 Treasury Notes, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

E. DORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exercising the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $350,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at par. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 23 WALL-ST., corner Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, being the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractional parts of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association, Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864. }

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the Evening Post of this day, July 18, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864. }

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, July 22, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 250, Laws of 1864, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank who's charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within two years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for the purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1874. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 128 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 1st West-st., New-York, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June of Three and One-Half PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the Company's books this day.

G. F. TAINTER, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversions of the Second Preferred Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 15th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of directors of this company held this day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

F. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JOHN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of August.

W. C. PAUL, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE ERIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
New-York, June 13, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY, NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire on merchandise, firm property, dwelling-houses, furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL.

WILLIAM H. KIP, Secretary. CHARLES CORWIN, President.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN, WILLIAM CLARK,
FRENCH R. PEAY, HENRY SCHOONHORN,
ROBERT LENNAP, ALEXANDER HALL,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FISH,
HENRY E. DECHAUD, JOHN N. HOWARD,
CHARLES H. DODGE, WM. H. KIP,
JOHN CLARK, JAMES BROWN,
JOHN S. MARSHALL, CHARLES CORWIN,
JAMES M. SWEENY, ALEXANDER HALL,
THOMAS MCELRATH, PATRICK HOGAN,
JOHN H. JAMES, EDWARD ANDERSON,
RUSSELL CHASE, ROBERT ACKERMAN,
CONRAD BRUCKER, JR., EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL $200,000
Assets June 1, 1864 300,000
Loss and Liabilities Unpaid ..... None

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Lainy, George A. Townsend,
John Townsend, Edward Merritt,
Charles S. Smith, Jacob Sharp,
John Lenfest, Sylvester D. Ward,
D. Henry Smith, Alex. Turney,
John Lenfest, Jr., Peter Cooper,
Leonardo Suarez, Jr., Samuel Sneden,
Silas Titus, Jr., Augustus Wells,
Cash Bell, Thomas Everitt,
John Hutton, James Lenfest,
Samuel Sneath, Jacob Lenfest,
S. T. Nagel, Henry Hughes,
Charles Cornell, Jr., Wm. Hughes,
Wm. S. Hoyt, Wm. Peterson.
Thomas Patrick.

Insures against perils of property by fire, lightning, inland navigation, &c.

LAINE Secretary.
James B. Ayres, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five dollars and not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, entitled thereto, be paid to depositors on MONDAY, July 25, after which date interest will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DEMILT, } Secretaries.
JAMES LOVE, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF Chambers-st. and Broadway.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed. The July dividend will be added to the deposits entitled thereto, and may be drawn on or before July 31, without affecting the interest.

R. H. BOGERT, Sec. THOS. S. CHRISTY, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAKE, Auctioneer.

BENNINGTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864. }

This Company will hold their Public Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAKE, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED BENNINGTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot will be sold to the highest bidder, no matter at any price whatever, being made to close the business of the Company. The terms and conditions of the sale will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.

MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHington B. Williams, Master in Chancery, in the case of Job Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, the above three-story hotel known as the Newark House, fronting 48 feet on Fifth avenue, also 5 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on TUESDAY, July 26, at 2 o'clock, the gravelly mixed farm of Job Smith, who died, dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in eight or more parcels, also, 17 68-100 acres of 2nd-rate land in lots of about 5 acres, opposite the Secaucus Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road; also, 43 88-100 acres of good meadow land; also, 11 98-100 acres of meadow, all at Secaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Job Smith property, all four miles from Hoboken ferry. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 9:15, stopping at Van Vaultren's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCullum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

HENRY H. LEDIG, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDIG & JUNKER WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 63 Liberty-st., a pair of black HORSES, about 15¾ hands high, about 8 years old, sound and kind, and excellent drivers in harness or under saddle. Also, a grey saddle horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind. A two-seat open phaeton in good order. Also a set of single harness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRADBURY'S
GOLDEN CENSER,
THE NEW S. S. MUSIC BOOK.
BRADBURY'S
GOLDEN CENSER
is now out, (second edition,) and the following is the first response from a whole Sabbath School in which it has just been introduced:

NEW-LONDON, Ct., July 18, 1864.

Mr. WM. BRADBURY,

DEAR SIR: The long-looked for books are at last at hand, and let me, in behalf of the whole Sabbath School, THANK YOU A THOUSAND TIMES for THE GOLDEN CENSER. We anticipated much, but our anticipations are more than realized. A careful perusal of THE CENSER assures us that THE BOOK for our Sunday School is now in our possession.

Sincerely yours, &c., &c., E. B. ROWE,
C. C. COMSTOCK.

Price of the GOLDEN CENSER, in paper covers, Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. In board covers, Thirty Dollars, net cash. The same price for GOLDEN CHAIN and GOLDEN SHOWER.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
Nos. 426 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LABORT, Secretary.
CRAIG PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 9 3d floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the Company's books this day.

G. F. TAINTER, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversions of the Second Preferred Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 15th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of directors of this company held this day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

F. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JOHN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of August.

W. C. PAUL, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE ERIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
New-York, June 13, 1864.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 800 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylinder, stock-house, stock-house ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants; beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without coaling. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the stock, convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace on the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine or address,

PORTER R. IRELAND & CO.,
Box No 642 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, 2 miles south of Bowden Park, commanding the entire view from Paramus to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay. Is available from one hour to the first train for business in New-York. Contains about four acres of land for a building site in the vicinity of New-York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with rivulet through said land, as well. The house now standing is large, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water through out; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and grates, &c., &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property situated on the east side of Main-st., between Washington-st. and Broadway, in the village of Flushing, will be exposed at public auction, on very favorable terms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock M. The property consists of two lots, each 42 feet front and rear by 159 feet deep. No. 2 two houses, with lot 66x159 feet. No. 3, dwelling occupied by the subscriber, lot 88x159 feet. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply on the premises to JOHN BYRD, Executor, or of HENRY OTTEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR SALE—DESCRIPTION OF FIVE THEM.

10 acres in Westchester Co., N. Y. $8,000
15 acres in Westchester Co., N. Y. 10,000
18 acres in Dutchess Co., N. Y. 5,000
170 acres in Dutchess Co., N. Y. 15,000
50 acres in Rockland Co., N. Y. 15,000

Location and particulars given.
Also, 300 choice building lots, $40,000.
L. F. IRELAND, No. 19 Union-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with coach house and stable, 18 miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with every convenience attached with hot-air furnace, hot-house, grapery, &c., &c., a large barn, with carriage-house, tool-house and cellar. Also, a small house, with cellar, a new building, 30x40 feet, and still another house, 30x40 feet, all in first-rate repair, and with three acres of ground, suitable for market gardening. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HEBER MORGAN, No. 9 Poststreet, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY investments in Jersey City, yielding 9 per cent. net on the purchase money. Title perfect. Rents paid promptly. Also, a number of choice building lots in different parts of Jersey City, for sale on easy terms. Apply to G. J. GAMBLIN, No. 247 Lexington-av.

NORWAY OATS.—A FEW BARRELS OF Early Norway Oats, for sale by the subscriber, at his farm in Westchester county, N. Y., 3 miles from Williamsbridge depot, Harlem Railroad. Price $2 per bushel. Apply to WM. H. HOWARD, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SEAT IN THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange. Terms reasonable. Apply to a member of the Board, or address Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SEAT IN THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange. Terms reasonable. Apply to a member of the Board, or address Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgines, with boilers complete, one of which is a high pressure, and the other a low pressure, each 42 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke, 24 inches, and the other 12 inches diameter of cylinder, 10 feet stroke. Apply to HOWES & CUTLER, 245 and 247 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, TWO SAFE WATER boilers, 42 inches diameter, 32 feet long, with 5/16 inch iron, and 70 tubes, 3 inches diameter, 5/16 iron. Apply to WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT cottage, with 2 acres of land, house contains 10 rooms, and in the main order, with barn and other outbuildings. The ground is under fruit trees, &c. Address P. O. Box 2,000, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story House No. 176 West Nineteenth-st., situated on Long Island Railroad, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y.—TO LET FURNISHED, FOR from three to nine months, a two-story and attic brick house, ten rooms, gas, &c., &c., centrally and pleasantly located; contains fine view of the Sound. Apply to H. S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A PASSAGE IN BROADWAY, NEAR Fulton-st., to a dentist, or for any light business. Address W. H. P., Box No. 125 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD—Suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at the residence of C. KELSEY, Office on Seventh-st., corner of Second-av., a Stone-house.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS AND BASEMENT—SUITable for a printing establishment, at No. 37 Park-row. Apply to C. KELSEY, Office on Seventh-st., corner of Second-av., a Stone-house.

NEW-YORK SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 9 West Thirty-fourth-st., will REOPEN WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained from 1 to 3 P. M. at the Seminary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CLEAR CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within 10 minutes' walk of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WILLIAM F. DRINNELL & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., business, at No. 16 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. DRINNELL,
BENJ. E. NEVERS.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SON is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, VYSE & SON, who will collect the debts and accounts of the late firm, and to whom all claims against the late firm are to be presented for settlement.

THOMAS A. VYSE,
JOHN R. WALLER.
New-York, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York, the true name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY, that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and is the first Missa hustle; Erastus F. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and is the first Missa hustle; the said E. F. Carpenter, who resides in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, is the special partner interested in said partnership; Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash, and that the said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and is to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. F. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner. } General Partners.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 18, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. L. McINTYRE, corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits..... 10
United States to Veterans..... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,203 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the city of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly executed, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 424 Broadway, New-York City.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies can also send in their orders relative to the army, and have their orders promptly attended to and with due precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre Provost Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other district in the State, and with continued energies will promptly fill its quota without a draft. Most of the repeal orders have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insure against draft for one year, $300, for two years, $450, for three years, $600, to all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office offers this guarantee to the drafted man, that if he can possibly see him before he is drafted, he will do so, and will have the benefit of the lowest premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 Cedar-st., }
New-York City. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WISHING to furnish Substitutes in advance of Draft, can have them mustered duly by applying at the AGENCY, No. 247 Broadway, room No. 6. No delay or trouble in procuring exemption papers. Letters will bring to be represented in the navy can also be supplied.

EXEMPTIONS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. Draft States prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st.,

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 30,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement dated June 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and proofs before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make delivery at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works where cannon belong to the Department to be cast, or of executive foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid or ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars, as the case may be."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars, as the case may be."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated June 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

SIX (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 210 to 215 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12 pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York,
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 18,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works where cannon belong to this Department to be cast, or of executive foundries the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARMY BLANKETS.

These blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of the 4 yarns, to be tied, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters U. S. six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seven-qua ters (7-4) inches long by six-quarters (6-4) in the web, and of the weight of 3 lbs. 8 oz., or 3 lbs. 12 oz., on which a variation of 0.1375, or 5 lbs., will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in boxes of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated June 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island,
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 30th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the places where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 15th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the Inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge boxes and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure woolen yarn and free from shoddy.
Blue Union Cloth, Dyed.
Flannel, red, unbleached.
Blankets, yellow and red, Indian Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but
and } not by machinery, to be double-soled, with
Brogans, } nut welts.
Drums, for Army, and full size.
General Hospital Flasks.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental Letter and Order Books.
Non-Commissioned Officers' Record Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarter Books, viz.
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letters Sent.
Brigade Order Book.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Lindsey; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures) and also the *quantity and time of delivery.*

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park;) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT I. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 56 UNDER-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

LIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 10 cents per pound; colored rags and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, cents per pound; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents; lead, 9 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck
Manilla Paper, 30x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,64 tons ... 350-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,64 tons ... 350-horse power
EUGENIE..... (Adam) ... 350-horse power
FRANCE..... Building)... 350-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... Building)... 350-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE, LAFAYETTE, A. BOUANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17,
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14,
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12,
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9,
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at QUEENSTOWN to land passengers.

Ship.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	.....
ERIN—building.....	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	.....
BELVETIA—building.....	.....
LOUISIANA.....	Prowse,
VIRGINIA.....	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold; Steerage, $40 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless a bill of lading (having their value expressed therein) is signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM M. & E. GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuable unless a bill of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NOTICE.

The vessels in KANGAROO, this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY, 28th inst. Only a few cabins and a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Sailing at QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....July 23
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Tickets granted to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rhine Towns—First Cabin, $95; Steerage, $37.

Those who wish to send for their friends can procure tickets at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 50 Broadway, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The regular sailing days—the 5th and 20th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship

COSTA RICA,

A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. [illegible], will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail on the 20th.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and fine-class steamship

LADY LOUDER,

2,500 tons burden,

JAMES H. WORSTELL, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL

FROM EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER INTELLIGENCE.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A NEW PHASE IN THE DIFFICULTY.

The King of Denmark Said to be Negotiating for Peace.

HIS LIBERAL MINISTRY DISMISSED.

A Popular Danish Insurrection Feared.

FRANCE ADVISES A COMPROMISE.

The Late Party Contest in England.

The Palmerston Ministry Safe for the Session.

Shocking Murder in a London Railway Carriage.

The extra Cunard screw steamer *Marathon*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 13th of July, arrived here yesterday.

The *Marathon's* news is two day's later than that received by the *Europa*.

The steamer *St. George* arrived at Glasgow on the 18th inst.

The *City of Cork* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 13th inst.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* was at Madeira on the 2d of July.

The London *Times* continues to take a very gloomy view of the Federal position in Virginia, &c., but the *Daily News* remarks that if there were any grounds to believe that the North were beginning to tire of the war or to despair of its success, the operations of Gen. GRANT, which undoubtedly require time for their successful development, would be impracticable, but, as yet, there is no sign that the North are prepared to sue for peace or to acknowledge the existence of the new slave Confederacy. The *Times*, in its City article, publishes a letter, showing that poor people in England and Ireland were investing investments in United States bonds, but the *Times* does not believe these investments have been to any serious extent, except in Germany and Holland.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 11th were unimportant. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry, said Government had reason to believe there was no intension on the part of the Germans of attacking Copenhagen.

The papers were still canvassing and dissecting the vote sustaining the ministry. The majority of 18 was far larger than expected, and included several so-called Conservatives. The result was regarded as efficiently disposing of all further opposition for the remainder of the session. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 30th of July.

The Earl of DERBY was better, but it was doubtful if he would be able to resume his Parliamentary duties during the present session.

A great sensation has been created in London by the murder of a gentleman in a first-class railway carriage. The unfortunate gentleman, named THOMAS BATEMAN, was upwards of sixty years old, and a retired clerk in the banking-house of ROBARTS, CURTIS & Co. He was returning home to his suburban residence, and after dark, when he was unfortunately asserted by some unknown person or persons who occupied the same compartment in the train. He was severely beaten about the head, and finally thrown out of the carriage on to the track. His watch and gold eye glasses were missing, but his money was not taken. The carriage was covered with blood. The whole was the work of a very few minutes. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

THE DANO GERMAN WAR.

The resignation of the Danish Ministry was announced per the *Europa*. The new Ministry has been provisionally constituted. Count CARL MOLTKE is President of the Council of Ministers. Several important posts, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance are not yet filled up.

The London *Morning Post*, in a short leader on the Danish question, says: "The King has dismissed his Ministry; he has summoned a reactionary cabinet to take the reins of office, and he has dispatched a brother to Berlin and Carlsbad. This means, if it means anything, that the King, backed probably by no inconsiderable party, seeks for terms of peace on the basis of the admission of Denmark in its entirety to the Germanic Confederation—Denmark would then become the German Naval Power, furnishing not only her whole resources, but giving her harbors and arsenals for Federal objects. For the project there is, however, one great obstacle. Prussia formed it, and the Power which has hitherto shown no sign of moving limits as that this movement would be sufficient to bring her forces to the front. On the other hand, the other personages of the Diet are inviting themselves to Scandinavia, in the hitherto avowed by Russia." The *Post* remarks that the Danish question, so far from being settled, is only demonstrating its many difficulties.

The London *Morning Star* says: "We are informed on reliable authority, that Prince JOHN, of Glucksburg, was to propose a direct compromise with Prussia, by suggesting that Prussia should annex Holstein, and that part of Schleswig which lies south of the Schlei, on condition that Denmark should be allowed to retain and absorb the northern part of Schleswig. Extraordinary as it may seem, we are assured that this proposal has actually been made. If the present state of affairs, Prussia could hardly venture to accept it."

The Danish journals, which were lately impetuously recommending the prosecution of the war on the largest scale, are now zealously urging the instant abandonment of all the territory still occupied by Denmark, and the concentration of all her resources in Jutland, for the defence of the capital. A certain number of public pleasure at Copenhagen; silver plate is hidden, and gold is eagerly bought.

A letter from Copenhagen says that some apprehension prevails that the appointment of a reactionary ministry may lead to attempts at a popular insurrection.

A circular from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the diplomatic agents of France, refers to the consequences that may arise from the unequal contest just resumed between the Germans and Danes, as directly affecting the maritime Powers and even the political equilibrium, and expresses a hope that no complication will arise to necessitate France embracing a different policy.

A telegram from the 11th from Aalborg says: "Yesterday afternoon the troops of the Second Combined Army Corps commenced crossing the Lymfiord, over the bridge in boats. The crossing still continues. The advance into the north of Jutland has, to all appearance, already begun."

A Swedish Norwegian fleet was cruising off the southwest coast of Sweden.

FEDERAL CRUELTIES.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR: The *Times*, in a tirade against the Federals, says: "This war has been carried on with a cruelty which far surpasses anything which can be laid to the charge of England, though the lapse of 80 years has softened Great Britain's manners and has caused a humanity to be respected even in the camp."

In the last war with America, only fifty years ago, Sir CHARLES NAPIER whitewashed the sack of Little Hampton by the British, and he states that on that occasion "every horror was perpetrated with impunity—rape, murder, pillage, and not a man was punished."

Further on, in his diary of the same war, he says: "Strong is my dislike to what is perhaps a necessary part of war, too—viz., plundering and subduing the country. We arrive all their cattle, and of course ruin them. My hands are clean, but it is hateful to see the poor Yankees robbed, and to be the robber."

The *Times* talks, with the loosest sort of vague virtuous, about "towns burnt in a diabolical wantonness." The burning of all the public buildings of Washington by the British is excused by Britten himself on the ground that the war between us and the Americans was "almost a civil war." There is no excuse too much force in the excuse.

The standard of the British soldier's conduct, we may proudly say, is on the whole as high in point of humanity as it is in point of valor. And judged by that standard, or by any other standard of military conduct known to history, the war on the Federal side has hitherto been remarkably humane. Not a single case of cruelty to a prisoner or a non-combatant, so far as I am aware, has yet been authenticated. Horrible stories were told of wholesale massacres and rape, but they have proved to be utterly unfounded. Gen. BUTLER's "massacres" at New-Orleans consisted in the hanging even of a single Confederate for an outrage to the Federal flag while no commander could have ever looked, while two soldiers, as your correspondent informs us, were executed for, unless some of the inhabitants. The wife of Gen. BEAUREGARD lived in perfect security under the government of the Federal commanders. The violation of all the ladies in a boarding-school by MITCHELL's men, with the sanction of their commander, seems to be completely disproved. At all events, not a particle of evidence has been adduced in support of the charge. There has been great and cruel destruction of property by the Federals on land, and by the Confederates at sea; and the only difference between the two cases is, that the Confederate Government had partly effaced, by its general impressments, the private character of property within its jurisdiction, while the private character of the property destroyed by the *Alabama* and her consorts remained unaffected. The ravages of the *Alabama* were applauded by the House of Commons, and our Southern press was loud in its exultation over the great booty swept away from the Federal territory by the invading army of Gen. LEE.

The *Times*, the other day, published in large type, and on the most conspicuous part of the paper, the letter of Capt. SEMMES charging the commander of the *Kearsarge* with inhumanity in having wilfully allowed to sink but a few of the crew of the *Alabama*, and on the very next day of the last column, appeared the intelligence that sixty two of the *Alabama's* men saved by the *Kearsarge* had been landed at Cherbourg. The Captain of the *Kearsarge*, in spite of very exasperating circumstances, has treated his prisoners with chivalrous kindness, as the men themselves acknowledge. This we see, and we may judge from it of that which we do not see.

The massacre of the garrison of Fort Pillow by the Confederates, after surrender, is, on the other hand, perfectly authenticated. It is avowed by the Confederates themselves. The Southern journals in this country have found themselves compelled, in the interest of morality and justice, to pass it over in silence. The *Times*, however, had an allusion to it in a leading article, so worded as to lead its readers to believe that the atrocity had been committed on the Federal side.

The question whether free political institutions and free Christianity produce humanity, or the reverse, is one far transcending in im, ortance the party questions of this war; and hitherto, I venture to think, the result of the trial has been satisfactory to the friends of freedom. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATE SAILORS AT CHERBOURG.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A question of importance has arisen between the captain of the *Kearsarge* and the naval authorities at Cherbourg. Capt. WINSLOW, from motives of humanity, sent eight wounded sailors of the *Alabama* to the Cherbourg Marine Hospital, in order that they could be better taken care of than on board the *Kearsarge*. But he never intended to give up his prisoners, and he now claims that in his absence they should be sent as prisoners on board the *Sacramento*. The Cherbourg authorities reply that it is an indisputable proposition of French law that every prisoner of war who sets foot on French soil is *upso facto* free. I am not prepared at this moment to say what the French law is, but I have reason to think that the point is open to doubt. I am told that certain judges upon being asked have said that they knew of no such law. In the absence of authority on the subject, it would occur to me that a prisoner of war is just as much a lawful prisoner as any other, and that there is no reason (apart from extradition treaties) why he should be free by accidentally and of necessity touching French soil, which would not equally apply to a felon. I mentioned the other day that four officers of the *Alabama*, who had landed at Cherbourg on parole, surrendered themselves when the *Kearsarge* left. That was true. But I now find that they re-se the same question as the eight sailors. They surrendered under protest, and allege that they were made to give their parole in ignorance of the fact that the moment they landed Capt. WINSLOW ceased to have any jurisdiction over them.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had given his decision as arbitrator in the Suez Canal question, but what that decision is is not stated.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 11th advanced to 66 30.

TURKEY.

It is stated that 40,000 militia had been disbanded, and that the armaments hitherto carried on were being less urgently conducted. This was regarded as indicative of the peaceful intentions of the Porte.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. The news is unimportant. Trade generally was unchanged.

The ship *American*, sailing under Spanish colors, had been seized off Madagascar, on suspicion of being a slaver.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and without variation. Consols on the 12th were quoted at 90¾ @90¾. The rates of discount remained unaltered, but a reduction in the Bank minimum rate is considered likely. Illinois Central shares 43 @41 ds. ouit.

PRODUCE—Ashes, pearls, 30s.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Sugar in steady demand at full prices. Coffee is active. Rice steady. Linseed Oil unchanged. Resin firm. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 6s. for French. Petroleum—Sales of Refined, to arrive, at 2s. 3d. No sales on the spot.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but firm. SUGAR steady at firm prices. COFFEE firm. RICE and TEA unchanged in value. TALLOW slow at 45s. 6d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL 37s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 57s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 12—Noon.

COTTON—The market yesterday was very active, and prices were again 8-16 1d. dearer than on Saturday. The sales were about 8,000 bales—one half to speculation and export. To-day the market opens strong—Uplands 24d. Orleans 24 @24 1-16d.

The Manchester trade report is not yet to hand.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others, report: Flour quiet, but unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at last Friday's rates. Corn steady; Mixed 30s. 3d @30s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BARON & Co., and others, report: Beef and Pork steady, at late rates. Bacon in good demand and again rather dearer. Lard firm at full prices. Tallow slow of sale at unchanged rates.

LATEST PER MARATHON, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 13.

It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark, pending peace negotiations.

The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being decidedly in favor of peace.

A person named SPENCE, in a letter to the *Times*, recommends a joint-mediation offer by the maritime Powers to America for the settlement of the war there.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 13.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to day reach 15,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer and upward.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is buoyant with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PRODUCE—The market is steady.

Consols closed at 90¾ @90¾, for money.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 13.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 42@43 discount. Erie Railroad, 45@47. The rebel Loan has advanced.

Great Fire in Springfield, Mass.—Loss $100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sunday, July 24.

A fire broke out about 12:30 on Saturday night in a wooden building on Main-street in this city, occupied by JAMES MALLY, dry goods dealer, and GORDON M. LAW, clothing warehouse. The building was soon destroyed, and the fire spread to the Music Hall block, a brick building owned by TILLY HAYNES. The upper story of the block was used as an exhibition room, known as Music Hall. The lower part was occupied by J. M. SKIFF, jeweler, and T. L. HAYNES & Co., clothing dealers, and the basement was used as a billiard room and saloon. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the firemen, this block was entirely destroyed, only a portion of the walls being left standing. A fresh breeze prevailing at the time, communicated the flames to a wooden building on the corner of Main and Pynchon streets, occupied by J. FULTON, millinery, H. HITCHINS, druggist, and MOSES BROTHERS, Photographers. This building was nearly burned to the ground. A stable at the rear of Music Hall, used by THOMPSON'S Express Company, was also destroyed. The horses, &c., were removed. There were several persons injured by the falling of the walls; none fatally, however, as far as heard. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance on Music Hall block is said to be $20,000. The block was valued at $50,000. Insurance on the other buildings not stated. The fire originated in MALLEY'S store, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland—Their Losses, Labors and Gains—Spirit of the Wounded Soldiers—Soldiers' Mortality and Burial—Grave Diggers—Nashville Medical College.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

The two great armies of the Union, whose progress and movements the whole country has been watching with almost breathless interest since they started on their heroic mission—the one from the Rapidan, the other from Chattanooga—have undergone a measure of toil, hardship and suffering; have overcome an amount of opposing obstacles seemingly defying their advance, and have compassed a series of brilliantly successful achievements, which must forever stamp this campaign as among the most memorable and wonderful in the annals of the world.

The losses in SHERMAN'S army, numerically, have been far less than in the Army of the Potomac. The former has fought fewer battles than the latter, and on a less gigantic scale. Nothing has been witnessed here like the terrific ten days' battles illustrating the first fortnight of GRANT'S audience, the skill and resolution of the commander, the spirit and prowess of his heroic battalions. To guard the heart of the rebel Confederacy—Richmond—all rebel resources, arts, appliances, must be put in requisition. Here were LEE'S veterans massed, their numbers swelled to what it was possible by the grinding fiercest conscription. And here, whatever recruits could be, aided and made effective by the tools, cheerfully enforced, of stimulants, was come to. Here, pontoons unassailable, and the road to Richmond death-bound at every step.

So many and so great labors have been, so far, in vain. Richmond is approached at least. The seat of the mighty struggle is transferred to a point almost in sight of the city's spires. The heart of the unbaffled chief, who has infused his own energy into his successful legions, is buoyant, those of the loyal masses, are hopeful. The result must be, and at no distant day, a crowning victory for the right, and the enthusiastic acclamations ready to be lavished by a grateful people on the chief and his army who achieve it, will be the nobly earned tribute paid to valor, endurance, self-denying heroism, that have few parallels in history.

SHERMAN'S advance has been as certain, as inflexible, as uniformly successful as GRANT'S. The bloody assault on Kenesaw Mountain was not at the moment a success. The assault, it is thought, might have been avoided, and many precious lives sacrificed in the daring attempt to carry tremendously strong positions seized. Flanking after all carried the heights, and might have done it without such expulsion of blood. But they did fall into our hands, and the success, if not immediate, was sure. The advance, interrupted only for a time, continues. The stalwart Union hosts buried themselves deeper into the heart of the rebel territory—still weakening the distance between themselves and their chief base of supplies. They touched the Chattahoochee and crossed it. As GRANT had reached and closed the James previously. They thus rounded in sound of the bells of Atlanta, as GRANT in sound of the Richmond ones. The success on this line, thus far, is hardly less a prodigy of indomitable energy and fertile resource, create easily excited than that on the line to Richmond. This, like the other, promises to be ruinously successful. We have rumors to day, as we have had several days, that Atlanta is ours. The thing is not quite certain yet, but there is no Union man here who doubts that it will be, and that very soon.

As to the wounded soldiers from the front, so many of whom are in hospital here, their confidence in the result is without shadow and no stint. They treat with one voice the spirit of the army as unbroken, and strongly expectant of coming success. Severely wounded, maimed, as many of the men have not found a man who regrets his having left home to take part in the hard work, stern conflicts, and sore sufferings of this heroic army. A more honest body of men it would be hard to find. To talk with one of these noble fellows, lying cheerful on his pine cot, with an arm or a leg lopped away, hear him tell his soldier's experiences, describe the issue of the struggle and give the reason for the faith that is in him, would, if anything could, convert a Copperhead into a staunch Unionist, and uncompromising voter for men and money to carry on the war. It is good at times for men to be taught by their comrades, it were surely profitable for a country's enemies to be taught by its friends, men who have shown friendship and fidelity, by suffering and bleeding to shield its honor and maintain its integrity.

In a former letter I mentioned that the deceased soldiers from all the hospitals were interred at stated hours on each day, with becoming religious and military ceremonies, and that the number for a day would average from ten to twenty-five. The latter figure alone is nearer the average now, it being not unfrequently exceeded. Yesterday witnessed the interment of thirty-four soldiers here. The hot weather is less favorable than cooler for certain kinds of wounds, and gangrene is no stranger at present to our hospitals. Diseases of the bowels, too, always common at this season, are doing in swell the mortality. The force of grave-diggers, employed by the main undertaker of the place, upon three years of war have enriched, find their hands full and their labors grow.

This is an unique class of mortals, as non-chalant, as hilarious, even, in pursuing their sombre but necessary business from day to day, and on so large a scale, as though they were taking part in a merry-making with their friends. Whether shaping or excavating the soldier's humble grave, lowering him into it, or shoveling the soil upon him, there is the same unconcerned countenance and air. One watching them ply their work at a distance would hear coarse jokes and the loud laugh, and single, like the clowns in Hamlet, while throwing up a skull:

> "But see with his steadiness grips
> It the jaw of his brother in land,
> As if he had never been such."

It had been strange indeed if rare "shade of many-colored life" had escaped our incomparable dramatist. But this question and answer—

HAM.—Has this fellow no feeling of his business? He sings at grave-making.

HOR.—Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness—

express a law, wide in its operation as humanity. Familiarity and "custom" blunt "feeling" as in the gravest and most solemn things. Before we condemn the grave-diggers for their insensibility, it were well to ask ourselves the question whether the almost daily "tale that is told" of wounds, suffering, slaughter, affects us as it did a little three years ago? The man or woman who reads now with slight emotion, or, it may be, careless indifference, the account of the killing or wounding of a few hundred men only—which, read then as a novel and strange event, had caused "each particular hair to stand on end" with horror, but repeats the grave-digger's experience, sleeps gaily while digging among skulls. War, in its progress, has blunted feeling; and this is what war is apt to do, and on a large scale. But there is another side to this picture—not, however, to be surveyed now.

The examination of the students in the Medical College of Nashville took place on Saturday last. About a dozen young men received diplomas. This number, compared with one hundred and forty-one—the number graduating from this institution in 1861, the first year of the war—shows what the rebellion has done for Tennessee in promoting her educational prosperity. From 1856-'7 to 1860-'1, this medical college graduated over one hundred a year, the average number being one hundred and eighteen. The average number of students for each of these five years was four hundred and ten. This indicates a high state of prosperity for the institution, it having opened in 1851, and the course of lectures just closed being only the fourteenth. Connected with the Nashville University, and widely known for the ability of its faculty, and for the advantages it afforded for receiving a thorough medical education, but for the rebellion, it was, and had continued, on a high road to success.

Its faculty consist of the following gentlemen: WILLIAM K. BOWLING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; THOMAS R. JENNINGS, Physiology and Anatomy; C. K. WINSTON, Materia Medica and Obstetrics; J. B. LINDSLEY, Chemistry, and W. S. SIMON, Surgery. They are all able men in their respective departments. The first, who is also Dean of the Faculty, is one of the most accomplished physicians and medical lecturers of the day. A good presence, a musical and flexible voice, great fluency, an excellent command of choice language, thorough mastery of his subjects, a fair acquaintance with general literature, a strong memory stored with fact and anecdote, always at hand for illustration, a disciplined propensity to humor overflowing spontaneously in constant mirthful sallies—these are among the qualities that make him greatly popular with his classes, and invest his oracles with interest, even for non professional hearers.

Though shorn of its numbers by the rebellion, the Medical College has not suspended, as the other institutions of the city have been forced to do. Its regular and full courses of lectures have been given, though to a handful of students. Its doctors have all taken the oath of allegiance and fealty, and are supposed, therefore, to be good Union men. Their policy touching the college has been to hold on firmly to its routine of former years, through evil and good report. This tenacity of purpose, this "theory and practice" under difficulties, will be well rewarded presently. That grand disorganizer, the rebellion, will not disorganize this college. It will have, the rebellion over, to rise from its ruins. Depressed greatly, its vital powers and health-promoting circulation, regain. When the war blasts have spent their fury, and the calm of a healthy and joyous peace returns, and emancipated Tennessee is once industriously fast to her much loved Union moorings, and welcomes the benign influences on her productive capacity that shall soon rank her with the first of States, then her cherished medical school, having shown its staunch qualities by the test of trials, will stand all ready to receive and educate her sons, and those of her sister States, who will be attracted to its halls, and will, no doubt, wield a wider influence and enjoy a higher prosperity than ever before. C. V. S.

The Excitement in Maine.

THE ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CALAIS BANK.

The recent excitement relative to a rebel demonstration on the eastern boundary of Maine, seems to have been produced by three men who surreptitiously marched into the town of Calais, and succeeded in penetrating to the bank before the character and design of the expedition were discovered, and the alarm communicated to the eight or nine guard, who immediately surrounded the enemy and "bagged" their whole force—a feat that has often been talked of but rarely accomplished during the war. An extra from the office of the St. Croix *Herald*, published at Calais, contains the following detailed account of the exciting event:

"Monday was a day of excitement in this city. It was known for several days previous that a band of some kind was in contemplation by rebel refugees who had recently left St. John, and by means of the well-laid plans of our Consul in that city, the people here were enabled to prepare a suitable reception for the invaders. It was known that two of the men were to be from the battalion of Capt. PAUL's guards, navy of Saint Georges was detained or rejected. Parties were stationed at different points to give the alarm. At about 12 o'clock the robbers went to the bank, and while their leader pretended that he wanted to exchange some gold for greenbacks, it was noticed that his hand glided as quick as a flash to a revolver in his side pocket. The Cashier immediately gave the alarm, the guards turned out, seized the three men, and escorted them in triumph to the Municipal Court room. The excitement was intense. There was good reason for believing that the robbers had friends in the vicinity, and the State Guard and police were soon on hand in a body to protect and to prevent molestation. The prisoners were somewhat crestfallen at first, but soon put on very stolid airs, evidently not having calculated on being taken alive, or even at all, as expected, they would not only have robbed the bank but committed other depredations and burned the city. The ringleader had a Confederate flag in his pocket, which he said he intended to hoist on the heights near the city. This flag was captured by Capt W. B. TAYLOR. It was new, and manufactured in Dixie has been well preserved. A large crowd of people collected in the vicinity, and there was a strong disposition to deal summarily with the offenders, for it is well known that they were ready for murder, fire or incursion, in order to accomplish their infamous designs.

In the afternoon the prisoners were examined before Judge CONNELL. A letter was found on one of them, while he resided at Calais, under fictitious name, and they are suspected of spies, that they were sent over having money, and they had been paid a record to be left at the bank for the money they intended to take, but didn't. In their letter they said: "Thank your stars Pat other men did not come up, or your town would have been burned."

WILLIAMS, the ringleader, is a tall, fine-looking man, with a commanding bottom for courage and shrewdness. He claims to be a Captain in the Fifteenth Mississippi, and was recognized here yesterday by a St. John resident, who says a man COLLINS has been in St. John for some months, that he was not there in Confederate uniform last he has often worn rebel uniform of late.

The other two prisoners gave their names as JONES and PURTIPS. The former said he belonged to the First Missouri Regiment, and that his wife and child were murdered by the Federals under JIM LANE. He is a youthful look, and his statement is probably as much as that of his associate in villainy, neither of which have. It is believed, ever been in the Confederate service. The testimony of the three prisoners established the fact that they were determined upon plunder, plunder and robbery, to be carried out on a large scale, if their associates had joined them, and, as nothing transpired in the meeting, they were determined to accomplish their purpose. They easily fell by could, and were captured by boys.

The prisoner, who gave his name as PURTIPS, said he had never promised a chance to go on a piratical craft. COLLINS, when asked, said that he could not produce the commission as a Confederate officer. The prisoners were ordered to recognize in the sum of $5,000. They were sent to Machias jail under a strong guard, where they arrived at 3:30 this morning. When they were taken from the court-room, much excitement was manifested outside, and many evinced a disposition to deal summarily with them. There is no doubt that the prisoners intended to murder the cashier, and this accounts for his strange absence on the previous day. Rumors were rife last evening that a large number of rebels from St. John and vicinity (of whom the late prisoners were the advance-guard) intended making a descent upon the city by water. Orders were received from the Adjutant General, at Augusta to detail fifty men belonging to the State Guard to be in service right and day. This order is now in force. Our city seems well protected. The remaining prisoners will meet with a warm reception."

A DESPERATE CONSCRIPT.—The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* states that on Saturday night last, one CHARLES COLBY attempted to cut, at North Stratford, WM. H. CRAWFORD, a drafted man who failed to report at the expiration of his furlough. CRAWFORD drew a revolver, and pointed it at Mr. COLBY, who grasped it. Bystanders assisting the pistol was taken from him, and he was conducted to the parlor in of the hotel, where his arms were tied between the elbow and shoulder, while a pair of hand cuffs were secured. Mr. COLBY then asking him if he had any other deadly weapons; he drew out a common knife; while COLBY was receiving that, he suddenly drew a long dirk, and struck at COLBY, cutting a gash six inches in length through his clothes on the inner side of the left thigh. COLBY started back, parrying the blows which continued to fall, and threw himself upon his back, keeping him off with his feet, and calling for help. CRAWFORD made a pass at his throat, cutting the satin, and then turned and ran, striking JOHN D. PEASLEE, of Bloomfield, who was supporting the proprietor, a fearful blow near the pit of the stomach. The knife struck the bone and glanced making a severe and dangerous wound, from the effect of which it is said the French cannot recover. As he left the hotel, Sheriff COLBY and others started in pursuit. He ran over a hill and swam the Connecticut River, landing on the Vermont shore. Active measures have been taken for his capture.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—The President of the United States having recommended that the 4th day of August be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, has issued an address to the clergy and congregations under his charge. The Bishop, in his address, says: "That our past, as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity toward the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of heaven. Our present is characterized by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which ill accord with our condition as dependent beings, or with the enormous sacrifices of life, and virtue, and property, through which we are called to pass. We need to be exalted in more abstinence in pleasure and all luxurious indulgence, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to trace a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke His presence and aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding and righteous peace, for which we long. Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 23.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in South Brooklyn.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of THOMAS MCGRATH, who came to his death on Friday night last, from a wound inflicted with a knife, by ROBERT GRISLINTON. From the evidence taken, it appears that GRISLINTON and THOMAS DUMPHY, both employed on a United States gunboat in the Atlantic Dock basin, left work at the usual hour on the above evening to go home. They called into DEPPERMAN'S saloon, in Imlay-street, and took a drink. They met MCGRATH there. A soldier with a musket came in, and a conversation arose as to different styles of military tactics. They had several drinks, and all became more or less influenced by liquor. DUMPHY, who had been in the English army, got into position to show some style of tactics, when MCGRATH pushed him over, and made a motion to strike him, when GRISLINTON interposed, and there was no further trouble. MCGRATH and GRISLINTON got into a conversation about work, and the latter promised to see the foreman of the boiler-shop, with the view of securing him a job. Taking another drink they walked together through Imlay-street, still talking about tactics, when MCGRATH turned and struck DUMPHY in the face several times, and knocked him down. GRISLINTON asked him not to kill DUMPHY when he received "Yes, and you too." With that he struck GRISLINTON a blow, knocking him down. GRISLINTON got up and was seen to make a move toward MCGRATH, and making a thrust upward, as if with a knife. MCGRATH cried that he was stabbed. He fell and was picked up by some negroes, who carried him to his residence No. 3 Van Brunt-street. He died soon after the injury. GRISLINTON SURRENDERED. DUMPHY went home before the last affray. It having been shown that he was much under the influence of liquor that he barely knew what he was about. No explanation was given why MCGRATH struck DUMPHY. One witness testified that MCGRATH was not to start Grislinton, and the latter was backing away from him about the time injury was inflicted. The wound was in the left side, penetrating the heart. The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in the following verdict: "That Thomas McGrath came to his death by a wound in the heart inflicted by Robert Grislinton, on the night of the 22d inst., without justifiable cause."

GRISLINTON, in answer to the usual questions, stated that he was 26 years of age, born in Albany, N. Y., resided in Kingsland, Brooklyn, and a mechanic by trade. He stated that what he did was done in self-defence. He was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DUMPHY was discharged from custody.

Quarantine Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, held last Saturday at their office, No. 98 Broadway, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be and he is hereby requested, at his discretion, to detain at Quarantine, for cleansing, ventilation and disinfection, by fumigation, fresh paint, &c., and-sails, transfer of cargo or otherwise, all vessels arriving from tropical ports which he is apprised to, or have communicated by course with, ports or places known to be infected with yellow fever. G. N. STEBBINS.

Clerk of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners.

Large Fire in Jamaica.

A fire broke out in the barn of B. W. CURTIS, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and consumed eight or ten buildings. Owing to the scarcity of water, it was with great difficulty the firemen could work. The fire extended through Washington-street, and destroyed the following buildings: Mr. SPILLAY's barn and stable, Mr. BARTOW's house and stable, and Mr. G. MCGEE's house. Mr. WM. DURLING, next to portion, lost all his barns and their contents. His house, by the exertions of the firemen, was saved. The names of the other losers could not be ascertained at the time our informant left.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BURGLARY IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Two men, named JOHN W. ADDY and CHAS. WILLIAMS, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer MALONEY of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of burglary. The accused were found in the liquor store of MICHAEL RYAN, No. 164 West Broadway. Seventy five gallons, which they had stolen from RYAN'S drawer, were found in their possession. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice DOWLING, in default of $1,000 bail each.

MAMMOTH TURTLES.—On Saturday an exhibition was afforded our *bon vivants* seldom afforded even in this City. Messrs. BRITTAN & SCOTT had in front of their establishment, in Bleecker-street, ten large green turtles, their aggregate weight being 2,000 pounds. Green turtles this year are particularly scarce, and the collection attracted quite a crowd.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENY BY BOYS.—Two boys, named JAMES CARROLL (colored) and EDWARD MYERS, (white,) were arrested by officer STOOS, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, on Saturday, on the charge of larceny. They were employed by Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON in unloading crockery ware at his store in Myrtle avenue. Having dropped a pocket-book containing $170 in the wagon, it was picked up by CARROLL, who, after taking $10 out, gave it to MYERS. The latter went home and gave the money to his father, who rewarded them with $2 each, and, as alleged, secreted the remainder of the money in a trunk, where it was subsequently found by the officers. The accused were held to answer.

FIRES.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock M. a fire broke out in the steam wood cutting factory of C. D. WILLEY, No. 369 Adelphi-street, causing damage to the extent of $600, fully insured in the St. Marks Company, of New York. The upper story was occupied by J. C. PRIOR as a toothpick manufactory. His loss is about $ 800. No insurance.

Shortly after noon there was an alarm in the Fifth District, caused by the burning of straw in the cellar of a house in Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue. Damage trifling.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 187, the principal diseases being: Cholera infantum, 48; marasmus, 15; consumption, 17; cerebro spinal one, 16; scarlet fever and diarrhœa, 7 each; debility, 5; measles, 2, diphtheria, 3; typhoid fever, 2. Of the whole number 20 were adults and 167 children.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. WILLIAM EGELL, No. 203 Washington-avenue, was feloniously entered on Friday night, and robbed of a hair mattress, bolster and pillows, valued at $60, with which the burglar escaped.

[Advertisement.]

Was It a Ghost? Murders Detected by Dreams; Witches in Africa; Death Sensations; Coming to One's Self, The Prodigal, Man Fallen; Prayed to Death, Swear on; Secret Writing—to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August, 20 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safe with Herring & Fitch's Patent Cryptograph upon—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 24—*In U. S. steam transport Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C*—John Bell, Geo. Bell, T. P. Whitney, Mr. Morrell, L. H. Coley, Jas. Sample, Mr. Gallmelen, Mr. Elliot, John Hogood, James Hogood, Jackson Orr, Wm. Orr, Mr. Cox, C. Cox, Mrs. Collins, Michael Bowling, H. Orr, Mr. C. Cox, Mrs. Collins, Michael Bowling, H. Orr, Mr. Epler, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Dickenson, and 2 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Tate, A. Short, from New-Orleans—R. W. Gilmore, E. W. Moeman, L. B. Hine, R. Spear.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to wear, and to be CHEAPER, for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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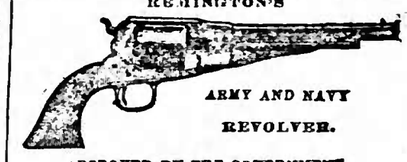

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BOOTS & SHOES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS, SHOES,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4005. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ATLANTA.

The Great Battle of Friday.

Official Statements from General Sherman.

Terrific Slaughter of the Rebels.

The Union Battle Cry, "Remember McPherson."

Sherman Shelling Atlanta, and the City on Fire.

The Rebel Loss Fully Seven Thousand.

General Sherman's Loss Less than Two Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

The *Republican*, extra, says:

Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. FRANK BLAIR, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The Fifteenth received the shock gallantly, and held its own until Gen. Dodge, with the Sixteenth Corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

Gen. LOGAN, at the head of the Seventeenth Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

This corps, as well as BLAIR'S Fifteenth Corps, both constituting the army under Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON, fought desperately—the news of the death of their brave Commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

Gen. McPHERSON was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed under a flag of truce.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our lines; besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis, it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded, on Friday, will exceed six thousand, the proportion of killed to wounded in battle being about one to seven.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The Fifteenth Corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was this act of the enemy in part that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on on Saturday, SHERMAN'S heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place.

Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

FURTHER DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

The enemy's cavalry at the outset turned our left flank, and the line at that point was driven back. One division retreated in some disorder. The troops were rallied there, however, and the rest of the line repelled the enemy. The enemy suffered seriously, but did not leave so many prisoners and wounded on our hands as on Thursday.

Before the attack was made, Gen. McPHERSON was killed by a sharpshooter, while reconnoitering alone in front of his lines, and some distance in advance even of his personal staff. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN succeeded to the command, and exercised it during the day.

Yesterday there was no general engagement, but Gen. THOMAS, who has established himself on the north and northeast, and within a mile and a half of Atlanta, bombarded that city continuously. No news of its positive capture has yet been received. Gen. Hood's whole army is posted in and about the place.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

A dispatch to-day from General SHERMAN states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage he took of their effort to turn his left column. There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

THE BATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA.

Both engagements delivered before Atlanta, namely, that of Wednesday and that of Friday last, have been assaults on the part of the rebels. This is accounted for from the fact that Gen. Hood, Johnston's successor, has been throughout the campaign one of the most bitter opponents of Johnston's retreating policy; and he felt impelled, the moment he was placed in command, to attack in. It does not appear that he has gained any other result than to bring upon himself, in each instance, a loss thrice as heavy as that inflicted on the assailed party.

GEN SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Gen. SHERMAN'S latest dispatches show an assured confidence in the capture of Atlanta, though the prize may not be won as speedily as the public had anticipated.

THE DEATH OF GEN. M'PHERSON.

Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatches also express the most profound grief at the death of McPHERSON. That gallant soldier was killed about eleven in the forenoon, while riding in advance of his Staff to form a defensive line to meet the rebel attack. The severe fighting was done after McPHERSON'S death, the engagement continuing until five in the afternoon.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. SHERMAN estimates the rebel loss at 7,000; our own at 2,000.

Destruction of Railroads—The Siege Progressing.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 25.

Gen. GARRARD'S expedition has been successful, destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta. The public stores at Covington and Conyer were also destroyed, with 2,000 bales of cotton, a locomotive and train of cars. Two hundred prisoners and a number of horses were captured.

Our loss in the recent battle will foot up something less than 2,000.

We have found over 1,000 dead rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000.

Our army is in good condition, and the situation is favorable.

Official news is in from in front of Atlanta. It is meagre, but no reverses are reported. Gen. SHERMAN still maintains his position, and is vigorously advancing.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only 12 of his command.

Gen. McPherson's Remains.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 25.

The remains of Gen. McPHERSON reached here at 9 A. M. to-day, and were escorted through to the Louisville depot by the Thirteenth Regulars. Capt. LEMONT, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, Col. SCULLY, of the Regular Artillery, Gens. McELROY and GILLOM, and Gov. JOHNSON and Staff were in the procession, which comprised all the officers of the different departments in the city.

The remains leave by special train, at 12 o'clock at noon, accompanied by a guard of the Thirteenth Regulars, of two officers and fifty men, to Sandusky, Ohio. The streets were thronged with citizens, and all the employes of the departments assembled to honor the remains of Gen. McPHERSON.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Important Raid on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, by Gen. Rousseau—Complete Success of the Expedition.

The following has been received from Gen. ROUSSEAU'S expedition:

MARIETTA, Ga., July 24, 1864.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, District of Tennessee:

We arrived here day before yesterday, and have been eminently successful, and have executed the orders of Gen. SHERMAN to the letter. Our loss does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded. I start to-day for Nashville.

On the 22d Gen. SHERMAN announced, in a circular to his army, that Gen. ROUSSEAU had been entirely successful.

The important expedition against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the success of which is thus officially announced, was projected by Gen. ROUSSEAU, when Gen. SHERMAN was preparing to depart on his great raid through Mississippi, in the early part of this year; but for various military reasons, its execution was postponed until the present month. On the 30th ult., Gen. SHERMAN revived the project, as an important auxiliary to his grand movement upon Atlanta, his object being to cut the railroad between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., so effectually as to destroy permanently the rebel communications between these points. Abundant preparations were made for the destruction of the ties, rails, bridges, culverts, water-tanks, depot buildings, locomotives, arsenals, Government machine-shops, &c. Gen. ROUSSEAU was also ordered to destroy the town of Opelika, the point of junction of the road from Columbus with Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery road.

Gen. ROUSSEAU received his final orders on the 4th inst., and on the 6th, having completed his preparations, left Nashville with his staff. He was accompanied by Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Capt. ELAIN, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Aides-de-Camp; Capt. ROGER, Topographical Engineer; Capt. McCONNEL, Inspector, and several other officers. Capt. ROGER had been engaged for several months in preparing maps of the proposed route, and in gathering important information from Union refugees.

The force placed at the disposal of Gen. ROUSSEAU was limited to about 2,700 men, and consisted of the following regiments, which were concentrated at Decatur, Alabama: Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Col. T. J. HARRISON; Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. PATRICK; Second Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. EIFORT; Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. The men composing this force were all veterans, well mounted and excellently armed. A thousand SPENCER repeating rifles, firing eight times and invaluable as a cavalry arm, were judiciously distributed among the men. Two light Rodman guns were also taken along.

Gen. ROUSSEAU moved from Decatur with his forces on the 10th inst., taking a southeasterly direction. The details of the expedition have not yet been received, but by referring to a good map of Alabama and Georgia it will be seen that the first important point on the route is Blountsville, about fifty miles from Decatur; the second Ashville, some thirty miles further on. He probably crossed the Coosa River somewhere in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, pushed on to Talladega, and thence to the Tallapoosa River, which he was to cross at the most convenient bridge or ford. This would bring him within thirty miles of the Montgomery road.

Eight important bridges carry this railroad over as many streams, between Opelika and Montgomery; and the thorough destruction of these was one of the principal objects of the raid. Having accomplished this work, and destroyed the workshops and other Government buildings at Opelika, and the bridges between that town and West Point, Gen. ROUSSEAU was ordered to move up on the west side of the Chattahoochee and join Gen. SHERMAN at some point between Marietta, Ga., and that river. That he has done his work effectually we know not only from Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatch, but from the rebel acknowledgment that on the 17th inst. telegraphic communication was suspended between Atlanta and Montgomery, and that the railroad between the former place and West Point was not in working order.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Battle Near Grand Gulf—The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Slocum.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 24.

The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, has arrived here with 97 rebel prisoners, taken in the battle of Tupelo. The officers go to Johnson's Island, and the privates to Alton.

The same steamer also brought up 95 refugees, and a large number of furloughed soldiers, and 25 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Madison* had arrived at Memphis from Vicksburgh. Gen. SLOCUM'S expedition has returned to Vicksburgh after defeating 2,000 rebels under WIRT ADAMS, after a short and severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th, in which the rebel loss was severe and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded on our hands, as well as many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among the rebel prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry.

When near Napoleon the *Madison* was fired into by musketry, and some soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were wounded. The fire was effectively returned. Guerrillas were seen at Gainesville and other points.

The *Bulletin* says, on the 19th, 2,500 rebels passed thirty miles from Memphis, on the other side of the river, on the road to Osceola. Other accounts state that three companies of Butternuts, under command of Col. ADAMS, late of Helena, went three days ago northward some distance of Osceola, and that a number of other rebel companies were on the St. Francis and other rivers, moving in a northerly direction. The general impression was that a rebel force was about to concentrate in Missouri.

A train of fifteen cars from Memphis to Lagrange, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ran off the track near Collierville on the 19th. Some half dozen cars were smashed and a number of persons badly injured. One or two were killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Two Hundred Millions of Seven-Thirties to be Issued.

A Patriotic and Manly Appeal to the People.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Further regulations and instructions in regard to the special income tax, imposed under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, will be issued by Commissioner LEWIS, upon his return to his seat. As the law stands now, there is an apparent conflict between it, as it finally passed the House, and the supplementary resolution referred to, which it would be well for all parties concerned to have cleared up.

RAIN AT WASHINGTON.

The long drouth is over. The cool weather of the past three days has culminated in rain. A gentle shower commenced last night, and continued until nearly noon to-day.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE PENSION LAWS.

Several modifications have been made in the Pension Laws of the United States passed by the last Congress. Section fourteen of an act supplementary to the Pension Act of July 14, 1862, provides that the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter killed, or who have died, or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died, or may hereafter die of diseases contracted in the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive pensions as now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period, not less than two years, next preceding the soldier's enlistment, to be shown by affidavits of witnesses. *Provided further*, That such widows and children are free persons; that if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Thirteen rebel prisoners arrived here this morning, having been sent here by Col. HYATT, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Army Corps. The prisoners belonged to the invading forces, and represent Georgia and North Carolina cavalry regiments. Six of them were committed to the Old Capitol, and the others asked permission to take the oath of allegiance.

SENTENCE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

JOSEPH FEDDERMAN, a blockade runner, was to-day sentenced by Military Commission to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary during the war.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the hospitals to-day: Eugene Smith, F, First Rifles; John H. Rodman, B, Sixth Heavy Artillery; John W. Pews, K, Fiftieth Regulars; George W. Stevens, G, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW-YORK.

MOSES TAYLOR has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to succeed Mr. CISCO, whose continued ill-health compels him to retire from office.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY—$200,000,000 OF SEVEN-THIRTIES TO BE ISSUED.

Secretary FESSENDEN, under authority of an act of Congress of June last, to issue an amount not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, &c., has, to-day, given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as depositories and financial agents for Treasury notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into a 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five, and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank, or payable to order as may be directed by the subscribers. All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars. Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the Department upon the receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the note to the date of the deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes, at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accompanying this advertisement, in a circular form, is Secretary FESSENDEN'S appeal to the people of the United States, to which he says: "The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have hardened you with a debt which but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast, that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far, the war has been supported and carried on as it only could have been by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired to posterity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen unsurpassed in vigor and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself when near its close almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has at the present moment great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such is my deliberate judgment in the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere with patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet, we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means thus far have proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea, must be fed and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable, if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time of war, when the expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth, have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices and violent fluctuations.

The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that a very great misapprehension has existed, and, perhaps, still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that the first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and so as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work that Congress has been called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. For the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the new law which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury frequently receive one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration. As a greater amount of necessary information is acquired, the proper sources of revenue, and the most effective mode of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon the currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such a restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, the army of the Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end. The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued range from $50 to $5,000. Place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith, and honor, and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holders, and peace once restored all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find what seems to be present gain, leads to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit on a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS—MONEY ORDERS.

Several new and important reforms are being introduced into our National Postal System.

Among the most important of these is the new Money Order System, which has been in process of preparation in the Department for some time past. It is thought it will be fully matured and in operation by the first of October. The necessary blank forms, books, instructions, &c., are now being rapidly prepared. Mr. CHAS. F. MACDONALD, an old and experienced *attache* of the department, is placed in charge of the work, and a force of seven clerks detailed to assist him.

Arrangements are also being perfected for the distribution of the mails while *in transitu*, similar to the system so long pursued in Great Britain, France and other European countries.

It has been a matter of surprise to business men why the system of distributing mails for way points and of sorting through letters while en route, so as to facilitate their early and certain delivery, has not been adopted sooner. Traveling Post-offices have constituted an important branch of the postal arrangements of England ever since their railroad system was completed, and even before that period. It has been found to work well, and there is no reason why it should not operate to equal advantage in this country.

Messrs. THOS. CLARK, New-York; GEO. H. LEWIS, Philadelphia; GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Chicago; and — WHEELER, Cleveland, are now actively engaged in behalf of the Government, in building cars and making all necessary arrangements for putting this system in operation.

The numerous friends of SAMUEL J. BOWAN, city Postmaster, in New-York and elsewhere, will be sorry to learn that this gentleman sustained an injury to his knee some time ago, which has required a suspension of duty for the present. He is now at the Elmira Water Cure, slowly recovering.

After the frequent interruptions in mail communication between New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, which have occurred during the past fortnight, it will be pleasing to your readers to know that communications are once more fully restored and the mails dispatched and received regularly.

Rain at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 25.

A welcome rain commenced at noon, and continues falling steadily this evening.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Belgian off Father Point.

Advices to the 15th of July.

ADVANCE IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Rumors About the Rebel Cruisers.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 25.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th inst., passed this point *en route* to Quebec, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst., and Liverpool same day.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had reached Sheerness, from Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times'* city article says that the advance of the Confederate loan to 74 is partly owing to advices received by speculators.

The London *Daily News* says that the floating supply of Confederate bonds is diminishing, owing to their being absorbed by blockade-runners for the purchase of cotton.

The Atlantic Mail Company Galway Steamship Line have further adjourned their meeting until the 18th of July, to ascertain the definite result of the proposal to the Postmaster-General.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The customary Ministerial "White-bait" dinner was fixed for July 23, and Parliament would be prorogued about a week thereafter.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE FLORIDA.

It was reported that the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* had an engagement off Jersey, July 13; that the *Kearsarge* was disabled, and had to put into Gorey, and that the *Florida* came up and waited off Gorey to renew the engagement. No details are given. [This story is entirely improbable.—Ed. TIMES.]

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A letter from Calais says, that the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*, at that port, lately had judgment pronounced against her by the Boulogne Chambers of Commerce, for commercial debts contracted by her Captain and officers; that the board attempted to fix the notice of sale—but that they were prevented by the Captain, and had to draw up a process verbal.

Capt. SEMMES was traveling *incognito* in Ireland.

DANO-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The successful passage of the Lyn Fiord by the Prussians is confirmed.

It is also confirmed that Denmark has proposed an armistice with a view to peace negotiations.

The belief is generally entertained that a peace will soon be concluded.

It is reported that King CHRISTIAN proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the Danish Navy on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation.

The new Danish Ministry have sent a message to the Rigsraad, of which the following is a summary:

"The King deeming that men unconcerned in late events would be better able to save our Fatherland, has decided upon a change of Ministers.

We hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and of the people. Otherwise we shall be powerless to lay down a programme at present. It would be impossible to do so. The new Ministers can only give assurance that in taking their stand firmly upon legal ground they will never advise the King to adopt an illegal measure. The message concludes by saying that the Ministers will consider their mission to uphold the independence of Denmark.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the King of Denmark has invoked and obtained the intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

FRANCE.

The Bourse closed firm on the 14th, at 66f. 40c. for the Rentes.

A frightful accident occurred on the Saone River at Lyons. Thirty people were drowned through a lurch of an over-crowded boat.

ITALY.

The National Bank of Italy has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram of June 24 reports that AMEER of Cabul completely defeated AZEAF KHAN in a great battle at Bamiea.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The London *Times* publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New-Zealand. It says it was peculiarly disgraceful and, perhaps, unprecedented. The men were surprised, and fled, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in heroic efforts to rally them.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were improving, under the pacific aspect of affairs. Money was abundant, and the discount rates in the open market were ⅝@¾ per cent. below the Bank's minimum.

The West India steamer had arrived with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, July 15.

Dano-German affairs remain unchanged.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* off Jersey, needs confirmation. It is false as regards the *Kearsarge*, which is cruising off Dover; but it may have been the gunboat *Sacramento*, which has left Cherbourg.

COMMERCIAL PER BELGIAN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 14TH.

The sales of Cotton for four days reach 72,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of 1d. @ 1¼d. per lb. since Friday last.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is excited, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS, 14TH.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet but steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm: Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. Corn easier; mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14TH.

The Provision market is generally firmer. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. and others report: Beef firm. Pork has an upward tendency. Bacon still advancing. Lard firmer at 46s.@43s. Tallow steady. Butter steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil steady, Rosin nearly small; Spirits Turpentine inactive, at 29s.; Petroleum quiet, quoted 2s. 6d., on spot.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Tea quiet. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.

CONSOLS close at 90⅝@90⅞, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Sales of Illinois Central Railroad at 41⅜@40⅝ discount; Erie Railroad at 46@49, at 41⅜@40⅝ discount; Erie Railroad at 46@49.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 115,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and 24,000 bales to exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ¼d. @ 1d. ₩ lb. on the week. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	31¾d.
Mobile	Nominal.	31¾d.
Uplands	Nominal.	31d.

—Stock in port 211,000 bales, of which 1,750 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and upward.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, July 15.

Consols close at 90⅝@90⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40 discount; Erie Railroad, 46@45½.

The United States Steamer Connecticut.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander ALMY, arrived here to-day from the Wilmington blockade. She has been in commission about a year, and has been very successful in her operations against the blockade-runners having captured within that time four steamers with valuable cargoes. She has also assisted in running ashore and destroying three others. She has not lost a man by sickness during the cruise.

From Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Monday, July 25.

A fog came in just as the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool, was due off Cape Race, and she was not seen.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, but was not boarded.

At 10 o'clock this morning the weather at the Cape was thick; thermometer 70.

The Florida—The Reported Engagement a Canard.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* or *Sacramento* and the *Florida*, on the 13th inst., off Jersey, in the English Channel, is a canard. The *Florida* was off Cape Henlopen on the 11th inst., and, of course, could not have been to the English Channel on the 13th.

Marine Disaster.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The schooner *Gazelle*, of Provincetown, for Portsmouth, with coal, struck a rock off Thatched Island, on Saturday night, and sank. The vessel was a total loss. The crew were saved.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Accounts From Atlanta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 23.

The flag-of-truce boat *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. DOANE, arrived here from Aiken's Landing last evening, in charge of Maj. MULFORD. They brought neither news nor passengers. Hon. Secretary SEWARD left here last evening for City Point and Bermuda Hundred on the steamer *City of Hudson*.

The *Cambria*, Capt. BLANCHARD, arrived to-day from New-Orleans 15th inst., with the most of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, whose time have expired. They are going home on furlough, having reënlisted for the war.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 21, contains the following:

PETERSBURGH, Monday, July 25.

There is no change in the situation, and no sign of immediate hostilities on the part of GRANT. Heavy rain yesterday.

The report of GRANT'S death is contradicted.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20.

REYNOLD'S brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening, at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their intrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by DILWORTH'S corps, and captured 150 prisoners.

The Eighteen Illinois Regiment lost in killed and wounded, 160.

The loss of the Fiftieth Ohio was severe.

SHERMAN evidently intends to rebuild the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee. HOWARD'S Fourth Army Corps, which was on this side of the river, have recrossed, having been relieved by two divisions of DODGE'S Sixteenth Corps.

SCHOFIELD'S division of cavalry are on this side, about a mile from the river on Buckhead road, having thrown up breastworks. The enemy are massing troops on our right, with an eye toward Stone Mountain.

Petersburgh to be Blown into the Air.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, July 19.

The editors of the Richmond and Petersburgh papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that GRANT would soon startle the country with "another brilliant exploit." Do you suppose that GRANT has sent fifty thousand men in complete idleness for six weeks, or fancy that his whole time has been occupied in fortifying himself and organizing rations? If so, you will find yourselves vastly mistaken, and that within a very few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the facts which I am about to narrate is not material. Suffice it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a few hours may bring the dreadful realization. I tremble to think of it.

Know, then, our loved Cockade City will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. GRANT, far from being content to blow up the "rebel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tremendous blast from the infernal regions. In a single instant every building in the principal streets of Petersburgh will be lifted on high and scattered to the four winds of heaven. You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bollingbrook, Bank, Sycamore and Old streets, and perhaps, as far as the old Fair Grounds, on the south of the City. "This is incredible and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute; and will you explain to *me* the meaning of GRANT'S long inaction? I tell you this is no canard—would that it were—but a plain statement of facts, procured by me from an entirely reliable source.

"Why do I not make my statement to Gen. LEE, or print it in the *Express*?" you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because Gen. LEE would rebuff me, (at least I think so,) and because the *Express* refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming; but I can assure them that I am in my waking senses—never more so in my life—and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befell an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you choose.

Respectfully, CHAS. I. BROWNE.

Shipments to Mexico.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATES, No. 35 SOUTH STREET, NEW-YORK July 24, 1864.

The undersigned, Consul-general of the Republic of Mexico for the United States, hereby notifies all merchants and other persons dispatching vessels or shipping merchandise to the ports of Mexico, that they are obliged, under the most strict obligation, to present their manifests and invoices at this office for due consignation, there being no other person recognized as Mexican Consul at this port by the Government of the United States.

J. N. NAVARRO.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20 000 Amer. Gold	200	100 Cleve. & Pitts	b5 109⅝
15,000 do	259	100 do	b10 109⅝
12,000 do	259¼	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	110⅜
5,000 do	258¾	500 do	111
10,000 do	258¾	400 do	s60 111
1 0 Erie Railway	s3 109¾	200 do	111¾
100 do	s3 110	100 Cum. Coal	b5 59
100 Hud. Riv. R.	120¾	200 do	59
200 Reading R.	134¾	200 Mariposa	23
200 Ill. Cen. R.	126¾	100 do	23½
100 Chic. & N. W.	51		

THE TWENTY-INCH GUN.—The great 20-inch gun, recently finished at the Fort Pitt Works, has been placed upon the trucks which were built expressly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. It is doubtful whether they are strong enough to bear up its immense weight, 116,187 pounds, or over fifty-eight tons. The 20-inch navy gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, is now in the turning lathe, and is slowly, but surely coming into shape.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 23.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Following the example set by JULIUS CÆSAR, it appears to be growing more and more the prevalent custom for military men to become the recorders of their own exploits, instead of leaving them to the chance commemoration of writers necessarily less well informed on the subject than the chief actor himself must be. Two remarkable works of this nature are about being issued, relating to the most interesting siege operations of modern times, those directed against the Cities of Charleston and Sebastopol. Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND will be the medium through whom Major-Gen. GILLMORE's work will be issued to the public. It will contain his "Official Report of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbor, 1863, comprising the Descent upon Morris Island, the demolition of Fort Sumter, and the siege and reduction of Forts Wagner and Gregg," with numerous illustrations. The other work referred to is a *History of the Defence of Sebastopol*, by Major-Gen. TODLEBEN, its heroic commander. This book is got up at the expense of the Russian Government, on a scale of imperial magnificence; the first portion, in two volumes quarto, (English price, eight guineas,) is all that is yet out. It comprises an account of the preliminary campaign, the battle of Alma, &c., and is written in a spirit of great candor and impartiality. It demonstrates the undoubted fact, that if the Allies had pushed on and attacked Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, the city must undoubtedly have fallen into their hands, as most of the defences which proved so formidable were not in existence at the time, but were extemporised by the brilliant genius of the commander.

—Messrs. APPLETON & Co.'s new announcements include three important works of fiction by writers of enduring popularity, *The Trial, or Mors Links of the Daisy Chain*, and *The Clever Women of the Family*, both by Miss YONGE, authoress of *The Heir of Redclyffe*, &c., and Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON's new story, *Too Strange to be True*. Among the other books that they have in various stages of preparation are *The Speeches and Addresses of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix*, *The Cyclopædia of Business Anecdotes, Illustrated with Portraits and Wood Engravings*, *The Conflict and the Victory of Life, a Memoir of Mrs. Cleveland Keith, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in China*, *Polyglot Dictionary of Commercial Terms in English, Spanish and French*, the first volume of Dr. PHILIP SMITH's *History of the World*, *Lyra Anglicana* and *Lyra Americana*, two collections of hymns and sacred songs, edited by Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, &c., &c.

—ALFRED TENNYSON's new volume, *Idyls of the Hearth*, is on the eve of appearing in London, and is announced for simultaneous reproduction here by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. There has been no hint given as yet whether this volume will contain the poems "Boadicea" and "Enoch the Fisherman," already for some time understood to be ready for publication, or whether it is simply a gathering up of the fugitive pieces written by the Laureate since his last volume came out, as a ballad in *Once a Week*, poems in the *Cornhill Magazine*, the song of "Welcome to the Princess of Wales," &c. The same house keep back for the present ROBERT BROWNING's new work, "Dramatis Personæ," on the plea that the present crisis is not favorable to poetry. The publishers' course is undoubtedly a pretty accurate gauge of the relative popularity of these two poets.

—Among the literary men lately deceased, appears the name of one formerly well known in this country, THOMAS CELLEY GRATTAN, generally described from his most successful work as "Author of Highways and Byways." His career has been more varied than that of most literary men. The son of an eminent Irish lawyer, he was intended for the same profession, and articled to an attorney in Dublin. As a young man he was carried away by the military ardor of the time, and obtained a commission in the army. The battle of Waterloo, however, closed all chances of distinction in the English service, and he was on his way to join BOLIVAR in the South American war of Independence, when he met the lady whom he married shortly after, and consequently remained in Europe; he resided mostly on the continent for some years, writing the books that gave him a literary reputation. At Brussels he was the correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, and, at the special request of King LEOPOLD, the British Consulate at Boston was offered to him in 1839. He remained there till 1853, when, with the acquiescence of Lord PALMERSTON, he resigned it in favor of his son, and, retiring on a handsome pension, has since lived a life of literary leisure in London, certainly not increasing his fame by the publication of the result of his experiences in this country, in his volumes entitled "*Civilized America*."

—The first authentic work in English, on a subject of some Scriptural interest, often referred to, has just appeared in London—*History of Jewish Coinage, and of Money, in the Old and New Testament*, by FREDERICK MADDEN, of the British Museum. It is in one volume, copiously illustrated from actual existing specimens, in the cabinets of numismatical collectors.

—The Second Series of Prof. MAX MULLER'S *Lectures on the Science of Language*, delivered to a brilliant audience at the Royal Institution, London, has just been put to press, from the advance sheets of the English edition, by CHARLES SCRIBNER. They are eagerly expected by all readers of the first series, which is admitted to form the most thorough text-book and introduction to the study of the science of comparative philology that has ever appeared. The new series is rather more scientific, and less historical than the first, treating more of the nature and laws of human speech, illustrated with curious of the vocal organs, &c. Like the former volume, it possesses the charm of arising from a perfect grasp of its subject by the author, who is now confessedly the first living authority on philological studies. Prof. MAX MULLER is still a young man; his introduction to England occurred under the auspices of the Chevalier BUNSEN, of whom he was a *protégé*. His musical talents are remarkable, and it is said that if he were not the first philologist, he would be among the first pianists of the day. Though deprived by the bigotry of the English country clergy of his proper position at Oxford, (the Sanscrit professorship,) his influence at that University is very marked, and has been conducive to a more liberal and enlarged line of study. His works of real scholarship, as the edition of the *Vedas*, &c., are only appreciable by the learned; but the mastery he has acquired over the English language, and the purity and elegance, so unusual in a foreigner, with which he writes it, is a matter that all are judges of, and shows the soundness and genuineness of his linguistic acquirements."

—"Stonewall JACKSON" is likely to be more honored abroad than in his own country. Among the new publications of NISBET & Co., a famous theological house, who generally publish nothing but what is consistent with the most rigid Presbyterian Orthodoxy, figures largely, *Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson*, ["Stonewall JACKSON,"] derived from authentic sources by his personal friend and Chief-of-Staff to his Corps, Prof. R. L. DABNEY, of Richmond, Va., with additions by Rev. W. CHATMERS, M. A. It is also announced that Dr. DABNEY has been selected to write this memoir by the General's widow and friends, by his successor and devoted comrade, Lieut.-Gen. EWELL, and by the advice of the service in general. All the materials in the hands of his widow and relations have been placed at the disposal of Dr. DABNEY, and unlimited access to the papers of the Confederate War Department has been granted him. The first volume brings the memoir down to the battle of Bull Run; the second volume, concluding the work, is in preparation.

—A work of much value to the Trade and to Literary Inquirers, has been accomplished by the condensation and arrangement of the various annual catalogues of the books published in London, [illegible] embracing a period of twenty-eight years, into one alphabetical arrangement, contained in [illegible] volumes. The number of distinct works [illegible] forms a record of 67,500, with the size, [illegible] date and publisher's name affixed to each. It is [illegible] handsome [illegible] volume, and sells for £2 2s.

The Drought and Smoky Days in Central New-York.

Correspondence of the New York Times:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The drought, the draft and the rebellion are leading topics of remark among the people of the "Southern Tier." The drought is dreaded, and the rebellion is deprecated and denounced, but the draft is not. These rich valleys and teeming hills are inhabited by a most patriotic people. Special town meetings are being held for the purpose of ordering local bounties and otherwise acting to insure an early an full response to the "last call." War taxes and short crops combined will never hinder the loyal work of these patriots. "Taxes, Sir! Why, if this war is pushed right on and our nation saved, we shall never care for the money it costs," said a sturdy old yeoman this afternoon.

But I sat down to mention a few facts relating to the drought and the "smoky days." The drought is becoming fearfully protracted and severe. For the first time in thirty years the pastures and meadows of this proverbially verdant district are becoming parched and brown in midsummer, and day after day the lud an corn lalls to uproll its broad and tuirsty leaves to evening dews and morning sun. It is noticeable, however, that many of the farmers have learned the merits of deep plowing and thorough culture, and are rewarded, at this trying season, with crops of great promise, while under the old system of shallow culture, the corn, oats, grass, etc., are hopelessly shriveled and atrophied for the season.

What grand cause has operated to disturb the ordinary rate of hyetal precipitation—through not only the great hill region of the Southern and Central New-York, where peculiar constancy and abundance of rain has been the rule—is a question to be studied by climatologists. There has unquestionably been some abnormity in the prevailing wind currents of the season.

I will here record a single series of observations made while traveling through these upland counties, from the 19th to the 23d of July.

The 21st, 22d and 23d (to-day) have been "murky days;" the obscuration of the sky by smoke being more constant and considerable than is usual in the gravest "Indian Summer." This condition has prevailed in the counties of Broome, Chenango, Tompkins, Cayuga, Cortland and Onondaga, and how much further I know not, but it is presumed that it is prevailing southward nearly to the zone of the recent rain in Virginia. It is, in this highland region, a dense woody smoke, having an intensely earthy odor. Its sources are obvious and ample along all the railways, in waste lands, where thousands of acres have been burning, by rapid or by smouldering fires, for many days.

These conflagrations were in full progress days previous to the advent of the smoky sky. The fact should also be mentioned that the smoky obscuration occurred suddenly and in connection with a marked and sudden change of the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere.

The writer observed the following meteorological facts connected with this phenomena. Journeying from Port Jervis, July 19, weather warm and clear. At Binghamton and northward, in the valleys and highlands of the watershed toward the lakes, on the 20th inst., the sky was clear and the thermometer rose rapidly to an extreme seldom reached at that altitude—(1,100 to 1,500 feet above tide level)—90° to 96° Fahrenheit being marked, in the shade, at 1 P. M. About 4 P. M. a series of thunder clouds rapidly passed up from the northwest and precipitated a little rain, the principal shower being expended along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, in the vicinity of Rochester. This was succeeded by a cool, dry wind from the northwest, and by a rapid fall of temperature—to 60° at sunset, and 56° at 11 P. M. Before daybreak and next morning the atmosphere became loaded with dense smoke, which at that time flowed rapidly forward with the air current from the northwest.

The two leading facts to which the writer invites attention are, first, the sudden fall of temperature and drying of the atmosphere; second, the condensation of a persistent stratum of smoke that has continued to flow over a vast area, the atmosphere meanwhile continuing very cool and dry.

The sources of the smoke are abundant, but its diffusion as a dense persistent stratum upon the earth's surface, as we have seen it now for three days, has required certain peculiar meteorological conditions, some which we have here mentioned.

H.

The Great Drought—The Military Spirit—The Noble Educational Institutions of Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, July 23.

City people can't understand a drought, like folks in the country. Your streets are kept moist by the Croton, while we people in the rural districts have to rely upon the Heavens. You can't know as we do, how dry weather affects the soil and the crops, for you see neither the one nor cultivate the other. It is now nearly seven weeks since we had a thorough rain in Dutchess and the adjacent counties. The effect is becoming calamitous to man and beast. Fortunately the hay crop and wheat are secure, but corn, potatoes and vegetables, of all sorts, as well as all kinds of fruit are suffering severely. Pears, apples and peaches are dropping from the trees, and if rain does not fall soon, there will be but little left to gather at the "harvest moon." Grapes are an exception. They look superbly. The roses are powder, streams are all drying up, wells are giving out, and some farmers not only draw water, but are compelled to stall-feed their cattle. The Hudson River alone seems full to its banks, and from that many people daily get their supply.

The military spirit prevails here, and the city has just voted to pay $300 for each volunteer, to meet the emergencies of the draft. That is the wisest course for every town or city. It is so as matter of economy, and one willing soldier is worth a dozen men compelled to shoulder his musket and join the army ranks. In this city, we also have two military schools, so that the beating of drums, the bugle call, and juveniles in uniform, keep us constantly alive with martial excitement. The Celebrated Boy's School, on College Hill, has introduced the military tactics, and a new institution, under Mr. WARRING, in the valley below it, has already reached a hundred juvenile warriors. They drill admirably, and as the Summer term is about to close, like the cadets at West Point, they have "gone into camp." Their white tents, and sentinels marching "heroically on," with the drum-beat often, almost constantly under my eye, keeps up the war illusion. But the great educational institution of Pokeepsie, is "Eastman's Commercial College." There are over twelve hundred students, occupying four old unoccupied Churches and the City Hall, each beautifully fitted up with desks and filled with pupils.

But the other sex are not forgotten in the great educational institutions in Pokeepsie. There are three young ladies' seminaries, with over 400 pupils, each of them ranking high in their various spheres of usefulness and activity. But the "Vassar Female College" is destined to eclipse them all, when completed. It is magnificent in its conception, even the building vast, now near ly completed. With the appropriate furnishings, it will cost nearly $500,000. Already it has an elegant observatory built, with the most costly instruments, and the Mineralogical Cabinet is valued at $6,000. A beautiful gallery of paintings has recently been purchased at not less than $20,000. Prof. Jewett, who was the original President, has resigned, and Prof. Raymond, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic College, Brooklyn, has accepted the office. The trustees have recently voted not to open the institution before the autumn of 1865, as they wish everything complete, the literary locomotive all "fired up," before the grand enterprise moves. It is designed to accommodate three hundred pupils, and applicants are so numerous before they open, all the chances will probably be taken. The institution will have a large number of accomplished Professors and teachers, and a full collegiate education will be given, such as young men obtain at Harwood or Yale. The terms are not so high as to exclude those in moderate circumstances, nor so low as to suggest a charity school. Mr. VASSAR is an estimable, kind-hearted man, and out of his abundance, has placed $400,000 in the hand of trustees to carry out his designs. May a kind Providence spare him life to see the works completed, and his [illegible] ing to society and himself, a noble reward. W. A.

The Way to an Immediate and Permanent Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I may underrate the difficulties of effecting the pacification of the country, but I certainly believe such a result could be attained in a fortnight, and on terms advantageous to both belligerents. Consider: The Government having declared free the Slaves of rebels, cannot, unless in defiance of the dictates of mankind, restore them to servitude. Nor would it be politic to do so: for, as Slavery is the cause of the war, the maintenance of future peace demands the extinction of that cause. And, still further, the material interests of the South directly, and of the North, which is interested to have its customers in the Southern markets, as numerous and prosperous as possible, require the substitution of free and productive labor for Slave and unproductive labor. Slavery should, therefore, end with the war.

But the South can make no peace which does not provide for the payment of its debt, supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of our own, say $1,700,000,000. Let the North agree to assume this debt, upon the passage of acts of all the Legislatures of States in rebellion, abolishing Slavery. This, with a general amnesty, would, I am confident, secure peace.

The sum is a large one. We should be saddled with an annual outlay of interest, amounting to $160,000,000; but at that price we would have permanent peace, the value of which we have learned quite thoroughly, whereas a continuance of the war will subject us to that and possibly a greater cost, carrying us no nearer to a secure pacification.

But will the South return without guarantees of State rights? She cannot do otherwise, whether she return now or ten years hence. The extent of State rights cannot be determined by any branch of our Government which is likely to be employed in negotiation. It belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court, in the absence of a convention duly summoned to amend the Constitution. To the Supreme Court, or to such convention, the South will have to leave the adjudication of its claims to State rights, and I believe it will be content to do so.

With peace and the extinction of Slavery, and the consequent influx of the free white labor of the North into the exhausted territories of rebellion, what a magnificent future for the south, consequently for the North, and for the cause of Republican institutions in the world and throughout all time!

Pray you, Mr. Editor, is my oasis for peace, chimerical? Should it not at least be tried?

The Kearsarge and Alabama.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER BY LIEUT.-COMMANDER THORNTON.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extracts from a private letter written by Lieut.-Commander THORNTON, of the *Kearsarge*:

KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

* * * * Now that I have restored the noble old *Kearsarge* to her former beauty and efficiency, and answered my numerous congratulatory letters (*short answers*, you may depend upon it,) and am quietly seated in my room, I can escape disturbance and have a pleasant chat with you.

We have had a great victory, and the whole of Europe is ringing with it. Congratulatory letters are pouring in upon us from all quarters, and bouquets of flowers, with offers of boxes at the opera, and thousands of attentions beside. In the midst of it all, I have been incessantly, and even furiously, occupied in getting this ship fully refitted and in its former good order and condition. * * *

You will learn all about the fight and the destruction of the *Alabama* in the papers. I believe I am awarded all the credit I could wish for the part I bore in the battle; but military pride and promotion have ceased in a great measure to be a motive with me. *I have endeavored to do my duty to my country and the service*, both in battle and in the long, laborious and careful preparation for it. I have succeeded, and I am *satisfied*. I felt no excitement in the fight, but I watched its progress with professional interest, and I felt perfectly satisfied with the result. That is all.

Very different were my feelings in former battles on the Mississippi and the Gulf. Then I felt all the excitement and all the enthusiasm of the scene, the desire to do and dare, in *contempt* of danger and death. Perhaps if we had been obliged to "board" the *Alabama* the rush of conflict would have revived the old feelings, but I doubt it. However, I must not mourn if I have been enabled to do my duty creditably. My old and honored commander, Admiral ROWAN, will be pleased, and that is one gratification to me, and perhaps many another friend will be also.

By the by, we have news that the *Alabama* (my head is so full of that nasty ship,) rather [illegible] *sarge*, departed for these waters on the [illegible] month, and we are expecting her daily. [illegible] the *Alabama* has been destroyed, the *Georgia* run into port and sold, the *Rappahannock* peaceably seized by the French Government, and only the *Florida* left of all the rebel navy, perhaps the *Kearsarge* may be relieved by the *Niagara*, and be allowed to return home. I can really see no further necessity for her presence in the Channel now, although the "secesh" avow, with many strange oaths, that they will fit out another *Alabama* in six weeks, and sink the *Kearsarge*. But I rather think they have got enough for the present. I long to see the old *Niagara* stick her long nose toward the "brackwater;" but I suppose we must wear out many a weary cruise before she really does come. But I do not think we shall see any more fighting, unless we can pick up the *Florida*. I have a sort of a grudge against my old foe, but am willing that she should be taken by any other fortunate ship.

None of my messmates had ever been in action before. Judging from the papers, there is tremendous excitement both in England and France. The ship-pings at Liverpool and Havre is decorated, extra papers are issued, crowds collect at the corners of the streets, and the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* are in every mouth. Our ship is full of excited and gaping strangers, and altogether there is such noise and confusion that I have despaired of keeping the ship quiet. If they would only make one day of it, I could stand it very well, but days have elapsed, and the crowd is greater than ever. "There never was such a ship as the *Kearsarge*, and there never was such an action before." Such is the common talk, and I am sick and tired of it.

The shores of the old channel have rung with the sound of naval artillery for centuries, and yet an hour's sharp fighting sets the French to jabbering, and John Bull to using worse language. The *Alabama* began and is now a bit fury of *Enfant* tisonnerie, while our own was purely *American*. In calmness and mathematical force they were about equals, but the disproportion of effect was wonderful. The English will not accredit it to superior training and discipline on our side, which is the true cause, but persist in trying to find fault with the fairness of the battle, when nothing could be fairer. The two ships were alike in size, the *Alabama* mounting one gun in the broadside more than the *Kearsarge*, while the *Kearsarge* had two IIinch pivot guns, when the *Alabama* had one 8inch and one 120 pounder Blakely rifled gun. There was a difference of only 60 pounds in the weight of metal in each broadside. They were nearly equal in every respect. Practically [illegible] the fact, we had "lightened" our vessel relatively to the size for better protection of our boilers. [illegible] about a year and a half before the action. France was aware of this, but understood its importance, and neglected to provide his ship with a similar defence. Our chain was struck twice by the heaviest projectiles, and unquestionably saved us from damage. But the *Alabama*'s men fired hurriedly, and almost always *above* our ship, while our men, trained to coolness and deliberation, fired slowly and into the *Alabama*.

Friday Morning.—All day long I have been receiving and discharging officers, from the Admiral down to the lowest "sub." It is tiresome work and I had rather fight twenty *Alabamas*.

Saturday Morning.—Our repairs are nearly completed, and we shall leave here early next week for England. The *Niagara* has just gone into Antwerp, as we are informed by telegraph.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The State of Affairs in Alabama and Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 18, 1864.

VERY SAD.

A more sorrowful spectacle one could not imagine than that presented by the disappointed poor, who have applied to our Commissary at Chattanooga since the order of General SHERMAN forbade the further issue of rations to the destitute citizens within our lines.

Aged women are seen at Capt. Carson's begging for bread, but military necessity is an inexorable law, and hearts that pity are impotent to respond with the aid solicited. At his office every day, women, marriageable girls, children, cripples and needy, of every age, and of both sexes, may be seen here in rags and wretchedness, barefooted, and in tears. The mother that weeps at the door is not suffering from hunger. It is not bread that will dry her tears. It is food for the little ones at home that alone will make her happy. Think of it. To walk fifteen, twenty, thirty, or even forty miles for a few pounds of provender, to keep together body and soul. How can the mother return to her hungered children who wait for bread? If our breasts had windows, I am sure that through these we could read a despair to depict which words would fail. The army must have bread. The unity of the States and the supremacy of the laws may rest upon this campaign. The stake is too mighty to admit of any remissness; to allow even the voice of suffering women and children to hold us back. If we feed the enemy, we may starve the soldier. The soldier fights for all. If he suffers he may fail, and with that failure we are all poor indeed, and a nation are sufferers. If we suffer for a period and cheer him, we enhance his chances for victory. His success is national gain, and national prosperity is individual. Hot lead may scald the cheeks of mothers, and hunger pinch thousands of needy ones, and yet the success of the Union cause is worth all that sacrifice, even more so of pain of hunger. Cavour remarked to a deputation of Italians, who asked of him lessened freedom for the loss of their crops in the Italian war, "Some are killed—some are wounded; you are luckier—you have only lost some rice fields." The Irish, it is said, lived on nettles and weeds in the time of CROMWELL. While my heart swells with pity for the poor, I cannot but look upon their sufferings as a stern necessity that the General would gladly, if he could, evade.

HOW MANY WILL SUFFER.

The number of persons who have actually drawn sustenance from the Government Commissary during the past month is 20,385. Of these, 3,537 have cash for them. The whole 16,885, however, are destitute now, since those who borrow are unable to procure subsistence elsewhere, within our lines. Some of those who drew rations here came from East Tennessee—a distance of seventy-five in fact.

FORTIFICATIONS AT HUNTSVILLE.

I was surprised to find that the contrabands, under the direction of experienced officers, had effected so much in erecting breastworks and fortifications. Every prominent hour and eligible point about and in the town is crowned with a fort or strengthened by breastworks. With the rapidity of preparation made, the enemy had best feel tenderly toward that point, unless he is prepared to receive hard knocks.

TRADE AT HUNTSVILLE

Is carried on, as yet, to a very limited extent. There are just a sufficient number of trade-stores admitted to supply the wants of the troops and the limited number of the citizens. Prices in the army are usual for very extravagant. I was utterly astonished to find that a fair fulfillment of SCOTT, KANE & Co., articles in their line—furnishing goods of every character—cost only a fair remunerative price above the cost when delivered at Huntsville.

A VISIT TO THE MOUNTAIN.

The most fascinating landscape view that I ever witnessed, are those well from the mountain, just to the left and rear of the town, as we look toward the Tennessee. Traveling toward the mountain on the main road leading to the summit, far to the right appears a prominence that presents the richest and brightest variegation of verdure that ever stirred the admiration. In the distance the mantle of green seems one unbroken sheet of foliage. Young, silent hickories are interminaled with the darker cedars, so as to produce as pleasing an effect as if art had sprinkled the colors to suit her liking. I cannot mention the varieties that interweave to decorate the slope, but the collection is nature's choicest, and the effect is such as defies the painter's pencil to outstrip in soft and pleasing beauty.

From the very moment that we quit the plain to ascend the mountain every step varies the lovely picture in the valley. Every step of the ascent adds a feature to the scene and unfolds, as it were, new beauties that the inequalities of the ground had before concealed from sight. Half way up, or further, perhaps, where the road sweeps around to the right with a graceful curve, is presented, from the most eligible point that I found, altogether the most magnificent spectacle I ever beheld.

Defined against the sky at so great a distance that it seems but a huge cloud just floating above the horizon, appears the Raccoon range of mountains, that on the southern side follow, as if guarding to its confluence the beautiful Tennessee. On this side of the river, inequalities of earth, rivers, forests and fields make up a picture of too much grandeur for one with weak words to attempt a description of. Within a radius of ten miles objects are more distinct, and the picture far more animated. If thousands (and tens of thousands would more nearly express the number) of acres were lost year waving with a wealth of harvests, now only a few hundreds will number the acres under cultivation. Groves are bright with fresh springing foliage, every slope is richly carpeted in green, and, barring the irregularities of the surface, the valley appears a grand mosaic, made up of plowed fields, green swards and little groves.

The slope of the mountain is very rugged, being encumbered by rocks of huge dimensions, between which, wherever a little earth offers sustenance for roots spring shrubbery of every variety, trees, and wild flowers. The road to the very summit is edged with flowers of every hue and fragrance. The loom and the weaver would fail to weave a handsomer border than springs and blooms along this tortuous highway.

THE HOME OF CLEM CLAY.

On the summit of the mountain, far out toward the point, may be seen the ruins of the former modest mansion of the famous, but now infamous CLEM CLAY.

Could man ask for greater happiness than such a home, with wealth to add every comfort that art could offer, with pure, free airs, that sport with blooming gardens and diffuse their fragrance, crystal springs that flow on every hand, and groves that are resonant with the melody of birds. Such a home had the arch-traitor who dishonors the name of the sage of Ashland. If you ever go to Huntsville, don't fail to visit the mountain.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

An Atrocious Murder—The Pope—The Danish Question—T. Colley Grattan—Miscellaneous.

Our late foreign files furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

HORRIBLE AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.

From the London Star, July 11.

One of the most atrocious crimes that probably ever disgraced this country was perpetrated late on Saturday evening, in a first-class carriage of a passenger train on the North London Railway, when a gentleman—Mr. THOMAS BRIGGS, connected with the banking establishment of Messrs. RENARTS, CURTIS & Co., of Lombard-street—was murderously assailed, plundered, and thrown out of the train. He died last night, at about 11:45 o'clock.

The unfortunate gentleman, Mr. BRIGGS, was upward of sixty years of age. He was a fine, tall, hale man, and resided at No. 5 Clapton-square, near Hackney Church. He held the office of chief clerk in the above bank, and was most highly respected and esteemed by a very large circle of friends. On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he left the bank for the day, and proceeded to his niece's residence in Nelson-square, Peckham, where he dined. There he remained until Six o'clock, and was seen into an omnibus on the Old Kent-road by the husband of his niece, a Mr. BURGESS, and he then appeared in his usual good health and spirits. Before parting with his relative he intimated that he would proceed to the city, and then take the train from Fenchurch-street Station for Hackney. He was almost a daily traveler on the line, and was well known by the railway servants. From the time of his getting into the omnibus in the Old Kent-road until his body was discovered on the line of the North London Railway, between Old Ford Bridge and Hackney Wick Station, nothing has been gleaned of the movements or whereabouts of any one who in his company.

The atrocious outrage was discovered somewhere about a quarter of twenty minutes past ten o'clock on Saturday evening. On the arrival at Hackney of the 9:45 train from Fenchurch-street station, which was several minutes late in leaving town, a gentleman called the attention of HARVEY, the guard, to the state of a compartment of a first-class carriage, No. 69, in the train. He had opened the door at Hackney, with the intention of getting out, and had placed his hand on one of the cushions, which he found to be covered with blood. The guard, on looking in, found such to be the fact. Not only were the cushions, but the floor, sides, and window were besmeared with blood, in some places those were quite a pool. He also found under the carriage a hat, a walking stick, and a small leather bag. The guard at once took charge of the articles and locked the door. Some ladies, who were in the adjoining compartment, here called the notice of the guard to the circumstance that some blood had been sprinkled through the carriage window on their glasses as the train came from Bow. The guard at once led to the discovery to Mr. KEBBLE, the station-master at Bow, and at that time an impression was entertained that some one had committed suicide and thrown himself out of the window of the carriage on to the line.

Almost about the same period the above discovery was made, the driver and stoker of an engine which had been working the Hackney Wick and Stratford traffic were returning from the Wick Station in the Bow Locomotive Works of the North London Railway. As they were approaching the railway bridge over Duckett's Canal, by the side of the Mitford Arms Tavern, which fronts the Tower Hamlets Volunteer parade ground in the Victoria Park, they saw something on the six feet way—the space between the up and down line. At first the driver, EASTES, thought it was a dog, but his mate, the stoker, judged it to be a human being. The engine had passed the object; but stopped near where the railway passes over the main drainage works. The stoker, BRINGTON, got down and went back along the line with a lamp, and on coming up to the spot discovered it to be the body of a gentleman enstranied in blood and apparently dead. The stoker instantly hallooed the driver, and ran down the embankment into the Mitford Arms public-house, belonging to Mr. WARE. Several persons in the house, with the landlord, at once returned with the stoker up to the line, and [illegible] were immediately taken to remove the unfortunate gentleman to the adjacent tavern; but in doing so, the men who were assisting in the melancholy task nearly lost their lives by a passing down train. When got to the tavern and laid on a couch, suspicions of foul play were at once aroused, for his head seemed to have been battered in by some sharp instrument. His clothes were covered with blood, and the broken link or loop of a watch chain hanging to a button-hole of his vest. No watch or the other part of the chain being found, at once led to a supposition that he had been plundered. The landlord immediately gave information to the police, and sent for medical assistance. Mr. BARNTON, Surgeon, of Old Ford, soon arrived, and was followed by Mr. H. GARMAN, Surgeon, of Fairfield-road, Bow, and Mr. COOPER, of Coborn-road. These at once examined the wounded gentleman. He was in a perfect state of collapse—quite insensible. On the left side of the head, just over the ear, which is torn away, was found a deep wound; the skull was fractured and the bone driven in. On the base of the skull there were four or five lacerated wounds. There were more blows on other parts of the head, and the medical gentlemen expressed their surprise that the unfortunate sufferer could be alive, for a wound over the left ear being alone sufficient to cause death. Minor cuts were applied, with a view of restoring consciousness, but to no purpose. On the arrival of Mr. Inspector KEARSLEY, of the Eastern division of police, from Bow station, measures were at once taken to ascertain whether the sufferer had any papers which would lead to his identity. In his breast coat-pocket were found a bundle of letters addressed "T. Briggs, Esq., Messrs. Renarts, Curtis & Co., Lombard-street," upon which a messenger was immediately dispatched to the bank in the City to learn where the gentleman named in the address lived. In his trousers' pocket were found £4 10s. in gold and silver, and a silver cased box in his coat pocket. The messenger, on reaching the bank in Lombard-street, found that the description given of Mr. BRIGGS answered that of the gentleman found on the railway, and, communicating the fact to Mr. Inspector KEARSLEY, he at once dispatched an officer to the address given by the people at the bank, No 5 Clapton-square, Hackney, who broke the melancholy intelligence to the son of the unfortunate gentleman. Owing to Mrs. BRIGGS being an invalid, and in a very delicate state of health, the fact of her husband having met such a fearful fate was withheld from her. Mr. BRIGGS, Jr., with several other members of the family, and Mr. TOOTHILL, The family doctor, proceeded to the Mitford Castle Tavern, and at once put an end to all doubts as to who the unfortunate sufferer was. It was a very painful scene; any one, it is thought, did the unfortunate gentleman show any sign of sensibility. An [illegible] female called him by name, and a slight trembling movement of his frame and a gurgling groan, seemed to indicate that he knew the voice, but it was only a momentary action. The landlord of the tavern made every arrangement he could for the sufferer; but on the news of the outrage spreading the house was besieged by a large and eager crowd, and it was deemed necessary to remove him to his residence. Mr. TOOTHILL, Mr. GARMAN, and the other medical gentlemen remained in attendance nearly the whole night, and in the course of the morning the sufferer was removed in a litter from the tavern to Clapton-square.

Through Mr. BRIGGS, Jr., the police ascertained that, when his father left home that Saturday morning, he wore a gold watch with an Albert chain, and gold eye-glasses, attached to a hair guard. On examining the waistcoat, it was seen that a watch had been torn from the waistcoat pocket, and the chain had been broken short off the link or hook, which still held to the waistcoat pocket. The gold glasses were also missing, and subsequently Mr. BRIGGS, Jr., identified the sack and bag which were found in the compartment, as those belonging to his father. The hat was not his. It must therefore have been that of his murderer, who probably took Mr. BRIGGS' hat in exchange for his own.

The police having ascertained some description of the watch and gold glasses and forwarded it by route to all the police-stations in the metropolis, with the facts of the outrage, they proceeded with Mr. KEARSLEY to examine minutely the carriage in which the murderous crime was committed. On the train reaching Camden-town station that night, the railway officials directed it immediately to be brought back to Bow, and the carriage in question was at once uncoupled, and placed in a shed which was secured. The carriage had three first-class compartments. On opening the door of the compartment the interior, as before stated, was found in all directions to be besmeared with blood, which clotted pools on the cushions and on the floor. There was ample evidence of a deadly struggle having taken place. The unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was found in the six-foot way. On inspecting the outside of the carriage, which would be the off side of a train going to Camden town, the body of the carriage was seen to be besmeared with blood, as if it had been spurted on as the train flew by. The window was down, and on the brass handles were marks of a bloody hand, leading to a belief that the door had been opened to throw the unfortunate gentleman out on to the line and then closed. On the step beneath the door were found a portion of the hair guard attached to the missing gold glasses, and on the floor of the comparitment was discovered one of the broken links of the watch chain. Allusion has already been made to some ladies complaining to the guard at the Hackney Station that some blood had been spurted through the open window of their compartment when the train was passing near Victoria Park. The medical gentlemen account for this by suggesting that in the struggle when he was forced out of the door of the carriage one of the arteries in the wound on the side of the head burst from the frightful exertion, and so would spurt in the manner the ladies described. At present, however, we are unable to state whether they heard any noise or cries at the time or before.

It is certain that Mr. BRIGGS must have been lying on the line at least twenty minutes before he was discovered. The train which he was in left Bow at two minutes past 10, and in another two or three minutes the deed must have been perpetrated, for the train was due at the next station, Hackney Wick, five minutes after leaving Bow. An up train passed the spot about ten minutes afterward, and saw nothing, but it was evident that it must have escaped their notice. The spot where Mr. BRIGGS was thrown out of the train is, singular to say, about the same place where a similar outrage was committed four or five years ago, but not with such a deplorable result, when the thief jumped out of the carriage and endeavored to escape through the marshes; but was captured and transported for life. It would almost seem that the murderous assailant's object, after the attack on Mr. BRIGGS, was to throw him into the canal. He was found on the bridge, and it is conjectured that the villain or villains made a mistake in the door and threw the unfortunate gentleman on the permanent way instead of over the bridge.

Up to the time of this being written, the detectives, under the direction of Mr. Inspector KEARSLEY, were instituting every possible inquiry, with a view of capturing the guilty parties; and it is hoped that before long some clue will be obtained which may lead to their apprehension.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

DISPATCH OF M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following has been published at Frankfort, as a summary of the circular dispatch upon the Danish question, addressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, on the 28th ult., to the diplomatic agents of the French Emperor:

"After the statement that 'the plenipotentiaries who met at London to reëstablish peace between Germany and Denmark, separated after having confirmed the inutility of their efforts, and the belligerent parties immediately resumed arms,' M. DROUYN DE DHUYS 'sensibly regrets that the labors of the conference have not had a more satisfactory result,' and he avails himself of this very opportune occasion to recall 'that it has not been the fault of France that the conclusion was not different.'

The dispatch then continues: 'We have not shut our eyes to the difficulties which this negotiation presented. Thus, before the [illegible] movement, we had used every effort to obtain the meeting of the conference upon the fittest conditions to facilitate its task. We had especially desired that a real armistice should be previously concluded for the entire duration of the deliberations, and that the basis of discussion should be determined in advance. The parties have been unable to agree upon these two points, and although this first difficulty inspired us at the outset with doubts as to the issue of the conference, we have none the less sincerely seconded this effort at conciliation. The Plenipotentiary of the Emperor was, consequently, desirous to support or to suggest every proposition which appeared likely to bring about an agreement.

"The point of departure of the discussion was natural, first of all, to be sought in the arrangements of 1852. We asked ourselves therefore—first, whether, if removed as it is from its object, they might not be made the basis of an equitable arrangement; and it was in this sense that the representative of France expressed himself at the opening of the negotiations. When, after reconsultation of the impossibility of keeping the discussion of this ground, the English Government proposed an arrangement giving the southern portion of Schleswig to Holstein as well as Lauenburg, we did not hesitate to agree to this combination. It had, in our eyes, the advantage of having into account the national sentiment of the German population of Schleswig, and of leaving to Holstein, increased by this annexation, the right of deciding upon its own fate. While lending our support to the English plenipotentiaries, we acted in perfect conformity with the principles of our public law, and we should have been rejoiced at an arrangement which appeared to us acceptable to both parties. The German Powers did not consider themselves able to adhere to it. They claimed for the frontier a line of demarcation which would have assured to Germany the possession of the mixed districts, while Denmark persisted in not adding this fresh sacrifice to those she had consented to make in abandoning Southern Schleswig as well as Holstein and Lauenberg. When all the other combinations put forward were thrown aside, we suggested a last plan. We recommended that the populations forming the subject of dispute should be called upon to express their sentiments, and thus furnish the conference with the necessary data for tracing the line of demarcation in the most equitable manner. We have not been able to prevent the rupture of negotiations, and the

proceeded to Antwerp, and thence to Heidelberg, where *Agnes de Mansfield* and *Legends of the Rhine* were written. On the accession of LEOPOLD, GRATTAN were returned to Brussels as correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In that capital he continued to reside till 1829, when, at the especial request of the Belgian King, he was appointed British Consul to the State of Massachusetts. He immediately proceeded to Boston, and, during his sojourn there, rendered good services to the late Lord ASHBURTON and to his country by his efforts on the North-eastern Boundary Question. In 1833, having, with the acquiescence of Lord PALMERSTON, resigned the Boston Consulship in favor of his son, he returned to Europe. From that period to the present he has resided in London, mixing in the general and literary society of the metropolis, in which he was extremely popular, from the general affability of his manners, his manly sense, his prompt and ready wit, and quick and highly-developed intelligence.

GRATTAN was not, in the extended sense of the words, a scholar, or a man of erudition, for he was in a great degree self-educated; but he was a person of eminent natural parts and endowments, of vigorous reasoning powers, of the softest common sense, of apt and ready expression, of great discretion and tact; and he had the ounce of mother wit, which SIDNEY SMITH tells us is worth a pound of clergy or classically. Alert, elastic, finest and witty, he was a good pupille, and a capital postprandial speaker. No man of his day, with the exception of TOM MOORE, could address an after-dinner audience more genially and effectively. Mr. GRATTAN was one of the few liberal Irish Protestants who fifty years ago, strongly advocated Catholic Emancipation. He was always an earnest Liberal, though he had many personal friends among the Orange and Ascendency race of a past generation. Notwithstanding the number of his acknowledged works, Mr. GRATTAN contributed largely to periodical literature, having written a good deal in the *Edinburg* and *Westminster Reviews*, and occasionally in daily and weekly journals.

A CURIOUS TRIAL.

PAYING SEA WAGES IN GREENBACKS.

From the Shipping Gazette, June 10.

A curious, and by no means unimportant case of Sea Wages, was decided yesterday by the presiding magistrate at the Thames' Police Court, Capt. W. A. BELL, of the barque *Resolution*, appeared to summonses taken out by nine of the crew of that vessel, claiming sundry balances of wages alleged to have been earned on a voyage from New-York to Jamaica, and thence to London. The men signed articles for $35 per month per man, and they claimed to be paid at the rate of 4s. per dollar, the standard price of the American dollar in London. It appeared, however, that the ship's articles contained the words "United States currency," which, being applied in the payment of the wages, would make the difference between 4s. and 2s. 7d. the dollar, or between £7 and £4 10s. 5d. per month. A question was raised as to whether this this proviso was inserted in the articles when they were signed by the crew. The magistrate held that it was, and that the men were bound by it, and could only claim payment of their wages according to the present value of the American dollar in New-York. In deciding that the intention of the agreement was, that the men should be paid in United States currency—that is, according to the current value of the dollar in America—we have no doubt the magistrate was right; but should the payment be made according to the value of the dollar at the time the articles were signed or at the time the voyage was concluded Greenbacks, no doubt, as the magistrate observed, are current in America, as bank notes are here, but, unfortunately, they are liable to be occasionally at a discount, and the prolongation of the war has no had the tendency to increase their value. When the crew of the *Resolution* signed articles, therefore, at New-York, the value of the currency in which it was stipulated they should be paid was considerably in excess of what it is now, and if the men were to be held to the strict letter of their agreement, they were entitled at least to the full benefit of its conditions. The difference of four months and six days, the period over which the voyage extended, makes, in the present state of affairs in America, a very great change in the value of every description of security in that country, and although greenbacks are a legal tender in America, and the Master of the *Resolution* had an admitted right to pay the crew's wages in that currency, the men, on their part, had an equal right to claim payment at the rate current when the agreement was entered into. The decision in this case is important, because it shows the determination of the bench to be governed by the express meaning and letter of the agreement. It would have been most unjust to the Master of the *Resolution*, or his employers, to have denied him the benefit of an express stipulation introduced into the articles, and which, it appears, the crew were cognisant of, and quite understood. On the other hand, as the proviso was applied literally and exactly, the men, as it seems to us, were entitled to claim their wages in the currency of the day when the articles were signed; if they thought proper to do so. The point, however, does not appear to have been raised on the part of the claimants, who have taken their wages at the current rate, namely at 4s. 7d. per dollar. And there the matter rests.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Court Journal* says: A marriage, thoroughly *à la Francaise*, has just been got up in the theatrical world. M. LEON ALTARAS, a successful singer at the Opera Comique, suddenly bethought himself that he wanted a wife. On that day he said to a friend, "I am a prosperous man; I have a well-furnished house in Paris, and another in the country, and I am making 60,000 a year by my profession. It is time for me to be married. I care not for a fortune, but I am determined to have a young and pretty woman." Two days afterwards, the friend in question escorted to a stage box in the Opera Comique a magnificent head of young hair. Miss LA PATRAIRIE, the daughter of a painter. She there saw ALTARAS for the first time, made an offer of marriage, was accepted, and that he might, perhaps, make her an offer. The next day a dinner was arranged at which to introduce the parties. M. ALTARAS, on being presented, said at once, "Mademoiselle, will you marry me?" Her answer, without circumlocution, was, "Yes, Sir." The wedding took place on the 6th inst.

—A letter from Warsaw says: "Contributions levied on individuals constitute a fertile source of revenue for the Government, which it frequently draws upon. One of the greatest sufferers in this way of late has been a lady residing here named WOLOWSKA. This lady has two sons whom she has not seen for some time, and who are accordingly suspected by the Government of having joined the insurrection. Acting on this suspicion, and bearing that the lady was rich, five ruinous fines imposed upon her a fine of 3,000 roubles. Mrs. WOLOWSKA appealed to the Director of Police, who asked her what was her income, and, on learning that it was 5,000 roubles, doubled the fine on the ground that "3,600 was too little for a couple of lords." The lady protested, but in vain, and the Director brutally added that if she did not pay the 6,000 within four days he would make her pay 10 per cent. more for each day of the delay. This is by no means a solitary case. There is scarcely a family in Warsaw which has not been fined in a similar manner, and it is very rarely that any one appears, as it is known that the result is usually an increase of the fine."

—A Paris journal says: "A miserably-dressed woman, apparently in the greatest distress, carrying one child in her arms and leading another by the hand, was soliciting charity on Monday evening in the Rue Amboise. She had received several small coins from passers-by, when a police agent approached, and told her that begging was forbidden. The woman endeavored to excite his compassion by alleging that her children were starving, but the agent, seeing something suspicious in the appearance of the child in her arms, ordered her to accompany him to the nearest Commissary of police. On arriving there, it was found that the pretended baby was only a bundle of rags artistically arranged and dressed up, and the woman was accordingly detained in custody to be prosecuted for her imposture."

—Mr. HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, is about to publish a dictionary of colloquial expressions, giving, where possible, their origin, with instances of their use, which has been in course of preparation for some time by the compiler of the small "Dictionary of Modern Slang," published in 1859. The new book is entitled "The Slang Dictionary; or, the Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and 'Fast' Expressions of High and Low Society;" and it will contain, it is said, several thousand words and phrases in daily use, but which are not contained in our English dictionaries.

—The Paris correspondent of a London paper asserts that he has just read a curious and authentic account of the dismissal from the French army, as unfit for service, of a young man who had "simulated phthisis." This extraordinary youth could not swallow bread, or indeed any farinaceous food, without forcibly or secretly administered poultices the effect of poison. He lived on ratio and wheaten gruel, but the doctors declared he was "afflicted with an incurable intolerance of the organs incompatible with military service," and so he got his discharge.

—Mr. WATTS, the reporter at Marlborough-street Police Court, has for some time past been carefully jotting down the most extraordinary cases which have come before "His Worship" during several years. He has now in these "Notes of the Curious-ties and Eccentricities of Life in the Metropolis" into a small volume, and it will be published under the title of *London Life at the Police Courts*.

—The Theatre Lyrique, at which a new opera of Count GASTELLI's, "Fauchette," is in active preparation, has ordered an operetta from a young, hitherto unknown composer—GERMAIN St' CARCASSONNE. Should this be acceptable, a larger work by the same composer, "Jeanne d'Arc," now under consideration at the same theatre, will be produced.

—GARRICK's villa, at Hampton, was recently sold by auction, at quite a fancy price. The seller dwelt, of course, on the many pleasant historical associations of the place, including the visits of HANNAH MORE. The lot was knocked down at £18 500 to a popular tailor, Mr. GROVE, of Baker Bridge and London Wall notoriety.

—Messrs. SAMPSON LOW & Co. announce for immediate publication *Ten Days in a French Parsonage in the Summer of 1863*, by Dr. GEORGE MUSGRAVE. The same house have on view the picture of *Washington Irving and His Literary Friends at Sunnyside*, of which they are about to issue an engraving.

—F. DAVID, dissatisfied, it appears, with his new opera, "La Captive," at the last moment has retracted it entirely after the rehearsal, and is working now at another opera. "Tout Est Bien qui Finit Bien"—(query after SHAKESPEAR's "All's Well that Ends Well," written by LAGRAN, CARRE, and HADOT.

—The metropolitan musical critics speak very highly of the performances of HERR LAUTERBACH, a violinist. The *London Review* considers him as "one of the most thoroughly satisfactory players of classical music that has been heard here or indeed anywhere."

—PELISSIER's memoirs will, after being officially cleansed from all disagreeable matter, appear under the title *Mémoires et Souvenirs par un Maréchal de France*. The Duchess is said to receive a pension of 25,000 francs.

—The old castle of Plessy-les-Tours, the scene of Scott's *Quentin Durward*, has just been purchased by a member of the Paris Stock Exchange, who intends restoring it in keeping with the period of the action of the novel.

—MILTON's *Paradise Lost*, translated into French by CHATEAUBRIAND, with a biographical memoir by DE LAMARTINE, has just been published at Paris, in quarto, illustrated with 25 line engravings upon steel.

— Another book is announced from the pen of JOHN LEECH—"Early Pencilings from Punch, Chiefly Political." It is understood that it will form a companion volume to Mr. JOHN TENNIEL's cartoons.

—The *British Journal of Photography* is henceforth to be published weekly instead of semi-monthly. This journal is now in the eleventh year of its existence.

— Mlle. TIETJENS has made her appearance in "Fidelio" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the journalists announce her performance as a great success.

—The last volume of Count BROGLIE's "History of the Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century" is to appear in Autumn.

—Gen. LEE is the last man of note to whom our Scotch friends have laid claim. He is claimed as a native both of Tweedmouth and Hawick.

—Mr. STEPHEN POYNTZ DENNING, the water-color painter and curator of the Dulwich Gallery, died recently, aged seventy-two.

—Mdlle. A. PATTI is engaged, it is said, to sing in August at concerts in Boulogne and Havre at a fee of £140 for each concert.

Capture and Escape of a United States Telegrapher.

A JOURNEY OF 550 MILES ON FOOT THROUGH REBELDOM.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

COLUMBUS, KY., MONDAY, July 18, 1864.

The letter copied below gives a very piquant account of the capture and escape of a telegraph operator stationed at Union City, Tennessee and captured with the notorious Col. HAWKINS—a capture, by the way, which never would have occurred, had either of two propositions proposed by Col. LAWRENCE, of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey, been acted on—one to evacuate, the other to reinforce, that post. The below was received by Lieut.-Col. T. C. MOORE, now commanding the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey:

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, FLA., June 16, 1864.

MY DEAR COL. MOORE: You will, I do not not, be surprised to hear from me on this place. I have succeeded in making my escape from the rebel prison in which I was confined, along with two officers, one of whom was captured at Union City at the same time as myself. How fortunate you were to get out of it the night before. I was very anxious about you, for fear of your being taken on your way back to Columbus. My travels may interest you, and I will give you a short sketch of them. After lighting six hours and sitting seventeen, we were considered as prisoners of war, and marched twenty miles that day. With the exception of what I had on I lost everything. We got to Trenton on Saturday, about noon, and remained till Monday morning. From that place we were marched through West Tennessee to West Point, Miss., on foot. Here we were put on board cars and sent to Mobile. All the time we were marched hard, and had little or nothing to eat. We arrived in Mobile about April 29, in a starving condition. What little we got was to eat was rancid bacon and corn meal. We were kept in Mobile for five or six days, when we were sent to Americus, Ga., via Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., and from there to Macon, Ga., from which place I made my escape. *We were nearly starved out.* About the 10th of May last we cut a hole in the floor of our jail and tunnelled out, making our escape on the morning of the 14th of May, about 2 o'clock A. M. The rain put blood-hounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes, which killed the scent. After a great many hardships and much suffering, we succeeded in reaching this place, after being fairly days on the way, we being 313 miles, mostly by night, going the river 250 miles more, making about 550 miles, through Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to our lines—being on the Confederates. We passed 25 unmolested men going home, and had formed a picnic, and be thankful to be passed through the "cottage" inhabited South Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left of the hat skin, horns and all. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loathsome. When we got here we reported to Gen. ASBOTH, whom I know in Columbus, in remembering me, and he has been very kind to me. I are staying with him now, waiting for transportation to New Orleans or New York. I will soon be in Columbus, since March 24 I have walked something over six hundred miles, and been through the C. S. of A., *damn 'em* emphatically. I say, remember, if you see ————, say to him Dr. MURRAY came with me, and is well, and will be one of Columbus; also, say all the officers of the Seventh Tennessee were well when we left Fort Morgan, Ga. Capt. HAYS had been sick, but was better. I will be in your town in a few days, and will call and see you. Until then, my dear Colonel, I am yours, &c.,

EDGAR B. McNAIRY,
Military Telegraph Operator, U. S. Army.

"He alludes to Capt. OSBON, of Gen. PRATMAN's Staff, being sent on Union City under a flag of truce, for information to obtain the release of the rebels. Col. H. accompanied the expedition.

Affairs in Rome, Ga.

A UNION PAPER—MILITARY ORDERS.

We have a copy of Volume I, Number 1, of the *Union Flag*, published at Rome, Ga., and edited by M. HARRIS, a private soldier of the Ninth Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers. It is dated July 4. We clip the following:

LOCAL INFORMATION—MACHINE SHOP—GRAPE AND CANISTER.

We called in for a few moments at the machine shop near the depot, and learned from Sergt. BUSH, First Michigan Battery, that they had been engaged for the last few weeks in fixing up and mounting cannon. He showed us three 6-pounders—from a lot of twenty-seven 6-pounders of No. 1 Hotchkiss guns. On Saturday, some of the largest and best guns were mounted on Fort Jackson. Some of the brass pieces our men soaked out of a public well in Broad-street, into which the rebels had precipitated them before they entered upon their hasty pilgrimage.

The Sergeant told us that they were now mostly engaged in pulling up rails, &c. Judging by the material we saw for them, and the explanations given by the Sergeant, we are inclined to think that these canisters will prove much more powerful to give than "taters." Woe to tatur who shall attempt to insult our crowning arms on the "seven hills of Rome."

The following military orders, published by the Post Commandant, indicate the policy pursued in the Georgian territory that we "occupy and possess:"

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ROME, GA., June 6 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—1. During the occupation by this command of that portion of Georgia lying in the vicinity of this place, peaceable and well-disposed citizens, who endeavor to maintain order in the country, and put down guerrillas and rumors, will be protected, their produce sold for, and they treated as loyal citizens. Those who do not conform to the above requirements will be treated as enemies, and levied upon to support the army.

2. Citizens who have a surplus of corn, fodder and cattle, or bringing the same to this post, will receive remunerative prices which they can obtain the money. Unless this is done, it will be necessary to send out foraging parties and take what we need, in which case rest assured only will be given.

3. All officers and soldiers belonging to this command are especially prohibited from molesting or in any manner subjecting to the maltreatment of the soldiery, and are enjoined to give every encouragement to the prosperity and culture of farms and gardens.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER,
T. W. LEYTON, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ROME, GA., June 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—1. This portion of the country being now occupied by the Federal army, it is a violation of the laws of war for the inhabitants to convey information, or give aid and comfort in any way to the enemy, and any one detected in conveying to the Confederate forces, either by letter or in person, information detrimental to the United States Government, will be arrested as a spy and shot.

2. All persons are prohibited from entering the rebel lines, or sending letters, clothing, provisions or supplies of any kind to persons inside of said lines without permission from the Provost-Marshal.

3. Any citizen violating the above, will be brought to immediate punishment, his property confiscated to the Government, and his family sent south of our lines. By order of

Brig.-Gen. WM. VANDEVER.
T. W. LEYTON, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

Strict Discipline Among the Rebels.

THEIR MARCHING ORDERS DURING THE LATE RAID.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

Mr. JACOB HORNBROOK, who returned a day or two ago from a visit to the army in the Valley at and near Martinsburgh, brings with him the following manuscript general orders issued by the rebel Gen. RANSOM to the officers and soldiers of his command when they commenced their recent raid into Maryland. They were captured or picked up by some of our boys:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, VALLEY DISTRICT, June 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The following directions for the march of this command will hereafter be strictly observed:

Before the march begins on each morning the rolls of each company will be called after mounting, and the Adjutant of each regiment will keep a list of the names of all deserters.

Before dismounting at camp in the evening the rolls will again be called, and the brigade commanders will report to these headquarters the number of men absent at each roll-call.

The habitual order of march will be in column of "fours," but on narrow roads by "twos." The distance between the head of one brigade and the rear of the other will be two hundred yards. When artillery and ambulances accompany the brigades, those assigned to each brigade will follow immediately in rear of their brigade. During the march the brigades in rear will regulate their movements by those in front.

Regular halts will be made during the march, and neither officers nor men will leave the column except at such halts, unless by the written consent of the brigade commander, and such permission will not be granted unless for important reasons.

Brigade, regimental and company commanders will pass frequently from front to rear of their respective commands to see that the columns is at all times well closed up. Brigades will alternate in the march daily. A rear guard will be placed behind each brigade, and no person except staff officers or couriers will be permitted to fall behind such guard.

All the wagons of this division will march together under the direction of the Division Quartermaster.

The Quartermasters of the command will constantly accompany their respective trains. One man, dismounted when practicable, will go with each wagon to assist in driving. He will remain with the wagon. No other parties will be permitted with the train except when a guard shall be necessary. The Quartermasters will be held responsible that no others accompany the wagons. No other wagons or conveyances than those allowed from headquarters will be allowed.

Upon reaching camp, officers and men must remain in their camps, and Commanders will establish proper camp guards.

Immediately upon fixing the headquarters of the brigade the Commanders will report their locality to division headquarters.

The utmost order and perfect quiet will be preserved upon the march and in camp. The silly practice of whooping and hallooing is strictly forbidden.

Destruction of the fences and crops of the farmers is positively prohibited, and such outrages will be paid for from the pay of the officers of the command nearest where such depredations may be committed.

Greatest care must be taken of ammunition. Not a cartridge must be fired unnecessarily. An important campaign is commenced, and upon its result depends more than we can estimate.

The Major-General Commanding asks and expects from every man of his command a hearty and cheerful compliance with orders, assuring all that they shall reap and enjoy the full fruits of whatever their labors and privations may obtain.

By command of Maj.-Gen. RANSOM.
Official: WALTER K. MARTIN, A. A. G.
Brig.-Gen. NED MCCATHERLAND,
Commanding Brigade.

N. FITZHUGH, A. A. G.

RECRUITING DOWN SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in recruiting for one of the wards in this city, in Tennessee and Virginia, has given us an account of the manner in which he was treated by parties in Ohio, while bringing six men through that State. He secured six colored men (contrabands) who came in during SHERIDAN's expedition to Lynchburgh. He was furnished with proper passes by the military commandant of the post to take his men down. When he reached Portland, Ohio, he was arrested by a big, burly Dutch constable, who attempted to take him and his men from the cars; but he was too smart for him, and kept on his way. At Columbus and Steubenville he was also arrested, and though he produced his passes, it was with difficulty that he got leave to proceed. When he reached Pittsburgh he found Capt. FOSTER, the Provost-Marshal, in waiting for him, and in compliance with a telegraphic request from the Provost-Marshal at Columbus to arrest him and his men and hand them, they were arrested and held while Capt. FOSTER telegraphed to Columbus to know what the charges were against them. After waiting four hours, and receiving no answer, Capt. FOSTER released the parties and allowed them to proceed. They arrived in this city safely, and the men have been duly accepted and mustered in as part of the quota of the ward. The Ohio officers, whose zeal outran their discretion, may be gratified to know this fact.—*Boston Journal, July 23.*

UNION PRISONERS IN ANDERSONVILLE, GA.—The number is now over twenty-seven thousand, says the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure; but even with this it is already too much crowded, and the Commandant is endeavoring to receive no more. The mortality is considerable, being generally from forty to sixty a day. A strange state of affairs seems to prevail among them, chiefly of a domestic character of their own. There has been the vine, fighting and murders, and to secure some of them from designs from the others, about thirty have been kept on guard the whole time under guard. It is said that several will be hung by their comrades for the murders committed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 81, C.	103⅜	350 Erie Railway	109⅝
5,000	do	103⅜	300 do	109⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '62, C.	103⅜	300 Hud. Riv. R.	127⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '62, C.	103⅜	100 do	127⅞
10,000	do	103⅜	200 do	127⅞
10,000	do	103⅜	100 do	127⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65, C.	104⅜	100 do	127⅞
1,000	do	104⅜	100 do	127⅞
10,000	U. S. 7-30s, C.	107⅜	100 do	127⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, '64, C.	104⅜	100 do	127⅞
1,000	do	104

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMS; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DON CESAR DE BAZAN—JENNY LIND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A few details of the fighting before Atlanta on Friday and Saturday, have been received at Washington. It seems that on Friday the rebels assaulted our lines with great impetuosity, striking the right, which was held by the Fifteenth Corps, under Gen. BLAIR. This corps held its ground firmly until the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. DODGE, came up, when the enemy were repulsed with very heavy loss. Gen. LOGAN, with the Seventeenth Corps, was also engaged. These three corps constitute the Army of the Tennessee, under McPHERSON, and the news of the death of their Commander having been communicated to the men before they went into battle, they fought with great desperation, their battle-cry being "Remember McPHERSON!" Gen. McPHERSON, it seems, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter from an ambush, while he was making a personal reconnoissance of his lines, before the battle. The dispatches to the Government represent that the struggle ended by the repulse of the enemy along the entire line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our line; besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. It is reported, though it would seem to be inconsistent with flag-of-truce operations, about which there must be some misapprehension, that while the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on Saturday, SHERMAN'S heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands. Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

Late advices received at Memphis, from Vicksburgh, announce that Gen. SLOCUM'S expedition had returned to Vicksburgh, after defeating 2,000 rebels under WIRT ADAMS, after a short and severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th, in which the rebel loss was severe, and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded in our hands, as well as many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among the rebel prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry. When near Napoleon the *Madison* was fired into by musketry, and some soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool, on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th, arrived off Farther Point yesterday afternoon. Her news is two days later, but not specially important. Owing to advices received by speculators the rebel cotton loan had advanced to 74. The customary Ministerial dinner had been fixed for July 23, and Parliament would be prorogued about a week thereafter. Various rumors were afloat of a naval conflict between the *Kearsarge* and the *Florida*, and the *Sacramento* and the *Florida*, but they were all improbable. As to the Dano-German war, the belief was quite general that a peace would soon be concluded. It is reported that King CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the Danish navy, on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation. The London *Times* publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New-Zealand. It says it was peculiarly disgraceful and, perhaps, unprecedented. The men were surprised and fled, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in an effort to rally them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Their session was short, and the business transacted was chiefly routine. The Mayor sent in two communications. One vetoed a resolution to permit the placing of a sign on the lamp-post on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, on the ground that the streets, being held for public uses, should not be given up to private individuals. The other message recommended an amendment of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, so that unclaimed property left at Police Headquarters by public cartmen and porters may be sold after the lapse of six months. The bills of the Messrs. EDGE, for fireworks furnished the city on the 4th inst., were presented and referred. They amount to $9,972. The largest item is for the City Hall exhibition—$1,586. The price charged for the closing piece at this place is $600. The bills, which were made out with great respect to details, were referred. The Board adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. to-morrow Comptroller BRENNAN will open proposals for a loan of $1,000,000, on "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," to bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal to be paid in 1877 and 1879.

Hon. MOSES TAYLOR has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at this City, in place of Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, whose continued ill health compels him to resign the position.

The Government hardly expects the new call for troops to be filled by volunteering. The authorities will be gratified if it is half or two-thirds filled. Preparations are in progress to draft, wherever quotas are not filled otherwise. Yet it is true that some towns and cities already have their quotas half filled by recruits from regiments whose term of service has expired within the last month or six weeks, and agents are very busy among veterans from Gen. GRANT'S army.

As an indication of the effects of GRANT'S shelling upon the business interests of Petersburgh, it is stated that the last number of the Petersburgh *Register* has but one advertisement, and that is of a merchant who wishes to sell out.

The week opened on an improved Stock Market. There was a large demand yesterday for Government Securities, and a more decided speculative temper on the Railway Shares. Prices generally higher. Money in easier supply. Gold 2½@3½ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday.

Prices of domestic produce were quoted firmer yesterday, in view of the rise in gold and sterling exchange, but transactions were on a moderate scale, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. General merchandise was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were limited.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street foots up for the week thus far over 3,200 head, not including 300 head reported as received by the Harlem local trains, but not entered on the yard books. The effects of the severe drouth was seen in the number of droves of State cattle hurried in. The market shows some variation in price from last week, exhibiting an apparent improvement in the best quality of beeves, and a decline in the poorer stock. Medium to good bullocks are worth about 15c.@17½c., while prime have sold at 18c.@19c., and some sales are reported at 19½c. net; high estimates will probably show that butchers have paid higher figures, in some cases. We learn of above 100 cattle purchased for the Government. In spite of the rain the market was considerably brisk, though it interfered with the early sales. Sheep have declined since last week; good lots rating at 8c., some selected ones at 8½c.@9c., live weight, and 7c. for common; lambs 9c.@11c., generally.

What is the Military Value of Atlanta?

For three months, less a week, a column rivaling in strength the great Army of the Potomac, has been forcing its way toward the City of Atlanta, in Georgia, its progress being disputed at every step by the second great army of the Confederacy. What is the object whose possession justifies such an expenditure of both offensive and defensive force, when either antagonist needs every man and every gun it can muster, in front of the Confederate Capital? In the first place, it is Atlanta itself—a modern, well-built city, now approaching its twenty-first year, but still soon-et to reach its freedom birthday. Laid out in a circular form, with a radius of about a mile, it contains within its strongly intrenched circumference (now that the war has brought an accretion of a fourth to its numbers,) a population of about twenty thousand souls. From its protected situation, deep in the interior of the Confederacy, it was chosen at the outset as a great military depot of supplies and of material of war, and, furthermore, as a great military workshop. In this respect it has no equal in the central zone of the Confederacy. It is the Richmond of the West. Here are arsenals, foundries, furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, laboratories, factories, which have been busily supplying the Confederacy with munitions of war for the past three years. Here the finest and largest rolling-mill in the South has been turning out iron rails for roads, and armor-plating for iron-clads, the latter in great abundance. Here are factories for shot and shell, for pistols, powder, cartridges and percussion caps, for gun-carriages, for small arms, for equipments, wagons and harnesses, shoes and clothing, and for many other purposes useful to the rebel commissariat. Here also, are railroad repair-shops of incalculable value to the enemy. At least two thousand people keep this valuable machinery in operation. We, with our surplus Springfields and Lowells, do not appreciate how lily the enemy can spare this single city. As a depot of supplies, also, as well as a manufactory, Atlanta has played an important part. But doubtless most of its stores and its completed goods, have already been prudentially removed.

Next, Atlanta is one of the chief railroad centres in the Confederacy. Northerly runs the Western and Atlantic road, to Chattanooga. Southwesterly, the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery road, connecting the former point with the capital of Alabama, thence with Mobile on the South, and with the whole Mississippi Valley on the West. Southeasterly runs the important road to Macon, and thence to Savannah. Easterly, the road to Augusta, and again to Savannah and to Charleston. To these we will presently refer.

Beside these advantages, there is a topographical one of great importance. The chief military point in all the mountain region of this vicinity is Chattanooga. That we must continue to hold in force at all hazards. Its chief value, however, is in its defensive relation to East Tennessee, because from that point a column can easily throw itself on the communications of any hostile force which has passed through the mountain gaps to ravage the interior of the State. Accordingly, it is the key of all that lies behind its back—or, rather, it is the gate which closes up all that region from assault. But for penetrating Central Georgia, Atlanta is the true starting-point. Atlanta is as essentially the door of Georgia as Chattanooga of Tennessee. Till it is seized, only cavalry can be used by us further South, and their raids must be hurried, temporary, often ineffective, and always hazardous. Even a movable infantry column, like that famous one of SHERMAN which traversed Mississippi from Vicksburgh to Meridian at the opening of this year, would be marched in this quarter with great peril, as the army in Atlanta could harass its rear. Now, betwixt these two main points extend the Alleghenies, ridging the whole face of the country into a mountainous formation. Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, John's Mountain, Dug-Down Mountain, and other parallel ranges, break up the region lying between the Tennessee and the Chattahoochee. So long as our base remains at Chattanooga, the enemy can always force us, in a southward march, to expend a campaign of several months in pressing him to Atlanta. We should have to fight him at long odds in such eyries as Buzzard's Roost, or turn him, as SHERMAN does, by flanking marches of 150 or 200 miles. But once carried, Atlanta is the new advanced position, and that labor is done once for all. To the southwest the country is still broken with the Alleghany chain, and due south of Atlanta is the formidable ridge of Pine Mountain. But, in the main, the region on the south and southeast is less rugged than that which SHERMAN'S legions have already surmounted, and is less defensible.

From Atlanta branch out, like the sticks of a fan, important offensive lines in several southerly directions. First, lying not far from a common parallel of latitude, are the four important points of Selma, Montgomery, Opelika and Columbus. Of these, Selma was once considered as very desirable; but its importance has doubtless been overrated. But Montgomery, the former capital of the Confederacy, is a point to be carried, and probably to be held. Opelika is of considerable value, both on account of its proximity to Atlanta, and because of the juncture at that point of two railroads. The capture of Opelika will absolutely sever railroad communication between the Eastern and Western zones of the Confederacy. Indeed, it is probable that ROUSSEAU has already cut the track of this Montgomery railroad. But with Atlanta ours, the work could be made final instead of temporary. Lastly, on the east and southeast are Athens, Milledgeville, Macon and Augusta, the two latter important as railroad junctions, as all are in other respects.

Now, the retention of Atlanta by the enemy protects these different points in his rear. Its evacuation absolutely uncovers some of them. If HOOD retreats toward Augusta, as he probably will, the first series of four points is open to us without a struggle. If he retreats to the northwest, which is almost impossible, he uncovers all the others, which are still more important. It must be remembered that these rolling and fertile valleys on which SHERMAN is entering, have been of great service to the Confederacy for supplies of food and forage, only surpassed, indeed, by Texas, Tennessee and West Virginia. It must also be noted that SHERMAN, in taking Atlanta, plants himself directly across the road of communication between the Seaboard and the Valley States. Expeditionary forces, sent out by that General, who has shown himself the most consummate master of movable columns, will sever the transmission of supplies by railroad, and cut off manufactories at other points, as he has already done at Rome and at Roeswell, and is about to do at Atlanta. At Roeswell, the largest cotton and woolen factory in the State has fallen into our hands. At Columbus, Macon and Augusta are arsenals and ordnance factories, for cannon, rifles and pistols. At Augusta are the immense powder mills on which the Southern Confederacy almost solely depends. These vital resources of the Confederacy are all threatened by the capture of Atlanta, and their fall would almost destroy it. In the words of the Jew:

> "You take my life
> When you do take the means whereby I live."

Now, perhaps, we may better see why the bloody fields of Resaca, Kenesaw and Atlanta have been fought, when the enemy would gladly double his lines on the shore of the Appomattox. We also must not forget, in our valuation of the campaign, that an army has been kept employed, which is large enough, used defensively, to trouble us in Virginia, but yet not large enough, unfortunately for the enemy's schemes, to hold off the grasp of SHERMAN on Atlanta.

The Assistant Treasurer.

We understand that Mr. CISCO, on account of continued ill-health, persists in resigning his position as Assistant Treasurer, and that the President has invited MOSES TAYLOR to accept the office. No appointment could possibly be made which would reflect more credit upon the Government and at the same time give more confidence and gratification to the financial public than this. No man in this country holds a higher position for ability, independence and loyal devotion to the interests and honor of the nation, than Mr. TAYLOR; and his acceptance of this position would be universally regarded as one of the best possible guarantees for a wise and successful administration of the finances of the country.

The Danish Difficulty in its Latest Aspect.

The unexpected turn which affairs have taken in Denmark promises to introduce complications which have not apparently entered into the calculations even of the astutest sovereign in Europe.

The proposal of the Danish King, backed by a reactionary ministry, to treat for terms of permanent settlement directly with Prussia—the selection of the King's brother, Prince JOHN of Glucksburg, to perform the mission of negotiator at Berlin, and the sudden change in the tone of the official and semi-official journals of Denmark, all point to one important fact, viz., that the issue—if King CHRISTIAN can help it—will be at once transferred from the disputed Danish principalities to ground in which France and Germany will shortly be the chief disputants. The affected indifference of the Emperor has received, by the *coup d'état* in Denmark, a most unlooked for shock. The notion that the Danes, finding themselves unsupported by the Western Powers, and overpowered by the superior numbers of the invaders, would seek to find a way out of the jaws of destruction by an overture to enter the German Confederation, and become the great naval Power for the whole of Germany, was clearly altogether beyond the reckoning of the French Government, when its representatives in the recent Conference looked on with indifference, while Lord RUSSELL was floundering in the mire of his own diplomacy. The Emperor's Ministers were too eagerly employed in watching the hopeless game of Earl RUSSELL to see, that in permitting the British Foreign Secretary to be sacrificed along with the cause he advocated, they were preparing the way for a shuffle of the cards which would exactly reverse the situation. They did not think, probably, that Lord PALMERSTON could be sincere in having suggested, through his newspaper organ, that a place might be found in the German Federal compact for Denmark, and that by such an accession to her strength Germany might become a first-class *naval* as well as *military* Power, and that, too, at a time when France is struggling for a maritime position such as would make her without a rival in either hemisphere.

If, as we apprehend, King CHRISTIAN of Denmark has found a solution of the trouble between his people and Germany in the extension of the federative union—if, as we suspect he has been privately advised thereto by such friends as the present Government of England, then the Emperor of France has been sold at a cheaper rate than any of his co-temporaries of late years. France cannot afford to see Prussia aggrandized to the extent which this proposed union would involve. If we needed proof of this, we should find it in the fact that, directly upon hearing the peace propositions of Denmark, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS at once addressed a note to the diplomatic agents of France, in which he dwells with the utmost fervor upon the consequences which may arise from a continuance of the unequal contest between Germany and Denmark. Not a word of this unequal contest was heard so long as the prospect seemed certain that Denmark should be compelled to give up both her principalities, to pay a war indemnity to Germany of $50,000,000, and to surrender her fleet to the invaders. Not a syllable of the inequality of the contest, so long as its continuance promised either to humiliate England, or to give an ascendancy to German over English diplomacy. But now, when there is a chance that French interests will suffer by an enlargement of the German federation, the Emperor's Government discovers all at once that Germany is wrong, and that there is danger of a general European war.

On the other side, again, Russia, which chiefly fears a Scandinavian confederation, is more likely to favor than to oppose a federal union of the Danes with the Germans. That union renders the Scandinavian alliance an impossibility, and promises to keep French intrigue so busily at work in Germany that it will have no time for operations elsewhere.

In view of all these prospective events, then, we read without any special wonder, that the French press is once more employed to declaim on the advantages of the Anglo-French alliance. Thus the Paris *Pays* of the 11th inst. breaks out:

> "The interviews which took place at Carlsbad and Kissingen will not prevail against the rights and legitimate aspirations of modern Europe. The Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria are now the only monarchs who persist in separating their own interests from the interests of their people. France and England are in another camp, the camp of the liberties of the new era, and of the rights of nationalities. Following the same object they can give one another the hand. France and England, continues the *Pays*, closely allied, will always be strong enough, without resort to force ever being necessary, to protect young Europe against the dark conspiracies of old Europe. The frank and sincere alliance of France and England secures the peace of the world, with liberty and victory for a long series of years."

La France follows in the same strain, which shows that, if there is one thing which the Emperor dreads above all others, it is that of being left without some powerful ally. Doubtless, Russia or Austria would do as well for a partner as England, only that Russia and Austria are rather interested than otherwise in seeing the Danes become part and parcel of the German Confederation; whereas, it is still presumed, that in the case of England, while she would see without regret this Danish imbroglio settled on *any* reasonable basis, she would prefer that Denmark should retain her ancient landmarks and her ancient independence. Hence these coaxing appeals for an active revival of the alliance with England. The crisis, altogether, is one of intense interest; and it seems not improbable that the Powers which heretofore have affected the greatest indifference to the fate of Denmark will now find themselves most deeply involved.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.—Gen. ROUSSEAU'S raid, of whose success we have advices, is one of the prettiest affairs of the season—one of the most noteworthy cavalry raids of the whole war. He started from Decatur, in Northern Alabama, on the 10th inst., and the rebel telegrams give us glimpses of him first at Talladega, east of the Coosa River, subsequently at Dadeville, on the Tallapoosa, and by the information that he had cut the lines between Montgomery and Atlanta, we learn that he had struck the Chattahoochee. Since that time, we learn from our own side that he had reached Marietta, safely within the lines of Gen. SHERMAN.

In this long gallopade, Gen. ROUSSEAU must have described a distance of four hundred miles within the enemy's lines, and he did it in twelve days. This is certainly very remarkable. The distance traversed was as great as that covered by Gen. GRIERSON'S great raid through Mississippi last year. GRIERSON swept clear across Mississippi, but ROUSSEAU swept over more than half the length of Alabama, and then turned back and joined our army in Georgia.

The object of the raid was to cut certain of the rebel communications and destroy certain of his depots. We judge the work was effectively done.

THE FLORIDA.—There is a report in our European news this morning, that the *Kearsarge* had had a fight with the pirate *Florida*, off Jersey, on the 13th of this month; that the *Kearsarge* was disabled and had to put into port; and that the *Florida* was again watching for her to renew the engagement. There is certainly a mistake about this, so far as the *Florida* is concerned. At the date indicated, she was nearer to the shores of New-Jersey than of Jersey. It was on the 8th instant that she made her appearance off Chesapeake Bay, and began her work of destroying vessels; and it was as late as the 11th that she captured the steamer *Electric Spark* in the same waters. We have not heard of her since then; but, even though she were the *Flying Dutchman*, she could not be off the English coast on the next day.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, aged about thirty-five years, was found in the water at the foot of Dover-street, East River. Deceased was five feet six inches in height, had dark brown hair, and whiskers about the chin. He was dressed in dark purple pants, gray vest, blue checked muslin shirt, gray woolen undershirt and heavy boots. He had been in the water but a few days.

PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Camp Gossip.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Monday, July 18, 1864.

I find among the hospitals in Portsmouth, a large number of men wounded in the arms and legs by sharpshooters, as they were going after water from the trenches. The opinion is very common with them, that "the rebs" are rather the more successful in the sharpshooting, partly from their better knowledge of the ground, and their shooting from more elevated places. They are very wily too. Several times they have been known to roll their heads and cover their bodies with green branches, and so creep and roll themselves to some excellent perch near our lines, and pick off our men. It seems, however, we have one or two Indians who are quite a match for them in this specie of wood-craft.

On one occasion we had suffered severely from a rebel sharpshooter in a thick tree, from which he could not be dislodged. At last, one of the "loyal Indians" bound his head and covered his body with green leaves and branches, and gradually crawled unobserved to the foot of the tree. He waited for the sharpshooter to discharge his rifle; and then arose and demanded the surrender of the astonished man. The other came down and was brought back to camp in triumph by the Indian, as a prisoner. On another occasion, Gen. BURNSIDE lost man after man from a keen sharpshooter in a very advantageous position, until at length he is reported to have offered $100 and a furlough of sixty days to the rifleman who would bring him down. A famous rifle-shooter, a certain Sergeant, with a silver-mounted repeating rifle, undertook the job, and at length killed his man. He is said to have refused the reward, but to have taken a few days' furlough for the benefit of his constitution. He is reported to have killed twenty-five rebels with that wonderful rifle. I saw a wounded man who said he was lying at ease on his back behind the embankment, when he put one knee over the other, which brought his toe just over the line of earthworks. It was taken off in a moment; not an incredible story, when we remember that the distance may have been only twenty-five yards.

To those who have ever accused the Northern troops with being inferior in *élan* or dash, I commend the following little story which I had from one of the parties:

One of the delegates of the Christian Commission was engaged in his duties on one of the fiercely-fought battle-fields of the Wilderness, talking to and helping the wounded. When in a ravine he chanced on a dying rebel Colonel; he stooped over the man, and after some words, the rebel whispered, his voice growing weaker as death approached, but his eye lighting up with a soldier's enthusiasm, "It was the *gallantest* charge I was ever in. I counted *twenty-five times* that that flag was shot down, and every time it was taken up and kept on!" "Whose flag?" said some one. "*Yours!*" was the answer, and the officer died—the last words on his lips, a true soldier's generous testimony to the valor of his enemies.

The wounded in these Portsmouth Hospitals are recovering with amazing rapidity; but the typhoid and dysentery cases do not get on well. The cooking is atrocious, and it is very difficult to secure the nice diet and stimulants and delicacies which such cases need. Here it is that these commissions come in with immense usefulness. Still both of these are poorly supplied here with the requisite articles, and of course they have not cooks at command.

Oh that some of our nice housekeepers at the North could come into the "Seaboard Hospital" for a day, and instead of sour bread and the eternal boiled beef, give these rapidly-wasting patients some of their mysterious and life-sustaining compounds! The best gift which the Sanitary Commission could make to that hospital would be a cook.

We have supplied it with some sherry and crackers and farina and fresh vegetables from the commission, which have been great blessings, but they need more. Happily they are rapidly removing many of the patients to the North to make room for the new ones, who may soon be expected in the stirring times coming at the front. Rev. Mr. CRANE, the agent of the Christian Commission in Norfolk, is indefatigable and judicious in his efforts for our large number of sick and wounded at this point. He needs, however, a permanent assistant in Portsmouth.

A REVOLUTIONARY MEETING.

The silent, indefatigable way in which the North is solving the problems of Emancipation, by the only true course—*Education*—is something wonderful. There are now in Norfolk no less than twenty different schools for colored children, under highly intelligent ladies, who have come from the North for this noble purpose. They must contain some 1,800 children. The opening movement was made, I believe, by the American Missionary Society. I attended, the other evening, an "exhibition" of the best school—the exercises being conducted entirely by the blacks themselves. It was a ludicrous and, at the same time, a profoundly interesting affair. The buffoonery which characterizes the American slave was most laughably conspicuous, but there were certain pieces on Liberty recited in passionate tones by young girls, and certain songs of a very "revolutionary" character sung which thrilled the large audience like a trumpet call. Evidently, ideas are being sown in these schools with no sparing hand. Fancy an attempt to put this population back in its old condition!

SLAVERY DEAD.

We wish your readers, who speak glibly of Slavery as "dead," and of the Southern opinion as changed on this matter, could talk with some of the "loyal" slaveholders in Nansemond or Norfolk Counties.

They believe in Slavery just as much as they ever did; they would reinstate it to-morrow if they could; they hate the negro in any other relation than as a slave. They still talk of "constitutional guarantees," and their "State institution," and "rights to their negroes," as though the most fearful revolution of modern days had not put two hundred thousand bloody graves and the ruin of half a continent between the time when such phrases were realities and the present time. One of them laid the dilemma before me in these words. "There are only three case possible: either the Confederacy will conquer, and then Slavery will exist stronger than ever; or we shall unite under the old Constitution, and then Slavery will remain as it was—a State institution; or the North will utterly conquer and subjugate the South, and then there will be no Slavery, but there will be no South, and this last the North would never permit."

The true answer is that this is a revolution—a war of ideas—and that the ruling class of the South, those who are bound to Slavery and who will never abandon it with life, must be conquered and will be practically exterminated; and then the great non-slaveholding class—their military organization being broken up and emigration pouring in from the Free States—will gradually change their minds and become converted to freedom and the Union.

But to say that this is done already is a simple folly. There are months of bloody battles and years of wearying struggles on a diminished scale before the first steps to this revolution of the South are accomplished. We must all be patient. *Time, Time* is needed. Neither party can retreat or compromise. It is an absolute and irreconcilable struggle of principles.

THE NAVY-YARD.

What loyal man can ever walk about Portsmouth without grinding his teeth at that monument of shame in this war, the desolated navy-yard, which looks like some ruined city. When one thinks of $30,000,000 of property sacrificed, cannon supplied by the thousand, enough to arm the whole Confederacy, our prestige utterly ruined in this part of Virginia, and perhaps three years of war determined by that one act of pusillanimity and indecision, it makes one groan to think how much in certain crises depends on the nerve of a single man, and how often he fails.

Four years of tremendous expense and struggle have not yet repaired that one great failure at the opening of the war. C. L. B.

Brady's Photographs from the Seat of War.

The war which we are waging for our national existence is, in its attendant circumstances, as well as in its origin and its vastness, unlike any other known to history. One of its peculiarities is the copiousness of its cotemporary records—records not made from hearsay or inference, but by correspondents and combatants who actually saw that of which they write. Not the least interesting of these cotemporary memorials of our great struggle are the photographs "from the front," which the eminent photographer, Mr. BRADY, brings back from expeditions which carry him so far into the hurly-burly of the fight that they are only not military because he is not armed save with his camera. The fruits of his last visit to the seat of war in Virginia, made immediately after taking his remarkable series of views of the Metropolitan Fair which now adorn his gallery, are perhaps the most interesting of all that we owe to his enterprise, his taste and skill, and which he has now on exhibition and for sale. Among these some of the most noteworthy are, "The Great Pontoon Bridge," by which the Army of the Potomac passed the James River—the longest ever made and thrown over the deepest water ever thus spanned; a view of "Belle Plain," a charming subject, worthy of KENSETT'S pencil; the "Burial Place at Fredericksburgh," where shrouded heroes lie prepared for their long sleep beneath the sod; "A Group of Wounded Men," in the same place, they sit upon the grass and talk cheerily together; views of "Port Royal and City Point;" a glimpse of "Burnside's Corps in motion;" "Rebel Prisoners at White House"—a multitudinous and motley group; the "Battle-field at Fredericksburgh;" "COOPER'S First Pennsylvania Battery," and "Gen. PORTER and his Staff," both of which were taken under fire; in examining which the inexperienced observer will be surprised to see how quietly fighting men carry themselves under such circumstances. These photographs have one advantage over many of a similar kind which come from abroad, in that, while they are sharp and clear, most of them are not too large to be placed in albums and portfolios that can lie upon the parlor table. To those of the kind above noticed Mr. BRADY has added groups of Gens. GRANT, MEADE, HANCOCK, and, in fact, all the principal corps and division Commanders of note, with their staffs, in camp and in fighting trim; thus enabling us who "live at home at ease" to see just how the men live and look who are fighting the battles of the Republic.

Real Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1864.

I notice in the money article of your paper of Saturday last, a notice copied from a Boston paper, in relation to real estate in this City. The statements in the article are so far from the truth as to call for a denial through the same medium. Instead of everybody wishing to sell real estate, the fact is quite the reverse. There are at least ten buyers for good productive real estate, where there is one seller. There is not a single dwelling-house on Murray Hill or in any other desirable locality in this City that will not bring more money now than it was ever valued at since its completion. Unproductive real estate upon the principal avenues and streets can hardly be purchased at any price. I have sold during the last week Eighth-avenue lots for thirty per cent. more than they ever brought before, and I have recently sold lots on Seventh-avenue, above the Central Park, for one hundred per cent. more than they were sold for six months ago.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that so much attention is now given to operations in the stock market, that other branches of public industry are too frequently misunderstood. Very respectfully,

JOHN McCLAVE.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your Saturday's issue a quotation from the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* on real estate movements in this City. I don't think so gross a misrepresentation of movements in real estate was ever put before the New-York public. This wise man says: "Real estate speculation, which a few months ago had things all its own way, has apparently run its race," &c. I am not aware that real estate was particularly active a few months ago, or at any other time since the war commenced, other than houses in good locations that were scarce, (from want of a supply with an increased demand,) last Spring, at a time when houses are more in demand than at any other. He compared real estate to a "foot-ball of fortune." It may be so, but we should like to see the ball put in motion. Every man of judgement knows that real estate on New-York Island is next to gold in real value.

He also says: "Houses on Murray Hill, richly worth $50,000, have been sold for $35,000," "that there seems to be an insane anxiety to sell and not the least disposition to buy." Now as to prices, I know of purchasers standing ready to buy any houses on Fifth-avenue or Murray Hill that are, or have ever been considered worth $50,000, for $35,000, or even $40,000, and if he can produce any one insane enough to sell as he reports, let him do so. Now I have no desire to run up the price of houses, as I am fully aware that they are too scarce and high priced enough; but as to the dearth of buyers that he speaks of, I can only say, from my own knowledge, that there are one hundred buyers—not speculators, but buyers for their own residences—to one house in good locations for sale. I have never known so few dwelling houses for sale in New-York as there are at the present time, and I speak from nineteen years experience in the business. And further, I can prove these assertions by every respectable man in the business.

As for real estate being inactive generally, I can safely say that I have never known a more active market for this season of the year.

So much for facts. Please give them space and oblige, yours truly.

WM. H. RAYNOR.

No. 6 PINE-STREET, July 25, 1864.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. JAMES B. McPHERSON, who fell in a recent engagement before Atlanta, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in November, 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1853, first in his class, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He became full Second Lieutenant in 1855, First Lieutenant in 1856, and Captain in 1861. During this period he was engaged, most of the time, upon the construction of fortifications in New-York harbor, San Francisco Bay and elsewhere. In November, 1861, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HALLECK, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the expeditions against Forts HENRY and DONELSON he held the position of Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee. He received a Colonel's commission in May, 1862, and took part in the military operations against Corinth. He was nominated Brigadier-General the same month, and in the following June was appointed General Superintendent of Military Railroads in West Tennessee. He was promoted to be a Major-General of Volunteers in October of the same year, and since then has borne a prominent and glorious part in the great military operations in the West. He possessed the entire confidence of Gen. SHERMAN, who in losing him has lost one of his ablest lieutenants. At the time of his death Gen. McPHERSON commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A Few Facts Relative to Her Origin, Career, and End.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

From the New-York Ledger.

The pirate *Alabama* has at length met with a better fate than she deserved—destruction in honorable combat with an equal adversary. Hitherto, with a single exception,* she has been known only by her victories over the unarmed and defenceless. The courage and conduct, for which our neutral friends abroad bestow upon this alien traitor the honors usually paid to men who have served their own country with distinction, have been exhibited only by Mr. SEMMES in a piratical warfare on merchantmen and whalers, and these cheated into his power by the assumption of the colors of the United States; sometimes betrayed into his clutches while hastening to the relief of some burning vessel, set on fire at night for the inhuman purpose of more effectually betraying other vessels to their destruction.

I call this freebooter a "pirate" for reasons well-stated by himself. In the first paragraph of the fifth chapter of his work, published in 1851, and entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore," Mr. RAPHAEL SEMMES writes as follows:

"At one time there was much excitement in the squadron on the subject of privateering. Gen. SALAS who succeeded PAREDES in the Presidency, and who, in the course of the war, made himself famous by proclaiming 'no quarter to the Yankees,' made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people this would have been her true policy. A few fast sailing vessels distributed in the different seas and *officered and manned by bold fellows in pursuit of plunder*, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. *Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter keels and more erratic movements* of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least a *majority of the officers and crew of such cruiser should be citizens*, not citizens made *ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and *any vessel which might have attempted to cruise* under a letter of marque and reprisal, *without this essential requisite*, would have been from that moment a PIRATE."

These remarks relative to privateers of course apply with equal force to a pretended national ship, if indeed there can be even a pretended national ship, when there is not yet the pretence of a nation, acknowledged as such by any civilized Power. In fact these principles apply with greater force to a public than to a private armed vessel. It is sufficient for the latter that she keeps within the law; to the former, nationality is vital; she is the representative of her Government and country. If a commission from a recognized Government, like Mexico, would not, in Mr. SEMMES' opinion, prevent a privateer, under the circumstances named by him, from being regarded as a pirate, a pretended commission from an unrecognized Government could not of course, prevent a so-called ship-of-war from being, under the same circumstances, regarded in the same light.

The history and career of the *Alabama* illustrates all the points of Capt. SEMMES' definition of a pirate, and is an unbroken series of deeds not only of violence, but of illegality, deception, and falsehood reduced to action. It is for this reason that I have observed of her destruction in open and honorable conflict with an equal foe, that she had met a better fate than she deserved. To justify this remark I confine myself to unsuspicious authority; the account of the cruise of the *Alabama* published by her Acting Sailing Master in the *South African Advertiser & Mail* of the 19th September, 1862.

The first step in her history, though concealed as much as possible, was taken in direct violation of the law of nations and the municipal law of England. "The Confederate Government," says the Sailing-Master of the *Alabama*, "sent over Capt. J. D. BULLOCK to England for the purpose of purchasing a war steamer. Accordingly No. 290 *was built* and *intended* for a Confederate vessel of war." This blunt confession of the Confederate officer disposes at once of Mr. LAIRD'S tergiversations, who was not ashamed to argue that for aught he knew to the contrary she might be intended for a merchantman. As if an experienced shipbuilder, contracting with the agent of a foreign belligerent, could be in doubt of the character of a vessel whose main-deck was pierced for twelve guns; with a birth-deck for the accommodation of 120 men; her ward-room furnished with a handsome suite of state rooms; her steerage fitted, starboard for midshipmen, port for engineers; under the ward-room, store-rooms; under the steerage, shell-rooms; armory; magazines; traverses for pivot guns; tackle for gun-carriages, and the whole vessel of extra solidity and strength! Of course, Mr. LAIRD was not the simpleton he would fain represent himself to be, in order to palliate his guilty agency in this nefarious business. He knew the intended character of the vessel just as well when the keel was laid down in his shipyard, as when she sunk beneath the *Kearsarge's* guns.

The character of the vessel which the Messrs. LAIRDS were building was soon ascertained by the American Consul at Liverpool, and communicated by the United States Minister to the British Government. The legal steps necessary to nip in the bud a mischief, which the event has proved to be of such stupendous magnitude were (I presume it is now conceded on all hands) less promptly taken than they should have been. If no measures could be adopted to prevent the commission of dangerous national crimes, without the production in advance of evidence which on trial would convict the criminal, there is not a Government in Europe which could live a year. When at length the order to detain the *Alabama* was sent down from London, it was prevented from taking effect by a paltry article and by an act of official treachery. How this came to pass is related in the journal of the Confederate officer.

"At 9:15 A. M. of the 29th July, 1862, we weighed anchor and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelfra Bay; having on board relatives and friends of the artificers, *both ladies and gentlemen*. Our ostensible object in sailing was to go on a 'trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening transferred our visitors to a steamtug."

I have seen it stated that Mr. LAIRD disclaims all knowledge of the "trial trip" at which the "ladies of the *builders*" were present. This may well be; the little *ruse* might safely be committed to a subordinate. But after maintaining it to have been uncertain whether the *Alabama* was intended for a merchantman or a vessel of war, and not less after giving Arabic names to the rams lately purchased by the British Government, and pretending that they were built for the Bey of Egypt, (a pretence proved by official inquiry in that country to be untrue,) no great importance will attach to any assertion or denial by this gentleman. I make this remark, because he took the liberty to state in the House of Commons that he disbelieved an official statement of the United States Secretary of the Navy.

The Confederate officer continues: "We remained at Moelfra Bay, *shipping hands*, &c., till 2 A. M. of the 31st, when we got under way ostensibly for Nassau, Bahama." I infer from this that, to support the fraud of the "trial trip," the vessel did not clear for any port, but went to sea without a clearance, reported "bound for Nassau," at once a violation of law and a falsehood.

"Our *unceremonious* [meaning illegal] departure," says the Confederate officer, "was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning!" Thus, it seems, the treachery of some person connected with the Liverpool customs led this "fatal and perfidious bark" to go to sea, alike without a clearance and without a commission; in other words, in the character of a pirate.

About the same time the barque *Agrippina*, Capt. MCQUEEN sailed from London, having on board six guns, with ammunition, coals and stores for the *Alabama*. She, too, in all probability, was "ostensibly bound for Nassau."

Having thus unlawfully and clandestinely gone to sea, the *Alabama* took the North about passage, landed Capt. BULLOCK—the farce of the "trial trip," being played out—at the Giant's Causeway, stretched for the Western Islands, and arrived at Porta Praya, in Terceira, on the 10th of August. Her officers were nearly all English—two of them only hailing from Savannah, and one of these English; her crew consisting at this time of about seventy men and boys, nearly all English and enlisted on English soil.

On the afternoon of their arrival at Porta Praya, they were boarded by the officials of that place, and reported themselves, "The steamer *Barcelona*, from London, fifteen days out, bound to the Havana, and intended for the Spanish Government, for the war with Mexico." Capt. BUTCHER, of the Cunard service, and then Commander of the *Alabama*, was not ashamed to utter this deliberate untruth.

On the 18th the *Agrippina* arrived with her guns and ammunition, and was followed by the *Bahama*, Capt. TESSIER, a screw-steamer, having on board Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES and the other officers of the notorious *Sumter*. The *Bahama* brought two 32-pounders for the *Alabama*, in addition to the ordnance that came by the *Agrippina*. From what quarter, and by what frauds, she, too, reached the rendezvous, the limits of this article will not permit me to inquire.

Having by these steps—every one of which was marked with fraud, falsehood and violation of public and municipal law—completed the equipment and armament of the *Alabama*, on Sunday, 24th August, being off the Island of Tercelra,

"Capt. SEMMES read his commission, and formally took command of the Confederate States steamer *Alabama*, 8 guns; hoisting the Confederate ensign at the peak, *the English St George at the fore*, and the pennant at the main. Commander SEMMES made a most effective and spirited address, in which, after speaking of the relations existing between the North and the South, he said 'his principal object was to cripple the commerce of the enemy,' (that is, to commit piracy, according to his own definition, above quoted;) 'that he was not going to fight a 50 gun ship, but as soon as they had become proficient in the use of their weapons, he would give them an opportunity to show the world what they were made of.'"

Another Confederate officer, in the supplement to the Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail*, of 19th August, reports Capt. SEMMES as saying, "that he did not intend to rush headlong into battle with a whole fleet of the enemy, but that he did not intend to run away if he met with any." In this respect, however, in either version of his remark, the valiant freebooter soon altered his mind. He was at great pains, with the help of the French authorities at Martinique, (if the Confederate account is to be trusted,) to dodge the *San Jacinto* at that island. The *San Jacinto* carried 14 guns to the 12 mounted at that time by the *Alabama*. He gave a very flimsy reason for shunning the *Mohican*, and fled before the *Vanderbilt* along the coast of Brazil to Cape Town. He even inadvertently intimates, in his official report of his late disaster, that if he had known that the *Kearsarge*, a vessel as nearly as possible of equal force with his own, had chains upon her sides to shield her boilers—a protection which the target practice at Washington has shown to be of little account—he would have shunned the encounter!

On the 5th of September, this gallant officer, who was going to fight anything below a 50 gun ship, inaugurated his warfare on the unarmed and defenceless, by the capture of the *Oakmulgee*. She was a whaler from Martha's Vineyard; and, to increase the glory of the exploit, was at the very time "fast to a valuable sperm whale." "To all prizes," says the Confederate sailing-master, "we hoisted English colors, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding-officer gained the vessel's deck." Often, however, the *Alabama* reported herself by the name of some United States war steamer.

It is certainly the practice of national vessels, in exceptional cases, and for a temporary and laudable purpose, to show a foreign flag. Thus, the vessels stationed on the coast of Africa to suppress the Slave-trade, were obliged, in order to get within reach of the slavers, to show a flag, (the Portuguese,) from which those miscreants did not feel obliged to run. At Quallabattoo, Commodore DOWNES disguised the *Potomac* as a merchantman. Had he gone into port as a ship-of-war, the murderous savages whom he was sent to chastise would have escaped to the jungle. But habitually to roam the ocean under an alien flag; never to show your colors till a victim is entrapped; continually to give yourself a false name in your intercourse with vessels of a different nationality; to turn the exception into the rule, and this not for the purpose of chastising lawless savages, or wrestling his human prey from the slaver, but for the sake of robbing peaceful merchantmen, sailing under the flag you have yourself sworn to support, this, one would think, was a conduct hardly becoming a "chivalrous" service. It showed, to use SEMMES' own language, in the work above referred to, that he "had for his object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare."

There is one use of a foreign flag, continually resorted to by SEMMES, not merely uncalled for from any justifiable motive of honest warfare, but in the highest degree mean and criminal. After bringing to a vessel, often by firing a shot at her, if she proved a neutral, and especially a French ship, he reported himself a United States man-of-war, giving the name of some well-known Federal vessel. Accounts, accordingly, were constantly going home to Europe of annoyances caused to commerce by the vexatious operation of United States cruisers. The natural tendency and evident design of this contemptible fraud was to embroil us as much as possible with foreign powers.

The spirit of the *Alabama's* crew was in keeping with that of her Commander. At Terceira the number of seamen was but seventy, "and the terms upon which the latter insisted on engaging" (I quote the account of another Confederate officer) "called forth the remark from Capt. SEMMES, 'that the modern sailor has greatly changed his character, for he now stickles for his pay *like a sharper*, and seems to have lost his former love for adventure and recklessness.'" This from a sea-rover, who was avowedly making war only on unharmed and peaceful merchantmen; who crept out of the harbor of Martinique at midnight, to escape a vessel carrying two more guns than himself, and only moved to the encounter of the *Kearsarge* when compelled by the French Government to leave Cherbourg! For what but their pay could Englishmen, in defiance of their Queen's proclamation, be expected to follow such a leader, in making war on a country with which their own was at peace?

But the last and crowning act at once of barbarity and meanness remains to be noticed, that of burning his prizes at night, when their flames must necessarily serve as a decoy to other vessels. When this was first reported, humanity recoiled from the belief that a person who had once held a commission in an honorable service, could be guilty of such an act. There was but one precedent for it, that of wreckers, who are said to bind torches to the horns of crippled animals, to imitate the motion of lights at sea. One was unwilling to believe such an atrocity even of men who are waging a treasonable war against a flag they have sworn to support. But the narrative before us makes no secret of the fact. The time of day at which the prizes were burned is often omitted. When it is set down, it is as frequently in the evening or at night, as in any other part of the twenty-four hours. Thus the *Elisha Dunbar*, from New Bedford, was captured at half-past twelve, but not burned till evening. It is probable that the *Brilliant*, with grain and flour from New-York to Liverpool, was burned in the evening.

"It seemed a fearful thing," says the tender-hearted Confederate sailing-master, "to burn such a cargo as the *Brilliant* had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they shared it among them. I have never seen a vessel burn with such brilliancy; few persons have had as many opportunities of witnessing the pleasing spectacle;) the flames completely enveloping the mast and hull and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling."

On the 7th of October the *Dunkirk*, laden with flour, was burned at midnight. On the 11th the *Manchester*, laden with wheat and cotton for Liverpool, was burned at night. On the 3d November the *Starbuck* was burned at night. The *Wales*, of Boston, was burned on the 8th November after sunset. On the 30th of November the *Parker Cook* was burned after 9 P. M. These are but specimens.

The limits of the article will not permit my exhausting this record of meanness and fraud, resorted to in the support of a career of treason and piracy. It seemed impossible to add anything to the meannesses of which he had been guilty; but this has been done by SEMMES in his last official act. His own life, while struggling in the water, had been saved through the generosity of Capt. WINSLOW, in permitting the *Deerhound* to aid him in the work of humanity; a permission granted, of course, with the understanding that the enemy, who had struck his colors, should be given up as a prisoner to the conqueror. No sooner, however, had SEMMES been thus rescued (it is said concealed under a sail,) with forty of his crew nearest at hand, than he "takes to his heels" (to use his own expression,) leaving the rest of his companions to their fate. In such haste was he to escape that in ten minutes from the time the *Alabama* went down, the *Deerhound*, with her valiant commander, was crowding steam for Cowes. This was mean enough, though not for Capt. SEMMES. Arrived at Southampton, he publishes a letter insinuating, though he does not assert, that his generous adversary, whose boats had been busy in saving sixty-eight of the *Alabama's* men, had neglected to hasten to their relief; thus falsely accusing the noble conqueror, to whose mercy he owed his life, of the very act of baseness which he had himself committed, for the sake of putting himself in a safe place, in violation of the laws of honorable warfare.

What evidence even of the vulgar quality of courage, to say nothing of chivalry and honor, is afforded by a career and conduct like this, on the part of a man actively engaged in the most terrible department of a war waged for an object more and more repudiated by the opinion of the civilized world, and by what strange inversion of moral sentiment he receives the sympathy and applause of communities, where just such principles and generous feelings purport to be held in respect, I own myself unable to comprehend.

*NOTE.—An ostentatious account is given in the pamphlet of the Confederate sailing-master of the action of the *Alabama* and *Hatteras*. In this account it is most falsely stated that the *Hatteras* was inferior to the *Alabama only* in weight of metal. There was, it is true, very great inferiority in this respect, quite sufficient to account for the result without discredit to the *Hatteras*. But there were two other points of decided inferiority on the part of the *Hatteras*. Her engines was above, while that of the *Alabama* was below the water line; and still more important, the *Alabama* was built as a war steamer, in the first shipyard in Great Britain, and in the most substantial manner, while the *Hatteras* was a mere iron shell, bought by the Government to meet the exigencies of the moment, and utterly unsuited to cope with a vessel like the *Alabama*. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the pretence that the *Alabama* received no damage, I am well informed that she was seriously injured in the conflict, and required extensive repairs at Kingston.

BOSTON, July 9, 1864.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.
Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
WM. D. ROSSELL, President:

Yours of the 13th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, LOVELL SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st, New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "raw shing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand, is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1.50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,058 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist

Ivory Bronches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 511 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents Black or Brown, Infallible Onguent and Floralia gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world.
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Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 180 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EAGLETON—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Townsend Early, of Canada West, THOMAS A. P., youngest son of the late Jos. Eagleton, of Ilkston, Staffordshire, England, and MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Wells Phillips, Esq., New-York.

JAWESON—ELY.—On Monday, July 25, at the West 23d st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton, GEO JAWESON and Miss MARIA LOUISE ELY, both of New-York.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 24, LAURENCE, infant son of Robert F. and Anna E. Ballantine.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

BUTLER.—At New-Haven, on Sunday, July 24, HOSEA BUTLER, aged 76 years, formerly a resident of New-York.

His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst. On the arrival of the boat at Peck-slip, at 3 o'clock, carriages will be in readiness to convey his friends and those of the family.

CLINTON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, July 23, ALEXANDER, infant son of De Witt and Elizabeth S. Clinton.

The funeral will take place from No. 305 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CARMICHAEL.—At Albany, on Sunday, July 24, JAMES JR., infant son of James and Mary J. Carmichael, of this City, aged 5 months.

FRASER.—On Monday, July 25, EDWARD A. FRASER, Jr., son of Edward A. and Louisa Ann Fraser, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Broome st., without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 56th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 9d st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

HANCOCK.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH, widow of John Hancock, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 West 50th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLLAND.—On Monday, July 25, MINNIE MORRIS, infant daughter of Edgar D. and Emily J. Howland, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, in 32d-st., fifth house west of 3d-av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to East Hartford, Conn., for interment.

KNAPP.—On Monday, July 25, LEWIS R. KNAPP, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, his son-in-law, George W. Decker, his brother, Charles W. Knapp, also his brothers-in-law, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, West Morrisania, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Sicers, No. 25 Ridge-st., DELIA LEWIS, aged 4 years.

The funeral services will be held at Willett-st. Church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCCUTCHEN.—At Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 23, SARAH C. VAN BLASCUM, wife of WM. G. McCutchen, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th and South Fifth sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCGAUGHAN.—On Monday, July 25, of consumption, MARY JANE MCGAUGHAN aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Elias McGaughan, No. 199 West 25th st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REMSEN.—On Sunday evening, July 24, in the 66th year of her age, SUSAN AUGUSTA, widow of Daniel Remsen, and daughter of the late Henry Eyre of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOUMANS.—On Monday, July 25, FRANCIS TOUMANS, aged 35 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. and Cornelius Downey, also the members of the Shipwright and Caulkers' Association, and the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 244 Spring-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. & A. M.—The members of Eureka Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FRANCIS TOUMANS. By order.
GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JAMES A. COOK, Secretary.

WALTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday evening, July 24, ROBERT MARLIS, fourth son of John T. and Margaret Walton, aged 17 years and 19 days.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN K. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447.—July 25, 1864.
25, 33, 1, 23, 52, 54, 72, 62, 31, 68, 37, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—July 25, 1864.
78, 27, 39, 4, 58 49, 62, 31, 54, 11, 8, 70, 16, 67.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 351.—July 25, 1864,
46, 55, 21, 78, 7, 54, 17, 52, 32, 2, 63, 71.

CLASS 352.—July 25, 1864.
2, 65, 57, 8, 30, 47, 73, 44, 38, 56, 9, 39, 3, 16.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest will be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscription reported the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 37 and 39 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 200 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

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which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 208 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth floss of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' due linen collars, at 17½ a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN AND NATURE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY SCRIBNER.
No. 124 Grand st., New-York.

MAN AND NATURE; or, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By Hon. GEO. P. MARSH. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, $4.

The Independent says:

"We do not hesitate to affirm that this book should be placed on every farmer's shelf, be owned by every Farmers' Club and every village library, and be studied by every legislator in the land. For general reading and instruction, it may also be most highly commended."

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HURD & HOUGHTON,
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HAVE NOW READY,

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL BALLADS,
Arranged and Edited by FRANK MOORE.
One vol., 16mo. Price $1.
From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The general verdict on the collection cannot fail to be favorable, although the volume is perhaps not wholly as meritorious as the "Lyrics of Loyalty." Yet it contains very many poetical effusions well worthy of permanent preservation, and especially interesting as showing the tone of popular feeling during various phases of the war.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE SERIES.
Edited by FRANK MOORE.

LYRICS OF LOYALTY. 16mo. $1 00
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PERSONAL and POLITICAL BALLADS. 16mo. 1 00

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Sent by mail (prepaid) on receipt of the prices annexed.

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CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattress with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,852 New-York Post-office.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "C. O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE

WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION;

AND HOW HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ACT ON THE SYSTEM, IN CURING DISEASE, AND THE

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with diffic

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
BY
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1873, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On pre-senting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 5, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000).

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The book of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 18th day of July inst., and will remain open as above until the 4th day of August inst., both inclusive, after which time all subscriptions on the 25th will be treated as relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The parties to the scribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 4th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WARD, President.
THOS. W. BRISTALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 660 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
CHARLES N. TALMAN, THOMAS McCLELLAND,
ERASTUS I. SEALEY, JOHN S. MORRIS,
CONRAD BRASHER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Receive immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUMBON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

Receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at current rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the NEW 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

Two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Buy and sell Gold and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 Bonds, convert the 7.30s into 6ol bonds, and attend to all business connected with Government loans. Parties may avoid the necessity of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
R. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BOND, $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 940 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at par. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 21 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on or after be 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractl ne of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26 h day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1836, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said late Bank must be presented for redemption within

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, for 15-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United State District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for lining, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

6,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the forge to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the olds bowing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from No. 8 sheet iron, of uniform gauge, and to be filled with lead before being plated. The plating to be not less than No. 8, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the samples sent.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform in all respects to the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 50 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 25th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacturing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: {Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and indorsed "Proposals for Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30 for furnishing the following articles

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 16 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x9½ inches

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¾x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,

Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person proposing the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Forty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy Place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. V. CRAVEN, } Board.

July 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SOUR STRONG SPIDERS, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have two wooden and four iron hoops, iron heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be written in conspicuous print, and with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of consignee, with brands, tare, and net weights, and casings or parts to be gather designated, must be plainly inscribed on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples.

Payment, as hereinafore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to build their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at the office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 30x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,") and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amounts of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: {Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals should be addressed "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and indorsed "Proposals for Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 125 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 25, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, gutter-ing and flagging Broadway, from Seventeenth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, gutter-ing and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-eighth streets.

For regulating, grading and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fifty-first-street.

For flagging and refluging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second street.

For working Eighth avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulk-head between piers number Forty-one and Forty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Forty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at the office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 69 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

CHAS. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Salterysville, Myers' Grove, Union Grove, Staten Island Ice Large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE FERRY.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and O'NEILL, a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. B. V. BONNELL & Co., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges Harvest Home and the Edgebrook, with steamboats, each 2 decks, Allen, Pleasant Valley and St. Roman's Wells, with other groves to let. Known as Office No. 332 West-st., corner Harrow-st.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—INTEREST OF A RETIRING PARTner, in an established steam and produce commission business; good location and a rare chance to any party with small capital. The above is for two persons. For an interview, address STORAGE, box No. 4,622 Post-office.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, a patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 3,353 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

$500 TO $7,000.—AN INTEREST IN A machine shop, foundry or manufacturing business where his active services will be required, is offered by a party with the above capital. Address, giving particulars, A. B., Box No. 4,890 New-York City Post-office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT FOR NOYES wrench; price $2,500; at the price there is a fortune in it; to be made by retailer. Territory

BAYDEN & WALTER No. 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....500 horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,661 tons.....500 horse power
FUSENIE.....Arrived.....1,000 horse power
FRANCE.....Building.....900 horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building.....1,000 horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUMOUSSET,
LAFAYETTE, A. ROCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90

Fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Also, all attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. LACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 15 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
SKIN—building	3,216	.....
CYGNET—building	3,212	.....
LEVIATHAN—building	3,240	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Price.
VIRGINIA	2,148	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,979	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....85 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....$35
First Cabin to Paris.....$110 | Steerage to Paris.....$60
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....$90 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....$37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship

COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail AUG 13.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINSKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CALLENDER.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Cairns, is appointed to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 3 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, with an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A1 AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cass commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails, for passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 10th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. ——, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. LIVER CARPENTER & Co., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS.

New-York, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the law of the State of New-York, that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the investing, manufacturing and dealing in Iron and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and is to terminate on the first-tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., } General Partners.
Special Partner.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black (at), flows freely and leaves no corrosion. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REquired.—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. O. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st. N. Y.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING

OF THE

SARATOGA RACE ASSOCIATION,

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will Embrace the

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Mcintire rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds to carry 100 pounds; $750 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added, 1¼ miles. Closed with 20 nominations.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $600, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—SECOND RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1 mile.

SECOND DAY—THIRD RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes, for 3 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $1,500. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $15 entrance; play or pay; $300 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

FOURTH DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $200, for 1 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SPORTING.

REGATTA OF THE UNION YACHT CLUB.

The first annual Regatta of the Union Yacht Club of New-York will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 27, starting from New-Brighton at 10 A. M. The yachts will pass around the Southwest Spit and return.

By order Com. JULIAN JAMES.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with the railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

3:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.

9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

—Way freight, for Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

9 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Hudson sleeping car), 9:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 9:30 P. M.

FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
7:30, 10:25 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:2 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4, 5:15, 6:45 and 10:30 P. M. For Greenfield, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Brookhaven, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Lynbrook, 8, 10 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can leave (by 4 P. M. train) and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. run through to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA NORTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT!

ARCHING POINT AND THE
The Magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
The fast sailing steamer
FLYING CLOUD,
Capt. J. C

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Commencement Week at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 25, 1864.

Visitors at Commencement, this week, who were also here at Presentation a month ago, will hardly fail to notice the change in the aspect of New-Haven in the meanwhile. The elms, which exert so large an influence on the beauty of the city, were then almost entirely stripped of foliage by the canker-worms, and their bare branches and repulsive appearance made "lesty June" almost as desolate as Winter. But in a remarkably short time the trees have leafed afresh, and while the city begins to show signs of the general drouth, in the dust of the streets and the sunburnt grass, the old elms stand hale and emerald as ever.

But, unaffected by drouths, or war, or external things, Yale holds on its placid course. Another Commencement has come around. The Summer term is concluded, and many of the students are separated in different directions. The boating men are at Worcester, preparing for the coming race; some have started on pleasure cruises down the Sound, or on pedestrian excursions for the mountains; some are at home, and many remain waiting over Commencement week. The Sophomore Class completed their biennial examination Friday, and celebrated the event by the customary class supper at the Savin Rock House. The affair was admirably managed by the enterprising committee. On their return they serenaded the Professors, as usual. Prof. NORTHRUP acknowledged the compliment with that impressive earnestness and eleganoe with which he always speaks. The relations between him and the class, as indeed those between him and all the college, are unusually friendly; and as he concluded his remarks with the fervent benison, "God bless the class of Sixty-six," many a heart, grateful for his un-loum kindness and regard, uttered in return for him and his as generous a wish.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered, Sunday afternoon, by Prof. CLARK. It was an able and manly discourse, and was particularly noticeable for its earnest and out-spoken loyalty. Not many of us expected five years ago to hear from that conservative pulpit prayers for the entire erasure of Slavery from the Republic, and appeals to a graduating class to exert their influence in the country, for only such a reconstruction of the Union as would guarantee to the nation a permanent peace. Yale is loyal. Here and there a student from Missouri or Maryland, or the son of a disloyal man, manifests the "hypercritical loyalty!" but these are few and their influence is scarcely felt.

The *Concio Ad Clerum* will be preached on Tuesday evening, by Rev. E. A. LAWRENCE, D. D., of East Windsor, Conn. On Wednesday morning the Annual Alumni meeting occurs, at which there will be an address, among others, by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, LL. D., of the class of 1814. The various class reunions will be on that evening. There will meet this year the classes of 1814, '34, '39, '44, '49, '54 and '61. On the same evening is the anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the oration. Dr. STONE, of Boston, who was selected as poet, will be unable to fulfill his appointment. Thursday is Commencement day.

Six members of the class of '65 enlisted a few days ago, for a hundred days, in the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, recruiting at Worcester. Among their number is the Valedictorian and several of the finest scholars of the class, and every one of the six are men of the utmost ability in some direction.

The Freshman Class this year will probably be large. About forty were examined for admission this morning, and there are usually fewer examined on the first day than on any other.

The *Yale Literary Magazine* for this month contains some curious statistics in regard to the graduating class.

There have been connected with the class, in all, one hundred and eighty-three names. The number recorded in the catalogue of Freshman year, is one hund ed and fifty-four; of Senior year, one hundred and ten. Of the original members, eighty three graduate with the class.

More than half the class are from Connecticut and New-York. One was from New-Brunswick, N.S.; one from the Hawaiian Islands, one from Chihuahua, Mexico, and one from Chili. The average age of the class, on Presentation day, was twenty-one years, ten months and twenty-four days. The tallest man is six feet four inches; the shortest is five feet three and three-eighths inches. The heaviest man now weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, but it is said that in Freshman year he weighed two hundred and seventy. The lightest weighs only one hundred and seven pounds. The class is not blessed with many men who habitually wear spectacles, but there are nine who carry eye-glasses. The scholarship of '64 has been unusually high. The Valedictorian's stand is 3.58; the same as that of '61, and only .01 lower than that of '62, which is the highest yet attained. There were sixty-eight appointments at Junior Exhibition, and seventy-one at Commencement, including thirteen high orations and fourteen orations. The class had five philosophicals at Junior Exhibition. One of these left college at the end of Junior year; the other four constitute the philosophicals on the Commencement list. We have only a partial report of the intended professions of the class. So far as given, they are these: Law, 16; medicine, 17; business, 13; theology, 6; teaching, 5; engineering, 2; undecided, 7; not reported, 41. Of those who have left the class previous to graduation, twenty one have entered the Union service, and five the rebel service. Of these, almost all have been commissioned officers, and one was, for a time, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans. Eight who have left the class have died, of whom two gave up their lives in the national service.

The remarkable prosperity of the College during the past year, with no other customary causes, will probably render this Commencement a very interesting one. I am informed that the class meetings will be unusually well attended, and to graduate into mark with reknion many a long-forgotten and kindly countenance. But to students, interested in the present of the College, these things are only matters of curiosity. Their attention is turned toward Worcester and the coming race. Yale has had much success of late, but we are from habit apprehensive for the future. But there is no reason why Fortune should always be on the side of Harvard, and we think that we have reason to feel confident that our time at last has come. JUNIUS.

Affairs in Maine.

PORTLAND, Sunday, July 24.

The House Committee on Colleges on the Province of the North-eastern Frontier, reported on the 20th of June last a bill granting aid for constructing a military railroad from Bangor to the St. John River, and adjourned to meet at Portland at the call of the Chairman. By a vote of Congress the Committee was continued during the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The Chairman has called a meeting for the 9th of August, remaining at Rockland and vicinity to inspect the fortifications until the 12th, when they will proceed along the coast, calling at Fort Popham, Bath, Augusta, Rockland, Castine, Fort Knox, Bangor, Mount Desert, Eastport, Calais and other places, examining forts, arsenals, hospitals, and the various ports, harbors and islands on the coast of Maine. Secretaries SEWARD and FESSENDEN, and other members of the Cabinet, Gen. DELAFIELD, Prof. HENRY, and members of Congress are expected to join the excursion.

The committee will extend their explorations to the Northeastern frontier up the St. John River to Madawaska, then to Riviere du Loup and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Shediac, returning by way of St. John. An invitation has been extended by Gov. CONEY to the President, to visit Maine during the summer, at the time of the exploration, if convenient.

Four Persons Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 25.

Four persons were drowned in Newport harbor yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Statement by a Rebel Deserter.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, July 22.

I have a copy of the afternoon *Bulletin* of the 20th inst., by the steamer *Mary E. Forsyth*, which arrived here at a late hour last night. The principal item of importance contained in the paper is the confession or statement of a rebel deserter, WM. A. ALLEN, of Kentucky, an account of whose arrival inside our lines was given yesterday. He came in on Monday last, riding a fine horse, stating that he had business at headquarters. When taken to the Provost Marshal's office and asked his business, before a number of ladies, he wrote upon a slip of paper "one of FORREST'S soldiers, at your service." He was then taken before Gen. WASHBURN and was subjected to a rigid questioning, the result of which is the following important and apparently truthful news from Dixie.

ALLEN was induced to quit the rebel service by letters from his relations and friends in Kentucky, inducing a gradual change in his ideas upon the subject. He believed the dream of secession was a delusion. He had a Lieutenant's commission under FORREST. He confirms the reported wounding of Gen. FORREST in the late fight with Gen. SMITH, at Tupelo, and the capture of a greater portion of the Tennessee Regiment. ALLEN had been conscripting for FORREST, and had collected sixty deserters, when he abandoned the rebel cause.

He reports the following changes in rebel commanding officers: T. D. LEE has been placed in command of the Mississippi Department, in place of Gen. POLK, deceased.

Gen. NUTAR commands RICHARDSON'S old brigade, the latter having been charged with making two millions of dollars out of the conscripting business. RICHARDSON escaped punishment, however, and at present is living in retirement somewhere in West Tennessee. Col. GREEN, living in Tipton County, was killed at Ripley, two days before the battle at Tupelo. FORREST, RODDY, FAULKNER and BEFORD, were in the late fight. KIRBY SMITH would have been there, but could not get across the Mississippi. ALLEN was in the fight at Guntown. He had to face STURGIS' cannon, and says his opinion was that our General was a novice in fighting.

After the Guntown affair it was reported that SMITH was coming after them, and FORREST checked his advance upon Memphis. ALLEN heard FORREST say that, if SMITH was after them, they would have to do some desperate fighting.

Col. WISDOM, of HALL'S rebel brigade, was killed in the fight with SICKLES.

He says it is a fallacy to suppose that the negroes will not fight. They did the hardest portion of the fighting at Guntown. The rebels lost about 1,500, mostly by them. The blacks aimed wonderfully sure, most of their victims being shot through the head or breast.

On his route, within our lines, ALLEN met the noted guerrilla CUSHMAN, who had been several times in Federal hands, but always managed to escape. He was at Loosehatchie River, in command of seventy-five men, engaged in stealing horses and negroes, and the robbery of those unfortunate enough to fall into his clutches. He stole five negroes, one day last week, from a farmer named BECK.

ALLEN gives an interesting description of the Fort Pillow massacre, and confirms FORREST'S abuse of the flag of truce, and says he arranged the details of the fight, and placed his men under them.

CHALMERS wanted to postpone the assault until dark, but FORREST swore in an oath that he would have the place or be himself in hell before 6 o'clock. After Fort Pillow was taken, Maj. BRADFORD obtained parole to go out and bury the body of his brother, Capt. BRADFORD, but afterward made his escape. He was recaptured and taken to FORREST'S headquarters at Brownsville, in Haywood County. FORREST told him he had but fifteen minutes to live, then ordered out a file of men to shoot him. While one of these men procured a blanket, BRADFORD told FORREST he had fought bravely and begged hard for his life, but FORREST would not yield. BRADFORD was taken to Hatchie Bottom, and no heard shots that killed him. He afterward saw his grave. He says that at Fort Pillow FORREST found one of his own men pillaging a store, and, without a moment's hesitation, first cut him over the head and then ran him through the body, killing him at once.

At the same fight the same officer found a man skulking behind a tree. He asked him what he was there for, when he was answered, "For the lack of cartridges." Upon examining the soldier's box, and finding a supply of ammunition, FORREST killed the man on the spot.

ALLEN himself knew nothing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He says that none of the Confederate soldiers know anything about it. Were it the contrary case thousands would desert and come over to us. They fight because they are compelled to, and many of them are heartily tired of the war and want to quit the badly paid, badly fed and badly clad service.

BUCKNER'S brigade had not been paid for eighteen months.

FORREST has several times been heard to say that he did not wish to attack the City of Memphis, as a large section of country depended upon it for supplies.

He gives the whereabouts of various guerrilla gangs in Tennessee, as follows: CUSHMAN, GAMBLE and FOSTER, of Memphis, and Major HICKS, are all in West Tennessee—mainly in Lauderdale, Obion and Dyer Counties. They prey upon every class of people. They shot a man named THURMAND MILLER last week.

Southern people think that if LEE and JOHNSTON are beaten the secession will at once come to an end. They have little confidence in JOHNSTON, and are tired of the dreadful pressure to which they have been subjected.

STEPHEN D. LEE, in speaking of guerrillas, said he wished the Federals might catch and hang CUSHMAN and every one of his gang, as they were nothing but thieves.

FORREST got 3,000 men by his conscripting expedition into Kentucky.

ALLEN says that at the fight with STURGIS, at Bolivar, May 25, 500 men could have captured the whole of the rebel trains, as there were only 350 men to keep STURGIS at bay.

THE REBEL RAID.

Details of the Occupation of Hagerstown.

The Hagerstown *Herald and Telegraph* of Wednesday last gives an extended account of the rebel occupation of that city, from which we extract the following:

As soon as the rebels found they were in undisturbed possession of the town, they began to make inquiry for the Borough Council. An interview was soon had, and the rebel General made his demands known. The Council were politely told by the polished representative of our "Southern brethren" that if the demand was not complied with within a limited time the town would be laid in ashes. A town meeting was called to assemble in the Court-house. Our citizens, on collecting together, discussed the demand of the rebel General, and decided that our council should raise the money, and as much of the clothing as it was possible for them to do. Three hours were given in which to pay the money and furnish the required amount of clothing. The money was soon raised, but it was found that it would be impossible to furnish the clothing. Additional time was asked in which to raise it, but Gen. MCCAUSLAND was deaf to every appeal, and swore bitterly that if his demand was not complied with within the time specified, his threat would be carried out to the letter. At last, however, when he found that there was a disposition on the part of the Council and the people to furnish the required amount, he extended the time two hours, telling them that if the requisition was not filled by the time, they knew what they had to expect. He then marched a regiment of his troops into the town, and stationed them in front of the Court-house, evidently for the purpose of intimidating our citizens, or with a view of carrying out his threat, possessing the money and goods were not promptly handed over at the hour stipulated.

Every effort was put forth, and clothing of every hue and material was taken to the Court-house, where it was placed in the hands of a committee, whose duty it was to pack it and transfer it to the cavalry. The people in town, however, were found to be sadly deficient, and the fact was soon announced to the freebooter-in chief, who, in the classical language peculiar to his class and the land from which he hailed, said to them that "if it was not all coming by the time specified, by the eternal ——he would carry out his threat should it cost him his own life and that of his whole command." He told them that before riding on he would give them half an hour to remove the women and children from the town, and that they might expect no lenity at his hands. Every effort was made to procure some tender chord in the region of his heart, but unfortunately there was not a single one which was not proof against all appeals.

At last the idea occurred to some of our citizens that he might be reached through some one of his staff. This was tried and proved successful, and the articles were in the list which will be found elsewhere in our paper, were accepted. Our citizens wish, withhold the twenty thousand dollars until they had assurance from MCCAUSLAND that the amount of clothing which was raised was satisfactory. As soon as that assurance was given, the clothing was taken to the Court-house and the money paid over. When the clothing was taken there, his double Southern chin was among the first to "grab" a new suit, and as the "sark" was of "creeshy flannen" (greasy flannel) and fouler, if possible, than that woven of the sea-dog's immortal bard in his inimitable tale of "Tam O'Shanter," he helped himself to a clean one with as much eagerness as a highwayman would manifest when relieving a man of his purse on some public thoroughfare.

There was none of that "modest dignity" in the man, of which we have seen so much, none of that polish and Southern refinement so peculiar to the men of the South, but he walked forward to the promiscuous pile of clothing piled up before him, and, like one who had been trained to the profession of a highwayman, helped himself to whatever suited his purpose, with a grin of exultation, such as you might expect to see upon the face of the leader of a banditti. The champion of "Southern rights" is about five feet ten inches in height, squarely built, with coarse red beard, rough, rude and brutal in his intercourse with those with whom he came in contact, proverbially profane, and, to use the expression of his command, "he has not a single redeeming quality except that he is brave and will fight."

Whilst our citizens were collecting the money and clothing demanded by this representative of the "chivalry," he and his associates effected an entrance into the different drug-stores in the place, and helped themselves to the contents without asking whether the owners were friends or foes. Their object was booty, and it mattered but little to them whose it was. It was clear gain to them, and they took it without waiting to inquire whose it was or what were the opinions of the owners.

After the money and clothing had been handed over to them, they began to make preparations for leaving, and at 1 o'clock A. M. left the place, marching in the direction of Boonsboro'. Thus ended the operations of Wednesday.

On Thursday but few of them visited the place. Occasionally throughout the day, little squads might be seen passing along the street, but no damage was done to any property, and no one was molested. On Friday morning, however, a band of guerrillas, numbering about one hundred and eighty men, under command of Major DAVIS, entered the town, and broke into a number of shoe and hat stores. Among the sufferers were Messrs. KRAMER & SMALL, shoe dealers, and Messrs. ROUSSELP & UPPERGRAFF, dealers in hats. The losses by these gentlemen were considerable, although we have not ascertained what the amount really is. During the time it was going on, or immediately after, the hay belonging to the Government and the engine-house of the Franklin Railroad Company were fired and consumed. They then turned their attention to the oats and corn belonging to the Government, which were stored in the warehouses of Messrs. EICHELBERGER & THOMPSON.

Our citizens remonstrated against this procedure, alleging that they had already paid the amount demanded, or at least, the commanding officer was satisfied with the amount paid, and had released them. This was not satisfactory, but they stipulated to save the warehouse provided they were paid the sum of five hundred dollars, and that some one of the citizens would give bond in one hundred thousand dollars that the grain would be burned, and in default of doing so, he should, in addition, forfeit his life. Mr. ISAAC NESBIT Clerk of our Courts, agreed to the conditions, and gave the requisite bond, and the people proceeded to carry out the grain and set it on fire, in accordance with the understanding between the parties.

They then demanded ten pairs of boots, with the understanding that on receipt of them they would cease the place. This was agreed to; the boots were furnished and the party left. A few remained prowling about the town until Saturday evening, when our cavalry came into town, and this ended the raid as far as Hagerstown was concerned.

While the fifteen hundred men under McCAUSLAND were operating in Hagerstown, other bodies of the enemy were scattered over the southern portion of the county, robbing stores, stealing horses and cattle, and destroying property. In Williamsport they entered the stores and carried off whatever suited their purpose, and even entered private houses, compelling ladies to open their drawers, in order that they might take therefrom any articles of value which they found.

The losses sustained by the merchants and dealing men of the place are said to have been heavy, but their extent we have not been able to ascertain definitely. At Boonsboro, where a heavy body of the enemy remained for a day or two, we have no intelligence of their operations other than that they destroyed the printing material of the *Odd Fellow* newspaper, and took whatever property of a movable character they thought might be of use to them. In their course through the country they took wagons, horses, cattle and sheep, without having any respect to either friend or foe; but of the damage done in particular neighborhoods, or to particular individuals, we have not been able to make a reliable summary, and therefore refrain from attempting it.

MONEY AND CLOTHING FURNISHED BY HAGERSTOWN TO THE REBEL RAIDERS.

The following requisition was made by the rebel Gen. JOHN MCCAUSLAND upon the citizens of Hagerstown, and the amount furnished and received as satisfactory by the raiders:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—1. In accordance with the instructions of Lieut.-Gen. EARLY a levy of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars is made upon the inhabitants of this city; the space of three hours is allowed for the payment of the sum in United States funds.

2. A requisition is also made for all Government stores.

3. The following articles will also be furnished from the merchandise now in the hands of the citizens or merchants, viz., 1,500 suits of clothes, 1,500 hats, 1,500 pairs of shoes or boots, 1,500 shirts, 1,500 pairs drawers and 1,500 pairs socks. Four hours are allowed for their collection.

The Mayor and Council are held responsible for the execution of this order, and in case of non-compliance, the usual penalty will be enforced upon the city. JOHN MCCAUSLAND, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

The town of Hagerstown having complied with the foregoing requisition by paying in cash twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and having also furnished the specific articles therein mentioned, to the utmost of their ability, I hereby certify to the fact, and place the town under the protection of the Confederate forces, releasing the citizens and their property from further contributions, and agreeing to shield both from further requirements.

JOHN MCCAUSLAND, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

Coats	242	Shoes	123
Pants	200	Hats	530
Drawers	130	Shirts	225
Hose	734	Piece Goods	1,370 yds
Boots	9	Clothing	70 pcs. each

J. C. VAN FOSSEN, Quartermaster.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Opening of the New Recruiting Office on the Battery.

Nothing of importance transpired in this City yesterday relative to military matters. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD who went to Washington last week to confer with the authorities there about the departure of the one hundred days' men, has not yet returned. It is stated that he has had an interview with the Solicitor of the War Department and the Provost-Marshal-General, in relation to the decision of the latter, that the one hundred days' men are liable to the impending draft, but it is believed the interview was unproductive of any definite result. No positive information can be given, however, until Gen. SANDFORD returns.

Gen. HAYS is now preparing a very important order relative to recruiting, which will probably be promulgated to-morrow. It will be of great interest to the city.

Gen. SANDFORD'S action in refusing to permit the Hancock Committee to recruit negroes in the revolted States is not generally viewed in a very favorable light. It is almost impossible that, without them, the City's quota can be filled by the 5th of September, and, unless he alters his decision, a draft seems inevitable.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the new recruiting office on the Battery, erected by the County Volunteer Committee, was opened by Supervisor BENNET with the usual salute and ceremonies. The building, erected by Mr. LEWIS W. CARPENTER, who also built those in the City Hall Park, are very spacious and well arranged, of an octagon form. 50 by 100 feet, and are almost precisely similar to those in the City Hall Park. The cupolas revolving cupola, which was described in the TIMES when it was put in the PARK Buildings, has its use here, and the convenience and comfort of the recruit has in every respect been remembered. The ventilation is excellent and the clerical force amply sufficient. Notwithstanding the heavy rain a large crowd was collected when Supervisor BENNET hoisted the Stars and stripes. At the sound of the first of the hundred guns, many others joined the crowd and when the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," the entire scene was very great. The people cheered, and the sailors who stunded the rigging of the fleet lying off the Battery waved their caps and cheered in return. GEORGE KEARNS, Esq., will be in charge of the office as manager under Mr. BENNET, and the prospects are that a large recruiting business will be done. A number of emigrants offered themselves yesterday, but the mustering officer being present, they had to be sent to the Park to be mustered in.

Naval Affairs.

THE END OF THE LIGHT-DRAFT IRON-CLADS.

The Chief Engineers of the United States Navy, who were ordered from Admiral GREGORY'S Staff, to report on the condition of the light-draft iron clads, have submitted reports to Secretary WELLES.

The department has turned over two of the fine-steamed vessels to Capt. JOHN ERICSON, who will at once try his hand at making something out of them.

The result of the inspection of the engineers is substantially what might have been expected. The boilers are almost hopelessly ruined, and it is feared that no plan can be devised by making them worth the trouble of altering. The turrets and guns are all that remain of the 20 splendid vessel, each of which cannot cost less than $500,000. The only use to which officers now deem their worth being put is that of the ram. But even in the capacity their usefulness would be limited in smooth and shallow water. The *Nevada* is now in the stream at Philadelphia, but for all the wags of the Quaker City. No one would be willing to go to sea in her, and it is likely that no one will be asked. The order to send to Washington about her, from the officers on board, are said to be devoid of any hope that she is fit for sea-service of improvement in her present shape. The turrets and guns will probably be removed at once.

Turrets on shore now may be erected at very short notice, as the 20 which these only have on board, being neither useful or ornamental at the navy yards, could be consequently set up at the different harbors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States steam screw sloop Tuscarora went to sea yesterday.

THE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.—July 29—Friday next—is fixed for the students' regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass. Boats from Harvard and Yale, and perhaps from other colleges, will take part in the contest. On the day following, Saturday, July 30, the citizens' regatta will take place. There will be three races, as follows: First race—distance two miles—single scull wherries, 1st prize $75; 2d, $25. Second race—distance three miles—four-oared boats, 1st prize, $100; 2d, $50. Third race—distance, three miles—six-oared boats, 1st prize, $150; 2d, $75, and a third prize of $50. Total amount of prizes, $525.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bold Attempt to Burn a Tenement House.

THE OFFENDER IN CUSTODY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a bold and deliberate attempt was made to burn the large tenement house situated at No. 341 Water-street. From the investigations that have been made, we learn that JOHN JACKSON, who occupied rooms on the third floor of the premises, is the guilty person. He has of late been much addicted to drinking, and when in his fits of intoxication he has beaten his wife badly, and upon several occasions set fire to her wearing apparel. At a late hour on Sunday night he returned home, and finding his wife absent, he stated in the presence of BRIDGET CONNON that he would destroy everything belonging to his wife, and then he would set fire to the building. Mrs. CONNON looked through a window and saw JACKSON taking clothing, &c., from a closet, and at the same time heard him say, "I'll make a fire." Soon after, he went to her door, and inquired if she were awake, saying he was going to fire the house immediately, and she could get out if she wanted to. Mrs. CONNON implored him not to do it, when he, in reply, repeatedly said that he would soon put the building in flames. Shortly after this Mrs. CONNON saw smoke and flame issuing from JACKSON'S bedroom. An alarm was raised, and when the neighbors rushed in the scene they found JACKSON bundling up linen and cotton wearing apparel, which he had already set on fire, and was trying to make it burn faster by exposing it to the air. The fire had a ready made considerable progress, when Roundsman BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, went to the scene, and, with the aid of some citizens, extinguished the flames. JACKSON was arrested and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail. It is said by Fire Marshal BAKER, who is engaged in making an investigation of the matter, that the prisoner has been but two or three months out of Sing Sing. Several of his neighbors are able to testify as to his acts of incendiarism, and as to the brutality which from to time he has inflicted upon his family.

Disastrous Fire in Jamaica, L. I.

A destructive fire occurred in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, on Sunday afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of some fifteen buildings, including dwelling-houses, stables and shops, and involving heavy losses upon the owners and occupants.

The fire broke out in Mr. SAMUEL DENTON'S barn, situated on the north side of the turnpike. The flames were first discovered issuing from a window in the hay-loft, about 4 o'clock, and the alarm being given, the inhabitants soon gathered together and assisted in saving the live stock and other property contained on the neighboring premises, in which they succeeded to a certain extent. Only one horse, out of perhaps one hundred, was burned, and he belonged to Messrs. WRIGHT & JOHNSON, proprietors of the Brooklyn and Freeport stage line.

The principal sufferers were Messrs. WILLIAM DURLAND, proprietor of the Jamaica and Brooklyn stage line, B. W. CURTIS and SAMUEL DENTON.

The weather had been so excessively dry for some weeks, that the buildings, which were all of wood, and the stables filled with hay and straw, burned with great fury, and the flames spread so rapidly as to be uncontrollable.

There are two fire-engines in the place, but they were prevented from working effectively for the want of water. They soon exhausted all the wells available, and the progress of the fire was only stopped for lack of material upon which to feed.

The names of those whose property was destroyed or damaged, are as follows:

Mr. SAMUEL DENTON, two barns and a slaughter-house, all destroyed, together with 150 bushels of oats, two sleighs, two wagons, and one carriage, making a total loss of over $3,000.

Mr. WM. DEVOLAND, proprietor of an extensive range of stables, recently erected, lost largely. Some 40 or 50 horses were saved. Between 300 and 400 bushels of grain, with harness, &c., was destroyed with the building. The sleighs and wagons, of which there were a number, were secured before the flames reached the premises. Mr. DURLAND'S house was somewhat damaged.

Mr. B. W. CURTIS' stables and outhouses were likewise consumed, but the horses, with one exception, were saved.

The following premises were also destroyed: Dr. SKELTON'S barn, Mr. SKILLETT'S stable, Mr. E. BART'S house, including furniture and barn, Mr. S. BENNETT'S residence and outbuildings, Mr. GEO. MCKEE'S house and outbuildings, Mr. J. LODGE'S blacksmith shop, Mr. GOAM'S barn and sheds.

It is impossible to estimate the individual losses, but it is the opinion that the aggregate damage will not be less than $20,000, and may exceed that sum.

There appears to be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Aquatics.

THE UNION YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The first annual regatta of this new and most promising club will take place to-morrow (Wednesday)—the yacnts starting from the stake boat opposite New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 10 A. M., whence they will proceed down the bar, round the Southwest Spit, returning to New-Brighton. We shall report the race in full.

On the following day, (Thursday,) the club will proceed on a cruise to Newport.

The Union Club bids fair to take the lead in yachting, when it has obtained a year or two's growth. Its members are all young and wealthy men, and all practiced yachtsmen, it being a *sine qua non* in their rules that every member of the club must pass a strict examination, and prove his personal ability to sail a yacht. No wiser rule could have possibly been resorted, as it properly excludes the herd of amateur yachtsmen who crowd the club-boat of the New-York Club on each returning regatta, and have as little knowledge of sailing a yacht as they possess of solving Euclid's problem of "squaring the circle."

All true yachting men will rejoice in the permanent organization of the Union Club, which ignores the old fogyism and selfish exclusiveness which even prevailed in that antediluvian specimen of yachting creation, the New-York Club, until the latter has become a laughing-stock among all true sensible sporting men, and their annual regattas come to be regarded as mere festive junketings, for the gratification of its "lanceman" members.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.—Yesterday morning, the Court-martial appointed to try the case of Gen. SPINOLA, assembled at No. 17 State-street. Gen. PAGE being absent, Gen. HARTSUFF presided. Gen. SPINOLA was present with his counsel. The detail, and Gen. DIX'S order promulgating the same, were read by the Judge-Advocate, after which Gen. SPINOLA read a lengthy paper, in which he protested against the composition and constitution of the court. He claimed that, as Gen. DIX was his accuser, his selection of the members of the court was not authorized, but was in violation of the principles of justice and the rules of law. An accuser could not designate the members of a court to try an accused. He further objected to the court on the ground that it should be composed of officers of his own grade, when they could be procured; and he contended that there were many such officers within reach of the Government not otherwise employed. In support of these objections he cited the act of Congress passed in 1861 relative to court-martials, and the 75th and 64th Articles of War. The paper being handed to the Judge-Advocate, the court was cleared for deliberation. Upon the reopening, the Judge-Advocate informed the reporters that no order had been made on the intimation that no part of the proceedings should be published. The members of the press then left. The Court finally adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

FATAL CASUALTY—AN AGENT CENSURED.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JAMES A. GARDNER, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling through the hatchway of No. 10 Ann-street. The jury in their verdict censured the agent of the premises, Mr. ATHEY, for allowing the hatchways to remain in an unsafe condition.

FREE ACADEMY.—At the recent examination for the admission of pupils from the City schools into the Free Academy, Ward School No. 35—Mr. THOS. HUNTER, Principal—had one hundred and seven boys admitted. This is the greatest number ever taken from one school at a single examination, and about forty per cent. of all the admissions this year.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Jean Hyacinthe Cordier vs. Mary Jane Cordier; Sarah A. Campbell vs. Peter C. Campbell.—Divorces granted.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Ackerman vs. Deseris.—Retraxation ordered.

Kershow vs. Lambert et al.—Motion granted as to defendant ROGERS, with $10 costs to abide event, and ordered, with $10 costs to abide event, as to defendant TAILOR.

Woodbridge vs. Durkee.—Motion denied, without costs.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

SOZODONT, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, "Sozo," to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth—SOZODONT, a preserver of the teeth. For beautifying the teeth, invigorating the gums, and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE.—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships, Matrimonial Customs—Calls, a Poem—Capacity of the Chest—Birds—The Throne of Solomon—A Palace of Industry—A Splendid Pleasure Trip, in the *Phrenological Journal* for August. Newsmen have it; 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Advertisements.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure sore mouth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 415 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises..11 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 1 38 | Gov. Island.. 2 17 | Hell Gate... 3 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Helmcken & Co.

Bark Eugenia, (Br.,) Dennis, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken. Pacific, (Br.,) Rason, Miramichi, N. B. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Oldenburg, (Russ.,) Wragge, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Dorothea Henrietta, (Dutch,) Schmidt, Antwerp, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Laura & Gertrude, Pourchenn, Baltimore, Kremelberg & Co.; A. C. Adams, Davis, St. Thomas, Whitmore & Co.; Monterama, Hammond, Barbadoes, F. T. Dwight; Ella Virginia, Johnson, Baltimore, Bowley, Cordero & Co.; Sarah Orowell, (Br.,) Crowell, Point-a-Petre, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Wm. Aikea, (Br.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Fella, (Dan.,) Fundes, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ahkera, (Russ.,) Gardberg, Constant, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Planet, (Br.,) Williams, London, Boyd & Hincken; Eolo, (Ital.,) Smily, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Henry de Cordova & Co.

Schooners Albert Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville, P. I. Nevius; Statesman, Clark, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Almira Rogers, Pakin, South Amboy, Holyoke & Murray; Carrie Bell, (Br.,) Taylor, Havre, Geo. B. Bibby; Benjamin, (Br.,) Curry, Nassau, R. Barton; Truro, (Br.,) White, Maitland and Truro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Le Roi, Walls, Elizabethport; A. Kelly, Prior, Port Royal, W. H. Robson.

Arrived.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Farmer, London and Antwerp July 7, via Boston, where she landed 600 passengers; in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. Left Boston 23d inst., at 5 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Point Lookout 26 hours, with 390 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, via Fortress Monroe July 21, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Hyndor.

Brig Wally, (Brem.,) Sandstedt, Manila 126 da., with hemp and sugar to order. Passed Anajer March 30, Cape of Good Hope May 15, and St. Helena June 9.

Ship Gratitude, Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool 44 da., with mdse and 730 passengers to Wm. Tapscott & Co. Had 1 birth and 6 deaths 15th inst., passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Prince Albert, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hall, Cardiff 66 da., with coal to H. De Wolff. July 4, fell in with bk Lark Vanguard, lumber laden waterlogged and abandoned. 8th inst., lat. 44 31, lon. 48 33, saw Spanish frigate Carmen.

Bark Alice Talbter, (of Bermuda,) Firth, Liverpool June 16, with mdse to Smith & Dunding. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. July 19, lat. 41 13, lon. 64 04, saw one of the National Steamship Navigation Co.'s clearers, bound E. July 21, was in co. with a Bremen ship.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince and Miragoane 16 da., with coffee and wood to H. Meckey & Co. Arrived in the Lower Quarantine on Sunday 24th.

Bark P. C. Alexander, Merryman, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 da., with coal to master.

Barkantine Old Dominion, Stahl, Remedios 13 da., with sugar etc., to R. M. Shuman & Edis.

Brig Hypocco, (Br.,) Elderkin, Pictou 9 da., with coal to H. De Wolff.

Brig Maria, (Port.,) Olivera, St. Jago, Cape de Verds, 36 da., in ballast to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4006. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

More Fighting in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Rebels Again Assuming the Offensive.

Repulse of Gens. Crook and Averill.

Occupation of Martinsburgh by the Rebels.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Track Again Torn Up.

Our Forces Concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

THE USUAL NUMBER OF RUMORS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26

The *American* has the following highly exciting intelligence:

The city last night was full of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the force under Gen. AVERILL, which, last week, attacked and defeated a portion of Gen. EARLY's raiders, near Winchester.

Among the rumors prevalent were the deaths of Gens. KELLY and AVERILL, as well as of Col. MULLIGAN.

The facts as far as we have been able to ascertain them are, that Gen. AVERILL, after his successful encounter with Gen. EARLY's forces, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where EARLY made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels having in the meantime been reinforced, Gen. AVERILL was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburgh.

The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday afternoon again occupied Martinsburgh; where they cut the telegraph wires, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrating at Harper's Ferry, under the command of Gen. HUNTER.

The rebels hold Martinsburgh, and rumor states them to be in large force, but this can hardly be possible beyond the strength of the forces under Gens. EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE.

The object of the rebels, in returning, is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains of plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the Shenandoah Valley.

That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder, is highly probable, especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the border.

As to the extent of the disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information, nor have we any confirmation of the deaths of Gens. AVERILL and KELLY, and Col. MULLIGAN.

It is not likely, however, that all three of these officers have fallen, and we are inclined to doubt the story of their death.

We learn that orders were sent to remove the army and medical stores from Frederick last night, as a matter of precaution, and to prepare to evacuate the city in case of the advance of the rebels unchecked in that direction.

That the official intelligence from the valley last evening was not as favorable as could be desired may be inferred from the fact that Gen. WALLACE convened the "Loyal Leaguers" last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness in case their services should be required for the defence of the city.

These precautions are of course advisable, and our citizens should be in readiness at all times to meet the invaders, and to prevent their repeating the outrages recently perpetrated in the vicinity of this city.

The dispatches received here last night merely announced that Gen. AVERILL had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disasters as having occurred.

At an early hour of yesterday afternoon dispatches were received from Sandy Hook and other points by the Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

The train which left Camden Station yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge of it, yielding to the suggestions of Gen. HUNTER, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned. The number of passengers in the train was not large.

The train which was to have left here at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passengers, bound for the West, were disappointed.

The tonnage of the road is, in the meantime, suspended until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry.

The telegraph wires were cut west of Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Gens. CROOK and AVERILL had retreated beyond the railroad, but the officers of the road have not received any official advices to that effect.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned in heavy force in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, had met and routed the Federal forces, and were damaging the railroad.

A large number of persons were congregated at the Camden Station, yesterday afternoon, and remained there until night.

The train which left here yesterday morning for the West, and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, returned about 7:30 o'clock last evening.

All of the cars were crowded with Federal officers, who reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Gen. HUNTER had been repulsed. Also, that several pieces of artillery and a large number of men, of two brigades, had been captured by the rebels.

It is impossible to ascertain the true state of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of Gen. HUNTER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

The Evening Edition of the *American* publishes the following:

We have been able to ascertain this morning definite with regard to the rebel movements at Martinsburgh, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than the fact that most of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday evening were either unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

As far as we can ascertain this morning, Gen. AVERILL has not been killed as reported, but was compelled by greatly superior rebel forces to fall back to the Potomac, and from thence through Martinsburgh to Williamsport, Md., carrying with him the entire garrison at that point.

Whether the rebels occupied Martinsburgh last night is not known, but of its evacuation there seems to be no doubt.

This morning the trains to Frederick and Washington went out as usual, and the train for Sandy Hook left at 7:45 A. M.

The suspension of telegraph operations last night is said to have been caused by the storm of wind blowing down a pole.

Gen. HUNTER has, however, forbidden all telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry, and of course we have nothing direct from that vicinity.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

Gen. CROOK met the enemy on Sunday at Winchester, and was repulsed and driven back to Williamsport, by way of Martinsburgh.

Gen. CROOK had not his old command with him—Gen. HUNTER, for some cause, having given him command of the militia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has dispatches from the Baltimore *American*, saying:

Gen. AVERILL has fallen back to Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh says there are no signs of the rebels advancing further than Martinsburgh.

[The substance of the above dispatch from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, relative to the defeat of Gen. CROOK, was filled by the Agent of the Associated Press at Baltimore, last night, but he was informed by the Government Censor that it could not be transmitted to the Associated Press of New-York.—ED. TIMES.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

Absolutely nothing has been developed to-day as to the movements or purposes of the rebel force in the Shenandoah valley. So far as is known, the enemy appeared to have come to a halt at Martinsburgh, as no force has been seen at any point on the Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad remains unharmed.

Gen. HUNTER has placed an interdict on transmission of any dispatches from Harper's Ferry, and official messages are in cypher. The latest direct intelligence received is from an officer who left Martinsburgh at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. At that time the enemy had just made their appearance before Martinsburgh.

They showed two lines, and his estimate of their strength was 25,000. There seems little reason to doubt that the present incursion is made with a force even larger than that the enemy had on the late raid.

The commands of EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE have been joined by "MORGAN'S" cavalry, and probably other forces, and the whole is stated to be under command of A. P. HILL. Contradictory theories are held as to the present designs of the rebels. Some claim that the movement does not forebode another invasion of Maryland; that having defeated the force under CROOK and put it on the run, the rebels have simply continued pursuit as far as the head of the valley, and that they will now devote all their energies to harvesting the rich crops of that region. Others, however, are confident that the enemy means serious business, and are of the opinion that the hostile column will be immediately pushed into Pennsylvania.

No apprehension whatever seems to be entertained that any demonstration will this time be made toward either Baltimore or Washington in any event. Energetic preparations, of which it would now be impolitic to speak, are on foot to check and repulse any attempts at a new invasion.

Gen. CROOK says that the force which attacked him near Winchester on Sunday was greatly superior to his own; that the enemy there showed a front four miles in extent, overlapping his own lines on both wings, and that they could easily have enveloped him, had he not made good his retreat. It is feared that Col. MULLIGAN is killed, but the reports as to the death or capture of CROOK and AVERILL are unfounded.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

It is extremely difficult to obtain any authentic information relative to affairs on the Upper Potomac and the rebel movements in the valley. By far the greater part of the rumors, and even positive statements, hourly put in circulation here, are evidently false, and therefore not worth repeating.

From all information thus far obtained, it is believed that it will be found that the rebel force at present in the valley, and reported to be at Martinsburgh and other points, is none other than the recent force of raiders, who, finding that they were no longer pursued by any large force, suddenly turned and fell upon our small force under Gen. CROOK, with the object of driving him back beyond the Potomac and freeing the valley from Federal troops, so as to be enabled to gather the crops of the valley, so vitally important to LEE's army. Doubtless they purpose at the same time to do all the mischief they can north of the Potomac, and may, it is thought, attempt a raid in the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

It is believed to-night that the wild stories, so extensively circulated here last night and to-day, of disaster to our forces in encountering the rebel advance, have little foundation in fact. The amount of the news, it is believed, will be found to be that Gen. CROOK was, after a sharp contest, compelled to fall back before a superior force, with no serious loss. The reported loss of guns does not appear to rest on anything more than rumor; and we have now counter-reports that all the guns were saved.

The telegraph line is working west as far as Harper's Ferry, but is in the exclusive use of the military authorities. Trains are running regularly to Frederick and Harper's Ferry. There is no excitement here, and very little apprehension, though of course proper precautionary measures are in progress.

From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, July 26.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH has advised the State authorities to receive all companies tendered for one year's service, and to attach them temporarily to the organizations of one hundred day's men.

All is quiet on the Upper Potomac to-day.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Skirmish on the James—A Position Occupied and Held by our Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Saturday Morning, July 23, 1864.

I wrote yesterday of the occupation, without loss on our part, by the Eleventh Maine regiment, on Thursday last, of a point on the north side of the James River, called Strawberry Plains, distant about a mile and a half below Gen. FOSTER's position at Deep Bottom. The enemy, however, proved unwilling to leave the place in our peaceable possession. A fine reach of the James is commanded from the spot, and it is precisely here that the rebels early in the week ran down a light battery of Whitworth guns, and fired upon the gunboat *Mendota*, doing some injury, and also upon Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, and afterward at the army gunboat *Chamberlain*, with Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER on board.

The enemy, in superior force, attacked the Maine Regiment on Thursday night, and Lieut.-Col. HILL, commanding, in obedience to orders, slowly fell back before the assault, returning to Gen. FOSTER's headquarters, with the loss of one man as a set-off to his capture of a Lieutenant and ten privates from the enemy earlier in the day. Not quite disposed to yield the point without a further effort, Gen. FOSTER, yesterday morning, under cover of a fire from our gunboats, again sent the Maine Regiment out to retake the position; and they succeeded in their object, holding it all day by the help of the naval vessels. Last night reinforcements were to be thrown over, and we doubtless shall keep the place permanently. If we do this without more fighting, it will be a sure sign of weakness on the part of the enemy, to whom the position was full of advantage.

Beyond this very small matter, there is nothing new to send from the armies on the James River. It is possibly about as well that there is not. You must have plenty to occupy your minds and excite your devout gratitude in what the Army of the Cumberland is accomplishing near Atlanta, without wishing to hear that the period of rest this way, from which we are getting enjoyment and strength, is broken short. Matters are everywhere moving splendidly. Let us all take in a new stock of patience and hopefulness. The modest dispatch of Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department, announcing the victory over Hood, was received here last evening with very heartfelt joy, and formed the topic for animated conversation around all the headquarter camp fires. It is delightful to hear, at such times, the fervid words of commendation which the officers and men give to their successful brothers in arms. To-day the cheery tidings will spread through the camps, and there will be hurrahing, doubtless, all along the skirmish line, provoking the indignation and disgust of the enemy.

Mustering officers appear to be pretty busy now in mustering out of the service men whose terms of enlistment has expired. I never pass the office tent of a Commissary of Musters, and see before it a group of bronzed and seasoned veterans, waiting for their discharge papers, without regretting that the army is to lose them. But they have well earned their respite, and, after all, the majority of them will soon come back. Under the new call for troops many of them will be found in rank again, splendid substitutes for untrained men. The stay-at-homes will be willing to pay them roundly to serve in their stead, and most of the veterans will not be unwilling, after the novelty of a visit to their friends has worn away, to resume their gay and festive, free and easy, dashing and daring army life. Three years' experience of this sort, and most men will not be content without more. Imagine a trooper clinging to plow handles when he reads of his old comrades on a raid. The thing is impossible. H. J. W.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sinking of the Steamer B. M. Runyon—Fifty Lives Lost.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 25.

The steamer *James White*, from New-Orleans on the 18th inst., has arrived here.

She reports that the steamer *B. M. Runyon*, from Natchez, struck a snag off Griffiths' Landing, fifteen miles below Greenville, Miss., on the 21st inst., and sank to the hurricane roof in about five minutes. She had near 600 people on board, including 440 of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, 50 refugees, some furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers.

About fifty lives were lost. Half of this number belonged to the cavalry regiment, and the remainder, excepting two, were refugees and negroes. But two cabin passengers, a young man named CHAPMAN, of Alton, and a boy, are believed to have been lost.

Gunboat No. 11 came up about twenty minutes after the disaster, and recovered about 40 persons. Others swam ashore.

There were also on board the *Runyon*, 11 mules, 62 horses, 15 wagons, the camp equipage of the regiment—all of which with the boat is a total loss.

The *James Watts* brought up most of the rescued, except the cavalry, who were brought up by the marine brigade boat *Lena* to Memphis.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 24.

It is reported that a scout of rebel cavalry came into Hampton last night, frightening the darkies, &c., when they retired, doing but little damage.

The following deaths have occurred in the Hampton Hospital:

B. Farley, 100th New-York.	Wm. H. Walton, 3d N. H.
J. Snochee, N. Y. Engin'rs.	Dan'l Way, 1st N. H. Cav.
O. Seymour, 75th N. Y.	J. L. Huntress, 14th N. H.
Thos. C. Murphy, 139th N. Y	Pat Mulligan, 10th N. H.
H. G. Fuller, 17th N. Y. Art.	E. N. Mower, 8th Me.
Wm. Karman, 9th N. Y.	Sam Connor, 11th Conn.
A. V. Terhune, 11th N. Y.	John Jackson, 11th Conn.
W. Campbell, 14th N. Y.	Chas. Brewster, Conn. Art.
Mich'l Haag, 10th N. Y. Art.	J. P. McManning, 26th Mass
D. Cummings, 17th N. Y.	Ed. Failey, 5th Maryland.
W. Mann, 11th Penn.	Geo. A. Draper, 27th Md.
E. Gibbons, 112th Penn.	J. Wererman, 19th Wis.
Wm. Gobbes, 74th Penn.	D. S. Bannister, 19th Wis.
Dan. F. Dempber, 55th Pa.	Sam. Platt, 4th U. S. Inf.
Dan. Deal, 55th Penn.	Jas. Turner, 3d U. S. Colored Infantry.
S. W. McDowell, 88t Penn.	C. H. Pillow, 1st D. C. Cav
John J. Decker, 2d Penn.	Jas. Williams, regiment unknown.
Wm. Madman, 7th N. J.	
J. D. Taft, 5th Maryland.	

Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 26.

A fatal accident occurred this morning. The front wall of a warehouse in course of erection on Pace-street, near Lexington-street, fell. Mrs. JAMES KAVSEAS, passing at the time, was caught beneath the ruins. Her skull was fractured and both legs were broken, and her life is dispaired of. FRANK LIPP, a lad seven years of age, was fatally injured. Two workmen also were injured, but not fatally.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 26.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	59,973,500
Specie	5,733,600
Due from other Banks	13,473,700
Due to other Banks	9,151,000
Deposits	27,905,500
Circulation	9,775,500

Another Disastrous Fire at Demarara.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

Capt. STREET, of the British bark *Delaware*, from Demarara, reports that another disastrous fire occurred at that place on the 4th instant, which destroyed a large portion of the town saved from the previous fire. The loss is several millions of dollars

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

Particulars of the Passage of the Chattahoochee.

THE SUBSEQUENT BATTLES.

Desperate Bravery Displayed by the Rebels.

FIRM COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EIGHT MILES FROM ATLANTA, GA., Monday Morning, July 18, 1864.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

One of the most difficult jobs in the art of war is the successful crossing of a river in the face of the enemy, most especially when a structure has to be constructed under the fire of the opposing party. After considerable skirmishing, two pontoons were swung across the Chattahoochee, on the night of the 16th, and on the evening of the 17th the entire army and its baggage had been safely lodged on the south bank of the stream.

The successful passage of the Chattahoochee River was effected as follows: Early in the week, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third and Fourth Corps moved up the north bank of the river some fourteen miles, and crossed without opposition, leaving HOOKER and PALMER on the opposite bank, with the railroad dividing their two corps. At a proper time, HOWARD moved down to the right, to be in readiness to form a junction with the two corps, and to protect them while crossing. At noon on the 17th inst., PALMER's corps commenced crossing—JEFF. C. DAVIS' division in the advance. Before dark the Twentieth and Fourteenth were across, with their ammunition and baggage trains. At 9 o'clock that night, Gen. SHERMAN'S whole force was upon the Atlanta side of the Chattahoochee, Gen. PALMER'S corps resting upon the river upon the right, near the mouth of Peach-tree Creek, and in close proximity to where the railroad bridge (destroyed) spanned the stream, with HOOKER next on the left, then HOWARD and SCHOFIELD, while McPHERSON'S three corps formed the left wing, resting upon the river some fourteen miles from the extreme right.

The skirmishing was quite lively all day and until the first division had effected a crossing, when the enemy's sharpshooters retired, leaving us in full possession of the territory bordering upon the river.

The order of the line of battle may be easily arrived at by glancing at a Georgia State map, and the reader may readily learn how handsomely the rebel works were avoided at the railroad crossing, and upon the lower bank of Peach-tree creek.

THE ROUTE TO ATLANTA.

From the river, of course, the direct route to Atlanta is by the railway and accompanying highway. Instead of advancing here, Gen. SHERMAN rests his extreme right at the crotchet formed by the river and the creek, and extends his left northeast to a distance of more than fourteen miles, with the intention of cleaning out the enemy by swinging the left.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

As soon as JEFF. C. DAVIS crossed, the rebels must have fled precipitately, as quite a considerable number of their dead and wounded were found upon the field. Our forces buried some twenty odd men, including two officers. The wounded included about the same number as the list of killed, and were the recipients of kind attention and medical treatment. One of the officers found and buried by the Sixty-ninth Ohio was labeled Major C. C. JAY, Thirteenth Mississippi. His pockets were turned inside out, and were bloody, giving one to understand that the surgeon had given him attention.

A NON-COMBATANT UNDER FIRE.

During this night (Sunday) the situation, at least for a non-combatant, was decidedly unpleasant. The lines were less than half a mile apart, our troops being engaged a portion of the night in erecting suitable defences.

Occasionally the rebels would salute us with a hissing shell or a cracking round shot, which made me feel dused restless, especially when they would strike (spud) in the dirt at a "respectable" distance, or lodge (chuck) in a tree in close proximity to my canvas-clad habitation. I felt on the whole, however, quite safe, as I was located nearly three-quarters of a mile from our own skirmish line.

The whole line moves this morning upon the enemy, and it is believed that if he is not too strong upon Peac-tree Creek, we shall have accomplished half the distance between this and Atlanta to-day.

We captured a half dozen prisoners in our advance yesterday, but they were all very sullen.

They say that BRAGG is again in command, and that JOE JOHNSTON has been relieved for failing to cut up our rear. CHICKAMAUGUA.

NEAR BUCK HEAD, GA., Monday July 18, 1864.

THE ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

It is evening—a magnificent sunset illuminates the West—and I sit me down to chronicle the events of the day. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to transmit you the history of the advance from the river to the Gate City in one stretch; but as many days may elapse, and many startling episodes occur, ere we knock at the doors of Georgia's most flourishing town I deem it expedient to furnish you the incidents of the march in the shape of a diary, and transmit it you in snatches.

My letter, written to you early this morning, gives you a full description of the crossing of the Chattahoochee. At present writing we are encamped two miles from the river.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The line of battle was described at daylight this morning; but the right wing, resting as it is, on the river, and with little to do, moved but a trifling distance, and then not until a late hour—10.30 o'clock precisely. The centre made double the ground, while the left swung toward Atlanta, making between five and six miles.

In a very few words I will, for the second time, inform the reader of the order of march. You will recollect that the line is about fourteen miles in length, with both wings resting on the river, the right about a mile and a half north of the railroad crossing.

Glance at the map, and you will see a little stream called Peach-tree Creek. It is supposed that the enemy's guns glisten all along this creek—and so they do. To avoid the destruction of life which might occur, did the army march boldly up to these works, a flank movement is necessary—the left must swing around from the river, and threaten the country surrounding Atlanta, and force the enemy to evacuate his position upon the creek at the same time.

Accordingly, the order of march this morning was as follows: PALMER and HOOKER on the right, the former on the extreme—HOWARD and SCHOFIELD in the centre—McPHERSON'S three corps on the left, with FRANK BLAIR on the extreme. If the opposition is not furious, a portion of PALMER'S corps is to move a couple of miles, with his flank still resting on the river; HOOKER is to move sufficiently fast to encamp to-night in and upon the right of "Buck Head;" HOWARD is to terminate his day's march in and upon the left of Buck Head, while McPHERSON swings his three corps, making the line of battle describe a semi-circle from east to west; the extreme right resting upon the river, protecting our rear; the centre facing Atlanta from the north, and the left threatening the Georgia Railroad between Atlanta and Stone Mountain. I will add that this programme was carried out without serious opposition, with the exception that instead of the centre coming fully up to Buck Head, it encamped for the night less than a half mile in the rear of the aforesaid town.

THE MARCH.

As I have hinted, or stated, the advance encountered but slight opposition, although lively skirmishing was kept up along the whole line, except in one division upon the extreme right, from morning until night.

The troops in the regular line did not participate at all in the shooting, that being confined to about eight thousand cavalry, under STONEMAN and GARRARD, and the infantry skirmish line.

Portions of the right and right centre had lively exchanges with CHEATHAM'S and CLEBURNE'S divisions across two openings which were presented during the line of march, and in the latter, which was studded with dead trees, and upon which the Fourteenth Corps bivouacked, an artillery duel of great interest took place. Just to the left of the First Ohio Battery, in a sprinkling of trees, were Gens. THOMAS, PALMER, JEFF. C. DAVIS, JOHNSTON, KING, BAIRD and BRANNAN, but the rebel gunners, who had their batteries in the woods on the opposite side of the field, and but about three-fifths of a mile distant, did not deign to toss a shell into the bevy of luminaries above mentioned.

Across this latter field we lost seven men in killed and wounded. During the day, probably there were not twenty men killed and wounded outside of McPHERSON'S three corps. I have just seen Gen. STONEMAN'S Chief of Staff, who has been upon the extreme left all day, and he informs me that the casualties in that division of the army are trifling.

Our own and the enemy's cavalry kept up a firing all day, and each side delivered upward of two hundred cannon shots.

* * * MIDNIGHT.—I have just arrived from HOOKER'S and HOWARD'S headquarters, but learn nothing of interest. The ammunition and supply trains are coming up, and will park for the night in the rear of their respective corps.

The officers and soldiers of this army, although in ecstacies at their own successes, are much troubled in regard to the situation in the East, especially the raid. They are troubled lest while we capture their queen we may lose our castle.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether we are to take Atlanta with or without a battle. For my part, I think that point will be decided to-morrow. There are many rebel "ditches" in this locality, and the deuce may be to pay ere Atlanta falls. We may have to encounter strong opposition at the eastern extremity of Peach-tree Creek, yet; then there are two more ditches, and then, the defences of the city present themselves, and must be carried by flank or storm.

Lieut. LEAMY, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, died last night.

CHICKAMAUGA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20, 1864, Via LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

The past week has been one of great results, and the leader, SHERMAN, has beat his energies and the energies of his iron-sinewed army to the winning of a glorious and substantial victory. Two weeks ago, at Chattahoochee, with an army reduced by sickness and in cutting with sword and fire a route to the river, yet eager to push on and occupy Atlanta, but a brief rest was given it; and while JOHNSON'S keen eyes viewed our forces apparently resting on the north bank, SHERMAN was solving a knotty problem of dislodging them from the south side of the Chattahoochee.

Our readers are familiar with the particulars of NEWTON'S passage of the river; how HOWARD made a forced march to Rosewell, round the right of JOHNSTON, who had become so mystified at SHERMAN'S apparent inactivity that he neglected to look to his flank. So rapidly had HOWARD thrown NEWTON across that ROSWELL'S factories and the Government property were all destroyed, and DODGE'S corps encamped on the south bank, ere JOHNSTON was aware of it.

SCHOFIELD crossed before the enemy could offer opposition. With his flank exposed, to contest the passage of our other corps would have been madness. He gave back, and SHERMAN transferred his whole army across to the rebel works, from which JOHNSTON, a few days before, promised to drive the invader into the river. With a loss of less than fifty, our rear crossed on Sunday. McPHERSON had taken advantage of time, and while our right was making the south bank he was swinging his left (DODGE'S) around via Crosskeys towards the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad.

On Monday morning the whole line advanced. McPHERSON on the left, SCHOFIELD in the left centre, HOWARD in the centre, HOOKER in the right centre, and PALMER on the right. The Fourth Corps encountered WILLIAMS' Kentucky brigade of cavalry at JOHNSTON'S house, near Minnie Creek, three miles from the river. BRADLEY, of NEWTON'S division, had the advance, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio and Third Kentucky, under Col OPDYKE, as skirmishers. The rebels opened with artillery and carbines, but were driven back by the skirmishers and GOODSPEED'S Ohio battery in thirty minutes, killing a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel and wounding twenty men. Our loss was six wounded. The Eighty-second Ohio and Fifteenth New-Jersey, from HOOKER'S corps, supported our skirmishers on the right.

On being driven out, the cavalry retreated across Minnie Creek, and burned the bridges. A stand was made on the south side, but our skirmishers swam the stream and drove them out in disorder. No more opposition was encountered, and the Fourth Corps arrived at Buckhead at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where the line of battle was formed in hastily prepared works, and a halt made for the night. At dark HOOKER'S main force arrived and took a position on the right of the Fourth Corps. SCHOFIELD had moved on a parallel, and encountered but slight opposition. His left at night rested near Decatur, five miles from Atlanta.

Tuesday, HOWARD sent out reconnoitering parties on various roads in his front, comprising the Seventy-fifth Illinois, Col. BARNETT, and the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Col. LUMMONS, from STANLEY'S Division, with CROSS' Brigade in supporting distance; the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and detail from other regiments of NEWTON'S Division, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-fifth Indiana, from WOOD'S Division. The reconnoissance was pushed to reach the creek three and a half miles this side of Atlanta, WOOD finding the enemy entrenched in pretty strong works on the south side of the stream, which was about fifty feet broad and six feet deep.

NEWTON met with little hindrance to his advance, while STANLEY, who struck the river further up, saw no force in his front. HOOKER also made a reconnoissance to a point further down the creek, and finding the bridge destroyed, threw skirmishers over and engaged the enemy's cavalry, who fled ere his approach. At noon, WOOD received orders to advance upon the stream and effect a crossing. Selecting BEATTY'S brigade, under the dashing Col. KNEFFLER, Wood deployed to the right of the road about twelve miles. The creek takes a winding course through a ravine on a plantation, so that the rebel works were in full view. Deploying the Seventy-ninth Indiana and the Ninth Kansas as skirmishers, KNEFFLER moved cautiously down under cover to the creek, which was lined with a small growth of bushes. A few men swam the stream and threw down stringers, and the skirmishers as they crossed deployed to the right and left, and advanced on the rebel works. Many of KNEFFLER'S command, finding the process of crossing tedious, hauled the guns and swam or forded the stream in time to carry the rebel works under an annoying artillery fire from a rebel battery, and to participate in the capture of thirty or forty prisoners. GIBSON'S brigade endeavored to cross in front, but the position was so exposed that it halted. Skirmishing continued until evening between KNEFFLER and the rebel infantry under BATES, but the latter continually lost ground. No troops ever fought harder than ours. The thought of getting into Atlanta seemed to spur them on to dare anything. During the evening the bridge was rebuilt by HAZEN, and the division passed over.

On Wednesday morning Gen. THOMAS ordered Gen. HOWARD to move by the left flank and close the gap between him and SCHOFIELD. WOOD'S division was ordered from the position of the previous day, and now filled it, with orders to press heavily forward upon the direct road to Atlanta. STANLEY moved down the road leading to Atlanta via SCHOFIELD'S right, crossed without much opposition, and formed a junction with SCHOFIELD at 12 o'clock noon, after some little delay in bridging the south branch of Peach Tree Creek. SCHOFIELD had the day previous formed a junction with McPHERSON at Decatur, needing nothing but the cavalry.

McPHERSON, on Tuesday and Wednesday, swung his left around to within three miles of the city, after having torn up over six miles of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad between Stone Mountain and Decatur, with the aid of GARRARD'S cavalry. SCHOFIELD immediately advanced upon a road running direct to the city, and when within three miles encountered the skirmishers of the enemy. Pushing rapidly forward his skirmishers and a battery he developed the strength of the enemy who, with infantry, had taken a strong position on the breastworks. HOWARD immediately advanced his division upon the rebel works, erected by them after they had been driven from the creek by KNEFFLER and GIBSON. KIMBALL, with his invincible brigade, led the charge upon the works, carrying them about 2 o'clock, and taking a number of prisoners. Skirmishing continued along the whole line until evening, with a loss of twenty or thirty and gaining of numerous advantages.

On the 15th, Gen. BRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS arrived at JOHNSTON'S headquarters, and on the 16th a protracted council of war was held between DAVIS, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, Gov. BROWN and HOOD. What the result of the deliberation was is of course unknown, but on the 17th JOHNSTON issued his farewell to the army.

On the 18th, BRAGG, DAVIS and JOHNSTON took their departure for Richmond, and immediately followed the address of Gen. HOOD assuming command.

For several days previous to these addresses, vague reports were rife and put in circulation by deserters that troops from JOHNSTON'S army were being sent to Mobile, Charleston and Virginia. But little credit was given the story, as it was believed the rebels had fallen back to Stone Mountain. McPHERSON, however, developed the fact that they had not disappeared in that direction, and the destruction of Atlanta and West Point Railroad by STONEMAN'S cavalry rendered it very improbable that any considerable portion of the enemy had retreated in that direction, but our advance was made, and we failed to discover any further than HINDMAN'S and BATE'S Divisions and one brigade of REYNOLD'S Corps, with the report of scouts who saw troops shipped south. But little doubt remained that JOHNSTON was merely the *avant courier* of his army. That they have gone from Atlanta is beyond a doubt. HOOD is covering the removal of the army and Government property; and if he remains much longer in our front must be captured by our army, which is closing in around that doomed city.

Gate City is already nearly evacuated. Men, women and children, human and inhuman chattles are being hurried South, and the Atlanta *Appeal* seems alone to stand at the post of danger.

Our loss since crossing the river is about 75 men. Among the slightly wounded are the Major of the Seventy-ninth Indiana and Capt. EATON, of HAZEN'S Staff.

The Atlanta *Appeal* reports that ROUSEAU has made a visit into Alabama and cut the railroad at Opelika and Tuscaloosa. The former is the Junction between Montgomery and Macon Railroads, closing the door to the reinforcement of Mobile.

Details of the Battle.

BATTLE-FIELD, FOUR MILES FROM ATLANTA, July 21, Via LOUISVILLE, July 24, 1864.

Your correspondent has furnished you with full details of the movements of SHERMAN'S army up to the movement of yesterday afternoon, when the dashing new rebel Commanding-General massed nearly his whole army against our right—composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twentieth Corps, and NEWTON'S division of the Fourth Corps. This portion of our army was less than one-third of the whole, and met the most reckless, massive and headlong charge of the war, without yielding an inch, save a little on the flank of GRAEY'S division, where a gap in the line occurred, and where the enemy poured through, but was speedily checked. The attack was made by nearly the whole of the rebel army, and its complete repulse forms one of the most glorious chapters in SHERMAN'S present campaign. Following are the details of the fight:

As your readers already know, our whole army had effected the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, a small but difficult stream circling Atlanta on the north and partially on the east, the crossing of which was safely completed by the morning of the 20th. Our men, under McPHERSON, rested on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, south of Decatur and five miles from Atlanta. The Fourteenth Corps was on the extreme right, near the mouth of Peach Tree Creek. On the left of the Fourteenth Corps was the Twentieth Corps; on the left of the latter, NEWTON'S division, of the Fourth Corps.

A gap had occurred in our lines for three miles, which was covered on the south bank of the creek by a portion of the pickets from NEWTON'S divison. On the left of the gap was concentrated the rest of our army, several divisions, originally on the right, having been moved there early on the morning of the 20th, with a view of strengthening that wing, in the front of which the enemy made numerous feints, as if about to precipitate his whole strength against it. The enemy thus being during the morning of the 20th masked on our left, orders were issued to NEWTON, HOOKER and PALMER on the right, to advance and close up the gap of three miles above referred to.

NEWTON, on the left, was ordered to move first, protecting the left flank by the creeks; successively HOOKER'S and PALMER'S were to close upon NEWTON, and establish a new line as fast as possible in advance of the trenches, which they had constructed a half mile south of Peach Tree Creek immediately after crossing. Accordingly, about 1 o'clock P. M. NEWTON deployed five regiments as skirmishers, and pushed forward, handsomely driving the enemy's sharpshooters before them, scattering their skirmishers and reserves. By 3 o'clock P. M. he had advanced three-quarters of a mile, and carried a prominent ridge in front, on which, after sending fresh skirmish lines forward, he proseeded to establish his division. His troops unflung knapsacks, stacked arms, and fell to erecting a rail barricade with a will.

HOOKER now advanced from the trenches—BUTTERFIELD'S division (now commanded by Gen. WARD) on the left, GRAEY on the centre, and WILLIAMS on the right. PALMER was prepared to close up on HOOKER whenever the latter should establish his new line. The country over which the advance was progressing is partially rolling and open, intersected with difficult creeks, and partially covered with dense undergrowth. In the advance, prisoners were captured at different points along the line, all of whom unanimously stated that no considerable body of the rebels were nearer than a mile and a half. They were, beyond doubt, sent forward for this purpose, as not less than one-quarter of the entire rebel army were considered within musket shot of our skirmishers at the same time. At twenty minutes of 4 P. M., and with the celerity of lightning, the rebel host issued forth from their concealment, and massed in enormous columns against NEWTON, coming on without skirmishers, and with yells whose volume exceeded any battle shout I ever heard. NEWTON'S division had but half completed their barricades, and they had barely time to fall into line and seize their guns before the entire rebel columns, composed of WALKER'S and BATE'S divisions of HARDEE'S corps, was within range. The line of pickets guarding the interval between the right and left of our army, barely escaped capture by plunging into Peach Tree Creek, and swimming across.

The enemy had struck us at a vital point where a victory for him might be decisive. NEWTON had more ground to guard than he could cover by even a single line. For the first few minutes everything seemed trembling in the scale. NEWTON'S left flank was greatly exposed and barely covered his bridge across Peach Tree Creek. Had it given way, there would have been great loss. Our whole right might have been rolled up and forced back to Chattahoochee River.

The rebel plan was to destroy our forces on the right, after which the army would be strong enough to confront, if not defeat, the remainder of our army. On the left, long lines of darkies, with pack-saddles, and other non-combatants, came pouncing across the bridge, with sweet running down in rivulets. Guards, with fixed bayonets, were placed at the bridge to collect whatever armed stragglers might appear; but none came, in spite of the furious charge. None of our troops were stampeded.

The rebel columns poured down an open but rocky series of

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL NOTES ON RECENT OPERATIONS.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

How the Poor Manage to Live a Mystery.

We have received from our correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters a Richmond *Examiner* of July 21. We have previously published extracts from papers of the same date, but the following additional details are of interest:

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 21.

Nor yet is the campaign fully understood which has occurred in that part of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, extending from the Potomac to the Tennessee and Kentucky lines. How that country has escaped utter desolation, under the military direction of the Anito Council, which until recently issued orders from this city, seems now an unfathomable mystery. The Central Directory seems to have been totally blinded in regard to the enemy's schemes, both for May and June, in that quarter; and nothing but plunder and destruction marked the progress of the campaign, until three Yankee armies combined were actually thundering at the gates of Lynchburgh, when our Generals in that quarter, fortunately and to the joy of our inhabitants, began to receive orders from another voice.

That the designs of the enemy upon the western country may be fully understood, it is proper to republish a sketch of GRANT'S plan of campaign for this region, as divulged by one of their military correspondents, which was once before given in these columns, and which has been completely authenticated by the actual movements.

The writer, several weeks ago, declared as follows:

"The theory which limits Gen. GRANT'S plan of the campaign to the capture of Richmond does but half justice. He may capture the rebel capital without capturing the rebel Government machinery, and without overthrowing LEE'S army. In that event further active and prompt operations will be necessary. Gen. GRANT foresees this, and has provided for it."

The second movement (GRANT'S being the first) is that of SIGEL and STAHEL up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton, with the view first of taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad, and ultimately effecting a lodgment upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburgh. The third is that of AVERILL moving toward the same great railroad, with a design of striking it at Salem. The fourth, that of Gen. CROOK, who is moving with a strong force and large supplies from Charleston toward Newbern, (Dublin Depot,) on the same railroad. The fifth, that of Maj. GALLUP, moving up the Virginia side of the Big Sandy, toward Abingdon, on the same road.

In one single particular did this writer commit an error. The movement from Kentucky by way of the Big Sandy, was a much more important one than to be intrusted to a Major. It was to have been made by an army of seven thousand troops—infantry, mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery—under command of a Major-General, and the General has since become known to fame under the name of BURBRIDGE. In another particular was the plan altered and enlarged, namely: in the movement from Winchester intrusted to SIGEL. It was altered by the defeat which that General received in May at Newmarket, from BRECKINRIDGE; it was enlarged by the subsequent augmentation of its forces by several thousand troops, drawn from the extreme Northwestern States, and by the appointment of Gen. HUNTER, an officer of higher rank, to its command—the same HUNTER, by the by, who inaugurated negro enlistments and miscegenation in the Department of Beaufort, South Carolina, as early as the first Winter of the war.

The invasion thus planned for Western Virginia comprehended a heavy aggregate of forces. First, there were the 7,000 of BURBRIDGE from Kentucky, 2,200 of whom actually got into Virginia through Pound Gap; next there were the 6,000 of CROOK, which came from the Lower Kanawha. These last were joined by AVERILL, with 2,500 cavalry, coming from Northwest Virginia; and, finally, there was the army of SIGEL, afterwards commanded and reinforced by HUNTER, whose strength was variously estimated, but was not less than 12,000. The grand aggregate of troops prepared for this invasion was not less than 27,000 men.

The design was that these different corps should strike the Lynchburgh and Tennessee and the Central Railroads simultaneously at Abingdon, Wytheville, Dublin depot and Staunton, and should afterward unite, centrally, west of Lynchburgh, and march against that town. Subsequent orders from Gen. GRANT to HUNTER directed him to take and hold Lynchburgh at any loss and at all hazards, and assurances were given of speedy reinforcements and supplies to be furnished at that point.

There were two movements, the first in May, which miscarried; and the plan was afterward amended and set for June. In pursuance of the original plan, at the very moment that GRANT crossed the Rapidan, about the 6th of MAY, it was announced that SIGEL was in motion upon Staunton, CROOK upon Dublin depot, and AVERILL upon Wytheville, with design, after destroying that town and the lead mines, to unite with CROOK at Dublin for a march toward Lynchburgh; but no news came of a movement at that early day by "Major Gallup" alias Major-Gen. BURBRIDGE, upon Abingdon or Saltville. The sequel proved that we were poorly prepared to meet this concerted assault. BRECKENRIDGE had been ordered away from Dublin in a hurry, with all the troops he could collect at short notice, and sent down the valley to confront SIGEL, leaving nothing but a few scattered troops, afterward collected together by MCCAUSLAND, to oppose CROOK at Dublin.

BRECKINRIDGE defeated SIGEL, and drove him back in dismay and rout. But MCCAUSLAND, at Dublin, (who was junior to JENKINS for a brief period, before that officer received a mortal wound,) had but 1,500 men with which to resist CROOK'S 6,000. He fought bravely, however, and so shattered CROOK'S army as to destroy his design of proceeding toward Lynchburgh, and compel a retreat as far as Meadow Bluff, in Greenbrier, for the purpose of recruiting his disorganized army and repairing damages. CROOK left several hundred prisoners in our hands and all his wounded, but succeeded before leaving the region of the battle in destroying the important bridge over New River.

It so happened that we had a larger force at that time in the extreme southwest than anywhere else on the line of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad. The fact was fortunate, for it enabled Gen. W. E. JONES, then commanding there, to spare Gen. MORGAN'S command for services further east. Thus it happened that Gen. MORGAN, making a forced march from Saltville, arrived at Wytheville with his mounted men in time to save that town from AVERILL, and to completely defeat that boasted cavalry officer, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, prisoners and horses. This defeat was very important, for it prevented AVERILL from joining CROOK before the battle at Dublin, and before that General had found it necessary to fall back to Meadow Bluff. AVERILL arrived at Dublin two days after CROOK had gone. It was still further fortunate that Gen. MORGAN, at the same time that he marched from Saltville with his mounted men against AVERILL at Wytheville, was able to send his dismounted men by the railroad to Dublin, which force arrived there just in time to take part with MCCAULAND in the fight which sent CROOK back to Meadow Bluff.

These occurrences took place in the early part of May, simultaneously with GRANT'S operations in Spottsylvania. MORGAN'S fight at Wytheville, MCCAULAND'S at Dublin and BRECKINRIDGE'S at Newmarket, all occurred about the same time with each other, and simultaneously with the great battles of the Wilderness between LEE and GRANT.

Subsequently to these events, for several weeks, as we have since found out to our cost, CROOK and AVERILL were refitting and preparing at Meadow Bluff for an advance on Staunton and Lynchburgh; HUNTER, superseding SIGEL, was organizing at Winchester heavy reinforcements for a second advance upon Lynchburgh by way of Staunton; and BURBRIDGE in Kentucky was getting ready to descend upon extreme Southwest Virginia, so as to prevent any advance from that direction upon the rear of the combined armies about to move on Lynchburgh.

It is frightful even now to recollect how indequate our preparations were to meet these formidable enterprises of the enemy. BRECKINRIDGE, with the only army that could be called such, which we had west of the Blue Ridge, was ordered elsewhere, leaving nothing to confront twenty-seven thousand troops but a few small brigades of inferior cavalry, about five regiments of infantry and a small brigade (VAUGHAN'S) of dismounted troops acting as infantry. To supply the place of BRECKINRIDGE, MCCAULAND'S little force from Dublin was sent to the front of Staunton, and Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES was ordered to take all the troops he could move from Southwest Virginia to the same position in the lower valley. Accordingly Gen. JONES not only got together all the infantry west of the New River, but dismounted VAUGHAN'S brigade of cavalry also, and took all to Staunton, leaving nothing in the extreme Southwest but a few disjointed bodies of cavalry, and MORGAN'S command to meet BURBRIDGE, coming in from Kentucky. We all knew what befell the heroic Gen. JONES at Staunton, commanding the little heterogeneous army thus hastily thrown together. We all are informed of the shameless service of MCCAULAND, in his long and laborious retreat, fighting every day, from Staunton to Lynchburgh, and how the delay he produced in the enemy's march saved that town and that invaluable military position. He was one of the men who had learned to fight at CARNIAN Ferry, Cotton Hill, Fort Donelson, and twenty other battles.

But the service which Gen. MORGAN rendered in the emergency of June is not so fully understood. Gen. JONES being ordered from the extreme Southwest, together with all the troops he could transport, to Staunton, at the very time that Southwest Virginia was about to be invaded by BURBRIDGE, Gen. MORGAN held a brief and hasty conference with him on the eve of his departure, in which it was agreed by both Generals that it would be in vain to meet BURBRIDGE in front, and that, as the enemy had much more to lose in Kentucky than we had in Virginia, the only chance of saving the Southwest was by MORGAN dashing boldly into the heart of Kentucky, and in that way drawing BURBRIDGE away. The plan was carried into effect and completely successful. BURBRIDGE was lured back, his army scattered and crippled, Southwest Virginia saved for the time, and the discomfited General set to reorganizing his command—a task which occupied him until the necessities of Gen. SHERMAN rendered all available reinforcements from Kentucky needful at Chattanooga.

These latter movements all took place in the first part of June, after the date of the battle of Cold Harbor. They were designed by GRANT as auxiliary to his own movement upon Petersburgh, and were a material part of the comprehensive plan he had formed for completely isolating Richmond. When these important movements west of the Blue Ridge, which had their focus at Lynchburgh, are considered in connection with SHERIDAN'S great raid in the same central direction, and with the enterprise of WILSON and KAUTZ against the Danville and Weldon Railroads, all of them auxiliary to GRANT'S attempt upon Petersburgh, we are obliged to accord to *the enemy's campaign for June the merit of unusual grasp and ability.* Thanks to the miracles of Providence wrought for us on the west of the Blue Ridge, and to the valor of our soldiers and skill of our Generals, so eminently displayed on the East, these formidable movements to encircle and overwhelm this city and State have completely failed, and Richmond is safe, until new armies are organized and new plans of campaign devised.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

A GROWL AT THE COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a long communication signed "MILES," finding fault with the schedule of prices fixed by the Commissioners of Assessment. The writer says:

To the astonishment of the army and of the country, save perhaps a favored clique having your ear, you have carried wheat, ata single bound, from five dollars a bushel to thirty dollars!! and other articles in proportion.

You assign these monstrous prices, no doubt, on the principle urged by some of our legislators, that the Government must compete with individuals in the market. And if circumstances anywhere exist allowing private buyers to afford $30 a bushel for wheat, the Government is bound to offer no less for what it purchases. Now, for a normal condition of society, this principle may be sound enough. But in a season of great convulsion like this, nothing can be more delusive. Why, see how common sense and universal action repudiate it. *Laborers can to-day command from citizen many wages, from ten to fifteen dollars a-day, according to their work.* When the Government needs the services of these men in the ranks and calls them into service, whether in field or workshop, does it dream of paying such wages? Does anybody pretend it would be just or proper to do so? No. Eighteen dollars per month is their prescribed allowance, with moderate extra pay for specified extra duty. I do not say this pittance is enough for the soldier. But I do say that the principle of paying him according to the market price of labor is preposterous, and the instance is itself proof how absurd it is to bring into competition with extortioners and speculators a Government struggling against the mightiest difficulties to protect the liberties, lives and property of the people from the ruin threatened by a gigantic aggression.

What is the meaning, moreover, of that provision of law which allows exemption from service to certain producers on their pledge to sell to the Government all their surplus at Commissioner's rates? Your vast market scale laughs to scorn that equitable contract; loads with wealth the easy exempt, whose compatriots are in the field toiling, suffering, bleeding, dying for his precious interests, and bankrupts the Government he is sacredly bound to aid, not only as a citizen, but as an honest contractor.

But where is your market price? Shall a few wealthy planters who rule the supplies for Richmond combine to fix market value that shall fill their coffers and starve the country? *I am credibly informed that, before your schedule appeared, thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat could have been purchased in Fauquier and adjacent counties at five dollars a bushel*; that the people were anxious for the Government to secure it at that, and that they can scarcely believe that you are in earnest in assigning the unheard of figures, $30 a bushel. Indeed, a worthy gentleman, an officer of the army just returned from home, where he had been recovering from a severe wound, assures me that, previous to the promulgation of your schedule, nobody in Fauquier would give ten dollars for wheat, and, even after your scale was published, he could not accept more than twenty dollars for some he had to sell—even that seeming to him, notwithstanding the effect of your list, scarcely less than an outrage upon honesty.

Assuredly there is no scarcity in the country to warrant your prices. Were it proper, I could mention conclusive facts in proof of this.

Nor, before your incredible scale, was the currency so depreciated as to warrant so monstrous an advance. This previous prices of provisions clearly evinced. What the currency will be worth under your action who can say? Strange, indeed, that three irresponsible gentlemen should have authority to subject to the dicta of a few extortionate holders of provisions, the currency of a great country at a time like this, with all the mighty issues it involves, and that they should exercise that authority in such seemlog ignorance, if not reckelessness of consequences. Look at some of these consequences:

This monstrous and needless scale of prices must be a great encouragement to the enemy. *He will say, as indeed will everybody, either there is an insufficiency of food in the country or the people have no confidence in their money; either the starving point is at hand or the currency is worthless. Nothing short of imminent starvation or utter failure of Government credit can warrant such prices.* Although these ideas are both untrue, as already intimated to the full extent of your official influence, you give them support, and to the like extent do you encourage the enemy and induce him to believe that, nearly ruined as the South is, he has only to press his destructive policy a while longer and the prize is his. Not only so, but you are, at the same time, discouraging Southern martyrs themselves. You are proclaiming to them, behold gaunt famine about to devour you, and a dishonored treasury unable to help; your case is hopeless; why struggle against destiny? give up at once and die in despair! Sad indeed that Virginians, men of standing and intelligence should, by ill-considered action in posts of such critical significance, give authoritaure support to these mischievous delusions.

Congress, at the late session, became satisfied that army officers were literally starving, and therefore provided for them one ration furnished, another to be purchased. This purchased ration, under your scale, costs more than the entire pay of hundreds, nay, thousands of officers. Do you say let them go without? Then they must virtually neglect their duties or vacate their posts. For an officer cannot, to any good purpose, serve his country while he is cook, ostler, &c. All the pay of these officers being thus consumed under your schedule for the scantiest fare, barely enough to keep body and soul together, what are they to do for clothing? Some of them have dependent families. How are they to live?

I tell you, gentlemen, you have not half weighed this matter. The clique surrounding you or having your ear you have heeded, but rights and interests vastly more important you have not appreciated. Breed extensive discontent among the officers of all grades in the army; let them find by your course that, for the sake of a pampered class at home, you are mocking all their sacrifices and sufferings, or that at their cost you are experimenting the theories of certain Congressional debaters, and you are preparing an experience for those favored ones, of which they little dream. The army refuses to protect them; what becomes of their stores, their gains? Believe me, you cannot safely trample upon the rights, the claims, the interests and the feelings of the patriotic men who, by baring their breasts to the common enemy, have hitherto shielded their fellow-citizens at home, and allowed them opportunity to pursue in safety their pleasant avocations. Let these latter ungratefully return intolerable injury for priceless benefit, and by selfishly refusing their share of public burden, if not grasping at inordinate gain, throw a double portion of sacrifice upon their protectors; and they must not be surprised if their victims decline by and by to retain such relations. Various farmers and speculators, turned over to the tender mercies of Yankee raiders, will soon learn the value of the protectors. You, gentlemen, are now helping them to despise, and find what an amazing mistake was made in attempting to relieve themselves from any share of Government support, while throwing upon the country's defenders such intolerable cost in addition to their other trials.

Never was people protected by a nobler army; but if Virginians, instead of contributing fairly to support that army, thus practice upon it, and leave it to suffer and starve, they may rest assured the army will go where it can subsist, and leave them to the fate they will richly deserve.

Depend upon it, gentlemen, these are truths here you may well ponder. And if you do not, ere long, reduce your schedule to a reasonable scale, fearful will be your responsibility for the consequences.

OUR FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Who will lend fifty millions, just for one month, to Mr. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Washington Treasury? One little month he will repay it on the 1st of September, upon his sacred word of honor, provided the military situation be favorable. What "German bankers," what Jews—or Gentiles—will seize this magnificent chance of an investment, at the same time that they save "the last hope of free Government for mankind"—namely, the shoddy Government of Washington? Will HOPE, of Amsterdam, BARING, of London, ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, speak first? It is a loan, a loan at good interest, that Mr. FESSENDEN wants. There is no danger; no deception, gentlemen! You will be repaid on the 1st of September, to an absolute certainty—provided there is "military success." Mr. FESSENDEN is as honorable as *Ranger* in WICHERLEY'S play, who, in borrowing money from *Foppington*, says, loftily, "But it is to be repaid you. Nay, I shall not borrow it unless you pledge your honor that it is to be repaid you." Thus, although all the capitalists and bankers of the globe might well covet the privilege of placing their funds at FESSENDEN'S disposal—for one short month—to save so noble a cause, to which they and their posterity are so deeply concerned—yet FESSENDEN scorns to take their money save as a loan. The Yankee nation is going to save, redeem and exalt all kindreds, and tongues, and peoples, strictly out of its own pocket. Confound the expense! The Yankee nation has given an order for the millenium, and desires the whole bill to be presented for payment at the Treasury in Washington, on the 1st of September—provided Richmond shall have been taken before that day.

A few days ago we were informed, by the New-York papers, that Mr. FESSENDEN, on coming into office, had an interview with the bankers of that City, and asked them for a loan of fifty millions; saying that "If Richmond were in our (the Yankees) possession" there could be no sort of difficulty; but as that event had not yet happened, he was obliged to tide over the little interval of perhaps three or four weeks—out to make the thing sure, he would say till the first of September. Till that day he would trouble them for a matter of fifty million dollars. The first accounts of this affair that reached us, represented the bankers as perfectly willing to accommodate Mr. FESSENDEN to that amount; but the friends of Human Freedom will be concerned to learn from the *Tribune*, of the 14th, that unexpected difficulties arise. In short, the bankers agreed to advance the money, nominally, but on terms which would give them an enormous interest, and their Government little or no money. The *Tribune* says now: "the proposition of the Banks to lend Mr. FESSENDEN fifty millions has not been accepted. They stipulate that the money shall be paid to the credit of the Government, and be drawn again direct, instead of passing through the Sub-Treasury and National Banks. It is proposed to pay for the Seven-thirties in five per cent. interest-bearing notes, a process which would give the banks an increase of interest, but the Government little money." The great Abolition organ of New-York is naturally disgusted with persons who hesitate to give their money, and plenty of money, upon the easiest terms, to "tide over" such a crisis; and only for a month. It continues: "Mr. FESSENDEN has not come to increase the interest upon old loans only, but to *get fresh money*; and failing with the banks, may appeal to *the people*." So the bankers, if they really desire this unequalled investment, must look sharp; it will be offered to the people; and that *they* will eagerly snatch at it, the *Tribune* has no doubt. If they are only offered a high enough rate of interest. To encourage FESSENDEN, the writer remarks: "Mr. CISCO once paid one per cent. per month, and rendered the Government valuable service in the act; it was paid in an emergency, and saved the national credit." Mr. FESSENDEN is thus exhorted to save the national credit again, though he should have to pay, or at least to promise, *two* per cent. a month. For when your credit needs saving too often, you may observe that it needs a larger and larger sacrifice each time. It is like the "Union" which was continually getting saved; or like the pitcher that went so often to the well.

Here, however, is the state of the case. Mr. FESSENDEN must have fifty million dollars at once for a month. He will pay good interest—say twenty four per cent. per annum. If the loan be not at once filled up, there is a threat of throwing it open to *the people*. Perhaps it may occur to our Secretary, Mr. TANNOHLM, as a good speculation and admirable method of strengthening his financial position—to anticipate "the people," and ROTHSCHILD and BARING, and the rest, and lend the money to FESSENDEN. He may rely on being repaid on the first of September—provided Richmond be taken by that day.

THE HUCKSTERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

There is a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Richmond, which demands the attention of the Council. *The extortionate prices demanded for all kinds of vegetables and other supplies in the markets are the subject of serious consideration. How the middle and poor classes of citizens supply themselves with the necessaries of life is a wonder.* The rich care not for the cost, for their abundant resources enable them to meet any demands. The speculators care not, for they make enormous profits on whatever they buy and sell. But the classes we have mentioned, which constitute the large majority of the community, are made to suffer beyond endurance. One of the causes of these high prices is the permission to the hucksters to buy provisions and retail them again in the market. The hucksters are a small class of disreputable persons, being mostly shirkers of military service, who, combining together, are enabled to command the market, and exact any prices they choose from the necessity of the people. In former times we had an ordinance prohibiting this traffic. It was thought wise by the City Council, under peculiar circumstances, to repeal this wise regulation. The consequence has been that the hucksters now besiege our railroad and canal depots, hover around our commission stores, and at once buy up large quantities every article of food that comes to the city and immediately exhibit them in market at enormous profits. *It would seem that everything possible has been done, as if with the express design to starve the people of Richmond.* The Government seizes all the transportation of our railroads, and it becomes almost impossible for private persons to obtain transportation for anything, and when an article is permitted to reach us, it is pounced upon by happy hucksters, who prey upon the wants of their fellow-citizens. We call the attention of the Council to this latter grievance. Their interference to prevent the evil complained of would meet the approbation of a large majority of the people, and contribute much to alleviate the distress of the community.

We feel assured it is the desire of the Council to do whatever in them lays to alleviate the present sad condition of the masses, and therefore take the liberty of making a suggestion. This huckster question is an old sore that has bothered many Councils, but the time has come when it should be met fully and fairly, and the point decided whether it is absolutely necessary that the food consumed by our people should, after leaving the producer, pass through the hands of the hucksters, thereby receiving an enhancement of 50 to 100 per cent. We would make this simple suggestion to the Council: At the meeting which takes place to-day appoint a committee to examine into and report upon this subject. If the committee, after a thorough examination of the subject, find that they can do good, let them so report. It will at least be some solace in our misery to know that our ills are beyond human remedy.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

From the Richmond Examiner.

Atlanta is now the centre of great interest. All eyes are turned there in daily expectation of hearing of a great battle between the two armies that are close upon each other. All remains quiet there yet. The latest Atlanta date we have—the *Appeal*—says, editorially:

"The enemy are all quiet, and are chiefly engaged in washing, picking blackberries and resting, and show no evidences of an immediate advance, but seem to be massing their infantry on their left and our right, near Roswell. Slight skirmishing continues across the river, near the burnt bridge. SHERMAN'S and THOMAS' headquarters are near Vining's Station.

HOWARD has ordered back Gen. NEWTON, commanding one of his divisions, to the north side of the river, and Gen. DODGE, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, with two small divisions of infantry, immediately crossed to the south side and took NEWTON'S place.

SCHOFIELD has one division of the Twenty third Army Corps on the south side of the river, opposite Soap Creek.

GARRARD has one division of cavalry on this side of the Chattahoochee River, in front of DODGE'S infantry, on the Buckhead Valley Railroad, distant about three-fourths of a mile from the river, behind temporary breastworks of rails and dirt."

FROM THE FRONT.

A correspondent of the *Appeal* writes from the front:

"The movement referred to in my letter of yesterday of the enemy as indicating a retrograde movement turns out to have been another one of SHERMAN'S numerous flank movements, or at least the beginning of one in the direction of Roswell, as it has been ascertained that SCHOFIELD'S corps, which has hitherto constituted the right wing of their army, has crossed to the south side of the river in that vicinity, and DODGE'S corps some seven miles lower down, with GARRARD'S cavalry division, is in their front, operating on the neighboring planters in a style peculiarly their own.

Whether this is but the advance of the main body, or merely a threatened raid on Stone Mountain, the next few days will disclose, but it is the opinion of many that SHERMAN will follow with the main body, and, leaving a sufficient force within the works upon the north bank, will endeavor, by a movement upon Stone Mountain, or some other point upon the Georgia road, to compel Gen. JOHNSTON to evacuate Atlanta.

Stringent orders have been issued to-day in regard to issuing passes to the rear, and lucky indeed is he who has one in his possession with the broad seal of army headquarters—which all must have—upon it."

REPORTS AND RUMORS.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta:

"The most interesting, and, perhaps, significant event of yesterday, was the arrival of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the General and two or three other gentlemen—perhaps of his own personal staff—in a carriage, going out to Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters.

The enemy seems to be painfully quiet, while the situation on this side of the river is unchanged. We are watching the Yankees across the river with ceaseless vigilance. Occasionally the pickets and light batteries on the flanks exchange shots, as if to remind both parties that hostilities have not been suspended."

A facetious soldier explains the unexpected dove-like civility of the Yankees for the past few days. He says that the limits of the Confederacy are so contracted by our retrograde across the river that they refrain from firing, especially with "lamp-posts" and "Quartermaster dispatches," for fear of injuring their friends at Andersonville, and posts on the coasts. Thoughtful, isn't it? Surely it is "an ill wind that blows no good."

Atlanta is no longer crowded with one-third of the army. The strictest orders have been issued on the subject, and are rigidly enforced; and woe be to the luckless rebel who strays into the city without proper authority. Few, if any are here, except upon business, and with proper papers. This is just as it should be. Every soldier and officer has his post, and should be at it.

A young lady, now in this city, who left Chickamauga ten days ago, and escaped through the enemy's lines, furnished some interesting information. She lived on the railroad, and says that many bridges have been burned, and that not a single train had passed over the road from Dalton to Chattanooga in some weeks; the country is infested with gangs of Yankee deserters, and that they swear they are done fighting, &c. Also, that the Yankee supplies are hauled overland from Chattanooga to Rome, thence by rail to Kingston, and there hauled again.

THE DEFENCE OF ATLANTA.

The whole Georgia press, so far as we have been able to observe, seems unanimous in the opinion that Atlanta should be defended to the last extremity. The Savannah *Republican*, in an article urging its defence, says:

"In Atlanta to be given up? For the honor of Georgia we hope not. If the army cannot do it, the people of Georgia should. This burning disgrace should never be allowed to rest upon us, for we have the power if we will only use it. There are enough able bodied men out of the army now within the limits of our State to constitute a larger army than JOHNSTON'S, and if but one-third of them would only shoulder their guns and fly to the rescue, the vandal hordes of LINCOLN would be in full retreat to Chattanooga in less than a week.

Will they do it? *Now* is the time. To-morrow or next week may be too late to avert the deep degradation and mighty sacrifices of homes and property that are hanging over the heads of our people. There is not a man in the State who is not directly interested in the result, for the triumph of SHERMAN involves the ruin of us all. No man will have anything that he can call his own. Everything will be held at the mercy of the mercifless foe, and we may read our fate in the bitter experience of thousands who have been brought under the Abolition yoke.

Again, we ask, will the people of Georgia come to the rescue of their State from the foul pollution? They have done it at Richmond, Petersburgh, Jackson and other points during this war; and it is a remarkable fact that in every instance God has blessed the effort and caused the invaders to fall back in dismay. We have much to encourage the militia and nothing to discourage them.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Lieut.-Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART, assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi, in place of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. POLK. Maj.-Gen. H. D. CLAYTON takes charge of STEWART'S old division, and Brig.-Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW succeeds the latter as Brigade Commander. The War Department has been more than usually happy in making this selection.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Looking casually over an article of a New-York Democratic paper and finding this phrase—"The union of the Democracy to drive the vandal hosts from the capital never gave a richer promise of success than at the present writing"—one might imagine that the article referred to the Confederate raiders at Silver Spring, under the title of "vandal hosts;" and that it was calling upon its Democracy to rally and march to the defence of Washington and the Government against the audacious "rebels." But no; on looking further you find that the vandal hordes which this newspaper desires to drive from the capital are no other than LINCOLN and SEWARD, and the Republican officeholders and contractors. It has even good hope of seeing this good work soon carried through; for it adds: "The shoddy hordes see clearly, as did the guilty Belshazzar, that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Now, it is a singular coincidence, that about the time of the appearance of this article, one HARRY GILMORE (if such, indeed, be the name of the raider) was before Washington, endeavoring, or at least, wishing, to accomplish that very business which the New-York *News* so much desiderates—namely, the driving of the vandal hosts and shoddy hordes away from the capital. The concurrence of time, and apparent unity of purpose, between these Yankee Democrats and our Confederates—both being extremely desirous to drive out of Washington its present occupants—cannot fail to suggest at least the possibility of a species of alliance between the Confederacy and the Democrats, to effect a result which they both so vehemently wish for. It is true, that alliance would have to be most carefully guarded on our side. It should bear most strictly the character of aid given by a foreign nation to a revolution.

THE TOBACCO RATIONS.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I desire, through your paper, to call the attention of the authorities to the quality of the tobacco rations now being issued to the army. It is absolutely *rotten*, and is what was called before the war "free negro tobacco."

We desire to know whose business it is to procure this tobacco. There must be some complicity between the persons whose duty it is to furnish it and those whose duty it is to issue it. In the name of the soldiers, humanity and justice, I ask how long are we to be the victims of dishonest quartermasters and commissaries? We are willing for the cause, in which we are engaged, if necessity requires, cheerfully to submit to short allowance of other rations, because we appreciate such a necessity. But we cannot understand why we are thus imposed upon in regard to the article of tobacco. To prove to you that I am speaking truthfully in this matter, I forward to you a sample of the tobacco drawn by us yesterday. I hope you will publish this communication in order that the officials may see what an imposition is practiced upon soldiers, and apply the remedy.

Very respectfully, A SOLDIER.

[NOTE.—The sample of tobacco alluded to above is in our possession. It is very rotten, and soaked in liquorice, mean liquor, sugar, &c., to hide its true character; but to smell it, even with all this doctoring, is enough to sicken the stomach of the most hardy soldier. This is the second or third time we have called attention to the rotten tobacco drawn by our soldiers. Why is it not remedied? Are Quartermasters interested in the matter?]

TROUBLE ABOUT THE NEGROES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We regret to learn that many of the negroes captured from the KAUTZ and WILSON raiders have not been returned to their owners, nor have they been advertised, so that their owners can learn their whereabouts. Every man and officer who has recovered a stolen slave ought, as soon as practicable, to advertise him or her. The law requires this; and besides it is the plain dictate of justice and patriotism. The crops on many fertile plantations will be lost to the country by the absence of negroes carried off at a most important season of the year.

Many unprincipled persons who have taken up negroes, dropped by the raiders, have put them to work on their own estates, or are holding them until large rewards shall be offered for them.

A squad of thirty-six negroes, recaptured from the raiders at Stony Creek, were sent to Raleigh, and thence to Wilmington, where they were put in work on the fortifications, and it is said that Gen. WHITING refused to give them up, upon the ground that they were needed for the public defence. These negroes have never been advertised. We do not see by what right the negroes of Virginia planters are seized and retained to work upon fortifications in North Carolina. Virginia has never drawn any negroes from North Carolina for such a purpose, and Carolina has quite as many slaves in proportion to her lines of defence as Virginia, and if Gen. WHITING wants labor he should draw it from the State in which he is operating.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Mr. DAVIS, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* newspaper, and Mr. ZEITLER, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, accredited to those journals, and several other reputed correspondents, have been forwarded to Salisbury, N. C., in conformity with instructions from the War Department, through the Exchange Bureau. Mr. FRANCIS, correspondent of the New-York *World*, is reserved for special exchange. The Lincoln Government holds "Asa Harris" and a number of other newspaper correspondents and literary gentlemen, and upon their signifying acquiescence to a fair "swop," with something "to boot," they can have it, and be accommodated.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Regulations for its Assessment and Collection.

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following regulations for the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax upon the income of 1863:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

The joint resolution imposing a special income duty, approved July 4, 1864, provides that there shall be levied on the 1st of October, 1864, upon the gains, profits or income for the year 1863, of all persons residing in the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, a duty of 5 per cent. on all sums exceeding $600. It is also provided that, in estimating income for this purpose, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

In order to facilitate the assessment of this tax, assessors are directed to scrutinize carefully the returns of income heretofore made to them for the year 1863 by persons residing within the United States, and to select all such as have been made in detail, in the manner provided upon Form No. 24, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and with the accuracy and correctness of which they are thoroughly satisfied. When deductions have been made from any such return on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the amounts thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the same total. The income thus determined may be entered in the list as the amount upon which the special duty of 5 per cent. is to be assessed.

Assessors will direct their assistants to procure returns from all persons residing in their several divisions who have heretofore made no return in detail, or with whose returns as heretofore made they have any reasons to be dissatisfied, and from the agents of all citizens of the United States residing abroad and belonging in their several divisions. Notice should be left with all such persons at least ten days before the 1st day of October, requiring them to make return, under oath or affirmation, on or before said 1st day of October, in the manner provided by the act of June 30, 1864. By the terms of that act the return must state the sources from which the income is derived—whether from any kind of property, or the purchase and sale of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or otherwise. The distinction heretofore made between the incomes of residents and of non-resident citizens is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects to the same manner as the former.

Assistant assessors will transmit the returns to the assessors of their respective districts as rapidly as they are received, and in all cases within ten days after the 1st of October. If any person shall have neglected to give in a return in the form required, or if any person shall have given in a return which, in the opinion of the assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it will be the duty of the assessor to summon such person, or his agent, to appear and produce all books of account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, and to summon any other persons, as he may deem proper, to give testimony, in the manner prescribed in section 14 of the act of June 30, 1864.

If upon such examination it shall appear that any person has made a false or fraudulent return, the assessor will estimate the income of such person according to the best information which he can obtain, and assess the duty thereon, and enter the same in the list, adding one hundred per centum to such duty. The assessor will, in like manner, estimate the income of all persons who shall have neglected to make return on or before the first day of October, and assess the duty thereon; and, except in cases of sickness or absence, he will add fifty per centum to such duty. No return can be accepted which is not verified by oath or affirmation; and if any such return is found omitted to the assessor, he will proceed in the same manner as if no return had been received.

Immediately thereafter the assessor will make up an alphabetical list of all persons who have been assessed for the special income duty in each division of his district, and will then advertise in some newspaper published in each county of his district, if such there be—if not, in some newspaper nearest thereto in the same collection district—the time and place, within said county, where said list may be examined; and the list shall remain open for ten days for the inspection of all persons who may apply for the same.

No relief from assessments which are made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in section 14, of the act of June 30, 1864, can be given by the assessor; but any persons aggrieved will have a right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In all other cases the assessor may revise any assessment, including those made upon the basis of returns heretofore received; at any time before the first day of November, 1864.

It is explicitly provided by the act of June 30, 1864, that copies of all lists returned to the collector shall remain in the office of the assessor, and *shall be open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same.* It is of especial importance that assessors give full effect to this provision with reference to the lists heretofore made up and containing the assessments upon the income for the year 1863, in order that the amplest opportunity may be given for the detection of any fraudulent returns that may have been made, and any omissions that may have occurred; and for this purpose assessors should seek the coöperation of all tax-paying citizens.

Assistant assessors will be particularly careful to obtain returns from persons employed in the service of the United States, whose names may not appear on the annual assessment list, as the special income duty upon their salaries, imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, is not to be withheld by paymasters, but must be assessed in the same manner as income from other sources.

Immediately after the 1st of November the lists made in accordance with these regulations will be returned to the several collectors in the manner provided by law, and the subsequent proceedings for the collection of the duty will be in all respects similar to those for the collection of taxes assessed in the annual list.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE DEPOSITARIES OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

Regulations Respecting the Employment of Banking Associations as Depositaries of the Public Moneys and Financial Agents of the United States, adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

1. Any Banking Association organized and doing business under the act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, may qualify itself to become a depositary of the public moneys and a financial agent of the United States by giving security, as hereinafter specified, in any sum not less than fifty thousand dollars. The whole amount of security given may be, and not less than one-fifth must be, by a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of an equal amount of six per cent. bonds of the United States; and the remainder, if any, by the personal bonds of the directors and stockholders of the Association, to be likewise deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. When a greater amount of security than one-fifth is given by deposit of United States Bonds, any portion of the excess may be withdrawn and personal bonds substituted on application to the Secretary, in accordance with his directions. Personal bonds may be joint and several, or at the option of the obligors, several only. Each several bond must be acc

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	104⅝	600	Erie Railway	118⅝
2,000	do	105	800	do	110⅜
2,000	do	105⅜	40	do	110⅝
5,000	do	105⅜	100	do	111
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.	105⅜	300	do	110⅜
6,000	U. S.6s,5-20s, C.	106⅜		Erie Pref.	
7,000	do	106⅜	200	Had. Riv. R.	129
11,000	do	107	100	do	129¼
24,000	do	107⅛	100	do	129⅜
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	115	600	Reading R.	134⅜
9,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	106	2100	do	135
5,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95⅛	100	do	135¼
5,000	do	95	200	do	136
2,000	do	96⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	136½
2,000	Ind. State 5s	86⅛	100	do	137¼
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	80½	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	118½
5,000	do	80	500	do	110¾
50,000	do	80	850	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
50,000	do	80½	200	do	86¼
25,000	do	80½	700	do	86⅜
1,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130	100	do	86⅜
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	118	200	do	87
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	117	100	do	87¼
2,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	127	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	127
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	134	300	do	127⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104⅜	400	do	127⅜
2,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115⅜	200	do	128
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	98	100	Chi. & N. W.	52⅜
1,000	Det., M. & To.	107	200	do	52⅜
2,000	Amer. Gold	257	100	do	52⅝
30	Am. Ex. Bank	116⅜	350	do	52¾
30	Metropolitan Bk.	117	400	do	52⅜
100	Canton Co.	35	800	Chi. & N. W. Pref	87
50	Cen. Coal Co.	65	100	do	87¼
100	do	65	100	do	87⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	60	300	do	87⅝
400	do	60⅜	100	do	88
200	do	60⅜	100	do	88⅛
200	do	61	20	Cle. & Tol. R.	101
200	do	61⅜	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	112
200	do	61⅜	200	do	112⅜
300	Quick. Min. Co.	76⅛	300	do	112
200	do	78⅛	1500	do	111⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co.	43	600	do	111⅜
100	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	177⅛	200	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	65
50	Metrop. Gas	125	200	P., F. W. & C.	112⅝
200	N. Y. Central	133⅜	500	do	112⅝
50	do	133⅜	100	do	112¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	86	100	do	112¾
100	Alt. & Terre H.	60	100	do	112

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	106	200	Had. River R.	129¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	105¾	100	do	130
1,000	do	105⅞	200	do	129⅞
5,000	do	105	400	Reading R.	133⅜
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	107	100	do	134
2,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	106¾	200	do	133⅜
10,000	do	106¼	300	Mich. Cen. R.	136¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86¼
10,000	Tem. St. 6s, '70	58	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	127⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	80⅝	200	do	127⅝
200	Canton Co.	35	500	do	127
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	58¼	100	do	127⅜
400	do	58	400	Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜
100	Quicksilv. Min.	76⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	51⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅞	200	do	51⅜
100	Erie Railway	118⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅛
400	do	110⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅝
200	do	110¼	100	do	111¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	108⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	112
50	Ch., B. & Quin.	130	100	do	112¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway	b3 110⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾
200	do	110⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅜
500	do	110⅜	200	do	b3 111⅜
200	do	110⅜	100	do	s3 111⅜
200	Reading R.	134	100	do	b5 111⅜
200	do	s3 134	100	do	btw 111⅜
400	do	b3 134⅛	500	do	s3 111⅜
400	do	134⅜	200	do	c 111⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	c 86⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅜
200	do	b3 86⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	c 112⅜
100	do	c 86⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	60¾
200	do	b3 86⅜	200	do	b5 60¾
100	do	bnw 86⅜	100	do	60
600	Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.	b3 76
500	do	s3 110⅜	100	do	75⅝
200	ae	110⅜	400	Mariposa M. Co.	43⅛
1700	do	b3 111	100	do	b3 43⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$48,000	U. S. & M. Cer.	80⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d 126⅜
10,000	do	s3 80⅜	100	do	b3 126⅜
5,000	do	80⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	109⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 133⅜	400	Chi. & R. Isl.	b3 110⅜
100	do	b3 133	500	do	110⅜
100	Erie Railway	110⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	51⅜
600	Hudson Riv. R	s3 122⅜	100	do	s3 51⅜
200	do	s3 122⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	87
100	do	122⅜	100	do	b10 87⅛
500	Reading R.	133½	150	Mariposa M. Co.	43
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 57⅜	100	do	43⅜

TUESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The proposals for Loan and accompany address to the People, of the new Secretary of the Treasury, published this morning, are very heartily welcomed by our business public. The whole available authority of the Secretary for a 7-30 per cent. Currency (Convertible) Loan is put forth at once. This fact settles his policy. There is to be no partial or temporary negotiation; no impending donbt as to when and how he is to raise Money for the support of the war. His explanations of our new Internal Taxes are timely and most encouraging. They greatly lessen the prevailing apprehension that these Taxes are wholly inadequate to the great emergency of the Government. Mr. FESSENDEN is equally fortunate in the practical aptness and patriotic spirit of his appeal to the loyal Money lenders of the country. They strike the true sympathetic chord, and will, without reasonable doubt, be responded to, *as they should be, promptly*, and to the most ample daily scale of subscription, and from the very start, if possible.

The terms of the Loan are exceedingly liberal. The secured Currency interest is large—much larger than most of the Dividends and Coupons promised through the Stock Exchange, and altogether more tempting than the ordinary Bond and Mortgage security upon Real Estate. The interest is two cents ℔ diem on the $100, and payable half yearly, without the presentation of the Treasury Notes, *free of all taxation*. The Convertible privilege of the Loan is worth, from the start, 10 ℔ cent., in addition to the 21.90 ℔ cent. three years' interest, and may be worth 20 ℔ cent. at the close of the War, or by the maturity of the Treasury Notes in 1867. This Convertible clause, as a *privilege*, is chiefly valuable in securing to the holders of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Notes a subscription to the Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. Stocks of the United States at par, after the close of the War. If it be said that such a privilege is only worth 5 or 6 ℔ cent. now, and may not be worth so much three years hence, the reply is conclusive that the intermediate interest is ample, and the reimbursement of the principle, should the convertible privilege prove of no value, beyond question.

The Treasury Offices and National Banks, acting as depositaries of the Treasury, will doubtless be prepared at once to receive applications for the new 7-30 ℔ cents. The Notes themselves will be ready for delivery in a brief period, but no loss of interest need be incurred, as the money can be paid in at once and the interest be made to run from the date of the deposit.

The official announcement of the programme of the New 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan, has a good effect to day on the Stock and Money markets. It also tends to settle financial confidence in the future of the market. There is evidently more disposition to lend money and buy Stocks both for investment and on speculation. The Gold bearing Stocks of the United States have gone up *two* ℔ cent. on the 5-20s, making from 2@4 ℔ cent since the cheap sales of last week. The price at the early Board reached 107¼ ℔ cent. The belief is the price will go up, at an early day, to 110 ℔ cent. The 6s of 1881 follow up this advance, and the old 7-30 ℔ cents. convertible and soon to be converted into the 1881s, are also higher. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day, is reduced in some instances to 6 ℔ cent. per annum, and there is altogether an easier feeling at Bank, where, it was predicted, the announcement of a new Government Loan, might add to instead of allaying the concern which was felt ten days or a fortnight ago.

The appointment of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR to the New-York Treasury Office, affords very great satisfaction. Mr. T. has been absent from town several days, and is not expected at home before Wednesday evening. It is therefore not certainly known whether or not he will accept the trust. It is believed, however, that some encouragement, directly, or through his friends, must have been given to the personal solicitations of the new Secretary of the Treasury, before his name was submitted to the President. Be this as it may, the hope is universal with the friends of the Government here, (and, we may add, among our People generally, without respect to party,) that he (MR. TAYLOR,) should give his services to this highly responsible, and, just now, most important office—peculiarly important in its auxillary assistance under so practical a mind to the operations of the Treasury and the support of the Public Credit. Of course Mr. TAYLOR does not need the office; but the office needs him, or some prompt and experienced business man like him, whose whole sympathies are known to be with the Government in the present great crisis. And we can call to mind no great New-York merchant worth his five or six million of dollars, who can better afford to give a year or two to his country, or whose example would have a more commanding influence for public good on his mercantile cotemporaries.

The Gold Room advanced on the Valley news from Virginia, but the rise not being supported by the demand and rates for Bills for the Cunarder to-morrow, the price of Gold fell back to 258, after touching 260 ℔ cent. The offering of Bills for this steamer was increased by further orders (by telegraph from the Quebec steamer *Belgian*) for United States 5-20s. These orders, in various hands, are reported to amount to a million of dollars. The Export list of Domestic Produce, &c., for the week, made up this afternoon, amounts to over *eight millions*, thus exceeding even the very heavy return of last Tuesday.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous have been to the enormous amount of $8,040,364, including $3,333,296 to the single port of Liverpool. The total exports in the same week last year were to the value of only $3,986,390.

There was a further improvement at the Stock Exchange on the speculative list of Shares at the early Board, and a fair show of orders with the Commission Brokers. But these orders are not yet sufficient, either from town or country, to create what might be called a buoyant speculation.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The general market left off steady. Gold 257¼@258 ℔ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	104⅜	105⅛	Mich. Central	135⅜	136⅜
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	107	Mich. Southern	85⅝	86
N. Y. Central	132⅜	133	Illinois Cen.	126⅜	126⅜
Erie	110⅜	110⅝	Pittsburgh	109⅜	110
Erie Preferred	108	108	Fort Wayne	111⅝	112
Hudson	128⅜	128⅞	Rock Island	111	111⅜
Canton	34⅜	35	Reading	134⅛	133⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅜	95	Quicksilver	75	75⅜
Toledo	136⅛	136⅜	Cum'land Coal	56⅜	57⅜
Northwest	50⅛	51⅜	Mariposa	42⅜	43
Ohio & M. Certfs	49⅜	50⅜	N. West Pref	86¼	87¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	114	Ocean	97
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	114⅜
Mechanics'	110	Irving	96
Merchants' Exchange	96	Metropolitan	116
State of New-York	112	Continental	100
Commerce	105⅜	Commonwealth	105
Park	136	Import. & Traders'	100⅜

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	127	Al. & T. H. 1sts	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Al. & T. H. seconds, Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s convt. '76	133	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82
Erie 2ds, '83	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104⅜
Erie 6ths, '88	120	Del. L. & W. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Del. L. & W. 2ds	121
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '72	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	120
Mich. C. '69 & '73	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Mich. C. new 1sts	137	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Mich. S. 2½s	105	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101
Ill. Cen. '76	133		

We are requested to say that the First National Bank of New-York will be prepared to-morrow (Wednesday) to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the new United States 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes.

The following is a statement of the Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the Week Ending July 23, 1864.	For the Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	40,612	390,882
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,542	216,306
Total tons	61,154	607,188
	For the Week.	For the Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	28,768	344,108
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	23,407	257,438
Total tons	52,165	601,541

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 23, were, tons 9,278
Previously 97,173
Total for the season 106,446

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,105,239 28, including for Customs, $141,000; total payments, $2,613,870 48; total balance, $15,758,908 44.

Sale of Real Estate—JULY 26.

BY D. M. SHAMAN.

House and lot, No. 35 Leroy-st., 25x90 $5,650
Farm of 9⅝ acres at Croton 15,840

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 26—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 13,634 bbls. Flour, 664 bbls. and 75 bags Corn Meal, 905 bushels Oats, 1,913 pkgs. Provisions, and 384 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former quotations. Stock of all kinds, 220,697 bags.

COTTON—Is very quiet at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 60 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 240 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, amount to 16,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 75, chiefly at $10 20@$10 50, and for August $11@$11 50; for September delivery at $11 50@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 35@$10 90 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western $9 35 @$9 85
Extra State 10 00 @10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c 9 90 @12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds. 10 35 @10 90
Extra Ohio trade and family brands 10 95 @13 00
Extra Genesee 10 75 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri 11 25 @14 50
Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 1,140 bbls., at $10 35@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and advancing; sales 650 bbls. extra at $10@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and unsettled. Receivers report small sales of fine and superfine within a range of from $8@$9 75; one receiver, however, reported sales to-day of 265 bbls. very choice Superfine (Rensselaer County) at the very high rate of $10 65 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, closing at $7 85@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic, ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and moderate demand to-day, at uniform prices. Sales have been made since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan at $2 78; New Amber Illinois, the first this season, sold by Mr. J. DAVIS, to arrive, at $2 80; Amber Western at $2 65@$2 68; Red Western at $2 56@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 52; Milwaukee Club at $2 34@$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales since our last 49,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61½, chiefly at $1 60@$1 61, for sound mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 01; Western at $1 01@$1 02½, the latter an extreme rate; State at $1@$1 01, each, ℔ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal. 4,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 93 ℔ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus:

"The fortnight's interval has been one of continued change in the Produce market. A combination of circumstances has caused a material decline in Gold, and its effects upon the trade in Flour has been a great falling off in price and an unsettled market. Speculation for the time seems to be almost suspended, the downward tendency in value, and the stringency in money matters checking transactions. There is a fair inquiry for home use, and a very moderate stock of all descriptions. For export the operations are light, as the orders in many cases have been reduced. During the fortnight, sales to some extent have been made for future delivery, prices fluctuating with the Gold excitement. For August and September, Extra State at $12@$11 25; Round Hoop Ohio, for August, at $12; and Indiana, for September and October, at $13. Yesterday's Extra State for September, at $11 75. In Wheat the transactions have not been large owing to a poor assortment of good shipping Grain and the constant fluctuations in Exchange. The article comes forward slowly, and some of the late arrivals have not been in sound condition, consequently the sales have been at somewhat irregular rates. The reports as to the gathering crop of Wheat are conflicting, but those best informed agree that there will undoubtedly be a considerable deficiency. A severe drouth has prevailed for some time throughout many of the Western and Eastern States, and has done much damage to other grain. Rain has now fallen, and this evil we trust is checked. Rye is scarce, and was led at the quotations. Oats are firm and selling at $1@$1 02. Indian Corn is in moderate supply and fair demand; about 100,000 bushels have been cleared for export to Liverpool in the fortnight, showing quite an increase in that trade."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.
New-York	July 22, 1864	830,570	12,762,202	338,464
Philadelphia	July 19, 1864	85,116	363,140	
Baltimore	July 19, 1864	29,504	57,472	761
Boston	July 19, 1864	2[illegible]67		
Cl.&other p'ts	July 19, 1864	95,026	870,895	
Total		1,022,082	11,039,709	339,165
To about same period, 1863		1,306,027	21,197,164	9,615,282
To about same period, 1862		2,278,629	21,079,214	12,785,660
To about same period, 1861		2,377,021	23,655,701	9,836,520

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York to July 22, 1864	65,953	284,567	12,535	13,965
From other ports to latest dates	14 386			
Total	80,339	284,567	12,535	13,965
To about same period, 1863	159,489	1,719,885	6[illegible],957	340,816
To about same period, 1862	1,603,501	7,437,380	322,074	1,497,797
To about same period, 1861	93,329	2,211,480	44,065	203,762

HAY—North River continues in moderate request, at $1 20@$1 25 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—Is held with much firmness, but is in less request.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand for home use, as well as for export, and prices of the leading kinds are well supported. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber has arrived freely, and there is a fair stock and good assortment in the market. If there are no more breaks in the canal, the receipts will be large for the next week. Canada freights are higher, which will add to the cost of Lumber to come in. Sales have been more active, several large sales having been made for Winter stock. Prices are firm, and most sales are at the highest figures.

Receipts during the 3d week in July:

	Boards and Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
	Scantling ft. M.	c. ft.	No.
	6,608,668	1,172	13,200	5,506,300

Total for the season to date:

52,789,973	5,445	196,470	36,740,598

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $19@$21 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less demand, at former prices. Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 68@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 56; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Laid at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 53c.@55c. free, and 82c.@83c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Messrs. TURNER & GRIFFEN notice the week's business in Petroleum thus: "The market during the past week has been active at the concession in prices, and at the close, with a slightly upward movement again in gold, the market is strong, and there is a good export demand. The receipts have been large, and the exports, as will be seen by the table annexed, have also been on a liberal scale, keeping the stocks both of Crude and Refined comparatively light. We quote Crude at 50½c.@51½c. on spot, and 55c.@57c. for next month; Refined, in bond, 82c.@83c. on spot, and 90c. for August. Refined, is dull at 82c.@84c., with a limited demand. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863
Receipts, bbls	28,932	361,103	373 243
Exports, bbls	23,127	216,300	285,618
Exports from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	——	108,000	103,416

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING JULY 25.—*Sperm*—The market is rather quiet, owing to the state of the Gold market. Holders are, however, firm. The sales for the week embrace five parcels, amounting to 2,500 bbls., all for export, at $2 30 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—The market is very quiet, but holders are firm. We have no transactions to note.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	40,856	49,052	565,500
Same time last year	42,105	40,930	315,750

[Whaleman's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 8,700 bbls. at $40 50@$41 for New Mess, and $42 75@$43 for August delivery; $35@$37 for Old Mess; $37 for Prime Mess, and $36@$37 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales of 310 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is active and advancing; sales since our last, 4,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c.@20¾c., and for August delivery 21c.@22¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c.@41c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 17c.@24c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at former quotations.

SALT—Is inactive, owing partly to the high claims of holders.

SEEDS—Are in limited request at previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs., at 19¾c.@20¾c. ℔ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business, thus: "This staple has been in fair request since our last issue. On Wednesday there was a brisk demand for all grades, and some large lots were disposed of at 19¾c. for Prime City. Since Friday, the market, in sympathy with gold, has been somewhat depressed, and prices have been weaker. The stock of Tallow is being much reduced, and the arrivals from all points is very small. Manufacturers are buying at the current rates. Soap stock of all kinds is very scarce. At the close, to-day, the market was firm at 19c @19¼c. for prime Western, and 19¼c.@19¾c., for City. Holders are not offering much of their stock for sale. The demand for export has not been active, very little having been shipped during the past few days. Price this day, 1855, 9¾c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10¾c.; 1863, 9¾c., ℔ lb."

TEAS—Are in fair request and buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $1 69@$1 71, chiefly at $1 70 ℔ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 6⅜d.@6¾d. in bags; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. in bags; 300 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 50 bales Hemp at 15s. For London, by steamer, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s.; 40 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 1,200 boxes Cheese with 150 pkgs. Butter at 50s. For Glasgow, 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 60s., with 100 tcs Lard and 40 tons Oil at 35s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Apples and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 26, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The minutes of the meeting held July 14 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Beadleson & Price to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and ninety three West Tenth street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That Fortieth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and the remaining half at the expense of the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk in the office of the Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, shall be paid an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, such salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to be paid by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, in monthly payments, from the appropriation for City Contingencies during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to place a fire-hydrant on the southeast corner of Grand and Suffolk streets.

Which was ado, ted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Schaefer—

AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to appoint Assistant Street Inspectors in the several wards of the City, to assist the Street Inspectors of the respective wards in the discharge of their duties, and to perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the City Inspector, with reference to cleaning the streets of this City.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Street Inspectors hereby authorized to be appointed shall be paid at the rate of three dollars per day, during such time as they shall perform the duties of the office, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant monthly for the compensation of the said Assistant Street Inspectors.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Nason & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises corner of Beekman and Gold streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Nason & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises corner of Beekman and Gold streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Fortieth to Sixty-first street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new tender for the use of Engine Company number Nine.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New-York National Guard.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian Pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the owners of property, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant in front of premises number sixty-one Ann-street, occupied by Steam Engine Company number Five.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Josiah Waterman, number one hundred and thirteen New Canal-street, to exhibit his goods in front of his premises, as a permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Nelson Sherwood to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of premises number three hundred and twenty-eight Washington-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the salaries of the General Foremen, Bureau of Roads, in the Street Department, be increased, so that they receive at the rate of five dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of March, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Resignation of John Van Nice as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Armstrong be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Van Nice, resigned.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By the President—

Bill of G. Radan, amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, for expenses attending burial of J. A. Scoville, late Reader of the Board of Councilmen.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gilbert Radan, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of funeral expenses of Joseph A. Scoville, Esq., late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Bill of J. G. & I. Edge & Co., for fireworks furnished on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

City Hall	$1,586
Tompkins-square	729
Madison-square	774
Mount Morris	660
West Broadway and Franklin-street	560
East Broadway and Grand-street	621
Jackson-square	820
Forty-third-street and Broadway	758
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues	420
Liberty-square	422
Battery	564
Marion and Spring streets	420
Saul's, Kingsbridge road and Tenth avenue	495
Randall's Island	219
Monroe and Market streets	600
Union Market-square	286
Total	$9,074

Which was referred to the special committee on Fourth of July Celebration.

PETIT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE, NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER, OR SATAN IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The invasion fever has been revived, and the war in the Valley of the Shenandoah has been renewed in a sudden manner. It seems that Gen. AVERILL, after his successful encounter with Gen. EARLY'S forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where EARLY made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday—the rebels having in the meantime been reinforced—Gen. AVERILL was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburgh. The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday afternoon again occupied Martinsburgh, where they cut the telegraph wires, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Various reports of the losses of Gens. CROOK, AVERILL and KELLY in this movement are in circulation, but they are entirely indefinite and unreliable. The object of the enemy in making this new offensive movement is not yet apparent. The reports that come from Baltimore are in a great measure speculative, and only give the tone and character of the rumors that are in circulation in that city. Railroad and telegraphic communication had been temporarily suspended to points between Harper's Ferry on the east and Cumberland on the west. Gen. HUNTER, whose headquarters are at Harper's Ferry, has also interdicted all use of the wires for news purposes, and so we are without particulars of the situation to any later hour than Monday night.

There is no later intelligence from the armies of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. A dispatch from Washington reports that there had been no more fighting before Atlanta up to Monday. We give elsewhere full particulars of operations from the crossing of the Chattahoochee up to Thursday last.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday, at this port, of the steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, with advices up to the 17th inst. The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Florida* is acknowledged to be a canard. The *Sacramento* left Cherbourg on the 13th inst., and joined the *Kearsarge* off Dover. A rumor was current in Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate naval officers have agreed to have a sea fight within the next ten days, between the *Sacramento* and the *Niagara* on the one side, and the *Gen. Lee* frigate and a Confederate corvette, which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar, on the other. A deputation from the society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities waited on Lord PALMERSTON on the 14th, but was put off with a non-committal answer. Mr. MASON has also had an interview with his Lordship. Nothing of interest had transpired in regard to the Danish War. Some rioting took place at Belfast, Ireland, immediately after the great Orange demonstrations of July 12. The King of the Belgians was about to pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Vichy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The new Board of Tax Commissioners sent in the assessment rolls of the Twelfth Ward, duly prepared and certified, and in the communication accompanying, state that they have recovered, by search warrant, the assessment rolls of the First, Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards. These had been only partially copied, but will be completed and presented to the board at their next meeting. The communication also details the efforts made on the part of the new Commissioners to effect a temporary compromise with the old board, whereby the Board of Supervisors could obtain the assessment rolls complete for the year. It appears that the old board declined the terms offered to them, and insisted that all proceedings should be terminated upon the delivery of all the books and papers to the Board of Supervisors. This arrangement was rejected by the new board, on the advice of Hon. WM. F. ALLEN, their counsel, and also that of Mr. DEVELIN, the Corporation Counsel, who held that the right of the new commissioners to their positions had been sufficiently established to entitle them to receive the withheld books, without compromising either the dignity or legal position of the members of the old board. Supervisor PURDY presented resolutions sympathizing with Major YOUNG, Clerk to the Board, on the loss of his wife, who died a few days ago. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The board adjourned to noon on Monday, when they meet by law to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

TUCKER, SANDERS and THOMPSON, who are included among the pretended rebel peace Commissioners at Niagara Falls, are all heavy defaulters to the Union Government. SANDERS is behind some $30,000 as Navy Agent under BUCHANAN at New-York. TUCKER defrauded the Government out of about $80,000 through the Liverpool Consulate, given him by BUCHANAN; and THOMPSON, as BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, engineered the great Indian bond fraud of $800,000. Now that these worthies are near by, had they not better step over and settle?

In Charlton County, Mo., there is a German settlement which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people solicited Col. EDWIN PRICE, son of Gen. PRICE, who has served in the rebel army with his father, but who had abandoned the rebel cause two years ago, to lead them, in their defence. He consented, organized them and the guerrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Col. PRICE still continues the organization, and the men are detailed in squads to cultivate and harvest the crops in the bottom. He calls his little army the "Army of the Bottom," and seems to sport all the dignity of a great commander. That is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky.

Gen. WASHBURNE, of Vermont, has issued an important order regarding recruiting in the rebel States. Under the provisions of the order the State is divided into twelve districts, for each of which an agent is appointed, who, making his headquarters in some rebel State, shall enlist men to apply on the quota of the State. Each town may deposit with the State Treasurer a sum of money sufficient to obtain men to the number of 40 per cent. of its quota under the last call, paying at the rate of $300 for each recruit. The whole number of recruits obtained will be assigned to the towns making such deposits in proportion to the number of men for which they make deposit.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has appointed Col. S. D. CHAPMAN as recruiting agent at Nashville, Col. J. E. SELDEN at Fortress Monroe, and Col. B. S. PARDEE at Newbern. There are three more agents to be appointed, to be stationed at Hilton Head, Washington and Vicksburgh. Both white and colored recruits are to be obtained by these agents.

The Boston *Journal* states that quite a large amount of money has already been deposited with the State Treasurer in order to enable individuals and towns to secure the benefits of the recruitment soon to begin in many parts of the South. The total sum placed in his hands for that purpose, was $76,625, up to Monday morning. $69,250 of this came from towns, and $7,375 from individals for "representative recruits."

The Troy *Times* says: "The wife of Gen. SEYMOUR has received several letters from her husband, who is now in Charleston, under the order of Gen. JONES assigning Federal prisoners to localities exposed to the fire of our shells. Gen. SEYMOUR states that he is in good health and spirits, and speaks of a recent order he has seen, instructing the Confederate officers to treat him humanely during his stay there. The order was countersigned by DAVIS, and was prompted in consideration of SEYMOUR'S humane treatment of the rebel wounded after the battle of Sharpsburgh.

Gen. MCPHERSON, who was killed near Atlanta, on Friday, was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore. The dispatch announcing his death, by accident fell into her hands on its arrival. It was addressed to her mother, who, not being able to see well without her glasses, passed it to the daughter, engaged to the deceased, to read. Seeing that it recorded his death, she instantly fainted.

The Newport *News* condemns the "secesh" sentiment prevailing at that fashionable watering-place. It states that the rebel cockade is prominently displayed every day on the fashionable drives, by women who are loud mouthed in their denunciation of the Northern people and the Union army. In the parlors, these degraded females give expression to sentiments that no respectable woman will entertain, while the secession brawlers keep gentlemen away from clubs.

The announcement of the new Treasury 7.20 per cent. Loan created a good feeling in Wall-street yesterday. The Stock and Money Markets were better; Gold 257¼@258 per cent. A large demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

On the 25th inst., the steamer *Saxon*, for Boston, fell in with the steamer *Staten Islander*, from New-York to Port Royal, in a sinking condition, off Absecom. The *Saxon* lay by her three hours, and took off her crew and passengers, and carried them to Philadelphia.

The total quota of the State under the last call for half a million of men is said to be 89,318.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in fair demand and generally firmer yesterday, closing, however, tamely. Foreign Merchandise was lightly dealt in, at irregular prices. Freights were quiet, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were to the enormous value of $8,040,364, making *the past fortnight's shipments from this port alone nearly sixteen millions of dollars in produce and merchandise*, exclusive of specie.

The Live Stock Market is supplied with 36,277 animals of all kinds, including 5,202 cattle, 144 cows and calves, 2,312 calves, 19,725 sheep and lambs, 8,894 swine. Our receipts show a large increase in the supply of sheep and cattle, but a material falling off of swine from last week. We attribute the large increase of beeves and sheep to the high prices of this stock a week ago, as well as to the severity of the drouth, causing farmers to send their cattle in prematurely. Live stock shows but little alteration in prices since our last quotations, excepting sheep and lambs, which are selling at a material decline. There have not been so heavy receipts of beef cattle since March 16—the total footings being nearly 1,500 greater than last week. The supply was then rather light, while the best bullocks on sale indicated an improvement in price. The lower grades, which were quite plenty, were apparently selling at even lower figures than the previous week. We quote medium to good beeves at 15c.@17½c., prime at 18½c.@19c., and a few extra ones at 19½c. On the large estimates of some sellers, the beef when dressed may be found to have cost more money. Above 200 fresh cattle were received on Tuesday. Sheep show a decline of about 1c., with very heavy receipts, and rate 8c. for good lots, while sheep selected from lots will bring higher figures; common ones about 7c. live weight. Lambs generally sell at 9c.@10c.@11c., alive. The receipts of hogs have fallen off largely. Prime corn-fed rate at 10½c.@11½c. live weight; medium, 10c.@10½c.; light and fat, 10½c.; still-fed, 10½c.@10½c. Poor common hogs not called for.

The Appeal for the New Loan.

The appointment of Secretary FESSENDEN to the management of the Treasury Department gave, we think we may say, universal satisfaction. His ability, his integrity, his devotion to the public service were everywhere recognized. The policy which he has announced against all further issue of paper currency, and in favor of depending upon loans only to supply all the necessities of the Treasury not met by the current revenues, is just what his public character *had* given the country reason to anticipate. The inevitable effect of inflating the currency, in deranging all values, confounding all business, and in destroying all credits, both public and private, had come home, in hard experience, to the understanding of every man. Secretary FESSENDEN, in inaugurating his financial administration by calling for a popular loan of two hundred millions, avoiding all makeshifts and labored scheming of every sort, has only done what commends itself at once to every intelligent man.

But now comes the question whether this entire confidence in Secretary FESSENDEN, and this entire concurrence in his first official measure, will substantiate itself by practical action? Will the people lend him the money he has asked? In strong terms he has appealed to the patriotism of the people to give him that, without which all his efforts to save the national credit must fail. Shall that appeal have its fit response? It is a momentous question. It will be, in fact, the test whether the national credit can be sustained or not.

The five per cent. loan last asked for by Mr. CHASE was not successful. There were two causes operating against it. First, the general uneasiness concerning a further indefinite issue of greenbacks, with all its ruinous tendencies. Second, the fact that five per cent. is a rate of interest below the legal standard familiar to the people, and, therefore, naturally uninviting to them. It was said that the interest, being payable in gold, would actually produce ten or twelve per cent. in paper. So indeed it would at the rates gold was selling for; but all this difference would have disappeared long before the arrival of the time at which the bonds would be redeemed. The loan asked for by Mr. FESSENDEN has neither of these disadvantages. The solicitation is accompanied with what amounts to a pledge that no further addition shall be made to the present volume of greenbacks, thus taking away all danger to the national credit from that quarter. The interest is to be seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable in legal tender, an interest exceeding that from ordinary investments. Nobody can reasonably object to this rate as too low, and yet is not so high as to be itself a source of mischief to the national credit. The Duke of WELLINGTON once said in debate, "High interest is only another name for poor security." Every man of business experience knows the general truth of this. Our Government could not more directly advertise to the American people, and to the world at large, its own distrust of its solvency, than by going into the market with an offer to pay an inordinate interest. Such a course, instead of strengthening, would only weaken and ruin its financial position. Probably, in the present condition of the country, the rate of interest designated by Secretary FESSENDEN avoids, more completely than any other could, all possibility of popular complaint of an insufficient return for the money advanced, and at the same time all compromising of the national credit by any undue allowance. It is as perfect a test as we can have of the financial strength of the Government.

This loan, of course, is a direct appeal to patriotism, for it is certain that any failure to respond to it would be a great, perhaps indeed a fatal calamity to the country. It is impossible to support the war without supporting the national credit, and this the people alone can do. But though the Government has thus a claim upon the people, Secretary FESSENDEN does not unduly press this point. He sees well to it that the loan should first of all come accredited by every business consideration. He presents himself as an applicant for money to be repaid in three years, with excellent interest, and on the very best security the country affords. The subscription to the loan, instead of involving any sacrifice, promotes every interest, private as well as public. It has every recommendation in its favor, material as well as moral. We are confident that the people will so recognize it, and will duly fill it up, and any other that may afterward be presented by their faithful financial manager.

The Blockade and the Post.

Some time ago we stated that the rebel "Cotton Loan" was selling in London at higher rates than United States six per cent. gold interest bonds, and we argued that this fact established, to a demonstration, the inefficiency of our blockade, since it was apparent that nothing but the capacity to supply cotton to pay the bonds could keep up their price. This conclusion the *Post* controverted at the time, and insisted that the belief in ultimate rebel success was the cause of the high price of rebel cotton bonds, and not the inefficient blockade, making it necessary for us to expose the fallacy, by showing that the rebel bonds, which had no cotton behind them, but which depended on rebel success, had no value in Europe whatever.

On Monday evening, however, the *Post* suddenly adopts our very obvious views, in an article on "a foreign loan," in which it says:

"The light, swift vessels that leave England to run the blockade for cotton have grown into an organized fleet. Some of them fearlessly come within long range of our heavy cruisers, and decoy them into a chase, or keep them on the watch, while others a few miles distant run in and out of the cotton ports. This gives credit to the cotton bonds in two ways—first, by the promise of great profits, and second, by the redemption of the bonds, which keeps down the mass—a very shrewd process, evincing no little financial tact."

This is all true enough, except that the blockade-runners, loaded down as they are, do not have to go in couples, but singly and alone run the gauntlet with perfect safety and certainty—so much so, that a recent official report shows the fact that but one rebel mail has been captured, or failed of its destination, in twenty-two months, although by every good steamer a mail goes out. We hear of abundant instances of pursuit by the blockading fleet, but the further they chase, the further off is the prize.

The *Post* argues against a foreign loan, because

"It would be a fine bone just now for the stock-brokers in London to jabber over—the 'Confederate' and the United States Governments having their credit hammered in the same breath—'Sixty, gentlemen, for the cotton loan; thirty-eight for the Federal!' That such will be the result of a negotiation in Europe at the present time there can be little question."

—and then, with great simplicity, it exclaims, "May Heaven save us from such national humiliation;" as if that humiliation had not been upon us for months; as if it made any difference, in a national humiliation point of view, whether an Englishman sends *thirty-six dollars* in gold to New-York, and with it buys a United States bond for one hundred dollars, while he could not buy a cotton bond in London or elsewhere for *less than seventy-one dollars*, (the last quotation,) or whether he buys our bond for the same thirty-six dollars in London. So far as we can see, the "humiliation" consists in the fact that our bonds can be bought *on our own exchange* for about half the money which will buy a rebel cotton bond in any exchange in the world; and that fact is as conspicuous as if it were "hammered" in every money market in Europe every day in the year.

Substitute on our blockade for the "double enders" and "fast sloops" of Mr. WELLES' imagination, an equal number of sea-going steamers that can steam twelve knots an hour, and there are not hammers enough in Europe to "hammer" the cotton bonds to a greater price than any other rebel security can command.

THE WHOLE MATTER.—A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer*, writing from Niagara Falls, gives a few facts concerning the "distinguished individuals from the Confederate States, who are termed Peace Commissioners." He asserts that their "tone of feeling is subdued," and that they "confidentially half admitted their weakness, and seemed to want to make a clean breast of their troubles and the tight place they were placed in by the victorious armies of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN." He further tells us of their anxiety to displace Mr. LINCOLN—"one of the *attachés* saying he hoped almost any other man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN might be elected our next President; then they would submit to a proposition that even the State of Vermont would not reject."

This undoubtedly embraces the whole secret of the import of the late attempt at negotiation. The rebels are troubled about the "tight place" they have been put in by our armies, and they are troubled about the prospect of Mr. LINCOLN'S reëlection. If we will withdraw our armies north of the Ohio and Susquehanna, and elect for President "any other man"—say JEFF. DAVIS—they will then "submit a proposition" to us.

Changes in the Prize Law.

On looking over the act in relation to prize proceedings, which was passed at the close of the recent session of Congress, we notice several changes made by it in the law of prize, which will be of interest and importance to our navy. The law in relation to joint captures, for instance, is modified in this way: The law of July 17, 1862, provided that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." The present law provides that "all vessels of the navy within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, *under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid, if required*, shall share in the prize." There may be a question, perhaps, whether the former provision is so inconsistent with this as to be repealed, and if not, whether a vessel within signal distance would not be entitled to share, although not able to render any effective aid in the capture. The new limitation was doubtless intended to be made general, and if it applies, it leaves open for many cases a very interesting discussion as to what shall constitute the power to give effective aid.

Another change is in relation to captures made by vessels not in the navy. The previous state of the law prohibited any but vessels of the navy from sharing in prize property, and several cases have arisen where captures have been made by other vessels, and the proceeds of the prizes appropriated by the Government. We called attention to this state of the law, and urged Congress to modify it. Congress has done so in this act, providing that where captures are made by vessels not of the navy, "none shall be entitled to share except the vessel or vessels making the capture." The proceeds of a prize so captured are to be divided between the owners of the capturing vessels and the ship's company, equally, unless otherwise agreed in writing. The half which goes to the ship's company is to be distributed according to their respective rates of pay on board, making the rule, as we understand it, slightly different on board such vessels from what it is on vessels of the navy, where the Commander of the ship has three-twentieths, and the rest is divided according to the rates of pay on board.

A difference is also made by this law as to the share of prize money to the officer commanding a fleet or squadron. Now, if a division of a fleet or squadron is ordered to detached duty under the command of an officer, and makes a capture, the twentieth of the prize money, which formerly went to the commander of the fleet, is divided between him and the officer in command of the division.

The Fleet Captain, also, now is to have one per cent. of all prize money awarded to the fleet in which he is serving, unless the capture is made by the vessel which he is on board of, when he shares according to his pay.

Some other changes are the having three Prize Commissioners, instead of two, and requiring one of them to be a member of the bar, and the authorizing of the Secretary of the Navy to employ special counsel for the captors, whenever, in his judgment, such services are needed.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.—Among the articles from Richmond newspapers which we publish to-day, will be found one from the *Examiner* of the 21st instant, upon the relations between the rebels and the Northern Copperheads. The *Examiner* copies certain sentences from a New-York Copperhead newspaper, urging its fellows to drive the "Vandal hosts from the capital," and adds:

"Now, it is a singular coincidence, that about the time of the appearance of this article, one HARRY GILMORE (if such, indeed, be the name of the raider,) was before Washington, endeavoring, or at least, wishing, to accomplish that very business which the New-York *News* so much desiderates—namely, the driving of the vandal hosts and shoddy hordes away from the capital. The concurrence of time, and apparent unity of purpose, between these Yankee Democrats and our Confederates—both being extremely desirous to drive out of Washington its present occupants—cannot fail to suggest at least the possibility of a species of alliance between the Confederacy and the Democrats, to effect a result which they both so vehemently wish for. It is true, that alliance would have to be most carefully guarded on our side. It should bear most strictly the character of aid given by a foreign nation to a revolution."

BEGINNING TO SEE IT.—Some of the most prominent and influential actors in the Fremont movement are beginning to see its real meaning and drift. From the very outset it has been perfectly evident that there was nothing of principle in it, but that its object was simple personal and political revenge. FREMONT himself openly proclaimed his determination to aid in defeating LINCOLN by all the means in his power; he would accept a nomination himself, if necessary, to accomplish that object. This was the spirit of the whole movement. Every man hitherto a supporter of the Administration, or an advocate of its principles, who had suffered personal disappointments, whose advice had not been followed, or whose views of policy had not been adopted, availed himself of that occasion to seek his revenge. FREMONT, in his letter of acceptance, made a very bold and shameless confession of the spirit and motive which prompted the movement and gave it all its strength.

We copy this morning an article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, which shows that the farce is already pretty well played out. Mr. WILKES, at the outset, espoused the Cleveland movement from a belief that it would do something to correct the errors and shortcomings of the Administration. He was originally a zealous and able advocate of the nomination of Mr. CHASE, with whom he was on terms of very close personal and political intimacy: and he evidently assumed that the main objects sought through his nomination were to be attained through the candidacy of FREMONT. Time has corrected this mistake. He sees now that the Fremont movement is simply a tender to the McClellan movement; that its object and aim now is to secure the success of the Democratic candidate. Against this he protests, in a clear and strong article—which we commend to the attention of those who have been hitherto inclined to regard the Cleveland nomination as based on any sincere and intelligent regard for the public good.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT'S appearance here last evening attracted one of the largest audiences we have ever seen within the walls of this popular establishment. Mr. BRYANT is already so great a favorite in another sphere of art, (?) that the audience, reinforced with the lieges thus obtained, was kindly not only to the gentleman himself, but to all his surroundings. As the surroundings were not of the best, they have every reason to be thankful to the lieges.

Mr. BRYANT played in two pieces—the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy," both of which have previously introduced the gentleman to a dramatic audience. They were played a few months since at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of a complimentary benefit which was tendered to Mr. BRYANT, who, we may now add, displayed then all the geniality that was noticeable in his excellent performances of last evening. We have many Irishmen on the stage, and the best are those who in their impersonations mark certain peculiarities of character in the Hibernian mode of doing and saying things. Mr. BRYANT unquestionably brings a fresh stock of manner and "business" to Irish parts. He is always occupied with the bye-play of the scene, without thrusting himself too prominently upon it, and his bye-play is extremely good. For the rest he speaks a brogue which, if it be open to criticism, is at all events very pleasant, and unusually quiet, genial, humorsome and telling. It is hard to criticise such pieces as the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy," but we may say that for Summer weather they are acceptable, and peculiarly so when rendered with the heartiness that marked the performance of the principal parts last evening. Mr. DAN BRYANT'S success was indeed unmistakable and deserved. It will be his own fault, or the fault of a versatility that leads him into other channels, if he does not speedily become one of the best commedians on the American stage.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new opera by BALFE—the "Rose of Castile"—will be played here to-night, for the first time in America.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.—GRANT'S campaign from the Rapidan to the James, in May and June, was one of the greatest campaigns of history, and ought to be thoroughly comprehended by every American. It is now, we perceive, being studied carefully by the military men of Europe, and it will be read of with wonder by soldiers and civilians for ages to come.

One of the best aids that we have seen to its study is a "Military Topographical Map of Eastern Virginia," which has been compiled and drawn by Col. CHARLES SHOLL, civil and topographical engineer, formerly Chief of Gen. BUELL'S Staff, and published in this City by Capt. R. CHAUNCY. It shows, by clearly and beautifully-colored lines, the routes taken by the army and by its several corps, and the battles fought in the campaign. It shows the position of the various corps in the different battles, and on the successive days of action, together with the position and relation of the enemy's lines and corps, and also the lines and direction of his retreat. The observer can trace out the features of the actions, the lines of march, and the great flanking movements of Gen. GRANT, from the time he crossed the Rapidan till he arrived with his gallant army in front of Petersburgh. Great care and labor has been bestowed upon it, and every man, soldier or citizen, will find it invaluable for reference and study. Messrs. SHOLL & CHAUNCY deserve great credit and should meet with great success.

The $300 Exemption Clause.

NORTHAMPTON, N. Y., Friday, July 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons throughout the country have paid $300 under the act of Feb. 24, and many more are doubting what to do, because they do not understand the law. It appears impossible to become posted as to how long the $300 exempts a drafted man. As a matter of general information, it would please your readers if you would give them a positive explanation of the meaning of the act. It is not generally known whether the courts or Postmaster-General Fay has decided upon the construction of the law. Please give your opinion in the matter.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

[Gen. Fay has decided that the payment of $300 under the old law will exempt a person only for the call under which he was drafted. Such a person is liable to the draft under the present call; but a person who has furnished a substitute under the previous call is not liable to the draft during the term for which the substitute was mustered into service.—ED. TIMES.]

The New Loan.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An organized effort should be made at once by the merchants of New-York to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury one hundred millions of dollars, within thirty days, in response to his admirable appeal. The same kind of efforts that were put forth to obtain subscriptions to the Sanitary Fair Fund would produce the money needed. There would be no gift in this case, but, on the other hand, a good investment with liberal interest. Who that has not already given his services or his life's blood will hesitate to loan his country a trifling amount of money?

Let it not be forgotten that, to help the nation at a most critical moment, it is essential to subscribe for this new 7-30 loan, or to buy the 10-40 bonds *at the Sub-Treasury*, as all the bonds in the hands of the banks have been paid for, and it is no help whatever to the Government to buy the 5-20 bonds in Wall-street. Let "enlightened patriotism" put the money just where it is needed.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Lafayette College—Inauguration of President Cattell.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, July 26.

The inauguration of Dr. CATTELL, as President of Lafayette College, took place this afternoon. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, President of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory address. After the meeting of the Alumni, the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory was laid on College Hill. The commencement exercises take place to-morrow. The town is full of strangers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama to-day, with 630 passengers and $2,158,580 in gold, of which $1,500,000 was for Europe, and $500,000 on Government account. The opposition steamer *America* sailed to-day, with 500 passengers and $30,000 in treasure. Mining stocks are lower again; Gould and Curry between $1,500 and $1,600 per foot.

Arrived, bark *Chase*, Manilla, with 400,000 pounds of raw sugar to be refined here.

Troops for Washington.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 26.

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment, one hundred day men, left Readville this afternoon for Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 26.

GEN. SANDFORD'S INTERVIEW WITH GEN. FRY.

Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, had a lengthened interview yesterday with Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY and Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, relative to the liability of one hundred day men to the draft. No definite understanding was arrived at.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State have returned from their cruise to Fortress Monroe, and have been busily engaged at the department to-day.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly known as MOORHEAD'S, arrived here to-day, under command of Maj. J. J. STERRY. They number sixty-four men and eight officers. The regiment will be mustered out of service on the 28th of August.

THE CASE OF GEN. WARD.

Gen. WARD has been mustered out of service. He demands a Court of Inquiry.

DISMISSALS FOR THE WEEK.

The list of dismissals for the week ending the 23d inst. includes the following, viz.: Col. BENJAMIN F. ONDERDONK, First New-York Mounted Rifles, to date from July 19, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, and for intrigue and underhand devices for accomplishing the dismissal of an officer of his regiment. Second Lieut. JEFFERSON W. BROOKWAY, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, to date from July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, while his command was in front of the enemy. The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Major HENRY ROBBINS, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, to date from May 24, 1864, for having grossly neglected his duty while in command of pickets, has been confirmed.

NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

Capt. G. W. VAN SLYK, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, charged with offences heretofore published, is exempted from dismissal from the service of the United States, a satisfactory defense having been made.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Upwards of three hundred and forty sick and wounded officers and soldiers from the City Point Hospitals arrived at Alexandria on Sunday last. They have been placed in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital.

EXHIBITION OF MR. CARPENTER'S PAINTINGS.

By permission of President LINCOLN, Mr. CARPENTER'S historical painting of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, was on exhibition in the east room of the White House yesterday and to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 26.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement, as appears, by the records to-day, shows that the debt outstanding, bearing interest in coin, is $883,687,842, a difference less than the amount stated on the 19th inst., of $734,000; the interest being $52,423,281. The amount of debt, bearing interest in lawful money, is $404,553,500, or nearly a million and a half more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate lawful money interest of $21,027,808. The debt bearing no interest is $516,732,692. The debt on which interest has ceased is $370,190. The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be $1,805,323,565, with interest in both gold and lawful money to the amount of $73,650,530. The principal is $9,320,000 more than last month's statement. The unpaid requisitions amount to $77,600,000 and the amount in the Treasury is nearly $15,000,000.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM GEN. FRY.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY has issued a circular, to the effect that skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the arsenals and navy-yards of the United States, who shall be drafted, and on examination be held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft, so long as they remain in the aforesaid service, provided the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service.

THE DUTY ON WINES MADE OF BERRIES AND SUGAR.

In response to an inquiry the Internal Revenue Bureau has replied that wines made of berries and sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are subject to tax as manufactures, viz.: five per centum ad valorem. When distilled spirits are used the tax is fifty cents per gallon.

GUERRILLAS COMING TO GRIEF.

A Military Commission sitting here recently tried and sentenced to be shot two citizens of Virginia, for carrying on a guerrilla warfare. One of them had also broken his oath of allegiance and violated his parole. The sentences of both have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for ten years. A citizen of Maryland has been sent to the same place for one year and fined $250, for aiding soldiers to desert.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State and his Assistant Secretary have returned from a visit to Fortress Monroe and the Army of the Potomac.

George N. Sanders Makes an Inquiry.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 26.

The following dispatch has been received here from the Clifton House:

I send, for the Associated Press, a copy of my dispatch to Mr. GREELEY:

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY: What did you mean when you remarked to me, in the presence of Maj. HAY, that you hoped that we "would not think we (you) were all blackguards?" I certainly thought you wanted me to understand that you thought President LINCOLN was. G. N. SANDERS.

THE IRON TRADE AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.—A call is out, signed by a large number of the best known workingmen of the iron trade, for a meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. The call states that after a careful investigation of the principles of the Citizens' Association, the signers have given to that association their most hearty approval. Their fellow-workmen are invited to attend in mass meeting to hear the best speakers from their trade set forth facts to the public's and the City's interest, and to unite in an earnest effort to secure the success of the association and its principles. That the meeting will be a large and interesting one, there is no doubt.

BREAKFAST TO THE THIRTEENTH CONNECTICUT.—The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, veterans, 300 strong, under command of Col. BLINN, arrived here yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, on the steamer *Cambria*. An excellent breakfast was immediately ordered on board by Col. JOHN H. ALMY, State Agent of Connecticut, to the great delight of the old soldiers. After the repast was over the regiment held a meeting and adopted a series of resolutions thanking the Colonel for his grateful attentions. The Thirteenth left last night on the *Elm City* for New-Haven, where a grand reception awaits them.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.—There was a further adjournment in the Spinola case, yesterday, in consequence of the absence of several members of the court. It is understood Gen. SPINOLA is in possession of the charges preferred against him by Gen. DIX. The Judge Advocate has not yet rescinded his order refusing to allow reporters to be present, hence the public will have, for the present, to remain in ignorance of the proceedings.

BEING IN HORSES.—The Government needs both men and horses. Many a man who cannot go as a soldier, can furnish a horse. Every horse is as good as a man. Every cavalry horse now furnished is worth $165. Bring in your strong-backed horses and get your greenbacks, and so aid the Government. See advertisement of Capt. GEO. T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the new house of worship being erected for the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church in Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, will be laid this Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. DOWLING, HASTINGS, COCKMAN and others.

CENTRAL PARK.—As the moon does not rise till after midnight on Wednesday evening, there will be no music on the lake at the park.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Borussia and Scotia with News to the 17th.

Another Naval Battle in Prospect.

The Niagara and Sacramento to Fight Two Rebel Men-of-War.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *North American* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 14th instant.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived off Cape Clear on the afternoon of the 15th.

The *Africa* passed Cape Clear about midnight on the 15th, and the *City of Manchester* on the forenoon of the 16th of July.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton July 13, also arrived here last evening.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALLEGED FIGHT BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND THE FLORIDA.

The reported engagement between the United States steamer *Kearsarge* and the rebel cruiser *Florida*, proves to be without foundation, at least, so far as the *Kearsarge* is concerned, for she was off Dover at the time, and still remained there. The United States steamer *Sacramento*, from Cherbourg, had joined the *Kearsarge* off Dover.

The Southampton correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 15th, says: "It is almost certain that no sea fight took place off Jersey on Wednesday; the news brought by the *Wonder* was received on board just as she was leaving Jersey. There is a telegraphic communication between England and Jersey, via France, and a mail packet from Jersey arrived at Weymouth last night, and yet there is no confirmation of the news. It is said that the *Florida* was waiting off the Minquiis for the *Kearsarge*. The Captain of the *Wonder* saw no sign of a steamer there.

The two Confederate steamers supposed to be in the channel at the present time are the *Florida* and *General Lee*. The *Florida* is about the size of the *Alabama*. The following are the armaments and tonnage of the three Federal steamers now in the channel, viz.: *Kearsarge*, 8 guns, 1,031 tons; *Sacramento*, 10 guns, 1,367 tons; *Niagara*, 22 guns, 4,528 tons. A letter has been received here this morning from a Captain in the English Navy, written on the night of the 13th, at Jersey, in which letter there is no allusion to the sea fight off that island."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the evening of 14th, says: "The Federal corvette *Sacramento* steamed out of Cherbourg harbor yesterday morning at daybreak, and it is supposed that she has a rendezvous with the *Niagara* somewhere at sea. A rumor is current in Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate naval officers have agreed to have a sea fight within the next ten days, between the *Sacramento* and the *Niagara* on the one side, and the *Gen. Lee* frigate and a Confederate corvette, which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar, on the other. It is further said to be arranged that the battle is to come off in sight of the coast of France, and not further than fifteen kilometres from Cherbourg."

The *Niagara* was seen cruising off Start Point, in the English Channel, on the 13th of July.

PROPOSED MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

An influential deputation from the society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities waited on Lord PALMERSTON on the 15th July, for the purpose of urging the British Government to take steps to bring about peace between the belligerents in America. The deputation consisted of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Bishop of Chichester, several members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, including Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, the pro-southern writer for the *Times*. It was explained that the deputation was devoid of any party character, and would chiefly urge the plea of humanity.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and Mr. SPENCE, showed the necessity, if possible, of arresting the shedding of blood in America.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said the Government was lead to think from all accounts that reached them that this was not the moment at which any mediatory proposals could be usefully made. Each party was equally confident in the ultimate success of their cause, and the North was especially jealous of interference. If the opportunity for mediation presented itself the Government would gladly avail themselves of it.

MASON'S INTERVIEW WITH PALMERSTON.

The Morning *Herald* of the 16th, contains the following paragraph:

"We understand that the Hon. J. MASON had an unofficial interview with Lord PALMERSTON at Cambridge House, on the introduction of Mr. LINDSAY, and that the meeting was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal of Mr. LINDSAY'S motion [that for the recognition of the South,] was, it is said, the result of the interview—the Premier having given a sort of implied promise to support it at a more opportune moment—that is to say when GRANT and SHERMAN has been defeated, and the Confederacy stands in no aid of recognition."

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN STOCKS.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says: "The advices from Frankfort mention that the great rise in exchanges at New-York had been met by a corresponding fall in the prices of Federal Stocks, but that at the reduced quotations, buyers came forward in such numbers that not only large sums brought from New-York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of 4 per cent. on New-York prices. As soon as these sales were over, quotations recovered between 1 and 2 per cent. The keenness of our public, it is observed, to invest in American funds, after so many disappointments, is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings forward new purchasers, mostly small capitalists."

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

Intelligence from Queenstown, of July 9, says: The *Flamingo* and the *Ailsa*, from Glasgow for Bermuda, have both put in here for coals.

A telegram from Bermuda, of June 14, says: Great activity prevails in running the blockade. On the 4th the *Lynx* arrived with 621 bales of cotton; on the 7th the *Index* arrived with 803 bales of cotton and 208 boxes of tobacco; on the 8th the *Atalanta* arrived with 536 bales of cotton, 155 half-fierces and 527 boxes of tobacco; on the 9th the *Celeste* arrived with 504 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine; on the 11th the *City of Petersburgh* arrived with 610 bales of cotton and a quantity of tobacco. All the above steamers were from Wilmington. The *Lynx* cleared on the 6th for Nassau, with 952 packages merchandise, and the brig *Princess Royal*, for Liverpool, with 318 bales and 44 bags of cotton and 11 barrels of pitch.

THE LONDON TIMES GLOOMY.

The London *Times* of Monday says: "The last news from America is the most gloomy for the Federal arms which has arrived for a long time. On every point we hear of reverses. GRANT, SHERMAN, and HUNTER are each alike checked or driven back, and the reserve of the Federal Government in supplying information to New-York, leads to apprehension still more gloomy than any facts at present known. The severer the struggle the more decisive in all probability will be the result. Considering all the adverse circumstances, we cannot avoid speculating on the probable consequences of GRANT being been compelled to abandon his campaign altogether."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 14th were unimportant. In the House of Commons, Mr. GRIFFITHS drew attention to the rumor that the Prussians, as a condition of making peace, had demanded the payment of £10,000,000 and the surrender of the Danish fleet, and asked whether Ministers regarded the latter portion of the demand with indifference.

Lord PALMERSTON said that no information had reached the Government of such a monstrous demand, though he understood that negotiations were in progress, and that an armistice was proposed with a view to these negotiations.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to another inquiry, said the Government had no intention of appointing a British Consul at Rio. The Consul at Bahia would act *ad interim*. Neither had Government any intention of proposing the repeal of the Aberdeen Act with reference to the Brazilian Slave-trade.

The Portuguese Government was taken to task for the non-settlement of certain British claims.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

Notwithstanding that the great Orange demonstrations on the 12th of July passed off in comparative quiet at Belfast, subsequent rioting took place in that town and much damage was done from stone throwing, &c., but nothing of a really serious nature is reported.

It is asserted that the British army is to be furnished with breech-loading rifles instead of the pres- "Enfield" weapon.

The great annual rifle contest by the Volunteers, was making satisfactory progress at Wimbledon.

THE DANISH WAR.

The details of the truce and the proposed Danish concessions were awaited with considerable interest, but nothing of moment had transpired. A Vienna telegram says the truce would be a short one, and would be concluded on the 15th inst.

A Berlin telegram of the 15th says:

"It is asserted that Baron GUELDENSON arrived here yesterday with a dispatch from M. BLUHME, the Danish Premier.

The dispatch is believed to state that King CHRISTIAN requested a suspension of arms to negotiate a lengthened armistice and peace, and that his Majesty had changed his advisers to arrive at an understanding more easily.

A similar dispatch has been forwarded to Venice.

Intelligence has been received from Frederickhaven, stating that while Gen. FALKENSTEIN was planting the Austrian and Prussian flags at Skagen yesterday the Danes attempted a landing at Asiback and Frederikshaven. They were driven off from the first place by a body of hussars, and repulsed from the latter by a couple of guns.

The Austro-Prussian forces now occupy the whole of Jutland; the northern extremity of that province has for the last two days been in their power, as the Lymfiord was crossed without difficulty on the 10th. No other act of hostility has been mentioned nor seems likely to take place so long as the fresh proposals made by Denmark shall be under consideration at Berlin and Vienna.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 14.

Official intelligence arrived yesterday that couriers had left Copenhagen for Vienna and Berlin with proposals for an armistice and peace.

The Ministerial *Provinzial Correspondenz*, to-day, referring to the recent change in the Danish Ministry, says:

"It appears certain that this change is intended to preserve Denmark from further losses, by at last entering upon a path leading to peace. It may be presumed that the German Powers will meet any earnestly meant peace policy of the Danish Government by every means in their power. But peace is no longer to be obtained by Denmark, except by her giving up the whole of Schleswig-Holstein, and recognizing its independence. An armistice can only be agreed to when an acceptable basis for peace negotiations has been offered."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

MIDDLEFART, day, FriJuly 15.

Col. KAUFMAN has returned from the Allies' headquarters. It is said he has been unable to obtain a suspension of hostilities.

A Vienna telegram of the 15th announces that a truce till 31st of July had been granted by the Allies; and during this the blockade is to be raised and the basis of peace agreed upon.

PASSAGE OF THE LIMM FORD.

A dispatch from Aalborg, of July 11, says: "Yesterday afternoon the troops of the Second Combined Army Corps commenced crossing the Lüm Fiord, near this town, in boats. The crossing continues. The advance into the north of Jutland has, to all appearances, already begun."

A telegram from Stockholm, of July 10, says: "The screw line-of-battle ships *Carl Johann* and *Stockholm*, and the steam corvettes *Vanadis* and *Scfie* have put to sea, with orders to cruise between Gottenburg and Falsterbo, on the southwest coast of Sweden."

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the question of the alleged holy alliance, observes that "nobody can follow the remarks made on the documents lately published without arriving at the conviction, which is by degrees becoming more firmly established abroad, of their genuineness. How could the Prussian Minister admit that he wrote that dispatch, and yet expect to keep the peace? Of two evils he chose the least; nor will it be the first time in the history of diplomacy that a statesman has denied a fact to avert the disaster of a war, for such a war as France might wage against Prussia upon the strength of these dispatches, could not fail at the present moment to be most disastrous."

The *Post* is perfectly prepared to enter with the Prussian Minister upon the contest of assertion and denial, and will not believe in the establishment of a permanent peace until the changes which may take place in Germany have received the sanction and approval of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

FRANCE.

The King of the Belgians was about to pay a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Vichy.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes, 68f. 45c.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash of 9,750,000 francs.

In the South of France they have already begun the harvest. The quantity of wheat is not great, but the quality is excellent.

The Emperor has given his decision as arbitrator in the Suez Canal question.

The Emperor's health is excellent.

Official dispatches received in Paris, from Mexico, announce the solemn entry of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN into the capital, on June 12, amid unanimous and indescribable enthusiasm, in which the names of the Emperor and of France were not forgotten.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The state of trade in Paris calls for no particular remark.

The accounts as to the state of the crops in the departments are more favorable than for some time previous. The general opinion is that a decided improvement in the wheat crop is observable.

The Paris flour market is firm.

Advices from Odessa mention that the Russian Government is disposed to accord additional facilities for the exportation of grain, in consequence of the great quantities in store at that place, and also by reason of the fine appearance of the crops.

The accounts from Italy continue to be highly satisfactory."

ITALY.

In the Italian Senate, during a debate on the budget, Signor MARALINI referred to the relations with Spain, and demanded that the Italian Legislation at Madrid, should be absolved.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that Italy, having been recognized by the Great Powers, did not seek to be acknowledged by Spain.

Signor MARALIVI urged the Government to take possession of the Spanish College at Bologna.

The President of the Council assured the Senate that the Government would exercise the right to which it is entitled.

GARIBALDI would soon return to Caprera.

Rumors of a Garibaldian expedition are denied.

THE BRAZILS.

Rio Janeiro dates to June 25 had reached Lisbon. Coffee is quoted at 7,000@7,100 for good firsts. The stock on hand was 50,000 bags, and the shipments since last mail amounted to 22,000 bags. Sterling Exchange, 27⅛@27⅜.

BAHIA, Wednesday, June 29.

SUGAR—Whites, 5,200 reis; Browns, 2,500@2,650 reis. Cotton, 26,500 reis. Exchange, 27½@⅝.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, May 27.

Exchange, 50⅛. Dry American Hides, 37½@39½. Tallow, 14½. Imports dull but unchanged.

INDIA.

The following had been received by telegraph via Suez:

BOMBAY, Friday, June 24.

Shirtings active. Twist quiet. Cotton quiet but dearer. Freights dull and lower; Cotton to Liverpool, 45s. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.@2s. ¼d.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, June 22.

Shirtings firm. Twist quiet. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued firm. Consols on the 15th fractionally improved, closing at 90¾@⅞ for Money.

The demand for Money had increased, and the rate for good bills in the open market advanced to 5½ per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £239,097.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHER & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 4½d.; Nominal Eagles, 76s. 4d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say "There has been, during the last few days, an active inquiry for United States 5-20 Bonds, to meet a continental demand, and the price, which, at the end of last week, was 43@44, has risen to 49@50. There seems, however, to be sufficient bonds on the market to meet present wants." All other stocks are inactive. A little Pennsylvania 6 per cent stock sold at 86¾, and Atlantic and Great Western Bonds (New-York and Pennsylvania section) at 72@73.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 16.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "Cotton has been in unusually extensive demand from the trade, as well as by exporters and speculators, throughout the week. The advance quoted last week was followed on Friday and Saturday by a further rise of ¼d. @ ⅜d., which has been fully maintained, with increasing firmness, although during the last two days there has been rather less excitement. The week's advance in American is ¾d.@1d., in Brazil and Egyptian ½d., and in East India ¼d.@½d. The week's sales add up 112,720 bales, including 36,960 to speculators and 23,860 to exporters. The business of Friday was estimated at about —— bales, including —— for export and speculation—the market closing strong at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middles.
Orleans	32½d	31½d.
Uplands	32½d	31½d.
Mobile	32d.	31d.

Stock on hand 712,170 bales, including 1,721 only in American. At sea from India 378,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Prices continue strong and advancing, but there is rather less activity than at the beginning of the week, although a moderate business is done.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, AYRES & Co., and others, report: Flour rather more inquired for, at steady prices; Extra State 27s. @21s. Wheat firm at full prices, and partially 1d. dearer than on Tuesday; Red Western, 9s. 1d. @9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d.; White Western, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. per central. Corn steady at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. per 480 lbs., for Mixed; White nominal.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef firm, and partially 2s 6d. dearer. Pork in good demand at an advance of 2s. 6d. per fierce. Bacon in good request at full rates; and in some cases is. @1s. 6d. dearer on the week. LARD in good demand at full prices; sales at 41s.@43s. BUTTER—Fine in demand at 86s.@94s. Fine Cheese wanted, but inferior neglected. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes dull; Pots 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d., Pearls 33s. 6d.@34. SUGAR opened active, and prices advanced 1s., but at the close the market was quieter. Molasses inactive. COFFEE quiet—little offering. RICE without improvement. TARR—Sales of Philadelphia at 7. LINSEED firmer, and Bombay 6d. dearer. LINSEED OIL in better demand, at 40s. 6d. @41s. LINSEED CAKES, £8 12s. 6d.@£9 for American. FISH OILS inactive. Nothing reported in SPERM or COD. RESIN in fair demand. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet, at 68s. for French. PETROLEUM in better demand, and rather dearer for arrivals; Refined 2s. 3d. for forward delivery.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at former rates. IRON—Welsh, dull; bars sold at £7@£7 5s. Scotch Pig 56s. SUGAR dull and fully 6d. lower. COFFEE steady. TEA inactive; Common Congou 1s @1s. 1d. RICE very quiet. TALLOW steadier; buyers of Y. C. at 40s. 9d. LINSEED stronger. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL—Buyers at 40s 6d. SPERM OIL nominal, at £70. COD, £92. The INDIGO sales show an advance on May rates of 2d.@6d. FRENCH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 68s. @68s. 6d. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM firm—Refined, 2s. 2¾d. on spot, and 2s. 3½d.@2s. 4d. for future delivery. Crude, £19, and 10s. more demanded for arrival. GEORGE & TODD report PROVISIONS generally quiet, but steady. LARD in better demand. FLOUR quiet as dear, but not much doing.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report WHEAT and FLOUR firm, with a fair business doing. CORN, 18s. @28s.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 16—Evening.

Cotton to-day has continued firm, at full prices. Sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather keeps very brilliant and hot, but Breadstuffs are nevertheless firm for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS—A firm tone prevails for all articles, and if anything prices tend upward.

PRODUCE—Generally is without change; Petroleum is rather firmer for arrival.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16—Evening.

CONSOLS close at 90⅝@91; Illinois Central Shares at 41@40 discount; Eries 50@51; Confederate loan touched 80 to-day, but closed at about 78.

VERY LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 16.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and upward.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 16.

Consols closed at 90⅞@91 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is firm and advancing for United States five-twenty bonds, while other stocks are generally dull.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, July 17.

The Princess CLOTHILDE is confined with a son.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

PARIS, Saturday, July 16.

The Bourse is flat; Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 16.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 29,000 bales. Orleans très Ordinaire, 390f.; Bas, 385f. The market is firm, and advancing on fine qualities. Breadstuffs dull, the weather being favorable for the crops.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Malden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1861.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
WM. D. RUSSELL, President

Yours of the 16th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "curvishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 166 Liberty-st., American Agents.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
for curing rupture in the best in the world.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
for females, is celebrated for its sustaining powers. BRACES unrivaled.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 671 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Warehouse 58 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARNES—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, July 26, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, ROBERT G. BARNES, of New-York, and ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robert Curtis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

CARTER—CHASE.—At Spring Village, on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Mr. Wylie, Wm. R. GARDNER, of New-York, and Kate F., daughter of Joseph F. Chase, Esq.

MILES—WINSHIP.—On Monday, July 18, by Rev. Dr. Holdich, Mr. CHARLES R. MILES and Miss JOSEPHINE B. WINSHIP, both of this City.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, July 25, MARY ANN, widow of the late Edgar Wm. H. Blatchford, and daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston.

DAVIS.—On Monday evening, July 25, MARIA ANN, wife of Stafford H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Rutgers-st., corner of Henry-st.

FRASER.—On Monday, July 25, EDWARD A. FRASER, Jr., son of Edward A. and Louisa Ann Fraser, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Broome-st., without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

HUMBERT.—At Harlem, on Tuesday morning, July 26, EDGAR PERSONNE, infant son of Theodore and Rebecca Humbert, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d ave., this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—On Monday, July 25, LEWIS R. KNAPP, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, his son-in-law, George W. Ditchett, his brother, Charles W. Knapp, also his brothers-in-law, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, West Morrisan a, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEE.—At his mother's residence, in Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 26, HENRY W., son of the late Rev. R. P. Lee, D. D., in his 19th year.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Thursday, from the Reformed Dutch Church.

MARSHALL.—At Roslin, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, GEORGE W. MARSHALL, aged 38 years, son of Thomas Marshall, deceased.

MCCUTCHEON.—At Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 23, SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, wife of Wm. G. McCutcheon, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South Fifth sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PECK.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, HENRY W. PECK, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 58 West 32d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

REMSEN.—On Sunday evening, July 24, in the 66th year of her age, SUSAN AUGUSTA, widow of Daniel Remsen, and daughter of the late Henry Rogers, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, AARON CHEEVER RICHARDSON, youngest son of Capt. Edward Richardson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father, No. 150 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, CHARLOTTE HOSFORD, relict of John Taylor, aged 83 years.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 25, Dr. NATHAN SHELTON, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Jamaica, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock; returning after the funeral.

TOUMANS.—On Monday, July 25, FRANCIS TOUMANS, aged 35 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. and Cornelius Downey, also the members of the Shipwright and Caulkers' Association, and the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 Spring-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. & A. M.—The members of Eureka Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FRANCIS TOUMANS. By order,
GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.
JAMES A. COOK, Secretary.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, of general paralysis and softening of the brain, ISAAC Q. UNDERHILL, of Secaucus, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at the Purchase, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

WASHBURN.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, July 26, of purpura hemmorhagica, ELIZA EMMA, wife of Isaac Washburn, and daughter of James Lott, of Jamaica, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, near Greenwood, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

WOOLSEY.—On Sunday evening, 24th inst., JOHN R. WOOLSEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 9th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 449.—July 26, 1864.
51, 11, 68, 53, 52, 64, 56, 32, 3, 12, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 450.—July 26, 1864.
44, 40, 59, 55, 50, 7, 26, 52, 9, 74, 63, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 353.—July 26, 1864.
22, 17, 1, 65, 37, 45, 34, 50, 29, 60, 24.

CLASS 354.—July 26, 1864.
6, 48, 26, 11, 35, 46, 49, 40, 7, 18, 21, 57.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally, its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money, also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1.

General Depot at WM. B. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5403 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. F. WARD, No. 7 Exchange-pl.

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NEARLY READY:
MAN AND HIS RELATIONS;
ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE
MIND ON THE BODY;
THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES TO THE ORGANS, AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS, AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.
BY PROF. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

For 15 years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of Vital and Mental Phenomena, as exhibited in MAN and the Animal World. It is, however, especially devoted to MAN—to the constitution and immortal existence of the Soul; its present Relations to the Body; to the external forms and internal principles of Nature, and to the realm of Universal Intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time, the student of Vital Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, the Divine and the Moralist, the Metaphysical Philosopher and the Political Reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

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No. 55 Walker-st., N. Y.

N. B.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for the amount of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 2, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 189 BROADWAY, New-York.

Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
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BENJAMIN T. EALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 100. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. E. SCOTT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1864, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $650,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on the most favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO'S Bank, (Banking Association) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861. B. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. F. AIKEN, President.
B. F. BRADLEY, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more man for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Co. THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND
CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1837 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYARS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 20, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE
AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1-64.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, of, of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN
HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING SKIRT.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided lightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz. the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. The entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

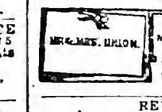
CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED,
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking glasses, cheaper than elsewhere. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Note the number. A. G. W. NEDERS, No. 263 Hudson, between Stanton and Houston sts., N. Y.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell, 305 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
Box 85, cleanse by mail, send 35 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILVERTHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,662 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

R. H. BELL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

AT A BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE FINEST residences, grounds and locations in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad; 61 acres highly cultivated land, 7 acres beautiful forest trees, evergreens, lawns, greenhouses, &c.; fruit of all varieties in very great abundance. Also farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $5-50 to $50,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are situate in blocks from Central Park main entrance, eligible on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of

G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESidence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALIBY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5442, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

INCLOSED LOTS AND HALF LOTS, IN Cypress Hills Cemetery, for sale by B. F. MILLER, No. 41 Green-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., TO LET.—A first class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished; rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 248 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a suburban residence at or near New-Brighton. Possession required before next Winter or Spring. Address, by letter only, describing place and stating price, J. W. S., *Times* Editorial Rooms. Principals only negotiated with.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, high stoop, modern built, between 8th and 47th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., for a cash purchaser. Address J. C., Box No. 1,247 P. O.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, with two rents of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 4th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage, from the 1st of October next, a pleasant suite of rooms and private table, with a family in the upper part of the City, and where there will be no other boarders. References exchanged. Address H. VING, Box No. 4,699 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET WITH board, the parlor floor of an English-basement house, to a gentleman and wife; every convenience and the comforts of a home can be found; terms moderate; cars pass the door. Inquire at No. 53 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn.

BOARD—TO LET, AT NO. 241 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple of small genteel families, with or without table board, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will accommodate one or two gentlemen, with or without board, location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, by a lady, in a farm-house, on or near the water, where there are no other boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address E. L. L., Station G Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, at foot of 15th-st.; trains stop at the door; 45 minutes from Chambers-st station by Hudson River Railroad. Two rooms now vacant.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table, plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy," at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

STRAWBERRY FARMS SUMMER FAMILY HOTEL is now open for transient or permanent boarders, three hours from New-York, and a drive of long Branch. Large hall, with dancing and music. Call on Wednesday and Saturday at No. 24 Broadway, or address J. WARREN, Locustville, N. J.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboat Monmouth, foot of Murray st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favor

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the soapstones of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be supplied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 4, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and which will be submitted to the manufacturers and proofings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

200,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3 1-16 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0, 1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. Board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 96 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels*," and then inclosed in another envelope and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter tents, 9-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing," and there insert the article bid for, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. H. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10 inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5½ inches.

Waters,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Blank-books, per quire.	

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

R. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel. Quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

RIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE FERRY.—The splendid new largest GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & Co., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Riddle's Grove, near Hamden's, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island. The large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in Gold, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five (165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurtz, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1863, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,005, dated Feb. 24, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notice of that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,995 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Canman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EXPRESS train of the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday morning, two small MEMORANDUM BOOKS. In one was a lot of Greenwood Cemetery. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with WILSON CHARLES, No. 1,291 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,825 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STATIONERY store, with route attached, in a good locality in this city, doing a good business; established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. B., Box No. 233 Lower Post-office.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—AN INTEREST IN A machine shop, foundry or manufacturing business, where the active services will be required, is desired by a party with the above capital. Address, given name, etc., A. B., Box No. 4,000 New-York City Post-office.

SEE THE ADVERTISEMENT OF LANDSEER'S pictures, under head "New Publications," in another column.

FOR SALE—TERRITORY IN DOTY'S WASHING Machine, pronounced by Solon Robinson and Prof. Youmans the best of one thousand Washing Machines yet patented.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Detailed rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages, purse $300. 1¾ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit. $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¾ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $500. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¾ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,572	Brocking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $66 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, July 28, noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cobh Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship

COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. FINKBRAUER, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,900 tons burden,

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Continued from the First Page.

them were the rebels, that several of the hostile regiments were intermingled. At such points, the rebels seemed aided by Gen. Ward's bold corps, and were captured without difficulty. On another portion of the line, fighting at close quarters continued for half an hour, but each successive line of the rebels was pressed back by the valor of Ward's men. At the end of that time, the rebels fell back into a dense forest in the rear, completely whipped.

So far as Gen. Ward's division was concerned, its trophies are seven battle-flags and three hundred prisoners, including many of the enemy wounded and left on the field. Among the prisoners are representatives of sixteen regiments, and he no doubt fought double that number. Ward sent all his available artillery to protect Newton's flank, and his splendid victory was achieved with muskets alone.

The charge swept along to the right, striking Geary's division. After Geary had advanced half a mile from the trenches he occupied in the morning, and had just marched his troops to the top of the ridge, when the rebel columns were thrown on him with terrible violence. The Thirty-third New-Jersey, which was thrown out to fortify a hill in advance of the lines, lost over half in the first few minutes after the charge. Most of Geary's line ran through a dense wood, and his right flank was exposed, by an interval of two or three hundred yards, which Gen. Williams' division was endeavoring to close when the enemy came on.

Col. Barnes's brigade, on Geary's right, was speedily enveloped on the flank and rear, and fell back after a sullen fight to the trenches it occupied in the morning, where it was reformed. A portion of Col. Irwin's brigade were also enfiladed and driven back. By turning his batteries from front to right, Geary successes in reforming his shattered line, where it stood, and not another inch did it yield to the foe, rolling back charge after charge from four till long after dark. The rebels strove to force their way through the gap they had thus widened, but the pluck of our lads triumphed. Geary held the hill at the end as at the beginning of the assault. That portion of his army that fell back was reformed, and in about an hour went back into action on Williams' right.

The tremendous rebel charges spent their force on Williams' division next, on Geary's right. This division had advanced about half a mile, when the rebels swept on it. The shock was met without flinching, and the division refused to give an inch, and though the enemy made three charges on it before nightfall, he repulsed them all without wavering, though in doing so, it sustained a heavier loss than any other division on the right. Fighting on this part of the lines was in dense fogs.

The attack just grazed the left of Palmer's corps, which had not left the trenches, but was preparing to do so. Col. Anson McCook's brigade was partially engaged, repulsing the enemy from beginning to end. At 9 o'clock P. M. the enemy abandoned the fight in front of Williams and Geary, carrying off their dead and wounded, and falling back to their heavy works about a mile distant. In front of Ward and Newton he was compelled to leave all his dead and severely wounded.

Judging from the piles heaped up, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was at least 5,000. About 1,000 prisoners were captured by us. The loss in Hooker's corps, official, is as follows: Williams' division, 627; Geary's, 457; Ward's, 527; total, 1,611. Newton's division, official, 102; Fourteenth Corps, 200. Total loss, 1,913.

The statement that our troops were in fortifications is untrue. They were advancing to take a new position when attacked, and save Newton, who had some half-finished rail barricades, the first was an open one. Even aggressive Hood is not fool enough to attack us in the trenches. Prisoners were captured from every corps in the rebel army. All said that Hood intended to drive us into Chattahoochee, and nearly the entire army was engaged during the progress of the fight. Various corps on the left advanced over a mile, McPherson at nightfall being within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and no portion of our lines more than four miles distant. I left the front July 21, 2 P. M. At that time, our right was established on the battle-field, about four miles from Atlanta. The left was within a long range shelling distance. The enemy stuck closely to the heavy works, guarding the town a mile or two outside the suburbs.

Killed.

Col W J Logie, 151st N Y.	Lieut T M Warren, 141st N. Y.
Col George A Cobham, 111th Pennsylvania.	Capt Henry O Willy, 128d N Y.
Col C B Randall, 149th N Y.	Lieuts Wolf and Lavia, 46th Penn.
Capt David J Lindsay, 149th N Y.	Lieut Thomas H Elliott, Geary's Staff.
Capt Thomas H Elliott, Geary's Staff.	Lieut John Ragan, 66th Ohio.
Lieut John Ragan, 66th Ohio.	Adt Radcliff, 82d N Y.
Adt Radcliff, 82d N Y.	Lieut Waterbury, 143 N Y.
Lieut Waterbury, 143 N Y.	Capt Duno, 109th Penn.
Capt Duno, 109th Penn.	Capt S R Boncsal, 28th Pennsylvania.
Capt S R Boncsal, 28th Pennsylvania.	Capt K Yorkes, 5th Ohio—right arm, severe.
Capt K Yorkes, 5th Ohio—right arm, severe.	Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio.
Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio.	Capt Lawyer, 2d Mass.
Capt Lawyer, 2d Mass.	Capt Kisterer, 46th Penn.
Capt Kisterer, 46th Penn.	Adjt Carey, 123d N Y.
Adjt Carey, 123d N Y.	Lieut-Col McNitt, 141st N Y
Lieut-Col McNitt, 141st N Y	arm.
arm.	Maj Liaberty, 141st N Y.
Maj Liaberty, 141st N Y.	Adjt Hayard, 141st N Y.
Adjt Hayard, 141st N Y.	Capt Sultzenbaugh, 46th Pa
Capt Sultzenbaugh, 46th Pa	

Wounded.

Col Stephen McGroarty, 61st Ohio.	Lt-Col A H Jacobson, 134th New-York.
Maj Baker, 19th Michigan.	Capt Duno, 109th Penn.
Capt Matlock, 7th Indiana.	Capt S R Boncsal, 28th Pennsylvania.
Capt Curtis, 26th N Y.	Capt K Yorkes, 5th Ohio—right arm, severe.
Capt Steelmyer, 26th Wis.	Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio.
Capts Dickerson and Post, 30th Connecticut.	Capt Lawyer, 2d Mass.
Capt Delany, 66th N Y.	Capt Kisterer, 46th Penn.
Capt Moore, 29th Penn.	Adjt Carey, 123d N Y.
Adjt Moore, 29th Penn.	Lieut-Col McNitt, 141st N Y arm.
Lieut-Col Bowen, 61st Ohio leg.	Maj Liaberty, 141st N Y.
Col Colgrove, 27th Indiana.	Adjt Hayard, 141st N Y.
Maj Lathrop Baldwin, 15th N Y—prisoner.	Capt Sultzenbaugh, 46th Pa

The loss of the 5th Ohio is 2 killed, 10 wounded; 84th Indiana, 2 killed, 8 wounded; 61st Ohio, 12 killed, 60 wounded. 2 missing; 82d Ohio, 11 killed, 38 wounded, 5 missing; 101st Illinois, 5 killed, 30 wounded; 82d Illinois, 5 killed, 36 wounded.

J. M. W.

A correspondent adds: We may have some fighting for full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed. A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. Rosseau.

LATER.

Sunday, July 24, 1864.

On Wednesday afternoon, the enemy was found in strong works, two miles from Atlanta, in front of Hooker, Howard and Schofield. No attack was made upon them, as Sherman, no doubt, was anxious to keep Hood in his front until McPherson had swung round his left, out of the only railroad left, and rendered his capture certain; but the enemy, finding that the evacuation was likely to be interrupted made a sudden and desperate charge upon the centre and right centre, hoping to surprise Hooker and Howard, and gain more time to remove Government property; but it was unsuccessful. The battle raged until nearly dark, the enemy fighting with great desperation. Stanley's division on the left of the Fourth Corps, and Newton's and portions of Wood's doing splendid execution. In front of Newton's division, and Williams' and Geary's divisions, the dead rebels were very numerous, but their loss in killed and wounded is not more than 3,000. Ours about 1,500.

During the night the enemy evacuated the works, retreated to fortifications in the city, and offered a feeble resistance to the entry of Howard's Division on his left and right. At 8 we occupied the town, and before the National ensign floated over it a great many prisoners were taken. All the roads approaching the city were guarded by artillery at points where they wind through the fortifications. These guns were quickly silenced by the Fifteenth Indiana, Goodspeed's Ohio, Swedish, and Bavis' batteries. Among our officers killed was Gen. McPherson.

Camp Life in the Southwest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Decatur, Ala., Monday, July 18, 1864.

Everything in camp is very dull at present, and the great object of all is, if possible, to keep cool. One of our boys returned from the front yesterday, and he says that the heat we suffer is nothing in comparison.

Deserters from the rebels are coming within our lines every day. Day before yesterday sixty came in and gave themselves up, telling the old story. They are tired of the war, and consider the Southern cause hopeless. Some of them are fine-looking men, but poorly dressed, many of them being hatless and shoeless, with old pieces of blanket bound round their feet.

Hardly a day passes withnut our seeing one or more families of refugees pass through the camp. The general style of the procession is this: Imagine an old ex-cart drawn by one or more forlorn-looking animals, which evidently have seen their best days, driven by the mother of the family, who uses old ropes for reins. Behind the wagon follow two or three girls, each with a baby in her arms, and after them trudge two or three little boys and girls with cats and dogs. They are all dressed in the most primitive fashion, looking as if they had just emerged from the ark. These people, of course, belong to the poor white trash, who are despised even by the negroes.

R.

From Point Lookout.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH—SHERIDAN SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED EARLY IN HIS RETREAT, ETC.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 26.

The *American's* Point Lookout correspondent says:

During last week there were large arrivals here of refugees from the South, consisting of old men, women and children, of all nationalities.

They say that the authorities at Richmond grant free passes to all women and children and old men who wish to come North.

Some of these refugees say that when crossing the Rappahannock they heard that Gen. Sheridan had attacked Gen. Early in his retreat, and captured back a large number of cattle and wagons.

The fight was said to have taken place near Staunton.

[The news from the Shenandoah Valley stamps this statement as altogether unreliable.—Ed. Times.]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Conspiracy to Establish a Northwestern Confederacy—A Disloyal Order of Knighthood Under a New Name—Sympathy with Bushwhackers—The "Paw-Paw" Militia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

If it were not perfectly well known here that a great conspiracy exists, having for its purpose the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, the recent terrible outbreak in Northern Missouri, the shadowings of which were given in my communication of the 13th, must seem unaccountably sudden, and leave people abroad to infer that the military authorities are either incompetent or derelict. When I say perfectly well known, I mean to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department, Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth United States Infantry, to whom the secret has been known since March last. Those in the conspiracy are or have been members of the Order of the K. G. C., which has ceased as an organization under that name, but still maintains its existence under the new name of the "Order of American Knights."

The manner in which these facts found their way to the public is not precisely understood, or indeed known, except the sleepless vigilance of the ubiquitous newspaper reporters and correspondents fished them up and exposed them to the light of day. A leak, probably, in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General will account for the revelation which at all events is made, and now becomes the property of the public. One of the first outward and visible signs of the conspiracy was the military arrest of prominent, influential and wealthy citizens, whose worst external character, politically speaking, only exhibited itself in the form of "sympathy" with the South. No clue could be had to the cause of their arrest, which seemed more than usually "arbitrary;" but when wise, thoughtful people began to "put this and that together," they soon concluded that the arrests were less "arbitrary" than they at first supposed.

To the intelligent mind, the bushwhacker, the returned rebel soldier and the "sympathizer," present one and the same thing—hostility to the constituted authorities—and no amount of conciliation will effect any good toward bringing them to a cheerful obedience to the laws of the land. They are rebels at heart, and no argument but that pointed with the bayonet—no policy but that of punishment will purge them to pristine healthfulness. The conservative press all over the State, and the conservative leaders in all the principal cities, set up for themselves the right to differ with the Administration, while they profess to be loyal to the Government; but it does not require the shrewdness of a Philadelphia lawyer to see that that is among the impossibilities. The man who is earnest, sincere and patriotic—who desires to see the dignity and integrity of our Government maintained—must see, and maintain it, that the Government is the Constitution actualized by the Administration, and give the latter his cordial support until the expiration of its term shall give to the citizen his right to correct its abuses at the ballot-box. Now this is just what the Conservatives will not do. They will not give a cordial support to the Administration, but they will carp and croak, while the more avowed enemies of the Government are trying to destroy it. They will not see that their influence counts on the rebel side, and that every time they set up a howl against the Administration, the rebels take fresh courage from the signs of division in the North.

The Platte City affair shows distinctly what conservatism would do if armed for the defence of the State. The "Paw-paw" militia surrendered the city without firing a shot, and when the rebel Col. Thornton found his game so easy, he told the traitorous Paw-paws that they must choose between death and joining his standard. The did not choose death, nor did they find it very difficult to join the rebel horde now desolating that section, for reliable information is received here that they had rebel uniforms in their tents, and donned them immediately after the surrender. The women of Platte City had a fine silk rebel banner in readiness for Thornton, and presented to him publicly, and as soon as the ceremony was over, the rebels were conducted to the house and feasted after the style thereabouts. Thornton made a valorous war speech, and an ass of himself, at the same time, for he promised to "intrench and defend the city against any force the Federals could send." Gen. Fisk sent out a handful of Colorado cavalry, some infantry, and a field piece, under Col. Ford; but when Thornton got the wind of the expedition, he took to his heels, nor stopped until he reached Camden Point, ten miles north of Platte. Here he was overtaken, and his force, perhaps five hundred strong, but undisciplined, very handsomely thrashed.

The rebels lost fifteen men killed, a wagon load of arms, several horses and ten kegs of gunpowder. We lost one man mortally wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction, but reorganized again and are now in Central Missouri, having crossed the Missouri River only three days ago, where Major-Gen. Pleasonton will give them a taste of his quality as he goes thither to assume command instead of Brig.-Gen. Brown, temporarily relieved on account of ill-health.

The defection of the militia in North Missouri involves the reorganization of that service, not only on account of its unreliability, but from the simple fact that every place Thornton touched his force was augmented by the Paw-paws, who deserted at once. Over two thousand fled from the national standard since the Platte City affair, which occurred about two weeks ago. The arms of most of these have been recovered, and it is probable that, with the exception of some trifling and accidental losses, all the Government property will be recovered.

It is a fact worthy of note that, in the rebel districts of country, the outrages and plunderings perpetrated by guerrillas are never resisted by the citizens, and that the rebel sympathizers or conservatives are not disturbed. The persons and property of Union men only are assailed and carried away or destroyed, while, on the other hand, when a loyal community is attacked, the citizens rally for defence, resist the attack, and pursue their enemies to the bitter death. Instances of this kind are few, however; for, alas! alas! that it must be told, the loyal men, the "radicals" of this devoted State, have been ignored and allowed to struggle against a terrible odds, with a bloody result to themselves. But whatever policy the Government sees fit to pursue for the future, even if it should continue to conciliate Conservatives, the military commanders will not longer resist the appeals of loyal men. Gen. Fisk, in the north district, calls upon the loyal and true men to rally for home and self-defence, and asks them to organize five thousand strong, to bring horses and arms, and come at once to exterminate those common enemies of man who are desolating the fairest portions of the district. Similar calls will be made by the other district commanders, for the present military force is by no means adequate to save the posts, even where they are stationed, let alone give safety and protection to the peace-pursuing, law-abiding, loyal, Government-supporting citizens who, nine cases out of ten, have sons in the armies under Grant and Sherman.

When the time comes for the fuller revelations of the great conspiracy whose existence is spoken of above, it will be seen that the Conservatives of Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and, in fact, of the Northwest generally, are the real enemies "in the rear;" that they have been plotting and scheming to destroy the Government, and that all their difference of opinion with the Administration as to the policy of conducting the war are mere pretexts to cover up their real designs and intentions which are the overthrow of Government and the success of the South, which will concede to them by way of reconstruction the right to establish a great Northwestern Confederacy.

It is not for political ascendency that the Conservatives and Radicals of Missouri contend, although the struggle for the loaves and fishes of office doubtless enters into the contest to some extent; it is on the part of the former for power to dictate to the Government its own terms as far as this state is concerned, and especially for the preservation of the accursed "institution" of Slavery; while on the part of the latter the contest is for the maintainence of the Government in all its strength and integrity with Slavery wiped out.

Our Quota.

Albany, Tuesday, July 26.

The total quota of the State under the last call for half a million of men is stated at 20,218.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Official Charged with Forgery.

HIS ARREST AND COMMITMENT TO THE TOMBS.

Wm. H. Bailey was taken into custody yesterday, by Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, on the charge of forgery. The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant, issued on the complaint of Mr. Peter C. Schultz, of No. 216 West-street. The latter in his affidavit testifies that on the 29th of June last he received from Bailey two promissory notes, both purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, of No. 54 South-street, payable to William H. Bailey, or order, at the North River Bank. One note was for $300, the other for $475, and made payable in six and four months respectively. The notes were duly indorsed by Bailey and transferred to the complainant Schultz, in consideration of which the latter gave Bailey his check on the Merchants' Exchange Bank for the sum of $1,360. Schultz further says that he has since learned that the notes are forgeries and are utterly worthless.

Mr. *Gardner G. Howland*, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, also made an affidavit in which he says he is well acquainted with the signature of the firm, that he has examined the notes in question, and that they are both forgaries. On this state of things Mr. Bailey was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Lower Police Court, and asked what he had to say. He replied that he is thirty years of age, a native of Boston, resides at No. 458 Greenwich-street, and is by occupation a plumber and coppersmith. He further said the notes were brought to him by a man with whom he had previously transacted business, and he took them. The name of George Syrup is indorsed on the back of each note. The police say that Bailey is a District Inspector, connected with the Custom-house, and as such was detailed for duty at the depot of the steamers of the North German Lloyd at Hoboken, where he was taken into custody. The accused was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail.

Naval Affairs.

SAD CONDITION OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

A most disastrous epidemic is raging on board the United States war-steamer *Tahoma*, now at Quarantine. Yesterday officers were offered $10 a day and sailors $5 a day to remain on board and take care of the ship, nearly all her crew being prostrate with yellow fever. Over seventy sick men have been removed on shore within a few days. The entire station has been so terrified by the disastrous state of affairs on the unfortunate vessel that hardly any one can be got to volunteer for the ordinary duty of keeping the decks clean. It is so dangerous to go near a craft in the *Tahoma's* position that even the steam-tugs give her a wide berth. This vessel left here during the excitement occasioned by the late rebel raid, having on board sailors and marines for purposes explained at the time. On her return the fever broke out, and for some days it was feared that every man on board would perish. The Mayor of the City should see that no visiting our streets by officers from the *Tahoma* shall be permitted. A million of people are at the mercy of every one who comes from that fatal steamer. The latest news received from the scene of so much calamity did not report any material change in the state of things. Men-of-war at present entering our port should be halted off Sandy Hook, and Admiral Paulding has steamers enough to communicate with them there. The Key West transports are coming to every week freighted with poisonous diseases, to which any of us may fall a victim to-day or to-morrow.

The Fort Lee Boat Thomas Hulse Seized by Rowdies.

New-York, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening the *Hulse* left Fort Lee on her last trip, with a number of women and children on board, for New-York, stopping at Bull's Ferry, where a number of scoundrels came on board. The boat had not gone far when they commenced brutally attacking every one, driving the Captain to his office, the engineer from his engine, and the firemen and deck hands below. The pilot was not molested, but ran the boat to Hoboken, to get assistance from a revenue cutter, but failed to secure it. The ruffians continued attacking every one, and the scene was fearful. Finally the pilot ran the boat for her dock foot of Spring-street. A fireman succeeded, unobserved by these fiends, in getting in the engine-room, and we came safely to the dock. No one was allowed to pass a rope until the rowdies saw they had to get off their wounded. Stools, chairs and slung-shots had been used *sans ceremonie*. It is scarcely safe for citizens to go in some of the boats on the North River. I hope I shall never witness such a scene again. Would it not be well for our police to be a little stronger on docks where boats are making several trips a day? There is scarcely a week passes without a fight at the foot of Spring-street.

T. E. D.

Democratic Union Association Meeting.

Last evening there was a reasonably largely attended meeting of the Democratic Union Association held at the "headquarters" on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street. Mr. Luke F. Cozzens, Chairman of the Association, presided. He stated at the opening of the meeting that it was the intention of the Association to invite the patriots of the City of New-York to congregate weekly with a view to the support of the Chicago nominees, whoever they might be. The first speaker introduced was Hon. James W. Singleton, of Illinois. Mr. Singleton was very funny. He made a speech of nearly one hour and a half in length in which he compared the Constitution of the United States to the marital relation. Considerable laughter was occasioned by the quaintness of his illustrations. He thought the Constitution provided a way for putting down a rebellion of the *people*, but not of the *States*. This was evidently considered a strong point by the audience, and vociferous cheers followed. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, was expected to address the meeting, but up to a late hour had not made his appearance. Hon. James Brooks, John McKeon and other distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party were present during the evening.

The Draft.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, July 26.

The following has just been received:

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1864.

George Furness, Esq., Mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Sir: My dispatch in answer to your telegram of the 20th inst., should have read: Volunteers under the present call will be credited man for man, whether they enlist for one, two or three years. Where they enlist for the shorter terms, more men may be required at the expiration of their terms to equalize the amount of military service among the different States and parts of States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

A New Volunteer Regiment.

Special Orders, No. 294, from General Headquarters, State of New-York, authorizes the organization of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Col. George A. Buckingham. This regiment has been approved by the War Department, and is organized under the recent call of the President for 500,000 volunteers, and recruits have the advantage of enlisting for one, two, or three years, as they may elect. Headquarters, Park Barracks, Broadway, opposite Murray-st. Now is the opportunity for volunteers, substitutes or representatives.

Colored Recruits.

Colored men who desire to enlist in the United States Army or Navy, either as substitutes or volunteers, should apply to Vincent Colyer, Superintendent of Recruiting United States Colored Troops—headquarters No. 350 Fourth-street, corner Broadway, up stairs. The bounty fee usually paid to the recruiting agent, which, in the case of substitutes, is frequently as high as $200, will be given to the colored man who presents himself, and every information and facility to enable the recruit to obtain the highest bounties will be given free of charge.

Base Ball—Grand March at Brooklyn—Eureka of Newark vs. Atlantic of Brooklyn.

The grand match between these celebrated ball associations was played yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Ball Ground, Brooklyn. The attendance of visitors was as large as has been seen at any ball contest this season, and the splendid weather and good condition of the ground enhanced greatly the pleasure of the occasion. Score appended:

SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c	3	3	Northrup, 1st b	4	1
C. J. Smith, 3d b	2	5	Thomas, s. s	3	2
Start, 1st b	5	2	Pennington, 2d b	4	2
P. O'Brien, c. f	3	2	Callaway, l. f	3	2
Crane, 2d b	3	2	Brientnall, c	2	2
Pickett, r. f	5	2	Littleworth, c. f	3	2
Galvin, s. s	1	4	Harroughs, p	3	2
Chapman, l. f	2	2	Mills, 3d b	2	0
Pratt, p	3	3	Bomuster, r. f	3	0
Totals	27	25	Totals	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	8	3	—25
Eureka	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	2	—13

Umpire—Mr. Gann, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Moore and Holden.

To-day the grand cricket match between the St. George's and East New-York Clubs will be played on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken.

The New Assistant Treasurer.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Moses Taylor will accept the position of Assistant Treasurer, in this City. He is at present out of town, but will return in a few days.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000 Amer. Gold	258¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	86
25,000 do	258¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	110
10,400 Ohio & M. C.	80¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	110¾
100 Erie Railway	110¾	100 do	110¾
100 do	110¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	82
200 Reading R.	133¾	200 Cum. Coal	56¾

[Advertisement.]

Our Social Relations.—Marriage of Opposites. Short Courships. Matrimonial Customs. How Men and Women are "wooed and married" in different countries. An interesting History, in August No. Phrenological Journal. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Splendid Novelties in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week. Accurate Portrait of Gen. Franklin, a splendid picture illustrating the Rejoicings over Victory, and Brilliant View of Central Park, with other interesting and valuable literary matter. Ready on Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

Kent's East India Coffee is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 134 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hyatt's & Fleury's Patent Crystalized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 16—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Muttlebury, Baroness Reubell, Mr. and Mrs Cassels, two children and two servants, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. G. Potts & servant, Mr. and Mrs. Erlenbach and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Misses Foith, Miss Pike, Miss A. Stevens, Miss M. Stevens, Miss C. Weeks, Mr and Mrs. Butterworth, Miss Butterworth and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, five children and two servants, M. Knoedler, J. Brown, Mr. Lindanar, Mr. Kraft, Mr. Winter, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bushie, Mr. Lazarus, Jos. Rau, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Ayres, A. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Burnley, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Winzer, Mr. Tuller, Miss McIlowell, J. Griffith, Mr. Hardt, Mr. Sherman, H. Sargent, L. Sargent, William Sargent, H. Ackerman, C. Owen, Dr. J. Sanderson, Jno. Frazer, F. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Sargent, Mrs. E. Swett, two Miss Gilstons, Mr. and Mrs. McIlowell, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, Mrs. Eatman, three daughters and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, Master Brown and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Fearnley, Mr. Schlosser, G. Winks, Mr. Le Brun, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Salomon, J. Ryle, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Yewdall, Jas. Hixon, Mr. Gregg, T. Mensing, W. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Sherwood, Thomas Dudley, Mr. Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mr. Barnes, Mr. White, Mr. Leonard and Son, M. Lord, Mr. Elton, Mr. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Perper, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Guterman and Son, Mrs. Beckhart. Messrs. Kitteridge, McCoy, Harrison, Hood, Hagner, Wild, Shaw, Gachet, Manheim, Ortigo, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Fries, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nash, Mr. Greucler.

July 26—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—H. C. Henrici, Chas. Witte, Eliza Mehins and two children, Emeline Ross, Friedr. Ross, M. Braun, Carl Feiler, Arthur Denninger, Reta Elsinger, G. Claussen, P. Fuchs, Kate Feiler, M. Laura.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 51	Sun sets	7 21
Moon rises	12 10		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 33	Gov. Island	3 12
Hell Gate	4 44		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Fung Suey, (Br.,) Gray, Hong Kong, via Cape de Verde, G. W. Sands; Golden Rule, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning; Jeune Adele, (Fr.,) Revert, Marseilles, Baehler & De Verin; Hoogley, Jenkins, Shedac, D. G. & M. G. Bacon; Thornton, Wells, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks G. W. Reesveit, Herman, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co., Cumberland, (Br.,) Dixon, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Dorsette, (Brem.) Schonmacker, London, Funch, Meyncke & Wendt, Rosamond, ——, Cow Bay, Peck & Church.

Brigs Sarah, (Br.,) Publicode, Cape Cairn, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Baron de Castine, Johnson, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Feuchelens, (Hol.,) Koetse, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co; Regina del Mare, (Ital.,) Swarese, Cork, Holmboe & Bachen, John Stevens, Closson, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners T. B. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Minnie, (Br.,) Mills, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; John Morthup, (Br.,) Lane, ——; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Honoreau, St. John, N. B., Tynes & Smith; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Ward, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Anoe, (Dan.,) Busch, Montevideo, Sloman & Edye.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg July 10, at 7 A. M., and Southampton 18th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 569 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had severely gales, with a high sea, most of the passage, and for 6 ds. was in a dense fog. July 14, lat. 49 57, lon. 6 40, signalized Russian steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen. 15th, lat. 49 26, lon. 23 10, spoke Bremen Victoria, bound E. 18th lat. 49 36, lon. 33 10, spoke Br. bark Gipsey Queen, for Quebec. 14th, lat. 49 30, lon 8 45, spoke English ship Arabia.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool July 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4 15 P. M., with mdse. and 217 passengers to E. Cunard. 16th, at 9 30 P. M., passed steamship Africa, bound in. 21th, at 6 A. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound W., and at 7 A. M., passed steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steamer Queen, Acting Vol. Lieut. Robert Tarr, Fort Royal 6 ds., via Charleston Bar. Experienced southerly gales since passing Cape Henry. All quiet at Charleston.

Steamer City of Buffalo, James, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick, & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Holmes, San Francisco April 22, with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory.

Ship Annawan, McNair, New-Orleans, with mdse. to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Martinique 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. In lat. 36, lon. 71, saw a brig, bound S., showing a red flag, with a white diamond, and letters F. T. in centre. Left 9 vessels.

Bark Sarah Black, (of South Shields,) Runciman, Algoa Bay 58 ds., with wool to Wallerstein & Kunst.

Bark Traveler, Randle, Santos 49 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phelps & Co.

Bark Neredi, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kong, St. Jago 40 ds., with sugar and honey to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Hattie Eaton, (of Demerara,) Anderson, Buena Vista 28 ds., with salt to Casmers Antonio. July 16, lat. 35 20, lon. 71 30, 5 P. M., while running, with the wind from S. E., it suddenly shifted to N. N. W., and blew a hurricane, which lasted 4 hours, and during which lost upper maintopsail, maintopgallantsail and jib, was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept the decks, stove galley, started rail, stove water cask, and filled the cabin: since had light winds and calms.

Brig John Sherwood, Smith, Cay Frances 11 ds., with sugar to Hoyoke & Murray. July 24, in a gale from N. E. to S. E., sprung a leak, the water dissolving a part of the cargo, and caused the vessel to lie on her beam ends, in which position came to this port, having six feet of water in the hold.

Brig Charles Adams, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Peterson, St. John, P. R., July 1, with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney. No date, picked up a bale of cotton—no marks.

Brig Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Point Petre, Guad., and St. Martins 18 ds., with molasses and salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Herald, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, molasses and cedar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig R. B. Minturn, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Buck, Sisal 24 ds., with rotton, hemp, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Crowley, Nassau 8 ds., with molasses to F. T. Monteli & Bartow.

Brig Clio, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Ward, Barbadoes 9 ds., with old junk, etc., to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Brig Fox Hound, (of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Simms, Cat Island 15 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Brig Juliette, (Ital.,) Maresca, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to G. Berthoud. Passed Gibraltar June 25.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancey, Zaza 28 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Neponset, of Boston,) Tracey, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Nichols, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with empty barrels to Jonas Smith. July 25, off Chincoteague, in a heavy blow from the south, split foresail and received other damage.

Schr. Alice, (of Sierra Morena,) Remkes, Sierra Leone 47 ds., with hides to N. D. Carlile & Son.

Schr. Emma Anderson, (of St. Christopher,) Acker, St. Martin's 18 ds., with salt and cotton to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. S. H. Jackson, Tracy, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Valorous, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Blauvelt, Matamoras June 26, in ballast to Bolmer, Foster & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, of Curnwallis, Card, Arroyo, P. R., July 8, with sugar to D. R. De

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4007. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY

Great Losses of the Rebels in the Battles of the 22d and 23d.

GENERAL HOOD REPORTED KILLED.

Results of General Rousseau's Raid.

Thirty-one Miles of Railroad Destroyed.

Graphic Account of Wednesday's Battle.

HOW THE GALLANT HOOKER BRAVED THE STORM

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 27.

Information received from an officer at the front says, in two battles in front of Atlanta, we have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's best two corps.

All the prisoners captured on the 22d and 23d, unite in saying that the rebel Gen. HOOD was killed on the 23d.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU and staff arrived last night from Marietta. His raid was the most successful during the war. His total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed and wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules and about the same number of contrabands. He destroyed thirty-one miles of the railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, &c. and thirteen railroad depots at points along the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad.

THE LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

No Fighting, but Plenty of Hard Work.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

Official information from Atlanta states that there were no operations yesterday, but there was hard work in the trenches. There had been no fighting.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 27.

Major L. W. KELLY, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the front, which place he left Monday night. He reports of the Friday's fight in front of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, that our men buried *three thousand two hundred and twenty-one.*

We captured one thousand prisoners and eleven hundred seriously wounded, and eleven stand of colors. Among the prisoners are thirty-three officers, from rank of Colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebels.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN estimates the loss of the rebels at 12,000. Our loss, including killed, wounded and missing foots up 3,120.

Atlanta is in plain view. Gen. SHERMAN does not desire to enter Atlanta at present, though in two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Gen. STONEMAN is en route for the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF JULY 20.

The Unsurpassed Gallantry of Our Troops—How the Enemy were Met and Defeated in Front of Atlanta—A Spirited Account.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

THE ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

On Wednesday morning then, behold our entire army south of Peach Tree Creek, on a line running nearly east and west, and confronting the rebel battalions, who occupied strong works just before them. Day had scarcely dawned when the left wing of the army was in motion. The Seventeenth Corps (BLAIR'S) passed to the extreme left, while the Fifteenth (LOGAN'S) marched westward along the Augusta Railroad, tearing up the track as it went, until it reached Decatur, eight miles from Stone Mountain. SCHOFIELD advanced toward Atlanta, connecting with Gen. DODGE'S division of MCPHERSON'S army, on the left. HOWARD, marching by the left flank, formed a junction with SCHOFIELD, and HOOKER, marching by the right flank, filled up the interval between HOWARD and PALMER.

By noon of the 20th the whole army was in line of battle, nearly in the following order:

The Fourteenth Corps (PALMER'S) on the extreme right; the Twentieth (HOOKER'S) next; the Fourth (HOWARD'S) next; the Twenty-third (SCHOFIELD'S) next; the Sixteenth (DODGE'S) next, although partly in reserve; the Fifteenth (LOGAN'S) next; and the Seventeenth (BLAIR'S) on the extreme right. GARRARD'S cavalry division covered our right flank, while Gen. ED. MCCOOK'S held the ferries along the river.

ADVANCE OF THE LEFT WING.

During the afternoon of the 20th the whole left wing of the army advanced, driving the enemy before them in a series of sharp and brilliant skirmishes which, occurring between small armies, would be called battles. It was in one of these that Gen. GRESHAM, commanding the right division of the Seventeenth Corps, received a severe if not dangerous wound. By nightfall our extreme left had advanced nearly ten miles south of the Augusta Railroad, and rested at a point which was a little south of east from Atlanta.

THE GAP IN OUR LINES.

The line which I spoke of as existing at noon on Wednesday, was not everywhere complete. A line of skirmishers (the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, Col. BANNING,) connected Gen. PALMER'S right with the Chattahoochee, and only a strong line of skirmishers connected the left of Gen. NEWTON'S division with the remainder of the Fourth Corps—a gap of nearly two miles being thus held. The situation was a dangerous one, and Gen. THOMAS with his accustomed wisdom and promptness, immediately commenced a series of movements for the purpose of closing it. Subsequent events and the statements of rebel prisoners, revealed the fact that the enemy were aware of the existence of this gap; were actually hunting for it when they made their furious assault upon us in the evening, and most providentially failed to find it.

NATURE OF THE GROUND.

Shortly after leaving the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, the ground begins to rise. A prolonged stretch of high ground extends thus all along the creek to the river, forming a ridge, cut with deep ravines, in HOWARD'S front; a sort of broken table land in HOOKER'S; and rising into two considerable hills in PALMER'S. On this range of heights, but at a considerable distance from the northern edge, was the enemy's principal line of works. The ground in front of HOWARD was densely wooded, as was mostly that in front of PALMER; but on a great part of HOOKER'S front, after ascending to the table-land, was a considerable space of open fields, on the other side of which, in the direction of Atlanta, were heavy woods. Behind all three of these corps ran Peach Tree Creek, through open ground, with high ground (also open) still further back, and furnishing splendid positions for our batteries, of which the experienced and able artillerists on DAVIS, BAIRD, JOHNSTON, HOOKER, NEWTON and HOWARD'S staffs did not fail to avail themselves.

It was shortly after 12, noon, when, in accordance with Gen. THOMAS' design of closing up the gap I have spoken of, Gen. NEWTON'S division prepared to advance from the bank of the creek, in order to relieve HAZEN'S brigade of WOOD'S division, (which had been thrown over previously,) and allow it to move off to the left, as well as to take up a position, which, by materially shortening our line, would lend still further to close up the interval between NEWTON and WOOD.

CARRYING THE REBEL RIFLE-PITS.

A strong skirmish-line was sent out to fuel for the enemy who had rifle-pits in advance of their principal works. Col. BARNETT, Forty-fourth Illinois, was put in command of the skirmishers, who comprised six regiments, four from Brig.-Gen. KIMBALL'S brigade, and two from Col. BLAKE'S. The latter officer is at present in command of Gen. WAGNER'S brigade. The whole line advancing with rapidity and enthusiasm, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, and captured several, with the loss of only two men. This brought them within 350 yards of the main rebel works.

Our line of battle quickly followed up his advance, and KIMBALL and BLAKE immediately took up a position on the ridge. The men had merely halted, as they (and their brigade commanders) supposed, for the purpose of eating their humble dinner, and expected to move on immediately after swallowing the same. But the old war-horse, "NAT. KIMBALL," as his men familiarly call him, was not to be caught napping; and before his soldiers had broken a piece of hard tack or drank a drop of coffee, he ordered them to commence constructing a line of barricades.

The enemy made repeated efforts, from noon to half-past two to ascertain the position of our forces: and there was heavy skirmishing along WOOD'S and STANLEY'S fronts, as well as along the skirmish line, which, stretching across the gap, connected the left of NEWTON with the right of WOOD. There was a temporary lull along the whole line.

THE BATTLE—NEWTON.

It was about 3½ o'clock when the enemy's skirmishers, advancing as if to reconnoiter, gave notice that something was impending. Our line had halted longer than was expected, and was upon the point of resuming the advance, when this appearance of the rebels determined NEWTON to remain behind his hastily constructed works on the hill, and HOOKER to march his troops at once from the low ground in front of him, so that he might connect with NEWTON'S right. The order to advance was scarcely given, when from the high ground north of the stream all HOOKER'S batteries, and part of HOWARD'S, broke forth in a simultaneous peal of thunder. The rebel legions were pouring forth from the woods beyond the open fields at the top of the ridge, and pressing forward, rank behind rank, in startling and magnificent array, seemed resolved to crush at one blow whatever might oppose them. This spectacle the artillerists upon the elevated ground, north of the creek, could plainly see, but the infantry, climbing up the hill on the south, could not. A moment later, and a savage yell upon the left, followed by the clang and clatter of ten thousand muskets, announced that NEWTON'S division had been assailed by the foe. On NEWTON'S front the enemy did not wait to push forward a skirmish line, but charged at once in lines of battle two and three deep. Our skirmishers in advance of our hastily constructed works were driven in with the velocity of a whirlwind, and as they rushed back in disordered haste, came near throwing into confusion the extreme right of NEWTON, and for a moment caused it to give way.

GEARY.

Meantime, Brig.-Gen. GEARY'S division of HOOKER'S corps, which was constantly in advance of both WILLIAMS' division on the right and WARD'S (BUTTERFIELD'S) on the left, was struck by the rushing storm, and temporarily shattered. Both his right and his center brigades were pushed from their positions, after a short and desperate resistance, and buried down the hill nearly to the banks of the creek. Gen. WARD'S division was still advancing up the hill side, when the wary old Kentuckian, who at present leads it, saw, as he then supposed, both GEARY on his right and NEWTON on his left overthrown. He was about to detach three or four regiments to their assistance, when, to his astonishment, the whole scene was changed as if by magic. NEWTON'S line became firm as a rock, and, without another sign of wavering, continued to pour into the rebel host a steady, uninterrupted, and deadly fire. Even the stragglers from his skirmish line were rallied and did excellent service in a manner I shall mention presently. At the same time GEARY'S disordered regiments reformed, even under a withering fire from the enemy, while a couple of his batteries, directing their pieces full at the right flank of the lines which had driven us back, tore them in pieces with a tornado of shot and shell. The indentation to our lines produced by the giving way of GEARY'S two brigades, became a pit of death into which hundreds of maddened rebels plunged, only to die or to fall wounded and bleeding upon the sod. Not another inch did GEARY retire, but began slowly to advance, until, when the fight closed, he occupied exactly the same ground as when it began.

WARD.

It was just as Gen. Ward became convinced all was going well with NEWTON and GEARY, that his own line reached the edge of the kind of table line I have described, only to find himself confronted at a distance of thirty paces, by the flower of the rebel army! The fearful tumult that at once burst forth was such that no man could tell which portion of it was the roar of musketry, and which the fierce, indignant, defiant yell that each host hurled at the other. Both were surprised. Our men scarcely knew that the enemy had come up from the opposite woods when the found themselves full in their presence. The rebels, disappointed elsewhere, supposed they had certainly reached their long-looked-for gap, but found instead a line of battle and a sheet of vindictive fire. Both lines instantly charged forward, pouring the leaden hail full into each other's bosoms. They stood in some places but fifteen feet apart, and still hurled death in each other's faces. They charged again, and the men intermingled and fought hand to hand. In places the lines crossed each other, and then wheeled around only to renew the combat—the rebels facing Atlanta; the soldiers of the Union, Peachtree Creek.

WILLIAMS.

When the storm broke upon GEARY, Gen. WILLIAMS' division had advanced upon the extreme right of HOOKER'S corps, almost as far as GEARY himself. The gallant old veteran was struggling through a dense forest, and striving to form connection with GEARY on his left, when suddenly the woods in front of him were filled with fierce yells and spurts of fire and whizzing missiles, as if each tree had held

> A spirit prisoned in its breast,
> Which the first stroke of coming strife
> Had startled into hideous life!

But neither WILLIAMS nor his division are made of the material which learns easily to quail. The savage yells of the demons of Slavery were answered by the loud shouts of freemen battling for their country and their God. A bristling line of steel, glittering with fire, everywhere met and checked the rebel advance. A few rude and unfinished bulwarks of rails, thrown together by the men when they had last halted, furnished but little protection from the pitiless showers of bullets flung from the muskets of the enemy; but, in spite of rebel daring, energy and hate, WILLIAMS would not yield a foot of ground!

SPECIAL SURVEY.

Let us now take a rapid survey of the contest from left to right, remembering that although the wave of rebel assault may be represented generally as rolling in this direction, it finally involved our whole line, from NEWTON'S left to Col. ANSON G. MCCOOK'S right, so that most of the events which we shall be compelled to mention in succession, really occurred simultaneously.

BRADLEY.

Col. BRADLEY'S brigade, of NEWTON'S division, (to the command of which he succeeded after the death of the noble HARKER,) was formed in columns of regiments along the road leading from Buckhead to Atlanta when the fight commenced. Immediately after the rebel assault began upon NEWTON'S front, the Sixty-fourth Ohio and Forty-second Illinois were sent to support Col. BLAKE, while the Twenty-seventh Illinois was dispatched to the assistance of Gen. KIMBALL. The remainder of the brigade was at first also intended to go to the support of BLAKE, but its destination was changed, and it was formed in order of battle along the Atlanta road, where it assisted in repelling and capturing a column of the enemy which had forced its way past BLAKE'S left flank and actually gained our rear.

GEN. THOMAS PERSONALLY ENGAGED.

This incident deserves to be further noticed. So intense was the interest among our men to repel the rebels in their immediate front, that they did not perceive a small column had passed around entirely to the left of BLAKE, and penetrated the right of that long line of skirmishers which I have described as alone holding the huge gap between NEWTON and WOOD, until they heard the noise of conflict immediately in their rear. The rebels had reached the Buckhead and Atlanta Road. But there was one man near by who saw the rebels, and marked them as doomed. Gen. THOMAS was overlooking the progress of the fight in the rear of NEWTON. The moment he perceived the body of rebels I have mentioned, he hastily got together a force consisting of the pioneers of KIMBALL'S brigade, some of the straggling skirmishers who had fled before the first rebel onset, and a couple of pieces of artillery. Taking immediate personal command of this novel battalion, he assailed the astonished rebels, and killed and captured the whole body. He may perform great achievements in the future, as he has in the past, but I venture to predict that he will think as often of this little affair as of any military event of his life.

BLAKE AND KIMBALL.

The Fifty-seventh Indiana and One Hundreth Illinois, of Col. BLAKE'S brigade, which were advanced in the first place as skirmishers, were separated for some time from the remainder of the brigade by the rebel column above mentioned.

The right of Col. BLAKE'S brigade rested on the Atlanta road, the left of Gen. KIMBALL'S upon the same. Four guns of GOODSPEED'S Ohio Battery, under command of Lieut. SCOVILL, were placed upon the Atlanta road, just in rear of these two brigades, and during the whole time the fight lasted did terrible execution upon the enemy. Once the rebels came up a ravine just to the left of the road, in close column, with "Brigadier-General" STEPHENS at their head, determined, if possible, to capture these four pieces; but KIMBALL'S left regiment, Seventy-fourth Illinois, on the right of the road, and BLAKE'S right regiment, the Eighty-eighth Illinois, on the left of the road, poured into the column so terrible a direct and cross fire, that it reeled, staggered and broke in confusion, leaving its leader dead upon the field.

WOOD.

The brigade which formed the left of Gen. WARD'S division is commanded by Col. JAS. WOOD of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York. But two of its regiments were in front line when the conflict commenced, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and Twentieth Connecticut. The Fifty-fifth Ohio afterward took part in the fighting, as did the Seventy-third, which relieved the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York, which relieved the Twentieth Connecticut. The troops immediately opposed to Col. WOOD were a Mississippi brigade, under command of a "Brigadier-General" FRATHERSTONE, who was killed early in the fight. Col. WOOD did all that was required of him, as might be expected from so excellent a commander.

COBURN.

The centre of Gen. WARD'S division was held by Col. COBURN'S brigade. COBURN is the faithful and intelligent Colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana, a regiment which, although it was very unfortunate some time ago, has more than once redeemed its reputation. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. BLOODGOOD, was deployed as skirmishers in front of this brigade, in the beginning of the fight, and contended there a long time with obstinacy and skill. It was part of Col. COBURN'S brigade which, in the terrible shock along the front of WARD'S division, exchanged places with a part of the rebel line, and wheeled about to renew the fight with them.

HARRISON.

The next brigade, going toward the left, was Gen. WARD'S, (at present commanded by a very useful young officer Col. HARRISON, of the Seventieth Indiana.) It did its full share of this glorious day's work. When the great charge of the rebels and counter-charge of our men were made, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which officers as well as men mingled indiscriminately. Lieut.-Col. FLYNN and a rebel Colonel, each with a gun in his hands, fought each other for a considerable time, each dodging around a bush repeatedly, so as to give or avoid a shot.

GEARY'S BRIGADES.

I cannot speak particularly of the brigades in Gen. GEARY'S division, because I could not note every portion of the line; but Col. CANDY'S brigade, which contains such regiments as the Sixty-sixth, and the remaining fragments of the memorable Fifth and Seventh Ohio, could not fail to do well, while the two which temporarily gave way before the first rude shock of the enemy's overwhelming numbers, only distinguished themselves the more by rallying afterward and utterly repulsing the victors.

ROBINSON, KNIPE, RUGER.

Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade was commanded by the well-known Col. ROBINSON, (Eighty-second Ohio,) whose name has figured in more than one bloody fight. Gen. KNIPE'S brigade was on the left of ROBINSON'S, and the two sustained for three long hours an assault which, more than anything I have seen, reminded me of the devilish pertinacity with which the rebels assailed our centre during the second day's fight at Chicamauga. How well the gallant Col. M GROARTY and his little band of heroes, (Sixty-first Ohio,) strove against the torrent of rebel wrath is shown by their fearful casualty list.

Of Gen. RUGER'S brigade only the One Hundred and Fifth New-York and Twenty-seventh Indiana were engaged; but the distinguished and able commander of the latter, Col. COLGROVE, was dangerously wounded.

M'COOK.

It gives me real pleasure to be able to mention here a young Buckeye Colonel, ANSON G. MCCOOK, Second Ohio, and feel that I can assign him a place with the best and bravest who on that day beat back the legions of treason and anarchy. His brigade, consisting of old regiments, each of which has a historical name, was until recently under command of Brig.-Gen. CARLIN. The latter being on leave of absence, Col. MCCOOK assumed command by right of seniority. On him was devolved the duty of clipping the left wing of the rebel host which pounced upon us. He was on the extreme left of PALMER'S corps, and his was the left brigade of Gen. JOHNSON'S division. It was formed in two lines, the first commanded by Col. TAYLOR, of the Fifteenth Kentucky; the second by Col. HOBART, Twenty-first Wisconsin. The brigade advanced to the top of the ridge in front, to keep in line with Gen. HOOKER, and had time to throw up some slight works before it was assailed. This remark applies to the first line only—the second had no works.

The One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, on the left of the first line, was somewhat in advance of the other regiments, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground, and was therefore the first struck when the rebels came thundering upon us. A brave stand was made, and then the right of the regiment began to crumble away. Col. MCCOOK, while feeling deeply the heavy responsibility resting upon his shoulders, remained cool and self-possessed as a veteran. He knew how terrible the result might be if this portion of our line was broken. Yet the rebel legions had advanced entirely up to our rude works, and a rebel color-bearer stuck his detested flag into one of the logs composing them. He almost instantly paid for his audacity with his life, being both shot and bayoneted where he stood. While the rebels were pressing on with exultant shouts after the retiring One Hundred and Fourth, the Fifteenth Kentucky, Forty-second and Eighty-eighth Indiana which were in line further back than the One Hundred and Fourth, were shifted round in such a way that they were enabled to pour into the advancing enemy a destructive flank and cross fire, which at once chilled his ardor, and sent him to the right about. Again they essayed to charge; but by this time the gallant Col. HOBART had placed the second line in such positions that it could assist materially in the conflict, and again the rebel flood was rolled back. Thus gloriously did Col. MCCOOK inaugurate his new command, and showed himself a worthy namesake of him whose name bathed the soil of Alabama, and of him who gave his life for freedom at Keneasaw.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

All along the portion of our line which we have just reviewed, the noise of battle continued to resound. At every point the rebel battalions seem to have charged at least three times, and thrice the ground was literally covered with their dead and mangled bodies. Against our single unprotected line of battle on HOOKER'S front, they hurled repeatedly two and three, and although our loss was here most terrible, yet that of the rebels so far exceeded it as to be almost unexampled in the history of warfare. By nightfall the charging squadrons had been everywhere repulsed, and driven in confusion and dismay back to their barricades. When this glorious consummation became fully evident, there rose all along our battle-begrimed ranks, so loud, so strong, so exultant, so terrible a cheer, that it must have pained the cheeks of guilty traitors even in the streets and houses of Atlanta.

HOOKER.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Gen. HOOKER, which it never can repay. He was everywhere in the hottest of the battle, always hailed by enthusiastic cheers, and by the very magnetism of his personal presence infusing such a spirit into his soldiers, that had they been confronted even by ten times their number, they would not have known how to fly. Without disparagement to any other portion of our glorious army, I but repeat what I heard the Commanding-General of another corps say, when I remark that it is doubtful whether any other body of troops in the United States service, than that led by Gen HOOKER, could have sustained such an onset in an open field.

PALMER.

Major-Gen. PALMER is another of our leaders, whose prudence and foresight did much to avert disaster this day, and enable us to win victory. He seemed to have an instinctive perception of the impending attack, and at midnight of the 19th sent word to all his division commanders, to strengthen their works. Had this not been done, the storm would probably have burst on him instead of HOOKER. As it was, it touched only his extreme left, with what result we have already seen. I was overcome with emotion when I saw him, late in the evening of the 20th, standing near a ridge swept by rebel cannot, surrounded by VON SCHRADER, MCCLURE, SHAW, and one or two other members of his excellent Staff, and rejoicing with almost boyish exultation at the result of the battle, which his own wise precaution had contributed so materially to bring about.

LOSSES.

Our losses in this fearful conflict, including every part of the line, will amount to about 2,500 men, of whom very nearly 2,000 fell in the fierce struggle on the center.

I cannot, with the authorities now before me, place the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, at less than 6,500 men.

REMARKS.

Several points are worthy of notice in this battle, which I shall only briefly mention.

The rebels were aware of the existence of the great gap in our lines, and, had they struck it, the consequence might have been very disastrous. As it was, they were utterly surprised at meeting HOOKER where they did.

At least one half of the rebel army were engaged, prisoners being taken from all three of the corps.

The fight was a most dismal inauguration of Hood's new command. On this great change in the leadership of the hostile army, the copious extracts from rebel papers, which accompany this letter, throw considerable light.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebels Claim a Decided Victory at Atlanta.

REBEL DESERTIONS NOT SO NUMEROUS.

The Exchange of Newspapers Prohibited by the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MONDAY, July 25, 1864.

The shelling and picket firing between the Ninth Corps and the enemy, yesterday, was more brisk than usual, and was kept up all day. During the afternoon a shell from one of our guns struck a caisson of the enemy's, which exploded with a loud noise.

Very few casualties occur, considering the large quantities of powder spent by both parties.

No exchanges of papers have been made between the pickets for some days, the rebel commanders having strictly prohibited it.

A Richmond paper of the 22d instant claims a decided victory at Atlanta for the rebel forces, and declares that the Federals were driven back with heavy loss.

The same paper also says that the Federal forces were defeated at Snicker's Gap by Gen. EARLY, and that the latter took a number of prisoners.

Deserters from the rebel army are not so numerous as they were a week ago, the rebels seeming to keep a stricter watch along their lines.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Artillery Episode—Explosion of a Rebel Caisson—A Prediction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CITY POINT, Va., Tuesday, July 26, 1864—10 A. M.

The usual quiet has been broken by heavy and long-continued firing this morning in front of Gen. FOSTER'S department on the James River. The firing commenced about daylight, and continued about three hours with heavy artillery, interspersed with volleys of musketry. The result had not been ascertained at this place up to the time of the closing of the mail.

Yesterday was improved for artillery practice by the Ninth Corps. The range obtained was so perfect that another rebel caisson was exploded, but with what damage to the rebels is unknown. Deserters say the caisson which was exploded a few days since by one of our shells, resulted in the killing and wounding of twenty men.

The progress of Gen. SHERMAN caused great rejoicing here, mingled with sorrow for the loss of the loved Gen. MCPHERSON.

The assumption of the command by Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Gen. MCPHERSON'S Department, is considered a very favorable circumstance.

The army here has not been idle and will be heard from soon in a manner that will gratify the loyal people of the country.

Southern Views.

Richmond papers of the 22d and 23d contain the following items:

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

This campaign of LEE'S army in conduct and results, so far, much resembles the famous Italian campaign of NAPOLEON, in which by the rapidity of his movements, his strategic skill, and daring courage of his troops engaged, and in the area of country pervaded, as well as in the number killed, wounded, and missing, the campaign of LEE and the officers and soldiers acting under him, already greatly exceed that of NAPOLEON. We include in our estimate of the achievements of LEE'S army the battles about and beyond Lynchburgh, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the recent battle near Snicker's Gap, the raids of SHERIDAN and KAUTZ, as well as the many bloody engagements beginning at the Wilderness, and continued at Petersburgh.

We believe that our enemy in killed, wounded and missing, by desertion, by natural deaths, and by the expiration of the terms of service of three years of its three years veterans, has lost fully one hundred thousand men; we not more than a fifth of that number.

The losses of the Federals have so far exceeded two thousand per day, and if GRANT and HUNTER are retained in command, will probably continue to exceed that number daily for some time to come.

The skillful strategic movements of LEE from the Rapidan to Petersburgh would have done credit to WELLINGTON or BONAPARTE, whilst EARLY'S sudden appearance at Lynchburgh, his defeat and pursuit of HUNTER, his rapid march up the valley, his daring invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, his successful return to Virginia, his second meeting with HUNTER, and his victory over him; in celerity and secrecy of movement, in dashing courage, and in success-ful achievement, remind us of the most brilliant feats of Stonewall JACKSON and NAPOLEON.

From the same paper.

* * * We believe the Democratic Convention will nominate a peace candidate, and that his nomination will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war.

THE NEW SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR WHEAT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

The voice of the press and of the public seems to be unanimous against this schedule. It does not satisfy the farmers, although they are to get $30 a bushel from the Government for it. The farmers cannot but see that by this act of placing such a price upon wheat makes the currency in which it is paid worse than nothing. They know what a bushel of wheat is, and what it is worth, measured by the standard of labor. They have been always in the habit of paying for reapers the current price of one bushel of wheat per diem. When they are told that in the money they are to receive, a reaper's day's work cannot be fairly paid for with less than thirty dollars, what opinions will they form of it?

It is principally because it undoes all the labor of last Congress, and degrades the currency which that Congress took so much pains to improve, that we object to this schedule. It is formed precisely as though no such laws as those of last session had ever been passed—precisely as though we were still under the pressure of Mr. MEMMINGER'S paper-mill, and liable to a deluge of treasury notes, to the tune of hundreds of millions every hour per day.

It plays into the hands of speculators and those interested in depreciating the currency, and it renders utterly nugatory all the laws of last session; and this, too, at a time when money is extremely scarce, from the enormous amount withdrawn from circulation.

Arrest of the Editor of the Savannah Plaindealer.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph dispatch says: CHARLES WHITTAKER, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savannah *Plaindealer*, has been arrested by the military authorities and placed under bonds and parole to appear before a military commission.

Gen. CRAIG has assumed command and said to have returned to Kansas.

The expedition which left here on Sunday has returned. They report the killing of ten guerrillas. Several expeditions are being fitted out here, one to leave to-night.

More than 5,000 men have responded to Gen. FISKE'S appeal, the surplus being sent back home.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying $15,000 worth of property.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 27.

The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, brings 83 bales of cotton.

A gentleman had arrived in Memphis from Texas, who states that there were 4,000 Federal prisoners at Tyler, who were well treated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Nothing positive is known in regard to the number or disposition of our own or the enemy's forces on the upper Potomac, except that we still occupy Harper's Ferry and the adjoining heights.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan have already been received to a very considerable amount.

ONE OF THE HOTTEST FIGHTS OF THE WAR.

The battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, on Friday last, is reported to have been one of the hottest fights of the war.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals on the 26th: Quartermaster-Sergt. Frank Chamberlain, 22d Cavalry; John S. Thomas, Co. I, 24th Cavalry; Erastus D. Seaman, Co. C, 43d; Wilton B. Frank, Co. C, 129th; H. A. Howe, Co. C. 95th.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported on the 26th: Lieut.-Col. John Higgins, 116th, at Willard's; Assistant Surgeon John Coventry, do.; Adjt. J. C. Nial, do.; W. T. Vooley, 90th, Ricord Hospital; T. Ferris, do., No. 211 Pennsylvania-avenue; W. H. Ireland, A. Q. M., do.; John F. McGuire, Co. f, 153d.

NO ADDITIONAL FIGHTING BEFORE ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

Official reports from Atlanta state that there was no fighting there yesterday. Our boys are hard at work in the trenches.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER.

G. P. FOLSOM, Additional Paymaster United States Army, has been arrested here by order of the Secretary of War. He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of eleven thousand dollars.

STEAMER BURNED BY THE REBELS.

The steamer *Kingston*, of the Chesapeake Towboat Company, was burned on Sunday night by rebels, at the mouth of the Potomac. She was valued at fifty thousand dollars.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

STAMPED OR LITHOGRAPHED SIGNATURES, BILLS OF LADING, ETC.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has written a letter relative to the practice indulged in by officers of having their names stamped or lithographed on bills of lading and orders for transportation, &c. He says such signatures to anything in the nature of vouchers, or forming a basis or authority for expenditure of money, cannot be recognized without opening a wide door to fraud.

A REGIMENT OF CLERKS.

The clerks and other employes of the War Department have been organized into a regiment.

ALIENS PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH REBEL LINES.

The rebel authorities again permit aliens to pass through their lines, and numbers have reached Washington. Yesterday eighteen took the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Two general courts-martial and two military commissions are now in session in this city for the trial of such cases as may be brought before them.

WARNING TO RECRUITING AGENTS.

Various agents from the North are operating hereabout for recruits. Gen. SLOUCH, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has notified all persons engaged in recruiting there that, unless they are legally authorized to do so, they will be arrested and punished.

POLITICS.

Meeting of the National Union and State Central (Union) Committees at Saratoga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 27.

The New-York case was discussed fully in the State Central Committee during the morning session to-day. It was finally moved and decided unanimously that the whole question should be left to the determination of the next State Convention. It was virtually decided that the State Convention should be held on the 7th of September. LEO.

Politics as Explained from Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 27.

The object of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union National Committee at Saratoga to-day was to arrange and perfect the details for the Fall campaign. Arrangements were made for a thorough organization in the States, and for correspondence with local organizations.

The State Committee met for the purpose of fixing a time for holding a State Convention, and the 7th of September was designated. There were twenty members present, Messrs. SAM. FIELD, GLEASON and LINCOLN being absent.

Some time was spent in deliberation over the differences as to the irregularity that exists between the several Union Clubs in New-York City. It is understood that the members were equally divided in the support of the contending parties, and it was finally determined that it was inexpedient for the committee to interfere with it, thus passing it over to the State Convention.

The question of appointing agents to visit the armies, and procure the proxy votes of the soldiers, was also considered, but it was thought best to await the action of the Convention.

The Raising of New Regiments of Volunteers for One Year Authorized in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, July 27.

Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year under the last call of President LINCOLN for five hundred thousand men.

The Governor will issue his proclamation to this effect as soon as orders and instructions are received from Washington.

Full companies of volunteers for one year will be at once received.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 27.

At the annual meeting for the election of officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was held to-day in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. Hiram Sibley, D. A. Watson, George H. Mumford, Isaac Butts, Henry R. Selden, O. H. Palmer and Samuel Wilder, of Rochester; J. H. Wade and Anson Stager of Cleveland; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; T. R. Walker and John Butterfield, of Utica; and H. H. Snellingford, of Philadelphia.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

A dispatch from San Francisco, received to-day, states that the agents of the Christian Commission are meeting with great success in California. The Pacific Christian Commission has sent $21,951, their second remittance, to the Christian Commission at Philadelphia. Delegates from the Pacific Christian Commission arrived here to-day from San Francisco, on the way to the Army of the Potomac.

Fire at Fall River.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 27.

SHERMAN'S livery stable and contents in Fall River were destroyed by fire last night. Twenty horses were burned to death. Loss about $12,000.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THORNTON.

Capture of Parkville and Platte City.

Vigorous Measures Adopted by General Curtis.

Particulars of the Pursuit of the Guerrillas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

We have had another of our periodical spasms of marauding and bushwhacking. But in this instance the exhibition of its insensate spirit was given in a different district, and with more strongly marked features of treason, arson and robbery. The telegraph has conveyed to your readers some of the facts relating to the recent rebellion of a portion of the Missouri enrolled militia; of the movements of the rebel Paw-paws and bushwhackers with whom they associated themselves in Platte and Clay Counties, and of the summary and condign punishment which has been inflicted on them and their sympathizers. Having been a participant in the expedition against the marauders, it becomes my task to give you the details of the foray.

On the 7th inst. Gen. CURTIS received information of the capture of Parkville, a small town twenty miles below, by a small force under one Col. JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN THORNTON, formerly a lawyer at St. Joe. It appears that about eighty men under the joint command of THORNTON, TAYLOR and BISSETT, the two latter of QUANTRELL'S murderers, and the former a returned rebel officer, surprised the town after dark. A Paw-paw company stationed there made no resistance, and a large portion under one FORD, afterward joined them. All the arms and ordnance stores belonging to the militia were turned over to the invaders. They plundered the town, seriously wounding a prominent citizen and his wife. They also took down the Union flag and hoisted a rebel ensign.

On Friday the 8th, during the afternoon, THORNTON sent a demand for surrender into Platte City, twelve miles from Parkville and from this point. The town was nominally held by Major CLARK'S battalion of Paw-paws. The Major was conveniently absent with all but 30 men of his command, under a Capt. JOHNSTON. The place, though easily defensible by those in it against three times THORNTON'S number, was immediately surrendered. JOHNSTON was put on parole, and the Paw-paws invited to join this new Confederate chief, who entered with 40 men. Twenty-eight out of thirty joined and took the oath to serve the Confederacy, with much more sincerity than they did the one administered on their entering the militia. All of the arms, &c., were brought out and turned over to the raiders. With scarcely an exception, they were welcomed with open arms; a rebel flag was hoisted; the women of the place, old and young, immediately set to work making rebel flags as emblems for their horses and badges to be worn in their hats.

THORNTON'S different companies came in from the different deeds of plunder and butchery on which they had been sent. The Paw-paws from the neighborhood also came in. One hundred and fifty joined them. At least 400 muskets passed into the bushwhackers' hands. All available horses were pressed. THORNTON called a meeting and made a braggadocia speech, in which he declared that he had returned to hold the county; that SHELBY was moving north; that 2,000 returned rebel soldiers were in Missouri; that QUANTRELL would cross the river to his (THORNTON'S) assistance; that a Col. MCCARY had recruited 1,500 men in Southern Illinois, and was moving along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe Road; and that there were no Federal soldiers in Missouri or Kansas to oppose them. They then organized a provisional regiment of five companies. THORNTON was elected Colonel; a Virginian, claiming to be from LEE'S armies, W. L. KUYKENDALL, Lieut.-Colonel; ——— TRAILKILL, a graduate of Alton Military Penitentiary, Major; TAYLOR and BISSETT, commanding the Quantrell companies; LEWIS A. FORD

&c. THORNTON had just adjourned his meeting, having obtained twenty recruits. He held as prisoners five citizens whom he threatened to conscript. One volley alone was fired by the rebels as they moved into a lane leading north from their camp. Then they fled in the wildest disorder, broken by the impetuous charge of the Coloradans. The confusion of the bushwhackers was intensified by a flanking move of Capt. THOMPSON, who too late to cut off their retreat, emerged from a by-road in time to lay out some of the fugitives. The lane was strewn for a mile with dead men, horses, arms, equipment, clothing, etc.

We killed in the charge and pursuit, 14; seven horses—captured some 50; fifty stand of arms, a rebel flag made by the rebel women of Platte City, and inscribed "Protect Missouri;" the uniform of THORNTON's Adjutant, who was shot, as was also FORD, a Paw-paw Captain. A number of this stripe were among the slain. It was remarked by the old bushwhacking hunters that the dead were not of the same stripe as QUANTRELL's. This was accounted for afterward by the fact that TAYLOR and BISSETT, under Maj. TRAILKILL, were out on an expedition and made their escape. As we entered town, a large hemp warehouse, near the rebel camp, was fired by THORNTON. It contained nearly two hundred stand of arms, a large quantity of cartridges, and some shell and canister, all of which had been turned over by Paw-paws. Three men are believed to have been burned to death. Four others of the first party of rebel pickets found, were shot in the woods near town. A brief skirmish ensued when they were discovered. A Paw-paw named MCCORMICK came in just before. He had been on picket with four others, out on the road to Platte City, and, unaware of our presence, quietly walked into the town. He wished to be relieved, and on alarm being sounded his wishes were speedily filled. Our loss in the skirmish was but one man killed, one severely wounded, and two horses. Another Paw-paw picket was shot next morning. In all, not less than twenty-two rebels were killed.

We moved at sunrise to Platte City. Capt. TAYLOR, of the Colorado Second being still in pursuit of those who fled the night before. Of the rebel wounded we know but little, some half dozen were found afterward in different houses. Col. FORD, finding that the main organized body were still intact and moving toward Clay, determined to pursue. Platte City was entered at noon. No rebel force was found, though our scouts learned afterward that we were only about three hours behind TRAILKILL. Every body, with only two or three exceptions, assured us in Platte City that no rebels had been seen since THORNTON had left. The brigade remained till next morning. Our scouting parties found and disposed of a number of the Camden Point fugitives, who were found in the brush endeavoring to make their way toward Fishing River, in Clay County, where it seems a camp of rendezvous existed. As a punishment for the treason exhibited by the people of Platte City, a number of public buildings and some houses of those prominent in treason were burnt, in all probably twenty. Among the slain rebels at Camden we ascertained, was the eldest son of the Postmaster, a druggist, by the name of JENKINS, who has long been suspected of disloyalty.

After leaving Platte City, the march became one of retribution. The main column pushed on toward Liberty. The Kansas troops, under Capt. THOMPSON were sent round by way of Parkville. Various scouting parties were sent out in other directions. We learned as we proceeded that the brush was full of rebels. None but old men and women were found at home. Scouts attached to the Kansas and other commands, followed a mile or two in the rear of their command, and succeeded in entrapping a number of the guerillas by passing themselves off as a portion of QUANTRELL's men, who had crossed to pass at THORNTON, and wanted information.

One incident will explain all. JACK SHELTON, a scout, with another person, called at a farm-house. They were both dressed in mixed citizen and military dress. Riding up they asked a woman, (the only person about,) when the Federals had passed and how many? Of course they said they were Confederates. The woman clapped her hands, shouted "Glory," and of course gave such information as she had. She told them the "Feds" were too strong. SHELTON introduced his companion as Capt. TODD, a well-known guerrilla. Their party passed the house and camped in a field of oats close by. Still the woman was suspicious, for the men looked too much like "Feds." She said her son, who had been in the Camden fight, was hid in the brush close by waiting an opportunity to rejoin THORNTON. It was, of course, the endeavor of our men to get this fellow. Just at this time a scout announced a force of forty men appearing. Our men were got into line of battle. It was found to be a detachment of Missouri militia. Communication being opened, they were informed of the trap, and passed on. The woman was assured that these were part of "our men." She then fetched in her son, who was rejoiced to see FORD, and learn of the reinforcements. He was provided with a horse, and taken away some distance on the road. He was quite communicative, and gave some valuable information. As he was not brought in, it is supposed he was shot. The commanding officer of these scouts reports twenty-seven bushwhackers found and disposed of during this march.

Near where the main column halted, our scouts captured a notorious and dangerous bushwhacker named HALL. He claimed to be a neohew of Gov. WILLARD HALL, of Missouri. When captured he had just left the bush, his arms were lying on a bed at his brother-in-law's, as also his hat, decorated with a rebel flag. As we afterwards learned, he had left a bushwhacking camp in the neighborhood with the intention of inducing a young lad (his brother-in-law) to join, and of murdering an obnoxious Union man in the vicinity. These facts being shown, he was "mustered out." The main command moved into Liberty that evening, (Friday.) Capt. THOMPSON, with the Kansas troops, passed over the same road after sundown, and his rear, Capt. GOVE's Company, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, was attacked within four and a half miles of town, by a party of ninety guerrillas. These two forces skirmished for half an hour. We killed two men and two horses, leaving one horse and two wounded. That day a party of THORNTON's men had stolen horses two miles from Liberty, which was garrisoned by two companies of militia.

This town is thoroughly and at heart rebel. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. COHN, vouches for the loyalty of only twenty-one men in the place. The others of course are not in arms, but nevertheless would be open rebels if they dared. No Union flag has floated over the town for months. Col. JENNISON soon cured that default. Sending for the five most prominent conservative sympathizers, he directed them to obtain the materials and make a regulation storm flag by sunrise on Sunday. It was done and raised. Capt. COHN informed me that for seven weeks he had not been one hundred yards from his office, and that while his wife was in town for five weeks, he did not dare remain with her at the hotel at night. Yet everybody was profuse in their expressions of loyalty. There is something so called, but it is all conditioned on subserviency to Slavery and hatred of the Radicals. It was well, perhaps, for this class that Col. FORD was in command. Had it been JENNISON, they would have been much more severely dealt with. A meeting of the citizens was called on Saturday, presided over by Hon. E. M. SAMUEL. Col. FORD spoke tersely and squarely, telling them he would give them a last chance; and, calling another meeting on Wednesday, (20th,) JENNISON told them that if he had been in command, he would not give them another chance; that they were nearly all rebel sympathizers and he knew it. Col. FORD guaranteed protection to all who came to the meeting, both coming and going. Gen. ROSECRANS' proclamation, sent by telegraph to Kansas City from department headquarters, was also extensively distributed:

The following was also issued by Col. FORD:

HEADQUARTERS FORD'S BRIGADE, LIBERTY, Mo., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS —.—The Colonel commanding desires to remind the officers and soldiers of his command that stealing, robbing and pillaging from the citizens of these Counties must not be allowed. You are soldiers engaged in upholding the laws of your country, and protecting the lives and property of loyal citizens, and your conduct should be such as to inspire the belief that your object in visiting this country is not to destroy, but to save. Battalion and company commanders will see that all such breaches of discipline are promptly and strictly punished.

By order of Col. JAMES H. FORD.

ROBERT S. HOE, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

On Saturday and Sunday, various detachments were sent out to scour the country. Maj. SMITH with the Colorado troops had several skirmishes with TRAILKILL, who was evidently working his way to the river for the purpose of crossing. Sergt. MCCOY, with 1st Sibley, on the river. THORNTON himself was reported on Saturday night to be at Centreville, ten miles northeast of Liberty, with 300 men. Probably exaggerated. The bushwhacking force in Clay County numbers about 400 men in all. They can be disposed of provided they are prevented from crossing the river.

Gen. CURTIS saw this necessity immediately, and put troops and guns on board the *Fanny Ogden* and *Kate Kinney*, steamers, patrolled the river with them, destroying all the flat-boats and skiffs that could be found on either bank. The Kansas troops were withdrawn on Sunday, and returned to Fort Leavenworth. We have heard nothing definite from CLAY since.

Information received from Col. BLAIR, commanding at Fort Scott, shows great activity among the rebels in Southwest Missouri. BANKS is reported with 300; Maj. PREZLER with the same number, and other smaller bands are in the vicinity. They report SHELBY and JACKMAN with 2,000 men in Northwestern Arkansas, but without intention of moving into Missouri. SHELBY has sent orders to all the guerrillas to report to him, on pain of being considered outlaws. This is the report. There is no doubt that the activity of the guerrillas is mainly owing to a concerted plan for rebel enlistments.

The Indians are reported as growing more troublesome on the Platte and Santa Fé routes. The Missouri Sioux have lately attacked emigrant trains on the former route. Gen. CURTIS is making the best possible distribution of the small cavalry force at his disposal. A new post for four hundred men is being established at Walnut Creek, midway from this place to Santa Fé.

We are raising the Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, 100-day men. It is to be raised in 20 days, eight of which has already passed. About one-half of the companies are reported as full. Merchants and employers generally are paying bounties to their employes, and holding their places open on the expiration of their term of enlistment.

Co. K, Second Regiment United States Artillery colored troops, now being raised by Gen. CURTIS, has already 30 recruits, raised during the last week by Lieut. MATHEWS, the colored officers appointed by Gen. CURTIS under authority of the Secretary of War. It will be filled within a month.

The weather here is excessively warm. We have had an abundance of showers. Crops are in splendid condition. Wheat and oats above the average. Corn promises abundantly. The grass has suffered from the early drought. Business is brisk and money plenty. A large emigration is coming into the State, much more than sufficient to fill the drain caused by the war and the "Bannock" fever. R. J. H.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Terrible Punishment of the Rebels—Their Loss Four Thousand—Our Loss Not Over Three Hundred and Fifty—Col. Forrest Killed.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 22.

From a cavalry officer who actively participated we learn the following particulars concerning Gen. A. J. SMITH's expedition against the rebel FORREST:

The expedition, comprising two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops and a division of cavalry, commanded respectively by Gen. MOWER, Col. MOORE, Col. BENTON and Gen. GRIERSON, all under the command of Gen. SMITH, left Lagrange on the 5th instant, proceeding southeast toward Ripley, and on the 7th the advance cavalry, under Col. HYAMS, seven miles north of that place, when a short skirmish took place, which resulted in the falling back of the rebels three and a half miles, with a loss of seven or eight men killed and wounded, our loss being none. Here they took a strong position on a high bluff, from whence they were dislodged after an hour's fight, by the Second Iowa Cavalry, who charged on double-quick up the hill, killing five or six, and occupying the position vacated by the rebels. The cavalry encamped on the ground and waited for the infantry to come up, and on the morning of the 8th the whole army entered Ripley. It then moved toward New-Albany, the cavalry on the left. The Third Iowa Cavalry was sent ahead on a reconnoissance toward the Tallahatchie River, where they met a large force of the enemy occupying a strong position on Kelly's Ford. A slight skirmish occurred, resulting in the routing of the rebels with a loss of three men on our side, when the regiment returned to the main force.

On the morning of the 9th the entire expedition crossed the Tallahatchie, encamping on the south side that night. On the 10th marched south toward Pontotoc, the infantry by the main road and the cavalry by another road, three or four miles to the left. Still further to the left was a battalion of cavalry, which on striking the Tusoumbia and Pontotoc road, discovered a broad trail leading toward the latter place. It proved to be that of BUFORD's division, from Tupelo. The whole army marched into Pontotoc on the 11th, the cavalry still on the left, with the exception of the Seventh Kansas, which brought up the rear. After an hour's fight the rebels were driven out in every direction, leaving a number of killed and wounded. Up to this time our loss did not exceed three men from the time of starting.

FORREST at this time was in strong position at BRASHEAR's cross roads, expecting to meet the expedition at that place, but finding that he was misled moved rapidly toward Tupelo and from thence to Okolona, where he threw his forces out six miles west to Prairie Mount, taking a strong position on a range of hills extending two miles around.

On the 13th, the expedition, instead of moving up to Okolona, where FORREST was expecting to meet it, marched direct to Tupelo. FORREST heard of this, and at once started North for Tupelo again, but SMITH reached the place first, obtaining the choice of position, where a terrific battle occurred, in which the rebels suffered terrible punishment at the hands of the cavalry and negro troops, who charged them with desperate fury in every direction. The rebel loss here was very heavy; 150 of their men fell into our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on temporary works thrown up by our men but were again disastrously repulsed.

On the 15th, another battle occurred, the enemy assaulting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disaster on each attempt.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning started on the return, followed at a respectable distance by BEFORD for four miles, when he returned with heavy loss from skirmishing. The expedition from the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th was obliged to subsist by foraging, their supplies being entirely exhausted.

At Salem, on the night of the 19th, supplies were received, and on the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange, with the loss all through, of less than 500 men, killed, wounded and missing.

We brought back 250 prisoners. On several occasions the rebel dead were buried by our men. Gen. GRIERSON says the entire rebel loss cannot fall short of 4,000 men.

Rebel dispatches captured by Gen. HATCH admits a loss of 2,400.

The front of the fighting was borne throughout by the cavalry and the negroes, who were constantly in the most exposed conditions. The return of the expedition was owing to the failing of supplies.

Among the rebels killed are Cols. FAULKNER, MURRAY, NELSON, HARRISON and FORREST. The latter a brother of Gen. FORREST, who was wounded in the fort.

Col. WILKINS, of the Ninth Minnesota, and Lieut. MCMAHON, of the Ninth Illinois, are the only officers known to be killed on our side.

The expedition returned without losing a gun or wagon from the time it started from Lagrange.

Enlistments in the Navy.

THE NUMBER TO BE CREDITED.

The following communication to the Provost-Marshal of Missouri contains information of general interest;

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

Col. E. B. Alexander, Acting Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Section 8, of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

"That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 23, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, or upon satisfactory proof, of their residence made to the Secretary of War."

The Secretary of War hereby appoints His Excellency WILLARD P. HALL, Governor of the State of Missouri, and yourself a commission to ascertain what credits the State of Missouri and the different subdivisions of the State are entitled to under the law given above.

For the information of the commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of "persons in the naval service of the United States," by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question, the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted, will readily be perceived by the commission.

You will confer with the Governor, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

Tax on Matches.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have to say that under the new law, each "block or box" of matches *sold* after the 1st day of September next, requires a stamp in accordance with the number of matches it contains; and the stamp duty cannot be paid by placing the appropriate amount of stamps upon the whole package of "blocks" or boxes, for the reason that every "block" or box sold must have the stamp or stamps upon it.

Very respectfully, E. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.

To HENRY A. WEAVER, Assessor, Twenty-second District, Penn., Pittsburgh.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Government Majority—Official Dellonicy—The Danish War Ended—Confederate Stock Rising—Sanguine Hopes—Rumored Naval Action—English and French Policy Respecting Intervention—Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine—Peace Deputation to Lord Palmerston—A Sensational Murder—Dramatic Fete.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

It is said here that the resignation of Mr. CHASE was in consequence of the rejection of one of his measures by a majority of Congress—as if American Ministers were obliged to resign by a defeat or vote of censure. If this were the case, the members of the American Cabinet would not have so good a chance to take care of themselves as the British Ministry, who have just avoided a vote of censure in the House of Commons by voting in a body against it. The Ministers and place-men were on trial, took part in the trial, and voted that Parliament had confidence in them. There is delicacy for you! Twenty-eight gentlemen voted with Lord PALMERSTON that they should keep their places, and so got a majority of eighteen. Had they, from any scruples of modesty or propriety, refrained from voting, there would have been a majority of ten votes against them. Such a triumph does not amount to much, but it is sufficient, and nothing more is said about a dissolution, nor the rumored resignation of Earl RUSSELL, who does not consent to be the scapegoat of the Ministry.

Denmark, deserted, overborne and hopeless, is trying to make peace. It is believed that the fighting is pretty much over. The brother of King CHRISTIAN has gone to Berlin, and an armistice has probably been agreed upon preparatory to the settlement of the terms of peace. England and France grumble and shrug, and say it is a pity, but can't be helped. The days of chivalry on this side of the Atlantic are past. The friendship—even the closest alliance—of England is of little worth. The weakest goes to the wall. The great fishes eat up the little ones. The best thing for Denmark to do is to become a German power. When you cannot successfully oppose, join with your oppressor. Make it his interest to protect you. The Roman Empire grew to its vast proportions in this way, and was generous to those who annexed themselves to it.

With the news by the recent arrivals, Confederate cotton stock has gone up to 78, so that those who lent their money at about that figure can get out now without loss. The Confederates in London and Paris are, of course, in high spirits, and expect nothing less than to hear of the defeat of both GRANT and SHERMAN by the next steamer. Gold at 500, draft riots in New-York, secession of the Western States, general bankruptcy and repudiation—these are among the mildest expectations of the enemies of the North. The repeal of the Gold Bill, the fall of Gold from 280 to 230, go for little or nothing. GRANT is defeated—the hot weather is killing his men—their time is expiring—SHERMAN is hammed in and hopeless—the North is exhausted of both men and money—these are the stories heard and read everywhere. They even got up a report a day or two ago that the *Kearsarge* had been defeated by the *Florida* off the Channel Islands.

Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, has taken occasion to write one of his letters to the *Times*, summing up the situation from the Anglo-Confederate point of view, but even Mr. SPENCE sees no prospect of European mediation. He is, I believe, a friend of the Government, and even quite intimate with Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE, who converse freely with him, and sympathetically, on Southern prospects, but there is, somewhere, an insuperable obstacle to action. Where? I have heretofore adverted to the impression that it was the Queen who would not consent to any action unfriendly to the North. But neutrality may also be the price given for the support of COBDEN and BRIGHT. Mr. COBDEN, in the recent contest, was more severe upon the Government than Mr. DISRAELI himself, but voted with the Ministry. Mr. BRIGHT did not speak, but voted in the same way. My impression is that the Queen controls Earl RUSSELL in this matter, while the Manchester people govern PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE. It is very safe to say that there is not an atom of sincere friendship to the Union cause in either of the Ministers I have mentioned. MILNER GIBSON, I believe, is Northern in his sympathies. I do not know of another member of the Government who is so. As to France, a short time, and the progress of events, will determine. We have news of the triumphal reception of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in the capital of his new Empire, with great enthusiasm, especially on the part of the Indian population. The Emperor is probably waiting for Mexico to get organized, and also to see what will be done about the Monroe doctrine, which seems to be a main plank in all the American political platforms yet laid down. If the Danish question is settled, and all fear of a great European war at an end, the Emperor will—*wait*. That is his usual policy. When the affairs of Mexico are so settled that the Empire can only be disturbed by invasion, it will not be easy to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

On the whole, I see no prospect for anything but the mildest sort of mediation, or proposal for mediation, which of course will be rejected. England is getting so entirely over the cotton famine that there is no pressure from that quarter. France is growing her own cotton in Algeria, and getting a good deal through the blockade. As for sympathy and chivalry, even if the Prince of Wales were married to a daughter of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and she were mother to the infant Heir Apparent, England would do nothing. England and France give a certain moral support to the South. It is all they will get. Public opinion is opposed to the North, but such opposition will scarcely require another man or another dollar. If the Federal States can carry on the war until the South is conquered or exhausted, whether it last five years or ten years, or twenty, and chooses to do so, I see no indication that any European Power will interfere to hinder them. I have not, I confess, always been of this opinion. The events of the last few months have enlightened me. The present Parliament of the United Kingdom will scrupulously mind its own business. The Emperor across the Channel is not so easy to decipher.

As to English action, I see that Lord PALMERSTON is quite of my opinion. He was waited upon last evening by a deputation from a society for promoting peace in America, headed by Lord WHARNCLIFFE, Admiral ANSON, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, &c., to whose arguments in favor of mediation he listened very civilly, but quoted to them a proverb which says that he who in others' quarrels presumes to interpose, is very likely himself to get a bloody nose, or words to that effect. He thought the time had not come when the North, at any rate, was ready to accept of foreign mediation; and, anxious as the Government was for peace, they would be very careful not to get into trouble themselves by urging it upon others. Sensible to the last, you see.

The rumor of a fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* appears to have arisen from some talk in Paris about a battle arranged between the Federal ships *Niagara* and *Sacramento* and the Confederate frigate *Gen. Lee* and another, which battle, *La France* says, is to come off near Cherbourg. All the conditions of the combat, the *France* says, have been settled by the Federal and Confederate officers, and we may expect excursion trains from London and Paris, steamers loaded with amateurs and the whole yacht squadron to witness the fight, after which the impartial citizens of Cherbourg will give a ball and supper to victors and vanquished.

American news to July 7 has just arrived, with the adjournment of Congress, appointment of Mr. FESSENDEN, and rumors of another Northern invasion. The next steamer should bring news of a draft large enough to reinforce the Federal army, and carried out so as not to be the mere farce which former ones have been.

We have had a very sensational murder of a banker's clerk, an old man of seventy, in a railway carriage. The small compartments in the English railway carriages, without any means of signalling the guard, or stopping the train, give opportunity for every kind of outrage. There have been murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, and all sorts of horrors in these little boxes, as they sweep along the country forty or fifty miles an hour. The other day a girl of eighteen, assaulted by a man, got out of the door, and clung to the outside, at the risk of her life, which was barely saved by a man in the next compartment catching her.

But the English are so wedded to any plan that they have ever adopted that they will not make any alterations. They declare that a cord by which the engine-driver could be signaled would be dangerous. They talk of a small platform outside the carriages for the guard, but that would be in the way. As for mixing up in cars like the Americans, that they would never do. They will be robbed and murdered first. Better be murdered now and then than perpetually mixed up with all sorts of people. A thousand British females have been burned to death, within a few years, from wearing crinoline, on the principle that "it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion;" and British females will continue to risk any outrage in the lovely seclusion of their close railway boxes, rather than come into contact with the vulgar masses.

To-day all the pretty actresses of London, and all the clever actors, hold their annual fair at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of the Dramatic College. Mr. BUCKSTONE presides over the elegant British sport of Aunt Sally, which consists of throwing clubs at the effigy of a respectable colored lady. I cannot see the fun of it, but it pleases the British public. The comedy actors do terrific tragedies in the Richardson fashion, each representation lasting fifteen minutes. The pretty actresses keep tables and sell pincushions at terrible prices. It is a dramatic sanitary fair. To-day the aristocracy goes at half a crown—on Monday the rest of the world at a shilling.

MONADNOCK.

RUSSELL ON THE SITUATION.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, July 16.

Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES GRANT seems to us to be in what he would most probably term, in his own nervous diction, "a very tight place." It is quite true that in his present position he must give much anxiety to the enemy, and that he menaces the Confederate capital with a greater danger than any the tenacious and valiant Southerners have yet had to encounter from Federal foes; but it is scarcely possible that he can retain that position under the fire of the July and August sun, and as yet any attempt to improve it by advancing has not been attended with encouraging results. As a line is length without breadth, and as a circle is bounded by a line, Gen. GRANT may maintain that he has not departed from his pledge to fight out the possession of Richmond "on this line" by moving round the Capital, but it is difficult to perceive what advantage he has gained by approaching it now from the south side if he fails in his purpose of cutting the Confederate communications. That the combination on which he relied for that purpose has signally failed cannot be doubted. HUNTER may have done damage to the western lines, but he has suffered dearly for his interference, and the injury was speedily repaired. The cavalry, in which the Federals seem to have established a decided preponderance, have failed to effect permanent destruction; and an attempt made by an expedition, under WILSON, to break up the line between Richmond via Petersburgh and Weldon, must have ended badly if it be true that the Confederates intercepted the horsemen and forced MEADE to march a whole corps and a division to their assistance, with results yet unknown to us. SHERIDAN, from whom a good deal was expected, has not turned out to be a ZEIDLITZ, a MURAT, or even a PAGET. He failed in a very feeble endeavor to reach HUNTER, and he has since lost, we are told, upwards of 1,000 men in a scamper across the Peninsula, south of Richmond, with the view of getting his corps across the James River to aid the cavalry force belonging to GRANT's army. The next great Federal army on which the hopes of the North have so long been fixed promises to become a source of fearful anxiety. SHERMAN, if not retreating, is certainly not advancing; and, if the Confederates can interfere seriously with his communications, he must fall back as soon as he has eaten up all the supplies of the district. At Charleston all is quiet, and Mobile has ceased to care for FARRAGUT's flotilla. The blockade cannot keep out arms, supplies and special correspondents, or keep in cotton in the South. On every point of the ragged circle which the Federals seek to penetrate they are encountered by skilful, resolute and successful opponents. All the enormous advantages possessed by the Federals have been nullified by want of skill, by the interference of Washington civilians, and by the absence of an animating homogeneous spirit on the part of their soldiery. Some fight for pay, others because they can't help it; some fight for the Union, others for abolition; some for confiscated land, others because they dislike a slave-owning aristocracy. Every Southerner fights because, conscript though he be, he hates his enemy, and is striking for the principle of States rights, which converts the land of his birthplace into a fatherland for him against all the world. Who can be a native of a Union? A native of Georgia or Virginia has something tangible to point to when he is asked where is his country. If the Union were destroyed formally to-morrow—as we believe it has been practically long ago—the man of Maine or Ohio could go back to his home, not much damaged in any way, except in a certain windy pride, and in the happiness derived from the contemplation of excessive size, which rendered him a disagreeable companion to the rest of the world. New-York, indeed, would lose some trade, and tariffs would be modified in some States but there the mischief would cease. Far otherwise would it be with Georgia or Virginia; if the South were crushed he would become an outcast, a pariah, the scorn of bitter enemies. Therefore the Southerners fight to the death against the invading revolutionary North and all their hordes, sustained by such a spirit as would have animated the people of England had the First Consul thrown himself on their shores at the head of a Republican and Jacobin army. That, all things considered, the North had the elements of military superiority to such an extent as justified an impartial observer in predicting they would obtain possession of the principal strategic points, the ports, arsenals, large cities, railway termini, and rivers in the South, cannot reasonably be denied. It is true they are very far from the attainment of their object now, after all their losses in money and in men; nor ones it look as if GRANT were going to achieve it. Even if Richmond fell, the South would fight long and desperately. But Petersburgh bars the way, and GRANT is still sitting in front of the Confederate earthworks, whittling sticks, as is his wont, filling the hospitals with the living, and fattening the rank soil with his dead.

Trade on the Mississippi.

THE PURCHASE OF SOUTHERN PRODUCTS PROHIBITED—THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS TO THE SOUTH FURTHER RESTRICTED.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1864.

SIR: By the recent acts of Congress, the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted, and confined to the necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States.

To meet the provisions of this act, regulations are now being prepared, and until they are completed and put into effect, and you are notified thereof from this department, you will grant no more authorities for the purchase or transportation of products in or from those States, nor to transport to or sell within such States any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, either under existing trade authorities or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you, or permitted to go to an insurrectionary State with any goods, wares or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States, or are being transported under contract of sale to them, and except settlers' supplies, the shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereto.

Respectfully, (Signed,) G. W. HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

R. J. HOWARD, Esq., Surveyor, &c., St. Louis, Mo.

Incidents of the Pursuit of the Enemy in Virginia.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 25.

The Sixth Corps left Fort Stevens on Wednesday, 13th, and steadily pursuing the march for 24 hours, overtook the rear-guard of the enemy at Poolesville. A section of Capt. ADAMS' battery, with cavalry, under command of Col. LOVELL, pressed forward some six miles, when they vigorously shelled the enemy from several positions. Night coming on, the firing ceased. The corps crossed the Potomac on Saturday, and continued close to the rear of the enemy, passing through Leesburgh. They overtook them at Snicker's Gap. Though the Gap might have been successfully held, it was evacuated without much delay, and our infantry took possession. The enemy held possession of the other bank of the Shenandoah, one mile distant.

A part of HUNTER's command, to the number of 5,000, were ordered to the river, which they crossed in face of the enemy's fire, though the water was up to their armpits. After this force had crossed, the enemy attempted a flank movement on their right and left. At this critical moment ADAMS' Rhode Island battery came into position on an eminence overlooking the valley below. They immediately opened upon the enemy with shot and shell from 3-inch rifled guns, creating great havoc among them. The range was very accurate, and each shell burst in their midst. The enemy finding the damage to their infantry so great, at empted to silence the battery by firing upon them with 20-pound Parrots, which, however, lasted but a moment, as they in turn were fired upon and forced to silence. The scene was a most exciting one—Generals, Colonels and others were standing near, and high compliments were passed on this battery by Gen. RUSSELL and others.

The writer of this met this command at Fort Stevens, and having some experience in military matters, could not fail to admire their soldierly appearance, and felt assured that, if an opportunity occurred during this campaign, they would distinguish themselves.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Progress of Gen. Sully's Expedition.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* details the progress of Gen. SULLY's expedition; its arrival at Swan Lake, and junction with Col. THOMAS' force is reported. The correspondent says:

"The determination of the warriors of the Western tribes in solemn council, is at length vented in a message to the 'Long Knives.' They desire the Government to pay them for the buffaloes killed last year, and make good all losses and damages sustained by them from the expeditions of Gens. SIBLEY and SULLY last season, (the buffalo question is the most important in the eyes of the Sioux, and make a large figure in their councils,) and insist that roads shall not be laid out on their lands nor travel be permitted in their territory. 'Upon these terms and no other,' say they, 'can we remain at peace with you. If these propositions are rejected, the war must go on; and every officer captured alive will be made to eat the flesh of the soldiers or men he leads, and are captured with him.'

Can human ingenuity devise anything more hellish than this? Is there any trial, any torture, within the whole range of human conception, coupled with satanic wickedness, too awful for such fiends to inflict upon their victims? Death in any form accompanied with the most excruciating pain, is sweet compared to the horrible fate which would await their unfortunate captives.

THE SIOUX ALREADY ON THE WAR PATH.

If any doubts have been entertained of the belligerent intentions of the Missouri Sioux, none exist now. On the third day out from Fort Sully, signs of lurking savages were discerned, and the scouts gathered enough to conclude that the designs of the prowling savages were anything but friendly; yet nothing certain was ascertained until the third day (28th,) when the first act of hostility on the part of the Sioux occurred. The

SHOOTING AND DEATH OF CAPT. FIELDING,

the Topographical Engineer of the expedition, settled all speculations in that direction. That officer was a Captain in the Second United States Cavalry, and was recommended to the position of Engineer to this expedition by the Smithsonian Institute, on account of his scientific attainments. In order to make his notes of the line of survey more complete, he often ventured further on the flanks than prudence would warrant, a fact which was noticed by the General, who only the day before cautioned him in that respect. In return, the Captain remarked that he had lived twelve years with the Indians, and believed them to be a much abused race; that he had no fears of their harming him if they were not disturbed. His residence with Indians more inoffensive and less treacherous and warlike than the Sioux, had awakened his sympathy for, and helped to form a false estimate of, the character of the wild Dakota of the plains.

He had moved during the day's march with the most advanced scouts, who at high noon looked from the bluffs into the narrow valley of the Little Shayenne. We had already marched twenty miles, and it was the intention to camp at the head of the timber on that stream; the sun's rays were scorching, and, seeing a large tree in the valley that cast an inviting shade, the temptation to visit it was too strong to resist, and the Captain, accompanied by an orderly and a scout, turned his horse's head in that direction, descending into the valley. The scout passed over the now nearly dry bed of the river, and removing the saddle from his horse, picketed it out to graze; the Captain also dismounted, and stepped down to a pool of water to get a draught, and was in the act of dipping it up as three Indians, who were concealed among the weeds on the bank above, rose and fired upon him, two shots taking effect, one through the right arm, the other in the breast.

Their attention was now turned to the scout, at whom they discharged a dozen or more arrows, though harmlessly; the carbine in the hands of the scout discouraging further attempts to kill him, and stampeding two of the horses, they started toward the coteau to the eastward. They were not able to secure the horses, but succeeded in driving them off in the direction they wished to escape.

The wounded Captain was shortly after lifted into an ambulance and taken to camp, suffering great pain. No surgery could afford him relief, and in two or three hours he was a corpse. A few minutes before he expired, taking the hand of Capt. PALL within his own, he said: "I shall not be with you to-morrow, Captain, I shall leave you to-day;" and then exacted a promise from Gen. SULLY that his remains should be sent to his wife. Dr. JOHNSON, of BRACKETT's battalion, through whose skill the General was enabled to fulfil his promise, embalmed the body the following night; which will be sent to his friends on the first returning steamboat.

Equality of Negro and White Soldiers.

NEGROES COMPETENT AS SUBSTITUTES.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We made reference, a week or two ago, to a communication regarding substitutes and other matters connected with the probable coming draft, which was addressed by Hon. WM. A. HALL to Col. ALEXANDER, in charge of the chief conscription and enrollment office in this city. The communication was as follows:

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., July 3.

Col. Alexander, A. A. P. M. General:

SIR: At the request of a number of citizens, I would ask an early answer to the following questions:

1st. Will a negro be received as a substitute?

2d. Will a person subject to draft be received as a substitute?

3d. Will a person over or under the required age be received, if otherwise fit?

4th. Where shall the substitute be presented to exempt the person liable to draft?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. A. HALL, M. C.

The second and third of these inquiries were answered negatively, and the response to the fourth was that substitutes must be presented to the Board of Enrollment in such Congressional District as the person desiring to offer the substitute had been last enrolled.

For proper official answer to the first question, the communication was forwarded to Washington. It was returned yesterday with the indorsement of Brig.-Gen. FRY, and forwarded to Judge HALL as follows:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FOR MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, July 11, 1861.

Hon. Wm. A. Hall, M. C., Huntsville, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 6th inst. I forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C., your communication to me dated the 30 inst., with a copy of my reply to you of the 6th inst. The papers have been returned to me with the following indorsement, viz:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. E. B. ALEXANDER, A. A. P. M. General, St. Louis, Mo., with the information that the law referred to in answer to first question of Mr. WM. A. HALL has been repealed by a subsequent law allowing colored troops the same pay and bounties as whites. Colored men may, therefore, be accepted as substitutes for whites.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General. (Signed,) CHARLES H. BROOM. First Lieut. 57th N. Y. Vols. A. A. A. G.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. ALEXANDER, Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, A. A. M. G.

The Tax on Imported Distilled Spirits.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, July 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

As liquor dealers have some doubts as to duties under the Internal Revenue Law of March 7, 1864, will you please publish the following correspondence? JAMES RITCHIE, Assessor.

BOSTON, July 13, 1864.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: There seems to be much uncertainty here as to the effect of the repeal of the act of March 7, whereby a tax of forty cents a gallon was laid upon imported distilled spirits on hand. It is thought by some, who have not rendered their returns, that the tax is not abrogated and that they are not called upon to make any return of such liquors on hand for tax. On the other hand the proviso, accompanying the repeal, seems to provide for the payment of all such taxes previously assessed and for the assessment of all such as had been omitted. Please inform

severe blow to the credit of the county, which had always been good.

Supervisor STUDWELL thought that by paying $100 bounty all the money required could be procured.

After some further discussion, a resolution offered by Gen. CANOLS was adopted, directing the appointment of a Committee of three to report at the next meeting the best course to be taken in raising the quota of the county, and the money necessary therefor.

Supervisors STUDWELL, HERMAN and CHESMAN were appointed such Committee.

Supervisor TALBOT offered a resolution to the effect that GOV. SEYMOUR be recommended to appoint agents for recruiting in the Southern States; and, in connection, remarked that the Governor had been called upon in regard to the matter, but refused to appoint agents unless recommended so to do by the Board of Supervisors.

The resolution was referred to the above Committee; and after some routine business the Board adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

Credit for Kings County Volunteers.

The following correspondence between Hon. M. F. ODELL and Provost-Marshall-Gen. FRY, is of considerable interest as regards several matters in relation to the question of credits for volunteers:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 20, 1864.

Gen. Fry:

DEAR SIR: My district has enlisted some hundreds of men recently for three years or the war. The County authorities have paid, and are now paying, $300 as bounty for said term of service. The last call of the President is for one year. How will men enlisted for three years be credited in your department? The question is an important one. Will a three years' volunteer, now enlisted, and thereby exempt, be credited in this call as three men? An early answer will much oblige. Yours truly,

M. F. ODELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1864.

Hon. M. F. Odell, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, and in reply to inform you that all volunteers under the present call, whether they enlist for one, two, or three years, and all excesses or deficiences of three years' men will be counted man for man. When volunteers enlist for the shorter terms more men may be required at the expiration of those terms to equalize the amount of military service among the different States or parts of States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

This decision of the Provost-Marshal-General induced the Bounty Committee of the Board of Supervisors to reduce the bounty from $300 to $100, to take effect on the list of August, prox.

The New Enrollment in the Third Congressional District.

The following is a corrected list of the number of men enrolled in anticipation of the next draft in the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn:

First Ward	887	Eleventh Ward	2,768
Second Ward	1,621	Thirteenth Ward	3,079
Third Ward	1,486	Fifteenth Ward	1,639
Fourth Ward	1,764	Nineteenth Ward	977
Fifth Ward	2,576	Twentieth Ward	2,656
Seventh Ward	2,443		
Total			21,896

The quota of Kings County under the new call will exceed 7,500 men.

The Quota of Richmond County.

A mass meeting of the people of Richmond County was held at Clifton Park on July 26, for the purpose of adopting measures for filling the quota of the county under the late call of the President for 500,000 men.

JOHN S. WESTERVELT was appointed President, DANIEL LOW, Vice-President, and A. WINANT Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Supervisors of Richmond County be authorized to fill the quota of the county under the late call of the President.

Resolved, That the Supervisors appeal for aid and sympathy to the capitalists of this county.

Resolved, That the Supervisors have full power to raise a sufficient amount of money on the bonds of the county to furnish recruits for filling the quota of said county.

Resolved, That committees be appointed in each town by the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the said bonds, and that they report the amount so subscribed to the Board of Supervisors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given the presiding officer, Mr. LOW.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Supervisors for the interest they have taken in filling the various quotas assigned to this county, and for their prompt action in the matter now pending.

DANIEL LOW, Vice-President.

A. WINANT, Secretary.

The Board of Police Commissioners.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Police Commissioners has just passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That every candidate for appointment on the force, be required to swear that he has not paid or promised to pay, any money or consideration, to any person whatever, for any recommendation given, or for any influence exerted in procuring his appointment.

This resolution has been unanimously passed, by reason of the constantly accumulating proofs that large sums of money have been paid to certain individuals by persons desiring appointments on the force. It has been a very common thing, it seems, for irresponsible parties, who knew something about the internal arrangements of Police Headquarters, but who in no way had any authority in that respect, to levy contributions on all applicants for a position in the department, that were innocent enough to believe they could gain their object in no other way. We are assured, on good authority, that in some cases, from $100 to $3000 have been paid to these sharpers, by applicants for the lowest positions in the department, with the understanding that the appointments they desired would thereby be assured. It is well the Police Board have taken this timely action. The interests of the police and the department alike demanded it.

Another resolution recently passed, provides that hereafter one of the members of the Board of Surgeons shall be on duty at the Central Office every night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ADVANCE OF $1 PER TON ON COAL.—There was a large attendance at the monthly sale of coal, which took place yesterday at the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, No. 35 William-street, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer. The following prices were realized, which show an advance of about $1 per ton on all descriptions since the previous sale: Five thousand tons of Liverpool coal sold at an average of $10 80, an advance of 97 cents since last month; four thousand tons of steamboat coal at an average of $10 88, an advance of $1 14 since the same period; five thousand tons of grate or furnace coal at an average of $10 92, an advance of $1 09; three thousand five hundred tons of egg coal at $11 30, an advance of $1 49 since last sale; five thousand five hundred tons of stove coal at an average of $12 39, being an advance of $2 48 on last month's rates; two thousand tons of chestnut at an average of $10 15, an advance of 76 cents.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday evening the Tract Mission held a meeting in the Forty second street Presbyterian Church, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presiding. Several of the missionaries were introduced, who made statements of domiciliary visitation, bringing to light the condition of the dark places of our City, and showing the effects of kindness and sympathy. Among the subjects of successful labor were the soldiers, Jews, Roman Catholics, &c. A woman of 96 years, born and brought up in the City, received the gospel from a missionary lately, and found the way, the truth and the life. Among the statistics given, we note 78,828 tracts distributed; 65 Bibles and Testaments; 243 children into schools; 388 persons to church; 325 meetings, and 29 brought under the care of pastors and churches.

"EARLY CLOSING," AND INCREASED SALARIES.—The dry goods' stores generally, and some others on Broadway and Canal-street, closed at 3 o'clock P. M., last Saturday, as previously agreed upon. We believe that this praiseworthy movement will be even more general this week. But little business is transacted after 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by the Broadway and Canal-street houses. Meanwhile the effort to obtain an increase of salary to the clerks seems to meet with favor. Mr. A. T. STEWART, we are informed, has already advanced the pay of his employees twenty-five per centum.

POWELL'S PAINTING OF PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.—The Redwood Library Association, of Newport, R. I., one of the most ancient and respectable institutions of the kind in the country, has invited Mr. C. H. Powell, the artist, to exhibit his painting of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie" in that city, which is the home of the gallant Commodore. It is to be hoped that the invitation will be accepted by Mr. POWELL.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that on and after August 1, the terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Cortlandt-street to pier No. 2, North River.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK AND THE NEW LOAN.—The Ninth National Bank announces its readiness to take subscriptions for the new loan. The Ninth is always ready to serve the Government, and, by so doing, the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27, 1864.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	106	100 Atlantic M. S. S Co.	177⅜
24,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	106⅜	100 Pacific Mail	281
65,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106⅝	200 N. Y. Central	134
8,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C.	100	100 do	134⅛
2,000 do. Indorsed	95	150 do	134¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R.	98	600 Erie Railway	111
48,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	108	400 do	111⅛
35,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	200 do	111⅝
15,000 do	94¾	250 Erie Pref	109
1,000 Ind. War Loan	99	100 Bud. Riv. R	129¾
2,000 Michigan 6s, '78	103	100 do	129⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s	100	100 do	129¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73	1000 Reading R.	135
50,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	61	600 do	135⅛
5,000 do	61⅛	500 do	134⅞
30,000 do	61⅜	400 do	134
20,000 do	61¼	300 do	134⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen Cs, '87	118	100 Mich. Cen. R.	135
5,000 Erie 3d M. B.	156⅝	50 do	135¾
1,000 Hudson Rs, '97	101	700 M. S. & N. I. R.	88
3,000 M. C. & Co. Istmt. Sk. Fd. B.	138	200 do	88⅞
11,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	130	100 do	88¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	106	11 Panama R.	200
25,000 do	105	150 Ill. Cen. Scrip	124⅛
5,000 do	105⅛	500 do	124⅜
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	1000 do	124⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81	200 do	124⅞
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	114	1100 Clev. & Pitts R.	111¾
10,000 do	114	250 do	111⅝
10,000 do	118	400 do	112
7,500 Chic. & Alt. 1s, B	94	1400 Chi. & N. W.	53
25 Merchants' Bank	168	500 do	53⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	105	200 do	53⅞
10 Ocean Bank	99	200 do	54
20 Metropolitan Bk	115	100 do	54
20 Am. Ex. Bank	115	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref	88
100 Quick. Mio. Co	77	400 do	88⅜
100 do	76¾	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	141
100 Cen. Coal Co	64	400 do	140⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref	59	1400 Chic. & R. I. R.	112⅝
400 do	56⅛	300 do	112⅜
200 do	60⅜	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	129
100 do	61	100 P., F. W. & C.	114
100 do	60⅝	200 do	114
100 do	60⅜	300 do	113⅜
450 do	60	300 do	113⅝
100 Amer. Coal Co	92⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref	86
400 Mar. Min. Co	44		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	105⅜	300 Mich. Cen. R.	135⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	105⅜	700 M. S. & N. I.	88⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅝	100 do	89⅛
20,000 do	105⅞	600 do	89⅜
20,000 do	106	1000 Ill. C. R. Scrip	124⅛
10,000 do	106⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅜
26,000 do	109	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	112⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O.	94⅞	1600 do	112⅜
100 Canton Co	35⅝	1200 do	113
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	60	400 Chi. & N. W.	53⅜
200 do	64⅛	100 do	54⅛
100 do	60⅜	700 do	54
100 do	61	700 do	53⅞
100 Erie R. Pref.	110	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	145⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	135	800 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200 Quicksilv. Min.	76⅛	100 do	113⅞
50 do	76⅜	100 do	113¾
700 Erie Railway	111⅜	200 do	113⅝
1000 do	111⅝	200 do	113⅜
100 do	112	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	68
100 Hud. River R.	131⅛	100 do	68⅜
2500 Reading R.	135⅛	600 P., F. W. & C.	114½
500 do	136⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	61⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts	111⅞
200 Erie Railway	111⅜	200 do	111⅝
700 do	111⅜	1300 do	112
900 do	111⅞	300 do	112
100 do	111⅝	100 do	112
100 do	111⅜	700 do	112
100 Hud. Riv. R.	129⅜	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	113
200 Reading R.	134⅜	400 do	113⅛
100 do	135	100 Chic. & N. W.	53⅜
200 do	135	100 do	54⅛
200 do	134⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	88⅝
100 do	135	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	113⅝
100 M. S. & N. I.	88⅜	300 Canton Co	35
100 do	88⅜	450 Cum. Coal Co	60
300 do	88⅝	100 do	60
100 do	88⅛	100 do	60⅜
100 do	88⅜	100 do	60
200 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜	200 Mariposa M. Co.	41⅜
700 do	129⅜	300 do	41⅜
300 do	129	200 do	45
200 Quick. M. Co.	78⅜	400 do	45
100 do	77	1400 Canada Cop. Co.	3
100 do	77	1200 do	3⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	61⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts	112
300 Erie Railway	111⅜	700 do	112⅛
200 do	111⅜	500 do	112⅜
100 Reading R.	135⅛	100 Chi. & R. Isl.	112⅝
100 do	135⅜	100 do	112⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	53⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅞	100 do	53⅛
200 do	129⅞	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	60⅜
100 Mariposa M. Co	46	700 Can Cop. Co.	3⅜
100 do	46		

WEDNESDAY, July 27—P. M.

There is an excellent feeling abroad to-day in regard to the new Popular Loan, and no serious doubt appears to be felt of its complete and early success. *The subscriptions, the first day,* (to-day,) *in the City of New-York, amount to over two and a half millions.* At the Treasury Office alone, they are $1,837,200, and at the Fourth National Bank, over $500,000. The particulars from the other National Banks we have not yet received. The announcement of this definite policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury has also greatly relieved the concern felt about the future of the Money Market, and induced an improved confidence on the Stock Exchange. There is another rise of two ₩ cent. since last night in the 5-20 Stock of the United States, proceeding in good part from the advices and orders from Europe by the steamer *Scotia*. The same cause and the free export of Domestic Produce, are influencing lower figures for Exchange on London, and indirectly the price of Gold, though speculation in the latter often works from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. independent of Exchange, either way. The movement to-day in the Gold Room was 3@4 ₩ cent. lower than on Tuesday, and the speculation less confident. The extremes, 257@253½ ₩ cent. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers, at call, is 6@7 ₩ cent., and the demand from this quarter, while partially increased as speculation revives at the Stock Exchange Board, is quite freely answered.

The newspaper, as well as private advices by the *Scotia*, represent an increasing demand for our 5-20 Bonds on the Continent of Europe. The London *Times*, which has been both inimical and unfair to the Public Credit of the United States since the second year of the War, does not disguise the fact that the Continental absorption of these Stocks is something extraordinary in both amount and tenacity, under all the vicissitudes of the American War and Exchanges. The renewed orders in this market to-day would seem to bear out the comments of the London authority.

The Public Debt of the United States on Monday last, including the unpaid requisitions on the Treasury, amounted in gross:

July 26, 1864	$1,805,523,564
July 19, 1864	1,790,209,366
Increase of the week	$15,314,198

The increase is mainly in three years 6 ₩ cent. compound Interest Treasury Notes, substituted for the 5 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in June. These substitutions now amount to $29,420,000 in compound 6 ₩ cents., as against $67,640,000 of 5 ₩ cents. withdrawn and cancelled.

The sales of Government 5-20s were again quite large to-day, both at the Stock Board and on the Street. A good many private bargains are made for round parcels on terms which do not transpire. The price at the Board touched 109 ₩ cent. this afternoon. The Exchange on London being so largely in favor of buyers for the Continent of Europe, there is not much hesitation about the price of the Bonds where desirable lots are offered. Parties who yesterday predicted 110 ₩ cent. in a short time, to-day advance their views to 114@115 ₩ cent., provided Gold and Exchange keep up a week or so longer. The Railway Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks of a speculative character continue to strengthen in price and demand, and the average rise since yesterday is 1½@2 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. There was a partial reaction from the very best sales of the Railroads. Gold 254 ₩ cent. There was a rise of 9 ₩ cent. in Toledo Shares to-day:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	105¼	105⅝	Mich. Central	136⅛	136⅜
U. S. 5-30's	107	109	Mich. Southern	86	88⅛
N. Y. Central	133	133⅛	Illinois Cen.	128¼	128⅝
Erie	110⅝	111⅜	Pittsburgh	110	112
Erie Preferred	108	109	Fort Wayne	112	114
Hudson	129⅝	130⅜	Rock Island	110⅜	112⅝
Canton	35	34⅜	Reading	133⅜	135⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	94¼	Quicksilver	75⅜	76⅜
Toledo	136⅜	145⅛	Cum'land Coal	57⅜	60⅜
Northwest	51⅝	53⅜	Mariposa	43	46
Ohio & M. Certfs	80⅜	81⅜	N. West Pref	87¼	88⅜

Included in the subscriptions to the new Popular Loan at the Treasury Office to-day is $1,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce. The Fourth National Bank also subscribed to the new Loan, for the Bank itself, $250,000; for Ketchum, Son & Co., $100,000; for Anthony & Hall, $50,000; for Hoyt, Spragues & Co., $50,000; for John M. Furman, $50,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int.	102
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	105
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Tol. & Wab. 1st	105
Erie 3ds, '84	135¼	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105
Erie 4ths, '80	140	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
Erie 5ths, '85	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	127
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Chi. & Tol., S. F.	116
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	N. J. Cen. 1sts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Chi. B. & Quincy	120	Clev. & Pitts, 2ds	115
Ill. Cen. '75	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
At. & T. H. seconds, Pref.	81	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	113
At. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80		

We learn from Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, who give special attention to converting, for account of holders, the 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes of 1861 into 1881, 6 ₩ cent. Stock, that the conversion of the 19th August Notes is now going on rapidly. Only about three weeks remain to take advantage of the convertible privilege, as the Notes will be paid off in Currency, if not turned into the Gold-bearing Stock of 1881 by the 19th August. Under the last order of the Department, Gold interest is now allowed at the rate of 7.30 ₩ cent. to the 19th August, and Gold interest charged on the Bonds of 1881 at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. from the 1st July. Very few holders of the Notes are parting with the 1881 Stock, which they received in exchange, having learned in the past three years to appreciate the advantage of their Gold Interest.

The eight millions Export return from the port of New-York, for a single week, published this morning, is made the text for the following singular and widely mistaken editorial by one of the Opposition papers of this City:

"The exports from New-York during the past week sum up the enorm us amount of over eight millions of dollars—making in two weeks about sixteen millions. But how is this sum made up? A glance over the details reveals the fact that the most valuable articles of export, *embracing in value fully one-half of the whole*, are coffee, tea and *tobacco*—three articles not precisely necessary, to be sure, but of universal consumption, and till the advent of this administration, left free from the touch of the tax-gatherer. Now they are subject to the most onerous taxation. Their nominal value is greatly inflated through the redondant currency. Therefore their consumption is greatly reduced; people are compelled to deny themselves what they have been accustomed to all their lives. The surplus thus created must be exported. *The impoverishment of the country could not be more forcibly illustrated. The export of sugar is also considerable.* Now sugar, to a certain extent, is a prime necessity, and yet hundreds of families are compelled to reduce their use of it to the lowest limit. The exports embrace large quantities of cheese; but of our farm products generally there is little going forward."

The facts of the Export list thus blindly subjected to a political purpose, are about as follows: The value of Tea and Coffee, articles of foreign growth, with which this market is greatly overstocked, reexported during the week, is $600,000. The value of Tobacco, one of the great staples of export, now, as before the War, and with which the country can always well afford to part, is $686,000. These two sums make, *not one-half, but less than one-sixth* of the grand total of $8,040,000. The overstock of Sugar was relieved to the extent of $320,000. This item, added to Tea and Coffee, gives about a million of dollars of staple Foreign Merchandise reexported for the want of a market here, as against seven millions Domestic Produce and ordinary miscellaneous articles of which the country, even in the midst of a great War, has a large surplus. And of all articles of export comprising this surplus, for which we have the least necessary use at home in time of War, is that of Tobacco—so strangely singed out by our neighbor as a grievous loss—is the most conspicuous. Such evidences of "the impoverishment of the country" we should be content to record every week in the year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $4,598,278 23, including for Customs, $133,067 71; total payments, $2,968,408 47; 7-30 Notes, $1,837,200; total balance, $17,385,778 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 6-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VANDOHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

New-York, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon Mr Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOOY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 119 obls. Ashes, 12,585 bbls. Flour, 689 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 7,298 bushels Oats, 853 pkgs. Provisions, and 388 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock to-day 369 bbls.

COAL—Is in fair request, firm and advancing. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, held to-day, 24,000 tons were sold at an advance on last month's prices of from 80c.@$1 78 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Included in the sales (made chiefly to manufacturers and coal dealers) were 4,000 tons steamboat, $10 87½@10 90; 5,000 tons lump, $10 80@$10 85; 5,000 tons grate, $10 87½@$11 10; 3,500 tons egg, $11 25@$11 37½; 5,500 tons stove, $12@$12 15; 2,000 tons chestnut, $10 05@$10 25 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. The prices realized to-day show an advance of from $1 75@$3 13 ₱ ton on those established at the monthly sale in May, just two months ago.

COFFEE—Is dull, and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at drooping prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 800 bales. Week's receipts, 1,100 bales; sales and resales, 4,300 bales, exports, 82 bales.

The following are the Imports, from January 1 to June 30, and stocks of cotton at the principal European ports on the 30th of June:

	Imports.		Stocks.	
	1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.	1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
Hamburg	48,300	65,000	2,300	1,200
Bremen	10,037	10,028	89	251
Amsterdam	4,177	7,269	853	4,204
Rotterdam	13,000	13,100	900	4,300
Antwerp	4,599	4,775	—	—
Havre	90,767	140,362	29,541	53,824
Bordeaux	2,307	3,760	134	721
Marseilles	74,551	124,838	4,494	18,736
Genoa	12,350	7,700	450	400
Leghorn	—	12,000	—	—
Trieste	15,549	20,524	1,487	1,085
Great Britain	920,873	1,341,244	418,704	296,918
Totals	1,205,510	1,756,621	458,922	481,642

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, FROM OCT. 3 TO JULY 3.

	Great Britain. Bales.	France. Bales.	Austria. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1856-'57	56,070	14,885	12,652	83,597
1857-'58	76,740	19,838	12,968	109,031
1858-'59	80,423	22,169	9,584	112,153
1859-'60	90,105	18,923	8,142	117,230
1860-'61	83,582	38,405	7,933	127,150
1861-'62	116,296	23,309	5,942	143,547
1862-'63	160,921	37,768	8,688	207,397
1863-'64	213,094	61,075	11,919	286,118

FISH—The main inquiry is for Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $13@$15, and No. 3 do. at $10 to $12 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 5c. @62c. for Scaled, and 31c.@39c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Stocks light.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@23c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 15,100 obls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 00, mainly at $10 25@$10 35, and for August, $11 and for September delivery at $11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 25 @$9 75
Extra State..... 9 90 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..... 9 65 @12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds..10 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands..10 60 @12 75
Extra Genesee.....10 65 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 11 00 @14 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 25@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and declining; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled. Sales of 220 bbls. fine and superfine were reported, generally at from $8@$9 50, but including one lot of 100 bbls. as high as $10 65 ₱ bbl., a fancy price. Corn Meal is in request, closing $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine, and Atlantic, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and limited request to-day, at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 67@$2 71, Red Western at $2 58@$2 64; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 47@$2 50; Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 46; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 43 ₱ bushel. Corn continues heavy; sales since our last 31,000 bushels, at $1 60¾@$1 61¾, chiefly at $1 61, for sound mixed Western, and $1 54@$1 58 for unsound. ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 02; Western, at $1 02@$1 03; State at $1 01@$1 02, cash, ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in pretty fair request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 10c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern were in request, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, and prices are depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Resin at $12@$56 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, at drooping prices. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 70@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.; Refined Petroleum at 84c.@85c. free, and 82c.@83c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 150 tons, part to arrive, at $75 @$77 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 6,400 bbls. at $40 25@$41 for New Mess, and $43 for August delivery; $35@$37 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess, and $35@ $36 50 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 17½c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 240 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 3,900 lcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c. @20¾c., and for August delivery 21¾c.@22½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19 @$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c.@41c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in less request at 17c.@24c. ₱ lb.

SALT—3,000 sacks Liverpool fine were reported sold at about $3 75 ₱ sack.

SODA—Small sales of Castile were made at $26@ 26½ ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at former prices; sales since our last 1,540 hhds., including Cuba &c., at 19¾c.@22½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are heavy and down to 23¾c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 137,000 lbs. at 18½c.@20¼c. for Inferior to very choice ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request, and 840 hhds. have been disposed of at from 14½c.@ 45c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been unsettled to-day. A *bear* clique reported sales of 2,000 bbls. Western at $1 65 ₱ gallon, but, on "cross-examination," admitted that they knew not definitely who made such sales. Legitimate buyers had to pay $1 68@$1 70 ₱ gallon for State and Western, in small lots, but toward the close the market was very irregular.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed, with 623 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.; 500 coils Bale Rope at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; also, by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter at 50s.; 17 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 2,000 bags Linseed at 30s. For Bristol, 80 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, and 10 tons Oil at 35s. For Havre, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Hamburg, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 3d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	July 28	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
America	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Westminster	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Bo

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Rose of Castile.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Mysterious Stranger, or Satan in Paris.

WALLACK'S—Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times,
One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year,$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00|Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To *Clergymen*.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The interdiction of all news about the operations in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, by the orders of Gens. Hunter and Wallace, leaves us with rather a limited amount of intelligence from that region this morning. Several reports have come to hand, none of which throw any positive light upon the enemy's movements. Harper's Ferry is still held by Gen. Hunter, and it is reported that Martinsburgh has been reoccupied by our forces. Gen. Averill's death is reiterated by way of Philadelphia, but the report does not yet seem to be definite enough to render it certain. In Baltimore the authorities are taking timely measures for the defence of the city. An enrollment of all the able-bodied colored men has been ordered, and they will be organized and armed as a part of the defensive force of the city.

A dispatch from Nashville states that in the battles of Friday and Saturday two of the best corps of the rebel army were almost entirely used up, and that the prisoners taken on those days uniformly assert that the rebel Gen. Hood was killed on the 22d. Gen. Rousseau had reached Nashville, on his return from his recent raid, which proved very successful. Thirty-one miles of railroad was destroyed, including thirteen station-houses. Two thousand prisoners were captured and paroled, and a large number of horses and contrabands were brought back.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday opened proposals from twenty-eight different parties, including forty-three bids, which aggregated but $758,000, for a loan of $1,000,000, on 6 per cent. bonds, to run over twenty years, to redeem the temporary loan to pay riot damages, made last summer, and which, with interest, is to be paid on next Monday. The result of the opening was surprising, although not wholly unexpected. Of the sum bid for, $410,000 were at par, and the balance of $348,000 at premium rates of from 101.03 to 6 per cent. The introduction of the new "seven-thirties" to the public by Secretary Fessenden, fully accounts for the failure of an entire disposition of the County Loan. At the time it was put upon the market for bids, it was likely to be taken at good premium rates, long-time loans being highly desirable. The result is something of a poser to Comptroller Brennan, who is undecided whether to accept the par bids or not. He could, no doubt, get good premium rates by re-advertising all of the loan not bid for at less than 2 per cent., by increasing the interest to 7 per cent., but this he would not wish to do, having heretofore rigidly insisted upon not paying over 6 per cent. Indeed, neither the City or County have paid 7 per cent. interest in years, except on the Union Defence Fund Bonds and the first Family Aid Fund loan. Mr. Brennan may be able to decline the par bids by inducing reinvestments in the loan by the old bondholders, or he may decide to wait till the attraction of the "seven-thirties" wanes, and meanwhile use money from other available sources to pay off the matured bonds.

Mayor Gunther has issued a proclamation designed to effect a thorough observance of quarantine regulations, in consequence of several vessels now at Quarantine being infected with contagion, and in order to prevent its spread in the City. He urges persons on the infected vessels and those in communication with them to respect to the fullest extent all the special quarantine regulations, and requests the police to arrest any one who evades these regulations and reaches the City.

The report which appeared yesterday of serious sickness among the passengers on Quarantined vessels, yellow fever alarmingly prevailing, is said by Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, to be much exaggerated. There are cases of sickness at Quarantine, but nothing to create alarm, and no possibility of the disease spreading.

Gen. Sandford returned last night from Washington, and goes this morning to Albany to confer with Gov. Seymour. He has obtained from the War Department a declaration that the 100 days' men who will be in service at the time of the draft will be exempt.

Charles Schmidt, of the steamship *America*, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with smuggling a quantity of goods into this port with intent to defraud the Government of revenue. The accused waived examination and was committed in default of bail, fixed at $1,000.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, which the rebels captured on the night of the 2d ult., in Ossibaw Sound, has not since been heard from, but her crew have. A letter received from Acting-Ensign Chase Hill, dated Savannah, Ga., 9th ult., says she was captured after a desperate fight, in which most of the officers were wounded. He was wounded himself in the side by a sabre cut, and was in the hospital when he wrote, with several other officers. He and his companions were well treated, and on the mending tack.

The State of North Carolina owns salt works of considerable extent at Wilmington. They were erected at a cost of $100,000, and have been carried on to an additional expense of $40,787 78. The receipts for the sale, and the sums due in May last, amounted to $100,883 45. About two hundred and seventy men are employed in the manufacture. By the report of D. C. Worth, salt commissioner, it appears that the works produced 62,000 bushels for the year ending April 30, 1864, which has been sold at an average of $7 75 per bushel, amounting to $480,500. The present market price of this staple is $25 per bushel. The works were injured by an incursion of our troops, but have since been repaired.

The steamer *Kingston*, belonging to the Chesapeake Tow-boat Company, ran ashore between the mouth of the Potomac and Rappahannock, Sunday morning, and on Sunday night a rebel party came off, dismantled the steamer and burned her, the crew escaping in boats.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that on Sunday night, a hundred and fifty-nine prisoners of war, recently captured near Winchester by Gens. Crook and Averill, arrived in that city, and were committed to the Atheneum. Among the number was a negro soldier. He says he was trying to get through the lines when he was captured by the rebels and impressed into their service. He wears a regular rebel uniform, and the Johnnies insist that he is one of them.

The quota of New-Hampshire, under the last call, is 6,502, as follows: First District, 2,457; Second, 2,096, and Third, 1,949. To apply on the whole, there is a surplus over previous calls of 1,200.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect August 1. He was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1855, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1859.

The tobacco crop has flourished up the valley of the Connecticut during all the dry weather, and never looked better than it does now. The farmers have learned that wet weather is not essential to success in setting the plants.

Over two and a half million dollars were subscribed in this City to the new Popular Loan yesterday. The Money market easy. Stocks advancing. Large orders were in the market from Europe for United States 5-20 years' Stock. Gold 3 @3½ ℔ cent. lower than on Tuesday.

Sympathizing with Gold, domestic produce was generally heavy and cheaper yesterday, with less animation in the market. Flour fell off 10c. @25c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were easier, and toward the close tending downward. Foreign merchandise was dull and declining. At the auction sale of Scranton coal, 24,000 tons were disposed of to manufacturers and coal dealers, at an advance of from 80c.@$1 78 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. on the prices realized in June, making the total rise in the last two months from $1 75@$3 13 ℔ long ton. Freights were quiet and depressed, with 623 vessels of all classes in port.

New Rebel Schemes of Disunion.

It is a curious and significant circumstance that every time there is any talk of peace, as the result of compromise or negotiation, the Democratic journals treat the public to whole columns of dissertation upon the feasibility of substituting two or more Confederacies on this continent for one; of maintaining freedom of commercial intercourse and union in the transaction of all business with foreign nations, while preserving the most complete independence and separation with regard to all internal affairs. These disquisitions are never put forth as the editor's own sentiments; nothing of the sort. They are usually elaborate expositions of Southern policy and opinions, written by somebody claiming more or less intimate acquaintance with the hopes and aspirations of Southern leaders.

Within the last few days an attempt has been made to excite the popular imagination to a greater degree than usual, by the picture of a grand "Continental Confederation," embracing Canada, and perhaps eventually Mexico and the South American Republics. This is the latest Southern substitute for the once bright and happy vision of a grand "Southern Confederacy," that was to swallow up Mexico and the Isthmus, and even the West India Islands, and leave the North to starve and shiver out in the cold. Three years of hard knocks have modified the brilliant programme; and as the result of the war, with its rivers of blood and mountain of debt, we have acquired a chance of forming one or half a dozen members of a league of States, whose connection will consist in being represented at the Tuileries and St. James by the same Ambassadors.

The real meaning of all this is that the leading Northern Copperheads are not only convinced that a split into several Confederacies will be the inevitable result of the existing imbroglio, but they are anxious that it should be so. They are very careful not to make any distinct public announcement that these are their opinions and feelings, for this, they know, would consign them in popular estimation to the same limbo with Vallandigham. But there is no one who has ever had an opportunity of conversing with them in private on the probable or to be desired solution of our difficulties, who does not know how thoroughly and emphatically they are committed to this theory.

The first step toward securing the public acceptance for it, is of course to make the public mind familiar with it. There is no idea, however disagreeable at first, which does not lose some of its repulsiveness by being often talked of and turned over, and all its possible advantages brought out in striking colors. There are some good things even in subjection to a foreign despot, and there is no question that by dwelling awhile on these, and at the same time being constantly told that this was our inevitable doom, we should soon cease to look upon it with that horror and repugnance which at the outset it would assuredly inspire.

We are certainly far from imagining that any considerable portion of the people of the North can be seriously influenced by any pictures of clusters of happy, trading Confederacies on this continent, which the rebels or their Northern tools have wit enough to sketch. But we think it not unlikely that there may be some who, weary of the fray, sick of the inevitable disappointments of war, cowed and alarmed by the occasional glimpses which we get even now, through the smoke of the battle-field, of that great troubled sea of agitation and confusion, on which peace, when it comes, is sure to launch us for a while, may be beguiled into thinking that rest, peace, liberty and prosperity, all substantial blessings of life, in short, may be found by belonging to any one of the two or half dozen Confederacies which might be constructed out of the ruins of the United States; that, in short, the loss of the Union perhaps, after all, involves nothing more than the loss of the barren honor of being the citizen of a monster Republic. On the minor dangers that are wrapped up in this miserable delusion we have neither time nor space to dwell here.

But there is one thing which all those who ever find themselves fainting under the burdens and heat of the day, and who find themselves soothed by the voice of rebel charmers, would do well to remember, and that is, that two or more Confederacies—some slave, some free, some manufacturing, some agricultural, some inland, some maritime—mean war, perennial war; war embittered by the community of language and religion and race and traditions, and by the absence of all natural boundaries—a war which every time it broke out, even after five hundred years of separation, would still be civil war, and have "the primal eldest curse upon it." They would mean an endless series of efforts to preserve "the balance of power." The English press already chuckles over its commencement, as a check to the ambition of the more powerful States, by combinations, on the part of the others, among themselves and with foreigners. The notion that, as we have not been able to live in peace with the South in the Union, we could live in peace with it out of the Union, is a strange, wild dream; and if the Northern people are ever induced by the band of desperate adventurers who are now preaching it, to place the smallest faith in it, it will be a very conclusive proof of our incapacity for self-government. It cannot be too often repeated that, while the evils we suffer from the prolongation of the present war are well defined and may be said to be well known, the evils we should encounter by a peace based on anything but the restoration of the Union, are vast, various, unknown, innumerable.

We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of trying to subdue the South; but the wildest Abolitionist who advocates it is a sensible and sober man compared to the desperadoes who ask us, with the history of the world before us, to try the experiment of a congeries of petty Republics. Earl Russell gave as a reason for not aiding Denmark, the other day, the fact that the United States had risen into a sixth great Power, with a formidable navy and an immense army. Let us only try the experiment of a grand Continental Confederacy, and so far from fearing us, we prophesy that in twenty years we should enjoy the pity and contempt of every statesman in Europe.

The Return of Early's Men.

The telegrams which convey to us in snatches the news of the return of the rebels toward the Upper Potomac are apt to propagate a serious geographical error or a popular misconception of the latitudes. When these telegrams assured us ten days ago that the rebels had taken to their heels, were across the Potomac, were rushing down the Loudon Valley, and struggling to find a gap into the Shenandoah by which they might make a straight line for Richmond with some remnants of their plunder, people generally believed, no doubt, that Early's men had gone South—at least had gone in a southerly direction.

Nothing could be more natural than this conclusion, taking a superficial view of the situation. Nothing, at the same time, could well be further from a true appreciation of the case. At no point in their late homeward journey have Early's men been so far South as when their rear-guard started from Rockville into Maryland. Rockville is nearly fifteen miles north of Washington. Leesburgh and Snicker's Gap are almost on the parallel of Rockville, and from Snicker's Gap the rebel route was west by *north*, so that the "vigorous pursuit" which followed their retirement from the environs of Washington, resolved itself into an expedition in which the main body of the pursuing army was, all the time, nearer to Richmond than the rebels themselves.

We do not know that in this geographical estimate of the situation there is anything alarming or disheartening. On the contrary, we think it supplies plentiful reasons by which to account for the sudden recurrence of the border panic. We have, as it were, a measurably complete diagnosis of the difficulty; and probably we shall be able to see, anon, that it is not so serious as might have been anticipated. If, for instance, we find that Early's freebooters, instead of moving southward along the Loudon or the Shenandoah Valley, moved west and northwest across both valleys, we can easily understand how, by striking even a moderately obtuse angle, they should in time reach the banks of the upper Potomac, which, at Williamsport, approaches somewhere close to the parallel of Havre de Grace. Looking at the matter in this plain aspect, we relieve the subject of its supernatural elements. We are no longer puzzled to account for the miraculous appearance at Martinsburgh of a rebel force which we had good reason to hope was taking a short cut for Richmond at a most uncommon pace.

What we have still, however, to get at is, to find a good reason for the order having been issued to Gen. Wright to give up the chase at the very point—as it now turns out—where the rebel horde was ordered to face about for the fords of the upper Potomac. We shall admit that it was reasonable to expect that Early and Breckinridge would be content with what plunder they had secured. We will admit that non-military judges would come to the conclusion that the raiders had made straight for Staunton. But we should have supposed that the military authorities had had sufficient experience of these Shenandoah expeditions not to take matters for granted, even on a plausible basis of expectation. Possibly, according to the strict principles of military science, Early (once in the Shenandoah Valley) should have wheeled left instead of right; but it seems that these raiders do not hold themselves amenable to the fixed rules of military science; that they make a dash wherever they see an opening, and that they have an instinct of pouncing like tigers upon a weak garrison or detachment such as that brave band under Averill and Crook at Winchester. And even if this new incursion should come to nothing more alarming than it has already done, it is quite apparent that the attack on the outlying portions of Gen. Hunter's command, the losses and the retreat of our troops, come into the category of blunders, which, at such a crisis as this, are at once discreditable and damaging.

We still wait, with patient hope, to hear officially that the surprise and the attack at Winchester have been exaggerated. But when we find Gen. Wright's corps withdrawn from the pursuit just when pursuit should have begun in earnest; when we find Gen. Hunter compelled to withdraw his handful of men into Maryland, apparently unable even to make a stand south of that wretched trap at Harper's Ferry; when Loudon Heights, and Leesburgh Heights, and Ball's Bluff, are doubtless still as open for rebel occupation as they were three weeks ago, there must be negligence somewhere. Nor is it less excusable that the whole concern may resolve itself, before many hours, into another contemptible foray upon the stables and hen-roosts of Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. The mere fact of these raids being possible, and of their being perpetrated almost with impunity, is an advertisement for the rebel military force abroad, which should have been effectually checked before this time. It is clear the Government will get but little if any militia coöperation from the Border States themselves, but the Government is already quite strong enough to make these incursions hereafter an impossibility.

The Draft a Popular Measure—Its Effect Upon the War.

Before the Draft Proclamation, the Copperheads abused President Lincoln for not daring to risk his prospects by calling for more soldiers. Now they abuse him for calling for so large a number as half a million. His silence was denounced as pusillanimity. His proclamation is denounced as audacity.

But all this is of little consequence. Faction has now become an old story. There have been so many exhibitions that everybody has learned the habits of the Copperhead. The interesting point now is not the curious twistings of the political malignant, but the disposition of the people to meet this new demand upon their patriotism.

It is now over a week since the Proclamation appeared. Time enough has elapsed to make it plain that it is accepted by the people, and that, notwithstanding its great magnitude, it will be practically carried out, with as little obstruction as any draft that has preceded it. The spirit of volunteering or of procuring substitutes, in advance, widely prevails. In some of the States, and in many of the districts of this State, as now seems probable, the full quotas will be thus anticipated, so that there will be no occasion for any draft whatever; and nowhere is there the slightest indication that when the draft is applied, the people will not comply with it cheerfully.

We have the utmost confidence that President Lincoln's sagacity in calling for these immense reinforcements to our armies will be vindicated by the result. It will prove that he has neither overrated the patriotism of the people, nor misconceived the interests of the cause. Undoubtedly the prolongation of the war has made the people more anxious that it should come to an end, and for the very simple reason that every day's continuance of it imposes a new burden of taxation. But this increasing disquietude, instead of making the people disaffected with the heavy draft just ordered, operates entirely in its favor. The great levy is rightly taken as an earnest not that the war is to be protracted, but that it will soon be brought to an end. Had the call been made, as before, for only two or three hundred thousand men, there would have been greater reason for misgiving and hesitation. There would have been no assurance that this war would not have continued to *drag on*—gradually wearing out the resources of this rebellion indeed, but none the less wearing to the firmest patience of the people. All true men feel that it is infinitely better to make a quick ending of the struggle by an extraordinary effort, however much they would otherwise be glad to escape it. The great draft comes to them as the surest harbinger of an early peace.

Several of the States have credits on other calls, which will reduce the number of fresh troops actually supplied by the present call to about four hundred thousand men. There are, at most, not more than that number now in active service. And the number of the rebels under arms, or which can possibly be put under arms, so as to be of any avail, are not more than two hundred thousand. With the immense preponderance of force which this new levy will secure us, it is hardly possible to doubt that the national arms would make short work of all that will be left of the rebellion after the present Summer campaigns close. Everybody can see that if our armies are able to achieve what they have done this Summer with their present force, the doubling of that force would render them at once irresistible. The draft will hold men only for a year. But a year is far more than time enough for those men to enable the old veterans to finish up the work. How long would Johnston's army have held to Atlanta had we an army of a hundred thousand marching down upon Augusta? How long would Lee remain at Richmond had we an army of a hundred and fifty thousand marching upon Raleigh? With the vast additions to our present forces which will be given by this call of the President, every main railroad now left in the "Confederacy," ought to be, and under the management of Lieut.-Gen. Grant unquestionably would be, brought into our control within three months. When that is once done, the time for rebel surrender would soon come, even were not another gun fired. In the lack of water communication, the indispensable means of subsistence can be transported to the rebel armies only by rail; and three or four of the central points of the railroad system of the South once in our possession, the war would substantially be at an end.

Such considerations as these are too obvious to escape the regard of the people. The energetic action of President Lincoln in this matter, instead of alienating the feeling of the people from him, as was counted upon by his opponents, will only deepen their confidence in his fidelity and his singleness of purpose.

Recognition Abroad.

Those who may have feared that the hastening crisis in Europe, the imminence of a collision between Germany and France, and the revival of the revolutionary spirit throughout Central and Southern Europe, would lessen our consequence abroad, can turn with a certain degree of self-complacency and satisfaction to the latest files of European news.

The reported fight on the coast of Jersey between the *Florida* and one of our men-of-war now in the Channel was mythical only so far, that it promises to prove the phantom of a fight that *is* to take place, or that may possibly have taken place, and startled the whole of Europe while we write.

The United States steamers now cruising in the English Channel or thereabouts are, the *Niagara*, of 4,582 tons, carrying 32 guns; the *Sacramento*, of 1,367 tons and 10 guns; and the *Kearsarge*, of 1,031 tons and 8 guns. The rebel fleet hovering in the same neighborhood, or within hailing distance, is said to include the *Gen. Lee*, whose capacity and properties are not known, and a corvette which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar. There may be others carrying the same flag, but they have not yet been discovered. However, it seems, if we are to credit a report from Cherbourg, that our naval commanders and the officers of the rebel fleet have come to an understanding to have another naval engagement—whether in the form of a duel, like that of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, or a general fight between any number of vessels that either fleet can bring forward, we are not informed. The time fixed for the engagement is rather indefinitely stated to be, within ten days of the 14th inst., which would make the event already a thing of history. The point named for the fight is fifteen kilometres from Cherbourg. Such is the odd outline of the story. Imagination can readily fill up the horrors or the glories of the picture without abiding the arrival of details, which may turn up to be more prosaic and uninspiring than the subject would seem to warrant.

But we have had, it would appear, a fair share of attention paid to our interests ashore as well as afloat. Mr. Lindsay has withdrawn his motion for a recognition of the Confederacy, and thereby destroyed the germ, doubtless, of a fine crop of parliamentary eloquence. But he has done so in a way, which (if we are to believe the London *Morning Herald*) will far more redound to his credit; and do far more for the interests of the Confederacy, than if he had raised a ten hours' debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Lindsay, in short, went direct to Cambridge House to introduce to the Premier the "Hon. J. Mason." The interview was exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned. Lord Palmerston gave his visitors the assurance that after Grant and Sherman had been thoroughly beaten, then a motion for recognition would be quite *apropos*. This, of course, settled the matter, and Mr. Lindsay and the "Hon. J. Mason" withdrew their motion and themselves at the same time.

This important interview, however, hardly appears to have ended, when a deputation, headed by the Marquis of Clanricarde, a live Bishop and a British Admiral, and flanked by a body of clergymen and members of Parliament, approached the Premier with a petition in favor of intervention in the affairs of this country. The First Minister's reply seems to have been almost a paraphrase of that accorded to Messrs. Lindsay and Mason. He avowed that, while the time for intervention had not yet arrived, the time for intervention might yet arrive, and in that case he should, of course, avail himself of the views of the delegation. For the present, the jaunty old joker invited them to ponder well the philosophy of the couplet:

"They who in quarrels interpose,
Will often wipe a bloody nose."

A prospective sea-fight in the Bay of Biscay or the English Channel, and two such diplomatic conferences as we have noticed crowded into a two days' news summary, might almost seem sufficient recognition for the American cause abroad for that space of time. But we have had practical recognition in another form. The breech-loading rifle, of which we have fifty thousand odd now in active use, is hereafter to be *the arm* of the British infantry, so that we are supplying practical instruction in yet another form to our estimable cousins in the East.

But even this summary of American movements abroad would have been incomplete, if we had not found a financial item to wind up the chronicle. Such an item comes opportunely, in the shape of a report from Frankfort, (which the London *Times* converts into a grievance,) representing that, notwithstanding the fearful rise in Exchange here in New-York, and the corresponding fall in United stocks in various European markets, the small capitalists of Central Germany persist in investing in these stocks, and only at slightly reduced rates. The report says:

"Not only large sums brought from New-York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of four per cent. on New-York prices. As soon as these sales were over, quotations recovered between one and two per cent. 'The eagerness of our public,' it is observed, 'to invest in American funds after so many disappointments is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings new purchasers, mostly small capitalists.'"

The commentary of the London *Times* on this aggravating condition of things, is that the existing delusion among the small German capitalists is due to the efforts of the German democratic press.

Hundred Days Men Not Subject to Draft.—Gen. Sandford returned from Washington last evening, with the declaration from the Secretary of War that the troops organized under the militia call and mustered for one hundred days shall not be liable to draft while in the service. This settles a vexatious question, and we see no reason now why the militia regiments should not be promptly filled. It is to be hoped that Gov. Seymour will find no further impediments to prosecuting this work vigorously.

The Draft and Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a correspondent, asking for information in regard to whether the $300 exempts a drafted man for three years, or only for the call under which he was drafted, you say that "Gen. Fry has decided that 'the payment of $300 under the old law, will exempt a person only for the call under which he was drafted.' Such a person is liable to the draft under the present call," &c. Now I have in my possession (clipped from your paper last Fall) a communication marked "official," dated Washington, Nov. 1, and addressed to Col. Robert Nugent, A. A.P.M., New-York, and signed James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, wherein he states, after correcting the representations made by Dean Richmond, and Peter Cagger, for electioneering purposes, that: "*the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation, shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.*"

Does this not conflict with your answer to "A Reader of the Times," in this morning's issue? I was drafted and paid $300, and according to the above extract I consider myself

EXEMPT.

Barclay-street, New-York, July 27, 1864.

The confusion of ideas upon this subject originates in the fact that the successive alterations in the Enrollment Law are not kept clearly in mind. The first law provided for commutation upon the payment of $300, which freed the drafted man for three years. A ruling of the Provost-Marshal-General, that it only exempted for a *single drawing*, called forth the order from the President, which our correspondent cites. All men who were drafted under the first law, therefore, and who paid $300 commutation fee, will be regarded as exempt from military service for the space of three years from the date of such payment.

On Feb. 1 Mr. Lincoln issued a call for 500,000 men, the draft for all deficiencies to be made March 10. The drafts under this order were made in accordance with the provisions of the amended law, which expressly stated that the payment of three hundred dollars should only exempt until the quota demanded under any one call should be filled. This law governed the draft which has just taken place; and any individual drawn since March 10, who may have paid three hundred dollars to free himself from duty, *will be liable* under the draft ordered for Sept. 5, which will be made in accordance with the law passed by Congress just before its adjournment. That law, as every one understands, does not provide for exemption in any other way than by furnishing a substitute.

The New Loan.—The subscriptions to the new popular loan yesterday, (its first day,) in the City of New-York, amounted to over *two and a half millions* of dollars. There is an excellent feeling abroad in regard to it, and there is no serious doubt of its complete and early success.

A Sop to Pennsylvania.—The War Department has yielded to the pressure from Pennsylvania, and given authority for the organization of *new* regiments of one year troops under the last call. No State asks and receives so many special favors in the matter of raising troops, as Pennsylvania; and yet she never has a corporal's guard to keep the horse-thieves from crossing her borders. We thought the folly of *new* regiments was long ago exploded. But as it is again revived, there remains but one remedy. When Lieut.-Gen. Grant gets these new regiments at the front, it will be perfectly legitimate for him to muster out the officers and put the men into the battle-thinned ranks of veteran Pennsylvania regiments that deserve to be filled up.

Obituary.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM M. AVERILL.

This gallant young officer, the report of whose death on the field of battle is not fully confirmed, graduated with honor from West Point in 1855. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was First-Lieutenant in the Regular cavalry, belonging, we believe, to the Mounted Rifles—a regiment then stationed in New-Mexico, and largely officered by men of Southern proclivities. When the troubles first became serious in the region of northern Texas and in Arkansas, Lieut. Averill was selected for the very hazardous work of journeying from New-Mexico by the route through northern Texas to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and thence to Washington, with highly important information to the Government. This he did, and then returned as successfully as he had come. Subsequently he came back again, and was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers, in which capacity he raised the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went through the entire Peninsula campaign under Gen. McClellan, serving with much ability in those days of an inefficient and lembryotic cavlary force. For this service he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and remained with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, and when Gen. Hooker consolidated the force into one corps, Gen. Averill received the command of a division, which he retained until about the 1st of June, 1863. Gen. Averill fought the first considerable cavalry engagement of the war, that of Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, where the Rappahannock River was crossed in the face of the enemy, and Fitz Lee's cavalry division forced back five miles. His loss here was nearly three hundred; and there had previously been no exclusively cavalry fights, where the loss reached a total of one hundred. Subsequently, in the Chancellorsville campaign, Gen. Averill took a prominent part, capturing Culpepper, and penetrating to the south bank of the Rapidan. In June, 1863, he was assigned to the command of all the cavalry forces in Western Virginia. In this field he was eminently successful, securing the entire tranquility of that previously turbulent region. On the 5th of December, 1863, he started on his famous expedition to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, which was accomplished at Salem, on the 16th, and an immense amount of rebel supplies were destroyed. This is the first time this road was ever severed, and Gen. Averill's laconic report to Gen. Halleck, that he had "rode, swam and slid three hundred and fifty miles," will long be remembered. Gen. Averill has also participated in all the later operations in that valley, including the recent expedition of Gen. Hunter upon Lynchburgh, in which he had command of one of the cavalry columns, the other being under Gen. Crook. Gen. Averill was very active—always in the saddle, brave, cool, of excellent judgment, and serving always with the strictest fidelity. He was very young, not over 27, and if he has fallen, the country may rest assured that the gallant young officer was rallying his columns in a charge against the enemy.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. N. Dickerson in Reply to the Assistant Secretary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I undertook, nearly three years ago, to prevent the ruin of an entire navy, which this country was about to build, and which the new Secretary had decided to construct in violation of the well-established theory of the world, upon which all other navies and all private steamers are made, in order to comply with the crude suggestions of one of his engine-drivers, whom he had advanced to the position of Engineer-in-Chief, and to whom he had confided the construction of all new machinery, contrary to the established custom of the department, by which the engineering ability of the whole country and of the world had been employed and stimulated by competition, and by contingent compensation to produce its best results, I foresaw, and in my first public letter I foretold, that the reckless and desperate man, whose schemes of profit I was endeaving to thwart, would resort to the most deperate means for averting the consequences of the exposure; and, of course, I was prepared for every attack, even on my life, which such a person was capable of contriving, but I did not anticipate that he would have been able so far to entangle any *possible* Assistant Secretary of the Navy in his intrigues, as to use him and his office for his revenge. In this, however, I have been mistaken, as the following facts will show:

As you know, my offence consists in asserting, *first*, that the use of the expansive power of steam is essential to the production of a good steamer; and that such vessels as the *Kearsarge*, the *Tuscorora*, the *Iroquois* and their class, which use steam expansively in large cylinders, and which can steam about thirteen knots an hour, are superior to such vessels as the *Lackawanna*, *Ossipee* and their class, which, although a quarter larger than the older vessels, have *less than half their cylinder capacity*, without any independent cut-off, but which cannot go ten knots an hour, (and I have offered to wager $5,000 that they cannot go nine;) *secondly*, in asserting that it is folly to use up the people's money and exhaust the inadequate mechanical labor and manufacturing facilities of the country in producing a vast fleet of single-deck, side-wheel ferry-boats, called "double enders," which are unfit to go to sea, whose machinery is above the water-line, making it certain that they will be disabled by the first shot which strikes them, and that their crews will probably be scalded to death, as experience has shown to be true in the case of the *Sassacus*, the first of the lot which went under fire; *thirdly*, that it is criminal to use such boilers as are called MARTIN'S boilers in our navy, which, when crowded below low decks, must be dangerous, (as the explosion on the *Chenango*, and their constant dangerous condition on various other vessels, now proved to exist by sworn witnesses, show,) which a board composed of the contractors who are building them, called by the Secretary himself, *unanimously condemned*, and which are not in use by any navy in the world, although not patented abroad, or by any private steamers abroad or at home except two, whose owners rejected them when they built a third; and, *fourthly*, that it is the combination of folly and wickedness to still further squander the people's resources after the experience gained by the failures of the past, in building the most costly vessels ever built by man, and then filling them from end to end with these boilers thus condemned, (or with any boilers,) so that the coal cannot be carried below decks, but is stored on the berth-deck, against the remonstrance of the naval constructors, and the experience of the world, for no other purpose that can be suggested, except to create immense patent fees to be divided; because no man in his senses will pretend that the engines can use the steam which 1,140 square feet of grates can generate, if fires are driven on them. The *Adriatic*, which was fifty per cent. larger than these ships, had only about two-thirds of their grates, and did go seventeen knots an hour, and then had more than she needed without blowers; and I do not suppose so great a *fool* was ever created and allowed to go at large, as to suppose it right, in a man-of-war, to carry several hundreds of tons of boilers *proven*, in order to be able to burn all the coal needed for the maximum power of the engines, without using blowers, *for some one hour* in her existence, when that same amount of coal can be burned in one-third of the boilers, with nearly the same effect, by the use of blowers, when required, and with natural draft, one-third of the boilers would burn *seventy tons of coal a day* with ease, which is much more than ever would be needed in ordinary service.

These are my offences, and all of them. My statements of fact are either true or false. If true, the navy thus far is ruined; if false, nothing is easier than to refute them, and expose the lie. The *Kearsarge* was certified by Commodore CRAVEN, by a letter of the 20th of January, in the TIMES, to go thirteen knots; and her superior speed has now elicited the admiration of Europe, while the Secretary, in a bombastic letter to Capt. WINSLOW, attempts to disparage her, by saying that she wants the "new improvements" of his recent ships. On the other hand, the *Lackawanna* did go only *seven and a tenth knots an hour* for ten days, *burning a ton of coal and using about a gallon of oil an hour*, as her logbook shows. Is this false or true? They dare not deny it publicly, although orally Capt. Fox assures people it is "a lie." The logbooks of these new ships are kept secret, but I got this one before the Congressional Committee, and copied it; and I challenge a contradiction of my statement. Is it not true that more than thirty of the worthless ferry-boats are built, when the same amount of money and of precious skilled labor, which cannot be produced by the paper-mill, would have built us a fine fleet of such vessels as the *Kearsarge* or the *Brooklyn*? And is it not true that none of these double-enders could endure a single discharge from any ordinary battery? Is it not true that our steamers are filled with boilers condemned by all, and that the contractors are compelled by the department to pay large patent fees to MARTIN before they can get their money, while the real owner of the patent had demanded his rights of the Secretary in writing from the first, and is demanding them in the courts? No one can deny these statements.

All these facts are shocking enough, and need some answer, surely; and now that answer is given. In the Navy Department, itself, at Washington, the employes of the people, at the people's expense, have prepared an anonymous, scurrilous and libelous pamphlet, illustrated by expensive engraved caricatures of me; and Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has a large bundle of them in his public office, and distributes them to his public visitors as an answer to me. To avoid the penalty of the law, they indicate the object of their malignity by the letters D——n, but Capt. Fox informs the public that I am the person meant. The libel is quite worthy of its distinguished authors, and illustrates the ignorance which has ruined a navy, quite as well as the *Lackawanna* or the *Chenango* does, although it costs the country less.

I am caricatured reading "Marriotte's Law," and ridiculed for eulogizing JAMES WATT as the greatest engineer since ARCHIMEDES. This is at least consistent, but it is consistent folly. "Marriotte's Law" is the science of the world, and the greatness of JAMES WATT cannot be dimmed by the ridicule of a Washington penny-a-liner by trade, turned into an engine-driver by the commission of the President, and invested with the title of Engineer-in-Chief "by the advice and consent of the Senate." In the company of WATT and MARRIOTTE and REGNAULT, I can endure with complaisancy the ridicule of the ignorant, or the insolence of jacks-in-office. But Capt. Fox, in his anonymous libel, which he makes his own by publishing it, assails my honor by a false insinuation; and as he delivers his book to his admiring friends, he garnishes it with the epithets of "thief" and "liar"—these are his very words—and illustrates his meaning by informing his audience that I was employed by Col. COLT ten years ago to go to Europe, and that I made him pay me $30,000 for the service, when he expected to pay nothing but my traveling expenses.

Here is a picture for the American people. The NAVY DEPARTMENT, once adorned by men of honor and gentlemen, now turned into a libel factory for false and erroneous libels upon a private citizen, and the office of the Secretary himself filled with slanders and false statements, which, if true, would not answer the solemn facts arrayed against that department, but which are invented to divert attention from the truth, and by the filth they create cover up the wrongs under which the country is suffering at the hands of its trusted servants.

But I shall not permit Capt. Fox, even from the high place which he disgraces, to utter his libels and slanders against me to the public, who are compelled to listen to them, without arming every man who reads with an answer that will silence the dastardly tongue which utters them. It is false, Capt. Fox, and you knew it to be so when you uttered the libel containing the charge that I had required Mr. SICKELS to convey to me the most valuable interest in his patents before I would assist him. I never required Mr. SICKELS to convey to me any interest in his patents whatever. The right for land-engines, which you say I exacted as my share, had been sold by Mr. SICKELS long before I knew him, and the floating-engine right was all he owned when it was my good fortune to be able to rescue him from the poverty, with which, in your inhuman libel, you reproach him. I never asked nor received anything separate from Mr. SICKELS; but we formed a partnership, on the usual terms of equality, to which I have thus far contributed many thousands of dollars more than my friend has been able to do from his patents or otherwise; but our relations are none of your business. Your libel, however, is a fit consummation to your order imprisoning Mr. SICKELS to gratify the vengeance of your accomplice ISHERWOOD.

It is false Capt. Fox, and you knew it when you uttered the slander, that I exacted $30,000 from Col. COLT for going to Europe, or for any other service. My affairs with Col. COLT are none of your business, Capt. Fox, but since you are able to poison many minds, and are anxious and industrious in doing it, I will open to the public my affairs with Col. COLT, or any other human being, concerning whom you invent and circulate any of your slanders. I served Col. COLT faithfully for about four years. I established his patents, against the ablest counsel and the strongest opposition, when they were generally considered worthless. I made the plans of the great South-meadow improvement at Hartford; laid out and constructed, as engineer, the great dyke, which it was commonly supposed could not be done against the immense freshets of the river. I managed all the important details of his immense and growing business during its rise, and until it was firmly established. I visited Europe on business for and with Col. COLT, and transacted all the affairs which I went to accomplish. For those services, the vital importance of which to Col. COLT, both you, Capt. Fox, and every man in New-England, who knew of Col. COLT's affairs, perfectly well understood, I charged Col. COLT, as I charged every one then for whom I worked, $30 a day, and no more; and the total amount I received for the whole of those four years of service was *less than twelve thousand dollars*, I am almost ashamed to say, and my excuse for the insignificance of the sum is, that I was very young at the time, and did not properly estimate the value of my services. Col. COLT paid what I charged, and would have paid ten times as much, if I had charged it at any time during the rendition of the most valuable service. When our connection ceased there was a balance of about $1,800 unadjusted, and that included all my personal money relations with Col. COLT of any name or nature.

It is not pleasant to exhume these old affairs for public gaze, but as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy requires it, I do not hesitate. My books, containing all these transactions *to a cent*, are in my possession, and open to Capt. Fox or his agent's inspection, to verify what I say; and as I intend to afford the Assistant Secretary of the Navy an opportunity, before a jury of our countrymen, to establish the truth of the libels and slanders he has been uttering, I now give him all this information, so that by the aid of his detectives and pimps, now forming a part of the ordinary offices of the Navy Department, and dogging the unfortunate citizen against whom any of that department have a grudge, he may be able to help himself as much and as far as the facts will permit.

But the private relations of this matter are nothing to its public ones. The degradation of the great offices which the people have created to such base uses as these, must shock every honest man; and unless some remedy can reach such wrongs as these, we may well despair of the Republic. Just imagine one of the Lords of the Admiralty in England, engaged in issuing scurrilous libels out of his public office, against some subject of Great Britain, who had endeavored to convince the Admiralty and the country by statements of facts and arguments, that the Admiralty had been deceived by some adventurer into spending great sums of money on a silly conceit of his empty head, how long would he stay there? And now would Great Britain appear to us, if he were permitted to remain one hour after he was detected in thus grossly violating both the criminal and civil laws of his country, to gratify his private revenge, because his accomplice had been publicly exposed by statements of fact, which were not, and could not, be denied, and by theories of science which could not be answered? As such a picture would seem to us, so do we appear to the outside world. *O tempora! O mores!* EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Operations and Effects of Martial Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

All egress from the city is to-day suspended, or regulated by passes. Guards are stationed all around. Negroes are digging rifle-pits. Blood and other horses of rebel sympathizers and Unionists are being impressed, and certificates of indebtedness given. Their impressment began at daybreak. Droves of them are passing my window now, to mount the gallant Ninth Pennsylvania. No disloyal persons here are allowed to receive or ship a pound of goods. Every applicant for trade-permits must furnish the most positive proof of active loyalty. It is understood that the same rigid policy will be applied to practically disloyal traders in Cincinnati, too, and that no permits for shipments from Cincinnati or Louisville to West Kentucky (an "insurrectionary district") are at present issued to any one.

Rigorous martial law is, indeed, being enforced over the entire State. Bitter complaints, deep, if not loud, abound. Private circles descant on its grievous hardships. Martial law is sweeping, involving some innocent with the guilty; its execution, in some individual instances, inevitably indiscriminating and unjust. But it is intended for the greatest permanent good for the greatest number. It is deemed by National and other true Unionists a *necessary* temporary evil—a far less evil to the great majority, than what it is designed to put a ston to and end. It is deemed *indispensable* to the security of Gen. SHERMAN'S bases and communications, the punishment and suppression of open and secret enemies in Gen. SHERMAN'S rear, the protection and peace of the good people, white and black, of this State and Border. PONTIAC.

Vice-President Stephens' Mission.

To the Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Noticing the different comments of the press in regard to the real mission of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the rebellious States, bringing it up in reference to the late peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, I desire to give a simple statement, which, no doubt, will put at rest the many conjectures and views taken by the people and press of the North regarding the true purport of that mission. While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Va., working the principal through line south, I sent a message from JEFFERSON DAVIS to STEPHENS, of Augusta, Ga., requiring his immediate presence at Richmond, to attend a Cabinet meeting, and desiring him to proceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would admit, with a peace motive. STEPHENS was to bear propositions looking to the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, but to propose other measures which might tend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival in Richmond. From these brief words you no doubt fully confirm your ideas that the real basis of the rebels in negotiating a peace would be principally upon securing their recognition.

C. D. JACOBS, Telegrapher.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

News from New-Mexico and Texas, &c.

DENVER CITY, C. T., Wednesday, July 27.

The Santa Fé *Gazette*, of the 16th, says that fifty-seven refugees from TEXAS reached that place the week previous. Many more, including twenty families, are reported on the way.

GOV. GOODWIN, of Arizona, has appointed the 18th of August as the time to hold the election for delegates to Congress.

The *Gazette* contains MAXIMILIAN'S pronunciamiento to the Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth special says that the Indians have attacked our trains, and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fé Road. Gen. CURTIS has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians. He has created the District of the Upper Arkansas, including Forts Riley, Larned and Lyon, and assigned Gen. BLUNT to the command, who leaves for the field at once, defensive movements being rapidly prepared.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator J. T. Davis, Syracuse; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Ira Goodnow, Washington; Lieut.-Col. Rice, U. S. A., and Capt. Russell, U. S. N., are guests at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. S. E. Church, New-York; Dr. Reid, Montreal, and O. A. Dodge, Burlington, Vt., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Juckins, Royal Mail Steamship *Scotia*; F. O. Adams, of British Legation, Washington, and Capt. Bunbury, of the British Army, are guests at New-York Hotel.

C. Renfield, Michigan; H. C. Jackson, and F. M. Houghton, Nashville, Tenn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

QUOTA OF ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES.—It will be seen that the quota of this Congressional District, comprising the counties of Albany and Schoharie, under the call for 500,000 men, is set down at 3,157. Under the call for 300,000 men in 1863, the quota for this district was 3,293, or 136 more than is now demanded. This difference is to be accounted for in consequence of the new enrollment, which has been made with greater care than the preceding one.—*Albany Argus.*

Cheap dinners, cool lager, sparkling Weiss bier, Rhine wine of the best brands, prime cigars, etc., are among the attractions that have in so short a time made the new restaurant recently opened at No. 5 Frankfort-st., so popular with the business men of that neighborhood. Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock the rush is so great at times that customers have to wait their turn. The proprietor already talks of the necessity of a larger field of operations. No. 5 Frankfort-st. adjoins Tammany Hall, a few doors above the *Dispatch* office.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; Items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $26. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
for curing RUPTURE, is the best in the WORLD.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER."
for females, is celebrated for its SUSTAINING POWER. Braces unrivaled.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the Inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, Infallible Ungnent and Florida gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premmin LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—NIMS.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, July 27, by Rev. David Moore, HENRY W. CLARK, of New-York, and EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Theodora Nims, Esq.

MAINE—HALLOCK.—In this City, at the residence of the bride's father, James C. Hallock, on Tuesday, July 26, by Friends' ceremony, MALCOLM T. MAINE and P. FRANCINA HALLOCK, both of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, July 26, MARY BOYD, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and also of her sons, George and Joseph Boyd, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, George Boyd, No. 31 Amity st., without further invitation.

☞ California and Nevada papers please copy.

CHESTER.—At Catskill, on Tuesday, July 26, WALTER HARRIS, infant son of John N. and Fannie A. Chester.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Walter Harris, No. 71 West 31st-st.

CRANE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 27, RAINSFORD, infant son of Henry C. and Jane E. Crane.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Yonkers.

CARMIENCKE.—On Sunday, July 10, from wounds received at the battle of Pine Mountain, Corporal WM. CARMIENCKE, Company B, 119th Regiment N. Y. V.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday, July 26, LYDIA C., wife of Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, and daughter of Charles G. Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 39 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken from the Hudson boat, foot of Harrison st., to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Carriages in waiting for friends.

☞ Utica, N. Y., and Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 2d-st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

HARDENBROOK.—On Tuesday, July 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Gardiner, Union Hill, N. J., of dropsey, ABEL HARDENBROOK, aged 58 years.

HERRICK.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, after a lingering illness, EDMUND S. HERRICK, aged 68 years.

LEE.—At his mother's residence, in Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 26, HENRY W., son of the late Rev. R. P. Lee, D. D., in his 19th year.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Thursday, from the Reformed Dutch Church.

MARSHALL.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 26, GEORGE W. MARSHALL, of this City.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 3 P. M., when the remains will be interred in the family grounds at the above place.

LOCK.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, HENRY W., IV. K. of this City.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 26 West 32d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

QUIRIPEL.—On Tuesday, July 26, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Joseph Quiripel, aged 53 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 West 27th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, AARON CHELVER RICHARDSON, youngest son of Capt. Edward Richardson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father, No. 156 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKAFELLAR.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, July 26, ANNIE G., only daughter of Mary M. and the late A. J. Rockafellar.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 25, at Manchester, Vt., MARY PLATT, daughter of Martin and Mary N. Roberts, of this City, aged 3 years, 7 months and 12 days.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 27, JOHN R. SQUIRES, only son of Stephen and Louisa C. Squires, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leave for New-Market Station foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M., returning trains leave at 5 P. M.

STANTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 25, Dr. NATHAN SHELTON, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Jamaica, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock; returning after the funeral.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, of general paralysis and softening of the brain, ISAAC O. UNDERHILL, of Secaucus, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at the Purchase, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

WASHBURN.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, July 26, of purpura hemmorhagica, ELIZA EMMA, wife of Isaac Washburn, and daughter of James Lott, of Jamaica, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, near Greenwood, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 451.—July 27, 1864.
9, 16, 1, 37, 17, 51, 59, 8, 21, 2, 11, 63, 42, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 452.—July 27, 1864.
62, 13, 61, 53, 27, 44, 17, 70, 75, 67, 33, 2, 37.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 355.—July 27, 1864.
35, 3, 46, 49, 68, 63, 20, 16, 18, 59, 45, 62, 37, 71.
CLASS 356.—July 27, 1864.
60, 46, 13, 11, 21, 50, 74, 31, 1, 20, 47, 39, 27.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 205 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 1 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF
THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN
ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY,
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A new novel, by a new author, original in its conception, full of vigor and caustic satire, and exhibiting great knowledge of human life."

THE MONOMANIAC;
OR,
SHIRLY HALL ASYLUM.
A NOVEL.
By WILLIAM GILBERT.
1 vol., 12mo, Cloth. Price $1 75.

The London *Times* selects this extraordinary work for special review, in consequence of "the closeness with which nature has been adhered to," and the true genius which it displays. The notice extends over three and a half of its broad columns, and, after commenting with some severity on the extravagances of the sensation novels of the day, the reviewer remarks: "The close study of the human character, so indispensable to a good work of fiction, has given way before the random style of modern sensation writing. The discovery, therefore, of a modern story, where some attempt has been made to study truthfulness and nature, has been a surprise as great as Crusoe's foot-prints in the sand." He confesses to taking up the book with a heavy heart, and says, "it was no small relish to find it written in the quiet, unassuming, forcible style, seldom adopted by any writer who has not just confidence in his own ability."

The reviewer, in dissecting the work, finds in one part "a fine undercurrent of satire—true satire—masterly in its covert approaches, quiet and unobtrusive in its application, but caustic to the core." Another part he

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

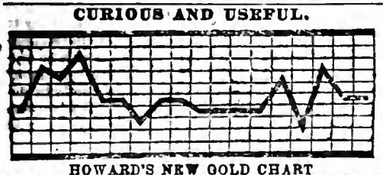
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

CURIOUS AND USEFUL.



HOWARD'S NEW GOLD CHART

Extends from par to 300 per cent., and shows at a glance the daily fluctuations in the price of gold from the suspension of specie payment to date, and can be continued by any one from day to day. Price $1 25; with covers, $2; sent by mail free. For sale by booksellers and stationers, and by the publishers,

ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
O. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
S. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
Adams Express Co. Stock.
Independent Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
Western Union Telegraph.
European Extension Telegraph.
} FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 140 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among each persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractional shares, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with accrued interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., matured in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, to JOSEPH S. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 26, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jurdan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (Cincinnati) Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BODDY, President.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOANS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,
is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES COGSWELL, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1861, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

No. 69 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore owned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 15th, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, 1864, of five per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer book will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from Government tax, on the stock and converted bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent, free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 8th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 1st proximo.

A. PAKKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st prox.

B. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 14th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next; and

Whereas, The net earnings of the railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. FRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES BUDD-ON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HAMFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRUSK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIN,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	309,563
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	H. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alex. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Hoyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. E. Esq.,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Robert S. Leyerloh,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Small,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,077,642 07
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 50 CENTS, PP 86
ON
NERVOUS AND VASCULAR CONNEXION
BETWEEN THE
MOTHER AND FOETUS IN UTERO.
By JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.
BAILLIERE BROS., No. 520 Broadway,
WOOD, No. 61 Walker-st., N. Y.

NOTICES.

"He has handled the subject ably and most scientifically."—*Dublin Medical Press, London, N. Y. Journal*, p. 164. "In fact this subject should have been written upon long ago, and all who, the pro and con are under a deep debt of gratitude to the Orderly for having afforded them a basis for the investigation of obtaining."—*Dublin Medical Press, London, N. Y. Journal*, p. 164. "Dr. O'Reilly has developed a chain of observation which must lead, in your hands to lead to most important results."—*Holloway's Chronological Journal, U. S. Jr.* "The author's views are clearly stated, his arguments, if not demonstrative, are at least ingenious, his conclusions logical, and will well repay the time devoted to their study."—*Chicago Medical Journal.* "This work consists of an ingenious argument to show that there is a nervous connexion between the Mother and Foetus in Utero. Facts illustrative and demonstrative are introduced, and the philosophy of mental impressions being conveyed to the Foetus in Utero by the mother, is presented somewhat in the original and enlightened views of the author. It is impossible to give our readers any very satisfactory resume of the arguments presented, or the opinions entertained by Dr. O'Reilly. He has studied this subject with great care, and is explaining facts which have been hitherto studiously denied, because they could not be satisfactorily explained. Physicians who deny that mental impressions made upon the mother can be conveyed to the Foetus in Utero, are decidedly invited to read this book; they will see that there are many other causes than *mere mind* in the production of abnormities. We do not consider interested in the perusal of the book, and though perhaps a little too speculative, are not yet fully established, yet the originality, philosophy and perspicuity of the work commend it to the careful consideration of all."—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.* "The quotation from St. Luke is very adroit. In fact, it is sublimely apropos. It is with whole volumes of neumatic evidence in favor of the theory of nervous connexion between the mother and foetus in utero, that Dr. O'Reilly has entered the field of labors to prove it. There is an invoke connexion between which impressions conveyed to the mother to the foetus in utero, and the subject demand by a large portion of the medical profession. Yet have especially we may be on this point, we have been very interested in the perusal of the book, and commend it to the consideration of our readers."—*Medical Times and Register, New-York.* "We have not been able as yet to attempt to make any examination for or against the theory broached herein, still less to express a bold opinion respecting the correctness or the contrary of the investigations made by the erudite author. But we should do great wrong did we not recognize the research, industry and originality so evident in its pages, and without expressing an opinion upon this question we are, to say the least, the valuable facts contained in the book read by us upon the subject."—*Medical Independent.* "We think Dr. O'Reilly is correct when he asserts that vitality has its seat in the organic nervous system."—*Courier on Lancet and Observer.* "The same may be said with regard to his opinion of the direct vascular connexion. We find, indeed, that Dr. O'Reilly's views on many subjects differ from those generally held, and none more so than on that the seat of life is located in the sympathetic nerves and ganglia. Altogether the work is both interesting and has given us some food for thought and much amusement with its curious stories and its quaint illustrations. We recommend it as a treat to our readers."—*Canada Lancet.*

THE KEY TO THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

Captain Chauncey's great military topographical map in possession of the present campaign, showing the routes of the several army corps, the battles fought, and the strategic positions gained by the Union armies, also the routes of Gen. Lee, and the dates of all engagements &c.

Price $1, to be obtained of all booksellers, and at the office of the publisher, No. 77 Cedar-street, rooms Nos. 22 and 23.

N. B.—The authorities of this map are strictly military, and the topography from the Washington bureau.

BUTTRE'S SERIES OF LARGE PORtraits on steel, each handsomely embellished with battle scenes &c.

Lieut-Gen. U. S. GRANT, President A. LINCOLN,
Maj-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN

are now ready. Others will be published soon. Price $1 each—sent free by mail. Agents wanted. Address J. C. BUTTRE, Publisher, No. 48 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad: the lot is 134 by 250 feet, is covered with buildings suitable for the business, has a 25-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition. will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. About 44 acres of good tillable land, to be sold in lots from 2 to 5 acres each, and well situated for building purposes, lying on the main road leading to the beach and one mile from the surf-side.

MARGARET A. MOTT, Administratrix.
JOHN ABRAMS, and
WM. SMITH, Administrators.

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Suffolk Hotel, in the village of Huntington, L. I., an English cottage, well built, marble mantels, &c., &c., good outhouses, together with fourteen acres of ground, beautifully located. Gentlemen who desire to purchase, view the property. It will recommend itself both to your judgment and taste.

THREE COTTAGES IN GOOD CONDITION and well located, for sale very cheap, from $1,000 to $1,500. A variety of other property also for sale, in city and country. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon. One of the best localities for investment in the State.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5468, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 146 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J., a good barn on the premises and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD GRAZING FARM OF 230 acres, in Ulster County, New-York, will be sold for the value of the buildings and fencing.

CARTER & BERTINE, 34-av. and 25th st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., TO LET—A first-class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL.—Two of the ten new three-story and basement brick houses, with every convenience, corner of Carlton-av. and Gates-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families, $550. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 2.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A new two-story house, containing nine rooms, barn attached. The house is situated on the bank of the river Erie Van Kirk Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Jones-lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished, entered about April or for less time. Apply to L. S. POTTER, No. 215 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORder, with or without power, well adapted for storage, situated on Cannel-st., opposite Earle's hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamiltonsburg, Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a suburban residence at or near New Brighton. Possession but required before next Winter or Spring. Address, by letter only, describing place and stating price, J. W. S., *Times* Editorial Rooms. Principals only negotiated with.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell, and cheap for cash, will address with full particulars FARMER, Box No. 2,2.6 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, high stoop, modern built, between 42d and 47th sts., and Lexington and 7th-avs., for a cash purchaser. Address J. C., box No. 1,217 P. O.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,409 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 34th and 40th sts., near Cherry. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET WITH board, the parlor floor of an elegant brown-stone house, to a gentleman and wife, every convenience and the comforts of a home can be found. Terms moderate. Cars pass the door. Inquire at No. 53 Hicks-av., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH private board. Apply at No. 176 East 18th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER QUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY can be had at the parsonage of Rev. H. WALLACE, seven miles east of Newburgh, and three miles from Salisbury Station, of the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Address Box at Newburgh, or J. VAN SANTVOORD, at Mount Co.'s, No. 37 Park-row.

BOARD IN THE COUN

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 12th day of August next at 12 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed unsatisfactory.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at each time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER.

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, for to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into such contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible offer, as the same may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope. No 13, Sheet Iron; No 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Cooper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails, Sheave Rivets, &c.; No. 4, Tin, Tin Ware, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6 White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Hardware; No 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No 20, Brushes; No 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow, No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Cooper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 38, Ingot Copper.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver. Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

Witness:

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 15,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— to be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

Witness:

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples.

Payment to be made in due form, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Colonel A. B. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, for turning, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the Watervliet Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where inspected and proved. Mould of one side showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass (Providence wire gauge)* and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The pin lug is to be not less than No. 6, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the Curb Bits sent.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the master's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, last.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bid will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals no made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— to be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 12, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

Witness:

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General
Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x6½ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4¼x10½ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5¾ inches.

Waters,	Pen holders
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Ink Stands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Cane,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles.

Memorandum-books, Pencil-ves.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantees, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, Q. M. General, U. S. A. B. F. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Third-av., CITY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Forty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting up basement of house of Bowne Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square.

Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, Croton
ROBERT I. DAKRAGH, Aqueduct
July 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN, Board.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have used mercury, so much the better. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days, permanently and speedily cured by the new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive a prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences and effects of mercury; possessed the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the sick and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that gentlemen, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it. For sale only at the sole office of the proprietor, by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some, a timid patient who has obtained the whole field of the locality, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Eight figures to one initial are given on each genuine. A ten cent bill will secure the Master of Health by return mail.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick headache and are otherwise disagreeable and useless, only sufficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions from whatever cause, and bringing on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of Dr. Demmans, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and have stood the test of years. Full directions accompanying the taking of the many thousand unsolicited testimonials and drops pointed upon the outwrap. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 130 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally. Mr. Rousseau, Medical and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing to the Box 4,226 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 15 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail; are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1274 Liberty-st., or sent by mail with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,459 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

TWO SUPERIOR ENGLISH PATENT Lever Watches, made by E. and G. Beesley, Liverpool, for sale below present prices, if applied for soon. Call on J. W. EINHAUS, Watchmaker, No. 56 Chatham-st., up stairs, near Chambers-st.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 40 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1¼ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay, $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $250. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit. $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $400. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200 for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $200, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The grand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine), $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine), $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HIBERNIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	3,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, July 28, noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage to Liverpool	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75; $85, $90. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship
COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship
EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,060 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

VARIOUS REPORTS AND RUMORS.

HARPER'S FERRY STILL HELD.

Reported Death of General Averill.

Rumors of Fighting at Martinsburgh and Williamsport.

Complete Interdiction of All News Reports.

We have but little telegraphic news from the reported new rebel raid into Maryland, for the reason that it is peremptorily withheld by the military authorities.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27—P. M.

A gentleman who has just arrived here informs me that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that place.

He cannot give me an estimate, but states that they are in large force.

He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburgh and Williamsport, and that our forces fell back sullenly and resolutely.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

Passengers from Western Maryland who came down this morning, report that heavy firing was heard on Monday in the direction of Martinsburgh, and yesterday firing was heard from up the river, apparently in the direction of Williamsport.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 27.

The *American*, of this morning, has the following:

"There is no confirmation of the report that the rebels have reëntered Maryland by way of Shepardstown and Sharpsburgh.

It is hardly possible that Gen. EARLY will poke his nose far in this direction, as he must be aware that in doing so he will speedily encounter some very different fighting material from the tired and broken-down columns of Gen. HUNTER.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 27.

Harper's Ferry is still in our possession. There has been no attack on that point as yet. The rebels are believed not to have entered Maryland yet.

A scout, who left Martinsburgh at 7 o'clock last night, and crossing at Shepardstown, arrived here this morning, reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburgh, between Gen. CROOK's forces and the rebels under BRECKINRIDGE, on Monday, up to 5 P. M.

Our forces fell back to this side of the Potomac from Martinsburgh to Williamsport; but the rebels evinced no intention of crossing, and refugees from Washington and other western counties were returning to their homes.

It was generally supposed that the object of the rebels was to keep our forces out of the Valley while they gathered in the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have reoccupied Martinsburgh.

11:30 P. M.

Gen. WALLACE has issued orders for the immediate enrolling of all the able-bodied colored men in this city, directing that they be forthwith organized in companies and regiments, and armed and equipped. They are to be drilled and furnished with arms, but the officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the force will constitute a part of the special military defence of the city.

The order warns disloyal masters and employers not to interfere with the execution of these orders.

The Leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting their military organization.

The order restricting the press here from publishing anything relating to rebel movements, is still in force, much to the perplexity of the editors, who do not appear to appreciate the wisdom (?) of the order.

The statement in the special dispatch to the *Bulletin* that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated is undoubtedly incorrect, as the telegraph to that point is still working.

The reported occupation of Martinsburgh is generally credited.

The Reported Death of Gen. Averill.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Bulletin* says:

"We hear from a source that we cannot discredit, that a dispatch was received yesterday evening at the War Department, saying that Brig.-Gen. AVERILL had been killed, and that Gen. EARLY's force in the valley of Virginia had been reinforced by Gen. A. P. HILL's corps, numbering about 20,000 men."

FROM MISSOURI.

Guerrilla Operations in the State—Arms Sent in Trunks to Northern Missouri for Disloyal Purposes—Thornton's Forces said to have been Disbanded—Movements of Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The guerrillas have burned the railroad property at Sheibina and Lakeman, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Yesterday they destroyed all the block-houses and water-tanks, and the bridge at Salt River, robbed the citizens promiscuously, and plundered the stores of friend and foe alike. The band numbered eighty.

Two hundred armed men went west from Hannibal, yesterday, and were at Salt River Bridge last night. The damage to the railroad property and the value of the plunder secured are not ascertained; but the loss is large, as the merchants had large stocks on hand.

The road is now clear of interruption, excepting at the burnt bridge, where trains are transferred.

A large stock of arms and ammunition is being shipped into North Missouri in trunks, one or two of which broken in transit at Quincy to-day revealed a considerable amount of buckshot and other ammunition.

Gen. FISKE to-day ordered an assessment on the disloyalists in Albay and Monroe Counties, sufficient to cover all the damages to the railroad and the loyal people, and it will be collected. The same rule will be enforced on all the lines in that district.

Gen. FISKE has received authority to recruit four regiments for twelve months.

A large force left St. Joseph to-day, by order of Col. DAVIS, for below. Every bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is strongly guarded. Gen. FISKE's militia is doing thorough work. Every brush-patch in Platte, Clay, Ray and other rebellious counties, is being vigorously searched for bush-whackers.

THORNTON is said to have disbanded his men, telling them it was impossible to cross the Missouri River, and as the Federal forces are closing around them from all sides they would be destroyed if they kept together. No large bands of marauders being heard of for several days gives color to this statement.

Gen. HALLETT, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was shot and killed in the street in Wyandotte, Kansas, to-day, by a man named TALCOTT. No reason is assigned for the act. TALCOTT escaped.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., say PRICE's army is at Camden, and PRICE himself is at Shreveport. MARMADUKE is said to be crossing squads of his force over the Mississippi, near James Landing.

KIRBY SMITH is attempting to prevent the reinforcement from Gen. BANKS' Department, at the mouth of the White River, from reaching Gen. STEELE.

YALE COLLEGE.

The New Freshman Class—Meeting of the Alumni—Donations to the College.

YALE COLLEGE, }
NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 27, 1864. }

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I stated in my last letter that the Freshman Class would probably be large. The Summer examination is now concluded, and we can form an approximate estimate of the size of the class. One hundred and seven presented themselves for admission, of whom eight were rejected. Of the ninety-nine who remain, many will be obliged to be examined again on special branches, in which they showed themselves to be deficient, and some the severity of the second examination will deter from another application for admission. A few also of those admitted will probably be prevented from returning from various unexpected causes. We can, however, safely estimate the number of present members of the Class of Sixty-eight, at eighty-five. At the September examination, usually scout one-third as many are admitted as at the former one, so that the incoming class will probably number from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty. This is a large class at any time, and is especially demonstrative of the prosperity of the College, in view of the augmented expense of a collegiate course during the present inflation of the currency, and in consideration of the fact that no students come here at this time from the South. As a class the men who send their sons to College obtained their property in years past, when all currency was on a specie basis. Their income is affected more than that of almost any other class of men in the country. It is therefore particularly gratifying that there is no diminution in the number of students, but that, on the contrary, there is, upon the whole, a general increase.

The Alumni began to crowd into the city yesterday. There were last night upon the Alumni register about a hundred names. The meetings of old college friends and classmates are numerous and cordial. Grayhaired old men, with wrinkled faces and tottering limbs, chuckle with senile delight over their college scrapes in the eighteenth century; middle-aged gentlemen, in close conference with some ancient crony, exhibit their rubicund faces in a perpetual wreath of smiles; and hearty young fellows continually rush into each other's arms, in the most public places they can discover, with every demonstration of ecstacy and delight.

The general meeting of the graduates occurred this morning at Alumni Hall. Prof. THACHER called the audience to order, and nominated as President ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of the class of 1824. The gentleman accepted the position. Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, of Cincinnati, from the class of 1833, was appointed Secretary. Dr. LEONARD WITHINGTON, of the class of 1814, of Newburyport, offered prayer. The Secretary read the obituary record for the past year. Sixty-six graduates have died, of whom the average age was 50 years. Among these are JOSHUA DEWEY, of the class of 1787—at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale; PELATIAH PERRIT, of the class of 1802, President of the Chamber of Commerce for the State of New-York, and THOMAS SLIDELL, of the class of 1825, Chief Justice of Louisiana, and the brother of JOHN SLIDELL, the Southern representative in Paris. Among the deceased were sixteen ministers, thirty lawyers and two physicians.

The oldest graduates of the college are now Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the class of 1788, who will be 102 years of age Sept. 10, 1864. Hon. DAVID S. BOARDMAN, New-Milford, Conn., of the class of 1795. Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, Utica, N. Y., of the class of 1794. Rev. DAN. HUNTINGTON, Hadley, Mass., of the same class, and President JEREMIAH DAY, New-Haven, of the class of 1795. It is believed, that in all, fourteen graduates of classes prior to the class of 1800 are still surviving.

Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER introduced a resolution expressing the regret of the Alumni at the withdrawal of Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT from the Faculty of the Medical Department. In support of the resolution he alluded in the highest terms to the professional labors of Dr. KNIGHT during the fifty years in which he has been connected with the medical school. He spoke of him as a man without a superior among the medical instructors in the country, a person who impressed his character as a man and a Christian on those whom he taught, as well as that of a most skillful physician, and who had done more than any other living American to disseminate medical knowledge and elevate the medical profession throughout the country. The remarks of Dr. HOOKER were no more than the outspoken statement of the affection and gratitude with which Dr. KNIGHT is universally held. He is now about 75 years of age, and is yet active and able to attend to a large practice in the city. Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of the New-York *Independent*, of the class of 1814, spoke of Dr. KNIGHT in very high terms. He is the only man surviving who was tutor of that class.

Dr. MARSH, of New-York, the well-known temperance orator, spoke in behalf of the class of 1804, of which he was a member. The only blot on the good name of the class, he said, consisted in the fact that JOHN C. CALHOUN was a member of it; "and if," said he, "the entire class could be reassembled, I doubt not that the renegade would be expelled from the class by a unanimous vote."

Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., mentioned some very interesting reminiscences of the appointment of Dr. KNIGHT to his position in the medical faculty fifty years ago. Prof. SILLIMAN looks hale and well, though now past eighty, and for all that any of us can see, his port is as noble, and his presence as commanding as it was fifteen years ago. May his life long be spared to grace with his presence these commencement anniversaries!

President WOOLSEY stated the donations which Yale has received in the past year, and which he deemed proper to be made public. AUGUSTUS R. STREET, of New-Haven, of the class of 1812, has founded a professorship of modern languages. To fill this position, Mr. EDWARD B. COE, of the class of 1812, has been selected—a gentleman remembered by classes now in college as one of remarkable scholarly and literary acquirements, and of a very companionable and social nature. He has gone to Europe to pursue, for three years, a course of study in those branches which he will be called on to teach. Mr. STREET also has offered to erect a building and endow a school for the study of Art. The edifice will be immediately built, and its probable site is on the corner of Chapel and High streets. Mr. PERIT, who deceased not long since, left $15,000 in his will to the college. A person, whose name is withheld, offers to give the college $50,000, to be employed in the erection of a new dormitory; and of this a little more than $40,000 has been already paid into the college treasury. Mr. FARNAM, of Chicago, who is now traveling in Asia, donates $30,000 toward another dormitory, of which $10,000 have been already received. Several gentlemen of New-York, whose names the President did not mention, have bequeathed $20,000 toward the establishment of a professorship of botany. Mr. DANIEL C. EATON, of the class of 1857, was yesterday appointed by the corporation to that position.

The property bestowed by the National Government on this State, for the purpose of endowing an Agricultural College, was presented by the Legislature of Connecticut at its last session, with but a single dissenting vote, to the Sheffield Scientific School. This property has been invested in Government securities, and amounts in the aggregate to $135,000. In consequence of this large benefaction, the Physiographical Department of the Sheffield Scientific School will be greatly enlarged; and at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, several new Professors in that department were appointed. Gov. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM has donated $25,000 to the Theological Department. DAVID SMITH, Esq., of Norwich, CORNELIUS BUSHNELL, Esq., of New-Haven, and WHEELER DE FOREST, Esq., of New-York, have each given $5,000 to the college for various purposes. GEO. PEABODY, of England, has also signified his intention, at some future day, of bequeathing to the college $100,000, to be used in the erection of a geological museum and for endowing the same. These are the donations to Yale in the past year, and when considered together they present a most magnificent array.

Prof. PORTER explained with some minuteness the plan of the Art Building presented by Mr. STREET. The building is to be about as large as Alumni Hall, and two stories in height. The upper story is to be employed as exhibition rooms, and for the collection of celebrated paintings, statuary, drawings, &c. The lower story is to be occupied for studios, by students in the various departments of Art, and by masters who may make this their permanent residence. It is designed to have, in particular, a large collection of drawings, modelings, bas reliefs, and all things necessary for instruction in the different branches. It is not expected that this department will be of very much use to undergraduates; but a large class of artists, it is hoped, will come here to pursue their studies. The influence of such men and of such an institution in the College cannot fail to have a refining influence upon all connected with it, and to create an elevated and correct taste in those branches of Art, which do so much for the moral and æsthetic culture of educated men.

DANIEL LORD, LL. D., of New-York, in behalf of the class of 1814, made a short and patriotic speech. Rev. JOHN PIERPOINT, of the class of 1804, in response to a call, said he was too unwell to speak, and, with a very laughable anecdote, took his seat. Hon. LINUS CHILDS, of Lowell, Mass., representing the class of 1824, spoke at some length, and with good ability, on the responsibility which will rest upon the educated men of the country when it becomes necessary for the nation to meet the great questions which will arise on the conclusion of the war. He stated that when he was at College there were but four Professors, and that of the tutors of their class one was the present President of the College, and the other, Hon. HENRY DUTTON, now Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, spoke for the class of 1834. His speech was remarkably eloquent, and was upon the whole the finest of the morning. He stated that he had been for a while connected with SHERMAN's army in pursuit of JOHNSTON toward Atlanta. His allusion to J. E. RICE, of the class of 1854, who fell in battle in the advance on Petersburgh, awoke a responsive thrill in the hearts of the many personal friends of that gallant officer; and the thorough patriotism and manly eloquence of his closing sentences were followed by a storm of enthusiastic applause.

Mr. MCLOUD, of Montreal, of the class of 1844, remarked on matters of interest to his own class, and was followed by Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, M. C., of the class of 1839. He spoke at some length in a very manly and energetic way, for the most part on national topics. The whole tone of the meeting, indeed, was eminently patriotic, and Yale may well feel proud of the decided and unhesitating loyalty which she has always shown ever since the inception of the war.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, LL. D., of the class of 1814, delivered a lengthy and elaborate address in commemoration of the history of his class, and concluding with a general retrospect on the progress of science in the world for the last fifty years. To members of his own class, or those acquainted with them, the address must have been highly interesting; the voice of the speaker, however, which was hardly strong enough to fill the large hall in which he spoke, was difficult to be understood. The address will probably be published, and will, I doubt not, richly repay perusal.

This afternoon the Alumni meetings of Lincoln and the Brothers in Unity occur. To-morrow is Commencement Day. This afternoon and evening an almost innumerable number of classes meet, and to-night, at the New-Haven House, the class of 1861 presents its silver cup to the first-born boy.

The weather is rather warm, but otherwise pleasant, and Commencement week goes on as pleasantly as one could wish. JUNIOR.

Exercises at Williams College.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864.

Afternoon—Baccalaureate Discourse, by President HOPKINS, in the Congregational Church, at 2 o'clock.

Evening—Address before the Mills Theological Society, at 7½ o'clock, at the same place, by Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., of New-York.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Afternoon.—Phi Beta Kappa. Annual meeting for choice of officers and transaction of business, in Alumni Hall, at 2½ o'clock.

Evening—Address before the Adelphic Union Society, in the Congregational Church, by Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.—ALUMNI DAY.

Morning.—Meeting of the Society of Alumni, in Alumni Hall, (Chapel Building,) at 8:30 o'clock.

Anniversary exercises in the Congregational Church, at 10:30 o'clock. Oration by Rev. Prof. GRIFFIN, of Williamstown. Poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WIGHT, of Chicago.

Dinner.—Alumni and ladies dine at 1 o'clock, in Alumni Hall.

Evening.—Prize Rhetorical exhibition in the Congregational Church, at 7:30 o'clock.

Class Meetings.—The Classes of 1829, 1834, 1839, 1844, 1854 and 1862, hold Class meetings on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Morning.—Prayer meeting in the Mission Park, (on the spot where the "hay-stack" stood,) at 6.30 o'clock.

Commencement exercises in the Congregational Church, at 9 o'clock.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The One Hundred Days' Men Exempt From the Draft—Recruiting in Rebel States.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL HAYS.

Gen. SANDFORD, who went to Washington some days since, to consult with the War Department, relative to the exemption of the 100 days' men from the draft, returned last evening, and goes this morning to Albany to consult with the Governor. It is stated that he succeeded in obtaining from the War Department a declaration that the 100 days' men, who will be in service at the time of the draft, will be exempt.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES.

The important subject of recruiting in rebel States seems to have been settled at last. Provost-Marshal-General HAYS and his associates have had an interview with Gov. SEYMOUR, and represented to him the utter impossibility of filling our quota by the 5th of September, unless recruiting agents were sent to the revolted States. The Governor said in reply that, although he did not entirely like that way of getting recruits, still if it were necessary, and the Supervisors of the different towns would appoint such agents, he would certify the appointments. It is, therefore, probable that the agents will be immediately appointed, and commence their labors at the earliest possible moment. But the time is now so short that it seems hardly probable the number of men needed can be procured by the time stated.

Another excellent suggestion offered by the Provost-Marshal was, that a uniform price should be paid to these agents and the recruits they obtain, viz.: $250 to the recruit and $50 to the agent, making a total bounty of $300 for each recruit so obtained.

Gen. HAYS, the A. A. Provost-Marshal General, who has had great experience in all such matters, and who has rendered very valuable service in this City by the prompt and impartial manner in which he has performed all the duties connected with his office, has given this subject his serious consideration, and his suggestions, if complied with, will doubtless be productive of very satisfactory results. He yesterday issued the following important order relative to the arrests of deserters and civilians. It is a very clear and comprehensive one, calculated to do away entirely with all the abuses which have existed, and commends itself to every thinking citizen:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

CIRCULAR No 69.—In consequence of unauthorized and improper arrests having been made in this division, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs that the following regulations be strictly obeyed and enforced by the Provost-Marshals of this division:

I. Hereafter all arrests of deserters made by officers or special agents acting under the authority of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of this division, will be by virtue of the written authorization issued to them; which, if required will be exhibited by the officer making the arrest.

II. Arrests of civilians will be made only on a *special* written order, issued for each individual case by the Provost-Marshals.

III. Provost-Marshals are directed to cause all special officers to turn in their badges at once.

C. C. GRAM, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUBSTITUTES.

Supervisor BLUNT has addressed the following letter to Mr. VINCENT COLYER, in which he strictly adheres to the letter of the law relative to persons who may be legally accepted as substitutes. He also declares that the fact of a colored man having previously been a slave does not exempt him from the draft, and that unless he has some other ground for exemption, he cannot be accepted as a substitute:

Mr. Vincent Colyer:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries on behalf of the Hancock Recruiting Committee, I have to say that any man to be taken in the United States army or navy as a substitute, must be exempt from liability to draft, for the following reasons:

First—An alien who was not born in this country and has not been naturalized.

Second—A boy under 20 years of age, or a man over 45 years of age, if he ran in this country.

A man who has served two years in the army or navy during the rebellion.

No man can be taken as a substitute if he cannot make affidavit to the foregoing, be he either white or black; his having been previously a slave does not make him eligible as a substitute. Yours, &c.,

D. T. BLUNT, Jr.,
Chairman of County Deputy Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

PAYING COMMUTATION AND FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES.

The following letter is at this moment of great interest, as it fully explains matters relative to paying commutation and furnishing substitutes:

[WAR GAZETTE—OFFICIAL NOTICE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1863.

To Col. Robert Nugent, A. A. P. M. G., New-York:

The representations made by Dean RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER, in a printed circular dated Oct. 27, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost-Marshal-General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New-York is charged as with deficiency for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid the commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or forwarded a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas, receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished, and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit, for three years.

As the misrepresentations of Dean RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER have been published and circulated for electioneering purposes, it is proper that you give them immediate correction.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, numbering nine hundred and eighty-nine men, arrived here yesterday morning from Boston, on the steamer *Commodore*. They are bound for Washington.

INSPECTION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order has been issued for the inspection of the above-named regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 102D REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
MERCER HOUSE, July 27, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—I. Commandant's of companies are directed to assemble their commands at headquarters on Thursday, July 28, at 10 A. M., for inspection.

II. All uniforms and equipments will be issued only to those who appear for inspection. Commandants will exert themselves to have every man on their rolls present.

By order, Col. JNO. N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

M'CLELLAN GREYS.

The Board of Officers of this organization held a special meeting on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Col. WILLIS, Capts. DRUMMOND and WARNER, Lieuts. MAYO, BEAMISH, &c. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. STEELE was announced by the Colonel-Commanding, who expressed his appreciation of the many fine qualities of Lieut.-Col. STEELE, and his sincere regret at having received the resignation. After transacting considerable routine business, the meeting adjourned.

GERMAN GAMES.

Seventh Annual Festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps.

The Germans have an intenser national fondness for social organizations than any other people. Go into the smallest German hamlet, and you will find the inhabitants combined into one or more societies or clubs, each of which has in view some pleasant social object. You will find the drinking club—a quiet, orderly, sober organization, generally composed of the middle-aged men of the community, with the pastor or village burgomaster at the head. Every evening, after the labor of the day has ended, they wend their way to the village inn, where in Summer they gather under the shade of trees or arbors, and in Winter in a neatly sanded bar-room. There they talk about the news of the day, retail the gossip of the place, and sometimes, under the lead of the pastor, discuss the deepest themes of theological lore. At an early hour, fixed by law in nearly all the towns and cities, they break up, and return home as sober as they came. Then there are the musical clubs—there is probably not a town in Germany that has not a musical club—to which the young people belong, and which, too, always meet in the vicinity of a good beer-house. There is something sensible in the way the Germans set about enjoying themselves. They have been called a "nation of thinkers and philosophers," but they have a practical instinct that esthetic pleasures never set well on an empty stomach. An evening concert in the open air or in a beer saloon, without the accompaniments of eating and drinking, would be a cheerless affair in Germany; and even at the theatres in Munich, ice cream and cake are handed round between the acts.

But the great national organization of the Germans is the Schützen Bund, (Rifle Union,) which comprises the various rifle corps of Germany and Switzerland, under the Presidency of ERNEST, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The grand object of this Union is to preserve in Germany a democratic organization, devoted to the highest interests of the nation. The members are practiced in the use of the rifle and receive a kind of military drill, which prepares them to make efficient soldiers at short notice. The records of the revolution of 1848 in Germany bear witness to their fidelity to the popular cause, and to the military advantages of their training and practice. While the New-York branch of the Schützen Bund has no such end in view, it has contributed a large number of efficient soldiers and officers to the Union army. Its full complement of members is over three hundred; but over two hundred men, who, four years ago, took part in the annual festivities, have entered the army, leaving the number now actually on the list of membership somewhere between seventy and eighty.

The primary object of the organization in this country being to keep alive the memory of the pleasant social festivities of "Fatherland," the details of the annual gatherings are modeled on those of Germany, and the same ceremonies are observed from year to year. This year, as heretofore, the scene of the festival is Jones' Woods. The shooting stands, of which there are two, one for the members of the corps, the other for the accommodation of guests and strangers who desire to make a trial of their skill, are fitted up with rests at different heights. In convenient proximity to the stands are the loading sheds. Several targets have been erected. The principal one, which is shot at by the members of the corps, is the figure of an Austrian double-headed eagle, elevated on a pole sixty feet in height and distant one hundred and fifty-six yards from the stand. It measures about eight feet by eight, and is divided into prizes numbered from one to nineteen. The first prize is the central crown; the second the right-hand flag; the third the left-hand flag, and so on in regular succession, wings, heads, claws, sceptre, royal globe, &c., until nothing of the target remains but the body. This is the principal prize; and the lucky marksman who brings it down will be entitled to $85 in money, a gold medal, and the honors of royalty for one year. His praises will be chanted by a choir of beautiful girls, who will adorn his brows with flowers, and proclaim him King of the Schützen Corps. Behind the target, it should be observed, is placed a strong shield, more than three times the size of the eagle, twenty-six inches thick, and filled in with flagging-stones and pressed hay.

On the right of the principal target stands a smaller one, affording an opportunity for strangers to display their skill, or their want of it, at the expense of twenty-five cents a shot, with the chance of winning back their money by a lucky hit. Besides these, there are several minor targets, at which any one can take a pop by paying for the privilege. One of these is the life-size figure of a stag, mounted on wheels, and moving on a platform about fifteen feet in length, ending at each extremity in a thick clump of bushes. Close behind the stag is fastened the figure of a dog, as if in chase. On his shoulder the stag carries a white circular target, with a black centre, the whole divided into nine rings. When the marksman is prepared to shoot, the figure is pulled rapidly by a rope along the platform from the rear clump of bushes, and the feat is to strike the black centre of the target. The lucky marksman is entitled to the prize of five dollars; to miss altogether is simply to lose your shot, while to hit the dog is to *forfeit* five dollars, in addition to the "quarter" for the privilege.

The shooting commenced at 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning, and was continued yesterday. The closing ceremonies will take place to-day, and will present the greatest attractions to visitors, the contest growing more exciting as the chances for the kingship become narrowed down to single shots. The ladies, also, will have their shooting match—not with rifles, however, but with a bronze eagle, suspended from a beam by a long cord. Drawing it back as far as the cord will allow, the fair competitors for the prize will let the eagle fall by its own weight against the target, which is divided into twenty-four rings. There will also be a number of by-plays, interesting to Americans, as showing how grown people disport themselves in Germany.

An efficient police force is on the ground, assisted by members of the corps, and no person need hesitate from apprehension of disturbances, to take his family to the festival.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$30,000 Amer. Gold	263¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	b3	145
5,000 U.S.6s 5-20s. C.	104⅝	300	Chi. & R. I. R		112¾
10,000 Onio & M. C	51⅛	100	do	b4	112¾
100 Erie Railway	111¾	100	do	s3	112¾
700 Reading R	136	100	Chic. & N. W		63⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R	88⅝	100	do	b3	63¾
100 do	b3	88⅝	100	Cum. Coal	b3	60¾
400 Cleve. & Pitts	b3	112¾	100	Mariposa Min	b3	44

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

Praise and Sozodont—greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is a delicate one for your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 27.—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fuller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Josefe Pedroso, four children, infant and two servants, Havana; C. Murray, Esq., L. G. Watson, Esq., Edward Rishurn, Maine; Chas. C. Lowry, New-York; Rev. Mr. McKenna, Ireland; R. Zenez, London; Mrs. and Mrs. C. Rand, two infants and servants, M. Levay, Geo. Tennant, Scotland; Luiz I de Silva Miguel Soles, Miss Hutchins, Miss Sheppard, New-York; J. J. Morgan, London; Miss Morgan, London; Miss Taylor, New-York; Peter Rankoul, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. B. Vanderpool, Miss Hayes, Newark; J. Osborn, France; Capt. F. Grant, E. B Schneider, Cardenas; R. S. Tyler, Montreal; Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. E. P. Yates, England; Mr. V. Foster, England; Samuel Sharp, London; Thos. Cogan and wife, Mrs. Tymm, Washington; Jno. P. Walker, Kentucky; Jno. C. Pivrez, Capt. Jno. Stedeford, England.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Arcole, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Burbank, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Davis, Miss Hewes, Mrs. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill, Mr. Hewes, Mr. Pewel.

In brig Carl Emil, from Bermuda—David Kidd, Jos. Pickering, Thos. McKenzie, Walter Rose.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon rises..12 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 36 | Gov. Island.. 4 25 | Hell Gate... 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Australasian, Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern; Carolina, Bulsley, Beaufort, N. C., Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Henry, (Meckl.,) Ohlesich, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Klaswita, (Prus.,) Nelson, Buenos Ayres, Wm. Salem & Co.; John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Hertling, Sieman & Edye.

Barks Lydenkom, (Norw.,) Isdahl, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cow Bay, J. Borland & Co; Wilhelmina, (Br.,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co; St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Deitgen, Valparaiso, Ruprecht & Feber; Phœnix, (Norw.,) Christian, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Prince Carl, Osterberg, Stockholm, Sloman & Edye; Saga, (Norw.,) Hansen, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Ellen Barnard, Burgess, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Levinthan, Tyler, Zaza, Metcalf & Doncsa; Alpha, (Br.,) King, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Abbie Ellen, Gilmon, Philadelphia, Welsh & Carver.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; D. Brown, Pickens, Washington, L. Kenny; Cornelius, Johnson, Accomack, E. H. Kreemer; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Andrew's, N. B., G. Boardman.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 525 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director. At 4 P. M., off Barnegat, passed steamship Fulton.

Steamship Varuna, Crary, Alexandria 30 hours, and 20 hours from Cape Henry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Victor, Spencer, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 852 rebel prisoners to U. S Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to K. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer N. P. Banks, Blaisdell, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to master.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Herzogin Von Brabant, Strohmeyer, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 312 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had light westerly winds and much fog during the passage In lat. 47 55, lon 31 50, saw several icebergs.

Ship T. E. Lemon, (of Liverpool,) Rainey, Bombay March 16, with linseed to order. Had some heavy weather in the Indian Ocean.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Martinique 16 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Aurora, McNear, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to Moller, Lord & Quereau.

Ship Confidence, Keeney, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Wm. & A. Nelson.

Ship Argus, Boreham, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to J. Arking & Co.

Bark Mercura, (of Liverpool,) Robbins, Shanghai April 2, via St. Thomas 34 inst., with teas to Napier & Welford. Touched at St Thomas for orders. May 7, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke Dutch bark Maria Catharing, from ——for Amsterdam; same time, Dutch ship Dionicius Catharina, from Batavia for Amsterdam. June 11, on the equator, saw an Am. bark, painted white, with letters T. R. on foretopsail, strg. S.

Bark Minerva, (Br., of Newcastle,) Blanchard, Bombay 125 ds., with linseed to order. July 20, lat. 32 31, lon. 70, spoke schr. Shannon, from New-York for Nassau, and supplied her with water.

Bark Eliza, of Barbados, Cooper, Great Harbor 10 ds., with salt to master. 26th, 8 miles E. S. E from Great Egg Harbor, passed the wreck of a vessel, with side stove in, supposed an Am bark; also saw a quantity of barrels of beef and pork, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Olympia, (of Glasgow,) Jopp, Alton Bay 60 ds., with wool, etc., to J. E. & F. W. Cogswill.

Bark Volligeur, (U. S. transport,) Conway, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Emilia & Fagnes, (Port.,) Sanna, Oporto 38 ds., with wine, cork, etc., to Hagemeyer & Brauns.

Bark Jorrael et Suzanne, (Fr.,) Bover, Martinique 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to R. A. Vatable & Son.

Bark Banshee, of Nassau, N. P., Heory, Cow Bay, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Elba, Debsko, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to James E. Ward.

Bark Ocean Home, Molden, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, molasses and 5 passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Dovere, (Ital.,) Chiaro, Genoa 65 ds., with marble, rags, etc., and 19 passengers to order.

Bark Martin, (Prus.,) Fust, Cludad Bolivar, 20 ds., with hides, etc., to Wm. Salem & Co.

Park Glenwood, Fairchild, Philadelph

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4008. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL RAID.

All Quiet on the Upper Potomac.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

Their Object to Harvest the Crops in the Shenandoah Valley.

Probable Strength of the Raiding Force.

SKILLFUL RETREAT OF GEN. CROOK.

Col. Mulligan Killed, and General Averill Reported Slightly Wounded.

Martinsburgh Still in Possession of the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, July 28.

If a strong array of testimony may warrant a judgment in regard to the intentions of an enemy who has an annoying way of falsifying all predictions, I hazard the assertion that the Potomac is not at present likely to be crossed by any formidable invading force. It is certain that up to the hour of writing (Thursday, 7 P.M.,) no hostile body has shown itself at any point along the banks of the Potomac, and no demonstrations have been made in any wise looking to a movement into Maryland. Now, when the fact is considered that the rebels fought the battle of Winchester last Saturday, and on Monday made their appearance before Martinsburgh, thus allowing an interval of four days to pass unutilized; and when we couple with this the fact that the enemy is doubtless aware that this period has been employed by us in a way that must make every hour's delay perilous to him, it seems fair to infer that this surcease of action betokens on the part of the rebels another purpose than that of a movement into the loyal States.

I have stated in a former dispatch that, if the enemy did not show an intention of crossing the Potomac, it might be concluded that his purpose was to harvest the crops of the Shenandoah Valley. Now the more this theory is considered the more fully it seems to furnish an adequate motive for the presence, otherwise inexplicable, of a detachment of the rebel army large enough to seriously weaken LEE'S strength, and yet seemingly not formidable enough to effect any considerable military object. I have lately talked with many officers of HUNTER'S command, who have marched through the whole length of the Shenandoah Valley, from its debouche to Lynchburgh, and their unanimous testimony is, that this rich productive region fairly groans under the fruitage of a harvest uncommonly fine for its exuberant soil. It is calculated that there is to-day in the Shenandoah Valley breadstuffs enough to feed the whole of LEE'S army for a twelvemonth.

I may mention, as a single item, that the rebel Commander has just levied on the farmers of Jefferson, Frederick and Berkley Counties—the three counties nearest the Potomac, and between that and the Shenandoah River—for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be promptly delivered, thrashed.

Now, if the field of cereals is anything like as great as is stated by well informed persons, it is obvious that a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand men could not, from a rebel point of view, be more advantageously employed than in garnering the precious staff of life, especially if they are able to call away from the front of Petersburgh, and neutralize a force of equal if not greater strength.

It is a lamentable fact that Autumn after Autumn the rebels have been able to come and take possession of this great granary. This Spring the work of planting was allowed by us to go on undisturbed, and now the enemy comes to reap the harvest prepared for him.

Allowing that this is the object of the presence of the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, it would be proper for it to make just such movements as it has lately made. Finding that CROOK'S command was pressing uncomfortably close, and if allowed to remain, would hold a valuable tract of productive territory, it was resolved to push it across the Potomac. With this view the rebel General in command, be he EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE, HILL, or whosoever, turned upon CROOK and on the 23d delivered battle three or four miles beyond Winchester, and near the scene of SHIELD'S encounter with Stonewall JACKSON. The nature of this contest is not yet fully known, but there is no reason to doubt that the enemy was in very considerably superior force. Gen. CROOK, I understand, reports that the rebel line overlapped his by half a mile on either flank. His cavalry was in miserable condition, being originally not of the best, and being further deteriorated by late exhausting raids. The latter fact should, in all fairness, be taken into account in mitigation of the severe judgment I hear pronounced by officers to the effect that it behaved in the most disgraceful style, etc. Certain it is that CROOK, a most able and energetic soldier, could not hold it to its work; that it broke, imperiling his right flank, and his whole force was compelled to fall back in considerable disorder. His loss in killed and wounded will, it is believed, reach 1,000, and I have to-day seen several hundred of the latter in the hospitals at Frederick.

Having got our force on the run, the rebels continued their march up to Martinsburgh; but they do not appear to have pushed their incursions beyond that point. It is not at all unlikely, however, that they may send cavalry parties across the river. It will be policy for the enemy to distract attention from his own agricultural operations in the valley by sallies across the border, and you may look for a chronic scare along the lower counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania as long as a rebel horse-tail is visible within a hundred miles.

With regeard to the strength of the rebel army operating in the valley, I am, like everybody else, unable to communicate ought resting on a surer foundation than surmise. Gen. CROOK reports the force that engaged him at from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. I stated a day or two ago that the old raiding column of BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY had been joined by MORGAN'S cavalry, and this is still positively asserted by those who should know. Gen. GRANT denies that any divisions of HILL'S corps have left his front at Petersburgh, and I may say, in this connection, that I talked yesterday with two deserters from HILL'S command, who left Petersburgh just a week ago, and they affirmed, with the utmost positiveness, that neither HILL nor any part of his corps had gone at that time. It must be remembered that the force with which the rebels lately made their invasion was a very miscellaneous one. It contained, as we know, two or three brigades from HILL'S command, and this fact might very well give rise to such reports. On the whole there is no reason to conclude that the old force has been very materially increased.

And now there arises a question which hardly belongs so much to the domain of newspaper discussion as to the executive sphere of our military authorities. It is, in a word, shall the enemy be allowed to retain an undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and be allowed to carry on, undisturbed, their customary autumnal harvest work? If these crops, rendered now by the severing of railway communication with the great productive areas of the Southwest of ten times their old value, be of vital importance to the enemy, it is of equal importance that we should prevent his obtaining them But to do this it is indispensable that the forces of the half dozen different military "*bailiwicks*" of this region be united under the command of some one thoroughly able and efficient military head. Till this is done, we can only expect such halting, half-way measures, such highflown promise and such pitiful performance, as we saw during the late invasion.

It is but justice to say that late movements of the military authorities to check a new invasion of the loyal States, should the rebels adventure thereon, have been marked by an unwonted vigor and sagacity. Nevertheless, if the rebels are allowed to carry out their designs in the Shenandoah Valley, they will put us in the disgraceful position of having a large force, which should be elsewhere employed, neutralized, while they accomplish ends of high military and incalculable material advantage.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28.

The rebels have not yet shown the slightest sign of pushing incursions across the Potomac, and in consequence the population of Lower Maryland is quieting down. The Union citizens of Frederick, who had designed taking flight, and who had sent away their plate, &c., have now made up their minds to remain.

The TIMES' correspondent at Frederick telegraphs that persons arriving there from Hagerstown this afternoon report that no rebels had yet shown themselves anywhere on the Potomac.

The editors of the Frederick *Citizen* were, to-day, in pursuance of order of Gen. HUNTER, sent through our lines, and committed to the tender mercies of their rebel friends.

Gen. AVERILL, as I know positively, is unhurt. Col. MULLIGAN'S fate is not yet known, but a flag of truce was to-day sent into rebel lines to ascertain regarding him. It is known that he fell wounded, and though he might have escaped, he heroically refused to do so, as he feared the men who were carrying him off the field would be taken, and the colors which they bore captured. He insisted on their leaving him and saving their colors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thurday, July 28.

The latest authentic intelligence is that Gen. KELLY now occupies Martinsburgh, that there has been no heavy fighting within the last three or four days, and that there is no information that the rebels have recrossed into Maryland.

The *Republican Extra* says: "A dispatch from Gen. HUNTER to the Government, received this morning, says there has been considerable skirmishing across the river with the enemy, the latter occupying Falling Water, on the Virginia side, and our forces occupying Williamsport, on the Maryland side, the contest being for the river ford between the two places.

Up to this morning there has been no evidence that Gen. EARLY has been reinforced.

The affair at Winchester on Saturday (?) last, in which Col. MULLIGAN was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish. (?) Gen. CROOK was forced to fall back from Winchester, finding his little command flanked upon the right and left.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

A gentleman from Baltimore reports that such was the ignorance there concerning military movements, that it was unknown whether Gen. WRIGHT or Gen. HUNTER was in command of our forces.

All was quiet in the city, but the anxiety was intense to know the facts of the situation.

The suppression of the news gave rise to the most improbable rumors.

Among the rest was a report that the banks and public functionaries were preparing for the removal of the valuables from the city.

Our informant considers the situation by no means critical, believing that a raid into Pennsylvania is the object of the rebels, and that they do not intend to make an attack on either Baltimore or Washington; but before they can get into Pennsylvania they must fight and defeat our forces now threatening their right wing.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28—12 o'clock, noon.

A dispatch from Frederick to the *American*, this morning, says:

"All is quiet here.

The news from the front looks favorable.

We still hold Harper's Ferry, and it is not even menaced.

Adams' Express received an order this morning from the agent there to forward packages as usual.

We have a report this morning of some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and that apprehensions of a raid being entertained, orders were issued to remove the rolling stock.

It is thought the report is sensational."

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28.

The *American*'s special dispatch from Frederick, to-day, says:

Frederick is quiet to-day as a well ordered country town on a quiet day ought to be. There is plenty of talk of rebels coming, and the usual amount of contradictory stories as to their movements, numbers and intentions, but I cannot learn from any reliable source that any number of the enemy are on this side of the Potomac. Some few of MOSBY'S men have crossed at the Point of Rocks, but they were only in gangs of two or three, engaged in doing a little private stealing.

Hagerstown is still held by our forces, and the stages are running without interruption. Altogether, the rumors of war have grown smaller since leaving Baltimore, and the probability of any serious collision has decreased as we approached the anticipated field of battle. Nevertheless, there is no knowing what a few days may bring forth. The Potomac is but a day's march from here, and it is known positively that there is a large rebel force on the other side.

We have nothing here but confused reports as to the fighting that preceded Gen. CROOK'S retreat upon Martinsburgh. What little I can learn does not confirm the rumors that prevailed at Baltimore, which made the result exceedingly disastrous to us. Gen. CROOK is said to have effected a very skillful retreat from before a force double his own in numbers, and in subsequent stands, is said to have punished his pursuers quite severely. Our loss is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 in killed, wounded and missing.

Martinsburgh is undoubtedly in possession of the enemy. A very unsettled feeling prevails in this city and the surrounding country. The inhabitants feel themselves exposed at almost any time to rebel raids, and scarcely know what to look for or what to do. Very much of the crop in this and Washington County will be lost, for want of labor to gather and preserve it.

The rebels have swept off the horses, and men's minds are too much agitated with rumors and apprehensions to attend to work. Much of the wheat is still standing in shocks in the fields, and a very small proportion of the whole crop has been threshed. In the city a similar position of affairs prevails. The storekeepers have sent away the most valuable portions of their stock, and there is no disposition to refill their stores, until there is some certainty that the Summer visits from Dixie are over.

The Secessionists, Southern sympathisers, Peace Democrats, or whatever they choose to call themselves, are perhaps the most uneasy parties of the community. They complain that they are made to suffer by both sides; that the rebels make little or no distinction in their favor in their raids, and that they are also threatened with reprisals by the Union men. Many of the wealthy of these classes have sent away their silver, pianos, and other valuable articles, and several of the most prominent have commenced to remove to the Northern States for protection.

Gen. HUNTER has determined to adopt severe measures for the punishment of all those who, in any way, gave aid or comfort to the enemy during their recent invasion; and the Provost-Marshal, Major GILLOTT, has issued a notification, calling upon loyal citizens to furnish evidence against parties who thus committed themselves.

The publication of the *Citizen*, an ultra-Copperhead paper, has been closed, and its proprietors, Messrs. BAUGHMAN & NORRIS, are under arrest. They will be sent South.

The rebel force on the other side of the Potomac are busily engaged in gathering the crops in the Shenandoah Valley, which are very heavy this year. Many believe that there will be no invasion until this is accomplished.

The counties of Berkeley and Jefferson have been levied on by Gen. EARLY for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be furnished already threshed, with a notice that if it is not furnished promptly, the entire crop will be confiscated.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 28—2 P. M.

The stage from Hagerstown has just arrived. I learn from the passengers that all is quiet on the Upper Potomac. The rebel scouts have disappeared from the line of the Potomac, and it is said that they have fallen back beyond Martinsburgh.

Williamsport is occupied by our forces, and some of our scouts have crossed the river to Shepherdstown. The belief is that the rebels are simply remaining in the valley for the purpose of gathering the crops.

Gen. AVERILL, I now learn with certainty, is uninjured, and at the head of his cavalry.

Col. MULLIGAN is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which took place between Bunker Hill and Winchester, must lessen its importance. Some of our dismounted cavalry are reported to have behaved badly, and occasioned much of the loss we suffered. In the actual fighting we inflicted quite as much loss as we sustained; but, in the disaster of the retreat, we lost a good may prisoners.

Messrs. BOUGHMAN & NORRIS, proprietors of the Frederick *Citizen*, were started South, via Harper's Ferry, this morning. No paper in the South would have been permitted to exhibit such malignity toward the rebel Government for a day, as the *Citizen* has manifested for this a year past.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mexicans in the Southern Counties of California—Arrest and Imprisonment of Ex-Postmaster Weller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25.

The Mexican population in the southern counties of this State are beginning to take sides for and against the usurpation of MAXIMILIAN. The great majority of them support JUAREZ, and express regret that the United States did not since extend its protection over the Republic of Mexico.

CHARLES L. WELLER, Ex-Postmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcatraz on the charge of using treasonable language at the meeting of a Copperhead Club.

Mr. WALLER is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Produce is coming in more liberally. The wheat crop is meagre, but selling at a further decline of 3c. per bushel.

Crushed sugar is 12c.@15c. a pound.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed for Manzanillia to-day, with mining machinery and stores valued at $750,000.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Panama, has arrived.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 27.

The steamer *Cassandra*, Capt. HALLOWELL, arrived from New-Orleans to-day. She brings no news.

The steamer *John Brooks* arrived here at 4 P. M., from City Point, with ten prisoners.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

J. T. Williams, 9th N. Y.	S. W. Green, 22d U.S.Col'd.
T. H. Corwin, 55th Penn.	John Kunk, 3d N. H.
Benj. Grace, 148th N. Y.	Levi Collins, 22d U.S.Col'd.
Daniel Calnaue, 9th Me.	S. A. O. Warick, 19th Ohio.
James Garrett, 8th N. Y.	E. Blackwell, 1st U.S.Col'd.
A. V. Brown, 75th N. Y.	Joseph Hardy, 2d U. S. Col-
J. D. Carver, rebel.	ored volunteers.
H. L. Priest, 8th N. Y. Cav.	D. Bell, 6th U. S. Colored
T. B. Vincent, rebel.	volunteers.
Chas. Knight, 12th Maine.	C. L. Waterman, 148th Ohio.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

MR. CYRUS FIELD SELECTS A PLACE TO LAND THE CABLE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 28.

Her Majesty's steamer *Margaretta Stevenson* Capt. J. ERLEBAR, R. N., left here this morning for Trinity Bay, with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic Telegraph Cable

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Fighting Renewed on the James.

A Spirited Engagement on the North Side of the River.

The Rebels Defeated with Severe Loss.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FOUR GUNS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

Information has been received at the War Department announcing that on Thursday a very considerable engagement occurred on the north bank of the James River, between a large force of the enemy and a portion of Gen. BUTLER'S army, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including the capture of four pieces of artillery. I have been able to learn no further particulars.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

The mail steamer *John Brooks* arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburgh, but on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the rebels was discovered, which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Gen. BUTLER'S position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of getting in his rear.

The *Star* learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them, and find out their intentions.

Artillery firing commenced at the Point of Rocks early in the evening of Tuesday, and continued all night.

Our infantry, batteries and gunboats were said to be engaged, but most of the firing was doubtless done by the gunboats, which were shelling the banks of the river.

Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundred, and it was reported that the rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Parties who were at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters on Tuesday night, state that the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant.

Yesterday morning, when the *Brooks* came down the river, the firing was still going on, but it seemed to have slackened somewhat.

Early yesterday morning Gen. GRANT was engaged in making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any rebel movement.

The officers attached to the *Brooks* state that the firing heard by them on Tuesday was more heavy and incessant than any they have heard during Gen. GRANT'S campaign.

A Pregnant Report from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Evening Telegraph* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

By the arrival of the mail boat this morning from City Point, we have intelligence of great interest from Gen. GRANT'S army.

To speak of its movements in detail would be highly improper, and the Government only permits this announcement to be published at the present time.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Col. WISEWELL, Military Governor, has appointed Maj. R. M. LITTLES Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Military District of Washington, with headquarters at Georgetown. Maj. LITTLES formerly led the Second Iowa Infantry in the Army of Tennessee, and shared in all its glories and successes.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

Mr. Commissioner LEWIS is expected to resume the duties of his bureau to-morrow, after a brief absence at his home in Pennsylvania.

BURIALS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following burials of New-York soldiers are reported from the army hospitals for the 27th: John Michler, Co. E, 153d: Wm. Forman, 17th Battery; Wm. Cain, Co. F, 1st Heavy Artillery; Joseph P. Bell, Co. G, 125th; Patrick McDonnell, Co. I, 8th Heavy Artillery; James E. Ferguson, Co. D, 6th Heavy Artillery; Seth Morrison, Co. D, 81st; John King, Co. G, 69th; Robert Harrington, Co. H, 8th Cavalry; Andrew Houtlinger, Co. A, 7th Heavy Artillery. Reported to-day: Lieut.-Col. George W. Johnson, 49th; Adam Witzler, Co. B, 53d; Taylor Mericle, Co. E, 9th Artillery; R. Scott, Co. B, 114th; Wm. Steves, Co. A, 7th Heavy Artillery; James E. Carknard, Co. E, 7th Heavy Artillery; Charles A. Sigel, Co. D, 46th; Samuel Weldars, Co. B, 153d.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported today: Capt. Henry C. Ellis, Co. A, 65th; Lieut. W. C. H. Courtney, Co. G, 7th Heavy Artillery; Lieut. H. Mooney, Co. I, 153d Volunteers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS—IMPORTANT ORDER.

An order has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, stating that on and after this date, volunteers serving in three years' organizations who may have at the date of reënlistment less than sixty days to serve, may reënlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong, for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of reënlistment. All men reenlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the Act of July 4, namely, for one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. To men reenlisting as herein provided, no furlough will be promised, and Commissaries of Musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

THE NEW LOAN.

Prominent gentlemen connected with the Treasury Department, were delighted as well as surprised to-day, on being officially advised that the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday in New-York amounted to $2,500,000. Notwithstanding all the designated depositories and financial agents in that City have not been furnished with the necessary blank forms, this result is regarded as indicative of the entire and speedy success of the new loan.

SENTENCE OF FEMALE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Mrs. MARY E. SAWZER, of Baltimore, Md., having been found guilty, by special military commission, held in Washington, of corresponding with the enemy, and assisting parties within our lines to correspond with the enemy, and in furnishing letters of a contraband character from within our lines into those of the enemy, has been sentenced to be imprisoned until the termination of the present rebellion, and be employed on labor for the benefit of the Union soldiers in such prison as the Secretary of War may direct. The female prison at Fitchburgh, Worcester County, Mass., has been selected as the place of confinement.

JOHNSON S. PALMER, of London County, Va., has been tried and found guilty by a military commission for violating the laws and customs of war in trading with the enemy, and in furnishing the rebel commissariat with articles of commissary stores, and for purchasing large quantities of cotton and tobacco within the lines of the enemy, and disposing of portions of the same within our lines. PALMER has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., until the termination of the present rebellion.

The Fight Before Atlanta.

CASUALTIES IN EASTERN REGIMENTS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following list of casualties in Eastern regiments at Atlanta:

CASUALTIES IN GEARY'S DIVISION.

Capt Elliott, A A G—killed.	Lieut Harris, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Capt P E McMasters, K, 139th N Y—side.	Lieut Aspen, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lt-Col A H Jackson, 139th New-York—hand.	Lieut Mainer, 33d New-Jersey—missing.
Lieut R F Sheldon, A, 139th New-York—missing.	Lieut John Organ, 66th Ohio—killed.
First Lieut Lewis Mengel, 119th New-York—leg.	Capt R Bowsall, 28th Pa—hip.
Capt Walter G Dunn, 109th Pennsylvania—leg.	Lieut J B Robinson, 28th Pennsylvania—killed.
First Lieut Joseph Warford, 109th Pennsylvania—leg.	Capt K Yerkes, 5th Ohio—right arm.
First Lieut George W Knox, C, 109th Penn—missing.	Lieut Frank McFall, 28th Pennsylvania—head.
Lieut Frank Childs, 33d N Jersey—severe.	Capt M T Wright, 29th Ohio—leg.
Lieut Wilson, 33d N J—leg.	Capt John DeLaney, 66th New-York.
Lieut Downs, 33d New-Jersey—missing.	1st Lieut Ham R Sturdevant, 11th Penn.
Lieut Adolph Von Brundis, 102d New-York.	1st Lieut Henry Dressenbach, 11th Penn.
1st Lieut L Case, 102d New-York—missing.	1st Lieut Wm C Hay, 11th Pa.
Lieut Col C B Randall, 149th New-York—killed.	1st Lieut Wm P Gould, 11th Penn.
Capt David J Lindsay, 149th New-York—killed.	1st Lieut Christian Sexaner, 11th Penn.
Lieut Alexander McKinstry, 149th New-York.	1st Lieut J Moore, 11th Pa.
Capt J H Moore, 29th Penn.	2d Lieut Cyrus A Moore, 11th Penn—missing.
Adjt J H Moore, 29th Penn.	2d Lieut Hiram Bissell, 11th Penn—missing.
Lieut J D Wilson, 29th Pa	
Col George A Cobham, 11th Penn—killed.	

RECAPITULATION OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN GEARY'S DIVISION—OFFICIAL.

First Brigade, Col Candy	70
Second Brigade, Col Jones	157
Third Brigade, Col Ireland	230
Aggregate	457

CASUALTIES IN BUTTERFIELD'S DIVISION, COMMANDED BY GEN. WARB.

Maj Baker, 19th Michigan—wounded.	Capt N Steinmever, 26th Wisconsin—shoulder.
Capt Hallock, 70th Indiana—wounded.	Lt Woodmer, 24th Wisconsin—severely.
Lt Lowe, 7th Ind—killed.	Capt E Dickinson, 29th Conn—mortally.
Capt Curtis, 13th New-York—leg amputated.	Capt Oliver O Post, 20th Conn—mortally.
Capt J P Seamau, 26th Wisconsin—killed.	Lt Lipson, 20th Conn—head.
Capt Robt Miller, 26th Wisconsin—killed.	Capt Tar, 20th Conn—arm.
Lt Tenlon, 20th Conn—foot.	Lt Pullman, 19th Michigan—killed.

RECAPITULATION—OFFICIAL.

Killed, wounded and missing in First Brigade, Col. Harrison	180
In Second Brigade, Col. Coburn	261
In Third Brigade, Col. Wood	146
Total in Ward's Division	527

CASUALTIES IN WILLIAMS' DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS.

Ajt Radcliff, 143d N Y—killed.	Lieut T M Warren, 141st N Y—killed.
Lieut Waterbury, 143d N Y—killed.	Capt H O Wiley, 143d N Y—killed.
Capt Young, 143d N Y—killed.	1st Lt J H Daery, 123d N Y—mortally.
Col S McGroarty, 61st Ohio—elbow	Adjt S C Carey, 123d N Y—leg.
Lt-Colinowen, 61st Ohio—leg.	Capt Daniels, 4th Conn.
Col W K Loyre, 141st N Y—killed.	Lt Wolf, 46th Penn—killed.
Lt-Col McArt, 141st N Y—arm.	Lt Davis, 46th Penn—killed.
Maj Cluberty, 141st N Y—leg.	Capt Rutterer, 46th Penn.
Adjt Hazard, 141st N Y—wounded.	Adjt Whitman, 46th Penn.
Capt Townsend, 141st N Y—wounded.	Capt Aultzenbaugh, 46th Penn—hand.
Lieut Babbett, 141st N Y—wounded	Lt Baltmeier, 46th Penn.
Lieut F C Miller, 141st N Y—slight.	Lt Young, 46th Penn.
Lt Walton, 6th Conn.	Maj L Baldwin, 150th N Y—wounded and prisoner.
	Col Colgrove, 27th Ind—dangerously.
	Capt Sawyer, 22d Mass—severe.

AGGREGATE OF CASUALTIES IN GEN. WILLIAMS' DIVISION—OFFICIAL.

First Brigade, Gen. Kruse	324
Second Brigade, Gen. Ruger	49
Third Brigade, Col. Robinson	254
Total	627

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK BATTERY—LIEUT. HENRY BUNDY, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Sergt John O'Connor—penetrated by seven balls.
Corp James Lynch—penetrated by nine balls, five of which entered his heart.

Severely Wounded.

Sgt Wm H H Garret—arm.	Sergt E Valmore—leg off.
Sgt James Wheu—arm off.	Jas Clark—leg amputated.
Michael Dougherty—leg.	—— Krapt—leg.

Slightly Wounded.

Joseph Morris—finger.	Jacob Steel—hand.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY E, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—LIEUT. SLOAN, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Sergt J B Hazen.

Wounded.

Fred'k Hoffman—slightly. | Francis M Topfer.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY TRANSFERRED TO NASHVILLE, JULY 19 AND 20, 1864.

Sergt T P Rodgers, I, 33d N J—disease of heart.	J W Fraker, F, 77th Penn—arm.
Corp H Bush, F, 119th N Y—disease of heart.	E F Knight, A, 49th Penn—debility.
L H Benham, A, 20th Conn—diarrhœa.	Corp John Donald, K, 77th Penn—thigh.
Sergt W N Cornell, 141st N Y—dysentsia.	Lieut M Weaver, A, 141st N Y—diarrhœa.
Musician A Brough, B, 134th N Y—fever.	Thos Shreadman, E, Knapp's Penn Bat—rheumatism.
Wm Southcopt, D, 60th N Y—pneumonia.	Charles W Walker, Knapp's Penn Bat—debility.
J B Desmond, B, 2d Penn—scurvy.	J Graner, A, 28th Penn—debility.
J Conklin, F, 20th Conn—foot amputated.	N Ingersoll, F, 111th Penn—diarrhœa.
Capt John Greer, C, 46th Penn—thigh.	W H Barney, G, 77th Penn—leg.
2d Lieut S P Hare, B, 49th Penn—leg amputated.	W J Hendrickson, A, 15th N J—head.
Thos Dwnall, F, 77th Penn—pneumonia.	J Latelaw, B, 46th Penn—hip.
Charles Pocamar, B, 111th Penn—scurvy.	James Falls, D, 29th Penn—scurvy.
L D Campbell, C, 34th New-Jersey—hernia.	J Carnes, I, 7th Penn Cav—left side.
T Simpson, I, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry—hand.	J Bryant, I, 7th Penn Cavalries.
Sergt R Helshrink, E, 119th N Y—diseased heart.	G Snider, B, 147th Penn—breast.
Aug Losier, D, 77th Penn.	Thomas A Simpson, I, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Alex Groff, B, 134th N Y.	H Ingram, F, 111th Penn.
Charles Walker, B, Knapp's Penn Battery.	Jacob Drawer, A, 28th Penn.
Wm Nutall, B, 200th N Y.	Sergt M Weaver, A, 141st N Y.
Corp John Donald, K, 77th Pennsylvania.	E Knipo, A, 46th Penn.
C Foreman, B, 111th Penn.	Geo W Porter, F, 29th Penn.
J Latcham, 46th Penn.	John Erig, E, 28th Penn.
Sergt T Rogers, I, 33d N J.	J R Pollock, E, 149th N Y.
Corp H Bush, F, 119th N Y.	Wm Coffee, I, 28th Penn.
Z D Campbell, C, 33d N J.	T Redfearn, H, 149th N Y.
I Falls, D, 29th Penn.	Alfred R Smith, G, 73th N Y.
T Anderson, J, 27th Conn.	Thos Litter, K, 7th N Y.
J B Stroog, G, 137th N Y.	Sergt N G Luther, H, 60th New-York.
Daniel M Gould, 102d N Y.	C Bogart, K, 78th N Y.
Peter Mellis, F, 105th N Y.	Musician Lorenzo Haynes, C, 148th N Y.
Corp M Drum, H, 46th Penn.	E E, 46th Penn.
Scipio S Crosby, B, 143d N Y.	Chas Fritz, K, 3d N Y Battery.
John Bernard, K, 28th Penn.	C Locke, 39th N Y Battery.
Albert Knapp, C, 155th N Y.	Israel Brook, K, 26th Penn.
Wm F Sippel, H, 15th N J.	Sergt Herman Anker, C, 28th Penn—amp. left thigh.
Corp George W Von Nieda, G, 147th Penn.	Ezra Conrad, H, 141st N Y—chronic diarrhœa.
F B Snell, G, 28th Penn.	Benj S Johnson, F, 141st N Y—fracture.
Sergt D D Tompkins, H, 46th Penn.	Geo Tibbens, I, 7th Penn.
E H Quindred, A, 28th Penn	John Speth, G, 13th N J.
M Winthis, G, 107th N Y.	Corp S L Serene, A, 7th Pa.
H E Allen, E, 90th N Y.	Albert P Berg, G, 180th Pa.
C Rencea, I, 13th N Y.	B Stearns, 2nd Penn—head.
Sgt J Barney, D, 76th Penn	

THE CONSPIRACY.

PROPOSED NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY

The Order of "American Knights."

SECRET DOINGS OF NORTHERN TRAITORS.

The Name of Vallandigham and Many Others Connected with the Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

The *Democrat* publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy, reported a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the "Order of American Knights," and its real object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and to overthrow the Government, if necessary for the supremacy of the Order. Its professions and purposes are different in different States, proclaiming a war policy in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The Order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE is Supreme Commander. VALLANDIGHAM, while in Richmond, was made Supreme Commander of the Northern section, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, thus to aid the Southern rebellion. VALLANDIGHAM'S time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among whom were WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia; PENDLETON and PUGH, of Ohio: KIERAN, of St. Louis, and STOREY and MERRICK, of Chicago, are published. The result of this conference was also known to the Government about the 1st of January.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM issued an address to the Lodges in the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity. He declares that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President LINCOLN is a tyrant and usurper:

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of February, for the purpose of organizing an out-break on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft to take place, but no definite plan was agreed upon.

The names of these conspirators are also known.

The Commanders had a conversation with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for general consultation.

Among those in attendance at this conference were the Grand Commander in New-York; CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, and LAFAYETTE DEALIN, of Indiana.

The programme adopted at this meeting was that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM should represent his district in Ohio in the National Democratic Convention to be held in the City of Chicago.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in the National Democratic Convention, was to proclaim the doctrines of the Order of the American Knights, namely:

Pronounce the existing Administration of the Government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel by force if necessary—in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the Order.

Each Grand Commander was to have fully armed and equipped a Body Guard at the National Convention in Chicago for the defence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into an armed conflict, which was to be the signal for the Knights of the American Order to unite against the lawful authorities, and kill or capture the civil and military authorities.

The Knights were then to seize the arsenals, arms and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S sudden return to Ohio was the fear of his being defeated as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, and it was only by his presence in the State that his election as a delegate was secured.

The numerical strength of the Knights of the American Order is over half a million.

One hundred and fifty thousand of this number are armed and organized.

The order in New-York is called the "MCCLELLAN Minute Men," numbering over two hundred thousand men.

The Grand Commander in Missouri is CHARLES L. HUNT, a nephew of JAMES H. LUCAS, and for many years the Belgian Consul.

The Deputy Grand Commander in this city is CHARLES E. DUNN.

An officer in St. Louis has a long list of the names of the members of the Order, together with all information concerning the whole scheme.

The whole affair has been thoroughly brought to light, and the proof of it is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will be given to the public at the proper time.

The "Order of American Knights."

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

The statements contained in the dispatch of this morning, concerning the existence and purposes of the "Order of American Knights," are based upon very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri.

Large Arrival of Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28.

One thousand and twenty-five rebel prisoners, including sixty-four commissioned officers, arrived at Nashville this morning. They were captured near Atlanta, in the battles from the 19th to the 22d instant, and comprise troops from nearly all the Southern States. Among the officers are a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. The balance are subordinate officers.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 28.

Parties of

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Rebel Accounts of Sherman's Progress.

Reports, Rumors, Fears and Speculations.

From files of the Atlanta *Appeal*, extending to July 20, we have the following rebel accounts of movements up to that date:

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Saturday Evening, July 16, 1864.

To-day has been the dullest of the campaign, scarcely a shot being fired.

A highly intelligent officer with whom I conversed to-day, gives it as his opinion that SHERMAN will not be able to make another movement, especially away from the railroad, until he has accumulated more supplies, which will require at least ten days yet; and when he crosses the river, he will be met in an open field fight, and the contest for the Gate City be decided.

A large force of the enemy's cavalry, accompanied by two batteries of artillery, the whole being estimated at 6,000, started down the north side of the river last night, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Atlanta and West Point Railroad—West Point being, as it is supposed, their point of destination. Prompt measures have been taken to meet them, and the result is anxiously looked for. I hazard nothing in saying that they will yet regret their having raid-lated so far from the main body.

PEACH-TREE RIDGE, July 16.

This is one of the fronts—the infantry front—while the cavalry front is still further in advance. Neither has been troubled by any movements of significance for some time. Affairs here are as dull and monotonous as the siege of Charleston, and will remain so until one party or the other becomes disposed to assume the offensive.

The Yankee pickets called to ours across the river yesterday that they had captured Gen. FORREST in North Mississippi.

The practice of exchanging papers and trafficking with them has been abolished. Our men became so familiar with them at one time as to suspend hostilities and unite in a grand bathing jollification. It is thought that Yankee engineers were in he crowd to take observations and learn the localities of fords. On one of these occasions a working party was brought down by the enemy and put to work building fortifications. Our men were withdrawn, and this game speedily ended by a few shells from our batteries.

ON THE LEFT, July 17.

The enemy seems to be on the move. He has taken all his infantry from our front and marched them up the river, and his right wing rested last night at Ruff's Station. What this portends we cannot determine with certainty, but the impression prevails that he intends to cross his whole force at or near Roswell. He will probably then move out on the Georgia and Macon and Western Railroads, unless confronted by Gen. JOHNSTON, and endeavor to destroy those works. No uneasiness need be felt in Atlanta, however, for Gen. JOHNSTON is, to use an almost threadbare expression, "master of the situation."

A few days will determine what SHERMAN is up to, and it may bring on a battle. *Nous verrons.*

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

The fight on Nance's Creek yesterday, between WILLIAMS' brigade and HOOKER'S entire corps, turns out to have been of more importance than was at first supposed. Finding that they were advancing in heavy force, old "Cerro Gordo" determined to impede their advance as much as possible, until the Commander-in-Chief could be notified and make preparations to meet them.

Dismounting his men, and concealing them in the dense undergrowth, he brought up two pieces of artillery, and hastily constructed a masked battery upon the opposite side of the road from the direction in which they were advancing; the woods opposite their position having been burned recently, afforded them a fine view in their front. They had been in position but a short time, when the enemy's skirmishers were discovered, who pressed forward, closely followed by the main body, marching in column. Their skirmishers were allowed to approach within twenty paces, when the signal was given, and a murderous fire was poured into them at point-blank range; the artillery opening at the same time with shell and cannister upon the head of the column. The enemy broke and fled in wild confusion, but were again reformed, and advanced in line of battle. Gen. WILLIAMS then withdrew about one mile and formed another ambuscade, into which the enemy fell again; but, after wavering some time, finally advanced again, and tried to flank him upon the right. The First Kentucky, then in reserve, was ordered to charge them, in order to bring off the artillery and horses, which was done in gallant style. Led by the gallant and intrepid McCAWLEY, they closed upon the foe, and a hand-to-hand rencounter took place, which has not been equaled during the war—our men using the butts of their guns and pistols, and the enemy their bayonets. Owing to the density of the thicket, many of the officers were in advance of the line, and Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN, commanding the regiment, came suddenly upon the enemy, and, boldly advancing, demanded their surrender, telling them he had a regiment with him; to which they replied they had an army corps, and called upon him to surrender, to which he, together with his adjutant and five of his Captains were very reluctantly compelled to do; but their captors had scarcely begun to rejoice over them, before the gallant First was upon them, and driving them back in wild disorder, and yelling like so many incarnate devils, they recaptured all of them; also, the body of the gallant McCAWLEY, and thereby saving the horses and artillery.

Five times during the day were they ambuscaded, and Gen. WILLIAMS estimates their loss at 500 killed and wounded, and 22 prisoners. Our loss was 21, including Capt. McCAWLEY, who, Gen. WILLIAMS says, was the best staff officer he ever saw in any army.

The following corps of the enemy are known to have crossed the river, and on day before yesterday were located between Peach-tree Creek and the river, in the following order and strongly fortified, the right resting on Roswell and the left at the mouth of Peach-tree Creek: PALMER'S, DODGE'S, LOGAN'S, HOWARD'S, SCHOFIELD'S and HOOKER'S, BLAIR'S corps being stationed at Vining's Station and Marietta, guarding those points.

McPHERSON'S headquarters were at Roswell, and SHERMAN'S and THOMAS' opposite Soap's Ferry and Shaker's Ford.

But, of course, their positions, some of them at least, have been changed since then, as HOOKER had advanced from his position when he encountered WILLIAMS.

GIRARD'S division of cavalry encamped about four miles from Decatur last night, and returned to the railroad this morning, where they awaited the arrival of LOGAN'S corps, and then advanced upon that place, which was defended by our cavalry, who were compelled to fall back in the direction of Atlanta.

The enemy shelled the place furiously, and it is reported that a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire; but this lacks confirmation.

DODGE'S corps is also moving in that direction, from which it would seem that SHERMAN is determined to push us to the wall, and I seriously hope it may be so.

The enemy's right now rests on Peach tree Creek, near Durant's mill, and running southwardly rests upon the Rockbridge road, at a point about two miles below Decatur.

All are in high glee at the prospect of an immediate battle, and I think from appearances their wishes will be gratified within the next thirty-six hours.

The gallant CHEATHAM was put in command of HOOD'S corps last night, and will lead it in the approaching battle; and if they follow where he leads, which I do not question, you may look for glorious results.

PEACH-TREE CREEK, Tuesday, July 19.

The enemy advanced cautiously but steadily yesterday. Our cavalry dismounted and contested the ground obstinately. WILLIAMS' and KELLY'S brigades were well handled, and displayed great coolness, but steady lines of infantry forced them finally to retire across the bridge over Peach-tree Creek, but not until they had inflicted severe punishment upon the foe, with small loss to themselves. The loss of the enemy is thought to be about 100. Our men fired from redoubts and ambuscades; hence they were not so exposed as the enemy.

Fifteen or twenty of the First Kentucky Cavalry, including the Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant and other officers, were captured by the enemy, but our men rallied to the point, recaptured the prisoners, and took fifteen Yankees.

This morning the enemy opened a brisk shelling upon us from the opposite bank of the creek. They appear to be feeling for our position, and endeavoring to elicit the fire of our batteries, but have not so far succeeded.

The sharpshooters are playing a lively hand this morning.

We consider the campaign resumed again in earnest. The short respite we have enjoyed has produced an admirable effect. The army is fully rested, and will go into the coming conflict with renewed strength and determination.

The tactics of our present Commanding-General, whether offensive or defensive, will soon be developed, and his antecedents are such as to justify the highest expectations of the army. We ardently trust that the most gratifying results may follow this important change. Our army is in a splendid state of discipline. Every man is a hero and veteran. All await with confidence the hour when we are to be led to battle, believing that victory, glorious and complete, though bloody, will follow.

The fate of Atlanta, though wrapped in inscrutable uncertainty, will soon be decided. The soldiers will do their duty.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 20.

Last evening the enemy attempted to advance their line of skirmishers according to their old custom, in brigade of STEVENSON'S division; in front of REYNOLDS' was wide awake, and they were promptly met and driven back in disorder, leaving one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, in our hands, who are now restationed and ready to join the hosts that have gone before them, to Andersonville.

The affair was well conducted, and is highly spoken of; it also shows that notwithstanding the deep gloom that has overspread the army for the past few days, the fighting qualities of the men have not been impaired in the least.

During a heavy skirmish in front of WALKER'S division about the same time, Lieut.-Col. HALE and twenty-five men of the Second Tennessee were captured, having advanced beyond the supporting column deployed as skirmishers, a body of the enemy was thrown forward, who cut them off.

Slight skirmishing has been going on this morning in front of CHEATHAM'S corps, along Peach-tree Creek, and one of our batteries on the Williams' Mill road is shelling their skirmishers as I write.

I have been unable to learn anything definite from the movement on Decatur, or the extent of damage done. But I know that the movement is regarded as a feint, the main object being to get possession of the railroad bridge, and in my judgment the hard fighting will be upon the Peach-tree road, and not upon the right of our present line.

Surgeon S. A. GRIMES, Thirty-second Ohio, and First Lieut. W. M. PARVINS, Eighty-fourth Illinois, together with several privates, were brought in this morning. Dr. GRIMES belongs to BLAIR'S corps, (Seventeenth,) which he states has crossed over the river, and gone in the direction of Decatur. If this be true, there can be no force of any consequence upon the north side of the Chattahoochee.

The enemy knew yesterday of the change of Commanders, and the prisoners all say that they expect to have to fight now.

HOW IT LOOKS FROM ATLANTA.

The *Appeal* scatters through its editorial columns the following paragraphs:

"There are four Federal army corps south of the Chattahoochee, and a fifth and sixth, both small, on the north side of the river, and one, perhaps both of these, at the railway bridge. On yesterday the main body of SHERMAN'S army was advancing toward the bridges across Peach-tree Creek, some six miles north of the city. It is not believed that they will give battle. Every development of the plans of the enemy indicates a purpose to continue the system of flank movements so long practiced. It is thought that an effort will be made to cut all the railroads covering Atlanta, and thus finally compel its evacuation. Our soldiers say they will retreat no further, and prefer a decisive battle. The army commanded by Hood is in excellent condition. He will soon infuse into it a share of his own indomitable pluck and resolute daring spirit. Whatever the necessity or cause for JOHNSTON'S removal, which the army and people regret, it is universally conceded, in and out of the army, that the selection of Hood, as Commander-in-Chief, was most fortunate.

Croakers, who three days ago were deploring the military strategy of JOHNSTON, which lost us so much territory, are now lamenting the change, which substitutes HOOD for our FABIUS. Hood is too well known to be distrusted, and our whole army comprehends the necessity for the tenure of this city. Atlanta and its connections are worth a battle.

It is to be hoped that the Federals, hearing, as they must, of the change made in the leadership of our army, will at once precipitate upon our lines their ponderous columns. Let them this once lay aside the shovel and pick and meet us on the hills north of Atlanta, and we have no fears of the result. Within twenty-four hours Hood's army will catch a share of his fiery, resolute spirit, and this terrible contest will terminate. Georgia will be redeemed, and Tennessee and Kentucky will furnish the last, as they did the first, battle-fields of the war.

If Atlanta were surrendered without a struggle, a howl of dismal satisfaction and of fiendlike joy would shake the capital of the North. LINCOLN would perpetrate another joke, and the grim-visaged ANDREW JOHNSON insult again the down-trodden people of Tennessee. Let every Tennesseean reflect that the chains which bind his people will become heavier should he falter in the hour of battle. With victory crowning our arms, Tennessee is redeemed, deeper wrinkles will corrugate the dark, heavy brow of the tyrant satrap, and LINCOLN'S jests will become the saddest jeremiads. A State that we all love, which, for two years, manacled and down-trodden, has been robed in sackcloth and ashes, will rise up, and with a degree of gratitude which was never before felt and acknowledged by any people, will thank this army. You will listen to an outburst of gratitude more eloquent and heartfelt than that which ever fell from the lips of the lost and redeemed.

The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending Northern Presidential election. If we are victorious the Peace party will triumph: LINCOLN'S Administration is a failure, and peace and Southern independence are the immediate results. While we are not disposed to under-estimate the importance of holding Atlanta as a strategic position, yet the fate of the city itself is a question of minor import, when compared with other necessary national results. Every thing—life, liberty, property and the independence of the South; the security of our homes, wives, mothers and children, all depend upon the endurance and heroism of the men whose toils may now be terminated by a brilliant victory. Never before were such incentives to valor placed before an army, whose courage requires no stimulant, whose gallantry has never been questioned.

It is time perhaps that Stonewall Jacksonism had usurped the place of caution and strategy. There is a limit to prudence. When excessive, our enemies denominate it cowardice. This war must end and the final battle be fought. Why not here, and even now, as well as at a later period? When will our army be stronger? When can stronger inducements to valor be presented? Why not close the struggle here as well as at a point further south? Shall other districts be desolated? Shall our fields everywhere be laid waste, our homes pillaged and burned, our wives and daughters given up to the tender mercies of savage men who desecrate our altars, and would subject us to a bondage more insufferable than that imposed upon serfs and slaves? There was never a people nor an army, not driven to utter despair and consequent madness, which had placed palpably and tangibly before them such inducements to fight. God defends the right. His hand is the buckler and shield of the soldier who bravely maintains such a cause as ours. True to ourselves, to justice and right, and we must triumph.

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

VIEWS OF ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

All the correspondents lament JOHNSTON'S removal in the most lugubrious terms. One of them writes:

"You can hardly exaggerate the surprise caused by the announcement of the substitution of HOOD for JOHNSTON as Commander-in-Chief. Though we have retreated for the past two months, our confidence in the skill and heroism of Gen. JOHNSTON was intact and unabated. We would have been content as soldiers to follow him to the very shores of the Gulf, and deemed the calamity an inevitable necessity. The morale of the army, even under these circumstances, would have been unimpaired. Each soldier would have preferred a battle to this constant retrogression. The dangers and toils of a single bloody day could not exceed in magnitude those incurred by interminable retreats. Gen. JOHNSTON, in his order issued on yesterday, announcing his retirement, with justice and truth commends the unfaltering heroism of his troops—surely these qualities have been displayed under circumstances so favorable to their expectation that none need doubt their active execution when the test of a decisive battle is applied. All those qualities which Gen. JOHNSTON commends in his address of yesterday, will cooperate in assuring a victory. With raw troops and an army less perfectly organized than this, with one unaccustomed to the vicissitudes of many consecutive campaigns, characterized by victories ever won on open fields, when numbers approximated equally, the change made in the very presence of the enemy would be deemed hazardous. But with troops like ours, who fought as heroically at Resaca as on the northern border of Kentucky, the mere change of Commanders, courage, skill and capacity being universally and alike ascribed to each, produces no impression save that created by the proximity or remoteness of a pitched battle.

No soldier has questioned the skill and courage of Gen. JOHNSTON. When subordinate officers have said, as has often happened since the 7th of May last, that we should at once engage the enemy and here close the campaign, and have been ordered to resume the line of march to Atlanta, they have been content to believe that facts were known to JOHNSTON inaccessible to themselves and with the utmost alacrity and spirit all orders have been executed. There has never been a day, however, the Army of Tennessee has not confidently expected a general engagement and certain victory before Atlanta becomes a garrisoned stronghold.

What were JOHNSTON'S purposes and plans, or why he and the President have differed—whether this difference originated on the battle-fields around Richmond or in the campaign in Mississippi—or whether the President has approved or condemned the recent strategy of our late chieftain, are questions that signify nothing at the moment to the veterans of this army. All they ask is that a skillful and fearless leader be assigned them, and they know how to discharge their duty well and fearlessly. Nothing less than an overwhelming, crushing disaster can destroy the *esprit* of the Army of Tennessee. The press of the country, and the misconceived causes and purposes of military movements, have in vain been employed to impair its efficiency. Its valor is intact; its discipline perfect, with confidence. The people need fear nothing. Whatever could have been achieved during the last month may be accomplished in the next ten days.

Do you know that among all subordinate Generals, HOOD stood first in the estimation of the soldiery? His capacity was never questioned, either here or in Virginia. An accomplished Corps Commander long ago pronounced HOOD an unequaled strategist. In Virginia he was esteemed second only to Stonewall JACKSON, whose advantage, perhaps, consisted in his age and rank—HOOD'S youthfulness has badly retarded his advancement. Born in Kentucky, a citizen of Texas, he came to Virginia in the beginning of the war. Success has made him a Lieutenant-General. The removal of JOHNSTON gives him the first official title known in our army. His military career has been as brilliant as his promotion has been rapid. Fortune, ever subordinate to skill and genius, and heroism, has rewarded him at every step. He has won by his distinguished services the distinguished honors which he wears so modestly and so well.

Soldiers deem his substitution for JOHNSTON an index to the purposes of President DAVIS. They believe that the Army of Tennessee has ceased to retreat, and that victory must still reward the thoughtful skill and impetuous courage of the new General-in-Chief.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Atlanta Appeal, July 18.

From the brief order of Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, addressed to his troops, which we publish this evening, it will be seen that he has been relieved from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and that Gen. HOOD has been appointed to succeed him. As to the motives or reasons that have influenced the President to make this change, which falls with startling effect upon the army and country, we are of course ignorant, and into which it would at this time be both imprudent and unprofitable to inquire.

It is enough for us to say that while Gen. JOHNSTON retires with the unfeigned love and unbounded confidence both of the army and the people, Gen. HOOD will assume command with none the less of their confidence and esteem. Like Gen. JOHNSTON, in both the Armies of Virginia and Tennessee, he has approved himself a military chieftain of the first order of talent, and will not be slow to inspire all under his command with his own high spirit and patriotic enthusiasm.

The army no doubt will part with its old and much-loved chief with many regrets, but we feel assured it will not, on this account, give a less generous and willing support to its new Commander. He is eminently worthy of the high confidence his Government has placed in him, and let us hope that he will receive, as he justly merits, the warm and undivided support of those under his command.

In closing this brief and hasty article, we cannot permit the occasion to pass without tendering to Gen. JOHNSTON our best wishes for his future welfare, in whatever field of duty he may be thrown.

From the Atlanta Appeal, July 20.

We have learned from competent authority, and may state to the public, a fact connected with the recent important official changes here, which does high honor to all the parties concerned. When the order of the President relieved Gen. JOHNSTON and placing Gen. HOOD in command of the army became known, the three Lieut.-Gens. HARDEE, HOOD and STEWART, united in sending a telegram to the President, representing the unpropitious effect that might be produced by a change of commanders at this critical moment, and respectfully urging a reconsideration of the order. The President declined to do so, and the Generals having given expression to their convictions, then accorded to the new commander their prompt support, that the army might be a unit before the enemy, and every true soldier will honor and follow their example.

RAIDS UPON THE RAILROAD.

REBEL REPORT OF ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

From the Mississippian, July 14.

The passenger train on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, which left here at the usual hour on Saturday morning, arrived at Blue Mountain last night, at 11 o'clock, where it was stopped by our military authorities, and ordered to return at 2 o'clock—it being reported that a force of Yankee cavalry, 1,200 strong, was at Ashville, St. Clair County, 35 miles above Talladega. It was thought that the Yankees had divided their force into three columns, with a view, it was supposed, of striking Talladega, the Coosa River bridge and Montevallo. We have a guard at the bridge, but not sufficient to hold it against such a force as is reported on the way there. Gen. CLINTON, we are glad to learn, is in the enemy's rear and pursuing them. The train left this morning at the usual hour, but will probably not go further than Montevallo or the Coosa Bridge, twenty miles beyond there. We hope, however, to get further and more satisfactory information by this evening.

LATER.—Since penning the above we are informed that Gen. CLINTON captured a courier, on Tuesday, with a dispatch to the officer in command of Yankee cavalry at Decatur, Alabama, ordering him to move immediately, in two columns, and strike the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad at two points, destroying it and laying waste the country as they go. It was learned from the same captured dispatch that a force of the enemy had been ordered from Rome for the same purpose. We regard this intelligence as perfectly reliable.

From the Selma Dispatch, 16th.

Through the mail agent on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, we learn that the Yankee raiders reached Curry's Station, eight miles above Talladega, about thirty minutes after the train passed. When the train passed Talladega yesterday at 3 o'clock, the Yankees were reported to be within a few miles of the town. They have destroyed the furnace, and will doubtless destroy several more. It is reported that Gen. CLINTON met them three times, but had to give way. No casualties reported, except BAT SMITH seriously wounded. CLINTON is said to have started for Blue Mountain to intercept the enemy again, but he changed his course, and made direct for Talladega. Major WALTHALL has a small force at the Coosa Bridge, but fears are entertained that the Yankees will be able to burn the bridge.

The above is all the news from that raid reliable. Another train will probably arrive before we go to press this afternoon, and bring us further intelligence.

P. S.—A train has just arrived at 1 30 o'clock A. M. Passengers bring news that the raiders entered Talladega about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and after burning the depot, started off in the direction of West Point. Gen. CLINTON was fighting the enemy day before yesterday, but was compelled to fall back to Blue Mountain. Gen. CLINTON'S Chief-of-Staff was wounded, being shot through both legs, and another member of the Staff was killed.

Major WALTHALL, with a force of 500 men, is awaiting the approach of the enemy at Coosa Bridge. Gen. PILLOW had been ordered up from Tuscaloosa.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

At the present writing, 9 o'clock P. M., the passenger train on the Macon and Western Railroad, due here at 4 30 P. M., has not arrived. The detention is caused by the bursting or "blowing up" of the *Sunsame*, an engine recently built at Macon, near Lovejoy's Station, yesterday morning. The engine was carrying out the freight when the explosion took place, and the engineer, JAMES HUSSEITE, was instantly killed. Full particulars not yet received. It is thought that the wreck will be cleared out of the way to-day.

No trains came through yesterday from Montgomery, owing to the capture of Loachapoka and Opelika, Ala., by a raiding party of the enemy.

The evening passenger train on the Georgia Railroad returned to this city late yesterday evening, after having proceeded about two miles below Decatur, where they learned that a brigade of Yankee cavalry had cut the road about two miles this side of Stone Mountain, and had torn up about one mile and a half of the track. A smoke could be seen in that direction, believed to be caused by the burning of the cross ties. Whether the raiders will follow the track down toward Covington, destroying it, or return to their main body, is a matter of conjecture. Forces have been sent to intercept them.

From the Atlanta Appeal, 20th.

The wires between Macon and Augusta have been down since yesterday evening, and the interruption by the raiders to the line on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad render the reception of press reports problematical for the next twenty-four hours.

VIEWS OF NORTHERN POLITICS.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

IN LINE, NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

To-day is painfully monotonous—not a single shell flutters by to remind us of the presence of the enemy. The pickets only fire at long intervals, and were it not for our officers, they would frequently meet half way for the exchange of commodities.

Some little artillery firing occurred yesterday evening upon our left. Late in the evening the enemy opened fire upon our centre-front from a Parrott battery, but without effect. Our batteries did not reply.

PENDLETON'S speech, published in yesterday's *Appeal*, has attracted much attention in the army. It is regarded as the clearest vindication of State Rights that has ever emanated from the North. PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, COX, KENDALL, &c., present an array of talent and respectability of formidable proportions, which in the strained state of affairs at the North, must prove very annoying and troublesome to the Lincoln negro worshipers in the coming Presidential campaign. I, for one, have never expected anything from the Northwestern Republic, Copperhead organization, or anything of the kind; yet if all the elements of opposition to the war administration were united, they might seriously impede the prosecution of the war. The array of journals that have ventured to speak out against the war party, includes some of the ablest papers of the North. The New-York *News*, the *Metropolitan*, the *World*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and even the filthy but influential Louisville *Journal*, may be considered in the ranks of the anti-war party.

Whether all the elements of discord and disintegration prevailing in the Yankee body-politic, will be able to concentrate in a well-defined Copperhead party that can defeat LINCOLN and JOHNSON, seems doubtful. LINCOLN holds the reins of government in his hands—the purse and the sword. If GRANT captures Richmond, or SHERMAN Atlanta, he is certain to be reelected. If both these Generals fail, his defeat is not by any means certain. Admit, however, that he will be defeated, who would be elected, and what have we to gain, that the people of the South should take such lively interest in the Federal Presidential election? What Northern statesman has breathed an assurance that he would stop the war and recognize the South, if in his power? Even VALLANDIGHAM, the most radical, vindictive denunciator of the war, does not oppose its progress, but the principles upon which it is conducted.

The accession of a conservative Democrat, like MCCLELLAN, to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane principles, who would repeal the Emancipation Proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union, with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would do infinitely more to paralyze the South and build up a reconstruction party in our midst—a most fatal calamity—than the combined efforts of the present party in power.

The idea entertained by many of our people, that we will ultimately receive assistance from the Vallandighamism party, like the visions of the Northwestern Confederacy, and of European intervention, will only be realized in momentous realities, which will call forth every energy of our own, and drain our last resources before we can achieve our independence and set a proper estimate upon its blessings.

It may be that the measure of our trouble is not filled up yet. We have been too proud and self-reliant; we have depended too much upon our Generals, and not enough on Providence. The character of our enemies for depravity and perjury, and the correctness of our own principles and institutions, have emboldened us to believe that God would probably bless our cause, and that under "Stonewall" JACKSON, BRAGG, LEE and JOHNSTON, commanding armies that could whip "five to one," it must triumph anyhow. That we will ultimately triumph, no one who has read the history of the past, or knows the temper of our people, can doubt; but our forefathers fought seven years for their independence, and we are not better than they were. The people may all yet feel the iron tread of the invader, and all our territory, at one time or other, be overrun before we again taste the sweets and amenities of peace. To hasten a speedy, glorious peace, let all in the army and at home put forth every energy, and earnestly invoke the favor of an all-powerful Providence.

THE GOOD WORK BEGUN.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the proceedings of a conference, from which it will be seen that the movement inaugurated in Ohio last Winter, to require a church to worship God, instead of the heathen Moloch of war or the demon of Abolitionism, is meeting with the most gratifying success. The political priests will be banished from the altars they desecrate. "A little leaven will leaven the whole lump."

OUR MICHIGAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Flourishing State of the Crops—Popular Response to the New Call for Men—The Union Candidate for Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Monday, July 25, 1864.

Crops in this State, and particularly in this county and neighboring counties, are large. Corn never looked better, and wheat is very full and heavy.

Farmers are cheerful, being sure of a rich harvest. Wool is coming in in large quantities, and is of fine quality, prices ranging from ninety cents to one dollar. The wool clip is heavier than usual. Every branch of business in this locality is prosperous.

The people of this State are overjoyed at the President's call for 500,000 men, proving that they are ready to march under the "Stars and Stripes" for the conservation of liberty and government. We are glad the call was for that number, instead of 300,000, which numerical strength in our army will strike terror in the rebel ranks.

This grand enterprising Peninsular State has ever been faithful, patriotic, and has filled her last quota, and about six thousand on the present call. The heart of this State is determined to put down the hell-born rebellion by force of arms, ignoring any propositions for peace with rebels in arms; bound to have our glorious flag—now the symbol of freedom more than ever—forever wave "over the land of the free and the home of the brave." Michigan extends the hand of friendship and union to New-York, and claims her mutual and entire cooperation in grappling with and throttling this hydra of secession, until the Government of the United States shall spread its protecting arm over every State and Territory, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our State Convention has done wisely and well, suiting the people in nominating Hon. H. H. CROSE, of Genesee, for Governor, to succeed Mr. BLAIR. He is a staunch Union man, who became early identified here in business and politics. He was formerly of New-Bedford, MASS., and has qualities which fit him preeminently for the high office. Full of enterprise, of rare practical ability, he will devote himself with enthusiasm to the development of the resources and increase of the material wealth of the State. This is the prevailing opinion of all parties. The opposition pronounce him honest, competent and true, of indomitable energy, practical wisdom and a spotless character. Gentlemen of the Democratic school unite in saying that, "Barring his politics, he is just the man." If elected, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished we doubt not he will prove a most efficient Chief Executive of the State. This State to-day appears to be thoroughly and entirely Republican in sentiment. She believes that if the Union fails to triumph in this trying ordeal, labor will be no longer its own master, no longer entitled to choose its own representative. Limited suffrage, restricted education, and all the "ideas directly antagonistical to American ideas," will become the ordinary and accepted principles dominating in our society, and controlling this country.

A word in relation to this thriving town. Battle Creek is a growing, enterprising place of several thousand inhabitants, having been laid out and incorporated some thirty years ago, deriving its name from the memorable battle which was fought about that time with a merciless tribe of Indians. It has a very beautiful, clear running stream through it, which affords a profitable privilege for tanners, wool factories and manufacturers of different kinds, and there is a large business done through the instrumentality of this water-course. This is the grand receiving market for wool and grain, and farmers' wagons crowd every street filled with produce and ready for a trade. We cannot say of this place, as is often said of some New-England towns, "dead as Chelsea," on the contrary it is "lively as a cricket." Very large shipments are now being made of wool, and the market here has an abundant supply remaining.

The world-wide personage, SOJOURNER TRUTH, is still residing here, and favors the people of this realm with very acceptable lectures on the philosophy of life, &c., occasionally. She sustains well the high encomium heaped upon her by MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE in her works. Of course exterior, tall and "gaunt," she has a real Africa expression and color, being, as they say, "black as the ace of spades." Another proof that this down-trodden race are apt and capable of cultivation, and too, without being a miscegen. BETA.

Condensation and Expansion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does expansion, when the pressure and temperature correspond to it, ever produce condensation? No man of fair reading in physics will say so. Expansion, under ordinary circumstances, *produces ebullition*. Take water at any point between 70° and 212°, and let it exhaust into a vacuum, and it will boil. The common experiment for classes with the air-pump shows this. Again: Take a Florence flask, fill it two-thirds with water at 200°; pour cold water over it, and it bursts into ebullition; add more cold water, it still boils, and will do so till the water in the flask approaches 72° Fahrenheit. Why is this? Because the pressure is removed. But these will be called laboratory experiments, and the objectors say that every expansion condenses all the steam in a cylinder. If so, will the process go on, and the steam turn to ice in the cylinder? It should, by the rule of three.

I am for trials on the engine. What does PAMBAUR say, after hundreds of experiments? "He never saw any condensation in any cylinder." Few will dispute his authority. If this doctrine is true, (the one of chilling steam by expansion,) why does any cylinder head stand where expansion is used? These mistakes occur by applying rules for weight to volume.

Put a pound of steam in a cylinder at a pressure of 30 pounds per square inch, (actual,) the temperature will be 251° Fahrenheit. Expand it (other conditions corresponding) to double the volume, the weight is the same, but the temperature falls to 212°; here we have 37° to spare, either overheating the steam or heating the cylinder, ready to be given back to compensate for the heat turned *into work*. Though increased pressure effects this change *into work*, it is never known to deprive steam of heat as to condense it.

Any scientific periodical will give the formulas for heat. The papers of RANKIN, CLAUSIUS, and many others are found in them, and their science is fully sustained by the ablest engineers since the time of WATT. What steamers make the best speed? Is it not those using expansion locomotive engines which almost universally have expansive action? If there was a loss in its use, could not every wood-cutter in a company's yard tell them so, and would they work engines at a loss? R. W.

Inhuman Cruelty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, in this *well-governed* City, a dying horse has lain since yesterday morning; his leg broken, a large gash in his side, and otherwise injured. With proper care and treatment he might recover, but that might involve a small outlay of money; therefore his inhuman owner has turned him out to die. Several policemen have come to see him, but when questioned, reply: "I have already reported the case to headquarters, and can do nothing more." One, indeed, was humane enough to watch near him for several hours yesterday, vainly endeavoring to drive off the swarms of children who were amusing themselves by beating and picking the poor animal, pulling his broken leg, dragging him around with ropes, &c.

Why can nothing be done to put him out of his pain? *Because there is a law against it*, and we of New-York never break laws; of course, there is no law against blocking up our thoroughfares, (Cortlandt-street, for instance,) or our sidewalks would never be obstructed. Why was such a law ever made? Is it impossible to repeal laws? How are the ends of justice served by permitting a horse to linger in agony in a public-street, in full view of our doors, tortured by wicked boys, and exposed to the sun and flies? Why is there no law to punish the owner of the animal? Will some one answer these questions for the sake of HUMANITY?

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

How to Spend the Summer Vacation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To that large number of our citizens who are just now revolving the question how to turn their Summer vacation to the best account, let me recommend a trip up the coast of New-England in a sailing vessel.

This great watering place has the advantage of all others in, that it is cheaper, as well as healthier. Ten dollars will pay for a weeks' board, which a seafaring appetite will make better than that of Congress Hall, while the utter *abandon* of schooner-life takes off all pressure from nerves, muscles and brain; and the air, strained by the ocean of all its impurities and oxygenized to a stimulant, builds up health on new and firmer foundations.

Two weeks ago I stepped on board a staunch and tidy little schooner, bound to Bangor, Me., and at the precise moment when she cast off her line from Pier No. 6, myself cast off the heavier line of city toil. The succeeding six days are marked in my memory with a white stone. Weather resplendent, breeze fair but slack. But what matter, though for two days we sit

"As idly as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean,"

we have escaped the dust and heat of the city, overcoats being in requisition at noon. Instead of bulls and bears, we see from time to time sharks cutting the sea with their stiff fins, and whales ridging it with their huge backs. The sun sinks into the blue waves, leaving the western sky aglow, while the eastern is already bright in the sheen of the morn, and a curtain, half silver and half gold, is nightly dropped over the ocean drama.

A sail up the Penobscot, with its noble highland scenery, to the cheery, bustling town of Bangor, and a steam back to near its mouth, brings us to Bucksport, where we are welcomed to the Summer home of a well-known New-York merchant.

Opposite Bucksport, on a high bluff at a bend of the river, which it commands for six miles in either direction, stands Fort KNOX, now nearly finished at a cost of upward of $1,000,000. Mounting 150 guns, and of the most solid construction, it is perhaps the strongest work in the country—the Vicksburgh of the East.

Bucksport has twice been held by the English, but those grim, black muzzles frowning over the granite walls, afford a pretty strong guarantee that no foreign flag will ever again fly over this beautiful town.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, July 27, 1864. B. F. M.

Taxes Imposed on Banks, &c.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

The following circular to Assessors and Collectors, concerning taxes imposed upon banks, insurance, railroad companies, &c., has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

The particular attention of the local officers of internal revenue is directed to sections 105, 110, 120, 121 and 122 of the act approved June 30, 1864, wherein sundry changes are made in the mode of assessment and collection of the taxes imposed upon the above-named corporations.

With respect to all taxes under the old law of the nature referred to hereafter, and due prior to July 1, 1864, your duties remain unchanged; and Collectors will be particularly careful not to receive them, as their receipt will involve errors, which must, in all cases, be corrected.

Under the new Internal Revenue Act, (approved June 30, 1864,) insurance companies will forward gross receipts monthly to the Assessor, and pay the duty thereon to the Collector. The first return is for the month of July, 1864, and the blank form to be used for this purpose is numbered 64.

Banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, canal navigation, slack-water, and turnpike companies, are to report all dividends *payable* on or after July 1, 1864, to the Assessor in duplicate, and are to transmit one of the said returns, with payment of the amount of tax, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington. (Form No. 65.)

Railroad, canal, canal navigation, slack-water, and turnpike companies, will report all interest on bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, to the Assessor in duplicate, and the tax will be paid, as above, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 68.) All plank roads, and roads upon which tolls are taken, are deemed turnpikes, within the meaning of the act.

Banks issuing notes for circulation as currency, neglecting or omitting to make dividends as often as once in six months, will make return to the Assessor of the profits which have accrued during the six months preceding the first days of January and July in each year, and pay the duty thereon to the Collector of the district. The first return will be for the half year ending June 30, 1864. (Form No. 66.)

The return of duties imposed upon capital, deposits, and circulation of banking-houses, (except National Banks, which will make return and payment to the Treasurer of the United States,) is to be made monthly to the Assessor in duplicate, and the tax paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 67.)

The Assessors are required to make careful examination of the returns to them, and to report at once to this office any misstatement or fraudulent evasion they may discover, either from such examination or from their knowledge of the business of the company otherwise obtained. They will, in all cases, require statements of whatever dividends were payable after June 30, 1864, without regard to the time when such dividends were declared. They will pursue the same course in regard to interest upon bonds payable after the same date.

In communicating with this office Assessors will observe the regulation requiring that but a single subject shall be treated in a single letter, and great care should be used in allowing claims for reduction of amount of tax due. The necessary blanks will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

JO

200	L. & Sus. Coal....	15	400	P., F. W. & C.....	114
400	N. Y. Central..	134⅝	200	do.....	114⅛
125	do.....b3	135	100	do.....b20	115
200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	86	300	do.....	114⅜
50	Chi. & Alt. Pref...	97	35	do.....	113⅜
100	do.....	86⅜	100	Alt. & Terre H.....	68
100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	40			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. O.	106⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.....	91⅛
30,000	do.....	106⅜	500	do.....	91⅜
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	108⅜	200	do.....b10	92
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 (Oct. & April).	108⅜	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅛
			100	do.....	129⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	95⅝	700	do.....	129⅝
10,000	do.t.....	95⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R...	144
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	52⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113⅛
600	Canton Co.....	38⅝	100	do.....b5	113⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pref..	61	200	do.....b10	113⅛
300	do.....	63⅝	900	do.....	113
44	N. Y. Cen. R.....	135	300	Chi. & N. W.....	55
500	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	200	do.....	54⅛
100	do.....	112⅝	100	do.....b30	55⅛
200	Erie R. Pref.....	110⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr b10	89
100	Hud. River R.....	131⅝	300	Chic. & R. I. R...	113½
600	Reading R	136⅜	100	Ch., B. & Quin.....	130
200	do.....	136⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.....	114
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	130	100	do.....	114⅛
200	do.....	133⅛	400	do.....	114⅝
100	Mil. & Pr.duC b10	69			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer....	52	150	Ill. Cen. R....x d	129⅜
10,000	do.....	52⅜	200	do.....	129⅝
20,000	do.....b3	52⅜	100	do.....b3	129⅜
50,000	do..... b3	52⅜	200	do.....b3	129⅝
200	Erie Railway...b5	112⅜	300	do.....	129⅜
100	do.....	112⅜	700	Cleve. & Pitts..	113
100	do.....b5	112⅜	400	do..... s3	113
200	do.....b3	112⅝	200	do.....b3	113
200	do.....	112⅜	100	do..... s3	112⅞
200	do..... s3	112⅜	500	Cle. & Tol. R. .s3	843
200	do.....b3	112⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R	113
250	Hud. Riv. R.....	131⅜	200	do.....	113⅛
100	do.....b5	121⅜	200	do.....b10	113⅜
1900	Reading R.....	136⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.... c	84
400	do..... s3	136⅜	200	do..... b3	54⅜
500	do..... c	136⅛	100	do.....	54⅜
200	do..... b3	136⅜	250	Chi. & N.W. Pref..	88⅜
100	do..... c	136⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C	111¼
100	do.....	136⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	97
100	do..... e	90⅜	100	do.....	98
100	do.....	91	450	Cum. Coal Co.....	62
100	do.....b6	91⅛	200	do.....	63⅛
100	do..... s3	91	100	do..... c	61⅜
200	do.....	91⅛	100	Quick. M. Co.....	76¾
200	do..... c	91⅛	100	Cen. Coal	64⅜
300	do.....	91⅛	100	Mariposa M. Co....	48⅞
100	do.....b5	91⅜	700	do.....	49
500	Canada Cop. Co...	3⅝	200	do.....s3	49
200	do.....	3⅜	100	do..... c	49
200	do.....	4	200	Canton Co.....	38⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	144⅛
500	do.....b3	112⅜	300	do.....	144⅝
100	do.....s3	112⅜	500	do.....	145
1000	do.....	112⅜	200	do.....	145⅛
500	do.....s3	112⅜	100	Chi. & R. Isl.....	113⅝
500	Reading R.....	136⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	55
200	N. S. & N. I. R...	91⅜	700	do.....	55⅛
600	do.....s3	91⅜	100	do.....	55⅛
700	do.....b3	91⅜	100	do..... s3	55⅛
400	Ill. Cen. R....x d	129⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	89
400	do.....	129⅜	300	Cumb. Coal Co.....	64
200	do.....s3	129⅜	400	do.....b3	64⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	112⅞	100	do.....	64⅝
400	do.....b3	113	200	Wyom. V. Coal..b30	61
200	do.....s3	112⅞	400	Mariposa M. Co....	49⅛
400	do.....	113	100	do.....b10	49⅜
100	do.....s5	112⅞	100	do..... s3	49⅝
100	Quick. M. Co.....	76⅜	100	do.....	49⅜
100	do.....s3	76⅜	900	Can Cop. Co.....	4

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The subscriptions to the new Popular Loan, 7-30 ℔ cents, will now go on steadily, as well through the country as in the great commercial cities. There are nearly five hundred National Bank agencies through the loyal States for the distribution of this Loan, every one of which must feel an immediate interest in its success. There is an equal number of local Bank corporations, under the State system, many of whom will employ a portion of their deposits in the new Treasury Notes. The success of the negotiation is therefore doubly assured; first, because the terms are admirably adapted to enlist the employment of Money; and secondly, the agencies for its distribution have been widely multiplied since the previous Popular Loans. The new Secretary has unquestionably made reputation, and enlisted a large measure of public favor and sympathy by his adjustment of the plan of the Loan and his explanations and appeal to the country in its support.

The cheerful tone of the Money and Stock Markets, noticed yesterday and the day before, was again quite manifest to-day. The good feeling is rapidly enlarging the volume of business on the Stock Exchange, beside improving prices. The increase of speculation has added somewhat to the demand for Money at call, and the prevailing rate is 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, at which the supply from lenders is quite ample.

The prices of Gold are again 3@4 ℔ cent. lower, making about 10 ℔ cent. fall since Monday. The weakness noticed in the Gold Room yesterday caused quite an eagerness to sell the market down this forenoon, and the price at one moment touched 246 ℔ cent., as against 254½ yesterday afternoon. But these sales were followed by a reaction, and the price at 4 o'clock stood about 250@250½ ℔ cent. The demand to pay Customs is about equal to the daily disbursements from the Treasury Office on July Gold Interest, while there is scarcely any demand for export.

The business in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States is on the increase, and the available supplies on the Street being at reduced prices, keep very firm, notwithstanding the decline in Gold and Exchange. Indeed, this decline rather tends to enhance confidence in the rise of these Stocks. Some heavy purchases we e made to-day of the 6 ℔ Cents of 1881, at 106¼@106½ ℔ cent., and over $300,000 of the 5 20s sold at the Stock Board at 100@108½ ℔ cent. Much heavier operations are understood to be made on the Street, and most generally at an advance on the Board figures.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market, after an active day's business in the Railways and the Government Stocks—a steady feeling at the close:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	105⅝	106⅛	Mich. Central..	128⅛	13-⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	104	104⅝	Mich. Southern..	88	91⅜
N. Y. Central ...	131⅜	134⅛	Illinois Cen.....	129⅝	129
Erie	112⅜	113⅜	Pittsburg.....	112	112⅞
Erie Preferred..	109	110	Fort Wayne.....	111	114
Hudson	130⅝	131⅜	Rock Island.....	112⅜	113⅝
Canton	34⅜	38⅝	Reading	135⅞	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	96⅝	Quicksilver.....	76⅜	76⅜
Toledo.....	143⅝	145⅛	Cumland Coal..	60⅜	64⅜
North-west.....	53⅝	54⅜	Mariposa	46	49
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅜	52⅜	N. West Pref....	88⅛	89

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan at the Treasury Office to-day are $553,000, and at the National Banks, from $300,000 to $400,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's.....	102	Mich. S. seconds.....	104
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate 7's		Ill. Cen. 7's.....	103
N. Y. Cen. 7's, '61	140	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	110
N. Y. Cen. 7's, '76	131	Chi. & N. W. 2nd.....	102
Erie 3ds, '60.....	129	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	105
Erie 4ths, '80.....	112	Tol. & Wab. 1st.....	105
Erie 5ths, '88.....	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	105½
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77..	117	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	92
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.....	118	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	113
Harlem 3ds, '67.....	102	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	111
Harlem 3ds, '68.....	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....	105
Mich. C. 7's & '72	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	125
Mich. C. new 1sts	136	Cleve. & Pitts. 5ths....	103
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	91

We regret to know that Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, on his return to this City, declined the commission of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, which, unsolicited, had been tendered to him by the President of the United States. Mr. TAYLOR'S reasons we understand to have reference exclusively to his private trusts and engagements, growing out of a large and extended business. These reasons we are bound, of course, to accept as satisfactory to Mr. TAYLOR'S own sense of duty.

A special Washington dispatch to one of the morning papers assumes as probable "that the new 7.30 ℔ cents will be paid out, in part, directly to the public creditors." We have the official assurance by telegraph to-day that nothing of the kind has been contemplated, much less authorized, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Seventh Ward Bank, in closing up its business, gives to the stockholders 100 cents on the dollar in currency, and 40 cents on the dollar in gold.

The following is the schedule of National Banks organized at the close of last month:

Maine.....	$1,625,000	Kansas.....	$100,000
New-Hampshire...	1,000,000	Tennessee.....	350,000
Vermont.....	1,210,000	Kentucky.....	260,000
Massachusetts	10,361,000	Missouri.....	1,709,000
Rhode Island.....	600,000	Nebraska.....	50,000
Connecticut.....	4,140,000	West Virginia....	150,000
New-Jersey.....	1,870,000	Delaware.....	100,000
Columbia.....	500,000	New-York.....	20,345,800
Maryland.....	1,560,000	Pennsylvania....	9,245,919
Virginia.....	100,000	Indiana.....	3,390,500
Louisiana.....	500 000	Ohio.....	6,870,800
Michigan.....	1,862,500	Illinois.....	2,961
Wisconsin	1,026,000		
Minnesota	250,000	Cap'l of 469 Bks..	$74,371,519
Iowa.....	995,000		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,580,-658 80, including for Customs, $214,000; total payments, $2,411,560 28; 7-30 Notes, $553,300; total balance, $16,551,867 72.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of six ℔ cent. payable August first.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CRAPSEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VALENTINE, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
New-York, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon Mr Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $ 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 6 per Cents. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No 650 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 5,500 bbls. Flour, 871 bbls. and 264 bags Corn Meal, 95,072 bushels Wheat, 25,236 bushels Corn, 20,028 bushels Oats, 1,519 pkgs. Provisions, and 671 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled to-day; Middlings, $1 60@$1 62 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, at a reduction of 25@40c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 14,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10 25, chiefly at $9 75@$9 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9 90@$10 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 00 @$9 50
Extra State.....	9 65 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 40 @12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90 @10 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.	10 45 @12 50
Extra Genesee.....	10 30 @12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri.....	10 75 @14 00

Southern Flour is quite heavy and much lower. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $10@$11 for poor to good, and $11@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and cheaper; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled. Corn Meal is in less request, closing $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Brandywine and Atlantic, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at a reduction of 5c.@8c. ℔ bushel, yet has been in very moderate request. Sales have been made since our last of 120,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 61@$2 63; Red Western at $2 53@$2 59; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 40@$2 43; Milwaukie Club at $2 27@$2 40; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales, since our last, 37,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 61 for sound Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats continue to fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1 01@$1 03; Western at $1 02@$1 03½; State at $1 02@$1 03, cash, ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. 11,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $2 25 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, at 16c.@25c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55. Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70. Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55. Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80. No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 70. Crude Petroleum at 50¾c. Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free, and 81c.@82c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at decidedly lower prices to-day. Sales since our last 3,500 bbls. at $38 50@$40 for New Mess, and $42 50 for August delivery; $35 for Old Mess; $35 for Prime Mess, and $34@$35 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 17¾c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c @16c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb., sales of 240 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy and cheaper to-day; sales since our last 2,500 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¼c.@20¾c., and for August delivery, 22c.@22¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $7@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15 @$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 35c.@42c. for fair to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c @ 41c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in limited request at 17c @21c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at drooping prices; sales since our last, 346 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue heavy at 23¾c.@25¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 18½c.@19½c., for inferior to very choice ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., at $1 68@$1 72 ℔ gallon—indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to day. For Liverpool the engagements include 3,000 sbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 70,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½ @7d., in bulk and bags; 100 hds. Bacon, at 25s.; 100 bales Hemp, at 22s. 6d.; and by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. For London, by steamer, 200 bales Hops, at ¾d.; 100 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. For Bristol—10 tons Tallow, at 22s. 6d. For Bordeaux—2,600 bxs. musa, at 50 francs. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra Family at $10@$11. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels old at $2 45@$2 50; new, $2 55@$2 65. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 73. OATS declined to 80. COFFEE dull—a cargo of 3,000 bags Rio being stored. WHISKY dull, at $1 80.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100¾; Reading Railroad, 68¼; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73⅜; Gold, 247; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JAMES MCMAHON,
Alderman Fourth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MCKNIGHT,
Alderman Eighth District.

Present—John T. Henry, President; Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson.

The minutes of July fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Henry Carse Fredseycker and others for a sewer in Fiftieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, three hundred feet east, to connect with sewer already built.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McMahon—

Petition of Mrs. Lena Wyman relative to the loss of her husband on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished for the reception of the One Hundred and Third and Seventy-ninth Regiments, with resolution providing for payment.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, with resolution providing for payment.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of G. W. Rome for expenses incurred for the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, with resolution providing for payment.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of G. Teweck for rosettes furnished the committee on the reception of the Russian officers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resignation of Justin D. White as a Commissioner of Deeds and appointment of Edgar Williams in his place.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Edgar Williams be, and he is hereby appointed, a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Justin D. White, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper asking for a donation.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of Edwin A. Stevens to remove the obstructions in front of the ferry landing so that he can run the ferry from the foot of Hoboken-street, in the City of New-York, across the North or Hudson River to Hoboken, in New-Jersey, and thence back again.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of John Crawford, for extra work on Engine houses numbers Twenty-nine and Thirty.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Tenth-Avenue be repaired forthwith under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Tenth-avenue from Twenty-second to Fifty-fifth-street be repaired forthwith under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eight avenues, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-first-street to Fifty-ninth-street, be flagged where they will require it, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth streets, repaired forthwith. Also, to have Forty fourth street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues, repaired. Also, Forty-fourth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Mahony for the sum of fifty dollars, said amount having been appropriated by a resolution making donation to blind persons, and having been drawn by another blind person, bearing the same name.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to Chester Alger to place a sign across the street in front of his premises, number four hundred and seventy-two Ninth-avenue, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Levi Apte to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirteen Washington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John F. Lecker to erect a shed on the bulkhead and pier between Watts and Hoboken streets, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jo. Baker & Babcock to lay an earthen drain-pipe from their premises, numbers one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven Hudson-street, to connect with sewer in Beach-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harvy & Haviland to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number ten Fulton-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Edgar Sarah to erect a movable awning projecting from the front of the premises number five hundred and twenty Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Fifth-street, from Bowery to the Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expenses to be paid by the property owners, and the remainder by the city.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, by what authority and under whose direction an additional railroad has been lately laid in Fourth-avenue, from Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty second-street, and a double track in Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and sixty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and fifty-six West Forty-second-street, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman McKnight—

Whereas, This board, at their meeting on May thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector and the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to transmit to this board a correct copy, monthly, of the pay-roll of each of their departments, said pay-roll to have the names of the employes in full, their residence and number of days each employe worked; and

Whereas, The several departments have neglected to conform to said resolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this board be appointed to examine into the affairs of the above-named departments, and they be furthermore empowered to send for all persons and papers that they may deem necessary.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Patrick Conway, to erect a tent in the City Hall Park for the purpose of recruiting, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Harvey—

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-holders and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, July sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, June twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to Families of volunteers for the fortnight ending July twenty three, one thou and eight hundred and sixty four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, relative to the necessity of some action being taken to abate nuisances in our midst.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Alderman Ryers presented the following resolution in connection therewith:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three members from each board be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and request his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health in the present emergency.

Which was adopted.

The President subsequently appointed Aldremen Ryers, Jeremiah and Kelly such committee.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for the extension of Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to pay Silicocks & Cooley for badges:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution authorizing and directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Silicocks & Cooley for the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars, for badges furnished the members of the Common Council, and have withheld my approval for the following reasons:

First—Neither in the present resolution, nor in the one introduced in the Board of Councilmen on the eleventh of February last, constituting a joint Committee of your honorable body for the purpose of procuring a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council, was there any appropriation for the expenditure contemplated therein.

Section thirty-one of the Charter forbids any money to be drawn from the City Treasury without such appropriation.

Secondly—The Joint Committee have exceeded their power, conferred by the original resolution, which was to procure a suitable badge for the members; whereas, a badge costing sixty dollars is utterly unsuitable and improper, involving an extravagant expenditure at a time when the strictest economy should be observed, and being an official decoration at variance with all ideas of that simplicity which belongs to democratic institutions.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

REPORTS.

The Commissioner of Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to flag sidewalks in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

Which was laid over,

MOTIONS.

Alderman McMahon moved that when this Board adjourns it do so to meet the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—9.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried,

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the amount heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Thirtieth-street, from First to Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Alderman McKnight—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue A, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the pier at the foot of Twenty-first-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles W. Lyson to erect a paper stand on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A very brief special dispatch from Washington announces that the fighting in the army before Petersburgh and on the James has been renewed. The mail-boat which arrived at Washington yesterday morning reported very heavy firing when she left. Our dispatch, though given few particulars, announces a severe engagement on the north bank of the James, between a large body of the enemy and a portion of Gen. BUTLER'S force, in which the rebels were defeated with a heavy loss, including the capture of four pieces of artillery.

Notwithstanding the exciting rumors which still prevail in regard to the movements of the rebels on the Upper Potomac, it appears to be tolerably certain that the second movement up the Shenandoah Valley was solely for the purpose of driving back the Union forces, in order to secure for the raiders the unmolested occupation of the valley while they gathered in the rich harvest. Well-informed persons affirm that there is, to-day, in the Shenandoah Valley, breadstuffs enough to feed the whole of LEE'S army for a twelve-month; and it is obvious that a rebel force of 20,000 men could not be more advantageously employed than in gathering, for the famishing armies in Richmond, the precious staff of life, especially as the railroad communications with the rebel capital with the grain districts of the Confederacy have been severed, or are precariously held. It is not unlikely, however, that the rebels may send cavalry parties across the river in order to distract attention from their agricultural operations in the valley.

The battle on Sunday, in which Col. MULLIGAN lost his life, would appear to have been more serious than indicated in the dispatches from Washington. We lost four guns, and a large number killed and wounded. The retreat of Gen. CROOK before superior forces was conducted in the most skillful manner. The country will be gratified to learn that Gen. AVERILL was not killed, but only slightly wounded. The latest dispatches state that Martinsburgh was still held by the enemy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, by special call, but scarcely more than a quorum of the members were present, so that the Family Aid Ordinance, No. 10, which will soon be needed to raise money for the Relief Fund, could not be passed. A special committee of five were appointed to learn and report why the heads of departments fail to send in their monthly pay-rolls to the Board, as requested by a resolution passed a short time ago. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to pay a bill of $2,400 for badges furnished to the members of the Common Council, on the ground that no appropriation had been made for the expense, that the committee had exceeded their power, and purchased staves of office, etc., besides badges, and that the badge is an "official decoration at variance with all ideas of that simplicity which belongs to democratic institutions." City Inspector BOOLE sent in a communication again urging a meeting of the Board of Health, to order the abolishment of the fat-melting nuisance, and arguing the right of the Board of themselves to convene without the call of the Mayor. It was referred, and a resolution by Mr. RYERS was adopted, that a Joint Special Committee of six wait on the Mayor to ascertain his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health. Commodore E. A. STEVENS sent in a petition, stating that, by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, parties owning the bulkhead south of the Hoboken Ferry at the foot of Hoboken-street, of which he is the lessee, are constructing a pier, and in such manner as to close his ferry, and he asks the Common Council to remove the obstruction. Referred. The Board adjourned without day, but probably will meet soon, to pass the new Relief Fund Ordinance. The Board of Councilmen had no quorum, and stand adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR declines the appointment of United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York. His reason is the pressure of his other business, which would prevent the care and attention which he deems due to the position offered him.

A serious charge of arson was investigated yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, in which Mr. JOHN BELLAMY, the principal proprietor of a tea-store in Broome-street, near Centre, is charged with having set fire to his premises, on the 15th of June last, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. BELLAMY has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

In the Supreme Court at Chambers, yesterday, Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD applied for an order appointing a receiver to take charge of her interests under the will of her late father, DRAKE MILLS. She claims title to ten thousand shares of the stock of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, under the will. On the other hand, it is claimed that there is another legatee. On this ground the application was opposed. Decision was reserved.

On Wednesday evening the citizens of Perth Amboy, ladies and gentlemen, gave to Rear-Admiral DAVID R. PORTER a serenade by GRAFULLA'S Band. The Admiral is on a brief furlough. He appeared in acknowledgment of the compliment, and Mr. VINCENT COLYER, of this City, delivered an address of welcome. The affair was pleasant and interesting throughout.

Mr. GWIN, Receiver of Taxes for the City of Newark, N. J., has been arrested for interfering with an enrolling officer while in the discharge of his duty. PATRICK BEHAN, connected with the Provost-Marshal's office, has met with much opposition in the discharge of his duties, and a few days since he was assaulted by GWIN and an accomplice, who gave him a severe beating. GWIN was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States District Court at Trenton on the third Thursday of September next. This is the second complaint which has been made against the leaders of the Opposition in Newark, and which will come before the United States District Court in September next. GWIN'S friends assert that it was a simple assault, and should come before a Justice of the Peace. They are unwilling to have the case tried before a United States Court.

The old elm on the village green at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has been cut down and sold at auction for $10 to a person who received £100 for small pieces from it within a short time after. The tree was at least 300 years old, and had been struck several time by lightning. The distance from the ground to its first limb was over 100 feet. Everybody in Pittsfield regretted that safety made its removal necessary.

It is reported that among the heaviest individual orders for United States Five-Twenty Bonds, recently executed in the London market, and pointedly referred to by the London *Times* and *Herald*, was one from The O'DONOGHUE, an Irish Representative in the Imperial Parliament, whom Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on his return from England, expressly mentioned as one of our staunchest friends in the British Islands.

Twenty of the mechanics who recently left Hartford and vicinity to go to Nashville and Chattanooga, to work for Government, have been gobbled up by Confederate guerrillas in the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

Extensive woodland fires are reported around East Corinth, Calais, Ellsworth and Danville, Maine, and some of the stage-drivers are obliged to run their horses for miles through fire and smoke from both sides of them.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the gratifying statement that Gen. WILLICH, who was seriously wounded at Resaca, has so nearly recovered as to be able to make his appearance on the streets.

Capt. DEGROOT'S new steamship was successfully launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. CLARK BROTHERS, Malden, on the Hudson River.

The rebel Gen. STEARNS was killed in one of the recent fights at Atlanta. He was from Williamson County, Tenn.

The Stock market was again firm, and speculation on the increase. The subscriptions to the New Loan were $800,000 or $900,000, and further heavy purchases were made of the Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881, and 5-20s at full prices. Money 7 ℔ cent. Gold, down 4 ℔ cent.

The heavy decline in Gold yesterday brought down prices of most kinds of Produce and checked transactions. Flour fell off 25c.@40c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@8c., and Corn, 1c @2c. ℔ bushel; new Mess Pork, $1@$2 ℔ bbl; Lard, ¼c. ℔ lb. Foreign Merchandise was extremely dull and unsettled. Freights were firm, but not active.

Rebel Appearances Deceitful.

"A friend who is in official communication with both sides in the American civil war, and who has almost unequaled opportunities for coming to a sound conclusion, speaks of the difficulties of the South as *far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface.*" So writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, a paper whose sympathies have always been ardent for the rebellion.

We do not make sufficient account of the fact that the rebel situation is for the most part kept hidden. From the beginning, the rebellion has been furthered more by secrecy than anything else. It was hatched in the dark. Had the light of day shone in upon it, so that the country could have known what it was, it never would have been suffered to draw a second breath. The Southern people were made to believe it a comparatively harmless thing, called peaceable secession. The Northern people imagined it a mere make-believe, designed to frighten simpletons. The conspirators sprang it upon the unprepared country, and thus gained for it a foothold. Ever since, it has succeeded mainly by working in the dark.

The National Government has had no secrets. Its situations and its doings have been open to the world. The Northern mind has always been eager for the entire publicity of public affairs; and the Northern press has never been more active in gratifying that desire than since this war commenced. Little or no restraint has been put even upon the maliciously-disposed portion of the press. They have constantly indulged in misrepresentations of the character of the cause, and of its resources, and of its prospects. Every unfavorable point on the National side has not only been exposed but made the worst of. It would not be difficult for any Southern rebel to make up from our Copperhead newspapers a picture of the difficulties which are besetting our Government, and of the calamities that are threatening the North, that would gratify his fondest hopes or his rankest malice. In the South, generally, the press has no such privilege of putting the rebel cause in an unfavorable light. All truths tending to discouragement, it must either conceal or pervert. Upon single acts of the Government of minor importance there may be free criticism; but on no occasion is there ever seen a free exposition of the actual strength and resources, or the actual trials and difficulties of the Government. The universal business of the Southern press is to make things look pleasant, so far as essentials go.

In respect to the number of men under arms in the "Confederacy," for instance, not a hint is ever given. We know that the Richmond Congress last year decreed a universal conscription of all able-bodied men, but no returns have ever appeared respecting the result of that conscription, either in any single State or in the aggregate. If the rebel War Department has ever made any report on the subject, which is very doubtful, it was received by the Congress in secret session, and kept suppressed. In the Federal service, the soldiers are raised by definite numerical requisitions, and the quotas actually secured are officially published, without the slighest reserve.

No statement or intimation has been given by the rebel Treasury Department—at least, not within the last year or two—concerning the Confederate indebtedness. The world knows that the liabilities must have been piled mountain high, but no man is allowed to know its measurement. On the other hand, the National Government publishes weekly tabular exhibits of every class of its debts.

The extreme secresy which is thus maintained by the rebel Government concerning its actual condition in respect to its two most vital necessities, soldiers and money, can have no other object than to hide conscious weakness. It is easy enough for us here in the North, with the census returns of 1860 in our hands, to draw general conclusions respecting the resources of the States in rebellion, and the time necessary for their exhaustion under the demands of this tremendous war. But yet, calculate as closely as we may, we can only roughly approximate the real truth. We can only be positive that the Confederate power of resistance has already passed its maximum, and that at no distant period it must cease to be effectual. The Confederate authorities could give us more definite information upon this vital point if they would; but they take the utmost pains to keep the world in an absolute ignorance respecting it, because they know that the clear light would dissipate the last particle of confidence in their success.

But the truth will only come out in the shape of practical results. The growing weakness of the rebellion will be seen alone in the feebler blows with which it defends itself. No abatement of its high pretences need be expected before the very moment of its final submission. No disclosure of its real extremity will be made or allowed. Probably, as at Vicksburgh, the protestations that there will be no surrender, will never be so loud as just previous to the surrender. The effort will be to make up in assumption what is lacking in power. Of course, all such brave talk will more or less impose upon the people of the Old World, who, at best, have but a slender knowledge of anything relative to what they call our "civil war." They may read, as in this case, in a newspaper sympathizing with the rebellion, that "the difficulties of the South are far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface," and yet fail to see anything significant in the admission. It is enough for them that the "Confederacy" still continues to show what seems to be a stout front. But the northern people, who have observed, from the beginning, how the managers of the rebellion have made concealment their standing policy, should avoid the common error of magnifying and embellishing the unknown. Whatever difficulties are experienced by our National Government, are sure to be bruited, and made to produce the worst impression possible. But we may be assured that the difficulties of the rebels, which are not "allowed to appear on the surface," are vastly greater, and should be prepared to hear any day that they at last exceed the power of human endurance.

The Crisis in Georgia.

We publish to-day a frantic appeal from the Governor of Georgia to the people of that State. It was promulgated twenty days ago—about the time when our army crossed the Chattahoochee, and when it had become evident that we would speedily advance upon Atlanta. It peremptorily and instantly orders out for duty in the field all the male population left in the State. The first two classes it orders out are the old greybeards and the boys—or, as it is set forth, "all the reserve militia between the ages of *fifty and fifty-five* years," and "all between the ages of *sixteen and seventeen* years." These are to repair to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest route. We do not know whether the venerable men first indicated are all put in regiments by themselves and the lads of sixteen in separate regiments, or whether they are all mixed in together, but in either case they must form a remarkable body of soldiers, and, were it not a question of life or death, would doubtless furnish abundant entertainment for the splendid army of veterans who are steadily marching through Georgia under the flag of the Union.

He next brings his voice to bear upon various "free white male persons" who, for one cause or another, have been exempted from the Confederate conscription, and in short, upon "all white male persons" between seventeen and fifty, with a few specified exceptions, and orders them to the field. If they do not at once go, they are to be arrested and compelled to go. He tells the rebels that they will be "driven back to the Atlantic," if they do not defeat SHERMAN. "If Gen. JOHNSTON'S army is destroyed," he screams, "*we are ruined.*" All this is perfectly true. Atlanta is a point vital to the rebellion. The destruction of the Confederate army in Georgia, which is now rapidly being accomplished, will bring ruin upon the Confederacy.

It seems, however, that notwithstanding this peremptory order, and the terrible threats it contains to the disobedient, the people could not all be gotten out. For, in another letter, dated five days later, or on the 14th inst., Gov. BROWN "regrets to learn that men of wealth and influence, who have more property than their neighbors to be defended, and who have Confederate details to remain at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, and are performing no military service, *express a determination not to obey my late order* and report at Atlanta, to aid the gallant army under Gen. JOHNSTON in driving back the army of invasion which now threatens to overrun our beloved State, which is the key in the Confederate arch, and to devastate our homes." He exclaims again, "*We are now in the midst of the crisis,*" and consequently orders the arrest of all recusants, that they may be taken to Atlanta and dealt with according to law. Whether this means that all these rich men of Georgia are to be shot or hung, he does not say, but probably he will send them to the front, to be executed or captured by Gen. SHERMAN. He authorizes the officer whom he addresses to "temporarily brevet such persons as are necessary to carry out this order, including all between *fifty-five and sixty* years of age, with all the guns in the country." This advances a step higher even than the former order in point of age, and will be likely to produce a war between men of sixty and those of fifty years of age.

These remarkable documents show clearly the fearful straits of the rebels. It is absurd to say they have great bodies of men in reserve after this. If they had any men in reserve of the proper military age, why should they adopt such a measure as this, which is without precedent in the history of the world?

Since this proclamation was written the victorious army of SHERMAN has driven the rebels inside the works that lie immediately around Atlanta. Besides this, it fought two heavy battles last week, in which, according to authentic estimates, they lost over thirteen thousand men, and were very thoroughly defeated. It is evident from all this that the final consummation there is rapidly approaching.

Gov. BROWN is very severe upon JEFF. DAVIS for not better defending Georgia. But what can JEFF. DAVIS do for him? JEFF. DAVIS is in a bad enough strait himself at Richmond. He is making somewhat of an uproar by the raids of his men on the Maryland border. But he never was so near the brink of destruction as now.

The Income Tax—Cheats on the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN well says that, "to lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and to occasion the least amount of suffering and annoyance, requires time and caution and vast labor." It requires not only these. It requires great wisdom in laying the burdens of taxation, and it also requires great care and honesty in administering the provisions of the law. Every dishonest or careless Collector works a wrong to the whole community, for that which he fails to collect or misappropriates must be made up by the rest of the people. And every dishonest or incapable Assessor works a similar wrong, for he is preventing the burdens from being equal.

It is the duty of every one to call attention to anything which tends to such results; and we desire to call attention to some practices in relation to the income tax, which, if true, as they have been stated to us, cannot fail to work great wrong. The law directs every one to make out and furnish to the Assessors a sworn statement of his income. It could do no other way, for income is not a visible and tangible thing, which all a man's neighbors can see and estimate—and where any one neglects or refuses to furnish such a statement, it is made the duty of the Assessor to assess the income himself.

Now, we have heard that this latter provision, instead of being a check upon dishonesty or negligence, has been, in many cases, used to aid them, in the following way: men come to the Assessor saying that they cannot make out a statement of their income to which they can swear; that they have lost some and made gains also, and what the true position of affairs is they cannot tell so as to swear to it. And thereupon the Assessor proceeds to assess them himself. But instead of bringing up their books and examining their business, and thus arriving at a nearly accurate result, he takes the say-so of the man himself as to what he thinks his income ought to be rated at, and thus makes the assessment really on the unsworn statement of a man who has declared that he could not make it out so as to swear to it. We have been credibly informed that there have been cases of this kind where men's words have been taken in this way, and they have gone away and boasted of the cheat, and of the case with which they have got by the Assessor. For it is a lamentable fact, that many men in the community, who would scorn to render a false invoice or to deceive a fellow merchant by a false statement, will cheat the Government by such means without the slightest hesitation, and of course in every such case as we have spoken of the Government is cheated for men of this stamp would never allow themselves to be assessed too high for want of a sworn statement.

How much of this thing there has been, we do not know. We hope not enough to amount to anything serious. But it ought not to be allowed at all. And we hope any Assessor who has allowed himself to be humbugged in this way will not permit it again. The law gives the officers a good deal of power over such cases. They must not only make out such assessment where a return is not furnished, but they are to add fifty or a hundred per cent. to the duty, according to the circumstances. They may bring up a person's books, and examine him and his clerks as to his business, in order to assess him accurately. And we venture to say that one or two examples would be sufficient. If it is understood that every man who does not furnish the sworn statement will have to be thoroughly overhauled, there will be little more difficulty in that direction. And it is the duty of every officer to do his whole duty on this point fairly and fearlessly. There is no part of the tax law where there is so much chance for cheating as in reference to income, and every one who allows a wrong of this kind to be perpetrated by inattention or on purpose, joins with the knaves in the war which they are continually waging on the honest men.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—Unless the aspect of affairs on the border is much more serious than we see the least reason to believe, it seems to us that the price at which the Government are willing to purchase the services of the hundred days' men is rather too high. If the effect of granting to the hundred days' volunteers exemption from the pending draft is to place fifteen or twenty thousand of the most available of our citizens beyond the reach of conscription, the sacrifice is a heavy one. Volunteering goes on slowly. The Fifth of September, at the present rate of enlistment, will find the quota of New-York not one quarter filled; and in the interim, should the hundred days' volunteers offer in such numbers as may be reasonably anticipated, the City will be drained of a large proportion of those liable to military duty.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arriving at this port, according to the latest returns, is at the rate of 4,271 a week, or about 220,000 a year. Possibly, the gross emigration of the year will be something under this; but it is safe to reckon it at two hundred thousand. The County Volunteer Committee have at last advertised their bounties at Castle Garden. Had this been done in early Spring instead of early Autumn, the quota of New-York might have been full by this time. It is, we fear, too late now to hope to anticipate the rigid orders of the draft. Still, by thorough exertion the quota may be very much reduced. Forty days yet remain for volunteer work.

THE VALUE OF A NEWS CENSOR.—After thirty-six hours of inscrutable silence on the part of the semi-official telegraph people of Washington, the public were yesterday afternoon entertained with their announcement that

"The affair at Winchester on Saturday last, in which Col. MULLIGAN was wounded, was nothing more than a skirmish. Gen. CROOK was forced to fall back from Winchester, finding his little command flanked upon the right and left."

This paragraph, taken as a whole, is as erroneous and stupid as possible. There was no "affair" of skirmishing at Winchester on Saturday. Col. MULLIGAN was not wounded on that day. Gen. CROOK was not forced by the skirmishers to fall back from Winchester. Gen. CROOK'S command was not a little one; and it was not flanked right and left.

Eight hours before the dispatch we have quoted was allowed to come over the telegraph, a circumstantial account by an eye-witness of the battle fought near Winchester, and the retirement of our troops on Monday morning to Martinsburgh, had been here received and published. What the authorized telegram calls nothing more than a skirmish, was a regular engagement, two miles from Bunker Hill, which lasted from day-break to night-fall on Sunday. On the one side were the united forces of AVERILL and the infantry under CROOK. On the other were the bulk of the raiders under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE. Our men fought long, steadily and bravely, but they lost many prisoners in addition to their killed and wounded—not a few of the latter falling into the hands of the rebels, including Col. MULLIGAN. Once our lines were broken, but speedily re-formed. A battery of four guns likewise fell into the enemy's hands. In spite of all, however, our men made a gallant stand, and on Monday effected a safe and easy retreat, and saved the railroad and wagon trains, including the stores and other Government property.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Alumni Meetings—Yale Scenes in Other Days—Greetings to the Living and Honors to the Dead—Commencement Day—The Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The Alumni meetings of the large societies, on the afternoon of yesterday, were fully attended. That in Linonia, was organized by the appointment of Mr. SAMUEL SCOVILLE, the first President of the Society in the Class of 1857, as Chairman. The present President, Mr. TAINTOR, acted as Secretary, in conformity with the usual custom. Rev. Mr. COLTON, of Middletown, Conn., Hon. LINUS CHILDS, of Lowell, Mass., and JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Esq., of New-York, made speeches abounding in good advice to undergraduates, to which, as Mr. VARNUM intimated, there will probably be no very great attention paid. Mr. WILLIAM B. LEE, of the Class of '49, spoke at some length with considerable humor, and concluded by proposing for honorary membership of the Society, the Rev. Dr. LILLY, of Kingston, N. Y. He alluded in high terms to that gentleman's scholarship, and as he is the Principal of a school which will send some candidates to Yale hereafter, his election was enthusiastically confirmed. Mr. BOTDEN, of the graduating class, introduced a proposition before the Alumni, for the consolidation of the libraries of the two public societies. The plan has been under consideration for some time at college. There is no reading—none here adequate to the necessities of the students. It is proposed to place all the books which are used for circulation in one of the libraries, and all works of reference in the other. This latter room is also to be used as a reading-room, in which all the usual newspapers and periodicals are to be constantly on hand. There is no objection to this plan, in the fact that it will obliterate the distinctions between the societies. The members of either society at present have free access, and an equal participation in the privileges of both societies, and a Linonian consults the library of the Brothers in Unity as much as his own. The only pertinent objection to the adoption of the proposal, is in the fact that the rooms used as libraries are hardly light and cheerful enough for a reading-room. The Alumni in Linonia voted to refer the entire matter to the consideration of the active members of the society, with the coöperation of the faculty. In the Brothers in Unity, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, presided; and Rev. Mr. WALKER, who I understood had been a missionary in India, officiated as Secretary. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of the class of 1819, made a capital speech, replete with anecdotes and reminiscences of his course at Yale. Several other old gentlemen of the same class spoke, and to judge from what they told us we should infer that the Brothers were wonderful fellows in that day.

Prof. NORTHROP remarked on the indebtedness of the Yale navy, which is at present the great agent of physical education in the college, and is somewhat involved in debt by the erection of a new boat-house in the past year. A subscription was taken up. I have not learned how much was collected, but it is to be hoped that this very worthy cause will receive a due attention from the friends of Yale. Boating is the only thing in the college at the present time calculated to develop large chests and a manly carriage, which is entered upon with any zest by the students. Gymnastic practice is tedious; but those who enter into boating acquire a love for it, by which, while enjoying themselves, they acquire that *physique* which they can only obtain in the gymnasium from a sense of duty.

Mr. GEORGE BACON paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Brig.-Gen. JAMES C. RICE, of the class of 1854, who fell in battle, under GRANT, in the advance on Richmond.

Mr. MCCREARY, the President of the society, introduced a resolution in regard to the consolidation of the libraries, similar to that offered in Linonia. A similar reference was made of the subject to the active members and the faculty, with the provision that care should be taken that if, through any means, the plan should prove inoperative, the library of the society might be reëstablished in its original condition.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society met at the North Church last evening. The seats on the main floor of the church were well filled, and those in the galleries were mostly occupied.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. VERMILYEA, of East Windsor, followed by the address of Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The subject was "The Duties which Men of Education Owe the Country at this Crisis in its History." The oration was ably written and powerfully delivered, like all of Dr. STORRS' productions. It occupied an hour and three-quarters in delivery, and in consequence sustained the reputation of the Phi Beta Kappa orations for tediousness in an admirable manner. If the strong thought of the oration had been compressed into a forty minutes' speech, and delivered with that energetic elegance, of which Dr. STORRS is so consummate a master, the address would have been, in my humble judgment, incalculably improved. The only approach to pleasantry in it was when he alluded to the fact, that the State of New-York was nearly as large as England, and incidentally remarked that he wished it was governed by half as sensible a woman.

The class of 1861 held their triennial reunion at the New-Haven House last night. Of the ninety-seven men who graduated in the class, fifty-five were present. They sat down to an elegant supper at 10 o'clock, and about 11½ o'clock the friends of the class were admitted to the supper-room, and the ceremony of presenting the silver cup to the class-boy occurred. HENRY LE GRAND BRADLEY was the fortunate recipient of this, the last honor given by a class. He is a very pretty child, about two years old, the son of Mr. FRANKLIN S. BRADLEY, of New-Haven, Conn. RALPH O. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Wilmington, Del., had been appointed to present the cup in behalf of the class; but in the late rebel invasion he had volunteered in a company of militia to repel the advance of the rebel Gen. EARLY. ROBERT L. CHAMBERLAIN accordingly made the presentation speech, and Mr. BRADLEY, in behalf of the boy, accepted the cup in a very excellent response. Mr. BRADLEY, it seems, is the father of a second son, who is also older than any other boy of the class, and is certainly to be congratulated for his twofold superiority. At the conclusion of the speeches, the class gave three cheers for the father of the boy, and for the mother of the boy, and for the grandfathers and grandmothers of the boy, and for the brother of the boy, and in fact, for almost every conceivable and inconceivable relation of the wonderful boy. At the cheering and hubbub, baby opened very wide his wondering eyes, and manifestly seemed to think that such precedures were beneath the dignity of the fathers of such a boy. Outsiders then left the supper-room to the class. PETER COLLIER, of Chittenango, N. Y., presided in a very witty and admirable manner. The first toast of the evening, to Alma Mater, was responded to by TRACY PECK, the valedictorian of his class. I understand that he is soon to be connected with the Faculty of the college in the capacity of an Instructor. His ripe scholarship and well-known ability will probably render his connection with the college highly beneficial. The toast to the class of 1861 was acknowledged by JAMES L. HAMMER, of Philadelphia. GEORGE CHALMERS, of New-York, responded for "The Wives of '61." WILLIAM H. FULLER, of New-York, for "Absent Classmates." "The Army" drew forth Lieut.-Col. CHARLES T. STANTON, Twenty-first Regular Connecticut Volunteers. He was severely wounded in the arm at Fort Darling, under Gen. BUTLER, and still carries his arm in a sling. Capt. CHESTER, of Buffalo, N. Y., also spoke. OLIVER MCCLINTOCK, of Pittsburgh, Penn., responded for "The Business Men." WM. H. HAGER, Trenton, N. J., for "The Navy." For "Non-graduates," HENRY HOLT, New-York City. THEODORE S. WYNKOOP, of Princeton Seminary, for "Theology;" S. ARTHUR BENT, of the Cambridge Law School, for "Law;" JAMES W. MCLANE, of the New-York Hospital, for "Medicine." JAMES G. CLARK, Westchester, Penn., for "Teachers;" JOSEPH L. SHIPLEY, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, for "The Press;" and HUBERT S. BROWN, for "The Memory of the Dead." Three members of the class have died since graduation; and all of them from sickness contracted in military service. LIEUT. JAMES P. PRATT, of the Regular Army, was killed while skirmishing near Hanovertown, Penn., at the time of the rebel invasion which terminated at Gettysburgh. FARRAGUT S. DAVIS, a private in a Mississippi regiment, died from pneumonia, contracted in the service at Chattanooga, having subsisted for eight days entirely on parched corn. It is believed that he was impressed into the rebel service, as he did not join the Southern army for a year after the commencement of the war, and while at Yale was well-known to be thoroughly and unequivocally loyal. JOHN N. BANGAM died of sickness at Spottsville, Penn. All the speeches are said to have been excellent; Mr. FULLER, in response to the toast to "Absent members," was particularly beautiful and touching, and Mr. HANNA brought back very vividly incidents and reminiscences of their college life. With these speeches, and singing, and social intercourse, the class "made a night of it;" and at 5 o'clock in the morning they proceeded in a procession, somewhat remarkable for its order and regularity, to the College Library, and gathered around the class Ivy, which for three years has flourished with a vigorous and hearty growth. Encircling the emblem of their class affection, they sung the favorite song composed for their Presentation Day by JAMES P. PRATT—one of the many Yalensians who have fallen in defence of the Union. As they stood there, renewing in firmer bonds the unextinguishable love of classmates at Old Yale, he lay, in peaceful slumber, in his soldier's grave; and there came, afresh to all, as they turned from the hallowed spot, a purer patriotism and a holier faith in the ultimate success of the great cause.

The class of 1854 held the usual decennial class-meeting last evening. Of ninety-eight who graduated in the class, thirty-six were present. Eight of their number have died since graduation. Three of these were Brigadier-Generals—two in the rebel and one in the Union services. Gens. RICE and RAINS I have mentioned before. Gen. JOHN S. DONELSON died of disease contracted in the Confederate service, at Nashville, Tenn.

The following is the order of exercises of commencement:

FORENOON.

1. Music: Overture, Dame Blanche.—Boildieu.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Charles Greene Rockwood, Newark, N. J.
4. Oration, "The Peace of Westphalia, by Orson Gregory Dibble, Courtland, N. Y.
5. Oration, "The Evils of Public Life," by John Wickliffe Beach, Millington.
6. Music: Selections from Faust.—Gounod.
7. Dissertation, "Administrative Qualifications," by Joseph Lanman, Norwich Town.
8. Oration, "Music as an Element of Worship," by James Phillips Hoyt, Coventry, N. Y.
9. Dissertation, "The Right of Opposition," by Charles Henry Burnett, Philadelphia, Penn.
10. Music: Lebenswecker.—Strauss.
11. Oration, "Comus," by Daniel Lathrop Colt, Norwich Town.
12. Oration, "Progress of Antagonism," by Walter Ludson, Bristol.
13. Dissertation, "Idolatry," by Jas. Brainerd Tyler, New-Haven.
14. Music: Marsch der Preister, Athalie.—Mendelssohn.
15. Oration, "Joshua R. Giddings," by Timothy Miller Griffing, Riverhead, N. Y.
16. Oration, "The Duties of American Citizens in the Present Crisis," by Murray Colgate Shoemaker, Glendale, Ohio.
17. Dissertation, "Great Cities," by Arthur Pinnay, Gorham, Me.
18. Music: Martha, Overture.—Kessiger.
19. Oration, "William the Silent," by Job Williams, Worcester, Mass.
20. Dissertation, "Sympathy," by Thomas Kast Beltwood, Amherst, Mass.
21. Oration, "Nationality," by Horace Daniel Paine, Woonsocket, R. I.
22. Music: Sommernachts-fest.—Noll.
23. Dissertation, "Unwritten History of the War," by Lewis Gregory, Wilton.
24. Philosophical Oration, "A Democracy the Strongest Form of Government," by George Spring Merriam, Springfield, Mass.
25. Music: Tanhauser.—Wagner.

AFTERNOON.

1. Music: Overture, William Tell.—Rossini.
2. Oration, "The Character of Louis Napoleon," by Francis Englesby Loomis, New-Haven.
3. Dissertation, "Conversation," by Theo. Fitch, Delhi, N. Y.
4. Oration, "Questionings," by Chas. Mills Whittelsey, Newark, N. J.
5. Oration, "The Ideal Element in Ancient Civilization," by Lewis Frederick Whitin, Whitinsville, Mass.
6. Music: Lucia di Lammermore. Finale.—Donizetti.
7. Oration, "The Moral Principle of Beauty in Art," by Samuel Carter Darling, St. Stephen, New-Brunswick.
8. Oration, "The Influence of Civilization on Poetry," by John Wm. Teal, East Durham, N. Y.
9. Oration, "War a National Purifier," by Mosely Hooker Williams, Terryville.
10. Music: Die Neapolitaner.—Lanner.
11. Dissertation, "English Sympathy," by Charles Larned Atterbury, New Albany, Ind.
12. Oration, "Struggle," by John William Sterling, Stratford.
13. Oration, "Thomas Carlyle," by Walter Wesley Battershall, Troy, N. Y.
14. Music: Andante, Seventh Symphony—Beethooven.
15. Oration, "Alexander Hamilton," by Henry Paine Boyden, Worcester, Mass.
16. Philosophical Oration, "Action and Suffering," by Wm. Henry Palmer, Stonington.
17. Music: Spinnerlied—Boildieu.
18. Oration, "Individuality," with the Valedictory Address, by Isaac Platt Pugsley, Binghampton, N. Y.
19. Music: Faust—Gounod.
20. Degrees conferred.
21. Prayer by the President.

The graduating class is a remarkable one, in that almost all its able literary men are also eminent in scholarship. All of the six gentlemen who obtained Townsend prizes for English composition received speaking appointments, and five actually appear on the stage to-day. The exercises this morning progressed as usual. The same old galleries, crowded with smiling faces and bright eyes, and fluttering with countless fans; the same number of ugly, black-coated men in the body of the church; the same old silk gown, on the same honored President; the same insufferable weariness in the general effect of the speeches. Here and there, some brilliant speaker awakens a gleam of interest, but most fall in with the drowsy influence of the place; and so commencement wears away. Toward each man, as he speaks, some maternal heart in the gallery yearns with a mother's tenderness, and some silver-haired old gentleman in the crowd before him, fidgeting with ill-concealed exultation, nervously blows his nose and wipes his glasses at the conclusion, in the extremity of his pride. But most are glad when the great day is over, and to-night or to-morrow morning all Yale turns its face toward Worcester and the coming race.

JUNIOR.

SOME WORDS ON PEACE AND WAR.

A Statement by Mr. Horace Greeley.

In this week's *Independent* Mr. HORACE GREELEY gives under his own name the following statement regarding the recent peace negotiations. Some of the facts presented are not new to the public, but that they may know the construction which Mr. GREELEY puts upon them we give his statements entire:

Last week was signalized by two efforts to initiate negotiations with a view to the pacification of our country. The more important of these had Richmond for its arena. Mr. J. R. GILMORE—more widely known as EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines"—paid an unofficial visit to Richmond, accompanied by Rev. Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, of the Seventy-third Illinois, and had a familiar interview with JEFFERSON DAVIS and several of his Lieutenants. They went with the full knowledge of the President, intent on devising or discovering some ground of accommodation and adjustment between the belligerents now devastating the Republic, and appear to have been treated with signal courtesy, and even generous hospitality, but had no success. Mr. GILMORE gives the net product of the unofficial mission in this piquant passage.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday, and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth: *'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence; and that, or extermination, we will have.'*"

Mr. DAVIS, I believe, has not yet acknowledged the right of his black countrymen to "self-government" or "independence" either. Nor does he acknowledge the right of North Carolina to secede from his confederacy, and thus disconnect herself from a rebellion into which she was precipitated by the grossest frauds. The Unionists of the South were conceded no right but apostacy on peril of extermination by DAVIS and his upholders. Yet he, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States, and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence is to him power, state, luxury, importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites, under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that he will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaques mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

In the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama; JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, (Ex-United States Senators;) Prof. J. P. HOLCOMBE, of the University of Virginia, and GEO. N. SANDERS, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermuda, on important business; and all of these, but Mr. THOMPSON, (who is in Toronto,) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. SANDERS, stating that Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMBE, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington, "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were, (and it is stated that Mr. CLAY aforesaid is preparing or is to prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentleman aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that *I* should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. CLAY & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I requir d, but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was duly informed that Maj. HAY, the President's private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Maj. HAY, after mutual introductions, handed Prof. HOLCOMBE the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Maj. HAY to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read to the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMBE and SANDERS remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catherines, and are still in the receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but asked the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what *could* they have proffered that would not have strengthened the upho ders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

Copperheads and the Soldiers' Vote—A War Democrat Slaughtered.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 26.

I notified you a few days ago that the Copperhead State candidates had proposed to the Union State candidates to join in an application to the authorities at Washington for permission to our soldiers in the field to return home to vote next Fall, and that the proposition would be more than gladly accepted, with the addition that the soldiers shall vote anyhow, if they can't come home, and that no candidate defeated by such a vote should contest the election. To-day the proposition was accepted by Gov. MORTON on behalf of the Union candidates, but the addition that was anticipated. The latter says he heartily approves the step; that he has said last April he applied to the authorities with the same object, and on his late visit to Washington renewed the application. He adds that the union of the Democratic candidates with those of his own party to secure the privilege in question, is especially gratifying to him, and that he would at once forward the application and his reply to Washington, in order to secure a definite arrangement of the matter as soon as possible.

This move of the Copperheads is too lilly concealed to deceive the soldiers or anybody else. If they had any idea that the furlough would be granted, they would have applied for hatters as readily.

The proceedings of the Copperhead Congressional Convention in the Fourth District to-day is a stunning blow at this voting dodge. Dr. GEORGE BRANT, of Franklin, a peace-at-any-price man, was nominated over W. S. HOLMAN, the present member, on the distinct and avowed ground that he was in favor of ending the war by recognizing the Confederacy. HOLMAN has been rather inclined to the war side, and slight as his leaning in that direction was, it was enough to tumble him over. It is said that an unconditional peace platform was adopted, and that HOLMAN refused to take it. BRANT was nominated on the sixth ballot. He is a shallow, petulant and feeble man, strong only in his pedigree. When in the State Senate some years ago, he was noted chiefly for illnature and imbecility. Capt. J. H. FARQUHAR, of Franklin, is the Union candidate. He is an excellent speaker, and an able and true man. He stands a good chance of success in spite of the Copperhead majority.

HONORS TO MAJOR-GEN. MCPHERSON'S REMAINS.—This morning the body of Gen. MCPHERSON will arrive on the Louisville mail boat, accompanied by an escort of fifty of the Thirteenth Irregular Infantry, United States Army. They will be joined, on the arrival of the boat, by a portion of our police force, and such of the United States soldiers as are available here, under command of Capt. A. C. KEMPER, who will form a procession to convey the remains from the boat. If it is not too late to take the train for Clyde, where the General's mother resides, the procession will move to the depot of the C. H. and D. Railroad; otherwise, it will stop at the Burnet House, where the body will lie in state in the ladies' drawing-room, until 2 o'clock, when it will be taken to the train. In the absence of other arrangements, Adams' Express Company took charge of this demonstration, furnishing horses, hearse, &c. Flags in the city should be hung at half mast or craped during the day.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.*

THE CRISIS IN GEORGIA.

Important Proclamation from Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., July 9, 1864.

To the Reserve Militia of Georgia:

A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources—to supply the reinforcements to Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil. The officers, civil and military, who constitute in a great degree, the remaining active militia force left to the State by the different acts of conscription, have already been called out, and have rendered effective service, while they, as well as the two regiments of the State line, have distinguished themselves by cool courage and intrepid valor when attacked by the enemy. But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. JOHNSTON; and while a very large proportion of the gallant and chivalrous sons of Georgia are on distant fields, defending the soil of other States, it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars and the graves of our ancestors.

I am fully aware of the importance of the growing crop of the State, and have delayed this call as long as the exigencies will possibly permit, to enable the people to do the labor necessary to secure the crop. In the southern portion of the State, it is believed this will be accomplished by the time this proclamation can be generally published, while ten days or two weeks longer will enable those in the northern half of the State to do most of their labor necessary to make the crop.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of the State, do hereby order into active military service all that part of the reserve militia of the State between the ages of fifty and fifty-five years, and all between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years who reside south of a line running east and west across the territory of the State passing through the city of Macon, to report to G. W. SMITH, at Atlanta, with the least possible delay; and I further order, that all persons between said ages subject to military duty who reside north of said line, report to Gen. SMITH, each leaving his home on the 20th of this month, and repairing to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest route.

I also order all free white male persons in this State, between the ages of 17 and 50 years, who are exempt from Confederate conscription, and are not absolutely unable to do militia duty, which disability must be shown by the certificate of a surgeon properly appointed under the laws of this State, to report with the militia of their respective counties, as they are subject to State militia duty. And I further require all white male persons between said ages, in this State, not in actual military service of the Confederacy, except as herein exempted, to report also, as I cannot suppose the President will claim as exempt from militia duty in this great emergency, the large number of able-bodied young men who have Confederate details to attend to various industrial avocations and pursuits, in which they have no military service to perform. It can not surely be the intention of the Confederate Government to place a large number of young men, able to do service, in the organization, to keep them out of the bullet department. Hence, I claim their aid in the field till this emergency is passed, and direct, in case of their refusal to report when others embraced in the call respond, that their neighbors, who are going to camp, arrest them and compel them to go. The time allowed enables those of them who are planters to lay in their crops, or to approximate so near to completion, that serious injury cannot grow out of their absence, while little damage will be done by the temporary absence from their places of Confederate tax assessors, collectors, supers, mechanics, secret service men, &c., as their business must cease entirely if the enemy overruns the State. All who respond to this call are required to arrest and carry with them all deserters within their power at the time they start to camp.

The following persons are not embraced in this call: All commissioned officers of the Confederate States, on detached or local service, all State officers and others exempt from military duty by the act to reorganize the militia, and the act amendatory of that act.

All persons in the employment of the Confederate States in the Cities of Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Griffin, Atlanta and Athens who belong to regularly organized military companies, who drill frequently, and are held for local defence of the place against raids, &c.

All the officers and employes of any railroad company in this State, who are regularly and constantly employed in the service of said road at the date of this call. All telegraphic operators and employes of the express company.

All persons employed in any cotton or woolen factory or paper mill in this State, who have details from the State or Confederate Governments, on condition that they keep themselves organized as militia companies, prepared to do all in their power to defend the factory in case of attack. The Mayor of each of the cities above named, and such policemen and firemen as he will certify to be indispensably necessary to the protection of the city. All practicing physicians, not exceeding three in a county, to be selected by the inferior courts in case there are more, and all such millers as the court will certify are actually necessary at home. Two agents of the relief fund, selected by the court of each county. All postmasters in cities, with their necessary clerks, and one postmaster in each county town, and all mail carriers constantly engaged in that business. All State-house officers and their necessary clerks. The officers and guards of the Penitentiary, and the officers employed in the State Armory and card factory, who are required to drill twice a week, as a military company, for the defence of the capital. All persons who remain in counties in the rear of the enemy's lines, all who reside north of the Blue Ridge, with the people of the counties of Rabun, Habersham, White, Lampkin, Gilmer, Pickens and Dawson, on account of the great scarcity of provisions, and the distance they have to haul them to preserve the lives of the inhabitants of those counties.

As the law of this State declares every man subject to military duty, who refuses to respond to this order, to be a deserter, and liable to be tried and punished as such, all Aides-de-camp at home, and all Justices of the inferior court, sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries, and tax collectors, and receivers of the tax returns of the State, who are by statutes declared exempt from militia duty, are hereby required to travel through their respective counties constantly, and if necessary, arrest and send forward all persons subject to duty who neglect or refuse to report * * *

Georgians, I you must reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON'S army and aid in driving back the enemy, or he will drive you back to the Atlantic, burn your cities and public buildings, destroy your property, and devastate the fair fields of your noble State.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. SHERMAN brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front, and aid the great commander at the head of our glorious self-sacrificing army to drive them from the soil of the Empire State.

I beg you, fellow citizens, to reflect upon the magnitude of the issue.

If Gen. JOHNSTON'S army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined. If Gen. SHERMAN'S army is cut off, the West is thrown open to us to the Ohio River, and all raids into Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama will at once cease. If every citizen of Georgia will do his duty, and the President will permit Kentucky to remain free from raids for a time, and will send MORGAN and FORREST to operate upon the railroad line of communication nearly three hundred miles in SHERMAN'S rear, which passes over many bridges and through a country destitute of supplies, the grand army of invasion can be destroyed, and not only our own State, but the Confederacy, delivered from disaster by the triumphant success of our arms.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Each daily paper in the State will give the Proclamation one insertion and bill accordingly; and each railroad company will convey to Atlanta all who are on their way in response to these orders.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S LETTER.

NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 7, 1864.

To his Excellency, J. E. Brown, Governor:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the State troops promise well, and have already done good service. While the army was near Marietta they were employed to support the cavalry on the extreme left, and occupied a position quite distinct from any other infantry or guns. According to all accounts, their conduct in the presence of the enemy was firm and creditable. Such Federal parties as approached the crossing places of the Chattahoochee guarded by them have been driven back. These proofs of their value make me anxious that their number shall be increased, is it possible? You know that the distinguished officer at their head is competent to high command.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.

J. C. C. Blackburn, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp.

I regret to learn from your letter that men of wealth and influence in your county, who have more property than their neighbors to be defended, and who have Confederate details to remain at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations and are performing no military service, express a determination not to obey my late order and report at Atlanta, to aid the gallant army under Gen. JOHNSTON in driving back the army of invasion which now threatens to overrun our beloved State, which is the key in the Confederate arch, and to devastate our homes.

The crops are now generally laid by in the lower half of the State, and can be by the 20th of this month in the upper part. The provision supply of next year will not, therefore, be seriously endangered by the absence of such of those who control plantations for a short period during the rest of the season that is usually one of comparative leisure, after the work in the crops is done. We are now in the midst of the crisis. Our self-sacrificing armies have long stood a living breast-work between the enemy and the property of those who you say now refuse to obey my call for the reserve militia. The State officers have nobly responded, and they and the two regiments of the State line have rendered important services on the battle-field, and I think the time has come when those who have so long occupied the more comfortable, secure and profitable positions in the rear under Confederate details, should step forward, meet the enemy and take their share of the danger.

You will, therefore, on or after the 20th day of this month (the day set apart in my proclamation for the militia of your county to leave home) proceed to arrest all such persons as are embraced in my proclamation who may refuse to accompany the balance of the reserve militia of the county, and will send under arrest to Atlanta to Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, where they will be dealt with according to law. To accomplish this object you are authorized to use all the force necessary. You will not take life unless it is absolutely necessary to overcome resistance. You will temporarily brevet or lance such persons as are necessary to aid in carrying out this order, and will use all non commissioned officers and all the militia of the county, including all between fifty-five and sixty years of age, with all the guns in the county, if you cannot otherwise enforce obedience to the order contained in my proclamation. All able to bear arms must come to the front and aid in the defence of all that is dear to a people. Those who attempt to skulk from the discharge of this duty, or to hide under exemptions or details not known to the laws of Georgia, must be compelled to come and do their duty.

The rule laid down for the government of your conduct will apply to all the Aids-de Camp of the State, who will be expected to act cautiously and prudently, but firmly and decidedly.

Major-Gen. SMITH will send a detail of one or more officers back to each county to aid in enforcing obedience to my orders, who will also act upon the rules above laid down. If armed resistance is made in any county, which is too powerful to be overcome by the military force at the command of the officer, he will report the fact, and sufficient armed force will be sent to overcome force with force, and to compel delinquents to do their duty.

The militia who report from each county should see that they bring with them those who refuse to come, by sending out details at the time of starting, when necessary to gather them up.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. PHILIP CLAYTON ROGERS, son of the late Dr. PHILIP R. ROGERS, who was attached to the Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and captured May 6 in the battle of the Wilderness, was alive and well, a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga., May 31, which is the date of a letter received from him by Col. FUNK, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment.

HERRING AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—At the recent extensive conflagration at Mexico, N. Y., the County safe, manufactured by HERRING, stood a severe test. After the fire it was dug out, and its contents found in a perfect state of preservation.

Cheap dinners, cool lager, sparkling Weiss bier, Rhine wine of the best brands, prime cigars, etc., are among the attractions that have in so short a time made the new restaurant recently opened at No. 5 Frankfort-st., so popular with the business men of that neighborhood. Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock the rush is so great at times that customers have to wait their turn. The proprietor already talks of the necessity of a larger field of operations. No. 5 Frankfort-st. adjoins Tammany Hall, a few doors above the *Dispatch* office.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3: two copies one year, $5: five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The Great Fire
IN
MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENTS—At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein

$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,

together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to
$50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours,

D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
for CURING RUPTURE, is the best in the world.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
for females, is celebrated for its SUSTAINING POWER.
BRACES unrivaled.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the Government. Principal office, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, all kinds elastic stockings, &c. Ladies attended at home.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address
A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

To Everybody!—Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price. The Diamond Parlor Match, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the Lodi Manufacturing Co's., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes,
WITH
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness, (the great evil of every other safe,) commends them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. The e safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our Store, or at our Factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Fancy Goods Dealers in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents

MARRIED.

GENET—LYNCH.—By Rev. J. S. Lord, of Harlem, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY W. GENET and Miss MARIANNA LYNCH.

DIED.

BEDELL.—On Thursday, July 28, STEPHEN H., youngest son of John H. and Abigail R. Bedell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of his parents, No. 21 Barrow-st., on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Friends' Meeting-house, Amawalk, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

BRIGGS.—On Thursday evening, July 28, MARY B., wife of Charles A. Briggs, in the 61st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

CAUGHA.—At Boscobel, on Wednesday, July 27, MARGARET ISABELLA, daughter of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, aged 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral at 10½ A. M. this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., from the chapel at Boscobel.

EVERIT.—On Wednesday, July 27, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of Richard M. and Mary T. Everit, aged 9 months.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 156 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOTCHKISS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, July 28, FREDERIC, infant son of F. W. and Ada C. Hotchkiss.

Funeral Saturday, at 3 P. M.

KNIGHT.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 28, of cholera infantum, EDWARD F., youngest son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, John Frith, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Newtown.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, LYDIA E. W., wife of James P. Perkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 State st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 30th inst. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

QUIRIPEL.—On Tuesday, July 26, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Joseph Quiripel, aged 53 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 West 27th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

SPRING.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 28, HARRIET F., wife of Amasa Spring, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 West 32th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 27, JOHN R. SQUIRES, only son of Stephen and Louisa C. Squires, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leave for New-Market Station (foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.), returning train leaves at 5 P. M.

VAN BREEKLE.—On Thursday, July 28, JOHN S. VAN BREEKLE, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John R. Ternune, No. 214 Cottage-st., Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., at 4 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

WHITMORE.—On Thursday morning, July 28, at Newark, N. J., ORRIN H. WHITMORE, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 382 Broad-st., Newark, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, 30th inst. Funeral services will take place at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, the 31st inst.

WRIGHT.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 26, EVA ANNA, infant daughter of George and Harriet E. Wright, aged 10 months and 12 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 453.—July 28, 1864.
9, 32, 1, 52, 43, 36, 49, 39, 41, 53, 21, 54, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 454.—July 28, 1864.
7, 78, 37, 55, 65, 28, 22, 23, 40, 73, 72, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 357.—July 28, 1864.
70, 24, 75, 56, 4, 63, 21, 2, 35, 30, 23, 20, 54.

CLASS 358.—July 28, 1864.
38, 47, 44, 74, 15, 28, 10, 32, 78, 23, 49, 30.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for orizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 53 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & BEAVER.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 208 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARE, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT! GET IT.
Ready this day at noon,
and for sale everywhere.
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OF THE
NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
(Official Copy.)
WITH EXHAUSTIVE ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES, TAXES AND RATES IMPOSED; INDEX, SCHEDULES, MARGINAL REFERENCES, &c. &c.

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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
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PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allow

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS.-CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
S. S. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank,
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st, and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold semi-annually.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1-3 days.
LATHROP & MOTT,
No 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 10 years to run, and bear 7 per cent, interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $85,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Addition Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Way Co., and Sold First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY'S TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by the Nassau Bank, WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
C. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

All payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, 3d floor.) NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
NOTICE.—The recess of the meeting of stockholders of this company expires 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the meeting will again be in session at this office.
G. E TAINTOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 30th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, less the Government tax of 5 per cent, on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst, and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, at the rate of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.
O. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 12th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 20, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.
The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
G. E TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER HENRAY,	HENRY SILLERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TEASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
FEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER ROCK,	HENRY SILLIMAN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the lives of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of a leg either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (payable on and after the first day of August, next.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 52 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 5 months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOTER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secty.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3, M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. The duly dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
R. H. B. G, Sec. TH S. CHRISTY, Pres.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the names of Edward Watts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 5,—, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,506, dated Feb. 24, 1862, for 6 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates.
G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,386, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 20, 1863, in the name of Catoman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON BOARD CITY OF WASHINGTON, supposed to have been taken in mistake, a black leather DESPATCH-BOX or WRITING-CASE. The owner will be found at No. 297 Broadway. A reward will be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st, and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
on Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
JAMES J. & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everardi, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY, sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 26 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (16 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¾ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the 30th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., at the Suffolk Hotel, in the village of Huntington, L. I., an English cottage, well built, marble mantels, &c., &c., good outhouses, together with fourteen acres of ground, beautifully located. Gentlemen who desire to purchase, view the property. It will recommend itself both to your judgment and taste.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet, lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete, the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

GOLD PRICES—FOR SALE, 20 COTTAGES, AT $1,300 to $1,800; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 16 lots, each $2,500 to $5,000. Also, 700 lots, at $150 to $500. Country seats, improved and unimproved, with 5 to 10 acres. C. R MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or R. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy.
L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1861.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, 21x60, best of order; 37th-st., Murray Hill; possession if desired; others desirably located—$8,500 to $50,000 and upward; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land, house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 6448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 105 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., TO LET.—A first class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER L. EDY, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL.—Two of the ten new three-story and basement brick houses, with every convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families, $500. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 2.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A neat two-story house, containing nine rooms; barn attached. The house is situated on the bank of the river Kill Von Kull, Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes' walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Cone-lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished, rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 15 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COR-ner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Faxe, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company and others, I, Lebbeus Hine, Master in Chancery of said Court, for the purpose of carrying into effect said decree, will offer for sale, at the door of the Court House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of September, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate and railroad common to which they have any title legal or equitable, of said railroad formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the County of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, to its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Wolcottsburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied by the same; the superstructure and all the tracks thereon; the stations, station grounds, depot grounds, depot houses, machine shops, engine houses, and all other buildings and fixtures of said road, and also all the rights, privileges and franchises of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same, except the premises heretofore conveyed to said railroad company by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in possession of the Receiver of said company, which may be in the hands at the time of such sale, consisting of 20 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 6 express cars, 57 house-freight cars, 6 platform cars, 12 mail cars, timber, tie-plates, rails, cord wood, materials in the machine-shop, coal, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
AKRON, July 25, 1864.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 151 feet from knight head to taffrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 12 feet 6 inches.

The Government may sell and remain closed the sale after the bidding has commenced.

The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.

Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.
R. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

T. R. MENDUM, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—T. R. MENDUM WILL sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 29, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River
500 boxes fresh Mentone lemons,
Ex *Dirigo*, from Mentone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN OPTICAL IN-strument store, No. 212 Broadway. The stock is all new, and has been selected with the greatest care, and of great inducement to any one who wishes to engage in this business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor wishes to retire from business.
B. H. HORN.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—PARTNER WANTED, an active business man, with this amount to engage in a manufacturing business, already established in this City. Fine factory, with steam power, &c., &c., in full operation. Only principals having the means need address H., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

TWO SUPERIOR ENGLISH PATENT Lever Watches, made by B. and G. Beesley, Liverpool, for sale below present prices. If applied for immediately. Call on J. W. EINHAUS, Watchmaker, No. 56 Chatham-st., up stairs, near Chambers-st.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 6,325 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STAtionery store, with route attached, in a good locality in this City, doing a good business, established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. R., Box No. 2,324 Lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHTS FOR Carver's Submarine Boat. The attention of parties interested in naval improvements is earnestly invited. Price $30,000. SNYDER & WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO COAL MINERS.—WANTED TO PURchase 3 tons of best red ash coal for family use. Address, stating price, &c., to RICHARD OATIS, No. 11 Chambers-st., New-York City.

WANTED—THE TIMES FOR JUNE 19 AND 23, to complete a file. A liberal price will be paid at 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with step, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best cloverleaf wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bid and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY.
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 11,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract relet or awarded null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception, but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such acceptance, the terms and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Bids should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General's Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*," "*Foreign Mails*" written on the corner of the address, and they should be inclosed in cover to reach the office on or before the first day of December next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries, but it is probable that before the first of the next month fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the inter or.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Enzine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1-64.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient. *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided, further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of September, 1865, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and failures in the regular performance of the service according to contract, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States. *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1-64, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails, and the number of days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to insnection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception, but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such acceptance, the terms and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Bids should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General's Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*," "*Foreign Mails*" written on the corner of the address, and they should be inclosed in cover to reach the office on or before the first day of December next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries, but it is probable that before the first of the next month fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1-64.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1-64, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1-64, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the inter or.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 11, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Enzine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 592 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'Clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1-61.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1-64, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3 1-2-75 lbs., or 3 3-4-16 lbs., on which a deviation of 7-8 oz. or 1-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1-64.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1-64, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1-64, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and award will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square. Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue. Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twenty-first to Twenty-first-street. The gore on west side of Centre-street, at Beach-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 23, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may escape from the regulations of the Health Officer, and thereby spread the infection; I, Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crew or passengers thereof, without the express permission of the Health Officer, and do charge the Police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine, or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or rules and regulations of the Health Officer.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1-64.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSSITER,
Councilman SLAVIN AND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BRODIE,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman CHOR,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee on
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Roads.
WM. JOYCE,

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11¾ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metallic rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages. Purse $500. 1¾ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $300. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¾ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for horses, 1¾ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $280, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVER

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

MEETING OF THE IRONWORKERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION INDORSED.

A grand mass meeting of the Iron Workers of this City was held last evening at Cooper Institute. Long before the hour of opening the hall was crowded, and in the street in front of the Institute a crowd had assembled. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. The speeches which, upheld and approved the views and actions of the Citizens Associations were heartily cheered. The room was neatly decorated with flags, and on each side of the President's chair were suspended banners bearing the following inscriptions:

"Work is King—Politicians shall rule us no longer. Help us save our City."

"The Citizens' Association proposes to carry power back to the people, and enable them to select their own candidates, whom they know to be honest and capable."

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. WILLIAM L. WEMMALS, of the Eckford Works, was unanimously elected President. Mr. J. M. HYDES, of the Novelty Works, was appointed Secretary. On being elected, the President said:

GENTLEMEN: I have much pleasure in standing before you as I now do, and I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, but we cannot make steam engines without hands to build them, neither can we manage this ship without men to work it. I therefore ask you, who will you have for Vice-Presidents?

The names of the following gentlemen were then proposed, and they were unanimously elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Architectural Works—Samuel Dorsett, Edward Carr, Charles Hewlett, Israel Papps, A. G. Hawks, B. P. Winslow, James O'Connor, James M. Duclos.

Allaire Works—Joseph Southworth, E. Winship, Francis S. Bacon, Elijah Olmstead, Bernard Clark, R. Majorey, Sylvester H. Carpenter, Charles H. C. Downs, John H. Ames.

Delamater Works—James Miller, Wm. A. Morrison, S. V. Crollus, F. Sibley, Charles Van Wagenen, George W. Mazson, Robert Yates.

Eckford Works—Wm. L. Wemmell, Frederick Fitzpatrick.

Dewhurst and Emerson Works—John F. Emerson.

Herring's Safe Factory—Jacob Weimar.

Hoe & Co.'s Works.—Wm. H. Setchell, Robert Sears, John McLaren, Wm. Colby, Henry Carvin, Domialck Weckerlin, Sheldon W. Bailey, Charles R. Harreys.

Murphy's & Pease's Works—J. S. Lanback, O. Greenlie, John Murphy, Alexander Newlands.

Morgan Works.—J. A. Hayward, Henry Mason, Samuel Gelston, Richard Jones, Amos Miller, Wm. Fleicher, Lewis Sherlding.

The following gentlemen were then elected Secretaries:

Novelty Works—Geo. Allison, Wm. Wade.

Arth Works—Chas. A. Hurlbut, Francis Mulligan.

Delamater Works—George Westerfield, David Bunnell.

Eckford Works—J. H. Young, John Green.

Emerson & Dewhurst—Wm. Thompson, R. H. Dewey.

Hoe & Co.—Thos. Russell, Wm. Hofner.

Morgan Works—J. H. Sudden, P. Sancton.

Ætna Works—John Kennedy, Henry Rodman.

Excelsior Works—Henry Purdy, Wm. McKay.

The meeting being thus fully organized the President made the following speech:

FELLOW MECHANICS: We have been called from our workshops and our toil to be present here to compare notes on the condition of the great City of New-York. Whether it shall continue to be misruled as it has been is left for you to determine and decide. Our programme says the President will briefly state the objects of the meeting. Not being a public speaker I will merely say that we ought to go into this work with a will, and regain our lost power by determined action and iron will, and then this City will be governed by honest men. Cotton is no longer King, but bone and sinew must rule New-York. Already politicians are striving to injure this meeting by button-holeing you as you come to this meeting, to explain to you that you can do nothing. The same kind of men whispered in FULTON'S ears, you can never make a steam-engine propel a boat up the river; but he did, and we can learn a valuable lesson from FULTON. The object of this meeting is to take such action that New-York must be ruled by honest men. Every dollar paid by you or I can no longer go into the pockets of politicians, nor will it do for them hereafter to buy cologne water to sprinkle the reporters of a public press, and then tell us that we have clean streets. Our object is to regain our rights and again place honest men in power.

A preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, which were in substance: That the Government of the City is corrupt, and taxes have been increased in consequence; that the great object of politicians is to spend the people's money; that abuses in the City Government are owing to the neglect of citizens to unite in securing right men; that the time has come when every citizen must use his earnest exertions to rescue the City from reckless authorities; that the people are the rightful source of power; that it is the duty of the people to select honest and competent, irrespective of party, to govern the City; that the Citizens' Association, in its efforts to reform municipal abuses, commends itself to confidence and by its plan of carrying power back to the people, on the great fundamental principle upon which self-government is founded, and confiding in the people to select honest, capable men for office, has proclaimed the great idea which will combine all honest men, harmonize the interests of capital and labor, and guarantee the elevation to office of competent, good men, who will faithfully serve the people.

The resolutions further state that the workingmen bear the largest burdens arising from bad government; that the rate of taxation, amounting to $15 a head, is a burden too heavy to be borne; that the large property and valuable franchises of the City should no longer be allowed to run to waste through mismanagement and fraud, but be intrusted to honest public servants for the people's advantage; that the workingmen propose to cast their votes at the next election to dismiss dishonest and badofficers; that the present City Government fails in giving protection of life, liberty and property, and in encouraging industry, energy and good order, irrespective of party politics which are the legitimate objects of good government; that the streets in the City are not kept in a cleanly condition as has been stated, and that it is a sacred duty to emblazon in large letters upon the walls of our City, the acts of those who have traded in, bartered, sold and betrayed the rights of the people, so that the deeds of these men may blacken from day to day in the sight of the whole community, that others may be deterred from future acts of injustice and high-handed wrong.

Mr. ROBERT CROWN was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. ROBERT CROWN was the first speaker introduced. He said:

FELLOW-WORKINGMEN: The Chairman has truthfully, pertinently and eloquently indicated the character of our meeting, but that you may thoroughly understand the object of this organization, permit me briefly to preface my remarks this evening by a very interesting little anecdote. When that stupendous compliment paid to men of industry by men of genius, the Crystal Palace, was erected, a great discussion originated in the minds of the great men as to how they could possibly keep out the sparrows from the building, as they were fearful of the injury which these birds might do to the statuary and paintings. *Punch* represented that a cabinet council was actually called upon the question. One of the noble Lords suggested that they should plentifully spread bird lime to catch the sparrows; another suggested that they should fire a cannon, but that was objected to because it would break the windows, and the first because it would spread more dirt than the sparrows. Another suggested smoking them out, but they concluded that smoke would do more damage than the sparrows, when at last the Duke of Wellington rose and in his own demure manner suggested the propriety of sending a sparrow hawk among them. [Applause.] Gentleman, in all previous reformatory efforts for this City, it has only been one party trying to remove another. In other words it has been the devil trying to whitewash his successor, but before we have done with you, before we have done with the politicians of New-York, they will save discovered that not with smoke we intend to terrify nor with cannon do we intend to frighten thieves, nor with bird-lime nor yet with rose water, but as a Citizen's Association we shall come into the nest of thieves as a sparrow-hawk scattering them from their unholy work. Now Mr. President let me briefly state the character of the Citizens' Association. This organization is pressing forward in the cause of municipal reform with a vigor and confidence which are the pledge of triumphant results. Though of recent origin, its movements are creating alarm in the counsels of the corrupt and hope in the hearts of the friends of order and honesty. If any of my hearers here to-night imagine this association to be like many previous organizations for City reform, whose vigor was inspired by some ephemeral excitement, and whose fitful efforts and quick decline left the evils they combatted in full force in the field, and the friends of reform disheartened and hopeless, they have much mistaken the character of the Citizens' Association. There has been no such organization before. It has all the elements of stability, efficiency and success to constitute it a permanent and powerful institution as permanent as the public schools, the Government or the Church. It embodies the highest intelligence, the weightiest influence, ample pecuniary resources, enlarged views and purposes, and has one of the finest fields and the strongest motives to inspire its efforts. This association is a union of citizens, irrespective of party, aiming to secure wise and honest government for the City in place of the wasteful and corrupt rule which now exhausts our substance and disgraces our City. It is based on the idea that the people are the rightful source of power, and from them must proceed the selection of competent, reliable public servants; and it labors to bring the people to resume the right of nominating and electing, instead of permitting interested and corrupt men to nominate and elect themselves by the machinery so long employed to perpetuate their evil sway. The Central Citizens' Association, instead of dictating the selection of candidates, aims rather to induce the people to take the whole matter into their own hands, and in the exercise of their good sense and right feeling to find among their fellow citizens the men whom they can safely trust with the offices of the City. To this end the association acts through ward organizations in every ward, where meetings are held, addresses delivered, and informat on diffused. Reading-rooms are established, intelligent visitation from house to house, aids to educate the masses; and the people are brought to see the great interest they have in good city government, and the mischiefs and burdens entailed by corrupt authorities, and they are shown that they can have honest officials whenever they determine to choose them. Each ward has its executive committee of one hundred, composed of all classes and interests, and each election district and block has its subcommittee, thus reaching every man and inviting all to join the association and exercise their judgment in favor of the right kind of candidates. Never has there been an organization so thoroughly adapted to make the people the real fountain-head of power and authority. Other associations appeal to the people in favor of men already nominated. This association asks the people to name men from among themselves, and then bears the expense of the election, that the man may go into office untrammelled by pledge or obligation to any one. Other associations call upon the people to support the party, which means the managers who live by politics. The Citizens' Association urges the people to protect themselves and its interests of the community in which their lot is cast. A striking feature of the Association is its distinct yet coöperative departments, embracing the following Boards, viz.: The Board of Leal Advisers numbers twelve eminent lawyers, among whom are Chas. O'Conor, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel Lord, Murray Hoffman, Francis B. Cutting, and others of like standing. The Board of Hygiene and Public Health is composed of twelve distinguished medical men, among them Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, James R. Wood and others, besides several eminent chemists.

The Board of Civil Engineers is a body of accomplished civil, topographical and mechanical engineers, and some prominent architects. The Board of Public Instruction consists of Chancellor Fearis, of the New-York University, and a number of eminent friends of education. Thus the whole ground involved in the reform of municipal administration, and in the whole range of public improvement, educational interest and general progress, comes under the supervision of the highest and most competent review and direction. The most intelligent advice and coöperation is thus provided for every exigency. Each of the Boards just named has its regular meetings, plans and consultations, and is earnestly coöperating in the great objects of the Association. Here, then, we have the thoroughly elaborated and wisely arranged machinery by which this misgoverned City may be rescued from corrupt control, and placed in the hands of upright, competent men, chosen from the ranks of the people, by the people, for the good of the people. It is a grand and worthy object, and the means are simple, thorough, all-pervading, and adequate to the end in view. A hundred millions worth of City property, which now yields little income to the city, is to be taken from the hands of unfaithful servants, and entrusted to honest, capable men. Fifteen millions of annual tax, which now oppress the people, are to be removed by upright rulers, wisely improving the property of the city, till its revenues pay the larger part of its expenses. The health and lives of thousands now annually sacrificed, are to be protected by a reformed sanitary administration. It is impossible to portray, in a single article, the manifold and priceless benefits which a regenerated Government may bestow, which, instead of wielding its authority and resources for the aggrandizement of its officials, makes the welfare of all classes and interests its guide and motive power. Who can estimate the impulse and vitality which would be given to industry and enterprise, to health, comfort, order, education, morality, by a paternal government springing from the people, and laboring faithfully for the common welfare. And here in the Citizens' Association is the agency by which these blessings may be secured. The people need good government. They desire it, and lament the evils of corrupt rule. Will there ever be a more perfect, thorough, far-reaching plan than that which is offered you to-night by the Citizens' Association. This great and imperial City—I say it to-night in the name of the artisans, in the name of the masses—shall yet be redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled from the mass of corrupt influences which has centred upon its brighter and nobler spots, and kept the people bound and fettered by its power. [Great applause.] Mr. President, in conclusion let me say, that when the masses marshall and march to triumph, and when the battle is over and the hour shall come when we can sit calmly down to review the past, glorying in the triumphs of the present, and seeing nothing in the future to mar the full development and extending glory of this your City; when we can point in history to the men who in the hour of despondency, dared to come out and ask you by your combined power to break through this corruption, we can then shout exultingly in the language of Scotland's second BURNS:

Here's to the great and good and true,
Who made us what we are,
Who lit the lamp that still must glow
With radiance brighter far.
Glory to them in coming times,
And through eternity,
That burst corruption's galling chains,
And bade New-York be free!

[Tremendous applause.]

Mr. J. A. HOWARD was the next speaker introduced. He said the movement was one in which all were interested. What the Citizen's Association intended to do was to give back the control of the City Government to the people. He thought that power rightfully belonged to the people. He wanted honest men in power. He could not remain silent when impositions were being practiced. He wished to give the politicians to understand that they had a class of men to deal with who were iron-clad and brass lined. Mr. HOWARD, during his speech, was frequently interrupted by applause.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. PATRICK DALY arose among the audience, and, after a speech in which he commented in very strong terms on Mr. BOOLE'S actions, and stated that he had been removed from his position in consequence of the stand he had taken against that gentleman, offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted.

Resolved, As the unanimous sentiment of this meeting, that Gov SEYMOUR be requested to immediately remove from office F. I. A. BOOLE, City inspector, for malfeasance in office. That this step is alike demanded by high moral considerations and a due regard for the interests of an outraged and long suffering community. That the charges made and presented against F. I. A. BOOLE for official delinquencies, and now in possession of His Excellency the Governor, have been abundantly proved, and that the longer retention in office of said F. I. A. BOOLE is but an additional incentive to the further perpetration of frauds against the City and fresh outrages upon the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor by the Citizens' Association of this City.

The Secretary then offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the proprietors of the various machine shops and iron works who have made this a nine-hour day, for the purpose of affording their employes an opportunity of attending this meeting. We recognize in it an act of courtesy and kindness, which we duly appreciate and gratefully acknowledge.

Resolved, That a letter be prepared and addressed to the New-York Press, requesting their earnest and cordial cooperation with the iron trade of this City in aiding in the great movement for *reform* in our Municipal Government, inaugurated by the Citizens' Association of New-York, which has the hearty concurrence and active support of the great masses of workingmen of all the trades in this great Metropolis.

And that this letter be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of this meeting.

After a few congratulatory remarks by the President the meeting adjourned.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Large Increase of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The failure of our National vessels, stationed and cruising in the Western Hemisphere, to rid the ocean of the rebel privateers, has induced the Secretary of the Navy to augment considerably the foreign squadrons. Extra ships have been sent to the West Indies, and special service, and others are now fitting out for the coast of Europe. Within a few weeks the United States naval forces in the latter vicinity have been largely increased. The following table will show at a glance the opponents through which the new *Alabama* must slip before she can gain access:

Name.	Description.	Officers and Men.
Kearsarge	Screw-sloop	250
Tuscarora	Screw-sloop	250
St. Louis	Sailing-corvette	300
Constellation	Sailing-corvette	300
Niagara	Steam-frigate	500
Ticonderoga	Steam-sloop	300
Sacramento	Steam sloop	300
Total		2,000

All these vessels, save the *Constellation* and *St. Louis*, are fast steamers, able to steam from 12 to 16 miles an hour. The sailing ships, however, have very formidable batteries, having no less than 20 guns each. It will thus be seen that Capt. SEMMES will have to keep a pretty bright lookout ahead to escape from England this time.

THE TRANSPORT UNION.

The United States steam transport *Union* has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Quarantine, where she was detained for some time. The friends of the officers and crew of the vessel have now an opportunity to see them. The *Union* will soon proceed for another trip to the South Atlantic fleet, and will take out letters, papers and parcels for the vessels attached to it. There is no case of sickness now on board the vessel. Passes are required to visit her.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

Recruiting in Rebel States.

Men are not enlisting in this city near so rapidly as was expected, and unless a decided change is made very soon a draft must be made. We are now enlisting an average of twenty to thirty men, and there seems to be but little hope of our doing much better. If the Supervisors immediately appoint agents to recruit in the rebel States, it may help very materially. Madison County has appointed two agents, who will leave for their new field of operations to-day. Queens County has appointed WM. TURNER and —— CARLL as agents to recruit men for the county, in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. These gentlemen also will leave for Newern to-day, and are confident of obtaining all the men necessary to fill the quota of Queens County. The following is the authorization given by Gov. SEYMOUR:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALBANY, ——— }

The Supervisors of the County of ——— in said State, having appointed ——— ——— recruiting agents for said county in the States of ———, under the provisions of section three (3) of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and of General Orders No 220, War Department, of July 9, 1864," he is hereby made such agent, under the provisions of such act, until the 5th day of September next, subject at all times to the revocation or modification thereof.

It is expressly understood that the State of New-York is in no manner to be held responsible for the repayment of bounties paid by said ——— to recruits, or for the services or expense as such agent, or in any way held responsible for his acts. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

Gen. HAYE says that the opinion of Supervisor BLUNT, contained in his letter to Mr. COLFAX, that the fact of a colored man having previously been a slave does not exempt him from the draft, and that he cannot be accepted as a substitute for that reason, is incorrect. The General declares that the decisions relative to black substitutes do not apply to recruiting in the rebel States.

LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order has been issued by the Colonel of the Lindsey Blues:

HEAD-QUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES,
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.,
MERCER HOUSE, July 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6—I. Commandants of companies are directed to have their musters rolls complete immediately, and assemble their commands at these head-quarters Friday, July 29, at 9 o'clock P. M. promptly, for mustering in.

II. The drum corps are ordered to report to the Drum Major at No. 551 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M., for organization, by order. Col. JOHN A. WILSEY.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

THE FAT-MELTING NUISANCE.

The City Inspector on the Inherent Right of the Board of Health to Convene without the Call of the Mayor.

City Inspector BOOLE has again addressed the Common Council to urge the convening of the Board of Health, to take measures for banishing the fat-melting business from the City. The Mayor declines to convene that body, of which he is the President, by virtue of his position as Mayor, believing that what the City Inspector wishes to do can be accomplished through the Commissioners of Health, and that no need exists for calling a meeting of the Board of Health. The City Inspector holds a contrary view, and is unremitting in efforts to obtain the authority of the Board of Health. The following communication, which came before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and was referred to a committee, shows how the City Inspector thinks both the Mayor and the fat-melters may be overcome:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I must again urge upon your honorable body the necessity of some immediate action to enable me to abate various nuisances in our midst, which, at this season of the year especially, endanger the public health. Complaints are daily made to this Department, and have been for months past, of fat-boiling and other occupations which render the neighborhoods in which they are located almost uninhabitable, not only because of the offensive and loathsome smells emanating from them, but because of the poisonous gases which infect the atmosphere for a great distance, and breed disease and death. Your honorable body has already had the subject under consideration, and decided that, acting in your capacity as the Common Council, you have not the power to prohibit these occupations from being carried on, but only when acting as the Board of Health. In my last communication I urged upon you to convene as the Board of Health, and endeavored to show, and, as I think, did show conclusively, that you possessed the power to do so. I had previously repeatedly urged upon His Honor the Mayor to exercise the power vested in him by law to convene the Board of Health, but for some reason he has persistently refused. In urging this action upon the Mayor, I laid before him my views of its necessity, presenting to him my reasons for believing that no efficient measures could be adopted for the abatement of these most offensive and dangerous nuisances except by that body. In these views I have since been sustained by your Honorable Body. But although His Honor the Mayor has refused to convene the Board of Health, such refusal does not necessarily prevent its meeting and taking the action so necessary to preserve the public health and comfort. The whole tenor of the law relative to the public health in this City goes to show that it was contemplated that the Board of Health should be in almost continual session, and that, although the Mayor may, in an emergency, convene them when not in session, the grant of that power to him does not mean they shall only meet when so convened by him, but like any other similar body, they may meet and adjourn of their own volition. The Revised Statutes, Title I., Part I., chapter 14, provides, in section 5, "that the Mayor and Commissioners of Health shall render their advice to the Board of Health in all matters connected with the public health." Section 9 provides that the Health Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall assist the Resident Physician in the discharge of his duties. Section 11 provides that he shall render to the Board of Health a monthly account of its receipts and disbursements. How can this latter provision be complied with, unless the board meets at least once a month? Or, could any of them be compited with, if the Mayor possessed the sole power to convene the board, and neglected or refused to do so?

Besides the foregoing provisions of the Revised Statutes, the Act of 1850 relative to the public health provides in the third subdivision of section one that "it shall be the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall deem any business, trade or profession, carried on by any person or persons in the City of New-York, detrimental to the public health, to notify such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed." How can I comply with this duty if the Board of Health do not meet?

In presenting this matter to your Honorable Body, and urging you to convene yourselves as the Board of Health without awaiting the call of His Honor the Mayor, I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention of official discourtesy to that gentleman, and I am actuated solely by my views of my own duty, and the requirements of the public good.

With the hope that your Honorable Body will coincide with me in the necessity and expediency of your meeting as the Board of Health, and will take immediate action relative thereto,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

A New-York Merchant Charged with Arson.

HE IS ARRESTED AND HELD IN $5,000 BAIL—FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A singular case of arson and an attempt thereby to defraud the insurance companies of this City, was brought to light yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, of the Lower Police Court. From the testimony given in court, it appears that on the night of the 15th ult. a fire occurred in the basement of the "Great North American Tea Store," situated in Broome-street, near Centre, kept by JOHN BELLAMY & Co. The firm consisted of JOHN BELLAMY, the accused, and the wife of a Mr. WM. GOODWIN. The wife was authorized to be a member of the firm by virtue of a power of attorney executed by Mr. GOODWIN, her husband. The loss sustained by the fire did not exceed $1,000. Soon after the event, Fire Marshal BAKER began an investigation relative to the occurrence, and from all the evidence in the case, he has been led to conclude that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The following is the substance of the evidence sworn to before Justice DOWLING:

Wm. Goodwin, residing at No. 10 Eleventh-street, deposed that he represented his wife as a partner with Bellamy, the accused, in the above firm, and that a fire occurred on their premises on the evening of the 15th of June, which he believed was not the result of accident; they were insured for $5,700 in the Brevoort, Relief and People's Insurance Companies; for some time he had noticed that Bellamy was very anxious to get rid of the store and close up the business, and they had advertised the business for sale, but had not met with a purchaser; Bellamy had proposed to him to burn out the store as the best way of closing up the business, and said he could fix it so that the devil himself could not find it out; he also noticed that the accused had made frequent experiments to discover how long a candle of a certain length would take to burn down to a certain point, and had fixed a lighted candle under an empty tea box for this purpose in the basement between the boiler and the roasting machine; the accused had frequently remarked to him that a place could be so fixed as to be set on fire at any given time by means of a slow match or candle; on the afternoon of the 15th ult. Bellamy went down stairs into the basement in the absence of the engineer, and stayed about fifteen or twenty minuter, and deponent believes that the preparations to burn out the store were made at that time, by placing a lighted candle under an empty tea box which had been previously prepared. Further deponent states that the day after the fire Bellamy made certain alterations in the books, which made the stock in the store appear $1,000 less than it really was; when asked what he did that for, he replied that it would not do to let the insurance people see that as the books showed more stock than there was in the store; on the night of the fire Bellamy took out of the store a quart bottle, partly filled with alcohol, and remarked at the time that he was glad no one had seen it; he subsequently said, we must keep the same story together, as if they did not they would get no insurance, but would get into trouble; the loss by the fire was about $300, which the insurance companies paid; Bellamy had, previous to the occurrence of the fire, insisted on having at least $1,000 more insurance, to which the deponent objected; the accused kept a transcript of the list of stock on a sheet of paper in his pocket, and remarked that the insurance companies could not compute the value of the stock, $1,000 more or less, for if the store was burned out, they would have to depend entirely on the transcript he carried in his pocket.

Edwin Hampson, of No. 219 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, testified that he was an engineer, and had been employed as such at the establishment in question, situated in Broome-street, near Centre; on the day of the fire he left the engine-room, which was in the basement of the store, at about noon, for dinner, and when he returned he found that somebody had been there in his absence and had unset some empty spice and tea boxes; he left work at about half past five in the evening, put out the fire, threw water on it, and left the place, in his opinion, secure against fire; on the next morning he found that there had been a fire in the basement which had originated among the empty tea-boxes or the kindling wood, and he also found a black bottle there which smelt very strongly of having contained alcohol; he accompanied Bellamy down to the office of the Brevoort Insurance Company the next day, and on the way down, the accused told him not to tell any one that he (Bellamy) had been down in the basement on the day of the fire; he also directed the deponent to state that there was about $2,500 worth of goods destroyed in the basement, so that they could make out a large claim against the insurance companies; Bellamy said that he (Hampson) should stick to him, and he would see him all right; he then directed him to break in the head of the flour barrels and rip open the bags of coffee, so as to make the goods look as bad as possible, all of which the deponent did as directed; the accused also told him to take the blame of the fire upon himself, or say that it originated from sparks from the furnace, but the deponent believed that the premises were purposely fired; a few days before the fire he had accidentally upset an empty tea-box, and found a piece of sperm candle two inches and a half in length burning underneath; he called down Mr. Bellamy, who said it was all right, he was merely trying an experiment; there could have been a lighted candle under a box on the evening of the fire, when he left the basement, and he not have noticed it, as the box would effectually hide the light of the candle.

Officer JOLLEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was authorized by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, on the above affidavits, to take BELLAMY into custody. When the prisoner was arraigned before the court, he pleaded not guilty, and was required to find bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD, of the firm of LENOSTRECT, BRADFORD & Co., No. 348 Broadway, and Mr. EDWARD WARMSLEY, of No. 331 Sixth-avenue, gave the requisite bonds, and BELLAMY was thereupon discharged from custody.

Hoboken Turtle Club.

This excellent, jolly and ancient organization, dating back to 1796, had a grand time yesterday afternoon at Striker's Bay. The grove at the back of the hotel was set apart for the benefit of the members of the club and their guests. A rope extending from tree to tree inclosed the entire grove and kept off all intruders. At the entrance a banner was suspended, bearing the motto of the club,

"As we journey through life, let us live by the way,"

and the trees were otherwise neatly decorated. At the back of the grounds stands the kitchen, having two immense cauldrons and everything useful that the most accomplished soup-maker could wish for. In the centre of the grounds long tables were placed, and seats for about 150 persons. Between the kitchen and these tables the punch-table stood, and under it great tubs of punch, while around it were clusters of thirsty mortals, waiting for the "sound of the gong."

The worthy President of the club, Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, was present, and had supreme command. He wore as his badge of office the beautiful pin which was presented to him some time since by the members of the club, and which attracted considerable attention. At a few moments before 4 o'clock he gave the first order. Mr. SUYDAM immediately sprang to his station behind the punch table, his assistants armed with big ladles filled the punch bowl on the table with most delicious punch from the tubs beneath it, while he with a smaller ladle and the ease and dignity of a lord, filled the glasses and passed them to the eager crowd about him. Full justice having been done at this table, the second order was given, and all took seats at the other tables and were immediately supplied with bowls of glorious green turtle soup, of most excellent quality, hot and fresh from the cauldrons.

The way it vanished was astonishing. Men of the lean and sallow kind eat in a manner really worthy of Falstaff himself, while the fat, jolly and more legitimate representatives of that worthy worshiper of sack eat to an extent that was really suggestive of the olden time. The feast over, wines were produced, and the President in a speech as witty and pointed as he is himself fat and good-natured, presented the famous "vegetable bouquet" to the 250-pound gentleman, who distinguished himself by eating more soup than any other one man. Other speechee were made, toasts offered, and about dusk the party broke up and started for the City, well pleased and satisfied with the manner in which they had passed the afternoon.

Quota of the Fifth New-Jersey District.

The following is the quota of the Fifth District of New-Jersey, under the present call for 500,000 men, the enrollment list yet being subject to revision:

HUDSON COUNTY.

Harrison	57
North Bergen	41
Union	61
West Hoboken and Weehawken	60
Hudson City, North District	80
Hudson City, South District	103

Hoboken.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	124	3	82
2	94		

Jersey City.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	193	5	133
2	262	6	151
3	112		
4	224	Total for Jersey City	1,043
Bergen			208
Greenville			80
Bayonne			59

Newark.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	158	9	117
2	164	10	134
3	130	11	36
4	191	12	106
5	256	13	174
6	140		
7	156	Total for Newark	1,837
8	160		

Declination of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, recently tendered the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, has, in a letter written to the department at Washington, declined the position tendered him. It is understood that Mr. TAYLOR declines to accept the office in consequence of his business, which requires so much of his time, as to lead him to believe he could not discharge the duties of Assistant Treasurer with advantage to the Government.

ADMIRAL PORTER AT PERTH AMBOY.

Serenade and Reception at the Brighton House.

A public reception and serenade was given Wednesday evening to Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, at the Brighton House, in Perth Amboy. Admiral PORTER has just returned home on a brief furlough, and the ladies of Perth Amboy improved the opportunity to give him a public reception. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. After a fine serenade by Gratulik's Band, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, of this City, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SIR: I have the pleasure of addressing you in words of welcome and congratulation in behalf of this assembly of our friends and townspeople. We welcome you on your return at this brief interval of relaxation from the active duties of your profession, to your native place. You are and have been engaged in a career of patriotic service among the most honorable in the long annals of naval warfare; for, it is for your country, and involved in its welfare, the hopes of all true manhood throughout the world that you have contended. We have watched the progress of that vast conflict, as we now await its final result, with unabated confidence in the success of the cause which as a sworn defender of the nation, you represent. Yet there have been moments, as there may be again, when the prospect has been darkened by clouds, and we have been oppressed with anxiety. At such times we have felt the full weight of the issues hanging on the ability and resolution of our leaders in council and the field. We have prayed that they might be supported in their arduous labors—and none more arduous have ever been imposed upon statesmen and commanders than in this struggle for national existence—and our prayers have been answered. Our leaders have not faltered; nor have we. To you and your faithful supporters, the true men of the people, we have always looked with confidence; and that confidence has never been misplaced.

"With a calm, enduring patriotism, and genuine, undiluted heroism and valor, emulous of the distinguished reputation of your honored father, the splendor of whose deeds illumines our second war with England, you have from the first moment of the present contest done all that true courage and indomitable resolution could effect to maintain the glories of our national flag. The service in which you have been engaged on the Mississippi has been to the full as arduous and adventurous as any that has yet challenged the attention of the world, in either great ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific. It has been beset at every step with danger and difficulties, with perils exaggerated beyond the usual contests of civilized nations, by the treachery and deceit of mean and reckless rebellion, the dastardly conduct of the unworthy, the base and unscrupulous. You have had to contend with an enemy armed with the powers of evil, whose essential weakness has served to enhance his cruelty, and the worthlessness of whose pretences he has sought to cover from his victims and himself by his desperation. You have encountered him in the Southwest, where, aided by the climate and the obstacles of nature, his malignity has been most deadly; and wherever you have been enabled to meet him you have prevailed. It is not necessary now to repeat that honorable record. We all know it. At every stage of your triumphal progress, from the starting point with FARRAGUT at the mouth of the Mississippi, along the course of the great river, at New-Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburgh, at the Yazoo, at the Red River—what step of your course has not been illustrated by victory? The manner of your achievements adds to their glory. It has not been by a single stroke of good fortune, in the accident of a battle, which sometimes confers naval honors; but by repeated efforts in which the brilliancy has been equaled by the toil, that you have won your distinguished laurels. We have read that record in your own simple, but eloquent, faithful recitals: in your admirable dispatches, alive with poetry of action, in which you have shown yourself as happy with the pen as in the employment of your familiar artillery. We have read in its practical results, which have gone so far to place us this day where we are; and we trust you, Sir, have been enabled to read it in a nation's confidence and gratitude. May we all read in it the lesson it so well teaches—a lesson never more needed than at the present hour—of indomitable perseverance in the path of duty. For ourselves we here tender you our portion of the nation's affection and respect.

At the close of this address the Admiral stepped forward to respond, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he heartily thanked his fellow-townspeople for their hearty welcome. He thanked the speaker for his eloquent address; he believed, however, it was chiefly to the ladies he was indebted for his welcome, and to them he would address the few words he had to utter. He confessed to having felt some surprise and disappointment at the apparent lack of patriotism and enthusiasm for the national cause which he had observed since his return to the East; but he now perceived that it was only apparent and on the surface. Beneath it all he found there was a deep spirit of patriotism, which was as refreshing as it was cheering to the heart of the soldier. He then spoke of the services of the ladies in working for the sick and wounded soldiers through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The amount of good these ladies are doing is not confined to the mere making of articles, and sending comforts to the army, but its influence on the soldier was most salutary, showing that they were remembered by those at home. He was glad to be indebted to the ladies for this compliment, and it was all the more valuable as coming from them. Perth Amboy was associated in his mind with many pleasant memories, but now one more was added, which he should never forget.

Admiral PORTER is enjoying excellent health. He expects to remain at the Brighton House for several weeks.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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15,000	do	251⅜	100	do	92⅛
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5,000	Ohio & M. C.	53	250	do	92⅜
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15,000	do b5	53	100	do b3	92⅜
10,000	do b10	53⅜	100	do b4	92⅜
10,000	do	53⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	130
100	N. Y. Cen. R	135	200	do	129⅜
200	do	134⅞	300	do	129⅞
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200	Reading R.	136⅜	200	Canada Co.	4
100	do b5	136⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R	114⅜
200	do	138⅛	400	do	114
300	Cleve. & Tol.	145⅞	200	do b5	114⅜
300	do	146⅛	200	do b5	114⅜
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100	Com. Coal	64⅞	100	Chic & N. W.	65⅜
100	do	65	100	Mariposa Min. b5	49
100	Quicks. M. Co.	76⅜	100	Canton Co b3	37

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Ilva, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—W. G. Monk, W. F. Moore, for Maracaibo—Manuel Arangrisen, Jr., George St. Croix.

Passengers Arrived

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4009. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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For weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epilepsy Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths from consumption, bear ample with us of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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Invariably does.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.

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See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
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Dispose of "their own," and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The New Movement on the James River.

Our Troops Attacked While Crossing From Bermuda Hundred to the North Side.

Spirited Engagement and Defeat of the Rebels.

Capture of the Rebel Position and Four Guns.

Reported Engagement With the Rebel Rams.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Wednesday, July 27, via FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 28.

An important movement is in progress from this point.

This morning, while our troops were crossing the James River to its north side, on two pontoon bridges, a rebel force came down and attacked our men on the banks before they had time to organize.

A spirited engagement took place, and the rebels were finally driven back to their entrenchments.

Our forces continued to arrive, and organized and attacked the rebels, carrying their positions, and capturing four guns.

These guns were marked, "Captured from the Yankees at Drury's Bluff."

We also captured many prisoners.

The rebels were finally driven from their position into the woods, and far beyond them, where skirmishing still continued, when our informant left.

The gunboats were on hand and rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our troops.

The guns captured are no doubt the same that were captured from Capt. BILOSS's battery by the rebels on the 17th May.

These guns are now at City Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 28, says:

The arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy, and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond, by the way of Malvern Hill, was intended. A force consisting of KERSHAW's division of LONGSTREET's corps, and WILCOX's division of HILL's corps, was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburgh, and sent down to check the movement.

To counteract this manœuvre of the enemy the Second Corps was detached and sent across the James River, and at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, our advance met the rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones Neck, with a battery in position at the edge of the woods, on the further side of the field.

A long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out, who soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged, while a brigade of the First division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and, getting on their flank, charged and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing fifty or sixty prisoners, four guns and a quantity of small arms.

The enemy fell back on their reinforcements, who occupied strong works built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking up positions on their front and flanks, and before this reaches you the entire force may be captured or routed.

The guns taken were four 24-pounder Parrotts, marked May 29, 1864, near Richmond, and are the same which were captured from the Eighth Corps at Drury's Bluff last May.

Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded, none seriously.

Gen. GRANT rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with Gen. HANCOCK, and viewed the position the enemy were in. He seemed well pleased with the morning's operations.

Gen. FOSTER's command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday, at this place, but his force being weak, he fell back half a mile to a stronger position, which he held until the arrival of the Second Corps. He lost forty or fifty wounded during the day.

An attack was expected on WARREN's front yesterday, but it was not made.

Picket and artillery firing is indulged in to the usual extent, and was sharper than usual in front of the Eighteenth Corps.

FROM CITY POINT.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, July 28, Via WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

All last night and this morning (Thursday) there has been very heavy firing on the other side of the Appomattox.

There is a rumor in circulation here that one of the rebel rams has sunk one of our gunboats, and that the rams contemplate an excursion to this place. If they do they will meet with a warm reception. Two of our monitors have gone up the river.

Another Rain Storm—Ho! for a Ride—The Cedar Road—Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Corps—Headquarters of Gen. Meade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

Another grand, refreshing rain-storm all Sunday night, accompanied by a high northwest wind which played weird and fantastic pranks in camp and bivouac, rudely whisking tent-pins out of the ground and blowing tents askew, thereby astonishing heavy sleepers to wakefulness by enfolding them in drenched and flapping canvas, was followed yesterday by a clear blue sky and a cool, invigorating breeze, which made all horse owners exclaim, "What a glorious day for a ride!" And a ride I took, from the incidents of which, common-place enough though they were, but lacking anything of importance to send in their stead, I propose to make up a letter.

JERRY leads up my vivacious little bay—a splendid animal, with a pedigree which ought to be traced, although I can't trace it, to a *Morgan*, an *Eclipse*, or a *Flying Cloud*—and under the spur of the fresh, exhilerating atmosphere she bounds off at a rate which makes the spur of her rider useless. Her gait is the "poetry of motion." From Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, near Point of Rocks, on the left bank of the Appomattox, gaily we dash across the furrows of a trampled corn-field, past the group of rough log cantonments built by the rebels, where now the First New-York Mounted Rifles are quartered; catching a glimpse away to the left of the tents of the Tenth Corps Depot Hospital, which glint in the sunlight snowy and clean, mocking by their picturesqueness the misery hidden in their crowded wards, and turn abruptly to the left into a ravine, with gushing springs and shrub-clad sides, which slope gently down to the pontoon bridge spanning the yellow waters of the Appomattox. "Walk your horses over the bridge," ejaculates a lazy-looking sentry, who rises from an easy chair improvised out of a wheelbarrow—a command uttered from the force of habit, but seldom needed, as lumbering covered wagons going to the front make walking a necessity. We follow close behind a train of wains, which on the Western plains are known as "prairie schooners," rocked pleasantly the while by the sway of the pontoons as they rest and sink and rise beneath the weight of the wagons, and in ten minutes are again on *terra firma*. Passing the slow wagons, we amble briskly up a winding road, skirting another deep ravine, which erst was rank with a dense growth of pine, but now presents the most vivid picture of war's desolation, having its steep side blackened by fire, and charred fragments alone remaining of all its forest glories, pick a way cautiously between stumps and interlaced vines, and "across lots" over furrowed grain-fields, where a thousand bullocks are pasturing upon juicy oats, and corn, and wheat; leave Fort Converse on our right, with its bright red-clayey walls and deep ditches, bordered by serried abatis, with a passing thought of the strength of the work, and soon strike the direct river road to Petersburgh. And what a road that is! Cedar-shaded all the way for three long miles. Straight as an arrow, and here arched so low that a horseman *must* make obeisance to its vistaed beauty. Quiet lanes, leading off to old Virginia plantation-houses, lighted only here and there by natural windows in the walls and canopy of foliage, and dreamy enough for lovers most absorbed to ramble in. Once in a while a gap, letting in the prying sun, where a remorseless shell from our gunboats has suddenly reft one of the wayside guardians from its mates, and landed its spreading branches in the field beyond, leaving its stump for a tomb-stone. Three long, slow miles of this delicious boskiness, meeting few wagons—for this is a road seldom choked by unromantic trains of army supplies—"chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy"—a process of noontide meditation, only occasionally interrupted by the rushing past like the wind of a mounted orderly with dispatches to headquarters,—and we are once more out of cloudland, and meandering through a rough wood-path which is another "cut off to the front." We debouch upon the City Point Railroad track just in time to see a locomotive, labelled "U. S. Military R. R." in glittering brass, draw up a heavily-laden train of cars, all similarly labelled in gorgeous paint, freighted with hard tack and cartridges, salt junk and cannon-balls, vegetables and what not; in fact all the nameless conglomeration of articles, fluid and solid, eatable and projectable, which the men "at the front" must have for their work. *En passant*, how wonderfully we are taught by experience to utilize everything which the army strikes in its march of restoration! It seems a marvel to look upon this railroad train, with cars as well built and substantial as any rolling-stock of any Northern road, in thorough working order, doing their practical, everyday, humdrum task of hauling supplies, in as practical, everyday, humdrum sort of a way as if they ran through peaceful fields, and ruthless war was a thing unknown. There's magic in it.

Before us now is the field hospital of the Eighteenth Corps. We stop here. I never pass this place without stopping. It has pleasant associations, notwithstanding that its handsome lawn is closely strewn with disabled heroes, under fly-tent roofs wailed with pine boughs, wasted by disease, or languishing upon saw-dust beds from fresh-inflicted wounds received in the trenches, which, on the Petersburgh front, are now distant but a mile and a half. I never learned the name of the rebel owner of this house, which is the nucleus of a few surrounding acres devoted to the sick and wounded; but I remember that he left suddenly on the 15th of June, when Gen. SMITH advanced with the Eighteenth Corps and captured the rebel works half a mile beyond, taking all his household gods with him, except a few "unconsidered trifles." His homestead on that day, though still subjected to the visit of a few stray shells, was seized upon by the medical officers of the Eighteenth Corps for a hospital, and the spacious halls and airy chambers were soon filled with maimed and dying soldiers. The parlor was hastily fitted with an amputating table, and so converted into a solemn room for evermore, and the soil of the kitchen garden is now made sacred by the ashes of Union soldiers, in two long rows of graves. Why this painful place is pleasantly associated in my mind is, that here I found kind welcome and a shelter in which to write the TIMES my letter descriptive of the fight, and afterward, from the kind-hearted and weary Surgeons, a share of their blankets in a corner, where I slept, all unmindful of surrounding groans and death, the sleep of a man who has not closed his eyes before for two long days and nights of labor and excitement. War and its horrors may blunt some of the finer sensibilities of our human nature, but it sharpens many of the others, and of these latter hospitality must take the palm. The "last crust" is literally and cheerfully divided here as a religious duty, not only in the hospitals, but in the camps, where life is rougher and sterner. And alluding to the Surgeons, I am reminded to put on record a passing word or two in their honor. A large majority of them have relinquished lucrative private practice to serve in the army—for what? Certainly not for the pay and rank, which by law is limited to that of a Major in the line, no matter if it be the surgeoncy of a regiment or the more onerous position of Medical Director of a corps or an army—a limitation possibly proper enough in the days when the army was a skeleton, but not now, when it has rounded itself out by gradual accretions to its present magnificent proportions. The best of working Surgeons in the service, filling the most exalted and responsible positions, under the present antique law, can get no higher rank than the worst and most incompetent, and no more pay than the most uncultured and unskilled man to whom fortune has thrown the commission of a Major. Patriotism, pure and unadulterated, must, under these circumstances, be the actuating motive of many who give their time and professional talent to the cause of their country and humanity, and not the paltry pay they receive.

But I am loitering too long on the way. Leaving the hospital, we strike into a lively trot, halting at a spring which gushes from a neighboring hill-side, to let our horses drink—in accordance with the long-established army rule, which says a soldier should eat whenever he gets the chance, and a horse should drink at every roadside stream; for there is no telling when or where, for the one or the other, the next opportunity will come—and we push our way on, on, on! Through two or three miles of wood-paths we ride, making as straight a line as possible, regardless of new and intersecting roads roughly worn for the convenience of this camp and that brigade, or division, or corps, now passing through this immense village of shelter-tents, and skirting that; then winding around a park of scores of wagons, and dexterously flanking another park of artillery and caissons, until after about four miles of "going it blind," we reach Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. To say that Gen. MEADE has chosen a delightful site for his encampment, would scarcely be expressive enough. It is more than delightful. Its numerous tents are pitched in an oblong form, facing inwards, upon a gently rising eminence in the midst of a forest of tall and fragrant pines. Inclosing and overtopping the tents, is a gigantic framework of roughhewn timber, which supports a prodigal spreading of green boughs, completely wailing and canopying the encampment with grateful shade, making it cool as a grotto, and giving the impression of a perpetual pic-nic. But comfort such as this, though apparently elaborate in its getting up, really costs but little labor and trouble at the practical hands which produce it. Long training makes soldiers adepts in building bowers, and they make great bricks of comfort with precious little straw. By way of fringe to these umbrageous headquarters, where all the vast business of the Army of the Potomac is performed, there are servants' tents and gipsy kitchens, presided over by sweltering cooks, and dozens of horses picketed to trees, and a group of several scores of shelter-tents for Gen. MEADE's red-breeched body-guard of Pennsylvania Zouaves, and the Post-office, and the sutler's, and the thousand-and-one conveniences (sometimes nuisances) which, after all, are necessities, though they add not in the slightest to the beauty of the picture.

Our arrival at army headquarters is well timed. A good-natured Commissary has just received a private invoice of fresh watermelons, canteloupes and ripe peaches from Norfolk, and we are invited to pass our opinion upon them. We do this cheerfully and pronounce them good, although "sich like" is not common in the army, and we possibly are not competent judges.

But my little bay mare is becoming sadly jaded and wants a rest, which everybody must admit after reading the preceding paragraph. I therefore refrain from riding her along BURNSIDE's and WARREN's fronts, where I went yesterday afternoon after leaving MEADE's headquarters. Of what our party saw from the battery of the "Seven Sisters"—30-pounder Rodman guns—whence three splendid shots were fired just to let us see what could be done in the way of hitting a house in Petersburgh whenever they had a mind to—of our subsequent adventures at the mortar battery, fifty yards from the skirmish line, where we heard our boys cheer on the explosion of a rebel caisson, the third within as many hours, one hundred and fifty yards in front of us—and of our zig-zag passage through the "covered way" to the rifle pits, where we could hail the Johnny Rebs and toss 'em a biscuit if we liked, and be as safe from their bullets as if we were in Broadway—of all these things and much more of the same sort I reserve the statement for a future letter.

H. J. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM AND FAIRFAX COUNTIES.

Distress Among the People—Kinchelo to Operate in Westmoreland and King George's Counties.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A large number of citizens of Fairfax and Prince William Counties have come into Alexandria during the past ten days. They represent that great distress prevails in portions of these two counties, on account of the scarcity of food.

Communication has for some time past been interdicted, as a military necessity, between these counties and Alexandria, and the prevailing scarcity of the necessaries of life has resulted from it, as the citizens there are dependent upon this market for their supplies. We trust that they will be enabled to obtain the proper immediate relief.

It is ascertained from the citizens of Prince William County that guerrillas have not infested that region of country for two or three weeks, to any very great extent.

KINCHELO has received orders from the Richmond authorities to move down with his band into the Counties of Westmoreland and King George, and operate against the scouting parties sent out from our river gunboats.

MOSBY is still on the Upper Potomac.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Repulse of a Union Expedition Near Nelson—Important Order by Gen. Washburne to Cotton-holders.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 27.

Apparently authentic reports from Helena say that an expedition consisting of a negro regiment, a portion of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and a section of a battery left that place on Monday morning, going in the direction of White River. When near Nelson, 18 miles out, they encountered a formidable rebel force, and after a short fight were obliged to retire with the loss of 12 killed and 14 wounded. Col. BROOKS, of the colored regiment, and the Captain of the artillery, are reported to be among the killed.

The rebels pursued to within nine miles of Helena, where our troops made a stand, and a sharp fight was going on when our informant left. The remainder of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry and other reinforcements were rapidly being sent forward from Helena.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order that all persons of West Tennessee and Mississippi, having cotton, will be permitted to bring it to Memphis and store it with the Government Quartermaster, subject to such disposition as may hereafter be made, the Quartermaster giving a receipt therefor. Any cotton brought and disposed of in any other way will be confiscated to the use of the Government.

CAIRO, Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Emperor* from New-Orleans, July 21, has arrived. She reports that there was a rebel battery of five guns fifteen miles above Skipwith Landing, which fired several shots into a tin-clad gunboat on the 24th, doing little damage.

The steamer *Clara Bell*, which left Vicksburgh for White River, had not been heard from, and it is feared that she has been destroyed.

The steamship *Yazoo* from New-York, 13th, had arrived at New-Orleans.

Nothing was doing in cotton. There was a speculative inquiry for sugar; sales, private and by auction, at 21c.@28c. Molasses above the views of buyers; demand brisk for all descriptions. Western produce advanced. Sales of choice extra flour at $15@$16.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 28.

The Nashville *Union* says that on Monday Capt. BRACKMAN, of Col. STOKES' Tennessee Cavalry, attacked POMP CURRY's gang of guerrillas in De Kalb County, routing them, and killing CURRY and five of his men. CURRY was a noted guerrilla, and long a terror to East Tennessee.

Loud Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerrillas, the stores robbed and the post-office ransacked.

The Postmaster was told that his buildings would be burned if he kept any more Government property in them.

Yesterday's statement of the killing of Dr. GILPIN was incorrect. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with a soldier, and this was magnified into a collision which did not occur.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Urgent Call for Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 29.

Gen. ROSECRANS, by the authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers, for the protection of the State from guerrillas and to repel invasion.

In the same connection GOV. HALL has issued a proclamation stating the emergency for more troops to be great, and urging the people to fill up the regiments at once.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Our Lines Rapidly Closing Around Atlanta.

A FEEBLE ASSAULT ON OUR POSITION.

THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH EASE

No Tidings Yet From Stoneman's Cavalry.

Gen. Howard Appointed Commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

The latest official dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN's army state that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta.

He has as yet received no tidings of the cavalry force sent out to cut the Macon and Columbus Railroad, which is the only means of escape to the rebel army from Atlanta.

SECOND DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A dispatch received here states that Gen. Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Gen. SHERMAN's lines, since the battle on Friday last. They were, however, feeble efforts, and easily and promptly repelled, with an aggregate loss to SHERMAN, of only about a hundred men.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 29.

Private advices from Gen. SHERMAN's head quarters announce the assignment of Gen. O. O HOWARD to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee—a position made vacant by the recent death of Gen. McPHERSON.

Gen. HOWARD's chief of staff will be Lieut.-Col. WARNER, formerly of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rebel Accounts—a Victory Claimed—The Rebel Gen. Walker Killed—Gens. Smith, Gist and Mercer Wounded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 27.

The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday; the city was lively with delightful excitement, and even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of SHERMAN and his bearing upon the result of the general campaign and the war, was liberally discussed; and it was generally accepted that, should the effect of Hood's initiatory engagements be sustained, and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. GRANT having expended the force of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force may then be employed by him to about the same purpose. The following is the official dispatch of Gen. HOOD:

ATLANTA, July 23—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The army shifted its position fronting on Peachtree Creek last night, and STEWART's and CLEBURNE's corps formed line of battle around the city. HARDEE's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day at 1 o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stands of colors. CLEBURNE attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock P. M., with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners.

WHEELER's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, capturing his camps. Our loss is not fully ascertained. Maj.-Gen. WALKER, killed; Brig.-Gens. SMITH, GIST and MERCER wounded. Prisoners report McPHERSON killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, General.

THE PRESS DISPATCHES.

ATLANTA, Friday, July 22, 1864.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left, under Gen. STEWART, with great vigor. They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge.

Among those killed is Gen. McPHERSON, who was shot through the heart; Brig.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH and (the Yankee) Gen. HOOD. Gen. GRESHAM lost a leg.

Our troops left their breastworks and charged with great rapidity, driving the enemy from two lines of intrenchments and inflicting great slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery.

Gen. HARDEE having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear, doing great execution.

The fighting still continues.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Gen. WHEELER last evening attacked the enemy's left, in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing five hundred wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours was severe in officers.

Comparative quiet reigns this morning. There is some little skirmishing on our left.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Inquirer, July 25.

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. Gen. Hood has signalized his acceptance of the command of the Army of Tennessee with a brilliant victory, and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place over that of retreat. The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and its prestige and morale wrested from the enemy. Gen. Hood has turned upon the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news of this victory caused. The press dispatch was at first doubted. So often had the community been elated by first news from that army, only to be disappointed by subsequent intelligence, that men hesitated to believe what they read; but soon the official dispatch of Gen. Hood dispelled all doubt, and the public felt that a change had not only taken place in commanders, but that a new policy had been successfully inaugurated, that may lead to recovery of all that has been lost, and eventually carry our victorious banners into the territory of our enemy. Gen. Hood was known to be a man ever ready to fight, and his appointment was regarded as practical orders to take no steps backward. It was felt that he might be defeated, but it was believed that he would not retreat without first trying the issue of battle. He has justified the confidence of the President. He has fought a battle within the first week of his command, and won an important victory. Of the completeness of this victory, at the time of writing nothing is known; but the army now, notwithstanding its losses, much stronger than before it measured strength with its adversary. The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are now to be applied to the battles of the Army of Tennessee. Gen. Hood, we believe, is not the man to rest satisfied with even attacking and driving the enemy. He will follow up his advantages, and now that he has broken up the old policy of that army he will, he must press on, and cease not to drive the enemy back and eventually out of Georgia.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now felt to be safe, and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The central army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige and defeated the exultant enemy.

—Gen. Shepley has left Norfolk for Maine. He has twenty days leave of absence.

THE REBEL RAID

Nothing Later from the Upper Potomac.

Our Forces Understood to be Pushing the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.

We have nothing latter that is authentic from the Upper Potomac.

One thing is certain, and that is that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac, but had, at last advices, disappeared from the line of the river.

Our forces are understood to be vigorously pushing the rebels south of the Potomac.

Gen. WALLACE has informed the editors of newspapers in this city that information was received last night, which renders it unnecessary to continue any longer the restrictions upon the publication of news, as heretofore ordered, except so far as it relates to the movements of troops in this department.

Movements of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatches:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28—11 o'clock P. M.

Martinsburgh is supposed to have been evacuated by the rebels to-day.

Gen. HUNTER still commands the Department of Virginia, and Gen. CROOK the troops in the field.

The rebels are believed to be falling back, preparatory to an advance in another direction.

Our forces are moving in pursuit.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 29.

The rebels have now possession of some of the fords on the Potomac.

They have crossed and recrossed at Falling Waters, and have again crossed, or were crossing yesterday and last evening.

They were in force, and are said to be at least 40,000 strong.

At Hancock they were also crossing, and fears are expressed that they may get to Bedford Springs, where Gov. CURTIN now is.

The Rebels Crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, Md.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch from Lancaster:

"Official reports state the rebels are crossing the river at Williamsport, Md., and that the telegraph operators at Hagerstown have left."

Important Contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The special dispatch from Lancaster, announcing that the rebels were crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, is without foundation in fact.

The Maryland Scare.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29—10:40 P. M.

The *American's* special, dated Harper's Ferry, says:

There is an invasion going forward here, but it is not an invasion of Maryland. Harper's Ferry is once again, in its varied experience during this war, the scene of active military operations.

Thus much I may say without imparting any information to the enemy, for by the time this goes into print they will well know that, before Maryland can be invaded again, the question is to be decided who shall be master in the valley of the Shenandoah. Without touching on contraband news by any reference to the troops which, on our side, are to be employed in settling this problem, their numbers, commanders, &c., I may say that the military authorities have pushed forward their counter movements against the schemes of the rebels, with an unusual degree of vigor, sagacity and secrecy. If the rebel force lingers anywhere near Winchester, a battle is among the probabilities within the next few days.

If fought at all, it will be fought under circumstances that ought to, and I believe will, give us success. It will not be a fight in which a portion of our forces are exposed to the whole rebel strength. There will be no whipping us this time by detail. We shall not be obliged to fight against superior numbers of the enemy, and also bad management on our own part.

If we are whipped, the rebels will have to show a larger force in the Shenandoah Valley than has yet been developed, except by rumor, and they will also have to fight for what they get. It is doubtful whether any serious engagement will occur, unless, indeed, our movements have been sufficiently rapid to take the rebels by surprise.

We have had abundant experience of the unfruitfulness of a chase of the enemy up the valley, when they find it expedient to avoid giving battle. There is a race for Staunton or some of the gaps, in which the rebels have the advantage both of start and distance, and as they generally lead us, so I am inclined to believe it will be this time. There is one other point to be taken into consideration, and upon it may depend the whole question.

The enemy may be sufficiently in need of the crops of the valley to make it an imperative necessity that they should fight for them. It is undoubtedly the fact that these crops have furnished to a very considerable extent the subsistence for the army at Richmond. The question as to who is the master in the valley is once more to be tested.

There is nothing important from up the river. The rebels withdrew their pickets from opposite Williamsport on Wednesday night, and yesterday Gen. KELLY reoccupied Martinsburgh. Telegraphic communication with that point has not been established, nor has any train yet returned up, as the condition of the road and bridge at Opequon Creek is not known. The bridge over Back Creek, beyond Martinsburgh, is reported to have been destroyed.

The train crossed the bridge into Harpers Ferry to-day, for the first time since the last rebel occupation. Harpers Ferry has been burnt over again, this being the fourth or fifth time since the war began. None of the private buildings of the town have been injured.

The general belief of officers engaged in the recent fight, is that Col. MULLIGAN was killed. He is known to have been very severely wounded, and was left on the field. An effort is in progress to learn his fate and obtain his remains, if he is dead.

Gen. Averill on Duty at Hagerstown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Hagerstown, says that Gen. AVERILL is alive and well, and on duty at Hagerstown.

A Supposed Pirate off the Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Republic*, from New-Orleans, makes the following report:

"On the afternoon of the 27th inst., when north of Cape Hatteras, saw a suspicious steamer steering north. She was bark-rigged, painted black, and burned soft coal. She steered for the *Republic*, but we lost sight of her at 6 P. M.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 28.

The schooner *Commerce* was seized in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon by Provost Marshal TOWSON. The schooner contained contraband goods from Yorktown, taken from that place when it was evacuated.

THE CURRENCY.—NO. II.

We will assume the capital of a bank to be paid in wholly in gold and silver, though it matters little, as will be hereafter seen, whether it be paid in this form or in the notes or checks of other specie-paying banks. Upon the loaning of this capital the borrower would, as a rule, prefer, instead of receiving the specie, to receive the notes of the bank, or credits upon its books entitling him, or any one into whose hands they might fall, to draw the specie at will, the bank in the meantime taking the risk and charge of its safe keeping. Such notes and credits would, of course, derive their value solely from the value of that which they represented. They would be simply symbols of property, or title deeds to a portion of the capital of the bank, and entitle their holder, at will, to make partition of the same, and convert a portion corresponding to the amount of notes and credits he held to his own use. Their delivery from hand to hand would transfer the title to and the right to demand an equal amount of gold and silver, and when delivered in the purchase of property they would perform, as mediums of exchange, precisely the functions of the precious metals themselves.

As soon as a bank commenced the issue of its notes and credits, there would be a gradual withdrawal of its capital in the form of specie. Some of it would be wanted in the arts, some for new institutions, some to meet balances growing out of foreign commerce, (as imports would increase in proportion to the increase of domestic capital;) some would be hoarded, while there are always those who would prefer to have in this form their money for their ordinary expenses. A portion of such capital would, however, remain in the vaults of the banks. Unless the loans made greatly exceeded its amounts. The borrowers would open accounts, and keep a part of their loans on deposit as reserve capital in their business. A considerable amount of the notes and credits would, without being drawn, find their way back to the bank in payment of its bills receivable. It would, therefore, be entirely safe for the bank to make loans upon undrawn balances belonging to its customers, or to the public, but not likely to be presently called. Short loans would, with equal safety, be made upon money deposited for safe keeping, or for the convenience of the depositor. Loans would also be made upon the strength of bills receivable falling due before the notes and credits issued against them would, in the ordinary course of business, find their way back to the bank for redemption.

Loans made in excess of the capital of banks are the great inducement to the establishment of these institutions, which could not be made productive if they were limited to the amount of their capitals. They are really more advantageous to the public than to the banks, as they are the only means by which the former can have constant use of all the capital existing in the form of money, or that can be safely made the basis of production.

The notes and credits issued by a bank differ from its bills receivable only in the time of payment—the former being presently due; the latter at a future day. A bank consequently, doing business, is never in position to meet instantly all its liabilities, although at the same time it may be entirely solvent. This fact is always understood, but at the same time it is equally well understood that it is not for the interest or convenience of the public to present, at the same time, all the obligations of the bank for payment; and it is safely inferred that they will act in accordance with their interests. So long, therefore, as it is known that the bank has on hand an amount of specie funds sufficient to meet the average of calls, and an amount of bills receivable, payable in coin, exceeding all its liabilities, and as the creditors of a bank are also its debtors, the public have no more hesitation in taking its notes and credits as money, than if it had at all times an equal amount of specie in its vaults. It has all that will be wanted in the ordinary course of business. Should an extraordinary crisis arise as in 1857, all the bank has to do to meet all its obligations, is to call in its bills receivable. Their payment will not only cancel its liabilities, but return to it its capital in its original form. A bank, consequently, is not necessarily strong in ratio to the amount of specie it holds to its liabilities, but in ratio to the amount of its bills receivable, as upon their payment they take the form of gold and silver.

We have stated that it is immaterial whether the capital of a bank be paid in in specie, or in the notes and credits of specie-paying banks. Where the capital is paid in in the manner last supposed, an amount of specie would be drawn sufficient to meet all ordinary demands upon the new institution, and such banks debited with the balances remaining. In case such checks were wholly drawn, the greater portion of their amount would still be drawn in the form of promises of other parties to pay gold and silver on demand. In either case the proceeds of such checks would be loaned as so much capital, by issuing against them notes and credits. Such notes and credits would gradually fall into the hands of the debtors of the bank, and return to it, when its liabilities would so far be retired, and capital changed to the form of bills receivable, and precisely in the form of the assets of a bank whose original capital consisted wholly of gold and silver. Each would retain in its vaults an amount of specie sufficient to meet all ordinary demands, while the balance of their respective capitals would be in the form of bills of their customers. Upon their payment, in case their proceeds were not reloaned, each bank would have its capital returned to it in the same form—in gold and silver.

Where the capital of a bank is paid in in checks upon other banks, a great loss would result from drawing them wholly in specie, without the slightest compensating advantage. The ordinary laws of trade would, by means of the notes and credits issued, soon return this specie to the very parties from whom it was originally drawn, and the bank left precisely in the condition it would have been in had it never had its possession. While this specie was *in transitu*, and in the vaults of the bank, so much capital would disappear from the circles of business and trade, reducing their volume in an equal degree. The process would weaken every branch of industry. But where the capital of a bank is paid in in the form of promises to pay specie on demand, and notes and credits issued against them, the former would, in their circuit, naturally fall into the hands of such promisors, when the mutual obligations would be offset against each other, and be discharged, without the necessary intervention of a dollar in coin. In this way all the operations of business would move on without the slightest disturbance. Exchanges made in this manner are precisely similar to those effected in international commerce by means of foreign bills. They are really exchanges in kind, accomplished by offsetting evidences of property, and, so far as they save the intervention of specie, they reduce the amount of capital necessary to carry forward the industrial operations of society.

We have a striking illustration of the use and value of symbols in effecting exchanges in domestic commerce, in the operations of the New-York Clearing-house, to which are sent all the checks drawn upon the City Banks, amounting to some $80,000,000 daily. Such checks represent the greater portion of the transfers of property and business transactions that take place. They are drawn against the capitals of their respective banks, which consist very largely of bills receivable. Such bills really differ in no way from those drawn in foreign commerce, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, be used in the same ease and convenience in effecting exchanges of that which they represent, by offsetting one against another. But such exchanges are effected by the notes and credits of banks, which in an equal degree represent the volume of existing merchandise. We may imagine each bank to be the representative of a particular class of producers and dealers—one representing the grocers, another dry goods importers, another jobbers, another butchers another dealers in flour, another in iron, another in pork, and so on. Each class is engaged in selling to and purchasing from the others. The volume of business, consequently of bills drawn between them, must, on the average, be very nearly equal, as is that of the trade and commerce between different nations. All that has to be done, consequently, to settle and liquidate the accounts between them, is to offset the evidences in the form of checks, of property purchased or sold, that each present, leaving any slight balance that may remain to be discharged in coin. For the greater economy, ease and dispatch, such exchanges are effected at the Clearing-house, just as the bills drawn in international commerce are liquidated in London, which at the present time is the Clearing-house for the world. Exchanges of property are in this way expected between the different classes of dealers, or of producers and consumers, in the City of New-York, to equal $30,000,000 daily, while the whole amount of specie or current funds, which interposes by way of balances, will not exceed $2,000,000, or one-fortieth of the whole volume of business.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York, HARPER & BROS.,) has secured a potent ally in CHARLES DICKENS, whose current story, "Our Mutual Friend," reaches the New World through its pages. The present number for August, contains the third monthly installment, and displays the author's usual characteristics. The plot is, as yet, scarcely developed, and the interest depends, not on incident, but on the display of character and humorous description. Unfortunately, DICKENS seems to think it necessary, perhaps on the principle of contrast, to *sandwich* his high and low life scenes, offering alternately a slice of one and of the other, in each number. In one range he is supreme; in the other just as feeble. All the graphic reality and genuine humor displayed in Mr. Boffin and his friends, which have the force of actual transcripts from humanity, give place to a shadowy, would-be sarcastic, sketchy, style of treatment, where nothing is so conspicuous as the author's inaptitude for his theme when he touches on fashionable follies. In the hard-worked Curate and his wife, we have a study of her character, for DICKENS, showing how many veins yet remain unworked in the world of London, where his strength chiefly lies. The conclusion of THACKERAY'S "Denis Duval," and of Miss MULOCH'S "Unkind Word," are the other most important articles of fiction. The Editor, Dr. GUERNSEY, furnishes an analysis, copiously illustrated, of READE'S flippant book on Western Africa. "The Military Hospitals at Fortress Monroe," by its exposition of that admirable system of management, will cheer the hearts of thousands whose nearest and dearest may be indebted to their ministrations for kindly help. "The SHAKESPEARE Tercentenary" is the record of an eyewitness, and pleasantly relates the sayings and doings at Stratford, when that quiet burgh arose from its usual drowsiness, on the 23d of April last. The "Editor's Drawer," and "Talk" are as amply furnished as usual.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*—(Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,)—opens with a review of CHARLES READE, the popular novelist, by Miss HARRIET E. PRESCOTT. This paper shows the fallacy of the old adage about "Two of a trade," &c., for the praise bestowed on the author of *Hard Cash* is of the most enthusiastic character, much more so, we believe, than the opinion of the mass of readers would sustain. "How Rome is Governed," is a careful article, by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, whose familiarity with Italian subjects is well known. It is apparently, however, a study from twenty years sluce, rather than a reflection of the rapidly shifting scenes of the present day. "Headquarters of Beer Drinking" is, of course, descriptive of Munich and its favorite beverage, Bavarian Beer, by ANDREW TEN BROEK. There is little in it that has not been said before. "Literary Life in Paris—The Drawing Room," by SPIRIDION, is condensed from a late worthless French work of the black-mail order of literature, and has nothing in it worth notice, except, perhaps, the fact of the strange fascination excited in many sensible people by trivial and uninteresting details, merely because they are "foreign." Fiction is represented by Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S "What Will Become of Them," and "The Little Country Girl," a New-England Story, by A. M. DIAZ. "Our Recent Foreign Relations," by G. M. TOWLE, is the only political article. The poetry has one or two noticeable pieces. "Concord, May 23, 1864," (the burial-day of HAWTHORNE,) by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, is touching in its simplicity and evident earnestness of feeling, that avoids any but the simplest expression of its emotions. "The Heart of the War," by J. G. HOLLAND, will surprise many who only are familiar with that writer as a popular essayist and moralist, under his world-renowned pseudonym of "Timothy Titcomb." It is a ballad that any professed poet might be proud to own, echoing but too naturally the mental struggle that perturbs many a breast in its "plain New-England home," when torn by the conflicting claims of family and country. The war has produced nothing superior to this in the higher walks of poetry. The Book Notices are written with more care than usual, and contain some spirited criticism.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) certainly reflects much more vividly the prevailing spirit of the day, with its burden of all-absorbing topics, than its merely literary compeers. "American Civilization," by Lieut. E. B. PHELPS; "Negro Troops," by H. EVERETT RUSSELL; "An Army, its Organization and Movements," by Lieut.-Col. C. W. TOLLES; are all papers that will repay a careful reading. "Causes of the Minnesota Massacre," by the author who writes under the name of "January Searle," is an able exposition of the circumstances attending that great outbreak. "The First Christian Emperor," by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, it is unnecessary to say, is a learned and thorough review of the life and character of CONSTANTINE, by one who deservedly ranks among the first ecclesiastical historians of the day, and surpasses all others in his familiarity with the original sources of information. "Colors and their Meaning," by MRS. M. E. GAGE, treats, somewhat too mystically, on an interesting and obscure subject. Poetry and Book Notices, of the customary average merit, make up a readable number.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON.) The last number of this journal has little—far too little, indeed—of the matter that it might be expected to contain, when the amazing richness and vastness of the field it professes to occupy is considered. While every newspaper, almost, that we take up, abounds with military correspondence and essays of sterling merit, it is scarcely possible that the editor of the *United States Service Magazine* should not be able to command more appropriate papers to put before his readers than what we find now offered them. He must surely forget that war is a science all-extensive in its relations and absolutely inexhaustible, while allied in some of its numerous affinities to every question that can interest humanity. Our military and naval officers—the natural supporters of the work—are not babes to be fed with such weak skim milk as "Rain and Umbrellas," "My Ward," "Love and Loyalty," &c., but earnest men, anxious to learn, who delight in a discussion of the professional suojects that daily experience brings before them. "England's Weakness," the leading article, is rather an exposition of the writer's imbecility and utter ignorance of the points he attempts to discuss, while it is entirely out of place in a *United Service Magazine*. There is, indeed, scarcely a military article proper in the whole number. We shall regret if a noble opportunity to benefit the service and the nation should continue to be so wasted, and trust that there is still ample time for amendment.

—The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*, (New-York: WM. H. BIDWELL,) for August—bating an impossible sensation plate of the attack on New-Orleans, is a creditable selection of choice papers from the best English sources. The opening article, from the *Westminster Review*, treats luminously of that subject so much confused by the rivalry of conflicting claimants—African Discovery and the Basin of the Upper Nile. *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* is laid under contribution for several communications distinguishable for a quaint, old-fashioned air about them, differing from what we usually meet with in these days of slap-dash, hurry and excitement. "Pompeii," from the *Quarterly Review*, offers a valuable record of the great progress made since the coming in of the new *régime* at Naples, under the intelligent and indefatigable guidance of the present Inspector of the Excavation, the Cavaliere FIORELLI. "The Basque Country," from the *Edinburgh Review*, is full of information on a little-known subject. Altogether, the *Eclectic* offers so many attractions, that its competition with the periodicals of native growth has almost an air of unfairness about it.

—The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, for July, (New-York: J. M. SHERWOOD,) under the charge of its learned editor, Prof. H. B. SMITH and his associates, always offers matter of sterling importance. Perhaps the most valuable article in the present number is the Rev. E. H. GILLETT'S monograph on the "Early History of the Moravian Church," and its predecessor, the Taborites. This is a branch of inquiry growing out of the writer's researches on JOHN HUSS, in which he has no competitor. "The Messiah's Second Advent," by Dr. HATFIELD, has more the show than the reality of solid learning. He calls the author of the work on which it is mainly founded, "The Apostles' School of Prophetical Interpretation," by C. MAITLAND, a layman, as "Dr. Maitland," apparently mistaking him for the profound ecclesiastical scholar, Dr. S. R. MAITLAND. "The Relation of the Pulpit to the State," is an able and vigorous view of the duties arising from the present crisis, by Rev. R. B. THURSTON. The "Criticisms on Books," and "Theological and Literary Intelligence," though briefer than usual, display the editor's customary intelligence and wide range of information.

An American in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

The "Big Rebellion" now existing in the United States, my native land, I have anxiously watched, from its incipiency to the present period, and I am still firm in the faith, and more than ever convinced, that in the end the integrity of the whole country will be maintained, that Slavery will be abolished forever, that this wicked rebellion will be crushed out, and that the United States will yet stand and shine forth in the eyes of the whole world, beautiful and precious as gold, purified and purged from all its dross and dirt. And, Sir, I cannot but admire the commendable consistency of your invaluable paper during the whole progress of this civil strife in enlightening the people, advising the Government, publishing the necessary figures and facts, exposing errors and falsehoods, and pursuing a liberal and loyal course throughout the past. You are, no doubt, well aware, Sir, that the frontier towns and watering places in Canada are pretty well filled just now with all of your celebrated Catiline conspirators, Benedict Arnolds and Aaron Burrs, busy as bees at the present day, hatching up mischief, plotting treason, poisoning the minds of the Canadian people, perverting the truth, telegraphing falsehoods throughout the length and breadth of the land, and preparing, in every way, shape and manner, some "big undertaking," whereby to destroy your country, and dissever the United States forever. St. Catharines, Sir, is full just now of these miserable bipeds—babbling about the Northern oppression of the Southern rebels, praising JEFF. DAVIS up to the skies, denouncing ABRAHAM LINCOLN as an usurper, tyrant, "Constitution breaker," (what an Indian rubber article the "American Constitution is," in the *eyes*, *ears* and *hands* of these double-dyed traitors,) prating about "States' rights," which we think are about "knocked into a cocked hat," wailing about the wholesale slaughter and butchery of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and Beast BUTLER; glorifying the Southern chivalry, and howling about those naughty, nasty Yankees! Why, Sir, it is sickening to hear them, and I have become heartily disgusted with this whole "pack of hungry hounds," prowling about our streets, purloining the fair fame and honorable name of their mother country, the American Government, and I could only wish that Fort Lafayette was a thousand times larger and more capacious than it is, and that your authorities had them *all* securely locked up therein, to deprive them of doing any further mischief, and thus rid us of their contemptible presence.

The wholesale operations, of late, of JEFF. DAVIS' stealing raiders in Maryland, as well also as the recent destructions of the pirate *Florida*, (they don't know anything at all about the *Alabama*,) have exhilarated their drooping spirits, revived their courage, and carried them into ecstasies of joy and mirth; and now that the President has called for another 500,000 men, we are expecting daily a "legion more of these liars" here, from your side of the Niagara River; for their "reconnoitering party" have already arrived, and they are busy counselling armed resistance to this draft, preaching peace doctrines, prating about Presidental power and usurpation, and praying for the everlasting destruction of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Bill" SEWARD, "Beast" BUTLER, Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. Oh, what a nest of vipers! What a brood of traitors!! Pity, yes, a thousand pities, that your prisons, scaffolds and scourges, should be so shamefully cheated out of their just dues and precious victims.

During a residence and a citizenship here of nearly forty years, I believe I am able to judge, and I think I do know the Canadian people tolerably well, being by adoption and choice, one myself. Situated as Canada is, adjoining the Great Republic on the north, identified as she is with your prosperity and success, linked together by telegraph, spiked by railroads, connected by canals, rivers, lakes and other water ways; using the same language, having the same noble ancestry and origin, although under British rule and laws; yet still, what adds to your prosperity enhances ours; what increases your wealth promotes ours; what grows on your soil, is dug up from the bowels of your earth, manufactured in your shops, wrought in your mills, and touched by your skill, enter largely into our markets, and are consumed extensively by us. Your vessels, propellers and various other craft pay tolls on our Welland and St. Lawrence Canals; your produce and people pay freight and passage money to our Great Western, Welland, Lake Huron, Grand Trunk and other Railways; your dimes, quarters and half dollars are just now our chief circulating medium, loud as are the secession sneaks here in denouncing your greenbacks and crying down your currency; your newspapers and books flood our land: in fine, we are *two* peoples, but *one* in material greatness and prosperity. Were it not for the "adder's poison," circulated and engendered by your *white fugitives* from justice—not the blacks as formerly from Slavery—little or no sympathy would ever have existed in the minds of the Canadian people; but much bad blood has been stirred up by these mischief-makers, so that there is now more talk, excitement and feeling about your war in United Canada, than there is in the United States. A strange infatuation is seizing the minds of many people, for only a few days ago one of our prominent citizens asserted very violently, "that any Canadian who was hostile to the South was an enemy to Canada; that whoever took part with and sympathized with the North and its Government was a foe to Britain; for she was jealous of American power and greatness, and was greatly desirous for the dismemberment of the Union, and extremely anxious for the independence of the South," which I really believe is all a "big humbug," for it is well known that the "Queen of Queens," VICTORIA, is a firm friend of the American Government, though some of her Ministers have often sought very slight and flimsy occasions to embroil "Jonathan" and "John" in war, and but for Her Majesty's interference, would have long ago succeeded. God bless her.

I have strong faith in the efficacy of Capt. WINSLOW'S skill; in Gen. GRANT'S pluck; in Gen. SHERMAN'S strategy; in BUTLER'S integrity, the ravings, howlings and crazy opinions of all traitors, to the contrary notwithstanding; in President LINCOLN'S patience and perseverance, and lastly and especially in the God of might and right, to wipe out this wicked rebellion; snuff out all human Slavery; preserve in its integrity the United States of America, and yet make "John" and "Jonathan" everlasting friends, unitedly ruling and swaying, for good, the nations and peoples of earth! We have a few manly editors and worthy newspapers in Canada, who are bold for the truth and steadfast to the American Government; the Toronto *Globe*, for instance, the editor of which is the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, now a member of our Provincial Government. He and his journal have always pursued a straightforward, manly course in regard to your rank rebellion, praising those who do well, and a terror to all evil doers, while the Toronto *Leader*, *et id hoc genus*, are always brimfull of the crazy effusions of the craziest authors and secession sympathizers.

We yesterday heard that one of the reconnoitering-party mentioned above was prophesying that extensive preparations were being made in Rochester, Buffalo, &c., &c., to resist unto death the new draft, and that, if the President insisted on it, there would be a civil war very soon and rivers of blood shed at the North. I don't believe anything of the kind; but of one thing I am certain, and that is, that some secret mischief, as treason-plotting, peace-preaching, or President-making, is brewing hereabouts by GEO. N. SANDERS, CLEMENT L. CLAY, and their co-laborers and co-conspirators. They, no doubt, will labor long and labor hard, and, after all, may only bring forth a *mouse* or a long-tailed rat. So mote it be.

I am come to be almost a believer in Parson BROWNLOW'S doctrine: "Arm every thing in the North, both man and beast; draft all able-bodied persons (Jeff Davis-like;) march them down South, and make quick work of this most infamous and unheard-of rebellion, and if it be absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity of the country, exterminate the whole 'brood of traitors' south of the Rappahannock clean down to the Gulf or Mexico, and thus forever extinguish this second edition of 'CATALINE'S conspiracy,' 'JEFFERSON DAVIS' Confederacy.'"

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

The Blackberry—An Appeal for the Sick Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please, without delay, give place in your columns, to a few earnest, heartfelt words, addressed to the good people of your State, who are at work, or are willing to work in behalf of the soldier. They all want to know how they can use what they have to spare, in such way as to save thereby the greatest number of lives. Just now it is easy to tell them now. Men in the army are, during all seasons, from various causes, peculiarly liable to diarrhœa, which, if allowed to continue, become chronic, and this, in its last stage, is death, slow but sure. After prolonged and intense suffering the victim dies. In all of the earlier stages of this terrible disease, however, it may be checked, the patient cured, by the simple use of the blackberry in some form. This life-saving berry grows abundantly in our land, thank God, and is now still growing, still ripening for use, so that for a little while yet, this rich, precious fruit, may be found in the bush and in the market, and may be had at from $2 to $3 per bushel in most parts of the country.

Will not those who have them growing preserve as many as they can for the soldiers? Who that has any money to spare, will refuse or neglect to buy some of these, and either themselves preserve them or send them to the Aid Society Ladies, who will receive them as a sacred trust, and prepare them for sending to the sick soldier who needs them.

Buy one bushel, or five, or ten, or more if you are able; if you are not able to get as many as you would like, buy all you can, for surely a few lives saved are better than none.

But try to get a bushel, or at least a peck, remembering that you are securing that which is *life* to the soldier; remembering the peculiar medicinal virtue of the blackberry, how it seems invariably to cure, while every medicine often fails.

The hospital surgeons regard the blackberry juice in any way preserved, as of inestimable value. It seems possessed of a quality not found in any other fruit, or leaf, or root, or seed, or mineral ever used. It seems the chosen messenger of God to all the slowly wasting victims of chronic diarrhœa from approaching death back to vigorous life, to call the soldier-hero from the yawning grave to take his place in the ranks once more, to do valiant service there; to strike heavy blows for country and for all that makes life dear to us. Brave, noble fellow! willing as he is to do this, shall he not have this precious medicinal fruit and live? He wants the juice without the seed; therefore do not *dry* or *can* them, but send along all that you may have already dried or canned. The convalescent may be strengthened by them.

Not knowing how precious the juice of these berries is to the soldier sick with this disease, the good people of the land have themselves consumed hundreds and thousands of bushels, which ought to have been made into syrup, jelly, wine, brandy or cordial, to be carried by loving hearts and faithful hands to the thousands of sick men now wasting away in hospital. Let no more be eaten by those who would rather save many a sick and sinking hero's life than gratify their own selfish appetites. Let no more be left in the markets to be consumed by the well and hearty.

O! my friends, could you but see the skeleton forms that are to be found at all times in the hospital wards at Washington and elsewhere, and remember that the juice of the blackberry would doubtless have saved them, could it have been given to them in time, you would resolve to secure as many as possible to be preserved and to be held sacred to the service of restoring to life and health the sick and suffering soldier.

In this city the Sanitary Commission is trying to buy up all the blackberries it can get, and good women are making them into cordial, brandy, wine or syrup, to be used only in cases of diarrhœa.

This the commission is doing here, though often obliged to pay for the berries in Washington and vicinity as high as $4 or $5 per bushel.

The commission in New-York and the various Aid Societies throughout the State might accomplish very much more at very much less expense. You have doubtless already done much. Will you not do as much more as you can while the blackberry season lasts? Will not all men and women in the State who love the soldier, and the cause he serves, do whatever they can in aid of the Aid Societies in this their present hopeful effort for the saving of human lives?

B. B. S.

The following is a receipt, fully approved:

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

To two quarts of blackberry juice, put 1¼ lbs, white sugar, ½ oz. of cinnamon, ½ oz. nutmeg, ¼ oz. cloves, 1 oz. allspice. Let it boil a few minutes, and when cool add one pint of brandy.

Decision in Regard to Pensions.

The following decision of the Adjutant-General, made on an appeal from the decision of the Medical Directors, Department of Missouri, in refusing to furnish a complete record of sick, wounded and deceased officers and soldiers, has been published by the Medical Department for the information of Surgeons in charge of hospitals:

"The principle involved is this: No information must be given by any officer in the United States service to any person, under any circumstances, which can be made the basis of a claim against the Government for pay, pension or other allowances, except it be given, as the regulations prescribe, to the Adjutant-General, or proper officer of the Treasury or Pension Bureaus.

Information of sick and wounded officers and men may be freely given to any one to allay anxiety of friends, and the bare fact of death may be communicated to relatives, but not dates, or any circumstances which would be required to be used in prosecuting claims. The parties interested must satisfy the accounting officers of the Treasury that they are legal claimants, and then this office will obtain and give to those officers all the evidence necessary to perfect the claims.

These rules are to guard the Government, as well as lawful claimants, against frauds."

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Union College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

War, heat, drouth and possible famine do not appear essentially to diminish the interest with which the literary anniversaries of our great colleges are celebrated. On the contrary, men seem glad to forget the sad and sombre facts which I have named, and, gathering to the annual banquet which Alma Mater spreads for her children, revive old memories, meet old friends, and renew their youth in her presence. And, under the circumstances, is it not a very significant fact that, while all institutions of learning in the rebel States have long been closed, our colleges are filled with students, and Commencement season regularly observed? There are those who think that it would be far better that these young men who are in college were fighting in the field; but more careful thinkers feel that never more than now do we need to have a body of young men thoroughly educated for the responsibilities of civil life, for they see in the not remote future exigencies which will demand the highest order of educated statesmanship. Let us not, then, while we honor the brave youth who are gaining the victories of war, depreciate those who are preparing for the victories of peace. With these reflections I took my way to the old City of Schenectady, to see what Union had to offer to her friends. But before I notice the exercises of Commencement Week, let me remark that I found gratifying evidence of decided progress in every department of the college. The year just closed has been a very studious one; discipline is much more rigid; the course of studies has been enlarged; examinations made more thorough, and a new life inspired.

The exercises of Commencement week were opened with an address before the Theological Society on Sunday evening, the 24th, by Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany. Dr. DARLING took for his subject, "The Difficulties of Revealed Religion Paralleled by those in Nature," and after tracing the analogies between the difficulties in Revelation and those in nature, with great distinctness and force, drew the conclusion that the mere theist must in consistency either advance or recede—that is, go forward to a full belief in Revelation or fall back into blank Atheism; and further, that the orthodox scheme of doctrinal truth was the one really most in harmony with nature.

On Monday evening, the Senior Class held their reception at Anthony Hall, which was a very brilliant affair—at least those thought so who forgot business, and heat, and study, amid the

"Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,
Tropical odors, sweeter than musk;
Men and women with beautiful faces,
And eyes of tropical dusk."

On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton College, delivered a fine address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on "Rhetoric." He defined its meaning, traced its more prominent uses, answered the objections urged against it, advocated its claims, and in his own production exemplified its most prominent excellencies.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. EBENEZER ROGERS, of New-York, addressed the Literary Societies. He alluded to the cultured, high-toned, patriotic young men, and then proceeded to sketch the life of WASHINGTON in a series of graphic pictures, holding him up to young men as a model of intellectual excellence, and high devotion to liberty and Union. ANSON G. CHESTER, Esq., of Buffalo, followed with a spicy poem on Ancient and Modern Mythology.

On Wednesday morning, Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL. D., of the College of New-Jersey, delivered an address before the class of 1824, in which he reviewed the progress of science during the last forty years. It is necessary merely to mention the name of STEPHEN ALEXANDER to indicate the excellence of his address.

The oration before the Alumni was pronounced by HON. JOSEPH MULLIN, LL. D, of Watertown, New-York. It was a masterly summation of our progress in social and scientific life. He dwelt particularly on our relations with France and England, and drew in conclusion very happy auguries for the future.

Prize speaking by Sophomores and Juniors took place on Wednesday evening. In the Sophomore Class the first prize was given to MONROE M. CADY, of Great Barrington, Mass., and the second to GRENVILLE A. TREMAIN, of Albany, N. Y. Among the Juniors, the first was awarded to WILLIAM B. LYNN, of Springfield, Ill.; the second to STEALY B. ROSETER, of Cohoes, N. Y.

Commencement exercises took place in the new and splendid edifice of the First Reformed Dutch Church, which had also been appropriated to the various addresses before enumerated. The Graduating Class numbers sixty-four. The first Blatchford Medal for speaking was given to JACOB H. WIETING, of Middletown, Penn.; the second to EDWARD W. PAIGE, of Schenectady; ABRAM V. N. POWELSON, Pluckamine, N. J.

Thomas W. Burnham, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. A. Potter, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Koons, York Springs, Penn., and James Davis, Jr., of Albany, received honorable mention from the Committee on Prizes.

The speaking was of a very fine order, and shows a very decided improvement upon previous commencements.

The Warner Prize Cup was given to Dessrigne S. Crumb, of Bloomfield, Mo. This prize is for strict attention to college duties and general excellence of deportment.

Prizes in English literature were awarded to the following members of the Senior Class: First grade to Walter C. Anthony, Glenham, N. Y.; second grade to James Davis, Jr., Albany, and Edward W. Paige, Schenectady.

The degree of D. D. was awarded to the following persons:

Rev. Prof. Sternberg, Hartwick Seminary.
Rev. J. D. Wells, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Robert S. Lowell, Duanesbury, N. Y.
Rev. Chauncey Child, Boston, Mass.

The following persons received the degree of LL. D.:

Hon. Richard M. Blatchford, New-York.
Hon. Wm. T. Allen, New-York.
Hon. George F. Comstock, Syracuse.
Hon. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse.

M.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Interesting Discussions—West Point and the Mode of Admission—An Interesting Paper from Prof. Tayler Lewis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The Convocation of the University of the State of New-York, under the direction of the Regents, has been in session in the Representatives' Chamber, at the capitol, yesterday and to-day. The colleges and many of the academies of the State are represented here by their professors and teachers. Educational subjects have been discussed, and papers of a good deal of interest to educators, and some of them of general interest, have been read.

The Military Academy at West Point, its deficiencies and excellencies, has been a subject of extended remark. It has, perhaps, taken no more time of the convocation than its importance would have demanded had the institution been under the direction of the authorities of this State. The opinion generally expressed was in favor of requiring a greater amount of preparation on the part of those who are admitted to the privileges of the academy through appointment. PROSPER M. WETMORE, of New-York, and Dr. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester University, spoke at length in favor of competitive examinations as a condition of admittance. The students of the public seminaries of learning were expected to attend these examinations or be brought into them in some way, and to compete for the price of admission either to the academy at West Point or to the naval school to be established. This proposition was so general in its nature, seeming to apply to all the schools of the State, that it was deemed rather vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York, pronounced it wholly impracticable to introduce a competitive system of examinations in the common schools as proposed. Dr. LAMBERT, of Westchester, thought the military academy nearly faultless, and believed that the convocation would not be able to suggest anything worthy of the adoption of the authority controlling the academy. This view, however, was not regarded with favor, and resolutions expressing the opinion that competitive examinations of students of the higher institutions of learning, for the prize of admission to the [illegible] and naval school, were desirable, and requesting the Regents to report at a future meeting some practicable plan to carry out this idea, were finally adopted.

Of the papers read, one by Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, attracted perhaps the most attention. The paper related to "methods of teaching with special reference to what is called memoriter instruction." It was an examination of what are deemed modern improvements in education, and a comparison of such supposed improvements with the memoriter method of forty years ago. It is certainly a question of great public importance whether educators are proceeding in the right direction in the innovations which they are making. Prof. LEWIS holds that they are not. In support of this view he points to the results of the present methods of teaching, and affirms that the superiority of these results, as compared with the results formerly attained, when Webster's spelling-book and Murray's grammar were used, is not at all in the ratio of the greater effort now made to instruct pupils. The attempts to wake up mind, as it has been termed, to induce the child at an early age to think for himself, to make him attempt to be independent before he has anything of his own to rely upon, are wrong. The child cannot philosophize before he has something about which to philosophize, and this something must be first placed in his mind by a judicious use of the memory. It is wrong also to insist so much upon the pupil's using his own words to express his ideas, to deal with things rather than with words. Thought needs to be formulated in order to be clearly comprehended, and the child if left to himself to express his understanding of a truth in his own language and in his own way, will necessarily fail of a full or accurate expression. He should be taught the formulas prepared by logical minds which have mastered the subject. Only thus can he gain an adequate and precise expression for the truth which he himself necessarily imperfectly comprehends. The very exercise of committing such a formula to memory will do much to aid his logical power as well as increase his knowledge of the subject treated of. To instruct the beginner to rely upon himself wholly, and to use his own words, is to lead him to produce abortions misshapen as are his conceptions of truth; to teach him to commit formulas prepared by those who have mastered the subject, is to lead him to fix in his mind an expression of truth that will seem to him to grow with his growth, and enlarge upon his vision as his powers of comprehending this truth and its expression increase. These molds of thought are needed, and are the best help in beginning every study. There was one point touched upon by Prof. LEWIS in elucidating his view of the importance of formulas, which would seem to lead to a broad and very interesting field of inquiry, and would be worthy of another paper from his pen. The fact that words are suggestive, that language is an organic faculty of man, gives a power to these formulas—these expressions—or, as Prof. LEWIS aptly termed them, "these envelopes" of thought, which is not taken into the account by those who reject the memoriter method of instruction. It is now conceded that words are much more than mere representatives of things. They have a power of their own. It does not seem impossible that from a single well and accurately expressed formula, fully setting forth the fundamental truth at the basis of a science, there may grow up in the mind of him who has treasured from youth such a formula, and reflected upon it, a knowledge of such science in its parts. In an active mind, observation and reflection, stimulated by the first clear and accurate perception and conception of fundamental truth, may almost unconsciously fill out the details and complete the structure.

The moral influence of the modern, as compared with the old memoriter method of instruction, is of great importance in considering the comparative value of the two methods. He who is taught to think for himself, before he has gained any knowledge to use in his thinking, who is taught to rely upon himself before he really has anything in possession upon which he should rely, necessarily becomes self-conceited and arrogant. He, on the other hand, who is first content to treasure in his memory those lessons which the wisdom of age would teach him, will thereby learn humility.

Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, read a paper treating of "The Just Place and Proportion of the Studies commonly comprised in a Sub-graduate Course of Instruction." It was profoundly philosophical in its character, showing how each of the three generic powers of the man—thinking, feeling and willing—may best be cultivated. The limit assigned to this paper permitted only an examination of the intellectual faculties and the studies appropriate to their development.

How is it that philosophers so rarely reach a discussion of the susceptibilities and the will, and that when they do their discussions are so unsatisfactory? Is a comprehension of these and the methods of developing them beyond the province of the logical understanding? While Prof. NAIRNE'S paper was most thorough and perhaps complete, so far as the intellect is concerned, it stimulated the hearer with a desire to read ROSKIN and JOHN FOSTER'S essay on decision of character, or some similar works, in order to find some clue by which to fill out the plan for cultivating the whole man, and not the intellect alone. General statements about the beauty of certain passages in the classics, and the importance of gaining a control over the will of students, tends rather to show that this whole subject is still in a state of chaos, than that positive knowledge has been attained in regard to it. Something like this seemed to be admitted in the paper read, when pointing out the deficiencies of HAMILTON in his philosophizing. Prof. NAIRNE'S paper was listened to with profound attention, and was a model of clear and definite statement and accuracy of reasoning. The result reached was, that a more accurate and complete grammatical knowledge, but less reading of classics, should be required as a condition of admission to collegiate institutions; that, during the college course, more hours should be devoted to reading the classics as literature—not for the sake of grammatical training, that more time should be devoted to the mathematical studies, and less to the philosophical and higher studies. These latter should be left in part to the discretion and taste of the student—those students who attain to proficiency in such studies being rewarded by suitable honors for their acquirements.

Other important papers that were read I have not space to notice.

The convocation propose to adopt some plan at their next meeting by which the standard of requirement for admission to colleges shall be rendered more fixed, definite and uniform. A committee was appointed

addresses, Misses ANNA L. WETHERBEE and NELLIE PRICE. A committee, consisting of Hon. Hugh Maxwell, Hon. A. B. Conger, Mrs. H. G. Prall and Rev. J. Corey, appointed to award two prizes for the best English compositions, decided in favor of Miss KATE A. NICHOLS for the first prize, and of Miss ANNA J. BERRESON for the second. These prizes were presented by Prof. C. F. MANSFIELD, in a very happy speech, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard the excellent advice of the Professor to his pupils. After the benediction by Rev. JOSEPH COREY, of Nyack, the pupils and their friends had a delightful social hour for final salutations and farewells. On the whole, the day's achievement was one of the most brilliant in the history of this far-famed institution of learning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance.

REPORT OF CAPT. LORD, OF THE SANITARY COMPANY.

The following report was yesterday presented to the Board of Police Commissioners by Capt. LORD, of what is now known as the Sanitary Company, a body of policemen formerly known as the Sanitary Squad. It will be seen that he has been successful in his efforts to remove the bone and fat-boiling business outside of the City limits:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: Section 52 of the Police Act of 1864 empowered the Sanitary Company to visit and make inspection of all manufactories suspected of or charged with being maintained in a manner prejudicial to the lives or health of the public. I now have the honor to report that under the power granted by the above-named section I have visited and inspected the fat-boiling establishments of this city for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition and the relative effects produced upon the public health. In many cases I have found these establishments in such condition as to seriously affect the health of the public not only in their immediate vicinity, but for a considerable distance round. I have made complaints against several of these establishments, and have compelled to be closed Nos. 5, 6, 34, 35 and 36 Abattoir-place, (West Thirty-ninth-street;) also one at the foot of West Fortieth-street. The owners or proprietors of the above-named places have removed their business outside the limits of the City, to locations where they cannot affect the health of the public. The others are now kept under a strict police surveillance by this department, and are forced to conduct their business in such a manner as to comply with the provisions of the statute. Yours, respectfully,

E. G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

Meeting of Segar Manufacturers.

A large meeting of the Segar Manufacturers of this City was held at the Astor House, yesterday, to take into consideration the state of the trade and to devise means for conserving the best interests of the same. Mr. THOMAS HOYT was chosen Chairman; Messrs. CRAWFORD and BURKE, Secretaries.

The meeting formed itself into a permanent organization, and appointed Messrs. Hall, Lee, Little, Crawford, Burke, Herchfeldt, Herchbarm and Landman, a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association.

The object of the association is to prevent frauds upon the Government by those who may seek to evade the requirements of the tax-law, and for the mutual protection of its members.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Lestocq".....Auber
3. Song, "Power of Love," from "Estanella".....Balfe
4. Torch Dance, No. 1.....Meyerbeer

PART II.

1. Divertimento, from "Lohengrin".....R. Wagner
2. Overture to "Egmont".....Beethoven
3. "This the Harp in the Air," and Palaces from "Maritana".....Wallace
4. Grand selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti

PART III.

1. "Daisy," Medley Quickstep.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Mazurka from "The Prophet".....Meyerbeer
3. Cavatina from "I Martiri".....Donizetti
4. Galop, "Alma Sisters".....Stasney

National Pot Pourri

Base Ball.

A game of base ball was played on Thursday, July 28, 1864, on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the employes of the Continental Bank Note Company. Some very fine playing was displayed by Messrs. FENWICK, CAIRNS, HAZZARD, SIMS and SKINNER. HAZZARD in centre field, and FENWICK on third base, were distinguished for excellent play:

SCORE.

	Outs.	Runs.		Outs.	Runs.
White, l. f.	5	1	A Mullon, c. f.	3	3
Clayton, p.	1	4	Meeker, p.	0	4
Hazzard, c. f.	3	3	Sims, l. f.	2	1
Wm. Porter, c.	2	3	Lockwood, c.	2	1
Bonfield, 1st b.	4	2	Skinner, 1st b.	4	1
Ormsby, 2d b.	3	2	Sanford, 3d b.	2	2
Fenwick, 3d b.	3	2	Hayes, r. f.	4	1
Harris, 3d b.	1	1	Cory, 1st b.	1	2
Parkinson, r. f.	4	0	English, 2d b.	2	4
Hewitt, r. s. s.	3	1	Cairns, r. s. s.	4	0
Eight Innings	24	20	Eight Innings	24	18

Mr. FAIRMAN, Umpire.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. RESOLUTE, OF NEW-YORK.

These clubs played a game on the Olympic Ball-ground, Philadelphia, Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of the admirers of the game, among whom were quite a bevy of the fair daughters of the Quaker City, who occupied seats especially provided for them under the handsome tents of the Mercantile Club. The contest proved to be a creditable display of the attractive features of the game, and a well-earned victory for the Philadelphia party. The score is appended:

ABSOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Rogers, p.	3	2	Hayhurst, r. f.	1	6
Weedin, 2d b.	4	1	Gaskill, c. f.	3	4
Lockwood, c.	6	0	Winfelder, c.	2	4
Allen, 3d b.	1	4	Malone, 1st b.	3	3
Wilson, c. f.	1	1	Hengeue, 2d b.	6	1
Gartzet, 1st b.	2	1	McBride, p.	3	3
J. Wilson, s. s.	3	1	Smith, l. f.	2	2
Bush, l. f.	2	1	Wilkins, s. s.	4	2
R. Warnock, r. f.	1	0	Graiz, 3d b.	3	3
Totals	27	12	Totals	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	12
Athletic	3	4	8	1	1	8	3	0	4	29

Umpire—Mr. F. KNIGHT, of the Camden Club.
Time of game—Three hours and forty minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DARING BURGLARY AND THEFT IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—TWO MEN ARRESTED.—Two young men, named WM. BEAL and JOHN CHRISTY, were arrested yesterday by Officers STILWELL and BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Miss GAUDALOOPE GARCIA, No. 2 West Thirteenth-street, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain, worth $200, and $372 in money. A servant on the premises discovered the thieves just as they were in the act of leaving. She pursued them and gave the alarm. Officer STILWELL, who was patrolling in that neighborhood, heard her cries of "Stop thief," and immediately gave chase. BEAL was followed to an unoccupied cellar, where he was found by the Officer secreted among some empty barrels. The cellar was searched, and the watch and chain found under some straw. One hundred dollars of the stolen money were found on the sidewalk, nearly opposite the cellar. CHRISTY was soon after secured by Officer BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoners were both taken before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market, and, after an examination, were committed without bail. BEAL is 19 years of age, printer by occupation, and resides at No. 288 Second-street. CHRISTY is 18 years old, a tinsmith, and lives at No. 158 East Houston-street.

TOO MANY WIVES.—JOHN KEANE, who says he was born in Germany, but whose brogue is unmistakably that of a son of the Emerald Isle, was arrested by Officer REID, and brought before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with being the husband of two wives. The testimony in the case shows that in February last he was married to MARIA JOHNSTON, with whom he lived for a short time, and then left her, as she alleges, and in the beginning of May following, was married to a woman named MINNIE DUVAL. The two wives were in Court, and made affidavits to this effect. The ministers who married them also testified to the same state of things, and Justice DODGE, upon the evidence given, committed KEANE to prison in default of $5,000 bail. His trial will take place in the Court of Sessions in September next.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The recruiting business in this city is going along briskly. As many men as can be examined by the surgeons of the military headquarters and naval rendezvous are passed daily. An average of 46 per day are examined and put into the service at the Provost-Marshal's office, and as many more at the naval rendezvous. It is believed, by those who should know, that the quota of Kings County can be filled without resorting to a draft, if the bounties are continued. Under stimulus of the present high prices—ranging from $600 to $750 per man—hundreds are brought over here and enlisted; whereas, if the bounty was less than it is, the substitutes would be taken elsewhere. As it is, the brokers are unable to supply the demand.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BELT RAILROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of a lad named JAMES MCNAMARA, aged 12 years, residing with his parents in Brooklyn, who died at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries caused by being accidentally crushed between a truck and car No. 89, of the Belt Railroad. The jury, in their verdict, censured the driver of the truck, and exonerated the Railroad Company from all blame in the matter.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE IN BROOME-STREET.—Mr. JOHN BELLAMY, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of incendiarism and alleged attempt to defraud the Insurance Companies, has written a letter, in which he denies the charge in the most positive terms, and states that when he has a hearing he will be able to show them to be wholly false and without foundation. He asks the public to suspend their judgment until a trial shall be had.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held yesterday afternoon, in the MAYOR'S office. Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, reported that no cases of fever had occurred within the last four days on board the United States steamer *Tahoma*, and that all cases which had occurred previously had been removed to the hospital ship. No other business of importance was transacted.

Obituary.

—Telegrams from St. Louis announce the shooting, in Wyandotte, Kansas, of Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railway, by an engineer named TALCOTT, with whom he had had a sharp dispute regarding financial matters. Mr. HALLETT was born in the western part of this State, whence he came to this City some years ago, and entered into business. Some time ago Mr. HALLETT went to Spain, where he achieved an extraordinary financial feat by inducing a number of prominent Spaniards, including the Duke of SALAMANCA, to subscribe largely to the extension of the Erie Road to St. Louis. More recently Mr. HALLETT became prominently engaged in banking operations in this City, and a few months ago he went West to look after the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, in which he was largely interested.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	113	300	Hud. Riv. R.	131
49,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	300	do.	131⅜
3,000	do.	106⅜	100	do.	131⅜
10,000	do.	106⅝	100	do.	132
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	108	150	do.	b30 132⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅞	100	do.	b5 132
126,000	do.	107	200	do.	b15 131⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	113	100	do.	131⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96⅛	800	Reading R.	136
40,000	do.	95⅞	500	do.	b15 137
25,000	do.	96⅛	100	do.	b30 137⅛
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to P. Pac. R.	75	300	do.	136⅜
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53	400	do.	b6 136⅜
5,000	do.	52⅞	300	do.	136⅝
35,000	do.	b30 53⅛	200	do.	137
3,000	do.	52⅜	1000	do.	136⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	200	do.	b10 137
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	118	100	do.	136⅜
8,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sz. Rd. B.	138	50	Mil. & P. Du C	b10 70
500	Michi. So. 2d M.	105	100	Mich. Cen. R.	140
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	105⅜	400	do.	b10 140
12,000	do.	105⅜	200	do.	b30 139⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	330	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	117	1100	do.	92
3,000	do.	116⅜	300	do.	92⅛
3,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105⅜	50	do.	92⅛
4,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	90	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	137
80	Am. Ex. Bank	115	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip.	129⅜
40	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	150	do.	b10 129⅛
5	Bk. Commonwlth	105	100	do.	b10 129⅝
110	Canton Co.	37	300	do.	129⅜
300	do.	37⅜	100	do.	b30 130⅜
200	do.	37⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅛
150	Gen. Coal Co.	63	400	do.	113⅜
300	Quick. Mio. Co.	76⅜	100	do.	113⅝
400	Cum. Coal Pref	64⅜	200	do.	113⅞
200	do.	b30 64⅜	200	do.	b5 114⅛
100	do.	b30 64⅜	200	do.	b15 114⅛
200	do.	64	400	do.	b10 114
100	do.	63⅞	1000	Chi. & N. W.	56
100	do.	63⅜	650	do.	b30 56⅛
100	do.	b10 63⅜	100	do.	b10 56⅛
100	do.	b10 63⅜	110	do.	b7 56
400	do.	b15 64	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90
300	do.	63	300	do.	89⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	47⅛	50	do.	89⅜
300	do.	b30 48⅜	800	Cle. & Tol. R.	144
300	Cooke Iron M.	8	100	do.	b5 144⅛
100	L. & Sus. Coal	15⅜	100	do.	144
100	Ash. Coal Co.	20	200	do.	b10 143⅜
*5	N. Y. Central	136	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200	do.	134⅜	300	do.	114⅜
100	do.	134⅜	300	do.	114⅜
300	do.	s7 131⅜	200	do.	114⅜
50	do.		300	do.	114⅜
800	Erie Railway	112⅜	200	do.	b10 115
900	do.	112⅜	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130
400	do.	b10 112⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	115
800	do.	112⅜	600	do.	b10 115
200	do.	112⅜	500	do.	114⅜
1500	do.	112	150	do.	114⅜
100	Erie Pref.	110	250	Alt. & Terre H.	66
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	42	350	Chi. & Alt. R.	96
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅞	800	Reading R.	137
25,920	Treas. N. 7 3-10	100	600	do.	137⅛
	Oct. & Apl.	107⅜	500	do.	137⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96⅛	1000	M. S. & N. I.	93
58,000	do.	95⅜	600	do.	93⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	53	600	do.	b3 93⅛
4,000	Amer. Gold	253	200	do.	93⅛
100	Canton Co.	38⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	114⅛
200	do.	39	200	do.	114⅛
500	Cumb. Coal Pref	63	300	Mich. Cen. R.	140
100	do.	b30 63⅜	600	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130
100	do.	63⅜	300	do.	131⅜
100	do.	b10 62	200	Chi. & N. W.	56⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	135	550	do.	56⅜
200	Quicksilv. Min.	77	300	do.	b10 57
100	do.	77⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90⅜
300	Erie Railway	112⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	144
500	do.	112⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
400	do.	b3 112⅜	10	Chi., B. & Quin.	130
100	Hud. River R.	134	100	Mil. & Pr. du C.	70
100	P., F. W. & C.	116⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer.	53	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜
20,000	do.	s3 53	300	do.	c 114⅜
700	Erie Railway	112⅜	500	do.	114⅜
2100	do.	112⅜	200	do.	c 114⅜
500	do.	s5 112⅜	200	do.	b3 114⅜
1000	do.	b3 112⅜	300	do.	b5 114⅜
600	Reading R.	137	400	do.	114⅜
800	do.	93	200	do.	b3 114⅜
200	do.	92⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	c 56⅜
800	do.	b3 93	600	do.	56⅜
200	do.	s3 92⅞	200	do.	56⅜
600	do.	c 93	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅜
200	do.	93⅛	100	do.	b3 114⅜
500	do.	b3 93⅛	100	do.	b4 115
100	Ill. Cen. R.	x d 130⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref	90⅜
800	do.	130⅜	100	do.	b3 89⅜
400	do.	b10 130⅜	100	do.	90⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	133	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	115⅜
100	do.	133⅛	200	do.	b5 115⅜
300	do.	133⅜	300	do.	115⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co	s3 48⅜	200	do.	116
400	do.	b3 49	200	M. & P. Du Ch.	69
400	Canada Cop. Co.	43⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	63⅜
300	do.	43⅛	100	do.	c 63⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	115⅜
20,000	do.	b3 53⅜	400	do.	b3 115⅜
10,000	do.	b3 53⅜	200	do.	115⅜
30,000	do.	53⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	144
10,000	do.	53⅜	400	Chi. & R. Isl.	115⅛
10,000	do.	b3 53⅜	200	do.	b3 115⅛
10,000	do.	b5 54	200	do.	b3 116⅛
1100	Erie Railway	113⅜	200	do.	b5 116⅛
400	do.	b4 113⅜	100	do.	83 116
700	do.	113	300	do.	115
200	do.	b3 113⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	56⅜
900	do.	113⅜	200	do.	s3 56⅜
500	do.	b4 113⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜
200	Reading R.	137⅜	100	do.	s3 91⅜
400	do.	b4 138	200	do.	b3 91⅜
1400	do.	138	200	do.	91⅜
100	do.	b5 13⅜	100	do.	91
200	do.	13⅜	100	Canton Co.	39⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	14	100	do.	b3 39⅛
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅜	100	do.	39
200	do.	s3 93⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.	77⅜
100	do.	b10 94	100	do.	b10 78⅛
300	Ill. Cen. R.	x d 130⅜	200	Mariposa M. Co.	49⅜
100	do.	b3 130⅜	100	do.	b3 50
200	do.	130⅜	300	do.	49
100	do.	130⅜	600	do.	s3 49
1000	Can Cop. Co.	b30 43⅜	200	do.	b3 49⅜

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

There is a steady feeling in the Money Market to-day at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Stock Exchange continues to improve in activity, as well as prices, and the Brokers are employing more Money at call than earlier in the week. The supply is liberal at the full rate of 7 ₱ cent.; and the heavy purchases of United States Bonds on European orders tend, through the creation and sales of Exchange, to increase the Wall-street balances. The business, both at the Stock Board and on the Street, in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, is again very large to-day, and at the full advance on the 5-20s and a further rise on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881.

The prices of Gold were steadier to-day than for several days previous. The fluctuations were 253@250⅜ ₱ cent.; the price at 3 30 P. M. being 251 ₱ cent. Bills on London 108@108⅛ ₱ cent. for Gold, and 273@275 ₱ cent. Currency. A fair business done for Saturday's steamers.

The speculation on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange grows in strength and outside interest. The orders to the Commission Brokers are of a larger and more confident nature than for many weeks past, and while the views of the Street conflict radically as to the bases and probable endurance of the rise, the opinion gains ground that we are to have an active month of August this year, as last, in nearly all the Railway Shares, and in a portion of the Miscellaneous list. The additional rise to-day is chiefly on the Western Roads.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday—the market leaving off firm:

	Thurs	Fri.		Thurs	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Central	138⅛	140⅜
U. S. 5-20's	105⅝	105⅞	Mich. Southern	91⅛	93⅛
N. Y. Central	134¼	135⅜	Illinois Cen.	129½	130⅜
Erie	111⅞	112	Pittsburgh	112⅞	115⅝
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	114	114⅜
Hudson	131⅛	134⅜	Rock Island	113⅛	115
Canton	39	39	Reading	136⅜	138⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅜	Quicksilver	76⅜	77⅜
Toledo	143⅛	143⅝	Cumberland Coal	81⅛	82⅜
Northwest	64⅜	64¾	Mariposa	49	49
Ohio & M. Certs	52⅝	53⅛	N. West Pref.	89	91⅜

The private sales of United States 6s of 1881 and the 5-20s, through the Wall-street Money Brokers to-day, exceed a million of dollars.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	138	American Exchange	116
Mercantile	108	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants' Exchange	97	Continental	100
Commerce	106⅜	Commonwealth	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are very firm and in good request:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Ill. Cen. '75	133⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74	136	Ill. Cen., 2d Income	83
N. Y. Cen., conv. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
Erie 1sts, '96	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅛
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds	119
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 5ths, '88	113	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	103½
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85¾
Hud. R. 1sts, '63	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	115	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	115
Harlem 2ds, '64	107	N. J. central 1sts	105
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	130
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	134	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	116
Mich. S. seconds	105⅜	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds	115
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G	62

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company have passed resolutions of profound regret for the decease of their late President, Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, and have marked their respect for his services and memory by a record of the particulars of his long official connection with the road from 1845 to the day of his death. Mr. SAMUEL MARSH (uncle of the late President) is at present acting President of the Company. Several practical railroad men have been named on the Street as the probable successor of Mr. MARSH; among others Gen. DIVEN, of Elmira, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, late of the Hudson River Road.

Mr. GEORGE A. FANSHAWE, of the firm of FANSHAWE & MILIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-street, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, are taking subscriptions to the new 7-30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes and will extend the usual advantages in the way of abatement and the promptest facilities for the delivery of the Notes.

The Prairie du Chien earnings for the third week of July were

1864	$31,407
1863	16,242
Increase	$15,255
Increase since Jan. 1	$396,541

The old Merchants' Bank of Boston has become a National Bank, under the same style, with its capital of $3,000,000. The last weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston is exclusive of the Merchants', and shows a consequent decrease in all the items as compared with the previous week:

	July 18.	July 25.	Decrease.
Capital	$32,581,700	$32,381,700	$3,000 00
Loans and Discounts	66,019,629	69,813,327	6,116,298
Specie	6,216,317	5,713,2.7	5 3,042
Due from other Banks	13,402,140	13,473,758	468,440
Due to other Banks	10,8 2,495	9,171,562	851,690
Deposits	36,584,051	27,010,349	2,573,702
Circulation	9,899,172	9,715,63	114,824

The Shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco from the 1st January to the 23d June, 1864, are.....$28,993,771
Same period, 1863.....22,757,681
Increase.....$6 236 130

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, advertise a supply of the small Gold-bearing Bonds of 1881, 50s, 100s and 500s.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $976,-236 15, including for Customs, $173,000; total payments, $1,207,402 56; total balance, $16,320,-071 31.

The New Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to inquire how the new proposals of the Secretary will affect the 10-40 Loan, and what the relative claims of these loans are as permanent investments? A word on this point will be esteemed a favor.

I cordially second the suggestions of "Knickerbocker," in to-day's issue. Cannot something be done in the way of an organized local effort to secure *speedily* a subscription worthy of the metropolis? Especially cannot the Loan be made inviting to small holders? Every lender of $50 to the Treasury is pledged, by interest, if not by patriotism, to the cause of his country. A selfish eagerness after extravagant returns may pay well just now, but may defeat itself at last by bringing financial if not political ruin, while a generous consideration of our public necessities, though affording less dazzling inducements may prove safer, and will be more profitable in the end. Let every *man and woman and child* who can come forward now to the aid of the Government, and let the subscriptions, as far as possible, be made directly at the *Sub-Treasury*. SUBSCRIBER.

The 10-40 years' Loan is Gold-bearing from the start at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. a year. The new Currency Loan bears 7.30 ₱ cent. for three years in Currency, and after that 6 ₱ cent. in Gold. With Gold at 250 or 200 ₱ cent., the former is the more valuable investment at present. In the event of the fall of Gold to 150 ₱ cent. or less, the 7.30 ₱ cents in Currency, with the privilege of 6 ₱ cent. in Gold after three years, is the better Stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

Is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will be allowed the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The usual liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 210 Broadway.

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon Mr Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No 650 BROADWAY.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.
10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 9,652 bbls. Flour, 25 bags Corn Meal, 53 bushels Wheat, 6,712 bushels Corn, 5,289 bushels Oats, 1,740 pkgs. Provisions, and 287 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at irregular prices to-day; Middlings, $1 61@$1 63 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,070 bales.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled.

FISH—Holders are very firm in their views, but the demand is rather less animated.

FRUIT—All kinds are dull, and prices are, in the main, quite nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to day, opening rather briskly and buoyantly, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 16,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@$10 40, chiefly at $9 85@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 60 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western, ₱ bbl. $9 00 @$9 50
Extra State..... $9 60 @$10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 50 @12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping Fds. 10 00 @10 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.... 10 65 @12 75
Extra Genesee..... 10 45 @12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 10 75 @14 00
Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $10 10@$11 for poor to good, and $11 10@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is irregular; sales 540 bbls. extra at $9 70@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled; sales 200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; HAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No particulars have been as yet received from Gen. GRANT'S army which tend to throw light upon the design of the recent movement to the north side of the James River. Whether it was made simply with a view to counteract the manœuvres of the enemy as detailed in our telegraphic dispatches, or whether, as surmised by one of our correspondents, it was intended to surprise the rebel Capital, and capture it by a *coup de main*, are matters which further developments must decide.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN is meagre but gratifying. His lines are steadily closing round the fated city, and we are assured that his combinations will render the prize when captured, ten fold more valuable. Several feeble assaults upon Gen. SHERMAN'S lines have been repulsed with ease.

There is nothing later of much importance from the rebel raid. A dispatch stating that the rebels had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and that the telegraphic operators at Hagerstown had left their offices, is contradicted by another dispatch, which says that the rebels have not crossed, and that the operators were still at their posts.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fung Shuey* at this port, yesterday, we have New-Orleans papers to the 21st inst. The news of chief interest is contained in rebel reports from Mississippi and elsewhere, published in the *Picayune*, which was recently permitted to resume publication. The reports include a boastful address by Gen. FORREST to his troops, in which he says he met SHERMAN'S force in its raid into Mississippi, "and drove him howling back in ignominy and shame, broken and demoralized." He then recites how, "with conspicuous gallantry," his men won the "bloody victory" at Fort Pillow, "and either killed or captured the entire garrison, a motley herd of negroes, traitors and Yankees." He closes with the Sturgis fight, and says, "You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field." Under the heading, "Bishop ELLIOTT at Gen. POLK'S Funeral," it gives some interesting remarks. These consist of a malediction upon the Northern people and the Union army. Following this is a letter to the Mobile *Register*, which rings all the changes in praise of FORREST, and denunciation of our colored soldiers, whom it styles "brutal negroes," and accuses the "Federal Government" of forcing them "to murder white men and ravish white women." This letter closes with a half expressed wish for the appearance of yellow fever. The batch of "Late Southern *News*," closes with the following. "The Columbus *South Carolinian* says it is stated on semi-official authority that the Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly one of the Supreme Bench of the old United States, and since the war Assistant Secretary of War, will, in all probability, be appointed as the successor of Mr. MEMMINGER, it being regarded as certain that the latter will resign."

By the arrival of the steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., we have South American news, of which the chief interest still centres in the Hispano-Peruvian difficulty. Ecuador appears to give Peru no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chilian ship. It is said that the Chilian Congress has declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle. Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promise in word from her neighbors which is all she is ever likely to get from them. From Panama the weather report is that they are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April. The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry spell, and the trade winds from the north were blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healthy.

Major-Gen. MILROY, commanding the District of Tennessee, has created quite an excitement among the rebel sympathisers of Nashville and vicinity by a recent order. Convalescent soldiers not strong enough to rejoin their commands in the field, but capable of performing light duties, have been detailed as guards at the houses and farms of citizens residing in the City of Nashville and vicinity. Gen. MILROY, finding that some of these soldiers were employed in guarding rebel property, at once issued an order recalling all guards, and ordering that guards be furnished only to *loyal citizens*. Under this order guards can only be procured upon conclusive proof of *unquestioned* loyalty. Loyalty, as the General understands it, does not consist in having taken oaths, but in open, outspoken devotion to the Union.

Brig.-Gen. TURCHIN is stopping at the Tremont House in Chicago, upon a brief furlough for his health. The General left the front shortly after the passage of the Chattahoochee River, and brings back a glowing account of the condition and spirit of the army. He sees nothing in the future but a continuance of the success which has attended the past efforts of the splendid armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the front, intimates that the General will receive an important command upon his return.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is engaged at Montreal in settling with the German emigrants who sustained injuries or losses by a train running off a bridge some days since. The amounts awarded range from $200 or $300 to $1,500 or more, according to the circumstances.

The quota for the State of Wisconsin, under the call of the President for 500,000, of date July 18, 1864, is 19,032.

A very large business was done in Wall-street yesterday, in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. The purchases are chiefly for Europe. Gold steadier; 251 ₱ cent. Money, 7 ₱ cent. Speculation on the increase at the Stock Exchange Board; the Railways advancing.

The movements in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were on a restricted scale. The rise in gold tended to strengthen the produce markets, but these did not respond readily, and closed quite heavily. Foreign merchandise was depressed. Freights were quiet, but very firm.

The Reported Conspiracy.

We shall require a great deal more evidence than we have yet seen to become convinced that the Order of "American Knights" is such a formidable body of traitors as some of our Western cotemporaries represent. That there are thousands of men in nearly every loyal State who would readily join any secret organization calculated to bring the war to a close, is certain. That there are politicians malignant and desperate enough to engineer, if possible, such an organization into positive resistance to the National Government and overt treason, is just as undeniable. But that all this has been actually going on, for months, both through the West and the East, so that now the numerical strength of the Order is "over half a million," embracing many of the leading men of the party opposed to the Administration, is utterly improbable. The Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, we dare say, is a very sharp fellow, but it don't follow that every other loyal man is an idiot. Likely enough he has "been taking testimony for months," but other people have not been all that time napping. We think that plenty of eyes and ears beside his own have been open, and that had this traitorous work been carried on to anything like the extent represented, somebody else would have got wind of it too. "Over half a million of men"—some of them married doubtless—are a great many to keep a dead secret. Flatly, we don't believe it.

But great civil commotions always breed plotters. When the winds are out, mischief is always afoot. There needs to be no evidence that the Vallandigham species are hard at work. They have a fellow-feeling with the rebels. The cause of the rebels is in its agony. To help the rebels they would move heaven and earth, were it in their power. We may take it for certain that whatever they can do, they surely will. Because some men fancy prodigies that do not exist, it is no reason why a close eye should not be kept upon what actually is astir. Secret associations, hostile to the Government, unquestionably exist to some extent in the North, especially in the Northwest. They are made up mostly of those who belonged to the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which it is historically certain, greatly facilitated secession. That infamous organization did not fall dead beneath the execrations heaped upon it. It only took other forms. VALLANDIGHAM, when he returned from Canada, openly proclaimed that there were combinations to protect him, and that the Government would rearrest him at its peril. His reliance, undoubtedly, was upon some of these leagues of treason. How far VALLANDIGHAM'S challenge was bravado, it is hard to say. It was not altogether so. His arrest would have been resisted; not with success, but yet with no little power. The Government forebore to meddle with him, not because it was intimidated, but because it was deemed advantageous to give him full range. Of course he is watched. Heed should also be given to the men who are ready, as he has said, to be used for his purposes.

In fact, the loyal watchword everywhere should be Vigilance. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all true men that there has been no time during the war so momentous, or so full of peril, as that which is now to come before the Presidential election. The Union candidate for reëlection stands out as the representative of the unconditional loyalty of the land. If another four years' term of executive power is conferred upon him, it is morally certain that the war will be prosecuted until the last spark of the rebellion is extinguished. If that reëlection is defeated, it seems equally certain that the war will be disgracefully brought to an end, or so haltingly waged that it will die out without effect, and that the rebellion will be substantially triumphant. If the rebels, hard pressed as they are by our great armies under GRANT and SHERMAN, have one serious thought of submission, they will not make it manifest until the fact is determined in November, whether the Northern people still adhere to the war policy. Whatever may be their disposition afterward, we may be certain that, in the mean time, they will fight desperately. So too, whatever of the rebel sympathizing spirit or of factious inclination there is in the North, will be brought into the briskest play. Intrigue, chicane and conspiracy will be pushed to the last limit in every direction. Open cajolery and intimidation, too, will be used to the utmost. All means, direct and indirect, patent and covert, fair and unfair, will be used to defeat President LINCOLN. Credulity will be plied with falsehood; timidity with bugbears; humane feeling with the terrors of war; selfishness with columns of taxes; natural impatience in trial with grand promises of deliverance; old party prejudice with every stimulus that can revive it; old antipathies of birth, race and color with every art that can convert them into antipathies to the cause. We have not a doubt that there are tens of thousands in the Opposition who would willingly unfurl the red flag of revolution itself, if they could bring themselves to believe that it would prevent the success of the Union party at the ballot-box. We cannot tell the limits to which desperation may be carried, either by the rebellion or by faction, during the next three months. It can only be said that this is the supreme time with them, and that they will surely do their very best and very worst to avert their fate.

All true men should redouble their efforts to keep the cause secure. No pains should be spared to expose and thwart every device of the enemy. It is better to err upon the side of excessive vigilance, than to give way to easy confidence. It is better to believe even such stories as this of the great conspiracy, than to imagine that the road to the election of President LINCOLN is going to be as smooth as the way to parish church.

A Virtue Needed in America.

We Americans are the most wasteful and extravagant people in the world. We waste fearfully in food, in clothing, and in extras. We waste on every secular day of the week, and waste a double amount on Sundays. Men waste shamefully, women shockingly; boys and girls, too, are permitted to waste wofully. Wastefulness is one of our worst national vices; for if economy be a virtue, then extravagance must be a vice. The English don't waste half as much as we do; the French not a quarter; and the Germans (while in Germany) don't waste at all.

Hundreds of leading hotels here and throughout the country prepare daily from twenty to fifty different dishes for dinner, and out of these from a half to two-thirds are regularly wasted. Thus not only is food wasted, but also labor at the same time. In ordinary families unwholesome meals of half a dozen dishes are gotten up, where a plain meal would at once be more economical and wholesome. We gorge ourselves with great numbers of articles, which are neither nutricious nor delicious, but simply costly. Men buy four hats a year, where one ought to last them four years. They throw away coats and pants when they are but little the worse for wear; and instead of having their shirts mended and their stockings darned, they purchase new ones, and fling away the old. Women wear very expensive articles of dress without wearing them out; and, we have heard, are inclined to spend and waste money and material without stint.

The present is a most excellent time for the whole people to begin to learn and practice the virtue of economy. If those men who are striking for higher wages because of the high price of living, would, instead of this, waste less in their homes, their clothing and their "sundries," it would be much better for themselves and for the country. If dealers would live less extravagantly, and waste less, they could sell more cheaply. If rich men would squander less on their tables, their tailors, their wine merchants, their fast horses, big houses and "fancy fixings," they would set a better example, would better enjoy life, enjoy better health, and be more able to help their country. If the fair sex would pay some attention to this matter—and we refer not merely to the wealthy classes, but to those in the common walks of life—they would be thrice blessed themselves and would confer blessings on the bearded sex.

Among the mercantile, mechanic, agricultural and working classes of Germany the same garment will not only be worn for one season or one year, but for half a lifetime or more; and yet they will be no less comfortably clad than our people, who wear out a hundred suits of expensive clothes during their brief existence. In Dachau, the *unterrock* of the women will often be handed down and worn for three generations—which is a fact that might profitably be pondered by the daughters of America. They are no less economical in articles of food on the European continent. A witty Frenchman asks the question why pork is always so dear in Paris, and himself answers the inquiry by saying it is because they can't raise swine in France, for the people themselves consume all the garbage. There is hardly enough truth in this to point the joke; for the fact is, that the nice and economical habits of the French, in matters of diet, prevents the vast accumulations of refuse which are seen in some other countries.

Our habits of waste astonish all foreigners. We waste enough in this country, of food and clothing, in one year, to sustain the whole population for five. The times are hard. The currency is deranged. We know not what lies in the future. The whole country should begin to learn habits of economy. And it is a virtue, which, if it is ever to become national, should at once be begun to be practiced by individuals.

The South American Republics.

Those who hoped that the inglorious assault upon the independence of Peru by the Spanish Government would tend to the development of republican progress and unity in the liberalized States of South America, will read to-day's news by the Panama steamer with no small degree of disappointment.

Each successive mail, since the announcement of the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Admiral PINZON and Commissioner SALAZAR, brought more glowing accounts than its predecessor, of a perfect accord of feeling among all the Republican States, (with the single exception of Ecuador,) on the question of the rights of Peru, and the outrages committed thereupon by the Spanish officials. Nothing in the attitude of Her Catholic Majesty's Government has occurred to place the cause of Peruvian independence in a less perilous position than it was when the islands were seized. All that Spain has conceded to the questionings and remonstrances of the Great Powers is, that the Chincha Islands have not been seized for permanent occupation; that they will be given up when Peru has given sufficient satisfaction for the indignities suffered within Peruvian territory by Spanish subjects—Spain herself being the judge of what shall constitute due reparation—and that, meanwhile, there shall be no restrictions put upon the traffic in guano, other than, that Spanish officials shall collect the revenue.

This is the sum of all that Spain has conceded. This is the extent to which she has refused to back her agents. Any one sees that the situation, instead of being improved by a reference to the Government of Her Majesty, is altogether more critical, more full of danger to the future independence of Peru and the Sister Republics, than it was before. And yet if it is in the face of all these facts that the Chilian Congress has thought fit to back out formally from the engagement of its government, to support the cause of Peru; and not only this, but has given as its reason for coming to such a decision, that Spain, having legitimate demands upon Peru, merely takes a reasonable security for the payment of these demands, in a temporary occupation of the Chincha Islands. This ground is, as every one must see, fearfully hollow, and the Chilian Congress must have known it to be such. Spain took the position in its attempted negotiations with Peru, that that State was still a dependency, or, what was practically the same thing, that it was beneath the dignity of Spain to treat with it as with an independent Commonwealth. Hence the appointment of a "Commissioner," instead of a Minister, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

This refusal to treat with Peru was at first regarded by Chili—and most properly so—as an indirect attack upon the independence of the South American Republics generally, and as such, Chili was among the foremost to resent it by an offer of military and naval cooperation.

The other States, we are assured, seem prone at once to follow the example of Chili, and when the pinch really comes, Peru will be left alone. No better opportunity has offered for the gratification of Spanish ambition since the glory of her Colonial career departed.

MAJOR-GEN. MCPHERSON.—It has been stated that the distinguished soldier, Gen. MCPHERSON, who was killed during the battle before Atlanta on Friday of last week, was in command of a *corps* under Gen. SHERMAN. This is a mistake. When GRANT became Lieutenant-General, SHERMAN succeeded to the command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi," and MCPHERSON to the command of SHERMAN'S *Army of the Tennessee*. It embraced not less than three corps.

SHERMAN, in his recent operations, has had under his immediate orders three armies—MCPHERSON'S, called the "Army of the Tennessee;" THOMAS', formerly BUELL'S, next under ROSECRANS, the "Army of the Ohio;" SCHOFIELD'S, or the "Army of the Cumberland."

It is somewhat remarkable that the great contest before Atlanta should have found three classmates of West Point in command of armies there, viz.: MCPHERSON, SCHOFIELD, and the rebel HOOD. MCPHERSON and SCHOFIELD were room-mates during the last year of their cadet life. MCPHERSON and HOOD were tent-mates during their last cadet encampment. The gallant and noble MCPHERSON, whose fame as a brilliant soldier is fixed, was also beloved as a friend by all who knew him intimately.

MCPHERSON is the third General of his class (1853) who has been killed on the field of battle. TERRILL fell before him at Perryville; SILL at Stone River. BOWEN, the second in command at Vicksburgh at its surrender, was also a classmate and particular friend of MCPHERSON, but died of mortification soon after his capture. The same class claims Gen. SHERIDAN, the famous cavalry officer, and Gen. R. O. TYLER, who was highly distinguished, and lost a foot either at Spottsylvania or the Wilderness. Gen. W. S. SMITH, who attempted to join SHERMAN on his march to Selma, is of the same class. So, also, is Gen. TILLSON. It has given three other Generals to JEFF. DAVIS, viz.: T. M. JONES, H. H. WALKER and ROSS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN FEDERATION.—There seems to be the possibility of a break-up in the recent governmental arrangements made in Canada for reconciling sectional differences by an application of the federative principle to the constitutional system of the Provinces. One of the prominent Liberal Ministers—the Provincial Secretary in the Coalition Cabinet—has been defeated at the polls. His discomfiture will be laid at the doors of the Conservative electors; and the *entente cordiale* between the parties in the Executive Council is likely to be seriously impaired. Mr. GEORGE BROWN, the prime mover in the new arrangements, indeed, declared before this untoward election came off, that the rejection of the Provincial Secretary by his constituency would be almost a fatal blow at the coalition. Probably some expedient will be found to meet the difficulty temporarily, without breaking up the Government; but a popular defeat, so soon after the new political enterprise was set afloat, is ominous of future troubles which do not seem to have been very carefully weighed beforehand.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COUNTRY.—The village of North Adams, Mass., lately held a fair for the benefit of the soldiers, and the results thereof were yesterday handed over to Mr. GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer of the New-York Sanitary Commission, in the shape of a check for three thousand and eighty-seven dollars and four cents, ($3,087 04.) May the other Yankee towns "go and do likewise," and there is no doubt but that they will.

The Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 29.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., left to-day for Placentia Bay. He visited Trinity Bay yesterday. Heart's Content is the place where the Atlantic cable will be landed. Mr. FIELD proposes to build a land line there to Placentia, one hundred miles in length and over a good road the entire distance. A cable will connect Placentia Bay with Cape Breton. Capt. ORLEBAR, of Her Majesty's steamer *Margarette Stevenson*, will meet Mr. FIELD at Placentia to make soundings.

The weather is beautiful and clear. Wind west. Thermometer 75°.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The contest between the Resolute Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, and the Athletic, Camden and Keystone Clubs, of this city, resulted in the success of the Athletic and Camden against the Resolute, and defeat of the Keystone, the scores being 29 to 12, 14 to 13, and 32 to 20. The match with the Olympus takes place on Saturday. Considerable interest has been taken in the games, crowds of spectators being on the grounds at each game.

From Nassau.

Nassau papers to July 20 are received.

The blockade-runner, *Annie*, cleared on the 12th. There is no news in the papers.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

Its Features and Character—From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

Thoughtless critics are apt to fancy that the grand two-fold campaign of 1864 can end only in the total and final destruction of the Confederacy. But the real and immediate military object of that campaign is the defeat and overthrow of one or other of two great insurrectionary armies, and the seizure and possession of one or other of two vital strategic points—the cities of Richmond and Atlanta. In the result, should the great structure of rebellion tumble, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a rack behind," there would be such rejoicing as follows the overplus of victory. But it wrongs our gallant soldiers to ask of them, in the brief compass of a single campaign, more than three previous years of war have accomplished. Should either city fall into our hands, with the invaluable region it commands, the campaign will be a success: should both, a triumph.

Until of late, we of the East, with eyes strained toward Virginia, have not paid due attention to the advance of SHERMAN. But how to-day stands the campaign in Georgia? At the outset, so important was Atlanta in the view of military men, that it was very doubtful whether upon this or the Eastern objective the main power of the Union would be turned. Gen. GRANT solved the doubt by throwing himself into the Virginia scale. But simultaneously with his May march, an army nearly equal in numbers, equal in appointments and in skillful commanders, set out from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It encountered the second army of the Confederacy, under its second General.

A sweeping glance at the track of the Western army will show what it has accomplished. Starting from Chattanooga early in May, SHERMAN first met the enemy, in force, 31 miles distant, at Tunnel Hill, under which hill, through a tunnel 1,800 feet long, runs the Georgia Railroad. The enemy was briskly driven back from Tunnel Hill to Dalton, a distance of seven miles. He paused, however, at Rocky Faced Ridge, the northern defence of Dalton, a precipitous hill, which is cleft by the narrow pass called Buzzard's Roost. Here, on the 8th of May, SHERMAN attacked JOHNSTON in an impregnable position. But the wily enemy was outgeneraled by his adversary. While this feint was conducted with such vigor that our loss was fully six hundred men, MCPHERSON, with his grand division, embracing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth (and afterward the Seventeenth) Corps, was already flanking Dalton by a wide detour upon Snake Gap, which leads to Resaca, eighteen miles south of Dalton. No sooner was news sent him of MCPHERSON'S lodgement, than SHERMAN withdrew from JOHNSTON'S front, hastening to Snake Gap with all his army. For his opponent, there was nothing but to fall back on Resaca, 56 miles direct from Chattanooga. Here occurred the heavy two days' battle of the 14th and 15th of May, with a loss of four or five thousand on either side, and the capture by us of a battery and nearly a thousand prisoners. As its main result, Resaca was abandoned, and our army pursued the enemy, skirmishing with, and harassing his rear. At length we occupied Kingston, twenty-three miles from Resaca, on the railroad, and a detached column seized the important town of Rome, 14 miles away to the west of Kingston, with its stores of provisions and seven excellent and valuable iron foundries.

The next stand of the rebels beyond Kingston was at Allatoona, in its stronghold among the Etowah Mountains, ninety-eight miles from Chattanooga. But again they were flanked out of their intrenchments, and on the 30th of May, after a brisk fight, in which about four hundred prisoners were captured, with a few cannon and small arms, SHERMAN struck the railroad once more near Marietta, twenty miles below Allatoona. But, meanwhile, MCPHERSON had flanked Marietta by marching his grand division twenty miles to the right, as far as Dallas, which is eighteen miles west of Marietta. There MCPHERSON successfully fought a severe battle, or series of battles, on the 25th, 27th and 28th of May. The loss of the enemy was reported at 2,500, left in our hands, our own loss being very much less. The result was the occupation of Dallas, and the establishment of a base of supplies and a strong cover for our rear at Allatoona Pass, with the possession, also, of Acworth. From Dallas, SHERMAN moved on Marietta, fighting his way from day to day, with a severe engagement on the 15th of June. The 16th and 17th were also days of battle, and on the 18th a hot action, with heavy loss on both sides, gave us Lost Mountain, six miles west of Marietta, from which the enemy retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, a second bold detached peak, three miles nearer the town.

On the 22d and 28d of June our forces gained such decided and unexpected successes in position, after heavy skirmishing, that SHERMAN ventured even to assault the precipitous Kenesaw Mountain itself, on the 27th. Two lines of abattis were forced and a hundred prisoners taken out of their rifle-pits, but we were bloodily repulsed, with the loss of 2,500 men.

Again the tactics of flanking were resorted to, and again successfully. Marietta was ours on the 30th of June, and, leaving Kenesaw behind, the army marched "onward to Atlanta." JOHNSTON was pushed across the Chattahoochee, except that HARDEE'S corps still held a strongly-intrenched position in a bend of the river. With great skill, and with great rapidity, a column was sent far up the stream, and crossed near Rosswell, thirteen miles northeast of Marietta, and twenty miles due north of Atlanta. Here some very valuable cotton and woolen factories were destroyed. The enemy, flanked on his right again, retreated, and our army crossed the long-sought river on the 11th of July. At once the left was thrown forward, and, swinging about on the rebel right, seized Decatur, which lies only six miles to the east of Atlanta, and destroyed at that point railroad communication between Atlanta and Augusta.

Now, at last, the people of the South were thoroughly terrified. For a long time, they had been consoled with hearing that JOHNSTON was "drawing the Yankees on," and, at each stage of the retreat, he "had the Yankees just where he wanted them." But when he had got them across the Chattahoochee, they were found to be just where all the Confederacy, except JOHNSTON, did *not* want them. Accordingly, JOHNSTON was superceded a fortnigh ago; and, while he made his last retreat, sorrowfully and alone, HOOD assumed his command. Hood began his career by two suddenly delivered attacks, on the 20th and 22d of July—the bloodiest and hottest battles ever fought in Georgia. He chose his time, on the 20th, when our forces were not thoroughly deployed in order of battle, having, in fact, just crossed Peach Tree Creek, a stream which gives the action its name. Pretended deserters were sent to our lines, well loaded with the story that Atlanta was evacuated. A cloud of skirmishers was pushed forward, accordingly, and met no enemy. Hood had withdrawn his own skirmishers, and now suddenly drove his solid lines on ours. Our advance came flying back as before a whirlwind, and the enemy tore through a gap which had been but superficially covered. By good fortune, but more by the admirable gallantry of HOOKER'S corps, (the divisions of WILLIAMS, GEARY and WARD,) and of NEWTON'S division, the shock was met, and, after a hard fight, the enemy was driven to his intrenchments, leaving a thousand prisoners in our hands. Our loss is officially put at 2,000, and that of the enemy must have been nearly double, because it was that of an assaulting party, repulsed in successive charges. Another similar battle occurred on the 22d, when the gallant MCPHERSON fell; and again the rebel line, after desperate charges at the mouths of our artillery, recoiled, and fell back with great slaughter to its intrenchments.

Such, then, is the campaign, so far as developed into history. In a recent issue, the military value of Atlanta was shown to be very great. In this review it will be seen how skillful, arduous and triumphant has been our advance to possess that city, and with what obstinacy the enemy has resisted us. In these three months, a direct advance of 135 miles, measured on the railroad, has been made; and when the flanking manœuvres are reckoned in, the result will disclose a contested march of fully 200 miles. It has been conducted through a country defensible at every step, by river and mountain, with the impregnable barriers of the Blue Ridge everywhere interposed, now in parallel ranges, now in sharp spurs, and now in detached and solitary peaks, like Lost Mountain and Kenesaw. The pitched battles at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw, Allatoona, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, will testify the reluctance with which the enemy has suffered his long line of defenses to be successively wrung from him. The removal of JOHNSTON, a favorite and able General, and no less the urgent cry of Gov. BROWN for boys between sixteen and seventeen, and old men between fifty and fifty-five, to march to the field as the last hope of the rebellion, show that the enemy will fight to desperation before he surrendera Atlanta. Here, in fact, is at once the granary, the foundry, and the arsenal of the Confederacy, in the region our troops now occupy. We say, therefore, again, the fall of Atlanta in itself crowns with success the whole campaign.

At this moment, SHERMAN lies within five miles of the city, and pours his shells into the enemy's intrenchments. Both combatants claim a victory in the recent battle. It is probable, however, that the enemy captured the more artillery, while we captured the more prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was *certainly* greater than ours; and, if we may believe the despairing call of Gov. BROWN for help, it is precisely *men* which the enemy cannot afford to lose. Again, the design of the enemy was to drive SHERMAN across the Chattahoochee; but SHERMAN holds the battle-ground to-day, and has advanced beyond it. Moreover, the destruction of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad for thirty miles, by ROUSSEAU, has absolutely severed Atlanta from railroad communication with Montgomery and Mobile. It may take weeks or possibly months yet to reduce Atlanta. The result would justify the labor. But how bright the prospect is of a very speedy capture of that doomed city, and how certain is its ultimate fall, a review of the campaign will indicate.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BALFE'S opera of the "Rose of Castile" was produced here on Thursday evening to a good house and to an audience that was so enthusiastic that the performance did not terminate until a late hour. It was to have been submitted to the public on Wednesday, and in fact did proceed to an agreeable part of the score on that evening, when the sudden and unmistakable indisposition of Mme. BOSCHARD rendered a postponement absolutely imperative. The curtain dropped, and Mr. BAKER, the stage manager, came forward and announced, with an agony that can be appreciated but not described, that the money would be returned at the door to such unflinching economists as felt disposed to demand it. The same audience was, to a large extent, present on Thursday evening, and the favorable impression the music had created was widened in the fact that many pieces in the first act, which had passed without a recognition on the first night, were vociferously encored on the second.

The subject of the opera is a Spanish one, and the plot is therefore like a hundred other plots of the same school. It is filled with intrigues and disguises, and passionate love at first sight, which VICTOR HUGO—epitomizing human emotion—says is the only sight that love ever takes. A youthful Queen, in the incognito of a peasant girl, falls in love with the infante of a neighboring country disguised as a muleteer. She meets him in the mountains, whither she has been led by curiosity. It is his good fortune to protect her from the rudeness of an inn-keeper, and subsequently he follows her to the capital, discovering on his way awful plots against her lawful authority and inalienable rights. A dark and dire

design to force her to abdicate the throne is frustrated by the omnipresent vigilance of the muleteer. The result is of course a union of hearts and hands, and a splendid demonstration of equal rank. Without desiring to follow the underplot, we may say briefly, that it is better than we find it in most operas, and moves pleasantly with the whole, so that the interest is excited rationally and well to the end. Mme. ROSCHARD played the part of the *Rose of Castile*; Mr. CASTLE that of the *Infante*, Mr. CAMPBELL was the *Don Pedro*, and Miss LOUISA MYERS the *Donna Carmen*. The caste, with the present company, could not have been bettered. Mme. BOSCHARD, although overtaxed with the somewhat tawdry brilliancies of the *rôle*, sang like an artist. Mr. CASTLE never sang or acted better. This gentleman has much to learn, but he learns it quickly, and *Don Manuel* is decidedly his best effort. The honors of the evening were lavishly bestowed upon Mr. CAMPBELL, whenever he had an opportunity of displaying his magnificent voice, and properly, for such a voice it is a privilege to hear. Miss MYERS was in every respect satisfactory, but we would suggest to this extremely talented young lady that she avoid the foolish habit of trying to speak in an older tone than that with which nature's speech has blessed her. Youth finds it then come to feel "dreadfully young," and we all know that David Copperfield used to speak from the pit of his stomach to produce the grand vocal effects of seniority. But this artificial gruffness is a defect in a lady who is so musically and physically gifted as Miss MYERS. The small parts were played by Messrs. W. H. LEAK, WALTER BIRCH and J. CLARK, and were unusually well played for small parts. The female chorus was good; the male chorus execrably bad. Unfortunately, the two masses are frequently divided in this opera, and the contrast was not only noticeable, but unpleasantly so. The orchestra, under Mr. REITZ, was uncomfortable, and in some places absolutely bald. We cannot believe for a moment that the orchestration is the work of Mr. BALFE. Careless as that composer is apt to be, he has always a decent regard for the continuity of the scene, and carries it through with a design more or less perfect. In the present version of his work, much of the orchestration is the merest patchwork.

There are many excellent numbers in the opera, and nearly the whole of the music is free from the common reproach of being made for the music-publishers. There is, of course, a series of plaintive *encores* pieces for the principal singers, without which an English opera would be incomplete. But the majority of *morceaux* are dexterously contrived, and display the melodious fertility of an elegant and graceful pen. The finale to the first act is unusually good and fresh, but it did not receive a fair share of justice from the company on Thursday night. Nevertheless, many *encores* were secured, and the applause left no question of the success of the work. The scenery and dresses were alike creditable, and the "Rose of Castile" will undoubtedly take its place in the *répertoire* of the company as one of its most attractive works.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Gen. SANDFORD, who went to Albany for the purpose of making a formal report to Gov. SEYMOUR of the result of his visit to Washington, returned to this City yesterday. Gov. SEYMOUR will issue a circular in a few days, which will convey to the public all the information they desire relative to the exemption of the 100 days' men from the draft.

Gen. SANDFORD, at the time the militia regiments were first called upon, issued an order in which he said that the members of those regiments who would enter the service for one hundred days would be exempt from the impending draft. After considerable discussion on the subject between Gov. SEYMOUR and Provost-Marshal-General FRY and the War Department, the question was finally referred to Hon. WM. WHEMING, Solicitor of the War Department, who decided substantially as follows:

1. That as the troops called out on the special service might be discharged before the expiration of the one hundred days, they might, therefore, be out of the service at the time of the draft, and would not be exempt from its operation.

2. That the state of facts existing at the time the draft takes place would have much to do with the question of exemption.

3. That any of the militia actually in the service on the day of the draft may claim exemption. Secretary STANTON, it is said, fully acceded to the exposition by the Solicitor.

LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order was issued yesterday:

LINDSEY BLUE REGIMENT, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND N. G., S. N. Y. HEADQUARTERS, MERCER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—I. An officers' meeting will be held at these Headquarters each day at 11 o'clock at 11 A. M., until further orders. It is actually necessary that every company should be represented at these meetings.

II. Commandants are directed to detail one non-commissioned officer daily to remain at Headquarters from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

III. First sergeants will report to the Adjutant every evening at 8 P. M.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

New-Jersey Central Railroad Excursion.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey opened the extension of their railroad from Elizabeth to Jersey City, and their new ferry from Jersey City to New-York, yesterday. A large number of prominent gentlemen from New-York and Jersey City took the noon train from the foot of Cortlandt-street, and joined the excursion at Elizabeth. Several members of the New-Jersey Legislature, and other invited guests, came on from Flemington and other points, the train making in all a long line of cars, filled with over 1,200 passengers.

Soon after 1 o'clock the train proceeded to Communipaw Bay, where the company were transferred to the new ferry-boat *Central*, on which they made an excursion and partook of a collation.

The New-Jersey Central runs through a picturesque and pleasant country, leading to Harrisburgh and Chicago, shortening the distance, according to the President's statement, sixty miles to the latter city. The tonnage of the road since the last report was: Coal, 14,000 tons; iron, 150,000 tons. We passed a coal train half a mile in length. Last year one million and a half tons of coal were brought to New York over this road.

The new extension of the road has been built by Col. MOORE, its Chief Engineer. The handsome iron swing bridge is the work of F. C. LOWTHORP.

The new road is firmly laid, although a considerable part of it is merely temporary. When finished it will be as constructed as to run entirely clear of the turnpikes and other roads on the route—the road running over or under all of them. It extends a distance of 11½ miles, with a pier one mile in length at the termination of the road. A bridge nearly two miles long has been built over Newark Bay, and another of equal length over Communipaw Bay, over which the cars pass without causing the least vibration. The new ferry-boat, named *Central*, is the largest and most elegant ferry-boat afloat. Her measurement is 225 feet long, 64 feet wide. Her cost was $125,000. She was built by BURTIS, of Red Hook, and her engines were made at Newburgh Iron Works, by SHAW & SONS, and are of 475 horse power, low pressure, 50-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The boat is a model of its kind, moving gracefully upon the water, and its appointments would do no discredit to the more pretentious vessels that ply between New-York and Albany. Outside seats, with a shelter overhead, are provided for the accommodation of passengers, and the deck is so broad that, while one team is leaving, another can come on board without collision. Her Captain is GEORGE W. HOWE, who has sailed first-class steamships across the briny deep. This boat has a mate onboard, precisely like it—the *Communipaw*; when that is finished, travelers will be able to cross the ferry from Pier No. 1 to Jersey City as often as two or three times an hour. The *Central* will respond to every train that leaves Jersey City on the Central Road. Two rows of tables, reaching almost the entire length of the boat, were loaded with luxuries for the guests, who did ample justice to the good things furnished by the hospitality of the company. Among the notables present were members of the New-Jersey Legislature, of the City Governments of New-York, Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth, and also representatives of the bar and press.

The company of the lamented JOHN O. STEARNS seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the celebration. He had identified himself with the railroad from its infancy, and had labored more to bring it to its present prosperity than any other man. He was gracefully alluded to in a brief and pointed speech by the President, JOHN T. JOHNSTON, as the *Central* drew near her slip.

Three cheers were then given for President JOHNSTON, three for Superintendent STEARNS, and three for the memory of JOHN O. STEARNS.

The company reached Pier No. 1 about 4:30 in the afternoon, without a single misadventure to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office. The Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, stated that the reports of deaths from fever on board the United States steamer *Tahoma* were exaggerated; that no new cases had occurred on board that vessel or among her passengers and crew for the last four days; that nothing had been landed from her except the Purser's papers, which had been thoroughly fumigated. He recommended, on the suggestion of Mr. HALL, the Agent of the Associated Press, that no reports should be published in the newspapers which did not come through the medium of the Associated Press. In this recommendation the Commissioners of Health united.

Advance in Milk.

The drouth which is apparent throughout the country by the yellowness of the sward, the withered leaves and the burning fields, has been manifest to the inhabitants of the City in a scarcity of berries and vegetables; in potatoes, small and poor, at $8 a barrel; in butter, at 55 cents a pound, and the like. Now comes a new demonstration in the reunion of the milkmen of the City, held to-day, at the Washington Hotel. They have, they say, in vain attempted to hold out a little longer than the drouth, until the time for the usual advance to Winter prices, against any increase in price, and have actually been furnishing milk at a pecuniary loss for several weeks, but the present *second* dry season has dispelled all doubts. The farmers have come to the City, and have stated their inability to produce any more, or even to continue at present rates, urging that their fat cows could now be sold for beef, at the present prices, so as to net them far more than they could otherwise obtain.

The result is that on and after Aug. 1, (Monday next,) milk in New-York is to be ten cents per quart. We do trust that there will be no further Winter advance, and furthermore, we earnestly pray that whatever may be the price, we may have pure grass-fed milk, with no swill compounds.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

The Great Fire
IN
MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., N. Y.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENTS: At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein
$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,
together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to
$50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Get it. Get it.
GET IT. GET IT.
BY ALL MEANS.
BY ALL MEANS.
THE PALMALINE.
THE PALMALINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.

The best Hair Dressing ever known—entirely free from animal grease and mineral substances—being composed purely of oily extracts from roots, barks and herbs.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
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H. QUERIPEL, Jr., & CO.,
No. 266 Spring-st., Wholesale Agents.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on, and double the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Imported French Shoes.

A lot of black kid slippers, with and without heels, a little damaged by water, with bows and buckles, from $1 50 to $2 50 a pair. A new style of bridal slippers.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and Harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. My order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 96 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway,

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BROWER—DEDE.—On Thursday, July 28, at the residence of the bride's father, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Bell, JOHN BROWER, of New-York, and MATILDA DEDE, of Orange, N. J. No cards.

COLE—THORN.—At the Washington-square M. E. Church, on Tuesday, July 26, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, G. W. COLE and CORNELIA A. THORN, both of this City.

JOHNSEN—EVANS.—On Wednesday evening, July 27, in Grace Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, JAMES R. JOHNSON, of Binghamton, and ISABEL, youngest daughter of Henry Evans, Esq., formerly of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Friday morning, July 29, after a short and painful illness, ELIZABETH VAN ORDEN, widow of the late Jacob Acker, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Gregory, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 790 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. Boat leaves foot of 30th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Aug. 1

ARMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 29, of consumption, CHARLES ERNEST, eldest son of Charles Arms, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 43 Sands-st.

ANTHONY.—At Republic, Ohio, on Monday, July 25, suddenly, SARAH WILHELMINA, wife of Theophilus Anthony, of this City, and daughter of the late Robert Gill, of Poughkeepsie.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday night, July 28, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. Benedict, in this City, LEMUEL COLEMAN, aged 77 years.

The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

CORRIGAN.—On Saturday, July 2, at Meaux, near Paris, France, CATHERINE A. CORRIGAN, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Corrigan, of Newark, N. J.

DEVOE.—At Fordham, on Thursday, July 28, of cholera infantum, ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of Fred. W. and Sarah M. Devoe, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church at Fordham, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the Fordham depot to meet the New-York and Harlem Railroad train which leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

DE GRASCH.—On Thursday, July 28, EMIL DE GRASCH, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. A Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and his remains then taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GARDINER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, July 28, SUSAN F. GARDINER, widow of the late Samuel F. Gardiner, of Shelter Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, Wm. P. Jones.

KNIGHT.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 28, of cholera infantum, EDWARD F., youngest son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, John Frith, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Newtown.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday morning, July 29, after a short but severe illness, EDWARD, the infant son of Kate M. and Edward Z. Lawrence.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCALLISTER.—In this City, at the Ashland House, on Friday, July 29, GEORGE MCALLISTER, M. D., aged 37 years.

His friends and the members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Berkshire County, Mass., for interment, per New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 8 o'clock.

PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, LYDIA E. W., wife of James F. Perkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 State-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 30th inst. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery

SPRING.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 28, HARRIET F., wife of Amasa Spring, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 West 39th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TYLER.—At the Prison Hospital in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 19, of wounds received at the battle of Ashland, June 1, Sergt. EDWARD H. TYLER, in the 20th year of his age, son of the late Jesse H. Tyler, of this City.

WHITMORE.—On Thursday morning, July 28, at Newark, N. J., OBRIN H. WHITMORE, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 382 Broad-st., Newark, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, 30th inst. Funeral services will take place at Hertford, Conn., on Sunday, the 31st inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 458.—July 29, 1864.
33, 11, 15, 13, 60, 67, 17, 1, 25, 37, 6, 41, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 456.—July 29, 1864.
27, 11, 21, 55, 8, 40, 15, 34, 53, 78, 2, 42, 36, 68.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 359.—July 29, 1864.
69, 71, 20, 47, 35, 14, 40, 46, 16, 7, 15, 43, 60.
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PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denominations of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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BY THE
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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.

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GREAT FAIR IN GOTHAM;
With many other acts and deeds done about those days in the
LAND OF UNCULPSALM.

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Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get here. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen a l my family go that way, and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery, people would send for me far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs, and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized, and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause, and they will stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of your body, it will remain there, and decay more and more, until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and the stomach, and give it pure and nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic in itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucous in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger: I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet:" and they are astonished to hear me say that it does not matter;

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COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 25, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

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J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $46,000, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$268,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
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No. 59 Exchange-place.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwest'n Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with secured interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., matured in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DAVID DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

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This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 20, 3d floor,) NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—The recess of the meeting of stockholders of this company expires 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the meeting will again be in session at this office.

G. E TAINTOR, Secretary.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 30th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 6th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, the Sinking Fund interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall to reader permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders not exceeding two and one-half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred Stock in full payment of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 1¾ per cent. free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, also a Dividend of 3 per Cent. free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend of the earnings of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures or falling off in said other purposes, and is payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. P. CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., 30th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable on the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock Books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at the office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 11.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst., until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 31st prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months in this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 20, third door.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 15th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. A. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

S. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 12th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.

2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Huishof, situated on the Perica River.

3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

4. The coffee and provision plantation Frederiksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

5. The sugar plantations Tamarinde and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.

6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES WINAWER, No. 103 Maiden-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam.

C. H. IMMORZEEL.

SURINAM, South America, April 2, 1864.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 10 minutes from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with large carriage, bath-room, ranges, &c., a large barn, with cellar, tenement, tool-houses, and a never-exhausting well of water. Also, a lot of about one acre, with a large and shady trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE, EXTR-WIDE, THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of Presid-nt-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and halls frescoed. Will be sold without the adjoining house, if desired. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 119 Pearl-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—SITUATED AT Yonkers, N. Y., containing about 2 acres of ground, with a frontage of 200 feet on the Hudson River, and 2 feet in covered with buildings suitable for the business, has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale or let. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. CLARK, 189 Broadway, New-York, from 11 to 1 A. M., No. 33 Main-st., Orange, from 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place on one of the best streets, house contains 10 rooms, in the best manner, with all modern conveniences. The garden is filled with fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5148, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 194 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Corners, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A neat two-story house, containing nine rooms, barn attached. The house is now used for the Bank of the River Fox Fish Company, No. 3 Dover-st., five minutes' walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Jones lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished, rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 16 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers at 10 minutes' walk from depot, 15 rooms, one acre, barn, fruit and kitchen trees. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, corner of Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 11 Stone-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location, for a family having nice furniture and wishing to sell it. One will be a desirable opportunity to let at a low price. Address Box No. 2,259 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, within walking distance of station, accessible to the City by the year. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, accommodation, &c., G. C., Box No. 1,114 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash will please send full particulars. FARMER, Box No. 2,248 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COTtage property in New-York City, not less than 50x — with [illegible] of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2 — Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 5 months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secty.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure in comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

PATENT MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
BEST IN USE,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
LACE CURTAINS.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may endeavor to evade the regulations of the Health Officer now in force, therefore, I, Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crews or passengers thereof, without the express permission of the Health Officer; and do urge the Police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine, or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or rules and regulations of the Health Officer.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1864.

C. G. DEROES GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give them a welcome on their arrival, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

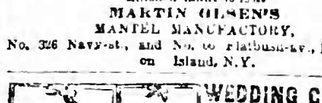
New-York, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. H. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 10 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, etc., etc.
J. Eversell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is a substitute for the hardwire and other unsightly racks now in general use. It will hold the same, when folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. — Platt-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 568 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1840.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

BILLIARDS.—WANTED TO HIRE, TWO GOOD small size billiard tables. Address P. P. P. Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre, to be seven feet four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Wurth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bits, showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass (Providence wire gauge)* and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sent.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled, ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be value for the use of the Government, which the maker is to make without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, or to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot, Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys." Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square. Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue. Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street. The core on west side of Lenox-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office

By order of THOS. STEPHENS, Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STERRY COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of propposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 25, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 91 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 160.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the articles and conditions must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels*," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver. Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this ——day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids. If deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot, Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

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By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square. Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue. Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street. The core on west side of Lenox-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office

By order of THOS. STEPHENS, Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurtz, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,305, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,606, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD CITY OF WASHINGTON, supposed to have been taken in mistake, a black leather DISPATCH-BOX or WRITING-CASE. The owner will be found at No. 297 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

6all-law12w*

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUGENE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,858	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
ANGLICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON.. SATURDAY ..... Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$28
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	30
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,900 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
GEO. W. COMER, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte, from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur, for San Francisco.

For passage only apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $65; Intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—6th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and sugarine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.

H. W. CALEF, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning, leave Vine st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Gedford and Squan, Manchester and Toms River, Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily so l on SATURDAYS, the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4:15 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
5 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey With Dates to the 21st Instant.

Rebel Accounts of Forrest's Expedition.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fung Shuey* here, yesterday, we have New-Orleans files to the 21st instant. The news is not of special interest. The of the 19th, *Picayune* contains a batch of rebel reports, chiefly from Mississippi, a portion of which we reproduce.

GEN. SICKLES.

We are pleased to learn that Major-Gen. SICKLES, who has been lying sick for some days at the residence of Gov. HAHN, in this city, has so far recovered as to take a short drive yesterday evening, and to make his appearance for a few moments at the promenade concert on Lafayette-square. Gen. SICKLES' illness was an attack of intermittent fever. He was under the able charge of Dr. BOLLON, of Major-Gen. CANBY'S Staff, and Chief Medical Director of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Gen. SICKLES may now consider himself an acclimated citizen.—*True Delta.*

REMOVAL OF JUDGE HANDLIN.

An order from the executive office in this city by the Governor of Louisiana, Hon MICHAEL HAHN, published in a number of our morning journals, announces that

Whereas, Hon. WILLIAM W. HANDLIN, Judge of the Third District Court of New-Orleans, did, on the 13th inst., in a cause No. 17,946 of the docket of said court, render a judgment which in effect decides that the institution of Slavery still exists in this parish; and *whereas*, the said Judge, in the rendition of his judgment, has, in disregard and violation of a constitutional duty and time-honored custom, neglected to refer to the law or give the reasons on which the judgment is founded; it is now ordered:

I. That the commission issued by the late Military Governor of Louisiana, on the 3d of November, 1863, to the said WM. W. HANDLIN, appointing him Judge of the Third District Court, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled, and that said HANDLIN be no longer recognized as the Judge of said court.

The decision of Judge HANDLIN is regarded as positioning with the military order of the Major-General commanding this Department, as we learn from a criticism upon it in the *Era*. The subject is under debate in the convention at this time. The Judges of the other courts are directed to attend to the business in this court until a new Judge is chosen.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR.

We notice in two of our cotemporaries lately allusions to DICK TAYLOR, coupled with the assertion that he is under arrest at Alexandria, upon charges preferred against him by Gen. KIRBY SMITH. We have information that we believe to be positive—it being derived from a party just from Alexandria—to the effect that Gen. TAYLOR left the latter place three weeks since for Richmond, and that the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. WALKER. It is the prevailing belief at Alexandria that TAYLOR, who has been lately made Lieutenant-General, hopes to be assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of KIRBY SMITH. Being the brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS, the supposition seems based on at least reasonable probabilities, and we should not be surprised to learn shortly of such being done.

THE CONVENTION.

At the sitting of the convention, on July 18,

Mr. AUSTIN introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, The perpetuity of our National Government is now imperiled by a stupendous rebellion against the Constitution and laws of our common country, originated, supported and carried on by wicked and designing men, for the purpose of establishing a despotic oligarchy based upon human slavery, an institution reprobated and abhorred by the civilized world and common humanity;

And whereas, The stability of Republican institutions, as well as the liberties of the people, requires that the Government of the United States should be preserved intact, and its laws executed throughout its whole domain;

And whereas, The period of election of President and Vice-President of the United States is now approaching and near at hand; therefore, be it

Resolved, That owing to the existing rebellion and the present condition of our national affairs, any change in the policy of the executive department of the Government will embarrass and delay the vigorous prosecution of the war, and be productive of the most disastrous results.

Be it further resolved, That we recognize in ABRAHAM LINCOLN a wise President, true patriot, and able statesman, who has been tried in the scales and not found wanting, whose past administration is a credit to himself and an honor to the country, and whose policy for the suppression of the rebellion meets our entire approbation. That we also recognize in ANDREW JOHNSON a wise statesman, endowed with wisdom, patriotism and integrity, and in every way most worthy of the full confidence of the people; therefore,

Be it further resolved, That we most cordially indorse the action of the National Convention lately held at Baltimore, and will give to the nominees thereof our hearty support, and use every honorable means to secure their election.

REBEL NEWS.

GEN. FORREST'S ADDRESS TO HIS COMMAND.

From the Picayune.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, }
TUPELO, Miss., June 28, 1864. }

SOLDIERS: After a long and laborious campaign, the Major-General commanding deems it an appropriate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulation, acknowledgment and congratulation.

About the 15th of February last, the campaign, which so gloriously terminated at "Tishemingo Creek," was inaugurated. Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, with a large and well-appointed army, undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippi. His object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and to desolate that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy were supplied. Gens. SMITH and GIBSON had their duty assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of spoliation and piracy.

With a large, cooperating cavalry force, thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through Northern Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocco. At West Point you met them. There you threw yourselves across the rich prairie, a living bulwark to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero; for all seemed impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle. You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world: you drove him howling back in ignominy and shame, broken and demoralized. SHERMAN'S campaign was thus brought to an abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama saved.

The victory was a glorious one, and with heartfelt pride the General-Commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Col. BELL'S brigade, commanded by Col. BARTEAU, Col. MCCULLOCH'S and Col. FORREST'S brigades. But great as was this victory, it was not without alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased. It was here that Col. BARKSDALE gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the noble brother of the General-Commanding—Col. JEFFREY E. FORREST. He was a brave and chivalrous spirit—ever foremost in the fight. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his dying gaze was proudly turned upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace to the ashes of these gallant young heroes.

Gen. GRIERSON, not satisfied with this test of your prowess, united with Gen. STURGIS, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation—complete in infantry, cavalry, artillery and supply trains. They came forth with threats of vengeance toward you and your Commander, for the bloody victory at Fort Pillow—more a massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again you responded bravely to your General's call. You met the enemy and defeated him. Victory was never more glorious—disaster never more crushing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route to the heart of your country, with declarations, both by negro and white troops, of "No quarters to FORREST and his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed, destroyed.

You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field. Seventeen guns, 250 wagons, 3,000 stand of arms, 2,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2,000 more, are the proud trophies which adorn your triumphant banners. The remainder are still wandering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy. There were not over 3,000 of you that achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal foe would entitle you to her deepest gratitude. Again your General expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes. Whether dismounted, and fighting shoulder to shoulder, like infantry veterans, or hurling your irresistible squadron, on the flying foe, you evince the same courageous bravery.

Soldiers! amid your rejoicings do not forget the gallant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as they have made the past.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women, and the cries of starving children, will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign, yet constitutional and free Government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny—for existence itself, for your property, your homes, your wives and children—against your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation and subjugation, with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your Commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourself and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated houses, there to collect together once more your shattered household gods. By order of

Major-Gen. N. B. FORREST.

C. W. ANDERSON, Acting Adjutant-General.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall, A. O. JONAS commanding, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and arrived at this port on the 29th inst. Experienced heavy N. E. gales in Carribean Sea. The remainder of the voyage was smooth. She brings $284,331 80 in specie from California.

LIST OF SPECIE.

		From Aspinwall.	
A. & P. S. Co.	$11,269 32	S. L. I. & A.	$ 300 00
H. C. & Co.	39,200 00	Horace Ripley	3,000 00
S. & L.	33,800 00	Ribon & Munos	650 00
Dewitt. Kittle & Co	40,000 00	Marcial & Co	400 00
J. St. Bros. & Co.	44,257 59	Colgate & Hoffman	2,000 00
A. Rich & Bro.	9,000 00		
D. S. & Co.	30,000 00		
W., Phila.	1,600 00	Total	$284,331 80
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75,774 79		

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Difficulty in Peru—Miscellaneous.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Correspondence of the Associated Press:

Some excitement has been created here during the past week by the report of a revolution at Penonome, a village distant about seventy-five miles hence, and a body of soldiers has been sent to quell it. The disturbance is purely a political one, got up for election purposes by the present Vice-President of the State against the actual President, both being candidates for the next election.

No further news has been received of the revolution at Santa Martha and Magdalena, nor has Gen. MAGUNA yet arrived here from the later place.

From Ecuador we have also intelligence of dissatisfaction. A rising against the Government occurred at the Capital Quito, and another at Manta, but both were quelled by the authorities.

There is nothing further from Peru since my last.

Ecuador appears to give her no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chili ship.

It is said that the Chili Congress has declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas, until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle.

Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promise in word from her neighbors, which is all she is ever likely to get from them.

From the published proceedings of a public meeting held in Panama, some time since, one would suppose every dollar that could be shared, and every young man in the place would have gone to Lima by the very next steamer, but not a dollar nor a young man has moved an inch in that direction yet, nor is there any probability of such an occurrence.

Strange to say, we are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April.

The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry April, and the trade winds from the north are blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healthy.

The *Costa Rica*, Vanderbilt new steamer, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company are about increasing their steamer line between Guayaquil and Panama, which will be a great benefit. The Pacific Railroad Company have ordered a new steamer for the Central American trade, and it is expected the three steamers will hardly be able to accommodate the increasing trade next year. Every corner of Central America appears to be raising cotton now.

The *Golden City* arrived from San Francisco at 6.30 this morning.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Another Revolution in Panama—Attempted Revolution in Ecuador—Increase of Steam Communication With Panama—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

We have no news from Central and South America, the steamers not being due for a day or two yet, and nothing from Bogota, the capital. Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President, who is at Santa Martha or Carthagena, and who has been expected here for a fortnight past, with his guard of 100 men, has not yet reached Aspinwall, the *Darien*, Liverpool propeller, on which he was to have taken passage, being a week overdue. The Ex-President has lately published a protest, directed to the new Executive Chief, President MURILLO, against what he terms the unconstitutional action of the President and his Congress in respect to certain church and other laws. The protest is very severe on the Executive, and the tone of it is threatening, but it is not believed the Ex-President means mischief.

Matters in this State are assuming an ugly look. Many influential persons of the Liberals, and of course the whole Conservative party, are exceedingly dissatisfied at the manner in which the late election for Governor of the State was carried on, and are ready to take advantage of anything that may occur to strengthen or increase the discontent. They say that the selection of Gov. SANTACOLOMA, if he be declared reelected by the Legislature in September, will have been brought about by fraud of the Prefects and Alcaldes, and by force of State bayonets. Already operations have been inaugurated, which may bring on a general revolution. A party of about twenty soldiers, who were sent to the district of Los Santos, by Gov. SANTACOLOMA, "to preserve order" during the elections, were attacked by the people of the district, headed or instigated by Señor PEDRO GOITIA, the opposition candidate for Governor, taken prisoners and confined in jail, on the charge that they were interfering improperly in the elections. Another similar movement had been made at San Francisco de Beraguas, and the Revolutionists had transferred the capital of that district to Santiago. On the 14th, on the reception of this news, Gov. SANTACOLOMA dispatched forty State troops, all that could be mustered here at the time, to join perhaps a hundred from other points, against the Revolutionists, but it is doubtful if there will be sufficient. Many think we are destined to have another State war to disturb business and to keep us in hot water the coming political year.

Last week 287 men and 24 officers arrived at Panama from the State of Cauca, sent here by President MURILLO, to maintain order on the transit route, and to resist any infraction of the national sovereignty in transporting prisoners or articles contraband of war across the Isthmus. These men have strict orders not to interfere in the local affairs of the State, and in case of revolution, will not take sides with either party. They are under experienced officers, and most of them are well disciplined, having been engaged in the late revolutionary war against the Government of OSPINA, or in the war on Ecuador.

Don JOAQUIN MOSQUERA, who was President of the old Colombian Union, and brother of Ex President TOMAS C. MOSQUERA, arrived here on the last steamer from Buenaventura. He is on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his eyes. So we will have two Ex-Presidents here, when Don TOMAS arrives.

The same steamer brings news of more revolutionary movements in Ecuador. About the middle of June a plot to overthrow the Government of President MORENO was discovered at Quito, but the promoters of it were arrested, with the exception of Gen. MALDONADO, who escaped. But I think you may look for a successful revolution in Ecuador very soon.

We are now to have a semi-monthly communication by steam to Ecuador, instead of only a monthly one as present. The Panama Railroad Company are also building a new steamer for their Panama and Central American line, and it is expected that their route will be extended to the coast of Mexico. It is said the Aspinwall and Liverpool propeller line will soon have three instead of two steamers monthly between the two points. There ought to be a weekly line over this Isthmus from New-York to California, instead of a tri-monthly, for neither freighters nor passengers can be fully accommodated under the present system.

We are again out of ice, but after this week we shall not have to depend upon Boston for the article, as an extensive steam ice-machine will turn out two to three tons per day of the article at the old convent in Panama.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is at Panama. No war vessel at Aspinwall.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment of Sumter—Its Effect—Number of Guns Mounted on the Work—The Rebel Prisoners—Escaped Union Prisoners.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

SUMTER.

The present bombardment of Sumter is probably the heaviest that work has been subjected to within the past eight months. The firing, thus far, has been from the land batteries, unaided by those of the fleet. Faultless range has been secured by the gunners, each shot, when striking, doing splendid execution. The appearance of the fort has been much altered within the last few days; in fact, so great is the change that one would hardly recognize the heap of ruins he sees lying in the water between Cummings' Point and the opposite shore as ever having formed a part of a formidable fort. Sometimes a single heavy shot will cause a half-ton of debris to fall into the sea. Looking at the work to-day we observe a complete passage or lane through about the centre, the result of constant firing at a given point in the wall. So wide and deep is the passage that a clear view of a considerable portion of Sullivan's Island is obtained. For some time past it has been a matter of doubt whether the rebels have guns mounted in Sumter. Information has been lately received by Gen. FOSTER which throws much light upon the subject. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the rebels have five guns on the channel side of the fort. These guns are all of heavy calibre. Two of them are in a good condition, one is in a poor condition, and the remaining two are disabled, or, at any rate, are not in working order. Beside the heavy guns, they have four 12-pound howitzer, which at night they hoist by means of ropes and pulleys to small platforms on the top of the masonry. These howitzers are trained in such a direction as to oppose the efforts of an assaulting party. Before daylight, the pieces are lowered down into a recess of the fort, and are thus invisible to parties outside. The enemy does not fire from either the light or heavy guns. His intention is to wait until the monitors get between the fort and Sullivan's Island before he opens. The lower casemates have never been damaged; they have simply been encased by the falling debris. All around the interior of the fort is a ditch filled with water. The earth and other material displaced in the forming of the ditch have been thrown up to make a sort of parapet. Two bomb-proofs have been erected near the salient. A new magazine has also been constructed, the old one having been blown up by our guns. Since the late bombardment commenced the rebels have lost over one hundred in killed and wounded. No casualties occur unless the men are at work on exposed parts of the fort. The bomb-proofs and lower casemates afford all the security required. It is understood the bombardment will be continued until Gen. FOSTER is satisfied that the destruction of the work is complete.

THE JAILS

erected on Morris Island, for the accommodation of rebel prisoners, are not yet occupied. The prisoners still remain in Port Royal Harbor. A few additions in the way of strengthening the jails will be made before the rebels are placed within them. One of the number—Jeff. THOMPSON—has turned his attention to writing vulgar poetry. The others amuse themselves by playing dominoes and cards and by reading. They begin to think we have given them a bitter pill to swallow.

ESCAPED UNION PRISONERS.

A few days ago privates E. RUSSELL and HENRY H. DEADY, of the Sixty-fourth New-York Regiment, who were taken prisoners by the rebels in Virginia some two or three months since, escaped from rebeldom and came into our lines. It appears they were on a train of cars bound for the interior of South Carolina. When the train reached Columbus they leaped off and immediately struck for the woods. By traveling during the day, and remaining concealed in the woods at night, they arrived safely at a creek in the vicinity of Charleston. While resting on an old pier, they saw two rams steam down the creek from some picket station. Three other rams were noticed in an unfinished state at the wharfs of Charleston. On the route of their travel they were kindly furnished with food by negroes, who also acted as scouts and guides. By means of a dug-out they were enabled to get aboard the bark *Daffodil*, lying off Charleston Harbor, thence came to Hilton Head. They represent the country through which they passed, to be in an exhausted condition. A woman whom they met, said her husband was in the rebel army, but she wished JEFF. DAVIS was hanged. The people would willingly sacrifice their negroes for the sake of peace. The railroads were in a very bad condition, and the cars did not make over eight or nine miles an hour. One brigade of troops had been sent from JOHNSTON'S army to Charleston, and another brigade to Savannah.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

At last accounts everything was represented to be quiet in Florida. A few days ago, a steamer arrived from Jacksonville bringing a prisoner who was detected in the act of placing torpedoes in the St. John's River. He is an old man, and undoubtedly had a hand in floating the torpedoes that destroyed the transports some weeks ago. But a very few rebel troops remain in the State. Occasionally a mounted scout may be seen prowling around the vicinity of Jacksonville. The place is well protected.

A NORTHEAST STORM

has been prevailing on the coast for the past three days. At Hilton Head the vessels were obliged to leave the pier, and take to the stream. As yet no serious disasters have been reported. The tug *Republic*, from New-Orleans, bound north, put in here this morning short of coal. She reports the steamer *Arago* on the bar off New-Orleans when she left, the 18th, and that half a dozen steamers were at work trying to get her free. WHIT.

Call for the Union State Convention.

The following is the call for the Union State Convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September:

"At a meeting of the Union State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, July 27, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of Prisons and an Electoral ticket, to be supported at the next November election; and that all Union electors of the State of New-York who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said convention—such delegates to be chosen at conventions called by the respective Union local committees.

JAMES KELLEY,	FRANK HISCOCK,
WM. E. S. EWART,	J. O'DONNELL,
J. B. DUTCHER,	WM. S. LINCOLN,
D. D. CHILDERSON,	WILLIAM C. GLEASON,
CHARLES JONES,	E. B. FISHER,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	JAMES C. JACKSON,
JOHN A. COOK,	CLARK D. TRACY,
JONATHAN W. FREEMAN,	ISAAC FULLER,
BLOOMFIELD USHER,	I. M. SCHERMERHORN,
NATHAN LAPHAM,	L. D. CORB,
DARIUS V. BERRY,	BEN. FIELD.
M. S. CUSHMAN.	Union State Committee.

Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Friday, July 29.

Oil market very quiet. Orders withdrawn owing to depression in the gold markets. Sales past week, 170 bbls. for manufacture, and 95 bbls. for export, at $2 30 per gallon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

Notwithstanding the appointment of Maj.-Gen. CROOK to the command of the Department of West Virginia, it does not appear that Gen. HUNTER has been relieved from the general command of the forces operating in that region. He was certainly this morning transacting official business of that department. His precise military status has not however been fixed. It is understood that Gen. WRIGHT'S troops will come under Gen. HUNTER'S control in any operations against the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE FREDERICK SECESSIONISTS IN TROUBLE.

The stringent order of Gen. HUNTER for exile beyond the lines of all Secessionists in Frederick is causing great perturbation in that city, as he has given no criterion of what a Secessionist is, or the amount of secessionism warranting this punishment. Cases of casuistry are daily arising that confound the wits of those intrusted with the task of executing Gen. HUNTER'S order.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHARLES GIBSON.

Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims at St. Louis, having lately made up his mind that he cannot be of any further service to the country in its struggle with the rebellion, and probably wishing to go over with flying colors and free from the embarrassment of any supposed obligation resting upon him by virtue of his personal or official relations, has addressed a letter to the President, tendering his resignation of his office. His trouble, he states, is all on account of the Baltimore Convention, whose platform renders his retention of office under Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration wholly useless to the country as well as inconsistent with his principles. The President's reply, accepting Mr. GIBSON'S resignation, is communicated through the following letter from his Private Secretary, addressed to Mr. J. C. WELLING, Clerk of the Court of Claims:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 25.

J. C. Welling, Esq.,

SIR: According to the request contained in your note, I have placed Mr. GIBSON'S letter of resignation in the hands of the President. He has read the letter, and says that he accepts the resignation, as he will be glad to do with any other which may be tendered, as this is, for the purpose of taking an attitude of hostility against him. He says he was not aware that he was so much indebted to Mr. GIBSON for having accepted the office at first, not remembering that he ever pressed him to do so, or that he gave it other views than as usual, upon a request made on behalf of Mr. GIBSON. He thanks Mr. GIBSON for his acknowledgment that he has been treated with personal kindness and consideration, and he says he knows of but two small drawbacks upon Mr. GIBSON'S right to still receive such treatment, one of which is, that he never could learn of his giving much attention to the duties of his office, and the other is, this studied attempt of Mr. GIBSON'S to stab him. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

GEN. SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Though no active operations on the part of Gen. SHERMAN are reported to-day, it is well known that that General is effecting combinations which will make the prize all more valuable when it falls into our hands. The tenor of Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatches, as before intimated, has never been of a nature to justify over-sanguine expectations regarding the capture of Atlanta, but he feels that he is master of the situation, and is perfectly confident of ultimate and not far distant success.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE JAMES.

The operations of the column of Gen. GRANT'S army on the north side of the James River, evince the wariness of the Lieutenant-General to take advantage of LEE'S division of his force. The rebels seem to have interpreted the manœuvre as an attempt to march on Richmond by the north bank of the James, and capture it by a *coup de main*. As the indispensable condition of such a movement is the utmost secrecy and celerity, it is feared that the development of the designs resulting from the encounter near Malvern, of which a report is elsewhere made, will have frustrated this promising operation. The expedition, however, has fully paid for itself by the handsome captures of Wednesday.

BRIDGES AT MARTINSBURGH DESTROYED.

It is understood that both railroad bridges at Martinsburgh have been destroyed by the rebels.

THE REBELS DESPONDENT.

Rebel deserters are unanimous in the statement that the hopelessness of the situation at Atlanta produces the deepest gloom throughout the rebel army and the Confederacy generally. They say that if Atlanta falls the game is up.

DOUBTFUL CHARGES AGAINST THE SIXTH CORPS.

Considerable complaint is made by the inhabitants of the region through which the line of march of the Sixth Corps has passed, to the effect that depredations are committed by men of that command. We are not informed of the truth of this charge, but it certainly is a very surprising one to be brought against these well disciplined veterans.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Gen. JAMES BOWEN, of New-York, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Immigration tendered him by the President, under the recent act of Congress, to encourage immigration. Gen. BOWEN is expected here in a few days, to organize his office.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: John McGOWAN, Co. F, Forty-third New-York; Henry P. SADLER, Co. C, Second Heavy Artillery; SELDON YOUNG, Co. F, Sixty-third New-York; Amos M. VASBURG, Co. G, Second Heavy Artillery; Wm. LEARY, Co. A, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York; Duane W. CANFIELD, Co. M, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Edgar A. HURLBURT, Co. G, Second Heavy Artillery; Lieut. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Co. K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Annapolis; Lieut. J. B. ASHLEY, Co. M, Seventh Artillery, Annapolis.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

REGULATIONS FOR WAREHOUSING DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Regulations have been prepared by the Treasury Department for warehousing distilled spirits, coal oil, naptha and manufactured tobacco, under the recent Internal Revenue Law. Two new classes of warehouses are created, to be exclusively used for this purpose, under the direction of the officers of the Internal Revenue. The regulations adopted are in most respects similar to those which govern the establishment and administration of the Custom warehouses.

INDIAN TREATIES.

A number of Indian treaties, having for their object the removal and location of various Western tribes, were not acted upon by the Senate at the last session of Congress, it being deemed inexpedient, during the present unsettled condition of the country, to attempt to carry out their provisions.

MORTALITY AMONG MAINE SOLDIERS.

One hundred Maine soldiers have died in the Washington hospitals within the last twenty days.

APPOINTMENTS IN POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General has appointed JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Esq., to be chief clerk of the Post-office Department, in place of WILLIAM WALLS, resigned, from Aug. 1, 1864.

RICHARD KELLY, promoted from a first to a third-class clerkship, vice JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, appointed chief clerk, from Aug. 1.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	162	100 Ill. Cen. R	130¾
20,000 do	283¾	700 do	130¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C	83⅞	100 do	130¾
4,000 do	b5 84	400 Cleve & Pitts	116¾
100 Erie Railway	113	400 do	115¾
200 do	113⅝	400 do	115¾
1100 do	b4 113⅞	600 do	116⅛
100 do	b4 113	200 Chi. & R. I. R	114⅝
200 do	b5 113⅛	150 do	114⅝
300 do	112⅞	100 Chic. & N. W	92¾
1000 do	b3 113	200 do	93⅛
400 do	b5 113	100 do	b3 86⅝
200 Reading R	136⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pref	92¾
400 do	136⅝	500 do	b3 92¾
700 Canada Con	s10 44½	300 do	b3 92¾
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	93¾	300 do	52¾
400 do	b3 93⅞	300 do	b5 52¾
200 do	b3 93⅞	100 P., F. W. & C	b3 117¾
100 do	93⅞	200 do	117¾
300 do	b3 93⅞	100 Canton Co	b10 39¾

[Advertisement.]

ODONTONT.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S East India Coffee is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Port Royal—Col. James Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bennett, Capt. Thomas Crehin, E. Butler, John Davis, M. Sullivan, Wm. Welch, Surgeon C. H. Bridgman, Capt. Henry Seaton, Capt. Wm. Nutt, Surgeon Wm. M. Bryce, Capt. John J. Young, Lieut. Isaac Becket, Capt. S. R. Thompson, Capt. Andrew Washburn, H. G. Judd, R. A. Bell, Capt. Dunlop, Robert Kennedy, Lieut. Wm. A. Huntly, Chaplain J. H. Brown, Miss Kate Harvey, Mrs. Apthorp, Miss C. E. Mocelyn, Miss S. B. Evelith, Miss M. P. King, H. G. Gaunt, Miss M. E. Rice, Miss Johnson, Miss Clary, John Heacock, Miss Heacock, J. D. Wrightmyre, M. Maloney, F. G. Wisner, L. Baykar, H. W. Hunting, Mrs. Dickinson, John Miller, H. S. Seacord, E. W. Phelps, Miss Wakeman, Col. W. Silliman, Lieut. Tompleton.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—F. Webster, E. Mathews, W. J. Gates, J. S. Davis, Dr. S. James, A. M. Schoenjohn, Mrs. M. S. Milner, Miss A. Adderly, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, 3 children and servant, Miss Burnside, Mrs. J. J. Tertle, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, 2 children and servant, Mr. Ostheim, Mr. Smith, Mr. Livingston, Capt. Corbett, Mr. Williams, Mrs J. O. Johnson, 2 children and servant, Thomas H. Pruder, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Bishop Venables, lady and servant, W. F. Tunnell, A. S. Hewell, Messrs. Farrington, Hegg, R. Butler, F. Bullard, Marquis D'Sard, Robert Alexander, C. W. Lightbourn, Thos. Russell, John R. Monroe, B. Hartook, and 7 deck passengers. Total, 69.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Mr. Brown, lady and servant, T. C. Payan, Mr Harrison, Jno Eaton, J. W. Gaster, Mrs. E. Durand and servant, Mrs. Dillon and child, W. P. Converse, Jr., W. H. Moore, Alex McNeill, lady and 3 children, Miss Venturias Miss Fisher, Miss Burgess, Mr. Wisel, lady and 2 children, Mrs. M. O'Brien, Miss C. Andrews, R. Geddes, Mr. Trufaub, D. Piaggio, Mr. Gurfion, Mrs. Alfred Keen, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Erhmann, Mrs Zeffley, Miss Zeffley, H. E. Lawrence, C. Lawrence, W. C. Tompins, E. Thos Parker, A. D. Grieb, Mr. Payne, P. Curley, J. V. Durand, E. Sirige, F. Chapman, Capt. J. C. Bars, H. J. Vernan, Wm. M. Stannard, R. O. Davis, M. Fisher, Lieut. W. S. Vernan, D. M. Wilson and 33 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon rises.. 2 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 5 30 | Gov. Island.. 6 19 | Hell Gate.... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (Russ.) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Marmad, (Haytian,) Matheeir, Port-au-Prince, R. Thackera.

Steamer United States, Share, New-Orleans; Vineland, Reeves, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ships Calhoun, Page, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorkstown, Dwier, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co. City of Montreal, Luther, London, Thos. James.

Bark Gladyou, (Ital.,) Rapp, Penarth Roads, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Virginia, (Dan.,) Von Appen, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Avosetta, (Br.,) Ingraham, Mansanilla, McColl & Frith; B. L. Swan, Matthews, Machiasport, Miller & Boughton; Santiago, (Br.,) Elsenbrook, Falmouth, Jam., H. D. Smith & Co.

Schooners American Chief, Pressey, Philadelphia, J. Boynton's Son; G. W. Kimball, Crockett, Philadelphia, J. Boynton's Son; Julia Ann, Relch, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford; Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lane, (Br.,) Shaw, St Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf; Matilda, (Br.,) West, Santa Martha and Carthagena, M. J. de Pomarejo; Adrea, (Br.,) Martin, Kingston, P. I. Nevius & Son; Corinne, (Br.,) Bethel, Abaco, James Douglas; Mary & Susan, Albury, Eleuthera, James Douglas.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, New-Haven, H. B. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shucy, Hildreth, New-Orleans July 21, at 8 A. M., with mdse and passengers to W. H. Robson. The steamship Arago arrived 18th. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Yazoo, hence; 22d, 175 miles S. W. of the Balize, steamship, for New Orleans. Off Sombrero Key light, broke

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4009. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW INVASION.

The Rebels Said to be Advancing on Harrisburgh.

CHAMBERSBURG OCCUPIED

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

He Calls Upon the Citizens to Arm in Defence of Their Homes.

The Invading Force Estimated at Thirty Thousand Men.

Rumored Repulse of General Averill.

SPECULATIONS AND RUMORS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

The most experienced men at this post are now convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of Gen. LEE's army.

It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded any longer as a mere raid.

The telegraph operator at Shippensburgh has left, and the presumption is that the rebls have thrown out strong advanced parties in that direction.

Since 3 o'clock this morning, we have had no communication with Chambersburgh.

At that hour the rebels entered the place and now hold possession of it.

Major-Gen. COUCH is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot of course be alluded to.

The presumption is, however, that Gen. COUCH will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may be made by the rebels in this direction.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30—11½ o'clock.

An immense town meeting is now being held in the Court-house, and the people are enrolling themselves for the defences of the city.

Adjutant-Gen. RUSSELL has just issued an order, which is posted on the newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable citizens.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

Gov. CURTIN has just issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 30.

To the People of Harrisburgh:

The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania.

They occupied Chambersburgh at 3 o'clock this morning with cavalry and artillery.

A few hours will develop their force and intentions.

It is possible their movements may be directed against this city.

In view of such a contingency, I, therefore, call upon the people of Harrisburgh and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes.

Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company, upon application to the Adjutant-General.

No muster into the service either of the State or of the United States will be required.

(Signed) A.-G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30.

A large force of rebel cavalry entered Chambersburgh at 3 o'clock this morning.

Gen. COUCH is at Carlisle.

Gov. CURTIN has arrived.

The citizens here are arming, and every effort will be made to repel the invaders.

The *Patriot & Union* says:

The telegraph wires are all down between Chambersburgh and Harper's Ferry and between the former place and Cumberland.

A dispatch came by the way of Frederick to this effect this morning:

The agent of Adams Express yesterday refused to receive freight for points beyond Chambersburgh, and to that point only at the risk of shippers.

Trains on the Northern Central road are still running as usual.

The Cumberland Valley road will run their trains only to Carlisle.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 30.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30.

The rebels continue their advance into the State.

They are marching in three columns, one of which halted at St. Thomas, a point some few miles distant from Chambersburgh.

Since 3 o'clock this morning no telegraphic dispatches have been received from Chambersburgh over the American line. The inference is that the operator has fled or been captured.

A few minutes previous to that hour he notified the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh offices that the advance guard of the rebels had entered the town.

The suppositions of yesterday have been confirmed, and it is believed in officials here that it is the intention of the rebels to make Bedford County and the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT proceeded to Bedford in a special train, yesterday, to confer with the Governor.

The Governor returned with him to Harrisburgh to-day.

Nothing has been heard, nor can it be definitely ascertained whether the rebels are destroying property or pillaging the country in their advance.

There is none of that alarm shown that was so painfully manifested during former rebel incursions.

It is hard to realize that a bitter and relentless foe is in such close proximity, but, nevertheless, it is so.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 30.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the *Bulletin*, dated last night, says:

"It has been ascertained that Col. MULLIGAN is not dead, but badly wounded, and still in the hands of the rebels.

Pretty well authenticated information, received here to-night, is to the effect that the rebel MOSBY, with five hundred cavalry, has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Edwards' Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept our wagon train; but I learn that it is out of his reach—beside which, it is strongly guarded.

Good authorities think the report very doubtful that there are are no armed rebels yet in Maryland.

Trains still arrive regularly from Sandy Hook and Frederick."

The excitement is very great here over the news of the capture of Chambersburgh and the invasion of our State. The vicinity of newspaper offices is crowded by citizens anxious for more details, which are momentarily expected from Harrisburgh.

The rebel advance to Chambersburgh is regarded as serious by the military authorities.

ANOTHER REPORT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 30.

A conversation with a gentleman attached to one of the newspaper establishments at Chambersburgh, who left there at eight o'clock this morning, reveals the following facts:

The people of Chambersburgh received information yesterday of the approach of the rebels. At once the merchants and business men commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night the most valuable merchandise was sent far beyond the reach of the rebels.

At 3 o'clock this morning a rebel force of eight hundred mounted infantry reached Chambersburgh, and encamped on the fair ground.

This force was met a short distance from Mercersburgh by a small party of troops from Carlisle Barracks, who fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming numbers of the invaders.

The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac is described by our informant as follows: One party moved via Mercersburgh, another through Waynesborough, and the centre by Greencastle.

Gen. AVERILL is reported as having engaged the centre in a hot fight, and is said to be falling back on Chambersburgh. If this be so, his position must be perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any moment should the rebels leave Chambersburgh to meet him, and those moving from Waynesboro' also join in the assault.

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is being removed to this point.

Large numbers of fugitive colored people accompany this stock, and present a most deplorable condition, as they are huddled on the heated sidewalks around the railroad depot.

It is reported that the rebels have burned the court-house, town hall, and residence of Col. A. K. McCLURE, at Chambersburgh.

Various estimates are made of the numbers of the invading rebels, the lowest putting them at thirty thousand.

At one o'clock to-day they had made no advance beyond Chambersburgh, and our forces still hold Shippensburgh, eleven miles east of Chambersburgh.

Should the rebels advance on Shippensburgh, the movement will develop an apparent intention to make demonstrations still further down the valley, and if not, to actually lay siege to Harrisburgh.

THE LATEST.

The Rebels Driven Out of Chambersburgh.

The Best Part of the Place Said to be in Ashes.

Breckinridge Making a Raid Toward Wheeling.

LONGSTREET TO THREATEN WASHINGTON

Early to Hold the Shenandoah Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, July 30.

Most positive information has been received that Gen. AVERILL has driven the rebels out of Chambersburgh, and is following them westward toward Loudon, Franklin County.

The best part of Chambersburgh is said to be in ashes, and three thousand people rendered homeless.

It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is making a raid toward Wheeling or about to return via the Kanawha Valley.

It seems by the statements of these prisoners that it is the intention of Gen. LONGSTREET to threaten Washington while BRECKINRIDGE makes his raid.

In the meantime Gen. EARLY is to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

The censorship having been revived by the military authorities at this post, much news that would be interesting and important to the public cannot be communicated by telegraph.

This caution on the part of the military authorities must not be misconstrued because it is justified by the circumstances surrounding the situation in the Cumberland Valley.

It is made necessary by the highest regard for the public and the military success.

There can be no doubt that the main object of the present rebel invasion has been already thwarted, and that the rebels themselves will be kept exceedingly busy to extricate themselves from the position into which their rashness led them.

VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 30—9 o'clock, P. M.

Col. McCLURE has just received a dispatch from the operator in the field, a few miles this side of Chambersburgh, that the rebels had fired the town.

After having perpetrated that fiendish act, the result of their rage and disappointment at having been foiled in their hopes of gathering an immense amount of plunder, they left.

Their departure evidenced increased celerity as compared with that with which they entered the ill-fated town this morning.

They are now hastily collecting their marauding forces for consolidation to defend themselves in their retreat instead of rendering themselves more successful in their aggressions.

The military authorities here are active and vigilant.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH thoroughly comprehends the situation and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defence of the people and property within his district.

All the public buildings in Chambersburgh, and Col. McCLURE's residence, were fired by the rebels and burned.

The greater portion of the town is a mass of smouldering ruins.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 30.

The damage done to the telegraph by the guerrillas has been repaired, and the line is again working to Harper's Ferry. The force which done the damage was some two or three hundred of MOSBY's men, who made their appearance near Adamstown, a few miles west of the Monocacy. They did not stay long, as they found it prudent to leave, going in the direction of the Potomac.

A force of Union troops at the Monocacy were quickly started in pursuit of the marauders, and in a few hours the damage done to the telegraph line was repaired.

So far as we have been able to learn, no damage has been done to the railroad.

It is believed here that the force of rebels now reported in Pennsylvania will be found to be small and that they will confine themselves to plunder and avoid a conflict if possible with our forces.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG

CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

Details of the Movements on the James River.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

Passengers by the mail-boat report that on Thursday afternoon, the rebels in front of Petersburgh opened a fire upon our forces from their batteries.

The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the rebels.

Our mortars also opened fire on the city, and continued to throw shells into it until a late hour in the night.

Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburgh, as the alarm-bells could be heard ringing in an animated style for a considerable time.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 29.

Four hundred prisoners captured by the Second Corps opposite City Point on the James River, on Wednesday, have arrived here.

It is reported that our forces are advancing and have captured three rebel brigades, with their arms and equipments, and that we also captured several guns.

The Eighteenth Army Corps and SHERIDAN's cavalry are cooperating.

Full Details of the Recent Movement on the James River—Sharp and Decisive Fighting—The Enemy Taken by Surprise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN BIVOUAC, TUESDAY MORNING, July 28, 1864.

This letter is written from Strawberry Plains, on the north side of the James River, not more than a stone's throw from the place where the rebels planted a field-battery a few days since, and unsuccessfully attempted to interrupt our river communications. I am here with the Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) the greater part of SHERIDAN's cavalry, and all of KAUTZ's, and a mile and a half up the river, at Deep Bottom, just above Four Mile Creek, is the command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, which gained its present lodgment some weeks since.

And before I write another word, let me interpolate a caution to your readers, that the present movement is not an expedition to take Richmond, and they must not be disappointed at not hearing within a few days that the rebel capital is in our hands. The sole object of the present operations on the north side of the James, is to get possession of certain important roads and to open the door for the passage of the cavalry, which is endeavoring to force its way through the rebel lines, on a mission that is meant to have an important influence on the campaign, but the precise character of which it would not be wise at present to publish.

At least a month ago the fact was made public that Gen. BUTLER's command had secured a foothold on the north bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, where they were strongly intrenched and protected on either flank by the naval gunboats. The occupation even of this narrow strip of ground, (our pickets scarcely venturing half a mile from the river bank,) has been an irritating "thorn in the flesh" of the enemy, and further advance in this direction has been checked by a force composed of WILCOX's old division of Bushrod JOHNSON's brigade and GRAY's brigade of cavalry.

Such was the position of affairs up to Thursday last. There was Gen. FOSTER's small command, having only one bridge across the James, and a large force in his front, jealously watching him to prevent his gaining possession of the important Newmarket Road. On Thursday night a second bridge was thrown across the James, at Strawsberry Plains, a short distance below FOSTER's position. This work was handsomely performed by Capt. LUDY, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, of Gen. BENHAM's command, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL. On Friday morning we threw over a few regiments of the Nineteenth Corps to hold the head of this second bridge.

These movements seem to have alarmed the enemy, who, on Saturday, added to their force on that side of the river, KERSHAW's command, (McLAW's old division.) From Saturday until Tuesday evening, there has been constant skirmishing going on between FOSTER and the rebels, for the possession of a little cross road and the Newmarket Road, immediately in front of FOSTER's position, and our troops have gained a little advantage, forcing the enemy back an average of five hundred yards all along the line.

Gen. GRANT, under these circumstances, determined to send HANCOCK's corps over, to break through the rebel position and afford egress to the cavalry by the Newmarket Road. The Second Corps left its position before Petersburgh—where, for two weeks it has been in reserve—on Tuesday afternoon, and crossed the Appomattox over the pontoon at Point of Rocks, marching all Tuesday night and making the passage of the James River before daylight on Wednesday morning.

To facilitate the movement of SHERIDAN's cavalry from its encampment at Jordan Point, where it has been recuperating for a few weeks after its late exhaustive raid, Gen. BENHAM on Tuesday threw a second pontoon bridge over the Appomattox, three or four miles above City Point. During Tuesday afternoon the roads over which the troops were to march were marked out by Maj. LUDLOW and Capt. SHAFFER, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, who established a line of cavalry vedettes over the shortest route. At dark these vedettes lighted bonfires, which served as beacons and prevented confusion and delay in the movement of the column.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning the Second Corps had all crossed the James and advanced over the level plateau known as Strawberry Plains, half a mile in width, to the earthworks of the enemy on the farther side. They were subjected to a sharp fire of both artillery and musketry, but pressing on a double quick, managed to turn the left of the enemy's position, routing them from their rifle-pits, capturing a few prisoners, and suffering remarkably little loss themselves—scarcely 75 all told.

Such was the haste of the enemy in evacuating, when they found themselve subjected to an enfilading fire on our right, that they left four 20-pounder Parrott guns, which fell into the hands of MILES' brigade, of Gen. BARLOW's division, and were brought off by Capt. SLEEPER's Tenth Massachusetts Battery. These guns are believed to be [the same which were lost by Capt. ASHLY, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the 16th of last May at Drewry's Bluff.

HANCOCK followed up this advantage briskly, and drove the enemy into a second line of works, more than a mile beyond the first, located in a strong position on a hillside, and upon these at nightfall his lines were gradually advancing. Darkness put an end to the fighting, which, at no time except during the first brief spirt in the morning, was anything more than brisk skirmishing, and this morning the position of the enemy and ourselves is relatively the same as last night. On neither side seemed there to be any disposition to indulge in picket firing.

While HANCOCK was conducting his operations, Gen. FOSTER, from his position above, also pushed forward his right, with the object of reaching Four Mile Creek and thus connecting with the left of the Second Corps, but had not succeeded at nightfall. This morning at daybreak the gunboats shelled the woods where the rebels are supposed to be, and are still engaged now (7½ o'clock) at that work.

I think reinforcements will be sent HANCOCK to-day.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday Morning, July 29, 1864.

Respecting the demonstration on the north side of the James River, I have nothing of striking importance to write. The operations of yesterday appear to have been limited on both sides to developing the opposing force. Caution on our part was offset by caution on the part of the enemy; and at a late hour last night the position of affairs was not materially changed from what it was at daybreak yesterday morning.

FOSTER's command was occupied all day in occupying the attention of the enemy on our left, while Gen. HANCOCK was endeavoring to develop their position and press them on the right: and the gunboats, guided by signals from the land forces, sent a few shells at intervals into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be.

Whatever fighting occurred was done by the cavalry, who were compelled, by the woody and impracticable nature of the ground for manœuvering squadrons, to dismount and fight as infantry. In the forenoon Gen. SHERIDAN sent out KAUTZ's division from our extreme right, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's left. Finding the rebels in force, KAUTZ returned, bringing away the few men wounded in the skirmishing.

About noon a portion of Gen. MERRITT's brigade, of TORBERT's division, moved out at right angles to the Long Bridge Road, and leaving their horses under cover of a piece of woods, charged over an open hillside upon the position of a rebel infantry force on the crest of the height. This movement was splendidly executed, and was the most exciting event of the day, being made in full view of the spectators in the wooded plain below. The rebels fell back before the impetuous onset of the troopers, leaving about 20 dead, many wounded, and about 125 prisoners, and two battle flags in their hands. In this engagement the First United States Cavalry bore a very conspicuous part—a small band of not more than fifty steadily holding the position from which the rebels were routed, until their wavering comrades came up. It was grand to see this handful of heroes unflinchingly stand on the hill-top, giving and taking a sharp fire, far in advance of their supports. Their daring snatched victory from defeat. Our losses in this little episode were about 12 killed and 30 wounded. The rebel troops opposed to the cavalry were from North and South Carolina.

Our batteries on the Appomattox were firing briskly all day yesterday.

H. J. W.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BREMEN OFF CAPE RACE.

Suspicious Craft in the Mediterranean.

TRUCE BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 30.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton 20th inst., passed this point this afternoon, en route to New-York.

The steamships *Sidon*, from New-York, and *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 18th inst.

A petition was presented in Parliament from Jamaica, protesting against the increase of the slave-trade in Cuba.

The Austrians occupy Peohs.

An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies.

Two suspicious craft having been seen off Ischl, two Italian frigates have been ordered to cruise there.

An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark until July 31.

The Danish and allied gunboats have had an engagement at Feohs.

Consols closed at London on the 20th at 90¾@90⅝.

The rebel loan has declined two per cent.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 29.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people.

The times are very dull in Nevada.

It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated.

The overland mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

There is a large movement in sugar going on. Five thousand barrels of crushed were sold to-day for 15¾c. A new refinery has been started.

The crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of flour are being made from there.

The Boat Race at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, July 30.

The boat race to-day for single scull wherries, distance two miles, was won by the *Emma Lovett*, pulled by G. RADFORD, of New-York. Time, 16 minutes and 32 seconds.

The race for four-oared boats, distance three miles, was won by the *George J. Brown*, of New-York. Time, 21 minutes. Only two boats competed, namely: the *George J. Brown* and *George B. McClellan*, the latter of Boston.

The race for six-oared boats was over the same course. Only two boats entered—the *George L. Tucker* and the Harvard *Sophomore*. The former won in 19 minutes and 8 seconds.

The attendance to witness the rowing was very large.

Col. Murray, of New-York.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 30.

Lieut.-Col. EDWARD MURRAY, of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, who was wounded in the side and sword-hand, is now in Winchester a prisoner. He is kindly attended to by a rebel Surgeon who was a prisoner at Fort McHenry when Col. MURRAY was stationed there. The Surgeon accidentally discovered him on the battle-field.

Sale of Boston Bounty and Coupon Bonds.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 30.

City of Boston Bounty and Coupon Bonds, amounting to $400,000, due in 1894, principal and interest payable in gold, sold at auction to-day for 114⅞ @115⅝.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Two Vessels Captured and Burned.

All Prizes Hereafter to be Destroyed.

Significant Declaration by the Officers of the Florida.

Capt. W. L. WEST, of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the bark *Golconda*, whose vessels were burned by the pirate *Florida*, were brought to this port yesterday by the steamer *Gov. Bayley*. The *Golconda* was captured on the 8th inst., and the *Margaret Y. Davis* on the 9th, a few days previous to the *Florida's* depredations off the coast.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WEST.

"Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., July 3, bound for New-York, in ballast. 7th inst. spoke United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, and was again in company with her on Saturday. July 9, latitude 37° 20' longitude 74° 40' at daylight saw a bark-rigged steamer steering for us, who soon came up with us and hoisted the American flag, which we did also. He ordered me to heave to and he would board me. When his boat came alongside he hauled down the American colors and informed me that we were a prize to the Confederate gunboat *Florida* and gave us ten minutes to pack up and leave "They first took my nautical instruments and other valuables and then set the vessel on fire. The crew of the *Florida's* boat acted in a very disorderly manner. On the same day we were transferred to the schooner *Wm. H. Cleare*, of Nassau, Capt. HALL, from whom the Captain of the *Florida* also got a New-York *Herald* containing the sinking of the *Alabama*, which confused them very much. Beside myself and crew, there were on board Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the bark *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, burned previously, who were with us put on board of the *Cleare* and taken to Harbor Island.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Left Talcahuano, (Chili,) April 14, for New-Bedford, with a cargo of 1,800 bbls. of whale and sperm oil, mostly on freight. On July 8, 4:15 P. M., lat. 37° 30', long. 72°, was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who informed me that I was a prize to her, and that he would give us ten minutes to get our things ready to leave, as he was going to burn the ship. I asked the officer if he would not bond her, but he replied that, "that thing was played out long ago." The officer informed me that my private property would be respected, but it was not, for he kept $200 worth. The officer had no control over the men while on board; they commenced tearing down the skylights and plundering as soon as they got on board; they got 4 or 5 bbls. sperm oil and one studding sail, and then set fire to her in three places—cabin, main hatch and forecastle. They then left her, and steered for another bark, which proved to be a French bark, bound to New-York. They asked the Captain to take us on board and land us, but he refused, on the ground that he was consigned to the French Consul, and could not. The *Florida* then kept off W. by S. under sail and steam, and at any time did not make over nine knots per hour. July 9, fell in with the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, WEST, of and for New-York from Port Royal, and burned her. On same day myself and officers, together with Capt. WEST and crew, were put on board the British schooner *William H. Cleare*, Capt. HALL, from New-York, bound to Harbor Island, where we arrived July 18, from whence we went to Nassau, where we applied to the American Consul Mr. THOMPSON, stating our destitute condition, &c., and would like to get a passage to New-York. He ordered us on board the brig *Olive Frances*, Capt. SMALL, and wait until she was ready to go. The *O. F.* had to go to Ragged Island for a load of salt before going to the States, but he afterwards allowed us ten dollars each toward paying our passage in the steamer *Gov. Bayley*, for New-York.

We are under obligations to Capt. LIGHTBOURNE, of the *Gov. Bayley*, for his generosity, also to Messrs. DARLING and ARNOLD, owners of the steamer, to Capts. HALL, of the *W. H. Cleare*, and SMALL, of the brig *Olive Frances*, for the many acts of kindness while on board their respective vessels.

The Funeral of Gen. McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, July 29.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON at Clyde, to-day, was very largely attended. The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff.

One company of the Thirteenth United States infantry, the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, from this city, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Veteran Infantry from Johnson's Island, formed the funeral escort.

Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with breathless interest.

Among the grief-stricken mourners were the mother, grand-daughter, two sisters, two brothers and other relatives of the deceased.

The number of persons present was estimated at ten thousand.

Loss of the Bark Sebra Crooker.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 30.

The bark *Sebra Crooker*, STAPLES, from Matanzas to Portland, with a cargo of molasses, was wrecked the second day from Matanzas on the Florida coast. Crew safe. Cargo insured in this city.

From South Carolina.

The Palmetto *Herald*, of the 21st, states that Admiral DAHLGREN had left for Charleston Harbor.

The *Vermont* would sail for the North within a week—and, after being repaired, it was expected she would be stationed as a receiving ship at Norfolk.

Fort Sumter was undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing was very slow but accurate, and serious damage resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is also kept up.

The work of erecting residences for the rebel prisoners on Morris Island progresses, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability by shelling the buildings.

Gen. late FOSTER's expedition created a great scare in Savannah. The rams were moved down to the obstructions in the river and Gen. JOHNSTON sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah, which was diverted at Augusta to John's Island, where they participated in the fight of the 9th.

From Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF CREWS OF VESSELS BURNED BY THE FLORIDA.

The British steamer *Gov. Bagley*, from Nassau, arrived yesterday, bringing Capts. WINSLOW of the bark *Golconda*, and WEST of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, both of which vessels were burned by the privateer *Florida*.

Welland Canal.

THOROLD, C. W., Friday, July 29.

The break in the canal has been repaired, and vessels are now passing through.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

THE NEW RAID.

Nothing very definite is known here in regard to the cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, beyond the occupation of Chambersburgh, and but little excitement is manifested in regard to the situation in that quarter. The James River and Atlanta still continue the great centres of attraction.

CIRCULAR TO HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

By an official circular, just issued by the Treasury Department, holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1864, are notified that they may be presented immediately in any amount for exchange for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following is the list of the deaths of New-York soldiers in the City hospitals to-day: James Loftis, L, Second Heavy Artillery; G. S. Steele, D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; Theo. Farman, L, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Thos. Cogswell, C, One Hundred and Thirty-third; John Holmes, C, Ninetieth; Jos. O'Ballenger, H, One Hundred and Sixtieth; W. J. Collins, D, Fifty-ninth; W. H. Lefingwell, L, Ninth Heavy Artillery.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. C. B. Corentz, H, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; Lieut. M. H. Lawrence, B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; Sergt. N. W. Ferguson, Seventh Cavalry.

DEATHS OF WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS IN HANDS OF THE REBELS.

Major JOSEPH M. KENNEDY, Ninth New-York Cavalry, has transmitted to his father, in this city, the following list of our men wounded at Spottsylvania, who were taken to EWELL's Second Corps General Hospital and died there:

Sgt. E. Dubois, G, 23d, June 6—right leg amputated.	J. Davison, I, 77th, May 23—breast.
J. Davis, K, 164th, May 26—breast.	Corp. G. Kelley, H, 176th, June 5—left foot amputated.
W. Kimpton, C, 77th, May 22—arm.	Corp. Fred. K. Morrison, E, 49th, June 8—side & arm.
C. E. Hodge, 1, 121st, May 22—breast.	

MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the orders of the Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, the various employes of the Quartermaster's Department at the extensive cavalry depot at Giesboro, D. C., have been thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped for the defence of that important post. A fine regiment has been formed, and is officered as follows:

Colonel, JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

Lieutenant-Colonel, L. LOWRY MOORE, Depot Quartermaster.

Major, JOHN MARTIN, Chief Time Clerk.

Adjutant, WILLIAM H. HAY, Chief Clerk Cavalry Bureau.

Quartermaster, E. B. MCCLELLAND, Cashier, Depot Quartermaster's Office.

Company A, Capt. M. W. SHUBTS; B, Capt. CHAS. STEWART; C, Capt. WM. WARRALL; D, Capt. FELIX M. LEBANEY; E, Capt. GODFREY LEONARD; F, Capt. F. A. CORNELIUS; G, Capt. H. V. NEWKIRK; H, Capt. C. F. INGERSOLL; I, Capt. FRANK PFEIFFER; K, not yet fully organized.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

REINLISTMENT OF HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

A circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office that on and after this date men of the one hundred day forces, who may have at the date of reënlistment less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to reënlist for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect, the new term to commence from the date of reënlistment. The reënlistments for the increased term will come under the following regulations:

Where 700 men reënlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained, and the officers thereof be allowed to retain the rank held by them under the 100 days' term. Should less than 700 men reënlist in the same regiment, said force will be organized into one or more companies of legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding-General of the army or department.

Men reënlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company. The remainder will continue under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred days' term, and then receive their discharge from the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from reënlistment under the provisions of this order will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed rolls.

POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

It is officially announced that the increased postage of 45 cents per single rate, which the public was notified would be charged on and after July 1, 1864, upon letters addressed to the Australian Colonies and New-Zealand, and transmitted in the British mail via Southampton, will not be levied and collected, the British Office having given subsequent notice of its decision not to carry the proposed change into effect at present. All letters, therefore, addressed to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and New-Zealand will continue to be charged with the old rate of postage, viz.: 33 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment required.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that the rebel force of cavalry which crossed the Potomac yesterday, at White's Ferry, was a small one, and that their intention was to intercept our wagon train, but after inquiring and finding that the Federal troops were on this side of the river, they returned, after stealing a few horses.

Yesterday a detachment of twenty-eight men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, visited Leesburgh on a reconnoissance, when they unexpectedly encountered a force of the enemy, and nine of the cavalrymen were captured by the rebels.

MOSBY, when last heard from, was at Ashby's Gap, with two hundred men and two cannon.

NO UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON.

No uneasiness whatever is felt by the Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania, and the preparations made to get there with the militia of that State are ample to give the invaders a severe punishment.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

A rebel spy was captured last night on Fourteenth-street, on the island. He was fired at three times; he was taken prisoner.

DESERTERS.

Among the number of prisoners brought to this city, to-day, from Fort Delaware, were two men who were confined there for some time as deserters from the rebel army, but who admitted a day or two ago they belonged to the Union army. Their names are EDWARD BENTON, of the Ninth New-York Artillery, and DUNCAN MCPHERSON, of the Seventy-third New-York. BENTON, it appears, deserted his regiment at Woodbine, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and went to Gettysburgh, where he gave himself up to the Provost-Marshal of that place as a rebel deserter, and was sent to Fort Delaware. MCPHERSON, in his affidavit, states that he deserted his regiment at Fredericksburgh, on the 7th of March, and went to Aquia Creek, from whence he was forwarded to this city as a deserter from the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, and committed to the Old Capitol, where he remained until the 15th of June, when he was taken from prison and transferred to Fort Delaware.

Col. INGRAHAM has committed BENTON and MCPHERSON to prison, to await the orders of Col. WELLS, who will have the prisoners tried by court-martial.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Another Tragedy—Military.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 25.

There is nothing of peculiar importance transpiring in the political line just now. A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, to this city, on Saturday evening, which was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

The canvass for the Union nomination in this Congressional District is getting to be quite lively. Our present Representative, Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, appears at present, to have the inside track, but he has to encounter considerable personal opposition, as well as the working of the "two terms" rule; but my impression is, that he will be our candidate.

There is much confidence, I think too much for safety, that we shall triumphantly elect our State ticket. As our soldiers cannot vote in the field, we shall lose largely. With them, 50,000 would be the least majority we would take just now.

ANOTHER ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

There has been a fearful sequel to the Coles County tragedy, at least so far as some of the actors are concerned. Two of the principal participators in the murderous affray which took place in Charleston some three or four months ago, JOHN H. O'HAIR, Sheriff of the county, and JOHN FRAZIER, escaped arrest at the time, and were supposed to have fled to Canada. A recent vigilant committee, or "Avengers," as they called themselves, was formed among the Union men, which had its spies out watching for O'HAIR and his fellow murderer to turn up. A few weeks ago it was ascertained that they were secreted near the "O'Hair settlement," which is about six miles from Charleston, and that they made frequent visits to their families. On Sunday, the 17th inst., the inhabitants of the settlement were startled by the rapid discharge of firearms. They rallied and repaired to the spot where the shots seemed to have been fired, and there found both O'HAIR and FRAZIER "stark and stiff," the former penetrated by seventeen bullets, and the latter by nine. But all around was as silent as the grave. The "Avengers" had disappeared as mysteriously as they came, having accomplished their stern purpose most effectually. The people of the settlement are so far implicated in the Charleston murders that they will not care to make many inquiries as to who were concerned in this nefariousness.

I learn from a gentleman from Mattoon that O'HAIR and FRAZIER were returning to their hiding place in the woods, having spent Saturday night with their families. A spy had dogged their movements, and called in the "Avengers," who lay in ambuth, and fired upon the villains at short range.

There is bad feeling in Coles and some of the adjoining counties, but the Union men have now got the Copperheads so cowed that it is probable they will not attempt any further outrages. In many places they have been carrying things with a high hand, and Union men were not safe in either life or property. But there has come a change, and the traitors will have to walk pretty straight, or suffer the consequences.

LEGAL.

A case of considerable local interest, which has been in litigation several years, was decided finally, I believe, in this city last week; and, as the decision was rendered in the United States Circuit, and involves a principle of much importance to municipalities, perhaps an outline of it may be of interest elsewhere. Several years since, W. H. WOODBURY, a young lawyer of this city, fell into an open area in front of a building which was being erected by ALLEN ROBBINS, and was seriously injured. He brought suit against the city, and recovered $15,000 and costs. After the lapse of two or three years, the city brought a suit against ROBBINS to recover the amount it had been compelled to pay WOODBURY. This has been tried three times in the State Courts, and finally, in some manner, got into the United States Circuit. After a trial of three days, judgment was given in favor of the city for $21,551 67, being the amount of WOODBURY'S judgment, with costs and interest.

Judge DAVIS, in charging the jury, said that the law is, that although the city is primarily liable for an injury suffered by reason of the dangerous condition of the streets and sidewalks, it has a remedy over against the party in fault.

The verdict against the city was regarded as an excessive one when it was rendered, as WOODBURY was not permanently injured; but in the suit against ROBBINS no plea in abatement could be allowed.

UNDER THE LAKE.

I made a short journey under Lake Michigan a day or two since, in the huge tunnel which is being constructed in order to supply the city with pure water. It has already progressed some 400 feet, and, so far, no difficulties have interposed. The clay which is taken out is converted into brick at the mouth, and the tunnel bricked up as fast as the workmen proceed. It is 72 feet below the bottom of the lake, and the flow of the tunnel will be elevated from four to six feet at its outer termination, so as to make an easy flow of water inland. It will take two years to accomplish the two miles.

MILITARY.

Illinois owes about twelve thousand men under the recent call for volunteers, and will doubtless furnish them without a resort to the draft, though no movement has as yet been made to encourage enlistments. In the agricultural districts we cannot expect many will volunteer until after the harvest; and in the cities labor is in such demand and at such high prices, that bounty and pay of the soldier are no object. If men go voluntarily, it will be from patriotic motives. Our solid men who are exempts are procuring representative substitutes quite vigorously. Sixty-five more recruits have been received from the rebel prisoners here, for the navy. Squads of "greybacks" are arriving daily from the Southwest.

The reports from the country in relation to the crops continue favorable.

The general tone of business remains without material change. There is scarcely as much speculation in grain as last week, as everybody is looking for a fall in prices. Real estate is quite active, but prices are comparatively moderate.

TRAVELING NOTES.

Politics Under the Shadow of Greylock—Politics Out of its Shadow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SOUTH ADAMS, Mass., Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

Here your correspondent pauses awhile under the shadow of old Greylock. Only for a day, however. By the way, the Natural Bridge at North Adams, the mighty railroad tunnel—(they "calculate" eight years of hard work will be required to finish it)—and old Greylock are prominent among American curiosities. But my object is to speak of other things.

UGLY SECESH

are found in small quantities in this neighborhood, but not in this State. There is a little "corner in the triangle," very near the line and in our own blessed New-York, which I call upon my Democratic handsome friend and that effective orator, JAMES S. THAYER, to reform. But, as everywhere else, so there the disease is sporadic. The usual symptoms, in the milder cases, are the presence of the New-York *World* and the Albany *Argus*. The prevalence of the *News* and *Express* is the advent of the black vomit. The *World* is so insidious that I class it among the more amiable features of the Rapids which rush to death and destruction. Smooth, plausible, the *World* is a very magazine out of which to arm the straggling cohorts of the "Constitution," alias of Civil War, alias of Riots, alias submissionists to the South, alias advocates for a Monarchical Government for this people—who preach, robed in Heaven's livery, doctrines, whose utterances only tend to chaos and despotism. Strange indeed that it is not "Constitutional" to put down this rebellion! Ah, whenever we shall hear the men who really love the land of their birth complain of constitutional infraction, *then* will be the time seriously to look at the complaint. Would that some power would give these Seymours of America the gift to "see themselves" as they are seen by the loyal, seeable people of the country!

It is curious to observe the difference between these Constitution lovers and "the rest of mankind." Go where you will, you will note that these fiery chaps who huddle round the brakes of the machine always when *we need propulsive power* to reach the required point at which to rescue the violated instrument from additional injury, and to restore its integrity—you will always note that this is the class who wish to "alter and amend" this instrument. Either they desire to limit the right of suffrage to a property qualification, to perpetuate negro Slavery by fundamental legal enactments, to deny to citizens of foreign birth the right of suffrage, to establish the doctrine of secession by the present recognition of State power as distinguished from State Rights—or, they deem the British form of government the best, as in their judgment, our Democracy is a sham and a failure—or, they would welcome even despotism. These are the gentlemen who think always that JEFF. DAVIS is such a great man, and that Mr. LINCOLN is such a small one. That LEE is a Napoleon, and that GRANT is a second Saturn, whose jaws are always red with the blood of his soldiers, and whose entire business it has been to slay troops without any good result achieved or prospective. These are the especial modern champions of our Constitution, and their followers are they who are deluded by old issues that pertained to peace, and the shabby rascals who think to avoid the responsibilities of war, and the simple, idiotic few, who are scared by the apprehension that they may be called into the field; some weak women and girls (but no boys) can be added to this list. Also, in this category, are portly, rotund gentlemen who "really think that two Governments are better than one on this continent," and who have "no objection whatever to the proximity of France," and who observe very clearly that the "people are so tired of the war as to be glad of peace on any terms."

THE PEOPLE LAUGH

at the recent Canada farce of well-intentioned Mr. GREELEY. At first they were taken by surprise with the notion that these proceedings were formally authorized by our Government. Now that they see, at most and broadest, that the object on the part of the rebels and the opposition was to put the falsehood before the people that the war will henceforth be prosecuted for the abolition of Slavery and the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, the cat is seen in the meal tub, and the shallow conspiracy is exploded. It is not only in fervid and Anti-Slavery Massachusetts, but it is everywhere in the Northern States, that one hears the people avow themselves in favor of the guarantees.

If peace has its victories, what would be the victory of our peace if it were only to settle, after all, on the status whence the rebels went so wickedly to war? They chose to abandon and attempt the life of the Government on the negro issue. Because we claimed that Congress had power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, they drew the sword and swore that they would call the slave-roll under the shadow of Bunker Hill. If they fail, assuredly they lose the issue of their own creating. We cannot afford to leave the roots of this disease. The slave question must now be settled and forever, else the people of the North will be betrayed, as on so many important occasions heretofore they have been. Now that they have paid for this folly with their best blood, are they to be trapped by the doughfaces once more?

THE TRUE ISSUE

which the people will recognize and pass upon, is that between those in the South, who have necessitated abolition, and who now would use their old tools in the North, to aid them in the desperate game of once more making hewers of wood and drawers of water of the "mudsill" and "despised Yankee," and those who go for enforcing the legitimate results in war, among which despoiled Slavery follows simply and exactly the laws of war. And this is true whether or not the South is a belligerent; for a convention of the States would thus settle it as assuredly as will Northern bayonets.

THE OPINION OF THE WAR.

The popular opinion of the state of the war is just and enlightened, at all events wherever your correspondent goes. The gold gamblers create no panic among them. They know that if the Government is not broken up it will pay its debts, and bring greenbacks up to par. They feel that present prices are speculative—merely extra profits, which consumers might regulate by the simple process of a defensive league, which should bind its members to buy no more of certain articles (cotton goods for example) until these shall fall within the range of a reasonable profit. And the people seem equally well to comprehend GRANT in the field. They perceive that LEE has been forced back from strong positions by GRANT'S strategy, from the Rapidan to the James, until now our army, pressing on the south, threatens the military heart of the rebellion. THEODORE.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN.

Particulars of her Trip to Pensacola.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BIENVILLE, PENSACOLA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Your numerous readers will perhaps remember that this vessel left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the turreted monitor *Manhattan* in charge, on the 11th of June last, and I now embrace the opportunity, by the supply steamer *Bermuda*, of apprising you of our safe arrival at this port, from which we start for Mobile on Monday, the 18th. We had a very favorable passage, as old Neptune was on his best behavior, and was remarkably bland and civil, with one slight exception, when he assumed a threatening frown, which agitated the waters, but the *Manhattan*, although at times completely submerged, with even her turret lavishly, displayed her sea-going qualities advantageously, buoyantly rising from her watery bath like some fabled sea monster of old, and shaking from her sides the briny element preparatory to another plunge. A trifling accident to her machinery occurred on the first day out from New-York, which compelled us to put into the navy-yard at Philadelphia, whereat the citizens were quite jubilant—remarking that the mechanics might do the "rough work" very well in New-York, but the work had to be brought to Philadelphia to be finished off. We also called at Charleston, Port Royal and Key West, at which latter place there was no communication with shore, as fever (yellow, I suppose) was prevalent. Quite a curiosity was displayed by the residents of this place to have a peep at these far-famed and much dreaded monsters of the deep, and boats of every size and shape crowded around her during our short stay. This is the first of her class that has passed the Capes of Florida and appeared in the Mexican Gulf, but it is hoped that she will not long remain in single blessedness. A few nights ago fire was discovered in her hold, and serious fears were at one time entertained for her safety, but the fire was speedily got under, and as I before remarked, she is now ready to proceed to Mobile on Monday. Meanwhile, the ram *Tennessee* is lording it at that place, and threatening annihilation to the entire Yankee blockading fleet; but, if I mistake not, the *Manhattan* will spoil her game. The *Hartford*, *Seminole*, *Itasca*, and several other steamers are here coaling, but all will be in readiness to proceed to Mobile in a few days, where movements of importance are evidently in contemplation. The health of this place is good, and the repairing of this once handsome but now dilapidated navy-yard is progressing slowly. About 150 marines are stationed in the yard, while there are a number of troops in Barrancas and Pickens, and several guard-boats are stationed at intervals over the harbor to notify of the approach of danger, so that every precaution is used to guard against our wily foe.

The New Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there has ever been a time in the history of our rebellion, when the patriotism and public spirit of the North has been called upon, it is now, when the Secretary of the Treasury calls upon the people for a loan of $200,000,000. It may be considered directly as an appeal to the patriotic people; and the case, simply stated, is this:

The Goverment need immediately $200,000,000 for current expenses, the loan of which is asked at 7-30 per cent. payable in currency, semi annually, and convertible after three years, from 1864, into 6 per per bonds, payable, interest and principal, in gold.

It is not claimed that this loan, at present, is as advantageous to the public as was the 5-20s or the 10-40s. Because why? The present high premium on gold makes the difference. But let peace be declared in six months from now; before the three years are out, this loan will be as highly prized, both on account of its convertibility and the rate of interest, as any in the market.

The grasp of our armies is daily growing tighter around the Confederacy, and we have reason to look for peace not far off. It has been thought by some capable of judging, that specie payments may be resumed in from two to three years after we are again on a settled basis. If such be the case, (and we may say at the least it that is probable,) our Secretary, Mr. FESSENDEN, could not have offered us more of an inducement. The Secretary has shown his wisdom in not offering another gold loan. It would not be prudent to discount the future gold revenue of the Government. With peace comes stagnation of business, consequently a falling off in imports. We can not count upon the same revenue for 1864 as we had in 1863; so that it will be seen at a glance our gold-bearing debt is quite enough for security.

But aside from this, supposing this loan were not advantageous, it would be for the interest of the public to lend the money, and for this reason: The Government must have it, and by denying it we should do an injury to the credit of the Government, and as a consequence, from lack of public faith, gold and commodities would again be on the rise, and our property depreciate.

Thus it can be plainly seen that, by now coming promptly to the aid of the Government, we shall show our devotion as a people, heighten public confidence abroad, and take one step further in crushing this wicked rebellion.

Let, then, every man and woman come promptly, and offer in large or small sums all that they can spare—a noble example of which was displayed by one of our leading bankers in Wall-street, who with patriotic zeal loaned $100,000 shortly after the notice was given. G. W. E.

City Railroads and Dummy Engines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cost of maintaining City railroads at the present high prices of horses and their keeping is such, that most of them will be obliged to pass their dividends, and be very fortunate if their receipts are sufficient to cover the charges for operating them; and it is very clear to the minds of those interested in our City roads, that some plan must be adopted for their relief, otherwise they must cease their operations, raise their fares, or adopt some other more economical mode of propulsion. To stop running would so greatly incommode our citizens, as not to be admissible. To raise fares the people would object, as was recently demonstrated in advanced fare in the stage lines. Therefore the only practicable and reliable mode seems to be the substitution of a motive power other than that of horses, which would economize the running of the roads. This we think could be very easily arrived at. The writer of this has been a close observer of the improvements in City lines, and has watched closely the steam cars, or what are called dummies, now in use on roads in Jersey City and Hoboken, also in Brooklyn. He has also taken considerable pains to ascertain the workings of these cars in Philadelphia, where the inventors reside, and where they are now being successfully used, and has after diligent search and inquiry been forced to the conclusion that they are not only more safe and reliable, but far more economical than horse cars. He has learned from one of the principal officers of an adjacent road, which is using the dummy, that the relative cost between these two modes of propulsion is as 9 to 17 cents per mile. The advantage the dummy has, it can carry at least 50 per cent. more passengers than the horse cars and occupy one-third less of space in the street, in addition to which they are more easily controlled and make no noise nor filth. We learn these cars are about being introduced into Boston, with her crooked and narrow streets. They are also just now put in operation on the roads in Pittsburgh, and St. Louis and Chicago roads have given orders for these cars; also Utica, in our State, is to have them operating in its streets this Fall. Why, may we ask, are not some of our City roads alive to this improvement and substitute for horse power? We hear it rumored that the Second-avenue Road has built, or is about to build dummies for their road. If so, they are wise, and will soon be able to discern the difference of cost between horse and dummy. We are credibly informed that the power of these dummies is equal to two or three horse cars. On the Brooklyn and Cony Island Road, of which our worthy Mayor is President, they have drawn, in addition to their own load, two cars, all filled to overflowing, and numbering over 250 passengers. Like performance has been made with those of other roads where they are in operation. If this be so, and certainly we cannot doubt it, emanating as it does from such an eminent source, we think our City railroad companies should turn their attention to these dummies, and give us increased accommodation, at the same time very materially reduce the operating expenses of their roads.

ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The Drouth—Its Effects on the Crops—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEADOW BANK, Columbia County, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Exhausting as may have been the recent drouth to the fears of the many of our people, yet its effects are not so bad as some persons would have us believe.

The Indian corn appears to feel it even more than the grass, which is not a little surprising to those acquainted with the nature of these natural crops of our country at large. Our pastures and meadows bear their share of the burden nobly and patriotically during its continuance. On the way to Kinderhook, the other day, I noticed some fine barns of hay, just cut, of the finest quality I have yet seen.

Even on Prospect Hill, overlooking this picturesque scene, just put on to canvas by our young artist, PARTON, the hay is about equal to that lower down on the valleys.

Mr. CHURCH, the artist, whose extensive grounds of some one or two hundred acres, more or less, seems to have suffered most. He has all hands at work in carrying up the dark waters of his muck pastures and meadows. His place is nearly opposite Catskill, and near a mile from the river, and in a commanding position for his pencil, three miles from this city. He is planting trees and evergreens by the hundred all over his picturesque locality.

This drouth is the only conceivable way of inducing people to construct rains and conduits for reserving water for irrigation, and like purposes, in cisterns. Mr. BROOKSHANKS, our best horticulturist, has done this years since, his soil being gravelly at the foot of the aforesaid Prospect Hill. He succeeds when others fail.

The SAUNDERSES, our vegetable producers, have a location beside the Claverack Creek for some one or two thousand feet. If need be, they could use an engine here for their forty acres. They have a habit, as all such persons should have, of covering their grounds with barn-yard manure, an article of great use in securing good crops—at least, it is so understood by those acquainted with farming and gardening. They, of course, had less water than farms higher in prospect than is theirs. Irrigation, plowing, harrowing, sub-soil plowing, keeping the soil in lively exercise, cannot but succeed in producing good crops.

What About Coal?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This article is now $14 a ton of 2,000 pounds. Is the cost of labor and freight more than $2 per ton extra beyond what it was three years since? Is not the exorbitant price owing to a monopoly disgraceful to the country? that men combine to enrich themselves, at the expense of consumers? I am not aware of any scarcity of the precious mineral, although the consumption by Government is large, and manufactories and private steamers consume a good deal; still, so far as I know, the production can supply all possible demand. Now, how long will this growing increase last? This article being one of the prime necessities of life, and it being $14 now, what will it be the coming Fall and Winter?

WILLIAM STREET.

Col. Wilkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. WILKINS, whose death lately occurred, commenced his military career in Maine, was one of the officers of the Tenth United States Regulars, which regiment has furnished more than one general officer to this war, and out of forty officers who composed this gallant regiment, but five now remain—Gen. MOTT, of the New-Jersey Brigade, VAN ALLEN, NEVINS, LEE and TOMPKINS. I trust that the latter four will yet unsheath their swords that once glittered in the rays of a Mexican sun, and aid in closing a war whose ending will be the beginning of another birth of this Republic, that will be purified by the baptism of blood that has characterized its ordeal. A better soldier, a purer patriot or a more self-sacrificing man did not exist than Col. WILKINS, and he died as a soldier would wish to die—at the head of his regiment, charging the enemy.

Yours, &c., READER.

Birthplaces and Occupations of the People of Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

No people on earth have come together more suddenly, or illustrated more clearly the improvement of the social condition by colonization, than those of the United States. Europe has forced forth her people to colonize America, and for the same reason which moved the Goths and Huns—*to better their condition.* In fact, scarcely any people would leave their homes to find new ones, but for the strongest of motives. In some cases persecution has driven them forth, as when Holland, England and Germany received he best of the French artisans and manufacturers on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In general, however, the pressing sense of physical wants, the instinct to provide better for themselves, has caused the movement of the greater number of emigrants. This is particularly the case with the people of Ireland, especially when the potato disease reduced the supply of food near to the actual demand. Emigration from Ireland was quite large before this, but since the famine year of 1847-8 the migration from Ireland, especially to the United States, has been enormous. The population of Ireland has been reduced two and a half millions, who have left that island merely because they were cramped and famished by the impossibility of supporting *eight millions* of people (which Ireland at one time had) in good and comfortable condition, on a space less than that of the surface of Ohio. They were compelled to seek food and a better condition. The migration still continues, and the British Government has the folly to think that our Government is seducing them here to become soldiers. But neither the British nor the American Government can stop that migration while the cause remains.

The emigration of the Germans is caused not so much by want, but it is by the general idea of *bettering their condition*, and they do better their condition in a remarkable manner. The German thriftiness soon takes hold upon the facilities which our country affords for getting a competence. Once aware of this, the German of Prussia, Baden, Wurtemburg, &c., comes to this country, not because he is in absolute want, but because there is a fairer field open for his industry and learning. He rarely accumulates those large fortunes which sometimes attend the successful American merchant or speculator, but he soon gets a competence and is contented with it.

It is a great mistake to imagine the American people heterogeneous because immigration has been so great. The German and American are consanguineous. In a second generation you cannot tell one from the other. The Irish are not so remote as is thought, and in two generations all differences disappear. The American nation has, in fact, a greater unity of races than can be found anywhere.

In their localities there is a singular difference between the Irish and Germans. The Irish remain almost entirely in towns, and the majority of them have, therefore, remained in the Eastern States. The Germans, on the contrary, if they can, find permanent homes in the country, and hence large numbers are found in the interior States of the West. A large number have indeed congregated in St. Louis and Cincinnati, but a still larger number are found throughout the Northwest. In Ohio the Germans largely preponderate over the Irish, while in New-York the reverse is the fact.

The nativities of the people of Ohio are as follows:

American born	2,011 257
Foreign born	328,254

We see by this statement that but a fraction over one-eighth are foreign born. Of those born abroad the nativities are:

German	168,210
Irish	76,286
English, Scotch and Welsh	47,660
French	12,870

The number from other parts of Europe is but small.

The American born are distributed among the States, as follows:

Ohio	1,529,560	New-England	54,356
Pennsylvania	171,784	Maryland	28,660
Virginia	75,874	New-Jersey	17,787
New-York	75,550	Kentucky	15,074

This is quite a different proportion from that of the census of 1850. The number born in Ohio has largely increased, while those born in each of the other States has diminished. Two-thirds of the whole population of the State at this time have been born in the State. The foreign born, though greater in number, is not greater in proportion. In fact, Ohio is not receiving so large a proportion of immigrants from Europe as some other States.

The vocation of the people make a curious subject of inquiry, if one would analyze them. Ohio is an agricultural State, and of course the persons attached to the business of agriculture largely predominate. Of 644,966 persons enrolled in this State, as heads of families or single laborers, the vocations were as follows:

Farmers	223,483	Tailoresses	1,602
Farm laborers	76,434	Seamstresses	7,169
Laborers	78,823	Milliners	1,990
Servants	33,079	Merchants	8,602
Carpenters	21,571	Commission merch'ts	248
Blacksmiths	10,088	Grocers	4,291
Masons	3,765	Clerks	10,902
Painters	3,768	Produce dealers	279
Printers	1,679	Teachers	10,501
Shoemakers	11,396	Professors	100
Tailors	5,550		

We cannot enumerate here the hundreds of various employments recognized by the census, nor the errors, which have in some places, crept into a generally very correct account. But to generalize, to a different manner, we find the following classification, viz.:

Farmers and farm laborers	300,000
Employed in building	40,000
Employed in clothing	30,000
Merchants and clerks	25,000
Employed in teaching	11,000
Employed in the professions—law, medicine and religion	11,000
Employed as laborers and servants	112,000

The residue were employed in numerous ways and of different kinds. It seems that the number of persons employed in mercantile pursuits is only 1 in 25, and that the number employed in mechanical pursuits of all kinds, is only 1 in 8. The number of male and female laborers and servants taking in some minor classes—1 in 5. The number in the professions (including teachers,) is 1 in 30. It is to her rich fields Ohio looks for wealth and strength. The lawyers are the least numerous of the professional bodies. The clergymen are more numerous, but there are not more than two-thirds the number of clergymen than there are of nominal churches. In fact there is at this time an actual deficiency in the clergy. One of the curious things, in looking over the vocations of the people, is to see how many new employments have arisen in a very few years; things utterly unknown half a century ago. We may mention "Daguerreotypists," "Gas Fitters," "Gasmakers," "Photographers," "Railroad-men," "Sewing-machinists," and numerous employments, which, although known in the world, are very recent in Ohio.

No "gentleman" is recorded, although time was when this was a legally defined profession, but the law has now very properly left any one of the people to be a gentleman, if he pleases. One profession is recorded, which is quite ambiguous in its character. "Speculators," 94. Who can these be? Are they persons who gaze upon the skies with speculation in their eye? Are they dealers in lands, in stocks, or in shoddy? Or are they persons who speculate in billiard tables, picturesque cards and fancy horses? Or are they the political leaders who speculate in war, in Democracy, or the Peace party? Who can they be? In either case, it will be fortunate if Ohio has but "94" of these persons. E. D. M.

MORROW, July 8, 1864.

A New "Republic."

A QUEER STORY—REBEL DESERTERS IN THE SWAMPS.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, of the 12th inst., gives an account of a curious "Republic" which was organized in Jones County, Miss., a year or so ago. It appears that numbers of rebel deserters having congregated in the swamps of that county, determined to form a government for themselves. A rebel Col. MOWAR, with a considerable force, was sent to disband them, and it was supposed had succeeded, but it now appears that the malcontents offered a desperate resistance, dispersing the assailants, killing and wounding and capturing a considerable proportion of them. At last accounts the "Republic" was still in the enjoyment of health and strength, and determined to resist to the death the encroachments of the Confederacy. It is not likely, however, that the "Republic" will long survive. The Confederates, unless speedily driven from Mississippi, will absorb it, and if they do not, another authority will.

A correspondent of the *Courier* gives the following amusing account of recent occurrences in this "Republic:"

"The Confederacy, after claiming the right of secession, not being willing to extend the same to the said Republic, has declared war against it, and sent an army under Col. MOWAR, of Mobile, to crush the rebellion. The Republic immediately prepared to act on the defensive, raised an army under the command of Major ROBINSON, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic of Jones. The belligerents met; a desperate battle ensued, in which the armies of the new Republic were victorious, having killed, wounded and captured many of the Confederates; the remainder, under their gallant commander, ingloriously fled.

The following is a copy of a dispatch sent by the Commander-in Chief of the forces to his Honor the Secretary of War for the Republic of Jones:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THE FIELD, Jan 27, 1864.

To Hon. A. C. Williams, Secretary of War.

SIR: We met the forces of the invader on the evening of the 26th instant at Cross Roads. After an encounter of eight hours' duration we broke his centre, when he fell in confusion. On the field we captured many prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Our loss was very slight. I have the honor to be, respectfully,

K. ROBINSON.

After this hard fought battle an armistice was made. Ministers were appointed to confer with the so called Confederate States. Propositions for peace were entered into, but declined by the Confederate States. A cartel for exchange of prisoners was offered by the Republic, which was also declined. All prospect of an amicable adjustment having ceased, the ministers of the Republic returned to their capital, fully convinced that the Republic had no alternative but to prepare for war. Their Congress having met, a lengthy debate took place, the question in debate—"Propositions to form an alliance with the United States," which was opposed by Mr. BILLISO, on the ground that the position of the United States in regard to the question of secession had been clearly defined in her war with the so-called Confederate States.

Congress at once declared that it would be a useless expenditure of time. An act was unanimously passed ordering all persons, male and female, who denied the inalienable right of secession, to leave the republic at once on pain of being published as spies.

No provisions having been made for the exchange of prisoners, they were paroled. The following is a true copy of a parole:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC, February 2, 1864.

I, BEN JOHNSTON, do solemnly swear that I will not aid or assist the enemies of said republic any way whatsoever during the war, unless sooner discharged. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1864.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Capt. and A. A. G.

To many this may seem highly wrought, but nevertheless, it is true."

One Effect of the Baltimore Convention.

RESIGNATION OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from the Solicitor of the Board of Claims, who, it will be seen, resigns his office on the ground that the Baltimore Convention declared against the "Conservatives:"

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 11, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: I was appointed to office by you at a time when it was deemed advisable for the public welfare, especially in Missouri, to conciliate those—of whom I was one—who did not belong to the party that elected you President, but who obeyed and actively supported you as the duly elected Chief Magistrate of the nation, and who were unconditionally for the Union.

It was then universally conceded among loyal men of all classes that we of the Border States, who cheerfully sacrificed social relations and domestic ties, old, deep-rooted and hereditary feelings, sympathies, and habits, and in many cases property and life for the country; and who continued to obey you and those in authority under you, and to support the Union cause actively and devotedly, although we regretted our inability to persuade you to adopt the line of policy we deem best calculated to promote the common cause, and, although we could not approve of some measures ordained by you, were worthy of "public confidence and official trust."

The Baltimore Convention has, however, decided to banish from your administration all conservative men and all moderate counsel by resolving unanimously that those only are "worthy of public confidence or official trust" who "cordially endorse" its platform; and in your letter of acceptance this resolution, among others, is "heartily approved."

The convention has given a still more emphatic and practical evidence of the real feelings and principles in admitting almost unanimously the American radical delegates from this State, and by excluding with equal unanimity the delegates of the conservative party; and thus the convention, by adopting the "We are the revolution party," has itself, as regards this State, become "the revolution."

Under these circumstances my retention of office under you would be wholly useless to the country, as well as inconsistent with my principles, and with that perfect candor and sincerity that ought to exist between you and all your subordinates; and I therefore resign the office of "Solicitor for the United States for the Court of Claims." I accepted the office solely as a patriotic duty, and at considerable personal and pecuniary sacrifice. It is the only office I ever held or expect to hold.

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. President, for the personal kindness and consideration with which you have treated me, and I would continue to serve you if it were consistent with my convictions of duty, or if I could, by so doing, be of any further service to the country. I have the honor to be, your humble servant, C. GIBSON.

The Weather and the Crops.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, July 27.

The weather has been decidedly cooler during the past week, the range of the thermometer having been 55° to 65°, during the nights, and 68° to 80° during the daytime. The causes of this marked change of temperature was a heavy rain which fell in the Northwest, though there has been no rain in the Ohio Valley, and the crops, including corn, grass and potatoes, are suffering for the want of it. The accounts which we have through the newspapers, and from correspondents, regarding the crop of Spring wheat, in Illinois especially, are quite discouraging. The dry weather, first, and the "chinch bug," lastly, have seriously damaged it.

In all the district of country tributary to this city, corn is backward for the want of rain, especially on the uplands, and in order to make it an average crop, rain within the next week or ten days is indispensably necessary. In the bottom lands of the Miami and Scioto Valleys, the plant is healthy though not as forward as usual, but on uplands the plants give unmistakable evidences of the want of rain. Oats have been ripened up too soon by the scorching heat of the first half of the month, but the crop will be a fair one. This drouth has extended to all the Atlantic State, from Maine to Virginia, and is doing much damage to the growing crops. On Monday, a smart rain fell at Pittsburgh, but whether it was general over the Alleghany Mountain range, we have not been able to ascertain.

There has been great irregularity in the distribution of the rains which have fallen during the Summer; in some places they have been frequent, whilst in others, and by far the greater number of places, little or none has fallen. The valley of the Ohio, including all Kentucky and the southern part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have been favored with frequent and copious showers during June and the fore part of this month; but there has been no protracted soaking rain, and hence it is that the ground is now so dry, and the crops so much in need of rain. On the Wabash Valley rain fell last week, but in the interior of the State there are many places where none has fallen for five or six weeks.

The late potatoes are suffering greatly, and the crop must be a short one, we fear, under any circumstances. Now that the crop of winter wheat has been gathered throughout the whole country, it has been ascertained that the crop is not only good in quality, but the average yield per acre is fully a two-third one, taking the whole country together; but in many places the yield is above an average one per acre, and then when the increased breadth of land sown last fall is taken into consideration, the quantity gathered, it will be found, is fully within one-fourth of that of 1863.

Barley is very good, and as it was harvested in dry weather, the color is very superior. We understand that new crop is selling in the interior of Kentucky at $1 50 per bushel.

In a recent number we remarked, that there was less flaxseed sown than in 1863, and we based this remark upon the great falling off in the amount of seed loaned out by the crushers; but since then we have been informed that the farmers last Spring preferred buying their seed to borrowing it, so that they might be enabled to act in making sale of their crop, free of all obligations to crushers, and their experience with the crop of 1863 urged them to this course, so that the quantity of seed loaned by crushers is no indication of the amount sown, as we are informed.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel.

The Chicago *Times* gives the following account of the lake tunnel: The work was commenced on the 17th of March, and since then the progress made in the construction of the tunnel has been such—notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties which have had to be overcome—as to astonish all who have watched the operations. On descending the shaft, the first feature that strikes one with astonishment, is the solidity and finish of the masonry. At the entrance there is an immense iron cylinder, nine feet in diameter, extending downwards thirty feet. The remaining portion of the shaft to the bottom, seventy-eight feet below the surface, is built round with brick—so finely finished in the building that it seems almost equally smooth around the sides with the cylinder. Standing at the bucket—holding on firmly to the rope—looking upward at the daylight shining over the shaft, and rendering the opening like a great moon overhead—one glides down the immense abyss, which becomes momentarily darker as he descends. In a little time there is a sudden slack in the cable; the bucket touches ground; far above appears the round gleam of upper day; and far out under the lake there is a seemingly interminable labyrinth, along which shadowy figures flit to and fro, bearing lamps which glimmer like fire-flies in the distance. Above, the waters of the lake are lashing impetuously, or sleeping in perfect quiet beneath the heavens—blue as themselves.

The brickwork of the tunnel is about the most solid, and, at the same time, smoothly finished anywhere to be seen. The bore is a perfect circle, the bricks being packed in close to the solid clay, which constitutes the bed of the lake. At the bottom of the shaft, and where the tunnel commences, there is a perfectly finished inverted arch, which was of itself the work of about two months, and which now is an object of admiration to all practical men who visit the tunnel. From thence for nearly three hundred feet the masonry is finished—the walls all along of a thickness of twelve inches—the work throughout being characterized by the same solidity and perfectness of finish noticeable in the shaft. At the further end the bricklayers are to be described at work. A few dimly-burning lamps reveal their presence and the character of their operations. It is a painful and tedious work—packing in brick after brick around the too confined space in which the men have to labor. The bricks are packed there, however, and firmly cemented, and the operation, when completed, shows a finish of execution scarcely to be surpassed by the most carefully finished wall to be seen in the upper regions.

An examination of the ground through which the miners are now making their way so perseveringly would be interesting to the geologist. Hitherto the workmen have encountered only hard blue clay, mixed at intervals with boulders of various sizes. The men work on shafts day and night, without pause or intermission, two shafts being allowed to the miners and one to the bricklayers. Forty three men are employed on the tunnel; thirty-five on the immense crib for the outer shaft, to be sunk in the lake, and twenty-three in the brick-yard.

How a Trade Between a Blue-Coat and a Gray-Back Was Settled.

A lively correspondent, writing from Kenesaw Mountain, relates the following account of how a coffee-and-tobacco dispute was settled by a rebel and Federal picket:

The two lines are less than twenty rods apart, which has made it extremely dangerous, heretofore, to raise a head above the works. By the establishment of amicable relations, that danger was removed. At any hour of the day a visitor can see the rebels and our boys seated upon the works coolly watching each other, sometimes indulging in a little badinage, and sometimes interchanging patriotic songs; papers are exchanged quite frequently; considerable traffic is had in coffee and tobacco, an amusing instance of which occurred yesterday. A man belonging to the Forty-fourth Illinois, of our brigade, sauntered over to the rebel line with a nice little sack of coffee, which soon drew a customer. Tobacco is indispensable to the life of the army, but the amount of that article on hand is "small and growing beautifully less," likewise the wherewith to buy it; hence each man in trading with the "Johnny's" gets all of the benefit of the removed weed he possibly can, cheating by every name laid down in the "Yankee peddler's" vocabulary, and cramping if necessary or practicable.

True to his Yankee instincts, the forty-fourth man sought to derive a cheap bargain, but his customer thought himself as sharp as the next one, and the consequence was, they could not agree. The dispute lay in *quantity—each* demanding more than the *other* was willing to give. Neither would come down an inch, and the probability is they would have been wrangling yet had not a *third party* happily suggested the

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Interesting Summary of Public Events.

The Project to Establish Telegraphic Communication Between France and the United States.

Comments on the Progress of the War.

From our foreign files we compile the following interesting extracts:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CONTRACT TO LAY A LINE OF TELEGRAAH TO UNITE FRANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the *Moniteur*, of the 14th inst., the following articles of a very interesting contract made by the French Government with a private company, to be called "The Ocean Telegraph Company," in regard to laying a line of submarine telegraph to unite France with this country, are taken. The articles omitted relate only to the details of the contract.

The contract runs thus:

The Minister of the Interior, in the name of the Government, of the one part, and Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter, in their own name, as well as in the name and for the account of the company they propose to form under the title of "The Ocean Telegraph Company," of the other part.

Article 1. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter engage, in the name of the company they represent, to establish at the risk and peril of the said company, and to work a submarine electric line by a conductor which will unite the coast of France and that of the United States of America, either directly or by touching at one of the islands of Newfoundland and the Azores. The portion comprised between these islands and the coast of France will be divided into several sections, which will be determined by agents between the company and the Directory of Telegraph Lines.

In France the line of the company will abut in a locality occupied by the Telegraph Directory of the Government, on a point of the coast agreed upon by the French Government.

Art. 2. The Government takes the right of assorting, for a space of fifty years, every telegraph line, which, either directly or by passing by way of Newfoundland or the Azores, would put in communication France and the United States of America.

Art. 3. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter may manufacture their cable by agents and means of their choosing, but the sample must be approved by the administration of telegraph lines. The conductor of the cable must transmit at least five letters per minute between the two extreme points.

Art. 4. During the work of manufacturing, as well as during the laying of the cable, it will be submitted to the inspection of the French administration.

They will be required to admit into their workshops every official designated by the French administration of telegraph lines, and on board their vessel charged with the immersion of the cable, two persons named by it to follow the operation of the laying, without these persons having the right to interfere in the work directed by the company, and without, in any case, there resulting any responsibility whatever upon the Government.

Art. 5. The time given for the establishment of the line is three years.

This time will run from the date of the decree which will approve this contract.

However, in case the line, at the moment of its completion, cannot be usefully put into operation without all the works for repair or renewal in some of the sections, the contractors will receive a further space of one year.

Art. 6. If, in the space of one year from the approval of the contract, the works are not begun, the contractors will be deprived of all their rights.

The works will be considered begun when the cable necessary for the establishment of the sections of the line between France and the Azores, or of the fourth of the direct line, will have been manufactured in the workshops of the company.

Art. 7. In order to assure the establishment of the line, and to provide for the extraordinary expenses which will present themselves, the contractors engage to start a company, with a capital of eighteen millions of francs, in 36,000 shares of 500 francs, of which 12,000 will be privileged, as is hereafter stated.

The Minister of State engages on his part, in the name of the Government, to pay the company an annuity of 350,000 francs, to meet the payment of interest at the rate of four per cent., and the paying off, in thirty years' time, of the privileged shares.

The proceeds of these shares will, according as they may be realized, be turned into the funds of the cepots, to be put at the disposal of the company, in proportion to its wants, after it will have cleared itself of the twelve million francs forming the first part of its capital.

The annuity will only be furnished by the Government if the proceeds of the lines—deducting the expense of operating and maintenance—are insufficient to meet the interest and redemption, for which it has to provide, and in the proportion of that insufficiency. Besides, the price of the dispatches sent by the Government will be met, to that amount, out of the sum to be paid.

Art. 13. The whole of the annuities will be due to the company as soon as the works of the line will have been completely executed—that the cable will have been tied without break of continuity, from the coast of France on the one side, and that of the United States of America on the other—and that it will be proved that the line works as agreed upon; or as soon as the sum of twelve millions, forming the first portion of the capital, will have been used. But the payment will only become exigible from the 1st of January of the second year which will follow the completion of the works, so that there will be at least an interval of one year between the expiration of the first term of the subsidy and the completion of the works.

The payment of the annuity will be made as follows: for the portion bearing upon the interest of the privileged shares—every six months, on the first of January and first of July of each year; and for the portion affected by the annual redemption, and for a thirtieth of the said privileged shares, in one term, on the first of January.

The payments of the annuity will be ordered at the time due by the administration of telegraph lines, subject to the deduction of the sums due to Government for expenses of contracting, charged to the company, in virtue of article 10.

Art. 14. Messrs. Rowett, Simon and Trotter engage, besides, if the cable does not appear to Government adequate for the regular sending of dispatches, to establish one or more other submarine telegraph lines from the coast of France to the United States of America, either direct, or touching at the Azores and St. Pierre, (Newfoundland,) when, or common accord, a choice of another direction is not made.

These additional lines must be delivered to the public in a good working state, in the space of two years from the day of the agreement which will be made by the French Administration with the company for the manufacturing and laying of each of them.

If the company refuses to construct the additional lines above-mentioned, the French Government will have the right to authorize the establishment of one or more lines, running from France to the United States of America, directly or by Newfoundland and the Azores.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the London Post, (Ministerial.)

As all hopes may now be abandoned by the Federal Government of securing possession of the Confederate Capital in the present campaign, one is tempted to examine the position in which the Administration of Mr. Lincoln finds itself in this the last year of its official existence, and to consider how far the ill success of all its efforts to subdue the Southern Confederacy may influence the duration of the war. However the Government or the Press of the North may seek to explain away the failure of the Commander-in-Chief of their forces in Virginia, the fact is incontestable that Grant's expedition against Richmond has only been distinguished from those which preceded it by the extraordinary and unexampled sacrifice of human life which it entailed. When McClellan, having advanced by way of the Yorktown peninsula, drew up his forces in the valley of the Chickahominy, the war was in its infancy, and the Federal Government had not learned to look upon the slaughter of 10,000 of its soldiers with indifference. We forget at the moment how many of McClellan's troops were replaced *hors de combat* by that celebrated flank attack which turned him to change his Base of operations to the James River previous to embarkation for the Potomac, but they certainly did not exceed in number those sacrificed by Grant in the wilds of Spottsylvania, in those preliminary engagements which ushered in the present unfortunate campaign. Indeed, the principal characteristic of Grant's recent operations is, that although inaugurated by a repulse no less severe than those inflicted upon McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, the pertinacity of the General, coupled with the valor of the men, prevented such repulse being accepted as a decisive defeat. But the results of each campaign have been the same. In every case the legions of the North vainly tried to burst through the barrier presented by the army of the South. McClellan was forced back at the Chickahominy, Pope advanced no farther South than Cedar Run, Burnside crossed the Rappahannock only to recross it after leaving the flower of his army stretched on the intrenchments of Fredericksburg, and Hooker, "Fighting Joe Hooker," experienced at Chancellorsville the defeat which sent his army back to the Potomac and himself to Boston. Grant, however, unlike his predecessors, can boast of having been repulsed fully a dozen times, and of having attempted to outflank Richmond from every possible direction. His opponents might successfully resist him, but he seems to make it a point of honor that they could not make him retreat. In this way the Federal Lieutenant-General described a half circle from the Wilderness, on the banks of the Rapidan, to the town of Petersburgh on the Appomatox, losing immense numbers of men, but still keeping his front to the city which he was commissioned to take. At length, however, the extreme limits even of manœuvring like this have been reached, and no choice seems left him but to abandon offensive operations which are ruinous to himself and harmless to his adversaries.

But if this, the most gigantic attempt yet made by the Federal Government to capture a city not more than 130 miles from their own capital, is confessed to be a *fiasco*, is it probable, or even possible, that another army will be recruited, equipped and dispatched on a similar mission? This is the fourth year of the war, and also the fourth and last year of Mr. Lincoln's Presidentship. He entered on office in March, 1861, but his election in the previous November led to the secession of many of the Southern States before the close of the year. Practically, therefore, in respect to the influence which it exercised, his tenure of office may be regarded as having commenced four months before he took up his residence at the White House, and will in like manner terminate as soon as his successor is appointed. We do not think, therefore, that the present Administration will have the opportunity, even if it possessed the inclination or the means, of projecting another invasion of Virginia on a scale similar to the recent one. But will their successors pursue the policy which has hitherto so signally failed, or will the population of the Northern States elect a Chief Magistrate who will follow in the footsteps of Mr. Lincoln? We are inclined to think not. We will not now reiterate the arguments which, from the commencement of the civil war, have satisfied every unprejudiced mind of the futility of the enterprise undertaken by the Northern Republic, and which each succeeding month has served to corroborate. The war is now, as we stated, in its fourth year, and what progress have the Northern States made toward the completion of their work of conquest? In the Border States of Virginia their armies have never, during the entire war, gained a single victory. This is a fact which, taking into consideration the numerous occasions on which the rival armies came in collision, and the many vicissitudes of warfare, is very remarkable. Everywhere—at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, and in Tennessee—the armies of the Northern Confederacy gained what in appearance were substantial victories, but which have not, even in the slightest degree, tended to bring the Southern States under the control of the original Government. The conquest of New-Orleans has proved utterly profitless, whilst in the State of Louisiana, which the authorities at Washington boasted had been restored to the Union, a large and well-appointed Federal army sustained a crushing defeat within the past few months. Tennessee has been overrun, but the presence of the army which desolated it is necessary to ensure its preservation to the Union. Of the Federal conquests elsewhere the same story may be told. They are either utterly barren or else so costly as to be entirely useless.

It is impossible to believe that the population of the Northern States do not perceive that which is patent to the eyes of every one on this side of the Atlantic, and it is difficult to suppose that they will much longer continue on the road to ruin. Everything will turn upon the expression of public opinion, as manifested at the approaching Presidential election. There are many who will still maintain the expediency of continuing to prosecute the war, and will demand the reëstablishment of the Union. But they are not the majority of the population. Those who have accumulated wealth through the factitious impetus which the war gives to trade, the "shoddy" aristocracy of the Northern cities, will be loud in their demands for the subjugation of the South; and those who hope to become wealthy before the crash which will follow the suspension of hostilities will echo this cry. But the more far-sighted, who know that to continue the war is only to add to the immense debt already created, and to increase the evils which will unquestionably sooner or later fall as a punishment on the people of the Northern States for having wasted their resources, will as earnestly require that those to whom the direction of public affairs shall be intrusted shall seek by every means in their power to bring the war to a speedy end. Already preparations are being made for the election of Mr. Lincoln's successor, and it is in connection with that election that the disenchantment of the grand army of the North will possess its chief importance.

DELUDED IRISHMEN.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 12.

The annexed note relates to investments made by poor people in England and Ireland in United States' Bonds. It is not believed, however, that these investments have been to any serious extent. It is only in Germany and Holland that the Inflammation has gone so far as to threaten disastrous results. In those countries the demand at this moment is as great as at any period, and there is little prospect of its abatement, since the purchases are made chiefly from the savings of a frugal class of people who are acted upon by the representations of acute and well-paid agents, and who are rarely reached by any other statements. These people are eagerly selling day by day their investments in the stocks of their own or other Continental States to embark the proceeds in each new Federal loan, and one great motive at Washington for continuing to provide for the dividends shall be paid in specie consists in the fact that with a suspension of such payments there would at once be a suspension of the power of drawing upon these fertile sources of supply. A proof that the influence exercised is that of agents who get the profit of large percentage commissions consists in the fact that the run is entirely upon Federal bonds, and that American railway stocks and analogous securities, free from the dangers connected with the questions of taxation and currency and the supply of bullion, seem to find small favor.

[Extract.] July 9, 1864.

Sir: In your article of the 6th inst. you state that the people of United States funds in Europe have not availed themselves of their privilege for their withdrawal from those countries.

Would you kindly permit me, as a native of Ireland who has long resided in the United States, and as a banker having considerable business connections in both countries, to explain the reason why the holders of American securities in Europe have not availed themselves of their privilege to withdraw them?

A similar question may be asked in the case of a banker, a merchant or a planter in the Southern States having realized a large fortune by the war, and who has since Christmas, 1860, had the power to withdraw his funds from Europe, but who has not availed himself of it. The reason is obvious. They were not in a position to withdraw their funds from Europe, as they could not get bills of exchange to remit to America. They sent out by the way of the American Consulates in Europe, and by the Federal Government, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Federal Government, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Federal Government, and by the Secretary of the Treasury

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rumors thicken in regard to the new invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, but nothing absolutely definite has as yet been ascertained respecting the strength or the designs of the invading force. A vague estimate puts their numbers at 30,000; but we have no reliable information on this point. It is thought at Harrisburgh the invasion of the State is of a character too gigantic to be regarded any longer as a mere raid. Chambersburgh has been occupied, and the rebels are said to be advancing on Harrisburgh. It is reported that Gen. AVERILL has been repulsed in an attack upon their centre, and compelled to fall back. In response to a call from GOV. CURTIN, an immense meeting was held yesterday at Harrisburgh, and the people seem to be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of arming in the defence of their homes. But we reiterate that the rumors, alarming as they appear, are rumors merely, and the new invasion may be only a repetition of their former raid.

The news from Gen. GRANT continues to be favorable. Our special correspondent gives some interesting details of the recent operations on the north side of the James River. We learn from Fortress Monroe that Petersburgh was subjected to a severe bombardment on the 29th, and that a serious conflagration was kindled by our shells.

There is nothing later from Gen. SHERMAN.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Bremen*, at Cape Race, brings three days' later intelligence from Europe. A truce had been concluded between Denmark and German Powers. The rebel loan had experienced a slight decline. Several suspicious craft had been seen near the coast of Italy and two Italian frigates had been dispatched to look after them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters have been received from Dr. W. HUGH PIERSON, of Orange, New-Jersey, who was a surgeon on board the *Water Witch* at the time of her capture by the rebels. He was taken to Savannah, and having offered his services was detailed to attend upon the Federal prisoners at that place. The letter was written three days after his capture, and sent North by a flag of truce.

The Mahoning County (Ohio) *Register* of Thursday, states that PETER CONKLIN, an Eastern drover, who has brought stock (sheep more particularly) through that section of country for a number of years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Canada for twenty-one years, for engaging men to come to the United States and enlist in our armies. It seems that he had been engaged in the substitute business, obtaining men in Canada and selling them out in the United States. He was arrested some time since, but got off at an expense of eight hundred dollars. Since then he has kept on this side, operating in Canada by agents. Recently he ventured over in disguise, but was recognized, arrested and sentenced as above stated.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* says: "The quota of this State under this new call must be 5,000. It is doubtful whether there are that number of able-bodied men of the military age in the State. But, however that may be, it is certain that there are not so many, nor one-tenth of the number, who can be induced to join the army. And how they are to escape is the question with them. Substitutes will command an enormous price—probably $800 or $1,000. If we understand the provisions of the military law passed at the late session, the State pays but $100, the General Government but $100, and the towns but $100 for one year's service."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of Gen. CROOK: Gen. CROOK, who succeeds Gen. HUNTER in the command of this department, (though I presume he will not have the chief command of military movements in the field) I hear spoken of everywhere favorably. He is a cool, able soldier, knows how to handle troops, and has always secured the confidence of those under his immediate command. He is not at all a sensational General, not given to proclamations, and believes in whipping the enemy in the field rather than in burning and destroying private property. It is most earnestly to be hoped that he may prove himself the man for the place, and this much-vexed department may at last have a military head in whom it can repose confidence. It is not to be disguised that the troops in this department—I mean those permanently stationed in it—are not in the best condition. Indeed, in view of the frequent change of commanders, this must be expected as a legitimate result, and it has been increased by loose discipline and a system of almost unchecked burning and plundering wherever they marched that would demoralize the best soldiery in the world. But these things are likely to be mended now.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday last states on reliable authority, that JACOB THOMPSON, rebel Commissioner at Niagara Falls, in company with CLAY and HOLCOMBE, crossed the Detroit River at Grosse Isle several days ago, and is now somewhere in the Western States.

The Hartford *Daily Courant* of Saturday says: Lake Quinsigamond, about two miles from Worcester, Mass., was the scene of much excitement yesterday. The contest between the boats of Yale and Harvard Colleges was decided in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. There were two races, the first between the Sophomores of both colleges, the prizes being a national flag, and a triangular blue silk flag, appropriately inscribed; the latter between the representative boats of either college, and known as the University race. In the former the Yale boys were badly beaten. The latter was *the* race and excited a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. The crew of Harvard were very confident of victory and made bets of two to one freely, which were quickly taken. The Yale boys, however, were easily successful, winning in nineteen minutes one second against nineteen minutes fifty-seven seconds. The dispatch which furnishes us these facts, closed by saying that the representatives of Yale "left with their pockets full of greenbacks."

The Baltimore *Gazette*, speaking of the sale of the city's interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, says: "JOHN W. GARRETT, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, on the part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company; and Mayor CHAPMAN, with the Finance Committee, on the part of the City of Baltimore, have been the negotiatiating parties. The matter has been closed, the following being the terms agreed upon: $200,000 in cash, $500,000 in sixty days, and $500,000 in eighty days, making a total of $1,200,000 to be paid the city for its mortgage interest in the road. This is somewhat less than the original cost of the city's interest, but the corporation, being a one-third owner of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, secures by the sale a benefit in common with all the other stockholders."

The Universalist Society of Portsmouth, N. H., seems to have formed a Christian Commission on their own hook. They raised a large sum of money and sent out their minister, Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, who proved very efficient in giving aid to the soldiers from that State. Says the State Agent, referring to Mr. PATTERSON, "he can find the ropes without offending the faculty. His cargo of supplies last week, which he sent into the trenches to our New-Hampshire men, loaded seven teams of six mules each."

A Colorado journal, of the 18th, says: "We understand from a gentleman just up from Denver, to-day, that the speculation mania is again rife in that burgh. It consists now in provisions—flour more especially—much of which is changing hands at high figures. The cause for this seems to be the report of a failure of the wheat crop in some of the Western States, and the high rates of freight. Flour is reported as selling at $6 60 in Leavenworth, per 100 pounds. Sugar was selling in Denver, on Saturday last, at 60 and 62 cents per pound. Look out, mountain men."

Gov. GILLMORE, of New-Hampshire, has called a special session of the Legislature for August 9.

The rival Tax Commissioners, through the mediation of the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors and the Comptroller, have partially compromised their differences, so that all the tax books are now in possession of the new Commissioners, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the old board, is released from jail. The precise terms of the settlement thus far effected are not known, but it is presumed that its basis was substantially that proposed by the new board—that the withheld books should be given to them, and that the act of surrender should not be used to prejudice the claim of the old board in the Court of Appeals on the primal question in dispute—viz., the right of the new board to hold their positions. It is also presumed that the old board have sustained themselves in their refusal to make a direct delivery to the new board, the books being first possessed by the Annual Taxes Committee, who gave them all over to the Comptroller, who then passed them over to the custody of the new Commissioners. The perfection of the assessment rolls, and the levying of the taxes for 1864, may therefore be accomplished according to law.

Comptroller BRENNAN has accepted all the bids given for the "Riot Damages Indemnity Fund Loan." This was necessary to pay the bonds of the temporary loan, due on Monday, and it is the first instance in several years that the Finance Department has been obliged to accept par bids for a legalized loan. Only $410,000 of the amount ($1,000,000) is at par, however.

Detectives RADFORD and KELSO yesterday succeeded in arresting REUBEN DECKER, a young man lately in the employ of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., the well-known clothiers on Broadway, on the charge of having for many months past been guilty of stealing large quantities of clothing. The total amount stolen by DECKER is estimated at over $4,000. A portion of the goods was recovered. Two receivers were also taken into custody, and the trio were sent to the Tombs.

On Saturday, there was increased activity in produce at, in part, slightly advanced prices, without any movement of importance in foreign merchandise. Freights were quiet, with 635 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great International Telegraph Enterprises.

There could be no more agreeable relief from the sombre record of the war, which monopolizes so large a portion of the columns of the daily press, than the news of the progress made by the enterprisers in the great international telegraph lines. The line which is to bind Europe, Asia and America by way of the Amoor River, British America and Oregon, is now fairly on the way. The submarine portion of it will be laid down in about seven months from this date, and by that time the overland connecting links will be thoroughly completed both within the Russian territory bordering on the Amoor, and the uncompleted sections necessary to connect our continental lines with the Pacific terminus.

The Atlantic line gives renewed signs of progress. A dispatch published in our yesterday's edition says, that a landing point for the new cable has been selected at a place called "Heart's Content," on the coast of Newfoundland. From Heart's Content an overland line is to be built, 100 miles in length, connecting the landing point with Placentia Bay. From Placentia Bay a submarine line will stretch to Cape Breton; and thereafter the existing continental lines will forward the international dispatches.

While all this is in progress, a French line by way of the Azores is also assuming an organized shape. Its western terminus will likewise be Newfoundland; and we shall probably be saved the dangers of a monopoly after the first Atlantic line shall have been in operation for twelve months, or for a shorter period.

It may seem ungracious, in view of these accomplished events, or in view of those which are still prospective, to *appear* even to find fault with anything or any person that seems to minister to the progress of the undertakings. But there is one point on which a gentle remonstrance may, we think, properly be made. One cannot turn to a single item—so far as our observation goes—connected with the Atlantic telegraph, without having thrust under his nose the doings, the sayings, the movements, the speculations, the hopes, the fears of one particular individual. If he is joyful over coming good luck we hear of it. If he takes tea with Lady Bobadil in Belgrave-square, and exhibits his gutta-percha coating, we learn the fact by the latest special dispatch via Queenstown. If GLASS & ELLIOT have given him several reassuring smiles we are invited to share their sweet effulgence. In short, we cannot whisper the words "Atlantic cable" without being introduced to a personal and confidential conference with one enterprising gentleman, and his select circle of admirers, from New-York to Jericho.

Now, we should be the last to seek to withhold credit from any one who has shown the spirit and tenacity to stick to an important public enterprise, through good and bad report; but we think the thing may be overdone. We do not know that it is specially interesting to the world to know the precise moment at which any individual sneezes, however important his actions otherwise may be. And as regards this special business of selecting a western terminus for the Atlantic cable, we believe that the credit can only be justly given to an accomplished naval officer, who has shown no desire to have his name blazoned before the world. We refer to Capt. ORLEBAR, who really knows more of the coast surveys of British America than any other living individual. However, we may let that pass.

There is another point on which we see no reason for the excessive jubilations of some writers, viz., that these international telegraph lines are going to introduce us, by a short cut, to the millennium. We believe they are going to do no such thing. We shall just have as much international bickering and bluster after they are built as we have now. Human nature is not to be changed by any material improvement of this sort. How much has the direct line of telegram between London and Berlin improved the tone of discussion between England and Prussia? How much did the telegraph help France and England to keep out of a quarrel with Russia? The notion that we are to be all internationally made good and forgiving and placable and peaceable when the submarine cable is laid from Valentia Bay on the Irish coast to Heart's Content (auspicious as the name may be) in Newfoundland, is the sheerest bosh. We shall have a wonderfully quick way of transacting business opened up to us. We shall have livelier morning journals on both sides of the Atlantic. We shall buy and sell at a more furious rate than we do now. We shall possibly come to know each other's character even better than we do at present. But as for great political results, it is simply absurd to look for them.

Let us be content with the vast stimulus which the submarine telegraph will give to every sort of mercantile and industrial enterprise, and refrain from speculating upon Utopian achievements, or decieving ourselves with hopes which are impossible of realization.

Spence on the Situation.

The unwearied Mr. SPENCE, not satisfied with his recent call on Lord PALMERSTON, to urge him, purely in the interests of humanity, to interfere and save the slaveholders from the ruin which their own arrogance and folly has brought down upon them, has written a long letter to the London *Times* on the same subject. He devotes a large portion of it to showing the utter incompetency of Gen. GRANT, and the entire failure of every movement which he has made. Mr. SPENCE thinks that GRANT has governed his movements "by studying not the art of war, but the New-York papers;" but we must disclaim this praise entirely. Mr. SPENCE, perhaps, might learn something, if he would, by studying our journals, but Gen. Grant has relied upon other sources of inspiration in this campaign, as he did in his campaign at Vicksburgh, which the rebels and their friends pronounced an utter failure, as they do this one.

Having disposed of GRANT, Mr. SPENCE next takes up SHERMAN, and writing as he did just after the affair at Kenesaw, he says that that General has "suffered a disastrous repulse;" his position "is full of peril;" FORREST "will soon be heard of in his rear," and his choice is "whether to make a disastrous retreat, or to hold on and be hemmed in by armies in front and rear." But Mr. SPENCE, after all, has a secret anticipation of another result, for he speaks about SHERMAN'S next march bringing him to the Chattahoochee, "a formidable river to cross," and about the fortifications of Atlanta, and comes to the conclusion that "it might have been wise had JOHNSTON drawn him further into the State."

It is quite singular, and speaks well for Mr. SPENCE'S wisdom, that, before he wrote JOHNSTON had come to the very same conclusion, and drew SHERMAN clear down to that "formidable river" at one pull. By this time also FORREST had been "heard from," and routed by Gen. SMITH. But even then SHERMAN refused the choice which Mr. SPENCE offers. He declined either to retreat, or to "hold on and be hemmed in," and the speedy fall of Atlanta promises to ring as loudly and unpleasantly in the ears of these English humanitarians as the music of the organ-grinders does in those of the literary men in London.

Passing from the military to the financial position, Mr. SPENCE is even stronger than before. "Bankruptcy approaches with steady step." It is true, he says, that the people in Germany continue to buy Federal stocks, but the old Continental currency was not paid, and therefore these stocks will not be.

And so Mr. SPENCE assumes "that the utter failure of the Federal operations cannot be far distant;" and the conclusion which he comes to is: "Let the maritime Powers conjointly tender their mediation. If rejected by the officials, it would give the Peace party the rallying point it needs. We are now at a crisis in this terrible history."

We do not see what the use is of any mediation, if affairs are as Mr. SPENCE represents. If there is nothing for us of the North but speedy bankruptcy and defeat on every hand, why should Mr. SPENCE be exerting himself to save us in this way? What sort of a friend is he to his rebel masters, when he would snatch away the palm of victory just as they are about to win it? What does he care if we—"the most credulous of all civilized people"—choose to go on for four or forty years more?

Mr. SPENCE may be right in thinking that his proposed mediation "would give the Peace party the rallying point it needs." But it would not give them votes or success. And there will be no mediation. The time fixed by Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. MASON when GRANT and SHERMAN have both been defeated, has not yet come, and meantime PALMERSTON'S couplet about the danger of "a bloody nose" will prevent the realization of Mr. SPENCE'S wishes.

A PHILOSOPHIC COMMUNITY.—Since the party fight over the Danes and Germans in both Houses of the British Parliament, the ferocious excitement of the nation over the wrongs of Denmark has died away as effectually as if everything had been set to rights with that unfortunate country. Judging from the tone of the Liberal press—including in that category *Punch*—one would suppose that Lord RUSSELL'S diplomacy had put European affairs generally upon a satisfactory basis. The congratulations of the multitude of friendly organs which Lord PALMERSTON appears to have at his service, seem to vary between a pleasing conviction that England has been kept out of war, and a quiet feeling of exultation that the Tories have been well beaten in a party fight. Copenhagen correspondents of the London press represent that this sort of thing is but indifferently well relished by the Danes. But that is a small matter. The self-complacency of the better portion of England is satisfied; and *Punch's* principal cartoon gives a perfect illustration to the prevailing popular feeling, by representing DISRAELI, the bully of St. Stephen's Academy and the plague of poor JOHNNY RUSSELL, in full receipt of a sound thrashing from GLADSTONE, the young chevalier of the school, and the protector of helpless urchins of the Russell class generally. DERBY looks on, through his spectacles, in the distance, sullen and discomfited, and DISRAELI, as usual, gets some drops of comfort from Mrs. Gamp, the inspiring genius of the *Standard* newspaper.

Not a single daub in the picture goes to illuminate the prime subject of the quarrel, or to connect it with the wrongs of Denmark or the triumph of her invaders. But such as it is, it depicts that happy indifference of feeling which has gained possession of the public mind of England, in place of the feverish passion of a bare month ago. That indifference, in the absence of anything else, must be held, we suppose, to comport with a thoroughly philosophic temperament. As such it challenges our admiration.

Past and Future Fourth of July Orations.

The London *Times* thinks that there is one part of the orations which have been given by our speakers on the Fourth of July, which might henceforth be abandoned, to wit:

"That which contains the historical reminiscences of the revolutionary war, and the invectives against poor old GEORGE III. and his unhappy Ministers and Generals. The people of sense and good taste in the North must begin to think by this time that the world has heard enough about the Stamp Act and the Tea-tax, the threatened Legislatures, the imprisoned citizens, Lord NORTH, the Hessians, the Indian allies, the devastated country, the occupied and oppressed towns and the various individual outrages, which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British. For seventy years these things have made the staple of every American school history, and have taught each child in the Union to feed and cherish hatred against the land of his forefathers."

The *Times* is partly right. We suspect that henceforth our Fourth of July orations will have less of "invective against poor old GEORGE III. and his unhappy Ministers and Generals," but we doubt very much whether they have any less of the "historical reminiscences of the Revolutionary War." They may take up more and more the principles which were involved in those Revolutionary struggles, and the lives and examples of the great men who lived and died in the midst of them. There are lessons there which can never wear out. This generation, and those which come after it, can never be too familiar with the trials and the victories of those days, for they were trials well borne for the sake of principle, a stout adherence to which brought the victories which made those days glorious; and we trust it will be long before our Fourth of July orators will be silent on such points. But even if we were desirous of continuing to teach our children, as the *Times* says we have done, "to feed and cherish hatred" against England, we should say no more about the Stamp Act or the Hessians. We have now an entirely new set of grievances, which are no less capable of use in that direction than the old ones, and which, by their freshness, would accomplish a great deal more. We could talk, if we would, about the howl of exultation with which England greeted the rebellion of a parcel of slaveholders, the indecent haste with which she declared them to be belligerents, without even a consultation with the representative of the Government which they hoped to see overthrown. We could talk about the active aid which Englishmen have afforded, whenever they could, to the rebels; the pirates which they have put afloat to destroy our commerce; the studied misrepresentation of any and everything which could tell in our favor; the greedy gathering up of every falsehood which could be told against us; the eager longing for our destruction, which makes the days seem long to so many throughout the land of our forefathers, till they hear of the final defeat and overthrow of our armies, who, contrary to all hope and prophesy, and reason even, in English minds, continue to carry forward victorious banners; the rejoicings over our defeats, the long faces over our victories, the sword subscribed for, to be given to a pirate who never fought but one fair fight, and then threw his sword into the sea after he had surrendered, and all the other "individual outrages which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British." We mistake the feelings of our people greatly if the events of the last three years do not almost entirely drive out of their view those old outrages, except where they trace the connection between the spirit which led to them and that which has prevailed in England for these last years.

But we hope for better things than all this. As our past Fourth of July orations did not dwell exclusively upon Lord NORTH and the Hessians, &c., but delighted to recall the position occupied by CHATHAM and BURKE, and that band of men who with them maintained in England the contest for the same principles which our fathers fought for, against her power, on this continent; so our people in future years will dwell with delight upon the names of COBDEN, and BRIGHT, and WILKS, and the Duke of ARGYLE, and those noble men who have fought in our day the same battle of liberty on English soil, with pen and tongue, that we have been compelled to fight in our own land with rifle-ball, and bayonet and shell. But we do not think that our future Fourth of July orations will sound any more pleasantly in Tory ears than our [illegible]

The Future of Denmark.

The inability of the conference to bring about a compromise between the belligerents, and the indisposition of the Western Powers to succor King CHRISTIAN, have proved fatal to the autonomy of Denmark. There can no longer exist a Danish Monarchy in the old sense of that term. If the war continue, the Cimbrian realm will be soon as completely dismembered as Poland; will be soon as utterly blotted out of the map of Europe, *politically*, as is the unfortunate country of Sobieski; and even though the Glucksburg mission to Berlin should lead to peace, still that peace will have to be purchased by concessions on the part of Denmark which will destroy her independence and nationality.

To escape from the calamities which the diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL brought down on her, she will be constrained either to renounce all claim to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, or, for the sake of preserving those Duchies, to sanction her own absorption into the Germanic Confederation. Now, if she surrenders Schleswig and Holstein, she will be a party to her own dismemberment, and will henceforward possess no more political influence in Christendom than the atom Republic of San Marino; while, if she purchases peace by entering the Bund, she must abjure her autonomy and nationality, and forfeit all right to be regarded in the future as a Scandinavian Power. Galling, however, as this would undoubtedly be to Danish pride, it is, nevertheless, in all probability, the very best course which Denmark could pursue under the circumstances. Should she consent to become a member of the Teutonic Confederation, she will not only preserve Schleswig and Holstein by so doing, but at once attain pre-eminence, by virtue of her fleet, as the great naval Power of Germany. This proud position ought to more than indemnify the Danes for loss of individuality and humiliation of race, and the advantages which would accrue to them from union with the Bund are growing so apparent, even to themselves, that it is rumored Prince JOHN has been authorized by the Copenhagen Cabinet to propose the admission of Denmark into the Confederacy as a means of setting all difficulty at rest. If the Prince has been empowered to make any such proposition to the Court of Berlin, it may be regarded as proof that the new Danish Minister is a man of more than ordinary sagacity, since nothing but good can result to Denmark from an offer of the kind. If the proposition has been made, and the Great Powers raise no objection to it, then the German States will eagerly grasp at it, for the sake of the extensive seaboard and formidable navy which they will acquire thereby; and thus Denmark will escape from the dangers and disasters of the pending war, and attain to additional influence as a member of the Bund. While, if France and England protest against any such annexation, the very least they can do will be to help Denmark to get out of those difficulties in which their tergiversation involved her, and from which they will not suffer her to extricate herself in her own way.

Whether the Western Powers will agree to aid Denmark, even in the case assumed, is doubtless uncertain; but if they do not aid her, in order to prevent the German frontier from being extended to the North and Baltic Seas, and the German people from becoming a great naval and commercial Power, there is no earthly consideration in existence which can induce them to do so—and Denmark must submit to her fate, must abjure the pride of nationality and race, and be content hereafter to figure only as a member of the Teutonic Bund.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The war in New-Zealand, so far from expiring, is expanding in its proportions, and rapidly assuming a very serious aspect.

The British, under Gen. CAMERON, have recently sustained the severest reverse that they have yet experienced since the outbreak of hostilities.

After the natives had forced their way out of Orakau, they retired to Tauranga, the chief stronghold of the Ngaputi tribe, and situated on the eastern coast of the island. Thither they were promptly followed by the British Commander, with an army of some 1,500 or 2,000 men, who were supported by a naval squadron of five ships, under Commodore Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN. Tauranga consisted of two pahs, about 1,000 yards apart, connected by a covered way, and surrounded by rifle pits, and an inner line of wooden palisade, masked by branches of trees and bundles of vaupo. Its Maori garrison was said to number 800 warriors.

Early on the 29th of April CAMERON opened fire on the native fortress with thirteen heavy guns from the ships, and continued to pour shot and shells into the devoted place for nine consecutive hours. Had the Maories devised no means of protecting themselves from this murderous fire, they must have been annihilated or driven from their position thereby. But their talent for strategy had served them well on the present occasion, and in a series of subterranean casemates, they lay secure and unharmed, while the deadly tempest raged—lay there till the British had advanced to storm the pah, and were actually within its precincts. Then they started from their underground lair, and poured volley after volley into the disordered and dismayed ranks of the Pukchas, who fled panic-stricken, leaving over one hundred of their comrades killed or wounded in the hands of the victors. The Maories retired in the night from Tauranga, and when Gen. CAMERON and his troops took possession of the abandoned pah the next morning, its sole occupants were the dead or disabled British, an unusual proportion of whom were officers, who had fallen while endeavoring to rally their men.

The *double*-barreled fowlingpiece and tomahawk were the arms with which the natives had achieved this bloody triumph—arms which in irregular warfare, and, when wielded by men who are the equals of the whites in physical power and courage, are deemed superior to the musket and bayonet of the soldier.

The victorious Maories who hardly lost a man in the encounter, have, of course, betaken themselves to some other formidable position, where they are now, doubtless, busily engaged preparing more work for Gen. CAMERON and the British. From the turn the war is taking, indeed, it seems probable that the wholesale confiscation schemes of the colonists will not be realized for some time, but as the Imperial Government and Parliament seem disposed to make the quarrel their own, and have recently appropriated a *million sterling* to enable their New-Zealand representatives to meet the expenses of this iniquitous war, there can be no valid reason alleged why the Colonists at the antipodes should not contemplate the situation with equanimity.

The Degrees Conferred by Yale College.

Yale College, as has already been announced, has conferred her degree of LL. D. this year on Gen. BARNARD, of the Topographical Engineers, and Dr. HENRY A. DUBOIS, formerly of this City, but of late a resident of New-Haven.

This venerable institution is very chary of her honors, seldom granting more than one LL. D a year, and never more than two. CHARLES SUMNER received the honor last year, and Secretary SEWARD the year before. The recipients of this, her highest literary dignity, must be deemed to have distinguished themselves in science or the arts, and the eminent services of Gen. BARNARD are too well known to the public to require elucidation at present. It will be remembered that very recently he was selected by Government to succeed the lamented TOTTEN as Chief of the Engineer Corps at Washington, but declined the appointment in favor of Col. DELAFIELD.

Dr. DUBOIS is an alumnus of Columbia College, of this city, and was graduated in the class of 1827, of which Gov. FISH took the first degree. He was educated a physician, commencing his studies under the eminent Dr. JOHN WATTS, of this city, and perfecting them in Europe, where he attended the Universities for several years. On his return to this country, he married a daughter of PETER A. JAY, and removed to Ohio, where he laid out and built up the village of Newton Falls, in Trumbull County.

Removing to New-Haven, some years since, for the education of his sons, he devoted his time to literary pursuits, and has made valuable contributions to the reviews and publications of the day. Among these, his "Examinations of Essays and Reviews" was written at the urgent request of Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and appeared in the *Church Review* of New-Haven. It was a complete annihilation of the infidel and dangerous sophistries of those literary essayists of Great Britain. That distinguished scholar, FRANCIS CLOSE, Dean of Carlisle, "who reads an American book," was so impressed with its power and merit that he immediately republished it in England, giving it, in his eulogistic preface, the preference over the ablest efforts that had appeared in Great Britain to arrest the spread of doctrines subversive of our faith in Revelation. This republication of Dr. DUBOIS' pamphlet was constantly referred to in the Ecclesiastical Court on the impeachment of these heretical divines, "colossal men," as they were called. The service thus rendered to Biblical literature, by Dr. DUBOIS, has been rewarded by Yale College with her highest testimonial of merit, awarded him at this commencement.

The Late Gen. McPherson.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

From the Nashville Union, July 26.

Through the kindness of Major YOUNG, Engineer on Col. LOWE'S Staff, who learns the particulars from Gen. McPHERSON'S staff officers, we are enabled to furnish the following particulars:

Gen. McPHERSON'S department held the left of the line in the fighting before Atlanta. The corps were arranged in echelon.

The General had ridden from left to right in superintending the advance of his skirmish line, and was returning again to the right, when a party of rebel bushwackers, in ambush, ran from their covert, between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and cried out: "There they come, give them hell," fired. A couple of staff officers and two orderlies accompanied the General, all of whom escaped except the General, who fell and expired almost instantly, the ball having cut the aorta. The enemy rushed forward to rifle the body. Officers and orderlies meeting Col. STRONG, Inspector-General, and Capt. BUELL both of Gen. McPHERSON'S Staff, accompanied by a few orderlies, related the circumstance. Col. STRONG instantly drew the party into line and ordered a charge. This handful of brave and impetuous men, regardless of the foemen in front, dashed gallantly ahead and drove off the thieving enemy, and, while Capt. BUELL with his revolver kept them at bay, Col. STRONG, assisted by the orderlies, lifted the dead body, stripped of every article of clothing save a glove and sock, to his own horse and bore it safely from the field. Beneath the light glove covering the left hand was a diamond ring which the vandals failed to discover, and which will be forwarded to the General's friends in Ohio.

This is one of the most gallant little episodes of the war, and Col. STRONG'S daring and determined charge for the body of his loved chief is worthy of the pen of history's poet.

THE FUNERAL AT NASHVILLE.

The funeral of Major-Gen. JOHN B. McPHERSON on yesterday was one of the most imposing military displays that Nashville has ever witnessed. The ovation was a deserved one, for few men held a higher position in the esteem of the country, and a nearer position to the hearts of his men than Gen. McPHERSON. At the time of his death, he was a Brigadier-General in the regular army and a Major-General of Volunteers. He was killed in a reconnoissance near Atlanta, by a fatal shot through the heart, it is supposed from the rifle of some rebel sharpshooter. Gen. McPHERSON was a native of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, and regarded as one of the ablest Generals in the Army of the Southwest. The body of this gallant and ill-fated officer was received here at the Chattanooga depot early in the morning, and was received by the Tenth Tennessee and the Fifth United States Artillery, and a cavalry regiment. The order of the procession was as follows: First came the cavalry, and then the Tenth Tennessee, with the band of the Thirteenth United States Regulars. Next came several officers not known to us, including a Major-General. Next came the band of the Tenth Tennessee, followed by the First Middle Tennessee Guards. The United States Fifth Artillery, with their splendid batteries, came next before the hearse, where was the coffin of the illustrious dead, covered with the national flag. Following the hearse came the pall-bearers, with crape upon their arms and swords. Among them were several Brigadier-Generals. Next came the riderless horse of the dead hero, led by attendants. The empty boots, with the useless spurs, were placed in the stirrups, and the splendid animal seemed to chafe and fret that his master no longer occupied the saddle. A hack came next with Gen. McPHERSON'S Staff. After the carriages rode a large number of commissioned officers who are stationed in the city, and who joined the procession to pay their tribute of respect to the dead hero. These were followed by the carriages of private citizens. The procession was nearly fifteen minutes in passing the Commercial Hotel, on its way to the Louisville depot. A special train will leave for Louisville, bearing the remains on their way to the now desolate home of the gallant and mourned McPHERSON.

Rebel Outrages in Kentucky—Retaliation—Business Regulations.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

Gen. PAINE, commanding this district, has sent a noted rebel, of Paducah, into the country to inform the people that for every outrage on Union citizens' lives and property, rebel sympathizers shall be treated in like manner. In addition to the orders already reported, Gen. PAINE has directed that none but loyalists shall trade in the district; that no banks, except at Cairo, shall pay out money or receive deposits, without special permits. He has also taxed wealthy Secessionists $100,000 for the benefit of soldiers' families living in West Kentucky.

—James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, one of the Confederate peace negotiators, was for a while a student at Yale College, in the class which graduated in 1840. He resided several years in Cincinnati, and is known as the author or editor of several law treatises. He is at present Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, and was a member of the last Richmond Congress.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

The Plot to Form a Northwestern Confederacy.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Names of Those Said to be Implicated.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 28.

AN AVERRED CONSPIRACY.

In April, May and June last a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis, and other parts of Missouri, were arrested by order of Provost-Marshal SANDERSON, but on what charge did not transpire. The matter excited considerable comment and inquiry, which abated, as some were released with assurances that the suspicions against them proved groundless, while others were set free on bond or retained in custody for future examination. Latterly rumors have been rife that there was much more in the occasion of these arrests than had been imagined; that, in fact, a cunningly concealed but dangerous conspiracy had at length been found to exist, the full nature and extent of which the authorities had much difficulty in determining. The matter weeks ago became a topic of conversation in the better informed circles in St. Louis, but evident reasons forbade public reference to the subject. Within the last week the previously indefinite reports have taken shape, and though no authentic disclosure have been made, this now no secret as to what, substantially, the suspected organization is, nor who is in full possession of the proofs. The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing briefly on the 22d inst., first gives publicity to the principal points.

It now appears that the arrests referred to—some as early as last April—grew out of reliable information of the existence of an extensive secret organization contemplating a distinct and effective movement to coöperate with the armed rebels in the overthrow of the Government. The clue was gained by Provost-Marshal-General SANDERSON as early as last March, and has since engaged his laborious and careful attention, producing an investigation in which voluminous testimony has been taken, and numerous additional arrests have been made, both in the city and elsewhere.

Of the citizens arrested a number were refused parole and bond, and continued imprisoned. It now leaks out that those men have been found to be influential officers of an extensive association coöperating with a smaller one in rebeldom, *looking to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy* (!) and including as part of the programme the forcible ejection of Mr. LINCOLN from the executive office! The details of this matter might relieve the statement of any improbability arising from the apparent hopelessness of such an enterprise, but doubtless for good reasons they are not at present permitted to be published. Col. SANDERSON has, we understand, unraveled the plot, not without the expenditure of much time and patience as well as labor, it being necessary with extreme caution to gain the introduction of trustworthy Unionists into the councils of the suspected parties. The testimony collected, embodying the reports of his agents and proceedings of the secret "Lodges" or "Temples," cover, it is said, a full ream of foolscap paper, and has been transmitted, in a report to Gen. ROSECRANS, to the authorities at Washington.

The projects of these conspirators in this department have, of course, been "headed off," and it is to be hoped that they will be disposed of in like summary manner elsewhere.

The evidence is said to implicate many public men, and proves the organization formidable and dangerous if undiscovered. One of the arrested parties vainly offered a bond of $500,000 for his release.

The gathered facts warrant the belief that the following may be relied upon as a tolerably correct exposition of a conspiracy whose numbers, treasonable purposes, and effective organization, are certainly calculated to startle the loyal people of this country, and to excite grave apprehensions of a great peril:

THE ORDER.

The order is a secret one. It is called by different names in different localities or States, and is known among its members by these initials written thus: O. A. K. Its real object is to embarrass and thwart the administration of the General Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government if that be necessary to secure the supremacy of the order. Its professions as well as its purposes are different in different States; thus, while in its professes and proclaims a war policy in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, in Ohio and other Western States it is for peace; so while in the eastern section of the Union it is clamorous for the restoration of the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," in the western its undisguised object and avowed policy is the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.

ITS PRINCIPLE, AND OATH.

The aim and fundamental principle, if principle it may be called, upon which the organization is founded, and which is incorporated in the oath or obligation of every degree taken by any member thereof, is that the chosen officers of our Government have usurped authority, and they claim it not only as their right, but as their duty to resist those officers, and if needs be to expel them by force—in plain, unvarnished English, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is an usurper, and that it is not only their right, but their duty to drive him out of the White House. It is claimed by them, and so explained in the oath or obligation itself which they take, that such resistance to the existing functionaries of the Government is not revolution, but only the assertion of right. To make this point more clear, the following extract from the oath is given:

"In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, Government can exercise only delegated powers; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as *usurpers*."

The meaning of this, to leave no doubt, is explained in the same obligation still further by these words:

"The reference to inherent power, as also to existing necessity, on the part of the functionary for the sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliation or excuse."

ORIGIN.

The origin of the Order is traced to the Southern Confederacy, and it has been erected upon the ruins of "the Knights of the Golden Circle," which at one time was extensive among officers of the rebel army, and their sympathizing secession friends in the loyal States. That order having been thoroughly exposed—its rituals, signs, grips, &c., made known to the public—it became necessary to organize something in its stead.

STERLING PRICE THE CHIEF.

The result of the effort, it would seem, was the Order of American Knights, of which Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, of the rebel army, became the chief, known by the title of Supreme Commander, while a distinguished demagogue and agitator, from Ohio, sojourned at the City of Richmond, in exile, he, it would seem, was fully enlightened in the mysteries, objects and purposes of this sublime rebel Order, and submitted to all its rights and privileges as a member.

VALLANDIGHAM IN IT.

The next step was a gigantic conspiracy between himself and the rebel authorities, to inaugurate another rebellion in the loyal States to separate the West from the East, and thus give aid and comfort to the Southern rebellion. To do this he was made supreme commander of the northern section of the order, embracing the loyal States, and was assisted to make his escape through the blockading fleet to Canada, whither he fled to establish his headquarters and commence the organization of the Northern section of the order of traitors.

HIS WORK IN CANADA.

Soon after the arrival of this infamous traitor in Canada, he had a conference with the master spirits of those in affinity of feeling and sentiment with him from the loyal States, especially those of the West. The names of those visiting him there at the Clifton House are all known and preserved, to be furnished to the public whenever occasion may require that it should be known who the conspirators are that early met in conclave, upon foreign soil, to confer with him and aid him in the organization of this secret league of sworn traitors. It is not necessary now to enumerate, but prominent among those visitors may be given the names of such men as WILLIAM B. REED, of Philadelphia; GEO. H. PENDLETON and GEO. E. PUGH, of Ohio; CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN, of St. Louis; WILBUR F. STONEY and MERRICK, of Chicago. Facts and evidences are at hand throwing a flood of light on the object of the visits there, and the results following from the conference, which in due time, no doubt, will reach the public eye.

On the approach of Fall, and after having had all the interviews and conferences at the Clifton House, and concluded his arrangements for the organization of the order in the different loyal States, the supreme commander of the northern section changed his headquarters to Windsor, Canada West, where he could have more free and unembarrassed intercourse with its members in the Western States.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SECRET ADDRESS.

About the 1st of January last he issued an address to the lodges or temples throughout the loyal States, of which a published copy has been obtained, and which discloses freely the treasonable character of the Order. It may not be out of place to give some quotations from it, to show the character of the Order and the treasonable purposes its members have in view. Here is one extract:

"Brothers, again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones—at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshipped—at their tombs and by their sacred memories—that (here quoting the language of the obligation of the order) 'I will at all times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my own country. First of all, against any armed monarch, Prince, potentate, power or Government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves of their own free choice, in accordance with, and formed upon, the eternal principles of truth.' This I do promise without regard to the name, station or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without.'"

Here is another quotation, also the language of the obligation of the order:

"That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared—nor in any cause or service as a mercenary; thus have you sworn at the altars of your order, in the presence of your God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when these vows must be redeemed. The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the *Government usurped*, which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power."

These extracts are in themselves sufficient, but another is added:

"Such a picture, gloomy, dark and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the rush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the Federal army. Brothers! You, the noble gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal! Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched, and say, while you so invoke the God of truth and justice *to witness the sincerity of your vows*, this picture shall not be reproduced on our homes and fair fields."

And, lastly, there is still another:

"To be prepared for this crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed."

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERS.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States took place in the City of New-York on the 22d of February last. Its object was to organize an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day which had been fixed on which the draft for the raising of troops was to be made, but no definite plans or purposes, owing, perhaps, mostly to the absence of the Supreme Commander of the Northern Section, were agreed upon. The names of the conspirators thus assembled are, however, known. They are watched, and may be taken care of in good season. Failing to arrive at any definite conclusion, an adjournment was had for the purpose of having a consultation with this leader, in exile in Canada West. A convocation of the Grand Commanders of the different States was accordingly held at the headquarters of the Supreme Commanders, at Windsor, in the beginning of April last. Among those in attendance was the celebrated Abbe MCMASTERS, of New-York; CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis; LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana; and a number of others, whose names will reach the public at the proper time.

THE DEGREES.

The programme agreed upon at Windsor, in the beginning of April, will be given after adding some further remarks in regard to the character of the organization—its degrees, the first being published in one pamphlet, the two next in another, copies of which have been obtained, and the contents of which will, no doubt, at the proper time, find their way into the newspapers. The first degree seems to be a weak and diluted dose for novices who may have squeamish stomachs. The great mass of the members of the order are admitted only into the mysteries of it thus far, the leaders thus securing their support without endangering themselves by allowing their followers to know too much of their treasonable conspiracy. Once thus entrapped under the solemnity of an oath, those of the first degree become the blind and ready instruments of the more intelligent, knavish and traitorous, who are admitted to the mysteries of the higher degrees. The lodges or temples have a list of members in the nature of a lodge muster-roll, copies of which have also been obtained, and are in themselves a curiosity to look at. These rolls one would suppose to be a list of members of a literary association, while those understanding its real meaning would readily know that a member marked down as having a copy of the St. Louis *Republican* was the owner of one rifle, and that he who was set down for two copies of the St. Louis *Union* was the owner of that number of revolvers, and so on.

THE OBLIGATIONS.

The obligations of this order are of a truly astonishing character. A few extracts from them will show their nefarious character.

"I solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any person or persons, by sign or signs, word or words, nor in any other manner, the ceremonies in which I have just taken a part, nor the names, nor persons who have participated with me, nor any single word nor thing, which I have heard or have seen herein."

* * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any one, any or either of the signs, halls, passwords, watchwords, initials, cyphers, emblems, insignia, nor signs manual, of the M. E. D.—O. A. K.—except to prove a man claiming to be a member of that degree."

* * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that I will, at all times, in all places, yield and observe a prompt obedience, without remonstrance or question, to every mandate, command, order or request, of any immediate Grand Commander, in all things touching or relating to the purposes of the O. A. K., if in my power to do so."

* * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that whensoever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or county, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order." * * * "that I will never pronounce the name of this order in the hearing of any man, woman, or child, except to a member of this order whom I know to be such; that I will ever have in most holy keeping each and every secret of this order which may be confided to me by a member, either within or without the temple, and rather than reveal which I will consent to any torture, *even unto death by torture*."

* * * * * * *

"I do further promise that I will at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed—in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or Government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with, and founded upon, the eternal principles of truth. This I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, without regard to the name, station, condition or designation of the invading or coercing power, whether it shall arise within or come from without."

* * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform and keep, with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these my solemn vows will be a *shameful death*."

THE SIGNS, ETC.

The signs, passwords, &c., being of a changeable character, it is not worth while to describe at length. As originally organized, the password of the first degree was "Nu-oh-lac," being the word Calhoun spelt backwards. That of the second degree was Webster. The signal of distress is "Ochone," "Ochone," "Ochone." The street sign of recognition is given by placing the hand of the left arm on the right breast, and raising the right to an angle of forty-five degrees, with the shoulder on a right line with them.

The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest upon the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other. This order has also badges by which members recognize each other, which are worn in various ways and manners—in many instances as neckties; samples of these have also been obtained, and the house that imports them in this city ascertained.

ACCOUNTS OF STRENGTH.

There are different accounts of the strength of this organization among the members themselves. At a meeting not long since, held by Wayne Lodge or Temple, in this city, the Grand Worthy, in his lecture to the newly initiated, gave an account of the condition of the order and its rapid progress in numbers and strength, in which he stated its membership to be as follows: Between 20,000 and 30,000 in Missouri; nearly 150,000 in Illinois, of whom 80,000 were well armed and organized; 100,000, in Indiana; nearly 100,000 in Ohio, of whom one half were well armed and organized; in Kentucky, from 60,000 to 70,000, in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, already very strong, are rapidly on the increase. In Michigan, Iowa, and other Western States, not yet very strong, nevertheless making rapid progress. A principal officer of the organization in New-York State, where it is known as the McClellan Minute Men, has stated its strength in that State to be over 200,000.

MEMBERS ARMED.

It is one of the requirements of the order that all its members should be in the possession of arms, and these are enumerated, as well as the amount of ammunition he may have on the muster-roll of his lodge or temple.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme agreed upon at the Supreme Council, at Windsor, in Canada, in April last, as gathered from the proceedings of the different lodges, was as follows: VALLANDIGHAM, at the meeting, announced his determination to secure his election and represent his old Coogressional District in Ohio at the Democratic National Convention then called to meet at Chicago, on the Fourth of July. Starting out with this determination, the conspirators then resolved he should go to Chicago *nolens volens*. While there he was to make a speech proclaiming the doctrines of the order—in other words, pronouncing the existing administration of the Government to be a power usurped, which the people had not only a right, but which it was their duty to expel, and if needs be by force; it was, in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the Free States, in all of which he was to be sustained and supported by the order. The Grand Commanders of the different States were to be there, each with a thoroughly organized and fully armed trained band, or body guard, who, when assembled, were to form an army corps to defend VALLANDIGHAM, and, by force of arms, resist all interference with him. This step it was believed, would precipitate the people in each free State into an armed conflict with each other: and it was to be the signal to the members of the order throughout the States to unite in open resistance to the lawful authorities. The trained bands who were thus to be gathered together were to go there only in pairs or squads, so as to excite no suspicions in the localities from which they came. The incredulous may regard this statement, considering the appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio before the time fixed for the National Convention at Chicago, as affording in itself evidence of its unreliability; but, so far from this being the fact, the real state of the case need but be known to make it proof conclusive of its truthfulness. The explanation of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S sudden return to Ohio is to be found in the fact that he was on the point of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. A large portion of his own friends shrank from taking a step which they feared would involve him and them in ruin, and they resisted, therefore, with all their power and might, his election to that Convention. So well was he aware of it, and so thoroughly had he become satisfied of it, that nothing but his own personal appearance in the Convention on the day of its assembling would save him from defeat, that he resolved upon the feat which he performed. He appeared at Hamilton just before the Convention proceeded to the election of delegates, made his speech, and the result was his election by acclamation. This is not a matter of conjecture, but the most indubitable evidence is at hand, such as cannot be gainsayed either by himself or by his friends, or any one else—of the truth of the history thus given of his return to his home. As already stated, the programme agreed upon for VALLANDIGHAM'S demonstration at Chicago, if it were suppressed, would lead to a general conflict between the people throughout the Free States. Members of the Order were expected to rise, kill, or make prisoners of the civil and military authorities, such as Governors, commanders of armies, commanders of departments, districts, posts, forts, etc., etc., seize the arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown and the revolution complete. But more of this hereafter, in its more appropriate place.

SMUGGLERS AND MAIL CARRIERS.

Under the auspices of this secret organization regular lines of smugglers and mail carriers have been established, and are now being carried on between the rebel and loyal States. In many instances rebel women—some of them of character and standing in society, and not a few of them outwardly professing to be loyal—are engaged in this treasonable business; some of these have been ferretted out, arrested and punished in this department, and others are now in prison awaiting their trial.

THE GRAND COMMANDER IN MISSOURI.

The Grand Commander of the Order in this State is CHARLES L. HUNT, a native of this city, but for years the Belgian Consul here; CHARLES E. DUNN, holding the position of Superintendent of Public Lamps of this city, is the Deputy Grand Commander; GREEN B. SMITH is the Grand Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON JONES, the Grand Counsellor. All these have been arrested and (except HUNT) are now in confinement in Gratiot-street Prison. Many others who were most active, and holding high positions in the order, have also been arrested and are imprisoned or under heavy bonds for their good behavior and to appear for trial when called for. But for these arrests at the proper time, thus throttling the hydra-headed monster before it could culminate in the treasonable conspiracy, there would have been, in all human probability, sad scenes of havoc and destruction in this already devastated department.

A number of those thus arrested have been examined under oath, and not one of them has as yet so far respected his oath as to acknowledge any knowledge or membership of such an order, though enough witnesses are at hand and ample proof at command to establish their membership and participation in the order beyond all question. One main feature of the order is thus verified in the conduct of its own members, namely, that it is a deliberate system of falsehood and deception, striking at the very root of society and government, taking away all props of safety and protection.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A large list of the members of the order in the different States is in the possession of the Provost-Marshal-General of this department, and also of the Government at Washington, giving the names of the master spirits and the active members not only in this department but in all the States. The publication of that list and of the additions which are still daily being made, cannot fail to create consternation among the traitorous conspirators.

ATROCIOUS CONCLAVE IN ST. LOUIS.

No attempt is made in the official report to give particulars, the details being given in documents accompanying it, which make about a ream of legal cap. This fact, taken from one of the accompanying documents, is, however, specially referred to in the report as coming from a member of the order who was present as an eye-witness to the proceedings, at a meeting of the Lodge at the corner of O'Fallon-street and Broadway, over which Dr. SNOAD presided, who is now in Gratiot-street Prison. A member named HARRIS, known by the soubriquet of "*Bloody-thirsty* HARRIS," made the murderous proposition to establish a secret police to patrol the streets of the city every night and kill every soldier they should encounter. This fiendish proposition was early and boldly made in the Lodge, attended by over a hundred members, and was deliberately received, considered and discussed, without a single voice being raised in condemnation of its atrocious character. Several approved it, and it was finally passed over, not because of its atrociousness, but because the general sentiment of those present seemed to be that such a slaughter would be premature, and that the order was not yet sufficiently strong successfully to carry out the measure. This, in itself, is referred to as proof conclusive of the bloody character and designs of the order.

ASSASSINATIONS IN MISSOURI.

It is further stated that numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and Radical Union men in the Military District of North Missouri, especially along the western border, have taken place, and been undoubtedly perpetrated at the instigation of the order, and by members of it.

EXPLANATION OF MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

Another fact is referred to, to show the workings of the order. At a meeting of one of the lodges, held at the corner of Webster and Fifth streets, on the 25th of May, a Major HARRIS, of Cooper County, formerly a rebel officer, but now an inmate of Gratiot-street prison, made a speech, in which he stated that he had been traveling through Illinois and over the district of North Missouri, and gave a glaring account of the prosperous condition of the order wherever he had been. He regarded its condition in St. Louis as rather lethargic, but spoke in high terms of praise of its energy and activity in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Charlton and Cooper. The greatest difficulty experienced by the officers in those counties, he said, was to restrain the members of the order from arising before the proper opportunity should arrive. He had found the same difficulty to exist in the State of Illinois, and appealed to those present to take no hasty steps, but to await the official call of their Grand Commander. He spoke of Gen. PRICE in the most eulogistic terms, said he had been in constant communication with him, MARMADUKE, and the rebels in Arkansas. He expected and looked for a raid from MARMADUKE. When he came all should hail and support him as a friend and savior. He referred minutely to the condition of North Missouri; said that all the United States troops had been sent off to the front, and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing, and could not be relied upon by the Government. He looked upon a rebel raid, therefore, as an easy matter. Two hundred Southern men could, even now, march from the Kansas line to the Mississippi, and take all the United States troops in the district. He gave detailed accounts of the posts where United States troops were stationed, and the number at each, also the points of easy access and passage where none are stationed; thus showing the minute details to which the order gives its attention, and the powerful lever it wields to interfere with and defeat military operations.

CIRCULATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The report goes on to show that the order is also used for the circulation of books, documents and publications of various kinds inculcating rebel views and sentiments. Agents belonging to the order are employed in the various States, for this purpose, and immense numbers are being secretly circulated by them. Prominent among those thus circulated are: *Pollard's Southern History of the War*; *Official Reports of the Confederate Government*; *Life of Stonewall Jackson*; articles from the *Metropolitan Record*, and a number of other documents.

THE REBEL RELIANCE.

The order, it is affirmed, is in truth the great lever used by the Rebel Government for the army operations. Members of the Southern section of it, under the control of Gen. PRICE, meet and confer with members of the Northern section, under the control of VALLANDIGHAM, with perfect impunity.

BEAUTIES OF THE AMNESTY.

The Department of Missouri, it is alleged, is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order. They come professedly as deserters from PRICE'S army, take the oath of allegiance, and then go to work to organize lodges and engage in aiding and abetting the rebellion. This is stated to be the result of a well-settled policy of the rebel authorities. Many who avail themselves of the amnesty oath are given furloughs or leaves of absence for the express purpose of thus operating. This fact is, as is in a subsequent part of the report shown, fully corroborated by the testimony of those who belong to the southern section of the order.

SAFE COMMUNICATION.

Another means of immense power for rebel operations which this order affords, is the perfectly safe communication of important information between the two sections. On this point Col. SANDERSON says he speaks from his own knowledge and experience. He has repeatedly had information, which he obtained from his agents belonging to the order, days before those not belonging to it, or the public, had any knowledge of it. He instances the retrograde movement of STEELE'S army from Camden to Little Rock, which was known to him in this way three days before the intelligence reached the loyal States, or was made known to the public. So, again, information of the contemplated raid of JOHN MORGAN into Kentucky became known to him at least ten days before his public appearance in that State.

M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

In New-York this order is known as the "McClellan Minute Men." In its general object and purpose it is the same as the O. A. K. A member of the latter can gain admission into the former. It is, in fact, the same thing with another name, and only adapted to the locality in which it exists, having for its professed object a support of the war policy; which profession is meant only to catch votes, and, having secured them and obtained power, to be thrown aside and exhibit its real object and purposes.

CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is a singular fact that the recent call for a so-called "Conservative National Convention," at Chicago, at the same time fixed for the Democratic Convention, was signed by B. F. STEVENS, who is the Chief Secretary of the McClellan Minute Men.

THE OATH OF SECRESY.

CHARLES L. HUNT, Grand Commander in Missouri, having been arrested and imprisoned, was afforded the opportunity of making a statement under oath. Being a man of character and standing, it was believed his case would afford a test as to the binding obligation of the order not to disclose anything in regard to it. Having proof conclusive not only of his membership, but as to his being chieftain of it in the State, his denial of its existence, or being a member thereof, is regarded as a strong proof of the weight attached to the obligation taken by the members thereof.

WHAT HUNT ADMITTED.

The result of the examination was all that was anticipated. He acknowledged having been at Windsor in Canada, in April, at the very time of the meeting of the Supreme Commanders, going there in company with another whose name he declined to give, but who, it is known, was LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana, Grand Commander of that State; that while there he was in consultation with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and others, whose names he also declined giving; that while there Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made known to himself and those with him, his determination to return to the United States in defiance of the public authorities, and that his mode of accomplishing that object then, was to come to Chicago and attend the National Democratic Convention; but he wholly ignores and denies all knowledge of such an order, or that he is a member of it.

UNWITTING TESTIMONY OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

In addition to the vast amount of testimony as to the existence and operation of this grand conspiracy against the Government in the loyal States, are statements of the most important and conclusive character, to which is attached the highest importance, because they contain testimony coming from members of the Southern section of the Order—persons who had no knowledge whatever of the detection of its existence, North or South, and who could not by any possibility have had any information from personal intercourse with members of the Northern section as to its character in the loyal States. One of the statements is from a rebel prisoner in confinement in Gratiot-street Prison, who in the prison made the acquaintance of a fellow-prisoner, named CHARLES E. DUNN, who was arrested and placed there because he was known to be the Deputy Grand Commander of the Order in Missouri. DUNN informed his prisoner of this fact, and initiated him into the mysteries of the first degree thereof. He further informed him very fully of the objects and character of the Order. All agree in the account given of it by Col. SANDERSON. Yet these members, when under examination on their oath, solemnly averred their ignorance of the existence of any such order, or being members of it.

Another perhaps still stronger and more conclusive instance of the truth of all that is alleged by Col. SANDERSON is produced by him in the statement of MARY ANN PITTMAN, which is annexed to his report. She was a rebel officer in the command of FORREST, was captured just before the massacre at Fort Pillow, and has been held in confinement as a prisoner ever since. She could have no intercourse or conversation with members of the Northern section, nor could she have any knowledge of the information possessed by Col. SANDERSON on the subject, and yet, by reference to her long and clear statement—covering some fifty pages of foolscap paper—it will be seen that the character which she gives to the order, of which she admits she is a member, is expressive, and in the minutest details, just such as was obtained from the other sources and those belonging to the national section.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The origin of the Order in Missouri is as follows: A man named WILLIAM DOUGLAS was sent by Gen. PRICE to this Department, who, in conjunction with CHARLES L. HUNT, the Belgian Consul, introduced it under the plausible disguise of a land association. It was first called the Corps de Belgique. HUNT himself, in his sworn examination before the Provost-Marshal-General, after his arrest, admitted DOUGLAS' connection with him as a land agent; that DOUGLAS was on a land locating tour through the State during the Fall of 1863 and Winter of 1864, and that he received no pay or compensation for it. This same DOUGLAS was, early in the Spring, traced by the Provost-Marshal-General to one of JACKMAN'S camps of guerrillas in the interior of the State, from whence he came to this city, where he was in constant communication with Mr. HUNT; and after having obtained money, he purchased forty six-shooting revolvers, which he designed carrying back to camp. He accordingly started off on the railroad train west one night, and was arrested on the train by two detectives, who were sent for the purpose by the Provost-Marshal-General, when they found the forty revolvers snugly packed in a barrel in the express car. HUNT employed the counsel to defend him. DOUGLAS has since broken out of prison and is again at large.

VARIOUS NAMES.

The organizations of this order are known by different names in different localities, but the members belonging to them are enabled, by signs and grips, to know and recognize each other in all parts.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Proof has been obtained that there are officers in the Federal army who belong to this order, and that these officers when captured by the rebel army are unceremoniously turned loose again, because they are believed by the rebels to be of more service to them in their own lines than they could be as prisoners.

MEMBERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proof has also been obtained that persons belonging to this order, and rebels, in fact, are holding positions in all the departments at Washington, who act as spies, and are aiders and abettors of the rebel Government. Through these the rebels are not only advised of all the movements and purposes of the Government, but also furnished by those in the Treasury Department. It forms a part of the main features of the order to introduce some of its members into all the different branches of the Government, not only at Washington, but also throughout the States and Departments—in all telegraph, express and other public offices.

PRE-INFORMATION.

Proof was also obtained early in June of the contemplated simultaneous demonstration of the Southern armies upon Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri about the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention on the 4th of July, in anticipation of a general rising of the Northern section of the order, consequent upon the difficulties it was supposed would ensue through the efforts of VALLANDIGHAM to appear at Chicago at the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. How that information has been verified, the events which have taken place since afford ample evidence.

REBEL DESERTERS.

It is further established, beyond a doubt, that there is a general understanding and policy acted upon by the rebel commanders, especially in the trans-Mississippi Department, to have a number of spies within our lines, especially in Missouri, by giving them leaves of absence to go home into the States among their families and friends, and those so permitted to go home, are instructed by their officers how successfully to pass through the lines without being molested. With these instructions they start for the North, and upon reaching the nearest Federal post represent themselves as deserters and take the amnesty oath. They then commence their operations as spies and smugglers, and at the same time it was the understanding that they should join in the rise with the members of the order, which was expected to take place about the fourth of July.

THE M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

Of the real character of the "McClellan Minute Men" in New-York and some other States, and its identification with this Order, there is abundant evidence. Its signs and rituals have been obtained, and its workings and objects are well understood. Its National Secretary frankly admitted—supposing himself to be speaking "on the square" to a member of the O. A. K.—that it has assumed a support of the war policy only because "people are full of gunpowder and fight," and that those who represent its interests are to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, but that, when once in power, they could soon throw off that policy and the war would be closed within thirty days after assuming the reins of Government, with such guarantees to the South as would satisfy them.

WOULDN'T BE SWAPPED IN THAT WAY.—The public will remember that some weeks since the wife of Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, Confederate States America, of Monroe County, East Tennessee, was arrested at her house and sent North by the military authorities for her many and persistent acts of flagrant rebellion. This fact becoming known to the rebels in Upper East Tennessee, they determined to arrest the wife of some prominent Union man, to be held as a hostage, and singled out Mrs. JOHN NETHERLAND, of Roaersville, Hawkins County, East Tennessee. Her election coming to the ears of Mrs. NETHERLAND, she at once determined that she would not be swapped in that way, and placing her children in charge of their aged grandmother, she took a horse, and by two nights' and a day's ride, reached her husband, Col. NETHERLAND, in safety. Col. NETHERLAND was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1859, in opposition to ISHAM G. HARRIS, and his many friends throughout the country will be pleased to hear of the escape from the rebels of his most estimable lady, by an act of daring bravery which deserves, and will receive, the admiration of every one who appreciates true heroism.—*Charleston Gazette.*

Fall of Rain.

In compliance with a request recently addressed to him, the learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has furnished the following facts in regard to the fall of rain during the last three months:

Fall of Rain as measured at the Smithsonian Institution in May, June and July, since 1859.

	May. Inches.	June. Inches.	July Inches.
1859	3.920	5.016	1.036
1860	6.860	2.270	2.810
1861	3.482	3.914	5.213
1862	2.226	4.913	5.378
1863	3.189	2.548	8.579
1864	5.123	6.805	0.600*
Mean	4.102	3.214	4.041

* This quantity is what has fallen up to date.

From this table it appears that the quantity of rain which fell in May last was greater than the mean amount for the last six years; and that the quantity which has fallen since the beginning of June is much less than the average for the same time in six years and also than for any one year since 1859.

Date and quantity of fall of rain since the beginning of May of the present year:

May. Date.	Inches.	June. Date.	Inches.	July. Date.	Inches.
2d	.680	5th and 6th	.045	1st	.190
11th	.267	11th	.190	2d	.060
12th	2.170	26th, 27th	.060	11th	.090
15th	.460			12th	.040
16th	.200			20th	.020
18th	.520				
19th	.010				
22d	.163				
24th	.140				
26th, 27th	.813				

The Secretary adds: "The idea has frequently been advanced that a drought may be interrupted by the firing of cannon, but a little reflection will convince us that neither the combustion of gunpowder nor the agitation of the air by a discharge of cannon, can furnish the moisture necessary to the production of rain. If, however, the air is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on a rain, which might, in some rare instances, not otherwise have fallen. In the case of the drought which we have had for the last six weeks, there was not sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to produce a rain. Even on Saturday and Sunday morning the air was remarkably dry, and therefore the moisture from which the rain of Sunday night was precipitated must have been wafted from a distance by the northeast wind, which commenced blowing from that direction at about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Two Ladies Drowned while Bathing.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 30.

Mrs. MARGARET TINKER and Miss GRACE GILMORE, both young ladies, were drowned in Waltham yesterday while bathing.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

The Great Fire
IN
MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., N. Y.,
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENTS: At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein
$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,
together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to
$50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all News depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in

THE ROUSSEAU EXPEDITION.

Great Destruction of Rebel Property—2,000 Prisoners Captured and Paroled—800 Mules and Horses Picked Up—900 Contrabands Carried Away—450 Miles Made in Fifteen Days—Over 200 Rebels Killed and Wounded—Our Loss not over 30—Safe Arrival at Marietta on the 22d.

From the Nashville Union, July 27.

We are indebted to OSCAR REESE, attached as clerk to the headquarters of Col. PATRICK, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, for a full and interesting account of the late expedition of Gen. ROUSSEAU, from the hour it left Decatur till it arrived at Marietta, on the 22d instant. Mr. REESE accompanied the expedition, and took ample notes of every transaction of importance.

THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition was not so large as many supposed, consisting of 2,000 men, all told, and embodied in the following organizations: First Brigade, commanded by Col. PATRICK; Fifteenth Iowa Cavalry, Maj. BAIRD; Fourth Tennessee, Maj. STEVENS; and a section of Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery. Second Brigade, commanded by Col. HAMILTON; Ninth Ohio, Col. COOK, and the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky.

THE START.

The expedition started from Decatur at 1 o'clock on the evening of July 11, and proceeded a distance of ten miles, meeting a few bushwhackers on the way, who occasionally fired from behind trees, and then fled after the most chivalrous style.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

The expedition crossed Sand Mountain and marched thirty-four miles. A few prisoners were captured from among the bushwhackers. The raiders reached the village of Summit about dusk, when Capt. ELKIN, of ROUSSEAU's Staff, at the head of forty men of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, charged upon a party of rebels, captured seven, and took forty mules; he likewise burned some cotton belonging to the rebel Government, and which had been stored there that it might be safe from the "cussed Yankees."

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Col. HARRISON led the advance, and was fired upon by guerrillas, before he had passed the picket, but fortunately none of the balls took effect. The rebels were routed, and our force proceeded without further molestation to "Rich Valley," a distance of forty miles, where it encamped. A rebel mail was captured, but we were not informed of its contents.

On the route, at a place having the classical and euphonious name of "Snake Reg," a rebel paymaster was captured with $160,000 in rebel shinplasters of almost every description, including some State money.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Broke up camp at 4 A. M., and took the Ashville road. A large amount of rebel stores, placed at different points by the impressment of officers previous to sending to the army, were found and burned.

In the evening, as the command neared Coosa River, bushwhackers appeared, firing on both flank and rear. In the skirmishing, Capt. CURE, of Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and Capt. J. C. WILCOX, of Company H, same regiment, was wounded. Our forces encamped, soon afterward, on the north bank of the Coosa, and during the night the first brigade, commanded by Col. PATRICK, crossed the river.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The expedition started down the river, one brigade on each side of the stream. On reaching a ford, four miles below, the same crossed by Gen. JACKSON, when, in 1814, he defeated the Creek Indians, the second brigade commenced crossing, but were immediately fired upon from behind rocks, bushes, &c., on the opposite bank. The rebels were commanded by Gen. CLANTON, and numbered several hundred men, chiefly dismounted cavalry. Our forces reached an island and entirely sheltered themselves, and returned the rebel fire with effect, killing and wounding several, when Col. PATRICK rushed down upon CLANTON and completely routed him, with a loss of thirty-five killed and wounded, and twelve prisoners. Among the killed were CLANTON's Adjutant-General and three other officers; and among the captured, were one Colonel, one Major and five line officers.

ROUSSEAU then took up his line of march toward Talladega, which place he reached late in the evening, driving in the rebel pickets and keeping up a skirmish with them all night. About seven miles this side of the place, an important iron mill was destroyed, while the raiders scarcely moved a mile without burning more or less cotton.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Entered Talladega early in the morning, and captured and paroled one hundred and forty convalescents. Considerable quantities of commissary stores were also destroyed, when the march proceeded without further incident during the day.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

The expedition then headed toward Montgomery, following the road in the direction of that town till 5 o'clock in the evening, when it was within thirty-five miles of that place. The route was then changed toward Youngsville, which place was reached at 6 o'clock P. M., where four rebel store-houses, well filled with bacon and corn meal, were fired and burned. The Talapoosa was then reached, and crossed at Smith's Ford and Ferry, rendered famous by the exploits of Gen. JACKSON in 1814. Tents were then pitched on the south bank of the stream, and the soldiers rested for the night.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

The raiders then set out on the Dadeville road, and reached that town at 11 A. M. The Montgomery road was then followed again, when at 5 P. M. it was learned that Gen. CLANTON, with reinforcements, was coming out to meet them. The direction was then changed toward Loccopaca, and, after a few hours' marching, reached the town and went into camp for the night. This place is on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, one hundred and thirty-five miles southwest of the former town. Here a depot, a railroad bridge, and several valuable public stores were burned. The night was spent in skirmishing with the rebel pickets and with guerrillas, the men sleeping on their arms.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

At this point the work of destroying railroads began in earnest. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Fifth Iowa, and three companies of the Fourth Tennessee, was sent out under command of Maj. BAIRD, with directions to proceed in the direction of Montgomery, and if possible, strike and destroy a great trestle-work within twelve miles of the city. Another column, under Col. HAMILTON, was directed to proceed up the track, in the direction of West Point, as far as it was safe to go, that place being defended by a force speedily detached from Atlanta, consisting of from two to three thousand cavalry and nearly as many infantry, while ROUSSEAU, at the head of the main column, commenced destroying the road toward Montgomery, intending to meet Maj. BAIRD, who was to burn from the trestle-work eastward.

After working for several hours a messenger arrived at ROUSSEAU's headquarters, announcing that BAIRD had been attacked by 1,500 infantry—convalescents, militia, conscripts, &c., who had been sent down from Montgomery. The main body of our men were soon on the ground, and in a hour the rebels had been driven back three miles, with a loss of sixty-five killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. By their retreat a large trestle and bridge were exposed and burned. Our forces then proceeded to Opelika, destroying the railroad as they marched.

HAMILTON was found at Notasulga, having destroyed twelve miles of track, a great number of bridges, captured a conscript camp with 400 prisoners, burned 150,000 pounds of tobacco, considerable quantity of bacon, camp equipage, &c. The army encamped near Auburn, and skirmished during the entire night. Reports were current during the night that the West Point force was approaching, but nothing was seen of them.

TUESDAY—JULY 19.

The next morning the expedition continued in the direction of Opelika, destroying more of the railroad, leaving not a rail in its place. At 11 A. M. the advance entered Opelika, and burned three Government store-houses, two railroad depots, one express office, one tool shop, seven cars filled with spades and mails, and large quantities of cotton and tobacco. A slight skirmish ensued, in which one man of the Fifth Iowa was killed.

At 5 P. M. the railroad was abandoned, the expedition taking the direction of Lafayette, and, when near that place, learned that the rebels from West Point were trying to cut it off, when we halted to form in line of battle. The rebels, however, mistaking our position, passed but a short distance ahead of ROUSSEAU, and proceeded to await him at another place. The march was continued until 3 A. M., when the men laid down to sleep for an hour, when on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

At 5 o'clock A. M. the bugle sounded again, and the wearied men were once more on the road. The advance was made on the Carrollton road, crossing the State line of Alabama and Georgia at 2 P. M. After traveling thirty-two miles, the men encamped for the night, and had a good rest, the first in two weeks.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

On the morning of the 21st the march was resumed almost due north. It was reported that Gen. CLANTON had passed Carrollton, to intercept our advance, and the course was changed toward Villa Rica, which place was reached at 7 P. M. The Fifth Iowa was attacked, while bringing up the rear, but no one was injured.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

At 9 A. M., our lines were reached, back of Atlanta—the Fourteenth Illinois being on picket. The joy of the wearied raiders at the sight of their friends, can be "better imagined than described." After halting for a time, ROUSSEAU proceeded to Marietta.

RECAPITULATION.

Our loss was less than thirty. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry lost five killed and fourteen wounded. The raiders traveled 450 miles in fifteen days, captured and paroled 2,000 prisoners, killed and wounded 200 of the enemy, captured eight hundred horses and mules, and as many able-bodied contrabands, tore up 31 miles of railroad track, destroyed great quantities of stores, cotton, &c. Thirteen depots were also burned, at various points, and a number of cars and one or two engines.

ALL ACCOMPLISHED.

All that Gen. ROUSSEAU was directed to do, was thoroughly accomplished. To Col. PATRICK, Major BAIRD, Col. HAMILTON, and to Capts. ELKIN and WILLIAMS, of his Staff, the General was certainly greatly indebted for efficient aid rendered.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Rebel View—The Confederate Commissioners Repudiated.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is his letter addressed "To Whom it May Concern." It concerns Messrs. HOLCOMBE, C. C. CLAY and GEORGE N. SANDERS, and, we fondly believe, no other person or persons whomsoever. When officious individuals go creeping round by back doors, asking interviews with LINCOLN for "a full interchange of sentiments," it gives us sincere gratification to see them spurned, yes, kicked from said back door. To ABRAHAM we deliberately say "Bravo," or, if he likes it better, "Bully." Think of an ex-Senator from Alabama and a Virginia member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third "negotiator"—exposing themselves gratuitously, idly and unbidden to receive such an ignominious rebuff at the hands of the truculent buffoon of Illinois.

The eccentric procedure of these two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious SANDERS. He it was who, finding Mr. CLAY and Mr. HOLCOMBE traveling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Clifton House, bethought him of getting them into a correspondence about peace; and it was he who opened it himself by letter to no less a person than that sanguinary philanthropist, HORACE GREELEY, asking him (GREELEY) to procure a safe conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that GREELEY, at first thinking this was a real embassy to offer submission, eagerly promised the safe conduct in the President's name. They replied they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries; but had no doubt that "if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence" were communicated to Richmond, they or somebody else would be invested with full powers. And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except GREELEY's unauthorized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and, in reading what they say, remember that it is two eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a paltry Abolitionist editor, not having the presumption to write to the Emperor ABRAHAM himself—"exacting no conditions but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door that had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations." What right had they to even allude to propositions looking to the establishment of peace? Who commissioned them to interchange sentiments with LINCOLN? And what do they mean by causes of controversy and liberal negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been received at Washington, and had been accredited from Richmond, we should have felt very nervous on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, LINCOLN, as soon as he was informed there were such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was now partly open, though "previously closed," and parrying with a New-York editor in the hope of getting admittance—shut up the door with a bang right in their three noses, and warned them off by a notice—"To Whom it May Concern."

It is suggested that perhaps the cunning device of Mr. SANDERS was only a contrivance for helping the peace party in the enemy's country; that the answer of Mr. LINCOLN was just the very kind of answer which the "many-counselled" GEORGE expected, and that it is to be used to show how ferociously and unrelentingly the present Yankee Administration is bent on war, and repulses the slightest hint of peace. As usual with such excessively cunning schemes, this one not only defeats itself, but helps the cause which it was possibly intended to damage. To exhibit an Ex-Senator and member of Congress of the rebel States thus timidly crawling, by a roundabout way, to the footstool of the Emperor of the Yahoos, whining and snivveling about peace and "liberal negotiations," and haughtily refused even admittance to the sovereign presence, will serve, not the peace, but the war party, because it will be used to create the impression that the Confederacy must be in the agonies of death when two such distinguished legislators make so pitiful an attempt to reach the ear of offended majesty. If such was the idea, then in this case, as in the other, "those whom it may concern" have got what they deserve.

Has any one seen Rev. Col. JAQUES and one EDMUND KIRKE? What are the detectives about? Here have been two spies, manifestly spies, "at the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission;" and now, instead of being in Castle Thunder, KIRKE and the Reverend Colonel are in their own country, giving mysterious hints to the Washington correspondents about their three days' entertainment at Richmond, and about "two interviews" which they say they had with Mr. DAVIS. They cannot disclose "for the present"—these deep diplomats—what passed at those interviews, but "it is intimated"—and there is truly a startling fact—"that Mr. DAVIS would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Of course these two Yankees were spies, or else they wanted to sell something in Richmond which they had run through the lines; or probably they combined the two objects. Our passport system, we fear, is but little protection, and the detectives are not sufficiently vigilant.

However that may be, there is now certainly a renewal of those vague whisperings of peace, which have several times before circulated through society. Many think that peace is in the air. Peace and rumors of peace float round us, and men dream of peace at night. We have seen her unauthorized and officious persons, both Union and rebel, in part respectively North and South about the same moment, as it were, snuffing peace, as horses snuff water in the desert. If gold declines a little in New-York, even in the teeth of military disaster, the *News* says it is because there is a sort of instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of peace. This is not unnatural; the plain avowals of the enemy's press four months ago, that this year's campaign must be the final one, the near approach of LINCOLN's bloody term, the imminent financial ruin of the United States, all combine to produce not so much a conviction as a presentiment, that we are soon to have peace.

And it may be so. Peace may be nearer to us than we think, and may come suddenly, though we cannot see precisely how. One thing, however, is clear. So desirable an event cannot be hastened by amateur negotiators "exchanging sentiments" with Mr. LINCOLN; nor by blockade-runners thrusting "interviews" on Mr. DAVIS; nor by any possible or conceivable correspondence had between GEORGE SANDERS and HORACE GREELEY.

The Late Fight at Snicker's Gap.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
NEAR SNICKER'S GAP, JULY 21, 1864.

On Monday, July 18, the regiment moved from Purcellville, Loudoun County, to Snicker's Gap, some seven miles. Along the route we found the remains of several burned wagons, some dead mules and the other debris of the rebel army which had passed on Saturday.

About four o'clock P. M. we filed right and went some distance down the Shenandoah River to endeavor to effect a crossing. The usual ford, the stream running along the immediate foot of the mountain, was occupied by the rebels advantageously posted. At the point where the General decided to wade over, our skirmishers advanced and drove the enemy's sharpshooters, on the opposite bank, away. The water was waist deep. Across this our barelegged division, about four thousand strong, waded, forming a double line on the other side, with skirmishers well advanced. The first line was in a wheat field protected by a rise in the ground. The second line was on the edge of a river bank, behind a stone fence. In this line our regiment was placed.

Soon the enemy advanced in force. Our first line, being outflanked and slightly enfiladed by the rebel skirmishers, broke and ran through the second. It is not to be wondered at that the first line broke under a cross-fire. But after breaking, they fled shamefully through the second line, and rushed madly down into the river, where many, never looking for the ford at which they crossed, plunged in to drown. Of course many brave men fell into the second line and remained, but as an organization the rest fled and came not back. Under this the second line wavered. The Johnnies shouted and advanced. Some 1,500 of our dismounted cavalry of all regiments, armed as infantry, were posted in our line, and immediately on our regimental right. These flew pell-mell over the river with our first line, never firing a shot. It is a Bull Run panic, and if our line does not check the rebels it will be a Ball's Bluff re-enacted, our men being shot or drowned in the river. They poured over the stone fences and our heads like an inundation. Except the dismounted cavalry the line stands firm as a rock. The rebels shout, charge, reshout and recharge, but only come up to the edge of the rise fifty yards in front of us to get sweetened, (sugar of lead,) to drop on their faces, and not daring to rise again, to crawl back in the high grass. Thus we fight till dark, outflanked by superior numbers right and left. Finally, after one of their regiments the rebels retire to the woods in their rear. For some reason our commanders deem it advisable to retire, instead of reinforcing us.

Our whole loss, including those drowned in the panic missing the ford, will be about four hundred men. The loss of the enemy was greater, from the fact that they were the assailants and exposed. Owing to the excellent cover behind which our regiment fought, it loses slightly. The Twelfth was the last regiment to recross, and the highest praise is paid them by the broad collars for coolness and steadiness. Col. TUCKER commanded during the fight. He exposed himself wherever the fire was heaviest, and there directed matters in person. Being all the time mounted, and therefore a mark, it is strange he was not struck. His Adjutant, Lieut. RIDER, of the Fourteenth Virginia, and an orderly, Sergt. COSMAS, of the First Virginia, were both wounded.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sturgis' Official Report of his Defeat by Forrest.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes Gen. STURGIS' official report of his expedition from Memphis, Tenn., and his defeat by FORREST. It is dated Memphis, June 24, and says:

This expedition was organized and fitted under the supervision of the Major-General commanding the District of West Tennessee, and I assumed command of it on the morning of the 2d of June, near the town of Lafayette, Tennessee, in pursuance of Special Order No. 38, dated Headquarters District of West Tennessee, Memphis, May 31, 1864, and which were received by me on the 1st instant.

The strength of the command in round numbers was about eight thousand men, and composed as follows:

CAVALRY.

First Brigade—Col. G. E. WARWIN, Jr., Fourth Missouri, commanding; strength, 1,500.

Second Brigade—Col. E. F. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa, commanding; strength 1,800, with six pieces of artillery and four mountain howitzers—the division commanded by Brig.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

INFANTRY.

First Brigade—Col. A. W. WILKINS, Ninth Minnesota, commanding; strength, 3,000 with six pieces of artillery.

Second Brigade—Col. G. B. HOGE, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, commanding; strength, 1,200, with four pieces of artillery.

Third Brigade—Col. E. BENTON, Fifty-Ninth United States Colored Infantry, commanding; strength, 1,200, with two pieces of artillery.

My supply train, carrying rations for eighteen days, consisted of 251 wagons, which, with the regimental wagons, made up a train of some 250 wagons.

My intentions were substantially as follows, viz.: To proceed to Corinth, Miss., by way of Salem and Ruckersville, capture any force that might be there, then proceed south, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Tupelo and Okolona, and as far as possible toward Macon and Columbus, with a portion of my force, thence to Grenada and back to Memphis. A discretion was allowed me as to the details of the movement, when circumstances might rise which could not have been anticipated in my instructions.

The incidents of the march beginning with the starting of the expedition June 1, are given. The following is the important part of the document:

PARNAY, Friday, June 10.

Encountered the enemy at Brice's Cross Road, twenty-three miles from Ripley, and six miles from Guntown.

* * * * * * *

At Ripley it became a serious question in my mind as to whether or not I should proceed any further. The rain still fell in torrents—the artillery and wagons were literally mired down, and the starved and exhausted animals could with difficulty drag them along. Under these circumstances I called together my division commanders, and placed before them my views of our situation. At this interview, one officer commander (Col. HOGE) and two members of my staff were incidentally present, also. I called their attention to the great delay we had undergone on account of the condition of the roads—the exhausted condition of our animals, the great probability that the enemy would avail himself of the time thus offered to concentrate an overwhelming force against us in the vicinity of Tupelo, and the utter hopelessness of saving our train or artillery in case of defeat, on account of the narrowness and general bad condition of the roads, and the impossibility of procuring supplies of forage for the animals. All agreed with me in the probable consequences of defeat. Some thought our only safety lay in retracing our steps, and abandoning the expedition. It was urged, however, (and with some propriety, too,) that inasmuch as I had abandoned a similar expedition only a few weeks before, and given as my reasons for so doing, "the utter and entire destitution of the country," and that in the face of this we were again sent through this same country, it would be rumors on all sides, to return again without meeting the enemy. Moreover, from all the information Gen. WASHBURN had acquired, there could be no considerable force in our front, and all my own information led to the same conclusion. To be sure, my information was exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory, and had I returned, I would have been totally unable to present any facts to justify my course, or to show why the expedition might not have been successfully carried forward. All I could have presented would have been my conjectures as to what the enemy would naturally do under the circumstances, and these would have availed but little against the fact that the enemy was scattered and had no considerable force in our front. Under the circumstances, and with a sad foreboding of the consequences, I determined to move forward, keeping my forces as compact as possible, and ready for action at all times, hoping that we might succeed, and feeling that if we did not, yet our losses might at most be insignificant, in comparison to the great benefits that might accrue to Gen. SHERMAN by the depletion of JOHNSTON's army to so large an extent. On the evening of the 8th, one day beyond Ripley, I assembled the commanders of infantry brigades at the headquarters of Col. MCMILLEN, and cautioned them as to the necessity of enforcing rigid discipline in their camps, keeping their troops always in hand, and ready to act on a moment's notice; that it was impossible to gain any accurate or reliable information of the enemy, and that it behooved us to move and act constantly as though in his presence; that we we were now where we might encounter him at any moment, and that we must, under no circumstances, allow ourselves to be surprised. On the morning of the 10th the cavalry marched at half past five o'clock, the infantry at seven—thus allowing the infantry to follow immediately in rear of the cavalry, as it would take the cavalry a full hour and a half to clear their camp. The individual roles of march were as follows, to wit: Cavalry, with its artillery, in advance; infantry, with its artillery, next, and lastly, the supply train, guarded by the rear brigade, with four pieces of artillery, one from the middle, and one with a section of artillery, in the rear. A company of skirmishers preceded the infantry for the purpose of repairing the roads, bridging bridges, &c.

On the morning I had preceded the head of the infantry column, and arrived at a point some seven miles from camp, where I found a unusually bad place in the road, and one that would require considerable time and labor to render practicable. While halted here to await the head of the column, I received a message from Gen. GRIERSON that he had encountered a portion of the enemy's cavalry, in a few minutes more I received another message from him, saying the enemy numbered some six hundred, and were on the Hudson's Road, that he was (temporarily at least) in a cross-road, and his position was a good one and he would hold it. He was then directed to leave a thousand or fifteen hundred men at the cross-roads, to provide the infantry on its arrival, on which to make a forward movement, and with the remainder of his force to attack the enemy toward Hudson's Road, and if possible to gain his rear by way of the next cross-road. Not intending being drawn from my line of march, Col. MCMILLEN arrived at this time and I rode forward to the cross-roads. Before proceeding in person, I sent a staff officer back directing Col. MCMILLEN to move up his advance brigade as rapidly as possible without distressing his troops. When I arrived at the cross roads, I found nearly all the cavalry engaged and the battle growing warm. But no artillery had yet opened on either side. We had two pieces of artillery at the cross roads, but they had not been placed in position, owing to the dense woods on all sides, and the apparent impossibility of using them to advantage.

Finding that our troops were being hotly pressed I ordered one section to open on the enemy's reserves. The enemy's artillery soon replied, and with great accuracy—very shell bursting over and in the immediate vicinity of our guns. I again sent to have more reinforcements, but before the infantry could arrive, I was, of course, soon to learn, Col. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa Cavalry commanding a brigade and occupying a position on the Guntown road, a mile in advance of the Cross-roads, was repeatedly charged to the rear. Finding that Col. WINSLOW had abandoned his position without authority, and knowing the importance of the Cross-roads to me, I directed him, if possible, to form a line and check back slowly toward the Cross-roads—thus contracting his line, and strengthening it by concentration. I was especially anxious on this point, because, through some misunderstanding, I had yet failed to explain, the cavalry had been withdrawn without my knowledge from the left, and I was compelled to occupy the line temporarily, with my escort, consisting of about 160 of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. This handful of troops, under the gallant Lieut.-Col. HESSE, behaved very handsomely, and held the line until the arrival of the infantry.

About 1:30 P. M. the infantry began to arrive. Col. HOGE's brigade was first to reach the field, and was placed in position by Col MCMILLEN, when the enemy was driven a little. Gen. GRIERSON now requested authority to withdraw the entire cavalry, as "it was exhausted and well-nigh out of ammunition." This I authorized as soon as sufficient infantry was in position to permit it, and he was directed to reorganize his command in the rear, and hold it ready to operate on the flanks. In the meantime I had ordered a section of artillery to be placed in position on a knoll, near the little bridge, some three or four hundred yards in the rear, for the purpose of opposing any attempt of the enemy to turn our left.

I now went to this point to see that my orders were executed, and also to give directions for the management and protection of the wagon train. I found the section properly posted, and supported by the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, and the whole under the superintendence of that excellent officer, Col. WILKINS, of the Ninth Minnesota. While here the wagon train, which had been reported still a mile and a half in the rear, arrived. It was immediately ordered into an open field near where the cavalry was reorganizing, there to be turned round and carried further toward the rear. The pressure on the right of the line was now becoming very great, and Gen. GRIERSON was directed to send a portion of his cavalry to that point. At this time I received a message from Col. HOGE that he was satisfied the movement on the right was a feint, and that the real attack was being made on the left. Another section of artillery was now placed in position, a little to the rear of Col. WILKINS, but bearing on the left of our main line; and a portion of the cavalry was thrown out as skirmishers. The cavalry, which had been sent to the extreme right, began now to give way, and at the same time the enemy began to appear in force in rear of the extreme left, while Col. MCMILLEN required reinforcements in the centre. I now endeavored to get hold of the colored brigade, which formed the guard to the train. While travelling the short distance to where the head of the brigade should be found, the main line began to give way at various points. Order soon gave way to confusion, and confusion to panic. I sent an aid to Col. MCMILLEN, informing him that I was unable to render him any additional assistance, and that he must do all in his power with what he had to hold his position, until I could form a line to protect his retreat.

On reaching the head of the supply train, Lieut.-Col. HESSE was directed to place in position in a wood the first regiment of colored troops I could find. This was done, and it is due to these troops to say here that they held their ground well and rendered valuable aid to Col. MCMILLEN, who was soon after compelled to withdraw from his original line, and take up new positions in the rear. It was now 5 o'clock P. M. For seven hours these gallant men had held their position against overwhelming numbers, but at last, overpowered and exhausted, they were compelled to abandon not only the field but many of their gallant comrades who had fallen, to the mercy of the enemy. Everywhere the army now drifted toward the rear, and was soon altogether beyond control. I requested Gen. GRIERSON to accompany me, and to aid in checking the fleeing columns, and establishing a new line. By dint of entreaty and force, and the aid of several officers whom I called to my assistance, with pistols in their hands, we at length succeeded in checking some twelve or fifteen hundred, and establishing a line, of which Col. WILKINS, Ninth Minnesota, was placed in command. About this time it was reported to me that Col. MCMILLEN was driving the enemy. I placed but little faith in this report, yet disseminated it freely for the good effect it might produce on the troops.

In a few minutes, however, the gallant Col. MCMILLEN, sad and disheartened, arrived, and reported his lines broken and in confusion. The new line, under Col. WILKINS, also gave way soon after, and it was now impossible to exercise any further control. The road became crowded and jammed with troops, the wagons and artillery, joining into the confused, became inextricable, and added to the general confusion which now prevailed. No power could now check or control the panic-stricken mass as it swept toward the rear, led on by Col. WINSLOW, at the head of his brigade of cavalry, and who never halted until he had reached Stubbs', ten miles to rear. This was the greater pity, as his brigade was nearly, if not entirely, intact, and might have offered considerable resistance to the advancing foe. About 10 o'clock P. M. I reached Stubbs' in person, where I found Col. WINSLOW and his brigade. I then informed him that his was the only organized body of men I had been able to find, and directed him to add to his own every possible force he could rally as they passed, and take charge of the rear—remaining in position until all should have passed. I also informed him that, on account of the extreme darkness of the night, and the wretched condition of the roads, I had little hope of saving anything more than the troops, and directed him, therefore, to destroy all wagons and artillery which he might find blocking up the road, and preventing the passage of the men. In this way about two hundred wagons and fourteen pieces of artillery were lost, many of the wagons being burned, and the artillery spiked and otherwise mutilated; the mules and horses were brought away. By 7 o'clock A. M. of the 11th we had organized at Ripley, and the army presented a quite respectable appearance, and would have been able to accomplish an orderly retreat from that point but for the unfortunate circumstance that the cartridge boxes were well nigh exhausted. At 7 o'clock the column was again put in motion on the Salem road, the cavalry in advance, followed by infantry. The enemy pressed heavily on the rear, and there was now nothing left but to keep in motion so as to prevent the breaking up of the rear, and to pass all cross-roads before the enemy could reach them, as the command was in no condition to offer determined resistance, whether attacked in the front or rear. At 8 o'clock A. M. on the 12th the column reached Collierville, worn out and dispirited by the fatigues of fighting and marching for two days and two nights, without rest and without eating. About noon of the same day a train arrived from Memphis, bringing some two thousand infantry, commanded by Col. WOLF, and supplies for the suffering men, and I determined to remain here until the next day, for the purpose of resting and affording protection to many who had dropped by the roadside through fatigue and other causes. Starvation, however, toward evening that the command at White's Station had information of a large force of the enemy approaching that place from the southeast, and knowing that my men were in no condition to offer serious resistance to an enemy presenting himself across my line of march, I informed the General commanding district by telegraph that I designed, if prudent, to continue my march to White's Station accordingly, at nine P. M. the column marched again and arrived at White's Station at daylight next morning.

This report having already become more circumstantial than was anticipated, I have purposely omitted the details of our march from Ripley to White's Station as they would extend it to a tiresome length, but would respectfully refer you for them to the subreports herewith inclosed:

CASUALTIES—CAVALRY.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Totals.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	12		51	116			207	
Second Brigade	12	2	52	1	59	3	123	
Total	24	2	103	1	191	3	330	

CASUALTIES—INFANTRY.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Totals.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	2	30	10	115	25	811	37	994
Second Brigade	0	1	3	11	8	407	23	441
Third Brigade	1	100	3	111	8	120	12	400
Total	3	131	16	237	41	1,338	72	1,835

TOTAL INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	5	215
Wounded	15	340
Missing	22	1,671

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Officers	72
Enlisted men	2,105

It is difficult to furnish any accurate estimate of the loss of the enemy, but they are supposed, by the principal officers of my command, to be fully as great as our own in killed and wounded, and by many supposed to largely exceed ours. I feel hardly add that it is with feelings of the most profound pain and regret that I find myself called upon to report a defeat, and the loss and scattering incident to a reverse at a point so far distant from the base of supplies and reinforcements. Yet there is some consolation in knowing that the army fought nobly while it did fight, and only yielded to overwhelming numbers. The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by ten most intelligent officers at from 12,000 to 20,000 men. A very intelligent Sergeant, who was captured, and remained five days in the hands of the enemy, reports the number of the enemy, actually engaged, to have been 12,000, and that two divisions of infantry were held in reserve. It may be our strength has so large a force of the enemy to contend with, and we be ignorant of the fact; but the subject is of great interest to the friends of the gallant men who have fallen, or who are now suffering in rebel prisons, or with the chances (if they are unfortunately) of a speedy release therefrom, in consequence of the enemy's retreat. Our movements and numbers are always known to the enemy, because every woman and child is one of them—but we, as yet, only know and we who have had any experience in this war, can fully gauge the interments of the enemy, and his numbers, by actual sight, or by the information. That our loss was severe, is proven that it was not greater is due in an eminent degree to the personal exertions of that model soldier, Col. W. L. MCMILLEN, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, who commanded the infantry, and to the able Commander under him.

While I will not presume this already extended report covers sufficiently individual acts of good conduct, and the names of many brave officers and men who deserve mention, but will respectfully refer you for these to the reports of divisions and brigade commanders, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by that excellent and dashing officer, Col. JOSEPH KARGE of the Second New-Jersey Volunteers, in his reconnoissance to Corinth, and his superior management of the rear guard during a part of the retreat, fighting and defending the rear during one whole afternoon, and throughout the entire night following.

To the officers of my staff—Lieut.-Col. J. C. HOGE, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding escort; Capt. W. C. RUSSELL, A. D. C. and A. A. G., whose horse was killed under him; Capt. W. H. BEIDEN, Second Iowa Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. H. CLARKE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. SAMUEL OAKFORD, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. DENNETT, A. A. G. M.; Lieut. WM. H. STRATTON, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, A. A. D. C.—all one names appear in the other reports—I am especially grateful for the promptness and zeal with which my orders were executed at all times, and often under trying and hazardous circumstances.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) S. D. STURGIS,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

To Maj.-Gen. H. HOGAN, A. A. G., Headquarters District West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

Later information is, that owing to the [illegible] struggles, [illegible] reduced to 1,700 [illegible].

ESCAPE OF A SOLDIER TO DESERT.—Complaint was laid before U. S. District Attorney HERSEY on Saturday, against HENRY MCALPINE for enlisting a soldier to desert. The deserter was his son, 17 years old, by whose affidavit it appears that MCALPINE was released from the State Prison in New-York in June last and came to New-York, where he met his son in the street, prevailed on him to accompany him to Newark, and there induced him to enlist as a substitute, having previously arranged with the boy a plan to enable him to desert at the first opportunity. The father instructed the child to desert on his first march, and to telegraph to him, promising to meet him and have him enlisted again, and as often as he could effect his escape. The boy deserted but was arrested in New-York, when he stated the above facts. Gen. DIX sent the boy to Provost-Marshal MILES and the father was held in custody until the matter could be submitted to the District-Attorney here. Application was at once made to U. S. Commissioner WHITEHEAD, who issued a warrant, and MCALPINE was brought here on Saturday night and lodged in jail.—*Newark Advertiser, July 25*

Obituary.

DEATH OF W. J. HOGE, D. D.

A recent Richmond paper contains the following notice:

"Died, at Dellwood, the residence of JAMES JONES, Esq., in the County of Chesterfield, on the morning of July 5, Rev. WM. J. HOGE, D. D., pastor of the Tabb-street Church, Petersburgh. His funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, (Rev. M. D. HOGE's,) this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock."

Rev. Dr. PRIME, in this week's *Observer*, gives the following sketch of the deceased:

"His father was a Professor in the College at Athens, Ohio, where WILLIAM J. HOGE was born about thirty-eight years ago. His father came to his death under singular circumstances. While sitting in his study he was seized with cramp in his thigh, which was so violent in its action as to break the bone, and his death was the result. WILLIAM was then a mere boy. He pursued his education and entered the ministry in Ohio, and was for some time pastor there, but subsequently went to Richmond, Va., and became associated with his brother, Rev. Dr. M. D. HOGE, in a Female Seminary. His pulpit talents immediately commanded attention, and inviting fields of labor were offered to him. He accepted a call to Baltimore, and there preached with great success. He was then elected to a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. His reputation as a preacher was spreading more and more widely. During the course of sermons in the Academy of Music in this City in the Winter of 1858-'59 he was invited to come here and preach. Several congregations had their attention previously turned toward him, and great interest was awakened in advance of his coming. An immense congregation, far beyond the capacity of the building, thronged to hear him. The platform was covered with the most distinguished clergy and laymen of the City. His sermon on the death of STEPHEN held the vast assembly in deeply solemn attention, and thousands were melted to tears. The Collegiate Dutch Church sought to secure him as one of their pastors. The Brick Church also called him. Other congregations made overtures to him, but he accepted the call to the Brick Church, as colleague with Dr. SPRING.

In the midst of these labors the rebellion burst upon the country. Dr. HOGE was not at once decided as to his course of action. His sympathies were with the South, but he hesitated as to the line of ministerial duty. On the 17th of July, 1861, he came to my study, and as it was at my invitation he had originally come to the City, he now asked my advice as to his duty—Should he go to the South, or should he remain here? I had

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Aug. 3.	Boston.....Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3.	New-York.....Southampton
Cosmos	Aug. 6.	New-York.....Liverpool
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6.	New-York.....Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 10.	New-York.....Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13.	New-York.....Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13.	New-York.....Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17.	Boston.....Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17.	New-York.....Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17.	New-York.....Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20.	New-York.....Southampton
Persia	Aug. 24.	New-York.....Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27.	New-York.....Southampton
Cimbria	Sept. 3.	New-York.....Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York.....Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	July 19.	Liverpool.....New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool.....New-York,
Africa	Ju y 23.	Liverpool..... Boston.
St. David	July 21.	Liverpool.....Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23.	Liverpool.....New-York.
Edinburgh	July 26.	Liverpool.....New-York.
City of London	July 27.	Liverpool.....New-York.
Persia	July 30.	Liverpool.....New-York.
Erie	Aug. 2.	Liverpool.....New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6.	Liverpool.....Boston.
China	Aug. 13.	Liverpool.....New-York.
America	Aug. 17.	Southampton..New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton..New-York.
Bremen	Sept 14.	Southampton..New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton..New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1.30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.
Rail Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,

I. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided lightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. The entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOSTER, Cashier.

$60,000 OR $100,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Commission Produce House in this City wishes to negotiate for sixty to one hundred thousand dollars. In order to make advances on flour and grain. If satisfactory, would have no objections to admit a general or special partner, the capital to be furnished by installments as the business may require; unexceptionable references given and required. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 5,248 New-York Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 6 months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

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Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and stearine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent
H. W. CALEF, Secretary. N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.

A YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE TO meet with a party of gentlemen to join her in taking a furnished house. Address WIDOW, Station G, Broadway, for three days.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY, sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdal road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and relaying Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. COLLE,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

COTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Ten h-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square. Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduc
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN, } Board

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1-64

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and address
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall order for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said rail road, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and lying in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, and superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shop, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer,—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4,

At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET, MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shafting and iron gathes planer, punching machines, jig and bus saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pulleys, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish brushes &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, ENGLISH or Scotch, in a private family two hours from town; the best recommendations indispensable. Apply on MONDAY at 11 o'clock, to Mr. J., at the Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands driving in the City, and the care of horses; best of references required. Address L. C., Box No. 486 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st, and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address E. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,284 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 1 Broadway New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.		Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,216	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,476	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency. The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
ACADIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....97 | Steerage to Hamburg.....42

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $45. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—24, 10th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte, from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur, for San Francisco.

For passage only apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. CURTIS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIRSCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. B. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st, at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12 45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island, the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—5th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats as desired; also St. Rooan's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 3-2 West-st., corner of Barrow-st. H. B. CROSBETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL established manufacturing business, now paying a large per cent. (a monopoly.) Address EXTENSION, Box No. 3,200 Post office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., and 11.10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 68 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug 1, 1864, the new commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the undersigned Amber monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., (ferry,) through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GUNDEN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10.30 A. M and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10.30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3 30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 [illegible] P. M.—Way freight, to Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
8 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Freight, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10 40 A. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Oyster-st., 10:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 1st: 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12 10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH D. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
TILOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE, ENTR-WIDE, THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of President-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate-glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and hall frescoed. Would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water

Reminiscences of Fort Lafayette.

In after years when the events which are now convulsing this republic have passed into historical record, not the least interesting of those annals will be the prison-life of Forts Lafayette and Warren. Already the incarceration from time to time of some of our enemy's most active representatives has attached an interest and an awe to their frowning and grim-visaged walls, something akin to that which we feel when we read of MARY in Loch Leven, or of the bars and battlements and clanking drawbridge of prison castle in feudal times. Already their whilom and temporary inmates have told their tales of injustice, suffering and barbarity in such plaintive measures and with such gnashings of indignation, that it would be difficult to decide from them as criterion whether a WOOD did not excel a NERO in his conceptions and executions of official duties. With characteristic dignity our Government has never attempted any self-vindication or asked of others any exculpation or defence. One set of stories have been reiterated and rehashed until, even at the North, a smothered sentiment is entertained in some circles that we are fostering within our bosom a worse than a French Bastile or a Spanish Inquisition under some Cardinal XIMENES.

It was my fortune to be stationed at Fort Hamilton from Aug. 12, 1862, until January, 1864, and in my professional capacity it became my duty to visit Fort Lafayette almost daily. What I then and there witnessed, although not covering Lafayette's most interesting history, may not prove altogether uninteresting as part of the incidental evidence out of which the common outsider has to gather his opinion of our so-called American Bastiles. During the first and greater portion of that period the fort was under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant, now Capt. WOOD, of the United States Regular Army. During the later part of that period Col. BURKE, of the same, finding his quiet quarters at Fort Hamilton more or less disturbed by the threats of certain Sheriffs, in retaliation for the simple performance of his duty in obedience to orders from Washington, found it advisable to emigrate to Fort Lafayette, where, in addition to his general charge, the immediate supervision fell to him. Both of these men shared the inevitable fate of all prison officials, in having their acts criticised, misunderstood and falsified, either by the prisoners or their sympathizers. They have necessarily become military and official curiosities, and upon the conversational arena they furnish little less interest than the bogus female Maj. CUSHMAN, on the stage in Barum's Museum. The question is incessantly put—"What sort of a man is that Lieut. WOOD?" "What is your opinion of old Col. BURKE?" It may be well, therefore, to present these two dramatis personæ, as I learned them, and conceived them in my own humble opinion, first asking their pardon for presuming to execute a portraiture with a hand so unartistic.

"Lieut. WOOD's compliments to the doctor, and wishes to see him at Fort Lafayette—two or three of the prisoners are sick." Such was the call when, for the first time, I embarked in the little barge pulled by a half dozen lusty soldiers for the fort, some four or five hundred yards distant from the main land. When we reached, up the steps I clambered, met at the top by the Sergeant with his military windcutting salute, by whom I was conducted through the main portal, into the very mouth of which points the ugly cannon, up a massive, winding stone stairs and along a balcony walk to Lieut. WOOD's quarters. An informal introduction took place, and the compliments of the day were passed with a certain frigid dignity and reserve on his part which did not at first altogether make me feel at ease. A man stood before me about thirty years of age, I should judge, verging on to six feet high, weighing about two hundred; head a little bald, face full, fat, round and red, neck short and thick, brow a little frowning, nose puggy, eyes black and piercing, moustache and imperial black and elegantly military, finely dressed and struttingly straight.

This is a sort of man who, however much respect and deference he may exact, does not at first leave a happy impression upon any one, much less upon those who occupy the place of prisoner. Subsequent and frequent intercourse, however, dispelled the idea that the man was actuated by any other than a high conception of official position and duty, a certain natural high-toned self-respect, and an equally natural bluntness of manner; and herein, I conceive, lies the whole secret of the dislike and complaint, and vituperation which have been heaped upon Lieut. Wood's head. It all merges into the one simple fact of impression made by personal appearance and manner of deportment. Young and aspiring, his paramount object was to gain the confidence of his Government by carrying out its desires, its orders and expectations, and under a sense of duty he made it a study to avoid anything which might possibly have the appearance of playing cheek by jowl with those who were placed under his charge. Certain it is that he can be charged with no overt act which could in the least reflect upon any one. These are not simply charitable and inferential opinions. I feel that to a certain degree I know the private feelings and individual sentiments of Lieut. Wood. If any reliance can be placed upon the daily interchange of social and political views, then I feel that I have a right to say that he suffered no one act of his official life to be predicated upon personal feelings, often times so naturally the offspring of one's consciousness of power, and out of which ekes so much petty tyranny. It ever has been and ever will be a weakness of human nature to regard, but too often, the direct executioner of public justice as responsible for his every public act. This common misfortune fell to his lot. It is a frequent reward of a faithful performance of public duties, and the fact that a Government official receives it, is, with discriminating minds, an almost sure evidence that he has endeavored a faithful discharge of his obligations. It cannot be charged that he ever refused a due consideration of any complaint or request made by the prisoners. While punctilious in the execution of the harsher orders of Government, he was equally so in its less strict and more humane requisitions. This I can feelingly testify to, for to my great annoyance, incessant calls were made for medical misstrations upon the slightest pretexts, so scrupulous and determined was he that their every legitimate want should be attended to. Again, I say, that in his peculiarly natural bluntness of manner; his conceptions of a military official holding such a responsible position, and in the execution of some of Government's disagreeable orders, lies the secret of secession's odium, and not in the fact of any personal insult or ill-treatment.

Col. BURKE is a man, I should judge, nearly sixty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, weighing about 160 pounds, having a figure a little stooping, head partially bald, short-cut grizzly beard and moustache, eyes deep set and gray, projecting and contracted eyebrows, high cheek bones, and altogether a war-worn and stern face. His appearance is in perfect keeping with his well-known character for the literal execution of his orders. A fit commentary upon this characteristic is contained in the threat which Gen. SCOTT is said once to have given to an offender; "If you repeat this offence I will sign your death-warrant, and I will get MARTIN BURKE to execute it." His career from early life has been military. With him, the Regular Army are no less the chosen of God than the Israelites of old under Moses, and the army regulations are as authoritative as the tables of stone received on Mount Sinai. He has lived and he will die an unwavering supporter of his Government, and when he is laid to rest, he is worthy of the American flag for his shroud, while some conspicuous niche within the walls of Fort Lafayette should be selected as the receptacle of his old coat, pipe and buffalo-robe, with his constant dog Carlo as their watchful Cerberus—sacred relics of a saint who died worshipping at the shrine of Mars.

Col. BURKE made it a point to mingle no more with the prisoners than his official duties absolutely demanded. He was always ready to listen to their requests and complaints, and when they concerned matters beyond his jurisdiction, forwarded them on to the War Department. It became his disagreeable duty to enforce the order issued by the Secretary of War, always regarded as a retaliatory measure, for the wretched treatment which our prisoners received in Richmond. The main features of it were the debarring the prisoners the privileges which they had heretofore enjoyed of purchasing their own food—reducing them in kind and quantity to the rations of a Government soldier—allowing them, if I remember rightly, two suits of clothes—prohibiting contributions from friends, &c., &c. This of course caused a fresh outbreak of murmuring and discontent. Harsh epithets were used alike upon STANTON and BURKE. It was at this time that I found myself in a dilemma by being perfectly besieged to sign certificates to be forwarded to Col. BURKE, to the effect that the sanitary condition of this and that, and the other one, absolutely demanded a change of diet or a new article of wearing apparel. In a few instances I conscientiously complied, but discovered afterward that it was of no avail, for the orders from the War Department were, as Col. BURKE assured me, peremptory, definite and undiscretionary; and so, for the time being, he was blamed in consequence of my want of foresight for not granting what the Doctor had prescribed as the necessaries of comfort and health. He is possessed of an exceedingly kind heart, communicative and humorous, and altogether an ornament to the social circle. He is strict in discipline, watchful at his post, day and night, frequently making his night-rounds when others, at his time of life, would choose repose. Although I cannot vouch for the fact, I was informed that he had been placed upon the list of honorably retired officers at his own request. Like many others in that condition during this war, he is yet on active duty. Such a course on his part bespeaks a modesty and a patriotism truly admirable. It contrasts wonderfully in his favor with that of many whose shaky frames, and trembling hands, and failing eye-sight fully warn to leave their active career with dignity, and give place to the younger and more vigorous, but who, nevertheless, stick to their position with a tenacity which savors strongly of servile dotage. His sensitive and onesided nature, I am sure, could never brook an official communication offering (as much as to say, "we want you out of the way") an opportunity for voluntary retirement; much less could he undergo the summoning before a retiring board, and there enter a plea of health and vigor, and a desire to retain a place more filled for the rising and aspiring.

Altogether he is a man of sense, good judgment, decision of character, a kind heart, and devoted to his profession.

He still is in charge of the fort. More anon.

W. H. STUDLEY, M. D.

LETTER FROM LAKE GEORGE.

Short Season and Long Bills—A Distinguished Arrival—Politics in Warren County—Effects of the Drouth.

LAKE GEORGE, Friday, July 29.

Saratoga is not as full this year as in former times, but its hotels enjoy a reasonable amount of prosperity, compared to the deserted halls of Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake House. Visitors have become transient boarders with a vengeance; they arrive at night, discover the price of board before they retire, and depart by the first conveyance in the morning. Perhaps the hotel-keepers are not so much to blame; the season at this watering-place being very short their bills must necessarily be long.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was the first distinguished arrival this Summer, and several wagon-loads of his political friends and admirers gathered together to see if he could be induced to make a speech. The General spoke, not to the little gathering of backwoods Copperheads, but to the world in general. How the world in general ever got it so full and complete, I can't tell, unless the General had it in type before he left New-York, or travels with a stenographer in his train. It was rumored that Gen. MCCLELLAN had rented a house on the lake near Bolton, and intended to reside there this Summer; but it must have been an unfounded report, for notwithstanding the fact that MCCLELLAN is a Major-General in the United States service, he is employed as civil engineer by a projected railroad company in New-Jersey, and will probably have to remain near the scene of his labors. MCCLELLAN has more political friends in Warren County than in any other portion of the Empire State, except the Sixth Ward of your City. The people are ignorant, and a few leading men control them. Should he be nominated by the Chicago Convention his friends in this vicinity could not help him with their votes, for they are all preparing to avoid the draft by "skedaddling" to Canada. It would be a good thing if the draft could be postponed until the 5th of November. I would bet heavily that the counties on the Canada border would not give a large Democratic vote. It seems that in addition to the calamity of an exhausting war the northern counties of this State are threatened with a famine. From the 10th of June no rain of consequence has refreshed the parched and thirsty soil of the northern counties. It is too cold here to raise wheat; indeed crops of all kinds are exposed to frost every month in the year. Potatoes and corn are the reliance of the inhabitants, but corn is drying up everywhere in the field, and not even "Dr. VON EISENBERG" could do anything with the stinted ears that barely show themselves. The potato fields, without immediate and copious rains, will not average one-quarter the ordinary crop. Flour now sells for fifteen dollars a barrel and pork for forty-five dollars a barrel. Poor people say what are we to do? I generally tell them, "Bring the war to a end by electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN: it will be the last stroke needed to break the rebel camel's back." The drouth has other evil consequences in the lumber woods of the northern counties. The timber becomes so dry that the least spark lights a conflagration, and vast fires are now raging in the woods north of Lake George. In the town of Chester, seventeen miles from this place the inhabitants had to turn out last week, and the greatest exertions were necessary to save the place from the destruction with which it was menaced by the encroaching fires in the neighboring woods. Quantities of bark, peeled for the tanneries, have been burned, and the flames, driven by high winds, frequently destroy barns and dwelling houses.

The great hope of the hotel keepers at the lake is the completion of the Saratoga and Ogdensburg Railroad. Several hundred men are at work laying the track on this road under a contract, which binds the contractor to have it in running order 30 miles beyond Saratoga before the 30th of December, 1864. This road will bring visitors to the lake from Saratoga to a depot near Warrensburgh, six or seven miles from the hotels at the head of the lake and will partly obviate the disagreeable necessity of riding sixteen miles in the worst stages that the most experienced traveler ever saw. The present route from Moreau Station by stage to the lake is so unpleasant that many people who would come direct from Saratoga to the lake are deterred from doing so. The better way to get to Lake George by the Saratoga route is to stop at Fort Edward instead of Moreau. At Fort Edward inquire for one POWELL, proprietor of a livery stable there, who will send you over to the lake three hours ahead of the stage, over one of the pleasantest roads in the State, and for but little more than the stage fare. Old stagers all go that way now.

HORICON.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

HIS PART IN THE NAVAL FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW IN 1862.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells this pleasant story of the commander of the *Kearsarge*:

"I send you a little reminiscence of Capt. WINSLOW, the brave and successful commander of the *Kearsarge*. While the Federal fleet of Commodore —since Admiral—DAVIS was hammering away at Fort Pillow, one of the strongest forts the people have ever occupied, along about the middle of May two years past, your correspondent with eight or ten scribblers for the press, occupied comfortable quarters with Capt. DAN MUSSELMAN upon the steamer *Dickey*, then used as the storeship or commissary department of the fleet.

I am sure that all will remember the jovial, elderly gentleman, in the undress uniform of a naval officer, who joined our mess, one day, immediately after the arrival of the dispatch-boat from Cairo. He was rather short, had a small, quick, black eye, gray whiskers, and the little hair he had left upon his head was fast assuming an iron gray hue. He was agreeable in his manners, but rather peculiar, some of us thought, in his conversation and daily walk, speaking in a rapid, disjointed style, and using language that smacked strongly of the salt seas. In fact, as the sequel has revealed, he was an out-and-out sailor—having passed the greater part of his life in the naval service of the United States—and he talked in a way peculiar to the ocean, with which few of the Bohemians about had any extensive acquaintance. This gentleman was soon noted for his fits of abstraction—his absent-mindedness—and it soon began to be whispered among the knowing ones that he was a little cracked in the upper story—had lost a portion of his batteries—in fact, was not considered exactly sound in his mind. Few questions were asked the officers, and although pefectly open and easy of approach to those who properly sought his acquaintance, he seldom intruded upon the conversation of others, seemed rather to prefer quiet and the perusal of a huge copy of the Bible, with which the *Dickey* had been provided by Capt. MUSSELMAN.

Few of the correspondents had made much progress with the naval officer when he was invited on board the *Benton* to dine with Commodore DAVIS. It was only when he emerged from his state-room, in full uniform, that we discovered his rank in the navy to be that of a Commander. Of course he had come down to supersede somebody. Such, at least, was the natural supposition. But we were wrong. He had returned from a three years' cruise, and applied for and been placed upon active service—not exactly where he wanted to be—in the Western waters. He had reported to the Commodore and awaited further orders.

The morning of the 10th day of May arrived. The rebel fleet appeared, rounding the point just after the breakfast hour. The well-remembered and to us disastrous battle of the day—the first in which a Confederate fleet had met a Federal fleet upon the waters of the Mississippi—was then fought. It is not the purpose of this sketch to reproduce the occurrences of that day; suffice it that glowing, and, as usual, untruthful accounts of it were telegraphed from Cairo to the New-York *Herald*, and, as usual, the illustrated papers copied their engravings from the first and faulty relations. The result may be summed up thus: Half an hour's fight to capture a mortar-boat on the part of the rebels, to prevent it on the part of our fleet; several of the rebel boats badly shattered, many men killed; two of our best gunboats—the *Cincinnati* and *Mound City*—sunk, the Commander of the former and many of his men severely wounded. Perhaps a loss in our fleet of eight or ten seamen killed.

In the excitement occasioned by the battle, a distant view of which we had from the deck of the *Dickey*, the Captain was lost sight of. It was not until after all was over and the entire loss had been ascertained, the dispatches written, the wounded cared for, the cispatch steamer started for the north, that some one thought to inquire for 'the Captain.' It was found that, shortly after the departure of the badly whipped fleet of the rebels for Memphis, 'the Captain,' all covered with perspiration, powder, dust, gravel and smoke, had returned to the storeboat in an open skiff, which he had borrowed from the stern of the *Dickey* in the confusion of the fight, and which he had propelled with his own hands.

He had been absent during the entire conflict. It was later also learned that, unable to stand the pressure and remain an inactive spectator of the battle, 'the captain' had taken to the water, thrown off his coat, and alone, unarmed and unattended, had scuttled swiftly into the midst of the contending crafts. Blinded by the smoke, but excited by the sound of cannon, he had visited successfully nearly every gunboat in the Federal fleet, and undaunted by whizzing shot and flying shells, exerted himself to the utmost to gain the deck of one and take part in the fight. At last he was successful. He found an open port and a deserted gun upon the *Cincinnati*; he climbed into the port, secured his skiff by the painter, and actually aimed and worked alone the deserted gun with some effect, upon the sides of the *Confederate*, with which she was so hotly engaged. When the *Cincinnati* sunk, he deserted her and sought to aid other commanders. But the fight was over. The rebel fleet was making the best of time around the point, none of our boats in trim to give them a very hot chase.

The 'captain' was Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, the man who fought, and with the aid of Yankee tars, sunk and completely destroyed the pirate *Alabama*, commanded by the Confederate Capt. SEMMES. WINSLOW was subsequently appointed to the charge of the *Baron De Kalb*, and later transferred to the craft he now commands."

Substitutes in Advance of the Draft.

The following correspondence settles a question which has recently arisen in regard to furnishing substitutes in advance of the draft:

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1864.

To Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

GENERAL: Our commission may undertake to act for those who propose to put in substitutes in advance of the draft, under section one of the Enrollment Act. To do this effectually, we must be able to assure those who may intrust us with their funds that the certificates of exemption which they will receive are good. We therefore desire to ask whether the risk is with the Government or with the principal, when a substitute falsely represents himself as not liable to draft, and succeeds in satisfying the Provost-Marshal. You can see that unless we can offer some guarantee, we can hardly ask our citizens to come forward. An early answer is important.

HENRY C. LEA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned to HENRY C. LEA, Esq., Philadelphia Bounty Committee, Philadelphia, Penn.

If the Board of Enrollment accepts a substitute, it will issue a certificate of exemption to the enrolled man furnishing him, which will exempt him from liability to military service for the time mentioned therein.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

T. A. DODGE, Capt. V. R. Corps,
In charge of the Enrollment Bureau.

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
EASTERN DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 77.—The following Indorsement is published for the information of the Provost-Marshals of the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania:

INDORSEMENT.

"Boards of Enrollment are not required to decide whether or not a substitute offered by an enrolled or drafted man is exempt from the draft. If the substitute so furnished, at any time during his term of service, becomes liable to draft, the name of the principal is put in the wheel in his stead. Certificates should in no case read as exempting for three years, but as exempting for so long as the substitute is not liable himself to draft, not to exceed the term of such enlistment."

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 55th N. Y. V., and A. A. A. G.
C. C. GILBERT,
Major 19th Inf., A. A. P. M. G., Eastern Div. Penn.

American Military and Naval Asylum.

The subjoined memorial, in favor of an appropriation for the foundation and support of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, is in circulation:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully represent that the interests of the country, in their judgment, require the passage of a bill appropriating money for the founding and support of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully ask Congress to make a suitable appropriation, or to take such other action in reference to the subject as the representatives of the people and the States shall deem proper to promote an object of such vast national importance, and so pregnant with the interests of thousands of citizens of the Union, who have given all their best energies to their country, and who have been rendered helpless by such devoted service.

An ample site, with some buildings, has been selected on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles from New-York.

Salaries of Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to correct an error that appeared in many of the morning papers of Friday last, to the effect that A. T. STEWART had advanced the salaries of his employes 25 per cent. *As such is not the case*, I think the sooner the correction is made the better for that class of men who, to support their families, are obliged to work at the same salaries they were receiving before the advance of provisions and other necessaries of life. By inserting this you will confer a favor to the class which I represent.

A CLERK.

Underpaid Clerks.

New-York, Friday, July 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a statement I see in your paper of yesterday, (Thursday,) I presume you have been misinformed in regard to A. T. STEWART having advanced the salaries of his employes. Such is not the case. His young men are receiving only the same amount in greenbacks as they received three years ago in gold and silver. And while board, clothing, and every other requisite is advanced in almost three times the price they were then, the present salaries of two-thirds of his countrymen is totally inadequate to keep them respectable. Four hundred dollars a year, or $7 67 cents a week, with the strictest economy, is too small a salary for these times. Yet a great number of his men have not a cent more.

I wish the city goods men would consider their own interest, and give their assistants payment suitable to the times, and make up for the depreciation of the currency.

JUSTICE.

The Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was enrolled for the United States draft in the City of Brooklyn, where I lived at that time. I was also enrolled in the lower part of this City, where I was in business. Since my enrollment I have changed my residence to a different Congressional District. Can you inform me in which district I must stand the draft?

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

(If you are drafted at all, it will be in the district where your former Brooklyn residence was.—ED. TIMES.)

Lindsey Blues.

The following order was issued yesterday:

LINDSEY BLUES, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., HEADQUARTERS MERCER HOUSE, July 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Commandants of companies are ordered to assemble their commands at these headquarters on Monday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., preparatory to encampment at Fort Hamilton. All enlisted men not uniformed will report to their respective companies immediately to receive their uniforms.

Detail for Monday, Aug. 1:

Officer of the Day, Capt. E. S. RICH.
Officer of the Guard, Lieut. R. M. LAKE.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WAITE, Adjt.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tax Commissioners.

Every citizen is, of course, interested in the levying of the annual taxes, and the following correspondence will, in consequence, be of interest to all:

No. 7 CHAMBERS-STREET, July 27, 1864.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, &c., &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The official communication written by you and sent to Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, with reference to the trial of the indictment recently preferred against him, has been referred to me as his counsel in the case. I will meet you in court on Monday morning next, when we can agree upon a day for the trial. But little preparation on our part will be necessary on the facts. Mr. WILLIAMSON places himself upon the law with the fullest confidence.

With great respect, yours, very truly,

ROBERT D. HOLMES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I will, as proposed in your note, meet you upon next Monday, in relation to the trial of your client, unless to wit:

It has occurred to me, observing how sincerely you appreciate the confusion threatened by a possible omission to levy taxes, that perhaps you and I might be the means of piloting this controversy into some haven of temporary adjustment. We, perhaps, would not agree respecting the status of your client, and therefore I pass that by. He has, however, put himself into your hands, necessarily, in taking an adviser upon the present proceeding. I am satisfied the Comptroller and Messrs. PURSER, ALLEN and WOODRUFF will place themselves under my respectful suggestions. Your client has been charged with a misdemeanor that, under the statute, I am officially at liberty to arraign. I propose that you cause the books and papers to be sent, under protest, to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Supervisors, who, I understand, are now desiring, for public purposes, to inspect them. I propose to move the court for permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment; also, to bind the new Commissioners, in view of such action by you, to discharge the writ of commitment under which your client is detained, and to sign a stipulation that the delivery of the books and papers shall not prejudice your client in pending or future, legal proceedings which he may be advised to continue or prosecute, respecting his claim. With respect, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

ROB'T D. HOLMES, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, &c.

No. 7 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday has been received. You are correct in supposing that I fully appreciate the disasters which would follow an omission to levy the taxes of the present year. I know that Mr. WILLIAMSON feels solicitous that the interests of the county should not be affected through the non-production of the books and papers of the TAX COMMISSIONER'S office; but he does not desire to take any step which may prejudice the legal rights of his associate or those who are his subordinates. His personal interest in the matter has been, throughout, subordinate to those rights to which I have referred. I will consult with Mr. WILLIAMSON immediately, and see you in the course of the morning, and, judging from the spirit which he has evinced in the preparation for trial of the criminal case, I have no doubt but that your efforts and mine will influence such a present settlement of the difficulty as will lead to a full protection of the public interests. I will see you as soon as I have conferred with Mr. WILLIAMSON.

I am, very truly yours,

ROBERT D. HOLMES.

We hereby authorise A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., to address in our names to the Sheriff, or to sign in our names any communication or stipulation which, in promotion of public interests, he may deem advisable so to address or to sign touching the existing proceedings in the Supreme Court wherein we are relators and Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BROWN are respondents—hereby accepting said address or stipulation as if personally made by us, or by our Special Attorney in these proceedings, who is now absent from town.

This is made at the request of Mr. HALL.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF.

July 29, 1864.

I do hereby authorise ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., to act as my Attorney in any temporary adjustment of my affairs in connection with the books and papers of the Tax Commissioners' Office, to the end that the same may be placed in such custody as may prevent an injury to the public, and do hereby ratify any act which my said Attorney may do or commit in that behalf.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

The undersigned hereby stipulate that the delivery, by ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., counsel of Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors, of the books and papers now under his claim at law—detained from the offices of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, shall not in any manner prejudice Messrs. WILLIAMSON or BROWN, nor either of them, in any pending or future legal proceedings between them and the undersigned touching the said, or any books or papers belonging to said offices. This stipulation is also not to prejudice our own relations to any proceedings aforesaid.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER.
C. B. WOODRUFF.

By A. OAKEY HALL, Attorney in fact *per pro.*
July 29, 1864.

To the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you desire to inspect the books and papers belonging to the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this County, I hereby send to you all and every of such books and papers of which I have custody or control as one of said Commissioners; but I hereby protest against the delivery of the same to any person or persons claiming to exercise authority as a Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in and for said City and County of New-York, other than myself and colleagues; and I suggest and hope—to the end that the public interest may not suffer—that the books should be written up under your direction.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
By his Attorney, in fact and Counsel,
ROBT. D. HOLMES.

Received, New-York, July 29, 1864, from Mr. ROBT. D. HOLMES, counsel for Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, twenty-two books, six boxes papers, one bundle of blanks, and one bundle of papers identified by Mr. JONATHAN W. ALLEN as being all the books and papers involved in the Tax Commissioners' controversy, excepting three, and which are referred to in an order of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District made by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, in a special proceeding in which George H. Purser, Jonathan W. Allen, Christian B. Woodruff, Josiah W. Brown and Amos J. Williamson are parties.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

I sign the above receipt in order that the public interest may be subserved in collecting the taxes of the present year.

E. F. PURDY.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: We hereby authorize and request you to cease execution of the warrant of commitment against AMOS J. WILLIAMSON and JOSIAH W. BROWN, now in your hands, and to discharge them from custody, and we hereby wholly countermand and withdraw the same.

By A. OAKEY HALL, Attorney.
J. W. ALLEN.
G. W. PURSER.
C. B. WOODRUFF.

Commencement at Manhattan College.

The week preceding the Fourth of July was a busy one for the College of the Brothers at Manhattanville, nearly every evening being devoted to public examinations prior to the vacation. The pupils were examined in all the different branches of instruction and acquitted themselves very creditably of their task. The examinations were of a varied and highly interesting character and always attracted many visitors, who were very kindly and courteously accommodated with seats by the Brothers. Especially on Friday the spacious hall of the college was densely crowded, a large and fashionable audience having assembled to witness the distribution of prizes at the close of the examination.

Several literary celebrities of New-York City had been invited to attend and personally examined the pupils in various branches. The performances included mathematics, Latin, Greek, literature &c. The performances in mathematics especially were excellent, and reflected very highly on Prof. HARRIS, who is in charge of this department. All the questions, even the most complicated, were almost without exception promptly and correctly answered.

The musical part of the examination was an interesting feature. Music forms an important branch of instruction at the college. The musical department is under the general direction of Diotner JASPER, a gentleman of great taste and sound musical judgment, who devotes his whole time and energy to it. In the special musical instruction of the pupils he is ably supported by Profs. ANAND and DANZ, the former for organ, piano and singing, the latter for wind and string instruments, for Manhattan College has a regular college band, made up of the pupils, and in this respect is the only establishment of its kind in the country. The musical performances at the examination were conducted by these two professors and were highly satisfactory, the more so, if due allowance is made for the young age of the pupils and the comperatively short time they have consequently been able to devote to music. The overture to "Nabucadanazar," by VRANT and MENDELSSOHN'S celebrated "Wedding March" were so well executed by the brass band that they really electrified the audience.

At the conclusion the Rev. Father STARRS, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, who was present, made a short address, in which he expressed himself as highly pleased with the whole performance.

The Union Yacht Club Regatta.

The first annual regatta of the Union Club took place on Wednesday last, under the most favorable auspices for a commencement, although the prospects were marred at the outset by an accident to the *Lillie*, which occasioned much chagrin to her owner, Commodore JULIAN JAMES, and the members of the club. On Tuesday she was hauled on the beach at Hoboken to be scraped and otherwise prepared for the race, but on Wednesday morning, owing to a westerly wind and low tide, it was found impossible to get her off in season, which was a great disappointment, as many yachtsmen expressed the belief that she would have proved the winner, being a notoriously fast sailer and the wind being exactly suitable to her.

The stake-boat was anchored off New-Brighton, and at the firing of the gun the yachts got under way in the following order:

Pauline, (Messrs. Peters,)	14 tons....10:55
Katydid, (L. Ketchum,)	14 tons....10:55
Iris, (M. Willet, Jr.,)	14 tons....10:57
Mist, (C. J. Ketchum,)	40 tons....11:07

They went down the bay in good style, and rounded the Southwest Spit buoy in the following order—the wind being all that could be desired:

	H.	M.	S.
Katydid	12	50	30
Pauline	12	58	30
Iris	1	00	30
Mist	1	07	30

The *Iris* was poorly sailed, though at the start she bade fair to lead the squadron; but through some misunderstanding on the part of her sailing master in regard to the course the committee had laid down, and the absence through sickness of her owner, Vice-Commodore WILLETT, she bore away to the east and turned the beacon in place of the soit, and consequently she had to beat up to the west in order to round the spit, while the others were pursuing their home course. The boats rounded the stake-boat at New-Brighton, on their return, in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Katydid	2	35	00
Pauline	2	44	30
Iris	2	46	30

The *Mist* did not round the stake-boat having, given up the race. She is a heavy weather boat, and coming up the inner bay the wind was not fresh enough to enable her to compete with the smaller craft.

The *Katydid* and *Pauline* were sailed to perfection—the former winning the race by her good sailing qualities and able management.

Several yachts of the New-York, Hoboken and Bronklyn Clubs accompanied the regatta, among which the *Annie*, the prize-boat of the New-York Club, was prominent.

At a meeting of the club after the regatta, held on board the *Mist*, it was unanimously resolved to double the amount of the silver prize to be awarded the winner. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. DELANCY NEIL, of the Regatta Committee, and Mr. LACOMBE, the Secretary, who assisted him.

The cruise of the club to Newport, which was to have started the following morning, is postponed for two weeks, in consequence of necessary repairs to some of the yachts.

The Union has every reason to congratulate itself on its auspicious birthday as a Yacht Club—affording promise, as it does, of the most brilliant results in the future.

Extensive Robberies in a Broadway Clothing Store.

A CLERK AND TWO RECEIVERS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—SOME OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

For several months past, the firm of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., doing business at Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, extensive dealers in clothing, has missed large quantities of goods in so mysterious a manner as to cause the proprietors of the establishment to take active measures to ferret out the guilty persons, and to recover the lost goods. Application was made to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, a few weeks since, and officers RADFORD and KELSO were detailed to work up the case, and, if possible, secure the thieves and the property. The officers above named immediately commenced a system of espionage which is known only to New-York detectives. They worked long and vigilantly. They set a close watch over all the clerks in the establishment, and when it is remembered that there are over one hundred clerks in that establishment, it will be seen that the task was not an easy one. Day after day men in citizens' dress walked through that extensive store, and yet, with all their watchfulness, they for a time were unable to detect the culprit. Meantime the proprietors almost every day missed quantities of valuable clothing. Coats, vests and pantaloons disappeared in an unaccountable manner. As a general thing the goods taken were of the finest and most expensive character, and on some days property to the amount of $100 was taken. After long and tedious watching and waiting, the detectives, Messrs. RADFORD and KELSO, came to the conclusion that there was only one thief in the business, and that he was an employe in the store. REUBEN DECKER, a clerk of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., was the person suspected. He was accordingly arrested. He was caught in the act of selling a new suit of clothes, which he had taken from DEVLIN'S store to a couple of Frenchmen named PETER MARCIRA and JOHN DAOLO, whom he met at a lager-beer saloon, in Broome-street. The Frenchmen, as well as DECKER, were taken into custody.

From the testimony already before the authorities, it appears that DECKER has been for a long time in the habit of selling stolen goods to MARCEIRA, and it seems that many of the stolen coats and pants have been pledged at the different pawn offices of this City. DECKER, who is a young man about 22 years of age, had rooms in Morton-street. The officers searched these rooms, and found there a large number of pawn-tickets for all kinds of gentlemen's clothing. The amount which the tickets represented was about $1,500, all of which had been stolen from the Messrs. DEVLIN & Co. DECKER'S wardrobe was also found well stored with valuable clothing. Mr. DEVLIN thinks DECKER has robbed him of more than $4,000 worth of clothing within the last few months. All the prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial without bail.

Base Ball.

VISIT OF THE RESOLUTE CLUB, OF NEW-YORK, TO PHILADELPHIA.

A grand match between the Resolute, of New-York, and the Camden Clubs was played on the ball grounds, near Girard College, Philadelphia, on Friday, which resulted in a creditable victory for the Camden Club, by the score, in nine innings, of 14 to 13. The score of this interesting match is appended:

CAMDEN.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
T. C. Knight, p.	5	0	Rogers, p.	3	2
Westcott, 1st b.	1	3	J. Wilson, s. s.	3	1
Mulliner, 2d b.	5	0	Carhart, 1st b.	3	2
Fisher, c.	1	2	Bush, c. f.	3	2
Higgins, r. f.	4	1	Weeden, 2d b.	3	0
G. H. Knight, l. f.	3	2	R. Warnock, r. f.	3	2
Merry, c. f.	3	1	Lockwood, c.	3	2
F. L. Knight, 3d b.	2	2	Stearns, l. f.	4	1
Evans, s. s.	3	1	Wilson, 3d b.	3	1
Totals	27	14	Totals	27	13

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Camden	2	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	2	14
Resolute	0	3	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	13

UMPIRE—Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4010. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PETERSBURGH.

Great and Active Operations.

Springing of a Mine Under the Rebel Works.

Simultaneous Opening of a Hundred Pieces of Artillery.

Our Troops Charge the Rebel Works and Carry the First Line.

THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Operations on the North Bank of the James.

The Feint of Generals Hancock and Sheridan.

RETURN OF OUR TROOPS.

The Strategical Combinations of the Campaign.

A SURVEY OF AFFAIRS

Accounts by Our Special Army Correspondents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Dispatches from the TIMES' special army correspondent, herewith transmitted, bring before the imagination the opening of a grand battle drama, which began with early dawn of Saturday. Unlike customary skirmishing, with which the first sallies of battle begin, the combat of Saturday opene midst explosion of mines and the rude clamor of a hundred pieces of artillery. Unhappily the curtain drops with the first act of the drama, and the rest, whether of glory or disaster, is silence. We shall have to wait yet a few hours ere we know the results of the contest.

Never before during the Virginia campaign has the military situation inspired at once such interest and such solicitude. For six weeks the army has remained in apparent deadlock in front of the lines of Petersburgh. The passage of the James had exhausted the category of possible flanking movements with Richmond as an objective. A movement to the left, though presenting the high strategic advantage of planting the army on the enemy's lines of railroad communication, seemed to expose too much our own communications to be adventured. A movement to the right, so long as the enemy's position at Bermuda Hundred was unassailable, would only carry the army once more to the northern side of the James.

For a season it seemed to be Gen. GRANT'S intention to force the enemy by cavalry raids to an abandonment of his strong position. Hence followed the operations of WILSON and KAUTZ, which, though vigorously and successfully executed, and which, no doubt, occasioned a severe temporary strain on the rebel Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, did not prove adequate to the desired end. In this state of facts, there seemingly remained, therefore, only to essay once more on the lines of Petersburgh those bloody assaults which, tried a score of times on the intrenchments of Spottsylvania and the Chickahominy, served but to show an incomparable valor opposed to obstacles too formidable to be overcome. The most hopeful could not see a solution of this most perplexing problem, while the less hopeful declared the Summer campaign at an end.

Meanwhile one man has been day and night not only hopeful, but confident of ultimate success,—confident with that audacious faith of genius which, piercing futurity, dares to pronounce the decree of fate. This man, I need not not say, is Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. Never, for a moment, has he swerved from the full assurance of the capture of Richmond; and it is known that he sometime since even fixed a day, and that not a distant one, when he would grasp the long-sought prize. It is this apparent antagonism, presented by the perplexity of the problem, and the confidence of the Commander, that adds a peculiar interest to the operations last week initiated.

To appreciate properly the operations of Saturday, they should be taken in connection with the operations of the three previous days, with which they are related much more closely than may appear from the disjointed reports which have thus far reached us. Indeed, the execution of Gen. GRANT'S present plan against Petersburgh may be said to have begun on Wednesday, when Gens. HANCOCK and SHERIDAN crossed the James to make a demonstration toward Richmond. But so great has been the [illegible] with regard to these operations that what was obviously designed as a feint has been mistaken for the main movement. It is not wonderful, however, that distant observers should be misled, since the successful execution of Gen. GRANT'S plan presupposed that LEE himself should be deceived by the semblance of a formidable movement on Richmond by a line of march which would compel him to make large detachments from the force at Petersburgh. Gen. GRANT'S design has been throughout to pierce the lines in his immediate front; but for this purpose it was absolutely necessary that their garrisons should be greatly reduced. The division of forces made by the absence of the rebel column in the Shenandoah Valley furthered this design, and a manœuvre that would draw off additional important detachments to the north bank of the James would afford opportunity for assaults that would have been both unwise and impracticable against works manned by their full complement of LEE'S veteran troops.

How this was carried into effect may be briefly recited.

Gen. FOSTER, with his command, has, as is well-known for some time, held a *coigne* of vantage at Deep Bottom on the north bank of the James, and ten miles from Richmond. The advantage of this *corps de place* was to observe the roads leading from Richmond, in case the enemy should attempt a flanking movement by this line—while at the same time it afforded a fortified *de boucher* for the passage of columns designed either to demonstrate or operate against the rebel Capital from the northern side.

At this point the Second Corps, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, and the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, under SHERIDAN, passed the River on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning engaged the rebel force holding the position in front of FOSTER. A skillfully executed flanking movement by MILES' brigade, First Division, Second Corps, put us in possession of this outer line—the enemy retiring to a strongly fortified line in the rear, held by KERSHAW'S division, of LONGSTREET'S corps, with a force of cavalry and artillery. This stronghold was not assailed, but energetic demonstrations were made during the day as if for that end, while cavalry manœuvered on the rebel left flank.

These demonstrations were kept up the following day, (Thursday,) and every stratagem employed to induce LEE to believe that Richmond was menaced in force. Among these was the sending of the wagon-train of the Sixth Corps over the pontoon bridge across the James, thus inducing the impression that this whole corps was moving in that direction.

These feints were completely successful.

During Thursday and Friday trains were busily engaged conveying troops from Petersburgh to Richmond, and thence to the threatened point: and this *ruse* is said to have succeeded in calling off at least fifteen thousand of LEE'S troops.

Having secured this desired object, HANCOCK'S corps was, during Thursday and Friday nights, secretly recalled across the James, and retracing its steps, repassed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and took position on the right of our line, relieving the Eighteenth Army Corps, which was sent to the support of the Ninth.

The disposition of our troops on the line south of the Appomattox became, therefore, as follows: The Second Corps on the right, the Ninth in the centre, with the Eighteenth supporting, and the Fifth on the left. The plan of attack contemplated the forcing of the rebel line in front of our centre, and it was for this reason that the Ninth Corps was reinforced by the whole of the Eighteenth. Here was a point which has long been regarded as the key to the rebel system of defences, commanding, as it does, and enfilading their whole line.

Of tactical operations, marking the commencement of the attack; including the springing of a mine in BURNSIDE'S front; and the preliminary artillery firing along the whole line to cover a general assault; the TIMES special correspondent speaks in detail. It is of course vain to speculate regarding the sequel of these successful preliminary operations, but the view of the situation above presented, authorizes the most hopeful anticipations.

WM. SWINTON.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Saturday, July 30, 1864—A. M.

Earlier this morning I wrote the plan of attack upon the rebel works in front of Petersburgh, now I can say that the plan was carried out to the letter.

As soon after daybreak as it was practicable for troops to move in coöperation, an immense mine, reaching far away under the enemy's first line of earthworks in front of Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps, was fired. The explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery that we have in position, from the Appomattox to our extreme left. The effect was magnificent. Ninety-five pieces of ordnance were fired so simultaneously that it seemed as if they might have been discharged by the pull of one lanyard. The firing thus fiercely opened was followed up in the same manner, with scarcely a perceptible lull, for at least an hour and a half, when it slackened to some extent. The result of the explosion of the mine was almost to annihilate one rebel regiment, the Twenty-second South Carolina, and burying three guns. Under cover of the artillery, and pushing our advantage ground, by the suddenness of the assault, the Ninth Corps advanced, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, and driving the enemy to the second line, which crowns the hill tops eastward of the town.

Nineteen of the Twenty-second South Carolina buried by the explosion, have been dug out alive. They are badly bruised and scratched, and some of them are, doubtless, mortally hurt. The attack they pronounce a surprise.

The mine was 400 feet long, constructed with two galleries, diverging from the main passages, making three chambers, in which a train of powder fifteen inches wide and deep was laid. The effect of the explosion was very disastrous.

I witnessed the assault from a splendid point of view in front of the Fifth Corps headquarters on our extreme left. The grandeur of the artillery fire I have never seen surpassed, although I saw the naval attack at Port Royal, S. C., the passage by Farragut's squadrons of the ports below New-Orleans, and the assault upon Fort Sumter by the iron-clads on the 9th of April, 1863. In this instance, however, unlike the other, the heaviest firing was done by our side. The enemy's artillery played but feeble. A very few minutes elapsed before the rebel lines were entirely shut from view by banks of smoke, and our gunners could only be guided in their work by having obtain the proper range before. Many of the shells from the front of the Eighteenth Corps must have struck far into the streets of Petersburgh. From that direction a heavy column of black smoke arose soon after the opening of fire, evidently from the burning buildings.

From Gen. WARREN'S front I came down to the centre of our lines, and at Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters found Gens. GRANT and MEADE. Gen. GRANT rode out from City Point in time to see the explosion.

After the rebel lines were pierced, they made a hurried movement to their left and suffered heavily from an enfilading fire. Gen. LEDLIE'S division of BURNSIDE'S corps led the attack, the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery having the advance. About one hundred prisoners have so far been brought in to BURNSIDE'S headquarters. The cannonading is still hot, and the rebels hold their position obstinately. Our infantry has just received orders to advance.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday Evening, July 29, 1864.

An attempt will be made at daybreak to-morrow morning to pierce the rebel lines before Petersburgh. For this purpose the Second Corps, which for two days has been operating on the north bank of the James River, has been withdrawn, as well as the cavalry of SHERIDAN and KAUTZ, and to-night rejoined the main body of the army on the south bank of the Appomattox. One division of the Second Corps, "MOTT'S," came across the James last Thursday evening after dark, and relieved the Eighteenth Corps on the extreme right of our line before Petersburgh, and the other two divisions are probably by this time —10 30 P. M.—in position to support the advanced division.

The plan of the attack at daybreak is as follows: The Eighteenth Corps will mass in the rear of the Ninth Corps, BURNSIDE holding the centre, and BURNSIDE will spring a mine in his front, which will be the signal for an assault upon the rebel works. The Eighteenth Corps, Gen. OAD'S, will support BURNSIDE, and simultaneously with the assault, a heavy fire be opened from the Second and Fifth Corps in front. Deceived by our movements on the north side of the James, LEE yesterday sent very large reinforcements, estimated at 12,000 or 15,000 men, "to checkmate these operations." The demonstration of the Second Corps and the cavalry, and FOSTER'S command of the Tenth Corps has, therefore, worked splendidly. The massing of troops by the rebels on our position across the James will place FOSTER in a very precarious position to-morrow morning. But he will make a stout fight.

The cavalry fight yesterday across the James resulted in greater loss to the enemy than I was at first informed of. We buried fifty rebel dead, and captured two battle-flags and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 111 killed, wounded and missing—10 of the last.

H. J. W.

The Movement North of the James—History of Operations—Position to the Eve of the Explosion—A Portion of the Enemy Drawn Off from Petersburgh—Important Operations by Foster in Command—Hancock to the Assistance—Brisk Firing on the Appomattox.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, SUNDAY MORNING, July 28, 1864.

[illegible] written from Strawberry Plains, [illegible] the James River, but more than [illegible] the place where the rebels planted [illegible] a few days since, and unsuccessfully [illegible] to interrupt our river communications. [illegible] the Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) the greater part of SHERIDAN'S cavalry, and all of KAUTZ'S, and a mile and a half up the river, at Deep Bottom, just above Four Mile Creek, is the command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, which gained its present [illegible] some weeks since.

And before I write another word, let me interpolate a caution to your readers, that the present movement is not an expedition to take Richmond, and they must not be disappointed at not hearing within a few days that the rebel capital is in our hands. The sole object of the present operations on the north side of the James, is to get possession of certain important roads and to open the door for the passage of the cavalry, which is endeavoring to force its way through the rebel lines, on a mission that is meant to have an important influence on the campaign, but the precise character of which it would not be wise at present to publish.

At least a month ago the fact was made public that Gen. BURNSIDE'S command had secured a foothold on the north bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, where they were strongly intrenched and protected on either flank by the naval gunboats. The occupation even of this narrow strip of ground, (our pickets scarcely venturing half a mile from the river bank,) has been an irritating "thorn in the flesh" of the enemy, and further advance in this direction has been checked by a force composed of WILCOX'S old division of Hospital JOHNSON'S brigade and GARY'S brigade of cavalry.

Such was the position of affairs up to Thursday last. There was Gen. FOSTER'S small command, having only one bridge across the James, and a large force in his front, jealously watching him to prevent his gaining possession of the important Newmarket Road. On Thursday night a second bridge was thrown across the James, at Strawberry Plains, a short distance below FOSTER'S position. This work was handsomely performed by Capt. LUDY, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, of Gen. BENHAM'S command, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL. On Friday morning we threw over a few regiments of the Nineteenth Corps to hold the head of this second bridge.

These movements seem to have alarmed the enemy, who, on Saturday, added to their force on that side of the river, KERSHAW'S command, (McLAW'S old division.) From Saturday until Tuesday evening, there has been constant skirmishing going on between FOSTER and the rebels, for the possession of a little cross road and the Newmarket Road, immediately in front of FOSTER'S position, and our troops have gained a little advantage, forcing the enemy back an average of five hundred yards all along the line.

[illegible] Gen. GRANT, under these circumstances, determined to send HANCOCK'S corps over, to break through the rebel position and afford egress to the cavalry by the Newmarket Road. The Second Corps left its position before Petersburgh—where, for two weeks, it has been in reserve—on Tuesday afternoon, and crossed the Appomattox over the pontoon at Point of Rocks, marching all Tuesday night, and making the passage of the James River before daylight on Wednesday morning.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning the Second Corps had all crossed the James and advanced over the level plateau known as Strawberry Plains, half a mile in width, to the earthworks of the enemy on the farther side. They were subjected to a sharp fire of both artillery and musketry, but pressing on a double quick, managed to turn the left of the enemy's position, routing them from their rifle-pits, capturing a few prisoners, and suffering remarkably little loss themselves—scarcely 75 all told.

Such was the haste of the enemy in evacuating, when they found themselve subjected to an enfilading fire on our right, that they left four 20-pounder Parrott guns, which fell into the hands of MILES' brigade, of Gen. BARLOW'S division, and were brought off by Capt. SEZEPA'S Tenth Massachusetts Battery. These guns are believed to be the same which were lost by Capt. ASHLY, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the 16th of last May at Drewry's Bluff.

HANCOCK followed up this advantage briskly, and drove the enemy into a second line of works, more than a mile beyond the first, located in a strong position on a hillside, and upon these at nightfall his lines were gradually advancing. Darkness put an end to the fighting, which, at no time except during the first brief spirt in the morning, was anything more than brisk skirmishing, and this morning the position of the enemy and ourselves is relatively the same as last night. On neither side seemed there to be any disposition to indulge in picket firing.

While HANCOCK was conducting his operations Gen. FOSTER, from his position above, also pushed forward his right, with the object of reaching Four Mile Creek and thus connecting with the left of the Second Corps, but had not succeeded at nightfall. This morning at daybreak the gunboats shelled the woods where the rebels are supposed to be, and are still engaged now (7½ o'clock) at that work.

I think reinforcements will be sent HANCOCK to-day.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday Morning, July 29, 1864.

FOSTER'S command was occupied all day in occupying the attention of the enemy on our left, while Gen. HANCOCK was endeavoring to develop their position and press them on the right; and the gunboats, guided by signals from the land forces, sent a few shells at intervals into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be.

About noon a portion of Gen. MERRITT'S brigade, of TORBERT'S division, moved out at right angles to the Long Bridge Road, and leaving their horses under cover of a piece of woods, charged over an open hillside upon the position of a rebel infantry force on the crest of the height. This movement was splendidly executed, and was the most exciting event of the day, being made in full view of the spectators in the wooded plain below. The rebels fell back before the impetuous onset of the troopers, leaving about 20 dead, many wounded, and about 125 prisoners, and two battle flags to their hands. In this engagement the First United States Cavalry bore a very conspicuous part—a small band of not more than fifty steadily holding the position from which the rebels were routed, until their wavering comrades came up. It was grand to see this handfull of heroes unflinchingly stand on the hill-top, giving and taking a sharp fire, far in advance of its supports. Their daring snatched victory from defeat. Our losses in this little episode were about 12 killed and 30 wounded. The rebel troops opposed to the cavalry were from North and South Carolina.

Our batteries on the Appomattox were firing briskly all day yesterday.

H. J. W.

Success of the Movement North of the James—Guns and Prisoners Captured Near Malvern Hill—The Rebels Anticipating a Hoist from Grant's Mines.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

The mailboat *Charlotte Vanderbilt* arrived here yesterday from City Point. She brings no definite news of the further operations of the Second Corps since the fighting at Malvern Hill, but it was reported at City Point that our forces were moving on successfully, and had advanced some distance up river above the point of the late fighting.

The guns (four 20-pounders and two 12-pounders) and the prisoners captured near Malvern Hill have arrived at City Point. The prisoners number between five and six hundred. The Parrott guns (20-pounders) were captured at Drury's Bluff, from the Eighteenth Corps, in May last, and the 12-pounders were taken by the rebels at the second Bull Run fight. The rebels have inscribed upon these pieces the battles they have been in since they were captured from us, and judging from the number of inscriptions they must have seen extensive service.

On Thursday afternoon, in front of Petersburgh, the rebels opened upon our forces from their batteries. The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the enemy.

Our mortars also opened upon Petersburgh, and continued to throw shells into the town until a late hour in the night. Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburgh, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in animated style for a considerable time.

The rebels are in momentary anticipation of a "hoist" from GRANT'S mines, which they believe are designed to make a breach in their line of fortifications about Petersburgh. As a precautionary measure, they are said to be busily engaged constructing a shorter line of defences within those threatened, as they think, by GRANT'S mining operations.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 30—8 P. M.

The grand conflict commenced in earnest at daylight this morning. A loud and continuous roar of cannon all along the lines startled the whole country from its slumber, and spreading throughout our army the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

Gen. GRANT'S new flank movement had entirely changed the aspect of affairs here. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James River, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to switch his entire force on either side of the river in a very few hours, and compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburgh and the exterior line between, which they could not do, and have had to risk a general engagement.

The thousand-toned artillery duel progresses magnificently at this hour, the howling shell bursting in wild profusion in camp and battery, and among the trembling pines. The musketry has not yet come much into action, but the whole army is under arms and in line of battle.

Ammunition trains are distributing their stores along the liner, and ambulance trains are hurrying up for the reception of the wounded, while the white coverlets of thousands of hospital tents are turned down, and army surgeons, with aprons on, their instruments in hand, and sleeves uprolled, are quietly awaiting the bloody harvest of war. Considering the cause, the armies, and the position, it is the grandest spectacle the world ever saw.

From California—Arrest and Release of Bishop Kavanagh—Affairs at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 30.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Honolulu dates, of July 9, mention the meeting of the Constitutional Convention called by the King. A majority of the delegates were opposed to radical changes.

Shanghai advices to June 3 contain nothing of interest.

Mining Stocks are lower than ever. Gould & Curry $900 to $1,000 per foot. The supposed cause of the decline is the failure to strike the rich lead again.

Two hundred barrels of molasses have been received from Capt. MAHER, of Honolulu, to be sold for the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. MCDOWELL has ordered the arrest of Bishop KAVANAGH, of the Methodist Church South, on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after an examination.

Installation of Archbishop Spaulding.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 31.

The Installation of Bishop SPAULDING, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, took place at the Cathedral to-day, with imposing ceremonies.

CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Desperate Battle Five Miles From Atlanta.

Brilliant Achievements of the Divisions of Davis and Johnston.

SPLENDID FIGHTING OF HOOKER'S CORPS

REBEL COMMUNICATIONS SEVERED

General Sherman's Lines Encircling the City.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Information from Gen. SHERMAN'S army represents affairs to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or so have met with no opposition from the enemy, but they crouch behind their fortifications, thus evidently showing they are afraid of the artillery of Gen. SHERMAN.

The weather here has been intensely warm for the past two days, thermometer 95° in the shade.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 29.

Gen. SHERMAN is again in motion in front of Atlanta. The army began moving yesterday on the last line of communication with the rest of the Confederacy left to HOOD. An early engagement is anticipated, as the armies are so near to each other that the slightest movement may stir up a fight.

Desperate Fighting in Front of Atlanta—The Battle on Wednesday, July 20.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

In my last letters, giving you a description of our advance, I left the army, at least that portion of it known as the Army of the Cumberland, within six miles of Atlanta. You will recollect that I expressed an opinion that the passage of Peachtree Creek would be effected with extreme difficulty, and indeed it was; but the brunt of the storm occurred between the creek and the city. On Tuesday afternoon, JEFF. C. DAVIS and BAIRD'S divisions received orders to carry that portion of the creek upon which they rested, as JOHNSTON'S division and the respective divisions of HOOKER'S and HOWARD'S corps had occupied a position to act in concert.

With the exception of slight skirmishing, the Twentieth and Fourth Corps experienced little difficulty in crossing the creek and constructing bridges.

The Fourteenth Corps, however, had warm work, especially JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, which carried the creek twice, and were each time repulsed with considerable loss.

During the second repulse, the rebels came across an open stubblefield in great numbers, and were opened upon by BARNES'S battery, whereupon they fled back to the woods in disorder. Col. DILWITH'S brigade perceiving this, made a grand rush across the creek with a yell, followed by Col. MITCHELL'S brigade, the battery all the while keeping up a vigorous fire, and succeeded in getting a position behind a fence which divided the stubble from the cornfield, and in a few moments threw up some rude earthworks. During this struggle the division lost nearly 200 in killed and wounded.

Early Wednesday morning heavy skirmishing was inaugurated along the whole line. About a quarter of a mile from the creek is the first of a series of ridges, which are located between it and Atlanta. In the natural swing which was taking place, necessarily the severity of the skirmishing occurred upon the extreme right.

HOOKER'S and HOWARD'S corps carried the ridge without much opposition, while BAIRD'S and JEFF. C. DAVIS' divisions of PALMER'S corps got themselves into a decidedly warm place.

Early in the day the rebels came down a long skirt of woods upon the right of DAVIS' division, in two lines, with an evident intention of turning our right flank.

This movement caused Col. DILWITH'S brigade, which was upon the right, to fall back, and an order was issued for immediate assistance from MORGAN'S brigade, which was in the reserve.

The relief from MORGAN, however, was not necessary, as in a short time after the rebels made a retrograde movement. The Third Brigade, Col. DILWITH, started across the field, the Eighty-fifth Illinois on the right of the line; but when half way across a murderous fire was opened upon them, killing in one regiment alone five Lieutenants. Again Col. DILWITH was driven back to his rifle-pits, and a lively skirmish was kept up for a couple of hours, when the largest portion of the division advanced in two lines, and the guns of BARNES'S and PRESCOTT'S batteries opened upon the rebel line, which was in the skirts of the woods. After getting up the best part of the ascent, the right of the line advanced upon a run, and were turned, which discomfitted the entire line. During this temporary confusion, the rebels in superior numbers again made a rush from the woods and drove our whole line, killing and wounding a great number of officers and soldiers, and capturing some seventy prisoners, including the entire company of Capt. BLANCHARD. Nothing daunted, our forces, after a rest, again advanced, and this time succeeded in carrying the entire rebel lines. During the charge, Capt. KENNEDY, the officer who piloted the boats across the Tennessee River to Mission Ridge, was killed. Major SHAY, of the Twenty-second Indiana, was severely wounded, but subsequently took prisoner the Colonel of the Thirty-third Arkansas, and swam with him across Peachtree Creek. Col. CLANCY, of the Fifty-second Ohio, was badly wounded and taken prisoner. During this fight the Fifty-second Ohio lost nine officers in killed and wounded. The Eighty-sixth Illinois lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 117 men.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was upon the ground during the entire affair, and from its commencement stated that he felt sanguine of the result.

During the remainder of the day a sharp skirmish was kept up between DAVIS and the rebels in his front. This division lost in the morning's work nearly four hundred men in killed, wounded and missing.

BAIRD'S PERFORMANCE.

Upon the left of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was Gen. BAIRD'S division. It was mostly engaged in supporting DAVIS and JOHNSTON, although it had a multiplicity of sharp little passages with the enemy.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S SPLENDID FIGHT.

To the left of BAIRD was JOHNSTON, with most of his command in an open field. This division was the extreme left of the Fourteenth Corps, and lapped upon the Twentieth.

This portion of the Fourteenth Corps, composed of three fine brigades, under Gen. KING and Col. McCOOK and MOORE, and the Twentieth Corps, crossed the creek about the same time, and came up with their skirmish line to within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's skirmishers, and within a half a mile of his line of battle.

The rebel skirmishers fled, but JOHNSTON, perceiving the enemy's breastworks, ordered his men to construct a line of rifle-pits as hastily as possible.

The opening in the country was at least a square mile, and in company with Gens. PALMER and JOHNSTON, I went out in the field to witness the performance.

I had not been there but a few moments, when the men in front, say a third of a mile distant, dropped their spades and axes, and took up their guns, and almost immediately the entire line of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command was engaged. Upon the extreme left of the command was the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois. A short time after the commencement, the rebels dashed up to this regiment, and pulled several of its members over the logs, and planted their colors upon our works. An indescribable picture now took place. The One Hundred and Fourth maintained their ground as well as they could, using their bayonets and the buts of their muskets. The rebels were too much for us, however, and the Illinois boys gave way, but were soon rallied by Col. ANSON MCCOOK, one of the bravest men in the Army of the Cumberland, and with the assistance of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and Fiftieth Kentucky, regained their position. While this was transpiring the battle was raging along the whole line, (and in fact, as I shall show you—along the whole Federal line.) At this time, DILGER'S battery, which had been marched up into a fine position, opened a murderous fire upon the enemy in front of JOHNSTON; two more batteries moved up and opened, which were soon answered by the rebel artillery, and from that time until dark the contest was waged with unabated fury.

The brigade commanded by Col. MCCOOK got out of ammunition about 5 o'clock, but borrowed twenty thousand rounds from Gen. KING'S brigade, a portion of which was in reserve, which lasted until the ammunition-train arrived up.

At half-past 5 o'clock both sides maintained their original positions, and the noise of cannon and musketry could be heard from the extreme right of the Federal line to many miles at the left. A little before 6 o'clock, the brigade of regulars was detached from JOHNSTON'S division, and sent over to assist HOWARD, some three miles distant. They started off at double-quick, and filled up a gap which had taken place between HOOKER and HOWARD. At dusk the firing in front of JOHNSTON had ceased, and although his line of battle still remained in the same position, he threw out skirmishers before 9 o'clock to within a few feet of the rebels' former line of works.

During the fight Gen. JOHNSTON'S Adjutant-General, Capt. WELLS, a very fine officer, was knocked from his horse by a shell, and severely injured. Adjt. THOMAS, of the Second Ohio, an officer beloved by the whole army, was killed.

HOOKER'S FIGHT.

The crash of the day, (and of the war,) took place in the Twentieth Corps. Action in this corps commenced precisely the same time that it did in the First Division of PALMER'S Corps. HOOKER, however, had quite completed a strong line of earthworks, and had advanced nearly his whole line into them when the ball opened.

At least five divisions came down upon HOOKER like a storm, in consequence of a slight skirmish between the Thirty-third New-Jersey and a rebel regiment, through GRANT'S orders. Every one engaged and all who witnessed the affair, pronounce it the most desperate rebel charge of the war. They came quite up to the earthworks, and endeavored to climb over. It is believed that Gen. WILLIAM'S division fought STEVENSON'S and WALKER'S divisions for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Standing near Gen. JOHNSTON, who was intently watching the performance of his own men, I had a splendid view of the commencement of the fight in the Twentieth, and when compelled by the vicious shells of the rebels to move myself to the rear, I could for some time hear our men yell as they drove the rebels, and distinctly hear our officers give orders. For two hours the rebels persisted in their attempts to carry our works, but they utterly failed to gain the least advantage. All in ee of HOOKER'S divisions were hotly engaged throughout the contest though the brunt of the affair was borne by Gen. WILLIAMS' (DILGER'S Artillery,) of JOHNSTON'S division, planted several shells into the rebel line, which only served to increase their fury.

At one time about a thousand rebels dashed over the intrenchments at one place, and attempted to carry off the guns of Lieut. MILLER'S battery. But the One Hundred and Forty-first New-York and Fifth Connecticut, and an Ohio regiment, moved upon the rebel crowd, and placed the whole party *hors du combat*, killing and wounding over six hundred of them.

At another time during the contest in the Twentieth, three regiments succeeded in gaining our works, and planting their colors upon them, when an equal number of our men rushed upon them, capturing the colors, and killing and wounding and capturing most of the attacking party.

The real hot work lasted but about two hours—the firing upon each side, however, lasted till dark.

HOOKER'S loss was just two thousand in killed and wounded, and a few prisoners.

The estimated loss of the rebels in our front is four thousand, and it cannot fall short of that figure, as the Twentieth Corps buried eight hundred and eighty of their dead after the battle. The affair is pronounced one of the most severe and one of the most brilliant of the war. Gen. HOOKER captured seven stands of colors, and nearly a thousand prisoners, and drove the enemy a mile beyond his breastworks.

THE BATTLE IN FRONT OF HOWARD.

The whole Army of the Cumberland participated in this affair, and the Fourth Corps, Gen. HOWARD, which was on the left of HOOKER, played a conspicuous part. It will be remembered that the attack was made by the rebels, and was made along the whole line, or that portion of it which I have mentioned, although quite heavy cannonading, at intervals, could be heard in the direction of SCHOFIELD and MCPHERSON. HOWARD was in a fine position when he received the attack, and the enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded. On occasion of a small gap between the Fourth and Twentieth, Gen. NEWTON was hardly pushed, but held his ground splendidly until dark, at which time the gap was filled up by Gen. KING'S brigade, of JOHNSTON'S division. Gen. HOWARD'S entire loss was less than six hundred, while the rebel loss must have been more, as the enemy made several unsuccessful charges upon HOWARD'S rifle-pits.

SCHOFIELD AND M'PHERSON.

While the above was transpiring, nothing very important in the way of fighting occurred in SCHOFIELD and MCPHERSON'S armies, although they were playing with success their part of the programme.

As I said above, the engagement terminated with night, although an occasional shell was thrown from each side until morning.

Prisoners stated that Gen. STEVENSON was killed in front of HOOKER'S corps.

Gen. THOMAS' headquarters are just five miles from Atlanta, which gives you a correct idea of the disposition of the forces of the Army of the Cumberland.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Advance After Wednesday's Battle—Advancing the Line of Skirmishers.

FOUR AND A-HALF MILES FROM ATLANTA, Friday, July 22, 1864.

THE SITUATION WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

After the great battle and defeat of the rebels on Wednesday last, the Army of the Cumberland advanced their works at least a quarter of a mile, with the exception of a small piece of territory on the right of JOHNSTON'S and left of BAIRD'S divisions, which was protected by a lively rebel battery, with the advantages of a cross-fire. The Twentieth Corps threw up a most formidable line of works a third of a mile in advance of Wednesday's battle, and JOHNSTON pushed forward his line more than half of that distance, and masked sixteen cannon.

SKIRMISHING ALL ALONG THE LINE—THURSDAY

Early yesterday morning sharp skirmishing commenced all along the line, and continued without abatement until dark. It must be remembered that, although JEFF. C. DAVIS had succeeded in keeping up his part of the semi-circle, the enemy still had a battery on the Chattahoochee, and had possession of the rail

road on the Atlanta side of the river. This was a source of much discomfort to this intrepid Commander, and he determined to cross the railroad, which he did about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The skirmishing along the line of BAIRD'S and JOHNSON'S divisions during the forenoon, was quite heavy.

From the fact that HOOKER'S breastworks were well advanced, little skirmishing took place in his front, and his troops had comparatively a quiet time.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN JOHNSTON'S DIVISION.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was deemed expedient to advance the line of skirmishers in McCOOK'S and MOORE'S brigades of JOHNSTON'S division, which brought about quite a lively time for a couple of hours. The rebels had become quite troublesome for a few hours in the skirts of some woods which bounded a corn-field about a quarter of a mile in front of our line of battle, whereupon Col. MOORE ordered two regiments of his brigade to drive them from their position. They advanced rather incautiously, and when within a couple of hundred yards of the woods three rebel guns opened upon them, causing them to beat a hasty retreat across the corn field. The Sixty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania moved out rapidly to their assistance, and after a desperate encounter with a North Carolina brigade, succeeded in driving the enemy from the field and capturing fifty odd prisoners. It was quite dark when this occurred, but Col. MOORE'S brigade pursued his advantage and carried the ridge to the right of this field, losing about fifty men in killed and wounded in the charge. During the engagement our loss was estimated to be about a hundred men, chiefly of the Sixty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.

Last evening I saw quite an interesting meeting of General officers near PALMER'S quarters, including Gens. HOOKER and SHERMAN, and listened to the following:

SHERMAN—HOOKER, what kind of a disposition did you make yesterday of those fellows?

HOOKER—Well, they attacked me in my works, with all the advantages in my favor, and we have buried nine hundred of their dead. I regret to say, General, that I lost nearly four hundred in killed, and have thirteen hundred wounded men in hospital, and he concluded with a description of the affair which was in substance what I have related in a former letter.

Most of the people in this vicinity, who have remained, have provided themselves with bomb-proof habitations in the ground, and during the tremendous cannonading of Wednesday hung to them like woodchucks. CHICKAMAUGA.

The Advance upon Atlanta—Shelling the Rebel Works—Death of Gen. McPherson.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Our army is in front of Atlanta. We are just two miles from the city.

Our troops reached the army's present position about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy abandoned two rousing lines of works and any number of rifle-pits, and moved into his fortifications at Atlanta on Thursday night. Early yesterday morning, Gen. SCHOFIELD dispatched SHERMAN that the enemy had left his entire front, and from the fact that the extensive intrenchments in the immediate front of the Army of the Cumberland had been likewise abandoned, it was believed that the rebels had ignominiously made themselves scarce, and that the Gate City was all but in Federal possession. The mistake was of such a nature that Gen. PALMER'S corps was ordered to pursue the runaways.

Whereupon the whole army moved toward Atlanta. I was riding at the right of the Fourteenth Corps. HOOKER was in advance on the Pacisferry Road. I met Col. IRELAND, (commanding a brigade in the Twentieth Corps,) when within about a mile of our present location, and congratulated him upon the part he took in Wednesday's fight, and concluded by asking him if the Twentieth had orders to move into town.

"Well," said he, "I do not think any of us will move into town to-day. Turn up that road to the left," he added, "and you can see Atlanta and the rebel works."

"But, Colonel," I remarked, "SCHOFIELD has informed the Commanding General that he has possession of the city, and orders have been promulgated that the Fourteenth Corps start immediately in pursuit."

He then informed me that the dispatch from Gen. SCHOFIELD had been misunderstood, which proved to be the case.

I turned up the road, however, desirous of fully satisfying myself upon the point, and from a slight eminence, about a third of a mile distant, I could see portions of the city, while a fine view of the rebel works, with an occasional traitor's flag, presented itself.

I went back, recovered my party, who were still laboring under the impression that the rebels had gone, and informed them that the enemy still held Atlanta. Many faces lengthened considerably, while those who had attired themselves to create a flutter in the bosoms of Georgia's fair daughters, kept cool and attempted to disregard the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and the unkind thrusts of their more indifferent companions.

In one brigade, which I could name, particularly great preparations were immediately made. Every species of new or unsoiled "toggery" were brought into requisition—in fact the smashing up of the hearts of the ladies of Atlanta was a foregone conclusion.

Well, after passing two splendid lines of intrenchments, and half a dozen or more lines of rifle-pits, the army got into position in front of the enemy's frowning fortifications, in line running zig-zag from northeast to southwest, the Fourteenth Corps locating itself within two miles of the city, while some of its brigades encamped but about seven hundred yards from the rebel guns.

The army went into position hastily, with PALMER'S corps on the extreme right, his left (JOHNSTON'S division) resting upon the railroad. HOOKER'S corps described a line two miles in length, his right resting upon the railroad, and HOWARD'S corps joined the Twentieth—making the whole line of the Army of the Cumberland extend, from right to left, a distance of six miles. Then came SCHOFIELD, (one corps—the Twenty-third,) and then the Army of the Tennessee, (three corps,) under Gen. McPHERSON, with Gen. LOGAN upon the extreme left—the whole army describing an irregular zig-zag line of battle, twelve miles in length, running from northeast to southwest.

In the Army of the Cumberland heavy breastworks were immediately thrown up, and about half of the army placed in them; the artillery got into position, and before 11 o'clock we were shelling the enemy along the whole line. This was kept up by both sides until dark, and in all probability, as is generally the case, the loss was trifling upon each side.

At intervals the rebel infantry drove in our skirmishers, but would themselves beat a hasty retreat as soon as our first line opened upon them. The rebels in front of JOHNSTON'S division made an attack after dark yesterday, but our lines advanced upon them and drove them back into their works.

SCHOFIELD kept up a lively cannonading during the entire day, but did not succeed in stopping the rebel fire, or in urging forward his lines.

The most unfortunate event of the campaign occurred yesterday. In concert with the rest of the army Gen. McPHERSON'S three corps used up the day in an assault upon the rebel works—the largest portion of the Army of the Tennessee being located to the left of Atlanta, between Stone Mountain, (a granite eminence, sixteen miles north-north east of the city,) and upon the Augusta Railroad. Made desperate by being thus cut off from all direct railroad communication north an east, the rebels dispatched Gen. WHEELER with a large force of cavalry to harass McPHERSON'S rear. WHEELER managed to get in upon the commanding General himself and his escort, and almost completely surrounded the small party, which attempted to escape by cutting its way out, during which Gen. McPHERSON was shot through the body, and fell into the hands of the enemy mortally wounded.

Since this unhappy occurrence, I have been informed that the body of the deceased General has been recovered, and that he now lies at Gen. SCHOFIELD'S headquarters.

The affair has produced the most profound gloom in this army and is a terrible loss to the Union arms. Gen. SHERMAN regarded him as the most distinguished officer in the division of the Mississippi.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Great Battle Upon the Left—Particulars of McPherson's Death—Prisoners—General Rousseau's Raid.

NEAR ATLANTA, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

During our advance from Peachtree Creek to our present position, the enemy have made all the infantry attacks, and in every case have been severely worsted.

Early to-day a large mass of the enemy came down upon the three corps lately commanded by Gen. McPHERSON, and after a struggle of three hours or more of desperate fighting, they were driven back into their works.

They first came down upon FRANK BLAIR, and in a few moments after, attacked the whole line.

A heavy force got into our rear, and after a sanguinary struggle, succeeded in capturing four 20-pound Parrotts, and eight field-pieces.

While they were attempting to remove the captured artillery from the field, a severe hand-to-hand conflict took place, and they were obliged to relinquish their hold upon the 20-pounders, which again came into our possession unbidden. They succeeded, however, in getting off with the field-pieces.

As soon as our forces recovered the Parrotts, they turned them upon the fleeing rebels, and hurled the most unheard-of destruction into the rebel ranks. At this juncture the desperation of the enemy was intense. Their whole line came squarely up to our breastworks, planted their colors alongside of our own, and for half an hour the two armies *fought each other face to face each side of the same line of intrenchments, with the battle-colors of the respective parties flying from the same works.* This performance, perhaps, has no parallel. During the whole affair great odds were in our favor, to say nothing of the disparity of numbers—our forces being two to the enemy's one.

The victory even exceeded in brilliancy that of HOOKER'S fight on Wednesday—the only unhappy episode being the loss of eight guns.

Gen. LOGAN, who was in command, reports that he lost 1,500 men, and killed 1,000 of the enemy and took 1,200 prisoners. From these figures it may be inferred that the rebel loss was at least 6,000.

Our list of prisoners is swelling daily. Yesterday some forty odd were picked up by the skirmishers in PALMER'S corps, and about the same number were brought in by HOOKER'S corps. As a general thing the conscripts, militiamen, and Kentuckians and Tennesseeans are tired of the war, and are willing to suffer anything to escape from the rebel ranks. There are other prisoners in camp who are the embodiment of all that is vicious and rude, most of whom express their regret at the misfortune of being captured, and who declare their intention of "fighting the thing out."

The gloom which pervades all sections of the army in consequence of the untimely demise of Gen. McPHERSON, is unabated. I get the following particulars in regard to it from Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters:

In moving up to the front, the Army of the Tennessee became contracted, and one corps was crowded out. In company with the staff officers and a number of his escort, the Commanding-General personally reconnoitred the country.

At a lone place in the road a volley was fired at the party, who immediately turned their horses' heads, and made for the direction in which they came, with a number of the enemy in pursuit. Gen. McPHERSON was shot through the heart and fell dead on the spot, unseen by his officers or body-guard. A short time afterward a soldier reported that the General lay dead in the road. He was immediately brought into headquarters. He had been robbed of his watch and his maps, and his orders and instructions for the day were also missing. Nothing in his pantaloons pockets were touched, including a wallet of money, &c. He wore upon the little finger of his left hand a valuable ring, which was also undisturbed. In connection with this sad affair, an extraordinary case occurred.

A short time after his death two prisoners were captured, and upon one of them were found the General's maps and orders and instructions for the day. His watch, however, is still missing.

Nothing has occurred to-day upon the right and centre of the army, except heavy cannonading by both parties. This forenoon several shells were thrown into the camp of the Regular brigade, one of which burst very near my tent. As a general thing, very few casualties occur from the indiscriminate delivering of these missiles into an encampment, but that they are deuced demoralizing there can be no question. This afternoon the cannonading is very heavy along the whole line, the respective batteries having what are called artillery duels.

In PALMER'S and HOOKER'S corps our own and the enemy's guns are about a mile apart, the latter being about a mile outside of the city.

The respective skirmish lines are but about two hundred yards apart—two-thirds of the army are in lines of battle in strong earthworks, while the whole Federal encampment is inside of the range of the rebel cannon.

Two shells burst near Gen. THOMAS' headquarters yesterday, while Gen. PALMER'S headquarters seem to be a target, if one may judge by the dropping of shells in that direction.

Gen. ROUSSEAU and Staff arrived here this evening. On the 9th of this month Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU and a portion of his staff—Capts. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, SUMIN, RUSER and McCONNELL—left Decatur, Tenn., upon one of the most hazardous undertakings imaginable, in the shape of a raid.

His force consisted of the Eighth Indiana, Fifth Iowa, Second Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Ohio Cavalry Regiments, and a section of artillery of the Rodman pattern.

If the reader will glance at the map, he will perceive the extent and hazard of the raid when I inform him that the party were to proceed first to Brownsboro, thence to the island crossing of the Coosa River, thence to Talladega, thence rapidly across the Tallapoosa River at the nearest ford, and strike Opelika, at which place the railroad was to be thoroughly destroyed right and left. Gen. ROUSSEAU, if successful, and with no fears of an attack, was to move up the Chattahoochee River, and join his forces with STONEMAN. If unsuccessful, or harassed by any considerable force, he was to make his escape as best he could, and make for the direction of Pensacola. The full programme was successfully carried out, as follows:

His force, numbering two thousand seven hundred men, proceeded from Decatur to Brownsboro, destroying mills and other rebel property as it moved along. At Talladega, a large iron foundry and furnace, one of the most extensive in the South, was destroyed, and other rebel property of every description. The party then crossed the Tallapoosa, and arriving at Opelika, destroyed nearly 40 miles of railroad, (it is over that road that nearly all the rebel army beef is transported,) and other rebel property. The party then moved toward West Point, had a fight on the Montgomery road, and destroyed a trestle-work. Subsequently, it moved up the Chattahoochee River, and arrived here this evening. Gen. ROUSSEAU turns his cavalry over to STONEMAN, and with his staff leaves for Nashville, at 12 to-night.

At the trestle-work, which I have mentioned the destruction of, a fight occurred between our forces and about six hundred Alabama militia men. Gen. ROUSSEAU killed and wounded nearly a hundred of them, and *did not lose a man.*

His entire loss was nine men—one was killed by a bushwhacker, one got asleep, and fell from his horse, and was killed, and two men got drunk, and were left behind, and the other five became prostrated from excessive riding.

The whole distance made was over four hundred miles. The party lived on the country, and was out thirteen days. It is one of the most successful cavalry expeditions on record.

During one of our late fights, an officer—a Lieutenant of the Georgia Flying Artillery—was captured by soldier in JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, and taken to the General commanding the division. He was a Southern blood, and eloquently expressed his contempt for the Yankee community at large, and Yankee prisons in particular, adding that he intended to break jail, kill half a dozen one hundred-day men, and take command of his battery in less than a month. At the time of his arrival at division headquarters, Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was giving some orders, which the impudent fellow understood to mean for an advance. After listening attentively to all that had been said, he wrung his hands, and exclaimed: "By G—d, I'd give both of my ears if I could get back to my battery." "*Cut off his ears, and release him!*" said some one, in a stentorian voice. He thought it was an order from Gen. DAVIS, and his shaft of chivalry fell an inch. His bluster immediately disappeared, and turning round to the guard, he tremulously asked him how much coffee was a pound in the Northern States. The guard looked at him like grim death, but made no reply. If this fellow ever gets command of his battery again, he'll double-shot his guns every pop.

Col. PARKHURST, the very efficient Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Cumberland, a few months ago married an elegant lady of Murfreesboro, and has been home twice of late to see her, "which reminds me" of a joke on Gen. THOMAS, one which he tells himself, by the way.

A few months ago a high private of extraordinary dimensions lumbered into the presence of Gen. THOMAS, and asked for a furlough, a ding: "General, I wish to go home and see my wife."

"How long is it since you have seen your wife?" inquired the General.

"Why," he answered, "I hav'n't seen my wife for over three months."

"Three months!" remarked Gen. THOMAS; "three months—why, I haven't seen my wife for three years."

"Well, that may be," rejoined the other, "but you see, General, me and my wife ain't o' that sort."

I have not ascertained whether the "H. P." was the recipient of a furlough or not.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Battle near Atlanta—News to the 24th—Gen. Hooker's Corps.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

After two of the severest conflicts of the campaign, Gen. SHERMAN has pushed his lines from the Chattahoochee River to within two miles of Atlanta, at whose gates he is now loudly knocking. On the 18th all the army had crossed to the south side of the river. On the 20th Gen. McPHERSON cut the railroad at Decatur, between Atlanta and Augusta. All communications by railroad from Atlanta are now severed, except the Macon route.

Gen. THOMAS' three corps, the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth, occupied on the 20th the line of Peachtree Creek, running east and west about five miles north of the city. Gen. HOOKER, with his corps, effected a crossing with but little resistance. Gens. WARD and WILLIAMS' divisions occupied the right and left, and Gen. GEARY'S division the centre, a few hundred yards in advance. The little opposition offered in crossing had allayed all apprehensions of attack, and but little preparation had been made toward intrenching or rendering the line secure. In fact, Gen. HOOKER was waiting for WARD and WILLIAMS to align themselves with GEARY in order to advance to a crest further in advance, where the position was to have been strengthened and maintained until better information of the enemy's whereabouts was obtained.

Before the lines were closed in upon GEARY his exposed right was assailed by an overwhelming force of the enemy, two corps strong.

The attack was made so suddenly that the men were many of them shot down before they could pick up their arms, which had been stacked while they rested awaiting for the other divisions. The First Brigade was quickly demolished, and, leaving half its men dead and wounded on the ground, was driven in upon the second line, consisting of the Second and Third Brigades. These commands were made the centre of a cross-fire from the front and right flank, while several rebel regiments actually got in their rear and poured in from countless muskets a murderous fire. For an hour the contest was sanguinary and fearfully destroying to our men. Gen. GEARY, however, stood his ground, and though death and destruction were raining upon his devoted command from three sides, from foes as numerous, to all appearances, as the leaves on the trees, he would not yield or surrender, well knowing that soon the other divisions would come to his rescue. Gen. WILLIAMS was the first to charge the enemy's left, which he did in gallant style, forcing the rebels back from one side of GEARY. Gen. WARD followed, by making a most vigorous assault upon their right, while their whole attention was turned upon the other two divisions, and succeeded in throwing them into confusion, from which, though three times our number, they were not able to recover. All our killed and wounded were regained, and some hundreds of theirs, which they could not carry off. Gen. WARD captured several stand of colors. Their repulse was most complete. This occasion is the second of the campaign where Gen. GEARY, by his magnificent resolution and the unconquerable determination "never to yield" of his division, has wrested victory where defeat seemed certain. On this occasion he was assailed by an almost countless enemy. Those who saw the attack from the high grounds north of Peachtree Creek say that the enemy's whole army appeared to be present—so numerous were the colors flying and so deep were their lines. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until sunset. The loss of Gen. HOOKER'S corps was in the neighborhood of sixteen hundred.

It is no exaggeration of facts to say that one-half of the substantial results gained by Gen. SHERMAN in this Summer's campaign are due to the splendid fighting of Gen. HOOKER'S corps. It has added a new chaplet to his brow already glittering with victories achieved during his connection with the Western Army. In his three Lieutenants—Gens. GEARY, WILLIAMS and WARD—he has three able and brave men, whose services in the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac and elsewhere have won for them imperishable laurels.

The Confederate line on Peachtree Creek was evacuated by their army on the night of the 21st. Gen. THOMAS advanced his on the 22d, as far as its present location, which, as I before stated, is but two miles from Atlanta. We hold a high ridge confronting the northern side of the city, which is protected by a ridge higher than ours, and strongly fortified. Day before yesterday, the 22d, the enemy concentrated a heavy column upon Gen. McPHERSON, who holds the left of the line resting on the Augusta road. The battle raged all day with great violence. Not less than a thousand were slain on both sides. While the battle was progressing in front, a force attacked the trains and batteries in Gen. McPHERSON'S rear. Report says that many of the batteries were captured, but afterwards retaken. Gen. McPHERSON was killed, and his staff dispersed or captured. The loss in this army is terrible, but the fortunes of the day were retrieved. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of many prisoners, and a thousand killed. Prisoners report that the two repulses of the 20th and 22d, have almost destroyed Hood's army.

It has been definitely ascertained that Hood is in command, JOHNSTON was relieved "for yielding too much territory." Hood has manfully exerted himself to *fine up ness*, if we can judge of the matter by his desperate assaults. How he has succeeded may be judged from the fact that we can send our cannon shot into Atlanta.

Gen. SHERMAN'S lines encircle the city on the north, east and west. Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived with his command to-day. He crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala., and raided across the country, severing the lines of communication west and northwest of the city. The Montgomery road is destroyed.

In the fight of the 20th Gen. HOOKER'S corps lost very heavily in officers. Among the slain are Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. RANDALL, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. GEARY. The One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers lost all its field officers killed or wounded. In Col. COBHAM the service lost one of its brightest ornaments. He was surrounded by the enemy and called upon by an officer to surrender. With a rare nobility of character he refused to yield, and for refusing was shot through the body by order of the rebel who made the demand. Mortally wounded, but not killed, COBHAM turned, and, with the calm dignity that always characterized him, ordered a soldier who stood near him to "shoot that fellow." The order was promptly obeyed, and the murderer paid with his life the penalty of killing one of the noblest soldiers that the army ever contained.

Lieut. ELLIOTT the Second Division lost its best and most faithful servant, while the country lost a brilliant and talented mind. He had been with the division since its organization, conducting the business of the Adjutant with consummate address and tact. Although a young man, he was well known in the literary world, having served before the war in various capacities with the New-York and Philadelphia editorial and reportorial corps. He was for some time editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Gifted with a ready wit and a facility of thought and language unusual in one so young, ELLIOTT, had he lived, would have written his name high up among those who attain literary fame.

He was chivalrous and brave even to rashness. He was killed while encouraging and leading the line of skirmishers with whom he had been gallantly loading and firing a musket taken from a retreating soldier.

While the losses of the army have been terrible during these battles, the enemy's losses are deemed much greater than ours. Gen. SHERMAN will, by severing the rebel General's communications, either force him out of Atlanta or destroy him inside of it. He is already weakened so much by his recent attacks that our lines are deemed impenetrable to his most determined efforts. G. C.

Before the Passage of the Chattahoochee—The Pickets—Gen. Sherman's Flanking Propensities.

A DEFERRED LETTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

None but those who have gone through with the fatigues of such a campaign as the present one can appreciate the luxury of the rest we are having. We have actually been in *statu quo* for nearly two weeks after a continuous march, with engagements and sieges interspersed, of more than two months. The satisfaction our men have felt in driving the enemy from all their strongholds, day after day, has sustained them wonderfully, and it is a fact most pleasant to state that they never appeared more cheerful or more ready for action than the day they arrived at our present position. An examination of the ground over which we have driven JOHNSTON selected with the best of military judgment as to availability for defence, elicits surprise that he should have been compelled to fall back, and we feel well satisfied that he could not have been dislodged only by the indomitable "flanking genius of our SHERMAN." They have made everything in the shape of military defences that SCOTT'S dictionary represents, beside improvised means. The country is a network of breastworks from the river to Dalton. They all display a military education of high order, but have proved fruitless in checking the determined go-aheadativeness of Yankee soldiers, who have now pushed through them for more than one hundred miles. JOHNSTON made no decided resistance after leaving his strongest position at Kenesaw. The relinquishment of that stronghold was a virtual surrender of the ground this side of the Chattahoochee, although they had two strong lines of intrenchments between the river and mountain. The last, which we occupy to-day, is constructed with an evident intention to escape the destructive effect of our artillery, and to extend their line to prevent flanking. They have a continuous front of logs set perpendicularly in the ground from ten to fifteen feet high, while at stated intervals a bomb-proof stockade is constructed, each having command with musket-shot of the space between. On every commanding point, also, forts are constructed, with embrasures bearing upon every assailable approach. In addition to this the woods have been cut down all along in front to a width of one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile, making the approach quite impassable. A line of battle could preserve no order in an assault. It seems a pity that so much labor and skill should have been expended so fruitlessly; perhaps, *though*, the *moral* effect may prevent our attacking them sometime when they are not as well prepared to receive us, for we all cannot help but feel a "healthy respect" for such obstructions as they have left behind them. The conservative policy Gen. SHERMAN has pursued in this campaign will meet the hearty approval of those who are acquainted with the difficulties he has had to surmount, and the cavils of those at the North, who have found fault that he has moved slow, sink into insignificance, when compared with the gratitude that springs up in our hearts that he has not hurled his troops on to destruction by attempting assaults upon such impregnable positions as the rebel General has chosen. SHERMAN has moved slow but sure. Even the subsistence of such an army as his, with such an extended line of communication, is a matter of no small importance. He is reaching toward the heart of the South with steady, firm approaches, while he holds on to the North with a grasp equally firm. It is only a question of time, and that short, when the end shall be attained. We are nearly a mile from the river, while the enemy is equally distant the other side. All is quiet, but an occasional musket or cannon report. The pickets are, on each side of the river bank, on quite social terms. They bathe together, chat together, exchange commodities, and, in fact, present any appearance most but that of belligerents. Our boys are without tobacco, the rebels have plenty, but lack everything else pretty much, so a brisk trade has been made "on the sly," our men, as Yankees will, getting most exorbitant prices for their articles. HOOKER'S corps is held in high respect on the other side. Their reputation for fighting is first on the list. GEARY'S division, particularly, is held in high esteem, and the encomiums pronounced, even in *their* rough way, are exceedingly gratifying. Gen. GEARY deserves great credit for the reputation the Second Division has gained. His indefatigable zeal has brought it up to a high military order. He is held in great esteem by the command. The same, in fact, may be said of the other division commanders, while of fighting Joe too much *cannot* be said. He is the most popular man of the army. His appearance at any time before his men is a signal for a grand outburst of enthusiasm.

The monotony of camp life was broken in upon the other day by the consolidation of the One Hundred and Second and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteer Troops. They together form now the One Hundred and Second, making quite a respectable sized regiment. The field and staff are composed of Col. HAMERSLIN, of the Seventy-eighth; Lieut.-Col. CHATFIELD, of the Seventy-eighth; Major L. R. STEGMAN, of the One Hundred and Second; Surgeon C. H. LORD, of the One Hundred and Second; Assistant-Surgeon Applegate, of the One Hundred and Second; Quartermaster Howland, of the One Hundred and Second; Adjt. Case, of the Seventy-eighth.

Both of these regiments have an excellent reputation, and are now composed of men (veterans) who have gone through with the vicissitudes of three years' service nearly. They know what war is. It has never been their good fortune to have an easy position, while time after time they have given up their camps to men who have never seen an engagement, or been south of the Gum River, or of Washington. Ought not some of these old war horses to have some of these easy berths? But I am writing more than was intended. I will not stop to tell you of the heat; of the representatives of the repulsive lesser animal nature, or give descriptions of the country, for I am in a mood too melting for comfort. I need not say we remember sherry cobblers, ice cream, and other relatives of the ice family, nor need I quote the Psalmist's expression, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks," &c. David lived in no such times as these, or he would have got up an illustration stronger. You have appreciated this desire in Gotham, judging from the inoication of your thermometer as registered, but alas! you, not we, have had your desires gratified. TOUT.

Casualties in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, July 20, 1864, at the Battle of Peachtree Ridge.

KILLED.

Capt Henry O Wiley, K.	Geo Donley, E
Leroy Wright, A	Henry Welch, G
Wm H Allen, C	Michael Haley, H
Wm O Aken, B	Henry Chaoman, I.
T A Hopkins, F	

WOUNDED

Lieut Jno H Daley, E—mortally.	Corp Jas B Taylor, B—sym.
Adjt Seth C Carey—leg.	George W Herrington, E—hand
Corp Chas Lapoint, A—face	Sergt Wm Hutton, B—body.
Sergt Jos Middleton, B—wrist.	Corp DeKay Williamson, D—arm.
Barney Stanley, D—shoulder.	Martin Bennett, G—foot.
Jos Conroyer, D—side.	Henry Danforth, H—leg.
Corp Robert McEachron, E—thigh.	Francis Braman, H—head.
Alvan Gray, E—thigh.	Chester Orcutt, H—leg.
Samuel Stiles, E—leg.	Corp Frederick Slocum, I—breast.
Darius F Brown, E—hand.	Corp Jacob Herman, I—head
Sergt John E McMillen, F—arm.	Thomas Hienly, I—arm.
Corp Russell Fullerton, F—body, severe.	Geo Higby, I—face
Corp Andrew McWherter, F—arm.	Corp Chauncey E Guilford, K—arm and side.
Ebenezer Kinney, F—arm.	Thomas Donahue, K—shoulder.
Chas H Robinson, F—arm.	Corp Henry Welch, K—arm
James M Stowe, F—arm and breast.	Jos Livingston, A—missing.
Joseph McMurray, F—arm.	Wm McFarlinsale, B—missing
John Burns, F—arm.	Frank Johnson, C—missing
Wm H Smith, F—face.	C Johnson, H—missing.
Corp Henry Arnold, G—side	James Platt, I—missing.
Clark Lawton, G—head.	Jas A Wright, K—missing.
Henry Collier, G—arm.	Barrell B Pitts—K—missing
Peter Corwan, C—arm.	Benj F Wright, K—missing
	Samuel A Potter, K—missing.

OUR LOSSES ON THURSDAY.

From the Louisville Journal, July 28.

An officer who arrived from the front with information up to Saturday morning, informs the New-Albany *Ledger*, that in the battle of Thursday, Gen. GRESHAM, of Indiana, was severely wounded. He was struck in the leg, a few inches below the knee, by a Minie ball, and the leg broken and badly fractured. It is honed by care that amputation may not be necessary. The wound is of so severe a character, however, that it may result in the loss of his leg below the knee.

Gen. GRESHAM was succeeded in command by Gen. GILES SMITH, who was killed. Gen. SMITH was succeeded by Gen. CORSE, who is reported mortally wounded.

The Fifty-third Indiana, Gen. GRESHAM'S old regiment, was in the hottest of the fight, and suffered terribly. Col. JONES, its Commander, was killed, together with four Captains and three Lieutenants, whose names our informant did not learn. The regiment was terribly cut up.

Col. JONES was shot through both thighs, and, while some of the men of his regiment were bearing him from the field, a cannon ball struck him in the head, cutting it off smoothly on a line with his lower jaw. Col. JONES was a daring and gallant officer. He was beloved, indeed almost adored, by his men. His death will be a loss to the service, and not one more name to the long list of gallant heroes that Indiana has offered up upon the altar of the Union.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

How to Provide for the Financial Wants of the Government.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

In a former paper I took the liberty of calling your attention to what I considered the errors of your predecessor in regard to the National debt, and to suggest, perhaps in a crude way, a plan which might enable you to meet the exigences of the Government without a further sacrifice of the public credit.

I am pained to see that you are treading already in the steps of the former Secretary. He first came into market with his 7-30s, promising gold in payment of interest—you come in like manner, but promising to pay in currency. True, you say that at the end of three years we may convert these 7.30s "into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds." Is not this proposition made under a very clear conviction on your part that in this country gold will command a premium for more than three years to come? Does not this offer excite cupidity rather than patriotism?

In my first article I pointed out to you the fact that the offer of 7.30 per cent. interest shut out the competition of the patriot, and secured this great rate of interest to the mere money-dealer. I thought then, (and I believe it now,) that *you* could procure all the money the Government needs, or may need, for putting down this great rebellion, at 5 per cent., if a proper financial policy be pursued, but if the policy begun by Mr. CHASE is to be reinaugurated, and the Treasury must be supplied by the continued transfer of the credit of the *people* to these "pet banks," to be used for their benefit, instead of the benefit of the *people*, then the "ship of state" must founder and sink under the immense load of its rapidly accumulating debt.

An individual in good credit can always borrow money under 7.30 per cent., and when he has good security to offer, he can procure it at 6 per cent., and generally at 5—the rate of interest, like the price of commodities, being regulated by the demand and supply.

The credit of the Government, except when public confidence is shaken by the fear of repudiation, always stands higher than individual credit, and in this country experience has shown it to be superior to individual credit. A great and, I think, conclusive evidence of this is found in the rapid absorption of the 10-40 loan, which was running off at from two to three million per day, until it was interrupted by the bad policy of Mr. CHASE, in offering his six per cent. loan in competition with it.

Why offer 7.30 now, when you can command all the money you want by reissuing your legal tenders, and spending the balance due you by the "pet banks," to which you are paying six per cent. from the coffers of the Treasury on their supposed loans, and the people are paying from six to seven per cent. more for the use of their irresponsible paper.

I stated before, and I repeat it now, that the late financial agent of the country, instead of using the *credit* of the *people* for their *own* benefit, paid to a number of National Banks (called into existence by his want of financial sagacity) six per cent. for using the credit of the Government.

As I anticipated, my article has brought forth an effusion from "A Bank Officer," who probably is an officer of one of these "pet banks," and a dealer upon the credit of our Government.

This officer charges me with ignorance of *facts*, although he fails to point out a single mistake traceable to such ignorance. I will take the First National Bank for an example, to illustrate my position. We will suppose that bank to have subscribed $100,000 to the loan of the 5.20s. It is awarded to the bank; the bank pays this sum into the Treasury, and the Secretary delivers to the bank the bonds of the Government. For the use of this money the *people* pay the bank $6,000 per annum. The Treasurer, immediately upon receiving the $100,000, *coins* 90 per cent of the nominal amount of the bonds—that is to say, $90,000 in First National Bank promises to pay, and receives back the bonds of the Government, and thereupon delivers to the bank the $90,000 of the *bills*, with a guarantee of the Government to the people, through the agency of the Treasurer, that these bills or promises to pay shall be redeemed. For security to the Government that the bank will redeem its bills, they deposit these Government bonds with the Treasurer. This $90,000 goes out into circulation and enters into the "volume of the currency," for the benefit of the bank—it is money. Is not this a return of $90,000 of the $100,000 loaned? Has the bank, in point of *fact*, loaned to the Government one cent over $10,000?

Now let us suppose we are at the end of the year, the Government having redeemed the bills, the account will stand thus:

The United States in account current with the First National Bank.

Dr.

1863—July 1.	To cash loaned to you on your bonds, at 6 per cent. interest	$100,000
1864—July 1.	To one year's interest	6,000
	To balance of account (due the bank)	6,000
Total		$112,000

Cr.

1864—July 1.	By bills redeemed under the guarantee	$90,000
	By interest received at the bank on this amount of currency, at 8 per cent	5,400
	By one year's interest, at 8 per cent. on loan	6,000
	By balance due on bond, $10,000, and interest	10,600
Total		$112,000

Here is an interest of 12 per cent., paid by the people, for the *pretended* loan of $100,000, in point of *fact* the bank has only loaned $10,000. It has been repaid $22,000 at the end of the year.

This account is made up on the supposition that the bank paid in the $100,000 in gold at par received, and circulated their bills at par, and had the $90,000 at use during the whole year, and without considering the profits to the bank as a public depository, or taking into the account the expenses of the bank, or making any allowance for the profit derived from the discount received, or the profits derivable from the loss of the bills of the bank by ordinary casualties.

Let us examine this matter a little more closely. When the bank loaned the money, what was the thing loaned? It was not gold or coin, but legal-tender bills, (by law equivalent to gold for this case, I will admit,) but bills which the people had in circulation, without interest—bills which formed currency, and which the people kept in constant use, as their medium of exchange. This was withdrawn from a non-paying interest debt, and immediately turned into an interest-paying debt of six per cent bonds. The volume of circulation was kept up to within ten per cent. of what it was before, by substituting this new issue by irresponsible banks.

I put an analagous case, further to illustrate my assertion, thus: My neighbor and friend (this bank officer, for example,) borrows from me $100,000, payable in one year, with six per cent. interest. I ask him to, and he indorses my note for $90,000, and pays the discount upon it. He gives me the use of the proceeds, which I procure on *his*, not *my* credit. At the end of the year *he* pays me, principal and interest, $106,000. Out of this sum I pay the note of 90,000 with his indorsement. Does he not by this operation pay me $11,400 for the use of $10,000 for one year? Have I in point of fact loaned him one cent over the $10,000? Is not this, Mr. Bank Officer, your operation with the Government? How long, think you, this Government can stand this system of phlebotomy? Do look at this subject, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury. I am sure that if your attention had been called to this aspect of our monetary affairs, you would not have put your 7.30s in the market at this time, and even now, on reflection, unless I am mistaken in your firmness of purpose, you will feel it to be a duty to take the responsibility of withdrawing your 7.30 proposed loan, and seek, as I am certain you will find, a better remedy for our disease.

The right to coin, or to clothe paper promises to pay with the attributes of money, is a prerogative of sovereignty.

Without now stopping to inquire whether this power can be constitutionally delegated to these National Banks, in the manner it has been, let us look into the statement of this Bank Officer, as to the amount of the present circulation of these banks.

He says they have issued only twelve millions of their paper, and that their present aggregate capital is seventy millions. This is their nominal capital. Conceding that they have in good faith paid into the Treasury this whole sum, then they have received in return sixty-three millions of bills, and hold the people to pay the interest of six per cent. on the whole seventy millions, whilst they have the profits upon the sixty-three millions of circulation, so soon as they can flood the country with them. On this sum of sixty-three millions, these banks, having borrowed it from the *people*, free of interest, receive six per cent. per annum, amounting to $378,000, beside the sum of $420,000, being six per cent. upon the Government bonds—in the aggregate $798,000, for an investment in money of less than $100,000.

I propose if this latter statement shall be denied to show in a future number the mode of obtaining this enormous amount of credit upon so small a capital. You can readily see, however, for yourself how it may be done by reinvesting, in Government bonds, the bills received by the banks, and receiving on each reinvestment ninety per cent. of the bonds. Make the calculation for yourself, Sir, and my word for it the result will be as I have stated.

During the reign of Louis the XVI., if my memory serves me right, and during the financial ministry of CALONNE, an obscure, but an honest man, discovered the frauds, upon the public credit, by the Princes and court flatterers of that day, and privately informed

from the intrigues of a single unscrupulous woman. *Maurice Derrag* is an unpleasant book in its spirit, though displaying undoubtedly much talent.

AZARIAN, an Episode. By HARRIET ELISABETH PRESCOTT. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Miss PRESCOTT'S numerous admirers will eagerly seize upon a new story by her. It displays the qualities that have made her former works remarkable, a richness and pomp of diction that lovingly linger around all things fair, both in art and nature. The story of *Azarian* is a domestic one, the scene being laid in New-England, though the names of the dramatis personæ "Charmian," "Azarian," &c., contrast strongly with the more homely Ruth, the heroine. The artist temperament, its susceptibilities, trials and compensations, is the theme of the narrative that everywhere displays the self-possessed and confident skill of the practiced writer.

THE FOREST ARCADIA OF NORTHERN NEW-YORK; Embracing a View of its Mineral, Agricultural and Timber Resources. 18mo. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM.

Any intending visitor to the Adirondack country at this sultry season cannot do better than make a pocket companion of this elegant little volume. The excursion it narrates was made with a view of examining the natural resources of the region, and the account given of them is so favorable as to endanger the continuance of its wild and solitary character much longer.

The Late Gen. Polk.

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

Rev. Dr. QUINTARD, of Atlanta, officiating at the funeral ceremonies of Lieut.-Gen. POLK, in the course of his remarks made the following statement in regard to the religious character of the fallen hero. We extract from a report in the Atlanta *Register*:

It was my privilege to enjoy his friendship—it was my privilege to share his few hours of unrestrained social intercourse. And if there was one thing above another which always shone forth, it was his unshaken confidence in God's providence—unshaken trust in God's love—his unselfish confidence in God's faithfulness.

He was eminently a man of prayer. Not praying where he could be seen of men, but retiring to commune with God in secret. He never ceased his devotions. He was instant in prayer; and I remember how, after the bloody field of Perryville, when the noise and heat of the battle had passed, we were in the town of Harrodsburgh. There was a beautiful church there, rich in architectural proportions and carved work. He asked me to visit it with him. As we walked up the aisle alone, he exclaimed with emotion: "Oh, for the days when we went up to the house of the Lord, and compassed His altar with the voice of prayer and thanksgiving."

Reaching the chancel he said to me, "Can we not have prayers?" and we kneeled down, poured out our hearts to God, and he left the sanctuary with a face all bathed in tears. Such a soldier did not fight for fame. I remember at Chickamauga, when we were seated upon the ground a few days after the battle, he said to me, "God answered my prayers in giving us this great victory; I prayed long and earnestly that he might bless our arms."

Yet, he was empnatically a man of prayer. The last few weeks of life were more than others consecrated to prayer. As we look back upon them, now that he is gone, we see how God was preparing him for the higher communion of the church triumphant.

At midnight, with a faithful few, he baptised one of his companions in arms, the gallant Hood, and received, a few days later, his commanding General into the Church of Christ. His last Sunday on earth, he gathered all his staff and attendants about him, and with prayer and litany, supplication and praise, seemed to leave them his benediction. He was greatly beloved by his troops. The tears of his commanding General were mingled with those of his privates when he fell. And oh! beloved, we are all smitten—the army, the country and the church. We lift up our voice here between the porch and the altar, and cry to God for mercy. Mercy to our bleeding land, mercy to the hearts crushed by this monster calamity. Oh! God, lift up the rod lest we be utterly consumed. Judge, oh, God, between us and our enemies.

A BLOODTHIRSTY BISHOP.

Bishop ELLIOTT delivered an address upon the occasion of Bishop POLK'S funeral. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"At the close of the deeply-interesting remarks, Bishop ELLIOTT left the desk, and turning his face to the North, said: In the name of his Episcopal office; in the name of the blood that, like that of Abel, called aloud from the ground for vengeance on those who lend the sanction of the church to this crusade against religion; in the name of desolated homes and blackened roof-trees, of desecrated churches, of altars profaned and the Holy Sacrament trampled in the mire, in the name and by the authority of God, and by the enchanting spell-word evoked from the presence of the mangled and martyred dead—In His name who closes for this hour the list of prelates murdered.

Thus did the Bishop summon such of the Episcopal Bishops and clergy of the North as have urged on this war, to meet him and their victims, alive and dead, at the Judgment Bar of Almighty God, there to answer.

Few there were that did not thrill as the Bishop concluded. 'And may God have mercy upon them in that day.'"

THE TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

Reports by Col. Burris.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, 2d SUB-DISTRICT, NEW-MADRID, Mo., July 21, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Ewing, Commanding St. Louis District:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the north half of this county and south half of Mississippi county have been very thoroughly scoured during the last week by parties from this post, commanded respectively by Capts. PREWETT, EDWARDS and VINCENT, and Lieuts. BURNETT, RAPE and HODGES.

No considerable force of guerrillas has been found or heard of in this region, but several small parties, whose principal business seemed to be stealing horses and secreting them in the swamps and herding them in the canebrakes, preparatory to their transfer to the rebels Southwest, have been surprised and routed and their horses captured.

The scouting party under Capt. EDWARDS, which left here on the night of the 16th inst., returned last evening, having killed two bushwhackers near James Bayou, in Mississippi County, and captured and brought in a lot of horses which they were herding in the canebrake in that vicinity.

The party under Lieut. BURNETT were kindly furnished transportation on the gunboat *Huntress*, No. 58, by its gentlemanly and patriotic commander, Capt. DENNIS. Lieut. BURNETT landed, with his detachment, on Island No. 8, on the 18th inst., and moved down the Island on foot; he came across a herd of horses, most of which had been stolen or forcibly taken by guerrillas on this side, and swam across to the Island, where three members of the bushwhacking fraternity were guarding them. The bushwhackers escaped, but eighteen horses were captured. In the evening the detachment with the horses re-embarked on board the gunboat near the foot of the Island, and arrived here the same night.

The aggregate result of the several movements, is two bushwhackers killed and forty-two horses and mules captured and turned over to the Quartermaster here. I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN T. BURRIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Sub-District.

BLOOMFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, July 26.

To Brig. Gen. Ewing:

I have scouted pretty thoroughly, during the last six days, the country lying between this point, New-Madrid, and Charleston, extending nearly up to Bird's Point, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., under Lieut.-Col. HILLER, a battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. POWELL, and a detachment of the Third Cavalry M. S. M., under Capt. MCELROY. Capt. HUSSMA has been scouting on the upper part of sub-district with detachments of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., from Cape Girardeau and Jackson. Total accomplished since my last report is killed eight bushwhackers, captured several stand of arms, and between forty and fifty horses and mules.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Interview of a Canadian Editor with the President.

The editor of the London (Canada) *Free Press*, writing from Washington to his paper, thus describes an interview with Mr. LINCOLN:

"The President's private room is just over the reception room, and is entered from a sort of square hall, about which there are many waiting rooms for persons seeking audiences with the President. Upon entering this room, I saw persons walking to and fro in waiting. I at once placed in the hands of a messenger my card and letters (previously procured from friends in New-York and Cincinnati,) to deliver to the President, and, with scarcely a moment's delay, I was ushered into his presence, when he arose and stepped forward in a stooping position, extended his hand and shook mine kindly, but rather loosely, as if he was afraid of hurting it, remarking, at the same time: 'I am glad to see you, sir; be seated.' I replied: 'I am a stranger in the Capital, and have sought an interview with you, Mr. President, and have been much pleased with the easy means of access.'

President—Yes; this ready means of access is, I may say, under our form of Government, the only link or cord which connects the people with the governing power; and however unprofitable much of it is, it must be kept up. As, for instance, a mother in a distant part, who has a son in the army who is regularly enlisted, has not served out his time, but has been as long as she thinks he ought to stay, will collect together all the little means she can to bring her here to entreat me to grant him his discharge. Of course, I cannot interfere, and can only see her and speak kindly to her. How far is your place from Detroit, Sir?

"About one hundred miles east from Detroit. We have no water communication, but have a very nice little inland city. I intend remaining in Washington for a few days; all seems stir and commotion here.'

President—Yes, there never was anything in history to equal this.

'Your position must indeed be responsible and trying, President.'

'Yes, to think of it, it is very strange that I, a boy, brought up in the woods, and seeing, as it were, but little of the world, should be drifted into the very apex of this great event.'

'I read your proclamation of this morning calling for more men, it will, no doubt, be filled up.'

President—Yes, sir, it will be filled up.

I then rose, saying: 'I thank you, Mr. President, for your kindness and courtesy.'

President shakes hands again, and says: 'I am most happy to have made your acquaintance.'

These words are given exactly as expressed by the President, written down a few moments after they were uttered."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Public School Exhibition.

On Thursday the primary department of Public School No. 13, situated in Houston-street, near Norfolk, gave an exhibition which was highly satisfactory, and gratifying both to the parents of the scholars, and to the citizens of the ward generally. Mrs. MARY L. HAGGERTY, the Principal, is entitled to great credit for the care and attention she has given to her department, and that her duties have all been well performed was proved in the proficiency exhibited by her scholars. That she is truly loved by them all, was shown by the exertions they made to please her, and the pleasure they exhibited at her smile of approval. At about 1 o'clock the school was called to order by Commissioner James L. Mitten, a gentleman well known for the great interest he has taken in all matters concerning our Public Schools, and his prompt and decisive action in the investigation of the Fourth Ward schools. The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Opening Hymn—"Warrea."
3. Opening Address—James McGovern.
4. Chorus—"On beginning school."
5. Invitation Song—Children of Gallery.
6. Dialogue—"Silly Billy"—Jos. Kelso and Eugene Pernot.
7. Chorus—"Hail to All."
8. Recitation—"Is it You"—Lizzie Hyde.
9. Chorus—"Soft Music is Stealing"—Children of Gallery.
10. Dialogue—"Virtues and Graces"—By twelve girls.
11. Chorus—"Live in Love."
12. Recitation—"The Old Torn Hat"—Gustave Studell.
13. Chorus—"Speak Gently."
14. Dialogue—"School Discipline"—Mr. Ballinger and Lizzie Swift.
15. Chorus—"The Kitten"—Children of Gallery.
16. Dialogue—"Buds of Promise"—Hugh Newman, James McGovern, Henry Lester and Conrad Huck.
17. Song—"Kate was once a little Girl"—Katie McClellan.
18. Recitation—"Dear Little Children"—By Oscar E. Isaacs.
19. Chorus—Pic-nic Song.
20. Dialogue—"Arithmetician"—Gustave Studell and Eugene Pernot.
21. Duet and Chorus—"Will You Come to Our Primary School"—Annie Frailley and Alfrida Colehouse.
22. Dialogue—"I Will a Rouse"—Katie McClellan, Annie Frailley, Alfrida Colehouse and Louis Stimatize.
23. Chorus—The Marker's Song.
24. Recitation—"To morrow"—Lisa'ella Higgins.
25. Chorus—"A Former Day."
25½. Dialogue—"The Precocious Speller"—Eugene Pernot and G. Studell.
26. Singing—(Silently)—Children of Gallery.
27. Dialogue—"City Sights with Country Eyes"—Sophia Henry and Louisa Barchfield.
28. Chorus—"Johny Schmoker"—Eight boys.
29. Distribution of Semi-Annuals—41.
30. Chorus—"Nid, Nid, Nodding"—Children of Gallery.
31. Recitation—"Our Country's Flag"—Five boys.
32. Chorus—"Close of School."
33. Closing Hymn—"Lottie."

The recitations were all very good, and the little ones seemed not only to know the words but also to fully understand the subjects on which they were speaking. Masters JAMES MCGOVERN, JOSEPH KELSO, EUGENE PERNOT and GUSTAVE STUDELL are deserving of special mention. The song of "Katy Was a Little Girl," by KATIE MCCLELLAN, was excellent. KATIE is a little one, only four or five years of age, and the pretty manner in which she sang her little song made all love her. Miss ISABELLA HIGGINS sustained her parts admirably. She seems to have an excellent memory, speaks clearly, knowingly and well, and is a girl who promises much in the future. At the close of the exercises, Commissioner MITTEN made a short speech to the children, giving them some very good advice as to how they should spend their Summer vacation; praising them for the advancement they had made in their studies, and distributed forty-one semi-annual certificates of good conduct.

Superintendent JAMES LANGHORNE, Trustees WAGNER and MCGRANN, and a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present.

The Citizens' Association.

Among the many admirable features of this association is the Board of Legal Advisers, composed of the following gentlemen:

Charles O'Conor, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel Lord, Francis B. Cutting, S. Weir Roosevelt, Murray Hoffman, Esq., D. Sherman, Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., W. Bonney, James R. Whiting, Alexander Hamilton, Jr.

The board have by-laws and rules, hold regular meetings and act as counsel to any and all citizens who are aggrieved by the action, in violation of law, of the authorities. The purpose of the board is simply to see that the law is fulfilled and that the authorities neither exercise it themselves or connive at its evasion by others. In case of any complaint, the matter is fairly, fully, honestly investigated, the facts got at behind the truth, no workable case; if the complaint be deemed wrong or unfounded, the proceedings is closed, if right and proper, prosecutions follow this "will not fee or reward." As a protection to the City and to citizens generally, members of the Citizens' Association is of great value. And when the characters of the gentlemen composing the Board of Legal Advisers is considered, there will be a full confidence that the enforcement of justice in all matters and for either side will alone be the question considered.

Ninety-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order has been issued for the benefit of such members of the regiment as are still in the City:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REGT., N. G. S. N. Y.

By order of W. R. W. CHANLER, Colonel commanding the above regiment, Captain JOHN W. CRUMP, Company I, is hereby detailed for service in the City of New-York for the purpose of forwarding absent members and recruits for the above regiment to the present station of the regiment (Relay House, Md.) All members not having joined the regiment are hereby commanded to report immediately to Capt. CRUMP, at his headquarters, No. 193 Bowery, Military Hall, and white recruits will also be received and forwarded to the regiment.

All who do not report at once will be considered as deserters and treated as such.

By order of JOHN W. CRUMP,
Captain, detailed for recruiting.

W. E. CHICO.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET—RECOVERY OF THE GOODS AND ARREST OF THE BURGLAR.—The dwelling-house of Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN, No. 37 East Nineteenth-street, was entered on the night of the 28th instant by PATRICK LANE, an Irish lad, 17 years of age, who stole therefrom $119 worth of jewelry and clothing. The family, it appears, were all out of town at the time, and the burglar entered the house through the coal-hole. Officer FAWCETT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made the arrest of LANE, who confessed his guilt and gave information which enabled the officer to recover a large portion of the goods. The accused plead guilty and was committed in the sum of $2,000 by Justice DODGE.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.—A serious affray occurred in a lager beer saloon, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, on Saturday night, between two Germans, named GOTLIEB BOALING and CHRISTIAN EMBLING. The parties had a quarrel, when BOALING seized a heavy glass goblet and struck EMBLING on the neck, severing an artery and endangering his life. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but it is thought that he cannot live. BOALING was arrested by officer WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, where he had hid himself. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.—Mr. IGNATZ DUERR, keeper of a drinking saloon at No. 38 Avenue A, was so severely injured on Friday night last it is thought he will not recover. It appears that a party of men entered the saloon and took a drink, and had some hard words together. They then went out to the sidewalk, with Mr. DUERR following them. When there, one of them, named GEORGE SALER, attacked DUERR, and knocked him down and beat him until he was insensible. SALER was taken into custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Coroner NAUMANN held an ante-mortem examination in the case, the injured man not being expected to live.

SUICIDE.—A German named WILLIAM VOGEL, recently arrived in this country, became so troubled because his son had turned to be a Roman Catholic, that he hung himself on Saturday during the temporary absence of his family. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on Saturday, at which time these facts were brought out. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IN CUSTODY.—Mr. ALBERT S. HOWE, a telegraph operator at No. 145 Broadway, complains that WM. H. WALKER an Englishman, 50 years of age, called at the office of the American Telegraph Company and sent a message to Washington, offering in payment therefor a $5 bill, counterfeit, on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. Mr. HOWE detected the bill and had WALKER arrested. The latter said he thought the bill was good, but as others of a similar character were found upon him, he was held by Justice DODGE, in default of $500 bail.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of the most expeditious route to the White Mountains, via Connecticut Valley. The trains are running regularly as advertised, and every possible attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has now been encamped at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, for more than a week, is to be mustered into the United States service to-day, and to-morrow will proceed to Washington. All members are required to report to-day, or be considered as deserters. The number of men in camp on Saturday was 563. The number will be increased to-day to over 600. This is the first and only regiment from Brooklyn which has answered the call of the President for 100 days' service. A large number of the friends of the members paid a visit to the camp yesterday.

IMPOSITION AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A large number of men are enlisted daily for the navy at the rendezvous in York-street. As soon as they pass the surgeon they are taken on board the *North Carolina*, were they remain until transferred to some vessel going out. Meantime the wives and friends of the men desire to see them and get hold of the bounty, but there appears to be great difficulty in getting on board. The sharpers about the recruiting offices receive passes some way or other, and actually charge the women from $8 to $10 for the privilege of going on board the *North Carolina* to see their husbands, fathers and brothers. This is a business which should be abated.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 191, of which 25 were men, 28 women, 73 boys, 65 girls. The principal diseases were consumption, 19; cholera infantum, 35; scarlet fever, 7; diarrhœa, 10; marasmus, 11; whooping cough, 4; dysentery, 6; small-pox, 4; typhoid fever, 7; inflammation of lungs, 6; diphtheria, 3; croup, 4; cholera morbus, 3; bronchitis, 3; disease of heart, 2; measles, 1, &c. Under 1 year of age, 63. Natives of the United States, 149; Ireland, 26; England, 9; Germany, 6; Scotland, 1.

DESTRUCTION OF A KINDLINGWOOD MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.—The kindlingwood manufactory of DEACON & BROS., Nos. 6 and 8 Jay-street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is about $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,800 in the Hamilton and American companies. The brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $100. A cow belonging to A. J. DOHERTY was burned.

Tenth Army Corps—The Wounded in the Third Brigade, First Division.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, from July 23 to July 27:

ELEVENTH MAINE.

Capt F W Wiewell, E—leg.	Corp Lacassard Lassell, E—belly.
Corp Nelson H Norris, C—arm and side.	Corp Kenney C Lowell, E—face.
Jas S Ash, C—face & breast.	Chas Bean, E—leg amputated.
Jas N Leighton, C—leg and lung.	Moses M Burse, E—killed.
John H Parker, C—face and back.	Horace H Burse, E—side and arm amputated.
Geo H Robinson, C—hip.	Frank Johnson, G—arm.
Geo A Beals, E—hip.	Samuel B Norton, G—hip.
Parker W Leach, F—arm.	Charles Douglas, G—head.
Robert H Newall, E—knee.	Joseph Meader, H—leg.
Ira D Toothaker, F—abdomen.	Corp J E Huff, I—hand and side.
Corp Horace Mills, G—head.	Corp C Warren, I—killed.
Archibold Taggard, G—face and neck.	G H Spiller, I—killed.
C W Royal, G—arm.	John Linnekao, I—leg.
E B Small, G—shoulder.	Chas H Corson, I—leg.
Stetson Wood, G—shoulder.	Steph Thurston, K—body.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.

21 Lieut J H Linsley, C—head.	Clarence Wood, E—face.
Capt H F Quinn, H—side.	—— Hawkins, F—head.
H G Ford, A—face.	C E Harvey, F—thigh.
Jas E Crosley, C—forearm.	W Lowery, I—shoulder and forearm
W Evans, D—leg.	John E Guess, E—leg.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Wm Richardson, H—missing and supposed a prisoner of war.	Geo H Wanhan, E—foot.
Valentine Webber, B—arm.	P Kane, E—side.
	John Brown, K—knee.

FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY—(DISMOUNTED.)

John Mealy A—leg.	—— Meadow, A—killed.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Mineham, A—arm and side	Sergt Jelly, K—foot.

Gov. Hall Seated.

From the Kansas City Journal, 23d.

Gov. WILLARD P. HALL lives near St. Joseph. When at home a short time since, he boasted that he could take forty men and keep the peace in Northwestern Missouri. He has at various times appointed MITT LEIGHTON, JOHN SCOTT, and a host of others, officers in the militia, to "protect" the rebels against Union men. Last week CYRUS THORNTON got within seven miles of St. Joseph, and some of HALL'S friends telegraphed him that his property was in danger. He at once dropped his country, crimes and misdemeanors, and sent a commission to Capt. -Ben BRADLEY, of the 2nd Twenty-fifth Missouri, as Colonel of the enrolled militia of Buchanan—one of the most radical men in the State. He is now on duty, and it is said Gov. HALL has advanced the price of his farm fifty per cent. Alas! poor WILLARD.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	106¾	100 Erie Pref.	110
11,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	106¾	100 Hud. Riv.	124
1,000 do	106	200 do	124¼
15,000 do	106¼	200 do	124⅝
9,000 U. S. 6-30s	103	200 do	124¾
40,000 do	106⅜	200 do	125
1,500 Brooklyn Improvement	90	200 Readings R	133
2,000 do	110	200 do	133⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95¼	1000 do	134
20,000 do	95	500 do	134⅛
20,000 do	95¼	500 do	134⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	67	1000 do	134⅝
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	53½	2000 do	134¾
100,000 do	53¾	1000 do	134⅞
10,000 do	53¾	15 Mich. Cen. R.	111
5,000 do	53¾	200 do	111⅛
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	118	400 Cle. & Tol. R.	114
2,000 Er. 2d M. 8s, '79	130	400 do	114¼
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	123½	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	92
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	1600 do	92⅛
1,000 Erie 3d M. 7s	123½	500 do	92⅜
1,000 Hud. 2d M. 8s	130	100 do	92⅝
2,000 Harlem Ex. 1st M.	101	200 do	92⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	101	100 do	92¾
5,000 Mich. Sou. 2d M. Pref.	92	100 M. S. & N. I. C.	57
6,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	106	500 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129
5,000 Pt. Wa. & C. 2d.	110	200 do	129¼
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	700 do	129⅜
1,850 Am. Gold	256	300 do	129½
200 Canton Co.	38	50 do	130
450 do	38⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	114
100 do	38⅝	500 do	114⅛
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	210	200 do	114¼
50 Penn. Coal Co.	240	100 do	114⅜
150 Copake Iron M.	8	200 do	114⅝
100 do	8¾	100 Cle., Col. & Cin. R	170
100 Cen. Coal Co.	60	400 Chi. & N. W.	57
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	60	400 do	58¾
400 do	59⅛	400 do	57
200 do	58½	100 do	57
300 do	60	1200 do	57⅛
100 do	60¼	200 do	57¼
100 Quick. Mic. Co.	78	100 do	57⅜
100 do	78½	100 do	58
100 do	78¾	500 do	58⅛
100 do	78⅝	100 do	58⅜
500 do	78¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93
100 do	78⅞	50 do	93⅛
50 Amer. Coal Co.	96	100 do	93¼
10 Mar. Min. Co.	40¾	100 do	93⅜
100 do	40⅝	100 do	93½
100 do	40¾	500 do	93⅝
150 do	40⅝	100 do	93¾
300 do	40¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
700 N. Y. Central	130⅛	500 do	114⅛
100 do	130½	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	70
50 do	130	100 P., F. W. & C.	116⅝
500 do	130	100 do	116¾
100 do	130	100 do	116⅞
500 Erie Railway	112⅝	100 do	117
600 do	113⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	79½
600 do	112⅜	200 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	96⅜
1600 do	112	100 Miss. Mo R.	70
300 do	112⅛	100 do	69
100 do	112⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 Erie Railway	112⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	129¼
500 do	112⅜	500 do	129⅜
300 do	112⅝	100 do	129⅝
400 do	112⅝	100 Clev. & Tol.	142⅞
200 do	112⅞	100 do	143⅛
200 Reading R.	133½	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
500 do	134	100 do	114
200 do	136	900 do	114⅛
500 Mich. Sou. R.	137½	200 do	113¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾	205 do	114
2300 do	92⅞	1300 Chic. & N. W.	57
1000 do	93	100 do	57⅛
100 do	93	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅞
400 do	93	100 do	92¾
100 do	93	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	116
100 do	93	100 do	116
400 do	91⅞	10,000 Ohio & M. C.	52¾
300 do	91¾	100 Cum. Coal Co.	60
100 do	91¾	600 do	60
200 do	91	100 do	60⅛
400 do	91	100 do	60⅜
200 do	90¾	600 do	60⅝
200 M. S. Guar.	139	100 do	60½
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	114⅜	100 do	79
400 do	114⅝	1400 Quicks. M. Co.	78¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	46	300 do	79
		100 do	79
		100 Canton Co.	38¾

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	256	200 Rock Island	113¾
1000 Erie Railway	112¾	300 Clev. & Pitts	113¾
100 do	113¾	1000 do	113¾
100 do	112¾	600 do	113¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.	123¾	150 do	113¾
100 do	123¾	200 do	113¾
400 Ill. Cen. R.	129	100 Northwest'n R.	87¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	90	200 N. W. Pref.	91¾
100 do	89¾	200 do	91¾
200 do	89¾	$5,000 O. & M. Cer.	52¾
800 do	89¾	200 Canton Co	37¾
200 do	89	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	59
400 do	87	100 Quick. M. Co.	79
100 do	89¾	100 do	79¾
100 do	89¾	100 do	80

MONDAY, AUGUST 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was heavy in the Import entries, the larger share of which, however, went into Bond for a market later in the season. The sales of Foreign Goods from store are generally reported light, and prices difficult to be maintained to the recent advance in Gold and Exchange. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are again very large, to the value of over eight millions. The Exchange made against these shipments and the continued orders for United States 5-20 Bonds have created a panic in the speculation in Gold, the figures of which were weak until Saturday forenoon, when a recovery was made on the Pennsylvania rumors of 4@5 ₱ cent. Bills on London are 107½@108¾ ₱ cent. for Gold, and very unsettled and dull for Currency. The week on the Stock Exchange was quite active, particularly the last three days, both for Government Stocks and the Railway Shares, and at advancing prices. There was a panic in the upward movement at the close on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	254½@246@256
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	104⅜@108⅞
New-York Central	132@134⅜
New-York and Erie	109@113@112⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	109@110
Rock Island	109¾@113⅜
Michigan Southern	83⅜@93⅜@89⅞
Michigan Central	131⅜@135⅜
Toledo	136⅜@143@142⅞
Illinois Central	126⅜@129
Hudson River	127¼@133
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108⅜@113⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅜@116
Chicago and North Western	49⅜@57⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	74@80
Mariposa Gold	42@48
Cumberland	56⅜@59
Reading	133½@136

The Pennsylvania raid advanced the speculation in the Gold Room on Saturday from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. The price at 3 o'clock was 256½ ₱ cent. There was very little business in Exchange after the sailing of the steamers at noon. The prices of the Gold-bearing Stocks were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower after the foreign mail closed. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts, by the steamers of the day, amount to $214,579, making for the whole week $401,312. The Customs of the week amount to $1,042,000. There was a good demand for Money at 7 ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was again very active, but the turn of the market was rather against the *Bulls* at and after the Board, owing to a partial pressure to realize on the advance of the past few days and to be rid of the cash Stock falling due at the close of the week. The general market was also affected by a sudden decline in Michigan Southern old stock, on the report that the 1st August Dividend has been, or will be enjoined. The price fell as low as 88 ₱ cent., but recovered to 90¾@91 ₱ cent.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the last prices of Friday. There was no Second Board. The Evening Exchange was lower:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106	Mich. Central	140¾	139¾
U. S. 5-20's	104⅞	104¾	Mich. Southern	93¾	90⅝
N. Y. Central	134⅜	134	Illinois Cen.	129⅜	128⅝
Erie	113	112⅝	Pittsburgh	115⅞	114⅝
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	117¼	116
Hudson	134½	133⅝	Rock Island	115	111
Canton	39	38	Reading	138½	136
Treas. Cer., new	95⅝	95⅛	Quicksilver	77⅜	79
Toledo	143⅜	142⅞	Cum'land Coal	62¾	60
Northwest	56¾	57	Mariposa	49	48
Ohio & M. Certs	54¾	52¾	N. West Pref.	91¾	91⅝

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Chi. & N. W. 1st s.	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	135	Lac. & W. bonds	114
Erie 2ds	130	Del., L. & W. 1st s.	120
Erie 3ds	119	Del., L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 6ths	110	Del. & W. 1st s.	105
Hud. R. 2ds	117	Hud. & W. 1st s.	104¾
Hud. R. 1st s.	116	Hud. & W. 2ds	86
Harlem 7s, '66 & '72	114	Bal. & Ohio extended	120
Harlem 6s, '97	105	Ohio & Miss. 2ds	110
Mich. Cen. 8s	124	Ohio & R. 1st s.	113
Mich. Cen. 1st s.	110	Ohio & R. 2ds	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st s.	110
Mich. Cen. 1st	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 2ds	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Chicago & R. I.	98¾
Ill. Cen. 1st	110		
Ill. Cen. 2ds	103		
Ill. Cen. Pref.	93		
Alt. & T. H. 1st, Pref.	82		

An extra Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. in cash, payable Aug. 20, has been declared by the Cleveland and Toledo Company. A regular half-yearly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., and an extra Dividend (to make up for the omission in February) of 2½ ₱ cent. has been declared on the Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Company. Also, a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the Preferred Stock.

The August Dividend (half yearly) of the Bank of the Republic is 4 ₱ cent.; Nassau, 4 ₱ cent.; Leather Manufacturers, 5 ₱ cent.; and Marine Bank, 6 ₱ cent.

Mr. J. A. GWYNNE, of the Stock and Money firm of GWYNNE & DAY, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $5,710,165, against $3,113,335 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $8,040,364 against $3,986,390 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $101,000, against $480,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,042,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 30th July, inst., by our weekly statements amount to $145,964,938
Against 1863 (monthly) 106,930,406
Increase to date $39,034,530

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 27th July to $112,662,724
Against

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have startling news this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, a mine which had been excavated under the rebel works in front of Gen BURNSIDE'S corps, was fired by the application of a lucifer match, and instantly a vast volume of dirt was thrown very high into the air, and a gap formed through which our troops rushed and carried the first line of rebel works. Simultaneously with the springing of this mine all our artillery from the Appomattox to our extreme left—about a hundred pieces—opened upon the enemy, and, of course, aided the charge of the infantry. The rebels stiffly contested their next defences, and up to afternoon of Saturday, fighting was still going on.

We have also additional news from the body of cavalry and infantry which was sent to operate on the north bank of the James, apparently against Richmond. That movement was really a faint, intended to divert the attention of LEE while the operation we have just recounted was in progress. It succeeded in this, and LEE withdrew some fifteen thousand men from GRANT'S main front to the defence of Richmond. This end being gained, HANCOCK'S corps and the other troops at once recrossed the James, and joined our main body.

We shall, of course, have further news immediately.

We give this morning, in the graphic letters of our special correspondents, a full and connected history of the grand military operations before Atlanta, from the 18th to the 24th ult. On the 18th all the army had been moved across the Chattahoochee. On the 20th, Gen. MCPHERSON cut the railroad at Decatur, between Atlanta and Augusta, severing all communications by railroad from Atlanta, except by the Macon route. On the same day Gen. THOMAS' three corps, the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth, occupied the line of Peachtree Creek, running east and west about five miles north of the city. Gen. HOOKER, with his corps, effected a crossing with but little resistance. Gens. WARD and WILLIAMS' divisions occupied the right and left, and Gen. GEARY'S division the centre, a few hundred yards in advance. While WARD and WILLIAMS were endeavoring to join Gen. GEARY, his extreme right was assailed by the enemy. The details of the subsequent battles will be found in the letters of our correspondents.

The new raid into Pennsylvania promises to come to an end as inglorious as that of its predecessor, while the substantial advantage to the rebels in the way of plunder is supposed to be much less. The invaders have committed more wanton outrages upon property than ever before. They have laid Chambersburgh in ashes, and committed other excesses, of which full accounts will be found in our telegraphic dispatches. The latest intelligence gives us reason to believe that Gen. AVERILL has inflicted upon them a severe punishment, and set them upon the run out of Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of the steamship *Bremen* off Cape Race, on Saturday, from Southampton, we have advices three days later than by the steamship *Scotia* at this port. In the House of Lords, on the 18th, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica relative to the increase of the slave trade in Cuba, and asserting that Spain had violated her treaty-agreement on this subject. The political relations of England with Brazil were discussed in the House of Commons. There is little news of importance from the Danish war. The Austrians took possession of Feohs on the 18th. An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies. The proposed incorporation of Denmark with the German Confederation is not received with much favor in France. The *Constitutionnel* says it would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and pronounces the scheme inadmissible. On the other hand, Austria and Prussia have met the proposals of Denmark with apparent favor. A truce was agreed upon until the 31st of July, and Denmark was requested to send a Plenipotentiary to Vienna to come to an understanding with the Allies.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., in Cedar Grove, Walker County, Ga., two unoffending Union citizens were brutally murdered by the infernal guerrillas who prowl around these regions. The gang of murderers were headed by a notorious and bloodthirsty wretch named GATEWOOD, who has thus far escaped the halter. They approached, unawares, the house of their first victim, WILLIAM CLARKSTON, and at once secured and took him out of doors. His cries for mercy were of no avail. The inhuman wretches deliberately laid the unfortunate man across two logs, and fairly pierced his brain with a whole volley of bullets. They next went to the house of a man named JIM JOHNSON, who had twice deserted the rebel army, and is said to have, at no time, been anything but a true Union man, his connection with the rebel army being compulsory. Him they murdered in cold blood. After that they proceeded to the house of another Union citizen, but he, apprised of their movements, made good his escape.

A letter, dated June 6, has been recently received from the Surgeon of the *Waterwitch*, per flag of truce, stating that he was uninjured. He, with his fellow officers, are in the Naval Hospital at Savannah, and the wounded ones are under his professional care. He says: "The number of our wounded in the engagement was thirteen, of whom seven were officers. Beside these, one was killed. The party that captured us lost six killed and ten wounded. Our wounded are all doing well and likely to recover. Paymaster BILLINGS gained the admiration of friend and foe by his gallant conduct. He received a sabre stroke over the head, which stunned him for the time and left a wound, but not a serious one."

The St. Louis *Evening News* has several communications from Cedar County, which state that the bushwhackers are again at work in that region, but are being hunted down by the loyal men. The latter are organized. A company has been formed for home guard duty. The scene of guerrilla depredations is in two townships on the west border of the county. In a three days' scout recently, a camp of bushwhackers was surprised, three killed and nine of their horses captured, with several guns and navy revolvers. The loyal men of Cedar are scouring the county, determined to rid themselves of guerrillas and their aiders and comforters.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* states that the rebel Gen. W. C. FAULKNER, who was killed in a battle with the Federal forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH, in Mississippi, a short time since, was born and raised on Sand Creek, three or four miles east of Farmington. In 1842 he lived in Farmington, with Dr. ROBERT MOORE, and rode a number of races for that sporting character. In 1843, at a camp-meeting held at Shiloh, by Rev. Messrs. BROWN and KINKEAD, young FAULKNER made a profession of religion, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1845 he removed to Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi, and upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, he headed a company, and fought bravely under JEFF. DAVIS.

Four hundred and forty-four prisoners from Dixie arrived in Louisville on the 28th ult., on the Nashville train. Among the lot are three hundred and twenty-two private rebel soldiers, nineteen commissioned officers, seventy-eight deserters from the rebel army, and twenty-five citizens charged with various offences. The deserters will take the oath of amnesty, and the citizens be paroled and sent across the river to remain during the war. For the next few days, the transfers of rebel prisoners from SHERMAN'S front to the rear will prove quite lively. The deserters tell some doleful stories in regard to the straitened means of the Confederacy, the sufferings of the armies, and the dark prospects impending in the future for the rebel cause.

The Stock market was partially weaker on Saturday. Government's ¼@¾ per cent. lower than the best sales of Friday. The price of Gold went up on the Pennsylvania raid to 256@258; closing 256 per cent. and dull.

Before Petersburgh.

The pirouettings of the rebel brigands north of the Potomac assume their proper and insignificant magnitude this morning alongside of the great operations which Gen. GRANT has inaugurated before Petersburgh. He has, in a two-fold sense, *sprung a mine* upon the rebels. The mine under the rebel works, to which the match was applied as the sun was rising on Saturday morning, resulted in an eminent success. Not only was an immense volume of earth thrown for three hundred feet into the air; but the rebel position was at once charged by the gallant Ninth Corps through the gap made, and the explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery that we have in position from the Appomattox to our extreme left—the whole resulting in the capture of the entire line of rebel works and a good number of prisoners. The play of strategy, of skill and of genius in this whole affair and in the preliminary and collateral movements on both sides of the James River, will be found finely and picturesquely set forth in our special dispatches from army headquarters and from Washington. The intelligent reader will see the connection between this operation and the movement to the north bank of the James, of which we had intelligence on Saturday, and he will also see in it the realization and issue of several indications that have latterly been reaching the public.

The latest telegrams leave us just at the threshold of this startling movement of the Army of the Potomac. The public will look eagerly every hour for its progress and consummation.

The rebels undoubtedly knew that GRANT was mining somewhere, but they certainly did not know its location, and probably underrated its effects and results.

If GRANT has not, in a larger sense, sprung a mine upon the enemy, it certainly looks as if he had. LEE, at this moment of general assault, has his forces divided. He would seem still to have a large body of troops in the Shenandoah Valley and near the Potomac, and the feint of Gens. HANCOCK and SHERIDAN toward Deep Bottom was also effectual in inducing him to order a large force over the James for the immediate defence of Richmond. The latter can quickly be brought in, but if EARLY and BRECKENRIDGE are still near the Maryland line it will take a week or more to get them down, to Petersburgh. The nature of GRANT'S operation indicates, of course, that he means to attempt the capture of Peterburgh by a *coup de main*. We shall, therefore, presently know whether or not it proved a success.

THE MARYLAND SYMPATHIZERS.—There were two noticeable features in EARLY'S last raid into Maryland. One was the large numbers of his men who deserted while north of the Potomac. It is estimated that where EARLY received one recruit to his forces, he lost fifty men by desertion. Another feature was, that many of the rebel sympathizers took up arms to expel the invading rebels. The Maryland Secessionists were for a long time a formidable body; but even they have at last become disgusted with their whilom friends from the South. One of our correspondents in Maryland who is well acquainted with the state of feeling there, says that the Maryland sympathizers have been cajoled and deceived and abused and robbed by their own party until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have turned upon those who smote them. Many of these men are the most bitter enemies the rebels have in Maryland, and were the first to take up arms against EARLY'S ruffians. The same state of feeling will yet appear and become dominant all over the South.

No More Back-Door Diplomacy.

That Niagara tom-foolery ended, let it be the last of the like. It is not pleasant to think of the sorry figure we have been making. The good nature of Mr. GREELEY and the open nature of the President are all very well in their place; but that place ought to be strictly within the bounds of the national dignity.

We hold that it does not comport with the national dignity to promote or permit any unofficial negotiations concerning the terms to be made, or the relations to be sustained, by the Government with those in arms against its authority. There is a law against all communication with public enemies, except under official sanction and form, and it should be abided by, alike in spirit and letter. The responsibilities involved in the question of continued peace or war are of almost infinite moment. To meet them rightly is the most solemn task ever imposed upon human government. There is a corresponding obligation in the Government to keep this work exclusively in its own hands. It is neither safe nor seemly to let private individuals interfere with it. This, however, well-meant, can only tend to lower its dignity, compromise its authority, prejudice its claims, and bring upon it embarrassments. No Government could allow it without periling its interests and cheapening its honor.

Any dealings with such vagabonds as these self-constituted emissaries of JEFF. DAVIS at Niagara, was peculiarly unfortunate. No private man, of any self-respect, would recognize them, even if they were not traitors. The leading spirits were a trio of thieves, more despicable than any in Sing-Sing. SANDERS stole thirty thousand dollars in his naval agency of this port: TUCKER, eighty thousand dollars in the Liverpool Consulate; THOMPSON, eight hundred thousand dollars in the Department of the Interior. These facts belong to the historical record of JAMES BUCHANAN'S Administration, and are officially attested. The idea that such fellows were to have a voice, directly or indirectly, in settling the solemn issues of this struggle, was repugnant to all decency. It was natural enough, perhaps, to take them at first sight to be veritable representatives of JEFF. DAVIS, for repudiation finds its fit counterpart to robbery; but whether his representatives or not, such men as they ought not to have been noticed, nor any project with which they had to do. We are aware that these individuals kept in the background when the correspondence with Mr. GREELEY approached its climax, and that the proposition was, that of the three thieves, SANDERS alone was to accompany CLAY and HOLCOMBE to Washington. But this does not alter the matter. The association was none the less an insult to the Government. When JEFF. DAVIS seeks a hearing from the Government he has defied, let him observe diplomatic decencies sufficiently to entrust the entire business to men of fair personal character, however much they may have participated in his rebellion. There is a recognizable distinction between a scamp and a gentleman, even though both be rebels.

Again, if self-appointed agents are to be countenanced on our side, let them be men of more intellect and character than Mr. JEWETT, of Colorado. This person mistakes his natural impudence for inspiration, and believes that he has a mission to settle this war. By dint of high pretences and ceaseless pertinacity, he gained a certain attention from some of the public men on the other side of the water. Some who wanted the war stopped, and were yet at their wits' end how to do it, listened to him, as sensible men in an extremity sometimes listen to a quack, just to pique their imagination with his absurdity. Others probably were under the influence of that state of mind which LOCKE, in a paragraph on the obtrusion of impertinent ideas, describes as "a childishness of the understanding, wherein, during the fit, it plays with and dandles some insignificant puppet, without any end in view." Of course, in neither case was JEWETT long abided. He dropped, or rather was dropped, out of sight. We supposed he had enough of it, and would lie quiet. But it seems not. He turned up in Canada, and appears to have been the prime mover of the late conferences, and the chief go-between. Had this piece of business been a proper one, this adventurer would not have been a proper person to take part in it. No business man in the country would trust any commission to a head with so many screws loose, and yet he assumes to pass upon the very gravest of national concerns. BURKE meant such skipjacks when saying that "far from being qualified to be directors of the great movement of empire, they are hardly fit to turn a wheel in the machine."

But let these amateur diplomatists on either side be whom they may, they were not entitled to the slightest heed from our Government. Even the "To whom it may concern," impersonal as it was, was too much. This was holding them very cheap, but they should have been treated as of no account whatever, and not noticed. Any attention by Government to such dabblers, even though it be "over the left," disparages authority, and belittles and degrades what are really the vital issues of the Republic. Even the bastard Government of the Confederacy, if we may judge by the tone of the Richmond papers, has too much self-regard to tolerate such officiousness.

Diplomacy, strictly speaking, will never take place between the National Government and the Richmond chiefs. It applies only to intercourse between independent powers. The rebellion cannot be treated with in any such capacity. If the central rebel authorities, or those at the head of any particular State, desire to submit propositions of any character, presupposing an unbroken Union, their accredited agents will undoubtedly be heard with courtesy, and be answered with liberality. In the absence of such propositions, so authenticated, gunpowder and steel can be the only negotiators. All private intermeddling is bootless, and intolerably impertinent.

The Scope of the New Invasion.

It would be vain to attempt to found a theory of the new incursion of EARLY'S raiders into the districts of the Upper Potomac from any one of the disjointed reports which the telegraph has been permitted to convey to the public. We see in these reports, so far, simply the sudden dash of two or three separate squads of cavalry or mounted infantry, first at one point, then at another—at Point of Rocks, at Adamstown, near the Monocacy, close to Shippensburgh, at Chambersburgh, at St. Thomas, at Mercersburgh, at Waynesboro', at Greencastle, and at a number of less important points in Upper Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. At none of these points is the rebel force estimated at more than eight hundred, and it is possibly the same squad that reappears at different points and succeeds in duplicating itself by quick movements. Be this, however, as it may, we can find nothing to indicate that the band operating in Pennsylvania, the advance portion of which occupied Chambersburgh early on Saturday morning, and burnt the town later in the day, is much superior in numbers or equipment to the flying squads that pounced on the railroad lines round Baltimore a few weeks ago. They move quickly. They show a bold front. They do not burden themselves with trains. And they have a thorough appreciation of the kind of resistance they may expect from the State cavalry or Pennsylvania. We do not see, then, what is to hinder a force, say of a couple of thousand mounted rebels, to burn a score or more of border towns and villages, at the same time that they keep up the appearance of being the advance of a large invading army.

The general course of this rebel incursion, it will be noticed, taking Loudon Heights as the centre of its line south of the Potomac, is *northwest*, instead of southeast, as it was formerly. The telegraph between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks was only interrupted for part of a day. No attempt has been made to cut the railroad near to or east of Frederick. The general sweep of the raid, so far, would appear to make it a rational conclusion that the gang, be it large or small, will find its way back across the Potomac by the upper fords, and effectually spoil the history of a new siege of Washington.

There is a story confirmatory of this view in the alleged advance of BRECKINRIDGE westward along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, toward Cumberland. Possibly, this is a report founded purely on speculation; but it is a report which has in it certain elements of probability. For, if Gen. WRIGHT'S corps is not, by this time, in the position to make the back track along the Shenandoah Valley dangerous, and, indeed fatal, to EARLY, then we can form no conception of what that corps can be intended for. By the Cumberland route it is not improbable EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE might expect to work their way into the Kanawha Valley. But in all these points we are assured that the semi-official telegrapher, although he could tell us much, is wisely and prudently silent.

To one conclusion we think, however, it is rational for us to come. The grand object of the new incursion will be in a measure gained by LEE, if the attention of the authorities is withdrawn from Petersburgh. Gen. LEE'S prime theory at this crisis is *distraction*. The concentrative, single-minded, tenacious resolution of GRANT is what troubles the rebel Chief more than all else in the history of these campaigns. He began to fear it months ago: and the latest report from the immediate front of the Ninth Army Corps will not make him fear it less to-day—even if EARLY'S flying skirmishes should succeed in striking terror into half a dozen bordering counties.

The Case of Semmes.

The strain in which some journals discuss the present position and future prospects of SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, is well calculated to make us objects of ridicule all over Europe. A few days ago the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* gravely announced that SEMMES' case was under consideration in that city; that his surrender would be demanded, but that the probabilities were that the British Government would deliver him up without waiting to be asked. This amusing story was, of course, strictly in keeping with an equally amusing editorial which preceded it by a few days in the same journal, desiring Mr. ADAMS to demand his passports if SEMMES were not handed over to him.

This was sufficiently amusing, but for pure absurdity it was, in many respects, inferior to the following choice morsel, which we clip from the "Washington news" of the *World*:

"A Board of naval officers, to whom the subject was referred by the Navy Department, have reported that, according to all precedents, Capt. SEMMES is a legitimate prisoner of war to this Government, there being no precedent in our naval history or that of foreign Governments, that would cover the peculiar circumstances which surround his case. There is little or no doubt but that the surrender of SEMMES as a prisoner of war will be demanded by this Government."

The Board of naval officers who have arrived at the conclusion that SEMMES was a legitimate prisoner of war, according to all precedents, because "there is no precedent in our naval history or that of foreign Governments which would cover the peculiar circumstances that surround his case," must be, according to this authority, very clever fellows, and have discovered an entirely new method of reasoning. The foregoing account of their proceedings, if it means anything, means that, after due investigation, they found that SEMMES' case was novel and peculiar, and, therefore, not covered by any precedent; and how, under these circumstances, he can be a legitimate prisoner of war, according to all precedents, passes our comprehension, as it no doubt does also that of the sage who made the proposition.

But supposing that he is a legitimate prisoner of war, what of it? Why will writers continue to make the press and the country ridiculous by attempting to base on this fact a claim for his extradition? Where is the precedent in any history, report, chronicle, saga, or epic, for the surrender by a foreign Government of an escaped prisoner of war, "as a prisoner of war?" In what treaty, note, comment, usage, or tradition, is there the shadow of a foundation for the belief that a prisoner of war, escaping to neutral territory, occupies in the eyes of a neutral Government any position but that of a peaceable citizen?

In short, the British Government has under either its municipal law or the law of nations no more right to deliver SEMMES up to our Government, than to deliver SPENCE of the *Times*, or Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, and we are satisfied that it has no more intention of doing so. There is no doubt on this point, and there never has been, in the mind of any lawyer or layman who has given the matter five minutes' intelligent consideration. It may have been a dishonorable thing for SEMMES to escape; it may have been a rascally trick for LANCASTER, under the circumstances, to assist him; but the British Government is not responsible for the conduct of either of them; and once SEMMES is ashore in England, it is all one to Lord RUSSELL, whether he got ashore by skill or by treachery, so long as no employé of the Government had any hand in the matter. And even if a Government officer had aided him, we feel quite satisfied that Earl RUSSELL would have no legal right to hand him over to us without his consent. An escaped prisoner of war is, no matter how he escapes, an escaped prisoner of war and nothing more, unless he has committed one of the crimes covered by the Extradition Treaty; and even then, the question would arise whether, after the concession of belligerent rights to the South, the English could treat SEMMES as an American citizen.

Nothing has done more to bewilder and befog the public mind on all the questions arising out of the war, than the tendency of some writers to mix questions of law up with questions of feeling. If this school of publicists were to get the upper hand, either here or in England—for it exists in both countries—the two nations would have been at war two years ago, and in the most delightful ignorance of what they were fighting about. There is a large party of weak-minded people in England, who are so convinced of the "holiness" of the Confederate cause, that any restrictions on their fitting out ships for it, or even going to war for it, strikes them as monstrous and unnatural outrages; and, in like manner, we have a corresponding set of wiseacres here, who are so impressed with the atrocity and guilt of the rebellion, that they lose all patience if even the laws of nature, to say nothing of the law of nations, is not suspended to enable us to put it down.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE.—We have news of the explosion, on Saturday, of a mine before Petersburgh, which had been constructed under a certain part of the rebel works. The rebels had known for some time of the existence of this mine; for the Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday last mentions that GRANT had been mining for a month, and that it was quite time he was springing some of his mines. The difficulty they had was that they could not tell on what part of their works the mine was, or how great was its extension; and consequently they had stories such as that we published last week, that GRANT'S mine extended under Petersburgh, and that he would suddenly send the whole town skyhigh. In our own army there were very few men beside the engineers who constructed this mine, who knew of its existence; and only a few general officers were aware of its locality.

AMUSEMENTS.

There are no changes to announce at the theatres now open to the public. Mr. DAN. BRYANT'S success has more than justified the best expectations of his admirers. Wallack's Theatre has been crowded to its greatest capacity every night since the gentleman's *début*. The same pieces are still being played there, but BOURCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" is announced for to-morrow evening, Mr. BRYANT appearing as *Miles Na Coppaleen*. At the Olympic Theatre BALFE'S opera of the "Rose of Castile" will be given to-night. At Niblo's the "Sea of Ice." At the Broadway Theatre the "French Spy." It is the last week of the successful engagement of Miss HELEN WESTERN at this establishment. BARNUM announces "Mazulm, or the Night Owl" for another week, with extra performances and exhibitions in the principal saloons.

ACTORS, MANAGERS AND THEATRES.—It usually happens at this season of the year that we are able to speak with some degree of certainty of the preparations that have been made for the Fall and Winter campaigns at the principal places of amusement. Whether it be that war has stifled the enterprise of our managers, or that they, like some of our Generals, desire to impose silence on the press, it is certain that very little is permitted to be known of their future plans, and hence the suspicion arises that they have done very little towards completing them, and so insuring the success which they no doubt anticipate. Hundreds of actors are to be seen on any fine day in Broadway, and the country managers, who are also gathered here, are doubtless using all their wiles to seduce them to their provincial establishments. As there seems to be a demand for almost any kind of male spouter, we nurse and cherish the hope that a large proportion of those who afflicted the community last Winter will be provided for in remote and inaccessible parts of our country during the coming one.

Still, as amusements form a necessary part of the plan of metropolitan life, it is well that our managers should be prepared for a possible dearth of material, and make their selection whilst there is yet some merit in selecting. The profession, it is understood, demand higher salaries, and a return to the old plan of special lines of business. The first being a necessity of the times, ought, perhaps, to be conceded to, especially in the case of the ladies of the theatre, who have to provide their own dresses, and are sorely taxed by the high prices of all wearing material. The second demand is an absurdity which we hope will be resisted. It is a remnant of an old European usage, and whilst it inflicts a large surplus company on the manager, is of no corresponding value to him or the public. In the present state of the drama—we mean such drama as the City enjoys and best appreciates during a season almost of the theatres—an actor's versatility determines his value; not his ability to play one particular string of parts well, and all else badly. Moreover, in a time when retrenchment is necessary, it is folly to return to a system which means extravagance. Useful and willing men are always sure of a career, for stage necessity presses them forward. Trade rights in an intellectual profession are ridiculous and degrading. The stage-manager, if he have the interests of his theatre at heart, will always select the right man for the right place, and his power ought not to be restricted by any old fogy ideas of the sanctity of separate departments.

The managers, it is hinted, will raise the prices of admission. This is not a matter to rejoice at, nor need it call for any expression of surprise or indignation. It is, we apprehend, a measure of ordinary prudence, such as every keeper of a store has already taken. The rent and salaries of a theatre, although heavy enough, form but a small part of its expenditures. A correspondent of the *Post*, who signs himself "Thespis," says, with perfect truthfulness:

"Theatrical managers are dependent upon almost every trade for their supplies, which include costumes, scenery, gas fixtures, hardware, glassware, dry goods, chemicals, paints, carpets, cushions, wood and smith work, paper, painting, cordage, &c., and they are compelled, by a general rise in all these articles, to anxiously consult in an informal manner as to how, during these war times, they can possibly succeed in making both ends meet through the entire season."

The same writer, commenting on the hostility of a portion of the press to the proposed increase of prices, gives the following broadside into "whom it may concern:"

"But now the managers find themselves assailed by a portion of the press, led off by no editor whose 'job office' at present monopolizes the theatrical bill printing, while its theatrical advertising has jumped up from ten to twenty cents per line, and yet the managers have thus far (in some cases even at a loss) kept down their prices of admission to the former very cheap standard. The managers are termed 'rich,' when, in fact, no class of men works harder, night and day, and takes such great risks and invests so much capital for so little prospective profit.

The elegance, comfort and convenience of the New-York theatres have no equal in the world. The leading theatres in London are cramped-up, dingy barns compared to them; yet the New-York prices of admission do not average one-half those charged in London.

And to what an enormous extent the theatrical managers are taxed! First they pay a City license of $500 per annum; then they pay a United States license; then they hand over to the Government two per cent. on every dollar they receive, without any deduction for their expenses. A theatre frequently takes in but $3,000 per week, while its expenses are $3,500 or $4,000; so, for the privilege of losing $500 or $1,000 per week, the managers pay $60 of their receipts, besides all other licenses and taxes. Then, of course, they pay the usual State, County and City taxes on the capital invested in their business, and if, for a wonder, they succeed in making a profit during the year, they pay their share of Income TAX.

The stormy nights and dull seasons serve to deplete the theatrical treasury of thousands in the course of a year, consequently it is not strange that no business is more precarious in a pecuniary point of view, or is marked with more failures than that of catering for public amusement."

We are disposed to think that the public will view the matter in a sensible way. They never object to pay a reasonable price for their pleasures; but they will, probably, for the future, limit their patronage to those theatres only that deserve it—to such, we mean, as have good companies, and produce their novelties with care and liberality. To demand any improvement in these particulars under the present tariff of admission would be unreasonable. But we think the public will be supported in a very emphatic "strike," if a vast and radical change therein is not effected when the advance is paid.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington is to-day full of rumors of the result of Saturday's battle, but they have no other authority than the imagination of their inventors. The steamer bringing the Government and press dispatches left City Point at 10 A. M. of Saturday, and subsequent to that hour there is nothing of a reliable nature.

THE NEW RAID.

The Pennsylvania raid proves to be a most contemptible affair. Such movements were folly to have been expected, as the rebels hope by this means to divert attention from their far more important operations in the Shenandoah Valley. It is gratifying to know that they will not be allowed to pursue their harvesting operations uninterrupted. Movements and combinations, not proper for present publication, are in progress, that will, it is expected, make the rebel occupancy of the valley a very brief one.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. STODDARD B. COLBY, of Vermont, has been appointed successor to Mr. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury Department. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S resignation was to take effect on the 15th inst. It is proper to state that this was handed in by Mr. CHITTENDEN several months ago, and it can therefore have no relation whatever to any recent changes in the Department. His retirement has been put off thus long, only from the difficulty of finding the proper man to take the place so ably filled by the late incumbent.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FORDS.

Five engineer officers were sent several days ago to fortify the fords of the Susquehanna River, so that the rebels might be prevented from extending their incursion into the heart of the State. Their operations will doubtless be confined to the Cumberland Valley.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The total amount of subscriptions to the new loan, reported to July 29th, is three millions three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. A much larger amount has been deposited, of which no reports have been received.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the hospitals to-day: JOHN S. CARR, Company G, Fourteenth Artillery; WM. GRIMES, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; CHAS. F. JACKSON, Company A, Fourth Artillery.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Rebel Battery at Carrolton Landing—Steamers Fired Into—The Battery Attacked by Our Gunboats and Forced to Retire Toward Columbia.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of the 23d inst. have been received. They contain no news.

There was fair inquiry for cotton, but holders declined to sell; quotations nominal, at $1 65 for low middling. General markets were unchanged.

The steamer *Clara Bell* was fired into at Carrollton Landing, on the 24th, by a rebel battery. Three shots penetrated her hull below the water-line, and wounded seven persons. The steamer then ran on far ahead, and had nearly repaired her damages, when she was again attacked, the battery having been moved up the river. This time four shells struck the boat, setting her on fire, and she burned to the water's edge. All on board escaped except one wounded man, who is supposed to have perished in the flames. A tin-clad boat was sent to protect the *Clara Bell*, and commenced to drive the rebels away. The iron-clad *Louisville* was then sent to the scene of conflict, but before she reached the place the battery had been removed toward Columbia.

The steamer *Leviathan*, with the *Pauline Carrol* in tow, after dark passed the battery above them without molestation.

The rebel force in that vicinity is said to consist of 400 Texan cavalry with four pieces of artillery.

The *Leviathan* found eight steamboats south of White Run, afraid to venture up the stream.

The bodies of Col. CROOKS, and other officers killed in the late fight twelve miles from Helena, were brought up on the *Leviathan*. Thirty-seven privates are reported to have been killed in the same fight, and we lost one of our caissons. The enemy numbered 1,500, while our force did not reach a third of that number.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BREMEN AT CAPE RACE.

A Truce Between Denmark and Germany.

Fight Between Danish and German Gunboats.

Suspicious War Vessels on the Italian Coast.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton 20th inst., en route for New-York, passed this point at noon to-day, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are three days later than per the steamship *Scotia*, at New-York.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, and the *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 18th inst.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica relative to the increase of the slave trade in Cuba, and asserting that Spain had violated her treaty agreement on this subject.

MALMESBURY advised the repeal of the Aberdeen act.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the political relations with Brazil, and said that England was the only nation with which that nation had no treaty. He strongly urged the repeal of the Aberdeen act.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was engaged, with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal, in endeavoring to restore diplomatic relations.

The Austrians took possession of Feohs on the 28th.

An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies.

LEOPOLD AND NAPOLEON.

King LEOPOLD has left Brussels, on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the negotiations for peace, between Denmark and Austria and Prussia, will take place at Vienna.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and the scheme is impossible.

Two Italian war vessels have been ordered to cruise off Isschl, there being two suspicious crafts observed off that point.

The proposals of Denmark at Berlin and Vienna were met by Austria and Prussia with an agreement to suspend hostilities on land and sea until the 31st of July, the existing blockade, in the meantime, to be raised.

Germany has sent a request to Denmark to send a Plenipotentiary to Vienna immediately, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia.

An engagement took place on the 14th at Feohs between the allied and Danish gunboats.

Sweden has commenced the construction of three monitors.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 20.

Consols are dull at 90¾@90⅞.

The rebel loan is 2 per cent. lower, partly owing to the realization of profits, and partly from anxiety abroad awakened as to when the Southern armies will venture upon an invasion of the North. The loan is quoted at 74@76.

In American stocks, Erie shares have relapsed 3 per cent.; Preferred, ½; Illinois Central Shares, 2 per cent., and paid-up shares, 2½.

Peace.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The happiest augury of peace which the telegraph wires have flashed to us for two years, is the action of the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. They have sent delegates to the National Convention with instructions to vote for a peace platform framed upon the principles of LONG'S speech. At last, then, the tanner of truth is being lifted over the heads of a people who have been staggering in passion, blood and darkness for three years. Oh! that precious banner!—If the Chicago Convention but have the illumination and the courage to lift it up and plant it as their rallying point in their coming struggle with their enemies, our enemies, the enemies of freedom and of humanity. Mr. LONG, of Ohio, was the brave and sagacious man, who, like another John the Baptist, came before to herald the banner of peace. Pointing it out to the great Democratic Babel of the North, confused of tongues and inflamed of passion by the cunning of its adversary, he proclaimed *in hoc signo vinces*. He told his auditory that the great speech was well pondered as a result of preparation. Was it not the well-considered voice of his party at the time, and Mr. LONG the honored and chosen instrument of preaching a new and life giving political gospel to a great party reft and scattered by the storm of war? It bore these marks at the time, and we pray God what we see now is but the first budding of the sweet, ripe fruit that gospel is destined to bear. Some few weeks ago we outlined a platform for the Northern Democrats, and expressed the belief that they would grasp permanent power by adopting it. We are equally of opinion that on any platform having a single war plank in it, their chances are hopeless. If, now, the Chicago Convention take Mr. LONG'S speech as the guide for the principles it shall put in issue before the North, we have no more doubt of its triumph than we have that LEE and JOHNSTON can whip GRANT and SHERMAN on any way in which they will give them battle in the open field.

Forrest's Command.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

TUPELO, Monday, July 4.

Rev. (and Col.) KELLY, who was a long time a Methodist missionary in China, having returned from the flag-of-truce expedition to Memphis, preached a powerful discourse at headquarters yesterday. (Sunday,) from the text, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The Colonel is as brave as he is good and eloquent. His style reminds me not a little of Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans. Gens. FORREST, BUFORD, BELL and other officers were present, and apparently forcibly impressed with the eloquent divine's solemn allusions to the impending conflict. He contended that, as no true soldier would neglect to prepare for battle, it was true bravery to prepare for death also.

Gen. FORREST seems as complaisant as if the movements of the enemy could not possibly disturb him, a man of the most remarkable coolness, which neither SMITH, STURGIS, GAITHSON, (or even FAHRENHUIT,) can disturb. Gen. BUFORD, who, by the way, though one of the largest (and best) Brigadiers in the service, is one of the most active of men, seems ready to move again with the same composure in battle that he does with ease in the dance or on horseback through the woods. "How did you manage to get through the undergrowth, General?" was the query of one of his officers, just after the battle of Tishomingo Creek, in which the General was distinguished, despite his great avoidupois, for his rapid pursuit of the enemy. "Why, on horseback," was the piquant reply, at which the officer's surprise can better be imagined than described. The General is a man of fine mind, fond of home, and remarkably anxious to see his family, at present in his own State, Kentucky. Cols. BELL, LION and RUCKER, all Brigade Commanders in the late fight, and spoken of in high terms by Gen. FORREST, are men of fine sense and accomplished officers. Col. RUCKER began his honorable career in the heroic defence which he made of his battery of heavy artillery at Island No. 10, with Col. JOHNSON, (of Gen. RODDY'S command,) who is also complimented in Gen. FORREST'S report. I have no acquaintance, but all speak favorably of him. There is another General whom I very much admire, and of whom I should like to speak, as well as other officers, but as the enemy seem to be laboring under the delusion that they are elsewhere I will not give their names to the public at present. By the way, speaking of New-Orleans, cannot you or your correspondent in Clinton, Louisana, give us some information as to the doings of Yellow Jack in that city. It is reported here, on authority of parties arrived in Bolivar from Memphis, that there is considerable sickness in Memphis, and that the Federal troops have been moved out on the railroad on account of the small-pox and yellow fever. As a citizen of New-Orleans, I know that such weather as we have been having the month past, is the kind calculated to produce the yellow fever in its worst form.

Tupelo is a very small place, being important only as a military rendezvous; but small as it is it contains scarcely more than houses enough for railroad purposes. It has some very clever citizens, among whom I find Mr. WOODFIN'S family very obliging to soldiers; and Col. MCCARTY, as the friend of the fair sex in his capacity of railroad agent, is very gallant in providing quarters for such ladies as have to stop here on their way. The officers of the railroad seem to be gentlemanly without exception.

National Fast Day in New-York.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 31.

Gov. SEYMOUR will issue his proclamation to-morrow morning, in accordance with the proclamations of President LINCOLN, recommending the observance of Thursday next as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Where is Thornton?—His Forces Reported to be Disbanded—Union Troops in Pursuit of Him, &c.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 26.

The whereabouts of Col. THORTON and his forces is a mystery just at this time. Whether in Missouri or down in Arkansas, is a question. A young man who joined the guerrillas while they held Platte City, arrived here on Sunday, and surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that THORNTON had disbanded his entire force, telling them he was unable to get them across the river, and they must be destroyed if they remained together, as the Federal troops were closing in around them in all directions. We are inclined to believe there is a good deal of truth in this statement, and nothing definite has been heard of any large band for several days. There are now near two thousand regular troops in pursuit of the guerrillas. Col. FOAN is swimming about through Platte and Clay; there are four hundred of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Glasgow; a like number of the same regiment are here, and on Saturday night the First Iowa Cavalry, a veteran regiment of well-trained soldiers, and Col. CATHEWOOD'S regiment, the Sixth Cavalry, reached Cameron, from whence they will proceed down through Clinton, Ray, Platte and Clay. It will be seen that the Union troops now greatly outnumber the guerrillas, and if they can be found there is no doubt of their utter extermination. In addition to these regular troops, the militia are flocking in by the hundred, and we have now a larger number than can be fully armed, equipped and properly cared for. The response of loyal men to the appeal made to them has been prompt and satisfactory. A sufficient number have already reported themselves for all ourposes.

The expedition sent out from here over a week ago, under command of Col. DRAPER, returned on Sunday. The command had several skirmishes with the enemy, did an immense amount of hard service, having been in the saddle nearly all the time, and did not lose a man. While on the expedition over a hundred of the guerrillas were killed and only eight or ten of our men, the latter belonging to the Second Colorado. The boys, though somewhat tired down, were all eager for another chance to get after the outlaws. While on their way to the city they had a brush with a squad of the guerrillas, drove them into the brush, and captured a number of double barreled duck guns. The expedition was an entire success. Capt. TRAPP, of Andrew, and Capt. KARNES, of this county, with their companies, were in this expedition.

Among those who were injured in the skirmishes in Platte was Hon. GEORGE SMITH, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He had the stock of his rifle struck by a bullet, which shattered it and paralyzed his arm to such an extent as to cause him to go home for medical attention.

We learn that a brush came off on Rockhouse prairie, at Woodward's store, on Sunday, between the militia and guerrillas. We failed to learn the particulars. It is also reported that a squad of outlaws visited Bloomington on Sunday morning and robbed the store of Mr. KING of a quantity of goods. Several companies of militia were ordered to Bloomington as soon as it was known that marauders were there.

Bushwhackers in Possession of Arrow Rock.

From the Boonville Monitor, July 23.

Early on Thursday morning, Sheriff HAWPE, of Saline County, reached this place, stating that a gang of bushwhackers had, about dark, entered Arrow Rock the day previous, had overpowered twenty-five of the First Missouri Cavalry, stationed there, had fired houses, and it was believed all that part of the town known as the Sappington Block had been consumed.

Later intelligence states that 161 men, under command of Capt. YEAGER, a notorious rebel bushwhacker, from Jackson County, came into town with a yell. The first object of their wrath was a large two-story frame, recently occupied by the troops. This they fired, supposing troops still inhabited it. The twenty-five of the Missouri First, occupying a brick in another direction, were aroused, and defended themselves, shooting YEAGER through the head and wounding two of his men. Being overpowered, they were compelled to retire.

The bushwhackers having possession of the place, proceeded to plunder the safes and stores. The extent of the losses we have not heard. ANSEL & MILLER had their safe robbed of $4,000, all being on special deposit except about $450. A large lot of their goods was taken and much wantonly destroyed. Mr. WOOD'S store was also robbed, and, being a Union man, it is said, was threatened by some of the gang who wished to kill him. Mrs. COAN, landlady, had her ankle bone broken, by a stray shot from the bushwhackers. It is said that two of the DEBRITTS, formerly of Arrow Rock, and DICK GAINES, formerly of PRICE'S Staff, were in the raid.

PICKPOCKETS AT ALBANY—HEAVY LOSS SUSTAINED BY A LADY.—Just as the Express Train was leaving Albany yesterday at 12:40 P. M., two ladies had their pockets picked—one of them losing only $20, which was all she had, and the other a much larger sum, according to her story, which we obtained from her own lips. Her loss was as follows: $800 in greenbacks, $21 in gold, $20 in other paper money, five cluster diamond rings, which cost at BALL, BLACK & Co., New-York, a few days since, $3,000; one gold tooth-pick, two silver pen knives, and her railroad ticket to Indianapolis. She gave her name as CROUSE, and said that her father resided in New-York City, but she resided in Indianapolis. Her father gave her the purse when she started from New-York, at the same time cautioning her against pickpockets. She reminded him that she had never lost any money, though she had traveled much, carrying with her large sums of money and other valuables, and assured him she would be on the lookout for thieves. Her impression was that the rascal was near by when this conversation occurred, and followed her to Albany, where, watching an opportunity, he accomplished his object.

The diamond rings, she said, did not belong to her, but were entrusted to her for friends in Indianapolis. She had taken good care to take from her purse her own rings. The money lost belonged to her. She also stated that she lost $400 in a stage in New-York only a few days since. She claimed the right to ride home, inasmuch as she had paid her fare to Indianapolis. She took the train West last evening.—*Rochester Express, July 29.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Saratoga Racing Meeting.

The first meeting over the new race-course commences to-morrow (Tuesday.) The course is admirably arranged, and, thanks to a genial rain, in fine condition for racing purposes. The liberal character of the numerous stakes and purses each day of the five to which the season extends, has attracted all the best racing stock from all parts of the Union. Eleven are also on the ground from Canada. On Saturday evening over fifty thoroughbreds were already stabled in the vicinity of the scene of action. The Grand Stand is admirably located, and a model of comfort and convenience, and no effort will be spared to render the meeting a most brilliant one. Saratoga is already crowded with visitors, in anticipation of this racing carnival, and each hour adds to their number. Those who leave by the night boats for Albany, or the evening trains, will be in ample season for the commencement of the meeting to-morrow, full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

DISTURBANCE IN A LAGER BEER SALOON—AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER FROM OFFICERS—ONE MAN SHOT.—About half-past six o'clock last evening, a disturbance occurred in a lager beer saloon, in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, during which a man named JOHN MURRAY assaulted a woman. Officers KENNON and RINN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested the man and were immediately assailed by the crowd, who threw stones at them and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officers rapped for assistance, and used their clubs with such effect as to beat back the rescuers and take several of them to the station-house. They gave their names as JOHN MURRAY, TERRENCE O'KENNON, JOHN OWENS and MICHAEL OWENS. The officers returned to make still further arrests, and were again attacked when near Twenty-sixth-street, by a crowd led on by MICHAEL CRANE. They were knocked down and badly beaten, when they drew their revolvers and fired. CRANE fell mortally wounded. He was carried to the station-house, but died on the way. An inquest will be held on his body this morning. JOHN LOWLER was taken into custody at the same time, and the crowd dispersed. The prompt action of the police doubtless saved much trouble.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, wife and Miss Mason, from Washington; and Gen. O'Donnell and servant, Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, M. C., Philadelphia; Capt. C. M. Alden, formerly of the United States steamer *Richmond*, U. S. N.; Col. S. A. Kensel, U. S. Army; Maj. R. M. Norris, U. S. Volunteers, and W. H. Ravenscraft, Des Moines' site at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon T. Darling, Nassau, N. P., and S. W. Bramhall, U. S. Navy are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 561 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 50 Broadway.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on, and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,

the best in the world, are sellingcheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.

No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

No. 625 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents, Hair Dye 50 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

PEPPER—TOWNSEND.—On Friday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Dodge, Capt. SIMEON PEPPER, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss ADDA A., eldest daughter of the late Joseph Townsend, of Salem, Mass.

WHEELER—DAVIS.—On Thursday, July 28, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, ROBERT M. WHEELER, of this City, and EUGENE DAVIS, of Deerfield.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

WHITE—STKES.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, on Wednesday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Hall, HOLLIS WHITE, of Niagara Falls, and AGNES, daughter of the late Dr. James Sykes, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Washington, D. C., of gastric fever, July 27, ARABELLA WHARTON GRIFFITH, wife of Brig.-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, United States Volunteers

BRADY.—On Saturday, July 30, of consumption, ALFRED, son of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 698 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery for interment, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2.

BOGART.—On Friday evening, July 29, LYDIA, wife of Albert G. Bogart, at No. 62 Bank-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock, from the R. D. Church in King-st., without further notice.

CARTER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGE W., youngest child of Wm. H. and Jane E. Carter, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 South 4th-st., Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

DE CAMP.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, July 26, of wounds received in battle, Lieut. JOHN S. DE CAMP, 13th New-York Cavalry, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Capt. Morris De Camp, 35th-st., west of 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DUNBAR.—On Saturday, July 30, Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, at his late residence, No. 170 Perry-st., aged 53 years.

Funeral from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EADIE.—On Sunday morning, July 31, after a short and painful illness, HANNAH, widow of the late Andrew Eadie, Spring-st., New-York.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Robert Anderson, No. 22 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GODFREY.—On Wednesday, July 27, HARRIETT WHEELER GODFREY, daughter of Samuel H. and Harriett A. Godfrey, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

Her remains were interred at Mounty Olivet Cemetery, L. I.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—On seventh day, seventh month, 30th, DANIEL G. HAVILAND, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on third day next, (Tuesday, Aug. 2,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

KERR.—On Saturday morning, July 23, in the City of Troy, N. Y., JOHN KERR, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of that city, aged 72 years.

LAMB.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, July 26, after an illness of two weeks, ANTHONY JOHN LAMB, of Brooklyn, L. I., only son of John and Clarissa Ann Lamb, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father-in-law, Manly B. Boardman, No. 169 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARTENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, of dysentery, JOHN WILLIAM MARTENS.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Park Place, Baltic-st., fifth house east of Flatbush-av, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

NASH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, WILLIAM ADAMS NASH.

Funeral from Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, Aug. 1. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

PETTENGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, SARAH H., the beloved wife of Samuel M. Pettengill, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will be holden on Monday, Aug. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., in Clinton-av., first house northwest from Myrtle-av., previous to the removal of the body to Mount Auburn for interment.

PETERS.—On Saturday, July 30, GUSTAVUS CONOVER, youngest child of Samuel T. and Josephine Peters, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, No. 276 Lexington-av., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 30, from wounds received June 3, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., aged 28 years.

The members of Class of 1859, of Columbia College, the friends of the deceased and those of his father, Philip Reynolds, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st.

TRACY.—On Saturday, July 30, MARY A. TRACY, daughter of C. C. and Amelia Tracy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., near 7th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, July 30, of dropsy of the brain, WILLOUGHBY THOMPSON, only son of J. Thompson and Carrie G. Young, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 East 35th-st., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.

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Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—July 30, 1864.

12, 1, 25, 63, 9, 5, 16, 18, 59, 6, 45, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—July 30, 1864.

6, 32, 67, 73, 39, 71, 42, 31, 62, 40, 51, 22, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 30, 1864.

27, 31, 6, 50, 37, 2, 59, 14, 56, 64, 62, 55.

CLASS 362.—July 30, 1864.

NOT RECEIVED.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

THE CELEBRATED

TROPICAL BALSAM,

PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO., Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 88 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

☞ Heads of families are advised to keep always this balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

This gentleman may be consulted in New-York every TUESDAY, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., in all cases of lung disease of whatever kind. Dr. SCHENCK has had an experience of over twenty years in the treatment of the worst forms of diseases of this character, and has had a success unequaled by any person in the United States. He has thousands of opportunities in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, in fact, every large city in this country, for testing the value of his great remedies, which have been the means of rescuing thousands from one of the most fearful and generally considered incurable maladies known to the medical world. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are perfectly agreeable to the most feeble constitution, and have cured when every other known remedy has failed. His medicines are real renovators of the human constitution. They have a peculiar influence over all the secretions, and will assuredly make new and good blood, which is the source of all healthy and correct action in the animal economy. It is by this means that many of those cancerous and scrofulous diseases are cured by him. His manner of examining the lungs is peculiar to himself, and is accomplished by means of an instrument of his own invention, called "Schenck's Respirometer," which points out the condition of the pulmonary apparatus as accurately as if they could be seen through a glass. The examination is entirely free from pain, and is the best means known to give a person a true knowledge of his condition. For an examination with the Respirometer, his charge is three dollars, but for an ordinary examination and consultation in the usual way of examining lungs he makes no charge. The Doctor invites all who may be willing to call and see him as above stated. Some remarkable cases of cures can be referred to in this City and neighborhood, where he has restored to health persons who have been given over to die with the very worst forms of consumption.

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely, contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1 Union Square, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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TESTIMONIAL.

From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondall's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.

NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOP BAGGING,

KILN CLOTH,

AT

NO. 53 MURRAY-STREET.

BURGESS & SEAVER.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DRUG and Merchandise Brokers of New-York, held July 29, 1864, it was resolved as follows

Whereas, The tax imposed on the Government by recent act of Congress, of one-eighth of one per cent. on all sales by merchandise brokers was intended to be a tax on the merchandise of one-eighth per cent., and not a tax on the brokers income of 12½ per cent. on such goods as now pay a brokerage of one per cent. or 25 per cent. on such goods as pay half per cent. brokerage. Therefore, for the better understanding of all concerned, we, the undersigned brokers, do hereby agree to charge, in addition to our regular fixed brokerages, the Government tax of one-eighth per cent. to the sellers of merchandise, in accordance with the act of Congress.

Babcock & Cox,	Charles Downer.
Davis, Morris & Co.,	T. Deland & Co.,
Despard & Wood,	Paul Battuff,
Doron, Tait & Lee,	N. Field Charles,
Parsons & Petit,	Joseph Oliver,
Drydock & Stabler,	James Otis,
E. Daniell,	John L. Kahl,
H. W. Henning	M. H. Cowperthwaite,
Wing & Evans,	Robins & Denison,
Henry H. Crocker,	T. K. Cumming & Co.,
W. P. Converse & Co.,	Edgar J. Shipman,
G. C. Von Usiar,	Antlon & Daland,
Pemberton & Webster,	Randall H. Greene & Son,
Wood & Nichols,	Theo. Bartow & Sons,
Abram Knight & Sons,	Sinclair & West,
M. Abecassis,	R. H. Hunter,
	George W. Dow & Son.

SIX WEEKS' ABSENCE FROM THE CITY

All communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., after August 2, must be directed to his Boston office, No. 249 Winter-st., where he will remain until September 6, after which time he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 standard works in half calf, at half price. 10,000 stereoscopic views, magnificently colored, very cheap. 100,000 works, biography, history and science, at half price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 112 Nassau-st.

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Complete list of everything Taxable. Also, a full Schedule of the Stamp Duties.

In this Edition the subject of each section is printed separately, in large italic type, rendering the work more easy of reference, besides

A FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

of the Law, is given at the end.

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Don't fail to read both of them.

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TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12 15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 4 P. M., Newport at 7:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9 15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12 15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5 30 P. M., Crawford House at 6 30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6 30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.

FIVE ANATOMICAL

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth, Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOSLER, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that certain bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 6th of June, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid in aid of settling up certain old unrepresented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, as the only farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or of the said mortgages, or the bonds, contracts, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that the said law is in force, and that the law to be prosecuted must be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of September inclusive.

All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.

Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.

Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Tabb Tabb, Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned. L. H. MEYER,

Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Assented Creditors' Stock and Bond Trust.

P. O. and Post-office Box No. 5,658, New-York City.

MAY 5, 1864.—June 10, 1864.

N. B.—Certificates of stock certificates, or for stock subscribed for in the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must be presented to William Tabb, above named.

Land designed will where it is desired, sell and advance the amount due, and will transfer claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees aforesaid, or may retain the claims in the hands of the undersigned, as may be deemed best, and thereupon to execute to the trustees a settled farm mortgage executed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

M. K. JESUP,
Late Secretary of said Company.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $500,000 of the First Mortgage Second Division Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $2,000,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 85 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and is in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls—the first section of 50 miles—for several years. The first section of one hundred miles is to be opened by the 1st of September, 1864, and the whole line of 185 miles by the 1st of January, 1865. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of the companies in interest of the Preferred Stock, which is held by the citizens of Dubuque. The Bonds are also indorsed by all the Bonds of the Company in the hands of the public. The road is now earning over one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$250,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 39 Exchange-place.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The circulating notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date hereof, or redemption will be refused. Notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

$60,000 OR $100,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Commission Produce House in this City wishes to negotiate for sixty to one hundred thousand dollars, in order to make advances on flour and grain. If satisfactory, would have no objections to admit a general or special partner, the capital to be furnished by installments as the business may require; unexceptionable references given and required. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 5,238 New-York Post-office.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST and only mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of LOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 10 Broad-st., New-York, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

A. LOODY, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $10,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN F. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7 30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 140 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1893.
EATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED—AS A LOAN, ON GOOD security, or a partner that can command a capital of $10,000 to $25,000, in a good business, that will pay from 10 to 40 per cent: the best of reference given. Address W. K., Box No. 180 Times Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on Brooklyn property. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Can be found at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, 2d floor, over Park Bank.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.

JULY 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.

JOHN WEAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 4 per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payments of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent, to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, resolved a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 20th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 1st WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer book of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the last year and the financial condition of the Company fully justify the declaration and payment of a half yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. That such payment in advance of the time fixed for by the contract, shall not be taken as an extension of the future action of the Company by order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolution were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending 30, payable on the first day of August next, in paying interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and registerable from time to time; the net earnings of the Company shall first be applied to paying seven per cent. cash dividend on the amount of preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders not receiving from 1,25 per cent. on the Preferred Stock to receive cash dividends on the Preferred Stock to receive cash dividends on the Preferred Stock to receive cash dividends

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron; the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
6,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in the ordinary foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY.
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Allegheny, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, 3 stout yards, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture. Wool, Gray, with letters "U. S." in black, four inches long, in the centre, to be seven feet four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named in the bid, he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT COMMISSIONER, No. 207 BROADWAY, New-York, July 25, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, gutter ing and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. DODGE,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state the number of yards they propose to furnish the present delivery. Bids will be opened, on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon thereafter as practicable. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give bonds with sureties for the goods to be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEX. SHELTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 3,284 tons ..... 800-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,284 tons ..... 800-horse power
EUGENIE ..... (Afloat) ..... 800-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 800-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..... 1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical Attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,615	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,712	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,249	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER ..... Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY ..... Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp ..... 87 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c. 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 43, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the NORTH STAR and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. E. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,

will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families traveling with children.

For passage, apply over at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
VAZOO,
GEO. W. COFFIN, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Insurance.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DAWS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No Freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 20 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 20 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMILLAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, in proper form for travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, SARATOGA LAKE, TROY, SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, TICONDEROGA and all points in the interior of West Vis HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAYDOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, leave the dock at foot of Jersey-st. (from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Wappinger. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:30, Cold Spring, 7:33; Cozzens, 7:40, Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 9:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT.—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Locust Lawn, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. FERRIS, and THOMAS COLLYER, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st., Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Lincoln Park, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island, the large new barges WALLABOUT and GOWANUS, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. DYKERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.—Second-hand carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses on arrivals upon receipt of telegram or letter advising of their arrival.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., (tide) to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
4 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Port Jervis, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 1st: 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional p

THE REBEL RAID.

ATROCITIES OF THE INVADERS.

CHAMBERSBURGH LAID IN ASHES.

Pursuit and Defeat of the Raiders by Gen. Averill.

They Are Reported to be Retreating from the State.

The Destruction of Chambersburgh—An Appeal to the Citizens of the North.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

On the morning of the 30th July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of McCAUSLAND, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburgh, Penn., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing and was signed by Gen. JUBAL EARLY. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground. Without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families, they fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. Rev. JOHN N. WARREN, of Gettysburgh, providentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for our relief.

(Signed) F. M. KIMMELL.
BARNARD WOLFF,
and many others.

Destruction of Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

Gen. MCCAUSLAND was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburgh. He is a desperate, ferocious and untamed freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of civilized warfare. In order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. After he had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with such a demand, made no doubt, in full confidence of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburgh. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed previously, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels; and when they were thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the Court-house, Town Hall and bank buildings. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration. Speedily the scene became heart-rending and appalling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women, panic-stricken and suffering children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror. The citizens without protest had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels; but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCAUSLAND.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The rebels remained just long enough to see that the flames spread and got under proper headway, when the alarm was given that AVERILL was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle and hurriedly took to the St. Thomas road with AVERILL in pursuit.

No time thereafter has reached Chambersburgh concerning the direct effect of the rebel attack. It was believed, however, that AVERILL succeeded in punishing McCAUSLAND very severely.

A train heavily loaded with commissary stores was dispatched from Harrisburgh, according to Chambersburgh dispatches, for the destitute women and children of that town, who now crowd the surrounding hills and woods.

Many private edifices of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned, that of Col. McCREA among others, with all his stables and outhouses.

Among other valuable property burned were LOCKHART & ROWE'S mill, WASHABAUGH'S brewery, LUTZ'S brewery, and many others.

On the northeast the fire was started at BENJAMIN CHAMBERS'S residence on the west side of the street. The following residences were burned: WM. G. REED'S, JAMES CHAMBERS, ALLEN SMITH'S property, JOHN SCOTFIELD, MATTHEW WELLS, estate of JOSHUA EYSTER, and the Female Seminary, DENNIS'S drug store, JOHN WALKER'S mansion and store, WILLIAM CROWELL, JOHN NAGLE, the Franklin House, the Chambersburgh Bank, GILMORE'S corner, NAYLOR'S store and the store, SPANGLER'S drugstore, Dr. RICHARDS' office and dwelling, BURKHART and HENCH'S store and dwelling, the Post-office, ACHENBAUGH'S jewelry store, Mrs. BISHOP'S establishment, the residence of GEO. WOLFE, Dr. HAMILTON'S office, Judge BLACK'S store, JACOB HUTTON, J. MCCLINTOCK, LEWIS SHUMAKER, SIMON GREENWALT, the entire property of the HEISER estate, and the two properties of J. A. EYSTER. The fire then skipped the residence of Dr. FISHER, and two other dwellings. From LUMBER'S up to the next corner every building is burned.

Defeat of the Rebels at McConnellsburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31—10 P. M.

When Gen. AVERILL reached Chambersburgh the flames had obtained such a headway as to render it impossible for his men to stay them. The word "onward" ran along his line.

The rebels hurried over the St. Thomas road toward McConnellsburgh, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of AVERILL, so they were prevented from committing any deed of violence. AVERILL came thundering after them, re entering at one side of McConnellsburgh while the invaders left at the other.

There is no doubt in the minds of our shrewdest military men that the rebels took a westerly direction, for the purpose of circumventing and surprising the people at Bedford Springs. That celebrated watering-place has been crowded with traitor sympathizers. Many distinguished Union men were also there, prominent among whom was Gov. CURTIN; but he left there on Friday.

A report was current on the street, in the early part of the afternoon, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Mount Union, had been cut by the rebels. This has since proved to be untrue. The railroad to Chambersburgh is in working order, and several trains which left this place reached that locality during the day.

A rumor was current at Chambersburgh that a large rebel force had made its appearance at Hagerstown this morning. We have had no telegraphic communication with that place since 10 o'clock this morning.

It is understood in official circles that the Governor has concluded to summon the Legislature at least two weeks before the time fixed for their meeting in August. In the judgment of Gen. COUCH, there is no necessity at present existing for such a call, the disposition of Federal forces along our border being of such a character and in numbers so strong as to leave no doubt of their ample efficiency to control the emergency.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued and telegraphed to-morrow.

Two women and a child perished in Chambersburgh during the conflagration.

A rebel Major was killed, and several prisoners were captured by the citizens of Chambersburgh.

It is believed in official circles that the rebels, after having been severely punished at McConnellsburgh, pushed on toward Hancock, where they effected a crossing. This being so, makes it now certain that there are no rebels—at least of the column that moved from Williamsport last week—now in the State.

Great Excitement at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 31.

Intense excitement exists here consequent upon the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the citizens has been held to-day to take measures for the defence of the city. Recruiting is going on briskly. Scouting parties have already been organized, and are going out to-night.

Business will probably be suspended to-morrow.

Gen. COUCH is expected to arrive here to-night.

Reported Raid on Gettysburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 31.

It is reported from Baltimore that a rumor is current there, that a rebel force is moving against Gettysburgh.

More of the Florida's Depredations.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF TWO VESSELS.

Capt. W. L. WEST, of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the bark *Golconda*, whose vessels were burned by the pirate *Florida*, were brought to this port on Saturday by the steamer *Gov. Bayley*. The *Golconda* was captured on the 9th inst., and the *Margaret Y. Davis* on the 9th, a few days previous to the *Florida's* depredations off the coast.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WEST.

"Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., July 3, bound for New-York, in ballast. 7th inst. spoke United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, and was again in company with her on Saturday. July 9, latitude 37° 20' longitude 74° 40' at daylight saw a bark-rigged steamer steering for us, who soon came up with us and hoisted the American flag, which we did also. He ordered me to heave to and he would board me. When his boat came alongside he hailed down the American colors and informed me that we were a prize to the Confederate gunboat *Florida* and gave us ten minutes to pack up and leave. They first took my nautical instruments and other valuables and then set the vessel on fire. The crew of the *Florida's* boat acted in a very disorderly manner. On the same day we were transferred to the schooner *Wm. H. Cleare*, of Nassau, Capt. HALL, from whom the Captain of the *Florida* also got a New-York *Herald* containing the sinking of the *Alabama*, which confused them very much. Beside myself and crew, there were on board Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the bark *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, burned previously, who were with us put on board of the *Cleare* and taken to Harbor Island.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Left Talcahuano, (Chili,) April 14, for New-Bedford, with a cargo of 1,800 bbls. of whale and sperm oil, mostly on freight. On July 8, 4:15 P. M., lat. 37° 30', long. 72°, was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who informed me that I was a prize to her, and that he would give us ten minutes to get our things ready to leave, as he was going to burn the ship. I asked the officer if he would not bond her, but he replied that, "that thing was played out long ago." The officer informed me that my private property would be respected, but it was not, for he kept $200 worth. The officer had no control over the men while on board; they commenced tearing down the skylights and plundering as soon as they got on board; they got 4 or 5 bbls. sperm oil and one studding sail, and then set fire to her in three places—cabin, main hatch and forecastle. They then left her, and steered for another bark, which proved to be a French bark, bound to New-York. They asked the Captain to take us on board and land us, but he refused, on the ground that he was consigned to the French Consul, and could not. The *Florida* then kept off W. by S. under sail and steam, and at any time did not make over nine knots per hour. July 9, fell in with the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, WEST, of and for New-York from Port Royal, and burned her. On same day myself and officers, together with Capt. WEST and crew, were put on board the British schooner *William H. Cleare*, Capt. HALL, from New-York, bound to Harbor Island, where we arrived July 15, from whence we went to Nassau, where we applied to the American Consul Mr. THOMPSON, stating our destitute condition, &c., and would like to get a passage to New-York. He ordered us on board the brig *Olive Frances*, Capt. SMALL, and wait until she was ready to go. The *O. F.* had to go to Ragged Island for a load of salt before going to the States, but he afterwards allowed us ten dollars each toward paying our passage in the steamer *Gov. Bayley*, for New-York.

We are under obligations to Capt. LIGHTBOURNE, of the *Gov. Bayley*, for his generosity, also to Messrs. DARLING and ARNOLD, owners of the steamer, to Capts. HALL, of the *W. H. Cleare*, and SMALL, of the brig *Olive Frances*, for the many acts of kindness while on board their respective vessels.

THE TUPELLO VICTORIES.

Desperate Fighting on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July—The Enemy Repeatedly Repulsed—Success of the Union Forces.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Friday, July 22.

The expedition was composed of two divisions of infantry—the First and Third of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The First, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH H. MOWER, the Third by Col. MOORE, of the Twenty-first Missouri, one brigade of cavalry commanded by Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON, and one brigade of colored troops, Col. BENTON, commanding; aggregate strength about 13,000. The whole commanded by Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH. The expedition left Lagrange, Tenn., July 5, passing south near Salem, through Ripley and New-Albany to Pontotoc, where it arrived on the 11th. At Cherry Creek, six miles north of the Pontotoc, on the evening of the 10th, the advance of cavalry encountered the enemy in force of perhaps a brigade, and skirmished with them, killing a few rebels, and having one or two on our side wounded. Before this, on the 8th, the cavalry had a brush with a part of the enemy north of Ripley, in which a Confederate was killed. On the morning of the 11th, the enemy, a brigade strong, was found in our front, a few miles north of Pontotoc. Our cavalry dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, and two infantry brigades of the First Division were deployed in line of battle, but the enemy fell back without any decided resistance. Our army advanced, and at noon occupied Pontotoc. We remained in bivouack at the south end of town, and out on the Okalona road during the 12th, our position indicating that we should advance to Okalona.

On the morning of the 13th the line of march was resumed, but not as had been expected on the Okalona road, but back through Pontotoc and out on the Tupelo road, which bears a little north of east from Pontotoc.

The enemy, we learned, had taken up a strong position, and fortified it, on the Okalona road, six or eight miles from Pontotoc. Two or three brigades, however, were in our immediate front at Pontotoc, and so soon as they discovered that we were moving out on the Tupelo road our rear south of town was attacked. Col. BENTON'S colored brigade, consisting of the Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first and Sixty-eighth regiments United States African Infantry, (commanded respectively by Maj. FOSTER, Col. KENDRICK and Col. JONES,) and Battery I, Second United States Light Artillery, Capt. SMITH, four pieces, was in the rear, charged with covering it. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Col. HERRICK, was also in rear.

The enemy harrassed our rear during the entire day's march from Pontotoc to Harrisburgh, the field of battle proper, which is about a mile and a half west of Tupelo. The distance from Pontotoc to Harrisburgh is 18 miles.

Col. BENTON, Colored brigade, and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, succeeded in protecting the rear of the train and column. In doing this they had frequently to form lines of battle, and may be said to have kept up a running fight the whole 18 miles' march, but sustained only slight losses.

A FLANK ATTACK.

When the column was within about five miles of Harrisburgh, the enemy got on the flank and opposite the head of our column. The supply train had been got forward well toward the head of the column, and was being guarded chiefly by the Third Brigade, Col. WOOD, of the First Division.

About 3 o'clock the enemy's main attack of the 13th instant was made on the right flank of the column, and was successfully repelled by the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MARSHALL, and the Twelfth Iowa, Col. STIBBS, of Col. WOOD'S brigade. SMITH, of the Seventh Minnesota, who was near the advance of the right, was instantly killed by a shot through the neck. The train was thrown into confusion, a few of the mules killed, and two or three wagons disabled by teamsters abandoning them.

The Seventh Minnesota drove the enemy back partly through an old field, out of range of the road, while the Twelfth Iowa, further back, met the enemy at close quarters in woods and repulsed him. Thus the train was protected until it passed this point of attack. The Twelfth Iowa had one man killed. The Seventh Minnesota, besides losing Dr. SMITH, had fifteen wounded—two dangerously.

Very soon after this flank attack a fight opened at the head of our column. The enemy had planted a battery on the right of the road, commanding the road, and had lines of infantry in advance of the battery. The First Brigade, Col. MCWILLIAMS, and the Second Brigade, Col. WILKINS, engaged the enemy and drove him out of range of the road, except his battery, which continued to play with some effect until the entire column passed. In the column on the road, one man in the Seventh Minnesota lost a leg by a solid shot, and one in the Twelfth Iowa had his head shot off. A very heavy musketry fire on both sides was kept up for half an hour longer, but it was late, and our only object at that hour was to get forward, and into a good position for the grand fight that was expected and did follow next day. Our losses were slight. I cannot state them accurately, nor name the particular regiments of the First and Second Brigades that were in the fight at the head of the column.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Gen. SMITH selected a grove on the east of the cluster of houses that constituted the village of Harrisburgh for our camp, which was the battle field of the 14th and 15th. The road from Pontotoc to Tupello runs east and west. The First Division, Gen. MOWER'S, was camped on the north side of the wood. The Third Division, Col. MOORE'S, was located on the south side of the wood. The train was parked on the road well toward the eastern limit of our camp, between the divisions and the hospital, near a little stream in the woods. The negro brigade was on the southeast side of camp, on the left of the Third Division, covering the corral on that side.

BATTLE OF THE 14TH.

No attack was made during the night of the 13th. The battle opened July 14.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the troops were up and under arms until broad daylight, when they were permitted to get breakfast, but without laying aside their accoutrements.

At 6 o'clock the enemy drove in our pickets, and our lines of battle were formed to receive him. Let me describe the ground more fully.

Our army was in the centre and most elevated part of an area of partly open and partly wooded ground that the eye could take in within a radius of from one to two miles. At this distance on all sides continuous woods limited the vision. From our central position the ground descended by successive undulations or ridges in every direction. Groves of trees and underbrush were interspersed with cornfields and old fields overgrown with weeds and bramble over this area of three miles square; the Tupello road, as stated, lying east and west directly through our camp. The ground occupied by our camp was wooded and declined slightly toward the east, or rather it was the head of a little valley that opened toward the east, so that the interior of our lines was lower than the circular crest in which our lines of battle were formed, giving us a decided advantage. It was a magnificent position in which to receive the attack of the enemy. The superior generalship and good judgment of Gen. SMITH in selecting this position were fully attested by the impregnability of our lines when assaulted and the comparatively small loss we sustained, considering the heaviness of the enemy's fire.

Our lines may be described as having the shape of a horse shoe, with the top to the west on the road and open between the heels toward the east.

The battle opened about six o'clock in the morning—our pickets being driven in and the enemy advancing in heavy force and extended lines from the west and northwest. The Twelfth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. STIBBS Commanding, with two companies of the Seventh Minnesota, constituting the first line of Col. WOOD'S brigade. Immediately on the right of Pontotoc road, received the first fire of the enemy, and for about an hour held its position, receiving and delivering as heavy a musketry fire as troops were ever under. Their ammunition being exhausted, the second line on the west front of Col. WOOD'S brigade, composed of eight companies of the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MARSHALL commanding, advanced and relieved the Twelfth Iowa, receiving an equally heavy, and delivering an equally effective fire with that of the Twelfth. The Seventh Minnesota had never been in a Southern battle before, (it had been engaged in the Minnesota Indian war two years,) and it received the highest encomiums for the veteran firmness with which it received the shock of battle.

On the right of the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa, the Thirty-third Missouri, Lieut.-Col. HEATH, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa, Col. HILL, their lines nearly at right angles with the former, were engaged, but not so heavily as the left of the brigade.

The right of Col. MOORE'S division, on left of road, was also engaged.

The enemy, as we were afterward told by prisoners, were led to believe that Gen. SMITH'S army was composed entirely of one-hundred-days' troops and negroes, and they expected to walk right through and over us. Hence the persistence and recklessness with which they again and again rallied to the charge, and tried to reach and break our lines. But the storm of fire that swept from our compact lines was more than mortal man could endure, and every time they charged forward, it was but to recoil, leaving their pathway strewn with dead.

They moved in heavy masses around to their left—our right—where they were met with musketry from the right of Gen. MOWER'S division, [illegible] and Fourth Brigades, and a furious [illegible] from HILMEN'S battery, Company M, First Missouri, manned by the Sixth Indiana, Capt. MILLER, and the battery of Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery.

In the road on the left of Col. WOOD'S brigade guns of the Second Iowa Battery were posted and did earnest work.

The Third Indiana Battery, on the left of the First Brigade of the Third Division, in position south of Pontotoc road, was also engaged. The roar of artillery was terrific.

For three hours—from 6 o'clock until 9—the battle raged, heaviest in front of Col. WOOD'S brigade of Gen. MORAIS' division, as before described, and as the list of casualties surely indicate—when repulsed and beaten at all points, the enemy fell back and drew off. A charge of Col. WOOD'S brigade, the Thirty-third Missouri and Thirty-fifth Iowa on the right, and the Twelfth Iowa and Seventh Minnesota on the left, was made, which swept over the field capturing prisoners, driving the enemy and rendering the victory complete. It was too hot, and the men were too much exhausted, to pursue far the retreating foe. In front of the lines of Col. WOOD'S brigade lay the rebel Col. HARRISON, of the Sixth Mississippi Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. NELSON, of the same regiment; and several line officers, and a great part of their command. Col. FAULKNER'S body lay in front of Col. MOORE'S division, on the left. A Maj. MCKAY was also killed.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

Prisoners say that the attack on the morning of the 14th was made by 7,000 of the enemy's best troops, and that many men were shot down by their own officers in driving them to the charge. One fellow said he had been in seventeen battles, but was never under such a heavy musketry fire before as that they encountered from us. The success that had attended Gen. FORREST'S army in repelling GRIERSON'S and MORGAN L. SMITH'S column that was moving to cooperate with SHERMAN in the Meridian expedition, and his late decided victory over STURGIS, has emboldened the enemy to think that any Federal force could be beaten, and, in consequence, they fought more confidently of success.

OUR LOSSES.

Our losses were light, compared with that of the enemy, and for the severity of the fight. We had a magnificent position. Our lines being sheltered in good part in edge of woods, the enemy exposed himself in open ground on our left, and in corn-field on the right. A strip of woods somewhat covered his centre.

On the evening of the 14th, the enemy attacked the extreme left of our lines, held at that time by a skirmish line of Col. BENTON'S brigade. The skirmishers were driven in on the main line, when the latter in centre, and Col. GILBERT'S brigade, on the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second Iowa, and Twenty-fourth Missouri on the left, and a part of Col. WOLF'S brigade on the right, charged on the enemy and drove him back with great slaughter. This work was brief, but as gallant as any of the day.

A skirmish down the Pontotoc road occurred about sunset, brought on by our sending out to bring in a piece of artillery of the enemy that we had disabled. It was some distance out from our line, but too near for the enemy to get it away. They tried to prevent our getting it, by shelling the party that was bringing it off. Our artillery was brought into play, and a duel was kept up for some time. We were successful in getting the gun.

BATTLE OF THE 15TH.

On the morning of the 15th Gen. SMITH decided to move out on the homeward line". Our subsistence was almost exhausted, and our ammunition not abundant. The cavalry went out west on the Pontotoc road, while the train moved out toward Tupelo, turning off north on the old town road. The enemy was in force in the woods a mile and a half west of our position. They moved out and drove our cavalry back.

Gen. MOWER'S division was formed in line on the ground it occupied the day before, and partly on that held by the Third Division, left of the road, the centre being on the Pontotoc road. Orders were given to fix bayonets and hold fire until the enemy advanced within fifty yards, the men lying low to conceal our position. The enemy advanced rapidly, with heavy musketry, and shelling us vigorously, while only our artillery replied. It was a little trying to lie quietly and receive a heavy fire, but it did us little damage, owing to our defences and lying low. They came to the crest of a ridge two hundred yards in our front, but the experience of the day before was fresh in their memory, and not a step further would they come. They discovered our purpose and were not to be trapped. When this was apparent, we were ordered to charge them, which was done with a yell, but they did not wait for us.

We pursued them nearly a mile and then shelled them with visible effect. In a line of skirmishers thrown out at this time, Lieut. Lewis HARDY, commanding Co. E, Seventh Minnesota, was killed. He was a gallant fellow, but went into the fight imprudently in full uniform, a conspicuous mark for sharpshooters.

The Third Division, with the train, had got miles away by this time, and the First Division was called in and took up the line of march homeward.

The army went into camp on the Old Town road, about five miles from the battle-field. As our rear was getting into camp, the enemy came up and opened on us with artillery. Col. MCMILLEN'S brigade of the First Ohio was in the rear, composed of the rearmost regiments, the Seventy-second and Twenty-fifth Ohio and One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, which laced about and charged the enemy with a rapid musketry fire, that made him pay fearfully for this last attack. If our men had not been so weary they could have taken his battery. This was the last of the fighting.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

The enemy's dead in the aggregate, by count and careful estimate, was certainly five hundred. The usual proportions would give the wounded at two thousand to twenty-five hundred. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners. This would make his loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly three thousand. Add to this an indefinite number of missing, stragglers and conscripts, glad of an excuse to escape to their homes, parties of whom were heard of along our homeward march, and his total loss would swell to probably four thousand.

Wounded rebel officers said that the whole force of the enemy was about fifteen thousand. Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE commanded in person. Prisoners said that Gen. FORREST and Gen. LEE disagreed, and that if FORREST had had his way we should not have been so successful.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Cotton Problem—Where it is Raised, in What Quantities, and the Profits.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 25.

The valuable article in your Daily of Wednesday, 20th, on "Cotton, the Supply and the Demand," presents most clearly and no doubt justly the dependence of the world on America for this staple. But is our dependence on the now rebel States? How far can the want be supplied from the territory now in our hands? And with what success can cotton be raised by free labor?

You are aware, of course, of the successful results of the experiment making on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, under the conduct of Mr. PHILBRICK and others. (By the way, will not some one of your correspondents on that coast give us the prospects of the long staple cotton crop for the current year?) No doubt the expanse of sea island cotton grown might be greatly increased. The insular character of our possessions in that department insures almost complete safety so far as interruption from the enemy goes. And as we hold nearly all of the Sea Island country, there would seem no reason why we may not raise the full crop.

For the upland cotton, our main dependence just now is Tennessee, with a fraction of Northern Alabama.

Do me the favor to take a map of Tennessee, and draw a line (only imaginary, if the map is borrowed) as follows: Start in Franklin County, at the point where the mountain range meets the Alabama line, go a little west of north, to Murfreesboro, in Rutherford County, (which, by the way, is about six miles west of the centre of Tennessee,) thence make for the northwestern corner of the State. Within that line is a cotton country. North of these limits the climate is too cold, east of them the country is too hilly and rugged. The further west you go in the State, the further north does the cotton bearing tract extend.

Now, the tract I have spoken of is not a model ideal cotton region. The season is rather short, and the liability to frosts is not to be ignored. Yet cotton can be raised here. Planted from the 1st to the 20th of April, it blossoms early in July, the bolls begin to open toward the close of August, and continue opening till frost, say the last of or October the first of November.

In 1860 the cotton crop in Tennessee was 227,430 bales, of 400 pounds, which was an increase of about 33,000 bales over the crop of 1850.

During the present year cotton is being raised near Murfreesboro, with every promise of the largest success and of profits almost fabulous. Let me give you facts derived from personal observation. One farm, five hundred acres of which are in cotton, is conducted by three gentlemen, who discharge the executive duties, the capital being mainly contributed by partners at the North. The season is now so far advanced that they can tell accurately enough what will be the cost of the crop. The outlay, including the first cost of mules and gins, machinery and implements, will be about $20,000. They are confident of having an average crop of 200 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre. One of them is an experienced planter, whose estimate is reliable. In other words, the crop will be 100,000 pounds. Cotton has been selling in Nashville for $1 25 per pound. Suppose it falls to $1, and the crop would pay. Nay, to allow for every contingency, take off one-half, and the crop will be a complete success. I may remark that in this case the land is hired at $3 an acre. The negroes—some 50 in number—are paid at the rate of $10 a month for men, and a ration. With this they have house-rent, and a piece of land large enough to raise corn, vegetables, poultry and pork for their families.

Another farm is conducted by a gallant ex-Major, who has beaten his sword into a plowshare. He has about three hundred acres in cotton, and finer and more promising fields it would be difficult to find. He estimates that his crop will not cost him above $10,000, and hopes to get not less than three hundred pound to the acre. I do not think he will realize this yield; but take off twenty-five per cent., and there is a crop of seventy-five thousand pound. I leave you to compute the profit at the present rates of cotton. I may remark, that the land on this place is leased for a term of years.

The region which we included in our imaginary line must cover nearly a third of the State. Suppose that of this it not one-sixth, or 2,500 square miles, is suitable for cotton, we have then 1,600,000 acres, which, at 200 pounds to the acre, would give 320,000,000 pounds, or 800,000 bales of 400 pounds. Of course, these are merely the most general estimates. Make any reduction from them you please, still the facts remain worthy of serious attention.

It is evident that cotton raising is the most profitable business at present, in which any person can engage who has or can gain a knowledge of the business, and who can command capital enough to carry through the first crop. Every man with Northern brains, who comes here and hires fifty acres or upward for cotton raising, has a chance to achieve a great success. Of course, there are risks, from which, indeed, what lot is free?

The climate is good and salubrious. The danger from guerillas is the chief drawback. But with the advance of our armies, and with the growth of loyal sentiment and loyal strength hereabout, this danger will lessen.

Northern immigration is to be the salvation and regeneration of this region.

Permit me to make a correction in your topography. You spoke the other day of Nashville as being in Western Tennessee. It is in Middle Tennessee. Western Tennessee lies west of the Tennessee River. East Tennessee is east of the Cumberland Mountains, and Middle Tennessee lies between the river and the range of mountains.

CUMBERLAND.

License and Excise Duties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Decision in regard to the Liability of Manufacturers to License and to pay Excise Duties.

1. Under the act of July 1, 1862, persons or corporations making articles for their own use or consumption, and not for sale or for others, were not liable to be assessed for a manufacturer's license; but under the act of June 30, 1864, all such persons or corporations who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, are liable to assessment for a license, and cannot lawfully continue to manufacture without being first duly licensed.

2. Under the Act of July, 1862, manufacturers were exempt from taxation whose annual product did not exceed $600; but when it did exceed that sum, they were taxable on the entire amount produced and sold, or removed for consumption. Under the Act of June 30, 1864, section 93, manufacturers whose product does not exceed the rate of $600 per annum, and is made or produced by the labor of such manufacturers or their families, are exempt from excise duty. When the product exceeds such rate, and does not exceed the rate of $1,000, they are to be assessed only upon the excess above the rate of $600 per annum. In all other cases the whole annual product is to be assessed and the duty paid.

3. Refined petroleum, refined coal oil, gold and silver, spirituous and malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, and snuff and cigars, are not entitled to any exemption; but in all cases the entire product of such manufactures is subject to assessment and payment of duty.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock gives us some items of interest in reference to affairs in Arkansas. He reports a great deal of sickness among the people, mostly a virulent type of diarrhœa. Capt. SPRAGUE, of the First Missouri Cavalry, Gen. CARR'S Staff, was exchanged on the 10th inst., and returned from Camden. PRICE'S infantry are at Camden, while Gen. PRICE himself is at Shreveport. KIRBY SMITH was supposed to be attempting to cross to the east side of the Mississippi. MARMADUKE was crossing in small squads in the neighborhood of James' Landing. JOE SHELBY was at Searcy, on the Little Red River, midway between Little Rock and Batesville. On the 10th instant he captured 160 of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, including eight or nine commissioned officers. It was judged that he would move west from that point, as a part of his force had already gone to Clinton, seventy-five miles west of Searcy. Guerrillas were infesting the banks of the Arkansas, but were without artillery. Gen. CARR is in command of the district of Little Rock. Gens. LEE and GORDON, from BANKS' department, were at the mouth of White River, with reinforcements for STEELE.—*St. Louis Union, July 26.*

Blackberries for Hospitals—A Few Words More on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since I sent you a communication in behalf of the soldier, appealing to the good people of your State to secure as nearly as possible every remaining blackberry for hospital use. Will you give me the privilege of adding what seems to be necessary to what was then said?

First, in regard to the manner of putting them up. Let me say to all, do not send your jelly in thin glass, as many have done, but in very thick glass or earthern jars, closely and tightly covered. Let the syrup be put up in thick bottles, tightly corked. Let the cordial, wine and brandy be put up in the same way. The aid societies and branch commissions, to whom these jars and bottles are sent, will please pack them in cloths, fit for bandages, handkerchiefs, &c.; then nothing else is injured in case of a leakage, and these cloths will at all times be very useful. They are very much needed now.

Directions were given in my former letter for making blackberry brandy only; not because more of this is wanted than of the syrup, wine or cordial, but because people generally are not supposed to know so well how to make it. From the following, it will be seen that the cordial is nearly the same, only richer, with half the proportion of brandy:

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

To one gallon of blackberry juice put four pounds white sugar; boil and skim off; then add one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, ten grated nutmegs, and boil down till quite rich; then let it cool and settle; afterward drain off, and add one pint of good brandy.

The wine and jelly is made in the same manner as currant wine and jelly. Almost all housekeepers are familiar with the modes of making these. The syrup is made like the jelly, but not so rich—only rich enough to keep well. Let it become cold before pouring it into bottles. If it should form jelly, heat it over, and put it up in jars. A gallon of syrup or jelly may save as many lives as the same quantity of cordial, wine or brandy; for, if stimulants are needed, they may be given to the patient separately. We know that at the present price of sugar and spices, the putting up of any of these curatives for the soldier is expensive work; but we ask each and all to do only so much as they are able, and we ask them to do this to the exclusion of everything else, now while the blackberry season is passing away.

I speak the sentiments of all connected with commissions and hospitals, in saying that the entire present fund of any aid society cannot be better invested than in the purchase of berries, spices and sugar for the preparation of these articles. One of our best hospital surgeons remarked to-day that he should have as much need of blackberry curatives all through the Fall as now, and that all seasons called for large quantities of them.

The greater part of yesterday your correspondent spent in visiting a few of the wards in Lincoln Hospital, and as in all others, and at all other times, testimony in favor of the blackberry was constantly coming up and in a great variety of ways.

Almost the first man met was one who had been for a long time very sick with the chronic diarrhœa. The ward physician stood by, and said that he had tried almost every kind of medicine in this case without success. Upon being asked if he had not great faith in the simple blackberry, he answered that he had; but said he, "Madame, that is something which it is almost impossible to get in any form. We can get it only occasionally. This poor old man has not had any." He was promised some. Let us hope that it came not too late to save him.

Talking with another who had charge of a ward, he said: "Oh, if we could only have enough of the blackberry juice in any way preserved, so many need not die of chronic diarrhœa. It is a most terrible disease. I would rather die of wounds, of small-pox, of anything than of this. It is so painful, so lingering."

Entering another ward, I heard a brave, handsome little fellow, not more than 17, asking the ward master how long it would take a package to reach him by express, from Michigan. He gave as a reason for asking, that he had been sick with the diarrhœa, and had been cured by a dish of ripe blackberries, which had been brought him—that fearing he might have the same complaint again, and might not get any more berries, he had written to his home in Michigan to have sent him immediately, by express, a bottle of blackberry wine. Whether he will ever receive it in that way is doubtful. Even letters often fail to reach those in hospital.

Near by was another man, almost gone. A sister sat by, fanning him. He had had this complaint for two months in the Southwest. He had only lately come here. The sister said he was running down fast. Said she had only this hope for his life—that the blackberry cordial, which a lady visitor had just before promised to bring him the next morning, might have power to save him. The blackberry curative was something of which the sister had not known.

Chancing to go in company with a lady relief agent from New-York, into a room where the Sisters of Charity, employed in this hospital as nurses, were assembled, I heard her say to them: "Which of you very much need a bottle of blackberry brandy for severe cases of diarrhœa?" and heard nearly all quickly answer 1. Almost every one had some patients of this kind, although there is a ward set apart especially for such cases. Very much to her regret, the lady-agent had only a single bottle then to leave with them. The Sister Superior took it in charge, I think, to deal it out in small quantities to the others. But who imagines that this one bottle could supply the needs of all?

O! my sisters, and friends everywhere, do be preparing to send to hospitals everywhere, this sovereign balm, for this wide-spread and fearful disease.

Send it through the Sanitary Commission, or the Christian Commission, or the Relief Agency of your State, as you please—only do not fail to send it. In the name of all that is sacred, *send it.* S. B. S.

A Delinquent Provost-Marshal.

THE CASE OF COL. W. R. STRACHAN OF ST. LOUIS.

Col. W. R. STRACHAN, formerly Provost-Marshal at Palmyra, Missouri, member of the late Legislature, was tried before a court-martial in St. Louis, last Spring, upon eleven grave charges, growing out of his conduct at Palmyra, while acting as Provost-Marshal.

The charges and specifications are as follows:

Charge 1st. "Disobedience of orders." Specification: In failing to make his official reports at the time required.

2d. "Embezzlement of public moneys intrusted to him." Specifications: In appropriating $10,000 at Palmyra; $750 at Hannibal; $300 in Lewis County, &c.; through fourteen specifications of like character.

3d. "Embezzlement of public property intrusted to him." Specification: On appropriating a certain horse, saddle and bridle at Palmyra.

4th. "Receiving bribes for the release of prisoners held in arrest by the military authorities." The specifications were six, each giving name of prisoner and amount of bribe charged as received for his release.

5th. "Extortion and oppression," with three specifications.

6th. "Great failure and neglect in the discharge of his official duties". Three specifications.

7th. "Venality and corruption in office." Five specifications.

8th. "Accepting a false return in a matter pertaining to his office, with intent to defraud the United States." One specification.

9th. "Rape." One specification:

10th. "Prostituting his official power and position to the accomplishment of base and grossly immoral ends."

11th. "Wilfully selling and disposing of the public property of the United States at private sale."

After a protracted trial, the Court found the prisoner "guilty" of the fifth and tenth charges, and, on the second charge, not guilty of embezzling, but guilty of *misapplication* of public moneys intrusted to him. On the other eight charges he was found "not guilty." The sentence of the Court is as follows:

SENTENCE:

And the Commission does therefore sentence him, WILLIAM R. STRACHAN, "that he be required to pay to the United States the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars, ($680,) and to be imprisoned for the period of one year at such military prison as the Major-General Commanding may direct."

The Commanding-General has set aside the verdict and sent

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4011. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PETERSBURG LINES

The Assault by Our Troops on Saturday.

Desperate Attempt to Carry the Enemy's Position.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT

The Colored Troops Charged With the Failure.

The Loss on Both Sides Between Four and Five Thousand.

A Detailed Sketch of the Whole Matter.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 30—9 o'clock P. M.

After the explosion at an early hour this morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows:

The mine was to be exploded at 3 o'clock in the morning; the batteries to open at once along the entire line immediately after the explosion, and the Ninth Corps to make the charge, supported by the Eighteenth Corps, Ayer's division of the Fifth Corps, and the Third Division of the Second Corps.

The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place at precisely 4:40 o'clock.

The roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening.

At 5½ o'clock the charge was made, and the fort, with part of the line each side, was carried in the most brilliant style.

The Second Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time the Colored Division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. White, was pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing, the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part of them taking refuge in the fort, and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied, and again pushed forward, but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded.

During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them, and finally they fell back to the rear and out of the range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were plowing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers as will be seen by the following figures:

TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES, COLORED.

Fifteen officers killed and wounded; 400 men, including the missing.

TWENTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES, COLORED.

Eleven officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. COLORED.

Six officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

TWENTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED.

Eight officers and about two hundred and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing.

THIRTY-FIRST U. S. COLORED.

Seven officers and about two hundred men killed, wounded and missing.

FORTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED.

Six officers and a large number of men killed, wounded and missing.

THIRTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED.

Several officers and about two hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very severe, and is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the figures larger.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlett. He succeeded in reaching the fort with his command, but having accidentally broken his cork leg he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone. Some 200 men, both black and white, were with him at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's Staff were captured at the same time.

Col. Marshall, commanding the Second brigade of this division was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild, of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, is also reported a prisoner.

Col. Gould, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, lost a leg.

Major Buxton, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, also lost a leg.

Lieut.-Col. Barney, Second Pennsylvania, was wounded.

Major Prescott, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, was killed.

Lieut. Col. Ross, Thirty-first United States Colored, lost a leg.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held its position for several hours; but it was finally compelled to fall back, suffering severely while doing so.

The loss in the First and Third Divisions was also severe. The latter have 400 in the hospital.

The Eighteenth Corps occupied a part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great.

We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle-flags.

All is quiet this morning, (Sunday, the 31st.)

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 1—11 A. M.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says:

"Later advices from the front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that the works taken by our forces were recaptured by the enemy."

We captured five hundred prisoners in the assault.

The loss on both sides was considerable, probably from four to five thousand.

The Assault—Its Character and Results.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, IN FRONT ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, July 30, 1864.

I am called to the fulfillment of an ungracious task to-night. Instead of success and victory which the morning fairly promised, I have to write of disaster and defeat. To-day's brief history affords another striking proof of the uncertain issues of battle, showing how the shrewdest and most elaborate strategic planning may be completely thwarted by an error or an accident in tactics. To-day's disaster finds solution in the old story that "some one has blundered" in a manner "worse than a crime," but precisely who the blunderer is I do not know, and if I knew it would not devolve upon me at present to tell. A military tribunal must decide that point. Happily, however, the blunder is not irreparable. It fills us with poignant grief and disappointment, necessitates a long interval of delay before future operations, has lost to us the labor of a month's preparation, and, worse than all this, has sacrificed thousands of valuable lives. But the result does not dishearten the Army of the Potomac, and it should not depress the people. The soldiers who fought on Saturday have received the baptism of blood on other fields, and know how to bear reverses manfully, as they bear successes modestly. They bate not a jot of heart or hope, and they only ask as the lesson to the country from to-day's mishap, that their thinned ranks shall be promptly reinforced. The army is still unfaltering in its faith, and will try and try again until the day of decisive victory.

With so much by way of exordium, I shall attempt to give, as clearly as I may, an account of the battle, in summarizing in the first place, the relative positions of the opposing armies, the object sought to be gained by the attack, and the admirable strategic devices of the past few days.

With the passage of the James was exhausted all possibilities of a morement by the left flank, with Richmond as the objective point. Nothing, therefore, remained to Gen. Grant but to assault the rebel lines in front of him at Petersburgh. The past six weeks have been devoted to preparation for this assault. From day to day, by the aid of the shovel and the pick, our lines have been insidiously advanced by zig-zags and covered ways, until the outlying pickets of both armies have scarcely averaged 500 yards' distance between them. Along portions of the line, the interval between the rifle-pits was scarcely 150 yards. The ground over which our advances have been made, is itself a series of natural fortifications, adding vastly to the difficulty of taking possession of it. Perhaps your readers will form a more perfect opinion of its features, if I tell them that it very much resembles Greenwood Cemetery in its profile. There are similar hills and eminences, sloping more or less precipitously into ravines which intersect at every conceivable angle, and many of the elevations are thickly wooded. Over ground of this impracticable nature our men have sturdily fought and dug their way, driving the enemy before them, *until only one hill remained for them to take* to place our guns in a position commanding at easy range the town of Petersburgh. It is known as Cemetery Hill. Its crest, frowning with guns, is not more than 800 yards distant from our advanced works, and its gently-sloping sides are welted with long rows of earth-works, pitted with redoubts and redans, and ridged with serried salients and curtains and all the skillful defences known to skillful military engineers.

The vital importance to us of this point will readily be admitted. To gain it by direct assault must necessarily cost many lives, but to gain it in the cheapest manner gave occasion for the display of that high strategy of which Gen. Grant has long since proved himself the master. Therefore, it was that on Tuesday night last the Second Corps, under Gen. Hancock, and two divisions of cavalry under Gen. Sheridan, and another division under Gen. Kautz, crossed the James River for the purpose of engaging the enemy, who, misled by some preliminary operations of Gen. Foster's command at Deep Bottom, and of a portion of the Nineteenth Corps at Strawberry Plains a mile below—had a day or two earlier heavily reinforced the troops in the vicinity of Malvern Hill. The demonstration here had precisely the effect which Gen. Grant desired. Fearing a serious attack, Lee dispatched a column, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, from before Petersburgh, and the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond was kept busy on Friday and Friday night in transporting the troops. To keep up the rebel General's delusion, an immense train of more than 400 empty covered wagons, mainly the transportation of the Sixth Corps, crossed the Appomattox on Friday in broad daylight, in full view of the rebel signal lookouts at Bermuda Hundred, as if destined for the army at Deep Bottom. But on Friday night, as the rebels were hurriedly taking possession of their new line, the Second Corps and the cavalry were quietly withdrawn with an additional facility for rapid movement in a third pontoon bridge laid across the James in the afternoon. By daylight this morning, these troops were nearly all in position to coöperate with the remainder of the army in the attack. The strategy was, therefore, perfect, and no share of the reverse can be attributed to failure in this part of the programme.

All these stratagems, too, were conducted with such secrecy, that information of their precise bearing was narrowed down to the circle of the Corps Commanders. Until late on Friday night, few persons in the army were disposed to believe differently from what Gen. Lee suspected, viz.: that a movement upon Richmond was intended from the north side of the James, and were only undeceived when, at one o'clock this morning, the troops were got into position for the assault.

The tactics of the movement were under Gen. Meade's direction. His arrangement of troops and order of battle was as follows: The Eighteenth Corps (Gen. Ord) was withdrawn on Thursday morning from its position on the extreme right, resting on the Appomattox, (being relieved by Mott's division of the Second Corps,) and massed in rear of the Ninth Corps, (Burnside's,) the centre of our line, in front of which the attack was to be initiated. The extreme left held by the Fifth Corps, (Warren's,) was to be in readiness to advance as soon as Burnside pierced the works in front of him. Collaterally, but in unison with the advance of the infantry, every piece of siege artillery posted along the line was ordered to open simultaneously upon the enemy at a given signal made by the explosion of a mine containing eight tons of powder, which was placed directly beneath the rebel battery which Burnside was to assault. Not only were the siege pieces to open a fierce fire, but all the field artillery which could be got into position after the opening of the battle was to advance as opportunity offered, and bring their batteries into play. Upon this awful fire of heavy guns it was natural that great stress should be placed, in the expectation that the shock of its suddenness would have a demoralizing effect, and so make the way of the infantry easier. So far all was well arranged: success was promising, and much confidence was felt in the result.

The time fixed for the assault was 3½ o'clock, when, without any moon, an almost Cimmerian darkness, would effectually shut out from the enemy the unavoidable stir and bustle of the troops as they got into position. But just here the first misfortune of the day occurred. Upon attempting to fire the mine the fuse or slow-match failed, and another was tried, I am told, with a similar result. The third fuse was successful in its mission, but the hour's delay had made it broad daylight, and, in consequence, the enemy's suspicions were aroused, (at least along a portion of his front,) and we were robbed of the advantage of a surprise.

This was a very great misfortune. The army felt it to be such as they stood in suspense and silent impatience in the cold gray of the morning, crouching on their arms. Of the effect of the explosion you have been already apprised. The mine has been talked of in the army for weeks, but only talked of with bated breath, although whisperings concerning it have been wafted over from the rebels. Clearly they did not know its precise locality, and few on our side, I suspect, were any wiser. It has been tacitly acknowledged as an improper subject for conversation, and the most curious have appeared to feel the propriety of checking themselves. The noise of the explosion was a dull, rumbling thud, preceded, I am told, by a few seconds' swaying and quaking of the ground in the immediate vicinity. The earth was rent along the entire course of the excavation, heaving slowly and majestically to the surface, and folding sideways to exhibit a deep and yawning chasm, comparable, as much as anything else, to a river gorged with ice, and breaking up under the influence of a freshet. But there was a grander effect than this observable also. Where the charge in the burrow was heaviest, directly under the rebel work, an immense mass of dull red earth was thrown high in air, in three broad columns, diverging from a single base, and, to my mind, assuming the shape of a Prince of Wales' feather, of colossal proportions. Those near the spot say that clods of earth weighing at least a ton, and cannon, and human forms, and gun-carriages, and small-arms were all distinctly seen shooting upward in that fountain of horror, and fell again in shapeless and pulverized atoms. The explosion fully accomplished what was intended. It demolished the six-gun battery and its garrison of one regiment of South Carolina troops, and acted as the wedge which opened the way to the assault. Our men were to rush through this breach, and so beyond upon the second line of works which crown the crest of Cemetery Hill, thus compelling the enemy to evacuate the first line, or, what was more probable, to surrender under the fire of our artillery.

The awful instant of the explosion had scarcely passed when the dull morning air was made stagnant by the thunder of our artillery. From ninety-five pieces, niched in every hillside commanding the enemy's position, there belched out sheets of flame and milk-white smoke, while the shot and shell sped forward, screeching, howling, rumbling like the rushing of a hundred railroad trains. But why attempt to give an idea of such indescribable and awful sound? The sudden transition from utter silence to fiercest clamor was terrible. So the rude combat raged without sign of slackening for two long hours. At first the enemy was slow in replying to our fire, but gradually their pieces were brought into action, and in less than half an hour banks of angry smoke partially veiled the scene from both sides.

In accordance with the plan of battle, the First Division of the Ninth Corps (Ledlie's) was made the assaulting column. Gen. Ledlie formed his troops in three lines of battle, having each a front of about six hundred. The Second Brigade of this division (Col. Marshal) led the assault, followed by the First Brigade, (Gen. W. F. Bartlett,) and the third line made up of the Third Brigade (Col. Gould's.) The left of Ledlie's division was supported by Brig.-Gen. Hartrauft's brigade of the Third Division (Wilcox's) and his right by Gen. Griffin's brigade of Potter's division. The Fourth Division of the Ninth Corps (all negroes) was posted directly in rear of the assaulting column, to press forward whenever practicable. The Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery were the first to enter the breach made by the explosion. They bounded forward at the word, in the midst of the shock of the artillery, through the dense clouds of flying dust, and clambering over the debris, found themselves violently pushed down into the yawning crater. The sight which there met them must have been appalling. Bodies of dead rebels crushed and mangled out of all resemblance to humanity, writhing forms partly buried, arms protruding here and legs struggling there—a very hell of horror and torture, confined to a space 50 feet in length and half as many wide. But the time was not favorable to the play of humane promptings. This chaos of mangled humanity mixed with debris of implements and munitions of war must be unheeded. Enough for the storming party to do was found in exhuming two pieces of rebel cannon with their caissons, and, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, turning these guns upon the enemy, who was throwing into the crater a shower of shells and minie balls from the hill beyond, and from points on either side, which they still held on this first line. Getting these pieces into position promptly, and under cover of their fire, the assaulting column was reformed, and at the word of command dashed forward once more to storm the crest of the hill. It was a task too great. They gallantly essayed it, and nearly gained the summit, subjected all the time to a withering fire, which increased in fierceness at every step, until they became the centre of a converging storm of shot and shell. Attacked on the right flank and the left flank, in front and rear, they were compelled to fall back to the partial protection of the crater, leaving their course thickly strewn with the dying and the dead.

The colored troops, upon the heels of this repulse, were ordered to charge, and they moved out gallantly. A hundred yards gained and they wavered. Then the Thirty-ninth Maryland Regiment, which led, became panic-stricken and broke through to the rear, spreading demoralization swiftly. Their officers urged them, entreated them, threatened them, but failed to rally them, and, the mass, broken and shattered, swept back like a torrent into the crater which was already choked with white troops. The confusion, incident to this wholesale crowding and crushing of the negroe soldiers into the ranks of the white troops, very nearly caused the panic to spread. Had such been the result, it might have been fortunate, and many a brave fellow who afterwards fell, might have escaped his fate. But at the moment the rebel fire, which had been murderously directed upon the place, materially slackened, and the white soldiers recovered their stamina. Our lines were once more straightened, and just in time to check an impetuous charge, which was afterwards repeated, and with a similar result of heavy loss to the assailants.

So the morning waned. It became apparent, doubtless, that the position gained could not be held without more sacrifice of life than could well be afforded at this time. At any rate, this seems a fair inference, or the other corps would have been ordered to advance upon those portions of the first line still held by the enemy, and, as far as I can ascertain, no such order was given. On the contrary, about noon the order was given to retire—a matter not easy of execution, as to gain our works an open space must be traversed, over which one man in every twenty was sure to be brought down by the cross-fire which swept the spot.

I omitted to say that when the negro division advanced to the charge, they were supported on the right by the Prince George Court-house Road by Turner's division of the Tenth Corps, which gallantly advanced a long way beyond the spot where the negroes broke, and strove unavailingly to breast the storm of their retreat. The list of casualties in this division was heavy. I forward the names of those in hospital.

The losses on both sides, considering the numbers engaged, were very severe. The wounded in the hospitals are more than one thousand. Probably 1,600 were taken prisoners, and the killed would swell the list materially.

The losses in Ledlie's Division are roughly put at from 1,200 to 1,500, though there are no correct means of getting at the facts as yet; competent judges say that the day's operations has cost us between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

The negro division alone lost fifty-three officers.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. Bartlett was taken prisoner. He lost a leg at Port Hudson, and his artificial limb was broken by a mass of earth while he lay in the crater, rendering him unable to move, and his men could not bring him off except at the risk of certain death.

Among the casualties I find the following officers: Capt. Howe, Inspector-General of the First Brigade, killed; Major Barton, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, seriously wounded; Capt. Blanchard, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, badly wounded; Col. Gould, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, wounded; Col. Weld, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, wounded; Capt. E. L. Dresser, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, killed.

H. J. W.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 1.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Great disgust is expressed by the authorities at the highly colored dispatches published in the extras of yesterday morning, regarding the engagement of Saturday before Petersburgh. It is felt that such reports do infinite damage to the Union cause, as the reaction of despondency is always proportionate to the undue hopes excited.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURGH.

Burning of Chambersburgh by the rebels, which contrasts so markedly with the respect for private property shown during the previous invasions of the loyal States is stated by those who claim to know the spirit of rebel leaders to mark the initiation of a policy of bitter retaliation. This view is confirmed by the testimony of Col. Jaques, to whom Jeff. Davis declared a fixed purpose of spreading fire and sword into the Northern soil.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The failure in the late attack on Petersburgh, which it is feared will have the effect to intermit large military operations in Virginia for some time, once more centres the main interest of the war in the military situation before Atlanta. It is obvious that when this point is once gained and securely intrenched, there will be a considerable disposable force available for operations in Eastern quarters.

GEN. GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.

It is understood that Gen. Grant still expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to take Richmond.

RUMORED REBEL MOVEMENTS.

We have once more, to-night, rumors of the movement of rebel columns into Maryland and Pennsylvania, which is probably nothing more than small raiding parties. It is not improbable that the rebels will this summer make a movement in force across the Potomac, and that the main battle of the campaign may be fought on Northern soil. But the time for the execution of such a project, if entertained, has not yet arrived.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decision in reference to printed bill-heads, printed cards and printed circulars, has just been issued from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The act of June 30, under the 94th section, provides that on printed bill-heads, printed cards and printed circulars a duty of five per cent. shall be levied, assessed and collected. As the law is particular in enumerating these three different kinds or specimens of job printing, without reference to any other, the inference is clear that all articles of job printing not included under either the head of bill-heads, cards or circulars, are exempt from tax. Bill-heads can refer only to the printed headings used by merchants, manufacturers and others in rendering accounts of goods or services, &c., and does not refer to printed headings of official or other letter paper. Printed cards include cards of business and cards of civility, railway tickets and checks, tickets for theatres, concerts, exhibitions, shows, &c., whether printed on pasteboard, cardboard, card paper, or any other kind of paper. Printed circulars include not only circulars intended to be sent through the mails, but also printed notices, programmes, posters, etc., whether circulated through the mails or by carriers, or posted upon the streets or highways, in stores, hotels, inns or taverns, or in any other public place.

Acting Commissioner Rollins has decided that the ninety-ninth section of the Revenue Act, levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, &c., does not apply to subscriptions received by National Banks designated as fiscal agents of the Government for the new loan of 7-30 Treasury notes.

THE RESERVE CORPS.

Col. Farnam, late of Army of the Potomac, has been appointed a Colonel in the Reserve Corps. There are but twenty-four Colonels in this corps, and the appointment of Col. Farnam is the worthy reward of three years of active service, in which he has won an honorable record, and honorable wounds. Great care is exercised in the appointment of officers in his command, as it is designed to make it an élite corps.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is engaged to-day in opening the annual bids for the supply of material for the navy-yards throughout the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

GEN. BURNSIDE WOUNDED.

The *Evening Star* says that Gen. Burnside was slightly wounded while endeavoring to rally the negro troops on Saturday.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. CURTIN.

Col. Curtin, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, is reported killed on Saturday morning.

DEATH OF GEN. SHERMAN'S FATHER.

The father of Gen. Sherman died in this city last week.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Harder* arrived this morning with 340 sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at City Point.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* has also arrived, bringing up 430 men and 37 officers from the same Point.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The receipts for the 7-30 loan to-day were $1,506,800, making a total for four days of $4,875,950, or over one million dollars per day. Only the nearest points have yet been heard from, nor have any reports been received as yet from the West.

MAILS FOR THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda*, will leave Philadelphia on the 11th of August, with the mails for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; and all letters for that squadron will go by her.

THE REBEL RAID.

Details of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

General Averill's Victory at McConnellsburgh.

Retreat of the Enemy From the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1.

It appears that a heavy force of the enemy crossed to this side of the Potomac on Friday, at Williamsport. Their whereabouts has not yet transpired here. The force under McCausland crossed the Potomac at Spring Run Ford, and are only a feinting party.

The town meeting just closed at this place was a large and enthusiastic one. Gov. Curtin presided. After eloquent speeches by distinguished citizens, committees were appointed in each Ward to solicit and receive subscriptions. Ten thousand dollars in cash were raised while the meeting was in progress. Gov. Curtin tendered his check for his quarter's salary amid great cheering. G. F. W.

The Burning of Chambersburgh—Brutality of the Rebels.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31, 1864.

As you have already learned, by telegraph, the grand tableaux of the present operations in Pennsylvania has been performed, and the beautiful little town of Chambersburgh is in ashes. Like the burning and devastation of dwellings in Maryland during the late raid into that State, the vandalism of burning some three hundred houses was performed under written orders from Gen. Lubal Early. The most inveterate Copperhead cannot assume that it was done as an act of retaliation, for among all the various and successful raids made by our daring cavalry Generals, we have yet to learn that any of them performed as barbarous and brutal an act as the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of innocent and helpless women and children. The burning of Chambersburgh adds another item to the long list of reprisals yet to be dealt out to the rebel hordes, who have so persistently menaced the liberty of the hapless inhabitants of the Border States.

One would almost imagine himself once again among the savages on the frontier during the early days of our country, when he reads of the brutality and utter disregard of all merciful feelings, so glaringly displayed in yesterday's proceedings. It is to be hoped that a final and bloody reckoning will be dealt out to the reckless and abandoned invaders, who, disclaiming the practice of their boasted precepts of "chivalry," so brutally apply the torch, and render homeless three thousand helpless citizens.

I have been led into making these remarks after hearing the account of an eye witness of the burning and devastation of the town of Chambersburgh. It appears that early on the morning of yesterday a force of some five hundred mounted infantry, under the immediate command of Gen. McCausland, entered Chambersburgh first firing a few shells over the town by way of intimidation, and presented a written demand, signed by Gen. Early, for $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks, under a threat of burning the town should a non-compliance be the result of the negotiation (?) Subsequent events have proved that this alternative was only a sham, but the citizens of that gallant little town deserve the thanks of the entire Union for their heroic and persistent refusal to accede to the preposterous demand of the rebel chieftain, (I believe that is the title with which the South distinguish the ruffian leaders who do their guerrilla work.)

All things go to show that the rebels, failing to draw this determined and successful Grant—who, mastiff like, has closed his sharp and powerful teeth upon the very throat of the rebellion—from his master position in front of Petersburgh, did determine to execute dire and fearful vengeance upon the innocent and totally unprepared citizens of Chambersburgh. After the farce of negotiations were over the rebels quickly sprang to their allotted tasks Without giving the terrified and awe-stricken women and children an opportunity to save even a change of clothing, they fired the town in over fifty places, and thus destroyed upward of three hundred houses in the very centre of the town, including all the public buildings, banks, stores and hotels, comprising full two-thirds of a town of six thousand inhabitants. And in a few short hours, a large number of citizens were reduced from comparative competence to absolute poverty.

A large number of families lost everything, even their bedding and personal apparel, barely rescuing that they happened to have on their persons. The entire loss will largely exceed $2,000,000. Every hotel in the place was consumed, with their entire and valuable contents. All the drug stores, every physician's office, with all the drugs, were burnt. As a fit finale to this wholesale and fiendish act of wanton destruction, all the public as well as the private libraries were fired.

Strange to say, only one of the many handsome churches was destroyed, and that was the Associate Reformed, on Second-street. The bank was burned, and with it the academy; the railroad warehouses were also burned, but the depot itself escaped, and no material injury was done to the track.

Etter's flouring mills, Lockhart & Houer's mills were burned, and several large breweries and other valuable manufactories were destroyed. I have no space for a further enumeration of the items in this wholesale destruction of the town; besides, you will receive through the agents of the Associated Press a full and accurate list of the losses sustained by the inhabitants.

The scene, as described by my informant, must have been a terrible one. Helpless and frantic women filled the burning streets, their shrieking children clinging to the skirts, and neither knowing where to fly for shelter, or who to look to for protection, all the while the crackling flames, hissing and roaring, driving them before them as chaff before the wind. Husbands, fathers, brothers, lovers, rushed—half crazed—hither and thither, incapable of defending their property and only anxious to secure the safety of their loved ones. Who can tell of the horrors of that terrible scenes; my pen refuses to transcribe the words with which I would feebly portray the agony of that hour.

The number of persons rendered houseless will not fall far short of 2,500, and so rapid and thorough was the work of destruction performed that nearly all of this immense number of sufferers have lost all of this immense number of sufferers have lost all of this immense number of sufferers have lost all of their all. In many instances citizens were dispossessed of their watches, personal ornaments and pocket-books by the rebel soldiers. Many of the women and children are without a covering to their heads, much less a change of clothing. Terrible destitution will be the result, unless speedy and generous relief is afforded by those removed from the immediate scene of the invasion. Let the loyal people of the North come forward and replace, in a measure, the loss of these unfortunate citizens.

At this late hour of writing, it is understood that the rebels have evacuated the town, and that Gen. Averill is, at last, in vigorous pursuit of the enemy. Great strictures are being made upon the conduct of the military authorities for so utterly abandoning the devoted town, but with what truth I am not at present in a position to determine. Certain it is that some mismanagement has occurred, whose, it will require time to disclose.

I will endeavor to follow up our army, and glean more and fuller details of the raid. G. F. W.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Aug. 1.

Reports from Gettysburgh and Emmettsburgh represent that a panic exists there and throughout the region of the country, and the people are sending off their stock and valuables, and are hurrying along the pike in crowds, believing that the rebels are approaching in large force.

This morning's train from Frederick came in as usual, and brings the report that great excitement prevails there on account of Hunter's order for the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers beyond our lines.

The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning. There were no rebels on the road.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet on Tuesday, Aug. 9, to devise means to make the military powers of the State immediately available for State and National defence.

Information has been received here that a rebel cavalry force is proceeding in the direction of Bedford, Penn.

Gen. Cadwallader, in command of the defences, has arrived here and opened an office in the capitol building.

Capt. C. N. Turnbull, of the United States Engineer Corps, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys, with a view to the defence of the Susquehanna River at the various fords between this city and the bay.

Positive information has reached here that the rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs, out of the State. Maj.-Gen. Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnoissance of the defences on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Before proceeding directly to Pittsburgh, he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and gave important directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that direction.

Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader is in temporary command of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The railroad between this point and Hagerstown is now open, and trains have been leaving on their regular morning and noon time.

The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburgh is now positively known actually to have consisted of three companies, in the aggregate numbering but *two hundred and eight men!* They occupied the town but two hours. On their first entering they gave the people three hours' time to move the women and children, but before an hour had expired the fiends had fired the town. The inhabitants have found shelter with the farmers along the different roads leading from Chambersburgh.

A dispatch just recived here, states that Gen. Averill had come up to the raiders eight miles south of McConnellsburgh, and whipped them handsomely. At the latest accounts they were retreating in the direction of Hancock, with Averill in pursuit.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 1.

All the accounts received here indicate that the anxiety and alarm of the people at Gettysburgh and vicinity is entirely groundless. It is believed here that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac. This is uncertain, however.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A Congratulatory Address by Gen Thomas—Changes in the Fourth Army Corps.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following interesting circular to the army near Atlanta:

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 26, 1864.

The Major-General commanding the army congratulates the troops upon the brilliant success attending the Union army in the late battles. In the battle of the 20th instant, in which the Twentieth Corps, one division of the Fourth Corps and part of the Fourteenth Corps were engaged. The total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three. In front of the Twentieth Corps there were put out of the fight, 6,000 rebels, 563 of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250. The second division of the corps repulsed seven different assaults of the enemy with light loss to themselves, and which must have swelled the number of dead buried by the rebels to beyond 300. We also captured seven stand of colors. No report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the Fourteenth Corps. In the battle of the 22d inst., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was three thousand five hundred, and ten pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in prisoners captured was three thousand two hundred. The known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two. The other divisions of the Seventeenth Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before they fell back, and which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least three thousand. The latest report states we buried over three thousand two hundred rebels killed in the fight. There were captured from the enemy in this battle eighteen stands of colors and five thousand stands of arms.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.

W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

THE BATTLE OF THE 22D.

The battle of the 22d was a flank attack of the enemy upon our left. During that attack the Seventeenth Corps was crumbled up; but not until it had repulsed several of the desperate charges of the rebels, and afforded time for Logan, who temporarily succeeded McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to face about and repel the assaults made on him. Our correspondents with that army states that the rebels were driven back to their last line of works around the city.

THE AFFAIR OF THE 28TH.

The battle of the 28th inst. was an assault in force on the Fifteenth corps, and appears to have resulted in as complete a defeat of the rebels as that of the 22d. Six hundred and forty-two dead rebels were buried by our forces after that battle.

The report of the wounding of Gen. Stephen Lee is not confirmed, nor is it positively known that his forces have as yet reached Atlanta.

Gen. Stanley succeeds Gen. Howard in command of the Fourth Corps. Gen. Howard has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of Gen. McPherson, killed.

Gen. Hooker passed through this city en route for the North this morning. It is here understood that he leaves Sherman's command to enter upon other duties elsewhere, and that Gen. Rosseau succeeds him as the commander of the Twentieth Corps.

From Fortress Monroe—Interview between the President and Gen. Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 31.

The steamer *Andrew Harder*, with 340 wounded officers and soldiers, arrived this morning from City Point, and left immediately for Washington.

Gen. Grant arrived from the Army of the Potomac at 9 A. M., and President Lincoln from Washington at 10. They both embarked on the steamer *Baltimore*, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, turned their course to Norfolk, evidently avoiding any interruption during their interview.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the President and Gen. Grant returned. The President shortly after left for Washington, and the General went up the James.

Two rebel prisoners escaped from Fort Delaware, and were recaptured this morning near Norfolk.

There has been no further news by the arrivals to-day, from City Point.

THE FARCE AT NIAGARA.

The Characters in the Farce—Sanders, Holcomb, Clay, Thompson—End of the Farce—What Did It Mean—Its Significance—The Rebellion Failing to Pieces.

THE BENCHES, Friday, July 22, 1864.

Oh! for another ALEXANDER POPE! Is there no satirist in our country to paint the follies of the day? Did ever the world produce finer subjects of satire than is now to be found, from the dignitaries at Washington in the tragedy of war to the puppets at Niagara in the farce of peace? Oh that some one

——"Wad the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as lithers see us."

Was there ever a farce so complete as that which the Hon. GEORGE SANDERS, with the aid of the Hon HORACE GREELEY performed at the rapide of Niagara? If the managers of the theatre fail to dramatize it they will lose a great opportunity. First, we have the *dramatis personæ*, which every bill of the day presents us. They are not common characters by any means. Foremost, and no doubt the principal writer of the play, is GEORGE N. SANDERS, the Kentucky bloviator, entirely inimitable in his line. He was well known on the Ohio, and ought to be in New-York. He was understood to be the getter up of the Ostend farce, in which BUCHANAN and that poor Frenchman from Louisiana, (Minister to Spain,) were made so rediculous. He has been one of the rebel agents in Europe. The next is a graver, a wilier player upon the public boards. Mr. JAMES P. HOLCOMB was born in Virginia, but lived many years in the West, and was a lawyer in Cincinnati. He returned to Virginia, was made Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, where he was several years employed in teaching the rank political heresies of CALHOUN to the young men of the South. He has been one of the worst and most malicious of the conspirators against the peace and integrity of the country. He sees the Confederacy tumbling into ruins, and the University about to tumble after it; for, we cannot suppose that such a nursery of treason will be allowed to pursue its career, after the supremacy of the Government is established. He is one of the "rats" who has sense enough to see that his ship is sinking.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama, is one of the very meanest of those mean conspirators who helped DAVIS, TOOMBS & Co. to set up their Confederacy of Treason, Slavery and Crime. JACOB P. THOMPSON was one of the Secretaries of BUCHANAN, who rivaled FLOYD in infamy, and surpassed him in meanness. These were the *dramatis personæ* at the Clifton House, while on the other side of the roaring Niagara our amiable and renowned GREELEY sat at the International, to receive the propositions of these inimitable knaves. He seems to be all unconscious of the high honor bestowed upon him by these virtuous and high-minded representatives of rebels and pirates. They are very polite. They signify an anxious desire for peace. They are particularly anxious to rescue their pirate friends from their present uncomfortable and dangerous position. Mr. G. is willing, as everybody knew he was, to forward so pure, so amiable, so benevolent an enterprise, as saving these pirates from their well-earned halters. Such are the actors in the farce, and we see at once, they are none of the common herd, the *profanum vulgus*, but of the genuine stock of Southern bragadocias; the bloviators of the Confederacy; hardly surpassed by HENRY FOOTE and BOB TOOMBS.

We now come to the materials of the farce. The Hon. HORACE GREELEY forwards their honorable desires. At this period of the proceeding, Mr. LINCOLN appears on the stage with a *billet doux* addressed, "*To whom it may concern.*" Well, it concerns the whole audience, so it is just read out. Mr. LINCOLN says to whomsoever it may concern, that the gentlemen rebels may negotiate for peace, *just when they come back into the American Union and abolish Slavery totally.* This reminds me of old HAYS, who addressed a mob from the City Hall steps, "Gentlemen blackguards—go home, or I'll make you." He closed the mob, and Mr. LINCOLN closed the farce. Now, what did these men mean? They profess to be disappointed, and utter a whining lament over their failure. That is mere pretence. They know—if not impenetrable blockheads—that this nation will never make peace with them, but on terms of *unconditional submission.* The whole territory of the United States must be restored intact; the rebel arms must be laid down; Slavery must be destroyed, and the leaders either punished here or exiled from the country. What, then, was the meaning of this fictitious embassy? It had two or three very significant points. It contains a moral which timid people and speculators might profit by. In the first place, taken in connection with several other signs, it means that *the rebels are thoroughly convinced they cannot stand much longer.* This comes out in various ways; and a recent article from the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, as well as declarations of rebel officers, proves conclusively that they have no longer any hopes of success. They have no faith that Richmond can stand any considerable time. They know that Georgia cannot be saved; and they *know* what our people seem still to doubt—that *they have no more men to put into the field—no more resources to exhaust.* LEE's army is being continually exhausted, JOHNSTON'S army is nearly destroyed, and the late *raid* in Maryland, is a loss, rather than a gain to them. The partizan corps of MORGAN and FORREST are broken up, and every thread on which the rebels can hang a hope is broken. Is not this the truth? It is true, that they will hold out, while they can keep an organized force in the field; but, when they are once broken up, they go at once altogether. It will be a final explosion. Hence it is that these and other rebel emissaries are endeavoring to make some compromise by which the leaders can be saved.

Another significant point with them is seen in their last letter. They thought that by charging the Government with rejecting terms of peace they can aid their Copperhead friends in the elections. But they have made a great mistake. It is not Mr. LINCOLN, but the American people, who reject any terms of compromise whatever. The people and Congress will not allow the Administration to make any other terms than that the rebels *shall return unconditionally to an obedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States.* It is, therefore, a mere absurdity to be talking about their independence, or their separation. It is a very poor exhibition of their moral and intellectual condition, to have set up a rebellion on mere delusion, and think they can end it by proposing impossible terms. They ought to be able by this time to realize their sad condition, and that to be relieved from the miseries and calamities of war they must return to their duty and their allegiance. The loyal people of this nation desire peace, earnestly and fervently. It is no pleasure to see the best young men of the country killed on the battle-field, or to see the desolated and devastated fields of the South. They would gladly end this controversy. But they have a nation, a country and flag to sustain, and will sustain, cost what it may, till the rebellion is forever ended.

Probably we shall hear no more of these fictitious embassies. The drama is drawing to a close. If the rebels cannot drive GRANT away, they must fall. The army and population of Richmond cannot be fed by the scant supplies which they are now getting; SHERMAN cannot be stopped till he reaches Augusta and Charleston; and what then is left? The falling leaves of November will find the Confederacy in that decaying state which precedes its final fall and dissolution.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

My Maryland—The Honored Dead.

MARYLAND, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

It is wonderful to see what a revolution of ideas has taken place in this State during the last three years. When, in 1861, the rebellion burst forth in all its fury upon a new and unprepared Administration, every slaveholder and a large majority of the ruling class were just as thoroughly devoted to the cause of JEFF. DAVIS and his associate conspirators as the most rabid native of South Carolina. But the indications of to-day are that during this time a wide-spread and radical change has taken place, and the State is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization to a height beyond the reach of all disloyal schemers. I do not mean to say that Maryland is yet thoroughly loyal, for she is not; open-mouthed traitors to the Government under which they live are still to be found sprinkled all over the State, but their influence is limited compared with what it was. The distant reader may feel anxious to know how, amidst all the turmoil of the last three years, during which time no decisive result has been attained by either party to the contest, the majority of the people should have renewed their fealty to the Stars and Stripes. The rebel leaders themselves may be thanked mainly for this change, coupled with the hopelessness of their cause. To those familiar with the working of affairs in this State, the change was not unlooked for. In April, 1861, it may be said that all the ruling class was ready to launch the State into the whirlpool of secession. Secret organizations to accomplish this end existed in every county; military companies were everywhere raised and openly placed in camps of instruction to prepare for open resistance to the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. The rosters of these companies are still in existence, and some of the names borne thereon are of persons now holding official relations toward the very Government they sought to destroy. Suppressing the outbreak in Baltimore was a more timely act than has generally been believed; had there been forty-eight hours' delay the result would not have been accomplished quite so easily. The opportune action of the Government there, however, caused the organized forces to hesitate—to falter, until it was too late for them to act, and while some of these bodies of troops dispersed to their homes, others, following the current of events, found themselves a part and parcel of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, and the State was thus relieved of their baneful influence. The Secessionists who remained behind and did not, for various reasons, openly commit any overt act, for a long time were a formidable body, for they were constantly in communication with the rebel authorities—on the one hand holding inducements to extend aid to "My Maryland," and on the other promising aid, so that between the two hope kept the disturbing element alive at home and abroad. At length the promised relief seemed near at hand and the result was—Antietam; next came the great raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania during the following Summer, resulting in Gettysburgh; and lastly, we have had EARLY'S raid throughout all the State. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back, we are told, and never was a proverb more truthfully illustrated than here. Where the people looked for relief they obtained none, but on the contrary the very friends who were expected to throw off Uncle Samuel's yoke put upon them a more oppressive burden year after year, by confiscating and appropriating property summarily, until the sufferers have been forced to cry out, in agony of spirit: "Help! help! Uncle Abraham, our punishment is greater than we can bear." In a word, the rebel army has forced a large majority of the people of Maryland to become loyal against their inclination. I have recently had an opportunity to know something of the feelings of the people in regard to these raids. It is true the enemy were invited to make their last visit here by the overzealous few who sympathized with them, and not only were large inducements held out in the way of plundering Union men—the names of whom were furnished in whole districts—and obtaining recruits, but the plundering of Baltimore and Washington was also put down as among the possibilities, if not probabilities. As it was, the latter city was saved by a marked interference of Divine Providence. To-day some of these very men are the most bitter enemies the rebels have here; and they have reason to be so, for to be robbed by an enemy is bad enough, but to be robbed by professed friends, for whom many sacrifices in money and principles have been made is unbearable, that is the position in which most all Secessionists here find themselves to-day. They have been cajoled and deceived until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have turned upon those who smote them. No longer than yesterday a well-known rebel in Montgomery County said to me, "Sir, all of my sympathies have heretofore been with the South, but hereafter I shall stand by Uncle Sam. I have had enough of the Southern Confederacy." This man utters the sentiments, I am assured, of a majority of those who have heretofore sympathized with the South. Indeed, some of the well-known sympathizers were among the first to take up arms against EARLY's ruffians. The rebel soldiers, too, expressed disappointment at their reception. "The ladies," says OLE, "have generally treated us with marked attention, but the men (using an oath) have not kept their promises." Where EARLY received one recruit it is estimated that he lost fifty men by desertion, and it is believed no more attempts will be made by the enemy to lord it in the States north of the Potomac. The Union men who have stood by their colors through good and evil report, deserve specially to be remembered. Three years ago the word Democrat was used as a cover by Secessionists, and at that time when every man was questioned as to whether he was a "Democrat" or "Union," it required more moral courage to say Union than the people residing north of the border States can fully realize. In the country districts it was equivalent to banishment. It is to be hoped that a brighter day is dawning, when the Unionists of this State will be remembered in the distribution of favors by the General Government; when to have been a Secessionist will not be a passport to office.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Just under the guns of Fort Stevens, to the right of the Seventh-street pike, distant five miles from Washington, on the farm of Mrs. REEVES, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has purchased an acre of ground, in which have been buried the remains of the soldiers who fell recently in the defence of the National Capital. The ground is located near where the principal skirmishing took place. The bodies are buried with the feet of each toward a common centre, and the whole ground is being enclosed by a substantial fence, and a monument is to be erected in the centre of the plot. The following named soldiers are buried here, embracing all who fell in the defence of Washington July 12, 1864:

M DeGraff, A, 43d N Y.	Corp W Rhute, E, 49th NY.
J Davidson, F, 43d N Y.	C Seahours, K, 98th Penn.
— Stoneman, G, 43d N Y.	Corp A Matoo, G, 77th N Y.
J. Bentley, A, 122d N. Y.	A A Ashbaugh, H, 61st Pa.
G S Christ, Bat. G, 2d Art.	J Doland, D, 2d Mass.
Corp G Gordon, D, 1st Rl	Lieut W B Loughlin, B, 61st Penn
Sgt G Marquard, E, 98th Pa.	A Manning, H, 77th N Y.
G W Farrar, G, 43d N Y.	E C Barrett, E, 49th N Y.
E S Burell, C, 43d N Y.	A D Owen, H, 77th N Y.
F Walker, B, 98th Penn.	A Mosier, G, 122d N Y.
E Garvin, I, 61st Penn.	H Gillett, D, 49th N Y.
P Lovett, C, 16th Mass.	J Pocket, F, 7th Maine.
John Renia, 39th N Y.	H Chandler, C, 122d N Y.
P Boyer, A, 61st Penn.	J Ellis, A, 61st Penn.
H McIntire, K, 61st Penn.	1st Sgt J M Richards, M, 131st Penn.
D L Hogeboon, K, 61st Penn.	Sgt Thos Richardsen, B, 25th N Y Cavalry.
E S Hufluter, A, 26th New-York Cavalry.	J Meloney, K, 25th N Y Cav.
E Mowry, F, 7th N Y.	1st Sgt A C Starbird, A, 25th N Y Cavalry.
M Brown, trooper—supposed German.	B Hoerle, C, 83d Penn.
L Hoffman, A, 93d Penn.	
R L Stevens, D, 3d Vermont.	

Of the rebel dead more than sixty have been discovered and buried near where they fell. It is possible that more will yet be found in the woods of Montgomery County.

E. A. PAUL.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

History and Achievements of the Artillery Arm of the Service.

An officer in Gen SHERMAN'S army makes the following interesting statement regarding the progress and achievements of the artillery arm of the service in the Western armies:

"During the first years of the war the field artillery of the Eastern armies far excelled that of the West, and with good reason. Raised and equipped as were the former convenient to our best arsenals, they had the first pick of guns, obtained a uniform armament, and the choicest of ammunition to correspond. It was for them to test and adopt the latest inventions in projectiles and fuses. Schools of instruction were established for their benefit, and text books furnished in abundance; beside this, at the opening of the rebellion, nearly all the regular artillery batteries were incorporated in the Army of the Potomac. These batteries, during the months that that arm was organized under MCCLELLAN were made by Gen. BARRY, then his Chief of Artillery, to serve as leaven for the whole lump of plastic volunteer material placed in his hands. That this leavening process might be thorough in its operation, he adopted the following plan: An average of four batteries was the complement of each division of the army. Of these, three were volunteers and one regular. The four were brigaded under command of the officer commanding the regular battery. The result of example and instruction thus anchored was the most astonishing progress on the part of the new batteries. They soon became, both in appearance and practical efficiency, dangerous rivals of their exemplars.

The Western artillery, on the other hand, had to struggle onward and upward without such helps. What it learned was often the result of dearly bought experience. Inferior and defective material injured its efficiency. Guns of odd calibre and pattern, long since rejected from the Eastern service, was thrust upon it with such an entire disregard to uniformity, that some batteries actually took the field with as many different calibres as they had pieces. You can readily imagine that the replenishment of the ammunition chests of such patchwork organizations would become next to an impossibility amid the confusion of a general engagement. Superadded to these embarrassments and disadvantages, the artillery of the West has suffered especially from another cause that has done much to cripple the artillery of all our armies in the field. I refer to the withdrawal from this branch of the service of officers of the old army of long standing and experience, who, after the inauguration of the present conflict, accepted, in volunteer and staff organizations, that promotion that was denied them in their own. While noting the fact and its ruinous consequences, I cannot blame these officers individually for adopting a course that has been fully justified by subsequent events. And, to prove this, I have only to instance the present status of those regular battery commanders who, at the opening of the war, preferred to remain identified with the artillery and share its fortunes. These are now, after three years' faithful service, battery commanders still, with no increased rank or pay, and no other prospect of direct promotion than the changes of the army list affords. In the meantime, the sense of justice and the professional pride of these men have been repeatedly outraged and wounded, by their having been compelled to serve subordinate to mere fledglings in both years and experience. Still, the service has suffered all the same, and the fault is due to imperfect legislation. By some strange oversight, every staff bill that has been passed by Congress has utterly ignored the claims and requirements of the artillery. While every corps and division staff is loaded down with officers of high rank on the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Inspector-General's Departments, the poor devil of a Chief of Artillery, who has been selected for a position of equal importance and responsibility on such staff, must assume all extra duties with no increase of rank or pay, but, on the contrary, by relinquishing the immediate command of his battery, must drop certain perquisites which form a part of his remuneration as a battery commander. Is it any wonder that such injustice should have bred a spirit of dissatisfaction and revolt among its victims, and that, as a result, two-thirds of the best artillery officers we possess are to-day serving under volunteer appointments in the infantry and cavalry of the army? Aside from the pure injustice of the thing, the course the Government has pursued in the matter has been very unwise and impolitic.

Notwithstanding these many drawbacks, the artillery of the West has made for itself not only a creditable but an honorable record, has sustained heavy losses in all of the great battles, and when it has lost guns has done so with honor. Upon its labors and achievements in the present campaign under SHERMAN, too much praise cannot be bestowed. The character, both of the country and the campaign, has been such as to develop and tax to the utmost its good qualities. GRANT's artillery has been almost silent while the deadly infantry strife was raging among the tangled undergrowth of the Wilderness, but every hillside of Northern Georgia, from Tunnel Hill to the Chattahoochee, has echoed, by day and night, in thunder tones, the "deadly diapason" of our cannonade. I have never seen artillery employed so much at the very front as in this campaign. With a recklessness and audacity that have been quite at variance with all established laws, our batteries have always followed upon the very heels of our skirmishers. I have repeatedly seen a skirmishing line charge across a field and scarcely secure a precarious lodgment on a ridge beyond, before a section or battery has come rattling along to occupy and hold to hold the same ground, its only immediate reliance and support the reserve of the skirmishers and the charges of canister in its guns. Again, where we have occupied for several days together, parallel lines of infantry parapet—two lines in reserve and the front line within eighty or one hundred yards of elaborate rebel works, as at New Hope Church, Dallas, and before Kenesaw, our artillery has always been found lining the foremost parapet—often in positions where our men could load their pieces only while lying at full length on their backs. Thus situated, it has, of course, shared the perils and the glory of repulsing the frequent attacks made by the rebels with the desperate purpose of breaking through our lines, and it is an equal credit to our infantry and artillery, to say that thus far not a gun has been lost. Again and again, in such trying crisis, have their mutual reliance and steady valor beaten back the fierce assaulting waves, leaving only their *disjecta membra* lying in heaps upon the battle strand.

The uniform accuracy of our fire has been the subject of universal praise. Our Generals have been very lavish of ammunition, perhaps too much so. Forty thousand rounds will scarcely cover our expenditures for June alone, and of this I doubt not that much has been thrown away. The rebels, on the other hand, have been very sparing of their artillery fire. Their reticence has, indeed, often appeared quite unaccountable, for they have neglected many opportunities of doing us serious damage and greatly embarrassing our progress. Scarcity of ammunition is undoubtedly the main reason for this, but aside from this, they have shown a great reluctance to disclose the position of their guns, having kept them for the most part masked by bushes, hoping to bring them to bear unexpectedly at close quarters. They have generally been worried or forced into a premature disclosure, but have found the experiment a dangerous one. Our artillerists are always watching for a chance to show their skill. At Kenesaw especially, no sooner did some luckless rebel battery have the audacity to fire a shot, tempted from its studied reserve by some bold exposure on our part, than half a dozen of our own would open a simultaneous fire, soon forcing it into either silence or retreat. Even from the highest crest of Kenesaw, where the distance and elevation combined placed us at great disadvantage, they could not shell us with impunity. Our practice against the mountain was superb. We have, all along, had opportunities of examining some of our targets, and gaining ocular proofs of the damaging effects of our fire, and I assure you I have not avoided the rebels their temporary occupancy of some of their lines. The parapet on the summit of Kenesaw was literally knocked to pieces; the embrasures were reduced to jagged fissures, and an unsymmetrical heap of earth, stones and logs was all we found there.

This sustained effort and uniform effectiveness of the artillery of this army, through such an unusually trying campaign as this has so far proved, would not have been expected or attainable a few months ago, and must be attributed, in a great degree, to the systematic and untiring labors of Gen. BARRY since he has assumed the duties of Chief of Artillery for our Western armies. Identified for twenty-five consecutive years with this arm of the service, he brought to the work in question not only the thorough theoretical and practical education of all those years, but also the riper experience acquired while at the head of the artillery of our Eastern army—familiar with every detail and requirement of his special arm, quick to detect what was wanting or imperfect, a short time has sufficed, under his administration, to accomplish much, both in the way of renovation and reorganization.

The main desideratum as regards the equipment of batteries, simplicity, was found to have been universally disregarded. A number of odd and unusual calibres of field guns, not recognized, much less adopted by the Ordnance Bureau, by some hocus pocus, known only to hungry inventors and State Governors, figured quite extensively. These, holding the status of quack medicines in the eyes of a regular artillery practioner, were at once eliminated without mercy; an interchange among the Batims of such descriptions of guns as were retained, next secured a uniformity in their arrangement; no more before a dozen different calibres were to be found in the artillery of a single corps the number has been reduced to two or three; defects in ammunition have been noted, and measures adopted to secure the best; each army has now its organized "Reserve," from which to draw fresh and serviceable batteries to replace any that may become weak and disabled; private orders, containing full and explicit directions on all practical subjects involved in the service of field and garrison artillery, embracing the condensed results of a lifetime of study and experience, have been generally distributed; modern improvements, such as, for instance, the Schenkle combination fuse for rifled guns, which, for a year past has been winning the high encomiums of eastern artillerists, has been now for the first time introduced, with marked results, and a system of returns designed to collect and preserve valuable information for reference has been established.

This systematizing process has proved just the one thing needful to give vitality to the artillery of the West, and to develop in both officers and men latent qualities and capacities of the highest order. It has certainly ability for more sustained effect, and a certain *esprit du corps* under the influence of which our batteries have hung to JOHNSTON'S vanishing coat tails like the very *bull*-dogs of war.

But they have not fought without having also bled, nor have they shared in victory without having reaped some of its bitter fruits. The fact that three battery commanders—SIMONDSON, WHEELER and MCDOWELL, Chiefs of Artillery in their respective divisions, have fallen dead upon skirmish line, while reconnoitering more advanced positions for their batteries, furnish sad proof of my previous statement of how fearlessly our artillery has been employed at the front. The Army of the Tennessee has also lost the service of its Chief of Artillery, Col. TAYLOR. Standing the other day in front of Dallas, behind an embrasure, with Gens. LOGAN and BARRY, he was struck down by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter, the often quoted note-book in a side pocket, in this case really saved his life—but his wound is quite serious.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Expose of the Sons of Liberty—Official Report of Gen. Carrington—Interesting Details.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a series of documents, occupying no less than fourteen columns, exposing an organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," which is alleged to be in existence in that State. It seems to be substantially identical with the "Order of American Knights," regarding which we have already published a full statement from the St. Louis *Democrat*. The most interesting of the documents published by the *Journal* is the following:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CARRINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28, 1864.

GOVERNOR: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work and extent of a disloyal society or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "Sons of Liberty."

I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

1. It is both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2. It is *secret* and *oath-bound*.

3. It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1. Absolute, inherent State Sovereignty.

2. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3. Denies the General Government the power to enforce its laws, and, if it be the choice of a State, to reject them.

4. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

5. Holds revolution against the present Government not only right, but a duty.

6. Holds obligations to the order as paramount, to those due a single State, or the United States.

7. Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8. Declares a law of races, one of Caucasian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

9. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities.

10. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows:

Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "The Supreme Commander of this Council is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the order, in the various States, when called into actual service."—See sec. 8.

OFFICERS FOR 1864, AS REPORTED.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Supreme Commander.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.

Dr. MASSEY, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. DODD, Indianapolis, Grand Commander.
H. HEFFREN, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander.
W. M. HARRISON, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

"The members of this Council, additional to the regular officers, include, *ex-officio*, the Grand Commander's staff, and all military officers above the rank of Colonel."—Sec. 3, Art. 2.

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which, Branch County Temples may be organized.

This order during 1863 was variously named, but popularly known as "K. G. C.," KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the Spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the Fall of 1863 the order changed name and ritual, and became the "O. A. K.," ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS—the ritual, signs, pass-words, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this order Feb. 16 and 17, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana communicated the purposes of the order, as well as the views of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, claimed by the order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceedings, as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the Order, please see Exhibit D, hereunto annexed. This report gives the following States as organized:

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S. L." referred to, there is a formal Ritual for the Degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O. A. K.," which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V.," Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second and third Temple Degrees or Conclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the order; for thus far, comparatively few in each Temple are advanced to the Chapters or Councils of the higher degrees, but the lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini" is educational and probationary, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte" to the higher degrees.

As appears from the official report of Feb. 17, there were then only twelve thousand members in this State, and a recent report from a portion of the State would hardly triple this number—that is, of initiates—though they claim for some counties full battalions, and in a few cases a full regiment.

Exhibits F. F. G. and H. give the ritual of said degrees.

It will be observed that the fundamental password is CALHOUN, transposed for use thus—Nu-oh-lac.

The unwritten work and lectures of this Order vary in different States and counties, and in Temples of the same counties, though not in essentials. This is accounted for from the fact that organizing agents, in installing officers, could not take time to fully post and instruct them, and the work was imperfectly committed to memory.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present Order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer, have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the Order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the Constitutions and Rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

1. The outbreaks in Eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this Order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and other quarters.

2. A few days before the attack of FORREST upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that FORREST would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

3. On the day that MORGAN first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that MORGAN was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 P. M. you showed me a telegram from Gen. BURBRIDGE, that MORGAN was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one, Col. W. A. BOWLES, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other, Judge J. F. BULLITT, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of Kentucky—was soon reported to have stated that "MORGAN must be stopped, he was too soon, the order was not ready for him." Judge BULLITT, who had come to receive the new ritual (S. L.) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was that MORGAN was stopped. The incident following and attending the visit of Major-Gen. LINDSAY, from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which MORGAN threw part of his force into Kentucky, when Gen. BURBRIDGE moved toward Virginia.

4. Information was given you of the visit of VALLANDIGHAM to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 15, and that VALLANDIGHAM'S immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at that time, by telegraph through Gen. NOBLE.

5. Five days before MORGAN attacked Mount Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules," (U. S. soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

6. A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville, as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that FORREST was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of BUCKNER'S command would join the fragments of MORGAN in Western Virginia. Two days after, FORREST defeated STRIGIS; BUCKNER, however, was west of the Mississisippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to, is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. BOWLES before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South.

He is reported as one of the four Major-Generals of the Order in Indiana. The remaining three are, L. P. MILLIGAN, of Huntington; Major WALKER, of northwestern part of Indiana, *vice* YEAGLE removed, and ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Green County. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. BARRETT, for Missouri, it is understood that the order is so far organized in that State as to run a risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge BULLIT and BARRETT, were, J. J. BINGHAM, Dr. ANTHON and Mr. RISTINE, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movement of this order in Indiana, viz.: Dr. GATLING, (associated with the Gatling gun); Mr. EVERT, of Vanderburgh; Mr. L. LEECH, Mr. OTEY, MYERS, of LAFORTE: Dr. LEMONS, A. D. RAGA, Mr. MCBRIDE, of Evansville; JOHN C. DAVIS, and LASSELL, of Cass County. Several of the above are delegates to the State Grand Council of Missouri; and, beside, H. H. DODDS, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago on the 1st of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the radicals and conservatives differ, at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. BOWLES seem indifferent to any presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is example. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brig.-Gen., Com'd'g Dist. Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The following documents are also of interest:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Grand Council of Indiana:

Your committee beg leave to submit to this honorable body the following report:

"It being of the greatest importance that the Grand Council be amply provided with the necessary means to meet the urgent demands upon it at this period of its organic existence, and that, without sufficient funds in its treasury, no permanent or systematic organization of the State can be effected, would first urge upon every Parent Temple which has not already responded to the previous assessment of $20 made by the Grand Council on each County or Parent Temple, the necessity of meeting that demand without delay. And, second, that in order to provide an annual fund for the use of this Grand Council, that each County or Parent Temple be required to pay into the treasury of the Grand Council, on the first Monday in May, 1864, and annually thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Grand Council—for each member in the county who has received the full degree, the sum of twenty-five cents. This assessment to include all members of the S. of L. in each county throughout the State, whether members of the Parent Temple, or the subordinate temples throughout the townships.

And they would recommend that the demands of the Supreme Council on this Grand Council be paid out of the funds to be provided by the foregoing assessment. And they would also recommend that the Grand Treasurer be required to give bond in double the amount of money that may come into his possession by virtue of his office, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Such bond to be given to the Grand Commander on or before the first day of May, 1864, and afterward, upon entering upon the duties of that office.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

M. E. Grand, Commander:

In compliance with the resolution adopted by this body, I beg leave to submit the following report, showing the number of counties in the State that are organized, the number in process of organization, and the number of members in the organization, so far as I have received. Reports have been received but from seventeen counties. We have organized in the State forty-one counties, leaving the number of counties yet to report their membership thirty-four.

Judging from the reports received, I place the membership in the State at this time at least 12,000, not including the membership in the other organizations in the State that worked conjunctly with us.

The following is a summary of the reports received:

Grant County	201 members and 6 branches.
Clay County	194 members 3 branches.
Blackford County	50 members and no branches.
De Kalb County	34 members and no branches.
Harrison County	615 members and 11 branches.
Marshall County	30 members and no branches.
Washington County	1,100 members and 10 branches
Allen County	40 members and no branches.
Brown County	322 members and 4 branches.
Wells County	51 members and no branches.
Vigo County	500 members and 5 branches.
Fountain County	373 members and 10 branches.
Sullivan County	600 members and 10 branches.
Parke County	533 members and 7 branches.
Marion County	75 members and 1 branch.
Vermilion County	135 members and 3 branches.
Vanderburgh County	200 members and no branches.

Showing a total membership in the counties reporting of 5,053.

The above report does not include those counties from which have been received intelligence unofficially of their organization, which would perhaps increase the number of counties organized and in process of organization to say sixty-one.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That it is the instruction and advice of this Grand Council to the different Temples of the State, that they proceed forthwith and perfect a thorough organization of their respective counties, and thereby prepare themselves to carry into effect each and every order of this body.

Resolved, That the delegates present report the number of subscribers obtained, or that can be obtained for the *Constitutionalist*, the propored organ of the Order.

Reports on the above resolutions gave assurance that the subscription lists of the *Constitutionalist* should be immediately taken in hand, and that at least ten thousand subscribers could and would be obtained.

At this meeting of the Grand Council, thirty-one counties were represented, and there is no doubt, had it not been for the extreme cold, every organized county in the State would have been present, through its delegate.

The organization in this State is in its infancy; and when we reflect that we have succeeded in organizing, in the short space of six months, over one-half the counties in the State, and have a membership numbering over twelve thousand, we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future.

The organization is extending its influence, popularity and usefulness daily, and is already at work in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, and numbers in its membership many of the noblest and most devoted champions of civil and religious liberty remaining in our unhappy and distracted country.

In conclusion, it is urged upon our friends in the counties to work with untiring energy for the purpose of thorough organization. This is the first and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever attempted, and we are assured that through it, and it only, can the peace, harmony and union of these States ever be restored.

The Late Gen. McPherson.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT CLYDE, OHIO.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 29.

The mortal remains of Maj.-Gen. JAMES BIRDSEYE MCPHERSON were committed to their last resting-place at Clyde, Sandusky County, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A very large concourse had assembled to participate in and witness the sad ceremonies of the occasion. Many were there whose recollections of the childhood and youth of the deceased were so fresh that they found it

Gen. Hunter Suppressing Disloyalty in Maryland.

A STRINGENT ORDER.

The following orders will explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, HARPER'S FERRY, July 18, 1864.

Major John J. Yellott, First Maryland P. H. B. Infantry, Commanding Officer, Frederick, Md.:

MAJOR: Your communication of this date, relating to persons in Frederick City, Md., having "pointed out to the rebels during their late raid the property of Union citizens, and otherwise manifested their sympathy with the enemy," has been submitted to the Major-General commanding the department.

In reply he directs that you arrest at once all persons who are known by Union citizens to have given such information, and to send them, with their families, to this place under suitable guard, that the males may be sent to the military prison at Wheeling, West Virginia, and their families beyond our lines South.

You will seize their houses to be used for hospitals, Government offices, and storehouses, and for Government purposes generally. Their furniture you will have sold at public auction for the benefit of Union citizens of the town who are known to have suffered loss of property from information given by these persons.

The Major-General commanding further directs that all male Secessionists in Frederick, with their families, must be sent here at once. You will make the same disposition of their houses and furniture as has been directed already in this letter for the houses and furniture of those who gave information as to the property of Union men.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. G. BIER, Asst. Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF MAJOR YELLOTT.

To prevent the infliction of such punishment as is specified in the above order, it is ordered that every male citizen of this town, and that portion of Frederick County lying within the limits of the Department of West Virginia, shall appear at this office between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., beginning on the 25th day of July, 1864, and ending on the 30th day of July, 1864, and subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. In default of thus appearing and swearing allegiance to the national Government, all persons thus failing will be regarded as Secessionists and treated as directed in the above order.

JOHN J. YELLOTT,
Major Commanding Post and Provost-Marshal.

Punishment of a Military Criminal.

Lieut. ANDREW J. SMITH, Acting Inspector-General of the Second Brigade, KAUTZ's cavalry division, for committing a rape on the person of a colored woman, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to be confined at hard labor for ten years at such place as Gen. BUTLER may direct. Gen. BUTLER, in reviewing the sentence of the court-martial, remarks:

The Commanding-General has examined the evidence in this case with much care, and with an anxious desire to find some means to escape the conclusion that an officer of the United States Army could be guilty of so heinous a crime. A female negro child quits Slavery, and comes into the protection of the Federal Government, and upon first reaching the limits of the Federal lines, receives the brutal treatment from an officer, himself a husband and a father, of violation of her person. Of this the evidence is conclusive; But a day or two since a negro man was hung, in the presence of the army, for the attempted violation of the person of a white woman. Equal and exact justice would have taken this officer's life; but imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a long term of years, his loss of rank and position—if that imprisonment be without hope or possibility of pardon, as it should be—would be almost an equal example. For these reasons the Commanding-General cannot listen to the recommendations of mercy of the members of the court, for whose opinion generally he entertains the highest respect. The sentence will be carried into effect by the confinement of the convict at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, if the President shall so direct; and until the President shall make such direction the prisoner is ordered to be sent to the Superintendent of Prison Labor at Norfolk, there to be put at hard labor on the street."

—The editor of the Greencastle *Banner* says he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, and sets up types remarkably well. He is the first blind printer he ever came across. He stated to him that his average day's work was 5,000 ems, and that on several occasions he set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished, he cries the last word "set," when another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Recruiting Offices in the City Hall Park Removed—The 100 Days' Men and the Draft—The Spinola Court-Martial.

In this City, recruiting, for the past few days has been remarkably dull. The new barracks on the Battery, which were expected to do a very lively business have done little or nothing, and Supervisor BLUNT and his assistants have been rendered almost desperate for want of something to do. That there must be some peculiar cause for this sudden falling off was evident to all. That cause has been discovered, and it is to be hoped, removed.

It seems that there were among us many men engaged in procuring recruits for other States and Counties; in fact it is stated by those who have every opportunity of knowing, that a large proportion of the men enlisted in the New-England States were taken from this City, and many of the lents in the City Hall Park were used by these men for that purpose. Hon. ALEX. WARD, Superintendent of Lands and Places, learning of this, yesterday morning ordered all the recruiting tents and offices in the Park to be removed, and all the stations are now abolished. This is a good move, and in the right direction, but it is not enough. These brokers should be watched, and every man caught taking a volunteer from this City should be punished to the full extent of the law. New-York has done, and always is ready to perform her full and entire duty, but it cannot be expected that she can furnish men to all the adjoining states, and then do justice to herself.

These offices having been removed, it is to be hoped and expected that recruiting will now be briskier. There are men enough who are willing to enlist, and if this City had secured all who rightfully belonged to her, there would certainly be no prospect of a draft.

Gen. SANFORD has had an interview with Gov. SEYMOUR, and informed him fully as to the result of his visit to Wasnington and the decision of the War Department relative to the exemption of the hundred-day men from the draft. An order is expected from the Governor in a few days which will give to the public full information. It is also expected that new orders will be issued, which will tend to the speedy organization of new regiments, and that they will be promptly filled up and sent to Washington.

Gen. SANFORD has received the following very interesting letter, in answer to his protest:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding New-York State Militia:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I inclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department upon the subject referred to in your letter to the Secretary, who directs me to say that he coincides in the views of the law taken by the Solicitor, and that, should any of the New-York militia mustered into service under the recent call of the President be drafted while in the service, and claim exemption on that ground, the case will be determined in accordance with the tenor of the act of Congress, as interpreted in the aforesaid opinion.

The Secretary further directs me to say that, as the rights of militia in the service at the time of the draft are defined by the act of Congress, he conceives it unnecessary for the department to make any order on the subject until some claim or real controversy shall arise.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

Three more recruiting agents were furnished transportation yesterday by the Quartermaster's Department; two of them are from this State and one from Connecticut:

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

The charges and specifications against Gen. SPINOLA are as follows: First, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and secondly, neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Under the first charge there are nine specifications, viz.: 1st, that the accused, being engaged in recruiting in this City and Brooklyn, did allow HAWLEY D. CLAPP, JAMES LEE, THEODORE ALLEN and others, to unlawfully receive money from recruits; 2d, that the accused did allow diverse volunteers to be deprived of parts of the bounty due them for enlisting; 3d, that the accused did allow men to be recruited, enlisted, sworn and mustered in the service, while intoxicated; 4th, that the accused did allow two French sailors belonging to the French fleet to be enlisted in the service; 5th, that the accused did allow the enlistment of a foreigner who could not read, write or understand English, without explaining the enlistment papers to him; 6th, that the accused did allow a recruit to be falsely entered and recorded as five feet three inches whereas the true height was less than five feet three inches; 7th, that the accused on being informed of the fraudulent operations of the bounty brokers replied indifferently; 8th, that the accused did permit the examining surgeon to sign his name to blank certificates of the physical fitness of recruits, to be afterwards filled up by some other person, said surgeon neither seeing or examining such recruits; and 9th, that the accused did permit one ALEXANDER McLEAN to sell bonds to recruits at the rate of $10 per pair, upon an agreement that $2 per pair was to be paid to the officer in charge of such recruits.

Under the second charge there are three specifications, viz.: First, that the accused failed to cause the requirements of the regulation to be complied with in the case of several enlistments. Second, that the accused did allow HAWLEY D. CLAPP, JAMES LEE, THEODORE ALLEN, and others, to receive and retain parts of the bounty belonging to recruits; and, Third, that the accused did fail to protect the rights and interests of the recruits under his charge.

The Navy and the War.

The high estimate of the services of United States sailors entertained by the Government once more results in the sending of sailors to the battlefield. Within a few days the different receiving-ships at the Navy-yards have contributed to the fleets and batteries of Virginia, the magnitude of which cannot be stated. The United States steam transport *Newbern*, the regular supply-ship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, left here on Saturday with a large number, and hundreds have been probably dispatched since. Those who were forwarded to Baltimore during the existence of the late rebel raid, had, we believe, all returned, and the experience gained by them during their brief stay in Maryland will certainly improve their abilities.

THE PURITAN AND DICTATOR.

These two iron-clads are preparing rapidly for service at this port. The *Dictator* is nearly finished, but the *Puritan* cannot be ready for seagoing purposes for a considerable time. The armament of the former will probably be tried during her coming cruise, and will doubtless elicit considerable curiosity, from its revolutionary character.

Our Sailors on the Mississippi.

If there is any one class of men who, at this time, deserved to be remembered by our benevolent citizens, it is the noble sailors who are now stationed on the coast of South Carolina and on the Mississippi River. The weather there is, at this season, very oppressive and disastrous to health and life, and this year even worse than usual. We have now stationed in these latitudes perhaps 8,000 sailors and marines who are deprived, to a great extent, of what we at home think the necessaries of life. And being kept so long a time aboard ship and away from home, they have no means of getting any of these comforts except such as are sent to them by friends.

Ice and vegetables they prize very highly. After living for months in those scorching regions with few or no vegetables and without ice, one who has not seen them cannot imagine how grateful to them is a glass of pure ice-water and how they value a dish of greens. This little addition to their usual meal of salt beef and hard-tack is to them a feast. By all means let our patriotic citizens who are always ready to contribute to the comfort of our soldiers and sailors, now come forward and send down to our faithful and hard-worked tars a cargo of ice and vegetables: Jack deserves it and will appreciate it.

The Late Collision Between the Police and Rowdies.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE POLICEMEN FULLY EXONERATED.

Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MICHAEL CRANE, at the Sixteenth Precinct in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The testimony in the case showed about the same state of facts as published in the TIMES of yesterday. The affray commenced in a lager-beer saloon, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, growing out of an attempt by one of the men to pass a counterfeit-house, the man who was shot on Sunday night, forfeit fifty cent note in payment for some drinks. The disturbance at length became so great that the police had to interfere when the rowdies made an attack upon them, and beat them severely. One or two of the offenders were, however, taken to the station-house and locked up. Some of the prisoners' friends became highly exasperated at these arrests, and continued their disorderly conduct along the street, when two policemen, who were returning to their posts, undertook to preserve order. In their attempts to secure the offenders, the officers were, some of them, knocked down and beaten with stones and other missiles. During the *melee* six or eight pistol shots were fired, but by whom, did not transpire. CRANE, the deceased, was shot twice, and wounded so severely that he died while being conveyed to the station-house soon after.

Dr. H. D. RANNEY, brother to Coroner RANNEY, made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that one ball had entered the left side, six inches below the nipple, passed inward, breaking the third false rib, ruptured a large blood-vessel, and thus filled the abdomen with blood. The ball thence passed through the liver, beyond which no trace of it could be found. The other ball entered deceased's back and passed downward.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the decessed came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, on the 31st day of July ult., at the hands of some person to the jury unknown. We also exonerate the members of the police from any blame in the matter, but commend them highly for their great courage and success in making arrests."

The offenders who were arrested are named JOHN MURRAY, TERENCE MCKEARNAN, JAMES LAWLER, JOHN OWENS and MICHAEL OWENS. They were all taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. MICHAEL OWENS was discharged, and the others held in the sum of $500 bail each to answer the charge of assault and battery on officers.

Salaries of Dry Goods Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, cashiers with the house of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, & Co., feel called upon by a sense of justice to the firm with we have been connected the past fifteen years, to make a denial of the statements contained in the two communications in your paper on the last inst., signed "A Clerk" and "Justice."

The custom of the house is semi-annually to adjust the salaries of all in their employ, relatively to the merits of the individual and the circumstances of the times. Within the period named by your correspondents, instances of very large increases of salary are numerous, and every clerk in their employ, for the time stated, have, in the application of this rule, felt the increase in a greater or less degree, according to his merits—some 25, and from that up to 50, 100, and in some instances 500 per cent.

H. R. PRALL,
Cashier Retail Department.
CHARLES H. SWORD,
Cashier Wholesale Department.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was another of those fearfully hot days which severally try the temper of even the best-natured people. Gentlemen of 200 lbs. and over were looked upon by their fellow-mortals as objects of pity. Vapor baths were indulged in by many at the cheap price of five and six cents, the difference being in the choice of stage or car. At five o'clock in the morning, the thermometer marked over 70°, and the sky assumed that brassy appearance which always precedes an extremely hot day. At 6 o'clock, the mercury at DELATOUR'S, in Wall-street, stood at 77°, and at noon at 91°. It is to be hoped, for the benefit of the poor jaded animals in the City, that the clerk of the weather will not favor us with many such days.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET ON A STATEN ISLAND BOAT.—As one of the Staten Island ferry-boats arrived at her dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, late on Sunday afternoon, several pickpockets went on board, and very soon after one of them, who gave his name as WILLIAM RASSON, succeeded in picking the pocket of Mr. FREDERICK TILLERATO, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, of a gold watch and chain. Fortunately one of Mr. TILLERATO's friends, who was standing near, caught RASSON in the act of passing the watch to an accomplice. The thief was at once seized by several men, and the stolen property taken from him with very little ceremony. Officer SMITH, of the First Precinct, was at hand, and RASSON was taken into custody, and yesterday committed to the Tombs. His accomplice escaped.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, medium build, good teeth, sandy side whiskers and moustache, was found in the water at Pier No. 24 North River. From some papers found on his person, it is thought his name is ANTONIO TOQUET. Among other documents was a French passport, a letter of credit of 5,000 francs, dated in 1856; also other papers in the French language. His effects can be seen at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered the usual verdict.

THE EAST BROADWAY CARS.—The line of stages running through East Broadway has been withdrawn. The new line of cars which are to run through East Broadway, Catharine-street and Park-row to BARNUM'S Museum, are expected to commence running very shortly.

PILOT BOATS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—The Government has chartered for three months, for service at Port Royal, the New-York and Sandy Hook pilot boats *W. H. Aspinwall*, (No. 21,) and the *John D. Jones*, (No. 15.)

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Coroner NOAKES held an inquest on JOHN T. MATHEWS, who died of injuries sustained by falling from a window of the house of PATRICK CARNEY, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, on the night of the 26th ult. MATHEWS had secured a substitute and took him to CARNEY's house for safe keeping till morning. During the evening they imbibed frequently, and CARNEY threatened to eject MATHEWS from the house for some improper expressions in regard to his daughter. MATHEWS, in order to get out of the way went to the window, and either jumped or fell out, no one being near him at the time. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital by Officer MOWBRAY, where, a few days subsequently, he died. The jury rendered the verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries sustained by accidentally falling from the window, and CARNEY, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, passed a resolution requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to appoint agents from this county to proceed South for the purpose of recruiting as many negroes as can be procured in order to assist in filling the quota under the coming draft. The Bounty Committee received authority yesterday to appoint one agent from each Assembly District, making seven in all. These were designated, and several have already proceeded on their mission. The recruits are to be enlisted for one year, and to receive $100 bounty. Volunteers may be enlisted whenever they can be procured, but substitutes must be brought to Brooklyn to be mustered in.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored people of Brooklyn, New-York and vicinity, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of Emancipation in the British West India Islands yesterday. They gathered in large numbers at Leffert's Park in the Ninth Ward—the cars leading thereto being crowded during the forenoon, while many who could not be thus accommodated went on foot. There was music, singing and addresses Rev. S. MARTIN, Rev. G. WILSON STRONG and others who discussed the principal events of the past few years in which the colored men have formed a prominent object. The President's Emancipation Proclamation, the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia and prospects in Maryland and other States were adverted to. All passed off pleasantly.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Three men, named E. HOPEZA, C. BASELMAN and JOHN FRANK, were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, on the charge of raising a row in the lager beer saloon of JOHN G. KERZA, Fulton-street, on Saturday night last, in which they beat the proprietor severely. The barkeeper handed a pistol to KERZA, who fired at MARTIN SONNEIDER, the ball taking effect in his leg. The accused were held for a further hearing.

BROKEN UP.—A saloon near the lower part of Fulton-street, where a number of "pretty waiter-girls" were the principal attraction, was broken up by Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on Saturday night, by the arrest of the proprietor on the charge of being a deserter from the United States naval service. He was taken on ship board to serve the remainder of his term of three years, having deserted when only one month in the service.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment militia, recently selected for one hundred day's service, is encamped near Prospect Hill Reservoir, and the Colonel expects to be mustered into the service on Wednesday next. This regiment and the Fifty-sixth, are the only two from Brooklyn designated for service under the late call of the President.

FIRE.—An incendiary fire occurred in the pistol manufactory, corner of John and Bridge streets, yesterday morning, caused by the ignition by some one of rags which had been saturated with oil. The fire was suppressed before much damage was done.

MAD DOG.—A dog showing unmistakable evidences of hydrophobia, was killed in the Eighth Ward (Gowanus) on Sunday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court this morning, in the matter of Amor J. Williamson, one of the Tax Commissioners, indicted for a contempt, on the suggestion of Hon. John McKeon, Counsel for Williamson, the court, on the motion of District-Attorney Hall, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury for the term: Augustus F. Dow, foreman; Wm. Allen, John H. Abeel, Harmon Griffen, William C. Heath, Edward J. Knapp, William H. James, S. K. Parker, James P. Peck, John Parks, Schuyler Skaats, Barker L. Solomon, William A. Thompson, William Whitewright, Jr., Alex. R. Walsh, Rufus K. Wood, Edward M. Young. After a brief charge they were dismissed to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Alexander Adams, once a famous pedestrian, pleaded guilty to "walking" into a gentleman's pocket and walking off with $10. In consideration of the destitute condition of his wife, His Honor inflicted the light punishment of 30 days in the City Prison. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A Changeable Witness.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of William Reardon.—In this case the prisoner had been arrested for grand larceny on the affidavits of a lady, alleging that he had stolen her watch. The lady now comes forward and says that prisoner never stole her watch or attempted anything of the kind. His honor sent Reardon back to Justice Hogan for further examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 1, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.	131
45,000	do.	105⅛	700	do.	130
40,000	do.	105⅝	200	do.	129½
30,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	106⅜	100	do.	b10 129⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅜	100	do.	b3 129⅝
26,000	do.	107	1000	Reading R.	136
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71 R.	98	500	do.	136¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅝	300	Mich. Cen. R.	139
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72½	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	96
			50	Chi. & Alt. R.	97
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	88
60,000	do.	50⅝	200	do.	88⅛
10,000	do.	b10 50⅜	200	do.	88⅜
30,000	do.	50	400	do.	88⅛
1,600	Erie 3d M. B.	129	100	do.	b7 89
13,500	Erie 4th M. Bs.	120	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80⅛	1000	do.	128
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	112⅝
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		1000	do.	112
	Ohio Div.	99⅜	400	do.	111⅞
200	Canton Co.	38	100	do.	111⅞
100	do.	b30 38⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.	56
200	do.	38¾	100	do.	b10 56⅛
20	Del. & H. Co.	210	100	do.	b30 56⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.	220	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	61	700	do.	89¾
800	do.	61⅜	100	do.	89
100	do.	61⅝	300	do.	88⅝
100	do.	b30 62⅜	400	do.	88
300	do.	61⅞	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	x-d 129
100	do.	s10 61⅝	100	do.	b15 130
400	Quick. Min. Co.	82	300	do.	128
300	do.	81⅜	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅜
300	do.	81⅜	100	do.	112
100	do.	b30 82	600	do.	111⅞
100	do.	81⅜	300	Mil. & P. Du C.	68
20	Ash. Coal Co.	50	300	P., F. W. & C.	114
300	Mar. Min. Co.	68	100	do.	113½
100	Erie Railway	112⅝	500	do.	113¾
100	do.	s10 112	300	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	17
300	do.	112	100	Gunnell Gold	6
700	do.	111⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106⅜	200	Hud. River R.	128¼
20,000	do.	105	100	do.	128
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅛	600	Reading R.	136⅜
30,000	do.	106⅜	100	do.	136⅜
20,000	do.	106⅞	200	do.	b10 136⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	88⅛
25,000	do.	94⅜	400	do.	88⅝
25,000	do.	94	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128¼
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '80	87	100	Clev. & Pitts.	112¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	50	100	do.	112¾
10,000	do.	50⅜	400	do.	112
100	Canton Co.	37⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	56
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	60⅜	600	do.	55⅝
100	do.	60⅜	800	Chi & N. W. Pref.	88½
100	Quicksilv. Min.	76⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	131
50	Pacific Mail	281⅜	550	Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
200	Erie Railway	111⅞	200	do.	112¾
100	P., F. W. & C.	114			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d 129¼
30,000	do.	50	100	do.	c 128¾
10,000	do.	s3 50	100	do.	128¾
40,000	do.	b3 50	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	112¾
20,000	do.	49⅝	600	do.	s3 112
10,000	do.	b3 49⅜	600	do.	c 112
10,000	do.	s3 49⅜	200	do.	s3 112¾
100	Erie Railway	111⅞	200	do.	b3 112¾
200	do.	c 111⅝	200	do.	o 112¾
100	do.	s3 111⅞	200	do.	c 112¾
650	do.	c 111⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	112¾
700	do.	111⅜	400	do.	c 112⅝
800	Reading R.	136⅜	200	do.	s3 112⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅛	400	do.	112⅝
200	do.	c 89	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88
600	do.	s3 88½	200	Chic. & N. W.	s3 56⅛
300	do.	88⅜	200	do.	c 56
200	do.	s3 89	200	do.	b10 56⅜
300	do.	b3 89⅛	200	Cum. Coal Co.	61
600	do.	89	100	do.	61⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R.	125⅜	200	Quicks. M. Co.	79
200	do.	c 128¾	500	do.	s3 78⅝
100	Mariposa M. Co.	c 41	400	do.	78⅝
100	Canada Co.	4½	300	do.	b3 79

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

600	Erie Railway	111⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	112¾
2300	do.	111⅜	1000	do.	s3 112¾
400	do.	s3 111	200	do.	b3 111
300	do.	b3 111⅜	1000	do.	112¾
900	do.	b4 111⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 129¾
800	do.	s3 111⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	112
300	Hudson Riv. R.	128¾	400	do.	b3 112
100	do.	s3 127⅝	100	do.	s3 112
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	88	100	do.	s3 111⅞
1200	do.	s3 88	100	do.	b3 111⅞
200	do.	88⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	56⅛
500	do.	s10 88	300	do.	s3 56⅜
100	do.	s3 88⅜	100	do.	56⅜
100	do.	b3 88⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
800	Reading R.	136⅜	100	do.	s3 88

* Ex. div.

The new Room on Broad-street of the Open Board of Stock Brokers was inaugurated to-day. The extent and arrangements of the Room were noticed in our last paper. The change from the temporary accommodations of the Board on the same street is, of course, very acceptable to all parties.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Ocean	97
Merchants'	108	American Exchange	116
Phœnix	105	Metropolitan	116
National	102	Corn Exchange	104
State of New-York	115	Continental	101
Commerce	106	Park	137

The following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Chi. & N. W. Int.	100
Erie 2ds, '79	129	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	101¾
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	116	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 1sts, '63	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	128	Mil. & P. du Chien	116
Harlem 2ds, '64	100¾	Gal. & Chi. extended	118
Mich. C. '69 & '73	130	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new 1sts	138	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Chi. R. & Quincy	128	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Ill. Cen.	131	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	130
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Atlantic & G. W.	59	Miss. & Mo. L. O.	61⅜

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows; Total receipts, $3,643,593 62, including for Customs $95,000, and for 7-30 Notes, $305,300; Total payments, $4,430,440 35; Total balance, $15,220,534 25.

300	Ill. Cen. R.	x-d 127⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	113¾
100	do.	s3 127⅝	100	do.	b3 113¾
100	do.	s3 127⅝	300	do.	113¾
100	do.	127⅝	400	Cum. Coal	s3 60
100	do.	s3 127⅝	200	do.	b3 60
50	Mariposa M. Co.	46⅛	100	Quick. M. Co.	78⅜
100	do.	46			

MONDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 30, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

Decrease in Loans	$5,047,281
Increase in Specie	17,984
Decrease in Circulation	135,466
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,948,308

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 1, 1863.	July 30, 1864.	July 23, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	176,208,597	185,536,480	190,885,761
Specie	33,746,681	21,051,896	21,033,912
Circulation	5,709,452	4,553,426	4,688,892
Gross Deposits	200,875,116	219,502,921	215,172,015
Exchanges	48,701,970	66,573,288	67,190,690
Undrawn	161,173,146	152,929,633	147,981,325
In Sub-Treasury	29,459,702	16,007,380	14,416,659

The Bank Loans are again reported down, and to the extent of over five millions, owing to the reimbursement of the temporary 6 per cent. Loans made to the Treasury Office. The Deposit line is up nearly five millions, the tendency of remittances being, of late, to the City from the interior. The market for Money is made more comfortable by the recent changes in the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement, though 7 per cent. is the prevailing rate of interest.

The stock of Gold in the Banks and Sub-Treasury Office in this City, stood, on the

1st July, 1864	$31,057,550
1st August, 1864	31,843,916
Increase since July 1	$786,366

The stock of Gold and Silver in the Sub-Treasury Office in New-York to-day, is $10,792,020
Appropriated to over-due Interest 2,718,879
Surplus Gold balances $8,073,141

The operations of the Treasury Office in New-York for the month of July were as follows:

Balances July 1, 1864		$17,798,646
Receipts of the month:		
From Customs	$3,641,301	
Loans	8,943,735	
Transfers	9,950,733	
Miscellaneous	20,972,180	43,507,949
Together		$61,306,595
Disbursements of month		45,299,215
Balances August 1		$16,007,380

The total amount of Gold interest applied for during the month is only $1,881,000, (or only about one-half the Gold Customs of the month,) so that after these and other Gold payments, the Gold and Silver balances in the office stand, at the close of the month, $10,792,020, as against $9,850,865 on the 1st July. A large amount of over-due coupons, (1st May, 1st July, and other dates,) would appear to be withheld from presentation—the balance standing to the credit of Interest account being $2,718,879.

Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, for the past eleven years Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, this morning left the office, which he had previously resigned because of impaired health. Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, for eighteen years past the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Assistant Treasurer at New-York. This appointment is well deserved by Mr. R., as it is promptly bestowed by Mr. FESSENDEN, on the representations made to him of the long and faithful services and undoubted capability of this officer. The retirement of Mr. CISCO affords us the opportunity to acknowledge his marked and uniform courtesies to the City press, in communicating through its members all proper, as well as timely information, for the public.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange fell 5 ₱ cent. early in the day on the first news from Petersburgh, but the former returned to 256@258 ₱ cent. on rumors of less favorable results of the bloody battle of Saturday. The market for Gold at 3:30 P. M., when the Gold Room closed, stood 257⅛ ₱ cent.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were not so firm as at the close last week, at the Board to-day, the 5.20s suffering the largest decline as compared with Saturday's market. The bidding was prejudiced early in the day by a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury, who is looked for in town this afternoon, means to dispose of the remaining $33,000,000 of the Bonds of 1881 during his visit to New-York. There was no sufficient authority for the rumor to the close of Change hour to sanction even the probability of such a negotiation. The subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₱ cents are going on steadily at the Treasury Office, and at the National Banks. The Fourth National on Saturday received about $250,000 on this amount.

There was less business and a decided reaction in prices in the Railway Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day. Some of the Miscellaneous Shares, on the contrary, were higher than on Saturday. There was no change in the Money market to authorise the fall in the Railway speculation, but the temper of the market appeared less confident than last week, and there was a considerable pressure to put out cash and short time contracts on nearly the entire list.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the last sales of Saturday. There was a further decline in Government Gold-bearing Stocks at the Second Board, and a heavy feeling in the most of the Railways. The rumor that Mr. FESSENDEN, during his stay in the City, will arrange for the disposal of the $33,000,000 of 1881 Bonds was received late in the day. The 5.20s closed steady notwithstanding, and the 1881s were 105 ₱ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106	105	Mich. Central	139½	138¾
U. S. 5-20's	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Southern	90⅝	88
N. Y. Central	134⅛	134¼	Illinois Cen.	142¾	127⅝
Erie	112⅜	111	Pittsburgh	114⅜	110⅛
Erie Preferred	110	109⅜	Fort Wayne	116	113⅛
Hudson	123⅛	123⅛	Rock Island	114	111⅞
Canton	38	38⅝	Reading	136	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	94	Quicksilver	78	78
Toledo	142⅜	*129⅜	Cumber

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Petersburgh our news is not of the success anticipated. After the explosion, at an early hour on Saturday morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory; but, by the failure of the colored troops to carry out their part of the programme, affairs began to wear a different aspect. The explosion of the mine, which was delayed beyond the appointed time, took place precisely at 4:40 o'clock, and the roar of artillery which immediately followed is said to have been indescribably grand. At 5:30 the charge was made, and the fort, with a portion of the line on each side, was carried in the most gallant manner. The second line, a short distance beyond the fort, was also attempted; but at this critical moment the colored troops, which had advanced in good order to the first line, wavered and broke under a galling fire. They were rallied and again pushed forward, but without success, most of their officers being killed or wounded. Their losses were very severe. Their struggle continued for some time, but the rebels had such great advantage that the highest efforts were unavailing. The reserve were not ordered to advance, and our troops fell back as best they could. Our losses in the affair have been estimated as high as four or five thousand.

The latest intelligence from Pennsylvania indicates the withdrawal of the rebel forces from the State, in the direction of Bedford Springs. Maj.-Gen. COUCH was yesterday in the western part of Pennsylvania, making a reconnissance of the defences on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Before proceeding to Pittsburgh he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and gave directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that direction. Major-Gen. CADWALLADER is in command of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburgh is now stated to have consisted of but 208 men. The report that Gen. AVERILL had defeated the rebels very severely at McConnelsburgh is confirmed.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is worthy of notice that the first brigade to enter the Petersburgh fort after the explosion was the Forteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, the Second brigade of LEDLIE'S division, commanded by Col. ELISHA G. MARSHALL. This brigade also stormed the rifle-pits before Petersburgh, and bore an important part in the successful assault on the second line of rebel works. It is now found again at the post of honor and of danger. Col. MARSHALL, acting-brigadier, is a native of New-York, and was educated at West Point.

A few days ago one of our ordinary light-draft gunboats, belonging to Admiral LEE'S fleet, on the James River, was fired at from a rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the rebel missile, it was discovered that it had passed through *two barrels of powder and lodged in a third*, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand entree into the magazine there were about one hundred souls—officers and men—on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would, undoubtedly, have been blown to atoms had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draft gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery and boilers below water-mark.

MRS. SILAS BUMP, of Brandon, says the Springfield *Republican*, was burned to death, a few days since, under the most shocking circumstances. With her husband, who is almost helpless, having a broken back, she had for some time manufactured matches on a small scale; and on the fatal day, finding smoke coming from a can where the phosphorus was kept in water, she took it up to remove it from the house, when it exploded, enveloping her in flames. She managed to reach the room where her husband was, and, with the little assistance he could give, tear the burning clothes from her body; after which she rolled upon the floor in dying agony, there being no one to care for her but her husband, and he was helpless. A rain was falling at the time, and she rolled out of doors and remained there, hoping it would quench the fire. She lived in this condition, perfectly conscious, for three hours.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 27th ult. has the following: "We have permission to lay before our readers the following telegraphic dispatch from the front, received here yesterday. The conclusion of the dispatch cannot be published, for the reason that it speaks of the future; but we may add that the last sentence asserts that but for the death of poor McPHERSON, the victory would have been as glorious as it was complete, or words of similar import:

'The battle of the 22d, of the Army of the Tennessee and the enemy, was very severe. The enemy attacked seven times, and were as often repulsed. Our total loss is 3,500 and 10 guns. The known loss of the enemy in killed is more than 3,000, and we captured over 2,000 prisoners, also 18 stands of colors and over 5,000 stands of arms. The total loss of the enemy of that day, of killed, wounded and missing, is of the 20th instant, his loss was at least 6,000 and a stand of colors. Our army is right on Atlanta, and in fine condition.'"

A returned soldier, belonging to the Fifth Connecticut, was discovered nearly on Saturday morning walking in the streets of Hartford, with his hands thrown over his head, crying, "I am Moses, come to relieve the sick and unfortunate." The poor fellow, worn out by hard service, had become mentally deranged. His comrades say that he has been in this condition for three or four weeks, and devotes most of his time in reading the Scriptures, imagining that he is divinely inspired. He was taken in charge by the police force and sent to New-London, where his parents reside.

A few days since a poor woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived only to find his name on the list of those who had died in camp.

A correspondent who contributed to the fund of $3,087 04, which was recently handed over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, states that it should have been credited to the people of South Adams, Mass., and not to those of North Adams, as was done.

An ingenious Worcester mechanic has invented a self-operating machine for spinning wool that saves half the labor and cost of the best of its predecessors.

The fires in the Maine woods, fanned by a gale on Wednesday, swept down upon the little village of Salmon Brook, twelve miles above Houlton, and destroyed almost the whole village—upward of twenty-five buildings.

Last Friday a severe snow-storm occurred on Mount Washington, in which a party of tourists just escaped from death by exposure to the cold. They went unprepared for the change in the weather.

EDWARD EVERETT has provided a second representative recruit, and has addressed the following note to Gov. ANDREW:

BOSTON, July 27, 1864.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: With reference to Mr. TAPPAN'S letter, which by your direction has been referred to me by Col. DAY, I would state that I entertain a very favorable opinion of the plan of representative substitutes for those not liable to personal service. I procured one for myself nearly two years ago, and as soon as the present plan was announced I determined to avail myself of it to procure another. I now inclose my check for the requisite sum. It appears to me an arrangement extremely well calculated to enable persons not subject to draft to share to some extent the burden with those who are, and I have no doubt that all who have the means will gladly resort to this method of hastening the recruitment of the army of the United States, and thus bring the war to a speedy close.

I remain, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

His Excellency Gov. ANDREW.

In the registry of passengers from this port to Europe, on Saturday, was the name of "JOSEPH HOWARD." Some of our cotemporaries suppose that this was the author of the bogus proclamation. But it was not. He is still in Fort Lafayette.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, but, as usual, this business was postponed. The matter of the surrender of the withheld assessment rolls by the old TAX COMMISSIONERS was communicated by the submission of the copy of a letter from Supervisor PURDY to Comptroller BRENNAN on last Saturday, transmitting to that officer the surrendered books, with the statement that they had just been received, and that on the advice of Supervisor ELY, they were given into his custody till Aug. 1, when the Board of Supervisors were to meet and probably would give directions as to their disposition. From this basis the Board discussed the question of what ought to be done with the books, but proceeded upon the hypothesis that Mr. PURDY still held control of their custody. Finally, a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to what disposition should by made of them. The Board adopted resolutions sympathizing with Supervisor ELY in the death of his father—an event that was preceded but a short time by the loss of his mother—and then adjourned to the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution, by Councilman RILEY, requesting the Board of Supervisors to increase the bounty for volunteer enlistments. The board concurred in the resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to wait upon the Mayor and request a statement of his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health. The board adjourned by rule to Thursday—the regular day of meeting—but as that will be the National Fast Day, it is doubtful that there will be a meeting again till next Monday.

There was a decided reaction on the Stock Exchange yesterday, both on the Government Stocks and the Railway Shares. The average decline is 1½@2 ₱ cent. as compared with Saturday. The price of Gold at the close of the day was rather higher than on Saturday, although the early sales were at a decline.

Produce was more freely offered and purchased yesterday at, however, very irregular prices, the market closing generally with renewed firmness, especially for desirable lots of flour, grain, provisions and cotton. Foreign merchandise was quiet and unsettled. The freight engagements were restricted; rates higher.

The cattle yards at Fourty-fourth-street were heavily stocked yesterday, and prices experienced a material decline. The market was a dull one and closed heavily. The books foot up 3,700 cattle for the week thus far. Probably 200 or 300 have been received by the Harlem local trains, thus swelling the number to about 4,000. Beside these, 950 head were sold at Bergen. We quote prime beeves at 18c., net, but a limited number are sold at this price. We heard of 19c. for some selected bullocks, from the droves, while really prime beeves have been offered in limited numbers. Medium and inferior cattle have been in large supply. We notice a decline of from 1c.@1½c., fully 1c. on the best of the market; some report a large falling off. Medium to good bullocks rule at about 14c.@17c. Sheep are dull and sell at a decline of about 1c.; good fair sheep rating at 7c., live weight; extra would bring more.

The Action at Petersburgh.

The attempt on the lines of Petersburgh on Saturday did not result in a success. It was an effort whose success or failure must occur at once, and must at once be apparent. It was of the nature of a *coup de main*, or a sudden effort or enterprise, which, though it might embrace many parts and much laborious preparation, must necessarily come to a conclusion very quickly after it was fairly got under way.

The action was very brief in duration, quite simple in character, and very decisive in its result. It began at daylight, the failure was evident before noon, and it entirely terminated by 2 o'clock. It opened with the explosion of the mine in front of BURNSIDE'S corps, which was quickly followed by the play of all our artillery along the whole line, and the rush of the greater part of a corps through the gap made by the explosion. The attacking column then made a desperate effort, lasting for several hours, to seize the enemy's works, but were unable to effect anything important in this direction, as they were enfiladed by the rebel guns and by heavy bodies of the enemy's infantry; and consequently, after very severe losses, our troops retreated. The related movement of HANCOCK and SHERIDAN to the north bank of the James has already been fully explained. The whole affair, in detail, will be found set forth by our correspondent at the front.

THE NEW POPULAR LOAN.—A correspondent writes us suggesting the propriety of country postmasters obtaining subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan, called for by Secretary FESSENDEN. There are thousands of small towns and villages where there are no bankers, and where the postmasters are in continual intercourse with a large class of small capitalists, who hoard money, not having the knowledge or convenience to make a profitable and patriotic investment of it. It would be a fine way to make it a *people's* loan. There are many other obvious reasons, which make this course a very wise, necessary and effective one to pursue.

The Public Service and the Public Weal.

The refusal of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR to accept the place of Assistant Treasurer offered him by Secretary FESSENDEN, owing, we believe, to his unwillingness to withdraw his attention from the various private enterprizes in which he is engaged, suggests one or two considerations, possessing just now a great deal of interest. There is no man of intelligence and patriotism at the North who does not acknowledge that Government is not only one of the most important of human pursuits, but that too much talent, integrity, learning, experience and wisdom, cannot be brought to it, and that the happiness of nations and the progress of mankind in civilization is in the highest degree dependent on the manner in which it is carried on. And there is nobody who acknowledges this, who will not also acknowledge that, like all other arts, it has to be acquired by the usual mixture of study and practice, that it needs much knowledge and much experience, and the entire devotion of his time and attention to it to enable any man to succeed in it. To be well done, therefore, the work of Government has to be made the business, the whole and sole business, of some class or other. It can no more be carried on successfully by men whose training and pursuits draw them away half the time in other directions, than the profession of the law or of medicine. In England and the South, the class which takes up Government as a calling, has been and is the aristocracy of birth and wealth; and nobody can deny that, in both places, the ideas of the end and aim of Government, held by this class, have been admirably carried out. Their theory of the best form of polity, and of the great objects of political institutions, differ widely from ours; but it is impossible to deny that, such as it is, it has been properly practiced. The problem before them has been to construct and perpetuate, under given conditions, the strongest form of oligarchy; and the world knows what skill, courage, tenacity, and fertility of resource, they have brought to its solution.

Our aim here at the North has been something very different, and, as we believe, very much higher, but it must be acknowledged that we are far behind the oligarchists in the efficiency, accuracy and finish of our machinery; and the reason is that we have no governing class whatever. We have a class—and we all know what kind of class it is—which devotes itself to the work of *electioneering*, but we have no class which makes legislation a profession, as the Southern planters and the English gentry do, and devotes its whole time and attention to its pursuit, for its own sake and for the sake of the honor and fame it brings, without reference to the pay. Our Congressional delegations, as well as our incumbents of all public offices, change every year or two, and are nearly always filled by new men, often with but scanty education of any sort, generally without any experience, and very frequently needy, and absorbed in the miserable and degrading task of making enough money while in office to keep body and soul together when they are turned out of it. How ill-fitted these men were to carry on even Parliamentary warfare against the trained veterans which Southern constituencies sent to Congress, year after year, the political history of the last fifty years reveals only too plainly.

One great cause, we believe we might say *the* great cause, of this inferiority in our political men, is the unwillingness of those who are in possession of independent fortunes, and consequently have their time at their disposal, to devote any portion of it to the service of the State. Representative government has now been tried in various countries, and under various conditions, for over five hundred years, and it is as well ascertained as anything of the kind can be, that it cannot be carried on with nearly as much purity or efficiency by men who are dependent on it for a livelihood, as by men who engage in it solely from love of the work or a sense of duty. If our politicians had served democracy with half the skill and courage and devotion with which the Southern politicians served oligarchy, the Republic would certainly be in a better plight to-day than it is.

Our difficulty is, however, that our rich men do not, as a general rule, seem to have the slightest idea that they owe their time or personal services to the country. Their taxes they pay with infinite devotion; and no matter how often they are called on for donations or loans for public purposes, "they draw their checks" with the most refreshing enthusiasm. But, unhappily, whenever the State says to them, "You are rich, independent, honest, indefatigable, I want you for this or that laborious office, which I can only intrust to such men as you," the reply generally is: "Impossible; I have four or five millions, it is true; I have a stainless name; the paltry gains of a peculator would never tempt me. I am a trained worker and have much knowledge of men and of business; but I cannot accept. I am concerned in a bank, or a railroad, or a ferry-boat, or a mining company, and it would seriously inconvenience my colleagues—millionaires like myself—if I were to withdraw. My highest mission, from first to last, is to accumulate much money, or, having made much money, to accumulate more."

And this reply is constantly made, it must be remembered, while there are thousands of poor men in the field, drawn from all ranks of society, from all trades and professions, who are laying on "the Federal altar" not the chance of adding a few thousands more to fortunes already colossal, but home, friends, prospects, health, and the last greatest sacrifice of all—life itself. It is made while the nation is calling for these very sacrifices from hundreds of thousands more. In another year, many thousands of young men from every circle of society, who are now the delight of happy homes, and just tasting their fresh, delicious draughts of life, will be dead on the battle-field, and we shall all say that it was very noble, but only their duty to die. And yet we venture to say that it would not be easy to find twelve elderly men of fortune, at the North, at this moment, to give seven hours a day in Congress or in an office, to the public service, if thereby they lost $5,000 a year, or fancied that they would inflict the slightest injury on a gas company, or any other "solid" money-making institution. Do not the ethics of the monied world, therefore, need a thorough revision?

Foreigners in the Rebel Army.

A case is pending before the "Confederate States District Court," at Richmond, which presents to the world a new and startling history of the means by which the military despotism of the Confederacy prolongs its reign, and defies alike the criticism or the resentment of foreign Powers.

The case, the opening report of which we publish to-day in other columns, had a formal hearing in Richmond on Thursday last. It is that of R. D. OGDEN, an Englishman by birth and an actor by profession. For some time before and after the outbreak of the war, OGDEN resided at Mobile, and it is alleged—although that turns out to be in a measure immaterial to the issue before the court—that he there exercised the right of citizenship, by voting at one or more of the local elections. In November, 1861, OGDEN came to Richmond under a professional engagement with the proprietor of the Richmond Theatre, and bearing at the same time credentials from the British Consul at Mobile, which vouched for his claims to be a British subject. Under the protection of his consular papers, OGDEN was left to pursue his calling unmolested by the enrolling officers until the 1st of April of the present year, when he was drawn as a conscript and ordered to Camp Lee for military duty. His protests were altogether disregarded by the military authorities, and his consular certificate, he then learned for the first time, was utterly valueless, inasmuch as the so-called British Consul, by whom it was signed, had no *exequatur* from the Confederate Government. Five different appeals and decisions have been given in the case previous to the trial now pending, and in all of these but one, the conscript's right of release was denied, *not on the ground of his having exercised the right of citizenship at Mobile, but on the ground that domiciled foreigners are liable to military duty.*

In presenting the case before the Richmond District Court last week, Mr. P. H. AYLETT, on behalf of the Confederate War Department, rested his case mainly upon the broad ground that the rule of Admiralty Courts in prize cases was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person, the counsel contended, as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country, was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a native-born citizen; and if domiciled foreigners did not want to be so regarded, they must leave as soon as war was declared. To sustain this view, Mr. AYLETT cited VATTEL, WHEATON, and others, at length; leaving almost out of sight any and every argument he might have founded on OGDEN'S alleged Confederate citizenship.

But the counsel was not content with merely presenting the law of the case; he dwelt strongly upon the policy involved in its decision. The release of OGDEN, it seems, would cause the discharge of *twenty thousand foreigners now held to involuntary service in the rebel armies*, most of whom probably hold consular certificates of their nationality, which are pronounced by the War Department at Richmond utterly without account. In holding these *twenty thousand foreigners* under the iron heel of military law, it is easy to see DAVIS gains vastly more than their mere service as conscripts; he holds a lever by which to press upon foreign powers a different recognition from what he has yet received. He spurns the certificates of their Consuls, to impress on them the necessity of their having his own *exequatur*. He keeps these foreigners in his camp that they may swell the cry for recognition. Nor has his shrewd, calculating plans been without their influence. We can see now, by the light of this OGDEN case, a sufficiently strong reason for Lord RUSSELL'S repeated attempts to get safe conduct for a Foreign Office Messenger to Richmond. We can see what a position DAVIS compels the Governments, whose subjects are at his mercy, to occupy—if these Governments have demands to make upon him. He turns their Consuls adrift without ceremony; and before he consents to any Conference through other channels, he demands that his agents in Europe shall have fuller recognition, different treatment, and higher consideration accorded to them. The device is one of no common ingenuity.

It is worth a moment's reflection, now, whether any other civil or military organization in the world, calling itself a Government, would have thus ventured on trying the temper of regularly established and leading Powers, by seizing their subjects, wholesale, for purposes of military service. And not only seizing them, but openly proclaiming its right to do so; or, in the absence of *right*, defending the seizure on high grounds of State policy. England, at this crisis, does not appear to be too anxious to go to war. But, we venture to say, if the United States Government were to proclaim its right to dispose of the lives and fortunes of all resident British subjects, as JEFF. DAVIS' War Department has done, through its Solicitor, we should have a second war on hand before half of the remainder of the current year were out. It may be one of the peculiar privileges of an outlaw to operate as DAVIS finds audacity to do in this matter; but we should suppose that such things have their limit, and that even the ill-concealed sympathy of Western Europe for the cause of the Southern conspirators would not accord to them the right of absolute disposal over foreign residents—a right which the most barbarous of existing States has never been known to claim.

"No More Back-door Diplomacy."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me to ask you how you reconcile your article of to-day, entitled as above, with the well-known facts in the case. By what right do you interpolate the name of "TUCKER" into the doings at Niagara? How do you make "SANDERS," what he never claimed to be, that is, a colleague of Messrs. C. C. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, who are certainly as respectable and influential persons as adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy, and who describe themselves as "in the confidential employment" of the Richmond Government, and fully conversant with its views and opinions? Have you any reason to distrust their statements? How do you justify your assertion that "THOMPSON," (who had no share in those doings, and was not near Niagara,) ever "stole" $800,000?

But my chief concern is with what you say of the President's "open nature" and my own "good nature." Let us consider.

The President was apprised that active, eminent agents of the rebel power at Richmond desired to proceed to Washington, there to submit to him authorized proposals for the pacification of our distracted, bleeding country. He thereupon directed me to visit Niagara and tender them his Safe Conduct to the Capital. I—deploring the choice of a messenger, but believing that the overture should not be rudely repulsed—most reluctantly undertook the errand. All the "diplomacy" in the case related solely to the powers of these Confederate agents to bind their principals by offers *to be* made by them at *Washington*, and to the proposed safe conduct thither. There was no whisper, no hint, of any conditions or of negotiations for peace at Niagara, or between the rebel agents and anybody else than the President and his Cabinet direct. I saw none of the opposite party, save just before leaving Niagara, when I accompanied Maj. HAY, at his request, across the river to deliver the President's final rescript, when we had a formal interview of perhaps five minutes with Prof. HOLCOMBE, and met Mr. SANDERS for a moment in the office of the hotel. Mr. W. C. JEWETT carried the notes that passed between me and Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, all which they have since published. So much for *his* "mission."

Now what is there in all the facts to justify your imputations on the personal character of those with whom I corresponded as inconsistent with "diplomatic decencies?" What is there in these facts that contravenes "the law against all communication with public enemies?" What was there to justify you in characterizing the gentlemen with whom I corresponded as "*self-constituted* emissaries of JEFF. DAVIS?" What to warrant your constant undertone of assumption that my action in the premises was officious and unauthorized? In short, how do you reconcile the general tone of your article with fairness and truth? Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

In our article yesterday we made no reflection upon Mr. GREELEY further than the intimation that his good nature had beguiled him into being used as an intermediary in a matter from which all civilians should have kept aloof. He acknowledges that he "most reluctantly undertook the errand." That reluctance was a sensible one; we think it charitable to say that his good sense was overcome by his good nature.

Our article, as was apparent on its face, mainly referred, not to Mr. GREELEY, but to those by whom the whole business had been cut and dried previous to his arrival at Niagara. Of course, we can furnish no direct proof of such pre-arrangement, but Mr. GREELEY himself cannot doubt it. It was so definite that he himself was led to believe that it contained "authorized proposals" from "eminent agents of the rebel power." Mr. JEWETT, of Colorado, has denied extraneous matters, but not at all that he was privy to that arrangement. It is plain that GEORGE SANDERS was concerned in it, inasmuch as both he himself solicited permission to accompany Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, and they for him. As for JACOB THOMPSON, Mr. GREELEY'S first letter, as published, was directed to him in conjunction with Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, which manifestly would not have been done had not Mr. GREELEY himself understood him to be one of the managers of the affair. The disclaimer of the two gentlemen was but a negative pregnant—declaring that he was not *then* with them, and had not been *staying* with them. The disavowal was prompted by a regard for appearances—as THOMPSONS' name would be a discredit—but its very indefiniteness showed that he had been a participant in the business. THOMPSON'S complicity in the abstraction of the Indian bonds from the Department of the Interior, of which he was chief under BUCHANAN, was placed beyond controversy by the official investigation, afterward instituted by the Government and published. As for TUCKER, he is known to be in that vicinity, and there is good reason to believe that he was one of the group kept behind the scenes.

Mr. GREELEY is sensitive that we have called these people "self-constituted emissaries" of JEFF. DAVIS. They were so, because all that was made public from them had the impress of action in his interests, but not in his name. When the pinch came, even Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, who were taken to be the more special representatives of JEFF. DAVIS, directly admitted that they were "not accredited from Richmond," and, on that account specifically, they declined to avail themselves of a safe conduct to Washington. It is right, therefore, to assume that they, like the others, were only self-accredited.

If JEFF. DAVIS desires to communicate with our Government, it is his business to accredit his agents, and it is the business of these agents to communicate directly with the President of the United States through the ordinary channel of a flag of truce. There is no danger that he will not receive these communications if couched in language respectful, and not implying that the "Confederacy" is an independent Power. If a safe conduct should be thus solicited for a personal interview of such Commissioners with the President, we do not imagine that it would be withheld. There can be no communication by the rebels with President LINCOLN except with faces toward the Union; but in that direction the way is perfectly straight and open. What we insist upon is simply that the official character of this road shall be preserved, and that all private parties shall be kept off it. The most precious interests of the nation may be concerned in what may come through that avenue, and it can not be too carefully hedged in, or too strictly regulated.

Musical.

The last steamer from Europe brought several expensive luxuries to MAX MARETZEK, in the shape of contracts for the coming season. We are glad to hear that our *empressario's* arrangements are now completed. He, of all the New-York managers, is the first in the field. It must not be supposed, however, that he will also be the first to open. The regular theatres commence operations in September, when hungry provincials do most abound. The opera being for a more select class, has to wait until that class returns from the watering-places, the hill-tops, and the pleasant vallies. Hence the season will not commence until October.

Mr. MARETZEK'S intentions have, until now, been shrouded in diplomatic obscurity. All that could be extracted from that most reticent of caterers was a "glittering generality," that his company would, for the most part, be new. He has this moment unbosomed himself to the organs of public opinion. With the ingenuous heartiness of a prime minister he bids us say if he has not fulfilled all his promises, and gives us names, potent names, as pledges of his faith. Briefly, his company, up to the present time, is as follows: *Prima Donnas*—CARLOTTA CAROZZI-ZUOCHI and ELVIRA BRAMBILLA. These are sopranos; the first dramatic and, powerful, the second lyric and tender. *Prima Donnas, Contralto*—Mmlles. GRELLE and MORENSI, the latter a New-York favorite, who was last season with Mr. GRAU. *Tenors*—Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor LOTTI. *Basso*—Signor SUSINI. *Bortions*—Signor BELLINI. Fortune has favored Mr. MARETZEK in the matter of a tenor. The gentleman is already here, and we learn from excellent authority that his voice is of surpassing excellence and grandeur. So far from being an unworthy successor of Signor MARZOLINI, it is hinted, with an irreverence which nothing but the infinite truth can justify, that he far excels that fine artist. Not having heard the new tenor, we may be permitted to display a lofty and conspicuous discretion by not speaking of his merits. The weather being warm, however, we cannot help uttering a feeble explanation of surprise at the strange coincidence, that whilst MARZOLINI should go to a bad MAXIMILLIAN, a good MASSIMILIANI should come to us, and in an abject way we think this augurs well for the future of Fourteenth-street if not of Mexico.

The ladies are known to Fame, who speaks well of them. Mlle. ZUCCHI has sung at three of the principal opera houses of Europe, and always with success. Mr. MARETZEK endeavored to engage this lady two years ago, but was unable to do so. He has now the satisfaction of paying her two thousand five hundred dollars per month in gold, which, in its picturesque but fickle equivalent, will be (say to-day at 6 A. M.,) equal to $6,475. BRAMBILLA will probably "strike" for a higher salary after the first season, for the poor girl only receives (say to-day at 6 A. M.) $4,144 per month.

Every one will be glad to welcome SUSINI back to the New-York stage. He is one of the best bassos we have ever had in this country, and has now no superior. The same pleasure will be manifested at the *rentrée* of BELLINI—an admirable baritone. Of the younger kind, M. MARETZEK has undoubtedly selected the two best in Mlle. MORENSI and Signora LOTTI. It would be difficult, indeed, to find fresher voices in any theatre of Europe. Other engagements are yet in an embryotic state, but the names we have given are sufficient to justify Mr. MARETZEK before the country and his constituents. The programme shows, at all events, a liberal desire to please the public, and as M. MARETZEK knows precisely what the public likes, it is certain that this desire will be appreciated and rewarded.

CONCERTIZING.—Mr. J. N. PATTISON leaves today for the watering-places of Northern New-York and Canada. He intends giving piano-forte recitals at Niagara, St. Catherine, Buffalo, &c., where we doubt not he will be received with favor. He takes with him a Steinway grand piano, one of those superlative instruments that when touched with skill, leaves nothing to be desired. We hope that Mr. PATTISON'S midsummer trip may be both pleasant and profitable.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Georgia.

MACON, Thursday, July 28.

Latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph are to yesterday evening.

We learn by the train which left at nightfall that the enemy attacked our left, extending from the city toward the Chattahoochee, yesterday, and were repulsed and driven about a mile. Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars and bring the wounded to the rear.

A telegram from a high officer to Gen. JOHNSTON, dated Atlanta, yesterday, has been received here, stating that fighting is now going on, and we have driven them. Details not known. Gens. STEWART, WALTHALL and LORING are reported wounded.

Private telegrams from Griffin report Gen. WHEELER wounded. A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad, below Jonesboro, this morning, and are reported to be tearing up the road in this direction. Another cavalry force of the enemy is to-day reported near Clinton, advancing toward this place.

Speculations as to Grant's Movement North of the James.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.

We say this movement of the enemy down the Long Bridge Road is important. They may design throwing a corps or two across the Chickahominy at Long Bridge to operate on the Upper Chickahominy, or they may design crossing White Oak Swamp to the Williamsburgh road, and menacing Richmond from that quarter. We think the latter plan the more likely, with his right on the Williamsburgh road, and his left on the river, at Deep Bottom. GRANT would find an ample field for the operation of his whole force on the north bank of the James, and would then occupy the position which the Yankee newspapers now say is the only road to Richmond. It is the only one that has not been tried.

Last night we received official intelligence that the enemy were falling back by the Long Bridge Road. This is an important movement, as a glance at the map will show. The Long Bridge Road strikes off from the Newmarket Road at Newmarket, in a northeasterly direction. At a distance of five miles it crosses what the Yankees call the "Quaker Road," which runs due north from Malvern Hill to Bottom's Bridge, crossing White Oak Swamp two miles north of the Long Bridge road. Except by the Quaker road bridge, White Oak Swamp, which flows due east into the Chickahominy, is impassable for an army. From this bridge to the Williamsburgh road, at Bottom's Bridge, the distance is not more than a mile and a half. Bottom's Bridge is fourteen miles from Richmond.

The New Rebel Raid.

From the Examiner, July 30.

Once more Gen. EARLY crosses the Potomac with his gallant corps of veterans. This time there is, in all probability, no force in his front which can make him even pause. The rich valleys of Pennsylvania, with their noble herds and harvests, lie open before him, and he may find Washington and Baltimore more unguarded than ever. Gen. EARLY has approved himself an active, bold and prudent leader, although some think he did not make full use of some opportunities which presented themselves on his last expedition. He did, however, create a most useful diversion, and compelled GRANT to weaken his army materially before Petersburgh. He inflicted on the enemy one bloody defeat at the Monocacy, another at Kernstown, a third on the Shenandoah; traversed at his will the length and breadth of Maryland, and laid its towns under contribution. If EARLY had been two days *more* early, he would have marched into Washington and made his name as illustrious as that of STONEWALL JACKSON. As it was, he at least threw that infernal den into pitiable consternation, reconnoitred the boasted defences of the city, and perhaps, *perhaps* made sure of his blow for the next time. The moral effect of this repeated swooping down of a Confederate army on the fat pasturages and well-filled barns of the enemy must be extremely fine: it teaches them that the sword of war is double-edged, and cuts both ways—that they cannot go on forever organizing plundering raids quite at their ease; that barns can be emptied and cattle driven off on the north side of the Potomac as well as on the south side. This style of making war is not to our taste; it is no invention of ours; but if our enemy will have it so, let him take his share of it, and much good may it do him.

The expedition of a few weeks ago was only a sort of reconnoissance. It was too hurried, and embraced too many objects, to be fully

[Our copy of the *Examiner* is here destroyed, and, therefore, we cannot give more of this interesting article.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hospital Ministry—An Emperor's Sympathy with the Suffering, as Compared with that of Ordinary Mortals—The War as a School of Humanity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 25, 1864.

No man ever understood better the art of rivetting the hearts of soldiers to their Commander than NAPOLEON le Grand. His occasional sensibility, his personal kindness and attention, his generosity in their behalf, are well known by all who know anything of his history. The following incident from SAVARY, shows the Emperor in a very interesting and attractive light. It occurred after the terribly bloody but indecisive battles of Aspern and Esling, and just previous to that of Wagram, and is thus recounted:

"The utmost pains had been taken by the French Emperor during the interval of hostilities at Vienna, to restore the spirit and enthusiasm of the soldiers, which had been severely weakened by the result of the battle of Aspern. Gratuities to a large extent were awarded to the soldiers' widows, under circumstances most likely to affect the imagination of the receivers and all who witnessed it. Not only did the Emperor himself frequently visit the hospitals, but he made his Aid-de-Camps regularly inspect them. At stated intervals, and after the recovery of the greater part was in some degree effected, he distributed, with great pomp, a considerable gratuity to all the soldiers who had suffered. Every private received sixty francs—about $12, and every officer in proportion to his rank, from 150 to 1,500 francs. For several days the Emperor and his Staff were exclusively engaged in this pious duty; and it was accompanied by circumstances which increased the effect which the gratuity, already so considerable, produced on the minds of the men. The splendid cortege proceeded to the distribution in full uniform, and traversed the long galleries of the hospitals, preceded by the records of the regiments, in which the deeds of each were minutely entered, and followed by servants in full livery, carrying large baskets, in which the money was placed. Twelve or twenty crown pieces were deposited by the bedside of each man, taken, not from the regimental funds, but the private purse of the Emperor. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the mutilated veterans as they witnessed the touching scene. Many wept with joy who were destined to sink under their wounds before an opportunity for spending their little treasure could arrive."

If NAPOLEON appears to any greater advantage in any of the splendid situations which crowd his almost fabulously brilliant career, than he does in this ministry of kindness to his brave soldiers in suffering and sorrow, we should like to know which it is. To have soothed the maimed soldier on his hospital couch is a nobler rôle than that of "king of kings" at Dresden.

Much of the effect of this scene arises from the power of contrast. NAPOLEON, the mightiest monarch of his time—the conquerer in a hundred battles—the "man of destiny," whose nod overturned thrones and set up new dynasties—whose name caused the haughtiest wearers of European crowns to turn pale in their gorgeous palaces—visiting the hospitals, the abode of disease, of agony and suffering in a hundred saddening forms; pausing, at the head of his splendid retinue, before the lowly couch, speaking soothing, encouraging words to the anguish-laden soldier, who had come to this grief through devotion to his Emperor; presenting with his own royal hand the little gratuity that should afterward succor and cheer him; smoothing the pillow of pain and wiping the clammy brow,* and displaying deep sympathy with the sufferer, in look as well as act and word—all this is pleasant to see, and lifts the Emperor in the regards of all human hearts. But we, not less than the immediate subjects of the Emperor's kindness, are more impressed and affected by the spectacle, because NAPOLEON is the main actor in it. Unconsciously almost, we find ourselves regarding the thing done, as worthier, nobler, because done by the Mighty Hand that made and unmade kings at will. And though the controlling motive to the act might be a selfish one, viz.: "to restore the spirit and enthusiasm of his soldiers," we yet overlook *that* in the admiration felt at the great Emperor's kindness and magnanimity!

But this hospital ministry, with the charity and kindly offices which illustrate it, is intrinsically noble. If it graces an Emperor, it dignifies and exalts the humblest. In these stern and terrible times, when hospitals are crowded over all the land, and the appeals of the wounded and war-worn to every heart, is earnest and urgent in the extreme, they who need the cry of distress and come forward to bring the needed relief, confer high honor on themselves by this very act. To sit beside the poor soldier's bed of languor and pain, to bathe his fevered temples, to make, by soothing appliances, his hard couch softer, to moisten his parched lips, and raise his drooping spirits with words of hope and good cheer, is a ministry that which none in this world blesses more richly, not only those who receive but those who render it. There is little éclat about it. It is utterly without "pomp and circumstance." There is nothing in it to dazzle the eye, or fascinate the sense. It is a lowly work, unattractive, unpretentious. But the fruits it bears are more precious than gold, and the consequences for good springing from it, out of all proportion to the seeming slightness of the services rendered. But the disproportion between the "cup of cold water" and the "reward" to him who should administer it "to one of the least of these," was not less great and marked.

This war has brought to light a wide and deep humanity, stamping the grandest moral lesson on the heart and mind of the land. From the evil of shedding blood in streams this good has sprung. Nurses in hospitals, tender, true, and excellent, have been developed in thousands of instances, out of materials thought to be the most unpromising for such purpose, till the great necessity came to demand their service, and mould them for their work. Sensitive and shrinking woman, who had fainted at the sight of blood or a ghastly wound, has been schooled to look with seeming composure on both, as day by day she plied her devoted work amid all forms of mutilation and suffering. Gray haired, and sometimes infirm parents have seemed to grow strong from vigils beside the couch on which a sorely sick or wounded loved one lay. Friends have come from far, seeming to count toil rest and self-denial joy, in patient attempts to comfort and relieve some cherished kinsman. While the hard hands of soldiers' rough comrades have shown a woman's delicacy in dressing wounds or fitly ministering to a sick friend's needs. Soldiers compose, indeed, in large measure the reliable hospital force everywhere, and become, for the most part, assiduous and efficient nurses. But there are special and frequent cases, as every one conversant with hospitals knows, where the soldier is found in attendance on his disabled officer or comrade with a tender and unwearied assiduity. The spectacle is a touching one, and in the whole range of it does the heart good to see.

For one strange to the sight, to look in upon one of our large hospitals, containing say a thousand patients, composed mostly of wounded, as is often the case just now, it could hardly fail to be as instructive as impressive. Many people at the North read of hospitals as they do of battles, with a very indistinct idea of what they really are. Long rows of beds, on which is much varied suffering, surgeons, nurses, the dressing of wounds, the administering of potions, etc.—this is the general picture arising before their fancy. It is this, indeed, but in the individual facts and details how much more. Let the stranger enter one of the long galleries occupied by rows of beds reaching from end to end, four or five deep, containing an aggregate of 250 patients, and these but a fourth part of the number lodged in the whole building. Let him cautiously and curiously make the round of this single hall, pausing at every bed, gazing at every pallid face, examining every hurt, how it is borne, how treated, hearing each sufferer tell his little story, as far as he can—what his feelings, what his comforts, hopes, wishes are, and especially whether he regrets suffering what he does in the cause of his Government and country. It will take some time to do this, but the outlay will repay. The lessons of a day will be an education for a life-time. Its immediate effect will be a deepened interest in the soldier. It will quicken the patriotic spirit, touch every nerve of sympathy, and make redoubled effort, to provide for the soldier's comfort and strengthen him in his toils and sacrifices, a necessity. The many visitors from the North to our great hospitals, have confessed this effect by their words and the influence their personal observation has had on other minds. The strong and unfaltering support given to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions proclaims it; and the evidence will not fail to grow stronger till the rebellion itself has grown extinct.

Amid the noise, glare and fascination of battles following one another in rapid succession, and the absorbing interest with which the whole country is watching the progress and issue of the grand struggle now drawing, we believe, to a propitious close, the hospital and his noble inmates are apt to receive slight attention, if not to be overlooked altogether. This may be human nature, but is hardly humane. If the eye is attracted by, and interest clusters around numbers, those in either great army in the field hardly surpass the numbers now in hospital, disabled through honorable services faithfully rendered. These claim no kindly offices for themselves, at the expense of withholding any just share from their heroic comrades, now exposing their breasts to the bullets of the enemy. They ask only a fair and due proportion of the people's notice, sympathy and succor. The Government has provided for them freely. But there are little sick-bed comforts which the most magnanimous Government cannot compass. Here the warm heart and open purse of individual kindness and charity must come in to supply what is deficient. They have done this in no stinted measure hitherto; they can do it on a wider scale henceforth. The person who, from sympathy with the suffering soldier, mitigates one of his pangs, or contributes one added comfort to his little store, has done an act which, done more widely, has made the names of FAY, HOWARD, NIGHTINGALE, fragrant while the world stands.

C. V. S.

* The Emperor stopped his horse beside a young officer of carabineers, who had had his skull fractured by a cannon shot. He knelt beside him, felt his pulse, and wiped with his own handkerchief the dust from his lips and brow. A little spirits made him revive. He opened his eyes and fixed them on the Emperor. He recognized him, and his eyes filled with tears; but he was too weak to be able to sob, and soon after breathed his last.—*Savary.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Rev. JOHN G. FEE reports some 5,000 colored soldiers at Camp Nelson, the gallant Gen. S. S. FAY commanding. Among them are the One Hundred and Fourteenth and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Colored Regiments, under Cols. T. D. SEDGWICK and W. W. WOODWARD, and two companies of heavy artillery, all organized, uniformed, and so well drilled that they are complimented by the correspondents of even Anti-Administration papers, as moving with the precision of veterans.

Substitutes, white and black, are in demand. Their lowest price apiece, $400 to $500. Even Copperheads and Peace Democrats are advertising for black substitutes. Negroes, at the lowest rates, bring three or four times more as soldiers than as slaves.

Necessary supplies are allowed to go forward as heretofore to loyal citizens in West Kentucky, but the shippers, receivers, sellers and buyers of supplies, in some localities, are required to solemnly swear that they have "always been early, constant, unswerving and unconditional Union men."

Government employes and contractors are being required to solemnly swear that they "have, since the commencement of this rebellion, borne, and will bear to the end, true allegiance to the United States."

Street brawlers of treason are being imprisoned, or sent across the river, or to rebeldom, or the Tortugas.

Thirty-two thousand prisoners of war received at the military prison here from Sept., 1862, to the 21st. Some of the amnestied and paroled prisoners and deserters, on both sides of the Ohio, behave themselves; others bear close and constant watching. Not a few deserters from both armies turn guerrillas. Thousands of destitute refugees and disloyalists in SHERMAN'S rear, of both sexes, old and young, continue to arrive here. Some seek and find domestic and farming employment here and North; others turn beggars, thieves, prostitutes, spies, incendiaries and outlaws.

Our society is very demoralized. Never was there such recklessness and insecurity of life and public private property. Every Union man's life is more or less in his own hand. Even our County Sutveyor says he must demand of his employers guarantees for contingent losses from guerrillas. True men are beginning to band together, in every town, precinct and neighborhood, for mutual armed protection. The Loyal League, in various places, is commencing to flourish, and may soon become powerful and beneficent, if energetically and judiciously managed.

PONTIAC.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A lot of black kid slippers, with and without heels, a little damaged by water, with bows and buckles, from $1 50 to $2 50 a pair. A new style of bridal slippers.
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The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CAHN, No. 150 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Cram Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on, and double the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

THOMAS—HARRIS.—At the Congregational Church, Northville, Suffolk County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21, by Rev Thomas Harris, assisted by Rev. Thomas J. EVANS, JOHN B. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, and LIZZIE DORA, daughter of the first named clergyman.

TILTON—PUTNEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. George L. Reide, EDGAR TILTON and ELLEN C., daughter of Rev. R. C. Putney, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BLUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGINA, wife of John Blunt, Jr., and daughter of the late George B. Fisk.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 69 Remsen-st., this day, Tuesday, at 3½ P. M.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on second day (Monday) morning, Aug. 1, CHARLES TOWNSEND, youngest child of James and Marianna T. Birdsall, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 285 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CASH.—On Monday, Aug. 1, CARRIE VIRGINIA, youngest child of Smith and Catharine C. Cash, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 336 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, Rev. JONATHAN COGSWELL, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in New Brunswick.

☞ Philadelphia and New-England papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Aug. 1, MARY H., the wife of Nicholas Carpenter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 26 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, at her late residence, Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 1, MARIA, widow of Albert Demarest, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held in the Schrawlenberg Church, Wednesday noon.

GORDON.—At Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of June last, of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, ALFRED H., son of George Gordon, deceased.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, CLARISSA H. HOWARD, widow of the late Whitehead Howard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 Adams-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On seventh day, seventh month, 30th, DANIEL G. HAVILAND, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on third day next, (Tuesday, Aug. 2,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HOWES.—At New-Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday evening, July 31, FANNIE A., wife of Albert C. Howes, aged 27 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church, in New-Fairfield, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 2, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAMBERT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, HATIE KEESE LAMBERT, eldest daughter of Harriet and the late Charles Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M. Cars leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 A. M. for Morristown, and return at 3 P. M.

NEVINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, JANE, widow of the late Rufus L. Nevins, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 239 Livingston-st.

OLCOTT.—On Friday evening, July 29, HENRY STEELE, infant son of H. S. and Mary E. Olcott.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 30, from wounds received June 3, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General, aged 26 years.

The members of Class of 1859, of Columbia College, the friends of the deceased and those of his father, Philip Reynolds, are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STRECKER.—At Darmstadt, Germany, LUDWIG STRECKER, father of the late Fabricius Strecker, of this City.

SWANN.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock P. M., Miss ELIZA SWANN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral to-day, Aug. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 30 Watts-st., New-York.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

TRACY.—On Saturday, July 30, MARY A. TRACY, daughter of C. C. and Amelia Tracy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 12th-st., near 7th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

TURNBULL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, July 27, ROBERT TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, lately a merchant in New-Orleans.

WEBB.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, in Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, JONATHAN WEBB, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., without further notice.

WENTZEL.—On Monday, Aug. 1, ELMER BRIDGEMAN, infant son of George and Laura Wentzel, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, West 58th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 459.—Aug. 1, 1864.
39, 63, 26, 78, 8, 14, 43, 71, 19, 66, 56, 72, 47, 53.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 460.—Aug. 1, 1864.
46, 67, 17, 55, 70, 47, 32, 48, 68, 44, 36, 12, 62, 24, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DYSPEPSIA.
This disorder of the stomach, sometimes called indigestion, produces an incalculable amount of suffering among the human species, and often leads to consumption, or some other fatal disease. Dyspepsia is caused by an imperfect or defective secretion of the gastric fluid. The common symptoms are, pain in the stomach or bowels after eating, palpitation of the heart, sharp, pinched features, furred tongue, irritable temper, sometimes great depression of spirits, costiveness, dry and husky skin, and general debility. Persons who commit suicide are always dyspeptic—in aggravated forms of the disease life becomes burdensome. The medicines usually given for dyspepsia, vitriolic and mercurial preparations, &c., having a corrosive action on the stomach, must necessarily be injurious. The only medicine which will really cure dyspepsia is Dr. J. H. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. This preparation is distilled from vegetable substances, and is in nature very similar to the gastric juice, which nature provides for the purposes of digestion; and when this fluid is deficient, the Seaweed Tonic supplies its place. It is a pleasant bitters, and will not disagree with any stomach.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

This gentleman may be consulted in New-York every TUESDAY, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., in all cases of lung disease of whatever kind. Dr. SCHENCK has had an experience of over twenty years in the treatment of the worst forms of diseases of this character, and has had a success unequaled by any person in the United States. He has thousands of opportunities in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, in fact, every large city in this country, for testing the value of his great remedies, which have been the means of rescuing thousands from one of the most fearful and, generally considered, incurable maladies known to the medical world. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are perfectly agreeable to the most feeble constitution, and have cured when every other known remedy has failed. His medicines are real renovators of the human constitution. They have a peculiar influence over all the secretions, and will assuredly make new and good blood, which is the source of all healthy and correct action in the animal economy. It is by this means that many of those cancerous and scrofulous diseases are cured by him. His manner of examining the lungs is peculiar to himself, and is accomplished by means of an instrument of his own invention, called "Schenck's Respirometer," which points out the condition of the pulmonary apparatus as accurately as if they could be seen through a glass. The examination is entirely free from pain, and is the best means known to give a person a true knowledge of his condition. For an examination with the Respirometer, his charge is three dollars, but for an ordinary examination and consultation in the usual way of examining lungs, he makes no charge. The Doctor invites all who may be ailing to call and see him as above stated. Some remarkable cases of cures can be referred to in this City and neighborhood, where he has restored to health persons who have been given over to die with the very worst forms of consumption.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
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WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 260 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

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NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 83 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & BEAVER.

SIX WEEKS' ABSENCE FROM THE CITY
All communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., after August 2, must be directed to his Boston office, No. 219 Winter-st., where he will remain until September 4, after which time he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 standard works in half calf, at half price. 10,000 stereoscopic views, magnificently colored, very cheap. 10,000 works, biography, history and science, at half price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 38 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at 12 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FINGER-POST
TO
PUBLIC BUSINESS.
Containing the mode of forming and conducting Societies, Clubs and other Organized Associations; Full Rules of Order for the Government of their Debates and Business; complete directions how to compose Resolutions, Reports and Petitions, and the manner of managing Conventions, Public Meetings, Celebrations, Dinners, Barbecues and Picnics; Models of Constitutions for Lyceums, Institutes, Military, Fire Companies, &c., with Rules of Cricket, Base Ball, Shinny, Yachting and Rowing, and Instructions concerning Incorporations; Hints about Libraries and Museums, with a Catalogue of Desirable Books, and a List of American Coins; also, Rules for the Collection and Preservation of Books, MSS., and Objects of Curiosity; Rules for Debating, and the Composition and Delivery of Public Addresses, with examples of Figures of Speech, and a selection of Specimens of Style from various American Orators, together with an Appendix, containing original articles of Confederation of the United States, the Constitution, the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, and other Documents of Reference. To which is prefixed a copious Index. By an Ex-member of the Philadelphia Bar.

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NOTICE.—Several days in advance of its publication in England, the Laureate allows Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who have purchased the proof-sheets from the author, to issue his volume in America. The two longest poems in it are love stories, told in that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made his own.

From the Author.
It is my wish that with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields alone the right of publishing my books in America should rest.
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"This is a tale of remarkable power. It displays a force of description and a completeness we have seldom seen surpassed. The interest of the narrative intensifies itself to the deepest pathos. The closing scene is in the highest degree dramatic, and the whole story exhibits unquestionable genius and originality."
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LORING'S NEW NOVELS
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MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS
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UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—New-York Committee cash acknowledgments since 25th May, 1864:

RECEIVED FROM		RECEIVED FROM	
2d Baptist Church, Somerville, N. J..	$100 00	Mrs. J. G. Rowland.	10 00
Mrs. Atterbury.....	20 00	Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown.....	158 85
J. H. Johnston & Co	100 00		
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A. N. Lawrence.....	100 00	Jos. E. Carson.....	6 00
E. Larned and Ann Dodge.....	2 21	Jewett, N. Y.....	92 21
		Mrs. D. Hamilton...	5 00
Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.....	139 14	A Lady.....	10 00
		Collection at New-Woodstock, N. Y.	2 00
Youths' Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.....	54 29	Elizabeth G. Reddy.	5 00
		E. P. Williams.....	10 00
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R. R. Andrews.....	50 00	A Lady.....	20 00
Sabbath School of First Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass....	50 00	Martin E. Greene...	100 00
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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT.** per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES into the **6** per cent. BONDS of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
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MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

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FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
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U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7-30s into 6 per cent bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
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BANKERS,
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Orders executed for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities, of all kinds. Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
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JOHN L. CAINE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their Authority, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
Statement of the Sixth National Bank of New-York, Monday morning, Aug. 1, 1864, as required by act of Congress:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $554,905 24
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tenders..... 163,906 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 630,449 28
I, JNO. W. B. DOUBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. W. B. DOUBLER.
Sworn before me this 1st day of August, 1864.
AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, for the month ending July 30, 1864.
Average amount of loans and discounts..... $230,728 64
Average amount of specie and other lawful currency..... 140,985 78
Average amount of deposits..... 422,716 40
Average amount of circulation..... 62,000 00
State of New-York, County of New-York: I, ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of August, 1864,
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH National Bank, of the City of New-York, Monday Morning, Aug. 1, 1864, as required by act of Congress:
Average amount of loans and discounts..... $440,647
Average amount of specie and other lawful money 115,003
Average amount of deposits..... $581,916
Average amount of circulation..... 76,926
State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier of Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed.) CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of August, 1864. (Signed.) WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public, County of New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption for payment within the time thus specified, will be subject to charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds [illegible] now have them cashed with mortgage [illegible] for them the second Tuesday [illegible] pledged to the Trustee for interest at 7 per cent., made [illegible] mortgage bonds bear interest on coupons now issued, and the payment of same of the principal [illegible] by special indorsement. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSLPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

$3,000 WANTED—AS A LOAN, ON GOOD security, or a partnership, that can command a capital of $10,000 to $20,000, in a good business, that will pay from 10 to 20 per cent., the best of reference given. Address W. K., Box No. 1,289 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $800,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.
The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.
The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.
$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.
For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20, 1864.
COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EPENETUS H. TRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
THOMAS LEE SLAP, ROBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. FILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. JAMES, WM. P. DAVIS,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY:
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000
Assets June 1, 1864 204,583
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid ..... None
DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing, George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend, Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords, U. J. Smith,
John Penfold, Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Blanchi, Alve. F. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence, Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez, John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson, A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno, Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson, Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets, Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. P. Nicoll, John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr., Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt, Walter Barnes.
Thomas Spnell,
Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on a reasonable rate of premium, by any company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 213 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dominy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5,
At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises, Nos. 20 and 22 CORTLIENDT-STREET, MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete; shingling and iron lathes planer, punching machine, saws and but saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Slinger's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish brushes &c., also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.
T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—T. R. MINTURN WILL sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 11 East River:
1,312 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,258 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *David and Carolina*, from Palermo.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer book of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next; and
Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30ult., the same to be paid on and after the 1st day of August next to the persons registered as holders and interest of such Bonds on the 15th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company, by order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 25, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred to January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, inst.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 24th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this city, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CINCINNATI, O., 25th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, to the holders of record on the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties operating as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:
A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.
A stock dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.
Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be paid at this office.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y., 19 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
COURSE 27th-ST. AND 2d AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 25, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 16th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
New-York, July 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 20th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer offices of the company, No. 14 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLY with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 16th inst., until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon the Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months on this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on and SUNDAY, 24th inst.
H. W. FOED, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
WM. H. LATHROP, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurtz, have been lost, viz: one, No. 4,404, dated Nov. 24, 1863, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one No. 7,468, dated Feb. 25, 1864, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 500 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,276 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cameron & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to leave the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & M'GIVERN,
No. 29 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDonald, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.
Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.
Average attendance for the last three years, 160.
Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogue containing all the departments may be obtained from the President.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Chelsea, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 22½ Madison-av., second door from 5th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 2. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will there be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eberhardt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, I. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 8, 1864. The principal building is completed, and rooms for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, in Foley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, Rev. N. H. NORTHRUP.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $58 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 16th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION wanted by the year for a boy 4½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 15 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate prices, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SINGING TEACHER, LADY) FOR the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to M. HILLIPI, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete with the exception of horse brush, curry comb, lariat, picket-pin, hunk, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly to pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, inverted cinch, not less than 3¼ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or birch; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The bastes are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle reins are to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Form of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of the said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will enter into a contract with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2—, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Brogans,
Pegged Brogans,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty of two company all bids for the faithful performance of contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," there insert the name of the article bid for, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,

100,000 pounds of pure Lake or Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2—, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and state of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will enter into a contract with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 2—, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General,

ALEXANDER COMB,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $7,000.

Plans and specifications, to other with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application at the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

R. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Nassau-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Nassau-st., Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish in its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it. For hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is at a val.e, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1835. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only ineffectual, but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desmeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and disgusting pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Ladies being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. DESMEAUX, MANUFACTURER of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by BLAIR & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by medical druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition 491 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the only unquailed Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the secret of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Any man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD R. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warrant manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1840.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thomson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawkin.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODSPEED, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st. at 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M. Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bar Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Hempstead, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica at 6, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 1, 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Otisville.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA CROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, THE QUICKEST, THE SAFEST,
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer
PILGRIM, Capt. J. C. GEE,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 14 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run on American waters. In summer and in winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PILGRIM rock invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these floating palaces.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston,
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. E. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the bridge at 7 A. M., and 24th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10, Cold Spring, 7:23, Cozzens, 7:40, Grassy-point, 8:25, arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND INTERMEDIATE.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR ROUNDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kilmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Roundout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st., at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hamilton's, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and HAYDEN WILLIAMS, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats, such as desired; also St. Romain's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 3-½ Wall-st., corner of Barrow-st. H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.

E. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1⅛ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $600 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $700. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $500, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $75 or $50

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

FOREIGNERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

A BRITISH SUBJECT SEEKING RELEASE.

Interesting View of Military Conscription South.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday, July 30.

Confederate States District Court.

BEFORE JUDGE HALYBURTON.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

In the matter of the application of R. D. OGDEN, *alias* Richard Wesley, for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking to be discharged from Camp Lee, Mr. P. H. AYLETT, in behalf of the War Department, delivered an argument against the discharge of Mr. OGDEN of more than four hours' length.

Mr. AYLETT said that in the month of November, 1861, the petitioner was engaged by the proprietress of the Richmond Theatre as an actor, and he left Mobile to perform here. Finding him useful in other respects than a mere actor, the character of his employment was somewhat changed, and he was appointed stage manager, without stipulation as to the length of time for which he was to be employed. From November, 1861, until April, 1864, protected by a paper issued by a so-called British Consul, who had no *exequatur* from this Government, which declared that he was a British subject, he escaped the enrolling officer and performed no other military service than that of fighting *Richmond*, in the character of *Richard the Third*, on the baize-covered battle-fields of the theatre. On the first of April, 1864, Capt. COXE, the able and efficient enrolling officer for this Congressional District, enrolled OGDEN as a conscript, and sent him to Camp Lee to perform on a new theatre. Not relishing this compulsory engagement, Mr. OGDEN wrote a letter to Capt. COXE, claiming that he was an undomiciled subject of Great Britain, and that his devotion to the Government of Her Majesty would not permit him to serve any other government. Capt. COXE directed the enrolling officer for the city to look into OGDEN's case; and that officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the petitioner's *status*, took his own statement under oath, and that of many other persons. This officer reported against the claim of OGDEN as a British subject, and decided him to be a proper conscript. Capt. COXE, in a very lucid opinion, confirmed this decision, and sent the papers to Camp Lee, where the recommendation of the Commander of Conscripts for Virginia was favorable to his discharge as a British subject who had not been domiciled.

Mr. AYLETT then proceeded to argue that, upon the evidence filed in the case, which was free from suspicion, OGDEN's pretensions to being a British subject had broken down, and it was the duty of the court to declare that he was something more than a mere domiciled foreigner—that he was either a naturalized foreigner or a native born citizen. The vote—the only one in 1861 or fellowship in Mobile, and the suffrage which was sold in Mobile—showing that the highest attribute of citizenship had a pecuniary value in OGDEN's eyes; estopped him from putting in the claim of being an undomiciled British subject; and if the court could regard OGDEN's status, as proved by this testimony, there was no occasion for the court's devoting days of labor to the examination of the many profound legal points which had been raised by learned counsel touching OGDEN's claims as an undomiciled foreigner.

Mr. AYLETT quoted from an act of the provisional Congress to show that the vote of OGDEN was given at a most significant period in the history of the war, immediately after the President's Proclamation ordering off the Yankee non-residents, and about the time that thousands of undomiciled foreigners were flitting like frightened birds before the coming storm. When Yankees were ordered away and sojourning foreigners were packing their duds, OGDEN neither left with the Yankees nor exhibited his British protection papers. He'did neither of these things. *He selected that very time to vote and swear that he was a citizen.*

Mr. AYLETT said he was willing to rest his case here, but respect for the high character of the eminent counsel who represented OGDEN required him to consider the case in its other aspects. Points had been maintained and doctrines insisted upon, which, if sustained by the court, would release twenty thousand men from the army to swell the list of able-bodied resident foreigners, who believe that they are a privileged class, set aside as the elect, to grow rich, while our noble soldiers are shedding their blood to protect the very class seeking to avoid service. In this aspect of the case, OGDEN was important, but he should not mix him up with the great questions he designed presently discussing.

The right of the Government to conscribe domiciled foreigners, both by the law of nations as well as by the practice of England, France and the United States, was dwelt upon, and the English Admiralty reports, the decisions of the American Courts, the 14th section of our convention with France in 1799, the correspondence of Mr. MONROE in 1814, a decision by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1794, the correspondence of WEBSTER in 1851, when Secretary of State, in the case of J. S. THRASHER, and the laws of Congress in 1776, and the action of the Legislatures of a number of States were cited and commented upon by Mr. AYLETT to sustain his argument. The sum and substance of these authorities, argued Mr. AYLETT, is that the Government of the United States from 1776 to 1851, and the courts uniformly maintained and the United States once made battle to defend the position that independently of residence with intention to continue such a residence, independently of taking any oath of allegiance or renouncing any former allegiance, by the public law an alien or stranger born, for so long a time as he continues within the dominions of a foreign Government, owes obedience to the laws of that Government, and may be punished for treason or other crimes, and forced to obey all its laws. That every foreigner born, residing in a country, owes to that country allegiance and obedience to its laws as long as he remains in it, and duty imposed upon him by the mere fact of his residence and the temporary protection which he enjoys, and is as much bound to obey its laws as native subjects are. In the case of the *Angelique*, C. ROBINSON's Admiralty Reports, the English House of Lords, acting as the highest appellant tribunal, declared that, "By the general law, all foreigners resident within British dominions incurred *all* the obligations of British subjects;" and Judge MADGARTH, in overruling the very objections to the first conscript act, which Gen. RANDOLPH had made to the second (in the case of *in parte* SPICKEN) had declared that the same principle had been asserted by the British Government in the case of the voluntary engagement of American seamen, and the right to service of that nation had been claimed in the case of aliens, because of their residence. Mr. MONROE's report. Mr. AYLETT argued to show, proved that such was the practice of all the nations of Europe. Mr. AYLETT then argued at length against the two leading objections made by Gen. RANDOLPH to the second conscript act, which were: First, that Congress had not designed that the second conscript act should apply to domiciled foreigners, because by making them serve for an indefinite time, the right of the domiciled citizen to return to his native country was interfered with; and that the *jus avocandi* or right of the Government representing the native domicile, to recall its subjects was disregarded.

Mr. AYLETT regarded the idea that Congress, out of respect for the *jus avocandi*, did not design the enrolment of domiciled foreigners by the provisions of the second act of conscription, as a monstrous one. That antiquated, fossil claim had slumbered undisturbed for ages, and is insisted upon by all nations, and would be regarded by none. He quoted the inevitable PHILLIMORE [who seems, with extraordinary impartiality, to furnish everybody with authority for everything,] as declaring the *jus avocandi*, or the right of a nation to recall its citizens from the foreign country in which they are domiciled, as something which no nation would insist, and which, if insisted, would be scouted at. It could not be enforced on land, and when the experiment of enforcing it was tried on the water, in 1812, we devoted two or three years to flogging that antiquated conceit out of Great Britain. It was a piece of antiquated learned lumber, made to look imposing by the ability of learned counsel, but which Congress never bestowed a thought about when the great object was to fill up skeleton regiments, and stretched the conscript drag-net over those who escaped its meshes in 1862. Was it to be presumed that the Congress which repealed the substitute, and put into the army boys of 17 and old men of 50, with a full knowledge of the fact that the courts had decided that domiciled foreigners were liable, would, by subsequent legislation, harm 20,000 able-bodied domiciled foreigners out of the army to speculate and grow rich, while their native born defenders were dying in the trenches. Mr. AYLETT said that a Judge who would so decide would prove to the world that like Rip Van Winkle, he had fallen asleep before the war, and had heard nothing of its exigences, its great battles or startling events, and had waked up from his brief nap in blissful ignorance of what had transpired and was transpiring.

Mr. AYLETT said when a war had commenced, native-born citizens had not the right to leave the country to avoid military service, nor had domiciled foreigners the right to do so unless they left as soon as possible after the commencement of hostilities.

Gen. RANDOLPH, with much excitement of manner and warmth of language, here interrupted the District Attorney, and denied that any nation had the right to retain domiciled foreigners. Such a doctrine was verbatim from the custom and usage of all Christian nations. The doctrine was not consistent with the law!

Mr. AYLETT said that his position, as he was about to state it when interrupted, was a just, patriotic, legal and Christian one, and that, as he had been interrupted, he would amplify and enlarge upon it. The rule of the Admiralty Courts, in prize cases, was applicable to all domiciled foreigners; war placed all the resident inhabitants of one country at war with all the resident inhabitants of the other. The person as well as the property of every resident foreigner of one belligerent country was treated by the other as if the resident foreigner was a citizen of the manor born. (Learned counsel here cited VATTEL, WHEATON, OMOSIUS, PHILLIMORE, &c., &c., at the Judge in support of his position.) If any domiciled foreigner did not wish to be so regarded, he must leave as soon as war was declared. He must not stand upon the order of his going—he must put himself (*in vinere*) in motion at once. Now, what he meant to say was, that if any domiciled foreigner had desired to avoid the consequence of a residence in a belligerent country, (like the Confederate States) he should not have voluntarily remained for three years of the war availing himself of the protection which the laws of that country afforded to accumulate wealth, whilst the citizen and native born soldiers were defending *his* person and property. When the domiciled foreigner had *thus* remained profiting by a war, which brought death, mutilation and poverty to the native born of that country, he should not be allowed by cowardly flight, to avoid any municipal law, which provided for conscripting able-bodied, stalwart men like OGDEN. They should not be permitted to remain here, "fiddling whilst Rome was burning," claiming the privileges of a sort of "higher law," which protected them from those laws which forced our sons and fathers to the field. He reiterated the declaration that the doctrine which he proclaimed was a just, Christian and patriotic one, and the policy of the Government favored the conscription of all able-bodied resident foreigners, *jus avocandi*, allegiance to country of origin, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. AYLETT then argued that Gen. RANDOLPH's position, that the second conscript act required conscripts to perform duties which did not strictly pertain to the military service, was untenable. The eighth section, in requiring that "light duty men" should perform the functions of nurses, cooks, &c., did not impose a new class of duties upon our conscripts; but it was intended to make men unfit for field service perform those duties which, under the provisions of the first conscript act, were performed by able-bodied soldiers. That was all the change contemplated, and as a former Secretary of War, no one better knew than Gen. RANDOLPH that there had been always clerks, nurses, cooks, &c., connected with the army, who were soldiers, in its various departments.

Mr. AYLETT concluded his argument by thanking the court for its patient and courteous attention, having spoken from 11½ to 3½ o'clock.

The court then adjourned until Saturday, 11 o'clock, when the argument of the case will be concluded by Mr. LYONS and given to the court for its decision.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Spirited Contest at Worcester, Mass.—William's College Wins at Base Ball—The Harvard Sophomores Successful in a Boat-race—Yale Carries off the University Prize.

From the Boston Journal, July 30.

The great aquatic contest between Harvard and Yale for the championship and a set of colors, which took place yesterday at Worcester, called together a very large number of students, gymnasts and amateur boatmen. The regatta attracted unusual attention among the college boys from the fact that at the last race, in 1860, Harvard bore off the honors in three races, and it was well known that Yale was prepared to give her opponents a hard pull in her effort to gain the championship. To the graduate, the meeting of the representatives of the different colleges, the cordial greetings of "Chi Pals," "Psi Upsilons," "Alpha Delta Phis" and members of other Greek-letter secret societies, and the friendly rivalry in discussing the comparative merits of the various contestants, were deeply interesting from reminiscences of college life.

A finer looking set of young men rarely congregate in a New-England city or town—as the young ladies of Worcester would no doubt bear willing testimony. The flower of Yale and Harvard assembled, and there were large accessions of representatives from Amherst, Williams, Brown, and other colleges. Many distinguished citizens were present to witness the athletic sports, and they could not fail to be impressed with the character and manly vigor of their successors in scientific, business, political and social prominence.

The entertainment of the students on Thursday evening by the citizens of Worcester, in Horticultural Hall, was perhaps a politic idea to please the fair daughters of the city, and to check the boisterous vocalization and nocturnal gayety, which so astonished the good people four years ago.

BASE BALL MATCH.

The first contest yesterday was a match game of base ball between the Sophomores—nine each—of Williams and Harvard, the latter being the challenging party. The game was played upon the Agricultural grounds, about a mile from the city, and was witnessed by only a few hundred people. The New-York game was played, much to the disappointment of many. There can hardly be a youth in any considerable town of New-England who is not more or less familiar with the old-fashioned game of "round" ball, which is so admirably adapted to develop the activity of those who practice it.

The New-York game is less familiar here, and the game yesterday was therefore lacking in the usual interest. The principal points of the New-York game are—that a ball struck out of a line connecting the third and fourth and fourth and first bases is foul, and every man resumes the place he had before the ball was struck; the ball is two or three times heavier than in the Massachusetts game, and is pitched, not thrown, and may be caught on the bound or clear of the ground; the batter stands on the fourth, or home base; no one is "put out" by touching with the ball, but by placing it on the base while the player is approaching it, and that three individuals are put out before the side is out.

In the Massachusetts game any stroke of the ball is fair; the batter stands between the first and fourth bases; the ball is thrown and caught clear of the ground; a man is "put out" by being hit with the ball; and any man out puts his side out. The Massachusetts game requires more activity. There was not much science displayed yesterday, although some of the playing was very good. The Harvard nine were George A. Flagg, catcher; F. Wright, pitcher; H. B. Parker, short stop; B. Barber, first base; E. D. Greenleaf, second base; —— Tiffany, third base; F. F. Stearn, left field; F. A. Harris, right field; D. P. Abercrombie, centre field.

The Williams nine were Eugene Delano, catcher; H. D. Whitman, pitcher; W. W. Clark, first base; Orrin Day, second do.; W. R. Hallock, third do.; C. H. Wheeler, s. s.; T. W. Davis, l. f.; J. T. Tracy, c. f.; A. O. Whipple, r. f.

Scorers—C. A. Durfee, of New-York, for Williams; Arthur Brooks, of Boston, for Harvard. Empire—John A. Lowell, of Boston.

The game commenced at 11¾ o'clock, occupied two hours and a-half, and was played in nine innings. At the end of the 5th, 6th and 7th innings, the parties were even. Williams gain five blind innings, and Harvard four. The following is the score:

WILLIAMS.	Hands Lost.	Runs.	HARVARD.	Hands Lost.	Runs.
Delano	3	1	Flagg	3	1
Whitman	4	1	Wright	3	3
Clark	2	1	Parker	2	1
Day	3	3	Tiffany	4	0
Hallock	4	0	Greenleaf	3	1
Wheeler	2	3	Stearns	2	1
Davis	5	0	Barber	3	1
Tracy	1	3	Abercrombie	3	0
Whipple	3	1	Harris	4	1
Total		12	Total		9

Williams won the game by three runs.

THE REGATTA.

The scene of the regatta was Lake Quinsigamond, a charming sheet of water about two miles from Worcester. The banks of the pond are well wooded, affording ample shade, and are sufficiently elevated to command an admirable view of the course. Seats had been arranged in favorable positions, and thousands of spectators were gathered, choosing situations from the judge's boat a mile or more along the shore on either side. The Worcester Cornet Band discoursed music at intervals during the races.

The time assigned for the first race was 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and the road from Worcester was lined for an hour beforehand with everything in the way of vehicular contrivance, grand, moderate, seedy and used up, and the quadrupeds were as numerous and not less varied. Pedestrians approached with hats and coats off, and faces begrimed with dust, and the sides of the lake at the time of the race assumed a very animated and picturesque appearance. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company run extra trains from the city to accommodate the people, and hundreds were emptied from them at a few minutes' walk from the pond.

A short time prior to the race, an Irishman named PATRICK COURTNEY was drowned while swimming in the lake.

THE SOPHOMORE RACE.

Punctually at the appointed time, the Sophomore crew of Harvard appeared upon the course, the first race being between the Sophomores of Yale and Harvard. The prize was a national flag of silk upon a staff surmounted with a gilt eagle; and a triangular blue silk flag, one side bearing date, "Worcester, July 29, 1864," and the reverse, "College Regatta—*Sophomore*."

The Yale boys appeared to be husbanding their strength, and did not appear until the signal was given. The Harvard boys have been in training about eight weeks, and made a splendid muscular appearance. Their average weight is about 134. They have the reputation of being among the best rowing crews of Harvard, but not so strong as the University crew. The average weight of the Yale boys was about 133. They have been under the careful training of WM. WOOD, of New-York, a professional gymnast, but to the practiced eye were perhaps hardly up to the condition of their competitors. They made a fine show, however, and bid fair to give their opponents warm work.

The style of srtoke of Harvard and Yale is different. Harvard pulls a long stroke, bending far back, and with a very quick recover. Yale pulls quicker, and when the oar is at about a right angle with the boat, they bend forward to meet the oar. Both methods have their advocates. It will be remembered that HAMMILL, the champion oarsman of America, pulls a very quick stroke—fifty to the minute. The crews were as follows:

Harvard '65—Fred. Crowninshield (stroke), Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, S. A. B. Abbott, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney (bow). Costume—white shirts and handkerchiefs, trimmed with red.

Yales '65—C. Roosevelt (stroke), A. B. Herrick, J. Pierson, L. D. Buckley, C. F. Bacon, C. F. Brown (bow). Costume—white shirts trimmed with blue, and blue silk handkerchiefs.

The distance was a mile and a half and repeat. The umpires for both races were: *Harvard*, Richard H. Darby; *Yale*, Wm. Wood. Referee, George W. Bentley, of Worcester.

At 4:13 the word "Go!" was given, Harvard having the outside. The start was splendid—couldn't have been better. Yale started off with quick strokes, —about forty-one a minute—and appeared to gain on every stroke. The Harvard boys pulled more leisurely, but appeared to deviate from the course. As long as the boats were in sight of the judges' boat, Yale appeared to lead. Harvard was seen by glasses to stop for several seconds, when a long distance up the course, and it was feared an accident had happened, but they soon went ahead again. It subsequently appeared that they stopped to fix their cushions. Before the boats came in sight again, the cheering along the shore indicated that one boat was gaining rapidly. Harvard soon appeared, maintaining the long stroke with which they started, and easily won the race. After returning, they rowed up the banks again to receive the congratulations which were cordially bestowed by the ladies and gentlemen. The time was:

Harvard, '66.....19.05
Yale, '66.....20.16

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The second and most important race, deciding the championship, followed immediately. The Harvard crew is supposed to comprise the best oarsmen in college. The Yale men were disposed to disparage their representatives, stating that they had not practiced much together, that they had been trained but a short time, that one had an abscess on his finger, &c., &c. The knowing ones, however, quietly took the large odds offered them by those who took the bait. Their trainer said that they were in perfect condition, and that it defeated it would be because their opponents were better men. The boats were from the same builder, JAMES MCKAY, of New-York, and were, as in the former case, both shells, made of Spanish cedar, and were models of beauty and speed.

The average weight of the Harvard boys was about 136, that of Yale 149, and to the critical eye the surplus flesh of the former counted against their success. Yale did not appear upon the water until the signal was given, while Harvard had been out for half an hour, to the probable disadvantage of the latter. Harvard again had the outside. The distance was a mile and a half and repeat, as in the first race. The crews were:

Harvard—Horatio G. Curtis (stroke,) Robert S. Peabody, Thomas Nelson, John Greenough, Edward C. Perkins, Edwin Farnham, (bow,) Costume—white shirts, red handkerchiefs.

Yale—W. R. Bacon, (stroke,) M. W. Seymour, Louis Stozkoff, E. B. Bennett, E. D. Coffin, Jr., W. W. Scranton, (bow,) Costume—flesh-colored shirts, blue handkerchiefs.

When the word was given both boats started well together. Yale pulled their quick stroke, and Harvard more rapidly than their Sophomore crew had done. The opinion at the start was that Harvard would not make so good time as in the first race. Both boats kept well together apparently, and did not deviate from their route. Yale seemed to be animated with a determination to efface their defeat in the first race, and to achieve a victory. The Harvard Sophomores who had rowed up the lake sought to give renewed spirit to their champions by their quick cheer. When the boats finally disappeared, neither side appeared to have the advantage, and the betting was even. When the boats again came in sight, Yale was ahead, coming right down the course, while Harvard had gone more to one side. Thundering cheers arose on every side as the victors came to the goal. The Yale boat came in handsomely ahead—winning the race and the championship. The time was—

Yale.....19.01
Harvard.....19 43½

It will be noticed that the Sophomore crew of Harvard lacked only four seconds of making the same time as the University boat of Yale. They claim that their delay mentioned above was from ten to fifteen seconds. The best time made by the Old Harvard, 1860, was 18.53 four years ago, on the same course, when she gained the honors that now go to Yale.

The sun yesterday was clouded, the wind not appreciable, and the chances apparently equal. Harvard will no doubt yield gracefully to the decree of fate.

Major-Gen. McPherson.

The *Evening Post* publishes from a Southwestern correspondent the following tribute to the memory of Gen. MCPHERSON:

"Another of our best and bravest has fallen—another head lies low in the dust—another soul thrust from mortal habitations to drift out upon the ocean of eternity. There are many whose hearts will ache for the loss, whose eyes will drop tears of anguish over his terrible death! In this I feel I am not alone, though the news may have come to no one with more saddening force than to myself. He was one of my best and dearest friends, but I feel that I can still offer this impartial tribute to his memory. Those who know him best will unite in saying I have but done him justice in speaking so warmly of what he was while living.

One of the first to serve our country when she called her sons to take up arms, he has since labored most faithfully, as the record of the war will show. By his own merits he rose rapidly to a Major-Generalship in the regular army, and I believe no man that ever lived was more deserving of the enviable position he occupied. FRANK, manly, generous, earnest, truthful, kind; these were his chief characteristics. To a trust imposed in him he would have been faithful unto death. That he was brave, all know; and perhaps I, better than any other, understood how entirely he was devoted to his country, for it was the chief subject of a hundred conversations we have had together. He was a man of fine intellect—cultivated and refined. His conversational and social powers were remarkable. I have known him to charm an entire circle in social meetings, leaving them without any design except to listen; and this was done with a childlike naturalness and ease seldom found in one so universally a favorite as himself. The chief charm of his presence was that pleasant frank naturalness of manner, which was at the same time so pure and delicate, so free from familiarity and pedantry.

Of others he was always ready to say a kind and friendly word. In a late letter to myself, written just before the battle of Atlanta, he speaks of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN most beautifully, eulogizing both most highly, at the same time distinguishing them by their peculiar characteristics. He says of GRANT:

'Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. I regard as one of the most remarkable men of our country. Without aspiring to be a genius, or possessing those characteristics which impress one forcibly at first sight, his sterling good sense, calm judgment and persistency of purpose more than compensate for those dashing, brilliant qualities which are apt to captivate at a first glance. To know and appreciate Gen. GRANT fully, one ought to be a member of his military family.

Though possessing a remarkable reticence as far as military operations are concerned, he is frank and affable, converses well, and has a peculiarly retentive memory. When not oppressed with the cares of his position, he is very fond of talking, telling anecdotes, &c.

His purity of character is unimpeachable, and his patriotism of the most exalted kind. He is generous to a fault, humane and true, and a steadfast friend to those whom he deems worthy of his confidence, and can always be relied upon in case of emergency.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is what might be called a brilliant man, possessing a broad and comprehensive intellect. A rapid thinker and ready writer, fertile in his resources and untiring in his exertions, he possesses those characteristics which forcibly impress you at first sight. He has mingled largely with the world, and has tried various professions—has read and reflected much, and having a remarkably retentive memory is well-informed on most subjects which come within the scope of human thought. He is of a much more excitable temperament than Gen. GRANT, and more apt to be moved by impulses—though his judgment is not so cool and reliable. In other words, though a more brilliant man, he does not possess that sterling *good common sense* which pre-eminently distinguishes Gen. GRANT.

He is, however, a most brave and generous man, thoroughly in earnest and ready to sacrifice everything for the good of his country. He is a true friend and thoroughly unselfish; and there are no better men—or few, at least—than Gen. SHERMAN.'

These sentiments, coming from him thus frankly, have at this time a peculiar interest for the friends who knew his qualities of judgment as well as he knew GRANT's and SHERMAN's. They were given by request, and I am assured are the true sentiments of his heart—a heart full of warm and friendly impulses. He speaks of others with less warmth, but at the same time, while painting the true portrait of the man, tries to excuse his faults with a truly generous and Christian-like spirit.

In matters of personal interest he ever betrayed a profound reliance upon a higher power, and spoke of nothing with the rash confidence of the unthinking. He was always mindful of his own helplessness, and calculated upon that only which God might vouchsafe to him. His habits were those of a Christian, and I have heard him express a fearlessness of death which indicated a readiness to meet the summons if it should come. In answer to a request of mine to tell me all the war news, he said, lately: 'I cannot tell you all now; but if God spares my life, when our dear country is safe, and needs me no more, I will sit down by your side, and tell you of all that I have experienced, by word of mouth. Yet I count upon nothing, except through His will; and it may be that I shall fall in this campaign. If I should, it will be in the foremost ranks, striving heart and soul to do my duty, so that neither you, my best friend, nor I, shall ever have reason to blush with shame when we look back upon these times.'

Alas! my gallant, noble friend, thou hast fallen, and to-day art sleeping the last sleep with the many thousands who have gone before thee to the spirit land. No more will thy firm, true, manly voice ring out amid the din of battle, leading thy soldiers on to victory; no more will thy lips breathe words to strengthen and cheer them when the work is done. Now the worn, and weary and suffering, who looked up to thee for commendation as a reward of bravery and duty well done, will bow their heads in sorrow and bitterness of heart, knowing the source from which it sprang is no more, except in memory. Closed the eyes, mute the lips, still the heart, and forever hidden from sight all of him who was so beloved by the many. But let the remembrance of his fate nerve your arms to strike a deadlier blow, and forever crush the source of evil in our land. His blood calls for vengeance, and that vengeance will never be complete until the last traitor is swept from American soil."

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet—Blockade-Runners.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from the blockading squadron off Mobile, July 10, says:

"The fleet now lying off Mobile is certainly the finest our country has ever had the pleasure of boasting of, and, with the exceptions of iron-clads, is now ready to perform any duty that may be assigned it. The latter effect, I am happy to say, is during the present week to be remedied by the arrival of the *Manhattan*. She is now at Pensacola coaling. It will, no doubt, be a welcome sight to many, as the *Tennessee*, (rebel ram,) Admiral BUCHANAN's flag-ship, has, as if to tantalize the whole fleet, been anchored in full sight outside the fort (Morgan,) but protected by the obstructions.

Our fleet now consists of the

	Guns.		Guns
Hartford, (flagship)	20	Kennebec	5
Richmond	18	Pinola	4
Brooklyn	24	Itasca	4
Monongahela	12	Pembina	6
Lackawanna	14	Penguin	7
Oneida	10	Tennessee	5
Metacomet	10	Conemaugh	9
Genesee	8	Oneipee	13
Sebago	10	Galena	14
Port Royal	8		

Cowslip, Phillipi, Glaucon, Jasmine, Buckthorn, tugs.

Last Spring several monitors—the *Onondaga, Canonicus* and *Tecumseh*—were ordered to the West Gulf Squadron, but upon their arrival at Fortress Monroe were ordered up the James River. The consequence is that nothing of any note has occurred to break the dull monotony of a life on blockade thus far this season. The *Hartford* goes to Pensacola for coal during the week, and in the meantime the Admiral transfers his flag to the *Tennessee*.

Blockade running still continues, but the 'rebs' must think it at a money-losing business, for during the past month one large steamer has been captured and the other night another was chased ashore. An incessant bombardment was kept up upon her on the 4th and 5th. During the night of the 5th, she was burned by an expedition sent out for that purpose. I enclose you the order from the Admiral concerning the affair. We had a visit from Gens. CANBY, SICKLES and GRANGER last Friday—after a consultation with the Admiral, they returned to New-Orleans the same evening.

It is occasionally that we have fleet-sailing, but with that exception the larger class of vessels, such as the *Hartford*, seldom get under way. They are anchored in and guard the main ship channel, whilst vessels drawing less water blockade the smaller ones. The rebel ram, of which we have seen so much, but destined to see more, is considered by those who have seen the *Atlanta* to be just such another vessel, and probably she will meet with just such another defeat."

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening, having left Gen. Grant's headquarters on Saturday evening. His information is confirmatory of the main part of the news respecting the repulses published yesterday afternoon. Our loss is represented by him to be much smaller than the published statement.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States; Capt. Glynn, U. S. N.; R. Kennicott, Chicago, and James O. Sheiden, Geneva, are at the Brevoort House.

Gens. A. J. Hamilton and George J. Stannard, and Capt. Leonard, U. S. Army; Hon. W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington; George B. Ely, H. Witt and A. Stone, Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Judge Campbell, Kentucky, and H. Sanford, Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John Law, Indiana, and Dr. L. Wheeler, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$45,000 Amer. Gold	287	100 Cleve. & Pitts	110⅞
2×50 Erie Railway	111⅜	200 Chic. & N. W	b3 54¼
500 do	b3 111⅜	300 do	54¾
200 do	b4 111⅜	400 do	55
100 Hud. Riv. R	127¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C	113
50 do	127¼	100 Cumb. Coal Co	83 69¾
100 Mich. Cen. R	137	200 Quick. M. Co	78½
100 M. S. & N. I. R	88	200 Mar. Min. Co	45¼
100 Ill. Cen. R	127⅜		

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest druggist, and get a bottle. You will never regret it.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

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BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon sets... 5 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 36 | Gov. Island.. 8 25 | Hell Gate... 9 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Barks Holsden, (Norw.,) Fonneren, Havre. Holmboe & Balchen; Lightfoot, (Br.,) Lond. Sydney, N. S. W. Ford; Gazelle Black, Barbados. H. Trowbridge's Sons; Neriad, (Br.,) Gough, Queenstown. Edmiston Bros.; M. K. Lockhart, Lockhart, Cow Bay, P. E. I. De Wolf, Centenary, (Br.,) Chipman, London. Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Giovanni, (Ital.,) Luigi, Bristol, T. Manara & & Co.. Louisa, (Br.,) Harris, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Ida M. Conway, McClellan, Cow Bay, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Edgar, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Londonderry. Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Die Zuer Bruder, (Aus.,) Tropich, Queenstown. Holmboe & Balchen; Mirsk, (Br.,) Rohl, Havana. F. F. Phillips; E. A. Reed, O'Donnell, San Juan, Nic., F. Morris; Janet Kedston, (Br.,) Burgess, Kingston, Jam., D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Richard Hill, Hulse, Dartmouth, N. S., H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Parish, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 650 rebel prisoners, and a guard of 100 men from the 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, under command of Samuel Car, Captain of 20th Reserve; Wm. Provost, First Lieutenant of 11th Reserve, and F. A. Young, First Lieutenant of 20th Reserve.

U. S. steam transport City of Hudson, Martin, Fortress Monroe July 31, at 1 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co

Steamer Alida, Leony, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co

Ship John Clark, (of Baltimore,) Letournau, Liverpool 61 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to master. July 15, lat. 43 43, lon. 49 17, passed several icebergs. June 14, John Collics, seaman, jumped overboard, and was lost.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 275 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Have had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Wild Horse, Benton, Matanzas, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Acesta, Banks, Algoa Bay 67 ds., with wool. Put in for orders.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Lenis, (Brem.) Meyer, Iquique 85 ds., with mdse to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 17 ds., with rubber, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Edwin, Sherman, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Hattie Wheeler, Farr, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Altavila, Reed, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Thomas Assendelo.

Brig Golden Lead, Payson, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig S. S. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Hoffses, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Martha Jane, Corbett, Hillsboro, N. B., 15 ds., with plaster to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Brig Alame, Steele, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel McPhee, (of Harwich,) Wickson, Port Maria, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood, etc., to J. Leaycraft. July 29, lat. 34 10, lon. 73 47, picked up a bale of cotton—no marks. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Chester, Sandy Hill, Md., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Henry Brown, Latham, Chincoteague 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Evelina, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Whitesides, St. Salvador 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Schr. Victory, (of Nassau,) Pinder, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to James Douglas.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Prime, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. Saulsbury, Robbins, Boston.

Schr. Amazon, Chase, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Keren, Happuck, Kelley, Gloucester.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Gardner, Taunton.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Corvo, Holbrook, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Merrill, Boston.

Schr. James Barber, Renwick, Hartford.

Schr. Abby Weid, Hutchings, Norwich.

Schr. Fanole Hanver, Bivvard, Providence.

Schr. Thatcher Taylor, Loring, Quincey.

Schr. Chas. Cooper

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4012. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

SATURDAY'S ASSAULT.

General Military Review of the Action.

THE FAILURE AND ITS CAUSES.

The Virginia Campaign As it Now Stands.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

I.

The failure of the assault on the lines of Petersburgh last Saturday morning, seems to have produced, in reflecting minds, a sentiment of despondency out of all proportion with its mere material loss, as compared with other losses in former assaults on the enemy's positions, and seemingly independent of any features of the affair that lie on the surface. This fact invites an examination of the aspects of that action with a view to discover whether, in its actual or related facts, it affords ground for any abatement of heart or hope regarding the successful issue of the campaign.

The loss of between four and five thousand men, which is the figure (unofficial) at which the sacrifice of Saturday is placed, is indeed serious, but by comparison with other losses in other assaults it is below the average severity. In this regard, therefore, it need not awaken any unwonted dejection. That the attack was a failure is indeed discouraging; but in this it only enters into the general count of the ebb and flow, the ups and downs of war. This campaign has furnished too many instances of the repulse of assaults on fortified lines, whether made by us or by the enemy, to make one *more*, on the one side or the other, the occasion for either new inductions or novel impressions. An experience, therefore, which, while "common," as the mother of Hamlet said of mortality, yet stirs uncommon grief, provokes a repetition of her query to the Prince of Denmark: "Why seems it so particular to thee?"

II.

Undoubtedly one chief cause of the disappointment at the failure of the attack had its origin in the high expectations that have for some time been entertained regarding the result of the grand blow that was about to be struck. For more than a month the army had remained quiet before Petersburgh. Orphic intimations came that GRANT was forging thunderbolts of war. Mysterious hints were thrown out of a wonderful gunpowder plot in preparation, and one person in Richmond, and many in the North, had the notion that Petersburgh was undermined in such a manner that it needed but a spark to send the city and its content toward the moon. Senators returning from the army assured us that the day was not far distant when we would have Richmond presented to us, like the head of John the Baptist, on a server. The disappointment at the dissipation of these purple mirages is none the less real because cool heads are compelled to lay the blame at the door of those who mistook them for solid realities—of those whose credulity, unshaken by experience, has not yet allowed them to realize that the destruction of a great army like that which covers Richmond, is not to be accomplished by a theatrical *coup de main*, or to be fixed by an arbitrary point of time, but must be the result of terribly earnest work, of hard blows, repeated and repeated again. Gen. GRANT is not responsible for illusions which he can never have either entertained or encouraged. He has had and retains an unswerving faith in his ability to take Richmond, but there is not in him a particle of that quackery which makes military almanacs and fixes the times and seasons of results placed by the very nature of things alike beyond human ken and human control.

A much more substantial ground of hopeful anticipation was furnished by the promising aspect of the military problem before Petersburgh, and the remarkable success that attended the execution of the preliminaries in the plan of operations. The army of LEE, weakened by important detachments which he had the temerity to throw off eccentrically into the Valley of the Shenandoah, and remove hopelessly from the possibility of recall in such time as to be available for an emergency, was just at the moment of action additionally weakened by important detachments drawn off to the north side of the James River by the admirable stratagem that led the enemy to anticipate an attack on Richmond by that line. It is in evidence, that from fifteen to twenty thousand men were on Thursday and Friday thus drawn away from Petersburgh, sent by rail to Richmond, thrown across the James, and thence marched down toward Malvern Hill. Now, though there is no reason to believe that LEE was long deceived in regard to the actual point of attack, it is certain that he was not disabused at a sufficiently early moment to allow recall of his troops in time to aid in repelling the assault of Saturday morning. These subtractions from an army already frightfully reduced by the terrible campaign of the past three months, could only have left LEE barely sufficient troops to man his lines. I am informed by observers on the ground, that LEE's entire force behind the parapets of Petersburgh on Saturday morning, cannot have been much beyond twenty-five thousand men. With such a garrison it is impossible to hold stoutly a line ten miles long. There must be some weak point at which the line can be forced, just as MARLBOROUGH found this spot in the lines of MEHAIGNE and BOUCHAIN, pierced it, and rolled up his adversary.

Now, it so happened that such a point had been found in the defences of Petersburgh—a point which, if not weak in itself, would at least give such enormous advantage to us, could it once be secured, that the fortune of the day might be said to turn upon its possession. Elaborate observation of the *terrain* had revealed one of those "key-points" which NAPOLEON, FREDERICK and CÆSAR never failed to seek on all their battle-fields. This position is a dominating ridge or hill (Cemetery Hill) on the east side of the city, which, if carried by the assaulting column, would bring it on the rear of the whole rebel line, permit our artillery to sweep its entire prolongation, and at the same time give us command of the Appomattox and its crossings. A victory under such circumstances could hardly fail to be a decisive one—it must sever the rebel army in twain, and bring about most important captures of men and material. These results were fully counted upon by the head of the army as the sequents of success. That we should have failed to carry a point involving in itself so much, especially after so successful an execution of all the preliminary operations, is certainly a legitimate cause of public mortification. This, however, far from dispensing with, rather prompts investigation of the causes of a failure so lamentable.

I am fully aware of the delicacy of such an inquisition, and appreciate the perfect knowledge of all the facts of the case needed to authorize a judgment; yet there appear to be certain facts quite on the surface which may help to furnish forth an adequate explanation.

III.

At the threshhold of this examination, however, a word should be premised touching the plan of attack determined upon for the operations of Saturday. Although Petersburgh cannot be said to be under siege, the action of Saturday partook largely of the nature of a siege operation, and may come under the category of what military men call an "irregular siege." It embraced the elimination from the problem of a fort, by the explosion of a mine which had been in course of consruction for several weeks—a task belonging purely to engineering or siege operations. It next required that through the bresch formed in the enemy's line, by the destruction of the fort, an assaulting column should storm the commanding position held by the enemy. For this purpose we have a massing of troops at this point, so that the plan of action does not contemplate the advance of the general line of battle, but a powerful concentration of force on an individual point—the line of battle proper, cooperating only so far as to divert attention, and employ the enemy by a general artillery firing. We thus see the whole momentum of the action, and the whole hazard of the result individuated in the corps to which the duty of assault is assigned.

In this state of facts it would seem to be the dictate of prudence, and certainly has been the invariable practice of the great commanders, to select for the storming column the *élite* of the army, and to take the supporting forces, as well as those destined for special service after the main action, from those equal to the best in the army. The action of Saturday does not seem to have been planned in conformity with this principle. The portion of our line fronting the key point of the enemy's position has been for some time held by the Ninth Army Corps. It was, therefore, Gen. BURNSIDE who conducted the mining operations for the destruction of the fort in his front, and his troops would naturally form the assaulting column, unless other dispositions should be made.

Now, with no desire to undertake the ungracious task of comparison, but with the simple purpose of stating a matter of fact essential to the correct appreciation of all the elements that enter into the question, it is due to say that the Ninth Corps can not only not be considered the *élite* corps of the army, but is really considered far from equal to others that might be mentioned—unequal, for instance, to the Second, or the Fifth, or the Sixth. This, again, is not in the least intended to convey any impression of blame; but so *it happens to be*. The old Ninth Corps, than which there never was better, has been reduced by hard work to a mere nucleus, with which has been agglomerated (not *fused*) a mass of new, heterogeneous and inferior material. The First Division is largely composed of heavy artillery, dismounted cavalry, &c.; the Fourth is composed exclusively of blacks. But what is even more extraordinary than the selection itself, is the mode in which the selection was made, for it appears that the choice of the post of honor *was fixed by casting lots*. "On the evening before," says a correspondent "the division commanders of the corps had drawn lots for position in the attacking column. The First Division (LEDLIE'S) won the lead, and so headed the attack this morning." When such a mode of determining such a question is adopted, need it be wondered that fractious chance should turn up the poorest division of a poor corps—a division fitted neither in respect of its composition or its commander for such a duty as was assigned it?

If then, in view of this circumstance, it be asked why another selection was not made, an answer does not readily present itself. There is, however, in CARNOT'S remarkable work *De la Défence des Places Fortes*, a noteworthy passage that touches closely the very matter in hand. "The reason why our assaults occasionally fail," says he, "are, in my opinion, various. In the first place, it is a rule that *the troops immediately on duty or near the spot* generally storm or do whatever service may be required. *These troops may be most unfit for it*, and, by this mode, the good old custom is done away of employing grenadiers or *chosen men* for occasions of difficulty. *There are no troops in the world that can be taken indiscriminately for brilliant services, and undoubtedly none more so than for storming works.* Beside, the officer to whom the command falls, may be very unfit for the particular service." It will be noted that CARNOT characterizes this species of military etiquette by which "troops immediately on duty or near the spot" are made the storming party, as one of the causes "*why assaults fail.*" The divisions of the Ninth Corps, troops "immediately on duty and near the spot," were made the assaulting column—they were of inferior quality—they failed. Now, whether there be between these facts a logical relation as intimate as that of cause and effect, or whether there be between them any logical relation whatsoever, is left for the individual judgment to determine.

IV.

Of one fact there can, unhappily, be no mistake: the conduct of those troops to whom was assigned the glorious duty of carrying the enemy's position was as disgraceful as it proved disastrous to themselves. No sooner had the moment of attack arrived than the frightful blunder of employing such material became apparent. The position to be carried could only be won by an advance, made at the moment of the shock of consternation caused by the explosion, and marked by the utmost promptitude, impetuosity and *élan*. It required that the attacking column should rush over the breach, and at the *pas de course*, push on to the main rebel line. This was on the crest of the hill, whose commanding importance has been before mentioned. But in place of this, the ill-disciplined division which had the advance huddled into the crater made by the explosion of the fort, and before even the semblance of attack was made, allowed the enemy ample time to recover from his surprise and direct all his energies to the defence. Then followed two or three pseudo-assaults, made feebly, without order or *ensemble*, or any character of reality. The suppporting division on the right indeed carried a partial outer line, weakly held, and took a few prisoners; but this is the one bright spot that lights up an affair otherwise of blackness all compact. After the repulse of the colored division, all semblance of offensive effort ceased; blacks and whites tumbled pell-mell into the hollow of the exploded earthwork—a slaughter-pen, in which shells and bombs, rained from the enemy's lines, did fearful havoc. Failing to advance, it soon proved almost equally difficult to retreat to the line they had formerly held. Parties of tens and twenties crawled and ran back as best they could. It was noon, it appears, (five or six hours after the evident failure of the attack) before the order to retire was given; but it was then too late. The consequence was that the majority seem to have been taken prisoners; how many no returns yet specify. The total loss of the rebels is counted at about a thousand.

IV.

In thus analyzing the foundation of the public despondency created by the repulse of last Saturday, it has been impossible to shut out the acknowledgment that it is, in part at least, only too well grounded. But perhaps one of the most discouraging aspects of the matter attaches not so much to the immediate results of the engagement as to the ulterior consequences as they are likely to appear in the action of the enemy. The rebel logicians who have been trying the issue of the fate of Petersburgh will not fail to draw their own inductions from the upshot. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the rebel force reduced by two great detachments, we failed to carry their lines. Will they not conclude that the twenty-five thousand men that held GRANT in check are sufficient to garrison the works of Petersburgh? Will they not conclude that, if they were able thus to hold their own with the force of from eighteen to twenty thousand men sent to the north side of the James River neutralized, this force is available for active operations elsewhere; and may we not expect to see it join the column of BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY with a view to attempt still more audacious enterprizes on the soil of the loyal States?

Perhaps, on the other hand, we may find our advantage in the temerity which the late rebel success is likely to inspire. LEE can do much by prudence and boldness, but he must commit no faults, for if he does there is an enemy warily watching his opportunity.

LEE's entire force in Virginia to-day does not exceed sixty thousand men, and he cannot hope to add to it. With a faultless management, he may be able to hold the lines of Petersburgh while he annoys the borders with hostile incursions. This may dictate on our part the abandonment of the greater military operations for a time; but to infer, as many do, that the action of Saturday has ended the Summer campaign, is to overpass the warranty of sound reason. The scene of action may shift, but the action itself will go on. But first of all there is needed the expulsion of the rebels from their position in Northern Virginia and Maryland, and the combinations afoot seem to indicate this as Gen. GRANT'S main business on hand.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of Exchanged Union Prisoners—Departure of Gen. Sickles.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans July 26, has arrived. There was but a moderate inquiry for cotton at 5c.@10c. less than previous quotations, but holders were unwilling to make concessions. Ordinary, $1 45@$1 47½; good ordinary, $1 50@$1 55; low middling, $1 55@$1 60. The stock of provisions was light and they were held firmly at full prices. Old fair sugar, 25c.

Nearly one thousand exchanged Union prisoners from the Red River country, arrived at New-Orleans on the 25th, the majority of them belonging to Iowa and Indiana—the Twenty-sixth Indiana and Nineteenth Iowa being largely represented. The *True Delta* says they present a most pitiable appearance, being hatless, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. They are animated skeletons who have left blood marks in their tracks. Many of them have been 12 or 16 months in captivity. They are the first installment from the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, where from 4,000 to 5,000 are confined in a stockade fort at a rate of a thousand to the acre, and their treatment is cruel and shameful beyond description. Many officers remaining there are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicine and clothing. Two hundred of these prisoners had been vaccinated for the prevention of small pox, with unhealthy virus, which has inoculated them with most loathsome diseases. Immediately upon their arrival the representative of the Western branch of the Sanitary Commission and the State Agents of Iowa and Indiana went to work to alleviate their condition. Col. KIMBALL, by direction of Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has made four attempts to send relief to the camp at Tyler, without success; but Gen. SMITH now expresses willingness to permit our prisoners to be supplied, and the agents of the different States and Sanitary Commission will immediately ship liberal supplies of food, hospital stores and healthy vaccine matter.

Gen. SICKLES left New-Orleans, on the 25th, for New-York, with health fully restored.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Christian Commission has appealed for contributions in aid of its work on the coming National Fast Day. The recent operations before Petersburgh only add to continually increasing work of the Commission, and all the funds that can be raised are much needed.

The schooner *Charlotte Shaw*, sent by the Commission from Boston, loaded with ice, vegetables and sanitary stores, reached City Point on the 29th of July, the day before the late assault on Petersburgh.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Our Loss in Saturday's Battle, 2,500, Not Including the Missing.

Some of the Wounded Still on the Field.

Two Hundred and Fifty-two Rebels Captured.

A Flag of Truce Refused, but Subsequently Granted.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 31—9 P. M.

The exact losses in the battle of yesterday, before Petersburgh, have not yet been officially ascertained, but as near as can be judged, they will foot up about 2,500, not including the missing, and many believe that the figures will turn out to be larger.

In the hospitals of the Ninth Corps, the First Division has 206 men; the Second Division, 307; the Third Division, 841; and the Fourth, the Colored Division, 626.

A large number of wounded are lying on the field between the two lines, who cannot be got off.

The Eighteenth Corps lost about 300 men, while Gen. TERRY'S division, of the Tenth Corps, had nearly 400 killed and wounded.

A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy to-day, for the purpose of getting the remainder of our wounded off the field, and it was refused, the reason not being given.

Gen. BUTLER also sent a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was likewise refused.

The rebel officer gave no reason for refusing to accept the flag, except that his orders were peremptory not to receive such a flag under any circumstances.

The rebel officers also refused to exchange newspapers with us, and the rebel soldiers are so closely watched by their officers that they have no chance of making an exchange, although they are always willing to do so when not so watched.

There must be some reason for this, and many believe that their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot, and are afraid of it becoming known to us.

The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason for, their wishing to keep everything from us and as quiet as possible.

All the wounded that have been brought here are being well cared for, the medical arrangements being ample.

The lines of the two armies are about the same as they were before the battle, and picket firing has been constantly kept up since its termination.

The number of prisoners captured and brought in was two hundred and fifty-two—the highest in rank among them being a Captain. They are a healthy-looking set of men, but their dress presents the usually dirty and ragged appearance of rebel soldiers.

Reports sent yesterday morning that the colored troops captured an entire rebel brigade had no foundation in fact. Every prisoner taken having been brought in by white men.

The following officers, mostly captured from Gen. HUNTER'S command in the Shenandoah Valley on the 20th of May, came into our lines yesterday, having escaped from Lynchburgh on the 19th, and made their way here:

M. V. Sweet, First New-York Cavalry; J. H. Anderson, do.; L. J. Reader, Fifth Virginia Cavalry; R. Pennitman, First Maryland Infantry.

They report that the following-named prisoners remained at Lynchburgh, with a large number of men, all of whom were suffering greatly for want of proper food: Col. Miller, One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers, slightly wounded; Maj. Forbes, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, slightly wounded; Capt. R. G. Hutchinson, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, wounded; Capt. A. H. Heer, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, wounded; Capt. J. D. Ludin, Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery; Lieut. Lewis, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Kidd, First Maryland Artillery; Lieut. H. J. Hamilton, One Hundred and Fortieth New-York; Lieut. A. C. Pickenfaugh, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. Emery, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded; Lieut. Burns, Thirteenth New-Jersey; Chaplain Humphreys, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieut. G. W. Crout, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut. A. T. Harrington, Eighteenth Connecticut, very sick; A. J. Hastings, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; Lieut. J. W. Coore, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. C. H. Long, First Maryland; Lieut. W. H. Mathews, First Maryland.

Nearly all the foregoing were captured on the 20th of June, in the Shenandoah Valley.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

A flag-of-truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead and bring in the wounded.

The number is represented as being quite large.

Partial List of Wounded in the Third Division, Ninth Corps.

P Garret, C, 50th Penn—thigh.
J Volkvinner, C, 45th N Y—hip.
D Alspach, A, 50th Penn—hip
Corp McKeynolds, B, 35th Wis—hand.
Corp Jesse Cornish, E, 35th Wis—foot.
Adolphus Hyser, F, 35th Wis—thigh.
Sergt L C Walker, B, 1st Mass—hand.
Saml Picket, I, 37th Wis—ankle.
Henry Hobstine, A, 50th Penn—hip.
P Barry, I, 46th N Y—leg.
Lieut Theo Smith, A, 46th N Y—thigh
Philip Wiest, A, 50th Penn—head.
Sergt Wm C Christian, G, 8th Me—arm.
Solon Crandall, G, 17th Mich—ankle.
Jos G Cole, A, 13th Ohio Cav—back.
Jacob O Collins, K, 1st Mass—arm.
Gabriel Freshepri, C, 27th Mich—glue.
Corp Geo Ledir, A, 50th Pa—shoulder.
Wm Alroot, K, 46th N Y—thigh and hand.
Rhodolphus Parker, H, 37th Wis—groin.
Wm Barut, B, 13th Ohio Cav—head.
John Stewart, H, 13th Ohio Cav—arm.
A M Young, E, 109th N Y—thigh.
1st Lieut Allen Hoffman, H, 27th Mich—sh'r and chest.
Peter Sway, H, 46th N Y Cav—thigh.
John Strattoo, C, 13th Ohio Cav—arm.
Thos Murphy, B, 13th Ohio Cav—shoulder.
Danl Kester, H, 13th Ohio Cav—shoulder.
John Russell, D, 27th Mich—leg.
Corp Henry Coleman, I, 31th Wis—head.
Eugene Taylor, C, 1st Mass—cheeks.
Jos Snider, B, 50th Ohio—foot.
A J Ellis, H, 1st Mass—leg.
Sergt Martin Stripe, H, 46th N Y—head.
Sergt J Schinzinald, A, 46th N Y—thigh.
Frank Saturax, K, 13th Ohio—back.
Lemuel Gurney, H, 27th Mich—chin.
Wm Barruk, K, 27th Mich—thigh.
Wilbur Dolph, K, 27th Mich—leg.
Sergt A F Plummer, B, 13th Ohio—hip.
Jacob Scmidt, K, 46th N Y—knee.
Wm Smith, D, 37th Wis—bowels.
Wm Brown, H, 13th Ohio—thigh.
Thos Loder, H, 13th Ohio—arm.
Cris Kreckert, D, 13th Ohio—hand.
Aaron Bates, I, 37th Wis—thigh.
Jas A Quinn, K, 109th N Y—leg.
Jas Ryerson, E, 13th Ohio Cavalry—feet.
Horace Sherman, B, 28th Wisconsin—ankle.
Sergt Chas Smith, E, 28th Wisconsin—shoulder.
J Carter, I, 21st Mass—arm.
J Tam, B, 44th N Y—arm.
Corp Geo Washington, G, 2d Michigan—arm.
Ira Starks, A, 109th New-York—jaw.
Henry Crosbury, D, 27th Michigan—neck.
John Showany, C, 2d Michigan—foot.
Albert Black, A, 3d New-Jersey—foot.
1st Lieut Frank Holton, E, 18th Wisconsin—leg.
Peter Rants, F, 37th Wisconsin—hand.
New-York—arm.
W S Austin, D, 27th Michigan—arm.
Jos Crouse, H, 27th Michigan—head.
1st Sergt E N Fitch, I, 27th Michigan—leg.
Sergt Simon Katadoro, K, 37th Wisconsin—leg.
Sergt G H Bristol, 109th N. New-York—hand.
Conrad Honer, C, 27th Michigan—back.
Joseph Paddock, G, 27th Michigan—arm.
Sergt H A Chase, G, 37th Wisconsin—side.
John Houlihan, 13th Ohio Cavalry—arm.
Sergt Chas John, K, 27th Michigan—arm.
Peorose Clare, D, 61st Pennsylvania—elbow.
John McCall, B, 24th N Y C—hand.
Gust Nalienberg, A, 46th N Y—legs.
1st Lieut Jewell, 13 O Cav—Abdomen.
2d Lieut Wm Rudach, 1st Mass—breast.
Corp O H Alphius, I, 8th Mich—thigh.
Conrad Nole, D, 20th Mich—thigh.
Albert L Johnson, B, 109th N Y—arm.
T A Baltison, K, 22d Cav—face.
Corp. Benson Moore, C, 37th Wis—cheek.
Martin Wright, H, 109th N Y—thigh.
Martin Hindus, 27th Mich—face.
Willard Jarvis, 37th Wisconsin—thumb.
Isaiah Henry, K, 51st Penn. head.
Jacob Murtz, E, 61st Penn. —head.
John Brevoort, C, 5th Mich. leg.
Alf Peterson, 37th Wisconsin—thorax.
Sergt H Cooper, C, 37th Wisconsin—hand.
Lewis Rice, F, 60th Ohio—finger.
Barton Kenedy, E, 51st Penn —side.
J S Moore, E, 2d Michigan—shoulder.
Jerome Ellsworth, A, 21th N. Y. Cavalry—thorax.
Corp Louis Wassure, B, 27th Michigan—head.
Richard Mouns, G, 26th Mich—foot.
John M Story, H, 37th Wis—leg.
Sergt Newton Sulstrong, K, 37th Wis—arm.
Geo Turner, F, 13th Ohio Cavalry—leg.
1st Sergt Arch Douglass, E, 37th Wis—leg and hand.
David L Mason, B, 38th Wis—thigh.
Corp Geo Zeazeley, B, 13th Ohio Cavalry—breast.
Chas Stevens, K, 37th Wis—arm.
Frank Hoover, D, 27th Mich—elbow.
Corp R N Scofield, 1st S S, 27th Mich—back.
Corp Wm Hopkins, F, 60th Ohio—leg.
Sergt Mich Maher, G, 14th H A—head.
Geo H Whittock, G, 109th N Y—head.
Sergt Wm Coburn, A, 37th Wis—arm.
Capt G Thorkley, A A G, 1st Brig. 3d Div—hand.
Geo Albert, A, 27th Wis—knee.
Benj Hainable, —, 37th Wis—side.
John Trump, H, 13th O C—leg.
Hugh Pamvile, D, 27th Mich—leg.
John Brnem, F, 27th Mich—foot.
Charles Smith, B, 27th Mich—foot.
Sergt Jacob Debra, D, 8th Mich—hand.

Officers Killed July 30.

Capt. Sims, Company —, Fifty-first New-York.
Maj. S. M. Swaitwout, Forty-eighth New-York.
Lieut. Jeremiah O'Brien, Company C, Forty-eighth New-York.
Col. Jno. Dresser, (promoted on 20th from Captaincy,) Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.
Maj. Albert Prescott, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.
Capt. Jno. Howe, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Barton, Acting Adjutant Fifty-seventh Mass.
Lieut. Reed, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

Partial List of Wounded Received at Second Division, Ninth Corps Hospital, July 30.

P De Mocker, H, 2d N Y—back.
Silas A Fish, G, 31st Maine—shoulder.
H Dalbins, D, 2d Md—head.
Wm Wilson, F, 51st N Y, Lieut J Clark, A, 40th N Y 2d Corps.
A Henderson, K, 17th N Y—arm.
Sergt Wm H Gaskill, C, 2d N Y—hip.
A G Whidden, B, 9th N H—hand.
H Flunigan, A, 4th R I—scalp.
Jno W Williams, A, 4th R I thigh.
Sergt M B Bemes, B, 6th N H—head.
F Emsolve, B, 7th R I—leg.
Jno Loubon, C, 51st N Y—foot.
Capt Geo M Skinner, F, 58th Mass—back.
P Smith, K, 5th N H—sh'r.
A N Ilines, G, 17th Vt—leg.
C S Hubbard, K, 32d Me—shoulder.
J Jurrew, C, 11th N H—face.
W Hall, F, 31st Me—thigh.
S Sanford, G, 58th Mass—shoulder.
G W Derrick, B, 45th Penn—head.
Corp D Weidman, G, 4th R I—back.
Corp D Pelton, B, 2d N Y—leg.
Lieut E Green, H, 9th N H—hand.
J D Woodbury, F, 9th N H—hand
J H W Pratt, D, 58th Mass—leg.
M W Creble, A, 2d Md—thorax.
C Archer, G, 17th Vt—back.
J E White, 1, 9th N H—thigh.
R Strong, H, 31st Me—face.
T Arnold, I, 32d Me—arm.
B Read, C, 9th N H—thigh.
J Littlefield, K, 31st Me—W H Royce, G, 9th N H—back.
Sergt G Van Dusen, F, 45th Pa—face.
E Ward, B, 31st Me—arm.
P Wedge, C, 32d Me—arm.
H Wosterloo, K, 9th N H—back.
J Leman, A, 9th N H—back
Sergt C F Johnson, C, 11th N H—leg.
Jos L Walker, E, 36th Mass—leg.
W G Stevens, D, 31st Me—thigh.
J J Grandlac, 1, 32d Me—hand.
George Hogan, D, 6th N H—hand.
M Cottrell, H, 51st N Y—head.
T Barry, H, 51st N Y—head.
Jos Buffum, H, 9th N H—face.
Capt J Donnbush, I, 51st N Y—head.
Lt I W Rand, H, 6th N Y—head.
Sergt M H Rowley, F, 7th R I—shoulder.
E J Cheern, I, 9th N H—back.
F Kibley, C, 2d New-York—face.
M Kelly, I, 58th Mass—arm.
W Cullion, I, 58th Mass—neck.
E B Willis, A, 4th R I—breast.
G Manter, K, 31st Me—hip.
Corp S B Nixon, H, 58th Mass—side.
Sergt R H Thornton, K, 4th R I—leg.
W Davis, A, 31st Me—foot.
Lieut E Eyde, K, 45th Penn—thigh.
T Tufts, C, 4th R I—arm.
Corp J Kerur, A, 2d Md—leg.
Corp C S Bingham, F, 9th N H—finger.
Lt D F Cheney, I, 9th N H—arm.
H Blaisdell, I, 9th N H—arm.
Sergt J S Stewart, E, 9th N H—shoulder.
E E Small, K, 31st Maine—shoulder.
Capt W A Armstrong, B, 31st Me—arm.
Sergt C E Wood, D, 11th N H—thorax.
Geo Gilbert, C, 2d Md—arm.
F M Parminter, E, 17th Vt—W Stratton, A, 6th N H—face.
Lieut G B Castle, C, 4th R I—arm.
Sergt S Grady, E, 4th R I—shoulder.
Sergt-Maj A Cane, 6th N H—shoulder.
J O'Riley, D, 61st N Y—arm.
K Mahoney, E, 31st Me—head.
Sergt J C Eldridge, K, 4th R I—shoulder.
F Smith, H, 11th N H—foot.
Capt W H Hall, C, 4th R I—leg.
Corpl C H Knight, I, 9th N H—hand.
J Huskey, F, 31st Me—head.
J Johnson, F, 11th N H—shoulder.
F Miller, H, 11th N H—fingers.
J Dolan, A, 9th N H—thigh.
N Fayrell, B, 2d Md—thigh.
W Sleeper, D, 11th N H—arm.
F D Leonard, D, 17th Vt—leg.
C B Titus, G, 31st Me—arm and back.
T Cograhal, F, 4th R I—head.
P Early, F, 4th R I—head.
L Lerma, H, 6th N H—arm.
D Walsh, A, 4th R I—shoulder.
H O Lincoln, I, 4th R I—shoulder.
J Mirather, H, 8th N H—shoulder.
A D Banker, D, 31st Me—abdomen.
J C Leahy, M, 2d N Y M R—arm.
A J Davis, C, 6th N H—thorax.
S Barnhart, D, 2d N Y—arm.
Sergt E T Barton, D, 9th N H—thigh.
John D Folsom, G, 31st Me—finger.
M Benedict, K, 9th N H—head.
Lt-Col Hy Howard, 2d Md—thorax.
Sergt L Bearsley, K, 31st Me—thigh.
Sergt F Holahan, A, 45th Penn—thigh.
H McInnes, A, 4th Rhode Island—arm.
Jas J Chase, D, 22d Maine—face.
Sgt Wm C Baker, K, 4th Rhodels'and—both thighs.
Lt Jas Lane, I, 3d N Y—foot.
S V Cobb, C, 32d Me—arm.
A Combs, G, 32d Me—back.
J K Paul, B, 58th Massachusetts—side.
P Scammon, I, 51st N Y—face.
Wm Mockell, H, 3d N Y—face.

WOUNDED, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, JULY 27.

Nathan Marazer, A, 5th N H—ankle.
W P Heller, A, 2d N Y—fracture.
C Davis, F, 5th N H—hip.
J H Aurich—rebel.
Sergt H C Duke, F, 39th N Y—head.
A Charbever, F, 183d Penn—head.
T H Fenton, F, 183d Penn—leg.
C Golstein, K, 183d Penn—abdomen.
G Stanton, B, 5th N H—thigh.
W O Burne, D, 28th Mass—ankle.
R Ellingent, A, 183d Penn—arm.
J Fiawert, G, 5th N H—hand.
C Pippet, K, 183d Penn—hand.
D Smith, H, 5th N H—thigh.
T Fay Cox, A, 183d Penn.
Sergt J L Garnet, 15th S C, rebel—neck.
M McGraw, A, 99th Penn—leg.
C Carey, A, 5th N H—shoulder.
Jno James, E, 5th N H—shoulder.
C W Brown, I, 5th N H—hand.
A Talbot, K, 183d Penn—hand.
L Tuckham, G, 5th N H—shoulder.
H K Westman, I, 5th N H—leg.
Sergt D Shaw, K, 28th Mass—thorax.
Wm P Heller, A, 2d N Y—leg.
Sergt McGowan, A, 183d Penn—shoulder.
G W Stenman, F, 183d Penn—thigh.
T Wormsby, E, 61st N Y—arm.

WOUNDED RECEIVED AT THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS HOSPITAL, JULY 27.

S P Smith, K, 74th N Y—leg.
Sergt J Bell, C, 110th Penn—arm.
J C Atwell, C, 110th Penn—face.
A Terwiler, E, 84th Penn—arm.
E A Allen, A, 99th Penn—thigh.
George A Deannitt, A, 110th Penn—back.
J Lusek, E, 110th Penn—arm.
J A Sutton, C, 110th Penn—shoulder.
H Schmitz, 1, 73d N Y—head.
Lieut And J Miller, B, 110th Penn—leg.
Corp Geo Maxwell, C, 110th Penn—died.
C P Winner, H, 99th Penn—thigh.
Corp A L Chamberlain, 74th N Y—neck.
Capt F Cassidy, H, 110th Penn—leg.
Capt C Copeland, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
Jas Irwin C, 110th Pa—arm.
J Lockman, C, 110th Penn—abdomen.
F P Crowell, A, 110th Penn—throat.
Jno Buchanan, A, 1st Mass—face.
Geo W Baird, E, 110th Penn—face.
J Meminger, C, 110th Penn—thorax.
S H Smith, C, 110th Penn—leg.
C Eckley, A, 110th Penn—face.
Corp A Cullen, F, 110th Penn—arm.
Corp Geo Lytle, A, 176th Pa—throat.
Daniel Bowman, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
J H Davis, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
Corp Hy Miles, H, 110th Pa—wrist.
Sergt E M'Graw, A, 99th Penn—leg.
W Springer, B, 63d Pa—hip.
Geo P. Waite, A, 110th Pa—back.

KILLED JULY 27.

Sergt Thos A Buggles, B, 110th Penn.
Sergt Miles McCarthy, B, 110th Penn.
Sergt A K Taylor, C, 110th Penn.
Sergt N Agar, B, 110th Pa.
Corp Geo Maxwell, C, 110th Penn—died of wounds.
Jno A Barnes, A, 110th Pa.
Jno M'Parsons, A, 110th Pa.

The Reported Revolt at Elmira.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The reported revolt among the rebel prisoners at Elmira will be found to have but little foundation in truth. At 5 o'clock this evening everything was quiet there.

The story of the revolt originated, probably, from the circumstance that a negro of the guard on Sunday last shot a prisoner who was throwing stones at him.

The whole number of prisoners at Elmira is 5,300.

A battery of artillery leaves here for Elmira in the morning. The Fifty-fourth New-York National Guard, of this city, is already there.

Free Excursion Down East.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A large number of Congressmen have already accepted invitations to join the excursion of the Coast Defence Committee. Arrangements have been made with the railway and steamboat lines from Boston East to St. John, so that parties invited can join the excursion party at Portland on the 10th and 11th, at Augusta and Bath on the 12th, at Bangor on the 15th and 16th, or at Mount Desert on the 17th or 18th of August. On reaching St. John, the Committee, with certain officers of the Government, will proceed up St. John River and to the St. Lawrence at Reviere du Loup and return by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Quebec and Montreal. The members of the party who may remain at St. John will have the opportunity of visiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and examining the wonderful tides of the Basin of Minas and the Bay of Fundy and Halifax, Lewisburgh and other interesting localities of the Lower Provinces.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 1.

The weather this morning is beautiful. Wind west. Thermometer 70°.

Guerrillas in Illinois.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 30.

The southern counties of Illinois are known to abound in rebels of the vilest kind. We learn that on the 5th inst. a camp of the wretches was found near the village of Van Burensburgh, near the line between Bond and Montgomery Counties. The party numbered about one hundred, but on occasion could be soon reinforced from the residents to two or three hundred. The leader is one Capt. CLINEMAN, a comparative stranger to that locality, but who commanded the band that some time ago took possession of the telegraph and stopped a train at Vandalia.

The bandits near Van Burenburgh have been engaged almost constantly in plundering the Union people of hay, stock, &c., but seem to have perpetrated no act of personal violence till the night of the 22d inst., when a number of them attacked and robbed Mr. BRIAN PEARCE, an old man and an estimable Union citizen of Bond County, taking from him $180.

On the following night, Saturday, they attacked Squire LINDLEY, of Montgomery County, and robbed him of $300.

Last Tuesday night twelve of the miscreants paid a visit to the residence of Mr. JOHN A. LEVERTON, four miles from Greensville, in Bond County. Mr. LEVERTON is an earnest patriot, and an exemplary gentleman, highly respected by his fellow-citizens. At 9 in the evening, as he sat reading before retiring, the doors being open to admit of fresh air, he suddenly found himself between two strangers, each presenting a pistol, threatening to blow his brains out unless he gave up his arms. His wife then brought an old shot-gun and a revolver, all the weapons in the house, and handed them over. One of the villains then attempted to strike Mr. LEVERTON with a pistol, in which Mr. LEVERTON clinched him, the light was extinguished, and the two wrestled in the dark. Mr. LEVERTON got the scoundrel down when the comrade, supposing Mr. LEVERTON was underneath, struck the latter's adversary several times in the head with a pistol before discovering the blunder. He then attacked Mr. LEVERTON, who, hearing foot

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

A View of the Situation—A Soldier's Life—Politics.

COMPANY C, SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

This morning the troops across the river, under Gen. FOSTER'S command, captured, almost by surprise, and with little loss, a four-gun battery. The discharge of cannon was pretty lively for a few minutes, and then came volleys of musketry. Last night all left in camp were again called to the breastworks, expecting an attack, but we on picket saw no signs of it. The movements of troops on our left and the reports of deserters probably led to this. The rebels on our front are busy at work with axes, chopping and pounding night and day, to what purpose is to us unknown. There was considerable cannonading at Petersburgh yesterday and last night; also several nights previous. Gen. GRANT'S army there is said to be so dense as to block up the way two miles in front of their breastworks. The Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) will probably soon be heard from in connection with important events, but I do not feel at liberty to predict further. There has, until recently, been a pretty free interchange of papers, trading for tobacco, &c.: but one of our men, last Monday, whilst over to exchange papers, was either detained a prisoner or deserted, and since then all communication has ceased.

The cars still rumble in and out of Richmond, night and day, passing about two miles in front of our picket line. Our regiment numbers 350 for duty; about 200 more are on detached service—orderlies, waiters, band, Engineer Corps, Quartermaster's Department, sick list, &c.; 10 or 12, reënlisted, have gone home on a furlough, and about 200 more are to be discharged the 6th of September, as their time is out.

Since the 19th we have had two good rains; the weather is cooler, and the air again fresh and bracing; but still there is a peculiar, oppressive heat at noonday, different from our Northern sun, and which dispirits and wears down the soldier. The troops are anxiously awaiting pay-day, but I do not know when it will come. Our rations are, at times, scant and poor—the bacon, especially, most of the time, rotten and covered with maggots. I do not know how we should have made out but for the whisky and quinine, twice a day, which Gen. GRANT and the doctors wisely ordered for the soldiers.

The right of our line, resting on the James above the monitors and gunboats, is in a thickly wooded ravine, ending in a precipitous bank at the river's edge. This ravine is filled with grey squirrels, chasing each other three or four at a time, (probably driven from the surrounding woods by the long-continued presence of so many troops,) Birds, also—among others the large black-headed woodpecker—flit from tree to tree; the hooting of the owl is occasionally heard, and the other night a flying-squirrel came click against the tree where I was standing vedette, and commenced running up.

The rebs, on their side, are constantly firing at squirrels and birds; on our side they are unmolested. Good-sized pines, chestnut and the gum-bark tree are in and on the sides of the ravine, forming a thick and pleasant shade.

JULY 28.—Last night, again at the breastworks, and to-day expect to go on a three days' picket. Our duty runs about thus: Sunday night and Monday on picket; Tuesday night and Wednesday, do.; Wednesday night at the breastworks, and from Thursday, on a three days' picket.

Politics we do not get time to trouble our heads much about; but still have our opinions and preferences. Mine is, that *Old Abe* will be reëlected and for these reasons: first, because he is about the "*honestest*" one they can get, and a majority of the *great* farming population and working classes will vote for him. *With "Grant, Butler and the war"* as a watchword, so popular with the people, the Administration party will sweep the elections if the President continues to give them the support which the country demands. Such is my opinion as a soldier.

This morning, for several hours, there has been a pretty severe cannonading at Petersburgh. It has the appearance of another rain. The rebel forces in our front is supposed to be pretty heavy, which would be natural from their position on the direct route between Petersburgh and Richmond. Still, they may meditate an attack, and, perhaps, wait for a thick fog, or favorable chance to evade some of the heavy fire of our artillery. L. H. V.

THE POOR WHITE REFUGEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Their Destitute Condition—An Appeal for Assistance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letter has been received by the Union Commission in this City, from Dr. PAGE, Superintendent of white refugees in Newbern, N. C. I beg leave to lay it before the public through the columns of your journal; and, especially, to commend Dr. PAGE'S appeal to the merchants and manufacturers of our City, and of the country at large.

Whatever may now be done by providing agricultural implements, and seeds for late crops, will prevent great destitution in the coming Winter, while the food, clothing and hospital stores applied for, are matters of present necessity.

Contributions of these articles may be sent to the Receiving Depot of the Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York, marked "For Refugees," and directed to the undersigned, who will transmit them to Newbern.

BENJ. W. MARTIN,
Corresponding Secretary American Union Commission.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

Statement of Superintendent Page.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEWBERN, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, July 4, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Union Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received your welcome favor of the 24th ult., declaring your interest in the welfare of the white refugees here and elsewhere in the South.

The capture of Plymouth by the rebels, and the evacuation of Washington, N. C., have thrown a multitude of these destitute people within the defences of Newbern. They are of the various grades of position and circumstances of life which are usually found among the poor and those of moderate means in Southern towns and throughout the piney woods. Most of them, especially those from the country, have left homes which were their birthplaces, and where their small cultivated clearings, a few hogs and cattle, and an abundance of poultry, gave an appearance of substance to their primitive life, and made it safe and in ordinary times inapprehensive.

Of late these very possessions have drawn upon them the visitations of the rebel emissaries, who are scouring the country for the means of supporting their armies, and who ruthlessly rob these poor people of all their stock and gathered crops. Most of them have left or lost everything. Some few have saved a feather bed and perhaps a few culinary articles. The greater portion of them, however, come in utterly destitute of everything but what they have on their backs.

In order to relieve the crowded houses of the town, I have established a community of them upon the high and healthy bluff on the opposite bank of the Trent, hoping thereby to avoid a Summer pestilence, and to bring them more readily under good influences, with the advantages of school and Sunday teaching. I have made it a point, as far as possible, to give each family a tenement, to supply them with cooking utensils and the ordinary domestic conveniences, that the family organization and associations might be preserved, and the proprieties of life maintained. There was danger in their despair and utter wretchedness and destitution, of demoralization and vagrancy. In supplying them with clothing, I have given the *materials*, and the females have set to work cheerfully and with woman's pride, to fashion and make them up. This has given occupation for mind and body, and has cheered both parents and children with some of the old associations of home. Already their deep despair has given place to a return of the enjoyments of life; their regrets are partially forgotten, and the trepidation and apprehension for the future are so far allayed as to leave the mind free to profit by other advantages which may be given them.

I have nearly completed a chapel and schoolhouse, to the exercises of which all, old and young, are looking forward with pleasant anticipation. These I shall have in operation the present week. We already have a large school for poor white children in town, which all not otherwise employed are obliged by military order to attend. Most of these people are quite illiterate, but all, old and young, anxious to learn.

We have in the department some fifteen hundred of these refugees, and as the rebel conscription and rapacity become more stringent, new accessions are constantly made to the number. Our gunboats pick them up, waving their white flag from every accessible point on our watercourses, whither they have fled.

We need for them materials for women's and children's clothing and men's underclothing and pants; them; cooking utensils and a few dozen small cookstoves; table and kitchen furniture; bedding, sheets, pillows and cases and quilts; utensils for washing and ironing; soap and candles; men's, women's and children's shoes; bonnets and hats; a few sets of shoemaker's tools and carpenter's tools; axes, hammers, spades and hoes; garden seeds, half a dozen plows and gearing. We need coffee, sugar, rice and molasses; a quantity of the nicer articles of delicate food for the sick; crackers and butter; condensed milk, acid fruits and pickles; a few cases of the nicer stimulants, and the proper appliances for a child's or an adult's hospital. We need everything which a good house wife deems essential for conducting a well-ordered household.

We want more school books, mostly those of a simple and attractive form; also, the general appliances for a school-room.

As for missionary agencies among these people, a man of wisdom enough to comprehend the real condition and character of these refugees, and genius enough not only to improve civilized society where he finds it, but to initiate it where the elements for its organization are chaotic, a man of charity and noble impulses, who could blend his teachings for the education of the heart and mind with those for the conduct of life, one who can read what a community needs, and by general instruction make every man feel it his duty to contribute to it, a man who can gain the good will and confidence of the whole community by being good and faithful himself, the labors of such a man would be invaluable, and leave an enduring impression on these people which would have much to do in determining the distant future of this distracted section of our country.

With many obligations for your expressions of interest, I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,
J. W. PAGE, M. D.,
Sup't. of White Refugees.

FROM KEY WEST.

Letter Found Upon a Deserter—Suffering in Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., December, 1863.

From some desertere from the rebels stationed on the coast, I obtain the following private letter, which I send you, (suppressing names,) and which will give some insight into the present state of affairs in Florida and Georgia:

DALE COUNTY, GEO., Friday, Nov. 30, 1863.

I have heard nothing from —— and the children since I left there in August. I promised her that if I could do it, B. or I would go over there by the middle of October and gather her crop for her, but B. is taken into the country's service and times are squally here. There is a guard at every bridge and ferry, and all the little sunburnt towns, so I cannot send. John and I think of going over in about a fortnight, if nothing happens. Times are hard here. Corn is $5 per bushel and hogs $1 per pound, (fat or poor,) gross; bacon $2 50 per pound, beef from 50 to 75 cents per pound, salt $15 per bushel, chickens from $1 to $1 25 per head, peas $8 per bushel, ground peas $8 per bushel. There will be a great deal of suffering in this country if there is no perishing. Even the yelpers are getting sick of this protracted dance and tenth law, and the swarm of impressing thieves that infest the country with their ravages. The poor must do all the fighting, and the Richmond Government makes offers for all the rich men to keep them out of the fight, and on big pay, and the poor man in the service on $11 per month. If he has an industrious wife and two or three children on an ordinary farm, with a blind horse, they can make a kind of support, if she could keep the animal, but the cursed tenth law will take more than her husband's wages will buy out of it to feed those thieves to stroll over the country and publicly rob the people under the sanction of the Richmond military despotism. I have made a support and am able to pay the rapacious devils a tenth, I hope. If the poor soldier got it, it would go free as water ever ran down an inclined plane. But it does not go free to pay the rich man $50 per month for negro hire to work on fortifications, and if the negro gets killed, the poor soldier must pay his proportionable ratio out of his $11 per month for the dead negro; but if the poor soldier gets killed, his life is not worth anything, according to the Richmond dynasty's judgment. Write soon, my son, I want to hear from you often.

The Mariposa Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MARIPOSA COUNTY, Cal., Friday, July 8, 1864.

A column or more of the TIMES, of May 22, is occupied under the appropriate head of CALIFORNIA GOSSIP, by a correspondent who undertakes to correct various reports about the mining interests generally, and what he calls "the Mariposa Fremont Mine," in particular. As I am referred to by name, and an apology is made by the writer in my behalf, for what has never occurred, I take leave to trouble you with a short commentary upon his statements.

The manner in which your correspondent settles certain grave legal questions, I pass with the simple remark that the view which he ridicules the Mariposa Company for having adopted, is that taken by two of the best California lawyers, Judge SNAPPER and Mr. BILLINGS, as well as by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York.

The largest mine owned by the Mariposa Company—the Princeton—which is referred to as having become unprofitable under the present manager, has not only been profitable, but more profitable under his management than it was immediately before. In no month has it paid as poorly as it did in the month before he took it in hand. The whole amount of quartz at present taken from the mine is richer, on an average, than the average yield during two years before it came into the possession of the Mariposa Company.

Your correspondent assumes the property of the company to consist of one mine. The company has five extensive mines and five mills in operation, and a very large number of promising outcrops, more or less explored, but not yet fully opened as mines.

I have said enough to show you that your correspondent was not in a position to furnish your readers with trustworthy information upon the topics of his letter, and do not deem it necessary to further point out his errors. F. L. O.

Indecency at Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you stir up the good citizens of Hoboken to abate the nuisance of men and boys bathing at Hoboken in public places? Frequent complaints have been made to the managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad by the passengers, and to the Hoboken authorities, and yet day after day half-grown men, and occasionally full-grown men, strip themselves just as a train, filled with ladies, is coming along, and display their naked persons within ten feet of the track. It is perfectly outrageous and disgusting; and only the other day, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, a dozen men, naked, were within eight or ten feet of the track, shouting and calling the attention of the passengers of an overflowing train to their most disgusting attitudes.

If these displays are not soon stopped, no decent female will desire to travel on this road, and its interests will seriously suffer. Only yesterday afternoon these disgraceful proceedings were repeated. Are there no police in Hoboken? Is it possible the people of Hoboken can know of these acts? There is a line of horse cars continually traveling upon its road, just as near on the other side to the scene of these practices as the Morris and Essex Railroad, and yet no steps are taken to prevent it.

The commuters of the Morris and Essex Railroad are becoming very indignant at such conduct. Do pray urge upon the people to stop this infamous conduct and oblige a daily TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

Coal.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I am glad to see that somebody is awake to the outrageous coal swindle going on now throughout the land. Your correspondent is doing his duty in saying what he has against it. That it is a swindle there can be no doubt, for I am informed by a gentleman of many years' experience in this City, a dealer in lumber and coal, that coal can be brought here from the mines and sold now for $8 the ton, and will pay at that price a handsome profit, while we now are made to pay $14. If there is anything which can be used instead of coal in the ordinary range and stove, I should like to know it, and I will not buy another pound of coal until it comes down to a fair price. I will do my duty against coal monopolies as I did against beef and butter speculators.

N. W. RIKER.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY GEN. SHERMAN.—Yesterday was a busy day for Lieut. WRIGHT and his aids in the office of the Military Prison. The rebels fairly besieged the premises. Before night, however, the dense mass of grayback humanity, which crowded and jammed the streets in the neighborhood, were all started on their journey northward, leaving the vicinity as quiet and placid as if nothing unusual had transpired. It is understood there are about eleven hundred more prisoners en route from the front, who are expected here every hour.

The number received yesterday amounted to the following figures: 812 regular JOHNSON prisoners of war; 61 commissioned officers; 33 deserters. Appended are the names of a number of the officers. The following belong to Georgia regiments: Col. J. E. Nesbet; Capts. J. D. Knight, J. Mersery, E. B. Carroll, J. H. Hughie; Lieuts. A. E. Smith, S. W. Holman, S. Tomlinson, T. F. King, J. Hall, W. F. Simon, J. B. Tell. Tennessee is represented as follows: Lieuts. A. S. Johnson, W. V. McDuffey, W. Lacey, S. A. Moss. The remaining are mixed: Adjt. W. Ghipley, Kentucky; Lieuts. Goodman, Texas; W. E. Rogers, Texas; J. C. Shaw, South Carolina; E. F. Smith, Mississippi; T. Copeland, Texas; W. L. Bailey, Florida; J. D. Martin, Florida; H. C. Lewis, Florida; A. F. Malone, Florida; D. Wood, Florida; J. Collins, Florida.—*Chattanooga Gazette, July 26.*

The Retirement of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith.

The Rochester *Democrat* has the following correspondence from GRANT'S army:

"The announcement of the removal of Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH from the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps has been doubtless received with as much surprise by the Northern public as it was in this army. There had existed an universal impression, based upon striking past evidence, that Gen. GRANT had the very highest opinion of the natural ability and professional acquirements of Gen. SMITH, and that their relations partook of the utmost intimacy and mutual confidence and trust. It is unquestionably true that such was the case in the past. It is no secret that for the official eminence Gen. SMITH has enjoyed until lately he was mainly indebted to Gen. GRANT. Upon his strong recommendation Gen. SMITH was nominated and confirmed a Major-General, and elevated to the high command, from which he has just been removed. To break such close ties, and produce a determination on the part of the man that did so much to raise Gen. SMITH, to send him into retirement, powerful cause must have certainly been at work.

I know Gen. SMITH personally very well, and have always had a very high regard for him as a military leader—hence I am very loath to chronicle the fact of his removal, and record the alleged reasons for it. But as statements as to the character of the latter have already reached the public from other sources, I no longer hesitate to state what I know on the subject.

It is asserted by those that claim to be well informed on the matter, that Gen. SMITH manifested a spirit of fault-finding speedily resulting in serious misunderstandings and consequent want of harmonious cooperation, very soon after he assumed command under Gen. BUTLER. It is also charged against him, that, from the time his command became connected with the Army of the Potomac near Cold Harbor, until he was released, he likewise showed a disposition to satirize, anow better than, and produce difficulties with his direct superiors, that seriously embarrassed Gen. GRANT, and affected the execution of his plans. It is furthermore said, that he himself made exertions, not creditable to him as a man and an officer and incompatible with the interests of the service, to secure higher commands.

The fact that Gen. SMITH had troubles both with Gen. BUTLER and Gen. MEADE, is too notorious in this army to be denied. It was known that there had been for some time hardly any personal and very little official intercourse between him and the Generals mentioned. Of the character of the troubles I know only that those with Gen. BUTLER were of an official, those with Gen. MEADE of a personal nature. But whatever these differences or difficulties may have been, I know Gen. SMITH too well to believe or admit for a moment that they arose from any other motive than ardent zeal for the good of his country and the thorough overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. That zeal may have led him into indiscretions; but if he did commit such they should be judged by his motive. The natural independence of thought and expression of Gen. SMITH—a virtue which becomes often a fault when exercised within the necessary restraints of military life, no doubt had also something to do with bringing on his official difficulties.

As to the allegation that Gen. SMITH entertains unduly ambitious schemes for his personal aggrandisement, and attempted to carry them out to the detriment of the service, it is impossible that there is any foundation for it. I think I am correct in saying that he did believe a removal of certain of the Commanders in both armies required by the interests of the service and necessary for the successful termination of the campaign. But this belief arose from conscientious conviction, and not from selfish wishes and aspirations, however unwarranted it may have been. That Gen. SMITH is an able officer, I think not even his worst enemies will deny. The loss of his services at this juncture is sadly to be regretted. That they will be lost, at least in the future operations of this army, is certain, for Gen. GRANT removed him from the command of the Eighteenth Corps for cause—sufficient in his opinion for the step—and, as disposed toward him now, seems not likely to give him another command under him. To the credit of Gen. GRANT be it said, that he frankly communicated to Gen. SMITH the motives of his action against him.

Gen. SMITH had just returned from a ten days' sick leave. Upon reporting he received the order of removal. It came altogether unexpected to him. He was very popular in his command, and his departure is almost universally regretted by those that had served under him in this campaign.

List of Wounded Admitted into Field Hospital Eighteenth Army Corps, July 30, 1864.

2d Lieut J W Filkins, 115th N Y—right foot.
2d Lieut Geo W Colbath, G, 9th Maine—left leg.
Capt J McGlough, 4th N H—right hand.
2d Lieut M Adams, H, 4th N H—left leg.
2d Lieut Jas McWilliams, E, 97th Penn—right arm.
Col S Sammons, 115th N Y—left hip.
1st Lieut L L Marsh, K, 97th Penn—elbow and leg.
1st Lieut Heman Sixby, E, 112th N H—upper lip.
2d Lieut Daniel McVay, A, 7th Penn—right arm.
1st Sergt T K Holt, K, 9th Maine—right hand.
1st Sergt Orrin A Clough, A, 10th N H—shoulder.
John Slater, H, 14th Mass—scalp.
Joseph Norcross, I, 9th Me—neck and head.
Adam Kesigle, C, 10th Penn—breast.
J Dopking, D, 97th N Y.
Israel De Junior, A, 9th Me—both legs
Washington Allen, K, 97th Penn—left thigh.
Corp Chas E Smith, I, 9th Maine—bowels
David Hindcott, E, 9th Me—left hand.
Smith Harlow, C, 115th N Y—left cheek.
Geo Tuck, E, 112th N Y—neck.
Thos Welstone, C, 4th N H—left shoulder.
Albert McDonald, E, 7th Penn—scalp.
Henry Folsom, D, 9th Me—left arm broken, left side seriously.
Nathan Lane, K, 8th Maine—left thigh.
Chas W Prentice, I, 21st Conn—right fore-arm.
Theodore Peterson, A, 112th N Y—left arm slight.
Garret J Kelton, E, 112th N Y—right thigh.
Corp Moses Danks, D, 11th Conn—left shoulder.
Jeremiah Fisher, D, 76th Pa—left foot.
J Shunk, K, 76th Penn.
R R Roberts, I, 21st Conn.
J McDonald, C, 52d Penn.
J Grimway, A, 112th N Y.
Sergt J Holley, C, 11th Ct
B Thackary, H, 115th N Y.
P Huffer, C, 27th Mass.
G Colby, A, 112th N Y.
A Hedley, I, 40th Mass.
O Cankins, F, 4th N H.
L Stanley, E, 4th N Y.
J O'Hall, E, 9th N J.
Joseph Ely, 112d N Y.
A E Stone, I, 115th N Y.
J Rhue, I, 3d N Y.
W Lemerin, B, 1st N H.
G W Shaller, C, 47th N Y.
Stephen Phipps, A, 9th Maine.
Corp Wm Leman, H, 58th Penn—face.
Corp Alonzo Chase, I, 4th N H—thigh amp'd.
Benj Gardner, B, 76th Pa—head.
James McDonough, F, 4th N H—thigh.
James McCarthy, E, 142d N Y—hand.
Joseph Hass, B, 9th N J—thigh and hand.
Benj Linton, B, 9th N J—hip.
Leandre Supreinant, I, 167th N Y—thigh.
Thomas Solum, K, 10th N H—back.
Corp W T Major, E, 48th N Y—thigh amp'd.
Sergt Geo Reynolds, G, 4th N H—leg amp'd.
Chas E Philbrick, E, 4th N H—thigh.
Corp Ferret Jones, B, 23d Mass—thigh.
Geo Dukes, 97th Pa—neck.
Corp John Traver, K, 115th N Y—arm amp.
Lemuel Goodwin, F, 8th Maine—arm amputated.
Samuel Langdon, I, 3d New-York—hands.
Edward Cozzett, B, 76th Ohio—side.
Edward Dickinson, K, 97th Penn—Tyrania—breast
Jeremiah Brady, A, 11th Connecticut—throat.
John Lynch, C, 47th New-York—leg.
Gardner Williams, D, 112th New-York—shoulder.
Corp Walter Power, D, 47th New-York—legs.
Geo Leonard, A, 48th New-York—shoulder.
Chas Donaldson, H, 112th New-York—leg.
Hiram Jerdonds, E, 26th Massachusetts—foot.
Corp Daniel Clark, F, 76th Penn—right side.
Corp Jno B Dermett, I, 9th Maine—right leg.
Corp Leonard Target, H, 9th Maine—right cheek
Corp Fred Conklin, H, 21st Conn—head.
Sergt R ch Horton, H, 169th New-York—head.
John Cranley, H, 97th Penn—left knee.
Daniel Sullivan, D, 4th N H—hand.
Corp Gilson Mendall, F, 9th Maine—right leg.
Corp Warren T Nova, H, 9th Me—back and neck.
Thos Mowry, C, 76th Penn—left thigh.
John Edwards, G, 97th Penn—head.
Henry Hattenburg, G, 26th Mass—left shoulder.
1st Sergt W S Underwood, K, 9th Penn—right leg.
Pierre Puinsot, C, 11th Conn—left leg.
J Kalip, D, 1st Mass Art.
Noble P Johnson, H, 25th N C, rebel—left hand, three fingers amputated.
Corp Alexander Reynolds, K, 115th N Y—head.
Sergt Jeremiah Hill, E, 9th Maine, right fore-arm.
Martin W Parsons, F, 115th N Y—left arm.
Abraham McDunnald, D, 47th N Y—both shoulders and arm.
E G Towle, H, 4th N H—right wrist.
Martin Confroy, A, 139th N Y—left shoulder.
John Kelly, C, 11th Conn—left leg taken off by shell.
Thomas Hubbard, A, 11th Ct—head.
Albert B Lord, I, 9th Maine rig t breast.
John Parker, C, 9th Maine—right arm.
Sergt Wm T Burrows, K, 26th N Y—left thigh.
W S Martin, C, 40th Mass.
Sergt J Johnson, G, 142d New-York.
J H Lucas, D, 112th N Y.
G Clothidge, F, 76th Penn.
Sergt C M Whitney, A, 4th N H.
B H Barton, F, 76th Penn.
M L Page, F, 9th Me.
J Smith, E, 112th N Y.
J H Hyney, F, 98th N Y.
Corp A J Arnold, C, 9th N Y
J Harwell, C, 47th N Y.
B Muskir, D, 76th Penn.
W Nelson, H, 42d N Y.
W McConnell, H, 142d N Y.
W M Southluck, H, 142d N Y.
Sergt C T Adams, A, 117th N Y.
A Shalley, G, 76th Penn.
Philip Brochard, C, 48th N Y—face.
Moses H Judkins, I, 9th Me—wrist.
Edwin White, A, 9th Me—side.
Danl Townsend, D, 47th N Y—thigh.
Sergt Robert Smith, I, 76th Penn—arm amp'd.
Joseph Sholtz, F, 76th Pa—thigh.
Thos Bold, C, 76th Penn—arm.
Chas R Wells, F, 9th N J—groin.
B F Marks, C, 76th Penn—abdomen.
Sergt Geo Wynn, G, 76th Pa—shoulder.
C W Klines, C, 76th Penn—face.
August Remmer, K, 48th N Y—leg.
Elias A Brant, (Drum-Maj,) 4th N H—thigh amp'd.
Joseph Donham, I, 76th Pa—arm.
Wm Story, B, 112th New-York—hand.
Philip Steif, K, 139th New-York—leg.
John Giles, K, 132d New-York—leg.
Phelix Quinn, K, 47th New-York—thigh and leg.
John Ryan, F, 48th New-York—breast.
Wm Lewis, K, 48th New-York—arm amputated.
Thos Walters, E, 48th New-York—head, arm amp.
Henry Hydom, D, 81st New-York—head.
Sergt Simon Nylzenberg, G, 97th Penn—leg.
Peter Stevens, B, 13th Indiana—side.
2d Lieut Thos Corgriff, F, 9th Penn—gun-stroke.
J Maurin, G, 76th Penn.

THE HORSES IMPRESSED IN LOUISVILLE.—The following interesting letter is given for the information of those who may feel sore on the subject of horse fleash:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1864.

I am instructed by Col. FAIRLEIGH, Post-Commander, with the sanction of Brig.-Gen. ALLEN, Chief Quartermaster, to give vouchers for horses seized by the late impressment not belonging to avowed Secessionists. Those furnishing clear proof of their loyalty will receive, at their option, either their horses back or unconditional vouchers, which will be paid on presentation to the proper Quartermaster. In doubtful cases, vouchers will be given with payment conditioned on proof of loyalty. To loyal men, whose horses have been seized without a certificate of the fact being given, and who may not now be able to find and identify the same, vouchers will be given on a satisfactory showing; and in transferring each of the animals as pass through my hands, the purchases and issues will be balanced, if necessary, by crediting the horses of known rebel sympathizers to loyal men.

CHAS. D. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. 2d Ky. Cav., Post Quartermaster.
Louisville Democrat, July 30.

The New Postal Bill.

POSTAL REFORMS

An examination of the new Postal Bill and accompanying regulations issued by the Post-office Department reveals the following important reforms:

First—The letter-carriers will be appointed and their salaries fixed by the Postmaster-General, as heretofore.

Where letter-carriers are already appointed, their duty is to deliver all letters concerning which there is no positive direction to the contrary.

It is the special duty of postmasters to provide that all letters are regularly, frequently and promptly delivered by the carriers, so that citizens may have no excuse for clinging to the old custom of calling at the post-office. The purpose of the law, providing for a free delivery of letters at the houses of owners, is to promote the public convenience and, at the same time, reduce the labor in post-offices. Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes, and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible.

In order to facilitate the carriers' work, citizens must be induced to provide letter-boxes at their houses and places of business.

When carriers are not yet employed, postmasters should immediately recommend one or more for appointment—selecting only young, vigorous and reliable men, in whom the people may fully confide.

St. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Esq., has been placed in charge of this division.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

This section is specially designed to encourage parties to purchase postage stamps and stamped envelopes as articles of trade, to be resold, and thus relieve post-offices of the labor connected with making sales in small quantities.

Postmasters will accordingly sell postage stamps in quantities not less than one hundred dollars in value, and stamped envelopes in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount of five percent from the face value of stamps and from the current prices of envelopes, including the stamps.

In order to obtain credit for the discount thus allowed, a voucher must be procured in each case, signed by the purchaser and the postmaster, showing the original value of the stamps and envelopes of each denomination, the amount deducted, and the actual amount paid for them.

Postmasters will report monthly to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General the amount of such sales.

Section 8 establishes uniform rates of postage, *without regard to distance*, upon all letters, &c., addressed to foreign countries with which postal arrangements have not been concluded.

Heretofore the United States postage on letters addressed to such countries has varied in amount, according to distance; ten cents, the single rate, having been charged for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles, and twenty cents, the single rate for any distance over 2,500 miles; but in future the United States postage is to be levied and collected at the office of mailing or delivery, *at uniform rates*, as follows:

Ten cents per single rate of half-ounce, on letters.

Two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals and other kinds of printed matter.

These rates do not, of course, apply to the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries under existing international postal arrangements.

By the law of March 3, 1863, writers of letters which may remain unclaimed, are enabled to receive them back again without going through the dead letter office. The present law imposes a penalty of ten dollars on any person who refuses to pay the postage on a letter returned to him at his own request, and postmasters are directed to enforce this provision against all persons who may persist in such refusal.

The basis on which salaries will be adjusted is the aggregate compensation of postmasters as derived from commissions, box-rents or other sources. Thus, under the first adjustment, the salaries will be made equal, as nearly as may be, to the compensation heretofore received.

Section 2 contemplates increasing salaries of postmasters in proportion to the increase of their business; also, a reduction of salaries where there is a diminution of business.

Postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes will be specially notified, before Sept. 30, of the salaries allowed them, respectively, from July 1.

Those of the fourth and fifth classes will receive commissions, as heretofore, and render accounts accordingly, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864. Their salaries will begin Oct. 1.

THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A POSTAL ORDER SYSTEM,

referred to in the TIMES of the 26th ult., provides:

First—That it shall be the duty of the Deputy Postmaster at every money order office to issue in prescribed form an order for a sum of money, payable by Deputy Postmaster of any other money order office, which the party applying therefor may select. That the Deputy Postmaster issuing such order shall notify the Deputy Postmaster on whom he draws, and that he shall not deliver such order to the applicant unless he first deposit the amount of his order, together with the fee. Penalty for violating this enactment is fixed at not less than $50, nor more than $500.

Second—That said order shall not be valid unless on a printed or engraved form, which forms shall be supplied by the Postmaster-General.

Third—That no money order shall be issued for less than $1 or more than $30, and that the following fees be charged therefor, viz.:

For orders of $1 and not exceeding $10.....10 cents.
For orders exceeding $10, not exceeding $20.15 cents.
For orders exceeding $20.....20 cents.

Fourth—That orders not presented within ninety days from date shall be invalid. Postmaster-General has discretionary power in cases of loss or delay in presentation of orders, on payment of second fee and presentation of certificates.

Fifth—That second orders may be transferred by indorsement and amount collected on identification of indorsee, once only. More than one indorsement shall render an order *invalid*, and require the issue of a new order.

Sixth—Deputy Postmasters are allowed a commission of one-third of the fees received on orders issued; and in addition to this, at the option of the Postmaster-General, one-eighth of one per cent., on gross amount of orders paid at their offices.

Seventh—That Postmasters authorized to issue and pay money orders shall execute official bonds and shall render semi-weekly or daily accounts to the Auditor of Treasury of all moneys received or paid and fees.

An Act to Encourage Immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall be subject to the direction of the Department of State, shall hold his office for four years, and shall receive a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year. The said Commissioner may employ not more than three clerks, of such grade as the Secretary of State shall designate, to be appointed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and to hold their offices at his pleasure.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to the payment of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States, or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under the Homestead Law when the title is consummated or on property otherwise acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant; but not being herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any contract contravening the Constitution of the United States or creating in any way the relation of Slavery or servitude.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this act shall be compulsively enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce under oath his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in the City of New-York an office to be known as the United States Emigrant Office; and there shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer for said City, to be known as Superintendent of Immigration, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars; and the said Superintendent may employ a clerk of the first class; and such Superintendent shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Immigration, make contracts with the different railroads and transportation companies of the United States for transportation tickets, to be furnished to such immigrants, and to be paid for by them, and shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration, protect such immigrants from imposition and fraud, and shall furnish them such information and facilities as will enable them to proceed in the cheapest and most expeditious manner to the place of their destination. And such Superintendent of Immigration shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration: *Provided*, That the duties hereby imposed upon the Superintendent in the City of New-York shall not be held to affect the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Immigration of the State of New-York. And it shall be the duty of said Superintendent in the City of New-York, to see that the provisions of the act commonly known as the Passenger Act, are strictly complied with, and all breaches thereof punished according to law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be qualified to fill any office under this act who shall be directly or indirectly interested in any corporation having lands for sale to immigrants, or in the carrying or transportation of immigrants, either from foreign countries to the United States and its Territories or to any part thereof, or who shall receive any fee or reward, or the promise thereof, for any service performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act. And if any officer provided for by this act shall receive from any person or company any fee or reward, or promise thereof, for any services performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act, he shall, upon conviction, be fined one thousand dollars or be imprisoned, not to exceed three years, at the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction, and forever after be ineligible to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioner of Immigration shall, at the commencement of each annual meeting of Congress, submit a detailed report of the foreign immigration during the preceding year, and a detailed account of all expenditures under this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

APPROVED, July 4, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Rebel Prisoners at Elmira Becoming Defiant—Two Regiments Sent There.

Yesterday morning Gen. SANDFORD received orders from Gov. SEYMOUR, in obedience to which he issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., Aug. 2, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 34.—The Seventy-seventh, Col. LYNCH, and the Ninety-ninth, Col. O'MAHONEY, will report forthwith to Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, for immediate service at Elmira. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
ALEX. HAMILTON, A. Division Inspector.

These regiments were stationed on Governor's Island. Yesterday afternoon they were placed on board transports, conveyed to the depot of the Erie Railroad Company, and forwarded to Elmira. The Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard, of Brooklyn, also left for the same place.

The reason for sending these troops to Elmira is, that the large number of rebels who have been imprisoned at the Federal barracks at that place, have lately become very defiant, and it seemed probable that unless a stronger guard was placed over them they would make an attempt to escape. These facts coming to the knowledge of Gen. DIX, he made such representations to the Governor as resulted in the two regiments being sent to Elmira, instead of Washington, as was originally intended.

THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

The following important order has been issued by Col. MAHONY for the benefit of such members of the regiment as were left behind:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All enrolled members of this command are hereby ordered to report to

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

James A. Darcy, indicted for a deadly assault, having shown signs of confirmed insanity, the Recorder directed that he be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.....Sarah Farey and Ella Gibson plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence. ...Anna E.— Farber plead guilty to grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for three years....Catharine Wallace plead guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.....Dennis Riley plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Prisoner was indicted for murder, and the evidence before the Coroner's Jury showed that he caused the death of a woman named Lizzie Mcore, by beating her about the head with his fist. It is said that some years ago he killed his own wife, by beating her and stamping upon her.

The Grand Jury came in with a large batch of indictments, and, after arraigning some of the prisoners, the court adjourned.

Meeting of Judges to Revise the Rules of Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas will meet today in Albany, to revise the rules of their several courts. Judges Sutherland, Leonard, Clerk, Roberts-son and Daly go from this City.

Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term.

Before Judge Lott.

Henry J. Stevens and others vs. William Cornell Jewett.—A motion was made in Special Term yesterday on behalf of the defendant, prominently known as Colorado Jewett, to vacate an order of arrest entered some time since.

The papers submitted to the Court show that in July, 1860, the defendant went to the establishment of Messrs. Stevens Brothers & Co., at No. 222 Pearl-street, New-York, and made a contract with them for a portable steam engine, which he represented that he wanted to use in his mining operations in Colorado. He promised to pay cash on the delivery of the engine, and under this agreement the plaintiff immediately proceeded to carry out the contract. On delivering the engine on board the steamer, Jewett told the plaintiff that he had a large amount of money in the hands of his banker, Wm. Parson, of Denver City, and proposed to give a draft upon him for the amount. The plaintiffs being ignorant of the character and reputation of defendant, and believing his statements to be true, delivered the engine and accepted the draft. They caused the draft to be immediately presented by the American Express Company, when it appeared that Jewett had no account with Parson, no money in his hands, and that they had been defrauded out of their property. The matter was placed in the hands of plaintiffs' counsel, who procured an order of arrest against Jewett, which was served upon him in June last. He gave security for his appearance, and then gave notice of a motion before Judge Lott to vacate the order of arrest. The motion was argued by Messrs. D. P. Barnard and H. C. Place for plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Glover & Darling for defendant. The motion was denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	104⅝	
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	101	
1,200	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	107	
27,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	93⅝	
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¾	
10,000	do.....b10	51⅝	
10,000	do.....	51⅞	
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	120	
6,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	138	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. ex. int.....	103	
80	Park Bank.....	137¼	
30	Bank of Comm'ce.	106½	
5,000	Amer. Gold.....	256	
100	Canton Co.....	37	
200	do.....b30	37⅛	
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	223	
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	61	
400	Amer. Coal Co.....	90	
50	Minn. Min. Co.....	39	
100	Can. Co. Co.....	4⅝	
150	Quick. Adm. Co.....	79⅛	
400	do.....	79⅝	
100	do.....s30	79¾	
200	do.....b30	79⅞	
200	Mar. Min. Co.....	47	
100	do.....	46	
100	do.....	45⅝	
200	do.....	45¾	
25	N. Y. Cen. R...x-d	130¾	
120	do.....	130⅝	
300	Erie Railway.....	112	
300	do.....	112⅛	
100	Erie Pref.....	110⅝	
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	128	
400	do.....	129	
100	do.....	129¼	
500	do.....	129¾	
22	Nor. & Wor. R....	110	
200	Reading R.....	137¾	
1000	do.....	137½	
1500	do.....	137	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	138	
100	M. S. & N. I. R...	89⅝	
100	do.....	89¾	
200	do.....	89⅞	
200	do.....b3	89⅝	
500	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	129	
400	Clev. & Pitts. R...	112⅝	
400	do.....b10	112⅝	
200	do.....	112¾	
1500	do.....	113	
150	Chi. & N. W. Cl'e. Col. & Cin R.	57	
200	do.....	56⅜	
800	do.....	56⅝	
200	do.....b10	57	
100	do.....b20	57	
98	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	89⅜	
500	do.....	89¾	
100	do.....	90	
100	do.....	90¼	
400	do.....	90⅜	
300	Chic. & R. I. R...	113⅜	
400	do.....	113½	
300	do.....b3	113⅞	
500	do.....b3	114	
100	Mil. & P. du C....	113¾	
76	Ch., B. & Quin....	130	
10	Del., Lack. & West.	265	
600	P., F. W. & C.....	115	
200	do.....	115¾	
300	do.....	115⅝	
200	do.....b10	116	
100	do.....s10	115¾	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref...	96⅜	
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	67	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106¼	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	107½	
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	94⅜	
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	52	
10,000	do.....	51¾	
200	Cumb. Coal Pr. b10	61¾	
100	Canton Co.....	38	
50	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	
100	do.....	112¼	
100	M. S. & N. I.....	89⅝	
650	Hud. River R.....	131	
100	do.....b10	131	
200	do.....	130⅜	
300	do.....	130⅝	
1000	Reading R.....	136¼	
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	135	
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129	
100	do.....	129⅜	
100	do.....	129¾	
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅜	
100	do.....	112¾	
100	do.....	112⅝	
100	do.....	112½	
100	do.....	112⅜	
100	do.....	112¼	
150	Chic. & R. I. R...	113⅛	
100	do.....	113¼	
300	Chic. & N. W. Pref..	89¾	
100	do.....	89⅞	
100	do.....	90	
100	do.....	90¼	
100	do.....	90⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. R....	56⅜	
100	do.....	56½	
100	do.....	56⅝	
100	do.....	56¾	
100	do.....	56⅞	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	47¼	
100	do.....	47	
500	Clev. & Pitts.....	112⅝	
200	do.....	112¾	
100	do.....	112⅞	
100	do.....	113	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¾	
30,000	do.....	51½	
30,000	do.....b3	51¾	
28,000	do .....btw	51¾	
& C	Erie Railway.....	112¾	
100	do.....s3	112⅞	
200	do.....c	112¾	
900	do b5	112⅜	
200	do.....s3	112¾	
400	Hudson Riv. R.s3	131	
100	do.....b10	131⅛	
100	do.....	131	
100	do.....b3	131¾	
200	Reading R.....	137	
200	do.....c	136⅞	
200	do.....b3	137	
100	Ill. Cen. R....x d	129	
100	do.....	129	
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅝	
100	do.....b3	112⅜	
400	do.....b3	112⅛	
200	do	112⅜	
200	do.....c	112⅛	
200	do.....s6	112⅜	
400	do.....btw	112⅛	
300	do b4	112⅜	
300	Canton Co.....	37⅜	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	46¾	
400	do.....b3	47	
1000	Bucks Co. L. Co.	⅜	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$6,000	O. & M. Cer....	52	
10,000	do.....	51¾	
10,000	do.....	51¾	
800	Erie Railway.....	112	
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	89¼	
200	do.....	89⅜	
700	do.....	89	
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	128⅞	
200	do.....	129	
200	do.....s3	129	
200	do.....s3	128⅞	
100	do.....b3	129¼	
100	do.....b6	129	
800	Clev. & Pitts....s3	112⅝	
200	do.....s3	112⅜	
300	do.....b5	112⅜	
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅜	
100	do.....	112⅝	
400	do.....	112⅞	
100	do.....	113	
100	Chic. & R. I. R...	113⅛	
100	do.....	113¼	
100	Chic. & N. W. R....	56⅝	
100	do.....	56¾	
100	do.....	56⅞	
100	do.....	57	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	47¼	
100	do.....	47	
100	do.....b15	47⅛	
200	do.....	47⅜	

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

There is an improved feeling to-day in the Stock and Money markets, while the price of Gold and rates of Exchange are steady, notwithstanding the confirmation of the repulse of Gen. Grant before Petersburgh. The truth of the market for Exchange appears to be that the large amount and great variety of Bills offering on Europe, for a fortnight or three weeks past, hold the rates from 2@2½ ℔ cent. within the point at which Gold can be shipped and drawn against to a fair Bankers' profit. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue to swell our weekly returns while the constant demand for United States 5.20 Bonds adds to the supply of Exchange. The Export list, for the week past, made up this afternoon, presents an aggregate of nearly *eight millions and a quarter*, making for the past three weeks over twenty-four millions dollars. The proportion of foreign merchandise reexported is about 15 ℔ cent.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the enormous amount of $8,236,012, against only $3,358,498 same week last year. Included in the week's exports were produce and merchandise to the value of $2,319,452 to Liverpool, $1,581,906 to London, $786,479 to Bremen, and $476,318 to Havre, as the largest items of the return.

The Secretary of the Treasury passed through the City last evening, on his way to his home in Portland. He neither contemplated nor attempted any new negotiations for Money in this market, and the rumor of yesterday of a peremptory sale of the reserved $33,000,000 of the 1881 Loan was wholly unauthorized. This Stock recovered a good part of Monday's decline, and the 5.20s advanced from 106¼ to 107¼ ℔ cent. The Railways are from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. better than the lowest sales of yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market. The price of Gold 257½, as against 257⅞ on Monday, P. M. The market for the Government Securities and the Railway Speculatives left off firm in prices, but not very active for the latter:

	Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	105	105¼
U. S. 5-20's....	106⅜	107⅛
N. Y. Central....	129¾	129½
Erie.....	111⅞	112
Erie Preferred	109¾	110
Hudson.....	127¼	130¼
Canton.....	36½	37⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94	94⅞
Toledo.....	128¾	133
Northwest.....	43¼	50½
Ohio & M. Certfs	49¾	51⅝
Mich. Central..	136¼	138¾
Mich. Southern..	88	89
Illinois Cen.....	127⅜	129
Pittsburgh.....	110¾	112⅞
Fort Wayne.....	113¾	116
Rock Island....	111⅜	113
Readiog.....	135¾	137¼
Quicksilver.....	78	80
Cum'land Coal..	60	61¾
Mariposa.....	46	47¾
N. West Pref....	88¾	90

The Railway Mortgages keep very firm and in good request. The following were the bids today:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	120
N. Y. Cen. '87.....	115
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	132¼
Erie 2ds, '82.....	117
Erie 4ths, '80.....	120
Erie 5ths, '85.....	118
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77..	116
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73.	110
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	132
Mich. C. new 1sts, '62..	138
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	130
Ill. Cen., '75.....	131
Al. & T. R. 2d In.....	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	111
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds...	101⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	102⅝
Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	120
Tol. & Wab. 1st.....	101
Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	86⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	66
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	115
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	127
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	110
Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	61¼

The Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants, quoted at only 61½ ℔ cent., will resume cash Dividends on the 1st of November, according to the arrangement assented to in the Winter of 1863.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	108
Merchants' Exchange	97
State of New-York..	114
Commerce.....	106
American Exchange.	114⅛
Metropolitan.....	116
Corn Exchange.....	105
Continental.....	101
Park.....	137

The August half-yearly Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 4 ℔ cent., and of the Manhattan Bank 5 ℔ cent.

The Shipments of Corn by the Consolidated Corn Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

July 30—tons.....	8,625
Previously.....	106,446
Total tonnage for season.....	115,071

The averages of the First National Bank of the City of New-York for the month of July were as follows: Loans, $3,980,560; Deposits, $4,851,689; Lawful Money, $1,051,881; Circulation, $277,300.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company yesterday paid their half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the First Preference Shares of the Road. Into this Stock the mortgages of the Company are convertible for ten days after each half-yearly dividend. These mortgages bear only 7 ℔ cent. a year, and they are liable to be paid off *at par* by draft for the Sinking Fund on the 1st of October and 1st of April, while the Preference Stock, into which they are convertible, command 18@20 ℔ cent. premium. Under such advantages the process of conversion is going on rapidly, and for the sufficient reason, that as the amount of Bonds outstanding is reduced, the chances of their being drawn for reimbursement at par are multiplied.

Mr. Robert Pardow, Jr., with Messrs. William and John O'Brien, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. This young gentleman, being a nephew of the Messrs. O'Brien, the Board paid the house the unusual compliment of an unanimous election of their nominee.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and preceding week:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital.....	$13,240,423	$13,294,075	Inc.. $3,652
Loans.....	39,271,148	39,277,980	Dec..690,468
Specie.....	5,962,250	3,963,785	Inc.. 135
Legal-Tender....	11,332,963	12,203,729	Inc...870,766
Deposits.....	36,041,259	36,520,768	Inc...439,509
Circulation.....	2,225,207	2,249,226	Inc... 24,019

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Total receipts, $494,733 16, including for Customs $95,000; Total payments, $2,013,195 91; Total balance, $13,702,071 50.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
James Cuppery, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 10 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Stout, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 650 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.

50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, payable

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 1s bbls. Ashes, 14,351 bbls. Flour, 345 bbls. and 24 bags Corn Meal, 62,747 bushels Wheat, 25,569 bushels Corn, 15,092 bushels Oats, 2,065 pkgs. Provisions, 343 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., 1s lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at unsettled prices.

COTTON—Is more inquired for at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 64@$1 66 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, and desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer, the market closing flamely. Sales since our last amount to 16,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25, and for September delivery at $11@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$10 75 ℔ bbl,

Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl..$9 10 @$9 60
Extra State..... 9 75 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 65 @12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds. 10 10 @10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.. 10 80 @12 75
Extra Genesee..... 10 60 @12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 11 00 @14 00

Southern Flour is more active and very firm. Sales since our last, 2 650 bbls., at $10 35@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 15@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better: sales 700 bbls. extra at $9 85@12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at from $6@$10 00—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been lightly dealt in, at firmer quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate request, at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at somewhat firmer prices for prime parcels, especially of Spring. Sales have been made since our last of 171,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 58@$2 62½; Red Western at $2 50@$2 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 45, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 42; Chicago Spring at $2 23@$2 40, ℔ bushel. Corn has been unsettled to-day; the demand has been less active. Sales since our last, 117,000 bushels, at $1 57½@$1 59¾, chiefly at $1 58, for inferior to very choice mixed Western, and $1 52½@$1 56 for unsound, and $1 80 for choice White, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal, at $1 95@$1 98 ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 02; Western at $1 01@$1 02; State at $1 01@$1 02, cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in less request at $1 20@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at 15c.@20c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and unsettled.

LEATHER—Is in moderate request and held firmly.

METALS—Are quiet at irregular quotations.

LUMBER—The demand is fair and prices are well supported. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts have been rather light for the week, but have been of kinds wanted to make up an assortment, which is now good with a fair supply. Sales have been rather active for this season of the year, at full rates of our quotations. Spruce and hemlock have advanced again, under apprehension of a short stock, and unless canal and lake freights are reduced to the prices before the canal breaks, there will have to be a further advance in pine and other woods to cover cost. Receipts during the fourth week in July:

Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
5,212,222	742	10,900	2,703,600
Total for the season to date: 89,002,195	6,187	207,376	39,444,198

MOLASSES—The market is dull; prices are essentially unaltered. Stock of all kinds, 13,917 hhds. and 3,883 bbls., the latter all New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $2 40@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $41 50@$56 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue quiet at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@86c., free, and 62½c.@83½c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 1—The market is very quiet. The only transactions we have to record for the week are two parcels of Sperm—170 bbls.—at $2 30 for manufacturing, and 100 do., at same price, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1864.	41,645	50,646	565,500
Same time last year.	43,535	40,970	318,850

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, partly on speculation, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last 8,400 bbls., at $40@$40 25 for New Mess, and $42 50 for August delivery, and $43 for September delivery, and $35 50@$30 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess, and $35 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 23c. for bagged do., and 14¾c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales of 120 packages. Bacon is active and nominal. Lard is in lively demand and buoyant; sales since our last, 4,800 tierces and bbls., at 19¾c.@21c., the latter a fancy price, and for August delivery at 22c.@22¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls, Prime Mess at $32@$34 50; India Mess, $43 ℔ tierce. Sales, 250 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams at $20@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 37c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@47c. for choice State, and 35c@43c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 16c.@24c. ℔ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Aug. 1, 1864.	July 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1863.
Clear.....	854	953	362
Mess.....	131,461	106,436	120,786
Thin Mess.....	4,965	3,964	6,407
Prime Mess.....	26,772	26,127	20,619
Flank.....	51	52	253
Prime.....	1,928	2,939	15,965
Rumps.....	583	308	1,006
Refuse Mess.....	5,052	5,532	15,066
Refuse Prime Mess....	1,118	1,848	5,561
Refuse Prime.....	178	281	1,612
Other refuse.....	1,707	1 617	2,975
UnInspected.....	8,433	25,993	42,940
Grand total bbls...	183,702	176,092	236,614

BEEF.

Repacked Mess.....	12,290	12,272	8,459
Repacked Chicago Mess.	14,648	13,582	7,770
Railroad Beef.....	451	548	166
Refuse Mess.....	1,364	1,296	3,097
Refuse Prime.....			11
Other Refuse.....	162	146	1,202
Tierces Prime Mess.....	2,097	5,633	621
Country Mess.....	2,917	3,271	9,083
Country Prime.....	173	232	937
Uninspected tcs.....			50
Uninspected bbls.....	3,960	339	2,448
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	28,071	37,319	33,858

SUGARS—Continue inactive at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 360 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19¾c.@21½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at 23¾c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@19¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. Radde & Son notice thus: "Business at the commencement of the month, owing to the 4th of July festivities, was rather quiet; but a strong inquiry for Tobacco suitable for Regie orders, and for Clarksville sorts coming in, as large an extent of business was done as the offerings, which continued limited, admitted of, and continued throughout the month, although somewhat modified by the large falling off in the value of gold. Low grades were held little inquiry for most part of the month, until the close of it, when several large parcels were taken off the market, chiefly for Spain, so that we close it with all sorts well sustained. The sales of the month are full up to 8,500 hhds., of which nearly 3,000 hhds. for Regie orders, 2,000 hhds. Clarksville, 2,000 hhds. low grades for the Mediterranean, and direct shipments to England and the Continent, have also been large. Receipts and stocks on hand, compared with last year, stand as follows:

Receipts.	hhds.	Stocks on hand.	hhds.
1863.....	67,833	1863.....	50,320
1864.....	55,947	1864.....	29,252

The apprehensions caused by a very severe drought all over the country, have only been partially relieved by timely rains in some sections. That the crops must be affected by various causes previously stated, as well as by this, there is no doubt. However, the high prices obtained for our staple must naturally stimulate every exertion to make as much of a crop as possibly can be done under the circumstances, and to what extent these efforts will succeed depends now on the weather and what working forces can be obtained to take care of the crops.

Ruling quotations during the month were:

Lugs, ℔ lb.	14½c.@21c.	Good do....	24c. @38c.
Com. Leaf	17c. @25c.	Fine do.....	31c. @45c.
Medium do.	20c. @30c.	Selections...	37c. @52½c.

On the subject of Spanish Leaf there is little left for us to say. The trade in this article has become entirely; almost, of a retail character, and little prospect of an active demand for the future. The sales for consumption were about 450 bales Havana fillers, from $1 15@$1 30; resbipments, 1,742 bales; sold for export, 13 bales Cienfuegos, 35c., in bond. In Seed Leaf Tobacco little is doing by the trade. A couple of large lots of Ohio Seed Leaf were taken up on speculation at the time when gold ruled at the extreme rate. The home trade is very quiet, most of the manufactories having stopped working until the effect of the new Tax Bill, which went into force on July 1, is more fully known. The export inquiry is chiefly for fine wrappers, which holders are not inclined to sell alone, and for round lots the news from from the other side is not favorable. We quote running lots:

Connecticut.....	34c. @40c.	New-York St's..	20c. @30c.
Pennsylvania...	18c. @24c.	Ohio.....	15c. @20c.

Manufactured Tobacco is quiet, caused principally by the delay of regulations for shipment under the new tax law, while for home trade the demand has fallen off almost entirely for the time being. Of old stock there is yet considerable on hand, but a large portion of it turns out in unmerchantable order, and prices have not advanced materially, even on the sound portion of it. We quote:

"Sound old stock, 5's, 10's and ⅓ lbs., 55c.@68c., tax paid.

Sound old stock, Navy lbs. and ⅓ lbs., 62½c.@72½c., tax paid.

Bright and natural leaf, old and new, 75c.@$1 75, tax paid.

New work, 5's, 10's and ⅓ lbs., 45c.@55c., in bond."

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,100 bbls., at $1 73@$1 75 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this market in July Messrs. Tillkampf & Kitching notice thus: "During the month of July the Wool market was very quiet. The new clip is coming forward slowly, and the stock of last year's clip has become very light. The prices obtained in the Eastern markets are no higher than the advanced rates in the interior. The attention of the trade continues in favor of Domestic Wool, the prices of which being below the cost of Foreign Fine Wools, under the new tariff, and with the high exchange, operate against the importations of wool. Pulled Wool is in light stock, and held firmly at our quotations. California, Texas and Mexican wools are but little in quantity on sale, but continue in fair demand. As there are but few transactions in Foreign Wools at present, because of the high rate of exchange principally, and the high duties have interfered with the importation of the necessary supply and selection, our quotations are nominal. Fine Foreign Wools have been remarkably quiet, and sales very small and unimportant. Medium Foreign Wools have remained neglected, and sales have not been sufficient to establish prices. Low Foreign Wools, the stock of which being much lighter than in former years, have met with some inquiry; but little, however, was sold, as buyers are waiting and hoping for a considerable decline of the rates of exchange and gold. At the present rates of exchange, and the excessive duties, the cost of Wools are enormous, and late arrivals all went *into bond* to enable owners to reexport them. The high duties on Wool will prove to be injurious to all who may be interested, in the long run; and that periods, without doubt, not far distant. The last accounts from Europe give higher prices, with prospects for a further advance, as the consumption of Wool is increasing enormously, and we may witness considerable shipments from here, should Exchange continue so very high. There is nothing definite about Scoured Wools paying three times the duty, by the new tariff, and the Government ought to explain it properly and speedily. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 88,801 bales—37,347,513 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales—48,881,361 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York, from Dec. 23, 1863, to June 27, 1864, were 83,103 bales—38,015,430 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending July 25, 1864, were 5,100 bales—2,059,328 lbs.

PRICE CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW YORK, AUG. 1, 1864.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

	cents ℔ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece.....	100@106
Saxony fleece..... and ¾ blood fleece.....	96@100
Full blood fleece..... Native and ¼ fleece..... Common fleece.....	95@100

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece.....	108@115
Saxony fleece..... Full blood fleece.....	100@103
½ and ¾ blood fleece..... Native and ¼ fleece..... Common fleece.....	100@102

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece.....	90@100
Full blood fleece..... ½ and ¾ blood fleece..... Native and ¼ fleece..... Common fleece.....	65@ 95
	80@ 85

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces.....	95@100
Unwashed.....	85@ 75

California.

Washed fleece.....	80@ 90
Unwashed fleece, fine..... Unwashed fleece, medium.....	55@ 65
Unwashed fleece, coarse.....	33@ 50

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, Extra.....	87@ 95
New-York City, Super.....	85@ 90
New-York City, No. 1.....	64@ 70
New-York City, No. 2.....	20@ 25
Country, Extra.....	100@110
Country, Super.....	95@104
Country, No. 1.....	70@ 85
Country, No. 2.....	22@ 30
Lambs.....	90@100
Tub Washed.....	100@115
Western, limed pulled w

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels: Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn,

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times,

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To *Clergymen*.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Those who desire to understand somewhat of the causes of our failure in the attack upon the enemy's lines at Petersbugh on Saturday last, will find them elaborately discussed in an article on the first page of to-day's issue.

The excitement in Pennsylvania continues unabated, and the usual number of rumors are still in circulation; but nothing definite is known of the movements or the strength of either the rebel or the Union forces. The death of a rebel officer, said to be Maj. Harry Gilmore, is described in the letter of our correspondent from Harrisburgh. Gen. Averill is vigorously pursuing the raiders. Considerable excitement was occasioned at Pittsburgh by a message from Gen. Couch, announcing that that city might have to turn out 15,000 men for defence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Saratoga races commenced yesterday, and were largely attended. Two races came off. The first, the Travers Stakes—one and three-quarter mile heats—won by *Kentucky*. The second, open to all ages, for a purse of $500—two mile heats—won by *Aldibran*, in 3:54¼ and 3:46¾. A trotting match, which will create great excitement, was made by the owners of the celebrated horses, *Gen. Butler* and *Robert Fillingham*, for $10,000 a side, to come off at the Fashion Course, on the first Wednesday in September.

Rev. Daniel Waldo died at Syracuse on Saturday last. He was nearly 102 years old, having been born in September, 1762. He graduated at Yale College in 1796, and soon after entered the ministry in the Congregational Church. In 1850 he was elected Chaplain in the House of Representatives. He had been remarkably strong and healthy, having frequently within the past year preached two sermons in one Sunday. The funeral services took place at Syracuse yesterday afternoon—sermon by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany.

It was reported yesterday that a very serious outbreak was feared among the rebel prisoners confined at Elmira. A few days since, several hundred turbulent and desperate prisoners were forwarded to that place, and the officers in command, finding it difficult to control them, requested Gen. Dix to send forward two or three regiments of militia to serve as a guard, and yesterday Gov. Seymour ordered the Fifty-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-seventh Regiments to report to Gen. Dix for this purpose. Later telegrams indicate that the danger was not so great as was at first represented.

Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Revolutionary fame died at Syracuse on Saturday, at the great age of 102 years. He had been suffering for several days from an affection of the throat, and his death was not unexpected. By his decease the number of Revolutionary pensioners is reduced to eleven. His funeral took place yesterday at Syracuse, Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, officiating.

Judge Duval, whose name Gen. Burbridge has forbidden to appear on the poll-books in Kentucky, is not only known to be a rebel sympathizer, but to have had intimate relations with Gen. Bragg, during the invasion of Kentucky, and to have countenanced the farce of the inauguration of Hawes, as the Confederate Governor of the State.

Gen. Sandford, in obedience to instructions received from Gov. Seymour, yesterday sent three regiments to Elmira. Gen. Dix received information which led him to believe that the rebel prisoners confined there in the Federal Barracks intended making an attempt to escape, and in conformity with his wishes the troops were sent.

A monument has been erected on Star Island (Isle of Shoals) in honor of John Smith of Virginia fame, who discovered the Isles and named them Smith's Isles. Last Thursday was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their discovery.

Prof. Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary, who, since the 1st of June, had devoted himself with untiring zeal to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers at the front, has fallen a victim to his labor of love. He died last Monday on the boat from City Point.

A soldier of the Twentieth Army Corps, writing from Chattahoochee, says that the clamor of the army now is "tobacco and Atlanta." He goes on to say that if people desire to make the soldiers happy, they should send them tobacco.

The Live Stock Market is supplied with 28,424 animals of all kinds, including 5,481 cattle, 158 cows, 2,888 calves, 14,247 sheep and lambs, and 5,550 swine. Our receipts show a large supply of cattle—an increase of nearly 300 on last week, when the supply was larger than for several months previous. A large number of cattle of medium and inferior quality have filled the yards this week, driven in in many cases, by the short feed, while droves of really fine beeves have been few. With the heavy receipts prices have fallen off about 1c.@1¼c. per pound. On the choice of the market the decline may not reach 1c., while on inferior stock even more than 1¼c. decline is reported, sellers of light bullocks having made concessions in weight. We qnote prime beeves at 18c., net weight; medium to good at 14c.@17c., prices ranging from about 14c. @18c. Sheep are lower than last week, good lots selling at 7c. live weight. Lambs 8c.@10c. @11c. alive, but we observe a falling off of about ½c. on Tuesday, at Browning's, the receipts being large. Good swine are selling well, prime corn-fed rating at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Medium 11c.@ 11¼c.: light and fat 11c,@11¼c.; still-fed 11c.@ 11¼c.

Produce was in fair demand yesterday—Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Cotton and Tallow advancing slightly, and Oats declining a shade. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in, and was unsettled. The freight market was somewhat brisker and firmer. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods were to the enormous amount of $8,236,012, making the *exports for the past three weeks over twenty-four million dollars.*

The Stock Market was higher yesterday by ½@ ¾ P cent. for Governments and 1@2 P cent. for the Railways. Gold a fraction lower than on Monday. The Money market quiet.

A Word of Warning—The People's Duty.

There is nothing more likely than that the rebel military chiefs will come to the conclusion from the repulse at Petersburgh on Saturday last, that they can hold and defend their works there with a force very much less than that of their whole army; and that consequently they may now embrace the opportunity to send off a large part of their main army for aggressive operations elsewhere.

About the truthfulness or falsity of this supposition, we have nothing at present to say. But, we repeat, there is great probability that the rebels will act upon it. They have for some time had, and during the delivery of this attack had, as we very well know, a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, near the Potomac. This force, under Early and Breckinridge, has been greatly exaggerated; but the authentic information in possession of the military authorities puts it as high as twenty-two thousand men. Beside this, during the time of the assault and repulse, they had detached from this main body, and sent to the north bank of the James, to meet the threatened attack of Hancock and Sheridan—a force not much inferior in magnitude to the above. These two detached forces, without the aid of either of which the rebels easily held their lines, thus constitute an army of between forty and fifty thousand strong—all of them seasoned troops. If Gen. Lee should cause the James River detachment to effect a junction with the detachment or column in the Shenandoah Valley, there would at once be a very formidable rebel force on the line of the Potomac.

Now, it would be well to pay some heed to this. And the very few words we have to say upon it, are neither directed toward the President, nor the Lieutenant-General, nor the War Office, but to the loyal people of the land. The progress and the issues of the war, the matter of military success or failure, temporary and final, is, after all, their interest, and rests in great measure in their hands.

It would neither be proper nor profitable for Gen. Grant to withdraw his army from the admirable position it now occupies on the south bank of the James, or even to remove any considerable part of it, to operate against rebel detachments that may be sent from his front to menace the free States or the nation's capital. He has a great labor in hand, and the best place from which to carry it on, is the place upon which his army is now planted. We abate not a jot of the faith we have frequently expressed in the supreme value of this position, or in the fact that from it he can in time operate with crushing effect upon the enemy's army and capital. We believe that Lee has already felt this so keenly that he would be willing to attempt anything to induce Gen. Grant to remove his army. There is no likelihood of his succeeding in this; for Grant very well knows what a fearful expense it would cost him ever again to obtain possession of the position.

In view of these facts, it behooves the people to promptly perform their duty, and guard against possible perils. The President has called for a large body of volunteers; and it is soldiers that are at this moment imperatively needed. They are needed to drive the rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, to prevent reinforcements reaching those already there, and to keep permanently all rebels out of it. They are needed for the defence of the border and the capital. They are needed to hold the rebels at Richmond, while Grant operates directly upon them. They are needed by Gen. Grant to effect speedily his immediate and collateral purposes.

This is what we desire to say. We have to urge the prompt reinforcement of our army. We have to urge volunteering. We have to urge true and loyal citizens to do their duty like men and patriots. If they do even half their duty, and if our army gets even half the reinforcements it ought to have, it will not take us a very long time to complete the great work which has thus far been carried on with most hopeful progress.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

The bushwhackers or brigands who have appeared in such numerous and formidable bands throughout Missouri during the Summer months, and who have threatened to reduce the whole of that rich State to a desolation, are likely henceforth to be promptly and effectively dealt with. Gen. Rosecrans has called for ten regiments of volunteers to operate against them, and Gen. Fisk, commanding in Northwest Missouri, has called upon "five thousand true and loyal men, with each a horse and such arms as they may have or can procure, and ammunition therefor, to rally for the protection of life and property and the extermination of the Confederate guerrilla fiends that infest Northwest Missouri." The Governor of the State has issued a proclamation to the people, appealing to them to respond promptly and with alacrity to the call of Gen. Rosecrans. If the volunteers called for are not quickly furnished, he will draft a sufficient militia force for the purpose, and that militia force, he says, "cannot be paid, for the reason that the State has not sufficient means for the purpose." In the appeal of Gen. Fisk, which does not interfere with that of Gen. Rosecrans, a terrible picture is given of the doings of the "robbers and murderers who are spreading death and desolation in their bloody pathway," and he urges loyal men to promptly respond to this call for their "swift and sure destruction."

We are glad to see the inauguration of these movements. The troops, when raised, cannot act too promptly and sternly. The condition of affairs is as bad as could be, and whatever be the measures required for the extermination of these bloodthirsty ruffians, their exercise will be amply justified. The Kansas City *Journal* already sees in Gen. Fisk's proclamation a "rift in the dark cloud," and gets a "glimpse of the bright sky," and it cheerfully says of the new movement:

"We have no fears of the result. Stern, inflexible, resistless as will be this movement, it will be orderly, respecting rights, property and life. There will be no indiscriminate slaughter or pillage—and white murder, robbery, treason and its countless crimes will be consumed as stubble before the wrath of an uprising people, yet there will be a rigid, inexorable adherence to law and its forms, that will ennoble the movement while it confounds its enemies. There will be no excess, no licentiousness, but a calm, determined, inflexible purpose. The force will be composed of the best men of the State, of men of character, honesty, integrity and patriotism, and while they will be calm, forebearing and just, they will once and forever end the reign of murder, robbery, pillage and treason in war-distracted Missouri."

We earnestly hope that these anticipations will be realized, and that the present Summer will see the last of guerrillaism in Missouri. The success that attends our dealings with it there will give us an idea of what success we may expect in dealing with it in other parts of the South, if the rebels, after the overthrow of their main armies, should attempt its extension and perpetuation.

The Infested Border States.

The public here have been struggling for several days against being driven to the belief that this invasion disorder in Upper Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania has become chronic. It is not the mere wantonness of the rebel forays—at a score of different places of a night—nor the deliberateness with which a succession of villages are laid possession of, stores gutted and whole streets given to the flames, nor the harvest of greenbacks gathered up in the shape of levies, nor even the insolence with which a contemptible squad of two or three hundred rebel freebooters wheel round and round those bodies of troops which are supposed to be in pursuit of them, that would lead us to regard the border trouble as endemic. It is rather the attitude of the border people themselves. It is that stoical indifference which, up to a certain point, holds absolute possession of them, and which is, anon, succeeded by a wild and feverish turmoil, in which reason and common sense are entirely lost.

Every one admits the deplorable sacrifice of property to which Chambersburgh and doubtless many of the surrounding villages have had to submit. Every one sees how exasperating it is to have property ruthlessly carried off by wholesale, or committed to the flames, by a rebel squad, which two full companies of regulars might cut up or capture in a short half-hour. No one denies that the case of hundreds of the border farmers in both the infested States is peculiarly distressing. And much allowance should, in charity, be made for the follies and the weak expedients into which the sufferers may be driven, in their haste to do *something* which shall promise them relief. But when we read of a body of men of mature years—men who have some stake and some name in the country, outside of the border counties—heading a "Vigilance Committee," not for the purpose of watching the thieves and robbers and incendiaries of Early's gang, but for the purpose of advising and controlling the military appointments of the Government, the thing ceases to be serious. It assumes the character of a farce. We know not how far Gen. Couch may have failed in his duty while the most daring acts of this last incursion were being perpetrated almost under his eyes. We have no data by which to determine whether more men, more activity, a better concentration of the State forces, or a more courageous pursuit when the rebel track was discovered, would have saved Chambersburgh and its neighbor towns from pillage. But we do know, that if the position of officers of the standing of Gen. Couch, are to be subject to the influence and caprice of a panic-struck Vigilance Committee; if it is once conceded that a body of citizens, organized solely by the impulse of terror, is hereafter to indicate and direct the course of military movements in a crisis like this, there must speedily be an end to authoritative and rational administration altogether. The only coöperation the citizens of the infested districts can render to the Government, which can be else than a nuisance, is that of placing companies of State volunteers at their command—men amenable to discipline, ready to obey their officers rather than eager to nominate them.

To this conclusion, it may be hoped, Gov. Curtin has come, in summoning the Legislature of Pennsylvania to meet on Tuesday next, "to make the military powers of the State available for State and National defence." It has taken an inordinate length of time to reach the conclusion that this was actually what the situation demanded. But now, we are fain to indulge the hope that the Governor will press upon the assembled wisdom of Pennsylvania the absolute necessity of an instant and thorough reorganization of the militia force of the State. His summons convening the Legislature is a frank declaration and confession, that the available power of the commonwealth is not now, and has not been through all this raid, "available for State and National defence." It is a humiliating admission, doubtless, to make; but it is more honest, more manly, more wise than the frantic protestations of this Vigilance Committee. There is hope for the State when it is brought to an admission that it owes to itself and to the nation a different military organization for home defence, from what it has now. It will come out of the confessional with a cleaner breast, a more resolute purpose, and a better title to the sympathy and support of other States, than it has had heretofore; and the legislative action marked out for it by Gov. Curtin, will give the country at large some reasonable assurance that these incursions shall not much longer be found safe, or even possible.

A Fair Reason.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the hotels that used to do business there "on the European plan" are all closed. Their established rule, requiring the guests to *pay* for whatever meals they might order, was found to conflict with the financial system now in operation in the South; and the editor attributes to that fact the suspension of the hotels in question.

The Law for Encouraging Emigration —Where Emigrants May be Had.

If General Bowen, as chief of the Emigration bureau, is ambitious to have the credit of founding the new system, he will not fail from the want of discretionary power conferred upon him by the late Act of Congress.

We publish the law in another column, that our readers may see, first of all, how much Congress was disposed to trust to the judgment of the Commissioner in working up the details of the scheme, and also how simple is the machinery which it has been deemed necessary to provide for the achievement of ends so important as the act contemplates. A Commissioner, attached to the State Department at Washington, with an allowance for three clerks; a Superintendent to reside in New-York, with an allowance for the service of one clerk, will constitute the entire staff of the bureau and its only subordinate branch in this City. The united salaries of these officers will not exceed ten thousand dollars a year. And if their gross expenses otherwise are in excess of that sum, the operations of the bureau will have to be suspended till a further appropriation is made for their continuance.

In one section of the act its whole marrow may be found. To the Commissioner is committed the power of forming regulations by which contracts may be made with intending emigrants in foreign countries. These contracts may include a simple pledge of the emigrant's labor for a period of not more than twelve months after he lands in this country, in return for an advance of money to enable him to emigrate. To make the covenant binding on the intending settler, the Emigration Act declares the engagement entered into with authorized agents of the Commissioner to be valid, and provides for its enforcement in any court of the United States, or in the courts of any State or Territory of the Union.

The contract, however, may provide for a lien upon any land the emigrant may acquire under the Homestead Law, but this alternative for a pledge of personal service, it is manifest, could only be made available after the new comer had become a resident here. His occupancy of public land, in other words, would enable him to free his labor from the twelve-month's pledge, and that labor at the same time would be employed in a way which would subserve the purposes of the Act, and the object which the Government had in view in its promotion, as effectually as any other that could be named.

The act contemplates adding to the list of producers in the country; or rather, it first contemplates filling up the gaps which the exigences of the present crisis have made in that list. It looks to some reasonable cheapening of the labor market. It seeks to provide for the distribution of taxation over a wider area than it now encompasses. It aims, beyond all, to have the domain of free labor so expanded, that whatever might be the immediate fate of the struggle to give Slavery a permanent home on this continent, the ultimate decision on the side of Liberty shall be assured by the peaceful progress and the bloodless conquests of an industrious race of freemen, owning not only the right to dispose of their labor, but owning also the soil they cultivate.

We apprehend that grave difficulties may be met at the outset in giving practical effect to the subvention clause of the act. One obvious difficulty will be the selection of the proper sort of agents. These would have to be men of great knowledge of the world, of thorough business training and habits, possessing an intimate acquaintance both with this country and with that from which they attempted to invite emigration. They would have to be men of no common discreetness; for, in those counties of Central and Southern Germany, where such agencies would be most valuable, innumerable jealousies on the part of the authorities would have to be encountered, at least at the outset. And the very class that it would be most advisable to contract with for an advance of the means of emigration would be found to be precisely that class whose Government would be most likely to embarrass with restrictions.

The same difficulty would not be found in Ireland; but at the present rate of emigration thence, the introduction of a system of subvention in that country would almost be superfluous. The place, we presume, where the Commissioner's agents would find their enterprize most workable—where, too, they would find a superabundant population—where they would encounter a tolerably industrious class whose pledge of labor might be reckoned on being redeemed with moderate certainty, is the great manufacturing districts of West York and Lancashire, in England. Everything there, for the time at least, would, in a measure, conspire favorably for regular subvention agencies. And Gen. Bowen, we believe, might wisely give his system its first trial there, and feel his way carefully toward its introduction elsewhere.

What Do They Want?—The Copperheads, who for two years accused President Lincoln of interfering with army operations, and abused him therefor, seem now to be clamorous that he should take the active control of all military movements over the entire surface of the Union. They assault him because the rebels are in the Shenandoah Valley, and demand that he shall drive them out. They assail him because the rebels are raiding in Pennsylvania, and insist that he shall instantly expel them. They accuse him of causing a repulse to our arms at Atlanta on the 22d, and are not afraid to say that he is responsible for the failure before Petersburgh last Saturday. In the same breath they find fault with the President for formerly interfering in military matters, and because now he does not seem to interfere with them.

The fact is that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has active command of all the armies in the field, and is primarily responsible for the dispositions made of troops, and for the progress of operations. Do the Copperheads desire that he shall be "interfered with" by a mere civilian?

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Boucicault's drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is certainly one of the best of that gentleman's many excellent productions. Its revival at any time is sure to attract a fair degree of attention, and what is better, to merit it. We owe the work in the present instance to Mr. Dan Bryant, who last evening assumed the *rôle* of *Miles-na-Coppaleen* for the first time. It is by no means a stereotyped Irish part. Mr. Boucicault created it for himself, and was careful to introduce into it many niceties of personality which could hardly be intrusted to the average stage Irishman. The best points of the part are quiet and subtle, and they were always rendered exquisitely by the dramatist. Mr. Bryant has many of the qualities that are needed in the formation of such a character, and although not quite at ease in it, and altogether too respectable in his "deportment," was decidedly acceptable, inasmuch as overacting reduces *Miles* to the condition of a bore. The gentleman appeared to be somewhat hoarse last evening, and is, we are sorry to learn, in such poor health, that the opportunities of seeing him will terminate with the present week.

The general cast of the piece was good. Miss Ione Burke as the *Colleen Bawn*, displayed a serious vein of style for which we hardly gave her credit, and for once was free from the tendency to imitate, which too often mars her efforts. Mr. Fisher's *Father Tom* was excellent; the most sunny and paternal we have yet seen. Mr. Daly as *Hardress Dregan* was thoroughly good; Mrs. John Sefton admirable as *Sheelah*, and Miss Fanny Morant gave the best representation of the part of *Mrs. Cregan* that we have yet seen.

The "Colleen Bawn" will, of course, be repeated every evening until the close of Mr. Bryant's engagement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that under the act of June 30, 1864, drawback on spirits, coal oil and tobacco will be allowed only where the parties had commenced their exportation before the passage of said law by making the requisite entry thereof at the Custom House.

BANKS NAMED DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Merchants' National Bank, Boston National Hide & Leather Bank; First National Bank, Somerville, New-Jersey, have been designated depositaries of public moneys from July 30.

DESIGNATIONS REVOKED.

The following banks have failed to deposit the necessary securities, and their designations have, therefore, been revoked: First National Bank, Richmond, Indiana; First National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio; Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio; First National Bank, Dansville, New-York.

APPOINTED THIRD AUDITOR.

Elijah Sells, Esq., late Secretary of State of Iowa, has been appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, and has assumed the duties of his appointment. His predecessor, Mr. Atkinson, it is understood, has been deputed to take testimony relative to claims for vessels lost in the service of the United States.

MRS. SAWYER ON HER WAY TO PRISON.

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, lately convicted by court-martial of carrying on an extensive contraband correspondence, and sentenced to imprisonment and labor in the female prison at Fitchburg, Mass., was conveyed thither yesterday.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have recently organized in conformity with the existing law: First National Bank, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, capital $10,000; First National Bank, Fair Haven, Massachusetts, capital $240,000.

PREPARATION OF 7-30 BONDS.

The employes of the National Note Printing Bureau are now busily engaged in preparation of new 7-30 bonds. Considerable accessions have been made to the working force of the Bureau in order to meet the demands on the department for these bonds.

THE CROPS.

The growing crops in the West, respecting which so much solicitude has been felt, are reported at the Agricultural Bureau to be much better than was generally anticipated on account of the early and severe drouth. The crop of wheat will, however, be a light one.

IN DANGER OF BEING DISMISSED.

Second Lieut. Luke Brennan, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, absent from his command without leave, will be dismissed from the service unless a satisfactory defence is made within 15 days from the 1st inst.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially reported for the week ending July 30: Maj. Wm. A. McKay, Second New-York Artillery, to date from July 25, for tendering his resignation in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner; Capt. James G. Van Martin, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, to date from July 26, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on the ground that he considered himself incompetent to perform his duties; First-Lieut. Joseph H. Snooze, Adjutant Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, to date from July 25, 1864, for having tendered his resignation upon ground of incompetency. Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, Sixth New-York Cavalry, to date from July 22, 1864, for drunkenness and gross neglect of duty, in not attending to the wounded men in a train which had been placed under his charge. Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. Smith, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, Second Lieut. A. A. Casler, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, absent without leave, and failing to appear before the Commissioners, have also been dismissed.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED NEAR ROCKVILLE.

The citizens of Rockville and neighborhood are again luxuriating in their favorite epidemic—a big scare. A rumor has been current here, to-day, that a considerable guerrilla force under Mosby had made their appearance at a point three miles west of Rockville, but, so far as the military authorities are informed, there is not the slightest foundation for such a report.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

REBELS REPORTED IN MARYLAND.

Various reports have been in circulation here to-day of the presence of a cavalry force in Montgomery County, Md. It is known, however, that it was only a small raiding party which entered the county last night and proceeded as far as Gaithersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became greatly frightened, and many had their property ready to be moved. These raiders have undoubtedly crossed the Potomac, and it is not known what, if any, damage has been inflicted by them.

This evening's *Star* mentions a report of the capture of a stage coach at Clarksburgh, by this body of rebels, yesterday.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SUCCESSOR NOT APPOINTED.

No appointment of a Register of the Treasury has yet been made to fill the place of Mr. Chittenden, as was stated in many of the New-York papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, to-day, was $636,250.

Rapid progress is made in the preparation of notes, and prompt deliveries at the time promised will, undoubtedly, be made.

BRIG.-GEN. TORBIT.

Brig.-Gen. Torbit, of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, is in the city.

THE REGIMENT BLOWN UP AT PETERSBURGH.

The regiment which was blown up by Gen. Grant's mine in front of Petersburgh, was the First North Carolina Regiment, formerly of Jenkins' brigade, and commanded by Col. Hagon. At the time of the explosion it numbered but 250 men, having been badly cut up in previous service.

THE REBEL GARRISON AT CHARLESTON.

The *Star* says: "We learn from a well-informed party, who left Charleston a few weeks ago, that Charleston harbor is garrisoned by the following rebel troops: The First South Carolina Artillery, Col. Frederick; the First South Carolina Infantry, Col. D. Torvill, all regulars; the Thirty-second Georgia and the Forty-eighth Mississippi. In the interior of South Carolina there are no troops, except a few small detachments of various commands acting as Provost guards."

A REBEL DESERTER ON THE RAID.

An apparently well-informed deserter from Lee's army, states that the only rebel troops operating in the valley are those of Early and Breckinridge. Early's troops were first sent up the valley, and on the eve of starting drew rations for 18,000 men. Breckinridge's command followed, numbering about 10,000 more. There is no truth, he says, in the rumor that the raiders had been joined by A. P. Hill's corps; for, up to Thursday last, Hill's troops were in the intrenchments at Petersburgh. The published statement that Anderson's and Heath's divisions were detached from Petersburgh and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's corps within the defences at Petersburgh, is also incorrect. He says: Heath's and Anderson's divisions compose Hill's corps, and they could not have been sent away, for Hill was certainly in the defences of Petersburgh at the time of the explosion of Grant's mine.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation—Atlanta Shelled—A Feu de Joie—Rebel Intentions.

From our Special Correspondent.

Near Atlanta, Monday, July 25, 1864.

There has been no change whatever since my last letters, and but little has transpired of a stirring nature. In my last letter I gave you an account of a battle upon our left. Late details of the affair, officially reported, do not interfere materially with my account, but the following additional item may be of interest.

It seems that the enemy struck the Fifteenth Corps heavily. I wrote to you that we lost several guns. Well, in addition the enemy drove the corps from their works, and the Corps Commander asked Sherman for immediate assistance. This was refused, and the following order from the Commanding General sent back: "You can't have a d—d man; go back and take your position." The result is as I have transmitted you. The enemy acknowledge a loss of six thousand men in killed, wounded and missing.

During Saturday, Gen. Brannan, Chief of Artillery, had placed in position in the Department of the Cumberland three batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts, with orders to open upon Atlanta at dark. Shortly after dark one of these batteries located about three hundred yards from my quarters opened upon the city, and threw a shell every fifteen minutes in its direction. The bombardment was kept up all night. About 12 o'clock Gen. Johnston, who may be seen in different parts of his division night and day, tapped me on the shoulder while I was asleep, and remarked, "Atlanta is on fire." I got up and went to the top of the hill, and saw quite an illumination in the direction of that city. It lasted but a short time, however, and was caused, probably, by the burning of some small building. During Saturday night our pickets heard the driving of cattle going on until morning from the direction of the Macon Road. Early Sunday morning the enemy opened upon the battery of 20-pounders above-mentioned, from their new positions, and kept up a vigorous fire during the day. Their guns were very heavy, and demonstrates the fact, it is believed, that the enemy intend to fight it out. The Fourteenth Corps have but 18 guns in position, while it is the recipient of a continuous fire from nine rebel batteries.

The whole army, or at least our right and centre, is situated in an extremely unpleasant position, and is at the mercy of the rebel cannoniers. There is not a camp wholly safe. Three solid shot passed through Hooker's headquarters yesterday, and several shells burst near the quarters of Gen. Thomas.

The rebel gunners, of course, have a perfect knowledge of the country about here, and can burst their shells almost where they please. Our officers pass remarks complimentary to the skill of the enemy's artillerymen, but I must confess that I don't appreciate *such* scientific exhibitions.

A diversion in favor of Hooker was made last night in the following manner:

There was a portion of ground in front of Hooker, which he desired to obtain possession of, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps were ordered at precisely 10 o'clock to sound their bugles, give three cheers and discharge their pieces. The performance went off per order, and was the most terrific crash of fire-arms I have ever heard. During the firing Gen. Hooker's left advanced and took possession of the ground above referred to. The firing lasted above half an hour, when it was drowned by the roar of the enemy's artillery all along the line—ten thousand times louder than the roar of Niagara. The air was filled with hissing, cracking bombs, and every description of missile known in the art of war, furiously paraded the void, making night hideous, and sleep beyond our reach.

As an offset to this uncalled-for din, our Parrotts opened upon the city, when some half a dozen rebel batteries directed their fire upon our 24-pounders, but failed to dismount a gun, as they kept up their fire upon the city until morning.

To-day all is quiet along the picket line, for the first time for three days, although our own and the rebels' heavy artillery are continually banging away at each other. This will probably be the order of things until something further is developed.

From all that can be gleaned from prisoners and deserters, although really such persons know very little what is to be the course of things, there seems to exist but little doubt of the purpose of the enemy. I believe the rebels will stay at Atlanta, if possible. Their communication to the north and east is entirely destroyed, but so long as the Macon road is undisturbed, with their present force, ordnance and position, we may regard them as quite safe. I do not believe they have received any reinforcements from Virginia or North Carolina, although both deserters and prisoners persist in reporting that five thousand soldiers have arrived from that vicinity. It is true, however, that the town is being filled with Georgia and Alabama militia, and it is likewise true that the Trans-Mississippi army is anxiously expected at Atlanta. The rebels mount new cannon every night, and already their vicious muzzles frown on every Federal encampment.

It may be regarded certain that a large rebel force exists at Atlanta. It has been developed at the skirmish line, beyond a doubt, where their pickets are as numerous as our own.

Just now there is a lull. Sherman is studying the board. His adversary has a slight advantage. Sherman is the skillfulest player, and it is *his* next move. He'll checkmate Hood, *sure*.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Guerrillas Routed—Steamers Sunk.

Cairo, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Panola*, from Memphis, reports that 200 guerrillas encountered a party of negro soldiers seven miles back of Wilson's Landing, Ark., on the 30th ult., and repulsed them. A party of Federal cavalry went out from New-Madrid the next day, and routed the guerrillas, killing thirty or forty, and wounding a considerable number of them. Our loss was trifling.

The steamer *Thistle* and a barge were sunk at the foot of Hurricane Island this morning, becoming a total loss; their value is not sustained.

The towboat *Pollard* valued at $8,000, was sunk five miles above here this morning.

Resignation of Surgeon-Gen. King.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Surgeon-Gen. King has resigned, and is succeeded by the former Assistant Surgeon-General, Joseph A. Phillips, of Pittsburgh.

THE REBEL RAID.

NO REBELS WEST OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Reported Death of Major Harry Gillmore.

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Cadwallader Arrived—Gen. Couch Refuses to Declare Martial Law—Exaggerations Regarding the Rebel Force—Averill in Pursuit of McCausland.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

Gen. CADWALLADER has been ordered here to take charge of the defences, and has just arrived and is now in the city, bringing with him a number of Parrott guns and artillerists to manage them. This act of the authorities will go far toward restoring confidence and insuring a spontaneity of action among the citizens of Harrisburgh. Gen. COUCH has refused to declare martial law in the city, although urged to do so by the Committee of Safety, who by that means expected to be able to prevent all persons capable of bearing arms from leaving the city. The citizens, nevertheless, have taken energetic measures to defend their city from invasion.

As is usual in all excitements of this kind, the strength of the enemy's force has been greatly exaggerated. A gentleman informed me to-day, that yesterday Gen. COUCH told him that EARLY's forces numbered over 40,000, and wild and absurd stories have been afloat that three brigades of rebels are in possession of Gettysburgh. When you come to sift the truth from out of this mass of rumors, one finds that Gens. JOHNSTON and MCCAUSLAND crossed the Potomac with a force of some 1,500 men, and, by dint of hard riding, McCAUSLAND, the senior of the two, succeeded in reaching Chambersburgh yesterday morning, with some 500 men, and this small force burnt the town.

Gen. McCAUSLAND is the same dastardly traitor who fired Greencastle a year ago, and during that campaign he levied a heavy tax upon the citizens of Hagerstown. He is described by those who know him best to be a man of dark and malignant passions. It is presumed that the absence of most of the valuable movable property in Chambersburgh added new fury to the already fixed purpose of the rebels.

A rebel Major, said to be Maj. HARRY GILMORE, of Gun Powder Bridge notoriety, was arrested while in the act of setting fire to a widow lady's house, and from some cause not yet explained his captors were compelled to shoot him. He fell, but not dead, when the *infuriated citizens trampled the unfortunate man to death*. Up to this hour (10 P. M.) the deaths of two women and one child are reported. It is believed that others have perished miserably in the conflagration.

A train, heavily laden with commissary stores, has been dispatched from this city to Chambersburgh, as a temporary means of relief for the now homeless women and children, who now crowd the fields of the adjacent suburbs.

There is no doubt of the total destruction of Chambersburgh. The number of houses burnt is now estimated at 265, and include, as before mentioned, the finest part of the town. All the hotels at this place are crowded with refugees from Chambersburgh, and every train thence brings fresh additions to those already here.

Gen. AVERILL's pursuit of the marauders is described by passengers on the last train as very vigorous. When our cavalry reached the burning town, the fire had gained so much headway that it was deemed impossible to save any part of it. Therefore the word was "Onward," and seldom has such a ride been taken by men. When the rebels had reached McConnellsburgh they had no time to waste in such delightful pursuits as levying contributions, brandishing torches, or driving out defenceless women and children. AVERILL was at their very heels, and as they left the town his horses' hoofs rang out on the pavement.

The people of Chambersburgh seem to be highly incensed against Gen. COUCH for his utter abandonment of their town. They claim that the wagon-guard passing through Chambersburgh could easily have been detained, as there was no further necessity for their protection when the train had passed Chambersburgh.

It was rumored in official circles that the rebels had succeeded in reaching Hancock, on the Upper Potomac, and have effected a crossing. I am inclined to doubt this latter rumor, but believe that they have left Pennsylvania. I take the 8 o'clock train for Chambersburgh in the morning, and if possible will penetrate still further in that direction.

G. P. W.

Excitement in Pittsburgh.

On July 31, a large public meeting was held in consequence of the reception of the following telegram from Gen. COUCH:

HARRISBURGH, July 30, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Rowley:

AVERILL has recaptured Chambersburgh. One-half of the town burnt by the rebels. It is believed that BRECKINRIDGE is marching West. Pittsburgh may have to turn out fifteen thousand for defence.

D. N. COUCH, Major-General.

On motion, it was resolved that Gen. ROWLEY be requested to *declare martial law* whenever in his opinion it might become necessary to do so.

Mr. N. P. SAWYER moved that the chairman of the meeting telegraph immediately requesting the presence here of Gen. BUELL, Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MCCLELLAN, to give us the benefit of their counsel and take command of the defences of the city.

The motion excited considerable ridicule, and was laid upon the table.

The motion not being fully understood, some gentlemen requested the mover to reduce it to writing, which he did, after it was read.

WM. M. MOFFITT, Esq., denounced the resolution as utterly useless and improper.

Mr. WEAVER suggested that we had officers here who were competent to defend the city, and that the passage of the resolution would be an insult to Gen. ROWLEY.

Considerable confusion followed, and several gentlemen, although not formally addressing the Chair, took occasion to denounce the resolution as foolish and impractical.

Maj. RUSSELL ERRETT moved to amend Mr. SAWYER's resolution by adding the name of JAMES BUCHANAN!

This "capped the climax," the discussion ended and the resolution lay still-born.

Mr. KERLES spoke in favor of an immediate organization for home defence, and hoped to see 15,000 men in the fortifications and rifle-pits within a few hours.

There being no motion before the meeting, it adjourned *sine die*.

Subsequently, the Committee of Public Safety met, and the following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the business of the cities and vicinity be suspended, and that all employers of men in and around the Cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany be requested to assemble their employees on to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining how many men will volunteer for home defence, and that Gen. ROWLEY, Commandant of this district, be requested to detail veteran officers for the purpose of organizing said men into companies and regiments, to report to Gen. ROWLEY forthwith.

The committee also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee fully approves of the resolution of the public meeting held in Williams Hall this morning in regard to the declaration of martial law; and in accordance therewith, should the requests of the Generals and of the Mayors fail to secure the entire suspension of business, advise that he declare martial law forthwith.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to wait on the City Councils of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, to procure from them an appropriation of such funds as may be necessary for the defence of the cities.

The Chairman appointed the following committee: For Alleghany—James Park, Jr., F. R. Brunot, John T. Logan. For Pittsburgh—Jackson Duncan, Wm. Frew, Reuben Miller, Jr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries be requested to have the proceedings of the committee, and the proclamations of Gen. ROWLEY and Mayor LOWRY published in slips as soon as possible, and also in the morning papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Monongahela House at ten o'clock, same evening.

GEN. ROWLEY'S ORDER.

The following is the request of Gen. ROWLEY, issued in response to the action of the meeting:

In accordance with the resolutions of the committee appointed by the citizens, I now request the organization of all business in the cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, and all assistance for guard, so far as the same is practicable. The time for prompt action is at hand.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg District.

MAYOR LOWRY'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by His Honor the Mayor:

Whereas, Late news from Harrisburgh points to the importance of taking immediate steps for the defence of the city; and

Whereas, At a meeting of our citizens held to-day, July 1, a resolution was adopted recommending a suspension of business so long as the present crisis lasts, now I, JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do hereby request an entire suspension of business on the part of our citizens until further notice; and it is requested that the people meet at the school-houses in their respective election districts to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under veteran officers into companies for home defence.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR ALEXANDER.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens, I, A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do hereby request that the citizens will suspend all business until the present crisis is passed.

A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

Rebel Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The *Star* says:

"Last night, about 8 o'clock, some 200 rebel guerrillas, supposed to be of MOSBY's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry.

Parties living in the vicinity, imagining that these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short time.

Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back to the Virginia side of the river.

A panic-struck Orderly came hurrying in to headquarters at a late hour last night from Fort Reno, and reported that the rebels, in large force, were advancing in the direction of Tennallytown.

Due investigation showed that the report had no foundation whatever."

Reported Defeat of the Rebels near Cumberland, &c., &c.

ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A report was received at 12 o'clock last evening that Gens. AVERILL and KELLY met the enemy about six miles from Cumberland, and defeated him.

There is no news concerning the raiders in Bedford County, and they are supposed to have gone toward Hancock.

Harry Gillmore.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Persons who saw the body of the rebel officer killed in Chambersburgh, and who know HARRY GILLMORE intimately, positively deny that the remains are his.

No Rebels West of Harper's Ferry—Rumors and Speculations.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK CITY, Monday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.

Notwithstanding the distinctness of the evidence attesting the crossing of the Upper Potomac by the enemy, and our own movements seeming to corroborate that hypothesis, the opinion is now prevalent in high military quarters that the main body of EARLY's force did not cross the river at all, remaining at or in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and sending the cavalry on a raid to Pennsylvania as a ruse to cover some other movements, probably one on the lower fords of the Potomac.

It is almost impossible to obtain anything like reliable news of the enemy's movements.

I have heard this morning from the country as far north as Emmettsburg, and west beyond Harper's Ferry, and not a rebel has been unearthed as yet.

Gen. HUNTER is still here, but his probable future movements would, of course, be contraband; and even if sent, would shed no light upon the situation.

MONOCACY, Monday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Hearing many reports of the passage of the lower fords by multitudinous rebels, I came down to investigate them, and as the result, find that not a single rebel has made attempt to cross since Saturday, when MOSBY's seventy came over to rob Adamstown.

It was reported to Gen. TYLER this afternoon, from Point of Rocks, that two hundred and fifty had crossed at the mouth of the Monocacy, and proceeded in the direction of Poolesville, until met by our cavalry and driven back over the river. But even this, semi-official as it was in its character, turned out to be untrue.

Gen. TYLER is now guarding the lower fords with a force sufficiently strong to prevent the crossing of any force, large or small, without fight, and any more scares on the part of the residents of Poolesville and vicinity will be entirely gratuitous.

Here at Monocacy, as at all other points, there seems to be a determination to gobble whenever the enemy does come over, which is a healthy sign. MOSBY is certainly harmless, as he only has seven hundred men, and some say six pieces of artillery.

At Harper's Ferry to-day, at 4 o'clock, everything was quiet.

Scouts sent out last night in the direction of Martinsburgh report the enemy there, apparently in force, with a heavy picket line established at Dufield, six miles from Harper's Ferry.

Last night a reconnoitering party of seventy-five cavalry from Harper's Ferry ran on the picket line, and in the brisk skirmish that ensued, succeeded, by their surprise of the line, in stampeding it, killing several and capturing twelve.

All through the country the enemy's pickets and patrols are encountered in numbers, implying a large force at or near Martinsburgh.

All this would tend to strengthen the belief that EARLY did not cross his main body.

Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad run regularly to Harper's Ferry, and the road from Monocacy to that place is heavily guarded.

All rumors that may reach you of battles or other decisive events in Gen. HUNTER's or WALLACE's departments are untrue.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

The subjoined Proclamation was issued on Monday at Harrisburgh by Gov. CURTIN:

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military powers of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence:

Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses, in the Capitol, at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburgh, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—For the Travers Stakes,—3 year olds—1¼ mile dash,—$2,500.

Five horses ran.

Mr. HUNTER's *Kentucky* came on first, WARD's *Tipperary* second, MORRIS' *Eclipse* third. Time, 3:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Two mile heats; purse $500.

Mr. WATSON's *Aldebaran* beat Mr. BAUSH's *Fleetwing*. Time, 3:54½, 3:56½.

In the above races *Tipperary* and *Fleetwing* were the favorites.

Strike on the Adirondack Railroad.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The strike on the Adirondack Company's Railroad is more formidable than was at first anticipated. The rioters, about eight hundred strong, are driving the German laborers from their work. Several arrests have been made. It is understood that to-morrow the company will protect those who wish to continue in their employ, and a collision between the Irish and German laborers is feared.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	59,763,400
Specie	5,729,500
Due from other Banks	13,099,600
Due to other Banks	8,947,000
Deposits	27,866,000
Circulation	9,327,000

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPARATIVELY LIGHT VOTE.

The Amendments to the Constitution Probably Carried.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

An election was held throughout the State, to-day, on three amendments to the State Constitution, the first being in favor of soldiers voting. A comparatively small vote was polled, and it is believed, from the returns thus far received in this city, that all the amendments have been carried. But few returns have yet been received from the interior, but they indicate the same result.

The Death of Gen. Harker—Tribute to His Memory.

Gen. HARKER, who lately fell before Atlanta, was a native of New-Jersey, but entered the volunteer army from the regulars, as Colonel of the Sixty-fifth Ohio, early in 1861. He was about twenty-six years of age. A Western correspondent writes of him: There are many left who will long mourn his loss. Poor HARKER was the most noble and true man I ever knew. We had been intimately associated for nearly three years. Magnanimous and pure at heart, he was the bravest of the brave. By nature he was apparently effeminate, being truly *kind* and *good*, and too modest to make himself conspicuous except in battle, when, as if by magic, he at once became a lion and king. In the death of the noble HARKER our country lost one of her brightest stars.

He was a favorite with all his superiors, and was always chosen, (generally at his own request,) for all posts of honor and danger. He often did duty for weeks, when he was scarcely fit to ride a horse on account of sickness. I think he leaves no near relatives except one single sister and one brother, who are in California. The following was written on the occasion of his decease by Major-Gen. HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Saturday, July 15, 1864.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Knowing your intimacy with the late Gen. HARKER, I thought I would forward you a few lines regarding him. I do not know his relatives; otherwise I would try to write to some of them. I knew Gen. HARKER as a cadet while I was on duty as instructor at West Point. He was then remarkable for independence of character, and uprightness of conduct. I was particularly happy to renew my acquaintance with him after I came to the West. I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the Commanding General of the Department. On taking command of this corps HARKER was still a Colonel, and, as I was a comparative stranger in the corps, I was anxious to get him to serve as my Chief of Staff. He assured me he would do everything in his power to aid me in my duties, but, if I would excuse him, he greatly preferred to command in the field. His choice I soon learned to appreciate. Strict and exact in the performance of his own duty, he obtained the most willing and hearty cooperation from all his officers, without apparent effort. The only complaint I ever heard was that if HARKER got started against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never found him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done—anything that required peculiar pluck and energy—we called on Gen. HARKER. At Rocky Face, where his division wrested one-half of that wonderful wall of strength from the rebels; at Resaca, where he tenaciously held a line of works close under the rebel fire; at Dallas, where he held on for several days, with thin lines, in conjunction with his brother officers, and hammered the rebel works at a distance of less than 100 yards; at Mud Creek, where he reinforced the skirmishers, and directed their movements with so much skill and vigor as to take and hold a strong line of the enemy's earthworks; in fact, in every place where the corps has been engaged, this noble young man earnestly and heartily performed his part. On the 27th of June he led the terrible assault on the enemy's breastworks. We did not carry them, but part of his command reached the works. A sergeant bearing the colors was bayoneted as he was climbing over. Our beloved and trusted young General was close by, pressing forward his column, when the fatal wound was received. I never saw him after the fight began. I do not yet realize that he is gone—one so full of rich promise, so noble, so pure, so true a friend, so patriotic a soldier. God grant that we may live like him, and if called to die, have as good an earnest of enduring peace in Heaven as had our lamented Gen. G. C. HARKER. I am, Colonel, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD, Major General.
Col. G. P. BUELL, commanding Fifty-eighth Indiana.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25, To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Sign of the Times.—MR. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH.

the best in the world, are as much cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Ivory Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers. Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHITE—STARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at the residence of Mr. Edgar Hyatt, No. 43 West 45th-st., by Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE and Miss FRANCES A. STARK, daughter of B. B. Stark, Esq., of Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHARINE BEACH, relict of the late Joseph Beach, and daughter of the late Thomas Gibbins, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs Eliza Baker, No. 18 Walnut, corner of Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Second day (Monday) morning, Aug. 1, CHARLES TOWNSEND, youngest child of James and Marianna T. Birdsall, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 385 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CODWELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, Rev. JONATHAN CODWELL, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in New Brunswick.

☞ Philadelphia and New-England papers please copy.

DENT.—At Montezuma, Cal., on Thursday, June 30, suddenly, JOHN DENT, of this City, aged 49 years.

ESLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, WILLIAM SAMUEL BOYD, infant son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his father's house, No. 152 West 32d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—At Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of June last, of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, ALFRED H., son of George Gordon, deceased.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Melrose, Westchester County, HARRIS, only son of William and Frances L. Holmes, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral will be published in Thursday's papers.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, EMALINE B., infant daughter of Henry A. and Margaret F. Lee, aged 15 days.

LAMBERT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, HATTIE KEESE LAMBERT, eldest daughter of Harriet and the late Charles Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M. Cars leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 A. M. for Morristown, and return at 3 P. M.

MYERS.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Freeman Rawdon, in Schenectady, Col. MATTHIAS MYERS, aged 80 years.

The remains were taken to Herkimer for interment.

NAVINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 1, JANE, widow of the late Rufus L. Nevins, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 239 Livingston-st.

POWERS.—On Monday evening, Aug. 1, CHARLES MILTON, youngest son of Edward J. and Millie D. Powers, aged 19 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

REED.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH PETTIGREW, infant son of Joseph T. and Emma Reed, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, and members of Mosaic Temple of Honor, No. 1, and Social Temple, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 81 1st-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, in Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, JUDHAM WEEKS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington av., corner of Greene-av., without further notice.

WHEELER.—In Rochester, Mass., on Saturday, July 30, CHARLES LEONARD, infant son of Hassan M. and Eliza T. Wheeler, aged 13 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 461.—Aug. 2, 1864.
68, 13, 57, 14, 63, 20, 55, 77, 36, 12, 32, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 462.—Aug. 2, 1864.
68, 26, 14, 44, 7, 40, 46, 24, 1, 11, 31, 15, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

(Copy.)

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
No. 83 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☞

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. R. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX LAW.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
A SECOND EDITION
OF
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW,
APPROVED JUNE 30, 1864,
WITH
COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
A
COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX,
AND
TABLES OF TAXATION,
COMPILED BY
HORACE E. DRESSER.
1 vol., 8vo, 122 pages. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
ENOCH ARDEN;
AND
OTHER POEMS,
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.
One vol. 16mo. Price $1 25.

NOTICE.—Several days in advance of its publication in England, the Laureate allows Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who have purchased the proof-sheets from the author, to issue his volume in America. The two longest poems in it are love stories, told in that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made his own.

From the Author.

It is my wish that with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields alone the right of publishing my books in America should rest.
ALFRED TENNYSON.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYMERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
Nos. 35 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty-six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

Should payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Interest arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7.30 treasury notes and seven per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 158 BROADWAY, New-York.
Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. C. CONNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 16th of August inst. of one or any less number of the second mortgage bonds of the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK H. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
O. DE B. LORSCHIS & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISANE, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of this company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOUGLAS, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3/10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $100,000—Collections made in all parts of the West. F. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY B. DECKNAP,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	CLARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. R. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITHELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	BENJAMIN LODER,
JOHN H. JAMES,	THISBRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	ROBERT F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the protection of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 213 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent. free from all Government taxes, payable on and after the first day of August, inst.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 4 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of G. A. FISCHER, Ass'gnee. Inquire at No. 59 Flushing-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHTS FOR SCHAPTES' Saw Cutting Machine. Cuts the teeth for 14,000 saws in 10 hours. A working machine may be seen at our office. SNYDER & WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 21d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 1 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending with June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax, both payable at the Treasurer's Office, this place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 139 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of one half year's dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, also, a Dividend of 25 per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 24th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopen d on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable clear of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August next, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 20 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending same 30th inst., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 15th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent, free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. CHARLESWORTH, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.

WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.
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DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 170 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSALLERY,
HENRY P. ALVES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

D. A. BOODY and FINLEY J. WRIGHT are this day admitted members of our house.

H. H. BOODY & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the name of WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, for the transaction of a general banking business, at No. 17 Broad-st.

THOS. WALDEN.
CHAS. F. WILLARD.
EDWARD R. McILVAINE,
CHAS. C. WALDEN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LIVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry E. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 152.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1: for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $300. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 756 BROADWAY.

CARD.—In consequence of the short notice given of the discontinuance of the low charges, and in order that all may avail themselves of them, it is announced that the time for the reception of pupils at the half prices has been extended. Students entering their names now will have four months to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 34th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Miss DON BERNARD, née de Rochemont, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $50 pays board and common English 11 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION furnished by the year for a boy 8½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 30th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS OR OTHERS.—A gentleman, fully experienced, University graduate, scholar and prize man, wishes to buy a first-class school, (finishing institute for young ladies preferred,) either as sole principal or partner. Address immediately DOCTOR D., box No. 150 Times Office.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH LATIN, French and drawing from nature, besides the usual English branches, wishes an engagement; would teach after 3 o'clock P. M. in exchange for board. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 180 Times Office.

SCHOOL WANTED.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate price, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 Times office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 30th sts., near 4th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,125 Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, BY A FAMily now in the hall and Winter, in some private house, pleasantly located in the central upper part of the City, and not exceeding a mile from the Post-office. Brooklyn residents preferred. The apartments may be furnished or not. References unexceptionable. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor front room to let, suitable for a party of gentlemen or family; private table, if desired; dinner at 6. No. 1 University-place, corner of Clinton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board, with modern improvements, to single gentlemen. Pleasant locality, inquire at No. 83 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N. Y.

IRON, IRON, IRON.

Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes,
500 common bars, all sizes,
200 best rods, 3-16, 4, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16,
200 best horse-shoe iron,
50 best angle iron, 1¼ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting,
100 spike rods, all sizes,
500 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron,
200 Nos. 1 and 2 American iron,
700 forge American iron,
100 Kentledge iron,
100 wrought iron turnings,
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, etc., etc.
J. Kendall's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

A FRESH MILCH COW WANTED.—A liberal price will be paid for a number one fresh milch cow, by a gentleman who wants a good milker for the use of his own family. Address B. B., Box No. 3,452 Mail-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade tr

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, belt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before inspecting. After being thoroughly cleaned and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, July 30, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Marine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 12 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels,*" and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," there insert the name of the article bid for, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letter U, S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 25th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, BRUNSWILLE, Ohio, July 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications, to enter with, blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,284 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	Building	900-horse power
FRANCE	Building	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,239	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the NORTH STAR and sail Aug 13.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on this fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO W. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD

steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE & STELLA, a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. E. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 416 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River, Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the Company's office, No. 15 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Atlantic-st. Brooklyn every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change, and connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lake, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30, P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 1st: 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:10 P. M., 10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEHAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:30, (foot of Canal-st. if not at dock,) West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS SKILLMAN, Capt. ——, leaves daily, at every alternate hour, from foot of Chambers-st., landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston Point, the splendid steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TILLOTSON, and CHARLES CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The SAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville, Myers' New Grove, Staten Island the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with. Best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,525 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the NITROUS O

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

Highly Interesting Particulars of the Expedition.

The Departure From Decatur--Passage of the Coosa River.

Thirty Miles of the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad Destroyed.

GUN FACTORY DESTROYED AT TALLADEGA

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

A raid upon the rear of JOHNSTON'S army, and cutting of his line of communication having been decided upon by Gen. SHERMAN, the important duty of carrying it out was intrusted to Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU. The preparatory orders to him were issued about the 1st of July, and the command was to be organized out of such materials as were at hand. Several regiments of cavalry in his district, which would necessarily form a part, were only partly mounted, and were scattered at different points along the railroad. They were, however, gathered together and sent as promptly as possible to Decatur, Ala., from which point the expedition was to start.

The command was divided into two brigades—the First commanded by Col. T. J. HARRISON, Eighth Indiana; and the Second by Col. HAMILTON, Ninth Ohio, composed as follows:

First Brigade—Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. JONES; Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. M. T. PATRICK; Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WATTS.

Second Brigade—Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Capt. ——; Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Major STEVENS; and two guns of Battery E, First Michigan Artillery, Lieut. WIGHTMAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE START.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reached Decatur on the 9th of July, and in the evening of the same day, the last detachments of the different regiments which were to compose the command also arrived, and preparations were made for starting the next day.

Sunday, the 10th, was a busy day in camp; anything but a Sabbath-like still prevailed. In the morning horses were issued to regiments yet in need of them—tents, extra clothing, and other articles not necessary for the trip were packed up to be left behind, and the bustle of preparation was visible in every quarter. No vehicles were to be taken except five ambulances for the transportation of the sick and wounded. The whole command was put in a light marching order, so as to move with celerity, the necessary articles, such as ammunition, axes, &c., being transported on pack-mules. The men were not allowed to carry any extra clothing except a shirt and a pair of socks for a change; even blankets were to be left behind. Everything betokened that the movement was one that required rapidity of execution. Fifteen days' rations of salt, coffee, and sugar, five of hard bread, and one of bacon, were issued to the men, and carried in their haversacks. Subsistence for the rest of the trip was to be obtained in the country to be traversed by the command. To provide against lameness of the horses from loss of shoes, each man carried with him two shoes, fitted for his horse, and nails sufficient for fastening them.

FORCES MOVE.

In the afternoon everything was ready, the bugles sounded "forward," and the command moved out.

Starting out in a southeasterly direction, the expedition took the road toward Somerville, a county seat fifteen miles from Decatur. The road crosses Flint River seven miles out, and passes over a country generally of flat surface. Somerville was reached about 9 o'clock at night, and the command bivouacked until morning. A forage train accompanied it this far with corn for the horses, the wagons returning to Decatur next day. Henceforward, the horses were to take the chances of such forage as the country afforded along the route.

July 11.—The expedition was now fairly started in the enemy's country, and, judging from the rations issued, was not likely to return to our own lines in less than two weeks. The direction pursued was about the same as before—southeast. The distance marched was about thirty miles, and in the evening the command bivouacked on Sand Mountain, the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Tennessee River from those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The country was generally poor, and afforded but a scanty supply of forage for the horses.

July 12.—Descending Sand Mountain in the morning, the expedition forded Black Warrior River, a tributary of the Tombigbee, and at 10 o'clock reached Blountsville, the county seat of Blount County.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

In the jail here were found two deserters from JOHNSTON'S army and four negroes, charged with the crime of seeking their liberty. All were released. A prisoner charged with murder was in confinement in the same jail, and was left to await his trial at the hands of the civil authorities. Beyond Blountsville the road crosses Strait Mountain, the descent of which is remarkably steep and rugged, but was passed without accident, and the command halted for the night in a fertile valley, where a good supply of oats was obtained for the horses. On this day's march the first armed rebels were met, a small party of them having fired on the advance guard on the mountain and then fled. Their shots were ineffective.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A regiment was sent forward in the night to Ashville, five miles, to secure any supplies the rebels might have at that point. A sufficient quantity of corn for the horses was obtained, and also a quantity of flour and bacon.

July 13.—The command marched into Ashville in the morning, and remained for several hours, getting the horses completely shod up. All places of business were closed, and a number of the citizens had fled in terror at the approach of the dreaded Yankees. The printing office of the county paper (the Ashville *Vidette*) was deserted by the proprietors and printers, leaving the forms on the press, the edition being part worked off. The paper contained VALLANDIGHAM'S speech at Hamilton, Ohio, and an editorial article eulogized VAL. as a "gifted statesman, orator, and patriotic exile." The editor further shows the following, looking to the Peace party of the North for aid in sustaining the rebellion:

"It is our desire to see the names of FERNANDO WOOD and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, or some of their co-laborers, placed upon the ticket of that party at the Chicago Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States, supported by such men as LOVO and HARRIS, and just in proportion to the support they receive will the North exhibit signs of returning reason and humanity. If they are elected we expect to have peace, independence, and constitutional liberty."

Several printers were enrolled and sent to the office, and the press was soon put to a use never anticipated by its owner—printing orders and blanks for a Yankee command. The printers also amused themselves by taking out a column of secession stuff from the form of the *Vidette*, and inserting a short editorial changing the tone of the paper, and also some items concerning the arrival of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S command. A few copies of the new edition were worked off before the command again took up the line of march.

MARCH RESUMED.

In the afternoon the march was continued over a rough, barren country, and to the evening the expedition reached the Coosa River at Greenport. Here it was expected that the rebels would attempt to delay us if they could gather any force, as news of our approach had been no doubt sent forward. None were to be seen when the bank of the river was reached. The ferry-boat was on the opposite side, and was gained possession of by a party swimming over. Gen. ROUSSEAU at once ordered a detachment of 300 men to be crossed to hold the ferry, and in the night the artillery was also ferried over, to prevent delay in the morning.

BURIAL OF AN ESTEEMED OFFICER.

Here the Fifth Iowa performed the sad duty of interring the remains of one of its most efficient officers, Capt. WILLIAM CURL. The regiment was in the rear, and Capt. CURL and Capt. WILCOX, of the same regiment, were riding together a little separated from their companions, when they were fired upon by six men, who had concealed themselves in the bushes by the roadside. The rebels demanded their surrender before firing, but both officers attempted to escape, when they were fired on from the rear, and Capt. CURL instantly killed. Capt. WILCOX was severely, but not dangerously, wounded, eight buckshot having penetrated his thigh.

DISABLED SENT TO REAR.

An inspection of the command was made and a number of horses found in unfit condition for the trip. All men who, from sickness or other causes, were not likely to endure the hardships of the march, were also called out and sent with the disabled horses to Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, about 40 miles distant. An ambulance was also sent to convey Capt. WILCOX and others disabled. They subsequently arrived safely within our lines.

July 14.—At daylight the column was in motion, preparing to cross the river. At the ferry the Coosa is a deep stream about 300 yards wide, with but little current. Four miles further down, at Ten Islands, it spreads out to a greater width and is fordable. The detachment under command of Maj. GRAHAM, of the Eighth Indiana, which had crossed at the ferry, was ordered to move down the east side to meet the ford, while the main column proceeded down the west side to cross at the fording.

ENEMY ENCOUNTERED.

Maj. GRAHAM met the enemy immediately after leaving the ferry, and a lively skirmishing at once commenced. The rebels were strongly posted in the woods commanding the road. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the rebels were found to be in considerable force, and in a position to delay the advance of a small party. They were, however, pressed back slowly by our skirmishers. Meanwhile the main column reached the fording, and the head of it (the Fifth Iowa in advance) commenced crossing. On emerging from between two islands, and having yet a width of three hundred yards to cross, it was met by a heavy fire from the rebels strongly posted behind rocks and trees on the bank. To attempt to force a passage would have been to incur a heavy loss, and the advance withdrew behind an island, under cover of which they replied vigorously to the rebels' fire. Lieut.-Col. PATRICK also placed the Fourth Tennessee on a larger island below and in the rear of the first named, and the men of that regiment and of the Fifth Iowa were deployed as sharpshooters, and from behind trees exchanged shots with the rebels, who were similarly posted on the bank. Two companies were sent to look for a ford reported to be two miles down the river, but failed to find it. A detachment of one hundred men was sent across the ferry to reinforce Major GRAHAM, to enable him to drive the rebels from his front and attack in the rear those posted at the ford. Col. JONES, of the Eighth Indiana, was afterwards sent with the rest of the regiment for the same purpose, but the work was finally accomplished by Maj. GRAHAM before his arrival. While the main column was thus delayed at the river, a fordable place was found about a mile below, and Gen. ROUSSEAU was about throwing a detachment across, when the rebels suddenly disappeared from the flank, Maj. GRAHAM having succeeded in driving them from his front and the ford, killing some fifteen of them, (two of whom were officers, one of them being Gen. CLANTON'S Assistant Adjutant-General,) wounding about forty, and capturing several prisoners, among whom were Lieut.-Col. LAST and Maj. MCWHORTER, of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry. The force opposed to us proved to be part of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, with militia and such other troops as could be hastily got together, and was commanded by Brig.-Gen. CLANTON. But one man was injured on the Federal side, and he was wounded by a comrade, who mistook him for a rebel.

COLUMN CROSSES.

The ford being clear the column commenced crossing. The passage of the river was a beautiful sight. The long array of horsemen winding between the green islands, and taking a serpentine course across the ford—their arms flashing back the rays of the burning sun, and guidons gaily fluttering along the column, formed a bright picture, recalling the days of romance, and contrasting strongly with the stern hardships and vivid realities of the every-day life on the duty march.

This ford is one crossed by Gen. JACKSON during his campaign against the Creek Indians.

Without further delay, the march was resumed. The day was very hot and intolerably dusty. A few miles from the river we reached an iron furnace, which was being operated for the rebel authorities. It was thoroughly destroyed by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S orders. After a march of fifteen miles, a halt was made for about two hours to feed and rest. The heat of the day was very trying, particularly upon the artillery horses, and finding that to retain both guns would impede the march and prevent that rapidity of movement which was essential to the success of the expedition, Gen. ROUSSEAU promptly decided to destroy one and attach the extra horses to the other, so that it could be moved along at the same gait the cavalry marched. It was speedily dismounted, the trunions broken off and the carriage destroyed. The night was cool and pleasant, and the moon shone brightly. The march was continued until midnight, when the command halted at Estehawba, 25 miles from the Coosa. The country traversed was more fertile and better improved than any reached previously.

July 15.—At daylight the men were again in their saddles and on the road. Passing many large farms, with good fields of corn, wheat and oats, we reached Talladega (16 miles) about 10 o'clock. Here we struck a railroad extending from Selma in a northeast direction, originally intended to connect with Rome, Georgia, but only completed to Blue Mountain, a few miles north of Talladega. The road has no special importance in reference to present military operations. A small rebel force left Talladega a few hours before our approach, and moved down the railroad to the bridge over the Coosa River, our coming having been heard of, and the destruction of that bridge being supposed by them to be one of the objects of the expedition. They were unable, however, to remove their commissary stores and other supplies, which fell into our hands. About 100,000 rations of sugar and salt, and 20,000 rations of flour and bacon, and a number of boxes of tobacco were taken—the command were supplied with what they needed and the rest destroyed. The railroad depot was burned, with the contents, consisting of leather, nitre, grain sacks, 100 sacks of flour, 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bbls of salt, four platform scales, a lot of shoes, cotton and other articles. Two freight cars on the track were also burned.

In the hospital were 143 sick and wounded soldiers, who were paroled.

GUN FACTORY DESTROYED.

A gun factory in town, which has done a large amount of work for the rebel army, principally in the way of repairing, was effectually destroyed by breaking the machinery. The building itself could not be burned without destroying a part of the town, which Gen. ROUSSEAU would not permit to be done. Another larger establishment of the same kind, outside of the town, was destroyed by the rebels themselves before leaving. Several cases of muskets were found stored in a stable, and were destroyed.

ENEMY DECEIVED.

After resting a few hours in the heat of the day, the command again moved on at 4 o'clock in the evening. The direction was nearly south, and gave the rebels the impression that the Coosa bridge was the point aimed at. From Montgomery and Selma papers, afterward obtained, it was learned that they were convinced that such was the object, and had disposed their forces accordingly, which, no doubt, saved the command considerable annoyance, as our rout was left clear. We were moving in the general direction of Montgomery, and the news caused great consternation in that rebel capital. Marching until midnight, the command passed the little village of Syllacauga, and halted twenty-five miles from Talladega, unannoyed by the rebels, who were, no doubt, busily at work fortifying themselves at the bridge, which we had left perhaps twenty miles to our right and rear. Having had but two or three hours' sleep the previous night, and a wearisome march through the day, the men were nearly overcome with fatigue and drowsiness, and as soon as the halt was made dropped themselves on the ground to seek repose.

July 16.—An early start and a march of fifteen miles brought the command to Bradford, where a cotton factory was in operation. Here a halt was made and several hours' rest taken.

BURNING UP A CRIMINAL.

A case of barbarous punishment occurred recently in the vicinity of Saccapatoy, a village a mile or two from Bradford, which would be incredible were it not supported by the testimony of eye-witnesses, and had not Slavery and secession together turned men into fiends. A negro, charged with having killed his master, was arrested by the citizens of the neighborhood, tied to a tree, and *burned to death*. His torture was, no doubt, to some extent, mitigated by the very means used to make it severe. Dry pitch-pine was piled up closely around him, which burned so rapidly, and poured out such a dense smoke, that he was almost instantly suffocated. A witness stated that he never screamed or groaned, but seemed to suffocate at once.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

At Youngville, a quantity of rebel grain and bacon was obtained. In every county there are several depots for receiving the "tax in kind" imposed by the Confederate Government, being one-tenth of all the productions of the soil. These are gathered in by agents, and sent off wherever ordered for the supply of the army. At these points the expedition found supplies ready for their use.

ANOTHER RIVER CROSSED.

The Tallapoosa River was yet to be crossed before reaching the destination of the expedition. It is fordable in but few places, and the fords are rather difficult for artillery. It was important, therefore, to obtain possession of a ferry. Information was obtained of an old ford near Stowe's ferry, and Gen. ROUSSEAU decided upon crossing at that point. The night march from Talladega, and the pressing forward during the day, had prevented news of our approach getting much ahead of us, and on arriving at the ferry in the night, it was found to be all right. a rope stretching across the river and the ferry-boat in working order. The artillery and pack train were crossed over the ferry, and the rest of the command forded the river half a mile above. The fording was difficult, and the passage was not accomplished until 2 o'clock in the morning, but all got over safely. The day's march was about thirty-five miles.

July 17.—The expedition was now within one day's march (about thirty miles) of the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad—a road of the utmost importance to the rebel army, being the one over which the greater portion of their supplies were drawn, and forming the line of communication with the Southwest. Gen. ROUSSEAU determined to push rapidly forward to reach it before night. Just as the command was about starting, the vedettes fired upon a small party approaching them, and succeeded in capturing two and killing one. The one killed was a Capt. MASON, in command of a scouting party from Dadeville on the way to destroy the ferry to prevent our crossing, rumors of our approach having reached us, but with no definiteness. They were a little too late to accomplish their object. No other party of rebels was met during the day. Passing through Dadeville, the march was continued toward the railroad at Loachepoka station.

RAILROAD REACHED.

About sundown the command reached Loachepoka, and was in possession of the railroad. No force was there, and all was quiet. We had penetrated into the rear of the rebel army, and were now on their most important line of communication. Loachepoka Station is forty-eight miles from Montgomery.

ROAD DESTROYED.

Working parties were at once detailed, and the work of destruction commenced. The character of the superstructure of the road was peculiarly favorable for the purpose. The ties were of pine, and the track was laid of light iron, spiked to pine timbers, set into every fourth tie. These longitudinal stringers were readily raised from their position by means of fence rails used as levers. Twenty or thirty men would raise one hundred feet at a time, on one side, and place the timber and rail on top of the rail on the other side. Fence-rails and other combustible material were then piled on it, and fire started. The result of the operation was the destruction of the timbers, the complete warping of the iron rails from expansion by the intense heat, and the burning of the ties where the track rested upon them, so as to make them utterly unserviceable. On no other road, perhaps, could so thorough a destruction be effected by such simple means. The pine was of a pitchy character, and burned so readily that the ties were completely destroyed, without raising them from the road-bed, and the iron was thoroughly drawn out of shape by the heat. The track was not merely torn up, but it was destroyed—ties, iron and other material being rendered unfit to use again.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

The railroad buildings at Loachepoka contained a large quantity of oats, corn and flour, from which the command was supplied. Fifteen saddle-trees, two thousand pairs of harness, and several hundred muskets were also captured and destroyed.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

During the night, the railroad depot, a wooden building, took fire from the burning railroad, and for a time there was danger of the destruction of the hotel and several fine buildings. The flames spread in a direction where a part of the horses were picketed to fences and trees, and a stampede was feared. It was a wild and exciting scene. The long line of fires up and down the track were sending up volumes of dense smoke, and lighting up the heavens with a lurid glare, whilst the flames from the burning buildings shot far upward and reached out as if eager for further destruction. The neighing and rearing of the frightened horses and hurrying to and fro of the men to move them and their equipments away from the fire, added to the excitement of the scene. The buildings burned down rapidly, and the danger of the fire spreading was soon over. Gen. ROUSSEAU, by his personal exertions, assisted in saving the residence of a widow lady, who was astonished at finding assistance rendered from those she had been led to consider only as vandals. Men were detailed to protect the building with wet blankets until the danger was over.

July 18.—Details working in the night destroyed several miles of the road. In the morning the command was divided into four detachments to continue the work. Col. HAMILTON, of the Ninth Ohio, with his regiment and a part of the Fourth Tennessee, moved toward Atlanta, destroying the track as he went. At Auburn, six miles from Loachepoka, his advance was attacked by the rebels, but after some skirmishing he drove them off and continued the work. He destroyed a quantity of lumber, and a large amount of quartermasters' and commissary stores at Auburn. A mile or two above that place, a locomotive was met coming down from Opelika. The engineer, on seeing the Yankees, endeavored to back out, but the engine ran off the track. The engineer and two other men were captured, and the locomotive destroyed.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION.

Major BAIRD, with four companies of the Fifth Iowa and four of the Fourth Tennessee, was ordered to march to Chenaw Station, twelve miles toward Montgomery, to destroy a trestle bridge and the station buildings, and work back, destroying the road. Col. WATTS, of the Second Kentucky, moved down the railroad from Loachepoka, in the same direction, and Col. JONES, with the Eighth Indiana, started for Notasulga, a station between Loachepoka and Chenaw. The road was destroyed to Notasulga and several miles beyond. About sixty tents, with poles and pins complete, were here destroyed, and a further quantity of commissary stores. A water tank and the railroad buildings were also burned. Two miles beyond Notasulga was a camp for conscripts and convalescents, with barracks for two or three thousand men. Those who were able to do so had made their escape, leaving about one hundred sick in the hospital. The hospital buildings and tents connected with them were spared, and the remainder of the camp destroyed.

A SEVERE FIGHT.

The detachment under command of Maj. BAIRD met a rebel force just upon arriving in sight of Chenaw Station. The trains were on the track which brought them up from Montgomery. Maj. BAIRD deployed his force on both sides of the railroad, and was met by the enemy in much larger force than his own. A brisk fight ensued, but the enemy proved too strong, and our men fell back with a loss of one killed and several wounded. Six companies of the Eighth Indiana were brought up, and an advance again made. Major BAIRD, with two companies of the Fifth Iowa, moving on the left of the road supported by two companies of the Eighth Indiana, and Col. JONES with four companies of the Eighth on the right side. The rebels were met as Maj. BAIRD'S front and an obstinate fight ensued, but they were pressed back until they finally gained a position in a small ravine running down from the railroad, from which they poured a heavy fire upon our men, who could not advance upon them from the front without heavy loss. Both sides held their positions for some time, until two companies of the Eighth Indiana were sent across from the right side of the railroad, turned the rebels' left and got into their rear, pouring in a murderous fire with their Spencer rifles, while the Fifth Iowa assaulted them in front. The rebels were routed from their position and fled, leaving over forty dead and a large number of wounded on the field. The Fifth Iowa lost one killed and four wounded. Finding that the rebels were in considerable force, and were prepared to make an obstinate defence, and that to drive them completely from the road would require a withdrawal of a portion of the forces engaged in destroying the track, Gen. ROUSSEAU ordered that portion of the command back, the track having in the meantime been destroyed several miles below Notasulga. Returning through Loachepoka, Col. HAMILTON'S command was overtaken between Auburn and Opelika, and the whole division bivouacked for the night.

July 19.—In the morning Col. HARRISON, with a part of the Eighth Indiana and the Second Kentucky, continued the work of destruction toward Opelika, and the rest of the command marched by a road leading to the right of the railroad, and reached the Columbus Railroad, a mile or two east of Opelika. This road forms part of a line connecting Macon with the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad at Opelika. The Ninth Ohio commenced operations on this track, and destroyed it as far as the junction, where they connected with Col. HARRISON, who had moved up the other road.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A detachment under direction of Lieut.-Col. PATRICK, destroyed the depot buildings, turn-table, cars, switches, &c., at the junction, and several miles of track toward Atlanta. There were six cars on the track filled with leather, nails and other supplies, for the rebel army. Thirty boxes of tobacco were also seized and issued to the men. About 75,000 rations of sugar, and 30,000 of flour and bacon were obtained, and after supplying the command, the remainder was destroyed.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION ACCOMPLISHED.

The work for which the expedition was sent out was now thoroughly accomplished. It had marched over three hundred miles in nine days—penetrated one hundred and nine miles in the rear of JOHNSTON'S army—destroyed thirty miles of railroad track, with its depot buildings, water tanks, switches, turn-tables, &c., one locomotive, a number of cars, and large quantities of supplies and material. As a rebel prisoner aptly remarked, it made "a big hole in Johnston's haversack." The rapidity and boldness of the movement struck terror into the heart of rebeldom, and caused such bewilderment, that no serious opposition was made to the progress of the expedition.

THE RETURN MARCH.

In the afternoon the work of destruction ceased and the command took up the line of march to return. Following the railroad for some distance toward West Point, it diverged to the left, moving northwardly to Lafayette, twelve miles from Opelika. Here rumors came in thick and fast of a large force of rebel cavalry approaching from the north, having crossed the Chattahoochee at Franklin to intercept our retreat. At West Point, twelve miles to the right and rear, the rebels were gathering all the forces they could muster, and for a time the prospect of a successful retreat looked rather gloomy. Gen. ROUSSEAU, however, after carefully sifting the rumors, determined to move on in the direction he had started, and fight the way through, if necessary. The march was continued until midnight, and a halt made twelve miles from Lafayette, without hearing anything of the enemy.

July 20.—Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock, and the march resumed. Misled by a mistake of a guide, a road leading toward West Point was taken, but a scout reported before much distance was gone over that it was a dead-end road, and a road found leading toward Rocky Mills on the route selected. A march of 35 miles was made, and about 9 o'clock the command went into bivouack for the night. The route during the day was nearly parallel with the Chattahoochee, and with the railroad from West Point to Atlanta, and from 10 to 20 miles distant from it. There are many roads running from the railroad and river across to that on which we were moving, and it was expected that the rebels would move across on one or more of these to intercept our retreat or harass our rear; but one after another of these intersecting roads was passed, and still no rebel force made its appearance.

July 21.—The command marched thirty-six miles, passing through Carrollton and Villa Rica, and bivouacked three miles from the latter place. The advance met a party of about twenty rebels and captured three of them, who represented themselves as scouts detailed by order of Gen. JOHNSTON, and then on service for Gen. JACKSON, commanding a rebel force. They were taken by surprise at our approach, having no intimation of our coming. We learned that a small cavalry force from Gen. SHERMAN'S army had been at Carrollton a few days ago, and had returned toward Marietta. Gen. STONEMAN'S pickets were reported to be near Powder Springs, sixteen miles in advance of us.

REACH FEDERAL LINES.

July 22.—The expedition reached Powder Springs about 11 o'clock, and found a Federal cavalry picket a mile beyond. They had heard of our approach from scouts, but supposed us to be rebels. Our true character, however, was discovered before we reached them. A general feeling of relief pervaded the command at being again within our own lines, after thirteen days of hard marching in the enemy's country, and the successful result of the expedition and its safe return was a cause of much satisfaction and congratulation.

THE WHITES.

Many of the citizens fled in terror at the approach of the command, stripping their houses of furniture and everything they could transport with them. The enormous lies so assiduously circulated by rebel papers and rebel officers as to the barbarous conduct of the Federal troops, even to the murdering of women and children, were really believed by some of the more credulous, and their fright was extreme. Those who remained even felt that they were incurring great risk, and were astonished to find that the dreaded Yankees were so different from what their imaginations had pictured them. Gen. ROUSSEAU'S orders were stringent against depredations on private property. The following is an extract from an order issued at Ashville, and printed and distributed to the command:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
IN THE FIELD, July 13, 1864.

* * * There shall be no straggling under any pretext. Private houses will not be entered by soldiers on any pretext whatever, being a prolific cause of straggling. Such entries are generally made by those who maraud and rob. Such acts are denounced as unworthy a soldier, and will be summarily punished.

The Major-General Commanding tenders his thanks to the command generally, for their good conduct and soldierly bearing, and hopes that such deportment will continue.

By order of Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU.

THOS. C. WILLIAMS, A. A. A. G.

Owing to the hasty formation of the command, and the nature of the service, discipline could not be as strictly enforced as under other circumstances, but every effort was made to protect private property, except such as was necessary for the expedition; and it was acknowledged by a number of citizens, at different places, that the people suffered less from the Yankees than from the rebel soldiers. The prisoners taken were also surprised at being treated like men, and were unanimous in grateful expressions. It was impossible to take prisoners along during the trip, and consequently all were paroled except those captured on the last two or three days before reaching our lines.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has demonstrated by this expedition that bold movements into the enemy's lines can be made, and important results achieved against the enemy, without the necessity of violating the usages of civilized warfare. His course entitles him to the nation's gratitude, while it will win for him the respect even of the rebels, at the same time that they are inspired with terror at the boldness and success of his movements.

It may be proper to add that a raid of the same general character as that made had been long since suggested by Gen. ROUSSEAU, though not precisely to the points to which this one was made. Gen. SHERMAN'S orders were fully carried out, and he has expressed the highest satisfaction at the result, the work accomplished having been fully up to his anticipations, while the good condition in which the command was brought, and with so slight loss, exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

THE STAFF

of Gen. ROUSSEAU during the expedition was composed as follows:

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Capt. E. M. RUGAN, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Topographical Engineer.

Capt. THOMAS A. ELKIN, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, A. D. C.

Capt. S. E. MCCONNELL, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, A. A. J. G.

Surgeon S. D. WATERMAN, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Medical Director.

Capt. ALFRED MATTHIAS, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. JOHN FREY, Ninth Ohio, Quartermaster.

Lieut. C. A. B. LANGDON, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, A. D. C.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	266¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	58¾
15,000	do.	267	100	do.	58⅞
50,000	do.	53 256	100	do.	b10 58
100	N. Y. Central	130⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b7 61¾
300	Erie Railway	112⅛	100	do.	b5 61¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	63 128⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co.	b5 47
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	112⅜			

[Advertisement.]

For $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, late Chaplain to Congress and pastor elect to the American Chapel, Paris, will preach in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, on Thursday, (First Day) at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends and the public are invited to attend.

[Advertisement.]

The high prices now ruling induce many families to omit from their tables many articles of luxury; but they cannot spare KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon gets.. 7 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 15 | Gov. Island, 9 04 | Hell Gate.. 10 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Manuel Morille, (Colombian,) Morile, Santa Martha, McLean & Co.

Steamers Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Empire, Dobbins, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ship Indiana, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Alta Mecklenburg, (Meckl.,) Korff, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Snakspeare, (Prem.,) Fechter, Naples, Chas. Luling & Co.; Melrose, Cousin, Havre, France, J. O. Baker & Co.; North America, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Yorkshire, (Br.,) Theobald, Cork, Benner & Brown; San Salvador, (Ital.,) Bristol, Holmboe & Falchieri; Charles Edwin, Hooper, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Laura Rose, (Ital.,) Scarpa, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tweed, (Br.,) McDougall, Cork, J. F. Whitney; Pride of the Sea, Humphrey, Genoa, Fabbri & Chaney; Indian Maid, (Austr.,) Pascuvich, Penarth Roads, W. F. Schmidt's Sons.

Brigs Salinas, (Br.,) Michner, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Christiana Maria, (Hol.,) de Veer, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; T. R. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Webb, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Milton Badger, Benson, Fortress Monroe, I. B. Ginger, I. B. Hammond, O'Brien, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons; Anna S. Brown, Wilbur, Washington, L. Kenney; Amy Wooster, Trott, Nassabo, J. Boynton's Sons; Caspar Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Johnson, Fortress Monroe Aug. 1 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed a steamer bound up to Alexandria, with horses; also saw steamship Atlantic ashore on Kettle Bottom.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Lyons, Mix, New-Orleans July 16, via Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Fortress Monroe 33 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans July 21, via Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to K. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer City of Buffalo, James, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool 56 ds. with mdse. and 20 passengers to Smith & Dunning. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Sea Serpent, Thorndike, Manila 106 ds., with hemp and sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 14; crossed the equator July 13.

Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, of and from Barbadoes, 27 ds., with molasses and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. July 28, lat. 32 33, lon. 71 20, saw a side-wheel steamer, painted white, with white smoke stacks, stg. E., probably for Bermuda; was very deep a large deck-load of cotton; showed British colors.

Bark Bernhard, (Brem.,) Warnken, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 200 bags to C. Tanner.

Bark Winkel, (Brem.,) Homeyer, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Bark Vizcaya, (Br.,) Richardson, Santa Cruz 23 ds., with sugar, sugar, molasses and palm leaf to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Sarah Atlee, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Jenkins, Para July 11, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Maller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Julia, for New-York.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, (of Nassau,) Partridge, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brockman & Co. July 31, Alex. Keyser, boys, of seaman, of Glasgow, died.

Brig Flying Eagle, (of Gibraltar,) Nickerson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to James K. Ward & Co.

Brig Windward, Partridge, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Pouvert, Allen, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hoster.

Brig Fox, Abbott, Wilkinson, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Martha Jane, (Pr.,) Corbett, Hillsboro 18 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lena, Small, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with wood to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Plymouth, (of Barbados,) Pool, Rio Grand del Sur 47 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to master.

Brig Santiago, (Span.,) Urizen, Monte Christo 11 ds., in ballast to A. G. Rossire & Co.

Brig Queen of the South, Grosenich, Demarara 16 ds., with metal to Willet Rowe.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Dunbar, Trinidad 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to George S. Stephenson.

Schr. Hanover, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Jam., July 7, with logwood, etc., to A. A. Cabre. July 26, at 5 P. M., saw a side-wheel steamer, painted white, with two white smoke stacks, burning hard coal, and steering for Cape Fear.

Schr. Enchantress, (Br.,) Conly, Para July 14, with mdse. to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finlay, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with timber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowditch, Boston 3 ds., with grain to Wade & Katy.

Schr. Eothan, Beaston, Charleston Bar 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mountain Home, Bragg, Charleston Bar 16 ds. to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. J. F. Johnson, Barker, Holmes' Bay 12 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Morrison, Londonderry, N. S., 16 ds., with stone and iron to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. George W. Snow, Haskell, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Seaman, (Br.,) Downey, Joggins, N. S., 15 ds., with grindstones to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Machias 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Alexandria, Guptil, Calais 10 ds

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4013. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Burying the Dead Under Flag of Truce.

The Rebels Claim to Have 1,200 Prisoners.

ALLEGED HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 3—P. M.

A flag of truce was allowed by the rebels from 9 until 5 o'clock this morning, to bury the dead and bring off the wounded.

Very few were found alive. The most of those who were living yesterday died last night. Not more than a dozen were brought in, and but few of these are expected to recover.

The ground in front of the crater for a distance of about two hundred yards was thickly covered with the dead, the greater proportion being colored.

I counted 160 of the latter, and about 55 whites—all of whom were buried on the spot.

The reason of the great disparity in killed, between the white and colored troops, is the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was concentrated upon this ground, after the white troops had charged across it, and when the colored division crossed the spot, they were actually mown down with grape and canister, and when they retreated, they fell in dozens, our sharpshooters being unable to disturb the rebel gunners.

The work of burying the dead was not completed until half past ten o'clock, when the truce ceased.

Firing was opened by the rebels ten minutes afterwards.

The rebel Gens. A. P. HILL, BUSHROD JOHNSON, MAHONE and SANDERS, were on the field, besides numerous officers of an inferior grade.

Maj. GERARDY, of Gen. MAHONE'S staff, had charge of the flag on the rebel side, and Maj. JOSEPH E. DORAN, of the Twenty-second New-York dismounted cavalry, had charge of it on ours, and conducted the affair very much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The rebels buried their dead on their side of the line, and carried their wounded to the rear.

They claim to have 1,200 prisoners, including the wounded, in their possession.

They state their loss to be about eight hundred, but this is not credited as in charging to recover the works they lost heavily.

Gen. BARTLETT and Col. MARSHALL are prisoners in Petersburgh and unhurt.

A rumor prevailed to-day that a force of rebel cavalry were seen moving toward our left, but nothing has yet been developed in that direction concerning it.

Some telegraph operators of the Ninth Army Corps were placed under arrest this morning, and are to be tried by court-martial. They are charged with making known the contents of a dispatch to outside parties.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The special army correspondent of the TIMES transmits the following report of movements at the front subsequent to the fight on Saturday last:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Since the demonstrations on BURNSIDE'S front on Saturday, which eventuated in our occupancy of our original position at the close of the day's fight, a large number of our dead have lain unburied, while some ninety-five wounded men have remained on the field out of reach. Yesterday a flag of truce was sent out, under charge of Maj. DORAN, of the Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry, to negotiate for the burial of the dead, &c. Three attempts were made to open negotiations, the last of which was replied to, to the effect that the Confederate authorities at Petersburgh would be apprised and a reply given at 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour Major DORAN again proceeded with a flag of truce to the point designated, and received a favorable reply to his request, and three hours was named as the period to be afforded for the burial of the dead, commencing at 6 o'clock.

The work commenced at that hour. About twenty wounded men were found still alive, nearly all of whom were negroes. About three hundred bodies were buried, of which number not more than fifteen or twenty were white troops.

While the flag of truce was displayed, free intercourse was indulged in by parties from both sides. Gens. A. P. HILL, BUSHROD JOHNSON, Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, Gen. MAHONE and Acting Brig.-Gen. LAUNASS were present, viewing the scene before them, and with field-glasses examined our works closely. Quite a number of Englishmen, in semi-military dress, were noticed among the rebel officers.

In conversation, the rebels claimed the affair of Saturday as another valuable achievement in their favor, stating their loss among those in the fort destroyed to be about two thousand men, and their entire loss to be three thousand. They claim to have taken nine hundred and thirty-six prisoners from us. They say that eight men belonging to a North Carolina regiment were found alive and well in one of the bomt-proofs.

The explosion made a hole or crater two hundred feet long and ninety-five in width. Three attempts were made by the rebels to capture the ruins, the first two of which were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Emigrant Trains Robbed on the Santa Fe Road.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Advices from the plains have been received to the effect that the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Arrapahoes, numbering nearly one thousand warriors, were committing serious depredations on the Santa Fé road.

All horses, mules, beef cattle belonging to Fort Larned, a number of private cattle and 130 horses of the Colorado Battery were captured within a quarter of a mile of that fort on the 17th ult. Emigrant trains have been robbed and destroyed, and about 600 animals have been run off.

About twenty persons have been killed and scalped. The Indians were threatening Fort Larned at last accounts. There were only 75 men there.

Over ten thousand dollars' worth of provisions had been given out to these Indians at Fort Larned a few days before.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Effie Deans* arrived at St. Joseph on Monday from the Upper Missouri.

Three days before her arrival at Fort Berthold the Indians made three assaults on the fort, which were easily repulsed.

Gen. SULLY left Fort Rice on the 17th ult. for the heart of the Sioux country, where he expected to have an engagement. His expedition was composed of two Minnesota regiments, two companies of Dacotah volunteers, 110 Nebraska scouts and four guns. The command took thirty days' rations. The remainder of SULLY'S forces were left to garrison the various posts established along the river, six companies of the Third Minnesota being stationed in Fort Rice, one company in Fort Union, and the remainder of the regiment along the river.

Emigration had set in toward the mines. Labor was so abundant that all could not obtain employment. Hundreds of teams were starting for California and Oregon. Others were preparing to return to the States.

Five steamers laden with Government freight had been ordered to Fort Benton by Gen. SULLY. The remainder of the mountain fleet will probably be detained until Fall, transporting Government supplies, large quantities of which are laying along the river.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE BATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA.

An Official Statement of the Losses on Both Sides.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Since my last, and up to date, nothing has transpired of moment, although the usual amount of cannonading is carried on by both sides.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR was at Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters last evening, and gives some further details of the great battle which took place on the left on Friday last, an account of which I have transmitted you. Gen. BLAIR says his burying parties are still out, and that there are at least 500 dead rebels yet upon the ground. A late rebel paper censures Gen. HOOD for "the slaughter of the 22d inst.," and otherwise confesses that the battle was a frightful rebel defeat. They make great boasts about their capture of eight guns, which is the only dark side there is to our picture. Gen. BLAIR gives the following as the official loss of the enemy:

Killed and buried by our troops	1,400
Killed and delivered to the enemy	800
Wounded, in our hands	1,000
Prisoners	1,200
Total	4,400

Even if there were no more dead, it is fair to believe that 6,000 wounded may be added to this list, making the casualties amount to nearly 10,000. Gen. BARRY, SHERMAN'S chief of artillery, and an officer who generally estimates within bounds, says that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners since we crossed the river, will amount to 20,000 men at least. Among the captures in the fight are 18 stands of colors, which are at present at FRANK BLAIR'S headquarters, and 5,500 small arms and several hundred swords.

To use Gen. BLAIR'S own expression, (he says,) it was a jubilee of death. Two-thirds of the attacking party were militiamen and conscripts, and while in a certain position, a raking fire from the batteries upon each flank was poured into them, while the terrific fire from three corps, from behind breastworks, was kept up incessantly for half an hour. Gen. KING ascertains the loss of both sides to be as follows:

FEDERAL LOSS.

Killed	600
Wounded	2,100
Missing	700
Total	3,400

We also lost the Commanding-General and eight pieces of artillery, and the arms of 700 prisoners.

REBEL LOSS.

Killed and buried by our troops	1,400
Killed and delivered to the enemy	800
Killed and still unburied	500
Wounded, (probably)	9,000
Prisoners	1,200
Total	12,900

And beside, we captured 18 stands of colors, 6,000 small arms, and several hundred swords.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27—Night.

Since writing the above, I have obtained the following official circular, which, however, does not differ materially from my report. You will perceive that it is more glorious than I have dared to conjecture:

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 25.

The Major-General commanding congratulates the troops upon the brilliant successes which have attended the Union arms in the late battles, and which have been officially reported as follows:

"In the battle of the 20th, and in which the Twentieth Corps, one division of the Fourth Corps, and part of the Fourteenth Corps were engaged, the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (1,733.)

In front of the Twentieth Corps there were put out of the fight 6,000 rebels; 503 of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250 additional themselves.

The Second Division of the Fourth Corps repulsed seven assaults of the enemy, with slight loss to themselves, which must swell the rebel loss much beyond the 6,000. Prisoners captured, 300, and seven stands of colors.

No report has yet been received of the part taken in the battle by the Fourteenth Corps.

In the battle of the 22d the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing is 3,500, and ten pieces of artillery.

Rebel loss, prisoners captured, 3,200; known dead of the enemy in front of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, 2,142.

The other division of the Seventeenth Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before it fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3,000.

There were captured from the enemy in this battle eighteen (18) stands of colors and over five thousand (5,000) stands of arms.

Brig.-Gen. GARRARD, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has just returned from a raid upon the Georgia Railroad, having lost two (2) men, and brought in two hundred (200) prisoners and a fine lot of fresh horses and negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridges across the branches of the Ormalgee, and the depots at Conrus, Covington and Social Circle. By command of

Maj.-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

From the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

Vicksburgh advices of the 28th ult. say that a party of guerrillas attacked a leased plantation five miles distant, destroyed everything on the place, and shot eight negroes, six of whom died. The weather was very cool.

Advices from Jackson, Miss., of the 24th ult., say all communication with Atlanta was cut off. The bridge across Pearl River, recently destroyed by Gen. SLOCUM, was to be repaired.

Gov. CLARK had issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet at Macon on the 3d of August, Jackson being in too much danger from the Federals.

Gen. WASHBURNE is organizing a new and most important expedition, which is to be commanded by Gen. SMITH. Its destination is contraband.

The Government warehouses on the levee were fired on Saturday night by an incendiary. The damage was slight.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Fairchild*, of the Marine Brigade, was fired into at Aston Landing, on the 27th ult., by a rebel battery of four guns. Seventeen shot struck the boat and one man was killed.

Fourteen or fifteen hundred Texan infantry recently made a raid upon a plantation near Natchez, killed a Federal Captain, wounded several of his men, carried away all the negro men, mules and supplies.

A gin house and cotton press in Williamson County, Miss., were burned on the 24th ult., with 450 bales of cotton. Loss $30,000.

FROM MEXICO.

THE EMPIRE NOT YET PACIFIED.

An Amnesty Offered to Political Offenders.

Unsuccessful Attempt by Garcia to Recover Tlacotaplar.

By the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke*, from Havana July 29, we have the following intelligence from Mexico:

HAVANA, Friday, July 29, 1864.

The steamship *Barcelona* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she brings news up to the 23d, and from the Capital up to the 18th.

Gen. DOUAI continues in command at Talisco. Gen. NEGRETE is not going to take DOUAI'S command, but has set out for Guadaloga, for he will assume command of his brigade, which belongs to DOUAI'S division.

In Tepic the Imperialist authorities have killed a man who was generally known by the nick-name of "El Correntos." They accused him of tampering with the soldiers of the garrison, and attempted to arrest him. We are told that he resisted, and so was killed. An easy way of getting rid of an opponent. As yet there is only one side to the story. But certainly these dreadful acts of slaughter, for such they are, in spite of their daily occurrence, will never do aught but brutalize. They now assert he was one of a great conspiracy, and the terms robbers, &c., as always, are freely bestowed by the Imperialists. In consequence, several arrests have been made. Amongst others, a physician, who is denounced as the leader.

There had been some fighting in the neighborhood of Tancanpultz, at a league's distance from San Martin. The Republican officers, NORIEGA, SANCHEZ and UGALDE LUCACIO, at the head of four or five hundred men, attacked the Imperialists under VELAIDE. The letter says nothing as to the result, so we may conclude that the Republicans well whipped their enemy. There had also been some fighting in the district of Vera Cruz, at a strategic point called the Conejo, which, from its position, is the key to many towns on the coast. The troops were commanded by the Governor of Vera Cruz, Gen. MARECHAL, and, of course, the Vera Cruz papers claim the victory.

The *Sociedad* states that MAXIMILIAN has granted an amnesty to all prisoners whose offences are strictly political, but, as his officials always style all their opponents banditti, and treat them as such, even though men of the highest rank and social position, I fancy the amnesty will be of advantage to few. Those prisoners guilty of other offences, and who have been sentenced by courts-martial to more than ten years of hard labor or imprisonment, are freed from this punishment. In order to celebrate his birth-day, MAXIMILIAN has given five thousand dollars to relieve the poor of the capital.

The Vera Cruz troops, under their Governor, had occupied Tlacotalpan. It is said that QUESADA, with some troops, had left Saltillo, to rejoin JUAREZ in Monterey.

GONZALES ORTEGA has been fighting the French in the Sierra Hermosa. NEGRETE is with JUAREZ, according to the *Sociedad*. BALTASAR TELLEZ and other leaders had been fighting the French, under Commandante DOLLOYE, who had 112 French soldiers, 150 of cavalry, and 180 of Mexican infantry. The encounter took place at Chiguahuapan.

An English company had agreed to finish the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital, within four years at the latest.

MAXIMILIAN has ordered that the French military code is to be adopted, at least so far as circumstances will permit. From MORELIA, the Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army has received a dispatch stating that RIVA PALACIO had appeared before Zitacuaro with 600 cavalry, but in a short time time he was joined by his infantry, forming a corps of 1,500 men. The neighborhood of Zitacuaro is very uneven, and the Republicans knew the country well, so that the Imperialist leader resolved not to leave his position. The Republicans penetrated into the principal square, but there had an obstinate resistance, and, according to the *Sociedad*, were repulsed.

GARCIA made an attempt to recover Tlacotalpan from the Imperialists on the 14th, but was unable to succeed, it being defended by the Egyptians under Lieut. LACHAN, who was wounded.

The French troops were advancing on Durango. PATONI had marched to Chihuahua, where he was followed by GONSALEZ ORTEGA.

A detachment of 1,200 French had left Guadalagara for the South, some say it is intended to act against URAGA, and others to surprise ROJAS and ARTEAGA. So says the *Estafette*, is the rumor, but refuses to guarantee the truth of the report.

MAXIMILIAN has ordered a committee to be formed to examine into the condition of the Treasury, and why the taxes have not yielded enough to cover the State expenses, to revise projects of taxation, and form the estimates.

From Zecatecas comes the following dispatch:

"TO THE CIVIL PREFECT—I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Gen. E. L'HERILLER news as to the march of the forces under his orders. Divided into two columns they met no enemies on their march. One entered into Sombrerete, and was received with joy. The troops will to-day enter the City of Durango."

So says the dispatch announcing the taking of a city beforehand, but "there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," and perhaps it may enter into the plans of ORTEGA to dispute its possession.

Baron GROS, ex-envoy of Belgium, died in the capital on the 17th. The *Cronista*, of Oajaca, states that a son of the Republican General MEJIA committed suicide in that city by stabbing himself in the stomach.

Hostilities in Mexico—The French Invariably Successful—Conspiracy—Arrest of one of the Ringleaders.

HAVANA, Friday, July 29.

Several small skirmishes are reported, resulting invariably in favor of the French, though the accounts are contradictory. One paper says URAGA, with 200 men, is marching to deliver himself up; another says he was about to attack Guadalajara, and that a column of 1,200 French troops—all there were there—had been sent out to meet and fight him. DOBLADO and GALLALDO are said to be in the United States.

ANDRES ARISTORENA, a surgeon of high standing, had been arrested as ringleader in a conspiracy discovered at Tepic. Another person, who resisted the arrest, was killed.

The papers admit that this conspiracy is a serious affair; but stigmatize it as a mere scheme of robbery. Other conspiracies are suspected, and some have been discovered.

The railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico is to be finished within four years by an English company.

The Juarist forces, which were near Saltillo, had marched under Gen. QUESADO to Monterey.

It was reported that the French were about to attack Durango on the 3d, but nothing more had been heard of the movement up to the 18th.

Gen. NEGRETE had joined JUAREZ at Monterey with over 600 men.

From Brownsville we learn that that town and the whole frontier of the Rio Grande has been abandoned by the Federals, who, instead of carrying away or destroying their vast material of war, have sold it to JUAREZ.

CORTINAS at Matamoras, pays one dollar per diem in Mexican gold to Union or Confederate deserters, and has thereby raised quite a large force.

The French are about to blockade Matamoras.

Two steamers have lately arrived from St. Domingo. They brought little news. The rebels commenced an artillery fire from their intrenchments upon the garrison of Porto Plata, and it was reported that their fire was soon silenced without doing damage to the Spaniards.

The sick continue to arrive.

Gen. PRIMODE RIVERA, the Commander of the Spanish Army in St. Domingo, arrived here yesterday, and leaves to-day for Spain, via the United States. He is recovering from his wounds.

Honduras dates of the 20th ult. say President MEDINA had entered Comayagua. A national militia had been formed. ALVARADO was appointed Secretary of Treasury and War.

Sir JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, C. B., the British Consul, died on Wednesday, and was buried this morning.

Yellow and typhoid fever still prevail, owing to excessive heat and rain.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Skirmishing in Progress in San Domingo—Retirement of the President of Venezuela—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 29, 1864.

The few arrivals from St. Domingo bring no news of great importance, for the season is entirely opposed to military operations. A letter from Monte-Cristi says:

"For some time past tranquillity was reigning in this blessed part of the country, which was not even disturbed by a slight sun-shower. The regular duties of the day and the precious rest at night were all that occurred. In consequence of such a long drought, the ponds which afforded us water were dried up, and we were limited to a ration which was brought in ships from the river Tapion."

In consequence of this scarcity, Gen. GANDARA ordered that all the horses and mules should be taken to drink at a small lake about two leagues from the camp, a force of two hundred soldiers going as a guard, and the horses and mules on their return being loaded with barrels, &c., of water. This was done for two days without molestation, but on the third day a small detachment of the enemy harassed their march, a sergeant being killed and several of the animals wounded. The next day a large force was sent to protect the watering party. The detachment was commanded by Count BALMASEDA, who sent forward a vanguard under Col. ARGENTI, and composed of eight hundred infantry of the Cezadores of Isabella the Second, and the First and Fifth of the Marine Artillery, with two pieces. The vanguard, when near the watering-place and about to take up a position so as to protect the watering party, received a discharge from the insurgent force. It was returned, and with a bayonet charge the Spanish troops gained the position they desired. On hearing the firing, Count BALMASEDA pressed forward with the Battalion of Spain and two more pieces of artillery, and after a heavy and prolonged fire of musketry, several bayonet charges, twenty-two rounds of artillery and eight charges by the King's Lancers, the insurgents were repulsed. On returning after watering the horses and mules, the Spanish troops attempted to molest the enemy, but were vigorously repulsed. This was, indeed, and in all respects a battle, both on account of the heavy firing on both sides, as well as from the large forces engaged.

The steamer *Aguila* arrived on the 27th from Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata, having left the latter port on the 23d. There had been some cannonading between the contending forces at Puerto Plata, but no engagement of consequence. At Monte Cristi nothing new had taken place. The merchant steamer *Hamburgo*, sailed yesterday to the latter place, freighted with war and hospital stores; the *Europa* will soon follow with a similar freight.

The *Gaceta*, of St. Domingo, has lately published the two following proclamations:

"DOMINICANS: Your revolution is unjust and God and men forsake it. Your leaders deceive you with false impostures. Their ambition and villeness will lead you to inevitable ruin if you persist in your rebellion. At the last moment they will forsake you and take abroad the product of their rapine.

It is an infamous calumny on us to assert that we enslave the prisoners we take from you, that we murder your families and lay waste your property! If you will not believe me, believe the holy word of your prelate who also assures you so, and believe also what is said by those of your countrymen who are with us, Gens. ILCEGUIA, VALVERDE, LOPEZ, MENESE, JIMENES, MINALLA, PERALTA, HERNANDEZ; Cols. SALAZAR, ROJAS, ROSARIO, REYES and many others of all ranks and classes of Dominican society, who as well as the Spanish army and its leaders desire the termination of the war only that in your behalf an era of peace may begin which will restore to you the tranquility and welfare that you have lost by your own will and without any justifiable reason.

Forsake your leaders, lay down your arms, and rally under the protection of a flag which offers you peace, together with the tranquillity of yourselves and families.

Do not abuse our generosity; you still have time to accept it with the good faith with which it is offered, at the headquarters of Monte-Cristi." This is signed by the Captain-General; and the other address is entitled:

"Address of the Generals, Colonels and Officers of the Reserves of the Country, (militia,) to their countrymen in the rebel ranks:

DEAR BROTHERS: The sad picture presented to our sight by the errors which the unjustifiable revolution of the 18th August have inflicted on this unfortunate country ought to convince you that human passions, put in play by the vain demagogueism of some, the personal interest of others, and the unbridled freedom of conduct of many, have reduced our poor country to the deplorable state in which we see it to-day. Where is our beautiful City of Santiago? What has become of our rich Puerto-Plata? Both reduced to ashes by barbarism and ignorance.

If you compare the retrograde state of the ex-republic, whose existence was constantly threatened by the pretensions of Hayti, with the progress that began to develop itself since the royal mantle of the lofty Queen ISABELLA the Second (whom may God preserve) covers us, you will see the difference impressed on a nation by the noble change from an uncertain and false nationality to one that is safe, strong and real. Compare your lot with ours, you who have been involved in revolutionary waves with us, who, guided by reason and the upright inspiration of our conscience, have taken up arms in behalf of the glorious banner of Spain, defending the rights of our Queen and keeping the oath of loyalty which so honors every good Dominican.

You, following the track of a wrong flag, are suffering all the consequences annexed to your error, hunger, nakedness, fear, remorse; while we, beneath the shadow of the Spanish throne, swim in abundance in spite of the enormous losses which we have suffered; we enjoy immense social consideration, we enjoy the same rights, privileges, and nearly the same pay as the brave army which, at our side, with loyal arms, fight against ignorance and tyranny—offering, that forever they will sustain the country and protect the families and interests of all Dominicans, having sufficient forces for these purposes.

Awake, then, from the lethargy in which you lie; abandon the ranks which lead you to a sad end; lay down your arms and come to join us, who will receive you with open arms; do not believe the false reports of slavery and murder with which they wish to deceive you; among us there are men of all colors, and we are all looked upon with impartial equality; we are all Spaniards and all enjoy the same rights; believe our word and come to enjoy with us the blessings of peace and tranquillity; His Excellency, the Captain-General, Gen. GANDARA, who at present presides over us, offers you his paternal protection." This is signed by the Generals and Colonels already mentioned in the other address, as well as by other officers of inferior rank.

The trials in the Prize Court respecting the vessels *Pionier* and *Farward*, which we captured by the Spanish steamers *Rebel Francisca* and *Africa*, have terminated with the decision in both cases that they were good and lawful prizes.

At Samana the nature of the season also enforces a nearly total inaction. A letter from there gives an account of a *reconnaissance into* the camp of the insurgents. At 5 o'clock in the morning, and preserving perfect silence, there issued from the Spanish camp 300 men of the battalion of Cadiz, under Lieut.-Col. BALBOA. When arrived at a few paces from the pickets of the enemy, their firing showed that they were aware of the attack. A little further on and a struggle ensued to dislodge the insurgents from their positions. The letter says the enemy was put to flight, when, after resting and taking their breakfast, the camp was destroyed. On their return, the insurgents had posted themselves in a point inaccessible to the Spaniards; but a gunboat came up, and, with the help of its guns and the boats of the frigate *Cortes*, the enemy was again repulsed. Such is the military news from that island, exhibiting the Spanish troops as secure in their fortifications, but harassed and attacked when a short distance from the camps.

A letter from the City of St. Domingo, says:

"There is a complete scarcity of war news, although now and then a band of insurgents reveals its presence within a league of this capital, as happened on the 16th, when a militia-man was killed. Gen. VILLAR had paid a visit along the river Ozama, going up it as far as the place named 'Las Minas,' where a short time since the insurgents paid a visit, since which a detachment of troops has been stationed there. What afflicts us, is the bad health prevailing here; indeed, it cannot be worse, and the most singular fact is that the Spaniards stand it better than the natives, upon whom there have burst with frightful fury the small-pox, malignant fevers and agues, dysentery, and a crowd of other complaints. Yesterday the deaths from small-pox amounted to six, all natives of the place. We expect no diminution of the sickness till the rains begin, for this year they are very late in their visit."

Gen. PRIMO DE RIVERA, who has been often mentioned as serving in St. Domingo, where he was wounded, arrived the other day in Havana, and will proceed to New-York by the first steamer that sails.

The news from Venezuela is up to the 7th inst. The President, Gen. FALCON, on account of bad health, had resigned the direction of affairs into the hands of Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, intending to seek a restoration to health by a trip to Europe. For the present, the Minister of War, D. JOSE D. TELLS, had taken charge of the executive power on account of the absence of the first person designated, and the sickness of the second. The Minister of the Interior, Gen. SIMON PLANAS, died last month. The new Constitution had been proclaimed amidst great rejoicing.

In Hayti, the revolutionary movements at Gonrico were not so important as was supposed, for the leader, Gen. LONGUEFOSSE, and his Aid-de-Camp WALKER, were arrested at Sainte Susanne, a town on the north side of the island, in the boat of a German. They had in the boat 162 muskets.

In this island nothing has occurred to disturb the monotony so characteristic of tropical Summer life, and which this year, owing to the intense heat, has been unusually wearisome; and yet, or perhaps in consequence, the Tacon Theatre, which is usually closed at this season, has this Summer been crowded, and, according to the *Diario*, if we calculate the nightly receipts at $1,500, or for 26 performances at $34,500, then, deducting expenses, there would be at least a net profit of $16,000.

The subject in domestic affairs which has caused most conversation has been a fatal duel at Marianao between two officials of the Custom-house, and which originated at one of the public balls of that popular Summer haunt. The duelists had been so friendly that they said "thou" to each other, and on that night the one who perished, and who was chief appraiser of the customs at Matanzas, had been introduced by his friend to the latter's sister. He requested her to dance with him, which she declined, giving one of the usual excuses; but, unfortunately, some time after he saw her dancing with another gentleman; he made some indignant remarks to her brother, using such strong language that the other felt compelled to demand a withdrawal of the offensive expressions; a fiery denial was given, and repeated at the place of meeting, although his late friend offered to be contented with a verbal retraction in the presence of two or three friends. The distance was forty paces, and each to advance five paces after each shot. The fatal bullet passed through his right arm and into his breast, death resulting a day or two afterward. What makes the affair more sad is that he had just married a lady in Spain; this may appear strange, but the Spanish law permits matrimony to be contracted by parties who reside at great distances from each other by means of a legal document.

Another subject for the conversation of the day is the approaching departure of the Bishop, who, having been promoted to the Archbishopric of Tarragon in Catalonea, of which province he is a native, will shortly proceed to his new diocese.

I have to conclude this letter with the announcement of the death of one well known to all who have ever visited this island. The English Consul, JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, Esq., died yesterday morning, after an illness of a few days. LARA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamship St. David at Father Point and the Africa at Halifax.

The English Journals on the Canadian Crisis and American Affairs.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Arrival of the Steamship St. David off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 3—7 P. M.

The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d of July, is signaled off this Point. Her dates are two days later than those per the steamship *Bremen*, at New-York.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 21st of July.

The United States frigate *Niagara* had been off the port for several days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were unimportant.

The health of the Duke of NEWCASTLE had greatly improved.

Several journals were discussing in a friendly spirit the present Canadian crisis.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Richmond, dated June 14. He describes the battle of Spottsylvania as the bloodiest engagement known to civilized times, and compares Gen. GRANT to the Russian General SUWAROW. He thinks the chances of GRANT small indeed, and says his general callousness is estranging the confidence of his troops. On the other hand, he declares that Gen. LEE has inflicted, at the cost of less than fifteen thousand men, a loss to the Federal forces of six times that number.

The East of England Bank has stopped payment. Its liabilities are about six hundred thousand pounds sterling. The prospects of its creditors are good.

FRANCE.

The French Government had addressed a circular to the various European Powers inviting them to participate in an International Congress, to be held next Autumn, for the purpose of regulating telegraphic communication in Europe.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Paris on the 20th of July, and visited the Empress EUGENIE at St. Cloud. It is announced that the object of his visit is merely to negotiate a marriage between the Count of FLANDERS and the Princess ANNA MURAT.

The Paris Bourse closed dull on the 20th at 66f. 25c.

It is asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON will go to Baden to have an interview with the King of Prussia.

DENMARK.

The Danish blockade of the German ports was raised on the 21st of July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has appointed HUBER Counselor of the State and Civil Commissioner of Jutland.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10.30 o'clock on the morning of July 23, via Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, with two days later news from Europe.

The United States steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were at anchor off Antwerp on the 19th of July. The recently reported naval engagements are all supposed to be canards.

The departure of Capt. SEMMES for Nassau is untrue. He is said to have been on change at Liverpool on the 22d; but his visit was not generally known, and no demonstration was made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* has editorial speculations on the Confederate invasion of Maryland. It says the movements as yet are of a raid-like character, and if the Confederate leaders do not act with the greatest rapidity, they will be overwhelmed by hordes of Federal militia and other troops.

The *Dundon Times* publishes correspondence from Richmond to June 30. The writer represents that there are no apprehensions felt for the safety of Richmond, and asserts that any single corps of the Confederates could hold the works around and about the city against any considerable force of the Federals. He adds that the greatest jeopardy for the Confederates was in the neighborhood of Atlanta, but that Confederate troops would be sent there in great numbers.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st, the bill for the establishment of a decimal system of weights and measures passed to a second reading.

In the House of Commons Sir E. WOOD made the annual financial statement for India. The result showed that, during the last three years, the revenue had risen from equilibrium to a handsome surplus, notwithstanding that taxation was being diminished and debts liquidated.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE called attention to the new "Holy Alliance," expressing his belief in it, and he urged the Government to take steps to counteract its influences.

Earl RUSSELL said he did not believe in the revival of the Holy Alliance; he thought it impossible, and contended that there was no cause for alarm; and he thought the good understanding between France and England would insure the peace of England.

In the House of Commons Mr. OSBORNE gave notice of a bill to repeal the Aberdeen Act of 1845, relative to the Slave-trade, &c.

Mr. LAYARD, in response to an inquiry said, he had not seen the circular reported to have been issued by the French Government, inviting the Powers to participate in the International Congress for regulating telegraphic communication in Europe. No such circular had been sent to him, for the simple reason that the English telegraphs were in the hands of private companies.

Mr. COBDEN moved a resolution against the extension of Government manufacturing establishments, and in favor of employing private enterprise. He argued his views at length; but after debate, the resolution was withdrawn.

Evidence accumulates against the German MULLER, suspected of being guilty of the murder recently perpetrated in a railroad carriage, and another detective goes to New-York per *Africa*, with a duplicate warrant for his arrest. It was not considered certain, however, that the real murderer sailed in the ship *Victoria*; and another man has been arrested in Stafford on suspicion.

It is announced that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, after spending about four months in England, will return to Africa on a new expedition to put in train operations by means of which the Slave-trade will be eventually put an end to.

THE DANISH WAR.

A Prussian force 6,000 strong entered Rendsburg on the 21st, and took the possession of the town out of the hands of the German Federal troops. The Federal Diet had ordered Gen. HAKE to protest the against the proceeding by a large majority.

A resolution was before the Diet calling on the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG to substantiate his claims to Schleswig. The Paris papers warn the German Powers against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes; and they point out that the law of retaliation exists; and if the Germans set the example of a spirit of conquest, others may not allow it.

Herr VON BISMARK had arrived at Vienna to attend the peace negotiations.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of nearly three millions of francs.

It was reported that NAPOLEON, after receiving a course of treatment at Vichy, would go to Baden, where he would have an interview with the King of Prussia.

Bourse quiet; Rentes 66 for 15c.

ITALY.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22d.

SPAIN.

It was reported that the Spanish Cabinet had resolved to act energetically in order to obtain entire satisfaction from Peru.

It was alleged at Madeira that communications received from Chili expressed a desire for the re-establishment of friendly relations.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 23 had been received. The American portion was forwarded per *Africa*. The commercial news had been anticipated. General news was unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON—The sales in the Liverpool market for the week foot up 88,000 bales. The market was quiet but firm, at an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d. for American. The sales to speculators were 7,500 bales, and to exporters 9,000. The sales on the day of the sailing of the *St. David* were 7,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000, the market closing quiet but unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Orleans, 31¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 31¾d.; Middling Uplands, 31¾d. The stock in port was 185,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was quiet, and the prices of goods and yarns less firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions firm.

Consols for money 90¼@90⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £30,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Rally in Mining Interests—Heavy Shipment of Treasure to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Mining interests begin to rally slightly. Leading stocks on 'Change have advanced. Gould and Curry, 1,110@1,135.

Heavy shipments of treasure are going forward to China. Small business is doing in Eastern exchange. Receipts of bullion, since July 21, amount to $1,800,000.

California and Oregon are now fully supplying the market with spirits of turpentine.

Sugar refiners have advanced the prices of crushed sugar to 16c.

Sailed, ships *Charger*, for Boston, and *Ocean Express*, for Callao.

An Acapulco letter says MAXIMILIAN is showing great moderation in his efforts to reconcile the different factions.

Heavy Rain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The heavy rain-storm which set in from the east this morning is a gale, has continued throughout the day without cessation.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3—P. M.

Weather cool. Wind northeast and showery. There is a thick fog in the bay.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen With Advices to July 20.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUIZERS.

A Cock and Bull Story About a Fight Off the Irish Coast.

THE ALEXANDRA SAILED FOR NASSAU.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Adoption of Measures Preliminary to Negotiations for Peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on July 20, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The *Sidon* arrived off Cape Clear July 18. The *Hibernian* arrived off Greencastle July 18.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FROM RICHMOND.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Under date of Richmond, June 7, the correspondent of the London *Times* details the particulars along the Chickahominy of the battle on June 1. He says:

"The loss sustained by GRANT in killed and wounded is estimated at 15,000 men. The loss sustained by the Confederates does not reach 1,000. At first I was disposed to discredit the latter report, but a visit to the hospitals, to the medical chiefs of divisions and corps, and the medical director of the army, has removed all doubt. The testimony of officers in the trenches is confirmatory of the reports derived from medical men. Brig.-Gen. LAW, who received a painful though not dangerous wound over the eye, states that up to the time he was wounded—9 A. M.—but three men in his entire brigade had been hurt, including himself.

No people were ever more thoroughly in earnest than the people of these States. The schools have all been closed except for boys and girls of tender years; women who have been delicately reared, willingly forego the luxuries and comforts to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and give up their linen and silks for the coarse fabrics produced by the looms of the coudtry; they perform the postal service in many parts of the country, and may be found at the wayside "homes," the hospitals, the sewing establishments, and, indeed, wherever there is work to be done or suffering to be assuaged. Wealthy planters and thrifty merchants and bankers gladly take their places in the trenches, and bear all the fatigues of the campaign equally with the poorest; ministers vacate their pulpits to preach in the woods and fields, and gray-haired fathers send their sons to the camp and take their places at the handles of the plow. And now when the army is engaged in a mortal struggle with a multitudinous foe, pious people everywhere, of every sex and condition, in public meeting and private devotions, offer prayers day and night without ceasing for the success of the cause and the safety of their loved ones. Can such a people be conquered? Ought such a people to be subjugated? Even boys of 14 and 15 years of age run away from their parents to join the army.

And what are the horrors from which these people are striving to escape? The inhabitants residing on either bank of the lower waters of James River had already suffered all the evils which usually follow in the bloody track of civil war, but it has been reserved for Gen. BUTLER to impose new burdens and practice additional barbarities.

In some instances the men have been shot down by drunken black soldiers or scourged to death, and then nailed to trees and gateposts, and their neighbors, for asking permission to inter their remains, have been forced from their homes and transported to distant prisons. Where the men have been made to suffer thus, the reader may imagine, though I shall not attempt to depict, the unmentionable horrors to which tender women have been subjected, and under which they have actually perished." Meanwhile, the world looks on with folded hands, and grave European statesmen even desire the success of the party, one of whose trusted officers is this wretched BUTLER!

On the evening of the 5th, Gen. GRANT sent a communication to Gen. LEE, proposing that when the armies are not actually engaged, either army may, upon notification to the other, succor its wounded and bury its dead. Gen. LEE replied that he preferred the common custom on such occasions, viz.: that the party desiring to remove its wounded and inter its dead should send in a flag of truce and ask permission to do so, adding that the burial party should be accompanied by white flags. To this GRANT replied, affecting to understand Gen. LEE as accepting his proposition, and informing him that he would send forward a force between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, to care for the wounded and killed, and that they would be instructed to carry flags of the kind designated by Gen. LEE. The latter immediately informed him that he had misunderstood him, and that if he, GRANT, should send out a party for the purpose indicated without first obtaining permission under flag of truce to do so, he would cause the party to be warned off by his pickets. I am not informed whether any further communication has been received from GRANT. His dead and many of his wounded still remain in front of the Confederate intrenchments, the one poisoning the air by their stench, and the other vexing it by their cries for help. The Confederates cannot discharge the duties of humanity on account of the fire of the Federal sharpshooters, and GRANT is unwilling to solicit permission to do it, since it would imply his defeat. Thousands of his dead were left unburied at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, for the same reason.

P. S.—I understand that GRANT has made the usual request for permission to bury his dead, and that LEE has granted it.

FEDERAL AND REBEL VESSELS.

AN ALLEGED FIGHT.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The following is an extract of a letter received by me this morning from Darrynane Abbey:

"Two steamers were fighting off the Bull Rock on Monday evening (11th,) supposed to be Americans. At Darrynane the shots were heard from 5 to 7 P. M. and the dairyman in Scariff saw the ships and says his cattle were nearly driven mad by the firing. One vessel seemed to him to be on fire. One went to the north, the other out to sea, after a while."

The Bull Rock is just to the north of Bantry Bay; Scariff is an island four miles west of Darrynane, and ten north of the Bull Rock.

Your obedient servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.
KILLARNEY, July 16.

THE FLORIDA.

The *Nourmahal*, from Sydney March 22, arrived on Sunday. She reports speaking, June 5, in lat. 22° N., lon. 41° W., the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, and receiving from her four prisoners for conveyance to America. The men were part of the crew of the Federal schooner *George Latimer*, which had been burnt by the *Florida* May 18. The remainder of the crew had joined the *Florida*. Since leaving Brest the *Florida* had at that time only captured the above schooner and a bark from the South Sea Islands for Cork. The latter was taken in April. On June 22, the *Nourmahal* transferred the four prisoners to the Italian brig *Davide S. Carina*, from Palermo to New-York.

THE ALEXANDRA.

The *Alexandra*, about which so much discussion has taken place the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday, July 17, for Nassau, with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*; and it is said that she is now to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau.

THE BARK SCIENCE.

In the House of Commons July 18, Mr. BLAKE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state if any decision had been come to by the Government of the United States of America respecting the seizure some months since of the bark *Science*, of Waterford, at Matamoras, by a Federal ship-of-war.

Mr. LAYARD said that by the last accounts from the United States they had heard that the vessel *Science* had been released, but they had received no particulars as to whether damages or compensation had been awarded.

THE STEAM RAMS.

On the same day, upon the vote of £220,000 for the purchase of the steam rams,

Lord C. PAGET said the committee was perfectly aware of all the circumstances which had led the Government to recommend this purchase to Parliament, and therefore he would not take up time by making any statement upon the subject. He should be very happy, however, to answer any questions which might be put to him.

The vote was then agreed to, and the Chairman, amid cheers, was ordered to report the resolutions to the House, and the House resumed.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

From the Leeds Times, July 20.

Letters have just been received in Hull from two men who have been kidnapped into the Federal service. One of them is from a man named DOBSON, who left Hull for New-York about twelve months ago. He was by trade a painter; and one day he was sent for by a person who offered him a very good job—one, in fact, by which he was to make his fortune. He was asked to drink over the bargain, and did so. Soon afterward he became insensible, and when he again recovered consciousness he found that he had been transformed into a Federal soldier. He was sent to a depot, where, with several other English "recruits," he was drilled heavily every day, and after a few weeks was sent to join the army, where, at the date of the letter, he was compelled to fight in the ranks. The other letter has been received by Mr. WHINHAM, hatter, Waterworks-street, Hull. It is from his nephew, who states that he left Liverpool in an American ship. On the voyage he was very much ill-used by the Captain and crew, and he states that immediately on being landed he was seized by soldiers and taken by force to an island near New-York, the name of which he does not give. Here he met with several other Englishmen, all of whom had been impressed into the Federal service. This letter, which is dated June 23, states that the recruits were being drilled daily, and that the writer expected almost hourly to receive orders to join the army. He complains loudly that the British Government does not interfere to prevent these scandalous outrages upon Englishmen, apparently forgetting that by going to America and on board an American ship, he forfeited all reasonable claim upon the country he deserted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATOR—HIS FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

Some days since we published the details of a horrible and mysterious murder upon the North London Railway. A Mr. BRIGGS, it will be remembered, was killed by some person then unknown, and his remains were thrown out of the carriage upon the track.

Energetic efforts were at once set on foot to discover the perpetrator, with what result is told in the following letter to the London *Times*, dated Liverpool July 19:

"London and the world at large will be thankful that such a clue has at last been found to the track of the murder of the late Mr. BRIGGS as to leave no doubt that the murderer will be brought to justice. It appears that the police at last felt themselves authorized in believing that their efforts to capture the perpetrator of the murder would be successful, and from information which had been received they proceeded to the house of a cabman at Bow, where for some months past a German tailor named FRANCIS MULLER has lodged. This man, it now transpires, left London a few days ago for the purpose of proceeding to New-York, but our reporter is not at liberty to divulge the exact route taken, nor the name of the vessel in which he has sailed. It must suffice now to say that he was discovered in this wise: A little girl, the daughter of the cabman at whose house FRANCIS MULLER had lived, said that after his leaving, four days ago, she found in the room he had occupied a small cardboard box such as jewelers put their various wares in, and upon her exhibiting it to her father he remembered the name of the tradesman with whom the chain of the late Mr. BRIGGS had been exchanged. The cabman immediately communicated with the police authorities, and the box was by them taken to Mr. DEATH'S establishment, that person's name and address being engraven on the inside. Upon its being shown to Mr. DEATH he at once identified it as one of his boxes, and such an one as he should have used wherein to place a chain similar to that exchanged for the one supposed to have been taken from the late unfortunate gentleman, Mr. BRIGGS, and which had been identified as his property. That slight clue having been obtained, of course the next step was to connect MULLER with the man who sold the chain to Mr. DEATH, and Mr. DEATH, in company with the cabman and the police, went down to the cottage at Bow where MULLER had lived, and upon seeing a photograph MULLER had given to the child, he at once recognized the features of the person who changed the chain on Monday. It is almost needless to add that this discovery assured the police they were on the right scent at last, and the next step was to ascertain whether the hat which had been found in the carriage on the railway on the night of the murder, and which it was evident had belonged to the person who had committed the crime, could in any way be connected with the man MULLER. The cabman was, therefore, taken up to Scotland-yard, and upon the hat being shown to him, he at once knew it as one he had purchased for MULLER about four months ago. This seemed so conclusive that Inspector TANNER immediately went back to Scotland-yard, stated the discoveries that had been made, and, accompanied by Inspector THOMPSON, proceeded to Bow-street police office, and there obtained a warrant for the apprehension of FRANCIS MULLER. The next step was to inquire as to the probable residence of the now suspected murderer, and as he had on leaving his lodgings stated his intention of going abroad, close inquiry was set on foot as to any person bearing a similar resemblance having left the country. Success crowned the inquiries of the acute detectives, and a person fully identified as the suspected murderer. MULLER was ascertained to have left London four days ago in a ship bound direct for New-York, the passage occupying on the average nineteen days, and which, having cleared the Downs many hours before the inquiries were set afoot, must be far away before this reaches the public eye. Government resources were at once asked for and granted. Sir GEORGE GREY gave every facility, and an Admiralty steamer from Liverpool has some hours since borne Inspector TANNER and Sergeant CLARKE to arrest the murderer, or more probably await his arrival on his landing, as the steamer, barring accidents, will reach America at least four days before the sailing vessel that conveys the villain flying from justice.

Mr. DEATH, the jeweler, and the cabman, whose name our reporter did not ascertain, accompany the detective police officers in the Government steamer, for the purpose of personally identifying MULLER, and no doubt whatever exists in the minds of the police that MULLER will soon be in the hands of justice. The clue so far obtained has been of course some additional incentive to inquiries likely to prove successful. The history of MULLER, so far as can at present be gleaned, snows that he came to this country about eighteen months ago, and followed his occupation as a tailor, and it was not unfrequently noticed that he had in his possession a very handsome gold watch and massive chain, by no means according with his position, or the money at his command. Whether he was in the habit of drinking, or how the circumstances arose, MULLER would never divulge, but some months ago he got into a broil with some women or woman, and lost his watch and chain. He refused to give any description of them to offer any reward, or make any inquiries, but has continually complained, and most bitterly, of the loss he had sustained. Since the murder he has, as has now been ascertained, shown on several occasions a watch, a very handsome one, and said he had saved up money enough to buy it, and was quite contented at having been able to get one. The chain which the man MULLER obtained from Mr. DEATH he pledged on Tuesday at a pawnbroker's in the city, and sold the ticket on the day following to another tailor, a friend of his, a German. This man, upon being questioned by Inspector THOMPSON, at Scotland-yard, admitted that he had read about the murder, but had not said anything to any one about the chain, and it has not been considered that there was sufficient evidence to justify the police in detaining him for any complicity in the murder. He will, however, remain under surveillance so as to be forthcoming at the trial upon MULLER'S being brought back to this country. No trace whatever has been found of the watch itself, and it may be fairly expected, and for the ends of justice hoped, that MULLER has it still in his possession, and that it will be found upon him, so as to constitute an undoubted link in the chain of evidence. The servants of the railway authorities speak confidently as to their ability to identify the man supposed to have got into the carriage with Mr. BRIGGS, and it is understood that the photograph of MULLER will be shown to them to add to the circumstantial evidence already obtained."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Monday morning a cabman named JONATHAN MATTHEWS was taken to the Harrow-road Station, where he made the following communication: "I live at No. 68 Earl-street, Lisson-grove, and am a cabman. Last night, and for the first time, I saw a placard in the Edgeware-road, having reference to a murder committed on the North London Railway. I communicated certain information to a waterman named AMOS."

The following is the communication made by the cabman before Mr. HENRY, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, yesterday afternoon:

"I know FRANZ MULLER. He is a native of Cologne. His age, as he told me, is 25, and for some time past he has been employed as a shirt-cutter in the firm of Messrs. HOBERINSON, hosiers, of Threadneedle-street, in the city. Seven or eight months ago he commenced to keep company with my sister, and, as her suitor, he was in the habit of coming to my house. I remember one Sunday in October or November last he came to my house and said to me, 'You have got a nice hat, where did you get it from?' I told him I had bought it from a man named WALKER, a hatter, in Crawford-street. MULLER said, 'Well, I should like to have one like it.' I said, 'Well, try this on,' and he did so, but found it too tight for his head. I then said, 'I know your size now, and I will get one for you.' I did so, and on the following Sunday, he came and took it away. Some time afterward he came to my house again, when I said: 'How well that hat wears: I have had three hats since then.' I laid hold of the hat, and noticed on the inside brim a particular thumb-mark, caused by the hat being put on and taken off by the hand at one particular spot. The hat produced (the one found in the railway carriage) is the same, and I could swear to it. Last Monday week MULLER visited my house and saw my wife. After paying her the usual compliments he took a box out of his pocket and pulled out a gold chain, which he said he had paid £3 10s. for that morning. He then fixed the chain on a watch and gave the box to my child to play with. [The box was produced and identified by Mr. DEATH, who was present, as the one which he had placed the chain in.] MULLER then exhibited a ring which he had on his finger, and which was similar to the one described by Mr. DEATH. MULLER then began to complain, saying he had been very unfortunate; he had been down to the city, and a cart having passed near his foot he had sprained his ankle. He then said, 'I am going to Canada; be sure you see Jonathan (meaning me), and tell him not to go out to-morrow morning until I come, for I particularly want to see him.' For two or three mornings I waited for him, but he never came, and I have never seen him since. Yesterday I communicated the above facts to Inspector STEER, of the D division, and I handed over to him the box produced."

The other evidence adduced went to show that Inspector STEER gave this information at Scotland-yard, and the Commissioners of Police immediately instructed Superintendent TIDDY and Inspector STEER to thoroughly investigate the matter. These two officers at once went to No. 16 Park-terrace, Old Ford, Bow, a house kept by a man named BEVIS, who said he was on bed on the night of the day the murder was committed, when MULLER came home.

The officers next interrogated a lodger in the house named GOODWIN, a German, who said that on the night mentioned, MULLER came home about 11 o'clock, and appeared very much confused, which he accounted for by saying he had met with a severe injury in the city, and had sprained his ankle. The lodger produced a pawn-ticket, which he said he had bought of MULLER. The ticket related to the gold chain MULLER received from Mr. DEATH, and which MULLER had pledged in a pawn-shop in Bow.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was present during the whole of the examination, and at his request a copy of the depositions was prepared to be forwarded to the Home Executive in America.

It further transpired in the examination that MULLER sailed from the London Docks on Thursday afternoon last in the sailing vessel *Victoria*, bound for New-York.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Inspector TUANER, Mr. DEATH and the cabman started from Euston-square for Liverpool, en route for New-York by to-day's American mail. The Inspector was furnished with a warrant granted by Mr. HENRY for the apprehension of MULLER on the charge of murder, and he also carried with him letters from Mr. ADAMS to the Executive at New-York.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, July 18, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica, on the subject of the slave trade in Cuba. He said Spain had violated her treaty engagements, and he regretted to state that Slavery had of late years been extended in the island of Cuba.

Lord RUSSELL said that every English Government had been anxious to put down the slave trade, but when they had to rely on the aid of foreign Powers the question always presented difficulties, and the traffic had never been wholly suppressed.

Lord MALMESBURY believed the Government of Brazil had done all it could to put down the slave trade, and advised the repeal of the Aberdeen Act.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 18, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the state of political relations with Brazil. He noticed the nature of the transactions with that empire, the vast amount of trade with it, and the peculiar fact that England had no treaty with Brazil. The cause of England being without a treaty, he said, was the meddling, mischievous policy which it had pursued toward Brazil. He specially condemned the Aberdeen Act, and strongly urged the repeal of the act.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was engaged, with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal, in endeavoring to restore diplomatic relations with Brazil, and he deprecated a controversial discussion, that might revive angry feelings.

The Austrian troops took possession of the Island of Fohr during the night of the 18th. All the islands on the west coast of Schleswig are now in possession of the Allies. Herr VON BISMARK will be present in Vienna at the negotiations for peace, which will probably commence on the 19th.

A NOVEL IRON-CLAD.

From the London Times, July 20.

The *Kahireh*, built for the Viceroy of Egypt, and intended for the service of the Nile, made a trial of her powers yesterday in the Thames, for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty, before proceeding on her voyage to Egypt. This vessel is of 348 tons burden, by Messrs. SAMUDA BROTHERS, with engines of 80-horse power, by Messrs. JOHN PENN & SON, is entirely encased in armor two inches thick from stem to stern, and reaching from the gunwale to two feet below water. She has two semi-circular, cupolas, or shields, on deck, one forward and the other aft, each of which contains a long 18-pounder gun, and is also entirely covered with armor plates two inches thick. Yet, notwithstanding all this large amount of armor protection, the draft of water of the craft, with her guns, stores, coals and provisions all on board, was something less than four feet, and the mean speed obtained by the vessel was nine knots per hour. The limited draft rendered two screws advisable, and these are arranged to work one under each quarter. The powers of the vessel were tested in every way by Admiral DRUMMOND, and she was found capable of manœuvering and steering in the most satisfactory way, making the complete circle in three minutes twenty-five seconds.

GENERAL NEWS.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Vienna of Friday says:

"The German Powers have granted a short truce, during which the preliminaries of peace will be agreed upon."

A dispatch from Vienna, of July 16, says the proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until July 31, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace.

On the 14th an engagement took place at Fohr, between the Allies and the Danish gunboats.

The Stockholm *Dagligt Allehanda* says Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm.

The construction of the first monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the iron works. The materials for two others are ready.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article demonstrating that the project for the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and says:

"It would give rise to threatening contingencies, and would produce such complications and such opposition that it is impossible to consider the scheme as having been seriously entertained."

A telegram from Berlin of July 18 says: "The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia and Denmark, is to commence at noon on the 20th, and to last until midnight on the 31st."

The blockade of the Prussian harbors by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

The *Moniteur* says: "It is asserted that the negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria and Prussia, will take place at Vienna."

Prince JOHN OF GLUCKSBURG arrived at Lubeck July 18, and left the same day for Copenhagen.

AN ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The following address to the King of Denmark is being largely circulated in Copenhagen for signature by the friends of the new Ministry:

"MOST GRACIOUS KING: Penetrated with the conviction of the necessity of abandoning the course which has hitherto led only to painful loss and deep humiliation, we have joyfully greeted your Majesty's resolution to surround the throne with new advisers. In your Majesty's choice we see the guarantee that the efforts to regain the blessings of peace will be guided into the right track, while we feel firmly assured that the men now sitting in your Majesty's councils enjoy universal confidence.

Ready to endure every sacrifice which the salvation of the country may still demand, we beg your Majesty graciously to receive this expression of our sentiments, which we are induced to lay at the foot of the throne by our love to the country, and our conviction of the deep importance of the present crisis."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Cologne *Gazette* of July 18 publishes the following remarks upon the peace negotiations from its Berlin correspondent:

"Baron VON GUELDENCRONE, Secretary of the Embassy, was the bearer of the Danish proposals for an armistice. He arrived here the day before yesterday, (the 14th,) but pursued his journey without delay to Carlsbad and Vienna. The contents of the proposals are evident from the debate on the address in Copenhagen, which only confirms what the appointment of special Ministers for Holstein and Schleswig already pointed out—administrative union of Schleswig-Holstein, but within the Danish monarchy. But that this is not Denmark's last word the allies seem already to have agreed 'confidentially.' All semi-official voices here loudly declare that the allies have not the remotest intention of negotiating upon the basis of the personal union. The real programme acceptable to this court is believed to be the following: 1. Peace will be made by the three belligerent Powers, and by them alone. 2. The basis of peace is the relinquishment of Schleswig and Holstein. 3. The cession to be made to Prussia and Austria. 4. Prussia and Austria will retain the Duchies until the succession question is settled. The Vienna *Press* has no doubt of the rejection of personal union, but it is inclined to believe that it is hardly likely peace will be dictated by the Allies 'alone,' as the Emperor NAPOLEON will probably not abstain, urged by Denmark, from tendering his good offices."

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The intelligence from the wheat-growing districts is not unfavorable. In the Paris wheat market the fall in prices continues. The same prices were asked as the preceding week, but the millers offered 50c. less for fine qualities, and from 75c. to 1f. less for merchants' wheat."

The price of flour was also lower.

The Paris Bourse has been heavy, and Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 40c.

The Princess CLOTILDE gave birth to a son on July 16.

ITALY.

A telegram from Naples of July 16 says:

"The authorities have received intelligence that a three-masted steamer, of suspicious appearance, has been seen off the Island of Ischia, and two Italian ships-of-war have been directed to cruise off the Island. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies six Deputies resigned their seats. After an animated debate, the Chamber adopted the order of the day, whereby the Ministry were invited to bring in a bill providing for cases in which the personal interests of Deputies might clash with their national duties.

The Chamber of Deputies held their last sitting of the session to-day."

GARIBALDI left Ischia July 19 for Caprera. His reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The General did not appear in good health.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of July 17, says: "By a Royal decree issued to-day the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and the new elections are fixed for August 11."

KING LEOPOLD AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A telegram from Brussels of July 18, says: "King LEOPOLD will leave Brussels on the 19th, for Vichy, on a visit to the Emperor."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A dispatch from Bucharest of July 17, says: "The principal modifications of the Constitution mutually agreed upon between Prince COUZA and the Porte have been published to-day. In reference to the Constitution of the Senate, it was determined that the Senators directly appointed by the Prince are to possess a yearly income of 800 ducats, while a yearly income of 200 ducats is necessary for eligibility to the Chamber of Deputies. It is, however, reserved for the Chamber of Deputies, at their first sitting, definitely to decide upon this qualification."

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid says: "It is asserted that the insurgents at San Domingo had abandoned their position at Puerto Plata, and were prepared to surrender, provided that the Spanish authorities would promise them a complete amnesty.

Financial and Commercial.

The *Times'* city article says:

"The Stock markets opened on Monday at the steady prices of Saturday, but subsequently became very flat without any direct cause being assigned.

Consols closed at 90¾.

The continued receipt of dull advices from the Paris Bourse was probably the chief influence that checked the tendency to confidence.

The discount market at the Bank was not active.

Confederate Loan receded 1 ¾ cent.

Erie paid up shares recovered 2."

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

The funds have been very dull to-day, and Consols closed at 90¾ @ ¾.

Confederate Loan receded 2, partly from realization of profits, and partly from the anxiety always awakened when the Southern armies venture on an invasion of the North. The last price was 74 to 76.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 18, and Tuesday, July 19.

The sales for the two days amount to 16,000 bales; 6,000 on speculation. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 19.

WHEAT in demand at 1d. @ cental advance. FLOUR 6d. dearer. INDIAN CORN 6d. @ qr. dearer.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 19.

SUGAR dull. TEA heavy. TALLOW quiet at 40s. 9d.

FROM MISSOURI.

Further Developments of the Northwestern Confederacy Conspiracy—The Missouri Ringtender's Confession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The dispatches of the Associated Press have given the outline and purposes of the conspiracy with such fidelity, that to amplify now through the slow medium of the mail must prove tedious to the reader; but setting aside the merely sensational part of the developments recently and now being made as to the existence of a conspiracy for the establishment of a great Northwestern Confederacy, it will be well to review its most important and leading features, and give the facts as now set forth authoritatively.

The military authorities here have known of the existence of the Order of American Knights since the opening of the first lodge, and have been perfectly well advised of all its proceedings. This was done, of course, by the aid of intelligent and reliable detectives, who were admitted to all the secrets of the order as members. The obligations are solemn and binding as language can make them. The first remarkable movement of the order was a meeting at Windsor, Canada West, in April last, on which occasion Abbe MCMASTERS, of New-York, LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, of Indiana, and CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, visited CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and devised the plan of the secret order to unfold its banner, throw off all disguise, and declare the revolution of the North complete. HUNT, DEVELIN and MCMASTERS stopped at the Biddle House, Detroit, and crossed the river to Windsor, to confer with the arch-traitor of Ohio, and after arranging matters with him, held a subsequent meeting for conference with the traitors of Detroit at that hotel. So suspicious were their movements at the time, that the State authorities, who had got wind of the affair, determined to arrest the whole party; but wiser counsel prevailed, and they were allowed to fill up the measure of their treason.

Col. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General, immediately caused the arrest of CHARLES F. HUNT, the Grand Commander of the Order, CHAS. E. DUNN, Deputy Grand Commander, GREENE B. SMITH, Grand Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON JONES, Grand Counselor, and positively refused to release them on bail, although a million would have been freely offered. The arrest of these men and of others in other States, by the military authorities, informed no doubt of their complicity with the conspiracy by Col. SANDERSON, defeated the grand design of precipitating the revolution in the North, and thwarted the purpose of the organization for the time being. The order still held its meetings, however, and continued to carry on its general usefulness to the rebellion, by succoring bushwhackers here in Missouri, conveying rebel mails, burning steamboats on the Mississippi River, and opposing the national authority in every way known to rebel sympathizers. In the meantime, the Government was acquainted with every fact connected with the conspiracy that could be obtained, and so well was the secret of its existence kept by the Provost-Marshal-General, that it was only after the thing was smashed up that the facts now given to the public leaked out.

What intensifies the interest now is, the additional fact that the "grand" functionaries of this State above mentioned, have made a clear breast of their treason to Col. SANDERSON. This they have done, making a virtue of necessity, upon finding that it was utterly useless to longer conceal their guilt, for a private conversation with the Provost-Marshal-General satisfied them that he knew all! These men, then, have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving heavy bonds for their appearance when called upon for trial.

A few evenings since a Presidential nomination ratification meeting was held at the Court-house, and speeches were made by Gen. LANE, of Kansas; Col. MILES, of Illinois, and "Pony" BOND, of Missouri. These speeches were all that any patriotic man could wish, yet they fell dead upon the prejudiced ears of the Conservatives present. Mr. LINCOLN has done everything for them in his power, yet the detail of his acts elicited not a single response. The Conservative press ridiculed the meeting next morning, and called it a "fizzle," yet it will insist that the radicals who called the meeting and heartily indorsed the Baltimore nominations are the enemies of the Government and the country. It is time the veil was lifted from the eyes of the Chief Executive, so he may see what everyone knows and sees here, namely, that the only true friends of law, order, progress, freedom and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, are the Missouri radicals.

The "big guerrilla hunt" still goes on in North Missouri with gratifying results. Let not the squeamish complain if the next two or three months find North Missouri swept as with the besom of destruction. The time had come when either blood-thirsty and insatiate murderers and robbers would rule by a terrorism worse than Indian warfare, or when they should be put down, and peacable, industrious, law abiding citizens take their place. The Commander of North Missouri, Brig.-Gen. FISK, saw this, and what is better, he called for five thousand loyal men to join him and rid the country of these common enemies of man. A thousand or more of well mounted, well armed men responded at once, and are now on the war track. These men came chiefly from the counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, Harrison, Holt, Andrew, DeKalb and Daviess, lying in the extreme Northwestern corner, which always has been loyal, and they will not leave the work unfinished. The particulars of the expedition come slowly and in piecemeal, but enough is known to encourage the belief that the day of peace is dawning upon the terribly disturbed Northern district. To show the high-handed character of guerrilla warfare I append a verbatim copy of an address issued by a guerrilla Captain, known as BILL ANDERSON, one of the most bloody and cruel ruffians in Missouri. The address is something of a literary curiosity, and is filed away among the records of the department;

[COPY.]

JULY 7 1864.

To the editors of the two papers in lexington to the Citizens and the community at large General Brown and Col McFaitran and his petty hirelings sutch as Captain Burris the friend of Anderson

Mr editors in readding lioth your papers I see you urge the policy of the citizans taking up arms to defend their persons and property, you are only asking them to sign their death warrants do you not know Sirs that you have some of Mosouries proudest Best and noblest sons to cope with Sirs ask the people of Mo. who is acquainted with me if ANDESSON ever roped them or misstreated them in manner all those that speaks the truth will say never then what protection do they want it is from theves not sutch men as I profess to have under my Command my command can give them more protection than all the fecerals in the state against sutch enemies they is theves and robbers in the comunity But they do not Belong to any organized Band they do not fight for principles they are for self interest they are just as fraid of me as they are of the federals I whi help the citizans tld the county of them, they are not friends of mine. I have used all that language Can do to stop their theft I will now see what I can do by force. But listen to me, fellow citizans, Do not obey this last order. Do not take up arms if you value your lives and propperty It is not in my power to save your lives, if you proclaim to be in arms against guerrilters. I will kill you I will hunt you down like wolves, and murder you. You cannot escape. It will not be Federals after you. Your arms will be no protection to you. 25 of my men can whip all that can get together it will not be mullshis sutch as MCFARGASONS But regulars that has Been in the field for three years that is armed with from 2 to four pistols and sharps rifles I commenced at the first of this war to fight, for my country not to steal from it I have chosen guerriller warfare for to revenge my self for rongs that I could not honerably avenge other wise I lived in Kansas when this war commenced Because I could not fight the people of Mo my native State the Yanks sought my life but failed to get me revenged themselves by murdering my father destroying all my property, and have since that time murdered one of my sisters and kept the other two in jail 12 months But I have fully glutted my vengeance I have killed many I am a guerrilter I have never Belonged to the confederate army nor does my men a good many of them are from Kansas as I have tried to war with the federals honorably But for retalliation I have done things and am fearful will have to do that I would shrink from if possible to avoid. I have tried to teach the people of Mo. that I am their friend. But if you think that I am rong then it is your duty to fight; take up arms against me and you are federals, your doctrine is an absurdity and I will kill you for being fools. Beware men Before you make this fearful lean. I feel for you, you are in a critical situation. But remember their is a Southern army headed by the Best man in the nation many of their homes is in Mo and they will have the State or die in the attempt you that sacrifice your principles for fear of losing your propperty will I fear forfeit your right to a citizenship in Mo young men leave your mothers and fight for your principles Let the federals know that Mo sons will not be trampled on I have no time to say anything more to you be careful how you act for my eyes are upon you

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COLONEL MCFARRAN: I have seen your official report to General BROWN of two fights that has taken place in Johnson and Lafayette Counties with your men. You have been rongfully informed, or you have willfully misrepresented the matter to your superior officer. I had the honor Sir of Being in Command at Both of these engagements to enlighten you on the subject, and to warn you against making future exaggerations, I will say to you in the future to let me know in time and when I fight your men I will make the chopper report as to the skirmish I had with your men in Johnson. I started to Kingsville with fifty men to take the place, but Before I arrived their I discovered a scout 14 or 15 of your men on the prarrie some half a mile distant to my left, I immediately gave chase they fled their was not over 6 of my men that ever got near them. They did not surrender or I would not have Killed them for I understood that Company M was Southern men. they sent me that word. I ordered them to halt and surrender. I was astonished to see them refuse after sending me such word one of their Lieutenants even planned the assassination of General BROWN and the taking of his headquarters But I refused to commit so foul a deed But they refused to surrender and I had them to kill I regret having to kill sutch good southern men But they are fit for no service But yours for they were cowardly myself and two men killed 9 of them when their was no other men in sight of us they are sutch poor shots it is strange you dont have them practice more send them out and I will train them for you. After that I came down near Burresses' camp with 25 regulars all told Belonging to the Kansas first some of my first men I understood that Burris was anxious to give me a thrashing not wishing to lose more than 25 men at one time I thought I would try him with the aforesaid number but while I was waiting for him to come out from camp that I might devour him or Be Devoured 48 of your men coming from lexington with 3 wagons had the audasity to fire on my pickets and very imprudently asked me to come out of the Brush and fight them I obeyed reluctiently they dismounted and formed on a bill I formed under their fire under the hill and charged they fled and I pursued you Know the rest if you do not I can inform you we Killed ten on the ground and wounded as many more had all of my men done their duty we would have Killed 30 of them farewell friend To Burris—Burris I love you come and see me good bye Boy—dont get discouraged I glory in your spunk But damn your judgement.

* * * * * * *

To General Brown

GENERAL I have not the honer of Being acquainted with you but from what I have heard of you I would take you to Be a man of two much honer as to stoop so low as to incarcerate women for the deeds of men but I see that you have done so in some cases I do not like the Idea of warring with women and children But if you do not release all the women you have arrested in Lafayette county I will hold the union ladies in the county as hostages for them I will tie them by the neck in the Brush and starve them untill they are released if you do not release them the ladies of warrensburg must have miss Fickle released I hold them responsible for her speedy and safe return General do not think that I am jesting with you I will have to ex hort to abusing your ladyes if you do not quit imprisoning ours as to the prisoner Ervin you have in lexington I have never heard of him until I learned that sutch a man was sentenced to be shot I suppose he is a southern man or sutch a sentence would not have Been passed I hold the citizens of lexington responsible for his life the troops in lexington are no protection to the town only in the square if he is Killed I will Kill twenty times his number in lexington I am perfectly able to do so at any time

yours respectfully
W. ANDERSON,
Commanding Kansas First gurrilers.

This document was not published, of course, but was sent to Gen. BROWN, who transferred it to department headquarters here, and it may be added that a company of independent volunteers, under Gen. FISK'S call, are now closely pursuing ANDERSON in Randolph County, determined to kill him or perish, one and all, for he has, in countless instances, been as good as his word in killing unarmed citizens and outraging women.

The Copyright of Irving's Earlier Works.

The subjoined bit of literary gossip is from the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Post*:

"A sensation of no common order is impending over the book trade, and I suppose I violate no confidence in ventilating in advance what little I know about the coming event whose shadow is already cast before it. An enterprising and progressive bookseller—who, in this particular instance, happens to be wiser than most of the other wise men of Gotham—has discovered that the copyright privileges and immunities of IRVING'S *Sketch-Book*, *Knickerbocker*, *Bracebridge Hall*, *Conquest of Granada*, *Alhambra* and *Tales of a Traveller*,

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CAPTURE OF CAPT. WOMACK, PROVOST-MARSHAL.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 30.

On Wednesday the city was full of rumors touching the arrest and probable killing of Capt. SHADRACK W. WOMACK, Provost-Marshal of this, the Fifth District.

The facts of the case, as we learn from Capt. WOMACK, are as follows:

On Tuesday night Capt. W. went to his home in the country, about eleven miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville pike, accompanied by Capt. Will H. HERVEY, of this city. Having reason to believe that there were guerrillas in the neighborhood on the lookout for him, he left the house that night, but returned about daylight the next morning, believing that the guerrillas were gone. Soon after breakfast, however, it was discovered that they were in a dense wood, about a half mile from Capt. WOMACK's house, near the place where the stage was robbed some weeks ago. They were discovered in chasing and firing upon a man who had attempted to pass them.

Thus inwarned in their intention of waylaying the Captain on his way to the city, they at once went to his house and demanded his surrender. Capt. W. asked by what authority they acted, and what was the name and rank of the officer in command. These being given, he inquired what was their purpose, stating that if they came for his property, they were upon it; if for his person, with the intention of violence, they would have to take it at the peril of their lives. They replied that they did not intend any violence whatever, but simply to secure his arms and parole him as a prisoner of war. Upon renewed assurances of safety to his person, and in view of the entreaties of Mrs. W., who by this time was almost frantic, Capt. W. determined to listen to their demands. After being admitted to the house, they made numerous propositions for Capt. WOMACK's release. These propositions were that he should resign his position as Provost-Marshal; next that he should take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; another was that he should accept a parole as a prisoner of war—which were successively rejected by Capt. WOMACK.

They finally proposed that he should give bond in the penalty of $5,000 to protect Southern sympathizers, as far as was in his power. This he refused to do at first, but several friends, who were present, finally prevailed on him to give it, as it imposed no obligation on him that he had not always obeyed. Capt. WOMACK has never, in the discharge of the duties of his office, persecuted any man on account of his political opinions, so that his bond requires his usual conduct.

The bond required is as follows:

JULY 27, 1864.

I, GEO. W. WOMACK, Captain and Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District of Kentucky, pledge myself to protect all Southern sympathizers as far as is in my power, under a forfeit of ($5,000) five thousand dollars.

(Signed) G. W. WOMACK.

WILL H. HERVEY, security.

Capt. HERVEY was required to take an oath of allegiance before his release.

A Rebel Private on the Situation Generally.

A private in LEE's army at Petersburgh, gives his views on matters in general, in the Richmond *Examiner* of last Saturday. He says:

"Everybody is laughing at the Clay, Holcombe, Greeley, &c., peace correspondence. It was thought, after the explosion of the North Carolina member of Congress last year in Richmond, who got bothered up in some way with another member of Congress of the same name and from the same State, that the height of ludicrous meddling with matters which had passed beyond intervention of self-assumed friends had been definitively reached. But peace overtures have sprung up suddenly at the Clifton House. This is all appropriate. Some years ago, BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, it will be remembered, first brought this place into public notoriety by naming it as the place of a duel with BROOKS, of South Carolina. The notoriety was ludicrous then, and Messrs. CLAY, &c., seem resolved that the Clifton House shall hold its own. By the way, is it not strange that a Government, which nobody recognizes, should have so many agents in foreign countries in its 'confidential employment?' We here in the trenches, not caring particularly about either Hons. CLAY or HOLCOMBE, and, not informed that their aspirations or gifts are supposed to be military, even by themselves, are willing to be amused by reading their struggles to get into notice, and laugh at their repulses. But we do not like to see *representatives* of our Government traveling about foreign courts like *porcine* snobs, humiliating by begging even court lacqueys to get us introduction. The two armies at Atlanta and under LEE are the only peace commissioners likely to be recognized by LINCOLN, and a really sensible love of honorable peace should prompt to efficient aid of these army negotiations. Fishing about all round the canoe by intermeddling children who do not know even how to bait their hooks, has always been regarded a great annoyance by successful anglers. We have no doubt GEN. LEE looks upon them in this light. If he thinks at all about the Lilliputian efforts of these *animalculæ*.

We are sorry that the fight at Atlanta was not productive of more important results. We all hope for the best, as the Administration would not have ventured upon the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON without probability of military success to sustain the injustice, and the knowledge that measures to make it reasonably certain had been consummated before the deed was done.

As regards GRANT we know nothing—most probably because he is doing nothing. The general impression to the higher military circles, I hear, is that he is waiting the result of SHERMAN's expedition, when, if successful, he will receive from it immediate reinforcements, and proceed vigorously to reduce both Petersburgh and Richmond. If unsuccessful he is strong enough to hold his present lines until he can get all the hundred days men and a portion of the drafted men, when he will give us a lively time—say in October—to influence the Presidential election, and give opportunity to Yankee lying to improve itself still more by converting repulses into victories, and the capture of straggliers into the capture of regiments. In the meantime, it is regarded as not improbable that he may vary the monotony of a siege by a dash either upon the north side of the James, or attempt to break this line. I think these speculations are as reasonable as most others.

Prisoners from Deep Bottom.

Yesterday thirty-five more Yankee prisoners were received at the Libby from Deep Bottom, where they were captured. One commissioned officer, Lieut. J. G. SEDGWICK, Twentieth Massachusetts, was among them. Fifteen out of the thirty-five were Germans, being part of a lot of three hundred enlisted by Yankee agents in Germany and just arrived in this country. The plainest word in the English vocabulary was a jaw-breaker to the best of them. "Yah" was the highest approach to an English alphabetical sound that could be gotten out of any of them, and "Yah" they grunted like so many pigs while their names were being recorded.—*Examiner.*

Speech of Gen. Ewing.

Gen. EWING, in a recent speech to the citizens of Poloski, said, among other things:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come here to-day by request, partly to explain to you the exact purport of Order No. 107, and partly to appeal to reluctant Union men to form companies under that order. It may be that being less familiar than you with the difficulties of such organizations, I may omit to touch upon some points of importance to you. If so, I will be obliged to you for questions suggesting them.

I am authorized by Gen. ROSECRANS to say that he will not attempt to hold you to a strict compliance with the letter of the order. Where it can, without difficulty, be done, he will expect you to exactly comply with it; but if there is any good reason for a departure from the form prescribed, he will accept your action, notwithstanding such departure. For instance, the order says that these companies are to be organized out of the enrolled Missouri militia. Now there are many strong old men, and sturdy young ones, who would be useful in your companies. Take them, and take too those who have paid out, and those who are exempt on surgeon's certificate who are fit for this service. They will be received under the order.

I am asked whether these companies will be officered by men recommended by the officers of the E. M. M., or by men elected by the companies. I say elect them. Elect good men, whom the officers of the E. M. M. could see charge as dishonest or unfit, or reasonably refuse to approve, and they will be promptly commissioned. A voice—How can rebels be kept out of the companies? Easily. Where Union men have a majority, let them, before organizing, vote the rebels out, and not enter the names of such expelled men on the company rolls. Where rebels have a majority, let Union men withdraw, and make known to the authorities that the organization is made up of rebels, and it will then be rejected.

It is the intention of Gen. ROSECRANS, in executing this order, not to arm disloyal men, or put them in command. In my district, I and my subordinates are charged with the duty of ascertaining the character of the men composing those organizations, and of the officers proposed for them. You may rely on it, the Paw-paw game is played out. The militia received and armed under this order will be composed only of loyal men, and will be officered by men not only loyal, but above suspicion.

Administration of Justice in Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d inst. gives the following report of cases coming before the Mayor's Court:

"JERRY, a slave of MARY HANLON, with a rogue's "mug," was charged with stealing a piece of beef from the Second Market. The lash was made to count twenty upon his back.

DICK, a slave of J. B. ANDERSON, was charged with the theft of a lot of brass castings, the property of the Virginia Central Railroad. The case was continued.

JOE, a slave boy of EDWARD D. EGNOS, was charged by Oliver MOORE with making war with a sling and stone, and sending a miniature rock in close proximity to that officer's head.

He was ordered fifteen lashes.

MARTIN, slave of WILLIAM B. MCCARTHY, taken up as a runaway, was ordered to be whipped and returned to her master.

This last case exhausted the docket, and the old Pab. Func. too. He leaned back in his judicial seat, wiped away the falling tear that extra potions of good old "Bourbon" always extort, when imbibed over night, and looked straight along his nose to its illuminated end, snapping an eye, ejecting the liquid essence of tobacco all the while.

A California Murder.

The Sacramento *Union*, of July 6, contains the following:

"One of the most mysterious murders which ever occurred in Sacramento or vicinity took place at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the Marysville road, twelve miles from the city. GEORGE SELBY, a ranchman and teamster, who had resided several years at that locality, was shot and killed while in bed and asleep. At the time the murder was committed his wife lay asleep by his side, and the pistol used was held so near her head that the burning powder scorched her face.

The house occupied by SELBY is one-story high, and is divided into four or five rooms. On Monday night there were at the house SELBY and his wife, G. B. CAMPBELL, MOSES MANN, Mrs. HILDRETH and two sons, aged 10 and 14 years, and MARGARET JAMESON. SELBY had made a bargain to trade off his ranch for a ranch near Austin, N. T., and CAMPBELL and Mrs. HILDRETH and her sons arrived several days ago to take possession of the ranch at which the murder was committed. MANN was a hired man who had been in SELBY's employ for several years.

Mrs. JAMESON is connected in some manner with the SELBY family by marriage. She resides in Franklin Township, and having visited the city to witness the ceremonies of the Fourth, accompanied SELBY to his residence in the evening. One of the lounging-rooms in the house was occupied by SELBY and his wife, another by Mrs. HILDRETH and Mrs. JAMESON, and a third by CAMPBELL. For want of room at the house, MANN and the two HILDRETH boys slept at the straw-stack some little distance from the house.

At about 1 o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, those who occupied the house were aroused by a sudden noise. Mrs. SELBY found herself suddenly aroused and on her feet, without being able to tell what woke her up. Her husband seemed to be trying to talk, and she came to the conclusion that he was suffering from a fit of some character.

On arousing the other parties and striking a light, it was found that he had been shot in the left eye and that death must inevitably ensue. The bedding about the head was covered with blood. It was evident from the character of the wound, that the murderer had approached the bed from the side occupied by Mrs. SELBY, and, reaching over her head, had fired with the pistol very near her face.

Of the persons in the house at the time, Mrs. JAMESON is the only one who distinctly heard the report of the pistol. She was at the time in a dose but not sound asleep. Immediately after the shot was fired she heard some one running through the room occupied by CAMPBELL, and passing out at the door. The person knocked over one or two chairs, and also trod on a cat, or otherwise injured it, causing it to make a noise as though hurt.

CAMPBELL states that he was suddenly aroused by a noise, which he supposes must have been the report of the pistol, and immediately some one rushed through his room to the outer door. MANN and the two HILDRETH boys knew nothing of what had occurred until they were aroused and informed of the facts by CAMPBELL.

The coroner brought the remains of the murdered man to the city and held an inquest."

Iowa and Missouri.

A STRINGENT ORDER ABOUT THE GUERRILLAS.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Saturday, July 30.

The following is a portion of General order No. 25, issued this morning from the State Headquarters, having especial reference to the threatened invasion of our southern border by guerrillas from Missouri:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Saturday, July 30.

The militia companies of this State, duly organized, armed and equipped in the three southern tiers of counties, will hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice. If any guerrilla, robber or thief crosses from Missouri, or from any other State, into this State, for the purpose of murder, robbery or thieving in armed bands, *no report will be required by this department of prisoners taken*, and any officer who takes as a prisoner any guerrilla, murderer, thief or marauder of such armed band, will at once be dismissed from the State service. Blank cartridges will not be fired by any soldier in the State service when ordered out for the protection of our citizens, and any State officer allowing the use of blank cartridges for the preservation of the public peace, when ordered into service, will at once be dismissed from the State service.

Three hundred additional stands of arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, have this day been furnished to the Southern border. This will give our companies, in the three lower tiers of counties, about six thousand stands of arms and plenty of ammunition. If more arms and ammunition are needed they will be furnished. N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General of Iowa."

Barbarity of the Rebels.

The following private letter, received in this City yesterday, gives a glimpse at the suffering caused by the barbarity of the rebels:

CHAMBERSBURGH, July 24, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: I drop a line to say that we are safe—both house and mill. But the town is literally burned; the whole heart or body of the place is in ashes—only the outskirts left. The scene was awful beyond description. No notice given; in many cases the houses were set on fire with the families in them—only escaping with their clothes on their backs. Sick people had to be carried to the fields; one or two were burned, and several corpses had to be buried in the gardens. It was done by McCAUSLAND's cavalry, under an order from Gen. EARLY, *in retaliation*. The men got plenty of whisky and behaved like devils. A ransom of $100,000 in gold, or $300,000 in currency, was demanded, which, of course, it was impossible to pay. I need add no more, as you will see the details in the papers. You need not be afraid of any account being exaggerated. It is a great mercy we are spared. We are all well.

Yours, truly, JOS. CLARK.

A Plaid for the President.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between President LINCOLN and an old Scotch lady, who sent him a Scotch plaid:

EDINBURGH, July 6, 1864.

MY LORD PRESIDENT: As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave. As this letter is written by an old lady of 81, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections, and with good wishes for you and your family. ANNE WILLIAMSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1864.

MRS. ANNE WILLIAMSON—*Madam*: The plaid you send me is just now placed in my hands. I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes for myself and our country which prompted you to present it. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

The Late Samuel Hallett.

MEAGRE PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 29.

At fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, SAMUEL HALLETT, the railroad contractor, was shot and killed at Wyandotte. Mr. HALLETT, while walking along the street, was shot in the back by Mr. TALCOTT. The latter immediately escaped on horseback and pursuit of him was made by the civil officers.

Mr. TALCOTT is a railroad engineer. He was sent here by Geo. FREMONT as Chief Engineer, and was discharged by HALLETT. TALCOTT afterwards wrote a letter to President LINCOLN, describing the chicanery of the Pacific Railroad management. That was three months ago. SAM. HALLETT, at Washington, telegraphed his brother THOMAS, at Wyandotte, to whip TALCOTT. The injunction was obeyed, and report says that Mr. TALCOTT, a small and feeble man, was heartlessly beaten.

The end of the whipping was the tragedy above recorded.

Turf Record.

THE SARATOGA RACING MEETING.

Judges—Col. O. BOWIE, of Maryland; Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mr. COLT, of New-Jersey. Timing Judges—Messrs. MCGRATH, WHALEY and SMITH. President—W. R. TRAVERS. Secretary—C. WHEATLY.

This meeting, to which so much attention has been directed by the sporting men for some time past, commenced under the most favorable auspices on Tuesday last.

The racing of the day inaugurated the new race-course, which is located closely adjacent to the Saratoga on the opposite side of the road to the old track. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it perfect in all its departments. The soil of the running ground is admirably suited for racing purposes, being a soft loam as level as a billiard-table.

The spacious grand stand is a model of elegance, with its covered balconies, broad stairways, retiring and refreshment rooms, ladies' boudoirs and every needful convenience. There has seldom been such an assemblage of beauty and fashion on any race. All the arrangements were in admirable keeping. The road to the course was thoroughly watered, so that the recherche toilets of the ladies should not suffer. They stepped from their carriages immediately on to the grand stand or about into the ring, as they preferred. A spacious lawn in front of the stand accommodated the throng of the sporting men from North, South, East and West. Propriety reigned supreme, and the whole affair was so thoroughly respectful that we may justly quote the now progressing Saratoga meeting as a model institution.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

The first and great event of the day was the Travers Stakes for three-year old colts and fillies, for which there were no less than thirty entries, of whom only five, however, appeared at the post—the previous running of *Tipperary* and *Kentucky* at Patterson having scared the rest off, as it was known that *Norfolk*, the crack three-year old of his year, would not be there; and these were the next best; while of the two, *Tipperary* had such an indisputable call in the betting that the race was regarded as all over, with the exception of the putting up of the victor's name by the judges. However, mistakes will sometimes happen in the best regulated families, and the result, which took all the *cognoscenti* by surprise, only goes to show that favorites do not always win, and that there is not certainty in horse-racing.

A large number of pools were sold in the ball-room of White's Hotel on Monday evening, of which we give one of $1,350 as a fair average specimen of prices, viz.: *Tipperary* brought $620; MORRIS' *Eclipse* colt, $240; *Kentucky*, $155; *Ringmaster*, $75, and *Patti* $50. Five and six to four being freely offered right out on *Tipperary* against the field; two to one on MORRIS' colt against *Kentucky*, and the same on the latter against *Patti*.

FIRST RACE.

The Travers stake for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with a purse of $1,000 added, single dash of one mile and three-quarters.

John Hunter's b. c. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe	1
Zeb. Ward's b. c. Tipperary, by Ringold, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield	2
P. Morris' gr. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Sallie Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe	3
J. S. Watson's b. f. Patti, by imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Recluse	4
J. S. Gruistead's ch. c. Ringmaster, by Ringold, dam Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe	5

The average morning betting and the pool sales showed $1,000 to $6,000 on *Tipperary* against the field, the grey colt being next in favor, and *Kentucky* third—the latter was reported lame, and held so cheaply that in a pool of $500 he was sold for $30. He however rallied just before the start. With due regard to punctuality, the horses came on the course, and at the second attempt a good start was effected. *Tipperary* taking a slight lead, and *Patti* third—nearing the first quarter, *Kentucky* took the lead, attended by MORRIS' colt, *Tipperary* lying third, and *Ringmaster* being tailed off, there was no alteration of moment passing the half mile, and rounding the lower turn, up the stretch, and passing, the leading four were all in a cluster—*Ringmaster* making a hopeless race after them. At the quarter pole, the second time, *Tipperary* still held the lead, *Kentucky* lying second, MORRIS' colt third, and *Ringmaster* in his old place behind. In this way they came down the back of the course, and rounded into the home stretch—*Kentucky* hard held having a strong lead. Nearing the distance *Tipperary* made an effort to collar him, but *Kentucky*, full of running, shook him off immediately, and passed the score an easy winner by four lengths, the same distance between second and third, *Patti* a bad fourth, and *Ringmaster* far in the rear.

Time—First quarter, 00:28; the three-quarters, 1:23; first mile, 1:55; the two miles, 3:18½.

A large amount of money changed hands on the result, which struck the would-be knowing ones aghast, the victory of *Tipperary* having been regarded by them as a dead certainty. The winner was admirably ridden by GILPATRICK.

SECOND RACE.

Purse of $500 for all ages. Two-mile heats.

J. S. Watson's ch. c. Aldebaran, 4 yrs., by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, (Burgoyne	1 1
P. C. Busch's ch. c. Fleetwing, 4 yrs., by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda by imp Glencoe, (Abe.)	2 2

First Heat.—Betting 2 to 1 and finally 100 to 40 on *Fleetwing*. At the start *Fleetwing* took the lead, and rounding the turn first time, was a length ahead. At the half mile, *Aldebaran* reduced his lead to half a length; and down the back and rounding the lower turn, *Aldebaran* went up to *Fleetwing*, and feeling him, fell back again—suffering *Fleetwing* to come up the stretch and past the stand the first time with a lead of a length; but rounding the upper turn on the second mile, *Aldebaran* gradually reduced his opponent's lead, who, at the three-quarter pole, had only a slight advantage. At the lower turn they were neck and neck—BURDOYNE, on *Aldebaran*, with great tact, creeping inside of the track. A splendid race ensued; but nearing the distance, *Aldebaran*, who was pulling hard, came away from *Fleetwing*, (all his opponent's efforts to close being in vain,) and came home an easy winner by a length.

Second Heat—The odds now changed to two to one and one hundred to forty on *Aldebaran*. The start was even. At the first turn *Aldebaran* went away with a lead of a length: at the quarter pole *Fleetwing* began to close, and at the half-mile he was at *Aldebaran's* side, and remained at his quarters, rounding the lower and up the stretch on the first mile, evidently by sufferance of *Aldebaran*, who was pulling double. At the quarter pole the second time *Aldebaran* took a lead of length and maintained it past the half-mile pole, (100 to 30 on *Aldebaran*.) At the lower turn *Fleetwing* was suffered to get up to *Aldebaran*, but coming up the home stretch the latter renewed his lead. AS on *Fleetwing* plying whip and steel in vain—*Aldebaran*, with plenty of running left in him, coming home an easy winner by the length of the heat and race. The winner was splendidly ridden throughout by young BURDOYNE. The result was another shock to the cognoscenti who back the favorites.

Time—First Heat—First quarter, 00:31; first half, 1:04; first mile, 2:05; second mile, 1:49½; the two miles, 3:54½. Second Heat—First quarter, 00:29; first half, 00:57¼; first, 1:52; the two miles, 3,50¾.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Wife Murdered by Her Husband in Twenty-seventh-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MRS. JANE MANNING, residing at No. 125 West Twenty-seventh-street, who died from injuries received by being beaten on the head by her husband, LACKEY MANNING, a day or two since. The testimony in the case, the material portions of which we give below, tends to show a very aggravated case of brutality, resulting in the death of the victim:

Eliza Murphy testified that she resided at No. 336 West Twenty-seventh-street; Mrs. Manning, the deceased, was her sister; witness went to the residence of deceased, No. 125 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Sunday last, to make a call; found deceased lying on a kind of bed in one corner of the room; Mr. Manning, the husband, was sitting on a chair between his wife and the door when witness went in; they had one child, a lad about five years old; this boy met witness at the door and went in with her; Manning said to witness when she went in, "Do you see your sister lying there?" at the same time, he asked her to sit down; soon after, witness got up to go out, when deceased said to her, "Eliza, I am murdered;" Manning then said, "Here is the mercy I took from my wife's bosom." Witness told them not to quarrel—there had been enough of it. Manning then sent out his little boy for some beer; he drank some of it himself, gave witness some, and then offered some to his wife, which the latter refused; he then poured it back into the can, and said he would drink it himself; deceased thereupon arose, and took the can to put it away; at this moment the husband seized a broomstick and beat her over the head; he struck her over the arms, neck and head, as many as one hundred blows; he then threatened the life of witness; deceased said to me at this time, "Eliza, are you going to let me be murdered?" he then pushed deceased down against some steps and beat her brains out; the blood gushed out, and witness ran for an officer and brought one in; witness did not see either of them again that night; the next day she was informed that her sister was dying; she went to the house, but Manning met her at the door, took hold of her and threatened her life; he would not let witness go in, and said that if she told that he struck deceased, he would have witness' life; also, that if she went in he would knock her brains out; witness then obtained a note from the doctor, and went to the Station-house and got a policeman to go to the house with her; on Monday afternoon when the husband was away after liquor, witness stole in and found her sister in an insensible condition; much froth was issuing from her mouth; both deceased and her husband were intemperate, and had often quarrelled before; witness thought both were sober at the time he beat her; when he was striking her he said he would have her life and also that of the witness.

Dr. WM. LEE, of Bellevue Hospital, made a post mortem examination of the body. He found contused wounds of the head and face, but owing to the advanced stage of decomposition, he was unable to determine the exact nature of the injuries. He was of the opinion that death was produced by injuries to the head.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that JANE MANNING came to her death by injuries received at the hands of her husband, LACKEY MANNING, July 31, 1864."

The accused was committed to the Tombs. He is 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and by occupation a bricklayer.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK, VS. EUREKA, OF NEWARK.

The game between the nines of these famous ball associations was played at Newark, Tuesday afternoon, the result being after a well-contested game of nine innings, in favor of the New-Yorkers. Score affixed:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, c	3	1	Northrup, 1st b	3	1
[illegible]	3	2	Thomas, p	4	1
Zeller, 1 f	2	3	Pennington, 2d b	3	2
Pike, jr., 2d b	2	3	Galaway, l. f	2	2
Goldie, 1st b	2	3	Pritchard, r. f	2	2
Mott, p	5	0	Pettlewood, c. f	2	0
Brown, 3d b	2	3	Borough, s. s	5	0
Patterson, c. f	4	0	McKie, 3d b	2	1
McCullough, r. f	4	1	T. Bomeisler, c	4	0
Totals	27	16	Totals	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	5	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0—16
Eureka	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	0—10

Umpire—Mr. P. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

This afternoon the Mutuals will play a game with the Knickerbockers, of Albany, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Arrest of a Bogus United States Detective.

Capt. H. P. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, yesterday arrested a fellow calling himself FRANCIS STEWART, on a charge of attempting to defraud JOSEPH LUTTENCHLAGER, of No. 172 Broome-street, of $200. STEWART had procured a shield, and represented himself to be a United States detective, and, under threats of arrest, endeavored to swindle LUTTENCHLAGER out of the above amount. These facts coming to the knowledge of Capt. WEST, he so arranged his plans as to catch STEWART in the act. When arrested, he acknowledged his guilt. He was locked up for trial.

These fellows have been operating pretty extensively lately, but steps are being taken which will probably pretty effectually put a stop to them for the future. Citizens should remember that all genuine United States detectives are provided with an authorization signed by the Provost-Marshal of the District, and countersigned by Gen. HAYS, which they are required to show when requested. Also that the detectives have no power to let any man off from arrest on the payment of money, and their demanding it is pretty good proof that they are bogus.

The Italian Navy.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL TRIP OF THE PORTUGALLO.

The Italian broadside iron-clad frigate *Portugallo* made a brief trip yesterday, for the purpose of enabling the engineers to witness the first working of her machinery. Capt. DEL IANTI, of the Italian navy; Mr. WENN, builder of the ship; Captain CONSTOCK, and others, were on board.

The vessel left the wharf foot of Sixth-street, at about 9 o'clock, and proceeded seaward, returning at 5 P. M. When about four miles out she was turned around in four minutes, a feat which, in action, would enable her to throw broadsides into an antagonist with great rapidity. Everything worked well, and the ship is now taking in coal for her regular trip, at the conclusion of which she will sail for Italy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEEKING DANGER.—A cow, made wild by being driven through the streets, found refuge in the Park for a while, yesterday, in one of the inclosures of sward. The sight of a noisy crowd that gathered along the chains increased her wildness, and for the safety of the over-curious, those who evidently wanted to provoke the animal to an *interesting* and *exciting* degree of phrenzy, the police captured and removed it, amid considerable commotion by the spectators. This incident is a lesson upon the impropriety of permitting cattle to be driven through the streets, a practice that City Inspector BOOLE has again and again condemned.

SAVE THE WATER.—The long drouth has reduced the water in Croton Lake to such a point that the Croton Aqueduct Board, in an advertisement of to-day, call upon citizens to exercise the greatest economy in the use of water. They state that this is an imperative necessity. It is to be hoped the suggestion will meet with attention. The late rains have not perceptibly increased the water in the lake, and the apprehensions of an insufficient supply are long are serious. If every citizen will give heed to the caution, and save every gill of water not actually required for use, all will be well.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years, found in the water at the foot of Grand street, East River. Deceased was six feet in height, large size, and was dressed in a blue woolen shirt, dark pants, and a leather strap around his waist. The body had been in the water about ten days.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—To-day, by suggestion of the President, is to be devoted to fasting, humiliation and prayer. Services will be held in such churches as are not closed for the Summer, and it is to be presumed that all secular pursuits will be abandoned.

BASE BALL MATCH.—There will be a match played to-day, at Hoboken, between the Mutual Club of New-York and the Knickerbocker Club of Albany, game to commence at 2½ o'clock. From the reputation of these clubs the game promises to be a very interesting one.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The naval rendezvous in York-street is doing a brisk business in recruiting men for the navy. On Tuesday ninety-two presented themselves, and yesterday about the same number—more than could be examined and passed. The clerical force of the office has been increased in consequence of the large amount of business. Provost-Marshal FOWLER is equally busy, it having been found necessary to procure the appointment of an additional Surgeon to aid in the examination of substitutes.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society has held Spring and Fall exhibitions since its organization; but this year, it has been determined not to give any, in consequence of the scarcity of fruits and vegetables, the result of the recent drouth. A promenade concert is, however, to take place instead of a display of horticultural products, and arrangements to that end are now making. It was stated at a recent meeting of the Society that the fruit and vegetable crops on Long Island were of so inferior a quality as scarcely to be worth sending to market.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner WHITE.

An errand and Post-office boy, in the employ of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, named William Whipple, was brought up yesterday morning for examination, upon the charge of robbing the United States mail. The prisoner had been sent to the Post-office to take back three letters addressed to H. B. Claflin & Co., which had been put in the Harpers' box by mistake. Whipple, it is charged, opened these letters and appropriated their contents, consisting of checks and drafts. One of these checks being on a bank in Stamford, Conn., the boy wrote to the cashier to send him a check on New-York for it, endorsed to H. Claffin, Station E. The Stamford cashier suspected something wrong and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Gayler, who sent a decoy letter to the address indicated, and arrested Whipple when he applied for it. The examination is not finished.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

Henry Herrton plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Detention.

Dennis Haggerty plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Eliza Maddon plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Gordon, a very dark colored negro, was tried for grand larceny. The evidence for the prosecution showed that Gordon took a watch and some money from Jane Allen, a white woman, with whom he lived as man and wife. Subsequently Gordon married another white woman, and gave her the watch as a wedding present. The evidence for the defence showed that the watch and money were the property of Gordon, and he was acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 67	115	100	Pac. M. S. Co	281
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.		10	do	b15 283
	Small	100⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R	131
4,000	do	103⅛	100	do	b10 131
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103⅜	500	Erie Pref	112⅞
1,000	do	103⅜	100	do	b1 113
10,000	do	103⅛	100	do	132
7,050	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	103⅜	100	do	133
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O.	94⅜	200	do	133⅛
5,000	do	94⅝	100	do	b10 134
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued 10		25	Stonington R	135
	Pac. R	77	1500	Reading R	137⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53⅜	200	do	137⅜
20,000	do	53⅜	2100	do	137⅜
10,000	do	53⅜	500	M. S. & N. I. R	90⅞
10,000	do	53⅜	100	do	b30 91⅛
500	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	115	100	do	b3 91
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	500	do	90⅛
5,000	Har. R. 1st M.	110	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130
17,000	M. C. 8s, C. 1st M.		200	do	129⅜
	Sk. Fd. R	125	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	113⅝
11,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. ex. int	107	500	do	113⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s	133	100	Chi. & N. W	57⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99	100	do	57⅜
12,000	Ala. & G. W. 1st Ohio Div.	99	600	do	57⅜
5,000	Mar. & M. B.	93	200	do	b30 58⅛
210	Canton Co.	39⅜	100	do	b20 58
10	Del. & H. C. Co	205	8	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91
9	do	210	100	do	90⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pref	62⅜	100	do	b5 91
200	do	b5 62⅜	500	do	134
100	do	62⅛	400	Chic. & R. I. R	114
23	Quick. Min. Co	80	100	do	114⅛
300	do	80¾	400	do	b3 114⅜
100	do	82⅜	100	do	b10 114⅜
100	do	80¾	17	Ch., B. & Quin	131
300	Mar. Min. Co	48	50	do	130⅞
100	do	b10 48	100	Mil. & P. Du C	70
100	do	47⅜	1000	P., F. W. & C	117
200	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	178	500	do	116⅜
19	Metrop. Gas	125	1000	do	b30 117
10	Ash. Coal Co	20	44	do	116
100	Chi. & Alt. R	97			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52	600	Chi. & R. I. R	114
100	N. Y. Cen. R	131	100	do	c 114
12	0 Erie Railway	112⅞	200	do	b3 114⅜
200	do	c 112⅝	200	do	114⅜
200	do	b3 112⅝	100	do	b3 114⅜
100	do	b3 112⅝	400	Chic. & N. W	57⅜
800	do	112⅝	200	do	b10 57⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R	132	200	do	b3 57⅜
100	do	131⅝	200	do	b3 57⅜
200	do	b3 131⅝	100	do	b3 57⅜
100	do	131⅜	100	do	b10 58
200	Mariposa M. Co	4¼	500	do	58
1000	Reading R	137	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91
200	do	b3 137	100	do	91⅜
100	do	b3 136⅞	100	do	b3 91
500	do	b3 137	100	do	c 90⅞
800	M. S. & N. I. R	90⅜	100	do	s 90⅜
1300	do	b3 90⅜	100	do	b30 91⅜
500	do	b3 90⅜	100	P., F. W. & C	115⅜
1400	do	b3 90⅜	100	do	c 115⅜
200	do	90⅜	200	do	b3 115⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R	x d 128⅜	200	do	c 115⅜
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

☞ *There will be no evening edition of the Times to-day.*

THE NATIONAL FAST.

The President's Proclamation.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the 2d day of July inst., and which was in the words following, namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and the forgiveness of the Almighty that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they be not utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the FIRST THURSDAY OF AUGUST NEXT to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all Legislators, all Judges and Magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and mariners in the national service, and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
[SEAL.] Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The President of the United States having set apart THURSDAY, THE FOURTH INST., for National Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, do recommend that the day be observed throughout this State with suitable religious solemnities. Let us repent of our manifold sins and offences, and humbly pray that Almighty God will put down all rebellious resistance to rightful authority; all sectional hatred; all bigotry and malice; all brutal ambition or partisan purposes which tend to discord and strife. That He will restore the Union of our States and fraternal affection between the inhabitants thereof, and give peace to our land. Acknowledging the justice of His punishment for our national and personal sins, let us entreat Him to have mercy upon us, to turn away his wrath, to stop the shedding of blood, to return our soldiers to their homes, to relieve the sick, wounded and suffering, to comfort those in mourning; to reward the industry of our people; to relieve them from heavy burdens, to make them safe in their persons and homes from all violence and oppression, and to give the protection of law to all conditions of men. To these ends let us pray that God will give wisdom to our rulers, purity to our legislators, uprightness and boldness to our judges, meekness and charity to our clergy, and virtue, intelligence and godliness to our people.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the
[L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor:
D. WILLERS, JR., Private Secretary.

By the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

In view of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it to be my duty to call the attention of this community to the observance of the same.

To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

By Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1864.

Thursday, the 4th of August, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I deem it proper to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the fact, and invoke a general observance of the solemn occasion.

The nation is passing through a fearful ordeal, the most momentous in its history, and upon the result of which its existence depends. Let us, then, humbly bow before the Giver of all Good, and contritely acknowledge our manifold sins, fervently pray that the Divine mercy will speedily restore us to our former prosperity and greatness as a people and a nation.

The public offices will be closed, and I respectfully urge on the part of the citizens the closing of their places of business, and suspension of their ordinary avocations on that day.

A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no news of importance from the front. On Wednesday a flag of truce was allowed by the rebels from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. Very few were found alive, but the ground in front of the crater for a distance of about two hundred yards was thickly covered with the dead, the greater proportion being colored. The reason of this disparity is the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was concentrated upon this ground, after the white troops had charged across it; and when the colored division crossed the spot, they were mowed down with grape and canister, and when they retreated, they fell in dozens, our sharpshooters being unable to disturb the rebel gunners. According to the statement of our special correspondent, the rebels, while claiming a victory, admit a loss of 3,000.

There is nothing additional from Gen. SHERMAN.

Our special correspondent gives full details of the performances of the raiders in Pennsylvania. There is still the same uncertainty existing in regard to the strength and purposes of the rebels. They have again visited Hagerstown, and there is a report that EARLY crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, into Maryland, on Friday, and recrossed the same day, holding Martinsburgh and the surrounding country.

FROM EUROPE.

We have already given a full summary of the news brought by the *Bremen*, and have to add this morning only a few items of particular interest. The murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, the man who was lately murdered in a first-class railway car near London, turns out to be a Mr. FRANZ MULLER, who left in a sailing vessel, several days before the crime had been traced to him. An Admiralty steamer immediately started for this City with English detectives on board, and it is supposed in London that they will reach this port before the ship in which the murderer sailed. The *Alexandra*, about which so much discussion has taken place in the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday, July 17, for Nassau, with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the *Mary*; and it is said that she is to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the intelligence from the wheat growing districts is not unfavorable. A dispatch from Vienna of July 16, says: "The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until July 31, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace." GARIBALDI, who appears to be in poor health, left Ischia July 19 for Caprera. His reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d of July, was signaled yesterday off Father Point. Her dates are two days later than those by the *Bremen*. The *Africa*, with four days later news, arrived yesterday at Cape Race. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* compares GRANT to the Russian Gen. SUWARROW. He thinks his chances of success very small, and declares that Gen. LEE has inflicted upon him a losa of 15,000 men in the battle of June 1. The French Government has invited the European Powers to an International Congress next Autumn, to regulate telegraphic communications in Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke* at this port yesterday, we have news from Havana to the 29th, and from Mexico to the 23d ult. There had been fighting about a league's distance from San Martin, between the French and the Juarest men. The Imperialists were attacked by a force of about 500. The result is not given. There had also been some fighting going on in the district of Vera Cruz, which shows that even in the provinces which have been the longest occupied by the French the spirit of resistance still exists in a tangible form. MAXIMILIAN has granted "an amnesty to all prisoners whose offences were strictly political." There is a large class, however, of Jurist men who are classed under the name of "Banditti," and to whom the amnesty will not extend. The Imperialists and Republicans have had several engagements in the Sierra Hermoss. An English Company had undertaken to finish the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital. MAXIMILIAN has ordered the French military code to be introduced. Baron GROX, ex-Envoy of Belgium, had died at the Capital.

By the arrival yesterday, at this port, of the steamer *Yazoo* from New-Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 27th of July. The State Convention had completed its labors, and the Constitution adopted by it will be submitted for ratification to the people on the first Monday in September. THOMAS P. MAY, editor of the *Times*, and United States Sub-Treasurer, was arrested for villifying the convention, and sentenced to ten days' confinement in the Parish Prison. All the troops stationed at New-Orleans were suddenly started off up the river on the 26th. It was rumored that the rebels were advancing on Morganzia, about twenty miles above Port Hudson.

Gen. SHERIDAN has just arrived at Washington from the front, on a brief visit.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution asking by what authority the iron pavement in Cortlandt-street is being removed, and if any revenue is derived from the old iron, was referred. A resolution requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the right of any department to make a contract without the authority of the Common Council, was adopted. The case upon which the opinion must bear, is that of the contract for paving the streets, made by the Croton Board without the direction of the Common Council, upon the direction or condition, "by contract," coupled with the sum appropriated for the work in the City Tax Law. The Relief Fund Ordinance No. 10, appropriating $500,000, was passed. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Assistant Treasurers employed in disbursing the fund, from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, and other increases of the salaries of the subordinate officers, was laid over. The board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

Yesterday the United States Trust Company, through their President, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, subscribed $20,000 to the new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan. In a note to the Comptroller, Mr. LAWRENCE says the people have been reluctant to subscribe to the loan till it should be apparent that the money would secure volunteers promptly. Upon this point, confidence will soon be fully reestablished. In addition to the arrangements for enlistments here, the Supervisors contemplate sending agents South very soon to recruit in the insurrectionary districts. The total subscriptions to the loan now amount to $752,000.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, adjourned at noon, to Friday morning, for the purpose of observing the National Fast. The market for Stocks was higher than on Tuesday, and left off steady. Gold 257 ℔ cent. Money in good supply at 7 ℔ cent.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Wednesday was restricted. Prices of Domestic Produce generally favored buyers, especially for new Mess Pork, which declined $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bbl. Cotton was in good request, and was much higher. Foreign merchandise was, in the main, dull and heavy. The freight market was firmer, with a fair business. There were 614 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Fast.

It was the custom of the Parsees, we believe, when they met discomfiture in war, to offer up a common supplication for forgiveness, to the Sun; as their faith led them to conclude that any reverse they sustained bore an immediate and direct relation to some special iniquity they had committed. Our Christian Fasts, we suppose, imply no such literal interpretation of the inscrutable purposes of Heaven. Our national days of worship and confession, we take it, are simply a formal public acknowledgment of the Supreme Wisdom, whether evil or good has befallen us. Some one has said that divine things reduced to our balance lose their weight; and it is not the business of a Christian community, at least, to take either failures or reverses in the battle-field or elsewhere, as tokens of signal favor or special reproof from the Providence that overrules us.

The President, in quoting in his Proclamation the admirable concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress, gives a pious, comprehensive and felicitous statement of the individual and national, temporary and everlasting, boons to be craved from Heaven by the whole people of the land today. We shall implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty—implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, or suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility & connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes,—implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; implore him to grant to our armed defenders courage and endurance, and implore him to soften the hearts of those in rebellion that they be not utterly destroyed, and that unity and fraternity be restored. To ask these blessing, all the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all Judges and Magistrates and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and mariners in the national service, and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, are invited by the President.

If, we may further add, the observance of to-day leads to the recognition of practical duties which, in the current tumult, are almost lost sight of, it will be one of no common usefulness. One of the chief of these duties—and it may be said to be that in which nearly all others centre—is sobriety of mind. The rage for extravagant excitement, inordinate pleasure, and garish display involves more than a sober community can afford to meet. It involves ultimately a general debauchery, a subversion of taste, a debasement of the whole spirit, intellect and purposes of the nation. It leads toward permanent national degeneracy.

The Niagara Peace Plot.

We have no disposition to revive or prolong public discussion concerning the recent movements at Niagara Falls on the subject of peace. But one or two points in the letter addressed to us by Mr. HORACE GREELEY on Tuesday last seem to call for additional remark. Mr. GREELEY complains that we unjustly attribute to him an undue share in those negotiations, and claims to have done nothing whatever but what he was especially authorized and requested to do by President LINCOLN. He says:

"The *President was apprised* that active, eminent agents of the rebel power at Richmond desired to proceed to Washington, there to submit to him authorized proposals for the pacification of our distracted, bleeding country. *He thereupon directed me to visit Niagara and tender them his Safe Conduct to the Capital.* I—deploring the choice of a messenger, but believing that the overture should not be rudely repulsed—most reluctantly undertook the errand."

We cannot help thinking that Mr. GREELEY in this statement does somewhat less than justice both to himself and to President LINCOLN. And if he will publish the whole correspondence which passed between them on the subject, we think the public will concur in this opinion.

Unless we have been misinformed, it was *by Mr. Greeley himself* that "the President was apprised" that agents of the rebel power were at Niagara, desiring to submit to him proposals of peace. Mr. GREELEY wrote to Mr. LINCOLN, assuring him of this fact—informing him that he had evidence of it satisfactory to his own mind, and urging him, with great force and earnestness, not to omit this opportunity of demonstrating to the people his desire for peace. It was from this letter that President LINCOLN first learned that men claiming to be agents of the rebel power desired to confer with him in regard to peace; and he at once replied to Mr. GREELEY that he was at liberty to bring them—if they even *professed* to have power to treat on this subject, and were prepared to do so on the basis of returning to the Union and abandoning Slavery—directly to Washington, where they should have a full hearing and liberal consideration for whatever they had to say.

On reaching Niagara, Mr. GREELEY, somewhat to his disappointment doubtless, found nobody there who even "professed" to have any authority or any power to treat on behalf of the rebels for peace, or for anything else, with the Government of the United States. All he found was two or three gentlemen from the rebel States, who said that if they could go to Washington and thence to Richmond, they believed they *could get* authority to enter upon peace negotiations. What reason they had for so believing, or why they could get such authority any better than any other of the two or three hundred rebel emissaries in Canada, Mr. GREELEY had apparently no better means of judging then than we have now. But his original statements made to Mr. LINCOLN in regard to their character and pretensions were not sustained by the facts, as he afterward ascertained them; not one of the conditions on which he was authorized to bring them to Washington had been fulfilled. Of this changed state of affairs Mr. GREELEY informed the President; and the latter,—in order that there might be no doubt whatever as to his disposition to receive overtures for peace whenever they might come with due authority, addressed to all "whom it might concern," the same offer he had previously made to Mr. GREELEY on behalf of the persons for whom he had assumed to speak.

If this statement of facts is correct, Mr. GREELEY's part in this transaction was more important than he is inclined to represent it. If, moreover, he informed the persons in question of the conditions on which he was at the outset authorized by the President to bring them to Washington, their surprise at reading those conditions in his subsequent letter was sheer affectation, and the charge of inconsistency which they based upon it, was a pure invention.

We respectfully suggest to Mr. GREELEY the propriety of publishing *all* the correspondence that passed between him and President LINCOLN on this subject. This will very effectually silence the clamor which the rebel press, following the example of the rebel agents, has sought to arouse against the President in regard to this matter.

The Duty of Capital.

There can be no doubt that the mass of the people are pouring forth everything—lives and means—for the successful termination of this war. But is Capital doing the duty of the hour? Are our rich men straining every nerve to help the Government in its two great wants for the present moment—men and money? A reserve of three hundred thousand men ought to be formed this Autumn, and must be obtained, if we hope to see Gen. GRANT's campaign successful. It should be raised with the least possible strain on the resources of the community.

Every wealthy man—whether exempt or drafted or not—ought to feel it his duty to procure several substitutes. Ladies of fortune should be represented in the army. Trustees and guardians might, in many cases, with the consent of their wards, suffer their estates to supply a soldier for the armies of their country. Our citizens abroad should all appear, through substitutes, in the National forces. It is the earnest, solemn duty of every loyal man and woman now to fill up the ranks, and save a draft, for a volunteer force is always more efficient and less burdensome to the community than a drafted one. We believe that capital, with a little ingenuity and enterprise, might entirely avert a draft from New-York, and truly add to the available force of the country.

There are methods of operating in Europe—especially on the continent—which our shrewd Massachusetts neighbors have tried so successfully, which are in no wise illegal, and are most beneficial, both to the State and the whole country. Active canvassing among the immigrants should be continually carried on; and the situation of New-York as the great port for immigration, gives her immense advantages in this. We are persuaded, also, that energetic agents in Georgia and Tennessee and North Carolina, at this time, could obtain a good number of substitutes, both black and white. The refugees, the deserters, those driven out of homes and employment, would often catch eagerly at the liberal bounties offered by the Northern States. Money, with energy, can accomplish a vast deal in such matters.

But to obtain the desired results, our wealthy men and corporations must subscribe generously. Many of them have often done so during this war, but numbers have never contributed anything like their fair proportion toward the expenses of raising our armies.

Men, the Government must and will have, but what we desire to effect is, to lessen as much as possible the drain on labor in our communities, where already the supply is so scant, and to raise a volunteer rather than a conscript army.

The same is equally true of the means for the war. We must have money. If we cannot raise it in one way, we shall have to do so in another. Taxation will be forced up to its very extreme, and the currency be still farther swollen, unless the capital of the country liberally meet the proposals for loans.

It is not altogether a choice with rich men and corporations whether they will lend money to the Government. It will be drawn from them in some way—either by the wasting reduction in the value of the circulating medium, or by taxation, or, finally, by the possible and dreadful alternative in the distant future of universal ruin and bankruptcy to them and the country together. For capital should ever keep it in mind that, if we do not succeed in this war, it goes down with the Republic.

When the Government is bankrupt, when this Union is broken up, and a foreign Power stretches over half our territory, and the bonds of State to State, as well as to the Federal power, are all loosened, then will all banks, and trust companies, and insurance and life-insurance companies, and State treasuries, and nine-tenths of the private fortunes of the nation, become bankrupt also, and universal ruin and chaos fall on the whole people. Such a fearful climax to our struggle for humanity and liberty, we cannot believe will ever take place, and we see no omens of any such gloomy catastrophe; but it must ever be kept in mind by our capitalists that it is among the things possible, if they do not use every means now in the hour of national need. They must act as they would in the crisis of some vast and judicious commercial venture, where the only course for success is to throw their whole fortune and all their energies with their enterprise, assured that success will only be won by boldness, and that half-way and timid measures are certain ruin.

If the nation succeed, it must be by such devotion and courage, and the success will be a grand one to every individual; if it fail, it will be utter ruin and everlasting disgrace to every person, and to the whole country. Time is our great ally, and at the same time the highest strain on our nerves and spirit. If we can hold on we must conquer. There can be no doubt of it. If we are timid and hesitating now in the most trying period of the war, we lose all we have gained, and our enemies succeed simply by having more of the best national quality—the power to endure. Timidity is ruin for capital now. They have gone too far to retreat. They must venture all, and be sure of winning all.

AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND DANISH BELLIGERENTS.—The ampler details which we receive by the *Bremen's* mail respecting the cessation of hostilities between the Danes and Germans, confirm the previous intelligence of the probability of a permanent settlement being effected by the admission of Denmark into the German Federation. The Copenhagen Government has addressed its proposals direct to Berlin and Vienna, and the truce which had been agreed to was to last from the 20th to the 30th of July. A feeble protest is put forward by a non-official Paris journal against the the projected enlargement of the German Confederation, and it may be that this protest is a premonitory hint of the view which the Emperor's Government takes of the situation in its latest bearings. But it is not easy to see wherein there should lie an objection to the voluntary union of Denmark with Germany, which would not lie against the conquest of Denmark, and its absorption by the great German Powers—an issue to which the Emperor, by his silence at the Conference, made himself practically a consenting party.

Rebel Losses at Atlanta.

All accounts, official and unofficial, agree as to the vast losses suffered by the rebel army at Atlanta, in the late assaults upon our positions. They were as much greater in proportion to ours, as our losses were greater than the rebels in our recent assaults upon their works in Virginia, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburgh. The conditions between the two combatants were reversed in the West and in the East. In the West it was the rebels who assaulted, and our troops were, to some extent, enabled to throw up their lines of works, from behind which they poured their fire into the enemy's ranks. We had, the other day, a telegraphic abstract of an official statement made by Gen. THOMAS upon this matter, of which to-day we give the text. Gen. THOMAS is too cool and careful an old soldier to indulge in any misapprehensions upon this subject. He vouches for the statement that, in the battle of the 22d ult., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,733, while the rebel loss was over 6,000—the main portion of their dead being buried by our troops.

In the battle of the 22d ult., the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 3,500, while the rebel loss *in killed* alone was 3,000. Taking the usual estimate that about seven times more men are wounded than slain in battle, we will have some twenty-four thousand of the rebels put *hors du combat* in this action, and some thirty thousand put out of the fight in these two recent battles.

This will give the public some idea of the greatness of the campaign now in progress in Georgia, and of its terrible destructiveness to the enemy.

We do not suppose that when JOHNSTON handed his army over to HOOD a fortnight ago, it numbered over 60,000 men. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, may have scraped up and forced to the front thirty thousand old men and boys, under the terms of his late proclamation; but these will furnish a poor substitute for the fighting army which HOOD has sacrificed.

When our army was closing in upon Atlanta, and before the removal of JOE JOHNSTON from the rebel command, we expressed the hope that the rebels might make fight at Atlanta, and not draw SHERMAN any further into the State. There was great delay to us, as well undoubtedly as some peril, in JOHNSTON's policy of retreat, had he carried it on with a large army beyond Atlanta. HOOD was put in command because he would not retreat while his army was intact, but would vehemently contest Atlanta. He has done so, and has already half annihilated his army.

TRADE BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND THE NORTHWEST.—The Copperheads may indulge in general rant about the failure of our army; but they should beware of specifications. Fustian is not only easier in itself, but it is hard of dissection. One of their organs in this City, in declaiming yesterday on the failure of our military efforts generally, ventured to say grandiloquently: "The Mississippi River we hold in name, but no keel of commerce vexes its guerrilla-haunted waters." Now, for a year past, the entire Mississippi River—including the thousand miles from Cairo to the Delta—has been ceaselessly traversed by commercial steamers, and a very large general traffic has been carried on. Not one vessel in ten of the scores that pass to and fro between New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and the ports above, has been fired upon by guerrillas, and not one in fifty has ever been seriously damaged.

Indeed, so perfectly safe is the route considered, that the mails from the North have latterly been sent to New-Orleans by the river in preference to sending them by sea. In our New-Orleans news to-day will be found an article congratulating the public upon a speedy and great increase of facilities of communication with the Northwest. A mammoth new line advertises twenty-one steamers, which are to ply regularly between St. Louis and New-Orleans, in regular traffic, "carrying freight and passengers with speed, safety and comfort."

☞ The *Tribune* speaks of the TIMES as "a paper by no means specially friendly to negro troops." We believe the TIMES has always been friendly to all the troops fighting bravely in defence of the Union—just as friendly to *negro* troops of that sort as to white troops—*not more so*, we admit.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER.—The following order, which has for its object the prevention of the waste of Croton water, was issued by Superintendent KENNEDY to all the Precincts last night by means of the Police Telegraph:

TO ALL STATIONS.

Until further orders, the use of the public hydrants (except in case of fire,) and of street-washers is prohibited by the Croton Board. You will instruct the members of your command to keep a strict watch on all offenders, and arrest every person violating the order. To avoid trouble as much as possible let the occupants of each premises in your precinct having a street-washer be notified forthwith.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The Pennsylvania "Soldiers' Vote" Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The majority in this city for amending the Constitution of the State, so as to allow soldiers to vote, is 16,916. Every ward voted for the amendment except the Fourth and Seventeenth.

ABOUT OUR IRON NAVY.

What Are We Doing?—Letter of Mr. Ericsson—Probabilities of Naval War—Monitors at Charleston—Cannot Take Sand Forts—The Qualities of Iron Ships—What We Need.

THE BRECHES, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

A letter of Mr. ERICSSON to the TIMES has called my attention to some questions in regard to our navy. I am not captious in regard to the navy, nor would ask of it more than can be done. Yet it is perfectly certain that the navy has not accomplished what was expected from it, and that Mr. ERICSSON's monitors have failed in doing what it was thought they could do. I honor the genius of ERICSSON, and do not complain that the Government has employed it in a rather extravagant way to improve our naval power, and, if possible, make it capable of meeting and conquering the navies of England and France, which, be assured, *is a work to be done.* France has brought her navy up to nearly an equality with Great Britain; but has not half the real naval power of England, because totally without the colonies and resources by which a naval power is built up. So, on the other hand, Great Britain has not more than half the naval resources of the United States. The *commercial tonnage of this country (which measures its present naval power) is equal to that of Great Britain.* But the vast coast of the United States, its immense fisheries, its boundless stores of timber, iron, copper, pitch, and every naval material, place it far beyond Great Britain in all means of ultimate naval success. England may sing

"Britannia rules the waves:"

but that day is gone. It is no more in the power of England to maintain her supremacy on the ocean, than it was in the power of Venice, or Greece to maintain their temporary dominion. But it is not probable that England or France will permit us to assume the dominion of the seas without a struggle. Hence it is, that the destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* has given most profound and bitter mortification to the English and French. The *Alabama* was a British ship of the best class. She was built, armed, manned and fought by Englishmen, and the only thing the rebels had to do with it was to furnish the Captain—SEMMES. In one word, it was the old fight between an American and British frigate, and terminated in the old way—*we beat them.* How did we beat them? We beat them by *superiority of gunnery and seamanship.* As I have sailed along the five hundred miles of rock-bound Maine, looked upon her innumerable ports, beheld with pride the hundreds of fishing schooners off Cape Ann, reviewed the hardy whalers, and remembered what great shipbuilders, such as the Eckfords and Webbs, had done, and went back to the time when that "striped bunting" floated over the cross of St. George, I felt, and do feel the conviction that the United States must become the dominant Power on the ocean. The English feel it too; and hence wish to see our country divided, and hail with joy anything, even the least, which gives promise of checking, if not destroying, the advancing dominion of the Republic. The true policy of England is to strike friendship with us at once, *and unite the Anglo-Saxon race*, which, in the opinion of EMILE GIRARDIN, must at last hold supremacy. But will she do it? Will the haughty aristocracy of England, any more than the aristocracy of the Southern slaveholders, condescend to an equality with these plain, hard-working Republicans? *Nous verrons?* But, in the meantime, it is our duty to prepare for that issue.

What are we doing? Mr. ERICSSON says that he and the Government have been hard at work, building forty-one iron monitors of all sorts and sizes; that we have not cost too much, and that they want such at sea. This is very consolatory, especially to me, who remember that two or three of them did sink, and that they have yet accomplished nothing very useful. I had great confidence in the monitors when they began their career, but there is no disguising the fact that they have failed in doing anything more than keeping a look-out on Charleston bar. Can they do more than other vessels? Or what is the matter? What particular work are they expected to do which other vessels cannot do? If Mr. ERICSSON will give a candid commonsense letter to the public, giving the reasons why such vessels should be built, and what work they can do, which others cannot, he may benefit himself as well as the public. The public will recollect how Commodore DUPONT sailed into Beaufort harbor—how beautifully he manœuvered his vessels, and how he captured the enemy's forts without difficulty. We recollect, also, how the same DUPONT sailed with five monitors up to Sumter and Fort Johnson, fought them for five hours, and did *not* take the forts. He did not make the attempt again, on the ground that they were not available. For this—for I cannot think of any other reason—one of the ablest and most honorable officers of the American Navy was discharged from his post. DAHLGREN was put in his place, and what DAHLGREN and his monitors have done since, is expressed by a *cipher*. The Morris Island operations were all performed by GILLMORE and the Parrott guns. Now, I do not pretend to say that five or ten monitors were enough to make such an attack; but I do ask Mr. ERICSSON why they have not gone *past* the forts, and battered down Charleston? Obstructions? Obstructions are not the reason. They can be removed, I take it. The fact is just this: *They are not able to resist the heavy fire of the forts.* Well, then, what do we gain by them? I will lay down some propositions which, I think, express the common sense of the matter:

1. There is no difficulty in building iron ships, or in armoring them. The oldest English iron vessel is yet alive, and has been the cheapest vessel, for she requires little repairs. But suppose you put five-inch iron plate on a vessel; won't your enemy do the same? And if you put iron on a vessel, can't you put iron on a fort, and cover it, and line it with earth?

2. You cannot take a land fortress, properly built and armed, by vessels of any sort. It has been done, as Commodore DUPONT did it, and as Lord COCHRANE did it; but not under equal circumstances—the fort is stationary, the ship afloat. The fort can put on a great deal more defensive armor than the vessel can. With our present immense long-range guns, no vessel, iron or not, can be brought near enough to a land work to demolish it. The relations of land and sea defences, therefore, remain just where they were.

3. The real problem, then, in building an iron navy, is to build it in reference to the navies of other nations. They must be sea-going vessels, armed with the heaviest long-range guns which they will bear. It was by the broadside of superior metal that our frigates, in the war of 1812-15, beat the British. We have the best seamen in the world, and, with our ingenuity, ought to have the best guns.

4. Let us now ask Mr. ERICSSON, in view of these facts, to inform the public what special object he expects these monitors to accomplish

which is not accomplished by other vessels? One of the most useful and available qualities of a man-of-war is speed. Now, it happens, for some reason, to be our misfortune that our navy has scarcely any fleet ships. Most of them seem to be tubs, as the monitors must be, unless all the rules of naval architecture are wrong. We are continually mortified by finding the blockade-runners going in and out, with almost the certainty of regular traders. This is owing in a great degree to their superior swiftness. If the monitors are good for anything, why not send them into Cape Fear, and cut off the Wilmington trade? If they can neither run fast, nor attack a fort, nor go to sea, it seems to me high time we knew what they were good for.

In saying this, I neither desire to criticise or complain. I am one of many millions of people who are determined to support their country, and destroy the rebellion, cost what it may; and who, if necessary, will fight England and France as readily as the rebels; but who looks with regret upon the numerous and unpardonable blunders which have too often attended the war. Our navy is a tender point. We look with pride upon the glory of the past, and we hope that the navy will bear our flag with no less honor in the future than it has done in the past. England's drum-beat, said Mr. WEBSTER, is heard upon every line of latitude. So shall ours be; and where that drum is, that flag of freedom must soar, giving to every one under its folds, security, and to every oppressed people the hope of emancipation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Yazoo From New-Orleans.

Sudden Movement of Troops Up the River.

Arrival of Released Prisoners From Texas.

The United States Mail steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans on the 27th of July, with the mails, merchandise, passengers, and $20,861 in gold and $20,000 Treasury notes to LUDLAM, HEINSKEN & Co., arrived at this port yesterday. July 29, at 11 A. M. saw steamship *Mississippi*; at 5 P. M. saw steamer *Evening Star*, hence for New Orleans.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement in the State Convention—Movement of Troops up the River—Returned Prisoners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 27—7 P. M.

On the 23d inst. a raiding party of Texans made their appearance opposite Natchez, and were soundly thrashed, losing several men and nearly all their horses.

One hundred and thirty-five of the Second and One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry crossed the Amite River, thirty-five miles from Baton Rouge, and after proceeding twenty miles, met three hundred mounted rebels, killed twenty and captured four, besides one hundred and fifty stand of arms, and all their ammunition, which was in a wagon.

The State Convention has completed its labors and the Constitution adopted by it will be submitted for ratification to the people on the first Monday in September.

THOMAS P. MAY, editor of the *Times*, and United States Sub-Treasurer, was arrested for vilifying the convention, and sentenced to ten days' confinement in the Parish Prison.

The convention passed a resolution recommending his dismissal by President LINCOLN, and the suppression of his paper by the military authorities here.

The Commanding General, however, has released Mr. MAY from prison.

He is accused in the public prints of using the bulletin board (by posting up rebel accounts of reverses to the Union arms) of the *Times* for working the gold market.

He is also charged with using his position as United States Treasurer, which gave him great advantages, to further his own speculating purposes.

All the troops stationed here were suddenly started off up the river yesterday afternoon. What the matter is no one seems to know, but rumor has it, that the rebels are advancing on Morganzia, about twenty miles above Port Hudson.

A large number of Union prisoners have been exchanged, and they arrived here on Sunday last. There were one thousand in all. They were captured prior to the recent Red River campaign. The following officers are among them;

New-York Regiments.—Col. Nott, 176th; Lieut.-Col. Dugan, 76th; Maj. Grey, 175th; Capt. Thomason, 176th; Capt. Coe, 176th; Lieut. Robbins, 176th; Lieut. Lyon, 176th; Lieut. Wellington, 176th; Lieut. Stevens, 175th; Lieut. Petry, 176th; Lieut. Grisette, 176th; Lieut. Stevenson, 176th; Lieut. Sherman, 176th; Lieut. Delamater, 91st; Lieut. Root, 75th; Lieut. Cox, 75th; Lieut. Kirby, 160th.

Iowa Regiments.—Lieut. Col. Leake, 20th; Capt. Coulter, 20th; Lieut. Key, 19th; Lieut. Bennett, 19th; Lieut. Johnson, 19th; Lieut. Wright, 19th; Lieut. Powell, 19th; Capt. Coulter, 20th; Capt. Roderick, 19th; Capt. Fisher, 19th; Capt. Adams, 19th.

Indiana Regiments—Lieut.-Col. Ross, 25th; Capt. Stull, 29th; Capt. Logan, 20th; Capt. Wallace, 20th; Lieut. Catlin, 20th; Lieut. McDowell, 26th; Lieut. Robertson, 26th; Lieut. Sharpy, 1st Artillery.

Nineteenth Kentucky—Lieut.-Col. Cowan.

Tenth Illinois Cavalry—Lieut. Greenburgh.

Massachusetts Regiments—Co. Burrel, 49th; Capt. White, 42d; Capt. Savage, 42d; Capt. Proctor, 42d; Lieut. Mase, 4th; Lieut. James Sampson, 4th; Lieut. Newcombe, 42d; Lieut. Humble 42d.

Connecticut Regiments—Capt. Crofoot, 23d; Capt. May, 23d; Capt. Sanford, 23d; Capt. Hopkins, 23d; Capt. Bailey, 23d; Capt. Wells, 23d; Lieut. Hogg, 25th; Lieut. Avery, 25th; Lieut. Bulkley, 12th; Lieut. Bailey, 23d.

Second Rhode Island Cavalry—Major Anthony.

Twelfth Maine—Lieut. Chase.

United States Regiments—Lieut. Page, U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Dane, U. S. Signal Corps; Capt. Allen, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Laurie, Acting Master of the U. S. gunboat *Clifton*.

Col. BURRELL commanded a nine months' Massachusetts regiment, and was captured Jan. 1, 1863, at Galveston.

A number of naval officers are among the prisoners.

The prisoners have suffered terribly, and arrived here well nigh naked.

The popularity of Gen. BANKS is increasing, and it is the generally expressed wish that he will remain in command here.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 26.

Yesterday, at about the hour when Sabbath bells were ringing and good people preparing for worship, our citizens were astonished by the apparition of a regiment, the like of which certainly never marched through the streets of any Christian city. Hatless and shoeless, without shirts and even garments that decency forbids us to name, they were greeted with a murmur of indignation almost universal. The shreds of butternut-colored clothing that tattered from their attenuated forms deceived us all. We believed them rebels held as prisoners in our hands, and universal execration was hurled upon the authorities for what was deemed their inhumanity to helpless prisoners. But we soon discovered our mistake, they were Union men, taken by the rebels in battle, held many months in captivity, and now returned to us for that band of sleek, well-fed rebel soldiers that we gave up last week. Decency forbids us to describe the utter nudity of these men, officers and soldiers. Many of them had not rags enough to be ragged with, and as their feet pressed the sharp stones, the blood marked their tracks. Animated skeletons marching through New-Orleans.

They had just arrived from Red River. In number nearly a thousand, comprising prisoners from many battle-fields; many of them twelve to sixteen months in captivity. Their story is soon told; they are one installment from the great prison near Tyler, Texas, where from four to six thousand are gathered within a stockade fort, at the rate of about a thousand to an acre of land. We will not sicken the reader with a recital of the disgusting history of this camp—its fetid atmosphere, its accumulated filth, its terrible destruction. They can be imagined, we have no wish to recite them.

Although gathered from many commands, we believe that a majority of the prisoners returned belong to the States of Iowa and Indiana. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Nineteenth Iowa are well represented. We will mention a few incidents as they were related to us by the prisoners.

THOMAS MCREHEAD, of Company I, Twenty-sixth Indiana, was cruelly and wantonly murdered by one of the guards, named FRANK SMITH, while ten paces inside the guard line.

Four times have the Indiana troops marched the one hundred and ten miles from Shreveport to Tyler for exchange, their bare feet being cut with the frozen earth of last November. At Camp Ford they have built huts from brushwood with which to shelter themselves. This work was of slow progress, from the want and the inability to get beyond the guard lines into the woods for material. Whenever any of these prisoners escaped they were hunted with bloodhounds, and in nearly every case recaptured.

On the 24th of March Col. ROSE and all the Indiana officers escaped by digging under the stockade, but after nights of weary marching, were recaptured by the aid of dogs and brought back. Lieut. COLLINS, one of the number, escaped again. Lieut.-Col. BODEN, commanding the camp, rebuked the guards for bringing him back alive, and posted an order to all guards recapturing an escaped prisoner to shoot or hang him on the spot.

These men were marched to Shreveport under the guard of Lieut. HAINES, commanding a band of conscripts. So cruel were these men, that when the footsore prisoners gave out by the roadside, they put a lariat around their necks and tied it to their saddles. A refinement of cruelty.

Many of the officers remaining are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicines and clothing. The rations served each day are a few ounces of beef, Indian meal and salt. No wonder they die like sheep. A small quantity of quinine, blue mass and calomel constitute the entire pharmacopœa of the camp. We have not time to relate a third of the cruelties related to us.

But there is one thing of such frightful enormity that we should fail to do our duty if we did not call the attention of the Government to it. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vaccinated for the prevention of small-pox with virus tainted with the foul leprosy of sin, and are now impregnated with loathsome disease.

Immediately upon the arrival of these men the representative of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission, with the agents of Iowa and Indiana, addressed themselves busily to the work of ameliorating their condition. Before night they will be clad and their immediate wants cared for.

Col. KIMBALL, by direction of Gov. MORTON, made four distinct attempts to send relief to this camp without success. KIRBY SMITH has now expressed his willingness to permit them to be so applied, and the agents of the different States and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship a liberal supply of necessaries, together with stores for the sick, and a supply of healthy virus for vaccine purposes.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.—All officers and enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, 1864, to Col. C. C. DWIGHT, Commissioner of Exchange, are hereby declared exchanged.

Officers included in this exchange, belonging to the Nineteenth Army Corps, will report at once to Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, to rejoin their regiments. Those belonging to regiments formerly comprising the Thirteenth Corps, to Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, Commanding defences of New-Orleans, for the same purpose.

Those officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations whose terms of service have expired will proceed to their respective States there to be mustered out in accordance with Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, 1863.

The officer in command of the Camp of Distribution, in this city, will forward all enlisted men thus exchanged to their respective regiments without delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

NEW STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT.

From the New Orleans Times, July 27.

We feared, and expressed our apprehensions to the effect that the recent destruction by fire, at St. Louis, of four large steamers belonging to the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade, would sadly diminish our means of river transportation and communication, but we are gratified to be able to announce, on the authority of an advertisement from the Memphis *Bulletin*, that, instead of apprehending any embarrassment of this sort, we may congratulate the public upon a speedy increase of facilities of communication with the great West.

COPELIN & Co., contractors for Government transportation, announce that the following steamers will run regularly between the above ports, carrying freight and passengers with speed, safety and comfort:

Continental,	City of Memphis,	Olive Branch,
Empress,	Pauline Carroll,	Sultana,
Julia,	Ida Harda,	J. C. Swon,
Luminary,	Mollie Abie,	W. R. Arthur,
Edward Walsh,	John J. Roe,	L. M. Kennett,
Glasgow,	Hannibal,	Sunshine,
Albert Pearce,	War Eagle,	H. Von Phul.
Henry Ames.		

Since the first publication of this announcement the *Olive Branch* has been burned, but there are still left twenty-one boats belonging to this mammoth new line. Nearly all of these steamers are familiar to our waters, and their return to regular traffic between the two great cities of the Mississippi will be hailed with pleasure.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

WHAT THE CONVENTION HAS DONE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 23.

This body yesterday, by a very large majority, adopted the new Constitution as a whole; and, as a whole, it is an instrument of which its authors may well be proud. Inspired by the spirit of true patriotism and enlightened progress, they have accomplished a work which entitles them to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, and will insure that of posterity. Honorably associated with one of the most momentous events of the era, their names will appear adorning the pages of history, and their children and their children's children will point to those names affixed to that Constitution as to a patent of nobility.

Called together at the express desire of the loyal citizens of the State, this convention has honestly and to the best of its ability fulfilled their well-known wishes, and has consequently a right to expect their countenance and support. As a public body its acts are of course open to fair criticism, even from its friends; and such criticism it has had no cause to dread. Such, however, is the pitiable weakness of humanity that scenes in which we have been most anxious to be engaged ourselves, assume a different character when others are the actors. Disappointment to personal ambition throws a false coloring on those who may have been the cause of it, and causes their actions to be judged of unfavorably. Thus every act of this convention has been subjected to the most unfair criticism, and many of its members assailed with undeserved censure; while as a body it has been the object of attacks grossly and flagrantly unjust, and all this by men who, during the election, represented themselves as entertaining the very sentiments which they now find so reprehensible—men from whom better and higher things were to have been expected. From rebels and rebel sympathizers the convention had cause to look for cavilling, ridicule and slander; but not from those professing, as we said above, sentiments which, when carried out into action, could assume no other form than those very acts of the convention which have drawn down such unmerited abuse.

PERSONAL.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 2.

Gov. HAHN left New-Orleans last Monday evening for Washington. He was informed some weeks since that his presence was desired at the national capital to consult on matters connected with the welfare of Louisiana; but he did not feel at liberty to leave New-Orleans prior to the adjournment of the State Convention.

Capt. T. DURNAM has been appointed Provost Marshal, Parish of Orleans, in place of Major POAREE, who goes North on steamer *George Washington*, on leave of absence. His office is at No. 67 Carondelet-street, his residence at No. 130 Blenville-street.

Why are We Obtaining So Few Recruits in New-York?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various reasons have been given for the dullness in recruiting for the City of New-York. Undoubtedly bounty brokers are very active in inducing men to recruit for other counties which are paying larger bounties than New-York; but there is another cause operating which has not been made public, but which is producing the most disastrous effects, and which, if not remedied, will effectually stop recruiting here altogether.

The City of New-York promises to every man who elected to be credited to the City $300 bounty.

In making up the last quota, a large number of men, who are absent in the field, were induced to allow themselves to be credited to this City. They were in the service and could not be spared to come to New-York. They therefore sent on proper papers to collect their bounties. Mr. BLUNT, however, has refused most positively to pay, except to the men personally, and now refuses to pay even to them, on the ground that the committee's accounts have been settled, and declares that they cannot be paid at all.

This gross injustice has so incensed these men, that they labor most zealously to prevent all with whom they have influence from enlisting for New-York.

The writer knows of what he affirms and is prepared to prove the facts.

Mr. BLUNT may possibly be right and he may possibly be wrong in the ground he has taken, but its effect, so long as he adheres to it, will most certainly be to prevent filling up the quota of New-York. Yours, VOLUNTEER.

The People of Chambersburgh.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More complete want of sympathy for unfortunate fellow-beings, I have never witnessed in any public journal, than is exhibited in the annexed paragraph, clipped from this day's issue of the New-York *Tribune:*

"Of the raid into Pennsylvania, which on Saturday got dignified into an invasion, with the traditional three columns, we now hear nothing, except as a cavalry demonstration on Chambersburgh. The pitiful appeal for aid to the citizens of that half-burnt town, implies that the rebel force has already retired. The swiftness of its citizens to invoke relief from their own losses is in unpleasant contrast to their previous alacrity in retreating when a defence might have helped the country."

Ours is an agricultural community, and laborers are scarcely to be had at any price to perform the work that must be done to keep the wolf of starvation from our doors. Every man, therefore, who is not now in military service, must give his personal attention to raising the necessaries of life; and it is simply impossible for them to become drilled, organized soldiers—ready at the tap of the drum to fly to arms.

When the rebels first fired upon Sumter we had a volunteer company in Chambersburgh, numbering about forty men. As soon as the President issued his call for 75,000 soldiers, the Captain of this little company, F. S. STUMBAUGH, Esq., gathered his men around him, and every man voted not only to go himself but to get one of his neighbors to join the company.

Capt. STUMBAUGH thereupon immediately repaired to the capital of the State, and tendered the services of his command, and his was the first company to respond to the appeal of the Executive.

So faithfully did his men keep their resolve to swell their ranks, that in two days their numbers were quite sufficient to form two full companies, both of which, upon being fully organized, marched to the front.

The whole of our county responded to the call of our excellent President with great zeal and alacrity. No portion thereof being any behind Chambersburgh—our county seat.

To each and every subsequent demand for men, our people have responded promptly and favorably. We have filled up our whole quota of each and every call as rapidly as we possibly could. We have also invested largely of our means in Government securities, and have, without delay, paid our taxes.

Having, therefore, given generously of our men and means to aid in crushing out this unholy, unnatural rebellion, we cannot refrain from giving expression to our feelings of indignation upon being so wantonly, so unnecessarily assailed as we are in the foregoing, and which, I am sorry to say, has been the tone of that paper for several weeks.

What comfort can it afford to any man to trample so ruthlessly upon the feelings of the helpless? Why can any person, who arrogates to himself so high a post as chief champion for oppressed, distressed humanity, thus turn a deaf ear to an honest appeal to the benevolent as ever was made?

Thousands of women and children are driven from their homes in the early morning without any clothing but that which covered their persons, and compelled to witness the total destruction of their all, in many cases the result of many years' patient toil and careful savings, without being permitted to use the necessary means to rescue any of their property from the devouring element; and then, alas, the refinement of cruelty is witnessed in a City journal laughing at their calamity, and mocking at their appeal for aid. Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

JUSTICE.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Imported French Shoes.
A lot of black kid slippers, with and without heels, a little damaged by water, with bows and buckles, from $1 50 to $2 50 a pair. A new style of bridal slippers.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent) supplied soldiers by the Inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Pure Catawba.—Pleasant Valley Wine Company's Catawba, Bammon-ford, N. Y. JUDSON & PECK, sole agents, No. 373 Broadway.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish Boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Novelty Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broadst.

MARRIED.

COLE—FORD.—On Wednesday, June 30, at St. Nicolas Church, Bristol, England, by Rev. J. B. Spring, assisted by Rev. R. O. Thompson, Mr. COLE, of New-York, and Miss FANNIE FORD, of Bristol, England.

DE BEVOISE—COVERT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by Rev. W. W. Holloway, ISAAC G. DE BEVOISE and KATE M., daughter of the late Thomas Covert, Esq.

VAN BUSKIRK—MACFARLANE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Milligan, LIVINGSTON F. VAN BUSKIRK and JOSEPHINE A., daughter of John Macfarlane, Esq., all of this City.

WITHERS—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Hibbet, FREDERICK C. WITHERS and ALICE H. ANDERSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHARINE BEACH, relict of the late Joseph Reach, and daughter of the late Thomas Garniss, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza Baker, No. 18 Walnut, corner of Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M.

DOWNING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of her nephew, J. D. Dibble, No. 316 West 23d-st., Miss MARY DOWNING, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FRIERSON.—At Point Lookout, Md., on Friday, July 29, of dysentery, A. CONVERSE FRIERSON, aged 19 years, eldest son of John W. and Catherine Kellogg Frierson, of Stateburg, S. C.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Melrose, Westchester County, HARRIE, only son of William and Frances L. Holmes, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the house of his grandfather, Harley Watson, No. 101 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

HASPER.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, CAROLINE SLEAPER, youngest daughter of Joseph W. Harper, Jr.

The funeral services will be held at the house at New-Rochelle, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At Peekskill, on Tuesday, Aug 2, WILLIAM K., infant son of Lewis S. and Sarah N. Hallock, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Dr. L. Hallock, No. 103 4th-av.

LANE.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, EDITH, the only child of David and Mary H. Lamb, of New-York.

MCNEIL.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, ANN, eldest daughter of the late Peter McNeill, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 356 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JOSHUA F., youngest son of Joshua Jr., and Laura Nickerson, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PARKER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas L. Parker, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (16th house east of 3d-av.,) at 12½ o'clock on Friday, the 5th inst.

PRENDERGAST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER PRENDERGAST, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SKIFF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, MARY FRANKLIN, only child of C. B. and Jessie A. Skiff, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, S. G. Wood, 75th-st., and Broadway.

SLEYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLEYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Saturday, July 30, ANNE ALEXANDRINA, infant daughter of J. Lawrence and Sarah N. Smith, aged 4 months.

SZCOR.—On Monday, Aug. 1, DARCY SZCOR, infant son of Emma S. and W. H. Secor.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, SUSAN, wife of Samuel Townsend, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VAN ALLEN.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug 2, WILLIS EVERITT, only son of William C. and Mary F. Van Allen, of New-York, aged 9 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. S. Patwin, in Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, of bronchitis, Mr. E. H. WILCOX, aged 63 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in Dean-st., No. 87, on Friday, at 3 o'clock

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 113—AUG. 3, 1864.
16, 60, 74, 3, 31, 17, 54, 10, 50, 48, 49, 6, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 481—Aug. 3, 1864.
52, 28, 46, 30, 4, 43, 53, 20, 65, 78, 5, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF JULY 19, 1864.

Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
1	$50	6227	$200	11102	$200	16071	$400	20078	$400
32	1000	6280	1000	11176	200	16258	200	20081	200
76	200	6305	1000	11260	200	16291	400	21217	200
174	200	6376	200	11311	500	16302	200	21791	200
185	200	6387	200	11323	400	16295	200	21835	500
221	200	6432	1000	11326	200	16712	200	21313	400
240	200	6435	400	11511	100	16381	200	21331	400
280	200	6446	400	11701	0	16461	400	21701	200
356	400	6527	400	11744	20	16482	200	21813	200
367	200	6515	400	12 23	0	16492	100	21 45	400
456	400	6568	400	12075	200	16520	1000	21810	500
489	200	6568	500	12228	200	16545	400	21755	200
530	200	6572	200	12311	400	16703	200	21818	200
576	10	6620	200	12404	200	16778	200	21859	200
644	20	6660	50	12567	20	16795	200	21825	1000
1020	400	6700	500	12720	200	16810	0	21868	400
1101	500	7141	2 0	12741	200	16903	200	22170	200
1114	200	7204	400	12741	50	16923	400	22196	400
1167	200	7426	500	14750	200	16951	200	22237	200
1265	50	7670	200	12815	200	16960	200	22267	200
1310	50	7757	200	12902	500	17066	200	22278	400
1399	200	7709	400	12930	200	17100	50	22314	400
1414	400	7865	200	13281	400	17304	200	22427	200
1452	50	7907	200	13340	400	17205	500	22480	200
1494	200	7972	200	13362	200	17344	200	22748	400
1718	200	8112	200	13342	100	17512	400	22816	200
1850	400	8128	200	13360	200	17541	200	22895	400
2021	500	8133	200	13373	0	17577	200	22907	200
2242	100	8247	200	13375	50	17603	200	23047	1000
2262	1000	8300	400	13393	100	17690	200	23110	100
2477	200	8342	200	13511	400	17714	500	23183	200
2484	500	8352	400	13554	200	17832	500	23202	200
2513	200	8415	200	13541	500	18040	400	23647	200
2601	1000	8514	200	13562	500	18179	400	23706	200
2756	500	8585	500	13591	200	18190	200	23837	400
2934	500	8629	400	13609	400	18199	500	23945	400
2949	200	8625	200	13677	500	18221	200	23769	500
3005	400	8667	200	13805	200	18234	400	23971	200
3253	400	9064	400	14050	400	18309	1000	24014	400
3261	200	9106	1000	14048	200	18439	200	24132	200
3291	1000	9119	200	14068	200	18 530	200	24190	200
3529	200	9201	400	14057	200	18581	200	24217	50
3545	200	9268	400	14106	500	18605	5000	24265	1000
3711	400	9346	200	14231	200	18673	500	24324	25000
3749	200	9453	200	14304	200	18707	400	24407	200
3818	400	9542	200	14607	400	18735	400	24496	400
3891	200	9702	400	14016	200	18804	200	24518	200
3978	400	9850	500	14623	500	18824	200	24534	500
4155	200	9971	400	14674	500	18980	400	24618	200
4177	400	9983	200	14652	200	19174	200	24698	200
4243	200	9985	200	14779	200	19285	400	24701	1000
4289	200	9996	500	14787	200	19422	200	24816	200
4329	1000	10057	500	14838	400	19522	200	24904	200
4374	500	10019	500	15440	200	19563	500	25019	500
4161	10000	10172	500	15108	200	19624	400	25025	400
4649	400	10174	500	15148	200	19810	200	25042	200
5066	500	10191	400	15226	200	19852	400	25139	500
5172	200	10197	200	15281	500	19953	1000	25192	400
5161	200	10313	1000	15383	200	20032	400	25301	200
5440	400	10475	200	15461	500	20121	400	25367	200
5759	10000	10509	200	15199	400	20125	200	25418	500
5795	400	10559	200	15537	400	20214	400	25519	400
5914	200	11803	200	15544	200	20322	1000	25548	200
6067	200	10749	400	15671	500	20355	200	25563	200
6110	200	11039	200	15722	500	20375	1000	25849	400
6153	400	11063	400	15768	200	20708	400	25857	200
6223	400	11073	400	15825	400

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

All payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 6-20 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH.
No. 38 Wall-st,

U. S. 10-40 BONDS—
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. COONELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN F. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD LAMBERTSON, ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes exchanged into 1881 Bonds.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier. E. C. ROBINSON, President.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of as large a number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 20 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK H. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7.3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Ogden, Lissauer & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Engs, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,200,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 44th-av. and 27th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SERIES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $4,000,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 344 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $500,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$300,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholder of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20, 1864.
COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at New-York, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 6-20 Government Bonds, issuable to the Central Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October inst., and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 1st day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 5 per Cent. free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was declared in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures or rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 16th, and open on the 21st of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July inst., and the transfer books will close on that day at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 1st day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, 20th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 15th August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties holding as Stockholders on the Stock Books on the 1st of July, viz:
A cash dividend of 3 per cent on the first preference shares;
A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class;
Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Cincinnati, theirs will be paid at this office.
M. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the year, of Four per cent, payable at the office of the company, on or after the 20th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst., until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 42d-st. AND 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS Have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
J. S. HARDENBROOK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 37 EXCHANGE PLACE, ROOM No. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 9th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 8 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER L. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox mo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 569 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1819.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing Aug. 4 a day of humiliation and prayer, a sermon appropriate will be preached by Rev. Dr. HODGE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., corner Catharine and Madison sts. Seamen and friends invited. Seats free.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—ON THURSDAY, the day of National Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, there will be appropriate services in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-av. and 21st-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. A collection will be made in behalf of the Christian Commission.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S Proclamation, TO-DAY (Thursday) will be observed with appropriate religious services in Bible-st. Church, (Dr. BURGHARDT). Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—NATIONAL FAST DAY. Preaching at 11 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. Cheney, D. D. Prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

UNION FAST DAY SERVICES.—REV. MR. STRAKER, of 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church, 38th-st., near 7th-av., this morning, at 11 o'clock. Union Services in 34th-st. Dutch Reformed church in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING.—A UNION prayer-meeting will be held in Madison square Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, the day appointed by the President for special religious services, to which all are invited.

FAST DAY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will preach in the New-Jerusalem Church of Worship, 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NATIONAL FAST.—REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, THIS MORNING. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two years of six months each. The first year, $50; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 160.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCCLURE.

The School year will be begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City. Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J., Dr. H. B. Tschetter, Lake Providence, La.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. CHEVALIER, No. 921 Madison-av., second door from 74th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. C. will be at home after Sept 1. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity school, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 258 West 23d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will there continue to be assisted by his brother, Rev. ANDREW MORRIS, late Worcester College, Oxford, and by Messrs. Charles Smith, Bradford Vt. Thomas Morris, late of Harvard University, and other gentlemen of experience and ability. Mr. C. D. MORRIS refers to Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Nathan. S. S. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, I. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Bolden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Bliss, Alex. Hamilton, Howard Potter, J. D. Bacher, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Cooperstown, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Information is given in our new and higher circular. The Faculty is of the most advantageous to females in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in oil & fresco, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRANDLEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Fifteenth annual session of this well-known School of Practical and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The main building is completed, and ready for occupation. The next Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained at Appleton's, New-York, or by addressing Prof. CHARLES DRAPER, Director, Troy, N. Y.

$45 A TERM OF 12 WEEKS, WHICH begins Aug. 18—pays for board, including fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases in full by a planter, on R. Y. Tuition to common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. COPPEE HOLBROOK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., on New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 20.
W. RUTHERFORD, } Principals.
W. HOLBROOK, }

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Session opens Sept. 15. Collegiate department. Arrangements for three years. Special advantages for music. Location healthful. Address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 25. 56 pupils board and common English in twenty. (Both sexes.) Address E. C. BLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORDEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The principal will be at home during the Summer.

COPPER HILL SEMINARY.—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. C. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 3 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 21 East 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 15. Applications for admission may be made at any time.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for Boys. Established 1814.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED PROFESSOR OF Sciences, $1,000. Classical Principal, High School, $1,000. Classical Assistant, $600 and several smaller salaries. French lady for city. Five agencies free to employers. Circulars for parties and families, several ladies for English, French and Music in schools and families. All teachers who want positions should have application form (free). A. J. COLE & CO., 245 Broadway, cor. Murray-st.

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CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. C. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 3 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 21 East 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 15. Applications for admission may be made at any time.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for Boys. Established 1814.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED PROFESSOR OF Sciences, $1,000. Classical Principal High School, $1,000. Classical Assistant, $600 and several smaller salaries. French lady for city. Five agencies free to employers. Circulars for parties and families, several ladies for English, French and Music in schools and families. All teachers who want positions should have application form (free). A. J. COLE & CO., 245 Broadway, cor. Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
One of the most desirable residences on
BERGEN HILL, N. J.

Handsome grounds, (20 city lots,) hot and cold water, furnace, range, bath, gas fixtures, &c.; built by days' work by the owner without regard to cost, making it one of the most desirable places for a business man in this vicinity.

Communication by railroad in less than half an hour from the City Hall at all hours.

Price $50,000.

A good farm on the water, within thirty miles of the City, worth one-third the amount, will be taken in exchange, and most of the balance can remain on bond and mortgage.

Address FARMER, Box No. 3,314 N. Y. Post-office.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING of 50 acres 35 in a high state of cultivation, 15 good wooding, with a plenty of water, and good outbuildings, pleasantly situated in the State of New-Jersey, 2½ miles from South Plains, 2 from Plainfield, and 25 miles from New-York; also, the stock and crop if required, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and hay; also, 2 horses, 5 cows, 6 young cattle, and all farming utensils—all for $4,000, half price; terms to suit the purchaser. The owner can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a dwelling-house of fifteen rooms, handsomely finished with hot air furnace, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, hog-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, with a never-failing supply of spring water. Also, a fine variety of choice fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, &c., all in good order, and in bearing condition. Apply on the premises to J. N. ICELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 5 minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey railroad. The lot is 114 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business, has a 30-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

$5,000. FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LARGE and fine three-story brick house No. 354 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; 22x55 lot 75 feet; has kitchen stone stoop, water, gas, range and sewer connections, all in good order; possession at once. Apply to WM. WEBB, No. 368 Adelphi-st.
Or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 2 acres of land, house and out-buildings, apples, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing the varieties of fruit out of terms to suit. Address, for 2 days, CHAS. L. FLEMING, plater manufacturer, Nos. 15 and 17 East 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first class three-story double brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $9,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 200x28, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price $3,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, 149 Nassau, No. 209 Dunne-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWNstone high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Bedford Hill Park, East 58th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Maiden-la., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 15, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated to me in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who may give proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER.

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 15, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B,

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lanterns; No. 13, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 25, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 9, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Hose; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 25, Ship Chandlery; No. 26, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails Sheave Rivets, etc.; No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 9, Stoves and Cooking Canboose; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lamps—wine; No. 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Stoves and Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 37, Ingot Copper.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Springfield, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

June 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3¾ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantle of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all lined to the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth scraping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rifle rivets at each end of girth; no cross sewing, and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight full stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, that in case the foregoing bid of ——— shall be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]
Witness,

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black four inches long in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 12 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street. Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the construction of culverts and the erection of a building on the grounds adjacent to the Old Reservoir, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,

FIFTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Horses, Carriages and Harness will be received for SATURDAY'S SALE from TO-DAY to 6 P. M. FRIDAY. Rules and terms of sale can be seen at the Auction Mart, 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,395 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—ON the night of the 27th of July, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, (Jules Jurgensen's No. 7,552,) with link chain attached. Any person leaving them at the store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Should they be in the hands of a pawnbroker, a liberal premium will be paid over his advances.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, No. 53,522, for five thousand dollars, issued to Knapp & Peck July 21, 1864. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing it, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be given for its return to KNAPP & PECK, No. 2 South-st., New-York.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,704 tons..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,304 tons..... 800-horse power
EUGENIE..... (Building)..... 800-horse power
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DOCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,289	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 41 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....100 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Drafts from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, or $95. Steerage, $15. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AMERICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 10th and 22d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

COLUMBIAN QUEEN,

D. L. TINKHAM, U. S. N., Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 11 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

VALOR,

Geo. W. Cheek, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LEDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. OSGOOD, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LEDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

MORGAN,

WILLIAM H. CHASE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

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No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LEDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

MORGAN,

WILLIAM H. CHASE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after that hour.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

VANDERBILT,

GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after that hour.

For freight or passage apply to

LEDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. OSGOOD, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 3 P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LEDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class full-rigged iron screw steamship ANGLO SAXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 6 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give the already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSIER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 29, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 12:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at Atlantic Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

F

THE REBEL RAID.

Particulars of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

THE REBELS AT MARTINSBURGH.

Strength and Movements of Early's Force.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

I have just returned from Chambersburgh, and I am fain to say that I never saw so melancholy a sight or so complete a ruin, as I witnessed while wandering through the burnt and desolate streets of that once beautiful little town. While waiting for the train I stood in the depot here watching some of the refugees embarking on the seven o'clock train for Philadelphia. Many of the ladies were without shawls and cloaks, and one young lady remarked to a friend, that almost everything she then were, were borrowed articles. Several of the gentlemen had to borrow a sufficiency of greenbacks to carry themselves and feminine friends to Philadelphia or other destinations. Here were a number of people suddenly thrust out of their quiet and peaceful homes, and reduced in many cases to absolute and total beggary, and yet they seemed to bear their misfortunes bravely and cheerfully, almost treating the affair as a good joke. It seemed astonishing, yet so it was.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

One young man, whose card I have mislaid, informed me that he was chief clerk in Gen. COUCH'S headquarters, and gave me a vivid description of the scenes enacted during the forenoon of Saturday. He said that after throwing three shells over the town, the rebels began entering the place by twos and threes until the main body came up. This was about 9 o'clock. At first they wandered about, being very civil, but the latent knavery of their nature at length broke loose, and they commenced an indiscriminate plunder of the principal residents, taking everything portable that was either valuable or that their vagrant fancy craved. They ransacked ladies' private bureaus and trunks, turning all their little stores upside down, and having, seemingly, a great deal of impudent fun over the, to them, strange and useless finery. Dresses, underclothing, bootees, hose, shawls, and the inevitable crinoline, underwent a diligent search and overhauling, and those articles their fearlice did not crave, or which were found useless, were ripped and torn in the utter wantonness of the hour; the while the tearful and grief-stricken owners looked on in speechless bewilderment, scarcely knowing what to say or do. If any one, armed by a desperate courage at seeing some favorite article or highly-prized dress being destroyed, attempted to interfere or rescue it, they were thrust back with an insolent leer or frightful oath.

The male apparel they met with during their foray elicited from them grim words of satisfaction. In my informant's case, they made him take off the boots he had on his feet, holding a loaded revolver at his ear, and then coolly gave him a pair of old plantation shoes in exchange. All his clothing they appropriated, he only saving his watch by concealing it on his person. Afterward, on making the best of his way to Shippenburgh, he was so fortunate as to meet the very same precious couple, both rather the worse for liquor. Drawing his revolver, he shot at and slightly wounded one, and made both surrender. Getting back his much coveted boots again, he marched his prisoners to Shippenburgh in triumph.

THE START.

Eight o'clock found a large and eager crowd of citizens anxious to see the horrors of the burnt town. When we got off, not a seat could be found, and among the passengers were nearly all the leading and influential citizens of Harrisburgh. The Sheriff of the county, the shining lights of the bar, and some of the wealthiest of the merchants of the city were among them.

All along the road, at the various way stations, large crowds of curious and anxious people stood, feverish with impatience to learn the latest news. Men, women and children, all eagerly asking the passengers regarding the subsequent movements of the rebels. Here you could easily discern the unfortunates who had lost their all, by the listening crowds around them, to whom they never seemed tired of relating the events of that terrible day. We threw out to the people at these stations the morning papers, and as the train moved off you could see their contents breathlessly devoured.

CAPTURE OF A "SPY."

At Newville we found the down train for Harrisburgh awaiting us on a switch-off, and on board of it were four prisoners, three of whom had surrendered themselves voluntarily, while the fourth had been but a short time before captured at Newville. A mob of excited citizens immediately gathered round the "spy," as they persisted in calling him, and commenced preparations for hanging him to a convenient tree. With great exertions the authorities succeeded in rescuing the apparently doomed man. Three successive times was he seized by the infuriated mob, and as often was he rescued by the *posse* having him in charge. When we arrived, the prisoner had at last been placed on board the train for Harrisburgh. They are all now in close custody. All along the entire route our load was increased by large accessions from the rural population of the stations by the way. When we arrived at Chambersburgh we could not have had less than 1,500 persons on board, mostly males.

THE RUINED TOWN.

When we passed the farm of Col. MCCLURE, the first evidence of the awful scene exhibited itself in the blackened walls and desolate ruins of the Colonel's mansion. I was informed by a gentleman on the train that Col. MCCLURE paid $2,000 as a ransom for his threatened progerty, and after all the scoundrels set the torch to his house, and it now stands a smoking ruin. Mrs. MCCLURE, her little daughter and aged mother were not allowed to take even the necessary covering for their heads, and in this pitiable plight *walked nine miles in the sand* to get away from the brutal wretches.

SCENES IN THE TOWN.

Words cannot portray the truly awful sight the ruined town presents to the visitors. It is a scene of utter destruction and ruin that I shall not soon forget. From the depot buildings, which, curiously enough, were permitted to escape the fiery element, up the main street, you pass nothing but smoking and smouldering ruins, the blackened and tottering walls being the only vestige left of the dwellings and places of business.

The town itself, like all Pennsylvanian towns, is principally composed of brick. When we passed up the street the heated walls and the scorching sun made it difficult for one to make any progress. For a distance of some five blocks past the "Diamond" or square of the town, you will not find a single edifice standing. The City Hall, the hotels and principal stores, in the immediate vicinity, are now a mass of hissing and smoking bricks; across the town, for at least three blocks, the same utter destruction attests the severity of the fire and the diabolical skill of the incendiaries.

THE RUINS

of the buildings fired are absolute; not a stick, not a plank nor a rafter remain; even the window sills and door-jams are gone. The shade trees are withered, the garden railings have disappeared, and the gardens themselves are covered by the *debris* of the falling walls and out-houses. The bricks composing the sidewalks are blistered, and the stone steps to the piazzas are cracked by the intense heat of the conflagration. One can scarcely imagine the completeness of the destruction unless actual eyesight attests the scene.

INCIDENTS.

Naturally enough, I conversed with several of the sufferers. One gentleman, standing before what once was his dwelling, tried to describe the scene; but the memory of that trying hour was too much for him. Another gentleman gave me a little sketch of the scene. He said that seeing a smoke rising in the direction of the military warehouses, he started off to see what was going on. On his way to the "Diamond," as they call the public square, the town bell rang, and he joined the anxious throng of citizens who assembled at its call. There he heard the demand of the rebel General, and the leading men, after consultation, informed Gen. MCCAUSLAND that three hours was not enough, and that even if it were, the people could not, would not, accede to the demand. My informant then left, determined to save what little he could of his household goods. Happening to have a sort of subterranean cave, he, with the assistance of his wife, dragged all the bedding and other clothing down stairs and placed it there for safe keeping. His house was burnt, and the heat was so intense that his cave was no protection, and he stood there before me a beggar, nothing but what his family have on their backs being saved. While I was talking to this gentleman a lady passed us with a chair in her hands, and she told us that she had just found it in the street, and that it was the only thing she had left. Another lady told me that her mother lay on her bed suffering from a fractured limb, and that in spite of all her appeals for mercy, the unfortunate invalid had to be carried into the street while the house was being set on fire. Many more of these terrible incidents were related to me, but I cannot begin to enumerate them, lest I should be accused of exaggeration.

THE DEAD REBELS

killed by the inhabitants during the progress of the fire were four in number. One, a Major, generally supposed to be HARRY GILMORE, but I think it will eventually prove to be some other miscreant as richly deserving death as even GILMORE. This officer, whoever he may be, was chased by some citizen, whose name it seemed impossible to discover, and eventually killed, although the story of his being trampled to death originated in the fact that after his death the dead body received some rough usage. The Adjutant of the party was also killed while in the act of firing a house. Both these officers lie buried in a garden.

A HERO.

Among the tragic events of the day was the shooting of two rebels, by Dr. ANDREW MILLER, while they were in the act of burning his store and dwelling. I had a conversation with the doctor, and he gave me freely the circumstances of the affair. It appears that after the shop had been set on fire twice by igniting paper, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the wretches re-entered his house, and one of them struck the doctor on the cheek with a bit of burning pine wood dipped in turpentine, and he carries the scar yet. They then caught hold of a demijohn of alcohol, breaking which the flames instantly enveloped the entire store. As the ruffians were making the best of their way out, and coming toward Dr. MILLER, he seized a double-barreled gun, each barrel loaded with six slugs, and gave them the contents of a barrel each. The first one was hit in the face, and the other received the charge in his breast. Both fell, and the doctor shut the door, and they were consumed in the funereal pyre their own hands had lighted. Mr. MILLER is a man about 45 years of age.

THE LOSS

occasioned by the fire will not fall short of two millions, but any one will readily believe that twenty years will not bring back the town to the same handsome appearance it wore on the morning of the fire.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A meeting of the citizens of Harrisburgh was held this evening to consider some means of immediately relieving the necessities of the suffering citizens of Chambersburgh. The meeting was largely attended, and I noticed among the audience and the speakers many of my fellow-travelers on the train. In a shorter time than is usual on such occasions, the business of the meeting was arranged. Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN presided. Resolutions were moved and and seconded by some of the shortest, pithiest and most feeling speeches it has been my lot to hear. One gentleman's voice almost failing him as he tried to describe the scenes he had witnessed amid the ruins of Chambersburgh, and he finally broke down, giving his name for $50. A long list of contributions were read, and at last Gov. CURTIN drew from his pocket a check, saying that for four years he had been living a public man, and that there was his check for his last quarter's salary as Governor. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and at the close of the meeting at least $10,000 had been subscribed in cash and checks. To-morrow, Ward Committees will call upon the citizens in regular order, and I have no doubt a large contribution will be the result. Cannot some of our merchant princes of New-York spare from their abundant store? I can assure them that the cause is a deserving one.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

While in Chambersburgh, I learned that Major SWEENEY, of the First Maryland Cavalry, who was in command of the force then in possession of the town, that he had received information that Gen. AVERILL had driven MCCAUSLAND some eight miles beyond McConnellsburgh, and that he also had orders to join the General. Before the train left his command was en route, taxing the Loudon Pike.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

It is generally supposed that the rebels intend making for Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, situated about 130 miles northwest of Harrisburgh, containing the workshops and principal depots for rolling stock of this important road. On this road there is a large number of fine bridges, which are doubtless the main object of the raiders. One of these, three-fourths of a mile in length, crosses the Susquehanna at Rockville, eight miles from this city. Two more span the Juniata at Lewistown—one at Mapleton, one at Mount Union, one at Petersburgh, and *eleven* in almost continuous chains between Spruce Creek and Altoona, crossing the lovely Juniata at the most picturesque portion of that romantic river, thus making a total of *sixteen* important bridges, to say nothing of the minor ones. However, ample preparations, I am assured, are being made for properly thwarting any attempt in that quarter.

G. F. W.

Movements of the Rebels—Feeling Against Gen. Couch—Provisions for the Sufferers.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

It is understood at Gen. CADWALADER'S headquarters that a small portion of the force under MCCAUSLAND had detached themselves from the main body, and are now raiding in the direction of Bedford. Gen. AVERILL is in hot pursuit of the main force, and it is feared that he is unaware of any division of the enemy. On the other hand, it is stoutly maintained that the main body are going in the direction of Bedford Springs, where Southern sympathizers most do congregate. I find that I am too far removed from the scene of operations here, and being defeated in my endeavors to reach Gen. AVERILL'S command by way of Chambersburgh, I intend taking the train for Altoona this afternoon. At Chambersburgh it was impossible to procure a horse or any other means of transportation, having in view a nearer approach to the scene of active operations. The Major in command of the cavalry had no spare horses, and he was reluctantly compelled to leave me behind when taking up his line of march to join Gen. AVERILL.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Capt. C. M. TURNBULL, of the United States Engineer Corps, is now making an extended and thorough reconnoissance of the Susquehanna River, with a view of throwing up works and erecting block-houses at the most salient points for the more perfect defence of the country in this region. Capt. TURNBULL is an accomplished engineer and an officer of considerable experience during the present war, having formerly been connected with the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. COUCH

has removed his headquarters temporarily to Pittsburgh, having assumed the direction of affairs in the western part of the department. It is to be hoped that he will be more successful and prompt than in his recent operations in this vicinity. His conduct, to say the least, has been most extraordinary; for I learn that a battalion of one hundred days' men, composed mainly of returned veterans, and numbering some four hundred men, lay within two miles of the threatened town of Chambersburgh while the rebels were on the direct road to that ill-fated place. Now, why Gen. COUCH did not immediately order up this available force is surprising; and it is doubly unfortunate that the officer (a Capt. HALL) was of so timid a nature that he positively marched his command in the direction of Fayetteville, until the men actually refused to go any further. A new commander was then elected, and the little band retraced their steps, but were, of course, too late to render any assistance. A Lieutenant, who gave me these particulars, seemed to feel the opprobrium now attached to the command, but I am satisfied that their new leader will have a better record to show in the future.

GEN. CADWALADER

has established his headquarters in this city, and will command the defences and forces in the eastern portion of the State. He is now busily engaged in perfecting his arrangements for a more vigorous administration of affairs. The battery of Parrott's he brought with him from Philadelphia has been dispatched to Altoona. A collection of stragglers, belonging to AVERILL'S command, and others, were brought in last night from Carlisle Barracks. They tell a woeful tale of the hardships endured by the cavalry under Gen. AVERILL, and doubtless, in the main, their accounts have much truth in them. These men will be immediately refitted and mounted, and go to join their commander. Most of them seem anxious to return to the field.

THE LOCAL PRESS

has been on the rampage regarding the treatment of prisoners. They claim that too much courtesy is shown the marauders who fall into our hands. The *Telegraph* says:

"These men are of those who fired Chambersburgh—who applied the torch to a defenceless borough after it had passed into their hands—and who were carried into our midst with the marks of burning Chambersburgh on their faces, enjoying the safe escort of prisoners of war. What sort of humanity is this? After the tiger has torn the helpless children of the hamlet—after the brute has spread desolation all around—is he caged merely for bumpkins to stare at? Nay, he is dispatched while the blood of his victims is still on his fangs—he is made to perish in the very pitfall in which he rioted in his slaughter. And this should have been the fate of the beasts who were captured at Chambersburgh. Common incendiaries are not soldiers. They are not entitled to the manly protection accorded to brave men who become prisoners of war. They should have been buried into the flames of burning Chambersburgh, and consumed in the fires their own hands kindled. Let us then have no more such prisoners of war brought to our midst. It is not fair thus to test the patience of our people."

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

also come in for their full share of censure. I clip from the same journal the following extract:

"In no instance have the Federal forces ever succeeded in taking undisputed possession of any town half as large as Chambersburgh. The reason of this is, that the rebel commanders of departments in the South are men and soldiers, active in the cause which they have espoused, and capable for the work they assumed to perform. With a Major-General's headquarters at Chambersburgh—with the experience of invasion fresh in the memory of the Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna—with the knowledge of the plundering proclivities of the rebels unforgotten, Chambersburgh lay as defenceless as an infant in the lap of a blind or an idiot mother—a dazzling and a voluptuous temptation for the ravishing foe. Who was to blame for this? Not the citizens, because with a Major-General in their midst, it would have been presumptuous for civilians to discuss the means of defence. Not the Government, because with a Major-General and his staff of advisers, the Government had a right to presume all was right—all was safe. The Government and the people have now been directed, in the light of burning Chambersburgh, to the knowledge that somebody has shamefully neglected an important duty, and to that neglect there is now added the monument of the charred remains of hundreds of former happy and prosperous homes. How long will the people submit to such foolhardiness? We only repeat these sarcastic comments of a veteran. It is not to be presumed that, in the midst of the gloom which surrounds our people, they will be slow to express their indignation of what is to all fair men the exhibition and the result of gross negligence."

PROVISIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS

are being rapidly collected, and several car-loads were dispatched this morning and yesterday to Chambersburgh. The work of aiding these unfortunate people is going on with great spirit, and the loyal and patriotic citizens of Harrisburgh have come forward in the most hearty and liberal manner. Let other cities do likewise, and they will not repent their generous action. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions and other necessaries of life will be thankfully received and duly appropriated. It must be borne in mind that the inhabitants of Chambersburgh have lost *everything*, and even now many of them are sleeping in old box cars, under the hedges, and, in some instances, bivouacking in the woods in the neighborhood. I do not know who is authorized to receive contributions from abroad, but Gov. CURTIN or the Harrisburgh General Committee would doubtless be glad to attend to any matters of this kind. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. RUDOLPH F. KELKER, Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON and E. BYERS.

G. F. W.

The Rebels Crossing the Potomac Again.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, just received here, states that a rumor prevails there that a force of rebels are crossing the Potomac into Maryland at Dam No. 4. No particulars are given.

THE REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

A dispatch to the *Star*, from Frederick, dated the 2d, states that the rebels, to the number of three hundred cavalry, paid Hagerstown a visit again last Friday about 3 o'clock P. M., and after a skirmish in the streets of that town with COLES' cavalry, took possession of the town, and remained until dark. They burned a train of cars containing Government stores and some freight belonging to A. N. HAGER and ZEIGLER & FOWLER. EARLY is reported to have crossed the river at Williamsport on the 2d with thirty-five thousand men, and from that point to have dispatched the cavalry force alluded to to Hagerstown, where he recrossed the river, and now holds Martinsburgh. This is a very lame story, indeed. To believe that EARLY would march thirty-five thousand troops across the Potomac only to march them back again, is to believe an absurdity too absurd to seriously entertain.

McCausland's Rebel Raiders Completely Routed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The *Republican*, of this city, in an extra, says:

"Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9 o'clock last evening, state that McCAUSLAND'S cavalry and artillery, two thousand strong, had attacked AVERILL and KELLY at Cumberland with real fury, evidently expecting to demolish them.

The rebels were promptly received, repulsed and completely routed.

AVERILL captured several caissons and a large number of wagons heavily laden with spoil taken by the raiders in Pennsylvania.

It was also reported that one piece of artillery was captured from the rebels."

PREPARATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

From the Pittsburgh Despatch, Aug. 2.

Although no later news concerning the movements of the rebel invaders of our State reached the city yesterday, yet the work of preparation for their reception, should they attempt to visit Pittsburgh, was evidently prosecuted. A number of business places and manufactories were closed during the day, and the streets were filled with an excited multitude. The business of recruiting in the various wards did not amount to much, from the fact, we suppose, that the matter had not received sufficient announcement. The Negley Scouts had recruited a fully company, and were to be provided with horses immediately. As soon as they are horsed, they will be sent away.

The Committee on Public Safety met yesterday morning at the office of Gen. P. M. HOWE on Fifth-street, where they were met by Gen. COUCH. After a general interchange of opinion, during which Gen. COUCH expressed his readiness to take the proper measures for the defence of the Committee, it was decided to order an enrollment of our citizens for home defence. The following is Gen. COUCH'S order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—In view of the fact that the enemy are already within the borders of our State, and having committed the most unjustifiable barbarities, and there being intimations of a much larger force marching westward, the Major-General Commanding deems it his duty to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Therefore, it is ordered, that an active force of fifteen thousand men be immediately organized for the defence of this portion of the State, and in order to the effective organization thereof, I hereby direct the Mayors of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Burgess of the Borough, and Commissioners of the Peace of the several townships of Allegheny County to cause an immediate enrollment to be made.

First—An active force, comprising all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, and such others not liable to military duty as are willing to march to the borders of the State, whenever called by proclamation of the Governor.

Second—All citizens capable of bearing arms, but are exempt from active service by reason of physical disability, and all others willing to serve in defence of the city.

All persons so enrolled will be sent to Brig.-Gen. RAWLEY, by the authorities designated to make the same.

This order will not be construed as directing any present suspension of business; but it is imperative that the enrollment shall be made without delay, nor is it intended to discourage military organizations of companies. On the contrary, I earnestly recommend that such organizations be perfected as rapidly as possible, and report to Brig.-Gen. RAWLEY for instructions.

By command of Major-Gen. COUCH.
JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

Subsequently, the Committee of Public Safety issued the following address to our citizens, urging them to respond promptly and form military organizations.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY:

The Committee of Home Defence, in view of the reason set forth in the order of Maj.-Gen. COUCH, commanding this department, would earnestly urge upon their fellow-citizens the importance and necessity of immediate military organization of the whole effective force of the county of Allegheny.

It is not deemed necessary that there should be a general suspension of business, and it is hoped that the prompt response of the people to the order of the General will avoid any such necessity in the future. The matter rests with the people themselves. A thorough military organization is absolutely indispensable, and must be perfected, even if it should involve a total suspension of business operations, and the declaration of martial law.

Thos M. Howe. J. T. Logan,
Thos. Blakewell. Wm. Frew.
Reuben Miller, Jr.. Jon. Dilworth,
Jas. Park, Jr., Jackson Duncan.
Jas. Lowry. F. R. Brunot,
Jas I. Bennett, Committee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

THE POLICY OF RETALIATION.

Evidence is sufficiently abundant to prove that the policy of bitter retaliation initiated by the rebels in the burning of Chambersburgh, comparing as it does with the avowed intentions of the rebel Commander-in-Chief to carry death and destruction to Northern soil, will be persevered in so long as they are permitted the favorable opportunities which they at present enjoy for carrying it out.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Much anxiety is manifested to know who is directly responsible for the wholesale slaughter of our troops in the assault, or rather through failure to make the assault, upon the rebel fortifications in front of Petersburgh on Saturday last.

HOSPITALS AT CITY POINT.

Workmen are busily engaged at City Point in erecting hospitals, &c., for our soldiers wounded in the late fight.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

W. H. CARTER, the notorious blockade-runner, has been sentenced to be hung and his sentence has been approved by the President.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.

The splendid new banking house of JAY, COOKE & Co., and the First National Bank of Washington, is now completed and ready for occupancy.

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Gen. BOWEN, the newly appointed Commissioner of Immigration, accompanied by Superintendent CUMMINGS, paid a flying visit to his department to-day. By an arrangement entered into between the Commissioner and the Department, Mr. L. D. WEBSTER, Secretary, will discharge the duties of the office as acting Commissioner, until further notice.

PRIVATES SENTENCED.

Privates MORRIS MURPHY, JOSEPH GADWOOD and WM. MOORE, of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, and private JAMES SMITH, of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, found guilty of various misdemeanors, have been sentenced to imprisonment at the Rip Raps.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported on Aug. 2: Albion Webster, Co. A, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York; Capt. Chauncey Wilkes, Co. I, Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery; Hiram Carl, Co. E, Fifteenth New-York Engineers; Peter Quackenbush, Co. E, One Hundred and Eleventh New-York; Benjamin Baker, Co. K, Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry; Charles A. Miller, Co. B, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery.

DEATHS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Nicholas Dittman, D, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery; Thos. Geffney, D, 74th New-York; Abram Williams, D, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery; Andrew J. Baily, D, 114th New-York; Archibald Barker, C, 11th New-York; Charles J. Young, L, 8th New-York Artillery; Merew Parker, I, 9th New-York Heavy Artillery.

WOUNDED OFFICERS REPORTED AUG. 2.

Col. E. L. Molineux, 193d, at No. 240 Sixth-street; Lieut. Robt. Monroe, I, 14th Artillery, Russell House; Lieut. Chas. A. Lockhauner, C, 14th Artillery, Annapolis; Lieut. Wm. Pigott, 14th Artillery, Russell House; Capt. A. W. Cutlass, G, 109th, Kirkwood; Lieut. David Brawley, F, 179th; Lieut. Henry D. Reeves, M, 24; Capt. J. M. Rushmore, 24, Kirkwood; Lieut. G. D. Carpenter, A, 179th, Metropolitan; Capt. Moses H. Albinger, M, 24th Cavalry.

REPORTED AUG. 3.

Lieut. George H. Pidge, 9th New-York, Artillery; Wm. H. Bradshaw, D, 90th, No. 371 Thirteenth-street.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The weekly statement of the public debt has been issued. It shows the aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin, to be $884,127,792; aggregate interest, $53,134,865. The aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money, is $411,413,182; aggregate interest, $3,283,170. The aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased, is $367,170; aggregate of debt not bearing interest, $531,584,027. The recapitulation shows the total amount outstanding to be $1,827,492,170; interest, $76,118,625.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department, to-day, was $1,059,000.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RAIDERS.

It is generally understood now, that the force which EARLY has in the Valley is quite large, numbering at least 25,000 men. He is now engaged in threshing wheat. Military movements not proper to publish are in progress, which will compel him to change his position speedily.

A REBEL CAPTAIN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

C. C. EVELIN, alias Lum Cooper, formerly a well-known character of this city, and before the war a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Association, who went South at the breaking out of the war and got a Captain's commission in the rebel army, presented himself to our pickets yesterday up the river, and desired to have the oath of allegiance administered to him. He was brought to this city and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. It is not known what disposition will be made of him. He was instrumental in raising the "National Volunteers," a company organized in this city for the rebellion.

EXECUTION OF A REBEL CONTRACTOR.

W. H. CARTER, a citizen of Maryland, is to be hung in the Old Capitol yard on Friday. He was convicted of having entered into a contract with the rebel Government to supply them with bacon, at several points on the Rappahannock.

ARRIVAL OF A HOSPITAL STEAMER.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine* arrived this morning from City Point, with 208 wounded officers and soldiers from Saturday's fight.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.

Twenty-two rebel officers, captured in Saturday's fight have also arrived here and been committed to the Old Capitol.

HARRY GILMORE STILL ALIVE.

The *Star* says that HARRY GILMORE was at Shepherdstown, yesterday, with a small force.

A REGIMENT WELL USED UP.

The Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, which joined the army on the first of May with full ranks, has now but sixty men fit for duty.

Meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, held at the Capitol to-day, for the purpose of revising the rules, Judge LOTT presided and Judge MILLER acted as Secretary.

A quorum not being present, the meeting adjourned, after adopting a resolution recommending to the Legislature that a law be passed declaring the number of Judges who may be required to act in the revision of the rules.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. R. SAXTON, Beaufort, S. C.; Dr. G. W. POPE, Washington, and John TRACY, U. S. Volunteers, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. SANTELL, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Gen. RAMMOND, Washington, and Col. Grant, English Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN, Ninth Army Corps; José ESCALADA, Baltimore, and C. S. MILLARD, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander RENSHAW, U. S. N., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Wm. P. ROBINSON, Auburn, is at the Astor House.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$45,000 Amer. Gold	258¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		90½
20,000 do	258	100	Chic. & N. W.		68
100 Erie Railway	s3 112¾	100	C. & N. W. Pref.		91¾
100 do	r4 112⅝	100	do	s3	91⅝
100 Hudson Riv. R.	131¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	b3	48¾

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Reading Railroad, 68⅛; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73¾. Gold, 255⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the Breath, Gums and Teeth, the world has ever seen.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Ricardo, P. Schwartz and wife, Miss Helen M. Howe, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, J. Salaunde, wife and child, Wm. Durbridge, wife and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Orton, Mrs. Cross, B. Dupuy, W. T. Scott, Jno. Mure, Wm. Ford, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wander, A. Leary, R. Martinez, A. Heymac, L. Kahn, C. E. Lomire, E. W. Prett, Mrs. Putnam, two children and servant, B. W. Huntington and friend, Jacob Nell, S. L. Setmeher, Charles Lobs, P. S. Carley, J. W. Seymour and family, W. Talsman, F. Camero, F. W. Ward, S. Newman, B. Herschman, J. F. Simpson, S. Berslein, M. Young, John Hall, N. Bochet, Miss L. J. Hall, Miss V. B. Hall, Miss F. E. Ball, Miss Bullard, Mr. Smith and family, E. Seehepine, wife, son and infant, Miss M. Travailleuse, Miss A. Travailleuse, D. Lanaza, P. Gelpi, J. P. Barrire, James B. Ross, Miss M. L. Simpson, Miss A. F. Simpson, Mr. Tolton and lady, Miss Rushton, Master Rushton, Mr. Forster, Mrs. S. Frost, Miss G. H. Emmersdorff, T. S. Holland and lady, L. Roca, J. Brunaso, F. Diaz, Wm. B. Schmidt, H. A. Blakeman, Capt. D. H. Winans, Capt. Noms, Mr. Carpenter, A. L. Bertlett, Dr. Henry, and others; also, Companies A, F and L of the First, and C of the Second Artillery, bound to Washington.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Gen. Rafael Primo De Rivera, T. P. De Rivera, T. Hernandez, T. Montejo, Francesco Santos, G. Rosseen, lady and child, Victor Stultz, Virginia Triaz, Martin Fernandez, Jose Uribe, Nicholas L. de la Torre, E. Ariose, F. Caillon, Mr. Parsons, Emilie Rivas, A. Larfo, H. Brown, F. Albert, Berrardo Soto, Manuel Soto, George Miller, Holton, Paul Marsine, Thomas Biske, Andrew Mitchell, Charles Piazza, Domingo Estoper, Ricardo G. Savin, Lewis Victor, Maurice Saldena, J. M. Saldana, Louis Heiler, R. H. Lopez, Ramon Mestas, Richard Whipple, Samuel Moore, Edward Mitchell, and thirty in the steerage.

ALSO, 3—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—B. Strauss, W. Wallach, S. Frank, W. H. Bumpf and family, Albert Aub, Adolph Brcusing, W. V. Wicht, Edward Neuss, L. S. Frcheimer, Louis Wasservogel, Sidney Morton, Mr. Burrows, Miss Burrows, Miss Trowbridge, Henry Smith, Oliver Brondun, Mr. Graogette.

In Steamship Huntsville, from Key West—Mrs. Waldo Abbott, 2 children and nurse, Lieut. P. T. Maury, U. S. A., E. B. Rawson of Key West, J. F. Packer of Key West, Henry Albury of Key West, J. H. Dewey of Key West, Capt. S. B. Littlefield of the wrecked bark Cebra Cracker of Stockton, Me., L. J. Snell, First Officer of Cebra Cracker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon sets... 7 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 52 | Gov. Island.. 9 41 | Hell Gate.. 11 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Marathon, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, E. Conard; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Franklin, Young, Baltimore; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ships R. M. Mills, (Br.,) Trundy, Liverpool, A. Leary; City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons. Barks Fanny Hamilton, (Br.,) Dyer, Venice, Kromelborg & Co; Argus, (Meckl.,) Torck, Cork, Sloman & Edye; Milton, Thompson, Cadiz, Topper & Beattie; Bartow, (Br.,) Bulmer, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Parsie, Baker, San Francisco, C. Cumstock & Co.; Leighton, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co; Lucy Frances, Perry, Glace Bay, R. P. Buck & Co.; Cubana, (Br.,) Brimton, Penarth Roads, Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Ocean Traveler, Freathy, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Eastern State, Ward, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; T. W. Rowland, Morris, New Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. Peck, Farrell, Elizabethport, A. M. Pentz; India, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Orinoco, (Br.,) Elderken, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf; Carita, (Aust.,) Cranovich, Pernambuco, Holmsee & Balchen.

Schooners J. Achorn, Jones, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Laura, (Hanov.,) Heller Bremen, Baetjer & De Verta; F. Davidson, Kelly, Ipswich, V. B. Nickerson; Tarpie, Gathcart, Cow Bay, James Bishop & Co.; Ozell, Gathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Aimee, (Br.,) Donnel, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain, Queen's, Clippers, Davison, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B.; D. R. De Wolf; Nathl. Chase, Deane, Gloucester, C. Nickerson & Co.; J. Turner, Hodgdon, Beaton, F. S. Bradshaw; H. W. Morse, Gardiner, Georgetown, D. C.; Benny, Elva, (Br.,) Sweeting, Matthews, R. H. Sweeting, Liverpool, Albury, Elizthera, James Dwight; D. K. K. Arey, Ryan, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Dwight, Hill, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversmith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 1, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. In Potomac River, off Maryland Point, passed S. S. Arago, bound up. Found S. S. Atlantic ashore on the Kettle Bottoms, (Potomac River;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4014. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Raid Upon the Macon Railroad.

Eighteen Miles of the Track Torn Up.

WHEELER REPORTED BADLY DEFEATED.

Alleged Disaster to Gen. McCook's Division.

Interesting Particulars of the Campaign.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

Gen. STONEMAN'S raid along the Macon Railroad met with a great success in cutting the rebel line of communication, and thus completely isolating Atlanta. But I regret the necessity to add that one division of cavalry, while returning, met with a serious disaster. The Macon Railroad was torn up for eighteen miles, the rails twisted, the ties, tanks, bridges and depots burned, and the road rendered useless for months to come.

Returning by way of Newman, captured a large wagon train, filled with much valuable private property belonging to rebel officers, and among other property was Gen. Wood's papers and a quantity of whisky, all of which fell into the hands of the General and his forces.

About this time the rebels, under Gen. RANSON, attacked Gen. McCOOK, and a fight ensued, in which McCook's command was routed, and the greater part of his command captured. About five hundred of the troops have reported at Marietta, and gave fearful stories of losses. The command, at starting, numbered about three thousand two hundred. Gen. McCook is reported killed.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Nashville *Union* of to-day says: "Apparently well authenticated but unofficial information has been received, that Gen. STONEMAN not only cut the Macon Railroad, but defeated the rebel WHEELER at Proctor's Creek; that the latter lost from 500 to 1,000 men in the fight, and his dead and wounded fell into our hands.

The Late Engagement Before Atlanta.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

The 20th and 22d inst. have been the two most eventful days in the campaign of SHERMAN'S magnificent army in the Southwest. On those two days two great battles were fought, and two victories won. The former on the 20th, fought mainly by the Twentieth Army Corps, and the latter by the Army of the Tennessee, will each have its respective bearing on the total results of the war, and materially accelerate its felicitous termination. It cannot be but with a glow of self-satisfied thought and patriotic congratulation that every loyal citizen will review the events of those two days and raise his devout thanksgiving to the God of nations for the triumphs of the Union arms. The Twentieth Army Corps fought on Peachtree Creek, directly north of the city, and embraced in its line of battle many roads leading into it. The battle was fought against greatly superior numbers, and vastly more important strategetic positions and developed itself as to time and situation where not very greatly expected. That the enemy was not distant from us was patent to even unmilitary minds, but his purpose of making such a tremendous onset against us at the time and place he did he had most profoundly concealed until, as he had doubtless flattered himself, the time for him to strike had come, when his whole design was unmasked and it was plain that the tug of war had commenced.

Peachtree Creek winds its course through a narrow valley, encompassed with innumerable bluffs, and entered by as many ravines. A place more opportune for a retreating army to take up his position of defence, it is difficult to conceive. The bluffs are in themselves supero military defences, while the dense forests that everywhere cover them cast the mantle of concealment over the presence and dispositions of the foe.

On the afternoon of the 19th inst., the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Col. IRLAND, crossed Peachtree Creek, under cover of the fire of an infantry detachment of our troops detailed for that purpose. A temporary military bridge had been constructed without much trouble, and Col. IRLAND'S brigade orossed with but few casualties. He at once deployed skirmishers, and drove the enemy from the first bluff which immediately commanded the crossing of the creek, and occupied it by his own brigade, thus securing it for the transit for the remainder of our troops. In less than an hour and a half after the occupation of the above bluff by IRLAND'S brigade, the entire of Gen. GEARY'S command, two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, had crossed to support it. The men stacked arms and commenced throwing up intrenchments; sent out their pickets; and having put themselves in a tolerable posture of defence, rested for the remainder of the night. Nothing of interest occurred during the night but the occasional crack of the rifle, reminding us of our duty and making us vigilant.

The morning of the 20th was beautiful beyond description. The entire eastern horizon was mantled with a flame of golden light, and its softened atmosphere infused with the breath of immortality. Everything in nature was gay with an exuberance of joy, and her intelligent worshipers were led through her own inspiration to bow in devout adoration before Heaven. There was no augury in the character and associations of that morning of the carnage that evening would witness, no symtom of the coming storm, whose dire results were desolation and woe to many a home and heart, while it brought peans of joy to the true and loyal throughout the land.

At early dawn, the First and Third Divisions of our corps commenced crossing the Creek, and at nine o'clock A. M., they were all over and had begun to take their positions in line of battle. The Third Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and at present, in his absence, by Brig.-Gen. WARD, took the left, while the First, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, the right, leaving the entire of our cross line or battle to the Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY. This was the disposition of our troops up to noon on the 20th inst. Gen. WARD'S left flank was protected by the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and Gen. WILLIAMS' right by the Fourteenth Army Corps. Up to this hour little had been done more than the disposition of the troops, and a small advance of our picket line. About noon or shortly thereafter, Gen. GEARY sent forward two or three regiments of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. CANBY, together with Col. IRLAND'S Third Brigade, to take up a new line of battle some 300 yards in advance of our then position. Accordingly they commenced feeling their way forward and up toward the enemy's hiding place, and posted themselves from three to five hundred yards in advance of the line occupied on the night of the 19th. Here they threw up a temporary and short line of breastworks, sufficiently extended from right to left only to admit eight guns. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER surveyed the position, and shortly after the two batteries of our division were in their places, confronting the foe. By the contracted limits of the breastworks four guns of the two batteries were without cover. Two of them were thrown out on the right flank, and two on the left of the positions occupied by the other portions of the batteries. The two on the left in a corn-field, and the two on the right in the woods. In this position several discharges were fired, to elicit, if possible, a response from the enemy, and to determine his whereabouts. He, however, was too intent on his purpose to be provoked to utterance, and consequent betrayal. He had too much at stake. He observed a dogged silence.

Discovering no demonstrations nor even signs of the enemy near, Gen. GEARY in person went out some three hundred yards still further in advance and found no enemy nor sign of an enemy, more than in the capture of three prisoners, who stoutly affirmed there was no body of troops of any note in our front, guided partly by all he saw and partly by the reports of the captured men, he concluded to advance his batteries to another knoll and order Col. JONES, commanding the Second Brigade, to send out a regiment, his largest, to occupy the crest and throw up redoubts. Up to this period, for reasons unknown here, the right flank of the Second Division was left entirely uncovered, and exposed a deep ravine on his right, densely wooded, and affording an admirable cover for the enemy's unperceived advance was unoccupied by any force of our army. Gen. GEARY fully expected that his right was covered by the simultaneous movement of the First Division with his own. This, however, proved not to be the case, and, minus this, the results we are about to relate followed. The Thirty-third New-Jersey, being the largest regiment in Col. JONES' brigade, was detailed to occupy the new line and prepare for the artillery. In obedience to orders, Lieut.-Col. FOURAT commanding Thirty-third New-Jersey, ordered his command forward. He led them out in front of the batteries, by the right flank, up a road through the woods about a hundred yards, formed them in line of battle on the south side of the road, and halted them until he had seen for himself the ground to be occupied. This done, he returned, put his regiment in order, and led them to the destined place.

The most undisturbed quiet reigned around while these movements were being made. Nothing occurred to break the wilderness of silence but the rustling tread of our advancing force, the orders of the commanding officer and the occasional thug of the rifle on our extreme right. But it was the silence that precedes the hurricane, the quiet that heralds the tornado.

Gen. NEWTON, of the Second Division, of the Fourth Corps, on the extreme left of our corps line-of-battle, had made, during the afternoon, similar advances with Gen. GEARY, and with a seeming equal success was making headway into Dixe. The advance up to this hour, 3:50 P. M., when the Thirty-third New-Jersey left the road before-named developed nothing of the Confederate leaders designs. When, however, they had gained the top of the hill, and began to prepare for their work, the rebel hordes began to precipitate themselves upon them in treble lines of battle. On they came, howling like the devil, and raining death on the little band of patriot soldiers, who had gone to their work with a bravery that has characterized them in half a dozen desperate engagements. Flight, or certain capture, or probable death, was before them. They retired, defending their isolated situation as well as they could; but they felt their defence was feeble at best, yea, alarmingly so, when, having retired only one hundred and fifty yards, they beheld masses of the enemy closing on both their flanks. It now became a question of pedestrian skill and adroitness whether the rebels should possess this regiment, or be foiled in their sanguine hopes of conquest and booty. It proved, however, that Jersey boys, brave in fight and magnanimous in conquest, are also fleet of foot when visions of the Libby or Castle Thunder haunt their imaginations, or loom up before them, with all their horrors, when pressed hard by the rebels. Unfortunately for them, 15 of their brave boys were shot dead and 19 wounded, while 33 were taken prisoners. They also lost their State flag. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers were marching out to the support of the New-Jersey Regiment by the flank, and suffered in an equal ratio with it. On, on, on they came, howling and screaming all along our extended line, and drove back in their impetuous sweep almost everything that opposed itself to them. They came down on our exposed flank, scattering confusion, dismay and death on every hand, and for a short time held in their own power the destiny of our whole division. It was broken and scattered. But with a surprising celerity, by the commanding officers, aided by the presence of Major-Gen. HOOKER, the troops were rallied, formed in line of battle, and hurled back with interest on the rebels heads the destruction they sought to inflict on us. Victory was wrenched from the hand of the conqueror, and defeat was changed to conquest.

Gen. NEWTON'S troops shared the same fate with Gen. GEARY, this being the result of their isolated situation and uncovered flanks. As soon as they again connected reassurance rallied their courage, and brought them to their work with increased enthusiasm. The First Division held its ground while the Third Division pressed steadily up in the very teeth of the foe until it had driven him beyond its original skirmish line, and permanently possessed the ground. The Second pursued the enemy back to his old place, and held the position it had taken at noon, while Gen. NEWTON regained all and more than all he lost in the first repulse. His troops repulsed with great slaughter seven charges of the enemy, while the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, repulsed six and captured seven stand of colors. Five hundred rebel bodies were buried by our own troops in front of the Twentieth Corps, and 250 more the rebels were permitted to bury. Their loss in our front amounted to 6,000, while our own in killed, wounded and missing is 1,733. Three hundred prisoners were at the same time taken by us. Definite reports have not yet been received by the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, nor the Fourteenth, which will doubtless greatly swell the number of their casualties, and show a still more decided victory for us.

EPSILON.

Incidents of the Fight.

CAMP BEFORE ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The tide of events swells up in magnitude and consequence as the days succeed each other. The constant variation of army life leads to an almost daily influx of new thoughts, and is sure to stir up new and sometimes strange emotions. Hence, aiming at uniformity, and seeking to make all things of a common type, it has frequently resulted in creating the widest disparities and the most uncommon and incongruous crudities. The army has brought together all the conflicts and all the harmonies of the race in their characteristic individualities, and sought to cast them in the one mould of its own military discipline, seeking to lose the individual in the mass, or the man in the multitude, under the rigid enforcement of military law. I need not tell you that the idea of such an attainment is a fantastical illusion, and the mental conception that gave it birth, an utter abortion. Men's lives tell more powerfully than all the theories ever constructed on such a subject, and from the stubborn facts of their personal or collective history, the decisions of an irresistable sequence are reached. Whatever mechanical accuracy may be attained in military movements, and with whatever agility the changes are made, the man is the man still, with his moral faculties as susceptible of controlling influence outside of his military training as ever they were. Thousands of confirmations of this statement have been met during this war, and to one who turns but a little aside from the common track in marking army movements, the thing amounts to a demonstration.

In the battle of the 20th, the narrative of which I resume at this point, many instances of striking individuality occur, and of a heroism overtopping all the theories ever framed on this question, making the soldier inhere in the man, and dignifying both by the beautiful blending of qualities, which ennoble either. Many instances of personal bravery, worthy of remark, displayed themselves on that occasion, and in circumstances, too, where, if the heart ever falters, it would have faltered and gone back, yielding its position to an infirm purpose, rather than braving all discouragements by faith in the inevitable success of the right. In the breaking of the troops before the fierceness of the rebel charge, our two batteries were almost entirely isolated from all support whatever. These guns were not forsaken, however, without an exhibition of the most desperate courage. And it was only the section of BUNDY'S battery, Thirteenth New-York, which was placed beyond the breastworks, in the woods, that the rebels had possession of. Before they were abandoned by their managers, both Lieutenant and men were rendered unable further to defend them. One sergeant fell, having shot away all his pistol charges, and only yielding the contest pierced with eight bullets. Another sergeant felt with seven wounds, and others with varying numbers below, until thirteen of the brave band of artillerists of that battery had succumbed by either death or wounds. But the indomitable BUNDY, the commanding officer of the battery, stood his ground, though the rebel host pressed him on three sides, and when their advance was changed to hasty retreat, he gave them some tokens of remembrance which some of them will long bear in mind. He wheeled his four guns to strike the enemy's flank, and charged them heavily with Minnie balls, and by rapid firing sent many with a quicker step to the rear, maiming others, while scores were left dead on the field. I conversed with one young man of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded through the abdomen. He told me he was the last and only son of four, who had given their lives for the Republic. "I have an aged father and mother, who have cheerfully given their children for the salvation of the country. I would like to be assured they will be cared for," said he, with much feeling. "I have only one desire now longer to live; it is to see this war ended rightly. I have been in the army nearly three years, and would be willing to spend three more years in it to bring peace on proper terms." And much more to the same effect, he said, although the death-sweats were gathered on his brow.

After night had closed the conflict, and quiet had succeeded to the din of battle, I passed over the ground occupied by the rebels in the fight. The scene was perfectly sickening; rebel dead lay strewed in every direction and in almost every conceivable posture. Sixteen rebel bodies lay in one spot in close proximity to each other. The moon was near full, and shone out with an unusual oeleness, a paleness produced by a vapory haze hiding beneath its all but transparent folds, her fuller light, as if to give the spell of a melancholy enchantment to the view before us. One among the others that lay in confusion of blood on that battle-ground attracted my attention particularly. He was a young man of about 20, I supposed. On his pale face there was resting a smile, as if in derision of his foe. His lips were parted just enough to give force to expression of contempt that lighted the other portions of his countenance, and the rigid contractions of the muscles of his whole frame seemed to indicate the hate that was in his heart, when paraled by death. Poor young man! Sad monument of the folly and delusion of all who embark in a bad cause. I admire bravery, and cheerfully accord even to our opponents the honor due them on this score. Here, before me, lay, prone in death, scores of men who had only a few hours before cheered themselves on to the fight—victims of their own delusion and dupes to the cunning leadership of designing demagogues. Items of a similar character might be multiplied without end, but I must forbear.

On the 22d inst., as before noticed, McPHERSON, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, had a hard fight with the foe, in which the enemy showed as much determination as at any period during the entire war. He attacked our lines in heavy column, and with a set purpose of breaking them, and with his wonted yell of self-encouragement pushed up in many lines of battle against our works, and in the teeth of a murderous fire from our musketry and artillery, as if he had staked his life for the conquest, and resolved to win or perish in the struggle. Little was gained to the Union arms in that fight, in so far as territorial advance is concerned, but much in the sum total of a great victory. It would seem little short of sheer madness, to the common sense of mankind, to see multitudes of men dash with headlong recklessness against certain death, as menaced from the muzzles of fifty thousand muskets. And it would seem that nothing but a desperation driving them to despair could impel them on to the more than hazardous enterprise. Yet, such was the character of the conduct, and such the circumstances surrounding the rebels, when, on the 22d inst., they attacked the works of Gen. McPHERSON. In the face of the scientific defences constructed by that officer, and the veteran soldiery that filled the trenches behind them, the infuriated foe pressed on, while hundreds of his companions fell before him, by his side, behind him, around him on every hand. Yet, heedless of all surroundings, he pushed on until, on the very parapets of our works, he was knocked over with the butt of the rifle or pierced through with the bayonet. The havoc of that fight to the Confederate army is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

Gen. GARRARD, commanding the Second Division Cavalry, has just returned from a raid on the Georgia Railroad, having lost two men, captured two hundred prisoners, a fair lot of fresh horses and many negroes. He destroyed the railroad bridge across the Ocmulgee river, and the depots of Conyer, Covington and Social Circle. It is estimated that the rebel loss will not be much short of 20,000 men in the two engagements herein described. Maj.-Gen. HOWARD has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of Gen. McPHERSON. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER has resigned, and is ordered to report to Washington. This is a matter of great regret to the Twentieth Corps. But such are the inevitable events of war.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from our extreme left to our extreme right yesterday with the purpose of swinging to the south of the city, and severing the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. We expect warm work again to-morrow.

EPSILON.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Important Official Statement of Losses—Gen. Garrard's Raid—The Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ARMY OF THE OHIO, BEFORE ATLANTA, July 26, 1864.

The following is a copy of the official statement of losses, as published by order of Gen. SHERMAN, near Atlanta, July 26, 1864:

Total loss of Federals, July 20	1,750
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20	1,113
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 22	2,142
Rebel dead in front of Fifteenth Corps, not in our hands	700
Rebel colors captured, July 20	7
Rebel colors captured, July 22	18
Rebel prisoners captured	3,200
Federal loss, all told, July 22	3,500
Federal loss of cannon, pieces	10
Total Federal loss	5,250
Total Federal loss of artillery, pieces	10
Total rebel loss in killed	3,955
Total rebel loss in prisoners	3,200
Total rebel loss in colors	25

Number of rebel wounded unknown.

As the details of the battle of the 22d come in, its importance and rank among the great battles of the war become more apparent. Never, perhaps, in any campaign, has more desperate or more success ful fighting under disadvantageous circumstances occurred. Gettysburgh, with its thousands of dead strewing the ground—Stone River, with its frightful loss—Chickamauga, than which no bloodier field can be found—present no such scenes as were here witnessed. The design of the rebel General was a daring one, and was so nearly successful, that what the results of its entire success would have been, may be readily perceived. Nothing but the most persistent courage and desperate fighting saved the Army of the Tennesse from a complete rout. Simultaneous with an impetuous attack of a well appointed column on the extreme flank, its commander fell, and parts of the line were broken through by overpowering masses. Assaults were repulsed from the front, and then lines were faced to the rear, and attacks repulsed from that direction. This was particularly the case in the Seventeenth Army Corps, where the rebel dead strewed in its front, tells of the desperation of the contest. In such a scene it is impossible to speak of the doings of regiments or bodies. It seemed to be a contest where companies and individuals fought as reason dictated. Divisions beset on every side by an impetuous foe, fought by detachments; corps and corps commanders were lost sight of, and divisions and brigades forgotten. When they were fought as commands they were marched from one end of a ridge to another, or fought from one side of a work, then from the other. But the troops, tried on many sanguinary fields, were not to be thrown into disorder or confusion. Assaults were received and repulsed, and attacks were made and improved. On the extreme right or this army, in front of Gen. Wood's division, the battle could be plainly seen from the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN. Near the right of the line Capt. GLASS' battery of 20-pound Parrotts was stationed, and the regiments supporting it were driven away at the first onset of the enemy. Gen. WOOD observing the battery deserted, and the enemy endeavoring to carry it off, sent his reserve force to retake it. This force, moving through ravines, was not observed by the enemy, and gained the work just at the moment that an additional force of the enemy, who had been sent to assist in carrying off the guns, mounted the work, and here was seen by; Gens. SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and others, one of the most stubborn conflicts that a soldier ever engaged in. In the suspense and intense excitement of the occasion it seemed to last for half an hour, when in reality it was of short duration, and finally resulted in the free use of the bayonet. From an extended point on the road leading to the city, near the left of Gen. HASCALL'S line, batteries were brought into position that played with frightful havoc into the flanks of the daring enemy. These shells plowing through their ranks already thinned by the destructive musketry of our infantry—these missiles coming with their peculiar screaming noise, scattering death amidst them—unnerved them, and sent them in confusion back over the field they had so nearly won.

Their backs were no sooner turned than our men jumped to their feet, and with a wild, exultant cheer, sent a volley through their wasted lines that told with fearful effect. Thrice their colors fell with the bearers, but each time they were picked up and finally borne off by the few who were left to tell the story of their gallant fight.

Such conflicts are beyond the control of officers of any grade, and none but the brave, heroic men who carry the muskets deserve credit for such bitter, decisive responses. Men with such hearts, with courage that confronts death, with nerves that can thus withstand the assaults of superior numbers of men, maddened by delusions, are heroes and deserve monuments of brass. On this part of the field one hundred and sixty-five dead rebels were found. These figures alone speak for the determined resistance that was made. In front of the Twentieth Ohio just such another scene might have been witnessed. Men of that regiment captured and in the enemy's hands, were literally jerked out of their hands, the rebels pulling by the feet and our men by the body.

THEIR COMMUNICATIONS

by rail are about broken. Their most direct road to Richmond is in our possession. The railroad to Alabama is severed, and their only remaining one, to Macon, will be before this reaches you. They can be supplied over one railroad to a certain extent, but the loss of prompt connection with Alabama just at this time is very embarassing. It is so from more than one consideration. The soldiers, as soon as cut off from mail communication with their homes, become disheartened and desert. The Alabama troops have proved faithful and brave soldiers to their cause, but affirm when their homes are once in our lines they can have no further heart in the future defence of their land. Then, too, the levy made by the Government on the crops of the farmers, which is one-tenth of all raised, has not yet been gathered, cannot be carried off and will fall into our hands. Losing this levy from the whole of Alabama makes it necessary to seize an extra amount from the remaining States, now filled with refugees, which must of necessity create great discontent.

JULY 27.

Important changes have been made in the lines of the entire army. Gen. LOGAN, with the Army of the Tennessee, has left the scene of their sanguinary conflict, and gone to the right of the entire army. Gen. THOMAS' right now extends one corps from beyond the Marietta Railroad. Gen. LOGAN joins to the right of this, and extends his line toward the Macon Railroad, which, it is hoped, he will be able to control, if not reach.

In moving into this new position, Gen. HOOD may attempt to strike another blow, but it is hardly to be supposed that, after so perfect a repulse, and such fearful losses as were inflicted on him on the 22d, he will again attempt an attack. This new disposition of the troops gives up the old route of communication with Marietta, viz.: Roswell and Isham's Ford, and brings into use the ferry and bridges down the river. The railroad bridge over the river is fast being completed, and this will bring the base nearer our head of operations.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO

Is again on the left of the army, and holds the line of works nearest the city, namely, Gen. HASCALL'S line. Dispositions have been made to cover the flank and rear of the army with a sufficient force, and it is to be hoped that the rebel General will be of the opinion that this flank will be easily turned. He may find, in such an event, a hearty welcome.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Is in the centre, and holds strong the lines of investment. Its batteries are in plain view of a portion of the city, and give the citizenry constant reminders of their presence and warm wishes. The thousands of wounded now filling rebel hospitals will bear testimony to the gallantry of this army, for they were there on the 20th. Gen. THOMAS has issued a congratulatory order to his troops for the great successes of the 20th and 22d. He gives a statement of the losses which does not differ materially from the figures given above, and affirms that we have reason to be thankful for our great successes. For the prompt and ready manner in which the attack of the 20th was met by the troops engaged, he commends them. Coming from Gen. THOMAS, this order has a peculiar significance. It is not for mere buncombe or empty show. It is a statement of facts, and from one so far-seeing and clear-headed, speaks hopefully for the successes to be derived therefrom.

GEN. STONEMAN

started this morning on an expedition, and from his usual success and energy it is to be supposed success will attend him. Gen. GARRARD and Gen. MCCOOK also started on a raid.

THE SITUATION.

From these statements, it will be seen that great work is marked out for the coming few days, and it is confidently hoped that the result will have a marked effect upon the results of the campaign. The past few days of apparent inactivity have been well improved. Gen. SHERMAN has gathered his mighty hosts for a weighty blow, and as these dispositions promise, it will not be long in making known its effects. He is not the commander to allow an enemy to recover from an exhaustive battle, while he sits tamely by in quiet. He knows full well the great advantage now offered him, and no man is ever more prompt in improving such advantages. His armies are in the best of spirits; his troops confident, and in the few days to come great and glorious successes will be ours. It is useless to speculate or to promise of success, for ere this reaches the public the telegraph will have given the results. Of one thing, however, the people may rest assured, and that is, that this campaign is not yet ended. The object is not the possession of Atlanta, but the destruction of the rebel army defending it, and that will be accomplished before this army spreads its tents over these hills and plains for rest or quiet. This part of the rebel Government is tottering, and it is not the intention to give its defenders time or opportunity to prop its weakened frame or gather new material for additional aid. The blows must fall on the armies while they are weak, and these will not be few nor long spared. When HOOD, with his already thinned ranks, has been thoroughly beaten; when his army bears no organization, when troops are scattered and disheartened; when the hospitals of the South are filled with those who will not yield so long as health or limbs are left them, then this army will settle into quiet, then this campaign will have ended, and our work finished.

BATTLE OF THE 28TH—OUR LOSS LESS THAN SIX HUNDRED—REBEL LOSS FIVE THOUSAND.

From the Nashville Union, July 31.

Official dispatches have just been received in this city giving some further particulars of the battle of the 28th. The rebels made several assaults upon our lines, which were completely covered by fortifications, and at each time were handsomely repulsed.

They moved in solid columns, chiefly against the front of LOGAN'S (Fifteenth) corps, but occasionally striking at others. The defeat was so complete that the greater portion of the rebel dead and many of the wounded fell into our hands.

We have already buried 642 dead rebels, and more are yet lying on the field, besides a very few carried off.

Gen. HOWARD estimates the rebel loss at 5,000 at least, while LOGAN'S loss was less than 500, and that of our whole force will not exceed 600.

The rebels had three Generals severely wounded—STEPHEN D. LEE, STEWART and LORING. The fact that the first named took part in the battle evinces that the troops lately in Mississippi have been recalled and united to HOOD'S army since their defeat by Gen. SMITH.

HOOD has evidently determined to win a victory or make Atlanta the grave of his army. All we have to say is, we hope he will persevere in his resolution. We wonder if he will claim a victory on the 28th?

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the Africa---Arrival of the Virginia.

Further About the Florida's Captures.

An Interview Between Earl Russell and the Manchester Operatives.

His Lordship Hoping for the Arrival of the Time to Mediate.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Virginia*, which left Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of July, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is not so late as that received by the *Africa*, but the full files which were received by her furnish us some interesting and important intelligence.

We also have some telegrams from Halifax giving details of news by the *Africa*, which reached us too late for publication in yesterday's paper.

The Danish bark *Mary Frederick*, from Hayti, landed at Queenstown, July 23, the crew of the American ship *Harriet Stephens*, from Jamaica for New-York—the same having been received from the rebel cruiser *Florida* in lat. 36° 20'.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool July 23.

The steamship *Hecla* arrived July 24.

The *Africa* experienced, up to the 1st inst., heavy, disagreeable weather, meeting a heavy gale on the 29th and a dense fog from the 31st ult. to the 2d of August. The *Africa* reports: July 23, 1 P. M., off Hell Buoy, passed ship *N. Rathbone*, bound in; 3 P. M., ships *Royal Alfred* and *Caravan*, also bound in. July 24, 8 A. M., off Metalman Head, passed steamship *Arabia*. July 26, 4 P. M., passed an Inman steamer, lat. 51°, lon. 16°, under canvas, bound inward; 5 P. M., passed another Inman steamer, bound east.

The *Africa* brought a heavy freight for Halifax. She left early Thursday morning for Boston, where she will be due this evening.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

DEPUTATION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES TO EARL RUSSELL.

From the Manchester Examiner.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION, No. 26 MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER, July 18, 1864.

Mr. JAMES NIELD, Honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association, presents his compliments to the editor of the *Examiner & Times*, and begs to hand him the inclosed report of an audience given this afternoon by Earl RUSSELL to a deputation of factory operatives on the subject of the American war:

"Yesterday afternoon a deputation of factory operatives, representing Manchester, Stockport, Preston, Oldham, Macclesfield and other towns, waited by appointment upon Earl RUSSELL, at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship a memorial signed by upward of 90,000 persons engaged in the cotton manufacture.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. JAMES ARPINALL TURNER, M. P., Sir THOMAS G. HESKETH, Bart, M. P., and Mr. W. H. HOLMES, M. P.

The prayer of the memorial was to the effect, first, that the memorialists having been supplied prior to the American war with cotton of the quality best adapted to their wants, and as no failure in the supply of such cotton had been anticipated, their rate of wages was based entirely upon its use. Secondly, that since the beginning of the war, one-half of their number had been entirely deprived of work, thereby becoming paupers or recipients of charity, while a large majority of the remainder, compelled to use inferior cotton, had been and still were earning only about two-thirds of their former wages. And thirdly, considering they had patiently suffered their severe privations, owing to a belief that such a state of things could not last, they were now induced, by the evident hopelessness of the struggle on the part of the North to subdue the Southern States, to represent to his Lordship the claims of the factory operatives upon the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to pray that Her Majesty might be advised to enter into concert with other European powers, with a view to restore peace on the American continent, and reestablish on a sure basis the industrial prosperity of the manufacturing districts. Earl RUSSELL, after reading the memorial, was addressed by several members of the deputation. In the course of their remarks, the speakers dwelt upon the present unsettled state of the cotton trade, and produced statistics showing how largely the important towns had been drained of factory workers of the best classes, owing to the powerful inducements held out to them by Federal emigration agents—a state of things which had led a large number of deserving poor to risk a precarious and hazardous existence in a country not too scrupulous as to the means of recruiting its wasted armies. Apart, also, from considerations of their own material welfare, the deputation begged to submit to the Foreign Secretary that, in the opinion of the vast majority of the people of the cotton districts, the Southern States, as well by superior force of arms as by the manifestation of the highest capacity for self-government, had entitled themselves to recognition as an independent Power.

After listening to the deputation with evident interest, his Lordship expressed his admiration at the conduct of the operatives, his sympathy with them in their unavoidable sufferings, and *his earnest desire that the time would speedily arrive when the Government might, with good effect, offer to mediate between the contending parties.*

The deputation then thanked his Lordship for his courteous reception, and withdrew.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF LANCASHIRE.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The following are extracts from a report dated the 26th ult., forwarded to the Poor Law Board by Mr. FARNALL:

"There is now a decrease in the weekly expenditures of the guardians and by the local committees of charity of £33,956, or 78.1 per cent., as compared with the period at which the distress had reached its maximum. The present weekly expenditure by the guardians in out-door relief (viz., £9,213) is at the rate of £271,076 per annum, (or 10¾d. in the pound on the total net rateable value of the property within the district, and the expenditure by the local committees (viz., £4,302) is at the rate of £223,704 per annum, or 8¾d. in the pound on the total net rateable value of the district. The total of the present weekly expenditure, therefore, both by the guardians and by the local committees, (viz., £9,515,) is at the rate of £494,780 per annum, or 1s. 7½d. in the pound, on the total net rateable value of the district, while the weekly expenditure in December, 1862, (viz., £43,471,) was at the rate of £2,260,492 per annum, or 7s. 5½d. in the pound on the net rateable value of the district.

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The uncertainty of the results of the battles in America contract the transactions of business, and influence the course of trade. There are, however, some reasons to raise a hope that the direct result of peace in America will not be productive of the very important and speedy embarrassments and complexities which are anticipated, for some men say that there is no real ground for the presumption that the Southern crops are still stored there in their wonted abundance; on the contrary, they affirm that it is admitted that a considerable portion of these crops have been very freely used and destroyed in constructing fortifications, or that they have been burnt, or are rotten, and that the remaining portions are in the hands of speculators, or are pledged for public loans of money, and are not in the possession of the growers. There are circumstances which appear to be calculated to secure a high price for the available balance of the American crops, for certainly they will be brought into the British market cautiously and discreetly, and, as usual, with a careful calculation both as to the immediate security and the future protection of their very highest prices. Nevertheless, it is said that manufacturers, dealers, and merchants are still as anxious as they have hitherto been to hold as little stock as possible, and to delay as long as they can all operations in goods for distant markets where those goods would arrive long after the telegraph had reported the reduced rate of prices which is expected. In the meantime the value of cotton yarns and of cotton goods is fully maintained, and many think that if goods is fully maintained, and many think that if there is no material change in American affairs this there is no material change in American affairs this value will yet be higher, and will be sustained throughout the year. But there is another view of this important subject which should be brought under your consideration. There are merchants in Manchester who have been lately advised by their confidential correspondents that there are yet between two and three million bales of raw cotton in America; for that during the war three crops have been partially unconsumed, and that the Southern States are now growing crops which will return a yield equivalent in amount to that which has hitherto been exported and consumed; and further, that those States will endeavor to the utmost of their ability to keep up their stock of cotton as closely as possible to its original standard. In addition to this, it is also confidently stated that the Federals will this year produce about 500,000 bales of cotton on their own soil. If peace is established in America, and if these statements are facts, it is predicted that the present price of American cotton must forthwith fall one-half in the event of peace.

The variations of the money market during the past three months have tended to repress speculation, but they have not had the effect of reducing the price of raw cotton.

The subject of the supply of raw cotton and the price paid for it is of extreme importance to Lancashire. In 1863 several estimates of the supply for 1864 were prepared by men whose position gave weight to their opinions, and amongst the most competent authorities in this matter was Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH, who estimated the supply of cotton which might reasonably be expected in 1864 at about 2,675,000 bales. At the time when these estimates were made, differences of opinion prevailed; now, however, diversity of conviction on the subject is brought within narrower bounds, and it is satisfactory to me to be enabled to report to you that Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH'S estimate of supply, which I had the honor of submitting to your consideration on the 4th of last January, will certainly be more than realized. * * It is true that the strain on the resources of England is, at present, severe; but surely benefits for the future will be realized through the sacrifices of to-day, for Lancashire will not again return to her former condition of dependence upon the Southern States, which has been the fertile source of so much calamity and so much wretchedness, but will take every legitimate step to secure the cotton trade against the recurrence of such a disaster as another famine. * * * * * * *

I conclude this report by informing you that the progress in the receipts of raw cotton has resulted in the enlarged employment of the cotton operatives; for on the 30th of April, 1863, 192,527 persons were in full work in the mills, while at the corresponding date of this year, 265,990 persons were in full work, and at the latter end of last month, 281,194 persons were in full work in the mills. The number of cotton operatives resident in the cotton manufacturing districts has greatly decreased; on the week ended the 28th of March, 1863, the Local Committees of Charity reported that the number of these operatives was 536,672, but on the week ending the 28th of May, 1864, they reported the number to be 471,714, so that the total number of operatives appears to have decreased by 67,467.

THE REPORTED SEA-FIGHT IN THE CHANNEL.

From the London News.

Our Southampton correspondent says: "The origin of the reported sea-fight off Jersey has now been ascertained. A party of friends was made up last Wednesday, at St. Heliers, Jersey, for a land excursion round the island. One of the number, however, ultimately declined to go. When the excursionists reached Gorey, they jocosely sent him a telegram stating that he had lost a great treat by remaining behind, as they had witnessed a magnificent fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida*. They added that the *Kearsarge* was beaten and had sought shelter in Gorey, and that the *Florida* was off the Minquiers waiting to renew the contest. This telegram was shown to two or three persons, and the engineer of the steamer *Wonder* heard one of them speak about it just as the vessel was leaving for Southampton on Wednesday evening. When he mentioned the circumstance on board the *Wonder* some of the more imaginative passengers at once fancied they had heard distant firing during the day."

SWISS SYMPATHY WITH THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Geneva to the people of the United States. It reminds the latter that Switzerland has also had her intestine struggles, and that she has issued from them stronger than she was before. It will be the same with the United States. The address says that the Confederates have not a single just complaint against the Federal Government, and that their object in rebellion is simply to maintain Slavery. It hopes that no European Government will lower itself so far as to recognize a Power established upon such a basis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A correspondent of the London *Builder* writes: "The result, produced by whatever cause, may be thus stated: £1,000,000 has been spent, and nothing remains for the shareholders, original or preferential, or for the bondholders; for the £25,000, realized at public sale for the ship, will be far from sufficient to pay the preference creditors and the law expenses. Everything available, including office furniture, was sold before the directors disquisified themselves, though they did not forget to send in claims for half-year's fees in arrear; and all that is left besides the balance of the £25,000, after paying expenses and preference claims, is £15, which is in the hands of the official liquidator. The ship has been bought for this ridiculously

FAST DAY IN THE CITY.

General Observance of the Day---Sermons, &c.

In accordance with the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, yesterday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. All business was voluntarily suspended, the public offices, the banks and stores were closed, and our citizens flocked to such places of worship as were open for services. Owing to the absence of a great many clergymen in the country, a less number of sermons were delivered than is usual on such occasions; but where the pastors were absent, the people gathered together in the churches and held Union prayer-meetings, where all joined in supplications for the welfare of their country. Notwithstanding the advice of His Honor the Mayor to the divines of this City, neither the ministers in their sermons, nor the congregations in their prayers seem to have sought for "peace on any terms," but the feeling seemed to be peace and reunion on a lasting basis. The general observance of the day showed itself not only in the putting aside of all business, but the citizens seemed to feel that it was not a day simply for idleness and recreation, not a holiday, but a day of solemn mourning. The parks and places of amusement in the suburbs were not much resorted to, the streets were not crowded, and the City, as a general thing, was quieter than on Sunday. Our reporters visited such of the churches as were provided with ministers, and abstracts of the sermons are given below; but in most of the various places of worship only Union prayer meetings were held.

THE THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —DR. SUNDERLAND'S SERMON.

The Presbyterian Church in Thirteenth-street, of which Rev. Dr. BURCHARD is pastor, was well filled, several congregations having united. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND of Washington, D. C., formerly Chaplain to Congress, and now on his way to Europe, to preside as pastor over the American Chapel at Paris. The Reverend Doctor took for his text the 7th verse of the 9th chapter of Ezra:

"Since the days of our fathers have we been in a great trespass unto this day, and for our iniquities have we, our kings and our priests, been delivered into the hands of the kings of the lands, to the sword, to captivity, and to a spoil and to confusion of face, as it is this day."

The captivity was a rare punishment to Israel. Not for three years, but for seventy, did they feel its weight. Two whole generations were spent in it. They that went into it children, came out of it old men. The others died in it. It was the consequence of a long iniquity, for which there was no milder remedy. Toward its close, when God was about to restore them to their former political and ecclesiastical state, men were raised up to take the lead in that great event, and to prepare the whole people for such a radical moral regeneration as had never before been known in any nation. Then the Jews held such fast days and festivals as were suited to their condition. It was upon one of these days that the servant of God gave utterance to the language of the text, depicting in a single sentence the depravity of the nation, and the terrible consequences that followed after it. Here is a mirror in which we may see ourselves. God built us up as a nation by prodigies of nature and of providence, scarcely less miraculous than those of old time. The history of the American Union, for all that is vast and complicated, grand and awe-inspiring, is second to none in the annals of time. Yet we, like the others that preceded us, have been going the way of all the earth in our iniquities. From the beginning our depravity has strengthened with our strength, and expanded with our growth. Meantime we have had warnings that should have made us wise, but which, unheeded, have gone by, to return upon us at last like the very plagues of perdition. We have often before been in trouble, but a mighty hand had continued to deliver us, until we felt that nothing could move us out of our place, so we went on sinning with more impudence against greater light. At length the blow fell, so long withheld, and now we are given to the sword, to a spoil, and to confusion of face, as it is this day. For more than three years the war has raged upon a scale which for magnitude and fierceness nothing in modern times can afford a parallel.

In recognition of the great truth of a Deity who governs the affairs of men, and in accordance with the Christian sentiment of the country and the custom derived from our fathers, days of thanksgiving for blessings bestowed and of humiliation, fasting and prayer for sins committed, have been, from time to time, set apart by the National, State and municipal authorities, and so this day has been devoted to fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, and all the people have been called upon to observe it. Our duty this day, therefore, in preaching and in hearing the truth, is to direct our views to some of the great features of our national character and life, which may serve to impress us with a more profound conviction of our sinfulness before God, and of the dangers which threaten us in case we shall persist in our defection from Him; for the simple philosophy of this day is this: Moral causes have led us into grievous trouble; we must destroy those causes, if we expect to find deliverance from the ruin they inevitably produce. Underneath the questions daily put before the people by the public press, and from the forum and the pulpits of the land, lies the greater question of conscience—the question of right and wrong. And this question, in its application to the national distress and the institutions of society, has been overlaid by ten thousand fallacies, according to the passions, prejudice and selfishness of men, until it has been entirely lost sight of and forgotten. In the wranglings, disputes, combinations and expediencies that have taken its place in the popular discussions of the time. Thus the public mind has been infatuated, the public reason blinded, the public judgment perverted, and the public conscience debauched. Now, it seems to me that the time has come, in God's providence, when this people are to learn, and if not doomed to utter destruction, they will learn that there are other things to be reasoned besides the dishonesties of commercial speculation, the follies of fashionable extravagance, or the chicaneries of political intrigue. It seems that God has now put his hand to the work of digging down through this momentous mass of superincumbent delusion, error and sin, to the solid foundations of his eternal truth, and when the great ruodon of our iniquities shall be thrown out, and our people shall come back, and build themselves upon the corner-stone of justice; when, instead of going about to find a righteousness of their own, they shall be made thoroughly willing to accept the righteousness which God has provided; when, no longer rebelling against His government, despising his law, or profaning his ordinances; when cherishing a profound respect for every precept He has established, and yielding with heartfelt acquiescence to every influence of His Spirit, they shall recover from the foul sorcery of the past—then from that hour we shall date a new era of national happiness, prosperity and glory.

But there is no way of pacifying our troubles in this country, and we may as well comprehend this at once, but to discard the fallacies and frauds that we have heretofore accepted or acquiesced in, and to bring every policy, every interest, every institution, to the touchstone of the absolute and everlasting right. Periods of great convulsion like this through which we are passing always cast to the surface an immense amount of scum and refuse, but this is the appointed agency and a process of purification, and our hope is, notwithstanding all that is calculated to delay, if not to defeat, this gigantic reformation, that the American people will at length be converted—will come back to the Christian principle of honesty toward all men. As a people we have followed the example of the old Heorews, in mixing ourselves up with stupendous idolatries, which have virtually driven God from his dominion over us, and justice from the heart of human nature. We have worshipped and served a Trinity that has debauched and demoralized all orders of society. And to make this declaration more definite, I would say, borrowing their titles from the ancient Pantheon, the three great divinities of the American people have long been Momus, Mammon and Moloch. Under the heads of Momus and Mammon the reverend speaker depicted in vivid colors, with fiery eloquence, the levity, scoffing and greedy thirst for riches that in his opinion had taken possession of the land. He treated the third head of his discourse as follows: *Moloch*—In this, and through all this, we have been a cruel people; hard-hearted and remorseless, we have plundered and killed the tribes of the red men, and we have been a great Slavery-loving, Slavery-protecting, Slavery-worshipping people. Our levity, and vanity, and sordid lust, our hell-fire greed of filthy lucre, all combined, have amply prepared us for this great cruelty. The sons and daughters of Africa have been made to pass through the fire of this Moloch, and we have offered them up by millions as a sacrifice. We have been a great Babylon treading on the bodies and souls of men, and now that the city of our iniquity is on fire, and the smoke of conflagration fills all the heavens, as the roar and crackling of the flames and the flying scoria of a stupendous catastrophe darkens the whole firmament of mankind, the nations stand aghast at the spectacle, as they see far off in the realms of the settling sun the awful progress of the appalling vision. The City of New-York is full of the spirit of this idol worship to-day after three years of the judgment of God. Gold, cotton, commerce, trade with the South, great schemes of gain now arrested and broken up, have filled these men with rage and they are knawing their tongues in agony of pain. The low wits and patterons who conduct the journalism of our day, are found of groaning at the sins of our fathers, their belief in witchcraft and their persecution of the Quakers. But what shall be said of dragging from your street-cars a poor, weak, inoffensive, widowed woman, only for the misfortune of having some drops of African blood in her veins. What shall be said of the three black days of July, 1863, which will stand in your calendars as a monument of perpetual disgrace and eternal shame. Why, Sirs, the depth of infamy to which this nation is sunk in the worship of this moloch are so bottomless, that no sounding line of man or angel could ever measure them. It is needless to go back now over the whole history of this vast controversy. We only know that the idolatry was everywhere deepening and extending; that for this we acquired vast accessions of territory; for this we made war; for this we spent millions; for this we made laws that are enough to make a demon blush; for this our otherwise great Constitution was marred by the insertion of two clauses, of which GRANVILLE SHARP said, more than eighty years ago, that they were so utterly void by their iniquity that it would seem a crime to regard them as law; for this we have been at perpetual odds since we had strength enough to quarrel with one another. This was the apple of discord which perfidious England, now no more to stand in the affections of Americans forever, had thrown among the sisters of the Union, to return, divide and plague us. This was the heirloom we had from the mother country, the source of so much misery and the pretext of this terrible convulsion. No doubt England contemplates with complacency the work of her hands to-day. The seeds of her poison have produced their mischief. The young giant, after a growth and an activity of more than eighty splendid years, begins to feel in his veins the virulence of the deadly potion which has been circulating there. England looks on, and exults over the operation. Oh, thou foul, false hypocrite of the nations, thou mayest laugh now, but the hour of thine own retribution shall surely come. Now, what are we to say of our own blunders and infatuation as a people, upon this question of human bondage and the unchristian, inveterate prejudice against the blacks, which is as fanatical as it is ridiculous. Look at your newspapers, listen to your daily conversation on this subject, and of all the gibberish of a community, of vaporing gossips that ever filled the ear or sated the eye of any man of sense, this expatiation on the evils to flow from setting the black man free, is the most vapid, the most nauseating, the most contemptible. But since the war was begun, we can now look back and see that before God's grand cavalcade of Providence, this prejudice and cruelty has been slowly giving way, and that signs of returning sanity in the mind of the nation are beginning to appear. Purity must go before peace and there is no peace our God saith for the wicked. We pray for peace but peace in the way of purity for this is the only philosophy of life. There is no use in saving a victim already rotten unless you arrest the very principle of decay itself. Do not men know—have they not yet learned and been profoundly impressed with the fact that peace is nothing but the result of justice. Why, then, do they withhold justice and still cry for peace. Oh! no, no, no, no, never, till we are willing to deal justly, love, mercy and walk humbly with God, shall we have peace in America.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A large assemblage convened at this church, in response to the suggestion of the President. The pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, occupied the pulpit. His opening prayer was a fervent petition for God's blessing upon our stricken land, for the guidance of our rulers in the trying position in which they had been placed, and for the deliverance of those in the Southern armies who, against their will, have been forced to fight against their country. At the close of the preliminary exercises, Dr. ANDERSON read the whole of the IXth Psalm, beginning, "I will praise Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart; I will show forth all Thy marvelous works," &c., &c., and then proceeded to say: But a small portion of the prayers offered up this day will be heard in this room. From many hearts, petitions go up in secret for the favor of God upon our beloved country. It seems, he said, to be one of the beautiful means by which God shows forth his favor toward us, that this day should be ushered in by a refreshing natural rain. We have long been waiting for its coming, and it seemed a messenger from God saying, with every tiny drop that fell: "I have not forgotten you. Though I have hid my face from you for a long time, yet I have still remembered you in mercy." This is an evidence of the favor of God toward us as a people, for suppose that in all our land had not fallen one drop of rain, where, then, would we have been? How resultless, then, would have been all the victories which have crowned our arms? It is the worst possible preparation for prayer to despair. If we felt that God had been marching forward simply for our destruction, we might indeed go from this place simply to bow submissively to His will, accepting in silence the doom awaiting us. But it is not so. I believe that God is now purging us from our iniquities, and that He means, not to destroy, but to save us. Let us look at it for a moment. I know that the war has continued far longer than we supposed it would. We thought that the power of the enemy would soon be broken. Yet the war has continued month after month, and year after year, until it really seems to some as if the time of our destruction was come. But look at the present condition of the war. Is it not favorable to us? Has the enemy been able to hold permanent possession of a single inch of free territory? No; whenever they have set foot upon our soil, they have been swept back as by a very Nemesis of destruction. On the other hand, have we not steadily pressed them back from their original positions, reclaiming rash territories from their sway, and establishing there free and noble constitutions? No, God is not destroying us by the war. A few years ago, a debt of a few millions would have startled our people, but now we find that we are able to bear with equanimity an enormous debt, amounting to nearly two thousand millions! We have other evidence of God's favor toward us, in the disappointment of the rebels in their sanguine anticipations of foreign intervention. God has restrained those who would have aided our enemies, and in so doing has shown forth His power over the nations of the earth. In fact, looking from every point of observation, we can only be encouraged by the prospect, for on every hand we discover new evidence that, though His discipline of us be not yet ended, God has not forgotten us. Take another point—our practical unanimity. I pity—yes, I pity—the man who cannot hear a minister speak of these things without suspecting him of mere party feeling. I go back of President, of Cabinets, of Congress, of this policy and of that policy, and I say there are but two parties—those who work and pray and fight for their country and Government, and those who are traitors to them. There may be some who have not yet spoken openly for their country, who love it, but we shall yet welcome them as true supporters of the Government. Look, for evidence of this practical unanimity, at the enormous majorities which, though many could not perhaps sanction all that has been done by the Administration, were yet given in its support at the last elections. There is a warm, strong feeling of devotion to the country among the stanuch yeomanry of our land. Money has immense power, but should it be used to thwart the Government in its great work, it will be ground to powder.

There is another thing. God does not generally plant a glorious principle on the brow of him He intends to destroy. In my closet with no people before me, with no stirring news to excite my mind, sitting quietly in my chair, I have thrilled, and thrilled, and thrilled with the glorious thought that on the brow of this nation God is planting the grand principle of *human equality*. Nowhere else in all the world is this great principle being worked out, and even in our own land, it seemed once as though Southern Slavery was destined to prevent its triumph here; but now I see the country becoming freed from this obstacle to the progress of liberty, and my heart is encouraged. But, my friends, said the Rev. Doctor, in closing, there is another evidence of God's favor toward us. We are by no means as bloodthirsty a people as we were before the battle of Bull Run. We do not now wish for long lists of killed and wounded. Our hearts yearn for peace. We have not in all these three and a half years of war become a martial, glory-loving people. And when this war is over, it will not be the plowshare that will be rusty. But instead of the sounds of war and bloodshed, will be heard the busy hum of peaceful occupation. For this let us pray that God would send speedily that blessed time.

After the sermon, a collection was taken up for the Christian Commission, which, with that taken in the evening, amounts to about $300.

BEDFORD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Services were celebrated at this well-known edifice with discourses and prayers. A large congregation was present, embracing members from nearly all the Methodist Churches of the City. The Fourth-street and the Duane-street M. E. Churches were largely represented, the Pastors of those churches participating in the services.

Rev. Dr. LINDSEY, pastor of the Bedford-street Church, opened the services by reading part of the 58th chapter of Isaiah. At the conclusion, he delivered a short address. He said he was struck with the significance of the times, more especially, when reading the Gospel. When the prophet Jonah was told to go to Nineveh and proclaim that in forty days the vast city should be destroyed, the King and the people bowed before God in humility and prayer, and the impending wrath was put away from them. Humiliation, repentence and prayer alone saved that people. Then, again, when God's own chosen people were threatened by the hosts arrayed against them, the King comes down from his place of state, all the assembly of the nobles and the people go up to the temple and they look to God in prayer. Their cry is, "we know not what to do, but our eyes are turned to thee, Oh God!" Perhaps to this depth of despair we have not yet come. But in looking back upon the last three years, the question occurs, why do not we feel more deeply this momentous struggle? The busy warp and woof of former days continues as usual. We might see its effects, however, in the wounded and maimed, and the desolate homes; but that is all. The terrible war is raging, and it is meet that prayer be offered. It has well been said, that as a nation has no future life, its retribution must be suffered here. All nations have exemplified it. We have sinned. Perhaps no nation that ever existed as a nation was ever marked for a more intense desire for gain—a more grasping, avaricious spirit. Slavery has been another great sin, for which we have suffered, and the question occurs: Have we not sufficiently endured the penalty—those homes so desolate, and mothers so sorrowful, those wives whose husbands will never come back, those children who will never see their fathers—is not this enough? and we pray, Oh Lord, how long how long? But we have not yet touched the depths of humility; we have not felt as we should feel in sympathy for those who have suffered. We admit that money has been poured out freely as water; while the army of noble women have sacrificed life and health to the cause, as well as the noble men, in ministries to the wants of the sick and dying. Yet there is existing in the land a spirit of coldness and indifference. There are men in our midst who hardly know whether to pray for the restoration of the Union, or the cause of the rebels. This spirit is found in our own homes. It is here that we need prayer and fasting before God, that this whole people may be fused into one.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS then delivered an earnest invocation that the day of prayer would be propitious, and succor given to the righteous cause.

Rev. Mr. RINGWAY, of the marble Church in Fourth-street, then spoke. A year ago, he said, we were called together by our Chief Executive to give *thanks* to God for victories. Our hearts flushed with gladness because of the triumphs of Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh, and the general signs of hope and of speedy success to our arms. To-day we are called upon to humble ourselves and to importune the mercy of God by supplication and prayer. He did not suppose the Executive meant that we had not anything to be thankful for. If the results of the last campaign were not as favorable as we could wish, yet he did think that we have great cause for thankfulness. We are not called upon to pray because we have failed. Congress and our Chief Executive had a higher motive. They saw the signs and the want of a truly reverential spirit for God. If we pray at any time, and more especially at this juncture, it is for success. If there is anything in the history of this country, it is that God means to preserve this nation as a Christian people. Suppose God shall restore us our unity as a people, we know nothing as growing out of our present condition for which we need to fast. Where is the public conscience drifting? Where will it be found upon the condition of final success? He feared that the war exerted a depressing influence upon the public morals and conscience. War, in itself, is the greatest evil which we can contemplate—only accepted as the last alternative. We have, unfortunately, become familiarized with war, and are becoming largely blunted to its evils and horrors. The danger is that when the war is over we may become a warlike people—that we may seek employment for our armies. Such a spirit would be disastrous to the growth of the nation. The sound of the first cannon at Sumter sent a shudder through the nation; to day the reverbersted roar of a thousand cannon is unheeded. We must beware of the spirit of military glory which, at the present day, so fascinates the French nation. The assemblage of a vast body of men is a cause of demoralization. This evil must also be guarded against. Then, if we succeed in our glorious cause to restore the Union, may we not forget the cause of our success and the mighty hand that has given us victory, and thus lapse into general infidelity and irreligion? There is cause for fasting even in view of success. If the wires at this moment were to telegraph the fall of Petersburgh or Richmond, yet we had cause for fasting and prayer. We have felt, many of us, defection toward our common Master in this war. We have not been brought to that depth of humiliation and dependence, and confession for our personal, social and national sins, that we should. God is carrying this nation through a baptism of blood to a higher career of principle and moral equity. Born in the storms of the Revolution, we are now receiving from God that future sanctification which is to prepare us for the great work—the march and the triumph of Christian liberty among the nations of the earth.

After an earnest exhortation, a collection was taken for the Christian Commission, when the congregation were dismissed with benediction.

DR. OSGOOD'S SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Osgood preached at All Souls (Dr. BELLOWS) Church, taking for his text:

"He shall feed his flock like a shepard; he shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom and gently lead those that are with young."

The Doctor said that they were met together at the call of the civil powers, and the very reason of the meeting showed that there was a connexion between the civil and the spiritual powers. There was and ought to be such a connexion. The church should be the soul and the nation the body of the church. We could choose no higher subject to-day than the need of more christian statesmanship. We have a theocracy the supreme idea of our Government was that as much as possible should be left to the conscience of individuals in subjection to the laws of God. Patriotism, not partisanship, was the great demand of our distracted country. The good statesman has wisdom that he may comprehend, discrimination, that he may discern differences and heal them, that he look not to one side, but to all sections alike. The partisan sees differences only that he may seek to widen them, hoping to build up his own fortunes out of ruin and desolation. The curse of this country has always been partisanship—politicians, who thought mainly of dividing the spoils, while the true study of the statesmen should be to unite, not to divide. For years disunionists had been seeking to divide this country, and, while this statesmen have been trying to unite it. The speaker said that he left to our statesmen the way of emancipation, but as a Christian minister he affirmed the duty of emancipation. There could be no Slavery within the Christian Church. War was not part of the Christian method, but when brought on by the act of the enemy we could avail ourselves of all means that it offered. We were all peace men, but not for making peace with the wolf. To sustain the laws was the first duty of a peace man, and in this emergency it was the first duty of every good citizen to sustain the laws of our distracted country.

PIERREPONT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The new pastor of this church, Rev. JESSE THOMAS, preached to a crowded house from Jeremiah II., 19: "Thine own wickedness shall reprove thee, and thy backslidings shall correct thee."

God, said the preacher, does not so manifestly work for us as for our fathers. The Pilgrims—men few and weak—against all human probabilities, were marvelously preserved, and brought to final success. We, on the contrary, possessing, according to human judgment, all the elements of speedy success, have been exposed to frequent, harassing and inexplicable failures. Our fathers, helpless in themselves, trusted first in God, and sought to be His servants. We, trusting first in the innate strength of our Government—in our numbers, in our money—have gone from plan to plan, from General to General, and last of all, after many defeats, have fasted and called on God. Again, we have never been a reverential people. In our zeal against royalty we have advanced to the verge of contempt for all authority. We have brought contempt upon our Government by coarse comments on the personal infirmities of its representatives—a spirit which has produced its legitimate fruit in almost general disrespect for all that is venerable, simply because of its antiquity. Among the developments of the hour we see a demonstration of the truth, that "when man links the chain round the ancle of his fellow-man, God fastens the other end about his master's neck." The spirit of arrogant self-will, to which slavery educates the child-masters, readily becomes insubordination in the citizen. Therefore, in the South we see passion rather than reason dictating the commencement and continuance of the war. The institution they have contrived has begotten and bred in them the very spirit of persistent obstinacy, by which the war is to be perpetuated, past all possibility of compromise or confession, to its own utter extinction.

WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Rev. S. M. ISAACS, after the usual morning service, read the Prayer for the Government, and delivered a discourse from Jonah, 3d chapter, 8th verse: "Let men and beast be covered with sackcloth, and let man call unto God with might, and let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in his hands."

He referred to the proclamation of the President calling upon all loyal and law-abiding people to convene at their usual places of worship and implore the Almighty not to forsake the nation. He alluded to the day of fasting and humiliation recommended to be observed by the Executive authorities as losing their value from the circumstance that fasting and prayer are too often devoid of meaning; that they are unaccompanied by practical amendment. This idea was predicated on the Book of Jonah, where it is recorded that God repented of the evil he intended the Ninevites, because He observed that they forsook their evil ways and became truly penitent.

He adverted to the critical condition of the country and the singular appropriateness of our national appeal to the never-ceasing mercy and goodness of Heaven. Israelites, especially, have reason to sincerely pray for the restoration of the Republic to its former greatness, prosperity and harmony. While recognizing the unspeakable happiness they had enjoyed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, they should gaze hopefully heavenward, and their supplication would not be in vain. He prayerfully invoked Heaven to endow the rulers and the people of the land with the proper spirit—the spirit of genuine, earnest patriotism—that the severe trial to which our capacity for self-government and our professed loyalty to the principles of liberty and right may be for our ultimate benefit and regeneration; that the war which is now desolating the land may be speedily terminated by the return of the disaffected to the embrace of the banner whose far-spreading folds yearned to receive them as of old.

He concluded his address with a suitable prayer.

Brooklyn

THE OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY.—The fast day recommended by the President of the United States was generally observed in this city yesterday. The public offices and all places of business, excepting liquor-selling establishments, were closed, and work of all sorts was suspended—it being recognized as a general holiday. Religious services were held in several churches, which were well attended, but most of the places of worship were closed, in consequence of the absence of the pastors, who are rusticating in the country.

Williamsburgh.

FAST DAY IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The day was observed yesterday in Brooklyn (E. D.) by a general suspension of business. Prayer meetings and other religious services were held in several of the churches, and were quite well attended. In the afternoon a trial of engines took place in front of the house of Lafayette Company No. 1, in North Second-street. The companies participating were Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 21 of the Eastern District, and Steam Fire Engine No. 3 of New-York. No. 21 Engine Company was the victor, playing 210 feet, or about 15 feet above the top of the pole. The steam fire engine played the second highest stream, and there was but little variation amongst the other companies.

Jersey City.

FAST DAY IN JERSEY CITY.—In accordance with the recommendation of the President, yesterday was quite generally observed in Jersey City as a day of fasting and prayer. The public offices, banks and all the principal business places were closed. Religious services were held in several of the churches in the morning and evening, and were well attended. The streets were as quiet as on any Sabbath day.

Commencement at William's College.

THE BACCALAUREATE—PURE DECLAMATION—COMMENCEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, MASS., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The exercises of Commencement week opened, as usual, on Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon, by President HOPKINS. The text was Joshua, 24, 15: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Those who have ever seen or heard Dr. HOPKINS must know that he would only utter words of advice to young men that would insure their success and honor if they were heeded. His patriotism is intense. His allusion to the death of Lieut. EDWARD PAYSON HOPKINS, the only child of Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS, was extremely affecting. He has given three sons to the army—Rev. HENRY HOPKINS, for a long time Chaplain to the Alexandria hospitals, and now attached to a regiment in the field; Capts. ARCHIBALD and LAWRENCE HOPKINS. The latter has just recovered from a wound received in the battle at the Wilderness. It is sad to know that a cloud of sorrow rests over the home of this patriotic family, caused by the death of a soldier who would have claimed as a reward of his bravery the hand of a daughter as patriotic as her kin.

Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., of New-York, addressed the Mills Theological Society on Sabbath evening, in a manner becoming the stirring time in which we live. Monday afternoon the Phi Beta Kappa Society met.

Monday evening was ushered in by a rain which had been earnestly, and probably with faith, prayed for by Rev. Mr. BALLARD on the previous day. But a good house assembled to hear Hon. A. H. BULLOCK address the Adelphic Union on nationality.

Tuesday morning the Alumni met in their hall at 8:30 o'clock. Among them were Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The list of deaths during the past year is as follows:

Class of		Age.
1800	Hon. John Dickinson	81
1804	Hon. Luther Bradish	80
1808	Rev. Calvin Bushnell	83
1813	Henry Scovill	74
1814	L. D. Bidwell	72
1818	Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, M. D	65
1818	Charles Fitch	45
1818	Rev. Gardner Hayden	75
1822	Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D	64
1824	G. W. Bulkley	66
1829	A. J. Prime, M. D	53
1837	Col. L. Benedict, killed near Grand Ecore, pierced ov five balls	47
1837	W. H. Whitney	45
1840	John A. Walker	—
1853	Jas. L. Clarke	33
1854	Rev. J. J. Tucker	37
1857	H. H. Wells	28
1858	Capt. C. D. Sanford, killed at Bermuda Hundred	24
1859	D. M. Holton, killed in battle	—
1860	G. C. Dewey	23
1862	J. H. Goodhue	26
1862	G. A. Parker	23

An oration by Prof. GRIFFIN, of Williamstown, and a poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WRIGHT, of Chicago, were delivered before the Alumni, Tuesday afternoon. In the evening the prize rhetorical speakers, accompanied by the Eastman Business College Band, entertained a full house, notwithstanding the hard rain which set in just at evening. The speakers were:

FRESHMEN.

Oration—"Progress of Liberty"—WALLACE FREEMAN, North Adams.

Oration—"Unwritten Poetry"—EUGENE M. JEROME, New-York City.

Oration—"Alabama"—ALBERT C. SEWALL, North Granville, N. Y.

Oration—"The Historic Conflict"—M. BROSS THOMAS, Shohola, Penn.

SOPHOMORES.

Oration—"The Fidelity of Massachusetts to the Cause of Liberty"—ETHAN CURTIS, Lenox.

Oration—"Public Opinion"—EUGENE DELANO, New-York City.

Oration—"Hard Work"—ALFRED E. MYERS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oration—"Demosthenes"—JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNIORS.

Oration—"Innovation"—JOHN E. BRADLEY, Lee.

Oration—"Will"—THOMAS L. GULICK, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Oration—"American Ideas"—CHARLES E. MORRIS, New-York City.

Oration—"The Mission of the Nineteenth Century"—GEORGE H. SCOTT, Bakersfield, Vt.

Prizes were awarded to Messrs. JEROME, MYERS, and GULICK.

The order of the commencement exercises were as follows:

MORNING.

Prayer by the President.

Salutatory Oration in Latin—EDWIN S. ADAMS, Mill River, Me.

Oration—"Moral Courage"—PHILIP E. ARCULARIUS, New-York City.

Oration—"Perverted Powers"—CHARLES A. KINGSBURY, Newton Centre, Mass.

Oration—"Principle of Liberty"—FRANK H. BRADNER, Wellington, Ohio.

Oration—"Elements of Social Progress"—FREDERIC G. SHEDLEY, Williamstown, Mass.

Oration—"The Power of Association"—A. D. MINER, Leyden, Mass.

Oration—"National Eloquence"—A. N. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Astronomical Oration—"The Nebular Theory"—C. L. SHAW, Plainfield, Mass.

Oration—"Christianity as a Civilizing Power"—HENRY M. BOOTH, New-York City.

Natural History Oration—"Natural History"—STUART M. BUCK, Boston, Mass.

Oration—"Mining"—JOHN M. PAUL, Belvidere, N. J.

Ethical Oration—"Sympathy"—T. G. DARLING, Nassau, N. P.

Æsthetical Poem—C. C. TRACY, East Smithfield, Penn.

Oration—"The Age of Gold"—C. W. KEYES, Quincy, Ill.

Oration—"Currency"—G. P. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.

Honorary Oration—"Metaphysics"—FRANKLIN A. RISING, New-Marlboro', Mass.

Oration—"Earnest Life"—J. L. R. TRASK, Gloucester, Mass.

Oration—"Travel"—F. H. WEEKS, New-York City.

Oration—"Slavery and the Republic," K. A. HAWES, Brookfield, Mass.

Philosophical Oration—"Candor the Condition of Philosophy,"—C. E. ANES, Haverhill, Mass.

AFTERNOON.

Oration—"Power of Concentration"—T. N. LITTLE, Middletown, N. Y.

Oration—"Fossils"—J. S. LEWIS, Batavia, N. Y.

Oration—"True Radicalism"—CHARLES GARDNER, Hancock, Mass.

Honorary Oration—"Waste"—D. W. H. THOMAS, Metuchin, N. J.

Oration—"The Fourth Estate"—FREDIC T. LOCKWOOD, Troy, N. Y.

Honorary Oration—"The American Scholar"—W. L. R. HAVEN, Athol, Mass.

Oration—"Light"—E. P. WELLS, Chicago, Ill.

Oration—"Simplicity and Power"—R. P. H. VAIL, Troy, N. Y.

Honorary Oration—"Love of Excellence"—CHARLES F. DUNBAR, Williamstown, Mass.

Valedictory Oration—"Limit of Thought"—FRANCIS T. INGALLS, Haverhill, Mass.

Degrees Conferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The master's orations, delivered by two members of a class three years after graduating, have been abolished.

The class of 1866 beat the Harvard Sophomores at base ball, in Worcester, last week. This is the first defeat of the Harvard nine. This class closed their year with a supper at the Hampden House, Springfield. A motion to present to the Christian Commission the amount which the supper would cost was lost by only a majority of three votes.

The remains of Dr. FITCH, first President of the College, have been placed in the Park Cemetery.

A cast of the Megatherium, copied from that in the British Museum, has been placed in Griffin Hall.

Tutor SPALDING has retired from the faculty. Mr. CARTER, of the class of 1862, takes the Latin Professorship.

The new gymnasium building is progressing. It is of hammered and rubble stone. The style of architecture is the early English. The interior wood work is to be of chestnut, and the steep roofs are to be slated.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The officers of HUNTER'S command, who have recently passed through the Valley of the Shenandoah, state that the crops there are very abundant and that success in harvesting and conveying away even a fair proportion of them, would further pay the enemy for all the toil and losses of their present expedition. Our losses in the fight at Winchester, they say, did not amount to one thousand, though there was a large number of the troops who were so much worn by the fight, in addition to their previous privations and hardships, that they were not in efficient fighting or even retreating condition.

Of the circumstances of MULLIGAN'S casualty, we learn that he was wounded while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade. He was hit twice—once in the shoulder and again in the thigh—and fell from his horse. Though completely overpowered, his troops rallied around him and endeavored to save both him and the colors. While a squad of them were carrying him off the field, the rebels charged upon them, and finding that they could not carry off both him and the colors, MULLIGAN twice ordered them to leave him and save the colors. Finally, they obeyed the first part of the order, and sought to comply with the other part of it, but they had delayed too long. They were surrounded, and both the Colonel and their colors were captured.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 3.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Northern Elections—Progress of the War—Our Prisoners in Georgia—The North Caroline Election—The Peace Negotiations—The Rebel Cabinet—A Migratory Newspaper.

Late Richmond papers furnish the following interesting extracts:

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 30.

The campaign of this year is, to our Yankee enemies, strictly and literally a Presidential campaign. The term "Presidential Campaign" was formerly familiar enough, but then it was only figurative. Eloquent slumpers used to summon their invincible hosts, used to hang their banners on the outward wall, used to lock their shields, and charge the corrupt battalions of the other party, in glorious metaphoric battle. But that which was then but a type and figure, has become a deadly reality; two hundred thousand Yankees at least have this year lost life or limb in desperate combat, to make LINCOLN President for the next four years. To conquer the South—to restore the Union, to save for mankind the only hope of free government, are now scarcely but pretexts; the true object sought is to give LINCOLN and his friends four years more of power and plunder.

We of the Confederacy cannot but look on at this Yankee Presidential campaign with the strongest interest. We have no politics at home, no parties, no elections worth talking of. We have, in progress on our own account, no Presidential campaign whereby we could hope to influence either the duration or conduct of our sole and absorbing public business, the war. And even if we had such an election in our own country this same year, it would matter little; because we have no Peace party here. These States could but elect another war President, more sternly resolute to carry the war right through to independence or extermination, than the present functionary. If we had an opportunity of changing, it should be only to elect a Chief Magistrate who would treat mortal enemies as mortal enemies, who would retaliate every brutal outrage at whatsoever risk and cost, who would think more of protecting our own non-combatant people, and less of *posing* as a too chivalrous Christian before the eyes of an indifferent and rather amused universe. However, if we have not the exciting scene of an election at home there is some compensation in watching the movements of the campaign in the country to the north. It is in truth a thousand times more interesting even to us, than any election here at home could be; because the question of war and peace depend much more upon the former than upon the latter. It is the Yankee nation which makes the war, and which must end it. If in this election they pronounce themselves for peace, then peace it is: if their voice is still for war, then we have no choice but to indulge them.

It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election, (though without votes to influence it), but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If GRANT is engineering for LINCOLN'S reelection on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while SHERMAN is log-rolling for him about Atlanta; on the other hand we regard Gen. LEE as an arrant pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and Gen. EARLY, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party. A certain war politician, named HUNTER, had engagements to meet EARLY on the stump, but it is feared that he will back out of them; and there is probably nothing to prevent our eloquent advocate of peace from sweeping those States.

The progress of that immense and supreme effort to conquer the South this year, which we now see everywhere collapsing, is really watched by all the actors and observers, both North and South, chiefly with a view to that same Yankee election. A brilliant success of the Federal arms at any point might even now rekindle the war-spirit sufficiently to insure to LINCOLN his second term. If they can, by any ingenuity of falsehood, even get it generally believed for a while that SHERMAN is in Atlanta, or that GRANT is preparing some fearful blow which will change the whole aspect of the war, every day that they can keep the falsehood current, is a day gained for them. A good lie will run a certain number of days, when it is worn out another as ingenious is ready to take its place; for a lie crushed to earth will rise again, and keep rising again, like a phœnix from its ashes—at least, it is hoped, until after the Chicago Convention, when the friends of human freedom fondly trust that the truth will be left writhing in pain, and die among her worshippers. They would probably even prefer a well-contrived false report of the capture of Richmond or Charleston, coming in the nick of time, to the real event itself. The real event might, perhaps, embarrass them in their future policy, as it would, in some sort, compel them to carry on the war seriously for the conquest of the Confederacy; whereas the lie would commit them to nothing. Truth is inconvenient, unelastic, unmanageable, does not pay, and in short, the Yankee nation has lost all confidence in it, whether in military or in civil life.

Gen. GRANT'S renewed activity, and his fresh attempt, whether real or pretended, to advance to Richmond, are merely a part

and beggars upon the world. Let us, then, hope that in view of the dangers that now threaten them so imminently, the people of Alabama and Georgia will think seriously and act wisely and promptly in this matter. Let them cease praying to Hercules and put their own shoulders to the wheel. All will then be well.

A MIGRATORY NEWSPAPER.

In an editorial leader the Atlanta *Appeal* of July 12 says "the *Appeal* remains to the last," and gives a sketch of its various wanderings:

"The *Appeal* remained in Memphis until the Yankee gunboats presented themselves opposite our office, engaged and overwhelmed our little fleet. While the fight was going on, the *Appeal* was being worked off. We fell back along with our army.

Next the *Appeal* 'pitched its tent' at Grenada, Miss., and served its subscribers there about six months. We abandoned our position when we ascertained that the enemy in force had approached within four miles of the town, no preparation on our part having been made to resist his advance.

Jackson, Miss., was our next temporary home, in pursuing our mission as an humble evangel of our glorious and holy cause. We remained in Jackson six months, and issued our regular editions until the enemy had entered the city, and applied the torch to some of the Government storehouses.

The *Appeal* has remained undisturbed in Atlanta since June, 1863, about twelve months, and hopes to continue here to chronicle the glorious closing events of the war.

We give this brief history of the paper to no spirit of egotism or vain glory, but only for the purpose of indicating the principles by which we are actuated, and to illustrate the determination with which we have held fast to it. Our duty and our history alike requires us to stick to the Confederate ship as long as she has a plank afloat."

In another editorial the *Appeal* says:

"We are seriously of the opinion that the time is close at hand, if it has not already arrived, when SHERMAN will find it necessary to give the larger part of his attention to the protection of his rear, and think less of a further advance into the country. He, too, as well as GRANT, will very soon be brought to a realizing sense that 'there is life in the old land yet,' and if we are not greatly mistaken, he will be made to pay dearly for his temerity in having advanced so far into the interior of the Confederacy. The Mississippi is not an impenetrable barrier to our troops on the other side of the river, and there is nothing improbable in the report that the forces of KIRBY SMITH are on the move in this direction.

Altogether, we look upon the situation just at this time as decidedly promising and interesting. The fortunes of our dastardly invaders are evidently on the wane, while the Confederates, both in and out of the army, have not manifested so much vigor, resolution and courage since the war began. The grand-eloquent campaign of GRANT, which was to crush the rebellion and terminate the war, has come to an ignominious close, after a loss of at least one hundred thousand men; and we feel assured that a similar fate awaits the campaign of SHERMAN, even if it shall not prove more disastrous than that of GRANT. Let our people, therefore, be of good cheer, for although our sky may for a while be overcast with clouds of gloom, 'there is life in the old land yet,' and the day star of hope shines brightly in the east.'"

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We are informed that this institution will soon again be under way at its old location in Lexington. The trustees of Washington College have generously tendered the lecture-room of the college for the use of the cadets of the institute, and the citizens of Lexington have subscribed the handsome sum of $25,000 for the purpose of building comfortable log cabins to be used as barracks. The necessary buildings will be completed by the first of September next, and this useful and popular school will then be resumed. The vandal Yankees will thus see that their hellish design of breaking up this valuable institution has signally failed of accomplishment.

PETERSBURGH REFUGEES.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Col. J. M. HECK, of Raleigh, has tendered to refugees from Petersburgh the use of his buildings at Jones' Springs, Warren County, and a sufficient quantity of firewood, free of cost. Some thirty or forty families are thus comfortably accommodated by the liberality of one good man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON came down from Atlanta to Macon on the 19th inst. The family of Gen. JOHNSTON has been in Macon for a week or more.

—The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., is now over twenty-seven thousand, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

—Gen. C. H. STEVENS, of South Carolina, is at a private house in Macon, Ga., and, although wounded by a musket ball, which penetrated his head, and is still in there, is doing well. Strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

—In the North Carolina *Christian Advocate* of the 22d ult., we find a card signed by twenty-three ministers, requesting the local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that State to meet in convention in Raleigh on the last Friday in August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JOHN GRIGG, OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 3.

MR. JOHN GRIGG, one of our oldest and most successful business men, died at his residence in this city yesterday, of apoplexy. Born in Ireland, and left an orphan at an early age, he began life as a farm-laborer, but soon afterward, and while yet a boy, he shipped as a sailor, and followed the sea for several years. Leaving that calling, he lived about thirteen months in Richmond, Va., where he became a hard student. He next went to Warren County, Ohio, where he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Chancery. He afterward emigrated to Kentucky, and became superintendent of the extensive woolen factory of Mr. JOEL SCOTT, in Scott County, in which situation he displayed the industry, integrity and business sagacity for which he was afterward so much distinguished.

In 1816, he came to this city, to seek employment in a dry goods house, comparatively without means and with but few friends. He made the acquaintance of BENJAMIN WARNER, a bookseller, who engaged him as a clerk in his store. He soon made himself completely master of the book-trade, and so gained the confidence of Mr. WARNER, that the latter, who died soon afterward, expressed in his will his wish that JOHN GRIGG should continue the extensive business of the concern. He was accordingly charged with the arduous task of settling up the affairs of the house, which he completed in 1823, to the entire satisfaction of all interested parties.

Mr. GRIGG subsequently opened a store in Fourth-street, above Market, and began the book business on his own account. By his economy, diligence, and sound business tact, he created a trade that reached to all parts of the Union, and realized him a large fortune. He continued at the head of the firm of GRIGG, ELLIOTT & CO., until 1850, when he withdrew and was succeeded by JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT, who purchased the interest of Messrs. GRIGG and ELLIOTT, and with the junior members of the old concern, established the present house of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. During the latter years of his life, Mr. GRIGG was engaged in the business of a private banker. In his personal character and habits he was remarkable for energy, sound practical sense, and sterling honesty. He was liberal in giving aid to all public enterprises which he deemed worthy of his confidence, and in this way made his wealth largely useful to his and other communities. We know also that he was a very charitable man, but his acts of benevolence were so quietly and unobtrusively done, that but few persons, save those whom he benefited, were aware of this amiable trait in his character. In short, Mr. GRIGG was eminently a self-made man, and his life furnishes an example worthy of the study and emulation of the rising generation. He has left behind him, also, a series of business maxims, derived from his own experience and full of practical wisdom, which deserve to be hung up in every counting-house, and adopted as approved rules of business economy.

PETER K. WAGNER, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 26.

The death of this venerable and old printer—the oldest living in Louisiana—took place yesterday evening. Mr. WAGNER was a native of Maryland, and came to this city in the year 1813. Being a printer by profession, he became editor and proprietor of the old New-Orleans *Gazette*, which he published anterior to the year 1819, continuing it up to 1823 or '24, when the depression of the times forced him to give it up. In 1827 he became co-proprietor of the Louisiana *Advertiser*, which had been bought that year for promoting the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency. He continued in this paper until 1829, when, on Gen. JACKSON assuming the Presidential Chair, he conferred on Mr. WAGNER the appointment of naval officer of the port. He retained this office during the first term of Gen. JACKSON, and if the writer's memory is correct, part of his second. He returned then to his old avocation, assuming charge of the editorship of the Louisiana *Courier*. In the interim he was connected with some other paper devoted to the Democratic cause. His last connection with the press of the city was with the Louisiana *Courier*. In politics he was a firm and undeviating Democrat, maintaining the principles of JACKSON, MADISON and JEFFERSON. In the days of nullification, he took an active part against that heresy. In 1823 he was connected by marriage with the family of the late Judge JOSHUA LEWIS. There was no truer or more consistent politician than PETER K. WAGNER. Though the goddess of fortune favored him not, he appeared to treat the frowns of the jade with perfect indifference. For two years past he has been in feeble health, and was upward of seventy-five years of age at the time of his death.

PROF. H. H. HADLEY.

We have already announced the death of Prof. H. H. HADLEY, of the Union Theological Seminary, while acting as a relief agent of the Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac. Prof. HADLEY was a son of President HADLEY, of Geneva College, in this State, and a younger brother of Prof. JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. He was graduated at Yale, in the class of 1847, with all the highest academic and literary honors of his class, and even now his remarkable ability and the ease with which he carried off the palm in all his college contests for superiority are traditions in that institution. He subsequently studied divinity in New-Haven, and became a tutor in the undergraduate department of the college in 1850, which position he occupied for about three years. At a later period he was Professor of Hebrew at Yale Divinity School, and at the Union Theological Seminary in New-York, alternating between the two places—but he finally resigned the former position, and held the latter at the time of his death. His whole heart was enlisted in the cause of his country, and he was on one or two occasions only deterred from entering the service as a private by the earnest representations of his friends of the consequences that would result to one of so delicate a constitution as his. He sent a substitute every year, however, and finally, unable to endure inaction longer, entered the service of the Sanitary Commission, and devoting himself to his duties with all the earnestness and energy of his nature, sank under them into an early grave. The country can ill afford to lose such men, but the cause is doubly hallowed that receives the sacrifice of a life so upright and noble.

The Mission to Richmond.

THE PART ACTED BY COL. JAQUES.

The *Evening Post* says:

"The friends of Col. JAQUES have a desire that it shall be understood that the recent visit to Richmond was not the mere venture of a curiosity hunter, nor made from a wish for notoriety. Col. JAQUES is an army officer. He has fought in nearly every Western battle, with the exception of the Vicksburgh campaign, from the beginning of the war. He commanded a regiment at Perryville, Murfreesboro', Colickamauga, Mission Ridge, and led a brigade in the march and fight which relieved Knoxville, and at Tunnell Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Rocky Face and other battles in the present campaign of Gen. SHERMAN. At Chickamauga he had two horses killed under him, and lost three-fourths of his regiment, in the most desperate part of the battle.

Before the war he was President of the Female College at Jacksonville, and later President of Quincy College, in Illinois. He is a brave, earnest man—no trifler; and whatever object he had in seeing and speaking to Mr. DAVIS, doubtless justified him in the eyes of that person, or else he would have hanged or shot the venturesome Colonel, who came with no protection from the United States. That he got back safe is a pretty good sign that JEFFERSON DAVIS was satisfied of the importance of his objects.

It is a reasonable supposition that a man of such character, who visits Richmond in these days, with his eyes and ears open, sees and hears a good deal that is important and remarkable. What Col. JAQUES saw and heard he has communicated to the President and Secretary of War. The facts he presented are thought of importance, and they will be made public as soon as the general interests will permit. But neither Col. JAQUES nor his visit to Richmond had any connection with the Clifton House intrigue, though we suspect that his return from Richmond was inopportune for some of the projects of those Southern gentlemen who are staying near Niagara."

The War on the Mississippi.

GUERRILLAS ATTACKING STEAMBOATS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

The steamer *C. E. Hillman* brings the latest papers from Memphis.

The Memphis *Evening Times'* extra, of the 26th has the following: "From Capt. SANDUSKY, formerly of the United States steamer *Elmwood*, we learn the following facts in regard to matters down the river. The Captain came up on the *Leviathan*, which reached this port about noon. He says that while the steamer *Clarabell* was coming up the river she was fired into at Caroline Landing on the 2d inst., seven shots being discharged at her from shore, three penetrating her hull below the water-mark, and wounding seven of those on board. She ran out to the bar, and had all but succeeded in repairing the damages when, about four o'clock of the same day, the rebel battery was moved up and placed opposite her on the Arkansas shore, which opened fire, and after throwing four shells, succeeded in completely enveloping her in flames. She was burned to the water's edge. All of those on board, except one man, succeeded in escaping, and he was burned to death, being wounded, and not found by his comrades. The same evening, six companies of the Sixty-eighth Michigan Infantry made a march of twelve miles, on double quick, arriving at Skipwith's Landing at 2 o'clock next morning, where they remained until the *Leviathan* came up, but the enemy having departed, were unable to engage them.

After the steamer *Clarabell* sunk, and before she was burned, a tin-clad was sent up to protect her, but the rebel battery was found too strong for her to cope with, and she returned and the iron-clad *Louisville* was sent up. Before she reached the spot the battery had been moved up toward Columbia.

The *Leviathan* arrived at Skipwith's Landing at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having sailed under convoy of gunboats until 7½ o'clock. She found there the *Pauline Carroll* in a disabled condition, one wheel having been broken and rendered useless. She took her in tow, darkened the lights on both steamers, and thus managed to escape the battery above them.

A COPPERHEAD TRAITOR CAUGHT.—A few days before the late rebel raid, a Copperhead sympathizer with treason and traitors named WM. MCSPARREN, residing in Peabbottom Towushin, York County, was neatly entrapped by some Union citizens residing in the neighborhood. These citizens knew of the proclivities of this man MCSPARREN, and had been informed that he was willing to give the rebels all the information in his possession, should the rebels attempt a raid into Lancaster County. In order to test the correctness of their information, they disguised themselves in rebel attire—burning the gray backs—and presented themselves at MCSPARREN'S house. Introducing themselves as the special friends of JEFF. DAVIS, they were most hospitably received and generously entertained. The best the house afforded was placed at their disposal, and over the dinner table MCSPARREN unbosomed himself to his supposed rebel friends. He told them where the best fording places in the river could be found, and the most accessible roads to them, pointed out each Union man who had the best horses, fattest stock, and the largest quantity of wheat, corn and oats. After he had delivered himself of all his information and abuse of his Government, his friends told him that they were no rebels, but good Union men, and that he should prepare to accompany them to Bell-Air. To this MCSPARREN objected, but finding his guests determined, made a virtue of necessity and accompanied them. At Bell Air he was taken before an officer, who told him that he must take the oath of allegiance. Here he again dissented, avowing that he would do no such thing. He was then taken to prison, when a few days rations of bread and water subdued his hatred of the North to such a degree that he wished to take the oath. It was administered to him, after which, chop-fallen and in no smiable mood, he wended his way home.—*Lancaster Examiner, Aug. 3.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

The following letters will be read with interest:

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1864.

G. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 68 Wall-street:

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to hand you a check for $35,000, received this morning from HENRY JAMES, Esq., Treasurer, on account of the moiety to which the Sanitary Commission is entitled from the proceeds of the Maryland State Fair.

The fair was projected by a few patriotic ladies of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the joint benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; and the pecuniary results have far exceeded their most sanguine anticipations, although small in comparison with those of our sister cities. Please acknowledge receipt. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM J. ALBERT,
President of Maryland State Fair.

REPLY.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

Wm. J. Albert, Esq., President of Maryland State Fair:

DEAR SIR: Under instruction from Mr. GEORGE T. STRONG, the Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars, being part of the proceeds of a fair lately held "by the patriotic ladies of Baltimore and vicinity for the joint benefit of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions."

At no time has the army looked to the commission with more confidence than at the present, and with like confidence does the commission look to the people for its means of usefulness. In view of the great expenses of the current campaign, far exceeding those of any other equal period in the history of the commission, this generous donation comes at a very opportune time, and cannot fail to be of the greatest service to our tried and devoted soldiers.

Please tender to the ladies, whose labor, skill and taste have been productive of such praiseworthy results, our high appreciation of their services, and of that patriotism which, through fiery trial, is without alloy. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS FOWLER, Ass't Secretary.

A most notable offering to our suffering soldiers was lately received from Japan; the benefits thereof to be distributed by means of the admirably organized agency of the various offices of the United States Sanitary Commission. The letter accompanying the donation runs as follows:

YOKAHA, July 30, 1864.

George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inclose my check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) which please accept as a donation from my sons THOMAS and JOHN G. WALSH, in Japan, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

You will please acknowledge the receipt to
Your obedient servant, RICH'D WALSH

Actors' Protective Union.

The Actors' Protective Union held its third meeting at the Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mr. DAVENA took the chair, and declared to say that this movement was not a strike of the actors, but simply action for the mutual protection of both actors and managers. Some writers for the press had assumed that the grievances of the actor should be settled by law, but this was an ineffectual remedy, citing one or two notable instances where the entering of judgment against managers was the end of the matter. Mr. DAVENA thought it should be understood that the object of this Union was completely in unison with the policy and profit of managers. They desired first the establishment of a minimum salary, and the establishment of the different lines of business as near as possible. Of course, the greater the popularity and talent of an artist, the greater his salary.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Workingmen's Association was introduced, who tendered to the Union the sympathies of that association, and promising them such aid as they may require, asked that delegates be appointed to meet them this evening.

Mr. BENNARD reported favorable progress in the matters of the union; thought the lines of business should be clearly defined, and that in this lay the tyranny of managers. Mr. BENNARD ventilated sundry dodges of managers to annoy their artists, and wound up by insisting that the managers had raised prices of admission, in fact, by charging extra for reserved seats, &c.

Some thirty or forty of the profession then signed the articles of the association.

The Chairman then appointed Messrs. BENNARD, PRIOR and PARSLOE, to meet the Workingmen's Association this evening, and after a vote of thanks to the press, the Union adjourned to meet Thursday, two weeks hence, at the same time and place. The association now numbers one hundred.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STRIKE AMONG BLACKSMITHS—A MAN FATALLY INJURED.—On Wednesday night last a serious disturbance occurred in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, during which a German, named HENRY MILEY, was beaten so badly that it is believed he cannot survive. It seems that the horseshoers employed in a blacksmith's shop, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, have for several weeks past been on a strike. MILEY was employed in that shop, and after the others had struck he kept on at the old rates. This conduct on his part greatly exasperated his fellow-workmen, who threatened to punish him severely when he left the shop. These threats were, however, unheeded, and MILEY continued to work as usual until Wednesday night. He then left the shop and proceeded up Sixth-avenue, followed by several of the strikers, among whom was one JAMES BRANNIGAN. The latter was armed by what is known among that trade as a "turning hammer," a broad-faced tool with a handle about 18 inches in length. When near the Sixth-avenue railroad depot, MILEY was stopped and violently assaulted and beaten by the strikers. BRANNIGAN struck MILEY a powerful blow with the hammer above mentioned, sinking the whole face of the weapon into the skull. MILEY fell to the pavement, and the blows on his head were then several times repeated. BRANNIGAN ran away. Several citizens, who witnessed the affair, attempted to stop him. He was finally arrested by Officer NEWLET, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The instrument he had used on his victim was found in his possession, covered with blood. MILEY was conveyed to the Station-house, where he received the requisite medical attendance. His physicians say he cannot recover. The prisoner was taken into his presence, and by him positively identified as the man who committed the assault. BRANNIGAN was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result.

MORE TROOPS FOR ELMIRA.—Companies B and E, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Brooklyn, commanded by Capt. DAVID F. BOZAS, passed through this City last evening, on their way to Elmira. They numbered about seventy men, and looked well.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNIFORMS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.—Several boat loads of uniforms, picked up on the different battle-fields, have recently arrived in the vicinity of Atlantic Docks. They are all soiled and many are blood-stained and perforated with bullet holes. The Health Officer was advised of the matter, and ordered that they should be stored until Fall. It has since been shown, however, that the clothing was legitimately procured, and that there was no danger to the public health to expose them for sale. One cargo of between 1,000 and 1,500 uniforms was, therefore, landed at the Hamilton-avenue bridge yesterday and disposed of to such parties as desired to purchase these melancholy relics of brave men who fought and died for the Union.

NEW-JERSEY.

TAXES IN JERSEY CITY.—The total amount of money to be raised by tax in Jersey City the present year is $194,253 78, for the following purposes:

Street repairs	$2,500
Belgian pavement	3,000
Lighting streets	14,000
Police Department	37,500
Support of poor	4,000
Fire Department	8,000
Public schools	20,000
Payment of salaries	15,000
Printing	5,000
Election expenses	600
Public grounds and buildings	3,500
Payment of interest	50,000
Legal proceedings	250
Public health	800
Stationery	700
Fourth of July	500
Cleaning streets	7,000
Payment of deficiencies	14,353
Erection of public school-houses	5,000
Erection for Hose Company No. 3	2,000

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1864.

The Board met, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq.:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, the third day of August, at two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

JOHN COX,
Alderman First District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
LEWIS S. EYERS,
Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN S. DE SEELY,
Alderman Third District.
JACOB A. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JOSEPH SHANSON,
Alderman Sixth District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.

Present—JOHN T. HENRY, President; Aldermen FOX, JONES, MCMAHON, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG.

The reading of the minutes of last two meetings were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property-owners on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to be relieved from assessment for flagging sidewalk on southerly side.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessment.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and hereby is required to report to this board by what authority notice is given to bidders for sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and the erection of a building on the ground attached to the old reservoir corner of Eighty-seventh-street and seventh-avenue,

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested at the earliest convenient time to draft a bill to be passed by the Legislature to authorize the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen, or any other legislative body now existing or hereafter created, to pass ordinances vesting in any officer of the Departments of the Municipal Government of the City, the power for estimating and contracting for the performance of any work, or of the supplying of any material for the use of the City without directions or authority from the Common Council being first had or obtained.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting after the word "City," the words "where the amount does not two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Ashley to continue to keep the house erected by him on Public Park, for refreshments purposes, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resignation of Henry C. Woolley as a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas S. Moore be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Henry C. Woolley, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number ninety-four West Thirty-second-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a free hydrant be erected on the north-east corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to be done forthwith and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing crosswalks to be laid in Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street, approved by His Honor the Mayor June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the ordinance directing a trap block pavement to be laid in Second-avenue, from Forty second to Sixty-first-street, approved by his Honor the Mayor, September sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and they are hereby respectively amended by striking out the words "Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley," and inserting in place thereof the words following, to wit: "the Board of Assessors."

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Jones—

That the Croton Aqueduct Department be required to inform this board by what authority the iron pavement in Cortlandt-street has been removed and why the street has been paved with cobble stone pavement; also if the work has been done by contract, and what disposition has been made with the old iron pavement, and if any revenue has accrued to the City by the sale of such iron pavement, if so, how much.

Which was amended and adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Eighth-avenue, at the westerly intersection of Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Fire Commissioners, nominating Henry Wilson as clerk of the Board, in place of R. P. H. Abell, resigned.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of amount for exterior Manhattan-way fund.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of amount for paving Fifty-second-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence sunken lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman RYERS moved to take up for consideration the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York in the armies of the Union."

Which was carried.

The ordinance having been read, Alderman FOX moved that said ordinance be amended as provided in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salary of the clerk be increased from seven hundred and twenty dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salary of the Interpreter be increased from five hundred and forty dollars to seven hundred dollars; also the salary of the Visitors be increased to three dollars per day.

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, KELLY, FARLEY, LONG—8.

Negative—The President, Aldermen MCMAHON, MCCOOL, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, MASTERSON—7.

The ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Alderman FOX asked permission to offer the following resolution:

Which was granted.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Treasurer be increased from one thousand two hundred to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the clerks be increased from seven hundred and twenty to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the interpreters be increased from five hundred and forty to seven hundred dollars; also, that the salaries of the visitors be increased to three dollars per day. Retroactive.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman MCCOOL moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost, at the last meeting, a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the resolution heretofore adopted by the Common Council, directing the opening of Seventy second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Hudson River, be amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street be opened from Fourth-avenue to the easterly side of Tenth-avenue, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper legal measures to effect the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution to pay Dodworth's Band one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for music on occasion of the reception of the Forty-ninth Regiment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that (if the board of Aldermen concur,) a Special Committee of Five be appointed from each board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, HARDY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—10.

Negative—Aldermen MCMAHON, EYERS, JEREMIAH, KELLY—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, and on the northerly side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, the northerly side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Negative—Alderman MCMAHON—1.

Report of Committee on Board of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCMAHON—1.

Report of Committee on Board of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Eighty-second-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that a culvert be built at the junction of Forty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-second-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCMAHON—1.

Report of Committee on Board of Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots, numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCCOOL—1.

Report of Committee on Sunken Lots, numbers three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-six, in Forty-first-street, to be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCMAHON—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-first-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that a culvert be built at the junction of Forty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-second-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots, number three hundred and sixty-two West Forty-sixth-street, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman OTTIWELL—1.

Resolution that the low and sunken lots, numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCMAHON, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCCOOL—1.

Resolution that the Committee on Sunken Lots numbers three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-six, in Forty-first-street, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, JONES, The President, MCCOOL, SHANNON, CHIPP, MCKNIGHT, EYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, KELLY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—15.

Negative—Alderman MCMAHON—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE FRENCH SPY.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no intelligence of much importance from either of our main armies. From before Petersburgh, we learn only that the rebels are busily engaged in repairing their lines, and that our skirmishers annoy them as much as possible—doing them little damage, however, as they perform most of their labor at night. A Court of Inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the causes of the late disaster. The exact number of our losses in the action of Saturday is now ascertained to have been 5,640.

The report that the rebels entered Hagerstown Wednesday night was incorrect. It is known that there are no rebels in that vicinity. A considerable force of the enemy occupy the town of Springfield, apparently waiting for reinforcements. The people in the Cumberland Valley are still fearful of an extension of the rebel raid, and are removing their goods to distant places. Many of the farmers who fled from Carlisle are returning. Gen. COUCH has issued a circular calling upon the people to prepare for fighting.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday says: "We have no late news from Gen. KELLEY this morning, that is reliable. Mr. FORD had a dispatch yesterday afternoon that the rebels had returned to the vicinity of Cumberland, after having been driven off, and had made a demand on Gen. KELLEY for the surrender of the place. This he refused, adding, it is reported, that 'such was not his style.' The lines were working badly on the line of the road, and hence we are in the dark as to the reality of the reports received. No serious fears are felt, by those who profess to know, as to the ability of the General to cope with the enemy. His forces are considered ample. In addition, it was reported that AVERILL was close upon the rear of the rebels with his cavalry. We hope that the combined force will be able to give them an effectual quietus."

Our special correspondent with SHERMAN'S army gives additional items of interest in regard to the late battles before Atlanta.

We have interesting news from North Carolina. An expedition into the interior has returned, after successfully accomplishing its object. The rebels have a new ram nearly ready to supply the place of the *Albemarle*.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Lieut.-Col. C. G. LORING, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S staff, to Col. H. LEE, Jr., of Boston, dated Aug. 2, says that during a flag of truce it was ascertained that Gen BARTLETT and Col. WELD were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. Both officers were uninjured.

The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* of Wednesday states that a Mr. J. REICH and son, living about a mile and a half east of that city, were arrested by order of Major YELLOTT, Provost-Marshal, on the charge of firing on our soldiers on their premises, during the battle of Monocacy Junction. The charge is sustained by the affidavit of a soldier who was concealed in a clump of bushes near by while the alleged bushwhacking was going on. They are to be sent South by order of Gen. HUNTER.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES F. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, who was reported in the official *Army and Navy Gazette*, for Aug. 2, as having been dismissed the service for absence without leave, is in this City, where he has been for some time, upon regular leave of absence from the United States Examining Surgeon.

JOHN MORRISSEY and H. W. GENET have made a match between *Fillingham* and *Gen. Butler*; stakes $10,000, two-mile heats to harness, over the Fashion Course in September.

Ex-Senator SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, with his family, have arrived in Memphis, their house at Helena having been demolished and their furniture destroyed by a party of colored soldiers during the fight back of that place.

The Providence *Press* of Tuesday afternoon says that a dispatch had been received by Mrs. BURNSIDE same day, from her husband, dated on Monday, stating that he was well. Of course the report that he was wounded was untrue.

A young man who was drafted at Providence last Summer, was exempted as the only support of a widowed mother. He has lived on the parental earnings ever since, and his mother applied to the Provost-Marshal last week to know if he could not be sent at once to the front to rid her of the burden.

A number of the friends of Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER in Hartford, have subscribed upward of $650 for the purchase of a sword, belt, belt-plate and sword-knot, to be presented to him. A Hartford journal says: "The sword is to cost $550, and Capt. E. P. ALLEN, who was instrumental in procuring the subscriptions, has ordered its manufacture at AMES & Co.'S works in Chicopee, Mass. The design will be agreed upon in the course of a week, and the manufacturers intend to have it completed by the middle of September. It will be an elegant gift, worthy of presentation to a brave and gallant officer. Gen. TYLER, who is now in Philadelphia, recovering from wounds, is expected here as soon as his health will permit."

The Portland *Advertiser* of Aug. 2 says: "A number of the new monitors have proved to be unseaworthy, owing to the lack of depth, sinking so low in the water as to render them unfit for navigation. Mr. LAWRENCE, the builder of the *Wassuc* in this city, proposes to remedy this defect in the *Wassuc* by increasing the depth of the vessel twenty-two inches, which it is believed will render the vessel light enough to sail well, and also to allow her to be submerged to the surface of the water in time of action. We notice that the work on the vessel is progressing favorably, the turret being ready to be raised to its place. The turret-shafts and rims are on the ground, and the pilot-house is in the hands of the workmen.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* is informed by an old Indian trader among the Missouri Sioux Indians, that these Indians have now in their possession, not as prisoners but as slaves, ten white women, and that no one can ransom them, as they are valued far more than riches. The only way they can be released is by the strong arm of military power. The maltreatment to which they are subjected is beyond the power of description. The same journal is informed that a party of 600 Indians recently attacked an emigrant train, 13 of whom were massacred, when the remainder surrendered, after a desperate resistance.

The order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, relative to resident traitors in Kentucky, has set the tribe moving northward. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says they follow the tracks of their fugitive chattels in past days, and take the pole star as their guide, as intuitively as a fugitive colored person. The city was filled with them yesterday and last night. They are going by hundreds. Their wives and sweethearts came to the city yesterday to say good-bye to the Johnnies. We understand a number of the fugitives, bound to Canada, who were registered at the hotels yesterday, belonged to JOHN MURGAN'S horse-thieves, and, since his defeat at Cynthiana, have been skulking about, till BURBRIDGE'S order made Kentucky uncomfortable for them.

Passengers arriving in Louisville from Clarksville, Tenn., Saturday night, state that rumors prevailed in that place on Sunday morning, that the rebel Col. JOHNSON, with a force of mounted men, estimated at seven hundred, was between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and it was feared he would attempt a raid into Southern Kentucky. Col. WOODWARD, with four hundred men, was at Paris, and it was thought that he would coöperate with JOHNSON.

Capt. H. P. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, yesterday arrested a fellow named FRANCIS STEWART, charged with attempting to defraud JACOB LUTTENCHLAGER, of No. 472 Broome-street, of $200. STEWART had procured a shield and represented himself to be a United States detective. He was locked up for trial.

Rev. G. W. WOOD, D. D., the New-York Secretary of the American Board, returned last week, after an absence of twenty months in Constantinople. He returned through Austria and Germany. During his absence he visited the missions of the Board in Central Turkey.

The Possible Results of Gen. Sherman's Campaign.

In the absorbing interest of the Virginia campaign so near to us, the public have hardly taken in the full import of that other great advance which has carried our armies into the heart of Georgia.

As time develops Gen. GRANT'S plan of strategy, it is seen on how grand a scale it was, and how immensely the usually uncertain chances of war are in its favor. In May, he opened his campaign by *four* different attacks on two vital points of the enemy's lines. Three armies, destined ultimately to concentrate, were directed against LEE and Richmond—one on the Rapidan, one on the James and one in the Valley, to be strengthened by the further union of CROOK'S, AVERILL'S and the Kentucky detachment, intended to strike at Lynchburgh—the side-door to Richmond. At the same time, Gen. SHERMAN was started on his difficult campaign into the very centre of the rebel territory.

Should any one of these various attacks fail and the rest succeed, or three fail and one be successful, the game was in GRANT'S hands. If Gen. BUTLER had at once captured Petersburgh—as he came so near to accomplishing—Richmond would have been assailed in the rear, and its evacuation ultimately insured. Or, if SIGEL and his allies had occupied and fortified Lynchburgh, the most important links between LEE'S army and the South would have been cut, and Richmond really separated from that portion of Virginia; and Gen. GRANT'S ultimate movement south of the James would have almost completed its practical investment.

Of course, with the success of Gen. GRANT'S main army, all would have been lost to the rebels. But with the incomplete success of the Virginia campaign, or an indecisive result, and, at the same time, the victory of Gen. SHERMAN'S army over JOHNSTON'S in Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta, the great campaign was still successful. So that even now, if Gen. GRANT accomplished nothing but a wearing siege of Richmond and a gradual cutting of LEE'S communications,—with SHERMAN victorious, the game is his. For it must be remembered the most important strategic line of the country has been won for us by BURNSIDE'S campaign of last year—the East Tennessee line—and on that line, after a few weeks' repairing of bridges and relaying rails, Gen. SHERMAN can retransport the great body of his magnificent army within thirty miles of Lynchburgh, and be in LEE'S rear. Nothing could prevent the transfer in a few days, of 60,000 or 80,000 of the best soldiers on this continent, flushed with victory, and under a General, scarcely second to any, to fall upon the rebel line of communications and put LEE between two fires. Of course the skillful rebel General would at once attempt to evacuate Virginia and transfer the war to North Carolina, but the evacuation of Virginia is a loss from which the Confederacy could never recover.

We see in the light of this possible movement the peculiar importance of Lynchburgh, for which both parties have contended so vigorously. It is the fortified entrance to the East Tennessee line of communication. Such a grand transfer of troops could only be made, of course, after Georgia was thoroughly conquered, but, in that event, 20,000 men might be enough to hold the State.

But Gen. SHERMAN has still other possible movements which would equally wear out the Confederacy. If successful in taking Atlanta, he can press on to Augusta and march down the Savannah River, and assail Savannah in the rear. There are only some twelve miles, we believe, of swampy ground compelling a detour, along the whole course of the river. He can also attack Charleston on its unfortified side; or he can march westward, and, in combination with the fleet, assault Mobile on the land side, and form a new line of communication by the Alabama River.

Still further—the course which we believe more probable—he can simply occupy Georgia and harry and raid through South Carolina and Alabama, consuming crops and carrying off negroes, and thus wasting the life-blood of the Confederacy; finally, compelling LEE to break up his grand army for want of supplies.

For, it must be remembered, that though the whole rebel Confederacy cannot be starved, its armies can be—that is, the supplies can be cut off which are near the railroads and rivers—the only supplies of any consequence in a military point of view.

These are the possible and probable glorious results of Gen. GRANT'S strategy and Gen. SHERMAN'S pertinacity and skill.

Whatever the news may be from Virginia, the whole campaign is made a success by SHERMAN'S victorious advance. Nothing now can, in all probability, check or materially change this. The greatest obstacles have been overcome; final victory at Atlanta is near at hand. Even LEE'S transference to Georgia with his army could not now save the campaign. We have only to wait and watch the slow effects of this strategy, and be assured of the issue.

Brigandage on the Border—The Coming Struggle.

We search in vain, either in the reports of our special reporters or in the correspondence of the Philadelphia journals, for any evidence to show that this last raid on the Pennsylvania border has in any place or at any moment attained proportions beyond the control of a local mounted police. We see nothing in any one of the freebooters' exploits, or in the aim of these exploits, which represents the military organization of the public enemy. We find small bands of well-drilled brigands, acting as independently of the main rebel force as if the scene of their adventures were Northwestern Missouri or New-Mexico, instead of the Cumberland Valley. We find them engaged in nothing that can be said to rise to the dignity of warlike enterprise. What railroads have they destroyed? What bridges burnt? What public stores have they laid hold on? Where have they sought to make anything approaching to the semblance of a military assault? Destroying railroads, bridges, public stores, or even making such haphazard assaults upon passing trains as that at Gunpowder Bridge, may come properly into the category of military enterprises. They do more or less to diminish facilities of communication. They serve to delay the concentration of troops. They injure the commissariat. Or they run a chance of making such valuable captures as that of Gen. FRANKLIN. Coming with these intents, they have usually a responsible leadership, and we give them a consideration which is not extended to mere bushwhackers or prowling thieves. We see in their very mode of doing business that their operations are part of a well-considered plan; that their relations are immediate and direct to the main invading force, and that they are worth the attention, at least, of whatever portion of the regular cavalry force can be spared.

It is important that this distinction between mere midnight squads of horse thieves, with no military purpose in view, and an organized military expedition of the enemy, should be kept in view. We might give many reasons why this should be so. Let one or two suffice. It need not be concealed from the public that the interest of the campaign east of the Alleghanies must now centre in Western Virginia, until the force commanded by EARLY, be it ten thousand or fifty thousand strong, is beaten in the open field or driven back upon the main body of LEE'S army. Till this battle is fought, or until the Shenandoah Valley is cleared of the enemy from Charlestown to Staunton, EARLY'S camp-followers and bushwhackers, or at least as many of them as are provided with horses, will quarter themselves in marauding bands along the border. Judging from their record during the past ten days, they will be content to spare railroads, telegraphs, bridges, or even passenger trains, provided they find a ready entrance to the village boot and shoe stores, the corner groceries, and the farmers' stables. In other words, they are simply fit subjects for a well-drilled, courageous squad of mounted police, or of State cavalry, if the latter can be had. We have journals here, however, whose chivalry calls on them to show that the defence of Pennsylvania is properly a national matter—a question for the military authorities at Washington to settle at once with all the power at their command. The argument can only be impeached on the ground that, until Pennsylvania is invaded by a regular military force of the enemy, every national soldier drawn from another field of action is a contribution made to LEE'S offensive and defensive strength. In the very face of the main rebel army our effective military power becomes reduced, and for what? To chase a score or two of prowling ragamuffins from Harrisburgh to Altoona, only to find in the end that they are at work in some other unexplored field. To send United States troops into Pennsylvania or into any other State merely to prevent midnight robberies, is thus a criminal perversion of the military power of the Government.

In the grave matter of husbanding the strength of the national army, the Border States have surely as much interest as any other portion of the Union. There are more improbable things than that a real invasion may follow these acts of brigandage, and that a decisive engagement may yet be fought north of the Potomac. If that engagement is to be a complete national success, every disciplined soldier that can be spared from other great fields may be needed. If he is not needed, he ought to be there—so that for once in the history of these border fights, the sickening story may not be repeated, that "our troops were outnumbered and fell back." Should that miserable formula have to be employed again, the lofty ness of the Border States will be to blame for having distracted the military authorities with demands for aid which even an ordinary municipal organization might have supplied. We presume that the Government is now aware that its duty requires it to find the main force of the invaders, to concentrate against that force the powerful army now at its disposal north of the Potomac, and to hold every consideration of what may issue from the exploits of rough-riders elsewhere of immaterial account until a decisive engagement has been fought and the insolence of the rebels thoroughly chastised.

The Next Move of the Rebels.

Our military correspondent at Washington has already made the observation, that the next phase of the Virginia campaign will appear, not near Richmond, but in the neighborhood of the Upper Potomac. We incline to the same opinion; still, in a matter so uncertain, and dependent on unknown combinations of Gen. GRANT'S strategy, it is difficult to form any positive judgment. But it is apparent on both sides that 20,000 or 30,000 men can hold the respective capitals, behind scientifically planned intrenchments, against the whole force of either army, unless the regular approaches of a siege be made. Therefore the rebels can, during any short interval of time—say two or three months—leave Richmond almost out of view, and we equally Washington. There are, it is true, combinations always possible with a General like GRANT, which make it dangerous to have a weak force in front of him. Mining attacks may not always fail. He may suddenly, before a weakened enemy, transfer great masses of his army entirely to the rear of Richmond and attack it, as he did Vicksburgh; or he may make another attempt on the north of the James, or, in fine, he may try some new expedient which no one has thought of. The enemy must calculate on this, and take the risk of it. We are convinced that they will do so. War is a game of risks, and they have never shown themselves unwilling to accept its chances.

Besides, as GRANT'S apparent plan will now be to cut off their supplies and compel the evacuation of Richmond, they must meet it by a counter-move for obtaining supplies and driving us from their railways. We do not believe they will attack Washington, for that involves the slow work of a siege, for which they have not time or means; nor will they aim at Baltimore, for that city is capable of being well defended by regular works, and the Washington garrison is right in their rear. They may adopt rather a movement in force up the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys, with the object of plundering the State of Pennsylvania, and with the possible hope of a dash even on Philadelphia. It will be a most perilous undertaking, but in the present strait of the fortunes of the rebels, they must try desperate enterprises. The glory, *éclat* and plunder of invading the North would compensate to the masses all the risks. The leaders, perhaps, would be forced to it, against their better judgment, for the sake of supplies.

We need not say that to Gen. GRANT and his army, no more cheerful news could be conveyed than that 50,000 men from LEE'S present army were marching for the Cumberland Valley. We are not surprised that, at the false news of it recently in Europe, the Confederate loan fell heavily. It would be a blunder for LEE, only equal to that of last year's invasion, and the wonderful escape over a swollen river could never be repeated. The rebel General paid then for his few thousand cattle plundered from Pennsylvania farmers, some 20,000 killed and wounded of his best soldiers. It is a transaction he could not bear twice.

The great hope and desire of Gen. GRANT and the Army of the Potomac is for a fair fight, outside of intrenchments, and all the object of their strategy is to force LEE out of his earthworks to equal combat. The invasion would at once bring the rebels out on a free field. They would have no opportunity for constructing any formidable intrenchments; they would be doing what we are always doing—marching blindly in an enemy's territory. LEE, in his report last year, admitted that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the Federal forces until they struck his rear, and we can see that had Gen. HOOKER or MEADE been a day earlier, LEE'S scattered corps would have been cut up in detail, as the position of every one was known to our officers. GRANT in a few days could transfer fifty thousand men right upon the line of LEE'S communications, if he was invading Pennsylvania. He could cut off his trains and check all the supplies of ammunition, and then force a fight from him in a hostile country with a large river in his rear. No one can doubt the result of an equal combat between the two armies on a fair field. The rebels were beaten at Gettysburgh, even with superior numbers, and another defeat, with the Potomac behind them, ought to be utter ruin. Every military man said, last year, that LEE'S invasion, even after the supposed demoralization of our army at Chancellorsville, was his great error. To repeat it now, with an army which feels itself victorious and a General such as GRANT in his rear, would be something too fortunate to be hoped for.

Still, necessity may be upon the rebel General to take the risk. He has an antagonist alert to watch the first false move, and we need not fear that Gen. GRANT will not at once take advantage of it. Then, again, it would not be an incredible thing if GRANT himself should make a movement in force up the Shenandoah, if he can spare the men, having for his objective point Lynchburgh, which is a place of such vital importance in his future combinations with SHERMAN; for the time may not be far distant, when these two great Generals, with their grand armies, shall be pressing LEE, as between the upper and nether millstones.

These, however, are only speculations. We know, as yet, nothing of what the rebels propose for their August campaign. Judging from the past, we may believe that the repulse of Petersburgh will be followed by something bold and prompt on their part. But if it be right always in the game of war to assume that your adversary will do the best thing, we fear most an immediate reinforcement of HOOD from Virginia. The great consolation is that it will come too late, and before the railroads are repaired, HOOD'S beaten army will either be compelled to capitulate, or be driven in disorder from Atlanta.

The Public Post—Proposed Reforms—Difficulties in the Way.

The main provisions of the amended postal law, applying to the house delivery of letters, to the issuance of stamps as an article of trade for public convenience, to correspondence with countries not now represented by a postal treaty, to dead letters, and to the salaries of postmasters, are in principle a most essential reform. We cannot help thinking, however, in looking over its provisions, that in some respects it anticipates other improvements which are really prerequisites to a practical application of the proposed changes. Our readers who may have examined the synopsis of the act, which appeared in Wednesday's issue, will have readily perceived this.

Every one must heartily commend the resoluteness with which the Postmaster-General sets his face against the continuance of the antiquated, cumbrous, confusing and irregular practice of the distributing offices, which is known under the name of box-delivery. It wastes the time of business people. It perplexes the housekeeper not in business. It furnishes innumerable loopholes in large cities for the wrong delivery of letters. It opens various avenues of temptation for the dishonest. It permits suspicions of dishonesty to accumulate against the innocent. It quadruples the labor of the office itself. It is altogether a hap-hazard system for nine-tenths of the community, whose avocations do not call them daily to the Post-office wicket.

To seek to change such a system is most praiseworthy. To effect the change, in the existing backward state of municipal improvements, and in the teeth of that ingrained carelessness of correspondents in the great matter of addressing letters, is another affair. We have a right to take our own metropolis as an example. And we allege regarding New-York, that in nearly half the streets of the City to-day house-delivering must be so uncertain as to prove practically no reform at all over the box system. This is not the fault of the Post-office Department. It is still less the fault of our admirably managed City office. We have a most vigorous head controlling the postal business of New-York. The staff of the chief office, and the outlying stations through the City will bear comparison, we believe, as to efficiency and honesty, with those of any community in the world. But they are not omniscient. Not to speak of the long lines of houses up town which have no sort of numbering at all, what proportion of correspondents distinguish between the east and west divisions of the great cross streets, beginning at Houston and ending at Harlem? As for the vast gaps in the up-town numeration, no care on the part of correspondents can remedy the difficulties there presented.

Under the wretched system, moreover, of changing the officers of the civil list with every change of Administration, it would take the clerks and carriers the full term of their incumbency to get even an acquaintance with a house-delivery arrangement, were there no such incidental drawbacks as we have named.

It is in this miserable practice of appointing or removing the subordinate officers of such a department as the Post-office, that the Postmaster-General and Mr. WAKEMAN will find the greatest obstacle in the path of reform they wish to open up, not only in the minor business of house-delivery, but in the vastly complicated money-order system; in the new provision for making Postmasters the agents for distributing stamps as an article of trade; in the attempt that is to be made to have the existing commissions at the minor offices commuted into a fixed salary; and, in short, at every step in their progress, our postal reformers will meet that determined enemy of departmental improvement, the quadrennial spoilsman with his ruthless guillotine, which spares neither age, wisdom, experience nor honesty.

To this complexion it must come if real and permanent reforms are expected; the officers of the department must hold their positions during good behavior irrespective of political changes. To think of working a money-order system under any other rule, or to think of making real progress in any other branch of reform, is the wildest sort of delusion. The country is ripe for the introduction of a more conservative, more permanent civil service system, than it has known in the life-time of this generation; and a beginning can nowhere be better made than in the Post-office, where so many thousand pathways are open to the dishonest for plunder, and where such vast improvements may be made by an organization of the service on a permanent basis.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss HELEN WESTERN takes her first benefit here to-night. She appears as *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons," and as the *Spy* in the "French Spy." The occasion is rendered additionally festive by presentations to the ladies who honor the theatre with their presence. *Cartes de visite* and bouquets will be supplied to all who procure seats—the bouquets to the ladies generally.

Mr. Washburne Nominated the Seventh Time For Congress.

FREEPORT, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE was, in the convention, nominated by acclamation for reëlection as Representative to Congress for the Third District.

Secretary Fessenden.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Secretary FESSENDEN arrived home last night, to remain for one or two weeks.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

We have nothing new here. All is quiet. Our papers do not publish to-morrow.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The weather at Cape Race is clear; wind northeast.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Enemy Repairing Their Lines—A Court of Inquiry to be Convened.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 2—P. M.

Nothing of importance has transpired during the past twenty-four hours. Picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps is kept up almost incessantly, with some shelling at intervals. The enemy have been busy in repairing their lines, and our skirmishers annoy them as much as possible. Little damage, however, can be done them, as they perform most of their labor at night, and cannot be seen on account of the darkness.

A Court of Inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the causes of the late disaster.

The exact amount of our losses in the action of Saturday is now ascertained to be 5,640.

The hospitals are being rapidly cleared of sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point.

GEN. HOOKER.

His Arrival at Baltimore en route to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Major-Gen. HOOKER passed through this city this morning en route to Washington.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. HOOKER has been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. It is rumored that he will be assigned to the most important command in the Army of the Potomac. Another Washington dispatch says it is currently reported there that arrangements are in progress for again changing the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. MEADE is not mentioned in connection with any other command.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER had an enthusiastic reception at Willard's to-night. He was serenaded by the band of the Invalid Corps, and responded in a brief speech, thanking the assembled crowd for the honor conferred on him. After playing several appropriate airs the band withdrew, when three rousing cheers were given for fighting JOE.

Speculation is rife here in regard to Gen. HOOKER'S future command, some affirming that he is to supplant Gen. MEADE in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and others that he is to have command of army operations in Maryland and the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, against the rebel raiding and invading forces.

Nothing positive is yet known in regard to his future movements.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says it is understood that Gen. HOOKER was relieved at his own request, because HOWARD was given McPHERSON'S place as commander of the Department of Tennessee, and that the New-York report that Gen. MEADE will be removed, and Gen. HOOKER put in command of the Army of the Potomac, has not even a reasonable show of probability.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says on the above matter:

"The death of Gen. McPHERSON, which was a heavy loss to the Army of the West, has, it appears, been the occasion of a heavier loss in the retirement of Gen. HOOKER. We state that the general impression is that this was occasioned by the injustice done to Gen. HOOKER by promoting Gen. HOWARD to the command of the grand division, consisting of three corps, made vacant by the death of McPHERSON. Gen. HOWARD is considerably HOOKER'S junior in the service, and it may be said, without denying to Gen. HOWARD excellent military qualities, that HOOKER stands far above him in actual achievements, and in the estimation of the country and of the army, and particularly in the hearts of the soldiers under his command—a thing which Gen. SHERMAN, perhaps, does not value very highly, but which makes an army invincible."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatchs to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new seven-thirty loan during the past six days amount to $6,565,950, or an average of nearly $1,100,000 daily. This amount has been subscribed mainly in large commercial cities. The West is yet to hear from.

FAST DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The National Fast Day has been well observed in Washington. The public departments and bureaus have been closed to the public, and the suspension of business of every kind has been very general. No evening papers were published.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

THURLOW WEED, Secretary USHER, of Interior Department, and Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL, arrived in this city to-day. Mr. WEED has rooms at Willards.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with their accustomed enterprise, are rapidly repairing the damages sustained by their main line during the late rebel raids. A large force is also at work on the double track on their branch line between this city and Baltimore. Under such repeated and extensive disasters as this company has been visited with of late, their efforts to keep their whole line in operation meets with most hearty and general approval.

THE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID UP.

Army Paymasters will soon visit our brave soldiers in the field. It is stated by Government officials that all available funds in the Treasury are to be forthwith expended in paying off dues to the army.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington Hospitals, reported to-day: Francis E. Woodhouse, F, Fourth New-York Artillery; Michael O'Connor, F, Second Heavy Artillery; Andrew Shipman, D, Seventeenth Light Artillery; Surgeon A. F. Steele, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth: Capt. Abner C. Griffin, I, Second Artillery; Lieut. E. Whitfield, Twenty-second Cavalry; Lieut. W. R. Downing, Twenty-second Cavalry, Annapolis; Lieut. Franklin Rogers, Second Min. Rifles, do; Lieut. W. H. Van Buskirk, Fourteenth Artillery, do; Lieut. Theodore P. Cook, Fourteenth Artillery, do; Lieut. A. F. Collister, Twenty-second Cavalry, do.

The following is a list of deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: John Bennett, Co. M, 5th Engineers; Rosebert Holmes, Co. G, 97th; Wm. H. Page, Co. A, 111th.

WOUNDED OFFICERS REPORTED.

Capt. James H. Day, Co. G, 179th, at No. 447 Pennsylvania-avenue; Capt. D. Bacon, Co. D, 18th Cavalry, at the Prescott House.

APPLICATIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

There have been some three thousand applications for widows' pensions made during the past month.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Liberty—Blockade Runner from Mobile at Havana—Capture and Destruction of Blockade Runners.

The United States mail steamer *Liberty*, four days from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to the 30th of July. She brings the following intelligence:

HAVANA, Saturday, July 30.

Nothing of interest has transpired since the sailing of the *Roanoke*. The rebel steamer *Denbigh* arrived here this morning from Mobile the 26th inst., with 470 bales of cotton. Rumor says she brings accounts of the shelling of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN. The steamer *Havana* will sail on the 1st for New-York, and will probably lay up for a trip or two. The *Denbigh* reports a large side-wheel steamer captured while attempting to pass the fleet stationed off Mobile, supposed to be the *Virgin*, from Havana. She also reports the running ashore and burning of the blockade-runner *Ivanhoe*. The Confederates succeeded in saving the entire cargo and machinery of the *Ivanhoe*.

THE RAID.

NO REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

General Alarm in the Cumberland Valley.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. COUCH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Popular Excitement—False Rumors—Magnificent Rain-Storm—Travel on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Vain Pursuit of Knowledge.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

After mailing my last letter from Harrisburgh, mentioning the difficulty of reaching the force under command of Gen. AVERILL, and that I was going to Altoona, I received information from a source I could not impugn that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was on the direct road to Wheeling, Va., via Cumberland. My object, then, for reaching Altoona had a two-fold object, one was to endeavor to cross the mountains and push through in the direction of KELLY'S or AVERILL'S command, and the other was to push through to Wheeling, should the news prove true. On reaching Altoona I found my information confirmed, and was informed by the ticket agent that it was rumored that BRECKINRIDGE had burnt Cumberland and had started for Wheeling, and it was presumed that he was endeavoring to strike into Ohio. As a matter of course, finding that affairs were serious in this quarter, and learning that it would be next to impossible to get over the mountains to AVERILL, as I had contemplated, I took the train just then leaving for this city. In the vicinity of the depot at Altoona a large crowd was collected, anxious to hear the news from below. All along the line of travel between Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh considerable excitement exhibited itself, and the passengers were beset at every station by eager inquiries. The newsman on this train evidently expected such would be the case from the large stock of papers he brought on with him, and his sagacity was not at fault, for it was with difficulty he could satisfy all comers.

On entering the gorge of the Cumberland Mountains through which the Susquehanna pushes its way, we encountered a heavy rain storm, and the effect of the sombre, water-laden clouds breaking on the lofty tops of this magnificent range of mountains, was grand in the extreme. From time to time, as the train diverged from the immediate vicinage of the mountains, we emerged from the heavy but grateful storm, into almost brilliant sunshine, causing a most singular alternation of "rain and shine."

The scenery throughout this section of country is very picturesque, as doubtless many of your readers are aware. For many a mile the railroad winds along at the base of the Cumberland and Allegany ranges, and by its side ever and anon, the lovely Juniata meanders on its devious way. The recent and prolonged drouth has reduced this stream and the Susquehanna almost to a dry ravine. In many places the rocky bed can be seen for miles, exposed and glistening in the sun.

Owing to the breakage of communication on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the travel over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is very great. All travelers for the West have now to go by this route, entailing a heavy expenditure of both time and money. The freight travel seems to be also large, for on every siding immense trains of freight and coal cars were awaiting us to give them the right of way.

On arriving at this City this morning at 3 o'clock, I found a tremendous rain-storm pouring down, and was fain at that early hour to seek a shelter and the much needed sleep, of which I had not had a superfluity since leaving New-York.

After breakfast I sallied out into the begrimmed and smoky streets of Pittsburgh to learn the latest news. Judge of my astonishment on finding my information regarding BRECKINRIDGE to be totally incorrect. So far from his having burnt Cumberland, trains are running there regularly. Gen. COUCH also informed me that his scouts at Somerset had reported that no rebels could be found north of Romney. The General seemed to take things very coolly, and was evidently in no ways alarmed at the situation of affairs.

By the telegraph I see that KELLY has had a fight with JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND, and had whipped them after four hours fighting, and that they were retreating in the direction of Oldtown. But nobody seems to know anything about BRECKINRIDGE. A passenger on the train with me to this place, en route for the West, informed me that a large force was in the Valley, and that the incendiary gang under MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON was *not the main body.*

Your readers can have no adequate idea of the difficulty of procuring reliable information in this part of the country. I have at this moment on my table notes of rumors that were flying about the streets as I loitered about, but on a careful survey of the whole budget I am satisfied that they contain nothing of any importance or reliability, so omit to crowd your columns with them.

Being determined to reach the scene of operations now in progress in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., and so get into the region where hostilities are in progress, I shall take the train directly for that place. Here I have no opportunity of learning precisely the situation, and I cannot compliment the courtesy with which the newspaper men of Pittsburgh treat a brother scribbler. The gentlemanly officials of the Union Telegraph Company adorned, it is pleasant to say, an agreeable contrast, and did much toward restoring the disturbed amiability of your correspondent. G. F. W.

Gen. Couch on the Anticipated Rebel Raids.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The following circular has just been issued by Gen. COUCH:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern Tier of Counties of Pennsylvania:

Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the Summer and coming Fall.

I therefore call on you to put your rifles and shotguns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition.

Your cornfields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover, and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders.

Recollect if they come, it is to plunder, destroy and burn your property.

(Signed,) D. N. COUCH, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 4.

There is no truth in the report that a force entered Hagerstown last night. A telegram received at headquarters from there, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, makes no mention of the presence of the enemy on this side of the Potomac.

It is positively known, however, that a considerable force of rebels occupy the town of Springfield, who are evidently waiting to form a junction with another body said to be marching northward.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

A gentleman just returned from Cumberland Valley represents that the people in that portion of Pennsylvania are still fearful of an extension of the rebel raid. The merchants and bankers in various towns have sent their goods and treasure to distant places for safety, even as far as Carlisle. Scarcely can any necessary supplies be obtained, as nearly all the stores have been closed. Some of the families in Carlisle were to-day packing their most valuable effects for transportation.

Several military companies have just been organized at Carlisle. The feeling of the people seems to be such that a general plan is only necessary to rally large numbers of the people for defensive purposes. Alarming rumors from time to time prevail, as to the intentions of the rebels, but there is nothing to establish their truth.

The telegraph line was working to-day from Carlisle to Hagerstown, but there was no particular information from the latter point.

Many farmers, with their teams, who, during last Saturday and Sunday, fled in a panic, are now cautiously returning to their homes.

The continued alarms of rebel movements have brought all business to a stand still, and a general organization for defence seem actually necessary to restore confidence to the public mind.

The Sacking of Chambersburgh.

GEN. COUCH VINDICATED BY COL. M'CLURE.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* publishes the following card:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1864.

You have been sadly misinformed as to the facts relative to Gen. Couch's efforts to protect Chambersburgh, and also as to the feeling in this place. I doubt not that many who left in good time complained that Gen. Couch and the citizens did not defend Chambersburgh against 3,000 rebels; but those who stood by Gen. Couch, ready to join in the defence, if practicable, as did the writer hereof, do not and will not censure Gen. Couch.

There were not, at the time the rebels advanced upon Chambersburgh, one hundred troops, all told, within reach of this place, subject to the order of Gen. COUCH. Several hundred of Gen. AVERILL'S command were about the town during Thursday evening, but they were guards detailed by Gen. AVERILL for his trains, and such considered, and they were ordered toward Shippensburgh at 1 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning. They could not be detached from the trains, and the moving of the trains was a necessity. When they left, there were forty men remaining for Gen. Couch to defend the town with against the combined commands of the rebel Gens. M'CAUSLAND and BRADLEY JOHNSON; and these men were all detached on picket and scouting duty. The citizens who "were anxious to defend the town," as you state, certainly forgot to mention that until they got to Harrisburgh. Had Gen. COUCH felt able to resist, a number of citizens would doubtless have aided him; but he well knew that he could not resist an augmented force of three thousand veteran rebels.

The troops engaged under the late call for one hundred days' men were ordered to Washington as fast as engaged, and even his Provost Guard regiment, engaged for duty in his department, was also ordered to Gen. GRANT, and he had not a regiment of troops at any point in the State. I mean to express no opinion as to the propriety of moving all the troops to Washington when the State was threatened, but mention the fact as a matter of justice to an earnest, faithful and competent officer, who is now recklessly censured for not performing impossibilities.

Gen. AVERILL possibly might have saved Chambersburgh, and I know that Gen. COUCH exhausted himself to get AVERILL to fall back from Greencastle to this point. I do not say that Gen. AVERILL is to blame, for he was under orders from Gen. HUNTER, and not subject to Gen. COUCH. He had a large force of the enemy in his front, and until it is clearly proven to the contrary, I must believe that he did his whole duty.

Gen. COUCH had not "shipped all his private effects from town on Monday," as you state. He had moved nothing, and left his private effects here to share the fate of the town. He remained at his post until his only squad of troops were driven into the town, and then Major MANZELEY, of his staff, took one piece of artillery to the hill west of Chambersburgh, hoping to delay the enemy in the darkness until the railroad trains and stores could all be got away.

When Gen. COUCH left there two rebel batteries planted commanding the town—one on the Fair Ground Hill and another west of that, and a rebel force of certainly not less than 2,500—reported since by AVERILL at 3,000—was around us. They did not all enter; but while MCCAUSLAND sacked and burned the town, the remainder of the command were near, in support of the batteries which were in position to protect the Sepoys who were rioting in the doomed village.

I am not one of the lightest sufferers by the rebel possession of the town, and had Gen. COUCH failed to do his duty, I certainly could have no motive for defending him; but having devoted my whole time and full efforts for several days to aid in protecting the town, I feel it to be due to Gen. COUCH to say that he left no efforts or means within his power untried to save us, and that he did not succeed must be explained otherwise than by censuring a faithful but troopless commander.

I have not seen Gen. COUCH for several days. I have written this at the suggestion of no one, and as I write whereof I know, I may be pardoned for correcting the flood of absurd rumors which have originated fifty miles from the rebel lines. No man who remained to defend the town, and knew of the actual condition of affairs, has given out or sanctioned them. Very respectfully, yours,

A. K. MCCLURE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Horse Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The horse agitation is subsiding. Those furnishing clear proof of their loyalty are receiving their horses back, or unconditional vouchers for $135 a horse. Vouchers, conditional on proof of loyalty, are given to the doubtful, but none at all to some avowed Secessionists or known rebel sympathizers. But I hear that some wealthy men of disloyal proclivities and practices, having wealthy influential "Union" friends of good standing with the authorities, recover their horses, while some poor men of unconditional loyalty, not in the good graces of "good Union" mediators, get neither horses nor vouchers. If this is so, the blame and the responsibility ought to attach wherever they belong.

Gen. BURBRIDGE is striving to provide for the compensation of every loyal master for his enlisted and enlisting slaves, and to place in the service, to Kentucky's credit, all vagrant negroes, and those persuaded to cross the Ohio for enlistment in other States.

The heroic and chivalrous ROUSSEAU is in town, to attend the wedding of his eldest daughter to the gallant Col. LEWIS D. WATKINS, commanding that fighting brigade of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Some 1,000 prisoners from the front just passed, looking seedy, but not ragged—downcast, but full of latent fire. PONTIAC.

The Guerrilla War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The correspondent of the *Journal* at Clarksville says Col. ADAMS JOHNSON, with sixty rebels, crossed the Cumberland last Wednesday, sixteen miles below that place. His men were dressed in the Confederate uniform, and told the citizens that they were from Atlanta. They inquired for Col. SPEAR, and learning that he was at Henderson, went in that direction. This correspondent thinks JOHNSON came to take command of the rebels who are roaming in the western part of Kentucky. He says there is a concentration of rebel troops in the vicinity of Henderson; that SPEAR has 600 or 700 men, and that Col., now Brig.-Gen., WOODWARD, is at Paris, Tenn., sending small detachments into Kentucky.

On Saturday last, Lieut. GAMBLE, of the Eighty-third Illinois, with IRA BUTLER, of Company C, of the same regiment, and three laborers of the Quartermaster's Department, were captured by guerrillas, while moving cattle from Clarksville to Nashville. The Lieutenant escaped. While pretending to parole his companions the guerrillas shot them. Col. SMITH, commanding the post at Nashville, sent out a party, who found Lieut. GAMBLE almost stripped naked, and the corpses of BUTLER and two of the three laborers. Pinned on them was found the following: "These men were killed in retaliation for the execution of our friend at Nashville."

Two hundred guerrillas under HARPER, went into Auburn, on the Memphis Branch Railroad this morning, and robbed the stores and the citizens generally.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *George Leary* sailed yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, with two hundred colored women and children, under the care of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this Department. It is intended to distribute them among the different benevolent societies in the above cities.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived here last evening from the front, with three hundred wounded soldiers—victims of the late battle—and left immediately for Washington.

There is no news from the front, everything remaining in a quiet state.

Heavy Rain—Fast Day at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The weather continues cool and showery. A heavy rain, with thunder and lightening, prevailed during last night.

The National Fast Day has been appropriately observed to-day and business was generally suspended.

The State Paper.

RHINEBECK, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Judge HOGEBOOM has decided that the Albany *Atlas & Argus* is the State paper, in the suit pending between that paper and the Albany *Evening Journal*.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE REBEL RAMS.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Aug. 1.

The expedition which Gen. PALMER recently sent from here to the Chowan River, in command of Lieut. WARD, of his Staff, has returned with 103 bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over $100,000. The expedition also recaptured the dispatch steamer *Arrow* from the rebels, some prisoners, and many articles of value, beside destroying a large amount of rebel commissary stores. Lieut. WARD and all concerned have received a vote of thanks for their skill and bravery displayed in this enterprise. This brilliant affair reflects additional credit upon Gen. PALMER, whose efforts since assuming command here have been crowned with great success.

It now appears that the rebel ram *Albermarle*, in the engagement off Plymouth, would have raised the white flag, if our gunboats had given her commander an opportunity to open her port-holes for that purpose, as he expected she would go down before reaching Plymouth.

The enemy have another ram, similar to the *Albermarle*, on the Roanoke, nearly finished. Our gunboats are off Plymouth waiting for her.

Through Gen. PALMER'S engineering skill our fortifications and defences of every kind are daily gaining strength, which places them in readiness for any emergency.

DAVID HEATON, Chief Agent of the Treasury Department, has just cleared a schooner containing 570 barrels of turpentine, 100 barrels of tar, several thousand shingles and some cotton—the whole valued at $30,000—which constitute the first installment of products belonging to the Treasury Department coming from abandoned plantations.

The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse River, above Newbern, has assumed new life after being overhauled, and now presents a threatening attitude. She was reported to be on her way to Newbern last night, but is not yet in sight. Gen. PALMER and our naval commander have been making preparations for her reception.

The two rebel rams at Wilmington are complete failures, and their machinery is being removed.

The enemy in this section are giving their entire attention to the ram subject, which appears to be the order of the day. Our naval authorities expect lively times soon.

The marriage of the daughter of Mr. DAVID HEATON, to Surgeon H. J. MENNINGER, of the Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, was celebrated last Wednesday, at Beaufort.

Dr. PAIGE, of the Sanitary Commission, and Surgeon HAND, Medical Director, are feasting the troops from their vegetable gardens.

The health of the department is good.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Military Movements—Gen. Smith Again on the War-path—The Late Fight at Tupelo—From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 2.

Important military movements are being made by Gen. WASHBURNE, which will soon be developed.

Gen. SMITH is again on the war-path.

Unquestionable information has been received at headquarters, showing that the rebels FORREST and LEE were terribly crippled at Tupelo. Two rebel Colonels were killed and eight other field officers were badly wounded. The official report shows that Gen. SMITH'S loss was 100 killed and about 500 wounded. Had Gen. SMITH'S supply of provisions and ammunition been greater, he would have totally routed the rebels and completely broken their organization.

Advices from Arkansas report that the rebel Gen. SHELBY is near Jacksonport, with 3,000 or 4,000 rebels.

MARMADUKE is at Saline.

All is quiet at Little Rock. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has arrived there.

A report has just come in that the rebel Gen. N. B. FORREST died on the 22d of July, at Columbus, Miss., of lockjaw.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Commercial*, from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis, reports all quiet along the river. Boats were running without cannon, but the country for several miles back from the river, in the vicinity of Mount Adams, was reported swarming with bushwhackers.

Preparations were being made at St. Charles to meet an anticipated attack from MARMADUKE, who was reported advancing on that place in force.

An officer from Duvall's Bluff reports FAGAN'S entire rebel force gone to CAMDEN.

The publication of the Memphis *News* has been suspended by Gen. BUCKLAND, for an article against the militia organization, and insinuating the acceptance of bribes by officers in command and surgeons inspecting the militia.

"Irving's Earlier Works."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph copied in the TIMES from a letter in the Boston *Post*, makes a statement in regard to some unknown person's intention to "do a little freebooting" on some volumes of Irving's earlier works. To call this proposed proceeding "privateering," as the writer does elsewhere, is, perhaps scarcely correct. If privateering means licensed and authorized warfare on an enemy's property. This "intention" does not appear to have any such warrant. No enemy or even supposed enemy is pretended—no reprisals for damage done, or supposed to be done, or real injury sustained—but simply some one, or rather some secret "freebooting" over the "enterprising" and "adventurous freebooter" is apparently so doubtful of the character of his proposed "raid" on the private interests and property of two families, (no member of which I am quite sure has ever done him an injury, whoever he is,) that he hesitates to give his own name, but suggests the "ventilation" of his free and easy project through an anonymous correspondent of a journal in another city.

The legal, moral, commercial, or other aspects of the proposed invasion, or—whatever it may be properly designated, need not be discussed at present. It is just possible that though the "freebooter" may have power to inflict some damage on the unloose dependent upon me, as well as on the large family circle of the author in question, he may find it will prove of less ease to rifle himself than he now supposes.

I would respectfully say, however, at present, to state that I am still the proprietor of Irving's works, that my contract for them, to pay the full copyright on *all* of them, has just been renewed for two years; that there are no "new publishers" to be attacked, for my interest in the books are the same as ever; that the present editions of the works contain a large amount of new matter which the "freebooter" might find it unpleasant to steal; and that the attempt to reprint the incomplete and unrevised edition of the two or three volumes which, *in these imperfect editions*, have ceased to be protected, is a gross injustice to the memory of the author, as well as an unjustifiable raid on the private interests and means of his family. This, at least, is my honest impression, albeit a selfish view of the case.

Even if there were no copyright, if the books were *foreign*, but had been reprinted for a long series of years in every variety of form which the public demanded—the investment of time and money in the mere manufacture, would seem to be entitled to some courtesy, to say the least. No publisher, however, who claims any position in the trade or the community worthy of true respect, would need any argument on this point.

I would merely add that even the excuse that the "raided" article may be sold *cheaper*, will not hold in this case. Editions of all these volumes, in the revised and *complete* form, are either ready or in active progress, to be sold at the minimum rates of non-copyright books. Yours respectfully,

G. P. PUTNAM.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN OHIO—ARREST OF THE MURDERER IN CANADA.—Last Wednesday evening, July 22, Mr. JAMES WARD, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Niles, Ohio, was shot down dead in the street by FRANK O. ROBBINS. The latter had been paying illicit visits to a married woman named STEVENSON, living in a house of Mr. WARD'S, and she had been warned by the latter to leave the premises. To wreak revenge upon Mr. WARD, the guilty pair, both heavily armed, were on their way to his house, but meeting his son, they attacked and beat him severely, and Mr. W. coming to the rescue, ROBBINS drew a pistol and shot him through the head.

The murderers then took means of escape, but officers were soon on their track, stimulated by a reward of $3,000 for the capture of ROBBINS, and $1,000 for his paramour. The assistance of the Buffalo police was secured, and it was soon discovered that the murderers had taken refuge near Fort Erie, in Canada. Some difficulty was encountered in procuring the interference of the Canadian authorities, but by a plentiful distribution of greenbacks the way was smoothed, and ROBBINS and LYDIA STEVENSON were taken into custody, and yesterday brought across Suspension Bridge.—*Rochester Express, Aug. 2.*

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1-60. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume, for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flowers from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

To Ever Body.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. F. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent), supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLINGS, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROMLEY—VAN VLIET.—At Green Bay, Wis., on Thursday, June 30, by Rev. W. W. Hickox, VAN BOREN BROMLEY, of the former place, and JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late H. H. Van Vliet, of this City.

DIED.

BROMBACHER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, JACOB BROMBACHER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 5 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DE BUIT.—CORNELIUS CUDLIPP, youngest son of James D. and Mary C. Demilt, aged 5 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 112 East 40th st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

DAYTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, CORNELIA BLOW, youngest child of A. C. Dayton, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of her parents, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERRINGTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, SARAH J. HERRINGTON, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 West 10th st., this (Friday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'CONNOR.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JAMES LEO, son of John T. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, aged 3 months and 22 days.

NICKERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH A. F., youngest son of Joseph A. Jr., and Laura Nickerson, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PARKER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas L. Parker, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 16th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., (15th house east of 3d-av.,) at 12½ o'clock on Friday, the 5th inst.

PRENDERGAST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER PRENDERGAST, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 4, ELINOR KAGLE, only child of Robert B. and Annie E. Smith, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. G. Kagle, at Passaic, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 9 A. M. Carriages in front of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11 45 A. M., and return at 4.15 P. M.

SLEYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLEYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, SUSAN, wife of Samuel Townsend, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VAN ALLEN.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, WILLIE EVERITT, only son of William C. and Mary E. Van Allen, of New-York, aged 9 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. S. Patwin, in Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 465.—Aug. 4, 1864.
40, 37, 12, 61, 49, 59, 7, 47, 28, 25, 51, 20, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 466.—Aug. 4, 1864.
42, 48, 62, 25, 40, 35, 51, 2, 60, 57, 21, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 83 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & BEAVER.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not soil the skin or soil the finest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely, containing nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,124 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WALL, No. 7 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX LAW.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY
A SECOND EDITION
OF
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW,
APPROVED JUNE 30, 1864,
WITH
COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
A
COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX,
AND
TABLES OF TAXATION,
COMPILED BY
HORACE E. DRESSER
1 vol., 8vo, 122 pages. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

☞ ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing a "Debate in Canada," Physiognomy of Fighting Generals, etc., etc., will go to press on the 10th August.

Advertisements intended for that number should be sent to the publishers at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]
☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor
to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,
is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

B. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washington	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City o. Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York,
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 23	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 24	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Tahoe	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1 30 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 5 A. M and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2 15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 00 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 2 15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

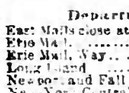
MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes.
[illegible] bars, all sizes.
200 best nails, 4-in. 5, 5-in. 3, 7-16.
200 best horse shoe iron.
60 [illegible] iron, 1 to 3 inch.
[illegible] and shafting.
[illegible]
100 [illegible]
[illegible] American iron.
[illegible] iron.
[illegible] iron.
100 [illegible] iron turnings.
For [illegible] apply
PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
at 101 & 103 CHURCH HILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, etc., etc.
J. L. Cornwell, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
In 1 pair, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

AT A MEETING of the BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held July 26, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that pilots meeting vessels from the North River to the East River, and vice versa, and from the wharves into the river, on the day previous to the departure of such vessels, have made claims on the owners for compensation for detention, under section 17 of the Pilot Law, at the rate of $3 per day, in addition to the compensation of $5, as allowed by section 21 for the service of moving vessels.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, such claims are not warranted by the Law, the compensation of $5 for moving a vessel being in lieu of the $3 for detention, and that shipowners be notified by the publication of this resolution that such claims are not sanctioned by this Board.

By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PRINTERS' IMPOSING-STONE WANTED.—Second-hand, about 30x50 inches, with stand; also, one or four news-stands, brass lined galleys and chase for a paper about 24x40. Any one having a bargain may address B. V., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR-LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Stock commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 19 Pine-st.
JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSELBERG.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. HENRY P. ALVES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KOCH & NATHAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. C. KOCH,
H. H. NATHAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOOLLAM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 24½ GREENWICH-ST.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.
Just out, a printed card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE D. KEWS.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 16, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $50 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
C. S. 5-20 BONDS.
C. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. OGDEN, LL. THOMAS E. BELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN C. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 7-30 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 14th of August inst., of *such* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. DELL,
FREDERICH H. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LORZENDER & Co., FRANCIS SAILER, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISNY, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the Interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipments secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8 and Seco[illegible] near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
C. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DODGE, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Cayuga and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $2,500 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL

With a capital of $500,000, a like sum of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.
GIDEON ELLNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Manchair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, a mile north of Newark Park, commanding a splendid view from Fairmount to Staten Island, including New-York City and Bay, 4 miles from Montclair Depot, 1 hour by rail from New-York. It includes perhaps the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with fruit of all descriptions as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, hot and cold water throughout, butler's pantry, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds rounded in a wagon road. Apply on the premises to J. N. HELLAND, or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN acres, with house and barn, in excellent order. The situation is healthy and in a good neighborhood, one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and eight miles from Piermont. The farm is fertile, and has good fruit, plenty of water and 25 acres of wood. Price $12,000. Apply to JOHN H. STEPHENS, Closter Depot, Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Chatham Corners, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 2 acres, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to C. W. HOFF on premises, or to W. BENKARD, Jr., No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 820 2d-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.—Three lots of cranberry land, in good bearing condition, situate in Ashley-st., in Jamaica, 20 per cent. but must be sold immediately, on account of the owner having to leave the country. For particulars call on E. JOHNSON, No. 304 Henry-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, located by actual view, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY G. JACKWELL, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 3,068, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 106 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 14 Strong-place.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET—ON THIRD AND FOURTH floor of building No. 117 Broadway, rent very moderate. Possession given about 1st September. Apply in the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic, of the house No. 347 West 19th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 250 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1865—A four-story stone-front house in 42d-st., near 5th-av. Apply at No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address us with full particulars, FARMER, Box No 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH A FARM attached, suitable for stock purposes. Address, with full particulars, viz: price, situation, number of acres, &c., FARM, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50 by 100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,466 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
Garrison's, N. Y., opposite West Point, half a mile back from the river at Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats, which stop at West Point. The house is new and pleasantly located. A few rooms vacant at present. Terms reasonable. Carriages to let.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This popular House, 500 feet from the ocean, with unequaled bathing facilities, can accommodate a few more boarders with choice rooms. Terms moderate.
JAS. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steam runs Monday and Thursday from foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYKOFF, Post Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. R. LAMONT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of five per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company, accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock. Therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of July inst. The transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 6th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment, out of the fund which it is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 25, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 16th, and open on the 24th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14,
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 6th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered on the respective days.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 6th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
J. S. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROleum Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, for the last six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house with the conveniences of bath, &c., situated between 10th and 20th sts., near 7th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. If not desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE MAN, PARTIAL board and a room in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, where there are no boarders; location near Fulton-avenue or Atlantic-st., but far from the City Hall, preferred; price must be very high; reference given and required. Address, stating particulars, A. Z., No. 377 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of E. A. FISCHER, Assignee. Inquire at No. 39 Chambers-st., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

TO PAINTERS.—FOR SALE A LARGE SHOP doing a fine business the year round in painting cars, fire apparatus, signs, &c. A rare chance for a good workman, with capital; to be sold low. Apply after 12 M. at HUSSEY S. No. 59 William-st.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 476 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.
Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.
Average attendance for the last three years, 169.
Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSE

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand one hundred each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service annual be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limits aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation next on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house fees at the port of departure and arrival in the United States: *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand one hundred each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limits aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

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Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand one hundred each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limits aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limit for the reception of the proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General, Foreign Mails," with the words "*Mail Proposals*"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address, and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries, but it is probable that by the first of October next, the time fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 512 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre, to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—CTO S.—SEWER CONTRACTORS.

—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street. Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street: Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues: Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL

be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOS-

ed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until **Monday, August 15, 1864**, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Third Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 20,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop. According to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : } Given under our hands and seals
{ this ——— day of ———, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE

undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are required to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will enter into and execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
———, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 512 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," there insert the name of the article bid for, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 15, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square.
Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue.
Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenues.
Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Beaslie-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. Board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000

artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 16¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING

abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,220 New-York Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G.

NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.

Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,224 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,224 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..... (About)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY..... ...Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land Passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,112	.....
HELVETIA—building..	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leave Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold. Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of the vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$142 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

OCEAN QUEEN,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. L. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,

GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DIBBLE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above direct, on TUESDAY, the 9th at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

PACKAGE OFFICE, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKET SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 58 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—CANAL OF THE—PASSENGERS TRAVEL TO CATSKILL, MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NORTH AND WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. D. D. BRIGGS, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the foot of Courtlandt-street, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., landing at Cozzens, Fort Hook, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, New Hamburgh, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The

new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:30, Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40, Grassypoint, 8:25, arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST

POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND INTERMEDIATE.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,

Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Milmore. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. C. SMITH, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—

The ACADIA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Nyacks, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-

FIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 1 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER THOMAS

FOULKS, well adapted for towing. Length, 72 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; included with pine copper in hull. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.

THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder,
Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE

HARVEST HOME and others, steamboats such as desired; also Pleasant Valley Grove and St. Ronan's Well. Office, No. 332 West-st. H. B. CROSS & T.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan. Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 10 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the Central, Erie, New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., daily, through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connections with the Northern and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER AR-

RANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:30 and 8 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 30th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:30 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Express for Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express on Saturdays and Sundays ex for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR AL-

BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from the First Page.

ing against any resolution to the prejudice of the mail contract.

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

The Liverpool *Post* of July 18 says:

"It will surprise many of our readers to learn that Lady FLORENCE CECILIA PAGET, only daughter of the Marquis of ANGLESEY by his second marriage with BENEDITTA, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, was married on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to the Marquis of HASTINGS. The marriage was a hurried and unexpected one—more particularly, it would appear, to the connections of her ladyship, none of whom were witnesses to the ceremony. The marriage took place by license, Rev. JOAN KNIPE, M. A., curate of Wellesborne, Warwickshire, officiating. The bride was given away, in the absence of her noble father, by Capt. FREDERICK GRANVILLE, a mutual friend."

The London *Morning Post* says:

"In the account of the marriage of the Marquis of HASTINGS, in our impression of yesterday, we stated that the marriage was sudden and unexpected by the bride's connections, none of whom were present. We have authority for saying that it was also unexpected by Lady EDITH ANNAY HASTINGS, who, although present, only heard of the intended ceremony for the first time a few minutes before it took place."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from Cape Town to July 20 show that the difficulties with the Kaffirs and the apprehensions of a war were increasing, but there had been no actual hostilities. The Cape authorities were making every preparation for war. The English Ministers continued to represent in Parliament that tranquility would probably be preserved.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

From the London Times, July 19.

A small body of well-intentioned politicians still adhere, as we think most mistakenly, to the plan of mediation. There is a "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities in America," and a deputation from it, consisting of Lord CLANRICARDE, the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. SPENCE, and others who look upon the war as a calamity preventible by European interference, waited upon Lord PALMERSTON on Friday, for the purpose of urging Her Majesty's Government to take steps for the restoration of peace between the belligerents. We need hardly say that with the ultima e objects of the society we entirely sympathize. We must also accept most of the facts on which they base their arguments. The evils of this war have happily not fallen on ourselves with the weight that was expected, but still the nation suffers, and would gain not a little by the ending of the strife. In America, however, the actual misery and the future ruin transcend everything that was looked for in the early days of the war. The incalculable loss of men, the piling up of a huge mountain of debt, which within four years has imposed on the American people a burden as great as that accumulated by England in a hundred and twenty, the demoralization which the war has worked on the American character, by increasing its recklessness and bringing into play hidden elements of vindictiveness and cruelty, are matters which may well depress humane men when they look to the future. But in a new offer of mediation we can see no remedy for these evils. Mr. SPENCE says that "there is a peace party, and it is growing, but it has no rallying point. The action now urged would give them a pivot on which to form; not, indeed, the action of England alone, which was to be deprecated altogether, but that to be taken conjointly by several leading Powers. With such assistance the Peace party would rapidly gather strength and numbers, and thus we might reach the issue all desired." *This is rather sanguine anticipation than sound reasoning.* The question has not, indeed, altered in principle since interference was rejected by the British Cabinet on the former occasion. How is it likely that the mere preaching of England and France could convince the Americans more than the lessons events are now reading them? Can the remarks of European Cabinets on the "futility" of their enterprise convey to them any information which they do not receive from the position of their armies and the state of their currency? What statesman can moralize better than the dispatches from the seat of war and from Wall street? Such intelligence as we have just received, for instance, must make a deeper impression than anything that two suspected—we may almost say hated—European Powers can advance. Gen. GRANT, after losing probably half his original army, is reduced to inaction; a new Confederate invasion or raid threatens the Northern States; in Georgia the contest promises nothing permanently favorable. *In the South-west the Confederates are slowly recovering the Western territory, and the diminished armies of the North are scarcely strong enough to hold the certain points which they seized in former campaigns.* The comment on all this is one which cannot be suspected of partiality. It is not ours, it is not that of Democrats or Southerners; it is that of the whole mercantile community. Gold, by the latest advices, had again risen to 271, in spite of the repeal of the Gold Bill and the accession to power of a new administrator said to have the confidence of the country. This portentous circumstance explains sufficiently the real state of affairs. When paper money is thus immensely and rapidly depreciated, it can hardly be said to have any trustworthy value at all. The American currency is now reaching the point where panic must set in, because no man can calculate, even for twenty-four hours, the value of the paper which he holds. Let the "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities" look at the recent news, and they will see reason to be content; with Lord PALMERSTON's answer. *The best service the Government of this country can render to the cause of peace is to let events run their course, and not to interfere in American politics by word or deed.*

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.

From the London Times, July 20.

If THEMISTOCLES was a proficient in the art of making a small city into a large one, Mr. CHASE is, at least, equally entitled to claim the credit of making a great State into a little one. Yet even he is not omnipotent, even to this mighty master in the art of ruin. Candor must admit that the problem set before him admitted of but one solution—a solution more or less complete, according to the genius of the philosopher to whom it was submitted. That problem may fairly be said to be—Given a nation determined on war, thirsting for revenge, insatiable of empire, steadily resolved to conquer but equally resolved to conquer without any immediate personal or pecuniary sacrifice, to extract from it men, materials, and money. As regards men, the resources of voluntary enlistment were very soon exhausted, conscription did not yield what was required, and the only resource left was to entice into the ranks those who could neither be forced nor persuaded. Thus enlistment very early became a question of pay and bounty, and the supply of men speedily resolved itself into the deeper and more difficult problem of the supply of money.

The maxim which lies at the bottom of the system is to banish from your mind all idea of paying the principal, and, in order to make the required sum which is never to be paid as large as possible, to be particularly careful with regard to the payment of the interest. Interest, according to the school of which Mr. CHASE may be considered the founder, is not a sum paid for the forbearance of money—it is rather a bait by means of which fresh money may be obtained. As time, therefore, as more money can be got, the interest must be paid with the utmost punctuality; the sum borrowed may have sunk by the depreciation of the currency to two-fifths of its metallic value, but the interest must be paid in gold, although by that means the charge is much more than doubled. Having thus done everything in his power to drive gold out of the country, Mr. CHASE's system required him to do everything in his power to keep it back, and hence a business which consisted in selling at a loss and showed an inconvenient tendency to [illegible] it from the country by prohibiting those who dealt in it from selling it like any other commodity in open market, with the intention, when no more money was to be borrowed, of repudiating first the interest, and, after a decent interval of suspense, the principal. If any one doubts the truth of this picture, let him ask himself by what means he supposes that the present currency of America is to be restored to the standard before the war, or how he can suppose that any one in his senses who ever meant to pay would be borrowing money at a rate of interest more than double of that which it nominally bears.

Let us, however, be just to Mr. CHASE. He had not many weapons in his armory; he had promises which he could break; he had a currency which he could debase, and he had some gold, which, if not wasted in the expenditure of Government, might do good service in alluring fresh subscribers to his ever open loans. He has used them all to the utmost. Actual money he would also have used if he could have got it. But it would be unjust to deny that he has done all that could be done with two great substituted powers, boundless abuse of credit and the investing worthless paper with the privilege of legal tender. He has not saved his country, but he has given her, in exchange for inevitable ruin, a very fair opportunity of dragging down the rebellious South into the same destruction with herself. The wisest thing he has done is to watch the gradual inflation of the bubble, and to leave the agreeable task of assisting at its bursting to Mr. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, a gentleman said to be a firm believer in Mr. CHASE's system. Such faith, at such a moment, merits that crown of martyrdom which it is assuredly destined to. Nothing in Mr. CHASE's administration has been so wise as his leaving it, and it will be very difficult for Mr. FESSENDEN to do anything more foolish while he is in office than he has already done by accepting it.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, July 15, 1864.

The *Opinion Nationale* contains some news from Mexico which differs widely from that given by the *Moniteur*, but is, I have reason to think, much more true. The official journal has, in fact, quite overdone the thing, in its desire to make out that the whole country is receiving the Austrian Prince with open arms. Even in the *Moniteur's* own showing, the numberless "victories" which it reports by every mail must necessarily tend to exhaust a small army of occupation spread over an immense territory and running after guerrillas who know the country and seek to avoid a combat. But it is by no means true that JUAREZ is at his last gasp, as we have been so often told that he is. A journal, called the *Illustration*, published in the City of Mexico, under the auspices of the French General, contained in one of the last numbers of May the following story:

"JUAREZ left San Luis two days ago, deserting his troops, and proceeded, along with his family, and a few servants, to Monterey, where Gov. VIDAURRI, who has rallied to the intervention, permitted the ex-President to pass on condition that he was to be without troops."

Now, the above is one of the most impudent fables ever invented. The fact is that JUAREZ, so far from being beholden to VIDAURRI for a safe conduct, has driven the latter out of Monterey and installed himself in his room and place. VIDAURRI, declared a traitor by his own State and abandoned by all his followers, has fled to Rio Bravo, hoping to get over to the United States. His secretary, being taken prisoner by JUAREZ's soldiers, was shot.

JUAREZ is by no means disposed either to fly or resign. His name is still a rallying cry for the Liberal party in Mexico. He has for the present established the seat of his Constitutional Government at Monterey, (Nuevo Leone,) 137 leagues distant from San Luis, which is occupied by the Mexican General, MEJIA, and the French. On the 17th May, DOBLADO, JUAREZ' principal Lieutenant, was at the head of 5,000 or 6,000 men. Attempting to surprise Gen. MEJIA, he was defeated, and lost 1,000 men taken prisoners and eighteen guns. He had but few killed, the French Chasseurs treating the flying with great humanity. But DOBLADO is still in arms, and has yet a considerable following. No doubt JUAREZ's army is quite incapable of resisting the French in the open field, but that is not the question. Perpetual marches and countermarches after a skirmishing enemy must wear out the small French army unless reinforcements from France shall be continually sent out. It is known that JUAREZ has at least an army of 25,000 men, besides innumerable guerrilla bands of from 300 to 500 men each. The other day ROMERO, one of the most famous of these guerrillas, carried off eighteen French wagons laden with clothing. At least a dozen Mexican States yet refuse to acknowledge the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. These are: Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leone, Tamaulipas (excepting Tampico,) Colimas, a part of Jalisco and of Mechoacan (excepting the capitals), Guerrevo, Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Chiepas, Tobasco, and Yucatan (in part.) The French system of warnings to newspapers is highly flourishing in Mexico. A short time since the authorities, wishing to lay a ground for the suppression of a journal called the *Razon Catolica*, gave it three warnings in one day, and then decided that it should cease to appear.

ITALY.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The *Popolo d'Italia* of the 2d inst. has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Island has always received from the Central Government at Turin, and calling attention to the policy of Count CAVOUR, which at one time was favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided advantageous terms could be obtained. After the death of CAVOUR, the *Popolo* says:

"There was a silence as to Sardinia, but BONAPARTE III. silently conspires, and does not give up a fixed idea. When Baron RICASOLI pronounced the noble words that 'Italy has territories to recover, not provinces to sell,' he had decreed his own fall. He fell mysteriously, after RATTAZZI had returned from a meeting at the Tuileries. Hence silence again. Now the sellers of Savoy and Nice are in power. What scruple can Signori MINGHETTI and Viscount VENOSTA have to barter Sardinia? Is Sardinia not a terror to the *Camorristi*, and to rogues, real or believed to be such, who are sent there? Are not these our rulers the propounders of an alliance with BONAPARTE at any cost? Who would only go to Rome with his consent? The little granite rock of Caprera, the modest retreat dear to GARIBALDI, is it not a part of Sardinia? And that something is being plotted, we see clearly by the newspapers. In '59 a paper at Turin and Bianchi Giovanni were the first to announce, as an excellent affair, the cession of Sardinia. Now it is a paper of Cherbourg which again brings the question into the field."

The same paper calls the earnest attention of Italians to the following communication, which appeared in the *Unita Italiana* of the 20th ult.:

"Rumors of war and of the cession of Sardinia are regaining credit. The first are a natural consequence of the negative result of the London Conference; the second always reappear whenever the question of Rome revives, with which it appears to have an indissoluble connection. The daily official papers pretend to deny this last, but their denial can have no effect in changing the inevitable condition of things, by which it is known that the monarchy, not choosing to obtain Rome by the revolutionary initiative, by which it fears it may be morally overwhelmed, and yet not being able to renounce it without renouncing a great part of the acquisitions made since 1860, has nothing else in its power than to give full execution to the contract at Plombieres, by which Rome is the exchange for Sardinia, as Lombardy then was for Nice and Savoy. The Government having hitherto fought in vain to get out of these terrible straits, after having seen all its proposals rejected, prepares to bring the contract, and is taking its precautions to cause the latter only to be swallowed by the Italians in a moment of discouragement or of surprise. I do not speak without reason. A friend who has recently returned from Sardinia told me to-day, with evident alarm, how they are gradually removing from the island, on one pretext or another, all the Sardinian workers and the Sardinian *immigrati* (men in civil employment under Government.) I believe that the press, which has once already caused this wicked treachery to fail and be postponed, cannot too soon raise its voice against this renewal. I, therefore, candidly relate to you the things I have heard, Italians, be on your guard. Sardinia is not happy about its present state; it has a consciousness of its sorrows, of its rights and of its duties. But Sardinia has a population of 500,000 inhabitants, on a surface superior by a seventh to populous and rich Lombardy, and France can send to-morrow as many soldiers as there are inhabitants in the island. If they were let alone they might make conditions with death. Like their ancient fathers, but overcome by numbers they must fall. Italians of the other provinces, will you abandon them? Is it not enough that Nice and Corsica are lost, to regain which some day our grandsons will have to take up arms—but must Sardinia also?

The *Paesi* hears from a war correspondent in Naples that "a great number of emissaries of MURAT are going about in Naples insinuating themselves into families and seeking by every art to captivate the good will and confidence of their hosts. They are continually reminding them of the good old time when MURAT was for a short period King of the Two Sicilies, and give a flattering description of all the beatitudes which would be showered on these populations if the Murats were once restored to the throne of their father."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

In the first Chamber of the Cour Imperiale, the case of the Duke D'AUMALE, a prince in exile, and M. MICHAEL LEVY, a Paris publisher, *versus* the Prefect of Police, came on on Friday, under the presidence of M. DE VIENNE. Some persons once thought that the treatise of TACITUS on the manners of the Germans was a covert satire on the degeneracy of the Romans of its days. The storm of indignation heard in official regions when there is announced a production bearing any royal or princely name connected with the past glory of France, leads the public to suppose that the Government considers it as a satire or a libel on itself. The cause of the present action you perhaps have not quite forgotten. The Duke D'AUMALE had spent several years in arranging materials for the history of the House of Condé during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Louis II., first Prince of the Blood, known in history as the "Great Condé," spent the sunset of his glorious life in the calm retreat of Chantilly, employed in the study of letters, and with the companionship of RACINE, BOILEAU and MOLIERE. He died in 1686, and the funeral oration of BOSSUET, a masterpiece of sacred eloquence, is known to everybody. The Duke D'AUMALE, who inherited from the Duke DE BOURBON the vast property of a family so nearly related to his own, came into the possession of papers relating to the Condés which were accessible to no one else, and he occupied the forced leisure which the political events of his country have given him in composing a history of that grand house with which the glory of France is so intimately connected. To avoid all allusion to events of a more modern date, the Duke D'AUMALE began his history with Louis I., who figured as the head of the Calvinist party, and who was born in 1530, and he closed it with the great Condé, who, as I have mentioned, died at Chantilly in 1686. There could be no mention, therefore, of the foul murder in the ditch of Vincennes of the unfortunate Duke D'ENGHIEN, nor of his kidnapping at Ettenheim, in the Duchy of Baden, a neutral territory and during a time of peace, by the order of the First Consul BONAPARTE. The work was, of course, written in French, which the Duke D'AUMALE it said to write with perfection, and was to be published in Paris. It was to consist of four volumes, one of which had already gone through the press. There was no concealment about the matter from the outset. The publisher and printer had scrupulously fulfilled all the formalities required by the laws on the press. Two copies had been deposited, as is the custom, in the Department of the Interior, and the proof-sheets and revises had passed backwards and forwards from Paris to London, and from London to Paris, through the Post-office, without any objection or impediment, and without any symptom that the printing and publication would be interfered with. All of a sudden, however, and without note or warning, the Prefect of Police sent his emissaries to the printing office, who seized and carried off the whole impression of 4,000 volumes. This occurred in January, 1863, during the ministry of M. DE PERSIGNY, and from that day to this the 4,000 volumes have been kept in a cellar of the Prefecture of Police, under lock and key, to which no one has access but the Prefect himself. In May following, the Duke D'AUMALE and his publisher took legal proceedings against the Prefect for the restitution of the property which he had illegally become master of. The affair came on before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and the Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided that the Prefect of Police had acted in conformity with an order given to him by the Minister of the Interior, that in virtue of the 75th article of the Constitution of the year 8, agents of Government cannot be proceeded against for acts relative to their functions without the authorization of the Council of State; and that as the plaintiffs had not demanded such authorization, their demand for the restitution of their property must be rejected, and the plaintiffs had to pay the costs of the action. Judgment was delivered on Saturday morning, and it is, as everybody expected, the confirmation of the judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine—namely, that the proceedings taken by the Duke D'AUMALE and M. MICHAEL LEVY for the recovery of the property seized by the Prefect of Police cannot be sustained without the authorization of the Council of State, in conformity with the 75th article of the Constitution of the year 8.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Some further correspondence relating to the Danish question has been published. The dispatch of M. MONRAD to M. DE BILLE, dated Copenhagen, June 28, has already been made public. The reply of the British Government to Bishop MONRAD's remarks is contained in the subjoined dispatch, which will be read with much interest:

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR A. PAGET.

SIR: The Danish Envoy has placed in my hands a dispatch which he has received from Bishop MONRAD, of which I send you a copy.

Her Majesty's Government sympathize with the King and people of Denmark in the severe trial which they have been obliged to undergo. Her Majesty's Government recognize the justice of many of the reproaches addressed by the Danish Government to the Powers which, having been parties to the Treaty of London, have departed from its provisions, and, under the guise of a Federal execution in Holstein and of a temporary occupation in Schleswig, have in effect subverted the authority of the king of Denmark in these two Duchies.

But it is of urgent importance to Denmark that the Danish Government should look their present situation in the face. When during the conference the Danish Plenipotentiaries declared to the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty that the lines of frontier proposed by the German Powers could not be accepted by Denmark, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries felt obliged to ask them how the Danish Government could expect better terms by war.

Accordingly, the possession of Düppel and of Alsen—which the Prussian Plenipotentiary, supported by the Austrian, proposed to recommend their Governments to leave to Denmark, if Denmark would at once accept a frontier line to the north of Flensburg—is now out of the question. A few days of war have dispelled all hope of the renewal of Count BERNSTORFF's proposal.

The latter part of Bishop MONRAD's dispatch expresses the hope that the Powers which have shown so great an interest in favor of Denmark during the negotiations will not abandon her during the war.

It is true that the neutral Powers, moved by an earnest desire to preserve the independence of Denmark, and by admiration of the gallant struggle made by a brave nation in so unequal a contest, have endeavored most zealously to obtain for the Danish Government such terms of peace as the manifest superiority of Austria and Prussia in arms, and the views entertained by Germany, would allow. But I beg to remind the Government of Denmark that while Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the other neutral Powers, were willing to urge upon the Danish Government the acceptance of terms which that Government deemed incompatible with the safety and honor of Denmark, Her Majesty's Government have never engaged themselves, nor can they now engage themselves, to support the Danish cause by force of arms, or to impose upon Germany the conditions suggested in conference.

You will read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and give him a copy of it. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

La France publishes a letter from "a source worthy of confidence," at Vienna, respecting the interview of the three Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and the nature of the relations established between them. The writer, whose letter is dated the 14th inst., says:

"The presidency of the Northern Courts in denying the authenticity of the documents published by the *Morning Post* has not changed the real embarrassment which they have caused to them; and whatever may be the vivacity of their attitude, it is manifest that they can only seriously be accepted as to the form and not as to the substance of the documents published. Instructed by this unfortunate misadventure, the three Cabinets have resolved to continue their communications directly, and without the intermediary of the chancelleries. These communications, the initiative of which arises entirely with Russia, refer, it is said, to two points—reciprocal engagements for efficient joint action in the repression of an eventual rising in some parts of Poland, extension of this common action to all the questions in which the Conservative principle will be compromised within the limits of the political limits of the three Courts. In order to obtain the adhesion of Prussia to this plan of mutual assurances, the Emperor ALEXANDER has sacrificed his rights as to the Duchies to the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, thus interesting his ambition in the success of his own projects. In fact, the Grand Duke, by once more in possession of the Duchies, obtaining right to cede to Prussia the part which will be at the call of Prussia after possession of the Duchy of Brunswick, and to be returned to King GEORGE V. The success of the Prussia would thus appear to be easily assured; but it was not the same with that of Austria. This is why, in fact, had compromising guarantees to obtain for the eventual conservation of her dominion in Venetia and Hungary. To this matter she wished to join other pretensions relative to the events that might arise in Italy on the death of the Pope, and finally she has demanded the adhesion of Prussia to the plan of federal reform proposed last year by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. Negotiations continue, it is said, on these heads, and it can only be confirmed that the recognition of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Vienna and Berlin is now nearly an accomplished fact. But the agreement of the great Powers announced each one to rarely come to except at the expense of the small ones; and the secondary States of Germany, knowing by experience the justice of their observations, follow with anxiety and sadness all the progress of the negotiations in course. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden, have been sent at Frankfort, and they have agreed in endeavor to delay the steps by urging the diet to immediately recognize the Prince of Augustenburg, and to take part in the struggle against Denmark. But this feeble desire of resistance would not be maintained against the understanding and the audience of two great Courts. Thus one is more inclined to seek the salvation of the Confederation in the abortion of the negotiations going on at Vienna at this moment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, 7,000 bales, including [illegible] closing quiet. Speculators and exporters took [illegible] bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WARING BROS. & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report wheat quiet and steady. Flour dull and declining. Corn quiet and steady, the week's sales of Mixed at 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. RICHARDS, ATHEY & Co. and COSGROVE, BARNES & Co. report Beef steady. Lard 44s. Tallow firmer and partially advanced 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes firmer; sales at 29s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar firmer but quiet; sales include two Rice qualities, 1s. 6d. higher. Linseed Cake in good demand at £9 15s. Oil Cake in active request at £10 10s. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 37s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer; sales at 37s. 6d. Oils quiet. Messrs. EARLAM & BRANDON report Crude Petroleum quiet but steady. Linseed Cake in demand and advanced.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. Iron dull for both bar and rail. COFFEE steady. TEA a decided improvement on the low former; sales at 41s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 41s. 3d. PETROLEUM active at 2s. 3d for Crude. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED advanced 1s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American securities are still declining; five-twenties 63¾, 64.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull and declining, mainly owing to unfavorable bank returns, which promise much more active demand for money, under the impression that the Insert bullion must make an advance in the Bank minimum necessary.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sunday, July 24.

The Paris Bourse closed this day on the 23d at 67f. 50c. for the Rentes.

VERY LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 23.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS buoyant.

SUGAR dull.

PETROLEUM inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, July 23.

Consols for money closed at 91 a 91¼.

Erie Shares, 42¾ a 43¼.

Illinois Central Shares nominal.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—AN IMPORTANT SALE.—For some time past negotiations have been pending for the purchase, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of Baltimore's mortgage interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company. JOHN W. GARRETT, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Senator VAN WINKLE of Western Virginia, on the part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and Mayor CHAPMAN, with the Finance Committee, on the part of the City of Baltimore, have been the negotiating parties. The matter has been closed, the following being the terms agreed upon: $2,000,000 in cash $500,000 in 60 days, and $500,000 in 90 days; making a total of $3,000,000 to be paid the city for its mortgage interest in the road. This is somewhat less than the original cost of the city's interest, but the corporation being a one-third owner of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is relieved by the sale a benefit in common with the other stockholders. The Northwestern Virginia Railroad may now be regarded as the prolongation of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the officers of the latter company are already at work putting that road in the very best condition for travel and freight, both as regards the track and tunnels, and it is also announced by the railroad officers that the bridge across the Ohio River will be pushed to completion at an early day. By this arrangement the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will be greatly benefited, as that road connects with the Northwestern Virginia on the Ohio River.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 3.*

—Hon. Ira Perley has been appointed Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, in place of Judge Bell, resigned.

SPORTING.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

SECOND DAY'S RACES.

One and a half mile Dash.

Captain Moore	1
Kate Duncan	2
Mr. Morris' Eclipse filly	3
Verbena	4
Seven Oaks	5

Time: 3:15.

Saratoga Stakes, for two year olds, one mile Dash.

Mr. Hunter's Saratoga	1
Mr. Nathan's Lexington colt	2
Bonle & Hall's Baltimore	3

Time: 2.08¾.

Two Mile Dash.

Captain Moore	1
Reporter	2

Time: 4:22.

Track very heavy.

Saturday will be the last day of the races, on which occasion there will be five contests.

Base Ball.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.

An interesting game was played yesterday, Aug. 4, on the Empire grounds, Hoboken, between the engravers and printers employed by the Continental Bank Note Company. The game was so closely contested that it was necessary to play ten innings to decide it. The following was the score:

ENGRAVERS.	Outs.	Runs.	PRINTERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Hopkins, 2d b	2	7	Wm. Dalton, c	3	6
Ormsby, Jr., c. f	2	7	A. Lynck, p	6	2
Meyers, p	4	4	Lindsay, 1st b	1	7
A. Porter, 1st b	3	6	J. English, 2d b	4	3
Fenwick, r. f	2	2	Scollick, 3d b	2	4
Claxton, l. f	2	6	R. Dalton, s. s	5	3
Daubeny, 3d b	4	4	L. Baulair, r. f	2	4
Wm. Porter, c	5	3	J. Schenck, c. f	1	6
McDonald, s. s	1	3	Bailey, l. f	6	3
Totals	30	40	Totals	30	37

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Printers	3	10	0	1	7	3	6	1	4	2—37
Engravers	3	11	2	3	1	7	4	4	1	3—40

UMPIRE—J. M. FOSTER, of the Knickerbockers, of Albany.

SCORER—J. G. PERET.

Blackberries for Soldiers.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this date I notice a communication with regard to the use made of blackberry syrup, cordial, &c., in the hospitals. A decoction of high bush, blackberry root and strawberry vines, taken with a little French brandy and sugar, will answer equally as well as any one of the other preparations, and could be within the reach of every patient, as tons of the root and vines could be procured on our Connecticut farms. I will engage to supply any hospital with enough to give it a trial, free of expense, and trust to your interest in the cause of our country and of humanity, to give this an insertion in the columns of your extensively circulated paper.

Yours truly, E. C. WELLS.

Meeting of Mozart Hall General Committee.

This organization met last night. A large attendance was present. The Hon. JOHN MCCOOL was called to the chair in the absence of the Chairman; Mr. P. DALEY, Secretary. A series of resolutions, declaring that the masses of the Democratic party of this City and State are in favor of peace, and of the instant inauguration of negotiations for ending the present war; that the members of the General Committee, who have been placed upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention, be instructed to cast their votes for no man as a candidate of the Democratic party for President or Vice-President in favor of the further prosecution of the war, &c., was unanimously adopted.

ACCIDENT ON THE BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—A "dummy" car filled with excursionists, on its way to Jersey City, last evening, at about 8 o'clock, came in collision with an empty dummy and car standing partially on a side track, on the grade near "Bull's Head," where the dummies are changed for horse cars, causing severe injury to three persons, one of whom it is thought, will not survive. The crews of the cars were also injured by either conductor or engineman, and it is stated that at the moment of collision the speed of the car was quite as great as at any time during the trip.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Soon after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the millinery store of MISSES HERSFELLO, No. 310 Canal-street. The damage to stock and fixtures was about $2,500. Insurance on the stock and fixtures are $1,500, in the Park, Brooklyn, and one other insurance company. The building is owned by Mrs. HARRIS; it was damaged to the extent of $500, and is fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Riot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

A disturbance occurred this morning in the vicinity of Seventh and Pine streets, which at one time threatened to become a formidable riot. Some firemen on their way to a fire were attacked by a party of negroes, which led to a general fight, and nine in several arrests by the police.

—It is stated that in the first two years of the present war 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gunstocks for the American market.

Advertisement.

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will contain articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the duties of parents, which alone, to many families would prove inestimable gift. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January, 1864, for sale by the post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Fire-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARQUHAR'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft, 2 children and servant, Paris; Miss A. Dickinson, J. E. Dickinson, New York; Wm. Aldis, England; Jno. Miller, Canada, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Liverpool, from Havana—Marquis de Villalva, Thomas Vargas, Augustus Arthur, A. A. Pesant, Jose de Navia and sister, Pedro Romay and daughter, P. Elhert, Jr., Ed. Mehr, J. C. Heinrich, Felix Cabellos, Andr. Vega, David Sands, Leandro Sanchez, Aniceto Giraldi, Miguel Ossuna, F. Mestiguers, Juan Fuentes, C. Taylor, John Parish, R. Ferrer, J. Durbin, M. Quesada, Salvador Mesa, James Creamon, M. de la Rampa y Hernandez, J. T. Schroeder, M. Oller, S. S. Hernandez, Rafael Hevia, J. T. Marquito and daughter, G. S. de Solis, Manuel Molinet and son, Juan Cortado, J. Concepcion Estebin, Y. Arrellano, Juan M. Posse, Luis Y. Camerero, A. Moore, Mrs. Mary Brewer, James Manning, M. Corbrey, B. Kerrey, R. Tuttle, V. Toots, S. Kelson, James Reilly, Ricardo Pinto.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Saml. Peck, Lucy and 2 sons, Miss Holt, Mrs. and Miss White, Moses Taylor, Mrs. Butler, E. Ulrich, Major Thomson and lady, T. W. Shilstone, D. Ensebro, Miss Laughton, Miss McElroy, G. P. Garmer, M. Schonfeld, and 577 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern—Lieut. A. T. H. Cheney, 1st N. C. V.; Lieut. J. A. Cheney, do.; J. A. Leland, W. J. Cypher, A. B. Lydecker, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets... 6 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 27 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate...11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana 4 ds., with passengers, specie, cotton, sugar and tobacco to Barguin & Co. The steamer "Denbigh" arrived in Havana on the morning of the 30th ult., from Mobile the 20th, with 400 bales of cotton. The D. reports a large side-wheel steamer captured while attempting to pass the fleet stationed off Mobile, supposed to be the Virgin, from Havana. She also reports the running ashore and burning of the blockade-runner Ivanhoe. The Confederates succeeded in saving the entire cargo and machinery of the vessel. Left steamship Havana, Greene for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Shaw, Liverpool July 17, via Queenstown 21st, at 5 A. M., with mdse. and 576 passengers to Williams & Guion.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern 3d inst., via Hatteras Inlet 3d, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Merrimac, Budd, Key West 6 ds. Is bound to Portland, Me.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Beaston, City Point 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Europa, (Prem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 303 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Ship Winslow, (Fr.,) Lacoste, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Germania, (Prussn.) Francke, Rotterdam 56 ds., with mdse. and 285 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Hermann, (Hamb.,) Koppelmann, Amoy March 26, passed Angier April 23, Cape of Good Hope June 14, St. Helena June 27, with tea to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle.

Brig Julia, Shackford, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis,) Marsh, Arroyo, P. R., July 25, with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff. July 29, lat. 29 08, lon. 69 50, saw a Br. bark strg. S. W., showing a burgee; could not make the name out. Aug. 1, lat. 37 50, lon. 73 30, saw a steamboat, bound W., painted white, and very low in the water; took her to be a blockade-runner.

Schr. Ajmeer, (of Cornwallis,) Mills, St. Marcs, Havti, July 17, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. June 16, (outward passage,) lat. 28 14, lon. 61 41, was boarded by the privateer Florida, cruising.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Scepter, Pitts, Trinidad 25 ds., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Josephine, Burns, Port Jefferson, for Newburgh.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Dewey, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Phillips, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Lowell, New-London.

Schr. Alex. Henderson, Burgess, Orient.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Post, Bridgeport.

Schr. Rubicon, Pendleton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Albany, for Portland.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4015. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION

The Macon Railroad Cut and a Rebel Train Captured.

SUBSEQUENT UNION DISASTER.

A Portion of Our Forces Defeated and Two Thousand Captured.

SAFETY OF GENERAL M'COOK.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

Gen. STONEMAN sent a force of cavalry, consisting of LONG'S and LAGRANGE'S brigades, three thousand two hundred strong, on the 26th ult., under the command of Gen. ED. McCOOK, to destroy the Macon and Western Road.

They succeeded in destroying eighteen miles of the road, and started to capture a rebel train of five hundred wagons, which was going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus.

Gen. McCOOK captured this train, with near 500 men, including 127 officers.

The wagons were laden with valuable stores, including liquors and private papers of Gen. HOOD and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted, our men burned the wagons.

Gen. McCOOK then started to return with the prisoners and 300 mules, but was overtaken by the rebels in force, under Gen. RANSOM.

This force was so large as to completely surround our forces.

A desperate engagement ensued, in which many of our men escaped and found their way to Marietta.

The number of Federals captured, it is supposed, will number two thousand.

This disaster is attributed to our troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured rebel train.

The brigade of Gen. LONG consisted of the Third and Fourth Ohio, Second Indiana and Fourth Regulars.

Part of the brigade under Gen. LAGRANGE, was composed of the troops who were in the late expedition of Gen. ROUSSEAU.

The rebel Gen. FORREST is reported to be at Atlanta under Gen. HOOD.

Two hundred and thirty-seven Confederate prisoners reached here last evening, including eleven commissioned officers.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

The latest from Gen. McCOOK's Cavalry expedition is highly encouraging and lessens the extent of the disaster. Gen. McCOOK has himself reached Marietta with twelve hundred men. A squad of three hundred had reached the same point a short time previous. The missing will not now exceed eight hundred.

All prisoners previously taken by McCOOK were abandoned. About five hundred mules were shot by him before ROUSSEAU captured them.

Our loss in killed is slight, four-fifths absentees being prisoners.

Gen. SHERMAN alludes to the raid as successful.

Everything is quiet at the front.

Safety of Gen. McCook.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

Advices from Nashville say that Gen. McCOOK, who was supposed to have been captured near Newman, has come in with a hundred and twenty of his men. Five hundred had previously arrived at Marietta, as already reported.

Gen. McCOOK was successful in breaking the Macon road, and capturing and destroying a wagon and railroad train.

He also captured seventy-two officers and thirty-five men, but was obliged to let them go.

The safe return of Gen. McCOOK, with so many of his men, reduces his loss very materially. More will probably get in.

The Army Before Atlanta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, July 30.

The battle of the 28th was but a passionate effort of the giant rebel to break the net in which he is fast being caught. It will be recorded in history as the episode of a siege, for the siege of Atlanta will date back from July 28. I believe the struggle of the 22d, in which McPHERSON did not die until he had finished the investment and ran his rifle-pits through a part of the city, completed the investment and began the siege. At any rate, the siege is now begun, and the investment is complete. It is too late for HOOD to escape, if he wished to. Henceforth HOOD must sit and watch the meshes thickening around him from day to day, his only hope that a mistake on SHERMAN'S part may give him a loop-hole out of which to crawl. What amiable feelings, despite their accompanying terror and despair, must be HOOD'S as he sits watching his ruin and vainly striving to escape it. Next to those of the successful General, who watches the gradual tightening of his lines around a doomed city or army, the feelings of him who commands within must be most enviable.

Over the scene of Hoon's despair at Atlanta can you not see the figure of old BRAGG exulting in the defeat of the army and the ruin of the men who rejected him. BRAGG is one of the most vindictive men to whom the rebellion has given prominence, and I have no doubt in my own mind that he rejoices in the shelving of JOHNSTON and the ruin of the others who have succeeded him. Expelled from the Army of Tennessee, hated and despised, he has not forgotten the scorn which the men and prints showered upon him, and gloats over the chance that gave the ruin of that army into his hands. Of course you have heard the story. How he came from Richmond, and met the retreating army of JOE JOHNSTON at Atlanta. At his command the retreat was stopped, and on July 15 and 16 a council of war was held in the Gate City. There is one here who knows that it was a stormy council of crimination and recrimination, of bitter and rough criticism. BRAGG presided like Satan in the Council of the Fallen, and rejoiced over the troubles of each. His orders first and last was fight. There were but three men in that council beside himself who cried "Bravo." HOOD, a brave, bold fellow, with little brains; STEWART, with more brains than HOOD, and not less brave, and CHEATHAM, with less of bravery and brains than either. JOHNSTON has played the part of FABIAN until he has won some character. He will not risk it in the new part of a fighter. He retires. HARDEE refuses to place himself in BRAGG'S power, and declines to accept. Unfortunately for us, POLK had been killed in battle too soon, or we should have had a greater ass than HOOD in command. So HOOD gets the command, STEWART gets POLK'S corps, CHEATHAM that of HOOD, and they cross swords in the air, swear to do or die, and old BRAGG, taking the train for Macon and Richmond, laughs at the folly of the men he has ruined. SHERMAN does not object, and the casting of the net goes bravely on.

Wheeler's Attack Upon Decatur—His Repulse.

Some days ago we published a dispatch from the Richmond papers, asserting that WHEELER, with the rebel cavalry, captured 500 of our wagons at Decatur on July 21. The following account of the engagement, which we find in the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Decatur, July 22, does not sustain the assertion of the Confederates. The writer says:

"On Thursday, the 21st, GARRARD'S cavalry had orders for some secret expedition, and Colonel SPRAGUE'S brigade was ordered to Decatur, Ga., to hold the point and protect the trains of the Army of the Tennessee that had come forward. We had three regiments—the Sixty-third Ohio, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and Thirty-fifth New-Jersey. There was also two guns of the Third Michigan Battery, under Lieut. SHIRES, and two guns of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which had been left with the train of the cavalry. It was commanded by Lieut. HENRY BENNETT. Col. SPRAGUE threw out strong pickets on the roads leading southward and toward Stone Mountain, and made everything as secure as possible with his forces. We were somewhat in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, but there was a long space on the left of the army that was not under our observation, for all the cavalry pickets had been withdrawn.

While we were at dinner on Friday word came from Gen. McPHERSON that the enemy was increasing his force on our front, and evidently meant to attack us. Col. SPRAGUE sent out immediately four companies from the Sixty-third Ohio, and the same number from the Twenty fifth Wisconsin, and commanded the remaining companies to be ready at a moment's notice for any orders. The Colonel and his staff rode to the picket lines, which they had hardly reached before the lines began to fall back before the rebels, two lines of battle strong. At the same time they opened a battery and threw shells beyond the town, on the main road. In a few moments two batteries nearer than the first began to throw shell and spherical case shot on the line of the picket reserve. The reserve companies in camp were ordered to form a line near the jail, and the picket line fell back to the railroad. But the rebels began to pour in on the right, and the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin suffered severely. Col. MONTGOMERY was badly wounded in the arm, and had to give up from exhaustion. No braver man fell into the hands of the enemy that day; for in this campaign, from the charge of Resaca down, he showed the courage of a lion.

South of the railroad a line of battle was formed, and our men were very resolute. The two guns of the Third Michigan Battery were advanced, and did good service. But bravery could not compete with numbers; and, after a short resistance, our men were ordered to fall back, and a new line was formed at the jail. The section of the Michigan battery joined the section of the Chicago Board of Trade batteries, and the rebels did not seem to be eager to advance into the range of the guns. Lieut. BENNETT, who was a stranger to us, won our admiration for his cool, energetic bravery, and will always obtain a hearty greeting from Col. SPRAGUE'S brigade.

From the time that the firing became hot along the line of the railroad the trains began to pull out on the Rossville road. There was scarcely any confusion, but the mules were urged by shouting and whipping to their utmost speed. The rebels threw shells along the line of the road, and some of the last teams on the road were fairly riddled by bullets. Yet there was but one teamster hit, and only a few mules were wounded; not more than three wagons were lost.

The rebels began to pour in in crowds on the right. Col. BROWN, Major FOERS and Adjt. FORAKR, of the Sixty-third Ohio, took Company H, the only one at liberty, and a few men who were falling back, and made so bold a charge on them that they fell back into the woods. In a moment they emerged again in increased numbers, and the company had to fall back. As they did so, a ball struck Adjt. FORAKR, and he fell dead.

The rebels now pressed the left heavily, also sweeping away two whole companies of the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, who, nevertheless, made a bold fight, as they have ever done. The line again fell back, and were reformed in the public square, near the Court-house. The Sixty-third Ohio had raised the National flag here, and it floated proudly where only the rebel bars had been seen for nearly three years. The stand here was brief, for the enemy poured in through all the streets by the back doors of the houses, and fired on the men from the front. Col. SPRAGUE, who had conducted the affair with his usual boldness and coolness, saw that the wagons were all safe, and determined to fall back again, and the men were ordered to do so, coming into line on the rise at the north of the town. As the men did this the rebels seemed to pour in their hottest fire, and our men suffered severely. Here Lieut.-Col. BROWN was wounded. The fire of the rebels was returned with spirit, and the rebels began to see that their victory was over; they would not advance further, but began their usual stealing. Adjutant FORAKR was found stripped of all but his underclothes.

As night drew near Col. SPRAGUE selected a position on the north of the town and threw up rail fortifications. Here they were reinforced by the Forty-third Ohio, which had just come forward from Rossville on guard duty with the supply trains. The rebels only remained in town long enough to gather what booty they could find and then fell back south of the railroad. Our cavalry returned to the town and remained there during the night. In the morning the brigade entered the town, but afterward moved to the right and occupied the grounds of the Confederate conscript camp, which they are now fortifying.

Col. SPRAGUE and staff, the field and line officers generally, did all, and more than could be expected. It was certainly, taking all in all, a well-fought affair, and reflects credit on the command. While we fought at Decatur, the battle raged awfully on the left, and the Sixteenth Corps was earning there also credit and glory. Gen. McPHERSON'S command never did him more honor than the day he gave his life for his country. We all loved the brave soldier and mourn him."

What Sherman has Accomplished—What the Rebels have Lost.

From the St. Louis Union.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in this city by a gentleman from his kinsman, a high officer in SHERMAN'S army:

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Monday, July 25, 1864.

We are in the immediate front of Atlanta, with the enemy well nigh shut up in its very defences. We occupy a curved line around the west, north and east sides of the city, about one to one and a half miles distant from it, and have the whole place under the fire of our guns, to doses of which, anything but homeopathic, we have been treating it during the past forty-eight hours. We have fought some half dozen severe battles, and, with losses to ourselves (*in all*) of about 12 000 to 15,000, have placed of the enemy *at least* 30,000 *hors du combat*. We have captured twenty guns, twenty-five or thirty stand of colors, have destroyed two important railroads, occupying a third for our own uses; have burned a large number of cotton, woolen, rolling, paper and grist mills, nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, numerous railroad depots, and large quantities of subsistence and other military stores. We have captured thousands of horses, mules, beef cattle and sheep; and have sent to the rear nearly 10,000 prisoners. I place Jo. JOHNSTON'S loss at 30,000, because, besides the above prisoners, we have either buried, or delivered up to him for burial, about 5,000 of his dead. Counting five wounded to one dead (which is a moderate proportion), and I think you will agree that I do not overestimate his entire loss. Unless some unforseen accident or misfortune overtakes us, Atlanta will be ours very shortly.

Activity in Military Circles at Memphis—Report of Gen. Forrest's Death not Credited.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Friday, August 5.

There is great activity in military circles here in carrying out the new movements.

Reliable information states that the rebel Gen. S. D. LEE has been relieved of the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and ordered to report at Atlanta. It is supposed that he is to take Gen. HOOD'S old command.

Gen. FORREST charges the responsibility of the recent rebel defeat to Major-Gen. S. D. LEE.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Meridian a week ago.

The report of the death of Gen. FORREST by lockjaw is not credited, although his wound is sufficiently severe to prevent his being engaged in active service.

Gen. CHALMERS is in command of FORREST'S forces.

The rebel troops west of the Mississippi, it is expected, will cross that stream and reinforce Atlanta.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 5.

Gen. LEMAN, who left Mobile July 31, says that Gen. HOOD has been reinforced by two divisions from Gen. BEAUREGARD'S corps, from Richmond, and by two brigades from Mobile.

Charleston and Wilmington are also said to be nearly divested of troops to reinforce Hoon, while the garrison at Mobile, it is stated, consists of only two brigades of regulars and Mobile militia.

So great were the fears that Mobile would be attacked between the 8th and 15th of July, that at the urgent solicitation of the Governor and Mayor, the troops which had been sent to reinforce Gen. FORREST were recalled.

The Africa.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5—10 P. M.

The steamship *Africa* has not yet arrived, but she will doubtless reach her dock in season for her mails, and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press to be forwarded by the morning train, due at New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Crossing at Hancock.

A FIGHT AT NEW CREEK.

Averill's Pickets Driven Into Cumberland.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

A Panic in the Cumberland Valley.

Governor Curtin Calls Out Thirty Thousand Militiamen.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

Dispatches received here at an early hour this morning state that the rebels were then crossing the river at Hancock, and that they had driven Gen. AVERILL'S pickets into Cumberland.

A semi-official dispatch, received at 9 A. M., conveys the intelligence that the rebels occupied Hagerstown in force this morning.

The greatest consternation once more prevails among the people in the southern portion of the Cumberland Valley.

Farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock, and the population generally is reported to be perfectly panic stricken by this sudden, end to them unexpected occupation again of the country by the rebels.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 militia.

The occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed by official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town.

The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by infantry is a strong indication that this force is the advance of a large body, as such troops are not used for marauding purposes only.

After crossing at Shepperdstown, it appears that the enemy passed through Sharpsburgh and Turkstown. So sudden was their descent upon Hagerstown that the telegraph operator who communicated was compelled to leave on a hand car, closely pursued by a cavalry force. He was in range of their revolvers for a considerable time, and only escaped by hard work at the wheels.

We are still in communication with State Line, a telegraph station on the Franklin Railroad, seven miles north of Hagerstown. The operator there states that the rebels in Hagerstown have thrown out pickets, but as yet have made no further advance movements.

A dispatch from Somerset, received at 10 P. M. states that the Federal loss in the fight at New Creek, yesterday, was 29 killed and 50 wounded. Gen. KELLY defeated the rebels.

A dispatch from Greencastle, at 8 P. M., states that a gentleman had just arrived there, who says he saw the rebels crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 12 o'clock this morning, 6,000 or 8,000 strong, infantry and cavalry.

We had communication from this point by telegraph with State Line Station at 8 o'clock this evening. The communication does not extend beyond Greencastle, the rebels having entered Middleburgh, 11 miles north of Hagerstown. In what force they occupy Middleburgh is not known. It is presumed that they have more than five regiments which entered Hagerstown this morning.

The movements of the enemy are utterly inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack.

At the same time that the five regiments were advancing toward Chambersburgh, another column, it is reported, was moving up the Potomac in the direction of Cumberland, the strength of which column none of our officials were able to learn.

A telegraphic report has just reached these headquarters from Bedford, to the effect that passengers by the stage, who had reached that place, represent that a fight took place at Cumberland on Thursday, which resulted in a loss to our side of 20 killed and 30 wounded. No other particulars are given.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURGH, Aug. 5, 1864.

The following proclamation has been issued:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburgh, and those west of that place at Pittsburgh.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation and the mode of organization.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDER.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Aug. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—In accordance with my proclamation this day made, it is ordered:

First—That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defence of the State.

Second.—Companies, as rapidly as organized will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburgh; those east of Johnstown to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburgh—where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, sworn into the service of the State for defence during the period of the existing emergency, and organized into regiments. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. S. RUSSELL Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

Five of Gen. AVERILL'S messengers came into McConnelsburgh, Fulton County, last night.

They report the rebels are crossing the river at Hancock, three thousand strong.

They also state that Gen. AVERILL is at Cumberland, and that his pickets have been driven in by the invaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Ledger* says:

"From information received last evening from apparently reliable authority, the order of Gen. COUCH has not been issued unnecessarily.

Among the reports, which are based on good authority, is that the rebels crossed the Potomac River at Hancock yesterday morning, several thousand strong.

A fight at New-Creek, Virginia, was also reported to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but up to last evening no result had been attained."

The above report has also been received by the *North American* and *Gazette*.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 5.

A person who left Charleston, Va., early yesterday morning, reports that a rebel force, composed of MOSBY'S and IMBODEN'S cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at seven thousand strong, were there, and about to make a feint on Harper's Ferry, whilst Gen. EARLY, with some twelve thousand infantry, was guarding the trains of plunder and grain at Bunker Hill, and was about starting up the valley.

Rebel parties were scattered at different points in the valley, gathering in grain and collecting cattle, and would join Gen. EWELL in his march.

The rebels have conscripted all the men they could lay their hands on, and even boys of 16 years of age, but many had escaped and were hiding in the mountains.

The belief is that as soon as the teams are well advanced the entire rebel force will retire up the valley.

FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY.

All Quiet—The Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Nothing of interest has taken place for the past two days, and very little picket firing is being indulged in on the lines at present.

An officer of a colored regiment is reported to have shot one of his men yesterday, at the Commissary Depot. The officer is now under arrest.

In my dispatch of the 31st I stated that the Colored Division engaged in battle was under the command of Gen. WHITE. This was a mistake, Gen. FRAZERO being in command of his own division. Gen. WHITE acted as Chief of Staff to Gen. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday, as the mail-steamer *John Brooks*, plying between this city and City Point, was coming down the James River, she was fired at by a battery on Harrison's Landing. Six shots were fired, three of which passed over the steamer, and three fell short. She turned back to get to our gunboats for protection, but in the meantime two of them came up the river, attracted by the firing, and shelled the rebels out. One of the shots fired by the rebels just grazed the pilot-house.

Five horses were killed on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which was ahead of the *John Brooks*, and which was also fired at.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN ORDER.

Confession of their Secretary—The Grand and Deputy Grand Commander Admit the Existence of the Order.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Democrat* of this morning contains the essential points of the confession of GREEN B. SMITH, Secretary of the order of American Knights.

CHARLES L. HUNT and CHARLES E. DUNN, the former the Grand and the latter the Deputy Grand Commander, also asked for a reëxamination, in which they acknowledged their former statements to be untrue, and admitted the existence of the Order of American Knights and their membership of it.

This confession gives many details of the workings and purposes of the Order, but no new facts of importance are revealed.

Favorable Reports of the Agricultural Crops of New-England.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The drouth which has pervaded the country has been seriously felt in New-England; but the damage to what may be called the staples of this section has not been so great as the exaggerated accounts from particularly exposed localities would have the country to suppose. Hay and potatoes and dairy products are the principal agricultural reliance of New-England farmers. The hay crop has been secured under circumstances unusually favorable. Owing to the abundant moisture in the early part of the season, the grass was well set, and came forward vigorously, bearing a heavier crop than the average to the acre. The entire having season passed with scarcely a day's interruption when hay could be made. The continuing drought admonished farmers that they must expedite their hay-making, and the result is a crop safely housed, larger than the average product. The quality of the hay also is good. The only damage that could be sustained in this direction—the failure of the second crop, and the drying up of the Fall feed—has been, happily, averted by pervading and penetrating rains, which have extended throughout New-England.

There is no apprehension entertained concerning the quantity of dairy produce. It will rather exceed than fall below the average of the best years, and the price of butter and cheese, in a fair open market, under free competition, ought, very soon, to recede considerably from the high figures that now prevail.

The potato crop in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont has suffered extremely, and fields that were early planted have passed beyond the period when any hope of a crop can be realized. But later plantations—and they include three-quarters of the whole—are in a condition to be immensely benefited by the recent favorable weather, and though we shall not have even a good average yield, there will be no potato famine. The decreased consumption under the high prices that are now asked, will, if it continues two months longer, leave a supply of potatoes on the 1st of October equal to any we have had for years.

The grain crops of this section have never been of much account in a commercial point of view, excepting Indian corn, which looks well and promises well. The early varieties have suffered, which makes green corn scarce and high, but their suffering in no way affects the general field crop. The yield will be a moderate average. Oats and wheat will also give a moderate average yield.

These remarks have a general application to all parts of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont. They are the result or conversations had with farmers from every section in these States. Apples which set well in blossom have suffered in very many instances from the canker worm and the drouth, but there will be a good crop of winter fruit. Cranberries on Cape Cod, a prominent locality for this culture, will not yield more than half the usual produce, owing to the appearance of the cranberry worm. In other sections there is no complaint. Onions, a large and promising product of New-England, promise an extraordinary yield.

Recruiting in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 5.

The board of chosen freeholders for Essex County held a special meeting to-day, to take action relative to offering bounties for volunteers to fill the quota under the last call. The committee heretofore acting in a similar capacity were instructed to raise money, designate agents to procure recruits, and pay $300 for one-year men, and the same amount to drafted men; also to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue the necessary bonds, with a proviso attached levying a poll tax of five dollars on all voters.

Recruiting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 5.

The City Councils to-day voted to pay $400 to every volunteer, whether for one, two or three years. This is an increase of $300 over the sum previously paid.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The American Question in the House of Commons.

SLIDELL ON A VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

The War in Denmark--Progress of the Peace Negotiations.

THE CONFERENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton 26th ult., passed this point at 10 o'clock to-day, *en route* to New-York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news, which is two days later than per the steamship *Africa*, at Halifax, was obtained.

The steamship *Britannia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

Steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived out on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Lord CAMPBELL asked whether the treaties guaranteeing Denmark possession of Schleswig were now invalid. Until that point was settled, it would be impossible to do anything to restore England's influence in Europe.

Lord GRANVILLE said the treaty of 1720 was invalid; but the treaty of 1852 was considered binding.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LINDSAY asked if the Government intended, in concert with other European Powers, to endeavor to bring about a suspension of American hostilities.

Lord PALMERSTON lamented the sacrifice of life and property in America, but thought at present there was no advantage to be gained by meddling.

The Fortification Bill has been passed.

The Bank of England's rate of discount has been advanced to 7 per cent.

Erie preferred shares declined 3½ per cent.; paid-up shares, 2 per cent.; Illinois Central, ordinary, ½ per cent.; paid-up, 1 per cent.

MR. SLIDELL VISITS THE EMPEROR.

The *Indépendance Belge* says Mr. SLIDELL left Paris on a visit to NAPOLEON, at Vichy.

THE CONFERENCE.

The first sitting of the Peace Conference was held on the 26th. Counts REICHBURG and BISMARK were present. Nothing was known respecting the proceedings.

GERMANY.

The following resolution was unanimously carried in the Stutgard Chambers:

"We solemnly protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussians, and request Government, in conjunction with other States, to oppose this violence with the necessary means for the purpose."

Peace prospects grow more certain.

Harvest intelligence is better.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received Count BISMARK. He will remain in Vienna, and take part in the peace negotiations.

Vienna general correspondence says of the sittings of the conference, that a meeting of the Austrian, Prussian and Danish plenipotentiaries was held on Monday. An interchange of views took place, which may influence future actual negotiations.

ITALY.

The Minister for Public Works had left for Vichy.

PORTUGAL.

The ports of Portugal will be opened shortly for the free importation of grain, in consequence of the scarcity of the harvest.

The next Government loan will be offered to public competition.

TURKEY.

The Porte has closed the Protestant Missionary Establishment, arresting converts. American Missionary Societies were reopened. Protestantism is greatly spreading among Musselmans.

The budget will show a surplus.

CHINA.

Major GORDON'S force has been disbanded.

JAPAN.

Quarters have been arranged for the British troops at Yeddo.

The *Saxonia* passed the *Germania* on the 31st, at 4:50, at 50° N., 73° 20' W. lon.

Commercial Per Saxonia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th, were 14,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, at unchanged quotations.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is generally dull with a declining tendency. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at a decline of 2d. ₰ cental, under heavy arrivals; Winter Red. 8s. 8d.@ 8s. 10d. Corn inactive and declined 6d.@9d. ₰ quarter; Mixed, 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision Market is generally steady. Messrs. GORDON, BACON & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report, Beef, quiet and steady. Pork, firm. Bacon, steady. Butter, inactive. Lard, quiet. Tallow, steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes, sales small; Pots, 32s. Pearls, 34s. Sugar, quiet and steady. Rice, steady. Coffee, no sales. Linseed, buoyant at an advance of 1s. Linseed Oil, firm. Resin, quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine, firm. Petroleum, quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 26th at 89¾@90 for Money.

The advance of the Bank rate to 7 ₰ cent. had no effect in checking the demand for money.

Confederate Loan, 75 to 77.

At the Paris Bourse French Rentes were quoted at 66f. 10c.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of July, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated, but we have the following interesting correspondence, together with additional details from our files:

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

American Bonds in the German Market—Cordial Feeling Toward the United States—Denmark—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

During a few days' run into Germany I had occasion the other day to go into the Bourse at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. What I saw there did me good, and is worth talking about. Coming from Paris, where one hears none or little sympathy for the Union cause, where American stocks are not known, and where the Government journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, it was like a sudden change from darkness into light to find one's self in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than [of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the ERLANGERS in the Confederate Loan is charged against that house as almost a crime! It did one good, too, to know that these Federal bonds were bought in most part by permanent holders and not by speculators—by people who pay little attention to the fluctuations of the war, because they have confidence in the future of the Union, and find this the best investment for their surplus funds. Nevertheless the "bulls" and "bears" of the Frankfort Bourse speculate largely in these stocks on their own account, and these gentlemen appear to be quite as sensitive to small events as the same class of gentlemen on other Exchanges. Thus a few days ago our efficient and hard-working Consul-General at Frankfort, Mr. MURPHY, went on to the Bourse in company with a gentleman connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, and this fact alone, being construed into something favorable for American funds, sent the price up from 45 to 47. So too, at the moment of my visit to the Bourse, also in the company of the Consul-General, there arrived a dispatch from New-York, announcing the resignation of Mr. CHASE, and the appointment of Mr. FESSENDEN, and we were immediately beset by the leading operators to know the meaning of the change and the character and probable policy of the new Secretary. Our favorable representations of the eminent qualifications of the new Secretary ran through the crowd of yelling speculators with great rapidity, and soon it was announced to us that "the Americans" had advanced from 48¾ to 50¾. The pains taken by Mr. MURPHY to keep the German public well informed on the progress of events in the United States has contributed powerfully to this popularity of American stocks at the leading German Exchange, and we are taught by his efforts how easy it is, with a little well-directed and truthful publicity, to keep public opinion in the right track. In the present situation of affairs at Frankfort, a loan of a hundred millions could be negotiated there by the American Government at a day's notice.

Surprise is expressed in Germany that the people of the United States should show sympathy for Denmark in her struggle with Germany, since so large a proportion of the people of the United States are composed of Germans, and since the interest of the United States is so intimately united with the German people. Germany, they say, is a great and powerful and intellectual nation, *without a navy or the power to build one*, and if the United States or England, or France, had been in their place, they would have fought for taken long ago the Danish peninsula. The Germans deem it their right to possess a navy, and without ports this is impossible. Moreover, the present King of Denmark is a renegade German, who knows very well the rights of Germany upon Schleswig and Holstein, and who, in his secret thought, desires to enter the German Confederation. The Germans say, therefore, with reason, that the sympathy shown by the people of the United States for Denmark is based upon too abstract, too far-sought a principle, in presence of the strong liens which bind the German and American people.

At best, international comity is selfish, and looks only to personal interest, for see with what indifference we regard the sale of the Arman Confederate steamers to the Prussian Government, to be employed in sinking the Danish navy! So long as they are not to go into the hands of the Confederates we do not care, and never ask even whether any principle of international law has been violated or not. They are not to be employed against us. France has not placed herself in the position of an enemy to the United States, and that suffices.

The Confederate agents abroad had conceived a grand combination of events to be brought to bear upon the debate in the British Parliament on the recognition of the South, but they failed of producing their intended effect. The pretended sea-fight off the island of Jersey, was a part of this combination; the grand presentation of Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, to the Pope; the solemn visit of the Cotton Loan holders to Lord PALMERSTON in Downing-street, under the guidance of Mr. SPENCE and the hypocritical flag of peace; the visit of Mr. JAMES M. MASON to Downing-street, and finally the solemn articles of the secession journals of London and Paris on the raid into Maryland, which they represented as a grand army corps under EWELL marching to the conquest of Washington and Baltimore, were all intended to operate upon the minds of the members of Parliament and determine a vote in favor of recognition. But it was powder uselessly spent, as you will learn from England.

The play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as originally dramatized from the romance for the Ambigu Comique theatre of this city, but with new and magnificent accessories, has been brought out this week, at the Chatelet theatre, and is drawing as full houses as the heat will permit. MALAKOFF.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MEDIATION AND RECOGNITION.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 20.

The advocates of British interference in the American war have been very busy of late. It is true that Mr. LINDSAY, after repeated delays, finally withdrew his motion for recognizing the Confederate States, but the Conservative organ of the Southern party assures us that he did so *in consequence of a secret understanding with Lord Palmerston, the noble Lord having given a virtual promise to Mr. Lindsay and the Hon. Mr. Mason that he would support such a motion if made hereafter, on condition of its being now withdrawn.* We are not prepared to credit this statement merely because it has been affirmed by the *Morning Herald*, and whatever Lord PALMERSTON may have said, we have no doubt that more has been made of it than it is worth. A deputation from the Society for the Cessation of Hostilities in America has also had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON. It was introduced under the virtuous auspices of Lord CRANBORNE, and found a disinterested and impartial RICARDO, and found a disinterested and impartial RICARDO, and found a disinterested and impartial spokesman in Mr. SPENCE. The arguments used by this ingenious and eloquent pleader, professed to derive all their force from those considerations of humanity which doubtless weigh more with him than the independence of the South; but he failed to extract anything from Lord PALMERSTON beyond a pathetic allusion to a "bloody nose," and the usual, "If, however, at any future time," &c. Lord BROUGHAM, the night before last, after a speech in which he advocated the imposition of a differential duty on Cuba sugar, in order to stop the growth of Slavery in that island, renewed his argument for interference in America. The "future time" vaguely mentioned by Lord PALMERSTON is, according to Lord BROUGHAM, close at hand. It is his belief that "*in the course of the next two months events at the other side of the Atlantic would render it expedient, and, if expedient, desirable, for England and France to use their good offices in endeavoring to put an end to that cruel war between the North and the South which every friend of humanity must deplore.*" Finally, bringing up the rear of these advo-

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Panic in Mining Stocks—Something Drops—Personal Experiences.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

Have you heard anything strike? The bottom has dropped out, gone, and we are listening to hear where it brings up.

In my last I said things were bad, but I did not think they were going from bad to worse, as they have. Mining stocks have gone completely out of sight, deeper than the depths of the deepest shafts and tunnels of Washoe.

I presume you have learned by telegraph of the dreadful fall and panic in Gould & Curry stock. The excitement still continues, and the price has fallen to $1,500 per foot, and the bears are trying to crowd it lower; but I think it has touched bottom and will probably resuscitate and fluctuate between that price and $2,000, until harmony is restored and peace reigns among the brokers.

As there are quite a number of stockholders of the Gould & Curry in your City, I will give what appears to be the true state of affairs and the present position of the mine. It appears that the mine has been worked, as it now shows, somewhat recklessly, and with a view to the present rather than the future. The quantity of ore taken out has been immense—about 7,000 tons monthly—which has yielded an aggregate of $6,000,000 per annum, and of this only $15 000 has been paid to stockholders; the balance has gone for expenses, waste in working the ore, and the large profits the quartz mills have made out of the ore which has been worked on shares—half net proceeds to mill and half to the mine—out of $75 ore, (person,) the mills have retracted about $48@$50, the remainder has been wasted and gone out in the "tailings." The great mill of the company, which cost over $600,000, has been engaged in working the richest ores, or first and second class. The mills outside have usually been supplied with third class. Some of the richest sulphurets have been shipped to Europe. The company's mill has worked the ore as carefully as they could, but still the loss is great, and the tailings will assay from $40 per ton upward. This immense mass, thousands of tons, has been mostly saved, having run into reservoirs below the mill, and can be worked over again at some future day. The process heretofore used in the mill was the "dry," but there is being added a large number of stamps and full preparations made to work the *wet* process, which is more rapid, a gain of 75 per cent. By this process, which is universally used in working ores of lower grades, say from $30 to $150 can be worked; sulphuret ores of higher value, being more obstinate, require a different method, more chemicals being required. Ores containing free gold without silver in sulphurets, can be worked by the wet process successfully, without any amalgamating pans at all—by using copper-plates coated with mercury—but pans are now almost universal, and the Gould & Curry mill is well supplied with them, and will soon be in a condition to work a large quantity of its lower grade ores that have heretofore been given to the mills. Ore of the value of $60@$75 can be worked at an expense of $12 per ton in private mills—leaving a profit of say $12 50—and many of them work 25 to 30 tons per day. There were 22 mills at work for the company, making in the aggregate a profit of say $200,000 per month out of it. All of this is now to be done away with, and a new system inaugurated. The company's mill will hereafter do most of the work, and as a matter of course, greatly to the profit of the treasury.

The story is that the mine has *given out* and the talk about a "Horse" in the mine seems to prove that there is no more ore to be had. It is time that they have worked out a very rich gallery that has done itself credit, and all that could be expected, as it has furnished thousands of tons, and have come on a stratum of non-paying rock, a barren spot in the mine known in mining lingo as a "Horse," why I know not and I never knew any one that did, but that is the term. As a matter of course this has lessened the supply of ore, but there never was a rich mine anywhere in any country under the sun where similar discouraging strata were not met with. In Gold Hill a year ago the pay ore ran out completely in some of the claims. They sunk shafts to a greater depth, cutting through this barren rock and struck the vein again better than above. It is the history of all mines that the deeper you go the better the ore. The work is being pursued and the "Horse" will be cut through and at a greater depth the ore will undoubtedly be found as good as before; in the meantime other parts of the mine are yielding good ore, sufficient to keep the company's works in operation night and day for a long period yet. Under the new policy inaugurated, a larger dividend could be paid than before, by working just *one-half* the quantity of ore previously worked. Professor SILLIMAN has examined into the matter, and says the mine is good, the ore abundant, and there is no reason why it won't pay many a dollar dividend yet. It is true the dividend this time is low, $50 per foot; but it must be borne in mind all the wages and expenses under the old regime had to come out of the last month's abbreviated receipts. The expenses of the mine have been curtailed in labor alone $800 per day, and other ways at least $1,600 more, quite a dividend of itself.

My advice to those owning stock, is to hold on, and take your chances. It is hardly probable that the stock averages you over $3,500 per foot. There is little doubt about their being able to pay the same, and every chance of double that, but $50 per foot is 12 per cent. per annum on $5,000 say 15 per cent. on $4,000, at which price some have purchased. Don't be scared; 15 per cent. is not so bad. The most unfortunate thing which has occurred in California for years is this panic in the stock of the Gould & Curry. It has, as a matter of course, impaired confidence in our mines,' and will have a tendency to keep capital from seeking investment here which might otherwise have poured in upon us, much to our advantage and the development of the country. We want capital, and can pay a good return for it. The Gould & Curry mine is not all there is or was on this coast. There are plenty of opportunities for profitable investment elsewhere in the country. There are other mines, not yet developed, that can be bought cheap, and you can avoid the rocks on which others split—gain by experience and the mistakes of your predecessors—and as you can purchase mines and manage them your own way, you can be as independent and as economical as you please. The fact is, we have not the capital to handle such a mine as the Gould & Curry. Those purchasing are obliged to go to the Shylocks, who furnish the means at a large margin and high interest, hypothecate their stock and sign a contract, giving the right to the moneylender to sell the securities *without notice*, at his option. The consequence is, the moment there is the least alarm or panic, this stock is thrown upon the market and slaughtered, adding to the panic and distrust. If we had the capital to hold on or buy up the Gould & Curry, it never would have reached its present low figure, but those men who have the judgment have not the money to back it.

To sum it all up, we ask you not to consign us to his Satanic Majesty just yet; we have a hard row to hoe just now; for what between a dry season, no crops, no water to enable miners to wash out their gold—no money—no confidence—we are *not* happy, and to add to the distress one of the heaviest banking institutions has taken this occasion to change their base,—dissolve, reorganize, reconstruct, replenish, accompanied by a notice to everybody to refund,—"Calling in" is the word, everybody pay up. Of course merchants and others must "pony up," and this produces a demand for money, outside. Mining stocks, having no friends, have to suffer, and are and sacrificed indiscriminately.

BILL RALSTON sent *me* one of those little, neatly printed notices, inviting me to call down and settle. I called and inquired of him if they had reorganized and had got running the new concern; he said they had. I said, well, I am glad of it, and as you were able to accomplish it without being obliged to wait for me, I think you can stand it a little longer, and I left. As they "still live" I conclude the concern is a good safe one to—owe. I shall not change *my* base, like Mrs. Micawber I will never desert them.

I have made up my mind not to say another word in favor of anything under the sun in the way of mines, for I shall be held responsible by every man, woman and child eastward, who happens to own a share. Don't expect anything and then you will be agreeably disappointed, for the hole where the bottom dropped out is going to be repaired, bridged, mended and made safe, so don't be scared. We are suffering from an attack of financial colic just now, and no wonder we squirm—give us plenty of rain-water and the kinks will all come out—things are a little crooked, and circumstances are a little straightened.

The steamer *Golden Age* arrived safely in tow of the *Golden City*, which ship found her at Acapulco with a broken shaft; and, although belonging to the same company, whose interest it was to get her to this port and save themselves the expense of feeding 1,200 passengers, they charged the modest sum of $100,000 to tow her up—and, for once, I rather sympathize with my old friends, the insurance offices. It looks like sharp practice; and the best proof that they are in earnest is the fact that no man gets his goods from WELLS, FARGO without signing an average bond, and depositing 15 per cent. of the value thereof. If the insurance companies are half as sharp as they were when I had my last dealings with them, they will get in a counter-claim. Where's my friend—Jones was his name—that made out such a beautiful set of papers in my case once? He lived just below Pearl then. He can do it; he can claim the cost it would have been to the steamship company to have boarded and lodged 1,200 passengers an indefinite period, that would have doubtless elapsed before they could have got anywhere, or required to send a steamer from here. There's a great deal better chance than they had in my case. I "didn't do nuthin';" it was a plain case of my vessel being dismasted and otherwise damaged. I paid out $7,000 for repairs in Hong Kong. An old gentleman, with spectacles on the end of his nose, referred me to Jones; said he thought he could fix it. Jones did fix it, and he fixed me, too. He opened an account, commencing with Noah, who was credited with some standing rigging furnished from the ark; there was some complicated business with my grandfather, who was killed in the Revolution. The Emperor of China figured conspicuously in Jones' figuring, and when finally he got down to these modern times he worked faster and finished. I called one day and they were put in my hands by Jones, with the air of a man who thought he had done a duty calling for my gratitude. The result was that Jones had proved that it was too high; that the vessel's new mast was a bowsprit; that she never was in China at all; that I never owned a vessel; that my name was not Norval; that I never had any patients; that it was all a delusion, and accompanied me after the manner of a police officer, to the old gentleman at that insurance office near the Exchange, who read me a moral lecture, made me pay JONES $50 and give my note for $500, the amount they brought me in debt, and dismissed me with an admonition and the usual "may the Lord &c., &c." I recommend Jones in this case if the poor fellow is still in that line. He may have become an army contractor and by this time driving a Brewster & Company four-in-hander in Central Park, in which case I apologize.

I had a great many things to say, but as so large a portion of this has been devoted to mining matters, I won't say them now. I am like Sammy Weller, when I get on that ere grievance I never know when to stop.

I am going out of town for two weeks; going over the Sierra Nevadas into a range of country rich in minerals and great for trout. As the President of the richest mine ever known, which lays very quietly over there waiting for capital to prove it, I go on "offishal" business. My staff of office is one of JOHN CONROY'S best fly rods, sent to me by one BURR by name, who has more tackle and catches fewer fish than any man areund New-York. The country is new, wild and magnificent; streams full of trout that never heard of CONROY or one of his "flies"—but they will be introduced. Copper veins and gold quartz to be had for the trouble of pacing off the ground and putting up a notice. I would like to take the entire corps of the TIMES up there and treat them to a new sensation and snow water. The sensation part they would appreciate—the water proviso might not create a favorable impression—they are not "on it." PODGERS.

Substitute for Coal.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your correspondent, N. W. RIKER, in this morning's issue, who "should like to know if there is anything which can be used instead of coal, in the ordinary range and stove," allow me to say that there is something which can be so used, namely, the *solidified peat*, of which a specimen is herewith presented to you.

It is well known that numerous attempts have already been made, especially in Ireland and Germany, to render peat (which abounds in all parts of the world) available as fuel, and though these have hitherto practically failed, hardly any one at all conversant with the subject has ever doubted their ultimate success. The failures have been entirely due to the imperfect manner of preparing the peat. The various modes of air-drying, with and without sheds, compression and condensation, hitherto known, are objectionable on account of the imperfect manner in which they remove the superabundant moisture, the porosity or elasticity of the peat, or the expansiveness of the apparatus, and its working, compared with the bulk and value of their product. These difficulties are believed to have been entirely overcome by a novel and patented process; and that you may the better be enabled to judge, a specimen of the best air-dried peat, i. e., that prepared and condensed in the ordinary manner, is also submitted to your inspection. The contrast between it and that prepared by the new process shows for itself, and it is hoped by the patentees that before many weeks the New-York market can be amply supplied with this substitute for coal, at a rate which will successfully compete with coal even at ordinary prices.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Views of a Bank Officer on the New Loan.

We give place to the following communication—not as expressing our own views, but as aiding in the elucidation of a question of vital interest to the nation:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perhaps too much to expect that you will publish a letter in opposition to your expressed opinions, but it is because I thoroughly sympathize with, and admire your politics, that I venture to point out the fallacies of some of your financial views.

I refer to the leader in your issue of the 27th instant, "The Appeal for a New Loan." Mr. FESSENDEN'S circular is in spirit all that could be asked for, and must inspire everybody with a high respect for his character.

But the truth must be met, and will force itself out if we try to conceal it. The loan *will not sell*, at least in amounts sufficient to afford any relief to the Treasury; and for this simple reason, that better bargains may be had in the open market. To expect that capital, in large amounts, seeking investment, will follow any other motive than remuneration, or that it will desert Government loans now in the market to take a fresh loan of the Government, on less favorable terms, is a very unsafe reliance indeed. I have to-day purchased certificates of indebtedness at 95⅛, having a year to run. It will appear from the figures that these pay eleven per cent. interest in currency, and I thus get five per cent. extra interest (above six) in a year, while the new loan pays but three and nine-tenths extra interest in three years. Again, the five-twenty bonds are sold at 108@109, including gold interest from May 1st, which would give a bond drawing gold from *this date* at about 104. At the present rate of gold, a year's interest would much more than clear off this premium. The coupon sixes of 1881 will show the same result.

The Treasury has been lately notified to pay up some of the temporary loan. It has had no resource but to increase the currency by ten millions in a week, although none of this increase has gone to pay off the army. I should be the last to point out these defects, if they were inherent and necessary to the prosecution of the war, but they are not at all so. Mr. FESSENDEN believes in the negotiation of a loan; but a loan to do any good must be *taken*, and in large amounts. Mr. CHASE tried to negotiate a loan, and invited proposals for 6 per cent., long bonds. But he took the precaution to reserve the right to reject all bids not satisfactory. Of course, nobody bid who was not willing to pay the full market price for the bonds, and the bids did not equal the loan in amount. Mr. CHASE, however, saw fit to reject all bids below 104, then offered the balance of the loan at 106, and finding no buyers, invited proposals limited at 104. This was too childish, and the first movement of the new Secretary was very properly to withdraw the loan altogether.

You express great tenderness for the credit of the Government, and fear it would be injured by sale of bonds below par. It seems to me that a much greater injury arises from an over-issue of notes till their purchasing power is reduced to one-half or two-thirds. The creditors of the Government have been paid in legal-tender notes and certificates of indebtedness. As these have constantly depreciated, every seller to the Government must charge an extra price to cover this fall, and as the risk is an uncertain one, he requires an extra and constantly increasing guarantee.

The next editorial in the same paper alludes to the price of our bonds in Europe. The last quotation in London is about 42 per cent. Do not you think that this is well known through the country, and pointed at by the disloyal as evidence of the estimation in which our cause is held? Besides it stimulates the efforts of the rebel agents abroad, and gives them apparently well-founded reasons for predicting the failure of our efforts. Again, it seems to me to show great injustice as well as want of wisdom to compel our own citizens to take bonds at par and to furnish them to foreigners at a price which pays the same high interest, and, in addition, a discount of more that 50 per cent.

It may seem paradoxical to assert that the credit of our Government would stand better if its bonds were selling at home at a discount of 25 per cent., but such can be shown to be the fact. Suppose the bonds were sold at 75 per cent.; yet if the Government could purchase a barrel of flour at $8, instead of $10; a ton of iron at $45, instead of $60, or a pound of wool at 75 cents, instead of $1, there would be obviously no loss of principal, while the interest would be the same.

The plan I would suggest would be this: I would invite proposals for a loan of one hundred millions of twenty-year bonds, stipulating for payment in four installments fifteen days apart, and would distinctly state that the bonds would be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. Every capitalist in the country would be stimulated by the hope of a bargain. Probably the whole would be taken at or near par. If not, I would offer the balance at the minimum price, and then follow it up by the offer of another loan. It needs but little observation to see that there is an immense amount of capital now absorbed in joint stock speculations, solid and chimerical; in stocks of merchandise of all kinds; in short, in every investment which frightened holders of currency deem better than a total loss.

An adequate inducement would attract a great part of this to Government bonds and nothing else will. The banks now enormously expanded would contract, and not too suddenly, as time would be given for payment on account of the new loan. Their first effort would, of course, be to sell Government securities, but the Government, by underselling them, would force them to recur to their loans upon merchandise and stocks. These articles have advanced so steadily for the last three years that buyers felt that no price was too high for profit. If the tide once turned, holders would be as anxious to realize as they had been to invest, and the Government, the great buyer, would save in prices as much or more than it paid in discount. Imported goods would pay a loss, and thus do more to check the evil than the "Women's League" can ever effect. Foreign Exchange would decline, and lastly, but certainly, gold would follow, forced down if not otherwise by imports of specie from abroad. The people finding that the Government had again got control of the markets, would be urged by renewed confidence as well as prices to go into Government bonds.

Finally, if the experiment failed and the bonds would not sell, the Treasury would still have its resource of inconvertible paper, and could *float* its bonds.

In another letter I propose to point out the further advantages that would result from such a course and the immense and growing danger if the course thus far pursued is still persisted in.

JULY 29, 1864. REFORM.

Reception of the Italian Charge.

DIPLOMATIC CIVILITIES — COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 29.

We understand that the Commander BERTINATTI, who for several years past has, with great acceptability, represented the Government of Italy in this country successively as Charge d'Affaires and Minister Resident, has been raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and that his presentation in that quality took place on Saturday last.

On delivering his credentials, Mr. BERTINATTI addressed the President as follows:

PRESIDENT: It is most agreeable to me, President, for the second time during the course of your enlightened Administration, to present to you the letters royal of my august sovereign, which, by successively elevating his mission to the United States, prove to you how great a price he attaches to the cultivation of your good friendship, and how much he feels the importance of maintaining the best relations with the people whose high destinies are confided to you.

While now presenting to you the letter of the King, which credits me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near you, I cannot forget, Mr. President, that it comes from a Monarch whose constant thought is centred in the happiness of his people, and who has consecrated in the foundation of the Italian Peninsula, with the blessing of Heaven, that supreme necessity of all nations, the same noble and patriotic efforts which you consecrate to maintain and defend in your land, and to maintain and defend with it the free institutions which have presided at the foundation of both of them.

As the interpreter of the wishes of the King, and of his constant prayers for the happiness and prosperity of this land, I shall do all that may depend upon me to foster the relations so happily existing between Italy and the United States, and to render them as intimate as possible in the interest of the two countries; and I feel great pleasure in the hope that my efforts will be crowned with success, if you will extend to me in the future the same benevolence which you have shown me in the past, as also the same confidence which on your part has never been wanting toward me.

To which the President replied:

Mr. Commander BERTINATTI: I am free to confess that the United States have in the course of the last three years encountered vicissitudes and been involved in controversies which have tried the friendship, an even the forbearance of other nations, but at no stage in this unhappy fraternal war, in which we are only endeavoring to save and strengthen the foundations of our national unity, has the King or the people of Italy faltered in addressing to us the language of respect, confidence and friendship. We have tried you, Mr. BERTINATTI, as a Charge d'Affaires and as a Minister Resident, and in both of these characters we have found you always sincerely and earnestly interpreting the loyal sentiments of your sovereign. At the same time, I am sure that no Minister here has more faithfully maintained and advanced the interests with which he was charged by his Government. I desire that your countrymen may know that I think you have well deserved the elevation to which I owe the pleasure of the present interview.

I pray God to have your country in his holy keeping, and to vouchsafe to crown with success her noble aspirations to renew, under the auspices of her present enlightened Government, her ancient career, so wonderfully illustrated by the achievements of art, science and freedom.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Washington.

The United States Mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. GAOSS commanding, New-Orleans, July 30, 6 days, with mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday. On July 30, 12 midnight, 80 miles from S. W. Pass, signalized steamship *Evening Star*, hence for New-Orleans; 31st, 2 P. M., lat. 26° 18', lon. 85° 57', exchanged signals with steamship *Merrimac*; 3d, 6 P. M., lat. 33° 23', lon. 76° 42', was brought too and spoken by United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*. At same time United States gunboat *Quaker City* was in sight.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

THE ENROLLMENT OF ABLE-BODIED MALES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI. NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 31: 1. All able-bodied males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the lines of occupation in the departments of Arkansas and the Gulf, and the districts east of the Mississippi River, will immediately be enrolled for service in the militia. Neutral foreigners, not being subject to compulsory military service, will be enrolled as a separate class, to be employed whenever necessary, as a local police, or constabulary force.

2. Commanders of districts will establish special commissions to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, on account of alienage, or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted, if the claimant has, at any time, exercised the rights of citizenship, under any general, State, or municipal law, or has, at any time, been in the service of the rebel Government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person, enrolled in the militia, has established his alienage, his name will be transferred to the enrollment for police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made except in cases of absolute disability.

3. Commanders of departments and districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of this order, and determine the circumstances under which this force shall be called into service, and the places and manner in which it will be employed.

4. Deserters from the enemy will not be enlisted or employed in the army. Particular care must be observed in the cases of all persons claiming to be deserters, and, if any doubt exists as to their true character, they will, according to the circumstances of the case, be enrolled, held as spies, or prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command, but not into the rebel lines.

5. Hereafter, no person who is subject to the rebel conscription laws will be sent, or allowed to go, within the rebel lines. If engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they will be tried for these offences, held as prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command.

6. The practice of permitting persons in the rebel service to send their families within our lines for greater safety and comfort, has prevailed to a dangerous extent at some points within the limits of this command. Hereafter all such persons will be turned back at the picket lines, or, if they have made their way through them, will be sent back.

7. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated. If destitute, their wants will be supplied, as far as the means under the control of the commanding officer will permit. They cannot, however, be allowed to remain in or about any fort or garrison, where their presence would embarrass military operations, and in all such cases will be furnished with transportation to Cairo, Ill., and subsistence for the voyage. The commanding officer at that place will make the necessary arrangements for the purpose of receiving and caring for these persons, aiding them in securing employment, and indicating to the relief associations such of them as may be in need of assistance.

8. Whenever it may be necessary or expedient to send beyond the lines persons indicated in section 6, the Commander of the district will determine the time and route by which they are to be sent, and will cause them to be collected and sent out under suitable conduct. The practice of giving such persons passes and allowing them to select their own time and route is productive of evil and is prohibited.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. and Asst. Adj.-Gen.

NEGRO TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—Upon the representation of the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Orders No. 17, of the 17th inst., is so far modified as to suspend, with the exceptions hereinafter indicated, the consolidation of the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique, until the 31st of August proximo.

1. The Seventy-ninth Eighty-third, Eighty eighth and Ninetieth regiments, Corps d'Afrique, will immediately be broken up, and the enlisted men distributed among the remaining regiments of that organization. The medical officers will be assigned, as far as there may be vacancies of the respective grades, to the retained regiments; and the supernumeraries, if there should be any, will be retained in the service until further orders. The other commissioned officers will at once be mustered out of service; but such of them as may desire it, will be examined, and, if approved, will be appointed with their original date, to any vacancies that exist or may occur in the retained regiments.

2. Measures will immediately be taken by the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, under such regulations as he may establish, to fill up the retained regiments by colored laborers from the plantations in this department.

3. The organization of the retained regiments will be the maximum prescribed by the instructions from the War Department, but, under the circumstances of the case, the enlisted men transferred from the disbanded regiments, and the recruits obtained from the colored laborers on the plantations, will be distributed so as to equalize the strength of the retained regiments, and any further consolidation of these regiments that may be necessary will be determined on the 31st proximo.

4. In order to facilitate the examination of the officers of these regiments, the instructions given in General Orders No. 17 are so modified that the field officers will be examined by a Board of Officers, to be assembled in this city; and the company and regimental staff officers by a board composed of at least two field officers of the regiment who have been examined and approved, and a medical officer. It is expected that these examinations will be completed, and the organization of the regiments effected by the 31st of August.

The Commander of the Department of the Gulf will take the necessary measures to give effect to this order. By order of

Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 27, 1864.

Whereas, The Convention lately assembled at the city of New-Orleans for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the State of Louisiana has ordained: "That immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation directing the several officers of this State authorized by law to hold elections, or in default thereof, such officers as he shall designate, to open and hold polls in the several Parishes of the State, at the places designated by law, on the first Monday of September, 1864, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption and rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the suffrages of all qualified voters. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written 'the Constitution accepted' or 'the Constitution rejected.' At the conclusion of the said election, the officers and commissioners appointed to preside over the same shall carefully examine and count each ballot as deposited, and shall forthwith make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of law and usages in regard to elections."

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters of the State of the ordinance of the Convention as aforesaid, and further commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Elections, and all officers therein concerned, to notify the people to assemble and vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution upon the aforesaid first Monday of September next, and that the proceedings be conducted and returns thereof be made as ordained in said Constitution.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New-Orleans, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, and the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. J. MADISON WELLS

By the Governor:
S. WAHRENDORFF, Secretary of State.

FROM PENSACOLA.

GEN. ASBOTH ON AN EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 28.

We have direct information from Pensacola that on the 19th inst. Gen. ASBOTH, with a force comprising the Seventh Vermont, Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry, First Florida Cavalry, dismounted, and Company M, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, together with the First Florida Battery, moved out from Pensacola to cooperate with a raiding force from SHERMAN, which was operating against the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad. On the next day he encountered a rebel force composed of Companies G, E and I of the Third Alabama Regular Cavalry, numbering 350 men, strongly fortified at Camp Gonzales, fifteen miles from Pensacola. After a plucky fight of a half hour the rebels ran, leaving as spoils to the victors the regimental flag, all their official papers, a considerable quantity of camp and quartermaster's stores, 17 horses with equipments, 18 sabres, 18 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and 23 head of cattle.

Gen. ASBOTH continued his march, intending to burn a trestle work on the railroad, near the Escambia River, but receiving information that SHERMAN'S force had accomplished its work without its assistance, he returned to Pensacola.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, July 30.

The marriage of Maj. H. M. PORTER, Assistant Provost-Marshal of New Orleans, to Miss NINA FARMONT, was solemnized last night at Christ Church, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly.

The company began to arrive before 8 o'clock, and before the arrival of the bridal party the church was thronged with spectators. While the company were assembling, Mrs. MUSE performed an elegant *pot pourri* on the organ in which the national Anthems were chastely mingled with snatches from operatic marches.

The bridal pair were attended to the altar by Capt. Porter, brother to the groom who acted as "best man," and Miss Minnie Banks, Col. Wilson and Miss Fisher, Capt. DeRussey, and Miss Courtney, Major Walker and Miss Henning, and by Mr. Wilcox and Miss Flanders. Maj. Porter and his military friends were clothed in full dress uniform with epaulets, sabres and swords.

The service was performed by Rev. Mr. CHUBBUCK, all the Episcopal clergy in the city having seats within the rails. The ceremony being ended, the newly wedded pair and their escort retired to the vestry, while the choir, under the direction of Mr. MOSE, sang an anthem selected from the hundredth Psalm. As the company were disrobing, a voluntary, composed of variations upon the theme "America," was played on the organ.

After service at the church the bridal party went to the residence of Mrs. BANKS, where they received the congratulations of their friends, among whom we noticed nearly all the civil and military distinguished now sojourning in New-Orleans. The ceremony of blessing the bridal cake was performed with much beauty and modesty by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN.

REBEL CRUISERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 28.

The following information comes to us from the West Rigolets Station, and is entirely reliable:

"The United States light-house tender *Martha*, Capt. WILLIAMS, bound from Pass-L'Outre, to the East and West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a rebel launch, manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th inst., in Chandeleur Sound, who, after stripping her of her rigging, and all of her cargo that they could carry away on a small fishing-schooner, (a prize of the day before,) set fire to and destroyed her. Her crew was carried by the pirates into Bay St. Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf River, when they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Capt. WILLIAMS, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and effect his escape into the woods, and upon getting back to the river procured a small boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike.

The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi River say they are afraid to venture out, on account of the presence of these armed rebel launches.

Obituary.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 28.

With feelings of sorrow and regret we announce the death of our estimable and respected citizen and merchant, GEORGE H. WILDER. Mr. WILDER was a native of Lancaster, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He established himself in business in our city in April, 1863. He attained in his short career an honorable and elevated standing, as well as highly successful and lucrative results in his business. On the organization of the National Bank of this city, he was elected as one of the managers, and he bid fair to occupy the highest position in mercantile circles.

He died at the early age of 28 years, after an illness of some days' duration, originating in dysentery, and terminating in pernicious fever. He leaves a wife, who left here a few weeks since for the North, and several relations in the place of his nativity. He resided in Galveston, Texas, for some time previous to his establishing himself in this city.

The French in Mexico.

A LETTER FROM MAXIMILIAN TO HIS MINISTER OF STATE.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has addressed the following letter to his Minister of State:

My Dear Minister, Velasquez de Leon:

Impelled as we are by an ardent desire for the welfare of this Empire, which has entrusted to our management its affairs, we have judged it immediately necessary that various commissions, consisting of persons fully interested in the prosperity of the country, and possessing proper acquirements, should be formed, whose duty it shall be to study its wants as well as its elements of wealth, and who, examining all its branches, shall propose measures of reform in the different departments of the public administration.

And as all these departments are constituent parts of the organization of a Government, and as they respectively contribute to the welfare of the people, each deserving particular care, it is incontrovertible that the public treasury, which is the most important of them all, is deserving of the most attention.

Therefore we have thought it proper to resolve that a commission shall be convened immediately, whose duty shall be to assiduously employ itself in a close inquiry into the actual condition of the treasury, and to examine into those causes that, independently of the civil war, have contributed to make its expenditure exceed its receipts. It will be also the duty of the proper commission to examine into those reforms in taxes which have been submitted for our approbation, and on the adoption of reforms in the tax system, so as to prevent those evils which would result from the suppression of any just impost which time and custom should have made already acceptable to the people.

As the best system of taxes is that formed in accordance with the peculiar circumstances, wants and customs of a country, none of those adopted in other countries should be made use of, except those which may not be difficult of execution, bearing in mind that the enlightenment and prosperity of these countries have enabled them to perfect their own system of taxes.

The commission will bear in mind that the intervention of authority will not weigh heavily on the representatives of public wealth, and with this end in view it should avoid all irregular or useless experiments, so that the spontaneous activity of the people alone should decide the action of the Government in its protective faculties, especially when it possesses guarantees of order and respect for property.

The duties on imports being the greatest revenue of the empire, and that which affects at the same time its relations with friendly Powers, the commission will seriously examine into its workings. It should be composed of men who, to their personal interests, should unite a practical knowledge of agriculture and industry. It should endeavor to conciliate as much as possible, and with justice, the several interests of a country in which abound in such great variety the elements of wealth.

We have seen that taxes on our interior commerce form an important part of the system in force. The commission will carefully study the regulations concerning the revenue laws and the division of the country into tax-districts, in order to ascertain if these laws should be of a nature to paralyse commerce. In such a case it will propose that reform in the Custom-house which it may judge necessary.

The commission, after having developed its suggestions on ordinary imposts, will make due distinction between general, local and municipal taxes, and must direct its efforts to the proper consideration of these accidental or extraordinary cases, as the sale of untilled lands, loans, &c.

The necessary information about the exact value and extension of these lands not being in the possession of the Government at present, and this information being essential data for promoting and advancing the colonization of the country by industrious immigrants, it shall propose such rules and regulations as may be necessary to obtain that information.

With regard to loans, it shall collect all necessary information as to the lands owned by the nation, which will help to increase the moral guarantee offered to subscribers to this loan.

Mexico, as is the case with other nations, which have passed through a series of vicissitudes and trials, has been obliged to run into debt. This state of affairs has been caused by loans or indemnifications which are made the matter of claims by subjects of friendly Powers, and the failure in fulfilling contracts and damages suffered during the revolutionary times of the country. The commission will especially take into consideration the examination of claims and the settlement of domestic and foreign debts.

It will equally examine and suggest what is proper in regard to contracts and laws of mines, as well as into the leases of mines and sales of public buildings.

The public treasury having so much interest in railway contracts and grants for telegraphs, as well as in all enterprises which it ought to undertake, as well as for the imposts which are rendered necessary by these provisions, as well as by the increased revenue which will be produced by free ways of communication with the development of the public wealth, greatly increasing production and consumption, the commission will devote its attention to the examination of the facts in this respect, and in considering these things which conduce to the improvement of these branches, proposing opportune reforms and works which, in their judgment, ought to be undertaken; and without forgetting the indispensable improvement of the Post-office, in the present state of that department, while the railroads of the country are not sufficiently extended over so vast a territory, and placed within the reach of all the people of the empire.

The commission will also take care of the regulation of the monetary system, as well as of weights and measures. It will consider the plans and definitive settlement of salaries and pensions, so that the necessary payments may be made accordingly.

In short, an equal and proportional impost among the contributors being arranged in such a manner that the fountains of wealth shall not be disturbed, whilst the public expenses shall be conducted with all possible economy, the commission will be able to form the complete ways and means of imports and exports, dividing them into chapters, and furnishing at the same time the necessary forms for all the documents that may bear relation to them.

It seems to us unnecessary that we should recommend to you that the commission should devote all its attention toward equalizing the resources of the Treasury with its expenditure, so as to avoid the deficit which would result from a contrary course, providing the means for covering this expense in case of an extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure, so that a regular and sustained system of finance might be perfectly reestablished.

As it is necessary to transfer the accounts of the collection and distribution of the public property to the decision of a tribunal composed of persons of probity, possessed of the necessary information, the commission will take upon itself the arrangement and organization thereof, taking care that it shall be independent and free from all influence or direction of any kind whatever.

The commission which is here spoken of shall meet on the 1st day of August next. It will be formed of notable persons of this capital whom we will select, and of one representative for each section of the various departments. For the election of the last named the political prefects will cause a meeting to be held without the loss of time, with the aid of the representatives of commerce and mining, of agriculture and other industrial pursuits, without further direction from the authorities, so that the election may proceed with the fullest liberty.

With the object of facilitating its operations, the commission shall be divided into sections, or subdivisions, which shall present their duties or the subjects referred to, authorizing them to request all the information and facts which they may believe necessary for the proper information of the applicants.

As the solvency of a public treasury is of vital importance, it is necessary to proceed immediately in that matter, not only for the interest of the treasury, but also on account of the very large number of persons who, in the meantime, are compromised in their capital and welfare. You will, therefore, as soon as possible, cause the members of this commission who may be in the capital to assemble as soon as practicable, so that they, as far as possible, advance their labors during the month and before the general meeting. MAXIMILIAN.

Soldiers' Bounties.

In answer to a letter of inquiry from the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in regard to payment of bounties provided by section 4, of act of July 1, Mr. Comptroller BRODHEAD has issued the following instructions:

"Section 4, act of July 1, 1864, provides that 'persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or Marine Corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army.'

By this act, whatever bounty is provided for enlistment in the army is due to persons enlisting into naval service or Marine Corps, neither more nor less, else it would not be, as the law requires, 'the same.'

The army bounties of $300 and $400, formerly provided for new recruits and veterans, respectively, having, under joint resolution of March 3, 1864, ceased to be authorized after the 1st of April, 1864, the only bounty allowed by law for enlistments in the army thereafter was that of $100, under section 8, act July 22, 1861, until the act July 4, 1864, for extra rolling and calling out the national forces, should take effect.

The bounties provided by the last-mentioned act, though referred in terms to volunteers alone who shall enlist under calls which the President was authorized to make, are yet made applicable to men enlisted in the regular forces, by section 5, Act July 28, 1861, which enacts that they shall be entitled to 'the same bounties in every respect as those' allowed or to be allowed to volunteers.

Soldiers volunteering under this call on or after its date, July 18, and on or before the 5th day of September, will be entitled to $100, $200 and $300, respectively, for enlisting

Most of the men have reënlisted. After leaving Brooklyn, three years ago, they went to Key West, where they were stationed for a long time. They then joined Gen. BANKS' army in Louisiana, and participated in several battles in the Teche country. Recently they were transferred to Maryland, where they participated in the battle of Monocacy. The Common Council have ordered a reception for all reënlisted veterans.

Naval Affairs.

HOW LOCAL WAR-STEAMERS PROGRESS.

Since the great fleet of war-vessels, which some months ago was in course of construction in this neighborhood, has been diminished by the completion of several craft, those that remain are not so frequently brought into notice. The great steamship *Dunderberg*, the iron steamers building at Greenpoint and Jersey City, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, the great double-turreted Navy-yard armored ships, the immense first-class fast wooden steam frigates, and a few of the light-draft monitors still occupy the attention of builders.

The *Dunderberg* is now in a promising condition for being floated off the stocks. She could, as already stated, have been launched months ago, were it not for the backward state of the machinery. It would be only the most commonplace occurrence if this vessel were successful, since she was designed by W. H. WEBB.

The *Dictator* is ready for sea, and could go to-night on urgent business, if necessary, but will not leave port for some days. The *Puritan* is going steadily ahead, and will be ready when she is finished. These ships are without any possibility of doubt, the most formidable defensive iron-clads in the world. The great Navy-yard ships *Manitonomah* and *Kalamazoo* are being pushed forward with alacrity. The former is nearly complete, a great deal of work has to be done on the latter yet. The fast steam frigates *Idaho*, *Wampanoag*, *Mattaunska*, and others, are in a forward state, considering the difficulty and the expense attending the acquisition of first-rate mechanics. As far as relates to the light draught monitors, nothing is known except that they are wanted, but the exact disposition to be made of those now in this locality, we know not. Both of the iron double-enders are launched, one at Mr. ROWLAND'S, Greenpoint, the other at Messrs. FOBS, Jersey. The iron-clad *Mahopac*, at the yard of the latter, will be soon commissioned. On the whole, the business goes on satisfactorily forward, and looks as if it would end well.

The American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN, Esq., Vice-President.

Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA read the third chapter of Proverbs and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized, of which four are in Western Virginia, one in Ohio, and one in Missouri.

Encouraging accounts continue to be received from Western Virginia. The reorganization of the society at Brownsville, Texas, was announced.

Communications were received from E. H. POSTER, Esq., President of the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society, returning thanks for books for the rebel army, and showing the arrangements made for the distribution of them; from Mr. P. R. HUNT, Madras, in regard to agency in India, and sending his fiscal and book account; from Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of the Methodist mission at Fun Chau, China, sending the fiscal and book account of that mission; from THOMAS E. SUNDERLAND, Lima, Peru, returning thanks for a grant of books, and giving account of the distribution; from Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Rio de Janeiro, as to agency of this Society in Brazil; from Rev. Dr. BAGNE, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in regard to the old Slavic and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments, and the translation of the Bible into the Azeroijan Turkish language; from Rev. Dr. PERKINS, Oroomiah, on the latter subject, and in regard to an agency for this Society in Persia; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to supplying the Arabic Scriptures, recommending that the old Slavic Testament and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments be electrotyped at the Bible House, and other matters; from Rev. L. H. GULICK, Honolulu, Secretary of the Hawaiian mission, returning thanks for resolution of the board to electrotype the Hawaiian Family Bible, and as to arrangements for reading the proof-sheets.

Grants of books were made to the American S. S. Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions in the Benga language; to the American and Foreign Bible Society; to the American Bethel Society; to the U. S. Christian Commission, for the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and New-Orleans; to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society for the trans-Mississippi rebel army and citizens; and books to the value of $600 to supply new and destitute counties in Iowa, with eight volumes in raised letters for the blind. The number of volumes donated this meeting was 60,367, besides the $600 worth for Iowa.

Agents were appointed for the Army of the Potomac and that of the Cumberland.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up a suitable expression of the sentiments of the Board on the decease of Hon. JOSEPH C HORNBLOWER, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society, presented their report, which was adopted.

Arrest of a Substitute Broker—A Wide-awake Policeman.

At a late hour on Thursday afternoon a case of much interest just at this time, when the business of substitute brokers is so brisk in this City, occurred in the Second Ward. Policeman HIRAM B. FERGUSON, of the Second Precinct, in citizens dress, was passing along William-street, when he was accosted by a substitute broker named JOHN W. CHAPMAN. From all the testimony in the case, it appears that the latter supposed the officer to be a countryman, just arrived in the City, and with this idea he asked him if he did not wish to enlist. If he wished to serve his country, now was his time. The broker would take FERGUSON to Philadelphia, where he could enlist and receive a bounty of $500; at the same time he, the broker, would be benefitted to the amount of $150. The broker also said that if he, FERGUSON, was smart, he could desert and return to this City, after getting his bounty money in Philadelphia, by paying $100; that he had taken several men on there, and the affair had been managed in that way. CHAPMAN said that one day last week he took five men to Philadelphia and enlisted them there; that after they were sworn in and had received their bounty, they managed to escape and return to this City before he did. Officer FERGUSON, after listening awhile to the inducements held out to him by CHAPMAN, said he would go on to Philadelphia with him, and it was arranged that they were to meet at the Jersey City Ferry in time to take the evening train for Philadelphia. The officer meantime proceeded to the Station-house, and, laid the whole case before Capt. MILLS, who instructed him to meet CHAPMAN pursuant to appointment. The two accordingly met, and just as they were about going on board the boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street, officer WILDEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had been posted on the subject, made his appearance and took CHAPMAN into custody. The latter was taken before Superintendent KENNEDY at Police Headquarters and locked up for the night. Yesterday Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs without bail.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture "Le Part du Diable".....Auber
3. Song, "Why do I Weep for Thee?".....Wallace
4. Quick March "El Dorado".....Fairbach

PART II.

1. Schiller, "Fest March".....Meyerbeer
2. Overture, "Jubel".....Von Weber
3. Air and Cavatina, Polonaise, "Son Vergen Vesosa," from Puritani.....Bellini
4. Grand Selection from "La Gazza Ladra".....Rossini

PART III.

1. Medley Quick Step, "Welcome Home".....Downing
2. Waltz, "Star of Hope".....Lanner
3. Pizzetto and Chorus, from "Der Freyschutz".....
4. "Les Frauvettes" Polka.....Von Weber
National Pot Pourri.....Bosquet

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CROTON DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.—The other day bids were opened at the Croton Department for six different jobs of laying Belgian pavement, and CHRISTOPHER KEYES was the successful bidder for all of them. The following shows each job, the number of competitors for it, and the price at which Mr. KEYES takes it:

Where to be Laid.	No. of Bids.	Price.
East Broadway, except between railroad tracks	4	$22,912 25
Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues	2	5,121 72
Forty-first-street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues	4	3,353 92
Gramercy Park, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets	3	1,201 48
Gore on Centre, at intersection of Leonard-street	2	1,006 40
South-street, except between railroad tracks, from Oliver-street to easterly line of Pier No. 35	4	1,980 00

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE ENLISTMENT ACT.—A German musician residing at No. 22 East Broadway, named GUSTAV GEBAUR, was arrested yesterday by Officer LIPPMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with a violation of the Enlistment law. LOUIS WILLIAMS, of West Thirty-ninth-street, testified that on the 26th day of May last, he had an interview with the prisoner at No. 27½ Chrystie-street, during which the latter offered to procure for WILLIAMS a situation as hospital steward, about eight miles from this City, and to give him a bounty of $365. WILLIAMS accepted the offer, and under the impression that he was about to be taken to the hospital above referred to, he embarked on a boat, and after various experiences, he finally found himself in the City of Boston, where he was enlisted in the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. When WILLIAMS signed the enlistment papers, he supposed it was for a position as hospital steward. On the 16th of June last WILLIAMS was discharged from his regiment for physical disability. He alleges that GEBAUR failed to pay him any portion of the $365. Justice HOGAN committed the accused to answer.

DROWNED.—HENRY F. DEICKLHOFF, a lad 6 years old, was found in the dock at the foot of Chambers-street, North River. Deceased fell into the water on Tuesday last, while playing on the pier. His parents reside at No. 174 Chambers-street.

....The body of an unknown man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found in the water at the foot of Laight-street. Deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dressed in shaggy olive colored coat, plaid vest, white shirt, black pants and boots....The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water on Thursday last, at Pier No. 26 East River. He was 5 feet 6 inches high, had sandy whiskers and hair, also a moustache. He was dressed in a white coat, muslin shirt, brown pants and shoes. The body had been in the water about a week. Age about 40 years.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION.—The National Telegraphers' Union Association hold their second annual session in Philadelphia the coming month of September. An election of delegates from this district, held in this City last evening, resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen:

W. STEINHOFF, Esq., Western Union Telegraph Company,
J. W. BOENHAM, Esq., Metropolitan District American Telegraph Company.
GEO. WARREN, Esq., American Telegraph Company.
L. H. SMITH, Esq., American Telegraph Company.

A HORSE-THIEF IN CUSTODY.—CHAS. EDWARDS, *alias* MILLER, has been arrested by Detective McDOUGALL, of this City, on the charge of having stolen from Messrs. RANSOM & BARKER, livery-stable keepers, of New-Haven, Conn., a horse and carriage, valued at $500. He obtained the property a few days since, on the pretence of wishing to ride a short distance into the country, and afterward sold the same for less than half its value. The prisoner is about 40 years old, and a man of fine address. He has been sent to Connecticut for trial.

ANOTHER DISHONEST DOMESTIC CAUGHT.—MARY NEWMAN, late a domestic in the employ of Mr. PERES FRIEDENBERG, of No. 459 West Twenty-third-street, was arrested yesterday by officer FOLEY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen from her employer $168 worth of clothing and jewelry on the 26th of July last. MARY was taken before Justice LEDWITH, and committed in default of $500 bail. She admitted having stolen the property, and said that a portion of it was at a house in Eighth-avenue, where it was found.

A LAUNCH.—At 11:30 A. M. on Saturday, will be launched from the shipyard of S. M. SIMONSON, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, East River, the steamboat *Orient*, built for C. VANDERBILT, and intended to ply on Long Sound. She is 1,600 tons burden. Her engines are now in course of construction at the Allaire Works.

LAW REPORTS.

A Warning to Substitute Brokers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Dennis Riley plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to be confined in the City Prison for 30 days. His Honor said that there were certain circumstances in this case which could not be made public, but which had induced him to award so light a sentence.

Henry McCort, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

William Lewis plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Riley, guilty of a similar offence, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Sarah Turney plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Annie Smith, guilty of same crime, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Matthew MacAbeer plead guilty to an assault and batter, and was permitted to enlist in lieu of going to prison.

Abraham D. Gray and Charles R. McDonall were indicted under the act of the last Legislature to prevent recruiting in this State for other States. It was charged that the prisoners enlisted in this City a man named Charles Davenport, proposing and intending to take their recruit to Boston, Mass. These men were arrested on the information of Davenport, and plead guilty to the indictment. Yesterday morning they were brought up for sentence. After some remark upon the case by District-Attorney Hall, his Honor said, that as this was the first case under this law, and consequently the first offence of the prisoners, and as they had already been two months in prison, he would sentence each of them to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100 each. His Honor said that this light sentence would be no precedent in future cases, but after this warning any man convicted of enlisting recruits for the purpose of taking them out of the State, would be punished with the utmost severity.

The highest fine in this case is $1,000, and one-half of it is given to the party giving information to procure a conviction. The Court adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6, 1864.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	131
20,000	do	105⅞	400	Erie Railway.....	114⅛
20,000	do.....	105⅝	300	do.....	114¼
43,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	108	200	do.....b10	113⅝
10,000	do.....	108⅛	100	do.....b30	113⅝
65,000	do.....	108¼	124	Erie Pref.....	111
50,000	do.....	108⅝	400	Hud. Riv. R.....	131⅜
25,000	do.....	108⅜	400	Reading R.....	137
24,000	do.....b3	109	100	do.....	136⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105⅞	100	do.....	136¾
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	108⅜	150	Chi. & Alt. R.....	97
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	94⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	140
6,000	do.....	94⅝	100	do.....b10	140
36,000	do.....	94⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R.....	80⅜
3,000	N. C. States 6s..	80	100	do.....	80⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	73	200	do.....b5	80⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	101	100	do.....	80¾
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	61⅜	100	do.....b10	80⅝
10,000	do.....b30	62⅜	600	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	129⅜
10,000	do.....	62	200	Clev. & Pitts. R..	113⅝
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	137	300	do.....	113⅝
4,000	do.....	137⅜	500	do.....	113⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	116	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114	450	Chi. & N. W.....	57⅝
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	100	do.....	57¾
2,000	Mar. & M. R. R.	83	400	do.....	57⅞
10,000	Alt. & G. W. 1st Ohio Div.....	99	100	do.....b15	58
50	B'k Commonw'lth.	101⅜	60	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91⅛
25	Merch. Ex. Bank..	98	200	do.....b10	92
6	Del. & H. C. Co....	209⅜	100	do.....b5	91⅜
100	Canton Co.....	38	200	do.....	91⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	61	400	Chic. & R. I. R....	114⅜
460	do.....	61⅛	100	do.....	114⅝
300	do.....	61⅜	100	do.....b10	114⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	4	100	Ch., B. & Quin.....	103
100	do.....	4⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	116⅞
100	do.....	4⅞	250	do.....s10	116
100	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	178⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. R.....	63⅛
100	do.....	179	200	Quick. Mio. Co....	80⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	139⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	110	150	M. S. & N. I.....	80⅜
10,000	do.....	109¾	200	do.....	80⅝
50,000	do.....	109¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G...	140
5,000	Treas. N., 7-3-10 Oct. & April.	107⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.....	57
5,000	do.....	107	200	do.....	57⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	94⅝	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	129
20,000	do.....	94⅜	300	do.....	129⅝
10,000	do.....	94⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	61⅜	200	do.....b10	112⅝
10,000	do.....s30	61	500	do.....	112
10,000	do.....	61	500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91
100	Canton Co.....	37⅛	100	do.....b10	91⅜
500	Cumb. Coal Pref	59	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	133
300	Erie Railway.....	114⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	113
100	do b30	113	150	do.....	112⅝
200	Hud. River R.....	131	83	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	100⅜
100	do.....s30	131	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....	114⅜
500	Reading R.....	136⅝	100	do.....b10	115
800	do.....	135⅞	100	do.....	114⅝
900	do.....	135	100	do.....b10	114⅝
200	do.....b10	135¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109	400	Chi. & R. I. R	114⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C.....	62	200	do.....b3	114⅜
20,000	do..... c	62	200	do.....	114⅛
10,000	do.....b10	62⅛	100	do.....b10	114⅜
8 0	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	200	do.....	114⅜
300	do.....s3	112⅜	100	do..... c	114⅛
100	do.....b5	112⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.....	57⅜
100	do.....bnw	112⅞	200	do.....b10	58
300	do..... c	112⅜	200	do..... e	57⅜
100	do.....b3	112⅜	100	do.....s3	57⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R..s3	131⅜	100	do.....	57⅜
100	do..... c	131⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜
100	do.....b5	131⅜	200	do.....b10	91⅜
200	do.....	131⅜	600	do.....	91⅜
200	Reading R.....	136⅜	100	do..... c	91⅜
200	do..... e	136⅜	230	P., F. W. & C.....	115⅜
300	do.....	136⅜	100	do.....b10	116
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	80⅜	500	Cum. Coal Co.....	60
100	do.....s3	80⅜	400	do..... c	60
100	do..... e	80⅜	200	Quicks. M. Co.....	80⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s-d	129⅝	200	do..... e	80
300	do..... c	129⅜	50	do.....	80⅜
200	do.....b10	130	100	Mariposa M. Co....	46⅞
800	Cleve. & Pitts..c	113⅞	100	do..... c	46⅜
300	do.....b3	114	100	do..... s3	46⅜
200	do.....b10	114⅛	50	do..... e	46⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$500	U. S 6s, 5-20s. .C.	109	100	M. S. & N. I. R.b3	80⅜
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	61	500	Chi. & R. Isl.....	113⅝
200	Erie Railway.....	112¾	100	do.....	113⅝
100	do.....s3	112¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	116
100	Hud. Riv. R.....s3	131	200	do.....b3	116
100	Reading R.....	136⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	57
400	do.....	136⅛	100	do.....bnw	57
200	do.....	136	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr b5	91
200	do.....s3	136	100	do.....	90⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129	100	Cum. Coal s3	58⅛
50	do.....	128⅝	100	do.....	58⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts....s3	112	200	Quick. M. Co.....	80
100	do.....b3	112	100	do.....b3	80
100	do.....s3	111⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co....	46⅜
600	do.....	112	600	Can Cop. Co.....	4⅝
200	do.....	112⅜			

FRIDAY, AUG. 5—P. M.

The following is the progressive increase of the Public Debt of the United States, of all sorts, for the past seven weeks, or from the 14th of June to the 2d of August, 1864, inclusive, say 50 days:

	Principal.	Interest.
June 14	$1,719,305,168	$71,699,730
June 21	1,729,586,253	72,737,416
July 5	1,792,867,010	73,425,246
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 19	1,796,213,366	74,758,917
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,827,492,170	76,418,035
Increase, in fifty days		$108,097,002
Average per diem		2,161,940

The foregoing sums *include the unpaid requisitions* on the Treasury, less the available balances in the Treasury at the time. In the last three weeks these items have not materially varied:

July 12. Requisitions	$88,567,000
Cash on hand	12,114,508
Difference included in Public Debt	$76,452,492
Aug. 1. Requisitions	$88,360,000
Cash on hand	13,356,957
Difference included in Public Debt	$75,003,043

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, AUG. 1, 1864.

Funded Gold-bearing Debt	$881,127,792
Deposits, Currency Interest	56,587,109
Certificates, Currency Interest	175,133,000
One and Two years' 5 ₱ cent. Notes, Currency Interest	141,933,602
Three years' 6 ₱ cents, Currency Interest	32,883,700
Three years' 7-30s, Currency Interest	4,875,650
Greenback Currency	400,000,000
Greenbacks to pay Deposits	$50,000,000
Less in reserve	16,833,437—33,166,563
Fractional Currency	23,414,421
Old Debt, Interest ceased	367,170
Unpaid Requisitions	$88,360,000
Less Cash on hand	13,356,957—75,003,043
Total Debt, of all sorts	$1,827,492,170
Gold Interest on above	53,134,865
Currency Interest	23,283,170
Total Interest, average 4⅛ ₱ cent.	$76,418,035

The last steamers from Europe brought further orders for the 5-20 Bonds of the United States, and the price to-day, in this market, went up 3 ₱ cent., as compared with the sales on Wednesday. The orders appeared to come to numerous parties on the street. English and Continental Brokers and Bankers, and the competition to buy in season to advise their correspondents by Saturday's mail, doubtless contributed to the advance. It is to be remembered, however, that the immediate supply on the market is not large in the aggregate, and it is mainly in moderate lots. The Bonds sold as high as 110⅛ ₱ cent.

The Gold Room advanced the speculation 3@4 ₱ cent. to-day, on various (and, as usual, grossly exaggerated) rumors of another rebel raid across the Potomac, and of disasters in other quarters. The Currency rates for Exchange on London were much unsettled, though 2@3 ₱ cent. below the relative standard for shipping Gold.

There was a fair Market for the Railway Stocks at the early Stock Exchange Board this morning. The business accomplished, however, was rather below the daily average of last week. And at the Second Board the turn of prices was against the market, and a dull feeling was manifest except on Government Securities. In the Money Market there was no alteration from the rates and ease of supply at 7 ₱ cent., before the Fast Day.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Railway speculation was dull. The price of Gold, 260¾ ₱ cent. The last sale of 5-20s reported on the Street, 110⅛ ₱ cent.

	Wed	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs
U. S. 6s, 1861....	105¾	105¾	Mich. Central...	135½	135⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	105¾	110	Mich. Southern...	80⅛	80⅜
N. Y. Central...	130¼	131	Illinois Cen.....	129⅞	129⅝
Erie	112⅜	112¾	Pittsburgh.....	113⅞	112
Erie 1 referred	110⅜	110½	Fort Wayne.....	116	115
Hudson.....	131⅜	130	Rock Island....	119⅛	118⅝
Canton.....	38	38	Reading.....	137	134
Treas. Cer., new	101⅝	144¾	Quicksilver....	80⅝	79⅞
Toledo.....	133⅜	133	Cumberland Coal.	61⅜	58
Northwest.....	57¾	58⅜	Mariposa.....	47⅝	46⅝
Ohio & M. Certs	62	61	N. West Pref....	90¾	90⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	134	State of New-York..	115
City.....	150	Commerce	106
Phœnix.....	105	American Exchange.	110
Tradesmen's.....	113	Metropolitan.....	110
National.....	103	Commonwealth.....	102½
Merchants' Exchange	97	Park.....	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages which keep firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st mo.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83.....	109	Tol. & W. 8s, 1st.....	101
Erie 3d's, '83.....	130	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	101
Erie 4ths, '80.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	86⅜
Erie 5ths, '88.....	110	Chi & R. I. 8ths.....	111
Buffa., N. Y. & E...	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C 1st	102⅝
Ill. Cen '75.....	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	113
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	65
Alt. & T. H. 2d In.....	83	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	111	Atlantic & G. W.....	59

In reply to our correspondent "F. O.," we have to say that the Funded 5-20 years Gold-bearing Stock, into which the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency Interest Treasury Notes are convertible, is payable, *principal and interest*, in Gold, by the Act of Congress authorizing its issue. And, further, that he is mistaken in supposing that the principal of the 5-20 years Stock of February 25, 1862, stands on a less elevated credit because of the omission of the words, "payable in coin" in the act of that date. This Government never has, *and never will*, pay off the principal of the Funded Debt of the United States in anything less valuable than Gold and Silver; at least while the Public Faith, always held sacred and never yet violated on this point, is observed at Washington.

The First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., went into operation on Monday, 1st August, with Mr. AMOS CLARK, Jr., as President, and Mr. W. P. THOMPSON, late in the Bank of New-York, as Cashier.

The Briggs Gold Company have declared a monthly dividend of 1 ₱ cent. out of the avails of the mines for the month of July. The Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company have declared a dividend for July of $50 ₱ foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on and after 5th inst., by LEES & WALLER, of this City.

The Central National Bank of this City is about to remove to their new quarters, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, (opposite the New-York Hospital.) The business of the Bank has increased very rapidly, capital and deposits together giving them the disposition of about ten millions of dollars.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods during the week have been to the value of $2,301,838, including $455,014 in direct entries, and $1,846,824 warehoused. The withdrawals from warehouse during the week were $835,940, making the total amount actually marketed within the week $1,290,954.

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $737,683 31, including for Customs $131,000; total payments, $820,813 99; and 7.3-10 Notes $63,200; total balance, $18,620,436 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 155 bbls. Ashes, 34,519 bols. Flour, 589 bbls. Corn Meal, 340,479 bushels Wheat, 181,304 bushels Corn, 51,467 bushels Oats, 4,407 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,394 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in good request and rapidly advancing. Middlings, $1 72@$1 74 ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,940 bales.

Mr. RUFFIN STAUNY, Jr., in his circular of last Friday, July 29, says of the Cotton trade of New-Orleans: "With a moderate demand during the week, prices have given way slightly, though holders are unwilling to make any large concessions. Sales this week, 1,000 bales; exports this week, 1,020 bales; estimated stock, about 4,000 bales. Saturday morning, July 30, 1864:

Statement of Cotton.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1863, bales		1,661
Received this week	1,444	
Received previously	121,970—123,414	
Total		125,075
Exported this week	1,020	
Exported previously	120,076—121,096	
Stock on hand not cleared		3,979
Stock on hand not cleared, made up Thursday evening, July 27		3,979
Sold since		292
Total		3,687
Deduct stock held by Gabriel Stales Prize Commissioner, United States Court, which will not be adjudicated for some months, (not on sale)		2,721
Actual stock on sale		966

FRUIT—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, chiefly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots of fresh-ground have favored sellers. Old Flour has been freely offered, and has been in limited request at very irregular figures. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25, and for Southern and Ocotober delivery at $11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 20@$10 75.

Superfine State and Western, ₱ bbl	@$9 60
Extra State	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	@10 75
Extra Genesee	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	@11 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $10 25@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at uniform rates; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 25@$10 00—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal in lively demand, to-day, closing at $8 for Jersey, $9 25 for Calorie and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine; sales, 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, particularly inferior and unsound qualities, which receivers have been eager to sell, and for which the inquiry has been limited at lower and irregular prices. Prime lots, especially of Spring, have been in rather light supply and good request, chiefly for export, at very firm and buoyant rates. Sales have been made since our last of 203,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 50@$2 62; Red Western, at $2 50@$2 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 46; Milwaukee Club, $2 26@$2 42½; Chicago Spring,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME: Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE FRENCH SPY.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. SHERMAN'S army we have the intelligence that Gen. STONEMAN, on the 26th ult., sent a large force of cavalry, under command of Gen. McCOOK, to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad. They destroyed some 18 miles of the road, and then started to capture a rebel train of 500 wagons, going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. This they succeeded in doing, but were afterwards attacked by a greatly superior force under Gen. RANSOM, and, after a desperate engagement, were obliged to surrender. It is supposed that the rebels captured at least two thousand of our men.

There is nothing new from Gen. GRANT.

The news from Pennsylvania indicates a renewal of the rebel invasion in greater force than before; but though we hear of them at a dozen different points, there is still so much mystery about their movements that it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the object of the rebel leader in detaching so large a body of men from his main army.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 24th admits a loss of six thousand men in the battle of Peachtree Creek, on the 20th, and says that at the rate of fighting since Gen. HOOD took command, the rebel army would be annihilated in just three weeks—a very significant paragraph to appear in an Atlanta paper at this juncture. There is no question that the *morale* of the rebel army was seriously impaired by the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON. This conviction has been expressed by scores of rebel officers and privates who have fallen into our hands in the recent engagements. Gen. JOHNSTON, according to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, had proceeded so far upon his presumption that Atlanta could not be defended, that, while three months' rations for his army were at one time collected there, he had, before his removal, sent to various points South, all but ten days' supplies. Some fifty pieces of heavy artillery had been brought to Atlanta, to be mounted upon the fortifications of the place, but so confirmed was JOHNSTON in his opinion that it was untenable, that he sent them away to Macon and Augusta. It is the general expression of our officers that JOHNSTON'S judgment as to the impossibility of holding Atlanta with the army which he had, was good; that the capture of the city is absolutely certain, and that it is most assailable from the side now attacked by Gen. SHERMAN, namely, the northwest. The only apprehension as to the future success in Georgia by our army is based upon the presumption of the possibility that LEE will be able to detach a large force from Virginia, with a view of bringing SHERMAN to a halt, and re-enacting Chickamauga south of the Chattahooche.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on Thursday en route for New-York. The steamship *City of Manchester*, of the Inman line, arrived here yesterday. The news by the latter is anticipated; that by the *Saxonia* is two days later than the *Africa's*. Lord CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords, had elicited from the Government the statement that the treaty of 1852, which secured the Provinces to Denmark, was considered still binding. In the House of Commons, Mr. LINDSAY asked whether the Government intended, in concert with other European Powers, to endeavor to bring about a suspension of hostilities in this country. Lord PALMERSTON replied that at present there was no advantage to be gained by meddling. Mr. SLIDELL had left Paris on a visit to the Emperor at Vichy. Peace prospects between Denmark and Germany are said to have grown more certain. On Monday, the 25th ult., a meeting of the Austrian, Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries had taken place, and important preliminaries were settled. British Consols are as low as 89¾ for money. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 ₱ cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Post*, says, that an order has been issued directing that there shall be no more drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficits now outstanding shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

JAMES L. HALLETT announces that the death of his brother will not delay the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Gov. CURTIN has subscribed $1,000, and SIMON CAMERON $500, for the relief of the people of Chambersburgh, Penn. The First National Bank and Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburgh also give $500 each.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. Thus, there is a considerable rebel army in Illinois.

At Chicago they are raising a fund to purchase a handsome property for Mrs. Col. MULLIGAN. A large meeting, convened there on Monday last to do honor to her late husband, passed, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That to the broken-hearted widow of the gallant MULLIGAN we offer our tenderest consolation. She has shown, by her devotion to her husband through the campaign, a sacrificing spirit worthy of the patriot she loved, and worthy of all that devotion that such a gallant soldier and noble-hearted man bestowed upon her. We pray her permission to mingle our tears with hers over the tomb that will enshrine her husband and brother—Chicago's children—their country's fallen braves.

The bushwhackers in Missouri have lately taken to a game in which they should not be interfered with—shooting their own friends. They recently shot two noted rebels, Mr. AMBROSE McDANIEL and JERRY SMITH. Of this the St. Joseph *Herald* says: "Both of these men were decidedly disloyal in their sympathies, and the bushwhackers evidently fired upon them through mistake. When they get to murdering their own friends as they pass along the road, or when at work in the field, is it not time that even men of secession proclivities should arise and call for their extermination?"

A wealthy planter of Prince George's County, Maryland, states that the country is almost burnt up, there having been no rain of consequence since the last of May. The tobacco and corn crops will be very trifling. So burned and hardened is the surface that turnips, buckwheat, &c., cannot be sown. Corn being $10 a barrel, some idea may be gathered of the sufferings of the poor. In this connection it may be stated that negro hands are constantly leaving their masters' service in Maryland.

It is believed, says the St. Joseph *Daily Union* of July 29, that there are over three thousand bushwhackers on the north side of the Missouri River. If this be true, the task of killing or expelling such a formidable body of thieves and murderers will be a huge one. The last heard of ANDERSON'S gang, who are reported to have done the damage on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, they were at Middle Grove, Monroe County, and were supposed to be pushing on toward Chariton County. Five hundred Federal cavalry are in pursuit of them.

The Comptroller has been informed by the Sheriff that he has formally levied upon the pictures in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, to satisfy a judgment against the City, by Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX, in the matter of the construction of the gate-houses at the new grand reservoir in Central Park, and amounting to $74,299 40. By some inadvertence, (the Croton Board being already under legal obligations to employ Messrs. FAIRCHILD & WALKER to do the work,) the construction of the gate-houses was advertised for completion, and upon the rejection of the bids, Messrs. JAYCOX & BALDWIN, who were the lowest bidders, instituted a suit for damages, resulting, after a long litigation, in a judgment. Of course the Comptroller must find a way to pay it, and save the pictures. This is the second time the likenesses have been "seized" this year.

Comptroller BRENNAN advertises to-day that on Sept. 1 he will pay the $946,700 loaned last year on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," and that on the 25th inst. he will open proposals for a new issue of stock in redemption of the foregoing, to extend to 1880 and 1881, at 6 per cent. interest, and also that on the 16th inst. he will open proposals for a new issue of New Court-house Stock, to the amount of $200,000, to extend to 1887 and 1888, and to bear 6 per cent. interest.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session at noon yesterday. The business transacted related mainly to volunteering. A printed circular was read from Gen. HAYS, and his assistants in this State, Lieut.-Col. FRED. TOWNSEND and Maj. A. S. DIVEN, of the United States Army, requesting Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to appoint agents to obtain recruits from the rebel States, and suggesting, for the sake of uniformity and harmonious action, that the bounty be made $250 per man, and that $50 premium for each recruit be allowed to agents, in lieu of salary or allowance for expenses. The Board then adopted a resolution, requesting the Volunteer Committee to report to them at the next meeting a plan for recruiting in the rebel States. Another resolution was adopted, directing said committee to furnish substitutes for residents liable or not liable to draft, in the numerical order of the registration of their names and of their payments, and *to pay the substitutes the county bounty in addition to the private bounty*. The Board directed the Volunteer Committee to confer with the Police Commissioners, with the view of obtaining the aid of the police in looking up recruits. Adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

In the Court of General Session yesterday, the first case came up under the new law to punish parties engaged in enlisting men in this State to go to other States. ABRAHAM O. CRAIG and CHARLES R. McDONELL plead guilty to enlisting one CHARLES DAVENPORT, with the intention of taking him to Boston, Massachusetts. It being the first conviction under the law, the Recorder inflicted a light sentence, but said that in future the extreme penalty of the law would be visited upon offenders convicted in these cases.

There was a renewed demand yesterday for United States 5-20 Bonds for transmission to Europe. The price went up 3 ₱ cent. The Railways left off dull. The Gold Room was higher, on said rumors.

Transactions in produce were more extensive yesterday, especially in Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Tallow and new Mess Pork, prices of desirable lots of which favored sellers decidedly. Corn and Oats were plenty and depressed. Whisky was in moderate demand, as were likewise the principal kinds of foreign merchandise, such as Sugars, Molasses, Teas, &c. The freight market was firm, with fair engagements.

A Look at the Campaign.

The month of July, it seems, went out with two military mishaps—one, a cavalry affair in Georgia, the other the more serious repulse before Petersburgh. What is done being now past recall, all we care to know of it is its effect on the grand campaign, though presently inquiry must be made as to who is in fault. Tactical mismanagement appears to have been the cause of the repulse at Petersburgh. In Georgia, if report be true, it was want of discipline and of control over the men. Our troops, it seems, drank too much of the liquor they captured, evidently holding the happy theory of BURNS, that fighting and tippling go hand in hand. But why the officers permitted this grand carnival within the enemy's lines, the oracular telegram does not announce.

As to their results on the campaign, these two affairs will probably prove less influential than is apt to be imagined. SHERMAN has now had an experience in one respect analagous to that of GRANT. Having reached the city which lies at the extremity of his line of advance, he has bent himself to the task of reducing it and its garrison by the interception of communications. The nearest line of railroad, as in GRANT'S case, was easily cut. ROUSSEAU'S raid on the Atlanta and Montgomery road proved a perfect success. There remained the Macon road, which bears the same relation to Hood that the Danville road does to LEE—it is directly in his rear, is essential to his capital, and is his natural line of retreat. Gen. McCOOK was sent to sever the Macon road, as WILSON had been sent to sever the Danville. Like WILSON, McCOOK successfully burned the railroad for many miles, like him was overtaken on the return, and, in a sharp engagement, lost a considerable part of his men. But it will be remembered that, with all its losses, Gen. GRANT declared the fruits of WILSON'S expedition to be well worth the price they cost. Much more readily could SHERMAN afford to lose somewhat, to achieve so signal a result. For now, Atlanta has been absolutely severed from all railroad communication with north, south, east and west.

There was, indeed, as it has seemed to us, one misfortune resulting from SHERIDAN'S various raids, which did not disclose itself till later. It was the exhaustion of the cavalry force at Petersburgh to so absolute an extent, that it could not move out in season to checkmate EARLY, who, soon after WILSON'S defeat, pushed down the Shenandoah Valley. But, in SHERMAN'S case, McCOOK took with him but 3,200 men, and a much larger force of STONEMAN'S command remains fresh and alert to protect our communications, should FORREST now take courage to threaten them. At Atlanta, then, despite this one dark cloud, the skies are clear.

Of the check at Petersburgh it is only possible to say, that it temporarily throws a perplexing vail of uncertainty over the military situation. By this it is not meant that last Saturday's affair could in itself affect the operations against the city. It was a serious repulse, and quite as much so in what it indicated, as in its obvious and immediate results. But any student of historical sieges will recall frequent instances of triumphs achieved after mishaps far more unfortunate than this. It is possible, however, that GRANT may now proceed in a different method against Richmond; or rather, that he may return to his former admirable method. For there is no evidence yet that this offensive mine was more than an interlude in his plan of campaign. He had initiated the policy of slowly reducing Richmond by stopping its communications. His movements in this direction were too sincere and vigorous to be regarded as a feint. The failure of HUNTER at Lynchburgh did retard this process; but all that could be remedied. Meanwhile, a suggestion of the feasibility of mining, from a subordinate, was made, and, as a shorter and perhaps more brilliant solution of the military problem, was adopted. That solution having failed, what is there to hinder the prosecution of the elder plan? It was a good plan, and was never thrown aside, but only momentarily intermitted or postponed. The probabilities are, therefore, that we need expect no renewal of the direct assault on Petersburgh just now, unless LEE himself shall force it by some fatal move.

LEE, indeed, is in a position where he may easily be guilty of an error of omission or commission. He will seek to take advantage of the present turn of the wheel of fortune. But how to do it? It is this which, more than GRANT'S position, vails the situation, as we said, in uncertainty. The most probable move will be the reinforcement of EARLY in the Valley. It will then be GRANT'S policy, while still keeping his hold on Petersburgh, to circumvent with strong force this invasion of the North. There are as good fighting-grounds in Maryland as elsewhere, as LEE has already learned to his cost. If open-field fighting is to be the order of the day, so much the better for us. We may be assured, then, that in Georgia thus far all is hopeful. If the Virginia contest seems for the moment complicated, there is no doubt that the resources of Gen. GRANT'S genius are sufficient for the situation.

England's Non-intervention Policy—A Novel Application of It.

The position taken by the English Ministry on the Danish question, is producing some curious results. It is generally looked upon at home as well as on the continent as a formal declaration that hereafter the English foreign policy is to be one of strict isolation: that she will rigidly refrain from all interference in the affairs of other nations, excepting advice and "protests;" and that she will in no case use either fleet or army, except for the purpose of warding off direct and palpable danger to her own possessions or interests. The London *Times* is in reality, or pretends to be, on the whole, well pleased with this decision, and proceeds to base on it an elaborate and energetic argument in favor of the total cessation, on the part of Great Britain, of any attempt to repress the Slave-trade. It declares that the maintenance of a squadron on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of blacks, is a clear violation of the rule now laid down, as it is forcible interference in defence of foreign savages, whose condition, calamities and prospects are of no sort of concern to England, and to whom kidnapping and Slavery is, after all, but one of the ordinary incidents of a life which is, at least, very miserable. It alleges that the English Government is in no way responsible for what happens to Africans, but it is responsible for the lives of Englishmen in its service, and that therefore it is open to the gravest censure every time an officer or sailor of the squadron falls a victim to the climate.

The great haste which is here made to bring about the practical application of the new rule, by making it the means of releasing the Slave-trade from the trammels under which it labors at present, is one more proof of the rapid "advance" which the mind of a certain portion of the public in England is making on the question of Slavery. The *Times* is so shrewd an observer of the drift of public opinion, and so ready to adapt its course to the current, that we may rely upon it this suggestion has not been thrown out without strong evidence of its acceptability to the class of which it is the organ. This class is generally known as the "upper middle class;" or, in other words, the wealthy trading class—not badly represented by Messrs. LINDSAY and LAIRD—with strong affiliations with more violent and younger members of the Tory party. It has frankly and fully adopted Mr. COBDEN'S theory of the folly of all foreign entanglements, but proposes to make deductions from it which he certainly did not foresee. In the eyes of this class, the whole sphere of national obligations is limited by the duty of making money; and, consequently, anything which interferes with money-making, is discarded as not only not necessary, but hurtful. The value of Slavery, as a means of keeping the cotton market supplied, has within the last few years not only removed all the objections which these men once had to it, but removed all shame about advocating and promoting its revival and extension. To them the Southern Confederacy is simply an immense machine for raising the "great staple." Political or humanitarian interest in it they have none. They are, consequently, just now very anxious to make the recent change in the British foreign policy instrumental in liberating "the peculiar form of industry" from its last fetters. The losses of "property" sustained by the South during the present war have been so great that, even if they should succeed in securing their independence, their powers of production would, for some years, be greatly curtailed. Hence the desirability of removing all obstacles, such as the West African Squadron, to the free supply of the labor market.

The Trans-Mississippi Rebel Army—A Matter to be Looked After.

The rebels have undoubtedly large bodies of troops west of the Mississippi River, as appeared in Gen. BANKS' Grand Ecore campaign last Spring. They have a force sufficiently large to strengthen greatly either of the two main rebel armies, and yet it is incapable of effecting anything of value where it now is. Rumors have latterly been reaching us, both through Southern and other sources, that this force, under KIRBY SMITH, has been crossing to this side of the Mississippi, and is now, or recently has been, marching to reinforce Gen. Hood at Atlanta.

Now, we have no certain information of any kind as to the truth of this. If, however, any large body of rebel troops has crossed the river, we ought to know it. They certainly could not cross anywhere between Cairo and Memphis, for we command both banks of the river in this stretch. They could not cross between Memphis and Vicksburgh; for the low and marshy nature of the soil on the eastern bank is such as to prevent the march of an army over it. The only region on the Lower Mississippi where territorial and military conditions seem favorable for such a transit, is that lying between Vicksburgh on this side, and the outlet of the Red River on the other. Now, we suppose that if any idea of such a rebel movement were entertained, our numerous gunboats on the Mississippi River would keep up such a close watch as to effectually prevent it. Admiral PORTER, who commands the flotilla on the river, but who is now on a brief visit to his home in New-Jersey after a long and faithful term of service, has a sufficiency of iron-clad, tin-clad and wooden gunboats on the Mississippi, to watch every mile of the space between Vicksburgh and Red River, day and night. In fact, he can watch the whole length of the river; and even the batteries which the rebels have lately attempted to erect at different points on its banks, would not seriously interfere with him; for, wherever they are erected, and even though at a given point they should temporarily blockade the river, he has gunboats both above them and below them.

It is extremely likely that the very object the rebels have had in view in the erection of these batteries on the Lower Mississippi, has been to obtain through them, and under their cover, an opportunity *to fetch to this side of the river their troops* now useless on the other side. If our naval officers doing duty on the river have been fully apprised of this, it is quite within their power to prevent it. The matter is one of very great importance at this crisis of operations in Georgia.

The Rebel Struggle for Recognition.

The desperate character of the struggle for recognition which has marked the efforts of the rebel sympathizers in England during the past month, forms a strange comment on the boasted invincibility of their military organization. The return of MASON to his undignified post in the outer lobbies of the British Foreign Office; the parliamentary exercitations of LINDSAY and CLANRICARDE; the deputations of retired Admirals, rural Justices, and Tory parsons, expostulating with Lord PALMERSTON; the "honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association," assailing Lord RUSSELL with a mythical list of memorialists from the factory districts, all in favor of instant mediation, prove to us one thing, if they prove nothing else. They show beyond cavil that these European agents of DAVIS' Confederacy have no faith that the thing will last, if it is not propped up, and propped up speedily, from without. Whoever believes in the invincibility of LEE'S army, these shrewd on-lookers do not. Their latest struggles for recognition are not inspired by confidence. They are fitful, spasmlike and desperate, at the very time when, by every accepted "Confederate" statement of the military situation, they might be expected to present a character of calm, resolute defiance.

The uneasy temper of the foreign agents comes out with peculiar directness in the "operatives deputation." The analysis of the report of that remarkable body's interview with Lord RUSSELL, which we quote from the Manchester *Examiner*, shows, as our readers will see, that the list of names has been seen by no one more responsible than the "Honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association." It brings out the fact that no responsible representative of the press was present with the deputation; that the whole of the proceedings are detailed by the Secretary himself; and that it is as likely as not that these ninety thousand "operatives" represent the lowest scum of the idle population of the large manufacturing communities.

Dove-tailing with these politic efforts of the rebels abroad, the attempts of LEE and his Lieutenants to keep up the appearance of an annual invasion of the North, are at once seen to have more than a mere military significance. They are new bids for outside sympathy; for material aid; for interposition; for anything that will compel GRANT and SHERMAN to relax their hold on the throat of the Confederacy. It is a game that may as well be tried as any other. It is about the only one that remains for DAVIS to play.

THE SITUATION ON THE BORDERS.—The Maryland reports of the invasion take a view of the rebel movements essentially different from those which reach us via Harrisburgh. But putting the two together, it does not appear that the situation can have materially changed. There is great probability that the farmers of the upper portion of the Cumberland Valley, who are leaving their homes in droves, along with all their movable stock, and to whose inspiration doubtless we are indebted for the Pennsylvania telegrams, have seen double in attempting to number the body of rebels said to have crossed early yesterday morning at Hancock.

There is more, we think, to be depended on in the Baltimore telegram, that a force of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry have been making a feint near Harper's Ferry; and that while all this is going on, the main infantry force under EARLY is employed in collecting provender in the Valley. Accepting the latter view, however, neither obviates the conclusion that a great battle may be in prospect, nor does it render less probable the renewal of the foraging expeditions of the rough riders of the gang into the best farming sections of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Armor-Plated Vessels—British Experiments.

The experimental character of the operations carried on by the Construction Department of the British Admiralty since the commencement of the armor-plated era, had a significant and varied illustration in a late discussion in the British House of Commons.

The subject arose on a motion for a commission to report upon a uniform, and what should promise to be a stable system of naval construction—a very foolish motion, of course, in the double sense, that it aimed a fatal blow at the responsibility of the Board of Admiralty, and that it contemplated a simple impossibility in the matter of naval reform. The debate or discussion, however, in spite of the absurdity of the motion, brought out some facts of no little interest. Passing over some of the antiquated and childish notions of the mover, Gen. SMITH—such as that the number of guns and the tonnage of a man-of-war should correspond as they did in his younger days, when every gun carried represented £1,000 in the cost of the ship—we come to the significant admission that to-day there are but two armor-plated vessels in the British navy, the *Research* and the *Enterprise*, that can go into shallow water. These are of 1,000 tons measurement, but they have got to be put to a test. They are not fitted up with broadsides, but have their guns encased in a square box; the latter, it is alleged, being altogether deficient in ventilation. Their plating, too, is pronounced by practical builders to be insufficient. The armor of the *Enterprise*, for instance, ceases within one foot of the water. And Mr. LAIRD gives his authority for the statement that if that vessel were hit by a shell, such as had been fired from the *Kearsarge*, she would be instantly destroyed.

The faith in COLES' turrets apparently does not grow. An old wooden ship-of-the-line, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been cut down, and fitted on the monitor plan, to enable COLES to experiment on his theory; but those who think that COLES' system will turn out a success, contend that the Admiralty *intend* that he shall fail, by sending his ship, as they have done, to join the Channel Fleet, before being masted, or, what is practically the same thing, with only jury-masts, which are altogether insufficient to go to sea with. As an answer to this and similar charges, Lord CLARENCE PAGET, on behalf of the Admiralty, seems to have contented himself by observing that monitors are in the habit of going to the bottom—a reflection which probably shows as well as a whole blue-book, the extent of the confidence and support which COLES may reckon upon at the hands of his superiors.

The question of relieving the Admiralty of responsibility by taking the business of construction out of their hands, was well dissected by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON on the occasion of the debate. And his words, in brief, will bear quoting, if only to show how thoroughly speculative, uncertain and variable, are the plans on which the British naval board conducts its so-called system of improvements. Sir JOHN said:

"We were now in a transition state with regard to the construction of vessels, and before the time the commission could report, in all probability they would find some invention discovered which would supersede the recommendation contained in their report. He thought, however, the Admiralty had made a mistake in cutting down the *Royal Sovereign* instead of building a new ship. He objected to the style of rig adopted by the Admiralty for the armor-plated vessels of the larger class. He had been told their masts and yards were so deficient in size and power that the vessels could not go to sea under canvas. What the House had a right to expect from the Admiralty was that they should call to their aid the greatest talent they could command, and boldly and fairly try every experiment which held out the prospect of success."

The advice herein tendered to the Naval Construction Board, is probably the only rational counsel that could be given in the circumstances. Get the best talent possible and try every feasible experiment. But let all this be done without indulging the hope of reaching a finality. Complete and final success is forbidden by the universal desire for improvement. The whole business, in short, resolves itself into one endless experiment.

OUR GEORGIA ARMY.—The army of Gen. SHERMAN has lost heavily by the death of Gen. McPHERSON, and by the removal from service within its lines of Gen. HOOKER. It was the "Army of the Tennessee," consisting of three corps under Gen. McPHERSON, which performed most of the brilliant flank marches and splendid strokes which have illustrated the advance of our forces from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It was Gen. HOOKER—"Fighting JOE. HOOKER"—with his Twentieth Army Corps, who did much of the hardest fighting, and dealt the rebels the most effective blows in the score of battles which have taken place since the opening of the month of May. We earnestly hope that the Western army will neither be less effective nor less successful now that it has lost the services of both these eminent officers.

In Gen. THOMAS it has still one of the best officers that the war has developed, and in Gens. SCHOFIELD, HOWARD and BLAIR it has men who have approved themselves both in strategy and valor.

It is said that Gen. SHERMAN desires to remodel the somewhat complicated system of organization in his army. As we stated the other day, there are now three armies under SHERMAN of various strength, and which have been brought together at different times. The Commandant-in-Chief desires to produce a greater unity by a closer consolidation. The end may be desirable, but we doubt whether the right moment has been chosen to accomplish it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Tailors, boot and shoe makers, and others who manufacture partly to order and custom work, and partly for general sale, must pay five per cent., the same as other manufacturers under section 93. Commission houses, selling goods on consignment, are not to be regarded as local agents of the manufacturer or producer of said goods. Therefore, when the manufacturer makes such a consignment the law requires him to make a return of the same, and pay duty on the market value of such goods at the place of manufacture or production.

In assessing tax upon sales of lime, no deduction is to be made for barrels in which the lime is packed for sale, but the tax must be computed for gross amount of sales.

In reply to a letter inquiring whether the tax on engines and vessels now levied by the Government will be enforced on a steamship to be built for and owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and if enforced, whether the same will be refunded under bonds to produce at a United States Consulate, duly attested copies of the vessel's permanent British register, Commissioner LEWIS has decided that the law provides for levying a tax on hulls launched of all ships, &c., hereafter built, made, constructed, or furnished, of two per cent., and on all steam-engines a duty of three per cent., and adds: "I know of no law or regulation which would exempt a ship and her engines built, under circumstances above contemplated, from liability to taxation, or that would authorize refunding of the tax after the same had been paid.

DECLINED A CONSULATE.

Hon. D. E. SOMES, of Maine, has declined appointment of Consulate to Curacoa tendered him by the President.

THE VACANCY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

W. W. KETCHUM, a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, is strongly urged for the office of Register of the Treasury, vice L. E. CHITTENDEN, resigned. Mr. CHITTENDEN will occupy his seat until his successor is appointed.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan, to-day, amounted to one million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, making a total of eight millions twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars for the last seven days.

CHANGES IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Extensive and important changes are contemplated in the present arrangements of the Patent Office Building and business.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

A lengthy and interesting correspondence has taken place between the Commissioners of Patents here and the Great Seal Patent Office in England, looking to the adoption to some extent of our system by the British authorities. At their request, plans, drawings, &c., of our Patent-Office Building, were transmitted to London by this day's mail.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Over 3,000 applications for pensions were filed in the Pension Office during the month of July, a greater number than has been received during any similar period since the commencement of the war. Per contra, the invalid claims are fewer in number than for any month during the past six months. The business of this bureau has very largely increased. One hundred and sixty clerks are engaged, and frequently as many as fifteen hundred letters are mailed daily.

PARADE OF CLERKS.

The clerks of the War Department paraded this afternoon in their new uniform for the first time. It consisted of the regular army cap, dark blue blouse and light blue pants.

PERSONAL.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., Private Secretary to the President, returned last evening from a Summer trip in the West.

Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM, of New-York, was to-day ordered to take command of the Eleventh Reserve Corps Regiment, and to report to the commanding officer at Point Lookout, where he will have command of the post.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Following are deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: GUSTAV. BERGCIST, Co. C, Ninty-fifth New-York; ZENO H. COWLES, Co. I, Seventh Heavy Artillery; WM. H. COONEY, Second Heavy Artillery; MICHAEL LOWREY, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; HENRY D. LOCKWOOD, Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth; LEWELLYN WIFFLE, Co. H, Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY.

The Attorney-General has decided that a Collector or Deputy Collector is not entitled to a moiety of the fine assessed against a party who is convicted of the offence defined by the ninth section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1862. His opinion is equally applicable to the corresponding section of the act of 1864, where the same provision, with some additions, is re-enacted.

CONSUL AT SHEFFIELD.

GEORGE J. ABBOTT, connected with the Consular Bureau of the State Department, has been appointed Consul to Sheffield, England.

ARREST OF A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.

The duty of preventing the running of substitutes out of Washington to supply distant markets, has been intrusted to the Provost-Marshal. This morning a substitute broker of this city was arrested for such practices. He had procured four colored men at prices ranging from $150 to $300, and in order to obtain a large bonus, had removed them to Bladensburgh, thence to be sent to Baltimore; but before they could be placed on a railroad train, the entire party were arrested.

The Fast Day and Roman Catholics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me and others why the Roman Catholics of the United States never pay any attention to the religious proclamations of the President of the United States, the Governor of the State or a State, or of the Mayor of the City or a city. Thanksgiving Day is never observed, and this day, Aug. 4, 1864, is not to be observed.

AN INQUIRER.

[*Answer.*—Because all holidays and religious observances must be *by appointment of the Church.*—ED. TIMES.]

The Late Drouth in Connecticut.

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The severe drouth referred to in my note of the 18th ult. has come to an end—rain having fallen almost incessantly during the last twenty-four hours. This is the first rain of any amount we have had for the last fifty days, and the parched earth already shows signs of renewed freshness—all creation, both animate and inanimate, rejoicing in its blessed effects.

W. J. P.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 5.

New-Orleans dates of the 29th have been received.

The steamer *Matanzas* would leave for New-York on the 31st.

Gen. BANKS officially acknowledges the exchange of the prisoners who recently arrived there, and had ordered those belonging to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps to report to the proper officers for duty, and those whose term of service has expired to proceed to their respective States to be mustered out.

THE DRAFT.

Letter from Gov. Seymour on Alleged Excessive Quotas.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

The following is Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter to Secretary STANTON, relative to the quotas in the first ten Congressional Districts of this State:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollment made with a view to the draft lately ordered by the President. In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The average quotas in 31 Congressional Districts of New-York are 2,681; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional District in the State is for 310 men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for 714 men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. I name these States as I have not been able to procure the quotas assigned elsewhere.

There are no differences in the character of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies.

The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The average demand made upon these is for 3,867 men each, while in Massachusetts the average demand made upon each district is for 2,167 men. The census returns show that the proportion of aliens and females in the large towns should make their quota less, not greater, than in other sections. These returns are confirmed by the character of their respective populations. Not only are aliens numerous in New-York and Brooklyn, but females make a larger proportionate number than elsewhere, as they find more employment in workshops or as domestics.

If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities twenty-six per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only 12½ per cent., or less than one-half that ratio are liable to be drafted. The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish under the last call only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called on for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done under these enrollments. I do not mean to find fault with those who made them in New-York and Brooklyn. I know that what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down, have no interest in correcting the lists; while the fact that they swell the enrollments and bring grevious burthens upon the district to which they are charged.

The draft makes a heavy drain upon all parts of our country. In our cities it is a terrible affliction. A great proportion of the inhabitants live upon daily wages, which they must receive with regularity to give food, fuel and shelter to their families. These can only be obtained by cash payments. The pay of the soldiers, which is made at irregular times, and perhaps at comparatively long periods, will not provide the necessary support to their families in cities like New-York and Brooklyn, and they are frequently broken up and ruined. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands that unequal burdens should not be thrown upon them.

It is proper I should say, that since the beginning of this civil war these cities have not only furnished their full quotas, but are to-day entitled to a credit of about 3,000 three years' men. It would be an act of justice to count each of these men against three men under the present call for service for one year. But these cities have done more. They have on repeated occasions promptly answered the calls of the department in times of peculiar peril. They have been enabled to do this, because at great expense they have kept up a well-disciplined militia. The cost of this has been as much for the advantage of the United States as for the city governments.

These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury, and giving to the Government the money which has enabled it to pay its soldiers. I know that you will agree with me that New-York and Brooklyn have strong claims, not only upon the equity, but upon the gratitude of those who are administering the national affairs.

In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of this State, CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Massachusetts, and JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report, showing its great injustice, and you relieved these cities from a great wrong. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now whereby the quota of this State, which especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done in time. While names may be added to the lists, those which are there improperly placed cannot be stricken off. In large cities the names in excess cannot be detected, as the citizens are not familiar with the names and condition of their neighbors. In the country it is otherwise.

Truly, yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

An order signed by Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, was issued to-day, which states that the quota of the State, under the last call of the President, amounts to 59,318 men.

Under authority received from the War Department, one hundred companies are to be organized. Authorization will be granted to recruit a company upon application to headquarters here. Preference will be given to those who have been in the service.

The Adjustment of Quotas.

OFFICIAL OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

OPINION.

The President of the United States is authorized by the act of July 4, 1864, "To call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute.

In case any quota or part thereof shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, the President is required immediately to order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or part thereof which may then be unfilled."

This act is in addition to, and in amendment of, the prior acts for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," and must be construed in connection therewith.

On the 18th day of July, 1864, the President called for 500,000 volunteers, under the provisions of the above-cited act.

Volunteers and drafted men are thus to be introduced into the service for one, two or three years; whereas, by the prior enrollment laws of 1863 and 1864, the only period of service provided was for *three years or during the war*, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers are now in the service as three years' men.

Questions having arisen relating to the settlement of quotas of which the one-year's men are now to constitute a part, a consideration of the objects, principles and provisions of the enrollment laws has become necessary.

The chief object of these laws is to bring able-bodied men into the military service, and to distribute as equally as practicable the burden of supplying them.

In order to equalize the quotas, the territory from which troops are to be drawn is required by law to be divided into districts, &c., and each district is to supply its due proportion of men. But as some districts send more and others less than their respective share of troops, and send some soldiers for a longer and others for a shorter term of service, the law requires the President to equalize the quotas of the respective districts, by taking into consideration the number of men and the terms of their service in each district.

If the number of men were taken into consideration, without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country.

If District A furnishes 1,000 men for one year, it contributes only one-third as much to the military service as District B, which furnishes 1,000 men for three years, although for the first year the contributions of A and B are, in mere point of numbers, equal. But during the second and third years of the three years' term District A is contributing nothing, and to equalize these districts, A must raise 1,000 men for the second year, and 1,000 men for the third year of that term.

Hence, the rule of equalization requires that the number of men from each district should be multiplied by the number of years of each man's service. The product gives the amount of years' service actually rendered; and it is this *product* found for each ward, district, &c., which is to form the basis of comparison for equalizing the service required from all the districts respectively. Such is the requirement of the statute, and it embodies practical good sense and evenhanded justice.

To apply these principles to the present state of facts, and to the draft to be made on the 5th of September next.

The amount of service rendered by each "district," &c., has been already ascertained by multiplying the number of men by their respective periods of service, thus settling the old account of such district up to this date in accordance with the principles above stated.

A new call is now made for 500,000 men. The number will be distributed among the "districts," &c., as required by law, in strict proportion to the number of military forces enrolled therein. That distribution having been made, each district will be charged in account with its quota in the first instance.

But in some district troops have already been furnished in excess of all their former quotas. Each district must have its separate account made up, either by crediting the excess or charging the deficit of years divided by three, assuming as the unit of all former quotas one man rendering three years' service. In other words, in settling and equalizing the old accounts of the different districts, their respective number of years' service will be divided by three, and the quotient will give the number of men furnished heretofore by each district, every person being thus reckoned as one three years' man, and the *excess* of men over former calls will be deducted from, or the deficiency in former calls will be added to, and constitute part of the respective quotas now to be obtained. All persons volunteering previously to the draft will, in like manner be credited.

The call is for one, two or three years' volunteers; the draft will, according to law, be for one year only.

The question now arises.

1. Whether one *three years'* man will, under the present call be credited in the quota of a district the same as three one year men? In other words, if district A shall be required to furnish 300 one year men, will the requirements of law and the President's call be satisfied if it furnish 100 three years' men?

In considering this question, it will be observed that *one man engaged to serve three years*, has been deemed the unit on which military service has been equalized in administering the former acts of Congress.

It is not material *what unit* is taken as the basis of equalization, if that unit is uniformly the same. It is on the assumption that the mode of calculation heretofore adopted will be continued by the Provost-Marshal-General, that the present call has been based.

The call of the President is for the number of individuals actually required, making allowance in the call only for those districts which, under this call, will be liable to furnish comparatively few troops, by reason of their having previously placed in the field more than their share under all former requisitions.

Each man furnished under the present call, whether his term of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only *one* in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which shall finally be determined on and called for as its quota.

But if one district shall fill its quota with one year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three years' men, the *amounts of service* of these districts will not be equal on making up quotas *under a new call*. One of these districts should be credited with three times the amount of service which should be credited to the other, and the quota of the deficient district should be increased, or the quota of the district furnishing the three years' men should be diminished accordingly, under such new call.

At each successive call, all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service.

That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year, and leaves the rest to be met at the next call.

That district which furnishes three-years' men now, gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service.

It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota: these men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts who furnish three years' men now, will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Solicitor Whiting's Official Opinion as to the Hundred Day Men.

The following is Solicitor WHITING'S official opinion as to the liability of the hundred day men to the draft.

OPINION.

On the 5th of July inst., at a time of great public danger, the President of the United States, under the authority vested in him by the Act of Feb. 28, 1795, issued the following call on the Governor of the State of New-York for 12,000 of the militia of that State to be mustered into the service of the United States, for a term not exceeding one hundred days:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

The President directs me to inform you that a rebel force, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, have invaded the State of Maryland, and have taken Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires him to call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel this invasion. He therefore directs me to call on you for a militia force of twelve thousand men from your State, to serve not more than one hundred days, and to request that you will with the utmost dispatch forward the troops to Washington by rail or steamboat, as may be most expeditious.

Please favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

On July 21 Gen. SANFORD issued and published the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.—The Major-General publishes, for the information of this command, the following section from the act of Congress passed Feb. 24, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1864:

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the following persons be and they are hereby exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an emendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, *all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft*, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

It will be perceived by this section that the members of those regiments ordered on duty when *mustered into the service of the United States* for 100 *days will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next.* The regiments designated in Division Orders No. 24 as forming part of the quota of this State under the President's call for 12,000 militia from this State, are requested to complete immediately their preparations to embark forthwith for Washington. Those refusing or neglecting will be disbanded. By order of Maj.-Gen. C. A. SANFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
Official, CHARLES W. DARLING, A. D. C.

At the present date, July 26, it is understood that these militia, except two regiments, heretofore mustered in, are withheld from service by order of the Governor of New-York, in consequence of an objection to a decision of the Provost-Marshal-General, that these militiamen are not, by reason of their being mustered into the service, exempted from the draft ordered to take place the 5th day of September next, and from time to time thereafter, until the quotas required shall be filled.

That the objection raised by the Governor of New-York is purely theoretical, and may never become of the least practicable importance, is apparent from the following considerations:

Although it is clear that by the 10th sect'on of the act of February 24, 1864, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, will be exempted from the draft, yet the question of exemption of the hundred days' militia of New-York will not arise and no claim for such exemption can be made under the act, unless the soldier claiming the exemption shall be actually in the military service of the United States *at the time of the draft.*

Questions of exemption by reason of mental or physical unfitness, of age, of two years' service and honorable discharge therefrom, or exemption of being in the service, must be settled according to the state of facts at the time when the questions are to be decided.

The militia of New-York, having been called to meet an *emergency* for a term not exceeding 100 days, may all be discharged from service before the draft shall actually take place; they may be discharged at any time by the President, and he is not *bound* to retain their services any longer than the public necessity requires them.

If the draft ordered on the 5th of September should be postponed, or not completed on that day, no question of exemption can rise except when the person claiming exemption is in the military service of the United States at the time when he shall be personally drafted.

No draft will be required of New-York, if that State shall fill its quota with volunteers. Hence, for this reason, the question may be purely a theoretical one. So also it will be borne in mind the exemption from draft is a personal privilege to be used by and for the benefit only of the person drafted; he may prefer to waive his exemption, and to remain in the service. The question of the right of exemption arises only between the Government of the United States and the individual concerned.

The statement of the law by Gen. SANFORD in the General Orders above cited, is founded on a misapprehension of the meaning of the statute. It is erroneous to say "that the members of the regiments now mustered on duty, *when mustered into service* by the United States, for one hundred days, *will be exempted from the draft which is to be made* in September next." But by the true construction of the act, those persons only who shall be actually in the *service of the United States at the time when their respective names shall be drafted, will be exempted from that draft*, if such exemption shall be claimed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Marine Disaster.

SQUAN, N. J., Friday, Aug. 5—6:30 P. M.

The bark *Aid*, from Sagua la Grande, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, is ashore at this place.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Peos at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Caution to the Deaf.

DR. HARTLEY, proprietor of the Ear Infirmary, No. 497 Broadway, the only institution in America devoted exclusively and successfully to the treatment of EAR DISEASES, and the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, generously offers to attend all persons suffering from deafness WITHOUT CHARGE UNTIL CURED, thereby proving his success unprecedented, and guarding the deaf against being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance. A cure warranted in all cases where malformation does not exise.

BELMONT, Aug. 5, 1862.

DR. HARTLEY—*Sir*: Words cannot express my gratitude to you for the restoration of my hearing, of which I have been partially deprived for fourteen years. I had the scarlet fever when quite young, and have since suffered from deafness, together with a discharge at the ears. I am now entirely cured of both, having been under your care but a short time. Thinking that you may, perhaps, give this note publicity, I will assure those interested that the process was neither tedious nor painful, and I earnestly advise all persons similarly afflicted to place themselves under your care.

Yours, respectfully, HATTIE A. HILL.
DR. HARTLEY'S OFFICE,
No. 497 Broadway.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 21½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 6, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

To Ever body.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,509 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 6th-st., New-York.

Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just published. Discount to dealers.

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents, Black or brown—instantaneous, reliable, infallible. Unguent and Floralia Gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—TAYLOR—At Baton Rouge, La., on Thursday, July 28, by Rev. Mr. Birge, Dr. ANSON S. ARCHER, of New-York, and AGGIE N. TAYLOR, of Baton Rouge.

VAN KLEEK—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. R. D. Van Kleek, Dr. R. L. VAN KLEEK, of Gravesend, L. I., and Miss NELLIE S. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRONSACHER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, JACOB BRONSACHER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 95 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, MARY EFFIE, infant daughter of Wm. M. and Euphemia F. Bush, aged 11 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

CHASSE.—On Friday, Aug. 5, Mr. GEORGE B. CHASSE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Temple Lodge No. 205, of F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 270 West 16th-st., on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning.

CUMMING.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 3, from congestion of the brain, HENRY M., infant son of Edward and Mary Cumming, aged 3 months and 18 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Fordham, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

JAMES.—At Cold Spring, on Thursday, Aug. 4, suddenly, Lieut. FRED. J. JAMES, Third U. S. Cavalry, aged 23 years, eldest son of Frederick P. and Julia L. James.

The funeral will take place at Cold Spring, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KISSAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, KATE EMELIA, youngest daughter of William B. and Laura Kissam, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Howard Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 765 Greenwich-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2½ o'clock.

PLATT.—At Darien, Conn., after a lingering illness, CAROLINE A., wife of Henry M. Platt, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Darien, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 4, ETHAN EAGLE, only child of Robert B. and Annie E. Smith, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. G. Tertiune, at Passaic, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11 45 A. M., and return at 4:15 P. M.

SLUYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLUYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Sussex st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, AUGUSTUS, Jr., youngest son of Augustus and Elizabeth Schenck, and grandson of the late Jeromus Schenck, aged 2 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Lafayette-av., seventh house east of Nostrand, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SANDFORD.—At New Orleans, La., on Saturday, July 23, Capt. JAMES SANDFORD, U. S. A., late of New-York.

The remains will be brought to this City for interment. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YATES.—At Schraalenburgh, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JAMES F., infant son of John M. and Harriet A. Yates, aged 4 months and 24 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 467.—Aug. 5, 1864.
8, 12, 16, 15, 67, 66, 3, 9, 59, 37, 41, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—Aug. 5, 1864.
3, 56, 67, 57, 29, 52, 31, 20, 16, 66, 24, 2, 50, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 150 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will donotless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

REV. DR. SUNDERLAND WILL PREACH (in the 13th-st. Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on SABBATH morning, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear," with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ORIGINAL BOOK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

MAN AND HIS RELATIONS,

ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY,

THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES TO THE ORGANS AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.

BY PROF. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

For fifteen years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of Vital and Mental Phenomena, as exhibited in MAN and the Animal World. It is, however, especially devoted to MAN—to the constitution and immortal existence of the Soul; its present Relations to the Body; to the external forms and internal principles of Nature, and to the realm of Universal Intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time the student of Vital Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, the Divine and the Moralist, the Metaphysical Philosopher, and the Political Reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

One elegant volume, 8vo., fine tinted paper—extra vellum cloth, bev. boards—with steel engraved Portrait. Price $3 50. Published by W. A. TOWNSEND,
No. 55 Walker-st., New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The August number of

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE

will be
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
It contains
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
representing the
PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
their
STATIONS, DISTANCES AND CONNECTIONS.
Also, a
TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES,
&c., &c., &c.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR AUGUST.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS—In reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Time-Tables, Railway Time Indicators, &c., &c., &c.

II.—PORTRAIT AND PRELIMINARY DELINEATION OF CHARACTER of Charles Minot, Esq., General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, by Fowler & Wells.

III.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, Springs, &c., Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Newport, Lake Champlain, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, Delaware Water Gap, &c., &c., &c.

IV.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS—Representing the principal Railways of the country, delineating the principal routes of travel to and from the various towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through routes to and from Boston, New-York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cairo, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cairo, Springf

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $50 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 15, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CONNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds. Quartermasters' Vouchers, specie and Exchange.
All Claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
ORDWAY, LOTHROP & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6,
New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Rigrs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between these points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to by done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subscriptions received will be payable by instalments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of E. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1881, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for the amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Fost, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Butler, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Belden, New-York.
President, JOHN PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 125 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the last fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the north, where its reputation is fully established. The demand for the stock by the company to supply, and the present plan is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares for their working capital.

Subscriptions to be now open at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30 notes into bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties desirous of avoiding the necessity of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VALGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS. The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst. (or any less number of the second mortgage bonds), for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 50 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.
New-York, Aug. 3, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 13, 1864.
WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
M11-law12w*

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent. clear from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 11th, and open on the 25th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened in the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends, payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Two per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
COMPANY'S STATION AND 27th-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY the 9th inst.

J. S. BARRON, Cashier.

UNION STEAM PROPELLER COMPANY,
No. 17 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 2,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PROPELLER COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 14th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 27 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of fifty dollars per foot, regular payment, through the house of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after the first business day in the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 36 Pine-st.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. for the past six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BURNHAM'S LATE ISSUES.

Just ready, a peculiarly attractive Summer book,

THE FOREST ARCADIA;

Embracing a visit to the sources of the Gra and Upsaguiche Rivers in the Great Wilderness of Northern New-York. 1 magnificent octavo volume, $1 50.

A fresh and attractive sort of adventure on the western slope of the Adirondack Mountains, with graphic descriptions of lake and river scenery, and valuable illustrations of the commercial value of the mineral, agricultural and timber resources of this vast region.

Also, just ready,

RITA.

A Novel. By HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Confidences," &c. 12mo. $1 50.

This novel is the autobiography of a young English girl, whose lot is cast among the corrupt fashions of French society. Upon it the story the struggle goes on between their foreign influences on the one hand, and an innate feeling of rectitude, sir natured by a virtuous attachment on the other. The plot of the story is elaborate, and will keep readers still fagged by its developments with interest. It is highly praised by the public and press of England as worthy the perusal of every lover of good books.

One large 12mo volume. Price $1 50.

The above are for sale by Booksellers and News Dealers everywhere, and sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price by the Publisher.

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
HOW TO DO IT.
OR DIRECTIONS FOR
KNOWING AND DOING EVERYTHING NEEDFUL.

THIS IS A BOOK!—A book that tells you what to do, and how to do it.

POOR MAN!—Buy it, and you will learn from it how to make a fortune.

LADIES!—This is a valuable book for you. It teaches you how to cut and fit your own dresses.

HOUSEKEEPERS!—Here is the treasure you need.

MOTHERS!—This work has directions for you.

WIVES!—Do you want to make your homes comfortable? Read this work.

HUSBANDS!—Would you always be cherished by your wives?

NURSES!—This is just the book for you.

MAIDENS!—You love birds?

YOUNG MEN!—You need just such an instructor.

ALL PEOPLE!—In these pages you will find just what is best for you to do and how to do it the best.

Would you know how to do it? Then buy this book. Price 50 cents.

JOHN H. TINGLEY,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.
Sent free, by mail, on remitting the price.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE COAL AND expense in grates, use W. W. SUPPER & CO.'s patent grates for steamships, steamboats and stationary boilers. Office No. 91 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnaces, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN acres, with house and barn, in excellent order; the situation is healthy and in a good neighborhood, one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and eighteen miles from Hoboken; the farm is fertile, and has good fruit, plenty of water and 25 acres of wood; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN H. STEPHENS, Closter Depot, Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

SPLENDID SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.—For sale, 30 acres of land fronting on Hudson River, one mile from steamboat landing, 25 miles south of Milton; river front 22 rods, with a 15-mile view of Hudson River. The situation cannot be surpassed. Inquire of WEEKS, DOUGLASS & CO., corner of Front and Broad sts., or address W. DUNCAN, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y. Steamers *Cornell* and *Baldwin* land daily.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 60-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, containing 24 acres of land, house and outbuildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. HILSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 41st-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackett's own, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Beekman Hill Park, East 54th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick houses No. 106 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-ferry, Peppy, Brooklyn. Inquire of G. ESSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Stronr-place.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 454 WATER-st., on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 291 or 293 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.

SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET—ON THE third floor front, and fourth floor rear, of No. 116 Nassau-st., in a new building. Very desirable for lawyers. Will be ready for charge. Apply to the janitor on the premises, or to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THIRD AND FOURTH stories of building No. 117 Broadway. Rent very moderate. Possession given about 1st September. Apply to the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic of the house No. 537 West 18th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 293 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good building and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,2 5 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn in a good location to a family who can furnish and wishing it well cared for, and will give a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,253 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for 6 months, a comfortably furnished house in good repair, neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,249 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COUNtry property in New-York City, not less than 100 rods within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,250 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
Garrison's, N. Y., opposite West Point, half a mile back from the river at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the ferry-boats, which stop at West Point. The house is new and pleasantly located. A few rooms vacant at present. Terms reasonable. Carriages to let.
JOHN CARPENTER & SON, Proprietors.

THE LA FORESTIE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Peck-slip and North River, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:30 and 6:30. From Bergen, at 7:30 and 4:30. Time, 25 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steam boats from and for ocean leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family, by application to W. M., at the office of the Hudson River Railroad Company, foot of Harrison-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in city or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 35 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTant man, a situation; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses, also gardening, milking, &c., in any part of the country; he never used tobacco nor strong drink; the best reference can be given. Call or address S. L., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man in a gentleman's family as groom and coachman, and inside servant; lately tanned; first-class references given. Call for three days at No. 3 White Hall-st., opposite Castle Garden.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging American young man from Rhode Island, who is a good groom and coachman; will not to make a garden, and be generally useful inside and outside. Call at No. 35 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years of age, who has been a student in the Free Academy for the last two years. Best of references can be given. Address J. M., Station F Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS MAN as coachman and assistant of the gardener; the best reference can be given. Apply at Mr. HOLAUER'S, No. 54 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man where two or three horses are kept, and no liveries required; English; can do good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOOLLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 250 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out—a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 1 c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. W. SNEDEN, No. 183 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and examine our large and extensive stock before the prices are again advanced. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, curry-comb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited as the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantle of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the one of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid for ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

——— [Seal.]
——— [Seal.]
Witness.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DEPOT, NEW-YORK CITY, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 1st of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and not less of cattle the average gross weight of which is not to be five hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when found correct by the Inspector. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B., of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department at the U. S. Army, at Washington Depot, Car lis, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding one thousand head, in such calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement of the 6th inst., as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, —— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"———,
"———."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney, or other officer, such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right is reserved by the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col., A. O. C. and A. C. S. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 522 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of Domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet by four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, which they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that it is agreed to and understood by the party making the same, that in case the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE

undersigned, until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing to this department with "Sky Blue Kersey," of the quality, condition, &c., described in this advertisement, and in cases the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the one of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.

——— [Seal.]
——— [Seal.]
Witness.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DEPOT, NEW-YORK CITY, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 1st of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and not less of cattle the average gross weight of which is not to be five hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when found correct by the Inspector. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B., of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department at the U. S. Army, at Washington Depot, Car lis, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding one thousand head, in such calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement of the 6th inst., as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, —— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

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"———,
"———."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney, or other officer, such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right is reserved by the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col., A. O. C. and A. C. S. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 522 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of Domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet by four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, which they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that it is agreed to and understood by the party making the same, that in case the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 522 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, engine-house, machine shop, wood-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

And so, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, coal-wood, materials in the machine-shop, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 22, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise in part a very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton yarn, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

D. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at

MICHENER'S STORE,

No. 102 North Front-street,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., 233 bales of COTTON, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MIELWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.,

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Among which will be found a pair of fine brown CARRIAGE HORSES,

warranted sound, and about 16 hands high; also a fine brougham horse.

ALSO,

a small horse, near 16 hands high, warranted to trot in 2.55, and 10 miles in 30 minutes.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and cottage suites, hair and straw mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, iron and other bedsteads, sofas, chairs, mirrors, engravings, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, triolodeon, rosewood billiard-table, Sharpe maker, sewing-machines, desks, oil-cloth, matting, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Also, jeweler's iron safe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 4 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KUSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Street's.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

SHANNING AND ATHLON.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,224 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DECHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commodor.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,666	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..... Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY..... Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 31
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

OCEAN QUEEN,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

SAVOIE,
GEO. W. COLE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DE LA VERGNE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, Salmon, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 48 East River, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 148 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, steamboats such as desired; also Pleasant Valley Grove and St. Ronan's Well. Office, No. 342 West-st. H. B. CROSSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
JACOB SELBERG,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. HENRY P. ALVES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,733 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 14, 1863, in the name of Chapman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., and 11.10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12.15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 7 P. M., Newport at 7.15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9.15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12.15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5.55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5.30 P. M., Crawford House at 6.30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 9 P. M.

For tickets and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

10 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Railway, for Buffalo.

10:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER

FROM EUROPE.

[Continued from the First Page.]

nation of interference, we encounter, to our great surprise, a deputation of factory operatives from Lancashire, who waited upon Earl RUSSELL on Monday. A correspondent in another column suggests two or three pertinent questions, which we commend to Mr. NIELD, of the Southern Independence Association. We ought to have been favored with the names of some, at least, of these operative deputies, and told what constituencies they represented. It would also have been more satisfactory to the public if some impartial representative of the press had been left to report the proceedings of the deputation, so as to have precluded all suspicion of "cooking." The deputation was, no doubt, composed of respectable workmen; but we must protest against the assumption that they represent the vast majority of "the people of the cotton districts." *We are quite sure that if the Southern Independence Association felt only half such a vast majority of the people of these districts at their back, they would not be afraid to do what they have so far discreetly refrained from doing—convene a public meeting at the Free Trade Hall, and let the majority carry it.*

The Times' correspondent's account of the "recognition" are quite distinct, and we beg leave to offer a few remarks on both. In the first place, it may be well to observe that "mediation" is a flexible word, applicable at discretion to two distinct modes of procedure. It may mean simply the proffer of our good offices to two contending Powers, for the sole purpose of making those mild and rational observations on the question at issue which at a certain stage in most quarrels the belligerents feel the force of, but cannot bring themselves to utter and act upon. The offer to mediate implies a conviction that both parties are partly right and partly wrong; that their forces are so evenly balanced as to make it unlikely that either of them will be able to gain a decisive superiority, and that, instead of fighting each other out of existence, it would be better to compromise their differences. To mediate in this way with success, it is necessary that both parties should be willing to accept the good offices of the mediating power, and the offer of mediation implies that, if it is rejected, the matter will end there. If so, we put it to any reasonable man to say whether there is the shadow of a probability for supposing that it could be successful. We need hardly cite proofs. The conclusion is obvious and incontrovertible. *The North are not yet tired of the war. They have not yet given up the firm conviction that they are able to conquer the South. Their are just now in the greatest effort they have yet made.* The campaign is undecided, but they fully expect that GRANT will succeed in taking Richmond, and that, Richmond once captured, the Confederacy will collapse. Besides, there are no materials for a compromise. The question at issue is not whereabouts a frontier line shall be drawn, but *whether there shall be one republic or two republics within the territory of the United States. On this issue compromise is impossible. There is no middle ground: there can be no reciprocal concessions, no "giving and taking," no possible adjustment.* All we could say is—for Heaven's sake stop the war! But this is advice they can take to-morrow, if so disposed, and which they will take all the sooner of their own accord than on the suggestion of a foreign Power. Mediation of this sort would not be harmless, for it would be taken as a threat of ulterior measures, even if none were meant. But mediation may include those ulterior measures. It may mean—stop fighting, or we will make you. *In this case mediation is hypocrisy, for, though ostensibly friendly, it is a threat of war.* We are guilty of no injustice to Mr. SPENCE and his friends in assuming that this is the step they are anxious to see us taking. Hence the suggestion that we should take it in concert with the other Powers of Europe, by which we are to understand France exclusively. The plan is for Great Britain and France to make a formal tender of their good offices to the Cabinet at Washington, and if they are rejected, as they would be sure to be, then to recognize the South. This would, of course, bring on a war with the North, in which we should have the South for allies, and be bound to fight for its independence. This is what Mr. SPENCE means; that is what he wants. It is due to himself that he should say so without disguise, instead of entrapping the unwary and leading the public astray by couching mischievous designs in platitudes and verbiage.

Mr. LINDSAY'S suppressed motion for recognizing the South had at least the merit of straightforwardness. He tells us plainly what he wants us to do, and the question can therefore be discussed on honest grounds. Now, it must have occurred to most people of intelligence, that a mysterious and fabulous importance has been assigned to this act of recognition. The friends of the South demand it as a right. They present their clients to us in the condition of victims who have suffered a grievous wrong at the hands of Europe because they have not been admitted into what is rhetorically styled the "family of nations." We really are not persuaded of the existence of any such family. If it exists, it is at all events a very disjointed and quarrelsome one. What really exists is a number of independent States, more or less contiguous, who, having a good deal of business to transact with one another, find it convenient to be represented reciprocally by duly authorized officials. Why do we recognize any country? Simply because, as we have or may have business relations with it, convenience requires that we should be represented there by Ambassadors and Consuls. Why should we recognize the South here or hereafter? Solely because without such recognition we could not appoint Consuls to the Southern ports, or make arrangements for trade, or secure the safety and the rights of British subjects who might have to reside therein. There is no abstract duty on the part of one State to recognize another, and no State can demand as a matter of right to be so recognized. It is a matter of expediency, convenience, business. Hence, the first condition of recognition is independence, for until a State is solidly established it cannot make treaties or afford protection. Here we see the utter absurdity of the proposal to recognize the South. *Why should we recognize a country which we cannot reach except at the risk of being made prisoners?* When we cannot send a cargo of goods to any of its ports which might not be legally captured and sold in New-York for the benefit of the Federal captors? The whole coast, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is watched by hostile squadrons. If we sent a Consul to Richmond he might be swallowed up by GRANT, or to Charleston, he would have nothing to do, and might get his head smashed by a comb-shell. If the South should succeed in establishing its independence, and in getting rid of the fleets and armies which environ its territories, we shall then recognize it, not because the South will have any abstract claim to recognition, but because British merchants and residents will need and have a right to our protection, whether that day will or will not arrive in a contingency which we have no right to anticipate by taking a step which, while utterly useless to ourselves, would be tantamount to taking sides in the contest, and helping to settle it in accordance with our own views.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Advices from the front report all quiet since the late battle. The extremely hot weather (the thermometer averaging 100 degrees in the shade) for the past week precludes anything like active movements.

Nearly all the wounded have been removed from the battle-field to the hospitals at Old Point, and many have been sent to different hospitals in the North. The steamer *De Molay* leaves this afternoon with 400 sick and wounded.

It being fast day, the principal stores at Old Point and Norfolk are closed and labor has been suspended.

The steamer *J. Johnson*, while coming down the James River yesterday afternoon, in tow, was fired upon by a rebel battery at Wilcox's Landing, but no damage was done.

Arrest of a Gang of "Greenback" Counterfeiters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 5.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the National Detective Police, who has been here several days on official business, has succeeded in ferreting out the most successful and extensive gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States. Fourteen of the gang are now in double irons. Five large boxes of counterfeiting material, taken from the gang, are now on their way to Washington. Other parties are to be arrested. A large quantity of bank-note paper and ink, eleven presses and twelve plates are secured. This gang have been largely engaged in manufacturing and circulating $20 greenbacks, and $10 and $50 United States Treasury notes, new issue, besides 50-cent postal currency. A large amount of this has been secured.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 5.

Fast day was observed by the suspension of all public business and with religious services.

Another fleet of Russian war vessels is now in port.

Gen. MCDOWELL has caused to be seized a lot of photographs of Fort Alcatraz, taken at a cost of $1,500, deeming it perilous to let them go out.

A survey is in progress for a railroad from the the northern line of this State to the Columbia River in Oregon.

The copper mines of this State are yielding largely. Placer gold mining is dull, on account of the drouth.

The Pennsylvania Election.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

The majority in Erie County on Tuesday last, in favor of the soldier's right to vote was 3,946.

A GOOD PASSAGE.—The steamer *Washington*, from New-York July 6, arrived at Havre on the 17th of July. The passengers expressed themselves highly pleased with the ship and all pertaining thereto.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 27, brings the following intelligence:

Specie List per Ocean Queen.

Order	$26,236 84	J. B. Newton & Co.	$9,100 00
Richard Patrick	50,000 00	H. Cohen & Co.	23,100 00
Scholle & Bro	24,100 00	August Belmont & Co.	49,000 00
D. N. & C. Walter	6,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	46,500 00
W. H. & F. B. Taylor	10,000 00		
Jennings & Brewster	9,600 00		
A. Rich & Bro	8,500 00	Total	$200,136 00

FROM ASPINWALL.

Parsen & Pelit	$600	Ribon & Munoz	1,510
McKesson & Robbins	560		
E. Valsarino	400	Total	$3,070

The Attempts at Revolution in Ecuador—Aspect of the Hispano-Peruvian Question Unchanged—From Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chilé are to the 2d, Bolivia to the 6th, and Callao and Lima to the 13th of July. The *Peru* has $281,200 in specie, with bark, wool, India rubber, barrilla, cacas, &c., for England. For New-York she has only 97 ceroons bark, 101 hides, 52 bales goat skins, 9 ceroons indigo and 27 sacks coffee.

ECUADOR.

The attempts at revolution against the Government of President MORENO and Gen. FLORES seem all to have been suffocated, and the country is now quiet. These two leaders seem to have become alarmed at the determined attitude of their own people against their monarchical tendencies and are apparently changing front. Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES publishes a letter in Lima, in which he says if war should result from the differences between Spain and Peru, Ecuador will sustain the sovereignty and independence of the American Continent. The *Comercio*, at Lima, throws doubt upon his good faith in this declaration.

In Quito an official note of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Ecuatorian Minister in Mexico, notifying him that Ecuador will not recognize the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has been published. This has caused an agreeable surprise to the other South American States.

PERU.

The aspect of the Spanish question had not changed since the previous mail. Peru was waiting the decision of the Cabinet at Madrid upon the Chincha Islands seizure, but was actively strengthening her coast and naval defences. The neighboring Republics continue to manifest their sympathy with Peru by a great deal of talk, and many think that "when it comes to a pinch" they will limit their sympathy to this mode of assistance. The mail which left Panama for Callao on the 24th will carry the news that Spain has no intention of giving up the Islands till all her demands are satisfied, so in a month or so we shall know whether we are to have war or peace.

Admiral PINZON, commanding the Spanish fleet, had arrested two Peruvian clerks, who were loading guano, as a retaliatory measure on the Peruvian Government, who had ordered two Spaniards, bearers of communications to the fleet, to be arrested, although the latter had been acquitted by the Judge at Callao.

The late Spanish Minister to Peru, Señor SALAZAR, complained in his famous paper of charges against the Government of Peru, that a Spanish subject, Señor E. R. BARRAS, had been, in Moyobamba, the victim of many injustices and outrages. Señor BARRAS publishes a note, in which he says that neither from the people nor the Government of Peru has he received the slightest injury in word or deed.

The Government of Peru has received, with the greatest satisfaction, the decision of the commission of the French Senate, that M. COCHET, a French subject, has no legal claims for his pretended discoveries of guano.

A Government expedition has discovered a feasible communication between the City of Chachapoyas and other towns in that vast region, and the river Amazon, the head of navigation, being distant only ten leagues from a point near the former city.

The beautiful valley of Ica, which in 1853 exported only $50,000 in agricultural products, this year exports $1,000,000.

A preparatory meeting of the Peruvian Congress, which assembles on the 28th of July, was held at Lima on the 13th.

The American ship *Stars and Stripes* has been sold in Callao and now carries a British flag, under the name of the *North Star*. She took a cargo of guano to England.

The Peruvians still continue actively the cruel coolie trade. A Peruvian ship arrived at Callao, on the 8th July, in 100 days from Macao, with 500 of these poor creatures. Forty-five died on the passage. If the Peruvians still persist in this brutal business they ought to be forcibly prevented from doing it by the naval Powers of the civilized world.

On the Fourth of July the Spanish Admiral, with his squadron, moved off several miles to the north of the Chinchas—it is said because Admiral BELL, of the United States corvette *Lancaster*, did not invite any one of PINZON'S officers to take part in the festivities of the day.

Señor RIBEYRO, Peruvian Minister of State, has resigned his place in the Cabinet.

The Peruvian 44-gun steam frigate that had been sunk at the Island of San Lorenzo over three years, and which was raised some months since, has been towed to Callao, and is under repair.

The Peruvians are riding cannon at the Government foundry of Bella Vista, near Lima.

CHILI.

There is nothing of particular importance from this Republic. The Secretary of State, after greatly exasperating the Deputies by his neglect, on two or three calls, to present the correspondence on the Peruvian question with Spain to Congress, has signified his intention to communicate it.

Gen. BULNES and Señors SANTA MARIA and TORRES were soon to leave Valparaiso, on the war-ship *Esmeralda*, for Callao, to bring to Chili the remains of Gen. O'HIGGINS.

Some excitement has been caused by the news brought from Mejillones by the *San Carlos*, to the effect that the Commander of the *Esmeralda* had impeded the working of the guano deposits at Chacayo, which little port, with its Bolivian authorities, and flying the Bolivian flag, has hitherto been considered as belonging to Bolivia, although situated on the disputed territory. It is stated that Capt. WILLIAMS, of that corvette, was acting on orders from his Government; but the Cabinet does not throw any light on this subject, nor does it furnish any particulars respecting the claim which it is stated that the Spanish Legation in Chile makes on this country for various public demonstrations hostile to Spain, the fitting out of the *Dart* with men to aid Peru and preventing shipments of coal for the Spanish squadron.

During the last week, frequent and pretty strong earthquakes have been felt in Valparaiso and neighboring districts. Slight showers of rain and northerly wind have also been experienced.

Small pox is devastating the Northern districts of Chile.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst. Her dates from Guatemala are to July 13, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th July. She brings 18 passengers and the following freight list:

For Southampton—209 ceroons cochineal, 1 box plants.

For Liverpool—559 ceroons cochineal, 56 bags coffee, 14 bales India rubber, 9 bales deer skins, 32 cans balsam, 134 bales cotton, 7 pkgs. sundries.

For New-York—16 ceroons cochineal, 300 bags coffee, 32 bales deer skins, 77 bales cotton, 311 hides.

For Aspinwall—14 bales cotton, 10 bags coffee.

For Panama—435 bags coffee, 7 bales deerskins, 157 hides, 2 ceroons indigo, 24 bags cocoa, 15 cases cigars, 2 pkgs. sundries.

Specie—For England	$72,042 68
Specie—For San Francisco	500 00
Specie—For Panama	2,806 10
Total	$75,348 78

There is nothing of any interest from the five Central American States. Everything was quiet. The President of Salvador and his Congress had made a trip from La Union to Libertad on the Panama Railroad Company's steamboat *Salvador*, and were tickled at the entertainment and politeness shown them by Capt. RATHBURN. Salvador has gone largely into the culture of cotton.

FROM PANAMA.

Peru Seeking to Negotiate a Loan—Continued Preparations to Resist Spain—Feeling in other South American States.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

PERU.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Peru* arrived from the South Pacific on the 19th, with dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, and Callao to the 13th inst. She brought a large cargo of bark, wool, cotton, hides, India-rubber, copper, tin, indigo, coffee, flour, cocoa, and general merchandise.

Among the *Peru's* passengers are Messrs. PRADO and SAVILLA, Commissioners from Peru to Europe, sent to negotiate a loan for fifty millions of dollars, the object of which nobody knows, unless it be to carry on the war against Spain, for which purpose the Government is still making active preparations in the way of strengthening fortifications and putting vessels of war in order.

Peru still receives expressions of sympathy from the people of the neighboring States, but no material aid.

Neither the Governments of Chili or Ecuador, however, appear to sympathize, and both express the opinion that Peru had better spend her money in paying what she justly owes Spain than in going to war and risking her independence.

The country generally (Peru) is progressing favorably.

Exchange at Lima, on London, is 37 pence per dollar.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, and H. B. M. steamers *Leander* and *Alert*, were at Callao.

The Russian steamer *Rusa* had arrived at Talcahuano.

CHILI.

Small-pox had broken out in the northern provinces of Chili. At Huaco 400 persons were suffering from the epidemic.

Fresh trouble appears to be brewing between Chili and Bolivia regarding the Mejillones guano deposit.

Several heavy earthquakes had been felt at Valparaiso, and the country had suffered from heavy rains.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central America, arrived on the 20th, with a cargo of cochineal, coffee, cotton, hides, cocoa and cigars.

There is no news from the Central American States.

The Liverpool steamer *Darien*, supposed to be lost, arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th. She was detained at Santa Martha by her coal taking fire.

The steamer *Mexican*, from Liverpool, arrived at Aspinwall on the 26th. The Ex-President of the Republic, MOSQUERA, is on board, en route for Buenaventura, ostensibly to prosecute the opening of his favorite road through the Cauca.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York on the 13th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 21th.

The bark *Washington Butcher* and brig *Caroline*, from New-York, have arrived at Aspinwall.

There is no local news worth reporting.

Exchange on London at Valparaiso, 44½d.@45d. on Paris, $4 65. Bullion and bar silver ₱ mare, $10 56½; hard dollars, 6 ₱ cent. prem. Bar copper ₱ 100 lbs., $18 12, free on board. Nitrate ₱ 100 lbs., $2 12½.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News from Bogota—The Governor of Panama to be Brought to Trial—Arrival at Panama of Ex-President Mosquera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Dates from Bogota, the capital, are to the 10th instant. The Government of the new President, Señor MURILLO, had been completely organized, and all the Foreign Ministers appointed. Señor ANIBAL MOSQUERA, son of the General, is appointed to England, and Señor FELIPE ZAPETA Minister to Washington.

President MURILLO has ordered that Gov. SANTACLOMA, of Panama, be brought to trial for alleged participation in the insults lately offered at Panama toward the Spanish Minister to Peru and to the French Consul, and also for the illegal seizure of a printing-press from a couple of foreigners at Panama.

The whole Republic is in peace. The State revolution in Magdalena had completely succeeded, and the new officers were all officiating in place of the old. Great enthusiasm for the cause of Peru against Spain is evidenced throughout the country. All the States had petitioned the General Government to lend material aid to Peru. The resolutions of the Supreme Court, solicited by Señors ARROSEMENA and ICEALDE, in relation to the commercial tax in Panama, had been legalized.

The British propeller *Mexican*, which brought the foregoing, also brought to Aspinwall Gen. MOSQUERA, late President. Several members of the State Government, who had been waiting a fortnight to receive him, got tired of Aspinwall and returned two or three days since to Panama, so that on his arrival he was taken in charge by Col. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad. The only recognition of his arrival in Aspinwall apparent, was by the United States Consul, who raised the flag of the United States of Colombia alongside of that of the United States of America. At 10½ o'clock A. M., the General and suite, and 120 men, being the bodyguard voted him by Congress, after the late attempt to assassinate him at Bogota, were started on a special train for the Pacific, and reached here at 12½ P. M., where they were received by the 300 men of this garrison, by a band of music, and a great concourse of citizens. He took a carriage to the Government house, where he will hold his audiences. Gen. MOSQUERA will go to his home in the State of Cauca, on the Pacific, by the steamer to Buenaventura, on the 12th of August, or sooner, if he can charter a proper vessel. When there, he will take measures for the building of the contemplated road from Buenaventura to Cali, for which the Government effected the late loan of a million of dollars in Europe.

The reports of attempted revolution at Veraguas, in this State, were much exaggerated. Don PEDRO GOITA, Vice-Governor, and who was reported to be at the head of the movement, arrived in this city a few days since, and represents everything as quiet. It was merely a local feud, and was settled without loss of life.

Two Commissioners from the Peruvian Government arrived here from Lima on the last steamer, and left Aspinwall on the 22d for Europe. They are authorized to borrow, or to try to borrow, $40,000,000 in England, with which to carry on the expected war with Spain.

A St. Thomas paper says that Dr. GWIN, late Senator from California, took passage on the last British steamer from that Island for Vera Cruz. He is reported in St. Thomas to have accepted office in the Treasury Department of the Government of the Emperor of Mexico. Other reports, more likely, say he has gone to Sonora, under grants from the new Government, to work or survey silver and gold mines there.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is still at Panama. The flag steam corvette *Lancaster* is at Callao. The 200 negro crew sent out to replenish the crew of the *Lancaster*, are still living under canvas at an island in this bay, waiting the arrival of their ship.

The British propellers *Mexican* and *Darien*, for Liverpool, are at Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad Company's vessels, *Caroline* and *Washington Butcher*, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday.

The ice-brig *Sea Lark* arrived at Aspinwall to-day, with ice for that place and Panama. To-day we commence making our own ice by machinery. The first experimental blocks were turned out two months since—an opportune moment—as we had been suffering for the article for a week previously. Several gentlemen got "light" on ice-water that night at the expense of the proprietor, Signor BERGAMOTTI.

SPORTING.

Saratoga Races—Second Day.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

The pitiless pelting of the long-desired rainstorm on Wednesday—which was so welcome to the country at large—put a decided stopper on all attempts at racing, and a postponement until to-day was the inevitable consequence. The time made through solid mud was excellent, and showed the game and the lasting qualities of the contestants. The first race on the cards of the day was

First race. Purse $300. One and a half miles.

J. S. Watson b. c. Capt. Moore, 4 y. o., by Imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose by Imp. Glencoe...1
W. C. Duncan ch. f. Kate Duncan, 4 y. o., by Imp. Stonepiover, dam Madeline by Boston.....2
F. Morris b. f., 3 y. o., by Imp. Eclipse, out of an Arab mare.....3
T. B. Reed b. m. Verbena, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Evergreen by Imp. Glencoe.....4
Boucher de Neverville br. m. Seven Oaks, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham.....5

In the pools sold the previous evening—and they were many and heavy—*Captain Moore* was the unquestionable favorite at evens against the field, *Verbena* and *Kate Duncan* running a close race for second place in estimation. In the morning pools the same feeling was evinced, as far as *Captain Moore* was concerned, who was freely backed at evens, and ultimately at 6 to 5 against the field, for a large amount of money, *Verbena* being next in favor, and *Kate Duncan* third, *Seven Oaks* having few supporters, and Mr. MORRIS' *Eclipse* filly being next to friendless. In a fair start, at the half-mile pole in the backstretch, *Seven Oaks* got off with the lead, the *Eclipse* filly second, *Kate* third, *Captain Moore* fourth, and *Verbena* fifth. At the first quarter, *Verbena* ran into second place, but retired at the half-mile, where *Kate* took a strong lead with *Captain Moore* as her second—(from this point the race was between these two)—*Eclipse* (filly) third. At the mile *Moore* and *Kate* were neck and neck, the others close together some three lengths in their rear—*Seven Oaks* being the absolute last. The finish up the home-stretch was excellent—*Captain Moore* coming out and taking a slight lead, hard held, which he increased up the distance, winning easily despite *Kate's* game struggles, by three lengths, as they passed the score—four lengths between second and third—*Eclipse* (filly) an indifferent fourth,—*Seven Oaks* beaten off.

TIME—Half-mile, 1:00; mile, 2:03½. Total, 3:15.

Second Race—Saratoga Stakes for two year olds

One mile.

John Hunter's b. f. Saratoga by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam by Imp. Glencoe.....1
J. S. Watson's b. c. by Lexington, dam Pasta, by Revenue.....2
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore by Revenue, dam Maroon by Imp. Glencoe.....3

In the pools sold over night, *Saratoga* had a decided call of the field, selling for $500 against the $250 of Mr. WATSON'S colt, and the $210 of *Baltimore*; the same prices ruled throughout the morning, 5 to 3 being freely offered, and 5 to 4 as freely taken on *Saratoga*, the last betting 1,000 to 600, laid three times, setting the question. In a good start *Saratoga* got off with the lead, *Baltimore* lying at her girths, with WATSON'S colt in the rear. At the turn the leading two were neck and neck; at the quarter pole *Baltimore* showed in front, but at the half mile *Saratoga* resumed her lead, but being drawn in allowed *Baltimore* to overhaul her. At the lower turn WATSON'S colt, who had been lying patiently behind, came out, and passing *Baltimore*, challenged *Saratoga*, and tried his best up the home stretch, but failed in heading her, as she, with plenty left, came home an easy winner by a length. *Baltimore* was dead beat, and just after passing the score fell and rolled over in the dirt, but neither horse nor rider were hurt.

TIME—Quarter, 0:32; half, 1:04¾; mile, 2:05½.

Third Race.—Purse $350- Two Miles.

J. S. Watson's b. c. Capt. Moore, 4 years old, by imp. Ballowhie, dam Jenny Rose, by imp Glencoe.... 1
Boucher de Neverville's c. h. Reporter, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam by Eclipse.....2

Betting, $1 000 to $350, and $120 to $10 laid several times on *Captain Moore*. *Reporter* went off with a strong lead, rounding the turn a clear length in advance—increasing it as he passed the first quarter to two lengths. At the first half *Moore* closed the gap to half a length, but *Reporter* maintained his lead around the lower turn and up the home stretch on the first mile, passing the stand a length in advance. *Moore* began to close at the quarter, but *Reporter* kept his lead to the half-mile pole, when *Moore* went up and felt him, but fell back and waited to the turn into the home stretch, where he came out and challenged *Reporter*, a splendid race ensuing—taking the lead just below the distance, and in a remarkably fine finish winning by a neck. Time—Quarter, 00:35; half, 1:10; first mile, 2:12; the two miles, 4:22.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 5.

FIRST RACE.—First sweepstakes, for three year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, single dash of two miles.

Kentucky, five pounds extra, 1; *Tipperary*, 2; *Orsen*, 3; *Eclipse*, colt, 4. *Patti* and 17 others drawn.

The two miles, four thirty-seven and a half; the three miles, six forty-two and a half.

Third Heat—Seven to four on *Aldebaran*, who won easy by three open lengths. Time—First quarter, thirty-six seconds; half-mile, one minute nine seconds; first mile, 2:11; the two miles, 4:20; three mile, 6:23½.

SECOND RACE—For Congress Spring purse of $800. Three mile heats. Two to one offered on *Aldebaran* at start, who won the first heat by a length.

Second Heat $600 to $500 on *Aldebaran*; won by *Fleetwing* by three-quarters of a length. Time—Quarter, 39½ seconds; half-mile, 1 minute; first mile, 2:29.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.—Match $500, best three in five, to go as they please.

H. Woodruff named br. g. Plumber Boy, to wagon.....1 1 1
D. Pfiter named b. g. Gen. Corcoran.....2 2 2
Time—2:50—3:00—2:58½.

The brown gelding *Plumber Boy* won the three straight heats most cleverly. He was the favorite at the start at $100 to $50.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR, OF BROOKLYN.

The second game between these celebrated ball associations was played on the Capitoline Ground, Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., and terminated in favor of the Atlantics. The match played was a "fly" game. Score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	3	3	12	2	0	10	3	0	—35
Star	5	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	0	—17

UMPIRE—WM. ROGERS, of the Resolute Club.

KNICKERBOCKER, OF ALBANY, VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

Probably the best club of the State, out of the Metropolis, played a game at Hoboken, on the 4th inst., with the famous Mutual Club, the game being won the "fly," and resulted in favor of the Mutuals by the score affixed:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Knickerbocker	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—16
Mutual	0	8	5	4	4	0	0	1	2	—24

UMPIRE—Mr. MILLER, of the Empire Club.

EMPIRE VS. GOTHAM.

The third game between the Empire Second Nine and the Gotham Second Nine, of this City, was played yesterday at Hoboken. Messrs. Seabring, Hosford, Rider, Scott, Cotton, Sims, Brosch, Williamson and Way, of the Empire, against Burils, Duplignac, Mingay, Barlow, Robinson, Stevens, Headle, Roe and Forregan, of the Gothams. The game resulted in the Empire Club winning by one run. The Empire made nineteen runs, the Gothams twelve.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN.

The annual match between the First Eleven of the above clubs was played at the Bedford Cricket Ground, Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., which resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers, by the following score:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Runs.		Runs.
Hudson, run out	2	Steward, c. C. Gisborne,	6
Suydam, b. North	1	b. Lindsay	
Marsh, b. North	0	Miller, c. Sleigh, b.	
Higham, c. C. Gisborne, b. Lindsay	5	Sloces	7
Draper, b. Lindsay	5	Bailliere, b. C. Stokes	0
Byers, b. J. Stokes	18	Byes, 21; wides, 11; leg byes, 4	36
Sharp, c. J. Stokes, b. Waters	7		
Total			142

WILLOW CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
C. Gisborne, run out	0	b. Draper	0
Waters, b. Marsh	0		
Lindsay, b. Bailliere	2	not out	10
C. Stokes, b. Bailliare	0	b. Marsh	1
North, run out	0	not out	22
Groves, run out	0	hit wick, b. Marsh	0
Sleigh, run out	6	l. b. w., b. Marsh	0
J. Stokes, l. b. w., b. Bailliare	1	b. Marsh	4
H. Gisborne, b. Bailliere	10		
Dodsworth, c. Steward, b. Bailliere	1		
McKenzie, b. Bailliere	0	c. Steward, b. Miller	1
Byes, 11; wides, 4; leg byes, 1	36	Byes, 4; wides, 6; leg byes, 6	11
Total	93	Total	67

Scorers—Messrs. BYRD and THOMPSON.
Umpires—Messrs. HAMMOND and CROSSLEY.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$2,000	Amer. Gold	260½	800	Cleve. & Pitts	112½
20,000	U. S. & M. Cer	51	1000	do	b3 112½
200	Erie Railway	b3 112½	300	Chi. & R. I. R	113½
200	Rudson Riv. R	b3 113½	100	do	b3 113½
246	Reading R	134¾	300	Chic. & N. W	57
400	do	b3 134	400	do	b3 57¼
6500	do	s3 134¾	100	C. & N. W. Pref	90¾
200	do	134¾	100	Quicksilv. Min	s3 79½
200	M. S. & N. I. R	89¼	100	do	b3 79¾
100	do	b3 89¾	100	Comb. Coal Co	57¾

[Advertisement.]

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING,

But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

The high prices now ruling induce many families to omit from their tables many articles of luxury; but they cannot spare KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 5—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Messrs. Wm. Boyd, W. Walsh, Hurill, Turner, Death, Hachnere and lady, Pallasson, N. V. Lawrence, T. Honeggar and lady, Clark, Matthews, G. Franks, A. Hirst, Ward, Williams, lady and 2 children, Alex. Liddell, Larra, Zarate, Garrosteta, Quisano, Guerra, Pelasson, Misses Throughgood, S. A. Brooks, Allen, Rubie, Grace Power, Mrs Casey, Mrs. E. McKay and 2 children, Mrs Allen, Mrs. Macadam, infant and nurse, Rev. J. L. Mackey, Mr. Demingo Glarey, Juan Sagarrga, Rumage, S. P. Warred, Alex. Harris, Horton, W. E. Nelmes, T. C. B. Paynter, Wm. Jadray, B. Vergara, Bulger, J. A. Mullin, and 304 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—J. Ballheimer, lady and child, Miss E. McFarland, Miss M. McFarland, Master J. McFarland, Mrs. R. C. Doryea and servant, Mrs. C. Thompson, 3 children and servant, Mrs. F. A. Conant, child and servant, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mrs. L. A. Henry, Major B. M. Porter and lady, Major Preston, J. K. Smith, D. McCord and lady, Major Bingham, W. D. Clark, Geo. McFarland, S. A. Kingsland, B. Cohen, E. Thompson, P. H. Taylor, D. Elliam, A. Borne, A. Weber, George Evans, N. J. Gardiner, D. Arener and lady, Major A. H. Hovt and lady, Mrs. L. Beurbrisat and child, Miss S. Tully, D. Faxon, Jr., Capt. R. Rider, A. Ehgres, W. F. Vandenburgh, Joseph Sommers, James Moran.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—C. E. Tasher, wife and child, John A. Cunningham, wife, governess, servant and 5 children, James A. Bokan, Charles Dimon, W. L. White, Wm Imrie, John J. Conness, John Veitch, Capt. John C. Barber, Charles W. Cook and son, Jacob Schmidt, J. B. Joseph, Aaron Dowd, J. Dettelbach, J. W. Steavens, L. F. Timmermann, J. A. Aliment, C. A. Niles, J. W. Parkhurst, T. A. Ives, W. A. Stevenson, C. T. Johnson, Hy. G. Cheatham, B. F. Hawley, Mrs. N. Sentore and child, A. R. Jessup, M. Ullman, A. E. Ioif and daughter, L. Heise, M. Cook and wife, Miss Ann Driscoll, Rev. L. B. Rooney, N. S. Burrell, A. Taylor, G. W. Mudget, and 100 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Blackstone, from City Point—Mrs Col. Bowman, child and servant, Miss A. C. Smith, Mrs. Emery, Miss Bradley, Miss E. L. Morey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon sets... 8 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 01 | Gov. Island..10 50 | Hell Gate...12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Commander, Powers, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew.
Steamer Hector, Munson, Oswego.
Bark Ariadne, (Br.,) Frazer, Glace Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Resolution, (Br.,) Cory, London, Sloman & Edye; D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge.
Schooners H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown, H. S. Rackett & Son; R. H. Daly, Saunders, Wilmington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dearborn, (Br.,) Harriman, Cow Bay, Thayer & Sawyer; Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, John Boynton's Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool 26th, and Queenstown 21st, at 4 30 P. M., with mdse. and 347 passengers to John G. Dale. July 26, off the Bell Buoy, passed sold Excelsior, bound in. 21th, from lat. 49 20, lon. 48 25, to lat 42 41

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4015. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

CONFLAGRATION IN ATLANTA.

Full Details of the Battle of July 28.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS 3,000 TO 4,000.

The Army of the Tennessee--Gen. Howard Assumes Command.

Large Fires Burning in Atlanta—Gen. Hood's Purposes Unknown.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 6.

A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, on July 31, from a prominent officer there to another here, says:

"Fires are now burning in Atlanta. They indicate that Gen. Hood is destroying a large amount of property; but whether with a view to the evacuation of the place or not is unknown."

The Battle of July 28.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 29.

CHASEZ.

A week ago to-day the Army of the Tennessee lost its beloved Commander in the great battle southeast of the walls of the Gate City. Yesterday the invincible army confronted the same city on the southwest, and again fought with a steadiness which certainly has never been excelled in the history of the war. At midnight on the 26th, the Sixteenth Corps, from the extreme left, marched toward the right. It was immediately followed by the Seventeenth Corps, and it by the Fifteenth. By four o'clock of the 27th, the advance of Gen. DODGE'S command began to go into position on the right of JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, Fourteenth Corps. Gen. MORGAN'S brigade of this division was formed in column of attack on the right of Gen. DAVIS' line, to aid in taking position. Gen. CORSE'S division was placed next—Col. RICE'S brigade first, and Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS' brigade next. Gen. FULLER'S division, which was a little delayed in getting up, formed still on the right—Col. SPRAGUE'S brigade first, and Lieut.-Col. MCDOWELL'S on the right. When all was ready, Gen. MORGAN moved forward and easily drove in the rebel skirmishers. The brigades on his right moved up in turn, each clearing its front of the rebel pickets, and meeting with no loss of consequence. By dark the line was pretty well established for the Sixteenth Corps, *facing east*, and the Seventeenth Corps was well on its right, while the Fifteenth was in bivouac in rear of the Seventeenth. In the advance of our troops they found a rebel Captain killed, and left on the ground.

Thus was the Army of the Tennessee transferred for the *fifth time* in this campaign from one flank to the other. The boys say that Gen. SHERMAN styles this army his corkscrew, by which he draws out the obstinate cork of the rebel position.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Although I learn that SCHOFIELD repulsed our attack on his line yesterday, and that PALMER sent out a strong skirmish line which found the enemy in column of attack in his front, from which he did not attempt to advance, yet the battle of yesterday, I presume, can be safely located in the Army of the Tennessee, and particularly on Gen. LOGAN'S corps.

It was just into position, or rather going into position, when it found its Second Division, Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, confronted by a rebel column of attack, which in a moment bore down upon the division with almost irresistible violence. Again, as on the 22d, our troops had no intrenchments, but this gallant corps, the names of whose battles its flags are not large enough to contain, made no objection to an open fight. Massed closely in column, the enemy hurled again and again his new lines against LOGAN, only to have them one after another cut to pieces and sent rolling back. But more troops were brought up, and again the attack was made at nearly the same place. Our men, who had marched and worked two nights and a day with scarcely any rest, and who now had passed through an action quite as severe as usually falls to the lot of a division in the severest battles, again stood up to pour their leaden hail into the advancing column. Not an inch was yielded, not a man flinched. With a valor which can never be too well appreciated or too well rewarded, Gen. LOGAN'S Corps held its ground from eleven o'clock until five, under attacks too numerous to be remembered, and at night claimed the heaps of rebel dead and wounded in its front. There can be no defeat possible to such troops.

AID FROM THE SIXTEENTH CORPS.

During the course of the battle, Gen. HOWARD called up four regiments from Gen. DODGE, to be ready in case of need, and Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS, with the Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois of his brigade, and Col. CLADDOCK with the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey and Sixty-fourth Illinois of Gen. FULLER'S division, went to their support. They were not called on, however, to fight.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS' DIVISION.

This excellent division was sent early in the morning on the Turner's Ferry road toward the river. It became engaged there slightly with some cavalry of the enemy, but was ordered back to fall on the flank of the rebel attacking column. Owing to the want of roads, he could not get up in time. Exactly where he is now, I cannot tell. He must be very near the Macon road, and threatening it.

GEN. HOWARD.

This Christian soldier, the Havelock of our army, assumed command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, on the 27th inst., in an order which at once endears him to every soldier whom he commands. As a model of brevity and beauty of diction it cannot be surpassed.

ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., June 27, 1864. }

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 5.—In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility. Your late beloved Commander was my personal friend, and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Official:

(Signed) SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Asst. Adj.-General.

GEN. E. W. RICE,

Late Colonel of the 7th Iowa, commanding First Brigade of Gen. CORSE'S division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was yesterday changed upon full Brigadier, by the receipt of his commission. The shouts of his brigade, when the men received the announcement of his promotion, told how well they were delighted to see the eagle yield to the brighter luster of the star on his shoulder.

Yesterday was one of Fortune's days for the officers of the Sixteenth Corps. Among others, who received an invitation to come up higher, was one on whom the honor fell most deservedly—Capt. J. W. BARNES, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. DODGE'S Staff. He is now Maj. BARNES. Entering the service in 1861 as a private, Maj. BARNES has steadily advanced to his present position by merit. Perhaps no more hard-working or better-informed officer in the duties of his position can be found in the army. Beginning with Gen. SHERMAN, and continuing with Gen. DODGE, he could have no better teachers of unflinching vigilance and honest, devoted hard work.

LOSSES.

I have heard no estimate of our own losses yesterday. Those of the enemy are put at from three to four thousand, which, from the nature of the ground and the extent of the fighting, I should think a low estimate. HOOD'S and HARDEE'S corps had followed our movement, and just got into position when the attack was made.

WILD SHELLING.

During the day the enemy got a battery of twelve-pounders in position, so they nearly enfiladed the line of the Sixteenth Corps, and they threw shells fast and furious for nearly an hour. They fell in all sorts of places. Gen. DODGE'S headquarters were particularly hot for a while. A shell struck once within twenty feet of the General, and covered him with the dirt thrown up. Gen. FULLER escaped little better; nor was Gen. CORSE forgotten. All the teams were moved to the rear. In the works one man was killed, belonging to Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery. As soon as the shelling ceased, our boys all became engineers, and began building traverses to protect themselves from another trial. On our part, no artillery was used. It was purely an infantry battle. Even the rebel guns played more to the right of the troops attacked, than directly toward them. ERO.

Results of the Battle.

From the Evening Post of Saturday.

The last battle before Atlanta, fought on Thursday, the 28th of July, appears to have been, in its results upon the combatants, almost a repetition of the famous 8th of January, when JACKSON'S riflemen so murderously repulsed PACKENHAM'S army. Gen. SHERMAN, after a long series of flanking movements, at last marched down into the plains before Atlanta, and here, in an open and level country, he has fortified himself, daily strengthening as well as advancing his lines, which invest the city. HOOD, who received JOHNSTON'S command on the condition that he should defend Atlanta, has made three grand attacks upon SHERMAN and has failed in each, with dreadful losses.

Each of his failures has been worse than that which preceded it; and in sixteen days, from the 15th of July to the 1st of August, he is reported to have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, twenty-four thousand men—very nearly if not quite half of the army which JOHNSTON turned over to him. In the battle of the 28th he flung his whole army against LOGAN'S corps, which had been moved from the right to the extreme left, and held, therefore, the most important part of our line.

The Western troops handle the shovel and pick as skillfully as the rifle, and threw up defences with almost incredible rapidity. LOGAN had already, fortunately, raised works in his front, and had his cannon and riflemen in place when the attacking columns were discovered. A writer who describes the scene says the nature of the ground was such that the enemy's movements could be perceived from the tops of trees; feints were, therefore, out of the question, and LOGAN was able to post his troops so as to meet full in the face the columns which HOOD massed against him.

The measures he and Gen. HOWARD took were much the same as JACKSON'S before New Orleans. The men were ordered to lie behind their works until the batteries opened fire; the cannon were loaded and pointed for short range; the riflemen were instructed to rise when the cannon began firing, and take deliberate aim, "each picking his man and firing as if at a deer." The two rebel columns, commanded by LORING and STEWART, advanced simultaneously. Our troops lay quiet till they got within short range. Then the whole of our line blazed; the fire of grape, canister and musketry laid prostrate the heads of the rebel columns, ploughed them through, and broke and shattered their formation.

The enemy recoiled before the fire at once. Gen. LORING was borne off the field with a bullet through his shoulder; and Gen. STEWART was only able to rally his men and reform the lines when they had fallen back out of range. LORING'S command could not be rallied at all. STEWART charged a second time at the head of what remained of his own column, and was killed almost immediately. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE is also said to have been wounded in this second charge, which resulted only in increasing the enemy's loss, and in a second flight. This finished the day's work; the enemy did not show themselves again. They left nine hundred and twenty-five dead and twelve hundred badly wounded in front of our works, beside several thousand firearms, and a number of colors. Their slightly wounded walked or were carried off to the rear; our forces captured but few unhurt prisoners. The rebel loss is estimated by Gens. HOWARD and LOGAN at 5,625, distributed as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Loring's corps	200	1,500
Stewart's corps	700	3,000
Abbott's corps	25	200
Total	925	4,700

Our own loss was ninety killed and less than five hundred wounded; in all less than six hundred.

This battle and the two which preceded it show the immense advantage which SHERMAN has gained by the masterly and daring strategy which carried our army over the mountains down into the plains of Georgia. He has completely turned the tables upon the rebel Commander, who must now attack instead of sustaining our assaults. It must have been a gratifying circumstance to the gallant fellows who had so long and so repeatedly assaulted the enemy's works, to find themselves at last receiving the attack. No doubt SHERMAN will push his advantage; his skill is as great as the bravery of his troops. Our cavalry, in the meanwhile, have destroyed the railroads in HOOD'S rear, and the rebel General, whose resistance appears to have been of the greatest advantage to us, if he escapes at all, will have to sneak away with an army diminished by hail since he took command, and dispirited by a series of bloody defeats.

The battle of the 28th is a fair offset against the mischance before Petersburgh, which occurred three days later. The rebels have lost more men in the three attacks made by HOOD, in fifteen days, than we have lost in Virginia in the last month; and while HOOD'S case has grown more desperate with each battle, and he has lost position after position till he has nothing left to lose but Atlanta—GRANT, on the other hand, has lost fewer men, and holds with an iron grasp all the positions which he seized at the beginning. If we were not given to looking at the dark side of our affairs, if there were not so many in the Free States ready to magnify every rebel success and diminish every rebel disaster, this contrast would suggest itself to every one who reads the newspapers; and it would be seen that in the latter half of the present campaign the rebels have suffered greater losses in men and material than we over the whole field, and have besides this lost position fatally in one part of the field, without gaining anywhere.

From Rebel Sources.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Aug. 3, publishes the following important dispatches:

CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. IVISON.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON: The following dispatch is just received from Brig.-Gen. IVERSON, through Maj.-Gen. COBB, at Macon, concerning a party of raiders who struck the Macon and Savannah Road:

Gen. STONEMAN, after having his forces routed yesterday, surrendered, with five hundred men. The rest of his command are scattered and flying toward Eatonton. Many have been already captured. I shall be in Macon to-night, and with rations for my men and prisoners. A. IVERSON.

J. B. HOOD, General.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOWELL COBB.

MACON, GA., AUG. 1, 1864.

S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

Gen. STONEMAN, with a cavalry force estimated at twenty-eight hundred, with artillery, was met two miles from the city by our forces, composed of Georgia reserves—local companies—and the militia which Gov. BROWN is organizing here. The enemy's assault was repulsed, and his force held in check along our entire line all day. Retiring toward Clinton, he was attacked the next morning by Gen. IVERSON, who, having routed the main body, captured Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred of his command. Gen. IVERSON'S men are still capturing stragglers.

HOWELL COBB, Maj.-Gen.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

MACON, Monday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Our cavalry, under Gen. IVERSON, attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees, commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, were routed, and STONEMAN, seventy-five officers and about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery, surrendered and have just reached this city. The rest of the Yankee forces are scattered and flying toward Eatonton. The pursuit continues. Many have already been killed or captured.

The trains are running regularly to Atlanta. Affairs were reported quiet there yesterday and this morning.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. McCOOK.

MACON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear the usual aspect. The shelling yesterday did no damage.

The Yankees have apparently abandoned their advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven toward Newnan by JACKSON'S and HARRISON'S cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying RODEY'S command to Atlanta. He attacked them in front, and, the pursuers coming up, the Yankees broke and fled, leaving about five hundred prisoners, all their artillery—six pieces—and seven hundred horses in our hands. The rest sought to escape across the Chattahoochee, and it is supposed they would be taken. Three pieces of artillery taken from STONEMAN have been brought here. Six hundred horses and eight hundred mules are reported to have been captured from the same.

Gov. BROWN left this morning for Atlanta. The militia, who are pouring in, are being sent rapidly to Atlanta.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

ATLANTA, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy commenced extending his right about eight o'clock this morning. Lieut.-Gens. STEWART and LEE were directed to hold the Lick Skillet road for the day with portions of their commands. About half-past one P. M., a sharp engagement ensued, with no decided advantage on either side. We still occupy the Lick Skillet road.

I regret to say that Lieut.-Gen. STEWART and Maj.-Gen. LORING were wounded.

In my dispatch yesterday I should have mentioned that Brig.-Gen. RECTOR was severely wounded that day. J. B. HOOD, General.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

GRIFFIN, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

A train from a break in the road is just in, with Gens. STEWART and LOSING on board. Our loss in the battle of Thursday is estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

There has been a most furious shelling of Atlanta during the last two days. A lady on the train was killed by a shell at Atlanta this morning.

The enemy attacked CHEATHAM this morning early, and were easily repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss none.

About fifty raiders are known to have been captured in the neighborhood of Lovejoy's to-day. The rumor that twelve or fifteen hundred were taken is not well authenticated.

The railroad is not much injured, and will be running through to-morrow. The telegraph is being replaced, and will be working through to-morrow.

Gens. SEARLE, BROWN and WALTHALL were only slightly wounded, and all are in the field. Gens. LORING and STEWART are both slightly wounded. WHEELER, who was reported to have had his leg shot off, is unhurt. STEWART received a flesh-wound in the head. LORING had a ball pass around his ribs, but it did not enter the cavity of the chest.

STEWART and LOSING started down the road in the morning train yesterday, but, hearing that the enemy were on the road, the train turned back and thus escaped. The raiding party is supposed to be commanded by Col. BROWNLOW. They captured Fayetteville yesterday morning, and burned a lot of wagons, supposed to be about seventy five in number. They struck the road near LOVEJOY'S, and tore up the track about a mile and a half at intervals extending over five miles, burned the depot and carried off four miles of telegraph wire. Before the arrival of their tools for the more effectual destruction of the road, our cavalry, under Gen. JACKSON, attacked and drove them off, killing eleven and wounding sixteen. The raiders fled toward Atlanta. The road is being repaired.

A small party of raiders is reported to be at Jackson, Butts County, this morning, making in the direction of the railroad. Our forces are after them.

GRIFFIN, Monday, Aug. 1.

Citizens who arrived here last night from Atlanta, say that the fight on Friday was fierce. Our troops fought with great gallantry, carrying two lines of the enemy's intrenchments, but now hold their original position.

MACON, Saturday, July 30.

The raiders on the Macon and Western Railroad were attacked and driven by our cavalry yesterday. They destroyed about four miles of the road and telegraph. The injury done is not material.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Aug. 1.

Bishop PIERCE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, calls upon the Methodists of the State to meet on Wednesday, Aug. 10, for special prayer for victory and the expulsion of the foe from our State.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

All quiet around our lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening.

Our army is much elated with the defeat of the raiders in their rear.

The enemy is still passing toward our left.

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE RAIDERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Aug. 3, has a savage leader upon raiding. It says:

"Raiding, though very annoying to us, is not unattended with grief to the enemy. The telegraph yesterday announced that STONEMAN and his raiders had surrendered near Macon, Ga., but not until the damage done to the railroads more than compensated for the loss of the men that have been captured. As long as raiders are captured and made prisoners, raiding will be profitable to the enemy and destructive to us; but if the policy of killing rather than capturing were better understood and more faithfully carried out, we believe that raiding would cease to be formidable."

The *Enquirer* urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards, and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost they are never found."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES AND GOV. HAHN.

Among the arrivals this morning by the City Point boat, which touched at Fortress Monroe, were Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, who, in company with Gen. SICKLES, left New-Orleans on the 23d ult.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN were at Charleston Harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the rebel officers, including several Brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the rebel authorities who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest. The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gaily decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by Gen. SICKLES to his brother officers on board one of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Fortress Monroe to-day, reaching Washington on Sunday.

CHARLESTON A POINT OF EXCHANGE.

An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch, published this morning, to the effect that a strong effort was being made by leading Republicans to secure the restoration of MCCLELLAN to the command, and that the President was disposed to yield, on certain conditions, is without the slightest foundation.

RUMORS OF A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WASHINGTON.

Washington is again *en queue*. The impression has got abroad, and not, it must be admitted, without sufficient reason, that another and more threatening demonstration will be made by the rebels against the capital. It is openly avowed by those here who are known to be in the confidence of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., that the forces now operating in Pennsylvania and Maryland will repeat their visit to Washington.

RAIN.

A most delightful rain fell to-day.

From Mobile—Admiral Farragut Ready to Commence Operations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral FARRAGUT, dated the 26th of July, in which he says he was all ready for an attack on Mobile, and only waited for the land forces to get into position.

Heart's Content Selected as the Place for Landing the Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Margaretta Stevens*, Capt. JOHN OBERZAN, R. N., returned here this morning with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. They have selected Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, as the place for the landing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The harbor of Heart's Content is one of the very finest in New-Foundland, and the *Great Eastern* can enter it with perfect safety at all times, and anchor within one-quarter of a mile of where the cable is to be landed.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Union Convention of the First District, held here to-day, nominated BENJAMIN EGGLESTON to Congress. The vote stood as follows; EGGLESTON, 81; S. P. CHASE, 39.

In the Second District, R. B. HAYES was nominated

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT

A Steamer Fired into on the James River.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The TIMES special correspondence sends the following dispatch, dated City Point, Va., Aug. 5: On Thursday afternoon, while the transport steamer *Sarah E. Brown* was proceeding up the James River, having discharged a cargo of sanitary supplies at points on the river near Deep bottom, at the instance of several parties on board, among whom were several ladies and gentlemen connected with the commission, the boat made an excursion trip to the upper gunboats for the purpose of observation.

Soon after passing the second gunboat, from which no warning of danger was given, a rebel battery opened on the unarmed steamer. Thirteen shots were fired in quick succession, several of which struck the vessel. The Second Engineer, JOHN HAMLIN, was killed instantly by one of the shots; and two gentlemen, agents of the Sanitary Commission, named MATHEW and WILSON, were severely injured. The Misses SARAH and MARY SHAW, attached to the Commission, narrowly escaped injury. Two shots passed within a few feet of them as they sat on the deck of the vessel.

Our gunboats soon got the range on the rebel battery and shelled it.

Dr. THOS. HAION, one of the party on the *Sarah E. Brown*, afforded immediate aid to the wounded men. The latter were conveyed to City Point, and the body of Engineer HAMLIN will be embalmed and sent to his family at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac report that the situation at the front is unchanged.

THE ASSAULT AT PETERSBURGH.

Interesting Account from Private Sources.

The following letters received in this City give interesting unprofessional accounts of the recent assault at Petersburgh:

CITY POINT, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Saturday morning our army met with a bad defeat through the blundering of our officers. It was not the fault of our men, for men never fought harder. Nobler soldiers never gave their lives such a willing sacrifice to their country as on that day perished. But I will try and give you a short account of it. Gen. GRANT, finding that he could not capture the rebel fort by charging, gave the whole thing into the hands of Col. PLEASANTON, (who I have the pleasure of being very well acquainted with,) of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. PLEASANTON went to work and drew up a plan to undermine the fort, and, for a wonder, was allowed to go ahead with it. He commenced by sinking a shaft inside of our works, and from that dug a channel out until he got under the fort. He then branched off a distance of thirty-six feet. The main passage is five hundred feet long and 15 wide. Friday afternoon everything was ready, and a number of our agents were allowed to go in and see it. One of them brought out two pieces of clay from under the rebel fort. He made two pipes out of them, and presented one of them to me. I now have it in the store-room, and, to save words, I have a sign telling where it came from, and just under the words "not for sale." I am bound to bring it home with me, although I have been offered as high as ten dollars for it, and could get fifteen if I would only sell it. Friday night, everything being ready, orders were issued that the whole line should be ready by 4 o'clock to make the great charge. As the gunboats sounded eight bells, (4 o'clock,) Col. PLEASANTON ordered the mines to be fired. The first time the fuse went out. PLEASANTON then went in himself and lit it. This time it exploded, blowing the fort nearly fifty feet in the air. Falling, it buried the entire Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth South Carolina Regiments, and part of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Now was the moment when our men were ordered to charge; but they were not ready, and for twenty minutes not a shot was fired on either side; and it was full half hour after the mine had blown up that two divisions (one white and the other colored) charged, under a heavy fire from the rebels. Our men captured the first two lines of works, and were then ordered to wait and let another division come up and take the third line; but before the division could come up, the rebels recovered from their fright, or panic, and came down *en masse*, driving our boys back into the hole or crater made by the explosion. Here our men held them in check. The First Brigade, under command of a Colonel who, though well acquainted with, yet I cannot recall his name, charged, and as they reached the crater, the Colonel rode ahead of his men, and ordered the men already in there to make way and let him through. Nearly all his command got through, the Second Brigade followed, but only about half of the brigade joined the First on the other side. With these few men the charge on the third line was made, but in vain. Too much time had been consumed; the rebels had massed their forces, and nothing in the world could move them. Up to this time there had been no fighting going on along the rest of the line, thus giving the rebels time to concentrate their whole force on the centre. The two brigades were driven back on the rest of the troops. Here they held out for two hours under a fire from two batteries playing grape and canister into them. We left our dead and wounded on the field. The rebels did not follow us up, nor did they get all of our wounded, for on Sunday afternoon, in fact until Monday morning our boys remained between the lines, neither party daring to go out after them. They were thus for two days in a burning sun, without food or water. Sunday morning, in company with Mr. BLAIZER, (one of our agents,) I rode out to the front. We called on the Colonel, who led the First Brigade in the fight. After talking for some time, he took up his glass, and asked us if we would not like to go out to the works and see where the fight took place; he told us that we would have to take off our linen coats as they would make too good a mark for the rebel sharpshooters. We pulled them off, and he gave us two blue ones to put on. We went along the traverses or trenches until we came to the first battery.

The first notice we had of the rebels' presence was the whizzing of a shell over our heads. It burst a short distance from us but did no harm. From the battery everything was in view. A few yards in front of us was our advance line of works, and less than one hundred yards from these works stood what was left of the once famous *fort*, now nothing but a heap of dirt. To the right and left of this ran the rebel lines. From our position on the hill we could see the rebels busy throwing up other works. Between the works lay nearly five hundred of our dead and wounded. Just imagine! Nearly five hundred men dead and wounded within a space of two hundred feet, some with their legs shot off pulling themselves along toward our lines. The Colonel had a powerful glass and when I came to look through that the sight was awful. You could see every movement. One poor fellow, who was badly wounded in both legs and in one hand, worked himself along on his elbows for nearly ten feet. When he came to a dead man he would reach out for the canteen, take it up and shake it to see if it contained any water. The first three that he lifted up evidently had nothing in them, but in the fourth he found his reward. After he had taken up the first and found nothing in it, he turned his face toward our lines, and with a look that I never shall nor can forget, raised himself up, stretched out his hand and moved it backward and forward, as if beckoning for some one to come out and help him, and then fell back, completely exhausted. He remained quiet for some time, and then, as if it was his last chance for life raised himself and continued on until he had past over three dead men; as he reached out for the canteen of the four man a look of despair spread over his face, but as he shook it a beam of joy so changed his looks that you would hardly have known him. He raised it to his lips, and after taking a little he passed it over to one of the others who was near him. Was there ever such a sacrifice—a man giving away his very life so that another might live. With a sad heart I turned away and handed the glass back to the Colonel and told him I had seen enough for one day—yes, forever, for I pray God that I may never see such a sight again. Our men sent in two flags of truce, but they would not receive them. While we were looking over the works the rebels got an eye on us, and commenced to fire on us, but they did not hit the mark. For some time we had to keep down behind the works. Every time one of us put up his head whiz would go a bullet, and down would go the head. After waiting for some time I took the glass and went back of the works about twenty feet up on top of a little hill, got behind a large tree and was looking around the hill, when a Parrott shell struck the top of the tree, making the branches fly around pretty fast, but I beat the limbs, for before the limb had touched the earth I was safe in the bomb-proof. We waited until the shelling was nearly over before we started back. After we had got our horses we rode along the whole line—had a splendid view of Petersburgh. The church steeples looming up in the distance put me in mind of Brooklyn, seen from New-York. At 7 o'clock we turned our horses' heads toward City Point. As we were cantering along we passed a tree with a placard nailed on it and a key fastened to it. We turned back to read it. The following is a copy:

"This is the key to Richmond, and we have it."

Pretty good for the author. We reached City Point at 12 P. M. On our way the First and Second Brigades of Cavalry passed us, going down to the Point to embark for Washington. I must finish up now, as it is rather late and I shall have a hard day's work to-morrow.

P. S.—The rebels this morning allowed us to go out and bury the dead and bring in the wounded. Only eighteen men were found alive. F. C. M.

Another Account.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I know you like to have a word from an old friend. I wish that word were a cheery one, but as a faithful chronicler of events, I must state them as near truth as I can get them. Ere this reaches you, perhaps you may learn of our last exploit before Petersburgh. Every loyal man had heard of the mining operations before Petersburgh, and all true men hoped our cause would be advanced by them, but alas for all human calculations, the ——'s children have had their father's luck again. On Saturday morning last, as you may have read, we blew one of the forts of the enemy all to smash, and in the ruins of the fort were buried two regiments of South Carolinians, and probably the papers told you of the great victory gained on that occasion. The fort was demolished in true engineering style and skill. That work, all admit, was done to perfection. Our men rushed in the first line of works, and lay there, and commenced fortifying—by order of no one knows who—certainly against the express wish of Gen. GRANT—Our big guns thundered, but that did not deter the rebels from massing their forces on the knoll beyond. Presently the artillery ceased firing. Our colored troops formed for the charge, and charged splendidly across a plain toward the knoll beyond. Our old soldiers say they never saw so beautiful a sight. On they went, with very slight support from white troops. Almost every foot of ground had its fallen man. Especially was the fatality great among the officers. From the moment they emerged from the crater of the blown-up fort, they had two enfilading fires and a front fire right on them. Is it any wonder that raw troops, having lost nearly all their officers, and being so feebly supported, should waver—should break and run? I call raw troops. Just one week before the battle, a Lieutenant brought to City Point one hundred and thirty-five colored recruits. On the day of battle these recruits could not tell the difference between *right* and *left* face; yet they were sent into the battle, and only twelve were left of the *whole* number, while the Lieutenant had his right hand badly shattered, losing his middle finger. He stayed with me yesterday. As they came back pell-mell some of the more courageous stopped at the crater, being determined to defend that line; but others tumbling in upon them, soon filled the crater with a struggling mass of humanity. The rebels were not slow to perceive their advantage, and swarming down on them, the butchery commenced. With some refined mockery in their cruelty, they stood on the edge of the crater casting in hand-grenades and yelling to them to surrender. Worse still, the Thirteenth Indiana, with their seven shooters, deliberately shot down many of the retreating soldiers. When I say there is a fearful morality among the dusky heroes, you will readily understand how it happened. My heart sickens as I write these things. Yesterday some of my friends went in the rifle-pits and breastworks, front, and there saw some poor white wretches lying wounded among the putrifying dead—a flag of truce having been refused by the rebels for burying the dead or caring for the living. One man was seen to tie a piece of white rag to the end of his ramrod and feebly sway it to and fro. Another drew his haversack up over his face, to keep off the scorching rays of a July sun. Yet nearer the rebel breastworks lay some wounded, and, on closer observation, it could be seen that some kind rebel was, by means of a stick, trying to push over the works pieces of tent for a shelter to them. Everybody says the whole thing was a failure, and very few blame the negroes.

A young Lieutenant-Colonel, whom had I assisted and learned to respect, named HOUGH, was killed in this charge. He was shot through the thigh by a minie early in the action. He was a cool, brave fellow, and had won his position from Second Lieutenant, and was just 22 years old. After being wounded he sat down among other wounded, and pulling out some cigars, passed them around, saying, "Come, boys, let's make ourselves as comfortable as possible," and began smoking. He had not taken half-a-dozen puffs before a cannon ball came and took his head clean off. Such is war, bloody war!

Rebel Reports from Virginia.

AFFAIRS BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 3.

Since the terrific explosion on Saturday morning, and the fight which immediately followed, nothing of interest has transpired in the vicinity of Petersburgh. Yesterday but two shells were thrown into the city during the entire day.

On Monday morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, there was a cessation of hostilities, Gen. LEE having granted the enemy permission to bury his dead. Over 700 of his dead, which had fallen between our intrenchments and his own, were placed under sod. But few of our dead were found in this locality—not over 12 in all. GRANT'S sapping and mining experiment has undoubtedly cost him dearly. One one of our Generals, who has all the means of ascertaining, estimated the Yankee loss to be all of 4,000. Pending the flag-of-truce, one of BURKSIRE'S aids stated to a Confederate Captain that their losses had not been definitely ascertained, but would certainly range between four thousand and five thousand.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The Petersburgh *Express* of August 2 contains the following in regard to a rumored movement of the enemy:

"It was rumored yesterday that GRANT was moving heavy columns of infantry and cavalry around to his extreme left. If correct, this is doubtless for the purpose of again striking the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad. One would suppose that GRANT had enjoyed a rather bitter experience in the matter of cutting this railroad, and, as it is an old adage "that a burnt child dreads the fire," that he, would not again venture so hazardous an experiment. But it is known that if GRANT is celebrated for any one thing more than another, it is for being "hard-headed," and we are, therefore, not greatly surprised at any movement he may make. We know, too, that if there be any one object more than another which our troops desire it is to get ULYSSES from behind his breastworks. Never have our boys failed to whip him when unprotected by these, and, by the aid of Almighty God, they are not likely to fail now."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND MAILS.

From the Richmond Examiner, of Aug. 31.

A flag-of-truce steamer is looked for at Varina, James River, within the next few days. It may probably arrive to-morrow; but if it does not it will be expected on Friday or Saturday. A few persons who have made themselves obnoxious at the North, and whose presence could not be tolerated there in connection with free government, are expected up on the steamer. A large mail and a number of prisoners are awaiting a transfer to the sides of a truce-steamer.

Casualties in the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers in Engagement before Petersburgh, July 30, 1864.

Corp'l G. W. Leonard, Co. A—shoulder, severely.
Wm. Millspaugh, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Serg't P. Smith, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Serg't F. J. Muldy, Co. C—killed.
First Serg't J. McDougall, Co. D—killed.
Elijah Bowers, Co. D—left arm, slightly.
Corp'l W. H. Chapman, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
Corp'l W. T. Major, Co. E—leg, seriously.
Corp'l B. Gray, Co. E—left arm, slightly.
Corp'l J. Barnes, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
J. Stanly, Co. E—hand, severely.
F. Walters, Co. E—head, severely.
A. Others, Co. E—left shoulder, severely.
F. Lorenzi, Co. F—killed.
John Ryan, Co. F—mortally.
J. M. G. Browne, Co. F—left arm, seriously.
John V. Jones, Co. G—knee, seriously.
Thos. McIntyre, Co. G—hand, slightly.
M. Maloy, Co. G—thigh, seriously.
John E. Lord, Co. H—killed.
Chas. Miller, Co. H—mortally.
Serg't Riordan, Co. I—hand, slightly.
— Ziehlinsky, Co. I—knee, slightly.
Second Lieut. J. O'Brien, Co. K—killed.
August Remmer, Co. K—leg, severely.
Wm. Lewis, Co. K—left arm, severely.

I certify that the above is a correct list of the casualties in the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, in engagements before Petersburgh, Va., July 30, 1864. WILLIAM H. DUNBAR,
Captain Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, commanding Regiment.

From James River.

IMPORTANT RAID BELOW DUTCH GAP—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP N. ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON, }
HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, July 16. }

SIR: Capt. M. SMITH reports, under date of 12th instant, that he sent in the *Stepping Stones*, on the 11th instant, a detachment of seventy-five men from the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and fifty men from the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, in charge of First Lieut. D. M. CHAMBERS, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to a point on James River, below Dutch Gap, and thence to COX'S farm, and that they there burnt the signal-station, two mills, two barns, a blacksmith's shop, and outbuildings, and a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements, capturing one lieutenant, one sergeant, (wounded,) and twelve men, with arms and accoutrements compl

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Rebel View of General Grant's Campaign.

The Alabama Raid.

Excitement in Atlanta--The Citizens Hurrying Off.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH,

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN A FAILURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The enemy must now begin to understand the extent of their failure in the present campaign; and if reason and common sense have any influence, they cannot fail to perceive the futility of longer persisting in the hopeless task of conquering the people of these States. The campaign against Richmond under Gen. GRANT gave promise of more complete success than any of those heretofore undertaken; he started with the full confidence of his Government, army and people with every requirement of men and material that the unbounded prodigality of his country could supply; his reputation was above that of any of his predecessors, and his experience gave hopes which no other General had ever excited. But after a campaign unexampled in the world's history, what has he accomplished? It is useless to recapitulate the history of his failure; it is enough to know that the Confederate army in his immediate front has been divided and one portion of it turned to invade the home of Gen. GRANT, and is now, perhaps, threatening the capital of his country.

The panic that prevails among his people, and the terror that now reigns throughout Pennsylvania, are commentaries of great significance upon his campaign against Richmond. He has not inspired apprehension enough in Richmond to cause the army in Northern Virginia to remain undivided for its defence. He has been compelled to withdraw a part of his army from Petersburgh to save Washington. Will he persist in remaining on the south side of the Appomattox, and with a diminished and weakened army attempt the capture of Richmond, which he could not accomplish with his army full and undivided? We can hardly believe it possible for him to remain; and yet perhaps he finds it more difficult to get away. To return to Washington is to confess his defeat; to remain at Petersburgh is to jeopardize Washington. Failure to capture Petersburgh or the loss of Washington is certain ruin to GRANT—his dilemma is one of no easy solution. The United States papers are in great doubt as to the character of the "raid" now progressing in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They say that Gen. LEE, with forty thousand men, is leading the invading army, while BEAUREGARD is commanding the army defending Richmond and Petersburgh.

This third invasion by Gen. LEE, (as we are informed by United States papers,) at a time when the world had been made to suppose him and his army shut up in Richmond, and cut off from the Southern States, to be starving, will practically illustrate the failure of Gen. GRANT, as well as the utter worthlessness of a Yankee official bulletin.

STANTON seems so completely astonished at this invasion that he has stopped telegraphing DIX, or it may be that DIX has been arrested by Gov. SEYMOUR, and that the War Gazettes are in the Tomos with DIX; at any rate, no bulletins from the Secretary of War, as to Gen. GRANT'S movements, have made their appearance since the invasion broke in upon the enemy.

Can it be that STANTON has discovered that GRANT has been deceiving him, and, in disgust, has abandoned the business of telegraphing?

How long is this advancing and retreating to and from Richmond to continue? MCDOWELL in 1861, MCCLELLAN in 1862; HOOKER and MEADE in 1863, and GRANT in 1864, have all advanced on Richmond, and on every side, and by every route, and have been hurled back in defeat, and pursued into their own country. Not less than 600,000 men have been employed in these efforts to capture Richmond, and yet, this day, the prospect is perhaps gloomier than at any other time. When these efforts began, the currency of the enemy was at par; it has steadily depreciated with these failures, until a dollar in currency is worth only thirty-six cents in specie; and the progress of depreciation has just begun. Of these six hundred thousand men, how many are to-day alive? Of those alive, how many are maimed in limb and ruined in health? MCDOWELL lost an army, not in killed and wounded, but from disorganization and demoralization.

MCCLELLAN lost an army of near one hundred and sixty thousand—carrying back on his retreat not over forty thousand men. BURNSIDE destroyed between fifteen and twenty thousand men before Fredericksburgh. HOOKER lost still more at Chancellorsville. MEADE, more prudent than his predecessors, never seriously attempted the capture of Richmond; and GRANT has lost one hundred thousand men in the last seventy days.

Has there not been sacrifice of lives sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous that the capture of Richmond is an impossibility for Yankee armies and Yankee Generals? These facts cannot fail to have their just and proper weight and influence with the people of the United States. The war party of contractors may refuse to recognize their potency, but the ruined and bankrupt people, the widow and orphan, and the suffering millions will take them into account, give them influence, and make them felt at the approaching election.

JOE JOHNSTON IN COMMAND.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The New-York papers must certainly have secret emissaries in our midst, for how else could they know that Gen. JOHNSTON, at the head of an army of sixty thousand men, was about to fall like an avalanche upon the Capital of the United States? An army of sixty thousand men added to EARLY'S command would ensure the fall of Washington and the regeneration of Maryland. The infamous action of the State Constitutional Convention, the robbery of their slaves, and the military despotism under which her people are groaning, has increased the hatred of the inhabitants of Maryland against their oppressor to such a degree that they are ready and eager, the moment there is a prospect of permanent occupation of the State by the Confederate troops, to rise and turn upon their oppressors.

From the Examiner.

"Traitors in our midst. There can no longer exist a doubt that we have traitors in some of our high places. The assignment of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of our armies in Northern Virginia, and the removal to that quarter of a large body of his veteran troops, was not known in this city beyond the circle of the initiated of the War Office, yet we see the whole of our plans as regards our campaign of invasion spread before the world in the columns of the New-York papers. It behooves the authorities to probe this matter to the bottom and discover and punish the traitor. It does behoove our authorities to look well into the matter. We do not for one moment believe that there are any traitors in the War Department, but important orders like this are sometimes whispered about, and reach the ears of GRANT'S emissaries, lurking in this city, and are forthwith sent off by the grapevine telegraph."

A CHAPTER OF YANKEE OUTRAGES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The outrages upon our citizens, and thefts, roberies and depredations committed in the counties of Bedford and Campbell by Gen. HUNTER'S forces in their recent baffled raid upon Lynchburgh, would occupy a volume, and, truly narrated, shock the sensibilities of all good men. In the Valley of Virginia they were even greater—amounting (over and above the personal sufferings inflicted,) in the opinion of one of its eminent citizens, to over $10,000,000! They will never, in all probability, be correctly recorded, for they had to be seen and felt to be rightly understood; but their true character is stamped indelibly upon the memories of our people. Some idea of it may be formed by the treatment of the aged citizen.

A retired merchant, living alone with none but his family slaves around. Mr. MILLER was residing, and had been for many years, on his farm near Lynchburgh. For over forty years that city had been the theatre of his mercantile enterprise and his home. He had entered it an unfriended and portionless boy, and having outstripped all his cotemporaries in the race for commercial mastery, left it to exchange more active pursuits for the quiet and repose of rural life. A success like this often breeds the suspicion and sometimes charge of undue means—but not so with him. His career had been one of industry, patience, economy and honor—his whole business life marked by truth and straightforwardness, and he left it with the unanimous verdict of his compeers, that his vast estate was the appropriate reward of these manly qualities, guided by an intellect of the highest order. It is to be regretted that such a man should not have spent the evening of life in large communion with his fellows, but his health, always delicate, perhaps more than inclination or judgment, led him to prefer retirement and the simple pleasures of repose. He had never engaged in politics or mingled with the controversial questions of the day. In his judgment of men, cautious but fair; in his views of Government conservative, he had never been the advocate of extreme measures. Loyal to his native State, and willing to abide her fortunes whatever they may be, his age only limited him from participation in the war, and all his tastes and humbugs were those of private life. If he ever spent his time in reading, reflection and correspondence; and, with the habits of a hermit was ever to be found one of the best informed men of the day. To the numerous calls upon his charity he (as it ably responded with kindness; and to the poor around him was ever a friend—supplying his bounty with admonitions to prudence and economy (daily practiced by himself,) as necessary not only to thrift, but virtue. Whatever may be the violence which a state of war justifies between belligerents actually engaged, all the good and candid of earth will say, such a man as this ought at least to be let alone.

But he seems evidently to have been singled out in advance for special outrage and plunder. On the 17th and 18th June, 1864, a large band of Gen. HUNTER'S men surrounded his house, and announcing at once their motive and purpose, in the declaration that "they had learned he was the richest man in Virginia," demanded, in true bandit style, a practical surrender of his effects. He was alone, and, beside bearing on his head the frosts of seventy-two winters, in feeble health; and yet, the old man showed no sign of fear. He saw it was vain to appeal to their generosity, for obviously they had none, and worse than idle to make representations of his condition, for they would have been treated with ridicule and insult; and so he was silent. A foe with one generous impulse would have protected such a man; but, with the instinct of robbers, they rushed into his house, and breaking open doors, proceeded to rifle the rooms one by one. Hoping, as they said, to find concealed treasure, they broke up the furniture, wrenched open bureaus, presses and drawers, scattered the bedding and bedclothes, spreading them in the yard to feed their horses on, tore down wainscotting and ceiling, and ransacked the establishment from top to bottom.

They took from it every article of food, sugar, coffee, tea, brandy, wine, molasses, flour, lard, etc., leaving for the owner not so much as one meal; scattered his carefully-preserved files of papers and the correspondence of years as so much waste paper; seized every dollar he had in money, about $200,000 of domestic debt, individual and corporate, and of foreign stocks, funded debt, coupon and registered, a much larger sum, etc., openly avowing their object and policy to be "to destroy the men of wealth of the country, and thus disable them to aid the rebellion." They even stole his wearing apparel, and some articles (not again to be supplied) indispensible to his personal comfort, and of no possible value to any other, except for the small portion of gold used in their construction. They proceeded next to rifle his corncrib and meat house, and taking their entire contents, with all his provender, horses, cattle, etc., (except a few milch cows,) and carried them off; dragged his carriage to a bridge near by, and throwing it over, broke it to pieces; and, meaner yet than all, these professed philanthropists and friends robbed his slaves of all their food and such of their clothing as was of any value. They remained on the premises for over twenty-four hours, in the perpetration of these outrages, subjecting him to every species of indignity, and denying him the use of his own food, except when on one occasion they required him to taste before they partook of it, to give assurance that it had not been drugged. And when he demurred, intimating if a suspicion should arise in this head, that his doom was sealed. To the slaves they were a shade less complaisant than usual, expressing a desire to take off the men, but no disposition to be cumbered with women and children. But with one voice they spurned their offers, remaining true and loyal to their master. Thus were the person and home of a venerable Virginian despoiled, and a flagrant highway robbery committed.

The account of it, correct but full, is given not simply because of its enormity, or the injury it has inflicted on Mr. MILLER—for similar and even greater injuries, though less in amount have been done to thousands of our people—but, as far as it may be seen at home and abroad, that the world may comprehend from it and them somewhat of the character which this disgusting contest is fast assuming. Granting that the same idea of restoring the Federal Union by force may, in the outset, by some have been honestly entertained, by universal assent it has long ceased to exist, and subjugation by brute force becomes the avowed object of the war. Baffled in the vaunted idea that a nation of twenty millions must necessarily subdue one of six—feeling the nothingness of benefit derived from the sycophancy to European Powers, and yet more degraded (even in their own eyes) by the necessity to call forth the important aid of the blacks, the enemy has grown desperate, and the contest changed form.

The war, which, treated as a war, has astonished the world, and by the vastness of its proportions, even commanded its respect, has at last taken the coarser form of murder, rapine, robbery and plunder, committed by wholesale, and the end, and only end, now seeming to be aimed at or hoped for, is simple destruction of the people of the South, to enable their despoilers to seize their effects and occupy their homes! Let no man despair or even doubt; for dark as this picture is, it foreshadows light. Let it but teach us to do our duty, and, as individuals and a people, to put our trust in Him, and a righteous God will ere long send us deliverance, and, recognized by the nations, our beloved and suffering land stand forth one of the fairest sections of earth.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Register.

What advantage GRANT hopes to gain from knocking holes through the dwellings of Petersburgh, no intelligent man can conceive. Knocking two windows into one, and smashing up furniture, do not tend to soften a Southern man's dislike of Northern association, but, on the contrary, intensifies his hatred by adding personal to political wrongs. There is no strategic point to be strained, or even advanced, by the destruction of Petersburgh. If GRANT succeeded in destroying every house in the city, he would not be nearer the attainment of its possession. It is the military position, covering so many important railroads, that LEE and BEAUREGARD are defending; and in this view the dwellings of the citizens are only of secondary importance. Its ruins would be as stubbornly defended as the flourishing city is at present. If GRANT can, by force of strategy, drive the Confederates from their intrenchments in front of the city, Petersburgh is his without throwing another shell into it; if he cannot do that, then he is baffled and defeated, even if Petersburgh is leveled with the dust.

It is evident no military necessity requires the shelling of the city. It is merely to gratify a fiendish feeling of hatred against everything Southern that GRANT is violating the laws of war as recognized by Christian nations. The destruction of non-combatants has always been regarded with horror by every nation save those of Asia. The uncivilized red man of the forest spares the squaw and her helpless child; the civilized Yankee involves both in common destruction. The shame, the disgrace, the obloquy will fall upon the Northern people, but it will not rest upon them alone. GRANT, MEADE, BUTLER, and all the other leaders, who are currying favor with a bloodthirsty fanaticism, will meet with a merited fate. The curses of a ruined people will ascend to Heaven and be recorded against them and their families to the latest generation. He who has said, "I will visit the sins of the fathers upon their children," will avenge our wrongs, for "vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Even here on earth will the persecutors be remembered, and history will pillory GRANT and his coadjutors, as it has already held up for the execration of posterity the bloodthirsty generals who outraged humanity in the fifteenth century, during the thirty years' war in Germany.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF GRANT'S INTENTIONS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

From the Mobile Tribune, June 26.

The fact disclosed of the hurrying of men to Virginia demonstrates one thing, namely, that GRANT is conscious of his weakness. He set out with a force of some two hundred thousand men, all told, and having lost one-third of it, is now holding back until he shall be able to replenish his army, and prepare to lead it again to the slaughter-pens which always lie directly in front of Gen. LEE. With the Yankee General it is an emergency. In some sort, but not of the same kind. It is also with us an emergency; but one sees so much confidence on our side of the position that we have no fear, or very little—for one must have some—of the result. We believe that the Yankees will be bruised, battered, and so enfeebled that they will have to return and acknowledge their failure. Even Gen. GRANT, the obstinate, the man who doesn't seem to know when he is whipped, will, *per force*, be obliged presently to acknowledge his discomfiture. He has certainly been cured of his late propensity to butt his head against lines which are impregnable, and is growing cautious, and in this, like ANTÆUS, when dashed to the earth, may grow stronger; or may, on the other hand, be deprived of all his potency. He has of late ceased to do anything, but cast a few shells into Petersburgh, killing an occasional white or black woman or man, and scaring the pigs and poultry, but not the men who stand like Mount Athos, between him and his victims. It is however, certain that he is gathering force to make what he may call his last spring; and how he may bring it into action no one can tell unless it be our own leaders.

He may again try the plan of cutting off our rear communications, and thus endeavor to bring to bear a favorite policy, that is, starving Richmond into submission; but against that, of course, we are better guarded than we were. Experience has taught us our weakest points, and the alacrity of the enemy in assailing them has shown the importance he places on them. What devilish enginery he is otherwise providing we have no means of knowing, but it is reasonable to suppose that what is yet to come will be contrived with more care, more deliberation, and nearly as much means to accomplish the purpose, and therefore, it is likely to be more dangerous, and more troublesome and more fatal. But we think our people may rest secure in the result. We think that no apprehension of it is disturbing our grand Virginia army. Besides, it must be recollected that, if the enemy is preparing to make his final spring, our army knows it, and has been preparing to receive and resist it. Indeed, it has its own game to play, and from what we have seen in a private letter, dated 15th inst., from a soldier, we have no doubt that there will be something sprung on our side which will go far to astonish GRANT and his miscreants, whose turpitude in Virginia, one would suppose, would tempt Heaven to rain fire on their heads.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LINCOLN'S proclamation, issued on the 5th inst., establishing martial law over the entire State of Kentucky, is one of the most unique documents he has yet added to diplomatic literature. Observe a specimen:

"*And whereas*, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military purpose of quieting the rebellious to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States, which is now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety."

This is also slightly opaque:

"*And whereas*, it has been made known to the President of the United States, by the officers commanding the national armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end."

Enough, however, is indicated in the proclamation to assure us that the bayonet is the only tenure of Federal power in Kentucky. Taken in connection with the recent arrest of Col. WOLFORD, the existence of organized and effective bands of partisans in various parts of the State, and especially in the western district, and the expressed fears of some of the Northern journals that the "plan proposed by Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of cutting the communications of SHERMAN, and forcing his army to retreat from Georgia," may be put into effect, the proclamation is full of significance. We base no hope, however, on any movement toward resistance which may be inaugurated by any of the old Union politicians of the State. They are utterly impotent for any course of action requiring the commonest element of heroism. So thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulously selfish are they, that they would, as a Virginia humorist expresses it, "postpone the millenium a thousand years rather than part with the nutmeg in an afternoon glass of toddy."

Whatever move they make with the tide of popular sentiment, it will only be with the object of diverting the stream from its natural course, just before it swells into an irresistible current, and conducting to their mills, as they have done on every occasion of a betrayal of the people since the beginning of the war. A bloody desolation will yet overwhelm the State despite her mad efforts to evade the test by which her Southern sisters proved to the world the virtue that was in them. She ought to welcome it. She will be more glorious with the round shot plowing her ruined seed-fields, her homesteads desolate, her cities in ashes, her whole territory one "dark and bloody ground" again, than she now is with her cattle of incredible fatness and asses of amazing height, and boasting of their blood, rather than of that within her own veins.

MOBILE.

CONSCRIBTING FIREMEN.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 12.

If the conscription of our experienced, active, skilful, disciplined and efficient Fire Brigade, is allowed to remain a "fixed fact," those veterans who so well know how to man the brakes and conquer the devouring element, can, of course, no longer "run wid der machine." Their invaluable services as firemen are ended. Incendiarism and the fires by accident will have a clear field and a full sweep. The lynx-eyed fireman, ever vigilant, is both a guard against the incendiary, and a protector of property. He is both policeman and fireman. Since the beginning of this war, he has become the drilled and disciplined soldier, as well as policeman and fireman, for home defence and a case of emergency, such as the repelling an attack on the city. The services of our Fire Brigade at home are indispensable. There must be men out of the field as well as in it, capable and fit men. The executive, judicial and legislative officials of the Confederate and State Governments, for the preservation of civil government and the protection of the rights of the people, are wisely exempt from field service. The people's life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness demand this exemption. But we question whether the exemption of any of these is more important to secure the very ends contemplated than is the exemption of organized, active firemen to a city like Mobile.

It may be, and doubtless is, the fact that there are many enrolled in this city as active firemen who have been so enrolled since the war began, to escape or avoid field duty, and, a few others, liable to field duty, who might be spared without detriment to the brave institution. Use the sifter discriminatingly and place these where they should belong. But in doing this do not render the Fire Brigade inefficient, for there are skill, science, courage and powers of endurance incident to a good fireman, and a sufficiency of that material must be retained. Our firemen were conscribed in a body the other day, and ordered to tramp as soldiers by ten o'clock this morning. The brief time allotted for preparation admitted of no diversion from the soldiering prospect. Consequently, when the fire took place at midnight last night, on Jefferson, between Conti and Government streets, we learn that but six firemen and two engines were present, sole representatives of the whilom strong fire brigade, and that though these were assisted by some soldiers and a number of negroes, organization, skill and efficiency were lacking, the machines could not be worked, and several buildings were consumed. It was a calm, still night. Had it been windy the damage might have been incalculable and a more serious lesson taught. This is the beginning. What may we not see ere we reach the end?

GETTING OUT OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta Correspondent of the Mobile News.

I can give you no idea of the excitement in Atlanta. Everybody seems to be hurrying off, and especially the women. Wagons loaded with household furniture, and everything else that can be packed upon them, crowd every street, and women, old and young, and children innumerable, are hurrying to and fro, leading pet lambs, deer and other little household objects of affection, as though they intended to save all they could. Every train of cars is loaded to its utmost capacity, and there is no grumbling about seats, for even the fair ones are but too glad to get even a standing place in a box car. The excitement beats anything I ever saw, and I hope I may never witness such again. But in the midst of all this the soldiers are cool, and cheerful, and sanguine.

GEN. HOOD.

From the Mobile Telegraph, July 26.

Lieut.-Gen. JOHN B. HOOD was born in Owensville, Bath County, Kentucky, June 29, 1831, and was brought up at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County. He entered upon his collegiate course at West Point in 1849, and graduated in 1853. He was then assigned to duty in the Fourth Infantry, in California, where he served twenty-two months. When the two new regiments raised by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, were called out, he was transferred, July, 1855, to the one (Second Cavalry) in which Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who fell at Shiloh, was in command, and Gen. R. E. LEE the Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment furnished many valuable officers to the South. Gens. EARL VAN DORN, E. K. SMITH, FIELDS, EVANS, and HARDEE were from its ranks.

In the Winter of 1855-56 Gen. HOOD entered upon the frontier service of Western Texas, where, in July following, he had a spirited engagement and was wounded by the Indians on Devil's River.

A short time before the beginning of the present war he was ordered to report for duty at West Point as instructor of cavalry. But, anticipating the present difficulties, he was allowed, at his own request, to return to duty in Texas—his object being, in view of all the prospects of impending dissolution, to be in that portion of the country which he most loved and so greatly admired. He could see no hope of reconciliation or adjustment, but every indication of a fierce and bloody war. Consequently he had determined to cast his destiny with the South. On the 16th of April, 1861, he resigned his commission under the United States Government and tendered his services to the Confederacy. His name was entered upon the roll with the rank of First Lieutenant, and he was ordered to report to Gen. LEE, in Virginia, who ordered him to report to Gen. MAGRUDER, on the Peninsula.

He was at once placed in command of all the cavalry of the Peninsula, with the rank of Captain of the regular cavalry. Having several successful engagements with the enemy, he was soon promoted to the rank of Major. On Sept. 30, he was ordered to Richmond, and receiving the rank of Colonel of Infantry, was placed in command of the Fourth Regiment Texas Volunteers, then in camp near the city. Very few of the men had ever seen him, and doubts were entertained whether a Colonel could be appointed that would give satisfaction. An attempt had previously been made to organize the regiment under Col. ALLEN, of Texas; but in consequence of a protest of some of the Captains, the appointment was withdrawn. This produced a feeling with others, and it was thought that they would not be satisfied with any one that might be appointed. But in a few days the feeling was gone, and every one seemed to be perfectly contented. His commanding appearance, manly deportment, quick perception, courteous manners and decision of character readily impressed the officers and men that he was the man to govern them in the camp and command them on the field; and his thorough acquaintance with every department of the service satisfied every one with his competency for the position. The men found him able and ready to give all the necessary instruction, not only in drilling them for the field but also in the forms and technicalities of the clothing, commissary, ordnance and transportation departments, for the want of which information regiments entering the service frequently go hungry, and commissaries and quartermasters make many fruitless trips.

On the 8th and 9th of November, 1861, the Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments left Richmond, and arrived at Dumfries on the 12th inst., and were there organized into a brigade, under Col. WIGFALL, of the State of Texas, who to this end had received the appointment of Brigadier-General. But as he was the Senator elect from the State of Texas, after the meeting of Congress he resigned, and on the 21 of March, 1862, Col. HOOD was appointed to take his place. Thus, we see, within the short space of ten months and seventeen days he was promoted from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier.

THE ALABAMA RAID.

DEFENSELESS STATE OF THE COUNTRY, &C.

From the Montgomery Advertiser, July 25.

Instead of finding fault with the management of affairs during the recent raid upon the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that everything passed off so well. It seems to be forgotten that there was no command, and no organized forces out of which to make a command, when the enemy's advance threatened Montgomery. Maj.-Gen. WITHERS had been only a sort of bureau head for what are called the reserve forces of Alabama, and even of this nominal command he had previously been deprived by an order to turn these forces over to Maj.-Gen. MACAY, at Mobile. When, therefore, the alarm was sounded that ROUSSEAU'S raiders had actually passed Talladega, moving in the direction of Montgomery, we were not only without troops for its defense, but without any one authorized to command, except the Governor, and he had no regular militia, in consequence of the acts of Congress putting the men into the Confederate service and disorganizing the system.

In this emergency reliance had to be had on the volunteer spirit, and such companies accessible by railroad as commanders at other points might spare for the occasion. The people met to organize for their defence: at their instance Gen. WITHERS volunteered to command them, and it does appear to us that no reasonable man could expect, under the circumstances, more prompt or efficient preparations than were made. At the repeated and earnest request of Gen. WITHERS, Gen. MAURY finally consented to lend him DAVIDSON'S Battalion, and these, with READY'S Battalion, a small company of cadets, and the local companies and convalescents in the hospitals, constituted the entire available force.

All except DAVIDSON'S battalion had to be armed and provided for; artillery and artillery horses had to be had; scouts to be sent out, and the whole set in motion only after a few hours' notice; set in motion, too, against a deliberately-planned and splendidly-appointed expedition of the enemy composed of picked men, with the finest arms and outfit the Yankee service could afford. And notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which he labored, Gen. WITHERS succeeded in saving forty-two miles, the larger and better portion of the Montgomery and West Point road, and also the important bridge and trestlework over the Upnangoe and Red Hill Creeks. Is it not more wonderful that so much should have been done with such limited means at hand, than that so few accidents should have happened?

The raid of ROUSSEAU, which we have just escaped, was a timely warning, which should not go unimproved either by the people or the authorities. The people should regard this only as the forerunner of others far more dangerous and destructive in their character. Let no one be deceived by ROUSSEAU'S pretended regard for private property and the rights of citizens. This only means that he wants to make good terms with you, so that in future you and your property may be used to subserve the purposes of an unscrupulous foe; he wants your negroes, provisions and stock, kept undefended until the larger armies of the enemy shall come to take them. The authorities, too, should remember that this section of country is invaluable to the Confederacy to feed its armies, and should put it at once in the best defensive posit on possible, to meet future raids or incursions of the enemy. We are glad to see some steps already taking in this direction. The people owe it to themselves to give the authorities their united and cordial support in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW REBEL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

All who take an interest in the public welfare of the country will hail with joy the announcement that Hon. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, of Charleston, has been called to the helm of the Treasury Department. There is probably no man in the Confederacy better qualified for this responsible position than Mr. TRENHOLM. He is a resident, and, we believe, a native of Charleston, S. C., and stands at the head of the financiers and successful merchants of that proud old city. He is about 55 years of age, tall, straight and very slightly corpulent. The contour of his face plainly bespeaks intelligence, firmness, a strong character and a good heart. As the senior partner of the house of JOHN FRASER & Co., he has acquired that experience in monetary affairs that, we confidently believe, will enable him to carry us safely through the crisis. His firm has been, and is engaged more largely than any other, in blockade-running, and by a judicious selection of the cargoes, importing only such clothes as would be useful to the Government, he has greatly aided us in carrying on the war, and especially has he contributed no little to the defence of Charleston. Aside from the qualities of the mind which he possesses, those of his heart are not less brilliant and numerous. Many, very many, are the poor widows and orphans, houseless refugees and sick and maimed soldiers who bless and honor the name of GEORGE TRENHOLM, as the friend in the hour of their utmost need, and many more thank an unknown benefactor for some kind office, and remember him in their prayers. His great wealth gives the means, he *seeks* the opportunity. Although Mr. TRENHOLM takes hold of his department in a most inauspicious moment, when its affairs are decidedly "snarling," yet we look for the happiest results from this appointment. President DAVIS and his Cabinet may congratulate themselves that they have called to their councils a man who so admirably combines the best traits of head and heart, as does GEORGE A. TRENHOLM.

Shameful Neglect of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few mornings since I witnessed a scene on one of the Fall River steamers which seemed to me to be worthy of notice. As the steamer was approaching this City, a kind-hearted lady discovered that there were on board over one hundred and fifty weary, sick and wounded soldiers, sent on from the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, who had eaten nothing since the previous evening, and were entirely destitute of the means to procure a breakfast. The steamer was late, and would not reach New-York before 11 o'clock, and the prospect was that unless breakfast was furnished for them on board, the soldiers, fainting for want of food, exhausted and weary, would have to take the cars immediately on arriving at New-York, without a mouthful of refreshment. Some of them were going as far as Michigan and Indiana.

The kind-hearted lady, who has herself given a son to the service of his country, at once determined to appeal to the generosity of the passengers. Though an entire stranger to most of them, she succeeded in about twenty minutes in raising about $100, with which a comfortable breakfast was provided for the poor fellows, who, after risking all and suffering so much for the country, were treated with such thankfulness by those having charge of them.

When they were all well served, their benefactress, with a few others, made the round of the tables, and having paid the required sum, found there were a few dollars left over, which were given to some who had *nothing* but their passes to help them on their journey home. Heartfelt were the thanks and blessings bestowed upon those who had thus cared for them, some declaring that they had not enjoyed so comfortable a meal for two years.

One poor fellow, too lame and ill to go to the table, had his tea, (the only thing he could take,) brought to him by the ladies. Before the boat landed, he was helped up to the saloon, but his face expressed much suffering at the least movement. Upon inquiry, it was found that he had a wound just above his ancle, stiff and hard for want of dressing, and excessively painful. A bowl of water and other necessaries were speedily produced, and then and there the wounded limb was tenderly dressed. Many present had never been eye-witnesses of the sufferings of our brave men, and though the wound was slight compared with what many of our heroes daily suffer, cheeks blanched, and eyes grew dim at the sight. Soon after this appeal to the feelings, a motherly looking woman, tears streaming from her eyes, and a good supply of greenbacks in her hand, came up and said, "Pray give these to the poor fellow. I have two dear noble sons in the army, and perhaps at this moment they are needing just such aid as we are giving this poor boy." She was advised to distribute the money among several equally needy, and to bestow it herself with a kind word to each, thus rendering the gift doubly precious.

It was a painful sight to see the poor creatures leaving the boat; those partially blind supporting the lame or sick, and each man ready and willing to lend a helping hand to his suffering companions. No wonder that the bystanders decided that it would indeed have been a lasting shame if these poor soldiers had been allowed to go on their different ways, *hungry*, in this land of plenty.

Of course this was but one case of a hundred. Now, why is it that these poor men are sent to their homes, from the army hospitals, perhaps not having been paid for months, many of them utterly penniless and only their transportation tickets to help them along? Why should our soldiers be left to the charity of strangers, though it be freely and gladly given?

W.

A SHOCKING CASE OF KIDNAPPING BY BOUNTY BROKERS.—A shocking case of kidnapping a fifteen year old boy, and selling him as a recruit, has just come to light. Officer SQUIRE this morning arrested ROBERT MCGEE and DAVID MURRAY, of this city, and lodged them in jail. They are charged as principals in conjunction with others with kidnapping a boy residing in Vermont, named EDWARD WAKELEE, and also with subornation of perjury. MCGEE has been arrested and lodged in jail heretofore, on a charge of kidnapping Mr. LANEY'S boy. On this charge he was bailed out and bound over to the next Court of Sessions. This forenoon the prisoners were brought up before Justice FLAGG, who committed them for examination on the 10th instant, without bail. The boy's statement to his father is that MURRAY gave the boy liquor until he became intoxicated, when he took him by the cars to Albany, and from thence to Poughkeepsie. Here he wanted the boy to swear that he was eighteen years old, but he refused to do so. The boy states that he was then brought to Troy and shut up in MURRAY'S house, in South Troy, for two days. Finally he was taken out by MURRAY, when MCGEE took him to the Provost-Marshall's office, where he was enlisted as a substitute for THOMAS BUCKLEY. Of course Mr. B. knew nothing of these scandalous transactions. The sum of $600 was paid for him, but whether the boy received any or what portion of the money does not yet appear. In addition to being plied with liquor, the boy was taken to a house of prostitution in this city. He is now at Harts' Island, and his father has gone down to see Gen. DIX, for the purpose of laying the facts before him. Warrants are out for other parties who are implicated in this affair, and we therefore refrain from further comment until an investigation brings out the facts more fully. Taken altogether, it seems to be one of the most wicked cases of kidnapping for bounty purposes which has yet come to light.—*Troy Times, Aug. 5.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Cost of Living—The Crops—Business Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 18, 1864.

The past week or two has been an exceedingly interesting time hereabout on several accounts. Certain persons having influence here, to prevent want of bread, or from some other cause, advocated a rise in the price of flour from $12 per hundred in greenbacks to the same amount in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Though these greedy figures were not attained, yet flour took at once a shoot upward, more suddenly and greater than at any time during the past year of high prices. The figures have since ruled at about $20 per hundred—a pretty stiff price, where this time last year flour fetched only about $3.

Those who were fortunate enough to have on hand a quantity of breadstuffs to spare were wonderfully elated, while those who have had to buy since the rise have vented their indignation in no measured terms. The military authorities at Camp Douglas at once telegraphed to Washington, requesting that supplies for that post be forwarded from the Missouri River.

Last year Salt Lake City was one of the cheapest places for living in the Union, so far as the common necessaries, and some of the comforts of life, were concerned. Now, it is one of the dearest. I pity the hundreds of poor who think of settling down here next Winter. They have before them as good a chance for "hard times" as they would have anywhere. For it must be recollected that, notwithstanding the golden hues reported abroad of the Utah mines, there are no gulch-washings here—the metals must be extracted from the solid rock, requiring no small amount of capital. Meanwhile, a little fortune would be devoured in board and lodging.

The crops here are universally reported above the usual average, though in a few places the later ripening ones are being tapered off suddenly by drouth and scarcity of water in the small streams.

In connection with the rise in flour, is a movement in favor of a "gold basis" for currency. The great fluctuations of the Wall-street thermometer have had a corresponding effect here, until all business and trade is revolutionized. Immediately after the rise of flour, the blacksmiths held a caucus, and at once advanced their prices nearly 300 per cent., by reckoning them on a gold basis, but at the same figures which they had been charging in greenbacks. Other trades followed, though not so far. Of course the merchants, as ever, were among the first to rise.

A convention is fixed to come off on the second Monday in August, to consider the propriety of adopting a "gold basis" in commercial affairs, and also to endeavor to adopt a scale of prices for produce and labor.

Another thing which has disturbed the equanimity of late, is the establishment of a provost-guard in the city. The Mormons are never partial to soldiers, and since the treachery attendant on the death of the two SMITHS in Illinois, they seem to be ever suspicious, and to sniff in a moment the first faint breeze of danger. It is needless, then, to say they don't like the provost-guard, and feel not in the least comolimented by its presence.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been running now a fortnight, and the success it has met shows the desire existing for such an institution in this city. It has a goodly number of advertisements, and will run the old weekly Deseret *News* off the track, apparently.

Indeed, literature must be looking up at Salt Lake, for I hear also of some maturing intentions to issue a weekly octavo of light and entertaining literature by two gentlemen somewhat known in the field of Mormon literature. This project has been under consideration for more than a twelvemonth, but within the last month has assumed more distinct shape and purpose, being favored considerably by concurrent circumstances. The enterprise is not fairly before the public, so I forbear to speak more definitely on the matter.

I had nearly forgotten to mention one subject, of no little interest, just now, and that is the recent law which prevents mail transmission, except letter-rates, from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, and *vice versa*, of books, seeds, cuttings, plants, transient newspapers, &c. The community in this city and Territory have been much exercised upon the matter, as many persons have prepaid for books, music, magazines, &c., to the end of the year, and they are now suddenly stopped at St. Joseph, Mo. For it should be remembered that such literary necessities as *Godey*, BONNER'S *Ledger*, and even many newspapers are there scotched, because, as is understood, they are forwarded to their post-office destination in bundles, the law only allowing one single copy to each subscriber, and the St. Joseph postmaster evidently understanding that to mean that every copy must be wrapped up singly.

So, if the publishers of newspapers and magazines in the States wish their subscribers in the Territories to receive their papers and magazines regularly, each copy must be put up in a separate wrapper, at least until there is some change made in the existing regulations.

This is a very stupid and annoying law, and though it may be of special benefit to the mail-carriers, yet it inflicts serious damage upon the people of these far off Territories, and the sooner it is repealed or annulled the better for the public good. Perhaps the persons whose influences or representations carried this law through Congress did not design such a sweeping away of the benefits of cheap postage to the territorial public, but such is the effect; and if they meant it, they were eminently selfish.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Numerous Arrests, Imprisonments and Banishments—The Practical Tendency of Public Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The arrests of leading rebel sympathizers throughout the State occasion intense excitement among the openly disaffected. Ample precautions are taken against their uprising. Cannon are planted in the streets of this and other towns. I trust the arrests are all discriminate and just, and will have the desired effect. Judge A. F. BULLITT, of the Appellate Court, and a Peace Democratic delegate to Chicago, was arrested last Sunday while crossing over to Indiana. He is a reputed member of the "Sons of Liberty" or

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Details from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the *Africa* reached this City last evening. They furnish us with the following interesting details of news:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A REBEL VIEW OF AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

From the London Index.

The two most marked features in the quotations of foreign stocks for several weeks past have been the rapid yet steady rise in the Confederate Cotton Loan, and the correspondingly rapid decline of the United States "Five-Twenties." At the same time that the former passed 70 with long strides upward, the latter were on the descending scale within a step or two of 40. There is in this fact a suggestive contrast, to which sufficient heed has not been given, simply because the Federal security, unlike its Confederate rival, does not figure daily in the reports of the Stock Exchange transactions. We here anticipate the plea with which the partisans of the North will doubtless console themselves. They will urge that for the purpose of a fair comparison we should take the domestic or internal debt of the Governments, and that in such case the contrast would be as unfavorable to the Confederates as it now appears to the Federals. A better plea would be that the Confederate Foreign Loan rests upon a tangible solid base in the shape of cotton, while the Federal bonds are based upon an unsupported national credit; but the partisans of the North are stopped from pleading this in extenuation of the disparity, since they have persistently and unanimously professed to consider the cotton basis of the Confederate Loan as utterly chimerical. The truth is that though nominally the two securities differ in character, they fulfil all the conditions for a fair and just comparison of the relative credit abroad of their respective issuers.

The United States "five-twenties," so called because redemption in is optional after five years, and compulsory in twenty years from date, bearing six per cent. interest, are expressly intended to subserve the purpose of an indirect foreign loan, the direct negotiations several times attempted, having signally failed. There is a regular machinery for peddling and hawking them about, "in quantities to suit purchasers," not merely in the great money marts, but among the rural and industrial populations of Europe. In Holland, and especially in Germany, where the traditional belief in the fabulous wealth and prosperity of the United States still survives, and where the cause of the North is looked upon as that of a second "Vaterland," this machinery has worked most effectively, and the very cheapness of the uoiquitous bonds has tempted imprudent investments. It is believed that an amount vastly greater than that of the whole Confederate Foreign Loan has been thus placed in various continental countries, and to a more limited extent, also in Scotland and Ireland. The gold thus drawn, mainly from the hard-earned earnings of the poor, has been Mr. CHASE'S chief reliance in his ruinous *coup d'etat* in the New-York specie market, and it has continued to retard the inevitable and long-expected crash. We are fully warranted, therefore, in treating these bonds as to all intents and purposes an appeal to foreign credit, quite as much so as if the loan, instead of being indirectly obtained, had been formally negotiated. On the other hand, it would be most unfair to compare securities so placed with the funded domestic debt of a country where, owing to a blockade by sea and land the precious metals have been withdrawn from the operation of the laws of supply and demand, and had acquired altogether an arbitrary value, as speculative as that of certain bulbs in the famous tulip mania. The bonds of the Confederate funded debt represent a home currency more or less degraded, and measure its fluctuations for better or for worse, but they in no wise represent Confederate credit abroad, for which reason only a very insignificant portion has ever sought its way into the European market.

The foreign loan of the Confederate States derives undoubtedly an inestimable strength from its broad substratum of hypothecated cotton. Thanks to this, it has an invariable standard of its own value, and is wholly independent of, and unaffected by, the capricious price of gold or the redundant issue of Treasury notes in the Confederacy. However poor in the precious metals the Southern States may become, or however disordered their internal finances, they will always have, so long as they are their own masters, the means to pay from their accumulated store and their inexhaustible soil in a medium the specie-value of which can never be less than the stipulated minimum of sixpence per pound. But though this fortunate circumstance of a double standard of payment scarcely shields the foreign debt of the Confederacy from the dangers attaching to its domestic finances, the ability to pay, even when cotton is substituted for gold, depends upon the same condition, that the Confederates should be their own masters: in other words, upon the fortunes of a war of independence—upon the credit of their government abroad. It is, therefore, exposed to the same fluctuations, according to the course and tenor of events, as any other national security unsustained by a similar substantial pledge. This becomes still more clear when we consider the history of the loan from its incepuon. By far the greater portion was subscribed, and is still held, by persons in the classes removed from commercial or speculative pursuits. Partly, perhaps, from sympathy, partly from abiding confidence in the ultimate safety of the investment, the most tenacious holders are to be found among the landed aentry of England—purchasers at the issue price, who are content to lock up their bonds and olde their time. It is for this reason that, despite the unusual inducements to speculation, the transactions in the loan have at all times been confined to moderate limits. In fact, it required an extraordinary accidental repression in the merchantable value of the bonds to bring the "cotton feature"—that is to say, the reserved strength of their capability of immediate conversion—at all into active play. The enterprise which has been prosecuted with such striking success at Mobile and the Texan ports, of exchanging the bonds for cotton and running the latter through the blockade, did not commence until the bonds, after the failure of Gen. LEE'S Pennsylvania campaign had fallen to the low level now reached by the securities of the United States. Once commenced, success invited continuance, and the prohibitive restrictions of the Confederate Government on foreign commerce, by giving the bondholders a valuable monopoly, imparted a still stronger impulse to this lucrative business, so that now we behold the unprecedented spectacle of an unrecognized government paying not only the interest but redeeming the capital of its foreign indebtedness while struggling against heavy odds. It would be unfair to ignore the healthy effect which this process is exercising upon the quotations of the bonds on the Stock Exchange; but the fact, nevertheless, remains that to the aggregate of the holders and the public at large these quotations represent, not the value of cotton nor the profits of blockade-running, but the measure of confidence in the triumph of Confederate arms, just as the merchantable value of United States Government securities in foreign markets represents the measure of still lingering hope on the part of the adherents of the North in the ultimate success of its scheme of subjugation and extermination. Both are promises to pay interest and capital in gold, and both are intended for placement abroad.

The only deduction we are called upon to make in contrasting Confederate Bonds at 73 with Federals at 41, is that the former pay 7 per cent. interest, the latter promise only 6 per cent. The interest for the former is payable abroad, for the latter at home. These are the only real advantages which, judged from a purely financial point of view, the Confederate Bond would intrinsically possess over the Federal Bond, if the credit of the two Governments was equal. This will hardly be considered as compensating for the want of recognition, and the tacit encouragement thus given to the aggressor. Fairly tested, then, by the infallible barometer of the money markets of the world, the relative ability of making good a future promise to pay is, in the opinion of the most cautious and sagaciously sensitive class, decided between the two American belligerents to be as 73 to 41, and this disproportion is still rapidly widening. And yet the statesmen of Europe affect to treat the Confederate States as a part of Mr. LINCOLN'S dominions, and the Confederate Government as representing only "a local insurrection, chiefly adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico."

SEAMEN'S WAGES—THE VALUE OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

With reference to the recent decision in the Admiralty Court, as to the value of the American dollar, which we recently published, the following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Shipping Gazette*:

"SIR: I have just had my attention called to an article in yours of the 13th inst., relative to the decision, of Dr. LUSHINGTON, in the Admiralty Court, in the case of the mate of the *Nonpareil*, as contrasted with the decision of Mr. PARSONS, at the Thames Police Court, in the case of the *Resolution*, where nine seamen were paid off at 2s. 6d. per dollar, and in the former case at 4s. 2d. per dollar. I wish for the benefit of the seafaring public, to point out, that although in the case of the *Resolution* the ship's articles had the words 'U. S. currency' inserted alongside the dollars the men were to receive per month, and in the *Nonpareil* those words were not inserted, yet that, for all purposes of legal construction, the articles in both cases were equally and on the same grounds uncertain as to what wages per month the men signed for. In both cases the same uncertainty prevails. Inasmuch as the recognized currency of the United States is threefold, viz.: gold, silver and paper dollars, the two former being in England, where the men are to be discharged and paid off, of the value of 4s. 2d. per dollar, and the latter of only 2s. 6d. The contract for the seamen's services in each of the cases, whether the *Nonpareil* or the *Resolution*, is equally silent as to what particular currency of the United States, whether gold, silver or paper, the men were to be paid off at on their discharge in England. Knowing well the difference of the value in England between the metallic and the paper currency of the United States, the owners of the *Resolution* should (if they so intended) have inserted that the dollars were to be paid in England in United States paper currency; but seeing that the word paper was omitted, the articles were uncertain as to the amount of wages per month the seamen were to receive, and as the uncertainty is between 4s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. per dollar, Dr. LUSHINGTON'S decision in favor of the mate of the *Nonpareil* equally applies to the case of the *Resolution* and the nine unfortunate seamen belonging to her. The attention of the Thames Police Court was particularly drawn to the uncertainty of the wages as above mentioned, and the court was requested to decide who had the right to choose in which of the United States currency (metallic or paper) the men were to be paid off—whether the owners or the men were to choose. The Thames Police Court says the owners and the Admiralty says the men."

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

From the Index.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. LEE has for some time past contemplated this movement. Weeks have elapsed since we heard that EWELL'S corps had suddenly disappeared from the front of GRANT'S lines on the Chickahominy. In all probability, the advance was decided upon as soon as GRANT'S direct line of communication with Washington was interrupted, and the pursuit of HUNTER'S corps was merely an accident. The intention doubtless, was to sweep away every Federal soldier from the Shenandoah, and crush any army that ventured to oppose the march. HUNTER'S partial success may have impeded—it certainly did not hurry on—EWELL'S movement. But nobody could have played the Confederate game better than the General who, advancing with his base in the air down the Shenandoah Valley upon Lynchburgh, retreated when attacked in exactly the opposite direction to that in which alone his army might have been available for the defence of the Northern frontier. It is possible that HUNTER had no other alternative, and that only his rapid march to Gauley, Western Virginia, saved his force from destruction. But under any circumstances he has succeeded in neutralizing an army of veterans which at the present time would be of immense service to the North, and but for his glaring bad Generalship the invasion of the North would have been a far more critical uncertainty. It would seem that the defence of Lynchburgh was entirely the work of the small body of Confederates who fought at Staunton under Gen. JONES; and that EWELL, leaving Lynchburgh to its fate, marched directly upon the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of cutting off HUNTER from his communications, and occupying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In both objects he has succeeded. HUNTER is isolated and powerless to strike a blow; and long before he can be in a position to make any serious demonstration in EWELL'S rear, the mischief will have been done. Moreover, there can be no reinforcements from the Western States, and Baltimore and Washington must depend for their safety on their undrilled militia. The question is, whether this movement is a mere raiding expedition, or a counter-stroke against GRANT'S plan of campaign; although in neither case does it leave any doubt as to the issue of the struggle before Richmond. The gathering up of the rich harvest of the Shenandoah, of the great depots along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of the large stores in Maryland, would be no slight gain to LEE, but we are inclined to think that something more than a mere raid is intended, and that the object is to compel GRANT'S withdrawal of his army for the protection of the menaced cities of Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is not now any real soldiers north of Mason's and Dixon's line. Every man fit to march with a regiment has long ago been drafted off to GRANT. There is nothing but a badly-trained, ill-armed, and badly-officered mob of militia regiments to arrest the progress of the Confederates; and if EWELL has 50,000 veterans under his command, then Baltimore and Washington are in danger. The accounts are, of course, conflicting. At one moment the Northern newspapers describe the invasion as a mere border foray; the next day they are full of terror at the formidable muster of the invaders, and picture two or three whole corps marching upon the capital. A few days will remove all uncertainty. For the present it seems to us that Gen. LEE is on the eve of a movement which will surpass in importance, and in its results, any previous operations of the war.

GRANT'S inactivity is in itself ominous. We hear of siege guns being mounted and of preparations for a fresh assault; but the truth is that the Federal General is *nonplussed*. There are no more flank movements to be made. There is little prospect of a successful assault. The only thing left is to shell the town and amuse the Northern people by a repetition of the siege of Charleston. This, in all probability, will be the end of the operations before Petersburgh. How much longer the Federal army will remain in its present position, depends much more on the issue of the expedition under EWELL than the plans of Gen. GRANT. For the time the interests of the war centres in the movements of the Confederate troops north of the Potomac. The position of SHERMAN'S and even of GRANT'S army is a matter of secondary importance. It it shall turn out that the fears of the Northerners have not magnified the strength of the invading armies, President LINCOLN'S Administration may yet go out amid the execrations of the Northern people. Already there are symptoms of defiance to the central authority. Gov. SEYMOUR'S refusal to permit the departure of the New-York troops at the call of the President may be the first act in another Independence drama. There is conspiracy in Kentucky and martial law. There is Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio. It is hardly possible not to connect some of these political facts with the strategy of Gen. LEE, and to conclude that some other purpose besides that of obtaining supplies on Northern soil, has dictated the renewed invasion of the Northern States by the Confederate armies.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

From the London Saturday Review.

If we may draw any inference from the commercial legislation of the last few years, unlimited liability is very uncongenial to the mass of Englishmen. Perhaps our timidity in that respect may be symptomatic of the national old age which is creeping upon us, and which is removing us equally from the enterprising recklessness of America, and the sentimental motives to action which are recognized in Germany. The bump of caution is undoubtedly increasing upon the national skull. War is coming to be regarded by the nation with much the same horror with which a nervous old lady regards a difference with a cabman upon the subject of the odd sixpence, and Falstaff's view of the practical advantages of honor, is becoming very popular on 'Change. The existence of such a temper in the public mind is quite enough to account for the nervousness which is beginning to prevail in Parliament and elsewhere, upon the subject of the defence of Canada, and which found expression in Monday night's debate on Mr. ADDERLEY'S motion. So long as we can approximately calculate the amount of the liabilities that would fall upon us if we were involved in war, we can look upon the prospect, not perhaps with equanimity, but still without absolute consternation. The defence of England, for instance, might be a costly undertaking, but the cost would be capable of estimation. A certain number of ships, and a certain number of soldiers, will make us practically safe. But the hearts of Mr. ADDERLEY and of some other English politicians, sink within them when they think of the defence of Canada. The frontier of Canada extends for many hundred miles. Part of it is protected by lake and river, and upon those waters we are prohibited by treaty from stationing a single gunboat. The Americans, on the contrary, have been at liberty to open what canals they pleased into those lakes, and can at any moment cover them with a naval force. The other portion of the frontier of Canada is what is called an imaginary frontier. It is marked out by no natural feature of strategic importance. It follows no river, no mountain, or marsh, at which a general charged with defending the country could make a stand. Such a frontier could be held only by an army numbering hundreds of thousands. And certainly it is easy to see from late events that, in case of war, it would assuredly be confronted by an American army of that size. The Confederates have done us the service of trying the ice for us. When they first armed, the general impression, not only in the Southern States but over the whole world, was that the North would never fight. In what bloody characters that error has been refuted, and how nobly the Confederates have redeemed their first mistake, there is no need to tell. But the lesson is written for our instruction as well as theirs. We know that we have to deal with a nation whose military passions are carried to the verge of madness, and whose vast resources are for the time infinitely multiplied by the reckless prodigality with which the resources of the future are anticipated. The problem, therefore, to which we have to look forward, in case of any accidental difference with the American Government, is the defence of a frontier to whose needs the military power of France would be scarcely equal, against a vast army of veterans, commanded by generals who at least have that skill which the experience of a desperate war cannot fail to confer. The money we might perhaps furnish for such a task, though it would tax our resources to the utmost without the hope even of an approximate reimbursement in the shape of national advantage for such a stupendous outlay. But where are the men to come from? Can England furnish them? And, if not, will Canada condescend to relieve her of the onerous duty?

The natural exclamation of most Englishmen, if this question was propounded to them, would be to the effect that, if Canada does not choose to fight for her own homesteads, she must take the consequences. And any undue delay in making those preparations for fighting which modern war requires will, for all practical purposes, be the same thing as a refusal to fight. If the Canadians decline to insure their property against American invasion, as they probably do against fire, they must take their chance of a calamity. Undoubtedly, if they had not made adequate preparations to protect themselves, we should not very well know assume the liability of paying for the whole of them. Our interest in the matter is of a more immediate kind. We have detachments of British troops in the province. If an invasion was to take place now, they would be snapped up as pawns in a chess-player's game with unprepared pawns. The government—within a week, to the surprise, not to say official disgust, of some of their supporters—has yielded to the principle of too much precaution have. It seems, ordered the troops to abandon the outlying posts and to concentrate themselves in Montreal and Quebec. But unless the troops can hold their own there, such a measure is only shifting the scene of danger. In reality, it is making the task of an enemy more easy. Instead of having to collect the detachments of British troops along an extended and inhospitable frontier, he will find them collected ready to his hand. In the old days of highway robbery, a Quaker contemplating a journey is related to have asked advice relative to the precautions which it was expedient to take against the dangers of the road. A practical friend recommended a brace of pistols. "Nay," said the Quaker, "but peradventure the men of Belial would take the pistols also." The British detachments that are stationed along the Canadian frontier are very much in the condition of the Quaker's pistols. For the purposes of defence, they are simply useless against the enormous preponderance of force that might be brought against them. But their capture would form an attractive object for a foray, and they would be only too likely, should the Americans overrun the country, to be carried away along with less valuable plunder. If they are to remain there at all, they must be put into places where the weak have some chance against the strong. In other words, they must be protected by fortifications that are impregnable, so far as the word can be used against the appliances of modern warfare. If the Government intends to maintain a force of British troops in Quebec and Montreal, it must fortify those towns. Otherwise, it will only be facilitating the task of the American officer who may be intrusted with the duty of capturing them. It will simply be enacting the part of the celebrated opossum, and "coming down," to save further trouble.

But then, who is to pay for these fortifications? There is the rub. The defences of the Canadian frontier are much in the condition of a house which has the misfortune to be the subject of a Chancery suit. It is in ruin because neither suitor is certain that it is his interest or business to repair it. Quebec and Montreal are remaining unfortified because the Colony and the Mother-country cannot agree which of them is to bear the burden of the fortifications. Of course, the time will come when this enormous parsimony will cost one or both of them a hundred times the amount of the money over which they are fighting. Whichever can be induced to undertake the task, however wrongfully he may consider the burden to be cast upon him, will save an enormous interest upon his outlay. To Canada, the secure possession of those two fortresses means simply the security of her most favored districts from devastation such as that which is now sweeping over Virginia and Tennessee. To England it means safety from a disaster which would involve her in one of the most desperate, and therefore one of the costliest wars in which she has ever been engaged. The capture of a British army by Americans would be a disgrace for which it would need, in the eyes of the English people, a series of victories upon American soil to atone. But, judging from the ordinary operations of English, and especially of official nature, there is no probability that such prudential considerations will be duly entertained. On the contrary, the Home and Colonial authorities will probably continue to wrangle over the payment of the expense of fortification until the day arrives when the Americans will put a stop to the dispute, and will find themselves in a position to undertake the labor of that duty for themselves. The plan which Mr. CARDWELL advises us to consider for the consideration of the War Office, may, for aught we know, have been devised with the skill of TOPTLEFFER. But that is not the difficulty. A good plan for fortifications is an admirable thing, but in order that the full advantage of its excellence may be felt, somebody must be found to pay for it.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 20.

The official correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, and Consuls LOUSADA and MURRAY, exlenuing from March 15 to July, respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Boston and Portland, has been published. In a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, he requests the latter to bring the efforts that had been made to induce Irishmen to enlist in the United States army to the notice of Mr. SEWARD, and request that an inquiry might be made. Many communications passed between Lord LYONS and the American authorities on the subject, and in a dispatch dated June 20, Lord LYONS states that Mr. SEWARD, in an interview with him, said he hoped that "the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy would suffice to put an end to all complaints respecting the imprisonment of British subjects captured on board neutral vessels;" and in reference to the allegation that men were enlisted while under the influence of liquor, Mr. SEWARD said the complaints made were very much exaggerated, and in many instances utterly unfounded. Some of the published correspondence refers to the enlistment of men in Canada for the naval and military service of the United States. Consul LOUSADA reports to Lord LYONS that "he is satisfied that there was an organization on some large scale for enlisting British subjects in Canada," and Lord LYONS, in subsequent dispatches, states that the steps that had been taken to apprise the Canadian authorities of the project, with a view to the detection of the persons engaged in these practices and bringing them to justice.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, July 18, 1864.

Reports are once more current of a mediation of France in American affairs. I believe that the Government here has received dispatches from its diplomatic and consular agents in the States, to the effect that a large and influential Peace party is forming throughout the Union—that a large portion of the population in the North have come to the conclusion that the present struggle is hopeless, and that the longer it is prolonged the greater must be the ruin to which it involves the country, and that were a media tion now tendered by France, though the Cabinet of Washington would probably reject it, yet it would materially strengthen the cause of the friends of peace in the States, who feel that the sole object of the continuance of this wholesale throat-cutting is to keep Mr. LINCOLN in office. It is the unanimous impression in Paris that the discomfiture of GRANT, and that a marked success of the Confederates, will promote the cause of peace. But, should the war be prolonged for another season, it is not unlikely that the refusal of the good offices of France will be followed by the official recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

NATIONAL AND REBEL CRUISERS.

The Paris papers of the 19th publish a dispatch from Tecamp, stating that a sharp cannonade was heard at sea from that place on the 18th. An engagement was supposed to be proceeding between Federal and Confederate vessels.

The *Precurseur*, of Antwerp, announces the arrival at that port, on July 14, of the *Sacramento*, which, it says, was evidently built for speed as well as for fighting. It gives a detailed description of the vessel, and also states that the *Niagara* had been off the port for several days. The arrival of the *Kearsarge* was daily anticipated.

The *Constitutionnel*, (Paris,) of July 28, reports that the *Rappahannock* was at Calais, watched by the French frigate *Couleur*, which had taken the place of the *Averne*.

A Paris letter, dated July 18, says:

"The *Kearsarge* and the *Sacramento* left Boulogne on Monday morning, for an unknown destination. Some suppose that they have gone to fight, in pursuance of the cartel lately said to have been exchanged with Confederate naval officers."

THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* City Article, of the 20th, says a further reaction of 2 ₰ cent. has taken place in the Confederate loan, partly from realizations of profits and partly from the anxiety always awakened when the Southern armies venture on an invasion of the North. The last price on the 19th was 75 to 76.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THAT MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

Correspondence of Saunders' News Letter.

LONDON, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

The exclusive circles of the upper ten thousand have just been frightened from their propriety by one of the most unexpected incidents that has occurred among them for many a long year past. As this little episode set all (fashionable) London in a blaze on Saturday afternoon, I feel not sufficient faith in the account I then heard of it to venture upon mentioning it to you,) and as the flame has done nothing but burst out with more or less violence ever since, I cannot refrain from sending you word, as the phrase is, "all about it." Toward the close of last season, rumor, acting upon sources of information derived from its eyesight, announced an approaching marriage between Mr. CHAPLIN, a well-known member of the fashionable world, and Lady FLORENCE PAGET, the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. The gentleman is the proprietor of large landed estates in Lincolnshire, and is reputed to be very wealthy. The lady is one of the acknowledged beauties of the day, and indeed scarcely any one would venture to assert that she has any superior in that respect. This rumor, however, to which I allude was suddenly denied "by authority," and Mr. CHAPLIN departed for India upon a sporting tour with his friends Sir F. JOHNSTON and the Earl of ILCHESTER. In the meantime the very marked attentions paid at the last Ascot races by the young Marquis of HASTINGS to Lady FLORENCE PAGET, became the theme of universal comment in fashionable circles, and Mr. CHAPLIN just at that moment returning to England, of course could not fail to hear of them. The action he took upon this intimation, would seem to prove that there was some little flame in the smoke of last year's report, for almost immediately—that is, at the Marchioness of ABERCORN'S ball to the Princess of Wales, on Tuesday, June 21—he made an offer of his hand, and was accepted! It so happened that, with singular rapidity, on the very next morning a fashionable contemporary announced this approaching marriage! On reading it, as the story goes, Lord HASTINGS, though entirely incredulous of it, thought it high time to act with decision, and, hurrying off to the residence of the fair lady, laid his proposals before her, and was informed that he was a few hours too late! Preparations for the approaching marriage proceeded in the usual course, and the *pronessi sposi* were seen together at all the fashionable resorts of amusement—at the review, at the Eton and Harrow cricket match, at Lord's, at the Wimbledom ride meetings, and, in fact, everywhere. Mr. CHAPLIN was where he had every right to be, by the side of his future bride, and it was remarked on several occasions that the very coldest of recognitions passed between the lady and the suitor who had made up his mind too late. At the opera on Friday night the "betrothed" were seen for the last time together, apparently in the state of beatitude which mutual proximity under such circumstances should produce. But, in the meantime, an underplot, such as, it is to be trusted, could have been possible in but few of our families of distinction, had been designed and carried out. On Friday night Mr. CHAPLIN handed his *fiancée* to her carriage. On Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Lady FLORENCE PAGET drove to Messrs. MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S, in Oxford-street, on the plea of "shopping," ordering that her brougham should wait. It *did* wait for some five or six hours! The establishment of Messrs. MARSHALL & Co. has a door in Vere-street, as well as in Oxford-street. Lady FLORENCE entered by that in Oxford-street, and in the shop, meeting, by appointment, a certain lady friend, she went out at the door in Vere-street, drove to St. George's, Hanover-square, and was there and then married by license to the Marquis of Hastings! You may imagine the *esclandre* the affair has made, and the consternation it has produced in the families of the parties concerned. Of one feature in the case, I believe, there is but little doubt. The lady has most effectually concealed her intentions from *her own* relations. They had not the remotest suspicion of the plot; and, moreover, despite the high rank of the successful suitor, and indereendantly even of the disrepute attached to such behavior, would for various other reasons have infinitely preferred that their fair relative should have abided by her pledged word. By society in general the whole transaction, in its various bearings, is universally regarded as a sad blot upon the upper classes. But that very unanimous reprobation of it cannot but suggest that such duplicity and shamelessness would be the exception and not the rule throughout their coteries. The world is somewhat curious to learn what, if any, ulterior proceedings are likely to arise from it. In the meantime, though every one considers Mr. CHAPLIN to have been most cruelly used, there are few who do not trust that—the first impulse of disappointed hopes over—common sense will soon induce him to recognize that there are some apparent losses which, being steadily examined, assume the permanent shape of a veritable gain.

THREATENING THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SIR GEORGE GREY.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 20.

A young man, named EDWARD POPE, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court, on Monday, with having threatened the life of the Prince of Wales, the Home Secretary, the English Consul at Boulogne, and others. The prisoner has been only a few weeks discharged from a lunatic asylum, to which he was consigned about a year ago, after having written threatening letters to a royal personage. He was apprehended on Saturday for threatening the life of the Mayor of Gravesend. Three letters, already sealed, and bearing postage stamps, were found upon him. The first was addressed to the Prince of Wales, and was in the following terms:

To the Impostor, calling himself "Prince of Wales."

Oh, vile imposter! wretched tool of a wicked clique, know that the avenger is at hand who will speedily hurl thee down from thy lofty station, which thou hast for so long held in the plenitude of power.

The second letter was addressed "to Sir GEORGE GREY, Home Office." It was as follows:

You, in connivance with that infernal Dr. PEGLEY, of the Hanwell Asylum, and the imposter, have brought ruin and disdain upon me. Eleven months' imprisonment at Hanwell, and three at Boulogne, cry out for revenge. Beware, for your term of life is short indeed! It is in my hands. The taking of it will be a meritorious execution, and no murder. You, with your master, that vile imposter who usurps my station, shall fall by my hand. I shall give you no warning of the time. I am commanded by a higher power to say no more. Yours, in eternal hatred, THE AVENGER.

The third letter was addressed to the English Consul at Boulogne, and was couched in similar terms. He had sent a letter to Dr. BEGLEY, in which the following passages occur:

"Three months in the devilish hole at Boulogne, Eleven months in the hideous prison at Hanwell. Good God! what measure of vengeance can repay me for all that I have suffered during that time? English Consul at Boulogne, your doom is sealed. Sir GEORGE GREY, your fate is nigh at hand. You have but hours to live. You, O incarnate imposter, and chief of liars and usurpers, a horrible vengeance is waiting you! The measure that is meted to your servant, GREY, shall be meted unto you. And you, vile agent of wicked Government, shall receive your share in the reward of those who are condemned by their acts. All who have injured me shall suffer. But notably GREY and the imposter. They shall be the first victims of my vengeance. They shall feel how bitter, how deadly, is the revenge of one who has been served as I have been, who has been trampled upon as I have been, who has been contemned and persecuted as I have been. Say I am mad—time will believe you. So a madman speak as I speak, act as I act, think as I think, write as I write? Beware of my vengeance in the time to come! Not yet! My first victims are GREY and the imposter. Ah, my God how sweet that will be! O God, I thank thee with tears of joy for giving me the opportunity of working out this deed! No note of warning! No foolish scrawl warning them of their coming fate! Deadly silent—silent as the grave. Beware, oh wretched doctor. Your time will come by-and-by."

Mr. VAUGHAN then remanded the prisoner for a week. One of the officers accompanied the prisoner to the cell, it having been stated that he had attempted to commit suicide at Gravesend.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION, DAMAGES £500.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 20.

At Salisbury assizes, on Monday, the case of "ALFORD vs. BRACHER" was tried. This was an action to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff is a farmer, living at Berwick, St. John, but he formerly occupied a farm at Tisbury. The defendant is the son of a large farmer living at Tisbury, and is about 30 years of age. The families being brought up near together, Miss ALFORD and the defendant had frequent opportunities of meeting. It was in 1856, when she was about 17 years old, that he first showed a preference for her. The courtship went on for two or three years, when they agreed not to meet again, their parents being opposed to the match. In 1860 defendant became engaged to another lady, but that match was also broken off. Early in 1861 he renewed his addresses to Miss ALFORD, but in November of that year his conduct gave her offence, and she desired him to leave the house, and to discontinue his visits. She appeared to have avoided him as much as possible, although she occasionally met him in the company of his sisters. In March, 1863, he met her at a sister's house, and insisted on accompanying her home. He entreated her forgiveness, and the courtship was renewed, and in three months after toward he seduced her, having previously, as she stated, promised her marriage many times. In July, her father left Tisbury, but she continued at the house of her brothers, where the defendant was received as her sweetheart. He continued to visit her up to August. In October, she went to live with her father at Berwick, and then she discovered she was *enceinte*. She wrote to the defendant, and having informed him of the fact, implored him to fulfill his promise. In his replies to her letters he denied having promised to marry her, and said: "You were as willing in the matter as I; you have frequently told me you were even worse than I. You are aware you used to come on our farm to meet me, and you know for what purpose. The fact is patent to all Tisbury that you courted me rather than I you. Sensuality is a great sin, but our Saviour said to the woman taken in adultery 'Go and sin no more.'" Miss ALFORD indignantly repelled the defendant's insinuations, and again appealed to him to save her and her family from disgrace. He wanted her to conceal the fact of her pregnancy, and go away and be privately confined, either at Marlborough or London. She refused, and proposed a private marriage, to which he objected. He then threatened to go away, but said that if she would come to him he would support her as long as he had a shilling of his own. She replied that she would do nothing that would not save her honor, and eventually told her father, who commenced the present action, after an ineffectual attempt to induce the defendant to behave honorably toward his daughter. There was no imputation of intimacy with any other man.

Mr. COLERIDGE, for the defence, pointed out that there was no promise of marriage in any of the letters produced; hence the action for seduction. The case was an ordinary one of two persons being in close intimacy going astray; and if the jury awarded heavy damages they would never be recovered, as the defendant was entirely dependent upon his father for support. Defendant must unquestionably support the child, but he could not help feeling that when the plaintiff suspected something wrong, he ought to have watched his daughter more closely.

His lordship, in summing up, said whatever the result of the trial, he would earnestly commend it to the attention of the fathers of these young people whether they could not make some private arrangement for Miss ALFORD'S benefit. If the jury gave heavy damages they would probably not be recovered.

The jury, after a minute's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £500.

A TRIP IN A FIRE BALLOON.

From the European Times.

M. EUGENE GODARD made an ascent at Cremorne Gardens, on the 20th, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "The Eagle." In this machine, M. GODARD discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is commonly known as a "fire balloon." Last year, M. NEMAR'S "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and is 117 feet 7 inches in height, 95 feet 9 inches in circumference, 300 feet 6 inches superficial, 36,000 feet in crea, 2,005 pounds in weight, 498,556 cubic contents. In the centre of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 980 pounds in weight; three cylinders, three inches apart from each other, invented by M. GODARD with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside the flue is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye-straw, cleaned from the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon (including the grapling-iron cords 400 pounds, two supplementary pumps 150 pounds, and combustible 500 pounds) is 4,020 pounds. The inflation only took 45 minutes; and M. GODARD says that under favorable circumstances he can fill and start in less than half an hour. At a quarter to eight the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. GODARD ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with particular exclusivity. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. POWELL and an officer in the Guards and a third heavy military gentleman leaped in, much against the wish of M. GODARD. Many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour. The final rope was cut away, and the huge ball, half the height of the monument, rolled rather than rose toward the east side of the gardens. Here it met a firm, lofty pole, to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent, creaking, on to the roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the Gardens, and to return toward the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace. M. GODARD raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken toward the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy. One of M. GODARD'S companions gives the following account of the voyage: "Let the reader imagine that he has been riding on the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leapt into the air, and he will get some faint notion of the situation. There was not much wind, and the balloon, slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times, it seemed quite becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet, those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light glared out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither among Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard, as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were passed into the fire. At no time did the balloon ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did that ugly roaring crackling clamor cease; but M. GODARD was bland and brave; his fellow-countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues. At length, after crossing and recrossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. GODARD was over the Isle of Dogs. He had fixed his eye, however, upon the East Greenwich marshes, as an open space in which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skilfully calculated were his manœuvres. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon just grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water. Distinctly to understand the fierce excitement of the next three minutes, it should be borne in mind that the fire was still roaring merrily away; that the machinery, so admirable for its special purposes, would have caused sad havoc had there been anything like a general upset; and that at this particular moment six men could exert very little control over a balloon capable of containing 460,000 cubic feet of air. Touching the shore, the balloon tore away, the big canvas flapping, the bright fire burning; while right in front rose a stone embankment. The shocks were rough, and had the travellers been novices in this particular method of locomotion, we might now have some awkward casualties to relate. Just before each bump, however, the men made a little leap, and thus baulked its force, as a cricketer to catch a ball draws back his hand instead of protruding it. Still, with all these precautions, it was a nasty drive. It occupied perhaps a minute—it seemed half an hour—and there was a strong inclination to cheer when the threatening stones were passed. On now into a potato field; another rise; a wild tendency to leap at a chimney; a strong 'exhibition' of restraint in the shape of a hundred sensible Englishmen tugging away at the ropes, and obeying the orders that were given—and the whole thing was over."

THE REVENUE.

The official revenue returns of Great Britain for the year ending June 30, show the total receipts to have been £69,992,260, and the expenditures £67,543,075—leaving an excess of income of £2,449,882.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, Earl GRANVILLE said the Government hoped to be able to prorogue Parliament in the ensuing week, but the precise day could not then be fixed.

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

From the Globe.

On Tuesday night we were able to publish the gratifying intelligence that the police were, this time beyond all doubt, on the track of the murderer of Mr. BRIGGS. This (Wednesday) morning has brought full confirmation, and at this moment a steamer, bound for New-York, and bearing on board of her the evidence to justify and the warrant to authorize the arrest of the murderer as soon as he sets foot on shore, is dashing down St. George's Channel. The deep interest which the tragedy has excited is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE FRENCH SPY.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rebel deserter named WALKER, furnishes, via Harrisburgh, the intelligence, which is certainly important if true, that the rebel cavalry under JOHNSTON, MCCAUSELAND and JACKSON, is advancing on Cumberland, and they are to be joined by EARLY and IMBODEN. The whole force is to centre at Cumberland, and march on Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The whole strength is about 25,000 or 30,000. Should they succeed in capturing these cities, they will then march on Cincinnati, and continue their victorious career into Kentucky. Mr. WALKER, we apprehend, has a very brilliant imagination; and we very much doubt whether this magnificent programme originated anywhere but in his own brain. Meanwhile, the rebels are pursuing their predatory course in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where they have signalized themselves by extreme brutality toward non-combatants. There is still considerable mystery in regard to their movements, and it appears to be impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of their numbers, or to penetrate their ulterior designs.

Advices from Admiral FARRAGUT to July 26 say that he was ready to commence operations against Mobile, and was only waiting for the co-operation of the land forces. We shall probably soon be in receipt of exciting news from that quarter.

We give this morning additional details of the battle of the 28th, in front of Atlanta. A letter dated one mile from that city, on July 31st, says:

Fires are now burning in Atlanta. They indicate that Gen. HOOD is destroying a large amount of property; but whether with a view to the evacuation of the place or not is unknown.

The news from Gen. GRANT'S army is very meagre, but everything is represented as quiet and satisfactory.

GENERAL NEWS.

City Judge RUSSELL rendered his opinion yesterday in the case of Gen. DIX and his officers, who were charged with kidnapping, inciting to a riot, and forcibly and illegally detaining property in the matter of the arrest of one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and the seizure of the office of that paper and of the *World*. Judge RUSSELL decided that there was sufficient cause to hold the accused, and that the case, like any other criminal complaint, must be submitted to the Grand Jury.

His Honor, the Mayor, has received a telegraphic dispatch from Lieut.-Col. SHAMMAN, commanding the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, that the regiment would leave Monocacy on the 5th inst. for New-York, on a furlough. Col. S. states that he will telegraph from Philadelphia on the arrival of the regiment at that place.

A man named AUGUSTUS MILLER was brought before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday morning, charged with enticing a soldier to desert. The proof did not sustain the charge, and the prisoner was discharged.

ALBERT M. PALMER was yesterday released from Fort Lafayette upon giving bail in the sum of $10,000. ANDREW BLEAKLEY and HENRY SMITH became his sureties.

All the New-England colleges are acknowledging the receipt of donations. At Bowdoin College commencement last week, the President announced that $10,000 had been given to the college by two gentlemen, whose names he did not mention, and $50,000 by Mr. H. H. BOODY, of New-York. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Prof. H. H. BOODY, formerly professor in the college, now of New-York, has made the princely donation of $50,000 to the college, the largest ever made—larger than that made by the founder of the college, whose name it bears, based on these conditions: that the college shall be decidedly orthodox in its management and teaching; that it shall be decidedly Congregational as Yale, Dartmouth and Amherst; that the term "Orthodox Congregational" shall be defined in writing and put on record; that the trustees, overseers and professors, or a majority of them, shall be decided Congregationalists, and satisfactory to the denomination in the State. The donation was accepted to-day on the above terms, trustees were elected, a professor of divinity appointed, and Bowdoin College takes her place among the decided denominational colleges of the land."

CALVIN ALBUS, of Belfast and the Seventh Maine, is both lucky and plucky. While advancing upon the rebel fortifications near Petersburgh the other day, he received no less than fifteen bullets through his clothes without having a scratch. As he mounted the breastworks a ball struck his skull, and glancing off, left him senseless on the ground. While lying there no less than four charges back and forth were made over his body, and to finish him somebody hit him on the head with a musket. Every one supposing him dead, he lay for some hours, but, finally reviving, was sent home to the Augusta hospital; but he was bound he wouldn't stay, and got as far as Baltimore on his way back to the army, when a surgeon, seeing his unfit condition, sent him back.

The Providence *Journal* says: A correspondent in Killingly writes that no grasshoppers have been seen in that part of the country this Summer. We don't see how the general advance in rents and provisions could affect them, and they would not be afraid of the draft here, although the big ones would hardly escape the sweeping conscription of the South; so we think it must be the long drouht that has driven away these insects that are sometimes very destructive. The turkeys will miss them.

The Providence *Journal* cuts down its exchange and its free list, and begs that those who have heretofore come on the latter, won't think that now they must subscribe, because at the present price of the white paper, a subscription is not a favor.

We learn, says the Louisville *Democrat* of Aug. 2, that Gen BURBRIDGE has sent a detail of Federal soldiers to Scott County with a captured guerrilla, with orders to take him to the spot where ROBINSON was murdered, and there execute him. On the same day a captured guerrilla was sent to Pleasureville to be executed on the spot where JENKINS shot Mr. SPARKS. We also understand that two guerrillas have been sent to Lexington for trial.

In Springfield, Mass, the wells on the low ground were nearly dry during the past month, while those on Armory Hill had as much, and some of them more, water than usual. A subject for wise men to consider.

The venerable Ex-President DAY, of Yale College, entered his 92d year Wednesday, having been born August 3, 1773. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Prof. SILLIMAN, embraced the occasion to call upon him.

Litchfield, Conn., has voted $500 to each man who shall volunteer or provide a substitute, which, including the State bounty, gives the principal $800. Liberal.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Saturdays was on a restricted scale; prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and dearer. General merchandise was quiet. The freight market was moderately active and steady, with six hundred and twenty-three vessels of all classes in port.

A Home for Disabled Soldiers.

It would be worth while for those who have been earnest in urging on public attention the necessity of providing a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers, to go round among them, and learn what the soldiers themselves think of the matter. It is easy enough, we apprehend, to get at an average opinion without going beyond the limits of New-York. The writer hereof, for several months past, has made it a regular practice, whenever the opportunity presented itself, to get into conversation with wounded or disabled soldiers, with the view to draw them on to the subject, by speaking of the provisions made in other countries for public servants of their class.

The result of these conversations, in nine out of ten cases, has been to elicit an opinion by no means favorable to the proposed benevolent enterprise. Our experience may have been unfortunate. We may have lighted on an exceptional class of invalided soldiers. Or we may not have embraced in the inquest—informal as it has been—a wide enough range of cases, to enable us to eliminate the actual facts of the case. But, such as it was, our inquiry pointed most distinctly to but one conclusion, that the bulk of our disabled soldiers here, at least, look with most indifferent favor upon the proposal to make a permanent disposition of their lives and fortunes in a Public Home.

The causes which underlie this disposition and temper are not so inscrutable but one may readily get at them.

The oldest of our war-worn veterans (we speak of age in the service), and those of them who have seen the hardest campaigning, have not been long enough under the rigid discipline of military life to have become weaned from their former home associations, from the freedom—one may say from the license as applied to many—of early habits; and from that easy confidence which belongs to the American—as distinct from any other people on the face of the globe—that a living can always be had; that no one starves here from hunger; that in some way the means of getting along will always be had. With this natural habit of estimating the difficulties of life, and the means by which they may be overcome, there creeps over the disabled veteran the conviction that life in a soldier's home is subject to restraints which make its endurance a penalty, which impart to its subjects a character at variance with that of free citizenship, and which, therefore, imply more or less of degradation. The large proportion of them—we may say, indeed, all of them of American birth or of early American training—have been unused, like the German or French or English recruits to regard life as a struggle primarily for bread and butter, or rather for bread without butter. The American knows nothing of the overwhelming joy with which the European or British Islander contemplates the possibility of a good bellyfull. The childhood of the commonest of these disabled soldiers of ours has been passed amid a profusion, which his class in the Old World might have dreamt of in visionary and ecstatic hours, but which they could only have witnessed at a distance, at the rarest of intervals, as when the Squire or Baron's eldest hope came of age, and the peasantry or villagers were invited to gorge for one blessed afternoon. For such a class—for those belonging to it, who have gone through a long military career, under an absolutely rigid system, with no superfluous commissariat like ours, who have lived in the camp long enough—as nine-tenths of them do—to forget or be forgotten at home, and who have suffered, withal, disabling wounds in the field, a soldier's hospitium is a glory which they anticipate with an equal share of hope and pride. It presents itself to them as the crowning joy of their career as servants of the State, and casts a light upon their path, for which no other possible provision could compensate.

After this country has gone through long years, or more properly, long ages of political change, of revolution and of centralized administration; after its inhabitants, in some unknown period of the future, shall have begun to jostle against each other as they do in the overcrowded States of Central and Western Europe; after all the public lands have been used up to feed the home population; and after commercial enterprise shall have begun to look for a supply of breadstuffs for the countless crowds occupying the over-populated plains of Illinois, Kansas, Idaho and Oregon, along the banks of the Amoor—we may then begin to find out the analogies between social and military life here and in Europe. Till then we need not, unless by way of speculative amusement, attempt to square our business by the same rules. Our people are different, by the very conditions of their birth and its surroundings; and our schemes, whether of philanthropic or any other enterprise, must start on a different basis.

Rebel Shooting with the Long Bow.

Our people complain sometimes of the innumerable rumors which are daily set afloat, and the impossibility of putting reliance upon statements made. It must be confessed that there is some ground for the complaint. But we can give them on this point the same consolation that we can in reference to the high price of flour, viz.: advise them to think how much worse off they would be if they were in Richmond instead of New-York. For certainly there hardly could be another place where the people fill their bellies with the east wind of rumor, in default of the solid provender of fact, to that degree that they seem to do in Richmond.

We find, for instance, the following choice morsels of news lately distributed in the rebel capital: The rebel troops, "with the aid of 15,000 Maryland Secessionists," had taken and then occupied the City of Baltimore, and great was the rejoicing thereat. All the stores were being removed from Alexandria and Washington, and all the public documents of every kind. Nor was this mere rumor—mere camp talk or city gossip. It was "obtained from gentlemen who had visited Washington, and whose veracity was unquestionable." Next, Forts Lincoln and Stevens, in front of Washington, had been taken, and by 10 o'clock at night Washington itself was captured, although with a rebel loss of seven thousand men. And to crown all the news from Georgia, was that HOOKER'S corps had crossed the Chattahoochee, but had been driven back by HARDEE with great loss.

Such a dish of news ought to have satisfied the appetites of the most voracious rebels in Richmond, and possibly it would have done so if there had been any element of substantiality in it. But presently the rebel papers were compelled to announce the retreat of their forces from Maryland, and away went Baltimore, Fort Lincoln, Fort Stevens, the public documents, the stores in Alexandria and the fifteen thousand Maryland Secessionists—all in a lump. But the ground was all ready for a fresh supply of rumors as baseless and extravagant as the others, prominent among which were the complete closing of the James River by batteries at Harrison's Landing, so as to prevent any egress of our fleet.

Some correspondents with SHERMAN'S army have told wonderful stories of a Whitworth rifle, whose range was unheard of and its accuracy in proportion, which the rebel sharpshooters were supplied with at a cost of $1,500 a piece. We believe the rifle turned out to be a myth; but for range, at least, we would like to back the long bow which these Richmond rebels draw, and whose shots are sure to become more remarkable as events come upon them with heavier pressure, against any weapon of ancient or modern times.

Cession of Sardinia to France.

Again the cession of Sardinia to France is spoken of. This question was first broached in the columns of an Italian journal—it is now revived in those of a French cotemporary, and some of the leading Transalpine journals have become, not unnaturally, alarmed at so very suspicious a circumstance. They do not hesitate, indeed, to declare their belief in the existence of a plot between the oracle at the Tulleries and the Government at Turin for the carrying out of the project. Even CAVOUR, they assert, was at one time favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided a good price could be got for it, and the men who disposed of Savoy and Nice can hardly be trusted in such a matter. Under some pretext or other, too, all the Italian soldiers and officials are being removed from the island, and everything indicates that an act of treachery is in contemplation. But it is not exactly for the sale and purchase of Sardinia that NAPOLEON and the Turin Cabinet are now in treaty. The Italian King, according to our authorities, having eschewed the aid of revolution, and the instrumentality of arms, for the recovery of Rome, has no alternative save to let things remain in *statu quo*, or to offer some equivalent to the French Emperor which might induce him to withdraw his troops from the "Eternal City." The possession of Rome being indispensable to the maintenance of VICTOR EMANUEL'S prestige, and the integrity of his Kingdom, he has determined to embrace the latter horn of the dilemma rather than the former, and so Sardinia is to be transferred to NAPOLEON in consideration of his recalling the French garrison from Italy, and leaving the old Pope to his fate.

Now, it is possible that all these surmises touching the existence and objects of the plot in question may be well founded, but it is also possible that the contrary may be the case. The French Emperor would be doubtless most anxious to acquire possession of the great island of Sardinia, because of the commanding position which it would give him in the Mediterranean, but he would hardly consent to stipulate to abandon the Pontiff in order to obtain it. The Italian Government might be willing enough to exchange Sardinia for the Papal capital, but would it not be fairer to offer the *quid pro quo* to PIUS himself, rather than to LOUIS NAPOLEON?

His Holiness is, in fact, the proper party to whom the offer should be made. He would be, certainly, entitled to compensation for the surrender of Rome, and the large and fertile island of Sardinia would fully indemnify him for the sacrifice. Would it not then be worth the while of the Cabinet of King VICTOR to tempt him with this alluring bait? Could they but induce the Pope to accept their terms, and to make an exchange of the "Eternal City" for the Mediterranean isle, the Roman difficulty would be set at rest forever, and the Italian Kingdom would be complete and consolidated from the Alps to Cape Spartivento. From such a compromise, not only would these advantages accrue to Italy, but by it the French army of occupation would be got rid of, since, were the Pope once willing to abandon Rome, NAPOLEON would no longer have a pretext for retaining possession of it.

Instead, therefore, of seeking to propitiate the French Emperor by giving him a bargain of Sardinia, the Cabinet of Turin should hold a hard grip of that island, and lose no opportunity of pressing its acceptance on the Pope, in lieu of Rome. For if they can only induce His Holiness to make the exchange, they will obtain deliverance from Pope and Emperor together, which is, of course, the great *desideratum*. Even if the Pope rejected the bargain—as he probably would—there would be no harm in making him the offer.

America in Germany.

Our Paris correspondent mentioned, yesterday, a pleasing circumstance connected with a hasty visit he had just made to Germany. Going from Paris, where little or no sympathy is heard for the Union cause, where the imperialist journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, and where American stocks are unknown, it was like a sudden change from darkness into light to find himself in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place (Frankfort-on-the-Maine) where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the ERLANGERS in the Confederate Loan is charged against that house as almost a crime! These Federal bonds were bought in most part by permanent holders, and not by speculators—by people who pay little attention to the fluctuations of war, because they have confidence in the future of the Union, and find this the best investment for their surplus funds. Nevertheless, the "bulls" and "bears" of the Frankfort Bourse speculate largely in these stocks on their own account, and appear to be quite as sensitive to small events as the same class of gentlemen on other Exchanges. Our correspondent went on to give the assurance that in the present situation of affairs at Frankfort, a loan of a hundred millions could be negotiated there by the American Government at a day's notice.

This is certainly gratifying. It but bears out what we have heard from many other sources, and what, indeed, appears by the demand for American Stocks in this market on foreign account. Nearly the whole of the European demand is from Germany. Our correspondent said that the pains taken by our efficient Consul-General at Frankfort (Mr. MURPHY) "to keep the German public well-informed on the progress of events in the United States, has contributed powerfully to this popularity of American stocks at the leading German Exchange, and we are taught by his efforts how easy it is, with a little well-directed and truthful publicity, to keep public opinion in the right track." This compliment we believe to be justly paid; but the popularity of our stocks among the middle-class people of Germany, is also due in a great measure, we fancy, to the favorable representations of the strength and resources of the United States sent from this country by the patriotic and true-hearted Germans who have a residence and a home among us.

While such a noble confidence in the future of this republic and its financial honor is exhibited in Germany, we are almost ashamed to think of the lack of manly faith exhibited by American-born people in our own midst.

The Privileges of French Litterateurs.

Under the Bonaparte *régime* the rights of French authors and their publishers are no more respected than those of French editors. A case has recently been decided in the First Chamber of the *Cour Imperiale*, which shows this. The Duke D'AUMALE, eldest son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, having, to while away the dreariness of exile, written a "History of the House of CONDE during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," arranged with M. LEVY, a Parisian publisher, for the bringing out of the first volume of the work. There was no attempt at concealment from the outset. The publisher and his printer had scrupulously fulfilled all the formalities required by the laws on the press. Two copies had been deposited in the Department of the Interior, and the proof sheets and revises had passed backward and forward from Paris to London, and from London to Paris, without any objection or impediment on the part of the Post-office authorities—without any indication that the printing and publication of the book would be interfered with. When some four thousand volumes had been printed, however, the Prefect of Police, by order of M. DE PERSIGNY, suddenly sent his emissaries to the printing-office, and carried off the whole lot to a cellar of his prefecture, where for nearly two years they have remained under lock and key. Soon after, the Duke D'AUMALE and his publisher took legal proceedings against the Prefect, in order to compel him to restore the property which he had thus outrageously seized; but the civil Tribunal of the Seine, before which the case was, in the first instance, tried, decided that the act of the Prefect was in conformity with the order of the Minister of the Interior, and that it was therefore justifiable, while, by Article 75 of the Constitution of the year 8, the plaintiffs were debarred from proceeding against an agent of the Government for acts done in the discharge of his official duties, without the authorization of the Council of State. This "authorization" neither the Duke nor M. LEVY had solicited, from the conviction, doubtless, that it would be refused; and so they were not only nonsuited, but compelled to pay costs.

Their next step was to appeal from the decision of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to the *Cour Imperiale*. The second attempt to obtain justice, however, succeeded no better than the first, the judgment of the higher court being merely a ratification of that already delivered, in consequence of which the appellants are still minus their books, and have no prospect of redress.

The whole matter is most discreditable to the French law and the French Government. A son of that King, in whose reign the ashes of the great NAPOLEON were transported from St. Helena to his beloved France, and consigned to her soil, composes a history of one of the most illustrious houses that even France has ever produced, and intrusts the publication of it to a French bookseller. This history touches not on the revolutionary era, contains not a syllable offensive to any member, living or dead, of the Imperial dynasty, and yet the moment it issues from the press, every copy is seized without warning given, or reason assigned, and immured in the vaults of the Paris Prefecture. If respect for the rights of French citizens could not restrain the Third NAPOLEON from sanctioning this outrage, surely consideration for a fallen adversary should have done so. Yet not only does he forbid it, but when the aggrieved parties seek to compel his guilty minion to make restitution of their property, the recreant Emperor barely allows the culprit to take refuge behind an iniquitous and arbitrary law, the very existence of which was a blot on the escutcheon of French legislators and French jurists. And this miserable policy is pursued by the nephew of his uncle, in order that the exile of a descendant from the ancient Sovereigns of France may be rendered more bitter and painful. *O tempora! O mores!*

Vermont University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

Vermont has, I believe, had the reputation of producing men worth educating rather than that of furnishing the means and institutions required to give such men thorough and liberal culture. Yet he who would choose for himself a place where removed from the noise and bustle of active life, he may drink in the spirit of true classic culture and profound philosophy, could hardly choose more pleasant or advantageous surroundings than those in the midst of which I am writing. This is the broadest and most beautiful part of the valley of Lake Champlain. The lake and the valley, and the Adirondack and Green Mountain ranges, shutting in the view on either hand, present a prospect unsurpassed in the varied scenery of New-England. The town, containing eight or nine thousand inhabitants, is in keeping with the landscapes around it. Everything is neat, tidy, "New-Englandish." The State University, located here, has its commencement exercises the present week, and to-day is commencement day. It is not a matter-of-course compliment when I say that I have been much interested in these exercises. Those who have an interest in educational matters are aware that this institution has been known as aiming to sustain a high reputation for philosophical teaching. It is a somewhat popular impression that this has been pushed too far, by the instructors here, and that a more practical and less speculative course of study would be better for the students. From the exercises to which I have listened, it is, I think, fair to conclude that the training here is somewhat peculiar, whether superior or inferior to that of other similar institutions. The students show that they have been taught to think; but it is no disparagement to say that the graces of oratory and rhetoric are not much valued or sought after. All aim to be cool, calm and philosophical, and they succeed pretty well in the effort. For one class of minds, it is apparent that no training could be better than this discipline, which compels men to think, and to rely upon their thinking rather than any external accomplishments. Whether such discipline is the best for all classes of minds, is understood here to be a question at issue between the University and the people, or many of the people of the State. The institution seems to say to the student, that the acquirement of a high degree of culture and the possession of a true philosophic spirit should be sought after, as in themselves an end, and the highest worldly attainment. The people here, as in other States, demand that education shall be a means rather than an end, and ask that their whole educational system shall be modified so as to accord with this view. Admitting the importance of maintaining a meditative scholarly spirit, so far as may be, in the midst of the intensely practical life of Americans, the proposition, as this University puts it, is still doubted. It is proposed to combine something of a practicable nature with this scholastic element. Arrangements have been made in pursuance of State legislative enactment, by which it is probable or perhaps certain, that the Agricultural College to be founded in this State, in pursuance of act of Congress granting lands to the several States for such a purpose, shall be located here, as a branch or department of the University. If properly subordinated, it is believed that this will give an impulse to the educational power of the University, and mark an era in its history.

The commencement exercises of the week began last Sabbath afternoon. Prof. SHEPD, of Union Theological Seminary, a graduate of the University and formerly a teacher here, delivered the Baccalaureate discourse. He chose as his text Romans 7-10: "*And the commandment which was ordained unto life I found to be unto death.*" The aim of the discourse was to show how the moral law which, framed to govern and guide man in a state of innocence, and was life to him in such a state, becomes death to him now that he is fallen. As all things move harmoniously and in beautiful order, in accordance with law in the material world, so would it have been in the moral and spiritual world had man remained in a state of innocency. As it is now, however, this law works death to fallen man. It speaks to him in the voice of thunder, accusing him, and it restrains him by the power of conscience. He is thus subject to a law which he has violated, to which he is opposed, which is stronger than he, and which cannot be altered or repealed. How can these forces thus opposing one another be harmonised? The law cannot be changed, and there is but one way beside—man must be regenerated. When his nature is so changed that he delights in the law, then there is accord and harmony, and not till then. A scrupulous observance of the requirements of duty without such change, is simply restraint; but when corrupt nature has been regenerated so as to delight in the very thing which the law requires, then there is freedom. The great error of supposing that a high degree of intellectual culture, elevated moral sentiment and admiration for goodness may take the place of regeneration and effect man's salvation, is an error into which educated men are especially liable to fall. Natural, rather than revealed religion is likely to attract him. He has so many resources by by means of which he may render his life an elysium of intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment, that the temptation to rest content with this is very strong. The religious truth which one thus content neglects, however, will soon find him out, and roll upon his soul its burden of unrest. It will reveal the emptiness of his enjoyments, and even to himself the barrenness of his life. True contentment can be gained by no evasion, but by accepting the humbling truths of the gospel.

The beauty and excellence of this discourse consisted in the profoundness of the thought, the simplicity of the language, and an unaffected manner of delivery somewhat unusual. The treatment of the subject was not and did not aim to be comprehensive, but lucid and attractive.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON delivered a discourse before the society for religious inquiry. He selected as a text, 1st Corinthians, xii., 4, 5, 6, "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," &c. He presented as his proposition the statement that variety in unity and unity under variety, are related principles, and are in order to the aggressive progress of the Church of Christ. He illustrated the relation of these principles by referring to and tracing at some length the generalizations of the sciences, showing how a large class of phenomena are in every science grouped under a single principle or law. Turning from the illustration thus presented, the Bible was spoken of as a further illustration of the same principles of variety and unity. Although written by many different authors, at different times, and in different languages, it is a unit in its spirit and aim. In conclusion, the growth of the church in all its denominations and departments of effort, acting separately and yet related as parts of one great whole, was dwelt upon.

On Tuesday Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, addressed the Phi Beta Kappa. He spoke of the evident designs of Providence in regard to our country at the present time. He believed it to be its destiny to triumph in the present struggle, and to exert in power over the continent. As indicating that such is our destiny, he spoke at length, first, of our territorial unity; second of unity of race, third of unity of civilization. Territorial unity was all that could be desired; unity of race by assimilation of those who have come to our shores, was all that could be deemed essential; but in unity of civilization there has been a failure. The contest between two diverse civilizations is now in progress and will be decided in favor of the true civilization which gives freedom to all.

On Tuesday, also, obituary discourses were held on the late President WHEELER by Dr. TRACY, of Boston; on the late President PEASE by Rev. Dr. These were listened to with intense interest, the memory of those to whom they related being still fresh in the minds of the hearers.

To-day (commencement day) has been a day of enjoyment to those who have attended the exercises. More than the usual number of the alumni have been present at this commencement, and more than ordinary interest, it is said, has attended the reunions of classes and the various society celebrations. The interest felt in this State in the agricultural college project and its connection with the University has, in part, given occasion to this unusual interest.

Williams College Commencement.

GENEROUS DONATIONS—PROGRESS CONFIRMED.

In the Boston *Journal* we find the following items regarding the proceedings at Williams College, during the commencement week, at the Alumni Meeting: President HOPKINS made some remarks in relation to the financial condition of the institution, and said that he had received a letter from Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, Collector of the port of Boston, placing $25,000 at the disposal of the college. The announcement was received with cheers, and a vote of thanks to Mr. GOODRICH was passed. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, proposed to be one to make up the desired sum of $110,000 for the full endowment of the institution, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in its behalf.

The committee appointed to erect a monument on the college grounds to those of the graduates who had fallen in the present war, submitted a beautiful design from Mr. J. R. RICHARDS, of this city—a column twenty feet in height, surmounted with a bronze statue of a soldier, to cost about $2,000 without the statue. It will be of the same blue marble of which the chapel is constructed, and will be erected in front of that building by the roadside on the brow of the hill.

The oration in the afternoon was by ex Prof GRIFFIN, of Williamstown. It was an able and interesting review of "The difficulties which have attended the Progress of Science and Letters," and exhibited wide culture and reflection, and a polished yet graphic style. Following the oration came a pleasant, sprightly poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WRIGHT, of Illinois, the theme of which was "Success."

This year is made a new one in the college history from the organization of the "Gamma" chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, to the choice circle of which all the members of the old classes back to 1817 who bore off the college honors were admitted. Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, of Cambridge, of the class of 1817, being chosen President for the ensuing year.

During the day, there were several very interesting meetings of the old classes, with suppers, speeches and other things very lively and entertaining. In the evening, notwithstanding the rain and darkness, the village church was filled with a gay young audience, on the occasion of the prize rhetorical exhibition, in which four members of the three lower classes contending for prizes in the delivery of original orations.

The speaking by the select of the graduating class with music, prayer, a dinner, and degrees scattered along through, comprised the exercises of "commencement" proper on Wednesday. The graduating class has had, in all, eighty different members; but so many have fallen behind or fallen away, or gone to the war, that it graduates only forty-five, among whom are many excellent, prominent scholars and men. The honorary degrees as announced were received with applause, particularly the LL. D. to Gen. BUTLER. They were as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell; Stephen J. Field, Judge of United States Supreme Court of California.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Theron B. Hawkes, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Simeon H. Calhoun, Missionary to Syria; Rev. Lowell Smith, Missionary at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Master of Arts—Rev. John Randall, of Madura, India; Henry M. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass; Joseph G. Scott, of Westfield, Mass.

A new building, to be the finest and largest of the college structures, is now being fast pushed to completion. It is located across the street from the new Chapel and Alumni Hall, just above the old chapel, and is to be devoted to a chemical laboratory and lecture room, and an extensive, well-appointed gymnasium. It is of the early English style of architecture, designed and superintended by Mr. RICHARDS, of this city, and the same blue marble or limestone as in that of the new chapel, and which is quarried near Williamstown, is being used in its construction. The whole is the gift of Hon. Mr. GOODRICH, who, as mentioned above, has this year made another and about an equal gift of $25,000 to the cash funds of the college. Such munificence is princely indeed.

The Society of Alumni chose OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of State, to deliver the oration for next year, with Judge JOHN WELLS, of Springfield, as his substitute. The new Chapter of PHI BETA KAPPA is ambitious of a part in next year's festivals, and proposes to take Monday of commencement week for an oration by Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, of this city, or Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of this city, and a poem by Rev. A. L. STONE, of this, or WM. C. BRYANT, of New-York. They also appointed a committee to procure and erect a monument to Rev. Dr. GRIFFIN, the predecessor of Dr. HOPKINS as the President of the College, in the Missionary Park Cemetery. The natural history collection of the college has gained an interesting feature in a cast of the skeleton of the celebrated Methegarium in the British Museum.

Rebel versus "Yankee Barbarity."

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statement, composed of facts which have been thoroughly investigated and established, I desire to offer as a parallel to any of the many false accounts of "Yankee barbarity" published in the Southern papers.

One month ago to-day, a sick and wearied soldier, a straggler from the army under Gen. MEADE, was halted near the residence of Mr. BOSS, an obscure locality sixteen miles from this place, by a small party of rebel soldiers. He was ordered in a peremptory manner to deliver over his money and valuables (highwayman-like.) As he was defenceless, he appealed in pleading language to their feelings, stating that he had just received his bounty money and wished to send it to his wife and children. He parleyed too long. One of the inhuman wretches shot him through the body, and he died the following night. The soldier who shot him was named TARADWELL. Mrs. WARREN, a kind and humane lady, (unlike the other ladies at the house,) attended the wounded soldier until his death, and was rewarded by the gasping gratitude of the poor dying "Yankee." The name of the murdered soldier was CHARLES LANGDON, formerly in business at No. 200 (and some figure unknown) Front-street, New-York.

TARADWELL has since been wounded by one of our men. Should he be captured and hung by authority, what a cry of *retaliation* would emanate from the voracious Richmond press.

C.

Blackberries for Soldiers.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper an appeal "For the Sick Soldiers," wishing all to send blackberry cordial or brandy. I am boarding at this place, and with the assistance of the (loyal) inhabitants, can send from sixty to eighty quarts of Lawton's a week as long as they last—say two weeks. We cannot make cordial or brandy, but we can send the berries fresh and sound wherever directed.

Will you please inform me by return mail? And if you insert in your valuable paper the information desired, I have no doubt others would do as we wish to.

J. P. W.

[*Answer.*—We have no information as to whom blackberries may be sent in this City, as offered, but we solicit a reply to the above from any one who knows.—ED. TIMES.]

A Correction.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a critical notice which appeared in yesterday's TIMES of my "Summer Cruise on the Coast of New-England," and in which there are some kind remarks about me personally, it is stated inadvertantly, of course, that I am "now conductor of a leading *Democratic* journal in Western New-York." As I have many personal friends who are habitual readers of the TIMES, I am unwilling to let this accidental imputation on my political fidelity go uncontradicted. The journal of which I am editor, the Rochester *Democrat*, has nothing "Democratic" about it, in the partisan sense of that much-abused term, but is thoroughly Republican, and has been so from the foundation of the Republican party, in the formation of which in this State it took a leading part.

ROBERT CARTER.

Important Decision Concerning Drawbacks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, asking permission to increase the rate of drawbacks on articles manufactured wholly of imported materials which have paid duty under the joint resolution of April 29, 1864.

The resolution referred to having added fifty per cent. to the rate of duty, it is obviously proper that the drawback allowance on manufactured articles made from materials which have paid such additional duty be proportionately increased.

You are, therefore, authorized in all such cases, to add fifty per cent. to the rate of drawback allowed under former instructions, subject to the usual deduction.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of Boston.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition into the Interior—Five Counties Visited—Property Captured—North Carolina Loyalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

An expedition extemporized from the forces of this district, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WOODS, was sent into North Carolina on the 28th ult., and has just returned after a very severe march through the interior of the State, and experiencing a degree of hospitality from the people such as our troops have not met with anywhere since the war began. The force consisted of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Col. N. B. LORD, formerly of the Thirty-fifth New-York Infantry; the First United States Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. DIMON; the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Col. SAGE, and the Eighth New-York Independent Battery, Capt. FITCH—the whole under the command of Col. LORD. The column proceeded direct to Elizabeth City, where it was divided into detachments, distinct districts being assigned to each Commander for the operation of his troops. Lieut.-Col. EVANS, of the Twentieth Cavalry, scoured the southeastern portion of the State, while Maj. GATES, of the same regiment, directed his course farther into the interior. Both officers were eminently successful in capturing horses, wagons, mules, cotton and tobacco, the spoils amounting, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty horses, thirty mules, thirty-seven bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco, three thousand yards of cotton cloth and a great number of carts and wagons.

The counties visited were Chowan, Pasquatank, Gates, Perquimmons and Camden, and the expedition derives its importance, in a great degree, from the evidences of loyalty it developed in the people of the old North State. Col. LORD assures me that there is more genuine devotion, to-day, to the Union, among the people of the section he visited than among some portions of the North. Everywhere the troops were welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of delight—the houses of the citizens were thrown open to the officers, to whom as generous a hospitality was extended as the diminished means of the inhabitants would allow. The expressions of loyalty he heard were as gratifying as they were surprising, and the hope was expressed that our troops had come down to stay and protect them from the rapacity and cruelty of the rebels, of whom they stand in great dread.

The election for Governor will take place this month, the candidates being Gov. VANCE and JOHN N. HOLDEN, the latter being run as the Peace candidate. The people are, however, suspicious of HOLDEN. They say he was an original Secessionist, while VANCE was not; and in the event of the smallest success of the rebel armies, will be just as decided a rebel as JEFF. DAVIS himself. They believe VANCE to be a man of no very decided views on either side, and quite as likely to advance their cause in the event of Federal successes as HOLDEN. The people with whom Col. LORD conversed are, therefore, disinclined to vote for either of the candidates, though if they felt certain of HOLDEN'S loyalty, they would vote for him in a body, and elect him beyond a doubt. It is thought that even with the disadvantages against him—the present opposition of JEFF. DAVIS, and his semi-secesh attitude—HOLDEN will be elected by a small majority.

The people parted with regret from their property, but felt pleased to know it fell into the hands of representatives of that good old Union they longed so much to see restored. The rebels had long preyed upon them—disregarding not only the doctrine of State rights, but the right of property also—and if they had to be plundered, they preferred to see their substance applied to a furtherance of their political views.

In organizing the expedition Gen. WOODS could not have intrusted its execution to a more prudent or capable Commander than Col. LORD. X.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Fight near Helena—Particulars of the Repulse of our Forces.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HELENA, Ark., Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

You have doubtless heard that we are engaged with the rebels; in order to ascertain the force and design of the enemy, Yesterday Gen. BUFORD sent out a reconnoitering party of 280 men of the Thirty-sixth United States colored infantry, 80 of the Sixtieth, and one section of Capt. LEMBER'S colored battery, all under the command of Col. W. S. BROOKS, of the Fifty-sixth, with orders to cross Big Creek (which is eighteen miles due west of this place) at Wallace's Ferry, and coöperate with Maj. E. CARMICHAEL, of the Tenth Illinois, commanding, who left at the same time with 150 men, his regiment dropping down in a steamer below Old Town, and marching to Sim's Ferry on Big Creek, to pass through Ironton and coöperate with Col. BROOKS.

All moved as designed. The infantry and artillery crossed Big Creek at 5 o'clock this forenoon, and learned that Col. DOBBINS was near them with three regiments, estimated at 1,500 men. BROOKS recrossed, DOBBINS crossing lower down and before him, and attacked him in front and on his right flank with vigor at 7 o'clock A. M. The assault was bravely resisted for three and a half hours against this great odds, when Major CARMICHAEL, who heard cannonading, recrossed Big Creek, swimming his horses to this side and made a forced march, arriving at a critical moment when DOBBINS had marshaled his reserves and was about to make a final charge on our exhausted forces. Col. BROOKS and Surgeon J. C. STODDARD, of the Fifty-sixth, Capt. J. F. LEMBECK, of Battery E, Second United States Colored Light Artillery, and Lieut. THEODORE W. PRATT, Adjutant of the Sixtieth United States Colored Infantry, were killed. Lieut. ADDISON B. CRANE, of the Fifty-sixth was severely wounded.

CARMICHAEL charged right through DOBBINS' lines, and at once changed the fortunes of the day. Our troops immediately assumed the offensive and cut their way through the enemy's lines. Owing to the number of horses and mules killed, they were obliged to leave one caisson, one limber and three wagons, but not until they had set slow matches to the ammunition wagons and blown them to atoms.

The enemy followed our command to within nine miles of this place, where they again attacked us and were again handsomely repulsed. Our whole force returned in high spirits, having successfully combated with more than three times their number, with a loss of about fifty killed and wounded.

Major CARMICHAEL, by his decision and energetic efforts, with his brave men, saved the day. All our troops deserve praise. From prisoners captured I learn but for this reconnoissance DOBBINS would have attacked the plantations below this place at daylight to-morrow, conjointly with Gen. SHELBY'S force of about 3,000 to 4,000, on Spring Creek, nineteen miles northwest of here; that DOBBINS would draw out a large part of our forces from this place, and SHELBY, at that time, was to attack Helena, coming through the hills from the northwest. All officers estimate the enemy's loss at about 150 killed and wounded. Our artillery was nobly served by its brave Commander, who has given his life to his country. In the loss of Col. BROOKS the army and country will mourn a brave and gallant officer. Other officers who were killed died at the post of duty, leaving behind them spotless reputations.

The command came in at 5 P. M., under Lieut.-Col. M. REED, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.

Gen. BUFORD, immediately upon hearing the report of fighting on the Little Rock road, marched out with infantry, artillery and cavalry. He is on the alert, and where there is anything to be done the General is to be found.

If the rebels, fifteen hundred strong, cannot compete with less than four hundred colored men in an open field, they may have their doubts about taking in a strongly fortified city.

When the official reports come in, we may be able to give you more particulars.

The War in Mississippi.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF GEN. DENNIS' RAID.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*, (rebel,) of recent date contains the following account of the expedition, which was sent out from Vicksburgh:

"The Yankee forces were under command of Gen. DENNIS. They entered Jackson Tuesday evening and remained until Wednesday evening, when they moved out from town on the Clinton road. At this point, McGEHEE'S regiment of GEOLSON'S troops engaged them late in the evening. The Yankees took position in BENNETT'S field, where our forces attacked them early Thursday morning, and fought them for about three hours. The Yankees then moved off in the direction of Clinton, followed by our forces on either flanks, and when within a mile of Clinton, Col. W. W. LOWE'S regiment made a gallant charge to capture a battery, but were compelled to retire without effecting their object. In this charge the regiment lost two Captains and one and one officers and men, and Gen. GEOLSON also received two flesh wounds as he rode up to order a retreat. In the fights in BANNER'S field we lost six or eight killed and about twenty-five wounded. The Yankees left eleven dead and ten or fifteen wounded on the field, and it is supposed they carried off quite a number of their wounded. We also captured twenty-five or thirty prisoners.

Gen. GEOLSON'S men and horses, having traveled three days and nights and gone thirty-six hours without food, were completely broken down, and could not follow the retreating foe beyond Clinton, Scott's cavalry, however, continued the pursuit, and heavy firing was heard beyond Clinton late in the evening.

Our loss between Johnson and Clinton is estimated by those who went over the field, about seventy or eighty men killed and wounded and the Yankee loss fully equal, if not more than ours.

The enemy's force is estimated at 2,000 to 5,000, or about two to our one. They took off almost every negro in Jackson, little and big, old and young; but beyond that they committed no depredations whatever.

We think it a disgrace to the State of Mississippi and the Confederate Government that this little squad of Yankees was permitted to penetrate to the capital of the State, and return to Vicksburgh almost without molestation.

We have met and conversed freely with several officers who were in the fight, and all seem to think that it was a very badly managed affair on the part of Gen. ADAMS. The charge near Clinton was made by 110 men of LOWRY'S regiment, on a Yankee battery, supported by four regiments of infantry. They charged through an open field to within twenty steps of the battery, when they were ordered to retreat, after having lost 35 men, killed and wounded. Why this unfortunate charge was made by Gen. ADAMS, without any support from the balance of his command, was a matter of great surprise to all present, and it is equally surprising that every man in the charge was not killed. A participant says he can only account for the escape by the fact that the Yankees were terribly frightened and shot over them. GEOLSON led the charge, and acted throughout with conspicuous gallantry.

Brig.-Gen. S. J. GHOLSON was wounded in the right arm and shoulder severely.

Total—Killed, 3; wounded, 69; missing, 3.

A RAID.

Another Yankee force crossed Big Black on Sunday. On Monday night they camped at DILLON'S, eight miles southwest of Raymond, and on Tuesday morning they were reported going in the direction of Utica. At last accounts yesterday morning, they were in the neighborhood of Utica, 2,000 strong, and our forces under SCOTT, WOOD, POWERS and MOORMAN, about 1,300 or 1,500 strong, were in their front and rear.

Their object, we think, is to steal cotton, as they are said to have a very long wagon train, and there is a large amount of cotton in the neighborhood of Utica and Dry Grove.

The same paper contains an account of a serious railroad accident, as follows:

"About 3 o'clock on the 14th, between Demopolis and Meridian, on the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad, and while the train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, the ladies' car became detached from its coupling, and was precipitated over an embankment about twenty feet in heighth.

Over twenty persons, mostly ladies, were injured by the accident, and the only wonder is, no lives were lost."

Among the passengers injured were Mrs. Gen. WIAT ADAMS, who was hurt on her head. Her three children were also badly bruised.

Mrs. Gen. MILES was also wounded in the thigh, supposed seriously. A long list of names of others is given, who were more or less seriously wounded.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Two Hundred and Sixty Head of Stock Taken from Fort Larned—Two Men Scalped Alive and Three others Wounded—Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes Making War in Earnest.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT LARNED, Thursday, July 21.

Col. Vaughan:

Since coming to this place, about the first of last June, I have written several letters, among others, one to His Excellency, THOMAS CARNEY, Governor of Arkansas, detailing the situation of affairs at this post, and my reasons for believing that several Indian tribes, including the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and a part of the Arapahoes, had resolved to wage war on the whites. On the morning of the 17th of July, (Sunday,) portions of the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches came to the post, as they had been doing for several days, to get provisions—over ten thousand dollars' worth were issued to them by the commander of the post, within the past few days. Soon after dinner, I, acting officer of the day, was looking for a while, said to be a prisoner among them. While I was there, a Kiowa chief, SATANK, shot at a sentinel, slightly cutting his arm with an arrow, and gave the signal to run off the stock from the post. I had a fair opportunity of seeing that all the different tribes obeyed the signal. I made my way into the post, not knowing but a shower of arrows would pass through every step that I made.

One hundred and twenty-seven horses belonging to the Colorado Battery, 47 Government mules, 60 horses and mules belonging to the sutler and others, the beef herd and some private cattle, were captured by them within a quarter of a mile of the post.

Soon we were completely invested by the Indians. They burned the bridge over Pawnee Fork, distant only a mile and a half. A party was sent, under Lieut. EAYAR, to attack and destroy the Kiowa lodges, not more than three miles distant, but before they had proceeded half way, some five or six hundred Indian warriors took a position to cut them off, while two or three hundred took position in their front. Of course, the party had to fall back. Some skirmishing ensued, when darkness closed the operations of the day. On Monday morning, soon after daylight, the Indians appeared on all sides. Yesterday, Wednesday, 20th, 400 or 500 appeared again.

On Monday morning of the 18th, a party of about one hundred Indians, principally boys, rode slowly toward a train in front of Capt. O. T. DUNLAP'S camp, at Walnut Creek, thirty miles east of here. Arriving at the train, they began saluting and shaking hands in a friendly manner. They proceeded to the rear of the train, and began to shoot and murder the teamsters in the most horrible manner. They killed ten men, scalped two alive, and wounded three others. Capt. DUNLAP, with his company, rushed to the assistance of the train, but soon discovered a large body of Indians, 300 or more, proceeding from the woods of Walnut Creek, with the intention of cutting him off from his fortifications, which compelled him to fall back. He succeeded, however, in driving the party from the train, and saving part of the men and stock.

This party of boys were undoubtedly sent to attack the train for the purpose of drawing the troops out, while the braves would cut them off from their fort and destroy their company. The Arapahoes were engaged in this attack.

The following is a list of the names and residences of those who were scalped alive, killed and wounded:

SCALPED ALIVE.

Allen W. Edwards, (will probably live,) of Kossuth, Desmoines County, Iowa. Robert Magee, of Easton, Kansas, (will not live.) A boy of 13 or 14 years of age.

KILLED AND SCALPED.

William Weddell, Brownsville, Nebraska. Perry Beadee and son, Brownsville, Nebraska. James Lassel, Robert Lucas and Lewis Sampson, Clay County, Missouri. Talbot O. Edwards, Desmoines County, Iowa. Enos Gardner, residence not known. Perry and Charles, negroes from Leavenworth City, killed but not scalped. The killed were buried at Walnut Creek, and those scalped alive are in the hospital at this post; also, James Crockman, Wm. Redding and A. M. Gentry, of Brownsville, Nebraska, wounded.

The savages who committed these outrages were furnished with provisions from this post. Whether the commander was deceived by their professions of friendship, or thought to modify their hostility, or acted in obedience to orders from higher authority, I can't say.

The Cheyennes have two white women prisoners. I have given some of the facts. Many more outrages will be heard of soon. I will only add that the morning reports showed only 75 men fit for duty at this post; Capt. DUNLAP'S, at Walnut Creek, about 60, not more, probably less. R. M. FISH.

West Tennessee.

THE CAVALRY FORCE REORGANIZED.

It will be seen by the following order that the cavalry in the District of West Tennessee has been reorganized, and placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.—In pursuance of Special Orders No. 92 Par. VII, current series, from Headquarters District of West Tennessee, the cavalry serving within the District of West Tennessee, is hereby reorganized, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—Brig.-Gen. EDW'D HATCH, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. T. P. HERRICK, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding; Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Third Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. E. D. COON, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding: Second Iowa Cavalry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

SECOND DIVISION—Col. E. F. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. JOSEPH KARGE, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding; Second New-Jersey Cavalry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. JOS. W. NOBLE, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding; Third Iowa Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

The several division and brigade commanders will organize and announce their Staffs without delay.

By order of Brig.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

S. L. WOODWARD, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The Battle near Winchester.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 2.

We have had the privilege of reading a joint letter from two members of Company H, Fifteenth West Virginia Regiment, dated at Hancock, Md., July 29, which gives us some additional information as to the recent fighting around Winchester, Snicker's Gap, &c., and is more meager incidents of which have so far been furnished.

The following is an extract from the letter:

"You will no doubt be surprised to get a letter from us dated at this place, (Hancock.) But we will try briefly to explain. When we left Martinsburgh, we went to Harper's Ferry, (this was with Gen. CROOK, who moved down the Potomac to join Gen. WRIGHT'S forces.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER,) and as far down as Berlin crossed the river, and went out to Purcellville, (Loudon County.) From there we moved (west again) to Snicker's Gap, crossed the Shenandoah River, and engaged the enemy, and after a very severe fight, in which our Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, and Col. FROST, commanding our brigade, were killed, we fell back across the river. This day week (the 22d) we went to Winchester, and on Saturday our pickets were driven in, and skirmishing continued all day, the rebels falling back to Kearneytown. On Sunday the tables were turned on us, and we were forced to fall back, and we suffered a complete route.

Our brigade was entirely surrounded, and our company was cut off with hundreds of others. We two, with three others, stuck together, but the rebel cavalry came charging upon us, and we were compelled to light out. We had to throw away everything we had except our guns, and barely escaped with our lives. We were very closely pursued, but succeeded in making North Mountain, where we lay all night. On Monday we reached Cherry Run, (14 miles west of Martinsburgh.) Fighting was then going on at Martinsburgh, but we could not get there, and still cannot get to our command. Hundreds came through the same way, and are scattered all along the road. Our forces have fallen back to this side of the Potomac, and we hear that they are at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. Some have gone to Hagerstown, some to Cumberland, and quite a number have struck for home. The rebels are now between us and our men, and we do not know when we shall be able to join them. Both our regiment and company were without Commanders when we left there. Some must have been captured. The Tenth Regiment was in the fight."

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

No Room for a Circus in Mexico—The West Indies and Indian Labor, &c.

HAVANA, Monday, August 1, 1864.

The friends of the French intervention in Mexico, at Matamoras, were loudly exulting, and saying that a large French force under Gen. CASTAGNY would soon make its appearance before the place; but the following paragraph in the *Diario*, of Saturday, shows how greatly they were mistaken in their hopes:

"They were wrong in their calculations who, at Matamoras, fancied that the French Gen. DE CASTAGNY, at the head of 3,500 men, was rapidly advancing toward their town. In reality, according to the latest news from San Luis Potosi, received on the 16th inst., in the capital, the above-named General was expected every moment in San Luis. It is, however, said that an expedition is on its march toward Saltillo."

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico appear just now to be deficient in gaiety or in money—probably both—for CHIARINI, well known in New-York, took his circus company over there, but had soon to beat a retreat. He writes that he could not find a place proper for his performances. A funny reason, for here he reaped golden harvests for a long time in a very frail structure, and certainly there are spare plots of ground in Mexico on which to spread a large tent. He is now giving performances at Puebla, awaiting the cessation of the rainy season to return to this city.

On the 23d instant, there arrived at Vera Cruz from the capital a convoy of treasure amounting to five millions of dollars. The *Diario* asserts that the escort consisted of only twenty-seven men, which, if correct, certainly shows great carelessness on the part of the authorities, and we may say that it arrived safely "rather by good luck than good management." Certainly, in the most pacific country, at least a company of soldiers would have been sent; but it seems to be one of a series of *coups de theatre* to prove that Mexico under MAXIMILIAN would be an Arcadia.

A paper of Martinique, *Les Antilles*, has an article which is a queer commentary on what MAXIMILIAN says as to colonizing the waste lands, and proves that some of those around him wish to believe that Mexico is like China—too full of people.

"The Austrian troops in Mexico will have for Commander, Count THUN, and for Instructor, Capt. BOUSLAWSKY, one of the most distinguished members of the Institute of Vienna. This learned engineer was among the passengers of the *Louisiana* on its last voyage, and has studied our colony (Martinique) with relation to the introduction of the Aborigines of Mexico. He is highly esteemed by the Emperor, and thinks it would be easy to collect good laborers for Martinique among the *eight millions* of Mexican Indians, and that it would be advantageous to both countries to establish these continual and profitable connexions. We have these details through M. LUIS DE TINAN, who made the voyage from St. Nazaire to Fort de France with the above-named Captain. It is said that the Minister of the Navy has already received the project favorably."

The *Gaceta* has published an account of the receipts of the treasury of this island during March and the three following months. They amount to $7,750,121 82, presenting an increase of 10.63 per cent. over the receipts of the same period last year. Of this the customs produce $1,933,726 46, and the lottery $762,317 51.

The loading and unloading of merchant vessels, it is well known, was here a monopoly in the hands of certain persons who were termed *matriculados*, and this privilege, as well as the right of managing ships, fishing and other maritime matters, was principally justified on the ground that the concession of these monopolies attracted good seamen to serve in the navy. The monopoly of loading and unloading vessels has, however, been abrogated as causing great losses and vexation to merchants, so that any persons whatever can be employed at such occupation.

From Santiago de Cuba we are informed of the loss of the English brig *Lavinia*, which, on its way from Puerto Cabello to that port, in search of freight, ran aground in a very dangerous part of the coast, and though every effort was made to get it off, it was found necessary to abandon the wreck.

The *Prensa* having asserted that the Spanish Minister in Caracccas had demanded his passport, in consequence of the publication of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Peruvian Government, respecting the latter's dispute with Spain, the *Diario* expresses its surprise at the statement, finding nothing to support it in the Caraccas papers, nor yet in letters received from members of the family of Señor CEVALLOS, who limited his action to questioning the Minister on the subject, and finding the note authentic, contented himself with writing on the subject to his Government.

From Monte Cristi there is no news except that after a drought of two months there had been some rain and that several wells had been dug. The movement at Guarico was intended to aid the Dominican insurgents, but the President at once sent the Minister-at-War, who formed a court-martial, which sentenced quite a number to be shot, amongst whom were three Generals and several Colonels, who will not be the only ones, for it is said there are a great many compromised. LARA.

The Internal Revenue.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DECISION—WHAT ARE UNITED STATES BONDS.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PLATTSBURGH, Clinton County, N. Y., July 25, 1864.

SIR: Will you please define what is meant by United States Bonds in section 110, new law?

Are 7 3-10 United States Notes to be considered bonds when held by a bank as part of its capital stock?

Do National Banks require license as bankers?

Your early decision in regard to the above will oblige, yours, very respectfully,

L. MYERS, Assessor.

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

SIR: Section 110 of the act of June 30, among other things, provides a duty of "one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking beyond the amount invested in United States Bonds."

By express statute provision, this does not apply to National Banks which, under the 41st section of the Currency act of June 3, in the months of January and July of each year, are to pay a similar duty to the Treasurer of the United States.

Now, what is meant by the "United States bonds", of the Revenue Law? It is evident that the technical definition of bond is not applicable to the determination of this question, for Congress and the Department have not regarded it in speaking of or issuing the several classes of national securities.

Treasury Notes, and most other securities, bear the seal of the United States, and all are obligations of payment to the holder or other party. Yet the statutes clearly recognize divisions and classes of these securities, some of which are spoken of as "bonds," while different names or titles are given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasury Notes of the United States, United States Notes, and Certificates of indebtedness against the United States."

The Revenue act of July 1, 1862, levied a tax of one and one-half per centum upon income derived from interest upon "notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States."

The act of July 17, 1861, authorizing a national loan, allows the issue of "coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes," the "bonds" to be irredeemable for twenty years, and the "Treasury notes" to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

The several statutes authorizing temporary loans and acknowledgments to creditors of indebtedness, particularly refer to the evidence or securities given as "Certificates," "Certificates of Indebtedness, of Certificates of Deposit," and in no instance are they spoken of as "bonds."

The present securities of the United States, aside from the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of Certificates of Indebtedness, payable one year from their date; 2d, Treasury Notes of various dates and different rates of interest, and payable in three years or less from their respective dates; 3d, Certificates of Deposit for temporary loans; and 4th, Registered and Coupon Bonds of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more from their several dates, although some of them are earlier "redeemable," as in the instance of the "5-20s" so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the Government.

From a careful but hasty examination of the subject, I am fully satisfied that the "United States Bonds" of the recent Revenue Law, in the language and purpose of Congress, comprise only the securities named in the fourth or last class above-named, and that only such can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining its taxable amount.

National Banks are subject to the operations of section 79 of the Revenue Law, and must procure license reassured by the amount of their capital.

Very respectfully,

F. A. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.

L. MYERS, Esq., Assessor Sixteenth District, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Laws of the United States.

An Act to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law for holding District Courts of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, the said court shall hereafter be held at the following times and places, that is to say: At the City of Albany on the third Tuesday of January; at the City of Utica on the third Tuesday in March; at the City of Rochester on the second Tuesday in May; at the City of Buffalo on the third Tuesday in August; at the City of Auburn on the third Tuesday in November; and, in the discretion of the Judge of said court, one term annually at such time and in such place within the Counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Jefferson, Oswego, or Franklin, as the Judge of said district shall from time to time appoint, by a notice of at least twenty days, to be published in the State paper of the State of New-York, and also in one newspaper published at the place where the said court is to be held, which term shall be held only for the trial of issues of fact arising within the said counties. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Judge of said court from holding special terms thereof at the places above specified or at any other places in said district, in addition to said regular terms, (when) he shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the times and places now provided by law for holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, the said Circuit Court shall be held at the times and places following, that is to say: At the village of Canandaigua, on the third Thursday in June; at the City of Albany, on the second Tuesday in October; and the term of said court appointed by this act to be held at the City of Albany in October, shall, when it is adjourned, be adjourned to meet in the City of Albany the third Tuesday of January, and at the adjournment of said adjourned term shall be further adjourned to meet at the City of Utica on the third Tuesday of March. And the said adjourned terms shall be held for the transaction of civil business only, and no jury shall be drawn for service therein exclusively, but the jury drawn to serve in the District Court at the same time and place of said adjourned terms of said Circuit, (Court) shall be used for the trial of issues of fact arising in civil causes in said Circuit Court, and the verdicts of said jury and all proceedings upon the trial of said issues, shall be as valid and of the same effect as if the said jury had been drawn to serve in the said Circuit Court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by the change of time and place of holding such court; but all process, bail bonds and recognizances returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the said court next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in place and in lieu of the salary now paid to the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, there shall be allowed and paid quarterly to said Judge, out of the Treasury of the United States, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Approved July 4, 1864.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to provide, by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of such midshipmen or others at the Naval Academy as show a peculiar aptitude therefor as naval constructors, or civil and steam engineers, and may form a separate class for this purpose, to be styled cadet engineers, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for such professions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, such persons connected with the scientific and mechanical class as graduate therein with credit may be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors or warranted as engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, not to exceed fifty in number, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; *Provided*, That no person other than midshipmen shall be eligible for such appointment who shall not produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and that he has been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That cadet engineers, when appointed, shall be under eighteen years of age, and shall have passed a mental and physical examination. They shall be admitted to the Naval Academy, where they shall be examined from time to time, according to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; and if found deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, they shall not be continued in the academy, or in the service, except upon recommendation of the Academic Board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the academic course of cadet engineers shall be two years, and their pay the same as that of midshipmen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second rate vessel in the navy, with such first, second and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, as the wants of the service actually require. And that, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the engineer officers of the navy, on the active list, shall be as follows: Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand two hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand five hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, three thousand dollars. Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand five hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand six hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand seven hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Every first assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand five hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, one thousand one hundred dollars. Every second assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand two hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars. Every third assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department," approved March 3, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the same the following proviso, viz: *Provided*, That where articles are advertised and bid for in classes, and in the judgment of the head of the department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices, exceeding ten per centum above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Approved July 4, 1864.

Alleged Post-office Espionage.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has written the following letter in reply to certain charges made against his department:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

DEAR WAKEMAN: The New-York *World* had an article some days ago, charging that a regular espionage was kept on letters of Democrats passing through the Post-office. It renews the charge yesterday. As this is calculated to injure us in a business point of view, I am concerned at the charge, and doubtful what course to take in reference to it. Some action ought to be had about it, certainly. Suppose you call on the editor in reference to the statement, and assure him of its falsehood in every particular. Add, that I will pay a high reward to any one who will furnish me with information which will lead to the conviction of any person engaged in opening letters, and I will pay for detectives, and authorize the employment of any expert detective, whose character is good, as a special agent to run down any postmaster or clerk who may be suspected in such business. I want this man and every other man assured of our most active coöperation to prevent any abuse whatever of the mail system, and that we do not, as you know, permit any tampering with the mails now, more than at any period.

It is not because of its political effect I am sensitive about this charge. I do not believe it will affect a single vote. I am concerned only because it is a lie, calculated to injure my business as a carrier of letters for pay. We are doing a pretty fair business now, and I want even to improve it. As it is not the interest of any party to hurt our business, but the contrary, we may possibly get a retraction, or at least a cessation of that sort of warfare, by satisfying the editor that he has been misled. If not, I will have to think of some other mode of effecting it. But I will try the course herein indicated before thinking of any other. Yours truly, M. BLAIR.

Hon. A. WAKEMAN.

Colonial Scare at the Idea of Invasion.

From the Toronto Leader, July 18.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. ADDERLEY brought up the question of concentrating the British troops in Canada, in the fortified City of Quebec. An apprehension of the unsafety of scattering a small number of troops on an extended frontier was frequently expressed during the discussion that followed. In case the province was invaded, it was feared that, being in small bodies, in unfortified towns, and not adequately supported by the population, they would be overpowered and perhaps made prisoners—a disaster and a disgrace which ought to be avoided by their concentration at one or two strong points. Mr. ADDERLEY was the only speaker who wished to confine the troops to Quebec alone; all the rest, including the Colonial Secretary, who spoke on behalf of the Government, being of opinion that they ought to be divided between Montreal and Quebec. That functionary read an extract from a letter addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. WILLIAMS, dated May 25, 1864, ordering a concentration to be made, at these points, as soon as possible; and when Lord R. CECIL expressed a fear that the movement would be too tardy, Mr. CARDWELL repeated that the orders had been sent out. These orders must have reached Montreal early in June; and as they have not yet been acted upon, they were probably not considered very peremptory. The words of the instructions were: "You will take the earliest steps to effect such a concentration, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is highly desirable to retain the troops in Canada in two principal masses, at Quebec and Montreal." Mr. ADDERLEY'S motion and the expression of opinion which it elicited, would probably cause the orders to be repeated or spur Gen. WILLIAMS into promptitude in their execution.

We find that some persons here are of the opinion that Gen. WILLIAMS has the option to effect this arrangement or to leave things as they are; but we confess we do not see, looking at the explicit statement, officially made in the House of Commons, on what that opinion is founded. If any such option exists, we think there are strong reasons why it should be exercised in favor of continuing the existing state of things. The concentration of the forces is advocated on the ground that, without sufficient support from the militia, they would be in danger of being cut off in detail or being captured. Mr. CARDWELL, while concurring in the general opinion of those who took part in the debate, mentioned facts which go far to show that this fear is unfounded. He pointed out the great progress which our militia is making; a circumstance tending to afford the very support of which the regular troops stand in need. Mr. ADDERLEY'S idea amounts to this: That in case Canada were invaded by her only possible enemy, Quebec is the only city that would be found to be tenable, and that it alone would remain to prevent the conquest of the province from being complete. The more general opinion was that an attempt should be made to hold Montreal as well. If in the rest of the province it is not safe to trust British troops, the inference is that it is not tenable. Whether the report of the military commission has anything to do with this conclusion we are unable to judge; but it is unquestionably deducible from the position taken by the Imperial Government. The prospect indeed is but little flattering, and we cannot but hope that an erroneous conclusion has been hastily come to. Everything, it seems to be admitted, depends upon the efficiency of our militia, and if it would not have afforded sufficient support to the regular troops a year ago, it does not follow that this will be the case in future. Nothing would give such encouragement to the militia in time of peril as the presence of a nucleus of regular troops.

To leave the whole Province west of Montreal without the aid of regulars for its protection, would be equivalent to that large part of it being abandoned by the Mother Country. Canada has known, when under different masters, what it was to be virtually left by the parent country to its own fate. As a French colony it suffered this abandonment; and though no people ever fought with greater bravery than the Canadians, they were obliged to succumb to a vastly superior force. It was in vain that the Government called into the field the whole male population between the ages of sixteen and sixty; that, in addition, boys of twelve and old men of eighty volunteered, the colony could not bear up against the vastly disproportionate numbers that were marshaled against it. This is the history of the conquest of Canada by England. Many of the same conditions now exist as then. The British Provinces, by which the conquest of Canada was forced on, for their own purposes, have grown into a mighty republic, divided indeed by civil war, and much of its resources exhausted. Canada, become British, is relatively weak in numbers. What hope for her is there, in case of invasion, if she is to be abandoned, or only aided by England at the points of Quebec and Montreal? Unless gunboats could be placed on the lakes, how could Upper Canada, without the aid of British forces, hope to hold her own against an invading foe, sent by a people ten times as numerous as ourselves? We do not wish to weaken any rational hopes of success, in such an event, which may exist; but it is proper that the true state of the case should be presented to England. The presence of even a small body of regulars would be of infinite service—not so much in what they could accomplish as in the confidence and spirit they would infuse into the raw levies by whom they would be supported; and we trust that unless the orders of Gen. WILLIAMS be peremptory to mass all the troops in two cities, he will pause before taking such a step.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named WHITING, employed in Mr. PATTERSON'S sawmill at the foot of North Third-street, (E. D.,) Friday, had his foot caught in one of the large circular saws, completely splitting the foot from the large toe to the ankle, also dislocating the knee joint. Am

THE LATE SAMUEL HALLETT.

Interesting Particulars of his Assassination.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

WYANDOTTE, Saturday, July 30.

In your notice of the death of SAMUEL HALLETT, you mention, as the cause of the tragedy, that, you mention, as the cause of the tragedy, that Mr. TALCOTT, the murderer, was "heartlessly beaten" last Winter, at the instigation of Mr. HALLETT. Surely, in justice to the parties concerned, you will insert in your columns a denial of such a rumor.

Mr. TALCOTT left the service of the company last Winter voluntarily, through disaffection of his own. He was in the interest of Mr. FREMONT, and was disloyal to Mr. HALLETT, acting as his secret enemy while receiving pay for his services as engineer.

He was freely and promptly paid, and at the time of leaving work on the road he owed the HALLETTS.

He then wrote a letter to President LINCOLN, willfully misstating facts, and describing SAMUEL HALLETT as a swindler and cheat, and asserting that the road was a failure, was miserably constructed, etc.

Mr. LINCOLN, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. HALLETT, immediately inclosed the letter to Mr. H., at St. Louis, with some jesting remark as to its purport, and inquiring if its author was a reliable man. Mr. HALLETT treated the matter jestingly, and wrote his brother THOMAS that the offence not being very great need not merit severe punishment, but, said he, "You may *spank him gently for me.*"

Mr. TALCOTT was a man of ordinary physical power, and coming into the office shortly after THOMAS received this message, was questioned by THOMAS with regard to the letter he had written to Mr. LINCOLN. Some words passed and THOMAS informed him what his commands were and said he would have to execute them. TALCOTT drew his revolver, but as quick as thought, THOMAS, who is a large powerful man, caught TALCOTT up, threw him across his knee and administered a pretty smart spanking. Mr. TALCOTT struggled himself free from such unnignified castigation, and was in a perfect foam of wrath, and would have shot THOMAS on the spot if it had not been for those present.

Several months have passed since that time. No words ever passed between SAMUEL HALLETT and TALCOTT. The latter has been prowling around the country ever since, living with a woman at Quindaro whom he passes for his sister. No one supposed he harbored any deadly intent. On the day of the murder he was seen standing on the steps of HOLCOMB'S drug-store on Third-street. He was armed heavily with knife, revolvers and a sixteen-shooter rifle. It was about 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. HALLETT passed along, carrying his umbrella over him, and looking up at the group of gentlemen in front of HOLCOMB'S, bowed pleasantly and walked on. He had gone but a few yards when TALCOTT raised his rifle, deliberately took aim and fired. Mr. HALLETT put his hand suddenly behind him, turning quickly around, and then throwing up his hands he exclaimed, pointing to TALCOTT, "Oh, my God! he has shot me!" He fell back, sitting down gently, as those who saw him fall describe it, and then sank back with his head in the dust insensible; a few gasps, a few convulsive movements, and all that was left of SAMUEL HALLETT was a quiet, breathless form. The doctors pronounced that the spine was severed by the shot. TALCOTT stood a moment, watching to see if the shot were fatal, and then turned and mounted his horse. The men who stood around him were so paralyzed with horror, that only one man present had presence of mind enough to think of securing TALCOTT, and he laid his hand on the bridle of his horse. "Let me go," said TALCOTT, "I will give myself up;" and so he was permitted to escape. It was marvelous that such a deed could have been committed in a civilized community, at midday, and the murderer be allowed to escape. But so it was. The spectators were so horror-struck that they did not stir from their places until it was too late to secure TALCOTT. It was the most dastardly, cruel and bloody tragedy that has ever occurred in Kansas. A public meeting of citizens was called the next day, Thursday, and resolutions were passed which were earnest in sympathy for Mr. HALLETT'S friends, in regret for the death of one whom we have good reason to consider a benefactor, and strong in indignation against the cowardly assassination.

Another Account.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin, 30th July.

We are placed in possession of the main facts relative to the death of SAMUEL HALLETT, by recent arrivals from Wyandotte County, which the public may rely upon as being correct.

An old difficulty had existed between SAMUEL HALLETT and his brothers, and O. TALCOTT, who for a time occupied the position of Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, under FREMONT and HALLETT. It seems that SAMUEL HALLETT, being desirous of making a report of his operations for use in Washington City and New-York, had prepared in his office a statement of the progress made in the work on said road and the amount of his expenditures thereon—that the statement thus prepared was submitted to Mr. TALCOTT for his signature, as Chief Engineer, which was refused, on the ground that the statements contained in the report were almost totally false. This produced a considerable difficulty between the parties, which has been growing more intense in feeling from that day to the present time. Shortly after the above difficulty between the parties, a civil suit was instituted by the HALLETTS against TALCOTT, for a balance claimed by them to be due from TALCOTT; TALCOTT, on the other hand, contending that SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. owed him some two or three hundred dollars on proper and fair settlement between the parties. We understand that Mr. TALCOTT claimed that the Justices of the Peace in Wyandotte were all in the interest of HALLETT; and we believe, after changing the case from one magistrate to another, the case was finally decided against TALCOTT, from which he appealed to the District Court, where, we understand, the case is still pending.

About this time it was rumored that JOHN L. HALLETT, who, according to his own statement, had a wife then living in Texas, had secretly married a Miss CONVERSE of Wyandotte, and was then living with her as his wife. The HALLETTS claim, we understand, that TALCOTT was instrumental in having JOHN HALLETT arrested on a charge of bigamy, on which charge he now stands bound over in bonds of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court of Wyandotte County. Whether this charge against TALCOTT is correct or not, we are not informed, but we presume there is no doubt that JOHN L. HALLETT has a suit now pending in Johnson County, in this State, brought by himself, for a divorce from his first wife, and that he was married to Miss CONVERSE some time last winter, and has been living with her as his wife.

TALCOTT, we understand also, is charged by the HALLETTS with having written to President LINCOLN, who is a personal friend of TALCOTT'S, setting forth the manner in which the work was being done by the company of the Union Pacific Railway.

These things, and many others of a similar nature, which we have not space to detail, caused a deadly animosity between TALCOTT and the HALLETTS; and on the 16th day of July, as we understand, while SAMUEL and JOHN HALLETT were on their return from the East, on the way from Leavenworth City to Wyandotte, they called at TALCOTT'S house in Quindaro, and in presence of several witnesses stated to TALCOTT that they had returned, and would attend to his case in a short time—that they carried the instruments all the time to do it with. This alarmed TALCOTT, and, taken in connection with several personal threats that were conveyed to TALCOTT afterward, as we understand, that SAMUEL HALLETT would shoot TALCOTT upon sight, caused him to have such personal fear as to prevent his occupying his own bed since that time.

On Wednesday of this week, needing some groceries for his family use, TALCOTT went to Wyandotte to purchase them, and was standing in CHRISTLER'S store, in company with six or seven others, when SAMUEL HALLETT passed, going from the Garnet House, after taking his dinner. From all that we can learn, no words passed between them, but upon TALCOTT catching a glimpse of HALLETT, he raised his gun (a Spencer repeating rifle) and shot him, HALLETT having in the moment thus occupied passed by. The ball took effect in the lower vertebræ of the spine, passing through the main artery and nearly through his body, killing him instantly.

This, so far as we have been able to learn, is about a fair exhibit of the main feature of the case, and whilst we by no means justify the act, yet it is very evident that TALCOTT had very great provocation for pursuing the course he did. Mr. HALLETT was known to be reckless and having very little regard to the forms or requirements of law, voluntarily calling at TALCOTT'S own house and threatening his life, would necessarily cause TALCOTT to be alarmed and be on the *qui vive* at the first intimation of his approach.

Installation of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Aug. 1.

Yesterday was a day of unusual interest to that portion of this community connected with the Roman Catholic Church, it being the day fixed upon for the installation of Bishop MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, of Louisville, Ky., who had recently been assigned by the Pope as the Most Reverend Archbishop of the Archiepiscopal Diocese of Baltimore and Premier of the Catholic Church in America. The Bishop arrived in Baltimore, from Philadelphia, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was welcomed by the ringing of the bells of all the churches of the city. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, D. D., Brother of the Bishop, V. G. and Administrator of the Diocese of Louisville, David Russell, Secretary of Bishop Spalding, the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G., of Philadelphia, Rev. W. McGonnery, Secretary of Bishop Wood, Rev. Dr. Rose, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Father Wilkes, Thomas Foley, of this city, who met the Bishop at Philadelphia, were also with him. They immediately took carriages and proceeded to the Episcopal residence.

It was announced that the installation ceremonies would take place at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, but long before that hour a dense mass of persons thronged the entrance on Cathedral street, anxious to gain admission to the edifice. At the appointed hour the procession, composed of seminarians from St. Charles and St. Mary's, Priests, Deacons and Sub-Deacons, with the Young Catholics' Friend Society, which was generally employed in preserving order and preventing any interruption to the procession by the immense throng of persons, moved from the Archbishop's residence (with the Archbishop) up Charles to Mulberry, to Cathedral, and into the main entrance to the Cathedral, chanting the *Te Deum*. A magnificent silk canopy was carried over the Bishop throughout the procession.

Upon entering the cathedral the choir, under the direction of Prof. GEGAN, and the orchestra, directed by Mr. JOHN LINHARDT, performed a grand march with fine effect. The large congregation soon filled the spacious edifice to its utmost capacity, and as soon as quiet was restored the Bishop pronounced a benediction. A Grand Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated, occupying about two hours, during which the choir and orchestra, both of which had been increased by accessions of some of the finest musical talent in the country, discoursed some of the grandest sacred music ever heard on this continent. The deacons to Bishop Spalding were Very Revs. H. P. Coskery and B. J. Spalding. The Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by Rev. Father Burlando, of Emmittsburgh, Priest; Rev. B. J. McManus, of St. John's, Deacon; and Rev. John Dougherty, of St. Vincent's Sub-Deacon. The Master of Ceremonies of the day was Rev. U. Lequewra, of St. Mary's Seminary. The Right Rev. Bishop Dominick, of Pittsburgh, was also present, and the Rev. Father Hickey, the oldest priest in this country.

After the mass, the Bishop delivered a plain and practical address, showing the wisdom of the Almighty in originating and maintaining the Catholic Church. He spoke of the establishment of the Church in Maryland, and said it was with a proper appreciation of the difficult task assigned him that he would undertake to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors in the Archbishopric of the Diocese of Baltimore.

About 2 o'clock he announced the service ended, and after the reading, by Rev. THOMAS FOLEY, of a brief official address, in Latin, to the clergy, the congregation quietly dispersed, and the procession reformed and moved by the rear entrance of the Cathedral, to the residence of the Archbishop.

Major Gen. WALLACE and Staff were present by invitation, and after the ceremonies paid their respects to the Bishop.

Although the audience was one of the largest ever congregated in Baltimore, the best order prevailed, and great credit is due those having the management in charge, for the satisfactory manner in which everything passed off.

A Compliment to Archbishop McCloskey.

AN INVITATION TO A PUBLIC DINNER DECLINED.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 4.

There have been many testimonials of respect rendered to the newly-chosen Archbishop of New-York, by his clergy and the congregations of his Diocese.

Others of our fellow-citizens, who have appreciated his rare virtues and accomplishments, have also wished to give some testimony of their good will to the distinguished prelate, and this feeling has sought expression in the following letter of invitation. Though not accepted, the response of the Archbishop shows how gratefully it is appreciated:

ALBANY, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

To the Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York:

SIR: We learn that the time approaches, when called by the authority of your Church, to a wider sphere of Episcopal duty, you are about to leave this city.

Permit us to say that your residence of seventeen years with us, has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to bear witness to the results of your Episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquillize, to elevate and instruct.

In the newer and higher position to which you have been called, your labors, no doubt, will be equally auspicious; and the regrets we feel at parting with you, are restrained by this conviction, and by a sense of gratification at this mark of the high appreciation in which you are held by your own church.

Actuated by these feelings, we cordially invite you to meet us at dinner, on such day before your departure, as you may please to designate.

With feelings of sincere respect and esteem, we are your friends and well-wishers.

Horatio Seymour,	Isaac Vanderpool,
Peter Gansevoort,	E. P. Prentice,
S. Van Rensselaer,	Ira Harris,
Erastus Corning,	Thos. Hunt,
Gideon Hawley,	John Tweddle,
Amasa J. Parker,	C. Comstock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	R. W. Peckham,
Thurlow Weed,	James Edwards,
Lucius Robinson,	Lansing Pruyn.
Thomas W. Olcott,	Franklin Townsend.
John H. Van Antwerp,	Rufus H. King,
Jno Taylor Cooper,	Dexter Reynolds,
R. L. Banks,	H. Pumpelly,
Henry D. Paine,	John K. Porter,
James Kidd,	H. H. Martin.
Chas. E. Lansing,	Jno D. Van Buren,
S. Oakley Vanderpool,	Hamilton Harris.
Howard Townsend.	Chas Van Benthuysen.

ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1864.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Peter Gansevoort, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Erastus Corning, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much valued favor of the 30th ult., in which, with many expressions of courtesy and kindness, you invite me to meet you at dinner, on such day before my departure as I may please to designate. It is exceedingly grateful to me, if a moment so full of painful regrets, to receive this testimonial of esteem from so many of my fellow citizens, who are not only known to me by the high and honorable places which they hold in society, but who have also so long merited and received my sincerest respect for their great personal and private worth, and whose good opinion I have a right to prize. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept your flattering invitation—but the time remaining to me here is so brief, and my occupations so urgent, that with much reluctance I must beg to decline.

You will allow me, however, to profit by the occasion which thus opportunely presents itself, of making my best and warmest acknowledgements, for all the courtesy and kindness, for all the tokens of generosity and esteem, which I have so amply received from my fellow-citizens of Albany, without distinction of party or creed, from the first moment of my coming among them until now. And be assured that the sentiments of gratitude which all this inspires, are fully shared by the Catholic community—clergy as well as laity, of whom I have been the honored, though unworthy, representative. The relations of harmony and good will which I have sought ever to cultivate and promote, and which so happily exist between us, will continue, I trust, to grow and strengthen—even as the grateful remembrance of them will by me be only the more warmly cherished by reason of the separation which has to take place.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive, collectively and individually, my best wishes for both your temporal and eternal welfare, and the assurances of highest regard and esteem with which

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN McCLOSKEY,
Bishop of Albany,
Archbishop elect of New-York.

The History of a Sword.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Major WILLIAM STUBBS, of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, on entering the United States service at the commencement of the rebellion, was presented by the employes of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, on which he had been a conductor, with an elegant sword, bearing an inscription expressive of their regard. At the battle of Shiloh, where the Major, with many other Federal officers, fell into the hands of the enemy, he was obliged to surrender it to a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. He was then sent to Selma, Ala., where he remained a prisoner for more than a year. Meanwhile his sword, the loss of which he much regretted, was doing service in rebel hands. At the second battle of Corinth, in the following October, the rebel Lieutenant Colonel was wounded and taken prisoner by a private of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, who, on divesting him of the sword he carried accidentally discovered the inscription, which indicated that it once belonged to a Union officer. A private is supposed to have no use for a sword when carrying a musket and bayonet, so he gave it to the Lieutenant of his company to use until such time as he, perhaps, might be entitled to wear it. The sword once more did good service in the cause of liberty and Union, in the hands of the Missouri Lieutenant, through Gen. GRANT'S great campaign to the memorable fall of Vicksburgh. In the meantime the rightful owner of the sword was exchanged, and arrived at Chicago with other returned prisoners. Their names were published in the Chicago papers, one of which came into possession of the brave private, who, while glancing over it, observed the name of Maj. STUBBS, and all at once concluded he was the owner of the sword he took from the rebel officer so long before. He was then with the army besieging Vicksburgh. Writing to the Major at Chicago, he informed him that he had a sword which he thought was his, and asked, if so, what he should do with it. As the Major was about to rejoin his regiment, which was also before Vicksburgh, he answered in person. He reached Vicksburgh on the morning of the 4th of July, when it surrendered to the Union army under Gen. GRANT, and finding the Tenth Missouri, met the honest soldier, who seemed overjoyed at discovering the owner of the weapon which the fortunes of war had thrown in his way. He conducted him to his Lieutenant, who was loth to part with the sword which had accompanied him through the great campaign of the Southwest, but gave it up cheerfully. The Major warmly thanked the soldier for the restoration of his sword, and tendered him a handsome sum of money as a reward for his trouble; but the noble fellow respectfully declined it. It was sufficient reward to have found the owner, as he was satisfied. Thus the Major unexpectedly recovered his blade, nearly a year and a half after its surrender.

AN UNFORTUNATE NEWSPAPER.—The *Franklin Repository* printing office in Chambersburgh was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts, nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McCULLAR & STONER that as soon as material and presses can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the *Repository*, and also *The Old Flag*—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McCULLAR & STONER of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects, the Rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. STONER was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McCULLAR'S residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

GUERRILLAS IN ILLINOIS.

Interesting Account of their Depredations.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 3.

Several days ago citizens of Fayette, Montgomery and Bond Counties arriving in this city, reported to the authorities the existence between the Terre Haute and Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, of a camp of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, deserters, etc., of the Jon DAVIS stripe, who were engaged in plundering the people, and committing other outrages in the vicinity.

From an authentic source we have learned the following additional facts in reference to the matter: The rebel camp was in a densely wooded region known as Hurricane Creek, between Van Buerenburgh (near the line of Montgomery and Bond Counties) and Ramsey, on the Central Railroad. Here they seem to have been organized for some time, as indicated by the appearance of their camp, (which was captured on Saturday last,) the collection of camp equipage, etc. At first their depredations were confined chiefly to taking arms and supplies from the people of the vicinity, over whom they established a perfect reign of terror. Their operations, however, have been lately extended to robbing Union citizens of money, maltreating and abusing them, as described in the article from the *Democrat* above quoted.

The leader of the band of traitors is a Southern desperado named Clingman, who is also said to be an officer in the rebel army. He is described as a bold, daring, energetic man, of sufficient force of character to obtain and hold an influence over the men among whom he operates. He has had lately in his camp at one time 25 rebel desperadoes like himself, and a number of deserters from the Union army. These form the nucleus of his band, to which are added, as circumstances may require or policy dictate, from fifty to one hundred men from the surrounding country. His policy seems to be to mass, organize and drill as much as possible. Their depredations and outrages at first, as already stated, consisted mostly in taking arms and supplies from the citizens, but latterly they have grown more defiant and violent, and have robbed and severely maltreated a number of Union citizens, several of whom have been compelled to leave Ramsey to ensure their personal safety.

On Thursday last these bandits, numbering about fifty, all mounted and well armed, entered the town of Ramsey for the evident purpose of seizing two well known Union citizens, but were unable to find the objects of their search. *Some of these men declared that they were rebels* and defied the authorities in the most insulting manner.

Finding, on Friday, that a strong force was about to attack him, CLINGMAN, with about thirty of his gang, moved further south, encamping about seven miles southwest from Vandalia, where he was said to be on Saturday morning. He was therefore absent from his other camp when it was attacked on Saturday. It is believed that he is kept well informed, by rebel sympathizers, of the measures taken for his arrest, and was thus able to make his escape. Gov. YATES has sent agents to the vicinity to learn the real state of affairs, and the people of the State may rest assured that the authorities will take vigorous measures to preserve the public peace.

It is worthy of remark that the region where these events have transpired is one in which the influence of the Chicago *Times* is potential. It is here, too, that Jon DAVIS, a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Tenth District, has been most industrious and persistent in his efforts to excite the people to resistance to the Government. It was in this vicinity (viz., near Vandalia) that a deputy Provost-Marshal was murdered, a few months ago, while endeavoring to arrest a deserter, one or two of his posse severely wounded, and a mob of several hundred of the insurgents defied the authorities for several days. Again, at Ramsey, the house of a Union citizen was attacked in the night and his wife wounded, by a party of the same desperadoes.

These outrages seem to have an immediate connection with the recent rebel outbreak in Missouri, and there is evidence that the actors are operating in concert. There is also reason to believe that the whole scheme is intimately connected with the conspiracy for the establishment of a "Northwestern Confederacy," recently unearthed at St. Louis. The collection of a hostile force from Missouri and other States in the interior of Illinois, in a region notoriously full of rebel sympathizers, indicates an ulterior design which can only refer to some desperate and atrocious scheme of the kind. It remains to be seen, also, whether an immediate connection will not be made apparent between these insurrectionary and treasonable movements and the convention of the friends and sympathizers of those men to meet at Peoria to-day.

For two or three days past there have been wild and exciting rumors afloat throughout the country in reference to the state of affairs in Montgomery and the adjoining counties, but in the absence of anything reliable upon the subject, we omit to repeat these rumors. It is high time, however, that every true friend of law and order in Illinois should arouse to the danger that threatens the public peace and welfare.

Guerrilla Outrages in West Tennessee.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

From the Memphis Argus.

A worthy Union Tennesseean sends us the following communication in relation to guerrilla outrages. It will, to every reader, suggest the necessity for the most prompt and pitiless suppression of the demons who are thus devoting themselves to murder and robbery:

JULY 26.

SIR: CUSHMAN, the notorious guerrilla leader, in the absence of Federal forces, is rioting in blood throughout Obion, Dyer, Lauderdale and Haywood Counties. He has been in these counties most of the time since the Fort Pillow massacre, and was last heard from at Ripley robbing and murdering Union citizens. This man, CUSHMAN, is not a native Tennesseean, but a German by birth, and is a most desperate fellow, and so noted for treachery and cruelty that, at the head of a gang of outlaws, he is a terror to loyal men in his vicinity. About the 1st of last April he, with four or five of his gang, visited the house of MOSES HAWKINS, of Obion County, Tenn., and carried him from a sick bed a distance of eight miles, and then hung him to a tree in the woods. The only offence HAWKINS had committed was having belonged to the Tennessee Federal cavalry. CUSHMAN also hung a man by the name of FINLEY, after first stripping and whipping him unmercifully, and another man named BERRAM at Dyersburgh. Citizens of Ripley state that two men were hung there last week for no other offence than being Unionists. The life and property of no man is safe unless he is in complicity with these devils. The Secessionists only escape outrage. The loyal and suffering people earnestly ask protection—they implore Gen. WASHBURN to look into the matter—to hold Secessionists responsible for the outrages they encourage, and with a strong hand to punish the guilty. Union men are not safe in that section of country. Many have fled, and those who remain near, hide in the woods to escape assassination from gangs of guerrilla murderers and thieves. There is in the hands of the military at Columbus, Kentucky, a notorious guerrilla bandit, named JIM CLEE, who murdered CALVIN J. BOND, of Madison County, Tenn., and young KINCADE of Weakly County, Tenn., and a man named HAPPY, of Mayfield, Ky. The Federal authorities will best aid the Union cause by giving short shrift to such scoundrels, and to the traitors who give them aid and encouragement.

We must come to this. Either Union men will be murdered or wholly driven out of many counties of West Tennessee, or the same treatment that guerrillas give to Union people, must be shown to them and their friends.

Yours,
A LOYAL MAN.

A Crime Revealed.

A MURDER CONCEALED FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

The Laporte (Ind.) *Democrat* contains a long account of the arrest of a man named STEITZ in that county, for a murder committed in August, 1861—nearly three years ago. The facts, in brief, are these:

STEITZ was building a saw mill a few miles north of Laporte, and had in his employ a man named VON JESSEDA, both being Germans. These men had frequent quarrels about money, which VON JESSEDA alleged that STEITZ owed him for work done and refused to pay. The two men, during the warm weather, were in the habit of sleeping in a bay mow, STEITZ being a bachelor, and his sister keeping house for him.

On the morning of the 18th of August, the old quarrel was renewed, and the men got to scuffling in the mow, and finally both fell through to the barn floor, VON JESSEDA not yet being dressed. He ran to the house, his hand bleeding. STEITZ followed him, and as soon as he came in reach struck him a severe blow on the head with an iron bar which he had picked up, knocking him down senseless. Being near the cellar way when he fell, STEITZ kicked him down into the cellar; and fearing that his work was not fully accomplished, he followed down and pounded the body with a board for some time.

The whole transaction at the house was witnessed by MARY STEITZ, who was aroused from her sleep by the noise at the door. She endeavored to dissuade her brother from this purpose, but he rudely thrust her back into another part of the room. After he had beaten the body some time he came out of the cellar, leaving the body where it fell. He then left the place, and did not return until the next day. As soon as MARY could dress herself and get ready, she left the house and went to a house where JACOB FRANZEN was working, to whom she was engaged to be married. She told him all that had happened, and that she was afraid to remain there any longer unless he was there. They agreed to get married soon, possibly the next day.

The day after the occurrence they went back to the house and remained there. STEITZ also returned that day or the next, and the night after his return FRANZEN and MARY heard him working down in the cellar, and at one time heard a dead, heavy noise, like the falling of a heavy body, which they supposed to be made by STEITZ throwing the corpse into the grave which he dug for it. During the time he was occupied at the burial he came up stairs four or five times and drank whisky in order to nerve himself for the work.

The FRANZENS agreed to say nothing about the matter, on account of the disgrace it would bring upon the family. But later MARY wrote to a sister, a Mrs. BROWN, in Germany, stating what had occurred. After a time the BROWNS emigrated to Indiana, and an old partnership quarrel between them and STEITZ was renewed, when BROWN became exasperated, and threatened to expose the murder. STEITZ dared him to do so. The FRANZENS, hearing what had occurred, thought it was time to reveal the whole matter to the authorities, and upon their information STEITZ was arrested. On digging for the body in the cellar, only a small portion of the remains were found. On being asked to make a clean breast of the matter, STEITZ did so, stating that he had subsequently taken up the body and burned it. It seems, however, that the body was so much decomposed that he did not get all of it. The murderer was fully committed for trial.

A Horrible Affair.

A WOMAN OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO, AND THE NEGRO HUNG BY A MOB.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

GARNETT, Anderson County, Kansas, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

One of the most outrageous crimes ever committed by a fiend in human shape, was recently perpetrated in this community, and justice, quick, sure and terrible, overtook the offender.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee to report the case for publication, send the following statement:

Early on the evening of the 25th inst., Mrs. ANGELINE DUREN, a widow lady, highly esteemed by all who knew her, was murdered, mangled and outraged at home, within a stone's throw of neighbors all around, and about forty rods from the hall where nearly all the community were assembled to hear a phrenological lecture. After the lecture, her daughter returned home, found the lamp still burning, saw blood on the floor, but did not find her mother. She gave the alarm, and the neighbors soon found the body, the skull broken in three places, and the head nearly severed from the body. Appearances plainly indicated that the body was ravished after the murder had been committed. A Coroner's inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence, which was inflicted with an ax, in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The next morning a mass meeting of the citizens was held, to adopt measures for the detection of the murderer. The only clue obtained was the fact that a negro was seen on the evening previous, going toward the house, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. Several negroes were brought in and examined, but no evidence of guilt appeared. About noon a committee of twenty persons was appointed to search the town and country for bloody clothes and other evidences of guilt. They soon found a pair of bloody pants under the bed of a negro by the name of JOHN WARREN, which pants he was known to wear the day before. Other marks of blood were found on his person and clothes. No doubt existed as to the guilt of the prisoner, but it was thought best to defer any definite action until two o'clock to-day, when a mass meeting of all the citizens in the county was called, and notice was sent in every direction. To day three-fourths, if not nine tenths, of all the citizens of the county were on hand at the appointed time. The committee reported the facts, together with the confession of the criminal, which we give below. There was no tumultuous excitement, but in the face of every man could be seen the firm resolve—"justice shall be done." The motion was made that we proceed to execute the penalty of the law immediately. The motion was unanimously adopted, without a dissenting voice. Lawyers, doctors, ministers, farmers and mechanics were there, and all felt that it was right. The negro was then taken to the new jail, and hung as quietly as if the Sheriff had done it. At the request of Dr. Derby the head of the negro was given to him as a phrenological specimen, and the body was given to the colored people for interment.

M. A. PAGE.
G. W. ILER.
C. T. CHAPIN.
} Committee.

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN WARREN, THE MURDERER OF MRS. DUREN.

On the evening of the 25th inst., I started from my home about eight o'clock, to go to the lecture. The house where I live is in the northwest part of town, and the hall where the lecture was is in the southeast part of the town. I stayed in that part of town but a short time, when I started to go home, taking the street from Mr. MOSES'S store to the Presbyterian Church. Just after I passed the blacksmith shop, I saw a light in the house of Mrs. DUREN, and the thought of committing the crime entered my mind. I stopped and thought of the matter about two minutes, then went to the woodpile, took the ax and went into the house. I spoke to Mrs. DUREN; she replied. I then struck her across the top of the head with the pole of the ax, which knocked her out of the chair. I searched for money, but found none. I then ravished her, and was about to leave the house, when she arose and staggered out of the house, at the west door. I immediately took the ax and went out at the east door, and going round at the northwest corner of the house, I met her, and struck her twice with the pole of the ax on the head, and twice with the edge of the ax on the neck; then coming round the house on the east side, I threw the ax near the wood-pile, jumped over the fence and went home, the distance being only about one hundred and fifty yards. I cried most of the way home. On arriving at home, I washed as clean as possible and went to bed. Did not go to sleep for an hour; when asleep, slept well. Was awakened once by ROBERT, a colored boy, who had heard of the murder, and been down where the body had been found. ROBERT told me what had happened. I had no further conversation with him, only to ask him if it was so. I felt bad all the next morning. Did not put on the pants which I wore when I committed the deed, because there was some blood on them.

What We are Teaching the Old World.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

The institutions which have grown out of the war are as great a wonder to visiting foreigners as the vast armies which are fighting its battles. Eminent military men, of all nations, are constantly visiting this city, and other military depots, not more to see what we are doing than how we do it. They are generally very observing and inquisitive, and are always free to express their admiration of whatever combines novelty and utility, even to the minutest article pertaining to camp or hospital.

Our army hospitals are objects of peculiar wonder to them. A Surgeon General of the British Army was recently in this city, and made a thorough tour of observation. Every facility was given him, and his report is, that after more than thirty years' service, and acquaintance with the hospitals of every European nation, he had seen nothing at all to be compared with the army hospitals of this country, either in extent, convenience and system, or in the ample provision made for the care and comfort of their inmates. His praise is unstinted and deserved. He had conceived of nothing so thorough and perfect, and regretted that, in spite of every effort at reform, the routine of European army hospitals remained about as it was a hundred years ago. The example which our Government has set in this direction will be of infinite service to the soldiers of other nations hereafter.

The creative genius of our people has been wonderfully developed by this war. No people on earth had less experience in the art of war, or knew less, practically, of what it involved. But during these three years they have done more to energize, systematize and humanize the work of war, than has been done by all the other nations combined in a century. Our hospital system stands first and preeminent; but minor organizations are no less indicative of our adaptation to the necessities of war as well as to the arts of peace. "Camp Distribution," if not a Yankee invention, its character and management is. In all its appendages and arrangements it looks more like a fashionable watering-place than like a camp for soldiers. It has its chapel, its bathing halls, reading rooms, library, &c., and is more orderly and tidy than any village in the land. And yet it is a camp for the distribution of convalescents, weary men, stragglers, deserters, released prisoners, &c., &c., and although few who arrive here remain over a week, and over 150,000 have come and gone within a few months, there is the most perfect order in every department. Two weeks ago, when the rebels visited this neighborhood, three thousand were armed and sent out from this camp for duty in and around the defences. There are distribution camps in other countries; but they are ordinarily unhealthy and filthy places—indicating neither cleanliness, kindness nor discipline. Our example in this, as in other things, will be copied by Europe.

The "Freedman's village" is another marvel of the war. It has a population of over 2,000 souls, and, like Camp Distribution, is a pattern of neatness and good order. Any other nation with such a population pressed upon it, would, judging from the past, have permitted them to huddle together promiscuously and to die. But our authorities have made these poor people useful and happy. They live in plain but tidy houses. The men and women are kept constantly at work, the children are sent to school, and all are benefited—physically, morally and religiously. It is, emphatically, a Yankee institution—thought out and plied because something was necessary to be done, and given this shape because of the facility with which our people think out the best thoughts, when called to think at all upon practical subjects.

And what we see here upon a somewhat mammoth scale, can be seen at a hundred other points where contrabands congregate. All this tends to their elevation, and will prepare them for the higher life of entire personal freedom, which awaits them.

Our foreign friends also marvel at the vastness of our armies, at the mammoth character of our battles, at our navy and the novel features which we have introduced into naval architecture, &c., and, on the whole, learn, wonder and admire, and go home to press upon the old fogies of their respective countries the propriety of acting upon what the new world has taught them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Quota of New-York Under the New Call—An Order from Adjt.-Gen. Sprague.

Notwithstanding the great efforts which have been and are being made to fill the quota of this City, under the last call for troops, it is evidently impossible that it should be filled by the time specified. The recruiting officers have done their utmost, but until within the past few days have been so seriously embarrassed by the agents from other States, and the large bounties offered by them, that their efforts have not proved successful. The new resolution adopted on Friday by the Board of Supervisors, directing the Volunteer Committee to furnish substitutes for residents liable or not liable to draft, in the numerical order of the registration of their names and of their payments, and *to pay the substitutes the County bounty in addition to the private bounty*, will, it is thought, have a very good effect, and greatly assist the officers in procuring recruits. There are plenty of men now in this City ready and anxious to enlist, but so many have been swindled and abused by scoundrels calling themselves bounty brokers, that they fear to volunteer lest they also should be robbed of their bounty money, and, perhaps, even more seriously injured. These men should remember, however, that if they are so robbed it is entirely their own fault. Let them go directly to the Park or Battery Barracks, represent their wishes to Supervisor BLUNT, personally, and he will see that their papers are made out correctly, that they are not abused or humbugged in any way, and that they get every cent of the bounty money to which they are entitled.

NUMBER OF MEN WANTED FROM NEW-YORK UNDER THE NEW CALL.

The following important order was issued by Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE on Friday, from which it will be seen that the quota of this State, under the new call of the President for troops, is 89,318.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1864.

The quota of men to be furnished by the State of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States of July 18, 1864, is eighty-nine thousand three hundred and eighteen, (89,318.) These men are to be attached to regiments in the field. Companies will be raised, and assigned to such regiments as require reinforcements. Citizens are urged to use their utmost exertions to fill the ranks of the army.

Under authority received from the War Department, one hundred (100) companies are to be organized. Authorizations will be granted to recruit companies, upon application to these headquarters, where full instructions can be obtained. Preference will be given to those men who have been in service and honorably discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

This noble regiment, which has won for itself a truly enviable reputation, will soon be mustered out of service. Its three years' term will expire on the 10th inst. In the many battles in which it has been engaged it has lost very severely and now numbers only about two hundred men. The following is a list of the field and staff-officers: Col., L. DE CORNOLA; Lieut.-Col., WM. R. PARNELL; Maj., AUGUST HADRAND; Adjt., DONALD MCDONALD; Quartermaster, A. NEWBURGH; Commissary, FRANCIS WHITE; Surgeon, B. G. STREETER; Assistant Surgeon, D. C. BEEDE. Their gallant Colonel, it is said, will soon be appointed to another cavalry command.

THE NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mayor GUNTHER yesterday received a telegram from Col.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York.....Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York.....Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York.....Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York.....Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston.....Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York.....Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York.....Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York.....Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York.....Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York.....Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York.....Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York.....Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston.....Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York.....Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York.....Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York.....Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York.....Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	July 23	Liverpool.....Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool.....Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool.....New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool.....New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool.....New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool.....New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool.....New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool.....New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton..New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton..New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton..New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton..New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructures and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 36 gravel cars, 87 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, coal-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DANIEL KING,
Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 15th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms—cash in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dep't.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

NITRATE OF SODA AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, IVES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, at Woodruff & Jackson's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For account of whom it may concern:

NITRATE OF SODA—2,500 bags nitrate of soda, remaining portion of 3,500 bags, slightly damaged at the late fire.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart, from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 587 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters address'd as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds, the exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other officer, such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right is with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col. A. C. S. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bonded guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys." Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge at the Army Clothing Depot, Schuylkill, Pa., in suitable packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock, M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 12 M. of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," there insert the name or the article bid for, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

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Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRICTLY temperate and reliable man of fifty. Any easy exercise independent of incessantly writing would be acceptable. Salary not so much of a desideratum as a comfortable and permanent home. Address or call on EUGENE CLIFTON, No. 11 Wooster-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, where two or three horses are kept, and nothing else required; English; age 36, good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers boys, &c., are immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner of 6th av. and 11th-st. Also, female help of all kinds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures complete and lease (5 years from May 1, 1864) of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. Possession given on or about Nov. 1, 1864. Apply on the premises, as above.

FOR SALE—A MILK DEPOT, ROUTES, WAGons, stock, &c., in Brooklyn, doing a good business and yielding a fair profit; everything connected with the establishment is in the best condition. For particulars, address T. P. B., Box No. 208 New York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,000 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.

S. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.

JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.

WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to by done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 15 and 20 per cent per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 Williamst., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subscriptions received will be payable by instalments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefor but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

PROPOSALS FOR

$200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-houses, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1867, and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the said stock awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County requires it.

M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS

$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely envinces and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz., the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. It entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfort-ble and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR

AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY.

Deposits made in August will draw interest from the 1st day of September, four months to January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
THOMAS W. CAWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate No. 38,102, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 38,109, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 1,700, for 100 shares Chicago and North-western Preferred.

All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

FEARING & DALTON, No. 1 Broad st.

$200 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber's stable at Centreville, Bergen Point, N. J., on the evening of Aug. 5, a dark brown mare, full of scattering white hairs, white stripe down her face running into her lip, white hind feet, a protuberance on her hind leg resembling a curb, a scar on knee inside of her right fore leg, long black tail and mane, about 15¾ hands high. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the same mare.

JOSEPH B. CLOSE,
No. 42 Chambers-st., N. Y.,
or Bergen Point, N. J.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 26, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 287 Broadway. No questions asked.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELLIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,200	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,500	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,500	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,500	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 17, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold. Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bill of Lading is signed, showing their value expressed therein, and are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamer of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's line, carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 41 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.	90	Steerage to Hamburg, &c.	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA,

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TRELEASE, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail sidewheel steamship
E. NING KEARNY,
W. H. HOWARD, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting in the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the Line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. ALEXANDER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class sidewheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. Jenkins, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—

THE REBEL INVASION.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

Hagerstown Held Alternately by Rebel and Union Forces.

BRUTALITY OF REBEL FORAGERS.

Apprehensions, Rumors and Speculations.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FORNEY'S *Press* says: "We have received the following special dispatch from a high official source, and are assured that its details are perfectly and thoroughly reliable."

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5.

Advices received from Alleghany County, Maryland, dated Aug. 2, say:

Heavy firing of artillery has been heard in the neighborhood of Cumberland all day.

Information has been received from a rebel deserter named WALKER, who says that the rebel cavalry, under JOHNSTON, McCAUSLAND, and JACKSON, is advancing on Cumberland and this State, and they are to be joined by EARLY and IMBODEN. The whole force is to centre at Cumberland, and march on Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Their whole strength is about 25,000 or 30,000.

Should they be successful, they will then march on Cincinnati and cross into Kentucky.

The rebels have burned all the bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees across the roads.

It was the Eighth Virginia Regiment that burned Chambersburgh. They have, in several cases, ravished women on their route.

Gen. AVERILL will be compelled to move toward Bedford, in order to operate against the rebels. Gen. AVERILL is doing all he can to arrest the progress of the invaders.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 6.

There are numerous rumors afloat regarding the rebel invasion, but very few can be traced to any trustworthy source.

We still have communication with Greencastle, and dispatches from there indicate no excitement, and refer to no forces of rebels in such close proximity as rumors place them to that town. It is still certain, however, that the rebels hold Hagerstown.

Yesterday they advanced a small force to Middleburgh, a point north of State Line, and between which and Hagerstown their foraging parties are reported to have conducted themselves with great brutality. From rumors this morning it is evident this force has been withdrawn from Middleburgh, and once more posted at Hagerstown, where the rebels evidently pause in their progress for reinforcements. The fact that they were signaling by rockets last night at Hagerstown, is an indication that there is either a force in close proximity to that place, or that those in possession of the town desire to advise approaching parties of their whereabouts. No doubt the rebels are on our border.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, August 6—6 P. M.

A dispatch received here at noon by the cashier of the Harrisburgh Bank, from the cashier of the Bank of Chambersburgh, states that the rebels evacuated Hagerstown this morning.

This was subsequently confirmed by dispatches to headquarters, which add that the rebels are now retiring along the Potomac River in the direction of Shepherdstown.

The last dispatch from the operator at Greencastle stated that he was about proceeding to State Line, and from thence to Hagerstown, to open up telegraphic communication.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

We have nothing here but rumors in regard to the movements of the rebels in the Valley or on the Upper Potomac. There is nothing definite.

The opinion is still entertained here that the essential object of the rebel demonstrations is to gather in the crops in the Valley, and that an invasion will not be seriously attempted.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug 6.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night, and who has been in Hagerstown for the past week, says that the rebel force of cavalry which drove COLE'S cavalry and a portion of HUNTER'S infantry out of that town on Friday last, were for the greater part dressed in Federal uniforms.

A number of families from Montgomery County, Md., to-day came to Washington, panic-stricken, and reported that the rebels were approaching in that direction. The farmers were evidently frightened by seeing a cavalry force of our own, mistaking them for rebels. There were certainly no indications of the approach of the enemy.

Refugees from Fredericksburgh report that the town is not permanently held by either side, but that both Union and rebel scouts make their appearance occasionally.

Recently a rebel conscripting force of cavalry appeared in Fredericksburgh and impressed into their service all persons capable of bearing arms. Small detachments are still lurking in the vicinity, looking for those who have escaped to the woods.

An Appeal by Gen. Cadwallader.

HEADQUARTERS BRANDYWINE DISTRICT, }
HARRISBURGH, August, 1864. }

To the People of the City of Philddelphia and its Vicinity:

The rebel army is again upon the border of our State. The Governor has called for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency, for its defence. I appeal to your patriotism and State pride to respond promptly, and urge that you will immediately assemble in your respective Wards and organize companies to proceed forthwith to this city. You will be furnished with transportation by railroad, and on your arrival you will be organized into regiments, subsisted and sworn into the service of the State for State defence, during the period of the existing emergency. GEO. CADWALLADER,
Major-General Commanding.

Defeat of the Rebels at Osceola, Ark.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 6.

An officer of the steamer *Olive Branch* states that while the steamer was aground on Island No. 84, on the 3d inst., stragglers along shore reported that a fight had taken place at Osceola, between 500 rebels, under BOWEN, and a Federal force, Commander unknown, resulting in a defeat of the rebels, with the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners, and the capture of their arms and equipage. BOWEN was among the killed.

Capt. FULLER, Superintendent of the telegraph of this department, has been appointed to a similar position in the Department of the Gulf. Hereafter he will have the supervision of both departments, with his headquarters at New-Orleans.

Canadian Excursionists.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Over one hundred Canadian excursionists arrived here last evening. The party consists of thirty-eight members of the Legislature, about twenty newspaper editors and reporters, with other leading men from all parts of Canada. They are being entertained by our citizens to-day, and will visit Fredericton, Halifax and other towns next week. Their visit is supposed to have some political significance, in view of the recent federation movement in Canada.

Recruits for the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Six hundred recruits leave in the steamer *Constitution* for the Army of the Potomac, to-morrow

FROM CHICAGO.

Funeral of Col. Mulligan—Civil War in Illinois—New Revelations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The funeral of Col. MULLIGAN took place to-day, and was one of the largest and most imposing spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in Chicago, second only to that on the occasion of the burial of Mr. DOUGLAS. The day was beautiful, and our citizens generally, together with all branches of the city Government, a large number of civic societies, and a strong array of military, participated. It was a heartfelt tribute to one who was really loved for what he was in private life, as well as for what he had done in the field for our country.

The religious ceremonies took place in the Church of St. Mary, Catholic. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Dr. MCMULLEN, a classmate and lifelong friend of the deceased. The procession, which took nearly an hour in passing a given point, was then formed and escorted the body, which was borne in a magnificent funeral car, to its resting-place in Calvary Cemetery.

During the services in the church Mrs. MULLIGAN fainted and remained a long time unconscious. The whole scene was affecting in the last degree. And thus we have "buried out of our sight" another of those gallant men who have gone forth from among us to battle and die for the flag we love so well. And while I write there comes, borne upon lightning wings, the sad intelligence that still another Chicago officer has fallen in the terrible assault upon Petersburgh.

The disturbance in Montgomery and Fayette Counties still continues. A band of desperadoes, variously estimated at from 300 to 500 have been encamped near Van Burensburgh, and have committed depredations through that region for the past week or more. They are under the command of a man who calls himself Col. CLINGMAN, and who says that he has a regular commission from the Confederate Government, and his men are Illinois Copperheads, with a few refugees from Missouri.

On Friday last a posse of about 500 men, well armed, under the orders of the Sheriff, and headed by deputy STEVENSON, went out from Hillsboro' to disperse these rebels. They encountered several bands during Saturday and skirmished with them, killing two, wounding six, and taking twenty prisoners. Two of the posse were severely wounded. For some reason, not explained, they released all the prisoners but five. These afterward obtained bail in one thousand dollars each to appear at the September term of the United States Court.

A later report says that another fight took place on Sunday, at what are called the Okaw Bottoms, and that quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides. A regiment of infantry was expected from Springfield on Monday.

There is—as well there might be—great excitement in all that region, and we shall look for accounts of "stirring events" in the course of a few days. It is still a matter of surprise that the authorities at Springfield display so much supineness in this business.

There are rumors to-day of more disturbances in Edgar County. It is stated that the malcontents, to the number of 150, have assembled about six miles from Paris, and threaten to "clean out" the Union men of that town. These uprisings *may* result from the secret societies which have been recently exposed. But as they are comparatively insignificant, and confined to certain heretofore disaffected localities, we come to the conclusion that they are not the result of any preconcerted movement, but have been brought about by the influence and the presence of some bold, wicked leader.

You will observe that there has been another detailed exposé of "disloyal secret society" in Indiana. I think, still, that altogether too much importance is attached to these societies by the Union press. It is possible, and, in my opinion, probable, that they are purely political—in a partisan sense—and have no purpose of aiding the rebellion. But will not the language used by the Union press in relation to them carry aid and comfort to the enemy, by impressing them with the idea that there is a powerful combination here at the North ready to resist the Government by force, and thus encourage them to persevere and put forth redoubled efforts? I am aware that the action of many of the leading Democrats is such as to excite a grave suspicion that they are in full sympathy with Southern traitors. But not so the mass. I have a friend, a prominent lawyer and politician, who is unfortunately committed to the opposition. He was in the city a few days since, and in conversation about these societies he remarked that he belonged to one, which he knew had its ramifications throughout the Northwest. "But," said he, "let the members of that society lift a finger against the Government in hostility, and I will be among the first to shoulder a musket to put it down. We seek a change of administration in the regular constitutional way. Our society is to the Democratic party what the Loyal Leagues are to the Republicans—and that is all there is of it."

SPORTING.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 6.

This being the last day of the races the attendance was exceedingly large.

There were five races, and every one present was delighted with them.

The first was a hurdle race, four hurdles, each of them six feet three inches high, in a mile. The dash was a two mile one, making eight hurdles in all to clear. Five Canadian horses cleared seven hurdles. *Zig-zag* stumbled over the eighth burdle; *Charley Riley* fell against him, and *Garryowen* rode by. Capt. Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, cleared the eighth hurdle in gallant style, and won the race. None of the riders or horses were hurt. Time—4 minutes and 46 seconds.

The second race was a mile and a quarter dash—selling stakes. *Potti* came in first, *Verbena* second, and *Stonepstakes* third. Time—2:23½.

The third race was a handicap three mile one, for a purse of $600. *Capt. Moore* cantered over the course and took the purse, *Punch* and *Reporter* refusing weights.

The fourth race was for beaten horses, a dash of one and a quarter miles. *Verbena* came in first, and *Kate Duncan* second. Time 2:29.

The fifth race was a handicap one, mile heats. *Tipperary* won both heats. *Patti* came in second. Mr. HARPER'S colt and Mr. MORRIS' filly were also beaten. Time 1:59 and 2:02.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Commander FLEMING, of the steamer *Sagomore*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated July 12, off Cedar Keys, Florida, says that he sent a launch from that vessel, and two boats from the steamer *Clyde*, with twenty-four men and four officers, upon expedition on the Suwannee River, to seize some cotton which he learned that the rebels were making use of for the purpose of constructing breastworks on that river.

The expedition demolished the breastworks by bringing away ninety-four bales of cotton.

There were no casualties on our side.

The behavior of the officers and men was everything that could be desired.

ARRIVAL FROM OFF WILMINGTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, Commander CLARY, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, arrived this evening. She reports spoke on the 2d inst., off Cape Hatteras, United States steamer *Connecticut*, from Boston for the Gulf squadron.

From Colorado—Depredations by Texan Guerrillas.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned today. H. D. TOWNE was nominated for Governor.

A small party of guerrillas, supposed from northwestern Texas, has been committing depredations in this vicinity for a week past. They robbed the mail coach near Mt. Vernon, forty miles from here, a few days since, and took $4,000 in gold from the passengers. They claim to be operating in connection with a large force which designs to attack this city. A small party came upon their camp on Saturday, fired into it and fled, not knowing the strength of the enemy. The guerrillas also scattered. The next night the same party visited the camp and found a large quantity of stolen property, horses, gold dust and greenbacks; also a record of their operations on the route from Texas, showing they had captured two trains on the Arkansas River. It is supposed a rebel organization in this city, numbering several hundred, is ready to aid the guerrillas whenever they attack the place.

FORT SUMTER.

Progress of the Bombardment—Interesting Developments.

The Port Royal *New South* of July 30 has the following interesting statements about Fort Sumter:

ACCURATE FIRING.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter from the batteries on Cumming's Point is prosecuted with great vigor. The firing thus far has had a marked effect, having exposed to view a considerable portion of the interior of the work. It has been many months since the rebels in Sumter have had a good thorough waking up, but the spell is now broken under the new order of things—a circumstance which has doubtless made a lively impression on the sensibilities of the garrison. The bombardment is as heavy as any that has yet been directed to the fort. The firing cannot be excelled. Shot succeeding shot strike squarely at the point aimed. At almost every discharge down comes a pile of rubbish, while above rises a volume of dust and dirt.

THE FORT STRONG.

When this bombardment was commenced it is believed the fort was nearly as strong as it was before the severe chastisement it received under the direction of Gen. GILLMORE. It had become thus strong for the reason that the rebels had been allowed to quietly, uninterruptedly work at repairing damages. The other day when Gen. FOSTER was at the front, a witness to the shelling, he observed a sheet of water was thrown up by a shot which struck within the fort. This led him to make a closer inspection, the result of which strengthened his conviction that the rebels have made large excavations in the interior of the fort. It has been subsequently ascertained that a subterranean passage has been constructed by means of which the garrison are enabled to make a complete circuit round the fort. According to information considered authentic, the lower casemates of the work have never been materially damaged. The debris formed by the constant shelling completely buried the casemates on the side fronting Morris Island. That being the case, it may be safely assumed that the men are provided with a sufficient shelter from offensive missiles.

BOMB-PROOF.

Besides having the lower casemates as a place of protection, the rebels have constructed two bomb-proofs of dimensions sufficiently large to accommodate a very numerous garrison. Of course these bomb-proofs are built low down so that when the upper portion of the fort is knocked away, that share of the debris which falls inward tends to add to the strength of the proofs. Those who examined the rebel bomb-proofs in Wagner are aware of the perfect security they afforded the occupants. In that case as in the present case of Sumter, the earth or material displaced by projectiles served to render the bomb-proofs still further impregnable.

GUNS.

A great division of opinion has existed as to whether or not the enemy, at any time during the past few months, has had guns mounted in Sumter. The fact appears to be that guns are really mounted in or on the fort. It must be borne in mind that the channel side of the fort—but being directly opposed to either the land or naval batteries, has sustained but little damage compared with other portions of the work. On the channel front, then, it has been learned through undoubted sources, the rebels have mounted five guns, two of which are in good serviceable condition. Of the remaining three one is in a questionable condition—the other two being useless. The guns are of heavy calibre, having originally belonged to the fort. In addition to these five guns the rebels, each night after dark, haul over the rubbish to the summit of the walls—it cannot be called a parapet, for that is destroyed—four 12-pounder howitzers, which they place in position on a level or surface or platform. The object of these small pieces is probably to defend the fort against infantry assaults. In the morning, before daylight, the guns are lowered out of sight. The rebels never fire from either the light or heavy pieces. They have probably deluded themselves with the belief that we were ignorant of the fact of their having guns in the fort, which subsequent knowledge they intend to take advantage of when the monitors should attempt the passage of the channel, or when a party from the shore should favor them with an assault. If the rebels should chance to glance at this *expose* they will possibly be chagrined at their unsuccessful effort in keeping from us this valuable information.

MAGAZINES—WIRE NETWORK.

In the present or in a previous bombardment the old magazine was blown up. The rebels have now constructed a new magazine near the northwest angle of the fort.

Spread at intervals over the rubbish is a network of wire which is intended to act as an impediment against the efforts of a scaling party. The rebel sharpshooters felicitate themselves on the excellent shots they will make when our men, entangled in the wire, shall give them the opportunity.

CASUALTIES.

It is admitted that our mortars do fearful execution. The occupants of the forts can, when away from the bombproofs, manage to crawl behind a pile of bricks to escape injury from the shots thrown from the guns. But the pernendicular shots discharged from the mortars have no respect for these places of refuge. Since the late bombardment commenced over one hundred men have been killed and wounded within the fort. The casualities usually occur while the men are engaged making repairs.

RELIEFS.

Reliefs are sent to the garrison at night by means of a small steamer which runs down the Sullivan's Island side of the channel. By the same means the garrison are supplied with provisions.

THE REBEL FLAG.

The small, colorless flag in which the rebels take so much pride can be seen almost all times on the northwest wall. How many times the flag has been shot away we know not, but we know for a certainty that in a single day it has gone overboard four different times.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BE CONTINUED.

As one of the results of the present bombardment, it has been noticed that a complete lane has been plowed through the fort. It is the intention, we understand, to continue the bombardment until it is clearly demonstrated that the work of demolition is fairly accomplished.

Ex-Gen. D. C. Buell.

HIS STATEMENT OF THE REASONS OF HIS RESIGNATION.

The following letter, said to have been addressed to a friend privately by Ex-Major-Gen. BUELL, appears in the congenial columns of the Philadelphia *Age*:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The public have seen no official announcement of the fact—though it is, no doubt, by this time very generally known—that I have resigned my commission in the army. I have several times since been assured that my personal friends, and many who, without the claim of personal acquaintance, have taken an interest in my official career, feel that some explanation of the circumstances and motives of my action is due to them. Accepting this claim upon me, I have already answered some of my friends in substance as I do you now.

It is perhaps unnecessary to enter into an exposition of the circumstances of my supersedure in Tennessee in the Fall of 1862, since the particulars, though not without a certain value, involve interests of my own with which it is not my wish to weary you. As far as facts are concerned, it will suffice for the present to say, that after the adjournment, about the 1st of May, 1863, of the "Commission" which investigated my campaign, my correspondence with the department was confined to a monthly report made to the Adjutant-General that I was waiting the action of the War Department on the proceedings of that Commission; that about the fifth week of April last, I was offered command under Gen. SHERMAN, my junior, which I declined; that a month later I was again offered command under Gen. CANBY, also my junior, which I declined; that about three weeks later I received notification that I was mustered out of my rank as Major-General of Volunteers, and that on the same day I sent in my resignation as Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department of the regular army.

The impulses of most men would approve my course in this matter. If it even rested on no other ground than a determination not to acquiesce in any measure that would degrade me; but I had a higher motive than that. I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if, indeed, they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I could not lend my hand.

While there may have been more or less of personal ambition mixed up in the movement of *secession* as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, yet I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by *an honest conviction in the minds of those who engaged in it*, that the control of the Government has passed permanently into the hands of a sectional party which would soon trample on the political rights of the South. This apprehension was shared in by a very large portion of the people who did not favor secession, and who were so anxious for the preservation of the Union that even coercive measures, if tempered by justice and mercy, would not have estranged them. Under these circumstances the use of military force to put down armed resistance was not incompatible with a restoration of peace with its former glories and affections, provided the means were employed in such a manner as to convince the people that their constitutional rights would be respected. Such a policy, therefore, in the use of force, if force must be resorted to, had the manifest advantage of weakening the power of the rebellion and strengthening the Government, independently of the moral force which dignity and justice always lend to authority.

A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the war; and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave that policy my earnest support. Unfortunately it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts or agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment.

You have, in these few lines, an explanation of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step which, after twenty-three years of service, has closed my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which I was educated, and in which I have passed the larger portion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the thousands in the service, who, perhaps, with views similar to my own, have not chosen my course. Few of them have been similarly situated; and I rather commend the patience with which they have struggled on in positions which must otherwise have been filled by less scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamities which they yet could not wholly prevent. Very truly yours,

D. C. BUELL.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

Consternation in Alabama—Rebel Accounts.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday Evening, July 17, 1864.

Yesterday noon the whole city was thrown into an intense state of excitement by the report that fifteen hundred Federal cavalry were on their way, intending to sack burn and destroy the capital of Alabama. A handbill was issued by some of the oldest and most responsible citizens, calling upon all classes, young and old, to meet at the court-house at 8 o'clock that evening, to adopt measures for the defence of their homes and firesides.

It was not long before the excitement became more and more intense. Group after group assembled in front of the post-office, which seemed the general rendezvous, each party bringing additional news, which, of course, had just been received from "a source perfectly reliable." From 1,500 the assailants were magnified to 3,500, and doubtless many believed that before midnight the city would be wrapt in flames and half the community murdered in cold blood.

There were so many reports in circulation relative to the strength of the expected raiding party that up to this moment no one seems to have the least idea as to where it may be, or who may command it. One thing, however, was certain—the capital had to be defended at all hazards, and for this purpose three infantry companies had to be organized last evening; these were fully equipped with arms and ammunition. Cavalry scouts were also sent out for the purpose of obtaining reliable information, with instructions to report promptly to Maj.-Gen. JONAS M. WITHERS, now in command of this district.

Late in the evening the Government funds which had lately arrived for the purpose of paying off the officers and soldiers at this post, were quietly sent off into the country, and still later in the night, private vehicles, loaded with bullion and plate, were also passed out to some secure spot beyond the enemy's reach, in in case they should succeed in entering the city. All this time different military officials were on the alert, taking the names of all who would volunteer, and some of them were so busily engaged, that it was nearly daylight before their muster rolls were completed.

At 7 o'clock this morning two companies of cavalry and five of infantry were fully organized from among the citizens and such hospital patients as were convalescent, while the authorities had telegraphed to Pollard for such force as could be spared to assist them from that point.

Gov. WATTS has turned the whole command over to Maj.-Gen. WITHERS, subject to his order until the affair is decided, and that officer will doubtless use every means in his power to preserve the capital from the assault of any force, however numerous it may be.

The Central Bank of this city has its entire specie fund removed to the railroad, where it now remains under a strong guard. An engine is attached to the cars, with steam up, ready to start up the road the moment that the Federals are within hailing distance. A large amount of these funds compose the specie that belongs to the banks of Atlanta, Ga., that had been sent to the City of Montgomery for safe keeping.

Early this morning guards were sent all over the city, with instructions to arrest all parties who had not promptly volunteered, and bring them before the General-Commanding. No exemptions were valid; even guns of all nations, members of Congress and State Legislatures, State officers, men holding medical exemptions, and even the city police, were all taken in out of the wet, and made to do military duty. Most persons arrested submitted very cheerfully, but some few were highly indignant, and absolutely refused to stir a single step unless forced to move at the point of the bayonet.

At 5 o'clock this evening the whole battalion rendezvoused at the Court-house, and will march to meet the Federals and disclaim their right to claim possession of the capital of Alabama. Of course you have not look for our city press to forward news as the printers are all under arms. Yours, P.

What Gen. Rousseau Did.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 19th says:

We learn this morning, by passengers, that the report was in Montgomery yesterday that the Federal raiders had cut the railroad at three differ nt places—at Chehaw, Oneilha and Louchapoka. It was also reported that a company of cadets (boys) from Selma was badly cut up at the battle of Chehaw yesterday.

An extra Jackson *Mississippian* of the 10th says:

The Selma *Reporter* of Monday morning, brings a few additional particulars of Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU'S raid into Alabama.

It appears that the only property burnt at Talladega, was the depot building and a lot of arms. The building in which the arms were manufactured was left standing. No private property was disturbed in that town.

Two of the raiders, captured at Syllacoga Friday night, were brought down on the train Sunday.

It is reported that a Federal Colonel and a Lieutenant were killed near Greensport by citizens.

When last heard from, Gen. CLANTON was in the right place.

In the fight at Ten Islands, on Thursday last, Gen. CLANTON'S clothes were almost riddled, but he escaped unhurt. All of his staff officers, we learn, were either killed or wounded, among the former was Capt. ALEXANDER.

At Ashville the Federals stopped long enough to assist in the issuances of the Ashville *Vidette*. It appears that the press was stopped to announce the arrival of Gen. R. and his admirers, and to disclaim all sympathy with the Confederate Government. The *Vidette*, in the hands of the raiders, doubtless turned a complete summerset.

The Methodist Church South and Secession.

CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* reports the proceedings of a convention of the local ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of those whose church relations had been changed by expulsion for "disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy," or by voluntary withdrawal, which was held in Knoxville on the 17th ult.

The convention was organized by electing Rev. E. E. GREENWATER Chairman, and Rev. R. G. BLACKMAN Secretary.

The objects of the convention were stated by the Chairman to be the gathering together of the loyal portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, within the bounds of the Holston Annual Conference, into legal and permanent organization, and the supplying of the churches with a devoted spiritual pastorate.

A report of considerable length, accompanied by a series of resolutions, was adopted. The following are extracts from the report:

"At an early period in this wicked rebellion, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, took her stand upon the treasonable, and therefore false, foundation of secession; her pulpits bestowed with more than ordinary zeal, on the side of secession than those of almost any other church, hurling fiery invectives at the Union and the North—carrying the most of her leading and influential portion of her ministers and members into the unhallowed embrace of treason. Under the administration of this, our former church, some of our ministers have been proscribed, some refused circuits and stations, and others expelled, all for *opinion's sake*, and because they were loyal to the United States. We have determined, therefore, no longer in live under the iron rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, or to be associated in our church relations with the men who control the interests of said church, or are likely to direct her future movements. It, therefore, remains for us and the loyal thousands of our brethren similarly situated, to go one of three things—either to remain in the wilderness—not of *Judea*, but of *Dixie*—and wander off into the mountains of sin and unbelief, whence we came; or, next, to form ourselves into a separate and independent church organization; or, last of all, to seek a reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, whose doctrines, usages and faith are in accordance with ours. * * In the enjoyment and practice of which we desire to live and die! * *

Now that the most numerous of the American churches has placed itself at the head of the Anti-Slavery movements of the country, we may expect that other churches will follow. Hitherto only a number of the smaller denominations of the country had taken this position. Thus among the Methodists only a branch known as the Wesleyans, with a membership of 21,000, and, I may add, the Free Met odists and the Independent Methodists, two small organizations of recent origin, had excluded slaveholders from their communion; while the Methodist Episcopal Church, extending through all the States and Territories, with the rise of 900,000 members, only prohibited the "buying and selling" of slaves. The Methodist Protestant Church, a branch that left the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-five years ago, and numbers about 90,000 members, had no general law on the subject of slaveholding. Among the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, numbering 57,000 members; the Reformed Presbyterians, numbering 15,000 members, and the Free Presbyterians numbering 4,000 members, did not allow slaveholding. But no such prohibition was enforced among the Old School Presbyterians, numbering 300,000 members; the New School Presbyterians, numbering 150,000 members, or the Cumberland Presbyterians, numbering 104,000 members. Among the other denominations, the "United Brethren," numbering about 100,000 members, and the Friends, commonly called *Quakers*, adhere to a slavery prohibiting policy; while the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, the German Reformed and the Unitarian, with their large membership, have all studiously refrained from legislation on the subject.

1. *Resolved*, That the rebellion of the Southern States against the Government of the United States, was without any just and sufficient cause, and therefore what has followed is without any foundation in right justice or the laws of the land, or in the wants and necessities of the people in this or any other country.

2. *Resolved*, That all who willingly engaged in this rebellion have, in the eyes of the supreme law of the land, in the judgment of all enlightened nations, and especially in the feelings of every loyal heart of this vast continent, have forfeited all the rights, privileges and immunities of the Government of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the loyal members and ministers of Holston Annual Conference are entitled in law to all property belonging to said ecclesiastical organization, and, with divine blessing, we intend to claim and hold the same, and rebuild the waste places of Zion.

4. *Resolved*, That the loyal people and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, within the bounds of the Holston Conference, constitute said church, and this convention, acting for said church and people, hereby propose, at the earliest day practicable, to transfer the same to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and that a committee be appointed to complete the negotiations, subject to the approval of those transferred.

5. *Resolved*, That ministers having charge of circuits, stations and missions, and all who may have in the future, be instructed to propose to the churches in their respective charges to change their church relations from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by going *en masse* to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

An important fact was elicited by the committee. It was in regard to the number of loyal preachers in the bounds of the Holston Annual Conference. The committee was not able to learn all the names, because large scopes of the Conference are within rebel lines. There is one hundred and twelve loyal preachers in the conference, and at least forty more whose names were not learned. Of the one hundred and twelve, sixty are ordained ministers, and several of them are ready to enter the traveling connection upon the platform adopted by the convention.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REG'T }
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.—Commandants of companies are hereby directed to report at these Headquarters on Sunday, August 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., marching orders having been received.

Commandants will take immediate steps to have every man who has been uniformed brought at once to the camp, on Governor's Island.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WHIT, Adjutant.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—At about 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred on the third floor of the premises No. 145 Maiden-lane, occupied by E. J. SIDNEY BETTS, Jr., liquor rectifier. Damage about $500. The stocks of Messrs. SINCLAIR & WEST, brokers, on the second floor, and LEONARD & SQUIER, on the ground floor, were damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 43 obls. of Ashes, 11,948 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. and 521 bags Corn Meal, 87,893 bushels Wheat, 110,324 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 33,166 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in fair request and much higher. Middlings, $1 75@$1 76 ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FISH—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Dry Cod at $8@$9 ₱ cwt., No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$20, No. 2 do. at $14 50@$17, and No. 3 do. at $11@$13 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring at 57c.@60c. for scaled, and 35c.@40c, for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and prices of really desirable lots of fresh ground, especially medium grades, have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales since our last amount to 22,800 obls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State $9 50@$10 60, chiefly at $10@10 25, and for September delivery at $11. Round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75.

Superfine State and Western, ₱ bbl..	$9 10	@$9 00
Extra State	9 80	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 20	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.	10 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet but steady to-day. Sales since our last 1300 bbls., at $10 45@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Fleur is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$10 50—the latter a fancy price—per bbl. Sales 175 obls. Corn Meal is in fair demand to-day, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request; prime Spring has been firm in price, but all other kinds have been quoted quite heavy and unsettled. Sales have been made since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 57@$2 62, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $2 48@$2 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 45; Milwaukee Club, $2 28@$2 41; Chicago Spring, at $2 23@$2 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been plenty and heavy, to-day. Sales since our last, 94,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 56 for mixed Western, $1 70@$1 82, nearly all at $1 70 for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western, at 99c.@$1, and very choice at $1 02; State at 99c.@$1, cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in more request at $1 35@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 18,164 sides and 30 bales do.; sales, 8,200 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 22 lbs., private terms; 685 Dry West Indies, 23 lbs., 18½c.@22c., as they run; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 16½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 686,700 (same time last year 455,300—year before, 350,000), and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 363,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 86,000 Dry Rio Grande; 48,300 Dry Orlioco; 101,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,500 Dry Central America, &c.; 10,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 2,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minas; 23,500 Dry African; 2,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINMEYER notice thus: "*New-York Sole*—The inquiry from manufacturers and Eastern dealers continues very light, and both State and Western purchasers are taking only only limited supplies—at prices about a half cent lower than the highest point attained during last month. The receipts from tanneries continue small for the season, as the drouth of the past sixty days is now being felt in most of the tanning districts. *Oak Sole* has been in limited request, at unchanged and firm prices. Week's receipts of sole leather about 24,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak light Cropped, Good, 61c.@63c.; Oak middle, Cropped, Good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 46c.@47c., Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock California, Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 40c.@43c.; Hemlock Orinoco & B. A. Poor, all weights, 36c.@32c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, 52 rounds, 52c.@55c., cash ₱

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4016. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION.

THE CRISIS HASTENING.

The Old Antietam Battle-Ground Again.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS

The Gathering of the National Forces.

A GREAT CONTEST IMPENDING.

Gen. Hunter Superseded---Sheridan in Command.

MINOR MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A Manœuvre Toward Wheeling.

Probability of an Engagement on or Near the Old Antietam Battle-Ground—Gen. Hunter Superceded—Sheridan Takes Command.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

After careful investigation of rumors, and on inquiry at the military headquarters in this city, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there has been no considerable contest fought in the neighborhood of the old Antietam battle-ground up to 6 o'clock this evening. This is made certain by the fact that we have telegraphic communication with Hagerstown, and that the military operator there, in his usual dispatches, addressed to these headquarters during the day, has not even referred to a rumor of a battle.

It is difficult to ascertain where the rebels are posted, but the impression among military men here is that a collision will take place near Middletown, about twelve miles north of Frederick.

Gen. HUNTER has been superseded by Gen. SHERMAN in the command of the army operating on the Upper Potomac. Maj.-Gen. COUCH has returned from Pittsburgh and is at his headquarters in this city.

Rumored Movement Against Wheeling—Early being Reinforced—Doubtful Reports.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug 7—9:45 P. M.

It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, and were going in the direction of Wheeling. The same authority says that EARLY has been or is being reinforced by LONGSTREET's Corps, and that Wheeling is the point to be aimed at. We have no means of ascertaining the reliability of this report, but think it is rather unreliable.

Frederick City—Vast Military Preparations—Movements and Counter-movements—The Commands Worn Out—Wild Rumors—The Situation Around Frederick—The Enemy Concentrating Near South Mountain—An Important Battle Impending—The Sixth Corps at Buckeye Town—The Gallant Sixth Eager for the Fray—The Nineteenth in Marching Order—Rumors of the Arrival of Troops from the Army of the Potomac.

From Our Own Coependent.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

I arrived here on the evening of the 4th, passing through Baltimore the same day. Being Fast Day, I found the city in a state of hushed repose, the stores and public offices closed, and a general observance of the day being discernible. One would almost imagine it to be Sunday, so quiet and still was everything.

Far otherwise was the busy little town of Frederick, for although the majority of the the places of business were closed out of respect to the day, the streets were crowded by immense trains of army wagons, and as they moved to and fro, heavy clouds of dust hung over the town, almost choking one by their density. The hotels were filled with officers, busily discussing the campaign now in progress. These sunburnt and dusty gentlemen evinced considerable feeling regarding the peculiar "pillar-to-post" style of manœuvering which has characterized some of the movements in this quarter.

To give you an idea of the extraordinary manner in which these distinguished tacticians displayed their style of strategy, I will jot down the marches and countermarches of the forces in this neighborhood. It appears that when the rebels first began their operations by crossing the Potomac at Spring Run Ford, the great bulk of our army in this vicinity were massed at Harper's Ferry, and numbered at least 30,000 men. They were at once ordered to Frederick City, where they arrived on Sunday last. Monday morning they retraced their steps, and crossed the Potomac at the Ferry on the evening of Tuesday, and commenced their march up the south side of the river, toward the Shenandoah Valley. I have since learned that this last movement was occasioned by news of the crossing of EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE at Falling Waters, near Williamsport, (of which movement I telegraphed you from Harrisburgh.) Before our forces, however, had all got into motion, the orders were countermanded, and they recrossed the Potomac, and marched direct for Washington, and thence on to this place, reaching here Friday morning. The commands are fearfully worn out, and many cases of sickness were occasioned by the hardships of these continued and successive movements.

As is generally the case in troubles of this kind, rumors of the wildest and most insane description were flying about, and everybody seemed to vie with his neighbor in creating the greatest excitement. What pleasure people can find in inventing such outrageous stories, I cannot conceive. At one time it was currently reported that the rebels had burned Cumberland, and when I heard it, my thoughts involuntarily went back to my amiable friend, the ticket-agent at Altoona, who firmly believed that Cumberland was a heap of ashes.

After a careful and circumspect reconnoissance of the whole situation in and around Frederick, I have come to the conclusion that there is evidently *a large force of the enemy* in the vicinity of Hagerstown and South Mountain, and my firm belief is that an important battle is about to be fought on the same ground that the battle of Antietam took place. I went out to Buckeye Town six miles from this place, yesterday, and there found the entire Sixth Corps encamped. On inquiry among the officers and men, I learned the particulars of the recent movements recapitulated above, but like all soldiers, they knew next to nothing regarding the enemy's movements, and were more in the dark than any one else. The general impression, however, prevailed among them that a great battle was on the tapis, and the universal desire was that it would take place soon, for they were tired out by vexatious counter movements, and preferred greatly to meet the enemy at once. You would be highly gratified, as I was, to find this gallant old corps so eager for the conflict, and I am certain that my old friends of the "Fighting Sixth" will soon add a new leaf to the already full chaplet of laurels they have reaped on many a hard-fought field. The Nineteenth Corps lay at Monocacy Junction, and they repeated the same wishes over again.

On returning to Frederick yesterday I found matters somewhat changed, and the wagons that before blocked up the thoroughfares were all in motion, and proceeding toward their respective corps. They were heavily laden with commissarial supplies. When I entered the United States Hotel all was in a bustle, and the crowds of officers were preparing to join their commands, as orders to march had just been issued. By dusk, yesterday, two divisions of the Sixth Corps were en route for Harper's Ferry, and when I reached the Junction I found that the Nineteenth Corps were also under marching orders.

Every one seemed to feel that some new and powerful hand was at the helm, and while I stood chatting to some officers at Monocacy Bridge, a special train whirled past on its way to the Ferry. I have since learned that it contained Gen. GRANT, and am led to the belief that he has come on to see for himself regarding affairs. At any rate it is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-General has arrived, for under his vigorous and clear-headed administration affairs in this quarter will speedily cease to be in the exquisite muddle that has hitherto characterized recent movements.

The telegraph operator here informed me that the enemy were seen at Funkstown, on the other side of South Mountain, and I myself saw one of the Sixth Corps brigade Sutlers, who told me that he was at Middletown yesterday morning in company with an officer of his brigade, visiting some friends there, and coming back was chased by a party of rebel cavalry, and by dint of hard driving they narrowly escaped being captured. He said that the citizens warned them that a large force was in possession of the mountain, and he fully believes it to be the case. From his statements—and being an old attaché of the army, I consider him to be pretty good authority—I should judge that the invading force are again threatening Pennsylvania, and from recent movements I gather the impression that our army will cross over into the Shenandoah Valley, and thus cut off their retreat. This will, of course, necessitate the defence of Pennsylvania being left to the militia of that State. I am more fully convinced of this view of the situation from the fact of Gov. CURTIN calling for thirty thousand volunteers for *State service*, evidently a part of the entire scheme of operations.

Our forces being in the Shenandoah Valley would prevent the force, now said to be there busily engaged in reaping the crops, from forming a junction with the main body of EARLY's command, which they would undoubtedly do, were a heavy force to be thrown against them on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. This movement of our army would be simply the old Napoleonic idea of dividing the enemy's forces.

What leads me to a belief of this view is the fact of a gentleman from Washington telling me to-day that all night of Thursday a heavy force were marching past his residence on Seventh street. Vague rumors of arrivals of troops from the Army of the Potomac have been in circulation for some days. It is, I think, GRANT's desire to meet LEE in open field, and thus break up his army, for, in the event of a defeat, LEE would not be permitted to escape as easily as he did on both former occasions of a like nature. As a matter of course, EARLY would be compelled to turn and give battle when he found our forces in his rear, and would have to labor under precisely the same disadvantages that MEADE encountered at Williamsport last year, with the additional one of having no path of retreat open in case of a defeat.

Prisoners taken by AVERELL, and with whom I conversed at Harrisburgh, all agree that the aim of LEE was to draw, for a time at least, the main bulk of GRANT's army from in front of Petersburgh, and to effect this object, was willing to risk a battle on Northern soil. The article in yesterday's TIMES on the next move of the rebels, fully discusses this problem, and exhausts the subject; but it is remarkable that my own views perfectly coincided with the deductions drawn by the writer of the article in question, and I was on the point of saying so in this letter when the paper was put into my hand.

I see that Harrisburgh has again been thrown into a fever of excitement on account of the recent movements of EARLY's forces, but I would be very chary of belief in the wild reports so constantly issued from that excitable little capital. While I was there, the beginning of this week, telegraph dispatches were sent out representing the people to be greatly exercised regarding the safety of the city, and I know that no excitement existed at all.

In yesterday's TIMES I notice a letter from Col. MCCLURE, of Chambersburgh, defending Gen. COUCH from the repeated charges of incompetency so persistently urged against him, and I have a few words to say to reply to the Colonel's defence. He says that all the available force at the command of Gen. COUCH was four companies, and that he tried repeatedly to procure Gen. AVERILL's cooperation in defending the town. In my letter of Aug. 2, I stated that six companies of one hundred days' men were within two miles of Chambersburgh. They were, at the disposal of Gen. COUCH, no matter what Col. M. CLURE says to the contrary. The officers of the battalion say so, and the entire command are at this moment loud in their denunciation, first of Gen. COUCH for not ordering them into the town, and second against their commander, Capt. HALL, for not marching them there without orders. If the latter officer is reprehensible, I am sure the General is fully as culpable. Another thing I would like to have explained, and that is, how Col. MCCLURE could possibly know that no one was anxious to defend the town until after Gen. MCCAUSLAND had evacuated Chambersburgh, when he himself was at Carlisle, taking precious good care to keep out of harm's way. If no one was willing to fight the rebels, how comes it that four men were killed by the citizens? I was in Chambersburgh on the day of August 1, (the date of Col. MCCLURE's letter,) and the town was burnt two days before; and you will remember that Col. MCCLURE acknowledged that he had not seen Gen. COUCH for several days, and how he could know personally that the Commanding General had done all in his power to defend the town, is more than I can tell.

On my way down to Baltimore from Pittsburgh I had for fellow passengers Gen. HOOKER and his personal staff. He arrived at Pittsburgh from Wheeling, via the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, in time to take our train down. While the train was in Pittsburgh the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and along the entire route, wherever it was known that the hero of Lookout Mountain was on board, he was received with tumultuous cheers. The General looks extremely well, and I was pleased to see so little difference in the appearance of our gallant and fighting JOSEPH HOOKER. It was generally supposed that he would soon have an important command. Let us hope that it will be in this department. G. F. W.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch to the *Democrat* says that an express from Fort Riley brings advices of the late Indian raid.

Gen. BLUNT had arrived at Fort Riley and assumed command of the new district, embracing the troubled region. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and it is believed that rebel emissaries incited them to action. At all events, white men have been among them.

The indiscriminate issuing of rations by the Commandant of Fort Larned made the Indians very insolent.

The Government ordnance train was corralled at Corra Creek, and saved.

Four companies of the First Colorado Cavalry arrived at Fort Larned on the 27th ult.

Cols. PRICE and SCOTT, of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Kansas Militia, at the request of Gen. CURTIS, mustered 500 mounted men of their regiments at Smokey Hill, and saved the frontier settlements from attack. The Indians are now scattered, part of them going south, the remainder toward the Platte River. Gen. CURTIS has about 800 cavalry and militia in pursuit, and making every effort to meet the further movements of the savages.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Officers Under Fire at Charleston Released.

NAMES OF THOSE EXCHANGED.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN were at Charleston Harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the rebel officers, including several Brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the rebel authorities who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest. The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gaily decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by Gen. SICKLES to his brother officers on board one of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Washington on Sunday.

An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, having on board the fifty rebel prisoners (officers) for exchange, left Hilton Head at 6 P. M. yesterday, and anchored off Morris Island at 6 A. M. this morning.

At 9 A. M. the steamer was again got under way and moved up to a point opposite Fort Moultrie, and where the rebel steamer (?) *Chesterfield*, having on board the Union prisoners, was in waiting.

On our side the proceedings of exchange were conducted by Maj. JOHN F. ANDERSON, of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER's Staff, assisted by Maj. E. N. STRONG, also of Gen. FOSTER's Staff, and on the rebel side by Maj. JOHN LAY, of Gen. JONES' Staff.

By 12 M. the exchange was effected much to the unbounded gratification of all concerned.

As the *Cosmopolitan* moved off hearty cheers were given on both sides. The band on board the *Cosmopolitan* struck up "Home, Sweet Home," which was followed by national and patriotic airs.

While passing among the fleet, the gunboat *Pawnee* fired a salute of thirteen guns, and the crews of all the gunboats and monitors gave vociferous cheers.

On board the *Cosmopolitan*, a most hospitable welcome was extended the Union officers—the arrangements for the same having been made by Maje. ANDERSON and STRONG.

During the interview with Maj. LAY, Maj. ANDERSON made arrangements for the exchange of Capt. LAURENCE MOTLEY, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry; Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and the release of Dr. ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

In passing down the harbor, the steamer ran up to Admiral DAHLGREN's flag-steamer *Philadelphia*, upon which was Maj.-Gen. FOSTER. The returned officers stepped aboard the *Philadelphia* and received the congratulations of Gen. FOSTER, Admiral DAHLGREN, and others.

They will go North by the *Fulton*, to-morrow.

The occasion is one of the most enlivening that has ever been witnessed in this department.

It is a grand gala-day.

The following is a list of the released National officers:

Brig.-Gens. SEYMOUR, WESSELS, SCAMMON, SHALER, HICKMAN. Cols. T. G. GROVER, R. HAWKINS, R. HARRISON, J. H. LEHMAN, O. H. LAGRANGE, W. J. LEE, R. WHITE, H. C. BOSINGER, H. I. BROWN, E. L. DANA, E. FARRELL. Lieut.-Cols. E. S. HAYS, N. B. HUNTER, F. N. DIGGINBOTHAM, G. C. JOSLIN, W. E. MCMASLIN, D. MILLER, W. C. MAXWELL, J. D. MAYNES, S. MORRILL, E. ALCOTT, P. POTSLEY, G. F. ROGERS, J. H. BURNHAM, C. B. BALDWIN, W. G. BARTHOLOMEW, W. R. COOK, C. J. DICKERSON, J. T. FELTUS, G. A. FAIRBANKS, W. GLENN, T. B. SNAFFORD, W. W. STEWART, F. W. SWIFT, A. W. TAYLOR, W. P. LASCELLE. Majors C. H. BURES, W. F. BAKER, E. W. BATES, J. E. CLARKE, D. A. CARPENTER, W. CRANDALL, H. D. CRANK, J. HALL, J. N. JOHNSON.

I must abruptly close, in order to get this dispatch by next mail. WHIT.

Raids in Florida—Loss of the Alice Price—Exchange of Prisoners—Capture of a Railroad Train—Change of Commanders.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Until within two weeks, affairs in Florida have been very quiet. By order of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, some recent raids made by Gen. BIRNEY have served to invest the district with something of that interest which attached to it at the time Gen. SEYMOUR was in command. A few days ago Gen. BIRNEY sent a small force of infantry and cavalry to operate on the line of the Fernandina Railroad. The force embarked on boats at Jacksonville, and proceeded to the mouth of Trout Creek, where they landed. On the march toward the railroad they destroyed two bridges, crossing a branch of Trout Creek. The railroad was reached at a point called Callehan Station. Here a brief skirmish occurred, which resulted in the enemy's defeat, with a loss to us of only one man wounded. The enemy left two killed on the field. At the station two cars and the telegraph-office were destroyed, and a number of horses and a large quantity of small arms and stores were captured. Having accomplished this, the force returned to Jacksonville. On Saturday, the 23d ult., a more extensive expedition left Jacksonville and proceeded up the St. John's in transports to Taylor's Ford on Black Creek. In consequence of the few steamers at the disposal of Gen. BIRNEY, the entire force did not arrive at Taylor's Ford until Monday night. The landing was effected without opposition on the part of the rebels. On Sunday a column advanced to Whitesville, on the south fork of Black Creek, where a force of rebels was drawn up to dispute the crossing. A skirmish ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the enemy. The fighting was sustained on our side by two colored regiments, who behaved with a commendable degree of valor. Artillery was used on both sides; but apparently with little effect. On Sunday night Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, headed a column that marched over thirty miles to destroy trestle-work over the south fork of the St. Mary's River. Not only was the trestle-work destroyed but also a bridge which was of considerable importance to the enemy. Monday morning a column led by Col. HARRIS, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, advanced to Clay Hills, where a skirmish with the enemy took place. The enemy's force consisted of the Second Florida Cavalry, under the command of Maj. SCOTT. Our men made a gallant charge, before which the enemy fled in confusion, having had several of his number severely wounded. Col. HARRIS led the charge, and with his own sabre cut down two rebels. The column, having been agumented by other troops, marched to the north fork of Black Creek, where, with great difficulty, a crossing was made with felled trees. Everything, including the artillery, was crossed in safety. The column then marched to Trail Ridge, on the Cedar Keys Railroad, and destroyed two trestle-works. They next proceeded on the old Alachua trail to Darby's Still, on the Lake City Railroad, where a trestle-work and a water-tank were destroyed. While the water-tank was burning the wind suddenly changed and communicated the flames to a building containing two thousand barrels of resin, all of which was consumed. Tuesday morning the march was resumed, the column taking the road leading to Baldwin. The privilege of storming Baldwin having been promised the colored troops, they were greatly elated at the prospect in view; but the rebels spoiled the programme by ingloriously evacuating the place during the night. The rebels were followed as far as Brandy Creek, when it was deemed useless to continue the chase. Our men then returned to Baldwin, where they secured a quantity of guns, sabres and forage. A rebel mail was also captured, one of the letters, dated at Baldwin a day or two previous, stating that the force in that place consisted of the Second Florida Cavalry, the Scott Battalion, four companies of reserves, DUNHAM's Artillery and VILLEPIQUE's Artillery. Our forces now occupy Baldwin and Camp Milton. The formidable earthworks which Gen. GILLMORE caused to be erected for the defence of each of those places, are still standing. Cars run daily between Jacksonville and Baldwin. The principal object in holding Baldwin is to deprive the rebels of the use of three lines of railway, and prevent them from driving cattle from the lower and richer portions of the State into Georgia. The rebels have subsisted their armies for a long time on cattle taken from Florida, and by cutting off this supply we must seriously effect their condition.

A few days ago the steamer *Alice Price* was run aground in Nassau Creek, Florida, the captain having been on board at the time. The vessel remained fast for a short time and then went to pieces. She had on board a quantity of ordnance stores for Gen. BIRNEY's expedition. She was an old, worthless boat, and was soon to be taken from the Government service. It is understood a rigid examination will be instituted into the circumstances attending her loss.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the fifty Union officers under our fire at Charleston, are to be exchanged for the rebel officers which were sent to Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure. The exchange will be effected in Charleston harbor at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, the 3d. The rebel prisoners will leave here to-night in the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, in charge of Majors ANDERSON and STRONG, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff. The Union officers will go North in the *Fulton*, which leaves here on Thursday.

Gen. HATCH relieves Gen. BIRNEY in the Command of the Florida District. Gen. BIRNEY has orders from the War Department to report at Washington.

Gen. SICKLES arrived here from New-Orleans this morning. He came in a special steamer, and will leave for the North to-night or to-morrow. On entering the harbor he was honored with the customary salute.

Since writing the above account of Gen. BIRNEY's expedition, intelligence has reached me of the capture at Callehan Station, on the railroad between Baldwin and Fernandino, of a locomotive and seven cars. The locomotive was a little out of order, but would be soon repaired. The cars—four box and three platform—were in a good condition.

WHIT.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

The Explosion of a Rebel Mine—Little Damage Done—Five Killed and Wounded—The Disaster of July 30—Burnside's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

By the arrival of the City Point boat this morning, we have the particulars of the explosion of a rebel mine, which took place about 6:15 o'clock on Friday morning, in front and to the left of the Eighteenth Corps. Casualties thus far reported amount to but five killed and wounded. Among the former is Col. STEDMAN, commanding the Eleventh Connecticut Artillery. Firing was pretty general along the lines and several heavy volleys of musketry were fired. The whole affair occupied about one hour.

The report of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the causes which led to the shameful slaughter of our troops before the enemy's lines at Petersburgh on the 30th of July, is looked for here, as elsewhere throughout the country, with feverish anxiety. BURNSIDE's removal is spoken of here in military circles as certain. Such statements, however, are premature. No action in regard to the matter will of course be taken until a report of the court has been sent in.

No Change in the Position of the Armies—Constant Picket-Firing—An Annoying Rebel Battery—Warm Weather and Sickness—The Rebel Mining a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated Friday evening, says: No change in the positions of the two armies has occurred since the late battle. There has been the usual picket-firing on the centre of the line.

Heavy firing was heard this afternoon in the direction of the Tenth Corps, and a report was circulated to the effect that the enemy had attempted to blow up a fort in that vicinity, but were unsuccessful.

A rebel battery on the north side of the James River has become very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning between it and our gunboats, and it was finally forced to timber up and leave.

The weather continues very warm, and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers, who suffer principally from diarrhœa.

St. George Court-house was wantonly set fire to and destroyed this morning by some soldiers.

LATER.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated Saturday morning says:

The rebels blew up a mine yesterday evening before dark in front of the Fifth Corps; but as they had not dug to within 40 yards of our works, no damage was done. They also attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly; but they must have been chagrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for an hour. The enemy's loss was heavy, ours very light.

All is quiet this morning.

From San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The second one hundred barrels of molasses from Honolulu for San Francisco have sold for $1,100 in gold. Mining stocks are falling again; Gould & Curry, $050 to $1,000.

The schooner *Haze* was seized to-day, loaded with arms for the Liberals in Mexico.

Arrived, ships *Mary E. Sutton*, from New-York; *Black Prince* and *Bethspan*, from Hong Kong and Shanghae.

A storm at Hong Kong early in June destroyed $500,000 worth of property and a large number of lives.

A waterspout at Whampoa drowned two hundred Chinese.

Some progress was making by the Imperialists against the rebels.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel View of the Recent Operations of the Two Main Armies.

REBEL LOSS AT PETERSBURGH 1,200.

Character of Early's Operations in Pennsylvania.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

All is quiet along the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening.

The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in their rear. The enemy is still massing his forces on our left.

MACON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Atlanta trains arrive and depart regularly, in schedule time.

Yesterday affairs wore their usual aspect at Atlanta. There was some picket firing and shelling yesterday afternoon, which did no damage. The Yankees have apparently abandoned their advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work their way down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven toward Newnan by JACKSON's division of cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying RODDY's command to Atlanta. He immediately attacked them in front, and the pursuing forces of JACKSON having come up, the Yankees broke and fled, leaving about 500 prisoners, 700 horses, and all their artillery (three pieces) in our hands. The rest sought to escape across the Chattahoochee. It was supposed that more would be taken.

The three pieces of artillery captured from STONEMAN have been brought here. It is also reported that we captured 600 horses and 600 mules from STONEMAN's force.

The State militia forces are pouring in, and are being rapidly sent forward to Atlanta.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred prisoners near Macon, Ga. His command was routed, and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Eatonton.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Aug. 1.

To Maj.-Gen. Jones:

Gen. WHEELER has captured Gen. STONEMAN and 2,200 of his men. Macon and Milledgeville are safe. The telegraph will probably be open to Atlanta to-night, by way of Macon. E. W. RAINS, Colonel.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

An official dispatch from Petersburgh mentions that there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday from 6 to 10 A. M., at the request of the enemy, for the purpose of caring for the dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were buried, or turned over to him for burial. We captured on the 30th ult. 20 stand of colors instead of 12, as heretofore reported.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1.

Our losses in the affair of Saturday foot up 1,200—including 300 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners from ELLIOTT's (formerly EVANS') South Carolina brigade, and 450 killed and wounded from MAHONE's brigade. The mine was sprung on the front of BUSHROD JOHNSON's division.

Yesterday evening, BURNSIDE sent a flag of truce into our lines, asking permission to bury his dead. His communication was returned with the indorsement that such an application from the Commanding-General of the Army of the Potomac would be entertained. MEADE then sent in another flag of truce with a similar request. Permission was granted, and the interval between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock was fixed as the period of the suspension of hostilities. During this interval the enemy's working party labored diligently, burying over 700 of their dead. The Yankee officers said that their loss in wounded in the affair had been 3,000. They complained greatly of BURNSIDE for his failure.

Our captures include twenty Yankee battle-flags and 1,100 prisoners. Prisoners report that GRANT is organizing a grand raid against the Weldon Railroad.

Gen. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, who was wounded severely in the late fight, is improving.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

RAIDING AND RETALIATION.

From the Charleston Courier, 3d inst.

The despondency and anxiety caused by the rumors concerning the damage done by the raiding parties who were traversing the most fair and fertile portions of Georgia, have been relieved by the official information that those mounted vandals have been met, discomfited, put to flight and scattered by the brave men under WHEELER, IVERSON and JACKSON. The result of that tremendous effort on the part of our active and malignant foes has covered them with shame and confusion, and sent joy and gladness into the hearts of all, especially of those whose lands and homes were threatened with the torch and sword. The latest authentic intelligence from the sections invaded by those barbarous horsemen give ground for the opinion that rumor greatly exaggerated the losses they have inflicted. If they had been suffered to pursue the work of destruction a few days longer, they might have placed the army of Gen. HOOD in great peril. We rejoice to know that they have been routed utterly, and driven pell mell in all directions.

The complete defeat of those bands of robbers and murderers has caused us the greater joy inasmuch as their leader, the most enterprising, able and daring of all their cavalry Generals, has been captured. SHERMAN will deplore the loss of STONEMAN, and while he is in our hands the raids the enemy may make will not be marked by any great degree of boldness.

The Yankees tell us that EARLY with his veteran command is again marching into Pennsylvania and Maryland. We suppose, if that report be true, he is going thither in order to relieve the thrifty, prosperous farmers who till the soil in that exposed and fertile region lying between Baltimore and Washington. Doubtless he will accomplish that purpose. But while we approve the arrest of fat beeves and horses of bottom and speed, it is to be hoped that the skillful captain who has the leadership of that expedition will not restrict his bronzed veterans to laying hands on four-footed beasts. We are assured they will give a good account of themselves in case they are confronted with organized bodies of two-footed beasts. We would, however, be gratified in no small measure to learn that those brave and hardy troops under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE have not only replenished our commissary and increased the lustre of our military fame, but that they have also avenged to some extent the outrages and enormities so many thousands of our citizens have been obliged to bear. It is far from us to desire or expect our gallant soldiers to commit atrocities upon women, children and old men. We are confident they cannot make war upon the tender, the defenceless and the helpless, and we do not fear they will tarnish their fair name with any such deeds. But we do desire they would not spare the property of those who are known to be our bitter, relentless enemies. *Let them apply the torch, and devastate the waving grain. Let them destroy, burn and ravage.* On a former occasion they burned the residence of a Governor, in retaliation for the burning of a house of a Southern gentleman of like rank. Has not the fagots been applied to other homes in the South besides Gov. LETCHER's? Were not those homes as dear and valuable to those who dwelt in them as was that of the Virginia Governor? And if the burning of one home is avenged with fire, why not the burning of the hundreds whose site is marked by ghastly ruins and ashes? The wrongs and woes inhabitants of invaded sections are suffering at the hands of LINCOLN's brigands, call for vengeance, and *we trust that those brave men will be permitted, aye, ordered, to despoil and destroy.* The husbands, fathers, sons and brothers of those women, sucklings and aged men, whose homes have been turned to ashes, who have been haunted, robbed, murdered, violated by demons in human shape, are unable to protect them from such direful woe, because they are doing battle for the independence and honor of our country. If our Government is unable to protect their property and the persons of those most dear to them, it should permit them and their comrades to strike avengeful blows, to burn, devastate and destroy.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF LATE OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Thursday, July 28.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since we crossed the Chattahoochee. The passage of the stream was effected at midnight. The sail full moon rode grandly across the heavens in the midst of our mull of white clouds. Thoughtful soldiers looked up sadly on its pale face during that night of retreat. They felt that the death struggle for Atlanta should be made on the north bank of the Chattahoochee. I have seen the yellow moonbeams give an unnatural lustre to the pallor of death, and watched their shadows reflected in the lustreless eyes of the fallen. Even thus sad were the faces of our soldiers. That night on which we crossed the river, so silently, so sadly, will not soon be forgotten by the Army of Tennessee. The pontoons were covered with leaves and sand, to render noiseless the tread of armed legions, and to silence the heavy rumbling of artillery and wagon trains. Our movement was as silent and sad as the ceaseless march of him whom fancy paints armed with a sickle, and with vacant skull and fleshless hands reaping the harvest of dead humanity.

When the river was between us and the enemy our forces were assigned positions, protecting the threatened city on its northern and eastern approaches. CHEATHAM's division held the crossing of the Georgia Railroad, on the south side of the burned bridge, while the great body of our troops moved along the banks of Peach-tree Creek in the direction of Decatur, six miles northeast from Atlanta, on the railroad leading to Augusta.

During the movements, of which I can now give only a general outline, many collisions occurred with the enemy. In one of these the Georgia State troops, the first of Gov. BROWN's late levies, were assailed. No body of untrained soldiers ever conducted themselves with greater courage, none have displayed a more commendable spirit. At one time, when assailed, in their hurriedly constructed earthworks, they maintained a position from which experienced soldiers would certainly have fled. They, on the contrary, evoked encouragement and hope from the usual prelude to disaster. They believed the enemy's line broken, and that they had penetrated his centre. They fired to the right and left, and finally repulsed their assailants. They were surprised no little when ordered to withdraw. Their contempt for a cavalry brigade, which I need not designate, sent to their support, and which suddenly retreated, knows no bounds.

On the 20th our line of battle was changed. It is not prudent even now, while the enemy confronts us on every hand, to define the movements of corps or divisions. The enemy had already crossed the Chattahoochee, eighteen miles north of the railroad. Four army corps were on the north of Peach-tree Creek, which runs from the northeast to the river, within five or six miles of Atlanta. On the 21st I recrossed the creek with TYLER's brigade, moving south toward Atlanta. All the bridges were burned. We again established our lines and awaited the advance of SHERMAN's columns. On the banks of the creek, at many points along its tortuous course, the hills beyond commanded those on the south side of the narrow stream. At such places the enemy speedily effected a crossing. The firing of our pickets was continuous. Two years ago the events of that afternoon would have been described as battle scenes in interminable letters.

On the afternoon of Wednesday HARDEE's corps advanced on the enemy. At 3 o'clock the firing was general along our whole line. While WALKER's and CHEATHAM's divisions, and a part of STEWART's corps advanced on the enemy's front, BATES' division was wheeled on its left, and drove the enemy in its front across the creek, WALKER, on BATES' left, it seems, with more obstinate resistance. In the advance, made by his division Brig.-Gen. STEVENS was severely, if not mortally, wounded. CHEATHAM's division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. MANEY, met with some success, driving the enemy into their works. STEWART took possession of the front line of the enemy's works, and captured many prisoners, but could not hold them, because of the strength of their second line. His loss was heavy, especially in FEATHERSTON's brigade. BATES, who was on our right, swung around on his left and moved steadily forward till nightfall, when he was ordered to halt, which he did when he had gained the Buckhead road. The enemy having been repulsed at all points, and subjected to heavy losses, our troops were drawn to their intrenchments. The divisions of BATES and CHEATHAM, after a few hours' rest, were moved, on the next morning, at four o'clock, four or five miles to the right. BATES returned the same evening to his original position, and at night, with HARDEE's corps, marched —— miles, and on next morning (Friday) turned the enemy's left. In the new line of battle, east of Atlanta, BATES' division occupied the extreme right; WALKER was on BATES' left. With this division your correspondent went upon the field. The position assigned to BATES, as the line moved forward, was in many respects unfortunate. He had not advanced through the dense thickets, interspersed with narrow morasses and overgrown with briars, more than a mile and a half, when our scouts and pickets announced the presence of the enemy. The movements of the enemy's wagon trains were distinctly audible. Our position had been discovered. The difficulties incident to our advance had confused and broken our lines. To halt and reform was an indispensable necessity.

When WALKER and BATE had moved forward a fourth of a mile, the firing became general. We first crossed an open field and ascending a gentle declivity entered the woods in which the enemy awaited us in their intrenched lines. BATE on the right, while in the very face of the enemy, under fire, crossed a creek and waded through a mill-pond covering several acres. The ground was boggy and the undergrowth dense. His lines were much broken when he emerged in the very presence of the enemy's guns. Here he was so near the enemy that he could not reform his lines. In truth the impetuous spirit of his men rendered any halting of the line impossible.

They were immediately under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, but still pressed forward. The enemy abandoned their earthworks for a time, but discovering that they were threatened only by the broken parts of the line which had crossed the morass, they returned to their intrenchments. Gen. WALKER fell while cheering his men onward. His columns fell back and BATE, thus enfiladed and without support on his right, fell back to the mill. Here his lines were reformed. The enemy made no effort to drive him from the field.

Brig.-Gen. MERCER, who succeeded to the command of WALKER's division, soon succeeded in rallying it. His men felt the loss of STEVENS, wounded, perhaps mortally, on Wednesday. A single division, within three days has hardly lost two such men as WALKER and STEVENS. GIST was also wounded, and hence, perhaps, the action of this division was not as commendable as that of CLEBURNE, nor as daring as that of CHEATHAM led by Brig.-Gen. MANEY. Thus, unsupported, BATE's division, enfiladed and pressed by a superior force of the enemy withdrew from the enemy's works. It retained its position in front of the enemy's earthworks, brought off its killed and wounded, and held the enemy engaged so as to prevent a concentration of forces in front of MANEY, CLEBURNE and WALKER. The two former Commanders pressed over the enemy's earthworks, captured many field pieces, eight of which were brought off the field, eight stands of colors, with twelve hundred prisoners.

We encamped that night on the battle-field, occupying the intrenchments of the enemy.

The battle opened a few minutes before 1 o'clock, at which time the artillery of CHEATHAM's (MANEY's) division opened. Picket firing began at 12:45 along our whole line. We had four divisions engaged and fought two corps of the enemy in their own intrenchments. The spirit and valor of our men were never more severely tested and greater success could not have been anticipated. We had marched nearly all of the preceding night, slept three hours, without a meal for fifteen hours, and then marched about three miles at midday over the roughest hills and through dense thickets to charge the enemy in a fortified position.

Let no one hereafter doubt the confidence of the Army of Tennessee in its new Commander-in-Chief nor question its ultimate success

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Recognition Postponed by Special Arrangement—Lord Brougham a Prophet—News from Richmond—Popular Anticipations—A British Confederacy—Mr. Cobden on the Situation—The Alexandra—Mr. Briggs' Murderer Gone to New-York—The Slave-Trade and Free Trade—Annuity for the King of Greece—Peace in Denmark—Balance of Power—King Leopold at Vichy—Great Drouth—End of the Season.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Mr. LINDSAY will not introduce his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States this session, which is within a few days of its close, the ministerial whitebait dinner being eaten to-day at Greenwich. This little matter of the motion was settled, it is said, in a strictly unofficial interview between Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. MASON and Mr. LINDSAY, in which the Confederate Commissioner and his next friend agreed not to press the motion just now upon Parliament, and the Prime Minister promised that the Government would do what was required at the first convenient opportunity — which means as soon as it can be done with a proper regard to "the greatest good of the greatest number," which, in England always means "number one." In the House of Lords, a few days ago, Lord BROUGHAM predicted that events would take place in America within two months which would make it expedient and therefore desirable that the Government should interfere, and if the British public puts faith in the letters of Mr. MACKAY, at New-York, Mr. LAWLEY, at Richmond, and Mr. SALA, wherever he may happen to be, the general opinion cannot differ much from that expressed by Lord BROUGHAM.

The accounts sent by Mr. LAWLEY, from Richmond, down to the 20th of June, are especially *couleur de rose*. According to him, nothing can exceed the spirit of the Southern army, which can with difficulty be restrained by its officers from destroying the forces of Gen. GRANT by a *coup de main*. He says it would be difficult to estimate the *minimum* of men who could successfully defend the works of Richmond against any force which it is conceivable the North could send against them. Consequently, Gen. LEE would be able to detach two-thirds of his force, either to operate in the rear of SHERMAN, or to invade Maryland or Pennsylvania. You know, by this time, perhaps, or will know, by the time this letter has reached you, whether there is any truth in these boastings of the *Times'* Southern correspondent. I write, as usual, waiting for news. Half of England expects to hear that Washington is taken, or Baltimore burnt, or that a civil war is raging in New-York, or VALLENDIGHAM is at the head of a furious army of Copperheads in Ohio. These are some of the popular anticipations. If Englishmen did not think it wicked to bet on anything but horse races, the odds would be very strong this morning that Washington would be captured before Richmond, and that Mr. LINCOLN would be taken prisoner before JEFF. DAVIS. It is believed by more than Lord BROUGHAM that the war is at its crisis, and cannot last beyond the present campaign. With that belief comes, however, a dread of what may follow. Canada is not forgotten, and the project now mooted is to form a great Northern Confederacy of all the British possessions, with a central capital—a Government which, backed by the mother country, will be strong enough to hold the obstreperous Yankees in check on the north, while the Southern Confederacy and Mexican Empire will have them on the south. Still, there are some misgivings. Mr. COBDEN reminded the House of Commons last night that one-half the people of England were dependent for their daily food on foreign countries; that without commerce she was lost; that her only safety was in being able to command the seas; that it was not necessary to attack, but only to blockade her, and she must be starved into submission, "which nobody can deny." Yet, for all this, England has scarcely a ship which could keep the seas against those of neighboring Powers, and what good ships she has are not armed with suitable artillery. Mr. LAIRD told the House that the result of the battles between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* showed that England, to the event of a war, might expect a great disaster.

They are experimenting, it is true, at Shoeburyness, and have smashed their thickest plates with 600 pounders, which settles the question of forts against ships; but the question how their ships are to be protected against as good guns or better remains unsettled.

The *Alexander*, about which the Government has had so much trouble, steamed down the Mersey a few days ago, bound ostensibly for Nassau, and to be used, it is said, as a peaceful blockade-runner. She has changed her name, and is registered as *The Mary*. But as *The Mary* is quite prepared to carry a gun or two, she may not improbably be heard from by some incautious Federal merchantmen, which reminds me that the *Florida*, said to have been about the British channel, is reported as having landed the crews of two Federal merchantmen at Bermuda.

The great excitement of the railroad murder of Mr. BRIGGS has not abated. To-day's steamer will take another officer to New York with duplicate papers endorsed by Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, for the arrest of FRANZ MULLER, a German tailor, who appears to have been a quiet, inoffensive fellow, but mad as a hatter about gold watches. His one life-dream was to have a gold watch to wear. He saved his earnings till he bought one, but was robbed of it and his only happiness some months ago. He could not live without a gold watch—he could not wait to earn one, so he waylaid an old bank clerk in a first-class railway carriage, snatched away his watch, and, in the scuffle, murdered him. The broken watch-chain has been traced to him, and also the rat left in the railway carriage. He is believed to have left London in the New York packet *Victoria*, and officers have been sent by two steamers to await his arrival in New York.

Parliament, as I have said, is at its last grasp. It is not in a very good temper. The Prime Minister got badgered nicely the other night about Brazil and the slave trade, which England spends so much money and so many lives to put down, with a small incidental advantage of supplying African apprentices to her West India colonies, which with all the aid so given cannot compete with the slave power sugar of Cuba. There is a small row also, about that—indignant memorials from Jamaica, and scoldings about Spain. The whole matter is very unsatisfactory. Brazil has put an end to the Slave-trade, unless there is smuggling, but will not put an end to Slavery, and England has never been satisfied with any country that maintained Slavery after she had abolished it, unless that country could send her plenty of cotton. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer is in hot water with the paper manufacturers. Free trade is a nice thing, but when English manufacturers, without protection, are obliged to work against an export duty on the stock they use, it is not so nice. The French paper-makers can buy their stock several pounds a ton cheaper than the English can get theirs. Their paper comes into England without duty. The paper-makers demand that they shall either have stock duty free, or a protective duty on paper. But Mr. GLADSTONE and his free-trade friends hold that England must give up the protection system entirely, and if other countries will not do the same, that is *their* lookout. The paper-makers don't see it, and are obliged to shut up shop and go into bankruptcy.

A year or so ago Earl RUSSELL sent one of his shining blades, a younger brother of the Princess of Wales, son of the King of Ex-Denmark, to Greece; and bribed the Greeks to take him for their sovereign, by ceding to them the Ionian Islands, after he had blown up their fortifications, and made them valueless for military or naval purposes. However, as Greece has neither army nor navy, nor is likely to have, it was not of much use to give her fortresses. It was clear enough what the Greeks got for taking the young gentleman, who is uncle to the heir apparent of the British Crown, for their King, but it did not appear what the bribe was, which induced the son of CHRISTIAN of Denmark, and the descendant, for aught I know, of Hamlet's uncle, to become King of the Greeks. Parliament has just settled the question by voting him an annuity of £4,000, which may make him a desirable match for some little German Princess, who is willing to live at Athens, and embrace the Greek Church and the King aforesaid. But what is a King of Greece, with an English annuity of £4,000, but the British Governor of a British province? It was, certainly, a queer arrangement when both parties had to be bribed to accept it.

Denmark is at peace, and perhaps in pieces. There was something rotten there long ago. Denmark has sent plenipotentiaries to Vienna to settle the conditions upon which peace is to continue. Is there any longer a Denmark? Is Copenhagen to be henceforth a German city and to bundle in with the rest of them, sending delegates to Frankfort, and being represented at future international exhibitions in a department of the Zollverein? It looks like it. If the articles in the French press have the significance which is sometimes attached to them, France considers that such a settlement would slightly derange the balance of power, unless some addition were made to her northeastern provinces. It may be that the venerable King of Belgium has been at Vichy to see the Emperor upon this business. It is possible that he may have been to consult his friendly neighbor as to the future of Belgium itself. Perhaps it is the succession to the imperial crown of Mexico which has now become an object of interest. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has no children. He is young, and there is no telling what the blessing of the Pope and a change of climate may do for him; but a contingency may arise in which it would be necessary to fix upon a successor, and, the King of Belgium naturally feels all the interest of a father-in-law in the matter.

For a wonder, the grass in the London parks is brown, and many of the trees are shedding their leaves from drouth. In portions of the country the crops are affected. There has not been so dry a season for twenty years. It ought to be good for the west coast and Ireland, however, and, if not carried too far, may not disturb the average of crops.

Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL writes to the *Times* a story of a naval battle heard at Bantry Bay, on the coast of Ireland. There is a similar story from the French coast. Both probably thunder showers.

The opera-houses are announcing their last performances, the fashionables are giving their last balls, and by the 1st of August, the Drive and the Row will be deserted. All the world will be off to moor and mountain and the sea. Parliament will cease its long and generally dull debates, and RUSSELL and PALMERSTON will govern England without the risk of a nightly badgering, which will be pleasanter for them, and just as well for the world in general.

MONADNOCK.

Affairs South—An Anglo-Rebel View.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

Richmond, revisited at this moment by one who has been familiar with its inhabitants during their last two years of agony, recalls feelings such as those which, according to the late Mr. ROGERS, animate the breasts of very old men in their ghostlike wanderings through the streets of London. "The West-end," said he, "seems to me one vast cemetery. Hardly a street but has in it a house once occupied by dear friends with whom I had daily intercourse; if I stopped and knocked now, who would know or take interest in me? The streets to me are peopled with shadows; the city is as a city of the dead." How much more is this the case in little Richmond, peopled by a simple and affectionate community, looped together as it were by the ties of one large family. To me personally there is scarcely a street or corner which does not recall a friend—and in soon times friendships seem firmer and warmer than in gala-days—whose voice still rings in my ear, though now hushed forever. Few of the English visitors who have in the last three years braved the difficulties of entering Secessia will have heard of "JEB STUART'S" death without hearty regret. With some superficial and venial faults of harmless vanity, Gen. STUART was the most creditable impersonation of what is called in this country the Southern cavalier. Fearless to a fault, singularly enduring of fatigue, never sick, never absent from duty, never daunted nor disspirited, he died as he had lived, after baffling with 2,000 men the advance of thrice that number of horsemen, the most cheerful of victims to a cause for which he would have given a thousand lives. His loss is bewailed by Gen. LEE as that of a son. No such active or efficient agent in fathoming the designs and numbers of his enemy will be found by Gen. LEE, let this war last as long as it may.

It will be of small interest were I to recapitulate personal details about many other Southern Generals who have fallen since the commencement of May, and who, to England, are little more than names. But it will have been a satisfaction to many to learn that upon the same plank-road which, upon May 2, 1863, witnessed the death-wound of Stonewall JACKSON, Gen. LONGSTREET, dangerously struck in the throat by a Southern bullet, escaped death upon May 6, 1864, although receiving, after three years of unparalleled exposure, his first hazardous wound. You will have learnt that upon the previous day two Confederate divisions—those of HETH and WILCOX—held their ground long and nobly against overwhelming numbers of their foe. They were to be relieved in the night; and the men, worn down by exertion, looked for a brief repose as they scanned their thin numbers, when, before the dawn of the 6th of May, heavy lines of the enemy, massed in the night, and following each other in quick succession, dashed upon their enfeebled ranks. They stood gallantly for a while; but at last, shrinking before the compact masses hurled upon them, they commenced a retreat, which from a walk grew into a run, from a run into a demoralized rout. At this moment there was advancing along the plank-road the hardy corps which LONGSTREET has so long led. Into their leading files dashed, at headlong speed and in wild disarray, the broken ranks of HETH & WILCOX, mingled with fieldpieces, ambulances, caissons, runaway horses, and shouting officers striving to bear up against the rout, but whirled along in its resistless current. Beside the road was Gen. LEE, irritated and excited beyond precedent, and eager to stem the torrent of flight by catching hold of any organized body of men and launching them in person against the head of the advancing stream. Upon this hurly-burly of confusion and alarm supervened at the most critical moment the unshrinking constancy of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps. Riding up to Gen. LEE, he said: "General, my men have seen such scenes before and will not be daunted; wait, and you shall see the enemy driven like chaff before the wind." And nobly did his men, and especially Kershaw's division, verify their General's confident promise. The onward rush of Federals was stayed; at their head fell Gen. WADSWORTH, gallantly yielding his life for what he believed the noblest of causes, the Confederates swept forward irresistibly, and the ground on which HETH and WILCOX had bivouacked passed again into their hands. At this moment LONGSTREET, after brief consultation with Gen. LEE, suggested a flank movement not dissimilar to that by which twelve months before the bloody day of Chancellorsville was decided by JACKSON. It was commenced, the promise of the first movement was richly encouraging. Gens. LONGSTREET and JENKINS rode in great glee with their staff along the plank road, when one of those unforeseen accidents which are inseparable from war, and doubly hazardous with undisciplined troops, checked in an instant all laughter and merriment. A volley at short range, issuing from MAHONE'S brigade of Confederates as they poured obliquely through the tangled undergrowth of the Wilderness, struck LONGSTREET'S little party like a white squall; Gen. JENKINS sprung high from his saddle and fell dead with a bullet through his brain; LONGSTREET himself lay stretched in the road pulseless and inanimate, and, as all thought, with but few minutes of life left in him. Instantly the flank movement was arrested. About an hour later, LONGSTREET awaking from his swoon, exclaimed to Dr. CULLEN: "In another half hour, but for my wound, there would not have been a Yankee regiment standing and unbroken on the south of the Rapidan."

It is not desirable that I should trace *seriatim* the military movements which have brought Gens. LEE and GRANT, locked in a kind of death-grapple, down from the bank of the Rapidan on May 3 to the bank of the James on June 3. Most of your readers are familiar with the circular iron swing gate through which it is the custom of visitors to make their exit from the Zoological-gardens, and which stands opposite to the main entrance to the gardens. They will remember that at that gate there are four rotatory wings, revolving on the same axis, which, as they swing round, pass through the interstices of four other stationary wings, or fixed grates, which are attached immovably to the same axis as their revolving brethren. Conceive the movable revolving wings to be the army of Gen. GRANT, conceive the fixed gates to be the army of Gen. LEE, and you have a rough diagram of the tactics adopted by both armies in these recent battles. It will be remembered that on May 3 GRANT began to launch his mighty army across the Rapidan, and found himself confronted by Gen. LEE on May 5 and 6 in the dense labyrinth of the Wilderness. Few students of military history will fail to be struck by the resemblance which this impervious region of Virginia bears to the gloomy and tangled glades which, upon Dec. 3, 1805, witnessed the defeat by the French army of the Archduke JOHN and his Austrians, and coupled for ever in a trecnet of fame the names of MORTAU and HOHENLINDEN. It is known to your readers that, thanks to the opportune arrival of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps on the morning of the 6th, the Federals were heavily countered in the Wilderness and driven back with terrific loss. But, nothing daunted, GRANT set to work with characteristic energy to execute his predetermined plan of advance. Masking his withdrawal from the front behind very heavy lines of skirmishers, he retired his right wing and swung behind his centre and left, upon the morning of the 7th, toward Spotsylvania Court-house. He had already secured the only direct roads leading in that direction, and made sure that LEE would have to fall back in confusion or submit to be cut off from Richmond. But he did not count upon the rare sagacity of his opponent, which in these recent battles, no less than at Chancellorsville, has amounted to the intuition of military genius. Quickly penetrating his adversary's design, LEE began to race with him for Spotsylvania Court-house, a point where several roads converge like the radii of a man's outstretched fingers, and possessing under the circumstances eminent military importance. The roads through the forest had, as I have said, been secured by GRANT. LEE quickly set to work, and with his excellent corps of sappers and miners (a body of men whose need he had last year severely felt at Chancellorsville, and which he has since called into existence and organized) cut a way through the trees and brushwood for his fieldpieces and caissons. The revolving shuttle of Gen. GRANT'S right wing swung rapidly round upon its axis, but with no other result than to find itself barred at Spotsylvania Court-house by the immovable grate presented by the right wing of Gen. LEE'S army. Slowly the two armies threw near to each other once more, but Gen. LEE, well knowing his opponent's character, awaited with calmness, and behind the slight earthworks which are dignified in this country with the name of intrenchments, the onslaught of the Federals. After four days of heavy skirmishing, from the 8th to the 11th of May inclusive, the great shock of GRANT'S attack was delivered on the 12th. I question whether in the annals of modern history so frightful a slaughter has ever been inflicted by an army acting on the defensive upon its assailants. It has again and again been remarked in this war that there is but one way to get sustained energy of attack out of the Federals, and that is, to throw them in swiftly-succeeding lines, and treading close upon each other's heels, upon their enemy's guns. I know not in how many lines the hapless Federals—too often, I fear, blinded with whisky—were upon this bloody day thrown into the deadly hailstorm which smote them like a destroying angel, but the evidence that the slaughter of Bull's Run, Sutton, Chancellorsville, Murfreesboro, or Gettysburg was but as child's play compared with the carnage of Spotsylvania Court-house is ample and irrefutable. Savage and callous as SUWARROW, GRANT drove his victims, line after line, upon the death-dealing volleys of their foe. At intervals the smoke lifted, and disclosed a dead, dying, writhing mass of humanity, such as has not been witnessed before during this century. If I except the scene which, on the morning of the 8th of September, 1812—the day after the hitherto bloodiest battle of civilization—was to be seen in front of the great redoubt of Borodino. It is not for me to estimate the damage which, between the commencement of his campaign and the close of the battle of the 12th, GRANT'S army sustained, for I have lived long enough in the neighborhood of Gen. LEE to share his unwillingness to guess at the loss inflicted upon his foe. That this loss is unprecedented is abundantly manifest from the mingled cry of pride and agony which has gone up from the Northern journals, and I am in a position to apprise them of the cost to the Confederates at which that loss was inflicted. The estimate of Gen. LEE, based upon the fullest returns from the medical directors of each corps, places his killed, wounded and missing in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house at 12,000 men, all told. If it be true, as is here generally supposed, that these two terrible battles have carried the Confederates over the slope of the dividing line which separates them from plenary independence, it may be said that,—

"Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

The interest of the campaign, so far as it has hitherto been conducted, culminated at Spotsylvania Court-house. Again, but not with such promptitude as after the battle of the Wilderness, GRANT essayed his old flanking policy, and LEE was heard to exclaim "Let him circle round where he likes, he will in the end always find me before him." Once more the armies faced each other to the south of the Pamunkey River, and GRANT, who had sacrificed thousands upon thousands of his men in reaching a position which McCLELLAN gained in 1862 with the loss of a few hundreds, established incontrovertibly the sagacity of the latter General's strategy by selecting the White-house on the Pamunkey River, as the base of his further operations against Richmond. It was not until the 3d of June that the armies came for the third time into important collision, in the neighborhood of the old battlefields of 1862, near Cold Harbor, at a distance of not more than nine miles from Richmond. But it was abundantly evident that the fury of the storm had spent itself at Spotsylvania. The attack, it is true, was supported with the vigor which such battles as Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville had proved the Federals to possess, but there was about it little of the fierce *élan* which GRANT had at first breathed into his troops, and which they manifested in the battles at the commencement of May. It was repulsed with a facility which has led Northern journals to sneer at the loss acknowledged on that day by the Confederates, and which, as compared with the damage inflicted upon and acknowledged by Gen. GRANT, seems hardly credible. It is forgotten that almost for the first time in three years of war the Confederates fought at Spotsylvania Court-house and Cold Harbor behind field-works. Nor can it be doubted that the callous ferocity of the Federal General's disposition, his reckless and lavish expenditure of life, his disregard of the unburied dead and the agonized wounded, have begun latterly to tell upon the ardor of his men, and to estrange confidence and affection from breasts in which three weeks ago they abounded to overflowing.

It is not necessary to say more about the effort of Gen. BUTLER upon the south side of the James River than that it would probably have been much more formidable if conducted by a soldier. If, after the first landing of 40,000 Federals at the mouth of the Appomattox River, ordinary vigor had been manifested, it is difficult to see how Petersburgh, distant some ten miles from the James River, could have been saved. As it was, ample time was given to Gen. BEAUREGARD to gather up a force from Charleston and Wilmington, and he had little difficulty in scattering BUTLER'S forces to the winds in a well-planned night attack, which lacked little of compassing the utter annihilation of BUTLER. The attack which GRANT has led has been the most persistent, energetic and intrepid onslaught which LEE has ever been called on to stem; the attack of BUTLER upon Petersburgh has exhibited neither ability nor courage in the General who planned it, neither spirit nor persistence in the troops which conducted it.

I must confess myself at a loss when speaking of Confederate prospects in Northern Georgia. There is little to reassure those who contemplate the numerous retreats of Gen. JOHNSTON, without his striking a blow for the fine wheat district which he has surrendered, within three weeks of the harvest, to the enemy, to say nothing of the iron or flour mills and Government works abandoned at Rome and on the Etowan River. It is possible that the ability and energy of Gen. SHERMAN, (who is here considered a more formidable antagonist than GRANT,) and the strength of his army may necessitate great prudence on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON; but I have heard more than one complaint that the Confederate army of the West is larger and better appointed than any army intrusted since the commencement of the war to either of Gen. JOHNSTON'S predecessors. Judging from present appearances, Atlanta, if preserved, will owe its salvation more to the distance which divides it from Gen. SHERMAN'S base at Chattanooga than to the strenuous blows of its Confederate defenders. It is not necessary for me to say more about the trans-Mississippi Department than that the Federal grasp upon Louisiana and Texas is now resolved into little more than the tenure of New-Orleans. For the last ten days no aggressive movements have been undertaken against either Richmond or Petersburgh, and the rumor prevails that, although a force of not less than 20,000 men has been engaged in the operations conducted by Gens. GRANT and BUTLER, there is an urgent cry for more men—to be poured, as seems probable, into that great abyss of slaughter which has already engulfed so many of their predecessors.

Laggard as is the interest of Europe in the details of the American war, it will be strange if, when the details of the Spring campaign of 1864 in Virginia become thoroughly known, the name of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is not inscribed upon the brightest rolls of military fame. It is seldom that full justice is rendered to military genius coincidently with the achievement of the victories which reveal it. It took years for England to understand and appreciate the sagacity and foresight which checked MASSENA before the lines of Torres Vedras, and converted a momentary mistake of MARMONT into the rout of Salamanca. There are French books in existence which saw the light just after Marengo, and which, in spite of the Italian campaign of 1796, deny to NAPOLEON the possession of anything approaching to military genius. But if, as now seems probable, the whole campaign of Gen. GRANT ends in conspicuous failure, the penetrating forethought which has unraveled GRANT'S every design, and which has anticipated his every move, the vigor and prudence which have so handled a vastly inferior army as to inflict at the cost of less than 15,000 men a loss upon the Federals of five or six times that number, and the moral qualities which have converted in every Southern breast esteem into love and love into enthusiastic devotion will conspire to make ROBERT E. LEE'S memory a possession which, in this land of hero worship, his country will cherish, as she cherishes and rejoices in her new-born and hardly-acquired freedom.

An Important Copyright Case.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, July 29.

Low vs. Routledge.—This was a demurrer to a bill filed by the well-known publishers, Messrs. Low, of Ludgate hill, to restrain an alleged piracy of a work recently published by them, called *Haunted Hearts*, by MARIAN S. CUMMINS, now resident at Montreal, in Canada. It appeared that Miss CUMMINS was a native of the United States, and, having composed the work in question, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase, and did purchase, the copyright of such work of her, and, having received proper authority from her, duly entered the work at Stationers-hall and delivered copies there and at the British Museum. The work was published at 16s., and shortly after the plaintiffs having discovered that this work was being published by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, ROUTLEDGE at 2s., addressed a letter to them on the subject, to which they received no reply. This produced another letter, which was answered on the same day, stating that no international copyright existed between this country and America, and therefore they had a right to publish the work in question. This bill was then filed to restrain the alleged piracy, and for an account in the usual way, and a demurrer was put in for want of equity on the ground taken by the defendant's letter, that there was no international copyright, that when the assignment (which was not alleged, as the defendants contended,) took place, the author was not a resident proprietor, and that the registration was wrong in form. The Copyright Acts and the various cases on the subject were the authorities relied on.

Mr. SHAPTER and Mr. SCHOMBERG appeared in support of the demurrer; Mr. BAILEY and Mr. HARDY for the plaintiff.

Mr. SHAPTER was heard in reply.

The Vice-Chancellor, who had reserved his judgment, now said that the correspondence between the parties not being couched in the snarling and quarrelsome strain so common, this bill was filed and the demurrer put in. The main question raised was whether an alien resident in a colony or possession of the British Crown, and who, while so resident, first published in England a work composed by him, had, according to the law of this country, a copyright in that work. The defendants contended that, according to the true construction of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45, no alien, whether resident in America or in this country, who first published in this country, acquired a copyright. The plaintiff contended that by this act any alien, whether resident here or in a foreign country, first publishing an original work in this country, acquired a copyright. If it were an open question whether it was expedient or beneficial that the law should be that an alien, whether resident or not, by first publishing a work here acquired a copyright, it certainly did appear to his Honor that very strong arrangements might be adduced in support of the affirmative of the proposition that it would be so expedient and beneficial that no alien should acquire copyright. Every copyright act had for its end and object the encouragement of learning by holding out to men of learning and genius advantages to arise from composition and publication, the consideration being a monopoly, although a limited one, the public feeling that although such monopoly was *per se* an evil, it might be compensated by the inducement held out to such men to produce works that should be useful. That being the *modus operandi* in every copyright act, if it were an open question whether it would tend to the object which the acts had in view that a foreign author not resident here should be encouraged to publish works in this country, if there were two works of equal value published simultaneously, one by a British subject here, the other by a foreigner abroad, if it would be expedient to accord to a British subject such benefit, it would be equally just that a foreigner should have the like consideration. At this time of day, at least, it could hardly be contended that a British author ought to be protected from competition with a foreigner, for British authors might repudiate that proposition; for in addition to the encouragement held out to learning and genius, there would be the collateral advantage of giving employment to papermakers, typefounders, compositors, correctors of the press, book-binders, and booksellers, and trades having any bearing on the printing and publishing of books. These were general observations, the question here being what was the true construction of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45; but in considering a difficult Act of Parliament with such an object the question what was or was not favorable to learning was not irrelevant, a cause which it was the object of those acts to foster. Although the title of the act was merely the amendment of the law of copyright, the preamble contained the words "of lasting benefit to the world," differing so far from the statute of Queen ANNE, which it repealed, in which act the word "copy" meant "copyright." In the 5th and 6th Victoria it was conceded that the word "publishing" meant "in this country," and the word "author" was without any restriction, having a copyright for his life and seven years after, not exceeding forty-two years in all; it being obvious that the term "author," *ex vi termini* embraced foreign as well as British authors. It was suggested that the same term "author" occurred in both acts, and therefore must in both receive the same construction. The case of Jeffreys *vs.* Boosey" was referred to, which related to BELLINI, the well-known composer, and his opera of "Sonnambula," in which ten Judges and three noble Lords expressed their opinions, the latter having been all Lord Chancellors, and one then being so. The precise point in the case was not the point here, but opinions were expressed on other points directly bearing on the case. There BELLINI, being at Milan, transferred the opera, according to Milanese law, to RICORDI, and he assigned to a British subject, who published it. The question, therefore, was not as to the copyright, but the effect of the assignment. Elaborate opinions were, however, given on much wider questions, and *inter alia*, whether an alien resident in a foreign country and publishing here through agents, acquired a copyright under the statute of Queen ANNE, the only statute then existing, except one of GEORGE III., not in question. Six of the judges were in favor of such copyright, and four against it, and all the three Lords sided with the minority; no doubt that opinion was extra-judicial; but having regard to the object of the acts and that decision, the argument in favor of giving the 5th and 6th Victoria a wider scope was of very great weight. Then came the International Copyright Act, 7th Victoria, cap. 12, relating to conventions between this and other countries for the mutual protection of authors, which it was said was confined entirely to works published abroad, as to protecting the copyright in this country, and therefore, if a copyright was not given to an alien author living abroad and publishing here, it put him in a worse predicament than if he had first published in his own country; it would therefore discourage learning, and that was an argument of no slight weight in favor of the Act 5th and 6th Victoria receiving an interpretation so as not only to include foreigners resident here but in a foreign country. If the question were open which it was not—His Honor would be strongly disposed to hold that the 5th and 6th Victoria should receive that wider interpretation. But it was unnecessary, because this was the case of an alien resident in Her Majesty's dominions, in a dependency of the British Crown, and His Honor was clearly of opinion that such alien first publishing a work in this country had a copyright therein. The Act of 5th and 6th of Victoria extended to the colonies, which the statute of Queen ANNE did not; but in Jeffreys *vs.* Boosey every one of the judges, without exception, was of opinion that under the Act of Queen ANNE a foreigner coming to this country, and here first publishing a work composed by him did "acquire" a copyright; and, therefore, if Miss CUMMINS had come to, whether it was composed in Canada or in any other quarter of the world, she would have had a clear copyright in it. Although a foreigner could not acquire an estate here, he might by permanent or brief residence acquire temporary and local privileges *quoad* his personality, and acquired a local and temporary allegiance as a British subject, and as a compensation was entitled to the privilege of protection to the same extent. The Act of the 5th and 6th Victoria extended to all the British dominions colonies included. No words could be more conclusive so far as related to copyright, the colonies being brought, as it were within a ring-fence *quoad* that question. If under the Act of ANNE, *a fortiori* under this act, an alien resident and publishing here acquired a copyright, there being only one species, and that could not be if he left this country; and, by parity of reason, the copyright extending to all the British dominions, whether he was here or in any other part of such dominions—in Canada or elsewhere—it was the same thing as a foreigner coming to this country and first publishing his work here. Miss CUMMINS, therefore, did acquire a copyright, and the demurrer on that ground could not be sustained. But, with regard to the entry on the registry, there was a wrong date, and a difference between the statement of the name of the firm in the bill and in the registry, which was fatal, as not being in compliance with the 25th section of the act. The book was not published on the 25th of May, but the 23d, and the words were "SAMPSON LOW & CO." in the registry, "SAMPSON LOW, SON, & MARSTON." Now, it must be one or the other—the names of the partners or of the firm. It might be a very technical objection, but, in fact, there was therefore no proper assignment (although there might be an assignment by deed), and therefore the plaintiff had no right to sue, the authoress herself having none, in case of defective registration, and therefore the demurrer must be allowed *simpliciter*, as, under those circumstances, no leave to amend could be given.

Mr. SHAPTER then said that, on behalf of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, he begged to say that they had not copied from the plaintiffs' work, but published from a printed copy sent from America to England by the same mail or about the same time.

LOW VS. ROUTLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR, The leading counsel for the defendants in this case having intimated in his closing observation that we had taken proceedings against Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & Co. without due notice, and, furthermore, that the copy from which they profess to have printed their edition of *Haunted Hearts* (the work in dispute) had been received by the same mail, or about the same time as the copy we printed from, we trust that you will permit us through the medium of your columns to contradict both statements. We received the manuscripts direct from the author nearly two months before Messrs. ROUTLEDGE could have received their printed copy. We from the first advertised the work as copyright, and as soon as we were credibly informed of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE'S intention to print the work, we wrote them a cautionary letter. We take the opportunity of adding that the judgment having decided the question in favor of Miss CUMMINS, and confirmed our position in every point in which the principle contended for was involved, we cannot, of course, remain quiescent under a nonsuit upon mere technicalities. We are, &c.,

SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON.

No. 14 LUDGATE-HILL, July 19.

RAILWAY TRAVELING.

From a Letter to the Daily News.

The appalling murder committed with at least temporary impunity on a line of metropolitan railway by which thousands travel to and from the city every day, has very naturally raised the question as to how the traveling public, including not only nine-tenths of the metropolis, but a large proportion of the whole community, may be best protected in future from exposure to such fearful risks. The only effectual method of doing this is undoubtedly that of establishing some system of communication between the passengers and the guards while the trains is in motion. This question has more than once been talked about, officially inquired into, and discussed in this country; but as yet nothing has been done to correct the admitted and notorious dangers of our isolated and solitary-cell system of railway traveling. It will, however, be a most culpable neglect on the part of all concerned if, after the warnings we have just had in the murder of one passenger and the hair-breadth escape of another from a still more terrible fate, some reasonable precautions to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities are not generally adopted. The safety of the public in future imperatively requires that the excitement of the present moment should be turned to practical account. The only wonder is that we have gone so long without the ordinary means of security in railway traveling, which, in some shape or other, have long since been adopted in every other quarter of the globe. The rapid development of our railway system, and the large annual increase in the passenger traffic, render the necessity of proper and effectual action in this vital matter more and more urgent. Something must be done at once to meet the obvious requirements of the public safety. If the government declines to interfere the appeal must be made to the railway companies themselves. Nor can it be supposed that the directors of these companies are insensible to their responsibility on this head, or unwilling to meet it at the loud and unanimous call of the traveling public. As intelligent and reasonable men they must know that the interests of the companies and the public in this matter are substantially identical, and that the more completely they provide for safety and convenience of the public, the more effectual will they in the end promote the interests of the capital and enterprise they represent.

The practical question, of course, is how the object in view may be best secured among ourselves. Two plans of establishing communication between the passengers and the guards while the train is in motion have been suggested, which may be called respectively, from the area of their several preponderance, the American and the Continental systems. The American system is that of saloon cars, with a central walk or gangway running through all the carriages, so that the guard may pass at will to and fro from one end of the train to the other. While this plan is also adopted to some extent in other countries, the prevalent continental system is that of a continuous ledge and handrail running along outside the carriages, allowing the guards to pass easily in front of the windows from one end of the longest train to the other. Each of these systems has its partizans, but for the moment the American system, from its greater apparent completeness, is perhaps in the ascendant, its advocates being sufficiently loud and numerous. Two letters have appeared in your columns urging the adoption of the saloon system without delay. But I suspect that many, even of those who advocate this change, have not sufficiently considered what it involves, and would hardly themselves like it in practice. The saloon system is not only thoroughly American, but American in that aspect of American character which is most opposed to English tastes and habits. The Americans live in public, shunning seclusion and retirement, it not with morbid dread, at all events with instinctive aversion. What is known in this country by the privacy of domestic life is practically unknown in the great cities on the other side of the Atlantic. Typical Americans live and move and have their being in crowds or congeries, the great nation to which they belong being always present to the eye as well as to the imagination. They eat and drink, and smoke and talk, and travel and rest, not only in public, but in masses. And as the permanent home of an American is usually an hotel, so his traveling home is very naturally a saloon car or saloon steamer. But all this is entirely un-English. However much an Englishman may live in public, he likes to be able to retire from view, and enjoy the luxury of partial or complete seclusion within his own domain, no matter how small or comparatively humble it may be. He likes to have not only a house of his own, but a room to which he may retire safe from all disturbance. In traveling he carries with him the same habit of isolation and reserve, preferring to be ever alone, or with at most only a few fellow-travelers. Our railway companies are, of course, perfectly aware of this national characteristic, and it is accordingly reflected in our system of traveling. No other would suit the majority of English travelers so well, and any attempt to introduce the American system would almost of necessity prove a failure.

There are, however, no such strong social objections to the continental system of a continuous ledge and hand-rail for the guards to pass up and down outside the carriages. This plan has also considerable economical advantages, as it might be easily adapted to the existing carriages, without demanding any such complete revolution in the rolling stock as the saloon system would involve. It would also very effectually secure the main end in view—the security of the public. The mere knowledge that a guard might at any moment appear at the window, as he does continually on the great continental railways, would act as a powerful deterrent from crime. The most abandoned ruffian would hardly venture on acts of robbery or violence when he could not reckon with confidence on even a single minute for their undisturbed perpetration. The system is simple, in harmony with our habits, has been tried elsewhere with success, and there is no reason whatever why it should not be generally adopted in this country. I am, &c.,

B. N. S.

Washington Wilks.

The recent death of WASHINGTON WILKS, of London, one of the warmest friends of the American Union, and one of its ablest and most indefatigable defenders in the press and on the rostrum, has produced great grief among those in this country who were acquainted with his career. Mr. WILKS was the leading editor of the London *Star*, and dropped dead on the platform while words of eulogy upon our country were coming from his lips. We have received from London the following notes concerning him:

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, OFFICES 65 FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E. C., July 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee of the Washington Wilks Testimonial would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the inclosed letter from that estimable man and true patriot, Judge WINTER, of Georgia. If any of your readers feel disposed to imitate so good an example, or to assist the fund in any other way, I hope they will kindly forward their contributions to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, editor of the *Liberator*, Boston. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHESTER, England, July 15, 1864.

To William Hargraves, Esq., Treasurer, and F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Wilks Testimonial Fund, No. 65 Fleet-street, E. C. London.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., asking my aid in making contribution to the testimonial fund of our lamented, worthy, and most eloquent friend, the now deceased WASHINGTON WILKS; and I thank you sincerely for not forgetting one so humble as myself in your efforts to give practical proof of an affection for the man by liberal contributions in aid of those who were bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and who of all the earth were, during his brief existence, nearest and dearest to one of the greatest hearts that ever throbbed in the bosom of any human creature. Would that I were Cræsus, that I might contribute all that is needed in aid of those who are so suddenly deprived of the aid and comfort which, whilst living, his genius enabled him entirely to bestow, but which is lost to them forever on earth.

Out of my limited means you may set me down for ten pounds per annum so long as I am spared; and when to me time is no more forever, I

Prisoners of War and Other Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication which I beg your permission to make through the TIMES, is one which I honestly believe merits the attention not only of the public, but of the Government. I beg to take a single one of our prisons as a specimen, not on account of the number of prisoners there, but in consequence of its notoriety. At Fort LaFayette, in the harbor of New-York, are something over one hundred prisoners, who are held upon almost as many different charges. There are political prisoners, prisoners of war,—that is regular soldiers of the Confederate Army,—citizens of the rebel States who were captured as mere sympathizers with the rebellion, prisoners from the rebel navy, blockade-runners, passengers on their way to Dixie captured on blockade-runners, bounty brokers, bounty jumpers, spies, thieves, &c.

All men respect an open and fair foe, who is a regular soldier of the Confederate army, or an officer or soldier of the Confederate Navy. No odds what we may think of his cause, no odds what our prejudices are against him as a soldier of a bad cause, we still may feel that he is an honest man, who, by his own private convictions, or by the persuasion of demagogues, has been induced to take up arms against his country.

By these I do not mean the lying bushwhackers, who belong to no army, but banditti-fashion, lay in covert places and murder friend or foe who may unsuspectingly pass. Nay, these scoundrels do not stop at the robbery and murder of men, but defenceless women and children find no mercy at their hands. Naval bushwhackers there are also—*pirates*, in fact, who, without authority from the rebel Government, band together to prey on our commerce, and who burn and kill indiscriminately, and if one of our cruisers should capture them they claim to belong to the regular navy of the C. S. Those who *are bona fide* soldiers and sailors, whether officers or privates of the Confederate army or navy, can easily show their status by orders, commissions, or in case these cannot be had, then through flag of truce they can easily procure the authenticated evidence of their position from Richmond.

The capture and removal North of peaceful citizens, who, though they may sympathize with their neighbors who are struggling in the field, except when it is necessary to hold hostages of that class, is not only uneconomical, but injurious to the *morale* of our country's cause. Such men there are at Fort Lafayette, as also at other prisons, who by age, physical disability and gross ignorance, are harmless as so many old women, and ought not to be held, an expense to the Government and an injury to their helpless families at home.

The political prisoners, while generally worthless as soldiers, are the dangerous instruments of revolution, who have done, while at liberty in the North, everything in their power to divide and distract the people—producing a revolutionary party in our midst, and who employ themselves in prison to slander and misrepresent the Government, and urge and keep up the determination of repentant prisoners to maintain a continued hostile front to the authority of the United States. These men living and born in the North, being protected by its laws and enjoying all the advantages of liberty and free institutions, still travel from one place to another, counseling Copperhead opposition to the Government—demagogues, who to hear themselves talk and to stir up civil war and bloodshed, prowl about like ravening wolves, seeking whom they may devour. Such fellows should be tried, and, if found guilty, should be sent either to the Dry Tortugas, or put out of the country instanter. Imprisonment to some of the worthless scamps is a godsend, as it enables them to live at the public expense in comparative comfort.

The next class to which I beg to call your attention is the blockade-runners, who belong to no army and to many nations. Of all the classes of prisoners held by the United States these are the most contemptible in a moral point of view, yet whose actions deserve exemplary punishment. To understand this class it is necessary to examine its composition. These men claim to be acting under the authority of the Confederate Government generally, but all who are correctly informed know this to be the veriest "bosh." There was a time when the Confederate Government sent out officers of the Confederate navy to engage in running in needful supplies, but that practice was soon abandoned, because it was found that every advantage was taken of the Government, and now only a few men and a few ships of this contraband line have any authority from Richmond. The business is conducted thus: Companies are formed in Mobile, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah and Wilmington. These companies are composed of mercantile and steamship capitalists, and generally own a sufficient number of vessels to bear the loss of one-third or the half of them, and in every instance the aggregate profits of these companies is enormous. They are connected with houses in the Northern cities of the United States and in Europe, mostly in Liverpool, England.

These companies employ only steam craft, while the schooners employed on the coast of Florida, Alabama and Texas generally belong to the masters who have heretofore been coasters or pilots. The steamers are usually officered by the former men who were engaged in the steam lines from our Northern cities to Southern ports, ranging from Norfolk to Matagorda Bay. A majority of these men, *i. e.* captains and engineers, are men of Northern birth, and very frequently their families are now in the Northern States.

The crews are composed of men who have run out of the Confederate States to avoid conscription, and while they, *in talk, are rampant Southern patriots*, they have not had moral or physical courage to defend their treason. These men, when caught, claim to be English, French, Spanish and other subjects, unless the imposture is exposed, and then they claim the protection of the Confederate Government, and our authorities receive and treat them as honorable prisoners of war.

If there is a despicable class of men operating against the Government, and who merit no mercy at our hands, it is this one. Even Mr. DAVIS and the people of the South despise them, although they have rendered the rebel Government such vital service that he cannot afford to throw them off. Here they enjoy in our prisons every luxury, which they are enabled to purchase with the plentiful supply of money they have coined out of the necessities of the families of Southern soldiers, and against the laws and interests of a Government to whom they owe everything of liberty or property they ever had.

The crews are composed not only of renegade rebels who prey on the miseries of their brothers, but quite a number of men found in the South, of foreign birth, and who, after having voted in the South for years, on capture, claim to be foreign subjects, and at once begin a correspondence with the British and other foreign Ministers. Now and then there is a *real* British subject who has shipped on a blockader from Nassau or some other British port. These men, having no interest in our affairs, are not culpable to any considerable extent, and ought to be sent home at once, since we shall never do more than hold them at public expense until the war is over.

The men found on the blockaders as passengers are generally supercargoes, and in many instances are partners in the blockade companies, and ought to be held to the last, not exchanged, and be punished by a residence at Dry Tortugas.

There are men now at Fort Warren and at Fort Lafayette who have been captured several times, and exchanged, to repeat their crimes, and yet by false swearing and other devices, they secure either paroles or discharges, and like the dog return to their vomit.

Again there are found some Northern classes; these are either civilians or soldiers, officers or agents of the United States, guilty or charged with various misdemeanors and malfeasances against the military or civil authorities. These men generally adhere to the Government in sentiment, and ought to be tried and acquitted or convicted in the proper court and the proper disposition made of them, so as to relieve the Government of any further expense than is absolutely necessary.

There is yet another class that merits particular notice. These are poor, honest and ignorant men, who hav ebeen conscripted into the Southern army, and who have allowed themselves to be captured rather than fight against the Union. They do not wish to be exchanged, but would prefer service in the United States army, and stand ready to enter the same when an opportunity shall present itself. It is a moral pity to allow these men to rot in prison, when they will not only make good and loyal citizens, but good soldiers. Now and then one of them may prove false and deceive us, but better so than that one good man, one Southern citizen who still loves the flag, institutions and laws of his country, should be held a prisoner under a misapprehension; and I beg to suggest through you the appointment of some responsible and prudent agent to go through these various prisons, so as to converse with these men individually, and report to a proper board the names of such as ought to be examined with a view to release.

ELLIOTT.

Fit Men for Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With great interest, as an American, have I read your editorial in the issue of the 2d inst., upon "The Public Service and the Public Weal," in connection with the refusal of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR to accept the very important office offered to him by the Government; offered to him, because of his position in your community as a man of wealth and of practical ability, offered to him, also, I am sure, from a desire to enlist in the service of the Government just such men as Mr. TAYLOR, whose mere acceptance of the office would have given a public confidence in the Government and a support to the able Secretary of the Treasury, both of which are at this moment of our national peril greatly needed.

He has refused; refused, as many another able man of wealth and position has refused on other occasions in our Northern States to serve in what you so justly call "the most important of human pursuits," the government of the land. We are full of similar examples in this City, and in every other at the North. You perform a public duty in criticising this state of things, and administering a proper rebuke to the class of able and wealthy gentlemen. You have done this with delicacy and truth, and if you can awaken such men to a sense of their duty to their country and Government, you will have well exercised the great influence of the public press.

You take this occasion to contrast our condition in this respect with that of England and of the South. With both of these latter people the best men are found in office—not always the richest—but men of a class that makes legislation its profession, and who devote their time to it for the sake of the honor and fame it brings, without reference to the pay. You have well described the character of our incumbents of high public offices—men, generally, of scanty education, without experience, frequently needy, and absorbed in the task of bettering their own condition instead of the public weal. The result with us is inefficiency, and a low tone in our legislative and executive action. For this we must earnestly seek a remedy. To save the country, we must have the best men in power. Inferior, ordinary men never carried a nation through a great crisis, and most assuredly will our empire be broken and our country fall into fragments if mediocrity be long kept at the helm. The ablest men must rally to the rescue, and be placed in office—not alone in one like your Assistant Treasurership, but to all the important places in the Government. If a man like Mr. Moses Taylor accepts a place under the Administration he must be sure of finding himself associated with others, who, with similar ability in their respective spheres, have accepted office with the same high and disinterested motives as he has. If he finds himself immediately thrown in contact with such men as you rightly say now fill the public places, he becomes disgusted and discouraged—he can have no sympathy with such men, and his best efforts for the public good are weak and futile. To induce men like Mr. TAYLOR to accept the labors of public life, we must see to it that they have fit associates. To insure the public election of able and great men to our high offices of trust and power, as is always the case at the South and in England we must make the Right of Suffrage valued and appreciated by every man. Let it be a slight to work for, and it will no longer be worthless in his eyes. Let every man esteem voting as a privilege, and it will be raised from the dust where it now lies trampled and abused. "*Let no man vote who cannot read, write, and earn his own living.*"

If I could read those few words in the statutes of the United States, I would give my life and all I possess in this world! Then would our country be redeemed and great. Then would our best men be placed in power by their own constituency, and mediocrity be dethroned. In Switzerland no man can vote who does not write with his own hand the name of the candidate he prefers—no printed ballots are allowed. Cannot we be allowed even this method? We have abused the great principle of Universal Suffrage. Your own city is a sad proof of this fact. Cease not to lift your voice and your pen upon this great question!

G. H. S.

BOSTON, Aug. 4, 1864.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Angerville, in a property belonging to M. BERAUD. A laborer in digging brought to light a stone coffin, lid the form of an angel, containing the remains of a human skeleton reduced to dust. Several articles of value were likewise in the coffin. M. BERAUD, unfortunately, was not at once apprised of the discovery. But he succeeded in recovering a large bronze bowl, beautifully sculptured; the fragments of a silver basin, completely oxydised, a large chased gold ring, but wanting the stone which had been set in it (this was a work of the Lower Empire;) a very large horn comb, richly ornamented; some broken glass vessels; and a coin of the realm of the Emperor GRATIAN. This coffin, discovered not far from a very ancient road, appears not to have been alone. M. BERAUD has given orders to dig the ground all round, to discover whether it was not a burial place at the last period of Roman dominion in Gaul.

—The case of LEVY *vs.* BARTLETT, heard in the Sheriff's Court, London, a few days ago, was an action to recover £2, value of a dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant, a cheesemonger, and on entering her dress swept against the newly-painted doorpost. A shopman called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet. His Honor censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea. She might reply she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop."—Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

—"A calculation has been made," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "on the subject of crinolines, which is worthy of attention. Those dresses, in fact, require three metres more material than the ordinary ones. As no less than twenty millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is sixty millions of metres, which, taken at the average price of two francs a metre, makes a sum of one hundred and twenty millions of francs. In addition, must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and the material for which costs 120 millions more. The steel cages must be also taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than 15fr. each, a further sum of 150 millions must be added. These three sums together make a tribute of 390 millions, or about one-fifth of the State Budget, paid to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion."

—M. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO, having dedicated to Gen. GARIBALDI the 13th volume of his masterly translation of SHAKESPEARE, has recently received from the Italian hero the following letter: MY YOUNG FRIEND: The VICTOR HUGOS have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they will never use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself. G. GARIBALDI. MONS. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey.

—A magnificent diamond bracelet, and a pair of diamond ear-rings, of the richest and costliest design, with an appropriate inscription, recording the occasion of the gift and the names of the donors, engraved on vellum, were presented to Mlle. TITIENS, at her residence in the Regent's Park, recently. The distinguished party presenting the gift represented a large body of notabilities in the fashionable world, who were subscribers to the token to the illustrious *artiste*. They were headed by the Countess of Lincoln, who was accompanied by the Lady SANDYS, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Wilton, Major BLAKE, and Mr. BLIGH, M. P.

—M. DANCEL, in a paper read to the Paris Academy of Sciences, has directed attention to the importance of water as a cause of obesity. He narrated two experiments—one on a lean horse, from whose diet per day 3 lbs. of oats were subtracted, while it was provided with abundance of water, into which a pound of bran was put. In the cours of 27 days it increased about 36 lbs. in weight. In the same regiment, an exceedingly fat mare, that could hardly carry its rider, was reduced from an allowance of 60 litres of water per day to 15, and speedily lost its obesity, resuming its former vigor.

—Considerable consternation prevailed at a railway station not a hundred miles from Peterborough, England, a short time since—a young lady of great expectations having eloped in the night and reached the station, seven miles off, on foot. The companion of her flight was a man more than twice her age, and of a very inferior position in life. By the time the distracted parents reached the station, the ill-advised couple had fled, and left no trace behind. The distress of the mother baffled all description, one fit of hysterics succeeding another until the most serious result was apprehended.

—Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, ("Tom Brown,") according to the *Court Journal*, has declined to become a candidate for Finsbury at the next election. In a letter announcing this determination he says: "I have given up the idea of standing; upon careful inquiry I found that the expenses could not be reckoned at less than £1,000. I have no right to spend such a sum for such a purpose; but were I a rich man, to whom the expense would be a matter of indifference, I should hesitate on public grounds before giving in to a system which I believe to be injurious to the country."

— The Berlin correspondent of the *Herald* says: "The rumor has spread that the author of the dispatches in the *Morning Post* has been discovered, and that legal proceedings will be taken against him. According to this rumor the culprit is an official, who served under the former Minister, AUERSWALD, but was afterwards discharged on account of misconduct, and has now availed himself of his acquaintance of Prussian state affairs to annoy the Government."

—"Among the recreations," says the *Presse*, "of the guests at the Palace of Fontainbleau during the late stay of the Count there, was the formation of a society for boating called the 'Bébé Club,' comprising the persons privileged to row on the lake in the park. The Princess MURAT was chosen as lady-president, and an elegant costume was fixed on to be worn by the members. The club was to meet yesterday at the Chateau de Buzenval (Seine-et-Oise), the residence of Prince MURAT."

—From the forty-second report of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, it appears that there was an increase in committals in 1863 over those of 1862 of 5½ per cent., and in the number of individuals of 2 per cent. On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in jails, 2,916 prisoners; on the same day of 1863, 3,055; and of 1864, 3,023. The daily average of prisoners stands higher than in any of the five preceding years, and results nearly to the number reached in 1857.

—At Paris the other day, an autograph of TASSO was sold, written by the poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age. It is worded as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from ABRAHAM LEVI 25 lire, for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, six shirts, four sheets, and two table covers. March 2, 1570. TORQUATO TASSO."

—Mr. DICKENS, says the *Reader*, was understood to have published his late serials on his own account, but a rather confident statement is current that his publishers, Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL, have bought the copyright of *Our Mutual Friend*. The fortunate author receives, they say, £12,000—£6,000 on the issue of the first, and the remaining moiety on the completion of the tale.

—"As soon," says the *France*, "as the news of the happy arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Mexico, as well as the enthusiastic reception made to their Majesties in the new capital, became known to the Emperor of the French, His Majesty charged the Empress to transmit his warmest congratulations to the Archduchess SOPHIA, the mother of the Emperor of Mexico."

—Messrs. MOXON are about to issue, at Christmas, the first volume of a series of pocket poems, to which the best writers of the day will be invited to contribute. Mr. TENNYSON will furnish the first volume, which will be a selection from his works, together with one or two unpublished pieces.

— The question whether a theatrical manager has the right to refuse the entrance into the theatre to a venomous critic, has recently been tried in Berlin. The court, after long deliberation, came to the decision that no one is to be excluded who pays for his ticket—not even a critic.

—The Italian sculptor, VELA, has received a letter from Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Plenipotentiary in Paris, commissioning him to execute a colossal statue in bronze of CRISTOFORO COLOMBO for the Empress EUGENIE, which is to be erected in some public square.

—Miss BRADDON is announced to begin a new novel in an early number of the *St. James Magazine*, and WILKIE COLLINS will soon begin one in the *Cornhill*. The July number of the *Cornhill* contained the first chapters of a tale by Miss EVANS.

—"Cousin Phillis," the story which lately appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and has been attributed to Miss THACKERAY, was written by Mrs. GASKELL, who is announced as about contributing a new novel to the same publication.

— Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co. announce "A Book of Golden Deeds" by Miss YONGE, a record of such acts as exhibit the highest degree of unselfishness. They also announce a "Book of Ballads," by Mr. ALLINGHAM.

—The widow of CHERUBINI died a few days since at Neuilly, aged 91. She was accompanied to the grave by some of the few surviving comrades of her illustrious husband—A. ADAM among the number.

—M. RENAN is said to have accepted an offer of a chair in Belgium equal in every respect to the one he held at the College de France. Meanwhile he is busy with his *Life of Mary* and *Life of Paul*.

—Mr. BERRYER, the noted French advocate, is expected to be in London at the end of October or beginning of November on a visit to Lord BROUGHAM, and the English bar mean to invite him to a banquet.

—The "History of Publishers," on which WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the author-publisher, has been engaged more than two years, will soon appear in two octavo volumes, profusely illustrated.

—MOURAVIEFF, by a recent decree, declared every master who may be guilty of speaking any other language than Russian to his servants liable to a fine of 300 rubles.

—Madame RISTORI has been playing for two nights at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris, appearing in *Medea* and *Maria Stuarda*.

—The Empress JOSEPHINE, NAPOLEON'S first wife, is to have a statue in Paris, on the square before the Alma Bridge.

—At the Alfieri Theatre in Paris, an opera has lately been played, which has the strange title of "Ourang Outang."

—There is a proposal to plant trees on the Thames embankment very thickly, so as to make it a fine boulevard.

—LAMARTINE and M. DUMAS are among the contributors to a new journal started in Paris, *Le Journal Litteraire*.

—LONGFELLOW'S Poems have been published in a new and elegant illustrated edition by BELL & DALDY, of London.

—Mlle. PATTI is to receive 3,500fr. for one evening's performance at Boulogne next month.

—It is stated that the Clifton House, on the Canada side at Niagara Falls, has recently been purchased, together with the Zimmerman place near by, by JOHN T. BUSH, late proprietor of the International at the Falls. Mr. BUSH paid $50,000 in Canada funds for the property.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6, 1864.

$10,000	C. S. 6s, '67	115	50	Erie Railway	112¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106¾	100	do	112⅝
75,000	C. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	106⅝	100	do	112⅝
10,000	do	106⅝	100	do	112⅝
30,000	do	106⅝	50	Erie Pref	110¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	94⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R	130¾
5,000	do	94	100	do	130¾
35,000	do	94⅜	200	do	130¾
5,000	M. S. 1s. to H. & St. J. R	85	25	Stonington R	135
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	60⅜	300	Reading R	134¼
10,000	do	b10 51	200	do	134⅜
10,000	Erie 3d M. B...	130⅜	500	do	135
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	114	600	do	b30 135⅜
6,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	139	200	do	135¼
3,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref	93	500	do	135
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	100	Mich. Cen. R	139
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	115½	50	do	139⅛
11,000	do	115	100	do	b10 139
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M	125	300	M. S. & N. I. R	89⅝
10,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	100	do	b15 90⅛
2,000	Mar. 2d M. B	62½	200	do	b3 89⅞
2,000	Alt. & G. W. 1st M		100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	124¼
	Ohio Div	99	200	do	124¾
75	Metrop. Gas	125	500	do	126
50	Canton Co	37¼	200	do	b30 124¾
100	do	b30 37⅜	300	do	124¾
100	Gunnell Gold	4	200	do	b10 113
50	Del. & H. C. Co	206	200	do	b30 113½
100	Cen. Coal Co	59	300	do	113⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pref	57⅛	35	Cle., Col. & Cin R	170
180	do	58	100	Chi. & N. W	57⅜
100	do	58⅜	150	do	57⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co	7⅝	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91
200	do	b3 7⅜	100	do	b10 91
200	do	7⅜	100	do	b10 91½
200	do	7⅜	100	do	90¾
100	Mar. Min. Co	46⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	132
500	do	46½	300	Chic. & R. I. R	113
50	Cen. Am. Tran	102	100	do	113½
100	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	180	50	do	113¾
30	N. Y. Cen. R	130	200	P., F. W. & C	114⅛
100	do	130⅝	200	do	114⅜
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	68	100	do	b10 114⅝
100	Miss. & Mo. R	46	100	Alt. & T. H. R. b15	63¼

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	259⅜	400	Michigan South'n.	90¼
100	Erie Railway	112⅜	1000	Pittsburgh R	113¼

MONDAY, AUG. 8—A. M.

The Public Debt of the United States on the 30th June, 1863, as officially reported, amounted to.....$1,036,793,161
On 28th June, 1864.....1,740,036,689
Adding requisitions of all sorts to 5th July, 1864.....52,830,351
The amount stood July 5.....$1,792,867,040
Increase in one year and five days.....694,073,880
Average per diem.....1,875,875

The public debt on the incoming of the new Secretary on the 5th of July, with everything included to that date, stood as above in the sum total of.....$1,792,864,040
And on 2d August.....1,727,492,110
Increase in 28 days.....$34,628,130
Average per diem, thus far.....1,236,719

This comparatively low average is, no doubt, owing, in good part, to the absence of the complete requisitions for the service of the month of July, which will appear in subsequent weekly statements of August. But it is not the less true that the progressive increase of the Public Debt is being favorably influenced by the new Internal Revenue Law, and that this influence, in its full measure, is yet to be felt.

There is so much unfairness and persistent misrepresentation of the daily increase of the Public Debt and aggregate cost of the War, not only by the Opposition press, but by some of the daily papers professedly in the support of the Administration, that we cannot forbear to call attention to the manner in which they work out results to suit their arguments, by taking single or isolated (and of course exceptional) weeks. Thus they charge that the closing week in July and to 2d of August shows a daily average for the seven days of *Three Millions*, and from this assume that the daily expenses of the War are "from three to four millions." They neither take into the account, nor make the slightest reference to the fact that for the three weeks previous the schedules of the Department show an increase of only $12,656,524 for the twenty-one days. Thus:

July 5.....$1,792,867,040
July 26.....1,805,523,564
Increase Friday $000,000, or.....$12,656,524

The Foreign Trade of the week was active in Import entries, but generally dull in the sales of Foreign merchandise from store. A large portion of the new entries passes into Bonded Warehouses, whence there is a considerable reëxport of some of the leading articles for a better market. Including this reëxport and nearly seven millions Domestic Produce, the Export clearances of the week are $8,236,012, the largest sum ever registered at New-York for a single week. The purchase and transmission of United States 5-20 and other Bonds to Europe during the week were also unusually heavy, and contributed to the market for Exchange a large additional amount of Bills on London and the Continent. The Exports of Specie have consequently almost entirely ceased, for the time being, and although the speculation in the Gold Room is kept up, its support is neither from the Bankers in the Foreign Trade nor for Customs, the latter being but partially in excess of the daily Gold Interest payments from the Sub-Treasury. The week was unusually prolific of adverse Military and Political rumors, which are always used in the Gold Room for at least all they are worth, if not a good deal more. At one time there were rumors of an opposite character, of the surrender or capture of HOOD'S Rebel Army at Atlanta, which were of course quite as unreasonable as the "three column" march the other day on Chambersburgh, and the later "withdrawal" of GRANT'S Army from Petersburgh and Richmond. The ultimate difference in Gold from Saturday week is 3½ ₱ cent., or 259½ against 256 ₱ cent.

The Money Market worked very steady through the week at 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange, with the exception of U. S. Bonds, which were very active, and a steady investment demand for the Railway Mortgages, was generally dull, the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation leaving off at about the same figures as on the close of the previous week. The feeling was partially better late on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Friday.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold Coin	256@251	261¾@259½	260½@259½	260½@259½	260½@259½	260½@259½
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	103¾@107	104¾@105¾	105¾@106¾	105¾@106¾	105¾@106¾	105¾@106¾
New-York Central	130⅝@130⅝	130⅝@130⅝	xd.	xd.	xd.	xd.
New-York and Erie	112¾@112¾					
Erie Preferred Shares	110@110⅜					
Rock Island	113¾@113¾					
Michigan Southern	89¾@90⅜					
Michigan Central	138⅜@139					
Toledo	132⅞@133	xd.				
Illinois Central	129@130					
Hudson River	133@131					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113¾@113¾					
Fort Wayne and Chicago	116@115					
Chicago and North Western	53¾@67¾					
Almaden Quicksilver	80@79⅜					
Mariposa Gold	48@46⅜					
Cumberland	59@60⅜					
Reading	136@136¼					

After the steamer's mails for Europe on Saturday, were made up, there was less buoyancy in U. S. 5-20s, and part of the rapid advance of Friday was lost at the Stock Exchange Board. After the Board there was a good Street demand at 108½ ₱ cent. The 6s of 1881 rose at the Board to 106¼; subsequently, on the Street, the quotation was 106½@106⅝ ₱ cent. Treasury Certificates steady at 99@99½ ₱ cent., and the Railway Bonds generally firm. The Railway Shares were quiet at the Regular Board, and generally dull at the decline of Friday Afternoon, but at the Open Board and on the Street there was a recovery in the tone of the market, and at 2 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the figures at 4 o'clock on Friday. The Brokers continue to make half a holiday of Saturday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s. 1861	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central	139⅜	139
U. S. 5-20's	110	109¾	Mich. Southern	89¾	90¾
N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅜	Illinois Cen	129¾	130
Erie	112¾	112¾	Pittsburgh	112	113⅝
Erie Preferred	110¾	110¾	Fort Wayne	115	115
Hudson	130	131	Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Canton	36¾	37¾	Reading	134	136¾
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Quicksilver	79⅝	79⅝
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	58	60¾
Northwest	58¾	62½	Mariposa	46¾	46¾
Ohio & M. Certs	81	81¾	N. West Pref	90½	91

The fluctuations in Gold were not very wide, notwithstanding the repetition of old, and the invention of new rumors from Washington and other military quarters. The market was 260¾@261¼@259½@260½@259½ ₱ cent. The Specie shipments of the day and week are only $90,111.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	116
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	116
Mercantile	105	Shoe & Leather	106
Mechanics'	110	Continental	101
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. Bk'ng Asso	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. fran.	103
Erie 1st, '82	122	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Erie 2ds, '78	128	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Erie 2ds, '81	130	Gal. & Chi extended	121
Erie 2ds, '83	120	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Erie 6 bs, '80	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Buff., N. Y. & E., '75	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114¾
Bud. R. 1sts, '69	108	N. J. Cen. 1sts	101
Harlem 3ds, '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	126
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	133½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87½
Chi. R. & Quincy	130	Miss. & Mo. L. G	65
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	116
Ill. Cen. 7s	130	Atlantic & G. W.	99¾
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114		
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	83		

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,934,693 11, including for Customs $163,000; total payments, $1,508,272 21; and 7-30 Notes $49,950; total balance, $19,046,857,42.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $4,645,260, against $3,988,556 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $8,236,012, against $3,358,498 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $90,000, against $477,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $658,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 6th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount to.....$150,510,198
Against 1863 (monthly).....110,916,964
Increase to date.....$39,591,234

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 3d August to.....$120,898,738
Against same time, 1863.....108,786,477
Increase to date.....$12,112,259

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 6th of August, amounts to.....$30,916,000
Against same time 1863.....26,237,000
Increase to date.....$4,679,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 6th of August, amount to.....$46,849,251
Against same time 1863.....30,158,763
Increase at New-York alone.....$16,690,474

The Michigan Southern Road earned in July,
1864.....$279,129
1863.....188,141
Increase.....$90,088
Or nearly 50 ₱ cent.

The Rock Island Road earned in July,
1864.....$195,103
1863.....140,563
Increase.....$54,535

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad earnings for the month of July
1864, were.....$28,606
1863, were.....14,582
Increase.....$14,023

The Chicago and Alton Railroad earnings for the fourth week in July,
1864, were.....$55,000
1863, were.....44,000
Increase.....$11,000
For month of July, 1864.....$215,680
For month of July, 1863.....164,102
Increase.....$51,577
Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862.....$522,509
Earnings from Jan 1 to June 30, 1863.....715,504
Increase in 1863 over corresponding period in 1862.....192,994
Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1864.....988,004
Increase in 1864 over corresponding period in 1863.....282,499

The Profits of Coal Mining.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The *Locust Dale Coal Company* declared, on the 1st instant, a dividend of five per cent. on their paid capital of $2,000,000. This concern is entirely unknown to the speculating public, having never been put on the stock board. It was organized about the 1st of April last, by a company of gentlemen familiar with the trade, and for their own investment. The mines are in Schuylkill County, Penn., on what is known there as the "Mammoth vein," the coal from which is of the purest quality of anthracite; and the works of this company are of the most substantial and permanent kind. The dividend is really the result of three months work—the month of July having been nearly lost in strikes at the mines, and on the Reading Railroad. The board is composed of the following gentlemen: GEO. H. POTTS, New-York, President; and GEO. B. UPTON, ADDISON CHILD, S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, and J. WILEY EDMONDS, all of Boston. C. B. C.

We publish the above *puff* of one of the new Coal Companies in Pennsylvania, not doubting the substantial truth of the statement, which may, in some degree, serve to explain the extortionate profits now being realized by both the old and new Corporations engaged in Anthracite Coal mining. Such profits, however, may not last very many years to justify the high premiums being paid on the shares of these Companies, whose finandial ups and downs we have known in a few years past to be as sudden and extreme as many of the Western Railways.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 43 bbls. of Ashes, 11,046 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. and 521 bags Corn Meal, 87,893 bushels Wheat, 110,324 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 23,166 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 430 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in fair request and much higher. Middlings, $1 75@$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynn.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn,

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00|Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, *at Club Rates.*

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

If the intelligence which we publish this morning from the Upper Potomac does not make us thoroughly acquainted with the actual situation, it at least throws some additional light upon the movements of our own troops, and make apparent some of the probabilities of the new campaign in which the Army of the Potomac—unless all the signs beguile us—is to take its full share. Our correspondent at Frederick City necessarily writes under a reserve; but it will be seen by a reference to his letter that vast preparations are going on in view of a great engagement. Whether he correctly places the enemy's main force around the district of South Mountain, we cannot well judge; but it seems as if the movements on the part of both armies pointed to the certainty of a decisive battle north of the Potomac. The news dispatches from the same quarter speak of the probability of a diversion by Early toward Wheeling. There is a report (unauthenticated) that Longstreet has joined Early. Possibly, the most important feature of the news is the report that Gen. Hunter has been superseded, and that Sheridan is in command. The latest report points to the probability of the coming battle being fought at or near Middlebury.

The news from the army around Petersburgh embraces the report of constant picket-firing, of the planting of a rebel battery north of the James, which gives considerable annoyance, of the heat of the weather and consequent sickness, and of the explosion of a rebel mine within forty yards of our line in front of the Fifth Army Corps—an explosion which did most insignificant damage. The rebels after the explosion made a feint of an attack, but shortly subsided into their former position.

We have some additional details to-day respecting the release of the fifty Union officers from Charleston who had been placed under the fire of our guns within the limits of the city. The ceremony of exchange seems to have been gone through with in a manner exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned.

The lethargy which has overtaken some portion of the bordering States in regard to the invasion, is admitted by the more reflecting portion of the press. A Pittsburgh cotemporary puts the case, that if the rebels within the next forty-eight hours should dash into Pittsburgh, sack the city, fire it in a hundred places, and make off again while the glare of the conflagration lit up the sky, who could have the impudence to claim the sympathy of a single man, woman or child, in the whole land? "It looks," says the same candid monitor, "as though little of what ought to be done would be even undertaken before the rebels are at our doors, asking for subsidies and threatening to apply the torch. It is true, we have had meetings, made sundry motions, gone through certain forms, sent out some scouts—the work, principally, of a few men—but beyond this we have done little, but seem to be waiting for the rebel cavalry to give us the word."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we have New-Orleans papers to the 31st ult. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Matanzas* for favors. There is nothing further from Admiral Farragut's station at Mobile, excepting a single reference to his purpose to commence operations. Gen. Canby has issued an order which declares that all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, are to be enrolled for service in the militia. Neutrals are moreover to be enrolled as a local police. Those found physically disqualified for field service, but yet fit for garrison duty, are to be organized for local military duty. Deserters from the enemy are not to be enlisted, but are to be sent, not over the lines, but beyond the limits of Gen. Canby's command. Persons liable to Confederate conscription are not to be permitted to go beyond the lines, and if found either directly or indirectly giving aid to the enemy, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they are to be held as prisoners of war, and sent beyond the limits of this department. The families of those engaged in the rebel service are not to be permitted to be sent within these lines, but are to be turned back by the pickets, or if they arrive, are to be sent back. Refugees are to be received, and their wants supplied, but all such are to be sent to Cairo. The practice of giving passes to those wishing to go beyond the lines, and allowing them to select their own time and route, is condemned by this order as productive of evil, and is prohibited for the future. The first section provides that this order goes into operation immediately.

A Washington paper of Saturday says: "The clerks of the War Department paraded this afternoon in their new uniform for the first time. It consisted of the regular army cap, dark blue blouse, and light blue pantaloons. The regiment in this new, clean, fresh uniform looked exceedingly well, and their evolutions on dress parade gave promise of an effective regiment whenever an emergency shall bring them out. The clerks and employes of the other Governmental departments will soon be uniformed, and then we shall be treated to some grand reviews."

Those whose fate may require them to procure substitutes should bear in mind that any person offering as a substitute for the army or navy must be able to make affidavit that he is exempt from draft, for either of the following reasons: 1. That he is an alien. 2. If born in this country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861. 3. If born in this country, that he is under twenty years of age. These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitute.

We read in a Montreal paper that that Mr. William Power, of that city, a practical shipbuilder of ingenuity and experience, has made a plan for building iron ships with wooden bottoms, having for object to prevent those common calamities which arise from iron vessels tearing their bottoms by touching ground. If this can be effectively done, it is plainly an important desideratum for our long inland navigation: it might save many lives; many thousand dollars of property.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Saturday, says: "The body of Mr. Henderson, of New-York, the gentleman who was unfortunately killed at Belœil Bridge, was recovered yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied at the time of the accident by a little boy, his son, who kept by his side until the train arrived at St. Hyacinthe, when he fell asleep. Mr. Henderson went on to the platform of the car, with some others, at the Richelieu crossing, and leaned over to see the place where the cars fell, and while doing so had his head severed from the body by coming in contact with one of the supporting rods of the bridge. The body fell into the river, and was carried downwards by the stream. The boy's grief on awaking to find his father missing, was past assuagement, till he was made to suppose that his parent had been left behind, and would follow in another train. The body was brought to Montreal last night, and a telegraph had been sent to the deceased's friends at New-York. The incautious gratification of a curiosity to see the scene of the late railway disaster seems to have been the cause of the poor gentlemen's death."

Upwards of $250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer, by individuals, and town and city authorities, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About $20,000 of this amount have been furnished by persons desiring "representative recruits." It is said that the ladies of Duxbury, to the number of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing $125 each, that they be represented in the Union army.

Wm. Clarke, Co. I, Ninth New-York Artillery, tried by court-martial for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and burglary, sentenced to Albany Penitentiary, at labor, for one year, and forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due, was sent on on Friday.

The stock market on Saturday was less buoyant for the 5-20 bonds of the United States, after the departure of the steamers. The railways left off rather better. Gold 259½, dull; money 7 per cent., steady.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Saturdays was on a restricted scale; prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and dearer. General merchandise was quiet. The freight market was moderately active and steady, with six hundred and twenty-three vessels of all classes in port.

A Contrast.

A few days since a rebel leader, McCausland, was burning an undefended village in Pennsylvania, which had never offered resistance, turning half-naked women and babes out from their flaming houses, destroying churches and hospitals, and violating, with his robber crew, all the laws of honorable warfare acknowledged among civilized nations. Two weeks earlier, a Union General—Rousseau—was in the heart of the rebel country, in Alabama; he found in a certain village, named Loachapoka, a depot of rebel stores and a factory. These were very properly burnt, but the adjacent houses of the citizens were saved by the personal exertions of the General and his soldiers—the latter putting their own wet blankets on the roofs. In Talladega, a Confederate gun-factory was broken up rather than burned, for fear that private houses might also suffer. Again at another station, the hospitals and tents for the sick rebels were carefully spared.

We like such contrasts, and we are not surprised at them. Gen. Rousseau is the public officer of a great nation, and he is a gentleman; McCausland is a vulgar brigand and rebel, serving a horde of robbers.

We have from the beginning, as our readers will testify, objected to the destruction of private property on either side, any further than it contributed directly to the support of the war. It is in the last degree unwise and useless to the attacking party. So far from bringing a people to subjection, it arouses them to tenfold desperation. We have only to ask ourselves how we should feel toward a Government whose soldiers had burned the roof over wife and children, and turned us out, without a penny, on the world. We should lose henceforth all thought of any interest, except hate and revenge. We should have passed the limit in which a man cares for anything, except to retaliate on his enemy; and every Northern man would certainly choose "the last ditch" or eternal exile, before submission to such a conqueror.

Then such barbarities strike quite as often the disaffected, or those half in union with the invaders, as any other, and of course they make them enemies instead of half friends. We have no doubt that every invasion of Maryland produces a strong accession of loyalists to the Union party. And in like manner, every unnecessary abuse or violence in our raids, converts numbers to the Confederacy. Moreover, such brutal attacks as those at Chambersburgh do not serve the invader. His object should be to supply his forces, to extort all he can from the population, and to destroy the public stores. Bonaparte understood the art of invasion. He never permitted any such bungling operations as burning villages and destroying private homesteads, or plundering cities. When he entered a wealthy district or rich city, he at once established a system of exact levy and forced contribution, in return for which he protected the cultivators and the citizens from abuse and plunder. It was this system which enabled him so many years to support war by war, without burdening France beyond her power. It was often, indeed, deviated from, but wherever violated—as in Spain—it proved a source of endless trouble and disaster to him. In the latter country, he converted a whole people into guerrillas, who might otherwise have patiently submitted to him.

The destruction and plunder of private property is, besides, the most fatal thing to good discipline. The military historian of the Peninsular War remarks, that one of the great causes of Sir John Moore's disaster was the permission given the soldiers, during a portion of the retreat, to enter private houses, which they plundered, and where they lost all the restraints of their officers. We believe the remarkable moderation shown by the rebels in their invasion of Pennsylvania last year, was due to this cause more than any other—the fear of their experienced officers that the bonds of discipline would be slackened.

The sweeping off of the crops, and supplies, and cattle of a country by raids, are of course a necessary part of war, and must be accepted by both parties. When, also, any important military operation must be carried out—in siege or battle—private property, houses, and everything are not to be regarded. When Gen. Sherman, being in pressing haste to join Burnside in East Tennessee, and the pontoons being delayed, destroyed a whole village, to make his bridges, he was perfectly justified. In like manner, the rebels have perfect right, according to the laws of war, to shell Harper's Ferry village, if that will effect the evacuation of the Heights.

But what we object to is, the wanton plunder and devastation of private property along the march, by soldiers without orders. If Gen. Hunter did burn the residence of the Governor of Virginia, we hold it an act unworthy of a Federal officer, just as we expect the act of burning Gov. Bradford's house from a ruffian like Gilmor.

We do not believe that a great number of such offences rest on our escutcheon. We believe the advance of our armies South has been attended with as little useless destruction as the circumstances would admit of. The great devastation has been of houses and fields abandoned by their owners; and in such cases scarcely any discipline can protect them. We know of no single instance like this of Chambersburgh, and we never expect to hear of any. Humanity will always be a mark of the superior civilization of the North.

The Campaign.—The military intelligence from Virginia and Maryland this morning is of a character from which not much can be gathered. It is evident that we have now a large force concentrating on the Upper Potomac, and we shall probably soon have extensive operations against the rebels in that vicinity.

The New Phase in European Politics.

A German Confederacy, embracing Denmark, seems to be among the strange possibilities at this time, in the political future of Europe! England, who has urged her friend into a fight, and then turned the cold shoulder in the time of utmost need, may be compelled to see her old ally in fraternal unity with her enemy. It would be a wonderful instance of retribution if the German Confederacy should become a great naval Power, and hold the keys of the Baltic, and rival Great Britain, because British diplomacy had promised and threatened, and then weakly abandoned an ally. It seems too striking an instance of poetic justice to be possibly true. We fear also it is too great a change to be at once effected.

The Danish people must have some pride of nationality and blood, and we would naturally suppose would prefer a union with the Swedes and Norwegians, their nearer relatives, and speaking substantially the same language, to one with Germany. War, and difference of tongue and literature, must have caused some antipathies, which are not so easily softened. They might naturally fear the Germanizing of their schools and language, and the entire obliteration of Denmark. The old naval glories of the brave little kingdom are not entirely forgotten, and there must be many who would not willingly exchange the Danish history for the troubled and doubtful records of a German "Union."

But all such considerations of sentiment must sink away before stern necessity. The kingdom is abandoned by all the world. She must choose between almost annihilation and a position like that of Hesse Cassel or a Grecian kingdom, with small territory and a scant population, or a high rank as an independent State, member of a great Confederacy, and to be sustained by all the other members. Her language and independent nationality could be preserved, even as those of Austria and Prussia are, while she would have the power and resources of fifty millions of people behind her. Her quota to be furnished to the Federal armies would not be exorbitantly heavy, and though her population would not entitle her to any great influence in the Diet, her naval power and skill would make up for this deficiency. She would continue, in all probability, to possess both Schleswig and Holstein—as when they were all German, there could be no weighty objection to a union of those provinces with the kingdom. Denmark would become the great naval and maritime outlet of the vast German Confederacy. An immense marine business would concentrate in her harbors. There the future German navies of iron-clads and frigates would be built, to issue forth and contest the empire of the Baltic with Russia, or that of the North Sea with England. She would become prosperous as she never was before. Such are the inducements and necessities to further this proposal for a new union with Germany.

But, on the other hand, it will oppose the united resistance of the great Powers—France, Russia and England. France does not want another rival on the sea, nor a stronger Confederacy to guard the Rhine. The Emperor knows that this success of the Danish war, and the acquiring of Denmark, would strengthen the German federation immensely, both in the popular feeling and in material resources. He would oppose the union with every means in his power. Russia, of course, fears for the Baltic, and dreads another obstacle added to her advance toward the west. Her policy is always to divide and weaken Germany. England fears another naval Power on the Continent, and knows the bitterness of disappointment on one side which has driven her ancient ally to the arms of her enemy, and the hate and jealousy toward her on the other. She has every reason to wish no good to the proposed union.

If Denmark and Germany were really in earnest to unite, not one or all of these Powers could prevent it. A union of two independent peoples is no ground for war, and Germany and Denmark united, could defy all Europe. But when we consider the innumerable jealousies working among the German Powers; the reluctance of Denmark; the difficulties as to the terms of union; the dread by Austria that Danish harbors would become mere ports for the Prussian fleet; the ill blood engendered by war, and the antipathies of race, we may rationally doubt whether any such most desirable union can ever take place. If it should, it would be one of the most remarkable events of modern history, and would have a most important bearing on the future of Europe.

Retaliation as One of the Expedients of War.

The news of the exchange of prisoners at Charleston, which is related in our correspondence from Hilton Head this morning, is an agreeable relief from the stereotyped report of a bombardment which brings results no more appreciable to-day than they were fifteen months ago. It is news which we may well hail with a satisfaction beyond even that of finding our brave officers released from the galling position of prisoners under fire. It constitutes, we take it, a practical announcement that the business of retaliation is the meanest, as it is the most barbarous, expedient of war; that it is at variance with the principles which regulate modern warfare; that its employment in a conflict such as this, increases existing animosities, ministers to a general spirit of vengeance, brutalizes the feelings of those who have partaken in the conflict, proclaims the irreconcilable nature of the struggle, and bars even the most distant approach of the evangel of peace.

As an intimation—if nothing more—that the rebel military chiefs have begun to perceive that such a revival of the usages of barbarous war is unsuited to the conditions under which they have sought the overthrow of the national authority, we welcome cordially the report of this exchange. And in view of the late repulse sustained by the corps under Gen. Burnside, we see special ground for felicitation, inasmuch as it gives us an indirect assurance that the colored troops made prisoners in that engagement, and more especially the officers of the ill-fated division who fell into the enemy's hands, have not been subjected to the retaliatory order of the Davis military authorities. We assume, of course, that the steps which led to the release of our officers at Charleston, were steps directed by some general revision of the rule which is hereafter to operate in the treatment of prisoners of war. It would be but a secondary achievement for our military representatives at Charleston, to have simply secured the release of fifty Federal officers under the fire of our guns in the defences of that city, in exchange for fifty rebel officers, similarly held on our side. Any arrangement, in short, which failed to include a reversal, or at least some essential modification of the retaliatory orders of the Richmond military power, would be a serious disappointment, to say nothing worse. We do not anticipate that the exchange in question has been made on any such partial principle. We rather look upon the inspiration which must have led to the release of the Charleston victims, as representing a conviction in the minds of the military authorities South, that the business of retaliation is most unprofitable; that it is one which even the most foolhardy of their generals have not ventured (unless we are to regard the Fort Pillow massacre as one of pure retaliation) to put in operation to any extent more serious than this exposure of prisoners at Charleston; and that its existence is thereby a permanent advertisement of their rashness to threaten, and their lack of courage to give execution to their threats.

The vast preponderance in the number of rebel prisoners now held in the North, may be one of the main reasons for the change of temper in the rebel military spirit.

The Rebel Raid and the Local Militia.

It is over a month since the rebels began their annual invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is nearly a month since they actually threatened Baltimore and Washington, and since the New-York militia were called upon to go to the assistance of the distressed citizens of the "Keystone State." During the whole of the interval which has since elapsed, the said citizens have not been for one moment free from panic. Large numbers of them have remained absent from their homes, either as refugees in the fortified towns, or engaged in the pastoral occupation of driving their flocks and herds toward the northern part of the State, or in any other direction that promised safety from the raid. And during the whole of this period, too, it must be confessed, the soil of their State has never been entirely free from what is termed the "polluting tread of the invader," or, in other words, the presence of a greater or less number of ragged marauders, commonly called "raiders." More than a week ago, about three hundred of them burned a town of considerable size, containing probably four times as many able-bodied male inhabitants as the whole attacking force, and *one* of the incendiaries being caught after the main body had departed, was duly "stamped to death" by the "enraged citizens."

Now we do not by any means wish to appear harsh or inhuman, or to say one word to diminish the flow of sympathy for the unfortunates who are suffering from the invasion in Pennsylvania. But in these times the truth must now and then be told, or we shall all perish; and the truth called for by the burning of Chambersburgh is, that when a town of the size of Chambersburgh can be burnt by three or four hundred cavalrymen, without any resistance, its fate is not wholly unmerited. Five hundred determined men, with any sort of arms, ought to make any town an object of dread to cavalrymen. Two hundred men cannot take any street which its inhabitants choose to barricade and defend. And this last affair is rendered all the more deplorable and repulsive by the vigor with which the Chambersburghers abuse "the hated foe"—in the newspapers—after he is gone. In fact, the Pennsylvanians seem to feel about Mosby's and Gilmor's guerrillas very much as the degenerate Romans felt about the Northern barbarians in the fourth and fifth century—a calamity like excessive rain or drought—to be prayed against, but not to be resisted in arms.

The humors of the great raid have received, within the last three days, a fresh accession in the shape of the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburgh, and those west of that place at Pittsburgh.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation and the mode of organization.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.
Eli Slifer, Secretary of State.

As we have already said, the rebels have been either in Pennsylvania or threatening it, for more than a month, and during all that period the towns have been thronged with men, women, cows and sheep, running away from the Southern counties. But the extra 30,000 militia are, it will be seen, not called out until the *morning* of the very day on which the rebels cross the Potomac in force. We presume it is intended that they shall drill, organize and elect their officers under fire. We presume the presence of the enemy has such a peculiarly tranquillizing effect upon the nerves of Pennsylvania militia, that it is found most convenient to embody them within one hour of going into action. We sincerely hope that Early, or whoever is in command of the invading force, will hear of this last call for militia in time to stay his reckless and audacious progress. As soon as the news of it reaches him he will doubtless either flee to the mountains or wait for reinforcements, for if this 30,000 come down on him they will, of course, convert him and his whole force into common carrion. All we can say is to implore of the militia to be merciful to the vanquished and at least to give quarter as soon as resistance ceases.

The Great Conspiracy.—The St. Louis journals, of Friday, contain verbatim reports of the examination of Mr. Geo. B. Smith. Smith, whose business is that of drygoods clerk, it appears, was Grand Secretary of the so-called Order of American Knights, and instead of having been inveigled into its membership, he seems to have been prominent as a promoter of its doctrines—which doctrines, it is now alleged, contemplate a combination with the rebels of the South to break up the American Union. Smith professes to repent of his fellowship with the Knights, and his professions ought to be of some value. He broke his oath of allegiance to the United States when he joined the Knights. He swore falsely when he took his vows of fidelity to the Order. He perjured himself when he became an informer against his fellows. And now he desires the privilege of forswearing his allegiance as a citizen once again—when some new Order of Knighthood attracts his fancy. Can another such man be found to bring supporting evidence of this great conspiracy?

Grant's Campaign.—The Washington *National Intelligencer* of Saturday contained an article which seems to have caused some perturbation in certain circles at the National Capital. We suppose the great length of the article was what produced the panic, for we see nothing else alarming about it but its length. It is a sketch of Gen. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James, with a catalogue of the battles fought, and a discussion of the relative merits of the various lines of advance upon Richmond. The conclusion of the whole is that Grant's campaign has been "most unsuccessful." We supposed from what we had heard that the *Intelligencer* contained some most astounding revelations of a military character; but its statements of fact are perfectly familiar to every newspaper reader, and its discussion as to routes is not only stale and stereotyped, but utterly profitless. As to the unsuccessfulness of the campaign, the *Intelligencer* will probably revise and retract its opinion twenty years from now.

Prof. Hadley's Death.

To the long list of martyrs in this war of Liberty, another name beloved among scholars is now added. Prof. Hadley was one of those men whom this country can poorly spare. He was a scholar in the highest sense; with a mind so sensitive to truth, a judgment so candid and unbiased on all questions brought before it, with such patient powers of acquisition and such rich acquirements, that all who knew him expected noble fruits in his future gatherings in the great field of knowledge. Whatever opinion he settled upon, one felt it was formed under the pure influence of truth itself, and with no possible regard to any other consideration. He was but young, and has left behind no permanent memorial of himself, except in the lessons impressed upon the minds of his pupils in the Union Theological Seminary, and the affection and admiration of his friends. His great learning and long-polished and sharpened intellect, have been laid down in the service of his country, and shall appear no more among men. He had long desired most ardently to take part in this war for human rights, and had even attempted to enlist, but was prevented by various obstacles. Since June, he has been laboring in the service of the Sanitary Commission, at the front, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. In this noble work he was stricken down, and died—as he would have prayed to die—at the post of duty.

His death leaves a great gap in a wide circle of friends. It is a sore loss to American scholars. Not often does so pure a truth-seeker appear in the world of students. But though absent, his influence lives: and thousands who love truth for truth's sake, will labor more industriously and search more patiently and be more fearless and independent in their conclusions, and more conscientious in life, in memory of him.

Aug. 5, 1864. C. L. B.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Atlanta Tremulous and Ready to Fall—Rebel Props Unavailing—The Twentieth Corps and their Commander—Gen. McPherson—Honors to the Noble Dead—Gen. Grant's Confidence of Success—How a Colored Guard did his Duty—The Blessed Rain.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

The exhilarating announcement "Atlanta is ours" has not yet been given to the country. The people are confidently awaiting the tidings, and the general expectation is not likely to wait long in being fulfilled. What every intelligent person, acquainted with the character, composition and appointments of the superb army led by Sherman and Thomas, has not failed to count upon, from the moment the advance from Chattanooga began, is on the verge of being realized. After an almost unbroken series of obstinate, and in some cases desperate conflicts, the heroic army, every step of whose progress has been a battle and a victory, has pitched its tents in sight of the spires of Atlanta, the outer line of whose intrenchments is even now held in the unrelaxing Union grasp.

The battles before Atlanta, claimed by the rebel press of Richmond as successes to their swiftly waning cause, have reduced that cause, in the Gulf States, at least, to its last extremity. The policy of Varro, which is Hood's, is working worse results for the rebels than the much-decried Fabian policy, which was Johnston's. The latter was supplanted by the former, that the army might stand and fight and not fall back. It has stood and fought, fought furiously and desperately, dashing its choicest masses again and again against the unfaltering Union lines, with what result the country knows well. Every assault has been repulsed, with terrible loss to the assailants. The advance of the Union lines is nearer still toward the doomed city. It is in the "anaconda's coils," in earnest. It may struggle but must succumb. So may all foes to the best Government man ever lived under, now arrayed in arms against it, succumb, and speedily, to the majestic energies which that Government is now putting forth, to the terror and discomfiture of all such evil-doers.

Hooker's corps, in the great struggle before Atlanta was, where it has rarely failed to be, in the hottest and heaviest of the fight. Many of the wounded heroes of this corps are now here in hospital. They describe the conflict as terrific. It was an open field fight, which the rebels have sedulously shunned during all this campaign, and which they undertook now, tempted by the prospect of certain success against the opposing force. Never did fair prospect fall more utterly. Hooker's gallant column stood their ground immovably, beating back every assault, and strewing the ground with the bodies of their miscalculating foe. To the great successes of the day this noble corps signally contributed. And it is the testimony of all acquainted with the situation occupied by this corps on this memorable day, with what it withstood and what it overcame, that under no other leader but Hooker could so brilliant a result, under such circumstances, have been attained.

Hooker, indeed, is the idol of his soldiers. Their confidence in him is unbounded. They would follow him, lead them where he might, with enthusiasm—heedless of the most imminent perils. There is but one sentiment among his officers and men as to his rare merit as a Corps Commander, and the magnetic influence inspired by his presence and conspicuous gallantry in the field.

For this army to lose the services of such a leader at this juncture, is a serious misfortune. It has, however, really taken place. Gen. Hooker passed through Nashville on Saturday, relieved of command of the Twentieth Corps, at his own request. Why the request was made, we are not specifically informed, though it is believed to be connected with the assignment of the command made vacant by the death of Gen. McPherson, of an officer who is Gen. Hooker's junior in command, and therefore ranked by him. Would that Hooker had, before asking to be relieved, entered Atlanta fallen, a result which the toils and sufferings of his stalwart columns had so essentially aided to procure. As it is, he returns from this field of laborious, honorable and successful achievement, with fresh wreaths won here upon his brow, and time will not be able to make them wither. The best wishes of all patriotic hearts go with him to his new field, wherever it be, for services such as his the country cannot long afford to spare. We shall doubtless soon see him again, at the head of his command, dealing out his wonted hard blows against the enemies of the Commonwealth and Union.

The loss of Gen. McPherson is of a different kind. Death has relieved him from all earthly command henceforth. A young man, but a rips and skilful officer—with matured judgment, to which were joined a capacity to plan, a will to execute, and a resolute valor that neither obstacle could dishearten nor enemies daunt. The entire army honored and trusted him, and feel that in his death another of the "mighty men" made swiftly famous by this war, is enrolled among the galaxy of leaders, who have illustrated their love of country by dying for it. His honored remains passed through the city a few days ago, with an escort military and civic, preceded by bands uttering funeral strains inexpressibly plaintive and touching, with throngs gazing at the solemn procession, constituting an imposing pageant, such as Nashville had never witnessed before. They were fitting honors paid to one of the nation's most noble and heroic sons, whose blood is part of the freely-sown seed from which the great coming harvest of peace, founded on national unity and integrity, and on justice which gives liberty to all, is promised to spring.

The intense and absorbing interest excited everywhere by Sherman's recent operations before Atlanta, has thrown Gen. Grant and his works into seeming shadow for a brief period. Now, however, all eyes, diverted for a moment, are fixed in that direction again, and every ear is strained to catch the thrilling tidings that each breeze from the South is liable to bear. We expect them to be favorable, of course; but that they should not be invariably so, or may be modified at intervals by a transient reverse or apparent disaster, is what every intelligent well poised observer will not fail to consider possible. The repulse and heavy losses of the black troops in the recent assault before Petersburgh, seems an untoward event, but its possibility ought not to have been overlooked. In certain quarters its importance will, no doubt, be magnified. It will lead to sweeping conclusions adverse to the staunch fighting qualities of this class of troops, spite of the record which Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and other fields have already made in their favor. The event is one of those liable to occur in war, and among white troops as well as black. It is but an incident in the campaign, no way embarrassing the final result. Grant is as confident now of success as he has been all along. From a letter recently received by a friend here from Gen. Grant, I am permitted to make this single extract: "There has never been a doubt in my mind about the fall of Richmond, no more than I doubted the fall of Fort Donelson or of Vicksburgh. The rebels here feel as I do, that they must finally succumb."

This calm and uniform confidence is believed to be the farthest removed from presumption, to be surely founded, and it is certain that the country widely share it. We will wait patiently till we see it fully verified.

The pinching drouth is ended at last. The withered grass, the curling leaves, the panting crops, have clapped their hands while drinking in the fervent and copious rains which have lately come to revive nature and cheer the land. A week has wrought great and gladdening changes on every side. Man's fears for the future are easily excited. The Divine mercy delights in driving them away. C. V. S.

Amusements.

Mr. Dan Bryant's engagement has been prolonged at Wallack's for another week. It will terminate on Saturday next, until which evening the "Colleen Bawn" will maintain its place on the bill. At Niblo's Garden, the "Sea of Ice" has been withdrawn, and to-night Miss Lucille Western appears in the sensation drama of "East Lynne." These are the only theatrical establishments now open on Broadway, with the exception of Barnum's Museum, where another Ravel pantomime, called the "Mystic Cave," will be brought out to-day, and repeated in the evening.

"THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND HIS SUCCESSOR."

Merchants' Magazine—The Rulers of Nations—Charge against Mr. Chase—Its Falsehood—The Creation and Utility of a National Currency—Its Ultimate Triumph.

THE BANCAS, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

If the country is fated to be governed by lawyers, in all its departments, perhaps Mr. FESSENDEN is as good a choice as may be made.

He has, however, a terrible task before him, to assume what may be called the *débris* of the splendid patrimony of the country, which, with *carte blanche*, was put into Mr. CHASE'S hands, but has, with his maniputation, been so wasted as to leave the nation now, we might almost say, in a state of bankruptcy. —*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Until the education of mankind is better than it is, this and all other countries will be governed by one of two classes of men—*soldiers or lawyers*. And, for the best of all reasons, because no others have shown themselves fit to govern. The great tribunal of the people is fully capable of judging on this subject. What do they want? They want men who understand the laws—the art of defence, and its relations with foreign nations. They want courage, firmness, patriotism, broad views and enlightened conduct. Shall they go to Wall-street, or William-street, or Lombard-street, for men who will lead armies or conduct a State? Shall they ask for courage, or nobleness, or ambition of great deeds among men, who have purposely made inferior objects the pursuits of their lives? I do not undervalue other pursuits. I place the office of a clergyman above all, and the man of science next; but it is rare that they have either the ambition or the faculties for public life. I remember the many successful and honorable merchants, but I do not remember one fit to be a Minister of State. This cavil at lawyers, therefore, is as much out of place as what follows is untrue. LAWYERS have governed this country from the beginning, and are likely to govern as long as this nation remains free. The people divide off into parties, and choose between their candidates; but each of them puts up lawyers, and if a man like WASHINGTON, MONROE, JACKSON or TAYLOR, bred to arms, gets in, he immediately puts himself under the care and keeping of lawyers. I cannot, therefore, give the *Merchants' Magazine* any consolation in its distress. But let us proceed to the next proposition, which is that Mr. CHASE has so *wasted* the *patrimony* of the nation that the country is almost in a state of bankruptcy! I do not know whether this assertion is most scandalous in the light of truth or patriotism. If it be true, it is scandalous to put it forth in a *Merchants'* Magazine in this hour of trial, when the Government is using all means to extend its credit and power. If it be not true, it is doubly scandalous, and this is the precise state of the case. It is in no degree true. To show this requires but a very slight reference to well-known facts. What is the *patrimony* of a country? Its actual prosperity and credit derived from ancestors. Pray what has Mr. CHASE done to *waste* the property and credit of this nation? All his acts are acts done under the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President. But the magazine probably means that he had it in his power to pursue a different policy, and the policy he did pursue was erroneous. Well, let us examine that, in the light of notorious facts. 1. The *property* of the nation is exactly where it was. It consists of lands, forts, docks, buildings, mines, forests, &c., &c. The wild lands alone are estimated at the *minimum* value of a *thousand millions of dollars*. The right of the Government in the mines, if put up at sale, is worth hundreds of millions more, and the various prices of property held by the Government in the best part of the cities and towns of the country is unquestionably worth an immense sum. Probably the Government holds at least *two thousand millions* of dollars in property. This is its actual patrimony. Has Mr. CHASE *wasted* one dollar of that patrimony directly or indirectly? No intelligent man will pretend any such thing. The *Magazine* probably means that he has wasted the *credit* of the country, for property and credit are the only things which compose a patrimony. It is rather a far-fetched meaning, but, since EDMUND BURKE called the *knowledge* of a nation a part of its patrimony, we may consider *credit* so also. What, then, has Mr. CHASE done to waste or injure the credit of the nation? No man, with any knowledge of our public affairs, will deny that the suspension of specie payments, the issue of Government notes and the loans on bonds, were all inevitable in the progress of a great war. We might as well have attempted to turn back the tides as to have got along without all of them. Neither Mr. CHASE nor all the bankers in the world could have avoided it. It was inevitable in the condition of the country. It would be far more reasonable to complain of Mr. CRAWFORD or ALEXANDER J. DALLAS for issuing Treasury notes and bonds in the war of 1812-15. The charge against Mr. CHASE, to have the least foundation, must refer to either the amount or manner. But these are indefinite things, dependent upon discretion, and in doing which no public man can fairly be charged with *wasting* the public credit. But even in a matter of discretion, Mr. CHASE has nothing to dread from the verdict of history. In the only case in which there was really a great issue of National Currency,—the *four hundred millions* of Legal Tender Notes,—he was right, stands approved by the country, and will be esteemed by posterity a public benefactor. What was the condition of the finances of the country at this time, independent of Government action? The country was full of local, corporate banks, which immediately suspended specie payments, and whose notes, history proves, would fall rapidly, from time to time. These notes would have been the only currency the people would have had, and since the amount of currency required in war is always enlarged, we should have seen these bank notes issued by thirty or forty different States and Territories, every day increasing, and every day depreciating, till the [commerce and exchanges of the country were thrown into inextricable confusion. Any difficulty we have, or are likely to have, with credit and currency now, is nothing to what it would have been with the corrupt and depreciated currency of suspended State banks. Talk of Mr. CHASE wasting the credit of the nation! He is the only man who sustained it, and without whose courage and firmness the country would have been swept over with a torrent of wild speculation and irresponsible currency.

It was saved from this by a NATIONAL CURRENCY. It was what the nation wanted, what the nation has faith in, and what the nation will sustain. Let the people who write for the *Merchants' Magazine* try to buy wool and wheat in Ohio with New-England or New-York bank notes, and see how they will fare. When all the socialists and theorists who support the false systems of political economy (which find too many advocates in our large cities) are forgotten, the name of Mr. CHASE will be honored by his countrymen as one of the greatest of public benefactors.

I formerly took the *Merchants' Magazine*, and found in it many valuable statistical tables; but what reliance can be placed upon it, with such statements as the following: It says, page 15, (July,) that "the President immediately nominated DAVID TOD, who was known as a hard money man, who *promptly refused the office*," &c. Is DAVID TOD a hard money man at this time? Did *he* refuse the office *when he could get it?* Ask the Senators from Ohio about that.

Again, it says of Mr. CHASE:

"In his report, Dec., 1862, page 22, he wrote: 'If then, the war should be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer, 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated, of seventeen hundred millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce the debt, in the first year of debt, more than three per cent.'

Midsummer has come, and with it a debt of about two thousand millions, and the revenue he promised does not exist."

On the 1st day of August, the debt was just *seventeen hundred millions* and a fraction, by Mr. FESSENDEN'S statement, including every species of indebtedness; and yet the *Magazine* boldly adds three hundred millions to the statement, and says the Government is "almost" bankrupt! The *wealth* of this country more than *doubled* in ten years, (from 1850 to 1860,) and is still increasing at a most rapid rate. No man who knows anything of the resources of this country can doubt its ability to carry on this or any war for twenty years, (so long as its ravages are kept in the enemy's country,) without half the danger from bankruptcy which England has been in every day for the last thirty years. A country which receives 250,000 immigrants every year, which is filled with gold and silver mines, which has immense surplus crops, where every man lives on the fat of the land, whose commerce is equal to that of Great Britain, and double that of France, and which no nation dare attack, even in its divided a state—of *such* a country (of which the like never existed) to be talked about as bankrupt by men who pretend to be the organ of merchants! Shame, where is thy blush?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Lessons of History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There may be and often is nothing so disastrous to a country as a change of an Administration at the crisis of a war, or in fact at any other crisis. To learn such a fact by experience involves the chance of a fatal catastrophe, for history is fertile in examples of the fearful effect of such madness. Whatever may be the popular opinion concerning individual members of the Administration, the good of the whole should never be sacrificed to the feelings, or even the prejudices, however just, if the term just can be applied to prejudices, of factions or members of the body politic.

Two occurrences, analogous to the present situation here at home, rise up gigantic in their lessons from the history of Rome and of England. They are pertinent to the hour; they are perfectly analogous, and they are pregnant with wisdom to the present condition of our public affairs. Rome and Carthage were in antagonism. The success of one involved the fall of the other. It was a struggle on the part of both, as in our own case, not for victory, not for glory, not for power, but for existence. They were as contiguous, relatively, as North and South, even in the day of row-galleys, for the fruits of Africa could be eaten in the streets of Rome before they had lost their bloom, their fragrance or their flavor. Did Rome vacillate; was there any change of policy or administrative action, was there any weakness of the knees, even when HANNIBAL had stricken down her buckler and shattered her sword in battle after battle? No! never. Not for a moment. When the Carthaginian hero encamped before her defences and cast his javelin within her Colline Gate; when his watch-fires were reflected from the polished marbles of her capital, the cry was still "to arms." Forth from the gates opposite to the enemy new levies marched out to fill the chasms in her ranks, "Delenda est Carthago." Carthage must fall (or be blotted out as a nation,) not only lived as a fixed idea in the bosom of CATO, but in the spirit, in the depths of the soul, of the Roman nation. True to this instinctive perception that no truce could be binding, no peace possible between such antagonists, the Roman authorities acted up to the spirit of their constituents. They organized to that end, they levied under that unshakable resolution, they fought, bled in vein and purse, until the flames enwrapping the halls of the Didonian Capital, blazed as a lurid signal to the world that freedom, universal though imperfect, had conquered; that Rome sat upon her seven hills without a rival, and that an oligarchy founded on slavery had fallen, never more to contest the empire of sea or land with republican ideas and institutions. Let us lay to heart the teachings of lesson number One.

Again. WILLIAM III. had achieved the greatest work that man had ever set hand and heart and brain unto. Despotism and superstition had been trodden under foot by that saturnine Hollander, who honored the British Crown by wearing it. France had sworn by the lips of her magnificent egotist, LOUIS XIV., to enslave free thought and free action in Europe. Europe, wherever a free sentiment could find an echo—constitutional England, relieved from the throes of the convulsions of the reign of JAMES II., which threatened to be fatal to all free representation—in the van, arrayed herself against France and despotism. Turn to your histories, American people! Study out at what an expenditure of men and money triumph was achieved, through how many years of fearful sacrifices the struggle lasted. WILLIAM laid down his military truncheon and constitutional sceptre and slept the sleep that knows no waking, however glorious, in the grave. MARLBOROUGH, from his dying hand, caught the baton of generalship, and gradually, but surely, the bounds of Latin power and French assumption, of despotism and bigotry, receded before the bayonets of England and the coalition of the would-be free. Beaten to the ground, eating oaten cakes instead of wheaten loaves, with Dutch partisans carrying off paintial officials from the bridge of Seves midway between Paris and Versailles,—France was in extremity. What saved her? Arms! No! Patriotic self-denial and the terrific struggle of despair? No! The political intrigues of a party *out of power*, ready to sacrifice their country to get into power. Through the tricks of a cats-paw favorite, playing on the weakness of a sovereign, they succeeded, and the *ins* became *outs*. The whole spirit of the scene changed as by magic. The victorious MARLBOROUGH was recalled, his troops, first rendered inactive, were then withdrawn, and the laurels and fruits of twenty-three years of victory were withered, the result of twenty-three years of unexampled military operations nullified. France was saved by a change of administration in England. The Whigs were ousted, the Tories triumphant. Great jubilation in despotic circles, sinking of heart among all lovers of freedom. The drama so glorious and so triumphant ended in the farce of a woman's cajolery and political legerdemain. Thus closes lesson number Two. France recuperating, occupies now the height of pride which England held under WILLIAM during the command of MARLBOROUGH.

Apply the lesson. Faulty if it be, but still true to the great end, this Administration has driven the South to the wall. If the South *lives as a nation*, the North *dies* as a *free* nation, for to maintain itself it must become a military Power, and a permanent military Power must eventuate in something stronger and worse than a free nation. Experience teaches this, proclaims it in thunder tones of warning. Do we wish to give a breathing spell to the South; reinspire hope now almost dwindled into the despairing hope of a sinking swimmer, out of sight of land, or ship, or buoy? To raise the South, to reinspire hope therein, to reinvigorate resistance, all that is necessary is to overthrow the Administration. The Republican party is to America now, in 1864-'5, what the Whigs were to England in 1711-'12. The Democrats, worse than the Tories of that time, join LINCOLN out and out, and any Democratic capitulate in, and the chances are—the ratio, however, cannot be estimated it is so great—that the South will succeed by some political trickery, if they do not conquer a peace consistent with the will of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Let MCCLELLAN be ever so honest, he cannot avert the result which depends solely upon a change in the Administration—he cannot alter the inevitable laws of the exterior world which are written in the lessons of history. A change in the Administration brings upon the stage a thousand coalitions, whose personal interests will swallow piecemeal, and eventually drown, the true policy—the saving policy of the Liberal party.

God avert such a result; but can we, shall we dare to blame Providence if our own votes consummate the ruin of our cause! God works by human means. These means in this country are *votes*. Let every true man remember that the fixed policy of Rome made her the ruling Power of the world, and the change of Administration in England saved a rival, to enable that rival *within the century* to endanger her existence, and within a century and a half not only to dictate England's policy, but render her a comparative nullity in Europe. ANCHOR.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MATANZAS

Gen. Canby's Order for the Enrollment of the Militia—The Expected Attack on Mobile.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans on the 31st, arrived here yesterday.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 31.

Very little business is doing here at present. The news of SHERMAN'S progress, and of the consequent decline of gold in New-York, has unsettled the markets. Quotations are nominal, without material change.

Gen. CANBY'S order for the enrollment of the militia has created intense excitement in Secessionist circles, but there is no escape for them.

Since the firing above Vicksburgh upon the *Clara Bell*, by which three men were killed and nine wounded, everything has been quiet on the Mississippi as far as heard from.

Several schooners and luggers are reported to be cruising in Lake Pontchartrain, capturing and burning fishing sloops.

The Captain of the tug-boat *Sentinel* reports that she was chased to the Southwest Pass by a suspicious looking steamer, bark-rigged and painted black. The rebels assert that she was the *Electric Spark*, which had been fitted out as a pirate, and that she has since run into Mobile bay.

The attack on the defences of Mobile is daily expected, and probably has already commenced.

There are no movements in this department in a state sufficiently advanced to bear mention.

Col. BURRILL, of the Forty second Massachusetts Regiment, for eighteen months a prisoner in Texas, and a number of other exchanged officers, go to New-York in the *Matanzas*.

Dense Smoke at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The air here is filled with smoke. Rumors are rife that an extensive conflagration is raging a Roundout. The smoke has hung over the city for eight or more hours.

BLACKBERRIES FOR SICK SOLDIERS.—We published, yesterday, a note from a gentleman in the country, stating that he had gathered a large quantity of blackberries, and that he and others would be glad to gather many more for the benefit of our sick soldiers, if he were informed to whom they could be sent. We now learn that Mrs. JANE L. TERHILL, at the American Hotel, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, who is acting on behalf of the "Masonic Mission," will receive all blackberries that may be sent her, and will carefully prepare them in the shape of cordials, syrups and jellies, to be distributed among the sick soldiers by the benevolent body just named. The Masonic Mission has already, we learn, done great good among the soldiers, and a letter from the President, in this City, to Mrs. TUTHILL, says:

"We have demands from all quarters of the armies in which our nurses are engaged, for blackberry wine, syrups, jellies, &c., and know not where or how to get any. Will you not manage the matter, and get such contributions of the articles prepared, or the berries, and prepare the same, following your own good judgment, and the dictates of your own good heart? Any contributions you can obtain in any way will be carefully used in the present exigency of the armies. The labor is great—the laborers are few. Please be as quick as you can, for our brave men are suffering and dying now."

Arrivals in the City.

Maj. Gen. W. F. Franklin, and Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone, United States Army; M. de Bertelano, Spanish Legation; J. G. Kennedy, English Legation; and T. H. Clifton, Light Guards, Canada, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Leche, W. S. Volez, Hon. W. Butler, Springfield, Ill., Dr. S. T. Elliot, Army of Potomac, Dr. Palmer, Philadelphia, and Col. Cassin, One Hundred Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. E. W. Peirce, Twenty ninth Massachusetts; E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; Maj. Manadier, U. S. Army; Col. Wentworth, Thirty-second Massachusetts, and Capt. P. R. Stetson, U. S. Vols., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Tibbits, *City of Cork*, and J. Killgar, Panama, are at the Everett House.

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to bear that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices, but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it, for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

An Indispensable Toilet Article.

MADAME LEWENBERG'S
PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.

This delightful preparation is no cosmetic, it is a most pleasant, refreshing substitute for soap, it cleanses and purifies the skin, removes tan, redness, pimples, etc., and in the heat and dust of Summer it is an invaluable article. Thousands of persons attest its wonderful power in this as a cure for erysipelas. For sale by Druggists, and at No. 500 Broadway.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the signature, C. LEWENBERG.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,624 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st, where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

ANNAN—REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, in St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, WM. G. ANNAN, of Paterson, N. J., and FANNIE J., daughter of the late O. J. Reynolds, of New-York.

BROWN—BRINSMADE.—At Washington, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, GEORGE L. BROWN, of Stamford, and MARY M. BRINSMADE, of Washington.

LYON—COLLINS.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Leaphear, SYLVESTER M. LYON, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss SARAH J. COLLINS, of this City.

DIED.

BURR—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, Aug. 5, MARY EFFIE, infant daughter of Wm. Mack and Euphemia F. Bush, aged 13 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of John G. Meiggs, No. 190 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COCK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on 6th inst., FANNIE, youngest son of George E. and Mary M. Cock, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, on third day, (Tuesday,) 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALDWELL.—Suddenly, at Fordham, Westchester Co., on Saturday afternoon, JAMES, only surviving child of Janet and the late James Caldwell.

Funeral will take place from his mother's house, in Fordham, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Cars leave 26th-st., at 2½ o'clock.

FAIRMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, of consumption, EUGENE A., only child of James B. and Angouleme P. Fairman, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 3-4 Washington-av., near Green-av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, formerly of No. 634 4th-av., aged 29 years.

The time of the funeral will be published in to-morrow's papers, to which his friends and the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are invited.

HOBSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at Red Bank, N. J., THOMAS BECKWITH HOBSON, eldest son of John and Mary Anne Harriet Horton, of Penn-st., Brooklyn.

His remains were interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday (Sunday.)

KISSAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, of paralysis, MARY A., wife of Dr. George H. Kissam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LONG.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock, of consumption, ANN E. LONG, wife of Alderman Jacob M. Long.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 124th st. and 2d av. No cards.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 7, MARTIN LAIRD, late of Trinibuoy, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 West 14th-st.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

Our father must now be laid in the grave,
His chair now be vacant, and cheerless our home;
But our loss is his gain—he dwells with his God,
Where sin cannot enter, where death cannot come.

Yet we cannot but grieve for a parent so dear,
Though we know he is free—his sufferings are o'er;
We cannot but weep to see him in death sleep,
The place that once knew him shall know him no more.

MARSHALL.—In Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 7, of typhoid fever, LIZZIE, wife of Capt. Charles A. Marshall.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

PATERSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, July 30, CORNELIA BELL, third daughter of Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., in the 19th year of her age.

PIGOTT.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, AUGUSTA PIGOTT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Meeting-house, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCKEACHIE.—On Sabbath, Aug. 7, after a short illness, GEORGE, son of Thomas and Jane McKeachie, aged 11 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 8, from the residence of his father, No. 210 West 14th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—In East Hampton, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 4, JEREMIAH MILLER, son of the late Jeremiah Miller, aged 79 years.

RAWSON.—In Schenectady, Monday evening, Aug. 1, ANNIE LOUISE, aged 7 years and 6 months. Also, on Wednesday evening, ISABELLA, aged 12 years and 1 month, daughters of Margaret F. Rawson and the late Freeman Rawson.

The remains taken to Little Falls for interment.

SPENCER.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 6, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Clarinda Scrymser, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 75 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALL.—Suddenly, on disease of the heart, at Manhattanville, on Saturday, Aug. 6, HENRY WALL, son of W. H. Wall, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

WEIMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE, wife of George Weimer, of Akron, Ohio.

The funeral services will take place on the 8th inst., at the residence of her brother, Charles Weed, No. 240 Mott-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOLSEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, [illegible] in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 9, without further notice. Friends can take the ferry from James-slip or Whitehall, and connect with the L. I. Railroad train at Hunter's, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the residence. Carriages will also be in waiting at Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., for Greenwood.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people will have the Bitters. The Plantation Bitters are in more demand and popularity every day, and "that's all there is of it." They are in same sized bottle, and [illegible] worse at first, and will continue to be, [illegible] The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and a fidity of the stomach.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The People and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, etc., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. Be advised all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and children.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel plate side Label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. T. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, FOR
JOBBERS. } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 20 Warren-st.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WHER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. HALL, No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
KNOWN as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

(Copy:

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1861.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemists.

☞ Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of COUGHS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 340 West-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The Library, with its branch offices, will be closed for cleaning, etc., from Monday, Aug. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. The Reading Room will remain open until the 29th inst. By order,
E. V. S. BESSON, Rec. Sec'y.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 208 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOL

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Rigge & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, the 6th, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subscriptions received will be payable by instalments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of E. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 2, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1867; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County requires it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $5 each.

TRUSTEES.

John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Fost, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN B. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.

Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

U. S. 10-10 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS

BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. COENELL, THOMAS McELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-10 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depositary and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *any* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES T. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OLDFIELD, LORD & CO., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOSLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.

For sale, $200,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of the Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $800,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 14 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $2,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by, with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $87,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures complete and lease 15 years, from May 1, 1864, of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. Possession given on or about Nov. 1, 1864. Apply on the premises, as above.

FOR SALE—A MILK DEPOT, ROUTES, WAGons, stock, &c., in Brooklyn, doing a good business and yielding a fair profit; everything connected with the establishment is in the best condition. For particulars, address T. P. B., Box No. 208 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Confidential Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 24th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, 1864, of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

C. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 15th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HASBROUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 17 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, No. 22, July 30, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. ELLISON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to 15th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DE DECKER, Secretary.

PRINCES GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 Johnst., New-York, on and after Aug. 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of the 31st inst.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 44 Wall-st., cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 16th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividend on New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 31 Pine-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, Platina, Silver, Rubber, Pivot, Metallic and Gum Plates, at reasonable prices.

INSTRUCTION.

WM. H. WOOLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 15th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st; Henry E. Schmidt, Esq., No. 82 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $5; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 160.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogue containing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English. Fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Clavarack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

Morristown is one of the best localities in the neighborhood of New-York.—*See N. Y. Times advertisement.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROWLAND

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 39th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 15, 1864. The principal Building is completed, and ready for occupancy. The new annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 3 young ladies, No. 48 West 18th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 5th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., limited and very select home-school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 20th of September. Catalogues at A. PHILLIPS'S. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme. DON BERNARD, née de Rochemorel, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, FORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 15. Collegiate department embraces studies for the years. Special advantages for music. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful, terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term (ten weeks) $50, pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address H. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 33d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. A. C. D. AGER, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this free-class Institution for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug. 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

PELHAM INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, a highly cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing TEACHERS, TUTORESSES, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, PRINCIPALS and TUTORS; and approved BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st, and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N. Y.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes.
600 common bars, all sizes.
200 best rods, 1-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16.
200 best horse shoe iron.
50 best angle iron, 1½ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting.
100 spike rods, all sizes.
100 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200 No. 1 and 2 American iron.
200 forge American iron.
100 Nantedge iron.
100 wrought iron turnings.
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 56 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS; white rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, RECENTLY bereaved, desire for full adoption a little girl about three years of age, of healthy, temperate parentage. Address, with full particulars, PARENTS, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. It entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual fullness as a silk or muslin dress. It is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best cast wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated June 20, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bottoms,
Pegged Bottoms,
Sewed Soles,
Pegged Soles,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army jean hats, or dismounted manufacture. Wool. Gray, (with letters U. S. in black four inches long in the centre,) to be seven feet low and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Bids will be received only from parties who are willing to get up such that if a contract is awarded to them duly named to rein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CHANGE ON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the party making the same, and the location of the sewer to be offered, the name of the office, and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPPENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—

PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from cassey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE, for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received, and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not at least twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the vouchers on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, in New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,—cents per pound gross weight.

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"——, ——."
"——, ——."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer, such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col., A. C. S. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D. 1864, for furnishing this department with "Army Dress Kersey," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge at the Army Clothing depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with the bids, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be taken up as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are requested to be present at the opening. Parties whose bids are not accepted to be notified of such fact. The right to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that the sale of property, according to law, of unpaid assessments for real estate for regulating, grading, curbstones, sewers, &c., will take place at the auction room of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Times*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily Times*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS CERDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements in order to receive the regiments returning for furlough, or for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an extra month. Communications of regiments now home on furlough, whose terms is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman HAVELAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK GLENNAN,
EARTON RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL MURPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....500-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....400-horse power
EUGENIE.....(about).....400-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....500-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DOMESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BUCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....June 17.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 13.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. — Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,615	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,612	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,279	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowe.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
ARICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....30
First Cabin to Paris.....$5 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....$5 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35, for which will be sent for their friends can buy tickets here at the low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31st, 13th and 28th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 4, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the COSTA RICA on her sail, August 28.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EL PAUL,
W. C. Comstock, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 43 North River, third door above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant steamship

GOLDEN GATE,

from Pier No. 20 North River (foot of Warren-st., connecting with the Pacific Ocean at the favorite steamship route, Nicaragua.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For Circulars of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and offers, with steamboat such as desired. Also St. Ronan's Well, Pleasant Valley and other Groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 342 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a stock commission business under the firm name of HEISER & COOPER. THOS. R. HEISER,
WM. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M. and 11 10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., Excursion tickets for sale at reduced rates.

Baggage can be left at the Company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $3. Excursion Tickets, $5, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth, and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (sundays excepted.)

☞ Travellers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the Harlem and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntingdon. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wyandanch at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leaving

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4:15 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6:10 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10:5 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

For Flushing, at 7:30, 10:15 A. M., and 1:15, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from 31st New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—the new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. D. BRIDGMAN, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. H. TALMAN, form a day line for Albany from Jersey-city at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:40, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jersey-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:40, Cold Spring, 7:55, Cozzens, 8:10, Grassypoint, 8:25, arriving in New-York at 12:30.

INCLINED PLANE—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Carlstown, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Rhinebeck. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. H. TOWNSEND, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Barclay-st., at 5½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Will on and after Monday, May 16, run as follows: Leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7:45 A. M., 12 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 6 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains stop only at Secaucus, Hasbrouck Heights, Ridgefield, Englewood, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Cornwall.

FOR NEWARK, HACKENSACK, SPRINGFIELD AND ELIZABETH.—STEAMBOATS—Leave foot of Chambers-st. (North River) at 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Sundays at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR STATEN ISLAND.—LANDS AT FORT Richmond, Stapleton, New Brighton, Port Richmond, Elm Park, Mariner's Harbor, Factoryville, Rosebank and Quarantine, at 7:15, 12:30, 3:15, Morris-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has been fully demonstrated by the voluntary testimonials of artists of the highest reputation, who claim for them unrivalled power, brilliancy of tone and workmanship.

CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded the FIRST MEDAL at the World's Fair, 1853, and have recently received the highest premium in establishing the superiority of their instruments over all competitors at the late Fair of the American Institute, where they have been exhibited for the last twelve years.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES

Are rapidly rising and are now used by DUTTON, CHASE, WISE, MASON, THOMAS, PARTRIDGE, and many others of the first concert performers in the country, as superior to all others in use, for the reason that they possess more power, sweetness, and durability of tone, and will stand in any climate. They have received the highest premiums at the principal Fairs of the United States, including Gold Medals, which were awarded by the Judges after a thorough test of their merits. Warerooms, 423 Broadway, New-York, and No. 121 Hanover-st., Boston.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of three practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who personally superintend their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our new 1 octave PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in name cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The essential parts of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, to large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE

Squares and grand squ

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

killed by the gallant Texans. SHERMAN was moving south, or down the Chattahoochee, with the purpose of cutting the railway at East Point, or in the vicinity of that place, six miles southwest of Atlanta. Gen. HOOD had made dispositions of his troops to prevent such result. Let SHERMAN cotinue to extend the perimeter of the vast circle with which he would enclose Atlanta, HOOD will discover a weak place in his extended lines. The day of our retreat has ended, and that of our assaults on Federal earthworks has dawned. Our soldiers say that the war must end even here. The immediate prize for which they struggle is Atlanta; but they look beyond to political and personal results which must affect them and their prosperity forever. With them it is freedom or death. They have forgotten the issue made up by politicians. The ghost of the negro is exorcised and Mammon is no longer deemed the god of the temple of freedom. They fight simply for personal and State independence, for their homes, their wives and children.

It would not be prudent to publish the present position of the several army corps, I need only assure you that Atlanta is rapidly becoming, under the direction of Gen. HOOD, the impregnable stronghold which it should have been six months ago. If the enemy do not attack us during this week, we will march forth from our earthworks and assail him before the next closes. Mark the prediction. There is reason for this opinion not given in this letter—it consists mainly, however, in the buoyant, self-confident spirit of our veteran army.

THE RICHMOND WHIG AND THE LATE RAID INTO MARYLAND.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Whig* controverts our objections to the late raid into Maryland. We give the words of our distinguished cotemporary at length, in order that the full force of its reasoning may be appreciated:

"Let us see. When Gen. EARLY left the army in front of Richmond the Yankee Gen. HUNTER, at the head of more than twenty thousand men, after a triumphant march from Winchester to Lexington, was moving on Lynchburgh, with the certainty of occupying that vital point unless prevented by a force detached from LEE's army. If EARLY had gone to Georgia instead of Lynchburgh, HUNTER would have taken quiet possession of that city, and would have been in a position to cut effectually and remediliessly all LEE's communications. This done, nothing short of a miracle would have prevented the success of GRANT's strategy. To save himself from the necessity of capitulating, or moving off toward the South and abandoning the Confederate capital and the State of Virginia, LEE would have been compelled, while so weakened as to be capable only of defensive action, by the absence of EARLY's corps in Georgia—and the *Mercury* much underrates the strength of that corps—either to sally out from his own works and attack GRANT in his strong defences, and rout and scatter his army, or to have detached not less than twenty thousand more troops from his command, already heavily depleted by EARLY's absence in Georgia, to drive HUNTER away from Lynchburgh, and keep him away. With the force then left to LEE, could he have resisted an assault from the immense army of GRANT? Possibly; but it would have been madness to have invited the risk of it, if it could be avoided. If EARLY had gone to Georgia, there would have been no escape for LEE from the necessity of trying one or the other of these frightful experiments, by which he might have lost his army as well as the capital, or otherwise of giving up the capital to save his army, and with the capital the whole, virtually, of the State of Virginia. No one, we are sure, will more readily than our esteemed Charleston cotemporary admit that there would have been cause for "anxiety as to our future," to say greater than any that attaches, or can attach, to the condition of things at Atlanta.

The *Mercury* must see, on reflection, that the presence of EARLY at Lynchburgh, which was not an hour too soon, was the most fortunate thing that could have occurred. There was no other spot of earth in the Confederacy where he could just then have been as useful, and, consequently, to have dispatched him to Georgia, and thereby prevented his appearance at Lynchburgh at the critical moment, would have been in reality "silly and mischievous," a "blunder" and an act of "folly." Nor can the *Mercury* reply that when EARLY had driven HUNTER away from Lynchburgh, he might then have been dispatched to Georgia, *for if he had withdrawn from Lynchburgh in that direction, Hunter would have come down at once from the mountains, where he was halting, and taken possession of the abandoned prize.* The question presented, then for decision was whether EARLY should remain at *Lynchburgh to prevent Hunter's return, or move in a direction that would compel him to follow.* In the latter, the route toward the enemy's country was the one necessary to be taken. Whether the practicability of taking Washington or Baltimore constituted an inducement to the expedition or not, we do not know.

The expedition of HUNTER against Lynchburgh, according to his reported statement published in the Lynchburgh *Republican*, was to have been a conjoint operation. SHERIDAN with his horse, and BUTLER by a detachment sent from the south side of the James River, were to cooperate with him. HAMPTON whipped SHERIDAN near Gordonsville, and prevented him from keeping time, whilst BUTLER found full employment for all of his troops on the James River. The consequence was that HUNTER advanced alone to the attack of Lynchburgh. As soon as he felt the strength of our troops under Gen. EARLY, opposed to him after a day's skirmishing and combat, he commenced his retreat, and EARLY followed him. His force, infantry and cavalry, was computed at 8,000 men, (not 20,000 men, as the *Whig* supposes.) He was right to retreat, for it was clear, with the superior numbers of EARLY, (now known to have been 22 thousand,) he was in more danger of being captured than Lynchburgh. His retreat was most disastrous. His army was whipped in their retreat at Liberty, Bedford County, and again at New-Kent.

No, it was *after* the utter discomfiture, demoralization and flight of HUNTER's command from Lynchburgh down the valley of Virginia, that the question as to the best course should Gen. EARLY's corps pursue—shall it go to Georgia or Maryland? HUNTER did not hang halting over Lynchburgh on the mountains as the Richmond *Whig* supposes. He never would have approached Lynchburgh, relying on the troops under his command, unaided, to take Lynchburgh. He expected cooperation from SHERIDAN and BUTLER. And when these failed, he did not tarry near Lynchburgh; but, defeated and driven hundreds of miles from Lynchburgh, down the valley of Virginia, he was no longer an element of danger to Richmond or worthy of military precautions. The Richmond *Whig* thinks otherwise. It thinks that HUNTER was so formidable in his power and position *toward Lynchburgh*, that it was eminently wise that Gen. EARLY should have made his raid into Maryland to draw HUNTER after him. We confess ourselves utterly unable to see the cause of the effect. With great respect for our cotemporary, we cannot believe that HUNTER, with his command, was any cause whatever for the raid into Maryland. Where he was, could be of no consequence either to Richmond or Lynchburgh. During the whole time Gen. EARLY was in Maryland, HUNTER never opposed him, so utterly broken was his command; and when Gens. CROOK and AVERILL at length met him (we presume with HUNTER's command recruited and revivified,) after his return from Maryland, near Winchester, they exemplify the primal tactics of Bull Run. It appears to us clear that after HUNTER's disastrous and ruinous retreat from Lynchburgh down the Valley of Virginia, instead of Gen. EARLY, with his corps, being sent on a raid into Maryland, it would have been far better to have sent him to Georgia, to fight one battle at least at Atlanta, and to return to Virginia. This corps, or a part of it, could just as well have been spared in Georgia as in Maryland, so far as the safety of Richmond is concerned, while the results might have been far different. We frankly say to our cotemporary that we can see nothing in the new view it presents to justify the raid into Maryland.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 3d inst., says:

"During Monday night the Yankee fleet kept up an unusual amount of signaling and display of rocket, colored lights, &c. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter since last report, up to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, was two hundred and thirty-one. No casualties are reported, and no damage of consequence to the fort. Sullivan's Island batteries fired seventeen shots at Battery Gregg, and the latter at Sullivan's Island two shots.

Fifty-five shots have been fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Tuesday evening.

Firing was heard in the direction of Lighthouse Inlet Tuesday morning, which continued about two hours.

A propeller gunboat, from the North, with signals flying, passed the bar Tuesday morning; going South.

A large side-wheel transport, towing a large full-rigged three-masted ship, supposed to be the *Wabash*, passed, it is said, came in from the South. She made a signal, and was answered by the flag-ship. They both afterward went out to sea Tuesday afternoon, sailing in an easterly direction.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th says:

One hundred shots were fired yesterday by Battery Gregg against Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island response, throwing eleven shots at Gregg.

From 8 A. M. up to 6 P. M. there were thirty nine shots fired at the city.

There will be a suspension of hostilities this forenoon, during the exchange of prisoners, which was been fixed to take place to-day. The prisoners now in our hands, fifty in number, including the five Yankee Brigadiers, will leave Chisholm's Mill Wharf at 8 A. M. in a flag of truce steamer, and be taken down the harbor, beyond Fort Sumter, where it is understood that they will be met by a Yankee steamer, with our prisoners aboard. The exchange will then take place with the least possible delay, under the superintendence of Col. JNO. F. LAY, Inspector-General, and Capt. GAYER, the Provost-Marshal.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The steamer *Chesterfield* Capt. FERGUSON, will leave Chisolm's Mill Wharf, west end of Tradd-street, at 8 o'clock this morning, with the fifty Yankee officers now held by us, to be exchanged for the Confederate officers sent to Morris Island. The exchange will take place near the outer buoy in the harbor, outside of Fort Sumter. Maj. JNO. W. LAY, of Gen. JONES' Staff, has been appointed to act on the part of the Confederates. A Major-General's salute will be fired by Fort Ripley on the return of the steamer with our officers.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL TROOPS AT CHARLESTON.

From the Courier, Aug. 3.

We learn that the veteran troops whose appearance in the city Tuesday afternoon attracted so much attention, are only the advance of a force, all of which will arrive in time for the next demonstration against "the nest of the rebellion." It is not deemed prudent to mention the exact strength of this force, but it is encouraging to know that in the next effort of the enemy to take this city, the disproportion of numbers will not be so great as in the last campaign on John's and James' Islands, which resulted so gloriously to our arms.

From the Mercury, Aug. 3.

We are opposed to making mention of military movements in the public press, but for the benefit of the croakers who have looked so forlorn ever since troops were withdrawn from the defence of this city to strengthen the Army of Northern Virginia, it may be as well to state that the first of several well tried regiments, the number and strength of which we will leave the enemy to discover, have arrived in this department, and will be found at the right place, when the enemy makes his next advance.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Aug. 3, says:

"The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, in Bethel Church, corner Calhoun and Pitt streets.

Ministers of the city and those who may be here temporarily, chaplains and missionaries of the army, soldiers and citizens generally, who believe in the efficacy of prayer, are invited to attend for the purpose of presenting the condition of the city and country before the Mercy Seat.

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

The following advertisement we find in our latest Charleston files:

Slave Labor for the Coast—Division No. 1.

1. Commissioners of Roads and the town authorities within the judicial districts of Pickens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to road duty, at the railroad depots nearest their residences, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

2. Negroes delivered on Greenville and Columbia Railroad will take the train which leaves Greenville at 5:20 o'clock A. M.

Those delivered on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad will take the train which leaves Charlotte at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those delivered on the Spartanburgh and Union Railroad will take the passenger train down.

Those delivered on the Laurens Railroad will take the passenger train down.

Those delivered on the King's Mountain Railroad will take passenger train down.

Those delivered on the Blue Ridge Railroad will take the train which leaves Walhalla at 2 o'clock A. M.

3. Commissioners of Roads who have not made returns will do so at once. To avoid confusion and injustice the returns of all commissioners should be promptly revised and sent to this office.

4. Attention is directed to the call of Maj. Gen. JONES, for *twenty-five hundred wood hands*. The necessity for labor is extremely urgent. All volunteer labor furnished at once will be credited on this call.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

CAMDEN, July 22, 1864.

MEMBERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is impossible for the people, as is remarked by an exchange, to attach too much importance to the matter, as questions as essential to the good of our country will come up before our State Legislatures as those considered by the Congress of the Confederate States from time to time. We hope the people will lay prejudices aside, and select our very best men—morality and intellectuality, regardless of personal feelings. We should not elect men simply because they are clever, but because they have the moral worth and clear intellect to fit them for the important duties of the place.—*Charleston Courier.*

Minor Rebel Matters.

From our Files of Southern Journals.

Gen. EARLY has again turned the head of his column toward the enemy's country, if not toward its capital. This time, while advancing under the favorable circumstances of having only a defeated army in front, he will not find Washington City undefended and open to his troops; but notwithstanding this, says the *Enquirer*, we look for important results, if he only presses forward with vigor and alacrity. The first march on Washington forced GRANT to send off at least two corps to the defence of the capital, but as soon as our troops passed Winchester in retreat, the necessities of the army before Petersburgh demanded the return of his corps, and it is believed that they are now in line before either Chaffin's, Brewry's or Petersburgh. Washington City, therefore, is defended only by the remnant of HUNTER's thrice-routed army—and if vigorously pressed must fall, unless again GRANT hurries forward troops to its rescue.

The family of Midshipman ANDERSON, of Savannah, after all their mental agony, have received letters from Europe, which assure them of his safety. He was not only not killed on board the *Alabama*, as reported in the English papers, but escaped unhurt, and, at the date of the letters, was at Southampton, on duty and in good health. Intelligence has also been received of the safety of Midshipmen BULLOCH and MAFFITT.—*Charleston Mercury, Aug. 3.*

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing on the 26th, from Winchester, says the Government and people of Washington are again much excited at the reappearance of Gen. EARLY on the border. This time we hope he will strike for Pennsylvania and retaliate upon the people of that State the enormities committed by the infamous BUTLER upon the citizens of Virginia.

GROWING CIVIL AND CIVILIZED.—On the first advance of the Yankee army from Memphis, says the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 12th, it is said that Gen. FORREST sent a flag of truce to ask upon what plan the war was to be waged—if the black flag was meant to be raised, and the Yankee battle-cry was to be "Fort Pillow" and "No Quarter," he had no objections to meet the Yankee General on such an issue, but desired to know it beforehand. The reply was that the Federal General had given strict orders to respect private property on the march, and that he preferred to conduct the campaign on the humane and civilized principles of modern warfare. He only required that his negro soldiers, if captured, should be treated as prisoners of war. Thus Gen. FORREST has taught one Yankee General the language of moderation and humanity. He has done it by forcible deeds and the terror of his name.

Capt. E. B. HOLDEN, of Chawell County, N. C., a brother of the semi-official candidate for Governor, announces himself a candidate for the Legislature, and says: "If elected I will support the Administration of Mr. DAVIS, and do everything I can to uphold the liberties for which we are battling. As to the candidates of which are asking your suffrage for Governor, I will give my unanimous support to His Excellency ZEBULON B. VANCE, believing him to be a patriot and statesman."

On Saturday, the 23d ult., the United States steamer *Keystone* grounded on Dameron's marsh, and next day was boarded by a detachment of Capt. A. E. EDWARDS' company of Home Guards, of Northumberland County, Va., commanded by Lieut. G. HARVEY, who, after removing all the supplies, &c., on board, set fire to the steamer and destroyed her. The crew, fourteen men, escaped to their boats before the boarding party could reach the steamer.

The citizens' vote in North Carolina will be polled on Thursday, 4th inst., but the majority for VANCE in the army vote, as reported, is so heavy that there is no suspense or excitement about the matter, and HOLDEN, no doubt, suffers a big disgust.

The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., is now over twenty-seven thousand, and have been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

A few days after Gen. HOOD assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee, he, with his Staff, visited all the hospitals at Atlanta, and the result of his strict inspection was a return of fifteen hundred men to the front.

Cars will be dispatched for LEE's and BEAUREGARD's armies Aug. 10; for HOOD's army Aug. 15; for Charleston and the coast Aug. 15. Address M. LABORDE, S. C.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition into the Interior.

Our correspondent at Norfolk, under date of Aug. 3, gave in yesterday's TIMES an account of an expedition extemporized from the forces of that district, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WOODES, which was sent into North Carolina on the 28th ult., and has just returned after a very severe march through the interior of the State, and experiencing a degree of hospitality from the people such as our troops have not met with anywhere since the war began. The force consisted of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Col. N. B. LORD, formerly of the Thirty-fifth New-York Infantry; the First United States Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. DIMON; the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Col. SAGE, and the Eighth New-York Independent Battery, Capt. FITCH—the whole under the command of Col. LORD. The column proceeded direct to Elizabeth City, where it was divided into detachments, distinct districts being assigned to each Commander for the operation of his troops. Lieut.-Col. EVANS, of the Twentieth Cavalry, scoured the southeastern portion of the State, while Maj. GAGE, of the same regiment, directed his course farther into the interior. Both officers were eminently successful in capturing horses, wagons, mules, cotton and tobacco, the spoils amounting, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty horses, thirty mules, thirty-seven bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco, three thousand yards of cotton cloth and a great number of carts and wagons.

The counties visited were Chowan, Pasquatank, Gates, Perquimmons and Camden, and the expedition derives its importance, in a great degree, from the evidences of loyalty it developed in the people of the old North State. Col. LORD assures me that there is more genuine devotion, to-day, to the Union, among the people of the section he visited than among some portions of the North. Everywhere the troops were welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of delight—the houses of the citizens were thrown open to the officers, to whom as generous a hospitality was extended as the diminished means of the inhabitants would allow. The expressions of loyalty he heard were as gratifying as they were surprising.

In organizing the expedition Gen. WOODES could not have intrusted its execution to a more prucent or capable Commander than Col. LORD. X.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following officers attached to New-York regiments, have been dismissed from the army by order of Gen. HUNTER, for deserting their several commands at the battle of Winchester, subject to approval of the President: Capt. J. L. HUGS, Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. D. R. BRISTOW, First Cavalry; Lieut. H. EVAST, First Vermont Cavalry.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported from hospitals up to Aug. 6: Peter McLOED, K, 9th New-York; Paulding VINCENT, B, 179th; John EDWARD, M, 14th Heavy Artillery; Chester WOOD, A, 5th Heavy Artillery; Adam GAILES, 8th Heavy Artillery; J. GORMAN, recruit, 21st Cavalry; Hubard M. MOSES, D, 77th. Aug. 7.—Amos Chapman, B, 50th New-York Volunteers; John Johnston, C, 22d Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Col. C. L. BAKER returned to Washington to-day from the West, bringing with him and lodging in the Old Capitol Prison sixteen persons whom he arrested for manufacturing and circulating counterfeit United States notes of the denominations of $50, $20, and $10, and of fifty cents. He also brought hither the plates, eleven presses, paper, ink, &c., and dies for forging twenty-five cent metallic pieces, the latter to be circulated in Mexico and other foreign countries. The manufactory near Indianapolis was the most extensive. An entire family of six or seven persons were engaged in the printing and trimming of the notes, which are all good imitations of the genuine notes, though the paper is inferior. Branches existed at St. Louis, Covington, Ky., and Nauvoo, Ill., which are now suppressed, and their principals and employes are in prison.

SPURIOUS PAPER IN CIRCULATION.

A very large quantity of spurious paper has been secured in Washington. Much of the same manufacture has found its way into the hands of the soldiers in the West. Agents for its sale and circulation had been established in various localities. The precise extent of the fraud is not yet known, but it is believed that millions of the counterfeits are in circulation. This is by far the most important arrest of forgers and capture of instruments which has ever taken place in the United States or any other country.

ESCAPE AND DEATH OF ONE OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

While traveling hither, when between Altoona and Harrisburgh, one of the guilty parties, although his legs were fastened with irons, made his escape from a car while in motion, and was killed by the fall, it is said.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan up to Aug. 6 was $8,024,250. The subscriptions of Saturday amounted to $920,850.

CORRECTION.—The notice in the TIMES of Friday, the 5th, of the death, in the hospital at Annapolis, of Lieut. W. H. VAN BIESUM, Fourteenth New-York Artillery, is incorrect, as a letter written to his family on the 6th has been received, and a gentle man, the bearer of it, left him well on Saturday morning. Lieut. THEODORE P. COCK, also of the same regiment, reported dead, is alive and well at Annapolis Hospital.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED FATAL CAR ACCIDENT—THE DRIVER ARRESTED FOR NEGLIGENCE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning LEWIS HOLSTEIN, residing at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, was run over by car No. 40 of the Third-avenue Railroad Line, in Printing House-square. We obtain the following statement of the affair from the report made by Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday, at the Central Police Office: HOLSTEIN went aboard a down car at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, and rode down on the front platform. When opposite Tammany Hall he told the driver that he wished to alight, and asked him to stop the car. To this request, the driver, JOHN BAGLAN by name, paid no attention. HOLSTEIN then jumped from the platform, and in doing so fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over his right leg, crushing and fracturing it in a horrible manner. The injured man was taken to the Station-house, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a very critical condition. BAGLAN, the driver, was arrested by Officer C. MURPHY, and yesterday Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs to await the result.

ARRIVAL OF MORE VETERANS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Maine Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, and were quartered at the Battery Barracks. They are direct from Monocacy Junction, on the usual furlough of thirty days, and will leave this City for home to-day. The Thirteenth Regiment is commanded by Col. RUST, and numbers about 240 men. The Fifteenth is commanded by Col. ISAAC DYER, and numbers 200 men. These regiments were mustered into the service in December, 1861, and were sent to the Department of the Gulf, where they have been ever since. They have been engaged in a number of battles, and have behaved very gallantly. They were in the last engagement before Petersburgh. The men seem to be in excellent spirits, like the service, respect their officers, and say that when their furlough has expired, and their ranks are filled up, they will be again ready to go with them into battle, and will render as good an account of themselves as they always have before.

SAD ACCIDENT CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A LOADED MUSKET.—On Saturday evening a serious accident occurred at the armory of Messrs. WM. & WM. S. STARRS, corner of Houston and Bedford-streets, whereby three persons were severely injured. It appears that the carman employed at the armory, named STEPHEN BARKER, was unloading a number of muskets which he had received from the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, when one of them, which was loaded, exploded while in his hands. The ball from the weapon passed through the carman's left arm, thence through the right arm of STEPHEN COLWELL, who was standing near, and finally grazed the forehead of JOHN CORDES, a lad who was assisting the carman. The injured persons were conveyed home by the police. The wounds, though very serious, are none of them regarded fatal.

A MAN SERIOUSLY SHOT IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—WM. DOCHERTY, was arrested on Saturday night, by officer MAXWELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on THOS. BRADY, of No. 188 Elizabeth-street. It seems that the two men became involved in a dispute relative to the character of a certain lady with whom they were both acquainted. The discussion was ended by DOCHERTY's drawing a pistol and shooting his antagonist through the arm, inflicting a serious wound. The prisoner was taken before Justice HOGAN yesterday morning, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT.—JOHN S. TAPPAN, of No. 128 East Twenty-seventh-street, while getting off the front platform of a Tenth-avenue car, in Canal-street, near Cedar, slipped and fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over one of his legs, fracturing it very severely. He was conveyed to his residence by Officer RHODES of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About five o'clock Sunday morning Sergt. CRAFTS and Officer CAMPBELL, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, observed two suspicious looking men loitering about the corner of Plymouth and Main streets. On approaching them another man was seen coming through Plymouth-street with a lot of rope, and not being able to account for its possession in a satisfactory manner, was taken to the Station house. On going to the dock the officers discovered two boats, and also learned that a number of bags filled with allspice had been transferred to a junk-shop on the corner of Plymouth and Main streets. The police took possession of the boats and the officers visited the junk-shop, where they found eight bags of allspice, which had just been brought in. In the cellar they discovered a large quantity of allspice, cotton, new and old rope, salts, coffee, &c., which were taken to the Station-house, by order of Capt. JACOBS, where it now remains for identification. In working the case up the officers found that a large quantity of coffee had been removed from the junk-shop the day before. The expressman, who removed it, being found, said that he had taken it to WEDEMEYER's store, in Raymond-street. The officers found there 93 bags coffee (1,281 pounds,) which had been sold to him by MULRANEY, the junkman. It was secured and conveyed to the Station-house. In connection with the above-named officers, policemen PEARCE and BOURNE succeeded in arresting HUGH MULRANEY, the keeper of the junk-shop, PATRICK MALONE and PATRICK BERGLIN, who are charged with stealing the goods and selling them to MULRANEY. The amount of property recovered is valued at $2,000. According to the account-books found, MALONE sold to MULRANEY, since July 2, coffee, wool, iron, rope, brass, &c., to the amount of $1,531 19. BERGLIN sold the same kind of goods since the same date, amounting to $323 75. The sugar and wool is supposed to have been stolen from the scene of the late fire at the foot of Jerolamon-street. The cotton, it appears, was bought for fourteen cents a pound, and sold for seventy cents in New-York. The goods are in the possession of the police, and awaiting owners to identify them. The prisoners are locked up meantime, to await further developments.

RETURN OF THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.—The Ninetieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., returned home yesterday, on a furlough of thirty days. They are under command of Col. NELSON SHAURMAN, and number one hundred and seventy men. About seventy remain at Harper's Ferry. The Brooklyn Common Council voted them a reception some time since, but their arrival was so long delayed that no arrangements could be made. The Thirteenth Regiment were in readiness on Saturday to escort them, but as they did not arrive, they were dismissed. To-day they will probably be formally welcomed. The Ninetieth marched to the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, where they stacked their muskets, and were permitted to go to their families and friends. The men looked very much fatigued. They have recently done severe service in Maryland.

BODY OF A SAILOR RECOVERED.—On Thursday last, six sailors deserted from the *North Carolina*, lying off the Navy-yard. They were discovered, and a volley was fired at them by the guard. One was shot, another was disabled with a bayonet, one was drowned, and another, named JOHN DAVIS, an old English man-of-war's-man, was caught on shore by Officer KEELAN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police. The other two were probably drowned. The body of the one recovered is supposed to be one of the deserters. DAVIS says that it was impossible to survive such a shower of bullets as was poured upon them, and he was glad to get on shore. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the drowned man.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 193. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 44; dysentery, 15; consumption, 17; marasmus, 16; congestion brain, 10; debility, 8; convulsions, 12; sunstroke, 2; cholera morbus, 2; scarlet fever, 2, &c.; under one year of age, 69; natives of United States, 146; Ireland, 15; England, 5; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; West Indies, 1; British America, 1.

SUN-STRUCK.—A boy, about 15 years of age, name unknown, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, on the corner of Classon-avenue and Pacific-street, and died almost immediately thereafter. The body was taken in charge by the Fifteenth Precinct Police and the Coroner notified.

Turf Record.

THE SARATOGA MEETING—THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

Large as had been the attendance on the two previous days of the meeting—that of the third day exceeded it. The grand stand, capacious as it is, was crowded to overflowing, by elegantly dressed ladies, who then took possession of the steps in front, leading to the lawn, to which all the gentlemen were driven when the stand was filled. The show of equipages was also brilliant in the extreme. The receipts for day tickets, and independent entirely of season badges, and members' tickets were on the first day a trifle over $3,000; on the second, (Thursday,) $3,700, and on this, the third, considerably over $4,000—the interest culminating as the meeting progressed. And here we may add, in parenthesis, that on Saturday, the last day, that the attendance again increased in numbers and brilliancy, the receipts were over $5,000, which is a sufficient proof of the deep interest felt by the public in the meeting, and the satisfaction manifested at the admirable manner and high-toned style in which it was managed throughout.

The Association is composed entirely of gentlemen of high social position, who spared neither pains nor expense in promoting unexceptionably good sport and the comfort of all present, and right well were they rewarded by the unqualified eulogiums that were showered upon them. Mr. TRAVERS is the President; the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. John F. Purday, Erastus Corning, Jr., John B. Davidson, George Osgood and John Hunter. The track will henceforth be regarded as the best race-course in the country, as it was uncoubtedly the best arranged one on this inaugural occasion. Still further improvements will be made in the track prior to the next meeting.

The first race of Friday was as follows;

Sweepstakes for three year olds, to carry one hundred pounds. The winner of the Travers stake to carry five pounds extra; $300 entrance, $50 forfeit, $400 added, dash of two miles.

J. Hunter (Travers & Osgood,) entered b. c. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe..... 1
J. Ward entered b. c. Tipperary, by Kingfield, dam Rosetta, by imp. Chesterfield..... 2
W. P. Harper entered b. c. Orion, by Revenue, dam Mirth, by Wagner..... 3
I. Morris entered b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Sally Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe..... 4
J. S. Watson entered b. f. Patti, by imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Revenue..... drawn

Betting two to one on Kentucky, on whom an immense amount of money was laid.

Tipperary got away with the lead, *Orion* second, *Kentucky* third, and the *Eclipse* colt fourth. At the turn, *Orion* took up the running at the quarter pole; *Kentucky* took the second place, with *Tip* third—the *Eclipse* colt lying in the rear. At the half mile the three leading horses were close together—*Orion* a neck in advance; at the lower turn *Kentucky* was side by side with *Orion*, *Tip* three lengths behind them, and the *Eclipse* colt fully six behind him; coming up the stretch an exciting struggle ensued between *Orion* and *Kentucky*, the latter taking the lead as they passed the stand—*Tip* well up, the *Eclipse* colt beaten off—which order was maintained to the first quarter on the second mile, where *Kentucky* commenced opening the gap, *Orion* falling off, and *Tip* took second place, *Orion* and the *Eclipse* colt being out of the race. *Kentucky* continued the lead under a strong pull, and easily snook off *Tip* in his final efforts and won easily by two lengths.

Time—First quarter, 00:36; half mile, 1:05; first mile, 2:09; the two miles, 4:11¾.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Purse, for all ages, $800; three-mile heats.

J. S. Watson entered ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.. 1 2 1
P. C. Bush entered ch. c. Fleetwing, by Bairowrie, dam sister to Nicholas I..... 2 1 2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First mile.....	2:15	2:29	2:11
Two miles.....	4:19	4:37	4:23
Three miles.....	6:20½	6:52½	6:28½

The track was very heavy.

First Heat—*Fleetwing* was first off, and led past the quarter-pole, two lengths in front—increasing it four lengths down the back. At the half-mile, *Aldebaran* closed up a couple of lengths, no alteration taking place round the lower turn and up the home-stretch, *Aldebaran* pulling double. At the stand *Fleetwing* led a length, going round the turn at the beginning of the second mile. *Aldebaran* was let out, when he immediately took the lead. In the back-stretch, *Aldebaran* suffered *Fleetwing* to close up, and at the half-mile they were even at the lower turn, but *Aldebaran* immediately shook *Fleetwing* off again, and again let him come to his head, *Aldebaran* commencing the third mile under a strong pull, and they were alternately head and head. Down the back *Fleetwing* led a length on sufferance, but at the lower turn *Aldebaran* came with a rush, and taking the lead in a splendid final struggle won by a length. The betting was 2 to 1 on *Aldebaran*.

Time—First quarter 00:38; first half 1:11; first mile 2:15; the two miles 4:19; the three miles 6:26½.

Second heat—Betting, 500 to 50 on *Aldebaran*. *Fleetwing* got off first, and led two lengths round the first turn, and kept the lead throughout the two miles and three-quarters. At the turn into the home-stretch on the third mile, where *Aldebaran* challenged, a splendid race ensued, *Fleetwing* winning the heat in a gallant finish by three parts of a length.

Time—First quarter, 00:39½; half, 1:19; mile, 2:29; two miles, 4:37½; three miles, 6:42½.

Third Heat.—Betting 300 to 200 on *Aldebaran*. *Fleetwing* led two lengths to the quarter pole, but *Aldebaran* passed him at the half mile, and took a lead of four lengths, and was never afterward approached, and won the heat and race on his own terms by three clear lengths. The race throughout was a most interesting one.

Time—Quarter mile, 0:35; half mile, 1:09; one mile, 2:11; two miles, 4:29; third mile, 6:26¼.

BALL.

The great Ball of the season took place at the Union Hall Hotel on Friday evening, under the auspices of an Executive Committee of Senators, Judges, Members of Congress, and the elite of society generally. The immense dining-room, which can seat at meals 1,200 guests, was converted into the ball-room for the occasion; it was crowded to overflowing by the guests of the house (who numbered over 1,200) and large delegations from the other hotels. The whole affair passed off with the most brilliant *éclat*, including a superb supper—provided in the best style of the LELANDS, who know how to keep an hotel. It was early morning before the elegant assemblage broke up. This ball will be long remembered in fashionable circles.

The Allies in Denmark.

From the London Times.

From the manner in which Gen. FALKENSTEIN treats an occupied territory, it is easy to perceive that the Germans are little accustomed to the position of conquerors. A nation which has made many wars, and seen successive provinces yield to its armies, has generally learnt the first lesson of warlike chivalry—to treat with kindness all non-combatants and all populations whom the fortune of arms has submitted to its authority. The behavior of the Prussians in Jutland is that of an army which for fifty years has gathered its ideas of war from hearsay of the exactions of the French, and has known nothing nearer a battle than the pompous reviews with which the Court of Berlin amuses itself and its subjects. After winning easy victories over the weak and ill-equipped armies of Denmark, they appear resolved to wreak upon the conquered a vengeance which no high-minded conqueror would care to inflict. The world would know little of what passes in that secluded corner of Europe, if it were not for the exertions of the English press. It is the information supplied by our correspondent with the Prussian army which enables us to declare that the Prussians are treating an innocent people with a barbarity seldom equaled, and truly deserving the reprobation of every one who learns their unhappy story. As soon as the allies advanced north of Sleswig, they began to place the country under contribution in a manner which, though not without precedent in war, has been in later years universally condemned. The Sleswigers, even those of Danish race and speech, were paid for what they furnished to the two armies. It was not the wish of the allies to alienate them entirely, and consequently, even when their sympathies were with the Danish Government, they were treated as enemies who were very soon to become friends. But when the Prussian army advanced past the frontier of the duchy, a totally different system was followed. In retaliation for the losses said to have been inflicted by the Danes at sea, war contributions of enormous amount were imposed upon each town that was entered. These towns are, as may well be supposed, merely large villages, dependent chiefly on the agriculture of the neighboring districts, of which they form the markets. Of manufactures or general commerce there is hardly anything, and consequently the population, though no doubt able to live in modest comfort, is totally unable to disburse at a short notice large sums of money. On these people the Prussian Generals, with ignoble imitation, began at once to exercise the tyranny to which their own Fatherland had been subjected in the worst days of French military domination. The maxim that the war must support the war, though banished now from the language of all civilized nations, has been adopted by these German generals, who are determined at any rate to be Napoleonic in something. It is not enough that in this Danish territory, to which not the smallest claim is advanced, the functionaries, great and small, have to act as the servants of the invaders; it is not enough that the whole administration is conducted in subjection to the General commanding; but the inhabitants are plundered in the most open and shameless manner. Already deprived of almost everything and reduced to the barest necessaries of life, they are obliged to furnish three meals a day gratis for a great number of men, not one of whom, even among the Prussian officers, thinks proper to pay anything to the most needy householder. After describing the scenes now to be witnessed in Jutland, our correspondent says: "That great rigor is exercised is beyond a doubt, and it is done avowedly and systematically, with a view to disgust the Danes and exercise a pressure on their Government. The screw is put on in every way, and not without effect."

[Advertisement.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4017. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOOD NEWS.

Farragut's Attack on Mobile.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

THE REBEL REPORT OF IT.

Our Fleet Passed Fort Morgan and Close to Mobile.

Dreadful Havoc Among the Rebel Gunboats.

The Iron-Clad Ram Tennessee Surrendered.

The Selma Captured, the Gaines Beached. the Morgan Trying to Escape.

The Rebel Admiral Buchanan Maimed and Captured.

Only One Union Monitor Reported Lost.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—9 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile, appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, and is transmitted by Major-Gen. BUTLER to the President,

FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER. MONDAY, Aug. 8—3 P. M.

To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President:

The following is the official report, taken from the Richmond *Sentinel* of Aug. 5:

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

"MOBILE, Aug. 5, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, (fourteen ships and three iron-clads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The *Tecumseh*, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The *Selma* was captured. The *Gaines* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Gen. BUTLER telegraphs that Richmond papers of Saturday, 6th inst., announce that our forces had taken possession of Dauphin's Island, at the extremity of which stands Fort Gaines, commanding one of the flanks of the entrance to Mobile Bay.

Should FARRAGUT not be willing to risk running the gauntlet of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the obstructions, the landing on Dauphin's Island will afford a secure *point d'appui* for siege operations against both forts. The analogy between the positions thus gained and that of Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island will be recognized. Up to the latest advices no naval attack had been made by Admiral FARRAGUT, nor had he attempted to force an entrance with his iron-clad fleet, but the grand *coup* was expected to come off on the 3d inst.

The Attacking Fleet.

We give below a list of the vessels understood to have been the fleet with which Admiral FARRAGUT attacked Mobile. These vessels are provided with the heaviest ordnance.

FLAGSHIP—Hartford, screw sloop, 20 guns.

Iron-clads.

Winnebago	2 turret monitor	4 guns
Chickasaw	2 turret monitor	4 guns
Tecumseh	1 turret monitor	2 guns
Manhattan	1 turret monitor	2 guns
Four Mississippi River iron-clads		10 guns

SCREW SLOOPS.

Richmond, 1st class	18	Oneida, 2d class	10
Brooklyn, 1st class	24	Osnipee, 2d class	13
Monongahela, 2d class	12	Galena, 2d class	14
Lackawanna, 2d class	14	Genessee, 2d class	8

DOUBLE-ENDERS.

Metacomet	Side-wheel	10
Sebago	Side-wheel	10
Port Royal	Side-wheel	8
Conemaugh	Side-wheel	9

SCREW GUNBOATS.

Kennebec	5	Pembina	5
Pascla	4	Penguin	7
Itasca	4	Tennessee	6

Besides these, there are five tugs, carrying two guns each.

The Draft to be Enforced.

From the following letter to the Provost-marshal of the Wheeling (Penn.) District, it appears the draft will certainly be enforced in those districts which fail to fill their quota before the 5th of September:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 3.

Col. John Ely, A. A. P. M. General, Wheeling, West Virginia:

See that your Enrolling Boards spare no pains in correcting the enrollment lists, and making all necessary preparation for proceeding promptly with the draft in September.

(Signed) J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Preparations for the Defence of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Common Council, by request of the military authorities, will furnish 400 men to-morrow to throw up fortifications for the defence of the city against possible contingencies.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Military Railroads—Farewell of Gen. Jo. Hooker—The Action of the 28th—Our Prospects for Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Business of an important nature calling me from the front to this city, alone accounts for the date and place of this letter. I arrived here on Saturday, 30th ult., after a very tiresome ride on one of those modes of conveyance known as a military railroad—a mode of transportation excessively exhausting to feeble constitutions, and a horrible ordeal to men of a small amount of patience. It is the best, however, that Uncle Sam has for his children in this part of his territory; and, like an obedient son of a munificently-disposed parent, we will neither chide him nor find fault with his accommodations.

Thursday morning, the 28th ult., will not be soon forgotten by the Twentieth Army Corps. It was made memorable by the parting salutations of Major-Gen. HOOKER with the officers and men of the corps. The promotion of Major-Gen. HOWARD to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, seems to have been the cause of this change in the relations between Gen. HOOKER and the Western army. It was the ostensible, and, we presume, the substantial cause of Gen. HOOKER's asking to be relieved of his command. His request having been granted, on the morning of the 28th ult. he met the officers of the corps to bid them adieu. He said it had never been his lot to command as good an army as the one he had commanded in the West; and he never expected to command a better. He regretted very much the necessity of his parting with them, and assured them that if it was ever in his power to do anything for them, he would gladly do it. He highly commended the officers of the corps for the urbanity that had uniformly characterized their intercourse with him, and the unfeigned cheerfulness with which they had executed his commands; assuring them that he had never been so attached to any body of men as he was to them. He briefly reviewed the campaign, and the part his own command had taken in it. He said the number of casualties in any army is the measure of service it has rendered; and, during this campaign, they knew, as also did he, that his own command had not failed to render its full measure of service, for one-half of all the casualities in the campaign were in the Twentieth Corps. We have had hard service, and been in many tight places; but in what difficult place have we been put out of which we have not come all right?

These remarks, with many incidental interchanges of sentiment that occurred during the interview, unwound nature's sympathies, and tears were drawn from many eyes. Men in that assembly who could meet the enemy with an unblanching countenance, and a heart that never yields to fear in the presence of the forman, gave up their self-control, or rather had it taken from them in the mutual interchange of feeling that characterized the hour. It was a solemn parting, and one in which the silence was vocal and the nonutterance more pregnant with the meaning of the heart than what was said. Gen. HOOKER was a host in himself. His presence everywhere had something akin to magnetic power over the masses he commanded, and infused the breasts of his men with the same indomitable determination that stood out so boldly as a feature in his own military character. Whenever he passed along the lines he was hailed with the united applause of his whole command, while the men of other commands did not withhold from him kindred honors. He has gone from us, and the blessings of the entire corps are resting on his head, while every heart wishes him long life, a prosperous career and new glory in untried fields.

When I left the front, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., things were assuming an important aspect. The Army of the Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, had passed round from our extreme left to our extreme right, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th ult., with the undoubted purpose of making important movements on the enemy's left, and, if possible, intercept his communications on the Macon and Western Railroad. On the day following, namely, 28th ult., these movements were made. The enemy detected the design at an early period of its development, concentrated his force, and made a rapid descent on our lines before, as he supposed, they were in a defensible posture. In this, however, he was egregiously deceived, for the General had been careful before advancing so to make his disposition as that, in the event of the enemy attacking him in the precise manner in which he did, the result should not be doubtful. The end of the engagement showed the wisdom of his plans. It was another victory for the Union arms. The battle lasted from 2½ to 6 o'clock P. M., and the enemy were repulsed, and four stands of colors were taken. There was a demonstration made all along the front. At 4 P. M. the whole front warmed into a perfect fusillade of artillery and musketry, and the whole line was in a sheet of flame and enveloped in smoke. No casualties of consequence occurred along our front, and but few elsewhere, except in the fight with the Army of the Tennessee. How great their loss was I have been unable to learn.

A pile of loose ammunition for BUNDY's battery, Thirteenth New-York Light Artillery, was shot into by a rebel shell, and exploded without personal injury to any one. The battle waned before night came on, and everything became quiet. Nothing but an occasional discharge of a big gun, and now and then a musket discharged, reminded us of the proximate presence of the foe. Hostilities had not been renewed when I left the Quartermaster's Department at the front, on Friday morning, the 29th ult.

Things are moving on steadily, and in the right direction here. The time cannot be distant when the city before which we have now set down will be numbered among the Union towns. A vigorous strike, a united and simultaneous advance of our whole army, while it would place many of our braves *hors du combat*, would result in our occupation of Atlanta, and that, too, in quick order. It has not, however, been the policy of the Commanding-General wantonly to expose his men, or for the sake of achieving for himself the reputation of a dashing and brilliant General to lay his troops on the altar of personal ambition and sacrifice them by thousands to gratify his aspiration. He has studiously sought out the most effectual way of routing the enemy from his stronghold with as little cost in human blood as possible, and how well he has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, the history of the campaign is a proof.

Very many large fires have been seen in Atlanta since our advent to our present position, caused, it is presumed, by our shells, which are being constantly thrown into it. A citizen from the town who came into our lines to-day, told us that on the night of the 27th ult., one of its prettiest streets was burned. Many large fires, indicating buildings of large proportions, are frequently occurring, and during the night have illuminated the heavens from the horizon to the zenith in their immediate locality, and cast their reflection over our entire camp round about. The right and left wings of our vast army are now within three miles of making the circle complete around the fated city. Thus if the rebels attempt to escape, they are brought under our artillery from both flanks. A little while longer, and the great object of this campaign will be attained, and the nation's heart be gladened. EPSILON.

Reported Capture of Gen. Stoneman Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Information from Gen. SHERMAN'S army leaves no doubt of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN with a portion of the forces under his command.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

General Averill Overtakes the Enemy.

Reported Attack, and Capture of Rebel Artillery and 500 Prisoners.

Gen. Sheridan in Command on the Upper Potomac.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

To Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department and the Department of the Susquehanna and Southwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Aug. 8—8:40 P. M.

"*Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief-of-Staff:*

"Brig.-Gen. KELLY reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that Gen. AVERILL overtook the enemy near Morefield yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. AVERILL, however.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen, Com."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 8.

Col. WM. H. BOYD, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown yesterday.

The scene of the drama has been transferred from our border to that of rebeldom.

Later intelligence received this morning informs us that the rebels have retreated homeward.

They have again eluded the preparations made for their capture.

It is thought that under the new Commander the rebel inroads into our State will cease.

The members of the Legislature are beginning to make their appearance.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch received at headquarters here, at 9 o'clock this morning, from the military operator at Hagerstown, says:

All is quiet on the Potomac.

Deluge of the Rebels at Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Star* says:

"From a gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourning for two weeks past, we get some interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity.

When the rebels took possession of the town they proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. As the merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit of the rebels, the latter got but little, with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats, mostly taken from SAMUEL ROSSKULP, hatter.

At the grocery-stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses, and at one or two stores they turned the molasses out and let it run into the streets.

Seeing that many of the citizens were frightened and anxious to get away, the rebels told them to remain quietly at home and they would not be molested.

The rebels did not keep their promise, however, and amongst other acts of robbery, they compelled several gentlemen to take off their boots and hats and give them up.

DAVID FORD, a printer of this city, who was in Hagerstown at the time, had his hat taken from his head while standing on the street viewing the proceedings of the rebels.

Rebel sympathizers fared worse, if possible, than Union men.

JONAS WINTERS, a confectioner, who refused to open his store, had his doors broken in with an axe and most of his store fixtures destroyed.

Rev. DABNEY BALL, at one time pastor of the Wesley Church in this city, was with this marauding party. He did not take an active part in breaking open the stores, but he looked on and countenanced the doings of the rebels, and no doubt shared in the plunder.

The trains of cars reported to have been burnt by this party when they entered Hagerstown, were destroyed by our own troops in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels, as the cars contained a valuable cargo of freight, including several thousand dollars' worth of liquor.

The rebels had a list of those merchants who had goods hid away. This list is said to have been furnished them by prominent Secessionists."

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *American* furnishes the following in advance of its publication here:

"We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the upper Potomac that the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, moving off in great haste.

Their rear guard crossed at Shepherdstown at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance of the invaders crossed at Hancock about the same time.

Previous to leaving, they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown yesterday, and arrested and carried off four prominent Union citizens of that town, as hostages for rebel citizens, arrested by order of Gen. HUNTER.

From the south side of the Potomac, we learn that Gen. EARLY has been moving up the valley toward Winchester, with his harvest trains, during the last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain, consequently making but slow progress.

The information received a week since that the rebels would make a feint movement on Maryland merely to cover his return trains has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving off toward Staunton. That they will make their escape, however, without interruption, we do not believe."

The Blockade-Runner Falcon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 8.

The blockade-runner *Falcon*, with three smoke-stacks and one mast, forward, left on Sunday afternoon, reported for Wilmington direct. She had a cargo on board.

—The PRINCE OF WALES has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

Desperate Charge of the Enemy—They Are Repulsed with Slaughter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburgh on Friday afternoon, lasting from 5:30 to 7:30. It commenced by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter. They also exploded a mine, which done no damage to our troops or works, but killed some of the rebels. The fighting on our side was principally by the Ninth Corps, and was most desperate.

The Explosion of the Rebel Mine, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday evening, says:

"It is not generally believed that the purpose of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the Fifth Corps; but their intention was to damage a mine which they suspected was being dug in front of the Eighteenth Corps. Certain it is, there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post, when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction the enemy were supposed to be advancing. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the true state of affairs was discovered, and firing ceased.

A stray ball struck Col. STRADMAN, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, inflicting a wound which soon after resulted in death. He was a gallant officer, and his services were highly appreciated."

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning at an early hour, when our gunners, not knowing their intention, opened fire upon them, killing and wounding about twenty. Nine of them arrived at headquarters on Saturday forenoon, some of them wounded. They represent the Confederacy as being in a bad way on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday when the mine was sprung, all leaving their guns and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the line. But they soon regained confidence, and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which, they say, was more than an hour and a half after the explosion.

These men say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is, they are ordered not to do so. But this would be of no effect, if they could afford to buy them, the price being 40 cents apiece, and they have not been paid off for a long time.

Very little firing took place on Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Universal satisfaction is expressed here at the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Military Division. This comprises the four separate departments of Washington, the Susquehanna, Middle Department and Western Virginia. The status of each of these will remain the same as heretofore, but the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the general command gives military unity to the operations in the region named. This of itself would inspire high hopes of efficient work in a direction where that thing has been and is much needed; but this is further insured by the eminent ability of the new Commander. Gen. SHERIDAN is, of all others, precisely the very best that could have been charged with the piece of business he will now have on hand in Maryland, on the Pennsylvania border, and in the Shenandoah Valley. His headquarters are, for the present, at Harper's Ferry.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Three millions of dollars are under way to the Army of the Potomac for the payment of the troops.

SENTENCE ON EX-SURGEON GEN. HAMMOND.

Sentence of court-martial on Ex-Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, which is known to be in the severest terms, has been approved by Judge-Advocate-Gen. HOLT and the Secretary of War, and now only awaits the final action of the President.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH REBEL STATES.

Rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, have just been issued from the Treasury Department. To facilitate the execution of these regulations, the several districts of country comprised within the respective special agencies of the department, have been changed, and two new agencies, the sixth and seventh, established. Additional special agencies, if any are established, will be numerically designated in the order of their establishment, and if the boundaries of agencies already established shall be changed, due notice of such change will be given. In most respects these new trade regulations are like those of Sept. 11, 1863. The main points of difference are in the purchase and transportation of products in insurrectionary States, and the method of taking supplies into the same region. These features are made to accord with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864.

NEW DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The following National Banks have been designated depositories of public moneys from the 6th inst.: National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., $70,000; Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, $74,000; First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., $50,000; Second National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio, $50,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have recently organized, in conformity with the existing law, viz.: The Second National Bank of Glaesburgh, Ill., $60,000; First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, $175,000; First National Bank, Decorah, Indiana, $50,000.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan to-day amount to $903,360.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. SICKLES.

It is understood that the command of the Veteran Reserve Corps has been tendered to Gen. SICKLES.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

NO PASSES TO VISIT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Provost-Marshal INGRAHAM will hereafter issue no passes to parties desiring to visit prisoners of war confined in the Old Capital Prison, except upon the direct order of the Secretary of War, or the order of Col. HARDIN, acting under the direction of the Secretary.

SENTENCED FOR AIDING A DESERTER.

A hack-driver, tried and found guilty of buying citizens' clothes, to enable a soldier to desert, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary to-day.

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia to-day sold the life interest in the confiscated property of eight persons now in the rebellion. That of Gov. LETCHER was very small. The interest of TRUSTEN POLK and W. T. SMITHSON were not sold, having been withdrawn. The sale netted only $5,000.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Hibernian off Father Point.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The War in Denmark---An Armistice for Nine Months Said to Have Been Agreed Upon.

THE REPORTED SEA-FIGHT EXPLAINED.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th, via Londonderry on the 29th of July, passed Father Point at 6:30 o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 27th.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* put into Queenstown on the 28th short of coal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. It was definitely settled that the prorogation would take place on the 30th of July.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand banquet to the Ministers on the 27th. The speeches made were of the ordinary routine character.

Earl RUSSELL had made a speech at Hanover in defence of his foreign policy, in which he asserted that England never stood in a prouder position, and that her influence was never greater with all foreign countries than at present.

His remarks were received with perfect coldness.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF COTTON.

The London *News* says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with about 15,000 bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to go towards the sinking fund for redeeming Confederate bonds and paying the dividends of the coming April account, provision having already been made for the September account.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

In the House of Lords, in the famous Yelverton marriage case, the Lord Chancellor pronounced in favor of the validity of the marriage. The other four Lords have not yet given their decision.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A Copenhagen journal of the 26th gives the report that a nine months' armistice has been concluded, during which period the occupation of the Duchies by Austria and Prussia will be continued. If true, this arrangement must have been made by foreign mediation.

It is stated that the Danish Plenipotentiary to Vienna declared, at the preliminary meeting of the conference to conduct negotiations, that his Government would reserve to itself the right of ulterior ratification.

The official Vienna *Journal* denies the rumor that Count RECHBERG had caused the Austrian Ambassadors at London and Paris to declare that the complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark would be the maximum of the German demands, and that the Apenrade and Tondern line of demarcation was still possible.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* gives the alleged programme of the proposed terms of peace, which embrace the complete separation of Schleswig, Holstein and Lunenburg from Denmark, and their ultimate union under the sceptre of a Prince whose claims may be recognized by the Germanic Union.

FRANCE.

The rumor that the Emperor NAPOLEON was preparing an important pamphlet at Vichy, is denied.

The Bourse was dull and drooping. The Rentes closed on the 27th at 66f. 05c.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 29.

An unknown iron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the Isle of Wight, to the westward, on the 26th.

It is explained that the reported sea-fight off Bantry Bay, July 11, was mere artillery practice by the coast guardsmen on board an English war vessel.

Capt. SEMMES is still in this city.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

In the House of Lords Earl ELLENBOROUGH again attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and especially in regard to the course it has pursued toward Denmark.

Earl RUSSELL briefly spoke in defence, and reiterated his former arguments, denying that England had in any way forfeited her honor.

The first meeting of the Peace Conference was held at Vienna on the 26th. It was attended by the First and Second Plenipotentiaries of each belligerent Government. Nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

The Chamber of Deputies of Stutgard have adopted a strong protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, and called on the other States to resist such violence.

The Prussian garrison at Kiel has been doubled.

PARIS, Thursday, July 28—P. M.

Orders have been given to dispatch the necessary ships to Mexico to take home the troops that are to return to France. The ships are to sail early in August.

The Bourse closed quiet and steady at 66f. 10c.

VERY LATEST PER HIBERNIA.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

There is no political news of importance.

The House of Lords have finally decided that Mrs. YELVERTON has failed to establish the validity of her marriage.

Commercial per Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 28TH.

The sales of COTTON for four days was 28,000 bales, including 7,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was dull and easier for cotton goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—28TH.

The BREADSTUFFS market has a declining tendency. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and declined 2d. Central under heavy arrivals; Winter Red, 8s. 8d.@9s. 10d. CORN inactive and declined 6d. 30d. ♀ quarter; Mixed, 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—28TH.

The Provision market is steady; Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report—BEEF quiet and steady. PORK firm. BACON steady. BUTTER is active. LARD firm. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR very dull. COFFEE—no sales. RICE steady. ASHES quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 4l. RESIN quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA dull. RICE nominal, TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money at the Bank of England continued active at the advanced rate of 7 ♀ cent., but it anticipated further advance to 8 had not taken place. In the open market nothing was done below 7 ♀ cent. The Stock Exchange was languid, [illegible] were as to [illegible] materially variations. [illegible]

LONDON, Thursday, July 28.

Consols closed at 89¾@90 for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 45¾@44¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 42@43.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 29.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 33,500 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull, with a decline of ⅛d. for American, and ⅛@¼d. for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, inclusive of 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	29¾d.
Mobile	Nominal.	29¾d.
Uplands	Nominal.	29d.

—Stock in port 238,000 bales, including 12,500 of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull and easier.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Consols 89¾@90 for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £175,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad 45¾@44¾ discount; Erie Railroad 42@43.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Notwithstanding the advance in the rate of discount to 7 ♀ cent. by the Bank of England, the demand for money continues very brisk, and a further advance to 8 ♀ cent. is not unlikely.

INDIA MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Friday, July 8.

COTTON dull and lower. Imports dull, but arrivals large. Freights to Liverpool, 30s. Exchange, 2 15-16d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, July 8.

YARN lower. CLOTH dull.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Fight with the Rebel Ram Expected.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 4.

A report from Roanoke Island just received states that our gunboats off Plymouth, in the Albemarle Sound, intend to give battle to-day to the rebel ram *Albemarle* and force her into an engagement. Last Sunday night she attempted a surprise on our fleet, but being discovered in time she went back, not daring to make an attack.

The election for Governor in this State takes place to-day. Gov. VANCE, who is a candidate for reelection, is receiving the hearty support of the authorities at Richmond, and also the aid of the rebel army. The rebel authorities are endeavoring to prevent the Holden men from voting by threats and otherwise. Although HOLDEN's majority in some counties will be heavy, the recent measures resorted to by the rebel authorities to defeat him makes the result doubtful.

Trade With Insurrectionary States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The modified and improved rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with, and in, States declared in insurrection, &c., having been approved by the President, are officially declared by the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of actual military occupation by the United States forces is absolutely prohibited, and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of the insurgents against the United States. Supply stores at places agreed upon by the Commanding-General of the Department, and the proper supervising special agent, may be established by such loyal persons as the supervising special agent, or assistant special agents, shall designate for that purpose. Loyal persons residing in [the district, or country contiguous to the place and within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States may be permitted to procure from any such store, and take to their homes, such family or plantation supplies as may be necessary to their own use. Permits will be granted to sutlers to transport to the regiment or post sutlered by them such articles as they are authorized to sell free of the three per cent. fee; but no permit will be granted to a sutler, excepting on presenting to the proper permit officer the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment or post, countersigned by the Division Commander, and on application and affidavit in the prescribed form. Transportation is not permitted to any regimental sutler for an amount of goods exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars worth, nor for over two months' supply at one time. The restrictions on carriers and trade in boats on the Western waters, remain as heretofore. Clearances and permits to any point or place affected by the existing blockade will be granted only upon the request of the Department of War or the Department of Navy. All existing authorities to purchase products in the insurrectionary States are revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transported in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as products raised by labor of freedmen, and all authorities to transport goods, wares or merchandise into an insurrectionary State, are revoked. Agents are authorized to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection at such places as may be designated to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value in the City of New-York at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing. The moneys arising from the sale, after the payment of the purchase money and other expenses connected therewith, are required to be paid into the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also prepared regulations relative to abandoned, captured and confiscated personal property, which will be carried into effect by the same agents and under the same supervision that are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse. Such property required for public use, is to be appraised and delivered over while provision is made for the sale of the remainder.

The regulations concerning abandoned and confiscated lands, houses and tenements, provide, among other things, for the employment and welfare of freedmen. In each special agency, one or more places, to be known as freedmen's home colonies, are to be established. A Superintendent of Freedmen will be appointed for each of the colonies. The freedmen are classified, and the minimum rate of wages of No. 1 males is to be $25 per month, No. 2, $20; No. 3, $15; No. 1, 2, and 3, females, $18, $14, and $10. These rates shall not restrict mechanics and others from contracting for higher wages, if they can do so. Written agreements may be made between employees and employers on certain conditions, and an interest in the profits of the labor may be given instead of wages. Provision is made for the care of aged and infirm freedmen. Any associations for combinations of associations desiring to improve the condition of freedmen, will have assigned to their care and general charge such freedmen's home colonies as they may desire, and as they can give satisfactory assurance of their ability to provide for, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to revoke or modify the regulation where ever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by such action. Schools are to be established within these Homes, and labor colonies established for the education of all children there under the age of 12 years, and penalties are prescribed for the [illegible] of freedmen.

NEWS BY THE SAXONIA.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was intercepted off Cape Race and the main points of her news were telegraphed thence, but the following additional details are of interest:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

From the London Times, July 25.

The interest of the American intelligence received by the *Arabia* is derived from every variety of incident that can illustrate the history of the war. Military operations, political contests or financial difficulties have severally often given a special importance to the installment of news; but never before has the confusion of the time been so vividly represented as by the brief outline we publish this morning of the events of a single week. The invasion of Maryland by the Confederates is in itself but a repetition of their former aggressive movements. But the effects of this attack, and the spirit in which it is met, give the incursion a new significance. It had "assumed formidable proportions," and filled the three chief cities of the North with alarm, extending even to New-York. Baltimore and Washington are "threatened," and the war is carried into the very suburbs of both. The danger is evident to the whole people of the North, but the reiterated appeal to them for the means of defence does not find the same response as before. The people of Maryland itself cannot be relied on by the Federal Government, and would probably rather assist the invasion than help to repel it. But the population of Jersey and Pennsylvania are now described as apathetic and disinclined even to three months' service in the militia. Massachusetts itself exhibits the same indisposition to support the war, for which at the beginning of the conflict it was the most zealous State of the Union. The civic authorities of New-York protest against the removal of the military from the city, apprehending the revival of a riotous spirit in the inhabitants if the troops are withdrawn. The Governor of Pennsylvania is driven to word his proclamations to the people, not in the old terms of confidence and patriotism, but in the harsh language of reproach. He actually accuses them of "stupidity," and that "culpable indifference" which in individuals has been stigmatized as treason. These are indications on the surface of some change that must have been silently working beneath. We cannot hope that the Southern invasion will be a closing incident of the war; but the different, or rather the abated, feeling it excites in the North gives some faint hope that a state of opinion is being created which will not howl down those who speak of peace as public enemies. * * *

During these events, the paper price of gold varied in a range of 30 per cent. It rose to nearly 280, and sunsided, when the worst period of alarm was over, to 250. It was just at this juncture that Mr. FESSENDEN, the successor of Mr. CHASE, arrived in New-York, and applied to the bankers for a new loan. He wishes to obtain a temporary advance of $50,000,000 until the 1st of September. The cost of the war is thus impressed on the mind of the North, at the same moment that its dangers are visible on Northern soil, and its difficulty or hopelessness in Virginia. The lessons of experience of all kinds are coming in quick succession. It will task the inventive faculty of the Government press to represent the occurrences of the past week as other than disastrous. We have never heard that Charleston or Richmond had been thrown into such alarm as Baltimore and Washington have felt for several days. The Confederacy is more formidable as an enemy than ever. Its Government can engage GRANT and his enormous army while it stretches its arm over him and deals a blow in the North itself that is felt in every section of society. In the lower classes of the community there appears to be beginning a dim consciousness of the real state of things. The mass of the people have filled the ranks of the army again and again; they have fought bravely, and given their lives freely; but they cannot endure a continual effort that has no result, or brings only calamity, and they now begin to shrink from the useless sacrifice.

MR. LINDSAY'S MOTION.

From the London Star, July 25.

Mr. LINDSAY'S long-expected appeal on behalf of the Confederate States has found a peaceful, harmless end. It was first to have been a definite motion. It stood on the paper so long that it seemed to have become a part of the regular and formal phraseology of that document. It was always being postponed, for reasons which were, to use a familiar phrase, obvious to the meanest understanding. One of the chief causes of delay was the inconvenient tenacity with which Gen. GRANT clings to Richmond. The retreat of that General would have been as certainly a signal for the introduction of Mr. LINDSAY'S motion, as the withdrawal of the ladies from a dinner-table used to be a sign for the gentlemen to begin a long evening over the bottle. But Gen. GRANT held out, and the session closed in. Then the motion became a mere calling of attention. The final week came, and Richmond was still menaced; and Mr. LINDSAY found the time unfavorable for his hopes. So he thought it prudent to retreat, but covered his retreat by a strategic movement. He changed his invitation into a question, and in this innocent shape presented it to Lord PALMERSTON last evening. Instead of solemnly inviting the House to recommend an attempt at mediation, Mr. LINDSAY mildly asked the Ministry whether it was not their intention, "in concert with the other Powers of Europe," to use their endeavors in order to bring about a suspension of hostilities on the American Continent. Lord PALMERSTON made the answer which any one might have written down beforehand in his Lordship's behalf. The Government deeply lament the sacrifice of life in America, but do not think it desirable at present to attempt any concert with other Powers for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace.

No reasonable man can say that he is disappointed by the answer, or that he disapproves of it. Mr. LINDSAY himself must, of course, have expected just such a reply, and we cannot think that at the present moment he could seriously wish its purport to be different. Optimism itself cannot profess to believe that an appeal from England or France, or both combined, would have the slightest effect just now in inducing the American belligerents to come to terms. * * * * * * *

We could not serve either party by such ill-timed and futile intrusion of our unsolicited counsel. We might, in all probability, exasperate both. We should be almost certain to irritate one. Many reasons on which it is not necessary to dwell render our advice rather distasteful to the North. Mr. LINDSAY and those who act with him in this question are not accepted by the people of the United States as ardent and faithful friends, whose counsels ought to command an attentive ear. With all our anxiety for America, we must have a little consideration for the dignity of England. We must not render her more ridiculous than we can possibly help. If any people ever had enough of interfering in the business of others, the English nation is now in that condition of satiety. *Our triumphs in the Danish question are quite enough to satisfy this generation. Let us have no more of such victories, or we are indeed undone.* Let us not range about the world offering our mediation, and getting insulted in one place and making the quarrel worse in another. Mr. LINDSAY talked of our proffering our mediation in concert with "the other Powers of Europe." What other Powers? Does he think the cooperation of the Emperor of the French would make our offer particularly welcome in the United States at a time when France is busily engaged in founding a brand-new empire on the American frontier? Does he suppose that we would invite the cooperation of Russia? or that if invited it would be given; or that if invited and given it would have the slightest effect? Russia offered her advice long ago, and the people of the United States, believing themselves capable of managing their own affairs, preferred to follow their own counsel. *It is really quite time for us to awaken out of the folly of supposing that we can settle by a few words the destinies of all foreign nations, and the yet greater folly of attempting to act upon such a supposition.* We have not lately had so much honor, we have not conferred so many benefits, by the operation of our mediating skill, that we can well afford to renew the experiment upon a much larger scale. Mr. LINDSAY may rest content with the fate of his proposition. The thing has ended very well. It might have done some harm, and it has come to a harmless conclusion. *He may feel assured that when one or the other American belligerent is in a frame of mind to pay the slightest attention to such an appeal as he has suggested, there will no longer be the least necessity for our troubling ourselves to make it.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

In the House of Commons July 25, Mr. LINDSAY, before putting the question of which he had given notice, said he had desired to have made a statement containing some important facts bearing upon the American war, and tending to show how futile was the attempt to restore the Union and to coerce the South; but as he had no opportunity now of doing so, he begged simply to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if, considering the great sacrifice of life and property occasioned by the war still raging between the United States of America and the Confederate States, and considering the loss the people of this country have suffered by the war, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use their endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

Lord PALMERSTON—I can assure my hon. friend that Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the great sacrifice of life and property in America, and the distress which that war has produced in this country. But we have not thought that in the present state of things there was any advantage to be gained by entering into concert with any other Powers for the purpose of proposing or offering mediation, or of negotiating with the Government of the United States or of the Confederate States to bring about a termination of this unhappy war. [Hear, hear.]

THE REBEL STEAMER MARY, FORMERLY THE ALEXANDRA.

A correspondent writes to the Liverpool *Mercury* under date of July 20:

"On Monday evening last a large three-masted screw steamer hove in sight off Douglass Bay, Isle of Man. A rumor quickly became prevalent that she was a Confederate privateer, and her mysterious movements and appearance indicated that there might be some truth in the rumor. She was a long low vessel, [illegible] her masts and funnels set in a most rakish fashion, and she sailed with great swiftness. She came in close to the land, and then stood out to sea again, standing on and off between two and three hours. On inquiry we learned that her name was the *Mary*, Capt. COLLIER, bound to Newark, and that she had left Liverpool on Monday morning. While off Douglas the Captain endeavored to ship some Manx sailors, who went out to her in a boat, and we believe that some two or three departed in her. She was very heavily laden with coals. She disappeared about 9 o'clock in the evening."

It will be remembered that the famous steamer *Alexandra*, which has been the cause of so much litigation in the English courts, sailed from Liverpool under the name of the *Mary*, and she was undoubtedly the vessel alluded to above.

AMERICAN LOANS IN GERMANY.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 25.

One cause of the heaviness of most of the Foreign Securities in the London market is stated to consist in the absence of the usual demand from Holland and Germany. Hitherto whenever any particular stock has fallen to a very low price, purchasers have almost always been found at Amsterdam or Frankfort, but latterly the Germans and Dutch have neglected every other kind of investment in their eagerness to buy the bonds of the United States Government, and for that purpose, too, they have been constant sellers of the classes of stocks they were formerly accustomed to deal in. The lowest estimate of the amount they now hold of Federal securities is about £30,000,000 sterling.

From the London Times, July 27.

Almost for the first time, the accounts from the various Continental cities to-day are anxious and unfavorable in their tone with regard to United States securities, and the market here has consequently been weak.

RELICS OF THE ALABAMA.

A Dieppe paper informs us that an English-built yacht, the *Pearl*, now belonging to a French gentleman, has come into that port, and is amusing the sea-side visitors by exhibiting a number of relics from the *Alabama*, picked up after the action, of which the *Pearl* was in part also a spectator. Among these objects saved is a curious note-book, belonging to one of the seamen, and containing, doubtless for his own interests in the way of prize-money, a complete list of all the vessels destroyed or captured by the *Alabama*. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and closes on the 27th of April, 1864; and, curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, answering to the number of Capt. SEMMES' chronometers. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, 47 as burnt, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Perhaps it would be interesting to our readers to glance at the following disbursement account as an example of the profits of blockade running. It is guaranteed as a copy of a *bona fide* account:

One Captain, per month	$5,000
First officer, per month	600
Second officer, per month	250
Third officer, per month	160
One boatswain, per month	160
One carpenter, per month	160
One purser, per month	1,000
One steward, per month	150
Three assistants, per month	180
One cook, per month	150
Two assistants, per month	120
One engineer and three assistants, per month	3,500
Twelve firemen and coalbeavers, per month	2,400
240 tons of coal	4,300
Rations for crew	2,700
Oil, tallow and packing	1,000
Stevedores	5,000
Pilotage out and in	3,000
Insurance	3,500
Wear and tear	4,250
Incidental expenses	1,000
Interest	875
Risks, (25 per cent.)	37,500
Provisions for passengers	2,000
Total	$80,205

Against this enormous expenditure, we have on the credit side the following as the earnings:

800 bales of cotton for Government	$40,000
800 bales of cotton for owners	40,000
Return freight for Government	40,000
Return freight for owners	40,000
Passengers	12,000
Total	$172,000

Which will leave a monthly profit of $91,735, and if successful, will, in five trips, clear the cost of the steamer!

A REBEL FLEET OF FLYING DUTCHMEN.

The *Vigie*, of Cherboorg, states that four Confederate men-of-war have been met with by merchant vessels cruising in the chops of the Channel; their names are the *General Lee*, the *Georgia*, the *Florida* and the *New Alabama*. The good people of Cherbourg, according to the same authority, are in daily expectation of hearing of an engagement.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times (City Article) July 25.

According to accounts from France, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, was assured by the United States Government of its readiness to receive a Minister from the new empire of Mexico, and to accredit one to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. According to diplomatic usage, it is the duty of the new Sovereign to take the first step, and this will at once be adopted by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The tone of some of the leading Government papers at New-York has lately been such as to give a strong color of truth to this statement.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 23.

It is stated that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has addressed dispatches to the French Ministers at Vienna and Berlin, to be communicated to M. DE RECHBERG and M. DE BISMARK, touching the negotiations opened with Denmark. The statement is correct. The dispatches, which are said to be similar, if not identical in terms, very earnestly recommend to both Governments a policy of moderation with a view to an arrangement which I will be honorable for Denmark to accept. An article which appeared a day or two ago in a Ministerial paper is believed to faithfully reflect the sentiments which animated the Minister when writing these dispatches. It would appear that as England has manifested her intention to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the negotiations opened at Vienna, the three Powers, Austria, Prussia and Denmark, consider themselves free to act as they think proper; the two former on the right which force gives them, and the last has no option but to yield to the hard necessity imposed on it by defeat. To act thus, however, would be a great error on the part of the Powers; and it might be expiated, sooner or later, more seriously than they suppose. If the contemplated arrangements prove to be contrary to equity and to right, the hour would soon come when equity and right would turn against those who disregarded them. CHARLES IX., will, it is hoped, forget his origin as a German Prince, and think only of his title as King of Denmark; still there are certain symptoms showing a disposition on his part to think less of the interest of the nation over which he was placed by the treaty of 1852, and more of his personal interests. A good deal was at first expected from the moderation of Prussia and the firm character of Austria; but the attitude of both the London Conference and their conduct during the war have dissipated those illusions, and justify the apprehensions that have arisen as to the extent of their ambition. It would not be surprising if the Austrian, Danish and Prussian Plenipotentiaries at Vienna had even now sanctioned an arrangement by which the Germanic Confederation should incorporate not only Holstein, the population of which is German—not only the portion of Schleswig, also with a German population, but those portions of territory of which the inhabitants are exclusively of Danish origin, interests and character. An incorporation of such a character would be at once the abandonment of the Treaty of 1852, as well as the violation of the Treaties of 1815, which fixed the territorial limits of the German Confederation. Of all other European Governments, that of France is certainly the last to find fault with Austria and Prussia for disregarding the acts of the Congress of Vienna, but the French Government could hardly be expected to permit the violation of an old right with the object of substituting for it the mere pleasure of these sovereigns, without protesting against such an abuse of force. Granted that Germany has no desire to keep within the stipulations of the Treaty of 1852, to recognize them, or to recognize them no longer; granted that she does not desire to keep within the limits marked out in 1815 by the representatives of Europe coalesced against France; but, by what title does Germany pretend to substitute on her own autaority and her own will new limits which the wishes of the people and the right of nationalities have not sanctioned? This, in point of fact, is the whole question. Germany may, if she think proper, cast to the winds the old and written law; but it is on condition that it shall be replaced by the new law, and the new law is the right of nationalities—on condition that the population of these territories shall be consulted before they are disposed of; and, above all, that fractions of the Scandinavian race shall not be tacked to the Germanic Confederation.

Before committing an abuse of force and a violation of equity like this, the two great German Powers would do well to remember that there is such a thing as retaliation. If the Confederation now attain aggrandizement after a fashion so unjustifiable, it will expose itself to reprisals which would be all the more fiercely merited, as it would itself have given the example of the lust of conquest. From the very moment it allows itself to be led away for its own profit by that spirit, it may expect that others will imitate it to its detriment.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

From the Independance Belge, July 20.

Letters from Berlin inform us that the peace negotiations will open to-day, the 20th July, in Vienna. It is stated that they will be conducted by the two Ministers [of Foreign Affairs, Herr VON BISMARK and Count RECHBERG. It is probable that Denmark will be represented by two statesmen who belong to the present Cabinet, M. DE MOLTKE and M. DE QUAADE, Ministers without portfolios. France, which aided Denmark to place herself in communication with the German Powers, and assisted in sketching out the first negotiations, now holds completely aloof. The choice of the city where the negotiations are to take place sufficiently indicates this, in default of this proof one would be found in the susceptibility with which Germany repels the idea of all interference in a question which she considers exclusively her own affair, whether by Europe or by a Great Power. Denmark herself, moreover, can only gain by throwing herself upon the generosity which her weakness imposes on her adversaries, and the control which their divergent interests will exercise over their conduct toward her. We do not mean to say, however, that France remains completely indifferent, although she does not act. The plan of an eventual absorption of Denmark by the Confederation, and that of a material aggrandisement of Prussia, forbid her to do so. Independently of the reservations upon this point already made by the Chancellery of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, mention is made of a fresh circular of that Minister respecting the negotiations now open, and in which, occupying himself specially with the future government of the Duchies, he indicates, it is said, the combination of the wishes of the populations as the sole means of settling the rival claims to the sovereignty of the new State. This view is also that of the liberal papers of Germany, especially of those which appear in the Duchies. Organs of the sentiments of their fellow-citizens, they show them to us as very weary of the state of provisional administration in which the conquering Powers hold them, and ready to rise against every attempt to impose upon them any other sovereign than the candidate of their choice, Prince FREDERIC of Augustenburg.

The *General Correspondenz*, of Vienna, says:

"The sittings of the Conference will commence regularly on the 26th. A preliminary meeting of the principal Austrian, Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries was held on the Monday, when an interchange of views took place, which, although of a general character, may yet have some influence upon the actual negotiations."

A telegram from Vienna, of July 26, says:

"The first sitting of the Conference was held at 1 P. M. to-day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Besides the principal Plenipotentiaries, Count RECHBERG and Herr BISMARK were present. Nothing is as yet known respecting the proceedings."

A BELLIGERENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was proposed in the Stuttgard Chamber:

"We solemnly protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussian troops, and request the Government, in conjunction with other States, to oppose this violence, the necessary means for that purpose being granted by the Chamber."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

ENGLAND.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW CUNARD STEAMER CUBA.

From the North British Daily Mail.

On Wednesday, in common with thousands of spectators, we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of one of the finest screw vessels ever built on the Clyde. The *Cuba* is perhaps the finest packet ship ever built on the Clyde. The latest and most remarkable results of mechanical skill in this department have been taken advantage of in her construction, and the highest style of artistic finish as regards her internal accommodation has not been considered too costly for adoption. The building of the vessel has occupied just a year, to-day, and the result is such as completely satisfies the taste and experience of the most competent judges. It being understood that the launch was to take place about 2 o'clock on Wednesday, long previous to that time crowds of enthusiastic on-lookers began to assemble on both sides of the river, and soon occupied every available spot. At about a quarter to 2 o'clock the side fastenings were all removed, with the exception of the cables at the prow, which were intended to regulate the progress of the ship, and in the course of a minute or two the magnificent steamer gracefully glided into the water, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the dense crowd of spectators. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss GRET BUCHANAN. After the launch, the ladies and gentlemen who had graced the ceremony with their presence were regaled by Messrs. TOD & MCGEORGE in one of the rooms in connection with their their extensive works.

The screw steamship *Cuba*, whose successful launch we have narrated, is intended for the Cunard line of mail steamers between Liverpool and New-York. She has accommodation for 300 first-class passengers, and is capable of transporting from 1,200 to 1,500 troops. Her length of keel and forerake is 327 feet, and her breadth of beam, moulded, 42 feet, while her depth, moulded, to spar deck, is 29 feet. Her tonnage has been estimated at 2,832 tons, builders' measurement, and she is fitted up with oscillating geared engines of 600-horse power nominal, furnished with all the latest improvements, including surface condensers. She is to be supplied with CUNNINGHAM'S patent reefing topsails, and the application of lightning conductors to iron ships, made by the celebrated electrician, Sir J. SNOW HARRIS, has been wisely taken advantage of. The ship is furnished with nine water-tight compartments, four of which come to the upper deck. She has four boilers, with 24 furnaces, and the steam is to be blown into the sea. The internal fittings of the ship are of such a character as to combine elegance with comfort, the upholstery being the work of Messrs. MCMURRAY, BOYD & Co. The apartments destined for the operation of the baker, butcher, confectioner, &c., are got up in a manner perfectly unexceptionable, while the mail sorting room is of such a kind as to combine in the most perfect manner expedition with certainty in the allotment of the letters. The arrangements in this department are perfectly unique in their character. There is a magazine afi, forming a small compartment of itself, of a character for convenience consonant with the other departments indicated, and which, in case of fire, can be flooded if necessary. She is to be furnished with three masts, 32 inches in diameter, and each consisting of one continuous beam of wood from Vancouver's Island.

A comparison with previous vessels launched in the Clyde, of much the same caliber, will not prove unfavorable to the *Cuba*. In her construction, advantage has been taken of the most recent improvements in every department of the art of shipbuilding, and in many cases these improvements are not by any means trifling. The *Scotia*, which was launched from the yard of the Messrs. NAPIER in June, 1861, and which has given so great satisfaction to her owners, was, in point of bulk, perhaps the superior of the *Cuba*, her length of keel and forerake being 366 feet, her breadth of beam nearly 45 feet, and her depth 33-5 feet. Yet, in symmetry of form and quality of internal accommodation, the *Cuba* will vie with her predecessor in every requisite for the comfort and luxury of passengers, and it is expected will prove a most formidable rival in point of speed. Of this we are satisfied, at all events, that the present vessel must contribute in no small degree to the fame and importance of her builders.

Cheaper Fuel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your correspondents have recently started the inquiry, "Can no cheaper substitute be found for fuel than coal or wood?" One of them asserts, in your issue of the 6th, that this country abounds with peat, and he seems to place great reliance upon some recently-patented process of *compression*, by which means reasonably good fuel may be made of material found in almost all parts of this country, where buggy or swampy land is found, and which can be had almost for the shoveling and pressing. If this be true, and science does not permit us to doubt it, what is more reasonable to suppose than that we have at hand, in this State, both the material and the means to provide an ample supply of this new sort of fuel for a quarter the present price of coal? Government employs in their forage department here a novel press, which will condense hay, straw, wool, cotton, rags, &c., to almost any desired density; and scientific persons claim that it is equally applicable to the pressure and preparation of peat, for fuel. In fact, specimens of the work of this press, both in hay and straw, to be seen at the doors of the *American Agriculturist* office, in the TIMES Building, and which attract the earnest attention of hundreds, daily, seem to admit of its entire adaptability to this use, [illegible] that the material referred to answers these [illegible] of those claiming to be well informed on that subject.

We have been told that spent tanbark and even vegetable substances, such as coarse weeds, broomcorn stalks, and the like, have been reduced by this press, to measurably good fuel, when burned on a grate, for driving machinery, and other ordinary uses; and we see no reason to doubt it, judging by the samples referred to. If this may be done, muck, bog, or peat, may be served likewise, and be cut up in blocks, with wonderful rapidity, by a gang of saws, and reduced to any desired form, with far greater ease and economy than either coal or wood are prepared for consumption.

We should at least be glad if some enterprising person will put it to the test, as, without some such substitute, coal and wood must very soon be entirely out of the reach of the poorer classes, and a vast amount of suffering must be the natural consequence of the deprivation.

We have even been told that persons interested in the production and sale of coal, in the State of Pennsylvania, have given this subject some attention lately, and we hope, without reference to turning this press (which, we presume, is also patented) into a monopoly, such as is supposed to exist in the coal trade.

Let us have a cheap fuel for the million, if found to be laying in our pathway, upon the borders of all our rivers, canals and railroads, at our very doors, and of no practical value whatever now.

Such a discovery, and such an application of so simple an invention would be, indeed, a boon to all classes of society, and for all time to come, which it would be scarcely possible to estimate the value of. It is not yet too late in the season to prepare millions of tons of this sort of fuel, and prevent, in a great measure, the further rise in coal—and no better field could be found for the employment of capital now seeking investment. X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

A Card from A. K. McClure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent writing from the southern border of Pennsylvania, says in the TIMES of the 4th inst.:

"I was informed by a gentleman on the train that Col. MCCLURE paid $5,000 as a ransom for his threatened property, and after all the scoundrels set the torch to his house, and it now stands a smoking ruin."

The foregoing statement has not the shadow of truth. I paid no sum of money to ransom my property, nor did any one for me; and, although my loss is scarcely less than $50,000, not one dollar of tribute would have been paid to barbarous freebooters to save it. I was not present, but no member of my family would have entertained a proposition of any kind to ransom anything belonging to them or me.

A. K. MCCLURE.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Manifesto of Ben. Wade and H. Winter Davis against the President's Proclamation.

To the Supporters of the Government:

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 18th of July, 1864. The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct, and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere. It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as many others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of supporting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill to "guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped a republican form of government," passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Congress, after mature deliberation. The bill did not therefore become a law, and it is therefore nothing. The proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is, therefore, a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States. So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill which is not a law, it is a grave Executive usurpation. It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the Administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation be spread before them. The proclamation says:

And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him—

It this be accurate, still this bill was presented with other bills that were signed. Within that hour the time for the *sine die* adjournment was three times postponed by the votes of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secured a further postponement. Yet the Committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill who had anxiously waited upon him to ascertain its fate, had already been informed that the President had resolved not to sign it. The time of presentation, therefore, had nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill had been discussed and considered for more than a month in the House of Representatives, which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 2d of July. Ignorance of its contents is out of the question. Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill, substantially the same in all material points and identical in the points objected to by the proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration in the Winter of 1862–3. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the President by surprise. On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law without the constitutional responsibility of a veto had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate. We are informed by a gentleman entitled to entire confidence that before the 22d of June, in New Orleans, it was stated by a member of Gen. BANKS' Staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator DOOLITTLE had written a letter to the department that the House Reconstruction bill would be staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it in order to defeat it, and that Mr. LINCOLN would retain the bill if necessary, and thereby defeat it. The experience of Senator WADE, in his various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received from New-Orleans before it had passed the Senate.

Had the proclamation stopped there it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an Executive perversion of the constitution. But it goes further. The President says:

And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration.

By what authority of the Constitution? In what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect when ascertained? Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the approval of Congress at the will of the President? Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as law? Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts reposed for security? But the reason now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous significance. The President proceeds:

"Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, that while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not by law take any securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion, before restoring their power to govern us. His wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees. He further says:

"And, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort"—

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized; whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress; which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President. They are mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election, at which Generals, Provost-Marshals, soldiers and camp followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President. In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before BANKS' defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana Gen. BANKS' proclamation candidly declared, "The fundamental law of the State is martial law." On that foundation of freedom he erected what the President calls "the free constitution and government of Louisiana." But of this State, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty-eight parishes were held by the United States; and in five of these sixteen we held only our camps. The eleven parishes we substantially held had 233,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,617. At the farce called an election the officers of Gen. BANKS returned that 11,336 ballots were cast, but whether any or by whom the people of the United States have no legal assurance; but it is probable that 4,000 were cast by soldiers or employes of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or national, and 7,000 ballots represent the State of Louisiana. Such is the free constitution and government of Louisiana; and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamps of Florida; and before the President's elected like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition. If these votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce? If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims? And is not that civil war for the Presidency inaugurated by the votes of rebel States? Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, "the proper constitutional authority," formally declared that there are no State Governments in the rebel States, and provided for their erection at a proper time, and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under the authority of what the President calls the free constitution and government of Arkansas. The President's Proclamation "holds for naught" this judgment, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated. If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of those States, a stigma so foul will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress rather than his government in Louisiana and Arkansas. That judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively invested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the established government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Government.

The Supreme Court has formally declared that, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, "it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State;" and "when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and, as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. DOOLITTLE was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there." Even the President's proclamation of the 8th December, formally declares that "Whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive." And that is not the less true because wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State Governments in the rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusive on Congress.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Representatives is inseparable from a State Government. If there be a State Government, the right is absolute. If there be no State Government, there can be no Senators or Representatives chosen. The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members. When, therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State Government, under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied. And to this judgment the President is bound to submit. The President proceeds to express his unwillingness "to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in States" as another reason for not signing the bill. But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish Slavery in States. The bill did provide that all slaves in the rebel States should be manumitted. But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in States, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that provision of the bill respecting which he is silent. He has already himself assumed a right by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel States, under the authority given him by Congress to use military power to suppress the rebellion, and it is quite inconceivable that the President should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible from the fact that, except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the Proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the Proclamation, and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish. Slavery as an institution can be abolished only by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill. It required the new constitution of the State to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own Proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on that condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment, yet he defeated the only provision imposing it. But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recent session, and in the face of the political complexion of more than enough of the States to prevent the possibility of its adoption within any reasonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so large an installment of the blessing as his approval of the bill would have secured.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plenary dictatorial power. He says:

Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as the very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated. Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States, and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The bill directed the appointment of provisional governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law and without the advice and consent of the Senate, Military Governors of the rebel States. He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation. Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the rebel States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This MICHAEL HAHN is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him Dictator of Louisiana. The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself, repealing all laws recognizing Slavery, and making all men equal before the law. These beneficent provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell, and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law. The President's purpose to instruct his Military Governors to "proceed according to the bill"—a makeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat has occasioned—is not merely a grave usurpation, but a transparent delusion. He cannot "proceed according to the bill," after preventing it from becoming a law. Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interests and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for naught," "unless the loyal people of the rebel States choose to adopt it." If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction: it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath; if administered, it

IMPORTANT TREASURY NOTICE.

Reassessment and Reassessment of Licenses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1864.

Section 80 of the act of June 30, 1864, prescribes that "where the amount of any license, or the rate, has been increased, or is liable to be increased by law above the amount of any existing license to any person, firm or company, or has been understated or under-estimated, such person, firm or company shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase, which shall be indorsed on the original license, which shall thereafter be held good and sufficient."

Under this provision assessors will at once proceed to reassess all persons, firms and corporations assessed for licenses where, under the act of June 30, the rate has been or is liable to be increased, or where any existing license has been under-stated or under-estimated.

They will also notify all persons engaged in any trade, business or profession for which a license is required under the provisions of the new law, though not liable to be assessed for a license under the former laws, to take out the appropriate license.

Licenses, whether reassessed or newly issued under the act of June 30, will take effect from the 1st of July, and the assessment will be *pro rata*—ten-twelfths of the rate or amount fixed for such new license, or of the increase upon the old rate.

Where any person was on the 1st of May engaged in any occupation for which a license was then required, and continued such occupation after that date, and made no application for a license, and no license tax was assessed prior to July 1, such party will be required to take license, as of May 1, for one year, and be charged with the then existing rate; and if by the new law the rate is increased, such licenses will be reassessed, and the amount of such increase indorsed thereon.

The indorsement will be made by the collector, and no reassessed license will protect the party carrying on the business mentioned in it without such indorsement.

The law provides for a reassessment and the payment of the increase, where the rate has been or is liable to be increased; but it does not provide for any remission of the excess where the rate has been diminished, or where the law is so changed that any existing license becomes unnecessary, or a new license of a different character is required. Under the old law lottery ticket dealers were required to pay a license fee of $1,000; by the present law the fee is fixed at $160. An incorporated bank, under the old law was required, in certain cases, to take a broker's license; by the present law it is required to take a banker's license, which covers the business of a broker. Yet the law gives no authority to refund any part of the fee in either case.

Under the old law wholesale liquor-dealers, who were also wholesale dealers in other goods, were required to take out a license for each business, while under the present law a license as a wholesale liquor-dealer, by special provision, covers the business of a wholesale dealer; where, therefore, a party is now assessed or reassessed as a wholesale liquor-dealer, his license as a wholesale dealer becomes unnecessary, yet the fee paid for that license cannot, as the law now stands, be refunded.

The law defines a wholesale liquor-dealer to be, first, a person who shall sell spirits in quantities of three gallons and upward; and, second, one whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000; and, by express provision, a person licensed as a wholesale liquor-dealer is not required to take out an additional license for the sale of other merchandise on the same premises. This exemption from additional license for the sale of other merchandise is not, by this law, extended to a retail liquor-dealer; but a person holding a license as a retail liquor-dealer cannot sell other merchandise without a license as a retail dealer. A person holding a license only as a retail dealer may sell merchandise to the amount of $25,000, and, under a license as a retail liquor-dealer only, he may sell spirits in quantities less than three gallons to the same amount; but if he holds both licenses the instant his sales of spirits and other merchandise exceed $25,000, he ceases to be a retail liquor-dealer, but comes within the definition of a wholesale liquor-dealer, and must take license as such.

Lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers, and peddlers, under the new law, though associated in business, must take license individually, and cannot be licensed as a firm. Where persons belonging to either class have taken license as a firm, such license with the approval of the collector, may be transferred to a member of the firm, and the others must take a new license.

A party holding a license as a lawyer or claim agent, is not required to take license as a conveyancer; but a claim agent cannot carry on the business of a lawyer, nor a conveyancer that of a claim agent or lawyer, without a separate license. In towns having a population of less than 6,000 persons, one license may cover the business of land warrant broker, claim agent and real estate agent upon the payment of a fee of $25, the highest fee applicable to either business; but such license must specify the three occupations.

Auctioneers are not, by the act of June 30, restricted in their business to the district in which they have taken out their license. Their monthly returns, however, must be made, and the tax on their sales paid in the district where they have taken out their license. The license should be taken out in the district where they have their office or place of business; but no auctioneer can have an office or place of business in more than one district under one license.

Where any person shall claim an exemption from a license tax as dealer, manufacturer, apothecary, confectioner, eating-house keeper, tobacconist, cattle broker, builder, contractor or insurance agent, because of his annual receipts being less than the sum which determines the liability according to the act, it will devolve on him to show to the satisfaction of the assistant assessor that his annual sales or receipts do not exceed that sum, and the assistant assessor may demand of him a statement in writing of his actual and estimated receipts. If he shall fail to satisfy the assistant assessor of the amount of his receipts or sales, the assistant assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and assess the license tax as in his judgment may appear just. If he should be unable to obtain evidence sufficient to justify him in making an assessment, it will be his duty to report the case to the assessor, who may proceed under the 14th section of the act to elicit the necessary evidence, on the basis of which the assessment may be made.

The license of a wholesale dealer will not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, except in the case specified in paragraph two of section seventy-nine. The year will be the year next preceding the 1st day of May.

Where the amount of the license fee is fixed, and not graduated by the amount of sales or otherwise, the reassessment made be made upon the application for the existing license.

By the forty-ninth paragraph of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 30, a license fee of ten dollars is "required of every person, firm or corporation engaged in any business, trade or profession whatsoever, for which no other license is herein required, whose gross annual receipts therefor exceed one thousand dollars."

This is a very general and sweeping provision. It applies:

1. To "every person, firm or corporation" engaged as stated.

A license, though procured by a firm, will not protect a person belonging to the firm and prosecuting an independent business; nor will a license to a corporation protect its corporate members or employes. A man may be one of a firm requiring a license, one of a corporate company requiring a license, and, at the same time, a clerk of the same or of another firm or corporation, and be compelled to pay a license fee as such clerk. His business, as employe, is separate from that of the firm or corporation so far as concerns him individually. The license fee is the purchase of a personal privilege, or rather, perhaps, a tax on the personal employment of the taxpayer, and inures to the benefit of no third person, whatever may be the relation between the parties. The act regards corporations in their legal character as artificial persons, and partnerships as quasi corporations having a legal existence separate and distinct from the individuals by the aggregation of whom they are respectively constituted. In States where the local law allows a married woman to act as a *femme sole* she will be subject to the license duty if she pursues a business which yields the prescribed amount. Minors in business incur the same liabilities for licenses as adults.

2. The business, trade or profession mentioned in the act is limited to such as no other license is required for. But if a person already licensed for one business pursues another, which yields him more than one thousand dollars, he is obliged to pay a separate license fee. The business, trade or profession requiring a license fee must be one which of itself yields over a thousand dollars. If a person should carry on two trades—one of a tailor, for instance, and one of a shoemaker—or should pursue the profession of a clergyman and at the same time teach school, from each of which pursuits his receipts should not exceed $1,000, he would not be required to pay a license fee. For though the license is to the person, it is for the business, and the business which demands it must, without aid from other sources, produce a sum in excess of that mentioned in the statute. Different varieties, or branches of the same kind of business, do not come within the principle, and care on the part of the revenue officers is necessary to distinguish between what is, and what is not, a kind of business different from some other kind.

Among those persons who may be liable to take license under this paragraph may be enumerated the following, as examples, to wit: Clergymen, teachers, farmers, artists, boarding-house keepers, bookkeepers, gardeners, nursery-man, expressmen, teamsters, truckmen, brick-layers, bank tellers, presidents and cashiers of banks, substitute brokers, painters and blacksmiths, (when not manufacturers); persons carrying on saw-mills, clover, grist, or other mills, (when not manufacturers); superintendents, managers, agents or officers of companies or corporations; firms, companies, or corporations organized for any business not requiring any other license, such as railroad and insurance companies, &c., &c.

An office held under the Federal or under a State Government, is not either a business, trade or profession, in the meaning of the act. The commission which the officer holds of the executive authority or appointing power is his sufficient license.

The licenses assessed or reassessed will by regulation of this department, be returned by the assessors in their regular monthly lists.

In cases where it is discovered that the names of persons or objects liable to tax or duty, were omitted from the list of May, 1864, the same should be returned on a special list, and the assessment and collection will be made as on a monthly list. Such special list should be attached to and returned with a monthly list, and the aggregate amount of both should be stated in the accompanying aggregate list.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Steamer Clara Bell.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

The following account of the destruction of the steamer *Clara Bell* was furnished your correspondent this morning, by ANDY MILLER, mate of the ill-fated steamer, and can be relied upon as correct:

The steamer *Clara Bell* left Vicksburgh on Saturday July 23, with four companies of the Sixth Michigan Infantry, bound for White River. We passed on our journey until Sunday morning about 10:30 o'clock, when, opposite Ashton, we were opened upon with four pieces of artillery, supported by infantry, supposed to number about five hundred. We were under the fire for about forty-five minutes. At one time the boat was reported sinking, and the whistle was blown and the bell rung as a token of surrender, when the firing ceased. When it was subsequently ascertained that the boat could be kept afloat, she was started ahead again, when the firing recommenced with terrible effect. The confusion on board was very great. Everybody rushed to the opposite side of the boat, and, with water in the hold, caused her to careen so as to become almost unmanageable, but was finally gotten out of range, with three shots through her below the water-line and any number above; but as the lower ones demanded our particular attention, we had very little time to count the other. Suffice to say, they were numerous.

We landed at Caroline Landing to repair damages and send across to Skipwith's Landing for a gunboat, knowing that the battery would cross the point and be ready for us in the next bend above, or about Grand Lake. So we concluded it was best to send for assistance. The tin-clad *No. Eleven*, hearing the firing, came to us, but could do nothing, the rebels having the longest range guns, so she returned for the iron-clad *Louisville*, but before she could get there, the rebels brought their guns up on to the bar, opposite the boat, and opened on us again. Before they brought their guns in sight, however, they came out to the water's edge three different times, as if wishing to communicate with us, which would not be allowed by the Colonel in charge of the troops on board. After that they ran their guns out on the bar, and opened so quick that no person had time to save anything. The officers and crew of the boat lost everything except what was on their backs. The firing was kept up until after the boat was in flames, caused by the bursting of a shell in the texas, when the rebels set up a shout, saying, "Remember Red River, Shreveport and Alexandria!" and stopped firing. They then moved their guns away.

At the first time we were opened on, thirteen soldiers were wounded, two mortally, one of whom I believe died; the other was burned with the boat. None of the crew were injured.

At about 9 o'clock in the evening the *Louisville* arrived, but the ill-fated *Clara* was burned to the water's edge. The wounded were placed on board the *Louisville*, and the troops and crew of the boat started by land to Skipwith's Landing, a distance said to be about six miles, but before proceeding far, the crew and rear guard were separated from the balance of the command, and as the guide was in the advance, we had to look out for ourselves, which was done by our taking the levee and starting on the double quick. This pace was kept for six miles, over picket fences and through gullies, which went pretty hard with us all, especially the lean captain and mate of the *Clara*. Suffice it to say we arrived at Skipwith's about 2 o'clock Monday morning, and put up at the Hotel d'Afrique till morning, when we were received on board the *No. Eleven* and treated very kindly, (for which Capt. BARNES and his officers will please accept our thanks.) After dinner we went on board the steamer *Fanny Thornton*, and were taken to Vicksburgh. The captain of the *Thornton* is a prime good fellow. I am sorry I have forgotten his name, as it deserves to be made public.

W. B. K.

The Quota of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 7.

DEAR SIR: Under the caption of Military Affairs, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, you refer to the resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors, on Friday last, and as having a good effect toward filling the quota of this City. In company with a friend, I called yesterday (Saturday) morning on Mr. BLUNT, and was informed that the action of the Board of Supervisors required the signature of the Mayor before it would become a law, and that in the judgment of Mr. BLUNT the sanction of the Mayor would be withheld. I also learned that the passage of the resolutions referred to had already had a marked effect in bringing in persons who could pay from $135 to $335, toward procuring substitutes, and that of a class who could not pay $750 to $800. On a recent trip through New-England to the White Mountains, I saw in almost every city and village notices of parties who would contract to fill the quotas of said cities and counties, and the parties informed me they obtained their substitutes from this City, and herein is the chief cause of the high price which is demanded from our own citizens. Your article in to-day's paper indicates that the resolutions as passed, are complete, and that all that is requisite for those desirous of having a substitute, is to pay the specified sums into the hands of the Recruiting Committee. I write to inquire if the signature of the Mayor is necessary to make the action of the Board of Supervisors legal, and if that sanction is requisite, why is it withheld, with so short a time intervening before the draft is to take place.

Respectfully yours, LEX.

A Good Example.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not often good to commend one's own example to imitation. But I feel, in one instance, that I can do so, consistently and earnestly. Finding that I had $300 that I could just now, by strict economy, do without, I took it to the United States Treasury yesterday, and subscribed it to the 7-30 loan, now offered by the Government. There are, I suppose, from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 of my fellow-citizens who could do the same thing. Putting it at the smallest figure, the imitation of my example would put the handsome loan of $300,000,000 at the disposal of our Government in this critical hour. It would furnish the means of regularly and promptly paying our brave countrymen in arms; it would stiffen the nerves of the whole nation in its great strife for self-preservation; it would strike despair into the assassins who are aiming a blow at the heart of our Republic; it would intensify our own patriotism; it would encourage our friends and paralyze our enemies beyond the sea. Enough said. May I not, through your widely-circulated columns, say to each of my fellow-citizens, North, South, East and West, "Go thou and do likewise?"

Allow me to add, that I have been doing the same thing for the last two years. Whenever I have had $100, $200, or even $50 that *I could do without*, I have subscribed it to the loan then open. When I have found a friend or neighbor similarly circumstanced, I have recommended, and successfully, the same course. I have thus added no inconsiderable item to the amount loaned, in her struggle, to the glorious Republic which is politically the mother of us all." I do not like that we should go begging for foreign loans. We are well able, with the blessing of our father's God, to see our country safely and gloriously through this crisis, if we will only give "a long pull, and a strong pull, and *a pull all together*."

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

Local military matters for the past few days have been very dull. Recruiting progresses but slowly, still it seems to be steadily increasing. The new barracks at the Battery are doing well, though not quite as well as was expected. A number of aliens are enlisted daily, and, to the credit of the managers at the Barracks be it said, the men are protected in their rights, and they are not allowed to be swindled.

THE EXCESSIVE ENROLLMENT.

A copy of the communication of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Secretary of War, has been addressed to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and also the following letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1864.

SIR: I send you a copy of a communication which I have addressed to the Secretary of War, with respect to the quota of your City. You will see by the facts stated therein that great injustice has been done. The excessive enrollment falls heavily upon your population: particularly so among your laborers. They are entitled to the protection of State and City authorities, and of all who can ward off this great wrong. In addition to justice and humanity, there are other considerations well worth your attention. The withdrawal of thirty-six thousand able-bodied men from the first ten districts will disorganize labor, throw a large number of helpless families upon the public for support, and will be injurious alike to the morals and interests of your community. If your quota is raised by the payment of bounties, assuming that you give $300 for each one of 36,954 men called for in the first ten districts, it will amount to $10,786,200. Most of this must be paid by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. I am making an effort to have your quota brought down to the standard of Massachusetts. This would make a difference of more than 10,000 men and a saving of at least three millions of dollars. It is probable that you will have to pay $500 for substitutes. If that should be true, a correction of your quota will save at least five millions of dollars.

I shall spare no pains to have justice done to your districts. Last year an important correction was made which saved you from the payment of heavy taxation. Heretofore this department has felt the want of cooperation by those interested in its efforts to get justice done to different sections of our State. Indeed, these efforts have in many instances been thwarted by those who should have given assistance. To avoid the difficulty I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. STANTON, and I trust you will look into the facts connected with the enrollment, and, will take such steps as you may deem proper to prevent any unequal action toward your districts. The citizens of New-York and Brooklyn cannot complain of the policy of the General Government in its legislation, or the execution of laws, if hurtful to them, if they do not show any interest in their own behalf, and clearly point out to those who administer the Government in what respect they are suffering by the policy of that Government, or in the execution of its measures. I shall be happy at all times to furnish such facts and statistics as may be needed for these purposes, and I will send agents who can clearly explain everything connected with the enrollment and quota of your section of the State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SUBSTITUTES.

It is necessary that any person offering himself as a substitute for the army or navy be able to make an affidavit that he is exempt from draft, for either of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.

2. If born in the country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861; or,

3. If born in the country, that he is under twenty years of age.

These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitute.

EXEMPTION PAPERS.

Persons holding receipts for money paid the County Volunteer Committee to procure substitutes are notified that exemption papers have been obtained for those whose receipts bear the following numbers: Nos. 38, 42, 40, 34, 36, 35, 44, 43, 499, 532 457, 467, 462, 459, 641, 498, 524, 464, 480, 625, 458, 508, 561, 576.

TROOPS FOR ELMIRA.

The troops leaving under the following orders will proceed at once to Elmira to assist in guarding rebel prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 32. Col. JOHN N. WILSEY, commanding the One Hundred and Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will forward to Elmira to-morrow, the 9th inst., those companies of this regiment which are now recruited to the minimum standard and the remaining companies as soon as their numbers are so filled. They will report on arrival to Maj. A. S. DEVIN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General and superintendent of the recruiting for the one hundred days' service. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., MERCER HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—In compliance with the above special order No. 33 from division headquarters all companies of this regiment having the minimum number of men will be forwarded to Elmira, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 5 P. M. Quartermaster PRICE will make the necessary requisitions for transportation and subsistence immediately.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF PASSENGERS ON A HUDSON RIVER BOAT—ONE OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED.—On Saturday night last, during the trip of the steamboat *St. John*, from Albany to this City, quite a number of occupied state-rooms were entered by means of burglars' instruments, and the pockets of the passengers therein were rifled of all the money that could be found, amounting in the whole to several thousand dollars. Gold watches and other valuable property were also taken. Mr. PETER COSGROVE, of No. 100 Third-avenue, being unable to obtain a room, lay down in the saloon, and when he awoke he found that $700 in Treasury notes had been taken from him. Among the victims who suffered during that night, are GEORGE WEST, of No. 263 Broome-street, a man named SULLIVAN, and several others. There was in fact quite a gang of thieves on board who, no doubt, acted in concert, and according to previous arrangement. When the boat arrived at her dock in this City a man named BARNEY MCCLOSKEY, was arrested by Officer HULL, of the 57th Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the offenders. Before he was secured he threw away a pair of burglar's nippers. When MCCLOSKEY was searched an old-fashioned gold watch, with a small chain attached, one $20 bill on the Goshen Bank, New-York, one $10 bill on the Unadilla Bank, one $10 on the Cayuga Bank, and several other bank bills of smaller denominations, were found in his possession. He was taken before Justice HOGAN and committed to the Tombs.

THE LONDON MURDER—ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER DETECTIVE TO AID IN SECURING FRANCIS MULLER.—Mr. Inspector KERESSEY, of the London Police, arrived in this City yesterday, and immediately paid a visit to Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street. He has come here to render the other detective, Mr. TANNER, who arrived a few days since, whatever assistance he can in the apprehension of FRANCIS MULLER, the murderer of BRIGGS, the London jeweler, an account of which has been several times published in our columns. Officer KERESSEY has come armed with a warrant, issued by the London authorities and properly indorsed by our Minister, Mr. C. F. ADAMS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The several meetings of the Commissioners of Emigration, recently held in the Mayor's Office, to investigate certain charges concerning enlistments, preferred against the General Agent at Castle Garden, have resulted in the appointment of a committee, which is to report on Wednesday next. It is generally understood that Mr. CASSERLY'S high character, so long sustained in the discharge of his responsible duties, will be fully vindicated by the report.

MEETING OF SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cigar manufacturers, the object of which was to secure the payment of the Government tax by all members of the trade, was held yesterday at the Astor House. Mr. J. F. LEE presided. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, and the adoption of a resolution inviting all manufacturers to join the Association, the meeting adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—A large number of Israelite gentlemen of this City have presented to Dr. ZACHARIE a valuable service of plate, as a token of their appreciation of his services to his co-religionists while in the employ of the Government in New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The following vessels bringing emigrants were reported yesterday at Castle Garden: Steamer *Iowa*, London, via Havre, 259 passengers; steamer *City of Cork*, Liverpool, 129; steamer *London*, London, via Havre, 323; steamer *Saxonia*, Hamburg, 375.

LAW REPORTS.

The New Grade in Worth-Street—Resistance of Property Owners.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

James R. Whiting vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from altering the grade of Worth-street. Plaintiff alleged that the notice to property holders required by law had not been given, and also that it would work irreparable injury to the owners of lots on that street if the proposed alterations were carried out. Defendants demurred to the complaint, and His Honor yesterday rendered the following decision.

CARDOZO J.—I think the statute of 1852 divided the streets in the City of New-York, so far as the question of grading or altering their grade, into two classes, viz: those lying north of Sixty-second-street, which it legislated upon as then having an established grade, and those lying north of Sixty-second-street, which it treated as not having an established grade. I think this construction of the act otherwise while legislating for all the streets in the City, both north and south of a given line, with a view to make their grades "permanent," if there happened to be any streets (which I believe is not the fact) lying south of Sixty-third-street, which at the time of the passage of the act of 1852 had not an established grade, the City could make one and change it at pleasure. Certainly this would be to defeat, in part at least, the manifest intent of the Legislature, that when a grade was once established, it should be "permanent."

While, therefore, it might, perhaps, have been technically better pleading, had the complaint averred that Worth-street had an established grade at the time of the passage of act of 1852, I think when judged in the light in which it seems to me the statute must be construed, the averments of the complaint—showing that Worth-street is a street lying south of Sixty-third-street, and that the defendants are attempting to alter its grade—must be deemed sufficient.

The demurrer admits that the publication required by the second section of the act was not made. The statute says notice of the application must be published *before* the Common Council takes any action. Until notice be published, the Common Council possessed no jurisdiction in the premises.

I think the averments of the complaint present just such a case of an act attempted to be done under color of legal authority, but in fact without right, jurisdiction to perform it not having been acquired—*the execution of which will lead to the commission of irreparable injury to the freehold*, (see complaint, fol. 6, admitted by the demurrer,) which, within all the authorities, justifies the interposition of a court of equity.

(See review of cases in Mace vs. Trustees of Newburgh, 15 How., P. R., p. 167; Baldwin vs. City of Buffalo, 29 Barb., 396.)

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8, 1864.

$23,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	106	100 Erie Railway	112⅝
40,000 C. S. 6s, '81). C.	106	450 do	112⅝
48,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	1-9	300 Hud. Riv. R.	131⅜
53,000 do	109⅝	400 Reading R.	136⅛
18,500 do	109⅝	300 do	136⅜
104,000 do	109⅝	900 do	136⅜
60,000 do	109⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	139⅜
100,000 do	110	100 do	139⅜
40,000 do	109⅞	12 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	97½
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	106⅛	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	40
41,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	91¼
17,000 do	94⅜	100 do b10	91⅜
10,000 do	94⅜	200 do	91⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90.	51	100 do	91
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100 Ill. Cen. Full S.	131
70,000 do b30	51⅜	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅝
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	115	400 do	129⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M. B.	131	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
4,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	129	700 do	113¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Int. Bs	103⅝	119 Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	250 do	57⅜
2,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	102¾	100 do b10	58
16,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	128	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91
27,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	115	200 do	91¾
6 Metrop. Gas	125	100 do	91¾
50 do	130	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	113⅜
50 Cen. Coal Co	59	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
100 do	60	100 do b10	114
200 Cum. Coal Pref	59¾	100 do b10	114
100 Quick. Min. Co	79⅜	100 do	113¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	47	50 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	94
10 Del. & H. C. Co	209	100 P., F. W. & C.	115
400 Pac. M. S. Co	280	100 do b15	115¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜	80 Mil. & Pr. du C.	68⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S 6s. '81. C.	106	100 Hud. River R.	132¼
6,000 do	106⅛	200 do	132⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109¾	100 Reading R.	136
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅜	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	115
100,000 do	95	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s	67	100 do b30	129⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	200 do	129⅜
50 Canton Co	37¾	200 do b10	129⅜
400 do	37	600 Cleve. & Pitts	113
100 Quick. M. Co	80	200 do b10	113
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	59⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
200 do b10	59⅜	300 do b30	58
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	100 M. S. & N. I. Pref.	91¼
100 do b10	130⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	90¾
100 Erie Railway	112⅜	100 do	91
100 do	112⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.	51⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	91¼
10,000 do b3	51⅜	300 do	91¼
10,000 do	51⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. c	113
100 Hudson Riv. R.	131⅜	300 do b3	113
200 do	131⅜	200 do b10	113
200 Reading R. c	135⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	57⅜
1200 do b5	136	100 P., F. W. & C.	115½
1000 do b3	136	100 Cum. Coal Co.	59¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d	129⅜	100 do b3	59⅜
200 do c	129⅜	400 do	59⅜
200 Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	94⅛	300 Quicks. M. Co. b30	79¾
50 Mariposa M. Co b3	47		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R. b3	133
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅛	100 do	133
200 Erie Railway b3	112⅜	100 do	133⅛
100 do b3	112⅞	100 do b3	133⅛
300 do b5	112⅞	100 do b10	133⅛
100 Reading R.	136	100 do b3	133⅛
200 do b5	136	100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d b10	130
100 do b3	136	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅜
100 Cum. Coal b3	59⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅜
100 do b10	60	100 do b3	57⅜
100 do b3	59⅞	160 P., Ft. W. & C.	115¾
100 do	60	200 Canton Co.	37

MONDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 30:

Decrease in Loans	$274,073
Increase in Specie	107,622
Decrease in Circulation	30,698
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	349,630

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 8, 1863.	Aug. 6, 1864.	July 30, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	176,559,840	185,563,507	185,836,480
Specie	33,156,148	21,159,518	21,051,896
Circulation	5,706,024	4,522,728	4,553,426
Gross Deposits	211,214,917	231,710,412	219,502,921
Exchanges	55,876,801	78,431,149	66,573,268
Undrawn	155,368,116	153,279,263	152,929,633
In Sub-Treasury	27,891,264	19,046,587	16,007,380

The Associated Bank statement shows a very steady movement in all departments. We learn that the National Banks are increasing their Country Bank balances and local accounts materially. Their Government balances are not so large, at present, as early in July. The market for Money is steady at 7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@9 ℔ cent. on first-class paper, of which there is a good offering. Some of the banking firms in the Foreign Exchanges are putting out their local paper by way of advances on Merchandise and Produce in bond or destined for the other side, or on Gold held on speculation. The operation has sprung up since the very free supply of Bills on Europe made against Produce, United States Stocks, &c., and the paper is not in all cases viewed with sufficient favor to have it pass readily under 8 ℔ cent.

The demand for United States 5-20s was renewed to-day, on orders by the *Saxonia* and other steamers from the Continent. The London *Times* refers to this speculation on the Frankfort Bourse as having depressed other Foreign Stocks at that point, and thrown them upon the London market. Every sign of reaction in the American Funds at Frankfort is duly noted by the London journal. The sales here to-day are largely over half a million of dollars, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on Saturday's rates. There was also a rise of ¼ ℔ cent. in Treasury Certificates, of which a very large amount was taken up at 94⅛@95 ℔ cent. The Railways were generally quiet, and the speculation dull at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Saturday. The Railways dull, except Hudson, which went up 2 ℔ cent. on Saturday's sales:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106¾	106⅝	Mich. Central	139	139⅛
U. S. 5-20's	108⅝	109⅜	Mich. Southern	90½	91
N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅝	Illinois Cen	130	129¾
Erie	112⅜	112⅜	Pittsburgh	113½	113
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅛	Fort Wayne	115	115¾
Hudson	131	133⅛	Rock Island	113¼	113⅜
Canton	37⅜	37	Reading	136⅜	136
Treas. Cer., new	94½	95	Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅝
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	60⅜	59⅞
Northwest	57¼	57⅜	Mariposa	46¾	47
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅞	51¾	N. West Pref	91	91¼

The price of Gold ranged 2@3 ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday, and there was a large offering of Bills on England and the Continent at irregular Currency rates, and at 107@108 ℔ cent. for Gold. Gold left off 256¾ ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 1sts, '68	105	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	102
Erie 3ds, '83	130⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	103⅝
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st me.	103
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	113	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 1sts, '63	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	130	Gal. & Chi. extended	112
Hud. R. Bonds	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Harlem 2ds, '68	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Mich. C. new 1sts	138⅝	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114⅛
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	83	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	68		

The Fourth National Bank will send to Washington to-day, subscriptions to the amount of $200,000, all made to-day, to the new 7.30 ℔ cents. The First National Bank sent $100,000 on Saturday evening. All over the country these subscriptions are going into the Department through the National Banks, and for the time the Loan has been before the people, it is proving a greater success than the $500,000,000 5-20 Popular Loan in its early history. The latter, which dragged at first at par, is now selling on the Stock Exchange at the rate of $300,000@$500,000, at 109@110 ℔ cent. The new Loan is practically another Gold-bearing 5-20 Stock at the end of three years; the liberal Currency interest of 7.30 ℔ cent. being put in the meantime.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road—including the Eastern Division of the La Crosse not yet completely amalgamated, though practically owned by the new Company—for

July, 1864, were	$168,307
July, 1863, were	105,397
Increase	$62,910
From Jan. 1, 1864, to 31st July	$1,108,279
From Jan. 1, 1863, to 31st July	787,066
Increase	$321,213

The Michigan Central Road earned in July, 1863, $193,228; 1864, $263,244. Increase, $69,916.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in July, 1863, $91,308; 1864, $113,515. Increase, $22,207.

The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynn.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year, $12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have glorious news from Mobile this morning. It announces an attack upon the defences of the city and the rebel fleet on Friday last; and comes in the shape of an official dispatch from the rebel Commander at Mobile to the rebel Secretary of War. It is transmitted to the country through Secretary Stanton. It appears from Gen. Maury's dispatch that on Friday last Admiral Farragut, with seventeen vessels, (fourteen gunboats and three monitors,) steamed up the mouth of Mobile harbor to Fort Morgan, which defends it, and that an action ensued between the rebel fort and vessels, and our fleet. The rebels report that Fort Morgan sunk one of our monitors; but on the other hand admit that their great cuirassed ram, the *Tennessee*, surrendered after a desperate engagement, in which Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and was taken prisoner. Beside this, the *Selma* was captured; the *Gaines* was beached, and only the *Morgan* is reported safe and trying to escape. It was further reported by the rebel General that the Union fleet had approached the city, and was attacking other works; but its surrender or capture is not yet announced.

Secretary Stanton reports in his dispatch that a scout brought the news to Gen. Kelly that Gen. Averill has overtaken the rebels at Morefield, Va.; that he attacked them, and captured all their artillery and 500 prisoners. No official report of this success has been received from Gen. Averill.

With regard to the movements of the rebel forces, accounts are still obscure and conflicting. On one hand it is positively asserted that the only rebel force on the Upper Rappahannock is the command of Early, and that only small bands of raidsrs have crossed into Maryland for the purpose of plundering and burning, and distracting attention from the parties that are engaged in gathering crops in the valley. This opinion, it must be conceded, is more plausible, in view of recent events, than the one which attributes a vast plan of invasion to the rebel leaders.

From Gen. Grant's army we have a few details of the battle of last Friday and the explosion of a rebel mine, but no late intelligence of importance.

There is nothing new from Gen. Sherman.

GENERAL NEWS.

James Maxwell was examined before United States Commissioner Osnoan yesterday, upon a charge of perjury. It appears that Maxwell, being called upon for the monthly return of manufactures of the firm of Maxwell & Stewart, of which he was member, swore that in March last they only manufactured $80 worth of goods, whereas the value of goods manufactured by the firm in March was alleged to be over $1,000. Some testimony was taken, and the further hearing adjourned.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to get the frigate *New-Ironsides* ready for sea with all possible dispatch, and the work upon her is going forward rapidly. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the yard. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in the course of a week or two. Her destination is not known.

Maj.-Gen. Meade issued the following order to the Army of the Potomac on Wednesday last:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 3, 1864.

To-morrow, the 4th inst., having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer, the Major-General Commanding calls upon his fellow-soldiers to observe the day with the solemnities due to the occasion, and he recommends that wherever practicable, religious services be held in the several camps by the Chaplains serving with the army, and he commands that all operations that are not matters of military necessity, be suspended during the day. By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

The Forty-fourth-street market was supplied yesterday with about 3,200 cattle, several hundred head less than the previous week. The yards showed an inferior quality of stock. Really good beeves were offered in limited numbers, and commanded a shade better price than last week, prime bullocks selling at 18c. net, on the scales; estimated weights may exceed this figure. Prices for medium to good steers range from 14c.@17c. Inferior cattle, which have been offered freely, sustain, we judge, about the quotations of a week ago. Geo. Starr, Esq., the agent of the Government, purchased, on Thursday, 56 head of good shipping beeves at $133 per head. Good Sheep have advanced a little, selling at 7c.@7½c. live weight. Hogs sold as high as 12c., alive, on Saturday, and up to Monday there had been no further receipts.

Produce and Merchandise were depressed yesterday by the fall in Gold. Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The inquiry for Produce generally was restricted. Transactions in Foreign Merchandise were light, and prices of most articles somewhat unsettled. Shiproom was more abundant, and rates on ocean freight lower; yet engagements were quite moderate.

The demand for United States 5-20's for transmission to Europe was renewed yesterday, and heavy transactions made at 1 ₱ cent. advance. Gold fell off 3 ₱ cent. Exchange dull and in large supply. Railway Shares dull in speculation, but steady in prices.

The Union and its Friends—The President and Congress.

We publish elsewhere a manifesto recently issued by Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, and H. Winter Davis, of the House of Representatives, from Maryland. It is a curious document—not so much for anything it contains as for what it indicates. It purports to aim at protecting the constitutional rights of Congress against the usurpations of President Lincoln. Its real object is to defeat his election, and aid the success of the Democratic party. We have tried very hard to ascribe it to some other motive, but we find it impossible. It may have had its origin in the arrogance and presumption of the two persons who have issued it, for they have for months evinced an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own in national affairs: but the immediate purpose of the demonstration is none the less apparent. The time of its issue, the spirit that pervades it, and the exhortation with which it closes, combine to show that Messrs. Wade and Davis seek the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in the pending canvass, and, as a necessary consequence, the election of his Democratic opponent, whoever he may prove to be.

It would be idle to argue with these gentlemen against the wisdom or justice of this endeavor. No two men in the nation have been more clamorous for a vigorous prosecution of the war—none more intolerant of every one who faltered or hesitated in the crusade of hatred and extermination which they have ceaselessly proclaimed, than they. No measure has been too extreme, no policy too violent, no mode of warfare too savage for their tastes. They have led the van in the blind race of radicalism and barbarism into which they have seduced many public men of wiser judgments and calmer passions than themselves. They have scouted the idea, whenever it has been presented in any form, of closing the war until not only should Slavery be abolished, but until the people of the Southern States should have been reduced to the condition of helpless and hopeless vassals of the Central Government. They now issue a manifesto, of which the evident intent is to put the Government into the hands of a party, and the Executive power into the hands of a President, who will end the war by a compromise of every contested question out of which it has arisen, if not by the concession of independence of the rebel States.

We do not accuse them of inconsistency in thus acting. We do not believe them guilty of it. On the contrary, we regard their present demonstration as simply and strictly in keeping with their course from the beginning. There has probably been no time since the war commenced when they would not rather have conceded independence to the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution. They have sought, steadily and consistently, their conquest, subjugation and extermination as States, in order that they might found upon them a new empire based upon their own ideas, and to be ruled by their counsels. They have sustained the war, not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves, seize the lands, crush the spirit, destroy the rights and blot out forever the political freedom of the people inhabiting the Southern States. So long as the war promised to give them these results, so long they were for its prosecution. At the first indication that it might be closed before these results should be accomplished, all interest in the issue merges in their political and personal resentment. The real crime of President Lincoln in their eyes, is not that he has in any way or to any extent invaded the rights of Congress, or usurped power not conferred upon him by the Constitution, but that he has evinced a purpose to restore the States to their old allegiance, and the Union to its old integrity, upon terms more in conformity with the spirit of Republican Government than those which they seek to impose. His invasions of Congressional rights,—his usurpations of Executive power,—would not disturb them if they were practiced on their behalf, and for the furtherance of their schemes.

We enter upon no argument in refutation of the assertions or sophistries of this document. Neither branch of its contents deserves serious consideration, and both have been so often urged by the more virulent portion of the Copperhead press, as to have lost the poor merit of novelty. The President approved some of the principles embodied in the Reconstruction bill of Congress, and disapproved of others. He declined, therefore, to sign the bill, but declared his purpose to act in his Executive capacity upon those principles of the bill which met his approbation. There would seem to be in this nothing specially mysterious or specially dangerous; yet Messrs. Wade and Davis discover in it more perils to the independence of Congress and the people, than ever menaced England from the usurpations of the whole race of Stuarts. The President desires to terminate the system of Government by military power, which the rebellion has made inevitable, just as soon as the public safety will permit: and he therefore proposes to hand it over to the loyal citizens of those States just as soon as they shall number one-tenth of the aggregate voting population. This is a large and liberal concession to the loyal sentiment of the South and to the just popular distrust of military power; and its tendency and purpose are to put the government of the Southern States into the hands of their loyal people, just as soon as the public welfare will permit. But Messrs. Wade and Davis can see in it nothing but an attempt on the part of the President to control their votes, and thus secure his own election. The very measures taken by the President to secure the deliverance of the nation from the curse of Slavery, are in one breath ridiculed by these gentlemen as insincere, and in the next denounced as unconstitutional. Their manifesto is simply an elaborate and determined effort to fasten upon the President the stale charge of usurpation, and to fortify in the public mind that vague distrust and dislike which the Copperheads have been for months instilling, and upon which they rely for his defeat.

Now, it is by no means impossible that the joint efforts of the various parties thus combined may accomplish this result. If Mr. Lincoln is to encounter the active hostility of every Union man who censures some single act of his Administration, in addition to that of the Democratic party, which seeks to grasp the power and patronage now placed in his hands; if he is to answer to every professed friend for every personal disappointment he may have inflicted, for every instance of attempted dictation he may have resented, for every failure to discard his own views and adopt in their stead others sought to be thrust upon him; if every Union man feels at liberty to abandon the Union cause as maintained by the Union party, and vote for the bitter foes of both, to gratify some fancied personal injury or neglect, it would not be very strange if a combination at once so unprincipled and so malignant should achieve success. The responsibility rests with the people. We do not believe that they will suffer themselves to be misled, and the cause of the country to be betrayed, by men at once so selfish and so base. But, if they would save the cause they love from this catastrophe, they must awake at once to the real character, and promptly crush the designed effect, of such manifestoes as that which has furnished the occasion of these remarks.

Cheering News.

Secretary Stanton appears again this morning as an official telegrapher, and has the fortune to send good news to the country. He officially transmits an official dispatch, sent to the Confederate Secretary of War by the rebel Commander at Mobile, announcing an attack upon that city by the Union fleet, under Admiral Farragut. From this it appears that seventeen Union vessels passed Fort Morgan, which commands the harbor of Mobile, on Friday last, and on that day were approaching the city, which is not yet announced as in our hands. There seems to have been a very heavy fight between our vessels and the rebel forts and gunboats. Only one of our monitors is reported sunk by Fort Morgan; but terrible havoc appears to have been played among the enemy's vessels. The famous iron-clad rebel ram *Tennessee*, about which we have heard so much and so frequently for the last two years, *surrendered* after a desperate engagement. The *Selma* was *captured*. The *Gaines* was *beached* near the hospital. "The *Morgan* is safe, and will try to run up to-night," says he. Such is the doleful tale told by Major-Gen. Maury to the rebel Secretary of War. Beside this, Admiral Buchanan, naval Commandant-in-Chief, has lost a leg, and is a *prisoner* in our hands.

The capture of Mobile will be one of the greatest triumphs of the war—only second in importance, in this line, to the capture of New-Orleans. The brave Admiral Farragut has been quietly preparing for this blow for a long time. His fleet of regular naval vessels mounted more than 200 guns. He has began his work gloriously. We have no doubt we will soon have the pleasure to announce that he has splendidly completed it.

Secretary Stanton transmits other good news. He gives currency to the report of a scout, that Gen. Averill has attacked the Virginia rebel raiders at Morefield, has captured all their artillery and 500 prisoners. Secretary Stanton, however, says that no official announcement of this has been received from Gen. Averill.

The Voice of Republican Europe.

There is a peculiar appropriateness in the address of the Geneva people which we publish this morning. It is the voice of Republican Europe formally expressed as to the intent and aim of the struggle in which we are engaged. It is the utterance of that voice from the seat of free thought in modern Europe. It is the expression of a community who have themselves endured the agonies of secession at intermittent periods which date three hundred years back. It is the soberly-recorded judgment of a people who have stuck to a federal compact founded on a pure republican basis, in the face of an endless succession of exterior and interior revolutions. It is the protest of liberalized Europe against the disruption of a Government which has been the glory of the Helvetian Republic, and the hope of oppressed nationalities throughout the world.

Those who can properly appreciate the spirit in which the Geneva address is conceived, will not be disappointed in finding that some of the accompanying speeches at the meeting where the address was voted, give prominence to the strongest Anti-Slavery sentiment, and in some respects, perhaps, misapprehend the popular feeling here on that question. It is no unnatural mistake even for intelligent strangers to confound resistance to the aggressions of Slavery with a party warfare directed against the institution itself. The speakers at the Geneva meeting have naturally enough fallen into this error. It is one that we might wish, in the interest of historical truth, to have corrected. Slavery from the outset of this struggle has been the aggressor. But for this fatality its advocates might have cherished the institution within its old boundaries, without let or hindrance from any political party in the Republic; or, at least, from any party capable of operating against it by constitutional means. Whatever blows the institution receives in this struggle—and they promise to be blows which shall prove altogether fatal—have been invited, have been provoked, have been demanded by the outrageous insolence and treason of the slaveholders themselves. But even at this late stage of the war, such has been the forbearance of the great conservative portion of the loyal people of the North, that the attack on Slavery to-day takes the shape—and that alone—of a military necessity; and we should deceive our friends in Europe if we professed that compulsory emancipation has yet gone a step beyond the military requirements of the crisis.

The Swiss people themselves are perfectly able, by consulting their own history, to appreciate the distinction which we here make between a settled party policy and a military expedient. Their suppression of disloyal conventual establishments was not an attack directed against those professing a particular religion. It was a warranted assault upon certain associations which countenanced and supported the dismemberment of the Helvetian Union. It was a blow, not at Roman Catholicism, but at the system of employing ecclesiastical agencies for treasonable ends. If the ecclesiastical body generally became sufferers, it was the duty of that body to purge itself free of treason, or take the consequences. Swiss history supplies endless analogies. And what is the result of this struggle for union in Switzerland to-day? The old seceding cantons have not changed their religious system. But they have cast out from that system the demon of secession, and one of the speakers at the Geneva meeting points with justifiable pride to the fact that throughout the whole of the cantons a disunion feeling no longer exists.

A National Militia.

There are a good many valuable lessons to be learned from the great Pennsylvania "raid," but the most valuable are perhaps those which it affords as to the uses and defects of our militia system. Everybody has been convinced by it that we ought to have a large, well drilled, well organized, and well armed militia in every State, to form a sort of reserve to the regular army, and insure safety for life and property during the absence of the latter in the field. Most people are satisfied that if the exigences left behind by the convulsion through which we are now passing, should call for the maintenance of a large standing army, it will prove in the highest degree dangerous to our liberties, unless there is behind it a still larger body of citizen soldiery, to act as a counterpoise and check to it. On all these points, Copperheads and Unionists, Democrats and Republicans are pretty well agreed. Some want the militia kept up as a protection against the rebels; others as a protection against the dangerous classes at home; others against "Lincoln's tyranny," but all think it ought to be kept up. Gov. Seymour got a bill through the Legislature last session, organizing the National Guard, and we believe he is endeavoring now, with as much persistence as there is in him, to put it into execution.

But whenever we come down to details, and begin to inquire what the probability is that the United States, *as a whole*, will ever have a large and manageable militia under the present system of raising and maintaining it, we find the question enveloped in a very thick mist. At present, the existence or non-existence of the militia, to say nothing of its efficiency, is left entirely to the people of each State. Whether there is in it a single regiment under arms, depends altogether upon the amount of martial spirit, the readiness to spend money, the depth of the popular sense of danger, the nearness to or remoteness from the frontier or the seacoast, the intelligence and patriotism or the want of them, of the people of any particular locality. Some States will always have a tolerably good militia, though its own soil may never be menaced either by foreign foe or domestic traitors; others will never raise a company, though the enemy was on its border all the year round. Some will delight in "the pomp and pride and circumstance" of military parades, and pay freely in order to have them; others would refuse to spend one hundred dollars in, securing the presence or services of the finest corps that ever marched. In short, it will always be as impossible to secure complete community of feeling or of action amongst all the States if left to themselves, on the subject of militia, as on every other. Under the immediate pressure of war, backed by requisitions from the General Government *acting directly on individuals*, as under the Conscription Act, we shall always have plenty of men for the Federal army; but an army of militia, to which each State shall voluntarily contribute and maintain its fair quota, is something which, in our opinion, we shall never see as long as human nature remains what it is. If this consummation were possible, the old Confederation would never have failed, and the present Union would never have been necessary.

We have before our eyes at this moment a complete demonstration of the folly of hoping for anything of the kind. Pennsylvania has been thrice invaded by a hostile army within the last three years, and her people have lived during that whole period in constant dread of plunder and devastation, and yet she has still no militia, nor the shadow of a militia, and has not taken any steps toward organizing one, and is content every Summer to rely on the services of that of New-York and New-Jersey to defend her soil. In fact, the people seem perfectly willing to commit that task to the hands of anybody who has a fancy for it, and are apparently desirous of confining themselves to the work of supervision and criticism.

And this is very much what will always occur. Unless the duty of raising the militia or seeing that it is raised, is committed to other hands than those of the local authorities, the whole burden will be allowed to fall on a few States, that happen to be more public-spirited or munificent than the others. The parsimonious, or indolent, or selfish will rely on the big battalions of its manlier neighbor to protect it against treason or invasion, as long as its manlier neighbor is willing to do it. But the time would soon come when the States that had kept their militia on foot would grow tired of maintaining it for the benefit of people who did nothing for themselves, and the whole system, imperfect as it is, would soon collapse.

Adirondack.

Not the least important of the advantages offered for residence by our Atlantic cities, is their proximity to the most charming natural retreats, to which we can easily escape during the intervals of business, and where we can replenish our fountains of vitality, exhausted by the feverish drain of over-effort. Ranges of mountains hover jealously near our coasts, and give prolific birth to a family of the loveliest streams and lakes. Notwithstanding the enormous physical proportions of our continent, its infinite variety is equal to its extent; and the universal presence of the railway makes it easy in a few hours to relieve any tedium of sameness in any section, by flight to another of totally different character and aspect.

Especially is this practicable in New-York. Within an easy day's ride of our great City, as steam teaches us to measure distance, is a tract of country fitted to make a Central Park for the world. The jaded merchant, or financier, or *litterateur*, or politician, feeling excited within him again the old passion for nature, (which is never permitted entirely to die out,) and longing for the inspiration of physical exercise, and pure air, and grand scenery, has only to take an early morning train, in order, if he chooses, to sleep the same night in the shadow of kingly hills, and waken with his memory filled with pleasant dreams, woven from the ceaseless music of mountain streams.

To people in general, Adirondack is still a realm of mystery. Although the waters of the Hudson, which to-day mingle with those of the ocean in our harbor, yesterday rippled over its rocks, and though on all sides of it have grown up villages, and have been created busy thoroughfares, yet so little has this "wonderful wilderness" been penetrated by enterprise or art, that our community is practically ignorant of its enormous capacities, both for the imparting of pleasure and the increase of wealth.

It is true that the desultory notes of a few Summer tourists have given us a vague idea of its character. We know it as a region of hills and valleys and lakes; we believe it to abound in rocks and rivulets, and have an ill-defined notion that it contains mines of iron. But as yet we have never been able to understand that it embraces a variety of mountain scenery, unsurpassed, if even equaled, by any region of similar size in the world; that its lakes count by hundreds, fed by cool springs, and connected mainly by waters threads, which make them a network such as Switzerland might strive in vain to match; and that it affords facilities for hunting and fishing which our democratic sovereign-citizen could not afford to exchange for the preserves of the mightiest crowned monarch of Christendom. And still less do we understand that it abounds in mines which the famous iron mountains of Missouri cannot themselves equal for quality and ease of working; and that its resources of timber and lumber are so great, that once made easily accessible, their supply would regulate the prices of those articles in our market.

And this access is what we are now going to secure. The gay denizens of Saratoga this season are excited by an occasional glimpse of a railroad grade running north from that town toward the Upper Hudson, and aiming directly at the heart of the wilderness. A thousand men are now cutting down and filling up and blasting and bridging "on this line;" and before Winter twenty to thirty miles of the distance will daily be measured by the locomotive. The Adirondack Company, improving one of the privileges of their charter, and in order to develop the wealth of their enormous possessions in that region, are building a railway, the first object of which is to reach their mines and forests, and its ultimate one, to strike the St. Lawrence with its branches, at different points, so as to draw into its channel the bulk of the travel and transportation between our seaboard and Central Canada. The fact that this work is prosecuted under the direct supervision of Thos. C. Durant, Esq., one of the principal stockholders of the company, and one of the ablest railway men of the country, is a sufficient guarantee for its rapid progress; and with its completion, the Adirondack region will become a suburb of New-York. The furnaces of our capitalists will line its valleys, and create new fortunes to swell the aggregate of our wealth; while the hunting-lodges of our citizens will adorn its more remote mountain-sides and the wooded islands of its delightful lakes. It will become to our whole community, on an ample scale, what the Central Park now is on a limited one. We shall sleep to-night on one of the magnificent steamers of the People's Line, ride a few cool hours in the morning by rail, and if we choose, spend the afternoon in a solitude almost as complete as when the "Deerslayer" stalked his game in its fastnesses, and unconsciously founded a school of romance equally true to sentiment with that of feudal ages.

And here we venture a suggestion to those of our citizens who desire to advance civilization by combining taste with luxury in their expenditures. Imitating the good example of one of their number, who, upon the eastern slopes of Orange Mountain has created a paradise, of which it is difficult to say whether its homes or its pleasure-grounds are more admirable, let them form combinations, and, seizing upon the choicest of the Adirondack Mountains, before they are despoiled of their forests, make of them grand parks, owned in common, and thinly dotted with hunting seats, where, at little cost, they can enjoy equal amplitude and privacy of sporting, riding and driving, whenever they are able, for a few days or weeks, to seek the country in pursuit of health or pleasure. In spite of all the din and dust of furnaces and foundries, the Adirondacks, thus husbanded, will furnish abundant seclusion for all time to come; and will admirably realize the true union which should always exist between utility and enjoyment.

Amusements.

Debut.—Mr. Moss will not close his season at Wallack's without making a liberal contribution to the American stage, by restoring to it the charming actress Miss Olive Logan. This lady's *rentrée* may almost be called a *debut*. It is six years since Miss Logan appeared on any stage, the interval having been passed in Europe under circumstances that have been highly favorable to the study of society and its mirror—the stage. Few artists can boast of the accomplishments and personal advantages of Miss Logan. Hence, her appearance on Mr. Wallack's boards is looked forward to with unusual interest. The event will come off on Monday next, and the medium will be a new five-act comedy of the present time. Miss Olive Logan is a sister of the celebrated tragic actress Miss Eliza Logan.

Italian Opera.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Maretzek intends to produce during the coming season Gounod's new opera of "Mirella;" also, Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and, perhaps, Nicolai's opera of the "Templar." The last-named work is based on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," which has been used also by Marschner in his "Templar and Jewess." The effects in both operas are of a very gorgeous and striking character, but the German work, although better, is somewhat tougher than Nicolai's. Hence the choice—for both works have been under consideration—will probably fall on the latter. Notwithstanding the enhanced value of all the articles needed in the production of spectacles, Mr. Maretzek intends to pay particular attention to grand opera, and will positively give us the "Huguenots" with the works we have named. The prospects of the season are decidedly brilliant. It is many years since we have had so varied and fresh a programme. Mr. Maretzek's artists will arrive here on or about the 10th of September, and the season will commence early in October.

German Opera.—A short season of German opera, under the direction of Mr. Grover, will commence at the Academy of Music on the 10th of September, ending on the 25th of the same month. Mr. Ansorutz is the conductor, and is already busily employed in rehearsals. The company will be the best we have ever had in this country.

Blackberries.

New-York, Monday, August 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in the Times a notice from certain loyal inhabitants of Mattituck, L. I., that they would be willing to furnish sixty to eighty quarts of blackberries per week for the sick soldiers.

The Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association visit the hospitals in New-York and vicinity, and take care of sick and disabled discharged soldiers. They are at present visiting Central Park Hospital, also the hospitals at Willet's Point and David's Island.

We find that berries, fruit and vegetables are gratefully received, and are very much needed by the soldiers. If the "loyal inhabitants of Mattituck" have not already disposed of the blackberries, the ladies of the association would be happy to receive them, and personally distribute them to the soldiers. A portion of the berries will be made into jelly, cordial and syrup. All donations to be directed to the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, Ward School No. 14, East Twenty-seventh-street.

Mrs. A. G. DUNN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Blackberry Syrup for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest the touching appeal of J. E. B., of Washington, to the good people of this State, to prepare the blackberry brandy, wine, &c., for our noble and suffering soldiers. I have for the past two years prepared all that my limited means would permit (having only a family garden,) and hope the appeal will be universally responded to ere the season passes away.

The drouth has been so general and so severe, it has greatly affected the quality of the fruit. Will you suggest, through your valuable columns, that the leaf also be prepared, or rather dried, as it contains the same medicinal property when infused in water, taken as a beverage. When neither can be obtained, the dry leaf chewed has often been known to arrest the disease. The root also contains the same property in a stronger degree. The leaves of the second growth are best for drying. Many of your readers may not be aware that the leaf of the raspberry possesses the same property, and has long been used with great success. A SUBSCRIBER.

Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y.,
Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

Recruiting was brisk yesterday, as heretofore, some forty men having been enlisted. The number of men required under the late call of the President is as follows:

1st Ward	145	13th Ward	503
2d Ward	265	15th Ward	258
3d Ward	242	19th Ward	160
4th Ward	287	20th Ward	434
5th Ward	421		
7th Ward	398	Total	3,574
11th Ward	451		

The number furnished by substitutes is as follows, to the credit of the next draft:

1st Ward	32	13th Ward	71
2d Ward	7	15th Ward	20
3d Ward	187	19th Ward	40
4th Ward	18	20th Ward	122
5th Ward	21		
7th Ward	56	Total	734
11th Ward	90		

The deficiency, excluding the substitutes already enlisted up to this date, is as follows, by wards:

1st Ward	112	13th Ward	432
2d Ward	258	15th Ward	248
3d Ward	155	19th Ward	120
4th Ward	206	20th Ward	312
5th Ward	398		
7th Ward	342	Total	2,940
11th Ward	355		

This number is, therefore, still to be raised, in order to fill the quota of this city. Substitutes are plenty, but it appears that principals are lacking. They should come forward, and aid, by furnishing at least one man each, toward filling the quota.

The Expenses for Next Year.—The Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors met in joint board last evening. Mayor Wood occupied the chair. The committee on the subject of expenses for next year submitted the following statement as the amount required:

For principal on city bonds	$262,752 46
Interest on city bonds	116,127 47
Principal on certificates	159,759 06
Interest on certificates	15,101 57
Board of Education	254,900 00
Police	376,742 27
Salaries	160,000 00
Fire Department	50,000 00
General purposes	389,500 00
Cleaning streets, &c	57,370 00
Total	$1,892,158 33

The estimated revenue to be deducted from the above is $250,000, leaving the whole amount to be raised by tax at $1,642,157 33. The board passed upon several of the items and adjourned.

The Ninetieth Regiment.—The returned veterans of this regiment are stationed at the Arsenal in Portland-avenue. They are all reenlisted men, having served faithfully for three years. The officers returned are as follows: Colonel, Nelson Sharpman; Adjutant, —— Woolsey; Surgeon, Dr. Stubbs; Co. A, Capt. Stoutenbrough; Co. B, Lieut. Smith; Co. C, Lieut. Steers; Co. D, Lieut. Ware; Co. E, Capt. De La Paturelle; Co. F, Capt. Bennett; Co. G, Lieut. Kellett; Co. K, Lieut. White. The regiment was stationed at Key West for two years, and was then transferred to Louisiana, where they participated in the siege of Port Hudson and in the battle of Irish Bend. They were sent, in connection with the Nineteenth Corps, to Maryland, and thence came to Brooklyn. They number 172 men. In addition to this, 22 came on yesterday, having been furloughed by Lieut.-Gen. Grant, of whom the men speak very highly.

Col. Grosvenor.—In the case of Col. W. M. Grosvenor, Second Infantry *Corps d'Afrique*, whose dismissal from service at New Orleans was recently published, an examination of the record of the court, and report thereon by the Judge-Advocate-General, has been ordered by the President. No new evidence was offered, and Col. Grosvenor asked, upon the record alone, a decision as to the justice of his dismissal.

The report having been made, the President has decided that the sentence was not sustained by the evidence, and on that ground alone has ordered the disability removed. The vacancy having been filled, no further redress to this officer was possible than thus to eradicate his reputation from the stain of an undeserved sentence.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Hooker was expected to arrive in the City last evening, but owing to some unavoidable detention his departure from Washington was delayed until 6 o'clock last evening. Consequently, as per telegram received at the Astor House, the General will arrive in the City at an early hour this morning.

Gen. McClellan visited Gens. Franklin and Slone at the Brevoort House yesterday, which proved to be mutually agreeable.

Senator Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Wm. D. Kellogg, Ill.; Geo. W. Adams, Washington C. Fisher, and W. Budd, U. S. Navy; and J. M. Baldwin, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Gen. B. F. Butler and daughter, Miss Blanche Butler, from Fortress Monroe; C. H. Forbes, U. S. Army; and W. C. Vance and family, Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. Army; Waldo Pierce and family, Bristol; Wm. B. Eaton and Dr. Derby, U. S. Navy; and Capt. N. S. Dykeman, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ABOUT OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Reply to "A Veteran Observer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Veteran Observer" desires to know, in relation to the monitors, the reason why such vessels should be built, and what work they can do?" The reason for building monitors is simply that they are the only vessels yet constructed or projected capable of defending our harbors against hostile armored ships. They are also comparatively cheap, and readily built from materials which we have at hand. To the query, "What work can they do which other vessels cannot?" I reply, they are the only vessels yet constructed capable of destroying the powerful iron-clad ships of Europe. They are also the only vessels afloat that can carry 15-inch guns; while their turrets are the only structures yet produced affording absolute protection to the battery. To this may be added that the monitor-turret, and its mechanism, are the only means yet devised for handling guns exceeding twenty tons weight. "A Veteran Observer" is probably not aware that the 15-inch gun burns from sixty to seventy pounds of powder behind a solid shot of 430 pounds, and that this ponderous projectile easily penetrates and destroys the best French six-inch solid armor-plate.

"A Veteran Observer" is entirely mistaken in supposing that the monitors were built to fight forts. There is not even an allusion to such a service contained in the instructions from the Navy Department to the constructor of these vessels. The *destruction of ships* was the great object kept in view in their planning. The gross absurdity of asserting that the monitors are "lamentable failures," because they cannot destroy forts, candid and well-informed persons cannot fail to see. Naval engineers agree that to assail forts from the water, floating batteries, mounting a series of guns, are indispensable. The truth of this proposition is well exemplified by the success which attended the shelling of the Confederate batteries at Charleston by the *New Ironsides*. It should be observed that, notwithstanding this success, resulting from the extensive broadside battery of the *New Ironsides*, this casemate ship could not endure a ten minutes' contest with any one of the monitors without being sunk.

"A Veteran Observer" deems the monitors useless because they do not batter down Richmond and Charleston, and asserts that the obstructions could easily be removed. It must be obvious to the most inexperienced that obstructions placed at points exposed to the cross fire from several batteries cannot be removed. It would be waste of time to discuss this subject.

"A Veteran Observer" also asserts that the obstruction is not the real trouble, and that the monitors "are not able to resist the heavy fire of the forts." Admiral DAHLGREN'S communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Jan. 28, 1864, completely refutes this assertion. The Admiral's report shows that between July 18 and September 8, 1863, the monitor fleet engaged the enemy's batteries eighteen times. Forts Sumter, Wagner, Gregg and the batteries on Sullivan and Morris Island, were successfully attacked. The fleet was hit 718 times, "mostly by 10-inch shot," says the report, without, in a single instance, deranging the motive engines and other internal machinery. Such extraordinary endurance, added to the enormous aggressive power of the monitor armament, must be regarded as positive proof that in case of a maritime war New-York has nothing to fear from those iron-clads which, before the advent of the monitors, we were told would run past the forts up to our wharfs. The crushing 15-inch guns protected by the locomotive iron castles, will now render the running past the forts dangerous experiment.

"A Veteran Observer" having been told thus briefly why the monitors are being built and "what they are good for," I will now remind him of what they have done. Until very recently only nine monitors, known as the Passaic class, have been in active service on the Atlantic coast, for which the Navy Department has paid the builders $3,800,000. "A Veteran Observer" is particularly requested to note the fact that a fleet of nine vessels of intricate workmanship, containing upward of twelve thousand tons of malleable iron, has cost the nation less than a first-class casemate ship, which either of these nine vessels could sink in a few minutes. "A Veteran Observer," of course, must be aware that numerous rebel rams have been built on the Southern rivers for the purpose of destroying our wooden blockading vessels. The duty of watching these rebel rams has devolved on the nine monitors before named, and most effectually has the duty been performed. Not one of these rams has yet succeeded in getting out. The *Nashville* tried to escape, but Capt. WORDEN, of the monitor *Montauk*, was too vigilant, and burnt the pirate by putting some of his 15-inch shells in among her cotton bales. The rebel ram *Atlanta*, on which a million of dollars had been expended to make her formidable, esssayed to escape, when Commodore JOHN RODGERS, of the monitor *Weehawken*, by a few well-directed solid 15-inch shot, forced the ram to haul down the piratical flag, and captured both vessel and crew. The discomfiture of the big ram in Hampton Roads, under the fire of the pioneer of the new system, all remember. I advise a "Veteran Observer" to make an estimate of the gain to the nation resulting from the destruction of the rebel craft alluded to. A few figures will convince him that the entire cost of the monitor fleet of the Passaic class is but a fraction of what his estimate will show. The fleet, excepting one vessel, is still in existence, all the better for having been thoroughly tested under the enemy's batteries. This is not all. A "Veteran Observer" will recollect that it was the flanking operation of the monitors along Morris Island that enabled Gen. GILLMORE to run his sap past Fort Wagner without a single sortie from the garrison, at the same time preventing the enemy from increasing his works or making additions to his garrison, and ultimately compelling evacuation. More than this: a "Veteran Observer" will remember that the blockade of Charleston was at one time deemed so ineffectual and expensive, that a stone fleet was sunk at the entrance of the harbor in order to close the port. This expedient failed from natural causes beyond control, and the blockade-running was resumed, the Union cause injured, and the Confederate Treasury replenished. The worthless monitors again came to the rescue. Admiral DAHLGREN took a small fleet of these vessels over the bar, and completely shut out Charleston from the world. The gallant Admiral and his monitors are still at their post, and Charleston remains the "doomed city" as completely as if the stone fleet had succeeded. The services thus rendered by Admiral DAHLGREN, a "Veteran Observer" tells the public may be "expressed by a *cypher*."

JEFF. DAVIS no doubt takes a very different view of the matter. Mr. MEMMINGER too, no doubt, differs altogether from a "Veteran Observer," who, were he permitted to look at the figures of the Ex-Secretary, would forthwith congratulate Mr. WELLES on his lucky investment of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars in the fleet of nine monitors, and, astute observer as he is, he would at once draw the inference that if all the money raised by Mr. CHASE had been as well invested, the rebellion would have been put down long ago.

As soon as practicable, I will tell a "Veteran Observer" all about the ocean monitors and the large coast-defence monitors. I will also tell him something about the numerous large screw-ships now building for the navy, with engines from two thousand to five thousand horse power. These ships are not loaded down with armor and thereby rendered unfit for the highest speed, but they have what is next in importance to impregnability, their machinery placed entirely below water-line and out of reach of shot. The "Veteran Observer," with whom "the navy is a tender point," will do well in the meantime to pay a visit to Brooklyn Navy-yard, where Mr. DELANO will show him some specimen of the screw ships alluded to. He will find their lines, workmanship and size, ahead of anything he has seen, and he will come away fully convinced that when this powerful screw fleet is ready, and the seventy impregnable turrets have all mounted their monster guns, the Union will have nothing to fear from intervention.

AN ACCURATE OBSERVER.

CROP PROSPECTS.

How Peaches, Corn, Potatoes, &c., &c., Look Along the Lines of Travel in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Having had of late occasion to travel over a greater part of the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, along the New-Jersey Central, Delaware and Wilmington, Pennsylvania Northern, Central and the great lines of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, I have enjoyed many opportunities of gaining interesting information regarding the crops in the various States enumerated.

THE PEACH CROP.

Among the most important of the many leading crops in these States will be found the peach, apple and pear crops, and I am glad to be able to assure your readers that the yield of fruit this year will be very heavy. The peach trees throughout Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey are almost broken down by the great weight of their crop. Owing to the terrible drouth that has blighted so many fields, the *size* of the peaches are very inferior, but the *quality* and *quantity* will be far ahead of previous years. I was informed by a gentleman in the express business that last year the speculators in Delaware peaches contracted with the leading lines for the transportation of 500,000 baskets of that delicious fruit, and that this season the contract had already reached the high figure of 1,250,000 baskets, and it was not known that even this would prove a limit to the immense yield. You will perceive from this that this crop alone has had an increase in that thriving little State of 150 per cent. It is to be hoped that the cost of prime peaches will continue at its present nominal price, so that this great luxury will be within the reach of all.

APPLES AND PEARS.

The apple crop is also quite large, and I have seen some very handsome orchards loaded down with fruit. But the same cause that has made the peaches so inferior in size has operated in like manner against the full growth of the apple yield. I have understood that in most instances the flavor of the fruit has suffered but little damage. The cider varieties, however, will not turn out as well as in former years, owing to the continued absence of rain. Pears show somewhat the same record, and the general complaint is not against the paucity of the crop, but on account of the inferiority in the size of the article. Take it as a whole, therefore, I think the fruit crop in these States can be set down as a decided success.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

All along my extended line of travel I could discern evidences of the beautiful yield in the already gathered grain crop. In Pennsylvania and Maryland especially I noticed that the wheat crop of this season, always so plentiful in these great wheat-growing States, is not a whit behind previous years. Every barn-yard had its attendant stacks of wheat, showing that the capacious buildings were unable to contain the entire yield. Gentlemen with whom I have conversed on this subject, in the Cumberland Valley, along the Allegheny range, and on the wide plains of Central Pensylvania, and in Pleasant, Loucon and Horse Valllies, in Maryland, all give their universal testimony in favor of the abundant harvest in cereals. Wheat, as a matter of course, takes the lead; but rye, barley and oats have also been in a measure successful. The yield in these latter grains has not been so great as it has in some former years, but the general result has been satisfactory to the producer. In Cumberland Valley especially has the yield been so plentiful, that some think that the recent raid into that lovely region owed its inception to this fact.

FAILURE OF THE CORN CROP.

The news regarding corn is not by any means so favorable. The great drawback has been, from first to last, the long-continued and almost total absence of rain, until now the crop is lost in consequence of the plants having already reached so near maturity that the stalk is so hard that it is the general opinion that rain now would be too late. Although to the superficial observer the immense fields of standing corn, daily to be seen waving in the breeze, look healthy and betoken a good yield, still the opinion of those best entitled to credence is that so much of the vitality of the plant has been expended in preserving actual life, that now the ears are forming there will not be enough remaining to properly fill out the kernels. I know of more than one farmer who contemplates reaping his corn as fodder, believing it to be the most advantageous disposal he can make of the already doomed crop. Of course there are remarkable exceptions, but they are mostly on bottom lands or flint lands, and it is an interesting fact that the yield of all kinds of grains has been very large on all flint lands this year, showing a wide margin in their favor against the hitherto highly-prized lime lands, thus showing conclusively that the former are more conducive to moisture than the other.

HAY CROP.

Owing to the early season at which mowing commences, this staple crop has not suffered to that great extent evidenced in the article of corn, and, on a general average, I think I am not saying too much when I consider the hay crop of this season as very favorable. On the bottom lands this has been the favorite crop for many years, and this Summer farmers have had their reward in their constant faith. Timothy has not turned out as well as usual with that prime favorite, as it is stiff and flinty, owing, of course, to the lack of moisture.

POTATOES

have not yet been sufficiently tested for a decisive verdict upon the final result. The fields look in very promising condition, and market gardeners report a more than average yield among the earlier varieties. This crop, being so late, may possibly recover from the effects of the drouth—for, like all other crops, potatoes require a moderate supply of rain. One thing in their favor is that the crop bids fair to be above the average and point of quality, as the bulbs will be freer from that moisture so frequently prejudical to good potatoes. The general impression is held that potatoes will reach at least the average of past years.

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, unless the long looked-for rains come soon, will be a total failure. Many farmers have neglected sowing until rain arrives, and some declare that they will not sow at all, preferring to save their seed. But I noticed a few fields, planted evidently for fodder. Beets, as a farm product, are not a general favorite throughout these States, and, as a consequence, nothing can be determined in their case. Beans bid fair to reach the maximum, and on lands best suited to such crops they are doing extremely well. Peas also look well, but few are grown in this region. As regards garden produce, very little can be said, for the producers for city markets contrive to obviate the difficulty attendant upon the total absence of rain, and with additional help supply the much-needed moisture by the aid of machinery. In the matter of cabbages I am afraid that there will be a very poor record, for the plants looked stunted and miserable, and showed lamentably their absolute need of refreshing and bounteous showers.

THE WEATHER

has been excruciatingly hot and oppressive, and railroad travel has been far from pleasant. Every breeze came laden with immense clouds of dust, and the utter necessity of keeping the car windows continually open caused a great deal of discomfort. Very few ladies were traveling on these lines, owing, possibly, to the fears of raiding parties, but the number of travelers was nevertheless very great, among whom were a large proportion of soldiers, returning to their homes on furlough from hospital, and on their way to the front to rejoin their regiments, after having recovered their shattered health. It was pleasant to hear these brave fellows talk so hopefully of the ultimate result of the war, and gratifying to see their contempt and bitter hatred of the Copperhead. Once, while on a train, a person who sat on the same sofa with me ventured to give play to his venomous hissings, finally received his quietus from a little knot of soldiers at the other end of the car, for they came up to him, and declared by all that was good and great, that they would pitch him neck and heels out of the car if he did not hush up his vile treason. They evidently meant what they said, and the Copperhead was thereafter as mute as a mouse, and chewed the cud of bitter reflection for many a weary mile; and all the while the blue-coated boys sat and watched him sharply, as though they wished he would give them an opportunity of fulfilling their promise. But the serpent was wise, after his kind.

OBSERVER.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Curtis' Expedition Far West.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Aug. 4.

The continuous reports of savage infidelity, and the barbaric conduct of the Indians both west of this and further north, in the direction of Denver and Fort Laramie, induced Gen. CURTIS, as soon as the immediate danger on our borders, in the late Northwest Missouri troubles, had subsided to some extent, to undertake a trip to the regions mentioned. To undertake such a journey at this season, under any circumstances, was a task of no mean magnitude. But, starting out as Gen. CURTIS did, without escort or train, to pass through such a country, infested by savage Indians throughout a large portion of the route, required the nerve of just such a man as our Department Commander, who, as he wrote to a member of his staff after leaving, some ten days since, wished "he could be everywhere in his department at the same time."

It is known that since his departure, Gen. CURTIS has improvised a small militia force in the sparsely settled country between here and Fort Larned, through which he has passed, with which he has been chastising the impudent red skins who have been preying upon the defenceless whites, trains, and even committing depredations at the military posts in that section.

We are permitted to make some extracts from private letters from the General to a member of his family at Fort Leavenworth, which will give a better idea of what is going on in the western part of this State, than anything else we can publish. We gratefully appropriate them for the benefit of our readers.

In his letter of the 28th July, dated "In the field, Camp Zach," the General writes; "I have raised and marched my little army to this place, all entirely safe and sound. The great trains that have been standing a siege for several days at Cow Creek, are forming on my left. They lost two men at the place last mentioned—a Mexican, and a young man named Ogden, Wartrina. He was shot and scalped, and left to be buried by his comrades. * * * The several trains that are now relieved and moving forward formed corrals and kept pickets, arming themselves from boxes of carbines they were transporting to New-Mexico. They deserve great credit for holding out as they did, as well as the ranche man, who resides at Cow Creek, and defended his ranche manfully with a two-pounder.

The names of the men who are deserving special notice are numerous. They have about four hundred wagons, mostly loaded with Government property. * * * One was a Mexican train, and they raised a white flag and negotiated peaceable arrangements, but the Indians proved false and stole some three hundred head of their stock. Finally, the Indians set fire to the prairie, and moved off under cover of the smoke. Friends having relations in these trains will be glad to know they are safe. Among them are the following: Mr. Palmer of Junction City, P. O'Maley, G. W. Manning, Wm. Sill, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Delong, James Wood, Mr. Schaid, Mr. Moore of St. George, Mr. Howser and Mr. Jones.

The first attack on trains was made a week earlier near this place. It was a small train under COAN and BROWN. Ten of the men were killed and five wounded. Two of the latter were scalped—the whole hair and cuticle being taken off to the ears—yet, strange to say, they seem likely to recover. This train was not much damaged, though some flour sacks were opened, and the contents of many scattered along the road. Among the killed were old Mr. BRYAN and son; among the wounded were Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. MCGEE, who were scalped.

I have collected militia and a few volunteers and marched about 200 miles. I make considerable show of force, although my morning report, which was made up yesterday after I got closed up, amounted to 336. But they are all brave men and mounted, aided by a section of the Ninth Wisconsin artillery. Of course, no Indians can stand against this force, kept as I keep it, well organized and well guarded.

I shall go on to Larned to-morrow, and determine there as to further ulterior and proper remedies to prevent further trouble.

We have plenty of buffalo meat for supper. I took a shot myself at one as he run by. We are all in excellent health, and though we have had weary hot marches, generally in the hottest portion of the day, to accommodate the morning arrivals of assembling militia.

The General closes this letter with the remark that "the frontier safety and the great Santa Fé trade must be kept protected, if possible." And assuredly he is doing all that mortal man can do to secure those great results, so essential to our prosperity and security on the Missouri.

Writing again on the 29th, eight miles from Fort Larned, the General says, "We are all well—the 30th men of my army. The great train camp at Cow Creek is all safe, with some of my troops on the rear. I expect to meet Colorado troops at Larned. The Indians attacked that post, burning the bridges and running off stock. They attacked a train near Walnut Creek, killing ten and wounding five. They attacked and besieged trains at Cabin Creek, killing two men and stealing stock. They had attacked and killed the keeper of the stage station at Cottonwood Springs, carrying off the stock. This is the extent of the damage reported. I hope to find these Indians, but it is a difficult matter, for the prairies are wide as all out of doors, but I have the bravest and best [illegible] ever saw.

Such men, in the work our brave old commander is now [illegible] instead of the mighty host of luxuriating [illegible] at Fort Leavenworth, he is [illegible] in his devotion to duty and [illegible] highest approbation, as well as of the entire administration.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful review and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, and preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1429 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL,
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair—Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown. No. 1 Bar closed.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
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To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

DEAN—FISHER.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, at the residence of the clergyman, No. 17 West 18th st., by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, U. S. Army, Mr. JAMES DEAN and Miss ANNIE FISHER, all of this City.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Key West, Fla., on Thursday, July 7, of yellow fever, WALLO ABBOTT, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, eldest son of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of New-Haven, aged 2- years.

BOCARDUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius S. Bocardus.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Park-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

CURRIE.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, in Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y., WALTER S. CURRIE, youngest son of Rev. David Currie, of that place. In the 28th year of his age.

COMSA.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, ARTHUR MORRIS, son of Charles W. and Mary Popham Carmer, in the 7th year of his age.

His remains were deposited at Scarsdale.

COOPER.—On Friday, Aug. 5, at Bedford, N. Y., ALICE, infant daughter of J. Henry and Alice Cooper, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

CHAZOURNES.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at College Point, L. I., aged 60 years, Mrs. MARIE LOUISA CHAZOURNES, consort of Felix Chazournes, Esq.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point ferry at 10 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Cooper's Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, SAMUEL EDWIN COOPER, in the 24th year of his age.

He was a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1863, and a member of Columbia College Law School.

CALHOUN.—On Monday, Aug. 8, JONAS CALHOUN, youngest son of Henry Calhoun, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 429 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAIG.—At Great Neck, L. I., on the [illegible] inst., FREDDIE, son of [illegible] and L. and Mary M. Craig, aged 4 years [illegible] months.

[illegible] relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, on third day (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—At Lincolnfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CALEB S. DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at Morrisania, N. Y., LIZZIE HULL, daughter of Alfred N. and Rosanna G. Gilbert, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Disciples' Church, Morrisania, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, formerly of No. 603 8th-av., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lenox Lodge No. 457 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 7, MARVIN LAIRD, late of Tullyhog, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 138 West 16th-st.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

Our father must now be laid in the grave,
His chair now be vacant, and cheerless our home;
But our loss is our gain—he dwells with his God,
Where sin cannot enter, where death cannot come.

Yet we cannot but grieve for a parent so dear,
Though we know he is free—his sufferings are o'er;
We cannot but weep to see him in death sleep,
The place that once knew him shall know him no more.

MEADE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, ISAAC E. STEWART, infant daughter of James M. and Augusta Meade, aged 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from corner 3d-av. and 116th-st.

PIGEON.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, AUGUSTA PIGEON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Meeting-house, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RODMAN.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM LUDLOW, son of Thornton M. and Maria Redman, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Dashwood, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 9, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SHAND.—On Sunday, July 31, after a short illness, THOMAS SHAND, gardener, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in his 46th year, at his late residence, No. 33 New-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Scotland papers please copy.

SACHTLEBEN.—On Monday, Aug. 8, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE P. SACHTLEBEN, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

Funeral services will be on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., at the house of his uncle, Charles Place, foot of 101st-st., East River. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 6, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Clarinda Schermerhorn, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 13 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 6, J. PARDY THOMPSON, only child of James H. and Caroline A. Trowbridge, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford.

TREHARNE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, THEODORA, eldest daughter of Richard and Charlotte Treharne, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 211 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, MARGLE MINTHORNE THOMPSON.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening and morning papers.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 8, ESTHER C. TILYOU, daughter of Catharine C. and the late Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WALL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Manhattanville, on Saturday, Aug. 6, HENRY WALL, son of W. H. Wall, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

WEIMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE, wife of George Weimer, of Akron, Ohio.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, Charles Weed, No. 274 Madison-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 6, WILLIAM WHITE, of congestion of the brain, aged 30 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The remains were interred at Saddle River, N. J., yesterday. (Aug. 8.)

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 134 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will do otherwise AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are kindly invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,125 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The Library, with its branch offices, will be closed for cleaning, etc., from Monday, Aug. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. The Reading Room will remain open until the 29th inst. By order,

E. V. S. BESSON, Rec. Sec'y.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CROMDAL'S PATENT COIR MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 239 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
New-York, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Cromdal's Patent Prepared Coir Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 51st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 306 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. M. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—An Examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER No. [illegible] Astor House.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS."
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of the "New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $10 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore named. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
AT
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of such or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Appleton, Loseschon & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of 44th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 226, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election in 1865, will be held at the Stage Office, 6th avenue and 23d-st., on Wednesday, August 10, 1864. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
August 8, 1864. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Sanford Agency, New York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $5 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Fost, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chatfield, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, or over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.
Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.
JOHN B. PAGE, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new Regular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $664,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.
The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $651,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.
The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.
$250,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.
For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.
1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 20th July inst., payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent, on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.
ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a Dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:
A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.
A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.
Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office. WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August and reopen the 15th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HAMILTON AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building,
August 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the office in the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on THURSDAY, the 11th inst. JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
J. S. HARKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 9th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 10, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
By order, JAMES HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, with prox mo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., ex-exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 31 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In six years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call as once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of gonorrhœa or Sypohilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance (stating symptoms) can be cured at their residence, without exposure, by writing and diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., Cash-system, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nursing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to a serb unless this remedy is used. This is what has so far distanced and will go further well accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that no certificates are necessary. Suffice it to say, that not a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some patient who has unsuccessfully tried the whole round of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is a sure, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-slip, New-York City, since 1839. Fifty separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are recommended to use Allan's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROFESSOR MORSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 60 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price 50 cents per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Morsant, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—WALLACE'S CHEMICAL—highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (sixth edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, Hospital Practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing, but in obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail. Are safe and healthy, price $3 a box. Sold at No. 175 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Prepared and warranted in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 25th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City. Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.
Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Clavarack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 721 Washington, second door from 34th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 15. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 536 West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. R. Dribler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. R. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, of Ogden, Mr. E. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, C. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, and other full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 3 young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York in the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 605, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH begins Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, in Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. PLACE, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 37th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL WILL reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 171 Lexington-av.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for Boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR drawing and painting in female college—President now in City for personal interview. Also, lady for music, and one for French and music. Professor music for N. Y. State, and one for Western State. Personal applications should be made this week. All teachers who seek positions should have applied at Normal of Amer. School Inst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

A GRADUATE—AN ACCOMPLISHED classical teacher, of many years' experience

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, infant, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fourth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the one of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of —— and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," there insert the name of the article bid for), and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet four and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO BEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street. Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Bisbee-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the erection of Masonry and construction of a bridge on the ground adjacent to the Reservoir, corner of Eighth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

The amount of security required will be ——.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinance of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, Aug. 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, August 5, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1861.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRable rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot; one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family at Tarrytown, by application to WM. VERMILYA, at the office of Smith's line of steamers, foot of Harrison-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 32 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, but exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, in New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,—cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"——, ——."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys." Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of receiving. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McCRACKEN,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. FOSTER,
WILLIAM VANDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information, call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORDISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CHILD, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20
CITY OF DALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $86, $105. Steerage, $45. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR.
W. R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. SAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
GEO. W. COLEMAN, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DAY, Commander

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green.

D. B. ALLEN.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JONES, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the name and firm of STADERMANN & SHAFER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. SHAFER continuing.

JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAFER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAFER will be continued by the undersigned at the old place, No. 5 Bleecker-way.

JOHN STADERMANN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a stock commission business under the firm name of BEISER & COOPER.

THOS. R. BEISER,
WM. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

Phætons, tumble-seat Rockaways, depot wagons, with and without tops, new and second-hand shifting-top buggies, light road wagons, harness, &c.,

By HARRY C. COOKE,
No. 1 Dey-st

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1861.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, unbroken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 82d-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH;

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 7th-av.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:45, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 6:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 9 P. M.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Telegram, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 7 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:31 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST THE QUICKEST
THE SAFEST
THE MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SUBSTANTIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

made with Newport, the Watch Hill boats on the North and South shores to Stonington, the great Eastern route for Montauk, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 2 Broadway, and
No. 135 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. L. HASCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a day line for Albany from foot of Jersey City, at 9 A. M., connecting at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson

FROM SWITZERLAND.

Helvetia and the American Union.

A SPLENDID REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Our Cause Abroad and Those Who Support it.

From La Nation Suisse.

A meeting composed of eminent men of all parties, was held at Geneva on the 9th of July, in favor of the American Union and of measures taken by the Government at Washington for the abolition of Slavery.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the meeting, the crowd pressed into the immense and beautiful hall of the electoral building designated as the place of assembly.

Being invited by the committee to preside over the meeting, Mr. HENRY FAZY mounted the tribune.

He thanked the assemblage for having responded with promptitude and in such numbers to the call which had been made upon it. After having addressed to the subject, he gave the floor to Mr. JAMES FAZY.

Mr. JAMES FAZY was welcomed to the tribune by a long and continued applause. When silence was re-established, Mr. J. FAZY expressed himself in these terms:

CITIZENS: As the only republican people of Europe, it is our duty to publicly testify, in a popular assembly, our sympathy for the great cause of humanity which our brothers of the *Northern States of the American Union uphold.* They have long experienced shame for seeing that Slavery overshadowed their Liberty, and with all the circumspection which the Constitution demanded of them, they decided to have recourse to the greatest sacrifice to cause the disappearance of that stain. Certainly, I do not mean in any manner to assail the patriotism of the Southern States. They also contributed to found *American Independence*; they were great! Why was it that, in the midst of their greatness, they forgot that human nature must never be attacked; that every race, be it white, or yellow, or black, has equal rights to that inalienable blessing to each—freedom? Slavery would, little by little, have brought about the degradation of America, if an end had not been put to it. Unhappily, pacific means for healing this wound were rejected, and this question became gradually so amplificated as to give birth to civil war. This truth has been wished to be denied. It has been said it is not Slavery merely, that it is at stake in the Republic for the Union; that it is rather the question of tariffs. That is a pretext. Slavery—Slavery only—is the cause of the strife, because the Republicans, or Northern party, wished to abolish it. It is in this aspect that we, Swiss Republicans, ought to look upon events. Two camps are actually formed in the great Republic on the other side of the ocean. On one side is found the North, or Federal party, which fights for the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of Slavery. On the other is found the South. It would break the Federal compact; it would separate, that in the States Slavery may be maintained. It is, therefore, to the North that our sympathies are due. We owed it to them on many considerations. When it was said to us, the Republic cannot live, it is predestined to jeopardy, we replied, as proof to the contrary, by pointing to America, and it was instantly rejoined by indicating to us the hideous institution of Slavery. Henceforth that can no longer be. The loyal citizens of the United States are at work to efface it, and they will efface it. [Prolonged cheers.] It is not by millions that the American Chambers vote the expenditures for defending the cause of humanity, but it is by thousands of millions. It is not by hundreds that the volunteers range under the Star Spangled Banner to compel respect for the integrity of the Union, but by thousands, and this republican army now reckons a million of free soldiers. All these sacrifices are made with that greatness of soul which characterizes that chivalric nation. And if as many more were needed to-morrow, they will be supplied in like manner. By these sacrifices, by the gigantic proportions which they give to the contest, the United States shows to nations how to act in moments of difficulty; how a people find, when it is needful, means necessary for defence. At the moment the strife broke out, the States faithful to the Union had no army, no navy, nor even arsenals; and now they have immense power of action. They have proportioned them to the greatness of the cause of humanity, for which they combat. At what epoch, in what century, have we seen such giant battles? When have monarchies, in their contests, been able to attain results so imposing? This strife, at least, will not be unproductive. It will contribute to the liberty of the whole world. The military resources of the United States have had Liberty as their cause. It is for Liberty that they will serve. Be convinced, the great American Republic will not close its eyes to the light—it will not abdicate its mission. The great Eagle of the United States is awakened. It is there in its strength. Let its destruction be attempted. All the arrayed cannon of ancient Europe would effect nothing. It would be, in comparison, lilliputian. The orator cast a rapid glance over affairs in Mexico. His remarks were several times interrupted by cheers.

Mr. JAMES FAZY then touched on Swiss affairs, and showed that there was a time when it might have been hoped not to be menaced by European Powers. That time is no more. He finished by expressing the conviction that at no distant day oppressed nations would everywhere count upon assistance from America. It is in this sense, said Mr. FAZY, in closing, that I cheer the Republic of the United States—the cause of the North, striving against the South—the cause of America, the cause of the North. Long after the orator left the tribune, applauses still reechoed.

The President of the meeting called upon Mr. ADOLPHE CATALAN. We regret that the number of speeches, and the necessity for analyzing all in the same report, compels us to abridge the glowing language of the orator.

Mr. CATALAN said: By the eminent orator who had already spoken the question was fully elucidated, and the task of other orators was abridged. The orator then proceeded to show up the odiousness of Slavery. He thought all hearts in this assemblage beat in unison. As a member of the committee which called the meeting, he announced that a draft of an address had been prepared to be forwarded to the people of the United States. This draft would be submitted for popular assent. If accepted, it would be sent to the Consul of the United States of America, with the request to lay it before the Government at Washington.

These remarks were welcomed by applause.

The next call was made on Mr. SERMENT, Advocate.

Mr. SERMENT opened by showing astonishment that every citizen of Geneva did not feel a sentiment of admiration for a people on the other side of the ocean who are fighting battles for the abolition of Slavery. In coming to participate in the meeting, said the orator, I had not considered that the citizens who took the initiative in getting it up belonged to a political complexion different from mine. I came because this meeting has all my sympathies, because all local opinions can and ought to meet on this ground to proclaim the eternal principles which are the salvation of the people and of humanity.

I avow, said Mr. SERMENT, [while looking to the benches of the committee,] I avow that I feel somewhat jealous not to see among the citizens composing the committee on the meeting any from my political side, but I don't think that a reason for holding back. [Marks of applause.]

[NOTE.—This remark caused the more sensation because the *Journal*, of Geneva, requested to insert the call for the Anti-Slavery meeting, absolutely closed its columns against it.]

Mr. SERMENT continued: When nearly four years ago Europe learned that the Republic of the United States had elected Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN as its President, it might be believed from all parts of the world a single outcry would raise—an outcry of sympathy, of felicitation and of encouragement for the Republican Abolitionists of Slavery. That election (the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN) was an event of the grandest humanitarian signification. It gave evidence that the trammel placed by some States to the Union in the way of the abolition of Slavery would soon be broken. This emancipatory indication was met everywhere welcomed with like satisfaction. The voice of interest here and there smothered that of duty, and when civil war was entered upon by those very people who desired to maintain Slavery. There were great powers who caused intervention to be apprehended in the United States. Such are, more or less, openly manifested in favor of the slave States; the like sympathies with those quite recently exhibited in the affair of the *Alabama*, the pirate conquered in a fair fight. [Applause.] In opposition to these pro-Slavery manifestations, I unite, gentlemen, with the abolition manifestation for which the people of Geneva have been called together. The orator condemned the efforts of that party which would excuse Slavery by decying that slaves are as unhappy as they are said to be because their masters are not inhuman. To admit this argument would be to admit voluntary Slavery; but the latter is more disgraceful than enforced Slavery. Mr. SERMENT closed by proving that the Northern States have respected the lawfulness of things, and if they have replied to violence with violence, if they have engaged in a civil war, it has been after the exhaustion of all constitutional measures. He uttered a cheer for the patriots of the North, and assured them that they may reckon upon the wishes and the sympathies of all lovers of liberty.

Mr. ANTOINE CARTERET then spoke:

He remarked that in the midst of profound regret caused by the civil war in the United States, that civil war offers at least one great consolation, which is, that it takes place on account of Slavery. This hideous plague-spot, which has survived the Age of barbarism up to the Nineteenth Century, will be cured by fire and sword. The remedy is heroic. It should be, all attempts made by the North to bring the disease to a peaceful end having failed. In view of the contest which divides the American Union, said the orator, Switzerland cannot remain indifferent. I see with satisfaction that liberal Geneva shows herself on this occasion equal to her reputation. And from this lofty tribune, I declare unworthy of freedom those who do not arouse themselves in view of the bondage of others, as well as those who would reduce others to bondage. The orator remarked that it was debasing to humanity that men more or less white or more or less black should be traded off or sold to the highest bidder. He was convinced that this stream was about to ebb. He uttered words of glowing encouragement to those citizens of Switzerland who fight under the Star Spangled Banner. It would not be said of them, he exclaimed, that they are mercenaries. They fight for the cause of humanity.

Mr. ALFRED TROCHIN spoke of the necessity of manifesting, in an address to the people of Washington, the sentiments of the people of Geneva, and recommended a committee to present the address, hoping it would be of a nature to be enthusiastically approved by every man.

Mr. ANTOINE CARTERET next spoke. He was welcomed by the plaudits of the assembly, and spoke nearly as follows:

CITIZENS: When the nations of ancient Europe sought to manifest their aspirations for liberty, they set before them the prosperity, the greatness of America, and at once it was rejoined—America counts three or four millions of slaves. When we Swiss Republicans wished to advance on the road without limit of progress and of liberty, and invoked the great and noble results attained by the free States of the American Union, it was still repeated that Slavery stained the new world. Such is the use made in Europe of the servile institution of Slavery, regarded as lawful in a part of the United States. The enemies of liberty on the European continent called upon Slavery in America to repress and smother the generous impulses of Europe. Henceforth this will be no longer possible. The question of the abolition of Slavery is formally settled. It is very close upon dissolution, and that will undoubtedly be reached. The heroic efforts, the immense sacrifices already made, and which will probably again be made by the people of the American Union, without being weakened thereby, give us this assurance. The logic of facts loudly proclaims that Slavery is dead; the North will attain the noble object of their efforts. While this great act of justice and of separation is in progress, and fixes the attention of the world, what are they about who, to all efforts of the nations to the direction of Republican liberty, make, without ceasing, the objection of Slavery in America? In place of uniting with the sympathy and encouragements given by those who cite the United States as an example worthy to be followed, they take good care not to admit that their objection is removed. In place of encouraging the loyal soldiers of the Union in their humanitarian work, they keep a position which is that of complicity, or very like it, at least. There are, in old Europe, nations which look with anxious eyes upon events that are passing upon the other side of the ocean. They dread the abolition of Slavery, and the maintenance of the Union. They fear that America may become united and at the same time completely free. For us Swiss, this cannot be so. Liberty has no fear of Liberty. The efforts of the American people to extirpate Slavery, are a reason the more that they should have our sympathies. We know that this great nation will never be hostile either to humanity or the independence of nations less in number, and we will salute with enthusiasm the time when the Star-Spangled Banner, symbol of Liberty and of Power, shall wave throughout the United States. Great nations, who establish their governments under federative forms, are never to be feared by others. This form of government is, perhaps, the only one which can secure to a nation the duration of democratic principles. The orator remarked that it was not for Europe to reproach the United States with the servile institution, because she carried it and contributed to establish it in the New World, and ended with glowing terms addressed to the Republicans of the Union: "Brothers of America, be victorious! Switzerland, the land of WILLIAM TELL, applauds all your efforts to extinguish Slavery. That will be a happy day for Helvetia when she learns that her sister, the great Republic of the Union, has forever destroyed Slavery."

Mr. PHILIP CORBAZ was called to the tribune, and spoke thus:

CITIZENS! The grandeur of the cause for which we are assembled, gains for it the sympathies of every man worthy of the name. There are none who do not experience the most painful feelings in view of the perfidious devices, and more or less direct support given by European diplomacy to paralyze the efforts of the Federal army in their titanic struggle against Slavery. All of us have at heart, and on our lips, a malediction against despots, and cry for justice in behalf of slaves. What is passing in the upper regions of politics causes deep apprehensions to hover over free nations, which no reassuring declarations can dissipate. Every free man is sensible that liberty is in peril. The Pro-Slavery men are not all in America. To the traffic in negroes, carried on in a small portion of the New World, Europe can oppose the traffic in white men. The two sorts of Slavery mutually support each other. The orator shows the nations tyrannized over in Europe invoking aid, but entirely deserted at the moment when they should receive it. The Government of the Union had come, at the greatest of sacrifices, to the rescue of the African race held in bondage in America.

He proposed a hurrah for its generous efforts—a cheer for liberty in the old and new world.

The President of the meeting presented himself in the tribune and said:

SIRS:—We have the pleasure and honor to have among us the Consul of the United States. We beg him to address a few words to you.

Hardly were the words uttered when enthusiastic plaudits and vivas burst forth from all parts of the hall.

These plaudits and vivas redoubled when the Consul of the United States, Mr. CHARLES UPTON, reached the tribune.

These were the terms of the Consul's speech, which the stenographer has permitted us to copy:

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS OF GENEVA: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the noble sentiments and the friendship you express for my Government. We have rarely been so greeted in a foreign country. You appreciate, at its just value, the cost of liberty and the cost of our troubles. As for the great struggle which agitates our country, I will tell you, as was lately said by a member of Congress from Maryland, that "we will not give up, and success will crown our efforts." I have faith in the promises, patience and perseverance of the American people, and now that we have resolved to accept on victory or destruction, we will have victory. [Applause.] If, in spite of this determination, we should fail, we will fall with honor. We will transmit, pure and intact, to future generations, the liberty that has been intrusted to us. The historian of our decline and fall, contemplating the wreck of the last of the "Great Republic," and drawing from it instructive lessons on the depravity of man, will shed tears on recounting with what vain heroism this nation will have sacrificed all for the cause of liberty without saving it; but its worship will be kept up in the hearts of all, until fresh generations resumed the task of those who shall have passed away. Yes, were it possible we could fail, our last hour would not be stained with weakness. If we must fall we will stand firm amid the ruin and downfall of the Republic, and we will bury ourselves in its ruin. History will note that men lived in the nineteenth century worthy of a better fate, but whom God has stricken for the sins of their fathers; in such event the ruins of the Republic will bear witness of our greatness and heroism. Liberty dethroned and abandoned, will seat herself on those ruins, and will say to the world, I have borne children and raised them, and they have rebelled against me. I repeat, gentlemen, I thank you in the name of my country for your sympathy for her. Your Swiss voices will add strength to our American arms.

Mr. J. BECKER was invited to the tribune, and made a speech in German, in substance as follows:

REPUBLICANS: Every man ought to be a Republican—ought to consider himself a son of WILLIAM TELL. Republics ought to sympathize with and aid each other in the hour of danger. Honor to you who comprehended this solidarity. Honor to those a favor, brothers of our sons who are in the army of the United States and seal with their blood the great principle of republican solidarity. Twenty years ago, when in Germany, in France, in Italy, Switzerland was talked of, we were asked, what do you expect from a Republic whose children, abandoning their country of liberty, went abroad to sustain thrones? That is so no mere, for our honor; and the stain which might have rested on the Swiss name is mostly washed away and effaced by the blood of Swiss Republicans who have died for the American Union, and so aided in the destruction of Slavery. [Applause.] The orator estimated the imposing situation of the Union after its victory over the Pro-Slavery people; speaks of Mexico, and offers a prayer for the complete realization of the republican system.

A citizen of the United States, Mr. LOMBARD, was called to the Tribune. He reviewed what had been said by the preceding orators on the solidarity which should exist between Republics. He took a text from these counsels to prove that between the Pro-Slavery parties of all countries there existed a thorough solidarity which manifested itself every where, and on every occasion. He cited the loans made in Europe to the Pro-Slavery party, the privateers which been have built and are now building in European ports, and the sympathizing manifestations of which these pirates are the objects, who, returning from skimming the seas, from plundering and burning vessels weaker than theirs, in place of being cast into prison on their arrival in Europe, receive swords of honor. The orator enumerated the disastrous consequences resulting to liberty from the civil war long before prepared for and provoked and begun by the slaveholders, without other purposes than that of making everlasting the Slavery of a part of the human kind. He grouped these consequences under four different heads: The destruction of the Republic of St. Domingo; the enthroning of an Austrian Prince in Mexico; the menaces of Spain against Peru; the dangers which hover over the South American Republics. By all these acts the Monroe doctrine is manifestly violated. Europe, which had no business with us, has come there in arms. Let not Pro-Slavery Europe be astonished if, in its turn, America should claim the right to interfere in the Old World. By just reciprocity the right henceforth belongs to the Union when Slavery becomes subdued. The United States, purified by sword and fire, will be more powerful than ever, and their two millions of soldiers will not remain unmoved spectators of the crushing oppression of free nations. If needed, the Star-Spangled Banner will cross the ocean, will wave at the foot of the Alps, in aid of the independence of this corner of the earth, small in space, but great in spirit—Switzerland. In the name of some Americans here present, said the orator, in closing, I bear witness to you of our deep gratitude for your impressive demonstration. We offer vows for the maintenance of your liberty. We express the hope that the calamity which now strikes at the Union will over be spared to Switzerland.

After warm applause, the President read the draft of the address prepared by the committee to be sent to the people of the United States, which draft is as follows:

PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAN UNION: The people of Geneva, in meeting assembled at the Electoral Hall, address to the people of the Union brotherly greeting and testimonials of their lively sympathy.

The events which are happening in the bosom of the Great Republic of the Union have not found the people of Geneva indifferent. It is with painful sentiments that they have witnessed the violation of the Federal compact by some States. It is with grief they have seen States forget that federative unity is proclaimed by the Constitution; that such unity was recommended and maintained by the first Presidents of the Union—the immortal WASHINGTON, twice elected President, 1789, 1793, 1797; THOMAS JEFFERSON, twice elected President, 1801, 1809, &c.

The people of Geneva offer the most ardent prayers, that inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves ever under the Star-Spangled Banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant without distinction of race, at the North as at the South.

The citizens of Geneva recognize that strict solidarity exists between free people, that one of them cannot suffer without the others experiencing a sad counter blow. Convinced of this truth, in the presence of the civil war which facilitates the projects of the enemies of the American Republic, they believe it to be their duty to give expression to a fraternal word of encouragement to republicans on the other side of the ocean.

People of the United States, the only Republic of Europe, Helvetia, has had also her moments of intestine strife and attempts at separation. She has come forth triumphantly from these trials. She has come forth stronger, more united than before. Those of our cantons which formerly wished to separate, would now rise without distinction to uphold the Federal compact. It will be the same with the American Union. The Southern States will comprehend that the safeguard of their independence and of their prosperity is to be found in the Constitution—in liberty.

People of the Union! Soldiers of the entirety of the country! Courage and constancy. You have our sympathies, because in defending the Union, you also defend liberty. You abolish an odious and crying shame of a part of the United States—Slavery. The violation of the Federal Constitution by some States of the Union has caused to the people of Geneva a sentiment the more painful because nothing justified that violation. No wrong can be alleged by the Secessionists either against the Federal Government or against other authorities. The determination to destroy the Federal compact of Union is explicable only by the wish to maintain Slavery, by the determination to make that essential to the form of government.

This scheme, we truly hope, will not be realized, but were it so, we think that only European Governments, and with stronger reason, free Switzerland, would not abase itself by acknowledging a power based upon Slavery. People of the Union! The citizens of Geneva assembled in meeting to address to you their felicitations on the aim you pursue to maintain the Constitution inviolate and to destroy Slavery.

The struggle has commenced between the two principles—Liberty and Slavery.

The consignee of victory must be the abolition of Slavery forever and everywhere.

Hail Liberty! Hail Republic of the United States!

COMMITTEE ON THE MEETING.

James Fazy,	Ilert Fazy,
H. Vancher,	M. Lombard,
J. Diday,	Herm. Hug.
J. C. Ducommum,	L. Pittara,
M. Schwarm.	Degrange Guerie,
Adolph Catalan,	Moisn Piquet,
Ch. Vogt,	Mase Vautier,
J. L. Dufour,	Pierre Senechand,

Mier Becker.

The draft of the address being put to vote, was adopted by acclamation.

The President of the meeting announced that it would be sent to the Consuls of the United States, with the request to transmit it to Washington.

The meeting closed, and an immense escort formed before the Electoral Hall. Preceded by the Federal banners—Swiss and American—it took up its march, lighted by torches, along Rhone street, where the Consular office is situated. On arriving at the Consulate, a hurrah for the Union and the abolition of Slavery was given by the crowd; a national song was chanted, and the crowd dispersed after a few words from the Consul of the United States, who, on the approach of the people, hoisted his flag.

The meeting, in all respects, furnished evidence of the lively sympathies of the Geneva population with the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of Slavery. The number of people who, from six to 10 o'clock at night, flocked to the Electoral Hall may be estimated at 4,000. From the beginning to the end the tribune was constantly surrounded by 3,000 people.

REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

The Government having been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, at which the foregoing address was adopted, the Secretary of State has responded as follows:

To the People of Geneva:

I have received from the American Consul, who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command, I give you thanks, in the name of all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong claim which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Europe. The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whoever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic faction. With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient and sincere friend, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1864.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Saratoga Races—Close of the Meeting.

Brilliant as had been the previous portion of the Saratoga meeting, it "culminated in a blaze of glory" on Saturday, the concluding day, when exclusive of the numberless season and members' tickets, no less than 6,345 persons paid their admission. The grand stand was a superb array of beauty and fashion, the like of which has never previously been seen in America, and has only been paralleled by Ascot or Goodwood, in England, on a Royal Cup day. The first race on the programme was an

ENGLISH HURDLE RACE,

for a purse of $500—single dash of two miles. Over four hurdles in each mile; the hurdles to be three feet six inches above the turf; three or more horses to start to make a race. Three year olds to carry 128 lbs.; four year olds, 142 lbs.; five year olds, 151 lbs.; six year olds, 157 lbs.; aged, 161 lbs.

ENTRIES.

W. H. Harper enters ch. g. *Charley Riley*, aged.
Dennis Reed enters b. h. *Zigzag*, 4 year old, by *Kurtz*.
W. H. Strong enters *Garibaldi*, 4 year old, by *Vincent Nolte*, dam by *Glencoe*.
Thos. McGready enters ch. h. *Wild Irishman*, by *Peter Pindar*, aged.
M. Tierney enters *Rescue*, aged, by *Rescue*, dam by *Grey Eagle*.
J. Lane Fox enters ch. g. *Garryowen*, aged.

All started with the exception of *Garibaldi*, who was drawn just prior to the saddling-bell ringing. *Zigzag* was the favorite in the pools, and betting at even against the field; *Garryowen* next in favor, *Rescue* the third, and *Charley Riley* the least thought of.

THE RACE.

The lot got off in admirable order, *Zigzag* and *Rescue* leading close together to the first hurdle, just before the upper turn, over which *Zigzag* led, with the rest in close all clearing beautifully. At the second hurdle, near the back, *Zigzag* took a strong and decided lead, with *Charley Riley* in close attendance. At the third hurdle, *Zigzag* maintained his lead, with *Riley* in waiting, *Garryowen* fourth, and *Wild Irishman* far in the rear. In this order they came up the home stretch, and cleared the fourth hurdle in the first mile, it being evident that the race laid entirely between *Zigzag* and *Riley*, who were far ahead of the rest. All took their jumps beautifully—without material alteration of positions—down the back, round the turn, and up the homestretch on the last mile; but taking the last hurdle near the distance, *Zigzag* tripped, fell with her rider, and rolled over, heels up, *Riley* coming over at the same time, fell over, and, whilst the two were scrambling, *Garryowen* came up, cleared the hurdle, and went on with the race; but, with indomitable "pluck" and courage, the rider of *Riley* had got his horse up, though *without a bridle*, had remounted, and made a rattling burst to recover the race, amid the loud cheers of the spectators, but was too late to succeed.

RESULT.

Garryowen, Capt. Fox	1
Charley Riley, Mr. McLaughlin	2
Rescue, Mr. Tierney	3
Wild Irishman, Mr. Pepper	4
Zigzag, Mr. D. Ready	5

Time—First mile, 2:20; the two miles, 4:46.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $300. Selling race for all ages. One and a quarter mile dash.

Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 (no entries for a higher price) to carry their proper weights; those entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed seven pounds; if for $600, fourteen pounds; if for $300, twenty-one pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry to go to the Association. The owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named in the entry. No penalties for other races won.

Mr. J. S. Watson's br. f. Patti, 3 years old, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Revenue, (to be sold for $600,) 72 lbs..... 1
Mr. Thomas Clark's br. m. Seven Oaks, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham, (to be sold for $1,000,) 104 lbs..... 2
Mr. F. B. Reed's Verbena, 4 years, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Evergreen, by Imp. Glencoe, to be sold for $1,500)..... 3

Betting 100 to 70 on *Patti*. In the start *Patti* was last of—*Seven Oaks* taking the lead—but passing the turn, *Patti* went in front, two lengths ahead of *Verbena*. *Patti* went on increasing her lead to four lengths at the lower turn, where *Seven Oaks* was second. Here *Patti* quitted her horses and came home alone in a canter, the winner by sixty yards.

Time—Quarter 00:27; half 1:55; the mile and a quarter 2:23¾.

In accordance with the conditions, immediately after the race *Patti* was sold by auction in front of the Judges' stand, and was bought by Mr. DENNIS READY, of Montreal, for $610. A three-year-old filly of Mr. REED'S, by *Ringold*, half sister to *Tipperary*, was also sold for $300, to Mr. ZELLNARD, and a fine slashing two-year old, by *Lexington*, out of *Fanny G.* (half sister to *Endorser*,) was purchased by Mr. JAMES BEVANS for $820. Mr. HARPER, of Kentucky, also sold, by private contract, his colt *Orion*—by *Revenue*, dam *Mirth*, by *Wagner*—to Mr. R. G. HERVEY, of the Wilson House, Brockville, Canada West, for $700, his new owner intending to make a steeple chaser of him.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Handicap purse, $600. Three miles.

J. S. WATSON enters b. c. *Capt. Moore*, 4 y. o. by Imp. *Baltonnie*, dam *Jenny Rose*, by Imp. *Glencoe* 104 lbs. Walked over.

Mr. STRONG'S *Punch*, (100 lbs.,) and Mr. CLARK'S *Reporter* (115 lbs.) were entered, but the weights were not accepted.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses, one and a quarter miles.

T. H. Reed enters b. m. Verbena, 4-year old, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Evergreen by Imp. Glencoe..... 1
W. C. Duncan enters ch. m. Kate Duncan, 4-year old, by Imp. Stone Plover, dam Madeline, by Boston..... 2

Time—Quarter: 00, 27; Half: 00, 54; the mile and a quarter, 2:29.

Betting 100 to 10 on *Kate*, who rushed off with the lead—often lengths at the turn, twenty at the quarter—maintaining it until she was completely pumped out at the home stretch, and fell back to *Verbena*, who challenged her coming up, and defeated her cleverly on the score by half a length. *Kate's* rider completely threw this race away.

SAME DAY—FIFTH RACE.

Handicap purse, $250; for three-year olds beaten at Patersen or Saratoga; mile heats.

McGrath & Ward enters b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam by Imp. Chesterfield, 95 lbs. 1 1
F. Morris enters b. f by Imp. Eclipse dam, an Arab Mare, 90 lbs..... 2 4
W. F. Harper enters b. c. by Revenue, dam Mirth by Wagner, 90 lbs. Orion..... 3 2
J. S. Watson enters br. f. Patti, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta by Revenue. 90 lbs..... 4 3

Betting 10 to 1 on *Tipperary*, who won both heats easily, with which this brilliantly successful meeting terminated—unqualified satisfaction being expressed by all present throughout it at the admirable character of the arrangements, and the perfect order and good management which prevailed.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.—Stake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Owner, named br. h. Charley Wooley.... 3 1 1 1
James McLaughlin, named b. m. Lady McClellan..... 1 3 3 3
M. McRoberts, named b. m. Creeping Jenny..... 2 2 2 2

Time—2:47; 2:45; 2:48; 2:45.

Charley Wooley was a shade the favorite of either of the other two at the start. He won the first heat by four lengths, but, having lost a shoe in the race, which made him hitch in his gait, the judges excluded him as winner of the heat, and placed him third; he, however, won the second heat by three lengths, the third by two lengths, and the fourth by four lengths, thus winning the trot twice over. An evident desire was manifested by "the powers that were" to exclude him, if possible, in favor of the mare, to whom the word was wrongly given when, and unusual efforts were made to pick some hole in his trotting by which he could be deprived of the fruits of his well-earned victory; but it did not work.

—Mlle. PATTI has been most successful this season in London, so much so, it is said, that her lessee demands five hundred guineas for her services alone for two concerts.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	256⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞
5,000	do	83 2	100	do	b3 91⅞
5,000	U. S. 7-30 Cer	91	500	do	91⅞
100	Erie Railway	s3 112⅞	100	do	s10 91⅞
100	do	b12 113	100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 135
100	do	b6 113	100	do	b10 130¾
100	Hudson River R	s3 133	100	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅝
400	do	b3 133⅝	400	do	b3 113⅝
100	do	b3w 133⅝	500	do	b10 113⅝
400	Reading R	s3 116	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114
300	do	s3 116⅛	100	do	b3 114⅛
200	do	b3w 136⅛	500	Pa. Ft. W. & C.	115⅝
400	do	b3 136⅛	100	do	s3 115⅝
100	do	b3 136⅛	100	do	116⅝
200	do	b3w 136⅝	400	do	116
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	60⅝	150	Quicksilv. Min.	b10 80

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The word "Sozodont," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words—*Sozo* and *Odontos*. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontos" the teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including fine delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FRAZEE'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—C. D. Archbald and daughter, W. Lee and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff, C. L. Briard and wife, Mr. Senechal, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Hallett and two children, Miss Hallett, Miss Maggie Hallett, Miss Spencer, two children and servant; Thos. Lawton, F. G. Weekes and wife, Miss Jennie Dows, Miss Phayer, Miss Conant, Miss Kidder, Emily Walsh, Willie Walsh, F. Walsh, H. Walsh, Mr. Bowman, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Ahrens, Mr. Mar, L. S. Worrell, J. E. O'Rorke, J. R. Berrick, Rev. E. Gordon, Rev. John McNett, Mr. Davidson, John Millett, Jas. Millett, A. G. Dale, Mrs. F. Lewis, Mr. Boyle, A. Mellish, Mr. McPhail, Mr. De la Tour, J. F. Altner, Fred'k Stanley, A. Stanley, J. Hogg, Albert Reichmann, Mr. Ratcliffe, P. Daniels, Mr. Pertugal, Mr. Renteria, Mr. Ebler, John Bond, Robt. Crellan, W. Levy, J. Antonio, G. P. Williams, S. J. Butler, H. Kool, W. Friedlander, Mr. Cohen, G. C. Hunter, W. Hall, Rev. H. Jessup, 2 children, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—S. Elchberg and child, Elias Mertens, Jos. Uhrig, lady and daughter, Aug. Cohen, Rahel Cober, Ingeborg Jurgens, Emilie Hirsch, P. H. J. Vandervoort and lady, T. Claussen, J. Nordlinger, B. Estvan, lady and child, N. Faber, C. W. Bradley, Amanda Basch, H. Barth and lady, Oscar Bracklein, Geo. Rogge, H. V. Druck, C. H. Sletjen, Miss A. Sletjen.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Iowa, from London*—Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Messrs. Thornton, Rogo, Porg, Manuel, Frederick, Mant, Granger and Straus, D. C. Welch, Surgeon, and 125 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets....10 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 11 24 | Gov. Island, 12 13 | Hell Gate.... 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Daisell.

Ships American Congress, Woodward, Liverpool, Grinnell & Minturn; British Lion, (Br.,) Liverpool, J. F. Whitney.

Barks Grinmar, (Norw.,) Nielson, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Far Away, (Br.,) Luce, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Lord Collingwood, (Br.,) Barker, Plymouth, Eng., Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Neponset, Tracy, Pictou, Moore & Henry; Palma, (Br.,) Raque, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Laura, (Br.,) Langthon, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Elizabeth, (Dan.,) Le Boer, Cork, for orders, Wm. Salem & Co.; Mrando, (Br.,) Wright, Cork for orders, A. Smithers, New-York, (Ital.,) Starce, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Schooners Ellen, (Br.,) Heartt, Nassau, J. Douglass; S. Hotchkiss, Halleck, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham; J. C. Donohue, Bartlett, Bangor, T. Mayhew; Renale Rowe, (Br.,) Rowe, Falmouth, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley; Nicole, Chisham, Cow Bay, F. Talbot & Co.; Howard, (Br.,) Meyer, Liverpool, W. McDonald; A. Henderson, Burress, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; N. B. Sorden, Eldridge, Portland, J. Douglass; A. Dosne, Hall, Bridgeport, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Belle of Cape Ann, Locke, Boston; Mabel Hall, Hall, Boston; Prince Alfred, ——, Elizabeth

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4018. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

The Released Union Officers on Board.

Six Hundred of Our Officers Placed Under Fire.

Barbarous Treatment of Prisoners by the Rebels.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. Worron, commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock A. M., via Fortress Monroe, Aug. 7, with mails and fifty-five released Union prisoners to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. The *Fulton* was detained six hours in a fog off Sandy Hook.

July 30, on downward trip, southwest of Cape Fear, was boarded by United States gunboat *Vicksburgh*, Capt. Braine, cruising.

The propeller *United States* arrived at Port Royal Aug. 3, en route for New-Orleans, and sailed Aug. 4.

Off Cape Lookout, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., died on board, from excessive heat, James Boyle, coal-passer; buried at sea same day.

We are indebted to purser McManus for prompt delivery of our news packages.

The following is a list of the *Fulton's* passengers:

Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessels.	Col. Lagrange,
Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour.	Col. R. White.
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Scammon.	Col. E. L. Dana.
Brig.-Gen. A. Shaler.	Col. Grover.
Brig.-Gen. C. A. Heckman.	Col. H. C. Lee.
Col. W. Harriman.	Col. Taylor.
Col. W. C. Maxwell.	Col. Tardis.
Col. H. L. Brown.	Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldwin.
Col. W. H. Leeman.	Lieut.-Col. E. Olcott.
Col. T. F. Craven.	Lieut.-Col. Stewart.
Lieut.-Col. Polsley.	Lieut.-Col. Mayhew.
Lieut.-Col. McMakin.	Lieut.-Col. Trumble.
Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hays.	Lieut.-Col. Rogers.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. Spofford.	Lieut.-Col. C. Benjamin.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burnham.	Lieut.-Col. T. H. Higginbotham.
Lieut.-Col. S. Moffatt.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Dickinson.
Lieut.-Col. Armstrong.	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Cook.
Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fellows.
Lieut.-Col. F. Swift.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lasselles.
Lieut.-Col. Hawkins.	Maj. S. A. Grant.
Maj. Baker.	Maj. D. B. Kief.
Maj. Clarke.	Maj. Morrison.
Maj. Hall.	Maj. Bates.
Maj. Crandall.	Maj. C. H. Beers.
Maj. G. M. Denin.	Maj. D. A. Carpenter.
Maj. J. H. Johnson.	Dr. Walsh.
Surgeon Turner.	Dr. B. T. Harrison.
Surgeon Semple.	Capt. J. H. Smith,
Surgeon E. M. Plase.	Capt. J. C. Clarke.
Surgeon D. B. Warren.	Capt. B. D. Jones.
Capt. L. P. Sheldon.	Capt. D. G. Risley.
Surgeon Perry.	Capt. E. S. Babcock.
Capt. W. W. Hunt.	Capt. E. Post.
Capt. Rockfellow.	Capt. W. Royal.
Capt. H. F. Mills.	Chaplain E. F. Rockwood.
Lieut. A. F. Newman.	Lieut. J. W. Jaquette.
Lieut. J. Kribbs.	Lieut. C. P. Goodyear.
Lieut. G. Coggswell.	Lieut. T. E. Fairchild.
Lieut. A. Wiswell.	Lieut. C. E. Parker.
Lieut. J. L. Spalding.	Lieut. Berriman.
Lieut. Crawford.	Lieut. Butler.
Lieut. Pierce.	Lieut. J. F. Ellsworth.
Lieut. H. L. Phelps.	Lieut. H. P. Gray,
Lieut. Bullahan.	Lieut. A. Marsh.
Lieut. Crawford.	Lieut. C. S. Allen.
Lieut. Thorburn.	Capt. O. H. Granville.
Lieut. M. L. Botsford.	Capt. H. Perry.
Lieut. J. H. Evans.	Lieut. A. D. Larned.
Lieut. G. Murray.	Lieut. E. F. Harris.
Lieut. J. S. Mansa.	Lieut. James Hawes.
Lieut. J. E. Stewart.	Lieut. E. W. Mossey.
Lieut. W. E. Hale.	Capt. O. Bennett.
Capt. Wm. Cooke.	

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Exchange of Officers—Reception of our men at the Cosmopolitan—Treatment of Prisoners by the Rebels—Six Hundred more put UnderFire.

Hilton Head, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

In my brief dispatch to the Times, sent by the steamer *Admiral*, which left Charleston harbor for New-York last night, I made mention of the fact that an exchange of the rebel prisoners—fifty in number—for an equal number of Union prisoners under our fire had been effected. I was fortunately granted the privilege of accompanying the party on the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. A. Crocker—the same steamer which conveyed the rebel prisoners. I have already chronicled how our own and the rebel steamers met off Sullivan's Island, and, in general terms, how the exchange was effected. In this connection it is proper to state that the exchange would not have been brought about at the time it was had not Gen. Foster taken measures for retaliation. The reception of the Union officers on board the *Cosmopolitan* was of the most enlivening character. Nothing had been omitted by Majors John F. Anderson and E. M. Strong, of Gen. Foster's Staff, and who were the Commissioners on our side, to make the occasion of the return of the Union officers an event long to be remembered. The arrangements were complete in every particular. Wines and viands of the best quality were furnished in abundance, and every one on board entered heart and soul into the festivities. The *Cosmopolitan* reached the point designated for the exchange—the buoy off the site of the old Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island, and within about one mile of Fort Sumter—at 10 A. M. Wednesday. As we neared the buoy, we could see the rebel craft *Chesterfield* steaming down the inner channel. Apparently, she stopped at Sumter a moment or two, and then proceeded on the trip, reaching the buoy about half an hour before the *Cosmopolitan*. Perhaps it would be interesting to the public to know what kind of a vessel the rebels had, to meet the splendid steamer *Cosmopolitan*. I call the mud-turtle arrangement I saw a vessel, although it was impossible to discover a difference between it and the shabbiest-appearing tug that was ever seen in these or any other waters. The thing had not been painted; I should judge, for about six years, and the wheelhouse and upper works were stove in and otherwise damaged. The fires were fed with wood, a quantity of which was piled up on the lower deck. Our officers state that before stepping aboard this crazy concern they were asked to pledge their honor that they would not give any information concerning what they might see in the harbor on the passage down. Four of the number stood upon their rights, and refused to give their parole for any such purpose. But notwithstanding the fact that forty-six did give their parole, the entire fifty were placed in a pen between the paddle-boxes, where they were not only deprived of seeing anything, but were almost suffocated for the want of air. Whatever of suffering the Union officers were compelled to endure among the hideous barbarians of the benighted region of the South, they had the unbounded delight of meeting with an enthusiastic welcome and entertainment the moment they were released from their captivity. As the *Cosmopolitan* passed through the fleet, the gunboat *Pawnee* pealed forth a salute of thirteen guns, and the crews of all the monitors and gunboats rent the air with deafening cheers.

The naval flag steamer *Harvest Moon*, with Admiral Dahlgren and Maj.-Gen. Foster on board, arrived off Charleston from Hilton Head early in the morning. In passing down the bay the *Cosmopolitan* stopped alongside the *Harvest Moon*, and that rendered the returned officers an opportunity of visiting the latter ship. As the officers stepped aboard they received a most hearty welcome from Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster. Refreshments were immediately ordered, and an hour or more passed off in the happiest manner possible. Parting from the flag-steamer the *Cosmopolitan* proceeded to just across the bar and anchored near the naval steamer *Admiral*, having on board Maj.-Gen. Sickles, and which came up from the Head during the night. Gen. Sickles invited all the officers to dine with him on board the *Admiral*, an invitation that nearly all accepted. Thus the time passed till 6 P. M., when the party, accompanied by Gen. Foster, returned to the *Cosmopolitan* and were transported during the night to Hilton Head. The returned Union officers will go North in the steamer *Fulton*—the vessel that takes this dispatch. This morning at Hilton Head they were honored with a salute of eleven guns. Unfortunately, while the salute was being fired, a gun exploded, killing Elisha Crosby and John E. Stewart, of Company B, Veteran Corps.

I have now a line to write regarding the fifty rebel prisoners that we exchanged. They had never been placed under rebel fire, but were kept in the brig *Dragon*, in Port Royal harbor, till the day they were exchanged. The treatment they have received from Union hands was far better than they deserved. They have been allowed to purchase clothing, to receive contributions, to write to their friends, and have been looked upon and considered as human beings.

In return for this kind treatment, what have our soldiers in their hands been subjected to? A majority of the fifty who were exchanged yesterday have been confined for months and months in prisons from which, on account of the inhuman treatment they received, they never expected to leave alive. On the way to the Charleston prison, the same fifty officers were insulted, maltreated and robbed. The despicable fiends did not even spare the coat buttons of our officers, and when Gen. Seymour was asleep, they actually cut from his coat all but four buttons. For those buttons the rebels received five dollars each in their currency. The officers state that during the first few days of their stay in Charleston, they were subjected to the most barbarous treatment. Dogs, in our section, would receive commiseration if put upon the same footing. Having been in Charleston for a while, the authorities were forced, on humane principles alone, to be more lenient. The rebels allowed them to change their greenbacks for Confederate money, allowing seven and even ten dollars of the latter for one of the former. Whenever our men were allowed the privilege of making purchases, they were charged the most exorbitant prices—such as one dollar for a loaf of bread, five dollars for a common tin plate, ten dollars for a pound of soap, one hundred dollars for a pair of second-hand shoes, and everything else in proportion.

Of what I have to write now I desire the loyal public at the North to take particular notice. Within the past four days 600 Union officers have been placed under fire at Charleston. Had not Stoneman destroyed the railroad in the rear of Macon, the number of prisoners thus placed under fire would be 16,000! It is time for every loyal man to come forward and aid in crushing this rebellion.

If any one who has a relative fighting for the North has the least desire to have our Government deal leniently with rebel prisoners, let him consider the base, inhuman, barbarous treatment to which Union prisoners are exposed, and he will soon change his sentiments. At Charleston, at Macon, at Henderson, the rebels are either starving our men to death, or shooting them outright—and those men are prisoners of war. I appeal to all loyal men at the North, if they will stand still and see our fathers and brothers thus treated. The rebels feed prisoners on an allowance each day of a single rye cake and a small quantity of water. If you do not believe it, ask any of the fifty who go North in the *Fulton*. Look at the features of some of them, and you will spare questioning.

Our men tell you that forty and fifty Union prisoners die each day at the pen in Henderson. Why is this? They are deprived of food, robbed of clothing, and refused the smallest piece of rag or board for shelter. WHIT.

Arrival of the United States Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

The United States ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, Commodore H. R. Thatcher, U. S. N., Commanding, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal 2d inst. Arrived off Charleston Bar same day, at 2:30 P. M., where she received on board, for passage home, the men from the various vessels composing the blockading fleet off that city whose terms of enlistment had expired. She sailed thence the same evening, at 6 P. M., for this port. Arrived off Sandy Hook on the evening of the 8th, and anchored.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commodore Henry K. Thatcher, Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Greenleaf Cilley; Paymaster, Frank C. Crosby; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Langley; Acting Master, C. W. Pratt; Acting Master, F. F. Baury; Acting Master, Alexander McIntosh; Acting Ensign, John L. Vennard; Acting Assistant Engineer, George S. Geer; Boatswain, John R. Bartlett; Gunner, Henry W. Fitzsborne; Sailmaker, G. J. Gallagher; Carpenter, C. W. Babbitt; Commodore's Clerk, Henry T. Rivers; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles W. White; Acting Master's Mate, J. A. K. Willmuth; Const Pilot, Wm. C. Edwards.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition from Norfolk—The Rebel Ram Albemarle—New Floating Battery—Recruiting Agents in Newbern.

Newbern, Friday, Aug. 5.

The following items are taken from the Newbern *Times*:

"An expedition from Norfolk traversed through the Albemarle Counties on Saturday and Sunday last, following closely upon the heels of one from Newbern, clearing out blockade runners and obtaining important information."

"The rebel ram *Albemarle* is now commanded by Mayer, formerly of the *Florida*, and is in thorough repair, and lays at the Custom-house at Plymouth.

Another rebel ram is in the course of completion at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the Fall flood.

A diamond-shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke River. They have also constructed a fort mounting twelve guns and a 100-pounder Parrott at the mouth of the river. Forts Gray and Wessels have been totally demolished.

Attempts are being made by the rebels to raise the sunken *Southfield*.

Rev. Prof. Doherty, of this city formerly, previously to the occupation of Newbern by the Federal forces, an inventor of conical bullets for the rebels, and promoter in general of Southern manufactures, has been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the United States service.

Newbern is now full of agents from the loyal States, recruiting for their several quotas. We believe Old Massachusetts, as yet, offers the largest pile, and the colored men flock to her standard with alacrity. She has gained quite a reputation in being the pioneer in the recruitment of colored soldiers, and in seeing that they had all of their rights.

Disloyalists Banished.

Cairo, Monday, Aug. 8.

Several disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah with their families have arrived here en route to Canada, having been banished by Gen. Payne. Among them are a number of merchants and leading men, whose property has been seized by the Government.

THE ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Heavy Battle of the 28th of July.

A FURIOUS ASSAULT---REBEL REPULSE.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Interesting Notes on Affairs at the Front.

Near Atlanta, Ga., Friday, July 29, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

There was a thundering yesterday all along our line, although no decided advantages resulted therefrom.

You will recollect that the Army of the Tennessee, that is, Logan's, Blair's and Dodge's corps, since the crossing of the river, have been upon our left—the extreme left extending away round upon the Georgia Railroad, several miles from Atlanta, east.

Gen. Garrard's last raid caused considerable disturbance upon the railroad, his scale of operations extending some fifty-nine miles from Atlanta.

The only road now in complete running order to Atlanta, is the Macon Railway. To gain possession of this road a difficult military operation presented itself—the shifting of three corps from the left to the right. Logan's, Blair's and Dodge's corps, under command of Gen. Howard, commenced moving early yesterday morning.

While this movement was going on it was natural that the enemy should attack our left flank, under Gen. Schofield, which was to "refuse," that is, give back, which it did without sustaining much injury. To divert the enemy while this change was going on, the entire skirmish line, from right to left, had orders to advance, while our line of battle was instructed to take advantage of any weaknesses which might present themselves in the enemy's line.

But more of this in its proper place. Let me now give you a sketch of the movement from left to right, and of the furious contest which took place between Logan's corps and the rebel corps under Gen. Stewart.

Logan started from near Decatur late Wednesday night, or early yesterday morning, with orders to locate upon the extreme right, between the two railroads running to Macon and Chattanooga. Dodge was next to take position on his left, while the Seventeenth Corps was to come in upon the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee, and join Palmer's corps of the Army of the Cumberland. As Logan's corps is the smallest one in this army, Jeff. C. Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps was detached with orders to fall in upon the extreme right of Logan.

Through some misunderstanding, Jeff. C. Davis' division did not take the appointed place. Without advising you of to whom the fault belongs, I will say that Davis went where he was ordered. The fault lies between department and corps staff officers.

THE BATTLE—JULY 28.

The enemy, anticipating Sherman's designs upon his left, massed Stewart's corps, composed of about 20,000 men, upon our right, and attacked Logan furiously, a little before noon, with infantry and artillery. Logan had got into a pretty good position, luckily, and had thrown up a line of rude rifle-pits along the whole front of the Fifteenth Corps.

After brisk skirmishing upon both sides, and considerable artillery demonstrations upon the part of the enemy, Lorino's division of infantry and Martin's brigade of cavalry dashed across an open field into a patch of woods, and turned our flank, when about two hours of hard fighting took place, at the termination of which time Logan had successfully managed to extricate himself from his perilous situation. This was about 2 o'clock. From this time till between 4 and 5 the musketry fire was terrible, very little artillery being used by the enemy, and none by ourselves.

Before 4 o'clock Logan advanced his whole line over the rifle-pits, as the entire front of Stewart's corps exhibited signs of wavering. The enemy during all this time had fought in an open field and in patches of forests, with no protection whatever, while our line was behind rifle-pits. At 4 P. M. the whole rebel corps was retreating, and in half an hour afterward was inside of its fortifications, leaving us the entire field upon which the attack was made and the battle fought. Logan took immediate possession of the enemy's ground, and during last night his corps put up a strong line of earthworks.

Gen. Logan says his loss in killed, wounded and missing will amount to fifteen hundred, and one stand of colors.

The majority of this loss occurred upon the flank, which was penetrated by the enemy at the commencement. This loss was made up, however, at the close, as our forces had everything their own way.

The enemy's loss is estimated at least as large as our own. They removed nearly all their dead and wounded.

In the last charge of our troops three rebel Colonels were killed, and three stands of colors were captured.

During the fight I was over to the Twentieth Corps, witnessing the farewell of Hooker to his troops, but arrived on the ground just in time to witness the close of the affair, and to see brought to the rear some six hundred wounded, among whom was Brig.-Gen. Haven, of Iowa.

Had the detached division of the Fourteenth Corps got in upon Logan's right at the appointed time, the result would have been a *great* victory to our arms. As it is, we took possession of the enemy's ground and drove him within his works.

This makes the third attack and defeat of the enemy since we crossed the Chattahoochee.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing, since the 16th inst., may be safely estimated at 22,000. Our loss, making great allowances, must fall short of half that number.

THE DIVERSION ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

As I informed you above, during the movement of the Army of the Tennessee, the entire skirmish line of the army, from right to left, was to advance, which developed the fact that the enemy were in great numbers along our whole front.

Our line advanced several times during the day, but were driven in, after establishing themselves at a certain distance from the rebel works.

In the Fourth and Fourteenth, particularly, the firing was quite severe off and on during the day, while the artillery upon each side kept up a terrible pounding all day yesterday and all last night.

THE CANNONADING LAST NIGHT.

From dark last night until 2 or 3 o'clock this morning, the enemy shelled us at a furious rate, in revenge, I suppose, for our unceremonious salutations of yesterday. Evidently they turned all of their guns upon our camps, all of which are in fair view of their works. In company with Gens. Johnson and King and other officers, up to a late hour last night, I watched the shelling of our works and camps by the rebels. After I retired, I was obliged to get up and take refuge behind our works, owing to the numerous shells which were dropped near my tent. Although our breastworks are three hundred yards in advance of our camps, it is safer in the extreme front than in the rear, as the enemy, in attempting to shell our works, threw at least half the missiles over. Those shells which fail to explode go a mile or more beyond our camps, and enjoy the reputation of having "three days' rations." The enemy shelled our works with great precision last night, compelling our men, for safety, to hug their logs closely. I slept behind the works of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry during the night, and got through in safety. Gen. Johnson's and Gen. King's headquarters were shelled all night. The shelling in Johnson's quarters was kept up all night, but no one at that place was injured, although the General said that he came very near at one time of packing up and coming over to King's headquarters. If he had he would have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, as quite an arsenal was discovered in the grounds adjoining Gen. King's headquarters this morning.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA.

The whole heavens were illuminated last night for hours in the direction of Atlanta, and a large fire, it is supposed, must have been raging. If so, it was not caused by our shells, as our guns have not been turned Atlantaward since Tuesday last.

THE REBEL DEFENCES.

Our entire front, go where you will, from right to left, teem with rebel defences. There is a world of fortifications. The finest view of Atlanta and a portion of the rebel forts is from an eminence near the Twentieth Corps headquarters. From the top of this hill six redoubts may be seen, and men walking around the tops of them may also be seen with the naked eye.

The rebel works, as seen from several prominent positions, are connected with parallel lines of breastworks, while in their extreme front are several lines of rifle-pits.

Some of our skirmishers are oftentimes quite "brash." Upon several occasions our lines have advanced upon rebel territory near enough to hear the orders of "Fire!" given at the forts. They are known to mount guns of all calibres, from a 6 to a 32-pounder, and I have no doubt but that they have some 64-pound fellows mounted.

ITEMS.

Gen. Hooker bid farewell to his corps yesterday, and soon after, accompanied by three of his staff, left for Washington. His departure is deeply regretted by the whole army.

Maj.-Gen. Howard has been appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed that position yesterday.

The Memphis *Appeal*, which I saw at Gen. Thomas' headquarters this morning, says that Maj.-Gen. Walker, of Georgia, was killed in the battle of Friday last.

The Atlanta papers are "mum" in regard to Hood, editorially, but quote the most unkind strictures upon his generalship from the Richmond journals.

Gen. Sweeney, commanding a division in the Sixteenth Corps, has been relieved of his command and ordered to Nashville. CHICKAMAUGA.

Affairs Before Atlanta.

Near Atlanta, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1864.

ATLANTA NOT TAKEN.

Atlanta is not yet (Aug. 1) in Yankee possession. On Friday, the 22d of July, as I have before written you, an order was promulgated announcing the fall of Georgia's stronghold, and the whole army was deceived, as well as the correspondents, who—those connected with the Western papers—immediately repaired to Nashville to acquaint by telegraph their journals of the (supposed) fact. We who contented ourselves with the idea of *visiting the city before describing it*, rather have the joke on those clever fellows who "saw the Star-Spangled Banner floating to the breeze from the public buildings of Atlanta, and who heard the heavy tread of our victorious soldiers through its sombre streets." My eagle-eyed friend of the Cincinnati journal—he who, from the suburbs of the city, witnessed the glorious *entree* of the Federal army—is much cut up about his vision extraordinary. He returned here yesterday, after a week's absence, and is still about a mile and a half from *those* suburbs. The enthusiastic Bohemian, he of capacious ears and telescopic eyes, who heard the victorious tread of the Union army as it marched through the desolate thoroughfares of the Gate City, and who experienced an ecstatic gush as he beheld the National ensign climb the staff heretofore devoted to treason's rag, is expected to return so soon as he shall have fully recovered from his patriotic prostration.

THE DISTANCE TO ATLANTA.

The Fourteenth Corps, which is well up in the advance, is located upon both sides of the railroad running to Chattanooga—the three-mile post being in its midst. Therefore it is three miles to the carshed, or to the centre of the city. The city is said to be two miles through in any direction. This would bring our encampment to within two miles of the outskirts or suburbs of the city. Our line of battle, or at least our skirmish line, is a full mile in advance of our trains. Thus, take it any way, and give us all the advantage we possess, we are at least one mile from the city—and two miles to the centre thereof. There are many eminences hereabouts, from which the city may be seen plainly with the naked eye. With a glass, from a high knoll to the right of the Twentieth Corps headquarters, one may distinctly view the operations and gesticulations of groups of men and women assembled upon the roofs of stately buildings and upon the elevations beyond the city.

THE SITUATION.

To tell the truth, we are somewhat puzzled at the stubborn front presented by the enemy. Hood has been dreadfully worried since our encroachments commenced, and has experienced three disastrous defeats, in which, according to the rebel newspapers, he has sustained a loss of 26,000 men. Yet he keeps up a bold front, and audaciously stands his ground, to the great dissatisfaction of our skirmish line, which made three unsuccessful attempts to advance yesterday.

We cannot with the least chance of success attempt to carry the enemy's fortifications by assault. There are yet two ways to effect his dislodgment. If our right swings round on the Macon road, he must (it is believed) come out of his works and fight us in an open field, or make his escape to the north and east as best he can. If, however, in that case, the enemy persists in declining to fight or evacuate, then Gen. Sherman must provide his army with twenty days' rations, and go clean around, as he did at Buzzard Roost and Allatoona. The "pot hook" *is bound to win.*

So far this morning everything is quiet in our front, with the exception of the continual firing along our picket line. Our right now extends to within a short distance of the Macon Railroad, our centre spans the Chattanooga road, and our left extends to a point about four miles northeast from the latter named road. We are not unprepared for a storm upon our right at any time; and, in fact, I may add, that such an event is expected this day. The order for the day is for Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, to push toward the Macon road, in line of battle, and urge the enemy to meet him. Beside, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, Howard has Jeff. C Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps, and Ward's division of the Fourth Corps upon his extreme right. If Gen. Howard can only succeed in drawing the enemy out, I can anticipate the result. There are two full batteries of 24-pound howitzers in his command—the most destructive engines of warknown—and his force, in an open field, can whip and put to flight an equal number of the rebels.

It is reported in camp this morning, and the "strikers" claim it as a fact, that Joe Johnston has been again placed in command, and that Hood has been sent to the rear. I will add that this is not generally credited.

I will inform you of one thing certain in connection with Hood. There is a person named Bragg at work. His tactics cannot be mistaken. He pounced his whole army upon one Federal corps while moving in column at Perryville, nearly annihilated it, and ran off at night. He made Rosecrans think he was in Murfreesboro awaiting an attack, and in the night crossed Stone River, marched his army three miles, massed his left, grabbed three thousand men and twenty-four cannon from McCook, and then pitched in and whipped our right, killing and wounding more than two-fifths of those who avoided capture, and drove back half of our army four miles. At Chickamauga he again attacked our army moving in columns, with what result is well known.

This same dodge was attempted on the 20th and 22d of July, but upon each occasion our army was in line of battle. The attack upon Logan on the 28th ult., did not far fall short. Had the enemy withdrawn his skirmish-line but a few moments sooner, the Fifteenth Corps would have found itself in great peril. As it was, as I have informed you in my account of the battle, the enemy all but struck us in the flank and rear.

It is an opinion long ago expressed, that Gen. Bragg is the best man the enemy have ever had in command of his army in the Southwest. This fact is clearly developed now. The rebels, in and out of the army, despise Bragg because he is a soldier. He is a strict disciplinarian. Had he not been, the rebel army of Tennessee, composed of a lot of young men who were inclined to do as their fancy dictated, would have been long ago destroyed by its own elements of insubordination.

YESTERDAY.

Had it not been for the continued grumbling and rolling of Heaven's artillery, yesterday would have been a very quiet day. Not a piece of cannon uttered a sound for the twenty-four hours known as Sunday. The big guns upon either side spoke not a word. The weather was delightful in the morning, but before noon it clouded and a river of thundershowers occupied the balance of the day.

GARRARD.

Gen. Garrard, who, with four thousand cavalry, left here on Tuesday last to do some more cutting upon the Augusta road, returned this morning, but did not succeed in doing much damage this time. He had a fight when about thirty miles east of Atlanta, and was at one time surrounded two days. He cut his way out, however, with trifling loss. So far during this campaign our cavalry have performed their part nobly and well.

GEN. STONEMAN'S PERFORMANCES.

Gen. Stoneman, who has been upon a raid for a week, is still "going it" somewhere. We have heard from him, however, at Lafayette, a small place some forty miles south from here, at which place he had a brush with a portion of Wheeler's command, which he whipped and scattered in all directions. Subsequently he tapped the Macon Road at Jonesboro, a little town about thirty miles from Atlanta. The extent of the damage done has not been reported, but it is hoped that the rebel communication between Atlanta and Macon has been considerably injured.

OUR LOSSES.

Since the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee River we have had three big battles, and have skirmished nearly all the time, during which our losses, placing them at the highest, will not reach twelve thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss since the 17th ult., according to the latest rebel newspapers, is stated at *twenty-six thousand*. This is a terrible rebel loss, but according to our own estimates of their killed, wounded and missing, it seems accurate.

THE ENEMY IN OUR REAR.

For some days past several gangs of guerrillas have been seen in our rear, between this place and the river. Three men of Elliott's command were shot last night only two miles from Gen. Sherman's headquarters. This morning squads of cavalry have been sent out upon all the roads between here and the river, and those caught bushwhacking will be summarily disposed of—so I understand.

AT IT AGAIN.

The cannonading has commenced all along the line, and as I write a lively shelling is going on, in which both parties are participants. It is very quiet, however, along the skirmish line.

CHICKAMAUGA.

From Washington.

A private dispatch from Washington to-day says:

"Our news through rebel sources is all encouraging.

The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels both at Richmond and Atlanta.

Military men here say that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels; and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment.

Averill's victory in the valley is confirmed. His loss was very slight, and he captured from 500 to 600 prisoners and all the rebel artillery.

This and the reports from Mobile have made our Washington officials very happy to-day.

The Reported Rebel Raid on Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this afternoon, has further particulars about the reported rebel raid on this city.

It appears that the Provost-Marshal of this city, from various reports, was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized an expedition to burn Buffalo and destroy the canal locks at Lockport.

He laid the matter before Maj.-Gen. Dix, who stated that he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide any means to defeat it; but he advised that measures be taken here as the exigency of the case may require.

The public are unadvised of any means of defence having been taken as yet.

It is reported that Maj. Fardo has protested against the removal of the Seventy-fourth Regiment from here, which has been ordered for one hundred days' duty.

From Fortress Monroe—Return of Gen. Grant from Washington.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Aug. 8.

The United States steamer *Eutaw & America* arrived in Quarantine this morning from Pensacola. All well. They report three cases of yellow fever there when they left on the 3d inst.

Gen. Grant arrived from Washington this noon on the steamer *Diamond*, and, after remaining three hours, proceeded up the James River.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived this morning from Philadelphia, where she has been some weeks undergoing thorough repairs. She sailed this afternoon for Aikens' Landing, with about — rebel Surgeons for exchange.

There is no news from City Point.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Sidon from Liverpool and the Washington from Havre.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUISERS.

RUMORS CONCERNING INTERVENTION.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The *Washington*, from Havre, July 29 and the *Sidon* from Liverpool, July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Although the important news brought by these arrivals has been anticipated, our correspondence and files furnish us the following additional items.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Cruisers—Their Activity—Feeling of the People—Intervention—Maximilian.

Paris, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

You need not give any heed to the various rumors of sea-fights in European waters between Federal and rebel vessels, for the *Florida* is now the only rebel vessel afloat or likely soon to be afloat, and by this time she has heard of the affair of the *Alabama*, and will keep out of the way.

The three Federal men-of-war now in European waters, are very active and steam around from port to port to obtain news, and to keep themselves posted on the movements of the Confederates. The *Niagara*, in her quality of new-comer, is particularly active, and goes about every day in the Channel, stopping, as she has a right to do, all the suspicious vessels she meets. She is not sparing of her powder in these encounters, and what with stopping suspicious vessels and firing at target, the coast people and the channel shipping are kept in a constant state of excitement. At last the English and French are getting enough of Uncle Sam, and begin to regret, probably, that they made these annoyances to their commerce necessary, by the favoritism shown to the rebels.

The commission charged by the French Government to report on the subject of the big guns on board our men-of-war, has reported favorably, but in what terms, or with what restrictions, we are not likely to know.

In official circles the American war is the principal topic of conversation. If the ardent wishes of these enemies of the Union could have prevailed, Ewell would have taken Washington and Baltimore; as it is, the retreat of the grand raiding party across the Potomac is followed with disappointment and imprecations. Among these people it is pretended that one of the objects of the visit of the King of Belgium to Vichy is to bring about a closer alliance between England and France, with a view to an intervention in America, as well as in Denmark, and they cite the presence of Mr. Slidell at Vichy as an evidence of the probable existence of these negotiations. Any man not blind with prejudice can see the absurdity of these pretensions. It is the policy of the foreign Secessionists to keep up the cry of intervention, so as to encourage the hopes of the South, and the Governments of France and England are quite favorable enough to the rebel cause to go just as far as possible in aid of this manœuvre.

The apparent opposition of Gov. Seymour to the war has aided in giving consistency to the reports of intervention. The parties here in favor of intervention are believed to be working in concert with the chiefs of the Democratic party in the North, and they hope, by obtaining from France and England a fair offer of mediation, to make this the issue for the overthrow of the war party!

The rejoicings of certain classes here when the false news came that Washington was in the hands of the rebels, served to show plainly enough the abstract principle which lies at the bottom of their sympathy for the rebel cause. The taking of Washington was to them a triumph of Slavery, of absolutism, of subordination, in fine, of all that is obnoxious in the political code of the reactionary party. They exclaimed in triumph, as the same party did in 1830 in regard to Warsaw, "Order reigns in Washington!" The instincts of the haters of Democracy in France have drawn this party from the start into a sympathy with the rebellion, and for them the triumph of the slave-drivers of the South is the triumph of law and order, as they understand the terms, and is an additional proof of the soundness of their doctrines. For them the struggle between the Free North and the Slave South, is a struggle between a hideous democracy and an enlightened aristocracy, and the triumph of the latter is a guarantee of the vitality, the verity and the strength of their doctrines. I am sorry to say also that a certain portion of the Southern people are willing to accept this appreciation of their cause, and that it is no longer an unusual thing to hear them declare that a monarchical is the only durable form of government, and the Catholic Church the most appropriate of religions for Southern institutions and Southern ideas. A wide conversion to the Catholic Church is already going on.

The gossips are already arranging the affair of the succession to the throne of Mexico. Maximilian, as you know, has never been favored with an heir, and to meet the emergency of his not having one, it is said that the King of Belgium, the father of the new Empress Charlotte, proposes to marry his second son, the Count of Flanders, to the Princess Anna Murat, and to guarantee to their offspring the right to the new throne. The arrangement is not a bad one, if it can be made to succeed.

We are soon to have in the *Moniteur* a political manifesto from the French Government, giving to the public some idea of the negotiations now going on at Vichy, on European affairs in general.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL NEWS.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALLEGED FEDERAL ATROCITIES.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

Sir: In my last letter to you it was maintained that the war in America had been conducted, on the whole, and for a civil war, with remarkable humanity on the Federal side, at least so far as the treatment of persons was concerned; for it was admitted that there had been great destruction of property on both sides.

Close upon my letter, and as though to contradict the opinion advanced in it, comes a statement of the Southern correspondent of the *Times* respecting the

conduct of the Federal army, under Gen. BUTLER, in Virginia. "In some instances," says this writer, "the men have been given drunk by drunken black soldiers or scourged to death, and their called to trees and gateposts, and their neighbors, for asking permission to alter their remains, have been forced from their homes and transported to distant prisons." When the men have been made to suffer thus, we are left to "imagine" the "unmentionable" horrors to which women have been exposed.

A war may be generally humane, and yet there may be—and, in fact, there always have been—isolated acts of atrocity. Acts of great atrocity were occasionally committed by WELLINGTON'S soldiers, whose conduct, on the whole, and as contrasted with that of the French and Spaniards, was humane in the highest degree. I am ready to believe any charge of the kind which is made with the necessary evidence, and supported by the requisite evidence. I am ready especially to believe that the negro soldiers, to whom no quarter is given by the Confederates, may have been provoked to cruel retaliation. I am ready also to believe everything against Gen. BUTLER that is proved; and I have only to remark, not from regard for his person, but simply from regard for justice, that, though much has been said, nothing has been *proved* against him hitherto, except the utterance of a coarse threat against women who were unsexing themselves, as well as provoking a dangerous collision between the citizens and the garrison, by their actions, and who, in spite of all the "tenderness" and "grace" ascribed to them by their admirers in the House of Commons, are not incapable, unless they are very grossly belied, of sending their female servants to a public fire-going-house to be flogged naked by the hands of men. BUTLER'S threat was highly reprehensible; but it does not follow that its author must be capable of flogging people to death, eating their bodies to roast, and transporting their neighbors to distant prisons for asking to be allowed to bury them.

But we must in common justice, demand full details and sufficient evidence before we find men or nations (even those whom we most hate) guilty of great crimes. We all remember the stories of English women mutilated by the Sepoy mutineers, which were so universally believed at the time, and which, if it is to be feared, helped to stimulate our soldiers to acts of atrocious and cold-blooded vengeance, such as, when they are published to the world, will leave a dark stain upon our fame. In this case we seemed almost in have the testimony of eye-witnesses to the facts. We had everything, apparently, necessary to conviction but the names. Yet when the names were called for the story proved to be a mere figment generated by the heated fancy of the panic-stricken and inflamated population of Calcutta. I suspect the fancy of the people of Richmond is just as heated now as that of the people in Calcutta was then, and equally capable of generating hideous and delirious untruths.

The Southern correspondent of the *Times* gives us, in the case before us, not a particle of evidence, not even the name of a person or a place. As regards the out rages against women, instead of stating his facts, he appeals, under color of respect for delicacy, to our imagination. The whole charge, therefore, rests on Mr. LAWLEY'S authority alone. Nobody knows what that authority is worth better than the editor of the *Times*. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S. The "special" correspondent of the *Times* at Richmond, writing after the ordinary correspondent, says not a word about these alleged atrocities. This silence is tantamount to a contradiction of Mr. LAWLEY'S allegations. Coat it does not arise from want of zeal in calumniating the Federals is clear from his attributing the valor shown by the Federal soldiers in the recent engagements to the influence of liquor. Similar slanders are uttered against British soldiers by French historians of the meaner kind; but they recoil on the heads of the slanderers.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A correspondent, writing from Rome to the *Agence Havas*, says: "Mgr. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sent out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic capacity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an audience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29 h ult., had an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and it is said that Mgr. LYNCH, coming only in the character of a dignitary of the church, avoided all allusion to politics in the conversation. It is, however, well known that the Holy See entertains a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. On a late occasion the Holy Father, when urged to consent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable meeting at New-York, is said to have written on the cards the following sentence with his own hand: '*Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit tecum.*' 'Put up thy sword into its sheath and the God of peace shall be with thee.'"

THE FRENCH ON THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE.

The Paris *Presse* says: "Our readers have not forgotten that an artillery commission was appointed after the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* to examine the results of that engagement in connection with the armament of our vessels. This commission, under the presidency of Vice Admiral DIDELOT, has just finished its report, which is said to be a very remarkable one. It is asserted that certain parts of this document will not be published on account of their confidential character. It appears that the conclusions of the commission will modify somewhat the system hitherto followed, by leading especially to a fresh armament of our armor-plated frigates, which are to receive, it is said, guns of a much larger calibre than those they are at present provided with."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL PENSIONS AND SALARIES.

A lately-issued Parliamentary return contains a list of pensions and salaries paid out of the Consolidated Fund. Passing over the familiar amounts of annuities to the Royal Fund, and coming to the pensions for naval and military service, we find that the Duke of WELLINGTON receives a pension of £4,000 a year; Earl NELSON, £3,500; the Countess NELSON, £1,900; Earl of MORLEY, (in trust for Earl ANSLEY,) Viscount SIDMOUTH and Lord HARDINGE, each £3,000; the Earl of CAMPERDOWN, £2,997 9s.; Viscount CHELMSFORD, Viscount EXMOUTH, Lord SEATON, Lord KEANE and Lord RAGLAN, each £2,000; Lord RODNEY, Dowager Lady RODNEY, Lord GOUGH, Lady RAGLAN, Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Sir H. HAVELOCK and Lady HAVELOCK, each £1,000. The pensions for civil services include one of £4,000 to GRANVILLE JOHN PENN, which, under an act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of GEORGE III., was granted to the heirs of WILLIAM PENN forever. A similar sum is awarded annually for life to Viscount EVERSLEY, late Speaker in the House of Commons. Viscount CANTERBURY and Lord COLCHESTER each receive £3,000 a year. Lord GLENELG and Mr. DISRAELI each £3,000; the Right Hon. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, £1,500; Sir GEORGE CLERK, £1,200. Next come the pensions for judicial services. Four ex-Lord Chancellors, Lords BROUGHAM, ST. LEONARDS, CRANWORTH and CHELMSFORD, each receive £5,000 a year. The pension of Lord LYNDHURST was paid up to the date of his death, and is entered at £3 778 14s. 8d. The two ex-Lord Chancellors of Ireland, the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER and the Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, are consoled for the loss of office by an annual £3,092 0s. 6d. There are four retiring Judges and one Vice-Chancellor, to wit, Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, Sir JOHN COLERIDGE, Sir HUGH HILL, Lord WENSLEYDALE, and Sir JAMES WIGRAM, each in the receipt of £3,500 a year. The payments to Viscount AVONMORE, principal Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, were last year £4,199 19s. The hereditary pensions include one of £4,000 to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, £2,160 to the heirs of the Duke of SCHOMBERG, and £1,200 to the Marquis of BATH. And now as to salaries. That of the Speaker of the House of Commons is £5,000, while the Sergeant-at-Arms gets £1,200. Lord MONTEAGLE, as Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, is in receipt of an annual income of £2,000. The Lunacy Commissioners, of whom there are six, get £1,500 a year. The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland receives £2,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000; Maynooth College costs £26,360; while the annual contribution to each of the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork and Galway is £7,000. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is £8,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, each £7,000; the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal and the Master of the Rolls, each £6 000; the three Vice Chancellors, the Common Law Judges and the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, each £5,000. The Judge of the Admiralty Court receives £4,000 a year, and the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions £1,200. The salaries of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates and the County Court Judges vary from £1,200 to £1,500 a year.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: "On this side of the water, I assure you, if any one, however weighty a personage, had declared, at the commencement of the German march into Denmark, that England, on the occupation of Denmark proper, would not employ her fleet, he would have been laughed at. When England asked France to unite her policy with that of Great Britain on this question, M. DROUYN DE LAUYS, doubtless instructed by the Polish *fiasco*, prudently observed: 'Certainly we will assist you in supporting the London treaty. But we know Germany goes to Denmark to put down a free constitutional State, and plunder another maritime possessions; therefore, when you see this, (although you now shut your eyes,) do you intend to fight for Denmark?' Whereupon came a period of hesitation, and no foreign policy was suggested from London. So France remained a spectator, believing that England, the Power most interested, must to show the initiative. I go over these events to show your readers how difficult it is for France to follow the English Foreign Office in its varied and hesitating conduct of affairs. The House of Lords, in viewing the attitude of France, must not forget that bricks cannot be made without straw, and until their late vote triumphs it will be difficult to harmonize the policy of the two nations. As regards public feeling in France on this subject, I must repeat, that the best and most constant friends of the desired alliance are the Emperor and his immediate advisers, the commercial classes, and the more liberal politicians of France. The Senate and the Legislative Chambers discover too frequently a decided Anti-English feeling. They would rather find friends on the Neva than on the banks of the Thames. The small Orleanist party desire ever to see France and England divided, because it weakens Imperialism. Then the extreme Papal party indulge in positive hot hatred toward a Protestant revolutionary England." And here permit me to remark that the Roman Church party all over Europe just now is more than ever subservient to Rome. Orders from the Vatican have made constitutional government almost impossible in Belgium. The members for Rome in the Belgian Parliament blindly obey orders to obstruct the Government machinery, and the Chambers are closed. The other day the British House of Commons witnessed the Irish members conducted like sheep with St. Peter's keys where their leather and convictions could scarcely have conducted them on the occasion of a division. In France, Roman influence will never favor an alliance with England. Fortunately for the moment, those who possess the power and conduct the affairs of this nation are inspired with broader and more generous views. The Emperor and his advisers, now as ever, I am sure I am correct in saying, desire the English alliance, and if it is not received and made useful for the rest of the world, it may not be the fault or unwillingness of Imperialism.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AGAIN.

A Paris letter says: "The Duke of BRUNSWICK, who for years has occupied in this city a great, big, ugly home, which he makes uglier by having it painted from top to bottom in some glaring color or other—green, red or blue—and which is defended by locks, bolts and bars, as if it were a prison—having nothing of alarm bells set in motion by secret springs in such a manner that a stranger, not knowing how to direct his steps, creates a tremendous clatter—this Duke is at last about to fulfil his long-announced design of leaving Paris definitively, and of taking up his residence in Holland. He would have gone before this if he could have got a purchaser for his hideous mansion—a mansion, by the way, which, sovereign Prince though he be, scarcely anybody has ever entered as a visitor. He, of course, takes with him his diamonds, which are worth millions; his wigs, which are as black as jet, and his rouge, which is the reddest to be found anywhere, as all Parisians who have seen his cheeks gleaming on the Boulevards can testify. The reason why he quits Paris, albeit to a man in his position it must be the pleasantest, or at all events the least disagreeable, town to live in of all Europe, in one which shows his character in a disagreeable light. He has, it appears, an illegitimate daughter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for whom he undertook to provide in a manner suitable to his rank. But after she had grown to woman's estate she offended him by marrying a French gentleman of a pedigree much larger than his rent-roll; and she for her offence by quitting the Protestant for the Catholic religion. He accordingly stopped her supplies. She bore the deprivation as well as she could for a time, but regard for her children made her entreat him to give her an annual allowance. He refused to give her one farthing. She brought an action against him. He employed all the means which wealth allowed to delay a definite decision on the writ, but the time approaches in which it must be given, and he sees that it will go against him. He, however, is determined not to pay, and so he breaks up his establishment in France, sells his house and other real property, and goes away. The judgment which his unfortunate daughter may get will not be worth the paper on which it is written—he will have nothing to seize.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords, July 25, in reply to some remarks by Lord CAMPBELL, Earl RUSSELL said: The noble Earl has spoken with his usual energy and eloquence on a very important subject, but he has admitted in the beginning of his speech that he does not agree with the Government or with the Opposition; and he might have added that he does not agree with the country. I shall not pretend to enter at any length upon the question, seeing that it has already been fully debated in both Houses of Parliament; but some of the statements of the noble Earl appear to me to require so much correction, in order to reduce them to the actual state of the matter, that I cannot altogether avoid noticing them. The noble Earl throughout spoke of Denmark as if it was a country which had been invaded in order that the great Powers invading it might take away some portions from it. Now, the difficulty of this question throughout has been that, while Denmark is a small country, there are two different races there, and one possessing the capital and naval power was at issue with the other race. But there was another difficulty still, and a complication beyond this—namely: that while the majority could exercise unjustly and oppressively if they chose, their power over the minority, that minority had the opportunity of appealing to a nation on their frontier, containing more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants, whose feelings, passions and sympathies were with the minority. In that situation of affairs the great Powers of Europe made a treaty, which I took the liberty of styling an artificial treaty; but it was the best thing that could be done. That treaty, however, depended for its favorable operation on the temper, moderation, and good sense of those who had the rule in Denmark, as well as of the other parties. At the beginning of the contest in 1848, when Prussia invaded the Danish provinces, and when Austria likewise appeared in arms, those Powers only retired from the territory of the King of Denmark after obtaining engagements by which they were justified in interfering in the government of Holstein and Schleswig. They were just fied in interfering in Holstein by the general law of the Confederation, and in Schleswig by those special engagements made in 1851. When, therefore, during 11 years there were disputes and discussions between Denmark and the German Confederation, the other Powers who were bystanders in this disturbance were obliged to ask themselves whether Denmark was entirely blameless in the matter, and whether she had fu filled all the promises she had made. For my part, having thought it my duty to look into this subject, I could neither say that the Government of Denmark were blameless, nor that they had fulfilled all the promises by which they had bounoothemselves to the German Confederation and to Austria and Prussia. Therefore the question came to this, that the other Powers would not have been justified in purely and simply defending Denmark; for while they held up the right hand to defend Denmark, it would have been necessary for them with the left to compel her to fulfill her promises, to govern according to her engagements, and treat her German subjects with the same fairness and justice as her Danish subjects were treated. Therefore, the question was in itself extremely complicated, and no one could say that in going to war for Denmark, purely and simply, and without demanding anything from Denmark, an entirely right course would be taken. This appears to me to be the difficulty of the question: and you could not draw the sword without being convinced that you were in the right. If you are to go to war, and to ask the people of England to contribute large subsidies for carrying on the war, let the people at least be sure you are fighting in the right cause. When I say that Denmark did not stand perfectly upright in this matter, I do not mean to take the part of the German Powers against any of the accusations made against them by the noble Earl. I think that if they had been willing to submit this matter to the decision of those Powers of Europe not so immediately concerned as themselves—if the parties on both sides had listened to fair terms, this question might have been settled by negotiation; but, unfortunately, while Denmark had for 11 years continually and persistently put herself in the wrong, Germany at length determined to listen to no peace, to accept no promises of redress, and hastened on to war, resolved to settle the question by the arbitrament of arms. I thought that that conduct was not the result of the real judgment of Austria and Prussia, but that it was a means, perhaps, by which they sought, together or separately, to obtain the popular feeling in Germany in their favor; and it was rather to content that feeling, than because they thought their cause was right or their actions in accordance with their professions, that the war was precipitated on. [Hear, hear.] Now, I do not mean to discuss the question which the noble Earl has raised, that though France and Russia refused to be our partners, we should ourselves have interposed, and by our own means have defended Denmark. That question has been discussed already, and I hold in my hand the resolution arrived at in the House of Commons on the subject, and the address which that House presented to Her Majesty, after a discussion, I think, of four nights. The other House, which is the only constitutional body to which, in case of war, an appeal could be made for the means of carrying on the war, after thanking Her Majesty for laying before them the papers on the question, and expressing regret that the conference was brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it assembled, went on to express the satisfaction with which they learned that, at this juncture, Her Majesty had been advised to abstain from interfering in the war between Denmark and Germany. It is, therefore, clear, that if the Government had called on the Commons for the means of carrying on war, in which, as I have said, France and Russia refused to take part, the House of Commons would not have supported the Government. The noble Earl supposes that, in the course pursued, the honor of England has been neglected. I ask, in what respect? Has the honor of England been in any way involved in this contest? Is it the case that you had a treaty by which you were bound to assist Denmark? No such treaty exists. I am fully convinced that if ever a case arises in which the honor of this country requires war, you would have the House of Commons deciding, not by a small majority, but by overwhelming numbers, to support any obligations involving the honor of the country. [Hear, hear.] My Lords, the noble Earl has spoken of the effect which the war in Schleswig and Holstein may have upon the liberties of Germany. Well, it is quite true that there has been for a considerable time a contest going on between the Crown and the House of Commons in Prussia with regard to points which vitally concern the constitutional liberties of that country. It would almost seem that we might repeat now what Mr. BURKE said in that most eloquent speech of his delivered ninety years ago, in relation to America. Speaking at that time of the contest in America, he said: "Slavery is a weed that grows anywhere. They may have it in Spain, they may have it in Prussia." Now one would be loth to think that the people of Prussia in the course of those ninety years have not learned both to love and to value or to understand liberty. My belief is that neither on the part of the Crown, on the part of the House of Lords, or on the part of the House of Commons of Prussia, have they yet arrived at a complete understanding of that complicated machine called a constitutional monarchy. I do believe, however, that the spirit of liberty exists in Prussia, that it exists throughout Germany, and that it requires no aid and no assistance from us. But after this question of Denmark has been decided, as it will be decided, without any interference on our part, I believe the best prospect of seeing liberty and constitutional monarchy established in Germany will be to leave the brave and intelligent people to settle for themselves the differences which may exist between them and their Sovereign, and there is no need that England should in any way interfere in the settlement of that dispute. I am far from thinking if we compare the state of things now with what it was 50 years ago, at the time of the Treaty of 1815, or with what it was 40 years ago in 1824 and 1825, at the time of the Holy Alliance, that the people of Europe have not made great progress in the study of political questions. I believe that that which was possible for the Sovereigns of Europe in 18-3, that which was possible for the Sovereign of France at that time, when he put down the Cortes of Spain and established absolute monarchy there would not be possible now. I believe that the Sovereign who reads the signs of the times would attempt any such thing. On the contrary, I believe that the Sovereigns will find it to be their interest to make such an agreement with their subjects that Constitutional Monarchy will in time prevail in all the countries of Europe. That is my belief, and I am far from thinking that if we had rushed into war, and the States of Europe had been pitted against each other in a bloody contest, we should have promoted the cause of liberty any more than we should have promoted the cause of peace. [Hear, hear.] I believe on the contrary, that by leaving it to the people and the Sovereigns of Germany to settle their differences among themselves, we have none not only that which is good for the honor and interests of England, but that which is best for the interests of Europe at large. [Hear.]

A SUSPECTED PASSENGER.

The Dundee *Advertiser* gives a long description of the extraordinary conduct of a passenger from London, at the railway station of that town on Friday, which led to a suspicion of his being the murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, on the North London Railway on Saturday night week. Some five minutes before the starting of the 9.30 A. M. train for Perth, a man asked the ticket clerk when the first train started for London. The clerk replied that there was one in five minutes. He then asked the clerk what was the fare for a first-class ticket, remarking that he always traveled first-class. Having been answered that it was £3 18s. 6d. he said that was a great deal of money, and that he was afraid he would need to travel third-class. He then rubbed his hands in an excited manner, and began telling the booking-clerk and another official who was standing by that he had just arrived at Dundee by the steamer from London, and that he wanted to return to the metropolis at once. This story and the man's conduct caused him to be pretty closely scanned. He seemed about five feet six inches in height, and was nearly enough dressed, though there was an air of "seediness" about him which it was not easy to define. From a button-hole in the waistcoat was suspended an Albert chain, and attached to it was a gold watch, which the owner was constantly fingering and consulting. The only other jewelry visible was a ring—not a signet one—on one of his fingers. Over his arm the stranger carried a traveling-rug, a light brown overcoat; and he had in his hand a small black bag—of the ordinary carpet-bag shape—which did not seem well stuffed. His face was pale and somewhat haggard, and he had a big, bushy, black beard. He stood at the ticket-office window, purse in hand, for a minute or two, but did not order a ticket, and when the door was closed, he wished the train delayed till he should make up his mind whether he should go or not. When the official would wait no longer, and went on the platform to say that all the passengers were in, the stranger began to knock at the window, and to demand a ticket for London. When told that the train had left, he eagerly inquired as to the time the next one started, as if his mind were quite made up to go then. He was told that he could get another train at a quarter before one o'clock. Shortly after, it was observed that there were marks on the right sleeve and skirt of the stranger's coat, as if it had been stained by blood, and an attempt had been made to wash the marks out. This discovery, and the man's conduct, caused the railway officials to send for one of the sheriff criminal officers, who at once came down to the station. The stranger at this time had left the place for some minutes, but soon came back, when the officer engaged him in conversation, getting into one of the rooms. The Londoner seemed cute enough, answering the questions put to him quite freely; quickly noticed and remarked on the officer being a detective; said he knew some of the London detectives very well; explained the fact of the blood on his coat by telling that he was a butcher, and offered to give his address, which was noted down. The officer did not think he would be warranted in detaining the man on any criminal charge. We believe that the assistant procurator-fiscal also visited the man at the police station, and, after having some talk with him, concurred in the opinion previously arrived at by the officer. We have been informed that a telegram was sent and answered to the effect that his account of himself and his trade was correct. When the 12.45 train left the stranger was not at the station; he came in shortly after, still seeming terribly restless, and he continued running out and into the station, talking of what he should do, and gnawing his nails and grinding his teeth constantly. Before the 3.13 P. M. mail train left he was told that it went to London, and that he ought to get a ticket and take his seat, if he intended going, but he made no sign of wishing to leave Dundee. Some of the railway officials then pressed him to go and take dinner, as he said he had eaten nothing all day; and one of them offered to go with him to a hotel, but he declined, and still walked about the station listlessly and wearily. About 4 o'clock he was informed that a train left for Perth in ten minutes, and that he might go up there and have two hours before the night mail started for London. Instantly adopting the idea, he took a first-class ticket for the "Fair City," and left Dundee with the train shortly after. His curious conduct, however, did not end at Dundee. The guard who went up with the train in which he traveled to Perth knew about the matter, and naturally looked after his passenger after arriving at the general terminus. The stranger, too, seemed ready to take advice, though he was not very prompt in following it. According to his own statement he had not tasted food all day, and the guard showed him two hotels near the station, and advised him to go and get a cup of tea and have himself washed and refreshed before starting for London. But no hotel would do—indeed he evinced an unaccountable repugnance to going to such a place—and lounged about the terminus, where his eccentricities of conduct drew on him a good deal of observation. As train time neared, he went several times to the booking-office, but seemed as if he could not make up his mind to ask a ticket. Then, when the train was started, he made a bolt as if he would jump into the post-office carriage. Of course this was prevented, and the man was left as far from London as ever.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

SPEECH OF BISHOP MONRAD.

The late Prime Minister delivered a speech during the recent debate on the address of the new Ministry. He said he was of opinion that, serious as was the situation of Denmark at the present crisis, it could not by any means be termed "desperate." He should not even feel disposed to admit it to be desperate if the capital were occupied by the enemy and the hostile flag waved from every fort of Copenhagen. History showed that Berlin, Vienna and Paris had before now fallen into the hands of a conqueror. In one contingency alone should he consider the position of Denmark so desperate as to necessitate peace at any price, and that was in the event of the Danish fleet no longer having full command of Danish waters. He did not, however, believe in the likelihood of this taking place. Alluding to the future condition of Denmark, the speaker continued:

"I consider it very doubtful, provided we were called upon to give our consent to the establishment of a State of Schleswig-Holstein in personal union with the kingdom, and were in such a position as to require to make peace at any price, I think it very doubtful, I repeat, whether we ought not then to request His Majesty to elect whether he would rule over the kingdom or over Schleswig-Holstein alone. It appears to me that, in case any Government should advise His Majesty to retain both portions, it might easily happen that he would lose both. This is a danger which requires careful deliberation. The necessity for such a choice does not at present exist, but the wheel of time revolves in singular turns. That which is unlikely to day may become probable to-morrow. When we have once separated, a long period may elapse before our next meeting; and it is, therefore, reasonable that we should exchange our opinions during the session. It is true that at the first glance it appears an advantage to imagine a personal unionbetween the kingdom and a Schleswig-Holstein State, as we might expect that the occupant of the Danish throne would feel it too painful to his heart to permit any great oppression of the Danish element in Schleswig. But I maintain that if a Danish king were also constitutional Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, that State occupying a similar position toward the kingdom as Norway occupied to Sweden, it would probably not lie in his power to present such arrangements as the Legislative Assembly of Schleswig-Holstein might consider fitting. Before he was permitted to reign, such securities would have been taken in this respect that the heart and the sympathies of the King would be utterly powerless. What effect would, for example, be produced upon the kingdom if the King was seen to suppress the Danish language in Schleswig? Would not this entirely take from him every species of love and devotion? Would it not even kindle the bitterest flames of hate against the man who suppressed our native tongue?

But, gentlemen, let us at the same time consider another matter when we speak of a Schleswig-Holstein State—and hitherto the question has been of such an arrangement connected with the kingdom in the same way as Norway is connected with Sweden. An indistinct picture of the reality is presented by supposing that this would be the same thing as Schleswig-Holstein under an absolute monarch. When two countries are governed by an absolute king, his power is able to combine the interests of both into one. It is as if they possessed one legislative assembly and one ministry in common, for the absolute power of the king produces unity in the laws and in the administration. But an entirely different state of things obtains with constitutional countries, where the opinion of the majority prevails. It has been said that freedom in Prussia is merely an article of export, but it may well be said that the great German States unable to make any use of this commodity themselves, yet find that it is a species of ware of which small States may stand in need, and that these must be compelled to maintain their constitution intact, unless they care to run the risk of Federal execution. No reliance can therefore be felt that an actual constitutional life would not come into being in a state of Schleswig-Holstein. If you reflect at the time how such an organization of these two countries would require separate armies and fleets, perhaps even separate diplomacy and separate finances, &c., you must see that the strength to be expected from such a connection would be in reality very small indeed. Supposing the Regent to possess the will and desire to support the Danish element, he cannot as King of Denmark, wage war with the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. And would it not be the case that while bound in the duchies of German influence the kingdom of Denmark would be nothing else but a satellite revolving round the larger star's body? I repeat, therefore, it is very doubtful which course should be chosen, provided the election were to be made; and it is thus important to have a clear idea of the real nature of the arrangement. I consider a frank expression of opinion to be right, and if I am to speak my mind plainly I do not think that which is advocated by the adherents—a free State existence, independent of Germany—to be the most important. The point of greatest moment in my eyes is, that everything Danish should remain constitutionally connected now, when the integrity of the Danish monarchy has, unfortunately, gone to ruin. We cannot get it back, for a State of Schleswig-Holstein in personal union with the monarchy is not the integrity of the monarchy, but only a caricature. After we have vainly attempted to protect the integrity of the monarch; after Europe has abandoned us, has disregarded its own signatures and treaties; after each power successively has said, 'Well, I so and so does not consider herself bound to do something I am not bound either,' after the power which declared that the King of Denmark was in honor bound, &c., has abandoned the treaty it had signed—after all these things have taken place, one cause alone remains, that I consider the holiest, and that is the integrity of the Danish people. You are aware that for a number of years I have labored for the freedom of the Danish realm, and nothing is more grievous for a man than to see the task of his whole life annihilated. But I solemnly declare that if I am asked to choose between the preservation of the Danish people and the preservation of our national freedom, I should not hesitate one moment to select the former, and see every trace of political liberty vanish from the land. Should matters take the shape of Danish Schleswig being wrested from us, and annexed to the German Empire, and the choice rested with me, I should vote to follow Schleswig with the kingdom. The integrity of the people is in my eyes the first and most important object; everything whether called freedom or known by any other name, is to me of secondary importance."

ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

The London Schleswig-Holstein Committee have issued the following address on the Dano-German question:

The natural right of every people to overthrow the foreign yoke, and to assume the administration of its own affairs, is superior to all written laws and ordinances, and is recognized as such by the best authorities of all times and all nations. But even the ancient treaty right of Schleswig-Holstein was superior to all the latter monarchical laws of succession. That treaty right shows the strong traces of the sovereignty of a people who made a constitution for themselves, who did not accept one of princely make, but, on the contrary, reserved for themselves, in the most formal manner, even the right of electing the chief of the State.

It was the natural interest of the Schleswig Holsteiners and of all Germany, after the death of the late King of Denmark, to go back to those ancient popular rights and to the general principle of freedom. It was in this sense the German mass meeting at the London Tavern, in November, 1863, resolved that the struggle for the rights of our brethren between the Eider and the Konigsau ought to be carried on under the simple programme of "Independence," (*Landes Unabhangig keit,*) and that "it should be left to the country itself to decide about its future constitution by means of a freely elected assembly convoked after the establishment of independence.

A different procedure has been adopted, and what is the result? A long and tearful uncertainty regarding the fate of the country, and the appearance of *dynastic quarrels* that remind us of the worst times of our history! A Prince who had hitherto played the liberal, has been shameless enough to come forth as the trustee of the Czar of Russia; and in a question in which the antiquated principle of legitimacy—which is at variance with the whole spirit of our age—has already made itself over-conspicuous, still further discord is being fostered by the mixture of the Russian element. The sentences of this conduct is on a par with the utter disregard of the interests of the Fatherland—a disregard which covers its author with merited contempt and reprobation. A Peter of Oldenburg would not scruple to bring about once more the forcible coupling together of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark, if by so doing he could obtain a crown somewhat more refulgent than he wears in his present dominions. The conviction must therefore be forced upon the German people by all these occurrences that there is no security for its national honor, independence and power so long as dynastic right and the monarchical diplomacy of Governments at home and abroad have the upper hand, in the place of the popular principle of free self-government. German Princes, in history, have only too often shown themselves willing to act as the tools of foreign Governments, in order to obtain some aggrandizement at the expense of the nation. Such disgrace and danger can only be averted forever by a manful rising, in which the people themselves will take the helm of affairs, instead of leaving it to hands that have more than once proved treacherous.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 13, 1864.

DURATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

From the Allgemeine Zeitung of July 20.

Little as has naturally yet transpired, and can transpire, as to the impending peace negotiations. It is at any rate certain that they cannot be of long duration. To lengthen out the situation would be to keep open unnecessarily the wounds inflicted by the war upon Denmark, the population of which must bear the cost of maintaining the allied troops. The German Powers can still less consent to a prolongation of the armistice, unless the basis of peace is laid down from the commencement and further negotiations only affect the minor details.

One difficulty which would have to be faced a once would certainly lie in the ratification of the treaty of peace by the representatives of the people at Copenhagen, inasmuch as the relinquishment of territory belonging to the former Danish kingdom would be coupled with a peace. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Ministry, the second reading of the Address (to the King, urging energetic prosecution of the war) has been carried in the Landsthing by 42 to 12, and its discussion will commence in the Folkething the ensuing week. Intelligence from various quarters states that no means is left untried in the Danish metropolis to urge the Copenhagen populace to outbreak. The *Independance*—usually so well informed—states that all public places, coffee-houses, and clubs are inundated with letters and flysheets, calling upon the Danes to revolt against King CHRISTIAN. The people are advised to assemble every Sunday before the Royal Castle, and to organize manifestations for the purpose of compelling the King to abdicate.

"The telegraph, indeed, states that an impending dissolution of the Rigsraad is thought probable, but it is greatly to be questioned whether this means would lead to the end in view. Agitation would in that case be largely increased, and under any circumstances the centre of decision, as we have often declared, lies in Copenhagen."

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.

The following has been published at Vienna as an analysis of a circular dispatch forwarded by Count RECHBERG, on the 15th ult., to the diplomatic agents of Austria at the various German Courts:

"The Austrian Cabinet first expresses its satisfaction that the London Conference, although failing to re-establish peace, has produced one result of great value to Germany, viz.: the agreement of all its members to the impropriety of constituting Sleswig-Holstein an independent state, separated from Denmark and under an independent sovereign. This result being attained, the Austrian Government considers it will be advisable no longer to delay the decision as to the succession question in the duchies, and calls attention to the fact that it is for the Germanic Diet to come to this decision with regard both to Sceleswig and Holstein.

The dignity of the Diet will not allow of its immediately entering upon the task. All the members of the Confederation, no doubt, share the desire of the Imperial Cabinet to see a well-regulated state of affairs established in the duchies as soon as possible. It is this desire which has brought about the latest resolution of the Diet, inviting the Government of Oldenburg to bring forward at the earliest convenient period the documents upon which its hereditary claims are based.

The Diet will have to decide between the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG and the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, for there are no other claimants. But the Imperial Cabinet thinks it advisable, in the interests of impartiality, that the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG should not be treated otherwise than the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, that is, that he should be equally invited to bring forward his claim.

It may be said that a detailed report of a committee of the Diet is in existence upon this point, and that, consequently, this invitation might appear superfluous. But upon the one hand, the said report was drawn up before the Oldenburg claim had been raised; upon the other, it would be strange to ask the Grand Duke—a member of the Confederation—to bring forward his proofs, and for the Diet to take upon itself a similar task for the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, who at present has no other quality than that of a claimant.

It may be objected that this proceeding might bring about fresh delays. But that need not be apprehended. So many and such legal authorities in Germany have already pronounced themselves in detail favorable to the rights of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, that it is probable the Duke would have no difficulty in procuring the proofs asked of him within a short time and with little trouble.

Terrible Tornado.

ITS COURSE AND DURATION—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We take the following letter from the Washington *Chronicle*:

POINT LOOKOUT, Md., Saturday, Aug. 6.

This morning, at six o'clock, this point was visited by a terrible tornado. It commenced in the Potomac River, in the form of a waterspout, striking the shore at the wharf, and throwing lumber, hay, &c., in every direction. The steamers *Lizzie Baker* and *Favorite*, lying at the wharf, were both slightly damaged. Passing down the wharf, it struck the commissary and quartermaster's store-houses, tearing them down to the level of the ground, and scattering the hard bread and hay in all directions. It next lifted the deadhouse belonging to the hospital from the ground, and dashed it down with such force as to leave no piece nearer than two or three feet long in the whole building.

Next in its course it elevated the sutler store of Mr E. L. DONNELLY, setting it down again a complete mass of rubbish. Mr. DONNELLY himself was slightly injured; his loss will amount to about $1 500. It next struck up one of the streets in the hospital limits, and suddenly veering off to the right, took wards 3 and 4, and literally annihilated them, leaving nothing but the foundation, and then took ward C bodily and carried it about eight feet, setting it down again without any injury, the sick and wounded in it. Here it struck the Chesapeake Bay, and again took the form of a water-spout, and soon it broke and fell. Just before it fell it was about 300 feet in height and 30 feet through, tapering off to a point toward the water.

Very fortunately, no one was injured excepting one man and a child. Several persons were lifted and carried bodily 50 or 60 feet, and a few were thrown into the bay, but very few were injured further than a slight bruise. In consequence of hospitals blown down, 100 wounded and sick soldiers arrived here last night.

Five hundred and fifty rebels arrived at Lookout Friday night, captured at Petersburgh.

Visitors to the Point not on Government business are now charged $5 fare. Sutlers and civilians are charged freight.

THE QUOTA OF THIS CITY.

Letter of Supervisor Blunt to Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

THE NUMBER OF MEN NEW-YORK HAS ALREADY FURNISHED—OVER SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID FOR BOUNTIES ALONE—REMOVAL OF THE PARK BARRACKS—GEN. SANDFORD REQUESTED TO RESIGN—NEGRO RECRUITING.

Supervisor BLUNT has written the following letter to Provost-Marshal-General FRY. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of what New-York has done, the number of men furnished, the amount paid for bounties, and is of interest to all citizens.

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF CHAMBERS STREET NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Believing that the National Government is desirous of dealing justly in fixing the quotas under the various calls of the President for men, and that any respectful suggestions from proper authorities on the subject will receive your prompt consideration, the Volunteer Committee of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the duty they owe the body of which they are a part, and under whose authority they act, beg leave to submit to you a statement of facts in reference to the quota demanded of this county under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, to the end that the citizens of New-York, of whom we are the representatives, may understand this matter more fully with ourselves, and may be able to lay the censure for any injustice in the premises where it properly belongs.

The quota of this county, under the call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men is officially announced as twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty (23,140) men. Under the call of Oct. 7, 1863, also for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, the quota was but fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (15,979) men, being an increased demand on a call for the same number of men, of seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one (7

State National Guard held a meeting on Monday evening, at which they fully discussed the matter of the arrest of Col. MAHONEY by Gen. SANDFORD, owing to the Colonel's misapprehension of orders regarding the departure of the 100 days' men, and expressed their wishes to see justice done to Col. MAHONEY. They fully indorsed the Colonel's actions, and instructed the Adjutant to present the following letter to Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT,
WASHINGTON RIFLES, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Sandford:

GENERAL—We, the undersigned officers of the Eleventh Regiment, feeling desirous of promoting the interest of our branch of the service, have deemed it advisable and incumbent upon us to address you the following: For promulgating the late General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, in which he said that *volunteers would be asked for* from throughout the State, in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore so promptly responded, you issued the same to us as a peremptory order to leave the State, thereby perverting its meaning, and assuming an authority with which you are not invested. You also placed the Colonel of this regiment under arrest without sufficient ground to justify the proceeding. Therefore, having lost the confidence and respect for you which is due to the Commandant of the First Division, we request you to resign your command.

We consider this an act of duty which we owe to the service.

Signed by the Field and Line Officers of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

NEGRO RECRUITING.

The question as to whether or no this city would send recruiting agents to the rebel States to enlist negroes has at last been settled. The Board of Supervisors yesterday decided by vote that such agents should not be sent.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, 102D REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.

SPECIAL ORDER No 3.—All men of this regiment now in New-York, are notified to report themselves at headquarters this Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for transportation to Elmira, New-York, where the regiment is now stationed.

By order, Col. JNO. N. WILSEY.
R. M. LAKE, Acting Adjutant.

Presentation to Police Inspector Leonard.

A very pleasant little affair took place at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. While Inspector JAMES LEONARD was giving the usual instructions to a class of new Policemen, Mr. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman of the Committee of Arms and Trophies of the Metropolitan Fair, accompanied by Mr. STEVENS, also of the Committee, President ACTON, and a number of gentlemen, stepped into the room and for a few moments interrupted the "instruction." Mr. BLODGETT, after a short and complimentary speech on behalf of the Committee of Arms and Trophies of the late Sanitary Fair, presented Mr. LEONARD with a very handsome Colt's revolver. The pistol is a splendid specimen of art. It is one of Colt's best six-inch pistols, the barrel silver-plated and beautifully chased, and the chamber gold-plated. The stock is beautifully wrought in pearl, and silver-mounted. It is contained in a beautiful rosewood case, lined with velvet, which also contains the necessary moulds, wrench, etc. The weapon bears the following inscription:

"Presented to JAMES LEONARD, Inspector of Police, by the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, New-York, April 23, 1864. Liberty and Order."

The compliment was certainly well deserved. During the entire time the fair was held, Inspector LEONARD was untiring in his efforts both to preserve order and to promote the comfort of the many visitors. Night and day he was on duty, and his efficiency and the excellence of his arrangements are well proved in the order which was maintained among the immense crowds of people, and the absence of any kind of crime. So far as known, not a single person was robbed nor a pocket picked in the fair buildings.

Mr. BLODGETT, in making the presentation, read the following letter:

Mr. James Leonard, Inspector of Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR—As representatives of the Committee of the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, we have much pleasure in presenting you the accompanying revolver, in the name of the committee we represent, as a token of the appreciation this department, in common with all others connected with the Metropolitan Fair, for the able, constant and unceasing attention to the duties devolving upon you as head of the police force in charge of the fair buildings in Fourteenth-street, during the continuance of the fair.

This Department return you their thanks for the ready and courteous assistance always rendered by the police force under you when called upon; also, it desires to recognize particularly the efforts rendered by the force under you on the last day of the fair (April 23), in preserving order during the last hours of the subscriptions to the Army and Navy Swords, and are not unmindful of the fact that on that day you sacrificed your own private feelings of a paternal bereavement in the course of duty and order, in the name of the Department we represent, we are, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

Inspector LEONARD, in response, said that he fully appreciated and felt grateful for the beautiful present, which was not the less gratifying in that it was unexpected. He was placed at the Metropolitan Fair by the Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police, with the understanding that he should be responsible for the behavior of the force intrusted to his charge. He had tried to do there, as on other occasions, the best he could, and he could truly say he never was more gratified in his official life at the conduct of the members of the force than on that occasion. While patrolmen were often on duty thirteen or fourteen hours daily, there was never any grumbling or signs of discontent, but all performed their duties with an alacrity and cheerfulness most praiseworthy. Inspector LEONARD then alluded to the perfect immunity of ladies from insult or rudeness in this place, visited by hundreds of thousands—a fact which seems the more significant in view of the opposite state of things which the English press say exists in Great Britain. "I do not think," said Mr. LEONARD, "there was a lady intentionally insulted." Mr. LEONARD concluded by thanking the committee for the courtesy extended by the ladies and gentlemen of which it was composed, to members of the department, which in itself was sufficient to awaken grateful feelings without the beautiful present so peculiarly valuable and, in these times, useful.

Street Department Contracts.

The following shows the awards of contracts made by the Street Commissioner at a recent opening of bids:

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter stones in Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, and to flag the sidewalks a width of four feet—5 bids; time, 40 days; to H. A. SAYRE, at $1,035 47.

Regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road—7 bids; time, 3 months; to B. O'CONNOR, at $7,914 87.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and flagging sidewalks where not already done—9 bids; time, 25 days; to J. CUNNINGHAM, at $1,256 52.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—6 bids; time, 30 days; to J. J. MORRIS, at $1,012 06.

Flagging sidewalks eight feet wide in Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets—9 bids; time, 2 months; to A. KEYES, at $2,733 51.

Flagging full-width sidewalks in Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street—9 olds; time, 40 days; to M. MAHONEY, at $1,513 66.

Flagging and re-flagging sidewalks of Broadway between Forty-ninth and Fifty-second streets—9 bids; time, 60 days; to C. MCNULTY, at $2,672 26.

Working a country road though Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, (first section, from One Hundred and Fortieth-street to north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street)—4 bids; time, 3 months; to PATRICK LYNCH, at $4,650.

Same work, second section, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street to north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth street—4 bids; time, 1 year; to STEPHEN BUCKLEY, at $27,825.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River—10 bids; time, 20 days; to JAMES J. MORRIS, at $221 65.

Rebuilding, extending and widening pier No. 46, North River—2 bids; time, 120 days; to WM. MORGAN, at $31,500.

Rebuilding bulkhead between Fifty-first and Fifty-third streets, North River—2 bids; time, 150 days; to J. G. DOZAT, at $32,724.

Excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22—1 bid; time, 3 months; to J. SPEARS, at $4,777.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT ON THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—On Monday evening an attempt was made by several persons to pass well-executed counterfeit $2 bills on the Corn Exchange Bank. JOHN MORAN and MICHAEL JACKSON, both of whom say they reside at No. 525 Sixth-avenue, were taken into custody by Officers CAFFREY and RINN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on the charge of having passed one of the spurious bills on Mrs. ISABELLA DONNALLY, of No. 231 Tenth-avenue; they also passed another of the counterfeits at the refreshment saloon of Mr. RICHARD PARRELL, No. 255 West Twenty-sixth-street. Mrs. DONNALLY and Mr. PARRELL appeared yesterday before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made affidavits against the accused, and the Magistrate committed both in default of $1,000 bail on each complaint. There are several other complaints to be made against the prisoners for the same offence.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN BY THIEVES.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, Officer WHELAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested two men in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, charged with having stolen a watch from Mr. DIEDERICK SEELING. While the officer was conveying his prisoners to the station-house, the latter suddenly made an attack upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him until he was almost insensible, after which they made their escape, and up to a late hour last night they had not been recaptured. The police say they are well-known thieves and pickpockets, and that they cannot long remain at large.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE DE GROOT THEFTS.—ANNA M. THOMPSON, of No. 137 Second avenue, appeared yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court and made complaint against JOHN DE GROOT and ELISABETH his wife, who are charged with having, on the 26th day of June last, stolen from the house of the complainant a breastpin valued at $50. As in the cases before published, the accused went to Mrs. THOMPSON's house for the pretended purpose of looking at apartments which they assured the servant girl were to let, as they had seen an advertisement to that effect in the morning papers. While the servant was gone to inform Mrs. THOMPSON, the two DE GROOTS went through the lower portion of the house and took the breastpin. Mrs. HELEN ELDER, of No. 219 Washington-street, Hoboken, also made a complaint against the same parties. The complainant alleges in the case that on the 9th of May last JOHN and ELIZABETH came to her house and asked to look through it, they having seen a bill to let on it. Permission was given, and they went through it. In doing so, however, it is alleged they stole a gold watch valued at $52. Officer FERGUSON made the arrest, and Justice LEDWITH committed both of the accused to prison in default of $500 bail each.

STRIKE OF THE HORSE-SHOERS.—The Horse-shoers of this City are on a strike—not for higher wages—but they demand that the machine-shoe now in general use by all the lines, shall be withdrawn for the old-fashioned hand shoe. A large number of the shops refuse to employ men who belong to the society known as the "Horseshoers Union." This strike is a pretty high-handed measure, truly. The sooner gross attempts at dictation, such as this, are met and put down, the better for all honest and industrious people.

A PALMETTO CANE PRESENTED TO MR. L. W. JEROME.—A soldier who was seriously injured at the great loyal demonstration in Utica, in May, 1863, and who received a munificent present from L. W. JEROME, Esq., has returned the compliment so far as it was in his power, by giving him a silver mounted palmetto cane, cut on Morris Island, S. C., bearing the following inscription: "Palmetto from Morris Island, to L. W. JEROME, Esq., a grateful token from a wounded soldier."

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of PATRICK HEALEY, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died from the effects of the heat, while at work at Pier No. 5 North River. Deceased has left a wife and several children, who reside at the corner of Huntington and Church streets, South Brooklyn.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A sailor, aged 29 years, named JOHN BUTCHER, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from wounds received by an accidental pistol-shot received in the Bowery, on the 19th ult. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at the paint-store of WHITMORE & WADDELL, No. 165 William-street. Damage $100. Insured for $2,500 in the Citizens', $2,000 in the Kings County, and $1,500 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW STEAM ENGINE.—Pacific Engine Company No. 14 received a new steam-engine last week. It was built by JOHN SMITH, New-York, and cost $5,000, toward which the City of Brooklyn appropriated $3,500, the remainder being made up by the Company. The apparatus was tried yesterday, and threw a stream over the Pierrepont House, and in all other respects proved satisfactory to the Company.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.—JOHN RILEY, employed in HUSTED'S distillery, Franklin-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, and conveyed to the City Hospital in a dying condition. His family reside at the corner of Gold and Tillary streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115⅜	250	Mar. Min. Co	46⅝
500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100	do	b10 47
500	do	106⅜	100	do	b10 47⅛
24,000	do	106⅜	400	Atlantic M. S. Co.	106
3,000	do	106⅛	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	106¾	150	do	131
84,000	do	107	100	do	130⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅜	20	Erie Railway	113⅛
130,000	do	106⅛	300	do	112⅝
20,000	do	106⅜	50	Erie Pref	111
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C.		100	Hud. Riv. R.	132⅞
	Indorsed	97	200	do	132¾
7,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	107	30	Sixth-Av. R.	117
42,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅛	500	Reading R.	136⅜
5,000	do	94⅞	500	do	b10 136⅝
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	200	do	136⅞
6,000	Cal. State 7s	163	400	do	b10 136⅝
2,000	do	164	400	do	136⅜
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¾	200	do	b10 136⅝
20,000	do	51¾	400	do	136
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	5	Mich. Cen. R.	140
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	116	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	91¾
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	119	200	do	91⅞
10,000	Mich. C. & Te. old	131	100	do	b10 91⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. R.	115⅜	37	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130
2,000	A. & T. R. 1st M.	114⅜	42	do	130⅜
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	200	do	129⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st Bs	103⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅛
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st	117	100	do	113⅜
2,000	do	116	200	Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
16,000	Alt. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.	100	400	do	57⅝
			600	do	b30 58
5,000	T. & W. 1st Sf.	102⅜	200	do	b4 57⅜
3,000	Cl. & P. S. F. B.	116	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	114⅜	100	do	b30 91⅜
6,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	400	do	b10 91⅜
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	100	do	b30 91⅜
5,000	Pen. R. 1st M.	98	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	133
50	Bank of Comm'ce	106	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200	Canton Co	37⅜	600	do	114⅜
140	Del. & H. C. Co	209	50	Ch., B. & Quin.	130⅜
4000	Cum. Coal Pref	61¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	117⅜
200	do	b10 62	100	do	b30 118⅜
300	do	61⅞	100	do	b30 116
50	do	61⅞	100	do	b15 115⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co	214	1200	do	115⅜
150	Quick. Min. Co	80	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	b30 64
200	do	b10 80	50	H. & St. Jos. R.	38
200	do	79⅜	50	do	39
50	Minn. Min. Co	36			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	106⅜	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅞	100	do	b15 131⅜
6,000	U. S. 1s, 5-20s. R.	106⅛	300	Erie Railway	113
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106⅜	500	Reading R.	136⅜
10,000	do	106⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅜
30,000	do	106⅜	150	M. S. & N. I.	91⅜
46,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
1,000	do	95⅛	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅞
30,000	do	95	200	do	129⅝
5,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	106⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
			100	do	b10 57⅝
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	51¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Pref	61	100	do	114⅜
200	do	61⅛	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅜
200	do	b30 61⅜	100	do	118
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	51¾	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜
10,000	do	s3 51¾	200	do	113⅜
10,000	do	b3 52	200	do	b3 113⅜
100	N. Y. Central	b3 131⅛	200	do	113⅜
300	Erie Railway	113⅜	200	do	b3 113⅜
2100	do	b3 113⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	133
500	do	b5 113⅜	200	Chi. & R. Isl.	115
200	do	113⅜	200	do	b3 115
100	do	b5 113⅜	900	do	b3 115⅛
200	Hudson Riv. R.	s3 113⅜	200	do	115⅛
100	do	b10 113⅜	100	do	b3 115⅛
100	do	b5 113⅜	500	P., F. W. & C.	115⅜
900	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞	150	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b2 91⅞
500	do	b3 91⅞	1250	do	b3 91⅜
100	do	s3 91⅞	200	do	b10 91⅜
200	do	91⅞	200	do	91⅜
500	Reading R.	136⅛	100	do	b3 91⅜
900	do	136⅜	50	Quick. M. Co	80⅜
500	do	c 136⅜	100	do	c 80
200	do	c 136⅜	200	do	b3 80⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co	47	100	Cum. Coal Co	s3 61⅜
100	do	b10 47	100	do	b3 61⅜
100	Canada Co	4⅜	200	do	b10 61⅜
1000	do	s30 4⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜
100	Erie Railway	s3 112⅞	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 114⅜
300	do	b3 113	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅜
300	Reading R.	136	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91⅞
200	do	s3 136	300	Cum. Coal	61
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅝	200	do	b10 61⅛

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	61⅜	100	Erie Railway	s3 113
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞	500	do	113
500	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜	300	do	b3 113⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The price of Gold ranged to-day 3⅛@4 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday—making 6@7 decline since Saturday. Bills on Europe are relatively 2½@3 ℔ cent. cheaper than Gold, and the trade demand far behind the supply. But speculative efforts are made, and with the assistance of good Banking names, successfully so, for the moment, to stay anything like a rapid decline, by selling Exchange on credit; that is, by taking the 60-day Notes or Acceptances of certain Bankers, which, in turn, are sold in the market for ready Money at 7@8 ℔ cent. per annum. How far such paper will find currency without depreciating its credit to 10@12 ℔ cent. per annum, remains to be seen. The experience of some of the best of the Produce Exchange factors a few weeks ago was to the effect that the credit of their paper which stood at 7@8 per cent. before they went into the *bolstering* operation of accepting for speculators in Pork, Wheat, &c., soon fell to 15@18 per cent., and they immediately curtailed or abandoned the operation. It may be that somewhat stronger names are now being put out to arrest the decline in Gold and Exchange, but it is doubtful whether the Banks or the outside money-lenders will show such paper any decided preference if it continues to multiply in the market.

We regret to say that a good many of our Anglo-American Banking firms and most of the wealthy friends which their example and advice can influence, keep their balances on the other side. Everything they can command on this side is hurried into Gold or Sterling. They run up their London balances to the full measure of their means, actual or borrowed; leaving nothing or less than nothing for useful employment in New-York. They thus render the Government, in its emergency of War, as little financial support as possible. Indeed, it becomes the interest of most of them who have accumulated Exchange in London at high rates, to depreciate the National Credit and Currency, when, if left alone, the export movements in Produce &c., and the transmission of United States Stocks to the Continent would rationally appreciate both. Others of their number, from political prejudices, or Southern sympathy, as a matter of feeling, prefer to damage the public credit in every way their means and influence, and chronic propensity for *croaking*, will allow. This has been notoriously so for a year or more past. Soulter and Lamar scheme last Fall, uncovered from London, to speculate in Gold in New-York, to make money, and *help the Confederate cause*, was based upon a pretty fair calculation as to the assistance which might be had at this end of the operation, to make it successful. They were first to appeal directly to the known sympathies of some of our Banking firms, and then to work upon the cupidity of others; not forgetting the weak nerves of a much larger number, who, with all their wealth, scarcely dare sell £5,000 sterling without first consulting the Gold Room, and giving a willing ear to the thousand and one false rumors of military disaster, which originate in that quarter, or its Confederate sources in Baltimore, Washington, &c. But with all these serious drawbacks, where support, if cheerfully rendered, might be of the greatest possible advantage to the Government, at home and abroad, the great body of our New-York Merchants, Continental Bankers, Savings Bank Managers, a large portion of our old Bank Officers, and a few of the Anglo-American Bankers have stood, and are yet standing, firmly up to the Public Credit, and are finding both profit and pleasure in the employment of their money in the Government Stocks. While outside of these classes the people in New-York City and State, as all over the country, where they have money to spare, are as true in their sense of duty now as a year ago, when the first Popular Loan was going off rapidly and Gold ruled at 130 in place of 250 or 260 ℔ cent. Even the adverse influences of a pending Presidential election, when nearly every disaffected press in the land not only withholds a good word for the new 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan, but, in many cases, would gladly defeat its success, this popular negotiation is attracting increased attention and confidence every day, and it is certain to go through the entire $200,000,000, if the friends of the Government only do half their duty to hasten it.

The demand for U. S. Stocks to-day was again very large. The Stock Exchange and Street sales were probably over a million of dollars, and at firm rates. The Treasury Certificates were also active, and advanced to 95@95½ ℔ cent. The Railway speculation was not buoyant, but prices were generally firm, and in most instances a fraction better than on Monday. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅝
C. S. 5-20's	105⅜	105⅞
N. Y. Central	130⅜	131⅛
Erie	111⅜	113
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅝
Hudson	133⅜	133⅝
Canton	37	37
Treas. Cer., new	95	95
Toledo	133	133
Northwest	57⅜	57⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	51¾	51¾
Mich. Central	139⅜	139⅜
Mich. Southern	91	91⅛
Illinois Cen	129⅜	129⅝
Pittsburgh	113	113⅜
Fort Wayne	116⅜	116
Rock Island	113⅜	114⅜
Reading	136	136⅜
Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅜
Cum'land Coal	59⅛	61⅜
Mariposa	47	46⅜
N. West Pref	91⅜	91⅝

The sales of Gold ranged 254¼@252¾, closing at 3:30 P. M. at about 254 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Mech. Bk'ng Asso	102
Manhattan	135	Ocean	92
Merchants'	107	American Exchange	115
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Rep	102
Union	115	Nassau	108
Phœnix	115	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	113	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	106	Import. & Traders'	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds	125
N. Y. Cen. convt. '76	133	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102⅜
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102⅜
Mich. C. new '82	137⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	130	Tol. & Wab. Int Bnds	80
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	116
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Ill. Cen. 7s	102	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d In	83	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	125
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114⅛
Mil. & Mo. L. G.	67	Atlantic & G. W.	99⅜
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	103		

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the Hudson River Railroad:

July 1864	$273,726
July, 1863	190,363
Increase	$83,362

Approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the fourth week in July:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$18,043 51	$20,969 44
Freight	12,812 27	6,322 12
Mail, express and telegraph	808 63	895 27
Total	$31,664 41	$28,177 90
Total this month to date	89,533 52	58,704 07
Total since 1st January	846,936 48	351,563 10

The Security Fire Insurance Company have declared a cash Dividend of 10 ℔ cent. on the capital of $500,000; an interest Dividend of 6 ℔ cent. on the outstanding scrip, and a scrip Dividend of 50 ℔ cent. on $140,000 earned participating premiums.

We have been requested to call attention to the prospectus of the "Western Vermont Marble Company," advertised in our columns. Subscriptions are being received at the Banking-house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-street.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (though not equal to the extraordinarily large shipments of each of the preceding three weeks) have been very liberal, amounting in value to $6,463,846, as against $2,184,980 the corresponding week of last year.

The Treasurer of Westchester County, New-York, advertises for proposals for the purchase of the County Bonds to the extent of $675,000.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,904,160 31, including for Customs $235,000; total payments, $1,422,671 32; total balance, $17,490,133 96.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 149 bbls. Ashes, 12,519 bbls. Flour, 80 bags Corn Meal, 90,323 bushels Wheat, 32,522 bushels Corn, 45 bushels Rye, 38,057 bushels Oats, 704 pkgs. Provisions, and 534 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 25 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, and since Saturday sales have been made of 5,500 bags, partly Laguayra, but mainly Rio, on private terms; besides which, two or three cargoes of Rio (one of which only recently reached this port from England) are about to be resnipped by the importers. The home trade inquiry is quite limited, and prices are very irregular. 800 bags Rio were sold at 47c.@48c.

COTTON—Is less sought after, owing to the very high claims of holders. Middlings are quoted up to $1 75@$1 77 ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day and prices of low and medium grades have declined about 15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 15 800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State $9 60@$10 30, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 @$10 50; Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl. $9 00 @$9 40; Extra State $9 60 @10 30; Ex. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., 9 50 @12 25; Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping brands 10 00 @10 50; Ex. Ohio trade and family brands 10 55 @13 00; Extra Genesee 10 40 @12 50; Poor to Choice Extra Missouri 10 75 @15 00. Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $10 25@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 680 bbls. extra, at $9 65@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 25—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $5 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT.—The demand has been limited, and prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at a further reduction of 3c.@5c., ℔ bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 133,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 58, Amber Western at $2 52@$2 56, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $2 38@$2 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 37@$2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 95,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 54 for mixed Western, $1 50@$1 52 for unsound do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 05@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@99c.; Western at 99c.@$1, chiefly $1, and State at 98c.@$1, cash, ℔ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. ED. BILL notices thus: "As usual at this season of the year the business in Flour is light, and dealers are afraid to hold the article to any extent. A continuance of warm weather for the fortnight past has caused much dullness and an unsettled market. The stock of old is light, and so far there has been but little out of condition. For the fresh ground of all descriptions there is a fair demand for home use and a moderate inquiry for export, although the latter is checked by the advance in freight, the fluctuations of Exchange, and not very favorable English advices. There is no speculation for present delivery, but for September and October several thousand barrels of Extra State have been sold at $11@$11 25, closing at $11, for 3,000 bbls., deliverable in all of September, at buyer's option. Wheat (kept back by detention on the canal,) has arrived very freely during the week past. A large portion being out of condition for shipment, prices have been quite irregular, and our quotations show a larger range than usual. Although the new will be somewhat short in quantity, yet the quality promises to be good. The late heavy rain has given great relief throughout the country, and will materially help the Corn and other late crops. Indian Corn is rather lower, but in good demand for prime quality. Rye is scarce and wanted. At yesterday's exchange the trade was heavy. Four fell off 10c.@15c.; Wheat, 2c.@3c. on common qualities.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From New-York	To Date.	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
	Aug. 8, 1864	905,145	13,575,460	527,448
New-Orleans	—— 1864	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Aug. 2, 1864	62,466	389,833	——
Baltimore	Aug. 2, 1864	24,287	67,472	3,656
Boston	Aug. 2, 1864	26,098	——	——
Ch'ston & other p'ts	Aug. 2, 1864	95,026	876,495	——
Total		1,113,922	14,899,000	531,104
To about same period, 1863		1,404,201	21,904,160	9,995,718
To about same period, 1862		2,431,413	23,379,8 3	13,403,391
To about same period, 1861		2,457,864	24,662,763	9,964,717

To the Continent.

From New-York to Aug.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
8, 1864	76,823	298,959	12,535	13,965
From other ports to latest dates	14,691	——	834	——
Total	91,514	298,959	13,369	13,965
To about same period, '63	2,429,147	68,357	3,945,536	
To about same period, '62	601,212	7,497,2 9	322,674	1,516,805
To about same

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNN.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to every Club of Ten.
Single copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Such names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No later intelligence than that published yesterday morning was received, up to the hour of going to press, from the scene of Admiral FARRAGUT'S daring and successful initial operations against Mobile; but the utmost confidence is felt by the military authorities that the hero of New-Orleans will capture the rebel city within a short time. Confidence is expressed that the report of the sinking of the *Tecumseh* will prove to be unfounded, as it is believed that there were no guns in the rebel forts capable of penetrating her armor.

The invasion of Maryland seems to be at an end. The grand whipping inflicted upon McCAUSLAND and JOHNSON by Gen. AVERILL at Moorefield, had the effect to send the fugitives in every direction. McCAUSLAND himself barely escaped by flying to the mountains, and the loss of artillery and trains is one that can hardly be repaired by the rebels.

There is an invasion scare at Buffalo, the Provost-Marshal of that city having received intimation that Southern refugees in Canada had organized an expedition for the destruction of the cities on the northern shore of Lake Erie. Proper measures have been taken to guard against an attack.

The letters from our special correspondent, which we publish this morning, give full details of the great battle of July 28, and graphic accounts of the general situation of affairs about Atlanta.

We are informed from Fortress Monroe that Gen. GRANT has returned from Washington to the front.

It is understood that the Court are to report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the result of the assault, and if so, to name them.

The detail of officers for the Court of Inquiry, to assemble in front of Petersburgh to report upon the facts attending the assault of July 30 upon the rebel works, is said to be as follows:

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. R. B. AYRES, United States Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. N. H. MILES, United States Volunteers.
Col. E. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General and Judge Advocate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here yesterday, bringing fifty-five Union prisoners released from Charleston.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A copy of the Governor's letter to the Mayor in regard to the enrollment elicited a rambling discussion. Mr. ELY proposed to have the Volunteer Committee inspect the lists. This was voted down, and on Mr. BLUNT explaining that he had communicated with Gen. FRY (see the letter in another column) upon the subject, and was expecting an answer, the paper was referred. Mr. LITTLE asked if the Volunteer Committee were prepared to report a plan for securing enlistments in the rebel States. Mr. BLUNT said they were not. Mr. LITTLE proposed to authorize the committee to send agents South. It was disputed that agents could be found to go. Mr. BLUNT said that agents for the work were abundant, and many of them were good and respectable men. He then presented a resolution directing the Volunteer Committee to send out seventeen agents, and specifying that each three years' recruit should receive $270 as a volunteer, or $285 as a substitute, and a proportional amount for a less term of service, and that $50 be allowed agents for each recruit, the recruits to be brought on and enlisted here, and if they chose to do so, to be allowed to pay the agent the cost of transportation out of the bounty. Mr. ELY offered a substitute adverse to the enlistment of negroes. Both the original resolution and the substitute were lost by a tie vote of 5—a strictly party vote. A subsequent revival of the subject had the same ending. A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to hand over the assessment books and papers to the TAX Commissioners, without specifying names—a mere formality, the books being already in possession of the new commissioners. The board adjourned to the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that the militia of that city were called out on Friday last, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the situation in the vicinity of Cumberland and New-Creek. It adds: "We are not at liberty to publish all the private news coming to us in relation to the situation around New-Creek and Cumberland. We may say in general terms that operations in the vicinities of those places are progressing promisingly. We expect to hear still further good news to-day. Gen. KELLEY has foiled the rebels in their programme so far, and we think that with the co-operation he is now receiving, a tolerably decisive blow will be struck. The engagement near New-Creek, recorded in his dispatches to Gov. BOREMAN, was a stubborn fight, in which the enemy were worsted and driven off. All praise to the gallant men who so bravely did their duty. The rebels retired toward Moorefield. They will probably not be allowed to tarry long in that neighborhood. The Baltimore road is intact between this and Cumberland, and so are the telegraph wires. The train will go out this morning at six o'clock, and hereafter at that hour, thus making a connection at Grafton for the Northwestern Road."

A collision occurred on Monday evening, not far from the other side of the Relay House, between the 5 o'clock train from Washington and a train from Baltimore, by which thirty persons are reported killed and wounded. Among the killed is a baggagemaster, but no names of the killed or wounded have yet been ascertained, and no information regarding the cause of the accident has been received.

By a late arrival from Helena, the Memphis *Argus* learns that a force of about 1,500 rebels, under WALKER or DOBBINS, made a dash on some plantations a short distance below that place, recently, destroying several dwellings, and carrying off some negroes and mules. Troops were at once dispatched from Helena in pursuit, and the rebels have by this time, doubtless, paid dear for their whistle.

The Mayor of Wyandotte, Kansas, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of O. TALCOTT, the murderer of SAMUEL HALLETT. In addition to this, two brothers of the deceased offer $1,000. TALCOTT is about 40 years old, and has a family at Odin, Ill.

The iron-clad steamship *New Ironsides* was taken off the dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday, her repairs being nearly completed. She is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks.

WM. F. BLODGETT, on behalf of the Committee on Arms and Trophies, of the late Metropolitan Fair, yesterday presented Police Inspector JAMES LEONARD with a very beautiful Colt's revolver, pearl-handled and inlaid with gold and silver, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

Gold was 3@4 ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Monday. There was a large demand for United States Stocks, and a free supply of Bills on Europe, drawn against these Stocks and the shipments of Domestic Produce. The Railway speculation about the same as Monday.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally depressed and cheaper yesterday, in view of the fall in gold and sterling exchange. Cotton and Whisky were quoted firmer, but were not remarkably active. Transactions in most other articles were restricted and prices irregular. The freight engagements were moderate and rates steady.

The Live Stock market is supplied with 26,583 animals, including 4,466 cattle, 134 milch cows, 2,704 calves, 15,359 sheep and lambs, 3,920 swine. Our receipts of cattle as compared with last week, show a falling off of over 1,100 head. The market, however, has been supplied up to the demand, the total footings, including 600 sold at Bergen, and those sold direct to butchers, amounting to above 4,400. The cattle offered at present in this market are so much inferior in quality to those of a month or two ago, that numbers do not furnish an adequate view of the real supply, a good number of cattle being sold on about 4 cwt @5 ½ cwt. net. The market has shown a wide variation in price, extending from about 6c.@18c. Our top figure last week was 18c., but reports show a larger number of sales at this price the present week, indicating a better condition of the market on the best grades. Over estimates of weight may bring prime beeves ½c. higher than our quotation. Good bullocks have sold at 16c.@17½c. On the lower grades of cattle we notice about the prices quoted last week. Sheep have arrived a little more freely, and a slight improvement is noticed in the best quality sheep, while poor lots remain about the same; prices rating at 7c.@7½c. for good lots; lambs 10c@10½c.; extra, 11c. The receipts of swine are very light. Prime corn fed are reported at 12c.@12½c.; medium 11½c.@12c; light and fat, 12¼c.@11¾c.; still-fed, 11¼c.@11¾c., live weight.

The Presidential Election.

The Democrats everywhere are very confident of victory in the pending Presidential canvas. Their exultation may be premature, but it is sincere. They evidently believe they are going to win. And they base their expectations of success mainly, if not entirely, on the dissensions which prevail in the Union ranks. They point to the fact that whole classes of professed Union men feel under no obligation to support the Union ticket. One denounces Mr. LINCOLN because he did not abolish Slavery soon enough,—another because he assumed to touch it at all. One refuses to vote for him because he keeps Mr. BLAIR in the Cabinet,—another because he keeps somebody or anybody else. FREMONT runs against him because he disregards the Constitution, and WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks against him because he recognizes that instrument at all. Some censure his lenient method of treating the people of the Southern States,—others his babarous and inhuman mode of carrying on the war. One set of politicians vilify him for not admitting the Southern States at once into the Union, and WADE and DAVIS, with equal malignity, brand him as a usurper for proposing to admit them at all. Every unsuccessful applicant for office,—every volunteer adviser whose counsels have been rejected,—every wiseacre who fancies he was created to conduct the Government, and who finds Mr. LINCOLN indisposed to accept his dictation,—the whole of that countless brood of political seers who knew from the beginning how "this thing" was coming out, and who found the President incredibly and idiotically deaf to their warnings and their threats,—are all now combined to vindicate their prescience and gratify their resentments by voting against him. And upon this concurrence of disappointed and underrated malignants, the Democrats base their hopes of a party success.

It may be that they are right. Possibly such a combination of selfishness and reckless passion may override the settled judgment and patriotism of the people. It would not be the first time in the history of Republics that private passion has proved too strong for devotion to the public good. It is by no means impossible that the people of this country may be betrayed by these base and selfish intrigues into putting power into hands which will use it for the division and destruction of the country.

We wish now merely to remind those who profess to be Union men that, if this catastrophe should happen, *they alone will be responsible for the result.* It will be due wholly and exclusively to their dissensions; to their paltry, personal bickerings; to their miserable, petty jealousies; to their intolerance of difference on minor points, and to the determination, cherished by many among them, to secure for their own personal views predominance in the public councils, at whatever sacrifice of the public good. If they see fit to persist in the indulgence of these selfish aspirations, they may possibly, by a combination of their forces, point to the ruin of their country as the monument of their victory.

The Democrats are quite right, in view of this state of things, to exult in the prospect of an easy triumph. They have good ground, in these dissensions among Union men, for exulting over their coming defeat. They do well, moreover, to take time by the forelock in these exultations, and to boast of victories which they *expect* to win; for it is possible that they may not win them after all. It is not wholly impossible that before the election comes round, Union men may see the folly of subjecting themselves to the rule of a common foe because each cannot establish his personal sway over all his associates. And our Democratic neighbors must excuse us for hinting, furthermore, that it is not yet quite certain that *their* harmony, after the Chicago Convention, will be any greater than that of the Union men seems to them at the present moment.

The Quota of New-York—The Draft and Recruiting in the Rebel States.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday came to the conclusion, by a formal vote, not to send agents to the rebel States for the purpose of recruiting among the accessible colored population. The decision is one supported by various valid reasons, without requiring a recourse to be had to imputations on the fighting qualities of the negro. The disaster suffered by the Ninth Army Corps on the morning of Saturday, the 30th ult., is not a pertinent argument against the policy of employing black troops—not more pertinent, at least, than the accidental success of the colored division would have been a sound argument on the other side. The majority of the Supervisors seem to think otherwise; or rather, instead of taking the simple ground that negroes are not to be had in numbers sufficient to make up more than the merest fraction of the call for reinforcements, they choose to make a party vote of it. This is unwise, to say the least. It should be sufficient, surely, for those who have the responsibility of dealing with this question, to know that dependence upon negro recruits, even in the matter of filling up the enrollment lists, would prove a delusion. Now, the simple fact is that our armies have not yet got at more than the scum of the black fighting material of the South. And, even were that material within the reach of recruiting officers—what proportion of it could be turned to account before the 5th of September?

The truth is, a needless waste of time has been indulged in. There is no reason why active recruiting should not have gone on all Summer. Until the law was passed needlessly repealing the commutation clause, bounties of $300 would have secured more men in a day than can now be had for double the amount in a month. And what is the consequence? Our quota will not only *not* be filled in anticipation of the draft, but there barely remains even time to revise the enrollment, which promises to do a positive injustice to the City of New-York. Let those who doubt this turn to the communication which we publish this morning from the Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General. Under the call of Oct. 7, 1863, for five hundred thousand men, the quota of New-York was barely sixteen thousand. Under the present call for five hundred thousand, the quota of New-York rises to twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy—a full third more than it was nine months ago. What movement of the population justifies this astounding difference? During the interval we have sent over thirty thousand to the war. And to the extent of fully half that number, our population liable to the draft must have decreased.

The enrollment in this City just made takes in 138,612 persons, which is about one in five and three-quarters of the entire number of inhabitants, including a floating population of probably two hundred thousand. Out of this enrollment it is calculated—and we have no doubt reasonably so—that 23,140 conscripts can be had. But a draft of that magnitude takes within the merest fraction of the number required to fill the last two calls for 500,000 and 200,000 respectively. That is, we are asked to give as many men now on a call of 500,000, as we have heretofore given on calls for 700,000—and all this within a period which can have added nothing to the fighting population of the City, but the very reverse.

Nor does the injustice diminish in a comparison of New-York with other communities. The average quota of the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn is 3,867 each; the average quota of the Massachusetts Congressional Districts is 2,167. And taking as a basis of comparison the ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts and the first ten districts of this State, the call here becomes excessive to the tune of 14,284 men. It implies no unwillingness on the part of our citizens to respond to every reasonable military requirement that we should object to permitting the officers charged with the conscription to do us injustice. What is demanded here, is that New-York, which has already supplied 75,000 three-years' men for the army and navy of the United States, which has given over seven millions in bounties for volunteers, and nearly eleven millions more in voluntary contributions to the national cause, should have her just quota assigned, so that there be no excuse left for the disloyal to complain; so that the generous spirit in which our citizens have given their time and their means to the public service, shall not be quenched: and so that, when the draft does come, it shall bear alike upon every section of the community.

The Banishment of Disloyal Citizens.

The telegraph this morning informs us that a number of disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah, Ky., with their families, have arrived at Cairo on their way to Canada, having been banished by order of Gen. PAYNE.

A similar order was applied to certain disloyal citizens of Maryland the other day, by order of Gen. HUNTER, but was very promptly countermanded by the President. It seems to take a class of military officers a long time to comprehend that it is their business not to establish a complicated line of policy in dealing with rebels, but to get at them and thrash them, such of them, at least, as have arms in their hands. If there is a class—as no doubt there is, and a very large class—in the Border States, that cannot be dealt with as open enemies, they can, at least, be put under restraints which will prevent them from doing serious mischief. To banish them either to Dixie or to Canada does *not* prevent their doing mischief. On the contrary, it gives many of them an opportunity for doing vastly more harm to the national cause than the worst of them could do at home. Banishment, even as a military punishment, resolves itself practically into a confession by those that employ it; that the persons subjected to it are not citizens, but *aliens*. Foreigners who become nuisances—without committing any positive breach of public law—may be ordered to leave the country. It is a wholesome right which every civilized State reserves to itself. But the citizens of this Republic can only be so treated by accepting the very doctrine that DAVIS and his minions proclaim—that the United States no longer constitute *one*, but *two* countries.

Gen. PAYNE'S order of banishment, whether he sees it or not, takes that complexion. He may have a troublesome set to deal with. But a General fertile in expedients would find the means of thoroughly punishing them at home, instead of sending them abroad in the character of martyrs. Every one of them becomes a "victim" of military oppression among those they take refuge with. They add to the common howl which the rebels and rebel sympathizers abroad are eager to have sounded louder every day.

It is not, we presume, too late for the Executive to issue his countermanding order in this instance, as he did in Gen. HUNTER'S case. It is the most impolitic thing that can well be conceived to give these border thieves the consideration of ordering them into banishment, and military officers who do not understand this lesson should be taught it.

Public Service and the Public Weal.

A correspondent, whose letter we published on Monday, commenting on what we recently said as to the unwillingness of our wealthy men to take office in the public service, ascribes much of this reluctance to the fact that those who might be disposed to do so, would find themselves so surrounded by persons so inferior in character and standing as to make their situation intolerable. In other words, that there is not much hope of getting a very large number of public offices filled by respectable men until *all* can be filled by them at the same time—a consummation which, we need hardly say, we are not likely to witness. There must be a beginning. Some one of those who have made large fortunes, and have their time at their own disposal, must set the example of answering any call the country may make on them, before we shall ever see the practice become general. A wholesale rush of millionaires into the public service is not, in the nature of things, to be looked for all at once. The class has been too long excluded from it, and has lost the habits and ambition of office too thoroughly for it to be possible to recall them to the old paths in a day or even in a year. But this, so far from rendering it more excusable for those to whom a direct and personal appeal is made to do a given duty, to refuse to answer it, renders it really less so. If it were the fashion for rich men to devote their time to the service of the State, there would not be half as much merit in any one doing it, or half as much necessity for doing it as now. If a rich and honorable man takes office now, he is doubtless likely to find himself in the company of a very unsavory set, but this is part of the burden he is called on to bear. We should like to know, to recur to the contrast we drew in our former article on this subject, whether the young men who enter the army in thousands, always find their company select, or their associations agreeable; whether the camp is not, in a vast number of cases, an odious and repulsive change from refined and happy homes. When they set out to march and fight, and it may be live and die, in the society of Tom, Dick and Harry, of men of all grades, conditions and characters, it is certainly not asking too much of their well-to-do relatives, whose age or money, or lack of martial enthusiasm, saves them from the hardships and perils of the field, to call on them to take charge of the Government offices at home, or sit in the Legislature, even at the risk of finding themselves now and then cheek by jowl with a hack, or adventurer, or jobber, to whom politics, like shoe or soap vending, is a trade, and nothing more.

There is one other thing which our rich men might do, by which, even if they will not serve the State in person, they would deserve well of it, and that is training their sons to serve it. That men who have money enough to leave their sons, to enable them to live without work, should, in a democratic country, of all others, never think of educating them for the public service, is one of the strangest facts of our time; and yet a fact it is. The notion of training a young man who will not be under the necessity of earning his living, in the art of government, never seems in America to enter the head of a rich father. Capital has been accumulated so rapidly in this country within the last fifty years, that we have now at the North a large and increasing wealthy class, whose children are not under the necessity of making their fortunes. If either our social or political condition were healthy, it is these children who would fill our legislative and government offices. The ambition of boys of this class would be all political. They would be trained not only in the art of influencing popular bodies with tongue and pen, but in the art of government, in political economy, jurisprudence, in history, in ethics, and in every other branch of knowledge necessary to a statesman. As it is, they generally dissipate their patrimony in horse-racing, in dinners at home, or else in lounging about European capitals, as characterless and objectless a set of youths as is to be found anywhere out of Rome. If their fathers determine to save them from the snares of idleness, the only mode of doing so that ever seems to occur to them is "putting them into business," and unless there are special connections or predelictions in the way, the business which seems to have most fascinations for anxious parents of this kind is the "dry goods business." It would really seem as if the American people could never have enough "dry goods." Half the men in the country seem to look on the importation of shawls and petticoats for American women as one of the noblest objects to which human talent and industry can be directed. Half the youth pant for a good dry goods business, and many a father, who has a million to leave his son at his death, thinks he has done nobly by the youth when, after giving him a meagre education at a slip-slop school, he plants him, with $100,000, in a flourishing dry goods firm, and leaves him to divide time between a fast horse and cottons and flannels.

Now, we think the business of importing and distributing dry goods, and, in fact, every other kind of goods for this nation, may be safely left to those who have either their fortunes to make, or who have been bred to the work. The young gentlemen, whose fathers have accumulated that they may spend, are born for other uses, and it is their duty to devote themselves to other work. They have the time and means, which others have not, to give themselves the nice and careful training which is needed to make any man a successful legislator. They owe themselves to the country. Politics is emphatically their business; they ought to devote themselves to it. Nor is this obligation rendered one whit less stringent by the probability that, for some time to come, they would find themselves in a minority in the national service. They would not be very long in acquiring their legitimate influence, if not on the hacks and adventurers around them, at least on the public out of doors. Any body of men, however small, that was thoroughly familiar with the theory as well as the practice of government, and that had made a special study of all the great social and political problems, and that stood firmly together, and was notoriously above self-seeking or peculation, would soon make itself a power in the country. The time has not yet come when the American people is inaccessible to the claims on its confidence and attention, of worth, and wealth, and education, and training. Our legislative bodies are what they are, not because the people desire nothing better, but because nothing better can be made out of the materials that now offer.

The Rebel Ideas of Peace.

The Opposition press insist that the rebels are willing to treat for peace, and denounce the President for repelling their attempts to do so. The rebel press are evidently doing what little they can to strengthen their Northern allies in urging this pretence. The *Daily News*, which is the organ of the Peace Democracy in this State, quotes an article from the Richmond *Sentinel*, which it designates the "organ of Mr. DAVIS," and, therefore, a representative of the "sentiment and policy of the Confederate Administration," to prove that the South is quite willing to negotiate, and that, too, on terms which the Government and people of the United States ought to consider satisfactory. The *News* quotes the following paragraph as quite conclusive on that point:

"We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side.' Now, [adds the *News*,] if they are willing to listen to all that may be said and proposed, it follows that they are willing to negotiate without asserting their separate nationality as a foregone conclusion. But the *Sentinel* says further: 'You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights *within the Union*. We don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration."

And the *News* proceeds with the following touching exhortation:

"People of the North! if you are reasoning and reasonable beings; if you are *not sticks and stones*, or the abject slaves either of your own passions or of the prejudices of your tyrants, will you turn your backs upon such an invitation? Will you see the palpable falsehood branded on the brows of your misrulers, and permit them, nevertheless, to use that falsehood as a plea for their refusal to negotiate? The *South has said all that, as brave men, as free men*, as men impressed with a consciousness of what is due to self-respect, *they can say*, to induce you to put away the sword and enter with them into a solemn appeal to reason."

This is very pathetic, doubtless. But why does not the *News* also draw attention to the tempting nature of the terms which this rebel organ is willing to accept as the basis of peace:—why does it not quote this from the *Sentinel*:

"Let Peace Commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. * * You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give *the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President*; and partly to effect this, *you may throw all New-England into one State, or give her to England—or, if England won't have her, let her secede.* Now, this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration. This war was brought about by New-England and New-Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony if she were out of the way."

This will do for a beginning. The *News* apparently does not see that the *Sentinel* is merely dealing in a little bit of *badinage*—that is, is simply poking fun at the *News* and other Democratic journals silly enough to imagine for a moment that the rebels intend to treat for peace on any other basis than that of independence. When their armies are destroyed, then they will treat for peace—and not before.

Semmes.

There has just been published in England an account of *The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter, from the Private Journals and Other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, C. S. N.*, from which we collate the following precious biographical sketch:

On the 14th day of February, 1861, Capt. SEMMES, a native of Maryland, a Commander in the Navy of the United States, and member of the Lighthouse Board, being at his residence in Washington, received the following telegram from Montgomery:

SIR: On behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I beg leave to request that you will repair to this place at your earliest convenience.
Your odedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD, Chairman.

He had previously, in a letter to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, expressed his willingness to fight for the South, but added, "I should be unwilling, unless invited, to appear to thrust myself upon the new Government until my own State has moved." All this time he was an officer of the United States Navy, bound by the solemn *sacramentum* of the military oath. He had not even the poor pretext set up by other traitors, that the primary allegiance of a citizen is to his State; that he must follow her orders. He was not a citizen of a State which had seceded, or which has since seceded. In becoming a traitor he violated not only his military oath, and his oath as a citizen of the United States, but also his oath of allegiance to his own State. He replied to the invitation of Mr. CONRAD, that he would attend upon the committee immediately. Then, and not till then, after he had formally engaged in the service of the enemy, he resigned his commission, and telegraphed to Montgomery "that he was a free man to serve his struggling country."

He was then deputed by JEFFERSON DAVIS to "return to the Northern States and make large purchases and contracts for machinery and munitions, or for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; and to obtain cannon and musket powder, the latter of the coarsest grain, and to engage with a certain proprietor of powder-mills for the embarkment of a powder-mill at some point in the limits of our territory." He was also informed that at the Arsenal at Washington he would find an artificer named WRIGHT, who had brought the cap-making machine to a high degree of efficiency, and who might be induced to furnish a machine. While at the North he was informed by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy that two or more swift steamers were to be purchased at or near New-York. Whether these steamers were procured we are not informed.

All these proceedings took place before the 18th of April, for on that day he was ordered to proceed to New-Orleans and take charge of the *Sumter*. Thus, for nearly two months, SEMMES was in the North engaged in large business transactions. Those with whom he dealt must have been aware of his purposes. Is it not possible, even at this late day, to discover these men and bring them to condign punishment? No better work could be undertaken by our keenest detectives than falling upon the trace of the friends of SEMMES. One caught and the whole brood could be discovered.

Yet this man SEMMES—false to every oath, military, national and State; false to the national principle of the supremacy of the Union, and false to the Confederate principle of the supremacy of the State over the individual citizen, is the man whom a great portion of the British public delight to honor.

SECRETARY STANTON.

His Resignation Reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which questions of State policy of more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed. It is confidentially stated by those who are on intimate political and social relations with different members of the Cabinet, that Secretary STANTON has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation. It is not, however, positively known that such is fact.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM FARRAGUT.

The official report of Admiral FARRAGUT, as well as the press accounts of his success in Mobile Bay, is looked for here with *the utmost anxiety*. The statement positively made by Gen. D. H. MAURY, that the monitor *Tecumseh* was sunk by Fort Morgan, is discredited at the Navy Department, but this or no other ground than because the official mind does not believe the guns of Fort Morgan capable of sinking a monitor. But even those who indulge this faith must grant that the *Tecumseh*, which drew more water than any other vessel in the fleet, might have grounded, in which condition her destruction would be a very easy matter.

The rebel ram *Tennessee*, which MAURY reports to have been sunk, was thought to be the most powerful and formidable iron-clad in the world, and her loss is a very severe blow. It is supposed the ram was *cornered* by her antagonists.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

It is understood that Gens. MEADE and BURNSIDE severally cast the blame of the last fiasco before Petersburgh on each other. It seems that on the night before the attack, certain modifications were made by Gen. MEADE in the plan of assault, which had been agreed on with Gen. BURNSIDE. The latter claims that this gave him the notion that "Gen. MEADE" would personally be present to superintend the attack; but the result was that neither MEADE nor BURNSIDE were there, and an operation which, of all others, demands the personal presence, intelligence and inspiration of the leader of the army was left a helpless affair.

The Court of Inquiry, now in session in the case will, it is to be hoped, develop all the facts, and affix the blame where it properly belongs.

GEN. HUNTER IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER has been in Washington to-day, in consultation with the President and the Secretary of War.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN.

On Sunday a rebel train was seen beyond Aldie, Loudon County, Virginia. The rebels had detached some of their wagons, loaded with plunder, from the main body, and moved in an easterly direction from the mountains, and in the meantime were followed by a body of Union cavalry, who were not, however, in sufficient force to make an attack. At or near Aldie, the Union force was augmented by about 60 cavalry, under command of Capt. ELLIS, who had been out on a scout. The rebel force was attacked, and some twenty-five wagons, loaded with grain, were taken. Those in charge of the train abandoned it.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Sixty-four rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, and were committed to the Old Capitol. They were captured at different points in Maryland, and belonged to the invading forces.

[SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $288,000.

The Internal Revenue Law.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A portion of the new Internal Revenue law, under the head of Stamp Duties, reads as follows:

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, two cents.

There appears to be a misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of this passage on the part of many, which doubtless you can enlighten. My interpretation of the matter is this, viz.: That all checks of whatever amount drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, even if for less sums than ten dollars, must have a two cent stamp affixed, but all drafts, &c., on other parties, as per the above extract, if for less sums than ten dollars, need not have a stamp affixed.

R. S. W.

Death of John Brown Francis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, for many years a leading citizen of the State, died this morning. He has been Governor, and served in both houses of Congress.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

ENOCH ARDEN, &c. By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L., Poet-Laureate. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Such is the title, that with very questionable taste, the American publishers have substituted for that of the English edition, no doubt chosen by the poet himself—*Idyls of the Hearth*, important and valuable as conveying his own idea of the relation existing between this and his last work—*Idyls of the King*—the one bearing the same affinity to the cotemporary home-life of England that the former did to the visionary splendors and achievements of the heroic ages of Christian chivalry. Under any title, however, a new volume by TENNYSON is one of the choicest gifts that fortune has in store for the present race. Valuable in proportion to its scarcity, and certain to find an appreciating circle of readers among the generation who have risen from childhood to manhood during the period that the poet has "rained influence" on human thoughts and feelings. At the present time, too, it comes doubly welcome from its sweet suggestions of calm and meditative peace, offering a temporary respite from the cares too importunate to be more than momentarily forgotten, and from responsibilities that, although almost overwhelming, are the ennobling burden of a nation,—its dower of great thoughts and mighty deeds for the future. Poetesses and even poets we fancy as always young, but it is advantageous to the clear comprehension of a subject to look more steadily at a man and his work in their natural relation to each other. What is accepted freely or passed by as readily, when assumed to be the heedless product of young years, becomes of a deeper significance when it is the utterance of matured powers and settled convictions. It is now thirty-four years since ALFRED TENNYSON, then an undergraduate of Cambridge, just of age, and the recent winner of the Chancellor's medal, for a prize poem, made his first appeal to the public by the issue of a thin volume of "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," which was followed, three years later, by another volume of similar appearance. No response was aroused by them; a review of mingled praise and blame, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, was the highest notice they met with; and the prophetic eye of Prof. WILSON detected merits and signs of future promise that the world scarcely acknowledged, even when pointed out with his usual eloquence and critical acumen. Nine years elapsed, when, in 1842, "Poems, by Alfred Tennyson, in two volumes," came out, including about half the contents of the former collections, most carefully elaborated and polished, with an equal amount of new matter, and first generally revealed the existence of the poet who had now passed his apprenticeship, was perfect in his mastery over the instruments of his art, and employed them either in waking to new life the dim and outworn traditions of the past, or in clothing in a visible shape the yearnings and aspirations of an age when old things are passing away before a new birth of time, whose features, yet indistinct and incoherent, are shaped and colored by the prepossessions of each observer.

The republication of TENNYSON'S poems in America immediately followed, and he was as speedily naturalized among us. It is unnecessary to specify the means by which his poetical supremacy has been maintained—the succeeding paces of his victorious march. It is more important to note that now, at the ripe age of fifty-five, he puts forth another volume that, of course, challenges comparison with his preceding works. If it contains, as appears on the surface, his latest written poems, the volume deserves the hackneyed phrase of a "psychological curiosity." There is nothing in it to remind one of the "obstinate questionings of sense and inward things" that makes the perusal of *In Memoriam* an era in the mental life of young readers—nothing of the discussion of utopian theories, half smiling and half serious, that is found in "The Princess"—nothing of the storm and turbulence of "Maud," or of the frost work fancy of the "Idyls of the King." It is simply a return to the poet's earliest style and subjects, as if his muse made no long tarrying on her enforced journeys to various realms of poesy, but joyously flew back to her nest and original haven. The English Idyl, to adopt the name given to this species of poem by its creator, undoubtedly owes its existence to TENNYSON. There is no prototype to be met with for it in preceding authors, and the only productions that can be adduced as at all parallel—the "Village Tales," &c., of CRABBE—are more remarkable for differences than similarities. A comparison of the two suggests the remark of Mr. CRAIK, that a characteristic of our present literature is the appearance—nay, almost the ostentation of art. The slip-shod carelessnesses and colloquial solecisms of CRABBE, however redeemed by spontaneousness and natural pathos, grate harshly on our ear, accustomed to the stately rhythm of a TENNYSON'S blank verse. Metrical harmony, indeed, is one secret of his popularity. No poet has so many haunting lines and words that will not be put by from the memory, when the exquisite collocation of sounds is of itself a study and a charm often independently of their meaning. To ennoble and dignify the common life of his native land, by showing its susceptibility for the highest poetical treatment, is an object worthy of any poet's ambition, and would seem, by the "Idyls of the Hearth," to be the task to which the author dedicates himself in the full maturity of his mellowing powers. The scene of "Enoch Arden," the principal poem of the volume, is laid in one of the small fishing and trading towns that nestle under the storm-vexed cliffs of the Yorkshire or Northumbrian coast, on the German Ocean. Here two youths, grow to maturity, insensibly in love with a young maiden, Annie Lee—Enoch, an orphan sailor-lad, and Philip, the son of the well-to-do miller of the town. The girl's preference is unmistakably expressed for Enoch, who, under the incentive of affection, toils manfully and successfully until he has "purchased his own boat," and made a home for Annie, when they are married in his one-and-twentieth year. "Seven happy years of health and competence," and mutual love and honorable toil" follow, when the decay of trade at their port, a broken limb, and the increasing charge of a family of three children, cause Enoch to decide, after much and painful deliberation, on the necessity of greater exertions in a wider field of action. He is offered a boatswain's place in a vessel bound for China, and accepts it, after selling his boat, and setting up Annie in a small trade with the proceeds, that she may support herself during his absence. All goes wrong with her while he is away, without his strong will and earnest purpose. Their third and weakliest child dies, and her business gets into confusion in her unaccustomed hands. When Philip, who had borne "a life-long hunger at his heart," reappears, and befriends in every possible way the wife and children of Enoch, with simple kindliness, hallowed by the continuance of his early love. No tidings came of Enoch for ten or twelve years, until at last Philip renews his suit to the supposed widow, and they are married, not without presentiments of evil from Annie, but which wholly disappear on the birth of a new child. Meanwhile, Enoch, on his return voyage suffered shipwreck on an island in the Indian Ocean, escaping death with only two others, who both died after a short interval, and leave him a solitary—easily sustaining life from the prodigality of nature, and yearning for his northern home under the tropical splendors of sky and forest, till European speech and aspect are almost lost. At last a ship touches at the island for water. Mingling with the crew, his "long bounden tongue was loosened," and he departs with them. He is landed, on a wintry afternoon, at the very port he sailed from. Finding no trace of wife or children at his old house, he takes refuge at a water-side tavern, and gradually hears from the hostess the story of his own imagined loss at sea—the hard ordeal of growing poverty that Anna and the children had gone through—the kindness of Philip, and the present happiness and prosperous condition of the whole family. Enoch cannot endure the thought of blighting such happiness by an unexpected apparition, as of one raised from the dead. After one long and earnest look at the mother and their children, "and all the warmth, the peace, the happiness" that surrounds them, he accepts manfully his solitary state, and working for a scanty livelihood, gradually fails, and dies a heart-broken but unrepining man, after disclosing his name to the hostess, and swearing her not to reveal it until after his death.

Such is a bare skeleton of the story that TENNYSON enriches with all the hues of poetry, employed with an exquisite art and severe adaptation of purpose that are only apparent after repeated perusals. Not a metaphor, a simile or an allusion is admitted but what grows out naturally from the hard and stern locality, the toil-worn lives, and the characters of firm and strong resolve that the northern climate nurtures. Another study in the same volume, "Northern Farmer, old style," would seem to show that the poet is carefully applying himself to the subjects furnished by the neighborhood of his own ancestral home. In this poem the broadest colloquial dialect is made use of, with happy effect, in exemplifying the mingled simplicity and shrewdness that have for a thousand years distinguished the peasantry of the north, derived in equal portion from the Saxon and the Dane. "Aylmer's Field," the other long poem of the volume, is a painful story of love and life crushed out together by the unrelenting will of a domestic tyrant, insanely proud of his wealth and far-descended name, which results in the death of his only child, the suicide of her lover, and the desolation of the two houses to which they belong. It contains passages of equal power to anything that the author has written. The remainder of the volume is occupied with minor poems. Several of them have appeared before, and are well known to readers, including the verses produced on public occasions, as the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, &c., which are surely among the least successful efforts of a genius that refuses to move gracefully in prescribed steps. Many new poems, over which we would willingly linger, as "Tithonus," "The Voyage," "The Islet," will be gladly welcomed. The volume concludes with what the author calls "Experiments"—attempts to clothe Teutonic English sense and verse in Romanic and Hellenic metrical arrangements, performed with no more success than has heretofore rewarded other laborers in the same thankless but attractive field.

Readers full of strong sympathetic admiration trace in TENNYSON the poet of the age, whose song reflects faithfully the movement, the intellectual tendencies, the moral conflict, and all that goes to make up the complex sum of our civilization. How much of this estimate is real and enduring time will show more correctly than any cotemporary judgment. There is a minor aspect of his poetry more easily deducible from his present volume. TENNYSON is supremely the poet of the Picturesque. His study of Nature is direct. Few writers can be tracked so little in the works of their predecessors; but his eye is never wearied of noting the changeful phases of the material world, and of bringing out the subtle analogies that connect them with the mind of man. Few great poets have possessed less of the dramatic element; he is capable of no sustained passionate flight. Human experiences and sorrows, that in great poets work form the foreground of the picture, are in him subordinated to the accessories. He has no compelling mastery over Nature, and it is often impossible to avoid he feeling that the situation and costume (so to speak) have suggested the human element of the poem, instead of growing out of it. A purpose may invariably be detected in his writings; his decorous madness has always a method; he never throws the reins on the neck of his imagination, but the true and careful artist is always there, in place of the prophet and king. "Aylmers Field," a story of wrong and suffering, will fully illustrate this, if carefully read. The scene is laid in the midland counties of England, and every sentence almost embodies in an apparently chance epithet or allusion, an exquisite rural picture proper to the locality and to that alone. We see at once

"A sleepy land, where, under the same wheel,
The same old rut would deepen year by year;"
the lowly cottage roof, where

"The warm blue breathings of a hidden breath,
Broke from a bower of vine and honeysuckle,"
is brought visibly before us. The "gray church tower," under its English autumnal sky, "a breathless burden of low-folded heavens;" the rabbit, "fondling his own harmless face" in the woodland, the trunk of the old ruined oak—

"Once grovelike, each huge arm a tree, but now
The broken base of a black tower, a cave
Of touchwood with a single flourishing spray."
Even the simile of the palsied father, who

"Reel'd as a foot-sore ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death,"
are all modulated to the key-note of the poem, with a skill that manifests the highest exercise of an innate poetic instinct, but rests there, and is in its very nature distinct from the all-fusing and assimilating fire of genius, read by whose light, such a story would derive its verisimilitude from the intense absorption of human interests, rather than from the touches of the landscape painter and naturalist.

We have made no extracts from a volume that at once will find its way to every lover of poetry and general reader. It is got up in the style which Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' successive issues have rendered classic.

—CHATEAUBRIAND, the poet, is to have a statue at St. Malo, his birthplace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the
LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
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MARRIED.

BAKER—BUSH—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, Rev. SAMUEL BAKER, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, N. Y., and Mrs. SARAH A. BUSH, sister of the officiating clergyman.

BREEDER—JOHNSON—At Jacksonville, Fla., at headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Birney, on the eve of July 28, by Rev. John S. Swaim, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Col. JAMES C. BEECHER, of the 35th U. S. Colored Troops, and FRANCES B., only daughter of Samuel C. Johnson, Esq., of Guilford, Conn.

HAGADORN—STICKLES—On Tuesday afternoon, July 19, at West Stockbridge, by Rev. Lewis Peopell, JOHN HAGADORN, Jr., of New-York, and AMELIA J., daughter of S. Stickles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BARIGHT—On Third day, 8th month, 9th, SARAH ELIZA, infant child of Edward P. and Sophia W. Baright, aged 3 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 56 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth day, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOGARDUS—On Sunday, Aug. 7, MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius S. Bogardus.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Park-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

COX—In the Officers' Hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Friday, July 29, ABRAHAM LINCOLN COX, M. D., Surgeon-in-chief of Division, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and formerly of the City of New-York, aged 64 years.

COLE—At Rossville, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, MARY COLE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Woodens M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 10.

CHAZOORNES—On Monday, Aug. 8, at College Point, L. I., aged 60 years, Mrs. MARIE LOUISA CHAZOORNES, consort of Felix Chazoornes, Esq.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry at 10 o'clock.

CALHOUN—On Monday, Aug. 8, JONAS CALHOUN, youngest son of Henry Calhoun, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 429 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIS—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CALEB S. DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ELLIS—At Scarsdale, on Monday, Aug. 1, infant daughter, aged 6 weeks, and on Monday, Aug. 8, LOUISA, aged 5¾ years, daughters of John and Harriett Ellis.

ELMENDORF—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, at the residence of Dr. Lounsbury, Stone Ridge, N. Y., LEVI ELMENDORF, of Waterloo, N. Y., aged 58 years.

The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Kingston, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDGELY—On Friday morning, July 15, at the Soldiers' Home, in New-Orleans, of illness contracted while in the discharge of his duty, GEORGE GRANVILLE EDGELY, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, late of Concord, N. H.

HENDERSON—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 603 8th-av., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOOK—At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, June 19, Capt. CORNELIUS HOOK, C. S. Army, in the 26th year of his age.

HOLT—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CLAUDE FLORENCE, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Florence Holt.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LEARY—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, of paralysis, DANIEL LEARY, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MORGAN—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, at Aurora, N. Y., NANCY MORGAN, aged 79 years.

MCGREAVEY—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Saturday, Aug. 6, of disease of the brain, JAMES MCGREAVEY, aged 17 years, a pupil of the New-York Institute for the Blind.

MINTURN—At Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Adjt. BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 92d Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late Wm. H. Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MEADE—On Monday, Aug. 8 of inflammation of the bowels, ISABEL STOWELL, infant daughter of James M. and Augusta Meade, aged 16 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from corner 8d av. and 106th-st.

MARSHALL—In Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 7, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Charles A. Marshall, of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Aug. 10, at No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The friends of the family re respectfully invited to attend.

MCEWEN—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, CAROLINE E., wife of Dr. Robert C. McEwen, M. D., and daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I., aged 28 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SHERWOOD—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of George W. Sherwood, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 7½ o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, from her late residence, No. 294 Bleecker-st., New-York. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning, Aug. 11.

SWINBURNE—On Monday, Aug. 8, MELISSA, daughter of William Swinburne.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 196 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SACKETT—On Monday, Aug. 8, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE P. SACKETT, only child of Elisha Wells and Harriett M. Sackett, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral services Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at the house of his uncle, Coarles Place, foot of 12st-st., East River. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TREHARNE—On Monday, Aug. 8, THEODORA, eldest daughter of Richard and Charlotte Treharne, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 211 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

TILYOU—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 8, ESTHER C. TILYOU, daughter of Catharine C. and the late Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TAFT—On Monday, Aug. 8, ROBERT ARTHUR, youngest son of David J. and Mary Ann Taft, aged 3 years, 10 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, at Darien, Conn. Carriages will be at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 7 and 8 o'clock trains from New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner of 27th-st and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 10.

TAYLOR—At Harlem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, EMILY, wife of R. H. Taylor, only daughter of H. M. and Sarah H. Forrester, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, south side of 128th st., near Harlem River, this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Thursday morning, by the 8.15 A. M. train from 26th-st.

TIERS—On Monday, Aug. 8, HELEN, youngest daughter of Montgomery C. and Catherine A. Tiers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph S. Ridgway, in Franklin-av., third house north from Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

THOMPSON—On board the steamship *Fulton*, at Port Royal, on Friday, Aug. 5, MANOLE MINTHORNE THOMPSON, aged 34 years, son-in law of Capt. J. A. Wotton.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 12 Brevoort-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEST—On Sunday, Aug. 7, RITCHIE M., only child of James E. and Josephine M. West, aged 18 months and 21 days.

WYCKOFF—On Tuesday, Aug 9, GERTRUDE, widow of Peter Wyckoff in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WOOLSEY—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, MARY BAILEY, wife of Theodorus Bailey Woolsey, and daughter of N. P. Bailey, of Fordham on Harlem.

Notice of the funeral in afternoon papers.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 850 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
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The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.
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FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

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PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

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H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 71 and 73 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 20 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. HALL,
FREDERICK COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALJE,
} Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic. — Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Andrew, Lesesnoe & Co., — Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., — P. W. Enos, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 23, 1864.

Such resolutions addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election in 1865, will be held at the Stage Office, 6th avenue and 23d-st., on Wednesday, August 10, 1864, the polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

August 3, 1864. GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to erect new mills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds at this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made at most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$300,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRADFORD, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOSH L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 15th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house, richly furnished, very near to 5th-av., with private table to one or two small families of adults. Only those wishing to live in comfort and style need apply. Further information may be had at No. 57 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av. References given and required.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, VERY elegant suites of apartments on first, second and third floors; the rooms will suit parties desiring first-class accommodations; only those who are willing to pay liberally. References given and required. Apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door east of 5th-av.

A MERCHANT DESIRES PLEASANTLY furnished rooms, with full or partial board, with private family; location below 14th-st., near Broadway. Address B. E., Post-office Box No. 1,745.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 25th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRable rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot, one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. SHAPTER, retiring.

JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAPTER,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER will be continued by the undersigned at the old place, No. 292 Broadway.

JOHN STADERMANN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1-5's, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 71 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 30, 1864:

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $300,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th day of July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. A purchased dividend out of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $110,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 30, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1-64.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1-64, on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, viz., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent, free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 20th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER E. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 58 Trinity Building,
August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HABBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 1st, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 45 Wall, cor. William-st., August 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (50) fifty per cent, free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst.

By order. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the office of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., Henry F. Spaulding, No. 54 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Rest sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1, for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. J. W. ELIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Eligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHCUP, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 28. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

MISS VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL WILL reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 171 Lexington-av.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—BY A FAMILY, pleasantly located in the country, in Western New-York; situation permanent, salary liberal; must be a lady of refinement, superior education and accomplishments, and a member of the Episcopal Church; capable of imparting to girls of fourteen years and younger, a thorough education, including Latin, French, music (vocal and piano) and drawing. Best references required as to character and qualifications. Address, for ten days, with name and particulars, stating where an interview may be had, D. C. STEVENS, Post-office Box No. 326, Buffalo, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS ACTED AS organist, wishes for a situation, and would also take a few pupils at piano forte, or would undertake to teach, in a family, French, English and music, &c. Address A. E. W. D., Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, a highly cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box 114 Saugerties, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,336, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, FIVE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, in an envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; two for $500 each, and four for $100 each; payable to the order of Gustavus A. Meixner, and indorsed by him to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. Any person returning the same to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 41 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$50 REWARD—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 28, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Greenwich Lodge No. 487 of F. and A. M., are fraternally invited to attend the funeral of their late brother JOHN HENDERSON, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., from his late residence, No. 6 9th-av. The members are requested to meet at the lodge-room of our deceased brother at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DANIEL CARPENTER, M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Wm. Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best cook wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before inspecting. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of assembly, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Proposals will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——of ——, in the State of——, and ——of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of ——— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
&c. C. D. Guarantor.

——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.

—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
June 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. M., for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-Sixth street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, to other with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the Ordinance of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, } No. 237 Broadway, } NEW-YORK, August 3, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 88 CEDAR-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. CUDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERMAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 10c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. ELYS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 16th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——of ——, in the State of——, and ——of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of ——— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
&c. C. D. Guarantor.

——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 14th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

All the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales at time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,—cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give one bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"———,
"———."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 14th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

At the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales at time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,—cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give one bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

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"———."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Adout)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17,
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBERLIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO, (Limited).

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ERIN—building	3,218	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frow-e,
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold. Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bill of lading (having their value expressed thereon) is signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

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GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jayst. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7 10; Cold Spring, 7 25; Cozzens, 7 40, Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10 30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. W. PALMATEER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9 30, 12:30, 3 30. Dey-st., at 9 45, 12 45, 3.45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M. and 11 10 A. M.,

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 17,
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBERLIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO, (Limited).

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ERIN—building	3,218	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frow-e,
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Aug 13.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold. Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bill of lading (having their value expressed thereon) is signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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THE INVASION.

ROUT OF THE ENEMY AT MOOREFIELD.

The Reported Capture of Prisoners and Artillery Confirmed.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT BY AVERILL.

Rebels Routed at Moorefield by Gen. Averill

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Information has been received here that Gen. AVERILL, after overtaking the enemy at Moorefield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including Gen. JOHNSON, who subsequently escaped, and his whole staff, with their headquarters, colors, all the rebel artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms. Gen. MCCAUSLAND himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Gen. AVERILL pursued the scattered remnant of the rebel force for twenty-four miles, capturing many of the fugitives. His entire loss in killed was seven men.

The pursuit was only abandoned when Gen. AVERILL'S horses were too exhausted to follow the rebels into the mountains.

Defeat of the Rebel Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson, &c., &c.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN KELLEY.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, Aug. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN: My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday, at New-Creek. Gen. MCCAUSLAND'S and Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON'S force attacked that post at 3 o'clock P. M. The fight continued till long after dark. The enemy retreating during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy; will not exceed twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defence, under the command of Col. STEVENSON, Col. HOY and Major SIMPSON.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

NEW-CREEK, W. Va., Friday, Aug. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN: I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating toward Moorefield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging by this invading army of rebels and invaders.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 9—Midnight.

We have heard nothing to-day from the valley.

Particulars of the Recent Operations of the Second Division of Cavalry under Gen. Averill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANCOCK, Md., Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

I send you to-day a very complete, although somewhat hurriedly compiled, report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division during the recent invasion.

On the evening of July 28, Gen. AVERILL commenced retiring from Hagerstown, sending his train to Chambersburgh, and thence to Carlisle; on the same evening he notified the Superintendent of the railroad to have an engine at Hagerstown in readiness to remove the cars and other property, but his request was not complied with, although there was an abundance of time to do so, and the result was that part of the train was captured by the enemy.

Early on the morning of July 29, Gen. AVERILL'S scouts reported the enemy crossing the Potomac, with cavalry and dismounted men at Falling Waters, with cavalry at Shepherdstown, [and at McCoy's with cavalry and artillery in considerable force, and by 10 o'clock the enemy were driving in his pickets on the Williamsport pike. The enemy soon began to move on both flanks of Gen. AVERILL'S command in numbers vastly superior to his own, making it necessary for him to retire, which he did early in the afternoon in the direction of Chambersburgh, skirmishing all the way. At night the command halted at Greencastle, sending patrols westward as far as Mercersburgh, and intending to fight if the enemy "provoked" a battle.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH was at this time at Chambersburgh in communication with us, and was kept constantly advised of all our own and of the enemy's movements. During the night of the 29th to 30th Gen. AVERILL received information to the effect that a large body of the rebels, distinct from those in his front, had proceeded by another route to Chambersburgh, and, as was subsequently ascertained, were moving eastward on the pike toward Baltimore. Our forces were immediately headed toward Fayetteville on the pike, to dispute the advance of the rebels, and thereupon they began to retreat. Gen. AVERILL moved rapidly back to Chambersburgh to attack the enemy, whose main body—a conjunction having been formed of all the rebel forces—was retiring in the direction of St. Thomas, but our advance overtook and attacked his rear at McConnellsville, punishing him severely, the engagement lasting until dark. We cut off from 300 to 500 men from the main body, who fled in disorder, many of whom were, and are still being, picked up while endeavoring to make their way up the river, by a detachment from one of our brigades, which was sent to intercept them.

On the morning of the 31st we again overtook and harassed the enemy's rear, pursuing him all day, and arriving at Hancock in the evening, where he formed in line of battle, north of the river and west of the town.

Gen. AVERILL'S thin command was now without rations, and his men and horses nearly exhausted, having been almost constantly on the march during the previous three days of most intense heat, and through one constant cloud of dust. It will no doubt surprise many of your readers to learn in this connection that his entire command consisted of but 1,600 cavalrymen, who *had marched over* 1,400 *miles* since the 1st of May, without a remount and without scarcely a day's rest.

The enemy, whom we had been thus successfully driving in our front, numbered over 2,000, and were mounted upon good fresh horses, stolen from the farmers during their invasion of a few days previous, which was evidenced by the fact that, during the entire pursuit to this place, not one of their horses was abandoned, except when the rider was either killed or wounded, while about 300 of ours were left several miles behind, completely worn out and exhausted. If any horses were left in the country, we were not permitted to take them, and we had not received a fresh supply, although promised and momentarily expected, until yesterday, when certain changes occurred. Gen. KELLY was notified from Chambersburgh that the enemy were moving in the direction of Cumberland, and again on the morning of the 31st he was informed that Gen. AVERILL was driving the enemy, who were retiring in the direction of Hancock, and requested to move his command up toward that place, so that between Gen. KELLY'S and AVERILL'S forces the enemy would be captured, but nothing was heard in reply from Gen. KELLY.

The enemy attempted to cross the river at Hancock, but Gen. AVERILL'S artillery was so manœuvred as to completely control the ford at that point, and expecting a rear attack by Gen. KELLY, he also moved up the head of his column and attacked the enemy in front, who withdrew and retired upon the Cumberland pike, continuing his flight during the night, felling trees and burning bridges in his rear, rendering pursuit with Gen. AVERILL'S small and worn-out command, his horses being nearly all shoeless, extremely hazardous, and, indeed, utterly impossible. Gen. AVERILL, however, sent a messenger to the nearest station with a telegram to Gen. KELLY, informing him that the enemy were making for Cumberland, and requesting that a train of cars be sent to take up his command dismounted, so as to be of assistance, if necessary, to which a reply was received that his command was not needed. During the next three days Gen. AVERILL'S command were employed watching the fords up and down the river, patrolling the country, and guarding the prominent rebel sympathizers whom Gen. AVERILL detailed to clear out the roads and rebuild the bridges upon the Cumberland pike, a comparatively easy service, which afforded those brave and trusty veterans a much needed rest after their previous fatigues, and put them in proper trim to withstand the dangers and hardships they expect to endure upon the march on which they have once again already started.

S. L. V.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Gen. Grant in the Field—A Visit to Gen. Hunter—Sheridan in Command.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MONOCACY, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

Matters military are yet a sealed book that I cannot spread out to public per usal, for the presumption is that all the daily papers are laid on the tables of the rebel Generals within an hour or two after their issue, and that thus what might be interesting reading matter to the loyal public, becomes more valuable than a reconnoissance in force to our enemy. Being unwilling to aid and comfort EARLY in this style, if there has been any marching or countermarching of our forces, I remain silent concerning it.

One subject, however, is a public theme by this time. Thousands are aware of it in all parts of the loyal country. EARLY undoubtedly knew it by noon to-day, and if he has telegraphic communication with Richmond JEFF. DAVIS was fully informed of it before sundown to-day. Therefore, I hazard telling the enemy nothing when I say that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been with us for twelve hours of the last twenty-four. Friday afternoon, at a little before 5 o'clock, the loungers at the Relay House were somewhat astonished to see a small man, wearing three stars and smoking a cigar, descend from a car of the Washington 3 P. M. train. Taking a chair on the railroad platform, he smoked and talked with the four staff officers accompanying him for an hour or more, when a special train from Baltimore hauled up at the Relay House, and in a moment after the Lieutenant-General was on his way to hold a conference with Gen. HUNTER, whose headquarters then were at Thomas House, about a mile and a half south of the railroad at Monocacy Junction.

The train arrived at the Junction at about 7 o'clock, and a conveyance being in waiting, Gen. GRANT was immediately conveyed to HUNTER'S headquarters, where he remained during the night. Of what transpired there nothing is known, and we can only guess at it, as events slowly develope themselves in the future. On Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Gens. GRANT and HUNTER, with the staff officers of the form, appeared at Gen. TYLER'S headquarters, which are established immediately on the railroad, at Monocacy Bridge. During two hours or more the Generals sat under the trees in front of the house engaged in nothing more important than desultory conversation, mostly on indifferent subjects. Gen. TYLER did the honors of host to the extent of his conveniences.

GRANT'S appearance is decidedly better than it has been for a year past. His moustache, which was by no means becoming, has disappeared, and his whiskers are again closely trimmed. His eye is clear—his general air and manner that of a man who sees a prosperous end to all his undertakings. All this is in striking contrast to his appearance during many days of his great Virginia campaign, especially from the time of the battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the Pamunkey. During those days there was an air of weariness, increasing daily, that was painful to behold, and made the lover of his country fear that even his wonderful physical and intellectual strength was breaking down under the fearful responsibilities of his position. I can give no better augury for the bettered condition of our military affairs than to say that all that has now disappeared from GRANT'S personal appearance, and he looks again as he did during the last days before Vicksburgh, when he could see a certainly prosperous end to the matter in hand.

In the course of conversation this morning, GRANT said of the late repulse at Petersburgh, that there was no earthly reason why it should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. The springing of the mine, he said, was a complete surprise of the rebels, and it only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army. Further than this GRANT did not say, but thanks to him, a Court of Inquiry is ordered, through whom the country will soon learn on whose head to visit its vengeance for those five thousand soldiers of the Union slain and maimed in vain, and for that opportunity lost, which may be weeks and months in coming again. While still waiting for something or somebody, I saw how GRANT cuts red tape, which requires a word of explanation. Some months ago, the Nineteenth New-York, then in distant field of operations, reënlisted as veteran recruits, but were not able then to take their furlough, on account of a press of business. Yesterday the regiment departed for home on furlough. But twenty-two of the men, for some trivial offence, were, as a punishment, not allowed to go, and were put into other regiments to serve until their regiment returned, and were still held as veteran recruits. These twenty-two men, being at Monocacy, one of them waited on Gen. GRANT.

A private soldier, grim and travel-stained, bearing in his every feature a trace of long and hard service in the field, the Lieutenant-General listened attentively while he told his tale and plead for himself and his comoanions. A few questions put and answered, and GRANT was satisfied that injustice had been done them, and on the spot he wrote a telegram to the proper officer, then at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to furlough the men immediately, and the consequence is they leave for home to-night, with a consciousness that the Commander-in-Chief of our armies metes out equal and exact justice to all.

At nearly 11 o'clock the train arrived from Baltimore, and Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN stepping off, it became apparent that for him had GRANT and HUNTER been waiting. GRANT took SHERIDAN aside a few steps, and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest conversation. Gen. SHERIDAN, world-famous now as a cavalry Commander, looks none the worse for the many long marches and hard fights he had been through this Summer. While GRANT and SHERIDAN were consulting, Gen. HUNTER was sitting by Mrs. Gen. RICKETTS, but had not said a word to her, in view of which the Lieutenenant-General perpetrated a joke, when he turned to HUNTER and said he was sorry to interrupt him, but the train was now ready to start. Acting on the hint, SHERIDAN and HUNTER stepped on board, and a moment after were on their way to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and immediately proceeded to the front.

Concerning the position to be occupied by Gen. SHERIDAN, I am informed that the Department of West Virginia (HUNTER'S) and Susquehanna (COUCH'S) have been consolidated under him, and that he will take command of the troops in the field, and that HUNTER will command under him. In view of the fact that HUNTER is SHERIDAN'S senior in rank, I consider the latter part of this arrangement at least doubtful.

MOBILE AND ITS DEFENCES.

The Obstacles Admiral Farragut has Overcome.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The war, whose activity has in its great feats been limited to a comparatively few points, now, after months of preparation and expectation, has swept another and most important city into its grasp, and advances upon Mobile. This is the last real stronghold possessed by the rebels on all the long coast of the bay, and when captured will be as severe a blow to them, in their present estate, as was the capture of New-Orleans in their earlier condition. The city has been tried twice before, once by Admiral PORTER'S mortar flotilla shortly after the capture of New-Orleans, and again more recently by Admiral FARRAGUT, assailing Grant's Pass in order to divert attention from other undertakings.

The defences of Mobile embrace almost everything which has ever been devised to strengthen a threatened or beleaguered city. There are two entrances to the bay; one by the eastern projection of Dauphin Island, called the Swash Channel, which is employed by all ships of heavy tonnage; the other by the north of Dauphin Island, between it and Cedar Point, the southernmost extension of the main land. The Swash Channel has about eighteen feet of water, and is between two and three miles broad. The island which divides these channels is narrow, and about ten miles long. The passage between the island and main land is not practicable for vessels of heavy draft. The approach of an attacking fleet must therefore be made by the Swash Channel. Mobile Point, a low and sandy continuation of the eastern main land, makes out for nearly twenty miles to the west of the main land, and has its termination fortified by Fort Morgan. This, the chief defence of the bay and city, is built upon the site of old Fort Boyers, which beat off a British fleet in September, 1814. It is a stone fortification, was a long time in process of construction, and cost one million and a half of dollars. It mounts one hundred and thirty-six guns. Fort Gaines, upon the other side of the channel, was commenced but not finished before the rebellion. It was designed to cooperate with Fort Morgan, and by a cross fire render entrance impossible. It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts, a line of spile obstructions stretches under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

The other opening, known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New-Orleans, is dominated by Fort Powell on the southernmost point of the western coast of the main land, which mounts twelve guns; by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known. Sand Island, which lies a little beyond Fort Gaines, has been prepared with earthworks and armed with heavy guns. These defences are increased in their efficiency by the presence of some, if not all, of the iron-clads, kept in readiness to assist the forts.

But this exhibit does not conclude the defensive works. They are for the protection of the bay and to prevent entrance from sea. When they have been reduced or passed, and the bay entered, a long line of intrenchments and circumvallations on the seaward side of the city answer equal defences on the land front. The whole southeastern front of the city, from the Alabama River to a little stream called Dog River, is strongly intrenched, with twelve independent earthworks of considerable size to their rear. These intrenchments, and one of the channels to the city, are, in their turn, strengthened by a battery of nine guns on Point Pinto, which rakes them. A battery of five guns at Garrow's Bend lands aid to that on Point Pinto, and sweeps the channel and its obstructions for three miles. Other earthworks near the city are built to repulse an attack from Spring Hill, supposing our forces to march from Portersville, on the Mississippi Sound. These are said to be eight en miles in length, and are mounted with ordnance of an interior quality. A casemated battery has also been constructed in the marsh, which was built up with dirt and spiles for that purpose, and is armed with three 100-pound rifles, four 9-inch Dahlgren guns and three ordinary 32's. Near the Alabama River there is a redoubt to aid the marsh battery, which commands a portion of the bay. Another redoubt mounting four guns is north of this on the railway. The railroad bridge at Three-mile Run is guarded by a redoubt. The great earthwork, several miles in extent, which stretches from the shell road entirely around the city to the Alabama River, is several miles long, defended by breastworks and rifle-pits. A battery of six guns is erected between the shell road and Alabama River. The army which holds these various fortifications is under the command of Maj.-Gen. DABNEY S. MAURY. It is supposed that the withdrawal from the city of troops to relieve JOHNSTON, so hard pressed by SHERMAN, has reduced the force under his command to three or four thousand men. The total guns mounted in the various defences is two hundred and seventeen.

But the forts, breastworks, booms, earthworks and batteries enumerated do not make the whole of the resisting power of the city. The bay lies between Fort Morgan and destruction, and it has been amply provided with defences. Admiral BUCHANAN, who has commanded there since the rebellion began, has devoted his energies to constructing a fleet to assist the army; and Selma, nearly two hundred miles north of the town, on the Alabama River, has built a ram and several gunboats under his direction. Others have been constructed elsewhere, so that he now commands the following fleet: *Tennessee*, ironclad ram, seven guns; *Nashville*, iron-clad, six; *Morgan*, iron-clad, five; *Baltic*, iron-clad, five; *Selma*, cotton-clad, four; *Gaines*, cotton-clad, four; *Crescent*, cotton-clad, four; *Alert*, steamer, five; four coast guard steamers, ten; making a total of twelve vessels, carrying fifty guns. By adding the guns afloat to these on land, it will be seen that the rebel defences at Mobile mount two hundred and sixty-seven guns.

The assaining force is under the command of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the conqueror of New-Orleans, and Gen. GRANGER. As the army can do nothing until the navy shall have opened and prepared for it a footing—the conditions of attack being very similar to those at New Orleans—the command placed under Gen. GRANGER has not been so distinctly specified as that of the Admiral. Prudential reasons may have aided this reticence. We know, however, what Admiral FARRAGUT has to work with. His fleet comprises the old flagship *Hartford*, a screw sloop of 20 guns; the *Brooklyn*, 24; *Richmond*, 16; *Monongahela*, 12; *Lackawanna*, 14; *Galena*, 14; *Ossipee*, 13; *Oneida*, 10; *Genesee*, 8—all screw sloops; the *Metacomet*, 10; *Sebago*, 10; *Conemaugh*, 9, and *Port Royal*, 8—double-enders; the *Penguin*, 7; *Kennebec*, 5; *Tennessee*, 5; *Pinola*, 4; *Itasca*, 4; and *Pembina*, 4—screw-gunboats; the *Winnebago*, double turret, 4; *Chickasaw*, double turret, 4; *Tecumseh*, 2; *Manhattan*, 2, and four steamers from the Mississippi River, carrying 10 guns among them, all iron-clads—the *Oneota*, 2; *Philippi*, 2; *Glasgow*, 2; *Jasmine*, 2, and *Buckthorn*, 2—armed steam-tugs. His fleet, therefore, numbers 32 vessels of all kinds and 231 guns; the rebel fleet conta ns 12 vessels, carrying 50 guns. This is the largest and most effective squadron ever sent to sea by this country, and, it must be added, has probably a more grave task committed to it than the reduction of New-Orleans even, and not inferior, perhaps, to what has been attempted at Charleston. It is provided with rifled guns and with the heaviest known ordnance, in addition to the ordinary armament. The character of the commanding officer assures our hope of a signal victory.

Whatever the exact condition of affairs may now be at Mobile, the appearance of FARRAGUT has conflicted greatly with rebel movements elsewhere. Charleston and Wilmington have been depleted of troops to aid HOOD in his long, losing conflict with SHERMAN, and the garrison of Mobile was similarly withdrawn until the city contained only two brigades of regular troops in addition to its militia. This occurred once before in the earlier part of July, when the Governor and Mayor procured the recall of troops which had been sent to relieve FORREST.

The importance of the result, when it is reached, will equal all anticipations. Richmond forms the right of the rebel army now, Atlanta the centre, Mobile the left. Savannah and Charleston the reserve. The fall of Mobile would wrest the entire Gulf region from rebellion, and break that marshaling whose order we have given, placing SHERMAN at Atlanta on the left. We hold Northern Alabama now; the centre has been traversed by our cavalry; reduce the south, and very shortly the State must be ours for all the purposes of military occupation as much as is Louisiana. As Atlanta is nearer Savannah than Mobile, the former is its natural base of supplies, and would doubtless be the next object of attack; though with the whole Gulf line possessed SHERMAN might have his base almost at his own discretion.

Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature met to-day.

Gov. CURTIN, in his message, calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the defence of the State.

He speaks of the support rendered by Pennsylvania to the National Government, and says the State has fulfilled all her obligations.

Pennsylvania has a right to be defended by the national forces as part of the common country.

After alluding to the several invasions of the State by the rebels, he asks: "How could an agricultural people, in an open country, be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the Government?"

He adds: "It is, of course, expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts will show, I think, that the people of the invaded counties have not failed in their duty."

He severely condemns the gibes and sneers and scoffs which have been thrown upon the people of Pennsylvania by the newspapers and citizens of other States.

He quotes a letter addressed by him, together with Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, to President LINCOLN, asking that recruits raised by the State shall be credited to the quotas on the last call made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

Gov. Curtin's Message.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 8.

The special session of the Legislature meets to-morrow. Gov. CURTIN'S message will fully discuss the great question involving the immediate organization of the militia of the State. He recommends what may be briefly termed the enrollment of all men capable of military duty; said rolls to be preserved in such manner as that when a certain force is needed, the quota of each district within the State can be immediately made out and a draft made for the number required from the whole number enrolled; such troops to be equipped, armed and paid by the Commonwealth, and to serve only within its boundary and for State defence.

The next important topic is the late disaster at Chambersburgh. The Governor has made it a point to gather all the facts connected with that heinous transaction. Statistics have been prepared, giving as accurately as possible the full extent of the pecuniary losses which have occurred from the burning of Chambersburgh, stating also the force of the rebels that perpetrated that fell work, and giving the forces which the Government had, to insure the protection of the people in that region.

Another feature of this document will be its indignant rejection of the false charges which certain of the presses and reckless partisan leaders of New-York have cast upon the Government and people of Pennsylvania.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons, that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expense of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments, (and any smaller force would be inadequate,) would involve an annual expenditure of more than $15,000,000.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General, dated Aug. 1, 1864, is the only reply yet received:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac. In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection, please see the act of Congress, approved Feb. 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Order No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Collision on the Hudson—Steamboat Vanderbilt Sunk.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

As the Troy steamboat *Vanderbilt* was coming up the river this morning, just before daylight, and when a short distance above the Kinderhook upper light, she ran into a tow of canal-boats, sinking three of them and damaging her own bow so much that the water was soon several inches deep in her lower cabin. Her steam pumps were immediately set to work, but as the water seemed to gain upon them it was found necessary to run her ashore, and it is feared that her hull has sustained additional injury thereby.

In the meantime the steamboat *St. John*, which was a short distance behind her, ran alongside and took her passengers off.

No one on board of the *Vanderbilt* was injured or lost. But it is reported that two brothers, who were sleeping in the forecastle of one of the canal boats, were either killed or drowned.

A propeller and barge were sent down from this city this morning to bring up the freight, which has sustained but little damage.

The air has been filled with smoke from the burning woods, which hangs in black folds over the river, and to this circumstance the accident is attributed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. BRONXVILLE CLUBS.

A most interesting match between these clubs was played yesterday on the Bedford Cricket Ground, Brooklyn, the game being with the New-York second eleven and the first eleven of the Bronxville clubs. The play on both sides was highly creditable to either party; but the New-Yorkers proved too strong a team for their opponents, who are all "Old Countrymen," hailing from Sheffield, from whence many celebrated cricketers have sprung. The players from Westchester are a new club, and this being their maiden match in this country, were well cared for by the New-York players. The score stood as affixed:

NEW-YORK.	Runs.	BRONXVILLE.	Runs.
First Innings	109	First Innings	56
Second Innings (7 wickets to fall)	18	Second Innings	68
Total	127	Total	124

Umpires—Messrs. HIGHAM and HUDSON.

The only double scores made were those of HALL 20, OAKLEY 18, NEFF 13, HAMER 10, for New-York, and HOLINGSWORTH 13, and LUCKLEY 12, for Bronxville.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN VS. CAMDEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The champion Atlantic Club of Brooklyn are on a visit to Philadelphia, with a view of playing the crack clubs of that city. On Monday afternoon last they met the First Nine of the Camden Club, on the Olympic and Athletic Club Grounds, Philadelphia, the game resulting in a huge victory for the Atlantics by the following score:

CAMDEN CLUB.	Runs.	ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.
T. C. Knight, p	0	Pearce, c	7
Milliner 2d b	2	Start, 1st b	6
Fisher, 1st b	4	C. Smith, 3d b	8
Fisler, c	1	J. O'Brien, c f	7
F. L. Knight, c f	1	Galvin, s	9
G. H. Knight, 3d b	1	Crane, 2d b	9
Merry, r f	0	Chapman, l f	7
Evans, l f	0	Pratt, p	5
Cowan, s	0	S. Smith, r f	6
Total	10	Total	64

Umpire, Mr. KLEINFELTER, Athletic Club; Scorers, Dr. MALIN, Camden Club; Mr. MOWLEM, Atlantic Club.

Base Ball at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Camden Club, of Philadelphia, played here on Monday, the score standing—Atlantic 64, Camden 10. The match on Tuesday, with the Keystone Club, was won by the Atlantic, by a score of 65 to 10.

BENEVOLENT USE OF FASHIONABLE LEISURE.—The ladies staying at the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, New-Jersey, have struck upon a mode of employing a part of their present leisure and a little of their means, which strikes us as meritorious and worthy of imitation by other fashionables similarly situated. They have gone to work picking blackberries, which are just now in great luxuriance over many of the Northern States, and making them up into *syrup for the soldiers*. Those who know the excellence of such a preparation for some of the most serious diseases which during the summer fill the military hospitals, can appreciate how true and well directed is this benevolence. We hope that the hint may be taken, and the often ennui residents at the other fashionable resorts hit upon similar or other equally useful plans of making their leisure time redound to the good of the soldiers of the Union Army.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Cheap living," is now the watch-word of the masses, and the great demand for KENT'S East India Coffee proves their wisdom in respect to beverages. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. General depot No. 164 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 9—*In steamship Washington, from Havre.*—Mr. Cowell, Mr. Gage, Mr. Soleilac and son, Mr. Foster, Mr. Codding, Mr. Belille, Mr. Boorsem and son, Mr. Nourse and family, Mlle. Myers, Mme. Laurence, Messrs. Bonaparte and waiter, Sisley, King and wife, Thompson and wife, Coupeux, de Jolcouria, Greenleaf, wife, child and waiter, Strailheim, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, Hotchkiss and wife, Mendiola, wife and waiter, Snow, wife and 6 children, E Itzn, Miller, Th Wust, Fournier, wife and 3 children, Mme. Ch. Clarey, Mlle. Boirin and child, Mme. Aug. Barand, Mme. E. Burand, Mme. Et. Burand, F. Felebia, Mme. Boullicome, Mlle. Mathilde Chauffer de Toulaville, Mlle. Blanche Chauffer de Toulaville, J. Osuma, wife and child, Messrs. Bardeaux, Beaunot, Cartier, Wm. Ollos, W. Kolb, Pasquale Selich, Geo. Bruley, A. Chabriel, Turnaux, Carl Kayser, R. Keck, Henry Cyr, Boudelari, M. Ettore, J. Allend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon sets ...11 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 11 | Gov. Island.. 1 00 | Hell Gate.... 2 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Livingston & Heinaken.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Frank, Throp-shire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Java, Gaggett, Glasgow, T. Dunham; Fawn, Nelson, London, T. Dunham.

Barks Veritas, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Cork, for orders, Bastier & De Verin; N. H. Gaston, ——, Barbados, Bishop Bro.; Prince Albert, Hall, Richibucto, D. R. De Wolf; Rising Fawn, Cann, Cork and a market, Boyd & Hincken; Traveler, (Br.,) Rundle, Baltimore, J. L. Phipps; Helene, (Swed.,) Sillman, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Guiletta, (Ital.,) Marisese, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Edgardo, (Ital.,) Castagado, Queenstown, Holmbee & Baldwin; W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Sleat, D. R. De Wolf; B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Ryder, St. Stephen's, J. Boynton's Son.

Schooners Arlington, Weaver, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, L. Kenny; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Lilla, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; J. W. Miner, Berry, New-Orleans; Halitia, (Br.,) Barbados, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Geo. Putnam, Sharritt, Washington, Mott Bedell; Victory, (Br.,) Fraden, Governor's Harbor, Jam., J. Douglas; Francis Cohen, Wass, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Aquilla, Calhoun, Chincoteague, J. W. McKee; J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Washington, Mott Bedell; L. McPhee, Wixon, Portland, B. F. Small & Co.; H. Middleton, Raynor, St. Kitts, C. H. Pearsall.

Arrived.

Steamship Silon, Martyn, Liverpool July 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 439 passengers to E. Cunard. July 27, off Wine Head, exchanged hails with Br. steamship City of Baltimore, hence, and ship Bloomer, bound E. 30th, steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool. Aug. 6, passed a bark bound W., painted black, with white quarter, showing Russian colors and Maryatt's No. A. 7th, exchanged night signals with one of Inman's steamers, bound E. 8th, passed steamer Saylia, bd E.

Steamship Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre July 27, 6 P. M., with mdse. and and passengers to M. M. Mackenzie. The Washington brings 45 first and 38 second class passengers, the usual mails, and 600 tons mdse. Had head winds all the passage, and fog from the Grand Bank to this port.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N.C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nepnew. Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., Cape Lookout bearing N. W. 16 miles, spoke U. S. steamer Monticello; at 6:30 P. M., exchanged signals with New-York pilot-boats Nos. 21 and 15, bound S. 8th, lat. 37 40, lon. 74 40, passed bark Plaidles, bound S.; Barnegat bearing S. W. 15 miles, passed a schooner, about 140 tons, on her beam ends; had not been long in that situation.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock A. M., via Fortress Monroe Aug. 7, with mails and 65 released Union prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. ship-of-the-line Vermont, Com. H. R. Thatcher, commanding, Port Royal, S. S. 2d, and Charleston Bar 2d at 6 P. M.

Ship Ocean Signal, (new, of 1,200 tons,) Townsend, Bath (Me.) 7 ds., in ballast, to Abm. Bell's Son. 7th inst., off Nantucket South Shoals, saw ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York.

Bark Merrimac, (Pruss.,) Grunmaids, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Zizlnia.

Brig Cyprus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Aug. 6, Hatteras bearing S. W., 12 miles, spoke pilot-boats J. D. Jones and Wm. H. Aspinwall, both hence for Fortress Monroe.

Brig Rolling Wave, Collins, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Fanny Butler, Nickerson, Manzanilla 27 ds., with wood, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Scotland, Francis, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith.

Brig Sarah Flagg, Wood, Tampico 30 ds., with hides, fustic, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tabaco, (Brem.,) Hachtman, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with log wood to Henry G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Dispatch, (of St. Vincent,) Harriott, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Nevril, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Giacomo, (of Gibraltar,) Sobarl, Marico 43 ds., with wool and cork and 18 passengers to Giro & Francia.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Off Nicola Mole, saw a bark, supposed the R. Murray, Jr., hence for Port-au-Prince. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Clara T. Holmes, (of Provincetown,) Cook, Curacos 16 ds., with salt, hides, etc., to master.

Schr. Tigris, (Br.,) Portee, Manzanilla 17 ds., with palm-leaf, wood, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Express, Perry, Matamoras 25 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Flash, Gray, Aux Cayes 16 ds, with logwood to B. J. Wenburg.

Schr. Frederick, (of Nassau,) Howes, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to N. M. Terry.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Alden, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Alligator, Wooster, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Fanning, St. Andrews 15 ds., with railroad sleepers to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. George Thomas, Jackson,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4019. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM MOBILE.

Continued Success of Admiral Farragut.

Surrender of Fort Gaines---Demolition of Fort Powell.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

Indignation of the Rebels at the Surrender of the Fort.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1864—10:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER:

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 8.

Friday night Lieut.-Col. WILLIAMS, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines.

The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieuts. BUCHANAN, MAURY and BARNEY, of the navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 8.

It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines, at 9:30 this morning, by Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of Gen. PAGE. Gen. PAGE inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. PAGE repeatedly telegraphed: "Hold on to your fort." The same night visited Fort Gaines, and found ANDERSON on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for ANDERSON on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signaled this morning, but no answer was received, except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. ANDERSON'S conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Dispatches just received from Gen. SHERIDAN report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At 4 P. M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

This morning Gen. GRANT reported the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf. No details have been received. Col. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta, of consequence, are reported to-day.

Portions of STONEMAN'S command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Navy Department, to-night, received a dispatch containing the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th:

"A dispatch from Mobile dated Aug. 7, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation had not materially altered since the enemy's victory over our iron-clads on last Friday. The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that the *Morgan, the only gunboat of our fleet which was not either sunk, beached or captured*, has succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile."

The Captured Forts.

Fort Gaines, which has thus fallen into our hands, stands on the eastern extremity of Dauphin's Island. It was designed to coöperate with Fort Morgan, upon the other side of the channel, and by a cross-fire rendered entrance impossible. It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts, a line of spile obstructions stretches under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

Fort Powell was erected to dominate the opening known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New-Orleans. The fort stands on the southernmost point of the western coast of the main land, and mounts twelve guns. The pass is also defended by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known.

Loss of a Propeller.

CHATHAM, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The propeller *Racine*, for Buffalo, from Chicago, burst her boiler last night, off Roudeau Point, Lake Erie. Twelve of the crew were lost. The cabin and upper works of the vessel were burned. Her cargo—flour, pork and highwines—destroyed. The steamer *Avon* picked up the survivors, and towed the hull to the beach near Dealtown. The names of the crew that perished are unascertained.

Propeller Lost by Fire.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, August 9.

The propeller C. Mears was destroyed by fire, off Muskegan, Sunday. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at $35,000; insured for $12,000.

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 8.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Boston, via Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 P. M. Sunday, 7th inst.

Maine Politics.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE was renominated for reelection to Congress to-day, in the Second District Convention, by acclamation.

Death of an American Consul.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Capt. POWERS, of the schooner *Planet*, at this port, states that Dr. REYNOLDS, the American Consul, died at St. Marc, Hayti, July 22d.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	30,655,000
Specie	5,734,000
Due from other Banks	13,362,700
Due to other Banks	9,642,700
Deposits	27,906,000
Circulation	9,684,700

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Assault by the Rebels July 22.

General Logan's Estimate of Their Losses.

The Entire Number of Our Disabled 3,520--Rebel Loss 10,000.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in transmitting the following official report of Gen. LOGAN to Gen. HALLECK, says:

"Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 3,521 in killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equaled that number, viz.: 3,220."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d inst.: Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, one thousand of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the Fourth Division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, Gen. BLAIR reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to two thousand.

The number of their dead, buried in front of the Fifteenth Corps up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth Corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried of during the night, after the engagement, by them. We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured 5,000 stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. HOOD'S and HARDEE'S corps and WHEELER'S cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Recapitulation.—Our total loss, 3,521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,220. Total of prisoners sent north, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. W. F. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, seven hundred and sixty feet long and ninety feet high, destroyed by the rebels in their retreat, was rebuilt in four and a half days' work, and the cars ran on Friday last to within three miles of Atlanta.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ONE MILE FROM ATLANTA, GA., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

TRUE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

The dispatches lately extensively circulated throughout the loyal States relative to the capture of Atlanta, are false, so far as they assert that we are in the city. The seige—for our operations may now receive that term—is still progressing, having resulted thus far in the establishment of a strong series of fortifications within half a mile of the suburbs of the town, into which we have penetrated only in imagination as we daily survey with our eyes the distant houses and streets. The truth is glorious enough without indulging in extravagance.

GEN. HOOD.

The career of our arms since crossing the Chattahoochee River, though bloody, has been marked with victory at every step. On three successive occasions the rebel General, "the dashing Hood," as their journals are pleased to call him, has hurled his whole force against portions of our line and been repulsed with losses twice as great as he inflicted. At Peach-tree Creek, on the 20th of July, Gen. HOOKER'S corps was threatened with annihilation, but, invincible to the last, it braved, single handed, the assault of the rebel army with such glorious result, that the "conqueror of Lookout" was enabled to report 4,000 of the enemy *hors du combat*—his own loss being less than one-half of this number. Baffled in their endeavor to break Gen. THOMAS' line, the defeated corps turned from HOOKER'S front, and massed in attacking columns upon the lamented MCPHERSON, temporarily repulsing and driving him from his half-formed earthworks on the Augusta road, between Decatur and Atlanta, where his three corps, constituting the Army of Tennessee, had taken defiant position between the enemy and his communications eastward. The details of this battle, in which Gen. MCPHERSON was killed while rallying his men, have been made known. The result to Hood's anticipations was similar to, and equally disastrous with, his effort of the 20th. In spite of both these assaults, Gen. SHERMAN steadily advanced his lines, and held his positions as occupied before these attempts to dislodge him, until the 27th of July, when Gen. HOWARD, who had succeeded to the command vacated by Gen. MCPHERSON, was moved to the extreme right to threaten and occupy, if possible, the Macon road, the only communication open to the rear, of the forces in Atlanta.

HOOD, bent on breaking our line, again attacked the Army of Tennessee on the 28th ult., but with the usual effect of inflicting severe loss upon himself. HOWARD easily repulsed him, and pursued him to a position where, at the close of the day, a hill commanding the Macon Railroad was gained, and used to some advantage by our batteries.

DESPERATION OF GEN. HOOD.

In all these engagements the new Confederate chieftain has evinced a most desperate determination to sacrifice his last man rather than evacuate the city. It was for adopting the "Fabian policy" that JOHNSTON was removed to make way for the fiery HOOD, who is the "Hooker" of the rebel army—a desperate fighter, who will exhaust every energy and expend every life rather than yield an inch—a quality which, sustained by material such as HOOKER'S corps is formed of, would be a serious detriment to SHERMAN'S farthee advance. Fortunately, it has been determined beyond a doubt that our veterans fight to better advantage than the enemy, who must be somewhat demeralized by many reverses and retrogressions.

OUR POSITION.

The positions of SHERMAN'S three armies were on the 1st of August as follows: In the centre was Gen. THOMAS' corps, intrenched in streng works north of the City of Atlanta, one mile from the corporation line, and exactly two miles from the courthouse, which is the centre of the city. Gen. THOMAS' centre, as his position remains the same, is the Twentieth Corps—the Fourth and Fourteenth forming the left and right. On Gen. THOMAS' left was the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. SCHOFIELD commanding, in position eastward from Atlanta, with cavalry still farther to the left to maintain the line across the Augusta road partially destroyed by Gen. MCPHERSON. The right of the besieging line west and northwest of the town was and now is held by Gen. HOWARD, with the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. On the 1st of August, Gen. SCHOFIELD'S command was shifted from the left to the extreme right, so that at present the Army of Tennessee occupies the centre, and THOMAS' and SCHOFIELD'S forces the left and right respectively. This change of position evidently indicates another flanking process in course of development by Gen. SHERMAN. The Army of the Cumberland is now the only barrier to prevent the enemy from disturbing communication with Marietta. As if in expectation of this, Gen. SHERMAN has ordered a suspension of the work on the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Our engineers have determined the enemy's line, so that almost every part of it is well comprehended. Atlanta, as laid out on the city map, covers an area comprised in a circle of two miles diameter. Our opponents have fortified themselves very nearly on the corporation line. Their main fort—a formidable work on the highest hill discernible—is exactly on the city boundary at the northern extremity of Peachtree-street. This fort, with several others, are plainly to be seen from almost any part of our fortifications. A continual succession of rifle-pits and forts surround the city, which, on three sides, north, east and west, is inclosed by high ground. Gen. SHERMAN has drawn his lines, equally strong, so closely about the rebel works, that there is hardly half a mile intervening in which to place the skirmishers, who are continually firing at each other.

GEN. STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

No battle has occurred since HOWARD'S fight of the 28th; but it is pretty certain that the cavalry, which was sent out a few days since to cut the Macon Road, have met with a repulse; although not until they had successfully performed the work of destruction behind Atlanta. It is stated that Gen. MCCOOK, commanding the division that went to the right, was surprised when on the return trip, and his command dispersed, with a loss of two thousand prisoners, arms and horses. The force which was sent to the left, under STONEMAN, has not been heard from, but will doubtless make their exit by another route from that started on. Gen. MCCOOK succeeded in destroying the railroad for some distance, and demolished several trains loaded with camp and garrison equipage and stores for the forces in Atlanta.

The bad features of the results of this expedition are shouted out to our skirmishers by the enemy, who exultingly ask after MCCOOK'S welfare. They also have confirmation from Col. BROWNLOW, who has escaped from the party under MCCOOK. Before this reaches you, you will receive dispatches, confirmatory or otherwise.

GEN. HOOKER'S DEPARTURE.

On the 28th July Gen. HOOKER was relieved from command of the Twentieth Corps, at his own request. The most poignant reeret was expressed by officers and men at his departure, which threatened to cause disturbance among some of the regiments, which had become strongly attached to him—as all true soldiers will become attached to a brave leader, who, like Gen. HOOKER, never asks his men to go where he will not lead.

The General, previous to leaving, called his prominent officers around him, and in the course of farewell remarks, took occasion to speak plainly of the reasons which impelled him to proffer his relinquishment of the command. He frankly stated to the hundreds who were present, that in the preferment of his junior officer to the vacancy caused by Gen. MCPHERSON'S death, he felt an indignity offered him which, as a soldier seeking but one of two things—promotion or the grave—it was his duty to resent. Every true soldier fights for promotion. He daily braves death to obtain it; and when he sees it denied him and awarded to another not more meritorious than he, it becomes time for him to go where his services stand some chance of recognition. These were the sentiments expressed by Gen. HOOKER on the eve of his departure.

When one looks back upon the brilliant career which Gen. HOOKER has led, since his association with the Army of the Cumberland, commencing with the battle of Wauhatchie, or Lookout Valley, on the 20th October, 1863, and ending in the repulse of Hood's army, on the 20th July, 1864; and embracing in its history Lookout Mountain and the battles of this campaign, during which he covered himself with honors, one cannot help regretting that he should separate himself from a command which has sealed its devotion to him in its blood, freely shed on many victorious fields, and won for him so many imperishable laurels.

A HINT FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The long time that has elapsed since our soldiers were last paid has entailed upon them a most distressing want of everything except the actual necessaries of life, such as are furnished by the Government. There is no money in the army at this time. Such articles of the ration as are essential to sustain life the Government credits to officers on their pay accounts

I would suggest to the noble Sanitary Commission, which is doing so much for the Potomac Army in the way of furnishing fresh vegetables, to direct its charitable attention in this direction, and perform an act which will increase its already good reputation here a hundred-fold. The soldiers of SHERMAN'S army do not want fresh vegetables, for they have no transportation for such bulky articles, but they do want *tobacco*. Why cannot the Sanitary Commission supply every soldier in SHERMAN'S army with, say, half a pound of good smoking tobacco? Fifty thousand pounds of tobacco would do this at a cost trifling enough, compared with the benefit which would be conferred. The actual benefit of smoking cannot be estimated upon a campaign like this. It prevents many malarious diseases, and serves to ease many a weary hour in the trenches. To soldiers' families the blessing may be calculated more readily. At *sutlers' prices* for tobacco a steady smoker will smoke away a month's pay in the time it takes to earn it. Men who have compaigning to do will smoke at any cost. Let the Sanitary Commission close the door to extortion, and give each soldier a plenteous supply of good tobacco. J. G.

Welcome to Returned Soldiers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

An enthusiastic welcome, both military and civic, was extended to Col. BURRELL and his brother officers of the Forty-second Regiment, who arrived home to-day, from a long confinement in Texas; also to Nim's Battery, which has done three years gallant service.

The reënlisted veterans of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, passed through Boston to-day, for Augusta, to enjoy a brief furlough.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION

Preparations for an Active Campaign.

How Affairs Look at Harper's Ferry.

GEN. SHERIDAN ASSUMES COMMAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The happiest results have already come from the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Division, and these appear not only in actual military successes already achieved, but in the spirit of confidence and tranquillity that has come over Maryland and Pennsylvania. It seems probable that we shall have a vigorous prosecution of the campaign down the Shenandoah Valley, but it seems probable that the rebels, having obtained in the crops of that region the great desideratum they were after, will now willingly abandon that region. All fears or expectation of a rebel invasive movement are, for the present, over.

Letters from parties near Cumberland state that the rebel cavalry and artillery, three thousand strong, approached Cumberland, on their late attack, on the National turnpike, as from Hancock, with MCCAUSLAND'S command in advance, BRADLEY JOHNSON'S next, and HARRY GILMORE'S in the rear. MCCAUSLAND'S men being mostly from West Virginia, he gave them license to pillage and destroy, while JOHNSON and GILMORE held their men under strict discipline. After the repulse, they fell back on the same pike, and subsequently crossed the river in the same order as they advanced.

It appears that the young men of Fairfax County, with scarcely an exception, have joined MOSBY'S band of guerrillas. The reason alleged is that they have no other way of gaining subsistence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, VA., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

As my last letter from Frederick City informed you, the Army of the Upper Potomac is once more in motion, seeking the enemy. The corps now comprising this command are temporarily encamped on Bolivar Heights, four miles above the ferry, on ground held by the rebels last Friday. My surmises regarding the crossing of the Potomac were correct, for we now occupy the south bank of the river, and to my left stretches out the main pike road to Shepardstown. All is here bustle and excitement, and everything now looks toward a speedy and, I think, successful opening of the campaign on the Upper Potomac. Many are the various surmises hazarded regarding the ultimate destination of the army, and its probable scene of operations. So far, I see no reason for changing the programme I laid down in my last letter. Rumors in Baltimore from Pennsylvania on Saturday looked somewhat like another invasion or raid into that State, but I am of the opinion that when EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE learn, (as undoubtedly they soon will,) that a large and well organized force is moving on their rear communications, they will turn and give battle, should their escape be found impossible. Such is the hope held out here, and if this gallant little army meet the raiders, you will hear of determined fighting.

GEN. SHERIDAN

has assumed command of the Army of the Upper Potomac, and you will perceive by the order I inclose that he also takes the direction of "the Middle Military Division"—a new divisional arrengement which gives him control of four departments, a very important command, and one requiring undoubted talent and sleepless energy to properly administer. Since Gen. SHERIDAN assumed the control of matters in this region great activity has been apparent, and even a civilian can perceive a vast difference and a positive change for the better in the movements in progress. The following is the order of Gen. SHERIDAN:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, Md., Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Aug. 7, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following military departments:

Middle Department.
Department of Washington.
Department of the Susquehanna.
Department of West Virginia.

1. Until further orders, the Headquarters of the Middle Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

Signed, P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

As was said recently by your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, one feels in a purer and freer atmosphere, out here, among the blue-coated and travel-stained soldiers of the Union. Here you miss the hated hiss of the Copperhead, and feel rejoiced to hear instead the hopeful and hearty sentiments daily and hourly uttered by this portion of our glorious army. No one in these camps, not even the little drummer boys, have a particle of doubt as regards the ultimate success of the Union cause, and can scarcely imagine a worse fate for the vile and heartless men who so strenuously urge peace measures upon the people, than to compel them to show their heads in the army. Could the soldiers have their way, Copperheadism would soon vanish, and the elections this Fall will feel how vast and weighty is the influence of the army in the great question of the day. People may sneer as they will about the soldiers' vote, and say that they cannot vote as they like, but as their officers dictate, but I can tell your readers that although a soldier is accustomed to implicit obedience and the strictest discipline, yet in matters *not military* he is not the man to allow others to dictate to him his line of conduct. But either way, it make no material difference in the grand result. Both officers and men are united on the one great question of carrying on the war to a successful termination, for they have too often faced the enemy, and lost too many comrades by the casualties of war, to think now, even for a moment, of a compromise or any other ending of the war save that of the total and unconditional submission of the rebel States.

THE ARMY

now in this vicinity is everyway capable for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign, but the numerical strength of the forces I do not feel at liberty to disclose at present. However, I will say that my hints regarding recent movements of troops from in front of Petersburgh have had their full fruition, and the head of a heavy column of cavalry has already reached Harper's Ferry. The note of preparation is to be heard every where, and the recent muddied state of affairs has been changed for the better, and matters proceed now in a more shipshape and efficient manner.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Very little is known here regarding the positive movements of the rebels, beyond the bare fact of their holding Martinsburgh—some twenty miles above—as their headquarters. Large trains have been seen crossing the river for some days past, but no troops to speak of have been seen as yet. It is, therefore, to be believed that the main force is yet on the north side of the Potomac.

But I do not believe that it is their purpose long to remain there, now that we are threatening the Shenandoah Valley. Vague rumors are, I see, in circulation in Pennsylvania and Maryland regarding the movements and intentions of the rebel force now across the Potomac, and one would imagine that the enemy could count their thousands by the hundred instead of tens, from the various stories of the presence of different bodies of rebel troops seen from time to time in various sections of the country. Citizens not accustomed to see large bodies of troops inactually, are very prone to over-estimate their numbers. Thus, hundreds speedily become thousands, and little foraging parties suddenly assume the portentous dimensions of a corps. I heard a citizen at Monocacy Bridge, the other day, ask how many men he supposed there were encamped in a field opposite. Taking a long and very wise-looking survey of the little camp, he replied, "about ten thousand." Now, it only consisted of two regiments, and as they were one hundred days' men and fresh in the field, numbered about eleven hundred muskets.

THE TROOPS

now encamped on these magnificent heights appear in the best of rugged health, and I was interested on finding myself among the boys of the Nineteenth Army Corps, recently from the swamps and bayous of Louisiana; and it was pleasant to hear their universal testimony in favor of their continuing in this department. I learn that the health of the command since its arrival in Virginia has improved, and the morale of the troops in this command is of the most hopeful and enthusiastic character. I had the gratification, yesterday, of paying a visit to the Duryee Zouaves, or One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers. This handsome regiment—so like the famous old Fifth New-York—bears a high name among their comrades of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and the command makes a fine appearance under arms. Lieut.-Col. GOUVENEUR CARR returned yesterday, having recovered from his wound received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in April last.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Fourteenth Army Corps is said to have arrived, and I was informed by an officer that he saw their wagon train cross the river at Harper's Ferry, this morning. Every available man belonging to the corps now in this vicinity, has been ordered up to his command. I have myself seen several wounded officers, whose wounds had not quite healed, on their way to the front. Field officers with their arms in a sling are frequently seen.

THE MOVE

will probably take place in a very few days, and as the enemy is now so close at hand, it is thought that a collision will occur very soon after breaking camp. The presence of cavalry gives additional excitement to the coming struggle, and no doubt they will have an important influence upon the final results of the campaign. I hope in my next to be able to give you some account of a decisive battle, and I think I am not too hasty when I say that it will prove a victory for our arms. G. F. W.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More Arrests—Operations of Substitute Brokers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

Chief Appellate Justice J. F. BULLITT, ("chief of the Kentucky conspirators,") the obiels of the City Water and Fire Departments; Dr. KALFUS, (late Colonel Fifteenth Kentucky,) and other reputed O. A. K.'s, are still in prison, awaiting military trial and sentence. Arrests are still being made, but many guilty have escaped. Others who can't run off or hide, tremble for fear of just punishment for their many sins of commission (not to speak of omission) against their Government and State. The numerous efficient detectives for the most part report and arrest only the clearly guilty.

Some Eastern substitute brokers are said to be offering to brokers in this and other Western cities, at least $500 for every white or black substitute secured for them. Cincinnati brokers offer $500 or more for every substitute of any color. There is a large demand for substitutes from the transient population along the border—amnestied rebels, rebel deserters, refugees, contrabands, vagrant negroes—from the floating mass of vicious fellows, native and foreign, who may have, so far, escaped even enrollment. They may be bought as substitutes, and make expert bounty jumpers, deserters, spies, smugglers—anything that pays. Many secesh are running off to avoid the draft, as well as arrest, and may turn up among the guerrillas and raiders in Kentucky or the sons of liberty in Canada. Some masters are receiving from brokers $300 apiece for their no-account slaves, and, I believe, a $300 voucher from the authorities for every vagrant negro of theirs whom they report for enlistment. Brokers give negro] soldiers $20 to $30 for every acceptable negro they procure. Most negroes, like whites, enlist now only as high-priced substitutes, and sell themselves higher and higher as conscription day approaches. Independent and unselfish volunteering seems nigh played out. However, some patriots, not legally liable, are getting representative recruits. Capt. ZACK SHEARLY, of Louisville, is the first Kentuckian who has procured one.

The Mayor advertises for 400 laborers on the fortifications, at $2 a day, with Government rations. Louisville, at last, is to have scientific defences, mounting 100 or more cannon. PONTIAC.

Gen. McCook's Loss but 500—A Confederate Dispatch Bearer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

This morning twenty guerrillas attacked a party of men under W. B. LANGAD, who were driving sixty horses to Gallatin from the Salt River, five miles from West Point. The guerrillas killed three men, and captured forty-two horses.

The Nashville *Union* has official authority that the loss in MCCOOK'S raid will not exceed five hundred.

J. WALKER TAYLOR, purporting to be a Confederate bearer of dispatches, was stopped at New-Albany last night, bearing a letter from Col. A. R. JOHNSON, dated headquarters of the Confederate forces, Union County, Ky., to Gen. BURBRIDGE, asking that if he (BURBRIDGE) considered the shooting of the Confederates in Henderson as in accordance with his orders regarding guerrillas, and deputizing Maj. TAYLOR to confer with him on the subject.

Gen. EWING directed Col. FARLEIGH to write to Col. JOHNSON, refusing to recognize Major TAYLOR, as Col. JOHNSON was in Kentucky—a State not within the Confederate lines—and in command of but a small force, composed chiefly of irresponsible men; and as he (JOHNSON) was acting without any authority knowa to Gen. EWING, he could not officially transmit his message to Gen. BURBRIDGE, and refused intercourse with him; and that, as Major TAYLOR claimed to be a Confederate officer, he would send him into the Confederate lines.

A company of guerrillas were encamped at Garretsville last night.

From Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. PAINE has ordered heavy assessments upon disloyal citizens of Hickman, Groves, Willard and McCracken Counties, Ky., for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers, whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

Capt. PAINE has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of $50,000.

Poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, wood, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs and furniture are now allowed to be shipped within the Federal lines of the insurrectionary States.

Twenty hogsheads of tobacco from Paducah arrived here to-day, mostly for New-York.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

General Averill's Victory at Moorefield.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Particulars of the Capture of Oldtown by the Rebels.

THE VICTORY AT MOOREFIELD.

GEN. KELLEY'S DISPATCH.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 8, 1864.

Gov. BOREMAN: A scout who has just arrived at New-Creek, reports that Gen. AVERILL overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday morning, attacked him, took all of his artillery and 500 prisoners. I have nothing official from the General.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. AVERILL'S ADVANCE.

Gov. A. I. Boreman:

The following dispatch has just been received, which fully confirms the report of the scout telegraphed you this morning:

MCCAUSLAND waited at Moorefield. I attacked him there at daylight yesterday morning, completely routing his command, capturing his artillery and 400 prisoners, over 400 horses and equipments, three battle-flags and a quantity of small arms.

The number of the enemy's killed is unknown, but large. Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON was captured with his colors and three of his staff, but they subsequently escaped. Col. PEYERS, of the Twenty-first Virginia (rebel) Regiment, was mortally wounded. MCCAUSLAND escaped to the mountains. The enemy was pursued toward Wardenville, Howard Lick, and up the South Branch from ten to twenty-five miles.

My command was so wearied with the chase, and so encumbered with prisoners and captured property, that I thought it best to bring it here. My loss was seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

(Signed.) W. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.
B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

THE FIGHT AT OLDTOWN.

SURRENDER OF THE PLACE.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 9.

On Monday last Gen. KELLEY sent Col. STOUGH, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, out to Green Spring run, to cut off the retreat of MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at 5 o'clock. From the Cumberland *Union* and other sources we learn some particulars of the affair. The rebels changed their course and came in on the Baltimore pike, to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown. Col. STOUGH, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush at a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only 450 strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wide-awake pickets posted in various directions. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy appeared in force on our left flank, and when they came within rifle range our men rose and gave them a full volley, which emptied several saddles. As the volley was fired a full-breasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the rebels fell back in confusion. Our men then fought them until 9 o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Col. STOUGH ordered them to fall back across the river. This they did gradually, in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe.

Our men, having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the rebels back half an hour. The iron-clad train having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the large portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Capt. CROSS, supposing Col. STOUGH to be on board, pushed off, but the Colonel remained with a squad and repaired to the blockhouse, in which he had previously placed forty men, and held the block-house for an hour and a half, notwithstanding the rebel shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Col. STOUGH, at 11 o'clock, received the following message by flag of truce:

AUG. 2, 1864.

To the Commander of the Forces in the Block-house:

You will surrender the block-house and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Brig.-Gen. Confederate Forces.

The Colonel requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and saw one 24-pounder, one 12-pound howitzer and four 8-inch guns, in such position as to knock the block-house into particles in five minutes, and, on consulting with his men, returned an answer to the effect that he would surrender only on these conditions:

1. That he and his men should be immediately paroled.
2. That private property should be respected.
3. That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets and rations, and
4. That he should have a hand-car with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

The propositions were sent to Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, commanding a *Division* of rebels, and signed by Col. I. STOUGH, "Commander of *Squad* of One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Col. STOUGH had a lock of hair taken off of his right temple by a rebel ball which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet-holes in the front of his blouse, near his breast.

Gens. JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND treated Col. STOUGH with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery. Gen. JOHNSON admitted a loss of 20 to 25 killed and 40 wounded. Col. STOUGH lost two men killed and three wounded.

From San Francisco—Gen. Uraga Declares for the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Golden City* has arrived with passengers that left New-York July 13.

Acapulco has been surrounded by the forces of ALVAREZ. Gen. URAGA has declared for the Empire, but only a few hundred of his men followed him. A large Liberal force holds Colima. The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced.

The mining share market is dull, and transactions unimportant.

Australian dates of June 1 show a falling off in gold receipts.

The Indian troubles in Utah are supposed to be at an end, Gen. CONNER having sent out troops.

An emigrant reports a massacre of several hundred emigrants, by the Snake Indians, in Idaho. The story lacks confirmation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Oregon*, from British Columbia and Oregon, brings nearly $500,000 in gold dust, mostly from the Oregon and Idaho mines.

Victoria papers record the finding of rich mines on Snake and Leech Rivers, twenty-five miles from Victoria. There is a great rush in that direction.

Idaho is increasing in population.

Mining reports are contradictory.

Editors' Convention—The Free Congressional Excursion.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

A convention of the editors and publishers of Maine met here this morning. Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, of the Lewiston *Journal*, presided. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the Defences of the Northeastern Frontier met here to-day, with quite a number of distinguished gentlemen who will join the excursion. They were introduced to the City Government, and at noon started to inspect the defences of the harbor.

Death of Adam Denmead, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

ADAM DENMEAD, Esq., well known as the proprietor of the Monument Iron Foundry, died this morning of typhoid fever.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Negro in Court—A Negro Soldier—Military Work in Nashville—The Road—The Election—President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Two circumstances of considerable moment in marking an era in this community took place on Saturday last. A negro, recently a slave, who had been employed by a white trader in town to work for him, and had been unable to get his pay, brought suit against him for his wages. The case was tried and the negro recovered judgment for the amount claimed. Never before has a slave appeared as plaintiff in a court in Tennessee, still less has he ever gained a judgment. The defendant showed some dissatisfaction with the result, but was silenced by the suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel that, if disposed to demur at that issue, he might be tried under the old law of Tennessee, (still existing in the statute book,) which makes it an offence punishable with imprisonment to traffic with a slave.

The other event was of more tragic character. You are aware that the Government has in the city immense storehouses, covering I know not how many acres, and lumber yards and wood yards of great extent. These are of great value, and the loss of these by fire (to which at this season of drouth, they are peculiarly liable,) would be embarrassing in the last degree. Accordingly, they are guarded by sentinels, whose duty it is to prevent all smoking near them, and to forbid all approach on or within the line of the sentry's beat. Recently the colored troops at the post have taken their turn in furnishing details for guard duties. There has been a disposition among some of the ultra Southern inhabitants to "Hook, pooh" these colored guards, and to refuse to heed their directions. Last Saturday three men passed one of the posts where a colored guard was stationed, and came upon his beat, and within the prohibited bounds. From the fact that they had just visited one or two drinking-shops, it may be presumed that their contempt for rules, and especially for "nigger guards," was preternaturally enhanced. The sentry directed them civilly enough to leave his beat. They refused; and finally, after an obdurate and insulting refusal on their part, the guard shot one of them, with immediately fatal effect. The matter was at once examined into by Brig.-Gen. MILLER, commandant of the post, who, satisfied that the negro soldier had done only his duty, returned him to duty.

The truth of MR. LINCOLN'S memorable dictum that "we have a big job on hand," would be impressed on any one who should take a walk throughout this city, and see the swarms of men who are employed by the United States; and if he should take a walk at night and remark the never-ceasing clang of the busy workshops. To give but a single item illustrative of the magnitude of the operations which centre here, I learn that Capt. CRANE, the Disbursing Officer of the Military Railroads in the Division of the Mississippi, has on his pay-roll between eleven and twelve thousand men, and that his disbursements amount to from one and a half to three millions per month. Probably not less than fifteen thousand men are employed in the various branches of the Quartermaster's Department in the city. This number, I am sure, is below rather than above, the true estimate.

The abnormal state in which we are placed has given rise to many new callings to which American industry has readily applied itself. A mile or two north of this city, by the bank of the river, is a large establishment for disposing of the carcases of all animals that come to an untimely end in the vicinity. By contract, the Government delivers at the establishment every dead horse, mule, ox or hog, for each of which the Government receive fifty-five cents. The shoes, hide, fat, hoofs, sinews, bones and hair, form each a separate article of merchandise. The sinews are sent to Chicago to become glue. The shin-bones bring $35 a ton, north, and the jaw-bones $25, and are converted into handles, phosphate of lime, bone-black, &c.

The embalming of the dead is another calling which the war has developed, and which is much practiced in this city, with a degree of success proportioned to the skill of the operator. It may sometimes be questioned how far the spirits of the sick and wounded, with which the hospitals are crowded, are revived by the assurances with which the newspapers and the dead walls are embellished of the uniform success of the embalmer, even when embellished with an engraving of the artist at his work.

Nowhere is there a deeper feeling and interest in the result of the election or of the war, which terms indeed are identical, than in this city and in other localities in the Border States. To the Union men of the North the question at stake is, shall we conquer the South? To the Unionists of Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, the question is, shall we be permitted to remain in our homes, or shall we be compelled to flee from them, with the alternative of being hung by the returning and triumphant rebels? Let it be remembered by every man who sighs for peace, that peace without victory means ruin and despair to every Southern Unionist who has bravely trusted to the word of the nation, and has put his life, his home, his all, in the stake.

Among the Union men here there is but one word—"LINCOLN and JOHNSON." There is not so much as a whisper of FREMONT. They do not assert the perfection of the present Administration. They think generally that the Amnesty Proclamation was an undue exercise of magnanimity, of which the rebels have availed themselves to bite the hand that pardoned them, and to undermine the Government that trusts to their oaths. But they believe that any lack of determined severity in dealing with the rebels which may have existed will have a correction in Gov. JOHNSON, and they believe and know that our only hope of national salvation lies in the continuance of power in the hands of an unconditional Union Administration.

CUMBERLAND.

The Scene of Sherman's Operations.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.

THE SEAT OF WAR,

upon which are looking to-day the people of the North and the South is in DeKalb County, in what is known as Cherokee Georgia. In its scale, and trembling in the balance, is the objective point of one army, and the vital point of another, each wrestling with "the enemy" for the victory, Atlanta. While the battle rises and falls with the many variations known to modern warfare, it may not be uninteresting to study the topography of the country.

DEKALB COUNTY

is bounded on the north by Cobb, on the east by Gwinnett and Newton; on the south by Henry and Fayette; on the west by Cobb and Campbell. It was surveyed and its boundaries established in 1822. Its medium length is twenty-five miles, breadth nineteen miles; and consequently embraces an area of 475 miles. Decatur, Atlanta, Cross Keys, Lithonia, Pantherville, Stone Mountain and Utoy, are places of importance within its limits. And these are its post-offices.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY

is undulating. Hills overgrown with clumps of woods, and valleys traversed with noisy creeks, and hills and valleys relieving each other at short intervals, mark its face like just so many wrinkles. Much of the soil will hardly repay the labor of cultivation. The rich lands are on the Chattahoochee and South Rivers, and Peach-tree, Nancy's and Utoy Creeks, and will produce, so the farmers say, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of cotton to the acre, and from eight to ten barrels of corn, where that article is cultivated. Wheat is always an uncertain crop in this country. What is known as the gray lands will not produce over 700 pounds of cotton, or eight barrels of corn, or twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

The products of DeKalb County are cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, fruits, and, allow me to add, since many of the chivalry have married recently—*rebels*.

MINERALS, SPRINGS, MANUFACTURES, CLIMATE.

Within the incorporated limits of Atlanta, there is a fine chalybeate spring, and another about two miles south of Decatur.

Some gold has been found in the vicinity of Rockbridge, near Yellow River, and on Nancy's Creek; asbestos in large quantities at the plantation of JOHN EVANS, Esq.; granite in sufficient quarries to supply the State, beside tourmaline, quartz, iron, and perhaps, lead.

Two wool carding mills, forty saw-mills fifty grist-mills, six merchant mills, half a dozen factories, and as many distilleries, are estimated in this county.

The climate, barring the fact of war, is remarkably healthy. It is claimed by the original settlers, that DeKalb County is not to be surpassed for health by any in the world. It is not pretended that there are no diseases, but there are very few. One citizen, JOHN BIRDS, died at the great age of one hundred and six years, and his wife at the age of one hundred years.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

The Chattahoochee is one of the largest rivers in the State. It takes its name from *Chatto*, a stone, and *hooche*, marked or flowered, there being rocks of that description in the river, above *Heath-le-ti-gun*, at the solid town of the Cherokees, *Chatto-ho chi*. Its head springs are within a few hundred yards of the Hiawassee. Its course is southwest, but at Miller's Bend it suddenly turns to the South. Pursuing a course of about three hundred and sixty miles, it unites with the Flint River in Decatur County, and then taking the name of Appalachicola, it discharges itself into Appalachicola Bay. This river is the boundary between Georgia and Alabama for the distance of thirty-two miles above Columbus, and for a hundred and twenty-miles to the bounds of Florida. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbus. Large quantities of gold have been, and still continue to be found in the upper part of this rapid river. Yankee soldiers have been found in it bathing, in large numbers, and more frequently, since the 4th day of July, 1864.

Nancy's, Peachtree, Utoy and Camp Creeks empty into the Chattahoochee. Shoal, Snapfinger and Pole Bridge empty into South River.

DECATUR,

the seat of justice, is a pretty village, situated on a ridge dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee and South Rivers. It is ninety-five miles northwest of Milledgeville, thirty from Covington, twenty-four from Lawrenceville, eight from Stone Mountain, and twenty-eight miles from McDonough. The Court-house is a neat brick edifice, and cost $5,100. A jail constructed of granite, two handsome church buildings, hotels, stores and schools, are its ornaments. It was incorporated in 1823, and is indeed quite a village—I might say a town—of importance.

STONE MOUNTAIN,

or New-Gibraltar, as it was formerly called, is one of the greatest curiosities, (the rebellion of the Southern Slave States always excepted,) which can be found in this or any other country. It is said to be 2,620 feet above the creek, and measures miles in circumference. This wonder of nature has attracted thousands of visitors in other days. Modern travelers say there are three of nature's curiosities in the New World, the Falls of Niagara, in Canada West, the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and Stone Mountain, in Georgia. It may yet be the monument of a great battle.

ATLANTA

is, comparatively, a new place, formerly called Marthasville; but in 1847 it was incorporated, and its name changed to "The City of Atlanta." In 1850 its population only amounted to 2,500 souls. It is situated on a high ridge, six miles west of Decatur, one hundred and one miles northeast of Macon, and is the point at which the Western and Atlantic, the Macon and Western, and the Georgia Railways connect. And this, taken in connection with the fact that it was settled by men of Northern extraction, and intelligent emigrants from Germany, is what has made Atlanta a place of bustle and of business. In importance it is second to none in the South. Manufactories of all kinds of arms and munitions of war, until recently, flourished in Atlanta, as they now do in Macon. Its entire population at present may be set down at 100,000, for that number will include the rebel army, the militia, the citizens, the refugees, the negroes, the prisoners and the spies.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mail by the Hibernian.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, comprising dates to July 28, one day later than those previously received, reached this city yesterday morning. They contain little of interest.

The *Vigie de Cherbourg* says: "Three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America, the *Niagara*, the *Sacramento*, and the *Kearsarge*, and four belonging to the Confederates, the *Georgia*, the *Florida*, the *Nouvel Alabama* and the *General Lee*, have recently been met in the Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected."

An Ostend letter in the *Independance* mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers, the screw corvette *Butterfly*, Capt. RUSSELL, and the paddle corvette *Paul Jones*, Capt. ENGELEN.

The Antwerp journals mention that the *Sacramento* (Federal) quitted that port on the 23d.

FROM MEXICO.

From Galignani, July 28.

Intelligence has been received from the City of Mexico, via Havana, to the 22d June. The fêtes on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire were terminated on the 21st by a grand ball, which Gen. BAZAINE gave to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CHARLOTTE. In the midst of the rejoicings the Emperor was not neglecting public business, but conferred every day with his Ministers, as with Gen. BAZAINE, M. CORTE and the Archbishop of Mexico. The religious difficulties have been surmounted, the public services are assured for a considerable time, the foreign corps is formed, and the French regiments which are to embark in September have been told off. The whole of the artillery have already left, the engineers are about to go, and there will then remain in Mexico only 7,000 or 8,000 French soldiers belonging to detachments operating in distant parts of the empire. The news from the Provinces is good. The people are everywhere declaring in favor of the empire, and JUAREZ, who is at present in Nuevo Leon, has been abandoned by the American adventurers who had joined him, as well as by the greater part of his own troops, which are now scattered about the country pillaging the inhabitants.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Baltic *Gazette* gives the following statistics relating to the late insurrection in Poland, chiefly derived from official sources. During the sixteen months of the struggle 30,000 insurgents were killed or severely wounded; 344 were condemned to death by military tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised were transported to Siberia. The war contributions levied were: 6,000,000 of roubles in the Kingdom of Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia and Kiew. The National Government, on its side, raised the following sums: 6,000,000 in Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia and Kiew, 2,500,000 in Galicia, and 1,000,000 in Posnania. The number of Poles who found an asylum abroad is estimated at 10,000.

PARLIAMENT.

The *Globe* says:

"It is now definitively settled that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next, the 30th inst., on which day judgment will be delivered in the case of Stainton *vs.* The Carron Company. Then will follow the royal assent to bills awaiting to receive the same, and then, by commission, the prorogation."

An Exciting Scene at Niagara Falls.

THE ACROBAT FARINI ON ROBINSON'S ISLAND.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 9.

It has been known that FARINI, the funambulist, who several years ago was BLONDIN'S rival on the tight rope at Niagara Falls, was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American Fall on a pair of iron stilts, contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early yesterday morning, we learn, the fool-hardy man went out to rehearse the dangerous feat. He succeeded in getting more than half way across, at a point between the Falls and the Goat Island bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way, and he was instantly in the rapids.

Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's Island—a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna Island, and very near the brink of the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had apparently sustained a painful injury on one of his limbs.

The poor man was soon discovered sitting very composedly on a log at the edge of the island. A large and not very sympathizing crowd collected on the Goat Island bridge and elsewhere, but up to yesterday afternoon not an effort had been made to rescue the unfortunate man. In fact, our informant tells us that in a few hours public curiosity seemed to have sated itself, and scarcely any excitement was visible.

FARINI'S frightful perch is about 600 or 1,000 feet below the bridge before spoken of, and undoubtedly a rope could be floated to him, and thereby a cable perhaps be swung, by which, if the man is not too much exhausted or injured, he might be able to effect an escape. It is feared, however, that before anything is done, he will be incapable, from lack of food and nervous excitement, to help himself.

At present he can be distinctly descried, cool enough apparently, but making not the slightest effort to attract attention or signal for relief. He is in his tights and bareheaded, and is seen frequently to rub and press his wounded limb. A more frightful predicament than that he is in could not easily be conceived.

We understand that some persons suppose FARINI to be playing a practical joke, or to be practising an advertising dodge. It is scarcely possible that this can be the case, or that any such fallacious results can come from such a desperate looking state of things.

A dispatch to the Rochester *Democrat*, dated Niagara Falls, Aug. 8, puts a different phase upon the matter. It says:

"This morning between the hours of 4 and 5, Mons. FARINI, the great acrobat and rope-walker, attempted to walk across the rapids on stilts from Goat Island to the American shore. He entered the rapids from the south side of Luna Island, and continued his course toward Robison's Island. When about half way across, one of his stilts got stuck in the crevices of the rocks, and in attempting to extricate it, he was thrown down on his face. He managed to get up, however, and by working he finally broke the stilt off short to his foot. Then, by the utmost caution, he gained a point about 60 feet from Robinson's Island, and, being so exhausted, threw himself forward on his face toward the Island, and then by catching some overhanging bushes and holding there, and floating until he became somewhat rested, he drew himself to the shore in an exhausted condition. By this time hundreds of our citizens and visitors had arrived, and the shore and bridges were lined on both sides.

Efforts are being made to get him from his perilous position. His brother walked out in the rapids above the island, and reached a point within a few rods of him with water up to his waist, and by throwing him a rope with a stone attached he managed to draw a pail of provisions toward him and finally grasped it. A boat is being built by Mr. Geo. H. ROBINSON, whose name the island bears, and who piloted the *Maid of the Mist* down the rapids.

Up to 7 o'clock P. M. he had not been got off the island, and in all probability will have to remain over night, and the greater part of to-morrow.

He seems to take his imprisonment good humoredly, and is practicing some of his gymnastic exercises, standing on his head, hands, &c. He is in his rope-walking costume of tight fitting knitting, such as is worn by circus men, and must suffer from the cold, as it is blowing quite a breeze. Every effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate man.

PERSONAL.

—The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following incident in the military career of Col. MULLIGAN:

"In the depth of last Winter, while in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the rebel General FITZ HUGH LEE, with a superior force, lay for some time near the lines of the Irish Brigade, and Col. MULLIGAN hourly expected an attack. At last, he received a communication from LEE to the effect that on account of the cold weather, LEE had determined not to make the attack. To this the brave MULLIGAN replied in substance as follows: 'My compliments to Gen. LEE, with the assurance that he can be accommodated with a *warm fire* whenever he chooses.'"

—A short time ago, while a regiment was moving by SHERMAN'S headquarters—a tent, fly, and fence corner, near Kenesaw Mountains—one of the soldiers observed a Major-General lying asleep by the roadside. He spoke very loudly to his comrades, saying: "There's the way we are commanded—officered by Generals who get drunk and lie in the fence corners." SHERMAN heard him and sprang to his feet. "Not drunk, boys," he said, quietly, "but I've been up all night, and I'm very tired and sleepy." He got on his horse, and, followed by his staff, rode away.

—A personal difficulty has occurred between Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY and Maj.-Gen. DODGE, with reference to the battle of the 22d ultimo, before Atlanta, in which the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. SWEENY, bore so conspicuous a part, that Gen. BLAIR complimented SWEENY upon having saved the Army of the Tennessee upon that occasion. Gen. SWEENY has proceeded to Nashville to await the result of a military inquiry as to the difficulty. He has a host of devoted personal friends in this vicinity.

—A handsome national flag was presented to ISHMAEL DAY, the old loyalist who shot a rebel, at Baltimore, on Thursday, Aug. 4. A presentation address was made, and Mr. DAY was so overcome by emotions as to be unable to respond with the speech which had been prepared for him, and which some of the Baltimore papers were so incautious as to print the next morning as having been actually delivered.

—The Vergennes *Vermonter* says that in Fersburgh, the other day, two sisters, women grown, were seen engaged in most essentially aiding in harvesting the hay. One of the sisters was riding the mowing machine, guiding the horses, and cutting down the grass—the other was riding the horse-rake. It is worthy of mention that the only brother of these sisters is in the army.

—A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., recently found five chickens hatched in his pantry from eggs purchased of his grocer. They had been placed near a chimney, which completed the work begun by the hot July sun. The Hartford *Times* has a verification of the story from the owner of the chickens, who has refused an offer of $5 apiece for them.

—JOHN METCALF, probably the oldest printer in Massachusetts, died in Northampton on the 2d inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He followed the business for fifty-seven years, most of the time in Northampton, where he served his apprenticeship.

—Some funny fellows in New-Orleans the other day armed a cushion with a masked battery of upright pins, and, inducing a young man to sit down on it, forced him, while he cried with pain, to keep his seat. For this the chief of the conspirators paid $75, the others $25.

—A gentleman bathing at Newport a few days since lost in the sand a diamond ring valued at two thousand dollars. A sieve was procured and the sand in the vicinity sifted to no purpose, and the loser was about giving it up as lost, when looking down he discovered the lost jewel at his feet.

—Lieut. FRANK E. BROWNELL, U. S. A., (the "Corporal BROWNELL" who killed the rebel landlord JACKSON, at Alexandria, Va., to avenge the death of Col. ELLSWORTH,) has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal for the Ninth Sub-military District of St. Louis, with his headquarters at Potosi.

—"One good turn deserves another." A lady in Hartford was playing with a favorite magpie the other day, which had been accustomed to receive its daily bits from her mouth. By way of returning some of the favors it had received it unexpectedly dropped upon her tongue an immense green caterpillar.

—A substitute broker in Poughkeepsie got rightly served a few days since. In trying to get a countryman drunk he took too much himself, and was enlisted by the individual whom he hoped to sell. He did not find out his mistake until the next morning.

—JOHN FOSTER KIRK, Esq., author of the *History of Charles the Bold*, has just returned home from Europe. He has been absent several months on the continent, for the purpose of consulting documentary manuscript connected with the career of his hero.

—GEORGE GATES, a harness maker in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, recently made a handsome bridle with "bit and bridoon," while in camp near Marietta, and presented it to Gen. SHERMAN. The gift was acknowledged in a cordial letter of thanks.

—A down East editor said he was in a hoot when the wind blew hard, but he wasn't at all alarmed, because he had his life insured, and "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make any money."

—The Chicago correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says the wire-pullers of the Chicago Convention are agitating the name of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

—CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST, one of the oldest and most eminent lawyers in Rhode Island, died at Providence on Wednesday, aged 87. His whole life was spent in the practice of his profession in that city.

—Mrs. SNYDER, living near Reynoldsville, Pa., while handling a gun carelessly not long ago, allowed it to explode, and the charge entered through the head of her son three years of age, causing instant death.

—Ex-Senator SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, with his family, have arrived in Memphis, their house at Helena having been demolished and their furniture destroyed by a party of colored soldiers during the fight back of that place.

—J. E. NEWPORT, United States Consul at Turks Island, celebrated the Fourth of July by issuing a patriotic address setting forth the merits of the National cause. The Turks Islanders had the opportunity of reading it in the *Bermudian*.

—W. J. BROWNSON, son of Dr. BROWNSON, was so badly injured at Virginia City recently, by leaping from a stage-coach when the horses were running away, that he died in a few moments.

—Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Portsmouth, N. H., pays a tax upon 1,300 ounces of silver plate—the largest amount owned by one family in New-Hampshire.

—Rev. Dr. KENNARD, Boston, has, in forty-six years, preached 10,000 sermons, baptized 2,038 persons, married 4,059 couples, and attended 3,900 funerals.

—Maj. MCILLVAIN, of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, whose funeral service was preached in Xenia recently, has since written to his wife. He dates from Richmond.

—The Springfield *Republican* starts a rumor that Secretary FESSENDEN designs resigning as soon as he can get the affairs of his department in a shape to do so.

—A man named MCFARLEY was fatally stabbed in St. Louis recently by one JACKSON, whose sister he had insulted.

—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is announced to deliver an address at Venango, Crawford Co., Penn., on the 10th of September.

—Twenty-seven ladies of New-Bedford, Mass., have agreed to furnish each a representative recruit.

—Gen. OSTERHAUS has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and taken to himself a wife during his recent brief sojourn in St. Louis.

—Gen. STANNARD is now at his home in St. Albans, Vt., on sick leave.

A CURIOUS SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

A Boston Secret.

SHIPLOADS OF EMIGRANTS ENLISTING IN OUR ARMY —SCENES AT ANTWERP—NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

From the Evening Post.

The British steamer *Bellona*, which left this port on Saturday last, had a few days before quietly landed on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boton, but after leaving the men put out of the harbor and sailed directly for this port, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her entire cargo.

Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these three vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States, however, with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. Their failure to do as they had agreed in Boston, involved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money.

The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks, thus providing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the field. Four hundred of the emigrants who came on the *Bellona* also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians.

A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms, and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

THE SECRET OF THE MOVEMENT.

The secret of this business, by which Boston obtained substitutes, and two or three persons obtained a large amount of money, was at first well kept.

But it finally got out: a desperate man, a Servian by birth, who arrived on board the *Bellona*, and was afterward brought to this city, has divulged the scheme to several unscrupulous individuals, who say they are lawyers, but who possess neither ability nor learning, and are without character or influence—yet they promise him that they will get money for him, and expect to get more for themselves, if he puts the case in their hands.

These New-York sharpers are unwilling that the gains of the Boston men should be so much, and their own so little; and they threaten to put an end to this kind of emigration by going to Europe and making representations about it, unless the Bostonians pay them for keeping silence.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS WERE GATHERED.

A part of the story of this curious emigration scheme is not secret, but it is novel and interesting. The men who came in the *Bellona* were of different nationalities, but were collected in Belgium under the direction of JULIAN ALLEN, formerly Colonel of the well-known organization called the "Polish Legion," of this city—a regiment which it was proposed to recruit at the beginning of the war among the Polish refugees in this country; but its ranks were not filled in time, and the men were consolidated into other regiments. Mr. ALLEN went abroad to assist his countrymen in their late struggle for independence, and he is now doing what he can for American interests.

Six hundred men were gathered within three weeks, and constant accessions were made to their numbers. It was not difficult to collect them. The people of Europe are acquainted with the efforts making here to obtain recruits; and many persons, desiring to come to this country, frequently make applications to our Consuls—supposing, not unnaturally, that some facilities for transportation hither might be afforded by our diplomatic representatives, but those officers, in accordance with the instructions of our Government, reject the proposals.

When, however, it became known at Antwerp, recently, that Mr. ALLEN would receive persons and send them across the ocean, the tidings were quickly conveyed to the principal cities near the seaboard of the continent, and immediately men came from all directions. They walked about at Antwerp in crowds. A part of them were so much elated with the prospect of going to America, that they marched in processions, carrying rags to represent banners, on long sticks like flagstaffs, much to the astonishment of some of the townspeople and the amusement of others, who thought a new society had suddenly sprung into existence, and that ragamuffins were the only members.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The Belgian Government would not permit the embarkation of the emigrants without a careful examination of them, and the signing of a contract by each person, which was to be a certificate that he went by his own desire. This paper (or a copy of it) was to be left with the Customs officers, else the necessary clearance for the vessel could not be obtained.

The contract bound the signers, when they should arrive in the United States, to do whatever might be required of them; and all the men were asked by the officers if they understood what the contract implied, and if they were willing to abide by it. These questions answered satisfactorily, and the names attached to the contract, completed the preliminaries. Some of the Belgians were unable to write their names, and the Customs officers made the required signatures, saying to the emigrants as they did so, that they were going to America, and must do their duty.

A DIFFICULTY—CONSULAR INTERFERENCE.

The *Bellona* was ready to sail on the 5th of July, but it appears that a dishonest contractor had sent on board a quantity of bad provisions, which were served out to the emigrants, some of whom thereupon marched off the vessel, and were followed by more than half their fellows.

It is said, even, that less than a hundred remained on board. Here was a dilemma. The vessel had been chartered at a high rate. She was to carry seven hundred or eight hundred men. Her owners thought she could carry a thousand. The Belgian authorities had surveyed her, however, and would not allow more than four hundred and twenty-six to go on board. Of those three-fourths had abandoned the vessel, and by their representations would deter others from coming in their places.

A summary measure was then resolved on. All the provisions were thrown overboard before the faces of some of the discontented men, and they were promised that the best food in the market should be procured for them, and that they should have double rations. The new food was bought, and was followed on board, soon afterward, by the runaways.

The men had another reason for returning to their places on the ship. They were nearly all rough persons, in anticipation of the trip they had disposed of everything they possessed, even their spare clothing, for liquor, and had had a general "spree." So now they had neither money, nor any means of obtaining any, and the want of food admonished them of the propriety of fulfilling their contract.

Two of the men who had signed the papers complained to their Consuls, saying that illegal efforts were made to detain them; and the ship was detained till the Consuls could make an investigation. The complaint was found to be incorrect; the authorities were assured that all the men on board were at liberty to leave the vessel if they desired to do so, and the objections to her departure were withdrawn.

THE START.

On the 6th of July the vessel sailed down the channel for Antwerp. There were two or three hundred men on the wharf who desired to go on board, but for reasons already given were not permitted. Their demonstrations as she took her departure indicated much disappointment. Some of them followed along the banks, waving handkerchiefs, and calling out to the men on the deck to have the vessel stopped and they would come on board in small boats. Of course the request was not heeded, and some of their number were observed to manifest their vexation in tears.

ON THE OCEAN.

Regular drills constituted a part of the daily exercise at sea. A young Pole, who was an officer in our army, but who resigned and engaged with his countrymen in the recent attempted revolution, presided at these drills, and performed important services from the first.

Among these emigrants were many Germans who could sing and play, to the latter were given instruments, and the latter assisted the musicians with their voices.

AT BOSTON.

These men, with the exception already noticed, enlisted on Deer Island, were examined, and afterwards went to the military rendezvous in another part of the harbor. In four days from the time of arrival, the business was concluded. Nobody not interested was wiser, while three individuals were much richer, and 400 men were credited on the quota of Boston.

MORE EMIGRANTS COMING.

More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it.

Galignani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contained 350 "German recruits for the American Federal army."

CURIOUS STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH.—When the war broke out a young man belonging in this city enlisted, and carried to the field with him a photograph of his betrothed. He was taken prisoner, and confined for a long period in the Libby Prison at Richmond. While there, one of the rebel officers on duty, happening to have seen the photograph, appropriated it, and refused to return it to the owner. The officer seemed infatuated with the likeness of the Northern beauty; and, in order to have opportunity to talk about her, made himself the instrument of many kindnesses to the captive. At last the young soldier was exchanged, and in due time joined his regiment. During a recent battle he was at the front, and seeing a rebel officer very prominently engaged in directing his command, the Massachusetts soldier leveled his piece and shot the rebel Commander. Our men advanced at the same moment, and on passing the spot where the dead rebel lay, the soldier recognized him as the officer who had appropriated his lady-love's photograph. The officer's pockets were searched, and the missing picture found. The above is no romance, but a veritable incident among the many curious ones which crowd the history of the war.—*Boston Journal, Aug. 8.*

GRAND HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Eleven Presses Seized—Immense Amount of Counterfeit Money Found—All the Plates Captured—The Whole Gang Sent in Irons to Washington.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 6.

The citizens doing business in the large cities of the United States have long been embarrassed by the circulation of immense quantities of counterfeit notes, on several of the most important banks of the country, and the United States Treasury, principally of the twenty dollar issues and of the fifty-cent postal currency.

Several attempts have been heretofore made to get possession of the places and arrest the counterfeiters, but without success. Large sums of the counterfeit twenties could be traced to the different paymasters' departments, many of them so well executed that it was impossible to distinguish them from the genuine bill; still no clue could be obtained as to where they were manufactured.

The immense quantity of the bogus currency which flooded the country at length drew the attention of the authorities at Washington, and Col. L. C. BAKER, so widely known as a skillful detective, and who is now Chief of the National Detective Police, was invested with full power to examine the matter, arrest, commit, or make such disposal of prisoners as in his judgment should seem best, and also to call to his aid, in addition to his own force, such assistance as might be necessary, in any department to which the interest of the service might call him.

With this authority from headquarters, Col. BAKER, who has been in the Government service over three years, summoned his efficient force, and immediately set about ferreting out the counterfeiters. Believing, from the vast amount of spurious money in circulation in the West, that the manufactories were located in some of the principal cities of this department, he left Washington, accompanied by his well-tried men, to commence operations here. Arriving in this city on Friday last, he was not long in obtaining such information as enabled him to make a successful effort by which he secured a variety of plates in the cities of St. Louis, Indianapolis and Nauvoo, at all of which places the business was found to have been extensively carried on, the larger share of it being done in this city, where the principal manufactory and machinery were located.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

The first plate shown us was a five-dollar plate on the State Bank of Iowa.

The second was a three-dollar plate on the City Treasury Warrant of St. Louis, which was well executed, and produced work which in many instances good judges of our city currency were unable to detect. For this plate a large reward has been offered, but no clue could be obtained as to who was the possessor of it.

The third seized was a two-dollar plate on the Bank of Rutland, Vermont, which was also well executed, but did not bear the mark of as fine workmanship as the City Treasury plate of St. Louis, yet was sufficiently well executed to deceive even those who professed to be good judges of money.

The fourth and most important of all the plates captured was the United States twenty-dollar greenback series, which has perhaps produced nearly as many bills as the genuine plates. The process of working this note was somewhat different from the others, as to complete the bill requires four different plates, the first of which works the whole face of the note except the red stamp and figures two and cypher near the centre of the bill, but which are somewhat separated from each other. The first of these plates is remarkably well engraved, and, with proper paper and ink, would produce even a finer appearance on the face of the bill than the genuine plate. The second plate on the face of the bill contains much less work, and is designed to fill in, to the large two and cypher near the centre of the bill, and also some other smaller work. The last plate necessary to complete the face of the note is the red star upon the right of the bill, which is also well executed, and is worked fast with red ink. The face of the bill having been completed, a fourth plate is used to finish the work on the back of the bill; after which, if there be no defects in the press work, or what is usually termed "working off," the bill is put through another process, called the "sweating process," to modify the color of the ink, soften the paper, and otherwise prepare the bill for market.

At the time the plates of the twenty were captured, the force were busily engaged in printing, and, unfortunately, one of the gang had to be shot before a complete arrest could be made. They were at this time working on the press at Indianapolis.

The fifth of the regular series of plates was one on the Pittsfield Bank, State of New-Hampshire, of the denomination of two dollars, and which was well executed.

The sixth and most important plate of the lot, except the twenty and fifty dollar plates, was that of the fifty cent postal currency, which has been a source of so much annoyance. In this series only two plates were used, one to work the face of the check and the other the back. Both plates bear marks of having been used very extensively, as in one or two places the engraving and solid work are literally worn down, having, as has been admitted by one of the prisoners, been in use day and night. At the time of the capture of the plate, a whole tea chest of the fifty cent postal currency, amounting to probably $50,000 or $60,000, was found in one place, and one of the prisoners acknowledges that he not unusually came into the city of a Saturday morning with $2,000 or $3,000 worth of postal currency, and always got rid of it before night.

Seventh plate. This was comparatively a new one, and was splendidly executed, and is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful counterfeit plates that has ever been executed in America. It is a ten dollar, new issue, Treasury plate, had only been used to print about thirty thousand dollars' worth, and at the time it was discovered was waxed over and buried—as was supposed—in a secure place. For printing the back of them a different plate was used, but one which was equally well executed.

The eighth plate was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, also tolerably well executed. Plate No. 10 was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Bank of New-Orleans. Plate No. twelve was a twenty dollar bill on the State Bank of Tennessee. Plate No. thirteen was of the denomination of ten dollars, on the Bank of Louisville. The thirteenth and last plate discovered and seized was a splendidly executed plate for printing the new issues of fifty dollar Treasury notes, and which had evidently not yet been used much.

CAPTURE OF DIES.

In addition to the wholesale capture of plates on the different banks above described, several important dies were also taken possession of, the first of which was a twenty-five cent die, handsomely executed and well calculated to deceive. A second one was a die used for making five dollar gold pieces, and the last and most important was the die used in making twenty dollar gold pieces. This had been the most extensively used of any of the dies.

THE PRESSES, INK, PAPER, ETC.

The number of presses taken were eleven in all, the largest of which weighed 3,600 pounds, and was used for working off the twenties, and was taken at the manufactory some seven miles from the city. Another was a small die press, which bore marks of having been considerably used.

Among the finest of the presses was a lithographic press, very beautifully finished, and used for printing the counterfeit postal currency. The second lithographic press was much heavier, evidently intended for printing tens and twenties. In addition to these was an old-fashioned press, probably used before the business had attained its present flourishing condition. The rest of the presses were all well finished and perfectly adapted to the work for which they were intended. Not only were there plenty of presses of the very best quality, but there were also found some twenty-five or thirty cans of ink, of the different colors used in printing bank bills, and of a good quality. It was evident from the five large boxes full of material, consisting of paper, ink, ball-stones, mullers, engravers' tools, and all the various implements used by professional printers in such work, that there was nothing wanting to successfully carry on their business.

Several large rolls of bank note-paper of a very good quality were also found on the premises, but good care was taken to have little either of material or implements exposed to view, as they usually kept their plates and other material buried; but even this did not long deter Col. BAKER and his force from bringing them to light, and on Wednesday last several large boxes, carefully secured, left St. Louis for Washington City, where the men who had formerly used them had been sent in advance.

The dies were secured to the bottoms of small tin boxes, and kept in a condition so as not to come into contact with any hard substance, and by putting on the lid they could at any time be safely buried.

THE MEN ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.

Probably one of the most important of the gang is LOUIS SLIGH

—than to live as those do who, to destroy his assassins, have justified and exulted in his assassination and forged a lie, to their eternal infamy.

He had not completed the first year of his manhood when he was so basely assassinated; yet by his bravery and devotion on many a battle-field he had won the hard but well-deserved rank of Colonel of cavalry.

He was tall, well-built and graceful; his frame gave every promise of future strength, but as yet he lacked the development of the matured man, and was divested of all spare flesh by a life of constant activity in the saddle.

To the casual observer he appeared like a very young and a very diffident man—gentle and unobtrusive, a moderate talker, and always of pleasant mood. But beneath lay a character of the firmest mould, a constancy of purpose never to be diverted from its object, courage that was never disturbed by any danger, impulses of the purest nature habitually in exercise, producing a course of life unblemished by any meanness—a good son, a warm friend, dutiful alike to God and man. I can now look back over the whole of his young life, and declare that in no instance did he ever fail in the most respectful obedience to my least wish. A more perfect and lovely character I cannot conceive.

His courage was not of that rampant character so troublesome to friend as well as foe, but came forth constantly at the first sign of danger. In other noble qualities he added a deep sense of religious obligation, having been carefully trained by a departed mother, to the Church and Sunday School. But in this, as in many other respects, he was not demonstrative. When apparently at the verge of death from a wound, and reminded of the danger, he smiled, and said that he had never gone into battle without asking forgiveness of his sins and commending his soul to his Maker. And so passed away this bright young life, so radiant in promise. Nor is it only a father's love and affection that prompts such praise, as the many who knew him will confirm.

The last letter that he ever wrote was to myself, written from camp, just before putting foot in stirrup and about to set out on the last of a brilliant and dreadful career. He directed that it should only be given to me in the event of his not returning. He speaks of the enterprise as "glorious," and that he would be ashamed to show his face again if he had refused to go in it. He expressed himself as fully sensible of the danger, and concludes thus: "If we do not return there is no better place to give up the ghost."

Quotas Under the Call for 500,000 Men.

Quotas of the several Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 500,000 men:

Congressional Districts.	
First	2,639
Second	4,126
Third	3,574
Fourth	4,071
Fifth	3,971
Sixth	3,485
Seventh	4,239
Eighth	4,346
Ninth	3,028
Tenth	2,362
In Gen. HAYT' division, ten districts	35,865
Eleventh	2,027
Twelfth	2,493
Thirteenth	2,641
Fourteenth	3,157
Fifteenth	3,019
Sixteenth	1,733
Seventeenth	2,165
Eighteenth	2,912
Nineteenth	2,797
Twentieth	2,493
In Col. TOWNSEND'S division, ten districts	5,4602
Twenty-first	1,729
Twenty-second	2,325
Twenty-third	2,628
Twenty-fourth	2,630
Twenty-fifth	2,402
Twenty-sixth	2,460
Twenty-seventh	3,107
Twenty-eighth	2,901
Twenty-ninth	2,636
Thirtieth	3,004
Thirty-first	2,181
In Major DIVEN'S Division, 11 districts	28,003
Total	89,319

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Management of Castle Garden.

The following report has been made by the committee appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration for the purpose of investigating certain charges as to the management of Castle Garden:

RESOLUTION OF COMMISSIONERS, JULY 27, 1864.

That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the accusations and insinuations brought by some parties against the employes of Castle Garden.

Your committee, in compliance with the above resolution, beg respectfully to make the following report:

Your committee met on the 3d inst, having previously requested and invited all parties referred to by Dr. FRENCH in his report, as well as others, to be in attendance, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The commission will observe from the depositions (taken under oath) of the respective witnesses adduced that they are referred to by Dr. FRENCH as being able to verify the various allegations against Mr. CASSERLY and others. The witnesses were allowed the fullest opportunity for substantiating their several statements in the report, and every facility was given them for doing so. By a reference to the minutes of the two meetings of your committee, the commission will observe that the various subjects referred to by Dr. FRENCH, such as the express company, recruiting business, as well as the general arrangements for the arrival and reception of the emigrants by their friends, were all minutely inquired into.

Regarding the management of the Express Company, as will be seen by a reference to the minutes of the first day's proceedings of your Committee, they are of opinion that it would not be for the interest of the emigrant to disturb the present arrangements for the removal of luggage. Your Committee, however, would suggest the propriety of adding to the respective Presidents of the Irish and German Societies to the present Castle Garden Committee charged with the management of this matter.

Your Committee gave the subject of allowing parties inside the Garden for the purpose of seeing their friends, their full attention. They see no reason for altering or removing any of the restrictions or safeguards at present existing, for being acted on and put in force by Mr. CASSERLY. In the opinion of your Committee, the rules to be observed are just and proper in the peculiar circumstances of the case, being solely for the protection of the emigrant.

With reference to the finding of employment for arriving emigrants, your committee, after due inquiry into the mode of conducting this business, did not deem it necessary to call any witnesses, being fully satisfied that the object contemplated is to place the emigrant in legitimate and honest employment, the most beneficial to himself.

Concerning the appointment of Col. KENNEDY, your committee fully approves of the system adopted in the organization of the same, and the supervision exercised over boarding-house keepers, but they would recommend that action be taken by the Board on the appointment of Col. KENNEDY, and otherwise direct as to the manner of paying his salary.

With regard to the accusations and insinuations conveyed throughout the report of Dr. FRENCH, of malversation of office on the part of Mr. CASSERLY, your committee beg to state that, having given this matter their best attention, as being one affecting in a great degree the good and prosperity of this institution, they are of opinion that there is not the slightest foundation in fact, for the same.

In concluding this report, your committee desire to put on record their unabated confidence in your agent. The assiduity he displays in the performance of his varied and important duties, and his continuous efforts for the good of the emigrant, demand our special commendation.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the utmost facility should be given to this report, as well as the several depositions of the parties examined, being convinced that the interests and welfare of Castle Garden will be promoted thereby, and the objects contemplated by the establishment of this Institution more thoroughly appreciated by the public at large.

Signed by the Committee,

A. SCHNIEWIND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ELIJAH F. PUDY.

The Lindsey Blues.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., Aug. 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.—All uniformed members of this regiment are ordered to report at headquarters immediately, for transportation to Elmira, or to return their uniforms, or they will be arrested and treated as deserters. By order,

Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
R. M. LAKE, Lieut. and Acting Adjt.

Serious Rioting in the Eighteenth Ward—A Large Number of the Rioters Arrested.

Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police, a day or two since, and made a complaint against a large number of men who had been guilty of rioting in his Precinct.

The facts of the case are briefly these: For some time past there has been a deadly feud existing between JOHN and FLORENCE SCAMMEL, DAVID BRODERICK, *alias* "Baltimore Jack," and several other well-known fighting characters on one side, and OWEN GROGHEGAN, PETER WADE, EDWARD MCGANEY, and many more of GROGHEGAN'S friends on the other. A few days since these men met to settle all their disputes, in a regular combat. The battle-ground selected was a house known as the Empire Hotel, situated on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, where, for a short time, a fierce combat raged. Pistols were fired, knives and daggers were drawn, and during the melée, several of the combatants were seriously injured. The police report that as many as thirty shots were fired, but fortunately no citizen passing along the street at the time was killed. The excitement among the residents in the vicinity is represented to have been great, and was constantly on the increase, until the timely arrival of a squad of policemen at the scene, instantly put to flight all the disturbers of the peace. The rioters were, however, known to Capt. CAMERON, and up to yesterday all except one of the ringleaders had been taken into custody and held to bail to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

A Notorious Bounty-Jumper Shot in Beekman-Street.

Messrs. WM. G. KINGLEY and GEO. W. WRIGHT, army detectives, have been for several days past endeavoring to effect the arrest of a recruit who had jumped his bounty, named GEORGE COFFIN. He is known to the officials as a notorious swindler, having upon two or three occasions previously made his escape after duly enlisting and receiving his bounty money. Yesterday, the officials found him in South-street, and at once proceeded to convey him to the Provost-Marshal's office, in Sixth-avenue. Before they had proceeded far, COFFIN made a sudden effort to get away. He was recaptured, however, before he had gone many blocks, and the trio walked on up Beekman-street, when, between Gold and William streets, COFFIN again broke from them, and started off at a rapid pace. The officers shouted to him to halt, but to this command he gave no heed. Detective KINGSLEY then drew his revolver, and fired three shots, all of which took effect in COFFIN'S left shoulder. The wounds thus produced are said to be serious. Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, becoming aware of the disturbance, was soon on the spot, and the party were conducted to the Station-house. Subsequently COFFIN was conveyed before Provost-Marshal KOSTAS, of the Sixth District.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE STRIKE AMONG HORSESHOERS—THE INJURED MAN EXAMINED BY THE CORONER.—HENRY MILEY, the horseshoer, who was badly injured on the morning of the 4th inst., by being beaten with a hammer on the head, by a fellow-workman, named JAMES BRANNIGAN, is lying in a critical condition at his residence, No. 424 West Forty-second-street. It will be remembered that MILEY refused to join the horseshoers' strike, and that BRANNIGAN, one of the leaders of the gang of strikers, followed him toward his home and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. Coroner RANKEY yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of MILEY, who testified that BRANNIGAN struck him on the head with a hammer, knocked him down, and while prostrate, struck him twice more. The jury rendered a verdict against BRANNIGAN, and the latter was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THOSE WHO CARELESSLY HANDLE FIREARMS.—A very serious accident, resulting from the careless use of firearms, occurred yesterday, in the pawnbroker's office of Mrs. WOOD, in Grand-street. Two boys, named HENRY CRAWFORD and HUGO HIRSCH, were playing with a pistol, which it was supposed was not loaded. Unfortunately, however, for one of the lads, the weapon was charged with powder and ball. During the sport, young CRAWFORD pointed the pistol at the head of his companion, and discharged it. The ball entered the face of HIRSCH, causing a compound fracture of the jaw, and passing inward, lodged under the root of the tongue, beyond the reach of a probe. The injured lad was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

TWO DEATHS FROM BEING RUN OVER.—A carman named WM. GALVIN, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of being run over by his own cart on the 8th instant. Deceased was driving rapidly, when one wheel of his cart came in contact with some obstruction, and he was thrown under the vehicle. He was a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.... JAMES SAMPSON, a boy aged three years, residing with his parents at No. 118 Barrow-street, died from injuries received by reason of having been run over by one of the wheels of a large truck. He died in a few minutes after the accident. Coroner RANKEY held an inquest in both cases. The verdict in each case was accidental death.

JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At a meeting of the official Board of the old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held, a series of resolutions were offered and adopted, in substance, that the existing debt of the society—$13,000—be raised by subscription, and that the "time-honored temple" be preserved, "not only on account of its antiquity, but because it is needed to accommodate the inhabitants in the lower part of the City," and that an effort be made to pay the debt by the 30th of October, that the society may be able to celebrate their ninety-sixth anniversary unembarrassed.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. HOOKER left this City this morning for Jeffersonville, on a visit to his family.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was as lively in Brooklyn yesterday as heretofore. Some forty men were enlisted at the Provost-Marshal's office; in fact, as many men as can be examined, are put through daily. There is no lack of recruits, but principals begin to be scarce, which should not be the case, as there are several thousand still to raise on the quota.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Bank of Utica, N. Y., were in circulation about the city last evening. No arrests were made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106⅛	
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	103⅜	
	Small	109	
50,000	do	109⅛	
30,000	do	109⅜	
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	95⅜	
50,000	do	95	
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107	
2,000	Ill. Cen. B. '70.	101	
5,000	Ind. State 5s	90	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
4,000	do	67⅛	
2,000	do	68	
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	81⅛	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	
2,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130⅛	
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121⅜	
8,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	132	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	116	
4,000	Alton & T. H. In.	85	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	
5,000	do	105⅜	
10,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	114	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68	
11,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.	100	
1,500	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	
5,000	Mariposa 1st M.	94	
50	Continental Bank.	101	
150	Del. & H. C. Co.	210	
50	do	209⅜	
250	Cum. Coal Pref.	61⅜	
300	do	61⅜	
200	do b10	62	
200	do	61⅞	
200	do b30	62⅛	
100	do	62	
50	Minn. Min. Co.	36	
100	Mar. Min. Co	46⅜	
50	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	182⅜	
200	do	182	
20	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	
500	Erie Railway	113	
100	do b10	113⅛	
300	do	113⅛	
600	Hud. Riv. R.	134	
100	do b10	134	
200	do	133⅜	
300	do	133⅜	
200	do	135	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅜	
300	Reading R.	136⅛	
400	do b10	136⅜	
600	do	136⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	
400	do	91⅛	
300	do	91⅜	
200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅜	
200	do b10	129⅛	
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅛	
20	Chi. & N. W.	67⅜	
300	do	67⅜	
100	do b10	67⅜	
100	do	67	
300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅛	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅜	
100	do	114⅜	
200	do	114⅜	
50	Ch., B. & Quin.	130	
50	Mil. & Pr. du C.	89	
25	do	68	
50	M. & P. du C. Cd. Pr.	92	
10	Del., Lack. & West.	265	
1200	P., F. W. & C.	116	
300	do	116⅛	
100	do	116⅛	
40	P., F. W. & C. Scrip.	115⅜	
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	64	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106⅛	
1,000	do	106⅜	
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107⅛	
10,000	do	107⅜	
40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	109⅜	
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	94⅜	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	66	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	81⅜	
10,000	Am. Gold	255	
100	Quick. Min. Co.	79⅜	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61⅜	
100	do	61⅜	
400	Erie Railway	113⅜	
650	do	113	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜	
100	Hud. River R.	135	
50	do	134⅜	
200	do	134⅜	
200	Reading R.	136⅜	
400	do b30	137	
500	do	136⅜	
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜	
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	68	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	139	
100	do	138⅛	
13	Ill. C. R. Scrip	130	
100	do	129⅜	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	129⅜	
50	do	129⅜	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅜	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	81⅜	
100	Erie Railway	113⅛	
100	do b3	113⅜	
700	Hudson Riv. R.	134⅜	
200	do b10	134⅜	
100	do b3	134⅜	
100	do b3	134⅜	
300	Reading R. b4	136⅜	
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜	
200	do c	113⅜	
300	Chi. & R. Isl.	114⅜	
300	do b3	114⅜	
100	do b3	114⅜	
200	do b3	115	
300	P., F. W. & C.	116⅜	
200	do b3	116⅛	
200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜	
200	do b4	129⅜	
300	do	129⅜	
300	do	129⅜	
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	
300	do	91⅜	
700	do b3	92⅛	
200	do	92⅛	
700	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b5	91⅜	
300	do	91⅜	
100	Mariposa M. Co s3	46⅜	
100	do b10	46⅜	
200	do b10	46⅜	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	109	
2,000	do	109	
20,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	81⅜	
200	N. Y. Central	131⅜	
1800	Erie Railway	113	
200	do b3	113⅛	
200	do s3	113	
600	Reading R.	136⅜	
700	do buw	136⅜	
300	Hudson Riv. R. s3	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
300	do b3	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛	
100	do b3	92⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜	
100	do b3	129⅜	
100	Chic. & N. W.	67⅜	
100	C. & N. W. Pref. s3	91⅛	
100	do b2	91⅛	
100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	116⅛	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	61⅜	
300	do s3	61⅜	
100	do s3	61⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday in the absence of further news of importance. The Exchange rates since the sailing of the *Scotia* are quiet, and will probably remain so until Friday. The quotation for Gold is 107@108½ ℔ cent., according to the necessities of the seller. The market for Money is 7 ℔ cent. at call, and from 7 to 10 ℔ cent. on good paper. The supply in the Stock Brokers at call is quite equal to the present limited demand. The subscriptions to-day at the Fourth National Bank, for the 7-30 ℔ cent. Popular Loan, amount to $200,000. We have no advices from the other National Banks.

After the *Scotia* mail was closed there was rather less doing in United States Stocks. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board of 1881s and 5-20s are ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday; Treasury Certificates are ½ ℔ cent easier. The weekly statement of the Public Debt to the 9th inst. (yesterday) is thus telegraphed from Washington:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.
Gold Bearing	$884,634,192	$884,127,792
Currency Interest	424,841,562	411,413,182
Circulation and Requisitions	522,806,911	531,584,026
Old Debt, Interest ceased	367,170	367,170
Total	$1,832,649,835	$1,827,492,170

The increase is less than a million of dollars per day. It is understood that the Internal Revenue Taxes are coming in quite freely.

The Stock market for the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares is firm in prices but without decided buoyancy in speculation. Among the former Hudson River improved, and on the Miscellaneous list there was a rise of 2 ℔ cent. on the Atlantic Steamship Stock, and a good request at the early Board for Cumberland Coal.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. The general market leaves off tame. The price of Gold 265 per cent. Hudson River Shares were in demand at an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on Tuesday's last price:

	Tues.	Wednes.		Tues.	Wednes.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅜	106⅛	Mich. Central	139⅛	139⅛
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅛	Mich. Southern	91⅜	92⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅜	131⅜	Illinois Cen	129⅜	129⅜
Erie	113	113	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅛	110⅜	Fort Wayne	116	116
Hudson	132⅜	134⅜	Rock Island	114⅜	114⅛
Canton	37	37	Reading	136⅛	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new 95	94⅜	94⅜	Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅜
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	61⅜	61
Northwest	57⅜	57⅜	Mariposa	46⅜	46⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	81⅜	81⅜	N. West Pref	91⅜	91⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	116
Mercnants'	108⅜	Hanover	100
America	130	Nassau	108
Phœnix	105	Continental	101
Merchants' Ex	98	Import. & Traders'	100
Commerce	106	Park	138
Ocean	92		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally firm, and in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts	114⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. convt. '76	121⅜	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84⅜
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	100
Erie 4ths, '80	121⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts	118⅜	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102⅜
Hud. R. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Hud. R. Bonds	100	Mil. & P. du Ch 1sts.	117
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Harlem 3ds, '69	105	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	139	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Ill. Cen. '75	131	Atlantic & G. W.	99⅜

SOME of the best of our Foreign Banking firms are refusing to buy Exchange on credit. They prefer not to have their paper hawked in the market, even at 7@8 ℔ cent., merely to sustain the rates of Exchange or price of Gold, when the rational course of business, on the principle of supply and demand, should be to a lower ruling. Other houses, as noticed yesterday, take the opposite course, and are ready to push their credits freely at Bank and on the open market, to sustain the Gold Room and rates of Exchange. Where the single-name notes of these parties will not readily command Money, their Sterling Bills are pledged at Bank for Money, temporarily borrowed, in place of being sold for current value. As the real effect of this operation, however, comes to be understood at Bank, and with prudent Money-lenders outside, the difficulty of borrowing upon such security—which the future contingencies of the War might depreciate 50 ℔ cent. in a single day—is, of course, increased.

We hear it repeatedly intimated that if Exchange on London continues much longer to rule 2½@3 ℔ cent. (and for merchant Bills 4@5 ℔ cent.,) below the relative Currency value of Gold, the latter may be transmitted from Europe to pay for United States stocks, in place of credits on London. Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* even appears to be impressed with the probability of such an operation. We confess, however, we see no occasion for it. The difference in favor of Gold, though steadily maintained by earnest speculation, for three weeks past, against the course of Exchange, must ultimately give way or else the demand for and rates of Exchange be brought up to the Gold Room. Gold from Europe is not wanted here. If imported, it would only serve the temporary object of equalizing the speculation, and then immediately return to London or the Continent. We repeat it is not wanted here, because with all the speculation going on in the Gold Room in New-York on the Military and Political situation, there is no sufficient interest or concern among the great body of the people of the country to render an addition to the stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury offices of the Atlantic Cities either needful or reassuring. Another ground of our belief in the early equalization of Gold and Exchange, without importing the former from Europe, is, that the political significance of the Gold Room is of far less importance now than some weeks ago. The attempt then and since made to break down the Government by rapidly (and, as the intention was, alarmingly,) putting up the premium on Gold in the New-York market—supposed to be the vulnerable point of attack—has proved a failure. There was no panic at home, and no arrest of the sale of U. S. Stocks abroad. It is found that the War is not to end in the humiliation of the Government, or its Treasury bankrupted because Gold is 200 or 250, or even if pushed to 300 ℔ cent., as the Anglo-Rebel combination threatened, a short time since, to have it. As a political experiment, therefore, the speculation is virtually at an end.

We repeat that the new 7.30 ℔ cents. are exempt from taxation, except where they enter into Bank Capital subject to taxation.

The subscription books of the "Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company of New-York" are now open at the office of Messrs. HICKS & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Aug. 11, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the month of July were:

1864	$139,547
1863	74,587
Increase	$67,960

The increase since the 1st of January is $418,648

A prospectus has been issued of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, between New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington. Mr. H. H. WAINWRIGHT, of Philadelphia, is the President. The Capital is $500,000, or 20,000 shares of $25 each, which is offered to the original takers at the rate of 75 ℔ cent., or $18 75 ℔ share.

Shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending Aug. 6, tons: 7,155
Previously, tons: 115,071
Total for season, tons: 122,226

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,349,939 46, including for Customs $345,000; total payments, $962,685 23; total balance, $17,877,388 19.

American Stocks Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much indignation is expressed at the course of the London *Times* and kindred organs in their malignant attacks upon the credit of American Stocks. But is it not a fact that those journals, while striving to injure us, are really doing us a service measured only by the influence they exert? In other words, is not the sale of our Securities in the European market at the present time a serious evil? Look at the figures: A 5-20 bond for $100 costs a foreigner at present but about $40, and this is all we realize for it in gold. Now, for this we must pay an annual interest of $6, or 15 ℔ cent., and in addition to this must, at maturity, pay $100 in gold, or a bonus of $60, for the privilege of borrowing $40, at an annual interest of 15 ℔ cent. Is not this borrowing at a fearful cost? But is there no remedy? Yes, and a very simple one, and fully within our reach. Let every loyal citizen *retrench as far as possible in the use of all foreign commodities.* This simple rule, rigidly followed, would in 60 days not only equalize our foreign exchanges, but would cause gold to flow to us from Europe, knocking the premium down to 50 ℔ cent. or less, and reducing, in the same degree, the temptation to foreigners to purchase our Securities, or at any rate, making them pay something near their value.

If we must have a great debt at the close of the war, let it be owed to our ourselves, so that the process of payment will be simply passing money from one pocket into another, and let us not load ourselves with a foreign debt at such a fearful rate of interest to tax our industry for years to come. W.

CROMWELL, Conn., Aug. 9, 1864.

There is much good sense in what our correspondent says, particularly in his closing suggestion. But we should not be the less grateful for the unsolicited confidence extended to our Stocks on the Continent of Europe, and by many parties to whose good opinion we are not indifferent in England. The Public Funded Debt is made payable in Gold, principal and interest, whether held at home or abroad. The Government has not thrust it upon Foreigners. They buy it in New-York because they believe it to be good. The large Exchange in their favor is not their own fault or the fault of the Government, but the result of the speculation in Gold at home, for which neither the maker nor buyer of the Bonds is responsible.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANCUAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 15,790 bbls. Flour, 142 bbls. and 1,962 bags Corn Meal, 112,499 bushels Wheat, 130,523 bushels Corn, 437 bushels Rye, 35,314 bushels Oats, 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 530 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were very light—25 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 or Pots, and $15 25@15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 483 bbls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand at 63c. @65c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request and quoted steady.

COTTON—Is less sought after and is rather heavy. Middlings, $1 74@$1 76 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 500 bales. Week's receipts, 3,600 bales; sales and resales, 6,800 bales; exports, 621 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at very full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last amount to 18,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State $9 60@$10 30, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 50.

Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 60	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 00	@10 00
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 55	@13 00
Extra Gennessee	10 40	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 00

Southern Flour is inactive, yet steady; sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at $10 30@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 05@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand, but is cheaper, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been in moderate demand at easier and irregular prices, particularly for unsound and inferior lots. Sales have been made since our last of 134,000 bush., including White Western at $2 58; Amber Western at $2 48@$2 53; Red Western at $2 32@$2 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 39; Milwaukie Club at $2 20@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 33 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and lower; sales since our last, 119,000 bush. at $1 52@$1 53 for mixed Western, and $1 55 for Yellow do. ℔ bush. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ℔ bush. Oats are in demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@99c.; Western at 99c.@$1, chiefly $1, and State at 98c.@$1, cash, ℔ bush. Barley Malt is in request at $2 25, and is generally held at $2 50 ℔ bush.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand at 18c.@30c. for poor to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is quiet, but quoted firm. Scotch Pig, $78 @$80 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Pig is in demand and firm at $16 50@$16 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 ℔ gallon. Tar at $16@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $12@$56 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in very moderate demand at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 72@$1 78. No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum, 67c. to 69c.; Naphtha, 64½c.@65½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last, 4,200 bbls. at $37 25@$37 75 for New Mess, and $39 for all August delivery; $35@$36 for Old Mess; $36 for Prime Mess, and $33 50@$34 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 21

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours: RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Later intelligence from Mobile, received through rebel sources, confirms the most sanguine expectations respecting the success of Admiral FARRAGUT in his attack upon the fortifications of that city. Forts Gaines and Powell surrendered on the 8th; apparently without further attempts at defence, and, with the exception of one vessel, the entire rebel fleet, in which such unbounded confidence was placed by the rebels, had been destroyed, captured or beached. With a very faint attempt at the old style of bluster, Gen. MAURY declares that the citizens of Mobile are determined to defend that city to the last. But we are inclined to think that this will depend a great deal more upon Admiral FARRAGUT than Gen. MAURY.

The appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Division has had the happiest results. Tranquillity and confidence have been restored in the region so lately the scene of invasion and panic, and new vigor has been infused into military operations. Preparations are nearly complete for an active campaign down the Shenandoah Valley, though it is deemed probable that the rebels, satisfied with harvesting the crops, will be content to retreat, without stopping to risk their gains by fighting.

All is reported quiet before Petersburgh, and there is no later intelligence of importance from SHERMAN.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, has obtained permission from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE to have the bodies of our brave soldiers who were killed in the late fight at Monocacy Junction, and buried near the battle-ground, disinterred and buried in a suitable place, and also to erect a handsome monument over the graves, containing names, regiments, &c., of the deceased, all inclosed in a neat iron railing.

A private letter from Decatur, Ala., says that Gen. FORREST has sent word to Gen. GRANGER to evacuate that post immediately, threatening to massacre the whole garrison if the demand was not complied with. Gen. GRANGER thought he would venture to wait a little.

Col. BURTS reports from New-Madrid that he has just returned from a seventeen days' scout in the southeastern counties of Missouri and the northeastern counties of Arkansas, during which he killed fifty rebels, including one Captain and three Lieutenants, and wounded forty, including two Captains, and captured two hundred stand of arms, over two hundred horses and mules, and fifty-seven prisoners. Federal loss, Capt. FRANCIS, mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The demonstration in favor of making Gen. MCCLELLAN the candidate of the Chicago Convention took place last evening at Union-square. It was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the City of New-York, there being fully 30,000 persons in attendance. It was characterized with the greatest enthusiasm throughout. The speeches, however, were of the most common-place character, and the speakers generally without reputation.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, took place yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of the Commissioners and a large number of distinguished guests.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says that CARTER'S band of desperadoes recently made their appearance in the Sequatchie Valley—a locality which, with its already partially organized means of defence, it was thought would be able to repel invaders and prevent any guerrilla outrages—and before measures could be taken to counteract their movements bsely murdered, in cold blood, three peaceable Union citizens. Two of the victims were brothers, named BEN. and WILLIAM ALLS. These were unceremoniously dispatched in their own houses, under circumstances where escape was out of the question. The other, HARVEY HENDRICKS, was overtaken on the road, and instantly shot dead. The only crime the murdered men were guilty of was loyalty to the old flag and Government.

Says the Louisville *Democrat*, of Aug. 9: The line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is filled with prowling bands of guerrillas, who are scattered around in small squads, but who have as yet made no demonstrations against the trains passing up or down, as they are not in sufficient force to do so, unless the different squads are concentrated. The train which passed up Friday night saw at Coral Ridge, a station some twelve miles from this city, on the hills near the track, some forty or fifty armed men, but they made no demonstration against the passing train.

On the first train that passed down, which was the regular freight, one of the brakemen, whose name we did not learn, made a very narrow escape. He had but lately been employed on the road, and standing near a light, the bushwhackers picked him out as a mark. Three shots were cutting off a portion of his hair. It is the general impression that those bands are recruiting and procuring horses, and that no serious demonstration will be made against the road.

The venerable Missionary of the American Board, Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Washington*, 12 days from Havre. It is thirty-six years since Dr. KING left the United States.

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, two sailors, named DANIEL BRANCH and OSCAR BEE, were brought up charged with creating a mutiny on board the United States brig "*Chimborazo*, while lying at the port of Trinidad. They were committed for further examination.

The United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 136 Hudson-street, New-York, which has been so efficient in shipping men for the naval service, has been reopened by orders from the Navy Department, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding JNO. MCLEOD MURPHY.

The sales of Government Stocks yesterday were not so large as on Tuesday. Prices ⅛ ₰ cent. lower. The Railway speculation left off same, but at steady prices. Gold was 1 ₰ cent. higher. Exchange dull. Money 7 ₰ cent.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally moderate yesterday. Flour and Oats were steady, Wheat and Corn cheaper. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Fish and Whisky, essentially unaltered. Cotton, Oils, Tallow and Groceries, less buoyant. The Freight market was quiet and depressed.

The War Department.

Rumors continue to reach us from Washington of actual or impending Cabinet changes. One of the latest asserts that Secretary STANTON has resigned, and that his resignation has been, or will be, accepted. Upon what ground, or for what reason, this alleged action is taken, we are not aware. Possibly something may have happened to make it necessary, or at least expedient. But lacking knowledge of any such cause, we venture to hope that the rumor is without foundation. We may be entirely mistaken in our estimate of the practical working force and vigor of the President's Cabinet, but, in our judgment, that body cannot afford just now to lose the ability, industry and indomitable energy which Mr. STANTON brings to the administration of the War Department.

It is not easy to form a just idea of the prodigious amount of labor which the conduct of the affairs of that Department involves. Even in time of peace, with but the skeleton of a very small army to look after, the post was not considered a sinecure; and it needs but little reflection to satisfy any intelligent person of the herculean nature of the task which is now imposed upon the man who fills it. To control an army in time of war is always and at best a serious and laborious affair; but to create such armies as are now in the field, to organize, officer and equip them, to supervise and direct the construction, preparation, purchase and distribution of all the material of war, to watch and direct the actual operations of this enormous force in the field, besides originating and putting into working shape the score of new agencies which the novel features of this war have rendered necessary—all these requirements constitute such a combination and accumulation of labor and responsibility as have seldom devolved upon any one man in any country or in any age.

It would be extravagant to say that no other man but Mr. STANTON could discharge these manifold duties; but we certainly know no man who has proved his ability to discharge them so well. He has a rapid and comprehensive judgment—an iron constitution—untiring industry, and the most enthusiastic energy in whatever he undertakes. That he never makes mistakes nobody pretends; that any other man in his place would make less, we very seriously doubt. We think it very likely that some changes in the Cabinet would conduce to the good of the country—but we do not think they would wisely begin with the War Department.

The McClellan Meeting.

The McClellan meeting last night in Union-square was very large—one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this City. As a demonstration of *numbers* it was entitled to all the importance that the Opposition press will claim for it,—and was certainly quite as formidable as the most zealous advocates of MCCLELLAN'S nomination for the Presidency could have hoped. But this is all there was of it. The speaking amounted to nothing at all. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN was the most distinguished and the most eloquent person who attempted to address the gathering,—and no one of the thousands present deemed it worth while to listen to what he said.

The resolutions embody with substantial accuracy the spirit of the meeting. It was marked by vehement denunciations of the Administration, by virulent abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, by demands for a change in public policy, and by unmeasured praise of Gen. MCCLELLAN. No attempt was made to define the position or set forth the principles of the Democratic party.

This meeting adds proof of the fact, which was already evident, that in this City, at all events, MCCLELLAN is largely the favorite of the Democrats for the nomination. How it is in the interior and in other States is not as yet quite so clear. The Peace Democrats are to have a mass meeting at Syracuse next week, at which, we understand, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be present. Whether the object of this demonstration is to arrange for putting him on the ticket with MCCLELLAN, or to insist upon the adoption at Chicago of a Peace platform, remains to be seen.

The Wade and Davis Manifesto.

The *National Intelligencer* finds much to commend in the manifesto of Senator WADE and H. W. DAVIS against President LINCOLN, which we published a day or two since. In styling it, however, a "Republican Manifesto," and in treating it as a Republican document, having the sanction or at least the toleration of the Republican party, that journal, it seems to us, somewhat transcends the facts of the case for the sake of giving a factitious weight to the document itself. We have seen nothing whatever to justify the assumption that either the Republican party, or the Union party, either indorse the sentiments of this extraordinary manifesto or regard the action of its authors in issuing it at the present crisis as anything but a treacherous and malignant attempt to stab a President whom they profess to support.

The *Intelligencer* concurs in the view taken by these gentlemen of the course of the President in not signing the bill of Congress, but avowing his purpose to act upon some of the principles embodied in it. That journal says:

> "In our paper of the 21st ultimo we intimated our objections to this most anomalous proceeding on the part of the Executive. If the President had vetoed the act of Congress he would have simply exercised a right vested in him by the Constitution, and would have been answerable to Congress and the country only for the soundness of the reasons by which he might have justified his veto. If the President had simply withheld his signature from the bill, and had thus suffered it to fall to the ground, he would have still acted within the legitimate prerogatives of his office. But to attempt by proclamation to make this bill *a self-imposed rule for his guidance in some things, and to give reasons, not to Congress, but to the country, why he would not take it for his guidance in other things*, seemed to us a solecism in politics, as much without defence in theory as it was without precedent in history."

A "solecism in politics" may be a very terrible thing; probably it is, else our venerable contemporary would not shudder so terrible at its shadow. But really we see nothing very remarkable or very terrible in the President's action in this matter. He did not approve the bill as a whole, and, therefore, he did not sign it. This, says the *Intelligencer*, is all right. He acts "within the prerogatives of his office." But if there are some things in the bill which the President *does* approve,—if there are principles in it which he is quite willing to make his own, and to adopt as guides to his own official action, we do not see why he may not properly do so,—nor why he may not, with equal propriety, tell the country or Congress, or both, his reasons for so doing. This is precisely what he has done, and it is all he has done. We see nothing in his action hostile to the Constitution or dangerous to the country, or necessarily fatal to anybody's peace of mind. Nor are we in the least degree enlightened on this point by the elaborate epigrams of Mr. DAVIS or the ponderous moanings of the *Intelligencer*. If Mr. LINCOLN has committed no political "solecisms" more formidable than this, the country will probably survive.

Unpatriotic Work—Our Armies.

It must be remembered that the statements being put forth by the Copperheads as to the general failure of the Union arms in all our campaigns, and as to the total lack of anything like success in the conduct of the war, are simply bits of *political electioneering trickery*. These statements of theirs are preposterously absurd on their face; but by constant iteration of them, by holding up only the dark side of everything, they hope to make them believed by the thoughtless, and to produce universal discontent and gloom throughout the country, while trying to make it credited that they are the shining lights who will yet bring salvation.

They have the audacity to proclaim that we have had nothing but disasters this summer, and that, too, at a stupendous cost of men. They assert this in the face of the fact that our Western army has marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta, driving the rebels before them from position to position; in the face of the fact that within the last three weeks we have repulsed the great rebel army of the Southwest, in three general assaults, in which their losses, as now officially announced, amount to close upon twenty-five thousand, while we know that our loss was not one-half of that. They assert the total failure of the summer campaign of the Army of the Potomac, though we know that Gen. GRANT out-fought and out-manœuvred LEE from the Rapidan to the James, and finally planted his army in the best position it has ever yet had to operate effectively upon the chief army and the political capital of the rebellion, *which position* is still firmly held by the Army of the Potomac. It is probable that in this campaign the army of GRANT lost a third more men than the army of LEE, from the fact that we had, in assaults, to attack fortified positions, and the superiority of our losses the Copperheads are never tired of talking about and grossly exaggerating; while, at the same time, they ignore the fact of the terrible blows we have inflicted upon the rebel power and army in Georgia, where the losses of the enemy were more than *double* our losses. A rebel raid for a few miles this side of the Potomac is roared about as if it implied the total overthrow of our arms and army, and foreboded the final ruin of the nation, while raids and expeditions such as those of ROUSSEAU and AVERILL, are ignored.

Thus, in every way and always, do they try to belittle the achievements of our gallant armies, and the progress of our arms, to magnify the deeds of the rebels, and to discourage the people in the prosecution of the mighty work to which they have put their hand.

It by no means furnishes an excuse for them, in this unpatriotic and miserable labor, to say that the object they desire to accomplish by all their misrepresentation is a political one—that the thing is an electioneering trick.

The Protection of the Borders—Gov. Curtin and the Situation.

Gov. CURTIN'S Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the essential portions of which we publish to-day, is a State paper of no little interest. And if it has been partially inspired by a feeling of resentment at the jibes of unsympathizing sister States, it is none the less readable on that account. We might be inclined mildly to protest against being supposed to have indulged (speaking for this community) in any aspersions on the spirit and energy of the border people of Pennsylvania, which are not warranted by the Governor's own admissions in the paper before us. But it is hardly worth while to further contest the debatable ground. Only, let us ask Gov. CURTIN'S attention, in the best spirit and temper, to one or two salient points in his own message, and let us ask him if these do not present a warranty for some of the comments which the helpless indifference of a portion of his commonwealth seemed to invite during the heat of these raids?

The news of the first advance by EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE was officially communicated to Gov. CURTIN on the 3d of July. Almost simultaneously with the arrival of this news, came a call from the General Government upon the State for a body of volunteers to serve for one hundred days. These men were to be supplied in the general military service, but with special reference to the defence of the National Capital, and the defeat of any invading force. While this call was being met in Pennsylvania, the battle at Monocacy Bridge was fought—MCCAUSLAND'S men had penetrated as far north as Havre de Grace, and had interrupted railway communication between Washington, Baltimore and the North; the National troops under WALLACE had been compelled to fall back upon Baltimore, and the outer defences of Washington itself had been assaulted by the main body of the invading army. If anything could have stirred the people of Pennsylvania to [illegible] the first to bring a regular iron-clad ship into action. It is true that we had a monitor then built, and it is also true that the little *Monitor* was only a few hours later than the *Merrimac* in appearing upon the scene; but still it was the rebels who successfully took the initiative in assailing wooden ships of war with an iron-clad vessel. The rebels were also the first to appreciate the quality of *speed* in naval vessels; and our British cousins enabled them to obtain fast vessels for ocean service. Other original inventions, of a minor character, such as the use of cotton bales in the protection of ships, constituting what is now called *cotton-clads*, belong to the rebels.

Yet the first rebel ram (the *Mississippi*) was destroyed by FARRAGUT, who has also just captured the ram *Tennessee*; their first iron-clad (the *Merrimac*) had to commit self-destruction, to save herself from destruction by us; and their fastest steamer (the *Alabama*) has but lately been sent to the bottom by our guns.

MOBILE.—The news from Admiral FARRAGUT to-day continues highly favorable. He has passed or captured all the regular fortifications of Mobile Bay, and was well inside of it on Monday last. On the 5th, as the rebels informed us, his fleet passed Fort Morgan; on the same day Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up, and on Monday, Fort Gaines surrendered, after bombardment. We shall not wonder if he has been able to push up close to the city, which, however, is very strongly fortified on all sides by earthworks.

GEN. AVERILL.—This gallant young officer is finely sustaining the splendid reputation he acquired during his long and extraordinary campaign in Southwestern Virginia, and previously in the eastern part of the same State. His operations on the line of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley since the commencement of the raid have been characterized by vigor, rapidity, spirit, and, in all instances but one, by a complete success. We have this morning an official dispatch from Gen. AVERILL, confirmatory of the account we had previously published of his victory over the rebel raiders under MCCAUSLAND, BRADLEY JOHNSON and GILMOR. The enemy was overtaken and attacked at Moorfield, Hardy County, Va., at daylight, on Sunday morning last; where his command was completely routed, his artillery and 420 prisoners, with their horses, captured, and MCCAUSLAND himself only escaped by flight to the mountains. This is certainly what may be styled an "effective pursuit" of the enemy; and those who read the letter we gave yesterday from AVERILL'S command will understand somewhat of the great difficulties under which it was achieved. This is the second large fight AVERILL has had with the rebel cavalry within the last fortnight, beside the numerous skirmishes he has had with them, and the steady pursuit among the mountains that he has kept up. At McConnellsville, on the 30th ult., he attacked, with a thousand of his cavalrymen, three thousand of the enemy's horse, and defeated them, after which, up to this last victory, he has harassed them night and day. With such splendid officers as SHERIDAN and AVERILL operating on this line, we should hear of no more rebel raids north of the Potomac.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA.—We have at last Gen. LOGAN'S official statement of the actual losses on our side, and of the computed losses on the enemy's side, in the great battle fought before Atlanta on the 22d of July, in which HOOD made his first great essay as Commander of the rebel army of the West. The desperateness with which HOOD went into the conflict has its illustration in divers ways. He made no less than seven attacks upon our lines during the day, each recoil being succeeded by a new effort, until his shattered columns could no longer be brought to time. Eighteen stand of colors were captured from him. He left 5,000 stand of arms in the field. We buried of his dead, or delivered up of his wounded, 3,220, and made prisoners of 1,017 more, including 33 officers of high rank. What proportion of the rebel wounded were taken care of by their own men can only be matter of imperfect estimate. Gen. LOGAN, however, says that it cannot be less than ten thousand in all. The total loss on our side was 3,521. The journals here which echo the Richmond press, in describing this as a victory for HOOD, might study Gen. LOGAN'S official returns with profit. They will find that a few more such victories will reduce HOOD'S responsibilities considerably. He will have few to look after but himself.

A NEW MODE OF RECRUITING.—We publish, in other columns, an account of a new mode of recruiting introduced by the inventive community of Boston. A quiet system of foreign enlistment seems to have been established by the enterprizers, and several shiploads of German and other recruits have been recently landed in Boston harbor—promising great relief to the substitute market. The story is altogether curious.

The Rebel Navy and its Fortunes.

Admiral FARRAGUT, in his present operations at Mobile, has inflicted an amount of damage upon the naval force of the rebels that is only equaled by the havoc he played with their fleet at and below New-Orleans when he captured that city. At that time, as will be remembered, beside their wooden vessels, fireships, turtles, and so on, which were all demolished, they had three iron-plated rams nearly completed at the city, which were fired and destroyed on FARRAGUT'S approach. In last week's action at Mobile, though we have no idea that the rebels gave us anything like a full account of their naval losses, they acknowledge the capture by us of the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, the capture of the *Selma*, the beaching of the *Gaines*, and the attempted flight of the *Morgan*, whose final fate they do not narrate.

The fortunes and misfortunes of the Confederate Navy deserve to be sung in verse, either tragic or comic. Its first exploit, under HOLLINS, with his ram, and its last, under BUCHANAN, with *his* ram—its assaults and its defences, in river and in harbor—the ruin that has overtaken its vessels in succession, from the *Merrimac* and the *Jeff. Davis* to the *Alabama* and the *Tennessee*—its character, description and appearance—its origin and its end—are all highly entertaining topics for the poetic mind.

We do not recall that the rebels have ever really built any one of the many vessels whose short history has adorned their brief annals. They were either, like the *Merrimac*, old United States ships which they seized and altered into ships of war, or, like the *Alabama* and *Florida*, were built for them in British ship-yards. Confederate ship-building has been extremely limited, mainly, we suppose, because of their deficiency in workmen, material, and ship-yards; for Norfolk, New-Orleans and Pensacola fell into our hands early in the war. The immense fleet which the North has built,—great ships of war, huge iron-clads, and stout, swift river craft, form in some degree, as contrasted with the nondescript and foreign-built vessels of the rebels, a measure of the difference in the power, the resources and the mechanical genius of the two belligerents. The rebels, it is true, have taken the initiative in some naval novelties. They were the first in this war to use a naval *ram*, which was done by HOLLINS, in his attack on our blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1861. The ram is a very ancient appliance of war, both on land and sea, and in its marine application, it figured long after the invention of gunpowder. But it had latterly fallen into desuetude, until the opening of this war, when its use was strongly urged upon our Government by the distinguished engineer, Col. ELLETT, whose advice was unheeded; and the rebels, as we said, were the first to give it a practical application. The rebels, again,

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

MR. STANTON HAS NOT RESIGNED.

The statement transmitted, yesterday, to the effect that Secretary STANTON had resigned, was made on what appeared undoubtable authority, but both the President and Mr. STANTON, to-day, deny that there is any truth in the report.

MR. FESSENDEN'S RETURN.

Private letters received from Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN, make it probable that he will return home this week, as at first contemplated. He is looked for about the 15th.

ARCHITECTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Arrangements are now being made for tearing down the present State Department building and extending the Treasury by the addition of a north front. When completed, this will be one of the largest as it is one of the finest public edifices in the world.

COLLECTOR FOR MONTANA.

Mr. NATHANIEL P. LANGFORD has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana, with headquarters at Bannock City.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that owners or agents of vessels or canal-boats do not appear, under sec. 103, authorized to charge in their freight bills the 2½ per cent. tax in addition to the amount agreed upon for freight. The word "fare," in the act, cannot properly be construed to include freight.

The same equity which influenced the enactment in the proviso as to fare, would seem to apply equally to freight, and it may have been by accident that the provision in favor of the transporter was not made to include both objects. But we cannot undertake to supply by conjecture omissions in an act of Congress. Fare is an entirely different subject from freight, and cannot be interpreted by any reasonable latitude of construction to include it. The 99th section has no application, and does not cover the difficulty.

IN REGARD TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents printed for the State, which are not sold, but gratuitously distributed, are not held to be taxable.

CHARCOAL.

While common wood-charcoal and bone-dust are specially exempt from taxation, the animal-charcoal, made from bones, and known and sold as animal-charcoal, is taxable.

THE STANDARD TON.

By the act of June 30, 2,000 is fixed as the standard ton for purposes of taxation under the Revenue Law.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-AGENTS.

Where a publisher sends an agent to solicit subscriptions for a book which he is about to publish, and afterward sends out another agent to deliver the books when published, it is necessary that the latter agent should take out a peddler's license.

BUSINESS OF THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

During the last three years, or between the 1st of July, 1861, and 1st of July, 1864, the amount drawn out of Treasury through Third Auditor's office was $982,061,050 07. Large as this sum appears, when it is remembered that through this office are paid expenses incurred by Quartermasters' and Subsistence Departments, for the troops called into the field, the accounts of pension agents, claims for lost horses, steamboats, &c., Oregon war claims, and other miscellaneous claims, the amount will not appear large, especially in view of the magnificent army which has been kept in the field during the period stated.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment: The *Alliance*, captured by the *South Carolina* and *T. A. Ward*; ten bales of cotton, by the *Cricket*; *Mary Annie*, by the *Grand Gulf*.

PERSONAL.

Congressmen ELLIOT of Massachusetts, MORRIS of Ohio, DAVIS of Maryland, and HARRIS of New-York, are in the city.

Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, and Gen. SICKLES, leave this city for New-York to-morrow morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

ALL QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday evening, reports that everything remained quiet there, with the exception of picket firing, which was still kept up, but not so continuously as formerly.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury to-day amounted to $559,750.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt up to yesterday shows the amount outstanding $1,832,650,088, and the interest $74,872,000; over $53,000,000 of interest is payable in coin. The unpaid requisitions are $79,723,000, and the amount in the Treasury $13,623,000. The statement is signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON.

INSPECTION OF CIGARS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued regulations concerning the inspection and stamping of cigars. The inspector, in making his valuation, is required to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the inspected article, exclusive of the tax. No other person than an inspector duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to affix stamps. Regulations are also issued concerning the assessment of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in which it is said that colorable sales have been made and taxes paid according to the rates under the former acts with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June, 1864. The commissioner remarks: "Sales made by a manufacturer to his foreman or to some convenient friend or man of straw, with a view of a re-transfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterward to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the Government to the increased tax. Such sale is fraudulent so far as the Government is concerned, whatever it may be between the parties, and ought not to be recognized as valid by the officers of the internal revenue. Upon the sale or consumption, or removal for consumption or sale, or removal from the place of manufacture of such articles, after the 1st of July, the tax became due, and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act."

A PROHIBITION.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director, the disinterment of bodies is prohibited within the limits of the Army of the Potomac until further orders.

Irving's Earlier Writings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PUTNAM'S remarks on the impropriety of republishing IRVING'S works in their unrevised form, have but one fault; they are not strong enough. Perhaps he feared to be suspected of exaggeration. Few readers appreciate the extent of the changes made in the revised edition, as they can only be fully detected by minute comparison. Take "Knickerbocker," for instance. Having recently had occasion to collate carefully several chapters of the two versions, I found that, what with additions, omissions, transpositions and alterations, *one-fifth* of the original had been entirely recast. There was not merely the "new matter" to which Mr. PUTNAM alludes, such as the chapters about Rensellaerwick and the exquisite episode of Tom Broeck's Land Measurement, page after page of the old matter was most carefully rewritten. The one defect of IRVING'S beautiful style—an occasional diffuseness—had been rigorously toned down, sentences compressed and epithets altered—often most felicitously. Thus, "that potent and blustering monarch, the sovereign people," was changed to "that *wise but windy* potentate"—a bit of alliterative humor not surpassed by SYDNEY SMITH'S "diameter and decision," or the saying, so current twenty years ago in England, "Peel and Providence."

To republish the unrevised editions of IRVING would indeed be most unfair to his memory and to the public, while it would go far to destroy the little existing value those editions have, namely, to the curious bibliophile. CARLBENSON.

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Saturday, Aug. 6.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor, in common with thousands of others, of informing me whether a person enrolled, and liable to be drafted, on furnishing a substitute prior to the draft, is entitled to the pay from the Government as in the case of a volunteer?

E. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

[NOTE.—Substitutes before the draft receive no bounties from Government.]

A RETROSPECTIVE LETTER.

The Failure Before Petersburgh—Health of the Army—Arduous Service of the Cavalry—Temper of the Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, August, 1864.

Since the recent unfortunate fiasco this army has settled down into its wonted quiet. Of course, the failure of the plans laid to capture Petersburgh by surprise, as it were, is the grand topic of conversation among both officers and men, and all feel that there was a serious mistake made by some one. Who shall be held responsible, is the subject under consideration by a competent tribunal. The result of the investigation, it is generally believed, will not be the stereotyped one usually found by coroners' juries upon investigating steamboat explosions and disasters upon railroads. The prevailing opinion is that in the present instance somebody should be held responsible for failing to accomplish such an important result as was reasonably anticipated.

Notwithstanding the croakers' prediction as to the unhealthiness of this climate, the general health of the army remains good—much better indeed than one year ago when on the Rappahannock. When this can be said in truth just after so great a disappointment, no higher meed of praise can be conferred upon this army, nor can there be any stronger evidence of its morale.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the cavalry branch of the service for their noble conduct during the last three months. The Union troopers attached to this army during that period of time have traveled through nearly every county in Virginia, destroying Confederate Government property, and all other kinds contributing directly or indirectly toward sustaining the cause of secession, and participating in some of the most desperate fighting ever known in ancient or modern times.

As the war progresses, it would seem as though the desperation of the opposing forces in the heat of battle increases with the time of the contest. I do not know that the Union soldiers are less chivalrous, or show less humanity toward their enemies; but one thing is certain,—during the last three months more men have been killed in action than ever before under similar circumstances. This result may be, in part, owing to the fact that very generally our men have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no peace until a majority of the active and intelligent leaders opposing them are laid under the sod; and the sooner the Government and the people arrive at the same conclusion the better, I opine, it will be for all concerned. Fighting is a kind of pastime for the whites in the slave States, and their withdrawal from the usual walks of life does not seriously diminish the raising of all crops essential to sustain life, because the whites in these States never were a producing class; the negroes were and are to this day—in all districts where the Confederates hold full sway—the real producers, and just so long as this is permitted to be the case, the rebels can hold out against the Government. Had a systematic effort been made to remove this producing class during the last three years, the rebellion would have fallen through from the mere want of supplies.

I have referred to the cavalry. In that connection I should have mentioned the part taken by the Second Brigade, first cavalry division, in the recent feint at Deep Bottom, on the left bank of James River. This brigade is composed of the Fourth New-York, Col. CESNOLA, Sixth New-York, ——, Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Col. GIBBS, and is commanded by Col. DEVLIN, one of the best officers in the service, and richly deserving a star for services rendered. At the fight in question, it so happened at one time that one brigade engaged near the New-Market Road, was pressed back by a superior force of the enemy's infantry, whereupon Col. DEVLIN was ordered to dismount his men and march across a ravine to support The Fourth New-York was absent on duty in another quarter at this time, but the Ninth, closely followed by the Sixth, pushed their way in single file across the ravine, and moved rapidly upon the flank of the pursuing enemy, and suddenly emerging from a piece of woods, and opening a brisk fire within pistol range, created such a panic that the enemy did not wait to find the safest route by which to retreat, but exposed their whole flank in the movement. Officers seized their pistols and fired, regardless of the consequences, and the men, for half an hour, kept up a rapid fire from carbines and pistols, and when the last reb had escaped from the field, 140 dead bodies were counted, mostly killed in that brief space of time by the Sixth and Ninth New-York. Seventy-five prisoners were also taken. The loss on our side was two men killed and eleven wounded. Capt. MASON's squadron of the Ninth, in the heighth of this brilliant affair, captured the colors of the Fifth South Carolina and Twenty-eighth North Carolina, and the Sixth New-York captured the colors of the First South Carolina. Batteries B and L, United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. HEATON, kept the retreating columns of the enemy well supplied with shell during the time. Capt. WOOLEY, accompanied by three men, emerging suddenly from the woods, came upon a rebel sergeant; he was ordered to "surrender." "To whom shall I surrender?" he said defiantly, and at the same moment raising his piece to fire. Capt. WOOLEY and the three men fired so near together that neither knew that the other had fired until the dead body of the sergeant was examined, when it was found that three balls had passed through his forehead, and one through his body.

The Colonelcy of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, made vacant by the death of Col. SACKETT, who fell in the fight at Trevillian Station, has been filled by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS—a faithful and skillful officer. During the present campaign the Ninth New-York has captured 358 privates and 30 officers. The losses of the regiment have been 25 privates killed, 95 wounded; officers, 4 killed and 5 wounded. Of the 4 officers killed, 2 were field-officers—Col. SACKETT and Major CORBIGAN.

The officers of the Second Brigade, First Division, a few days ago, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented Col. DEVLIN a splendid horse and accoutrements. The presentation was formally made by Col. NICHOLS in an appropriate speech, and was responded to in a happy manner by the recipient. E. A. PAUL.

New Depredations by the Indians.

OMAHA CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains and killing indiscriminately.

They were within a hundred yards of the pickets at Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one of them.

A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning, and reports passing several trains which had been burned, and eleven dead bodies by the roadside.

A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek last night.

The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney.

This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit of them.

It is well known that renegade whites, supposed to be from QUANTRELL's old band, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Indians are getting very bold.

There is great alarm throughout the country.

It is feared they will attack this point.

Many emigrants have been killed and much stock stolen.

Editors' and Publishers' Convention.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Editors' and Publishers' Convention for the State of Maine met at Portland this morning, Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of the Lewiston *Journal*, presiding. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the defence of the Northeastern frontier met here this morning with quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who will join their excursion. They were introduced to the City Government at the Mayor's office at 10 o'clock, and at 12 started to inspect the defences of the harbor. They witnessed target practice from Fort Preble from 100-pounder Parrotts, and a review of the troops stationed there. They returned at 6 o'clock.

This evening a *levée* is being given at the City Hall to the Congressional Committee and the Editorial Convention, by the citizens of Portland. To-morrow the citizens entertain them with an excursion to the islands.

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES—ORDER BY GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, July 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River, while all the troops who kept their ranks (he regrets to say there were many who did not) and sustained the arduous marches, are deserving of praise. The following organizations seem to merit particular mention:

The Fifth New-Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Twenty-sixth Michigan, under Col. LYNCH, under Gen. MILES' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of Gen. BARLOW's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the 27th; and the skirmish line of Gen. DE TROBRIAND's brigade, Gen. MOTT's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery on the right of the battery, and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the reconnoissance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command show that they determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The Major-General Commanding will not be unmindful of the services of individual officer or soldier, or organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER, A. A. G.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT—THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Washington, Aug. 7, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following Military Departments: Middle Department of Washington, Department of Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia. Until further orders the Headquarters Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The following-named officers are announced until further orders on the staff of the Major-General Commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Inspector-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff; Maj. Fred. C. Newhall, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Capt. E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. A. J. McGunnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Wm. H. Hossack, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. W. V. Sheridan, Capt. J. W. C. Moore, Capt. Joseph O'Keffe, Capt. B. W. Crowninghield, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. George A. Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN.

JAS. W. FORSYTH, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

GEN. LEWIS WALLACE'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 237.—1. By direction of the President, Major-Gen. WALLACE, commanding the Middle Department, will resume the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and other troops serving within the department, from which he was temporarily relieved in General Order No. 228.

2. The troops of Major-Gen. HUNTER's command, temporarily assigned to the forces under Major-Gen. WRIGHT, in General Order No. 229, are, by direction of the President, hereby relieved from such assignment. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

THE MINE—COMPLIMENTARY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—The Commanding General takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieut.-Col. HENRY PLEASANTS, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ult. under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. The skill displayed in the laying out and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieut.-Col. PLEASANTS, the officers in charge and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion are worthy of the highest praise.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COMPLIMENTARY ORDER ON THE BATTLE OF THE 28TH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER No. 66.—[Extract.]—The Commanding-General takes pleasure in announcing to the troops of this command the result of the engagement of yesterday.

The enemy repeatedly attacked with great vigor and in great force the Army of the Tennessee, commanded, since the death of the lamented Gen. MCPHERSON, by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. At every point the enemy was repulsed with tremendous slaughter, our forces capturing several stand of colors and a number of prisoners.

The rebels did not lose less than ten thousand (10,000) in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while our loss did not exceed two thousand (2,000).

Our victory was complete.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. HOWARD'S FAREWELL ORDER TO THE FOURTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1864.

To the Fourth Army Corps:

Having been assigned to another command, the duty, by no means a pleasant one, devolves upon me to take leave of a corps that I have learned to love and trust. The time of our service together has been short, but crowded with remarkable events. The words Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Smyrna Camp Ground and Peachtree Creek, suggest to us fields of conflict, more or less severe, where we have buried many an endeared comrade, where you have won honor for your country and yourselves, and where the enemy has learned anew to fear and respect the power of the Government.

It is with pain that I realize my inability to reward your cheerful devotion to duty, your arduous and prolonged labor, and your uncomplaining sacrifices. I heartily appreciate the constant cooperation of the Division Commanders, and the cheerful manner in which they have been sustained by their own officers.

To them and through them to their commands, I tender my warmest thanks and unqualified commendation.

No officer could have received more ready and untiring assistance from his staff than I have from mine. To them also I am more than grateful.

Believing from my heart that our cause is right and just before God, I take leave of you. I commend you to His blessing, and trust He will assist our armies to complete the work which He has enabled them so gloriously to bring to the present stage of success. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ASSUMPTION ORDER OF HIS NEW COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 27, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 3.—In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility.

Your late beloved Commander was my personal friend, and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, July 30, 1864.

GENERAL: It affords me pleasure to announce that Col. J. W. REILLY and Col. JOS. A. COOPER have this day been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General-Comdg.

Brig.-Gen. M. S. HASCALL, Com. 2d Div., 23d. A. C.

NEGRO ENLISTMENT—ITS REGULATIONS IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Aug. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 90.—The recruitment of colored men as soldiers, to be counted in the quotas of the several States, is a settled rule of action by the Government.

There are unfilled regiments in this department sufficient to absorb all the colored men in the department not otherwise in the military service. Most of the colored men of an age for military duty have either helpless parents or families dependent upon them, who, in the absence of the labor of the soldier, must be supported by the Government directly from the Treasurer.

All the States provide in some form by law, either as "State aid" or by bounties for the families of their soldiers, or at worst they must be supported in county or State alms-houses.

This burden of supporting the families of colored soldiers by the act of enlisting men in this department is thrown directly upon the United States, whose wards and charges by the action of the war the negroes have become.

The military administration of this department in enlisting colored recruits has heretofore undertaken to see to it that their families shall not suffer, and this aid is thus made a part of the pay of the soldier. But these soldiers have enlisted without bounty.

Now, however, the States enlist the recruit and throw the burden, which ought to have been borne by themselves, upon the United States, and are at the same time paying large bounties to the enlisted man, and in some cases, in fact, buying him as a substitute.

What guarantee shall the United States have for the good of the service of the recruit obtained by large rewards or that his family shall be provided for hereafter.

To show that this is no inconsiderable a matter it is necessary to recur to a few statistics seen in the report of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this department. There are now 71,253 negroes in this department, of which 20,457 draw rations in whole or in part from the Government, of which one-third are in the families of the colored soldiers, 8,343 of whom have been enlisted in this department.

By a wise regulation the bounties paid by the Government to white soldiers have been put in installments—to assure,

First—That a recruit shall not be swindled out of his bounty by the broker as only one-third is paid when he can get hold of it.

Second—That the whole bounty shall not be paid if not fairly earned by the soldier, and

Third—To enable the soldier to provide for his family, by payments from time to time of the installments of bounty.

All this is lost by the system of recruitment on the negroes for the State quotas.

With all the guards which the utmost vigilance and care have thrown around the recruitment of white soldiers, it is a fact that, as lamentable as true, a large portion of the recruits have been swindled of part if not all of their bounties. Can it be hoped that the colored man will be better able to protect himself from the infinite ingenuity of fraud than the white?

Therefore, to provide for the families of colored recruits enlisted in this department, to relieve the United States, as far as may be, from the burden of supporting the families, and to insure that at least a portion of the bounty paid to the negro shall be received for his use and that of his family:

It is ordered—1. That upon the enlistment of any negro recruit into the service of the United States for three years, by any State agent, or other person not enlisting recruits under the direct authority of the War Department, a sum of $100, or one-third of the sum agreed to be paid as bounty, shall be paid, if the amount exceeds three times that sum, into the hands of the Superintendent of Recruiting, or an officer to be designated by him; and in the same proportion for any less time. And no mustering officer will give any certificate or voucher for any negro recruit mustered into the service of the United States so that he may be credited to the quota of any State, or as a substitute, until a certificate is filed with him that the amount called for by this order has been paid to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Recruiting of the district wherein the recruit was enlisted; but the mustering officer will, in default of such payment, certify upon the roll that the recruit is not to be credited to the quota of any State or as a substitute.

2. The amount as paid to the Superintendent of Recruiting shall be turned over on the last day of each month to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, to be expended in aid of the families of negro soldiers in this department. The certificates filed with the Commissary of Musters will be returned to said Superintendent of Negro Affairs on the first day of every month, so that the Superintendent may vouch the accounts of the Superintendent of Recruiting for the amounts received by him.

And the Superintendent of Negro Affairs will account monthly to the financial agent of this department for the amounts received and expended by him.

3. As there are unfilled colored regiments in this department sufficient to receive all the negro recruits therein, no negro male person above the age of sixteen (16) years shall be taken out, or attempted to be taken out, of this department, either as a recruit, as officers' servant or otherwise, in any manner whatever, without a pass from these headquarters. Any officer, master of transportation, Provost-Marshal, or other person, who shall aid, assist or permit any male negro of the age of sixteen (16) years or upward, to go out of this department, in contravention of this order, will be punished, on conviction thereof before the Provost Court, by not less than six (6) months' imprisonment at hard labor under the Superintendent of Prison Labor, at Norfolk. And if this offence is committed by, or with the connivance of, any master of steamboat, schooner or other vessel, the steamboat or other vessel shall be seized and sold, and the proceeds paid to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs for the use of the destitute negroes supported by the Government.

4. The several recruiting rendezvous in this department will be camps of instruction and discipline.

Recruits will be instructed, during their continuance in camp, in the school of the soldier and of the company, and will be forwarded from time to time, upon requisitions, to such regiments as they may be ordered.

Weekly reports will be made to these headquarters, by the Superintendent, of the number of men in camp fit for duty, and the States to which they are credited.

Whenever details are made to join regiments, the men longest in camp will be sent.

Officers will be detailed from time to time, upon application to these headquarters therefor, for the purpose of instructing these recruits.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

By the death of Major-Gen. J. B. McPHERSON quite a number of changes have taken place in Gen. SHERMAN's army. Major-Gen. HOWARD, formerly commanding the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. Major-Gen. HOOKER asked to be relieved from the command of the Twentieth Corps, and Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, formerly commanding the First Division, Twentieth Corps, now commands the Twentieth Corps. Brig.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH, a brother of Brig.-Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, has recently been assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Gen. GILES A. SMITH formerly commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM, formerly of the Thirteenth Corps, who was severely wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, on Red River, on the 9th of April, has been assigned to the command of a division in the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON.

Among those who have fallen in the service of their country and their fellow-men, we have to record the death of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON. Mr. WILSON, actuated by the wish to assist our sick and wounded soldiers, entered the service of the Sanitary Commission. On the 5th of July last, while on duty as their agent, and removing supplies from City Point to Bottom Bridge, the boat upon which he had his stores was fired upon by guerrillas, and he was mortally wounded. He was taken back to City Point and placed under the care of Dr. HODGES. Feeling strong enough, he was at his own request placed in a vessel to be brought home, but his strength failed him, and he died on the passage.

As a pure and patriotic man, he was known to many, and his loss will be deeply regretted by all who knew his past career.

CAPT. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS.

At an informal meeting of the Class of 1859, of Columbia College, held Aug. 5th, [illegible] to take action in regard to the death of Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General, a former member of the Class, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere regret the intelligence of the death of our beloved classmate. Endeared to us during college years, in an especial manner, by the genial cheerfulness of his character, we can well sympathize with his afflicted family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained. Naturally of an earnest and enthusiastic temperament, he united with these qualities prudence, decision and energy, in all the undertakings as well of his student days as subsequently of the sterner calling to which he had devoted his existence. Animated with patriotic ardor, in the early days of the rebellion he dedicated his life to the service of his country. He was rewarded for the faithful discharge of his duties in the camp by speedy and well-merited promotion, and the hand of Death, which has summoned him away, was laid upon him in the field of battle, as he led his soldiers to the charge. A beloved friend, a worthy son, a brave and enlightened soldier, he has left an unblemished record, and an example which it will be alike our privilege and desire to cherish and to imitate. The motto of our Class finds a worthy impersonation in his career "*Imperte nova virtute, puer; sequitur ardua.*"

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased; that they be published, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

(Signed) JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.

WM. LUMMIS, Secretary.

Not Dead Yet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: You published, on the morning of the 5th inst., under the head of "Deaths of New-York Soldiers at Annapolis," my decease. As "I still live," you will please, for the benefit of friends who may have seen the statement, make the necessary corrections, and oblige, &c.,

WM. H. VAN BUSKIRK,

First Lieutenant Co. H, 14th New-York Artillery.

OFFICERS' WARD, HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8, 1864.

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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

EISENIOSD—WEAVER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the Episcopal Church, Flushing, by Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. JEROME A. EISENIOSD, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Mr. Geo. Weaver, of Flushing, L. I.

HALSEY—MILLS.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. B. V. Stead, GEORGE A. HALSEY and ANNA, daughter of Edwin Mills, Esq.

SCOTT—DE VEAU.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. George S. Hare, of Newburgh, GEORGE SCOTT and RACHEL A. DE VEAU, both of this City.

DIED.

BANKER.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 7, MARIA, wife of William Banker, aged 63 years, 9 months and 20 days.

JESUP.—In Alexandria, Egypt, on Saturday, July 2, on board the British steamer *Isis*, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. Henry H. Jessup, Missionary to Syria.

HEYER.—At Passaic, N. J., on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 10, JOHN S. HEYER, late of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his son-in-law, Rev. J. Paschal Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11 45 A. M.; return at 5 15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey relatives to the house.

LEAKY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, of paralysis, DANIEL LEAKY, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Third Presbyterian Church

MCEWAN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, CAROLINE E., wife of Dr. Robert C. McEwen, M. D., and daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I., aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Stratford, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave N. Y. and N. H. Depot, 27th-st., at 11 30 A. M.; returning, leaves Stratford at 5 30 P. M.

MINTURN.—At Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Adjt BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 92d Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late Wm. H. Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MAISON.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at St. James' Rectory, Kingsessing, Penn., CHARLES A., son of Ellen N. and Rev. Charles A. Maison, in the 9th year of his age.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 8, REV MARK MEAD, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, from the Second Congregational Church, at 2 o'clock.

OTIS.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at St. Johnstown, L. I., at the residence of her son, A. W. Otis, Mrs. AGNES OTIS, widow of the late Jacob Otis, of Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., aged 81 years and 4 days.

Funeral services were held at Smithtown, and the remains interred in Greenwood.

☞ Cortland county papers please copy.

SWARTWOUT.—Killed while gallantly leading his regiment to the assault on Petersburgh, on Saturday, July 30, Major SAMUEL M. SWARTWOUT, 48th Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late St. John Swartwout, U. S. Navy, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

TALLMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abm. P. Newkirk, South Bergen, N. J., NANCY TALLMAN, widow of the late Harmanus Tallman, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral service this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken on Friday morning to Clarkstown, Rockland County, for interment.

WILSON.—On Friday, Aug. 5, from a wound received on board U. S. Steamer Grand Duke, on James River, WILLIAM WILSON, U. S. Sanitary Commission Relief Agent, aged 49 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Active, B. B. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Be ye also ready.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at an advanced age, Miss ANNA B. WILLIAMSON, late a member of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, City of New-York.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., at 2½ o'clock Friday afternoon, the 12th inst.

WOOLSEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, MARY BAILEY, wife of Theodorus Bailey Woolsey, and daughter of N. P. Bailey, of Fordham-on Harlem.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Aug 9, GERTRUDE, widow of Peter Wyckoff, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

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BY MARGARET BLOUNT.
Author of "A Dangerous Woman," "Orphan of Charnley," "Downe Reserve," "Kitty Atherton," &c.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher.
No. 23 Ann-st., N. Y.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—An examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. No. 44, 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
at
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *six* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
} Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Ogdens, Lorscher & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., F. W. Enos, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of the passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 26, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 80, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 20-year Government Bonds, issuable to No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, as the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

AMBAR B. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Each.
100	Reading Railroad Co.	$50
80	Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Co.	100
48	Grand-street and Forty-second-street Railroad	100
20	St. Nicholas Bank	100
60	Bank of Commerce	100
50	Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	100
40	Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.	25
20	Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	100
68	People's Fire Insurance Co.	50
34	Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.	50
20	Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.	50
10	Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50
20	Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50
25	North American Fire Insurance Co.	50

$1,000 6 per cent. U. S. 5-20 bonds.
$5,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 Sandy River Coal and Oil Co. 6 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 6 per cent. New-York County Bounty Bonds, due 1882.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Pest, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chadee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of the company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem for the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DODGE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
—We offer for sale $200,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $800,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $87,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1884. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip or the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
B. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent, free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. } CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent, free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 5th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 41ST-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 6th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER W. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 11, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, (OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (8) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE GOLCONDA AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California on stock registered for dividends to New-York on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Mrs M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tenbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Clavarack, New-York.

MRS. DACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Machael's Church, Bridgeport, Ct. They will give their undivided personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about mid-way between New-York and Philadelphia, thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of thirteen weeks opens Aug. 22. $5 pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and lodging. Students furnish their own sheets and pillow-cases. Good rooms for self-boarding in the institution, at 25 and 50 cents a week per scholar. Tuition from $6 to $10. For a full commercial course, $25. Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 456 Broadway.—Notice—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

A BUSINESS COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, spelling, $10 per quarter. Algebra, geometry, Greek, Latin, &c., at No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. New-York College, No. 62 Bowery, 1 rem Gov. S. King—"Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

$15 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Folly Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 605, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHCUT, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 6. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 30th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family, location between 3d and 6th ave. and 14th and 25th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES Board in a private family, located near Union-square. Address FRANK, No. 823 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Alerta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRable rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot; one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VERY FASHIONABLE HAT AND bonnet trimmer, to take charge of the trimming department. None except well qualified in every way need apply, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, about 14 years old, to run errands, sweep office, light fires and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 813 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STATIONERY STORE —one who resides with his parents, and wishes to learn the business. Address T. Y. R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF Dewarnoted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster; Established 1848.

FOR SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $600,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I., TWO two-story houses and lots; size of lots, 37½ by 100 feet each; five minutes' walk from the landing; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, if desired; good wells of water, and plenty of trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes hereinafter named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes is made for the convenience of dealers in each, which portions only will be furnished as may be required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make applications for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the columns of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be received from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER.

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder indorses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 15, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 9, Gloves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Oz Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 15, Soap and Tallow; No. 22, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails Sheave Rivets, etc., No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc., No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Caboozes; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 13, Lasterns and Lamps; No. 15, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 15, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Caboozes; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lanterns; No. 13, Lasterns; No. 15, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 28, Gallery Iron; No. 31, Chain Iron; No. 32, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 33, Ingot Copper.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees.
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
CROTON SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of the presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M. of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-Avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-street, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in sealed envelopes, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, August 2, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for two days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,240 pounds) for 200 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, split and split.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, curry-comb, ratail, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood so be covered with the best alum-tanned cowside. All other coverings will be rejected. The halter-rare to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop, two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hood will be included. The carbine sock-strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the amount at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel,
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Rubbers.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which each can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing drawings and making up military trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Aug. 20, 1864, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, viz.

One lot on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

One lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-one.

One lot in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-five.

One lot on the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company Number Seventeen.

One lot within Hudson, Reade and Washington streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Fifty-three.

One lot within the Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-six.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds already to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kersey," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C., Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds already to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,160-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOUANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,712	.....
HELVETIA—building	2,250	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,267	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 45 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER—SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c	90	Steerage to Hamburg, &c	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren; to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—29th, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKERHAM, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BERRY, Commander

Will sail as above from Pier No. 40 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. HALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, and indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST.
THE QUICKEST.
THE SAFEST.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
THE MOST DIRECT

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIS,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. HOWES,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are accompanied by all experienced pilots to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newports, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harndon's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and four o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf till day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAWORTH, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. pier, A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL.

Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmgrove. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS COMSTOCK, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9 30, 12 30, 3 30. Dey-st., at 9 45, 12 45, 3 45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10 A.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manauhawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. P. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GODDMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 4th-av.

At 12 15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1.15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12 15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5.55, and Profile House at 6, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 6 30 P. M., at Fairfield House at 8 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6 P. M.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—

Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8.9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 6, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.3, 11.30 A. M., and 2.10, 3.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.30, 4.20 and 5.20 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9.20 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. College Point 6.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.20 and 5.30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville

A McCLELLAN DEMONSTRATION.

An Immense Assemblage in Union-square.

"Little Mac" Indorsed with Great Enthusiasm.

Processions, Speeches, Resolutions, Fireworks, &c.

Last night the unterrified Democracy of the City of New-York made their grand initial demonstration in favor of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the nomination as the candidate of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency of the United States. It was held at Union-square. The purpose being so important in its nature, no pains or expense were spared to make the meeting imposing both in numbers and spirit. Four platforms for speakers were erected, each of which was decorated with the American colors, Chinese lanterns, and canvasses inscribed with mottoes and the names of battles in which Gen. McCLELLAN had participated. The music of a brass band, the firing of cannon, the appearance of firework erections which gave promise of pyrotechnic displays, the efforts made in the Wards to bring out the boys, all tended to bring together a meeting of large magnitude, amounting in the aggregate to about thirty thousand. But, however the meeting may have been successful in numbers and spirit, it was an utter failure so far as ability was concerned.

A formidable list of speakers was announced to be present, but, for the most part, the orators disappointed Gen. McCLELLAN, if not the meeting. Of the distinguished names of the Democratic party, not one was present, and the speeches were made by orators mostly unknown to fame. But even these were, for the most part, inaudible beyond a radius of twenty feet from the stands, on account of the boisterousness of the audience, the firing of cannon, the cheers and ejaculations in favor of McCLELLAN, and the groans and abusive epithets of Mr. LINCOLN, and the marching and countermarchings and martial music of the processions, which kept the meeting in front of the stands in a constant state of confusion. Set speeches were cut short, or modified in the midst of the confusion; and, in substance, they were a repetition of the platitudes of the Democratic press in abuse of the Administration, and in laudation of Gen. McCLELLAN. Nothing more than a brief descriptive sketch of the proceedings can be given.

Stand No. 1.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. SKINNER, who nominated as presiding officer Brig.-Gen. DUAYER, whose appearance upon the stand was the signal for prolonged applause and cheers. After briefly thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, he commenced the reading of the resolutions, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and, under the specious plea of military necessity, he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus where rebellion does not exist—in a fanatical attempt to force an equality social and political between races naturally different—in disfranchisement—in holding the electoral vote of States subject to his personal ambition, in defiance of the authority of Congress—and has created a general distrust of his ability to carry the nation safely through the arduous conflict in which it is now engaged; and

Whereas, What is now wanting to settle this war, is the election of a President who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, and afford an opportunity for the people of the South to return to the Union with rights under the Constitution. [Tremendous cheers.]

Therefore Resolved, 1. That the only hope for remedying existing evils, is in a change in the Administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

2. That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people to elect the man of their choice, and it is incumbent upon, and the paramount duty of members of party conventions to ignore all disputed questions of policy, and in the selection of candidates, to regard the plainly expressed wishes of the masses they are delegated to represent. [Cheers.]

3. That success in the election, in opposition to the powerful combinations of this Administration, depends upon the popularity of the candidate with the army, and the final selection must, therefore, fall on one of the great soldiers who has distinguished himself in defence of the principles upon which the Government was founded.

Resolved, That in Maj-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN [prolonged cheers] we recognize those sterling qualities which characterize the true patriot, soldier, statesman and gentleman, and which will insure an Administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilization of the age; and while we would not disparage the claims of his brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the million which comes upon the wings of the wind from every part of the land, when we declare him the embodiment of the hopes, as he is the choice of the American people. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That our sympathies are deeply enlisted for our brave soldiers in the field, and that we long for the return of the day when, by ballots instead of bullets, we can maintain the Constitution and the Union, and restore to our country the inestimable blessings of an honorable peace. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the friends of McCLELLAN, [cheers,] to hold immediate meetings in every city and county, and give expression to their views as to his nomination by the approaching convention, or by the people; and that they assemble in mass convention at Chicago on Saturday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take such action as may best unite the conservative elements in the coming campaign. [Cheers.]

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

The President then introduced Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS as the first speaker. To give a report of the speaker's remarks is utterly impossible. Our reporter sat within ten feet of him, but was utterly unable to hear more than a third of the language he used. At the opening of his speech he stated they had met together to unite their forces in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN for the next Presidency. He spoke disparagingly of President LINCOLN, and alluded to an alleged dispatch sent by him to Gen. McCLELLAN after the battle of Antietam, in which he had said, "God bless you and those who are with you," and said that if Mr. LINCOLN were to-morrow to send a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN it would not contain a blessing but a curse. He next alluded to the pledges which had been made by the Administration when it came into power, and to the pledges contained in the Chicago platform, that Slavery should not be interfered with in the States where it existed. He referred also to the action taken by Congress in 1861, resolving that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery in the States, and to the proposition introduced by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to so amend the Constitution that local institutions, Slavery among the number, should not be disturbed. But this man LINCOLN had been false to all his pledges. The Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, was in opposition to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to his open pledges, to the pledges of the Chicago platform and of a republican Congress. His last proclamation—"To whom it may concern"—sent to GEORGE SANDERS, had stated that he would receive no offers for peace unless the abolition of Slavery was to be especially recognized. He had usurped powers which he had no right to, and had done acts which had brought CHARLES I. to the block and LOUIS XVI. to the guillotine. The speaker said that he had been admonished by a paragraph in the *Herald* to speak in favor of Gen. GRANT and not against him. It afforded him pleasure to speak in favor of the great soldierly ability of Gen. GRANT. [Cries of "No, no, no," "He's played out," and loud cheers for McCLELLAN.] He did not know but if Gen. GRANT had bagged LEE'S army he might have been the next President of the United States. [Cries of "No, no, with, Le would, long ere this, have restored the old Union. [Cheers.] But the 1864 of November were approaching, and when he (the speaker) looked McCLELLAN, he was certain he would be the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] This was not the only case where abuse and falsification had resulted in the success of the persons sought to be injured. Gen. JACKSON had thus been persecuted and abused, but the people took him up and made him President. The pressure of power and public patronage which had been brought by the Administration against Gen. McCLELLAN was so great that it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to come forward to his support. If the country was to be saved it must be through a change of the Administration. The war was going on at a cost of four millions of dollars a day, and, notwithstanding the assertions of the Administration to the contrary, our national debt amounted to over four thousand millions of dollars. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac had not been paid from four to six months.

At this point of the speaker's remarks the confusion became so great that it was impossible to hear anything more of them.]

The Chairman introduced as the next speaker Col. MANSFIELD DAVIS, who proceeded to address the meeting. He alluded to the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Bailey's Cross Roads, in October, 1861, when cheer after cheer by the soldiers rent the air as they passed Gen. McCLELLAN. But the cheers on that occasion were as gentle words compared to the cheers that greeted his name here. He was present, too, as the regimental Commander of the 1st Harris Light Cavalry, six months later, when that great Army of the Potomac, once so powerful, came from the Rappahannock to the second field of Bull Run, to fight the second battle of politicians. They came in broken, dispirited, worn down by disease, battle and exposure, and with their hearts gone, even as the heart of this great nation was now sunk in dismay and fear. But when it was announced to them that GEN. B. McCLELLAN was again to be their Commander, their hearts were again lifted up, for they saw that victory was before them, and they pushed onward to a triumph on the field of Antietam. [Tremendous cheers.] One peculiarity of Gen. McCLELLAN'S campaign was that no matter how bad the situation, the next move he made always placed us in a better condition than we were before. The speaker then animadverted in severe terms upon Mr. LINCOLN. If we wanted a change of Generals in the Army of the Potomac to save the country after Pope's defeat, so we wanted a change of Generals at the head of the nation to insure another victory like Antietam; in short, we wanted Gen. McCLELLAN at the head of the nation, for we had enough of Gen. LINCOLN. (Groans and laughter.) We wanted a man who could lead this great nation on to victory, and restore to us the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. He had heard, with sorrow, during the last three years, that the Constitution which our forefathers had made was only intended for times of peace, when we were under the government of the constable. But we wanted a new man at the head of the Government, who believed that the Constitution should be respected in time of war; who was without pledges to any one, and who had shown qualities of firmness, bravery, self-reliance and patriotism, and that man was the patriot, statesman and Christian, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Four other speeches were made at this stand, by a Mr. MURPHY, of Albany; Mr. EAGAN, of Williamsburgh; HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., of New-York, and Mr. JOHN COAKLY, of Washington. The confusion, however, was so great by the marching of the Ward processions and the beating of drums, that it was impossible to hear more than an occasional sentence of the speaker's remarks, and the little that was heard, show that the tone, temper and spirit were the same as that of previous speeches.

Stand No. 2.

Was called to order, and Hon. W. F. JENNINGS appointed President. After thanking the multitude for the honor done him he introduced Hon. E. O. PERRIN. Mr. PERRIN handled the Administration very fiercely. He said that while Democrats were fighting our battles at the South, President LINCOLN was trying to cut off the heads of all who held office at the North, but that this could not stop their progress; that the present Government were using the people's money and blood for an abolition crusade, but that the Democratic party were now going to make itself heard, and were going to take the gallant soldier who heads the movement, and who would say to the South, "When you are ready to stop fighting and come back, come back, niggers and all." A man whose record will show that he will and can fight, and who goes forward with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other—we say he can restore this Union, but it will not be by a crusade of confiscation and abolitionism. Tennessee was once nearly ready to come back in the Union, but now she will not until this abolition sway is over. McCLELLAN was removed because his plans were too good for the immaculate ones at Washington, but he is not to be crushed, and next November we will prove it. He closed by saying that he expected the delegates at Chicago would act out the plans of the people and nominate GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President.

The President then read a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. He next introduced Hon. Judge EVANS, of Texas, who said he appeared in behalf of hundreds of thousands of his fellow people. He had evidence which led him to believe that President LINCOLN designed that we should never have another free vote; that he will carry the States by the bayonet, and that if that is not enough it will be accomplished by fraudulent votes in Arkansas and other States; and if you intend to put him out and McCLELLAN in, you must pile up your votes so high that he cannot beat you by his fraudulent votes. It is you who must restore every State to the Union, and that is to be accomplished by the election of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He did not believe McCLELLAN was the only man under whom the South would come back, but he was the available man, for the Southerners regard him as a sufferer for opinion's sake, and a man who would enable them to come back to the Union with honor and glory. While the South is fighting for its the right of self-government, as guaranteed them by our forefathers.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON followed. He said that the American people were always ready to give credit to the man who perilled his life for his country. The victories in Western Virginia under McCLELLAN had raised the people from despondency to hopefulness. McCLELLAN from a disorganized mob made one of the most powerful armies in the world, and that, when it was ready to take the field, a spirit of jealousy took possession of the authorities at Washington, and they depleted his army, and took part of his men aways from him—that they finally gave the army to Gen. POPE, who was defeated, and Gen. McCLELLAN was again called to defend Washington. They had stripped him of his command to bury him in obscurity; but the people in that obscurity fixed their eyes upon him, and decided that he must be the man to save the country. The youth of New-York were in favor of McCLELLAN, and he wished to give this as a manifesto to instruct the delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The President then introduced Hon. Judge BEACH, of Queen's County. He said he had come from the country to see whether the people of New-York will support a man who can govern the country. For the past three years to be a Democrat was to be abused and slandered as a man never should be. If you differed with the Administration, they would assail you with epithets too vile to be used by men. He wished to know what had become of all the men and money. Once it had been our boast that no foreign minions could come over here. Now the French were in Mexico. If the Democratic party had been in power, this would not have been so. The Administration had removed the greatest soldier of the age, because they were afraid of his honesty and power. He has been abused as no man except ANDREW JACKSON was abused, and you may rest assured that any man who is persecuted by this Administration has something in him.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Col. MANSFIELD DAVIS, Mr. OSTRANDER and others, after which a large and beautiful flag was raised, bearing a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN. The bands playing and many colored lights burning about it, the effect was very beautiful.

Next were displayed

THE FIREWORKS.

These consisted of a large number of rockets, volcanoes, colored fire, several large wheels; and last, a very handsome work, representing an eagle holding in his claws a scroll bearing the name

M'CLELLAN;

beneath it a bust of McCLELLAN in a star, and below it again the words:

"Our Platform,
The Constitution and the Union."

Stand No. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the appointment of HIRAM KETCHAM, Sr., to the chair, who proceeded to give a rather extensive review of the civic and military career of Gen. McCLELLAN, charging the Administration with breaking faith with him, and withholding its forces to compel his defeat before Richmond. He stated that he was compelled against his earnest protest to leave off his designs of taking Richmond, and after defeating LEE on the field of Antietam with an army demoralized by the late defeat under POPE, he was removed from command. What would have happened had he been retained in command? Not less than twenty thousand men were lost at Chancellorsville, under BURNSIDE. MEADE succeeded, and *prevented* the enemy from reaching Washington. Gen GRANT succeeded—[At this point there were cries of "Butcher, butcher," followed by confusion.] Gen. GRANT acts under the orders of the President. [GROANS.] He remembered the caution of the *Herald*. He did not blame Gen. Grant. [Voices—ABE LINCOLN.] Shall we have a change? [Cries of "Yes, yes,"] The war had failed, not from want of men or money, but from imbecility and weakness in the head. [Laughter.] From his heart he desired peace, upon terms honorable to the Government, and such as Gen. McCLELLAN would approve and ratify. [Cheers.] Our fellow-citizens in the South were in error, but though in error, they were sincere. He was not afraid to say he was more desirous now of being united to the South than ever before. [Here the speaker was compelled to stop on account of the great confusion.]

The resolutions were then read and adopted amid much cheering.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. F. V. SEVERS, who stated that in the presence of this vast assembly, and in despite of the despotism of a long rule of oppression, the people had not forgotten their rights. [Cheers.] The object of this meeting was to recommend to the Democracy of our country a representative man, of a pure and spotless name—a man patient in humiliation, modest in victory. In the election of McCLELLAN, the South would see that there is a reactionary spirit at the North, which would give them the Constitution inviolate.

Col. E. B. NORTON, of TEXAS, was introduced, who made an exceedingly tedious speech. Mr. NORTON'S remarks were almost entirely lost to our reporter, owing to the confusion and the poor elocutionary powers of the speaker. The crowd was relieved by a song from Mr. CARRIGAN.

The Chairman next introduced Dr. DANIEL CARTER, "a true Union man from Tennessee." Mr. CARTER wished them to understand that although he was a Southern man he was not in favor of the rebellion. He had been for three years a wanderer from his native land. In LINCOLN'S lawful acts he was with him, but in his unlawful acts he was not. He was from Tennessee, from the same State with ANDREW JOHNSON, and he considered him the worst man in America today. He was the profanest man he ever knew and a common drunkard. He was brought up a Whig, in the school of HENRY CLAY, yet there was one Democrat he could vote for. He had confidence in him. That man was Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Great cheering.]

Mr. WM. W. HEWIT, Capt. RENDERS and others made some remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

New State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation stone of the new State Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island was laid with appropriate ceremonies. At 2 o'clock P. M. the steamer left Castle Garden, having on board the Commissioners and a large number of distinguished guests, specially invited to be present on the important occasion. Among the gentlemen on board were, THURLOW WEED, Senator MANGER, Monroe County; Senator STRONG, Brooklyn; Senator LANSING, of Albany; J. V. L. PRUYN, of Albany; Mayor WOOD, Brooklyn; Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Brooklyn; Commissioners of Police, Messrs. ACTON and BEDELL, Superintendent KENNEDY, Collector BARNEY, Dr. GARISH, &c., &c.

The company on arrival thortly afterward, proceeded to that part of the ground where the ceremonies took place.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev Dr. PETERS. The venerable President of the Commissioners, Hon. GELIAN C. VERPLANCK, then delivered an eloquent address. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On behalf of the people of New-York, of whom the Commissioners of Emigration are the agents and trustees for one of the many wise and beneficent institutions for the relief of distress, I bid you welcome. You have met here to witness the foundation of an hospital edifice to be a portion of the State Emigrant Hospital. This, it is trusted, will eminently promote the benevolent objects for which this commission and the system that they administer were instituted. It is now more than sixteen years since the Legislature of New-York enacted a carefully considered and wisely framed system for the relief of the injuries and evils under which alien emigrants arriving at this port were then constantly suffering. That system has since been modified as circumstances required or experience suggested, but its principles and main provisions remain unaltered, whilst its operations and effects have swelled to a magnitude far beyond any expectations of its framers. Since May, 1847, nearly three millions of alien emigrants have landed at this port, seeking in this land relief from the evils which they had experienced or had reason to dread, in the land of their birth. About one-third of this number have received aid from this Commission in temporary relief, advances to forward them to the place of their destination, or in care and support in local institutions. The hospital and refuge under the immediate charge of the Commission show on their records the care and treatment of about 200, and cases of disease or injury, many of them of the most serious nature. It is no slight evidence of the wisdom of this system, that it has been nearly self-supporting, and that, too, without any serious burden on those who contribute to its support. The commissioners have always been happy to acknowledge that much of the efficiency and economy with which the emigrant fund has been administered, is mainly due to the judicious provisions of the law by which that fund was always limited in amount in proportion to the number entitled to receive its benefits. The speaker referred to the great improvements in practical sanitary science, in connection with hospital buildings, which had taken place within the last few years, such as fresh air, exposure to light, liberal supplies of water for every purpose, thorough sewerage, and construction of buildings, preventing the spreading of infection, and aiding, at the same time, to the cure of disease beyond the most sanguine medical calculations. After alluding to the great hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin, and their splendid architectural beauties, making a touching allusion to the world-renowned philanthropist, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, he gave a short description of the present buildings, contrasting the ratio of mortality in the hospitals of the two richest capitals of the civilized world, London and Paris. He stated that it appeared from a report published in 1863, that the most decided superiority in the ratio of deaths was over the time honored hospitals of the old world exists in favor of the unpretending brick buildings on Ward's Island.

After giving a few more similar statistics, and description of the new proposed buildings, he concluded his eloquent address by saying, "we now proceed to the grateful duty of laying the corner-stone of an edifice which, it is humbly trusted, may long endure as a monument of the wise and humane legislation of our noble State, relieving the destitute and diseased stranger." [Great applause.]

The following documents were then deposited in the leaden box: The daily and other newspapers of New-York.

Report of Commissioners of Emigration from their organization, May 5, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1863.

Act of Incorporation.

Reports of the Emigrants' Savings Bank from September, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1863.

Plans and specifications of buildings.

Corporation Manual of New-York for 1863.

Corporation Manual of Brooklyn for 1863.

The President then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, after which, Mr. CASSERLY, General Agent of the Commissioners, read the list of documents deposited, and the general plan of the building, from which it appeared that the hospital buildings are five in number, arranged upon the pavilion plan.

The centre building three stories high, the other four two stories high, separated by a wide courtyard, completely isolating them from each other. The wards will contain accommodations for 300 beds; each bed will have 1,200 cubic feet of air, which is the largest number allowed in the best hospitals. The building will be plain, but handsome, and the cost, it is expected, will not exceed $500,000.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung by a portion of the choir of Trinity Church, of New York. At the conclusion the Rev. Dr. PETERS, in the absence of the Vicar-General of this Diocese, who was unexpectedly prevented from being present, pronounced the benediction.

The company then proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, where they sat down to a most elegant entertainment, prepared by Mr. INGAM. Ample justice having been done to the viands, &c., President VERPLANCK, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of the Executive of the State of New-York, also that of Ex-Gov. HUNT. The healths of the Commissioners of Emigration, the President, Mr. WEED, Mr. PURDY, Mr. CASSERLY, the national officers, were given, with several others. The company broke up about 8 o'clock, after spending a most pleasant afternoon. The weather was everything that could be desired.

The polite courtesies and attentions of Mr. CASSERLY on the occasion were generally acknowledged and appreciated by all present.

Arrival of a Whaler.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Arrived, bark *Elizabeth*, of Westport, FRANCIS, Atlantic Ocean, ten days from Charleston ground, with 60 barrels sperm oil; sent home 250 barrels sperm oil. The *Elizabeth* sailed Feb. 3, 1864, and returned on account of the illness of Mrs. FRANCIS, the Captain's wife. Reports spoke July 30, on Charleston ground, schoohers *Watchman*, TITSON, Provincetown, oil, as last reported; *Allegany*, RICH, Provincetown, with 135 barrels sperm oil all told; also, reports 4th, off Hatteras, saw a gunboat fire at, and bring to, a bark and afterward take her in tow; supposed she was a prize; also, spoke Aug. 7, lat. 38, long. 3, bark *Sharpsburgh*, STOWERS, from New-York for Pensacola.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a colored man, named JOHN RUMLEY, who was killed the evening previous. Deceased attempted to jump on one of the New-Jersey Railroad cars, but, missing, fell to the ground, and had one of his legs crushed by the wheel passing over it. The injured man was conveyed to the Alms-house Hospital, where he died during the night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. RUMLEY resided at No. 100 West Fifty-ninth-street, New-York.

ISSUE OF BONDS.—At a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted, empowering the Committee on Finance to advertise for proposals for a loan of $243,000, on bonds of the city, at 7 per cent, for twenty-five years, with which to redeem temporary bonds, already issued. A resolution was also adopted, providing for the issuing of bonds, in sums of $400, for one year, at 7 per cent, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers.

THE LATE DRAFT.—Yesterday there was a deficiency in the late draft in Jersey City of 23 men, as follows: First Ward, 2; Second, 9; Third, 1; Fourth, 1; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 4.

The enrollment Board will close its sitting next week, after which time all who have failed to report will be considered as deserters.

PEACHES.—There arrived in Jersey City yesterday four trains of cars loaded entirely with peaches for the New-York market. It is estimated that these cars contained over 10,000 baskets of peaches.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Francis S. Barlow, who has recently been called to mourn the irreparable loss of his loving and patriotic wife, is at the Brevoort House. He will join his command at the front in a day or two.

Hon. D. Pratt and wife, Syracuse; Capt. McDougall, U. S. Navy; Col. L. Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois, and Capt. Morrison, Toronto, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. F. Somerville, Kingston, C. W.; Col. D. Alden, Augusta, Me., and Maj. Lehman, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Pennsylvania.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

We have already given a brief abstract of the message sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature now in special session. Gov. CURTIN says:

"I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the rebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government, lying as her southern counties do in the immediate vicinity of the border; and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for our defence. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country; not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would have also necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failures and short-comings that may have occurred in pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted. This State has steadily devoted her men to the great service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as shown by her history from the three months men and the reserve corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligation, she has a right to be defended by the national force as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She, of course, cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government? It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the National forces, it has only been against the common enemy; it has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants; nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet, when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this orrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless, and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare meeting it, and succeeding, to some extent, in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands. It might have been hoped, nay, we had a right to expect that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident within the border of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes, by unscrupulous politicians.

The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies; enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be treated as such.

The following correspondence is quoted:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 1, 1864.

His Excellency President Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac River, made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in the sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relation, the security of the border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force with an especial view to its defence.

The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, to be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well-founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

For after the outbreak of the rebellion, the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments, with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river.

Regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford, at present, no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision, has now become so obvious that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upon your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly secured. We have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Aug. 1, 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh, Pa.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

To reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved Feb. 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office. I have the honor to remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEM.—Similar letter sent his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication, dated July 22, 1864, was made by Major-Gen. COUCH to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburgh turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it.

Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges and hold their own. This is stated in order to show you that the border citizens are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against any ordinary raiding party.

Inclosed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with the indorsement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed.

If ten thousand men can be thus organized, its existence would be a protection, and give confidence. I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essent al service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted. It is believed that the militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH.

Gov. CURTIN says further:

"I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by drafting in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient, a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportion of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years, who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State, independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the largest part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our exposed border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it shall be raised, and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and invasions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force, and keep it permanently in the field for her defence.

Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure, would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments—and any smaller force would be inadequate—would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars.

The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not as heretofore loose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the national Government.

When it became necessary to call it into the field, where, thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration."

A Naval Mystery.

THE CALORIC ENGINE TO PROPEL THE DICTATOR.

It is quite useless to conceal the fact that no steam power will propel the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator* on her forthcoming European voyage. The Ericsson caloric engine will be the motive power, and the manner in which its progress at the Delamater Iron Works has been effected, without the slightest intimation on the part of the press that anything mysterious was going on, shows that the contractor attaches undue importance to secrecy. If the engine fails—as fail we are assured it cannot—the country must know the fact some time or other; if it succeeds, premature announcements cannot impair, but must necessarily enhance, the triumph of genius.

The *Dictator* is now slowly fitting out.

The *Puritan* is not known to have a caloric engine, but it is not unlikely that her moving force will be the same as the *Dictator*, if that should succeed, as the *Puritan* cannot soon be finished.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, WM. G. SALTONSTALL, Acting Volunteer Commanding, from Fortress Monroe in thirty-two hours, arrived yesterday morning.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Commanding, WM. G. SALTONSTALL; Acting Master, John F. Winchester; Acting Assistant Paymaster, D. H. Kimberly; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Flynn; Acting First Assistant Surgeon, J. W. O'Conner; Acting Ensigns, William H. Dumont, Wm. H. Williams, C. A. Babcock, H. D. Whittemore and Isaac Pease; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. D. Miller and Robert Wallace; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John F. Sloan and Thos. H. Barrett; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. D. Duncan, H. G. Schandeach and Thos. H. Lawrence; Captain's Clerk, Frank Harrison; Paymaster's Clerk, J. E. Vail.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	b3	254⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R... 92⅛
10,000	do	b3	255	100	do..... 92
5,000	do	b3	255¼	100	do..... 92⅛
300	Erie Railway		112⅞	100	do..... 92⅛
700	do	b2	113	100	do..... b3 92⅛
700	do		113	200	do..... s3 92⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	b3	134¾	100	do..... s4 92¾
300	do		134¾	100	Ill. Cen. R..... 122¾
200	Reading R.....		136⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R..... 114⅝
200	do		136⅝	400	P., Ft. W. & C..... 116
100	Mariposa M. Co...		46¼		

[Advertisement.]

CREASTS AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.—The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A DAD-BEATEN THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Pass

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4020. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WAR OFFICE DISPATCH.

The Capture of Mobile Reported by Deserters.

GEN. SHERMAN KNOCKING ATLANTA.

All the Georgia Militia Now in the Field.

The Great Explosion at City Point.

All Quiet in the Army of the Potomac.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—9.30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

No further intelligence has been received from Mobile, except from deserters, who report the capture of the city, but nothing official.

Gen. SHERMAN reports all well, and that he is knocking Atlanta with four and a half inch shells.

No movement has been made by our forces in front of Petersburgh.

Gen. SHERIDAN has not been heard from to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, reports the casualties by the explosion of the ammunition barge at City Point, on the 9th, as follows: Killed, twelve enlisted men, two citizens (employees), one citizen (not employed by the Government), and thirty-eight colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, four enlisted men, fifteen citizens (employes), and eighty-six colored laborers. Besides these, there were eighteen others wounded, soldiers and citizens, not belonging about the wharf. The damage to the property was large, but I have not the means of reporting it. The names of the killed and wounded have not been reported to the Department. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT suffer delay from the fact that it was necessary to bring the dispatch steamer from New-Orleans. They are now, however, hourly looked for. The Richmond papers of yesterday say that their loss in guns at Fort Gaines was 50, and that they lost about 600 prisoners there, and also an immense amount of stores of all sorts.

Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches state that all the Georgia militia is now in his front, under HOOD. It is understood that BEAUREGARD has been sent to take command of the defences of Mobile. That engineer has certainly shown a high order of talent in the kind of work with which he will there be charged, as his defence of Charleston and Petersburgh attests. The present position of SHERMAN's army, however, makes the mere possession of the City of Mobile, a matter of minor importance, and no great solicitude is felt in official quarters in regard to its capture.

At latest advices the situation before Petersburgh remained unchanged. The interest, so far as active military operations go, now centres in the force under Gen. SHERIDAN, whose brilliantly inaugurated campaign goes on most encouragingly.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

A letter from City Point, dated Aug. 10, says:

"About 11 o'clock yesterday a noise resembling the explosion of a magazine was heard at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and many surmises were indulged in as to the direction from which it came and its cause.

During the afternoon word came that a boat loaded with ammunition had exploded at City Point, causing a frightful loss of life and great destruction of property.

On the correspondent of the Associated Press reaching the scene of the disaster a spectacle was presented to him utterly indescribable.

Buildings had been demolished, tents thrown down, and horses killed in every direction.

The depot building just completed was a mass of ruins, while the ground for hundreds of yards was covered with property of every description.

The dead and wounded had been extricated from the ruins and carried some distance back, the former for burial and the latter to be sent to the hospitals.

A boat loaded with various kinds of ammunition was being unloaded by the negroes of the Quartermaster's Department, nearly a hundred in number, and the only theory advanced as to the cause of the calamity, is, that a shell must have been dropped by one of them, thus communicating the fire to the entire mass.

The noise lasted about thirty seconds, as witnesses say, and the shock was felt for a long distance.

On the side of the road, in front of the landing, were located a number of offices and stores, among them the post-office and Adams' Express Office, which were almost utterly thrown down, the large number of persons occupying them miraculously escaping with but slight bruises.

In the rear of this is a steep bank covered with tents on its summit, occupied chiefly by the colored laborers and their families.

Had the ground been level the loss of life would, no doubt, have been far greater than it was.

Shells, balls and shot of every kind struck this bank in a perfect shower, while the ground in the vicinity is actually covered with all kinds of stores.

A large number of old saddles and pieces of harness are among the debris.

A boat loaded with stores, lying alongside another one, was torn to pieces, a large portion of it being raised completely out of the water, and thrown through the store-house on the dock.

Capt. BENEDICT and Capt. AMES, of the Commissary Department, were in the building at the time, and were buried beneath the ruins. After considerable labor they were extricated from their perilous situation, neither of them being fatally injured, though a good deal bruised.

Capt. DANIEL D. WILLY, who was in his tent quite a distance from the spot, was struck in the head by a piece of shell and injured, though not dangerously.

Mr. MCKEE, his clerk, was so severely injured at the same time that he cannot recover.

A. M. BAXTER, a citizen from Cold Spring, New-York, was killed. He kept a soda-water stand.

Privates ANSELL and METCALF, of the Fifth Cavalry, were killed.

A sergeant, named HARRIS, in the Ordnance Department, was injured and died soon after.

Lieut. LANE, of the Navy Department, was slightly injured.

A citizen, named WRIGHT, was also slightly injured.

JAMES THORP, a clerk in the Ordnance Office, was killed.

Mr. FAY, of the Sanitary Commission, was slightly injured.

RICHARD STONE, a citizen, was killed.

Mrs. SPENCER, Relief Agent, received slight injuries.

The casualities are believed to be at least fifty killed, and about a hundred wounded.

A number of bodies of colored persons have been found besides the above-mentioned, and there are sixteen in the post hospital, whilst others are scattered in different localities.

Twenty-five colored men, more or less wounded, were taken to the colored general hospital, where several amputations were performed.

Five shells passed through the Sanitary Commission boat, but fortunately no one on it was injured.

It is believed that many bodies were blown into the river, which will never be recovered.

Capt. SCHUYLER, Provost-Marshal, who was sitting on the top of a bank of the river, under a fly, was lifted up and thrown a distance of ten or twelve feet, receiving a shower of shells around him, but, strange to say, escaped without a scratch.

Our loss is put down by him at about thirty killed, and seventy or eighty wounded, twelve of the killed being soldiers.

Nothing has, as yet, been discovered as to the cause of the calamity.

In the Commissary Department, six men are known to be killed and some twenty-five wounded.

Three men belonging to the railroad were injured.

The loss of property is not known, but it will prove to be very large.

The Twentieth New-York Volunteers lose six killed and seventeen wounded.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio lose three killed and four wounded.

The boat *Lewis* caught fire, when a wrecking tug ran ashore and extending her hose, threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames, and thus saving a large amount of ammunition.

Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning.

One of the gunboats opened during the night, and threw a number of shells at what was supposed to be a moving rebel force.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

CAVALRY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A few days ago three cavalry expeditions were planned and put into operation as follows:

Gen. STONEMAN, with a large force, started upon an important expedition, which, if successful, will electrify the whole country. Men, women and children, from Maine to California, will join in the glorious acclaim—the nation will rejoice—and suffering humanity throughout the world will be eclipsed with joy.

About the same time, Gen. GARRARD went to the east of Atlanta, ostensibly to add to the destruction already done in that direction, but in reality to divert the attention of a division of rebel cavalry located in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, fifteen miles from Atlanta, and ultimately, if possible, to join Gen. STONEMAN at a given point.

Gen. GARRARD did divert the rebel cavalry, and to such an extent that he got himself in a most dismal snarl. Upon an eminence near Stone Mountain the enemy put four pieces of artillery, each of which was pointed toward one of four roads, any of which would not have been desirable for GARRARD to travel upon.

Besides, our forces were completely surrounded, and for two days this predicament lasted, while the forces of the rebels were increasing, and hourly their circle was being contracted.

To join STONEMAN was impossible. To cut his way out, not improbable, however. This was decided upon, and the whole force, like an avalanche, pounced unexpectedly upon the enemy, and breaking through, reached headquarters with trifling loss.

To the south and west of Atlanta, another expedition, under Gen. MCCOOK, directed its way. His orders were the same as Gen. GARRARD's. He was for a day or two to occupy the attention of a rebel cavalry division in that vicinity, and, if possible, to cut loose, and [at a] given time and place join STONEMAN and GARRARD.

But MCCOOK even fared worse than GARRARD, so far as yet known. He managed to get encircled by a much larger crowd than his own, and the following is all that is known of the affair: Col. BROWNLOW, a dashing fighting officer, (a son of the ubiquitous Parson,) and a chip of the old block, who had charge of one brigade, returned here last night. He reports that Gen. MCCOOK's whole force was surrounded, and that no visible means of escape from capture presented itself. Taking everything into consideration, BROWNLOW determined to "get out." He says that he called for volunteers to accompany him, and seven hundred joined his party, among whom were Col. CAXTON, who has been made a Brigadier, (he didn't know it,) but who, a few minutes afterward declined becoming a participant in the excursion.

BROWNLOW says that he and his party cut their way out, and made for a certain bridge, but found that it had been cut. He made for another point on the Chattahoochee, and again found obstructions.

Immediately he divested himself of his clothing, dashed into the river, swam across, and with twenty-five associates arrived at Marietta, almost naked, at a late hour yesterday.

This at present is all we know of the three expeditions. Until we hear from Gen. MCCOOK, no verdict can be placed upon BROWNLOW's performance. Many officers agree that under no consideration should a command run away without the Commander's approval, however terrible the situation.

Nothing has been heard from STONEMAN, except from rebel prisoners, who say that the Macon road has been stopped in two or three places. We have nothing official, however, from that distinguished officer.

For the cause of humanity I hope he will be successful. But, one thing certain, he will not have the support of GARRARD and MCCOOK.

As I have stated above, GARRARD has returned, and MCCOOK *may* be on the road to some Southern prison.

All now depends on the sagacity, valor and intrepidity of Gen. STONEMAN and his gallant command. God speed them, say I. CHICKAMAUGA.

The Battle of July 22.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT FROM A PARTICIPANT.

The following letter from Lieut. H. O. DWIGHT, Adjutant Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, gives a graphic picture of the fearful struggle before Atlanta on July 22:

BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.

"The papers have given you some account of the great battle of the 22d; perhaps you would like some details of that awful slaughter, as it appeared to me.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, it was reported that the 'rebs' had evacuated. Our picket officer, UNQUHART, asked me to go out with him and take a look at the city; so we went out, passed the rebel works and sat gazing at the great city. We could still see some rebels about town, and the young ladies at the seminary were waving white handkerchiefs, and had a large sheet hoisted over the building, by way of a flag of truce. We looked long and carefully with my fine glass, and saw enough to decide us that the town was not evacuated, and UNQUHART was confident that there was a trap for us somewhere. I left my glass with him, and returned to report my reconnoissance, and was considerably afraid that the trap would not be seen by BLAIR. Had he moved forward, as was his first intention, I would have been eating corn-bread at Macon now with poor UNQUHART, instead of being 'before Atlanta.'

AN ATTACK IN THE REAR.

By noon we had decided that all was right, and had discussed as improbable the flank movement which several had thought the "rebs" were executing. As we sat at dinner some one remarked that we had been lucky so far, in not losing many men in this campaign. Just then a shot was fired exactly in our rear; then another, then a volley, and as we sprang to our arms, we heard, amid the din of battle, the well-known yells which answer the purpose of cheers in the Southern army. Confident that our rear was covered, we formed in our rifle-pits facing Atlanta, expecting an attack from the front. Soon it became evident that our flank was to be crushed, as the yells of the enemy grew nearer, and the musket balls and shells began to pass among us. I saw which way the thing was going, and led my horse *outside* the works, where I hitched him. Returning, I found the Fourth Division broken, and coming back like a flock of sheep, followed by the rebels.

Col. FAY and several others of our officers tried to rally the panic-stricken crowd, but not to much avail, for at that instant the rebels came in sight in the woods, and commenced a brisk fire upon our brigade, as it stood with its *back* toward the enemy. Our boys were accustomed to wait for orders, and so they stood till the order was given to leap the parapet and fire from the *outside*. On came the rebels at the charge, with triumphant shouts, waving their insignificant little battle flags on high. A dead silence prevailed along our line; nearer they come, and a long line of gun-barrels glistens in the sun-light; at last comes the shout, "*Fire!*" and a blinding flash, a vindictive rattle, and the magnificent line of the enemy is gone. Upon the struggling remnants a constant fire is kept up, and we think to ourselves "*Bravo*," when another volley of bullets comes from behind our backs, as a line comes out of the woods *from Atlanta*. Quick as thought, the word is given to leap the parapet again, and as they come up on the charge, they are met with a good dose of lead, which drives them back once more. Again we have to jump to the outside of the works, to repel another charge from the inside; here Col. FAY was wounded. The rebels now came up on our *flank*, at a point where they could rake the left of our regiment, as it laid outside the curve of our works; so the left was swung around.

A CHARGE FOR AMMUNITION.

Now things began to look interesting. They were shooting at us from three sides; our ammunition was nearly out, and when I went back to see where I could get some more cartridges, behold the "rebs" had possession of the works between us and headquarters, so that we were cut off. Of course, all of us went to work gathering cartridges from the bodies of the dead and wounded. A pile of half a dozen boxes of ammunition stood by a big tree midway between us and the rebels, and three of our boys made a charge on the tree. The first one seized two heavy boxes of a thousand rounds each, and shouldering them, came back in triumph; the second did likewise, but just as the third was bringing in his prize, a rebel seized him by the nape of the neck, and lugged him off into bondage. A rebel becoming obstreperous, and coming too near our works, a little fellow of Company B reached over, and taking him by the hair of the head, drew him "in out of the wet."

A MIXED FIGHT.

At one time we made a charge, and for a few moments we were mixed up pretty thoroughly with a regiment of rebels who had been bothering us with their impertinent language. Three rebels were cut down by officers' sabres; I was in the thick of it, but everybody that I saw wanted to *surrender*, and I found nobody to fight. One big fellow in Company A knocked down a rebel with his fist. A rebel made a grab at our tattered old flag, and one of the color guard ran his bayonet through him, and threw him over the work. One of our boys took the rebel flag, and tore it in pieces before they could prevent him. Things continued growing interesting until about 4 o'clock, when we had to leap the works a couple of times more, and by this time the boys began to beg for cartridges worse than any famished people ever begged for bread.

Things looked dark. Cut off from the rest of the army, we had been fighting for four hours, and no help coming yet. Then the rebs. began to pour in canister and shrapnel from the Atlanta side, and at last they ran up two pieces of artillery to two of the embrasures on the *inside* of our breastworks, and began to give us canister as we lay on the *outside*. Just then information came that a gap had been opened for us to retreat through, and the order was given to fall back. Falling back about 300 yards brought us to the rest of the division, and we formed line again, repulsed three more assaults, and, wearied out, slept on our arms all night.

Such was the most awful battle I have ever been in; and I most heartily pray I may never see another like it. I never saw such awful slaughter as took place among the rebels. They literally laid in piles, as I went over the ground next morning.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

On the 26th we moved from the left, to the right of the army, and on the 28th, just as we were going into position, Gen. HOOD made a fierce assault upon our right, held by the Fifteenth Corps. He expected to find us without fortifications, but he let us rest just ten minutes before attacking, and in those ten minutes the whole army fortified itself, so that we lost but few. Our regiment was sent as a part of a reinforcement to support the Fifteenth Corps. Here the slaughter of the enemy was awful again, while we lost almost none. In one place lies an entire regiment of rebels, *dead in line* just as they stood,—with Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major in front, all dead and every company officer, each shot down at his post. The sight is beyond description awful. How the rebel army can stand such wholesale butchery, I cannot see. A Georgian Colonel, taken prisoner, was looking sadly around the field of battle; some one asked him how many men Hood had left. "Oh," said he, "about enough for *two more such killings*."

The Raids on the Macon Railroad—Particulars of the Disaster to Gen. McCook.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MARIETTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Last Wednesday two considerable bodies of picked cavalry started simultaneously on a raid on the enemy's communications—one under Gen. STONEMAN, passing around the left of our army near Stone Mountain; the other, under Gen. ED. MCCOOK, around our right. The presumed object of the raid was the thorough destruction of the Macon Railroad, which is essential to the enemy's hold upon Atlanta. From STONEMAN nothing has been heard. From MCCOOK the news is both good and bad—good, because he fully accomplished his design, and bad, because when near the Chattahoochee, on his return, he found himself nearly surrounded by the enemy, whom at last accounts he was still fighting. Fragments of his advance guard, which became separated from the main body, and were roughly handled by the enemy, arrived here to-day, completely worn out by the fatigues and privations of the last four or five days. From a field-officer, who rallied and brought them in, I have obtained the following particulars of the raid, up to the moment he was cut off from the main body. The details, as far as they go, are entirely reliable:

MCCOOK'S FORCE,

consisted of his own division, the First Brigade containing the Fourth Kentucky, First East Tennessee and Eighth Iowa, commanded by Col. CROXTON, and the Second Brigade, containing the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Fourth Indiana, commanded by Lieut.-Col. TOBAY. Four regiments, the Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee and Fifth Iowa, which participated in ROUSSEAU's raid, went along as a reserve. The Ninth Ohio, also one of ROUSSEAU's raiding regiments, was to be left to guard the pontoon across the Chattahoochee, where the raiding party crossed, also four pieces of LILLY's Indiana Battery. The other two pieces accompanied the raiders—the only artillery along. One ambulance to each regiment was allowed, and a few pack mules.

The entire column was not over 2,500 strong, many of every regiment being left behind. Picked men and picked horses were only admitted to the expedition, though, eventually some of the former were left on account of an inability to mount them properly. Some of the regiments were armed throughout with the Spencer rifle, the most formidable and effective repeating arm known.

THE START.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th, MCCOOK's column, composed as above, then stationed on the right of our army, on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, quietly recrossed on their pontoons to the north bank, several miles below the railroad bridge, and took up their line of march down the river, which there runs in a southwesterly direction. Upon reaching a point opposite Campbellstown, the Home Guards there opened fire upon them from the south bank, wounding several horses; but they did not pause to reply. Col. TOBAR's brigade, in advance, reached a point called Turner's Ferry, ten miles below Campbellstown, Thursday morning, and immediately proceeded to throw across pontoons, meeting with no opposition from the opposite bank, the enemy seeming to be in profound ignorance of our intentions. By 2 P. M. Thursday the whole force was across, and immediately pushed out, leaving, as pre-arranged, the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and four guns of Lilly's Indiana Battery to guard the bridge.

THE WEST POINT AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CUT AGAIN.

Marching briskly, and without opposition, the column swung rapidly ahead, moving nearly due east. After passing about nine miles, Palmetto Station on the railroad running from Atlanta to West Point, the west half of which was lately so thoroughly wrecked by ROUSSEAU, hove in sight just at sunset, and, at the same moment, the rebel pickets were encountered, who fired and fell back. The advance regiments belonging to Col. TOBAR's brigade, formed for a charge, and in a dash, led by Col. TOBAR in person, they swooped down upon the village, but with no other result than to catch a glimpse of the rear-guard of the enemy's column, which consisted, so the villagers reported, of about five hundred cavalry.

PALMETTO STATION

is twenty-five miles from Atlanta, and contains five hundred inhabitants, none of whom, save a few fearfully tempered women, were visible. Several regiments were immediately deployed along the railroad, east and west of the station, for five miles, and for that distance the road was torn up, the rails thrown on piles of burning ties and fence rails, and rendered utterly useless. The depot building, full of commissary stores, was fired, and the flames spread to adjacent buildings. Abundant supplies of bacon and corn were found, and destroyed. Four cars, two loaded with railroad material and two with commissary stores, were burned; the telegraph wires were torn down for several miles, and an immense number of bales of corn-shucks added fervor to the towering flames that shot back a more fiery gleam at the setting sun. After a halt of an hour and a quarter, during which the work of destruction was fully consummated, the column resumed its line of march, the failing twilight turned into noonday by the glare from the burning buildings at Palmetto.

FAYETTEVILLE CAPTURED—A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Night fell rapidly, and a heavy rain set in. Noiselessly the long column of silent horsemen pursued their way through the drenching shower, over roads that never before resounded to the footfall of an armed Federal soldier. Nine miles from Palmetto, Whitewater Creek, a stream that deserves to be called a river, was crossed at several fords, and when the column pushed forward on the opposite side, the woods beside the road were found lined with the baggage trains of the rebel army. A scene set in that defies description. With admirable management our advance brigade kept straight on their way to Fayetteville, but five miles distant from the stream just crossed, maintaining a profound silence, and not deigning to reply to the drowsy queries of the few teamsters who were nearly enough awake to ask where in the d—l they came from. Not until every avenue of escape from Fayetteville was guarded, did our troops commence their work of devastation. Up to the time they disclosed who they were, the rebel teamsters and those with the trains were utterly ignorant of the presence of the Yankee. Words cannot picture their astonishment and abject terror when they gradually became conscious of the situation. Some, dragged ruthlessly from their slumbers, were disposed to show fight at what they considered a very unhappy practical joke. Others were altogether incredulous, and nothing convinced them that they were really surprised until our men commenced destroying their trains.

I hear the number of wagons destroyed was estimated at nearly one thousand. They apparently contained all the baggage of the rebel army at Atlanta, and also the baggage of citizens who have fled at our approach. They stretched for nearly five miles. Swiftly our men ran through, rifling them of many a treasure. Hundreds upon hundreds of mules were slaughtered—all, in fact, which were not in prime condition. They were run through the body, one after another, by our troopers, whose sabres, that night and early morning, dripped with more innocent blood than ever stained them before. The teamsters were collected together, and many Commissaries and Quartermasters with the train were also captured. The wagons, with their contents, were consigned to the torch, and utterly destroyed. Many curious things were fished out—such as rich Odd Fellows and Masonic regalias—and our boys fairly loaded themselves down with plunder. There was a discouraging contrast, however, between the things they were able to carry, and those they wanted to carry.

FAYETTEVILLE OCCUPIED.

While the destruction of the train was going on our forces surrounded Fayetteville, and shortly after daybreak on Friday, the 29th, entered the town, still quietly asleep. Fayetteville is due south of Atlanta forty miles, and was thought entirely secure, as was evident from the collection of trains there. As our cavalrymen went from door to door on a tour of morning inspection, the manner of the inmates was ludicrous in the extreme. They were utterly unable to comprehend that they were face to face with the Yankee rampant. When they *did* comprehend, their consternation was both painful and funny. The women assumed the color of ashes—the men turned pale and red by alternation. Several rebel officers, enjoying themselves with a brief furlough from duty, were gobbled and sent off to swell the gathering cloud of captives. All the commissary stores in the town were seized and appropriated by our men, who, without sleep or respite, resumed their march at 7 A. M., their column increased by the addition of a thousand prisoners, and their spirits buoyant, in spite of great fatigue, at their successes, rendered much greater than they had anticipated by the capture of the train.

THE RAILROAD TO MACON CUT.

By 9 A. M., Friday morning, the head of the column struck the railroad leading from Atlanta to Macon at a point 43 miles south of the former point. This road was the only one leading from Atlanta that remained intact. Several regiments went to work with great energy, and by 2 P. M. six miles had been thoroughly destroyed *secundum artem*. There are no bridges on this road near the point where our forces struck it, and beyond the burning of a depot building at Fayette Station, no other damage was possible.

THE RETURN.

The business of the raid was over in exactly twenty-four hours after it pushed east from the Chattahoochee River. During that space, the troops had moved constantly, and had destroyed eleven miles of railroad and an immense wagon train. Time is life on all such expeditions, and at 2 P. M. the column was reformed, and faced westward, homeward-bound. The return route lay a little south of that pursued on the outward journey, passing through Newnan, thence to fords on the Chattahoochee River. Our column for return was formed as follows: First Brigade, Col. CROXTON, in advance; Second Brigade, Col. TOBAY, following; then came the pack-mules, the prisoners with their guards, and in the rear, Col. HARRISON with his four regiments.

THE ENEMY HEARD FROM.

An hour after starting, and just before recrossing the bridge over Whitewater Creek, on the Newnan road, a heavy force of cavalry, consisting, it is stated, of Gen. JACKSON's division of WHEELER's cavalry, came dashing down on the Fayetteville road and attacked our rear regiments, under Col. HARRISON, on the right flank. Some confusion ensued, and our troops were driven a short distance. The Second and Fourth Indiana were brought back to Col. HARRISON's support, and the enemy was speedily repulsed. The march was resumed, and at dark our rear guard passed over and burned the bridge.

A BRIEF HALT.

Friday night a brief halt was ordered—the first—and then only long enough to enable the pioneers to repair the road leading to Newnan. Rest it did not afford, for the men stood at the heads of their horses, ready to mount into the saddle at a word.

REBEL INFANTRY ENCOUNTERED.

Newnan is a station on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, forty miles from Atlanta and about twelve from the Chattahoochee River, to which MCCOOK was making his way. On Saturday, at 10 A. M., our advance guard had reached a point within a mile of Newnan, when it became evident that the column would not be permitted to pass through without something of a fight. The advance guard was quickly reinforced and charged down to the town, but unexpectedly found themselves confronted with a heavy force of rebel infantry, and could see on the track two long trains from which they continued to pour and form in order of battle. The charge was not insisted upon, and as our detachment fell back, the rebels advanced a heavy line of skirmishers. MCCOOK immediately ordered a divergence to the south, and he shortly succeeded in crossing the railroad, two miles and a half below Newnan.

THE ENEMY CLOSES IN.

At this point all knowledge of the movements and fate of the main raiding party is involved in mystery. The Fourth Indiana, Second Kentucky and part of the Second Indiana, forming the advance guard, found themselves, shortly after crossing the railroad, attacked very unexpectedly on flank and rear by heavy masses of the enemy's cavalry. They were then cut off from the main body, and, after a fight in which they were greatly outnumbered, they were compelled to extricate themselves as best they could. Maj. PURDY, of the Fourth Indiana, rallied three hundred and fifteen men, and by dint of sticking closely to the woods, and employing negro guides, he reached the Chattahoochee on Saturday night, at a plantation ferry—one of the few left unguarded by the enemy. During the night, with the aid of two fruit dug-outs, he crossed every man and equipment, swimming the horses, all of which passed over safely save one. On Sunday he traveled not less than seventy-five miles by obscure roads, the enemy hanging on his rear all day, and near dark capturing four or five dismounted men, who were straggling in the rear. Sunday night the worn-out detachment encamped at Sweetwater, not far from the ground and scene of operations around Dallas, his men enjoying the first sleep they had caught for four nights. To-day (Monday), at noon, he arrived here with three hundred and ten men—a little over half the number composing the advance guard which was attacked. But eighty-three of the Second Kentucky came in. The fate of the main body of raiders is still wrapped in obscurity, though the last report, springing up nobody knows where, assures us that MCCOOK is at the river, fighting his way back to our lines. Another one, not so general, has him captured, while a third has started him off on a long Southern tour toward Pensacola, or some other point on the Gulf held by our forces. Col. BROWNLOW, of the First East Tennessee, arrived this afternoon, with about thirty-five straggliers, but as he became separated from the main body, he of course can throw no light upon the situation.

We are momentarily expecting news from MCCOOK, but have received nothing reliable. If anything serious has befallen his main force we shall hear of it to-day, through the Atlanta papers. I can hear of no casualties, save that Maj. PAYNE and ten men of the First Wisconsin, were killed on Thursday last. The First Wisconsin was sent, after the Chattahoochie was crossed, on a road leading to the left of Palmetto. It became engaged and was compelled to fall back to the pontoon bridge, with a loss of about fifty killed, wounded and missing. In the meantime the raiding column had pushed on, and it was too late to rejoin them.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

From STONEMAN not a word has been heard, and we can only chronicle the return of EDWARDS' division, which accompanied him the first ten days after starting, with the view of making a demonstration on the Macon Railroad, to distract the enemy's attention while STONEMAN, with the remainder of his command, pushed ahead. GARRARD's division was assailed by a large force, and fell back slowly, as instructed, while STONEMAN continued his swift march, with what object in view I have not been able to ascertain.

The hope that MCCOOK will still turn up is general, and it is by no means improbable that he may; though, doubtless, he must lose heavily. His raid accomplished all, and more, than was intended, and the great benefit that will be derived from it cannot be counterbalanced by any disaster less grave than the capture of his entire column.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Smith's Expedition—The Trans-Mississippi Rebels.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. SMITH'S expedition is well out. Its destination is unknown.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM has been relieved at Vicksburgh, and ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN.

The District of Vicksburgh has been assigned to Gen. WASHBURNE, who now controls the river from Cairo.

The report from the Gulf Department is that all is quiet there and on the White River.

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are trying to cross the Mississippi.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR is at Meridian, and commands in place of Gen. S. D. LEE, who is now at Atlanta.

Preparations to Abate Indian Atrocities.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Aug. 11.

W. H. S. HUGHES, Adjutant-General of Nebraska, has issued an order calling for two regiments of mounted infantry for Indian service, to serve four months, and to report to Brig.-Gen. HARVORD and Brig.-Gen. COX as soon as possible.

The following is the address of Gov. SAUNDERS to the citizens of Nebraska:

"The news from our Western border is alarming. Numerous trains of emigrants and freights have been attacked and the owners killed, wagons destroyed and stock run off. No less than four different points on the route between our Territory and Denver were attacked in one day. The Indians are known to be infesting these roads for a distance of several hundred miles. All the available Government troops have been sent forward. We need more men in order to punish these savages, and give security to our frontier settlers.

In order to meet the want, I have thought proper to call the able-bodied militia of the territory to organize a few companies of minute men—men who can and will, if necessary, move at a moment's warning to the scene of these depredations, and assist in punishing the murderers and robbers, or driving them from the country. I make this appeal to our people, confident that it will be responded to promptly and with willingness on their part.

The Adjutant-General has to-day issued a special order from these headquarters, giving particulars in regard to the manner of organizing and reporting these companies. ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Safety of Travel on the Overland Route.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

To correct probable misapprehension in regard to the safety of travel on the overland route, it is proper to say that although the Indians have been very troublesome of late in attacking unarmed trains and murdering emigrants unable to defend themselves, there has, as yet, been no attack by the Indians, as far as known, upon the mail coaches, which run regularly both ways. The mails were ordered to be stopped at Atchison and this place to-day by the Superintendent of the Overland line, owing to the stock being run off from some of the stations, but it is believed that our troops are being so distributed along the route as fully to protect it.

Affairs in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Congressional Committee and Editorial Convention attended an excursion given by the Board of Trade to-day, leaving at 1 o'clock in the cutter *Dobbin* and two steamers. They proceeded to House Island, and, after inspecting Fort Scammon, had a big clam-bake, after which they amused themselves with dancing, and returned late in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock to-morrow the Congressional Committee leave in the steam-cutter *Mahoning* for Wescassel, Fort Popham and Bath.

Indian Hostilities.

OMAHA CITY, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Hostile marauding Indians infest the whole line from Fort Kearny to South Pass, a distance of 500 miles, and daily commit new outrages, making forays on stock and burning trains. A great number of travelers are now stopping at Fort Kearny for protection, and waiting for arms. The Indians, in bands of from 10 to 100, move with celerity, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the country, elude pursuit. The telegraph line is still in good order, notwithstanding these troubles.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The steamboat train from New-York via New-London, met with an accident at the junction near Worcester this morning, owing to the displacement of a switch. The engine was thrown down an embankment, but the coupling breaking, the cars remained on the track. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but none were seriously injured.

Disaster to the British Ship William.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The British ship *William*, from Manzanilla, in coming up the harbor at 2 o'clock this morning, in thick weather, ran ashore on Deer Island, where she remains in a bad position. Capt. MAY has come to the city for assistance. She has a cargo of palm leaf, molasses, etc

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday Aug. 11.

The members of the Legislature of this State are on a visit to the ruins of Chambersburgh.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

The War Between Germany and Denmark.

REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

Utterances of the Queen upon American Affairs.

Adherence to the Policy of Non-Intervention.

Debates upon the Mexican Question and American Emigration.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th at 5 P. M., and from Queenstown on the 31st July, arrived here early this morning.

The *Louisiana* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 29th and Liverpool 30th. The *Asia* arrived off Cape Clear on the morning of the 30th July.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Scare—Europe at Peace—The Queen's Speech—Strict Neutrality—Federal Enlistment of British Subjects—Press Gangs—The Yelverton Case—A British Admiral in the Divorce Court—A Financial Suggestion—Figs and Pickles—Mr. Kinglake on Mexico—Rule of Recognition—A New Sensation.

LONDON, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

We have nearly done laughing at and wondering over the great scare of Washington and Baltimore, which accompanied the third invasion of Maryland, and are waiting, like the sailor at the show, for what is to come next. Europe is so dull, that we look to America for our semi-weekly excitement, as the manufactories used to look for their cotton.

Europe is quiet. Europe is stagnant. The paltry little war in Denmark is over. King CHRISTIAN has sent his representative to Vienna, as he should have done in the first place, and a nine months' armistice is probably agreed upon, and we have a foreshadowing of the terms of peace. Once satisfied that she had no help to expect from England, Denmark is ready to make peace on the best terms she can get.

The Queen's speech has been read, proroguing Parliament. She is sorry that peace has not yet been made in America, but she is determined to maintain a strict neutrality between the two belligerents—that is, she means to be equally friendly with both parties. If Her Majesty should take a glass of wine with President LINCOLN, she will be equally ready to hob-nob with President DAVIS. Neutrality is recognition to this extent—if you treat both alike, you must be as friendly to the wrong side as to the right. Queen VICTORIA is our "mutual friend," and only wishes we would stop quarreling and go to trading again with her people, whose highest ambition is to sell to all the world the manufactures of Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham. As to other matters, Her Majesty is happy to be able to state that she is on the most friendly terms with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of China, the Tycoon of Japan, and the King of Dahomey.

Some of the last precious hours of the session were occupied by a debate on the enlistment of British subjects in the Federal army. Lord EDWARD HOWARD said great numbers of Englishmen as well as Irishmen were going to America to enlist or be enlisted, and that a large proportion of the former deserted their families, who came upon the rates, which is one of the most dreadful crimes an Englishman can commit. Lord EDWARD quoted Gen. DIX on the drugging and other heterodox practices of the New-York bounty jumpers, while Mr. LINDSAY dilated on the horrors of war, and the losses of the Northern armies. Mr. PETER TAYLOR defended the North, and hoped it would succeed in its great effort to put down Slavery. He was sensible that the feeling of the House and of the upper classes was against him, but he was confident that the people felt as he did. It is not a matter of much consequence. It is within the memory of many who listened to Lord EDWARD HOWARD that gangs of armed men went through the streets of London and most of the large towns in England, and instead of politely drugging the man they wanted for the service of the Government, just hit them a poult over the head, and carried them off on board a man-of-war in a state of insensibility.

When a man was knocked down and dragged off by a press-gang, he found himself in the dim hold of a receiving-ship, with two or three hundred more, who had been similarly treated to a bounty of broken heads, and they were transferred to men-of-war and sent off on long cruises without an opportunity of complaint or remonstrance. They might be foreigners or not—they became British sailors all the same. They were taken on the sea as well as on the land, and hundreds—I believe, thousands—of Americans were taken from American merchant ships and compelled to serve His Britannic Majesty. Turn about is fair play. If a few British subjects get by fair or foul means into the Federal Army, England has no right to complain. When she was a great military and naval Power, she carried it with a high hand, and did pretty much as she liked everywhere. Now that she has joined the Quaker Church and the Peace Society, she must not complain if younger and stronger nations follow some of her bad examples.

The Yelverton case has been decided in the House of Lords, if that can be called a decision which decides nothing. The Lord Chancellor and Lord BROUGHAM were in favor of sustaining the decisions for Mrs. YELVERTON, but the other three Lords were against her. At the end of six years' litigation, the whim or judgment of one man has lost her the case, so far as this tribunal is concerned. But this is not the end. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have turned a penny. If it were, she might as well have

agree to it. The lady, it is said, fainted and went into hysterics when she heard the decision, but this morning she has a letter in the *Times*, in which she announces that this is not the end. The parties may still be put on their oaths in Scotland. The first decision in her favor is untouched. Moreover she was married according to the requirements of her Church, which is to her the highest authority. There is no doubt that the sympathy of the public is very much in her favor.

Another *cause célèbre* opened yesterday in the Divorce Court. Admiral CODRINGTON sues for divorce from his wife for adultery with Col. ANDERSON and Lieut. MILDMAY of the army. The lady pleads as usual, first that she never committed adultery as charged, and secondly that the Admiral caused her to do it by his neglect and cruelty. There is a queer complication of the case in that the friend and confidant of the lady was Miss EMILY FAITHFUL, of the Victoria Press, and editress of the *Victoria Magazine*, whose establishment for the employment of women in printing is under the special patronage of Her Majesty. Now if there is anything the Queen objects to, it is any impropriety of this sort. When Lord PALMERSTON, a few months ago, was made a co-respondent in the Divorce Court, the only way he could remain Prime Minister was to hush up the case as quickly as possible, and send the prosecutor and his wife, the fair and frail respondent, off to Australia. His Lordship, as you will remember, came out of the Divorce Court "without a stain upon his character," and was therefore permitted to remain at the head of the Government, eat whitebait at ministerial dinners, and make speeches at Guildhall.

What with the Divorce Court and Police Courts, the daily papers manage to furnish several columns a day of very spicy reading to the British public. In conversing with a lady, who is considered at the head of the sensation literature in England, the other day on this matter, I suggested that a censorship of the press seemed quite as necessary as that exercised over the State by the Lord Chamberlain, and the doubt whether the entire suppression of a large class of police cases might not be an advantage to the morals of the public.

"Or their restriction to one paper, specially printed for that purpose," the lady suggested.

"Just so," said her publisher, who happened to be within hearing, "and give me the copy-right of that paper. Then all you writers of voyages and romances might go. I would snap my fingers at the whole of you."

The profits of such a monopoly, it strikes me, are worth the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if the income tax is ever to be got rid of and the national debt paid, this would be the way to do it. And since the love of scandal is not restricted to any hemisphere, and the subject of taxation and revenue is likely to become a matter of some interest in America, I offer the new Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means the benefit of the suggestion.

Looking on the first advertising page of the *Times* this morning, where births, marriages and deaths are recorded, and runaway youths of both sexes are exhorted to return to their heartbroken parents, I began to read—"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor" when my eye suddenly fell upon the word "pickles." It was the decree of a French court, in a case in which an English pickle making firm had prosecuted counterfeiters, and received justice. But the style of the document reminded me of the street cry of Constantinople: "In the name of the Prophet—*figs!*" which reminds me of Mr. KINGLAKE. One of the last things done in Parliament was a move made by that gentleman against this arch enemy the NAPOLEON aforesaid, in the matter of Mexico. Mr. KINGLAKE avers that whereas a very small proportion of Mexico has submitted to the French, and accepts the Emperor bestowed upon them, it would be inexpedient for England to acknowledge the new empire. Mr. LAYARD was of a different opinion. For a long time England had acknowledged whoever was master of the capital, and would do the same now. If the same rule is to be carried out east of the Rio Grande, it will be an inducement for Mr. DAVIS to make his next demonstration against Washington in rather stronger force. The thin line of skirmishers displayed by Gen. EARLY appears, however, to have answered very well their temporary purpose. I do not remember who commanded at the National Capitol, under the President, of course; but it seems very queer that a large force should be shut up in that city by a small squad of Confederates, and the mere pretence of an attack, while half Maryland was being ravaged and the plunder safely carried across the Potomac. I doubt if anything more damaging to the prestige of the North has occurred since the war begun. Bull Run was scarcely more so, and that was the pivot on which English opinion turned.

The weather continues excessively dry. Every sign of rain fails, as usual, in dry times; there is a scarcity of grass for cattle and sheep; the milk requires more than the usual watering. There is also a tightness in the money market, and the banks refuse money, as the sky refuses rain.

The newest sensation to the amusement line is Mr. GODARD's Montgolfier balloon, a monster affair, which goes up on the old system of fire, or heated air, instead of gas. It carries a furnace weighing three hundred pounds, several passengers, and its fuel, which consists of pressed rye-straw. Of course it stays up as long as the fuel lasts, and, once made, is economical. It looks frightful to see flames rushing into the interior of the balloon when it is a mile high over London, but every necessary precaution has been taken to make it fire-proof. It is easily managed; close the damper, and you descend—put on more fuel, and up you go again. It is the closing attraction of the Cremorne season. Next week *tout le monde* will be out of town. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, July 28, Lord E. HOWARD rose to call attention to the subject of emigration to the United States of America, in reference to the prolongation of the war now raging in that country; and moved an address for papers. The noble lord said that the gravity of the subject should be his justification for bringing it forward at that late period of the session. In consequence of his position as a member of the Distress Relief Committee at Glossop, one of the towns most affected by the cotton distress, he found it became necessary to have a census made of the population in that district, and one of the elements of the census was the question of emigration. He found that a large emigration had prevailed from that district, and in the course of inquiries he found that it was also large from the cotton districts in general. In 22 towns taken promiscuously, from the cotton districts—and he did not know that they were the largest towns—within a few months, setting aside single men, of married men alone not fewer than 1,460 had left the country for the United States of America, of whom 250 had deserted their wives and families, leaving 2,160 persons chargeable upon the rates. Besides that, he had the names of 14 persons who had emigrated from one locality in Manchester within three months, and of these, no less than twelve had also deserted their wives and families, and, probably, most of these were young and newly married men. These circumstances tended to show that there must be some deep cause at work. It would not meet the argument to say that they had emigrated, intending afterward to send for their wives and families; because he knew that there had been instances in which the manufacturers of America had sent for manufacturing hands to England, paying the expenses of the voyage for themselves and their families, the agreement being that the amount so paid should be afterward deducted from their wages. He had further to say that great caution was exercised by the agents who were instrumental in taking these people out of the country, for they did not give written documents or money until the emigrants were safe on board the vessels which were to convey them to America. He would instance another case which showed how the emigrants were disposed of. He held in his hand a letter relating to the case of a man who was a private in the Manchester Volunteers. The letter was written by an officer of the corps, who stated that a young man in his company had been decoyed off to New-York. A companion of his had seen an advertisement in a newspaper stating that they would have permanent employment at the rate of 35s. per week. An interview was held between the young man (the volunteer) and the agent, and the former agreed to go to Canada. The statement made was that on their arrival in Canada employment would be obtained immediately. On this understanding six people were induced to emigrate. On arriving at Liverpool conveyances were waiting to carry them to the ship, and on being taken on board the Virginia they found that that vessel was bound to New-York, but they were told that on arriving there they would be reshipped for Canada. When they arrived at New-York they were provided with refreshment, and they were informed that they would be conveyed to Long Island. Before they were taken to Long Island the agent disappeared. The young man in question made his escape, and hid himself in the hold of a Canadian steamer and returned to England, where he unearthed himself as a "miserable victim of Yankee rascality." [Hear, hear.] Nor was that a solitary instance. There was a case before the Foreign Office, in which a man named M'CARTHEY was landed at New-York, with a letter or credit for £10. He was drugged, robbed, and while in a state of stupefaction was enlisted into the Federal Navy. He believed that in all the large passenger ships sailing from Liverpool agents of the Federal Government were on board with a view of recruiting young men. He was told of such a case two days ago, in which an emigrant was treated by a person on board an American passenger ship and invited to a house in New-York. He accepted the invitation, he was drugged with whisky, and the next thing of which he became conscious was that he was a Federal soldier. He deserted, but was captured and placed in jail. If they opened any newspaper and referred to the police intelligence similar cases would be found. He had seen the case of a man from Hull who had been taken by force to an island near New-York—no doubt Long Island—where he met with several other Englishmen who had been impressed into the Federal service, and it was complained that these outrages were continually committed. There was another case in which a man received a check for £40, which sum he received from the Federal Government, and he was now in GRANT's army before Richmond. Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, in a charge he delivered the other day, referred to the terrible frequency with which such acts are committed. He had also in his possession a proclamation issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland adverting to the subject. All these facts showed how patent the matter was. Many of these unfortunate men who had been enlisted in the Federal army would never return, for they had become food for powder. He thought it a great mistake to urge on emigration from this country, and he understood from a good authority that labor was becoming so scarce in England that if manufacturing should become active in Lancashire, the employers of labor would be embarrassed for want of laborers—(hear, hear)—and therefore if the manufacturers could find it possible to work their mills only to a small extent, it would be wise and prudent to do so. In addition to the large emigration which had been going on from this country, he found from the papers that about ten thousand persons had left Switzerland to join the Federal army. But to show what folly it was to emigrate at present, he would refer to a letter from a young man who was settled in Massachusetts, and he said that his wages at $9 a week were only equal to 16s., and that he was doing much worse than if he remained in England. He added that provisions and clothing were at enormous prices, and that his wages were not worth half as much as when he first went out to that country. Within the last few days papers had been presented to Parliament, and what was there stated was very much like a melo-drama, excepting that the jocose part was very little indeed. The scene opened with the conduct of two rascals who were acting with another, whom he might describe as an imp of the devil, in inducing people to emigrate to America from Ireland for the purpose of undertaking railway work. Not long ago, a cargo of these people, he might call them slaves, went out to America for the purpose of being employed on a railway, but on the voyage it was discovered that he had only one eye, and that although he would make a very good "navvy," he would not make a good soldier, and he was charged by the person in charge of the emigrants with having deceived him, so that it was evident that the men were required for soldiers. These people, upon arrival in America, were drugged with whisky, and then placed in the police cells, and they afterward found themselves in the Federal army. Many of them appealed to the British minister and to the consuls, and the end of it all was a large printed correspondence between the Government of America and the Foreign Office. It was said the premium was $700 for a recruit, but the wretches who enlisted these men managed to pocket as much as $500 of that sum themselves. In stating these facts to the House of Commons, he might add that he did not wish to make any charge against the American Government, but that he only desired to warn his fellow-countrymen against going to America at the present time, and he thought the only way to prevent them from being deluced, was to state these facts in that House. Lord LYONS, in one of his dispatches, stated that the number of British subjects who were serving in the United States army and navy was very considerable, and that complaints were constantly being received of the way in which those enlistments had been made. It seemed that no pains had been spared in investigating the cases brought to the knowledge of Lord LYONS, and every effort had been made to recover the men; but in few instances had the inquiries ended satisfactorily. [Hear, hear.] These men, who were kidnapped into the army of the United States, were both ignorant of and indifferent to the objects of the war, and yet if, under such circumstances they deserted, they were shot or otherwise punished. He wished to be fair to all parties, and, therefore, he must state that Major-Gen. DIX had taken steps to prevent, as far as he possibly could, this system of kidnapping from occurring again, but he feared that justice would not be done to those persons who had already been entrapped. He thought the persons who were engaged in obtaining these men for such a war were parties to the committal of murder. (Hear, hear.) Though he did not mean to say one word against the United States Government or their army—for he cared not what form of Government the United States might have, whether it were monarchical, constitutional or republican, so that it protected industry and international right, and so that it did justice, and gave proper means for the employment of the energies of mankind, and was one under which human beings could with happiness live—yet he hoped Her Majesty's Government would do all in their power to prevent these evils which were connected with emigration from going on. But what had become of the relatives of these people? There must be many in America whose earnest wish, he would venture to express was for peace. (Hear, hear.) What was the opinion of the man who was most competent to give an opinion? Earl RUSSELL, in his dispatch of 27th May, 1864, referred to the case of Irishmen enlisted at Portland and Boston, and gave the opinion, founded on the letters of Her Britannic Majesty's consuls, that these enlistments had been effected by the most fraudulent means, and in gross disregard of the neutral rights of this country. It appeared that the unfortunate emigrants when they landed at Portland, were plied with drink, and so induced to listen to the inducements which were held out to them. The recruiting sergeants gained access to them through the agency of the police authorities. These and other circumstances had induced him (Lord E. HOWARD) to bring the matter before the House. He had applied to the agents at Liverpool, but they had professed themselves unable to give any assistance in the matter. He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would use every exertion to distribute useful information on this subject throughout the country, so as to prevent our poorer fellow-subjects from being inveigled by American agents.

Mr. LAYARD thought his noble friend had done good service by the able and impartial address which he had delivered to the House. [Hear, hear.] This was a most difficult question for the Government to deal with, and he really did not know how the undoubted grievances which existed were to be avoided, except by the publication of the important statement which the noble Lord had addressed to the House, and he trusted that what he had said would go through the length and breadth of the land. [Hear, hear.] *It was impossible for the Government to deal with this subject except by reiterating the warnings of his noble friend, and by doing all they could to instruct those who go to the United States in the real facts of the case, and the dangers to which on their arrival they might be exposed.* No doubt many persons were induced to go to the United States from just representations that they would obtain more constant employment and better wages than they received in this country, and it was not wonderful, therefore, that a large number of persons suffering especially in Ireland, should wish to cross the Atlantic. But the great majority of those who left this country for America were seduced into the ranks of the United States army by the worst and most fraudulent schemes. It was extremely difficult for Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to that system, from the want of sufficient evidence to convict the really guilty parties. They had almost daily applications at the Foreign Office to interfere in certain cases of extreme hardship. He rarely came down to the House that session without having a letter placed in his hand, giving some heart-rending account of the sufferings of poor creatures who had been entrapped into the ranks of the American army. It was a frequent case that an unfortunate man who had been induced to leave his wife and family, with the view of obtaining better employment and wages in America, found himself in the company of an agent on board ship, who managed to gain his confidence by some little kindness or attention; and upon his arrival in New-York he was invited into a certain house, where he was presented with drink. The unfortunate man became drugged, and, upon his recovery, he found himself enlisted as a soldier. Driven to desperation, he deserted; he was subsequently arrested and shot. [Hear, hear.] Now, such cases as that occurred over and over again. Her Majesty's Government were most active in their endeavors to counteract this nefarious system, and he must bear testimony to the manner in which Lord LYONS had protected British interests in the United States. In consequence of the references from one office to another, and he was afraid the evasion made by officers commanding regiments when asked to give up these men, the ends of justice had very often been defeated. *Mr. Seward had exhibited every desire to do justice, but his exertions had very often been defeated, from the men being removed to other stations, or being killed before they could be rescued. He could assure his noble friend that every endeavor would be made by Her Majesty's Government to afford what protection they could to these unhappy people.* [Hear.] His noble friend had referred to the statement as to the value of the American dollar, and undoubtedly that was a matter to which the attention of the Government ought to be directed. He believed the facts which had been brought forward by the noble Lord to be strictly accurate, and that he had stated the case in a most impartial manner, and he did not think the United States Government or any one else could complain of what he had said. He hoped the American Government itself would do what they could, and take precautions to prevent the great abuse which was now going on. If the noble Lord would move his address, perhaps he would have no objection to consider what papers would be produced.

Mr. FREELAND thought the speech of the noble lord should be circulated through the country.

Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the emigration of men from Ireland to enlist in the Federal army was not as large as ever it was. He thought the Government ought to adopt similar means to relieve the distress in Ireland as they had taken in Lancashire and the manufacturing districts.

Mr. LINDSAY said the value of the American dollar at the present rate of exchange was only 1s. 6d., or thereabouts. He observed from a report recently drawn up by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Senate, that the number of men who had enlisted in the United States army since the commencement of the war was 2,300,000, and of these probably one half were now either in their graves, or disabled for life. That ought to act as a warning to young men going out to America. The war in America had cost this country about £20,000,000, in the loss of the cotton manufacture, besides what had been contributed to relieve the distress, and the Government, therefore, ought to do nothing which would assist in the prolongation of the war. He admitted the difficulties under which they labored in dealing with the question, but there was an impression that if the same vigilance had been exercised in preventing enlistment for the Federal service as in discovering the character of certain vessels, these enlistments would receive a serious check.

Sir R. PEEL said he was not aware that the honorable member for King's County was to put a question to him on the subject of emigration from Ireland, but he could have produced statistics to show that the emigration of young men for service in the Federal army *was not going on to the same extent as formerly. The Lord-Lieutenant had issued a proclamation where he believed had a salutary effect in checking emigration, and all they could do was to put people on their guard.*

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR said the strength of the speech of the noble lord lay in the fact that it was free from any political bias, and was made in an impartial spirit. He therefore regretted that that speech should have been supported by the honorable member from Sunderland, (Mr. LINDSAY), who was unmistakably known to be connected with the Southern Confederacy, and was one of its warmest supporters and partisans. Out of 200 public meetings which had been held in this country only some five or six had decided adversely to the interest of the Northern States. The honorable gentleman (Mr. LINDSAY) had made the astounding statement that out of 2,300,000 persons who he said had been drafted into the Federal army, above 1,000,000 had disappeared. The honorable gentleman must have cast his principles from Mr. SPENCE, and his figures from MANHATTAN. He (Mr. TAYLOR) ventured humbly to repeat the opinion he had stated some time ago, that this war was an effort on the part of the North to put down SLAVERY, and they were capable of accomplishing it, and in his opinion would do so. The North neither desired nor would they submit to mediation, and mediation would be the means only of giving moral force to the South, which the majority of the people of this country were adverse to.

Lord J. MANNERS thought the speech of the honorable member for Leicester had not been a reply to the speech of the honorable member for Sunderland, but was an attack on a speech which the latter honorable gentleman might have delivered in connection with a motion of which he had given notice, but which did not come on for discussion.

Lord E. HOWARD replied he would gratefully accept any information the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs might be able to lay on the table. He hoped there would be some means of printing and circulating such information through the country.

The SPEAKER—Will the noble Lord move for papers?

Lord E. HOWARD accordingly moved for papers connected with the subject to which he had called the attention of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

A VICTIM OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 28th says: "A poor victim of the American war was brought up to the correctional Police-court yesterday; he was a poor lad, 16 years of age, whom all human miseries seemed to have stricken. Puny and stinted in growth, his cadaverous and pinched features looked smaller still under a mass of long woolly hair. He stated his name to be HENRY MULLER. He had been placed by somebody in the hands of the police, and, as he had neither dwelling nor means of existence, had been detained as a vagrant without any place of abode. When interrogated, he said:

The person who got me arrested is one PERSOZ, a working shoemaker. He brought me to sleep at his lodging one night, out of charity, and he sent me away the next day, because I could not be of any use to him. That night I slept in a cab; the following day I went to him to beg of him to keep me with him; it was then that he gave me over to the police.

But, asked the magistrate, Who are you? Where do you come from? Who are your parents? He then related as follows:

I am an American; I have never seen my father; I came to Paris at the age of 10 with my mother, who owns two houses in New-Orleans. Three months ago she informed me that she was going back to America, and asked me if I wished to be put to school, or as an apprentice; I chose the apprenticeship; then my mother placed me at a photographist's, and paid four months in advance for me—100 francs in ready money and 400 francs in bills payable at her banker's, Mr. BAGER's, in the Rue Taitbout; the banker refused to pay, having nothing to my mother's credit; then my master turned me away at the end of a month; since then no one will take me, as I have no papers, and also because I am too delicate.

A lady, (a woman of color,) came forward.

THE PRESIDENT—You know this lad?

WITNESS—I know that his mother abandoned him; he says she is at New-Orleans.

THE PRESIDENT—You can do nothing for him?

WITNESS—It is impossible for me, Sir. I have two daughters, and I have retired with them to Batignolles for economy. War is raging in my country, and I cannot return to it.

THE PRESIDENT to the prisoner—You were without work for two months?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT—How have you lived during that time?

PRISONER—As well as I could with what people gave me.

PRESIDENT—Have you sought for work?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir; but as I have no papers no one will have anything to do with me.

THE PROCUREUR LEFELLETIER—He is a Southern, the Consul will not give him papers, the South not being recognized.

WITNESS—The poor lad is of colored race; he has African blood in his veins, they will do nothing for him.

PRESIDENT—If, in a week from this, you find some one who would occupy himself about him, we would adjourn the case for a week.

WITNESS—I have done all with that end; he is an African; people won't take him.

PRESIDENT to the PRISONER—And you don't know your mother's address?

PRISONER—No; she was with a gentleman, and she used to say to me when I made her angry, I will abandon you.

The tribunal adjourned the case for a week, in the hope that the publicity given to this affair may excite in young MULLER's favor the commiseration of charitable persons.

KIDNAPPING A BRITISH SUBJECT IN NEW-YORK.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 29.

GEORGE LA PIERRE, a seaman, came before Mr. PAGET, at the Thames Police Court, on Thursday, for redress under very singular circumstances. He went out in the English ship *Universe* to New-York. One day he went on shore in New-York with the third mate, who got tipsy and made a noise. He was leading the third mate along with the intention of returning to their ship when the Police interfered, and took the third mate into custody and locked him up for making a noise. At the same time several runners and crimps attacked him and beat him, and having overpowered him took him to a house where they kept him a close prisoner all night, and in the morning forced him on board the American ship *Caroline Nasmyth*. He was compelled to remain on board by the Captain and chief mate, to whom he represented that he was the boatswain of the *Universe*, was afflicted with a bad leg, and unable to do any hard work. The Captain said he did not care about his leg, and that all he wanted was his body; that he had paid men to bring him on board, and that no one must work on the voyage to England. He arrived in the Victoria Dock on Wednesday, and asked for wages for his services. The Captain refused to pay him anything, and he had now come on shore to seek redress and compensation for a gross act of injustice and oppression. Mr. PAGET asked the applicant if he had signed any articles of agreement on board the *Caroline Nasmyth*, to which he answered in the negative, and said he had no other clothes but what he stood upright in. He came across the Atlantic Ocean without a change of clothes and linen. In answer to further questions by the magistrate, the applicant said all his clothes were on board the *Universe*, which had arrived at Liverpool. His wife had applied for his chest, hammock, and clothing on board the *Universe*, at Liverpool, and the reply of the Captain was that he knew nothing about them. Mr. PAGET could not help thinking it was a very hard case on the man. He was afraid he could not interfere in the matter. If the *Caroline Nasmyth* was an English ship he would grant a summons for wages. He had no jurisdiction over American ships. With regard to the clothes on board the *Universe* he would recommend LA PIERRE to write to his wife at Liverpool and direct her to apply to Mr. RAFFLES, the stipendiary magistrate there, who would render every possible assistance. The Applicant: What am I to do here? I have no means of living, and no money. Mr. PAGET advised the seaman to wait on the American Consul and represent his grievances to him. The seaman then left, and at 5 o'clock returned and said the American Consul refused to give him any redress, and only laughed at him. The consul threatened to have him arrested and sent back to the *Caroline Nasmyth* again. Mr. PAGET said that could not be done, and he would take care the sailor was not arrested or kidnapped in his own country. He directed HOWLAND, a police constable, No. 59 H, who is attached to the court, to take charge of the seaman, to provide him with food and a lodging, and to make very particular inquiries into all the circumstances of the case, and report to him the result. The applicant then left with the officer.

MR. SLIDELL'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, July 28.

The Federal organs in this city have been thrown into a state of panic by the intelligence of Mr. SLIDELL having gone to Vichy, and by way of relieving their feelings indulge in the sort of ribald vituperation of the South with which Parson BROWNLOW and other negrophiles have already disgraced themselves and disgusted all that do not belong to that most offensive of cliques. It is impossible, however, to avoid wondering whether the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN are infatuated to that degree, that they honestly suppose that the recognition of the South by European Powers can be long deferred, or whether they suppose that they can cheat their readers into believing that in the event of the continuance of the war, the patience of European Powers, and especially of France, will, merely for the sake of furthering Mr. LINCOLN's electioneering prospects, induce them to defer taking a step which would contribute to a termination of a struggle which is no only a disgrace to humanity, but which—and that is more to the point—vitally affects certain French interests. I am not in a position to state whether active negotiations are pending between the representative of the South and the Emperor of the French; but I should not be surprised had Mr. SLIDELL deemed it his duty to represent to His Majesty that the progress of the war affords one more proof that the Southern States have achieved *de facto* their independence, and that their recognition would be merely the acknowledgment of a *fait accompli*.

OUR CRUISERS.

From the London Post, July 29.

Some vessels belonging to the navy of the Northern States have been for some days at Antwerp, where they have been visited by a great number of persons from Brussels and other parts of Belgium. The crew of the frigate *Niagara*, when on shore, exhibited their pugnacious propensities to an extent which *les braves* Belges could not tolerate, and, as a consequence, about a dozen found themselves lodged in prison, whence they were "extracted" by a guard of marines and taken on board. The Antwerp journals state that nine men have failed to answer to the roll-call, and are absent without leave.

An Ostend letter, in the *Precurseur*, of Antwerp, says:

"There is no truth in the statement made of the arrival at Ostend of two Confederate vessels, named the *Butterfly* and the *Paul Jones*. The whole affair is simply a hoax."

"MINISTER" PRESTON.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Hon. Mr. PRESTON, formerly the United States Minister at Madrid, and who was, some months ago, appointed Confederate Envoy to Mexico, has, we understand, arrived in London. This gentleman had reached Havana on the way to his post in Mexico, when the refusal of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to enter into any relations with the Confederate States determined the Government at Richmond not to expose their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to dispatch him to Europe.

SEMMES!

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Yesterday, Capt. SEMMES, along with a number of officers belonging to the Southern service, who have been staying here for more than a week past, left town, but their destination at present is only known to their private friends.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL RAID.

From the London Times, July 28.

The operations in the neighborhood of Washington are the most dramatic part of the history. The Federal Government must not allow itself to be the victim of many more surprises of this kind if it is to preserve the respect of the loyal States and of foreign nations. To be told that the President of the Republic was very nearly taking refuge in a gunboat, and that he was expected in New-York, is not likely to raise the Federal spirits. For a time it appeared as if the Confederates would penetrate, at least temporarily, the Federal capital. On Monday, the 11th, two days after the battle on the Monocacy, they were within three miles of the city, and skirmishing began. At the same time another division of troops appeared four miles from the city on the north. Fighting went on all day, the Confederates using artillery, and the Washington forts opening in reply with their heavy guns. The railways had been torn up, the telegraph lines cut; "Washington became isolated, and remained so for thirty-six hours." Many of the places of business were closed, and provisions reached panic prices. "But daybreak came, and behold the skirmish line and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was gone." The most reasonable conclusion is that this strange proceeding was rather a feint to distract the enemy's attention while the country was being despoiled than a real attempt at the capture of Washington. It might have been converted into a serious attack if the enemy had been entirely unprepared, but as it was the two days' skirmishing was probably intended only to cover a grand retreat with the plunder of half the State of Maryland.

GEN. GRANT AT THE END OF HIS RESOURCES.

From the London Herald.

The inaction of the Federals is a proof that their Commander *is at last at the end of his resources. His forte*, if he has any, consists in the continual execution of rapid movements, which at least keep his army employed, and *busy up the spirits of his men with the continual prospect of something that is to happen to-morrow.* Now that he has settled down hopelessly into a desert of dust, even Federal sympathisers have lost all confidence in his chances. *As far as his achievements are concerned, the campaign is at an end.* The big guns, if they arrive, will be of no use to him, for they cannot be employed in the rapid evolutions of the field, and it is not likely that LEE will remain any longer behind his earthworks. We may expect some news of a decisive character by an early mail from America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

MEXICO.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of July, Mr. KINGLAKE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what portion of the States and Territories of Mexico had been hitherto subjugated by the invading army of the French; and by what means, and in what districts, the authority of the Mexican Republic has been *de facto* superseded by the so-styled "empire" of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN; and whether the First Lord of the Treasury or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had given the French Government any reason to expect that Her Majesty would be advised to recognize the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico, before his authority would be *de facto* established in the main portion of the States and Territories now held under the sway of the President JUAREZ.

Mr. LAYARD replied that there was some difficulty in ascertaining what portions of Mexico were actually in the hands of the new Mexican Government, or in the possession of the French troops. From the latest accounts he believed that the French troops were in possession of the following places: Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvrasco, Minantlan, Lajunade, Termidos, San Juan Battista, Sisal, Campeachy and Puebla. The French troops were blockading the following places: Acapulco, Taspan, Mantla and Tulasco, and on the 1st of May, JUAREZ was in possession of Monterey and Matamoras. That was all the information he had at present. As his hon. friend was aware, Mexico had been a most unfortunate country, and it had been impossible to say at one time what government was in possession of the whole Republic. The different Presidents have rarely held more than the capital, Vera Cruz, and one or two of the principal ports, and the rest of the Republic has generally been in a state of insurrection. It had been hitherto the custom to recognize the Government that was *de facto* in possession of the capital. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN was in possession not only of the capital, but of a considerable portion of Mexico. *Her Majesty's Government had confidentially informed the Emperor of the French that when the Archduke was actually in Mexico, and had notified to the European Powers that he had taken possession of the Government, it was their intention to advise Her Majesty to recognize the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico.* He could give no assurance that before that acknowledgement was made he would be able to show that the greater portion of the Mexican Republic was actually in the hands of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. He believed it would be impossible to do so, because, as his honorable friend knew, there were a number of chiefs who lived on plunder and occupied a considerable portion of the country. He hoped the establishment of the new Government would lead to peace and prosperity in Mexico, but at any rate it would be for the interest of British subjects that some *de facto* Government should be recognized in Mexico.

In the House of Commons, on July 29, in reply to some further remarks from Mr. KINGSLAKE, Lord PALMERSTON said:

"The course which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue in this case does not differ in principle from the course which the Government has invariably pursued in similar cases. It has been our practice to acknowledge established Governments. Without going into minute questions as to the origin of the Government—whether it be a republic or a monarchy—when we find a Government established we enter into friendly relations with that Government. [Hear.] My honorable friend says, with regard to Mexico, we proceeded prematurely to acknowledge the Empire before it was practically and regularly established. I don't think our engagements went to that extent. We were applied to by the Archduke to acknowledge his future Empire when he was in Europe. We were not inclined to do that, and we said it would be entirely at variance with our practice and our principles; but that if on his arrival in Mexico he was received by the people and his Government regularly established by the people, our wish was that Mexico should have a stable Government. The great cause of the dissatisfaction which we have had for a long time in respect to that country is that Mexico had been governed successively by a number of military chiefs, who one after another obtained power, and one after another established themselves of that power to plunder and murder English subjects, for they treated them no better than the people of any other country, but rather worse. It was, therefore, a great object with us to see established in Mexico a Government with which relations could be maintained; and from which we might expect justice for British subjects resident in or engaged in commerce with Mexico. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend says that the portion of Mexico occupied by French troops is limited. That may be so; but it does not follow that in other parts of the country not occupied by French troops the people may not be inclined to support the Government of the Emperor. And we have information—we may be misled, but our information is to the effect that the Indian population, who form a large portion of the total number of the people, are well disposed toward the Emperor. It is said that they have historical reminiscences which make them inclined to receive him, and I believe they have no particular regard or fancy for the Spanish race, by whom they were not over well treated. For these reasons it is thought that they would be glad to see the Government of the Emperor established in Mexico, and that they would willingly submit to the rule of that Government. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, there is still a number of troops commanded by native leaders in opposition to the French army, but we are told that the French Government are employing transports to bring back a number of their soldiers, which fact implies that the disposition on the part of the people of Mexico to acquiesce in the rule of the Emperor is considerably greater than my honorable friend has been informed it is. All I can say is that our course will depend on what we hear as to the manner in which the authority of the Emperor is established. *If we find there is a prospect of a permanent Government being established, we shall be very glad to acknowledge it.* Such a Government will be for the advantage of Mexico and of Europe. *If, on the other hand, we find matters still uncertain, and a war still going on, which may result one way or the other, we shall say that the Government is not of a kind that would justify us in acknowledging the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico.* [Hear, hear.]

THE DANISH QUESTION.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON made some explanations as to the Danish question, and stated that the negotiations at Vienna would be carried on solely between the belligerents. The English Government had no intention of interfering further.

THE SESSION—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the afternoon of the 29th Parliament was formally prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that the endeavors which she made in concert with Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the King of Denmark, were not successful, and that the hostilities which had been suspended during the negotiations were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the North of Europe.

Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers who were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that republic to the Kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian Republic having agreed thereto, and the Republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the Kingdom of Greece, and Her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese Empire is increasing.

Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavor to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his Suzerain the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that this endeavor has been successful.

Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. *Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgements for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the present year, and toward the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dock-yards and arsenals.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts, *has to a great extent abated*, and Her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

The revolt of certain tribes in New-Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to Her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

It has been a source of much gratification to Her Majesty, to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labors during the session now brought to a close.

The act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories in general, will tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

An act for authorizing the grant of Government annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working classes, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

The act for authorizing a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in those districts, and will afford the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

The act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of those important channels of communication.

It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important duties to perform, essentially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Royal commission proroguing Parliament was then read by the Clerk at the table, and

Parliament was accordingly declared to be prorogued until Thursday, the 13th day of October next.

The Speaker and members of the House of Commons then returned to their Chamber, the Lords Commissioners and other peers retired at 4 o'clock, and the session was closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The romantic YELVERTON marriage case was finally disposed of by the House of Lords on the 28th ult. It will be remembered that the Court below decided in favor of the validity of the marriage of the Hon. Maj. YELVERTON with Miss LONGWORTH, and that the former appealed to the House of Lords against this decision. Lords WENSLEYDALE, CHELMSFORD and KINGSDOWN gave judgment that the validity of the marriage was not proved and that the decision of the Court below should be reversed. The Lord Chancellor dissented from this view and gave it as his opinion that the marriage was a valid one. Of course the decision of the majority prevailed and the judgment of the Court below was reversed. Steps were taken to prevent this judgment being made final in Scotland. Considerable sympathy was evinced for the lady, who, in a letter to the *Times*, announces her intention to carry the case on in Scotland to a final issue.

The following is the letter in question:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: In this momentous crisis of my miserable fate

New-Hampshire.

GOV. GILLMORE'S DIFFICULTIES.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met in special session at Concord, Aug. 9. In the course of his address Gov. GILLMORE used the following sharp language:

"While I am thus practically destitute of funds to carry on the business of the State, a call is made by the General Government for 6,502 men from the State of New-Hampshire, and, on turning to the Military Bill enacted at your recent session to inform myself what measures I am permitted to take to meet this requisition, I find myself utterly unable to understand its provisions, even if I had the means to carry them into effective operation. Nor can I find any one rash enough to attempt its exposition. I have, however, issued my proclamation announcing the payment of the largest bounties authorized by the act, and commissioned agents to recruit for the State of New-Hampshire in the insurgent States of our Union. I do not however, regard the bounties offered as adequate to the end proposed, nor do I anticipate any great success in recruiting in insurgent States under the system inaugurated in this act. Very few men will enter upon a distant and untried service without a guarantee that their expenses, at least, shall be paid. The law gives them no such guarantee; nor does it authorize me to place any money at their disposal to pay bounties, even if I had it at my command. Again, the law is in open violation of the first paragraph of the "Regulations for Recruiting in Rebel States," issued seven days before its passage. That paragraph reads as follows: "Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services; otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service." How long the agents whom you authorized me to appoint would be permitted to recruit for New-Hampshire, in the very teeth of this stringent regulation of the War Department, is a problem of very easy solution. In point of fact, I know of only two of the recruiting agents whom I have appointed that have as yet entered upon their duties; one of them has filled the quota of his town with money advanced by Selectmen, in palpable violation of the Military Bill, as I understand it; the other writes me that he can get men enough if we will only give him the money to pay their bounties.

I do not find that your legislation has put a stop to that unhealthy competition between cities and towns which has wrought so much mischief in the past. Those towns which voted excessive bounties before the passage of the Military Bill, still continue to pay them, with the sanction of the best legal advisers. Other towns manage to evade the law in order to place themselves on an equality with their neighbors. The price of substitutes at our State Capital is $1,000, and these men are, in most cases, such as will prove a curse to our army. The quota of New-Hampshire lacks 5,000 men of being full. Only 23 working days intervene between the date of your assembling and an inexorable draft to meet all demands upon us. In consideration of these facts, I can but express the hope that the present cumbrous and inefficient act, which I cannot criticise minutely because I cannot understand it, may be supplanted by some simple, economical and feasible plan for making the most of the few days that yet remain in which to fill our quota by voluntary enlistments. And I appeal to you, gentlemen, as you shall answer it to your constituents, to throw aside all partisan feeling, local jealousies and personal spite, and do your utmost to repair the immense injury which your hasty and injudicious legislation has inflicted upon the people of this State. Let your action be as prompt as may be; but let it not be so inconsiderate as to demand revision within a fortnight.

The Armory at Springfield.

From the Springfield Republican.

The walls of the shop destroyed by fire at the armory, a month ago, were found in such good condition that it was not considered necessary to tear them down and build anew, except in a few places where they are cracked. New floors and roofs have accordingly been built, and the shop would have been now about completed but for the delay in obtaining slate for the roofs. Only the front side of the roof of the old shop is yet covered. Several improvements will be made upon the shop as it was before the fire. There will be no attic over the polishing room, the possibility of another fire originating in the way the one of the 2d ult. did being thus prevented; and the contingencies of fires will also be provided for by placing a large reservoir of water over the machine-room adjoining. The rooms in the lower story will be one foot higher than formerly, and the case-hardening and tempering room will be provided with a ventilator to relieve it of its superabundant heat. Work has been going on in this room already for ten days, and as this part of the shop has no roof yet, the men on rainy days work with umbrellas hung over their heads. The milling of tumblers and sears, which has been entirely suspended since the fire, will be resumed this week. Polishing, which occupied 90 frames for day work in the shop which was burned, is now carried on in another place, there being 38 frames and work going on constantly, night and day, so that this department does not run very much behind hand. Assembling was recommenced last week, and the old order of things would be renewed if the other shops could run their fullest. But at the water shops, Mill River is so low that some of the machinery is run only part of the time by day as well as by night, and large numbers of workmen are consequently without work, though the loss is distributed as equally as possible. Under all these circumstances the accumulation of guns at the arsenal is necessarily slow, but it has reached 285,000. A new order forbids any person entering the arsenal or going on the tower without a pass, and a gate, which is kept locked, prevents entrance up the stairs. Thirty of the caissons made at WASON'S, and 2,000 sets of infantry accoutrements with 222 of cavalry made at W. H. WILKINSON'S, were recently forwarded to the Washington Arsenal.

The Buffalo Raid.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

From rumors apparently well authenticated, which reached the ears of Provost-Marshal ROGERS some time since, he was led to believe that a plot had been organized by the rebels who infest the Canadian side of the Niagara River, the object of which was to burn Buffalo, destroy the locks at Lockport, and to commit such other outrages as might be in their power.

So well assured was Col. ROGERS that these rumors had some foundation in fact that he, some time since, dispatched Deputy Provost-Marshal AUSTIN to New-York to lay the matter before and consult with Maj.-Gen. DIX. We are informed that Gen. DIX assured Col. AUSTIN that he was aware of a plot among the rebels of the nature referred to, but he was unable to provide any means for defeating its execution should an attempt actually be made. He advised Col. AUSTIN to return home, and to take such measures as the exigency of the case demanded.

As a preliminary step, we understand that a number of "prominent citizens" were privately invited by His Honor Mayor FARGO to meet him at his office last evening. What action was taken at this meeting we are unable to state.

While we would not say anything calculated to create unnecessary alarm; we deem it no more than our duty to give publicity to the above facts. We trust that His Honor the Mayor and the "prominent citizens" will act promptly and judiciously in this matter. If Gen. DIX vouches for the existence of the plot referred to, it would seem that no time should be lost in completing adequate preparations to defeat it.

It would be a comparatively easy matter, while "prominent citizens" were privately consulting as to what action might be advisable, for a band of well-armed, desperate men, as these plotters in all probability are, to commit the threatened outrages.

Even the burning of the City, lamentable as such a catastrophe would be, would not, in its consequences, be more calamitous to the business interests of Buffalo and the West, than the complete destruction of the locks at Lockport.

Minnesota Politics.

The Union State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul Aug. 3, to nominate an electoral ticke and candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and adopt as our own, the resolutions passed by the recent Baltimore Union Convention, and gladly hail and pledge ourselves heartily to sustain the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Resolved, That it is our firm and unalterable determination to sustain the present Administration in all its efforts to crush the rebellion and preserve the American Union, and that we have full and abiding confidence in its complete and ultimate success.

Resolved, That while we shrink from no sacrifice, and will carefully assume all the burdens laid upon us by the necessities of the hour, we recognize the paramount importance of the practice of the most rigid economy in every department of our National and State Governments as the most efficient means of lightening the task of the people in their struggle for the national existence.

Resolved, That we tender to the soldiers and sailors of the Union our most hearty thanks for their patriotism, bravery and endurance, and especially to those from our own State, who have given themselves to fight for our sacred cause. Unsurpassed by any, in all the highest attributes of the soldier, we recognize in them the brightest jewels of the State, our proudest boast and greatest honor.

THE FARINI HOAX AT THE FALLS.—As we anticipated, the Farini hoax at the Falls came to an end yesterday. As a speculation, it was a lamentable failure—the whole thing having been bunglingly managed. The island on which he was "discovered" is called "Robinson's Island," and is about 150 feet across by 200 feet in length, thickly wooded with pines, the lower end being about 100 feet from the verge of the cataract. The story that FARINI waded from the American side" is a most preposterous one. He might as well attempt to walk up the Horse Shoe Fall. A venturesoma man could reach the island without much difficulty, however, by following the ledge of rocks on the opposite side, and swimming a short distance.

Yesterday morning a man who passes for FARINI'S brother, waded out to some rocks lying within a few feet of Robinson's Island, and floated the end of a rope to the "unfortunate man." Making this fast to the trunk of a tree—the other end being "belayed" to the rocks—he, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while as many as twenty-five people were looking on, "rescued" himself.

The whole thing was ridiculously flat. Not a cheer was heard—not a hand stirred. The next time any little game of this kind is attempted for the purpose of drawing people to the Falls, let there be some ingenuity displayed in getting up the "sell," and it may be attended with more success.—*Buffalo Express, Aug. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

The commissioners for cleaning streets by contract, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, met this morning (Aug. 11) at 11 o'clock, at the Mayor's office. His Honor the Mayor presented the proposals of D. D. BADGER, offering to clean the streets for five years at the rate of $300,000 per annum.

The Comptroller and City Inspector objected to receiving the offer, on the grounds that the proposals required that the manure should be the property of the contractor, and that he should be supplied with dumping-grounds and slip accommodations without expense. This was in effect, they claimed, to exceed the sum authorized to be paid under the act of the Legislature.

The Comptroller stated that he was about to advertise for the sale of the City manure, and suggested that the contractor should offer what he would allow for the manure in another proposal. The City Inspector said that the commissioners could not guarantee a supply of Croton water at all times; at present he could not obtain water even for sprinkling Broadway. He also alluded to the condition contained in the proposals that the Corporation ordinances relative to throwing garbage in the streets shall be enforced. The commissioners could not bind themselves to carry out the enforcement of the ordinances in this particular. The contractor must assume the risk of such violations.

The Mayor was in favor of a modification of the specifications heretofore published, inviting proposals, so as to give the contractor the manure and dumping-grounds free of expense; but the Comptroller and City Inspector disagreed. The commissioners were, however, of opinion that it would be fruitless to advertise for offers under the original specifications.

Military Affairs.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order was issued yesterday by Col. CHAMBERS:

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864. {

The Ninety-third Regiment is now in the field, recognized by the Government and guarding the most important stations between here and Washington, viz., at Annapolis, at the Relay House, at the grand Stone Bridge, &c. The Ninety-third is mustered in on its militia organization, for the term of 100 days. *The 100 days' men are exempt from the draft* Col. CHAMBERS is now in this City, by orders from headquarters, to recruit this regiment to its maximum numbers, and he earnestly calls upon all good able-bodied men to assist him in the good cause. All recruits will report to Capt. JOHN W. CAUMP, recruiting officer at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and will receive equipments, rations, &c., as soon as mustered, at Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, and be immediately forwarded to the regiment. By order.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Command Ninety-teird N. G. S. N. Y.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

Capt. TOMPKINS, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is now receiving a few first-class young men in his company. To those desirous of joining a well-known and popular organization, this is an opportunity not to be overlooked. The Company armory at Lafayette Hall is open on Monday and Friday evenings, and any information will be cheerfully given to all desiring to enroll themselves.

Art Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The fair, it will be remembered, opened April 5, and closed April 23, 1864. The following is interesting statement of the receipts in the art department:

For tickets of admission to the Art Gallery, sold at the door, season tickets not included	$11,395 10
For sale of pictures and statuary, sold at auction in Art Gallery, contributed by artists and others	2,500 07
For supplementary sale of foreign artists' pictures, sold at auction at the Dusseldorf Gallery	12,823 95
For sale of two albums, containing oil sketches, &c.	4,500 00
For sale of Philadelphia Album, con- oil sketches, &c	$11 00—16,435 02
For proceeds of sales during the fair in the Engraving and Photographic Departments.	10,774 71
For sale of drawings, pictures, &c., to the Mississippi Valley and Philadelphia Fairs	1,742 60
For proceeds of exhibition of Mr. A. BELMONT'S gallery	1,020 15
For proceeds of exhibition of Mrs. W. H. ASPINWALL'S gallery	655 75
For proceeds of exhibition of J. F. KENSETT'S picture of Lake George, at Messrs. Goupil & Co.'s gallery	167 96
For sale of autographs, &c., through Mrs Jno. Sherwood	1,000 00
For sale of Mrs. V. Hoffa's autograph album	200 00
For proceeds of Mrs. W. T. Blodgett's flag to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix	817 00
For contribution of Mr. Junius Morgan, of London, through Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis	800 00
Total	$31,079 22

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Treasurer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF A PHYSICIAN'S HORSE AND GIG.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, Dr. EMIL VON SCHOSSNING, left his horse and wagon standing in front of a house in Ninth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, while he went in to visit a patient. In a few minutes he returned to the street to find his horse and vehicle missing. The Dr. immediately went to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where he stated his case to the Sergeant in charge, at the same time describing his lost property. Officer ANDREWS was at once dispatched in pursuit of the horse-thief, and in about an hour after, that official saw a man driving at a furious rate in the upper part of Ninth-avenue. The horse and wagon which the man was driving answered the description that the Doctor had given, and ANDREWS, after much difficulty, succeeded in securing the driver, and also the property with which he was trying to make his escape. They were all taken to the Station-house, where, at a late hour, Dr. VON SCHOSSNING identified the horse and wagon as his. They are valued at $300. Yesterday the thief was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the prisoner gave his name as HENRY DUFFY, 21 years of age, and his residence in Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGED WITH STEALING HIDES.—SIMEON PIERCE, a laborer, RICHARD THOMPSON, deck-hand on a tow-boat, and CORNELIUS MAHONEY, a junk-dealer, were arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, charged, on the complaint of Mr. GEO. A. BAILEY, of Harrison-street, with having, at an early hour yesterday morning, stolen eleven green beef hides, valued at $100. Several witnesses testified that they saw the hides taken from the canal boat *J. R. Gilbert*, lying at the pier foot of Harrison-street; that the hides were taken by the prisoners, in a small boat, landed on the dock, put on to cart No. 2,591, which was then driven rapidly away. The accused were committed, in default of $500 bail each. None of the stolen property has been recovered.

FATAL RESULT OF PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—A lad named WM. SCHILLING, aged 16 years, residing at No. 103 Orchard-street, and employed in the jewelry-case manufactory of Mr. MAZUZE, No. 67 Nassau-street, was fatally stabbed in the left groin while engaged in a "skylark" on Wednesday evening. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

REV. DR. WINSLOW DANGEROUSLY SICK.—The public will deeply regret to hear that Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, is in a critical state of health, and much anxiety is felt for his recovery. It is hoped that a favorable change will soon occur, otherwise he will sink rapidly. As the author of the *Philosophies*, and other standard works, he has long been prominent before the public.

NEW-JERSEY.

ENROLLMENT CORRECTED.—The authorities of Bergen Township, Hudson County, have just made a reënrollment of persons liable to military duty. It is claimed that 350 names have been improperly enrolled. Should those be deducted the enrollment will be 800 and the quota 150.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—A Government transport, containing 721 rebel prisoners, from Point Lookout, arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and proceeded on the Erie Railway to Elmira.

UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS REOPENED.—The United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 26 Hudson-street, Jersey City, which was closed some days, was reopened for business yesterday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	120	100	Quick. M. Co.....	79⅛
800	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	do.....b10	79⅛
2,000	do	106⅜	400	do.....	79
2,000	do	106⅝	800	Mar. Min. Co....	46
225,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, C.	105⅜	200	L. & Sus. Coal....	15
40,000	do.....	105⅜	20	Ash. Coal Co.....	20
150,000	do.....	105⅜	25	Metrop. Gas.....	126⅛
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan..	106⅜	250	N. Y. Cen. R.....	b3 113⅛
6,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April..	108	500	Erie Railway.....	113⅛
20,800	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	94⅜	100	do.....	b3 113⅛
100,000	do.....	95	60	do.....b30	113⅜
1,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..	55⅛	200	do.....b10	113⅜
25,000	Mo. State 6s.....	68	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	134⅛
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	73⅜	100	do.....b30	134⅜
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	600	do.....	134⅜
20,000	do.....b30	52	100	do.....	134⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	117	100	do.....b30	134⅜
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s..	119	100	do.....b10	135
3,000	Erie 3d M. B.	131⅜	200	do.....b30	135⅞
3,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	140	1000	Reading R.....	136⅛
12,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.....	135	100	do.....	136⅜
10,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	102⅜	50	do.....	92⅜
2,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st	118	5	Panama R.....	297
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	114⅜	100	Ill. Cen. Full S....	130
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	129½
5,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	113⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold.....	254⅜	400	do.....	113⅜
10,000	do.....b30	250	200	Chi. & N. W.....	57⅜
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	209⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	81⅜
52	do.....	210	300	Cleve. & Tol. R....	132
150	Cum. Coal Pref...	81⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	116
300	do.....	61⅜	100	do.....b10	116⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅜	200	do.....b3	116⅛
13	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	93	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	70

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	200	Hud. River R.....	134⅜
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅜	200	Reading R.....	136⅜
3,000	do.....	105⅜	500	do.....b30	137
4,300	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	107⅜	200	do.....	136⅜
37,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	95	200	do.....860	136⅜
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68⅜	11	Mich. Cen. R.....	140
400	Allan. M. S. S. Co.	114⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R....	92⅜
300	Quick. Min. Co....	79⅜	100	do.....b15	92⅜
300	do.....	79⅜	100	do.....	92⅜
300	do.....b3	113	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	129⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R....	134⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	113⅜
200	do.....c	134⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.....	57⅜
200	do.....b3	134⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	116
100	Reading R.....	136⅜	200	do.....	116⅛
200	do.....	136⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co..	45⅜
200	Chi. & R. Isl.....c	114⅜	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b5	114⅜	200	do.....b10	45⅜
100	do.....s3	114⅜	200	do.....b3	46
100	P., F. W. & C...b3	116			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....	51⅜	1100	M. S. & N. I. R...	92⅜
10,000	do.....s3	51⅜	400	do.....b3	92⅜
2	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	100	do.....c	92⅜
200	do.....c	112⅜	500	do.....	92⅜
200	do.....s3	112⅜	100	do.....s30	92⅜
200	do.....b3	113	500	Cleve. & Pitts..b3	113⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R....	134⅜	100	do.....b5	113⅜
200	do.....c	134⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	129⅛
200	do.....b3	134⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co....s3	61
100	Reading R.....s3	136⅜	200	do.....s3	61⅜
200	do.....	136⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co..s3	45⅜
200	Chi. & R. Isl.....c	114⅜	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b5	114⅜	200	do.....b10	45⅜
100	do.....s3	114⅜	200	do.....b3	46
100	P., F. W. & C...b3	116			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	150	Ill. Cen. R.....	129⅜
10,000	do.....	51⅛	100	do.....b3	129⅜
100	Erie Railway....b2	112⅞	100	do.....	129⅜
200	do.....b3	112⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113⅜
100	do.....b6	112⅞	200	do.....b3	113⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R..b3	134	200	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	113⅜
100	do b10	134⅜	200	do.....	113⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.....	92⅜	300	do.....	113⅜
200	do.....b3	92⅜	100	do.....b10	113⅜
100	do.....s3	92⅛	300	do.....s3	113⅜
400	do.....b3	92⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pref.b3	91
500	do.....s3	92	100	do.....	91
100	Cumb. Coal Co....	60⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	116⅜
100	Quicksilv. Min.b10	80	100	do.....	116⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The following are the details of the weekly schedule of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, to 9th inst., the totals of which we had by telegraph in our last paper:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 9, 1864.

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 9.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$15,823,592	$15,823,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,700	27,022,700
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	167,684,000	165,587,450
7-30's, convertible into 1881	82,484,900	86,001,450
6-20 years 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	75,200,800	74,788,450
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$884,634,192	$884,127,742
Deposits at 6 per cent	54,002,809	58,587,169
Treasury Certificates, 6s	180,591,000	175,138,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	45,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	18,480,000	18,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	80,533,602	80,533,602
Three-year 6s, compound	38,400,000	32,833,760
New 7-30 per cents	9,854,450	4,675,650
Total Currency interest	$421,641,562	$411,413,181
Greenbacks	433,160,669	433,106,563
Fractional Notes	24,646,594	23,414,420
Due Creditors	$79,742,000	
Less on hand	13,638,252—66,009,748	76,003,050
Old Debt, interest ceased	367,170,090	367,170
Total free of interest	$523,174,082	$531,931,196
Total of all Debt	$1,832,649,835	$1,827,492,176
Increase in seven days		$5,158,665

Some further European orders for United States Stocks were received this forenoon through the *Persia's* mail, a liberal share of them on English account, and the remainder as usual for the Continent. The 5-20's and 6's of 1881 sold largely at the Stock Board and on the Street at a fractional advance on Wednesday's sales. The Railway Shares were in fair speculative request, though the extreme heat of the weather and the large number of absentees from the Street to the country operate against anything like an active market. Hudson River shares were an exception to the general tameness, and advanced to 135 ₱ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following priees were made, in comparison with the same hour on Wednesday. The excessive heat of the weather made a dull market in the Afternoon, and prices were weaker than in the morning. Hudson River fell back to 134 ₱ cent.

	Weden.	Thurs.		Weden.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	139⅛	139
U. S. 5-20's	105¾	105⅞	Mich. Southern	92⅛	92
N. Y. Central	131⅝	131	Illinois Cen	129⅜	129⅜
Erie	113	112⅞	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113⅛
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅜	Fort Wayne	116	115⅜
Hudson	134½	134	Rock Island	114⅛	114⅜
Canton	37⅜	36⅜	Reading	136⅜	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	96	95	Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅜
Toledo	133	132⅜	Cum'land Coal	61	61⅜
Northwest	57⅜	57	Mariposa	46⅛	44⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅜	51⅛	N. West Pref	91⅞	91

The price of Gold was a fraction higher in the forenoon than yesterday, with less excitement than usual in the Gold Room. Exchange on London, Gold Rates, 107¼@108¼ ₱ cent. The Customs rates are very irregular, on account of the free offering of Bills drawn against Produce and United States Stocks. The business for Saturday's mail will be mostly done to-morrow. The Currency demand for Gold has somewhat increased this week. About the close of 'Change hours Gold was advanced to 166½ ₱ cent., on rumored military news of an adverse nature.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	100
Mechanics'	110	Irving	100
America	130	Metropolitan	115⅝
Tradesmen's	113	Corn Exchange	103
State of New-York	106	Continental	101
Commerce	106	Import. & Traders'	100
Ocean	92	Park	138
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119⅜	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	111
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	108	Chi. & M. W. Exten.	103⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	110	Tol. & Wab. 1st	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102
N. Y. Cen., convt. '76	130	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Erie 1sts, '69	116⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int Buds	66
Erie 2ds, '90	109¾	Mil. & P. du Ch 1sts	118
Erie 3ds, '83	103⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	123
Erie 4ths, '60	121	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Erie 5ths, '85	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	111	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. Cen. '69 & '73	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128⅛
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '63	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Chi. B. & Quincy	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. 2ds	105	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds	112
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	109
Ill. Cen. '75	114⅜	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
Ill. Cen. 2d Pref	93	Chi & Alt. S. F.	114⅜
Ill. Cen. 2d Income	85	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The Erie Board of Direction have made Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, the President of the Company, in place of the late NATHANIEL MARSH, and Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Vice-President, in place of Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, advanced to the head of the Executive Committee under the late administration, and are believed, from their experience, to be thoroughly advised in regard to the material and financial interests of the Road.

The decease of Mr. JAMES MCCALL, an old and much esteemed merchant of this City and the first President of the Metropolitan Bank, is announced in the afternoon papers.

The Fourth National Bank of this City yesterday subscribed $200,000 to the new 7-30 ₱ cents., on their own account, and to-day sent forward $212,300, subscriptions on account of other parties.

The following unique description of the financial and military situation, appears under the head of Exchange in one of the commercial circulars transmitted from this market to England by the *Scotia's* mail of yesterday:

"For the past month exports from this port, including Gold and Government Bonds, are estimated at fully fifty millions in currency. *Though some bankers are issuing their paper and putting it on the market at pretty full rates of discount, in order to avoid selling Sterling*, still the market is glutted with bills, and prices are very irregular. Repeated efforts have been made to bolster up the Gold market, but with very little success. The so-called 'invasion of Pennsylvania' is the alarm at present sounded by the speculators, but the people generally seem to have a queer notion *that this invasion is only a part of that elaborate system of sensation, or military and newspaper pyrotechnics* which the Confederates get up at regular intervals, without regard to expense or risk, in order to keep up the interest and attract the attention of admiring Europe, but which in reality have no more influence on the great contest itself than an explosion of Chinese fire-crackers. As I write, Gold is quoted at 255; Bills irregular and nominal at 275@270 for Bankers'."

An advertisement appears in another place of the Bounty 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, to the amount of $250,000, of Richmond County, (Staten Island,) N. Y., to be awarded on the 27th inst. to the highest bidder.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,634,744 60, including for Customs $227,000; total payments, $4,677,002 41; total balance, $17,835,139 38; Seven-thirties, $170,000.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for

July ult. were	$486,150
July, 1863	350,753
Increase, 38¾ ₱ cent	$135,397
Earnings from January to July, inclusive. were	$3,457,010 24
Last year	2,802,692 30
Increase, 23½ ₱ cent	$655,318 04

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 60 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VALENTINE, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,020 bbls. Flour, 40,540 bushels Wheat, 46,350 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 33,512 bushels Oats, 581 pkgs. Provisions, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former (nominal) quotations.

COTTON—Is inactive and drooping; Middlings $1 73@$1 75 ₱ lb. The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Economist*, writing under date of July 29, says: "Cotton has been in fair average demand throughout the week, but the tone of the market has been dull. The rising aspect of the money market, the bank rate having been raised to 7 ₱ cent., and a considerable increase of imports have tended to check speculation, and holders have offered their stocks freely. The sales prove about 8,000 bales less than the daily estimates. American descriptions, of which the import is this week considerable, are more freely offered, and have given way but ¼d. ₱ lb. Sea Islands have been in moderate demand, but prices close firmly. Brazils have been offered sparingly, and with a full average demand for the trade, and exporters have advanced ¼d.@½d. ₱ lb. for Pernams and Maranhams, but Maceios have varied little. Egyptians have been in moderate request; qualities below fair are abundant, and prices ¼d.@½d. in favor of buyers, while the better kinds fully maintain previous rates."

Imports, Exports, Consumption, &c., 1864.

Descriptions.	Imp'ts from Jan. 1 to July 29. 1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.	Exp'ts from Jan. 1 to July 29. 1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
American	46,858	127,197	20,275	80,710
Brazil, Egypt, &c	270,350	411,298	36,366	51,926
East India and China	494,007	760,912	216,309	243,715
Total	817,415	1,299,207	273,950	325,751

Stock, July 29.	Consumption from Jan. 1 to July 29.	
1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.	1863. Bales.	1864. Bales.
290,300	237,870	362,900	999,810

The above figures show an increase of import compared with the same date last year of.. 461,320
An inc. of quantity taken for consumption of.. 336,300
A decrease of stock.. 13,430
An increase of speculation.. 75,720

Stock of Cotton at corresponding periods.

	Bales.		Bales.
1862	101,220	1857	498,500
1861	1,018,910	1856	784,150
1860	1,282,810	1855	653,190
1859	675,400	1854	931,490
1858	670,070	1853	862,970

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, yet prices of desirable lots have

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine, Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Rory O'More.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times,
One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches of the Secretary of War announce that the capture of Mobile is reported by rebel deserters. While implicit reliance is not to be placed in this report, there is nothing improbable in it. It is well known that an opening large enough for the passage of blockade-runners was left in the harbor obstructions placed below Mobile, and it is not at all unlikely that Admiral Farragut, who always goes in to win, and who was probably thoroughly posted in respect to its position, after destroying the rebel fleet, immediately forced his way through to the city, and brought it under the domination of his guns. The official report of the gallant Admiral, which is now expected every hour, will clear up all suspense.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Sherman informs us that all the Georgia militia is now in his front, under Gen. Hood.

At latest advices the situation before Petersburgh remained unchanged. The interest, so far as active military operations go, now centres in the force under Gen. Sherman, whose brilliantly inaugurated campaign goes on most encouragingly.

We receive from Nashville the details of Gen. Stoneman's raid.

There is nothing from the Middle Division.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Street-Cleaning Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, held a meeting at the Mayor's Office yesterday, when they discussed Mr. D. D. Badger's proposal to clean the streets for $300,000 per year, providing he can have free use of the Croton water, free dumping grounds, and also have the manure. The Comptroller and City Inspector said the proviso debarred the commission from contracting with Mr. Badger, because the special privileges would make an addition to the compensation, and, therefore, make it exceed the limit fixed by the Legislature. The City Inspector added that the use of the Croton could not be guaranteed by the commission, for he himself was not allowed to use it now, even in Broadway. The Mayor was in favor of entertaining Mr. Badger's proposal, believing that the street manure properly belonged to the contractor who gathered it up, and that the expense limited by the Legislature relates only to moneyed compensation. The Commission unanimously agreed that it would be fruitless to invite proposals again on the specifications which have twice failed to induce a bid of $300,000 or less per year for a five years' contract. The Commission then adjourned.

The new Tax Commissioners have appointed Morgan L. Harris and Daniel E. Delavan Assessors *vice* Messrs. Oakley and Dooley; Mr. Jones remains. The Board of Assessors comprises three members, holding office for five years. Their duty is to make assessments in matters of street improvements, sewering, paving, &c.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The Portland *Argus* says: "Collector Washburne, during his remarks at the meeting of the merchants at the Exchange on Saturday, stated that he understood it was the intention of the Government to make this city a fortress. It was for that purpose that work was suspended upon Fort Preble. The work would be finished eventually, but upon different plans, making it smaller. Mr. Washburne also said he understood that there were to be some five or six more forts or fortifications constructed, rendering the city impregnable, both landward and seaward. We learn that important changes will be made upon Fort Scammel, and Fort Georges will be altered slightly. The reason of all this is perhaps owing to the fact that there is a new man at the head of the engineer department."

The people of Colorado will vote in a few days upon the question of accepting a State Government, in pursuance of the enabling act passed by Congress at its last session. A letter from the Territory intimates that the constitution will be rejected by a large majority. The population of Colorado is estimated at 25,000. The vote cast at the last general election was 6,700. The aggregate cast for members of the Constitutional Convention was less than 800. It is declared that two thousand votes cannot be obtained for a State Government. The matter, however, will soon be decided.

The details of the progress made by Gen. Sully's expedition to July 11, have been received at St. Paul. At that time the main body of the troops were near Fort Rice, Dacotah. The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 8th, and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the 9th; the remainder was crossed over on the next day. The Second Brigade, or Minnesota Division, under Col. Thomas, was then on the opposite or eastern bank, but was preparing to cross.

Three substitute brokers recently kidnapped three boys from Brandon, Vt., the oldest of whom was only 16, and took them to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where two of them were sold as substitutes, being induced to swear that they were from Canada, and were 18 years of age. The third boy, whose name is Ollery C. Wheeler, and whose father is a wealthy and well-known citizen of Brandon, refused to perjure himself, and stoutly refused to enlist. He was then brought to Troy, kept three days a prisoner under the influence of liquor, and sold as a substitute. The boys' parents have taken means to recover them.

Mr. Orson U. Cone, editor of the Somerset *Messenger*, who was brought before U. S. Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, Wednesday afternoon, was arrested for violating the 25th section of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, by republishing from the Newark *Evening Journal* the article which caused the arrest of Mr. Fuller, and another from the Monmouth *Democrat*, similar in character. Gen. Runyon appeared for the defendant, and moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the articles complained of were only extracts from other papers. Mr. Keasbey, District-Attorney, replied, showing that the editor indorsed them by the publication of the article above quoted; and he was finally held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

It has been intimated that Gen. Sheridan is only a cavalry officer, and as such not accustomed to command a column of all arms in the field. This impression has arisen probably from the position he has been holding in the Army of the Potomac. But at the West Gen. Sheridan had charge of a corps, and proved himself a most efficient leader in every respect.

Says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*: Rebel prisoners, recently captured, report that Maj. Barry, formerly agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Moundsville, and well known in this city, died in Richmond, not long ago, of dropsy. It will be recollected that Maj. Barry was compelled to leave Moundsville on account of his secession proclivities.

The Philadelphia Union League has already raised and fully equipped and sent into the field *five full regiments* of volunteers. The fifth has just started. The fourth has been in all the battles with Grant's army from Spottsylvania onward. The Military Committee are at work and have a liberal fund to go on with in forming a sixth regiment.

The Pacific and Washington Mills of Lawrence, at their last payment, considerably increased the wages of their employes, whose remuneration is now nearly 75 per cent. higher than it was two years ago. All the manufacturing establishments in Lawrence are said to be paying nearly the same rate.

The fish in Little River, Conn., were poisoned the other day with sulphuric acid, from a factory at Hartford. There had been a total stoppage of water near the factory for 24 hours, and the poison as soon as the water was "let of" by the heavy rains entered the river below in large doses.

An indictment found two years ago against Gen. Lewis S. Partridge, late United States Marshal of Vermont, on the charge of hindering, by force, the execution of the United States law for calling out the national forces, was recently tried in Windsor, Vt. No evidence of overt acts was produced, and a verdict was found of not guilty.

Many citizens of New-Hampshire have put substitutes in the navy, expecting to receive back a State bounty. At present, no such bounty is offered, but the Legislature of that State will be urged to make provisions for such a premium.

More than one hundred steam fire-engines, including two for London and one for Russia, have been built by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, New-Hampshire.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* is informed that there is in Ulster County, within six miles of that town, not less than a thousand acres of peat beds of the best quality, and from sixteen to twenty feet deep.

The funeral of Gen. Stedman will take place in New-London, where his mother is now living, at 1 P. M. Saturday.

The terrible accident at Niagara turns out, after all, to have been a hoax—and not a very successful one, in a pecuniary sense.

The subscriptions yesterday to the 7.30 loan amounted to about half a million of dollars.

The excessive heat of the weather made a dull Stock Market yesterday, so far as the Railway speculation was concerned. The active demand for Government Stocks continued. Gold rose 1½ ₱ cent., late in the day, on adverse military rumors.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were steady, Corn was firmer, and Oats were cheaper. Provisions, Sugar, Tallow, Whisky and Petroleum attracted more attention. Cotton was heavy and drooping. The Freight market was somewhat depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The United States Abroad—The Closing Discussions in the British Parliament.

If the legislation of the British Parliament concerned us as much as do its debates, we might have the satisfaction of finding that our affairs could be managed for us by a foreign legislative body quite as well as by a Congress at home. We do not, it will be seen, come in for any unnecessary mention in the prorogation speech from the Throne; but it is satisfactory to find that the Queen, having first announced her friendly relations with the Emperor of China, declares her firm purpose to maintain a strict neutrality between the belligerents in this country. This, taken by itself, must be held to be pleasing intelligence, and we do not know that it is rendered less so by the discussions relating to this country, and to the American Continent generally, which immediately preceded it. We give prominence to two of these discussions in our news columns to-day; one brought up by an easy-tempered Catholic member of the House, Lord Edward Howard, bearing upon subsidized emigration to the United States, and the other by Mr. Kinglake, on the subject of the recognition of the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

The significance of the speeches evoked by Lord E. Howard's motion, (which was simply for the production of papers,) is, that neither the mover nor the speakers who followed him, (including even the notable Lindsay,) were able to specify a single case in which emigrants had been tampered with on British territory by recruiting agents from the United States—although the ultimate object of the motion itself was to invite the action of the Government in the premises. Lord E. Howard presented a variety of facts—for such we are bound to regard them—tending to show that there is a vast emigration of an unusual kind going on from the North-of-England factory districts—unusual in this, that the emigrants are mysteriously supplied with money; unusual still more, from the fact that married men in large numbers—700 having gone from one section within a few weeks—are found deserting their wives and families, with no purpose of sending them relief or helping them to follow. Such an unprecedented condition of things can only be referable, it is conjectured, to the liberal use of the United States currency in the hands of recruiting agents. But the trouble is to find out how the money is distributed. In one or more instances it has been found, it seems, that the emigrant received the wages of his covenant on board the ship which was to convey him to this country, so that there was really no actual violation of the municipal law of England that could be proven.

This business, moreover, of making advances, on board ship, to recruits, or to emigrants intended for recruits, is, it seems, one of a regularly established character. The Atlantic steamships, it appears, are thronged with agents, who have no end of money at their command, and who employ, in addition to money, every sort of blandishment to gain the confidence of their victims, and having got them thoroughly in their power by the time they reach New-York, drug them, hand them over to some recruiting patrol, have them sworn into the service of the United States at once, and made, as Lord Howard says, food for powder. His Lordship, however, refrains from charging the American Government with knowledge of, and connivance at, this business. And he takes occasion to compliment Gen. Dix for having interfered to check the system in cases that came under his official knowledge.

A similar absence of direct crimination marks the reply made on the part of the Government by Mr. Layard; and from the admissions contained in the Under Secretary's speech, we are led to infer that in the specific cases where Lord Lyons has deemed it necessary to offer remonstrance, it was found that the emigrants themselves were to blame for any troubles they got into by the inveiglement of recruiting agents. In other words, we presume, it has been found that they clutched the money proffered them without the slightest regard to the engagement its acceptance bound them to, and trusted, no doubt, to accident, to the facilities for desertion, or to the interference of their Government, to save them from the service they had agreed to enter.

It is surely not uncharitable to look for these and similar motives underneath the behavior of such men, at least, as the seven hundred, whose heartless desertion of their wives and families Lord Edward Howard so pathetically pictures. Without going deeply into the moralities of factory life in Lancashire, we apprehend it is not unfair to conclude that there are seven hundred many times told, on whom the notion of moral duty sits lightly enough to make them ready speculators in any enterprise that offers them immediate sensual gratification—that releases them from home restraints, and that furnishes them with a chance of clutching the recruiting bounty, along with sundry contingent chances of escaping the labor, the risks and the responsibilities of the recruit himself.

Not the least singular feature in the discussion will be found to be the testimony of Sir Robert Peel, to the effect that the secret recruiting business in Ireland is at a discount. This change, of which the Irish Secretary makes gratifying mention, is attributed in part to the continued rise in the price of gold, to the promulgation of healthy information as to the risks of soldier-life in America, and above all, to a timely remonstrance on the subject addressed to the entire people by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Indeed, the whole question is brought to an admirable solution by Mr. Layard and those who spoke on the occasion, when they urge the circulation of cheap Anti-American literature among the masses. Tracts on political economy, with special reference to legal-tender notes and a specie basis; pamphlets on swamp fevers and dumb agues; statistics on army mortality and the average of human life under peculiar social conditions, are to be freely distributed, and will, no doubt, have their influence, especially upon that large class which may heretofore have been denied the privilege of learning to read.

An agreeable diversion from the grievances of these emigrants, may be found by turning to the parliamentary conversation which ensued upon Mr. Kinglake's questioning of ministers relating to Mexico. It would appear that the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Layard) failed to give an answer satisfactory even to his own chief, as to the hopes of recognition held out to Maximilian. And the exceedingly cautious and diplomatic speech with which Lord Palmerston supplemented Mr. Layard's reply, is a subject worth attention. The First Minister, it seems, is not yet assured that an Imperial Government has been formed in Mexico. Till he is, he cannot promise recognition.

The Rhapsodists on Finance.

There is a class of journalists among us who consider it essential to their standing as loyal supporters of the Government to assail private capitalists and banking associations that fail, as is alleged, to come up to the mark in the matter of investing in Government stocks. "In this city," says one of these ardent theorists, "there is a large class of financiers whose patriotism commenced and ended with lending the Treasury fifty millions of dollars." What class other than the public and private bankers of New-York can be thus indicated we are at a loss to know. And the charge so applied is sufficiently absurd on its face to need no refutation. But it is not with the mere incorrectness of the statement that we care to trouble ourselves. It is rather the singular confusion of ideas that underlies this rhapsodizing method of dealing with the stern, unbending laws which regulate financial science.

Probably ninety out of a hundred of the "financiers" thus charged with unpatriotic conduct, are men acting as capitalists, almost solely in a fiduciary character, holding in their hands a vast accumulation of trusts, and bound under the severest civil and social penalties to husband what is intrusted to them with the most scrupulous care. A large proportion of the capital subject to their control represents the property of minors, of widows, or of persons suffering under infirmities which compel them to depend on others for the investment of their means. Thousands of the individual accounts thus opened are for deposits which, taken separately, appear of insignificant amount. But such as they are, they probably represent, in half the cases, the main or sole dependence of a family, or some one or more helpless members thereof. The fiduciary relation, then, of the banker to his client becomes paramount to every other relation he sustains as a financier. His business is not to consider what enterprise can be forwarded by this loan, or even what great public end may be subserved by that other. He has to scan a proposed investment with the same rigid, inflexible, stern judgment, whether the proposer is Secretary of the Treasury for the United States, or financial agent for the Pacha of Egypt. To the extent he may fail herein, the financial trustee becomes unfaithful to his trust, strikes a blow at the very basis of all credit in the community, degrades his calling as a business man, and sacrifices his honor as a citizen.

The point may be sufficiently elaborated in a single illustration. Suppose that the rhapsodists' advice were followed to the letter; that without rigidly scrutinizing the mode, and form, and legalization of a public loan, capitalists generally were to fill up without question or hesitancy, each successive call of the Treasury; suppose that this had been done during the whole of the late Secretary's term, what incentive would there have been for a Congress altogether unused to the fearful financial exigences of the time, to provide any sound system of taxation—to make any provision, in short, sufficient to give real value to the national paper issues? The simple impossibility of continuing to borrow without instituting, *pari passu*, some feasible means of providing for the accruing liabilities by means of public taxes, instead of being an unmitigated evil, has gone a far way to check an unsound and ruinous system of borrowing. To this end every prudent banker has contributed who, keeping his fiduciary obligations honestly before him, has made his duty as a business man square with his loyalty as a citizen.

The Campaign.

What next? is now the question on everybody's lips as regards the war. What great operation shall we see inaugurated? What fortune shall next befall our arms?

The situation, in some respects, is simple; in others, complex. It is simpler than ever before as regards the fundamental character and object of the great campaigns in which our armies are engaged. The great army East and the great army West are each engaged in an operation which partakes of the character of a siege. We have the siege of Petersburgh and we have the siege of Atlanta—though in neither case is there an investment of the point of assault. The work before Gen. Grant and that before Gen. Sherman are very much alike, and each has reached essentially the same stage in its progress. The problem to be solved in Virginia has been characterized by an English military writer as one of the hardest in war, viz.: "how to capture a city, not a fortification in the ordinary sense of the term, which can be invested, but the centre of an intrenched camp, occupied by an army of one hundred thousand men;" and the problem to be solved in Georgia is of the same kind, though the army in the "intrenched camp" at Atlanta doubtless numbers much less than a hundred thousand. Nothing (we quote again from the same writer) "can exceed the strength of Lee's position, which is that of a General who has fallen back upon his base, to which the whole South is more or less open for the purpose of supplies in men, provisions, ammunition, hospital stores, clothing and the various requirements of an army;" and the same description will apply to the position of Gen. Hood, which, notwithstanding our raids, is still "more or less open" for the purpose of military supplies. Operations against intrenched positions such as these are, with defensive armies such as they hold, must necessarily consume considerable time. They can be held by the enemy with forces much less than those acting against them; and while the necessarily slow process of reduction is in progress, the enemy can easily find opportunity to engage in *sorties* such as those which Hood has thrice tried at Atlanta, or in expeditions such as those into Maryland and Pennsylvania, which have been undertaken by Lee.

But while slow in reaching an issue, such operations are very likely to be ultimately successful. All that the aggressive force has to do, as we are now planted, is to maintain his strength and to act vigorously and continually upon the enemy's communications. It is true this is by no means the only expedient; but, even alone, it promises final success. Sherman is keeping it up very actively, and Grant also did so for a time, and until his attention was temporarily diverted from it by the rebel raid northward, and by the attempt to pierce their lines by the mining operations in Burnside's front.

The rebels having concentrated nearly their entire available force in these two intrenched camps, a success of our arms, at either or both of them, would have an immense effect on the Confederacy. Let the country, therefore, be patient while these great works are in progress, and not exhibit that censoriousness or captious criticism, which is at once short-sighted and unjust.

Of the military operations lesser than these in progress, we have at this moment three. We have the movement under Sheridan against the rebels on the Upper Potomac; we have Admiral Farragut's movement against Mobile; and we have the new expedition from Memphis, under Gen. Smith, concerning which latter a telegram of this morning informs us that it is "well out," and that its "destination is unknown."

The rebel "raid," as it has generally been termed, north of the Potomac, has been a curious affair from its beginning. It is something like six weeks since Early's column crossed the Potomac. We know that it was a formidable column; but if it had any real military object in view, its expedition has been a failure. After crossing to this side of the river, it fought the battle of the Monocacy, on the 9th of June; then pirouetted around Maryland for a while; then recrossed the river and had a fight at Martinsburgh; then sent its cavalry force back again to this side of the river, to ride around Southern Pennsylvania and burn Chambersburgh, and now, according to the latest advices, it seems to be retreating down the Shenandoah Valley. It is not improbable that there were designs connected with it, and results expected from it, much greater than these; but they were frustrated in the first instance by the promptitude of Gen. Wallace, and, during the last week or two, have again been frustrated by the large bodies of troops which Grant has concentrated on the upper Potomac to meet them. In view of these forces, it is most likely that the present course of Early is toward Richmond.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Conspiracy—The Civil War in Illinois—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 8.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

You will observe that another revelation has been made in the matter of the great "Northwestern conspiracy." This time the facts come in a semi-official form, being the confessions of one of the parties implicated, who has made, apparently, a "clean breast of it" and told all he knew. It appears from this that the order extends even to your City, and is more extensive than was at first supposed. Yet its main strength, even according to this testimony, is in Missouri, among the rebels and Conservatives. But you will have the document itself ere this reaches you, and can judge of the comparative importance of the revelations. We do not believe, that out of Missouri the organization has any special power for mischief. The leading Democrats here repudiate any affiliation with it; but a few of the leaders are none too good or too patriotic to be found engaged in just such plottings.

OUR CIVIL WAR.

I have not heard anything from the disturbances in Montgomery and other counties since my last. It is reported that United States Marshal Phillips has effected an arrangement with the leaders of the gang, whereby they have agreed to disperse. At any rate, the civil and military authorities at Springfield do not appear to be alarmed, or have yet taken any steps to suppress the outbreak. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the affair has been exaggerated into more importance than it deserves. Yet it is doubtless true that there is disaffection and organization in several counties, and only a favorable opportunity is wanting to make trouble. The worst counties are Christian, Montgomery, Coles, Edgar, Favette, Jasper, Clark, Effingham and Moultrie. In several of these it has been found advisable to locate a strong detachment of veteran troops to keep the peace. We have been in daily expectation for the past week of hearing of a bloody collision, but it has not occurred yet, and will not but for the criminal negligence of our State officers in not promptly sending forward into the disaffected districts a force sufficiently strong to overawe and disperse the rebels.

POLITICAL.

Politics are still rather quiet with us. The Congressional nominations have nearly all been made. In the third district the veteran E. B. Washburne has been renominated by acclamation. The people of his district were fully satisfied that they would be the sufferers by applying the principle of rotation. In the fourth district, the Union men have nominated Col. Harding, of Warren County, an able and a strong man.

The Democrats held an informal State Convention at Peoria, last week, and passed a series of resolutions defining their position, preparatory, I presume, to the National Convention. Jeff. Davis might have written the resolutions, judging from their tone and temper. If he did not, he will rejoice with exceeding great joy, that there are men in the loyal State of Illinois who are able to give so faithful a transcript of his thoughts. The convention indorse secession, declare for repudiation and for the independence of the Confederacy!

2. That in the interpretation of the Constitution we are guided by the declarations of its founders, by the deliberations of the Federal Convention, by the resolutions of 1798 and 1799, prepared and expounded by Jefferson and Madison. Guided by these lights we declare that the coercion and subjugation of sovereign States was never contemplated as possible or authorized by the Constitution, but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly. But whatever may be the theory of Constitutional power, war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proved a failure and a delusion, and if the people of the non-seceding States would restore and preserve their shattered Constitution, and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism, and a public debt, the interest on which can never be met, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

3. That the repeal and revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an *immediate armistice*, and a national convention for the peaceful adjustment of our troubles, are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.

It is true, the language is not definitely declaratory upon these points, but taken in connection with other circumstances, there is no mistaking the *animus* of the convention. It was presided over by "an Old-Line Whig," Gen. Singleton, of Quincy.

By the way, some of the Democratic journals in the West favor the taking up of Mr. Fillmore as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. I am convinced that McClellan is a "dead cock in the pit," but that they will fall back upon Mr. F. is scarcely credible.

VARIOUS THINGS.

The new City Directory, just published, contains 39,500 names. This, adopted as the usual basis of calculation, would give to Chicago a population of over 190,000. But there are an unusually large number of young men in this City who are without families, but whose names swell the list in the Directory. Making an estimate of these, I set our population at 150,000. I do not think the State Census of next year will show over 160,000, notwithstanding the heavy increase of the past two years.

The Board of Directors of our Soldier's Home, have just made their first Annual Report. The number of arrivals at the Home, was 95,284; meals furnished, 95,909; lodgings, 16,461; medically treated, 2,557. The cost of the whole has been about $50,000, which has been contributed by our citizens. Over 10,000 has been realized from the sale of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which has been invested in land and building for a permanent Home. The ladies have the enterprise in charge.

The city is engaged in erecting a fire alarm telegraph. The starting-point is the court-house, from whence wires are to be extended in all directions to the city limits. There are to be 136 signal boxes stationed at intervals, so that an alarm from any quarter can be telegraphed in a few seconds.

The project of tunneling Chicago river for the accommodation of foot passengers, has again been revived with a prospect of its being carried into effect.

Prisoners from Gen. Sherman's army continue to arrive at Camp Douglas in large numbers. There is but little doing in the way of enlistments under the new call, and there is a prospect that Illinois will have to be subjected to a draft after all.

The National Fast Day was more generally observed in this city by religious services, and by people abstaining from their usual avocations, than any of its predecessors.

The reports in regard to the crops continue favorable. Corn now promises an unusually large yield in all parts of the West.

Transactions in real estate are again quite active, but many refuse to sell, preferring to hold on for the better time coming. Prices are fully up to 1856-7. General business continues good. Money is plenty. Speculation has very much subsided. The weather is delightful, and the health of the city good for the season.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Dan Bryant takes his benefit at this house to-night, playing for the first time in the excellent drama of "Rory O'Moore." Mr. Bryant's engagement runs to the end of next week. On Monday, the 22d, Miss Olive Logan makes her *rentrée* in an entirely new drama.

Recruiting and Boxing at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 11.

Recruiting in this Twelfth Congressional District is brisk, and the enlistments are increasing. There is also considerable activity shown in procuring substitutes. The quota of the town of Amenia is nearly filled with three years' men, and it will probably be the banner town of the district.

The crews of the Pittsburgh four-oared shell boat, and the New-York four-oared shell boat, together with the crew of the Poughkeepsie boat, are now in this city preparing for the great race to come off on the Hudson, opposite this town, on Tuesday and Thursday of next week, each for $1,000 a side. As the contestants are all first-class fowers, the affair promises considerable interest.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 11.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amount to $471,200. The total amount thus far received is $11,272,450. Parties transmitting 7-30 bonds for conversion will do well to bear in mind the fact that some little time must necessarily be required to attend to their orders. The acknowledgment of the receipt of their packages is all the department can do the first day of their receipt.

Lieut.-Col. Ekin, late Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been assigned to the charge of the First Division Quartermaster-General's Bureau, with the rank of Colonel. This Division has charge of the purchase of all horses, mules and transportation necessary for the service, and is created under a late act of Congress reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department.

THE DELIVERY OF BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES.

A special order issued from the War Department under date of Aug. 8, directs all officers in the military service of the United States to render every facility to such express companies as may be charged by the Governor of New-York with the delivery of the necessary forms and blanks required to secure the votes of the soldiers of that State in the field, with a view to the blanks being delivered with the least practicable delay.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially announced for the week ending Aug. 6: Second Lieut. Ansbury B. Smith, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, from July 29; First Lieut. John M. Sharp, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Volunteers, from July 29; Second Lieut. Z. C. Robinson, Third Cavalry, from July 28.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

By direction of the President, Capt. Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, has been dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from July 29, 1864.

SENTENCED FOR DESERTION.

James P. Norman, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, tried for desertion, has been sentenced to confinement and hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, for the term of three years, with the loss of all pay and allowances.

Shadrack Dingee, Fourth New-York Artillery, guilty of desertion, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on Government fortifications.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals are reported for Aug. 10: David Remele, Co. E, 109th; Michael Hass, Co. L, 15th Heavy Artillery. To-day the death of Andrew McIntyle, Co. C, 6th, is reported.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported yesterday: Lieut. Daniel Biggs, Co. E, 4th; Capt. J. R. Perkins, Co. E, 22d, United States Hotel.

A NEW LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

There is authority for stating that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates putting upon the market at an early day a six-twenty loan, the interest to be paid in gold, is entirely without foundation. The loans authorized by the various acts of Congress and yet available, are:

Under the act of March 3, 1863, bonds six per cent. $33,245,800.

Under the act of March 3, 1864, bonds ten-forties, five per cent., $125,471,550.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, bonds redeemable in not less than five nor more than thirty years, or if expedient, made payable at not more than forty years from date bearing interest; not exceeding six per cent. payable in in coin, $400,000,000, or in lieu of an equal amount of the bonds last-named, not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury Notes, payable not exceeding three years from date, or if expedient at any time after three years from date, bearing interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per cent., payable in lawful money at maturity or semi-annually.

Under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, bonds, five-twenties in Europe, $4,000,000.

Total, $562,717,350.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, in substitution of 5 per cent. legal tender notes heretofore issued, now withdrawn to be destroyed, there may be issued notes as above described, $67,639,897, making a total of $630,357,247.

The 5 per cent. interest bearing notes were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, as follows:

One year, interest payable at maturity, at 5 per cent., $46,040,000.

Two years, interest payable at maturity, at 5 per cent., $17,960,000.

Two years, coupon, interest payable semi-annually, at 5 per cent. $150,000,000,

Total, $214,000,000.

Of the latter, $67,639,897 have been withdrawn as above stated.

Under the act of March 3, 1863, there have been delivered to the Treasurer compound interest 6 per cent. notes amounting to $30,140,000.

The loans not closed and offered at the Treasury and agencies are the 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, after ten, and payable after forty years, and hence called ten-forties.

Certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of current claims upon the Government.

Three years 6 per cent. compound interest notes.

The 6 per cent. loan provides for the exchange of the seven-thirty three years notes, maturing on the 19th of August and 1st of October, 1864, and a new loan of three years' notes, under the act of Congress of 30th of June, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7 30-100 per cent. per annum, or one cent per diem on every $50 of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, convertible at maturity into five-twenty 6 per cent. bonds, interest in coin.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 11.

THE DECISION RESPECTING SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

The decision of Acting Commissioner Rollins, that seven-thirty Treasury notes are liable to taxation, applies only to banks that hold them as a part of their capital stock. The first section of the last loan act expressly exempts all United States Treasury notes as well as bonds from State and municipal taxation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to nearly half a million dollars.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

S. B. Colby, of Vermont, was to-day sworn in as Register of the Treasury, in place of L. E. Chittenden, resigned.

THE WESTERN COUNTERFEITERS.

Three more of the Western counterfeiters have arrived here and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT OFF.

Thirty-nine rebel officers were to-day sent to Fort Delaware, and one hundred and twenty-five privates to Elmira.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Seven deserters from the army, found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be shot, have had their sentences commuted to confinement on the Dry Tortugas, and three others, for similar offences, have been sentenced to hard labor elsewhere.

THE HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

The thermometer at noon to-day indicated 96 degrees in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun. A heavy thunder shower occurred at 7:30 this evening.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The instructions to Postmasters, and the blanks, &c., required in the operations of the money order system, authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post-office Department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The preparation of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a central metropolitan bank with local vouchers, to facilitate the prompt returns of the funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, where a money order system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages; but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Post-office Department system of drafts and deposits, using post-offices in lieu of banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet all the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing law. The design of the department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system at that date.

Nothing from Sheridan.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 11—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received from the Valley to-day, or the upper Potomac.

Fashions for August.

From Le Follet

We must no longer seek for fashion in Paris—the fickle goddess is to be found in the château or at the watering places, but her reign there is as despotic as in the capital. Foulard is still a favorite, and just now barége and Chambéry gauze are much worn; also, a charming material, called Indian gauze, is used for demi-toilette. Dress of piqué or batiste, simply ornamented with white or colored braid, and with a little veste to match, are exceedingly useful. More elegant dresses, but still made with vestee, are of muslin or batiste, trimmed with guipure, Valenciennes, embroidery, or ribbon bows. The square fichu is that decidedly preferred to be worn with low-necked Summer evening-dress. The ceinture is now one of the most important parts of the toilette. For young girls of slight figure nothing can be more becoming than the Swiss ceinture, embroidered and trimmed with lace or ruches of ribbon, worn over a white chemisette. Bands of plain ribbon are quite the order of the day. Wide square buckles are worn with them. Muslin shawls and camails, trimmed with insertion and flounces of lace, are in vogue. The richest are lined with taffetas; others, more simple, are trimmed with festooned flounces or nail fringe, an insertion over ribbon being placed all round. Some half-fitting casaques are also made of muslin, with embroidered seams. This season white tartan is much used for trimming taffetas. It seems a strange fancy, but when well arranged it has a good effect. But the best way of making our readers acquainted with is mode is to proceed to our description of dresses. A straw-colored silk dress: At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce about five inches wide, and upon each plait a coquille of black lace partly on the skirt. A small vesta of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with black lace; opened in front, but attached by pattes, which cross over a waistcoat of batiste, with insertion and Valenciennes lace forming a jabot, and also placed round the basques. A dress of white alpaca: The bottom of the skirt cut in very deep festoons, and edged with a wide cerise ribbon. This trimming is rounded off, and carried up the side as far as the waist. A narrow flounce is placed over the ribbon round the festoons. Ceinture corselet, with basques directoire made of cerise taffetas and embroidered with jet. With this elegant dress is worn a high body and long sleeves of muslin bouillonnée, and cross-barred with narrow cerise velvet. A spotted muslin dress, over sky-blue tartatane: A flounce about six inches wide, trimmed with guipure, and headed with a magnificent insertion, which is carried up each seam in horse-shoe form to the height of a quarter of a yard. A postillon veste, trimmed in the same style. Underneath, a Swiss ceinture of blue taffetas, with very long and wide ends falling behind. A robe of white foulard, the skirt trimmed round with a wide band of blue taffetas, edged on each side with a quilling, and embroidered with white silk. A small collet to match, and a jockey hat of Leghorn, trimmed with a white feather and blue bow, complete this toilette. A white muslin dress, with a plaiting and revers, about five inches wide, round the bottom of the skirt, and up each side of the seams, gradually diminishing in width. These revers are embroidered and placed over pink. The veste and sleeves trimmed to match. A robe of pointed muslin, the body full at the waist; ceinture of lilac gauze, with a satin edge trimmed with black lace. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with a quilling of the same ribbon, covered with black lace. Bodies of crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery gauze or light-colored silk. They have a most charming effect, trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming. Others are made of thin nansook, with narrow tucks, small collar of lines, and wide cuffs each trimmed round with a very narrow insertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and straps of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard are both also used for loose bodies. Foulard, although not quite so graceful as China crape, is so much cheaper that it will be more generally worn. White dresses are more worn than ever this season, not only for full dress in muslin, gauze, barége, tulle, &c., but also for morning wear in jaconet, muslinette, alpaca, and poil de chèvre. The robes de ville of foulard and silk, with white grounds, are also much in favor. A great many robes and casaques of white alpaca, poil de chèvre and cashemire, are trimmed with colored silk. The colors most in vogue are lilac, blue and pink, in clear, bright tints.

A reaction has taken place with regard to bonnets, and from the high-fronted bonnets lately worn we have now come to mere head-dresses, and are fast going back to the close bonnet of former days. The curtain, too, is quite banished by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We give the description of some made each way. A capote of white tulle bouillonné, trimmed on the crown with a large bow of tulle covered with branches of young ivy. Curtain of blond, edged with silk fringe. The inside trimmed with puffing of tulle, with branches of ivy crossing it. A capote of light blue crape, covered with tulle, worked with crystal beads. A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue tulip, from which falls a Russian aigrette. Bouillonné of crape, with blue bow and lilies of the valley inside. A bonnet of drawn tulle, the crown of tulle in deep flutes, seperated by straps of white ribbon, with branches of honeysuckle falling over them. Fancy ribbons are much used for morning bonnets, either flowered or in shaded stripes; they have a very rich appearance. The same style of ribbon, only much wider, is also worn for sashes. For the sessions, some most elegant and becoming coiffures have been prepared. We select some of the most elegant. The chapeau La Vallière Louis XIV., style of fancy straw, edged with black velvet worked with straw. A bow of maize-colored ribbon, fastened by a straw cord, and falling rather to the side, seems to hold a plume of black feathers, surmounted by the wing of a bird, which falls over the front. This hat is rather large, but very graceful and becoming to a certain style of beauty. The chapeau Huguenot: The edges raised and trimmed with narrow black velvet. A flowered ribon crossed round the crown, and falling in two ends behind, with a bouquet of black feathers and field flowers. Each of these has its own peculiar style; it must rest with the fair wearer to choose the one the most becoming. We must not close our description of hats without the Princess de Galles and the Mousquetaire. The former made of very white straw, edged with green velvet, with a bouquet of peacock's feathers, in the midst of which reposes a small green bird. Round the brim a row of small straw hanging buttons. The latter of straw, edged with blue velvet. Round the crown two narrow straps of velvet fastened under a bow of the same trimmed with straw, from which fall one blue and two brown feathers.

Military Memories of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 11.

With the recurrence of every Summer, the arrival of strangers in Boston, interested in its old history, renews the regret that the monuments of the past disappear so rapidly, and that even the natural contour of the land is so changed that WINTHROP, and PEPPERELL, and HANCOCK might well be excused if they should not recognize the scenes of their earthly life.

The visitor interested in revolutionary history finds Faneuil Hall, with a market beneath and a popular rostrum above, as little changed, perhaps, as we could expect in the course of a hundred years. But the hall of the old State-house, "where American Liberty was born," is a series of law offices. Brattle-street Church still

"Bears on her bosom as a bride might do
The iron breast-pin that the rebels threw."

But the Province House has lost even its outward aspect, so that neither HUTCHINSON nor GAGE nor BURGOYNE would recognize it. The Hancock House has gone. The Liberty Tree exists only in an *alto relievo* in sand-stone, the Green Dragon not even in painted wood. And beside Faneuil Hall, the old State House, Brattle-street Cannon Ball and the Old South, there is scarcely one important memento of Revolutionary history.

The natural features of the town and its neighborhood are not better preserved. Beacon Hill is in the Mill Pond. And it is only the most enthusiastic patriot who can be quickened to go to the station early, on his way to the White Mountains, by the reflection that he will there tread on the very gravel that made the summit of Trimountaine, from which, on the night of the 19th of April, GAGE and his staff witnessed the rapid retreat of the detachment which he had sent to Lexington. It is only an occasional pipe-layer, of historical taste, who will testify that he has seen the British lines on the neck; recurring with gratified pride to the moment when he dug through them, far below the present level, while adjusting some main for the Gas Company. The visitor to Copp's Hill finds an agreeably arranged cemetery, but no fit training ground for the artillery company; and should he thence cross to Fort Hill, he may assist in personal conflicts of his younger fellow-citizens of Celtic extraction; but he can no longer see the sea from its frowning crests, and, far less imagine the *Lively*, the *Falcon*, or the *Centurion* lying below him,—or, in fond fancy—calculate fit range, in sighting over the guns of the battery. We take our friends to Bunker Hills—we show them an exquisite panorama, "the same heavens are indeed over our heads—and the same waters roll at our feet," though considerably tainted with the sewage of fifty thousand families, swept into them by the unfamiliar floods of the Cochituate. But "all else, how changed." WARREN himself could not find the redoubt, nor PUTNAM the rail fence.

For the other memorials left upon the face of nature, the works on Dorchester Neck were obliterated by the more elaborate fortifications of our own fathers fifty years ago, and those have again been obliterated by reservoir and park. A few pilgrims occasionally find a well-preserved star-fort behind the Norfolk House; the town of Cambridge has preserved and mounted with guns the three-gun battery near the mouth of Charles River; there is a well preserved redoubt on Winter Hill, and some lines worth tracing on the steep slopes of Prospect Hill. Local antiquaries will point out a few more relics, but these are almost all.

Within the city itself, there remained within the memory of the present generation now on the stage, in very perfect condition, the battery erected by the English engineers upon the Common, their principal defence against the attempt, seriously proposed in the American camp, to drive them from the town by an assault over the ice of the Back Bay. But this work was dug down and smoothed over—at the request, it is said, of the man who swept that part of the Common, because he found the trenches would gather mud and water. The proposal to carpet the spot has never been carried out, however.

Only the most faithful observers detect, at the most fortunate periods of Spring vegetation, the circles in the grass which show where PERCY's brigade wintered, on the path between the head of West-street and the Public Garden.

There remains one monument of victory, however, which renews, a thousand times every day, the one name sacred to victory. "*Hostibus primo fugatis*," "when our enemies were first put to flight," the great chief of our armies entered the head of the column of occupation, by what was then "the Neck" into the city. An exulting people went out to meet him, and then and there he first tasted the joys of victory. In honor of that moment the Congress of the United States struck the beautiful medal, which is the first in the monuments of our national history, and which bears the Latin motto we have quoted. In honor of that moment the highway from the Neck into the town took his name—a name which has fitly extended itself since from the military lines which he erected in Brookline and in Roxbury, to the very precincts of Faneuil Hall itself. It has absorbed the name of ORANGE, by the name of the first hero of constitutional liberty before which the name of the greatest Prince of ORANGE ever paled. It has absorbed the name of MARLBOROUGH, the only military chieftain of the English race, whose genius in the field left any suggestions for the patriot soldier. It has absorbed the Puritan memories which clustered around the name of the battlefield of Newbury. The "Main-street" of common talk, the "Cornhill" of trade have also given way to the name of Washington, as completely; and as we repeat his name in the poorest details of our every-day shopping, we are renewing unconsciously, the triumphal celebration of his first great victory.

Now it happens, most fortunately, that we still have it in our power to erect most fitting, permanent and visible memorials of this great victory on the precise spot we should have selected. It appears from careful measurements on English plans of the English lines of defence of Boston, that GAGE and HOWE's furthest outworks, long since demolished, which commanded the Neck, until the English evacuated the town, were precisely on the open spaces of land now known as Franklin and Blackstone squares.

After the destruction, by an American party, of BROWN's house, which till then the English outpost had occupied, they threw up two small breastworks, which are called "fleches," in the military language of the day. One of these, rather nearer the roadway than the other, would, if still preserved, stand in Blackstone-square. The other, on the eastern side of Washington-street, would be in Franklin-square.

We beg the intelligent Committee on the Public Grounds to consider fit plans for reproducing, in earth and sods, on their original sites, these works of the Revolution. If, upon each of them were mounted one of the rusty cannon, which are trophies of that time, there would be so much the better a memorial of the first great victory of our great chieftain, and of the happy close of that siege of Boston, which forms so interesting an epoch in our local history. The squares are now in the midst of one of the finest sections of the town; all the more historical interest would attach, therefore, to this simple historical memorial of what was once its furthest frontier.

The execution of this plan alone, would make a very fit monument of the most happy period of our revolutionary history. We venture to add the suggestion, that no more appropriate place could be found for Mr. BALL's admirable statute of WASHINGTON, than it would occupy if it stood between the two squares, on the spot where the hero first entered on his triumph,—first crossed the enemy's lines,—first received that award of victory which has ever since been his. The street itself is wide,—if necessary it could be made wider. The statue could be seen from a distance, as every such statue should be. And every person who enters the town by its finest avenue would be reminded, as often as he entered, of the man to whom we owed it then that our town was deserted by its enemies—to whom the town, that day, gave the first salvoes of his triumphs—to whose memory ever since the town has been faithful, and for whose principles this day the town contends.

The Situation at Mobile.

WHAT FARRAGUT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 11.

FARRAGUT advances at Mobile. The rebellion has received another and severe blow from him. We are informed by an official gazette this morning that Fort Powell has been blown up, that Fort Gaines has surrendered, with its garrison, and that the Stars and Stripes are now flying victorious from where the Stars and Bars were but yesterday exhibited.

Fort Powell, which, according to this intelligence, has been blown up, commanded Grant's Pass, between Dauphin Island and the main land. It is located on the southeasternmost point of Mobile County, and mounted twelve guns, added to by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and assisting earthworks, containing an unknown armament.

Fort Gaines, which is also reported to have surrendered, is located upon the eastern extremity of Dauphin Island, and, with Fort Morgan, commanded the ship or main channel to the bay. It mounted fifty guns. Between Forts Gaines and Morgan, across the Swash channel, was a series of spile obstructions, supposed by the rebels to force an assailing fleet under toe fire of the latter, where an opening for blockade-runners had been left. Sand Island, which was said to be well defended, lies between Forts Powell and Gaines.

This statement of the topography is sufficient to show that Mobile Bay is now ours, not ours temporarily, or by accident, but permanently, and through hard fighting, which has yet to be learned. The reduction of Fort Gaines enables a passage to be made by the heaviest vessels into the bay, from whence there is no obstruction of moment until the shoals near the city present themselves. Gunboats and light-draft vessels can enter by way of Grant's Pass, while both avenues are shut to blockade-runners.

The particulars which we have received are too meagre to base any statements upon concerning the conflict. The results only are at hand. These are in the highest degree important, and show that Mobile like New-Orleans, will be ours within a very brief time. The rebel fleet was broken by the defeat of the *Tennessee*, *Gomez* and *Selma*, and chased under the protection of fortifications have been so far captured that Fort Morgan alone remains unconquered. The result is inevitable. Though Morgan should hold out as long as La Pucelle it must fall; and its holding out would not save the city, which can be reached by the western part of the Swash channel as well as by the Pass.

The double authority upon which the announcement is predicated comes from Richmond, whence no news of this description is like to proceed without sufficient reason. We may believe that, unless the fight damaged his squadron more seriously than it was damaged by Port Jackson and the other works commanding the Mississippi below New-Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT is by this time on his way to Mobile, and that our next tidings will be of battle there. He will arrive with his former renown heightened, and his former reputation augmented; with a squadron whose power has been shown, and an army whose force is yet to be learned, under Gen. GRANGER, for the last book in the story, and the possession of the last rebel post of importance on the Gulf. We are prepared to find a more obstinate defence there than seems to have been made at the mouth of the Bay; but we are prepared, too, for a commensurate victory.

Thus the rebellion is giving away in one of its chiefest points, and SHERMAN may have relief from an unexpected quarter.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated Washington, Aug. 10, says:

"There is an impression abroad that Fort Powell, situated on Dauphin Island, surrendered to the attack of the monitor, spoken of by MAURY, upon it, and that our forces landed on the island at this point, but there is nothing to warrant such a conclusion. The more likely fact is that the land troops, numbering some 8,000 or 10,000, under Gen. GRANGER, quietly landed on the western or sea extremity of the island, where it is understood there were no works to oppose them; and here they will probably remain until FARRAGUT's operations are further progressed.

It is the opinion that FARRAGUT intends the capture of both forts (Morgan and Gaines) from the sea. The latter can be assaulted from our position on Dauphin Island, and can also be exposed to a front fire at the same time. A rear flank attack upon Fort Morgan would have to be made by water, and if the reports of it not being sand banked are true, it is believed it can be readily taken from this quarter. The front of the fort is known to be protected with an extra work of sand, and our experience at Fort Moultrie and Fort McAllister shows that it would only be a waste of labor and material to assault such a defence.

The passage of the forts by our fleet was no doubt made during the night, as was the case at Port Hudson. This fact shows that FARRAGUT had no disposition to engage the forts from the front. The most that FARRAGUT can hope, (such is the belief here,) is the capture and occupation of the two forts, and this he will probably hope to do, either by assault or cutting off all their means of communication with the city.

Thus far there is no denying FARRAGUT has shown an indomitable pluck in occupying the position he has, and should he be completely successful, his transfer to Charleston will be imperatively demanded.

Fort Powell, mentioned in the Mobile dispatch as undergoing an assault on the 5th, it will be remembered, was bombarded unsuccessfully by Admiral FARRAGUT, on the occasion of his former attempt against Mobile; but then his fleet was composed of wooden vessels, while the monitor that was engaging it on the 5th is understood to have been one of the double-turrets built up the Mississippi.

THE VANDERBILT "ALL RIGHT."—The steamer *Francis Skiddy*, which reached here at an early this morning from New-York, reports that it met its consort, the *Vanderbilt*, going down the Hudson, opposite Crumb Elbow, about 12 o'clock. The *Vanderbilt* was proceeding under its own motive power, and making good "time." Capt. GEO. O. TUPPER had previously gone to New-York, and prepared a dry dock for the reception of the "wounded" boat. Its repairs will be completed with all possible dispatch, and this popular Troy favorite will be "in line" again by Saturday or Tuesday next. Meanwhile the *Commodore* will take the place of the *Vanderbilt*, and be here to-morrow morning. The *Commodore* is a familiar craft to river travelers, and will look "as natural as life" during its brief occupancy of the route.—*Troy Times, Aug. 10.*

The Released Prisoners.

GEN. SEYMOUR'S EXPERIENCES.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 11.

Gen. SEYMOUR, recently exchanged at Charleston with other Federal officers, arrived in Troy last evening, and left this morning for Williamstown, Mass., where he awaits orders from Washington. Gen. S. is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and insufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston, he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. On the way from Richmond to Charleston, himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities, and were often confined in common jails, along with the worst fellows. At Charleston, although they were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there, only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present. Gen. SEYMOUR is in good spirits, confident that we are making steady progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

Gen. SEYMOUR was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war commenced. He, therefore, had many influential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for generous courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed with them freely about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve. Their chief hope was based upon a political reaction in the loyal States, by which a peace Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. LINCOLN as President. He told them that event was not likely to occur; but if it did, it would be the result of a monstrous deception practiced upon the people, and they would never submit to such a peace as the South required; there would be general revolution and chaos first. When the intelligence came that President LINCOLN had made a call for "five hundred thousand more," they were much depressed, and manifested unmistakable indications of discouragement. We have only got to press right onward against the cohorts of treason, and spare not, and the rebellion will inevitably collapse, and that much sooner than many persons believe.

PROVOST-MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.—It will be remembered that at the late supplemental draft, held in the Fourth District, Capt. MILLS, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Bloomfield, and that the Board of Enrollment decided that he was liable to be held, notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Col. BUCHANAN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Capt. MILLS must be held, and that the ruling of Capt. BROWN was correct—Provost-Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 11.*

—With five counties to hear from, there is 128,177 majority in Pennsylvania in favor of allowing soldiers to vote.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $10. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

MCGEORGE—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, at the New-Jerusalem Church, in 35th-st., by Rev. J. P. Stuart, WM. MCGEORGE, Jr., of West Hoboken, N. J., and Miss MARY A., only daughter of Job Clark, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES AVERY, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John W. and Wm. A. Avery, and also of his son-in-law, Asa H. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

ANDERSON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 11, of cholera infantum, REGINA SAXTON, infant son of John C. and Mary P. Anderson, aged 2 months.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ELIZA CARTER, widow of Mathew Carter, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Uziah Carter, No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BAYLIS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, after a lingering illness, SARAH, widow of Oliver T. Hewlett, and daughter of the late Stephen Van Wyck, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 106 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed, for interment, to St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

HYER.—At Passaic, N. J., on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 10, JOHN S. HYER, late of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his son-in-law, Rev J. Paschal Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M.; return at 5:15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey relatives to the house.

MILLER.—On Saturday, July 30, of sun-stroke, whilst on march near Harper's Ferry, Va., MACKEY MILLER, of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. Vol. Artillery, son of the late Mecker and Nancy Miller, of Stockholm, N. J., in the 38th year of his age.

His remains have been properly interred, and will be removed to Newfoundland, N. J., in October next.

☞ New-York and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

MCCALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, JAMES MCCALL, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, James Lorimer Graham, No. 21 Washington square, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

NEWCOMB.—On Thursday, July 21, near Atlanta, Ga., aged 23 years, Capt. EDWARD H. NEWCOMB, of the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. L. Williams, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, son of the late Rev. Harvey Newcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was mortally wounded while reconnoitering our picket line, fell into the hands of the enemy, and died the same day. His grave is now within our lines, about three miles from Atlanta. He gave to the service of his country all the energies of a life full of vigor, ardor and promise, and precious to his friends. Gen. WILLIAMS writes to his widowed mother: "Your son was a faithful, zealous, competent and most gallant officer. He was brave to a fault, and greatly esteemed by all his fellow officers." He lives still in the affections of those who knew him best.

PLUME.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, Major EDWARD H. PLUME, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son, John Plume, also of his brothers-in-law, Luther Marcy, Thomas Lane and William Townsend, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Varick-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PERRY.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, DAVID PURDY, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

VARIAN.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ISAAC L. VARIAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill, on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at an advanced age, Miss ANNA B. WILLIAMSON, long a member of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, City of New-York.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., at 2½ o'clock Friday afternoon, the 12th inst.

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THE CELEBRATED
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(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

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Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of gotlled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, int six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

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IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.

QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.

John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE,
CHAS. A. LAFALLO,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Dryden, Lorscheid & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250.000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed May 9, 1864, and by resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 26, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 55th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 20-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1861, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 30th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (6) six per cent. free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864:

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned particularing premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE BOARD OF this company have declared a half yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building,
August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, in and 23 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will re-open on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

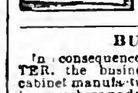
MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.



WEDDING CARDS,
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eveleth's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the business known as J. H. BELTER & CO., cabinet manufacturers, will be continued by the surviving members under the style and firm of SPRINGMEYER BROS. All accounts and debts will be settled by us for the old firm.

J. H. SPRINGMEYER,
WM. SPRINGMEYER,
FREDERICK SPRINGMEYER.

No. 722 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the side of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Harcourt, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 15th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, depots, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 50 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. EING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. O. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, pianofortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. L. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a gray horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.

A tractor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.

Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $50.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¼ mile north of Idlewilde Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay, ¼ mile from Montclair Depot, 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, will from 5 to 50 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, and is sixteen rooms, with every modern improvement, hot and cold water throughout, bath-room, pantry, hot-house, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furniture, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I., TWO two-story houses and lots, size of lots 75 by 100 feet each; five minutes' walk from the ferry; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, is supplied with good wells of water, and plenty of fruit trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN W. ENYART, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Fort Richmond, S. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; designs, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 6th-st., between Lexington and 2d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 76, Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM IN Wisconsin for sale, 232 acres, well improved, good buildings, three spring, 20 acres in wood; 6 miles from Beloit, 8 miles from Janesville, and within 1½ miles of a railroad depot.

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUDRICK & WOOD, 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 5½ acres of land, house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 3445, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 146 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 29th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 37th-st. and 10th-av. The house is large, and in good order any plan suitly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 2,080.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL, GENTEEL family would like to obtain a handsome suite of rooms, in a good neighborhood, in the upper part of the City—with a private family preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 2,387, New-York City Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 14th and 23th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING at No. 55 West 24th-st., will let two very nice front rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired; best references required and furnished.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES Board in a private family, located near Union-square. Address FRANK, No. 623 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR JURY'S spring mattresses, cushions, bolsters, &c., by far the most durable, economical and luxurious bed yet patented. SNYD

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and it shall contain the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States. *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of THIS DAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. In case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," and indorsed with the words "*Mail Proposals*."—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next they will be fully prepared for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1851. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building complete and complete in all its details, except the heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness,
E. F.
——, 1864.

A. B. Guarantor,
C. D. Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000 FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.

COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to D. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bunga sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well sea-soned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being issued.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article, to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best to use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. And other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, runner, bar, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above Arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best cast wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and ornamentation of the buckles are to be rendered uniform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, unsuccessful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY.
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September.

Also, the price per cord for 60 cords of pine wood, ——— and split.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office*.

324,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN SOMEWHAT ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be stamped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. COPE'AL,
Street Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave as follows:

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Excursion tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, and the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. ——, will leave foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Ef Travelers from Brooklyn and New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWARTWOUT, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. train, and the 4 P. M. train go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:31 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 7 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 1:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemostead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Otisville Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN E. MOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,208	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also booked to and from Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKERPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR, with 1,000 tons, will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE STONEMAN RAID.

OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Gen. McCook's Command Surrounded by an Overpowering Force.

Circumstances and Details of the Expedition.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Information from Marietta, 6th inst., gives the particulars of STONEMAN's raid. On July 27 the Fifth and Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and two sections of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, set out for Macon to relieve the Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition arrived too late; the rebels had removed the officers to a place of greater safety.

Gen. McCOOK's force started at the same time to effect a junction with Gen. STONEMAN, but were overtaken by an overpowering force, and obliged to let STONEMAN's command cut its way out.

The rebels attacked them on Saturday, July 30, and the engagement lasted all that day, until late at night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded.

Col. ADAMS finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Marietta.

Col. CAPRON, with his command escaped once, but was again surrounded, and his men cut to pieces.

The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

Gen. STONEMAN, Cols. BIDDLE and BUTLER, Majors THOMPSON and SOPER, Capts. WHITMAN, ELLIOT and FINNEY, and Lieuts. ANDERSON, STANTON, ANGELL, LINDSAY, JOHN HUBBARD, MILLER, SIMMONS, and CLEGG are prisoners.

Lieut. CHITTENDEN was killed.

Company I, Fifth Indiana, lost fearfully.

Soldiers who escaped report that the rebels surprised Col. CAPRON's camp, shooting his men and braining them with their guns while asleep.

The Fifth Indiana lost about 400 men.

Three hundred and eighty prisoners of war, including fifteen commissioned officers, arrived here to-day.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER reached here this evening, en route for Washington. It is reported he has been relieved of the command of the Fourteenth Corps.

Later information is to the effect that Col. CAPRON, with several squads of his men, is in Marietta. This will reduce Gen. STONEMAN's loss to less than 1,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Petersburgh—Negro Troops—The Retirement of Secretary Memminger—Intelligence from Georgia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

As we stated yesterday, nothing whatever of interest occurred in front of Petersburgh on Tuesday That state of things continued until the close of the day. The usual picket firing and mortar shelling took place, but these have now become of such common occurrence that they fail to attract attention. In the opinion of some persons, the enemy are still mining, and the reason given therefor is that they can see them bringing dirt from their "saps" and depositing it in their rear. This may be so; but the general impression seems to be that they had but one completed on Saturday, and that they expected greater results from that than they have realized.

As the *Express* pertinently remarks, it was manifestly to their advantage, and they know it as well as we, to have sprung all their mines simultaneously if they had more than one. It is stated that there are but few points along the lines where mining operations can be successfully conducted, and one of these has been tried. The opinion is, therefore, already expressed that this mode of warfare is about at an end with GRANT; but of this we should not be too confident.

A Yankee officer, who accidentally got into our lines on Monday morning during the cessation of hostilities, was returned the next day under flag of truce. His name was THOMAS, and his rank that of Colonel. His straying into our lines may not have been altogether accidental, and his mission may have been that of a spy. At all events, it would have been a good idea to have kept him in a rebel prison for a while as a punishment for his indiscretion—to call it by no harder name.

NEGRO TROOPS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 5.

Among the eleven hundred prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday before Petersburgh, two hundred were negroes; many of them, perhaps all of them, stolen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers, calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

Lately there were many negroes recovered from the raiding party of KAUTZ and WILSON; their names were very properly published, and their owners informed where they could come and take them. The two hundred black rascals taken alive in the Petersburgh trenches, (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "no quarter,") now that they are in our hands, are worth half a million. It may be hoped that strict examination will be made among them and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is undoubted to enlist, or to draft, or procure how they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North; they would have a perfect right to make war upon us with elephants, or to stampede us with wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us—and our men an equal right to kill them—a perfect right, therefore, to employ negroes as soldiers.

But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master; and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him. On this point our Government is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners—unless indeed it recognizes the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, as well as of the confiscation act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up those two hundred negroes, along with nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war, through the streets of Petersburgh, instead of separating them, and driving them into a pen by themselves, until their status should be ascertained, and their owners (if any) found.

"Two hundred genuine Eboshins sprinkled among the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a sight, the moral effect of which upon the slaves of Petersburgh could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were not good enough company for the Yankees they marched with.

Without, however, going further into that matter for the present, it is enough to remark that we have not, as yet, heard of any of those two hundred negroes being restored to their owners, nor met with any advertisement that they await identification.

Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not await the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand to pass the whole squad in review; and if he recognizes a stolen or runaway slave of his own or any neighbor, to reclaim him and take possession of him. Any such planter, going to reclaim his slave, if he meets with any difficulty, had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superior officer after another until he comes to Gen. LEE,

If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners" to see whether his slave is among them, then let him communicate all the facts to the public, through the newspapers.

Yesterday prices in both the first and second markets ruled somewhat lower than usual, and the supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, etc., on hand was abundant in profusion. The following were the ruling prices:

Cabbage, per head, from $1 to $3; cucumbers per dozen, $1; cucumbers per dozen, $1; tomatoes per quart, 25 to 50 cents; onions per quart, $2 50 to $3 50; potatoes per quart, $1 to $3; snaps per quart, $1 to $1 50; green peas per quart, $2 to $2 50; sugar beans per quart, $2 to $4; corn per dozen, $5 to $6; beets per bunch, $1; chickens per pair, $5 to $10; ducks per pair, $12 to $16; butter per pound, $4 to $6; eggs per dozen, $5 to $6; apples per quart, 50c. to $1 50; peaches per quart, $2 to $3 50; pears per quart, $1 to $2; watermelons, $6 to $8; very fine cantelopes, 50c. to $2; fresh meats per pound, $3 to $4.

In the second market, the market wagons struck out a great distance beyond the space they usually occupy, and the supply of fruit was very full, especially in watermelons.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. MEMMINGER's letter of resignation, and that of the President accepting it, will be found below. In the retirement of private life, to which Mr. MEMMINGER goes, he will not fail to receive the kindest evidences of public esteem. The industry, zeal and fidelity which have characterized his administration have not failed to illustrate the purity of his life, and will not fail to reap their reward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 15, 1864.

His Excellency, the President:

SIR: You have been aware for several months past of my desire to withdraw from my present official position, and of the reasons which restrained me from so doing. With an earnest purpose to devote to the service of my country, during the perils which surround her, whatever faculties I may possess, I had nevertheless perceived that the enormous burdens imposed on the Treasury by a war on so vast a scale, and the difficulty of sustaining them, had given rise to discontent and distrust in the ability of the officer administering the financial department. To these elements of dissatisfaction was added another arising from essential differences in the plans submitted by the head of the department and those adopted by Congress.

In this condition of things it would seem to have been proper to have resigned my office as soon as Congress had passed its judgment against the plans which I had submitted.

Two considerations, however, prevented. The first was a repugnance to any act which could be misconstrued into an abandonment of a post of duty assigned to me during a struggle in which I felt that every citizen owed to his country whatever sacrifice or service was demanded of him. The financial plan which was finally adopted by the last Congress had been uncertain until the end of the session. It was not matured until the two Houses had referred the matter to Committees of Conference, and it became a law only on the last day of the session. The machinery which was required for its operation was complex and extensive, and, by the terms of law, just forty days were allowed to carry it into complete effect. No new head of the department, however competent, would have been able to acquire sufficient knowledge of office details in time to have carried out the provisions of the act. The public good, therefore, demanded that I should not leave my post during this period.

The second consideration which prevented was the unwillingness I felt to leave you in opposition to your desire, while you honored me with such confidence as you have manifested, and while our whole energies were still taxed by the great and varied responsibilities attendant upon the office in which Providence has placed you.

These considerations now no longer govern. The first is at an end. The funding of the currency has been nearly completed, and the entire machinery required by the plans of Congress and finance is now in full operation. No interest will suffer by my now giving place to a successor. The second consideration is that I yield to the conviction that justice to myself and the public require me to insist on the acceptance of the resignation which I now tender, in the hope that you will be successful in choosing a successor whose views shall harmonize with those of Congress, and who may, on that account, be better able (none can be more earnestly desirous) than I have been to do valuable service to our country.

I confess, sir, that I cannot, without deep emotion separate from you and my colleagues in the Cabinet. Neither can I do so, without bearing my testimony, that never, in the utmost freedom of confidential intercourse, have I heard one word or suggestion inculcating aught but a conscientious and a disinterested desire to do what was best for our country. It had been my hope, that ere our official connection terminated, our country would be in full fruition of the peace and independence for which she has paid so costly a price, and that you, sir, would have enjoyed, in the spectacle of her happiness and prosperity, the only reward you seek for the ceaseless cares and labors devoted to her service. Though this may not now be, I shall not cease, in private life, to give my warm coöperation in whatever may conduce to the consummation so ardently desired.

I need scarcely add, Mr. President, that while desiring to be relieved at as early a period as may be practicable, my services remain freely at your disposal until you shall have selected my successor in office.

With heartfelt wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, I remain with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., stating the grounds on which you deem that justice to yourself and to the public requires you to urge my acceptance of your resignation.

Some months since you expressed a desire to retire, for the reason that, in your belief, the public service would be promoted by the appointment of a successor whose views of financial policy accorded better than your own with the legislation then lately adopted. I knew the extreme difficulty of conducting the Treasury Department during the pending struggle. I was aware that any officer, however competent, must probably fail to escape the animadversions of those who are ready to attribute to inefficient administration the embarrassments due to deficiency of resources and the want of legislation best adapted to the existing circumstances. The experience acquired by you in the organization and management of the department could not be immediately replaced, and for these reasons I was satisfied that the general welfare would be injuriously affected by your withdrawal at that time. You have now, at least, the consolation and satisfaction to know that your personal wishes were surrendered to a conviction of public duty.

Recent events do not warrant me in refusing your renewed request that I should accept your resignation. The regret you express at the prospect of our official separation is since cerely shared by me. From your entrance on the duties of your office I have observed and appreciated the cheerful and unremitting devotion of all your faculties to the public service, and do not fail to remember that it was at the sacrifice of private inclinations that you continued to fulfil the arduous duties of your post. The offer you make of your services until your successor can assume office, is in the same patriotic spirit, and is accepted as thankfully as it is generously tendered. At as early a period as practicable I will endeavor to comply with your request to be relieved.

With my grateful acknowledgments for your past assistance, and for your very kind expressions of personal regard, be assured of the cordial esteem with which I am, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary C. S. Treasury, Richmond, Va.

ADDITIONAL FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

We get some interesting intelligence from the Georgia papers. Everything seems to have changed in that State from the deepest despondency. Gen. Hood seems to have brought the people to the liveliest exultation. This is a very decisive point gained, and we presume that the repulse of the enemy on the 27th (noticed by telegraph), and the capture of a great flanking raider—STONEMAN—will hardly detract from the general joy of the people. The correspondent of the Griffin (Ga.) *Rebel*, writing from Atlanta, gives the following:

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

The enemy have shortened their lines considerably since the battle of July 22. Our right is fully two miles in advance of the position it occupied previous to that engagement.

The enemy has three batteries to the right of the Marietta road, between this and the Turner's Ferry Road, and a Parrott gun near Gen. JOHNSTON's old headquarters, on the Marietta road, which has thrown the principal shells that have fallen in the city.

The enemy at present seems to be acting on the defensive, throwing up fortifications to hold his position, preparatory to the inauguration of another flank movement, which we have reason to believe will be less successful than heretofore.

Among the Yankee officers captured is Lieut. BRECKINRIDGE, son of Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Col. SAM. BENTON, of Mississippi, wounded in Friday's fight, has been obliged to have his leg amputated.

Among the Yankee officers captured on Friday, was Col. MONTGOMERY, who, with his cavalry marauders in North Alabama, last Winter, won an infamy equal to that of TARLETON. A Confederate soldier, whose aged father he had permitted his ruffians to whip upon the back, and offer other indignities, recognized him, begged permission to guard him; but for fear of violence it was refused. He had already lost an arm.

As an evidence of Gen. Hood's determination to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, an order has just been issued from headquarters, requiring all able-bodied men in the different departments to report at once to the front, and requiring, whenever it can possibly be done, the heads of departments to perform their own clerical labor, and when that is impracticable, the employment of men unfitted for the field. This order is directed not only to Quartermasters, Commissaries, Commandants of posts, Provost-Marshals and Surgeons, but also to the Generals. Enforced, it will bring several thousand additional men to the field.

The superior gallantry of our troops in the late fights was frankly conceded by one of the Yankee officers who fell into our hands, by calling attention to the fact that while they had been repulsed in an attempt to storm our works with a force seven columns deep, we had carried theirs in the recent fight with a single line.

"FLANKING PLAYED OUT."

From the Savannah Republican.

The events of the first few days before Atlanta have shed a flood of light upon the campaign into Georgia. The letter of our correspondent is replete with thrilling interest. As a narrative of recent engagements, it will be universally read and commented upon.

The events referred to demonstrate beyond controversy, that the flanking policy of SHERMAN, by which he has driven a large army half way across the great State of Georgia, can be successfully blocked if the proper means be used for the purpose. An effort on the part of the Non-Interfering—a gigantic, terrible effort, 'tis true—has brought flanking to an end. He has proved not only that the enemy's flanking can be blocked, but that we, too, can play at the same game, and even defeat him in it.

The sudden transfer of HARDEE from our centre beyond Atlanta to the enemy's flank near Decatur, was one of the finest pieces of military strategy to be found in the history of the war. The brilliancy with which it was executed will add another bright star to the military coronet of that glorious leader, whose wonderful fortune it has been to whip his own share of every fight of the war.

The effect of these fresh struggles on the Army of Tennessee is magical. Our correspondent says its new chief has given it a new inspiration; that even the enemy are startled by the wonderful impulse received by their retreating antagonists. All looks bright again and hopeful, for the army have been taught to believe that they can fight, and are a full match for the foe.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

We are gratified to learn from a gentleman who has just reached Columbia, from Atlanta and Macon, that the people of Georgia share the reviving hopes of the army. The feeling in Atlanta has greatly improved, and men have learned the virtue and value of downright fighting. The transportation of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has been ordered back to Atlanta, the express and other companies have returned, and orders have been issued for an immense amount of bacon to be forwarded thither. Gen. Hood evidently has not thought of evacuation; and the State troops, under Gen. G. W. SMITH, display the qualities of veterans, and are daily receiving large accessions to their numbers. They will constitute a small army in themselves, and as formidable for spirit and discipline as in numbers.

MACON ITEMS.

Sixteen hundred of the Georgia militia started from Macon for Atlanta on Tuesday. The *Telegraph* says they made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets; were in the very best spirits, and appeared ready to meet the enemy in the defence of their homes. The material of this brigade is as good as that of any in the South, and we are certain they will do honor to the State when brought into action.

The *Telegraph* also states that a similar number will go down to Atlanta each day during the week from this place. There is now a large force of militia at Macon, which, when sent to the front, will prove a valuable accession to our gallant army.

His Excellency Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Gens. Joseph E. Johnston, H. Bragg, Anderson, of Tennessee, Wayne and Hindman, were all in Macon on Sunday.

A large number of wounded Yankees have arrived in Macon. A large number of prisoners also continue to arrive on every train.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Fight at Osceola with Shelby's Guerrilla's—Fifty Rebels Killed.

From the St. Louis Union, Aug. 8.

The following dispatch was received at Gen. EWING's headquarters:

NEW-MADRID, June 7.

To Brig.-Gen. Ewing:

Have been out seventeen days, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., under Lieut.-Col. HILLER, detachment of the Second and Third, under Maj. WILSON, and of the First and Sixth Missouri Volunteers, under Capt. PRATT. Have skirmished with guerrillas and bushwackers in Mississippi, Stoddard, New-Madrid, Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, Missouri, and Green and Mississippi Counties, Arkansas, killing numbers of them. Had a brisk running fight at Osceola, Ark., on the 2d inst., with BOWEN's and McVEIGH's companies of SHELBY's command. We captured their camp, killed seven, and took twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. BOWEN, their commander.

On the 4th inst., at Elkville, we fought the Second Missouri rebel Cavalry, and CONORA's, GUTHRIE's and DARNELL's bands of guerrillas, all under command of Col. COWEN. We routed them completely, killing and mortally wounding about thirty. The slightly wounded escaped in the swamps, as I was informed by a prisoner subsequently; captured between thirty and forty, and took twenty-eight prisoners.

We lost Capt. FRANCIS, Third Cavalry, M. S. M., mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

We have killed in all full fifty rebel soldiers and bushwhackers, including one Captain, three Lieutenants; wounded between thirty and forty that we know of, and took prisoners fifty-seven, including two Captains. We also captured full 200 stand of arms, and over 200 horses and mules.

JOHN L. BURRIS,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

A Remarkable Stroke of Lightning.

THE WHOLE EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT STUNNED AND BLINDED—TWO MEN KILLED AND EIGHTEEN SEVERELY BURNED.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

A most remarkable stroke of lightning occurred in the Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rossville, Ga., July 14, 1864, killing and wounding about fifteen soldiers, and stilling and shocking severely several teams, a description of which may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. POLLOCK, regimental wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates that at about 6 o'clock P. M., the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, and one part passing southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the Sixteenth Army Corps, camped on the hills on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder peals almost equaling our own cannon, with deafening, stunning, almost appalling effect.

The discharge that did the principal damage in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a lurid, horizontal volume of flame, about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak about ninety feet high and thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots and dart out in every direction in a great number of lurid jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the trip hammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was only the work of an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six-mule team, at the distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Now for a description of *freaks*. Those little jets running from the trunk of the column of the electric fluid, something like the roots and fine rootlets of a large tree, penetrating everything they came in contact with, more penetrating than a bullet; and some of them were no larger than a knitting needle. In their junctures they made no indentation like a bullet, but burst their way. Everything they touched—blankets, clothing, hair, skin, paper, &c.,—had the appearance of vitrol sprinkled over them. The appearance of the vicinity generally was that of a large quantity of vitrol having burst and sprinkled in fine jets around. I examined one soldier's knapsack and contents. One little jet, about the size of a buckshot, had entered it, penetrated 26 folds of his blanket, penetrated through his portfolio, through letters, envelopes, quires of paper, daguerreotypes and the brass clasp of his portfolio. Several men were burned, and the appearance of the skin is like that of scalding water having run from the head to the heels, singing hair, and burning the skin to a blister, and in some instances deep into the flesh.

Eight guns standing by the tree were discharged without injury to the guns. Corporal JOHN TAYLOR, Company I, and private JOHN BENSAT, Company I, were killed. Eight members of the same company were severely burned. Those near the tree received currents of fluid, which ran along bodies. Those at a distance bore the appearance on their skins of having stood in the spatters and corruscations of molten iron from a trip-hammer. Three men of the Second United States Battery were killed. A white four mule team, with driver and negro man, on the opposite side of the river, were killed.

Examining the topography of the country, I am of the opinion that the vast number of arms, muskets and steel cannon, crew those two clouds together over that spot, as it was no higher than many other hills in their course in the vicinity. The clouds passed low in their whole route for miles, but did not unite nor discharge until arriving over the Sixteenth Corps, which was camped close together.

Yours, WM. HEMPSTREET,
Captain Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN VS. NEWARK CLUB.

A grand match between these famous ball associations was played at Newark. The play of both sides was a fine display of the science of the game, especially the "fly" catching of the Newarkers. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	NEWARK.	Outs.	Runs.
Jerome, s. s.	2	4	Lewis, l. f.	2	4
McKenzie, c. f.	3	3	Stout, r. f.	6	0
Brainard, p.	3	2	Osborne, c.	0	4
Flanly, 2d b.	3	3	Stockman, s. s.	5	1
Clyne, 1st b.	4	2	Eaton, 3d b.	2	3
Fletcher, 3d b.	2	3	Thorne, c. f.	5	1
Patchin, l. f.	2	3	Porter, 1st b.	2	3
Moore, r. f.	0	0	Buckley, p.	3	2
H. Brainard, c.	2	4	Terrell, 2d b.	2	2
Total	27	24	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	7	0	9	0	5	0	0	1	2	2—24
Newark	3	7	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	1—20

UMPIRE—Mr. BRIENNALL, of the Eureka Club.
Time of game—2 hours 45 minutes.

On Saturday the return game between the Enterprise and Excelsiors will be played on the grounds foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN VS. SATELLITE CLUB.

A return match between these clubs was played on the Manhattan ground, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, and resulted in favor of the Satellites, by the following score:

SATELLITE.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Runs.
First innings	48	First innings	56
Second innings (four wickets to fall)	35	Second innings	26
Total	83	Total	82

Umpires—Messrs. J. HIGHAM and WESTON.

For Satellite, WILSON's, 16, and WRIGHT, Sr.'s, 14, were the only double figures. For Manhattan, SABRING scored 16 and J. TUCKER 13 runs.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The third floor of building No. 409 Broadway took fire about 7 o'clock last evening, resulting in a damage of about $500. The premises are occupied by PLATT & GREENWALL, manufacturers of ladies' collars and cuffs. M. LEVY occupied the adjoining room as a cap factory; damage $600. FRANK & HYMAN occupied the second story as a millinery establishment; damage by water, $3,000; insured for $18,000 in the Globe, Merchants', Mechanics', Astor and Liverpool and London Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by J. R. TEASE, furrier; damage, $2,000; insured for $30,000 in the Globe, Corn Exchange, Park, Greenwich, People's and Bowery Insurance Companies. The building is a portion of the Ross estate; damage, $2,000; insurance unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A CHOWDER PARTY ON A SPREE.—A chowder party, composed of the Emmet Social Club, of New-York, stopped at Tunison's Hotel, on the Coney Island road, yesterday afternoon, and several of the members being rather elevated, got to quarreling. One of the men drew a pistol, intending to fire upon some person of his own club with which he was quarreling, but instead of hitting him, struck two other men in no way connected with the party. The men injured are WM. H. GOODRICH, connected with the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, who was shot through the foot, the ball lodging in the ankle. The other man, named JOHN CECOR, is a hostler, employed by TUNISON, who was shot in the thigh. The wound is not serious. Mr. T. B. PENNEGRAST narrowly escaped. The ball which struck GOODRICH went through his fingers and caused a slight flesh wound. The party had been to Sheep's Head Bay, and were quite noisy on the return. The proprietor, Mr. TUNISON, closed his house as soon as he ascertained that the party were in the state they showed themselves to be in. The row occurred on the front porch. The hostler was attending to the horses of a party of gentlemen at the time he was shot. Last evening, as the chowder-party returned, the singes which contained them were stopped by the police of the Forty-first Precinct, and a man named WILLIAM RILEY, who was identified as the one who fired the pistol, was arrested, and locked up to await examination.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was not as brisk yesterday as heretofore. A good many men were exempted for disability, alienage, &c., and but few recruits were passed. Principals are becoming scarce, although substitutes are plenty, and if this state of things continues there will be a large draft on the 5th of September next. Mr. HENRY BAILSTOW, the Recorder of the Board of Enrollment, resigned on Wednesday, and yesterday morning the Provost-Marshal, Col. FOWLER, appointed Lieut.-Col. JORDAN, of the Fourteenth Regiment, to the position.

RECRUITING NEGROES.—The agents sent out from Brooklyn to the Southern States do not appear to be very successful. Mr. C. MACARDELL, one of the agents, writes back from Portsmouth, Va., that he is compelled to pay $100 a head for the privilege of recruiting in that department, and as the whole amount authorized by the county for bounties is only $120, our agents will have a very poor show, especially as from $300 to $350 is paid by parties from other States. The prospect of filling our quota by colored recruits is therefore very slight.

PROSTRATED BY SUN-STROKE.—JAMES KINGSBURY, residing on the corner of Carll and Fair streets, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, while walking in Johnson-street, near Adams-street. He was conveyed to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where he died shortly thereafter. A woman, name unknown, was prostrated by the heat in Smith-street, and taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house. She is not expected to recover.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—Detective DENTON yesterday arrested a young man named WILLIAM NEWBERN, on the charge of committing an outrage upon a young lady in March last. The accused was committed to await an examination.

Williamsburgh.

SUN STROKE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laboring man named GEOFFREY O'CONNELL was prostrated by the heat in Union-avenue, Eastern District. He was conveyed to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house and received medical attendance, without beneficial effect, and he died in about an hour thereafter. Policeman NICHOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was overcome by the heat in Fourth-street. He was conveyed home and properly cared for, and will undoubtedly recover.

INQUEST.—Coroner BARRETT, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 42 Marshall-street, (E. D.,) on an infant, son of FRANK LONDOLIN, who died suddenly yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered of death from infantile debility.

The Monitors Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would appear as if there were to be no end to the bandying of words about the Ericsson monitors, one party stigmatising them as utterly worthless, while the other claim them to be the *ne plus ultra* of naval architecture.

There never was, nor will there ever be, so far as I can perceive, a better opportunity to test the matter than now, and would here forbear going into the promised analysis of the problem, until "Accurate Observer" prove, or fail to prove, his assertions as stated in your panel of this morning, by a practical employment of these monitors in putting down the rebellion, as thus far they have been mere stumbling blocks in the way of success.

It is doing "Accurate Observer," (who seems to speak by authority,) no unkindness to demand of him *action*. His friends have pocketed $22,000,000 of the people's money, and it is but reasonable to look for and demand an equivalent, and nothing short of capture, by these monitors, of rebel cities and their piratical navy, will satisfy a *soon may be* indignant people, waiting the "on to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile," by the invulnerable monitors.

I remain, A HEAVY TAX-PAYER.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15 000 Am. Gold	256¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.		91⅝
25,000 do	256⅞	400	do		91⅝
5,000 do	257	50	do		91⅞
100 Erie Railway	112½	100	do	b3	91¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	133¼	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	s3	132
200 Reading R.	136½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		113½
100 do	136¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		115½
100 Cleve. & Pitts.	113½	200	Quicks. M. Co.		79⅝

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FROST's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Rolleston and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Fiber, son and daughter, Mrs. Lyman and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kellier, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiske, Mrs. Reynolds and 3 children, Miss Power, G. B. Blake, Mr. Sanson, Ed. Coleman, W. Schaus, A. S. Monrow, Ensign Bale, Miss B. Schaus, N. R. Eschman, W. H. Foster, Jr., F. Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Rubens, Capt. Pousland, Mr. Potter, Geo. Peiche, Thos. Zizinia, Earl of Airlie, J. P. Baker and son, F. W. Fotherall, Capt. Hayter, Mr. Spence, G. Roberts, R. Bonsanzo, F. Bossango, J. Kerford, J. Stuart, Miss Brooks, Reed, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stevens and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast, J. C. Brown, A. Brown, Miss Roach, Mr. Blanco, Mr. Henchel, R. D. Allen, S. F. Rigby, T. P. Moore, Viscount Mahon, Hon. Mr. Stanhope, Messrs. Scribner, Duff, F. Tomes and son, Arnold, Vogel, R. T. Meincs and lady, M. Wilks and son, Geo. Bohling, J. A. Parsons, J. T. Lamar, Coleman, Capt. John D. Caen, Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and daughter, J. Fraser, Chas. E. Hall, D. R. Herquis, Herouis, Jr., James M. Down, Master E. T. Galt, Rev. Dr. Pounett and lady, Messrs. Parmalee, Ch. Meyer, A. Streckel, M. D., Henry Simson, Wm. Ince, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Deuypf, Samuel Bailey, Mrs. H. D. Norton, 2 children and nurse, J. W. Bates, Jr., A. R. Davies, H. Walker, C. H. Ingolis, H. N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates, H. J. Stevenson, Mr. Bevce, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Goddard and 3 children, Mrs. Simonton and 2 children, Miss Simonton, T. Fischer, J. F. de Quesada and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and child, Jos. Lancaster, P. Quior, S. Hill, B. H. Wright, H. Bacharach, M. Held, McCarthy, L. Koch, Rev. J. P. Hincks, James Moss, H. W. Upson, Mr. Sturge. Total, 144.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 7 03 | Moon sets. .12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 50 | Hell Gate... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heinecken & Co

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; John Bunyan, Nichols, Pensacola, Walsh & Carver; Civilita, Justi, Cienfuegos, Grace, Holmes & Baldwin; Christiana, (Br.,) Hammond, London, T. Dunham.

Barks J. & R. Young, (Br.,) Richan, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pilot Fish, Look, Glace Bay, Miller & Houghton; Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.

Brigs E. S. Bassell, Hassell, Elizabethport, H. S. Brookman; George Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Machias, Fogerty, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Fannie, Hubbard, Elisabethport, Miller & Houghton; Kenneth, (Br.,) Crowell, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Peterdina, (Dutch,) Marchira, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Judge Hathway, Rogers, Cow Bay, H. S. Brown; Ann Lovitt, (Br.,) Cann, Harbor Grace, Boyd & Hincken; J. W. Johnson, Foster, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Hydra, (Brem.,) Eghurst, Callao, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Queen of the South, Overton, Demerara.

Schooners Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Compromise, Brown, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; A. Beaman, (Br.,) Downey, Amherst, N. S., Whitney & Co.; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Whitley, Gorse, via Boston, Brockway & Bro.; Enchantress, Blatchford, Key West, Benner & Brown; L. A. Edwards, Line, Washington, A. Abbott; S. C. Evans, Irian, Washington, A. Abbott; Nay, McRoy, Washington, E. H. Kreemer. Gen. PUTT, Fanning, Cuba, &c., for Key West.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 30, at 9 P. M., off the Old Head of Kinsal, passed steamship Kedar, bound in. Aug. 9, lat. 41 25, lon. 65, passed bark Florence, bound E. 10th, at 7 P. M., 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, bound E.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Karnak, Throne, Point Lookout 42 hours, with 721 prisoners and a guard of 100 men of the 11th Reserve Corps to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Desisles, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to K. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Kearsey, Caulkins, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 399 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. All well; had no deaths; one birth. July 12, saw ship John S. De Wolf, bound W. 18th, the wind at W. S. W., while wearing ship the wind suddenly sh

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4021. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A REBEL PIRATE OFF THE COAST.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

She Captures a Pilot-Boat and Burns Six Other Vessels.

FIRE ISLAND, Friday, Aug. 12.

While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning, it discovered a yawl-boat making for the shore.

Upon coming alongside of the boat, sixteen persons were found on board, who belonged to the pilot boat *James Funk*, of New-York, the brig *Estelle*, the brig *Sarah Boyce*, the brig *Richard*, the bark *Bay State* and the schooner *Atlantic*.

All these vessels had been captured and burned by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, commanded by JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, off the coast, yesterday afternoon.

The sixteen men who were found on the yawl-boat will start for New-York this afternoon.

The Seizure of the James Finch.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, of the pilot-boat *Ezra Nye No 2*, which brought in the Italian bark *Teofinda*, reports as follows:

Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, when 60 miles southeast from Sandy Hook, saw a steamer to windward showing the Stars and Stripes; came close under the bark's stern, but did not hail. The pilot-boat *James Finch No 22* was to windward, and those on board the steamer, seeing her, immediately steered for her, at the same time hauling down the American ensign and running up the Confederate flag; saw her send a boat on board the *James Finch*, and put a crew on board of her, when she soon got under way again, and steamed off east, going in toward Montauk Point the *James Funch* following. Mr. WATSON at the same time saw a schooner about three miles to the windward, with all her sails apparently cut adrift and sinking; supposed the privateer had captured and scuttled her. Mr. WATSON describes the steamer as small and English built, straight stern, square stern, fore and aft schooner rigged, painted white, (not black,) red bottom, carries a pivot gun forward and another aft, and thinks four broadside guns; is not very fast; had a large number of men on deck. The pilot-boat could apparently outsail her.

The *James Funch* was built by WEBB & BELL, at Greenpoint, three years ago; is about 130 tons burthen, and is very fast; she was owned by Messrs. MARTIN LYONS, HENRY DEVERE, WM. SMITH, EDWARD FAYER, ALBERT MALCOLM, and ROBERT YATES, pilots; Messrs. SMITH, FAYER and YATES were on board at the time of her capture. The latter pilot has his little son with him.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Rebels Retiring Before Our Advance—Fight Near Martinsburgh—The Main Force Evacuates Martinsburgh—They Carry a Black Flag.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The storm of war may again break forth very soon in the Shenandoah Valley. From all that can be gleaned, the rebels are retiring before our advance, and it is thought they are anxious to effect a safe retreat up the valley, and will not risk an engagement.

There has been some skirmishing, but nothing of importance.

A sharp fight took place yesterday near Martinsburgh, during which JAMES WHITE, a well-known scout, belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, was killed.

It is yet a mooted question whether we will have to fight for the possession of Winchester or not. The prevalent belief is no definite stand will be made there, by the rebels. They are reported by our scouts to be pretty well up the Valley, hurrying their trains along.

I have just had a conversation with a gentleman, whose name I withhold for prudential reasons, who has just returned from Martinsburgh and who has been taking observations within the rebel lines, a person who is well-known to every Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and has frequently been of great service to our Generals. I will forward you the pith of his observations and adventures for the past few days.

Yesterday morning the rebels were seen by him to leave Martinsburgh, and take the road leading to Bunker Hill. They left a mere picket-guard in the town, with whom my informant freely mingled.

The following is a correct status of the rebel army of invasion under EARLY. He has four divisions commanders, namely, RANSOM, of North Carolina; RHODES, of Georgia; GORDON, of Georgia; BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. BRECKINRIDGE does not command a corps, as reported, but only a division, consisting of five thousand men, the largest one in EARLY'S Corps. The total strength of EARLY'S Corps when he left Richmond was 30,000 men, but he entered Maryland with 15,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The remainder were all lost through desertions, captures, sickness, &c. The rebel estimate of their own loss north of the Potomac is nearly three thousand men.

Gen. VONEL was commanding the whole of the rebel cavalry during the invasion. Gen. PEGRAM commands "Extra Billy" SMITH'S brigade in RHODES' division. Col. GOODEN, of North Carolina, commands a brigade under Gen. RANSOM, and Gen. LEWIS a brigade in the same division. Col. HAYS, of the Fourteenth Louisiana, commands a brigade under RHODES, and Col. BATTLE another.

During the retreat of the rebels from Martinsburgh they were closely followed by my informant. While quite ly stealing after them over North Mountain, about two and a half miles from Martinsburgh, he noticed a small party retiring a short distance from him. He hid behind a large tree, and when they were out of sight he advanced and saw floating near him a black flag. The flag was quickly hauled down by him, secured, and is now in possession of the gallant Gen. TYLER. It is about three feet square, has a black ground with a white star in the centre and the word "Winchester" inscribed in black letters within the star. It is thought it belongs to some of the guerrilla bands from Winchester and vicinity, and means they will spare no Union soldier they capture.

My informant states that about thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is almost entirely destroyed, from North Mountain Depot to Kearneysville. Several bridges, including the one over Back Creek, are burned. The cars are now running from Cumberland to Hancock, and through the new State of West Virginia.

The rebels have levied one-fifth of all the bushels of grain, &c., gathered for harvesting and taxes, and whatever is left, if the owners are loyal to the rebels, will be paid for at the rate of $20 per bushel in rebel money.

A rebel order was issued to the invading force soon after they started from Richmond, that any soldier who did not miss more than two roll calls, from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, should be entitled to a county of $100.

Gen. TYLER is a bugbear to the rebel sympathizers. He permits no doubtful character to pass in any direction outside his lines without exacting the oath of allegiance from them. Quite a number have been compelled to swallow the bitter pill or stay at home.

It will be seen that Martinsburgh was not entirely evacuated by the rebels yesterday morning, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Congressional Excursion.

BATH, Me., Friday, Aug. 12.

The Congressional Committee left Portland this morning, in the steam-cutter Mahoning, ran along the coast into Sheepscott river, then up the Kennebec to Bath, whence they took an express train to Brunswick, where they remained an hour, at the invitation of President WOODS.

They then returned to Bath, where they were received by Major PUTNAM, who tendered the hospitalities of the city. This evening they are invited to a reception at Columbia Hall.

There are present of the committee, Hon. JOHN RICE, of Maine, Hon. J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire; Hon. James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. H. Bailey, of Massachusetts; Hon. William D. Radford, of New-York; Hons. John P. Hale and E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; A. H. Rice and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Justin S. Morrill, and Fred. Woodbridge, of Vermont; J. B. Smithers, of Delaware, New Jersey; Sydney Perham, of Maine; T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, with several other distinguished gentlemen. The party leave Bath in the morning for Rockland.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

An Official Report from Gen. Sherman—Gen. Garrard's Report of his Raid.

The following is the report with which Gen. SHERMAN accompanied Gen LOGAN'S statement of the extent of the rebel loss at Atlanta:

GEN SHERMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 25, 1864—8 A. M.

GENERAL: I find it difficult to make prompt report of results, coupled with some data or information, without occasionally making mistakes. McPHERSON'S sudden death, and LOGAN succeeding to the command as it were in the midst of battle, made some confusion in our extreme left. But it soon recovered and made sad havoc with the enemy, who had practiced one of his favorite games of attacking our left when in motion and before it had time to cover its weak end. After riding over the ground and hearing the varying statements of the actors on that flank, I directed Gen. LOGAN to make me an official report of the actual result, and I herewith inclose it. Though the number of dead rebels seems excessive, I am disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 3,521 killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equaled that number, namely, 3,220. Happening at that point of the line when a flag of truce was sent in to ask permission for each party to bury its dead, I gave Gen. LOGAN authority to permit a temporary truce on that flank *alone*, while our labors and fighting proceeded at all others. I also send you a copy of Gen. GARRARD'S report of the breaking of railroad toward Augusta. * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Washington, D. C.

GEN. GARRARD'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, GA., July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General.
Gen. SHERMAN, Commanding Army.

Enlistment of Negroes in Delaware.

PATRIOTIC MESSAGE FROM GOV. CANNON.

The General Assembly of Delaware recently adopted a resolution of inquiry, which provoked the following message from Gov. CANNON:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DOVER, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

The resolution of the General Assembly, passed Aug. 3, 1864, "requests the Governor to furnish to the General Assembly, at his earliest convenience, all the information in his possession in relation to the enlistment of negroes from this State into the military service of the United States. What proportion of them were slaves and what free. Whether such enlistments were made by officers acting under authority of the United States, or by authority of this State. If under authority of the United States, whether it was at the solicitation of the State authorities or any individual of the State; and, also, whether all negroes so enlisted have been accredited to the State and districts where they resided at the time of enlistment."

While I am unable to ascertain how information upon the subject inquired of in the above resolution can possibly aid in deciding whether bounties shall be offered and other necessary measures taken to fill the present quota of this State, yet appreciating the lively interest taken by the General Assembly in enlistments of colored troops in the army of the United States, I take pleasure in communicating all the information in my possession.

The authority by which such enlistments have been made in the State of Delaware will be found in certain orders of the President of the United States, and of the Executive of this State, copies of which are herewith transmitted. These orders had my unqualified approbation. Expressing my own views, it is not within my province to say what are the views of the other authorities of the State upon the subject. The General Assembly has not expressed itself officially in regard to the matter, and I am therefore at a loss to inform you whether the action referred to meets their approbation. I can, however, safely say that the authority was not granted upon their solicitation. While I am not aware that any particular individuals in the State solicited the authority aforesaid, it is not within my recollection that any truly loyal citizen has not approved such authority, or the enlistments made in pursuance thereof, nor have I heard any citizen, whether loyal or disloyal, object to the said colored troops being credited to the quota of troops required of this State

With reference to the other inquiries contained in the resolution of the General Assembly, to wit: "What proportion of the enlisted negroes were slaves and what free; and also, whether all negroes so enlisted have been accredited to the State and district where they resided at the time of enlistment;" I beg leave to inform the General Assembly that it is not the duty of the Executive, or of any State officer, to keep official records of this character except to faithfully see that the State receives all the credits to which she is properly entitled. This duty has been carefully performed by the Executive, who, at the commencement of the special session of the General Assembly, submitted the account of the State with the United States for troops. This statement is now before the General Assembly and invites their criticism. While I believe that every soldier that ought to be credited to Delaware has been included in the said account, yet if it is within the knowledge of the General Assembly that any wnether white or colored troops, have not been so credited, I will take pleasure in immediately securing from the proper department of the General Government any such further credit. I am very sure that had the General Assembly adopted my recommendation, made to them at their adjourned session in January last, and provided proper bounties, many colored persons would have enlisted in this State and been credited to our quota who were attracted to other States by the bounties offered. The unfriendly legislation toward this class of our people, and the refusal to give them bounty, have deprived us of many credits, and now impose a heavier burden upon our white citizens.

For any information respecting the subdivision of the quota of the State or the sub-district to which any persons have been credited, or to the character, personal description or date of muster of any enlisted persons, I beg leave to refer the General Assembly to the Provost-Marshal of this State.

It is not in my power officially to inform the General Assembly how many of the enlisted negroes were free and how many were slaves; nor have I either the right to decide their condition as to freedom or Slavery. Every one of them was presumed to be free at the date of their enlistment, unless it can be shown to a commission, already appointed to determine the question, that at the time of enlistment they were held to service under the law of this State. Their present condition in the army of the Union, whatever it may have been previous to enlistment, is that of freemen. The number of slaves enlisted will be disclosed to the aforesaid commission, and ascertained by them when applications for compensation are made.

I will further add, for the information of the General Assembly, that at the request of the Executive of this State, Messrs. MANAEN GUM, ALBERT CURRY and THOMAS B. CORAZEY have been appointed the commission already referred to, to value any slave enlisted by virtue of the aforesaid order. This commission will soon be in session at Georgetown. Upon claim made and title proved before them, every loyal person will receive full and fair compensation. But there is no just reason why persons who have withheld their voice, vote, influence and weight of character from a support of the vital measures which the Government has adopted to preserve its existence and to suppress a wicked rebellion, and who have been in sympathy with traitors in arms against the Government, should receive such compensation.

I would also add, for the information of the General Assembly, that in view of the fact of the near approach of the time to make a draft, immediate action to fill the quota of the State is indispensable. The people of the State, who know that, with proper State aid given in time, they can readily fill the quota and discharge their obligations to the Government, are growing restless at the delay on the part of those, their public servants, who alone have the power to make the necessary provision. It is in view of these facts that I urge upon the General Assembly immediate action in the premises.

WILLIAM CANNON.

Illinois and the Draft.

GOV. YATES' PROCLAMATION.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, in his proclamation regarding the draft and the last call for troops, says:

"I am happy to report that a final settlement of all discrepancies heretofore existing between the State and those of the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington has been made made, and that all the credits claimed by the State have been allowed, and the quotas adjusted upon terms just and equitable to the State and General Government. The quota of the State, under the late call for 500,000 men, dated the 18th of July, 1864, as adjusted by the War Department, is 52,057. Our excess over all calls prior to July 18, 1864, is 34,675, leaving a balance to be raised on the last call of 16,182 men.

The quotas of each town, district or county have not yet been furnished, but will be so furnished, as nearly as possible, by the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State, at an early day. Only thirty days now remain in which troops may be received by volunteering. If, at the expiration of this time, Illinois shall not have raised her quota, the draft will follow. I need not say that, as our State has given so many proofs of her patriotism heretofore, sending to the field almost thirty-six thousand in excess of all calls, she will now complete her proud record by returning to the Government the comparatively small remnant of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two men. While there is nothing discreditable in a draft, it being the usual method pursued by almost all Governments in filling the depleted ranks of their armies, and while it is the most just and impartial method of dividing the burdens of the Government among those who share its blessings equally, and while there is the same field for distinction for the drafted soldier that there is for the volunteer, yet, for the sake of expedition, and as an evidence of the continued zeal and determination of the people of Illinois to crush out the rebellion, I trust that every effort will be made to fill up this last call by volunteering.

Under the recent call, there is no provision made for the formation of new regiments in this State, it being the policy to assign all volunteers, substitutes and drafted men to such of the old regiments as they may select, and for the number of men required to fill our quota, I have decided not to encourage the recruitment of new companies or regiments. This policy should be pursued, first, in justice to the old regiments, to enable them to retain their names and organizations without consolidation; second, in justice to the officers of old regiments and companies, who cannot be promoted until their companies and regiments are full; and third, because of the more rapid improvement and effectiveness of new recruits in veteran regiments, und exerperienced officers.

We have heretofore organized one hundred and sixty-three regiments for all arms of the service, beside several unassigned batteries of artillery, and their fame illumines the history of this war with a chivalric splendor unsurpassed in the annals of nations.

I would urge upon the serious consideration of every patriotic heart that claims a hearthstone in Illinois, to preserve these veteran columns, and send to our veteran officers and old guards every man who may volunteer, or be employed as a substitute, or designated by draft for the service.

Position of our Army.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 10.

The general position of our army before Atlanta, and the location of many of the Kentucky regiments attached to it, cannot fail to be subjects of deep interest to our readers, and from the graphic letters of correspondents and the already written history of the war, we think we have arrived at a pretty correct idea of both. First, as to the position of the army. A few days since it stretched with its right near the Western and Macon Railroad, and curved around the city, across the Atlanta Railroad, between the city and the Chattahoochee River, to near the railroad leading to Decatur, on the east of the place. The line is thus in shape of a crescent on three sides of Atlanta, and its average distance from the city is about two and a half miles. Gen. HOWARD, with the lamented McPHERSON'S old command, holds the extreme right near the Macon road. Next in the curve comes the Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. PALMER, which, at the railroad leading from the Chattahoochee River to Atlanta, connects with the Twentieth Corps, now commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS; the left of the Twentieth joins the right of the Fourth Corps, now under Gen. STANLEY, which again connects with SCHOFIELD'S Twenty-third Corps, forming the extreme left. The rebels front us in extended lines, occupying an interior arc of the very strongest imaginable works. The belt of belligerent ground between the two mighty armies is very narrow, thickly wooded and hilly. Over and along this narrow belt, the hostile forces charge and surge as the wave of battle rolls to and fro continuously. Skirmishing is going on all the time, so heavily that day after day there is almost one uninterrupted roar of battle. Hundreds of cannon are all the time thundering, and iron missiles of every shape and size are sent screaming, hurtling and bursting across this narrow, torrid zone of war, until the very air seethes with the battle storm. By day there is a ceaseless diapason of artillery, while at night the scene is lighted up with the glare of burning buildings, the baleful light of which is thrown back upon the hills and forest. Our shells and shot frequently go plunging into the city; several houses in the suburbs have been knocked to splinters, and several persons killed. Thus inch by inch SHERMAN is pressing forward, drawing to our fiery crescent upon the city, all the arteries of which are already cut: the Macon Railroad is its only remaining life nerve, and it is threatened and is virtually ours. There will doubtless be more terrible fighting before we capture the city, but this fighting will be soon. At this very moment our army may be again wrapped in the smoke and storm of battle, for when we last heard from it, a brigade of SCHOFIELD'S corps was tearing up the rails and destroying the track of the Georgia railroad leading to Decatur and Augusta, and they were doing their work thoroughly and effectually.

Such is the general position of our army before Atlanta. In the direction of SCHOFIELD'S corps the crash will doubtless fall the heaviest, for it is on the extreme left.

The Rebel Government Works at Atlanta.

From the Nashville Times.

Many of these works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been exclusively engaged in supplying the wants of the rebel Government. They are, in consequence, generally included under the head of Government works. One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by SCHOFIELD & MARSHAM. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for $100,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for the additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed 100 white hands and a like number of negroes. This mill is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates, and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned.

This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimac, Arkansas*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone renders Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine-shop, for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by SPILLER & BURR, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by RICHARD PETERS, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon Road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authority.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine-shops and round-house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the naval laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are WINDSHIP'S foundry and machine-shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government. There are, beside the works enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, and also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoes, artillery harness, &c., manufactories.

The Casualties at Peachtree Creek, Geo.

NAMES OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

The following casualties in New-York and New-Jersey Regiments at the battle of Peachtree Creek, Geo., are taken from the official list:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Corp R Rosa, B—killed.
D Allen, D—killed.
Levi Shaver, E—killed.
John Stepper, K—killed.
Geo Van Gilder, C—killed.
Lieut.-Col Allen H Jackson—hand.
Capt Perry E McMasters, K—side.
Jos Spangler, A—hip.
Corp Sam Rolfe, B—foot.
Serg't J McGran, A—missing.
H Newman, A—missing.
Corp Isaac McGran, A—missing.
Louis P Frost, A—missing.
Peter Carr, B—missing.
William Fuller, B—missing.
John Travis, B—missing.
J L Biches, B—missing.
A Van Vraken, B—missing.
Corp C C Smith, D—missing.
W Barkers, D—missing.
C J Donavan, D—missing.
Corp S Chapman, E—missing.
O Sangerdorf, E—missing.
Corp John Shermerhorn, B—head.
D Robinson, B—leg.
Benj F Weaver, C—shoulder
Corp H Creighton, E—ankle
Corp Jas Campbell, G—arm.
Corp Sam Field, H—mouth.
E Fredericks, C—leg.
Sergt E Patterson, I—shou'r
1st Sergt H P Dillion, K—leg
Lt Benj F Sheldon, A—miss.
1st Sergt Wm Howe, F—missing.
Corp C Bakeman, F—missing.
John Halpin, F—missing.
Sergt Geo W Guernsey, G—missing.
Corp D Gilborn, G—missing
Sam'l Tyrrell, C—missing.
Lewis Moore, C—missing.
William Wayman, C—missing.
Corp Edwin Holmes, K—missing.
John Keller, K—missing.
Truman Treger, K—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Corp M Tinson, B—killed.
1st Lieut and Adjt Wm Clark—gunshot.
Sergt Marshall O Perkins, B—shoulder, severely.
Corp Richard H Kerr, D—foot, severely.
Corp Andrew Hollister, E—face, severely.
John Wood, C—head, severely.
Sergt Saml D Woodford, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH NEW-YORK.

1st Lieut Louis Mungle—leg.
Sergt Henry Frobrick, C—neck, severe.
Corp J Geesnir, K—shonlder.
Corp John Smith, H—thigh, slight.
Charles Wilson, H—foot.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK.

Corp James Gould, F—killed.
Corp Foyd Weller, G—killed.
Corp M H Bartlett, H—killed.
Joshua Funn, D—killed.
E Brownyard, H—killed.
John Hlam, H—killed.
First Lieut Adolph Von Brandis, C.
First Sergt H C Hand, A.
First Sergt P Donavan, B.
Theo Weber, C—severe.
Philip Hart, C—slightly.
John Van Dyke, F—severely.
Wm England, H—severely.
C B Clark, H—severely.
L Blood, H—slightly.
W G Blackett, H—slightly.
Jos D Temple, I—severely.
Edwd Walch, I—severely.
Daniel Fisher, K—severely.
Leman Wisner, K—severely
Lieut and Adjt L Case—missing.
Geo Winters, E—missing.
Levi W Bittner, E—missing.
John Pilora, G—missing.
Pat Mangin, G—missing.
Simon Roosee, G—missing.
First Sergt Thos Parker, C.
First Sergt Fred Weber, K.
First Sergt James H Moore, —.
Corp Thos Keefe, C.
Corp F Torobsence, F.
Corp John Jones O.
Corp Wm Partridge, C.
Jacob Phylan, B.
Jonathan Harris, B.
Richard Layton, B.
Hugh Burgen, C.
Michael Dailey, C.
Levi Lemans, K—severely.
Sergt Joseph McGovern, C, —missing.
Sergt Robert Mapolan, H—missing.
Corp Isaac St Larent, I—missing.
Jacob Hildebrant, B—missing.
Thos Clinton, D—missing.
Martin Gillett, D—missing.
Thos Pendorf, E—missing.
Ebenezer Sober, E—missing
Luther Stanson, E—missing
James Weeks, G—missing.
Geo Bittner, E—missing.
John McIntosh, I—missing.
Henry Salbury, I—missing.
H W White, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Sergt J J Baker, A—killed.
1st Sergt Eugene Belden, G—killed.
1st Sergt Theo Hageman, I—killed.
William Humphrey, A—killed.
John L Buck, F—killed.
John H King, D—killed.
And'w Williams, C—killed.
Chas Conney, B—killed.
Corp John C Travis, A—severely.
Corp Albert Hughes, F—slightly.
Selden Stiles, A—severely.
Brooks J Bayless, F—severely.
Joel B Brown, F—slightly.
Myron Leonard, D—slightly.
Peter Sealy, I—slightly.
Abraham Coursen, B—severely.
Capt Sam B Wheelock, A A A G—slightly.
Sergt C Neff, A—slightly.
1st Sergt Chas H Williams, B—severely.
1st Sergt Harper Andrews, B—slightly.
1st Sergt Robert Evelyn, H—severely.
1st Sergt Philip H Palmer, E—slightly.
Geo Hinman, F—severely.
Philo Kelsey, E—severely.
Marvin V Williams, K—slightly.
Edward Chapman, K—slightly.
Franklin Hutchinson, G—severely.
Leroy M Parsons, B—slightly.
Sergt Wells Daniels, I—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Corp Nathaniel Bennett, C—missing.
Lt Col Chas H Randall—killed.
Capt David J Lindsay, I—killed.
Sergt Timothy McCarthy, C—killed.
Sergt Willard H Spear, H—killed.
Jas M Ward, G—killed.
Robt Tilfourd, H—killed.
Robt Goodfellow, I—killed.
Thos Brown, I—killed.
1st Lieut Alex McKinstry, I—slightly.
1st Sergt D W Billings, A—severely.
1st Sergt J H Brown, E—severely.
Color Sergt Wm H H Crofut—severely.
Corp G Martell, D—slightly.
James B Hunt, G—slightly.
Augustus J W Jones, G—severely.
Elias Van Wonner, H—severely.
Michael Murray, I—severely—since reported dead.
Wm Moon, I—severely
John Rowland, K—severely.
Alex Burgdoff, K—severely.
Dennis Martin, K—slightly.
Corp Jacob Grub, B—killed.
Corp Wm Tisdale, E—killed.
Corp Seymour R Lewis, F—killed.
Corp Thos Chase, I—killed.
Jas Lanaghan, C—killed.
Alvin Haynes, D—killed.
John Hart, K—k lled.
Wm Orr, E—killed.
Jacob Nailer, F—killed.
Corp J Whaling, F—seve'ly.
L Newman, A—severely.
J McDonald, C—severely.
James Foley, C—severely (since died.)
James Drum, C—slightly.
Henry Crouse, D—severely.
David Haynes, D—severely.
Ed F Bennett, D—severely.
F A Bennett, E—severely.
Lt Pilkey, F—slightly.
Wm Prittehard, F—severely.
Frank Wilcox, F—severely.
1st Sergt John F Wheeler, D—missing.
James Rodgers, A—missing.
Joseph Hill, B—missing.
Joseph Kelly, D—missing.
Homer H Reed, F—missing.
Henry Rodgers, H—missing
Michael Rhone, I—missing.
Andrew J Craft, K—missing
Chas McQueen, K—missing.
James Wilson, K—missing.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

Isaac Knight, A—killed.
Hugh Shields, H—killed.
Philip Flood, G—killed.
Benj Wilson, E—killed.
Ezra Conklin, F—killed.
Corp M Brann, I—killed.
Corp A McGill, D—killed.
John Voorhees, D—killed.
James McCouley, B—killed.
B Cunningham, B—killed.
Thomas Williams, I—killed.
Fred Ehret, I—killed.
Patrick Traverse, K—killed.
Wm Thompson, K—killed.
Charles Mangold, A—face.
Sergt Joseph Crane, H—leg.
Charles Wright, H—head.
Corp Robert McDonald, C—thigh.
George W Riker, B—thigh.
Andrew Larden, K—face.
James Fortune, E—leg.
Abraham Zackenbush, F—arm.
James H Losey, B—knee.
Philip F Redding, I—face.
Luke Crowley, C—foot.
1st Lieut Nicholas Appen, K—missing.
John Long, K—killed.
W F Greene, K—killed.
1st Lieut Wm Wilson, Jr, E—leg.
2d Lieut Frank Childs, I—neck.
1st Sergt Theo Reed, D—side.
Corp John M Bowne, D—arm.
Anthony Augur, D—hand.
Corp James Corcoran, D—ankle.
Sergt I Yeomans, A—hand.
1st Lieut Geo M Harris, A—missing.
2d Lieut Chas Downs, D—missing.
2d Lieut James Warner, B—missing.
Corp M Netzer, G—hand.
1st Sergt Thos Duncan, K—missing.
Edward B Arnold, D—missing.
Patrick Carroll, D—missing.
George Pershaw, D—missing.
Martin Van Buren, D—missing.
Philip Hilger, G—missing.
John Biggins, G—missing.
Sgt J Simpson, K—missing.
Sergt Theo Cadmus, K—missing, wounded.
Corp P Ray, K—missing.
Corp J Morrissay—missing.
James Booth, K—missing.
Thos Kenny, K—missing.
Henry McDonald, B—miss'g
Alex Sloan, B—missing.
Henry Collins, B—missing.
George Grafen, B—missing.
Seargt David Russell, I—missing.
——— Amys, I—missing.

DIVISION ARTILLERY.

Sergt Jas O'Connor, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Corp Jas Lynch, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Sergt W H H Garrett, 13th N Y Battery—killed.
Sergt Ernst Vollmer, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Sergt Jas Warn, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Jas Clark, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Mich Dougherty, 18th N Y Battery—severe.
—— Knapt, 13th N Y Battery—severe.
Joseph Morris, 18th N Y Battery—slight.
Jacob Steele, 13th N Y Battery—severe.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMAND,	Killed.		Wounded. Slight.		Wounded. Severe.		Miss'g		Ag
	C.O.	E.M	C.O.	E.M	C.O.	E.M	O O	E M	
Division Staff...	1								1
1st Brigade.....	2	9	1	11	4	36		11	74
2d Brigade.....		26	3	51	6		6	62	154
3d Brigade.....	3	40	6	38	5	76	4	62	233
Division Art.....		3		4		7			14
Total.....	6	78	9	113	16	104	10	135	476

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the failure of the late assault on Petersburgh, continued its sessions on Wednesday. Gen. BURNSIDE was present and examined, and gave his version of the affair. Gen. MEADE, it is known, had been examined on the Monday previous. Gen. BURNSIDE claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that Gen. MEADE insists that BURNSIDE did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th until next morning. During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by Gen. MEADE to Gen. BURNSIDE. The claim of the latter that Gen. MEADE having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed Gen. MEADE would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed. The universal sentiment of the army, outside of the Ninth Corps, affirms the verdict passed by the TIMES military correspondent in his letter of the 2d inst.

QUIET IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH.

All continues quiet in our lines in front of Petersburgh.

NOTHING FROM MOBILE.

No official intelligence has been received from Mobile to-day.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES.

During the past few days numerous counterfeit postal currency notes have been excluded at the office of United States Treasurer SPINNER. These notes are so well executed as completely to defy detection. Their counterfeit origin is vouched for by Chief Detective BAKER, while, on the other hand, many of the department officers, among them Gen. SPINNER himself, unite in pronouncing them genuine.

DEFICIENCY OF HORSEFLESH.

The cavalry corps is suffering much from the deficiency in horse-flesh. It would take seven thousand animals to remount those who have either no horses at all or such as are broken down.

THE HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington is now in the midst of the heated term. The range of the thermometer during the past week has been unusually high. To-day at noon it stood at 94 in the shade and 110 in the sun.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

THE NEW LOAN

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury to-day, amounted to $761,800.

The Loss of the Propeller Racine.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 12.

The propeller *Racine*, owned by the Western Transportation Company, bound for Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday, about 18 miles from Dealtown, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Ten of the crew were lost in the rush for the small boats. The propeller *Avon* towed the burning steamer to land, about eight miles from Randeau, C. W., where she was scuttled and sunk. She burned to the water's line. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. She was insured in the Columbia Insurance Company of New-York for $25,000. The *Avon* took the surviving passengers and crew to Port Stanley.

From St.

navy, will be allowed to go into any district, the occupation of which is only temporary, nor will any person not connected with the army and necessary to its service be allowed to accompany any force moving by land or by water.

9. The transportation of the army, connected with such expedition, will not be used for the transfer of any of the products of insurrectionary districts on private account, and any such property found on any vessel, vehicle, or other means of transportation, will be seized, and (except as provided in the third section of the order of the War Department, of March 31, 1863) turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with law. Officers and soldiers of the army are prohibited by law from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing, in the products of insurrectionary districts, or in seized, captured, or abandoned property, and this prohibition is extended to all persons serving, or connected, directly or indirectly, with the army, within the limits of this command.

10. Seized, captured or abandoned property, that may come into the possession of the army, with the exception made in the proviso to the first section of the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, must at once be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. With questions of title, remission of penalties, forfeitures, etc., officers of the army have nothing to do, and all reclamations of that character must be addressed to the Treasury Agents for the action of the head of that department.

2. Plantation and family supplies, except in special cases, will be landed at points on the river where they will be under the supervision and protection of troops or of gunboats. In the special cases above referred to, the permit must be approved by the military commander of the district in which they are to be used, and that approval will not be given unless he is satisfied that the supplies are to be used in good faith, at points within our lines, and that the vessels and supplies will not be exposed to the danger of capture by the rebels.

The attention of all officers is specially called to the orders of the War Department of March 31, 1863, (General Orders No. 83,) and to the following:

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1864.

LVIII. In accordance with the recommendation of the Lieut.-General, transmitted to this Department by the Secretary of War, under date of 6th instant, "All trade in arms and munitions of war in Kentucky and on the Mississippi River below Cairo" is hereby prohibited; and all officers of the Treasury Department are enjoined to aid in carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. A. A. General.

RECRUITING OF COLORED TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106.—In pursuance of Par. II, General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, all able-bodied men of color, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, will be enlisted for the military service of the United States, under the direction of the Superintendent of Recruiting Service for United States Colored Troops.

The several Parish Provost-Marshals will be furnished by the Superintendent of negro labor with lists of the employers and the number of men to be taken from each, taking as a basis the registers on file at this office. The above Provost-Marshals will cause the men thus designated to be produced at their respective offices, at such time as may be hereafter indicated, and will deliver them to the property authorized recruiting officers, to be forwarded, under proper escort, to the recruiting rendezvous at New-Orleans.

Recruits thus obtained and accepted by examining Surgeons will be assigned to regiments retained under the order above cited. Rejected recruits will be furnished with certificates of exemption and returned to their employers. In all cases where planters have failed to comply with Par. VII., General Orders No. 33, (current series) all able bodied men of color in their employ will be taken by the Parish Provost-Marshals and forwarded to the recruiting rendezvous for examination.

In order that mechanics whose services are indispensable to their employers may be retained, one-fifth of the men liable to conscription under this order will be exempted, it being left to the discretion of the Provost-Marshal and the employer which of them to exempt.

If consistent with the interests of the Government and the defence of the Department of the Gulf, at the time the crops now under cultivation become ready for harvesting, the laborers taken from the various plantations under this order will be temporarily returned. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

THE CAPTURE OF EAGLE PASS.

LOYAL TEXANS SEIZE THE PLACE BUT ARE UNABLE TO HOLD IT.

We have received the Brownsville *Journal* of July 20, containing the following interesting account of the attack on the rebel garrison at Eagle Pass, which occurred on the 28th of June:

"It appears that on Sunday afternoon on the 19th ult., this party of forty-one Texans and some Arkansas refugees, armed with double-barreled guns and revolvers, rode down the Rio Grande on the Texas side, camped within four miles of Eagle Pass on the river, and hoisted the United States flag. Finding that the rebel garrison, consisting of Capt. WARE's company, numbering 65 men, did not come out and attack them, in the evening Capt. LEE, commanding the party, sent down a squad of 12 men to attack their pickets. The pickets were fired on and retreated, but the garrison did not come out.

Just before day the next morning Capt. LEE with his forty men rode down near the barracks where the rebels were, and found that the report of a scout they had sent in advance was correct; that the horses of the garrison were tied to the outside of the fence around the barracks, and the men were sleeping on their arms inside the fence. Having dismounted, they charged as soon as the sentinel on guard fired, and as the rebels went into the barracks they took position against the walls of the building. Whenever the rebels would thrust out their rifles from a door or window, they would thrust in their double-barreled guns, charged with buckshot, and return the fire.

Thus the rebels got no shelter from the building which they did not get to an equal extent, and they had the advantage of using buck-shot against men in a house. After fighting a little over an hour, the garrison (with the exception of a few men who, at the first outset, ran off to the Custom-house, and of Capt. WARE, who, at the first fire, got off through the darkness into a ravine and escaped into the chapparral,) surrendered, were disarmed, and were suffered to go at large on a sort of parole. On entering the barracks the attacking party found four killed outright, and twelve more lying on the floor too badly wounded to rise, besides a number of others more or less wounded with buck-shot.

Capt. LEE's party next proceeded to attack the Custom-house, which, after a short resistance, surrendered also.

During the fight, the rebel cotton which covered about ten acres, was fired three different times, but the fire was promptly put out by Mexican women, who were paid by the rebels in Piedras Negras to do so, as it was known that Texans would not shoot women.

The rebels in Piedras Negras, across the river, were also occupied throughout the fight in hiring men at $10 per hour in specie, to go over and protect the cotton, and by the time the Custom-house was taken, had got above 100 armed men into Eagle Pass.

Seeing that they were outnumbered, though they had captured the garrison, Capt. LEE's party broke all the rebel guns they did not want, and rode off up the river, taking with them sixty horses, with the saddles, bridles, etc., and all of the revolvers and ammunition they found, together with four citizens as prisoners. The coin in the Custom-house was put across to Piedras Negras by the rebels during the attack on the barracks. No attempt was made by Capt. LEE's party to injure or carry off private property, and the prisoners carried off were persons who had made themselves especially obnoxious as persecutors of loyal men.

Capt. LEE had two wounded, and two horses and a mule killed; while the rebels had four killed on the spot, twelve severely, if not mortally, wounded, and thirty more, according to the report of the physician sent over from Piedras Negras to attend to them, that had lead in them, making a total of forty killed and wounded of the eighty-five that constituted the rebel garrison. It was stated that fifteen of the rebel horses were killed.

Capt. LEE's party went up the river, as we have stated, were reinforced by other loyal Texans from the mountains, and a few days after captured a freighted rebel train on its way from Eagle Pass to San Antonio. They are said still to be in the country, and are being reinforced daily. They avow that it is their fixed resolution to fight their way back to their homes.

Has there been a more gallant exploit performed during the war?

We hear that there has been a fight at San Antonio, Texas, between the loyal and rebel citizens, in which the loyal citizens whipped the rebels, but were afterward suppressed and dispersed by a rebel military force. We look with anxiety for the particulars.

As the State of Texas has made it a criminal offence for any one to interfere with the exportation of cotton, and KIRBY SMITH has prohibited the exportation of cotton altogether, matters seem to be coming to a crisis in Texas.

The cotton will continue to go out. KIRBY SMITH's officers are interested in disobeying the order, and are called to account for disobedience.

As matters stand, the rebel Colonel FORD has to guard all the shallow places and ferries on the Rio Grande near his command, ostensibly to keep back deserting, and is liable to be attacked by the loyal men organized in the mountains above him; and a fight artillery, could go without let or hindrance from Brownsville, or any point west of Galveston on the coast of San Antonio.

If the cotton were all out a counter revolution against JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co., would occur in less than a month.

A RAID UP GRAND LAKE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 1.

For the following interesting account of two gunboat raids up Grand Lake, near New-Iberia, we are indebted to Capt. ALBERT STEARNS, Quartermaster, stationed at Brashear City. He thinks the trips saved the Brashear City garrison from being cut off from communication with New Orleans by the rebels.

Lieut. S. B. WASHBURN, commanding our naval forces in Berwick's Bay, having obtained information some days since that the rebels were building a fleet of large flatboats in the vicinity of Lac Fausse Pointe, near the upper end of Grand Lake, and about five miles from New-Iberia, directed Acting-Master L. S. FICKETT, commanding the gunboat *Glyde* No. 43, to proceed to that point and destroy all boats found there. Accordingly, on the 26th ult., the *Glyde* started from Berwick's Bay.

Reaching the Point about 10 A. M., and upon rounding a point of woodland, we came in full view of a large working party, supported by a squad of cavalry. The guns immediately sent two 32 pound shell into their midst, causing a general stampede of the workmen into the woods, and the cavalry men to mount their horses and gallop off, without stopping to pick up arms or anything else. After shelling them until out of range, an armed boat's crew was sent on shore—they found a quantity of arms, accoutrements, tools, two large flats nearly completed, and several already finished, enough in all to carry five or six hundred men. These were all burned or cut to pieces.

Information was also obtained that there were two large saw mills but a short distance up the lake, both in good running order, but these were left for another expedition, which the same gunboat made on the 28th ult., taking along the steamer *A. G. Brown*, to load with lumber in case any was found. Upon this trip a rebel picket was found at the same point as before. This time they were more wide awake, and escaped; but not until four shells were planted in close proximity to them from the new guns of the *Glyde*, who, after paying them this compliment, went further up the lake. We found both mills, burned them to the ground, loaded the *Glyde* and the *A. G. Brown* with valuable lumber found there, and returned to Berwick's Bay, capturing on the return trip a skiff containing two returned rebel soldiers, who were coming from Mobile to join their regiments at Alexandria. The property destroyed was doubtless worth $40,000, and it will be very difficult for the rebels to replenish either their lumber or flats. If they contemplated making a raid they will now be obliged to defer it.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 2.

We yesterday had the pleasure of conversing for an hour with a gentleman who left Petersburgh on the 4th of July, and had just arrived within the Federal lines. He is familiar with all the Louisiana troops in the Confederate service. He says they are much reduced. Of the first company Washington Artillery not more than ten men are left. The places made vacant by those who have fallen or been disabled are filled by conscripts and volunteers from every section. And the command no longer maintains its chivalric standing. He is unable to give the names of many from this locality who have been killed or wounded. Gen. HARRY HAYS and Gen. STAFFORD were both wounded, the latter severely, in the Wilderness. Capt. OWEN and Lieut. JOHN M. GALBRAITH, of the Washington Artillery, were both wounded in the fight at Drewry's Bluff. Lieut. GALBRAITH was mortally wounded. This gentleman says the Federal and rebel intrenchments are not more than two hundred yards apart, and that nearly the entire rebel force is at Petersburgh, and under the command of LEE, whom he saw about the 1st of July.

Petersburgh must carry Richmond with it. He passed through Atlanta on the 9th, and found that city in a turmoil. All the citizens were leaving and the military expected orders to evacuate. He says Mobile is in a state of alarm, the citizens anticipating an attack, and all the troops but a few guards being withdrawn.

A SKIRMISH NEAR MORGANZA.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 2.

We learn that on Friday last a lively skirmish took place in the neighborhood of Morganza, resulting in the repulse of the rebels and a loss to them of several killed, wounded and prisoners.

It appears that a party of guerrillas had assembled under the command of a Captain, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph.

A scouting party of Union soldiers discovered them, and a fight was the consequence.

The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their Captain and several men, who were killed, together with a number wounded.

The Union loss was slight.

FROM ATLANTA.

From the True Delta, Aug. 3.

We have private information, the source of which it would be manifestly improper for us to make public, that Col. SCOTT, (JACK SCOTT, of the 900,) commanding the Confederate troops at Clinton, in this State, has received a dispatch announcing the fact that BEAUREGARD had been dispatched from Richmond with 20,000 men, to the relief of Atlanta.

This will place him in command of that city, as it seems that HOOD is only a general *pro tem.*

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Capture of Victoria by Cortinas—Preparations to Attack Tampico.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Aug. 4.

GOV. CORTINAS has occupied the City of Victoria, which had been previously taken by the French under Col. DUPIN. This officer left Tampico some six weeks since with about 500 men and marched into Tula; Gov. CORTINAS made a quick march to the central part of the State, which was mostly held by DUPIN, who, on the approach of the Mexican forces, fled.

Gen. CORTINAS is preparing to attack the port of Tampico. He has quite a respectable force, beside 1,500 good Infantry left at Matamoras under the Acting Governor, brother to Gen. CORTINAS,

Affairs in Northern Mexico—Movements of Juarez.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug 4.

We had the honor of a call this morning from Gen. F. F. MILLEN, formerly of the Mexican army, who has lately arrived from the land of the cactus.

Gen. MILLEN left the capital city on the day before the arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and saw the preparations made to receive him. There was much enthusiasm among the higher classes and old adherents of the Church party, but the Republicans remained unmoved in their adhesion to their former principles.

Gen. MILLEN made his journey through Northern Mexico to Monterey, the present capital of the Republic, where he found that honest patriot, BENITO JUAREZ, steadily endeavoring to keep together the somewhat discordant material of his military and civil councils. The death of COMONFORT was a great loss to the Republican party, for there is no General in the country whose shoulders are capable of wearing his mantle.

There is a force of some 2,500 men in Monterey, nearly all infantry. There is no hostile force menacing that city, but Col. QUIROGA, at the head of 300 cavalry, in the interest of VIDAURRI, had possession of the country near Piedras Negras, toward Monterey, cutting off communications and supplies, and had threatened to attack the latter city, expecting reinforcements to enable him to do so.

In Tamaulipas there was some disturbance, partly from a large party of Americans said to be robbing in the interior of the State, and partly from an advance by the French on Ciudad Victoria, capital of the State, where Cortina then was awaiting their attack. On the Rio Grande, beyond the rumored skirmishes, all was quiet.

It was also said that the French had taken possession of the city of Durango. There had been some civil commotion in Chihuahua, and the Governor of Durango had gone to Chihuahua with all his forces, under orders from the General Government, to suppress the disturbance; and in the meantime the French had slipped into his own city. The difficulty in Chihuahua was between rivals, both of whom claimed to be Juristas.

Triumphs of the Republicans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 2.

We have received *La Bandera Nacional*, of Matamoros, edited by Hon. J. RIVERA Y RIO, Member of Congress of the Republic, of the 10th and 20th ult., which records the following triumphs for the Republican cause:

The force of Col. MEREDA was attacked in Tuloiepec by the Imperialists, who repulsed them repeatedly, and finally dispersed them.

A marvelous feat was performed by Capt. FELICIANO MENDOZA, on the road to Tulancingo, where he awaited, in ambush, the approach of a column of the enemy coming out of that city. At a given sign he fell upon them with sixteen braves, firing upon them with such effect that he put them to flight. They left on the ground one hundred and fifteen percussion rifles, besides many others, seventy-three horses, fifty-six killed and twenty-six prisoners and all their powder and plunder. The Captain had only four killed and six wounded. The gallant Captain fell in the affray.

At the hacienda of San José the military commander of the district of Heejutla dispersed a force of the enemy, killing several and taking many prisoners.

Gen. CORTINA, on the 15th ult., issued an address to his brigade, at Ciudad Victoria, in which he announces that Col. DUPIN had retreated back to Tampico. He proposes to lead the brigade, in a few days, against Tampico, promising them assistance from the Huastecs.

The *Bandera* had just received papers from this city to the 13th. It doubts the correctness of the news thereby, that Acapulco was in the possession of the French, as this was not otherwise known at Matamoras.

The Rebel Agents.

Speaking of the movements of the Confederate agents in Mexico, the Brownsville *Journal* says:

"Besides, who have done and are doing more to break down the rebellion than they? Have they not been, are they not now, and will they not continue to be so long as they can, engaged in speculating and peculating, in gutting their funds beyond seas, and in doing all that mortal men could do and still keep up appearances, to wreck and spoliate the great repudiator's attempt at a Government? Such being the case, we regard them with an eye of kind indulgence, and though we condemn their morals, will do them the justice to acquit them of doing so much damage to the United States as they are doing to the so-called Confederate States."

The Currency Question—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ventured in my last the unpatriotic assertion that the new Government loan would not sell in sufficient sums for the wants of the Treasury.

In the returns of the public debt for the week ending 2d inst., I find:

Increase of the public debt	$21,968,605
Decrease of the temporary loan	6,407,194
Increase of certificates of indebtedness	6,508,106
Increase of U. S. Notes in payment of temporary loan	2,000,000
Increase of unpaid requisitions	11,356,000

Meantime the sale of the new loan is reported at $4,875,650, but as it may be said that the sale of the latter had just begun, I will allow for the amount of a week's sales $7,000,000.

Thus the "debt bearing no interest," including unpaid requisitions, which must be paid either in notes or certificates, increased $14,851,984, being less than half covered by the sale of the new loan; while *besides this* six millions and a half of certificates were issued, thus swelling the amount of the latter, and tending to widen the difference in their favor against the new loan.

But the mischief of the certificates lies in this: I believe the Government reserves the right to pay requisitions either in money or certificates at *par*, and thus a seller to the Government must charge price enough to cover not only depreciation of currency, but a further amount of five per cent. or more to cover the discount on certificates (if he is paid in them) from which he must realize that currency.

Be it observed that the Treasury is still liable for more than fifty millions of temporary loan, and that the pay of the army is largely in arrear, for all of which money must be had; that is, the Treasury is weak and dependent, when it should be strong and well fortified, with all claims promptly settled and a reserve of notes sufficient to meet any sudden demand.

Let us glance now at a few of the facts about us. And here I will again observe that nothing would induce me to touch upon them, did I not believe that there is a remedy in the simplest principles of practical finance, which need only nerve and courage in their application. Many people believe that the rise in prices is in great part owing to speculation and the excessive demand of the war upon labor, &c. I will take iron as an article much affected by Government demand, the price of labor, of coal, &c. An extensive iron-dealer has just quoted to me his sales at $71 50 a ton, while he is still prepared to contract for it at $28 in gold. The gold price is 25 per cent. higher than before the war, but the currency price is still fully up to the present rate of gold.

The retail price of coal in this City is now $16. It was $6 in 1860–'61, but its present gold price, from the causes above stated, would probably be as much as $8, and the best dealers express a fear that its currency price will reach $20 by next Winter.

Thus far, by the blessing of God, and from the abundant harvests of Europe, the price of flour has not risen in proportion. But if, as seems by no means improbable, the coming harvest in Europe should fall short, or a war there should create an extra demand, with the present rate of exchange stimulating efforts, flour may reach $15 and $20 a barrel, and even more. What is then to become of the poor, who are living upon fixed or no incomes, upon the scanty pension of the widow, or the allotment of the soldiers' pay in currency,

But enough of this. There is no need of expressing the thoughts of every prudent man. You and I, Messrs. Editors, believe that the only hope for the salvation of the Union and the country, and with it the liberty and progress of mankind, lies in the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN next Fall. And though we have no doubt that this noble and devoted people will prove equal to the occasion, its magnitude sternly calls upon us to leave no stone unturned. We know how the peacemongers will dwell upon the prices of gold, and of all articles of life, and will cry ruin and bankruptcy and repudiation. I believe that gold is at this moment too high; that it is sustained by operators who can control the limited amount in the market, and by the general feeling that the Secretary must have money, and be compelled to issue currency, which, if he should do to any extent, the price of gold would very quickly touch 300. But nothing short of the taking of Richmond would lend such *eclat* to the Administration, as to show that it has the currency under control, and can steadily reduce the price of gold, and all necessaries of life, not by legislation, but by the natural laws of trade.

And, finally, if like myself, you have to sit daily and grind your teeth while the Copperheads and Englishmen sneer at our currency and Government, and predict certain repudiations; if you feel the same emotions on hearing the London *Times*, after berating Mr. CHASE, dismiss him with benignant pity as the victim of a bankrupt treasury, and a broken down Government, you will feel why I cannot help thrusting upon you this urgent appeal.

What is this currency which creates such alarm? Before the war our money consisted, apart from gold, of bank deposits and circulation, which, from the best estimates, sufficiently reliable for illustration, were about $500,000,000, the gold and silver being, say $200,000,000, but much of it dead weight.

Since the war began gold has been demonetized, and a new feature coming in, our money, or that by which we effect exchanges, consists say of

Government notes in various forms, say	$600,000,000
Bank deposits	400,000,000
Bank circulation	200,000,000
Total	$1,200,000,000

or about twice the original amount, including gold and silver.

The banks now rely upon Government notes as their basis instead of specie, and although I believe they use their own notes to some extent at the Clearing-house, yet, upon direct demand, they can unquestionably pay nothing but legal-tenders. The notes and deposit accounts of every solvent bank are, therefore, equal to Government notes and exchangeable for them. One consolation in this is that the Government is directly responsible for less than one-half of the currency or for an amount which *by itself* would not be incompatible with specie payments, the solvency of the banks being the reliance for the other half. The main feature is, however, that both kinds are thus directly under Government control, and the banks may expand or must contract according to the supply of Government notes. This power of the Treasury is truly immense, and it contains both the evil which has come upon us and its remedy.

The idea of bank contraction carries with it something terrible to our minds. The periodical crises of the last half century were brought about by contraction under panic. As the banks had no concert of action and no common centre, they expanded gradually up to a certain point, and then came down by the run, causing failure and ruin to all who, at the moment, were exposed to their tender mercies.

But the present case is far different, and I hope some day to see in the central regulator or fly-wheel of the Treasury the germ of a financial system stable enough to make this country the financial centre of the world. But this is now irrelevant.

Given, the problem to reduce twelve hundred millions of currency to six, seven or eight. The Treasury gives notice that it intends to reduce its notes one-half, gradually, during six months, by the sale of bonds. Gradually, but firmly, the money market tightens, and those who hold stocks, bonds or merchandise upon borrowed money, are forced to sell. Of course, with falling prices a panic would commence, and banks and individuals begin to take care of themselves, after the old fashion. But here the Treasury relaxes its hold; the published accounts will show a partial increase of notes, the banks will be easier, and holders of property get more courage to hold on. As soon as confidence is restored, the Treasury again begins to tighten, and thus, little by little, the desired point will be attained.

It will be said that money is even now in demand at 7 and 8 per cent., and on certificates, even at twelve (12) per cent., and that contraction would not come without such prostration that Government bonds would not sell at all. It is, however, a mere question of proportions. It requires to-day $25,000 to hold $10,000 of gold, and so of everything else. If the currency were again doubled, it would require $50,000 to hold the same gold, and that amount be just as much wanted, and money be just as tight as now. On the other hand, if the currency were reduced three-fifths, the same gold could be held for $10,000, and that sum, being the same proportion of the whole, would be just as easily obtained, and money be just as abundant as before.

Of course, severe losses would be incurred; but, by the gradual shrinking, there would be an opportunity for general distribution, and it is to be hoped, that the brunt would fall on those who have made by the rise, as, having distrusted their Government and currency in the beginning, they would probably continue to do so to the end.

I must defer to another letter the consideration of the process by which this desirable result is to be secured. I believe, and this is not merely my individual opinion, but the result of serious consultations with our soundest merchants, who are, however, too busy in protecting themselves from existing evils to undertake the labor of propagating their belief: I believe that $1,000,000 000 of bonds could be sold, if needed, during the period of contraction, and that the money thus realized, whether $750,000,000 or $900 000,000 would go further than $1,200,000,000 or $1,500,000 000 under the present system, making an important difference in the burden we are handing down to posterity.

I propose further to consider the great expediency, as it appears to me, of making all further issues of bonds payable, principal and interest, in currency, instead of gold, as heretofore. REFORM.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Duty of Loyal Friends of Freedom—The Manifesto of Messrs. Wade and Davis.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, Aug. 13.

The question as to how the institutions of the nation are to be rearranged after the war shall be at an end is one which must, of necessity, cause much anxious reflection to all thinking and honest men, and it is one that must, as necessarily, meet with different answers according to the temperament, the intelligence, and the standpoint of the different observers. It is no wonder that it excites the most eager controversies, and that men's minds are deeply moved, and diversely affected by the discussion. The Copperhead wing of the rebels, encamped in the midst of every city and every village, have a steadfast hope that the war will have had no result, when it is over, besides the lives and the gold it has devoured. They trust that things will be as they were before, that the supremacy of Slavery will be reëstablished, and they will revel again in the crumbs which will fall from the table of their masters. Thoughtful men, who have accepted this dreadful conflict as the bloody but inevitable purgation of the nation from its sins toward the slave, shudder at this prospect and feel around after some sure way of escape from it, if haply they may find it. Almost every one has some favorite scheme which would seem to provide for every emergency and guard against every danger. Unhappily, there is no unity of plan among men of unquestionable loyalty, which is synonymous with a settled determination to extirpate Slavery, as to how the settlement is to be finally made which shall kill Slavery, leaving freedom alive, so as to secure the right of self-government with the certainty that it will not be used to continue or to revive the fatal and guilty cause of all our woes. *And the danger is that these dissensions will lead to serious defections and schisms in the party of Freedom, which shall endanger its prevailing at the next election and perhaps result in the success of her deadliest enemy.* For we presume that none of the bitterest opponents of the present Administration, however grounded their opposition in reason or conscience, would wish to see McCLELLAN, or whoever may be the Copperhead candidate, placed at the head of the nation. It would not be flying from ills we have to those we know not of, but *to such as we can very clearly discern to be the inevitable consequence of such a calamity.*

One of the most pregnant symptoms of this danger is to be seen in the paper put forth by the Hon. Messrs. WADE and WINTER DAVIS in bitter rebuke and condemnation of the President's proclamation giving his reasons for not signing the bill for "guaranteeing to certain States, whose governments have been usurped, a republican form of government." We certainly shared in the general regret that that bill was not permitted to become a law. It seemed to us excellently well devised for the triple purpose it had in view: 1, to extirpate Slavery forever in a way that could be open to no constitutional cavils; 2, to secure us from the otherwise inevitable disgrace, in the event of a reconstruction, of the return to the National councils of red-handed traitors; and 3, to save us from having the rebel debt saddled upon us in addition to our own, as a bribe to traitors to come back and govern us. We regret as much as Messrs. WADE and DAVIS that this law has not been recorded on the statute book and made the key which is to solve the difficult enigma that awaits us. But while we commend Congress for having looked this question in the face and provided the best settlement of it that they could devise, we must also remember that *the President is a coördinate branch of the Government, and that he had the same constitutional right to withhold his consent from the bill, or to interpose his veto, as the Senate and House had to consent to it.* If he deemed, for any reasons seeming sufficient to him, that it ought not to become a law, it was as much his duty to hinder its becoming such, as it was that of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS to secure its passage, holding the opinions that they did on the matter. Whether he was wise and judicious in his decision is a question open to all men's consideration and judgment, but his constitutional right and duty in the premises is as clear as the right and duty of the Senate and the House. And here we would interpose the criticism that the House and the Senate are thus far to blame for their own disappointment, inasmuch as they left this most important measure to the very end of the session, so as to leave the President no opportunity to return the bill with his objections and themselves none of passing it over his head. Or if the Copperhead minority in the House were too strong to make this likely, some modification might have been devised which would have obviated the President's objections and left this most delicate matter in a better practical shape than it is now in. Such procrastination may prove the thief not only of time, but of futurity as well.

But while we use our right of private judgment in thinking Mr. LINCOLN wrong in standing in the way of so wholesome a measure, we can see some of the difficulties, which he had provided for himself, indeed, but which he could not overlook, which moved him to the step. By his Amnesty Proclamation he had pledged himself to the portions of the rebel States within reach of his protection that they might organize themselves for self-government, under certain conditions, whenever one-tenth of the population at the time of the last election, if our memory is not at fault, were ready to consent to them. Now two States, Louisiana and Arkansas, had consented to his terms and entered into some sort of political autonomy. He still holding, undoubtedly, that his policy was wise and his action constitutional, and the temporary Dictatorship arising out of military necessity, it was hardly to be expected that he should, without ceremony, unmake these creatures of his power *by signing their death-warrant in the bill for reëstablishing Republican Governments.* We do not think that his policy was wise or his action constitutional, in thus putting the control of the rebel States, without the consent of Congress, or with it, into the hands of so small a fraction of their population, in the exercise of his despotic authority as Commander-in-Chief. That authority is supreme for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, but not for providing for the political reconstruction which is to follow its suppression, and which can have no effectual prevalence until it has been suppressed. But though this is our opinion, an opinion shared, we imagine, by a large proportion of Mr. LINCOLN's warmest friends, it is not his. And his decision was to be governed not by our opinion, nor by that of Congress, nor yet of the Northern public, but by his own sense of right and duty. We believe that his motives in the Amnesty Proclamation were sincere and honest, however mistaken they may have been and however unfortunate their result. He thought thus to form a nucleus around which the loyalty which it was fondly dreamed existed beyond the picket lines would gather and destroy the predominant treason by a process of elimination. If the experiment has had any success it has been in showing that no such loyal feeling exists, and that an Emancipationist by force of arms is only a disguised slaveholder, eagerly watching his opportunity to throw off his mask and be himself again. But having committed himself to these men, and still holding that he did so lawfully, we can easily see how he should look upon it as a breach of faith toward them to undo all that he had done by a stroke of the pen at the bottom of this bill. The imputation that the President has rejected this bill for the purpose of "holding the electoral votes of these States at the dictation of his personal ambition," is one that will have small effect except in making more intense the hatred which his opponents already feel. *It is too clearly the utterance of political or personal passion to effect impartial minds. Indeed, the whole paper is tinged by a violence of language and bitterness of spirit which must prevent the effect on the public mind which it was meant to have, and which a calmer and more judicial statement might have produced.*

But, although we cannot refrain from speculating as to what is to come after the rebellion is suppressed, we must all remember that that important preliminary is not yet obtained. There may be no harm in discussing what use we shall put the bear's skin to, when we shall have killed the beast, provided it does not divert us from vigorously following up the chase. *There is a nearer duty than indulging in these schemes for the future.* And that is the one that lies immediately before us in the present. And that duty divides itself into two branches, 1, *to beat the rebels in the field*, and, 2, *to beat the Copperheads at the polls. If we do not do both of these things we shall have no material to make our reconstruction out of.* Should LEE be able to drive GRANT from before Richmond, and should SHERMAN fail before Atlanta—neither of which is possible if we all do our duty—the end of the war will have begun, but it will not be the end for which we have been fighting. It will be an end won by arms in spite of a Republican success, in such case, which will be gained by diplomacy in case of a Copperhead victory. We do not believe that any terms that VALLANDIGHAM and the Woods could devise would win the rebels back to the Union and the Democratic party. We have too good an opinion of them, yet, to believe that. The heart's desire of the Copperheads is, of course, to govern the country forever by the help of the slaveholders, and there is no baseness that they will not stoop to for that end. But the slaveholders are too wise in their generation, and their passions are too fiercely stirred to listen to the charming of such charmers. They will insist on recognition, should they exist in force until a Copperhead President come into power. *And recognition they will be sure to have at his hands.* What must take precedence of all plans of reconstruction, then, is the furnishing the Nation with men and with money—by sending to the field the half million soldiers called for and by putting our money, if we have any, into the public funds. If this be done, the heaviest battalions and the heaviest purse coming to the help of the right, it will prevail mightily. Should we fail in this duty, or, performing it, if we permit an ally of the rebels to gain the headship of the Nation, all our schemes of reconstruction will be but such stuff as dreams are made of—for there will be nothing left for us to reconstruct.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Particulars of the Disaster—List of Casualties, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

CITY POINT, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

Your humble correspondent, with many others, has just come very near being blotted out. In fact, he is not sure that he has not been, and that this is not his spirit, from the force of habit and a sense of duty, trying to communicate with you. But he feels his head physical, and thinks he still has one (though a little shaky, perhaps,) and that he is unscathed from head to foot, except a little torn raiment; and he devoutly—as Christian or Mohammedan ever did—thanks God for his deliverance. He accepts the awful call, so clearly and so loudly made, as a terrible warning of the uncertainty of human life, and that in the midst of life we are in death.

I will endeavor to give some idea of the terrible scene that I am about to record by first relating my own sensations. I will first, however, endeavor to describe the relative locality of things, so that you may more clearly understand what I undertake to relate. In the first place, then, at the main steamboat landing here, where the railroad lands, there is (what's left of it) a substantial new pine wharf, a third of a mile or so in length, along the river.

Back on this, ten or twelve feet from the edge of it, ran a mammoth new pine Government warehouse, nearly the length of the wharf, along the river, built in the most substantial manner, and which I had just made a note of, as being over a quarter of a mile in length, sixty feet wide, and twenty-five feet high, from floor to apex, and capable of standing the wear and tear of war for at least a quarter of a century.

Back of this warehouse, from the river, runs the railroad track along the platform of the warehouse, making the transition of freight from the boats to the railroad trains simply through the warehouse. Beyond the railroad track, from the warehouse at the foot of the hill upon which the town is situated, was a new pine row, in which the Post-office, Adams' Express office, and a Quartermaster's office were kept, and a few old buildings, occupied as sutlers' establishments, &c., while upon the hill, beside the city of tents, there were scattered about a dozen or more substantial frame residences, occupied now mostly for various military purposes.

The mail boat has been landing about the middle of this wharf and warehouse, one of the middle sections of the warehouse being fitted up into offices and devoted to the commissary stores and such freight as is usually carried by the mail boats, while adjoining this section of the warehouse above is another section left as an open court for the passage of horses, passengers, &c., to and from the boats.

Just above this open section, and above where the small-boats landed, opposite an ammunition section of the warehouse, this morning, lay, next to the wharf, the barge *Major-Gen. Meade*, loaded with condemned stores (including condemned ammunition;) outside of her the ammunition barge *J. R. Kendrick*, loaded with fixed ammunition for distribution, and, outside of or near the *J. C. Campbell*, loaded with commissary stores, with other boats and vessels close around and above and below.

After mailing my poor letter this morning on the 10 o'clock mail-boat, and looking around the town an hour or so, I took the 11:30 freight train, as is now my wont, for the front, where my headquarters and horse are. We first went into the only open car immediately opposite the ammunition section of the warehouse, but along came one of the freight agents, and said he was ordered to close that car (which had barrels of whisky in it) as well as the rest. We consequently had to get on top of the train, which we frequently do.

I walked well back on the train, (up-riverwards,) so as to avoid the cinders and smoke of the locomotive in going out, (a precaution which experience had taught me,) and sat down on the walk-board along the top of the car, and commenced perusing a letter I had just received from a fraternal youngster in the Prairie State. I had gotten about half through this when, the first thing I knew, I did not know much of anything. A stunning and deafening shock, as if of the terrific explosion of a monster shell near me, and the concussion of the air, were bending me involuntarily over on the deck of the car, as a plant bending before the storm, and it seemed that the concussion would never cease ringing and swaying until it tired more and more danger.

My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little use to try to escape the storm that had gone up and would come down—that one was about as safe at one place as another. But the dread storm did commence coming down, and oh! how it did rain and hail all the terrible instruments of war. We felt that we were in the hands of a merciful Providence, and that if our time had come, it had come, and there was no help for it. We could only shelter our heads with our hats and our hands as we walked aft.

It was not a railroad car, but the ammunition barge *J. E. Hendrick*, that had exploded from the careless handling of percussion shells, or some other kind of ammunition, it is supposed. No one that was aboard of the boat remains to tell the tale of her destruction. The splinters that strew the river may be here or they may not. The section of the twisted ribs of a keel that lie in the most frequented part of the town, on the hill, two hundred yards distant, may be here or they may belong to one of her disappeared consorts.

You have read of eruptions of Vesuvius, such as buried Herculaneum and Pompeii. You have seen illustrations of them in the books. This must have been such an explosion as one of these, except that instead of lava and dust and ashes, it rained over the circle of a mile, in whole packages and by piece-meal, everything you can imagine at a military depot. Entire boxes of fixed ammunition came down among the tents in the town, a quarter of a mile distant, and scarcely a tent or house, or boat can be found within the circle of a mile that is not riddled by shell and shot, or small ammunition.

The massive pine wharf in front of where these boats lay, which was bolted down upon piles and sleepers of pine trees, is brushed aside for about a third of its length, as if it had been made of the paper I write on, while the substantial plank warf-house, with massive beams, built for at least a quarter of a century, has been crushed nearly its entire length, as if it had been a lady's band-box. The freight train that was just ready to start when the explosion happened, is shattered in nearly every car, though not past repair, and I had the unutterable satisfaction of seeing where my remains would probably have lain on the heads of the whisky barrels if I had remained in the car I first occupied.

The pine board row in which were the Post-office, Adam's express office, and a Quartermaster's office, was also crushed by the concussion and the heavier forces brought against it, like a band-box, but fortunately, or rather, miraculously, none of its occupants are seriously injured. The neighboring sutlers, while equally unfortunate in the demolition of their establishments, were equally fortunate, I understand, in the safety of their persons, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, which will be found in the accompanying list of casualties.

Every frame house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone

sured for $800 in Rutgers Insurance Company. Wm. Gross loses $500; insured.

A sick child in that building was rescued from suffocation by a reporter of the press.

No. 6 Doyer-street, a frame three-story dwelling, tenanted by Mrs. Ryan and Jones, suffered by water about $200; not insured. Building owned by Mr. Hildebrecht, who loses $200; insured.

No. 10 Doyer-street, occupied by Bernard Fox, was damaged to the extent of $50 on furniture. Insured for $750 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Building insured for $100.

No. 12, a three-story brick tenement house, was damaged to the amount of $150. Owned by D. G. Dorgnon, and insured for $500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

No. 16 Mott street, a brick dwelling, was damaged to the amount of $200. It is owned by Mr. Raynor and fully insured.

No. 18 was a two-story brick dwelling, owned by the same parties, and occupied by Wm. Manahan as a leather-strop manufactory. His loss amounts to $10,000, and had no insurance.

On the second story resided John Schmidt, who loses $100. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 20 was owned and occupied by J. Vredenburgh, who loses $500 on his furniture and $1,000 on the building. Insured on the furniture for $1,500 in the Rutgers, and on building for $2,000 in the Howard Insurance Company.

No. 22 Mott-street, owned and occupied by G. Kaehl, who loses $100 on furniture and $1,500 on dwelling; insured in the Astor Insurance Company for $500 on furniture, and $3,800 on the building.

No. 24 occupied by F. Ferbert, who loses $200, but is insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Mr. E. J. N. Verrelle tenants part of the upper stories. His loss amounts to $150. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. H. P. Verreyer occupies also a portion of the building. His loss amounts to $100. Insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. R. Zerbinger, another tenant, loses $200, but is insured for $40 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Mr. Merriam, owner of the building, loses $800. Insured.

No. 26 Mott-street, occupied by Mrs. Hyams as a boarding-house. Loss on furniture $1,500. Insured for $1,400. Mr. Hyams lost $400 on a lot of cloth, which, however, is fully covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. Merriam, and is damaged about $1,000. Insured.

No. 28 Mott-street, occupied by Dr. Sweeny. His furniture was mostly removed to the Church of the Transfiguration. Loss $300. He is insured for $700 in the Rutgers Company. The building is owned by Mrs. Burrell, of Twelfth-street. Damage $1,200. Insured.

No. 30 is the parsonage of the Church of the Transfiguration. It is owned by Father Thainor. Loss $200 on furniture, all of which was taken out. Insured for $2,000 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

The building was damaged about $1,500. Insured in the Harmony Insurance Company.

No. 32 Mott-street was damaged $500. Insured.

No. 16 Mott-street, occupied by Bridget Costello as a pawnbroker's office, was damaged about $300. Insured for $3,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

No. 21 Pell-street, occupied by Mrs. Mary McBurn as a grocery and bar-room. Her loss amounts to $500. A number of poor families occupied the building, whose furniture was badly damaged. The building, owned by Mrs. King, was damaged $2,000; insured for $3,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Patrick McGuire lost about $150; insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

No. 23 Pell-street, is a four-story tenement house, tenanted by numerous poor people, who lost largely by the removal of their goods. J. McCullough had a number of sewing-machines in his rooms, which were damaged $100. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mr. Weeks, the owner of the building, sustained a loss of $700. Insured.

No. 25 Pell-street is a seven-story tenement house, occupied by twenty-two tenants. Loss $1,000. Building $1,500. Insured.

A large quantity of clothing, ready to be made up, was in the hands of many of the poor people, occupying these tenements, and the damage which will occur by the loss of many articles, will not fall short of $1,000.

The origin of the fire is not yet known. Fire-Marshal Baker was on hand and is investigating the matter.

Bribery in the Recent Arson Case.

TWO LAWYERS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP—THEY ARE CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A WITNESS.

Officer Jolly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made the arrest yesterday of two men, said to be lawyers, doing business at No. 76 Wall-street, on a charge of bribing or attempting to bribe a witness in the recent arson case in Broome-street. The names of the parties are Albert H. Henry and Wm. A. Hillyer. The case is that of Mr. John Bellamy, whose arrest on a charge of firing his own tea warehouse was reported in the papers some days since. It appears that Mr. Wm. Goodwin, one of the principal witnesses in the case, was being examined before Fire-Marshal Baker a day or two since, when he made affidavit that the man Hillyer, above-mentioned, came to him in company with Henry, and stated that he was acting for Bellamy's lawyer, and that he was conducting his business; and, further, that if Mr. Goodwin would leave the City and not appear as a witness against Bellamy, he would pay him $800 cash down. This did not suit Mr Goodwin and the offer was made $1,000, and, finally, $1,200. As this did not prevail, he threatened Mr. Goodwin, and told him he would have him shut up where his friends could not get to see him. Henry stood by during this time, and while he appeared to be a friend of both parties, kept urging upon Goodwin to close the bargain. Mr. Goodwin, instead of yielding, made affidavit against the parties, and they were arrested as above stated. Upon being brought before Justice Hogan, they were held for examination and locked up.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The above match (the last of the series) took place yesterday, and resulted in another victory for the Atlantics, by 43 to 16—being a total in the four matches of 230, against 47 for our clubs. There was a large number of persons present yesterday to witness the match—probably two thousand—among whom was a fair proportion of ladies, and the whole was conducted in the most respectable manner. The Athletic players made a fine display, both at the bat and in the field; but it was the current opinion that they would be beaten two to one. Mr. McBride's pitching and Mr. Kelsey elder's catching were very good; and, in fact, the only soft spots in the field were Malone, at second base, and Gratz, at third base—the latter being hurt—both well known as good ones, but unaccountably failing in catching and stopping many balls in this match, by which a large number of runs were obtained by the Atlantics.

The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Runs.
Berkenstock, 1st b	2	Pearce, c	4
Gaskill, r. f	0	C. Smith, 3d b	6
Kleinfelder, c	3	Start, 1st b	8
Gratz, 2d b	1	P. O'Brien, c. f	4
Malone, 2d b	2	Galvin, s. s	4
Wilkins, s. s	2	Crane, 2d b	6
McBride, p	3	Chapman, l. f	6
Raynorst, c. f	2	Pratt, p	4
Smith, l. f	1	S. Smith, r. f	2
Total	16	Total	43

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	0—16
Atlantic	4	6	2	7	6	3	4	7	10—43

Umpire—Mr. Sutton, Enterprise Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scorers—Mr. Benson, for Athletic Club; Mr. Mowlen, for Atlantic Club.—*Philadelphia Paper, Aug. 12.*

Union of Morrisania vs. Empire of New-York.

A game was played at Morrisania, between the Empire Club, of New-York, and the Union Club, of Morrisania, which resulted in favor of the Union Club, by seven runs.

SCORE.

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Jewett, s. s	4	0	Nicholson, 3d b	4	2
Ph. Bell, c. f	4	1	Abrams, s	3	4
Miller, 1st b	3	2	Hanagan, c	3	3
Westervelt, 2d b	3	2	Pinckney, 2d b	4	2
Ryder, c	2	3	Durell, l. f	2	4
Ward, p	3	2	Birdsall, p	1	4
Wilson, 3d b	2	3	Boyle, r. f	3	2
Reeve, l. f	4	1	Marsh, 1st b	4	1
Rainford, r. f	2	2	Collins, c. f	4	1
Total	27	16	Total	27	23

Umpire—Mr. C. C. Smith, Eckford Club.

Continental Bank Note Company.

A pleasant and very exciting match was played on the Empire grounds, Hoboken, on Thursday, Aug. 11, between the Continental and Continental Bank Note Company Base Ball Clubs. Some very fine playing was displayed on both sides. "Comparisons would be odious." Appended is the score, which speaks for itself.

SCORE.

CONTINENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Hopkins, c	2	5	Wm. Dalton, c	2	2
Ormsby, jr., c. f	5	2	Lauck, p	4	3
Meeker, p	1	7	Lindsey, 1st b	2	3
J. Cory, 1st b	4	3	English, s. s	2	1
Simpson, r. f	4	4	Schofield, 3d b	4	1
Marion, l. f	1	0	R. Dalton, c. f	4	1
Wm. Porter, s. s	1	5	E. Banister, l. f	3	1
Dougherty, 3d b	3	2	Schenck, 2d b	3	2
A. Porter, 2d b	3	4	Fitzsimmons, r. f	3	1
Total	27		Total	37	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Continental	2	1	0	0	2	11	3	7	3—38
Cont'l B. N. Co.	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0—15

Umpire—Mr. Tucker, of New-York.
Scorers—Messrs. Parkinson and Davies.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Trades and City Reform.—The warm weather has prevented the meetings of the different trades favorable to the Citizens' Association. It is understood, however, that next week the work will commence again, and that the different trades will re-commence the agitation of the many questions relative to the interests of the City. The large meeting of the Iron Trade has excited a spirit of emulation among others, which will be evinced between this and the time of election in mass meetings, whereat politicians are ignored and practical intelligent men will be the leading spirits.

Contracts to Build Sewers.—On Wednesday the Croton Board opened proposals for sewer contracts. The following shows the awards: For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to near Thirty-fifth-street—8 bids. To Lawrence Rock, at $1,861. Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street—10 bids. To James Cunningham, at $3,885. Sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to fifty feet east of Ninth-avenue—6 bids. To L. Rock, at $3,155. Sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Hubert-street to 47 feet north of Bleach-street—7 bids. To L. Rock, at $643 30.

The Quota.—The County Volunteer Committee give notice that they will pay for one year substitutes $135 in addition to the $135 deposited with them for that purpose, making $270 in all. Of that sum $170 is paid as bounty to the recruit, and $100 to the person bringing the recruit, and where the recruit presents himself, or is presented by the person desiring him to go as a substitute, the whole sum of $270 goes to the recruit. This certainly ought to greatly stimulate enlistments. A bounty of $270 for one year's service is the highest amount that has yet been paid anywhere.

Dangers of Bathing.—A son of Officer Brick, of the Twentieth Precinct, went into the North River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, a day or two since to bathe, and was terribly bitten by a shark in three different places. Through the aid of his companions he was got safely out, but is in a very critical condition. The sharks in the vicinity of the offal docks, North River, are said to be quite numerous.

Fire in East-street.—The shoddy manufactory of Messrs. Taylor & Snyffin, No. 20 East-street, near Broome, took fire about 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, and was damaged about $3,000. The building is owned by J. & J. Dunham, and was damaged $3,500.

The Dictator.—The statement that this vessel is to be furnished with a caloric engine, is a mistake. She will be propelled by steam.

NEW-JERSEY.

Four Hundred Dollars for One Year Men.—At the meeting of the Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, a month since, a resolution was adopted to pay the sum of $400 to every volunteer or substitute credited to the County, in anticipation of a call for more troops by the President. In order to compete with localities that are offering much higher bounties, the Board were petitioned on Thursday to increase the amount. They, however, decided that as there was no specified term of service for the bounty offered, the sum of $400 could be paid to men enlisting or going as substitutes for one year. It is presumed that this liberal offer will very materially increase the enlistment business.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12, 1864.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	300	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	186	
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106½	100	do	187	
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		400	do	187⅜	
Small	108⅜	100	do	188	
68,000 do	108⅜	125	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼	
125,000 do	109⅞	100	do	131	
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74..C.		50	Erie Railway	113	
Indorsed	97	250	do	112⅝	
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	116	150	do	112⅜	
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	117	5	Erie R. Pref	110	
2,000 Jer. City W. L.	110	200	Hnd. Riv. R	133	
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	200	do	132⅝	
5,000 2nd State 5s	87	600	do	132⅝	
14,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	55⅛	100	do	132⅞	
15,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	300	Reading R	136¼	
30,000 do	50⅞	500	do	136⅜	
30,000 do	51	200	do	136	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	200	Mich. Cen. R.	139	
5,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	121⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	133	300	do	91⅝	
5,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref	93	200	do	91⅝	
5,000 Alton & T. H. 1st M. Pref	85	100	do	b10	91⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	100	N. S. & N. I. G.	142	
6,000 do	103⅛	5	Panama R.	300	
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅜	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅜	
2,000 Mariposa 1st M.	95	200	do	129⅝	
3,000 To. & W. 1st M.	102¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113	
5,000 Amer. Gold	257¼	50	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171	
200 Cum. Coal Pref	60⅜	560	Chi. & N. W.	57	
100 do b30	61⅜	200	do b10	57⅜	
200 do b15	61	100	do b30	57⅜	
100 do	60⅞	650	Chi. & N. W. Pref	90⅜	
100 do	60⅞	100	do b3	90¾	
100 do	61	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113	
300 Quick. M. Co	80	100	do	113¼	
100 do	78⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130	
200 do b10	80⅜	15	M. & Fdu. C. 1st Pr.	119	
100 Canton Co b30	37	100	P., F. W. & C.	115	
650 Mar. Min. Co	44⅜	150	do	115⅛	
50 H. & St. J. R	39	100	do	115⅛	
50 Chi. & Mil. R	77	100	do	115⅝	
60 do	77⅜				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	50	Hud. River R.	132¼	
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109⅛	100	do	132⅜	
2,000 do	109¼	200	Reading R	136¼	
4,000 U. S. 5s, '71..C.	99¾	200	do b30	136⅜	
4,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	Toledo & Wab R.	63⅝	
2,000 Fed. & Aug	109	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	
1,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	56	100	do b30	91⅜	
2,000 M. 6s 1st, to H. & St. J. R	85	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142	
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	51	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅛	
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	200	do	129⅜	
400 Atlantic M. S. Co.	190	100	Chi. & N. W.	57	
300 Cumb. Coal Pref	61	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113⅜	
400 Quick. Min. Co	80	100	do	113⅝	
300 do b30	80¾	50	do	113⅞	
150 Erie Railway	112⅜				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	57	
15,000 O. & M. Cer.	60⅜	100	do b5	57⅜	
15,000 do	50⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	115⅜	
10,000 do	50¾	300	Atl. M. S. Co.	188⅜	
2:0 Erie Railway b3	112⅜	200	do	188⅝	
200 do bnw	112⅜	100	do b3	189	
100 do b2	112⅜	50	do	189	
100 Hudson Riv. R.	132	100	do b10	189⅜	
200 do b2	132	100	Cum. Coal Co. s10	61	
300 do b5	132	100	do	61⅜	
400 do s3	131⅜	100	do	61	
100 do s3	131⅞	350	Quick. M. Co	80	
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜	300	do	80⅛	
100 do c	91⅜	300	do b3	80⅜	
200 do c	91⅜	300	do	80⅝	
300 do s	91⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co. c	44	
100 do b3	91⅜	700	do b3	43	
200 Reading R. s30	136	100	do	43	
400 Chi. & R. Isl	113⅜	300	do	42⅜	
100 do b3	113⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R	129⅜	
300 do b10	113⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	112⅜	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	57	
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100	Mar. Min. Co.	42⅝	
100 Hudson Riv. R. b3	132⅜	200	do b10	42⅝	
100 M. S. & N. I.	91⅜	300	do s3	42⅛	
200 do b10	91⅜	100	do b10	42⅜	
200 Ill. Cen. R. b5	129⅜	100	do	42⅜	
100 Chi. & R. I. R. b3	113⅞	200	Ducks Co. Lead	⅝	
100 do	113⅜	100	Atl. M. S. C.	190	
100 do b5	113⅞	100	do	189⅝	
200 Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜	500	Quicksilv. Min. b3	80⅜	

Friday, Aug. 12—P. M.

The demand for the Government Stocks today was again large and at steady prices; the 6s of 1881, 106½@107 ₱ cent., and the 5 20s, 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the demand was fair for the Railway Mortgages and speculation rather tame, and at a concession of ¼@1 ₱ cent. from yesterday on the Railway Share list. The volume of business is not large in the Railways, old holders as well as new buyers being rather indisposed to operate on the present dull market, which is ascribed in part to the heat of the weather and the absence of a large number of Wall-street people from town.

There was a further advance on the Miscellaneous Shares of 3@4 ₱ cent. in Atlantic Steamship Company—the Vanderbilt line from New-York to the Isthmus of Panama—sales being made as high 188½ ₱ cent., or $138½ for the Scrip Stock on which $50 only has been paid up. The very active California business of the Company, in connection with the Pacific Mail Company on the other side, and the reported large resulting profits, have carried up the Stock, against a generally dull market, quite rapidly. The Scrip Shares, we learn to-day, are to be made full Stock out of the earnings of the Company; so that no additional cash assessment is likely to be called in. The Almaden Quicksilver Shares were also firmer on the telegraphic reports of the July earnings of this extraordinary Mine, said to be in gross, $200,000 in Gold, or about half a million of dollars in Currency. The Shares of the Pacific Mail Company have almost entirely disappeared from the market, because of the large quarterly Dividends paid to the holders. Cumberland Coal in fair request at 60¾@61 ₱ cent. Mariposa weaker, 44½ per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Thursday at the same hour. There was a further rise of 1½ ₱ cent. in Atlantic Steamship, and an additional decline in Mariposa Gold. The Railways were inactive. Hudson fell off 2@3 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales. Gold, 255 ₱ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅛	109⅜	Mich. Southern	92	91⅜
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen	129¾	129⅝
Erie	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh	113¾	113
Erie Preferred	110¾	110⅝	Fort Wayne	115¾	115¼
Hudson	134	132⅞	Rock Island	113⅜	113⅝
Canton	36½	36	Reading	136⅞	136
Treas. Cer., new	95	96	Quicksilver	79⅜	80
Toledo	132¾	132	Cum'land Coal	61½	61
Northwest	57	57	Mariposa	44¾	42¾
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅝	51	N. West Pref	91	90⅝

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers at call, is 7 ₱ cent., and the supply is easy. The rates on paper range 7½@10½ ₱ cent. Buyers of paper, as a present rule, are very fastidious in their selection of names.

The price of Gold fell to 255½@256 ₱ cent. in the course of the forenoon, the speculators on rumored adverse Military news being unable to keep up the advance of yesterday afternoon. The Currency rates of Exchange on London were even relatively cheaper, as compared with last night's rise on Gold, and sales were made at 273½@276 ₱ cent., and on the Gold basis at 107½@108 ₱ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115¼	American Exchange	116⅜
Merchants'	108	Bank of the Repub.	102
America	130	Metropolitan	114
Merchants' Ex	96	Continental	101
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	101
Ocean	94	New-York County	150
Park	138	Import. & Traders'	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118⅝	Mich. S. 2ds	109
N. Y. Cen '76	114	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	108	Pacific R. Extended	60
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript	108	Ill. Central	133
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Ati. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. convt	131	Ati. & T. H. 2d In.	85
Erie 1sts, '68	116½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	101
Erie 2ds, '64	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¾
Erie 3ds, '83	130¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Erie 4ths, '80	120¾	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102½
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87½
Buff. N. Y. & E	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Hud. R. 1sts	115	Chi. & Tol. S. F	114
Harlem 3ds, '68	103	Phila. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Mich. S. '69 & '73	132	Phila., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. new. 1sts	138	Phila., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85

Another subscription of $200,000 to the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan was made to-day for account of the Fourth National Bank of this City. The First National is taking subscriptions to the extent of $50,000 and $60,000 per day.

The increase of the Public Debt of the United States, under the new administration of the Treasury and the revised and largely increased Internal Revenue Stamps and taxes, is as follows:

July 5, 1864, total debt, all sorts	$1,792,000,000
Aug. 9, 1864, total debt, all sorts	1,832,000,000
Increase in thirty-five days, per day	$1,142,857 or $40,000,000

The holders of Ohio State Stocks are notified by the Sinking Fund Commissioners at Columbus that the Agency of Mr. A. P. Russell, in New-York City, is no longer recognized. Transfers of the Stock will therefore have to be made at Columbus to make them valid, until this difficulty is removed. We know nothing of the merits of this controversy. The notice on the subject is signed by the Attorney-General and Secretary of State, at Columbus, as Ohio Sinking Fund Commissioners. It was issued after the payment of the 1st July interest on the Ohio State debt, and is interesting, therefore, only to parties desiring to make and receive transfers of the Stock. We hear it intimated to-day that the difficulty between the Agent and Commissioners is of a partisan or political nature.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,401,911 45, including for Customs $269,000; total payments, $2,024,320 69; total balance, $17,212,721 14; Seven-thirties, $58,800.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 12, were to the value of $1,533,626, against $1,668,968 same week last year, and $931,298 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	304	$126,302	1,751	$695,498	894	$210,866
Mf. of Cot'n	312	89,925	569	131,576	226	69,405
Mf. of Silk	60	45,050	200	207,754	105	75,040
Mf. of Flax	350	81,325	369	109,224	192	43,342
Miscellan's	30	13,891	68	34,021	34	12,838
Total	1,096	$355,553	2,757	$1,178,073	1,051	$411,291
		1,178,073				355,563
Total entered		$1,533,626		Total marketed		$766,844

Stamp Tax on Demand Loans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Long years of experience in legislation have established the fact that excessive taxation defeats the end aimed at, and that special grievances or exorbitant imposts will be avoided. Government has seen fit, contrary to representations of banking men, sent purposely to Washington, to require on demand notes or call loans a stamp of five cents on a hundred dollars. Now, these loans are almost always large, with no fixed time of payment, and are liable at any moment to be called in and canceled—in fact, many such loans are made for one to three days. When the amount for a note of a hundred thousand dollars is seen to be *fifty dollars*, and there is no guarantee that the loan can lie more than a single day, the hardship becomes patent. Demand loans have become a necessity, almost, in this City, which is the settling point for the whole interior, and where deposits are so constantly shifting; yet this new feature must be prohibitive. Even the loans on time, the tax would not be felt; but on a demand loan, Government might as well, almost, charge so much a hundred on checks at sight! The effect will be to render inoperative the law. It is idle to talk about loyalty—that question cannot enter into the question; it is simply, ability to pay. No person can follow a business and pay such exorbitant charges for a loan for a few days. A party, to exhibit *material* symptoms of loyalty, must become possessed of something. By this means Government will absorb the whole in advance.

X.

Our correspondent, who writes as a Bank Officer, may be mistaken in his assumption that "demand loans *are a necessity*." The practice in New York, we are well aware, has grown up to be a rule, as against Brokers and other borrowers on temporary accommodation. But it has often proved a mischievous and very embarrassing rule in following, if not really engendering, sharp turns in the Money Market. It, therefore, the new stamp tax necessitates a reform in this practice, so as to insure from three to ten days' notice on calling in temporary loans, and the Banks and other money lenders at call confine their business to the new rule, (the notice, whether three or five or ten days being specified in the notes or obligations to the loan,) we do not see that either hardship or public mischief would ensue. Indeed, the latter would rather be guarded against.

And so we might remark of the new stamp upon Certified Checks as part of the circulation of the Banks. There is no other Money Market in this country or in Europe, where the certification of checks is so extensively resorted to, or recognized as a safe practice, as in New-York. It has swollen the daily exchanges through the Clearing-house beyond all reasonable bounds, and, of late years, created a difference between checks for legal Tender at the counters of the Banks, and checks to be settled between each other at the Clearing-house next day; such settlements being allowed in some other way, or by passing some other token than legal Tender. It it not difficult to see that such a process practically inflates the paper currency or circulation of and between the Banks, while the Government is unjustly held responsible for all the mischiefs of a redundant Money Market. If a Bank lends to a Broker a given amount of Money, or agrees to conduct his account on a given license or, understanding that he can check against it through the day, the presumption is, in the first case, that the Bank has the Money in Legal Tender, actually on hand, to lend to its dealer, and in the other that it has the Money in Legal Tender to advance on his checks, of demand through the day, until he, in his turn, can make his account good. To lessen the heavy tax upon circulation, (including the circulation of certified checks,) it now becomes the interest of the Banks to curtail their old practice, so that the daily clearances are substantially reduced to checks which are known to be intrinsically good without certification. The previous practice cannot be held to be a necessity, merely because of its long standing. And if its continuance be a great convenience, or of decided profit to the Banks, then they can afford to pay the tax upon this peculiar circulation; having, in reality, in this City, very little other circulation of their own.

One other point had best be noticed in this connexion. The Banks cannot *safely* ignore the stamp-tax on demand loans by suffering their dealers to overdraw against securities lodged with them, any more than they can fail to report their average circulation (if only for a single day) of certified checks. They can venture, of course, as we understand some of them are doing, to trust their dealers of known honor and responsibility to overdraw their accounts, against securities lodged in Bank, on the *parols* understanding that the overdraft is to bear a given rate of interest, until made good on demand; but this transaction is not the less, in the meaning of the law, a demand loan, subject to the stamp, and to all the penalties for omitting it. Besides which, it is not altogether clear, in the contingency of the default of the borrower, that his securities, against his consent, could be forced to immediate sale, (with or without public advertisement,) while the whole transaction is tainted by a deliberate attempt to avoid the stamp tax, even though the borrower, as well as the lender, should be a party to it. It strikes us the rule of law would be the same as in the case of usury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States. Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 60 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of United States and other Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the usual commission.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 21,931 bbls. Flour, 142,112 bushels Wheat, 145,054 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 96,777 bushels Oats, 15,020 bushels Malt, 2,420 pkgs. Provisions, and 207 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former (nominal) quotations.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping; Middlings $1 72@$1 74 ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand has been fair, and prices have been generally well supported.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited since our last, at unchanged prices. Layer Raisins, $5 50; Bunch do., $4 50, ₱ box; Currants, 20¼c.@21c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, at somewhat firmer prices, (especially low and medium grades, which have been more sought after. Sales since our last amount to 21,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 40, (chiefly at $9 90@$10 10, and for September and October delivery $10 50@$10 75 respectively; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl	$9 10	@$9 50
Extra State	9 70	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 15	@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75	@13 00
Extra Genesseee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@15 00

Southern Flour is rather more active and is firmer; sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at $10 45@$13 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in active, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, chiefly for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—ROBY O'MORE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $13.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 23 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cincinnati papers publish a dispatch, dated Atlanta, Aug. 9, stating that Lieut.-Col. GEORGE E. BRYAN, of the Fiftieth Ohio, was instantly killed, while gallantly leading his regiment in action, on the preceding day. They infer from this statement that a battle must have taken place on that day, but Secretary STANTON'S dispatches give no color to such a supposition.

There was rather more doing in produce and merchandise, yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Sugars, Tallow, and Lard Oil, were firmer. Fish, Hay, Hops, Leather, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco, and Whisky, steady. Corn and Oats, cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Stock market yesterday was fairly active on Government Stocks and some of the Miscellaneous Shares. The Railway speculation was tame, and prices rather weak. Gold fell off 1 ₩ cent., and Exchange on London very dull, and relatively cheaper by 2@3 ₩ cent. than Gold. Money 7 ₩ cent. at call, 7½@10 ₩ cent. on paper.

There was a report at Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, that the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE had died at the house of Mr. PAINE, in Arkadelphia, of dysentery.

The *North Carolina* has again changed Commanders. Capt. E. W. THOMPSON who for a few months has filled the place with great acceptance both to his command and to the people of Brooklyn, has been transferred to a position in Philadelphia, and is succeeded by Capt. GILLIS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that there is too much truth in the intended resignation of Secretary FESSENDEN. It will be remembered that he was very loth to accept the post, on account of the delicate state of his health; and this will be the main cause of his sending his resignation to the President. Who his successor will be it is impossible to say.

The Wade and Davis Manifesto.

We copy in another column a very excellent article from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, upon the dangers to which the cause of the country and of Freedom is exposed, from the overweening impatience of its over-zealous friends. The article has special reference to the manifesto recently issued by Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, which is certainly the most extraordinary political paper of the day. It is by far the most effective Copperhead campaign document thus far issued, and we are not in the least surprised to find that it is to be issued in that form, and widely circulated by that party, for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of President LINCOLN. It seems difficult to believe that the authors of this paper could have deliberately aimed at such a result. For years they have been among the most prominent and effective advocates of Republican principles. They have taken a leading part in all the acts and measures of the Republican party. They have sustained its doctrines, defended its action and sustained its candidates. The party has given them its confidence, covered them with honors, and placed in their hands ample power and influence.

It is nothing strange that they should not be able to approve all its measures, or to indorse every act of the President whom they themselves aided to elect. This happens always. No man of independent thought can ever give his unqualified sanction to all the doings and sayings of the party with which he is connected, or of the men who have become its representatives. But as practical men,—as statesmen of large experience in public affairs, it is strange that these gentlemen should have thus openly allied themselves with the political party which they have so often and so warmly denounced as enemies of the country and as hostile to every principle of freedom they have deemed essential to the public good. It is idle to claim that they have done it from principle: they have done it from personal resentment;—they are determined to punish Mr. LINCOLN for having acted on his own convictions of public policy rather than upon those which they set forth for his adoption. The circumstance that they thereby endanger the existence of the Government, is so mere a trifle as scarcely to merit their attention.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* gives these gentlemen, and all others afflicted by a similar over-estimate of themselves, some very excellent advice as to their duty in the premises. The *Standard* concurs with them substantially in opinion upon the bill and the President's veto of it. But it does not feel warranted on that account in going over to the ranks of the enemy, and assisting to place in power men whom they have always denounced as enemies of freedom and of the country. Their first duty, says the *Standard*, is to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion. They are to see to it that neither the rebels at the South, nor their allies in the North, achieve a victory. The Government must be kept in the hands of loyal men. And as Mr. LINCOLN is the representative of the Union party, as he has been nominated by them and made their candidate, and as either he or his Democratic competitor must be elected, it is clearly their duty to give him their support and aid his election. All minor matters can be settled afterward.

We commend this article from the *Standard* to general attention. It is sensible and timely.

The Indian Territory.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, uses the following language in relation to the present status of the Indians. It deserves consideration:

"It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi-independent nations, and making treaties with them for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are within the limits of the recognized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. * * Indeed, whatever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of Indians where their lands were required for agricultural purposes by advancing settlements."

Two or three projects have been mooted. Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, submitted a proposition to remove all of the semi-civilized tribes in Kansas, and elsewhere in the West, to the Indian Territory, and then, abolishing the system of tribal agencies and traders, control all the nations by one general superintendency, holding the country inviolate forever. This project has been approved, to a certain extent, by the Indian Bureau and Congress, and an appropriation was made to aid it. Commissioner DOLE was West during last Summer for the purpose of perfecting arrangements. Treaties to this end were made with one or two Kansas tribes.

Much can be said in favor of this plan, if it can be thoroughly carried out. It is open to the objection of not taking into consideration the future relations of the Indians to our civilization. At some day, not far distant, the quasi-sovereignties of the tribes must terminate, the system of communal landholding be abolished, and the Indians prepared to take their place among American citizens, or to pass away and be forgotten. A plan, like the foregoing, which would also offer representation and citizenship to the civilized Indians might be the most desirable to adopt.

Another has been mooted. It would be more likely to meet the views of the Western people, whatever might be said of its justice. It is to abolish the tribal system altogether; secure by some equitable arrangement to the Indians, each individual's proportion of the funds belonging to them held by the Government; give to each person a certain amount of land in severalty, and then make them citizens of the United States, throwing open the unoccupied lands to the white settler. This would give us a new Free State to the Union. This plan will meet its chief objections from the agents and traders who live out of the present system; and its most strenuous opposition from prominent Indian leaders, like the Rossee, who naturally desire to preserve their great personal influence. Other objections might be urged against the voting proposition. To this it can be truly replied, that the loyal members of these nations are fully as capable of intelligently using the ballot as are the majority of the white men of Arkansas and Missouri. It is certainly more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, that so far and fast as practicable, those who are part of our population should be elevated to and accorded the privileges of American nationality.

The Colonial Federative Scheme—Aspirations Toward Independence.

FIELDING was of opinion that one might discuss a given question all the better from knowing something about it. But this is an extravagant view which the thoroughly independent critic naturally discards. Here we have a wordy writer in the London *Times*, and a host of newspaper writers among ourselves who take their cue from that journal, conjuring up without any rhyme or reason a series of imaginary difficulties in the way of a federative system for the neighboring British provinces, from the fact that the question is one altogether Imperial in its nature, and that its settlement must be regulated mainly by considerations of Imperial policy. The colonies, it is alleged, cannot amend their own Constitutions, and there is a great probability, it is hinted, of a collision being the result of the proposed political enterprize.

As regards the great colony of Canada—which must have a controlling influence in the settlement of this federation scheme—it is an error to say that she cannot change her constitutional system without the consent of the Imperial Parliament. She can change it to-morrow, and that too by a simple majority of both houses of the Legislature—the assent of the Crown being even more a matter of form than the Governor's signature to an ordinary measure passed by the Legislature of New-York.

This right of altering its Constitution was extended to the Province in 1855, when the Upper Legislative Chamber was made elective, and the Crown was deprived of the power of appointing members to that House by *mandamus*. The Governor-General, for the time being, of course, has instructions (which have varied very little from the time of Sir CHARLES BAGOT, twenty years ago,) to reserve for the Queen's especial sanction any measures which he may find likely to derogate from the Imperial prerogatives; but the constitutional concession of 1855 practically makes this reservation a matter of form.

Holding these constitutional rights in possession, Canada, then, has ample power to change her present Legislative Union into a Federal compact. It is true, the power conferred in 1855 does not impart to her the right of embracing other colonies in her federative system; but the right of the maritime colonies to combine with Canada, or of Canada to combine with the maritime colonies, was conceded by the Colonial Office in 1859; and both Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, as Colonial Secretaries, have put themselves distinctly on record on the side of federation, or in favor of some enlarged Union of the British American Colonies. Both parties in England are thus thoroughly committed to the project which seems to be the rage, for the time at least, among the British American people. But even were the fact otherwise, the whole principle of the right to introduce the Federal system, is settled as regards the greatest and wealthiest section of British America by the act of 1855. That is, Upper and Lower Canada can reorganize their constitutional system on the Federal principle as easily—so far as imperial interferences goes—as they can pass a law for opening up a new township line. When they have thus reorganized their political system, they will find themselve a long step nearer to independence than they are to-day, even although some of their extra loyal representatives loudly deprecate such a conclusion.

The object of the London journalist is to show that the Colonies in thus aiming to establish among themselves a federative system, will be compelled to ask the Imperial Government and Legislature for favors, for which a full equivalent must be given. That is, if Upper and Lower Canada establish a federative system in place of their ill-adjusted legislative Union, or if the United Province of Canada unites with the maritime Colonies in a common federation, they must assume at once the responsibilities of their own defence. They may have the privilege of remaining nominally dependencies of England; they may continue as they are, unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament and the Imperial Cabinet; they may stand, as they do to-day, without even the faintest whisper of a voice in the direction of the foreign policy of the Home Government, and they may preserve the distinction of finding themselves involved in the contingencies of a war originated solely to subserve imperial ends—provided they are willing to assume the cost of maintaining a standing army which shall protect their borders against invasion, from the Restigouche River to the Sault Ste. Marie.

This is the temper in which the leading organ of public opinion in England proceeds to discuss the policy of federation as applied to a cluster of dependencies which already rank not lower than *fifth* among the commercial communities of the world. It is not a temper, we should suppose, that could greatly conduce to the strengthening of the ties which keep the colonies in the leading strings of the parent State. Much, however, depends upon the spirit with which the Provincials themselves are prepared to act. They have had an uninterrupted reign of faction for many years. They have enjoyed all the luxuries of a continuous sectional squabble extended over the better part of two decades. Now, they may wish—if only for the sake of change—to do something which shall challenge the respect of the outside world. In this effort they will at least have the good wishes of their nearest neighbors.

Explanatory.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your daily issue of yesterday, a review of Mr. TENNYSON'S new volume, *Enoch Arden*, just published by us, opens with the following sentence:

"Such is the title that, with questionable taste, the American publishers have substituted for that of the English edition—no doubt chosen by the poet himself—*Idyls of the Hearth*."

The volume in question was first announced by Mr. TENNYSON'S English publishers under the title, *Idyls of the Hearth*, and the announcement was repeated by ourselves as his American publishers. The change from that title to the present one is of the author's own making—the volume being published in England with the title, *Enoch Arden*. The changing of titles at the moment of going to press is not a new thing with Mr. TENNYSON. His volume, *Idyls of the King*, was, until within a few days before its publication, announced under the title, *The True and the False*.

As the sentence quoted from your review seems to place us in a false position toward the many readers of Mr. TENNYSON in this country, we would request the publication of this note in correction. Very respectfully yours, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Spare the Forests!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The choicest of the Adirondack Mountains *before they are despoiled of their forests*." These few words from to-day's TIMES must go home to the hearts of all those who are accustomed to look further than the temporary profits of a few proprietors or speculators. It is much to be desired that any persons who are undertaking to "improve off the face of the earth" the Adirondack woodlands, could be induced to read carefully the effects of destroying forests, as set forth in that remarkable and valuable work, MARSH'S *Man and Nature*, which it was a pleasure to see so fully and favorably reviewed by you not long ago. They would there learn how large tracts of fertile land in the Old World have been reduced to sterility, and how the present generation of Europeans are endeavoring, in most instances vainly, to restore what their ancestors ignorantly squandered. *This very case* is foreseen by Mr. MARSH (pp. 234-5.) The whole passage is much too long to be inserted in your columns, but I may be allowed to quote one sentence:

"Nature threw up those mountains and clothed them with lofty woods, that they might serve as a reservoir to supply with perennial waters the thousand rivers and rills that are fed by the rains and snows of the Adirondacks, and as a screen for the fertile plains of the central counties against the chilling blasts of the north wind which meet no other barrier in their sweep from the Arctic pole."

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Aug. 9. CARL BENSON.

Gen. Banks' Labor System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on the system of labor employed upon the plantations of this department, you have not stated the case as clearly as you might have done. Beside the compensation which you mention, there is another item. First-class hands receive one acre of ground, which will produce one bale of cotton, worth at present more than $400. There are many who will derive this addition to their stipulated pay.

There is no man in this department more conversant with the actual state of things concerning the negroes than myself, and none in the country more radical on the "negro question," and I must say of Gen. BANKS' labor system that I believe it to be the wisest and best that could possibly be devised in the present state of affairs; and, furthermore, that in my judgment the negro has no better friend in the world than Gen. BANKS. His labor system and his school system are working admirably, and the good already accomplished can only be known by those who have acquainted themselves with all the facts in the case.

Respectfully, T. W. CONWAY,
Chaplain, United States Army.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1864.

ARMY OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Letter from Prof. Mahan in Regard to the Published Letter of Gen. Buell.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 9, 1864.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Mere accident brought under my eye the following extract from a letter said to be from DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., late of the United States Army, which I found in a local journal:

"A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the year: and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave the policy my earnest support. Unfortunately, it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment."

In noticing it, my object is not to speak disparagingly of the writer, whom I have esteemed as a man and thought highly of as a soldier, but to give vent to my feelings of regret that, in a crisis of the country like the present one, a man who had enjoyed so large a measure of his country's honors and confidence, should have felt it necessary, under any circumstances, to do what he could not but have foreseen would be an injury to her best interests. That Gen. BUELL may have grievances to complain of, I will admit, but was this the best way to have them righted? That he has received wrongs at the hands of enemies, is more than probable. Where is the man who has not? But is not the very step he has taken the best justification he could have put in the hands of his opponents for their acts. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* is a maxim which the nation that gave birth to a LA ROCHEFOUCAULD is fond of quoting. May his enemies not say that the officer who, at such a moment as this, throws up the commission received from his country, must have held the confidence thus placed in him at too low a figure even to have justified its bestowal? May they not ask, is this mere partisanship, or patriotism, that has prompted his act?

As I have stated, I deeply regret this on Gen. BUELL'S account. I regret it the more on that of my country, for he has the elements in him of a good soldier, and with our losses of such men on the field of battle we cannot afford to lose any, worthy of being retained, in any other way. But my greatest regret is that one who was looked upon as among the soundest of our military ethical authorities should have set this example to his fellow soldiers. The worse from the high source from which it comes. It is to them, particularly to those of my younger comrades, graduates like himself of our national military school, I would point out the false beacon, however bright it may seem. It is to them that I would offer the contrast of a WASHINGTON and a WELLINGTON, both servants of a constitutional State; both beset by many and grievous trials from their fellow countrymen, but bearing them with fortitude; forgetful of their private wrongs in the duty owed to their country. Ready to bear any odium, so long as they knew that, cost what it might to them, their country should not suffer by their acts. It is upon such beacons that I would conjure them to fix their eyes unwaveringly. It is not only the true direction; but, even if actuated by so low a motive as the gaining of popular applause, it is the best policy. The people, like a handsome woman, may be capricious, but they are never truly ungrateful to the self-sacrificing lover. They may not give him the place that he desires, but will not withhold from him one that is desirable. Let them remember that the plaudits of a few partisans now is not the verdict of posterity; that the day will, sooner or later, come, when the petty private passions of the moment will have passed away, and nothing be remembered but the glorious deeds of the battle-field, hardly maintained, to save a nation's existence. Take among the many examples now before them that of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, a Virginian by birth and family—the man who, up to the present hour, has never left the field for a day, that his country's cause might not suffer through his absence; who, whatever his own bitter thoughts or dark forebodings, has kept them in the deep recesses of his own breast, whilst all the energies of his mind and his strong arm were thrown out for the success of that cause. When he shall appeal to his fellow countrymen, what human lips will speak such eloquent words as the bare sounds of Mill Spring, Chattanooga and Chickamauga? Yes, my younger comrades, when your appeal shall be made likewise, your fellow countrymen will not ask how well you criticised this or that military operation, how you viewed this or that act of an administration, but, with the true instincts of human honesty, they will recall the fields upon which your names are engraved, and point to your wounds, gained in their defence. This, as a great writer puts into the mouth of a true soldier, "is worth living for—more, it is worth dying for"—because it is the guerdon of duty honestly performed.

This civil struggle has presented many sad features to the contemplation of the world, but, to my mind, none more so than the one of the soldier quitting the battle-field to spread his private griefs before the public. Thus, not only withdrawing the support of his own arm, but doing much, wittingly or otherwise, to unnerve the arms of others. Whilst I deplore, I can understand the action of those who deserted the flag to which they had sworn allegiance, to uphold the one they now fight under. The ties of kindred, the sacrifice of all social relations in acting otherwise, perverted views of national duty, and even pecuniary interests, can readily account for this; but how am I to explain, upon any grounds that men hold in esteem, the like act of those who have no such pressure to plead? What argument can they present to their country, which patriotism can indorse, to justify their act? What will be the verdict of posterity, if unhappily their names should survive the notoriety of the hour? Such an act with weak men may lead to consequences that, when casting aside all petty griefs and feelings of revenge, they would shudder to think of incurring. The chasm between such an act and the most fearful of offences is narrower than it may seem. Neither ARNOLD nor MOREAU, in their first hours of discontent and disappointment, probably dreamed of doing more than giving vent to their soured feelings.

I am now, dear sir, an old man myself, *vetus veterorum*. What I have here written may not be the words of wisdom, but they are the utterances of convictions honestly entertained, and my rule of duty. Brought up at the feet of those two Gamaliels of our military hierarchy, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. THAYER, the nestors of our army, *Rari nantes*, my views of the military obligation, particularly as it affects those educated by the nation, and, thus far, set apart for its service, may seem exaggerated. Time has but strengthened them, and, so far as in me lay, I have tried to impress them on all within the reach of my influence. Properly understood, I have no doubt of their soundness; and, if acted up to in a spirit of fairness, no fears of their proving otherwise than healthful to the State.

And now but one word to any who may take this letter as uncalled for. This act of Gen. BUELL effects not him alone. It affects me as a citizen. It affects the body to which we both belong, the graduates of the Military Academy. It cannot fail to impair the confidence of many in this body, and in those to whose guidance the school from which they come has been intrusted by the Government. Gen. BUELL may not have intended this, but the deduction is not far-fetched.

Very truly, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
D. H. MAHAN.

Testimonial to Charlotte Cushman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you call the attention of your readers generally, and of the friends of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN particularly, to the testimonial of appreciation of her worth, remarkable genius and patriotic liberality, which is about to be sent from our shores to her in her distant home at Rome.

Some of the leading artists of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, united in furnishing sketches for an album, containing in all about fifty paintings in oil and water, which was contributed by them to the great Central Fair, recently held in the latter city for the Sanitary Commission, with the understanding that the volume, valued at $1,500, should be subscribed for by the friends of Miss CUSHMAN in these three cities and be presented to her through the Fair. About $700 were raised in Philadelphia, about $500 in Boston; but as yet only $100 has been received from New-York. A check for $100 from San Francisco was sufficient to pay the expenses incurred in binding, which work was beautifully executed in green, gold and ivory—a very gem of art.

We think that it cannot be generally known to the friends of Miss CUSHMAN in New-York that the subscription book which contains the autograph names of subscribers, is at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union; or the delay in filling up the amount would not have been so great.

This autograph book is also very prettily gotten up, and contains the following notice of Miss CUSHMAN'S generous donation from the pen of Dr. BELLOWS:

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BELLOWS.

The President of the Sanitary Commission feels it to be a great pleasure to call universal attention to the patriotic munificence of our distinguished countrywoman, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who, from the vessel in which she leaves our shores, modestly sends the full amount of her splendid donations to the sick and wounded through the United States Sanitary Commission.

The magnificent product of the genius of Miss CUSHMAN, devoted to the relief of our suffering soldiers, is only the most striking exemplification yet made of woman's power and will to do her full part in the national struggle.

Inspired with love and pity the American women have been, by their labors and sympathies, a real part of the army, and their ranks, under leaders like Miss CUSHMAN, will not break while the sons, brothers and husbands are firm and faithful in the field.

It is due to Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magically evoked by her spell, is but the least part of the service which ever since the war began she has been rendering our cause in Europe.

Her earnest faith in the darkest hours; her prophetic confidence in our success; her eloquent patriotism in all presences, have been potent influences abroad and deserve and command the gratitude of the whole nation.

In compliment to the noble woman, whose generous bestowment of $8,267 29 I hereby publicly acknowledge, the commission has ordered the whole amount to be expended through our home branches in the cities where the several sums were contributed, that this money may continue as long as possible to be sanctified by the touch of only woman's hands.

It will thus reach our soldiers on battle-fields and in hospitals, charged with the blessings, prayers and tears of American womanhood.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

The Internal Revenue Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems still to be much misunderstanding about the Internal Revenue Law. The law reads: "Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, &c., &c., &c., and a receipt for the delivery of any property—two cents." The railroad companies make trouble with their customers in refusing to take freight, unless the party *sending* said freight shall attach the two cent stamp, instead of the company doing so as the receivers. Again, the Hudson River Railroad Company and the Erie do not affix the two cent stamps to the bills on receiving payment for freight. I have seen bills paid yesterday to which no stamp is affixed. Are these companies not liable to a $50 fine in each instance? G. F. T.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

A Serious Railroad Collision.

TRAINS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX AND NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS IN COLLISION.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 11.

The trains of the Morris and Essex, and the New-Jersey roads, which left New-York at 11:30 o'clock this morning, by way of Hoboken and Jersey City, respectively, came together with a fearful crash at Budd's Cut, just beyond the East Newark Station, about noon. The lives of the passengers of both trains were Providentially saved, though a brakeman of the Morris road, named DANIEL RICE, had both legs broken. Two of the Morris freight cars were destroyed, and the engine *H. L. Southard*, of the New-Jersey road, was somewhat damaged.

The tracks of the two roads at the scene of the accident, run closely parallel, and the two trains were moving in the same direction, that of the Morris Road being a little in advance, when an axle of one of its coal cars broke. The remainder of the train came rushing on by its own momentum, and two large inclosed freight cars, being diverted from their course, darted across both tracks of the New-Jersey Road, in front of the train from Jersey City, the engine of which crashed through the foremost car, with some little damage to itself, and instantly both trains were suddenly stopped, all the tracks being overwhelmed by the wreck of broken cars. Fortunately the passenger cars of both trains were in their rears, and escaped without damage, though with a severe shock to those who were in them. The brakemen of the Morris train being most exposed, were severely bruised, and very narrowly escaped with their lives. DANIEL RICE, of Hackettstown, was the only one seriously injured. One or both of his legs being broken, he was conveyed to the last car of the train, where he received every possible alleviation for his sufferings by sympathizing ladies and gentlemen, and meanwhile medical aid was sent for at Newark.

The twelve o'clock train from this city for New-York had just left the East Newark station filled with passengers, and had scarcely got under way, when the engineer saw the colliding trains ahead in barely time to check his speed, and prevent his own train from mingling in the calamity.

An accident so alarming as this, and so liable to recurrence, with more terrible results, should not be allowed to pass without investigation. The engineers and conductors of the trains are doubtless free from all responsibility or blame, but an examination of the broken car and axle will show whether it was a safe vehicle to occupy so important a position and endanger so many lives. If it shall prove to have been as untrustworthy as it appeared to be to an unpractical observer a moment after the accident, then some one must be censurable for allowing it to be placed where it was.

Pensions—The Hundred-Day Men.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following correspondence, from which it appears that heirs of hundred-day soldiers are legally entitled to receive pensions:

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1864.

Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am advised that there is considerable doubt in the minds of many citizens of the State which it is my privilege to represent as military agent in this city, whether heirs of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates who have died or been disabled while in the hundred-days' service are entitled to pension, the same as if the soldier had died or been disabled in the three years' service.

Will you please inform me on the subject, that I may give it publicity?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

PENSION OFFICE, August 9, 1864.

SIR: To the inquiry in your letter of the 8th inst. I reply that, under the act of July 14, 1862, the same rights in regard to pensions are granted to those called into the service for one hundred days (and to their widows or dependent relatives in case of death,) as to those who have enlisted for the term of three years. This law, under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed, is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between those engaging for a longer or a shorter period. It surprises me to learn that doubts on this subject have existed in the mind of any one.

Very respectfully yours,
JOS. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

JAMES C. WETMORE, Esq., Ohio Military State Agent.

OBITUARY.

—The death at Key West of WALDO ABBOTT, Esq., formerly of this City, has just been announced. Mr. ABBOTT was a man of rare purity of character, and was endeared to a large circle of friends, here and in New-Haven, by his many social and Christian virtues. The influence of his labors in behalf of Mission and Sabbath Schools will long be felt in New-Haven and throughout New-England. His papers on Sunday Schools, contributed through the columns of the *Independent*, and subsequently collected in book form, are recognized as one of the most valuable and popular books ever published on the subject. Self-sacrificing to the last, among the sick and dying at Key West, he finally himself succumbed to the power of the epidemic. He leaves a wife and two children.

—We announced a few days ago the death, by disease of the heart, of MANGIN MAYNADIER THOMPSON. He was one of our most scientific and skillful engineers, and at the early age of twenty-one took charge of the machinery of the Collin steamer *Pacific*. He was greatly admired for the perfect system and order which he introduced in every department of his profession. He was employed by Mr. WM. H. WEBB during the construction of the *Ericsson*, which vessel proved a great success, and he has also been engaged upon many other steamers which have been built since the commencement of the war. He was an ardent patriot, like his grandfather, the late DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Of a kind and genial nature, he had many friends who sympathize deeply with his wife, child and relatives in their irreparable bereavement.

JAMES M'CALL, ESQ.

JAMES MCCALL, Esq., died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, JAMES L. GRAHAM, Esq. He came to the City a few weeks ago to take medical advice, and while at the Clarendon Hotel, was taken ill with what proved to be asthma of the heart, and, after a long and painful illness, passed away.

Mr. MCCALL was a native of Ireland, but came to his country at a very early age. He was long connected with the firm of PETER REMSEN & Co., and subsequently was the active partner here of the firm of JAMES MCCALL & Co., from which he retired some years since, relinquishing his interest to his son, the late Mr. HAMILTON MCCALL.

He was after ward called to take charge, as President, of the Metropolitan Bank, and remained in that position long enough to see it successfully established, when he resigned, in order to give his whole attention to his family and his private affairs.

Giving up his residence in New-York, he passed some time in Europe, and has since his return resided much of the time with his son-in-law, Mr. JAS. O. SHELDON, at Geneva, N. Y.

With a high sense of honor and rare integrity in all business transactions, he was a model merchant; while a fine person, a keen sense of humor, and the manners of a high-toned Irish gentleman, made him a most welcome companion and friend. The Presbyterian Church loses in him one of its most active and devoted members.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Ground of the Arrests and Treatment of the Arrested—Substitutes and the Draft in Indiana and Kentucky—Gens. Hooker and Rosecan on the Situation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

What will be done with all of the numerous arrested has not transpired. They were arrested under Gen. SHERMAN'S instructions to Gen. BURBRIDGE, and upon Gen. CARRINGTON'S information to Gov. MORTON. The policy is to arrest only the prominent guilty, and make a wholesome example of them. Those proved to be leading "Sons of Liberty," "American Knights," "Knights of the Bush," or leading sympathisers and aiders and abettors of such, will doubtless be at least banished for the war. No convicted conspirators and traitors can be tolerated upon Kentucky soil, any more than their knightly friends, the guerillas. J. R. BUCHANAN, J. N. LEATHERS and other Peace Democratic delegates, and not a few prominent Kentuckians of all professions and callings, are in limbo.

Substitutes in New-Albany and Jeffersonville rate lower than here—$300 to $350 apiece. Indiana Congressmen and legislators and legislative candidates are procuring substitutes at these rates. Some sections in Indiana, and a few in Kentucky, will escape the draft. The demand for substitutes in Kentucky may be so increased and their supply so diminished by draft time that they may then command $1,000 to $1,500 apiece; 16,000 draft cards have been cut here for the Fourth, and 15,000 for this, the Fifth District. The probable deficiency of this district is put at 2,000 to 3,000. But our negroes may help us out more than we expect, if other States' recruiting agents will stay at home. Many members of colored regiments, as they march through here for the field, touch their hats to the looking on colored women, and bid them "*good-bys forever.*"

Gen. HOOKER last Sunday remarked to Mr. GUTHRIE, that Georgia alone had grain enough in her fields to feed the whole of rebeldom, soldiers, horses and all, for another year; that Gen. SHERMAN'S plan is to compel the surrender of Gen. HOOD'S army by cutting and keeping out his communications, and that he will succeed; that should Gen. HOOD again come out of his intrenchments, Gen. SHERMAN will whip him back again, but that he cannot carry Atlanta by direct assault, unless perchance, through a most exorbitant sacrifice of precious human life.

Gen. ROSECRANS, yesterday, told me that all is working right at Gen. SHERMAN'S front. But he seems to think that the rebellion's end may not draw nigh until our Government and our people, like the rebels, shall make a business of war, and make everybody and everything subservient thereto. Then, and not till then, may we have a well-grounded confidence that all is everywhere well, and will turn out well.

PONTIAC.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

The Paulding, Ohio, *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Mr. CHASE, in reply to one from Hon. JOSEPH CABLE, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. It was not designed for publication:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside, and had not earnest sympathy inside of the Administration. They were steadily prevailing, however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned.

Your friend,
S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JOSEPH CABLE.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS IN TROUBLE IN ALBANY.—There was quite a stir at the Police Court on Saturday afternoon. About 1 o'clock Officer COWLESON brought in M. C. G. NICHOLS and A. B. PRATT, two well-known substitute brokers of this city. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they were under arrest upon a warrant issued by Squire COLE for forgery. They remained in custody till 2 o'clock, when an examination was had. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. PARSONS, appeared in behalf of the complainant, Mrs. CATHARINE MAYER, and Mr. COLVIN for the accused. The complainant was examined when the following facts appeared:

In March last her son, with another boy, were taken by the defendants to New-York and enlisted, although this county was then paying the same bounty as New-York, viz: $300. The boys in each case got but $25, and supposed, as they requested, that the balance would be sent to their mothers. It appearing that such was not done, NICHOLS and PRATT were made to disgorge the amounts. In the case in question, they gave to Mrs. MAYER $150, and she was satisfied till she heard from her son that she ought to have $125 more. They were made to disgorge that amount. It now turns out that Provost-Marshal MANNERS, of New-York, gave to the brokers his check for $275, payable to the order of Mrs. MAYER, the mother. The defendant PRATT, got the money on this check at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. She now alleges that the indorsement of her name upon the check is an absolute forgery. And any one that sees her true signature and the one upon the check can have no doubt about their being made by different persons.

Upon this proof the defendants were held to bail by Squire COLE, the case being adjourned till this afternoon to get the evidence of the bank teller and other proof.

The fact of the forgery has been known to the Provost-Marshal for some weeks, but it was requisite to ascertain the whereabouts of the complainant and obtain her presence.

While this case was going on in the police office, Mr. JAMES BAICE, so well known in this city as a substitute broker, came in to see his friends. While thus engaged an officer from Troy also came in and arrested Mr. BAICE, and took him to Troy. The arrest was made, as we learn, upon two warrants issued by the police justice of that city. One of the charges is said to be for subornation of perjury in getting a boy to swear falsely to his age. After an examination he was held to bail.

The old adage is still true, "Justice may be slow but it is sure."—*Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 6.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The most genial tribute yet paid to the memory of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE is undoubtedly a paper by Mr. EDWARD DICEY, in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, of which periodical Mr. DICEY was for some time the American correspondent. His letters were collected in two volumes, entitled *Six Months in America*, and are distinguished for fairness and impartiality. His acquaintance with HAWTHORNE commenced at Washington in the Winter of 1861, and extended to the limit of Mr. DICEY's stay in this country, including some time spent under HAWTHORNE'S roof, at Concord. Mr. DICEY explains how, at Washington, circumstances threw them much together, leading to an intimacy that revealed an interior as different as possible from the icy chill of manner that shrouded to strangers the *naïveté* and child-like simplicity really characteristic of the novelist. The paper is written with intelligence and good feeling, and deserves transference to our journals, as, in the strife of war and other absorbing interests, scarcely justice has been done hitherto to HAWTHORNE in his own country.

—New-York is now a veritable *cosmos*, comprising many different worlds, whose orbits are so distinct that their very existence is unknown to each other. Those who are accustomed to regard it—for instance—as a great mercantile, or political, or fashionable centre, will be surprised at the appearance of the volumes before us, entitled *The Philobiblion, a Monthly Bibliographical Journal, containing Critical Notices of and Extracts from Rare, Curious and Valuable Old Books*. Two years' successful career, the aggregation of which forms two handsome volumes, is sufficient to certify the existence of a cycle of readers and purchasers, not carried away by the prevailing fashion of the day, but staunch in their devotion to the elder worthies of literature, and unfitting in the pursuit of whatever may elucidate and illustrate their lives and writings. The very appearance of *The Philobiblion* proclaims its mission. Its semi-obsolete type, and antique paper, would look as strange among the ordinary periodicals of the day, as SHAKESPEARE'S Elizabethan ruff and trunk hose in a gathering of the sartorial masterpieces of our Broadway "artists." The contents will be found fully in keeping with the outward garniture, where the head of ERASMUS occupies the position, so long filled by that of old GEORGE BUCHANAN, on the cover of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Messrs. PHILES, of Nassau-street, are the publishers of *The Philobiblion*, and have, we understand, only a few complete sets for miscellaneous sale, independently of the regular subscription. A copy should at once be secured by all "lovers and preservers of antiquity."

—Capt. SEMMES is about to become the historian of his own exploits, and two firms in New-York have announced the republication of his book, now preparing in England, *The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter, from the Private Journals of the Captain*." Mr. Carlton, however, we believe, has secured the prize, and the book will speedily be issued by him. The newspapers are now referring to a volume of naval sketches written by SEMMES when on board of the United States vessel, the *Somers*, as affording proof of fair literary ability. He is probably, indeed, to his own disgrace, the first pirate capable of describing his career, for though that character has sometimes been attributed to the old WILLIAM DAMPIER, whose accounts of his voyages are most highly valued for the accuracy and vividness of their descriptions, there is no proof that he deserved the reproach, lessened, though it was in that day, when to prey on "the Spaniard" seemed always a legitimate pursuit.

—The *Examiner*, in its literary department, understood to be still in charge of Mr. JOHN FOSTER, groups together for review, as indicating the activity of literary and scientific speculation in the American mind, Mr. MARSH'S *Man and Nature*, and Dr. DRAPER'S *Intellectual Development of Europe*. While acknowledging the wide range and powerful grasp of its subject displayed in the latter work, more unqualified praise is bestowed on *Man and Nature*. This the critic justly regards as a positive and valuable contribution to an obscure and neglected branch of physical study, which rises even to a higher flight when considered in relation to its bearings on the condition of the human race, who are proved to be not the blind passive slaves of cosmical influences, that they have no power to resist or change, but the inheritors, for good or evil, of the consequences of their forefathers' action, and alike responsible, in the same way, to *their* posterity for the use they make of the earth, their allotted sphere.

—Those remarkable institutions, the great Public Schools of England, have recently been submitted to the examination of a Parliamentary Commission, whose lately published report exhibits a state of things curiously at variance with received notions. So far from the mass of English gentry (who usually are educated at one or other of them) being well grounded in classical literature, it appears that any such acquirements are a rare exception to the general rule. At Eton, the most popular and wealthiest of the Foundation Schools, where eight hundred of the flower of British youth are brought up, and where the emoluments of the head master are between thirty and forty thousand dollars per annum, the best that can be said is that a boy, if studious, "is *not thought the worse of* on that account; but all real influence and distinction in the school, are only to be acquired by intense devotion to rowing or cricketing. In fact, the great majority of the Eton boys are said to lead easy, pleasant lives, spending their time chiefly in the playing-fields and on the river, and not a little of it in the public houses and taps of the neighborhood. Of Harrow School, where the resolute of the master are even greater than at Eton, the record is a little better, and at Winchester School study is more regarded than play, most of the hard-working clergy being educated there. At Westminster School, where Dr. BUSBY'S awful shadow still rules, it is stated that the system of "fagging" prevails so strictly that at the end of his first year a boy cannot only have made no advance, but he must necessarily know less than when he came, as the whole of his time would be taken up with blacking shoes, lighting fires, &c., for the elder boys, so absurdly does English conservatism cling to the worst abuses that have age and precedent in their favor. The only great schools that properly carry out their purpose are declared to be two of minor consequence and rank, Shrewsbury and Rugby, and in these the impetus toward good that yet survives are given to two distinguished men, formerly at the head of each, Dr. BUTLER and Dr. ARNOLD. It is noteworthy how the influence of good, honest and conscientious work dies not with its originator, but continues a directing and sustaining power. Under Dr. TEMPLE, the present able master of Rugby, the school is said to be a model of diligence and efficiency, such as the fondest hopes of Dr. ARNOLD rejoiced to anticipate.

—Rival editions of Miss CUMMING'S book, *Haunted Hearts*, have caused an appeal for the protection of the law in England, in favor of the legitimate impression, brought out with the consent, and for the emolument of the authoress. The impossibility of a copyright being held in the United States by any one but a citizen is clear and unquestionable; but in England the doctrine has grown up, rather by implication and analogy than by actual enactment, that an alien can hold a valid copyright, if he was a resident of the British dominions at the time of the publication of his work, and if the work, in part or in whole, was written during such British domicile. In the case of Miss CUMMING, it is proved that she fulfilled these conditions by residing for a time in Canada, and it is claimed by Messrs. LOW, and denied by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, that this is sufficient to acquire the same right, as fully and legitimately as a dwelling in the mother country could do. This would be an interesting question for American authors to have finally settled, but it is feared that the decision will be made on some contingent matter of form, and will leave the main point in dispute undecided. The reason why a definite settlement of the English law is not arrived at is on account of the immense expense involved in the litigation of the question. In all probability, it would far exceed the value of any copyright that is likely to be in dispute. This was the case in the great law-suit between Mr. MURRAY and Mr. R. G. HOXIE, implicating the right to print WASHINGTON IRVING'S writings. The expenses incurred had already exceeded *ten thousand dollars*, when it was found wisest to compromise the matter. A Boston paper has recently "found a mare's nest" relative to these very copyrights. According to its statement, a publisher, "enterprising and progressive," and "superior in wisdom to his brethren," has discovered that four of IRVING'S earliest works are now unprotected by law, the term of copyright having expired, and is consequently going to publish surreptitious impressions of them. The wisdom of the great unknown is shared in common with any one who can count ten on his fingers; and we sincerely trust that, for his own sake, his "enterprise" and "progression" will be displayed on some other field. There is scarcely an offence against good feeling, or an outrage against established order, that the public would be likely to visit with more severity than a selfish and piratical attack on the property that a literary man like IRVING leaves behind him for the dearest and most sacred uses.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

SPIRITS, COAL OIL AND TOBACCO.

The following is a decision in regard to the liability of distilled spirits, coal oil and tobacco, in possession of the manufacturer on the 1st day of July, 1864, to taxation under the act of June 30, 1864:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1864.

From various letters received at this office, it seems that great diversity of opinion exists among the officers of Internal Revenue and other parties interested, in regard to the construction given to the fifty-fifth section of the act of June 30, in the circular of July 6.

By the fifty-fifth section, all spirits which may have been in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, on the 1st day of July, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on that day. By the one hundred and seventy-third section, it is also provided that "all manufactures and productions on which a duty was imposed by either of the acts repealed, which shall be in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or of his agent or agents, on the day when this act takes effect, shall be held and deemed to have been manufactured or produced after such date."

These provisions are to be construed together, as the last includes the first, and both cover the same ground. They plainly apply to all distilled spirits which were, on the 1st of July, in the possession of the distiller or manufacturer, or in any public store or bonded warehouse, and spirits shipped under the old law in bills of lading. If no tax had been paid prior to July 1, no question of sale or removal could intervene if the spirits on that day were in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, but he must pay the increased rate. Coal oil and tobacco, when bonded, are, by both the old and new law, subject to the same regulations and liabilities as distilled spirits.

The old law provided that spirits and oil should become subject to tax when sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, and tobacco, when sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer, but not when bonded for export.

When either of the conditions stated occurred, the law imposed the duty, the manufacturer became bound to pay, and officers of internal revenue to enforce the collection; if such duty was paid prior to July 1, there was no liability to the increased rate, the payment having been made as required by law.

But, until the condition occurred on which the manufacturer became chargeable, he was under no liability to the Government for tax on his product, and the collector had no authority to collect. Of course, any receipt he might give for tax would be in anticipation of an obligation not yet devolved, and would not operate as a discharge of a duty to accrue afterward.

When, therefore, under the provisions of the law and the regulations of this office, any manufacturer had become liable to the duty, and the manufacturer, being bound to pay, had, prior to July 1, actually paid the duty according to the former law, no liability accrues for the increased duty imposed by the recent law.

But if, under the same law and regulations, the article had not become liable to duty, no payment by the manufacturer to the collector could be made on account of duty, or operate as a legal discharge of a liability thereafter to accrue. Of course it could not avail to defeat any increased liability created by the change in the law.

Under the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 30, 1864, in relation to bonded warehouses, collectors were required to enforce the payment of the duties on spirits which were not removed to a bonded warehouse, or shipped under a bill of lading, and when, in accordance with that circular, collectors did not enforce the payment of the duty, and such duty was paid prior to July 1, such spirits must be held to be exempt from the increased rate.

Where spirits, on the 30th of June, were in a bonded warehouse, and on that day the manufacturer paid to the collector an amount equal to the duties on the same at the then rate of tax, but such spirits remained in such warehouse on the 1st of July, without any change of possession, there was no payment of the duty within the meaning of the law, and they still remain subject to the increased rate prescribed by the new law.

If the spirits or other manufactured articles were in the possession of the distiller or manufacturer, or his agent or agents, on the 1st of July, and no tax had previously been paid, the law is clear and explicit that such spirits or other articles must be held and treated as if distilled or manufactured on that day, and subject to the increased rate of tax. The non-payment of the tax is conclusive, and no inquiry need be made further.

DECISION WITH REFERENCE TO PRINTED BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, REVIEWS, &C.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important decision with reference to printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, &c.:

The Act of June 30 provides that on all printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all similar printed publications, except newspapers, a duty of five per centum ad valorem shall be levied, collected and paid.

Section 86 of the same act provides that the manufacturer or producer of any article on which a duty is imposed by law shall, in his return of the value and quantity, render an account of the full amount of actual sales made by the manufacturer, producer, or agent thereof; and section 95 further provides that when any manufactured articles, on which an excise or import duty has been paid are increased in value by being more completely finished or fitted for use or sale, without changing the original character or purposes for which the same are intended to be used, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of five per centum ad valorem upon the amount of such increased value, to be ascertained by deducting from the finished article when sold, or removed for sale, delivery or consumption, the cost or value of the original article to the person, firm or company liable to the duty imposed upon the increased value thereof.

Under these several provisions it is held that when the publisher of any book, magazine, pamphlet, review, or other similar printed publication is the owner of any copyright stereotype plates, and carries on the business of printing and binding books, he is to be held and deemed the manufacturer, and as such must take license, and pay the ad valorem duty on the amount of the sales; but if the publisher, though owning the copyright, the stereotype plates and furnishing the materials employs other parties on commission, or by contract, to print any book, magazine, &c., such printer may be held to be the manufacturer, and required to pay the tax on the value of any finished book, in case the same is bound and finished by the printer. In such case he is to collect the amount thereof of the publisher or owner.

If the printing is done by one party, and the binding by another, under contract with the publisher, then the printer may be assessed for the value of the printed sheets or signatures, and the binder on the increased value, which increased value must be determined by deducting from the trade prices of the publisher, the cost or value of the printed sheets or signatures previously assessed in the hands of the printer.

In either case, whether the tax is assessed to the publisher on the finished book, &c., or primarily on the printed sheets or signatures, and afterward on the increased value from binding and finishing, the assessment must be so made as to cover the trade value of the books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, &c., and not simply the cost of production.

The tax is an ad valorem tax of five per centum on the value of the books, &c., exclusively of any tax previously assessed and paid on the materials used, and in no case should a higher rate of tax be imposed or assessed.

THE REBELS IN SALEM HARBOR.—Quite a little scare was created, one afternoon last week, by the appearance in Salem harbor of "a long, low, black, rakish," and altogether very suspicious-looking craft, that worked slowly up the channel Sunday all the way, and when nearly within range of the guns of Fort Lee, suddenly went round and stood out to sea. All was at once intense excitement in the harbor forts. The long roll was beat, the guns of Lee and Pickering were turned upon the channel-way, and the garrison went to work putting up cartridges as speedily as possible. Sergt. FRANK SWETT, in charge of Fort Miller, Naugus Head, on the Marblehead shore, immediately sent home some ladies of his family who happened to be passing the afternoon with him, and addressed himself to preparation for a vigorous defence of the works against the expected attack, so far as possible, there being but three guns mounted, no ammunition in the magazine, and nobody but the Sergeant to work the pieces. A boat guard was established, and a system of signals arranged to communicate information of the enemy's approach. The night, however, passed away quietly. —*Boston Journal, Aug. 8.*

—In Massachusetts, the other day, while assorting rags in a paper-mill, a young lady found a $1,00 bill

Interesting to Book-gatherers.

A REMARKABLE SALE IN LONDON.

The library of the late Mr. GEORGE DANIEL, of Canonbury, England, was lately sold by auction in London, the sale ending with its sixth day, on the 26th of July. This appears to have been by all odds the most remarkable sale that has occurred for a long time, and many of the books offered brought prices which would have filled the soul of DIBDIN himself with joy. The attendance was very large, and the bidding appears to have been spirited. We take from the reports in the London *Times* a few notes of the more striking lots in the sale.

A copy of the first and rarest edition of WALTON'S "Compleat Angler," 1653, sold for £27 10s. A volume of autograph letters of English literati, including a letter of JOHNSON to GARRICK, a bill drawn by GOLDSMITH on GARRICK, letters by POPE, ADDISON and others, sold for £62. A folio series of black-letter ballads, printed between 1559 and 1597, an unrivaled collection, and *all* supposed to be unique, brought the magnificent sum of £750. Two unique copies of the "Historie of Sir Bevis of Southampton," one in the Aberdeen edition of 1639, and the other the black-letter of 1662, brought together £35. "Gammer Gurton's Needle," black-letter, 1575, extremely rare, sold for £64. A quarto of "Garrick and His Cotemporaries," containing portraits of GARRICK, JOHNSON and others, and a great number of interesting illustrations, including a chalk sketch by GAINSBOROUGH, sold for £94 10s. GRAY'S Odes, with MSS. notes by the poet himself, of great interest, printed at Strawberry Hill, and exquisitely bound, brought £110. The "Boke of Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fyshinge," printed by WYNKEN DE WORDE, but without date, brought £105. Several of the old books of jests, of great rarity, were sold at prices ranging from £40 to £64. BEN JOHNSON'S "Sejanus," a unique, large paper, presentation copy, sold for £105. An extremely rare copy of the first edition of MILTON'S "Comus" sold for £36; the first edition of "Paradise Lost," in its original binding, for £25 10s.; and a beautiful copy of the edition of 1672, bound by ROGER PAYNE, with a drawing and a miniature of Milton from Strawberry Hill, sold for £51. A beautiful little black-letter copy, the only one known, of ANTHONY MUNDAY'S "Banquet of Daintie Conceits," printed in 1588, was bought for £225. The exquisite vellum missals in MS. of the sixteenth century, superbly illuminated and bound, sold respectively for £265 and £230.

The great day of the sale, however, was the sixth, when Mr. DANIEL'S Shakespeare collection, "the grandest display of the works of the immortal SHAKESPEARE ever offered for public competition," was sold. The chief event of the day was the sale of the copy of the excessively rare first folio, 1623, said to be the finest copy that can now come to public sale. It was offered amid great excitement, which broke out in applause, when the book was secured for Miss BURDETT COUTTS for 682 guineas. A beautiful copy of the second edition sold for £146. A rich collection of the separate plays of SHAKESPEARE in original editions was offered. A fine copy of "Richard the Second," 1592, not to be found in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries, sold for 325 guineas; "Richard the Third," 1597, of perhaps greater rarity, from the Heber collection, for 335 guineas; "Love's Labor Lost," 1598, also HEBER'S, for 330 guineas; "Henry the Fifth," 1600, for 220 guineas; a "marvelous copy" of "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, for 255 guineas; the "finest copy in existence" of the first edition of "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, HEBER'S copy, for 230 guineas; the "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1602, of which only three perfect copies are known, for 330 guineas; "Othello," 1522, for £155; "Venus and Adonis," the second edition, 1594, the finest copy known, only three existing, for £240; a copy of the edition of 1596, the only other being in the Bodleian Library, for 300 guineas; a large and perfect copy of the Sonnets, 1609, which formerly cost NARCISSUS LUTTRELL one shilling, sold for 215 guineas.

We have passed by, from necessity, many items in this remarkable sale, which are perhaps as noteworthy as those which we have given. The extent and value of the collection may be understood, from the fact that the six days' sales are reported by the *Times* to have produced £12,955.

An Order from Gen. S. D. Lee.

HEDQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
MERIDIAN, MISS., July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 96.—The Lieutenant-General expresses his thanks to the officers and soldiers engaged in the recent active operations in North Mississippi for their gallantry, endurance and cheerfulness. All did their duty and are entitled to praise.

The result is, that a well equipped army of 10,000 veteran troops, under the command of a General of experience, carefully organized to overwhelm the gallant FORREST, and desolate the State of Mississippi, has been discomfitted and compelled to retreat before your impetuous attack, well knowing the futility of an advance in the face of so gallant and determined a foe.

Though all performed their duty well, the General, nevertheless, thinks special praise should be given to the Kentucky brigade and BELL'S Tennessee brigade, of BUFORD'S division; ROCKER'S Tennessee brigade of CHALMER'S division; MACAY'S Mississippi brigade, and the artillery under Capt. MORTON.

To the desperate gallantry of these troops on the 14th, and their tenacity under a galling fire, is to be attributed the discomfiture of the enemy more than to any other cause.

Many of your companions have sunk to honorable graves—sacrifices to our sacred cause. Peace be with them! To you, their former companions, they have left the legacy of their brave deeds, which must ever command your admiration and that of the army, and the gratitude of the country.

Let us endeavor to emulate their valor. They have died the death of the soldier, the most honorable that falls to the lot of man.

(Signed) S. D. LEE, Lieut.-Gen.
Official: P. ELLIS, Jr., A. A. G.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF LOUISVILLE.—Capt. ILLWAYE has been intrusted with the construction of the fortifications for the defence of Louisville. He has now some two hundred laborers at work, and accessions are daily being made to his fatigue corps. We are assured that the work will be pushed to rapid completion. The plan is very extensive, and, when finished, the works will prove quite formidable. We understand that a force of two thousand contrabands will shortly be employed upon the defences. A large amount of labor is to be performed, and it will require several months to do it. When the work is completed, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that Louisville will be one of the best fortified cities in the Union. We will then no longer start with alarm and tremble at the rumors of rebel raids into our State; but, safe behind our defences, an air of security will pervade the city, and we will mock at all hostile demonstrations made against the emporium of Kentucky.—*Louisville Journal, Aug. 10.*

—The venerable Ex-President DAY, of Yale College, entered his 92d year last week, having been born August 3, 1703. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen., embraced the occasion to call upon him.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

"Willard's," at Washington. "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, consider Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring, the best.

The principal grocers and druggists sell them.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

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Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just published. Discount to dealers.

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No. 625 Broadway.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, person making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
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AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
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Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M., Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for orizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street.

It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1881; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864. }

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $58, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $100 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 39 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
B. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881 and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *six* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds. Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LORSCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250.000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 29, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of 44th and 26th-sts., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, Cashier.
J. W. B. DOSLER, Cashier. } President.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $5,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 14 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 242 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864. }

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. RENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Has been organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec., and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials. Some will be used except that of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 15 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon apolying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are a part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 49 Trinity Building,
August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 30, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 8th of August and reopen the 16th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDERER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., }
No. 21 FINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864. }

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD } COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, to the New York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 19th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. C. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BALLSTON, Aug. 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 44 Wall, cor. William-st., August 6, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (6) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, (IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,) }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 14th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the lives of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office No. 213 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors would beg leave to inform the public that their sale stables are now fully completed for the reception of horses, carriages, harness, &c., intended for public sale by auction, and they assure their patrons that their interests will be faithfully protected and returns made promptly.

They purpose holding sales by public auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

They hope to receive the patronage of the business and sporting community, and will always endeavor to merit their continued confidence and commands. Their facilities for the exhibition of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. They have accommodation for one hundred horses, with carriages fully equipped, with their duties, together with carriage show-rooms capable of exhibiting over 100 vehicles.

Horses, carriages, or harness in order for Wednesday's sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

N. B.—Grooms will be in attendance at any railway depot or steamboat landing in New-York, on receiving instructions by post or telegraph that horses or carriages will arrive by either conveyance.

The public are respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements. H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.
64th-av., and 44th-st.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,263 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,260 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 horse-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 10 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864. }

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise in its one and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, medicines, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864. }

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. I. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SUMMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Saturday, August 13, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of their salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine young iron-gray horse, 17 hands high, 6 years old, warrant'd sound, and kind in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, pleasant driver and admirably adapted for a coupé or park phaeton; sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a gray horse, nine years old, 15¾ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.

A Doctor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.

Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $60.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.

2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hollandia, situated on the Perica River.

3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Low-Commewine River.

4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.

6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orleans Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 102 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam.

H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864. }

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the 1st day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine Ground, on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $300,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 28 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing five varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Apply for particulars, L. HUISKING, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I., TWO two-story houses and lots; size of lots, 20½ by 100 feet each; five minutes' walk from the landing; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, if desired; good wells of water, and plenty of trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR sale at South Bergen, N. J., two miles by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes, the fine mansion Montague Villa, containing ten bedrooms, parlor, dining, library, reception, bath-room, hot and cold water, and every modern convenience; fine view of the bay and three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—A The three-story and attic house, No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house 38 feet wide, has all the modern improvements, plate glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed; will be sold with or without extra lots adjoining. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated,

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and washer in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds best quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

13,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids, and injurious influence, and of such strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twa sixes.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

150,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be roasted and ground to a uniformly glazed article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, to pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Associat on of Flour inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-Avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth Streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Second Street Department, New-York, August 2, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Aug. 20, 1864, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, viz.:

One lot on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

One lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Second and Fourth avenues, for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-one.

One lot in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-five.

One lot on the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company Number Seventeen.

One lot within Hudson, Reade and Washington streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Fifty-three.

One lot within the Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-six.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September.

Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $50

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ANTARIC—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Penwe,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135 56
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
First Cabin to London	$85 Steerage to London 31
First Cabin to Paris	95 Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant new steam-ship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINK FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,

E. L. TINKERWARD, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR,

W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steam-ship CALIFORNIA,

Capt. WM. BRAND,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 10,589, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with wire fence, with marble posts, and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price, $115—about what it cost 7 years since. Address H. S. ANGLE, Long Island City.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 4th-av.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 6:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and further particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—

Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8:9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 6, 7:15, P. M. Trains leave 129 Fulton-st. 6:30, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 7 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Steamer connections—Weststone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hicksville, Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & O. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4:15 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Western Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

For Jamaica, 7 and 10:30 A. M., 2, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly in addition to the above.

For maps and further particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!!!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in spring and in fall, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are mark of the unrivaled "floating palaces."

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores to Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jayst. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Ellsores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.

REV. ALONZO HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 653 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. BEARS, No. 721 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 14th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. They will give their undivided personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Hallit, Tuttle, Higginbotham, Sears, E. B. Mitchell, Jas. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Eddy, Ogden, Hoffman, Everts, Geo. Osgood, Alf. Lee, Fremeaux, Short and Potter, Mr. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of thirteen weeks opens Aug. 22. $50 pays for board, washing, furnished room in Ladd building. Students furnish their own sheets and pillow cases. Good rooms for students in the institution, at $25 and $50 per term per scholar. Tuition $5 to $15. The Fall term of the collegiate course, $25. Rev. H. J. PHEPENDORF, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known school of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 15, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M.)

MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING, &c., No. 755 Broadway.—Notice—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the

Artillery Experiments at Shoeburyness.

From the London Times, June 20.

On Friday the last but one of the most important and valuable series of experiments which have been conducted at this practice ground by the members of the Iron-plate Committee was made, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages of naval and military officers and scientific gentlemen that have ever yet attended the trial of any target. Among others present were Lord Mountcharles, Lord Dufferin, Lord Torrington, Gen. Sir Harry Jones, Mr. Thomas Page, C. E.; Mr. W. Fairbairn, Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, Capt. Heath, R. M.; Admiral Halsted, Capt. Caffin, R. N., Col. Halsey, Sir J. D. Hay, R. N.; Commander Hugh Burgoyne, the Hon. Col. Wrottesley, Commander Scott, Sir Wm. Armstrong, Mr. P. Rolt, Mr. Whitworth, Admiral Frederick, Admiral Robinson, Admiral Grey, Admiral Drummond, Col. Jervis, Major Alderson, Capt. W. Palliser, Capt. Fowke, Col. Hogg, Capt. Key, R. N.; Col. Galway, Col. Baynes, Mr. E. J. Reed, Naval Constructor; Capt. Harrison, Prof. Pole, Col. Henderson, the Hon. Mr. St. Maur, Mr. Reed, R. N., Mr. Bascombe, Major-Gen. Taylor, Gen. Rumley, Capt. Dyer, &c.

The target, which was 20 feet by 9 feet, was constructed after the pattern of the *Lord Warden*, which is building at Chatham, and represented the ordinary broadside of a wooden ship armor-plated, with the addition of an iron skin outside the frame timbers. These frame timbers were of English oak, 12½ inches thick, strengthened by connecting diagonal iron riders or bands 6 inches wide by 1¼ inches thick. Outside this came the inner planking, 8 inches thick, and then a complete casing of wrought iron, 1¾ inches thick. Outside this casing again was 9 inches of oak, which was again protected by rolled armor plates, 4½ inches thick by 20 feet long and 4 feet wide. Thus the total thickness of the target, or, as we may call it, the *Lord Warden*, on the model of which ship the target was built, was 35½ inches, of which 6 inches were iron and 29½ inches oak. In addition to this mass there were four oak deck beams, averaging 15 inches by 15 inches square, and a massive iron knee to each beam weighing nearly 4 cwt.

The armor-plate bolts were 2¾ inches in diameter, and the beams which represented the upper and lower deck, and which were 4 inches thick, and laid longitudinally along the back of the target, gave additional stiffness to the whole. In theory it was supposed that the inner plate of 1¾ inches thick, coming between the masses of oak inside the 4½ inch armor-plate, would be sufficient to keep out any shot—a theory which proved totally groundless when it came to be tested by the down-right matter-of-fact arguments of steel shot from the heaviest battery which has ever been directed against a target at Shoeburyness. There were six guns in position opposite the target, all made on Sir William's coil principle, and rifled on his shunt plan, which threw steel shot from 100 pounds to 300 pounds weight, and were fired with charges varying from 25 pounds to 50 pounds of powder.

As the results are what principally interest the public on these occasions, it is needless to go through a long detail of every shot fired. It will be sufficient to say that every shot went completely through the outside armor-plate, and made its effects more or less seriously manifest on the interior backing. This is what the least effective of the missiles accomplished, and proved at once that 4½ inches of outside armor have no manner of chance against even 100-pounders loaded with steel shot. The result with these shunt guns and steel projectiles was at least 200 per cent. greater than was ever effected about a year ago with Sir William's breech-loader and the conical headed cast-iron shot. Admiral Fanshawe's light 7-inch gun did a great deal more than could have been expected, but the performances of all were, as a matter of course, eclipsed by the heavy 9 22-inch gun of Sir William, loaded with 44 pounds of powder, and a 220-pound steel shot. This gun was intended for a 300-pounder, but instead of being bored out to 10½ inches, was only of the calibre we have stated, leaving the increased thickness of metal to enable the piece to withstand almost any charge of powder or shot.

This tremendous steel bolt struck the target with a velocity of 1,460 feet a second, and not only went clear through, but went on through part of the bank beyond and fell nearly a mile out to sea. The ruin which it made of the bank of the target was complete. At the part it struck huge ragged splinters were scattered far and wide, and one of the massive iron knees was broken off and whirled away some thirty yards to the back, striking a block of granite in its passage, and shivering a cloud of little fragments out of it. What such a "knee" would have done traversing the crowded 'tween decks of a man-of-war it is almost fearful to contemplate, and the amount of heavy rough splinters thrown about showed at once that Mr. Reed had made a serious mistake in not having an inner lining of wrought iron to keep these murderous auxiliaries from assisting the work of the enemy's shot.

The Somerset 9.22 inch gun, which only weighs 6¼ tons, was intended for a smooth-bore spherical 100-pounder, but the piece tried on Friday was rifled, and thus improved, it may be said to have accomplished great things, if we leave out of sight the fact that it is more than ten years ago since Mr. Whitworth sent his 70-pounder shot through the 4-inch armor of the *Trusty*. This Somerset gun, loaded with a steel shell of 170 pounds, with a bursting charge of 7 pounds of powder, and fired with a 26-pound charge, went through both outer and inner plates and the intervening oak, where it burst, and so shattered the interior backing of all as to make it evident that all the pumping resources of a steam frigate could scarcely keep down such a leak, and that two would settle the question of her flotation in ten minutes. It failed, however, to get right through the target, though the partial hole which it made soon afterward afforded a striking illustration of the importance of getting a shell through the armor of these iron-clads.

Another 170-pound steel shell, with a 7-pound bursting charge, was fired, and struck the hole made by the previous shell we have just mentioned as establishing the leak. This second shell passed through the armor-plate and lodged in the oak firmly, bursting and blowing its charge forward like a gun. It is difficult to describe accurately the tremendous destruction which this small charge produced. It shattered the back of the target to splinters, drove one of the armor-bolts deep into the beam supporting the target, wrenched off and blew away to some distance one of the massive knees, and covered the ground far and near with fragments of the oak, each heavy enough and hurled with sufficient force to have cut a man in two. Anything more terrible than the effect of such a shell on the crew of a ship it would be difficult to conceive, and it was a pity that the Lords of the Admiralty (who generally contrive to leave the practice-ground before the weakness of their ships is incontestably demonstrated) had not remained to behold the total destruction which this shell caused. Another shot fired from Sir William's 10½-inch 300-pounder, with a 45-pound charge, went through the lower part of the target, which was comparatively uninjured, with the same ease and destructive effect that the previous 220-pound shot had passed through the upper.

Some experiments were also tried with the chilled cast iron shot, cast on Capt. W. Palliser's principle, the results of which were equally surprising and important. Hitherto the effect produced by firing against armor plates with common cast-iron shot has been almost absolutely nothing; in fact, to use the Duke of Somerset's expression in a recent debate, it had been like pelting the targets with mud. During the last two or three years, however, Capt. Palliser, of the Eighteenth Hussars, has conducted, at his own expense, a series of most important experiments on casting shots in cold iron molds instead of hot sand ones, by which, without adding a fraction to the cost of casting, out, on the contrary, reducing it by about 1d. per shot, he chills the outside of the metal into the hardness of steel, and obtains with a cast projectile which costs about 2s., a result almost equal to that of a steel shot which costs 50s.

The shot tried on Friday were only 100-pounders from the Frederick gun, with a 20-pound charge, but in every case they went clear through the 4½-inch armor-plate and deep into the backing beyond. One of the peculiarities of Capt. Palliser's most valuable discovery is that after accomplishing its work through the armor-plate his shot breaks up into minute fragments of from four to eight ounces weight, so that in fact the projectile carries in itself almost the penetrative powers of a steel shot, and the explosive fragments of the most powerful shell. No opportunity was afforded on Friday of judging the effect which these fragments would produce, as Capt. Palliser had not shot large enough for the guns which could have sent them through the 35 inches of mixed oak and iron that composed the target. But not the slightest doubt appeared to remain in the minds of those present that if a sufficiently large projectile was used it would pierce the target, and its breaking up prove as advantageous, in point of destructiveness, as the largest shell.

Of all the discoveries which Shoeburyness has brought forward few promise to be more valuable to the country than this of the chilled shot of Capt. Palliser, and it is to be hoped that their utility will soon be tried on a more extended scale than was possible on Friday. We may also add that Capt. Palliser has, by the simple process of lining our cast-iron guns with wrought-iron coils, discovered a means of rendering our old cast ordnance available as rifled cannon. This plan has been tried at Woolwich and found to answer even beyond the hope of its inventor, and the acres of guns now lying at the arsenal and our various dockyards can soon, and at small expense, be converted into rifled ordnance on any pattern which the result of the Whitworth and Armstrong trials may induce the Government to adopt. Too high praise can scarcely be given to the exertions of a young cavalry officer, who, conducting experiments at his own expense, has now brought forward results which, in the matter of cast shot and rifling our cast guns, will effect a saving of millions to the country.

After these experiments, the target was in such a state of ruin that there was no place left sufficiently sound on which to try the effect of another projectile. The general plan of the target was not considered very satisfactory. The outside 4½-inch armor-plate and the 1¾-inch plate between the oak, gives a weight of six inches of armor to be carried by the ship; but dividing the plates in the manner we have stated gives very little more than half the resisting power which would be afforded by six inches of iron rolled into one plate. The want of iron lining to check the splintering of the target seems to be considered a grave defect. Had the outer armor-plate been 5½ inches instead of 4½, and had the other half been used as a lining to the oak inside, very different results would have been gained as to the resistance of the mass, and the splinters would have been done away with almost entirely. The armor-plates, which were manufactured by the Millwall Company, deservedly attracted the highest praise. Though pierced in all directions, there was not the slightest sign of a crack to be found in any part. Better plates have seldom been seen at Shoebury.

The Pension Act.

An Act Supplementory to an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the biennial examinations of pensioners required by an act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, may be made by one surgeon only, provided he is a surgeon of the army or navy, or an examining surgeon duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions; nor shall the biennial certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons be accepted in any case, except upon satisfactory evidence that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all fees paid to examining Surgeons for biennial examinations, or examinations specially ordered, as provided by the eighth section of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be refunded by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof, having custody of its seal, said officer being hereby fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensions may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distance from any place at which such a court is holden, persons duly qualified to administer oaths, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That section twelve of the act to grant pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed, and the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized and empowered to detail from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the Government through the Pension Office, and to aid in prosecuting any persons so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than hereafter specified, who shall have lost both feet in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and those who, under the same conditions, have lost both hands or both eyes, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no pension claim now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from the passage of this act, and no claim hereafter filed, not thus prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing, shall be admitted without satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to establish the same; and in every case in which a claim for pension may have been filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on the re-marriage of any widow receiving a pension, such pension shall terminate, and shall not be renewed should she again become a widow.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That examining surgeons, duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, shall be required by him from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the Government, to make special examinations of pensioners on the rolls of their respective districts, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by any examination so ordered, the Commissioner of Pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto. The compensation of all such surgeons shall not exceed that which has been customarily allowed in such cases, and shall be paid out of any appropriations made for the payment of pensions in the same manner as the ordinary fees of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That those persons, not enlisted soldiers in the army, who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, or where persons otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall, if they have been disabled in consequence of wounds received in battle in such temporary service, be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service. And the widows, or other dependents, of any such persons as may have been killed in the temporary service aforesaid shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as they would have been had such persons been regularly mustered. *Provided*, that no claim under this section shall be valid unless presented and prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from and after the passage of this act. All such claims shall be adjudicated under such special rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe, most effectually to guard against fraud.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension under the provisions of the act granting pensions, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has died, or shall hereafter die, while an application for such pension is pending, and having a widow, or dependent relative, entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, as provided in said act, then the pension to such widow, or other person, shall commence from the date at which the decedent's invalid pension would have commenced had he survived, subject to the conditions of this act, and the act to which this is amendatory.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlisted soldiers in the army who shall have become disabled in the service, whether they shall have been regularly mustered in or not, shall be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as those who have been regularly mustered into the United States service; and the widows, or other dependents, entitled to pensions by law, as prescribed by the act of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, of any such soldier who may have been killed, or shall have died, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in said service, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same pension as though such soldier had been regularly mustered into the service.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed, a declaration by the applicant with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, ten dollars, which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received in whole or in part until such pension shall be obtained; and the sixth and seventh sections of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty or other allowance, under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter, killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle or who have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions now provided by law without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period next preceding the soldier's enlistment, not less than two years, to be shown by the affidavits of credible witnesses; *Provided, further*, That such widows and children are free persons; that if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. Approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

A Provost-Marshal Resigned.—Capt. I. H. Bromley, editor of the Norwich *Bulletin*, has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, and Capt. Theodora C. Kirby, formerly Deputy Marshal, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. Bromley, on taking leave of the office, bids adieu to the many characters he has had to deal with, in the following felicitous language: "The retiring officer has had the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of duties eminently calculated to 'make everybody hate you,' he has met with the most cheering success. Without a pang of regret, he bids an official but affectionate adieu to the gentlemanly substitute brokers, who always have 'two or three first-rate men of good moral character' they want to get in; to the patriotic selectmen and town agents who would like to look over the lists to see if James Henry Allen's name is down;' to the short-haired substitutes with a complication of diseases, who swear they are 'tough enough to stand marching and fighting;' to the timid young gentlemen from the rural districts who 'have the rheumatism very bad in wet weather,' and 'have never been well' since the war broke out; to the anxious parties who have for the past three or four weeks waylaid him in the streets, and opened their attacks with a dreadful series of 'a'posens;' to the aliens from Ireland and the aliens from Germany, and the aliens who were willing to swear they were aliens, and the aliens who would 'be d—d if they'd do anything of the sort;' to the mild mannered man who 'couldn't understand it,' and to those rough spoken people who 'know all about it;' and to those and to all of them he bids a fond and affectionate farewell. We presume they are all pleased with the change. He certainly is."

Sketch of Gen. Sherman.

The *United States Service Magazine*, for August, contains an interesting sketch of Maj.-Gen. Sherman, by Col. J. M. Bowman, from which we make the subjoined extract:

William T. Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1820. His father was the Hon. Charles R. Sherman, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, he entered West Point as a cadet, and was graduated on the 30th of June, 1840, sixth in his class. Young Sherman at once entered the service on graduation, as Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and served in Florida through the Winters of 1840 and 1841. In November, 1841, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was afterward stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. In 1846, he was sent to California, and remained there in service all through the Mexican war, having reached the grade of Captain.

In 1850 he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army, and took charge of the banking-house of Lucas, Turner & Co., at San Francisco. In 1860 he was the President of the State Military Academy of Louisiana, and remained in that position until the outbreak of the present war. He had evidence satisfactory to his own mind, long before the first shot was fired at Sumter, that war was inevitable, and thereupon, taking prompt counsel of honor and patriotism, wrote and dispatched the following keen but honest, straightforward and loyal letter:

JAN. 18, 1861.

Gov. Thomas O. Moore, Baton Rouge, La.

SIR: As I occupy a *quasi* military position under this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the seminary was inserted in marble over the main door "By the liberality of the Federal Government of the United States The Union. *Esto Perpetua.*"

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And furthermore, as President of the Board of Supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

His resignation being accepted, he removed to St. Louis, and shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter repaired to Washington. He was astonished at the apparent ignorance and incredulity of the Government in regard to the real condition of the Southern States. He declared that the men in authority were sleeping on a volcano, which would surely burst upon them unprepared. Filled with this idea he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating that as he was educated at the expense of the United States, and owed everything to his country, he had come to tender his military services. He warned Mr. Cameron, in earnest language, that war was imminent, and that we were not prepared. He also called upon the President, and in like manner stated his views and tendered his services. The President jocularly replied, "We shall not need many men like you; the whole affair will soon blow over." He was then urged by his friends to go to Ohio and take care of the organization of three months' regiments. This he declined, as he did not believe in such trifling expedients. He declared it would be as wise to undertake to extinguish the flames of a burning building with a squirt gun as to put down the rebellion with three months' troops. His plan was to organize for a gigantic war, to call out the whole military power of the country at once, and by the exercise of irresistible force to crush the rebellion in its incipiency. These views were in advance of the times.

On the 13th of June, 1861, Sherman was appointed Colonel in the regular army, his appointment dating May 14, 1861, and was assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Infantry. On the 21st of July occurred the unfortunate affair of Manassas, in which Sherman was engaged, and took an important part.

When Gen. Anderson was assigned to the department south of the Ohio, Gen. Sherman was attached thereto as second in command, and was soon afterward dispatched, with a force of 7,000 men, composed of volunteers and Kentucky Home Guards, to occupy Muldraugh's Hill, a strategic point south of the Rolling Fork of Salt River. These his Home Guards left him, the reinforcements designed to strengthen his command were necessarily sent elsewhere, and he found himself with scarcely 5,000 troops, in an unfriendly part of the country, confronting a rebel army of 25,000 men, under Gen. Buckner. While affairs were in this position, Gen. Anderson was relieved, and Gen. Sherman succeeded to the very unenviable position of commander of the department.

On the 3d of November he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, detailing the position and number of his several forces, showing them to be everywhere, except at one single point outnumbered, and concluded his dispatch with the emphatic remark: "Our forces are too small to do good, and too large to be sacrificed."

In reply, Gen. McClellan asks: "How long could McCook keep Buckner out of Louisville, holding the railroad, with power to destroy it inch by inch?"—giving no hint of a purpose to send reinforcements, but looking to the probable abandonment of Kentucky. Previous to this Gen. Sherman had had an interview with Secretary Cameron, in presence of Adj.-Gen. Thomas, at Lexington, Kentucky, and fully explained to him the situation of his command, and also of the armies opposed to him, and, on being asked what force was necessary for a successful forward movement in his department, answered, "Two hundred thousand men." By the 1st of November Adj.-Gen. Thomas' official report of this conversation, in all its details was published in most of the newspapers of the country, giving the enemy full knowledge of many important facts relating to Gen. Sherman's department. He was too weak to defend our lines, and the enemy knew it. He had no hope of reinforcements, and withal, was evidently in discredit with the War Department, as being too apprehensive of the power, strength and resources of the enemy. He, therefore, felt he could not successfully conduct the campaign, and asked to be relieved. He was succeeded by Gen. Buell, who was at once reinforced, and enabled to hold his defensive position until Grant, in the following Spring, should advance down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland.

Gen. Sherman was now set down as "crazy," and quietly retired to the command of Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. The evidence of his insanity was his answer to the Secretary of War—that to make a successful advance against the enemy, then strongly posted at all strategic points from Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, would require an army two hundred thousand strong! The answer was the inspiration or the judgment of a military genius; but to the mind of Mr. Secretary Cameron it was the prophecy of a false wizard.

At Shiloh he held the key of the position. Gen. Rousseau said:

"He gave us our first lessons to the field in the face of an enemy, and of all the men I ever saw he is the most untiring, vigilant and patient. No man that ever lived could surpass him. His enemy's say that he was surprised at Shiloh. I tell you no. He was not surprised nor whipped, for he fights by the week. Devoid of ambition, incapable of envy, he is brave, gallant and just. At Shiloh his old legion met him just as the battle was ended; and at the sight of him, placing their hats upon their bayonets, gave him three cheers. It was a touching and fitting compliment to the gallant chieftain. I am thankful for this occasion to do justice to a brave, honest and knightly gentlemen."

Gen. Grant, in a letter to the War Department, under date of July 25, 1863, says: "To Gen. Sherman I was greatly indebted, for his promptness in forwarding to me, during the siege of Fort Donelson, reinforcements and supplies from Paducah. At the battle of Shiloh, on the last day, he held with raw troops the key-point of the landing. It is no disparagement to any other officer to say, that I do not believe there was another Division Commander on the field who had the skill and experience to have done it. To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle."

A cavalry officer at the battle of Shiloh relates many personal incidents illustrative of the character of the man. He says: "Having occasion to report personally to Gen. Sherman, about noon of the first day at Shiloh, I found him dismounted, his arm in a sling, his hand bleeding, his horse dead, himself covered with dust, his face besmeared with powder and blood. He was giving directions at the moment to Maj. Taylor, his Chief of Artillery, who had just brought a battery into position. Mounted orderlies were coming and going in haste; staff officers were making anxious inquiries; everybody but himself seemed excited. The battle was raging terrifically in every direction. Just then there seemed to be universal commotion on our right, where it was observed our men were giving back. "I was looking for that," said Sherman, "but I am ready for them." His quick, sharp eye flashed, and his war-begrimed face beamed with satisfaction. The enemy's packed columns now made their appearance, and as quickly the guns which Sherman had so carefully placed in position began to speak. The deadly effect on the enemy was apparent. While Sherman was still managing the artillery, Maj. Sanger, a staff officer, called his attention to the fact that the enemy's cavalry were charging toward the battery. 'Order up those two companies of infantry,' was the quick reply, and the General coolly went on with his guns. The cavalry made a gallant charge, but their horses carried back empty saddles. The enemy was evidently foiled. Our men, gaining fresh courage, rallied again, and for the first time that day the enemy was held stubbornly in check. A moment more, and he fell back over the piles of his dead and wounded."

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Case of Gen. Wild—The Court-Martial Dissolved.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

General Orders, No. 86.—Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps, June 29, 1864, pursuant to General Orders No. 74, dated Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburgh, Va., June 28, 1864, of which Brig.-Gen. T. H. Neill, Acting Inspector-General, Eighteenth Army Corps, is President, was arraigned and tried—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wild, United States Volunteers.

Charge.—Disobedience of orders.—*Specification* 1. In this: That he, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wild, United States Volunteers, when ordered by his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, in Par. 1, Special Orders No. 52, dated Headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, to the field, June 23, 1864, to select from his command a competent officer as Acting Quartermaster of his brigade, and relieve Lieut. Birdsall as Acting Quartermaster of the First Brigade, and return him to duty with his regiment, did wilfully neglect and refuse so to do. This in camp before Petersburgh, Va., June 23, 1864.

Specification 2. In this: That he, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wild, U. S. Volunteers, when ordered by his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, through Capt. Thomas N. Livermore, A. A. D. C., to comply with the requirements of Part 1, Special Orders No. 52, dated Headquarters Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in the field, June 22, 1864, and report his compliance within an hour, did neglect so to do, saying: "Tell Gen. Hinks that I know my rights, and shall maintain them," or words to that effect. This at Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, near Petersburgh, Va., June 23, 1864.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To Specification 1, "Guilty." To Specification 2, "Guilty." To the Charge, "Not guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, find the accused as follows:

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty." Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

And the court do, therefore, sentence him, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wild, United States Volunteers, "To be suspended from rank and pay for six [6] months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the General commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case have been approved by Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith, the officer convening the Court, and having been forwarded for the action of the Major-General commanding the Department, the following are his orders thereon:

Proceedings disapproved. General Orders No. 46, of the series of 1863, is still in force in this Department, and was duly pleaded by Brig.-Gen. Wild. No notice of the plea seems to have been taken by the Court. With the reason for that order the Court had nothing to do. It was an imperative order, and the Court was bound to obey it—especially a Court assembled to try an officer for insubordination.

There are other and grave objections to the course of this trial, as disclosed by the record, but until his orders are obeyed, a sense of propriety will not permit the Commanding General to examine or discuss the proceedings of the court. For this reason, only, therefore, so far as the record will show, the proceedings are set aside, and Brig.-Gen. Wild is released from arrest and returned to duty.

As to the reasons for that paragraph in General Orders No. 46, which requires a majority of the court trying an officer in command of colored troops to be composed of officers commanding colored troops, the Commanding General is pained to say that he has found a prejudice among some officers—now happily dying out—so strong, inveterate and deep-rooted, that, in his judgment, after mature reflection, such officers would not form an impartial tribunal for the trial of an officer in command of colored troops. He, therefore, made the order referred to. Without meaning to intimate that such was the case with the very respectable officers composing this court, it is sufficient to say that the order was disobeyed in the composition of the court, probably because unknown to the General ordering it; but when the order was pleaded, it should have been considered by the court.

In the judgment of the Commanding General, Brig.-Gen. Wild has been sufficiently punished for an erroneous and imprudent assertion of a right on his part, which resulted in no detriment to the public service, in being deprived of his sword for more than thirty days, during a campaign in which he might have earned for himself honorable distinction.

III. The General Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. T. H. Neill is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.
R. S. Davis, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: H. T. Schroeder, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

A Disloyal Clergyman.

CASE OF REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, OF ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 10.

Before a Military Commission which convened at St. Louis, Mo., pursuant to Special Orders No. 97, series of 1863, from Headquarters St. Louis District, and of which Col. John F. Tyler, First Regiment of Infantry, M. S. M., is President, was arraigned and tried Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, citizen of St. Louis, Mo., on the following charge and specifications:

Charge.—Disloyalty to the Federal Government.

First Specification.—Uttering disloyal expressions, and expressions of hostility to the Government of the United States, and manifesting sympathy with rebels and their cause. In that, he has asserted and maintained avowed and admitted that rebellion is not a sin; that the South is right; that the war against the rebellion is wrong and unwarrantable; that the South is justified in its course, and that it cannot be subdued by Federal arms: using, also, other language and expressions of similar import and tendency.

Second Specification.—In that he has openly justified the attack on and capture of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, and at sundry times prior to June 1, 1863.

Fourth Specification.—In that he did, at his residence, at St. Louis, display, or permit to be displayed from his house, the rebel colors, and erect, or permitted to be erected or to be continued on his premises, a mound or miniature fort or fortification designated as "Fort Sumter," and bearing the rebel flag a considerable time in the spring of 1861.

Fifth Specification.—In that he denounced the capture of Camp Jackson by the Federal forces as a violent outrage on the sovereignty of the State.

Sixth Specification.—Having openly approved of the firing on United States soldiers in the streets of St. Louis on or about the 11th and 13th days of May, 1861, and denounced these soldiers as "home butchers," "murderers," and words of like import.

Specification seventh.—Evincing pleasure and gratification in rebel successes and Federal reverses, thus signifying his approval of the rebellion.

Specification eighth.—Openly stating and avowing that the war against the rebels is wrong and unwarrantable, and that he could not pray for its success on the National Fast-day of September 30, 1861.

Specification ninth.—At a meeting of several clergymen, held in the City of St. Louis, to consort a union of their several churches in the observance of a National Fast-day, appointed by the President of the United States for the 30th day of September, 1861, he conditioned his joining in such observance on this, that the success of the Federal arms should not be prayed for, and he refused to join in such observance of a fast-day because his conditions were rejected.

Specification ten.—That, on and after a meeting of the Church Extension Board of the so-called Old School Presbyterian Church in the city of St. Louis, in conversation, argued and spoke in favor of the rebel cause, and against the efforts of the Government of the United States to put down the rebellion, averring that the South was in the right, and could not and ought not to be conquered.

Specification eleven.—That, as a clergyman and a pastor, he has openly cast his influence in favor of the rebellion, and against the Government of the United States, by his public and private conduct, language and demeanor, in this wise—that he has averred the South to be right, and the Government of the United States to be wrong, in the present conflict, and that rebellion is not a sin; that it could not be put down by the Government of the United States; that it ought to succeed and would succeed; and that loyalty had nothing to do with the qualification for membership in the church, synod, and other religious bodies.

Thirteenth Specification.—In that he had arms concealed in his house for the purpose of resisting the Federal troops known as Home Guards, and which were designated by him as "Dutch rule," and also saying that he would use these arms if his liberties were attempted to be interfered with by them, and using words of like import, intimating that he intended resistance to military law.

The Commission, after mature deliberation and reflection, have found the prisoner guilty of all the above specifications, and also the charge, and have therefore sentenced him to be sent south of the lines of the Federal army at as early a day as practicable.

The proceedings have been disapproved by the Commanding-General, on account of a defect in the orders convening the Commission. The number of members in this case was reduced below the minimum prescribed in paragraph 2, in General Orders No. 1, series of 1862, from these headquarters.

The proceedings are therefore inoperative and void.

The Great 20-inch Gun.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says: "We learn that the great 20-inch gun that was shipped from this city about ten days ago has reached the town of Phillipsburgh, N. J., just across the Pennsylvania line. It has progressed at the average rate of about thirty miles per day. The first day's run, however, brought it to Altoona, and when the journal boxes of the trucks were examined they were found to have been very much worn; in fact, almost used up. They were refitted and the trucks strengthened, after which the journey was renewed. The gun now lies at Phillipsburgh, where it will have to remain until some of the bridges between that point and Jersey City are strengthened. The gun is upside down on the trucks, and two men sleep directly underneath it every night, so that there is no danger of its being spiked."

—Hon. E. B. Washburne has been renominated for Congress from the Third District of Illinois.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Recruiting in Brooklyn.—Recruiting is beginning to be dull in this city. The bounties paid by other corporations are higher than here, and the substitutes—of which there are plenty—are taken off. In Tarrytown, N. Y., it appears they pay as high as $900, while here the highest price, thus far, has been $700. The brokers run the men off to the place they can get the highest price. Only a few men here enlisted yesterday, and there is very little prospect now that the quota will be filled without a draft.

The Courts.—The Brooklyn City Courts will be held in the new court-house on and after Monday, the 20th inst. Notes of issue for the September term should be filed on or before Saturday, Aug. 17. A special term of the Supreme Court will be held by Judge Lott on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Effect of the Heat.—Geofrey O'Connor was struck down by the heat on Monday, and died from the effects. He was a laboring man. The body was taken in charge by the Forty-fifth Precinct Police.

The City Point Explosion.—A dispatch from Washington concerning the late accidental explosion at City Point, made it appear that the "boat *Lewis* had caught fire, but the flames were put out by a wrecking tug." This was an error of the telegraph. The fact was that the boat *Lewis*, a fire and wrecking tug, commanded by Capt. James Crossley, ran to the shore, and extending her hose threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames, and thus saving the entire ammunition in the building.

Fire in Fifty-second-street.—A fire occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the composition roof factory, in Fifty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue. The contents, valued at $2,000, were totally destroyed. No insurance. The building and machinery is valued at $3,000. Fully insured in the People's and Pacific Insurance Company. The building was owned by R. R. Randolph. The fire is said to have been the result of carelessness.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100	Erie Railway	112⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	113¾
200	do	112⅜	200	do	113⅝
100	do	112⅜	200	do	113⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R	132½	50	Atlantic Mail	190
100	Reading R	136½	100	Quicks. M. Co.	80
200	M. S. & N. I. R	91⅝	400	Mariposa M. Co	42¾
100	do	91⅝	100	do	42
100	Ill. Central R	129½	200	Bucks Co. Lead	⅝
100	Rock Island R

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4021. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

Arrival of Deserters at Washington.

Rumored Heavy Reinforcement of Gen. Early from Richmond.

UNION PRISONERS SENT TO GEORGIA.

Reported Disaffection in the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 13.

Six refugees and twenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point.

The former left Richmond by stealth on Thursday night and came into our lines. They tell a long story, representing that on Saturday last four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond, bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and they left immediately on the Central road, to reinforce Gen. EARLY.

A large body of rebel cavalry arrived the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia.

There are but few Federal prisoners in the Libby Prison—in fact none but the sick and wounded are kept there, and these only for a few days after their reception.

At the time the Danville Railroad was cut our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order.

The deserters from the rebel army have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times, some as late as Monday. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama and Georgia, and have not, generally, served over one year, but they say that year has been enough for them.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of mutiny among the troops from those States who are sick and tired of the war and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe that if they come into our lines, Gen. GRANT will put them in the front ranks of our army.

They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense and were deterred from coming over, and they are satisfied that if the men in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well by our army officers, desertions would be extensive.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburgh, but none of them believe that the entire rebel army exceeds 80,000 men, and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice every week to other points. Conscripts are constantly being received, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped. There were five or six soldiers on guard on the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occupied in fishing at the time. None of them have since been found.

Of the large crowd of negro laborers at work on the boat there were about twenty-five dead found, and all owing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed. The number injured is believed to be about 100, and being scattered in different directions, their names cannot be ascertained.

One man, who had been kept a prisoner at headquarters for six or seven months condemned to the Dry Tortugas, and who had been pardoned, was on his way home. He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, was blown into the river, and his body was found three miles below City Point. A number of instances of narrow escapes are reported, many of which seem almost miraculous. When the effects of the explosion and extent of the ruin caused is seen, it is surprising that thousands, instead of hundreds, were not involved in the catastrophe.

A soldier of the Fourth United States Regulars was on guard on the river bank at the time. Some of his comrades, seeing the air filled with missiles, told him to run and hide. But he refused to leave his post, and fortunately, escaped injury. The same man was tried four years ago for some offence, for which he was sentenced to forfeit all pay excepting one dollar per month during the remainder of his service. A few days ago he received notice, through the Adjutant-General's office, that the fine had been remitted for gallant services in front of the enemy. This act of bravery, in remaining at his post regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved the consideration of the Government.

A large force of laborers are clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found intermingled with the ruins, none of which could be identified.

Aug. 12—6 A. M.

The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and since daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Corps.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 12.

List of deaths at Hampton Hospital since last report:

B A Beverstock, 163d Ohio.	John E Brooker, 11th S C.
Edwin Pflaeger, 2d Penn A.	Hugo Seigo, 3d N Y Cav.
John Keller, 130th Ohio.	E C Reefer, 143d Ohio.
Jerome Leonard, 56th Penn.	E K Lyman, 1st Conn.
A C Connor, 10th N H	Jas Crown, 14 Ohio.
R L Turney, 2d Penn Art.	Thos Ware, civilian.
Jos Colsco, 142d N Y.	Wm Kenoe, 13th N Y.
David Nawell, 24th Iowa.	Wm Ainich, 55th Penn.
Julius Leiste, 13th Ohio.	Thos Wolt, 9th Me.
Robt Irlan, 114d N Y.	L B Howe, 1st N Y M R.
C Betcrrick, 4th N Y.	Paris Lary, 22d U S Col.
J M. Russell, 134th Ohio.	H B Mourse, 49th N C Reb.
A a Hugh, 55th Mass.	J B Wade, 82d Ohio.
Wm Emery, 20th Me.	J B Doubleday, 1st th N Y.
Levi Martin, 4th N Y.	Thos Welsh, 4th N H.
Charles Donal n, 112th N Y	Geo Nutter, 16th N Y Art.
Geo B Mott, 56th Penn.	Wm Johnson, 9th N Y.
Jas Barber, 14th N H.	F O R Benjamin, 9th Penn.
Elijah Combs, 43d Ohio.	John Kalbfleet, 143d Ohio.
Isaac Harmyer, 11th N Y.	John A Harvey, 132d Ohio.
H N Fish, 2 st Conn.	Sam Prentice, 1st D C Cav.
J C Brooks, 10th N Y.	Wm A Armstrong, 2d Penn.

Deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital since the last report are as follows:

Lieut J C Nell, 3d N Y Art.	Capt A J Brush, 13th N Y.
Lieut Ira Pealer, 142d Ohio.	Lieut H Brown, 130th Ohio.
D W Cooper, 14th N Y.	B G Minturn, 92d N Y.

ARRIVAL OF THE HOSPITAL STEAMER.

The hospital steamer *Monitor* arrived from Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox river, with one hundred and two sick soldiers, for Hampton Hospital. Thirty patients leave the Hampton Hospital to-day, to join their regiment at Old Point, on their way home, their time of enlistment having expired. The English frigate Challenger arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was saluted, &c.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE

The Pilot-Boat James Funk Converted Into a Tender.

A SCHOONER CAPTURED AND BONDED.

Description of the Piratical Vessel—Other Depredations Reported.

THE TALLAHASSEE'S PIRACIES.

Arrival of One of the Captured and Bonded Vessels.

The schooner *Corrall*, of East Machias, Maine, one of the vessels captured day before yesterday by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, arrived here yesterday. Her Captain makes the following statement:

"On the 11th instant, in latitude 40° 19', longitude 72° 27', was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, or rather the pilot boat *James Funk*, which was then under command of a Confederate crew, and ordered to heave to until a boat came from the steamer, which was soon effected.

Upon boarding us we were ordered to be in readiness to leave in ten minutes. The Captain was taken on board the privateer, where he signed bonds for the release of the schooner for $10,000.

We subsequently received on board forty-four persons, being the crews and passengers of the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay; bark *Bay State*, of Boston, from Alexandria, for New-York; brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, THURLOW, from Cutler, Me.; and schooner *Atlantic*, of and from Addison for New-York; all of which vessels had been burned. Also, the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22. Sixteen of the above, including the pilots and crew of the *James Funk*, went ashore at Fire Island. Several others were landed at Fort Hamilton this morning.

The Captain of the schooner *Carroll* describes the privateer as about one thousand tons burden, painted a light lead color, no bowsprit, two smoke-stacks (one abaft the other,) and red bottom. The Confederate officer reported having run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., some ten days previous, and had burned some vessels before sailing in with those already reported.

Eight came up to this city to-day in the steam-tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Capt. BARRETT, all of whom were paroled."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the schooner *A. M. Lee*, arrived at this port this afternoon from Philadelphia, and makes the following report:

"On Friday morning my vessel was chased and nearly overtaken by the pilot-boat *James Funk*, recently captured by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*. When six miles westward of Shamrock Point, Long Island, the pilot-boat tacked, and stood for a bark which hove in sight."

Capt. ST. CLAIR, of the British bark *Col. James Scott*, reports that the *Tallahassee* has a tender to her, a Nova Scotian bark, two-thirds loaded with coal.

LATEST.

The pilot-boat *Ezra Nye* arrived here last night, and reports, on the 12th inst., at noon, *Montauk* bearing N. N. E. 25 miles. Saw the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22, leaving a ship on fire, and, soon after, saw a suspicious-looking steamer come up and take the pilot-boat in tow.

The *Nye* then stood to the northward to avoid them, but subsequently returned to the burning ship, which proved to be the *Adriatic*, Capt. MOORE, from London for New-York; took from her a quantity of rigging, &c. Two foreign barks, bound west, were close by at the time, on board of which it is supposed the passengers were transferred. When last seen the privateer was steering southeast. The *Ezra Nye* soon after boarded the ship *Young Mechanic*, who reported seeing the *Tallahassee* to the southeast, near a large ship.

The Crews of the Captured Vessels.

Maj.-Gen. PECK has asked the War Department for authority to give transportation home to the crews of the vessels captured by the steamer *Tallahassee*. They are in a destitute condition, and number forty or fifty persons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Georgia Coast—Letter from Secretary Stanton to Gov. Seymour—The Laws Against Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

The Navy Department has information of the success of an expedition sent from on board the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, lying in Doboy Sound, Ga., for the purpose of capturing the male inhabitants of McIntosh County, Ga., who were ordered to meet on the 3d day of August, at the Court-house, for the purpose of forming themselves into a coast guard. All engaged in the meeting were captured, and the summary of what the expedition accomplished was the capture of 22 prisoners, 22 horses and buggies. Two bridges were destroyed, and a large encampment, which the enemy greatly needed for the protection of his forces, was burnt. Among the prisoners captured were several who held important offices.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

The department has also received intelligence from Lieutenant-Commander R. P. SWAIN, of the steamer *Potowska*, that an expedition from the *Potowska* destroyed two salt mines on a creek leading out of Black River, six miles from its mouth. The mines were completely destroyed. When the expedition was returning they were fired upon by the rebels, who were in the marsh near the creek. The tide being very low in some places, the men had to drag the boats over the mud. They returned the fire of the enemy, and, being armed with Spencer repeating rifles, fired so rapidly that they drove the rebels off. The groans of their wounded were distinctly heard. Several of the rebels were shot while retreating. Five of our men were wounded, one mortally.

A FEMALE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

MARY E. WISE, a female private of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster-General's office this morning, and drew her pay for two years of military service. She was in numerous engagements in the West, and had been wounded three times, the last at Lookout Mountain by a ball in the shoulder. She was then dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle-field to the hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound, her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of service.

REPLY TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Secretary of War has replied to the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, of the 3d inst., submitting the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which he trusts will satisfy him. The objections made against the quota assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded. The Secretary does not feel authorized to appoint a Commissioner, first because there is no fault found by the Governor with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud or neglect on their part alleged by him, requiring investigation by a commission; second, the errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment, established by law for the correction of the enrollment; third, the commission would not have, nor has the President or Secretary of War power to change the basis of draft prescribed by the act of Congress; fourth, the commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government. Every facility, he says, will be afforded by the War Department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment, and no effort will be spared to do justice to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

Solicitor WHITING, in his last opinion on the subject, says: "When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrollments thereof which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for ascertaining and assigning the quotas. This is the positive requirement of the acts of Congress. To adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law. To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

THE LAWS AGAINST SMUGGLING TO BE ENFORCED.

Commissioner of Customs SARGENT will leave Washington next week for the frontier, to carry into effect the law and regulations to prevent smuggling. These, he says in his circular, have been made necessary by the extent to which the revenue laws have been evaded, and the very lax manner in which they have by some of the officers of customs been inforced. The examination of travelers' baggage will under any circumstances, be a very unpleasant and annoying duty. Nevertheless it must be performed. The American people are not accustomed to being stopped, and having their trunks or traveling sacks opened and examined, and may at first exhibit some impatience under the operation. But it is expected that no officer who may have this duty to perform will suffer himself to exhibit the least irritation, but at all times maintain entire self-control and a placid demeanor. In examining trunks, sacks, &c., they will be careful not to disturb their contents more than is necessary to ascertain whether they contain any goods liable to duty. The examination must, however, be sufficiently thorough to ascertain whether they contain such goods, including laces and jewelry, or not. Baggage passing from the United States through Canada into the United States, should be put in some place where it can be sealed up and go through without being disturbed. When this is done baggage need not be inspected when delivered.

The regulations, among other things, require that in closing and sealing trunks, boxes, barrels, bales, or other envelops or packages of any kind, the proper officers, in order to guard against false bottoms, movable hinges, and other fraudulent contrivances, will take care that the same are so secured, by cords or wires, and additional seals, that they cannot be opened, nor any part of their contents taken from them, without breaking, removing, or cutting such cords, wires or seals. Seals are to be used for sailing vessels, steamers, boats, cars, and other vehicles engaged in trade between the United States and other countries. Trunks, traveling bags, boxes, and everything containing articles of wearing apparel, or other personal effects, or purporting to do so, must be opened, and their contents thoroughly inspected by the proper officer of the customs, who shall remove the seals from the car containing such baggage, and no trunk, traveling bag, valise, or other envelop, is to be delivered or taken away until thus inspected; and all baggage among which may be found secreted any articles liable to duty, upon which duties have not been paid, must be seized and detained.

THE GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

An Attack Upon the Gunboat Reliance.

CAPTAIN DUNGAN KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 13.

While the United States steamer *Reliance*, of the Revenue service, Capt. THOMAS M. DUNCAN, was in Great Wycomic River, Northumberland County, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking off the family of a refugee, who were represented as being there in a starving condition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party of guerrillas on the shore armed with rifles.

The *Reliance* opened upon them with shell and small arms in the hope of driving them from the woods, but after a few rounds had been fired, the gallant Capt. DUNCAN fell mortally wounded, and died in an hour.

The Captain of the pivot gun, THOMAS ROBERTS, was also severely wounded.

Firing was kept up by the *Reliance* until the fire of rebels was silenced, but not having sufficient force on board to land, she was compelled to turn down the river with the loss of her boats' crews, cockswain G. W. AYERS, and four colored men.

The body of Capt. DUNCAN arrived here this morning.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 12.

The rebel Col. ADAMS JOHNSON, has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in the rebel department of Southern Kentucky, between the ages of 18 and 45, not lawfully exempt, to report for the Confederate service, to their county towns, or the nearest Confederate camp thereto, by the 15th inst., threatening with conscription after that date all those who do not comply with the proclamation.

All is quiet at Brandensburgh.

Arrest of an Editor.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Aug. 13.

W. H. SIMPSON, editor of the *Republican Journal*, has been arrested in this city and carried before the United States District Court at Bangor, to answer to an indictment for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion by publishing an article on the draft. He plead not guilty, and through his counsel, W. H. MCCALLUM, demanded an immediate trial. This was resisted by the United States Attorney, upon whose motion the matter was continued, and Mr. SIMPSON'S personal recognizance taken for his appearance at the next term of court.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 13.

Gen. CURTIS has returned to Fort Leavenworth. The Indian war has been quelled temporarily; but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicates concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged is feared. White men, supposed to be rebel emissaries, have been among the Indians distributing gold, urging them to rise against the whites, telling them the South would protect them and give them the West for themselves.

Prize Cases.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Since the 28th of June, inclusive, the following decree of distributions has been made in prize cases by the United States District Court in this city:

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356 32; steamer *Scotia*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $73,459 50; schooner *Alliance*, captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281 74; steamer *Greyhound*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $484,692 81; steamer *Young Republic*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $111,519 79. Total, $1,105,559 36.

This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

Large Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 13.

The extensive car and coach factory of GILBERT, BUSH & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000; insurance about $100,000.

THE REBEL PAPERS.

LETTER TO EDWARD EVERETT.

Effects of the Bombardment of Petersburgh.

What They Think of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter to Edward Everett

From the Richmond Examiner.

To the Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts:

SIR: In one of those peregrinations made by you, several years ago, in the Southern States of what was then the American Union, in which you were pleased to instruct the Virginians and others on the subject of the character of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whereof theretofore they had been deplorably ignorant, you visited, if I mistake not, the ancient seat of "Lower Brandon," on the James River, and partook for a season of that elegant hospitality which formerly held sway in its delightful halls and gardens. You may, perhaps, have forgotten your brief sojourn there, and care little to recall it. What you have since written and spoken of the Southern people induces the belief that if you retain any remembrance of the peaceful homesteads in which you were once received as a welcome and honored guest, and of the kind proprietors who greeted you with so much warmth upon the threshold, it is associated only with the wish that these homesteads may be laid waste and these proprietors reduced to beggary.

You will, therefore, be gratified to learn, beyond a doubt, that "Lower Brandon" is a ruin; and, as the journals of civilization, as well in your enlightened and humane City of Boston, as elsewhere throughout the great, glorious and free United States, are not dull and circumstantial with regard to the devastations of the Federal troops, you will probably be thankful for some account, from a Virginian, of this latest achievement of your arms. It is enough for the Northern newspapers to state, in brief, that such a mansion has been pillaged and consumed, so many acres impoverished and reclaimed to the military possession of the Federal Government. Nor do the official reports of your plundering commanders go beyond a general statement of desolation. The Federal General makes it a solitude and calls it a restoration of the Federal authority. He does not descend to the vulgar incidents of spoliation and ravage, nor narrate how he has endeavored to convert his acquired territory into a wilderness.

You may recollect, Sir, the fair lawns across which lay the walk from the river to Brandon mansion. Nowhere, I think, on this continent did the turf wear a richer green, nowhere did the roses display more grace and profusion. The dark-some coverts which the mocking-bird made musical; the tall elms which looked down upon the quaint old edifice and caught upon their quivering leaves the too fierce heats of the Virginia sun; the trellises of honeysuckles, murmurous with insect life; the ample width of greensward, with here and there a vase overrun with myrtle; all these surroundings gave an indescribable charm to the place, and harmonized with the repose and refinement that dwelt under the roof-tree. The visitor saw all around him the evidences of taste and culture, the growth of a century or more of uninterrupted occupancy by the same family.

These lawns, you will be pleased to know, have been despoiled; not the Calmuck's isle of Biennerhassett, in the beautiful river of the West, whose mournful defacement our own Wirt described with so much pathos—not the festive Villa Borghese, just outside the walls of Rome, when cruel war and Republican rage has shattered its foundation and prostrated its foundations, could have presented a picture of destruction more complete and—satisfactory. If the owners of "Lower Brandon" were rebels, and upheld the ancient firm of Virginia in the hour of her agony and trial, they have been well repaid in this waste of the grounds they so loved to adorn. The traitorous turf has been cloven and cut up by the hoofs of the Federal cavalry; the rebellious roses may, perhaps, burst forth in their beauty again with the smiling Spring, but it will be only to mock the fallen state of the whole establishment; and every disloyal Dryad that frequented the copses around has been scared away into her native woods.

The Brandon House, as you may or may not remember, was a very crazy, rambling, old-fashioned, age-colored building, that would have been thought shabby in New-York or Massachusetts. Quite unlike the marine villas that sparkle on the heights of Staten Island, altogether different from the superb structures that line the banks on the Hudson and crown the hills around Boston. Not an Italian corridor, not a mullioned window about it. Bricks, small and glazed, brought out in GEORGE the Second's time from England. Rooms rather large and wainscoted, windows low and narrow, fire-places huge, staircases also objectionable as regards economy of space. What furniture these deserted rooms still contained, most of it mellowed by time, was taken out by the Federal cavalry and burned upon the lawn, as was proper. You will likewise approve the tearing down of wainscots, the breaking up the paneling of the doors, and the demolition of the stone pavements of the portico. Of the window-panes, a word.

It had been the habit of the Brandon people to preserve on these fragile tablets the autographs of their visitors for many, many years past. When a party came, in the season of strawberries or in the midst of the Christmas cheer, and made pleasant holiday at Brandon, they were asked to scratch their signatures with a diamond on the panes before their departure. The names of many eminent gentlemen of England, France and the United States, were thus recorded. Your own most illustrious name was there, with the names of MILLARD FILLMORE and MARTIN VAN BUREN. The pretty custom was always honored, and looking over the inscriptions, from the more recent to those of a generation gone by, the past with its dear associations and rosy faces, long missed, but unforgotten, came back upon one in a strange, sudden sort of way, that made the eyes moist and the lips tremulous. Somebody once wrote some verses about these panes, in which the diamonds, and the bright eyes, and the far away festivities of other Christmas seasons were mixed up and made metrical in a truly memorable manner. Well, the window-panes were all smashed. Why, bless you, it was great fun for the hulking cavalrymen to knock them out with the point of their sabres! *Que voulez vous?*

Among the dwellers in Brandon, at the time of your visit, were a dozen or more graceful ladies and gentlemen in the gay flowing costumes, the ruffles and point lace of that stately period of which Sir ANTHONY VAN DYCK and Sir GODFREY KNELLER have transmitted to it so many charming representatives. There was the Earl of Orrey and Halifax, and Col., the Hon. WM. BYRD, of Westover, Esq., and the Colonel's fair daughter, Mistress EVELYN, and other historical personages. They had been members of the Brandon household from the beginning, and lived on the walls of drawing-room and dining-room, giving very little trouble to anybody, and passing their time in the hours of daylight in looking placidly down on the good cheer and social enjoyment which belonged to these apartments. There was a tradition that, sometimes in the silent watches of the night, during Christmas time especially, they came down from their frames and held wassail at the board, or danced a *minuet de la cour* in the ruddy glow of the blazing yule.

Your satisfaction in hearing the details of the Brandon raid may possibly be lessened by the fact that the ladies and gentlemen were not made prisoners by the United States army, having accompanied the living members of the family to Richmond, when they were constrained by a well-founded distrust of Yankee chivalry, to leave their beautiful home and carry their cherished Lares and Penates with them. *Cela incommode.* But there is a compensation in the thought that the negroes belonging to this estate, to the number of one hundred or more, were taken off, despite the earnest entreaties and protestations of many of them, and made to accept their freedom at the end of the cowhide and the point of the bayonet. *Cela Console.*

Ah, the negroes! There are some facts connected with those remaining at Brandon since the commencement of the war, and their abduction therefrom, to which I beg to call your attention. The first is, that the owners of them, any time these three years, might easily enough have removed men, women and children from tide water, and transported them to Middle Georgia for security, or sold them at immense prices and invested the proceeds in cotton bonds. The owners did not do this. Not that they were blind to the danger that threatened the estate, not that they were too humane to resort to such measures. Oh, no! They knew nothing of humanity, of course. Humanity has her home in Boston. The promptings of pity, the teachings of tenderness for white or black sorrow, sickness or adversity, all the emotions that belong to what STERNE calls the "sweet sensibility of man's nature," stir not the hearts of slaveholders.

Let us suppose that the Brandon proprietors permitted the negroes to remain on the estate through the stolid inattention to their own interest which characterizes the Virginian—because they "wern't smart." Be that as it may. Leastways, anyhow, nevertheless, notwithstanding, there the negroes did remain in close, comfortable cabins, each head of his family with his pot au feu and his garden patch to supply the same, and his picaninnies toddling around him, like little patches of shadow in the sunshine, darkly happy, these negroes, dreaming not of disturbance, a picture, as you will say, of degraded domesticity and benighted contentment. One member of the Brandon family—of the "white folk" I mean—had remained with them, not so much for the maintenance of discipline as for the preservation of their health, a kind doctor, doing good, as you think, but not for good's sake at all, but from motives purely mercenary, that the "property" might be kept up to a marketable standard of physique—this "property," look you, which was all along at the mercy of the enemy, and which the owners would not sell even to save it from robbery.

Thus cared for, the Brandon negroes flourished until the Federal cavalry came down like the wolf on the fold and carried off the wooly innocents in a manner quite in keeping with Yankee philanthropy. Some of the negroes went with alacrity, pleased with the idea of "soger" clothes and military grandeur; others bade adieu to their cabins with an intensity of grief that might have moved even a Black Republican; others again were mutinous, and could only be urged forward by the lash laid on with true Yankee ferocity (see the managerial conduct of "Lsgree," a Vermont overseer, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Mrs. H. B. Stowe); and let it be understood that only such were taken, rejoicing or reluctant, as were of sound health and matured strength; the helpless infants, the aged and infirm were left behind.

One poor woman thus deserted, whose children had been torn from her arms, followed the train, howling out a heart-broken appeal that she might be permitted to accompany them. Considering how much mandlin sympathy has been snuffled in Yankee lecture-rooms and printed in Yankee newspapers, for thirty years past, about the cruel separation of black mothers from their children under Slavery, one might suppose that this appeal would have been heeded. It seems not. Her ululation soon became annoying, and this weeping, dusking Rachael was knocked down by a blow on the head from the butt end of a musket, and left senseless bleeding in the road. Thus, while their cabins were left blazing behind them, the freed blacks moved down to the Yankee boats. Poor creatures! did they know what lay before them, they might, indeed, have piteously bemoaned their fate. Many a wretched negro beyond the Potomac now bitterly laments his sad fortune of freedom; day by day the miserable exile, dying of desolation or disease in the crowded cribs of Washington or the squalid purlieus of New-York, gives his latest sigh for "Ole Virginny"—

Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.

Such, Sir, was the calamity that overtook "Lower Brandon." It is so far from being an exceptional case, that this country seat was the only one within the enemy's lines that has not been wasted or pillaged at the close of 1863. Exceptional, in this respect, the estate was till BUTLER and Barbarism came together into tide-water Virginia.

Ah, some war-makers of the North will say, *telle est la fortune de la guerre*—this is the reward of rebellion, and rebellions are got to be subdued with rose-water. Sad, very sad, we grant, but inevitable. You recollect, they add, what old KEPER told Hennery and WILHELMINE in the ballad about the famous victories—there must be burning cottages and suffering of women and children, and a thousand nameless horrors in the midst of war. Yes, worthy war makers, but for the first time in the history of the world have we seen a people pretending to be civilized, nay, claiming all the civilization of a continent, organizing expeditions for the pure and simple purpose of plunder and destruction, and, instead of seeking to mitigate the miseries of a state of war, doing all they can to aggravate them.

The Brandon business was a wholly gratuitous piece of barbarity. The work of "subjugation" was not assisted by it in the least. The bombardment of Charleston, in like manner, contributes not at all to the weakening of BEAUREGARD, conduces in no degree to the reduction of the place. It is pure diabolism, the gratification of a fell spirit of hatred. Indeed, when we take into account the boasted refinement of the North, and the fiendish malignity with which they have carried fire and sword over Southern fields and into Southern dwellings; when we look at Beast BUTLER, and accept him at the hands of *The Atlantic Monthly*, as the representative of the culture of Boston, we may well believe that the familiar theory of the Latin poet about ingenious arts was ingenious nonsense, that after all they brutalize manners and convert men into savages.

Oh no, the spoliation of the South is not an unavoidable incident of the war. It is the very object the war has in view. Long ago has the hope of subjugation been abandoned, and this purpose of ruin has become fixed in the breasts of Northern people as the amiable alternative. The children of Massachusetts, Mr. EVERETT, are wiser in their generation than to desolate the fields they expect to divide among themselves, to deface and demolish the dwellings they hope hereafter to occupy. If they believed that the next year or the year after would find them masters of the South, they would take care not to impoverish their future possessions. When GRANT'S or BUTLER'S lines had fallen in pleasant places, these canny commanders would not have despoiled their goodly heritage. It is the conviction that their tenure is a fleeting one which induces them, in baffled rage, to employ the particular estate in ruining the reversion. The idea is not a new one. It occurred to LOUVOIS when he ordered the devastation of the Palatines. The historian records it as a stain upon the memory of LOUVOIS, as a lasting infamy upon the name of his Minister, that in wanton malice they determined to destroy what they were unable to retain. It was an "atrocious thought," says Lord MACAULAY, but the North now nurses it fondly, and the North has long been serenely indifferent to the imputation of atrocity.

You will tell me, perhaps, that for one you have not relinquished the hope of subjugation, and, if I am not deceived, you undertook to show, in your discourse at the Inauguration of the cemetery at Gettysburgh, that there was nothing in the blood-shed, the life-long hatreds, the wide waste and widowhood, the mutilations that may not be computed, the legacies of revenge for crimes that may not be named, of this Lincoln war, to make reconstruction and a restoration of fraternal feeling impossible. The demonstration must have been grateful to the author of the strife who sat in your hearing. But forebodings of a different kind must have filled your soul three years ago, before the first gun had been sounded, when in Faneuil Hall, (5th Feb., 1861) you invoked the name of Heaven to allow the Southern States to "depart in peace." And if you think the conquest and subjection of eight millions of people a practicable thing—people who, during these three cruel years, have developed traits of character which have excited the admiration of mankind. It is clear that your views have undergone a most remarkable change since you addressed the noble youth of Amherst College, in the year of grace 1835, on the theme "Education Favorable to Liberty, Knowledge and Morals." In that finished oration (see Everett's Orations and Speeches, vol. first, page 703) I read as follows:

"The degree of force required to hold a population in subjection, other things being equal, is in direct ratio to its intelligence and skill; its acquaintance with the arts of life; its sense of the worth of existence; in fine, to its spirit and character. There is a point, indeed, beyond which this rule fails, and at which even the most thoroughly organized military despotism cannot be extended over the least intellectual race of subjects, serfs or slaves. History presents us with the record of numerous servile wars, and peasant wars, from the days of SPARTACUS to those of TUPAC AMARO and PUGATSCHAR; in which, at the first outbreak, all the advantages of authority, arms, concert, discipline, skill, have frailed the oppressor nothing against humanity's last refuge, the counsel of madness, and the resources of despair."

Commanding this bit of political philosophy to your serious meditation,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours most respectfully,
A VIRGINIAN.

Richmond papers of July 5, and the Chattanooga (Bristol, Tennessee,) *Rebel* of Aug. 3 have come to hand and furnished us the following extracts:

CHAMBERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 5.

The feeling of magnanimous forbearance is at length exhausted. Overwrought humanity has quitted the mercy seat and given place to the spirit of revenge. We are Christians, long-suffering and forbearing Christians. We are as soldiers, chivalrous, generous and humane; but we are also men, with the feelings, moral obligations and rights of men. Twice before have we invaded Pennsylvania; twice before have we captured Chambersburgh; twice ere this have we had the opportunity to retaliate upon Pennsylvania the ten thousand cruel and inhuman atrocities committed by the Federal troops in the South. On each occasion, in pursuance of a just retaliation and without violating the laws of war, we might have burned her cities and laid waste with fire and sword the rich and beautified valley of the Cumberland. In this densely peopled, high improved and fertile valley we might have destroyed and carried off more private property, burnt more houses, turned out of doors to starve more women and children, and inflicted, in every form more human misery and wretchedness in a week than could the Federals in a month in any section of like extent in the South. We magnanimously forebore to do so, as we do not war upon women. The piteous appeals of the weak and defenceless melt and unnerve the sternest and grimmest soldiers, and we yield to pity what we would not surrender to force. We are too proud to be cruel, too proud to tread upon the worm, to break the bruised reed, to insult and oppress the weak and downfallen. On each of the former occasions we should, as an act of even-handed justice, have retaliated on Pennsylvania the savage atrocities she has helped to inflict upon the South. We should thereby have taught the North the salutary lesson that savage warfare is a game that two can play at. Had we done so it is probable that she would have abstained in some measure from perpetrating the murders, arsons, rapes, and robberies that still mark with infamy the march of her armies through the South. We may operate on her fears, but not on her humanity or sense of justice. We no doubt hoped that the example of our generous and Christian forbearance, our chivalry and humanity, our respect for the usages of civilized warfare and national law, would not be lost upon them, and that, in future, they would imitate our example, and conduct the invasion of the South more like civilized men and Christians, and less like demons and savages, but we hoped in vain. Their subsequent course has been more un-Christian, more openly violative of the laws of war, the injunctions of Christianity and the feelings of humanity, than it was before we thus spared them. A course of duty, duty no longer to be neglected or delayed, accounts for, and will forever justify the burning of Chambersburgh. This is but the beginning of the end. We know that this burning will render you more cruel than ever, that you will try to lay waste the entire South, to subjugate it, to confiscate our lands, to make your negro soldiers a police guard to insult, watch and rule the native whites. Nine out of ten of our men and all of our women would prefer death to such subjugation. You have not made us desperate, for we are full of hope, and become the more hopeful as you become the more cruel. Yes, if the worst comes to the worst, we will leave the South as a field for you to devastate—if you can find anything to devastate—for you to plunder and thieve in, where you have left anything unstolen, with none to oppose your onward march but women and children and aged men; while our regulars, who would in such case number almost, or quite, a million—say half a million at least—divided into many separate commands, all breathing vengeance, and thirsting for blood, booty, and retaliation, will march into the North and Northwest, where there is a rich town or village at every five miles; where munitions of war and provisions of all kinds abound; where more than Asiatic wealth invites the raider and plunderer; where no base of operations, no wagons or other means of transportation will be needed. We will leave the South for you to glean in, while we garner rich harvests in the North. You cannot invade, subjugate and hold the South, and at the same time defend the North. Our armies would meet with but little opposition unless you gave up the South, and to give up all your possessions in the South would but end the war, and that is all we ask.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Bristol Rebel.

ATLANTA, Monday Morning, Aug. 2, 1864.

But little transpired at the front since my last, worthy of note. Unusual quiet prevails along the lines this morning. Up to last evening the enemy were supposed to be continuing their movements toward our left. We have reason to believe, however, with less confidence of success in the ultimate purpose of cutting us off from our communications.

SHERMAN evidently understands that every inch of the ground will be contested. It is equally evident that he has no thought of testing our breastworks. It becomes, therefore, a work of strategy, in which I have strong hopes he will be defeated by the unsurpassed energy of Gen. HOOD, and the unequaled gallantry of his troops, unless the problem is worked out by means of his cavalry.

Praise and censure on the part of editors and army correspondents have been so indiscriminate on the one hand, and so inconsiderate on the other, that it is with hesitancy I indulge in either. *The inefficiency of the cavalry of this army has been so serious a matter, and is too patent to the commonest understanding to require silence.* If it had been so for a day, or a month, or if it was wanted in a field for ample operations, or was deficient in material for effective service, we might, in a spirit of charity, find excuse in some one of these reasons.

But I am gratified to know, while I am pained to say, that no such excuse exists. From personal knowledge, I am prepared to say, that the material composing the cavalry, connected with the army, is of the highest order; and I have been assured by various well-informed sources, that, in point of numbers, it is amply able to cope with that of the enemy. And yet, from Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, to Fayetteville and Macon, *we have had an almost unbroken line of discouraging and ruinous inefficiency in that arm of the service under the special charge of Gen. W

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Yellowstone—Gen. Sully's Expedition at Fort Rice, D. T.—Hostile Disposition of the Sioux.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

CAMP OF NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION, }
NEAR FORT RICE, D. T., July 11, 1864. }

The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 8th, and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the 9th the remainder was crossed over yesterday. The Second Brigade, or Minnesota Division, under Col. THOMAS, is still on the opposite or eastern bank, but is preparing to cross. Two boats were unloaded, and the freight stacked on the landing near the spot where the fort is to be built, to do the ferrying. Two or three of the boats will proceed to the mouth of the Yellow stone and discharge their loading. Seven in all are now lying here; the remainder will return below in a few days for more stores.

Gen. SULLY we found already here on our arrival, having come by boat from Swan Lake.

On reaching the western bank, we observed a large board affixed to an oak near the landing, lettered thus:

"FORT RICE:

LOCATED JULY 7, 1864, BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL SULLY."

The site selected for the new fort is on an elevated plateau, far above high water, convenient to good water and timber in abundance; it is on the west bank, nearly opposite the mouth of Long Lake Creek, and about midway between the mouths of Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers.

The scenery in the vicinity of the fort is such as characterizes the upper Missouri for hundreds of miles; high, bare bluffs, broken by wind and rain, dark ravines marking their precipitous sides, and high, queer-shaped buttes rising from the plain against the horizon, far back from the river.

FROM THE YELLOWSTONE AND BEYOND.

The Fur Company's boat *Yellowstone* passed down yesterday. She brought no news of importance. A number of passengers returned, who went up on her, with the intention of going to the gold regions in the mountains, taking passage and paying the fair for Fort Benton. The boat, however, ascended no higher than Cow Island, a short distance above Milk River, at which point the freight and passengers for Idaho were discharged, making no reduction in passage money, though far below Fort Benton. Rather than suffer this imposition, some twenty returned. PIERRE CHOTEAU, the leading man of the Fur Company, was on board.

The small packet *Benton*, above the Yellowstone, has not been able to make a third trip, on account of low water. She brought down on her second trip to Fort Benton, a number of gold-miners as passengers. They state that new mines have been discovered on the Prickly Pear and Silver Creeks, which held out encouragingly.

The *Yellowstone* had on board over 2,000 bales of buffalo robes; her deck was covered with immense elk antlers, which, with the fresh buffalo meat hanging about the decks to dry, the half-breed crew, and buckskin dressed passengers, presented a fine picture of an upper Missouri steamer. Between Fort Berthold and here, great numbers of buffalo were seen on either bank, the boat actually steaming through a drove while swimming the river; three cows were shot and taken on board with the use of the derrick.

Some 100 lodges of Sioux were encamped on the river opposite Berthold, who crossed by the boat to dispose of their robes at the post, for goods.

It is not a little singular that trade is permitted with those Indians, supplying their wants and necessities, while the Government is endeavoring at such a tremendous expense to bring them to terms.

Passengers say that these Missouri Fur Companies need watching.

THE HOSTILE TITONWANS.

Several Indians signaled the steamboats, when coming up, near the mouth of the Cannon Ball, and were taken on board. They stated that they were just from the camps on the heads of the Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers, but they belonged to the peace party, and got away only with great difficulty, and under pretence of hunting. The Indians were somewhat alarmed, they said, at the progress of the expedition; but there are no indications that the Titonwans are anxious to come to an amicable understanding with us; the majority are averse to treating with the whites, unless it is agreed that the passage of "mineral hunters" through the country should be stopped. These camps include over 1,600 lodges, and there are some on the way to Powder River, a tributary of the Yellowstone.

DISPOSITION OF OTHER TRIBES.

The Sissitonwans, who are wandering about on the plains between the Devil's Lake and the British Possessions, are no doubt quite tired of being outcasts longer, and are likely to remain quiet, content to hunt and live on buffaloes, until they may be restored to the good graces of their Great Father again.

That portion of the Yanctonaise which remain in the coteaus east of the Missouri, are not likely to be disturbed this Summer by our troops, as the whole of the cavalry force will traverse the country between the Missouri and the Black Hills, until every Teton is brought to terms, which must necessarily consume a great part of the season. The Indians who were parties to the treaty at Fort Sully just before we left, have since moved up the James River to hunt buffaloes. I have little faith in their remaining quiet, should the Western Sioux show fight, and would as soon believe that they would go to the assistance of the Titonwan brethren, leaving their women and children on the safe side of the Missouri, and meeting us in battle with the same arms given them to procure us in meat for their destitute and starving families. As ungrateful as such a proceeding would be on their part, and uncharitable as it seems on ours, it is devoutly to be wished for, and it is to be hoped that they may get around in time, so that we may finish up the war and the most of these troublesome redskins at one blow.

PROBABLE DIRECTION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The high ridge running directly west from here will take us to the Sioux villages on the head of the Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers, four days' march distant, with little or no trouble. They will hardly wait for us, but will either scatter into small parties as we approach, or, moving further westward, will concentrate with the other camps on the Thick Wooded River beyond, and offer a more determined resistance. Should we meet the entire hostile party assembled to give us battle, a speedy termination of the Sioux difficulties may be looked for. But if no decided success soon follows this demonstration in the Sioux country, the force will eventually be divided among the most advanced posts, to quarter for the Winter, and ready to prosecute the war on the opening of another Spring. Were the Sioux to move southward, we can follow them up with a chance to overtake them, and of reaching Forts Laramie or Sully by the time the supplies taken from here are exhausted. Should, however, the Sioux take the direction of the Yellowstone, the boundary of the Crow country, and scatter about in the region about the mouth of the Big Horn, they would give us great trouble, and would be unable to pursue them for want of supplies, as the provisions sent up the Yellowstone in barges would be insufficient to support as large a force as would be required to hunt them out or fight them when concentrated.

In any event a force will be sent to the Yellowstone to build the new fort, which will probably be at the mouth of the Big Horn. A small escort will also be detached to guard the Idaho emigrants over the most dangerous part of the route.

THE NEW FORTS.

Take a good map, and draw a straight line from Fort Ripley, on the Mississippi, to the Blackfoot Pass in the Rocky Mountains, at the head of the Missouri, and the points where the line crosses the Red, James Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, will be the almost exact location of Forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Rice and Stevenson, the sites of the three last newly yet selected. In order of Gen. Sully, four companies of the Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry are to build and garrison Fort Rice, and the remaining companies of the same regiment are, I understand, to go to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, to assist in building barges to transport stores and supplies up that river to Fort Stevenson.

Fort Hayes, intended to have been built this Summer at Devil's Lake, is abandoned for this season, and the stores for that post will remain here (Fort Rice,) for the Winter. Should a large force be wintered here, these supplies may be needed. Portable steam mills, shingling machines, hoisting contrivances, &c, have been put off here, and it looks considerably like staying. Several hundred tons of hay will be cut, if possible, but good grass is scarce in this vicinity. If the expedition accomplishes nothing more than the building of these forts, it would still be much, as posts must be established in the heart of the Sioux country before we can hope to manage that nation by even force of arms.

WHAT GEN. SULLY SAYS.

An order just issued from the headquarters of the Northwestern Indian frontier, preparing the troops for the march, directs the and taking of nothing but what is absolutely necessary. The officers are to use the ordinary shelter tent. One hundred mule teams will carry forty days' rations, and no ox teams are to be used. The march will be a long and rapid one, and the General asks every one to dispense with luxuries, and lighten his load as much as possible. Corn will be taken on the horses for six days, during which time the men will be obliged to march on foot. He expects to find the first large body of Sioux about 150 miles directly west, on the Thick-Wooded river, and believes it is their intention to fight us.

We shall move, probably, in five or six days.

Capt. VON MINDEN, of Company A, BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battery, is acting as topographical engineer since the death of Capt. FIELDER, of which I gave an account in a letter from Swan Lake. It will be remembered that Capt. VON MINDEN held the same position on the staff of Gen. CROOK, and thoroughly understands the work.

The maps and records of the expedition are in good hands.

The command is being paid off to day and to-morrow.

THE ORDER OF MARCH

which Gen. SULLY has adopted is a good one, and works admirably. The wagon train is divided into two divisions, which move on a line parallel with each other, about 300 paces apart—the Provost-guard, a part of the scouts, and the Prairie Battery followed by the headquarters, wagons and ambulances, the whole led by the General and Staff, march midway between the lines of wagons. On the left flank march company battalions of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battalion, and two companies of Nebraska Cavalry. On the right flank eight companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry. Two companies act as advance-guard, preceded by the scouts at one hundred paces interval. One company act as rear-guard, and all loose stock is driven between the two lines of wagons.

The Minnesota Division, which is now the Second Brigade, moves independently. It has marched hitherto in a single line, which is objectionable in a country like this, which is favorable for marching after the manner proposed by Gen. SULLY.

THE CONSPIRACY AT THE WEST.

Organization and Objects of the Sons of Liberty—Interesting Official Disclosures.

The investigation of Gen. CARRINGTON, of Indiana, have brought to light the books of the Order, and as they are confessed to be genine, we make the following extracts to show the extent and objects of the organization:

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF INDIANA.

Judging from the reports received, I place the membership in the State at this time, at least 12,000, not including the membership in other organizations in the State that worked conjunctly with us.

The following is a summary of the report received:

[Here follows a recapitulation of the counties and branches.]

Showing a total membership in the counties reporting at 5,053.

The above report does not include those counties from which have been received intelligence, unofficially, of their organization, which would perhaps increase the number of counties organized and in process of organization, to say sixty-one.

The organization in this State is in its infancy; and when we reflect that we have succeeded in organizing, in the short space of six months, over twelve thousand, we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future.

The organization is extending its influence, popularity and usefulness daily, and is already at work in the States of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri; and numbers in its membership many of the noblest and most devoted champions of civil and religious liberty remaining in our unhappy and distracted country.

THE "BLUE BOOK."

This contains the Constitution and laws of the Supreme Grand Council. As it is nothing but what it purports to be, its revelations are few, but the following are very significant:

SEC. 2. Its objects and purposes are the maintenance of constitutional freedom and State rights, as recognized by the founders of our Republic.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Commander shall take an oath to observe and maintain the principles of the Order before entering upon the duties of his office, said oath to be prescribed by law. He shall be the presiding officer of the Supreme Council, and charged with the execution of all laws enacted by it. He shall be *Commander-in-Chief of all military forces* belonging to the Order in the various States, *when called into actual service.* He shall deliver a message to each meeting of the Supreme Council, showing the condition of the Order, and such recommendations as its interests may demand.

The "Yellow Book" contains the "General Laws of the Sons of Liberty."

After a fearful amount of balderdash and blasphemy, consequent upon receiving the application for admission, of "a citizen found in the hands of the sons of despotism, bound and well-nigh crushed to death beneath their oppression," and who had been brought to the Temple to restore to him the blessings of liberty and law, we come to the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. God hath created and controls the universe.

2. All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights—equal so far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment and exercise of those rights—some of which are inalienable, while others, may, by voluntary act or consent, be qualified, suspended, or relinquished, for the purpose of social and governmental organizations.

3. Government arises from the necessities of society, and rightful government derives its sole authority from the will of the governed, its chief end being their welfare.

4. The governments organized and existing in the original thirteen States of North America, after they had severally and unitedly renounced their allegiance to the Government of Great Britain, we regard as the wisest and best adapted to the nature and character of the people of the United States.

5. That Government was established originally by thirteen free, sovereign and independent States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people thereof and their posterity," and no further or other, which are specifically granted in the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States, strictly construed.

To these principles the candidate, of course, assents, and solemnly vows to maintain them.

Then comes the initiation into the "first degree," where the following "lesson" is administered:

1. Well-defined belief in a Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe imparts true dignity to man.

2. The ideas and principles maintained by our Order on the subject of Government are identical with those taught and defended by the founders of American liberty in the original thirteen States of North America.

3. The liberties of these States were assailed by despotic power, which aimed at their conquest and subjugation; hence, they made common cause for their mutual defence, and established friendly relations with each other, in the compact entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

4. When those States had maintained their freedom and independence, they severally entered into a compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America, for the ends and purposes therein distinctly declared and specified; and the Government thereby created was intrusted by the States, acting in their several capacities of free and independent States, with powers sufficient to the accomplishment of these ends and purposes, and no other; powers not delegated to that Government being, by the express letter of the compact, "reserved to the States or to the people respectively."

5. Sovereignty resides in and with the people of the States, respectively, which are parties to the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be alienated, neither can it be delegated. Some of its powers may be exercised by delegated authority, where others cannot be so exercised, except at the sacrifice on the part of the constituent of all that lends dignity to man's relation to government.

6. *The Government designated the United States of American has no sovereignty* because it is an attribute belonging to the people in their respective State organizations, and with which they have not endowed that Government as their common agent. It was by the terms of this compact, constituted by the United States, through the express will of the people thereof severally, such common agent to use and exercise certain specified and limited powers. It was authorized, so far as regards its status and relations, a common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously dedicated to it, to call itself "supreme," but not "sovereign." Supremacy, as plainly intended by the tenor and spirit of article VI. of the Constitution, was created and limited by the sovereignties themselves.

7. In accordance with these principles, the Federal Government can exercise only delegated power, hence if those who shall have been chosen to administer that Government shall assume to exercise power not delegated, they should be regarded and dealt with as usurpers.

8. The claim of "inherent power," or "war power," as also "State necessity," or "military necessity," on the part of the functionaries of a Constitutional Government for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power, we utterly reject and repudiate.

9. All power resides in the people, and is delegated, always to be exercised for the advancement of the common weal.

10. Whenever the officials to whom the people have intrusted the powers of the Government shall refuse to administer it in strict accordance with its Constitution, and shall assume and exercise authority not delegated, *it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist such officials*, and, if need be, *expel them by force of arms.* Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely *the assertion of right.*

11. It is incompatible with the history and nature of our Government, *that Federal authority should coerce, by arms, a sovereign State*; and all intimations of such power or right were expressly withheld in the Constitution, which conferred upon the Federal Government all its authority.

12. Upon the preservation of the sovereignty of the States depends the preservation of civil and personal liberty.

13. In a convention of delegates, elected by the people of a State, is recognized the impersonation of the sovereignty of that State. The declaration of such convention upon the subject matter for which it was assembled, is the ultimate expression of that sovereignty. Such convention may refer its action back to its constituents, or the people may reverse the action of one convention by the voice of another. Thus sovereignty resides in the people of each State, and speaks alone through their conventions.

The "Degree of the First Conclave" has the following declaration of principles:

1. The several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to the general Government, but by a compact under the style and title of the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto; they constituted a general Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself certain the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and whensoever the general Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force. To this contract each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive and final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact between persons having no common judge, each party has a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the manner and mode of redress.

2. This O. does explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the power of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties: as limited in the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that, in the case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for the arresting of the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

While subscribing to these principles more balderdash and more blasphemy takes place, and strong vows are taken.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The "Proceedings of the Grand Council of the State of Indiana, at their meeting held on the 16th and 17th of February, 1864," were ordered "published in pamphlet form," and one copy sent to each county Temple, and the address, therefore, comes stamped with a duplicate official authority. In these proceedings we find an address, from which we make the following extract:

WHAT THE SONS EXPECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Our political affinity is unquestionably with the Democratic party, and if that organization goes boldly to the work, standing firmly upon its time-honored principles, maintaining unsullied its integrity, it is safe to presume that it will receive the moral and physical support of this wide-extended association.

There need be no apprehension that a war of coercion will be continued by a Democratic Administration if placed in control of public affairs, for, with the experience of the present one, which has for three years, with the unlimited resource of eighteen millions of people, in men, money and ships, won nothing but its own disgrace and probable downfall, it is not likely that another, if it values public estimation, will repeat the experiment.

Neither have we any reason to fear that the Democratic party, in shaping the canvass of 1864, will go out of its way to insult five hundred thousand of those whose votes are necessary to its success. Let us rather incline to the belief that all the elements of opposition can and will be united with no sacrifice of principle or manhood, to crush out this one now in power.

ACTION DEMANDED.

A mere change of men will avail nothing, without corresponding action. Men, statesmen, and executive officers exhort people to patience and long suffering; and while condemning Federal usurpation, yield obedience to all its demands. In the estimation of the membership of this organization, such men and such Governors, be they of what party they may, must be regarded as enemies to good government. I trust it may be pardoned if I give a few examples to illustrate.

If this people cannot excuse the Federal Executive for exercising undue and unwarrantable power, toward the breaking down of their rights, derived from the force of State Governments, how shall they palliate the offence of Gov. SEYMOUR, in violating his obligations in allowing it to be done in the great State of New-York? This Governor becomes accessory after the fact, and is alike worthy of public condemnation. Do you tell me it is a necessity to thus subserve the Washington usurper? In God's name do not tell me that it is a necessity to be forsworn to violate the plainest provisions of the Constitution, to consign a people to a slavish subserviency to the will of one man. You may tell me that it is rather a necessity to give up place, aye, to give up life itself. Because the punishment of these crimes against law and the people, being impeachment, and lodged with legislative bodies, that will not execute it, they are, nevertheless, offences, and will be adjudged hereafter, when healthy restraints of law shall be demanded to protect life and property.

THE CONFLICT MUST COME.

Will the exercise of an undoubted right—an inalienable, an inherited, a constitutional right, lead to conflict? Will opposition to usurpers, to dictators, to tyrants, who have broken down the safeguards of life and property, lead to it? There is no escape, save in dishonor; and the most potent argument in favor of the permanency and spread of this association, lies in the fact that there are men who desire peace, and those who desire peace and quiet upon such terms. But who will bring conflict? Who will commence hostilities? Certainly not those who are merely claiming their rights? The conflict, then, must be commenced by those who are in the wrong. Must a people, therefore, continue to abuse themselves, to keep those whom they have placed in authority from committing outrages upon them? This is the strange logic of the times.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE OBEYED.

This organization is based upon the principle of conserving the Government inaugurated by the people, bound to oppose all usurpation of power. Now, it happens that in the seventieth year of its re-establishment we find our State and Federal Government overturned. Yes, 'tis true Lincoln's Government is a usurpation; Morton's Government is a usurpation. Now, I know not what others may do, but for myself I am willing the ballot-box shall decide who shall be the officers under the Constitution; but I shall obey them only so far as they exercise their delegated powers. I will not agree to remain passive under usurped authority, affecting my rights and liberties.

Now, if the present condition can be changed by the ballot, all will rejoice; but how will the ballots decide anything when the dominant party of the country appeal from it to force? No one will enter the contest to overturn this party more cheerfully than I. But suppose it reelects itself; will it return to the Constitution? Are those who do not agree with them to enter upon that delightful future which has been so often and boastfully predicted by the Executive of this State and many of his appointees? That future to you or me is death, confiscation of our property, starvation of our children, the forced marriage of our heirs to their new made colored brethren in arms.

IF RE-ELECTED, ADMINISTRATION TO BE RESISTED.

If these men be prolonged in power they must either consent to be content to exercise the power delegated by the people, or, by the gods, *they must prove themselves physically the stronger.* This position is *demanded by every true member of this fraternity.* Honor, life, eye, more than life, the wives and daughters demand it, and if you intend to make this organization of any practical value you will do one of two things, either take steps to work the political regeneration of the party with which we are affiliated up to this standard, or, relying upon ourselves, determine at once our plan of acting.

NO MORE MEN NOR MONEY.

It might be asked now, *shall men be coerced to go to war*, in a mere crusade to free negroes, and territorial aggrandizement? *Shall our people be taxed* to carry forward a war of emancipation, miscegenation, confiscation or extermination?

It would be the happiest day of my life if I could stand up with any considerable portion of my fellow men and say, Not another dollar, not another man for this nefarious war. But the views and suggestions of exiled VALLANDIGHAM will be of greater consequence to you than my own. He says to you, the only issue now is peace or war. To the former he is committed, and cannot, will not retract.

THE ORDER ADMITTED AND DEFENDED.

Following the example of the St. Louis *Republican*, the Indiana *State Sentinel* (the State organ of the Democratic party) confesses the existence of the Order, the genuineness of the ritual, and boldly defends it all. Here is what it says:

"We ask the reador to carefully scan this pretended exposure of a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty, prepared under the auspices of G. V. MORTON, and point out the treason. We are no apologists for secret political societies, nor do we propose to defend them. The State authorities, however, present grave charges against citizens of a certain political faith, and it is right they should be examined.

Let us inquire, first, who bring these charges? They are bitter partisans, whose future depends upon their retaining the power now in their hands. Will any candid man believe that MORTON, CARRINGTON, HUGHES & Co., are purer men, better citizens, or more anxious to maintain a just and good Government than the men whom they arraign as traitors? Not one. In what then, consists their treason? For no other reason than they sincerely believe that the men in power are both incompetent and corrupt, and that the free Government established by the founders of the Republic will be overthrown and destroyed if they are continued in power. This is what MORTON & Company term treason?

What is the political faith, and what are the objects of these so-called Sons of Liberty, as developed by the "exposure?" They believe that a republican form of government can be maintained in no other way than by strictly adhering to the political doctrines taught and maintained by JEFFERSON, MADISON, and those who acted with them. These doctrines the Sons of Liberty desire to be applied in the administration of the Government. Is that treason?

Judging by the ritual, the oaths and the instructions are given in the "exposure," the object of the organization appears to be *to maintain the political doctrines upon which it is based, and to protect the political, personal and civil rights of its members.* Is there treason in this? If so, then a very large portion of the founders of the Republic were traitors. And after a careful reading of the exposure *this is all the treason that can be found* in the so-called order of the Sons of Liberty.

The deductions, insinuations and charges in CARRINGTON'S report amount to nothing. His proof does not sustain them, otherwise it refutes them. All the affair amounts to from the proof presented is that certain persons have banded together to maintain certain political doctrines subordinate to the Constitution. This, we say, they have a right to do, while we doubt the wisdom and policy of secret political organizations for even rightful purposes.

GEN. CARRINGTON'S REPORT.

The *Sentinel* says above, "the deductions, insinuations and charges in CARRINGTON'S report, amount to nothing." We give the material portions of that report, that it may be seen whether the "charges amount to nothing," judging by the ritual:"

I. Nature of the Order.

First—It is both civil and military. In its first relation it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of these principles, treating the United States Government as their enemy, and that of the rebellion as their friend.

Second—It is secret and oath-bound.

Third—It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. Principles of the Order.

First—Absolute, inherent State sovereignty.

Second—The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, as far as concerns that State.

Third—Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

Fourth—Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

Fifth—Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right, but a duty.

Sixth—Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State, or the United States.

Seventh—Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of civilization and race.

Eighth—Declares a law of races; one of Caucassian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

Ninth—Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new Governments of their own choice, as against existing rules or authorities.

Tenth—Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, those penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. Operations of the Order.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the constitutions and rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

First—The outbreaks in East Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois and other quarters.

Second—A few days before the attack of FORREST upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that FORREST would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

Third—On the day that Gen. MORGAN first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that MORGAN was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 P. M. you showed me a telegram from Gen. BURBRIDGE that MORGAN was in the Gap. This intimation, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order, with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one Col. W. A. BOWLES, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other Judge J. F. BULLITT, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was soon reported to have stated that "MORGAN must be stopped; he was too soon; the order was not ready for him." Judge BULLITT, who had come to receive the new Ritual, (S. L.,) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was, that MORGAN was stopped. The incidents following and attending the visit of Maj.-Gen. LINDSAY, from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which MORGAN threw part of his force into Kentucky, when Gen. BURBRIDGE moved toward Virginia.

Fourth—Information was given you of the visit of VALLANDIGHAM to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 13, of the proposed adjournment and meeting at Hamilton, June 15, and that VALLANDIGHAM'S immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at the time, by telegraph through Gen. NOBLE.

Fifth—Five days before MORGAN attacked Mount Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules" (United States soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

Sixth—A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that FORREST was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after FORREST defeated STURGIS; BUCKNER, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to, is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. BOWLES, before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South.

He is reported as one of the four Major-Generals of the Order of Indiana. The remaining three are L. P. MILLIGAN, of Huntington, Maj. WALKER, of Northwestern part of Indiana, vice YEAGLE, removed, and ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Greene County. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. BARRET, for Missouri, it is understood that the Order is so far organized in that State as to run no risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge BULLITT and BARRETT, were J. J. BINGHAM, Dr. ATHON and Mr. RISTINE, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movements of this Order in Indiana, viz.: Dr. GATLING, (associated with the Gatling Gun;) Mr. EVERT, of Vanderburgh; Mr. L. LEACH, Mr. OTEY, MYERS, of Laporte; Dr. LEMONS, A. D. RAGA, Mr. MCBRIDE, of Evansville; J. D. DAVIS and LASSELL, of Cass County. Several of the above are delegates of the State Grand Council of Missouri, and besides, H. H. DODD, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago, the 1st of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. Purposes of the Order.

It seems that *the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures.* The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to the means to this end; and again the radicals and conservatives differ, at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. BOWLES seem indifferent to any Presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Rousseau's Expedition.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has just published the following order to the troops who accompanied him on his late raid against the Montgomery railroads:

HEADQUARTERS ROUSSEAU'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION, }
MARIETTA, Ga., July 23, 1864. }

The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the officers and men of his command his grateful appreciation of the arduous labors they have performed, and the energy and gallantry they have shown, in carrying out the important objects of the expedition. Having endured the fatigues and privations of forced marches; penetrated further into the enemy's rear than any similar expedition had done; forced the passage of rivers in the face of the foe, defeating him with heavy loss; effectually destroying over thirty miles of an important railroad, with all its appurtenances, several military manufacturing establishments, and immense quantities of supplies, and having throughout borne uncomplainingly and cheerfully the hardships incident to such service, and at all times shown a heroic readiness to meet the enemy, and an enthusiastic energy in accomplishing the work to be performed, the Major-General Commanding feels that he cannot too highly commend their fortitude, courage and patriotism. He regrets that duty, which calls him to service apart from the command, prevents him from expressing in person his thanks for their services, but wishes to assure officers and men that he will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

By command of Major.-Gen. ROUSSEAU.
THOS. C. WILLIAMS, A. A. A. G.

Affairs in Tennessee.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD AT NASHVILLE.

The following call appears in the Chattanooga papers:

At the request of a meeting of loyal men, representing the several divisions of the State of Tennessee, at the capitol in Nashville, on the 2d day of August, 1864, and in accordance with our own views, we do hereby call a convention of the loyal people of the State of Tennessee, to be holden at Nashville on the first Monday in September next, to take into consideration: 1. The general state and condition of the country; 2. The means of reorganizing civil government and restoring law and order in the State of Tennessee; 3. The expediency of holding a Presidential election in the State in November next, and finally, to take such preliminary steps in reference to said matters as they may deem necessary and proper, and we do most earnestly urge upon the loyal, order-loving and law-abiding people of every county in the State the great importance of securing a full representation in said proposed convention.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
HORACE MAYNARD,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
HORACE H. HARRISON,
W. P. JONES,
M. M. BRIEN,
J. B. BINGHAM,
J. M. TOMENY,
W. H. FITCH, Jr.

The Collision on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS SHATTERED—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, gives the following account of the collision on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, from which it appears that the telegraphic report of the loss of life was exaggerated:

"The express train which left Baltimore at 4:40 P. M. on Monday, came in collision with the express train from Washington, which left there at 4:45, about a quarter of a mile south of Annapolis Junction.

Fortunately, the trains were not at full speed or the results would have been frightful. As it was, the baggage-master, Jacob GROFF, of the train from this city, was killed, and also a soldier, named MICHAEL SULLIVAN, of the Eighth Indiana, on the same train; and the baggage-master on the Washington train, EDWARD BUTLER, was badly injured. Ten or twelve persons were very slightly injured; none seriously. The trains were considerably shattered, and the locomotives crushed. The road is in running order again. The accident is attributed to the train from Washington leaving Annapolis Junction too soon."

Rebel Pirates on a Small Scale.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Capt. J. W. BEACH makes the subjoined report to Capt. HENRY L. JONES, A. Q. M., Defences New-Orleans:

"On Saturday, 17th, I left here with my two men, JOSEPH GODLEY and N. RILEY, for Ship Island, via Bodet Canal, having great difficulty in getting our boat through that place. On the following day we made the worst part of the trip, and at night anchored in the marsh. The next morning strong head winds prevented us making any progress, and soon forced us to again anchor. During the night it blew a perfect gale, causing our anchor to drag, and it was only by the utmost exertion that the vessel was saved.

The next morning, although tired and wet, we again got under way, being determined to get through the marsh as quick as possible. About 4 P. M. discovered a schooner coming in from sea, carrying a gaff-topsail and a while flag. She had on board a number of men, but we thought nothing strange of this, supposing her to be one of our own vessels. At 8½ P. M. anchored in a small bay leading into the Gulf, the schooner distant ten miles. At daybreak found her within two miles of us, just around a small point of an island, with a launch alongside.

We again set sail, but the weather compelled us to anchor. There were on board four colored soldiers, and three of these now went on shore for wood, leaving the other to load the guns, as we listened to ascertain the character of the strange vessel. As the three men approached the point, the schooner's men manned the launch, which satisfied the soldiers that they were rebels, and they returned in haste.

We were all determined to fight, knowing that surrender would be death. The main and jib-sails were hoisted and each man took his gun; I remained at the main-stay with the men on my right.

As soon as the launch (containing about 25 men) came within hailing distance, the Captain asked who we were, and I replied, "Picket boat *Lizard*." I asked who they were, but could not make out their reply, but they said their schooner was the *Matilda*, from the Keys, on a cruise. I then hoisted my flag, and asked where was theirs. They replied, "On the schooner; we belong to the United States."

My men began shouting that they were rebels, and "Kill them," keeping their guns aimed. When the launch was within fifty feet, its Captain called out, "Put those guns down," and seized one that lay beside him. JOSEPH GODLEY covered him immediately, and ordered him back, and I ordered all to fire in case they did not start back at once. This they did in great confusion, and by the time their crew reached their schooner, I was three miles off. On reaching Ship Island, I reported to Col. HOMERSTAN, who, with Col. HALL, Capt. GREEN, of the *Vincennes*, and two boats containing twenty-five men, started in pursuit, but could not find the launch or schooner.

There were twenty-five men in the launch, and more on the schooner, dressed in homespun, with straw hats, and all looked greasy and dirty as the rebels generally do. The Captain was the only one with a Confederate uniform. They were all armed as cavalry, with six-shooters (all rusty), and equipments to match.

Col. HOMERSTAN gave my men new arms, and I left Ship Island on Friday, reaching Bayou Bridge at 10 A. M. to-day. J. W. BEACH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

A Disaster on Lake Erie.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER RACINE.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 12.

Capt. ARTHUR, with the passengers and crew (twenty-eight in all) of the burned propeller *Racine* reached this city last evening by the Lake Huron Railway from Port Stanley, to which place the propeller had conveyed them after their rescue. The passengers speak in the highest possible terms of Capt. ARTHUR and the officers of the steamer, and attribute their preservation to their heroic conduct. We gather from the passengers and crew the following particulars: Upon the alarm of fire being given, which was about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, a panic seized the passengers and some of the crew, and they rushed into and filled the boat, falling at the stern of the propeller almost instantly, and in the haste of its occupants to lower it into the water, the ropes were cut, and the boat fell forward into the water against the wheel, and was quickly reduced to a wreck and its occupants drowned. Immediately after this catastrophe, which happened while Capt. ARTHUR and many of the crew were below endeavoring to quench the fire around the boiler, but which was soon found to be unsuccessful, the officers succeeded by using their revolvers in intimidating the remainder of the people on board to better discipline, and commenced launching the life and yawl boats from the hurricane deck, and although the vessel had been headed to the wind to keep the flames as far

PERSONAL.

THE New-Haven *Journal* has this paragraph: FRANCES LOUISE CLAYTON, a female with a very masculine figure-head, came up from New-York on Saturday, and invested one Sabbath in New-Haven. FRANCES has official documents to prove that she has served faithfully as a soldier for twenty-one months. She states that she was born on the ocean, of mixed parents—her father being German and her mother Italian—that she was raised among the Indians and rattlesnakes of the West; that she achieved a husband in due time, and that early in the war said husband enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Heavy Artillery. She also stepped into Government pants and brogans, and served out her three months. After this, husband and wife enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, where they served until the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was killed, and she had her right knee shattered by a ball. She states that she had been hit twice before, but the last wound was serious, and her sex was discovered. She was discharged the service with a crippled leg, and will always be forced to use a cane in walking. She stops over to New-Haven to look at things, and says she wouldn't mind relating her experience here, if she had a ball. FRANCES is heavy on tobacco. Plug is her favorite brand, but since she has wandered North, she has had to 'some down to fine cut to be fashionable." Mrs. MILLER is as good as any she finds hereabouts."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Aug. 6 says: "Brig.-Gen. M. F. FORCE, who was wounded in the second battle before Atlanta, reached this city a few days ago. It will be a satisfaction to his many friends to learn that his wound, though serious, is not of the terrible nature first reported. The ball struck him just below the left eye, and passed through, coming out in the right cheek, missing the cavity of the mouth and not affecting the eyes. It would be difficult for a ball to pass through the face and do less damage. The recovery of the General, though he is weak from the loss of blood and has suffered severely, is thought certain, and while he will wear honorable scars, he will not be greatly disfigured. At the time the General was wounded he was giving assistance to his Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. WALKER, who received a ball in the right thigh, breaking the bone. So severe is the Captain's wound, that at one time he was placed on the amputation table for the removal of his limb. But the intention of cutting off the leg was reconsidered, and he is now in a fair way to retain it. He has arrived at his home on Walnut Hills. Capt. WALKER is son of the late Judge TIMOTHY WALKER, of this city."

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-streets, Bedford Square, London, England, for week ending 23d July, 1864:

Charles E. Thayer, Boston; John J. Hale, Charles H. Hale, Miss Martha Hale, New-York; E. E. Fairfax, Williamson, Va.; Capt. Stuart Fairfax, Virginia; H. L. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plunbot, Miss Nellie Eve, New-York; Miss A. R. Phelps, Hartford, Conn.; Edward Cushman, Mr. E. C. Cushman, St. Louis, Mo.; William Broad, Indiana; George Batt Blake, James B. Shaw, Boston; J. H. McKim, Baltimore; W. J. Cooper, New-York; F. Guntorn, G. A. Reipwah, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bare, St. Louis; George A. Clark, J. M. Strong, G. P. Fontain, New-York; Wm. Walton, Charles Hubner, Philadelphia; Edward J. Hunt, G. Martin, California.

—A Russian named PETROFFSKI, who was a Colonel in the Russian army, recently enlisted in our regular army as a private, and to his surprise, found himself assigned to a company in the Fourteenth Regiment, whose Captain was formerly in the British army, and fell into his hands as a prisoner of war at Sebastopol.

—Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, decided the other day that a woman who insists upon leaving her husband, while her husband insists upon her understanding that he shall not follow her, is not entitled to an order from the court compelling her husband to support her.

—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN preached a sermon at Pigeon Cove, Mass., on the national fast day.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—There are at the present time in Germany 165 theatres. Of these 19 are really "court theatres," or theatres supported by reigning princes; 12 town theatres of the first class; 28 theatres of the second class; 39 town theatres of the third class, and 67 strolling companies, 20 of which enjoy a very good reputation and are in a satisfactory financial condition. The number of actors, singers and dancers living in Germany is 6,000, and that of the choristers and officials about 8,000.

—M. ZELGER, a Belgian by birth, died a few days ago near Ghent. He was formerly a member of the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera Company, and a bass vocalist of considerable talent. He possessed a certain rough humor, which found warm acceptance in many operas, particularly in "Fra Diavolo," where his make-up and acting of one of the brigands was an unmistakable piece of art.

—The horses in the Emperor's carriage took fright the other day, and a frightful accident seemed inevitable. They were, however, pulled up at last. The Emperor said to the Princess of Metternich, "We narrowly escaped death." "Your Majesty escaped death—I immortality!" she promptly and wittily replied.

—Drury-lane will reopen under the management of Messrs. FALCONER and CHATTERTON on the 24th of September, when MR. PHELPS will reappear as *Falstaff*—this time in the second part of "Henry the Fourth." Miss HELEN FAUCIT is engaged, and will appear during the season in a play of SHAKESPEARE'S.

—Mr. POOLE, the London tailor, has created a sensation in Berlin by his arrival in that city, and the splendour with which he traveled, having a secretary, private courier, and a master of the chamber. He was bound on a mission to the Crown Prince, it appears, and was obliged to follow him to Kissingen.

—Madame GRISI is about to make a *tournée* in the provinces with Signor MARIO, M. and Madame SAINTON, and other artists. Previous to her departure she will sing in a concert at the Crystal Palace, for Mr. GYE. At the end of the *tournée* she returns to London for a series of concerts at the same place.

—The London *Globe* states that the Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon Sir CHARLES LYELL, the eminent geologist, by the title of Sir CHARLES LYELL, Baronet of Kinnordy, in the County of Forfar.

—Two recent pictures of the well-known CHARLES FERE—the Belgian painter, who, born without arms, carries the brush in his toes—are very highly spoken of by French critics—one a copy of GREUZE'S "Broken Jar," the other a portrait of Mme. VICTORIA LAFONTAINE.

—The harp is about to be introduced into Church of England choirs. Several prelates of authority have considered the point involved most favorably, and musicians are of one as to the solemn and beautiful effect it will have in occasional accompaniment.

—The physicians in Paris have discovered a certain specific for whooping cough. The child is sent to a neighboring gas manufactory to inhale for a few minutes the vapors which arise from the lime used to purify gas; two or three visits effect a radical cure.

—Mr. BOUCICAULT'S romantic drama, "The Streets of London," is to be brought out at the Princess' Theatre, immediately after the departure of Mlle. STELLA COLAS, whose engagement closes on Saturday, the 20th inst.

—The conference of the General Committee of the German Vocal Union (Sangerbund) with the Select Committee for the Second German Vocal Festival will, at the especial desire of the former, be held in Dresden on the 25th and 26th of September next.

—There are now four splendid paintings by the elder HOLBEIN on view in the cathedral at Augsburg, which formerly belonged to the Church of the Abbey of Weingarten, in Swabia. They have been bought by the Bishop of Augsburg for 6,000 florins.

—Notwithstanding all contradictions, it is positively asserted that the music of MEYERBEER to BLAZE DE BURY'S "Goethe's Youth" does exist, and that his family have already made arrangements respecting it with the Grand Opera.

—A movement against the punishment of death is assuming extraordinary proportions on the Continent. The petition to the French Senate for the abolition of that punishment is covered by 80,000 signatures.

—In Paris, lately, a little girl, six years of age, was found dead in her bed, poisoned by the carbonic acid gas emitted from flowers (May lilies) which had been placed upon a table in a small chamber in which the victim slept.

—According to a statistical account of the religious belief of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of 33 now reigning, 17 belong to the Lutheran creed, 8 Evangelical, 4 Calvinist, 1 Greek rite, 1 Mussulman, 1 Episcopal and 11 Catholic.

—M. RENAN'S *Life of Jesus*, which had been seized at Munich, has been restored to circulation by a decree of the Appeal Court of the Province of Upper Bavaria.

—DENTU & Co., of Paris, have published an extraordinary work by M. J. M. CAYLA, on the subject of the Devil, entitled "Le Diable, sa Grandeur et sa Décadence."

—"Queen Crinoline," the well-known Paris farce, has now found its way into the Vienna Carl-theatre, where it is said to "bring the house down" nightly.

—M. DE LAMARTINE has left Paris for Burgundy, where, it is said, he intends completing a play he has already commenced, to be represented next Winter.

—A. le CHEVALIER has brought out a most important work, of great value to naval and military men, entitled *Encyclopædia Militaire et Maritime*.

—The Civil Court of Angoulême, France, has just been called upon to decide the question whether a priest of the Roman Catholic Church can marry.

—The Emperor has commanded a statue of the late King of Wurtemburg to be executed in marble, and placed in one of the galleries at Versailles.

—Shoes made of Kangaroo skin are advertised in the English papers as the most suitable article ever offered to the public for leader feet.

—The second volume of the "Mystères de la Police," has appeared, under the title of *La Police pendant la Revolution et l'Empire*.

—TECHENER & Co., of Paris, have just published a new edition of the letters of Madame de SEVIGNA, edited by M. S. SACY.

—HERMANN MEYER, one of the most promising of the Dusseldorf young painters, expired suddenly some days ago.

—Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN is advertised to appear in London, as *Mazeppa*.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Domestic Items.

—The President of the Sanitary Fair lately held at Baltimore, has forwarded within the last few days $35,000 to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission as the proceeds of the fair. The Treasurer has also lately acknowledged the receipt of $5,000 donated for the same good purpose by two American citizens residing in Japan.

—A number of tourists to the White Mountains have subscribed a purse to pay the expense of effacing an advertisement of a certain kind of "bitters," the proprietor of which has had his card painted upon many prominent objects in the region named.

—Seven thousand cases of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty, etc., were passed in the Second Comptroller's Office last month. Over forty thousand are now on the book, and the average monthly increase is from five to six thousand.

—The York Mills, Biddeford, are decreasing their help, and stopping part of their works, owing to the scarcity of cotton. As soon as what they now have is used, the mills will stop entirely.

—The fire alarm telegraph system is again being agitated in the Cincinnati Council, with every prospect that the present board will authorize the system to be inaugurated.

—Covington, Ky., and the country around it within a radius of ten miles, has been added to the Northern Department, under command of Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

—Some of the Rhode Island mills have recently begun working "erotin" or flax wool, with good success. They say it is a great deal better than shoddy.

—Mr. EMERY POWERS, of Big Wea, Indiana, has left in the Lafayette *Courier* office a stalk of corn *fourteen feet in length*, with two developed ears of corn.

A Widow's Word to the President.

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

How the following letter came into my possession does not matter. Read it as I have read it on this day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with the assurance that it is a copy of a real letter sent to the President. Read it, bearing in mind that it is a woman's letter, in this time of war and weeping, to a President who never forgets that the hope of the country is in the hearts of the people, rather than in the hands of the diplomatists:

APRIL 18, 1864.

President Lincoln:

HONORED SIR: Can you not in your office of Chief Executive of this nation expedite the payment of the dues of deceased soldiers?

Shall those suffer want, who, having given their all to the country, have thus become widowed and impoverished? Could bounties be paid as soon as application was made and proof furnished, the sufferings of thousands would be alleviated. There are many whom self-respect prevents from calling on Relief Societies, as well as from accepting aid when it is tendered; because if their lawful dues in the way of back-pay, bounty and pension, could be paid them they would be above want.

My husband was a young man of energy and talent, just completing his professional education, and just about entering upon what we hoped would be an honorable career in life, when his country called him; and, with patriotism as true as it was earnest, he buckled on the sword.

He left home bearing the commission of First Lieutenant of Company A, in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers. Having acted as Captain of his company for five months, in the absence of that officer, he was, on the 14th of June, 1863, detailed to command a party who were to go with hand-grenades in advance of the main assaulting force and open the attack on Port Hudson.

The evening before the engagement he thus wrote to me: "I am going into battle trusting in God. I shall use my best endeavor to beat the foe. If I fall it will be in a just cause. Do not, even in your secret heart, ever chide me for having left you; but teach our darling babe to honor my memory—tell her I meant only to do my duty. You must hope on as I always have done, even in the face of sorrow, and God will take care of you."

I think he was heroic. With the morrow his bravery was tested, and it is sweet to me to know that it failed not. A terrific fire from the enemy greeted the assailants, yet the forlorn hope men marched up to the very mouth of the rebel cannon, throwing their missiles of destruction into the midst of their foes. The commanding General fell, and confusion followed. The grenadiers threw themselves upon the ground safely, but their leader did not flinch. Duty and patriotism nerved him on as he walked backwards and forwards before his prostrate men, waving his sword and shouting to them to rally. That one man standing alone became a sure mark for the enemy; and while yet the cheering words were being uttered, in a moment, like Enoch, he was not, for "God took him."

I had no fortune, no means of support, and was immediately obliged to leave my infant girl in strangers' hands, and begin the career of a teacher of a public school.

I do not imagine that an exception could be made in my favor in reference to the payment of my dues in advance of others; but why should justice move with such laggard footsteps?

Knowing that your heart beats in sympathy with all who suffer in this war, I have dared to write. Pardon the intrusion.

That God may endue you with grace in these perilous times is the earnest prayer of

Respectfully yours.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

So tender, so touching, so frank, so womanly, so respectful, so delicate—the latter itself makes apology for me in giving its every word to print. Yet I have a definite purpose in doing so.

First—Many such letters come to Washington; not many so clearly written and elegantly expressed, but very many just as touching, just as plainly indicative of heroic womanhood, just as sharply showing the feeling of the people, that there is fault somewhere in settling soldiers' claims, and a general disposition to charge that fault upon some one of the departments.

Second—The people sometimes seem to forget that Congress makes the laws; while it is simply the business of the President and his Cabinet officers and the men under them, to execute the laws. Eighty clerks are at work upon these claim accounts. Last month they examined and settled about seven thousand cases, and during the month some five thousand new ones came in. There are now over forty thousand remaining on the books, and the clerks are engaged upon those dating in the early part of last Fall. If you say, as all these letters impliedly do, that more clerks should be put upon this branch of business, I answer you that Secretary CHASE asked more than once, more than twice, and more than three, for additional clerks in his department, but Congress refused or neglected to provide them. Silence, Justice appears to move with laggard footsteps.

Third—Send the right men to Congress. Send men who mean work, not talk; men who mean help to the war, not hindrance; men who mean to serve the people, not themselves; men who mean true and noble loyalty, not halting and cautious disloyalty. Send men who will honor, not dishonor, the name "legislator;" men of pure spirit and morals, not drunkards and semi-libertines; men who stand as exemplars of our best life, not men who are a constant daily and hourly disgrace to our manhood and our womanhood. Make Congress pure, and you make the Government pure. Make Congress considerate toward the people, and you make Government considerate toward the people. This lady whom suffering has baptized, is right in supporting that the President would help her if he could, but he is as powerless as she is.

Fourth—If I had no purpose to ask the people to send men rather than politicians—good, wise, earnest, pure, honest, thoughtful men—to the next Congress; nor purpose to briefly explain why justice moves with such laggard footsteps; I would print the letter to save the name of another hero—Lieut. RANDALL, Company A, One Hundred and Tenth New-York:

"I am going into battle trusting in God. I shall use my best endeavors to beat the foe. If I fall it will be in a just cause. Do not, even in your secret heart, ever chide me for having left you; but teach our darling babe to honor my memory. Tell her I meant only to do my whole duty. Hope on as I always have, and God will take care of you."

Men of such thought and speech never die. Time and change may hunt them down, may wrestle with them, may overthrow them, may lay them away in nameless graves; but they never die. The great world may seem to forget them, but it does not. Always and forever it keeps them in green and tender memory—and always and forever it exalts them as jewels in its crown. The wife could not speak of herself, and so she only says, "I think he was heroic"—other women, and all men, know he was. Of course he did not flinch when the emergency came—for he has said, "I shall use my best endeavor to beat the foe." Before the peril, had gone the word; before the word, had gone the spirit of his daily life in camp; and now, before all who knew him, forever goes, as a leader, the man himself. "Waking backward and forward before his prostrate men, waiving his sword, and shouting to them to rally"—through the long and bloody year since that day, over the thousands of miles to the field where he stood, and the little figure of this true soldier leaning the forlorn hope rises with the calm and heroic word not alone to his called—"teach her to honor my memory"—but to us all who love the cause for which he fell; not a one to his wife—"nope on, even in the face of sorrow"—but to us all whose hearts are heavy with burdens of pain and longing loss.

SIDNEY.

Mobile.

From the American Cyclopedia.

Mobile, the principal city and only seaport of Alabama, situated on the west side of Mobile River, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, in lat. 30° 41' 20" N., lon. 88° 1' 29" W.; population in 1850, 20,515; in 1860, about 30,000. The corporate limits extend six miles north and south, and two or three miles west from the river. The thickly inhabited part of the city, however, extends for about a mile along the river, and nearly the same distance back to the westward. The site of the city is a sandy plain, gradually rising as it recedes from the water. The streets are generally regular, well paved and shaded. There are several fine public buildings, among which is a handsome market-house, with rooms for the municipal officers in the upper story. The Custom-house has also accommodations for the Post-office and United States Courts. Among the other noticeable buildings are the theatre, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls, Guard-house and tower, and the Barton Academy, occupied by the Public Schools. There are two banks, a savings bank, twenty-three churches, (three Baptist, one Bethel, four Episcopal, eight Methodist, four Presbyterian, and three Roman Catholic, including a fine cathedral, now [1858] nearly completed,) a Jewish synagogue, three orphan asylums, an infirmary conducted by the Sisters of Charity, a city and a marine hospital, several other benevolent institutions, and a literary society with a good library. A medical college was founded in 1859, and has a spacious edifice in course of erection. The suburban villages of Turnerville, Toulminville, Jacksonville, Summerville, Spring Hill, Cottage Hill, &c., near the city, are well supplied with churches and schools. St. Joseph's College, at Spring Hill, and the Academy of the Visitation (for girls), in Summerville, are flourishing institutions, under Roman Catholic control. There are many handsome villas and cottages in the suburbs and environs. Mobile is lighted with gas, and supplied with water of unusual purity and excellence, which is brought a little more than five miles, from the foot of Spring Hill. The construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is to connect Mobile with Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio River, and is now (1860) approaching completion, promises to give fresh impetus to its trade. The Mobile and great Northern Road, also in active progress, will connect it with Montgomery and the roads leading thence to all parts of the Eastern States. Several city and neighborhood railroads are about to be constructed. Among the industrial establishments are two iron foundries, a resin oil factory, several ship-yards, a dry-dock, and a great number of cotton presses. The exports of cotton from the port of Mobile for a period of five years, each ending Aug. 31, have been as follows: 1855–'6, 680,057; 1856–'7, 495,366; 1857–'8, 515,371; 1858–'9, 681,094; 1859–'60, 789,057; average of the five years, 632,308 bales. The other exports consist only of lumber, turpentine, resin-oil, &c., and are small in comparison with the amount and value of the cotton. The whole value of exports and imports for five years, ending Dec. 31, was as follows:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1855	$16,813,005	$441,529
1856	19,917,384	934,850
1857	21,872,493	563,917
1858	28,553,726	654,626
1859	30,679,711	984,140
Average	$23,419,266	$711,120

The trade of Mobile is much hindered by lack of a sufficient depth of water in its harbor. Vessels drawing more than 8 or 10 feet are obliged to anchor in the bay, at a distance of some 25 miles or more from the city, and receive their cargoes by the aid of steamers that ply between the city and the anchorage. By a recent act of the Alabama Legislature a Board of Commissioners has been created, with authority to take measures for deepening the harbor. The climate of Mobile, although debilitating in Summer to some constitutions, is generally healthful, except for occasional visitations, at irregular intervals, of epidemic yellow fever. The following are the seasons in which these visitations have occurred within a quarter of a century: 1837, 1839, 1843, 1847, 1853 and 1858. The epidemics of 1839 and 1853 were the most fatal. In 1853, between Aug. 1 and Oct. 26, there were 1,256 deaths, of which 1,072 were attributed to yellow fever, being supposed to be equivalent to about one-tenth of the population actually resident and remaining within the city during the epidemic. Mobile, however, enjoys the advantage of having high and healthful hills within a few miles north, west and southwest of the city, which afford permanent or Summer residences. Mobile was the original seat of French colonization in the Southwest, and for many years the capital of the colony of Louisiana. In 1702 LEMOINE DE BIENVILLE, acting under the instructions of his brother IBERVILLE, transferred the principal seat of the colony from Biloxi, where it had been established three years previously, to a point on the River Mobile, supposed to be about 26 miles above the present site of the city, where he established a fort to which he gave the name of St. Louis de la Mobile. At the same time he built a fort and warehouse on Isle Dauphine, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The settlement at Biloxi was soon afterward broken up. In 1704 there was an arrival of 20 young girls from France, and the next year of 23 others, selected and sent out under the auspices of the Bishop of Quebec, as wives for the colonists, beside a considerable accession of soldiers for the garrison. Many of the original settlers were Canadians, like Iberville and Bienville. In 1705 occurred a severe epidemic—supposed to be the first recorded visitation of yellow fever—by which 35 persons were carried off. The year 1706 is noted for the "petticoat insurrection," which was a threatened rebellion of the females, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the diet of Indian corn to which they were reduced. The colony, meanwhile, frequently suffered from famine, as well as from the attacks of Indians, although relieved by occasional supplies sent from the mother country. In 1711 the settlement was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and flood, in consequence of which it was removed to its present situation. In 1712 the King of France made a grant of the whole colony to ANTOINE CROZAT, a wealthy French merchant, and in the following year BIENVILLE was superseded as Governor by M. DE LA MOTTE CADILLAC. In 1717 CROZAT relinquished his grant to the French Government, and BIENVILLE was reinstated. In 1723 the seat of the Colonial Government was transferred to New-Orleans. In 1763, by the treaty of Paris, Mobile, with all that portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi and north of Bayou Iberville, Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, passed into the possession of Great Britain. In 1780 the fort—the name of which had been changed to Fort Coode, and subsequently by the British to Fort Charlotte—was captured by the Spanish Gen. Don GALVEZ, and in 1783 its occupancy was confirmed to Spain by the cession to that Power of all the British possessions on the Gulf of Mexico. On April 13, 1813, the Spanish Commandant, CAYETANO PERES, surrendered the fort and town to Gen. WILKINSON, since which time it has continued in possession of the United States. At that period the population, which in 1785 had amounted to 746, was estimated at only 300, (exclusive of the garrison,) half of whom were blacks. In December, 1819, Mobile was incorporated as a city.

Mobile, the name of a river and bay in the southern part of Alabama, derived from a tribe of Indians (the Mauvillians, or Mobilians) who inhabited the adjacent country at the time of its first settlement by Europeans. The River Mobile is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee. A few miles below this point it divides into two branches, the eastern one of which takes the name of Tensas, the western retaining that of Mobile. Before reuniting, both these streams separate into several other subdivisions, all of which meet in one common embouchure at the head of Mobile Bay. The length of the Mobile River is about 80 miles, and its general direction is south. In the lower part of its course the banks are marshy and alluvial. The Bay of Mobile is about 30 miles in length from north to south, with a general width of 10 or 12 miles, except where it expands, on the southeast, into the subsidiary Bay of Bon Secours, which extends some 8 or 10 miles further to the eastward. The entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile Point on the east, and Dauphine Island on the west, is about 2 miles wide, and is commanded by Fort Morgan on Mobile Point, and Fort Gaines (yet unfinished) on Dauphine Island. The bay has another outlet on the southwest through Grant's Pass, north of Dauphine Island, which communicates with Mississippi Sound. Through this channel steamers and other vessels of light draft generally pass when plying between Mobile and New-Orleans. The bar in front of the main entrance of the bay admits of the passage of vessels drawing 21 or 22 feet. The ordinary anchorage for ships is 4 or 5 miles within the entrance of the bay. The whole of the upper portion of the bay is shallow, and is supposed to be gradually filling up with sedimentary deposits from the rivers that flow into it. Measures are now (1860) in progress, however, for the opening of a channel for ships to the City of Mobile. There is a revolving light on Mobile Point; a fixed light on Sand Island, 3 miles south, and immediately in front of the entrance, and another on Choctaw Point, at the head of the bay, a little below the City of Mobile.

Mobile Point, the apex of a long, low, narrow, sandy peninsula, between the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Bon Secours Bay and Navy Cove on the north. The point is the eastern limit of the entrance into Mobile Bay. It is the site of Fort Morgan, a work constructed at an expense of about $1,250,000. Fort Morgan is built on the site of Fort Bowyer, famous for the repulse of an attack by the British, Sept. 14, 1814. The fort, which was very imperfectly constructed, was commanded by Maj. LAWRENCE, with a garrison of only 130, including men and officers, and 20 pieces of artillery. It was attacked by a squadron of two sloops-of-war and two brigs, assisted by 600 Indians on land, with whom were associated 130 marines from the ships. The attack continued for three hours, when the enemy were repulsed, with the loss of the *Hermes*, Commodore PEAGE'S flag-ship, which ran aground and was burned, and 232 men killed and wounded. Eight of the garrison were killed. After the battle of New-Orleans Fort Bowyer was again invested by the whole British force, to which LAWRENCE surrendered, Feb. 12, 1815.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

An Advance by Schofield—The Rebels Deceived—The Desired Point Gained.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Aug. 3.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the distant booming of artillery, on our right, awoke us from the quietude that had existed all the morning, and attracted attention to that portion of the line. Hastening to the extreme right, I found that the artillery firing was caused by SCHOFIELD, who moved round to the right and was taking position upon LOGAN'S right, with a view of covering the Macon Railway with his artillery. As he advanced, slight skirmishing took place; but so feeble was the enemy's opposition that he established his line in half an hour, and immediately intrenched, with insignificant loss. The artillery firing extended along the line of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps. No skirmishing of importance took place on the right during the afternoon. To-night, SCHOFIELD holds the right, with BAIRD and DAVIS of the Fourteenth Corps, supporting. WOOD'S division, for some days on the right, moved this morning, and took position with the other divisions of the Twentieth, on the centre.

From 12 until 4 the artillery and skirmishers on both sides were exceedingly silent, but at 4 P. M. four or five guns woke the forest on the left, six miles distant. Hastening to the left, I arrived just in time to witness a demonstration on the Fourth Corps. Gen. STANLEY, who, with WOOD'S and GROSS'S divisions, and WAGNER'S and BRADLEY'S brigades of NEWTON'S division were throwing forward a strong skirmish line to create a diversion in favor of the right, and give the enemy the impression that we seriously contemplated an assault upon his right. The skirmishers of each brigade were strengthened by the addition of one regiment. At 5 o'clock the whole line advanced with yells and cheers, under a terrific cannonading from the rebel forts, four in number, which fired with great rapidity, but far in the rear of the skirmishers upon the main line, who, in their works, laughed at the shower of iron and lead that fell harmlessly among them. Gross met but slight opposition, and pushed forward several hundred yards with HUGEN, of WOOD'S division, who received only a few shots, and carried the rebel pits. KNEFFLER and GIBSON carried positions that were inferior for defence to those already possessed, and, as they encountered strong resistance, they did not pursue that advantage. WOOD lost about fifteen men, slightly wounded, including Capt. NIPPER, Eighth Kansas, and five men killed. He captured about thirty prisoners.

WAGNER carried the rebel pits in front of a powerful redoubt star fort, and advanced to within 100 yards of it, which he held until WOOD left back, when he retired his left and retains 100 yards of ground on his right, where he connects with BRADLEY, who advanced his right about 400 yards and his left 100. BRADLEY met with considerable opposition, but the most obstinate resistance was in front of WAGNER, GIBSON and KNEFFLER, who were met by a cross-fire of artillery and a rebel line of battle. All the troops behaved splendidly, and advanced so boldly that the enemy supposed the assaults to be an attack to carry his works, and consequently put forth strenuous efforts to resist it. NEWTON and STANLEY captured a number of prisoners. To-night the line is geographically advanced at some points, and at the hour I write (9 P. M.) only an occasional musket is heard. This demonstration, attended by very very small loss (probably forty will cover it,) demonstrates the fact previously credited, that the enemy's works are covered by a very thin line of raw conscripts, with a few veterans as skirmishers. Had we seriously attacked it, the works could have been carried with slight loss, and the enemy, flanked, compelled to evacuate. Such, however, was not SHERMAN'S programme. He is in no hurry to quarter upon the good folk of the "Gate City," so long as there is a chance to get in the rear of HOOD, and cut him off, or, by harassing the erratic fellow, provoke another attack, which is sure to leave him nothing but the feathers of his bloodthirsty minions, whose numbers are daily growing smaller and beautifully less. HOOD is a stubborn old stick, in whose nature the mule nature predominates, and he will not give up while a door is open for him to get out. We expect warm work to-morrow. We have massed very heavily on the rebel line of retreat, and the troops have become so impatient to enter Atlanta and have an end of the row for the present, that it will be dangerous to restrain them. Should the enemy not evacuate after to-night's demonstration look out for a crash to-morrow or the following day.

I append the casualties of yesterday.

RETURN OF M'COOK.

Gen. ED. MCCOOK, who was reported as defeated and captured, has just arrived in with twelve hundred men, having scattered the rebel cavalry to the four winds, and cut his way gallantly through the solid lines of rebel infantry that confronted him. All your readers will be delighted to hear that Col. HARRISON, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, is not dead, but pained to learn that he is missing and probably a prisoner. The object of the expedition has been accomplished. One hundred loaded cars were burned besides the destruction of the road and wagon train.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

Gen. MCCOOK brings in an *Appeal* of the 21, which has rebel intelligence of STONEMAN'S raid on their rear. The rebels are fearfully nervous over the raider's movements, who, the *Appeal* says, has threatened Macon and disappeared somewhere, after having everything waste behind him. Nobody knows where he is destined or at what point to intercept him. In this line, however, STONEMAN'S objective point is well known, and should he reach it and accomplish his object, he will have performed the most daring feat of the war and reaped a rich harvest of fresh laurels as a cavalry commander. The same paper announces that STONEMAN has burned the bridge over the Coney River on the Macon and Augusta Road, thus entirely severing communication with the East.

Heavy Picket Firing—Shelling the City—Trying to Force the Enemy to Attack.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

During the entire night and until daylight this morning heavy picket firing was carried on in front of NEWTON, WILLIAMS and the Sixteenth Corps, caused by the advance of our picket line last evening. SUTTERMEISTER, of the Eleventh Indiana Battery, gave the city a warm cannonading by his 20-pounders, which deposited their shells in the heart of the modern Sodom. One shell every five minutes would be heard tearing through the woods and houses in the outskirts of the city. The demonstration yesterday on the left, to draw off the enemy from his left, was not very successful, for the enemy to-day were moving to our right.

Early this morning PALMER received orders to attack the enemy's left on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, with the view of discovering his strength, and, if possible, reaching the railroad. Demonstrations were to be made by BLAIR, LOGAN, DODGE and SCHOFIELD to cover the assault.

The morning was spent in making dispositions of the troops, and at two o'clock DAVIS' division, under Brig.-Gen. MORGAN, was withdrawn from the rear of SCHOFIELD, left, to cover BAIRD'S flank, while the latter made the assault, supported on his left by JOHNSON, with CASLIN'S and KING'S brigades. MORGAN, with DILLWORTH'S brigade in advance, moved up an open field on BAIRD'S right, and while advancing to take position, with DILLWORTH'S skirmishers thrown forward, an aid from Gen. PALMER rode up, and ordered the division to countermarch, and take position in the trenches with JOHNSON. The cause assigned for this change of programme was that the enemy, not knowing our intended attack, was preparing to inaugurate one upon us. MORGAN at once retired, and took the position assigned him. Soon after HOWARD made demonstrations with the Army of the Tennessee, with artillery and skirmishers, who made a brilliant dash forward, and wrested from the enemy his line of rifle pits. SCHOFIELD, with his artillery, raised quite a dust about the city and the suburbs known as White Hall. Slight skirmishing ensued, but the enemy failed to make an attack. The demonstration of our troops was successful in developing the fact the enemy had massed on our right with artillery and infantry, and were prepared to contest the possession of the railroad. COX, HASKELL, SCOFIELD, and other General officers, with their staffs, rode up and down the line, vigilantly awaiting the first evidences of the oncoming rebel column, determined to fall upon it and crush it beyond hope; but they were disappointed, and forced to be content with the possession of advanced positions and the capture of a number of prisoners. The enemy have either removed their artillery from the front of the city proper, or are meditating some new scheme, as not a shell has been given in return for the visitors sent them from our lines.

The city is now almost entirely evacuated, and scarcely a family remains. The majority have gone South, but a number are lurking about in a safe distance in the rear, awaiting the occupation of the city by our forces to return. Deserters report the houses much shattered by our shells.

LATER, 10 P. M.

A sharp skirmish is progressing on the extreme right, about eight miles distant, and a warm artillery duel is on the boards. There, now, is the distant roll of the 20-pounders. Which fire rapidly and constantly. It may be that long-expected rebel attack, or it may be caused by a Federal picket venturing out too far and creating a scare among the nervous Johnnys.

Atlanta not Evacuated—Details of McCook's Raid—A Brilliant Charge Through Rebel Infantry—Tidings from Stoneman—Garrard's Raid into Covington, Ga.—Complete Success of the Expedition.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The enemy has not yet evacuated Atlanta, though some such movement has been looked upon as probable, for the last ten days. Our army has sullied from the east and north of Atlanta to the west, the extreme left covering the city on the north, while the extreme right now is southwest of the city, running parallel with the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and near enough, were the country favorable, to command it with artillery. An extension of our right, until it reaches the only line of railroad left Atlanta, and that running south, seems to be in progress. The enemy, however, prolong their lines in the same direction, and fortify themselves in one or two parallels, just west of the railroad. When the Twenty-third Corps, a night or two ago, was shifted from the north of Atlanta to our extreme right, the enemy made a corresponding movement, leaving enough men in the intrenchments north of the city to hold them, as was developed by the demonstration of the Fourth Corps last evening. The works of the enemy completely environ the city, and are very strong; too strong to be carried by assault. The question of getting into Atlanta seems to depend upon our ability to cut their remaining line of communication, which we are not at all unlikely to do at any moment. HOOD will probably be compelled to withdraw sooner or later, (experience renders one conservative when penning a prophesy,) on account of what his men term "another cowardly flanking movement."

HOOD is making good use of his militia reserves. Every man in Georgia, capable of bearing arms, is arrayed against us, and, behind fortifications, they are, of course, formidable. Four or five weeks of such campaigning as we have down here will turn militia into veterans, and render them as indifferent to the viperish whisk of a bullet, as those who have been listening to it for the last three years. HOOD'S regular troops have, undoubtedly, suffered very heavily in the late battles, and his tactics are to preserve them, now that he has (to repeat the growl of a rebel picket in reply to a question of one of our skirmishers, as to how many men they had left) "not more than enough for two more killings." Rebel veterans, of course, are posted on the skirmish lines, but the trenches are held by militia, while the regular troops are distributed in the rear as reserves, from whence they are speedily thrown forward, in case of an assault. It is presumed by those who should know, that the number of militia in HOOD'S army fully equals his old, regularly-organized troops. Were it not for them, he could not confront us another day; but, if he retreats to the east, toward Augusta, or the southeast, toward Savannah or Macon, the only directions open to him, they must prove a cumbersome element, and one that will enhance the perils and discouragements of such a movement.

We are within about two miles of the city. The road that runs in front of the tent in which I am writing enters the main street of Atlanta just that far distant. Save on our extreme left, however, we can see nothing of Atlanta, for the intervening forests and broken country. Being so near one of the largest cities in the South, we might reasonably expect to emerge from the primitive forests, which have been our habitation for so many weeks. But neither villas nor gardens, country seats nor pleasant drives are encountered. Dirt roads, an occasional log-house and unshorn old forests are alone what we see two miles from the famous Gate City.

THE RAID OF M'COOK.

Gen. ED. MCCOOK, as you already know, has reached Marietta with a large portion of his command, having forced a passage of the Chattahoochee through a greatly superior force which had cut off his retreat in all directions. Every statement goes to corroborate the fact that he fought the enemy with unusual desperation, and cut his way through them by a grand charge in solid column, which deserves to rank with the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war. In doing so, he was compelled to abandon over five hundred rebel prisoners of war, including seventy-two commissioned officers, from Colonels down; also to abandon two guns, which were, however, previously spiked, and the carriages broken to pieces. After crossing Chattahoochee, he made his way in excellent order to Rome, then changed direction to the east, toward Marietta.

Out of 2,600 men who accompanied him, about 1,500 have returned. Many stragglers would undoubtedly turn up, as all men who became dismounted as the raid progressed were apportioned into squads, placed in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and told to make their way into our lines as best they could. I do not believe, however, that MCCOOK'S loss will fall below 1,000 killed, wounded and missing—and a large proportion of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A party of refugees and deserters, not the most trustworthy sources of information, arrived yesterday at Washington, and report that heavy reinforcements have been sent to Gen. EARLY from Richmond. They also bring a report of a serious state of disaffection, amounting almost to mutiny, among portions of the rebel troops, who are said to be restrained with difficulty from deserting and returning home. It would be pleasant to believe these stories.

There is no intelligence of importance from either GRANT or SHERMAN.

The Richmond *Examiner* mentions a report that Gen. SAM JONES, in command at Charleston, has placed a large number of newly arrived Federal officers under the fire of Gen. FOSTER'S guns, since the recent exchange. This is certainly quite in accordance with the usual practice of the rebel authorities, who stick at no deception to gratify their fiendish thirst for revenge. Of course, as soon as the fact of their renewal of that barbarous practice is established, the Government will be compelled to retaliate in kind; and should the result be the same in the second case, it may prove to be at last a very simple and expeditious method of securing the exchange of all the Federal officers now held by the rebels.

The *Tallahassee*, the new rebel pirate, is busy at her work of destruction off the coast. The Confederate officer in command of her reports that she ran the blockade at Wilmington about a fortnight since, and had burned several vessels before falling in with those already reported as captured and destroyed. The pilot-boat *James Fund* has been made a tender to the pirate, which is also said to be attended by a Nova Scotia bark.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, we have dates from Panama to the 5th inst. The intelligence from the South American Republics, shows an increasing determination of the people to resist the unjust demands of Spain. Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* is Mr. SALGAR, Minister from the United States of Columbia to the United States of America.

The Springfield *Republican* relates the following: A person, appearing to be about 16 years old, and professing to be an orphan, named HENRY E GOODWIN, who was trying to get money to prepare for College, obtained work at the Briggs Iron-Works, in Lanesboro', Mass., several days ago, and by his intelligent and modest manner, won the esteem of his employers. On Friday of last week he was taken ill, and went to his room, in the attic of MUNSON'S Hotel, where he remained until the next morning, when he went down, though evidently quite sick, and asked that a bowl of gruel might be sent to him. He then returned, and remained again all day, getting no gruel and no one going to him. At night he again crawled down stairs, and said that he was very much worse. Mr. MUNSON then sent word to the selectmen that they must take care of him. They did so, but on Monday a physician pronounced his case hopeless. While insensible, the doctor made an examination of his bowels, and discovered that his patient was a woman, not having suspected the fact before, although her voice and small feet and hands had attracted his attention. During the night she continued insensible or deranged, and died on Tuesday morning. From letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of LERMAN UNDERHILL, a soldier in Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New-Orleans. The supposition is that she assumed her disguise to obtain money to support her children, and died from over-exertion for those she loved. Her conduct throughout has been beyond reproach. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among her effects, and was, doubtless, intended for defence against insult. She had worked at farming in Dalton and Pittsfield within a few months, but could not retain her situation as it was too hard work for her.

Says the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 12th: "We heard yesterday a very good joke on Gen. HUNTER and staff, which, though it occurred some time ago, has never appeared in print. When the General was moving from Parkersburgh to Cumberland via Clarksburgh, it was decided by the military authorities at the latter place to fire a salute upon the arrival of the train. The guns were brought out, and when the whistle was heard the firing commenced. Instantly the lights were put out and every man upon the train dropped flat upon the floor of the cars, supposing the train was being fired upon by the rebels. The alarm which was felt for a time was soon turned into merriment when the facts were made known."

The Light-house Board has issued a notice that the new light-house at Cape Charles, north side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, having been completed, a light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 7th of September next, and every day thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.

Substitutes are now worth $1,000 a head at Concord, N. H., and are in most cases such as will prove a curse to our army. The towns pay no attention to the law limiting the amount of bounty, some of them continuing to pay the large sums they offered before the act passed, and others evading the law.

The State which originated the Liquor Law has relapsed as much from it as the other States that adopted it. A correspondent in Maine writes: "The Maine Law is a dead letter—just as dead as a door nail. You can get any sort of liquor you want at public houses as readily and as easily as if the Maine Law were never enacted, and no one dares to prevent it."

A Wisconsin lieutenant in the army writes "to eight young ladies, residing in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan," to caution them against answering advertisements under the head "Wanted, correspondence, for mutual cultivation." All answers to such invitations are laughed at and subjected to the jeers of officers and soldiers. He says: "I know of one young lady who is the laughing stock of a whole regiment, and many of them are or were friends and neighbors of hers, not two years ago. Her fair name and character are blighted, and one who has counted on her being something more than a friend to him in the future, has cast her aside, and her letters of truth to him, are unanswered, or returned unopened. Ladies, good bye. Learn from this to do better. Write to your own and tried soldier friends and relatives, and none other."

The Chinese in California are slow to embrace the Christian religion. Sabbath Schools have been formed in San Francisco, but the attendance is very small. To induce a large number of Celestials to attend, the magic lantern and some other apparatus have been brought in as auxiliary aids. These have been used in endeavoring to give profitable as well as entertaining instruction.

A spirited, patriotic lady in Michigan, who has lost one son by rebel bullets, and has another in the army, said, on reading that the assumption of the rebel war debt was one of the conditions of peace, that she never would pay a cent of it, but would die in defence of her property before it should contribute to so vile a tax.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at uniform prices. Wheat and Oats were heavy and drooping. Corn, Whisky and New Mess Pork attracted more attention, and were on the advance. A fair inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars, Tallow, Wool, Hides and Tobacco. The Freight market was inactive, owing in part to the high claims of ship-owners. There are 576 vessels of all classes in port.

The Mexican Empire and Recognition.

Viewed in the light of the fact that Gen. URAGA has formally given in his adhesion to the cause of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and of the cotemporaneous report that a large portion of the French military force is being withdrawn from Mexico, Lord PALMERSTON'S words at the close of Parliament on the question of recognizing the new Government have a bitterly tantalizing meaning. Even the conservative tone of the British Minister, wherein he deprecates the necessity which has compelled the leading European Powers even to entertain the question of recognition, becomes more stinging in view of accomplished facts than if the speech had been one of exultation over the downfall of the republic.

No one can be deceived as to the double application which Lord PALMERSTON wished his explanation to bear. In hesitating to recognize the new order of things in Mexico, or rather in emphasizing, as he did, the necessity imposed upon the Queen's Government of first assuring itself of the stability of the Government which has taken the place of the Republic at the capital, and in a portion of the outlying territory, Lord PALMERSTON aimed at conveying the intimation that the rule by which he was guided was one general, more than special, in its bearings—a rule, in short, as applicable to revolted States as to conquered Provinces. With this double priming, a fair hit, it must be admitted, was made by the astute leader of the British Commons. A pointed intimation was conveyed to France that a premature recognition of the Austrian Archduke might establish precedents whose application to other disordered communities on the American Continent might involve an international war. A hasty recognition of an imported Austrian Prince as Emperor of Mexico, beside being a premium offered for similar enterprises elsewhere, would furnish both the Emperor of France and the rebel agents, who evidently share his confidence, with one of the most powerful arguments in favor of a more formal recognition of DAVIS' dominion over a portion of the South. There is no plea of equity or of right that can now be urged in behalf of the Prince MAXIMILIAN'S claims to the throne of Mexico, that might not be urged by the active sympathizers with rebellion for DAVIS' right of possession in a portion of certain States of the Union. The mere fact that the Austrian Prince has apparently a firmer hold on the throat of his subjects than the chief of the Confederacy has on his; or rather the fact that DAVIS' reign is contested by the whole power of the Government of the United States, while that of MAXIMILIAN is, for the moment at least, only contested by disjointed and ill-conditioned bands of republicans, would be held not to alter the principle that, *de jure*, the two potentates ought to occupy, at least for the time, the same position in the eyes of independent nations.

The cautious, and at the same time liberal, view of the Mexican situation put forward by Lord PALMERSTON, has the entire commendation of the better section of the London press; and it would be impossible to express a juster opinion as to the relation which a neutral power should occupy in regard to the Franco-Mexican revolutionary project, than that which is given in the latest number of the London *Star*. That journal says:

"The version which the Premier gives of the policy of Government materially differs from that set forth by the Under Secretary, and indicates a caution which is much more desirable than a policy of precipitation. The substantial difference between the two answers will probably cause some speculation as to which more correctly indicates the actual position of the Government, or whether there has been any change of Cabinet policy since the date of Mr. LAYARD'S information. We do not care to speculate upon a subject so little likely to lead to a satisfactory result, but, accepting the words of the Premier in their legitimate acceptation, we are glad to believe that there will be no unseemly haste in the important act of recognition, such as might leave an impression that we regarded as a trifling peccadillo the blood shed in Mexico to compel Mexicans to submit to French dictation, or that might place us in an undignified position should the French version of the Aztec Empire not reach beyond the preliminary stages. There is no room for dispute that the portion of Mexico held by the French troops which constitute the pillars of the new empire, is not much more than 100,000 out of 1,000,000 square miles of territory. No doubt they have mastered some of the best military positions, and their occupation of the Capital is most significant; but the fact cannot be overlooked that the late ruler, JUAREZ, is still at the head of considerable forces,—is recognized as the undoubted chief of the Mexicans themselves, and also by the United States, which has a more direct interest in the question of Mexican Government than we can pretend to possess. That JUAREZ represented the best of the Mexican parties—the party opposed to ecclesiastical intolerance and reaction—will not probably weigh much with the British Cabinet, should the position of MAXIMILIAN become thoroughly established; but at least there is no necessity for the British people hastening to aid in depriving JUAREZ of all chance of recovering his position. The recognition of MAXIMILIAN by the great Powers would undoubtedly tend to discourage the struggling patriots, and give the victory to the despicable and sordid clique who have hastened to sell their country to a foreigner. This is not a mission in which Great Britain can take part with honor or consistency. If events shall show that there is not patriotism enough among the Mexicans successfully to resist the imposition upon them of a foreign ruler, protected by foreign bayonets, then we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to acknowledge the actually existing power."

Here is the whole logic of the case. The Liberalists of Mexico can have no reason to complain, if, after every chance has been afforded them to show whether they can reassert their power in the government of the country, the neutral powers shall open correspondence with whatever party in Mexico has *de facto* possession of the reins of administration. As the London *Star* puts it, nations would be compelled, however reluctantly, to acknowledge the actual existing powers. If, as we are now positively assured, URAGA has given up the struggle, either in disgust or despair, the hopes of a Liberalist resurrection become seriously blasted; and there will shortly be little to withstand the progress of the new absolutist rule but disjointed bands of irresponsible guerrillas.

France and the Vienna Conference.

The Vienna Conference has undertaken to effect what the London Conference failed to accomplish—The solution of the Dano-German difficulty. That is, Prussia, Austria and King CHRISTIAN have taken the matter out of the hands of the Western Powers, and have set about settling the question in their own way. But though they, as the actual parties to the squabble, have the best right to determine the grounds of compromise, it is not by any means certain that they will be permitted to do so. The conferring diplomats may decide indeed whether the Duchies are to be united in a single State, and whether the Danish sovereign or the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, or his Russian rival, is to wield its sceptre; but beyond this, they will hardly be privileged to go. England, doubtless, taught by past experience, will intermeddle no more in the business. Such, however, is not the intention of France. The rumor touching the contemplated annexation of the Danish Kingdom to the Germanic Confederation has evidently alarmed NAPOLEON, and aroused him from his apathy. The idea of a Germany with an extensive seaboard and a formidable navy, was not calculated to promote the tranquillity of the Imperial mind, and his Majesty determined to thwart, if possible, the consummation of this scheme. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was accordingly instructed to address dispatches to the representatives of France at the Courts of Copenhagen, Vienna and Berlin, touching the negotiations in progress at the Austrian capital. These missives convey at once a warning and a menace to the belligerent Powers. The conferring Powers, says the French Minister, must not suppose they are free to act as they think proper because England declines to take part in the negotiations. If the arrangements entered into are contrary to equity and right, the hour of expiation will assuredly come. Should CHRISTIAN the Ninth manifest a greater regard for his *personal* interests than for the interests of the nation over which he was placed by the Treaty of 1852—should he violate said treaty by ceding to Germany that portion of Schleswig the inhabitants of which are exclusively of Danish origin and character—on what basis would rest his title to the Danish crown? Germany, of course, may sanction the annexation of a fragment of the Scandinavian race to her Confederation—but, if she does, that Confederation ceases to be Teutonic, and she tramples on the Treaties of 1815. Now, the French would be the last of European Governments to find fault with Austria and Prussia for disregarding the acts of the Congress of Vienna. France, however, cannot, without protest, permit the desecration of an old right, merely that the pleasure of those Powers may be adopted as a substitute. If the old and written law, which fixes the limits of the Confederation, be cast to the winds, it must be only on condition that it shall be replaced by the new law of the right of nationalities.

Such are the arguments employed by the Minister of NAPOLEON to deter the conferring Powers from broaching any proposition for the cession of Danish territory to the German Bund. If King CHRISTIAN assents even to the cession of Danish Schleswig, he violates the Convention of 1852, and forfeits his title to the Danish crown. If Austria and Prussia accept the boon, and annex non-Germanic soil to the Union, they trample on that instrument which created the Confederation, and destroy the very foundation of the edifice. But if it be so heinous an offence in the estimation of the French Emperor for any of the parties to the Vienna Conference to sanction the cession of a corner of the little province of Schleswig to Germany, what an unpardonable crime would it not be in his eyes, were the annexation of all Denmark to the Confederation to be determined on. Surely nothing less than the dethronement of King CHRISTIAN, the dissolution of the Bund, and the emancipation of the Poles, Hungarians, and Venetians could atone for a delinquency like this. The diplomats who are in conclave at Vienna, and the Powers which they represent, had therefore better beware.

THE RICHMOND MISSION.—Mr. EDMUND KIRKE, who recently visited Richmond in company with Rev. Col. JACQUES, as independent peace negotiators, delivered a lecture at Pawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday last, in which he made certain statements as to the character of his mission. He said that he went to Richmond with "propositions, on the basis of which he might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. DAVIS." Subsequently he said: "I had a considerable conversation with Mr. DAVIS, in which I had indirectly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States." "Mr. DAVIS," he tells us, "declared such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that, rather than submit to them, they would stake their whole property and their national existence."

The American Aborigines—The Indian Territory.

We spoke yesterday of the necessity of some arrangement being made advantageous to the Indians, as well as to the prospective white settlers, in the splendid region designated the Indian Territory. The necessities of our Western growth demand the useful occupation of this region, and we believe it is possible to secure it. We propose to state the present position of the Indian nations who occupy the important territory lying between Kansas and Texas, Arkansas and New-Mexico.

The region near Chattanooga, over which SHERMAN'S victorious legions were lately operating, was formerly the home of the nations now living in the Indian Territory. These consist of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, a small body of Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Senecas, Quapaws, and a number of nomadic tribes, known as the Iunies, Kechees, Kiowas, Washitas, etc. According to an estimate made in 1860, the census not having been regularly taken owing to the disturbed condition of the frontier, the population of the territory was as follows: Indians, 65,080; colored—slaves, 7,369; free, 404; whites, 1,988; a total of 75,431. Of this population, the Cherokees had about of Indians, 26,000; Creeks, 15,000; Choctaws, 10,000; Chickasaws, 3,000; other civilized tribes, 1,000; and the others about 10,000. The Cherokees had 2,504 slaves among 384 owners. The Choctaws, 2,297, among 384 owners. The Creeks, 1,651, among 267 owners. The Chickasaws, 917, among 118 owners. The average of slave population was about 12½ per cent., or one to eight Indians. The Choctaws had 802 resident whites, and 67 free colored; the Cherokees 713 whites, and 17 free colored; the Creeks, 319 whites, and 227 free colored; the Chickasaws, 146 whites and 13 free colored; the Seminoles owned no slaves, and intermarry with the negroes. They were 8 whites and 30 free colored. It is a noteworthy fact that this tribe were entirely loyal, with the exception of about forty warriors. It is also noteworthy that the Choctaw Nation, which had the largest slave and white population, was the bitterest supporter of the rebellion. From it came the principal portion of the Indian regiments in the rebel Gen. COOPER'S command, who for more than a score of years was the agent of this tribe. We believe there is not a full-blooded Indian left among the Choctaws. Almost exclusively the full-blood members of the different nations remained loyal, while the half and quarter bloods are in sympathy with the Confederacy. There are noteable exceptions to this, as in the case of the Cherokee Chief, JOHN ROSS, and his influential family, who have but little Indian blood in them; and of STAND WAITIE, the rebel Cherokee leader, who is a full blood.

The territory occupied by these nations is one of the most desirable regions on the continent, situated between latitude 33° 30′ and 37° north, and longitude 94° 20′ and 100° west; with a length, east and west, of 320 miles; a breadth, north and south, of 220 miles; and a total area of 74,127 square miles, or 47,441,480 acres; its climate is salubrious and inviting, and the soil is fertile in the extreme, producing all the cereals of the temperate zone in abundance. The vallies of the Spring, Grand, Neosho, Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers, are inexhaustible in fertility. Under the impetus of emigration their prairies would become one of the great corn granaries of the world. The vallies of the Canadian and Red Rivers are among the most productive cotton growing sections in the South. In every respect it is a delightful and inviting region. Well watered and timbered, with magnificent prairies, it is scarcely possible that the intrusive and transforming feet of the white men can be kept from its occupation. What is to become of the Indian nations who now occupy it? and what are to be the future relations the territory will hold to the movements of white emigration and labor, are questions which may properly be mooted?

When secession culminated in open treason, the necessities of the hour temporarily severed the control of the National Government over these nations. The Federal posts in their midst were surrendered to the rebels. Capt. (now General) STURGIS retreated from Fort Smith in the night, and escaped with his command to Kansas. The South had been preparing for years to carry the Indians with them. A large portion of the Cherokees and Creeks, and all of the Choctaws and Chickasaws sided with the rebels. All of the nations were compelled or induced to form treaties with the Richmond Government. ALBERT PIKE negotiated them. In the original draft of these treaties, the annuities, &c., given by the National Government, were reaffirmed by the rebels, some additions made, and an agreement entered into to admit a delegate to the Confederate Congress who should be jointly elected by the various nations. These people were then very prosperous. The Cherokees were probably the richest community in the world. The different nations had reached quite a high state of civilization. The land was held in common, each cultivating what amount they wished. Their school funds were very large. They have written constitutions, and limited representatives and elective governments. The female seminaries at Tahlahquah, the chief Cherokee town, were splendid institutions, occupying handsome brick buildings.

All of this is changed. The slaves have in great part become free. Both armies, by turns, have fed from the vast herds of cattle belonging to the Indians, their towns and dwellings were destroyed or sacked; while the mortality among them has, indeed, been fearful. In the Winter of '61'-2, a large body of Creeks and Cherokees declared for the Union, and after fighting three battles, were defeated in the third and compelled to flee precipitously to Kansas. Their number was swelled by various accessions to at least eight thousand, most of whom remained for a considerable time in that State. At least one-third died from exposure and famine. Two regiments were raised among the warriors, and placed under command of white officers. A third was afterward raised from a Cherokee regiment in the rebel service, which joined us in a body, during the first campaign for the reoccupation of the territory in the Summer of '62. This Indian brigade has served with gallantry and efficiency in all the campaigns of the army under Gen. BLUNT. It was at Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Honey Springs, Cabin Creek, the defeat of COBELL near Fort Smith, and in a large number of engagements of lesser importance. For four months during last Summer, the brigade under Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, held the line of the Arkansas, keeping the Cherokee country clear, and a line of communication and supply of nearly two hundred miles open. He never had more than three thousand men, twenty-five hundred of whom were Indians, while the rebels had from five to seven thousand, about one-third of whom were Indians, the remainder being Texas and Arkansas troops. The rebel Indian regiments consisted of one Cherokee, two Creek and three Choctaw, none of which were more than half full.

Since our occupation, important changes have been recognized by the Cherokees. Their Legislature has abolished Slavery; declared *all*, without distinction of color, born in the nation, to be citizens; disfranchised the rebels; and otherwise legislated against them. Treaties have been made with the loyal Creeks to the same purpose. Both these nations agree to give lands to their freed people. A large number of their able bodied slaves are serving in the Kansas colored regiments.

Predicating their claims upon this state of affairs, the Cherokee Chief, JOHN ROSS, visited Washington and asked, for his own and the other nations, that the original treaty stipulations be fulfilled, and the Indians maintained inviolate in occupation of the territory they now hold. The question is one fraught with difficulty, and involves the whole subject of the future disposition of the Indian tribes. The present abnormal relation of these nations to the General Government demands a settlement. The question, whether, if advisable, it be possible to keep their fertile territory uncoveted by the white man, and free from the incursions of the emigrant army finding its way westward from the seaboard, deserve careful consideration? They can be more readily met and solved at this than at any future time.

The Rights of Alien Authors in England.

An important copyright case has recently been decided in the English Court of Chancery, which will have a peculiar interest for all foreign *littérateurs*, especially American.

Miss MARIAN S. CUMMINS, an American lady, resident in Canada, having written a novel styled *Haunted Hearts*, sold the copyright thereof to SAMPSON LOW & Co., of Ludgate Hill, London, who in due time published the work, entered it at Stationer's Hall, and delivered copies of it at the British Museum, and the former institution, as required by law. Shortly after the publication of the book, however, the proprietors discovered that the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE were bringing out a cheap edition of this same work, of which they had by some means or other obtained a copy from the United States. Low & Co. immediately addressed a letter to the rival house, announcing to the trespassers that they had purchased the book from the authoress, and that they alone were entitled to publish it. This letter elicited no reply, but to a subsequent one an answer was returned, which stated that as no international copyright existed between England and America, the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE were of opinion that they had as good a right to publish the work in question as SAMPSON LOW himself. The latter gentleman had now no alternative, save to appeal to the law for protection, and so he filed a bill in chancery, calling on the offending parties to show cause why they should not be prohibited from proceeding with the publication of the book. This the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE attempted to do by putting in a demurrer, grounded on the fact that the deed of assignment of said work was invalid, because no international copyright existed between America and England at the time of its execution, because the authoress was not then resident in Great Britain, and because the registration was wrong in form.

The case came on for hearing before the Vice-Chancellor, who has lately delivered judgment therein. That judgment, though adverse to SAMPSON, LOW & Co., on account of technical inaccuracies in the registration, has nevertheless been singularly favorable to the rights of foreign and American authors publishing in England.

The learned Judge reviewed all the British copyright acts from the reign of ANNE to that of VICTORIA, and declared that those acts, as passed for the encouragement of learning and the protection of authors, should be liberally interpreted. These acts manifest a growing regard for the rights of alien authors. Originally, indeed, aliens, to be entitled to the benefit of the copyright act, should be resident in the *country*, but by the 5th and 6th of the present Queen, all aliens sojourning in the *colonies*, at the time of publication, are thus privileged, while by the International copyright act—the 7th of VICTORIA—even aliens resident in *foreign* lands, provided their respective States have copyright treaties with *England*, may publish or assign there.

In a word, the argument of the Vice Chancellor demonstrated the soundness of Miss CUMMINS' title to the copyright of her book, and the validity of the assignment of it to Low & Co. On technical grounds she has no doubt sustained a temporary defeat; but on the whole the result of the trial may be regarded by foreign and American authors as a real triumph for herself and for them.

Discipline in Olden Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In olden times, when discipline meant *must*, as it always should be made to signify, before the Impress of GUSTAVUS and WALLENSTEIN'S iron fingers, so opposite in method, so alike in result, has entirely faded out, it is well to remark how officers who failed in their duty feared at the hands of superiors in earnest.

In July, 1643, three regiments in the Swedish service, under Cols. DODITS and WERNER, and Lieut.-Col. DUBALD, were sent out to levy contributions in Moravia. Having taken up quarters for the night, they suffered themselves to be surprised by two troop of Imperial cavalry and were completely cut up. All three Colonels and a number of inferior officers and privates were made prisoners.

The Swedish Generalissimo was so indignant at this disgraceful reverse, that he took the earliest opportunity to get the captured officers back into his hands.

But, mark well his estimate of them. *He would not consent to receiving them back in the way of exchange, but he bought them back with money*—deeming them unworthy to be redeemed with *soldiers*, and worthless as far as honor was concerned.

No sooner had he bought them back than he hung up Col. WERNER and drummed out Col. DODITS in the most ignominious manner, sparing his life on the sole condition that he would solemnly pledge himself never to let it be known that he had been in the Swedish service.

So much for Scandinavian GUSTAVUS' discipline. Let us see how the Imperial General-in-Chief treated a regiment which had failed on the battle-field.

At the second battle of Leipsic, (23d October, 1642,) the first regiment to break and fly was one commanded by one Col. MADLON, from whom it was named. When the Archduke had drawn together the scattered detachments of his troops, subsequent to his defeat and retreat, he caused the Regiment Madlon to be declared infamous, its standards and guidons (or the colors equivalent to such flags at that day,) to be torn; and its Colonel, many of its officers, and every tenth man to be executed in the presence of a numerous assemblage of troops and people at Prague.

Strange to say, MADLON confessed just before his execution that his conduct in the battle of Breitenfeld resulted from the effects of that troubled "conscience which makes cowards of us all." Unable to overcome his dread of dying on the Swedish pike he wheeled and fled. And why did he, upon this occasion, so fear that death he had faced with so much valor on previous occasions? Because on the night before the battle he had committed a horrible deed, the remembrance of which so tormented him that from a brave man it converted him into a coward. A very gallant officer surmised he had forcibly dishonored a noble lady.

So much for discipline in olden times. Such incidents are curious and worth reading. Nor were FREDERICK and NAPOLEON very lenient in case of surprises and skedaddling.

The Roman soldier was taught to feel a greater terror in the presence of his officers than of the enemy. Such was the condition likewise of the Prussian soldier. The same degree of stringency no longer exists except in an ameliorated degree in the Austrian and Darsner ratio on the Russian armies.

ANCHOR.

The Condition and Need of the Country.

WEST FARMS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is truth in politics as well as in religion, but truth is often departed from in our efforts to maintain party opinions and party policy. This fact is illustrated by the history of the great political parties that have ruled and cursed our nation in the past. It becomes right-minded men to inquire earnestly and thoughtfully, not what this party or that sect teaches in reference to the questions that are now distracting our country, but what is the right, the truth, in reference to the question, without respect to party or sect. There are two questions now calling the attention of this once happy country, on which I propose to offer a few thoughts. One question is the war, and the other is the Presidential election. First, in reference to the war. We should not allow anything to disturb our minds or distract our opinions in reference to this question. We should keep before our minds the main object of the war. It is not to abolish slavery, not to maintain the opinions and policy of the Republican party, or any other sect, but to maintain the Constitution and subdue rebellion that we are fighting. Of course, in maintaining the Constitution and subduing the rebellion, slavery must die, and the Republican or Constitutional party must prevail, but so soon as that party departs from this great purpose it becomes selfish and designing, and must make mistakes and eventually fail. Let nothing else serve to distract our attention to this great end to be accomplished in our present war, and so soon as the people at the North become united in reference to this question of the war, then we will have men and money enough, and then we will succeed.

Another question that now begins to occupy the attention of the North is the Presidential election. For whom shall we vote? Already the country is divided into two parties, and there is a probability that there will be at least three, and perhaps four at the coming election. If we stop to inquire what these parties teach we shall err. But in such an hour it becomes us to rise above party spirit and party trammels and inquire what is right in the matter.

There are now two candidates in the field. In reference to the one the less we say the better. All right-minded and truthful men must deplore the self-seeking pride of one whom they once admired, and regret that self-seeking pride should lead him now to distract the councils of those whom he once professed to lead. We do not know whom the remaining parties of the people propose to put in the field, but we see enough from their papers and speakers to know that they are a self-seeking party, and we can infer from this that they will put forward an ambitious self-seeking man, who will not seek his country's good but his own and his party's advancement to power. In reference to the other candidate we need say but little. His enemies must admit that he is a right-minded and truthful and honest man. The only thing that we have to fear is party spirit and party policy. The Lord keep us from this error.

SINIS

The Iron-Clad Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to "A Tax-Payer," in your valuable issue of Thursday, permit me to reply:

It is one of the privileges which any citizen of these United States enjoys as his right, to complain of any thing or of any matter under the glorious sun which shines above our heads; and with a particular class of persons so much is this right enjoyed, (if say it with reverence,) if an angel from heaven had charge of and directed all the available means of crushing the foul rebellion now upon our hands, there are those who would *then*, as *now*, complain of some one or more things, which did not suit or please this or that person, who were, probably, predetermined not to be pleased or satisfied with anything.

With this preamble, briefly then: In my judgment, the destruction of the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* by the *first Monitor* saved more property in value than the whole batch of monitors cost—not to mention the lasting disgrace which would inevitably have followed the success of the *Merrimac*. Likely we shall see and know more of their ability ere the rebellion is over. As a loyal citizen I hope so, and I wish we had *one hundred* of them in our navy. There are some persons who suppose a vessel of war must resemble in form the old tub *North Carolina*, or some similar resemblance to Noah's Ark, and that a raft or cheese box (*Monitor*) is no account. Place the two in conflict and the *Tub* would be disposed of in less time by the *Monitor* than it takes to write these lines.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bounties to Substitutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that the Mayor is so recreant to himself and to the trust reposed in him, as to withhold his signature from the Supervisors proposition to pay bounties to substitutes? Our neighboring counties, by pursuing the opposite policy, are entirely exhausting our resources, and drawing off hundreds of recruits that possibly belong here. Scores of young men would willingly pay $400 or $500 toward procuring a man, but cannot afford to pay double that amount. Would New-York derive any benefit from having her quota filled in advance of the draft?

JUSTITIA.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall the 5th inst., with mails, specie and passengers, arrived here last evening.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY for the prompt delivery of our files.

Specie List per Steamer Northern Light.

FROM ASPINWALL.		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Ribon & Munos	$1,878	H. Cohen & Co	$78,280
Jas. F. Joy	400	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	30,000
F. Probst & Co	860	A. Rich & Bro	5,009
		Jno. B. Newton & Co.	27,000
Total	$4,136	Jennings & Brewster	8,980
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		J. Stranss Bros. & Co	61,700
Order	$18,237	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	26,000
Schelle Bros	32,400	Eugene Kelly & Co.	100,000
Richard Patrick	33,451	Wells, Fargo & Co.	47,000
		Lea & Miller	150,000
Total	$617,048		
From Aspinwall	4,136		
Grand total	$621,185		

PANAMA.

Departure of the Columbian Minister to Washington—Reported French Victory in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

We have fresh arrivals from Carthagena and Bogota, but the dates are no later than those sent you by last mail.

Señor SALOAR, Columbian Minister to Washington goes to New-York to-day. He was visited at Aspinwall yesterday by Gen MOSQUERA, Ex-President, who is at present in Panama. The latter leaves Panama for Buenaventura, by the steamer of the 12th. His son, ANIBAL, goes shortly to England, where he will be acting Minister till his father arrives there.

Señor BRADILLA, Minister of State at Bogota, has published a dispatch fully indorsing the declaration of the Colombian Minister at Lima, that this republic will consider the cause of Chili against Spain as her own.

We have no local news of importance. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* still remains in port, and the two hundred negroes for the *Lancaster*, flagship, are still encamped on an island in this bay, awaiting her arrival from Callao. On June 27, the United States double-ender *Wateree*, for Panama, anchored in the port of Castro, Chiloe, after forty days' voyage from Montevideo. She was out of coals. The *Wateree* carries twelve guns of heavy calibre. The United States gunboat *Saginaw* is daily expected at Panama.

The State is perfectly quiet. The Peruvian Consul at Panama celebrated the anniversary of Peruvian independence by a ball and supper on July 28, at which Gen. MOSQUERA and all the principal Government officers and many citizens and foreigners were present.

The British steam mail-packet *Tyne* leaves Aspinwall to-day for Southampton, with over two millions of dollars in California gold and Peruvian and Chili silver. The British propellers *Mexican* and *Bolivar* are in Aspinwall, bound for Liverpool. The propeller *Darien* sailed for Liverpool a few days since.

The officers of the American ship *Prospero*, of Boston, which vessel was lately wrecked on the coast of Chili, go to New-York on the steamer to-day.

D. M. COSWINE, Esq., Agent at Panama for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, goes to New-York to-day.

Admiral PINZON, in a note to Capt. BLOOMFIELD, of the British mail steamers between Callao and Panama, denies that there were any official dispatches in the sack lately robbed on the *Chili*.

The *Constitution* to-day brings 1,000 bales of cotton from Acapulco for New-York.

A battle, in which the French were victorious, is reported by the *Constitution* as having taken place at or near Colima.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Unquiet State of Affairs—Feeling in Regard to the Spanish Outrages—The People Show a Determined Spirit.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

By the regular British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 10th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th July.

ECUADOR.

This republic still continues in a very unquiet state and a revolution to overthrow the Government of President GARCIA MORENO, is daily expected. The discontented look to Gen. MALDONADA as their leader.

PERU.

The Minister of State has received information that the Spanish Government intends to send another Commissioner to Peru, to make an attempt to settle amicably the questions in dispute. It is given out, however, in official circles in Lima that no Commissioner or other agent will be received until the Spanish shall have first given up the Chincha Islands, and saluted the Peruvian flag, so that if both parties remain in their present temper, war is inevitable. The Lima *Comercio* says: "The next mail from Europe will give us a clearer insight into the affair, and when, from the tortuous ways of the Madrid Cabinet, its real intentions shall come to light, then we may be assured that hostilities will commence. At that time we shall count upon sufficient means to attack the invaders, and drive them out of the territory they have usurped its people believe war to be inevitable, and that it will be a large and obstinate struggle, they are preparing for the worst, and the municipalities of the provinces have commenced to raise subscriptions for the society of Maritime Defence.

The Peruvian monitor *Bolivia* would be launched on the 29th July.

A severe shock from an earthquake was felt in Lima on the 25th inst., but little or no damage was done to buildings.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

The relations between Bolivia and Chili were in a deplorable state, but the noble words of the Chilian Minister COVARRUBIAS are a certain pledge that the differences will be submitted to the arbitration of Peru or another American Republic.

Both houses held preparatory meetings during last fortnight. Gen. CASTILLA was elected President of the Senate, and Gen. ECHENIQUE President of the House of Representatives. Both gentlemen had been Presidents of the Republic, and had exercised a great influence in the country.

Their presence in Congress is a pledge for the consolidation of peaceable institutions.

Congress was opened on the 26th. His Excellency the President read the message, informing both houses of the events at the islands and of the state of the different branches of administration.

CHILI.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs had at last presented the correspondence of the Chilian with the Spanish Government, in regard to the unfriendly acts charged by Spain against Chili. Contrary to the general expectation, the correspondence takes high ground in regard to the right of Chili to refuse to allow the Spanish the use of her ports to aid her in harrassing Peru, and the use of her muskets to supply their fleet with provisions and corals. On the 6th of July, the whole correspondence was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, from which correspondence the following facts are educed:

1. That the people of Chili have a right to hold meetings and to form associations, in order to freely express their opinions, without compromising thereby the responsibility of the Government with respect to a foreign Power.

2. That the people had a just cause for doing so, and for expressing themselves as they have done, on account of the outrages committed by the Spaniards at the Chincha Islands.

3. That the people have equally the right to freely leave the country how and whither they like, and that therefore the expedition which left in the *Dart* cannot give any cause for diplomatic claims.

4. That the Government of Chili is disposed not to permit, that the vessels of the Spanish squadron occupying the Chincha Islands, or any other European naval force attacking the sovereignty of Peru or any other American nation take supplies in the waters or harbors of the nation.

5. That consequently Government will not permit that supplies be carried to PINZON'S squadron, and when the *Gen. d'Hautpoul* was permitted to sail with a cargo of coal, it was because that vessel had been cleared for Acapulco.

The deputies, by a large majority, gave the Government a vote of approbation in this matter. They also voted $1,500,000 to increase the navy, and $12 to be expended on fortifications. The executive has also been empowered to create two legations of the first class—one for Washington and the other for Lima.

It is said that HENRY MEIGGS, the American Railroad builder, is about to contract with the Government to make a line from Chillan to Talcahuano.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated in many of the principal cities of Chili. The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso says:

"In every one were offered splendid ovations to the representatives of that great nation now so distracted by the awful civil war, the speedy conclusion of which is the dearest wish and prayer of all. In presence of the French meddling in Mexico, of the war of oppression sustained by Spain in Santo Domingo struggling for freedom, of the outrages of Pinson in Peru, the Republics of South America think they have reason to distrust the intentions of monarchs, and to turn their eyes to the American Colossus, their natural support."

The Chilian Government had detained another ship loaded with coals for Admiral PINZON'S fleet.

BANQUET BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

At Santiago, Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON entertained the public by a banquet, at which he made a very eloquent address on American affairs.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

After two months of interruption, we have news from the Argentine Republic.

PINZON'S proceedings had produced a great impression at Buenos Ayres. The papers of all political colors condemn this piratical act. Public manifestations in favor of Peru have been numerous and enthusiastic. It appears the National Congress will issue a declaration similar to that of the United States Congress, on the establishment of monarchies in America.

A great popular meeting had been held, at which organized a commission composed of the most respectable and conspicuous men, presided over by Gen. ZAPIOLA. They met first on the night of the 2d of June last, in order to make preparations for a great meeting to be held at the theatre of Colon.

The "People's" Club also held a great meeting at the "Plaza de Marte," at the foot of the statue of Gen. SAN MARTIN, where enthusiastic speeches in favor of Peru were pronounced.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

Edmund Kirke's Statement.

At Pawtucket, on Wednesday, Mr. GILLMORE, ("Edmund Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with JEFF. DAVIS, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of a peace. The Providence *Press* gives the following report of Mr. GILMORE'S remarks:

"I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. JAQUES, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in a peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure: for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. DAVIS, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at 10 o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped, Judge ORTH, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. JAQUES to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to 'No. 60,' a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary BENJAMIN asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening, which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement, we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. BENJAMIN, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a mouth and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our Government, to see on what terms peace might be made.

Mr. DAVIS replied, quietly, withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will follow of itself. We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. DAVIS said that we could never live in peace. The North had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the blood shed in this war could be lay to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for Slavery; they were fighting for Independence; and Independence or extermination they would have. We then tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor; but he was unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position. He laid the blame of the barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice. I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. DAVIS, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the general Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. DAVIS declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would take their whole property and their national existence."

The Fortifications of Louisville.

From the Louisville Journal.

We beg to present a few suggestions on this question.

The question of the best mode of fortifying our city was elaborately considered and clearly determined several years ago. One simple proposition was to be taken into the calculation, viz.: that the defences of a *commercial* city should not be so near that the mere attack and defence would necessarily be more injurious than the actual capture of the city.

Happily it was found by a careful military survey of the surrounding country that the natural defences of Louisville, with very moderate improvements from art and military science, were of the most efficient and laced extraordinary character. The lofty range of hills, commencing at the mouth of Salt River and following the course of Floyd's Fork of that river, is continued around the city until it unites with other precipitous ranges belonging to waters that flow into the Ohio River above the city. An inspection of Mr. BRADMAN'S admirable Map of Jefferson County will exhibit these defences to the most cursory observer. This range of hills is the loftiest and most impregnable in all of Central and Southern Kentucky. From it the land falls in every direction—east, south and west.

A small fort placed on this range at each of the roads leading across it to the City of Louisville would constitute a perfect defence for the city, requiring a very small force for their occupation. These roads have been made at great expense, and are the only practicable points where an army of any size could advance upon the city.

One important point of this range on the Nashville Railroad is already strongly fortified, and must be held. But that can only be effectually held by preventing a hostile force from coming in through some of the other artificial passes over this mountain range, behind the defences at Muldrow's Hill.

The importance of fortifying the mouth of Salt River, another point in the series, must be obvious to every one. For in addition to its importance as a defence of Louisville, the ease with which it could be made almost impregnable makes it a very desirable point for the protection of transports, and the general security of that portion of the Ohio River.

To throw away the advantage of these natural defences, so easily improved, and so capable, at comparatively small expense, of being made efficient and almost perfect, and to waste our strength in digging a ditch wandering over a champaign country, for ten, fifteen or twenty miles, would not seem to be the dictate of wisdom. In truth, after a hostile army has once been permitted to penetrate the valley inclosed by the mountain range bordering the Ohio, Salt River and Floyd's Fork, no ordinary defences will be of any avail; and, as the country is open and of easy passage for an army at every point, the entire line must be fully manned with troops and guns, or all is useless.

We respectfully submit these suggestions to the authorities having the matter in charge.

A Generous Bequest.

The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, for relief of the families of deceased and disabled soldiers, acknowledge a donation of $20,000 from the estate of the late JOHN ROSE. This will enable the Society to liquidate the entire debt on the building and ground at Flushing, L. I. They have now over 100 children under their care.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE YEAR.—A citizen of Norristown has received the following from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.

Respectfully returned to Mr. E. A. BANES, with the information that a man drafted for one year will be allowed to furnish an acceptable substitute to serve the time for which he was drafted. By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 57th N. Y. V., A. A. A. G.

Regulations Concerning Freedmen—Instructions of Secretary Fessenden.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations providing for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the line of national military occupation within insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who have or shall become free. These regulations will be carried into effect by the same agents, and under the same supervision as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

"Freedmen's Home Colonies" are to be established in each special agency, at which all freed persons within the agency may be received and provided for. A Superintendent of Freedmen will be employed for each colony to make necessary arrangements to provide shelter and care for persons received, and to obtain working animals and implements for the economical conduct of the establishment. Registry of births, marriages, deaths and departures, and all circumstances relating to each freedman are to be kept.

The superintendent shall classify all freedmen capable of labor as follows: 1. Sound persons over 18 and under 40. 2. Sound persons over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and 65. 3. Sound persons over 12 and under 14, and over 55. Other persons able to work shall be classed as the superintendent shall deem proper. Minimum rate of wages: Males—first class, $25 per month; second, $20; third, $15. Females—first class, $18 per month; second, $14; third, $10.

All persons who are received, registered and classified, shall be promptly provided with employment, leaving none in idleness who are capable of labor. Applications for their labor shall be received by the superintendent.

Written agreements shall be made between employers and laborers, stipulating, in addition to the wages, that the employers shall furnish, without charge, sufficient quarters for the laborers, a separate tenement for each family, an acre of ground, also, fuel, medical attendance and schools for children. One-half the monthly wages shall be paid to the laborer during the month, and the remainder at the end of the term of employment. In case a laborer does not fulfill his contract the reserved half of his wages shall be forfeited, half to his employer and half to the Government. Interest in the profits of labor may be given instead of wages, if so agreed, with the approval of the superintendent.

Aged and infirm freed persons and children under twelve, and others unfit for labor, shall be provided for by the superintendent; also, medical attendance and schools.

Home colonies may be assigned to the care and charge of associations having for their purpose to improve the condition of freedmen.

Freedmen's labor colonies may also be found with superintendents, and land shall be reserved and assigned for their use. These colonies may also be assigned to associations. School's must be established in the colonies, for the education of children under twelve years of age.

In case that the lessees and others employed by them, ill-treat freedmen, the contract for labor shall be annulled.

All expenses must be authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each superintendent at the commencement of every month must furnish the Secretary with copies of all records, agreements, &c., with a monthly statement of accounts, &c. Special agents must also render a monthly account current, vouchers, for money paid, &c.

The Late Fight at New Creek.

JOHNSON AND M'CAUSLAND SOUNDLY WHIPPED.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from New Creek, West Virginia, under date of the 5th, says:

"On yesterday—Thanksgiving—memorable day, the rebels, estimated at 2,000, commanded by Gen. MCCAUSLAND, attacked the forces at this place, which are commanded by Col. STEPHENSON, Colonel of the Fifteenth Ohio. It had been currently reported that the General had fallen back to Cumberland, and we are falling back into the monotony of camp life. At 2 o'clock, however, our pickets were driven in on the run, from the direction of Moorfield to the southeast, whence the rebels had sent their train. The long roll beat, and Col. STEPHENSON led his regiment, (except Company F, posted at Piedmont,) one small company of the Second Maryland Cavalry, six guns, two companies of Virginia troops, constituting the forces here, into Fort Jesse, sometimes called Fort Mulligan. The rebels were soon found to be climbing the mountain to Fort Pano, a small fort with rifle pits, considerably higher than Fort Jessie, and only three-quarters of a mile distant.

As our gunners got sight of the grey-coats, they let an occasional shell fall close to them; still they kept climbing, until they reached the rifle-pits; then they commenced with their musketry, and having advantage in height, they soon drove the citizen soldiers and stragglers to the rear and into Fort Jessee. Now our gunners slowly and deliberately tried to land their shells in the midst of the rebels. They kept up the firing for half an hour, our musketry taking an active part, but to some disadvantage, having to shoot up hill. Suddenly a train of cars brought up five companies of the Sixth and Eleventh Virginia. They were ordered by Col. HAY around to the south of the mountain to feel the strength of the rebels, which was then unknown. All firing had ceased, and the Virginia troops ventured close up to the pits, when the rebels rose up and commenced their deadly fire, which drove back the Virginia boys. They retreated down the mountain, and up the hill into Fort Jesse. But the rebels were also forced by our artillery to leave their pits. They had four pieces of artillery, but could not get it in a position to benefit themselves.

About dark they opened from a hill side off to the southwest, but a few shots from our guns sent them to rest for the night. Imagine a small village with a few large Government warehouses on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Fort Jesse, three-quarters of a mile to the southwest, and Fort Pano, about the same distance to the southeast, with the camp of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth north of the railroad. Then see the women with their bundles and babies running in almost every direction, storekeepers boxing and shipping goods, warehouses being emptied, the freight cars being filled to repletion, quartermasters running here and there, ordering up their drivers, who had turned their horses—*ad libitum*. A painter might picture—I cannot.

At daylight this morning the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment came up from Cumberland, formerly the Tenth Ohio National Guard, I believe, and joined the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth. In following up the rebels, who have retreated in the direction of Moorfield. The Eleventh and Sixth Virginia lost twenty-eight killed and wounded—eight were dead. Seven of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth were wounded—one fatally—one was taken prisoner, and four were missing. The rebel loss is estimated at eighty killed, wounded and prisoners—eleven are prisoners. The prisoners acknowledge themselves whipped, and say they were deceived as to the strength of the forces here. Their object was undoubtedly to cut the road, destroy property, and to plunder. Four o'clock P. M.—Our pursuing forces have returned, and report that the rebels retreated all night. They found the leg of a man two miles out, and wounded men at a farm-house.

The Resources of the North Unlimited.

from the Army and Navy Journal.

The Southern Confederacy, like Denmark, is left to fight by itself, without even a conference or an armistice to aid it; and *it will be strange indeed if the heroism, endurance and resources of its soldiers and citizens be not eventually dominated by the perseverance and superior means of the Northern States.* Let us treat our profession of faith in the matter. We hold that the Union perished long ago, and that its component parts can never again be welded into a Confederacy of self-governing States, with a common Executive, army, fleet and central Government. Not only that. The principle of Union itself among the non-seceding States is so shocked and shattered by the war which has arisen, that the fissures in it are likely to widen and spread, and to form eventually great gulfs, separating the Northern Union itself into smaller bodies. But are the North be convinced of the futility of its efforts to substitute the action of force for that of free will, *we think it will reduce the Southern States to the direst misery, and that its forces will occupy the principal strategical and commercial points in the Confederacy, just as New-Orleans and other important places are now held.* In forming that opinion, we look solely to the comparative physical means at the disposal of the belligerents. It is the fashion to speak of the Northern States as if they contained only twelve millions, and of the Southern States as if they had a population of eight millions. But without going into statistics, we may remark that *practically, for war purposes, the population of the Northern States is unlimited.* They can draw on all the populations of Europe to figh for them as long as they can offer inducements to emigrants to leave their homes. It is a mere question of ability to pay, either in money or in kind. The Southern States, on the contrary, are shut in from the world. They must depend for military means on a decreasing population. *The man who falls in battle leaves no one behind to fill his place. The decrease of births in the South is remarkable, and women and boys do the work of men, whilst the Federal shot, disease and exposure accelerate the increase of mortality day after day.* The gallantry of the Southern men, their hatred of the enemy, the patriotic fire which animates them, and the skill of their leaders, combined with certain advantages, moral and military, and geographical, have enabled them hitherto to resist with admirable success the tremendous agencies set on foot for their subjugation and destruction. If they could have sent 100,000 men into Maryland, they might have marched to New-York and Boston, and have taught the fat Dutchmen of Pennsylvania and lean "Yankees" of New-England what war really means, instead of reading about it in newspapers. But they lacked the means, and were obliged to content themselves with the plunder of Southern Maryland and demonstrations against Baltimore and Washington, which called into the field hordes of militiamen and volunteers.

The Coming Draft.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 12.

The number enrolled in the Twelfth Congressional District, under the late call, is 15,333. The quota of the district is 2,493.

Why Gen. Dick Taylor Was Relieved.

From the Montgomery, (Ala.,) Advertiser.

Several causes have been assigned for Gen. TAYLOR'S being relieved of his command—misunderstanding with KIRBY SMITH, imprudently publishing that he was about to start for New-Orleans, becoming miffed with Gen. SMITH for disproving of his expedition to New-Orleans and refusing the reinforcements he called for, for that expedition.

The most probable, and doubtless the true reason, has come to our knowledge. It seems that he fought the battle of Pleasant Hill contrary to orders, whereby he failed to have in the fight about ten thousand of his army. He was ordered to fall back and toll on BANKS till he got to a range of hills about sixteen miles in the rear of Pleasant Hill, a most admirable position. Here he could have had the additional ten thousand men alluded to in the action, and would almost certainly been able, from position and numbers, to have annihilated the Yankee army.

He gave battle too soon and without his strength, and although a great victory was achieved, the large bulk of BANKS' army escaped back to Alexandria, and during the retreat devastated the country. Again, Gen. SMITH'S plans were laid not only to utterly destroy the army, but to capture the Yankee gunboats and transports above the falls, near Alexandria, which could have been done if the battle had come off in the admirable position selected. With that army destroyed, and the possession of those gunboats, the Mississippi River could have been restored to our control, including New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Natchez, Vicksburgh and Memphis.

It is obvious to every one what a change would have been wrought by carrying out the campaign planned by Gen. KIRBY SMITH. Its effect upon the future conduct of the war cannot be over estimated; it would have proved the grand *coup d' etat* of the war, and in our opinion would have done more to bring about an early peace than anything that has occurred. It is not worth while to estimate, for its important bearing is patent to all.

The Mobile *News* remarks on this:

"The *Advertiser* is probably correct in its statement of the causes of Gen. TAYLOR'S removal. It will be remembered that our correspondent 'Bourbon,' in his account of the Arkansas campaign, shows that STEELE'S escape was due to this refined strategy of withholding the blow until every portion of our army was in position. Heaven only knows from what disaster we were saved by TAYLOR'S headstrong "rough and ready" conduct. So was GREGSON'S paid in February last ignominiously driven back, and SHERMAN'S plans disconcerted, by FORREST attacking contrary to orders; and while some correspondents intimated that had he waited for Gen. LEE to come up, the victory would have been more decisive, the fact probably is that GREGSON would, in that case, have escaped with as little loss as SMITH has recently suffered."

A Mississippi Partisan Left.

From the Mobile Evening News, July 16.

Capt. ISAAC R. WHITAKER, commanding a company of scouts in West Mississippi, is doing very efficient service to our cause, and has made himself the terror of the Yankees, who now never dare to move about in his neighborhood, except in very strong force. Born and bred in Warren County, he is familiar with every foot of the ground, and his company, which he has raised from a squad of eleven men to upwards of eighty, are nearly as well acquainted with the country as he is. It is he who has broken up so many Yankee plantations, and the recent order of the Yankee commander at Vicksburgh, threatening retaliation, and imposing penalties upon the Southern people for the injury done to the interloping thieves in their neighborhood, is directed mainly at Capt. WHITAKER.

On one occasion he ambuscaded a Yankee cavalry force of several hundred, and riding forward alone to reconnoitre, on coming in sight of them, he pretended to be surprised, and wheeling his horse, rode off in well counterfeited alarm. He thus drew the enemy into his trap, and taking advantage of a turn in the road, dashed into the bushes, and as the head of the pursuing forces came by, fired on them. This was the preconcerted signal; on hearing which, his men poured in their fire, and settled the earthly accounts of about forty of the villians.

At another time, when he had only eleven men, he learned that a Yankee cotton speculator, having found a quantity of seed cotton on a deserted plantation, had taken mules from other plantations, and was ginning it, under a guard of 25 negro soldiers. He proceeded to the spot stationed his men, and watched the progress of operations until 12 o'clock at night, when, the negroes having stacked their arms, he and his Lieutenant threw themselves between, and as the negroes came rushing out of the gin-house, his men poured in a fire, killing several, and rushing up, captured the rest, together with the big cotton thief himself. They hurried them to a place of safety, and at daylight, recognizing two of the negroes as having formerly lived on his men, he hung them to a limb, and the speculator between them. In the pocket-book of the deceased were found very methodical accounts of his business, by which it appeared that he had been doing a good thing; having large quantities of cotton in New-York, Memphis and elsewhere.

One night last week, learning that a Federal officer was in the habit of visiting a lady hitherto considered of reputable character, Capt. WHITTAKER disguised a file of men, and captured Col. HENRY G. EASTMAN in bed with a woman. Col. E. was formerly Provost-Marshal a Red Bone, Warren County. At that time he was a Major, but was afterwards promoted. He claimed to have been relieved of duty, and wished to be released as a private citizen, but Capt. W. preferred to turn him over to Gen. LEE. The Colonel's orderly was also captured.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 11.

It was generally known some days ago that Gen. A. J. SMITH was fitting out a new expedition at Memphis, Tenn., though details were regarded as contraband. There is no impropriety now in saying that the main body of the expedition left Memphis about ten days ago. Private letters received in this city from members of the 114th Illinois, state that the brigade to which that regiment belongs was at Holly Springs (twenty-five miles south of Grand Junction) on the 4th inst. The remainder of the command had advanced beyond. The railroad is also said to be repaired some distance beyond Holly Springs, and we have been placed in running order between that place and Memphis. This indicates that the movement is a formidable one, and that it is designed to permanently occupy the country.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth and the rest of the command is reported to be in good condition and spirits.

The expedition is undoubtedly intended to perform an important part in cooperation with the movement now going on against Mobile.

Naval.

The following are the officers attached to the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, arrived to-day:

Lieut. Commander J. N. Quackenbush, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, George Asserly; Paymaster, Rufus Parks; Assistant Surgeon, James N. Hyde; Chief Engineer, George S. Bright; Acting Masters W. G. Wright, Alfred Weston, William Richardson; Acting Ensign, Chas. Cunningham; Lieut. Marines, Eugene A. Smalley; Engineers—First Assistant, S. H. Bailey; Second Assistants, Edwin Welles, C. S. Coney, J. M. Emanuel; Third Assistants, Owen Jones, Thos. Chase; Boatswain, Wm. Long; Gunner, Daniel Dunsmore; Sailmaker, Jno. W. North; Carpenter, Robt. A. Williams, Acting Master's Mate, Byron Trimler; Paymaster's Clerk, L. B. N. Wilson; Surgeon's Steward, Chas. L. Van Deusen; Yeoman, Geo. Knight.

Weather on the Hill Tops.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MOUNT WASHINGTON,
Saturday, Aug. 13.

The thermometer 59°. Weather pleasant.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.—One of the most alarming signs of the times is the ease with which notorious criminals escape justice. Our own city has become the reproach and horror of the State, because of the ease with which the boldest of assassins evade the clutches of the law. In times past, various Executives have received unqualified condemnation for the appalling numbers of pardons they granted, and it would seem that those times are to be again revived, as the following will show:

Pardons by Gov. Morgan from Jan. 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862:	
From State Prisons	76
From Penitentiaries and Jails	61
Total	92
Pardons by Gov. Seymour from Jan. 1, 1863, to Aug. 1, 1864:	
From State Prisons	114
From Penitentiaries and Jails	43
Total	157
Seymour's total excess	65
Seymour's excess from State Prisons	38
Seymour's excess from Penitentiaries	27

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE GUERRILLAS IN ILLINOIS.—We stated a day or two ago on the credit of a dispatch from citizens of Ramsey, in Fayette County, that CLINGMAN and his gang of banditti in that region had disappeared, and that his sympathizers in that section had returned to their homes and pledge themselves to resume their business and conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens. From later advices it seems that the first statement was untrue, and the pledge has not been kept. CLINGMAN and his gang are still together, encamped within a few miles of Vandalia, and a day or two ago sent in a "requisition" upon the citizens of that place for provisions, which he declared must be filled or he would burn the town. It is a disgrace to the State that this pestilent traitor and guerrilla should be permitted to remain at large in it, and a still greater disgrace that he should find sympathizers, aiders and abetters among a class of the citizens of Illinois.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 10.*

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

CORNWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM K. CORNWELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 166 West 48th-st., on Monday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

FISHER.—On seventh day, the 13th inst., of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Edward Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Susan Ann Birdsall, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 289 Spring-st., on second day, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM HENRY HAYWARD, eldest son of Thomas S. and Margaret Hayward, aged 12 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Stanton-st.

PLUME.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, Major EDWARD H. PLUME, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son, John Plume, also of his brothers-in-law, Luther Marcy, Thomas Lane and William Townsend, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Varick-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, PAMELIA WILLIAMS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching in the Mariner's church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. F. W. WILLIAMS. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, at 3½ P. M., corner of Dover and Water sts. All are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. R. WAGDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of John, the Beloved Disciple.* Rev. Dr. BUTTON, of Illinois, will preach at 1½ A. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. SUNDERLAND, LATE Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and pastor elect to the American Chapel of Paris, will preach in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURGHARD'S), on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, Aug. 14. Services at 10½ and 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prophetic Conviction of Adventists.* At 3 P. M.—*The World's only hope.* All are cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST near 6th-av. This Church will be open for divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERTS'-PARK, Tompkins and Gates avenue. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. T. WALSH. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the ground.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. A. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Union daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Varick sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th aves.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17.	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17.	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20.	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27.	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Westphalia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17.	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20.	New-York	New-Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1 30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided lightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexible mass, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. The centre remains in the direction of the wearer, giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
BOBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¼ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour 15 miles from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 5 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 10 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to B. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR sale at South Berger, N. J., two miles by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes, the fine mansion Montagne Villa, containing ten bedrooms, parlor, dining, library, reception, bath-room, hot and cold water, and every modern convenience; fine view of the bay and three-quarter acre of land, more or less. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic house, No. 168 President-st., between Henry and Court sts., Brooklyn; house 18 feet wide, has all the modern improvements, plate glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed; will be sold with or without extra lots adjoining. For particulars apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 5d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 291 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

TO SACRIFICE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 50th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 42d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN JANE-ST., TWO PLEASANT AIRY rooms, clean and furnished if preferred, but without board. Gas-burner in each room, rooms newly papered, and house newly painted inside and outside; will be let to one or two gentlemen only; the best of reference required. Inquire at the Insurance office, 5th-av., corner Jane-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 44 VESEY-ST., FOUR stories, basement and sub-cellar; building 22x70; lot 25x1 0. For terms, apply at No. 207 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for 2 ladies—must be above second floor—between 19th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COB-ner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW STRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island Sound, to 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 6 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. B. B. DISBROW.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County requires it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1861, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed.) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
IVY MENDALL,
E. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $100, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately after wards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of O. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of O. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $200,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $41,240, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$300,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to
SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 56 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into U. S. 20-year Government Bonds, taxable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to DAVID T. H. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-gage in sums of from $1,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & LOMAS, No. 319 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $30, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5-20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10-10 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF
$316,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds" of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$916,700
OF THE
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars of the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds" of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1887; and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the following named bonds of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1851, the amount so authorized to be issued being $515,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1870.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.
With a capital of $500,000, one-fifth of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the protection of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, others and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 288 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDELL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDELL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic.	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OGDEN, LOSEBRIDGE & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1850, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

D. B. LAMBERT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $200,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $100,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors of this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 Broadway, NEW-YORK, JULY 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have to-day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Div. dend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 16th, and open on the 25th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 50 Trinity Building,
August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will close on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE arising from Government tax has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August and reopen the 15th of August following.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-Place.

The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 16th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 8th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 16th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $50 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 10th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the company in New-York on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BIRMINGHAM, CT., Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treas.-urer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 45 Wall-st., cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (6) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. SMELDON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 29,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JENKELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDERER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO SPACIOUS UNFURNISHED FLOORS, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home, until Spring, or permanently. Address O., Box No. 124, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; samples of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to weigh 12 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

22,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

10,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 80 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

324,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full two samples, in the green state, of all the coffees they propose to furnish, and name the wire gauge coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

15,000 pounds PEPPER (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN SUNDRY ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Third Street Department, New-York, August 4, 1864.

Dated CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as full war Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 4, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for terms, &c. Bidders will state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds for 500 tons best quality of anthracite coal, chestnut size, delivered in bulk as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September.

Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller,

AUGUSTUS CURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from the Mayor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES J. CRIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Markets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BRODIE,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OFFDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10. Rubber, $10 Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Atlantic)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DOUDIGNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine), $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine), $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. LEELLS & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,156	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	$5	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	$	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Inland freight from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75; less, $45. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31st, 11th, and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SKOLFIELD, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will sail Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

CREOLE,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,

W. R. BALL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship

CALIFORNIA,

Capt. WM. BRAND,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Canman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID AT THE Chemical Bank and no questions asked for the return of six stolen or lost 7-80 TREASURY NOTES, due Aug. 18, 1864; two for $500 each and four for $100 each—and all indorsed specially for redemption by Gustavus A. Maximer. Payment has been stopped.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11 10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:40 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 10, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, 11 A. M., and 2:20, 3:50, 5:20, 6:30 and 11 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4:30 P. M.—Way Express to Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6:15 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM 30TH-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car), 10:45 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:21 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 5 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Flushing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for L. I. R. R. at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:20, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superinten. ent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:23 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:23 P. M., run through to Nonsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

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NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

Secretary Stanton's Letter to Governor Seymour.

An Important Statement From Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

THE ENROLLMENT NOT EXCESSIVE

Why a Commission Cannot be Granted to Review It.

SOLICITOR WHITING'S OPINION

We have already published an abstract of the the letter written by Secretary STANTON in reply to that of Gov. SEYMOUR, alleging that the enrollment in this City is excessive and unjust. The following is the letter in full, with other important documents bearing upon the same subject.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which I trust will satisfy you that the objections which you have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded.

Your communication contains no specification of unfaithfulness, neglect or misconduct by any enrolling officer, nor that any errors or mistakes exist in the enrollment but what are unavoidable in making an enrollment or taking a census. The opportunity for the interested localities to revise and correct the draft, under the provisions of the law, has been afforded, and will continue down to the time of the draft. A Commission was appointed, last year, with a view to ascertain whether any mistakes or errors had been made by the enrolling officers; but the Commissioners bore their testimony to the fidelity with which the work was done. They were of opinion, however, that the basis or principle for the assignment of quotas operated unequally in New-York, and, with a view to harmony, the President directed a reduction in some districts, but without the increase of others recommended by the Commissioners. The basis for the assignment is now fixed absolutely by act of Congress, and this department has no power to change it.

In your letter of the 3d instant, it is stated that you "do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn."

It is plain, then, that a Commission could do no more than substitute some other basis of assigning the quota, as was done by the Commission of last year; and this course would now be contrary to the terms of the statute. A commission, therefore, would only operate to hinder and delay the Government in strengthening the armies in the field, enable the enemy to protract the war, and expose our arms to disaster and defeat. I do not, therefore, feel authorized to appoint a commission:

First—Because there is "no fault found" by you with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud, or neglect on their part, alleged by you, requiring investigation by a commission.

Second—The errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment.

Third—The Commission would not have, nor has the Secretary of War, or the President, power to change the basis of the draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

Fourth—The Commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government.

Every facility will be afforded by this department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment; and no effort will be spared to do justice to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, Albany.

STATEMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to you from his Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, dated Aug. 3, 1864, and by you referred to me. It is represented in this communication that an excessive enrollment has recently been made in New-York, and that State, in consequence, called upon for an unduly large proportion of troops. The letter does not differ essentially from one on the same subject, addressed in August last, by Gov. SEYMOUR, to his Excellency the President, which was answered by one on the 10th of August, 1864. Statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted. For a proper understanding of the general subject, I refer to these communications. In my letter, I showed that competent and honest officers had faithfully performed their duties under the law, in making the enrollment. Since that time everything practicable, on the part of the United States authorities, has been done in New-York as well as elsewhere, to revise and perfect the enrollment lists. See Orders on the subject appended and marked "A," "B," and "C."

Speaking of the enrollments, Gov. SEYMOUR says: "In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious." "The oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn."

It is true that the enrollment (and, consequently, the quota) is larger in these than in many other districts, but the population of these districts is more dense, and there are actually more men liable to enrollment in them than in others.

This is a matter of fact carefully ascertained; and it seems to me it would be "oppressive and injurious" to other districts to reduce the quotas in New-York because they are larger there than in others, where there are not so many men liable to duty. In fact, such a course involves the abandonment of justice and equity in the apportionment of quotas. But, even if the enrollment and quotas in New-York and Brooklyn are unduly large, the claim that "the inhabitants" of those cities are thereby subject to "oppressive and injurious" burdens, and their "families broken up and ruined," is not a good one, for it is a fact that the bulk of foreign emigrants to the United States arrive in New-York, and they are actually used by New-York and Brooklyn to fill a large proportion of the quotas assigned to those cities.

The State of New-York forbids all other States from having access to these recruits. No other State has this source of supply to such an extent, and many are entirely without it.

Gov. SEYMOUR says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional district in this State is three hundred and ten men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for seven hundred and fourteen men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire." "There are no differences in the *character* of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies."

The "character of the population" is not the point to look to to account for these discrepancies; it is a mere question of fact as to the *number of men* of certain ages and condition in the different districts. That fact is ascertained by making the enrollment as explained in detail heretofore; and generalization as to the character of the population, the census, or the vote, does not affect it. It must be admitted, however, that the *character* of the enrollment may be affected by the "character of the population." Where the "population" takes an interest in securing a just administration of the law by aiding the United States officers in making and correcting the enrollment, lists more nearly perfect are obtained. In New-York they have not done this as assiduously as they have in Boston and in some other places.

The Governor says, further: "If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities *twenty-six* per cent of the population is enrolled, in Boston only twelve and a half per cent, or less than one-half of that ratio, are liable to be drafted."

I am unable to see by what mode of calculation this "startling" disproportion is arrived at. The population of New-York City and Brooklyn by the last census is 1,092,791; the enrollment in those cities is 184,925.

The per centage of the population which has been enrolled is, therefore 16.92. I cannot discover how the Governor can make it 26. The per centage in Boston is correctly given at 12.50. Instead of the ratio of enrolled men to population in Boston being "less than one-half" the same ratio in New-York and Brooklyn, it appears that there is a difference of but one-quarter between the two. The "startling" disproportion, therefore, seems to be founded not altogether upon fact, but partially, at least, upon an error in calculation.

The Governor says: "The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish, under the last call, only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called upon for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done by these enrollments."

It is to be observed that the first ten Congressional Districts in New-York include the closely-populated cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the ten in Massachusetts take the whole State—cities, towns, and counties. The comparison is evidently unfair, unless it is assumed that the whole territory of Massachusetts is as densely populated as the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The discrepancy might have been made more "startling" by comparing the first ten districts in New-York with ten districts in some more sparsely-settled region.

I repeat that the enrollment is a mere *question of fact*; it is the ascertainment of the number of men of a certain description in defined areas; it was made with care and has been revised with pains on the part of the United States officers, and there is no force in the comparisons instituted by the Governor of New-York, except so far as they show that the interest taken by the population in perfecting the enrollment is greater in some places than in others.

It is further said: "I do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done now. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off."

If it is a *fact* that there are aliens and non-residents on the enrollment lists to a grievous extent, it is fair to assume that the *fact* of alienage or non-residence is known to *somebody* in the district, and all that is required (see orders herewith) is, that the fact shall be shown to the Board of Enrollment. It is not necessary that "those whose names are erroneously put down," and "who have no interest in correcting the lists," should appear in the matter. All that is necessary in any case, is for any good citizen to show to the board *the fact* as to the alienage or non-residence of any enrolled man, and his name will be immediately stricken off. The orders herewith show this to be so, and show, also, that the Governor is inaccurate in stating that "since the enrollments were made no opportunity has been given to correct them." On the contrary, special opportunities have been afforded for this purpose commencing as long ago as Nov. 17, 1863. (See circular No. 107, herewith.) The Governor of New-York was informed of these opportunities, and has, in one instance at least, recognized them, for, on the 27th of May, he issued a circular letter, as follows, to wit:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1864.

The following communications from Gen. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, are sent to you for the information of the public;

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 19, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hoyt, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Confer with State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War.

It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties and wards, to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to achieve the revision of enrollment at earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 18, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hoyt, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., *to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because on excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, &c.* It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward, to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chance for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the cooperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal Gen.

Secretary STANTON's despatch to Gen. DIX, states that a call will be made at once, and that a draft will be ordered from the first of July next.

The quota of the several districts and sub-districts will probably be the same as under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 men, from New-York.

(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adj.-Gen.

(Indorsement.)

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General. It has been the special care of this office to keep the Governor advised of all movements in which he may be possibly concerned

(Signed) FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col 9th U. S. Infantry, A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen.

On the 25th of June, 1864, the Governor's office was furnished with a copy of Circular No. 24, from this office, prescribing how the revision of the enrollment should be conducted, and providing "that any person enrolled may appear before the board and claim to have a name (that is, any name) stricken from the list." This order recites that the "revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all boards must be directed." The opportunity to make corrections in New-York, heretofore neglected, is, therefore, still open, and this *can* "be done in time," if the people interested will aid in it.

The claim to have each three years' man in excess from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn counted as three men, is answered by the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department on the subject, dated Aug. 1, 1864 (herewith.)

The Governor further says: "These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury," &c.

The taxation referred to results from the payment of bounties to volunteers raised toward the quotas based upon the enrollment; it has been voluntary on the part of the people. I do not know how the wealth of New-York City, and the amount it has been taxed for bounties, will compare with the wealth of the rural districts of New-York and elsewhere, and the amounts they have taxed themselves for the same purpose; but I doubt whether such a comparison would justify a claim on the part of the City to liberality surpassing the rural districts of the State on this point.

The Governor says finally: "In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed * * * a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report showing its great *injustice*, and you relieved these cities from a *great wrong*. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quota of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country."

If there is any wrong in the quotas of New-York, the only proper and practicable way to remedy it, is to correct the enrollment on which the quotas are assigned. That can only be done by the Boards of Enrollment, aided by the people.

A commission can be of no service whatever in the matter. This is confirmed by the history of the commission referred to above, which met in 1863, and which failed to establish any rule or principle useful for the administration of the law. The commission stated as follows: "Justice to the enrolling officers requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment." They were the necessary result of the execution of the law under the circumstances. The commission were unable to devise any means to correct the enrollment. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some assumed arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New-York with that of other States."

The comparisons instituted in the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, between the quotas of different districts, have not been carried far enough by him to give correct ideas on that subject.

The Governor says the average quotas in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are..... 2,881
In Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167
In Pennsylvania they are..... 2,571

Carrying the comparison no further, he infers injustice to New-York.

If carried on, the following facts appear:

The average quotas in the Congressional districts of New Jersey are..... 3,178 In Michigan..... 3,047
In Indiana..... 3,248 In Wisconsin..... 3,172
In Illinois..... 3,014 In Missouri..... 2,964

The average in each of these States being much larger than in New-York. In the New-England States the average is much smaller.

The average quota per district, under the last call, throughout the United States, is..... 2,777
The average quota of districts in New-York being..... 2,881

It appears that New York is but 104 per district above the average throughout the United States.

The following table shows the quotas assigned to the districts in New-York City and Brooklyn under the respective calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, based in both cases upon the enrollment:

No. of District.	Quotas of 500,000 men under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and July 18, 1864, based on the enrollment.	Quotas of 500,000 men under call of Feb. 1, 1864, based on the enrollment.	Excess of quota under calls of Oct. 17, 1863 and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for same number of men. This excess resulting from the fact that the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction.
2...	4,621	4,126	695
3...	4,119	3,574	545
4...	6,409	4,071	2,338
5...	4,403	3,971	432
6...	5,198	3,485	1,713
7...	4,794	4,239	555
8...	5,125	4,346	779
9...	3,192	3,028	164
	38,061	30,840	7,221

From this table it will be seen that the quota under the late call is less than that of last year.

It is true that the quotas of last year, after having been assigned on the basis of enrollment, in New York as in other States, were arbitrarily reduced upon the report of the Commission; but that fact cannot properly be used as a reason for a similar reduction this year. Since that reduction was made, a law has been passed (February 24, 1864) which absolutely requires that the quotas shall be based on the enrollment; and the enrollment has been revised and corrected. Hence, even if it was legal and proper to reduce the quotas last year, it is not so this.

The enrollment is the legal (see opinion of Solicitor War Department, herewith), as well as the best basis for the assignment of quotas. To abandon it, or suspend the assignment of quotas and raising of troops on account of its alleged imperfections, would be no more justifiable than it would to suspend the political rights based upon the census tables in the States or districts, or to forego the collection of internal revenue on account of assumed imperfections and inequalities in the assessment rolls.

In making the assignment of quotas, I see no reason why the law should not be applied to New-York as well as to the other States; nor, if the law would permit it, do I see any sufficient reason for an arbitrary reduction of the quotas in New-York or elsewhere, either through the instrumentality of a commission or otherwise.

The facts presented in this letter, cover the points in the letter to me, dated Aug. 2, 1864, from ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of New-York County Bounty Committee, and will serve as an answer to that communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

OPINION.

At the commencement of the war, when the militia of the several States were called into service, quotas for each State, or Congressional District, were ascertained by reference to the *census of population*.

By the act of March 3, 1863, as amended by the act of Feb. 24, 1864, a new and different mode of adjusting the quotas was established.

The laws now in force require the States to be divided into small sections, (called districts, wards, towns, &c.,) and the names of all persons liable in either district to military service, are to be enrolled therein by "Boards of Enrollment."

The enrollment lists are subject to be corrected from time to time by adding names omitted, and by withdrawing names improperly enrolled.

If the enrollment of any district contains too few or too many names, any person interested to make the proper corrections, may apply to the respective "Boards of Enrollment," whose duty it is to hear and determine every case which shall be properly presented for their adjudication, and to correct the enrollment accordingly.

No instances are known to this Department in which any Board of Enrollment has refused to hear and decide every case submitted to it.

When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrollments thereof, which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for *ascertaining and assigning the quotas*.

This is the *positive* requirement of the acts of Congress.

To adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas, would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law.

To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the Statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

Those who object that certain quotas are excessive, should bend their energies to the correction of the enrollment, rather than request the officers of Government to violate the law, or to disregard its positive requirements. They should save themselves from alleged, or imagined injustice, by aiding in the execution of the law of enrollment, rather than by urging that the law itself should be overthrown for the benefit of certain districts, and in disregard of the rights of other portions of the Union.

The enrollment is the only basis allowed and prescribed by the acts of Congress, now in force, for the ascertainment of quotas to be called for by the President from the respective districts.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department.

Accompanying these documents we have received the opinion of Solicitor WHITING dated Aug. 7, and circulars No. 101 and No. 24, issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, of Nov. 17, 1863 and June 25, 1864, giving instructions regarding the revision of enrollment lists. As these have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES it is unnecessary to reproduce them in this connection.

Threatened Rebel Invasion of Indiana.

MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THE MOVEMENT

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Gen. CARRINGTON received information to-day that a force of 1,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, are at Morganfield, Kentucky, and are threatening Mount Vernon, Ind. Some 1,500 others under Cols. TAYLOR, STEWART and JESSIE are scattered through Henderson, Davis and Hancock Counties, making ready for a raid into this State.

The Ohio River is very low and is fordable at nine places between the Illinois line and a point one hundred miles above, and for sixty miles of this distance the gunboats cannot be of service on account of the low stage of water.

Gen. CARRINGTON has picketed the entire shore, and made a requisition on Gov. MORTON for 25,000 of the Legion to protect the border. A detachment of veteran troops will leave for Mt. Vernon in the morning.

A later dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON says that Gen. STEUART, with some 450 men attacked a detachment of the Forty-eighth Kentucky at Salem, Ky., and was handsomely repulsed, and that JOHNSON had left Morganfield yesterday noon and gone toward Salem to reinforce STEUART.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunnelling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them, over four hundred feet in length, was nearly completed when found out.

Some of the prisoners, who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are still in session at chambers. Some seven cases were decided to-day, besides a number of petitions for a rehearing. They will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT TOURNAMENT AT HARTFORD NEXT WEEK—THE FOURTH TRIAL FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE HIPPOTHEATRON IN THIS CITY ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15—TIEMAN, OF CINCINNATI, AND KAVANAGH, OF NEW-YORK, THE CONTESTANTS, ETC.

It would seem that this excessively hot weather stimulates the love of billiards, as all the connections of the game were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present moment. The principal feature just now is the State of Connecticut tournament, which commences in Allyn Hall, at Hartford, on Tuesday next, and continues for the three following days.

This affair promises to be a remarkable event in the history of billiards. A regular State Association has been formed, its members residing in all the principal cities. A champion cue, of most elegant design and finish, was procured, at an expense of over $200, and now a tournament is arranged on a most magnificent scale, in order to find the person worthy of holding it. At the present time eight contestants have come forward, namely, Messrs. Hewins, Hubbell and Holahan, of Hartford; Messrs. Keting and Cooper, of New-Haven; Messrs. Hunt and Porter, of Bridgeport; and Mr. Staples, of Norwich. To this list will undoubtedly be added Lieut. Burnham of New-London, and Ralph Benjamin, of Bridgeport.

The games are to be 300 points up each, with 2¾ inch balls, on a four-pocket Phelan & Collender standard American billiard-table. The prizes are three in number—first, the champion cue, which is to become the unconditional property of the winner, should he successfully hold it against all comers, resident in the State, for a term of two years; second, a purse of $50; third, a purse of $25. This affair will be largely attended by visitors from abroad. Among those from this City will be Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwait, Cahill and Foster; from Cincinnati, Mr. Tieman, and from Washington, Mr. Deery.

THE FOURTH CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, the well-known Western expert, arrived in this City on Tuesday last, and will soon begin to prepare for his second effort to wrest the Championship of the United States from the grasp of DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, who has defiantly occupied the position since June, 1863. The first contest between these parties, for the golden cue, occurred in April last, and although TIEMAN was defeated, he exhibited wonderful skill in manipulating the game; and as he was suffering from rheumatism at the time, his friends claimed that his bodily ails were the cause of his losing the match. In fact, they were not slow in showing their sincerity of this conviction, for within twenty-four hours they offered to back TIEMAN against KAVANAGH for $5,000 a side. After considerable diplomacy, this match was declined by KAVANAGH. A soon as TIEMAN could get an opportunity, under the rules laid down by the Billiard Congress, he again challenged for the championship, and this match, with an inside stake of $1,000, is to come off at the Hippotheatron, in this City, on the 15th of September next. There is already considerable money being staked on its result, with an odds largely in favor of KAVANAGH, who has been so peculiarly fortunate during the last two years, that the betting men consider him almost invincible. Really, there is little difference in the prowess of these two men, and there is a broad margin in favor of those who are taking the odds.

M'DIVITT AND FOSTER.

It is expected that these young athletes at the game of billiards will have an encounter, for $500 a side, at the Hippotheatron, on the evening after the match for the championship. JOHN MCDIVITT is a native of the State of Indiana, and keeper of a billiard-room in Indianapolis. He is said to be a very superior player, and beat KAVANAGH, in an exhibition game of 300 points up, at Cincinnati, about one year ago. MELVIN FOSTER is a young man just out of his teens, from Massachusetts, who was formerly Superintendent at KAVANAGH's establishment, and now proprietor of a neat billiard room on the Eighth avenue. He has never played a money match, but is considered a first-class player. A match between these parties must prove interesting.

Sporting.

EXCITING SCULL RACE.

A scull race between GEORGE GILLESPIE and AARON VANDERWERKEN, for $50 a side, distance three miles, took place at Harlem on Saturday afternoon. The race was won in twenty-one minutes by VANDERWERKEN, who beat his competitor about a quarter of a mile. A challenge for another race was immediately given by GILLESPIE, and accepted by VANDERWERKEN, for the same stakes, the race to take place in two months.

Successful Launch of Another New Mail Steamship.

Yesterday afternoon the launch of the new mail steamship *Guiding Star* took place at the foot of Houston-street, East River, and was most successfully accomplished, at the extensive ship building yards of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY. Prior to the hour of 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, thousands had congregated to witness the event, among whom were the builders above named, and JAMES A. RAYNOR, Esq., President of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, who seemed to take the deepest interest in the whole proceedings. The *Guiding Star* is a noble vessel, and shows plainly the perfection to which ship-building has been brought in the great Commercial City of New-York. She is intended for the Havana and New-Orleans mail route, same as the *Morning* and *Evening Star*. Her upper decks were crowded with spectators. The workmen commenced the operations at 4:30, and in ten minutes afterward the *Guiding Star* slided from her stocks amid the rapturous cheers of the vast crowds assembled. She glided beautifully into her new element, without any obstruction, and not the slightest accident happened to any one.

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

The action of the Supervisors, in deciding to give $100 hand-money to any person bringing a recruit, has already had a good effect in this City, and recruiting has in consequence greatly increased. Brokers find it is a very easy way to make money, and some of them bring in as many as three and four a day. Some of the recruiting officers think that they will now be able to furnish nearly all the men needed, so that if we do have a draft, it will be a very light one.

The new order issued by Provost-Marshal-Gen. HAYS, forbidding recruiting of men in one State to be credited in another, will also do much good. It will put a stop to the business, so largely indulged in lately by bounty brokers, of taking men from this State to others, where they could sell them for a higher price, and will tend to make them use greater exertions in this City.

RECRUITING FOR FOREIGN STATES FORBIDDEN.

The following from Provost-Marshal-General FRY was received by Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General HAYS, yesterday:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Hays:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided in the Act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs you to see to the execution of this order in your State, and if necessary arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. Make this known to the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "CITIZEN."—The first number of a new weekly journal, published by the Citizens' Association, and entitled the *Citizen*, appeared yesterday. It is devoted to the many Municipal reforms which the association advocates, and goes vigorously to the work. The objects of the association are thus announced: "Honest, economical and public-spirited City Government;" its motto, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" The paper promises to be an ably-conducted and interesting one, and the prospectus states that its columns will exhibit the resources of the country, the progress of arts, manufactures, mining, agriculture, and the triumphs of industry, science and genius. The records of immigration, the development of new territories and the growth of population will be noted. Mechanical inventions and improvements, with occasional engraved illustrations, together with a careful synopsis of City intelligence and general news, will occupy a portion of each issue, so that the reader who sees no other paper may have every week a clear bird's-eye view of the condition and progress of the City, the country and the world.

SERIOUS POLITICAL AFFRAY—ONE MAN KILLED—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED GUILTY PARTY.—Two men, named DANIEL E. ACKER and THOMAS NEWSAND, had a political dispute, about 5 o'clock last evening, in the porter-house known as the Carberry Shades, corner of Ann and William streets. From words the parties came to blows, when ACKER knocked NEWSEND down, his head striking on the spittoon. He then assailed him again, kicking him several times. He then seized hold of him to take him up, but found he was dead. The Second Ward Police came in directly and arrested ACKER, and took him to the station-house, together with the body of deceased. JOSEPH COLEMAN, an important witness in the case, was also detained. Coroner NAUMANN was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning at the Second Precinct Station-house. ACKER lives at No. 146 Forsyth-street. Deceased resided at Hoboken.

INQUEST IN THE NINETEENTH-WARD HOMICIDE.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HENRY MILLER, who died at the St. Luke's Hospital the day previous. It will be remembered that Miller was assaulted by one JAMES BRANNIGAN, both being horse-shoers, and that he was beat to death by a hammer. The jury found a verdict, "that deceased came to his death by wounds received at the hands of JAMES BRANNIGAN, Aug. 6, 1864." BRANNIGAN was then examined, and stated that he was a native of Ireland, 27 years of age; that he resided at No. 255 Seventh-avenue, was a mechanic by occupation, and not guilty. He was locked up for trial.

BRUTALITY TO A CHILD.—Information was lodged at the Sixth Precinct Station-house on Friday night, that a little child, seven years of age, named MARIE MURPHY, was confined in a room at No. 84 White-street, tied to a bedpost. Officer WOOLDRIDGE was sent to ascertain the truth of the report, and found the child as stated. She was covered with bruises. It was ascertained that her mother had died some two years since on Blackwell's Island, that she had been adopted by a woman named MARGARET HART, and that the latter had been in the habit of abusing in a most fearful manner. She was accordingly arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN, who committed her for examination.

LARCENY OF BEER.—THOMAS MALONE was arrested yesterday by Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, under the following circumstances: The ale storehouse of Messrs. BOYD BROTHERS, No. 75 Beach-street, was found to have been entered on various occasions and robbed of beer. Officer FIELD secreted himself in the place one night and saw the prisoner enter by the rear, with a bucket and candle, and just as he was in the act of tapping a barrel arrested him. He was taken before Justice HOGAN and committed for trial. It is stated that the firm have lost in the vicinity of fifty gallons of beer per night.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—The side-wheel steamship *Guiding Star*, belonging to the New York Mail Steamship Company, was launched Saturday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., foot of Houston-street, East River, and will take her place in the line with the *Morning* and *Evening Stars*, to run between this port, Havana and New Orleans in September. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 313 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; tonnage, 2,416 tons.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer THOMAS HAWKINS, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, while attempting to arrest a prisoner on Friday night, was struck on the head by a club and beaten so badly that he is unable to leave his house. The assailant's name is JOHN BONNER. He was re-arrested by Officer JONAS A. HODGSTON, of the Twentieth, who took him before Justice LUDWIG, where he was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The officer is said to be in a very dangerous condition.

CASES OF SUNSTROKE.—HUGH DUNLOP, a soldier, belonging to Company H, Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, was sunstruck on the Battery yesterday, and died shortly after being removed to the hospital. He was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-six years of age. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of a German named ENGLEKE, residing at No. 30 Rivington-street, who died from the effects of the heat yesterday. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.—Officer MILLER, of the Eighth Precinct, made the arrest on Friday of a man named WM. VALENTINE, who is charged with having assaulted a woman named COOK, residing at No. 81 Greene-street, for some cause not stated. The complainant alleges that he kicked her violently in the abdomen, she being *enciente* at the time. Justice LUDWIG ordered him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

FELL FROM A WINDOW AND WAS KILLED.—A man named MICHAEL GARRAHER, who resided in Second-avenue, near Forty-second-street, moved his bed up to the third story window and laid down upon it. He fell asleep, and, while so, rolled out of the window to the pavement below, causing his speedy death. Deceased was forty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.—Among the contributions for our soldiers in the field is a hogshead of tobacco, the gift of a firm in Broadway. Other establishments have given tobacco in various quantities. The cash contributions amount to nearly one hundred and fifty dollars.

NEW CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A campaign club of Israelite gentlemen favorable to the reelection of President LINCOLN is about being started under the auspices of Dr. ZACHARIE.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FOR THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.—Capt. S. W. WALDRON has been appointed and will enter upon the duties of the office on Monday. Capt. WALDRON entered the service at the beginning of the war, and served upon the staff of Gen. NEWTON, through the Peninsular campaign, under McCLELLAN. He was promoted to the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General to Brig.-Gen. PARKE, and also did duty for several months on the staff of Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of Washington. Capt. WALDRON has a fine record while in the service, and will make a good and efficient officer.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport San Jacinto, from Florida—Rear-Admiral Theo. Bailey; T. C. Bowman, Admiral's Clerk; L. D. D. Voorhees, Acting Master: Daniel Whelen, Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leavitt, Second Assistant Engineer; Geo. Deanes, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Loch, Naval Storekeeper's Clerk; E. J. Murphy, Paymaster's Clerk.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 13—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mlle. C. G. Smith, Ann Fox, Miss Driscoll, Mrs. Ann Doyle, Mrs. Sarah Walden, Samuel Weltered, Henry Sedley and lady, James Arbuckle, of Hamilton, C. W.; John T. Maquire, A. E. Villarase, F. Melierase, New-York; Mme. Gauoy, Miss Emma Moon, Manuel V. Castellano, of Paris; Dr Edward Mone o, of Mexico; Paul Faure, of New-Orleans; Beverly Clark, Mr. Duffy, of Boston; A. Ballon, of Boston; L. J. Camacho, Ygnacio de Arellano, T. Thompson, F. Fillverto, Joseph Williams, Mary Jane Seymour, Mrs. Marillier, Miss Wallace, George Bickerdike and wife, John Davis, wife and child; A. F. Gray, Wm. McCance, Ben Sellers.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mr. J. P. Moore, Nassau; Rev. Jas. R. Moss, England; Ensign Sale, Mr. T. H. Sands, Nassau; Thos. Russell, W. H. Curry, Nassau; Geo O. Freeman, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. L. Grelet, France; Mr. Marks, Mexico; D. Maura, Mexico; Wm. Mosemann, Liverpool; Peter Fox, New-York; Nathan Hodgson, Wm. Fieldhouse, Eng.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets. ... 7 00 | Moon sets... 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 4 21 | Gov. Island.. 5 00 | Hell Gate... 6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Costa Rica, Tinglepaugh, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Elifa, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Melville, Watlington, New-Orleans, N. H. Bigham.

Ships Western Empire, McLoughlin, Grand Bay Co., Dunbar & Cole; Borro, Reed, London, Nesmith & Sons; Liverpool, Chamberlaine, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Junon, (Fr.,) Conair, Bordeaux, Baetzer & D Vertu.

Barks Amazon, (Swed.,) Overgarde, Hsore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Catharine Maria, (Hol.,) Amerongew, Batavia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Felice, (Br.,) Lauro, Cork for orders, Holmboe & Balchen; Edwin, (Br.,) Von Uffen, Bremen, Bunge Bros; Marianne, (Prus.,) Jahnke, Cork, Funch, Me

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4022. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOBILE.

FARRAGUT'S VICTORY

Full Particulars From Eye-Witnesses.

PASSING THE FORTS.

The Capture of the Confederate Gunboats.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

FARRAGUT ON THE MAIN-TOP.

An Old Sea-Dog Directing the Fight.

Our New-Orleans files received yesterday by the steamship *Creole* contain ample and most interesting particulars of the victory of the gallant FARRAGUT and his fleet in Mobile Bay. The accounts of eye-witnesses, as they appear in the New-Orleans *Times*, *Era* and *Picayune*, are given with admirable clearness.

Farragut's Victories at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday, announcing that the fleet under Admiral FARRAGUT passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at 8 A. M., on the 5th inst.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was blown up by a rebel torpedo.

No other vessels were lost.

The rebel ram *Tennessee* surrendered after an obstinate resistance.

The rebel Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg in the action, and is now a prisoner.

The land force under Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER invested Fort Gaines, and with light batteries opened simultaneously with the passage of the forts by the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse, and silencing them.

Our losses are not reported.

LATER.

Later advices from Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet may be summed up as follow:

Fort Gaines has surrendered.

Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels. [This was at Grant's Pass, at the opposite end of Dauphin Island from where the fight occurred.]

Four monitors went in first, followed by the steam war-vessels *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, *Metacomet*, and others. The principal fighting was with the ram *Tennessee*, inside the bay.

The *Metacomet*, in attempting to ram the *Tennessee*, struck the *Hartford*, and stove in her side timbers. The *Hartford* will go north for repairs.

The rebel gunboat *Selma* was sunk by the *Metacomet*.

The gunboats *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* chased two rebel gunboats—the *Gaines* and *Morgan*—into Navy Cove, and they are blockaded there, without a chance of escape.

Only ten persons are known to have survived the destruction of the monitor *Tecumseh* by the torpedo.

The dispatch-boat *Philippi* was burned at sea while the fight was in progress.

Admiral FARRAGUT will push right on for Mobile City.

All the Texas coast, Brownsville included, has been evacuated, with the exception of Brazos Island. A small force is left there under Col. DAY, of the Ninety-third New-York.

Major-Gen. FRANK E. HERRON arrived from there yesterday, and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. His forces are here, and are going into camp above the city.

The rebels here are greatly excited over the Mobile news.

Politics is becoming lively and interesting. The Free State men are organizing for active duty, and the clubs of the last campaign are being revived. There is no doubt about the ratification of the new Constitution by the people. The city is full of people, notwithstanding the large numbers who have left for Northern watering-places.

The Mobile *News* of the 15th ult. boasts of the hanging of two colored soldiers and a cotton speculator, near Vicksburgh, by WHITTAKER'S guerrillas.

A number more of Union prisoners, recently exchanged, have arrived.

The Opening of the Ball.

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, OFF FORT MORGAN, Aug. 3, 1864.

The fleet for the reduction of Mobile, commanded by Admiral FARRAGUT, and composed of the *Winnebago*, *Chickasaw*, *Manhattan* and *Tecumseh* of the monitor fleet, and the *Hartford*, (flagship,) *Brooklyn*, *Oneida*, *Itasca*, *Tennessee*, and *Metacomet*, of the wooden fleet, will commence to-morrow morning to pour their iron hail into the rebel Fort Morgan.

The ball was opened this afternoon by the monitor *Winnebago*, which steamed defiantly up to the fort and threw in a shell or two to give the rebs a taste of our quality. She is a splendid specimen of monitor naval architecture, and is as buoyant as a cork. On her your correspondent is located, and we expect to be first into the fight to-morrow. Her officers are every one of them gentlemen, and have afforded and will afford me every opportunity to witness the fight.

Capt. THOS. STEVENS is well known as an officer "chock full of fight;" and he is ably seconded by Vol. Lieut. W. F. Shankland, Paymaster Girard, Chief Engineer Simon Shultes, 1st Assistant Engineer John Purdy, Ensigns Morrisey, Murphy and Whitworth, Acting-Master Megathlin, and Robert Sherman, gunner. To the latter gentleman I am indebted for favors to be remembered hereafter.

Of the fighting qualities of this noble vessel I shall speak more fully at some future time. The guns in her forward turret are worked by steam, and that they are terrible in execution the Rebels will bear me witness.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WINNEBAGO, August 4, 1864.

This morning opened beautifully. Contrary to expectations, the land forces under Gen. GRANGER failing to co-operate, we did not attempt the reduction of the forts to-day. But Capt. STEVENS, determined not to be baulked of his share of the fight, steamed up in front of Fort Gaines, and at 11:30 o'clock this morning threw his first shell at the transport *Natchez*, which was unloading troops and ammunition at the landing in front of the fort. You should have seen her leave! In less than a minute after the shell burst in her neighborhood, the smoke of burning bacon and resin was plainly visible. We gave and received about a dozen shots, but nobody was hurt on our side.

That you may fully understand the position of affairs, let me explain: As we lay, head up the bay, Fort Morgan stands on our right, by and around the light-house, well known to many of your readers. Immediately opposite, and about five miles off, on the northeast end of Dauphin Island, is Fort Gaines. Running across from Morgan to Gaines is driven a tier of piles, fastened together by a net-work of chains. Opposite each fort a channel is left open, of about fifteen hundred yards in width, for the use of blockade-runners. In the channel, in front of Morgan, *were* placed a lot of buoys, on which the guns of her water battery are trained. I say *were*, for our boys destroyed about half of them last night. Outside of the piles are placed the torpedoes.

Just inside of the obstructions is lying the rebels' pride and hope—the ram *Tennessee*—and three gunboats. Neither of these have dared to show themselves outside while we were firing into their transports, but contented themselves with throwing a shot at us at long range—say about five miles—when they could have no hope of hitting us.

LATER.—Orders have just come aboard for us to go into the fight to-morrow, and from the quantity of fight in the Captain and officers of the *Winnebago*, and of the fleet generally, I can assure you we shall see fun.

Everything now betokens success on our part, and before this reaches you, Mobile, I am convinced, will have fallen.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

The glory is ours! The victory is with us! I have only time to say that we have passed Fort Morgan, and anchored in the bay.

The rebel ram *Tennessee* is ours, and also one of the gunboats. BUCHANAN, the rebel Commodore, is wounded, and I hear is dying.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was run on a torpedo opposite the obstructions and sunk immediately. All but eighteen of her officers and crew went down with her. Capt. CRAVENS, I believe, was her commander.

The *Chickasaw* is shelling Fort Powell. In the action to-day we have lost about 150 killed and wounded. Yours signally, C.

The bearer of the letter informs us that Fort Powell was blown up, and Fort Gaines taken. We learn from another source that the fleet which passed the forts consisted of fourteen gunboats and four monitors.

Another Account.

The following account is furnished by A. C. STERRETT, who was on board the gunboat *Port Royal* at the time of the fight:

FRIDAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

The fleet, consisting of the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, *Lackawanna*, *Ossipee*, *Monongahela*, *Oneida*, *Galena*, *Port Royal*, *Metacomet*, *Octorora*, *Seminole*, *Itasca*, and the Monitors *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, and the Admiral's steam barge *Loyal*, got under way at the anchorage off the entrance to Mobile Bay, at sunrise, the monitors in advance and the wooden vessels going together in pairs, the flag-ship taking the lead. When within point blank range of Fort Morgan, the vessels ahead were slowed down to enable the line to close up, and at this time the fort and rebel vessels opened fire on the fleet, which was returned from the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

The Admiral waited until directly abreast of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a succession of broadsides from the nine-inch guns of the *Hartford* with such precision and galling effect that the rebels were driven away from their guns, and the water battery and fort were silenced. At this time the monitors engaged the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, which was discovered, laying in position to advance on our noble Admiral.

At this moment the monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo and was seen to rise and disappear beneath the water almost instantly. The firing now became terrific, and the fleet, although steaming ahead at a full rate of speed, was completely enveloped in flame and smoke. The rebel ram made several attempts to run our passing vessels down, but failed to do so, and in the midst of all this a boat was lowered from the *Metacomet* to pick up the survivors of our ill-fated monitor. It was a beautiful and appalling sight to witness this boat rowing around on its sacred mission to rescue our drowning men, with its beautiful flag flowing to the breeze, and the missiles of death and destruction striking and ricocheting all around it. But the gallant officer (an ensign whose name I forget) heedlessly kept on his way, and succeeded in rescuing the pilot, one of the officers and three men, belonging to the *Tecumseh*.

With the exception of the monitor, our fleet had by this time succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three rebel gunboats—*Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*.

Our vessels, which were secured together in pairs, were now cast off, and the engagement became general, which in a short time resulted in driving the ram and two gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, whilst the *Selma* steamed up the bay with the evident intention of escaping to Mobile.

After a chase of about forty minutes the *Selma* hauled down her flag to Capt. DRUETT, of the *Metacomet*. On boarding her the cause of her surrender was soon apparent—their decks were covered with the dead and dying, and her scuppers were running with their blood. Among others I recognized the body of Lieut. COMSTOCK, with his bowels torn out and laying across the breach of a gun which he was engaged in sighting at the time of his death. He once belonged to our navy. Language is not adequate to describe the soul stirring cheers which went up from the throats of our brave tars, and was reechoed from one vessel to another all through this terrible ordeal, and our brave, noble Admiral has exemplified in this fight that his theory of "iron hearts and wooden ships" is a correct one.

At this time, while our fleet, with a few exceptions, had collected together on the west side of the bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of the range of Morgan's guns, the ram *Tennessee* was discovered steaming in the direction.

The monitors closed with her when in range, and one of the most interesting naval engagements of the war succeeded, and we, in the smaller wooden vessels, were the spectators.

A fight of some minutes ensued, when Admiral FARRAGUT, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started toward the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Capt. STRONG, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, BUCHANAN. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and Capt. JOUETT, who went in as a volunteer on the *Ossippee* as a representative of Admiral FARRAGUT, received the sword of Admiral BUCHANAN, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life.

Our loss in this fight is about 240 killed and wounded, including the brave Capt. CRAVAN of the monitor, and 100 of his crew who went down with him. Admiral BUCHANAN of the *Tennessee* was shot through the leg below the knee, and the leg will have to be amputated.

Fort Powell, in Grant's Pass, was blown up last night after dark, and Fort Gaines will soon follow. The rebel gunboats, which sought protection under the guns of Morgan, will be destroyed or captured by our monitors to-day, and the investment and capture of Morgan must follow.

We have, by this great victory, effectually closed the port of Mobile, and its capture is only a question of time; and Admiral FARRAGUT, and the gallant officers and men under his command, have established another claim to the admiration and respect of their countrymen and those who love liberty.

An Officer's Statement.

We are indebted to the courtesy of an officer of the navy, who witnessed the naval engagement in Mobile Bay, on Friday last, for the following interesting particulars:

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on that morning, the fleet moved in the following order: Four monitors and fourteen wooden vessels, the *Tecumseh* leading the former and the *Hartford* (flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT) the latter, advanced. The monitors were the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*. The wooden vessels followed in pairs.

The rebel ram, the *Tennessee*, and gunboats *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*, were lying in wait under the guns of Fort Morgan, ready to attack the Federal fleet as it approached. It opened upon them with grape and canister—the *Hartford* and other vessels—with such severity that nothing could withstand the force of the terrific attack. The gunners of Fort Morgan, in the meantime, were driven from their guns, so fierce was the fire from the Federal fleet.

The *Tecumseh*, in passing the forts, was blown up by the explosion of a torpedo. The captain and all on board, with the exception of ten, sank with her. The Confederate ram *Tennessee*, after first attacking the fleet, as it advanced, seemed to return for shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan; but, after the fleet had proceeded some distance up the bay, stood toward them, as if to give battle; whereupon the *Hartford*, the monitors, and the wooden vessels of the fleet, stood for her, and a most terrible engagement commenced. The *Tennessee* was *rammed* by the *Hartford*, the *Lackawanna* and the *Monongahela*—the *Lackawanna* striking her under full headway, and all the vessels delivering a heavy fire at the same instant. The *Manhattan*, meantime, put one solid 15-inch shot at her, which penetrated her armor through and through and lodged on the opposite side.

Admiral FARRAGUT, during the engagement, was stationed in the maintop, where he had lashed himself in case he should receive a wound, communicating his orders below through speaking-tubes. After a most determined and gallant engagement, the *Tennessee* showed a white flag as a token of surrender. An officer of the Federal fleet then boarded the *Tennessee* and demanded the sword of Admiral BUCHANAN, which that officer surrendered, and it was taken on board the flagship. The Confederate Admiral was wounded severely, and will probably have to suffer the amputation of a leg.

The Confederate gunboat *Selma*, in the meanwhile, retreated up the bay, and was followed by the *Metacomet*, Lieut.-Commander JEWETT, and *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander GHIRARDI. The *Selma* surrendered to Lieut. JEWETT. The two other rebel gunboats, *Morgan* and *Gaines*, took refuge under the guns of Fort Morgan, and (says our informant) would probably be captured in the course of yesterday.

The U. S. monitor *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, steered gallantly up to Fort Powell, and took in tow a steam barge from immediately under the guns of the fort. After taking the barge out of range, she returned and pelted the fort vigorously for half an hour with 11-inch shell. Fort Powell was finally evacuated, and at 11 o'clock at night was blown up by the rebels.

Of course, as the rebel vessels concentrated their fire principally upon her, she suffered the greatest loss. The total Federal loss, including that of the *Tecumseh*, (which was blown up by the torpedo and sunk,) in killed, wounded and missing, was about 240.

On the *Tennessee* there were twenty officers and about 120 men—Admiral BUCHANAN, commanding. Among the officers beside were Capt. JOHNSTON and Lieuts. BRADFORD and WHARTON.

Farragut's Own Account of the Fight.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

Since the above was in type, Admiral PALMER has kindly read to us such portions of an official dispatch and private letter from Admiral FARRAGUT as he deems proper to make public. At an early hour on Friday, our fleet, lashed two and two, sailed into the Pass close up under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring in broadside after broadside of grape and canister—thus driving the gunners of the fort from their pieces and leaving our vessels exposed only to the fire of Forts Gaines and Powell, which were, of course, less effective on account of distance. At the same time Gen. GRANGER'S land batteries enfilade Gaines and caused the evacuation and blowing up of Powell. In passing the forts the *Oneida* received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but she was safely towed through the fire by her consort.

Our monitor *Tecumseh* was one of the foremost. A torpedo, exploding beneath her bottom, she sunk almost instantaneously, carrying down all her officers, only ten of her crew escaping. She was commanded by Capt. LEWIS CRAVEN. Our loss on this vessel was about one hundred. The gunboats having passed the forts, and being out of their reach, were pursued by the formidable ram *Tennessee*, and three iron-clad gunboats—the *Selma*, *Gaines* and *Morgan*. Our vessels immediately attacked the ram, and battered him so effectually that he surrendered in a few minutes by hanging out the white flag. Admiral BUCHANAN, the Commander, lost a leg, and with all his crew, are prisoners in our hands. There were only 3 killed on the *Tennessee*. She was but slightly damaged, and it is probable that FARRAGUT has her fit for action by this time. We also captured the *Selma*, of which Capt. MURPHY was the commander. Lieut. PRENTISS, of the *Monongahela*, lost both legs. He is a gallant officer, and has a young wife in this city. Capt. MALANEY, of the *Oneida*, lost an arm. All the wounded will be sent to Pensacola. Our loss is two hundred and forty killed and wounded. The two remaining rebel gunboats fled under the guns of Fort Morgan for protection; one of them is aground, and the Admiral is confident that he can destroy them to-day. He has not the slightest doubt of his ability to reduce the forts. But their capture will not give us command of the city, which is extensively fortified at Dog River and elsewhere.

The *Hartford*, FARRAGUT'S flagship, was heavily engaged, losing one officer, HIGGENBOTTOM, Secretary to the Fleet Captain, killed, together with 20 of her crew, and 26 wounded. All our vessels were wooden except three.

Farragut and Granger Before Mobile.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Ever since the capture and occupation of this city by FARRAGUT and BUTLER the possession of Mobile by the Federal Government has been one of the principal objects of the desires of Union men, both here and at the North. Apart from its importance commercially to the Southern States, an importance which has not been lessened during the war, owing to the frequency with which rebel smugglers have evaded the cruisers of the blockading squadron off its harbor. Mobile, from its population and past importance, in a financial point of view, has been considered one of the chief jewels in the possession of the Confederacy. It has always been the opinion of rebels and loyal people that the fall of Mobile would be one of the most disastrous blows possible to the fortunes of the great insurrection which has deluged this country in blood, entailed upon it untold misery and an immense load of debt, diminished its national importance in the eyes of the world, and endangered the progress, the perpetuity even, of liberal principles in politics on the Western hemisphere.

The *Times* of yesterday evening announced the passage of the forts in Mobile harbor by Admiral FARRAGUT and his fleet, the capture of the rebel officer in charge of the Mobile naval defences, the investment of Fort Gaines by Gen. GRANGER, and the surrender of the much famed rebel ram, the *Tennessee*, on the 5th inst. We congratulate our Union population of the Crescent City on this great, glorious and most welcome intelligence. The whole country, outside the limits of rebeldom, and many a man within those hateful bounds, will unite in rejoicing over this magnificent exploit of the thrice-gallant FARRAGUT and the heroic GRANGER. Many a Union man, whose bosom swelled, and pulse beat hard, and eyes filled with tears of joy in New-Orleans on the day when scared rebels whispered the news from ear to ear of the passing of St. Philip and Jackson in April, 1862, felt a jubilant emotion like that which then raised his soul from the depth of despondency to the most delightful hopes and anticipations as he perused yesterday evening's *Times*. They said "God bless him!" of that daring, lion-hearted FARRAGUT, in the hour of their own greatest peril; and they now sympathize, with hearts full of devout thankfulness, with the Union men of Mobile, who have heard similar tidings, and are ready again with their invocations of blessings from on high to rest upon the head of the greatest naval commander of the age.

Perhaps, while we write, Mobile has fallen; but whether this is so or not, Mobile is sure to fall. The wise foresight of CANBY and FARRAGUT, the character of the men to whom the task has been devolved, the ample preparations that have been made, render the fall of the city an absolute certainty. There will be no backward step, no unnecessary delay; nothing but earnest action, guided by consummate skill, hard, telling blows, severely and effectively dealt, until the Stars and Stripes float in triumph over what is left of the metropolis of Alabama. Union men of New-Orleans! remember the feelings which swayed you when the fleet of the United States was forcing its way up the Mississippi, while you were surrounded by foes who would have hung you. Extend your heartiest sympathies to those men of Mobile who may be to-day rejoicing, and stifling their rejoicings, at the progress of the delivering arm of the nation.

With Atlanta partially within our grasp, if not entirely so; with the railroad connection between Atlanta and Mobile effectually severed; with Northern Alabama friendly to the Union cause; with GRANT at Petersburgh, holding before him the main force of the Confederates, tying them hand and foot before Richmond, totally unable to fly to the relief of any other section of the Confederacy; with the attention of the forces held to defend Charleston fully occupied by the gallant little band assailing that city day and night at every vulnerable point, what will prevent the success of the combined naval and land force at Mobile? Truly, "it is thundering all around," and is thundering to excellent purpose.

The brittle Confederacy is assailed at all points by forces that cannot help being successful. The officers in charge of the Union armies have been tried again and again without the discovery of a flaw; they have been winnowed until nothing but the true grain of gold remains. The armies of the United States are composed mainly of men to whom the noise of battle has grown a thing accustomed, and who have for months back carried the inspiring prestige of victory. The navy is cooperating wherever the brave sea-dogs can be of use; and the navy has never known aught but success. Truly, the end seems at hand, and is full of splendid promise.

ROUSSEAU'S raid, and the grand success of FARRAGUT and CANBY, are but the forerunners of the speedy return of Alabama to her place in the Union. A large part of her population did not approve secession. They did not vote for the secession ordinance, nor for the Confederate Constitution. The whole State voted against the immediate secession plan of YANCY. We have few fears for the future of Alabama.

Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th, has the following:

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and, also, another gunboat, the *Phillips*, which I subsequently burned.

The *Richmond*, *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan, under full headway, when they were encountered by the *Tennessee*, the *Morgan*, the *Gaines* and the *Selma*.

The *Tennessee* and other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate struggle between the fleets, the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition.

The *Selma*, cut off, surrendered, and the *Morgan* escaped to Port Morgan. The *Tennessee*, so far uninjured, steamed toward the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight surrendered, her rudder disabled, her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

On the *Tennessee* Admiral BUCHANAN was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg. Two were killed and several wounded among her crew. On the *Gaines* two were killed and two wounded. On the *Morgan*, one was wounded.

On the *Selma* eight were killed, including her Executive officer, Lieut. J. H. COMSTOCK, and seven were wounded. The enemy suffered severely and requested permission to bury his dead. Respectfully, &c.,

G. W. HARRISON,
Confederate States Navy.

The *Examiner* also gives a list of the 28 Federal vessels engaged, having 212 guns, with the four Confederates, having 22 guns.

"It was a most unequal contest, in which our gallant little navy was engaged, and we lost the battle, but one ensign went down in a blaze of glory."

Up to Thursday night nothing of interest had occurred before Atlanta. Maj.-Gen. BATES received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday, (9th.) Brisk shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

Prize Cases.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Since the 28th of June, inclusive, the following decree of distributions has been made in prize cases by the United States District Court in this city:

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356 32; steamer *Stella*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $73,439 50, schooner *Alliance*, captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281 74; steamer *Greyhound*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $454,692 61; steamer *Young Republic*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $111,519 79. Total, $1,105,559 36.

This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

Large Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 13.

The extensive car and coach factory of GILBERT, BUSH & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000; insurance about $100,000

THE PIRATE.

More Captures---Another New-York Pilot-Boat Burned.

BARK SULIOTE CAPTURED AND BONDED.

The Pirate Threatens to Visit New-York Harbor.

Burning of the Passenger Ship Adriatic.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PASSENGERS.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday Noon, Aug. 14.

The boatman of the Associated Press of this point has landed here and furnishes the following report:

I have boarded the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., from Cow Bay for New-York. She was captured on the 12th inst., off Montank Point, thirty-five miles distant, by the pirate *Tallahassee*. The pirate bonded the bark for $5,000, and put on board of her 300 passengers from the ship *Adriatic*, the latter having been burned by the pirate. No water or provisions were given them. The *Suliote* also has on board Mr. CALLAHAN and crew of the pilot-boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th, off Montauk Point by the pirates. Several other persons from destroyed vessels are on board the *Suliote*. The *Suliote* reports seeing a vessel burning on the night of the 12th. The pirate stated to some of the captured persons that he was coming into New-York harbor. When last seen the *Tallahassee* was steering southeast. The pilot-boat *James Funck* is her tender.

The *Suliote* passed the frigate *Susquehanna* Sunday morning, lying still south of Sandy Hook.

The *Suliote* has no provisions or water on board.

More About the Doings of the Privateer—Burning of the Ship Adriatic—Pilot-Boat Wm. Bell—Bonding of the Bark Suliote.

Capt. MOORE, of the ship *Adriatic*, burned by the *Tallahassee*, states: "Left London July 7, with a full cargo of merchandise and 163 passengers, consigned to Messrs. E. E. MORGAN & Co. Nothing of interest occurred during the passage until the 12th inst., at 5 A. M., in latitude 40° 40', longitude 71° 40', when we were ordered to heave to by an unknown steamer, and wait until they boarded us, which they immediately did, informing me at the same time that we were a prize to the Confederate steamer *Talahassee*, and that they were going to burn the ship, and telling us to hurry up and get ready to leave. The bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., Capt. PARMO, from Cow Bay (Cape Breton) for New-York, was in sight at the time. They boarded her, and the Captain was compelled to sign bonds for $5,000, on condition that he would take myself, passengers and crew into New-York. They commenced transferring passengers, and gave them such little time that they were forced to leave almost all their baggage on board, which was burned, together with the ship. In rounding the ship to, we were so close that we carried away the mainmast of the privateer, and had there been a little more wind at the time, the probability is that we would have sunk her.

After myself, crew and passengers, and the crew and two passengers from the pilot boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, which she had destroyed the day previous, altogether numbering 201 souls, were put on board the *Suliote*, there was scarcely standing room, and had there been a gale of wind, or even a heavy squall, the lives of two-thirds of those on board would undoubtedly have been sacrificed, as the *Suliote's* decks were even with the water.

13th inst., off Fire Island, spoke and boarded the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, cruising for the privateer, gave them all the information we could, and they supplied us with some provisions; 14th inst., arrived at New-York.

The *Adriatic* was — years old, 989 tons burden, rated A 1, and was owned by R. H. MOORE, the master, Messrs. E. E. MORGAN & SON, and others, of this City."

Capture of Pilot-Boat Wm. Bell.

Mr. JAMES CALLAHAN, of the pilot-boat *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, states that his boat was captured by the privateer *Tallahassee* on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., about 90 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, after a chase of half an hour, during which time the privateer fired two solid shot and one shell, the latter exploding about six yards astern, when he hove to, and in an hour she was in flames. They took Mr. CALLAHAN on board the steamer, together with Mr. J. W. HAMBLETT, NICHOLAS COOLE, and a crew of six men, and subsequently transferred them to the bark *Suliote*, which brought them to this City.

The above gentlemen stated that with a full head of steam the privateer can make from fifteen to eighteen knots an hour. The *W. B.*, when captured, was going at the rate of ten knots, and the steamer overhauled her with but nine pounds of steam.

They all speak in high terms of the gentlemanly treatment while on board the privateer.

A Card from the Passengers of the Ship Adriatic.

NEW-YORK HARBOR, Sunday, Aug. 14.

We, the undersigned passengers of the late ship *Adriatic*, burned at sea by the Confederate pirate *Talahassee*, beg publicly to acknowledge and return our sincere thanks to Capt. J. L. PARMO and officers of the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, Me., (heavily laden with coal,) for the extreme kindness and liberality that they could bestow in this our trying and perilous position, and also the extreme liberal means at their command, having but deck accommodations.

Likewise to Capt. R. H. MOORE'S officers for their assistance, also to the crews of the above named vessels, they having rendered all the assistance which human aid could devise.

We also beg further to state that had a storm arisen on our further passage whilst on board the bark, one half or more of those on board would have been sacrificed.

Signed, CHAS. MILNE, RICHARD SANDERS, ED. KIRK, and E. E. EGAN, in behalf of 163 passengers.

THE TALLAHASSEE'S PIRACIES.

Arrival of One of the Captured and Bonded Vessels.

The schooner *Correll*, of East Machias, Maine, one of the vessels captured day before yesterday by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, arrived here yesterday. Her Captain makes the following statement:

"On the 11th instant, in latitude 40° 19', longitude 72° 27', was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, or rather the pilot boat *James Funk*, which was then under command of a Confederate crew, and ordered to heave to until a boat came from the steamer, which was soon effected.

Upon boarding us we were ordered to be in readiness to leave in ten minutes. The Captain was taken on board the privateer, where he signed bonds for the release of the schooner for $10,000.

We subsequently received on board forty-four persons, being the crews and passengers of the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay; bark *Bay State*, of Boston, from Alexandria, for New-York; brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, THURLOW, from Culler, Me.; and schooner *Atlantic*, of and from Addison for New-York; all of which vessels had been burned. Also, the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22. Sixteen of the above, including the pilots and crew of the *James Funk*, went ashore at Fire Island. Several others were landed at Fort Hamilton this morning.

The Captain of the schooner *Carroll* describes the privateer as about one thousand tons burden, painted a light lead color, no bowsprit, two smoke-stacks (one abaft the other,) and red bottom. The Confederate officer reported having run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., some ten days previous, and had burned some vessels before falling in with those already reported.

Eight came up to this city to-day in the steam-tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Capt. BARRETT, all of whom were paroled."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the schooner *A. M. Lee*, arrived at this port this afternoon from Philadelphia, and makes the following report:

"On Friday morning my vessel was chased and nearly overtaken by the pilot-boat *James Funk*, recently captured by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*. When six miles westward of Shamrock Point, Long Island, the pilot-boat tacked, and stood for a bark which hove in sight."

Capt. ST. CLAIR, of the British bark *Col. James Scott*, reports that the *Tallahassee* has a tender to her, a Nova Scotian bark, two-thirds loaded with coal.

LATEST.

The pilot-boat *Ezra Nye* arrived here last night, and reports, on the 12th inst., at noon, *Montauk* bearing N. N. E. 25 miles. Saw the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22, leaving a ship on fire, and, soon after, saw a suspicious-looking steamer come up and take the pilot-boat in tow.

The *Nye* then stood to the northward to avoid them, but subsequently returned to the burning ship, which proved to be the *Adriatic*, Capt. MOORE, from London for New-York; took from her a quantity of rigging, &c. Two foreign barks, bound west, were close by at the time, on board of which it is supposed the passengers were transferred. When last seen the privateer was steering southeast. The *Ezra Nye* soon after boarded the ship *Young Mechanic*, who reported seeing the *Tallahassee* to the southeast, near a large ship.

The Crews of the Captured Vessels.

Maj.-Gen. PECK has asked the War Department for authority to give transportation home to the crews of the vessels captured by the steamer *Tallahassee*. They are in a destitute condition, and number forty or fifty persons.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 14.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated 13th, says:

The Pennsylvania soldiers in Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps, in response to a circular issued by him, have contributed over $1,000 in aid of the Chambersburgh sufferers. No doubt the other commands will imitate the example.

Gen. CRAWFORD has withdrawn all the guards heretofore detailed from his division to protect families from the annoyances of stragglers in King George County.

A deserter from the Eighth Alabama, who formerly lived in Massachusetts and was conscripted into the rebel army, came into our lines yesterday. He says that KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps passed through Richmond on its way to the valley, accompanied by a large ammunition train, and that he heard a prominent officer say that Gen. LEE had also gone in that direction. He also reports that the enemy are mining on our front, twenty men being detailed at a time to work.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. BUTLER'S department this morning.

From Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

A new censor, Señor CARADA, is to be appointed in place of Señor APOLINAR DEL RATO, and the *Siglo* has resumed publication.

The *Siglo* refutes the recent falsehoods of the *Diario de la Marina* and a New-York correspondent in regard to the war in the United States.

The Rector of the University here has resigned, and Señor DURAN has been appointed his successor.

A fire in Matanzas on Saturday night destroyed SHERNOZA'S coopershop. Loss heavy and uninsured.

The heat continues oppressive. Though the yellow fever is decreasing, there are many cases of typhoid fever.

Fires in Coxsackie, N. Y.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 14.

About 11 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, Green County, destroying three store-houses filled with hay, and a portion of MYERS'S lumber-yard. The hay was fully insured.

At 12 o'clock to-day another fire destroyed a barn, wagon house, a blacksmith shop and two dwellings.

Both fires were works of an incendiary. A man has been arrested on suspicion. The loss is not known.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The locomotive *Duchess*, attached to the Hudson River Railroad, blew up at Rhinebeck, Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. The engine-house was completely demolished. The explosion was caused by the watchman leaving the blower on. Nobody hurt

THE FEDERALIST.

THE FEDERALIST. Edited by JOHN C. HAMILTON.
THE FEDERALIST. Edited by H. B. DAWSON.

"Have you read *The Federalist?*" asked TALLEYRAND of the Duke D'ARANZA. "No," replied the Duke. "Read it, then, read it," responded TALLEYRAND. We trust that the recent publication of two separate editions of this work—*The Federalist*, etc., edited by Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, and *The Federalist*, etc., edited by Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON—will induce many Americans, following the advice of TALLEYRAND, to read *The Federalist*.

Mr. DAWSON'S edition purports—we presume truly—to be a reprint of the work as it was originally published. Mr. HAMILTON'S edition purports—also truly, we presume—to be a reprint of the work as revised and corrected by the respective authors. We have not collated the two editions; but appended to Mr. HAMILTON'S edition is what purports to be a collation of the two. Assuming this to be accurate and thorough, we think that, as far as the text is concerned, one edition is, for every practical purpose, of equal value with the other. The alterations are of such a nature, and so few in number, as in no way to affect the general scope of the argument. Whether any man shall prefer to have the original or the revised text, or both, may be left to his own personal tastes.

We must, however, protest against Mr. DAWSON'S dictum, that the authors of the work had no right to revise or correct it. We can hardly suppose him to have been in earnest in saying that HAMILTON and MADISON were no more at liberty to alter the *Federalist*, after it had once been given to the public, than JEFFERSON would have been at liberty to alter the Declaration of Independence after it had been formally adopted. The cases are not at all parallel. The Declaration is a public document, officially adopted and sanctioned by the State. The *Federalist* is a private exposition of the principles of the Constitution, and an argument in favor of its adoption. If the exposition could be made more perfect, or the argument stronger or better expressed, the authors were certainly at liberty to revise and improve the work, even though the revisal should involve essential changes. If Mr. DAWSON'S dictum be authoritative we must ignore the magnificent phrase, "Times which tried the souls of men," which is found in the revised edition of No. 2, written by JAY, and substitute for it the inferior phrase, "Times which tried the minds and hearts of men," which is found in the original edition.

Mr. DAWSON, we imagine, does not consider himself precluded from changing his introduction and notes, should he hereafter come to the conclusion that he has fallen into any error, whether of omission or commission, or even have failed to express himself in the best manner.

It is no part of our design to discuss the merits of the editorial labors of these rival editors. Still less is it our purpose to take part in the bitter personal controversy which has grown out of their publication. We propose to examine, and, as far as may be, to settle the incidental question, which has been raised anew as to the authorship of certain parts of the *Federalist*.

As is well known, the work consists of eighty-five numbers. Of these, five were beyond all question written by JOHN JAY, and the remaining eighty by ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JAMES MADISON, either separately or conjointly. According to one statement, for which the ultimate authority is HAMILTON himself, he was the sole author of sixty-three numbers, and joint author of three more, leaving but fourteen to MADISON. According to another statement, for which MADISON is the ultimate authority, he was the author of twenty-nine numbers, leaving fifty-one to HAMILTON.

It is quite conceivable that either MADISON or HAMILTON, after an interval of twenty or more years, might have fallen into an error as to the authorship of one or two out of eighty papers, written by consultation for a common purpose, and under a common signature; but it is not credible that they should have been mistaken as to fifteen; that MADISON, for instance, should have supposed himself to be the author of more than twice as many papers as he actually wrote. Still less can we suppose that either MADISON or HAMILTON would write or utter a falsehood in the case. There must be some means of reconciling the discrepancy in these statements. That means, we think, and shall endeavor to show, lies upon the very face of the admitted facts. The essential facts are as follows:

First, as to HAMILTON. Two days before his death, when the duel with BURR was impending, HAMILTON stepped into the office of his friend Judge BENSON. Finding him absent, he took a book from the shelves, placed in it a small scrap of paper, and left. Upon this paper was written as follows:

"Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, by J.
Nos. 10, 14, 37 to 48, inclusive, M.
Nos. 18, 19, 20, M. and H. jointly.
All the others by H."

That this memorandum was intended to designate the authors of the different numbers of the *Federalist* is unquestioned. In it HAMILTON claims for himself the sole authorship of sixty-three numbers, and the joint authorship of three, leaving to MADISON the joint authorship of three, and the sole authorship of but fourteen. Upon this memorandum rests the sole authority for attributing sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist* to HAMILTON. Every statement to that effect is derived, either mediately or immediately, from this memorandum of HAMILTON.

Second, as to MADISON. There are two statements by him, both to precisely the same effect. One is in a copy of the *Federalist*, in which, at the end of each number, the name of the reputed author was printed, in accordance with HAMILTON'S memorandum. This was corrected by MADISON, who with his own hand erased the name of HAMILTON from certain numbers, and substituted his own initials, thus claiming for himself the authorship. This volume belonged to RICHARD RUSH. The other statement by MADISON is contained in an edition of the *Federalist* published by GIDEON, in 1818, for which he corrected the papers claimed by himself, and furnished the names of the respective writers. In this list the figures for each number are expressed in full. These lists agree exactly, and are to the following effect:

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by JAY.
Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37 to 58, 62, 63, by MADISON.
All the Others by HAMILTON.*

It will be seen that by this list MADISON claims for himself twenty-nine numbers, and leaves fifty-one to HAMILTON. The discrepancy between this statement and that of HAMILTON'S memorandum in respect to the "joint" numbers, 18, 19, and 20, is satisfactorily explained by MADISON in the following note to No. 18 written in his own copy of the former edition, and printed in this edition.

"The subject of this and the two following numbers happened to be taken up by both Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. MADISON. What had been prepared by Mr. HAMILTON, who had entered more briefly into the subject, was left with Mr. M., on its appearing that the latter was engaged in it, with larger materials, and with a view to a more precise delineation, and from the pen of the latter the several papers went to press."

There is, therefore, no real discrepancy between the statements of MADISON and HAMILTON in regard to these three numbers.

The question is as to the twelve numbers, 49 to 58, and 62, 63. The ten consecutive numbers, 49 to 58, are among the ablest and most elaborate in the work, and it is utterly impossible that either HAMILTON or MADISON, upon deliberate examination, could be mistaken as to whether he wrote them. Yet both apparently lay claim to them under their own hands—MADISON deliberately, formally and repeatedly, and HAMILTON by omitting them from the numbers specially assigned to the others. MADISON, at all events, could not by any reasonable possibility have been mistaken.

We propose to reconcile this apparently direct contradiction involving the authorship of these ten consecutive numbers, by supposing a mistake of a single figure in HAMILTON'S memorandum—a mistake which he had no opportunity of correcting, for within two days from the time when it was written he was a corpse. We suppose that instead of "37 to 48 inclusive," he should have written "37 to 58 inclusive. This simple substitution of a "5" for a "4" will give to MADISON ten out of the twelve disputed numbers of the *Federalist*.

The list of HAMILTON, it should be borne in mind, was a mere memorandum, without address or signature, written in haste, and probably from memory, at a time when his mind was burdened with the fearful weight of the responsibility of the duel in which he was to be engaged in a few hours. How great was his sense of that responsibility, no one can understand who is not acquainted with the circumstances of the time, which, in his judgment, rendered it necessary for the safety of the country that he, conscientiously opposed as he was to dueling, should not decline the challenge of BURR. He never saw that memorandum after he had placed it in the book in BENSON'S library.

Every one knows the difficulty, the impossibility almost, of positively recollecting a single isolated figure out of a score. Every one knows how liable he is to write one figure for another. In writing this very paper, with all the figures clearly in our mind, we made, in fast writing, more than one *lapsus pennæ*, of precisely the character supposed. What more probable than that HAMILTON, in these circumstances, should have made the error which we have supposed?

The probability of our supposition is increased by the fact that an error of precisely similar character does indisputably occur in this very memorandum of HAMILTON. In this he says that No. "54" was written by JAY. Now it is certain, and admitted and affirmed by all parties in the dispute, that No. 54 was not written by JAY, while "64" was. By this one mistake in writing a 5 for a 6, HAMILTON makes three distinct misstatements: He attributes to JAY a number which he did not write; he denies to him a number which he did write, and he ascribes to himself a number which he certainly did not write. One such error being proved and admitted, enhances the probability of another similar one, especially when its admission furnishes a certain, and apparently the only, means of reconciling statements otherwise absolutely contradictory.

The external evidence, thus corrected, seems to us to show, almost to a demonstration, that the ten numbers of the *Federalist*, 49 to 58, were written by MADISON and not by HAMILTON.

The internal evidence furnished by the numbers themselves seems to us to point unmistakably in the same direction. We lay no stress upon the mere point of style; for both HAMILTON and MADISON wrote pure English, without mannerisms or affectation. No one, we think, from the style alone, could distinguish any paper by one from any one by the other. We rely wholly upon the topics, and the connection of the different numbers. Numbers 47 and 48 are, without question, MADISON'S. The title of 47 is: "The Meaning of the Maxim, which requires a Separation of the Departments of Power, Examined and Ascertained;" the title of 48 is: "The Same Subject Continued, with a view of giving Efficacy in Practice to that Maxim;" the titles of 49 and 50 are: "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same View;" the title of 51 is: "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same view, and Concluded." These five numbers are thus really but parts of one essay. The first two parts are certainly by MADISON, and the antecedent probability is that the others are his also, for it is not likely that an essay tending to one point would be commenced by one and finished by the other. Number 52 commences a new essay on a topic closely allied to the preceding one. It is entitled, "Concerning the House of Representatives," &c. Numbers 53 to 58 are all entitled, "The Same Subject Continued," &c. These seven numbers are thus parts of a single essay, without doubt written by the same person. It, as we have seen, is claimed for both writers. To assign them to MADISON with the three preceding numbers, requires, as we have shown, the alteration of but a single figure in the hasty memorandum of HAMILTON; while, in order to assign them to HAMILTON, we must consider the deliberate signatures of MADISON, and as many of his careful erasures in RUSH'S copy, to be willful falsifications, and also set down twenty figures or printed words, certified to by him in GIDEON'S edition, to be false and fraudulent.

Numbers 59, 60, 61, form but a single essay, the subject of which is "Concerning the Regulation of Elections." These numbers are certainly HAMILTON'S, and are ascribed to him by all statements.

Numbers 62 and 63, the two remaining ones, claimed for both MADISON and HAMILTON, are parts of a single essay "Concerning the Constitution of the Senate." In the distribution of topics this would naturally be assigned to the writer who had treated of the "Departments of Power" and of the "House of Representatives." As we have shown, we think, beyond all reasonable doubt, that these latter belong to MADISON, we have no hesitation in giving to his formal and repeated claim to numbers 62 and 63, the preference over the merely implied claim contained in HAMILTON'S memorandum. To assign these numbers to HAMILTON we must convict MADISON of repeated and willful falsehood, while to assign them to MADISON, we have only to suppose that HAMILTON inadvertently omitted to credit them to his associate. Number 64 is a continuation of the Essay on the "Constitution of the Senate." It treats of that body "in regard to the power of making treaties." That this was written by JAY, is admitted, although HAMILTON, in consequence of the admitted error to which we have adverted, virtually, though innocently, claims it for himself. JAY, who had written nothing since the fifth number, and who wrote no subsequent one, doubtless undertook this because his position as Secretary of Foreign Affairs made him especially familiar with the topic in hand.

We admit that the evidence in favor of MADISON'S claim to numbers 62 and 63 is less decisive than that to the others in dispute. This arises from two causes. First, because the "Constitution of the Senate" is continued in numbers 65 and 66, which are certainly HAMILTON'S; and we should here, as before, have expected that one subject would be treated by one writer; and secondly, because to give them to MADISON we must suppose that HAMILTON wholly forgot the authorship of two numbers, instead of merely, as in the case of 49 to 58, making a single error in remembering or writing a figure. Still, we think the balance of evidence, external and internal, in reference to these numbers to be decidedly in favor of MADISON, even if they stood alone. When, in addition to this, we consider that out of twelve disputed points, the evidence as to ten amounts almost to demonstration on one side, we think that there is a clear presumption in its favor in the case of the other two. Moreover, in giving 62 and 63 to MADISON, no imputation beyond inadvertence rests upon HAMILTON—an inadvertence rendered wholly innocent by circumstances—while, in order to give them to HAMILTON we must accuse MADISON of willful, deliberate and repeated falsehood—falsehood without motive, and liable to exposure.

Moreover, HAMILTON revised and corrected his own portion of the *Federalist*, leaving those numbers written by MADISON unaltered. If the twelve disputed numbers were written by him, he would have revised them as carefully as he did the rest; and they would doubtless have received as many alterations as the others. Now, by referring to Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON'S "Collated Texts," it will be seen that these twelve numbers are given by him, almost precisely as by Mr. DAWSON. In two numbers there is no variation noted; and with the exception of a single wholly new paragraph in No. 66, there are in the whole of these twelve numbers only a few trifling verbal changes. There are in the numbers, indisputably HAMILTON'S, no twelve consecutive numbers in which the alterations are not three times as numerous, while in some single numbers there are more than are found in the whole twelve. The inference is strong that these numbers were not corrected by HAMILTON. If not corrected by him they were not written by him. And if not written by him, we may rest assured that he never intentionally laid claim to their authorship.

Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, indeed, places the name of his father over sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist*, including the disputed twelve. But his only authority is the evidence which he presents, every essential point of which we have analysed. That evidence seems to us to show, almost to absolute demonstration, that the eighty-five numbers of the *Federalist* were written:

FIVE by JOHN JAY, viz.: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64.
Three by JAMES MADISON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, jointly, viz.: Nos. 18, 19, 20.
Twenty-six by JAMES MADISON, viz.: Nos. 10, 14, 37 to 58, 62, 63.
FIFTY ONE by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, viz.: Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21 to 37, 59, 60, 61, 65 to 85.

We have proceeded throughout on the assumption that we have accurate copies of HAMILTON'S memorandum left with Judge BENSON. There is every probability that such is the case—but it is not quite certain. The original disappeared many years ago. BENSON watered it into his copy of the *Federalist*, where it remained for some years. He subsequently removed it, writing in its place what is presumed to be a copy of its contents. From this copy, as far as can be ascertained, have been taken, mediately or immediately, all subsequent citations. The original was given by BENSON to the New-York Society Library, and was inserted in its copy of the *Federalist*, from which it has been stolen, probably by some enthusiastic but unscrupulous autograph collector. We cannot learn that Judge BENSON'S copy, or any other, was ever carefully compared with the original memorandum. It is barely possible, though we think not at all probable, that in the original, if it were accessible, would be found 61 instead of "51" in the enumeration of JAY'S papers; 58 instead of "48," and perhaps even the missing numbers "62" and "63," in the enumeration of MADISON'S. If the thief be still alive he may now almost make atonement for his crime by sending the precious document to the Sanitary Commission. It would bring a fabulous price, and might be collated with the copies derived from it.

*There are at least two other lists, purporting to have been furnished or corrected by MADISON. The most important of these is a very detailed one printed in the *City of Washington Gazette*, in 1817. It differs from the foregoing by ascribing to MADISON, in addition to the above, No. 17. This is clearly erroneous, as No. 17 is a continuation of 15 and 16, which were certainly written by HAMILTON. There is, however, no evidence that this list was furnished by MADISON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863.—Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. 8vo., New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Though the prompt appearance of this handsome volume is an earnest of the success it so well merits, we think the importance of Messrs. APPLETON & Co.'s enterprise is, even yet, not so generally understood as it deserves to be, or there is scarcely an individual or family of ordinary intelligence who would be without it. It is within the daily experience of us all that the information most difficult to collect, and most commonly wanted, is that relating to the occurrences of recent years, too little removed from the present to come within the cognizance of "standard" works of reference, and too distant to allow the overtasked memory alone to be a safe guidance. Here APPLETON'S "Annual Cyclopædia" at once comes in, and whatever the occurrence sought for—if at all likely to interest futurity, or have any bearing upon the great social and political interests that govern the world—will be found to furnish an account of it, under the year in which it happened, sufficiently full and minute for all general purposes. The significance of a work of this kind is so great, that no nation can be said to understand its own history and career, or entertain a proper sense of its responsibilities in the eyes of history, which does not possess such a record, where the chief prominence is given to national events, and where the lessons of the past may at once be read, and the springs of events now transpiring around us, carefully observed. England and France have long ago felt the necessity of a work of this kind, and the great name of EDMUND BURKE is associated with the youth of the "Annual Register," now venerable in its career of one hundred and six years. During this long interval of time the original form and arrangement of the volume was adhered to until the present year, when important changes were introduced assimilating the work in many respects to its foreign juvenile rivals. Without sets of the "Annual Register," and the French "Annuaire des deux Mondes," no library can pretend to passable completeness, and the "Annual Cyclopædia" is even already effectually claiming for itself a similar position. To assimilate the work to the "New American Cyclopædia," an alphabetical arrangement of the matter is adopted; this, though open to some objections, is not carried out to a fatiguing extent,—two hundred and twenty titles are made to include the entire extent of incidents, &c.; and of these, seventy are separate biographical notices of deceased persons considered too renowned to be consigned to the general "obituary" head, where the dead of less celebrity are massed together. The editor is perhaps right in calling 1863 "the most turbulent year which the country has witnessed;" at all events, it was one both at home and abroad, full of movement and progress, when principles adopted in previous years were now daily going into effect and manifesting their results. It was not a year that settled any great questions, but rather one that afforded free play for the strife and clash of opposing views and theories as well as for that of the more material forces to which mankind has yet to confide for the attainment and propagation of ultimate reason. For every American, the two organizations where the greatest amount of interest centres, either as a man or a citizen, are those represented in the "Annual Cyclopædia" by the heads, "Army of the United States and Army Operations," and "Congress U. S."; and in both departments the information furnished will be found of the fullest and amplest description. The difficulty of furnishing a clear and comprehensive record of a series of operations so vast in their nature, and carried on over a territory of such immense extent as those which have engaged the national armies during the past year, is very great; but it has been ably overcome, and the narrative is everywhere supported by the authentication of official documents and illustrated by excellent topographical maps and military plans of every important region. The new and engrossing questions that during the same period came under the discussion of Congress will give permanent value to the copious summary of its debates here preserved in an accessible form. Among those most prominent are: Confiscation, Emancipation, Indemnity, official and pecuniary; the Relation of the Insurrectionary States to the Union; Personal Liberty; Martial Law; Prize; the Liability of Great Britain for Damage done by Privateers, &c., &c. "Finance" also forms a division second to none in interest. Here will be found ably collected and condensed all the material for estimating the extent of the strains made upon the national resources by the demands of the war, and the generous confidence of the people by which it has been satisfactorily met. European History—Industrial Interests—Scientific Researches—Geographical Explorations—The Progress of Literature and Publication—Ecclesiastical Movements—&c., all meet with their due portion of attention, and offer something attractive to everyone who is desirous of keeping up with the progress of the race. It may be proper to observe that, as in a former volume, a lynx-eyed scrutiny was supposed to have discovered some leanings to a particular system of polity, the publishers assure us that the greatest efforts have been made to preserve the Annual Cyclopedia "free from every mark of partisanship."

HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST: being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark and Sweeden. By WM. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, with a railroad map, corrected up to 1864, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

American travelers as a body, and especially those on the "high-pressure" system—a class less numerous now than a few years since—are indebted to Mr. FETRIDGE for his manual, where, in a single volume, he presents them with the essence of the famous series of red books that, from their rapidly increasing number, will soon be suitably described by the title of another series—"Murray's Family Library." The impossibility of a traveler's encumbering himself at the start with such an armory of information—two-thirds of which he may never have occasion to refer to—becomes painfully obvious on Continental railroads, where luggage is charged by weight, and renders the utility of a compendium like this by Mr. FETRIDGE self-apperent. The *Hand Book*, however, is not a mere compilation from matter already in print. The author himself has kept moving over various portions of the diversified routes for the last three years, and dedicates the volume to a friend, in whose company he visited the ruins of Baalbec, roamed through the crooked "street called Straight," at Damascus, bathed in the Jordan at its source, and feasted on the summit of the Pyramids. It has the additional and indisputable advantage of being corrected up to the latest date for each annual issue, and this during the rapid increase of railroad accommodation throughout Europe, is a consideration of paramount importance. In a hand-book, where every atom of space is of value, the twenty-five pages on the "United States" might be omitted, without injury to its value; the conditions of travel are so different on the two continents, that scarcely any one would avail himself of the same book as a guide to both. The advertisements also should be carefully weeded, to keep the volume down to a size that its purpose and object requires. The typography of the book is excellent, and as clear as possible consistently with rigid compression, and we doubt not that the day is at hand when its handsome maroon leather cover will be seen in Europe in formidable competition with its red-coated prototypes.

THE ADIRONDACK; or LIFE IN THE WOODS. By J. T. HEADLEY, "Author of 'Washington and his Generals,' &c." New and enlarged edition. 1 mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Fifteen years ago Mr. HEADLEY, in search of mental repose and physical strength, made his pioneer exploration of the then little known and less regarded region of the Adirondack. Since then the circulation of ten thousand copies of his vivid and spirited sketches of wild life has drawn general attention to the vast untrodden wilderness of New-York State, until what was then an enterprise to be undertaken with toil and labor, is now within the reach of every Summer traveler. Ladies now visit the Adirondack country in considerable numbers, "and the white tents of their pleasant camps by the lake shore tend to enliven very much the solitude of the wilderness." In this new edition are embodied the results of a recent tour rendered necessary by new explorations, which have opened new lakes and laid out new routes. Other than these, the actual changes wrought by time have been slight, and it still remains one of the wildest and most romantic regions on this continent. How long it will retain this character it is impossible to say. Railroads are being pushed onward to its borders, speculators have their eye on its iron mines, lumbermen covet its forests. All, therefore, who would see the region in its pristine state of nature should hasten to visit it before advancing civilization has obliterated its peculiar features, and Mr. HEADLEY'S volume will furnish everything that is needful for a guide.

THE LADDER OF LIFE: A HEART HISTORY. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History," "My Brother's Wife," &c. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Few modern novels of our own day have met with a reception so flattering in all respects to the author as *Barbara's History*. The severest critics have smoothed their rugged brows, and welcomed the new comer with approving smiles. It is doubtless to this success that we are indebted for the prompt appearance of another book by the same writer; that the favorable impression left by the recent book, is generally the best letter of introduction the new venture can carry, is a thing publishers well understand. Though issued after *Barbara's History*, at least in America, internal evidence would certainly lead us to regard *The Ladder of Life* as a previously written work. There are marks of immaturity about it. Some of the incidents partake largely of the melodramatic element, and the characters are more like the first rude types that flit across the brain of a young novelist than the men and women that nature turns out in her every-day handiwork. Like *Barbara*, the Nathalie of the present story is devoted to art culture, music occupying the place in the mind and affections of the one heroine that painting does in that of the other. The triumphs of the successful prima donna are recounted with gusto and evident knowledge of the subject, though Miss EDWARDS' advancing taste will probably in future lead her to avoid the solecism committed by the introduction of known or living names and characters like Mme. MALIBRAN and ROSSINI as actors in a fictitious plot. *The Ladder of Life* may be recommended as likely to sustain, if not increase, the growing reputation of the authoress.

Books Received at the New-York Times Office.

Imogene; or The Marble Heart. By PIERCE EGAN, Esq. 8vo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

—The Coward; a Novel of Society and the Field, in 1863. By HENRY MORFORD. 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON BROS.

—Life with the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. By HENRY T. JOHNS, late Quartermaster's Clerk, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. 12 mo. Pittsfield, Mass.: Published for the author.

—Brisbane's Golden Ready Reckoner; calculated in dollars and cents; being a useful assistant to traders in buying and selling various sorts of commodities, either wholesale or retail. 18 mo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

—Appleton's Mathematical Series: a Primary Arithmetic. By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. 18 mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

An Elementary Arithmetic—By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. 12 mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

—First Book in English Grammar. By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. 12 mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

—Family Homeopathy. By JOHN ELLIS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New-York Medical College for Women, &c. 12 mo. New-York: JOHN T. SMITH & SON.

—Rita, an Autography. By HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Confidences," "Carr of Carrlyon," &c. 12 mo. BOSTON: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM.

—The Monomaniac; or, Marley Hall Asylum. By WILLIAM GILBERT. 12mo. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

—Margaret and Her Bridesmaids. By the author of "The Queen of the Country," "The Challenge," &c. 12mo. BOSTON: LORING.

—The New Book of Nonsense: a Contribution to the Philadelphia Great Central Fair, June, 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. 4to. Philadelphia: ASHMEAD & EVANS.

—The Cradle of Rebellions; a History of the Secret Societies of France. By LUCIEN DE LA HODDE, Member of the Detective Police, &c. 8vo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

—Man and His Relations: illustrating the Influence of the Mind on the Body, the Relations of the Faculties to the Organs, and the Elements, Objects and Phenomena of the External World. By S. B. BRITTAN, M. D. 8vo. New-York: WM. A. TOWNSEND.

—Speeches and Occasional Addresses. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols, 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

THE ENROLLMENT NOT EXCESSIVE

SOLICITOR WHITING'S OPINION

We have already published an abstract of the the letter written by Secretary STANTON in reply to that of Gov. SEYMOUR, alleging that the enrollment in this City is excessive and unjust. The following is the letter in full, with other important documents bearing upon the same subject, which we republish from our Sunday edition on account of the importance of the subject.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which I trust will satisfy you that the objections which you have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded.

Your communication contains no specification of unfaithfulness, neglect or misconduct by any enrolling officer, nor that any errors or mistakes exist in the enrollment but what are unavoidable in making an enrollment or taking a census. The opportunity for the interested localities to revise and correct the draft, under the provisions of the law, has been afforded, and will continue down to the time of the draft. A Commission was appointed, last year, with a view to ascertain whether any mistakes or errors had been made by the enrolling officers; but the Commissioners bore their testimony to the fidelity with which the work was done. They were of opinion, however, that the basis or principle for the assignment of quotas operated unequally in New-York, and, with a view to harmony, the President directed a reduction in some districts, but without the increase of others recommended by the Commissioners. The basis for the assignment is now fixed absolutely by act of Congress, and this department has no power to change it.

In your letter of the 3d instant, it is stated that you "do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn."

It is plain, then, that a Commission could do no more than substitute some other basis of assigning the quota, as was done by the Commission of last year; and this course would now be contrary to the terms of the statute. A commission, therefore, would only operate to hinder and delay the Government in strengthening the armies in the field, enable the enemy to protract the war, and expose our arms to disaster and defeat. I do not, therefore, feel authorized to appoint a commission:

First—Because there is "no fault found" by you with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud, or neglect on their part, alleged by you, requiring investigation by a commission.

Second—The errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment.

Third—The Commission would not have, nor has the Secretary of War, or the President, power to change the basis of the draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

Fourth—The Commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government.

Every facility will be afforded by this department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment; and no effort will be spared to do justice to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, Albany.

STATEMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to you from his Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, dated Aug. 3, 1864, and by you referred to me. It is represented in this communication that an excessive enrollment has recently been made in New-York, and that State, in consequence, called upon for an unduly large proportion of troops. The letter does not differ essentially from one on the same subject, addressed in August last, by Gov SEYMOUR, to his Excellency the President, which was answered by one on the 10th of August, 1864. Statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted. For a proper understanding of the general subject, I refer to these communications. In my letter, I showed that competent and honest officers had faithfully performed their duties under the law, in making the enrollment. Since that time everything practicable, on the part of the United States authorities, has been done in New-York as well as elsewhere, to revise and perfect the enrollment lists. See Orders on the subject appended and marked "A," "B," and "C."

Speaking of the enrollments, Gov. SEYMOUR says: "In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious." "The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn."

It is true that the enrollment (and, consequently, the quota) is larger in these than in many other districts, but the population of these districts is more dense, and there are actually more men liable to enrollment in them than in others.

This is a matter of fact carefully ascertained; and it seems to me it would be "oppressive and injurious" to other districts to reduce the quotas in New-York because they are larger there than in others, where there are not so many men liable to duty. In fact, such a course involves the abandonment of justice and equity in the apportionment of quotas. But, even if the enrollment and quotas in New-York and Brooklyn are unduly large, the claim that "the inhabitants" of those cities are thereby subject to "oppressive and injurious" burdens, and their "families broken up and ruined," is not a good one, for it is a fact that the bulk of foreign emigrants to the United States arrive in New-York, and they are actually used by New-York and Brooklyn to fill a large proportion of the quotas assigned to those cities.

The State of New-York forbids all other States from having access to these recruits. No other State has this source of supply to such an extent, and many are entirely without it.

Gov. SEYMOUR says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional district in this State is three hundred and ten men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for seven hundred and fourteen men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire." "There are no differences in the *character* of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies."

The "character or the population" is not the point to look to to account for these discrepancies; it is a mere question of fact as to the *number of men* of certain ages and condition in the different districts. That fact is ascertained by making the enrollment as explained in detail heretofore; and generalization as to the character of the population, the census, or the vote, does not affect it. It must be admitted, however, that the *character* of the enrollment may be affected by the "character of the population." Where the "population" takes an interest in securing a just administration of the law by aiding the United States officers in making and correcting the enrollment, lists more nearly perfect are obtained. In New-York they have not done this as assiduously as they have in Boston and in some other places.

The Governor says, further: "If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities *twenty-six* per cent of the population is enrolled, in Boston only twelve and a half per cent, or less than one-half of that ratio, are liable to be drafted."

I am unable to see by what mode of calculation this "startling" disproportion is arrived at. The population of New-York City and Brooklyn by the last census is 1,092,791; the enrollment in those cities is 184,925.

The per centage of the population which has been enrolled is, therefore 16.92. I cannot discover how the Governor can make it 26. The per centage in Boston is correctly given at 12.50. Instead of the ratio of enrolled men to population in Boston being "less than one-half" the same ratio in New-York and Brooklyn, it appears that there is a difference of but one-quarter between the two. The "startling" disproportion, therefore, seems to be founded not altogether upon fact, but partially, at least, upon an error in calculation.

The Governor says: "The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish, under the last call, only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called upon for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done by these enrollments."

It is to be observed that the first ten Congressional Districts in New-York include the closely-populated cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the ten in Massachusetts take the whole State—cities, towns, and counties. The comparison is evidently unfair, unless it is assumed that the whole territory of Massachusetts is as densely populated as the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The discrepancy might have been made more "startling" by comparing the first ten districts in New-York with ten districts in some more sparsely-settled region.

I repeat that the enrollment is a mere *question of fact*; it is the ascertainment of the number of men of a certain description in defined areas; it was made with care and has been revised with pains on the part of the United States officers, and there is no force in the comparisons instituted by the Governor of New-York, except so far as they show that the interest taken by the population in perfecting the enrollment is greater in some places than in others.

It is further said: "I do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done now. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off."

If it is a *fact* that there are aliens and non-residents on the enrollment lists to a grievous extent, it is fair to assume that the *fact* of alienage or non-residence is known to *somebody* in the district, and all that is required (see orders herewith) is, that the fact shall be shown to the Board of Enrollment. It is not necessary that "those whose names are erroneously put down," and "who have no interest in correcting the lists," should appear in the matter. All that is necessary in any case, is for any good citizen to show to the board *the fact* as to the alienage or non-residence of any enrolled man, and his name will be immediately stricken off. The orders herewith show this to be so, and show, also, that the Governor is inaccurate in stating that "since the enrollments were made no opportunity has been given to correct them." On the contrary, special opportunities have been afforded for this purpose, commencing as long ago as Nov. 17, 1863. (See circular No. 107, herewith.) The Governor of New-York was informed of these opportunities, and has, in one instance at least, recognized them, for, on the 27th of May, he issued a circular letter, as follows, to wit:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1864.

The following communications from Gen. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, are sent to you for the information of the public;

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 19, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Confer with State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War.

It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties and wards, to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to achieve the revision of enrollment at earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 18, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., *to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, &c.* It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward, to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chance for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the cooperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal Gen.

Secretary STANTON'S despatch to Gen. DIX, states that a call will be made at once, and that a draft will be ordered from the first of July

make corrections in New-York, heretofore neglected, is, therefore, still open, and this *can* "be done in time," if the people interested will aid in it.

The claim to have each three years' man in excess from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn counted as three men, is answered by the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department on the subject, dated Aug. 1, 1864 (herewith.)

The Governor further says: "These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury," &c.

The taxation referred to results from the payment of bounties to volunteers raised toward the quotas based upon the enrollment; it has been voluntary on the part of the people. I do not know how the wealth of New-York City, and the amount it has been taxed for bounties, will compare with the wealth of the rural districts of New-York and elsewhere, and the amounts they have taxed themselves for the same purpose; but I doubt whether such a comparison would justify a claim on the part of the City to liberality surpassing the rural districts of the State on this point.

The Governor says finally: "In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed * * * a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report showing its great *injustice*, and you relieved these cities from a *great wrong*. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quota of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country."

If there is any wrong in the quotas of New-York, the only proper and practicable way to remedy it, is to correct the enrollment on which the quotas are assigned. That can only be done by the Boards of Enrollment, aided by the people.

A commission can be of no service whatever in the matter. This is confirmed by the history of the commission referred to above, which met in 1863, and which failed to establish any rule or principle useful for the administration of the law. The commission stated as follows: "Justice to the enrolling officers requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment.' They were the necessary result of the execution of the law under the circumstances. The commission were unable to devise any means to correct the enrollment. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some assumed arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New-York with that of other States."

The comparisons instituted in the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, between the quotas of different districts, have not been carried far enough by him to give correct ideas on that subject.

The Governor says the average quotas in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are 2,881
In Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167
In Pennsylvania they are 2,571

Carrying the comparison no further, he infers injustice to New-York.

If carried on, the following facts appear:

The average quotas in the Congressional districts of New Jersey are..... 3,178 In Michigan..... 3,057
In Indiana..... 3,268 In Wisconsin..... 3,172
In Illinois..... 4,004 In Minnesota..... 2,551

The average in each of these States being much larger than in New-York. In the New-England States the average is much smaller.

The average quota per district, under the last call, throughout the United States, is..... 2,777
The average quota of districts in New-York being 2,881

It appears that New York is but 104 per district above the average throughout the United States.

The following table shows the quotas assigned to the districts in New-York City and Brooklyn, under the respective calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, based in both cases upon the enrollment:

No. of District.	Quotas of 300,000 men under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and July 18, 1864, based upon the enrollment.	Quotas of 10,000 men under call of Feb. 1, 1864, based upon the enrollment.	Excess of quota under calls of Oct. 17, 1863 and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for same number of men. This excess resulting from the fact that the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction.
3..	4,821	1,126	695
3..	3,119	3,074	225
4..	6,050	3,971	2,358
5..	4,401	3,901	452
6..	5,108	2,205	1,703
7..	4,791	3,000	555
8..	2,205	1,986	719
9..	3,172	2,068	191
	33,671	20,310	7,221

From this table it will be seen that the quota under the late call is less than that of last year.

It is true that the quotas of last year, after having been assigned on the basis of enrollment, in New-York as in other States, were arbitrarily reduced upon the report of the Commission; but that fact can not properly be used as a reason for a similar reduction this year. Since that reduction was made a law has been passed (February 24, 1864) which absolutely requires that the quotas shall be based on the enrollment; and the enrollment has been revised and corrected. Hence, even if it was legal and proper to reduce the quotas last year, it is not so this.

The enrollment is the legal (see opinion of Solicitor War Department, herewith), as well as the most basis for the assignment of quotas. To disregard it, or suspend the assignment of quotas and calling of troops on account of its alleged imperfections, would be no more justifiable than it would to suspend the political rights based upon the census taken in the States or districts, or to forego the collection of internal revenue on account of assumed imperfections existing in the assessment rolls.

If the assignment of quotas, I see no reason why it should not be applied to New-York as well as to the other States; nor, if the law is found practicable, do I see any sufficient reason for an additional reduction of the quotas in New-York or elsewhere, either through the instrumentality of a commission or otherwise.

The facts presented in this letter, cover the points in the letter of the Governor of New-York, dated Aug. 8, 1864, addressed to me, and also in a letter addressed to the President, dated Aug. 1, 1864, from JOHN T. HILL, Chairman of New-York County Bounty Committee, and will serve as an answer to that communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864. }

OPINION.

At the commencement of the war, when the militia of the several States were called into service, quotas for each State or Congressional District, were ascertained by reference to the *census of population*.

By the act of March 3, 1863, as amended by the act of Feb. 24, 1864, a new and different mode of adjusting the quotas was established.

The laws now in force require the States to be divided into small sections, (called districts, wards, towns, &c.,) and the names of all persons liable to military duty in such districts, are to be enrolled therein by "Boards of Enrollment."

The enrollment lists are subject to be corrected from time to time by adding names omitted, and by withdrawing names improperly enrolled.

When the enrollment of any district contains too many names, any person interested to make the proper corrections, may apply to the Board of Enrollment, "which shall revise the said lists of Enrollment," when they shall examine every case which shall be presented for their adjudication, and correct the enrollment accordingly.

Whenever application to this Department in which a Board of Enrollment has refused to act, it will decide every case submitted to it.

When the time arrives for calling out the forces of the State, from time to time, the enrollments thereof, which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for *ascertaining and assessing the quotas*.

This is the positive requirement of the acts of Congress.

To adopt any other mode of ascertaining or changing quotas, would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law.

To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the Statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

Those who object that certain quotas are excessive, should bend their energies to the correction of the enrollment, rather than request the officers of Government to violate the law, or to disregard its positive requirements. They should save themselves from alleged, or imagined injustice, by aiding in the execution of the law of enrollment, rather than by urging that the law itself should be overthrown for the benefit of certain districts, and in disregard of the rights of other portions of the Union.

The enrollment is the only basis allowed and prescribed by the acts of Congress, now in force, for the ascertainment of quotas to be called for by the President from the respective districts.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Accompanying these documents we have received the opinion of Solicitor WHITING dated Aug. 7, and circulars No. 101 and No. 24, issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, of Nov. 17, 1863 and June 25, 1864, giving instructions regarding the revision of enrollment lists. As these have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES it is unnecessary to reproduce them in this connection.

Threatened Rebel Invasion of Indiana.

MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THE MOVEMENT

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Gen. CARRINGTON received information to-day that a force of 1,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, are at Morganfield, Kentucky, and are threatening Mount Vernon, Ind. Some 1 500 others under Cols. TAYLOR, STEDZAT and JESSIE are scattered through Henderson, Davis and Hancock Counties, making ready for a raid into this State.

The Ohio River is very low and is fordable at nine places between the Illinois line and a point one hundred miles above, and for sixty miles of this distance the gunboats cannot be of service on account of the low stage of water.

Gen. CARRINGTON has picketed the entire shore, and made a requisition on Gov. MORTON for 25,000 of the Legion to protect the border. A detachment of veteran troops will leave for Mt. Vernon in the morning.

A later dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON says that Gen. STEDZAT, with some 450 men attacked a detachment of the Forty-eighth Kentucky at Salem, Ky., and was handsomely repulsed, and that JOHNSON had left Morganfield yesterday noon and gone toward Salem to reinforce STEDZAT.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunnelling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them, over four hundred feet in length, was nearly completed when found out.

Some of the prisoners, who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are still in session at chambers. Some seven cases were decided to-day, besides a number of petitions for a rehearing. They will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 11.

It was generally known some days ago that Gen. A. J. SMITH was fitting out a new expedition at Memphis, Tenn., though details were regarded as contraband. There is no impropriety now in saying that the main body of the expedition left Memphis about ten days ago. Private letters received in this city from members of the 11th Illinois, state that the brigade to which that regiment belongs was at Holly Springs twenty-five miles south of Grand Junction, on the 4th inst. The remainder of the command had advanced beyond. The railroad is also said to be repaired some distance beyond Holly Springs, and we suppose has been placed in running order between that place and Memphis. This indicates that the movement is a formidable one, and that it is designed to permanently occupy the country.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth and the rest of the command is reported to be in good condition and spirits.

The expedition is undoubtedly intended to perform an important part in cooperation with the movement now going on against Mobile.

SEIZURE OF ALLEGED CONTRABAND LOCOMOTIVES.—On Thursday last, a schooner lying at Greenstreet wharf, having on board two locomotives, was seized by order of the Government by Quartermaster-General CRESSMAN, and held to await the further action of the authorities. These locomotives are from the manufactory of NORRIS & Co., who have been building locomotives for the use of the Government, and were of five feet gauge in order to meet the requirements of our armies as they advance, the railroads of rebeldom being all of that gauge. It is said that an agent bought these locomotives ostensibly for an English purchaser, and ordered them to be shipped to Halifax, but that they were supposed to be intended to run the blockade and enter some Southern port for the use of the rebels. Hence the seizure and detention of the vessel.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 13.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE YEAR.—A citizen of Norristown has received the following from the Provost-Marshal General's Office:

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30. }

Respectfully referred to Mr. E. A. BANES, with the information that a man drafted for one year will be allowed to furnish an acceptable substitute to serve the time for which he was drafted. By command of the Provost-Marshal General.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 5th N. Y. V., A. A. A. G.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '67	102	200 Gulf, M. Co	84¾
5,000 do	102¾	200 do	84⅝
25,000 do	103	100 do	84⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	107	100 do	85
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65	120	200 do	85
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	104⅞	400 Mar. Min. Co	42
$2,000 do	109	300 do	41¾
1,500 do	109	500 do	41⅝
1,000 Erie 7s, 1875	103	100 do	42¼
Water Loan	116¾	100 do	42
1,000 Tress. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl	108¾	200 do	41¾
4,000 U.S. 5-20 yr C	104⅞	100 Atlantic M.S Co	102
25,000 do	105	100 N. Y. Cen. R	131
1,000 Ohio 5s	81	100 Erie Railway	104⅝
20,000 Ohio 6s Mun. C	81	100 Erie R. Pref	104⅝
5,000 Erie 7s	103⅝	100 Sup. Riv. R	138
1,000 do	103⅝	100 do	138¾
do	140	500 do	138¾
2,000 Mich. Sou. & N. I.	116	100 do	138⅝
5,000 Alton & St. Pref	83	100 Reading R	136
1,000 do	82	500 do	136⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	134⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	131⅜
1,000 Mich. & Mo. L. G.	68	100 M. S. & N. I. R	61⅜
1,000 Chi. & Alton R.	114	100 M. S. & N. I. G	142
4,000 Amer. Gold	256⅜	100 do	142⅝
80 Mechanics' Bk	110	400 Clev. & Pitts. R	102
15 Bank of Commerce	106⅜	100 do	103
23 B'k Commonwealth	104	100 Chi. & N. W.	57
10 Canton Co	37⅜	100 do	56⅞
100 do	37	50 do	56⅝
100 do	36⅞	100 P., F. W. & C	84
100 do	37	100 do	84⅜
50 Del. & H. C. Co	254	100 do	84⅝
150 Com. Coal Pref	61	100 do	84⅝
100 do	60¾	100 do	84⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	80¾	100 do	84⅝
200 Chic. & R. I. R	half	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref	78
100 do	b30	100 M. & St. L. R	40
33 M. & Fdu Chief	12		

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	256	100 M. S. & N. I. R	61¾
10,000 do	s3 256⅜	50,000 U. S. 6s Certs	93
5,000 do	254	10,000 do	93⅛
7 0 Erie Railway	112⅜	10,000 do	b10 81⅝
200 do	s3 112⅜	200 Chi. & Mil. R	77⅝
100 do	e 112⅜	100 do	77⅝
100 do	s5 112⅜	200 do	77⅝
100 Hudson Riv. R	132⅜	100 do	77⅝
200 do	s30 132	100 do	77⅝
1 0 Reading R	136⅜	200 do	b3 136
600 do	b3 136⅛	50 Quick. M. Co	84
100 Ft. Cen. R	b3 129⅝	200 Cumb. Coal Co	61
100 Chi. & R. Isl	113⅜	200 Marmora M. Co	83
200 do	s3 113⅜	100 do	4
100 do	b3 113⅞	1200 do	4
100 P., F. W. & C	b3 113⅜	100 do	4
1 do	c 113⅜	100 do	b10 42
100 do	113⅜		

MONDAY, Aug. 15—A. M.

The Import entries at this port continue on a liberal scale, but a large portion of the current arrivals pass into Bonded Warehouse. There is some improvement in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Goods from store, and the Customs receipts in Gold were quite large for the week, and partially tended to the demand for Gold in the open market, without, however, keeping up the price. The quotation is ¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday week, and the Currency quotation for Bills on Europe from ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. cheaper. The market for both was generally dull through the week, but occasionally advanced in the Gold Room by adverse military rumors. The sales and open State supply of Exchange from the heavy Exports of Produce and the transmission of United States Stocks leave no profit on the export of American Gold Coin. The transports of Foreign Merchandise have fallen off. Money is quoted 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and 7@10 ₱ cent. on good paper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	253⅛@262¾@253⅜		
U. S. 5 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	108⅜@110@109		
New-York Central	130⅜@131		
New-York and Erie	112⅜@142⅜		
Erie Preferred Shares	110⅜@110		
Rock Island	113⅜@113¼		
Michigan Southern	90⅜@92⅜@91⅜		
Michigan Central	128⅜@130⅜		
Toledo	133@132		
Illinois Central	130@129⅜		
Hudson River	131@134@132		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113⅜@113¼		
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115@115⅜		
Chicago and North Western	57¼@57⅜		
Almaden Quicksilver	78¾@80¼		
Mariposa Gold	42¼@42⅜		
Cumberland	60¾@61		
Reading	136¼@136¼		

The Wall and William street Markets were unusually dull on Saturday, and as customary on Saturday in the Summer months, there was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange, and little or no business after 2 o'clock. Money in easy supply to the Brokers, but not much borrowing. The United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881 rose to 107 ₱ cent., while the 5-20s fell off from 109⅜ to 109 ₱ cent. The Railways were fairly supported in prices, but there was no appearance of buoyancy in this department of the Stock list. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a renewed disposition to press sales of Mariposa, while the new Steamship Shares advanced 3 ₱ cent.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The price of Gold ranged 255¼@255¾ ₱ cent., about the closing figure of Friday. The exports of the day were $133,682, making for the whole week, $341,853.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅝	107	Mich. Central	129	128¾
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109	Mich. Southern	91⅝	91⅝
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen	129⅜	129⅜
Erie	112⅝	112¾	Pittsburgh	113	113⅛
Erie Preferred	110⅛	110	Fort Wayne	115⅛	115⅜
Hudson	132⅜	132	Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
Canton	38	38⅛	Reading	136	136¼
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	80	80⅜
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	61	61
Northwest	57	57⅛	Mariposa	42¾	42⅝
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	51⅜	N. West Pref	90⅜	90⅝

The First National Bank reports $550,000 subscriptions to the new 7-30 ₱ cent Loan during the week. It is understood from Washington that the new Notes will be ready for delivery in a few days. The Ninth National reports $225,000 for the week.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	116⅜
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. Amer	100
America	132	Metropolitan	115½
Tradesmens'	113	Continental	101
Merchants' Ex	98	Commonwealth	104
Commerce	106⅝	Import. & Traders'	101
Mercnants'	109	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7's	119	Chi. & N. W. 1863	103⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87	120	Chi. & N. W. 7's	105
N Y. Cen., coupt	132	Lac. & W. bonds	111
Erie 2ds, '91	93 ⅝	Del., L. & W. 1sts	102
Erie 8ths, '82	120	Del. L. & W. 2ds	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts	111	Pot. & Wab. 1sts	102¾
Hud. R. 1sts '60	115¾	Pot. & Wab. Ex	103¾
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F., '85	110	Pot. & Wab. 2ds	84
Hud. R. Fonds	111	Mil. & Fond Ch	111
Harlem 1sts	105	Gal. & Chi extended	125
Mich. C. 2ds & 3ds	94	Gal. & Chi, 2ds	111
Chi. B. & Quincy	1 2⅝	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Mich. S. 1sts	109	Chi. & Tol. 1sts	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi 1sts	128
Mich. Central	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi 2ds	111½
Mil. & Chi. 1sts, Pref	102	Miss. & Mo. In. G	67
Alton & St. Louis 1sts	78	Ind. & Ill. 1sts	115
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110	Atlantic & G. W.	105

The continued relatively higher rates for Gold to Bills on London in this market, have already produced increased shipments from San Francisco to New-York. The steamer of the Atlantic Company, on Saturday night, brought $621,000, including $150,000 to the branch agency of the New Bank of California in Pine-street. The freights hence to San Francisco across the Isthmus are on the increase; the Atlantic Company's steamer, on Saturday, went out full, and the Panama Railroad Company's sailing vessels for Aspinwall are well employed. Between the two, the Pacific Mail steamers on the other side are, of course, full of business. We are requested to state that the Atlantic Company will, in a few days, put on an independent steamer between Aspinwall and New Orleans. The last Pacific steamer from San Francisco, in addition to the $621,000 in Gold for New-York, brought down $1,500,000 for London, part for the United States Treasury, consigned to Messrs. BARING.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $1,151,575, against $4,062,010 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,467,146, against $2,121,256 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $1,142,000, against $1,210,250 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,370,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January, to the 13th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount to $151,671,723
Against 1863 (monthly) 114,997,974
Increase to date $39,065,799

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles exported, amount, from 1st January to 10th August, to $127,262,582
Against same time, 1863 110,971,757
Increase to date $16,290,825

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 13th of August, amounts to $51,326,000
Against same time 1863 27,147,000
Increase to date $24,211,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 13th of August, amount to $18,210,000
Against same time 1863 31,720,713
Increase at New-York alone $16,488,548

The first week's earnings on some of the Western Roads in August compare as follows with same week last season:

	Aug 1 to 8, 1864.	Aug 1 to 8, 1863.
Michigan Central	$63,415	$37,231
Michigan Southern	66,000	39,782
Northwest	5,300	10,000
Chicago and Alton	53,657	37,899

The stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been placed on the list of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The comparative earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for the month of July were as follows:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$25,439	$23,109
Freight	22,981	20,193
Miscellaneous	1,114	2,133
Total	$49,534	$45,434
Increase		$4,100

Of the Coal Trade of the week the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Aug. 13, says:

"The following statement of Company repairs shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last year to date.	Increase.
Reading R.	74,217	2,506,217	1,957,150	99,067
Schuyl. Nav.	31,694	915,774	406,575	109,197
Lehigh Nav.	24,211	816,307	315,642	100,775
Lehigh Val.	27,643	892,560	796,973	195,587
Del. and Lack.	23,973	720,000	707,681	85,615
Del. and Hud.	25,262	444,096	374,334	70,062
Penn. Coal	21,975	410,510	297,798	143,720
Shamokin	6,310	166,141	149,542	16,601
Broad Top	5,229	144,756	138,291	50,462
Lykens Val.	5,185	83,553	59,312	24,241
Treasurer	2,218	43,150	33,567	9,643
Total	251,224	6,003,439	5,315,697	706,590

The supply of coal continues large, but would be much heavier if transportation were equal to the production. The demand and price of coal was such as to induce the miners to work all the time, and the carrying companies abate nothing in effort to swell their tonnage to the largest possible portions with limited means. High tolls are influencing them as much as high prices of coal stimulate production. Everything in the shape of a car and every description of motive power that can be made available is pressed into the service. The trade is unusually spirited. In this connection we may mention the fact that the American Government has consented to permit anthracite coal to be exported from the United States into Canada, on the condition that the Canadian Government would forbid its exportation from Canada. A Cabinet Council was therefore held at Quebec on Thursday, and a proclamation issued forbidding the exportation of anthracite coal from the Province. That description of coal can, therefore, now be imported into Canada.

The San Francisco circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., by the steamer of July 23, reports as follows:

"Exchange on the Atlantic cities is ruling at former rates except for bills payable in currency, which are quotable at about 130 ₱ cent. premium on gold. Very little is doing in this description. Telegraphic transfers are now the most popular medium of exchange, and have been current during the week at 6@6½ ₱ cent. premium. Drafts payable in coin are held at 4@5 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling rules at 48d.@48d. for Bankers' and 49d. for Commercial. Francs are worth 5f.

Legal-tender Notes have advanced during the past five days from 39⅛@41, and considerable transactions have taken place at these rates. A demand has arisen lately for Nevada Territory, and it is reported that certain parties in Virginia City, owing to the depression of business there, have determined to liquidate their present indebtedness in this description of currency. So far as we can learn, the movement is not a general one, and the vast majority of the people of the Territory will discountenance such dishonorable transactions. Mexican Dollars rule at 11 @12 ₱ cent. premium. A large portion of the amount recently at hand from Mazatlan was taken for Oriental account at these rates. A preference is now given to the coinage of certain mints. That of the mint at Hermosillo is worth 2 ₱ cent. less in China than other new Mexican Dollars.

Our exports of treasure were as follows:

Total since since July 1, 1864	$3,447,341 02
Previously this year	28,993,711 27
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$3,441,052 29
Corresponding period, 1863	24,778 823 83
Excess this year	$7,662,228 46

Included in the last shipment of treasure to England, per the *St. Louis*, was a remittance of $500,000, made by the Sub-Treasurer in this City for Government account.

The receipts of merchandise via the Isthmus of Panama for the past six months ending June 30, were not at our disposal for the last issue of this paper, and we now give the aggregate import tonnage of this period, as compared with that of the first half of previous years received in the same way:

	1861. Tons.	1862. Tons.	1863. Tons.	1864. Tons.
First six months	5,000	8,000	12,000	15,887

The steady increase of the trade in this direction we have very fully alluded to in our semi-annual review of the 11th inst."

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for

First week in July, 1864	$88,340 07
First week in July, 1863	56,153 62
Increase	$32,186 45
From June 1 to Aug. 7, 1864	$1,111,019 09
From June 1 to Aug. 7, 1863	691,575 46
Increase	$319,443 63

The Internal Revenue Office at Washington, in the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, has decided that the internal tax upon Mortgage and other coupons and upon Dividends, must be rendered to the Assessor in the town or city where the principal financial office of the Railway Company is located.

The Gold bearing 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Stock, March and September, is still before the public at par, and interest from 1st March, in Currency at the rate of 150 ₱ cent. for Gold. The takers thus get a full Gold Coupon of $25 on the $1,000 on the 1st September (only two weeks hence) worth, at present, 255 ₱ cent. for the Gold by paying back interest to March, at 150 ₱ cent. The National Banks are receiving subscriptions, and can supply the Bonds at once. The Treasury Department has made no new appeal to the public on this subject, and we refer to it because the old proposals have not yet been withdrawn, and the Investment on the terms mentioned is a most favorable one.

We call attention to the $200,000 *New-York County Courthouse Stock*, proposals for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock is to provide additional means for the construction of the new County Courthouse on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at 6 ₱ cent. per annum, and the principal will be redeemed in 1887 and 1888.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7-30 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ½ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of 1881, Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold Bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before Aug. 15, will be allowed interest to that date. If a subscriber enters that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $5 00 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 263 Broadway.

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40's can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12¾ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been: Ashes, 150 pkgs. Flour, 20,000 bbls. Meal, 1,125 bags and bbls. Corn Meal, 47,745 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Rye, 6,529 bushels Oats, 947 bushels Malt, 159 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,041 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $12 50 for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, but at irregular prices. Java, 50c.@55c.; Rio, 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 47c.@49c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c., and St. Domingo, 43c.@45c. ₱ lb., sales since our last, 5,500 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Is quiet at former prices. Middlings, $1 77 ₱ lb.; sales and receipts since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate export inquiry prevails to-day for the shipping brands of State and Western Flour, especially the former, at steady prices. Otherwise the market is quiet and somewhat depressed. Sales, since our last amount to 17,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90 @$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very choice, at $10 10@$10 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl. $9 10 @$9 50
Fine State ..... 9 70 @10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 60 @10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 10 15 @10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 10 75 @13 00
Extra Genesee ..... 10 50 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri ..... 10 85 @10 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 310 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in good demand, closing at $7 80@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, and $10 for (White) Atlantic, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been made since our last of 78,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47@$2 51 and (reported) at $2 52½; Red Western at $2 22@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 36@$2 38, and very choice at $2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 36; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 35, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request at steady prices; sales since our last, 95,000 bushels, at $1 51½@$1 53¾, chiefly at $1 52, for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and depressed. Oats continue in moderate demand at previous prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., and State at 96c.@98c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand at 18c.@30c. for good to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, per lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 16,495 Hides; sales 14,670 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEISEL & WEINMANNER, 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 37c.@38c. cash, usual selection; 1,750 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 820 West Indies, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 16¾c.@17c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Army Slaughter, 60 lbs., 16c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importer's and speculator's hands, 652,400 dry Hides, 6,000 wet salted Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request, at somewhat easier prices. Week's receipts of Sole, 42,000 sides.

METALS—The demand has been less active, and prices have been heavy, including Ingot Copper at 50c.@54c.; No. 1 American Pig Iron at $70; Scotch do. at $76@$78; Spelter at 17¾c.@18c.; Pig Lead at $16 50. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "the market is firmer and quite active, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and prices are 3c.@5c. better—the high views of holders having a tendency to limit operations, which reach 400,000@500,000 lbs., mostly low and medium fleece, within the range of $1 05@$1 12, including some choice lots at something more, closing with more buyers than sellers at these rates, and low and medium quality scarce and in request. The receipts are large. Yarns are firm and bringing fully former rates."

The New-York Times.

—NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Colleen Bawn.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00|Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The question of the whereabouts of the rebel armies is discussed in our Washington correspondence this morning, and some interesting facts thereon are eliminated. Lee, it is shown, has reinforced Early in the Shenandoah to some extent. And it is said Beauregard has gone with 20,000 men either to support Hood at Atlanta, or to undertake the defence of Mobile.

From neither of our own great armies have we any late news this morning which invites special mention.

The great feature of the morning news is the detailed report of Admiral Farragut's victory at Mobile. To it we give special attention in another column.

The pirate *Tallahassee* continues her depredations immediately off our coast, and one of her latest victims is the passenger ship *Adriatic*, from London, which was boarded yesterday morning and burned, with nearly all the passengers' baggage. The unfortunate passengers were put on board the bark *Suliote*, of Belfast, without either water or provisions.

Four refugees and rebel deserters arrived at Washington on Saturday. We have some statements in regard to the state of matters in and around Richmond, which, if they can be considered trustworthy, show how effectually the rebels manage to conceal their weakness at headquarters. These refugees say that there are no males, men or boys, in Richmond, except those in Government employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to the old men over 55, who form the militia of the State. One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby; in fact, none but the sick and wounded are kept there over a few days after reception. At the time the Danville Railroad was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some twenty miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards, when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road. There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order One of these refugees drove a baker's wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at $1, and bacon had lately fallen in price, it being now quoted at from $7 to $10 ₱ ℔, instead of from $8 to $11. They say that the Government had been putting everybody into some kind of service, and they have been watching for a chance to escape for some time past; and, notwithstanding that the Confederate detectives have been after them, they kept themselves so secluded that they escaped. There are a large number of persons in Richmond, some in the service of the Government, who are anxious to get away, and will do so at the first opportunity, those that remain being sick of the war.

By New-Orleans papers received yesterday, we learn that a desperate encounter took place on the 5th inst., at the stockade on a farm called Doyle's plantation, between a battalion of the Eleventh New-York Cavalry, under Maj. Remington, and two rebel brigades of cavalry and one battalion, under Col. Scott. The Major and his command, about 175 able men, were surrounded, notified of the strength menacing them, and summoned to surrender within five minutes. Maj. Remington declined to do so, and cut his way through the rebel ranks. He retreated opposite the telegraph station at Donaldsonville, where he was reinforced by another battalion of his regiment, after which he retraced his steps and drove Col. Scott and his command across the Amite River.

GENERAL NEWS.

The annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Charlestown for the financial year ending Feb. 29, 1864, has just been issued. It contains matter of much interest. The total expenses of the year amount to $891,492 02. The State tax paid by the city was $41,563. The aid dispensed to soldiers' families amounts to $50,176 40. $329,964 95 have been expended on the water works. Two temporary loans have been made—one of $100,000, from the Monument Bank, and one of $65,000, from the Bunker Hill Bank. The cost of the Public Library for the year was $2,411 93. The expense of the Police Department was $11,640 80; of the Fire Department, $6,817. The salaries of the city officers amount to $8,475, and of the School Teachers $39,163 10. The property owned by the city is valued at $360,381 08. The report of David S. Tucker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is appended. The recapitulation shows that during the year there were 26 fires and 22 false alarms. The total loss was $57,905, the insurance on which amounted to $13,100. The city has now seven engines and one hook and ladder carriage.

A New-Orleans paper of Sunday, the 7th inst., says: "After a day or two of refreshing showers, an unclouded blue sky bends over us to-day, and Nature rejoices anew in the sunshine and balm of glorious Summer. We begin to have faith in what we once deemed the wild statement of an old New-Orleanais, that ours is the coolest city in the United States. Our Northern habitans express delighted surprise at the coolness of our nights, throughout which gently moving breezes, from lake and river, come to woo the tired frame to calmness and repose, and with gentle breath to renew its vital forces. With so much of comfort of climate and health of body we will not envy our friends who seek but do not find superior pleasures at the fashionable Summer resorts of the North."

A Mr. Davenport, a play-actor, was arrested in Baltimore on Friday, by a military guard, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice in Washington City, where it is alleged he assaulted and beat with a loaded whip a Major in the army, with whom he had some difficulty. He was brought to this city for trial.

The list of the vessels of war of the United States Navy, which was made out for Childs' (Philadelphia) Nautical Almanac for 1864, in November last, gives among the iron-clad vessels then building the *Tecumseh* as constructing at Jersey City, opposite New-York, rated at 1,034 tons and two guns.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* learns that Messrs. Dickson, Stewart & Co. have disposed of their entire coal works, including their coal lands on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to Messrs. Kirk & Foster, of Pittsburgh. Including what the firm had purchased before, they have now some six hundred acres of land, with extensive works. The price paid was $175,000.

The War Department has authorized the acceptance of companies for one year's service, to garrison the forts along the Massachusetts coast. Two full companies for this service have been recruited in Lynn since Saturday last.

It is estimated that the present population of New-Orleans is larger than at any other time in its history at this season. Small houses are nearly impossible of attainment, although a few more expensive ones are placarded for rental. The city authorities estimate the present Summer population of New-Orleans at 175,000.

On a train coming up from Nashville Tuesday, on which were 127 soldiers, a vote was taken for the Presidency, resulting thus: Lincoln, 65; McClellan, 12; Fremont, 1. Some of the soldiers declined to vote. The soldiers will go strong for the reelection of "Old Abe."

On Thursday the thermometer indicated 88° in Boston. On Mount Washington at the same hour a northwestern gale prevailed, and the thermometer stood at only 40° degrees, and fires and Winter overcoats were the order of the day. The shivering visitors could hardly keep comfortable on account of the chilly and penetrating wind.

The steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday. We have interesting details by this arrival of Admiral Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay.

Philadelphia is paying $400 bounty for recruits. Ward committees are at work, and the number of men daily recruited is on the increase. Organized effort is doing much to dispense with the draft.

Saturday was a dull and uninteresting day in the Stock and Gold markets. Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held. Gold, 255½ ₱ cent. There is increased attention on the part of the public to the new 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loan, (convertible, at the end of three years, into a gold-bearing 6 ₱ cent. 5-20 Stock,) and the subscriptions are going on well at the National Banks.

Admiral Farragut's Victories in Mobile Bay.

The details of the glorious news from Admiral Farragut's fleet, which we publish this morning, fully sustain the conclusions drawn from the telegraphic report, as to the importance of the victory gained.

It was early on the morning of the 5th inst. that the fleet got under way, and passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay. At first it was intended that operations should commence on the 4th, but the land forces under Gen. Granger were unprepared to coöperate against the forts, and all the demonstration made on that day consisted in throwing some shells at a rebel craft lying against Fort Gaines. It was found, as the attacking fleet neared Fort Morgan, (on the right as you enter the harbor,) that, running across the bay from that point to Fort Gaines, which is five miles distant there was constructed a continuous tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains, but leaving an open channel a considerable distance from each post about fifteen hundred yards in width. These openings were necessarily needed for the use of blockade-runners. Outside of the tier of piles were the rebel torpedoes, and inside, on the eve of the 5th, lay the rebel ram *Tennessee*, which was destined next day to surrender.

When the start was made on Friday morning, by the seventeen vessels of the fleet, the monitors led the advance, and the wooden vessels followed in pairs. At point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels lowered their speed so as to close up the line of attack, and just as the line was formed the concentrated fire of the forts and the rebel vessels opened upon our fleet. The first return fire was made by the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our advance vessels. The flagship, bearing the gallant Admiral, steamed directly abreast of Fort Morgan before the order was given to open fire, when a succession of broadsides were delivered from the 9-inch guns of the *Hartford*. Each broadside told with tremendous effect, and by the vigorous coöperation of the land force under Granger the rebels were shortly driven from their guns.

While the attack on Fort Morgan was in progress, the monitors engaged the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, and her fate was shortly decided; not, however, until the *Hartford* with Admiral Farragut had steamed up and given the final broadside—making good once again the truth of his famous tribute at New-Orleans to "*iron hearts and wooden ships.*" How much of the work was done by the monitors before the old sea-dog himself was in a position to tackle his enemy we do not learn; but an eye-witness tells us that

"Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started toward the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Capt. Strong, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, Buchanan. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and Capt. Jerard, who went in as a volunteer on the *Ossipee* as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life."

Almost simultaneously with the capture of the *Tennessee*, one of our monitors, the *Tecumseh*, ran against a torpedo immediately outside of the tier of piles—at a distance, it must be noticed, of at least fifteen hundred yards from Fort Morgan—a fact which brings into the foreground two points of considerable speculative interest. The first is, what purpose was to be secured by running the *Tecumseh* into the face of the piles, with their outer guard of torpedoes, while there was a channel fifteen hundred yards wide to run up? Fort Morgan, too, had been silenced, and the highway of the blockade-runners on that side of the bay must have been perfectly open. Another point to prompt inquiry is the immense water-space which was left unguarded at each side of the bay. Of the five miles of channel between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, fully one mile and three-quarters appear to have been left free from obstruction of any sort, except that it was within the range of the forts. It is not easy to conjecture on what the rebels really depended for anything like an effective resistance to our fleet. It is impossible to believe that they placed any very great dependence on such rams as the *Tennessee*, which surrendered to our wooden flag-ship, or their less courageous iron-clads, the *Gaines* and *Morgan*, which took speedy flight into a cove unapproachable by our larger vessels, and which now lie there, completely blockaded.

Respecting the bombardment of Fort Powell, the fall of which seems to have taken place about night of the 5th—the rebels themselves having blown it up—the particulars are not given with great minuteness; but one of the monitors, the *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander Perkins, has the credit of having boldly steamed up against the fort and pounded it vigorously for half an hour, in spite of a fierce concentration upon her of the fire of the rebels, which caused considerable loss. Another monitor, the *Metacomet*, has the credit of having sunk the rebel gunboat *Selma*.

We are also destitute of the details of the surrender of Fort Gaines, which, we take it, must have been the work of Saturday, the 6th. The fact of the surrender is, however, undisputed, and along with the announcement of that fact comes the assurance that Admiral Farragut will now push right on for Mobile city.

The gain briefly summed up includes the capture of Forts Morgan, Powell and Gaines; the capture of one rebel ram, the destruction of one rebel gunboat, the locking up of two more in a shallow inlet called Navy Cove, the removal of the bar to the inner bay, and the reduction of the labor of maintaining a perfect blockade, (if the City is not immediately reduced.) The National losses in men is computed in all at two hundred and forty, including the gallant Capt. Craven, of the *Tecumseh*, who went bravely down at his post. The loss in vessels includes, besides the *Tecumseh*, the damage (said to be considerable) to the *Chickasaw* at Fort Powell, and the accidental staving in of a portion of the *Hartford's* side by one of our own monitors having run foul of the flagship. It is an easy price to pay for so grand a victory.

The Civil War in China.

Gordon has achieved his last triumph over the rebellious Taepings. Just before the arrival of the order from England, requiring him to lay down his command, he effected the capture of the City of Chang-chow.

It will be recollected that his troops suffered a severe repulse in front of this city on the 27th of April. To guard against a second reverse of this nature, he threw up breastworks to protect the stormers at the next assault, and on the morning of the 11th of May, reopened fire from his batteries on those parts of the wall which had already been partially breached. Early in the afternoon the final attempt to carry the place was made. At a given signal a body of mandarin braves rushed out of their trenches, and succeeded in reaching the summit of the breach, but there met with such a determined resistance that they had to fall back in confusion.

On seeing this, Gordon ordered 700 of the *elite* of the disciplined soldiers to advance to their support. These, dashing up the breach with a fury, nothing could withstand, drove the enemy from the wall into the adjoining houses, whence they were subsequently expelled into the streets. The struggle, however, was not yet over. When driven from the fortifications and the houses, the rebels separated into two divisions, one of which retired along the north side of the city, and the other along the south side—each frequently rallying and defending themselves desperately against their pursuers, but ultimately giving way, and resuming flight. Four rebel Wangs, including Koo-Wang, the commandant of the city, were taken prisoners, and beheaded, while 3,000 of the flower of the Taeping garrison perished on the occasion.

With the capture of Chang-chow the campaign closes so far as Gordon is concerned, and he is now winding up the accounts of his force, prior to withdrawing from the Chinese service and returning to England. The loss of so able and enterprising an officer will doubtless have a very bad effect on the Imperialist cause, but this injury is by no means the only one which the British order will inflict on that cause. All the disciplined troops are to be disbanded likewise, and freed from their allegiance to the "Brother of the Sun and Moon." The consequence of discharging these soldiers can be easily foreseen. Despising the mandarin army, of whose perfidy and poltroonery they have so often had experience, the mercenaries will go over in a body to the Taepings, and once more turn the tide of victory against the Imperialists.

The British Queen, in her late speech at the prorogation of Parliament, congratulated her people on the friendly nature of her relations with his Chinese Majesty, but if the sincerity of her friendship for the sovereign of the Celestials is to be judged of from the new policy which the British Government has adopted toward the Flowery Land, its value cannot be estimated at a very high figure. The recent order in council is in fact especially calculated to resuscitate the Chinese rebellion and to perpetuate its existence. Three months hence, were Gordon continued in command, the Taeping insurrection would probably be matter of history, but if, after his recall and the discharge of his troops, those troops go over to the enemy, the Taeping rebellion, instead of being three months [illegible] a matter of history, will doubtless be [illegible] covering its former conquests, power and prestige; and thus will be added fresh fuel to those flames of civil war which have so long desolated China.

THE PUBLIC DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

Public Virtue, Has It Improved—Effects of Universal Suffrage—Discouragement of Virtuous and Enlightened Men—The Demands of the Crisis—Its Remedy, the Press, the School and the Church—Duty of Citizens.

The Bazaar, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Confined to an invalid chamber, with some of those pains and penalties which poor flesh (especially student flesh) is heir to, I have just strength to hold my pen, while I add something to a discussion which has recently occupied the columns of the Times—the *obligations and duties of a citizen*. We may write volumes on the subject, but shall accomplish nothing unless we come to some practical illustration and practical performance. The practical illustrations we have unfortunately all around us, and a better performance we must have, or the Republic, founded on just and equal laws, will soon become a despotism. We must look the subject fairly in the face. I have done my part in public duties, in endeavoring to educate the public mind to a sense of its obligations and duties. But, at the end of many years, while I have the satisfaction of knowing that many individuals have been improved, I cannot see any great improvement in public virtue. I believe the morals of the country and the intelligence is improved since the formation of the Constitution, and probably we should have improved, in all political qualities, if the insanity of party spirit had not introduced universal suffrage, which put the good man, and the bad, the intelligent, and the ignorant, on the same level. The consequence was, that the main body of the voters were henceforward to be governed by their passions, and not their reason. Here was the great lever power of this Demogogue, no matter to what party, opinion or interest, he belonged. The only compensation for this was, that the party of right and justice could have its demogogues, and succeed by the same means. It was in that way that the Democratic party, which come to its head under Van Buren, Polk and Buchanan, was overthrown. They were beaten with their own weapons. I need not tell you of the New-York Times what part some of the leading politicians of New-York and New-England performed in that matter. For the sake of "our mutual friend," we shall abstain from illustrations which, though obvious, might be painful. But, as a consequence of leading the mob by the arts of a demagogue, the sober, Christian, intelligent men were disgusted; and, if they did not abstain from the polls, they abstained from office, where their talents and virtues might have saved their country from much opprobrium. It is true that such men are seldom offered office; but, even when they were, they turned away with contempt—a contempt which they could not help feeling, but to which they should not have yielded.

But a time has come when the country is passing through a fearful crisis—when, if ever in its whole history, it demands the service, in some form, of every good citizen, of every honest patriot; and on those services may depend the whole future destiny of the nation. We are in a *transition state*—a state which has already given rise to wars, worse than those of Morius and of Sylla, and which may result in the pure Republicanism imagined by our fathers, or in the Imperialism of Cæsar and Napoleon. We want all our virtue, all our intelligence, all that courage, and firmness, and zeal for the country which animated the noble men who risked the gibbet in 1776—who tracked the snows of Valley Forge with their blood—who did more than brave the battle, when they left their wives and daughters at home to bear their burden, in distress, and poverty, and loneliness. This they did, and at the end of the war found the hard-earned pittance of Government money worthless in their hands.

Such was the patriotism which founded the Republic, and such must preserve it. In such a period who has a right to refuse his service or his property? Can there be two opinions about that? Alas! there are opposite opinions; not merely among that miserable class of beings who call themselves Peace Democrats, (the Cowboys of the Revolution,) but among the honest, loyal people. There are, doubtless, a great many persons who ought not to go into the public service, for sound reasons; but, cannot they find representative men, or pay a little more contribution? Or, if they are fit for some office, or some duty, can they not perform it? I know nothing of the case of Mr. Moses Taylor, and therefore censure is out of place. But, he is only one out of hundreds. Mr. Chase would probably not have left his post but for just such cares. In the most important places of the Government it has happened that those *whom the office wanted would not have it, and those who wanted the office were not fit for it*. This has happened, for the reason I have stated, that the power of the country being thrown into the hands of demagogues, they have filled the places of Government with partisans, many of whom scandalized the name of office by their utter unfitness for it. What then is the remedy? Your correspondent, "G. H. S.," of Boston, says he would give his life to see embodied in the Constitution, as a condition of voting, that a man should be able to read and able to earn his own living. I should add to it a great deal more than that. I should demand, as Connecticut did in her early history, that the man should be able to prove a good moral character, and the want of it should disfranchize him. I don't see how reading the Constitution or earning his own living is to make a poor demoralized creature, utterly ignorant of our institutions, (although he can nominally read) any fitter to be a voter than those without them. I am compelled to come to the conclusion that all men who have not arrived at a certain degree of intelligence and honesty *must necessarily be governed by their passions*. If so, then they must be governed by demagogues. Does not what are called the political campaigns of the country prove this? At any rate, with the popular ideas now prevalent in this country, I presume political reform in that respect is impossible. What then—must we despair? Not at all. I think that in the last twenty-five years we have decidedly improved in this particular. I don't think such canvasses as those of 1840 and 1844 are any longer possible in this country. Why not? Because the general intelligence of the people has been much elevated in that time. The press and the public schools have done a great work, and are destined to do a much greater. I have observed this to be the case throughout the country—that in a case where justice or sound policy was clearly on one side, you can rely on *four-fifths of all the voters who are readers of newspapers, support the schools, and are temperate, honest men*. But the ignorent, the vicious and the attendants of the grog-shops, are the mere Slaves of the demagogue. There are some exceptions to the general rule; but they are only exceptions. The hope is, and a reasonable one, that if the institutions of the country can survive another generation, the press, the schools and the church will have educated the great mass of the people up to a capacity for right thinking and judging on public matters. This, in my opinion, is the only hope. But to me it is sufficient. I believe that God has laid the foundation of Republican Institutions in the wants, instincts and character of the human race; and that all the Divine laws revealed to prophets and apostles have been adapted to that end. But when we see that as yet comparatively small real progress has been made in bringing men into conformity with this moral law, how can we wonder that so little is made in conforming to the political law? Every man now looks upon the deliberate defence of the Divine right of Kings, made two hundred years ago, as positively absurd. But is it a whit more absurd than the defence of Slavery in the South by clergymen like Palmer, and Capers, and Thornwell? Such is the *vis inertia*—the vast resistance made—by the selfish depravity of mankind to any kind of progress in virtue and intelligence, that we should not complain of what has not been done, but rather rejoice in what is accomplished. We have a great Republic—a lever for the oppressed, impoverished races of mankind—and with that lever we shall yet, by God's grace, raise up a fallen world. We have a noble free press, (although a large part of it chooses just now to be in Fort Warren,) which will carry on the battle of Freedom till the victory is won. We are in no danger from the rebels whatever. They may continue their wonderful madness till they die, literally, in the last ditch. They will be subdued, in any event, and it is only a question of a few months, more or less, of time. The danger we are in is *from ourselves*. The danger is the *corruption of political institutions*—that the worm will gnaw away the heart which no enemy could conquer. The *duties* required of the hour and generation are quite obvious.

First—Let no man be excused from the full performance of his public duty, whether civil, political or military. The Spartans were a barbarous people; but they held and enforced one principle, which was essential to the existence of a Republic;—that *all men owed their first duty to the Republic, from which nothing could excuse them.*

Second—Let the public virtue and intelligence of the people be constantly inculcated by the press, the school and the pulpit, *till the whole nation is educated up to its high and solemn duty of regenerating the political institutions of mankind.* A Veteran Observer.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Depositaries of Public Monies—Withdrawal and Destruction of National Currency.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The following National Banks have been designated as depositaries of the public moneys to date from the 12th inst., viz:

Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, one hundred and fifty thousand.

First National Bank, Leavenworth, one hundred thousand.

First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, fifty thousand.

From the records of the redemption division of the Treasury Department the following figures in regard to the withdrawal and destruction of United States currency, are obtained:

Up to the 12th inst. the following amounts of the several descriptions of notes have been destroyed, viz.:

United States notes, demand, fifty-nine and a-half millions.

United States notes, new issue, twenty-two and a-half millions.

Postal currency, six millions.

Fractional currency, one million.

One year five per cent. notes, two hundred and fifty-six thousand.

Two year five per cent. notes, two hundred and sixty thousand.

Two year five per cent. coupons, seventy-one millions.

Three year compound interest notes, three millions.

FROM PORTO RICO.

The Crops, Cotton, Sugar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Arroyo, Porto Rico, Friday, July 29, 1864.

This is the dull season here between crops. Planters are expecting a fine crop for the coming season. Indeed, I have never seen finer sugar cane and coffee than the fields show at present.

Cotton is being planted very extensively in all parts of the island. The American sea island or long staple seems to be raised more than any other variety.

Of the old crop of sugar, not over 4,000 hhds. remain in the island. The price has fallen to 5½c. @6.03. Molasses 33c. ₱ gallon.

The health of Porto Rico is good. There is no such thing as yellow fever existing here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Military Programme---The Aspect of Affairs.

WHERE IS LEE'S ARMY?

The Situation at Mobile—Our Prospects.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS TO EWELL.

A Collision With General Sheridan Anticipated.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Where is Lee's army? is a question which is much asked of late here, but it finds no intelligent reply. It is accepted that large reductions have been made from the force lately at Petersburgh, but precisely where the detachments have gone, it is much more difficult to tell.

There is no doubt that at least two divisions have been sent by Lee to reinforce Early; and from New-Orleans we have a statement that Beauregard, with 20,000 men, has arrived at Atlanta.

The military chessboard, on the whole, presents a muddled aspect. Intelligent observers foresee that we may soon expect great changes in the military programme, and moves and combinations that may perchance startle the country.

The statement in the late dispatch of Gen. Banks, from New-Orleans, that the passage of the forts guarding the entrance of Mobile gives us possession of the city, expresses a confidence not shared by the Navy Department here. Admiral Farragut's vessels draw too much water to let him within anything like shelling distance of Mobile. The need of coöperation of a land force begins therefore just where it began at Charleston—that is, after forcing a passage by the navy. Now, the question of the ability of the army to take Mobile will depend on the strength of the expeditionary land force and on the strength of the enemy's force. The rebel force at Mobile is known to have lately numbered about fifteen thousand men, under command of Gen. Maury, but it is highly probable that the necessities of the Georgia campaign have already compelled the withdrawal of a good portion of these to the defence of Atlanta. If these facts be as stated, Mobile must now be stripped nearly bare of all regular Confederate force, and its defence is mainly in the hands of Home Guards. This would throw the city open to be seized by a blow rapidly struck. But there is only too much reason to believe that the rebels are now throwing considerable reinforcements into Mobile, and the statement lately made in the New Orleans papers, that Beauregard, with 20,000 men, had reached Atlanta, would confirm the announcement made a few days ago in the Times, that the defence of Mobile had been intrusted to that officer, the capture of Mobile is therefore not as certain as Gen. Banks' announcement would convey. As before stated, however, the possession of the city itself is not regarded by the authorities as of very high importance.

Positive intelligence reaches here from Gen. Grant's headquarters that Lee has sent two divisions of infantry and a force of cavalry to reenforce the rebel column in the Shenandoah Valley. This will probably make the rebel army in that region strong enough to give Sheridan battle should he prolong his advance much further; as at latest advices Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester and the rebel force at Strasburg, an interval of but fifteen miles. A collision may be expected at any moment.

COPARTNERSHIP LICENSES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the proper construction of sections 74 and 79 of the license law, licenses cannot be granted for lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers and peddlers *in copartnership*, but that *each individual* must pay a license fee and take a license for himself.

RECRUITING NEGROES.

Provost-Marshal-General Patrick's order forbidding State agents from recruiting negroes in rebel territory has been rescinded by order of Gen. Grant, who permits such agents to operate at or near base of supplies, but forbids them operating generally about his lines.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $1,028,500. The aggregate amount to date is $13,067,750.

Amusements.

The play of "East Lynne"—a long and strong decoction of Mrs. Harry Woods' famous novel—continues to fill Niblo's Garden to overflowing. The principal part is played by Miss Lucille Western, who, having softened some of the harsher features of the portraiture, is now seen to greater advantage than heretofore. The play is poorly put on the stage and is "gagged" unmercifully by nearly all the people engaged in its presentation. It will be repeated every evening until further notice. The "Colleen Bawn" is still the attraction at Wallack's. Mr. Dan Bryant will play until Saturday. On the following Monday Miss Olive Logan will commence a short engagement, producing for the occasion an entirely new five-act drama. At Barnum's Museum the "Mystic Cave, or the Enchanted Horn" will be given in the afternoon and evening.

The Winter Garden has been beautifully and tastily redecorated during the recess. It is now the handsomest, best ventilated and most comfortable theatre in the City. The entrance lobby, the proscenium, and the box tier are frescoed in the best style of art. Not the least of the improvements at this house is in the management which once more reverts to Mr. N. Stuart, a gentleman whose ability, good will, tact, and enterprise are beyond question. The season commences on Thursday next with the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and an afterpiece. Mr. J. S. Clark appears in both pieces, supported by an admirable stock company.

The Congressional Committee in Maine.

Bangor, Me., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The Congressional Committee was joined at Bath by Hon. Sidney Perham, Ex-Gov. Washburn, Collector of Portland, and Hon. John A. Poor. They left Rockland at 5 P. M. and arrived at 11 P. M., where they were greeted by a salute of artillery, and received by the hospitable citizens, who provided accommodations for the whole party at the hotels and private residences. To-morrow the party will visit Indian Old Town, the residence of the remnant of the Penobscot Indian tribe.

—Rev. E. H. Chapin preached a sermon at Pigeon Cove, Mass., on the national fast day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Union Prisoners—Deserters—Escaped Union Soldiers—Newspaper Correspondents—Blockade-Runners.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

The fifty Union prisoners who were exchanged on the 3d inst. went North on the steamer *Fulton* last Thursday. While at the Head they were handsomely entertained by the officers on Gen. FOSTER'S Staff. I went on board the steamer to see them off, and I must say I never saw a happier party of officers since I have been with the army. Considering the brutal treatment that the majority of them had to undergo during most of the term of their imprisonment, it is no wonder they were fairly intoxicated with delight at being once more within the Union lines.

Within the past few days a large number of deserters has come into our lines. Three came from Fort Pulaski yesterday afternoon. The information they bring is very limited, inasmuch as the Rebel authorities prohibit the circulation of newspapers among the soldiers. The Rebels have recently transferred several regiments of infantry to the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, an attack upon some point of it by Gen. FOSTER having been anticipated for two weeks. The deserters state that everything is "gone up" with the Confederacy in Georgia and South Carolina. The Charleston papers of the 3d contain dispatches concerning a late raid by Gen. STONEMAN. It is therein stated that our cavalry destroyed several miles of railroad between Macon and Savannah, and burnt seventy cars. In consequence of communication being cut between those two important points, the citizens on the Atlantic coast in the States of South Carolina and Georgia are almost bewildered with anxiety and excitement. They are receiving scarcely anything in the way of provisions, and they fear that after all they will be compelled to treat with the Union forces for the sake of obtaining bread.

Last Wednesday morning Capt. B. C. G. REED, of Company E, and Lieut. T. B. STEVENSON, of Company K, Third Ohio Regiment, came into our lines at Morris Island, having escaped from Charleston in a small boat. They report that six hundred Union officers are in the Charleston jail, under the fire of our guns. While the six hundred were being conveyed to Charleston one hundred of the number leaped from the cars and made for the woods. It was understood that all but twelve of the one hundred had been recaptured. The rebels hunt Union prisoners as they do their negroes—that is, by sending out bloodhounds and catchers. When it is proclaimed in the neighborhood that one or more Union soldiers has escaped the guard, the old men immediately assemble with their dogs, and go forward for what they call a good hunt. Such is the barbarous practices resorted to by the *chivalry* of the South. Beside the two officers above mentioned as having escaped from rebeldom, three others have recently come into our lines. From all accounts, it appears that the Union prisoners at Macon, at Andersonville, at Saulsbury, at Richmond, and other points, have been and are treated in the most inhuman and brutal manner. If a prisoner puts a foot or a hand outside the prescribed limits, he is shot instantly by a rebel ragamuffin. Before they enter the prison or prison ground, they are robbed of blankets, clothing and valuables. The citizens of both Charleston and Savannah are obliged to come out every day to perform guard duty. No matter how influential the citizen may be, or how old he may be, he must shoulder a musket. On the other hand, boys at the age of sixteen are obliged to do military duty.

The friends of Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN, correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, will be pleased to know that those two gentlemen have been recently heard from. Capt. REED informs me he was confined with them in a cell at Ssilsbury, N. C. Both Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN were brought to Libby Prison May 16, 1863; thence they were transferred to Castle Thunder. In an interview with Col. OULD, the rebel commissioner of exchange, the two prisoners declared themselves unwilling to be crossed over to the Union lines if they could not go over on the same terms that was accorded to all correspondents. It is well known that one or two correspondents connected with that copperhead sheet, the New-York *World* were sent over to the Union lines without any question having been asked, and the correspondents of the *Tribune* desire to know why they were not sent over at the same time and on the same terms. They have made up their minds not to budge a single inch in principle for the rebel proffers or threatenings, and they reasonably look to the authorities at Washington to do something for their release or exchange. We know very well that correspondents of papers captured since Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWN were captured have been released within a few days or weeks by the rebel authorities. Why have not those two gentlemen been exchanged? The answer is plain. The paper they represent is not of the Copperhead style.

The returned Union officers say that five blockade-runners have gone into Charleston harbor within the past two months. Quite a large vessel ran in the night before the exchange was effected. The cargoes, for the most part, consist of merchandise. WHIT.

Frontier Defences.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The following important order has been issued by Gov. SEYMOUR with regard to the frontier defences.

Brig.-Gen. GREEN publishes a general order, in which he assumes command, and is making details to patrol the borders of the State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. John A. Green, Commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade National Guard, Syracuse:

GENERAL: The Governor being informed that refugees, deserters and other evil-disposed persons are gathered in considerable numbers in the adjoining Canadian Provinces, and that there is danger that they may elude the vigilance of the Canadian authorities and make attack upon some of our frontier towns, the northern boundary of the State from the east line of the county of Munroe to the west line of the State of Vermont, is placed under your military charge. This will embrace the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Oswego, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton; and this order will continue in force unless revoked, until the brigades in the several districts embraced in the above counties, shall respectively report at least two organized regiments. You will immediately make such arrangements as will secure to you the earliest information and as will in your judgement best enable you to guard against any invasion of our territory by marauders. If it shall become necessary to maintain a patrol at any point, you will make such details from the organized regiments of the National Guard in your brigade, or from the districts patrolled, as may be required for that purpose, reporting your action in the premises to the Commander-in-Chief. Contracts for subsistence, should any become necessary, will be made by you pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant-General, who will issue such other and further orders in the premises as the exigency of the service may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

—Some of the Rhode Island mills have recently begun working "erolin" or flax wool, with good success. They say it is a great deal better than woodly.

FROM CHILI.

Celebration of the Fourth of July by the Chilians—Cordial Enthusiasm of the People—Speech of Mr. Nelson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

Our nation's birthday was celebrated in Chili with an enthusiasm and cordiality which has been deeply gratifying to the hearts of every loyal American in the Republic.

On the 4th, at daylight, the military bands of the city met in front of their respective barracks, and saluted the dawn of the anniversary of America's birthday with "Hail Columbia." At sunrise the public buildings hoisted the national flag, and a patriotic American, Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, fired a handsome salute from his quinta or villa, near the city limits.

At noon, by order of the President, the bands of all the military organizations of the capital, seven in number, met in front of the residence of our Minister, THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq., and as the first gun of a second national salute boomed forth over the city, the spirit-stirring sounds of "The Star-Spangled Banner" burst forth from over two hundred instruments. The bands remained nearly an hour, performing the national airs of the United States and of Chili.

But not only the Government endeavored to do honor to the occasion. A mass meeting was called upon the "Alameda," and thousands of the enthusiastic youth of the city flocked to the foot of the statue of SAN MARTIN—one of the liberators of Chili, and after addresses appropriate to the occasion, started in procession toward the American Legation. In front came the "Society of the American Union," whose object is the unification of the interests of the Republics of America. This association is presided over by the veteran General and Admiral, MANUEL BLANCO, and counts among its members some of the most eloquent and energetic politicians of Chili. The flag of every Republic of this Continent was borne in the procession, which was headed by a beautiful flag of the United States.

Arrived in front of the Minister's residence, speeches full of fire and enthusiasm were made by MANUEL A. MATTA, MIGUEL DE LA BARRA, GUILLERMO MATTA, and others, while cheer upon cheer rose upon the air for the United States, for LINCOLN, for SEWARD, and for the United States Representative in Chili. The members of the Legation presented themselves on the balconies; and Mr. NELSON thanked the multitude for this unexpected and unexampled manifestation toward his country in a speech, frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause. He then invited the "American Union," as the representatives of the people of Chili, to enter the house, where a little impromptu festival was held, and patriotic sentiments exchanged.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the American Diplomatic Corps, the Speaker and Clerk of the House, Senators, members of the House, army and navy officers, called to congratulate Mr. NELSON upon the day and upon the recent triumphs of the Union army, and until a late hour of the night the Legation was thronged with citizens of all parties and ranks, anxious to manifest their faith in the United States, their chief bulwark against European aggression, and to show their personal respect towards the most popular minister of the United States who has ever resided in Chili.

The orchestra of the Municipal Opera House discoursed delightful music beneath the windows of the Legation in the evening, and a beautiful waltz, called the "Franklin," composed and dedicated to Mr. NELSON by one of its members, was presented to him by Mr. SANTA CRUZ, its author.

In Valparaiso the day was celebrated with scarcely less enthusiasm, and the Consul, Dr. JAMES SILVERS, was the recipient of ovations of similar character. The Government batteries and the men-of-war in the harbor fired national salutes; the latter "dressed ship," and the day was made one of general rejoicing.

How great the contrast between these earnest manifestations of sympathy and good will, and the suspicious coldness with which an American was regarded but a few years since! The fillibusterism of WALKER, the outlawry of California in its earlier days, the lawlessness of the gold seekers, who touched at Chilian ports on their way to El Dorado, and who left behind them bitter reminiscences of rowdyism and outrage, and the annexing tendencies of the then Government of the United States, had caused a feeling of distrust and dislike toward Americans, which was scarcely to be wondered at.

But with a better knowledge of our people and their views, came other feelings. Mr. SEWARD'S declaration that "the United States wanted no more extended territory," calmed their apprehensions, and the rebellion has taught them that in the great heart of the North, the interests of the sister republic were second only to their own.

Chili is just in her judgments, and has hastened to reverse her decision, founded upon partial information, greedily sought and offered by those who love us not; and these manifestations are the welcome evidence that our Government and people are understood and appreciated by those of this, the model Republic of South America.

The *Wateree*, American iron-clad "double-ender," has arrived in safety on this coast. She put in to the Island of Chiloe for wood, having run short of coal, and has since started for Valparaiso, where she is hourly expected.

CHISPA.

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, U. S. MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, AT THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN SANTIAGO DE CHILI, ON JULY 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the Government and people of the United States and as an American citizen, I am deeply grateful for this spontaneous and unparalleled demonstration. I thank His Excellency the President of the republic, for directing all the military bands of the city to come to this legation, to play the patriotic airs of both North and South America—and also the leaders and members of those bands for the tasteful manner in which they performed that duty. Words cannot express the pleasing emotions excited in the hearts of my countrymen and in my own, by the thrilling music of our national hymns "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," admirably played by more than two hundred instruments. We felt that we were no longer strangers in a distant land, but among friends and brothers, whose patriotic impulses, hopes and aspirations were in unison, with our own. I am deeply grateful for the spirit and enthusiasm, I see here manifested by so many thousands of your patriotic people, and for the hearty vivas with which you greet the names of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. It tells me in a voice not to be misunderstood, that the great heart of Chili is for the Union and the success of the Federal cause. I appreciate the significance of this ovation and its moral effect both here and elsewhere. It will be most gratefully appreciated by the Government and people of the United States and above all, it will cheer and encourage the patriotic soldiers who are periling their lives upon the battlefield for the sacred cause of freedom. It will cheer them to know that, even in the darkest hour of the rebellion, when the life of the nation seemed to be suspended by a thread, the Government and people of Chili never for one moment faltered in their devotion to the cause of the Union. Your heartfelt prayers and aspirations have ever been for the triumph of the Federal arms and the restoration of our glorious Union. And now again, in this most unequivocal manner, you have come to this Legation on this, the Jubilee of American Independence, to tender me your congratulations and sympathies—and to renew your devotion to those great principles of liberty, which form the basis of all free Governments—principles, which on this day eighty-eight years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, were first promulgated to the world. The causes which inspired the declaration of American Independence are stated in the language of its great author THOMAS JEFFERSON. He and his compatriots, declared as self-evident truths, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—and that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that for the security of these rights Government was instituted, and that, when it violated its trust, the governed might abolish it. Repeating the long list of grievances, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, in the name and by the authority of the people, the only fountain of legitimate power, they shook off forever their allegiance to the Crown, and proclaimed the United Colonies *a free and independent nation*. That declaration of Independence forms a new era in the history of mankind. It questioned the Divine right of Kings,—shook every throne in Europe to its base, and taught them that there was a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself,—that *the voice of the people is the voice of God*. That sacred declaration received the baptism of blood. Inspired by its principles, and led by the immortal WASHINGTON, the patriot army marched forth boldly, and by the blessing of God, triumphantly. Our success inaugurated that era of revolutions, which resulted in the emancipation of almost the entire Western Continent from European domination. Emulating our example, the Central and South American Republics sprung into existence, and their elder sister, the United States of America, ushered them into the family of nations.

The origin and principles of Government of these Republics, being substantially the same, and all founded upon our system, it is obvious that they must share the same fate, and that they and the system, must stand or fall together. If we, who have tried the experiment of a free Government and popular institutions, under the most favorable circumstances, fail in the attempt, I shall tremble for the system throughout the world. I wonder not, therefore, at the deep anxiety you manifest for the success of our cause—because it involves the soundness or fallacy of the principles enunciated in our declaration of Independence. It involves the great problem of human society, *whether mankind can be trusted with a purely popular Government*, a problem in the solution of which, you are as much interested as the people of the United States. But, gentlemen of the *Union Americana*, you comprehend the magnitude of the contest now progressing in my country, and the mighty issue at stake. You understand that the labors, sacrifices and blood of the patriot heroes of the Union army, have not been expended merely to crush a gigantic rebellion and restore a discordant Union—not merely to destroy the curse of human Slavery, the cause of all our troubles, but that we are also struggling for that system of Government, whose origin we this day commemorate and in which rests the hopes of the good and wise of every land. The fate of the great principles which lie at the foundation of all free Republican Government is at stake, man's capacity for self-government. The victorious cannon of GRANT will soon solve these questions, finally and forever! God be praised for the glorious victories in Virginia and Georgia and the prospect of an early close of the contest. The 4th of July, 1863, was rendered memorable by the great victories of Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh. May we not indulge the hope that additional lustre will be thrown upon this glorious day by the capture of Richmond and Atlanta? When the last mail left New-York, millions of exultant voices were rejoicing over the success of the Federal arms and the certain triumph of the great cause! Millions of the sons of Liberty throughout the world will soon echo the jubilant shout of Miriam, the prophetess:

Jehovah has conquered, His people are free.

Soon will the glorious American Union be redeemed and regenerated! Human slavery is doomed! A wall of living freemen will exclude this fruitful element of strife, as the cherubim of God kept sin out of Eden. Soon will European monarchs cease to interest themselves in American affairs, and learn that two antagonistical systems cannot permanently exist on this continent. *America will be ruled by Americans*, and by its own chosen system of Government. To maintain and enforce these principles the soldier of Chili and the soldier of the United States may yet march side by side to the battle-field! The Republic of America will be united in strong and indissoluble bonds of friendship, sympathy and interest, and upon all great international questions they will see and think alike and act as one people. Again I return my thanks for this splendid demonstration and especially to the patriotic and enthusiastic members of the *Union Americana*, whose generous and liberal sentiments I trust, will soon be practically illustrated.

—Seven thousand cases of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty, etc., were passed in the Second Comptroller's Office last month. Over forty thousand are now on the book, and the average monthly increase is from five to six thousand.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the prices.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO., No 6.9 Broadway.

To Ever-body.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,059 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MOUNT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. FREDERICK E. DAVIS and Miss CHARLOTTE J., daughter of the late Joseph F. Mount, both of this City.

MEDINA—BERRIEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. John Orsenigo, C. S. MEDINA, of Havana, Cuba, and CECILIA, daughter of the late W. E. Burton. No cards.

☞ Spanish papers please copy.

NELSON—HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Hon. A. M. Wood, RICHARD NELSON and SARAH E., eldest daughter of Lyman Haviland, Esq.

WHITE—COIT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, in Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y., by Rev. J. Howland Coit, D. D., JOHN E. WHITE, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and HARRIET, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, MARINUS WILLETT, son of the late Evert A. Bancker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 159 West 36th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COWAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, Mrs. COWAN, aged 41 years, relict of the late James Cowan, Clonghrow, County Donegall, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Hutcheson, No. 3 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

COLLIER.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, in the 36th year of his age, Rev. JOSEPH A. COLLIER, Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Kingston, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held in the church of his late charge, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, ANNA DUNBAR, aged 16 years, grand-daughter of Mrs. Sarah Anne Dunbar, and step-daughter of Lambert Norton.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

FISHER.—On seventh day, the 13th inst., of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Edward Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Susan Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 299 Spring-st., on second day, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM HENRY HAYWARD, eldest son of Thomas S. and Margaret Hayward, aged 12 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Stanton-st.

HOYT.—At Fort Richardson, Virginia, on Saturday, Aug. 6, FREDERICK HOYT, 156th Regiment O. N. G., aged 42 years.

His remains were forwarded to his residence, at Sherman, Ohio, for interment.

☞ Pawtuxet, R. I., papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock A. M., Capt. THOS. J. LEAVITT, aged 60 years, late of ship *Galena*.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MULLAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, JANE, wife of Henry Mullan, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 30 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 5, DAVID PURDY, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—At North Chester, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 11, Mrs. THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 71 years.

VAN PELT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 13, CLARA, daughter of Reuben W. and Emily S. Van Pelt, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the parents.

STRYKER.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 14, WM. LESLIE, infant son of A. Cadmus and Elizabeth Vandeveer Stryker.

His remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment this afternoon.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, CHARLES SMITH, aged 56 years, son of the late Dr. Matson Smith, of New-Rochelle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 409 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WASTE.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, of cholera infantum, FREDERICK GRAMEL, infant son of Eli P. and Eliza Waste, aged 3 months and 11 days.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, PAMELA ROGERS, wife of Wm. Williams, and daughter of the late Dr. Geo. Rogers.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph J. Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from No. 21 Bond-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

(Copy.)
☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1861.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally, its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to top hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

☞ Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,
make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. } F. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
No. 26 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 5th-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 225 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 34th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE Engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—AN Examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. No. 46. 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half price; 10,000 Stereoscopic Views, colored, at our price; 100,000 Books, Scientific, Travels, Theology, at your price; 200,000 Photographic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 191 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer,
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
**CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIG

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

WRIGHT, VYR & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10-40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-3 YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected for Interest.

REDEMPTION OF
$246,720
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 18, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized to be issued by Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1863, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

Forty thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1868;

One hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1868.

Proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 13, 1864.

The matter hereof will receive, at this office, in White Plains, on or before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 378 of the laws of 1863, the amount so authorized to be issued being $100,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par.

The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1870.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the Insured, is now insuring the lives of officers, soldiers and seamen in the United States service. The company also insures against the loss of life or limb in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. OLLEY, Secretary.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 23, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are authorized for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

Advances made on Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bowles Brothers & Co., Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Dodge, Ludington & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Cisco & Son, P. W. Engs, Esq.

HARLEM AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS $1,000,000, DUE JULY 1, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and that the interest will be payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, from that date.

W. H. WARD, Secretary. JOHN B. DALE, Vice President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner of Sixth-av. and Broadway, Eighteenth-st.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7.30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and as the Bank of the Commonwealth "Ten-Forty" Bonds on account of interest deposited with the Commissioner of Deposits, Albany.

J. W. FOSTER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. LOAN.

5 Per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1900, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to ELLIS BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 26, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BSCHEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JAY MENDELL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORKE,
DR CAVALIER,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50; payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of matured 6 per cent. bonds can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion at the banks of issue until further notice, in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19 interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and 7-30 Notes. U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished for sale.
STOCKS, LOANS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

SOUTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and Financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
(two doors below the Sub-Treasury.)

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 7-30 bonds, convertible into 7.30 notes, and extend to all business connected with the Government loans. Interest paid on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Parties subscribing by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new 7.30 Loan.

And the entire compensation allowed by the Government (one-fourth of 1 per cent.) on all 7.30 Bonds entered for conversion into 6 per cent. Bonds.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Telegraph Lines of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be formally consolidated in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITENOUSE, Secretary and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. MORGAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
S. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Engineers for the Company, Sub Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a main line, to run by the several railroads from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, connecting with the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of the entire amount of materials. These will be used of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have the set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by the Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 15 and 20 per cent per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by instalments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which this line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $600,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 54 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued "pro rata" with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $81,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of alternate sections per mile.

$260,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 30 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 20-year Government Bonds, issuable by the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. P. H. DENNIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $1,000 to $50,000. Apply to ALBERT G. WOOD, 40 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Mich gan.—An assessment o Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer. No. 9 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 31 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. B. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the past year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 20th day, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1, 1864.

3. A special dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $100,000, earned from extra premiums of the year ending July 31, 1864, on which certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOHN L. ALGER, President.
THOS. H. B. RUSSELL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNING, (STEUBEN CO.), July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day an extra dividend of Ten per centum in favor of Government Tax was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this company, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Fiscal Agent of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after that date. The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and open on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York, July 28, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York, July 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1 64.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hoops painted.

5,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished, if required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds in each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full-bag samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and with it the parcel of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, 8 Green, 4 Gunpowder, 4 Colong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids will also be received for ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN LONDON ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished, if required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, flagging and gutter Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Third Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place. If for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1861, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vesey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watts-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River; Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all, or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground. Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,000 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September.

Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. CESS,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Saugatuck Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HINCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. T. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:40, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COULTER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10, Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40, Grassypoint, 8:25, arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAZMPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR BROWN'S "Champion Railroad Chair;" this is the cheapest, safest, most enduring chair yet patented; the attention of rolling-mill owners is requested. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORTHY of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will sail Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting in the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The splendid United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. DENNIS,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. E. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-Green.
D. B. ALLEN.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Sailing at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor. The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (mail line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 41 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$ 0
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	30
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can purchase tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 50 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 50 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For descriptions of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or H. F. LALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, with thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

ALL ON BOARD FOR CHAMPION BOAT Races at Poughkeepsie, to come off Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie at 11:30, in time to see races, and return to New-York same day by day boats.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 43 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reop n Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 38th-st. and 6th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,
NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 30th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education. French, German and Latin, gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000, 15 instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

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EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JAMES REID, A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where references may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, Staten Island Ferry and Rail road, foot of Whitehall-st. 7 and 9 A. M. MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 18th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 66, Newport, R. I., will receive prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 32d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that date, letters can be addressed as above will be promptly answered.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

The Raid and Capture of Gen. Stoneman—The Campaign at Atlanta—Tennessee Copperheads and the Chicago Convention.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 9, 1864.

That Gen. STONEMAN, with a portion of his command, has been captured, is now a certainty. Whether those who escaped Gen. IVERSON will succeed in reaching our lines or not, is yet problematical. The public do not now understand the nature of the late cavalry raids, and therefore I will give the explanation. On the 26th ult., two expeditions were started, one under STONEMAN direct, and the other under Gen. Mc.COOK, the former consisting of 3,200 and the latter of 3,200 men; the former to strike directly at Macon, and the latter to move directly in a circle around Atlanta, and as near to the city as possible, in order to deceive Hood and prevent him from sending forces out to attack STONEMAN.

The adventures of Gen. McCOOK are already known to you, and need not be repeated; and I have only to add, that all but 500 of his command has returned; so that, after all, the loss was comparatively trifling, while the damage done to the rebels was irreparable.

Gen. STONEMAN was directed to strike the Macon road at or near Forsyth, and to follow it up to Macon, and thence take such a direction as he chose, toward Milledgeville, if he believed it practicable.

At Forsyth, a percussion cap manufactory was destroyed, and several bridges burned in the vicinity; and we hear it upon pretty reliable authority that he reached Macon, and destroyed the bridge at that place together with nine or ten locomotives; but of this, I am not positive.

However, I know this much, that great damage was inflicted upon the rebels by the destruction of railroads and other property.

Of the exact place at which STONEMAN was taken, I am not informed; but he is a prisoner without doubt, together with five hundred, at least, of his command.

SHERMAN WAITING.

Gen. SHERMAN is quietly awaiting events, though he is by no means inactive. He is drawing his lines closely around the beleaguered city, which is now without railroad communication in any direction. "Bully," as Gen. SHERMAN is called by his troops, confidently believes he can compel HOOD to take the offensive again, and win another "victory" like those of the 20th, 22d and 28th. I know the situation pretty well, and believe he will succeed. HOOD cannot retreat without leaving everything behind or destroying them; and if he were to attempt to leave, he would immediately find his flank and rear annoyed by our cavalry and infantry, who would be able to move as rapidly and as lightly as the fugitives can.

Had JOHNSTON been retained in command, or had HOOD followed up the policy of that officer, an orderly retreat, in which all valuable materials could have been carried off, would have been possible.

But the late disasters—pardon me, "victories"—by HOOD, have put a decidedly different aspect upon affairs. The trumps are all in SHERMAN'S hands, and he is bound to play for all that is on the board, and he will win.

HOOD'S SUPPLIES.

I know that HOOD'S supplies are getting very short, and all additions to his stores must be made by wagon trains. The loss of five hundred wagons must be seriously felt just now, and the constant raids of our cavalry, even with the limited means at the command of HOOD, very dangerous. The extremities to which the rebels are rapidly being reduced by the vigilance of our cavalry, is well known to SHERMAN; he relies greatly upon it to compel HOOD to assume the offensive.

I predict that HOOD will next attempt to turn our right wing, and that the attempt will be made in a few days. Everything, however, is fully prepared for his reception; indeed, the bloody repulses already suffered will be eclipsed if the rebel General really makes a serious effort to drive back our lines, and recover possession of the railroad leading from Atlanta.

REBEL PRISONERS.

To-day is Tuesday, and since Sunday morning 493 rebel prisoners and 101 rebel deserters have passed through this place en route for the North. The latter will be released on condition of taking the amnesty oath. The work of these three days will serve to illustrate that of nearly all others.

REBEL COURIER CAPTURED.

A rebel courier was captured, near Atlanta a few days since. Of the contents of his dispatches I know little; but there is one part which has been made public. The "victories" claimed by HOOD are, privately, acknowledged as terrible defeats; and he states that he is unable to make an impression upon our lines. He says: "My losses have been heavy, indeed."

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Copperheads in this vicinity are preparing to attend the Chicago Convention in great numbers, though they do not intend to ask a seat. They say that Tennessee is out of the Union; that it seceded, which it had a perfect right to do; and that, therefore, they are not citizens of the United States, but of the Confederate States; but, being non-combatants, they intend to visit their Northern friends as preliminary to a treaty of amity, when the Copperheads get into power, and when the independence of the Southern Confederacy shall have been acknowledged by a peace President. HANDEL.

More of the Stoneman Raid.

LETTER FROM LIEUT-COL. SMITH.

MARIETTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

I have occasion to thank God that I am enabled to write you from this point, or even to write at all, and am not a prisoner with those damnable rebels. I cannot go into particulars of our late raid. Suffice it to say that we got to Macon, and, after a a pretty hard fight there, destroyed three trains and a large amount of Quartermaster and commissary stores, and several miles of railroad track between Macon and Milledgeville. We started back at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, last Saturday, and at dark met a skirmishing force of the enemy that had been sent after us, and skirmished with them all night. At daylight we again started, and had not proceeded two miles until we found the enemy in large force in our front and on each flank, and after we had fought them stubbornly for three hours, we found that the force that was at Macon the day before were coming directly in our rear, and in less than thirty minutes we were completely surrounded—our force numbering about 1,900 men; the enemy's 6,000. We fought them, however, until the evening, when Gen. STONEMAN told me it was no use to have the men slaughtered, and that he must surrender; but that any of us who felt like it might cut our way out if we thought we could. I got the Kentucky brigade, and, upon consultation with Col. KENNETT, we determined to make the attempt, and went out. A large number followed, so that out of the fifteen hundred men left at the time, (four hundred had been killed, wounded and captured during the day,) at least seven hundred escaped. We were vigorously pursued and fought our way all most all the way and arrived here to-day, after having about one hundred and fifty miles to keep clear of points where the enemy had forces and crossing the Chattahoochee some twenty miles above here—swimming it. Our raid was not altogether a failure, as we did a great deal of damage. The General and about one-half of the officers were captured, with our two cannon and about 500 men, captured, killed and wounded. After we left, Col. CAHILL'S brigade lost very heavily—I cannot say how many. I presume the papers will pitch into Gen. STONEMAN. Well, let them pitch in. He started with too few men to go so far from home; but no man under heaven could have done better with what he had. I never have endured such hardships as on this trip. Not a night during the time did I sleep more than an hour, and not on the road, with my bridle-rein in my hand. My horse had his saddle off only twice during the trip. I never was in such danger, with so little hope of achieving anything by my death, and I hope I may never go again. Men were killed by the bursting of shell, and blown all to pieces within three feet of me, and yet I was not harmed. To-morrow morning we leave here for the front. R. W. SMITH.

Shelling a Blockade-Runner.

From the Washington Chronicle.

As the public attention is now directed to our fleet at or near Mobile, the following extract from a private letter of a young man on board the United States steamer *Octena*, containing some interesting particulars of the destruction of the blockade-runner at Mobile, reported to the Navy Department a few weeks since by Admiral FARRAGUT, and an artillery duel with Fort Morgan, may not be without interest. It will be seen that the "historic *Tallahassee*," formerly an iron-clad, which took such a prominent part in the memorable attack on Fort Darling, about two years ago, at which time the Confederate historian says the "sound of the guns was heard in the streets of Richmond," maintains her distinguished reputation:

* * * * The morning we came from Pensacola we saw a number of our gunboats firing at some object on the beach. When we got nearer we discovered that it was a large steamer, which had been chased ashore. She lay within half a mile of Fort Morgan, and was therefore entirely under the protection of its guns. We reported to the Admiral, and got permission to go into the *melee*. We drew the least water of any of the large gunboats, and, therefore, were enabled to go one and a half miles and opened fire on the steamer, through her first shot, but the next went right the fort, and directly I saw a puff of smoke from whistling overhead. I ducked my first rebel shell others did. The captain sang out, "Dodge them, but we got so use to them that we did not care for them. We continued to fire on the steamer till night, when we returned to the fleet. The Admiral complimented us highly for remaining under fire as long as we did. We fired sixty-two shots during the afternoon.

The next morning we went in and fired eighteen more at her, but got no reply from the fort. That night we got up an expedition to go in and burn her. We had two small steamers and three boats. But fortune was against us. The rudder of one steamer broke, and we got separated, and drifted about till morning, and then returned to the ship quite crestfallen.

The next morning we ran in and commenced the programme by firing at the fort (Morgan.) We must have astonished the rebels, as they could have had no notion that any of our guns could throw shot into the fort. We landed seven in the fort, firing at the distance of three miles, and have heard nothing from it since.

Night before last three boats from the flag-ship went in and set the rebel steamer on fire, and burned her up; so that bone of contention is gone. She must have been a valuable ship, as she was new, and this was her first trip.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The enemy have been unusually active during the past sixteen hours. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of the position there, but subsequently were driven from it, and our lines were reëstablished.

About 10 o'clock last night an assault was also made on our skirmish line, extending from the centre to the extreme left; but the movement, having been anticipated, resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night, up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is insignificant.

There was comparative quiet in the city last night, and but few shells were thrown, resulting in no damage.

FROM MOBILE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATTACK—GEN. A. J. SMITH AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Yesterday and last evening the enemy threw an infantry force upon Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large this morning. The Federal double-ender moved on the transport *Dick Keys*, and then on the fort, which, is replying slowly. Gen. MAURY calls on all to enroll themselves for battle. Great confidence prevails.

A Federal force, estimated at 16,000, occupies Holly Springs, Miss.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT—ABSENCE OF TROOPS—GRANT'S LINE OF BATTLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last.

The subterranean proclivities of the enemy form the standing theme in Petersburgh, and fresh and frequent reports of further mining and countermining contribute somewhat to relieve the monotony of the rather dull and prosy topic. The last approximate to a sensation was that we had mined a prominent position of the enemy and made sundry attempts to explode the magazine, but from some unknown reason, the thing would not take, and up to last accounts the experiment had proven a failure. If this is true, it is probable that the enemy have sapped the gallery and "poured cold water" on the magazine.

The occasional shelling of the city has lately only accumulated bricks and other building materials in the streets, without seriously hurting anybody. Now and then a house is fired, and the light affording a target for the gunners, shells are rained in upon the fire to prevent its extinction and to extend the conflagration. The fire department has worked nobly, notwithstanding the danger to which it is exposed, and in no instance has it failed to restrict the fires to comparatively ordinary limits. As the position of the enemy's right enables them to command a full view of nearly the whole city, and to judge with sufficient correctness the range of their shells, there can be no impropriety in saying that they have done considerable damage to the property of the citizens.

Some two or three hundred shells, of different calibres and characters, have been sent whizzing through many a richly decorated parlor and tidily-kept chamber, smashing into smithereens stout cornices and fragile ornaments, making all furniture a mass of fragments, and stripping the walls to the lattice and joists, of their polished cement or plain plaster, to smother up the wreck and complete the destruction. Pantries have been invaded, and unmerciful crashes sent breaking and rioting through piles of crockery and rows of jars, whose precious contents still swim or stick in sweet ruin upon the indented floors and caved-in shelves that mark the scenes of the disaster.

Libraries, too, have shared equal fate with smokehouses; and while children of the larger growth grow hungry from the lack of intellectual pabulum, the lesser can cry about for the more substantial meat, which last seen was in the air, or flying into a state of savory notoriety inside the blazes of a conflagration. Owing to these and similar events, the city is become almost deserted. To as great an extent as possible, it has been the aim of Gen. LEE to move no troops through it; none are kept in it at any time. They are all in the trenches, where they may be found by the enemy whenever it behooves the latter to come out and look for them.

As to the position of the enemy, nothing could be more agreeable, in a military sense, to our Generals. Whether it is because there is no water to the south of the city, or whether it is necessary to keep the army in a petty status, the better to secure the protection of Washington or not, we cannot confidently tell; but it is quite certain that the enemy's line of battle before Petersburgh is from some necessity or other extremely short. "Short" is the word for it, for although the entire Federal lines extend across to Deep Bottom, that part which lies in front of Petersburgh, instead of being the main body in appearance, as it is in fact, is more like a bobtail of the bushy kind. The Federal lines commence on the Appomattox, just about a mile below the city, upon a bluff, which is the location of battery No. 1, commanding a partial view of all the lower part of the city.

From this point the city is shelled, of course, with perfect facility. Nearly a mile to the southeast of this position, on JORDAN'S farm, is Battery No. 5, situated upon an eminence which affords a more extensive view of the city. From these two batteries the principal shelling of the city occurs. Now and then a battery upon RIVES' farm, which lies off to the south of Battery No. 5, and is about two miles southeast by south of the city, opens upon the suburbs and occasionally throws a shell still further in, among the women and children who have been unable to leave. The line extending from Battery No. 1, crosses the eastern borders of the New-Market farm, the old race course forming disputed ground, stretches off to the south, crossing RIVES' farm, continues southwardly, gradually bending in to the west, and culminates in an outpost at Dr. GURLEY'S house, about three miles from the Weldon Railroad, and three and a-half from the southeastern suburbs of the city.

The entire line, from the river to Dr. GURLEY'S, will scarcely exceed four and a half miles, which is probably the shortest our army has yet been confronted with. A slender picket-line extends still further South, ceasing somewhere in the neighborhood of Stony Creek, twenty miles from the city. Out of this line the enemy have made no raids of late, although our cavalry have made several dashes into it, bringing out prisoners, horses, desirable information, and so forth. Strategically considered, the enemy's position is a decidedly inferior one.

The moral effect of the rapture of towns and villages has had its day. Petersburgh, however, might form an exception, but of a temporary character. The enemy would have found, and they entered the city on Saturday last, that they had yet the hardest work to perform before they could hold it, as our positions would have enabled us to pour a dead sure fire from five hundred guns right down into and all over it. It is unnecessary, however, to speak on this point. For the present Petersburgh remains a point in the programme of the enemy, and it is to be hoped that he will "fight it out on that line," and be as quick as possible about it.

KNOXVILLE ITEMS.

From the Bristol Gazette.

The Federals in Knoxville are carrying things with a high hand, as usual, "treasuring up wrath for the day of wrath."

They are continuing their dastardly course toward the Southern women, whom the fortunes of war have left in their hands by reason of their occupation of East Tennessee. It is understood that they have dragged from their homes the wife and daughter of Brig.-Gen. J. C. VAUGHN, and have consigned them to the walls of their many bastiles; whilst all the females of Judge VAN DYKE'S family have been, like their aged and venerable father, torn from their hearthstones and spirited away to some unknown prison, without the shadow of a trial, or even the formality of an accusation.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. M. RAMSAY, and her daughter, Mrs. BAXTER, arrived here under flag of truce from Knoxville, a few days since. They were accompanied by Miss CARRIE LAW, who has for more than three months past been held, without any charge whatever against her, as a close prisoner, during all which time she has been treated with much rigor and severity, the inhuman officials not suffering her clothing to be sent to her, or even allowing her a change of raiment for five weeks.

It is reported that a large number of wounded Yankees are being transferred from the rear of SHERMAN'S army to Knoxville, one account being that 3,000 have already reached that point. A large number have already been sent to Athens, Tennessee.

The work of plunder and rapine continues to go on throughout all lower East Tennessee, under the immediate eye of Yankee officers, who are inspired to commit their bloody atrocities by the furious tirades of the infamous BROWNLOW, who weekly urges them to kill, murder and destroy Southern men whenever and wherever found, often designating by name dozens of individuals personally obnoxious to him, whom he calls upon Union soldiers to shoot down on sight.

Brig.-Gen. SAM. CARTER defends himself over his own signature in a late number of BROWNLOW'S paper for having arrested one of old BILLY HEISKELL'S negroes who was, with a pistol in hand, hunting his former master for the purpose of killing him.

The churches have been taken and converted into school-rooms for niggers. Upon special application to Gen. CARTER, the negro wench who acts as head schoolmarm was recently placed in full possession of the old Strong mansion on Cumberland-street, as a residence for herself—Gen. BROOKS and family being summarily ejected to make room for her sable majesty. Yet the low-lived dogs who have come under this Federal despotism by remaining in Knoxville tamely submit to such acts, with but here and there a word of remonstrance.

Fort Sanders has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and now covers several acres of ground. There have been few deaths among the old residents, and but one marriage to the invaders since Lieut. BAKER'S negro girl united her destiny with the Yankee Lieut. MCWILLIAMS. The old Tories of the town seem to fear the contamination as they are sending off their marriageable daughters to Cincinnati, Pottsfield, Lexington and other points, under pretence of placing them at school.

J. C. GAUNT is endeavoring to be made a Judge by appointment from ANDY JOHNSON, in the Cleveland Circuit, whilst DAN TRAWHITT is an aspirant for the position of Chancelor, in room of Hon. A. G. WALKER, deposed.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Robertson's Majority over Benton much Reduced—Gov. Bramlette versus "Military Interference with Free Suffrage—Another Instance of His Inconsistency—The Canvass in Indiana—McDonald Shirks and Equivocates.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Official returns for Appellate Judge in twenty of the twenty-three counties of the Second Appellate District, make ROBERTSON'S majority over BENTON much less than the reported estimate. The vote stands: ROBERTSON, 4,022; BENTON, 3,551; DUVALL, 1,853. Gov. BRAMLETTE seems quite exercised about Gen. BURBRIDGE'S order excluding DUVALL'S name from the poll-books. With all the formality and solemnity of Chancery, he propounds to the Sheriffs and election officers certain interrogatories relative to that order, and commands their immediate response. He demands to know whether they or the voters were "overawed by the presence of, or menaces of military forces, so as to interfere with free suffrage, and a free and equal election." The truth is, in those very counties there was no more "military interference" to prevent the election of DUVALL than in 1863 to prevent the election of WICKLIFFE, BRAMLETTE'S competitor, and Gen. BURBRIDGE'S order was no more "arbitrary," or "menacing," or "overawing," than were Gen. BURNSIDE'S celebrated order and proclamation, issued and enforced with the approbation, if not at the instance, of BRAMLETTE himself.

The joint gubernatorial canvass of Indiana by MORTON and MCDONALD has begun. While Gov. MORTON declares unequivocally for the Union and the war, Mr. MCDONALD shirks the question of the war—says he stands on neither a peace nor a war platform; that he is opposed to peace except on the restoration of the Union, yet opposed to this war of subjugation; that, theoretically, he is for peace, and, having tried war for three years in vain, he is for some other remedy. But he doesn't define this some other remedy, and gives no promise of the rebels' return on his or any other "Democratic" plan. The remedy of a leading Southern Indiana Democrat is, "The Constitution as it is, with the Crittenden compromise, and if that is not sufficient to satisfy them, (the rebels,) I am willing to go beyond that." PONTIAC.

Kentucky's Quota—Impressment of Negroes—Responsibility of Substitute-Brokers—Punishments Awarded to the Government's and Kentucky's Enemies—Prevailing Insecurity—Corn and Tobacco.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, State Inspector and Adjutant-General, expresses his confident belief that Kentucky's quota (23,503) will be filled without draft. I hope so, but apprehend otherwise. However, J. P. FLINT, agent for Kentucky, states that arrangements have been made to give to each county in Kentucky a just credit on the draft for all her slaves who, within or without her limits, have enlisted in the military service of the United States. Negro recruiting-brokers from and for other States are still at work here.

Though Slavery in Kentucky, now and henceforth, exists only at the will and pleasure of the negro is merely nominal in existence and value, the negroes are being taught that freedom is not idleness or vagrancy. Already several hundred negroes (most without employment or visible means of support) have been impressed for work on the city defences. All idlers and vagabonds, black or white, may be impressed into some kind of Government service, if they don't volunteer, or enlist as substitutes.

Substitute brokers here are held responsible for imposing upon the Enrollment Board men afterward found liable to draft. They are required to furnish other and legitimate substitutes for the principals not to collusion with them. The certificate of non-liability exempts the principal "from all liability to military duty for the term for which his substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding three years." Brokers now offer $500 for discharged veterans, aliens and minors.

Amnestied rebel deserters are sent across the Ohio for the war unless they enlist. Deserters from SHERMAN'S front and some arrested Kentucky disloyalists are landed and sent North for the war. Some guerrilla officers claiming "Confederate commissions," and bearing "flags of truce" to United States officers in Kentucky, are not recognized, or are received only to be arrested and forwarded into rebeldom. Some notorious Kentucky friends of guerrillas are banished to Canada and to Yutican—said to be "SHERMAN'S colony." Others are heavily assessed.

Guerrillas are everywhere. This county is suffering from their depredations. There is no safety outside of camps and garrisoned places. Demonstrative loyalty without military protection costs a good deal.

The threatened raid into Southwest Indiana is causing citizens of Evansville and Mount Vernon to send their surplus funds East.

Last JULY over 49,583 rations issued from United States Commissary Department here to poor women and refugees—this month an average of 2,000 to 2,500 a day.

Mean temperature here in July 79.6. Only one shower during July. The drouth has much affected corn and tobacco. Still, corn may turn out tolerably well; but, for this and other obvious causes, tobacco will be much reduced. Though sales here from last Nov. 1 to Aug. 6 are unprecedented, amounting to over 50,000 hogsheads, at an average of say $250 to $300 a hogshead. Several tobacconists are closing out on account of the high rates and the uncertainty of the future. PONTIAC.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Concerning the Inspection and Stamping of Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1864.

The law provides no mode by which the Inspector shall be legally informed of the value of the cigars he is called upon to inspect. He is, therefore, required, in making his valuation, to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the inspected article, exclusive of the tax, of which value he should be careful to keep himself well informed. After the cigars have been packed in bundles, boxes or packages, in the shape in which they are exhibited for sale or sold, the Inspector will affix the stamp, indicating the rate of tax according to the value of the cigars, exclusive of the tax, pursuant to the 94th section of the act of Congress. In estimating the value, he will include the cost of production, packing, boxing, inspecting, and whatever may be properly regarded as a part of the expense of putting the commodity into a complete and final condition for the market. And when the cigars have once been packed, labeled, and stamped, the packages cannot be broken, or the cigars repacked, or divested of the stamps affixed to such packages or boxes, while in the possession, control or custody of the manufacturer, or his agent or agents, without rendering them liable for a reinspection, and, where the value of the cigars is found to be more than was paid under the first inspection, stamps denoting higher rates of tax must be affixed, and any such repacking or removal of the inspector's stamp, without such reinspection, must be regarded as a fraudulent transaction, rendering such cigars liable to seizure and forfeiture.

For reasons stated above, the Inspector will affix to all cigars, which he values at $2, $4 and $5, a stamp denoting a tax of $3. On cigars which he values above $5 and up to $15, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $8. On cigars which he values above $15 and up to $30 he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $15. On cigars which he values above $30 and up to $45, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $25; and on cigars which he values above $45, he will affix a stamp denoting a tax of $40 per thousand.

The Inspector will visit as often as may be deemed necessary by the Assessor each manufactory of cigars in his district. Before stamping he will satisfy himself that each package or box is entirely made up of cigars of one quality. Care will be exercised in affixing the stamps to so attach them to the bundle, package, or box, that they cannot be opened or broken without effacing or destroying the stamps. When a single stamp will not sufficiently protect a box, bundle, or package, the Inspector is required to attach so many stamps as will. No other person than an Inspector, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to affix stamps, and the affixing of stamps by any other person will render the cigars liable to forfeiture under Section 94, and any Inspector who may consent to or may have knowledge of such fraudulent stamping, will, on the facts being brought to the knowledge of this office, be dismissed.

Whenever an Inspector, by sickness, or otherwise, becomes disqualified for the performance of his duty, and his place cannot be conveniently supplied by another Inspector, notice must immediately be given, by the Assessor, to this office, and, if necessary, the nomination of another person as Inspector forwarded to take his place.

In no case will it be proper for an Inspector to inspect or affix stamps on cigars of his own manufacture.

The Inspector will also keep a record of all cigars which he inspects, and the rates of tax to which they are liable, giving at the same time the names and places of business of the persons or firms for whom the same are inspected, and the number for each, and at the end of each month he will render to the Assessor of the district, on the form provided by this office, a full account of all the cigars he has thus inspected and stamped.

The circular of July 14, relating to stamps on cigars, &c., is hereby superceded so far as relates to the schedule by which Inspectors shall determine the rate of tax.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

Instructions Concerning the Assessment of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1864.

Information has been given to this office that many manufacturers have made returns—as for the month of June or for previous months—of tobacco, snuff and cigars not bona fide sold of resumed for consumption or sale during those months. It has been stated that colorable sales have been made, and taxes paid according to the rates under the former acts, with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June 30, 1864.

Sales made by a manufacturer to his foreman, or to some convenient friend or man of straw, with the view of a retransfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterward to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the Government to the increased tax. Such sale is fraudulent, so far as the Government is concerned, whatever it may be between the parties, and ought not to be recognized as valid by the Officers of Internal Revenue. Upon the sale, or consumption, or removal for consumption or sale, or removal from the place of manufacture of such articles after the first of July, the tax thereon became due and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act.

Articles which in June or previous months were the subjects of such colorable sales, remaining actually the property of the manufacturer, though in other hands for his use, and actually sold during the month of July, ought to have been returned as belonging in the weekly returns of that month; and Assessors and Assistant-Assessors should be careful to see that those returns include all such articles as really belonged to the manufacturer, though they may have been subjects of pretended sales and deliveries.

There may be articles on hand which, in order to avoid the increased tax, were pretended to be sold, and which may be hereafter actually sold. These ought to be hereafter returned, and the same caution herein enjoined as to the returns for the month of July, as to the returns of subsequent months.

This course is rendered necessary in order to secure to the Government its just dues, and to protect the fair dealer from fraudulent competition. It is, therefore, the duty of the Assessors to scrutinize carefully all returns which have been made by manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars since the first of July, or which may hereafter be made.

Under section ninety, manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars are required to make weekly returns of the amounts of each made or manufactured and sold, or consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, during the week; and also render an account of the full value of the same as shown by actual sales. Whenever it shall appear that cigars have actually been sold by the manufacturer at prices which would render them liable to a higher rate of tax than that denoted by the Inspector's stamps, or when it shall be discovered that articles have been fraudulently returned under former rates, and that the manufacturer is legally liable to the increased tax under the instructions herein given, the assessor will immediately proceed to re-assess such cigars for the additional tax to which they are found liable, and to levy and collect the same. The assessment and collection of such additional tax may be enforced as provided in section 84, or proceedings may be commenced under section 15, or section 99 as either may be applicable, and an investigation may be had under section 14.

The monthly declaration required by section 91, has been prepared by the Commissioner. This declaration should have been made and signed by every manufacturer of tobacco, snuff and cigars, on the last day of July. In all cases where it has not yet been made and signed substantially in the form now prescribed by the Commissioner, Assessors must be particular to require it now as of that time, and at the end of every month hereafter. It is evident, on the face of the law that this declaration may be an essential aid in the discovery of possible fraud, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that it be strictly required of every manufacturer of tobacco, cigars, &c. Each declaration will be carefully dated and filed in the office of the Assessor, subject to the inspection of any officer of Internal Revenue. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 4.

CONDITION OF ARKANSAS AFTER ITS FIRST OCCUPATION BY OUR ARMIES.

Gen. STEELE took possession of Little Rock in September last. The rebels, under PRICE, retired to the south part of the State, and from that time the country south of the Arkansas has been, nominally at least, in our possession, and, until a recent period, comparatively tranquil. The people were generally disposed to support the Federal cause. They had, by a large majority, voted against secession, and, though forced reluctantly into it, were glad to return. Many of those whose sympathies were originally with the South abandoned her cause [illegible], and, having experienced something of the [illegible]ation of war, earnestly wished protection in the [illegible]. This disposition was manifested in various ways, and for a time it appeared as though the disloyal element in nearly all the northern portion of the State would be effectually crushed out. In the most of the counties there was, for a considerable period, no guerrilla warfare, and people could and did traverse the country and engage in industrial pursuits with safety. We had posts at Duvall's Bluff and Batesville, on White River, and at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Dardanelles, on the Arkansas.

THE CHANGE AND ITS CAUSES.

We have been compelled to abandon Batesville and Dardanelles, and concentrate at the other posts. Rebel conscription has taken nearly every man from the country, and the whole State swarms with guerrilla bands. The rebels have undisputed possession of a large portion of the state, and although we have been largely reinforced, they press us on every side, and constantly threaten an attack. A large army and a fleet of gunboats are occupied in maintaining possession of the State, at an immense cost of life and money, and, it is a serious question, to what useful purpose? When we first occupied Arkansas, there were in each of the counties a few violent, bitter and unscrupulous Secessionists, ready for any vengeance, deception or bloodshed. They were men whom no odium could blind or kindness conciliate, and who considered perjury in the cause of the rebellion not only excusable, but justifiable. These men had not openly engaged in the rebellion, and still continue on their farms, but were loud-mouthed and vindictive in treason. There were a few others scattered through the counties, engaged in guerrilla robberies and persecutions of Union men. They were generally armed, and were generally able secretly to arm their rebel sympathizers. These violent Secessionists were well known to the loyal citizens, for they were notorious. Now came up the question how to deal with these men. Were they to be tolerated and protected, or treated as criminals and banished? Unfortunately for the loyalists and for the Union cause, the former policy was adopted. They obtained protection proper from the Commander of the department, and were safe in carrying out their treasonable purposes. Their houses became a rendezvous of guerrillas, whom they fed and secreted, and for whom they acted as spies. A system of persecution, robbery and murder of Union men was adopted, and vigorously carried out. The loyalists were unarmed and could offer no resistance; and while the Secessionists were undisturbed, armed guerrillas plundered their houses, stole their mules, and in hundreds of cases murdered the husband and father in cold blood. The loyalists appealed to military commanders for protection, but appealed in vain. In vain they pointed out the instigators and secret participators in these outrages, and demanded justice upon them. They were treated with frigid indifference and neglect, or with the inhuman advice to leave their homes and property, and go into the free States as beggars. As the only alternative from death or conscription into the rebel army, thousands of them did so.

They were threatened with destruction unless they joined heartily in the rebel cause, and this threat was extensively carried out all over the State. No man professing loyalty for the Union was safe for a moment in property or life; and this was the work of protected Secessionists, acting in concert with professed guerrillas. For months the wharves at Little Rock, and especially at Duvall's Bluff and other points on the river, have been crowded with refugees—men, women and children—sick and almost naked, lying on the ground, in the storm and amid filth and rags, and shivering around a few faggots. I have not unfrequently seen a mother, with young children around her, living in the last stages of disease, with no pillow for her head or kind hand or voice to soothe her dying hours. Men, women and children accustomed to the comforts of a cheerful home, and but lately occupying it, with pleasant associations and friends around them, were suddenly stripped of all, banished and thrown upon the "charities of an unfeeling world." These scenes are enough to melt the heart of a stone; but they are every-day sights in Arkansas, as they have been, from the same causes, in Missouri.

It is estimated that thirty thousand of these refugees have left the State, and those who remain are either original Secessionists or those who have abandoned the Union cause, to save their property, home and lives.

In Arkansas, as it was in Missouri, when the rebel forces were driven out of the State, there remained this secession and rebel element, desperate, unprincipled men, and unscrupulous as to the means of aiding the rebellion. There remained, also, many of the families of those who were in the rebel army. Had these persons and families been banished within the rebel lines, these scenes I have but faintly described would never have occurred; the loyal, well disposed persons would have been protected, a healthy loyal sentiment would have grown up, and, with the vigorous prosecution of this policy to all active and malignant traitors, would have become the prevailing sentiment. This policy would have reversed the actual state of things, and made it the interest as well as the choice of the people to be loyal. These men and families would have felt that to be rebels they must sacrifice home and property at least, and that disloyalty was treated by the Government as a crime, forfeiting civil rights and protection. Then loyal men would have seen that loyalty was protected by the Government, and thus it would be obvious to all that it was the interest as well as the duty of all to be loyal. All this is exactly reversed in the actual state of things. The Federal Government tolerates and protects rebels, but rebels and the rebel Government do not tolerate or protect loyalists. The Confederate Government early adopted and announced its policy—a policy dictated alike by wisdom and necessity—to expel every person loyal to the Union. The results of these two policies are obvious to all. It has given life and vigor to the rebellion; the other has poisoned and paralyzed the vitality and power of the Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—Officers REIM and LYNCH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made the arrest on Saturday night of two men who both state their names to be DANIEL MCCORMICK. The prisoners are charged with having relieved the pocket of Mr. WILLIAM HALLIGAN of $40 in money, while he was lying on his door stoop No. 321 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the evening. The complainant said he felt one of the MCCORMICK'S extract his wallet from his pocket and run away, and that he chased him up and succeeded in catching him, and gave him into the charge of the officers. Justice SANFORD held them in default of $1,000 each. They are respectively 18 and 20 years of age, reside at No. 203 West Twenty-eighth-street, and at Forty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and say they are bombshell makers. They deny the charge.

SUICIDE AT POWERS' HOTEL.—A MOST DESPERATE CASE.—THE VICTIM A DRAFTED MAN.—A young man named E. S. BENNETT, arrived in this City on the 11th inst., from Milford, Conn., to procure a substitute. On Saturday, about 1 o'clock, he entered his room at POWERS' Hotel, in Park Row, and at 6 o'clock was found dead. Coroner WILDEY was notified and held an inquest on the body. The post-mortem examination made by Dr. GEORGE B. BOTTOM disclosed that he died from separate wounds caused by pistol shots fired from a revolver lying near deceased. The wounds were in the head and breast, and any and of them might eventually have caused his death. This showed that the attempt was a most determined one. Deceased was 25 years of age. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE AT CORBERRY'S SHADES.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THOMAS NEWSAM, who was reported to have been beaten to death in a political disturbance at Corberry's Shades on Saturday night. From the evidence produced before the Coroner, it appeared that the facts as gathered by the Police had been greatly exaggerated, and that NEWSAM, instead of being beaten to death by Mr. ACKES, fell and expired in a fit of apoplexy. There had been some previous dispute among the parties, but no violent encounter such as was reported by the police. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from apoplexy, and that the prisoner was not in any manner to blame. Mr. ACKES was accordingly discharged from custody.

THE STATE DRAFT.—To-day is the last day allowed in which the public may file certificates of causes of exemption from the State draft, ordered by Gov. SEYMOUR to fill up the militia regiments. These certificates will be received at the County Clerk's office until 4 o'clock P. M., when the office will be closed, and no more will be received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ENROLLMENT OF BROOKLYN.—At a special meeting of the Common Council, Ald. MCLAUGHLIN offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that in the city of Brooklyn twenty-six per cent. of the population is enrolled as liable to the draft, while in other Northern or Union States but twelve and a half per cent. are enrolled; and

Whereas, the census returns show that the large proportion of aliens in this city should make the quota less—not more; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council, acting as a Board of Relief, do respectfully, but earnestly, request the Secretary of War to take such steps as may be necessary to correct errors made or wrongs done to this city by an excessive enrollment, as it appears to be unequal and excessive.

A committee of three, consisting of Aldermen MCLAUGHLIN, WHITNEY and BELKNAP, was appointed to confer with the Government authorities on the subject.

BROOKYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 175. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 54; consumption, 18; marasmus, 12; dysentery and convulsions, each; diarrhœa 6; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 5; cholera morbus, 1; coup de soleil, 2; hooping cough and croup, 1 each, &c. Of men there were 32; women, 26; boys, 55; girls, 62. Under one year of age, 62. Natives of United States, 129; Ireland, 34; England, 7; Germany, 3; Scotland, 1; unknown, 1.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.—Sergeant CROWE and Officer DAWSON, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, seized five bags of linseed, valued at $80, on Saturday, which had been stolen from a lighter lying at THOMPSON'S stores, the night previous. The property was found at the junk store of MICHAEL O'CONNER, *alias* PATTEN, in Furman

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4023. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

Graphic Description of the Passage of the Forts.

THE ACTION WITH THE TENNESSEE.

The Prisoners Captured on the Rebel Iron-Clads.

CASUALTIES ON BOARD OUR FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The following official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD.
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department, that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboats of the enemy, viz., *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*.

The attacking fleet was under way by 6:45 A. M., in the following order: The *Brooklyn*, with the *Octoroon* on her port side; *Hartford*, with the *Metacomet*; *Richmond*, with the *Port Royal*; *Lackawana*, with the *Seminole*; *Monongahela*, with the *Tecumseh*; *Ossipee*, with the *Itasco*; and the *Oneida*, with the *Galena*.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads.

The wind was light from the Southwest, and the sky cloudy, with very little sun.

Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively.

As we steamed up the main ship channel, there was some difficulty ahead, and the *Hartford* passed on ahead of the *Brooklyn*.

At 7:40 the monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the *Metacomet*, which was alongside of me.

The *Hartford* had passed the forts before 8 o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing.

All the vessels had passed the forts by half past eight, but the rebel ram *Tennessee* was still apparently uninjured, in our rear.

A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed.

The *Monongahela* was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her.

The *Lackawanna* also struck her, but ineffectually.

The flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside of solid 9-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet.

The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, namely, the *Morgan* and *Gaines*, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan.

This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral BUCHANAN sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated.

Having had many of my own men wounded, and the surgeon of the *Tennessee* being very desirous to have Admiral BUCHANAN removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD L. PAGE, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing she did not take out.

Gen. PAGE consented and the *Metacomet* was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

Flag-ship *Hartford*—Nineteen killed, twenty-three wounded.

Brooklyn—Nine killed, twenty-two wounded.

Lackawana—Four killed, two wounded.

Oneida—Seven killed, twenty-three wounded.

Monongahela—Six wounded.

Metacomet—One killed; two wounded.

Ossippee—One killed; seven wounded.

Galena—One wounded.

Richmond—Two wounded.

In all forty-one killed and eighty-eight wounded.

On the rebel ram *Tennessee* were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men. The following is a list of the officers: Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander Joseph D. Johnson; Lieuts. Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. McDennert; Masters, J. R. DeMoley, H. W. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Assistant Surgeon, R. C. Bowles; Engineers, G. D. Leneng, J. O'Connell, John Hays, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Cohen; Master's Mates, Forest, Beabe, and Carter.

On the *Selma* were taken ninety officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz., Commander PETER H. MURPHY and Lieut. and Executive Officer J. H. COMSTOCK. The latter was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the killed on the flagship *Hartford*:

David Morrow, Wm. Osgood, Thos. Baine, Benjamin Harper, Wm. Clark, Charles Schaffer, Frank Stillwell, George Walker, John C. Scott, Thomas Wilde, William Smith, William Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lewis McLane, Peter Duncan, Thomas Baines, Thomas Stanton, — Smith and — Camel.

Wounded—Lieut. Adams, Engineer McEwen, Master's Mate R. P. Herrick, Acting Ensign W. H. Higenbotham, since dead; Theo. Wilder Venner, Adolphus Pulle, Hiram Elder, R. Dumphrey, Wm. Thompson, E. Johnson, Walter Lloyd, M. Forbes, Wm. Stanley, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Fayal, David Orten, Wm. Trask, Chas Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

Further Depredations on Our Commerce.

The Steamer Susquehanna on the Track of the Pirate.

The French bark *Ernst & Charles*, Capt. S. AULNY, for Boston, six days, ballast to order, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Mr. GEORGE TURNER, coast pilot, of Boston, who brought the bark named *Ernst & Charles* to this port, reports: 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Montauk bearing North by East one-half East, forty-seven miles distant, saw the privateer *Tallahassee*, which came close aboard and hoisted the Union flag, but, after ascertaining the nationality of the bark, lowered the Federal and hoisted the Confederate flag. At 3 P. M. same day saw three vessels burning. At 40 P. M. saw another large ship on fire. 13th instant, the Highlands bearing West about thirty miles distant, spoke United States steamer *Susquehanna*, cruising. Gave them all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer. Mr. TURNER says the steamer is about two hundred tons burden, and carries one gun forward and two aft.

The Brig Billow Boarded by the Tallahassee, etc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 15.

The brig *Billow*, of Salem, lumber loaded, was fallen in with by the gunboat *Grand Gulf*, on the 12th inst., in lat. 40° 11', long. 71° 16', dismasted and abandoned, having apparently been boarded by the *Tallahassee*.

The *Grand Gulf* took her in tow, but afterward gave her to the revenue cutter *Miami*, which towed her to Newport last night.

The *Grand Gulf* proceeded in search of the pirate.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Glenalvon*, from Glasgow for New-York, with iron, was destroyed by the *Tallahassee* Saturday morning, off Nantucket. Capt. WATTS and crew have arrived at Newport, having been put on a Prussian bark and thence transferred to a cutter.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *R. E. Pecker*, of Richmond, Me., Capt. MAISON, from Baltimore for Bath, put into Holmes' Hole on the 14th, having been captured by the pirate *Tallahassee*, at 8 P. M. on the 12th inst., in lat. 40°, lon. 71°, and bonded for $10,000.

The *Tallahassee* also captured, on the 10th, the brig *Billow*, of Salem, Capt. READ, from Calais, for Baltimore; and the schooner *Spokane*, of Tremont, Me., Capt. SAWYER, from Calais for Philadelphia. The crews of the *Billow* and *Spokane* were transferred to the *R. E. Pecker*, and landed at Holmes' Hole. The *Billow's* masts were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. The *Spokane* was set on fire. Both vessels were loaded with laths.

Capt. SAWYER, of the *Spokane*, was on board of the pirate about six hours. He represents her to be of from 800 to 1,000 tons burden, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours; and that they had captured fifty in all.

Heavy Firing Heard Aug. 13.

The British ship *Stratford*, late *Arctic*, CHANDLER, Liverpool, June 12, merchandise, to SNOW & BURGESS, arrived yesterday. She has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. August 13, lat. 40° 30', long. 71°, at 5 P. M., saw a great deal of smoke to the westward. At 8 P. M., found it to proceed from a ship burned to the water's edge, and still on fire. Saw a steamer not far off. She set her mast head light as she approached, but soon hauled it down and stood to the eastward, without speaking. August 13, when in lat. 40° 40', long. 72°, heard some heavy guns to the W. S. W., at intervals from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Boarded by the Juniata.

The pilot-boat *James Avery*, No. 9, arrived this morning. She reports that on the 14th, off the Tamen Houses, she was boarded by the United States gunboat *Juniata* in search of the privateer *Tallahassee*.

THE MISSISSIPPI PIRATES.

The Steamer Empress Fired Into—Her Captain and Others Killed and Wounded.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Empress*, from New-Orleans on the 6th inst., arrived here to-night.

She was fired into on the afternoon of the 10th, about a mile below Gaines' Landing, by a masked rebel battery of six 12-pounders, supported by a strong force of cavalry, posted on the Arkansas shore.

Sixty shot and shell struck the steamer. One of the latter penetrated her hull and burst in her hold.

The rebels also poured in a heavy fire of musketry, riddling her upper works.

She had about 500 persons on board, including 200 sick and discharged soldiers, and fifty or sixty ladies and children.

Five persons were killed and seven wounded.

Capt. MALLEY, the Commander of the steamer was killed, his head being shot off while telling the pilot "never to surrender."

Portions of the engine were broken and disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and she commenced drifting toward the rebel batteries.

At this critical moment gun-boat No. 3 appeared on the scene, opened fire upon the rebels, and took the *Empress* in tow to a place of safety, where her damages to a certain extent were repaired.

The gunboat then convoyed her 25 miles up the river.

The killed and wounded are mostly discharged soldiers, and belong to various regiments.

Lieut. SIDDENS, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, is among the killed.

None of the women or children were injured.

Great credit is awarded to the officers of the *Empress* for their coolness and bravery, and also to Gen. MCNEIL, of St. Louis, for his efforts to save the boat.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebel Cavalry Near Abbeyville, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 12.

A sharp skirmish took place near Abbeyville, Miss., on the 10th inst., between our cavalry under Gen. HATCH, and 2,000 rebel cavalry under Gen. CHALMERS, in which the latter were whipped, with the loss of their caissons and several prisoners.

There is no news from below.

The river is very low and navigation precarious.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 15.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, from Aiken's Landing, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning, with 418 exchanged prisoners, including 31 officers.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

AN ACTION ON THE 6TH INST.

Partially Successful Assault on the Rebel Lines.

Our Works Pushed Gradually Forward.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 15.

The *Commercial's* Atlanta correspondence gives an account of an action on the 6th, in which the Twenty-third Corps lost over five hundred men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's lines. At the last accounts, Aug. 8, our line advanced to three miles northwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon road.

The *Gazette* has Atlanta advices to the 10th. Since Gen. SCHOFIELD's movement on the 5th to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line assumed position three miles north of East Point, and about a mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road.

Gen. SHERMAN is making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought that Hoon has received reinforcements.

Gen. Sherman on Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Gen. SHERMAN writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. WEBSTER, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits, also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the times when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any General officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself, I am, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Official copy;
I. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Arrival of 460 Wounded Union Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The mail steamer from Bermuda Hundred last evening, brought down forty rebel prisoners.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, from Aiken's Landing, with 460 Federal prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange. They are mostly wounded, and happy to get within the Union lines. Among them are Lieut.-Col. MANSFIELD, Second Wisconsin; Maj. MOTLEY, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieut. Foot, One Hundred and Twenty-First New-York, and Lieut. SILVER, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, and eight surgeons.

The *New-York* left for Annapolis at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the returned Federal prisoners.

From Newbern.

The Newbern *Times* of the 12th inst. is received. It says:

"The agents for recruiting for the loyal States are thicker in Newbern than locusts, and every boat continues to bring more. If every agent would get one recruit apiece and enlist himself, we have no doubt several full regiments might be raised."

No news.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 15.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the premises No. 219 River-street, occupied by the *Daily and Weekly Press* printing establishment. The upper lofts, occupied by HAWLEY & Co., for storage purposes, were wholly destroyed. The damage to the *Press* establishment was chiefly by water. Loss on the building and contents $12,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Lamentations Over the Rebel Defeat at Mobile.

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

Sherman's Position Deemed Very Perilous.

The Rights of Aliens--They Have None Which Rebels Are Bound to Respect.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION NORTH.

The Peace Negotiations---The War Drawing to a Close.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Aug. 12—Friday last. Although telegrams from Fortress Monroe have anticipated the news which they contain, they furnish us highly interesting extracts:

MOBILE.

BLACK INFAMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 11.

Assuming the correctness of the facts telegraphed from Mobile, the conclusion is inevitable—a traitor has delivered up to the enemy a powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defences of Mobile harbor, garrisoned by six hundred men and provisioned for six months—delivered it up after a few hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered it up with all its garrison and stores, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned against the other defences of the city and harbor! *It is a black infamy.*

This is the first case of surrender of any post, large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treason are unmistakable—if the dispatch is true.

Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, is placed in command of that fine work; sees Fort Powell, a minor fortification, abandoned and blown up, (*why*, we do not yet know,) finds that the defence of the harbor depends now upon his own post and that of Fort Morgan. He is "repeatedly telegraphed" by a superior officer on shore to hold on to his fort; but after a few shells have fallen upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the Commanding-General—on the "same night," that is, the night of the 7th, this Col. ANDERSON was on board the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

Of course, it is out of the question to take for granted the perfect accuracy of a first press dispatch; and especially from Mobile. More light will be shed upon that dark transaction in a few days, and neither treachery nor cowardice is to be hastily attributed to officers of the Confederate army; but as the matter appears to stand Col. CHARLES ANDERSON appears to have committed a disgraceful treason, Gen. PAGE to have behaved in a manner yet quite unexplained, and Gen. MAURY to have done nothing at all.

The capitulation of Fort Gaines *may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Morgan also; and, if so, the enemy will then be nearly in as favorable position for besieging the place as they were in respect to Charleston, after taking the batteries on the north end of Morris Island.* Mobile is not even yet besieged; and has probably the means still of efficient defence; but the reduction of all the outer forts may place the city within reach of shells; and then Mobile will have a taste of the Yankees' peculiar style of warfare, as already experienced at Charleston, Atlanta, Petersburgh and Fredericksburgh—when they cannot actually besiege a town, to shatter and burn its houses over the heads of the peaceful inhabitants, in order to reconcile them to the "Union of their fathers." The defence of the place now may cost much more fighting by reason of the loss of the outer forts; *so that the capitulation of Fort Gaines, "to save the effusion of blood," may, as usual in such cases, cause the effusion of ten times as much blood—but then it will not be Col. Anderson's.*

THE FALL OF FORT MORGAN CONCEDED.

The Richmond papers generally concede that the fall of Fort Morgan is now only a question of time. The *Examiner* of Aug. 10 says:

"The telegraph informs us that two of our three forts that guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay are gone. Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up, and Fort Gaines, it seems, was basely surrendered to the enemy. *We fear Fort Morgan will follow.* Fort Morgan stands on the long, narrow strip of land on the east side of the strait which is the main entrance to Mobile Bay. Fort Gaines is situated on Dauphine Island, which is on the west side of the strait. The channel of the strait runs close under the guns of Fort Morgan. Fort Powell stood on a small island in the bay, a mile or thereabouts north of Fort Gaines. *Each of these positions was armed with the finest guns we have in our service.*

Mobile exists no longer as a port of entry. Hitherto, once in a while, a vessel would slip in there. There is now an end of all that. The telegraph further informs us that the people of Mobile do not blame the *naval* officers for anything that has befallen. Nothing is said as to their opinions regarding the military authorities."

In its issue of Aug. 11, the same paper says:

"We have nothing later from Mobile than the press telegram published yesterday. Official dispatches from Mobile, giving accounts of affairs there, say nothing of the bad conduct of ANDERSON, or anybody else, but simply state that Fort Powell had been blown up, and Fort Gaines surrendered. Fort Morgan still holds out, and will, no doubt, make a gallant, and, perhaps, a protracted resistance; but its fall is, we presume, but a question of time. We know of no means by which it can be succored. We have no rams to sweep down and clear out the Yankee fleet. It may be possible for the garrison to evacuate it in safety, and blow it up."

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig of Aug. 12.

The naval disaster at Mobile is unquestionably an unpleasant affair, and, we fear, will tend to fix ineradicably in the public mind the idea, already widely entertained, that our iron-clad navy is foredoomed—each ship, when built, either to be captured, blown up by our own people, or stranded. The subsequent surrender of a fortress in the same quarter, as strong as modern science, with the experience of the defences of Charleston, ample time and unstinted resources could make it, fills all hearts with a deep and lacerating grief and a rankling spirit of indignation.

Such an event it has been our province to chronicle, after a long series of substantial successes since the early Spring, beginning with the defeat of SEYMOUR in Florida, and ending with the signal discomfiture of GRANT but a few days ago, including EARLY's combats at the Monocacy and Kernstown—successes which have signally illustrated the genius, skill and cool intrepidity of our officers, and their able courage, intelligence and devotion of our soldiery. Fort Gaines has been surrendered by its Commander—a Col. ANDERSON—with its heavy armament, its adequate stores of munitions and subsistence, its large garrison of 600 battle-tested Confederate soldiers, its unimpaired defensive means and appliances, in direct, defiant disobedience of orders, and in the face of the prolonged defence of Battery Wagner—in the face, too, of the memorable example of Fort Sumter, after 395 days of an unparalleled bombardment.

We had hoped, indeed, that after the defence of Charleston and the attack on Fort McALISTER, we should be spared the repetition of such humiliating disasters as the capture of the works defending Port Royal Harbor and Hilton Head, the surrender of Fort Hatteras, and the reduction of Fort Jackson at the mouth of the Mississippi, and of Fort Pulaski. But all these become insignificant in comparison with the crowning shame—as history must record it in adamantine letters—of the capitulation to FARRAGUT of Fort Gaines, after so trifling a defence against so slight an attack.

But if the defence of Charleston has been without its lesson to the hereafter notable commander to whom was assigned the "bad eminence" of the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the consequent loss of Fort Powell at this stage of the war, let not the events of the last 395 days around Charleston harbor be lost on the people of the Confederate States. It should be remembered that on the 15th of July, 1863, the enemy threw an overwhelming force on, and seized with ease, the east end of Morris Island, and thence in a short time, from batteries garnished with a new and terrible artillery, hurled his bolts with marvelous precision and incredible range upon Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter, while the largest missiles ever before used in war were showered from at least six iron-clads, which were able at will to take positions commanding our flanks.

It should be recollected that these events gave birth at the time to a general distrust of the ability of Gen. BEAUREGARD to withstand ultimately such destructive means of assault, and to hold Charleston against such Federal naval resources, backed by GILMORE'S engineering skill, vast mechanical appliances and new artillery. Few doubted, indeed, or, at least, were not filled with painful apprehension, that the loss of Charleston was a foregone conclusion—an inevitable result of the fall of the south end of Morris Island. In this apprehension, we are assured, even a large and respectable portion of the people of Charleston shared. Fortunately, this was not the idea of the skillful, resolute men opportunely intrusted with the conduct of operations in that quarter, nor of the brave officers and soldiers under him; and to-day the thoughts of all of us grow pleasant and confident when we think of the issue.

Thus it should be in relation to Mobile. The works there are of a superior order, and extensive enough at all threatened or assailable points. Those works are provided with guns of the heaviest calibre, such as have been found in every instance at Charleston potent enough to drive out of action the monitors of the enemy in a very few minutes. The fall of Morris Island gave to the enemy batteries within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumter, in easy range of our works on Sullivan's and James Islands, and placed even the inner harbor of Charleston under the guns from the captured positions, and brought the heart of the city itself within the range of GILLMORE'S Parrott guns. Nevertheless, steamers from abroad have no difficulty in entering and leaving the harbor at the present moment. Fort Sumter is still in our possession, her illustrious walls contain formidable batteries fitted to play no insignificant part should DAHLGREN ever be induced to emulate the venturous FARRAGUT; and there is no difficulty in keeping up communications with all our exterior harbor defences.

On the other hand, Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, ere some thirty miles distant from Mobile. They were valuable adjuncts, unquestionably, to the defence of the city, and their loss is deplorable, but in no way vital to that defence. Between them and Mobile have been built, and thoroughly armed, a line of works commanding the inner harbor. This line the Yankee navy must reduce; land batteries cannot be brought to bear upon them—obstructions and torpedoes bar the way to be passed; and the capture of Mobile should be a far more difficult problem than was that of Charleston in the beginning of July, 1863. FARRAGUT has qualities which make him a more dangerous adversary, we confess, than DAHLGREN; but CANBY, from what we learn, is by no means as well fitted for the conduct of siege operations as GILLMORE. Gen. CANBY is a mere routine soldier—entirely without the knowledge of artillery—fearful of responsibility—and at bottom, a man of slow, shallow intellect.

THE SITUATION.

From the Sentinel, Aug. 9.

Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, is twelve miles broad. It communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the west side will not admit of vessels of more than five feet draft; but that on the east side, between the island and Mobile Point, has eighteen feet water, the channel passing within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay, near its upper end, which has only nine or ten feet water.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, *thirty* miles below the city, opposite Dauphin Island.

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels have succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, after an engagement, in which one of the Yankee monitors was sunk. Before getting in shelling distance of the city, the vessels will have to pass the bar at the head of the bay, besides encountering obstructions in the channel and passing defensive works of great strength.

All who receive intelligence of the naval engagement, will feel deep regret on hearing that the gallant Admiral BUCHANAN is severely wounded and a prisoner. It will be recollected that Admiral Buchanan commanded in the great achievement of the ram *Virginia* in Hampton Roads, and was wounded in that engagement.

The *Tennessee* was said to be a very strong vessel; *but it is supposed that shot from fifteen inch guns, fired at short range, overcame the resistance of her armor.*

THE REBEL LOSS.

MOBILE, Aug. 6, 1864.

A special to the *Advertiser*, says one of the enemy's gunboats, with wounded, left for Pensacola. We communicated with her. Admiral BUCHANAN'S wound was doing well. He may be saved.

On the *Tennessee* two were killed and eight wounded; on the *Selma* eight were killed, including Lieut. COMSTOCK, and seven wounded; on the *Morgan* one was slightly wounded.

The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Their loss is slight. The enemy is firing wildly. A gunboat came up last night; also the crew of the *Gaines*. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended.

The city is a military camp. Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog River bar yesterday evening and went back. The enemy have merely carried our outposts.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Fort Gaines has gone the way of Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Pulaski and Hilton Head. Its isolated position was exposed to the concentrated assault of the Yankee navy, and flanking operation of troops debarked upon commanding points. Perhaps the officer in command of the fort may have proved himself a traitor. In that case eternal infamy awaits him. If these forts were not built *to be* taken, they have not thus far rendered any other use. It is not worth while to discuss the policy, since Fort Gaines is about the last of our sand-bar defences this side of Galveston. This lower fort captured, and our iron-clad flotilla demolished, Mobile would seem in danger of being taken. Mobile, while sharing the fate of Norfolk and New-Orleans, will have our sympathies.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

SHERMAN' POSITION PERILOUS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 6,

No one would grieve for the loss of the city of Atlanta more than we; and few, perhaps, apprehend its loss. We learn, from both public and private sources, that new troops, in large numbers, are daily joining Hood's army. We hear that there are many more on the way to join it; and expect, daily, to hear that all SHERMAN'S lines of communication with his base of operations are cut. We hear of no fresh troops on their way to join him. Kentucky is full of "rebel guerrillas." A general rebellion against the Federal Government is daily apprehended. More Federal troops are needed there, and are earnestly called for; but the United States Government can spare none to send. If Kentucky be lost to them, SHERMAN'S army is cut off, and must be lost also. Better save Kentucky than lose both SHERMAN and Kentucky, by sending troops to him and leaving her undefended. To lose her would involve the loss of his army, no matter how large it be, for it would be cut off from supplies.

* * We have thus shown that SHERMAN *can hope for reinforcements from no quarter. His situation is a perilous one already*, and growing worse every day; for he is losing men—in battle, by disease and by desertion, and by expiration of terms of service—almost hourly. His army is diminishing, *ours rapidly increasing*; and his will continue to diminish and ours to increase. If he cannot take Atlanta to-day, he will be still less able to capture it to-morrow, and the next day and the next.

But suppose he were to take it? Would that better his situation? No, but make it far worse. He would lose a third or a fourth of his army in the battle by which he won it; he is in no condition for a forward movement, and less able than ever to retrace his steps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. *Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him.* Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated just as PYRRHUS was in Italy, when looking over the field of battle, after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed: "One more such victory and I am undone."

Let SHERMAN gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. *He will gain no victory. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack Hood behind his intrenchments—will be defeated; and, seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion.* This is the most probable result; and at all events, sooner or later, and whether he captures Atlanta or not, he and his army will be captured or cut to pieces in the attempt to retreat.

SHELLING ATLANTA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* has been removed to Macon, Geo. The issue of the 26th ult. has the following article on the position of affairs at Atlanta:

"The enemy continues to perpetrate his practical jokes in the neighborhood of Atlanta. He amuses himself by shooting shot and shell over the entire surface of the city, so that no spot is sacred or safe. Many buildings have been torn and defaced by the missiles, but they will only remain as honorable scars to exhibit in the future the gratifying fact that Atlanta was defended, even if it was destroyed in the effort. A great many women and children remain in its limits, and are exposed to the danger of the enemy's fire. They, however, do not seem to be much disturbed by their dangerous position, for the women walk the streets as indifferently, even more so than the old soldiers do, and the children make a business of picking up the fragments of the impotent shells, to keep for playthings, or perhaps for sale as relics.

Several persons have been killed and wounded by explosions. On Friday a white man and a mule were killed and two negroes wounded on the street before the Franklin Printing office. On the same day, whilst the sexton was engaged in burying the body of one of Mr. CREW'S family, the enemy furiously shelled the funeral party whilst it remained in the cemetery. No one was hurt, but the monuments and gravestones were very much broken. This must have been exceedingly delightful amusement for the people who are trying to teach us Christianity and recover us from barbarism by effctive force measures.

A great many houses on Peachtree-street have been completely torn to pieces by the destructive shot that rained on it. This being the most prominent portion of the city and plainly exposed to view, the enemy has easy and accurate range of the place.

On Saturday a soldier was walking in the passenger depot with a sack of corn on his back. A shell entered the sack and exploded, without injury to the man. A friend remarked to us: that shell went against the *grain*—dreadful!

The armies in the vicinity of Atlanta seem to have remained very quiet since the battle of Friday evening. The number of prisoners taken amounts to about 3,000. Our loss in prisoners is very small, but the number of killed and wounded is about equal. This results from the fact that our forces were obliged to drive the enemy from his intrenchments, on every occasion where the conflict has occurred. But we retain the advantage of position at every point, and the indications are that we will hold Atlanta.

VIRGINIA.

BEAUREGARD'S MINE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 10.

All day Saturday the city was alive with rumors of the springing of a mine by our forces in front of Petersburgh. There were a dozen different versions given of the affair. A Petersburgh paper of Saturday has the following account of the occurrence, which is probably the correct one:

"Some few days since it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of GRACIE'S brigade, JOHNSTON'S division, near our centre. Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement, and a 'gallery' was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's 'gallery.' Yesterday, at 12 o'clock was fixed upon to give the enemy a 'blow up,' but the sensation did not take place until half past 6 P. M. At this hour, some of our men went out and effected an exchange of newspapers with the enemy, and the latter, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, clustered around the lucky man to hear the latest news from Dixie. The signal was now given, the fuse lighted, and in less time than it takes to write it up went the solid earth to the height of about forty feet, carrying the news-gatherers along with it. Others in the vicinity fled to the breastworks, badly frightened, and communicated the alarm. The enemy immediately opened their batteries, and their infantry manned the breastworks. Our artillery replied vigorously, but no charge was ever intended to be made by us, and consequently the enemy were greatly disappointed. They, no doubt, hoped to serve us as we had served them on Saturday, but the rebels were too smart for brother Jonathan this time.

Our experiment accomplished all that it was expected to accomplish, and our officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied at the result. It has at least effectually *exploded* the 'coal-diggers'' efforts at this particular point, and taught the enemy that while he may 'mine,' we can countermine, and that 'sapping and mining' is a game at which two can most effectually play."

BEAUREGARD'S DISPATCH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 8.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Aug. 6.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

An experimental mine was fired successfully last night, in front of GRACIE'S line. The enemy appeared much alarmed. All quiet to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

GRANT'S MINE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 2.

The mine was sprung near the centre of our lines, and the principal sufferers were PEGRAM'S battery, of Petersburgh, and ELLIOTT'S South Carolina brigade. The works were receptured at a later hour in the day. The *Express* says the chasm caused by the explosion appeared to be forty feet in depth, by two hundred feet in circumference. Immense masses of earth were piled up one above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, &c., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two fragments of earth and crushed between them, with only his head and neck visible. The sides and bottom of the chasm were lined with dead Yankees.

The length of the sap made by the enemy is

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO.

Letter from Gerrit Smith.

PETERSBORO, Aug. 8, 1864.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. H. Winter Davis:

GENTLEMEN: I have read your protest. It is a strongly-reasoned and instructive paper. Nevertheless I regret its appearance. For it will serve to reduce the public good-will toward Mr. LINCOLN; and that is what, just at this time, the public interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. LINCOLN is the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. FREMONT or Mr. CHASE or some other man, who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion, then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him. The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality, which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute most to defeat the compromising or sham peace candidate.

MR. LINCOLN, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstances, would have been exempt from them? He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and Peace Democrats. But in all this he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace Democrats, (same thing as Pro-Slavery Democrats,) threatened her.

Nor has Mr. LINCOLN always kept himself within the sphere of his office. I do not mean that he went out of it in imprisoning a few treasonable men. He should have imprisoned more. Nor do I refer to his suppression of a few treasonable newspapers. He should have suppressed more. In almost any other nation "the forged Proclamation" would have been visited with the severest penalties. The plea that the offence was committed where war was not actual would have been scouted. Nay, the presumption to offer it would have been lacking. By the way, the City of New-York is emphatically a theatre of the war. Thousands there with worse than Southern hearts—for Northern rebels are worse than Southern rebels—are constantly plotting war against their country. Occasionally their war comes to the surface. It did so when, a little more than a year ago, it broke out in plunders and murders meaner and more malignant than the world had ever before seen. It will break out again as soon as some other conjunction of circumstances shall promise success. New-York not a theatre of the war! Why, we have immeasurably more to fear from the ever-warring disloyalty of New-York and Philadelphia than from the swords and guns of Richmond and Atlanta. But what if there be not actual war, has been none, and will probably be none in the locality where the press utters treason—may not the war power lay its suppressing hand on that press? If it may not, then the country may be lost. For, in the first place, civil proceedings may be too slow to save it; and, in the second place, the locality may be too disloyal to favor even civil proceedings. New-York has not favored them. She has not punished her treasonable newspapers; and that she has not is strong proof that she will not, and is of itself ample reason why the war-power should. Moreover, however loyal might be the locality, it would not be right in all cases for the war-power to depend upon her motions. In a matter, which is vital to the nation, the nation itself must act. Her life must not be left to hinge upon the will or conduct of any locality however loyal.

I have virtually said that a treasonable press is capable of working ruin to a country. "The forged proclamation," for instance, was a blow at the credit and at the very life of the nation. But for the intervention of the military arm it would have done much evil, and other disloyal presses would have been emboldened to do more. I add that if it were left alone to the civil authority to watch the presses in the North, a very considerable share of them would quickly be teeming with treason. If then the war-power is as limited as last Saturday's opinion of the court in the case of The People against Gen. DIX makes, and if also that power shall submit to that limitation, then of necessity will the work of debauching the Northern mind by a disloyal Northern press go on toward its fatal result even more rapidly than ever.

The jurisdiction of Gen. DIX is called in question. It is as ample and absolute as that of SHERMAN before Atlanta or GRANT before Richmond. Were citizens of New-York to strike Government troops in that City, he would clearly have as much right to strike back as have SHERMAN and GRANT in such a case; and as clearly he would no more than they be under obligation to wait for redress at the hands of the civil authorities. But the right of the military commander to strike back, when newspapers strike at the existence of the nation, is even more vital. A single column of newspaper treason might imperil the nation more than could many columns of armed foes. Is it said that so great power in an individual is very dangerous? I grant it. And therefore we must as far as possible keep out of war—for in war there must be such power in a single hand.

I do not fear that Gen. DIX will abuse his office. He is both a wise and a just man; and that he, who has borne himself so beautifully in our war, should be degraded to a culprit in our courts—and this too in return for a service he did his country makes us blush for that country. It was he who, in his order, at the very beginning of the war, *to shoot down the man who should strike down the flag*, sounded the very key-note of that patriotic spirit in which it was our duty to conduct the war. In that order he virtually bade us all stand *unconditionally* by our country against whatever rebels or rascals.

I honor the good intentions of President LINCOLN. But I would that he had the nerve to meet, as Gen. JACKSON would have met, these traitorous men amongst us, who, when the state of the country is such as to make its salvation turn on a liberal interpretation of the powers of the Executive, study the reduction and belittling of those powers. Valuable as are the virtues of forbearance and forgiveness we have had quite too much of them for our safety. Stern justice, whilst always a no less excellent virtue, is, in the time of stern war, a far more timely and necessary one. Would that the President might mingle a little more of it with his kind and patient spirit!

I said that the President has not always kept himself within his official limits. His Amnesty Proclamation is one of the instances in which he has exceeded them. In his military capacity he had nothing to do with the reconstruction of civil Governments; and in no other capacity had he anything to do with it until Congress had acted upon it. It was for him to set up military Governments in the wake of our advancing armies. But it was not for him to concern himself about the permanent or civil governments that would come to take the place of these temporary provisions.

By many the President is condemned for his slowness. Perhaps he is too slow in some things. There are others, however, in which he is too fast. But in this latter fault the great mass of the loyal men both in and out of Congress are with him. I agree with you that the President's plan of settlement is a wrong one. But your Congressional plan, like his, is premature. How much precious time was wasted over the premature question of the confiscation of real estate. Not a foot of it should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been done with it but to lease the vacant portions of it, and that only from year to year. No great inconvenience could ensue from such a postponement of the sale of Southern soil, nor from such a postponement of the setting up of civil government upon it. War, and especially such a war as this, is no time for unnecessary work. It will not be well done. Moreover the doing of it will leave necessary work ill-done.

Then there is the unseasonable work of altering the Constitution. Not one moment should have been wasted in that worse than useless direction. If nothing in the Constitution hinders the most effectual prosecution of the war, then surely there is no excuse for embarrassing ourselves in time of war with attempts to alter it. If, on the other hand, anything stands in the way of such prosecution, Congress can virtually overcome it. For the Constitution does itself accord to Congress the power to make any laws it thinks "necessary and proper" for carrying on the war, be it even laws for taking into the military service every slave and every apprentice or every schoolhouse and every church in the land. A nation is no nation—certainly it could not long be one—that does not recognize such absolute power.

Then there is the undue haste to come to the terms of peace—a haste with which the President is no more chargeable than thousands of loyal men. When they, who without the least provocation took up arms to dismember our beloved country, shall lay them down, then, and not till then, are we to be for peace, or for anything but war. Then, and not till then, are we to talk or even to think of the terms of peace. The war ended, and then will be the time for our concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and generous may these concessions be! There are many good people who, in their great desire for peace, would have the war ended on any terms. They would even come to the ever-insisted-on terms of the rebels, and accept of disunion. But these good people are foolish people. There can be no peace in disunion. A truce, and a very brief one, is the very best there could be. War would break out every few years. Besides that, we can get a peace only by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of reunion.

And then these premature Presidential nominations, which for six months I was so earnestly deprecating. God grant that they may not fatally divide us! God grant that they may not fatally divert our interest from the prosecution of the war! But the blame of these nominations rests not on the President, but on the mass of his party.

The putting down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our absorption in it should be so entire as to leave us no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is necessary until the very day, nay the very hour, when it has become necessary.

I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rebellion we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned, who insist on stipulating for the safety of Slavery ere they can embark in this work; nor that those Abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of Slavery before the suppression of the rebellion. *This suppression is the duty which must be discharged, come what will of its discharge to the Democratic or the Abolition party.* For it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionist magnify the crime of Slavery as he will, the crime of the rebellion remains the far greater one. For the rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery, parricidal blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of Abolition. But at no time during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of Abolition whether, or how, I should work toward putting down the rebellion. I add that, as the sole legitimate object of the war we are prosecuting is to put down the rebellion, therefore none have the the right to embarrass or pervert the war by their schemes to harm or their schemes to help Slavery. We do not say that the Abolitionist is to cease working against or the Anti-Abolitionist is to cease working for Slavery. But we do say that the putting down of the rebellion is the common work of Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, Democrats and Republicans; and that, differ as they may in other respects, they are to be one in the prosecution of this common work. A traitor to his country is he who, when traitors have fallen upon her, allows himself under the counsels of any party however dear, any interest however cherished, or any cause however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest, such cause notwithstanding, he is to be "arm and soul" against the traitors.

I repeat that I regret your protest, or rather, I should say, the unseasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it, and generally a very forcible presentation of that truth. But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. LINCOLN on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. LINCOLN in regard to either his real or supposed errors. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that we shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters in order to defeat the disloyal candidate. Issues with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the election. Let LINCOLN get all the loyal votes, let FREMONT get them, let CHASE get them, let any other loyal man get them, if this shall be necessary to prevent the election of one who is in the interest of the rebellion and of a spurious peace. I doubt not from your ardent patriotism and your strong sense, that you entirely agree with me at this point; and that they altogether misjudge you, who suppose that you will in no event vote for Mr. LINCOLN. The election of no loyal man, however faulty he may be, can destroy the nation. But the election of whatever disloyal man will. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. LINCOLN'S measures, you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreatling others to do so.

With great regard yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

The Sham Peace Negotiation.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The New-York *Daily News* is indignant toward President LINCOLN for not being willing to negotiate on the basis of turning New-England out of the Union in order to induce its traitor friends to return to it. But the President could not know in advance that the negotiators would mock and insult him and the country by making offers of peace which would be so acceptable to the *Daily News*, and he is therefore held to be inexcusable for dispatching the following brief note to Mr. GREELEY:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whomit may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Now just suppose for a moment that CLAY, HOLCOMBE & Co. had possessed the credentials as commissioners, the existence of which they had contrived to make Mr. GREELEY believe, by way of giving importance to their assumed character, what would genuine commissioners have said in reply to the President's dispatch? They would have said: "If you make it a condition of negotiation that we must begin by consenting to the abandonment of Slavery, you ask more than we are authorized to yield. That point may become a topic for discussion, but to yield it at the start would be to place the Southern people at your mercy." In reply to this the President could have said with perfect consistency: "I have indicated what I should regard as the most desirable terms of settlement, but I am willing to hear what you have to offer." But the bogus commissioners did nothing of the kind. They were conscious of having no "authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States," and they flattered themselves that they had helped their Copperhead friends to an excellent bit of political capital; so they seized the opportunity to break off all further informal intercourse, and to issue a flaming manifesto, declaring their earnest desire for peace and denouncing the President for shutting the doors to negotiation. A commissioner, properly authorized, and having a sincere desire to make peace upon terms which any honorable Government could listen to, would never have seized such an occasion for breaking off the preliminary parley. But CLAY and HOLCOMBE were aware that they had carried the imposture far enough, and that they had no proposition to make, looking to a restoration of the Union upon terms which would not be an insult to the Government, and to every honorable citizen. This is the real reason of their taking fire so incontinently at the President's dispatch, and refusing to see in it anything less than an unalterable determination to insist upon the abandonment of Slavery as a preliminary to negotiation. We need not say that no such inference is fairly deducible from the language of the dispatch, and we cannot doubt that the President, if appealed to by a commission having authority from the commander of the rebel forces, would have yielded the point of making the abandonment of Slavery a preliminary condition.

The curt and coldly-respectful response made by CLAY and HOLCOMBE to the note of Maj. HAY of July 20, in which he inquired if they had any further communication to send to Washington, proves that we have truly interpreted their real motives. Instead of asking to be heard, they literally jumped at the opportunity of having their suit rejected, in the expectation that the result of the abortive negotiation would redound to the advantage of the Northern peace party.

AFFAIRS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Draft—Politics—Yale College—Munificent Donations—How they are to be Expended.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The Legislature having adjourned, and the Presidential campaign not having been inaugurated, the great matter of public interest to the people of the Freestone State, at present, is the filling up of its quota under the last call for troops. The State was fortunate enough to have a credit of nearly 4,000 over and above all other calls, and so it has but a small margin to fill on the last call. Our surplus was principally due to the unexpectedly large number of veterans who reenlisted, (being more than two-thirds of all the men in the old regiments,) and the raising of over thirteen hundred negro troops before the other States fairly began to appreciate the policy of letting the negro participate in the settlement of questions in which their interests are so largely involved. There is a very strong probability that the quota of the State will be raised without a draft, but as the law requires each sub-district to fill up its own quota, and prevents its availing itself of the surplus of any other sub-district, there will almost inevitably be some towns to be drafted on the 5th of September. New-Haven, the largest and richest town in the State, bids fair to be one of them, though when the call was made she had a surplus of 500 to credit on her quota of 834. Volunteering by actual citizens is very slack, and nearly all the men furnished come through the substitute brokers.

The State pays $300 bounty to principals or substitutes, and the small towns, through their Selectmen, are, in violation of law, offering additional hundreds. The brokers' quotations for substitutes are from $850 to $1,100, and New-Haven has just voted (in spite of an explicit act of the Legislature,) $100,000 to buy its share of men. Six months ago it could have bought them at from $15 to $25 each, but it neglected the opportunity, and now the brokers are reaping their harvest.

There is a marked and profound quiet in politics. That the State will go for LINCOLN nobody doubts. The Fremont movement has no head, body or tail, and it would be difficult to find six well-known gentlemen to compose an electoral ticket in his interest. The leaders of the so-called Democratic organization are afflicted with the same doubts and differences that threaten the unity of their party everywhere outside of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. The Hartford *Times*, the mouth-piece of EATON, TOUCEY and SEYMOUR, is for the "peace at any price" platform, and EATON, who heads the delegation to Chicago, will carry two-thirds of it with him for the ultra disloyal interests of the VALLANDIGHAM school. With a disloyal platform these men will not refuse to take MCCLELLAN as a candidate if it becomes a matter of necessity to compromise by trading off a candidate for a platform. There are, however, many honest War Democrats who really believe this war must be fought through, but think a President of their own faith would fight it more vigorously than Mr. LINCOLN. These men, though not so active as politicians, are influential, and will insist not only on a nominee like MCCLELLAN, but also upon a war platform out and out. Whatever the result of the Chicago Convention may be, however, its party has no hope of success in this State.

During the last year Old Yale has been favored with the most unexampled accretion of this world's goods. Over half a million of dollars has been donated or pledged to it, not including the expected $150,000 from a London banker. Fortunately a large proportion of this large sum is to be expended in a manner that will administer to the taste and enjoyment of the public at large, as well as to the intellectual requirements of the students. Indeed, to tell a half secret, the faculty of Yale have been for a considerable time pondering over plans for the entire demolition of two-thirds of the building on the College Green, and the erection of new and elegant edifices, so arranged as to form three sides of a quadrangle, unsurpassed in costliness and magnificence by any similar university. As a first step in this grand improvement, ROBBINS BATTELL, of Brooklyn, gave, a year ago, $35,000 to erect a new chapel. It is intended to double this sum, and build a gothic stone building on the northeast corner of the college ground. At the same time an unknown person, supposed to be a member of the Sophomore Class, who rejoices in an income of over a hundred thousand a year, gives $50,000 to erect a new dormitory parallel with Elm-street, and extending from the new chapel to Alumni Hall. This necessitates the demolition of the divinity college, the northernmost of the present brick row; and here Gov. BUCKINGHAM steps in with a gift of $25,000, (which other subscriptions have doubled or will double,) to erect a new divinity building off the College Green, but just opposite its northwest corner. CALVERT VAUX, of New-York, is the consulting architect of the college in these improvements. Yale College has not heretofore paid much attention to art or polite literature. Col. TRUMBULL'S valuable gallery of paintings has received few additions, save portraits of professors, presented by graduating classes or by relatives: and no professor of modern literature has thought it worth while to cultivate anything like style, taste or polish, even in the use of the mother tongue. To inaugurate a remedy for such an unpleasant defect, AUGUSTUS R. STREET, Esq., of this city, founded a professorship of modern languages, stipulating that the gentleman appointed to it should spend three years in Europe before entering upon his duties. To still further stimulate the cultivation of taste, Mr. STREET is about erecting on the southwest corner of the College Green a splendid Art Building, to cost $75,000, from plans by Mr. WIGHT, Architect of the new Art Building in New-York. It is intended that this building shall contain an extensive gallery for painting and works of art, with rooms for consultation and study. Following down the line of Chapel-street to South College is to be erected another handsome stone dormitory, facing the one previously alluded to on Elm-street. Thus, with the Library, Alumni Hall, and a site for the anticipated Peabody Hall, on the line of High-street, we have the three sides of an elegant quadrangle, which, when the old brick row is removed, will inclose a beautiful elm-shaded lawn, open on the east to the unrivaled New-Haven Green. Let us thank fortune that this æsthetic awakening of old Yale has at last taken place, and though its thousands of graduates returning to worship at the throne of *Alma Mater* may regret the lost landmarks of their College life, the glories of the new will so eclipse the memories of the old, that only delight shall accompany them on their return from their filial pilgrimage.

The new Freshman Class promises to be the largest ever entered. Over one hundred have been examined, which indicates a class of nearly or quite two hundred, as about one half apply at the end of the vacation.

There has been some talk about the contemplated resignation of President WOOLSEY, which would be a sad and almost irreparable loss to the College. Profs. THOMAS A. THATCHER and NOAH PORTER are spoken of as candidates for the successorship. EUCLID.

Gossip from Atlanta.

From the Atlanta Register, July 28.

Croakers have ruled the news market for the past thirty-six hours, and have held high carnival. They have started evil reports enough to spoil the digestion of half the nation. First they had it that Hoon's army was badly cut up in the late battle, and, improving on this, a subsequent battle was improvised, in which the Confederate army was beaten at all points. These reports are all of home manufacture, sprung from the fears of gloomy minds, or based upon stories of supposed travelers from the front. While we write, there is nothing real to rest them upon. No such news has come over the wires. Our latest intelligence is from under Gen. Hoon's own signature. We take for granted that Gen. Hoon is a gentleman, and would not deliberately lie in official bulletins. In that bulletin he tells his soldiers of a "brilliant success" they had won; he emphatically ignores the thought of retreating or being flanked. He says that they have proved by their valor that they could meet the flanking movements of the enemy by fighting, and that their safest place was nearest the foe. He had before told us of 2,000 prisoners captured, 23 pieces of artillery, and 16 stand of colors, which, as he says, are the true criterion of victory. We prefer to rely hopefully upon what we know, than to imitate the example of those who love to torment themselves and others with the vague and imaginary fears of defeat and disaster. We advise our readers to follow our example.

Considerable anxiety still existed among the inhabitants of Montgomery, owing to the near approach of a Union force lately. The *Register's* correspondent, dating the 26th, writes:

"Had any seer or prophet told us at the commencement of this war that a Yankee army would have sat down before Atlanta and operated the railroad securely and continuously from Louisville to Knoxville, and from Knoxville to Etowah, and in sight of Atlanta, he would have been treated with more derision than was CASSANDRA of Troy. But the humiliating fact stares us in the face. SHERMAN is daily running his loaded cars through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and a large portion of Georgia, with the same safety and impunity as they are run through the States of Yankeedom.

This fact tells badly for the patriotism and energy of our people. The Mississippi, the Missouri and the Red River of Louisiana are less safe for Yankee crafts than the railroads here in the heart of our country. We had expected when SHERMAN so imprudently pushed his way into the heart of Georgia, that he would have left behind him a brave and vigilant people who would daily harrass his rear, cut off his supplies, and so interfere with his trains that he would be compelled to retreat. Why is it that this has not been done? Where are our guerrilla bands that should be constantly hovering along this outstretched line of communication, and making it unsafe for the trains to move? Where is the dashing FORREST? We have been looking for one of his successful moves upon the rear of SHERMAN. We want to hear his battle-shout, because it always means something. He don't promise to fight and then fall back without a blow. He don't wait to be flanked, but when he sees the enemy he gallantly meets him and very generally whips him, too. We want to hear the scream of the "war eagle" along this line!"

After stating that HOOD'S first movement had proved a decided success, and enumerating the trophies, this writer continues:

"The effect of this brilliant sortie shot like an electric thrill through the army and the country. The spirits of the men, which had been gradually sinking under the effects of inaction and constant falling back, rose with a rebound which is felt in all the ramifications of the army. The people, too, lift up their heads once more, and feel 'there's life in the old land yet.' We trust the new life and new hopes which have sprung into existence from this happy commencement will receive fresh vigor and strength from each succeeding day's announcement."

Every day our city is enlivened by the arrival of veteran sun-bronzed troops, who are wending their way to the several battle-fields of the country. These parties are all in good health and fine spirits.

The correspondent laments the non-arrival of the mails and telegrams, and concludes:

"The anxiety of the people to hear what is doing, is manifested in their looks and their words. The newspaper offices and the telegraph offices are surrounded day and night—still no messages arrive, and no papers are received. This cannot last much longer, and we can only hope that when the news does come, it will be such as to make us all forget the anxiety and disappointment of the past in the joy of the present."

The Food Question in the South.

THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

The Commissioners of Impressment have published their schedule of prices for August, and it has provoked bitter complaints all through Virginia. The *Examiner*, of Aug. 8, says:

We have it from farmers from the Valley, that *there* alone there is more wheat made this year than in the whole State of Virginia last year. From all other parts of the State we hear of good crops, but nowhere of very short ones. But even admitting the crop to be as short as the Commissioners please—are they any shorter than they were in May and June? Is the stock of wheat *now* in the State less than the stock in the State on the first of last May, when the Commissioners fixed the price of a bushel of wheat at five dollars?

Again, the Commissioners continue, "and the unprecedented demand for breadstuffs." We would most respectfully ask, is the demand for breadstuffs, which is characterized as "unprecedented," greater now than it was in May? Is it not in fact less than it has been at any time since last Fall, there being now so many Summer fruits and vegetables, the free use of which by our people lessens the demand for these same breadstuffs?

But, "together with the depreciation of the currency." Do you solemn old gentlemen tell the people of this State that the Confederate currency has depreciated since the first of May, when every huckster in Richmond and every market gardener within twenty miles round about the city knows that a gold dollar is to-day worth ten dollars less in Confederate money than it was on the day that GRANT crossed the Rapid Ann? If you will persist in telling them this, we only hope they will not be fools enough to believe you.

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

Yesterday prices in both the first and second markets ranged somewhat lower than usual, and the supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., on hand was abundant to profusion. The following were the ruling prices:

Cabbage, per head, from $1 to $3; cucumbers, per dozen, $1; cymblins, per dozen, $1; tomatoes, per quart, $1 to $3; onions, per quart, $2 50 to $3 50; potatoes, per quart, $2 to $3; snaps, per quart, $1 to $1 50; green peas, per quart, $2 to $2 50; sugar beans, per quart, $3 to $4; corn, per dozen, $4 to $8; beets, per bunch, $1; chickens, per pair, $5 to $10; ducks, per pair, $12 to $16; butter, per pound, $8 to $9; eggs, per dozen, $5 to $6; apples, per quart, 50c. to $1 50; peaches, per quart, $3 to $3 50; pears, per quart, $1 to $2; watermelons, $3 to $8; very fine cantelopes, 50c. to $2; fresh meats, per pound, $3 to $4.

From the Sentinel, July 20.

In the Second Market the market wagons strong out to a great distance beyond the space they usually occupy, and the supply of fruits was very full, especially in watermelons.

Marketing was considerably lower yesterday. Beef sold for $3 to $4; cabbage, $1 a head; potatoes, $3 a quart; tomatoes, $5 a quart; which prices show a fall, in three days, of quite 100 per cent.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 2.

Everything was high in the market yesterday, except beef, which, thanks to Col. INGRAHAM, has taken a slight fall. The country people asked so much for their truck as almost to make one wish that the besom of a Yankee raid had swept over them and their truck patches, wiping them from the face of the earth forever. They asked $3 a quart for potatoes, the biggest of which would be a small "taw" for a vigorous marble-player.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 4.

The prices of the necessaries of life have fallen considerably in the past week. In the next ten days they will fall greatly. So soon as the last action of the Commissioners of Appraisement shall become known throughout the State there will come a grand tumble in wheat and flour, the staff of life. When these articles go down, down also go all lesser kinds of food. Flour merchants in the city still demand their prices of last week, but they are *very* anxious to sell.

PRICES IN GEORGIA.

From the Macon (Ga.,) Confederate.

Bacon—from wagons—$3@$4 50; meal, $10; flour, $80@$100; shelled corn, $9; onions, $15@$20; Irish potatoes, $20; peas, $8@$10; butter, $3 50@$4; eggs, $2 25@$2 50; ground peas, $10; syrup, $14@$15; fodder, $8@$10 ₩ 100; apples, $7@$10; peaches, (none;) barley, $12 50@$15; rye, $15@$16; wheat, $20@$25; beef, $1@$2 50. All vegetables in good demand. Tobacco, $1 50@$6; salt, 60c @70c; Osnaburgs, $3 25@$3 50; yarns, $35@$40; shirtings, $3@$4; corn whisky, $40@$60; rye whisky, $70@$90; watermelons, $2@$8; muskmelons and cantelopes in proportion.

There are various other articles we might mention, but from the fact of a great difference in demand and supply, we forbear to mention, and would only say that all articles of any description offered in this market will bring the highest prices.

THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, writing from Alabama, says:

"The corn crop in Mississippi is as good as could be; for miles the passer-by can see nothing but a boundless corn field, all of which is now in roasting-ears and will make good corn if it does not have another drop of rain. The planters have not yet delivered their tax in kind corn for want of room to store it; enough of it now remains to feed Gen. JOHNSTON'S army for some time yet.

The wheat crop is very good, sustaining but a slight loss from the heavy and frequent rains of of some weeks ago. The fruit crop is very good.

The Prisoners at Charleston.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 9.

Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Federal forces at Charleston, had cabins erected on Cummings's Point for the prisoners, where they would have been exposed to the fire from Fort Sumter and from our batteries. *Gen. Jones notified Foster that if the Confederate officers were placed on Cummings' Point, he would place the Yankee officers in Charleston on the most exposed part of Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances, Foster would not take the responsibility of placing our officers on the Point, and wrote to the Government at Washington for instructions.*

The result of the correspondence was, that after keeping the Confederates confined on the transport for forty days, an exchange was effected for the Federal officers held by us in Charleston, and our brave officers are now at liberty.

The renowned Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON was in the city yesterday, looking well, and ready as ever to go where duty calls him.

Gen. JONES having made so excellent a commissioner of exchange, our Government has sent six hundred Yankee officers to Charleston to be exchanged on the same terms, and under a cartel that is somewhat unusual.

Our Commissioner of Exchange in Richmond will have to look to his laurels, or Gen. JONES will eclipse all his achievements in the exchange business.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

We must not omit to notice the fact, that since this experiment of sending Yankee officers to Charleston has turned out so agreeably for us, our authorities *have sent down six hundred more to be located in the same quarter of the city, recently occupied by the fying who have been exchanged. They have not yet been conveyed to their new and dangerous quarters, but are now in a prison which is out of range.* Gen. THOMPSON visited them before leaving Charleston, and recognized among them a nephew of the late Secretary CHASE, whom he had known in more peaceful and less perilous times.

The fifty Yankee officers who have been exchanged told our officers that during their confinement in Charleston but one shell had falleh in the neighborhood of their quarters, and that was on the day before their exchange.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Saturday, says: "About six hundred Yankee officers, prisoners, arrived in this city Friday morning by the Savannah train, and have been furnished with quarters by the Provost-Marshal, Capt. GAYER. Seventy-eight made their escape while on the road between Savannah and Charleston. Five of these have been recaptured, and brought to the city Friday evening. Citizens residing on the line should have a good lookout, and, if possible, recapture the runaways."

FROM ARKANSAS.

How the Rebel Protection Policy has Been Carried Out in Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 4.

A few incidents out of a thousand may serve to illustrate. Not long since one of the staff of Gen. PRICE came to Little Rock with a flag of truce. He was received and treated by Gen. STEELE with marked attention and courtesy. He was his guest, and was escorted by him all over town and permitted to go where and visit whom he pleased. I think the General took him to see the fortifications around the city, and after entertaining him some days, sent him rejoicing on his way to rebel headquarters. It was a common remark in the army that no Federal officer ever received such attention.

The wife and family of a General in the Southern army, who desired to go North to spend the Summer, were permitted to come into Little Rock, treated with distinguished courtesy, and not one permitted to go North, but furnished by the General with an escort to Duvall's Bluff.

Not long since a scheme was devised to detect some of the disguised rebels scattered through the country. A party of Federal soldiers in Confederate dress went around for volunteers to assist in the capture of Duvall's Bluff, and many pretended loyalists turned out with great alacrity with horses and arms. They started for Duvall's Bluff for that purpose, and on their way were captured and sent to Little Rock. In a few days, as I am informed, they were sent with an order for their discharge and the return to them of their horses and arms.

Recently the track of the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock was torn up, so that the train ran off. Lives were lost and cars and engines smashed up. A man named ASHLEY lived near by, and of him the guerrillas got the tools to loosen the rails. He sent his little boy, as he pretended, to warn the coming train, but he went in the wrong direction and didn't go near the road. The militia believed he acted with the guerrillas and burned his house, and from the explosion it was found that arms and ammunition were concealed in it. He was sent to Little Rock, but sent back, discharged, with orders for a detail of men to rebuild his house.

Not long since a scout from Little Rock came to a flourishing plantation, occupied by a wealthy and armed Secessionist. He had in his pocket protection papers from the commander of the department, and treated the scout rudely and refused to entertain them. They passed on to a neighbor's house. Here they found women and children and evidences of poverty, but open hands and loyal hearts. They were treated with the best the house afforded, and compensation refused—the husband and father at that time secreted in the bushes. He had been robbed of his property and his life sought by guerrillas, whose headquarters were at the aforesaid planter's house, and of whom, as this poor Union man alleged, he was one.

Hundreds of such incidents might be related, if time and space permitted, but it is unnecessary. It is enough to add that every rebel and rebel sympathizer in the State is enthusiastic and extravagant in expressions of admiration and love of the commander of the department, while, with equal unanimity, he is denounced and hated by loyal citizens and by the army. Army officers and soldiers are not allowed the free expression of their opinions, but I speak with assurance in saying that ninety-nine hundredths of them regard his course and policy with infinite disgust and abhorrence, and have no confidence in either his military ability or in his loyalty.

I speak the common sentiments of the loyal people and of the army of Arkansas, and I desire to speak it with all the emphasis of one who knows the fact that there must be an immediate change of military policy and of department commander in Arkansas. It *must* be done or Arkansas must be abandoned. We must have a department commander who will employ his power in protecting loyalists, and not rebels and their sympathizers, and who has military enterprise, and capacity and good judgment to crush rebellion and build up a loyal sentiment in the State.

We must have a department commander who has more popularity with his own army than with rebels, who has no taste for fast horses or fast women, or private speculations, and who has no sympathy or favor or toleration for traitors.

I believe that the Department of Arkansas has been worse managed, and is now in a worse condition, than any other military department in the Union, and in this I shall be indorsed by the whole army. The force with which Gen. STEELE entered and occupied the State was, in the opinion of well-informed military officers, ample for the suppression of rebellion in that State, and had it been used with skill and judgment and earnest patriotism, Arkansas would to-day have been a loyal State, with a loyal State Government and State troops enough to defend it. What is it now? Let the thousands of additional troops sent there to be cooped up at important posts and the whole population in arms, triumphantly occupy the entire State, answer. It is no pleasure to me to state these facts; I do it with pain and profound mortification; but the military condition of that State is a matter of public notoriety, and in this period of national peril it is the part of a true patriot to look facts fairly in the face, to learn the causes of our misfortunes and resolutely to apply the remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Perils of Steamboat Navigation.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 14 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Going up the Hudson River, a few days ago, on board one of our magnificent steamboats, the assemblage of several hundred passengers suggested to my mind the following question: In case the steamer should come into collision, strike a rock, burst her boiler, or, in any way meet with an accident whereby some passengers should lose their lives, how many days would it take before the relatives and friends of those on board would be made acquainted with their fate? What anxiety would be felt by hundreds, by thousands, before it could be ascertained that so many were lost—so many saved—and their names. I thought of the unfortunate *Berkshire*, so recently burned with a part of her precious cargo, and of the pangs of misery it would have spared many souls—even to some who were to learn the worst—had a full list of passengers been kept, and published immediately after the occurrence of the catastrophe. This calamity, however, did no good toward perfecting some system in the premises.

On my way down yesterday I was pleased to see the Captain of the steamer ask each passenger for his name as he called for his ticket at the Captain's office, and wrote it down on a sheet of paper. This was well, so far, but gave rise to at least two objections: Firstly, it obliged the passengers to wait a considerable time standing in a crowd, and in a part of the steamer where the air is stifling and otherwise not over pleasant in hot weather; secondly, it must have made the list very imperfect—the Captain, (or his clerk,) being naturally hurried by the work before him, must have written many names wrongly or imperfectly, as each passenger gave his name orally, and, in many cases without even the initials of his Christian name.

After having considered the subject for some time, I would request leave to make the following suggestion:

Let each passenger write his name on a card or a slip of paper, either at home, (which would be the best way,) or on board, before calling for his ticket, giving his name in full, and such other particulars which he might wish his friends to know, in case of death, namely, his age and residence; and that the Captain positively refuse the fare from any one unless the money be accompanied with his name.

I hear some nervous lady exclaim: "But this is awful; it is worse than making your will; and if this be exacted from passengers, many people will be beset by sad forebodings, and shrink from going abroad." Not at all, Madam; did you object on your husband insuring his life? and, pray, what makes this more appalling?

I contend that it would, on the contrary, have the effect of quieting the minds of many people, to know themselves properly *booked*. Persons at all used to travel would, after a while, always have their name, etc., about their persons, and find it most natural to hand it with their money.

The captains of the steamboats should then cause every name to be carefully copied into a large book, and keep a list besides, for the slips of paper themselves,) on his person, made on a flying sheet, so that in case of accident, where it became impossible to save the book, a full *roll* might still be preserved.

This system would also simplify the labors of Insurance Companies in certain cases; and likewise lead to the detection of criminals, who would be known to have been in a certain place on a certain date, &c., &c.

Is not this question worth the attention of our Legislature? It is in Europe.

Yours, very respectfully, IXELLES.

The "Veteran Observer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The articles published in your paper from time to time, and especially the one this A. M. from the pen of a "Veteran Observer," are worthy of being published in *pamphlet form* and distributed largely. The people must have this *kind of truth* instilled into them, or as a nation we shall inevitably fail. Cannot something be done to secure the republication of these articles? A JUVENILE OBSERVER.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 15.

Rev. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW, of New-York, died at Williston, Vt., on Saturday night. His funeral will take place at Williston, on Tuesday morning next.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Central Park.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The seventh annual report of the Central Park Commissioners, which has just been published, contains a variety of matter interesting to all.

than trangress, the necessary regulations for their preservation."

The number of arrests during the year was 66, and were for the following causes: Fast driving, 47; fast riding, 1; breaking shrubs and flowers, 9; assault and battery, 1; interfering with an officer, 1; insane persons, 2; thieving, 1; disorderly conduct, 23; soliciting passengers, 1. Of these twenty-two were fined $10 or less each, three were bound over to keep the peace, one was sent to the House of Correction, two were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and fifty-eight were discharged.

Concerning speculators the report says:

If all the applications for the erection and maintenance of towers, houses, drinking fountains, telescopes, mineral water fountains, cottages, Æolian harps, gymnasiums, observatories, weighing-scales, velocipides, perambulators, Indian work, tobacco, cigars, for the privilege of using steam engines, for the sale of eatables, for snow-shoes, for ice-boats and for the use of the ice for fancy-dress carnivals were granted, they would occupy a large portion of the surface of the park, establish a very extensive business, and give to it the appearance of the grounds of a country fair or a militia training field. A catalogue of applications to use the lawns, the trees, the roads, the walks and the waters, for purposes entirely foreign to the objects of the park, and utterly incompatible with its preservation, would give some idea of the ease with which the park could be overrun if these applications met with favor.

The number of persons carried in the boats on the lake during the year, was 32,064—an increase of 6,766 over the number for 1862. The revenue derived from this business amounted to $3,608 05. Twenty-one musical concerts were given during the year, the Third and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies being the only contributors to the fund out of which the musicians were paid. The popularity of these matinées is shown in the fact that on one concert-day, 46,008 persons visited the park.

The following donations were made to the park during the year:

One bronze fountain—boy and swan, presented by Thomas Richardson, Esq.

One gallipagos land turtle, presented by Col. J. S. Williamson.

One calf, prepared specimen, presented by William Lalor, Esq.

One macaw, presented by Jacob Hays, Esq.

One cockatoo, presented by S. E. Siffkin, Esq.

One group of bronze eagles, presented by G. W. Burnham, Esq.

One pair Poland star pigeons, presented by John Norris, Esq.

One pair English rabbits, presented by George W. Snow, Esq.

One pair peacocks, presented by John A. Havens, Esq.

One horned owl, presented by D. M. Collins, Esq.

Three marsh hawks, presented by M. B. W. Wheeler, Esq. (Since dead.)

One pelican, presented by G. Granville White, Esq.

One black bear, presented by S. W. Phœnix, Esq.

Two pair skylarks, presented by Louis B. Blasse, Esq. (Since dead.)

One white English rabbit, presented by Edward McHugh, Esq.

Magpie, presented by John Norris, Esq. (Since dead.)

One American eagle, presented by Capt. Pennell.

Two pair yaguaza ducks, presented by Geo. Latimer, Esq.

Three bitterns, presented by Francis Armbruster, Esq.

Three American eagles, presented by H. E. Dickerson, Esq.

Six deer, two fawns and thirteen gray squirrels, presented by the authorities of the City of Philadelphia.

One prairie wolf and one silver-gray fox, presented by Charles S. Foster, Esq.

One pair fish-hawks, presented by M. W. Cooper, Esq. (Since dead.)

One white owl, presented by R. B. Minturn, Esq. (Since dead.)

One screech-owl, presented by F. A. Pollard, Esq.

Four pairs of pigeons, presented by Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt.

Five pairs of pigeons and one pair Spanish bantams, presented by Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt.

One small owl, presented by Frank Towle, Esq. (Since dead.)

Three white rabbits, presented by Dr. H. Giles Luther.

One hen hawk, presented by Hugh Farraly, Esq.

Six Brazilian black ducks, presented by Thomas Richardson, Esq.

One bittern, one squirrel, one perro de aqua or water dog, and one parrot, presented by Capt. John Dow. (The perro de aqua since dead.

One snapping turtle, presented by Timothy Daly, Esq.

One ringtail monkey, presented by Capt. Joseph W. Scott.

One pair paroquets, presented by George Latimer, Esq.

One opossum, presented by Miss C. E. Treadwell.

One Arctic or snowy owl, presented by Dr. S. W. Francis.

One heron and one pair pigeons, presented by Mrs. Sarah S. Van Wagener.

One swan goose, presented by J. Emery, Esq.

One bittern, presented by F. A. Kœning, Esq.

One typographical map of the Central Park, presented by H. F. Krause, Esq.

One American eagle, presented by Dr. S. W. Francis.

One pair Guinea pigs, presented by James A. Bracklin, Esq.

Eight fancy pigeon, presented by W. R. Powell, Esq.

One red fox, presented by Dr. Wm. F. Drake.

One package of seeds of the giant cedar of California, presented by Fred. Law Olmsted, Esq.

One fawn, presented by Dr. Guido Furman.

One package of seeds, "*Nelumbium luteum*," presented by C. E. Whitehead, Esq.

Two red foxes and one owl, presented by John G Bell, Esq.

Two English rabbits, presented by Charles T. Henley, Esq.

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING—REPORT OF THE HANCOCK EXEMPTION COMMITTEE—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HAYE—GEN. SANDFORD AND THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

As the 5th of September approaches, the date fixed for the draft, much anxiety is felt by many, and the question is continually raised as to whether or no the draft will then be enforced. The positive and definite answer to that question cannot be given at present. Many recruiting officers and others who are in positions to know, state that there will be no postponement, and that the draft will certainly be carried out as ordered in the President's proclamation. The workingmen of this City have prepared and put in circulation a petition addressed to the President, asking for a postponement, a number of signatures have already been obtained, and as soon as they have secured the full number they wish, a committee of workingmen will be appointed to proceed to Washington and present the petition to the President, personally. A similar movement is talked of by the firemen, and is said to be favored by Chief Engineer Decker, and a number of prominent members of the department. Whether these petitions will have any effect we are yet to learn, but the general impression is that they will not.

RECRUITING.

Recruits are being received at the office of the County Volunteer Committee slowly but steadily. The new arrangement of the committee is working well; under it any person bringing a one year's substitute receives $100, and the recruit is paid $170. If the recruit comes himself to the office and offers himself as a substitute he receives the $100—making the total amount of cash paid him in hand $270. During the past week the committee paid bounties as follows:

	Recruits.	Veterans.	Sailors.
August 6	5	5	3
August 8	15	1	—
August 9	2	6	—
August 10	11	10	2
August 11	10	2	—
August 12	9	—	—
Total for the week	52	25	5
Previously reported	242	122	15
Totals	294	147	20—461
Naval substitutes			124
Army substitutes			21
Total since July 7			606
Excess of quota on last draft			1,300
On present call			1,906

—which is exclusive of enlistments made by Provost-Marshals and the Hancock Committee, which amount to about 600 more.

THE HANCOCK EXEMPTION COMMITTEE.

The following report has been made by the Hancock Exemption Committee:

"We find that those who so willingly placed their money in our hands, hoping thus to furnish substitutes without waiting for a call from the Government, are entitled to this report of our efforts to accomplish their desires.

Our duties commenced before the Supervisors were giving any bounty; before the law passed abolishing the $300 exemption clause; or Brooklyn and the neighboring towns were giving $300 to those who furnished substitutes. The call for a draft in connection with the moose, of course raised their price. We then made personal application to Gov. Seymour, requesting authority to recruit substitutes in the Southern States, having engaged the services of Mr. Vincent Colyer for this purpose. The Governor refused us, thus causing delay, while referring us to the Supervisors. Our next application was personal and by letter to the Supervisors, who at first promised the necessary authority, but at length have decided adversely to our request.

We have frequently urged upon the Supervisors the importance of placing our citizens upon the same footing as the surrounding towns and Brooklyn, giving the three hundred dollars to all furnishing substitutes, and we see they have just passed an ordinance to this effect. It is not yet acted upon, and through this means alone we now have any hope of success. We would, therefore, suggest to all those who have funds with us, and desire to obtain substitutes immediately, to withdraw their money from our hands, remembering that the treasurer's duties have been arduous, and avoiding any unnecessary personal interviews with him. Our committee will continue its organization, and do all in its power to procure substitutes for those who prefer leaving their money with us.

We feel that a united protest should be made against the manner in which the valuable time, granted by the Government prior to a draft, is being wasted by those having control, and the opportunity lost for filling our quota and avoiding this unpopular necessity; while thus the Government is deprived of the services of men now, when they are so much required.

John E. Williams, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry F. Spaulding, George C. Satterlee, Robert L. Cutting, Parker Handy, George Bliss, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, George Cabot Ward, Stephen Hyatt—Hancock Exemption Committee.

Stephen Hyatt, Theodore Roosevelt, George Cabot Ward—Executive Committee.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Some time since Capt. Mapdox resigned his position as Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, and the duties of the office have since that time been performed by Major Boorse, his first assistant. Yesterday Capt. S. W. Waldron, lately appointed to the Provost-Marshalship of that district, assumed the duties of his office. Capt. Waldron served upon the staff of Gen. Newton through the Peninsula campaign, and participated in the battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. Subsequently he was promoted to a Captaincy and Assistant Adjutant-General. He has recently been in the Department of North Carolina.

RECRUITING IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Capt. Mankeker, the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District, is receiving representative recruits quite rapidly. In the Twentieth Ward, an agent has been designated to proceed to a Southern State to obtain volunteers. Many wealthy citizens who are not liable to the draft are sending representatives to the field, and the draft in this district will probably be very light.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HAYS.

The business of taking men from this State to fill the quotas of other States, is now pretty thoroughly broken up. Gen. Hays yesterday issued the following important order directing all the Provost-Marshals of his division to arrest all persons whom they may know to be in that business, and asking the citizens to furnish him any information they may possess, which can lead to the detection and punishment of these offenders. Gen. Hays has labored faithfully in the performance of all the duties connected with his office. He thoroughly understands all the tricks these fellows may resort to, and is determined to give them as far as lies in his power, the punishment they deserve. In Gen. Hays the public have an efficient officer and one in whom they may put every confidence.

Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, } New-York, August 15, 1864. }

Circular No. 77.—The Secretary of War having forbidden the recruiting of men in this State to be credited in another State, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs the Provost-Marshals of this division to arrest all recruiting officers and agents of other States who may be engaged in recruiting in their respective districts, and to send them to this office. All mustering and recruiting officers, and the public generally, are requested to send to this office all information in their possession which may lead to the detection of persons employed in taking men from this State to fill the quotas of other States.

H. F. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. SANDFORD AND THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The action of the Eleventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., is causing quite a commotion among the militia of this City, and their troubles it is said, are not yet ended. Much bitter feeling exists among the members of the regiment toward Gen. Sandford, and it is said the feeling is extending among other regiments belonging to the First Division. It is believed that arrangements are now being made to bring to trial the officers of the Eleventh Regiment, who requested Gen. Sandford to resign.

PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN GEORGE C. CRAM.

Capt. George C. Cram, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, who has for some time past been attached to Gen. Hays' staff, has been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, now with Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Cram is a very brave and popular officer. While in this City, he made himself many friends by the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he performed his duties as Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General, and will carry their best wishes with them to the field. He will join his regiment immediately.

MORE REBELS SENT TO ELMIRA.

On Sunday night eight hundred rebel prisoners arrived in this City from Point Lookout. They were immediately sent to Elmira, there to remain until exchanged. This will bring the number of rebel prisoners now confined at Elmira to nearly six thousand and their number is constantly increasing. It is probable one or two more regiments will be sent to guard them.

COMMUNICATION FROM INSPECTOR-GEN. MILLER.

The following important communication from Inspector-Gen. Miller has been received in this City:

Lieut.-Col. James F. Cox, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, submits through you the following propositions, viz.:

"Whether a person who will completely uniform and equip a substitute regularly enlisting in the uniformed militia of the State, so that the State shall be put to no expense whatever on his behalf, can have the fact marked on the enrollment rolls, opposite to his name, so as to exempt him from the State draft."

In reply I have to say that the statute of this State, passed April 23, 1862, under which the National Guard is being organized, provides that persons drafted into the State service under said act may furnish substitutes; but it does not expressly authorize the procuration of substitutes in anticipation of a draft, as contemplated in the proposition of Lieut.-Col. Cox.

Such an arrangement, however, is not inconsistent with the statute, and, as it promises a manifest advantage to the service, the Commander-in-Chief directs that an order may be promulgated whereby all persons who shall procure substitutes to be mustered into the National Guard, and shall uniform and equip them without cost to the State, shall, by reason thereof, be exempt from military duty, by draft or otherwise, under the laws of this State, so long as such substitute shall remain in service. Every substitute furnished for this purpose shall be all able-bodied men of the age of twenty-one years or upward, not liable to military duty under laws of this State; and he must consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served.

The Governor is gratified at being able to make any arrangement which will facilitate the organization, or inure to the benefit of the uniformed militia. To the National Guard, particularly in your city, he feels that the citizens of the State, are under many obligations, with the members of the Fire Department, and the Police force, they ought to be relieved from the United States draft; and if Congress shall refuse to amend the conscript law in this particular, the Legislature of this State will not have done its duty, until ample provision shall be made, to save the members of these useful and patriotic organizations from disintegration, by means of individual conscription, under the calls of the President. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

Naval Movements.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard, during the hot weather, presents the same unvaried scene of confusion and activity. The full complement of men are working in the various departments, amounting in all to about seven thousand. The yard is gradually being enlarged and new edifices being constructed; new ground is constantly being made, and where mud and shallow water used to be is now a quay covered with marine buildings. The Ordnance Department has a new machine shop almost completed—a brick building two hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high. Another edifice is going up at the foundry. A strike for an increase of a half dollar on the ordinary wages was attempted by the ship carpenters on last Saturday; the carpenters failed, however, and went to work on their old wages. Mails for the various blockading squadrons are received at the Lyceum of the Navy-yard daily, and one vessel sails to and arrives from the various naval stations about once a week. Courts-martial are held every day at the yard to adjudicate upon minor cases under Judge Advocate Perkins. The officers of the United States steamer *Iononia*, recently arrived, will be on board of their vessel to-day, at 10 A. M., to receive their crew, when the vessel will be ready for service.

U. S. MEN OF WAR ARRIVED AND SAILED.

The following is the official list of vessels which have arrived and sailed from the Navy-yard for some time back:

Name.	Class.	When arrived.	When sailed.
Patuxet	steamer	April 18	—
Pensacola	steamer	April 22	—
Mohican	steamer	April 23	—
Seneca	steamer	July 6	—
Pontoosuc	steamer	June 21	Aug. 11
Susquehannah	steamer	May 6	Aug. 11
Gemsbok	steamer	July 11	—
Horace Beals	bark	July 25	—
Kensington	steamer	July 16	—
Queen	steamer	July 26	Aug. 8
Clymatis	steamer	July 30	—
Bignonia	steamer	July 30	—
Eolus	steamer	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
Grand Gulf	steamer	Aug. 3	Aug. 13
Admiral	steamer	Aug. 7	—
Vermont	steamer	Aug. 10	—
Newbern	steamer	Aug. 11	—
Iononia	steamer	Aug. 11	—

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Alleged Boy Murderer.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of James Cleary, a lad who was drowned on the 4th inst. It was supposed at the time that the drowning was accidental; but yesterday some facts were developed that led to the supposition that young Cleary had met with foul play. It appears that deceased and two other boys, named Michael Ayres and John Woods, were about going into the water to bathe, when, as is stated, Ayres watched a favorable opportunity to push Cleary overboard, and into water so deep that he was drowned. It is also stated that Ayres took no steps to save Cleary, although he could easily have done so. After deceased was drowned, the boys Ayres and Woods left the dock. Woods was induced to keep quiet until Saturday, but at that time stated the facts to Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth Precinct. Ayres was taken into custody, and brought before Coroner Ranney, who examined him at some length, and then committed him to the Tombs. He is stated by the police to be a very bad boy, and guilty of thieving.

Rowdies at Coney Island.—The scenes that transpire every Sunday on Coney Island are hardly suggestive of a civilized community. This once fashionable resort has become a Sabbath rendezvous for rowdies, who insult the proprieties of the day, and the hundreds of decent people who visit the island. Last Sunday the usual catalogue of crimes was gone through. The steamer *Naushon*, on the point of leaving this City on one of her usual trips, was attacked by about fifty ruffians, and many of her passengers severely injured. Later in the day, while visitors were returning home from the island, they were beset by drunken vagabonds, and in some instances ladies were badly maltreated. If the authorities at Coney Island cannot in future prevent the recurrance of such outrages, that Summer resort will cease to be visited by respectable people.

Munificent Donation.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, a society for the relief of children of deceased and disabled soldiers, acknowledge the receipt of $20,000 from the estate of the late John Ross. This generous gift, received through Mrs. John H. Sprague, enables the society to liquidate the entire debt on the building and ground at Flushing, L. I., known as the Patriot Orphan Home. The society have now over one hundred children under their care, and being relieved from this heavy debt, will undertake the charge of a larger number, hoping to be sustained by a generous public.

Stabbing Affray in Market-street.—A man named John Collins, was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday with a spring dirk-knife. It appears that Collins and a man named John McGrath, and several others were in Market-street, near Henry, and became involved in a disturbance, which resulted in the stabbing of Collins as above stated. McGrath was arrested by Officer Jarbot, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken before Justice Mansfield and locked up to await the injuries inflicted on Collins. The latter was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is not expected to live.

Stabbed While Asleep.—The police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct found Michael Lyons on a door stoop in West-street, near Morris, seriously stabbed in the groin. He stated that he was lying asleep on the door stoop, and was awakened by being cut with a knife in the hands of Thomas Daly. Daly was arrested and taken before Justice Hogan, who locked him up. There was nothing to show that any trouble existed between the parties previous to the stabbing.

Drowning Casualty.—A man named Michael Tadgart, residing at No. 36 Pitt-street, has been missing from his home since Thursday night. Yesterday his body was found floating in the water at the foot of Grand-street, East River. It is not known how decessed got into the water. He was a native of Ireland, 33 years of age. Coroner Collin held an inquest.

Sun-Stroke.—Wm. Conroy, a native of Ireland, died yesterday from the effects of the heat. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 55 years of age and resided at No. 10 State-street.

Drowned.—Karl Schultz, a young emigrant, was drowned yesterday afternoon near Castle Garden. Deceased had recently arrived from Hamburg.

Williamsburgh.

Fell From a Window.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday, Mrs. Wm. P. Williams, of No. 161 Kent-avenue, E. D., had a difficulty with her husband, when she either jumped or was thrown out of a third-story window, injuring her in a very serious manner. Yesterday Coroner Barrett committed Williams to prison to await the result of the injuries.

Accident.—A man named Early, residing in North-Fourth-street, E. D., was thrown from his wagon yesterday, in First-street, and sustained a fracture of the arm.

NEW JERSEY.

Charged with Receiving Stolen Horses.—The examination of John Crow, Pound-keeper in the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, charged with being implicated with C. V. Ellis, *alias* Miller, in stealing horses, took place yesterday before Justice Badgar, Acting Recorder. The accused admitted to the Chief of Police and Detective Kilcalley, that he had purchased six horses from Ellis, one of which, belonging to Lyman Seeley, of Yonkers, was recovered by the officers on Sunday evening. The accused was held in $500 bonds for trial. Ellis, who travels under various *aliases*, and has been engaged in horse-stealing the past twelve years, is now in prison in Connecticut. It is believed that other parties belonging to the gang will be arrested.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15, 1864.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108	100	Quick. M. Co	80⅜
5,000	do	107⅞	100	do	80⅜
6,000	do	107⅞	100	do	80⅜
8,000	U.S 6s,5-20s, R.	108½	50	do	80⅜
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	109	100	do	81⅛
25,000	do	108⅞	200	do	81⅛
5,000	do	109⅜	100	do	82
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. Indorsed	97	200	Mar. Min. Co	43½
55,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95	100	do	43¾
10,000	do	94⅞	200	Atlantic M.S Co	44¾
8,000	Mo. State 6s	88	100	Gunnell Gold	194
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	81¾	300	Erie Railway	4
10,000	do	b10 82	200	do	b10 112⅜
10,000	do	81⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	132⅜
18,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	300	do	132¾
4,000	Erie 2d M., '79	132	200	do	133
1,000	A. & T. R. 1st M.	115	20	Erie R. Pref	110⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	89	100	do	110⅜
10,000	Cl. & To. S.F. B.	118	10	N. Y. Cen. R	131
11,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds	116	100	do	130¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	116	200	Reading R	b30 137
20	Mechanics' Bk	103⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R	138¾
10	Bank of Comm'ce	106¾	100	do	139
75	Del. & H. C. Co	209	300	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co	210	100	do	b10 92⅜
300	Com. Coal Pref	61¾	300	do	b15 92⅜
100	do	b10 61⅜	300	do	92⅜
300	do	b15 61⅜	150	Ill. Cen. Full S	129
150	Chi. & N. W	57⅜	50	do	129⅜
100	do	57¾	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅛
100	do	57⅜	200	do	b4 129⅜
100	do	57⅜	20	do	130
400	Chic. & R. I. R	114	100	P., F. W. & C	115¼
100	do	b30 114⅜	300	do	b15 116

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107⅜	200	Erie R. Pref	110⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, R.	108⅜	100	Mariposa Min	42⅜
5,000	do	108⅜	100	do	42⅝
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	109¼	300	do	43
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	108	200	Atlantic M. S. Co.	193⅜
30,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	100	do	b10 193⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56¾	400	Reading R	136⅜
6,090	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug	109⅜	100	do	b30 137⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	81¾	700	do	137
10,000	do	82	100	Erie Railway	113
10,000	do	b10 83	50	do	b10 113
100	Canton Co	36⅝	600	Hud. River R	134
100	do	37	200	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	81¾	600	Clev. & Pitts. R	113⅜
200	do	81¾	500	C. & N. W. Pref	91½
1000	do	b30 82¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R	114¼
100	do	81⅞	100	Mil. & Prairie C	69
500	do	82	120	P., Ft. W. & C	116
100	do	s3 82¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	81¾	100	Chi. & N.W. Pref	81¾
640	Erie Railway	c 112⅞	100	do	b10 81¾
500	Hudson Riv. R	133⅜	100	Atl. M. S. Co	194
200	Reading R	136⅜	200	do	b3 194
100	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 61⅜
700	do	b3 92⅜	100	do	b10 81⅜
100	do	c 91⅜	100	do	b5 61⅜
200	do	92⅜	200	Quick. M. Co	81⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 129⅞	200	do	b10 81⅜
100	do	129⅞	100	do	b10 81⅜
200	Chi. & R. Isl	114⅜	500	do	b3 81⅜
100	do	b3 114⅜	100	do	b10 81⅜
100	do	b5 114⅜	200	Mariposa M. Co	s3 41⅜
100	do	s3 114⅜	1100	do	41⅜
400	do	114⅜	100	do	42
100	Chi. & N. W	s3 57⅜	200	do	b3 42
100	do	b10 57⅜	200	do	41⅞

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	b10 82⅜	300	Chic. & N. W	b3 57⅜
200	Erie Railway	b3 113	200	do	b5 57⅜
200	Reading R	136⅜	100	P., F. W. & C	116⅜
800	do	s3 136⅜	240	do	116⅜
200	M. S. & N. I	92⅜	100	Atl. M. S. C	191
200	do	92⅜	500	Cum. Coal Co.	b10 61⅜
100	do	b3 92⅜	100	do	61⅜
50	do	92⅜	200	do	b3 61⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R	129⅞	800	Quicksilv. Min.	b3 82⅜
200	do	129⅞	150	do	82⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜	500	Mar. Min. Co	43
200	do	b10w 113⅜	100	do	b10 43
200	do	b3 113⅜	1200	do	b3 43
100	Chi. & R. I. R	114⅜			

MONDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$489,263
Decrease in Specie	79,209
Decrease in Circulation	104,924
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,847,251

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 15, 1863.	Aug. 13, 1864.	Aug. 8, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	175,305,471	185,074,244	185,563,507
Specie	32,874,913	21,080,309	21,159,518
Circulation	5,613,177	4,417,804	4,522,728
Gross Deposits	205,772 936	221,606,120	231,710,412
Exchanges	49,822,893	65,781,606	78,431,149
Undrawn	155,950,043	155,826,514	153,279,263
In Sub-Treasury	25,370,563	16,971,011	19,040,587

The Associated Bank return shows a considerable addition to the Deposit average. The National Banks are also understood to be increasing in their general Deposits, and Country Bank balances. These are signs of a well supplied Money market, though the rates are kept up to 7 ₩ cent. at call, and 7@10 ₩ cent. on good paper. A sufficient reason for this is, that the Government is bidding 7.30 ₩ cent. on the new Treasury Loan, and is thus absorbing in this and other markets about a million of dollars per day. The Fourth National Bank alone to-day subscribed for $500,000 on their own account, and at the First National thirty-odd small subscriptions were taken from the People, amounting in the aggregate to $148,000. There is also a large amount of Money employed in Treasury One-Year 6 ₩ cent. Certificates at 95 ₩ cent. and in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States; though the last named are taken so freely, of late, for Europe as to make the movement a help to the Money market in place of a drawback. To-day the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 advanced to 108¾ ₩ cent., while the 5-20's, in the absence of further news from Europe, were fairly steady. The Custom-house demand for Gold last week was $1,470,000 in place of $1,370,000 as reported in this morning's review. The Gold balances in the Treasury are on the increase, while the Bank average of Gold is steady.

The price of Gold is 1 ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday, and Bills on London, for the Boston mail, are partially firmer, though not yet in active request. The quotations for Bills payable in Gold, 108¾, and for Currency, 277@278 ₩ cent. Gold, 256@256¼ ₩ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the week opens with more signs of animation, which, however, is reported in the firmness of the bidding than seen on the official list of business actually accomplished. Both the miscellaneous Shares and the Railways are higher than on Saturday, and in several descriptions of each there is a decidedly strong demand.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Saturday afternoon. The Railways were steady, at the advance noticed above. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks, Quicksilver Mining was higher, and Atlantic Steamship lower.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
C. S. 6s, 1881	107	108⅜	Mich. Central	138¾	139
U. S. 5-20's	109	109⅜	Mich. Southern	91¾	92⅜
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen	129⅝	130
Erie	112⅜	112⅞	Pittsburgh	113¾	113¾
Erie Preferred	110	110¼	Fort Wayne	115¾	116¼
Hudson	132	133⅜	Rock Island	113¾	114⅜
Canton	36⅝	37¼	Reading	136¾	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	96	Quicksilver	80⅝	82¾
Toledo	132	132	Cumberland Coal	61	61
Northwest	67¼	65⅞	Mariposa	42¾	43
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅝	52⅜	N. West Pref	90⅜	91¾

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages, most of which keep firm and in good investment demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	91
N. Y. Cen. Real Est'e	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N.Y. Cen. convt, '76	131	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	101
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 3ds, '83	110	Lac. & W. bonds	111
Erie 5ths, '82	120	Pol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102⅜
Hud. R. 1sts '69	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	89¾
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	130	Mil. & P. du Ch.	116
Hud. R. Bonds	106⅜	Gal. & Chi. extended,	122
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	114
Mich. C. '69 & '72	133	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	130¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. R. & Quincy 1sts	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	115
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88¾
Pacific R. Extended	60	Miss. & Mo. 1. G.	67
Ill. Central	134	Atlantic & G. W.	100
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114¾		

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,304,059 39, including for Customs $186,000; total payments, $850,961 45; total balance, $16,457,913 59; Seven-thirties, $127,200.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts at Chicago of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for five years, stands thus:

Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1st	196,237	385,129	387,439	209,127	60,134
2d	231,852	409,107	435,702	321,933	191,427
3d	333,095	414,784	338,337	396,919	394,153
4th	321,288	344,015	409,213	273,765	418,043
5th	241,946	363,349	386,283	509,382	311,462
6th	294,130	372,560	421,091	716,392	360,783
7th	253,601	308,791	458,063	654,514	450,559
8th	198,588	313,461	368,063	481,912	656,480
9th	211,993	334,712	329,332	478,252	618,025
10th	220,128	274,076	275,360	491,015	429,207
11th	241,498	278,811	281,371	744,269	496,101
12th	299,875	484,041	159,958	417,624	341,760
13th	281,265	533,191	279,669	462,199	619,398
14th	422,743	2,6,470	318,577	590,543	489,230
15th	429,919	248,156	454,791	825,716	551,657
16th	529,977	462,712	629,953	1,151,575	795,025
17th	511,554	513,434	397,331	1,108,467	609,684
18th	836,293	902,820	757,317	1,027,348	640,159
19th	877,303	984,638	1,927,594	1,313,574	673,576
20th	817,163	1,088,219	963,105	1,475,510	768,419
21st	827,948	1,085,405	1,000,739	1,962,415	1,245,269
22d	675,103	1,336,146	1,62?,610	1,916,712	1,701,084
23d	814,076	1,224,458	2,041,149	1,172,493	1,412,443
24th	675,512	1,096,967	2,577,262	2,246,697	1,893,585
25th	827,271	1,0?1,868	2,153,620	2,124,603	1,457,738
26th	940,315	1,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—COLLEEN BAWN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches of Admiral FARRAGUT, which we lay before our readers this morning, add nothing to what is already known respecting the capture of Mobile; but they tell the whole story with that admirable brevity and clearness which are so characteristic of the gallant Admiral.

We learn from SHERMAN that an attack, which was only partially successful, was made upon the rebel lines on the 6th instant. Our lines have been steadily pushed forward until they approach within a mile and a half of the Macon Railroad. The position of Gen. SHERMAN is almost as strongly fortified as that of the rebels, and he is secure against any attack that can be made upon him.

Gen. SHERIDAN is still pursuing EARLY; but if it be true, as reported, that the latter has received a reinforcement of twenty thousand men, it is likely that he will stop to give battle before retreating much further.

From other portions of the seat of war, the intelligence is still comparatively meagre.

Savannah papers chronicle the arrival of Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred of his men as prisoners of war at Macon, and exult over it as success enough for one campaign.

We give on our First page to-day a large number of highly interesting extracts from late rebel papers, embracing a survey of the military situation from a Southern point of view, an account of the mines of GRANT and BEAUREGARD at Petersburgh, a review of the recent peace negotiations, and a variety of miscellaneous topics.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *North American* at Father Point yesterday, we have five days' later news from Europe. Our political intelligence is entirely unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The recruits who were obtained abroad by parties in this City were not only physically a fine set of men, but they appeared to be deeply interested in our struggle with aristocracy and Slavery. They were infinitely superior as a class to the majority of those who are hawked about by substitute brokers, and will remain faithful to their engagements and true to the flag under which they have enlisted. Most of them have had military experience.

We are requested to state that the "Mr. DAVENPORT, a play-actor," who was arrested in Baltimore last week for having committed a personal assault, was not Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, of this City. We are informed, furthermore, that his name was not Davenport at all, but JOHN T. RAYMOND, and his assault was committed upon Col. EGAN, of New-York.

Rhode Island coal is now successfully used, in part with Pennsylvania anthracite, in the melting of copper metal and iron pig metal, and wholly in the generating of steam, at the Sochanosset Facing Co.'s works in Cranston. In the melting of iron it makes high iron soft—in other words, converts No. 3 iron back to No. 1 iron.

A singular phenomenon occurred recently on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in the most mysterious manner. Upon examination it was found that about a hundred feet of the road had sunk, and was continuing to sink, while, into the cavity formed, black mud and heavy streams of water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of eyeless fish, still living. The "sink" is one of great depth, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

A negro, calling himself WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, was brought before the United States Commissioner yesterday, charged with enticing a colored soldier to desert. It appeared that the prisoner induced the soldier to come to this City from Philadelphia and enlist in the navy—one-half the bounty to go to PHILLIPS. He was committed for examination.

The St. Paul *Press* says the hot Summer pushed the corn ahead in that vicinity in a remarkable manner, and in another week it will be beyond the reach of frost. It will be such a crop as has, perhaps, never before gladdened the farmers of that State, and will soon be ready to be harvested.

The St. Louis *Union* says there are two officers in that city recruiting for JUAREZ, the Mexican Republican General.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in a communication requesting the authority of the Common Council to open BALDWIN & JAYCOX'S judgment against the City, which, with interest, now amounts to $80,266 01. A resolution conceding the authority asked for was presented by Mr. BAICE, and was adopted. An ordinance was reported and laid over to increase cartmen's rates. The advances proposed average about fifty per cent. The balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday was $582,542 51. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen to give a special committee of three power to send for persons and papers, to ascertain why the heads of departments fail to comply with the resolution of that board requiring transmission of copies of the monthly pay-rolls to them, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. The board adjourned to Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

The demand for United States Securities yesterday was quite active. The sales of the new 7 30 per cents were $650,000. The Gold-bearing 6 per cents of 1881 advanced to 108½@108¾. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were lighter at the Stock Exchange. Money in easy supply. Gold 256¼ per cent. Bills on London partially firmer than on Saturday.

Receipts of Produce were quite liberal, especially of Breadstuffs, which were heavy and drooping, yesterday, the demand having been quite moderate. Provisions were in fair demand; Pork was advancing. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Whisky, Tallow, Cotton and Groceries, at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive.

The receipts of fresh cattle at Forty-fourth-street yesterday footed up above 3,150. Sales of more than 1,150 were previously effected at Bergen. The market was a good one for sellers, and showed an advance of about ½c.@¾c. on the best beeves. There was an improvement in the quality of the finest cattle over last week—this, together with the rise in the market, has brought really fine bullocks as high as 19c. net, while the large estimates obtained will doubtless show that butchers have paid higher figures. Prices, however, have ruled at about 14½c.@17½c. for medium to good steers. On light stock a greater advance is reported. Good sheep rate at 7½c.@8½c.; lambs worth 9c.@10½c. generally. Hogs on Friday as high as 12c.

The Presidential Canvas.

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in a letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, thus defines his position in regard to the Presidential canvas:

"When this rebellion broke out I foresaw that it could not be overthrown by *any* Party. It was formidable enough to demand the united efforts of *all* Union Parties. Hence, from the beginning, I have preferred Country to Party. I apprised Mr. LINCOLN, in November last, that 'the man *who could go one step further and faster in ending rebellion and preserving the Government and Union, than any other, would be my candidate for President.*' Such is still my purpose. If Mr. LINCOLN'S opponent be, in the unpatriotic sense of the term, a 'Peace man,' or of 'Copperhead' proclivities, I shall zealously and heartily support Mr. LINCOLN. But *if I can see a reasonable probability of electing a President who would prosecute the War for objects declared to the world in the resolution offered by Mr. Crittenden and adopted by Congress, I should give my voice and vote for such a candidate.*"

We believe this to be substantially the position of the great body of the Union men throughout the country. A captious construction of the closing paragraph of the above extract, might ascribe to it an implication that Mr. LINCOLN does *not* prosecute the war for objects declared to the world in the resolution referred to: but we do not so understand it. Mr. LINCOLN has put upon record too often and too steadily, his purpose to prosecute the war for the maintenance of the Union, to leave any just doubt upon that point in any man's mind. Repeatedly, over and over again, in all his messages and in all his letters, in his inaugural, his letter to HORACE GREELEY, to FERNANDO WOOD, to the Springfield Committee, he has asserted in the most solemn and explicit manner, that the sole object of the war has been and is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, to restore the integrity of the Union, and to crush the rebellion which threatens both. When *that* object is accomplished the war will cease.

Mr. WEED evidently means to say that he intends to support the Presidential candidate who will go "further and faster" in the accomplishment of this object, "than any other"—provided there is a reasonable probability of electing him. If the Chicago Convention shall put in nomination such a man, Mr. WEED intends to vote for him in preference to Mr. LINCOLN; if not, then he will "zealously and heartily support Mr. LINCOLN."

We see nothing in this declaration not thoroughly in keeping with the highest fidelity to the cause of the country. The first duty of every citizen is to the Union and the Constitution. All claims of party, all personal preferences, all prejudices and resentments, whether personal or political, should yield to this. No matter what a man may have been hitherto,—Republican or Democrat, American or Abolitionist, he should now be, above and beyond all, a defender of the Constitution,—a friend and supporter of the just authority of the Government of his country. And it is not only his right but his duty to vote for the Presidential candidate who, all things considered, will go the furthest and the fastest in crushing the rebellion which threatens its destruction.

But in forming a judgment upon this important point, neither Mr. WEED nor any other judicious man would confine himself to the personal character and sentiments of the candidate. His antecedents and surroundings,—the tone and temper of the party which makes him its representative,—will have a powerful, and according to all precedent, a controlling influence in determining the line of conduct which, if elected, he would pursue. No man whom the Union men of the country might elect could possibly favor the rebellion or oppose the war waged to crush it. Whatever his personal sentiments might be, he could not but know that he was chosen for the express purpose of putting down armed rebellion by armed force; and unless he was utterly dead to every dictate of personal honor as well as of public duty, he could not act otherwise than in substantial conformity with the requirements of his position.

So on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the Chicago Convention can possibly nominate a man who will "go further or faster" than Mr. LINCOLN in putting down the rebellion and restoring thus the authority of the Constitution. That Convention will consist of representatives of the Democratic party; and its nominee will represent the sentiments, share the temper and follow the policy of that party. In some of these respects, it is true; that party is not entirely harmonious; but its action has nevertheless been substantially so. From the time the war began, with spasmodic exceptions, the Democratic party has been against it. The speeches and votes of the Democratic members in Congress have been against it. When men have been called for, the Democratic vote has been solid against raising them. When money has been wanted, the Democrats have voted against granting it. When taxes hav been levied, the Democratic vote has been against imposing them. When any practical measure for strengthening our armies and weakening the rebellion has been brought forward, the Democrats have voted against it. When it has been proposed to bring to punishment rebels who, without the responsibility of regular service, have murdered our soldiers and assassinated men for upholding the Union cause, the Democrats have resisted the endeavor. On the other hand, when anything has been presented which could relieve the rebels from the burden of the war they have themselves invoked,—when special favors and marked forbearance have been challenged for them, the Democratic vote has been given, almost as a unit, in their behalf. A careful collation of the votes in Congress for the last two years will show that in the main, and with very rare exceptions, the whole Democratic delegation in Congress has voted regularly *against* every measure intended to give greater vigor to the war, and to expedite the work of putting down the rebellion. And the speeches of nearly every Democratic member of Congress have been of the same sort—in denunciation of the war, in heated villification of those upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying it on, and in palliation of the gigantic crime, of those by whom it was brought upon the country.

That *such* a party, characterized by such antecedents, and animated by such a spirit,—burning now more than ever with intense hatred of the war, and clamoring more than ever for its cessation or suspension,—is at all likely to nominate a man who will "go one step further or faster than Mr. LINCOLN" in putting down the rebellion, it is not easy to suppose. If they should put forward a man whose personal sentiments would favor such a supposition, the instinct of every man would lead him to suspect that it was a mere cheat—that it was intended to deceive the people, and that such a man, so elected, would prove to be the mere tool of those who, for their own purposes, had put him in office. They might offset this suspicion, it is true, by adopting a platform so explicit, and so unmistakably patriotic, as to commit the party and the candidate to its terms; but they are much more likely to adopt a platform which shall contradict every patriotic inference which the personal character of the candidate might seem to warrant. A War candidate, on a Peace platform, or a Peace candidate on a War platform, is likely to be the entertainment to which the Chicago Convention will invite Mr. WEED, and all patriots of a similarly inquiring turn of mind.

When that Convention shall have made its selection of a candidate, and submitted its action to the public judgment, the whole country will be invited to decide whether he or Mr. LINCOLN will probably "go furthest or fastest" in quelling the rebellion, and restoring the Union and the Constitution.

Gen. Sherman on the Recruitment of Southern Negroes.

Those who still entertain doubts as to the policy or impolicy of recruiting for the army among the negroes resident in the Southern States, may consult with some advantage a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, which we publish in another column this morning.

The view which has been put forward in this journal, that negroes are not to be had in such abundance within the conquered districts of the South as to justify the great commonwealths of the North in depending on them as substitutes for the quotas that have to be made up, is amplified to a remarkably instructive degree by Gen. SHERMAN. Addressing himself to Mr. JOHN SPOONER, the recruiting agent of Massachusetts, he is courteous enough to extend to that gentleman the right of collecting black and white recruits in the Department of the Southwest, but he tells him that he has not, in all his Summer travels through Georgia, at the head of the Army of the West, seen a single able-bodied man, black or white, out of the ranks of the contending armies. This we presume, would by itself have been sufficient to convey to Mr. SPOONER that he had better return to Massachusetts and see what number of able-bodied black and white men could be had in that State. But in case the intimation conveyed in this form should not have been sufficiently explicit, Gen. SHERMAN proceeded to give Mr. SPOONER a brief digest of his views generally on the business that gentleman has on hand.

He told him, for instance, that "civilian agents about an army are a nuisance;" that the duty of citizens to fight for their country is not one "*to be peddled off*;" that it is unjust toward the veterans of the National army to seek to reduce them to the level of raw negro recruits; that "the negro is in a transition state, and not the equal of the white man;" that he is liberated from his bondage solely by an act of war, and that the armies in the field are entitled to all the *extra* assistance the emancipated slave can render, independently of the proper quotas of other States; that the bartering and peddling of recruits impedes the progress of the National army; and, finally, that the law of substitutes delays the "*universal draft* which will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered to us;" that such a draft Gen. SHERMAN believes will be found wise and beneficial, since, "under the providence of God, it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country and what will only talk."

These, it must be admitted, are weighty words—words which concern a much greater community than the State of Massachusetts. They are the deliberate conclusions of the General who now commands the largest Union army in the field; who has penetrated the furthest into the rebel territory; who has seen more than any other what negro aid in this war can be wisely rated at; who has struck closer home to the heart of the Confederacy than any of his compeers; and who sees in its full length and breadth the work that has yet to be done, the agents necessary for its accomplishment, and the utter delusion of trusting for final success to the aid of mercenaries, either black or white.

It is not necessary, in taking this estimate of the significance of Gen. SHERMAN'S words, that we should accept any abstract notion that he may cherish as to the native properties of the African race; their courage, endurance, fidelity and standing in the social scale. It is enough that we should listen, and listen attentively, when the Union Commander who wields the greatest power at this moment in the battle-field, and whose position gives the best augury for success, tells us that dependence upon foreign or Southern recruiting agencies is a delusion; and that to overcome the rebellion demands a draft such as he describes. It may be—it doubtless *is* the case—that Gen. SHERMAN uses an argument which he himself would admit to be, in some sense, extreme, simply because he wishes to have the national army at once recruited so as to make failure hereafter an impossibility. But admitting all this, it would be unwise to treat as the mere speculations of a military theorist, words which must have been uttered under the deepest sense of official responsibility.

Good Advice for Those Who Need It.

We publish elsewhere a letter from GERRIT SMITH on the Presidential election, elicited by the malignant manifesto of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS. It is an independent, manly and sensible document, and deserves the special attention of that not inconsiderable class of patriots who think that because Mr. LINCOLN does not come up to *their* Presidential standard in every particular, they must, therefore, resist his reëlection even at the risk of electing a Copperhead and securing a recognition, more or less direct, of the rebel Confederacy. Mr. SMITH deals with the sophistries which delude these men after a very summary and conclusive fashion. He finds a great deal of fault with Mr. LINCOLN himself. He censures a great many things he has done, and complains of a great many things he has not done. He acknowledges the right of every one to form his own estimate of the President's conduct and to express that estimate, provided it be so done as not to injure the country.

But he insists on the duty of every man so to vote in the coming election, as to elect the man most thoroughly and distinctly and reliably committed against anything like a sham or deceptive peace. "It may turn out," says Mr. SMITH,

"that Mr. LINCOLN is the man for whom it will be *vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote.* Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. FREMONT or Mr. CHASE or some other man who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion, *then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him.* The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality, which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, *should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected*—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives *to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute most to defeat the compromising or sham peace candidate.*"

This is a practical and sensible view of the question. It is the view which, when the issue is fairly made and all the candidates are in the field, every voter who votes from love of country will feel called upon to take. It is all very well, for impatient people to indulge in complaints, and censures, and croakings—to denounce Mr. LINCOLN for not having done more or better than he has done, and to utter wise and safe predictions of what *might* have been done if their advice had been followed at the outset. But the less such grumbling is indulged in the better—because those who indulge in it will have the less to regret and repent of by and bye. They will be *compelled* before long to look at this whole matter practically—to consider not what *might* have been done but what *can* be done for the public good, and to vote, not necessarily for the man whom they would prefer *above all others*, but for the man whom they prefer on the whole among those from whom the choice must be made. When they reach this point, unless they are more zealous than wise, they will consult common sense rather than passion; and, meantime, it will do them good to read and ponder the opinions and suggestions of GERRIT SMITH.

Aliens in the Rebel States.

The case of OGDEN, the manager of the Richmond Theatre, who has been held for six months as a conscript in the rebel army, and who claims exemption from military service on the ground of being an alien, was again before the Richmond District Court on Thursday last. Taking the evidence thus far offered for his guide, the presiding Judge determined to hold OGDEN to military service, but he has not yet finally closed the case, as OGDEN'S counsel claims to be heard on the stipulations of the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States. These stipulations are regarded by the conscript's counsel as being applicable to the case of British subjects pursuing their avocations within any portion of the United States, and as guaranteeing them against molestation. On this point an argument will be gone into at length at the next sitting of the court.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to hear how the Richmond Judge presents the case on the hearing it has already undergone. He says:

"The place where the petitioner is abiding is to be taken as the place of his residence, and affords *prima facie* evidence that it is his domicile. The contrary is left to petitioner to show, and the fact to rebut. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided this point. Nothing has been produced in the evidence, submitted by the petitioner himself, that he ever intended to return to his alleged place of birth. There is no doubt but that the domicile of his father was in the United States, and is still, if he be not dead or removed. In 1858 we hear of him making preparations to return to England to resume his original domicile, or to return from a temporary sojourn in the United States, as the case may be. If he has not done so, his domicile is still in Iowa.

The petitioner is by profession an actor. After marriage in Mobile he went to Iowa to see his father, who was then making preparations to return to England. After a professional tour, during which his wife died, he appears in Mobile in 1861, and voted at an election for Sheriff, &c., &c. From this fact he was domiciled in Mobile, and was therefore liable to conscription there, or in Alabama. The evidence showed that he was residing in the Confederacy or one of the Confederate States at that time without any intention of returning to England as his native place. If this is wrong, and he has not a domicile in Alabama, or in any one of the Confederate States, then he has a domicile somewhere. The petitioner in this case has not changed his domicile, nor is it shown that he has put himself in motion or process of doing so. If not domiciled in any of the Confederate States, then his domicile is in Missouri or Iowa. What is the effect of this? Every person belongs to that country where he has his domicile. Then petitioner is an alien enemy, according to the act which constitutes all persons alien enemies in time of war, who, being members of one political community, reside in another with which their own is at war and their property comes under the sequestration act.

An alien enemy cannot prosecute civil suits in any of the courts of the country with which his nation is at war, no matter how friendly, personally, he may be toward it. The habeas corpus, a civil proceeding for the redress of wrong, he cannot claim.

From the tone of this argument it will be seen that the Judge is equally satisfied whether he impales the conscript on that point of the evidence which makes his domicile Iowa, and therefore *an alien enemy*, or on that which makes him a citizen of the Confederate States. Taking the first view, OGDEN is held to be disentitled to sue out a habeas corpus. In the latter case, he is lawfully held to military service. It will be interesting to see how the rebel Judge comes out on the argument, which is to be founded in favor of OGDEN on the Treaty of 1794.

☞ The rebel newspapers appreciate correctly the political meaning and value of the recent manifesto of WADE and DAVIS. The Richmond *Examiner* speaks of it as a "blow at LINCOLN under the fifth rib." This is a very accurate description of the motive which prompted it; the result sought, however, may not be achieved.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.

Gen. SHERIDAN has pushed his advance from Winchester to Strasburgh, EARLY retiring from that point westward. It is believed to be Gen. SHERIDAN'S intention to head off EARLY and envelop him between two forces; but as it is now positively ascertained that LEE has sent at least twenty thousand men to reinforce the column in the valley, there will probably be a stout contest for the possession of that region.

NO NEW NATIONAL BANKS FORMING.

No National Banks are now forming. Parties are awaiting the results of military movements. Banks heretofore established are calling for all the currency to which they are entitled, needing it for the Fall business in moving crops to the seaboard.

THE SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The whole amount of three-year six per cent. compound interest notes heretofore issued amount to forty-four million three hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ON HAND.

The Treasurer has now on hand of new Fractional Currency $2,198,200 56.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new 7-30 Loan for to-day are $1,028,500.]

NOTHING FROM THE FRONT.

The news from the front is unimportant. Beyond picket-firing, nothing proper for publication has taken place within the past twenty-four hours.

A FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS.

Capt. FLEMING, with sixty men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, who was out on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station last Thursday, by a body of MOSBY'S guerrillas, and Capt. FLEMING and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others were taken prisoners. Capt. FLEMING'S body was found near the road and taken to Falls Church and buried.

GEN. PALMER ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER having been relieved at his own request of the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, has gone to his home in Illinois on leave of absence. Gen. R. W. JOHNSTON succeeds Gen. PALMER temporarily in command of the corps.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

Gen. LEDLIE, commanding the First Division, Ninth Corps, has left his command. Gen. JULIUS WHITE succeeds him.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO EXTENDED.

That part of Kentucky lying west of the Cumberland River has been added to the Department of Ohio, and placed under the command of Gen. BURBRIDGE, who will, under direction of Gen. SCHOFIELD, exercise the functions of Department Commander.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Capt. P. P. PITKIN, Depot Quartermaster at City Point for GRANT'S army, has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, for arduous, faithful and exemplary services.

THE CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance in the Treasury to-day is eleven million sixty-three thousand one hundred and two dollars thirty-four cents.

PERSONAL.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, and Representative KELLY, of Pennsylvania, are in town. The Governor was in consultation with the President and Secretary of War during the forenoon.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOUTREMENTS.

Col. W. D. MANN, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, has, from experience in the field, suggested improvements in cavalry and infantry accoutrements, which have been indorsed by many general officers, including Gen. GRANT. His suggestions have been accepted by the Ordnance Department, and large orders have been given. This change will largely prevent hernia, heretofore prevalent in the army, growing out of the excessive weights suspended from the soldier's waist-belt.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, for the last three days, amount to $3,019,000, including $1,228,500 to-day.

AFFAIRS WITH GUERRILLAS.

Capt. FLEMING, with sixty men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, who was sent on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station, Thursday, by a body of MOSBY'S guerrillas, and Capt. FLEMING and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners. Capt. FLEMING'S body was found near the road, and taken to Falls Church and buried.

REBEL SCOUTS SEEN AT ANNANDALE.

Sunday morning several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schneider, at Annandale. They fired upon our pickets in several directions. Sergt. LENNAN, of the Sixteenth New-York cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert on the hills and valleys, and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket-shooting assassins and marauding highwaymen.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Creek Chiefs, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Gibson, July 18, make an eloquent appeal for help. They say the whole Cherokee country is a waste, and they can see nothing but starvation before them during the coming winter months intervening between the arrival of trains, and even now they have but a scanty subsistence. At least 20,000 Indians are to be fed. These chiefs represent a large portion of those who were driven by the rebels to Kansas, but who did not return to their own country in time to raise ample crops. The Indian Bureau, with its accustomed promptness and humanity, will exert itself to afford the required relief.

DECISION IN REGARD TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

According to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, real estate agents who have taken out license as commercial brokers under the old law are not subject to reassessment under the new law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Mrs. Dr. Walker—Arrival of Gen. Stoneman at Macon—The Election in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Richmond papers of Aug. 11 and 12 contain the following items of interest:

Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER, captured in Georgia, upward of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder, and goes down on the flag of truce.

[She was exchanged as a surgeon, and has arrived at Old Point.—COR.]

The *Enquirer* says:

The Savannah *Republican*, in relation to movements in upper Georgia, is joyful: "We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous Gen. STONEMAN, the pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself and 500 of his officers and men have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign.

The sudden appearance of RODDY at Newman and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in SHERMAN'S rear with a large and veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again.

The prisoners captured in the assault on Petersburgh on the 30th ult., number 1,375, and represent fifty-one different regiments—forty white and eleven black ones."

The *Enquirer* exults over the reëlection of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, which it says is important to convince all skeptics that the old North State ratified, in the fourth year of the war, the decisions of her councils at its commencement.

State rice is fifty cents per pound in Richmond.

Died at Fortress Monroe, August 13, Mrs. SMALL, wife of Lieut.-Col. SMALL, Chief Commissary of this Department.

There had been no arrival from the James River up to 4 P. M.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE QUESTION.

The Soldiers to Vote in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Rhode Island voted to-day upon three propositions to amend the Constitution of the State, viz: To allow soldiers to vote. To extend suffrage to naturalized citizens who have served in the war. To abolish the registry tax. The returns so far indicate that they are all approved.

LATER.—The figures render it doubtful if the amendments are approved.

HARTFORD, Ct., Monday, Aug. 15.

The vote to-day in this State on the amendment allowing soldiers to vote is small. The returns indicate a large majority in favor of the soldiers.

The Congressional Committee.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 15.

The citizens of Bangor received the Congressional Committee at the City Hall at 10:30 this morning, Mayor S. H. DALE presiding. S. C. HAWES, of Bangor, presented the party to the Mayor, who received them most cordially. The members from each State represented responded happily, and the party then proceeded to the house of Mayor DALE, where they partook of an elegant collation. At 2 P. M. the party proceeded, at the invitation of JOHN W. VERRILL, agent of the Oldtown Railroad, to Indian Oldtown, where the Indians greeted their arrival by a salute of artillery.

The Indians had prepared a big gondola, flying the American flag, and took the party to the Island, where they were formally received by the Governor, JOSEPH ATTERROW, and Lieut.-Gov. JOHN NEPTUNE, the latter being one hundred and six years old. Gov. ATTERROW, with dignity, received the party, who were ceremoniously presented, and through his counsellor, JOSEPH NICOLA, addressed them, referring to his people, and meeting a commission fifty-six years ago to sell their lands; thanking God that a remnant of his people were left to greet the commision from the Great Father.

His tribe had been reduced by internal dissensions. He trusted our great nation would never be reduced, through such a cause, to such a miserable remnant! He wished the committee to remember the Penobscots in friendship to the President. He said: "We are reduced by war to this little tribe of six hundred souls. We have sent twenty warriors into the National armies; but your cause is just, being to free those in bondage. The prayers of our tribe will go with you for your safe return." Appropriate responses were made by Hon. Mr. RICE and others. Returning to Oldtown, the party partook of a collation prepared by the citizens. At 6 o'clock the party returned to Bangor, the Indians firing a parting salute from the island. This evening a brilliant levee is being given at Norombago Hall in honor of the party. They leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, for Bucksport, Castile and Belfast. The whole expedition is under charge of Capt. W. M. FLOWERS, of Bangor, and the arrangements are admirable.

Indian Outrages in Northern Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 15.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth dispatch says the Indian outrage continues in Northern Kansas. The people of the northwestern counties have been murdered, the crops destroyed, and stock driven off. The evidence accumulates that all or nearly all the tribes on the plains have banded together for war. Gen. BLUNT has issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold them, and notified all officers having authority over the Indians, not to allow them to leave their reservations for the West; that such acts be taken as proof of hostility and treated accordingly.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Atcheson *Press* has news from Little Blue that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder on that section of the stage route. The settlers are leaving. The overland mail coaches have stopped running.

The Dakotah *Union* of the 2d says: "Everything in the nature of crops in the Missouri Valley from Fort Pierre to Sioux City, has been ruined in the short space of two days by grasshoppers." The *Union* says the supply of food must be imported for the people for the ensuing year.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Golden City* has sailed for Panama, with 120 passengers and $1,046,000 in bullion for New-York.

There is a light demand for money.

Currency exchange is at 140 per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers are 5¾ to 6¾ per cent. premium.

Coin bills are a half per cent. lower.

There is more demand for wheat, and the price ranges from $3 30@$3 35 per 100 pounds.

Three Russian war-steamers left port to-day for Japan.

Sailed, ship *Emerald Isle*, for Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Jehu*, from Palermo, reports that on Aug. 13, in a fog off Highland Light, was in contact with the brig *James Crosby*, Capt. ATWOOD, of and from Bangor, laden with lumber for Washington, and lost jibboom and head gear. The brig had port bow and side badly stove, causing a serious leak, compelling all hands to abandon her. They were taken on board the *Jehu* and brought to this city. When abandoned the brig had four feet of water in the cabin.

Maine Politics.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 15.

At the Democratic District Convention held here, to-day, JAMES C. MADIGAN, of Houlton, was nominated for Congress from this district.

Resolutions denouncing the war as unconstitutional, and favoring an armistice, and immediate negotiations for peace, were adopted.

The Congressional Excursionists.

ROCKLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 15.

The Congressional excursionists left Bath at 8 o'clock this morning, stopped and inspected Fort Popham, and arrived at Rockland at 4 o'clock, when they were invited to the residence of Hon. S. C. FESSENDEN and entertained. They leave at 5 o'clock for Bangor.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

He is Relieved of the Command of the Ninth Corps.

General Wilcox in Temporary Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 14—7 A. M.

Gen. BURNSIDE was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening, his division officers and a number of his friends being present to bid him farewell.

Gen. WILCOX is temporarily in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived here this morning, and took breakfast at the Eutaw House.

Gen. BURNSIDE is going to Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Court Martial on the late fiasco before Petersburgh still continues its sessions. In the meanwhile, pending the investigation, Gen. BURNSIDE has been relieved from duty, and passed through Baltimore to-day, en route for Rhode Island. It is not likely that Gen. BURNSIDE will return to the Army of the Potomac.

Burnside in New-York.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived in the City last evening. The General and a portion of his Staff left immediately, *en route* for Providence, R. I.

Arrest of Ex-Mayor Park, of Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 15.

Ex-Mayor PARK, of Memphis, was arrested and lodged in the Receiving Prison in that city on the 11th instant, for using indiscreet language in regard to the military authorities.

The Quota of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 15.

At a town meeting held here this evening the Selectmen were instructed to fill the quota of Hartford, and the sum of $500,000 was appropriated to pay the expense.

The Naval Engagement off Mobile.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The distance from Fort Morgan to Fort Gaines is less than three miles, not as you have it, five. The width of the channel opposite Fort Morgan does not exceed fifteen hundred yards. The *Tecumseh*, being the leading monitor, would, of course, be the first to come in contact with any obstruction which might exist.

I do not suppose you meant to imply that Capt. CRAVEN recklessly ran his ship into danger, for brave as he was—and no braver man was in that fleet—it was tempered with great professional knowledge and skill, and the United States Navy lost one of its best officers, the country one of its most loyal citizens, when T. A. CRAVEN went down in the *Tecumseh*.

G. W. B.

The Late Capt. Craven.

The loss of the monitor *Tecumseh*, during Admiral FARRAGUT'S attack on the Mobile forts, also involved the loss of Capt. TUNIS AUGUSTUS MCDONOUGH CRAVEN, one of our ablest naval officers. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and entered the navy as midshipman on the 2d of February, 1829. He served in 1830 in the sloop-of-war *Boston*, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1834 joined the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in West India waters. In 1835 he was warranted as a passed midshipman, and in 1836 was a short time engaged at the National Observatory, but seeing that this was not satisfactory work, he asked to be relieved, and was, at his own request, placed on the Coast Survey, of which he became one of the most useful and excellent officers.

In 1841 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy and was attached to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* till 1843, when he was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at this port. A short time after he was on the storeship *Lexington*, and from 1844 to 1847 was on furlough.

In the latter year he was on the cruise taken by the *Dale*, of the Pacific squadron. From 1850 to 1858 he was employed on the Coast Survey, visited on official business the Isthmus of Darien, and leaving the Coast Survey in 1859, was appointed to the command of the steamer *Mohawk*, of the home squadron, stationed off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers.

When the rebellion broke out Capt. CRAVEN was placed in command of the *Crusader*, and had an important share in preserving for the Union the fortress of Key West. The Board of Underwriters of this City presented his wife with a service of plate, and sent to the Captain a complimentary letter, in appreciation of the desire he had always evinced to render such assistance to the commerce of our country, as could properly be extended in the performance of duty, and for rendering, on several occasions, important services to American vessels in distress, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

In April, 1861, Capt. CRAVEN was appointed commander of the new sloop *Tuscarora*, and was sent after rebel pirates. His unsuccessful chase after the *Alabama* worried him, and as soon as possible he sought more active service, and applied for the command of one of the monitors. He took command of the *Tecumseh* early in the present year, and joined the James River flotilla. Recently he was ordered to reinforce Admiral FARRAGUT, and with him made the assault on the defences of Mobile. A rebel torpedo blew up the *Tecumseh*, and Capt. CRAVEN was not permitted to share in the victory which apparently awaits our fleet at Mobile.

Capt. CRAVEN was a brave, true-hearted and most skillful officer; and a man ever ready to serve his country, devoted to the service in which the greater part of his life was spent, and thoroughly trained, not only in all that belongs to seamanship, but in the highest branches of his profession. He was one of the best hydrographers in this country, and his services on the Coast Survey were invaluable. He had served his country over thirty-six years, and his loss will be severely felt; but he died, as brave men like to die, facing the enemy.

[Advertisement.]

THE BELLAMY AFFAIR CASE AGAIN—AFFIDAVITS OF BELLAMY AND HAMPSON.—*City and County of New-York, ss.*—JOHN BELLAMY, being duly sworn, says that on the 11th day of AUGUST, 1864, he received a note from EDWIN HAMPSON, (the same party that made an affidavit with WILLIAM GOODWIN, upon which Mr. B. was arrested for arson,) requesting me to call upon him at No. 319 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, as he wished to see me and set his conscience right; that he had done me injustice, &c. Immediately upon receiving said letter, I called upon my counsel, D. F. SAWYER, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., and handed the same to him to read, with a request that he would advise me in the matter. He at first advised me not to call upon Mr. H., but, on reflection, said it could do no harm to see him and learn what he had to say, and advised me not to go alone, but take some friend with me. Not having any one with me at the time, I insisted that Mr. S. should go with me, which he did. A few moments after we reached the house, Mr. HAMPSON came into the parlor and was introduced to Mr. S., who inquired of him if he had written the letter which Mr. B. received, and was then in his hands; he said he did, that he wished to see Mr. B. alone. Mr. S. remarked that he was unwilling to have me hold any conversation alone with him; he then stated he was not honest; that he had done wrong and injustice to my self and character, and he wanted to free his conscience privately to Mr. SAWYER. He then told him that it was his duty at all times to act honorable, and that we did not wish him to do anything that was not right and just. Mr. S. then consented that I might go alone with Mr. H. I did so, and he gave me a full confession, acknowledged that he had been offered a reward by said GOODWIN to make the affidavit he did, and on which I had been arrested for arson; the private interview lasted about ten minutes, during which I had agreed to call again that evening at nine o'clock; this Mr. S. would not consent to, remarking that if Mr. H. wished to see me further he might call at his office the next day.

The next day Mr. HAMPSON called at Mr. SAWYER'S office and handed to him a statement to read, which was in his own handwriting, stating that he could not sleep the previous night, he felt so bad at what he had done, and that he had written said statement during the hours of midnight. After Mr. SAWYER had read it he inquired of him if it was true; he said it was and he was willing to make oath to it, and Mr. SAWYER took him before a notary, when he swore to the same and returned to his office. And in the presence of Mr. SAWYER handed the following affidavit to me, stating that I was at liberty to publish it. I further state that no inducements was held out to said HAMPSON by Mr. SAWYER or myself to make said affidavit, and that I should not have called upon Mr. HAMPSON at all, had it not been for his letter, requesting the favor of an interview. And I further say said affidavit was wholly written by himself, without any prompting by any one.

I further state that as to the fire which took place at the store of BELLAMY & Co. on the 15th day of June last, for which said GOODWIN procured my arrest for arson, that I was wholly ignorant of my own *personal knowledge* as to the origin of the fire, though I now believe said GOODWIN to be the guilty party, and believe upon the trial I shall be able to show that it was said GOODWIN, and not myself who should have been arrested.

JOHN BELLAMY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1864. D. F. CURRY, Notary Public, New-York.

No. 16 WALL-ST., Aug. 15, 1864.

I hereby certify, that I have read the foregoing affidavit of JOHN BELLAMY, Esq., in reference to the interview between said BELLAMY, HAMPSON and myself, and the same is correct in every particular. In justice to Mr. BELLAMY, I further state, that I believe, upon his examination in September next, he will be able to show most conclusively, that he had no hing whatever to do with the fire that occurred on the 15th of June last, at the store of BELLAMY & Co. B. F. SAWYER,

Attorney for said BELLAMY.

Affidavit of Edwin Hampson.

City or County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWIN HAMPSON, of No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, do solemnly deny the truth of my last statement or deposition made before Fire Marshall BAKER, at his office, No. 300 Mulbery-st., and sworn before Justice DOWLING, at the Toombs, and that it is my firm belief and conviction that my first affidavit, given before Fire-Marshal BAKER, the day after the fire which occurred to the premises No. 316 Broome-street, New-York, on June 15, 1864, was true to the letter, and that I gave my evidence without restraint or prompting from JOHN BELLAMY or others; and further, on or about the 26th of July, 1864, WILLIAM GOODWIN, of No. 10 Eleventh-street, New-York, called upon me at my residence, No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and told me that JOHN BELLAMY had rogued him out of about $7,000, and that if I would assist him to get it he would make it worth my while, but I, in my own mind, did not feel that I could conscientiously state any facts which would commit the aforesaid JOHN BELLAMY; whereupon he (GOODWIN) requested me to meet him at French's Hotel, New-York, at 9 A. M., the next day, and I did so; he (GOODWIN) then led me into the City Hall Park, and he told me he only wanted corroborative evidence, and that if I would swear to having found a lighted candle under a tea-box in the basement covered with bags, and to having accidentally upset it, and called BELLAMY'S attention to it, and to his having made the remark it was only an experiment, he would guarantee me the sum of $3,000, and likewise that a solicitor who was going to prosecute BELLAMY on behalf of flour dealers, would also guarantee me another $1,000. He then took me to Mr. Solicitor BROADHEAD, who said it was all right. GOODWIN then told what statements to make before Fire Marshal BAKER, and then he (GOODWIN) questioned me to see if I could make the statements required without faltering. When he found everything to be satisfactory, the Solicitor and GOODWIN then told me that I had nothing to fear; that it only required his (BELLAMY'S) arrest (which the corroborated evidence of GOODWIN and myself would sure to effect,) to frighten BELLAMY to pay up the required amount to have the thing hushed up, as BELLAMY did not dare let the examination take place, not only on his own (BELLAMY'S) account, but that of his daughter's account as she was about to be married to some young man, whose family was of very high standing in society, and that, as a matter of course, the engagement would be broken off, of which BELLAMY did not care to see broken off; I also hear that JOHN BELLAMY was not down in the basement on the day of the fire, or the preceding day, any further than to the top of the steps to give me some directions with regard to the roasting of the coffee on that day, before going down town; I make this statement as an act of justice to the accused JOHN BELLAMY, to clear him from the suspicions of the community; these statements are the promptings of my own conscience, without bribe or inducement; on reflection, I find that I did not, as a usual thing, draw out the fire from the furnace, and it was drawn out on the day of the fire by WM. GOODWIN'S express commands. When I remonstrated and told him it was useless, he said it was wasting coal; that I had got too great a pressure of steam on, so I did as directed, which caused me to stay later than usual, so that instead of leaving at 6 o'clock P. M., it was 6:15 P. M. before I left. I further say that I regret that I was induced, through the influence and promises of said GOODWIN, to do injustice to Mr. BELLAMY, as I did in making the last affidavit sworn to at the Tombs, upon which he was arrested; and I further say and declare, upon my oath, that I never saw any act upon the part of said BELLAMY, or heard him make any remark, from which I could infer that he intended to fire said premises, or that he ever did fire the same; and I believe him to be wholly innocent of the same, or any connection whatever with the fire of No. 316 Broome-street, on the 15th of June, 1864.

EDWIN HAMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of August, 1864. D. F. CURRY, Notary Public, N. Y.

[5 cent U. S. Rev. Stamp.]

"Willard's," at Washington, "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, consider Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring, the best.

The principal grocers and druggists sell them.

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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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Barchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 140 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, reliable; infallible unguent and florida gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

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The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 417 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOMBS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, FRED A. BROWN, of Buffalo, and JANE COOMBS, of this City. No cards.

HARRIS—RODGERS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, Mr. SAMUEL W. HARRIS and JENNIE, daughter of Richard M. Rodgers, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D., L. I.

MOORHOUSE—HUTCHINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Mr. HENRY P. MOORHOUSE, of the firm of Messrs. S. H. Pearce & Co., and MARY FRANCES GWIN, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, of this City.

PLOTS—SLAVEN.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. R. B. PLOTS, U. S. Navy, of Williamsport, Penn., to Miss CATHARINE SLAVEN, of the above city.

SCHEETS—GREEN.—On Thursday, June 16, by Rev. Geo. Sheets, of Philadelphia, Capt. HARRIS SCHEETS, of Missouri, and Miss FANNIE M. GREEN, of New-York.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Monday, Aug. 15, MORTIMER BRINCKERHOFF, infant son of Wm. C. Brinckerhoff, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 107 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, ANNA DUNBAR, granddaughter of Sarah Ann Dunbar, and stepdaughter of Lambert Norton, Jr., aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREENE.—At Franklin, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 13, of consumption, MAGGIE MARSH, wife of Henry M. Greene, and daughter of Zachariah Webster, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 26 years.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

LYON.—On Friday, Aug. 12, ALVAH C., only son of William Roscoe and MARY E. Lyon, aged 9 months.

LOW.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at Camp Lafourche, La., AARON LOW, Captain of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, aged 33 years.

MOORE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock A. M., LAWRENCE MOORE, Sr., aged 63 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, (the eve of the Assumption,) EMILY, daughter of Augustine and Emeline O'Neil, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 16th inst.

ROSELL.—On Monday, Aug. 15, Fred. S., only child of E. O. and Maria Rosell, Jr., aged 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, E. O. Rosell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James S. Halstead, No. 160 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, CHARLES SMITH, aged 56 years, son of the late Dr. Matsop Smith, of New-Rochelle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 409 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. JANE P. SMITH, daughter of the late S. J. Pentiman, of Albany, N. Y., aged 54 years.

SPAULDING.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, JAMES SPAULDING, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Mendham, N. J.

YARD.—On Monday, Aug. 15, SARAH C. JORDAN, wife of W. S. Yard, and daughter of the late Thomas D. Jordan, of Jersey City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Sansaie, No. 136 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since July 11:

A. J. Walker, N. Y.		$5 00
Cash through Tribune Association, for Onion Fund		5 00
Contributions received by London Branch, through Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.:		
Joshua Bates, London	£1,000 00 00	
H. A. Starr, for bal. of £1,000 subscribed by J. McHenry	391 18 06	
C. M. Sampson	250 00 00	
E. J. Babcock	100 00 00	
S. H. Brown	100 00 00	
S. B. Guion	100 00 00	
Daniel James	50 00 00	
James Spence	50 00 00	
George Warren	50 00 00	
Robert Sheen	10 00 00	
Henry Van Wart	50 00 00	
H. W. Gair	100 00 00	
J. L. S. Benson	200 00 00	
	£2,451 18 06@$2,98	$32,474 31
Salem St. Society, Worcester, Mass., by J. O. Newton, Treasurer, for vegetables		86 00
Dr. J. F. Cock, additional		13 00
Citizens of Hudson, for "Onion Fund," by Rev. D. S. Demarest, additional		15 65
Sunday School Central M. E. Church, Taunton, Mass., by J. J. Stanley, Superintendent, for vegetables		11 00
Quonnipiac Lodge of the I. O. of Good Templars, by R. B. Stroud, Treas., Plantsville, Conn		30 30
Seneca Falls Soldiers' Aid Association, for goods, by Miss C. Tyler, Secretary		50 00
Citizens of Lafayette, Oregon, by E. Cartwright		200 00
Cash through William H. Merrill, Jr.		10 00
Citizens of California, by Jas. Otis, Treasurer		20,000 00
Premium on Gold		32,633 75
"Cottage Girls," Clinton, N. Y., for vegetables		7 00
Citizens of Pemville, N. Y., by C. M. Hall, through Miss J. L. Hardy, Ithaca		32 00
Citizens of Clyde, N. N., by Seth Smith		142 00
W. H. Williams, Brooklyn		26 00
Ladies' School Dist. No. 2, Southampton, Mass., through Col. F. F. Howe		37 50
E. A. B., Madison, N. J.		25 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Amity, Orange Co., N. Y., by H. C. Seeley		93 13
A. E. Richards, Rome, Italy		50 00
New-York Ice Co.		5 00
Cabin passengers on board steamer *Moses Taylor*, on trip from San Francisco to New-York, July 4, (Pacific Ocean 11 days out,) by R. S. Wingham, Treasurer		300 00
Premium on gold and silver		481 16
Contribution on board steamer *Uncle Sam* July 4, through E. M. Jenkins, Purser		280 50
Premium on gold		438 50
Proceeds of Firework fund of little boy and girl, (to buy onions)		1 50
Citizens of Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., by A. B. Marks		129 15
Ladies of Eaton Village, Madison Co., N. Y., by J. T. Whitney		74 62
Collected at the polls of Olympia Precinct, June 6, Olympia, W. T.		83 00
Collected at Chaney & Prsig's Saloon, on election day, June 6, Olympia, W. T., by Joseph Cushman, Collector and Acting Treasurer		54 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon		435 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Syracuse, N. Y., by Mrs. Lucy B. Phelps, Treasurer		1,275 07
Collection in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Genesseo, N. Y., by Mr. Irish, Rec.		64 15
Aid Society, Cedar Lake, Herkimer Co., N. Y., by P. Keivney, Treasurer		60 00
"A small potato among the vegetables"		2 00
Proceeds of ball, Douglas Co., Nevada Territory, 10th June, by H. Ephstein, President		1,380 35
Contributions at polls, Douglas Co.		192 00
Premium on $193 in gold		283 76
Proceeds of sale of *The anthropic Results of the War in America*, by Marcellus Hartley		127 35
Children at a Union Meeting of the Sunday Schools at Hornellsville, N. Y., to buy vegetables, by Joseph Lamphere, Treasurer		20 00
Thank offering from a returned volunteer		5 00
A friend at Troy, through Fulton-street Prayer Meeting		5 00
Citizens of Whitesville, N. Y., July 4, by Jas. S. Crandall, P. M.		135 85
Wm. Astor, Jr.		200 00
Collected by children, for vegetables, through W. Rose, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.		3 33
Dr. Thos. F. Cock, additional		1 00
Mrs. M. Smith, New-York		1 00
Mrs. E. Mulford, Friendsville, Susquehanna County, Penn., through Dr. E. Harris		50 00
Balance of proceeds of Fair, at South Adams, Mass., by D. Upton, Treasurer		3,087 01
Children of First Presbyterian Sunday-school, Tottsdam, N. Y., through Geo. White, Supt.		3 50
Capt. Barker, 3d R. I. Artillery, through Dr. M. M. Marsh, Beaufort, S. C.		10 00
Capt. J. A. Bogart, Provost-Marshal, 12th N. Y. Vols., through Dr. Marsh, Beaufort, S. C.		10 00
Linn County, Sanitary Aid Society, Albany, Linn County, Oregon, by John Barrows, Secretary, and J. J. Thornton, President, in gold		325 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		490 75
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Portland, Oregon		620 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		940 79
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Carson City, Nevada Territory		2,000 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		3,020 00
Citizens of Santa Clara, Cal., proceeds of lecture by Rev. H. W. Bellows		810 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		1,223 10
Four silver bars, from Austin, Nevada Terr'y, through E. S. Davis, Pres. A. San. Com.		3,757 49
Two silver bars, from Esmeralda San'y Ass'n, through H. D. Seaton, Treas.		4,617 90
Premium on the above bars, at $1 54		12,742 71
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook		2,000 00
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		94 59
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		42 59
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		400 00
Citizens of Jackson Co., through C. Beekman, Jacksonville		1,079 25
Citizens of Scottsburg, through C. Beekman		210 00
Citizens of Josephine Co., through C. Beekman		545 00
Citizens of Bruceport, Pacific Co., Washington T., through Hon. A. Holbrook		203 00
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook		126 47
Citizens of Vallejo, Cal., through Dr. W. W. Chapman		1,250 00
Linn Co., Oregon, San Aid Society, through J. Barrows, Sec'y		75 33
Linn Co., Oregon, San. Aid Society, through J. Barrows, Sec'y		30 00
Ladies' Aid Soc'y, Vancouver, Wash. Territory		424 00
Citizens of Howland Flat, Pine Grove and Potosi, through F. A. McFarland, Treas.		1,520 50
Premium on gold at $1 51		2,295 95
Citizens of Eureka, North Sierra Co., Cal., by John Andrews		600 00
Premium on gold at $1 51		900 00
Thomas and J. G. Walsh, Japan, by Richard Walsh, Yonkers		5,000 00
Part Proceeds of Maryland State Fair, W. J. Albert, Pres		35,000 00
Woman's Relief Ass'n, Brooklyn, proceeds of fund raised by them for purchasing vegetables, by Miss Kate E. Waterbury, Sec'y		62 66
Congregation of 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, through John Hinld		35 48
Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, Milwaukee, by Mrs. J. Nazro, through Dr. J. S. Newberry		650 00
Hon. Samuel Maxwell, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, being amount of mileage and per diem, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, through Hon. A. S. Paddock, Omaha		10 50
"Newburgh," to purchase blackberries for sick soldiers		20 00
The Soldier's Friend, through S. H. Gay		2 00
Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Jr.		50 00
"Anonymous," Glenn's Falls		5 00
Universalist Society, Auburn, Mr. J. C. Snow, Pastor, by S. S. Spring		38 85
J. Cassidy		50 00
Citizens of California, in gold		12,000 00
Premium on gold at $1 53		18,960 00
Alex. J. Cartwright, Sandwich Islands, by Rev. Dr. Bellows		1,200 00
Citizens of California, by Rev. Dr. Bellows		754 45
O. W. Belding, London, by W. S. Thompson, Langdon & Co., New-York		500 00
Congregation of Presbyterian Church, Warren, Penn., by Wm. T. Hamilton		83 00
Congregation of Orange Valley Cong. Church, Orange, N. J., Rev. G. B. Bacon		105 00
G. F. Haviland		25 00
Sylvia Hotchkiss, Guilford, Conn.		55 00
From Brussels, by Geo. Law, U. S. Consul		100 00
J. S. Crandall, Whitesville, N. Y.		1 00

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 308 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

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Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely, contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE Engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents. HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the fifteenth day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the lives of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7 30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer,

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
GUYER, LOSSING & CO., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DORAN, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. MCLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials. None will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between New-York and Philadelphia in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

Although now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 8 and 10 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 49 William-st., and remain open until further notice. and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 342 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
AT
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 850 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

R. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer,
New-York, Aug. 12, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer. No. 9 Nassau-st.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1864.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY.

TITAN IRON WORKS.
HENRY STERLE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent, free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 49.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also, a Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable on and after the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 16th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 46 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fossett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of the said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 26, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise in part very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured, chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of bone and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 24d August instant. The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster; Established 1819.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. ISAAC O. KEYS.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.

2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Huishof, situated in the Perica River.

3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.

5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.

6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Oriena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam. C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—For sale, the Havana Paper Mills, including the building, machinery and fixtures, situated on the margins of the river Armendares, in Puentes Grandes, five miles from the wharf; easy of access by the Marianao Railroad, by a good carriage road or by the city railroad cars from the neighboring town of Cerro. The machinery is propelled by a strong water power. For particulars apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, agent, No. 40 Exchange-place.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson will be sold on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-house, in Poughkeepsie, by order of the Supreme Court, being the late homestead of Jacob Sebring, deceased, embracing about 15 acres directly south of Carthage Landing, on the banks of the river. It has an extensive water front, with a wharf on the premises. The mansion is tasteful and commodious; outbuildings good. The situation in the neighborhood of numerous fine residences, and near the railroad depot, commanding the fine scenery of Newburgh Bay, makes this one of the most desirable places now to be procured on the east side of the Bay. For map of the premises, or other information, apply to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. R. N. PALMER, Referee.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New-York, containing 16 acres, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDson, a snug and handsome Gothic cottage, with coach-house, outbuildings, &c. The grounds are filled with shade trees, shrubbery, vines, &c., &c. Only 1 road against all nuisances by permanent improvements; the location for view is first-class. In connection with the above is a medical practice of twenty years' continuance. To an energetic and competent physician, the practice would be invaluable, being extensive and profitable, and would not be parted with except for the best of reasons. Apply to A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., or 198 Broadway.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—Houses No. 37 East Broadway, three-story attic and basement brick, $5,500.

No. 33 Henry-st., two story and basement brick, $2,500.

No. 23 Market-st., three-story and basement brick, and No. 60 Henry-st., four-story brick house and stable adjoining, $6,000. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery, No. 10,569, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with iron fence, with marble posts, and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price, $175—about what it cost 7 years since. Address H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tube, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth, possession 15th of October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 50th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED DOUBLE THREE-story house on Broadway, Elizabeth, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; water on every floor; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; W. B. CHETWOOD, New-Jersey Railroad Office, Jersey City; B. C. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In 17th-st., near Union-square. House full size, four stories, modern, in good order and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Rent $4,700 to 1st May. Possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 37th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order and pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 5,008.

TO LET—STORE NO. 44 VESEY-ST., FOUR stories, basement and sub-cellar; building 25x70; lot 25x100. For terms, apply at No. 207 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years an unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 215 Court-st.

WANTED—A SNUG COUNTRY SEAT, OF about 30 acres, within 50 miles of the City, with a good house, barns, orchard, gardens, &c. Address Dr. ANDERSON, Box 3,336 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family, accommodations for a gentleman, wife and grown daughter, a lady, three children and servant, and a single gentleman; the best of references required and given. Address Box No. 3,786 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Mata* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 300 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity. Take samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, cooper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and peeled before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of steam dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages. Oolong, Souchong, or Oolong: packages to be well stenciled, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE INVITED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN LONDON IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and address to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,000 pounds) for 500 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September.

Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METals. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 35 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 13 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

NAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. & G. MACKENZIE, Agents,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The agents of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SZANDAY, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

CRESCENT,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,

W. E. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship

CALIFORNIA,

Capt. WM. BRAND,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY ..... Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River (foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 2d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

su16-law6wTu.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, (Seems, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Jame M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

su23-law6wTu

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M and 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Hempstead at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wmfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:45, 7, 8:5, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 9:30, 9:3, 11 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Bloomhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27
4 and 6 P. M.	and 6:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with) 11:02 P. M.
sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superinten ent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. ISAAC ADAMS,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, most elegant, most comfortable and best that have ever run on American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Connections are made with the Express Trains for Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Canada, and for the Western States and Canada.

Through tickets are sold at the principal railroad offices in New-York, and at the Company's office, on the pier, where State-rooms may be secured, and Baggage will be checked through to its destination.

Fare, $5.

Freight taken as usual.

For further information apply to

JAMES HAVENS, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.

The new and splendid steamer

NEW-YORK,

Capt. JOHN G. STEVENS,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for Newport, Providence and Stonington, connecting with the Shore Line Railroad for Boston.

Returning, will leave Stonington on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

Fare to Newport, $3; to Providence, $4; to Stonington, $4; to Boston, $5.

Freight taken as usual.

For further information apply to

JAMES HAVENS, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every morning at 8 o'clock, connecting with the 9 A. M. train from New-Haven, arriving in New-York at 11:30 A. M.

Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a line for Albany from foot of Jay-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., landing at Cozzens Hotel dock (West Point,) Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer POCAHONTAS, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassy-point, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kilmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAPHAGEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st. at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, lands at 3 to 4 Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Day-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sundays excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

ALL ON BOARD FOR CHAMPION BOAT RACES at Poughkeepsie to commence Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. at 7:10 A. M. arrive at Poughkeepsie at 11:30, in time to see races, and return to New-York same day by day boats.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept 12

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthiness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WE

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

supposed to have been six hundred feet. It is said three tons of powder were used in the blast. We captured fourteen standards, two thousand small arms, and over a thousand prisoners, among them one Brigadier-General and seventy-four officers. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at three thousand five hundred. Our total loss will not exceed seven hundred.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning our General allowed GRANT (who had made the request the night before) four hours to bury his dead. At the expiration of the time, they resumed the shelling of the City of Petersburgh, firing three or four shells per hour, but without doing much damage.

This Gen. BARTLETT, who commanded the negro troops, *is the same man who became notorious as the father of the bride in the celebrated diamond wedding in New-York*, in which his daughter, a young and beautiful lady, was married to Signor OVEDO, an old Cuban, who was supposed to be immensely rich. BARTLETT is said to have lost a leg at Williamsburgh.

GEN. GRANT MOVING.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 9.

It is reported at Petersburgh that the enemy are removing their heavy guns, and from other indications it is the impression of many that GRANT is preparing to change his base from the James to the Potomac. There was but little picket firing or shelling along the lines yesterday.

ALIENS IN REBELDOM.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE HALYBURTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 6.

Judge HALYBURTON, upon taking his seat this morning, proceeded to deliver his decision in the case of R. D. OGDEN, manager of the New Richmond Theatre, writ of habeas corpus, praying to be discharged from the military service of the Confederate States, upon the ground that he is a "domiciled foreigner," and anxious to return to his native country, England.

The Judge ably reviewed all the ground gone over by counsel for the petitioner (Messrs. RANDOLPH and LYONS,) and while admitting the ability with which the points were argued, deemed many, if not the most of them, untenable. The petitioner claims to be an Englishman; that fact is admitted and is not denied; but the fact would not affect the case one way or the other.

The first inquiry is as to domicile. According to Judge STORY, a domicile is where a man has taken up his abode and residence, with no present intention of changing it. The question of domicile is an exceedingly difficult one to decide. The petitioner came to America with his parents in or about the year 1843; in 1845 he removed to St. Louis; in 1855 parent and child separated, the father going to Iowa in 1858, where he yet has his domicile, if he be not dead or removed; and we have no information of either event.

The place where the petitioner, his son, is abiding is to be taken as the place of his residence, and affords *prima facie* evidence that it is his domicil. The contrary is left to petitioner to show, and the fact to rebut. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided this point. Nothing has been produced in the evidence submitted by the petitioner himself, that he ever intended to return to his alleged place of birth. There is no doubt but that the domicil of his father was in the United States, and is still, if he be not dead or removed. In 1858 we hear of him making preparations to return to England to resume his original domicil, or to return from a temporary sojourn in the United States, as the case may be. If he has not done so his domicil is still in Iowa.

The petitioner is by profession an actor; after marriage in Mobile, he went to Iowa to see his father, who was then making preparations to return to England. After a professional tour, during which his wife died, he appears in Mobile in 1861, and voted at an election for Sheriff, &c., &c. From this fact he was domiciled in Mobile, and was, therefore, liable to conscription there, or in Alabama. The evidence showed that he was residing in the Confederacy, or one of the Confederate States, at that time, without any intention of returning to England as his native place. If this is wrong, and he has not a domicile in Alabama, or in any one of the Confederate States, then he has a domicile somewhere. The petitioner in this case has not changed his domicile, nor is it shown that he has put himself in motion or process of doing so. If not domiciled in any of the Confederate States then his domicile is in Missouri or Iowa. What is the effect of this? Every person belongs to that country where he has his domicile. The petitioner is an alien enemy, according to the act which constitutes all persons alien enemies in time of war, who, being members of one political community, reside in another with which their own is at war, and their property comes under the sequestration act.

An alien enemy cannot prosecute civil suits in any of the courts of the country with which his section is at war, no matter how friendly, personally, he may be toward it. The habeas corpus, a civil proceeding for the redress of wrongs, he cannot claim.

Domiciled foreigners are *de facto*, not *de jure*, citizens of the country of their domicile. Whether, therefore, petitioner have his domicile in one of the Confederate States, or the Confederacy, he is not entitled to a discharge, and is therefore remanded.

Mr. LYONS, one of the counsel for the petitioner, called the attention of His Honor to the stipulation of the British treaty of 1794, which expressly provides that subjects of Great Britain shall be permitted to come to the United States, pursue their business without molestation, &c. &c.

Mr. LYONS asked that the case might be further heard on that point.

The Judge said he would be willing to hear the case on the merits of that single point, and none other. He could not see that it could affect the decision he had just rendered. He had considered the case with all the attention he was able to bestow upon it.

After some further remarks by counsel, the order of the decision, sealing it, was left open, and the case continued to next Saturday, at 11 A. M., when further argument will be heard on the point raised by counsel.

The decision of the Judge was able, lengthy, full of points of law, and will be a valuable precedent upon which to base future decisions of a like character.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

Whatever may turn out to be the meaning of the fact, the fact itself begins to shine out clear—that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is lost; that he will never be President again; not even President of the Yankee remnant of States, to say nothing of the whole six and thirty—or, how many are there, counting "Colorado" and "Idaho" and other Yahoo commonwealths lately invented? The obscene Ape of Illinois is about to be deposed from the Washington purple, and the White House will echo to his little jokes no more. It is in no spirit of exultation we contemplate this coming event; for ABRAHAM has been a good Emperor for us; he has served our turn; his policy has settled, established and made irrevocable the separation of the old Union into nations essentially foreign; and we may be almost sorry to part with him. *He was, in the eyes of all mankind, an unanswerable argument for our secession; he stood there a living justification, seven feet high, of the steadfast resolution of these States to hold no more political communion with a race capable, not only of producing such a being, but of making it a ruler and king.*

Certainly his elevation to that position astonished the world; but it amazed nobody so much as the creature himself. *He* knew he was neither rich nor rare, and wondered how the devil he got there; or, as he expressed it himself the other day to a Canadian editor, "It seems to be strange that I, a boy born, as it were, in the woods, should have been *drifted into the apex* of this great event." Why strange? One may be drifted into any apex, if he only embarks upon a chain of circumstances; and those who sneer at ABRAHAM'S figure are desired to observe that Noah's ark did actually drift to an apex—and it contained, together with every other beast after his kind, a pair of baboons. If they drifted to an apex, so may he. However that may be, he is certainly now about to come down, and even to be dragged or kicked down. The prognostications of last Spring were infallible—that "the rebellion" must be crushed this year—at least very signal and decisive successes must be gained over it—or else the war could no longer be carried on under LINCOLN'S Government. Let what might come of the war and the Union, he would get no more armies to fling into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter.

Now to put aside, for the present, the total loss of what Yankees fondly believed to be their conquests in the Trans-Mississippi; pretermitting, also, the dead-lock to which SHERMAN'S army has been brought, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and the half of Georgia lying between him and his own country—and looking only to this most colossal invasion of Virginia with three huge armies all bound at once for Richmond—the thing is over. GRANT'S army is rapidly going away from our front at Petersburgh, and returning to Washington or elsewhere. Of course GRANT will not put up a notice on the shore of the Appomattox that he hereby abandons his enterprise; neither will STANTON officially notify that the armies of "the Union" are found wholly unable to advance one yard out of the protection of their ships, and therefore they discontinue the campaign, with a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand killed, wounded and missing. This would be unreasonable to expect; nevertheless, the enterprise is abandoned; and this is necessarily, so far as LINCOLN is concerned, a final abandonment. Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign.

One cannot but arrive at this conclusion from several indications; from the greatly increasing excitement at the North touching the Chicago Convention, which is to nominate a Democratic President; from the daring violence with which some newspapers counsel resistance in arms against the draft of half a million of men; and from the singular movement of some of LINCOLN'S own Black Republican supporters in the Washington Congress, as yesterday detailed in the *Examiner*. They waited for the moment when their sovereign's fortunes were declining from their "apex" to give him a treacherous shove down the hill. Two of his most vehement and efficient allies, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House "Committee on the rebellious States," WADE, of Ohio, and WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, *give him this blow under the fifth rib.* They present, in their official capacity, what almost amounts to a legal impeachment, save in matter of form, against their fond and too-indulgent master, now tottering to his fall; charge him with arrogance, usurpation, knavery, in withholding his assent to a bill touching the future *status* of these Confederate States—a matter which, though of small importance to us, is of the deepest moment, it seems, in that country; inasmuch as he has a plan of his own for readmitting States to the Union on the application of one-tenth of their population; and this would, they say, give him the control of the Presidential election. So they inform him that an election carried by this artifice must be resisted, and that he is inaugurating a civil war for the Presidency. If GRANT had only taken Richmond, would they have dared to set their names to such a document as this? All the world suddenly, within one week, in short since the blow up of the campaign at Petersburgh, seems to feel instinctively that ABRAHAM'S game is played; and the New-York *Herald* at once calls for a new National Convention, at Buffalo, to nominate some other men instead of the baboon of Illinois and the tailor of Tennessee; and finds out that "the very winds have been whispering it "for weeks"—that is, for two weeks, since the Petersburgh blow up. Ah! the Emperor is a fallen tree; no bird of the air will ever again feather its nest under his branches; a dying gorilla, against whom the smallest cur can lift up its leg.

Taking it as certain, then, that the enemy's present sovereign is as good as gone, next comes the most interesting consideration of who is to be his successor. It is not very plain in the interest of whom, or of what, WADE and DAVIS have so suddenly found out the enormities of LINCOLN; nor whether they mean to aid the Fremont party of impossible ultra-radicals, or to lay the pipes for themselves, WADE and DAVIS; *but the most interesting matter to us is the keen and active agitation in the two branches of the "Democratic party."* The Peace Democrats openly avow that they will labor in the Chicago Convention of this month to get a "platform" of instant and absolute Peace. We learn that the "War Democrats" are beginning, through some of their influential papers, to give their assent to an *armistice*, as one of the "planks" of the Chicago Convention—an armistice to allow negotiations for reconstruction. In other words, these War Democrats propose that, leaving the military lines of each party where they now are, the Confederate States should be invited to send delegates to meet the Yankee States in convention.

Let there be not only be an "armistice," but a formal renunciation of all right and pretence to coerce these States—and, *of course, an entire withdrawal of all land and sea forces which occupy any portion of our soil, or blockade any of our ports; and then the Northern States will, for the first time, be in a position to propose to us reconstruction of the Union, or a convention of States for the purpose of negotiating that. It may safely be promised that such proposals would then be at least considered; at present, one cannot say what would be the result of that consideration;* but, in short, let our Northern brethren try us. With such a change in the existing relations, no doubt there may come also a great change over men's minds? The hideous apparition of the blood-bolstered LINCOLN will be laid; the bayonet will be not longer pointed at our throats, our dead will have been buried out of our sight, and it is vain, as the humorous ABRAHAM says, to grieve after spilt *milk*—for so the facetious man calls blood. We do not answer for a favorable result of this policy, but the Chicago Democrats will find it worth while to try it, seeing that is the only chance they have.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

"GREELEY ON PEACE."

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 27.

Of all the facts and indications of the day pointing to an early peace, we deem of most weight and consequence the conduct and the language of Mr. GREELEY. He is probably the most influential and talented man at the North; the confessed NAPOLEON of their press, and the leader of the Republican party. His influence at the Chicago Convention chousel SEWARD out of the nomination and gave it to LINCOLN. The same influence dictated an abolition platform, and whipped SEWARD and LINCOLN into a purely emancipation, negro-equality war. Yet, strange to say, all the while Mr. GREELEY has maintained the doctrine that any considerable section of country had the right to secede and set up a new and independent Government for itself. With these opinions often avowed and continually persisted in, we find him coming out as the open advocate of peace. Of peace, we infer, without emancipation. For to deny to a people the right to determine and regulate their social institutions whilst he maintains their right to self-government, would be the grossest inconsistency. Besides, he looks for peace at an early day, and if emancipation be a *sine qua non*, he would find it quite as difficult to get the North to consent to peace as to get the South to agree to it. While the war lasts the North takes away our negroes to weaken our means of defence. The war over, and she will be anxious to restore them, as well to keep them out of her own territory, where they are found to be an intolerable pest, as to put them to work at the South, in order that the products of their labor may again enrich the merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers and mechanics of the North, who will, in a modified way, resume their accustomed trade with us.

We are sure that Mr. GREELEY desires peace, and is actually endeavoring to bring it about, not alone from his intermediation to bring about a meeting between Messrs. HOLCOMBE, CLAY and THOMPSON and Mr. LINCOLN, but because of the following language, which he has since employed when writing about the contemplated meeting. He says: "More than this he does not feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be; and all that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed."

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE HYPOTHETICAL.

From the Richmond Examiner.

As LINCOLN wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace we desire; and the word itself, bandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. *Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks," and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense.*

THE WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 8.

There are many unmistakable signs and evidences that the war is fast drawing to a close. Not, however, that a formal peace is at hand. The North may cease to carry on active hostilities long before it will consent to recognize our independence, and enter into formal terms of peace with us. Among the signs of the times none is more encouraging than the altered and subdued tone of the Northern press and Northern politicians. We hear not a word now of crushing the rebellion in sixty or ninety days, or even within the present year. Few, very few, politicians or editors are so impudent or so impertinent as to hold out hopes of crushing it out at all. They are in terrible dread of an invasion by us of the North, and more busy in trying to devise ways and means to repel such apprehended invasion than in renewed attempts to subdue the South. They have lost all hope that GRANT will take Richmond, but are in deadly fear that EARLY will capture Washington. They keep GRANT'S army, at this sickly season, in the most sickly hole in the South, merely to prevent the junction of LEE'S and EARLY'S forces, and the probable capture of Philadelphia that would follow such junction. In like manner they keep SHERMAN in Georgia to keep Hoon out of Tennessee and Kentucky. They are faintly hammering away at Petersburgh and Atlanta to save Cincinnati and Philadelphia. They have been for some time busy withdrawing their troops from the trans-Mississippi, and from all along either shore of that river, also from many points on the Atlantic coast, and concentrating them at positions nearer to Washington. They are obviously preparing to defend the North from apprehended invasion.

Well may they apprehend it and tremble at its probable consequences. *After the saddle of September what forces will they have with which to repel invasion! Their veterans' term of service will have expired, and they will have returned home. The hundred thousand hundred days' men will also have returned home. A body, composed almost entirely of raw recruits, deficient in numbers as well as discipline, will be all the army they will have with which to repel invasion.* Men will not rush to arms to defend their homes as they do in the South, for Northern soldiers are common laborers, without houses or homes, and who live and support their families from their daily wages. A war of invasion of the North will suspend their wages; their daily pay as soldiers, in greenbacks, will amount to nothing. No bonus is offered to them for enlistment; no hopes of Southern plunder will any longer be held out to them, or, if held out, will any longer delude and deceive them; the expense of living will have quadrupled, and to enlist as soldiers will be to starve their families. The North will not rise to defend itself; but the masses will cry aloud for peace! For no matter who conquers, no matter what the terms of peace—peace will give them employment—without which they cannot live. The Federal Government is bankrupt, and has no means left wherewith to feed and clothe its soldiers and their families.

It is not, on the whole, at all improbable that we may this Fall invade the North, and on her soil dictate the terms of peace. At all events, it is worth trying. The North is just about to become bankrupt in men and in means, and now is the time to push her to the wall. A just retribution demands that we retaliate on her the cruelties she has inflicted on us. An opportunity of doing so may soon occur.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The North American at Father Point.

HER POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FATHER POINT, E. B., Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of the 4th, and Londonderry 5th inst., passed Father Point, en route to Quebec, at 5:30 P. M.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The steamship *Kedar*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 3d.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d.

The political news by the *North American* is almost a blank.

THE NIAGARA AT LIVERPOOL.

The United States war steamer *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer *Majestic*.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond, to June 27. The writer expresses the belief that Gen. GRANT knows full well that neither Petersburgh nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South as well as the James River Canal and Railroad from the north, can be utterly annihilated, which, he contends, GRANT is not strong enough to do. He admits that GRANT'S operations may occasionally cause the Confederate army to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* gives the particulars of a quarrel between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government. An American, in erecting a steam well, partially destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The Consul on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The Government then forcibly interfered and ejected the workmen. The Consul thereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to a proposal that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given within twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after that time had elapsed, the flag was hauled down, and a dispatch from the Government, which arrived almost immediately afterward, was returned unopened. The Consul telegraphed to Constantinople, and the matter rests.

Of general European news, there is an utter absence of anything of moment.

The English Cabinet has all dispersed for the season. Lord and Lady PALMERSTON has been engaged in the ceremony of cutting the first sod of a new railroad.

Nothing additional had transpired as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

The Bourse on the 3d opened firm but closed flat. Rentes 66f. 40c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds inactive, but rather less weak. The discount demand continued moderate. The best bills were taken at 7⅛.

SAUNDERSWAITE'S Circular says during the last three days both American and Government bonds and railway shares have rallied. Inquiries have been made for Atlantic and Great Western bonds, Ohio section, but there are none in the market. Pennsylvania Section, first mortgage, brought 74.

(The line to Father Point broke at this point. The balance of the news will probably come to hand in the morning.—ED.)

COMMERCIAL PER NORTH AMERICAN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4.

COTTON.—Sales of three days, 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market dull and all qualities slightly lower.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is inactive, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report flour easier and partially 6d. lower. Wheat flat, and 1d.@2d. lower. Corn tends downward; mixed 29s.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. The same authorities report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork, ditto. Bacon easier. Lard quiet and tending downward. Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine dull and downward at 60s. Petroleum inactive and nominal at unchanged quotations.

LONDON MARKETS—AUG. 3.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR steady and unchanged. COFFEE quiet and easier. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady. LINSEED OIL easier.

Illinois Central shares 44@43 discount, Erie, 40@42.

CONSOLS were quoted at the close on Wednesday 89¾@89¾ for money.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS PERFECTLY QUIET

Preparations to Counteract the Movements of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Aug. 15—7 A. M.

It was reported last week that the enemy were moving toward our left with the intention of making a flank attack early this morning, but as there has been no demonstration up to this hour, the report is believed to be unfounded. Ample preparation is, however, made to meet them should they attempt such a movement.

Everything at headquarters is perfectly quiet.

Considerable firing has been kept up during the night between the pickets on the centre and right.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James River, which lasted for about two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some rebel rams on a working party of Gen. BUTLER, who are cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James River.

A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalrymen, with all their accoutrements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Early this morning the rebels opened fire upon our men engaged on the canal above City Point, but our gunboats gave them a hot reception. The cannonading was going on at 8 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday Aug. 15.

The mailboat from City Point to-day, reports that Saturday afternoon a body of our troops embarked on transports at City Point, and moved up the river during the night, and under cover of the fire of the gunboats, effected a landing near Dutch Gap. The object of this movement is stated to be the dislodgment of a considerable force of the enemy, who had intrenched themselves on the river, and possibly also as a reconnoissance to ascertain what troops LEE had before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcement to EARLY.

Heavy firing was going on when the *Vanderbilt* left, both cannonading and musketry.

The United States Forces Withdrawn from Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Official intelligence having been received at this department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal; but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—We have just received one of Fish's Patent Lamp Heating Apparatus. We have seen many useful inventions, but only few can be compared with this. It can be used everywhere and by everybody. It is a good substitute for a stove in hot weather, as also a valuable contrivance for a sick room. By an ingenious combination of utensils with a common kerosene lamp, the operations of boiling, frying, stewing and steeping are performed by the dame that lights the room. Three different articles can be cooked at the same time. They are useful in every respect—every family should have one. Bachelors who wish to procure a good substitute in place of a wife, only need to buy one of these lamps. Those who wish to see the apparatus, can do so by calling at the manufactory and salesroom, No. 206 Pearl-street, New-York. —*Oceana Times.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100	Erie Railway	s3 112⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.	b3 92⅝
500	do.	b6 113	100	do.	h3 92½
300	Hudson Riv. R.	s3 103⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s5 114⅛
700	Reading R.	s3 130⅝	500	Mariposa M. Co.	42¾
200	Quicks. M. Co.	82¾	100	do.	b6 42¾

[Advertisement.]

ARMED TO THE TEETH,

Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate. This can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO PAPER MAKERS AND TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF STRAW AND HAY.—The "Beater Press," now in the employment of the Government Forage Department in this City, and engaged in repressing loosely baled hay, and which may be seen in constant operation at Dry Dock's mammoth storage warehouse, on 10th-av., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., condenses 500 pounds of straw or hay into a space described by twenty cubic feet. It is not until one is made to realize, by actual demonstration, that 500 pounds of straw, reduced to these limits, occupy no more space than two barrels of flour, that the great importance of this Press, to paper makers, becomes apparent. By this means we effect a direct saving of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in freight alone. By this means we are enabled to go into the interior, where straw may be had for a mere nominal price, and where no other press can penetrate. This press enables you to stow a year's stock of straw in an ordinary sized warehouse, and to insure the same at a nominal rate, compared with other baled straw. Straw so pressed or solidified will take no material injury if left unhoused a year.

Water does not penetrate beyond the first layer, and straw or hay so pressed must have a good deal of active assistance before it can be burned to any extent.

It also possesses other merit, by reason of its great solidity, which it is not necessary to refer to in a notice addressed to intelligent paper manufacturers.

It is not doubted, but many such have seen specimen work by this press, at the rooms of the *American Agriculturist*, in the TIMES Building.

To hay dealers and to shippers of hay and straw, to distant points, we have to say: First, that we load a box, car, or a canal boat to its full capacity, and get our hay to market for less than half the expense you incur on loosely pressed hay. We freight our hay to Liverpool for fifteen shillings per ton, where it sells for from four to six pounds sterling per ton, in gold. To Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c., we freight it from eight to fifteen dollars per ton less than any other description of pressed hay can be sent.

Messrs. COANSH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-street, are the sole agents for the sale of beater pressed hay in this City, and will supply further information to distant parties in respect to the terms upon which this press may be procured for certain localities. The press is sold for $650, but it is not sold broadcast for the mere profit there may be lurking in it as an article of merchandise, and to be used promiscuously; but it is sold subject to such reasonable remuneration to the inventor and such wise restraint upon the user as the great value and importance of the invention seem to require. The New-York State Beater Press Company [illegible] out the right to use the press, county by county, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and all the New-England States pursue the same course. No plan has yet been adopted for the Cotton States, and no press has yet been invented to be compared with this for cotton, or, in fact, for any other bulky substance which requires to be subdued and well pressed. For particulars, apply to

COANSH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY vs. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 4/5 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon sets... 6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 23 | Gov. Island.. 7 12 | Hell Gate... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia. Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Columbia, (Swed.,) Myhre, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs L. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Martin, (Br.,) Brandt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Argo, (Ital.,) Esperite, Cork, for orders, Holmboe & Balchen; Catharine, (Br.,) Gilman, Matamoras; Herald, Davis, Philadelphia, Woodruff & Robinson; Cilo, (Br.,) Stanley, Port-au-Prince; Annandale, (Br.,) Charles, Falmouth, Eng., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Phebe, Morrow, Martinique, H. A. Vatable & Son; Leroy, Johnson, Havana, S. G. Hand; Carlton, (Br.,) Evans, Port-au-Prince.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 12, and Hatteras Inlet Aug. 13, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 13, 15 miles N. of Hatteras passed steamer Gen. Meigs, for Newbern.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 53 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Frances, Bristow, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Gellert, (of London,) Bohn, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 339 passengers to Sloman & Edye. July 26, lat. 49 55, lon. 71 21, saw schr. Billow, of Salem, waterlogged and abandoned, both masts carried away and lying alongside, with sails and rigging attached; had not been long in that condition. Had 19 deaths and 4 births on the passage.

Ship Lizzie Homans, (of Liverpool,) Dawson, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. July 25 saw two large icebergs. July 30, lat. 44 19, lon. 49 42, was in co. with ship Villafranca, from London for New-York.

Ship Inconstant, of Cork, Culleton, Bombay, March 21, Mauritius May 17, and St. Helena July 2, with mdse. to Troost, Schroeder & Co.

Ship Stratford, (Br., late Arctic,) Chandler, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Caroline, Grant, New-Orleans 13 ds., ballast to master.

Bark Evening Star, Mansfield, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Bark Osprey, of Turks Island, Norton, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Peck & Church, 14th inst., off Halifax, saw a large steamer, painted lead color, three masts, no stacks, and only one short mast; supposed her to be a blockade runner. 8th inst., 60 miles E. of Cape Sable, saw bark Carrie Davis, of Turks Island, bound E.

Bark Sacramento, Hussey, Fortress Monroe 2 days, in ballast to master. 14th inst., at 9 A. M., Cape May bearing N. W. 8 miles, was spoken by two gunboats, tugs, who inquired if we had seen any privateers.

Bark Ellen, of London, Rickmers, Antwerp 72 ds., with mdse. and 498 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had light W. winds and calms the entire passage; 13th, off Montauk, saw a vessel, apparently a bark, burned to the water's edge. 11 deaths and 1 birth.

Bark Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wilkins, Belize, Hond., 17 ds., with logwood to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Resolution, (Ital.,) Scarsone, Liverpool 60 ds., with salt to John E. Devlin.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland, Me.,) Grant, New-Orleans 13 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Ernest & Charles, (Fr.,) Saulmy, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Jules Borde, (Fr.,) Caspar, Martinique 15 ds., ballast, Vatable & Reynal.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 17 ds., sugar, Ponvert & Co.

Bark La Cigueña, of Portland, Adie, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Barkantine Fleetwing, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brig C. W. Ring, McLean, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to L. I. Bellont, 13th inst., off Montauk, passed through a quantity of burned stuff.

Bark Ghilone, (Ital.,) Conriglure, Leghorn 67 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Guayana, (Prussa,) Behrens, Angostura 18 ds., with hides to Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Augusta, of Montreal, Kent, Rio Grande, Brazil, 90 ds., with hides and wool to Bursley & King.

Brig Kalamo, Dexter, Sisal 20 ds., logwood, hemp, &c., D. F. De Wolf.

Brig Amanda Jane, Von Remple, Tampico 30 ds., hides, &c., master.

Brig Harp, Arey, Pictou, N. S., 26 ds., coal, F. E. Bradshaw.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Humacoa, P. R., Aug. 1, molasses, J. V. Ondtvila & Co. Had calm weather the whole passage.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 18 ds., wool, hides, &c., F. Cox.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, New-Haven, ballast.

Brig Hadley Vicars, (Br.,) Lettie, Schooner Pond 18 ds., coal, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Reid, Windsor 12 ds., plaster, D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Hillsboro 20 ds., plaster, master.

Brig Whitaker, Wass, Newburg for Boston.

Schr. Lizzie M. Stacey, Nye, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast, bound to Boston, 14th, off Hog Island, heard heavy firing to the westward; same night was boarded by a U. S. gunboat, and saw another, names unknown; warned by them of the privateer.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) Parret, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. E. Arculurius, Jackson, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 14—Steamers Parthian, Melville.

Ship Resolute.

Barks P. Pendleton, Chanticleer, Acme, Asunta.

Brigs Edgardo, Beaver, Mountain Eagle, Mason, S. E. Kennedy, Emily Fisher.

Schooners Harriet, Bessie, La Creole, Henrietta, S. C. Evans, Minerva, Maria, Northern Light, D. E. Sawyer, New-Haven, Albert Thomas, Rebecca Knight, John G. Wright, Mary E. Mangum, Wasp, Wave, Alice.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. schr. Thomas Hix, from New-York.

Below—Bark Jehu, Smith, from Palermo, with loss of jibboom.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 12—Arr. U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, on a cruise. Also arr. schrs. Balloon, from Elizabethport for Boston; D. & E. Kelley, from Boston for Wilmington, Del.; Broadfield, Florida and Thomas H. Seymour, from do. for Philadelphia; Mary and Elizabeth, from Salem for do.

Sld. schrs. James M. Bayles, Sarah Jane Vaughn, Leader, Antelope, D. & E. Kelley, Broadfield, Florida, Thomas H. Seymour and Elizabeth.

Aug. 13—Arr. schrs. Eclipse, (Br.,) from Shulee, N. B., for New-York; Caspian, from Machias for do.; Flora A. Sawyer, from Tremont for do.

Sld. schrs. Balloon, Eclipse, (Br.,) Caspian and Flora A. Sawyer.

PORTLAND, Aug. 13—Cld. brig Chalmers, Pettengill, Pictou, N. S.; schr. Palemura, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Arr. U. S. steam transport Atlantic, from Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 13, Margaret Ann, Whipps, New-York. Cld. schr. Gen. Knox, Fountain, New-York.

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ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4024. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The Rebels Completely Deceived by Gen. Grant's Strategy.

The Second Corps Across the James.

Capture of Rebel Works, 500 Prisoners and 10 Pieces of Artillery.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION GAINED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Gen. GRANT has disappointed the predictions of the Copperheaded presses, to the effect that the *fiasco* of the 30th ult. would end the summer campaign. He has again begun a formidable, and thus far, most successful and promising, movement against Richmond. On Saturday last a powerful force, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, was thrown across the river at Deep Bottom, the same point at which the same General made his feint movement previous to the late attack. It is known that the Second Corps, which had some time previously been sent to City Point, had been embarked in transports, to sail under sealed orders for some point unknown, but which conjecture surmised to be a dozen different places, anywhere from New-York to Charleston.

Instead of dropping down the James, however, the fleet on Saturday passed up the river and landed the troops at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. TURNER'S and TERRY'S divisions of the Tenth Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom on Saturday night. FOSTER'S division, which had been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by Gen. BIRNEY, a little after sunrise on Sunday morning, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. OSBORN, charged and broke the rebel line, and captured 70 prisoners.

Meantime GREGG'S cavalry had cleared the roads for HANCOCK, and he got his Second Corps into position on BIRNEY'S right, on the New-Market Road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Richmond. The position thus taken by HANCOCK is about ten miles from Richmond. BIRNEY made an assault on his front, and carried a line of the enemy's works, which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter, capturing six pieces of cannon and two mortars. Some of our advices state the number of mortars at four pieces. The total number of prisoners taken is estimated at 500.

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The *Keyport*, which arrived here this morning, took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, forty of whom claim to be deserters. There was but little hard fighting done, HANCOCK accomplishing his end by skilful manœuvering and surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than one hundred.

The movement of the force down the James in transports is believed to have completely deceived the rebels, who at once supposed the seige of Petersburgh and Richmond was being raised. Under cover of the night, the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete surprise of the enemy.

Our troops have now gained, it is said, an important position near Fort Darling.

At latest advices an important movement was going on, and we forbear to indicate the plan of Gen. GRANT, who, with Gen. BUTLER, was on the ground to direct the affair.

The larger part of the prisoners taken belonged to LONGSTREET'S corps, which would indicate that only a portion of that corps has gone to reinforce EARLY in the Valley.

No intelligence has been received confirmatory of the report current in New-York of the capture of Fort Darling,

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The following news is published in the afternoon edition of the *American*:

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday the Second Corps (HANCOCK'S) were going on to transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, their bands playing gaily. Of course the rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interest in the movement.

The transports did certainly go down the river ten miles or more, when, however, they put about, and under cover of the darkness returned, coming up by this place under full speed at 10 P. M., and proceeding up the river.

At the same time the Tenth Corps, with the artillery of the Second Corps, were crossing to the north side of the James River, and were all landed up the river within twelve miles of Richmond, before three o'clock this morning.

This force, with Gen. FOSTER'S, makes quite a respectable army. It is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling. If this is done, LEE will be unable to transfer his army to the north side without marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles.

Thus far all works well. Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The hospital steamer *Hero*, of New-Jersey, Capt. HANCOCK, arrived from Deep Bottom, on the James River, this afternoon, with one hundred wounded men, who were wounded in the fight yesterday, after landing on the north side. The following officers are among the number: Capt. W. E. Stapes, Twenty-fourth New-York; Capt. James McMann, One Hundred and New-York; Capt. W. N. Saline, Eleventh Maine; Capt. A. W. Pendix, Eleventh Maine; Maj. C. P. Baldwin, Eleventh Maine; Lieut. R. Pilkinton, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Lieut. G. H. Brown, Tenth Connecticut; Lieut. J. S. Manseer, Ninth United States Colored; Lieut. Edward E. Fairchild, Ninth United States Colored; Lieut. P. N. McDavid, Second South Carolina, (rebel prisoner.)

The *Hero* brought away all the wounded of the Eighteenth Army Corps up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Artillery and musketry firing had been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left.

Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day had succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks—the outer one being about nine miles from Richmond.

The loss in the Second Army Corps so far has been very small.

Gens. GRANT and MEADE are commanding in person.

LATER.

The mail-boat *Keyport* has arrived from City Point, and has on board one hundred rebel prisoners, captured during the skirmishing of yesterday.

Besides the earthworks captured yesterday by our forces, there was also captured one battery that bore upon our men working upon the canal heretofore alluded to.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

REBELS MINING.

Late news from the front discloses the fact that the rebels are mining extensively along the lines of our fortifications. So far, all attempts to repeat upon us the Petersburgh earthquake have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of our commanders, who have successfully tapped the rebel *adits*.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

The following sums of money were to-day sent for the payment of troops:

Maj. Paulding, Washington	$1,000,000
Maj. Brice, Baltimore	500,000
Maj. Usher, Fort Monroe	500,000
Maj. Allen, Louisville	1,000,000
Maj. Cumback, Cincinnati	1,000,000
Maj. Leslie, New-York	500,000
Total	$5,500,000

BURNSIDE.

A member of BURNSIDE'S Staff states that the General is not relieved, but is on a twenty days' leave of absence. It is extremely doubtful however, if such is the fact, that he will return to his late command in the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of that period.

MILITARY ARREST.

A telegram was received by the proper department Saturday, from the headquarters of Gen. WALLACE, at Baltimore, directing the arrest of Capt. GEORGE E. PAUL, of the schooner *Matilda Spicer*, now lying at WILLIAMS & JOLLEY'S wharf. The arrest was made about noon, and the vessel was seized in the name of the Government, and a guard placed over it. The cause of the arrest has not yet been developed.

SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.

WM. A. JONES and J. PAUL JONES, of the firm of J. P. JONES & Co., late sutlers of the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, found guilty by special court-martial of unlawfully obtaining and appropriating Government property, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 and to be imprisoned until said fine was paid, were sent this afternoon to Fort Delaware, where they will remain for one year, unless the fine is paid before the expiration of that time.

BLOCKADE OF BROWNSVILLE RESUMED.

Official intelligence having been received at the Department of State, that the military forces of the United States have been temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

THE CASE OF MRS. HOWARD.

MRS. WM. KEITH HOWARD, arrested some months since for a violation of the laws and customs of war, and sentenced by a court-martial to hard labor for the remainder of the war for the benefit of Union soldiers, has had her sentence commuted to transportation beyond the Federal lines, and will be sent, under a suitable escort, to Fortress Monroe.

MRS. HOWARD, it will be remembered, was arrested in March of last year, while endeavoring to run the blockade from the lines of the Confederate to the lines of the Union forces. After her arrest she was released on a parole of honor, and was to report to Col. FISH, Provost-Marshal of the State of Maryland, in the City of Baltimore. Instead of doing so, however, she remained secreted in Baltimore under an assumed name, until an opportunity presented for her departure for St. Louis, which she availed herself of. She is also charged with sending letters from within our lines to within the lines of the enemy.

SENTENCE OF GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

HENRY SHABRIDGE, drummer, Company D, Sixth regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and robbery, has been sentenced by General Court-Martial to "forfeit all pay and allowances which are now or may become due to him, to be confined in any State prison directed by the Commanding General for the period of two years, and to be drummed out of the service." The accused is now a patient in Stone Hospital, and on his recovery will be sent to the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., which place has been designated by the authorities as the place of confinement.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: D. N. Clark, Co. I, Fourteenth Artillery; L. McCrossen, Co. D, Seventh Artillery; Sergt. J. McMudy, Co. I, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Jas. Nicholson, Co. E, Thirty-ninth; Sam'l Barton, Co. F, Twenty-fifth Cavalry; James McGowen, Co. D, One Hundred and Seventieth; J. M. Miller, Co. D, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Chas. A. Pierce, Co. A, Fiftieth Engineers.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

There are now 10,000 patients remaining under treatment in hospitals in and about Washington.

SOLICITOR WHITING TAKES A VACATION.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, has left Washington for a month's vacation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $1,122,000. The delivery of the Seven-thirty Bonds commenced yesterday, and the arrangements for their rapid delivery are such as will enable the subscribers to receive their notes without delay. It is expected that the notes will be placed with the Assistant-Treasurer for immediate delivery as soon as the present orders are executed.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

It is not thought at the Indian Bureau that the outbreak of Indians in the plains is general, or that it is stimulated by rebel emissaries; but there is information to induce the belief that a few bands only have resorted to pillage and massacre to redress individual wrongs committed against them and their families.

Indiana Politics.

SECOND DISCUSSION BETWEEN MORTON AND M'DONALD.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOUTH BEND, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The second of the series of joint discussions between Gov. MORTON and J. E. MCDONALD, opposing candidates for Governor of Indiana, was held in this city to-day. The discussion took very nearly the same direction as that at Laporte, and although relating mainly to State issues, was interesting.

The crowd in attendance was very large and enthusiastic. As in the preceeding debate, Gov. MORTON proved more than a match for his antagonist. To-morrow the discussion will be further continued at Goshen.

Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Miss CARRIE ELDRIDGE and JOHN DOHERTY were killed by a train of cars at the Charles-street crossing of the Worcester Railroad in this city today. Two other persons were injured. They were mill operatives, and were walking on the track.

The Grand Ball of the Season.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Committee of Arrangements have fixed the grand ball of the season for Friday night, at Union Hall in this town. The supper will be provided by the LELANDS. Mrs. LINCOLN is expected to be present.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The Capitulation of Fort Gaines--26 Guns, 874 Prisoners and Stores for a Year Surrendered.

Reports from Sheridan and Grant.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated Aug. 9, New-Orleans, has just been received from Maj.-Gen. CANBY:

Fort Gaines with 56 commissioned officers and 816 enlisted men, with its armament of 26 guns intact and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally, and was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of eighteen guns, is in condition for immediate service.

Gen. GRANGER will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in forts Gaines and Powell.

A telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN'S command, dated Aug. 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except MOSBY'S and WHITE'S guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that SHERIDAN'S trains are all up and that his army is in fine condition.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels, are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist on, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley.

In another dispatch, dated the 12th of August, he says: "Gen. EARLY'S train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue."

The department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe, that movements were being made, yesterday, in front of Petersburgh, but owing to the telegraph line being down no information has been received from headquarters.

The department is without any intelligence from Atlanta.

The latest rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORT POWELL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

From semi-official information received here, doubt is expressed in military circles as to the truth of the report that Fort Powell was blown up. It is asserted that it was evacuated and left intact.

Advices from Mobile, received to-day at the Navy Department, state that thirty heavy guns were captured at Fort Gaines, and twenty of like calibre at Fort Powell; all superior ordnance and uninjured. Stores, ammunition and supplies were also taken at the same time, in large quantities.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Statement of the Captain of the Brig Billow in Regard to the Tallahassee.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Capt. REED, of the brig *Billow*, before reported captured by the *Tallahassee*, gives the following particulars of his interview with the pirate Captain:

"I was two hours and a half on board of the *Tallahassee*. She had one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rifle-gun, of large calibre, on the hurricane deck. She had also several spare guns.

Her Captain, JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with me.

He said that he could steam 16 knots an hour, and that he had crossed the British Channel, 21 miles, in 72 minutes.

He would not fight, he said, unless he was compelled to do so. He preferred to run, as his vessel was fast.

He also averred that within one week he had destroyed over fifty vessels.

Within thirty hours of my capture he said he had destroyed sixteen sail, namely, three ships, two barks and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners.

One of the ships was the *Adriatic*, of New-York, captured the same day that he took my vessel.

He added that he would slacken up the coasting trade so that "Uncle ABE" would be glad to make peace.

He asked me about the Nantucket lightboat, and afterward said, recurring to his designs, that there were more afloat than the *Florida* and the *Tallahassee*, meaning, of course, Confederate ships of a similar character to his own, and that "Uncle ABE" had better look out.

Capt. WOOD appeared to be a very affable man, and said he was doing what it was not pleasant for him to do.

The *Tallahassee* is an iron steamer of English build, schooner rigged, and has no yards or topmasts, and lost her mainmast in collision with the *Adriatic*. She is a very long and narrow vessel, burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline and orders of a man-of-war.

Capt. WOOD allowed no swearing on board.

All of the officers were Southerners.

She had three or four negroes on board, who did not appear to be very jolly.

Arrival of the Passengers and Crew of the Bark Glenavon.

The Russian bark *Atlantic*, Capt. FREDRUSEN, from Bremen 26 days, with merchandise and 290 passengers, to RUSSA BROTHERS, arrived yesterday. July 26, lat. 48° 21', lon. 44°, saw several large icebergs. 13th inst. lat. 40° 50', long. 68° 50' was boarded by a boat from the privateer *Tallahassee*, who placed on board twenty-two persons, being the officers, crew and passengers of the bark *Glenavon*, from Ardrossan for New-York, burned by the *Tallahassee*.

The passengers per the *Glenavon*, are Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, wife and two children, and Capt. PLUMMER and wife. They were brought to this port.

Our Pilot-boats and the Tallahassee.

A movement has just been started to raise a sufficient sum of money among the merchants and citizens of New-York to build new boats for the unfortunate pilots who were the owners of the *James Funk* and *William Bell*, recently captured by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*. By this misfortune these pilots have lost their all, and, for the credit of New-York, they should be reimbursed for their loss. Subscriptions may be sent to the Pilot office, No. 69 South-street, New-York, or to WEBB & BELL, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Newport and Stonington this afternoon, from the direction of Montauk Point.

Vessels in Pursuit of the Tallahassee.

The first information of the depredations of the pirate *Tallahassee* was received by the Navy Department on the 12th inst., after office hours, when Secretary WELLES immediately ordered the following vessels to forthwith start in pursuit, viz: The *Juniata*, *Susquehanna*, *Eolus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Dumbarton* and *Tristam Shandy*; on the 13th the *Moccasin*, *Aster*, *Yantic*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Grand Gulf*; and on the 15th the *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto*. They all took different directions. These were all the vessels available in the navy.

The Capture of Bark Bay State by the Tallahassee.

The following is the report of Capt. SPARROW, of the bark *Bay State*, of Boston, captured by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee*:

"The *Bay State* was bound from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with a cargo of pine wood, and at about 10 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 11, saw a steamer with American pennant flying, with a brig and pilot-boat in company. The pilot-boat ran down to my vessel, and ordered me to bear off and come alongside the steamer. I asked by what authority, but received no answer.

On hailing me again, I bore off and came alongside the steamer, when she fired a gun to leeward, and hauling down the pennant, ran up the rebel flag, and sent two boats to me full of armed men. The officer in charge informed me that my vessel was a prize to the Confederate man-of-war *Tallahassee*, and giving me time to pick up about half of my wearing apparel, sent me, with my family and crew, on board the steamer. On reaching her, the Captain asked if I wished to return to my vessel for anything. He allowed me to go, but before I had reached her she had been set on fire in all of the hatches and the cabin. All my stores, chronometer and nautical instruments had been previously taken by the officer in charge.

I found on board the steamer the crews of the New-York pilot-boat *James Funk*, schooner *Sarah Boice* and brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Machias. About 1 P. M. captured the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, and the schooner *Atlantic*, all of which, except the pilot-boat, were burnt. At 5 P. M. captured schooner *Carroll*, which was bonded for $10,000, and the prisoners, some forty in number, placed on board with orders to the Captain to proceed to New-York direct.

On Friday morning off Fire Island, the wind moderate and being short of provisions and so many persons on board, took my boat with sixteen persons in it, left the steamer with the intention of going ashore at Fire Island. Off the island fell in with the pleasure boat *Lilly*. The party took us on board and kindly paid us every attention, taking our boat with baggage in tow and landing us at Surf Hotel. From thence by steamer and rail we came to New-York and Boston.

The *Tallahassee* is a long, low, English-built steamer, of iron, and apparently very fast. She has double-engines and propellers, two smoke-stacks, schooner-rigged, and about 800 tons burden. Her armament consists of two 32-pound rifled guns on swivels, and one 12-pounder on the forecastle. Manned by about 100 men, mostly soldiers. The Captain says he ran the blockade out of Wilmington about a week ago.

While aboard the prisoners were well treated and shown every attention, and on board the *Lillie* and at the Surf Hotel, the people treated us with great kindness and sympathy, for which I would like to express the gratitude of myself and comrades.

THOS. C. SPARROW,
Master of the bark *Bay State*.

Letter from Capt. Fengar, of the Miami.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER, "MIAMI,"
NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of Customs, &c.:

SIR: I heard of the *Tallahassee* being on the coast, and on the night of the 13th, went in pursuit. I steered to the southward of "Noman's Land," and fell in with the United States gunboat *Marblehead*, cruising for her. We thinking she had not got so far eastward, started in a southwesterly direction, if possible, to intercept her. I spoke the Russian bark *Atlantic*, yesterday at noon, from Bremen to New-York with 300 passengers. She had been boarded the day previous by the *Tallahassee*, and compelled to take on board Capt. WATTS and lady, and the passengers and crew of the American ship *Glenavon*, which she had destroyed. At 9.30 A. M. of the 13th, 60 miles southeast of Nantucket Light, I took them on board and arrived at midnight last night. Capt. WATTS reports the *Tallahassee* to have burned fifteen vessels since she came on the coast, among them the New-York pilot-boats *Wm. Bell* and *James Funk*. Capt. WATTS says the *Tallahassee* is near a thousand tons, and carries two pivot guns, one forward and the other aft, also a light forecastle gun. He says she is fast, and has a crew of one hundred and forty men, a ragged undisciplined set of out-throats. She is protected around her machinery by cotton bales. Has but one mast standing. The other has been carried away by colliding with a ship which she destroyed. She has two white smoke stacks, one abaft the other, and is built of iron. She is now somewhere in the vicinity of George's Banks, undoubtedly—as her course would indicate beyond a doubt, that her object was to follow the track of European vessels, and steam sufficiently fast to evade our cruisers. He appeared in great haste, and bundled persons and baggage on board his ship in the greatest confusion.

I spoke the steam gunboat *Grand Gulf* yesterday afternoon, having in tow the brig *Billow*, of Salem, which the rebels had failed to destroy, but had cut away her masts and taken everything out of the cabin. I gave Capt. RANSOM the particulars of the whereabouts of the rebel, and he immediately started in pursuit. I shall coal ship and continue my cruise unless differently ordered. O for a well-armed steamer of 800 or 1,000 tons now under my feet. I think I could catch her. I will do the best I can with the little *Miami*, however, if I have an opportunity. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. FENGAR, Captain.

Movements of Vallandigham.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM passed through here, at 4 P. M., to-day, en route to Syracuse, to address the Peace Democracy that is to assemble in Mass State Convention at that place on Thursday, the 10th inst.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived to-day, and will be present and speak at the Mass Peace Convention on Thursday.

The Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

A great crowd was present to witness the boat race to-day between the New-York and Pittsburgh boats, but the judges decided that the river was too rough, and the race was postponed till to-morrow, at 9 A. M.

The Pittsburgh and Poughkeepsie boats will run on Thursday.

GILBERT WARD has challenged HAMILL to a five mile race.

Riot in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

A fight occurred at Mokena last evening, between a party of excursionists and the proprietors of a drinking saloon near the depot, in which pistols were freely used. Three men were mortally wounded, and a number of others injured.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE is in town on leave of absence. He has not been relieved of his command.

The Court of Inquiry, without coming to any decision, adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members.

Ex-Mayor Park Released.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that Ex-Mayor PARK has been released from prison, he having written a letter which was satisfactory to the military authorities.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

DETAILS OF NEWS TO AUGUST 7.

Our Cruisers in Foreign Ports.

Capt. Winslow's Opinion of the Pirate Semmes.

PASSPORTS TO AMERICA.

The Dano-German Question--Cession of the Duchies and a Portion of Jutland.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

THE ALLEGED BASIS OF PEACE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at 11 A. M. of the 6th, and from Queenstown, the 7th inst., arrived at this port, en route to Boston, this evening. She has 80 passengers for this port and 68 for Boston.

The *Asia* brings the following summary of news:

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Cape Clear early on the morning of the 6th.

The United States steamers *Wachusetts* and *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro July 9.

THE NIAGARA.

The steamer *Niagara*, after taking in coals and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th. Her destination was unknown.

ABOUT THE GEORGIA.

Rumors were current on the 5th that the late rebel cruiser *Georgia* had been seized by order of the Government as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was only detained by her owner. It is alleged that the *Georgia* is now the *bona fide* property of Mr. BATES, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon, under a charter to the Portugese Government to carry troops to the West coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and the Azores. It was alleged that the *Niagara* waited outside the Mersey for the *Georgia* but it was contradicted.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

The *Times'* City Article, says advices from Frankfort mention that under the pressure of some sales on American account, the prices of United States Bonds gave way for some days, until quotations were only two per cent. above New-York; but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments, that as soon as the pressure of these exceptional operations was removed, a recovery took place of more than three per cent. The reason for this renewed *furore* consists in the word "peace" having been mentioned in the last telegrams. It is added that the estimate of thirty millions sterling as the total of these securities absorbed in Germany and Holland, is certainly below the actual amount.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is confirmed via Copenhagen, that Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted; also that the occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

The President of the Danish Council had communicated the matter to the Rigsraad at the private sitting, and on the following day a motion was offered, and supported by a considerable number of the members, declaring that the silence with which the announcement was received must not be construed into an approval of the conduct of the Government.

Furloughs have been granted to all the Danish recruits undergoing preliminary drill. Troops were returning to Copenhagen from Funen.

The German papers assert that the Duchies have been surrendered in their entirety without reservation, and that Austria and Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them.

The Austrian Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving an analysis of the preliminary peace, and stating all questions relative to future disposal.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of a little over half a million francs in specie.

The King of Belgium had arrived in Paris from Vichy.

Bourse declining; Rentes 66f. 30c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER ASIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The advance of the Bank minimum to 8 ℔ cent. was caused mainly by the fact that the Bank returns showed that the reserve of notes had fallen to a point below any yet touched since the panic of 1857. A further advance to 9 ℔ cent. was considered not improbable. Funds were very heavy and Consols fell ⅛ ℔ cent. on the 5th. The demand for money showed an increase, but no pressure.

COTTON—[The Weekly Cotton Market received by the *North American*.]

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester Market is irregular and prices nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Are heavy and still declining. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report Flour dull and 6d. lower; Wheat heavy and 2d.@3d. lower; Winter Red 8s.@8s. 9d.; Corn quiet and 3d.@6d. lower; White 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Tend downward; BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BAUCH & Co. report: Beef dull and unchanged; Pork inactive and 2s. 6d. lower; Bacon tends downward; Lard quiet and 6d. lower; Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes steady. Sugar inactive, and 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee steady. Rice dull and tending downward. Linseed Oil dull at 40s. Sperm Oil quiet and unchanged. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 69s. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co. report Petroleum very dull at £16 10s. for Crude, and 2s.@2s.2d. for Refined.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Barings' Circular reports Wheat dull and 1s.@2s. lower for English. Sugar heavy, and 6d. lower. Coffee inactive, and 6d.@1s lower. Tea steady. Iron steady. Linseed Cakes buoyant, at £9 15s.@£10 0s. Spirits Turpentine still declining. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow quiet and steady. American securities inactive. Illinois Central shares 42 discount. U. S. 5-20s in good demand at 42@43. Consols closed Friday at 89¾@89¾ for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS inactive.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 89c. for money. Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; Erie 40¾@41¾.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales; market very dull, and quotations barely maintained; stock, 50,000 bales.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Bourse is unaltered. Rentes closed 66f. 33c.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The political news is unimportant.

The Persian Gulf cable is broken.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peace Between Denmark and Germany—A Letter from the Emperor—A Bid for Popularity—The French Army in Mexico—Our Cruisers—Capt. Winslow vs. Semmes.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The news of a conclusion of peace between Denmark and Germany is so quietly received at Paris as to suggest the idea that perhaps a different result was desired. The Bourse did not move a centime, and the journals record the fact without comment.

The next excitement for the distraction of the rest of Europe will be the quarrel between the people of Schleswig-Holstein and Prussia in regard to the person who is to reign over the newly acquired territory. We shall then be offered the spectacle of Germans fighting Germans, and of a delivered people fighting against the oppression of their deliverers; and as German arterior quarrels are always long and noisy, this one will serve probably as the much-needed distraction of the journals for the rest of the year.

The Emperor, this morning, publishes a letter in very big type, in the *Moniteur*, addressed to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Household and of Fine Arts, which is about the cheapest and most transparent bid for popularity he has yet offered to the public. In this letter his Majesty says that the construction of the new grand opera and the reconstruction of the hospital Hotel Dieu, were determined on at the same time, but that, while the Opera House has made rapid progress, and is consuming also a larger sum of money than was anticipated, the foundation of the new hospital has not even yet been laid. He thinks, therefore, that for the looks of the thing—his Majesty does not seem to see that there is any higher moral than that involved in the question—the work on the hospital ought to be commenced, and also that, if possible, it ought to be finished at the same time as the opera—all for appearance's sake. So that this much needed work, (for the Hotel Dieu is the oldest, most central and best known hospital in Paris,) is going to be commenced and rapidly finished only because it does not look well to see a costly place of pleasure receive more attention than a hospital for the relief of the suffering poor. This brilliant idea, his Majesty says in his letter, came to him while enjoying the privacy of his present residence at Vichy, and the public will no doubt think with one accord that if the waters of Vichy have no better effect than that upon his Majesty, he had better change his watering-place next season.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says officially that "a notable part of the French army in Mexico" is to be brought home this year, and in the enumeration of the regiments, battalions and companies which are to return in 1864, gives the impression that this "notable part" will consist of about 10,000 men. As for the rest of the army, circumstances will decide the epoch of their return.

The French Government, with its fondness for detail, after appointing a committee to report on the big guns of the *Kearsarge* and *Sacramento*, has now appointed another committee to report on the carriages on which the big guns are worked. Baron DIDELOT, Vice-Admiral, is President of this committee, as also of the first.

The *Niagara*, while lying in the Belgian port of Antwerp, seems to have been daily crowded with visitors, very much as was the case with the *Great Eastern* when she first arrived at New-York. They have even organized excursion trains from various points for this especial object, and many of the visitors have given descriptions of their voyage and of the vessel in the journals. Every one seems to be filled with wonder and admiration at everything they saw, and this makes our American people hope that the original intention of sending out the *Dictator* will not be abandoned.

The *Iroquois*, as you will see, has also arrived at Brest, and more vessels of the same class are reported to be coming out. It is certainly better to stop privateers before they get out than to try to stop them after they get out; prevention is better than cure; but there is likely to be nothing for these vessels to do. The *Florida* will not now venture into the English Channel, and the Confederate agents are not likely to obtain any other vessels from the English or French shipbuilders. The *Asacca* is finished at Bordeaux, and, according to the assertions of the Confederates, is waiting till one of the rams is finished, in order that the two may go out together. It may be that they will go out together, but not as Confederate property.

A good deal has been said in the American papers about the relation which Capt. SEMMES now stands in regard to Capt WINSLOW, but nowhere have I seen the case as well stated as was done by Capt. WINSLOW himself, here at Paris, after the combat. "When a man surrenders," says the Captain, "*he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy*, for, if such were not the case, *no surrender would ever be accepted*; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man was to come and deliver up his person, his enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Capt. SEMMES surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him; and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the cessation in the firing to escape, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion SEMMES also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do

not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. SEMMES so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea."

The *Constitutionel* publishes, with a certain flourish of trumpets, the eulogy on MAXIMILIAN I., of Mexico, which appeared lately in your columns, over the signature of Mr. WM. A. BUTLER.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE NIAGARA FALLS FIASCO.

A POLITICAL DIVISION.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 3.

Who hoodwinked Mr. GREELEY? This curious point is perhaps elucidated by Mr. GREELEY's letter of the 15th, which incidentally mentions Mr. W. C. JEWETT as the gentleman who acted as messenger between the Southern negotiators on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. GREELEY on the New-York side. Our readers will have no difficulty in recognizing in Mr. JEWETT, of Colorado Territory, the self-appointed diplomatist who issued an address to the "Crowned Heads of Europe" from Morley's Hotel, some time last year, beseeching them to mediate between the North and the South. Mr. JEWETT subsequently tried his hand with Mr. BAIGHT, and later still, with the Emperor NAPOLEON. Failing in his efforts on this side the Atlantic, he returned to New-York, where he worked with some success on the impressible and enthusiastic mind of Mr. GREELEY. We find him now at Niagara Falls, playing the part of a go-between. We may depend upon it that Mr. SANDERS did not intrust to the post his first letter to Mr. GREELEY. It was doubtless sent to New-York by the hands of chimerical JEWETT, who added to it whatever he listed out of his own mad-cap brain. It was he who gulled Mr. GREELEY, as he had done once or twice before; and we shall probably not be far wrong if we add that it was Mr. GREELEY who gulled the President. Here was a blunder of very considerable dimensions, but it was no sooner perpetrated than it was found out. * * * *

We presume it is altogether unnecessary to offer any explanations as to the real character of this singular episode in the history of the war. It would have had no importance at all but for Mr. JEWETT'S success with Mr. GREELEY, and Mr. GREELEY'S success with the President, in inducing a belief which there was not a tittle of fact to justify. The gentlemen who have thought proper to assemble on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, and try their skill in conjuring such spirits as Mr. GREELEY from the vasty deep of New-York politics, have no influence and no status beyond that which any "prominent citizen" may claim. Mr. CORNELL JEWETT, their confidential diplomatist, to avoid an offensive epithet, is not a Solomon. He never wrote an intelligible sentence in the whole course of his life, and is utterly unable to put two thoughts together except by some blundering link which is fatal to the meaning of both. On the score of motive we decline to answer for Mr. JEWETT. He is too great a simpleton to be a cunning intriguer, and may be dimissed as a well-meaning innocent. But no such difficulty is encountered in assessing the intentions of his employers. Their business at Niagara Falls is not to bring about peace by negotiation, but to assist their friends the peace Democrats in constituting such a "platform" for the Chicago Convention as would be likely to carry a majority of votes in the forthcoming Presidential election. They want to get a "peace" plank inserted in the "platform," and this would be an easier task if the nation could be prevailed upon to believe that the people of the South are anxious to come to terms. To accomplish this feat, it was necessary for them to avoid explicit explanations, such as the President's rejoinder compelled them to give. Thus, from first to last, there was no honest desire to effect an adjustment of this sanguinary quarrel, at least, not by the means which were avowed. *The sole end aimed at was a political diversion adverse to the President's electioneering prospects.* We wish it had been otherwise. We must always protest with Mr. CODDEN against the assumption that the questions which have led to this great conflict are such as can only be settled by an appeal to arms; and if the wise heads on both sides were to resolve forthwith to substitute the weapons of reason for those of brute force, we could not but hail with thankfulness a decision so accordant with our principles. Whether or no events are silently leading the people of both sections to this conclusion it is hard to say, but assuredly the present attitude of both Governments is hostile to any sanguine anticipations of peace. *When negotiations are set on foot we shall not find them intrusted to such men as Mr. G. Sanders and Mr. Cornell Colorado Jewett.*

MR. LINCOLN'S COURSE APPROVED.

From the London Star, Aug. 3.

There can be no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN, in refusing to listen to any overtures of a pacific nature which do not contemplate for their very starting point the complete extinction of Slavery on the North American Continent, *has acted the part of a wise and far-seeing statesman, and given to those who confide in his sincerity as an Emancipationist another pledge of his honesty and good faith.* The fear of many has been that in a fatal moment the President would value the Union above liberty, and that the negro, bound hand and foot, would be handed over to his taskmaster as the price of a worthless allegiance and an unenduring peace. *But Mr. Lincoln has exhibited a decision of character and a loyalty to his declared purpose which should satisfy both friends and foes that so long as he remains at the helm there is no danger of compromise on this vital question.*

We are inclined to think that the gentlemen who assembled at Niagara never really expected that any reasonable scheme of pacification would grow out of their correspondence with Mr. LINCOLN. They have probably desired to give strength to the Democratic party, in view of the Presidential election. They may have hoped to place the President in a false position—at all events, to commit him, by word or deed, to an unpopular line of action. The presence of Mr. SANDERS, of New-York, who was formerly one of the lights of Tammany Hall, gives color to the theory that the Niagara conference was a Democratic manœuvre. The Copperheads want a platform; and if the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES may be credited, Mr. SANDERS and his Southern colleagues have endeavored to give them one. It may be simply a coincidence that these negotiations have taken place on the eve of the Chicago Convention, just as it may be a mere accident, which at this particular juncture has brought Ex-President BUCHANAN and Mr. MASON, the Confederate Envoy, under the roof of the same hotel at Leamington. If, however, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his party think that Mr. LINCOLN'S refusal to receive back the South, with so much of Slavery as may have survived the war, will give them a good cry to go to the country with, we think they will speedily discover their mistake. The doom of the slave system is sealed; and while the malignity of the faction in the loyal States which desires its resuscitation is undiminished, their influence is steadily on the decline, and they can no more put time back three years than they can a hundred.

THE NOTH WEARY OF THE WAR.

From the London Times.

The value of the Federal successes in Georgia is greatly diminished, and the importance of Gen. LEE'S successes greatly increased, by the now evident weariness of the war which is creeping over the North. It appears that a person of no less position than Mr. HORACE GREELEY has been carrying on a sort of private negotiation with some important members of the Confederacy, who have been staying for that purpose on the British side of Niagara Falls. Mr. LINCOLN'S obstinacy in laying down absolutely impossible terms as a basis for any agreement naturally broke off the negotiations at once; *but that Mr. Greeley should be engaged in such communications is a fact in itself highly significant.* A similar indication, if it be nothing more, of the set of public feeling, is offered by the reported discovery of a widespread conspiracy in the Mississippi Valley for establishing a new Confederacy in the Northwest. It was but lately that we drew attention to a letter from a gentleman of considerable influence in Ohio which threatened this very movement. The attempt may end in nothing for the present, but the feeling it displays must be growing into considerable importance. While this spirit is spreading the President has issued a call for half a million more troops by the 5th of September, and threatens to fill up by conscription all quotas that are incomplete by that date. Such a confession of the vastness of the task still remaining to be accomplished, and such an ill-timed threat of an obnoxious expedient will not tend to remove the Federal despondency. We find, accordingly, that in New-York the proclamation is received in the most business-like way, and, instead of readily responding as of old, the State evidently makes up its mind to strike as hard a bargain with the President as it possibly can. The best comment on the position of affairs is again afforded by the price of gold, which, even in the presence of reiterated reports of the fall of Atlanta, remained at 254.

A FRENCH OPINION.

The evening *Moniteur*, of Aug. 2, notices the peace rumors from America, and thus comments upon them:

"The fact is, that the late events must have enlightened the President as to the real feeling of the people in the North, and shown him that they are getting weary of this terrible war. The sluggishness with which the militia responded to the calls made upon it during the Confederate invasion of Maryland—the obstacles Mr. FESSENDEN has had to contend with in the negotiation of his loan, which it is now said he is attempting to realise by public subscription—the inaction of GRANT before Petersburgh—the dissentions in the Cabinet, which seems likely to involve the retirement of Mr. STANTON—all this is calculated to inspire Mr. LINCOLN with serious reflections, and may possibly have suggested to him that the Union would rather prefer to reelect a pacific than a warlike President."

THE DIFFICULTY AT ALEXANDRIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, July 23.

A quarrel has ensued between His Highness's Government and the Consulate of the United States. It appears that an American subject, a Mr. KINDINECO, in erecting a steam engine (which, according to a Government regulation, he has no right to do without the permission of the authorities,) has partly destroyed an aqueduct by which a portion of the town is supplied with water. The Consul of the United States, on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently allowed them to be proceeded with. The consequence of this was, that the Government sent a party of Cawasses to the spot, who forcibly ejected the workmen. The United States Consul hereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult thus offered to the banner of the Stars and Stripes. He refused to accede to a proposal on the part of the Egyptian Government, that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction were given by the Egyptian Government within twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after that time had elapsed, the colors of the United States were hauled down, and a dispatch, which arrived almost immediately afterward, from Cherif Pasha, was returned unopened. The United States Consul is said to have telegraphed to Constantinople, and there the matter now rests.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 2.

Yesterday the first trial-trip of the fine paddle-steamer *Bat* took place along the Welsh coast, and was of a highly satisfactory character. The *Bat* was built by Messrs. JONES, QUIGGIN & Co., also builders of the *Badger*, *Lynx*, *Fox*, &c., all of which have proved great successes, having each of them successfully run the blockade several times between Wilmington, Bermuda, Nassau, &c. Her dimensions are 400 tons register and 700 tons burden; she is 230 feet long and 26 feet in breadth of beam. She has exceedingly fine lines, and at the time of the departure on her trial-trip only drew four feet of water. Her engines were fitted up in the Great Float by Messrs. WATTS & Co., of London. Yesterday, at 12:20 P. M., a number of friends having gone on board, the *Bat*, in charge of Mr. PARRY, pilot, proceeded at full speed along the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and steamed to Llandudno, where she arrived at 2:30 P. M., the passage being little over two hours. Her head was then "put about," and the *Bat* returned to the landing-stage at 5:15 P. M. The average speed attained was 14 knots, which was considered highly satisfactory; but it is stated that a much higher rate of speed could have been gained had the *Bat* been about a foot deeper in the water, so that her floats would have a better "bite." The day was very fine, and the company appeared to heartily enjoy the pleasant trip. A cold collation was served on board by Mr. LYNN, of the Waterloo Hotel. The *Owl*, launched at the same time as the *Bat*, is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for sea.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

From the Government emigration returns for Liverpool for the month of July it appears that during that month 28 vessels sailed under the provisions of the act, carrying 9,111 steerage, and 371 cabin passengers; total, 9,482, or 1,482 less than in the corresponding period of 1863. Of the 28 vessels, 21 sailed for the United States, carrying 267 cabin and 7,512 steerage passengers. Of the latter 4,527 were Irish, 1,971 English, 675 foreigners, and 239 Scotch. For Canada there were four ships, with 421 steerage and 95 cabin passengers; for Victoria, two ships, with 735 steerage and 3 cabin passengers; and for Queensland, one vessel, with 443 steerage and one cabin passenger. Of ships sailing independently of the Act there were 20, of which 8 sailed for the United States with 500 passengers, two for Canada with 55 passengers, four to the West Indies with 29 passengers, two to South America with 34 passengers, to Africa one vessel with 25 passengers, and to New-Brunswick one ship with 5 passengers. Total passengers sailing in short ships, 714.

THE NEW ALABAMA.

From the Age we Live In.

The greatest mystery prevails about the new *Alabama's* whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an iron-clad and a ram, and armed with pivot guns that can fling hollow projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *fête* day of NAPOLEON, the 15th of August. It is just probable that this is one of the iron vessels said to have been bought by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Times, (City Article,) July 1.

Discount requirements are active, and an impression in some quarters that peace in America might be followed by a further great increase in the demand for money seemed to contribute to the flatness of prices on 'change, although, as America is bare of nearly all kinds of produce, it is difficult to see, after allowing for any stores of cotton that may be available, how she could draw capital on balance from Europe. Moreover, the reduction that would ensue in the price of cotton would at once check the transmission of specie to the East. At the same time it is to be remarked that the belief in any possibility of an early and permanent peace being negotiated is entertained by very few. A period of suspence between this date and the Presidential election at the end of the year is the utmost that is hoped for.

ATLANTA.

The reported capture of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN was received with much satisfaction by the friends of the North in England, and caused a depression of 2¼ per cent. on the rebel loan.

The *Daily News* editorially expatiates on the great importance of the fall of this place.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The Birmingham *Journal* says: "Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, the Ex-President of the United States, and Mr. MASON, the Confederate Agent, are at present staying at the Regent Hotel, Leamington, England."

PASSPORTS TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Daily Courier:

SIR: Will you oblige me by publishing, for the information of persons embarking at Liverpool for the United States, the following extract from a circular this day received by me, from the Department of State of the United States?

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WILDING, Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, TOWER BUILDINGS, SOUTH, WATER-ST., LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2, 1864.

Consuls are required to apprise all persons hereafter embarking at their respective ports, excepting emigrants who propose to take up their abode in the country, that they must provide themselves with passports, if foreigners, from the proper foreign authority; or, if citizens of the United States, from a minister; or, if there is no minister of the United States in the country, from a consul of the United States abroad, or from this department, to be endorsed by the United States minister, or by the consul at the port of embarkation. Persons arriving at a port of the United States without such passport and endorsement will be liable to be subjected to examination concerning their characters and their purposes in coming to the United States. This regulation will go into effect in regard to persons arriving from a foreign port after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known at such port.

FEDERAL CRIMPS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It is a notorious fact that scarcely an emigrant vessel leaves the Mersey bound for New-York which has not on board recruiting agents for the Federal army—whether accredited or not by the Federal Government it is not for me to say—and that almost as soon as the vessels leave their moorings these agents commence their work, but as to how that work is carried on few, I think, in England have any ides. Now, the following copy of a letter, received some few days since by the wife of a man who left Liverpool in a sailing vessel in March last, will give some insight into their wily mode of proceeding, and I trust will be a warning to others who propose "trying their luck" in America that they may not be caught in the same trap. The letter is as follows:

FORT O——, July 6, 1864.

DEAR WIFE: I write to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present, thank God for it; but I am sorry to inform you that I am a prisoner, and that is the reason that I have not written before this. I hope you will forgive me, for I have nothing but bad news to tell you. I left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and was 34 days on the water. I was nearly starved to death, for I could not eat the ship's rations, and there was a man on board who I believed pitied me and was very kind, and when I was sick gave me brandy. I believed him to be a good man, and when I landed at New-York he told me to come and live with him a few days; I was glad to accept his offer, for I had no money and was sick at the time; but, alas! the friend I found was an enemy, for, telling me that a little whisky would do me good, he got me (as I did not know what I was doing) enlisted in the Northern army; then I went nearly mad, and to make matters worse the bounty money was stolen from me; but I determined not to be a soldier, so I deserted and was captured, and tried by court-martial and sent to prison. * * * Tell H—— P—— not to leave old England; it is the best place, after all. * * * If you write, direct to me here as John B——, (an assumed name,) for that is the name in which they have enlisted me. Your loving husband,

JOHN C—— *alias* B——.

Now, Sir, the writer of this letter was a steady, sober man, and one who went out with his eyes open to the traps set to catch the unwary, and on the lookout lest he should be enlisted; yet he was caught. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

LANCASHIRE, July 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORDS PALMERSTON AND RUSSELL.

THEIR VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord PALMERSTON, Lord RUSSELL, and other members of the Government, were the guests of the Fishmongers' Company on Monday night, August 1. Lord PALMERSTON, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said: "In guiding this country through difficulties of the greatest magnitude, we have been influenced by the combined consideration, on the one hand, to maintain the honor and the dignity, and to defend the interests of the country; and, on the other hand, not precipitately, or without due and great and overpowering cause, to involve this country in the calamities of war. [Cheers.] We trust we have succeeded in maintaining the position of England among the nations of the world, while at the same time we have secured to the people of this country the blessings and the advantages of peace." Lord RUSSELL, in returning thanks for the House of Lords, dealt with a different subject. "You have recalled," he said, "a time now long passed, when questions of civil and religious liberty were discussed throughout the country; and you have, Sir, very fairly made some just reflections upon the character and general conduct of the House of Lords. It is quite true that the House of Lords have sometimes thought that the opinion of the people was an opinion hastily taken up, and that it was not founded upon that due consideration of the various parts of the Constitution which it was desirable to preserve, and that further time ought to be given for the consideration of those opinions; but I think you have always seen that when the House of Lords considered that the public, upon due reflection and further consideration, thought any particular measure was useful to the country, and that it would not weaken the British Constitution, the House of Lords has never interposed its own special opinion as a veto to that well-considered opinion of the people. [Cheers.] That was the case in respect to the Reform Bill." His Lordship then referred to the Reform Bill, and proceeded: "May I be permitted to hope that 33 years hence, when the discussions which have been so well and so ably conducted during the present year shall have passed partly into oblivion, that then those who live at that time will acknowledge that the Ministers of 1864 had not ill-consulted the honor of their country, did not ill-consider the interest of the country in the course which they pursued during the year, entangled as their path was with difficulty, and objected to as their course was at that time by some persons—I trust that at that time the course which the Government have pursued will be confirmed and sanctioned by calm and deliberate opinion, and that they will receive credit for being guided by honest intentions and patriotic wishes to serve the country in the course which they had determined to pursue. Nations on the Continent which have forgotten or overlooked the duties of improvement and reform have encountered the evil of violent tumult and revolution. They have gone on tumultuously and rapidly in the way of change. I trust that in this country there will always be found a desire carefully to study its institutions, and a resolution to destroy abuses where they exist and to reform those institutions where they can be usefully reformed. I trust that the people and Government will always continue that determination with a fixed resolve to respect the great framework of our Constitution; because I am persuaded that, imperfect as all human institutions are, still, never did man frame a constitution which more happily combined respect for religion, regard for liberty, respect and loyalty for the throne, together with the preservation of the rights of every individual who lives under the sceptre of the throne. I am convinced that no people ever did combine these great and essential elements of prosperity and happiness so completely as the English people now do." [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble Earl stated that, in regard to foreign, as well as to the domestic affairs of the country, he trusted that the Admistration, of which he had the honor to form a part, would not be considered unworthy of the approbation of the country. [Cheers.]

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Sundry new peers are spoken of, including Sir C. WOOD, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, and Sir W BULKELEY. It is also said the Marquis of WESTMINSTER is to be made a Duke, and that Viscountess PALMERSTON is to be made a Peeress in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. WILLIAM COWPER.

There were rumors via Paris that Earl RUSSELL would soon be succeeded by Earl CLARENDON in the Foreign Department.

THE GALWAY LINE.

The Postmaster-General had at length finally canceled the postal contract with the Galway Atlantic Mail Company. An official liquidator had been appointed to wind up the affairs of the company, and all creditors are required to send in their claims for the purpose of adjustment and payment.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE MEASURES ADOPTED BY MAXIMILIAN.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A letter from the City of Mexico of the 1st July contains the following:

"The Emperor and Empress go out often, driving or on foot, but always without escort. This confidence of the sovereign in the population is producing the best effect. The *fêtes* in honor of the Imperial arrival lasted three days. The Emperor set to work for the organization of the empire immediately after his coming. All questions of urgency he is examining with ardor, and those are numerous. The Regency, as will be understood, had left everything in *statu quo*, in order to await the sovereign's arrival. The Emperor allows military law to continue until the reorganization of justice has been completed. He has appointed two commissions; one presided over by Gen. BAZAINE, and of which Gen. WOLL and other French and Mexican officers form part, is charged with examining all military questions, cresting (for the word may be used) a national army, verifying the titles of the Generals, Colonels and officers of all grades named by preceding Governments, and who are more numerous than the ranks of the army require and the present resources of the budget warrant. The second commission, presided over by the Minister of State, VALASQUEZ DE LEON, with the able and intelligent co-operation of M. CORTON, a member of the Legislative body of France, who is now on a mission, is intrusted with the financial part. The desire of the Emperor is to reserve the funds arising from the loan in order to apply them to the great works of public utility, and to meet the State budget by means of taxes. A third commission will be subsequently appointed, charged with all that relates to public worship, the relations between the clergy and the State, public instructions, arts, and sciences, and the University. Some considerable modifications have already taken place in the State bodies. With the exception of M. ARROYO, all the under-secretaries retain their offices. The Emperor desires, before naming a cabinet, to know well the men he shall call around him. I was forgetting to mention that the Emperor gave audience during the first few days which followed his arrival to deputations from the different provinces of the Empire, who had come to the capital to congratulate him. On the 3d July will take place the first public audience. The Emperor will then receive, without distinction of rank or quality, all persons who shall have inscribed their names two days beforehand. The Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence at the Palace of Chapultepec, a Summer habitation, at five miles' distance from the Capital. His Majesty arrives at Mexico every morning at about eight o'clock, and after passing the day occupied in public business, returns to Chapultepec at six in the evening. That residence was erected by the Viceroy GALVES, and stands in the midst of a park of cypress-trees, which date from the time of Montezuma. The trunks of many of these trees are more than twenty feet in diameter. The hospitals of Vera Cruz contain but few patients; the average number in the naval hospital is but 28, and that of Soledad nine only."

THE "REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE."

From the London Times. (City Article.) Aug. 2.

The answer of the Government yesterday in the House of Commons on the question of the recognition of the Mexican Empire has been regarded in the city with satisfaction, and the attempt to represent the new order of affairs as being in opposition to the wishes of the people is held by all merchants and capitalists acquainted with the country to be alike impolitic and erroneous. The argument that because "beyond the reach of the French armies no one has expressed the slightest inclination for the introduction of the monarchical system into that part of the world" its introduction is therefore distasteful to the country is groundless. Considering that if any individual were known to have uttered a whisper in favor of the intervention, he would, if he wore out of the range of protection from the imperial troops, be shot by the first Chief that might temporarily ravage the neighborhood, such an act of useless folly could hardly be expected in any quarter. Indeed, the fact that the Mexican population dare not express a word or hope for deliverance from the anarchy that has for a quarter of a century subjugated their spirit and desolated their homes, constitutes one of the strongest testimonies of the necessity of its being effected by external means. During the long Dictatorship and reign of terror of ROSAS in Buenos Ayres, something of the same kind was witnessed. No one could have been found to utter the least expression of dissatisfaction; yet, the moment he was overthrown, the whole country started into renewed life and commenced a career of solid and constitutional progress which is now among the most remarkable features of the time. As to any inherent distastes of the Mexicans for monarchical Government, the idea is merely an assumption. The country wants a good and strong rule, and it matters little under what designation it is carried out, and as the Brazilian Empire exists on the same continent, and is one of the most respectable of modern Governments, there is no reason why an analogous system should not answer with the Mexicans. Considering the great interests that are involved to British commerce in the rehabilitation of that country, and the fact also that our people hold about £14,000,000 of its bonds, it seems an especial duty for the English Government to hold out every encouragement that can facilitate the task. The brigands who for a succession of years have one after the other styled themselves Presidents of the Republic, and practiced murder and robbery upon peaceful foreigners, were nothing but outlaws, whom France or any nation that would undertake the costly and disagreeable task was entitled to extirpate. To perform this duty and then to set up a successor of the same stamp would have been worse than ridiculous. In selecting a ruler such as the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the most moderate and least objectionable course was adopted, and it would be a singular, although, perhaps, not undesirable anomaly, if the Washington Government were, as appears likely to be the case, to recognize the new order of affairs before ourselves. Already the revival of confidence, industry and trade in the capital and at the principal ports has been such as to outstrip the best anticipations, and had it not been for the early mistake committed by France in pandering to the ecclesiastical party, and decorating MIRAMON, who stands charged as a common burglar, with the Legion of Honor, there would be little to detract from the acknowledgment that in undertaking and carrying through the intervention she has performed a service to the whole civilized world.

A LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Empress of Mexico, happening to be at Puebla on her birthday, addressed the following letter to the Prefect of that town:

SIR: I am happy to find myself at Puebla on the first birthday which I pass far from my old country. Such a day is for all a day of reminiscence, and those recollections would be for me most painful if the affection, attentions and proofs of sympathy of which I am the object at Puebla, old not remind me that I am in my new country, in the midst of my own people. Surrounded by friends and accompanied by my beloved husband, I have no leisure for sadness, and I give thanks to God who has brought me thus far, by addressing to him fervent prayers for the happiness of a country which is to be henceforth my own. Long since united in sympathy with the Mexicans, I am so now with more powerful and sweeter bonds, those of gratitude. It is my desire, Sir, that the poor of this city should share the joy I feel in being amongst you. I therefore send you 7,000 piastres from my private purse. You will devote them to the repairs of the hospitals, the ruinous state of which saddened me yesterday. The poor who are now deprived of that asylum will thus be able to return to it. Assure, Monsieur le Préfet, my country women of Puebla that they possess my affection, and always will do so. CHARLOTTE.

THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

According to the conventions concluded between the French and Mexican Governments, a great part of the expeditionary corps is to quit Mexico in the course of the present year. The Emperor has ordered that the troops are to embark so as to march through the hot country at a favorable season, and without injury to their health. The first regiments that return to France from Mexico are the 1st and 20th battallions of Foot Chasseurs, the 2d regiment Zouaves, 99th regiment of Infantry, 1st battery of the 3d regiment of Artillery, 1st company of the 3d squadron of Artillery Train, 6th company of 2d regiment of Engineers, 1st company of the wagon train of the Imperial Guard. The soldiers whose period of service will expire on the 31st of December next are to be among the first to leave. They have hitherto been kept on active service in pursuance of the 30th article of the law of the 24th of March, 1832, on the recruiting of the army.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 30.

The preliminaries of peace, which were drawn up during the second sitting of the Conference, are in substance as follows: Denmark to cede *to Austria and Prussia* the Duchies of Lauenburg, Holstein and Schleswig, and the islands pertaining thereunto. As some districts in the Islands of Romöe, Sylte and Fohr, (in the North Sea,) belong to the Danish Province of Jutland, the great German Powers, as an equivalent for those districts, will agree to a rectification of the southern frontier of Jutland. In the preliminaries of peace nothing is said about Denmark's indemnifying Austria and Prussia for their expenses during the war, those Powers being of opinion that the inhabitants of the Duchies must be made to pay for their liberation from the Danish yoke. The only serious objection that has been raised by M. VON QUAADE to the proposed preliminaries of peace is to that part of them which relates to the cession of the Duchies. The Danish Plenipotentiary requires of the great Powers that they should make over the Duchies to their new sovereign—whoever he may be—within a certain given time; but neither Prussia nor Austria is willing to enter into binding engagements "on a subject which concerns Germany alone." M. VON BISMARK will probably leave for Gastein this evening, as he has empowered Baron VON WERTHER to act as his substitute in any future conference. It is a notorious fact that the Prussian Minister-President does not like to lose sight of his royal master, who is even weaker of purpose than King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. was, and he is now so exceedingly impatient to join him at Gasteln that it is believed he fears mischief is brewing there. Since he has been at the head of affairs, M. VON BISMARK has been so much in the company of his Sovereign that the latter has rarely, or never, had an opportunity of conversing with any members of the Liberal party in Prussia; but during the last few days he has been brought into immediate contact with M. VON AUERSWALD, who was a distinguished member of the late Cabinet. Since M. VON BISMARK has been here he has had two interviews with M. VON SCHMERLING, but no one knows what passed between them. On the 1st of February the Austrian Minister of State spoke in the Reichsrath in favor of the alliance with Prussia, but it is doubtful whether he gave expression to his own opinions or to those of his Sovereign. At the time it was suspected that M. VON SCHMERLING had been subjected to great pressure from high quarters, and I have since heard that he, toward the end of January, asked his Sovereign to allow him to retire from office. Hitherto the Austrian Reichsrath has had no will of its own, but the majority of its members have got tired of being political puppets, and it is therefore to be expected that during the next session the Ministers will be called to account for the multifarious sins of omission and commission. The Austrian and the Prussian Governments affect to be afraid of an outbreak on the part of the German Democracy, but there is reason to believe that a revolution from above, rather than from below, is to be feared.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

A Vienna telegram of the 31st July, says:

"The Conference sat five hours yesterday. Mr. VON QUADE has received the expected instructions from Copenhagen, and the preliminaries of peace will be signed and an armistice concluded within twenty-four hours. The truce was yesterday prolonged till 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d August."

Another dispatch says:

"At the sitting of the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of the great German Powers expressed their wish to maintain the *statu quo* on the basis of the *uti possedetis* during the armistice and to continue to raise taxes and make requisitions in Jutland."

The Chambers of Bavaria and Saxony had instructed their respective Governments to enter strong protests against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, and to demand the withdrawal of the Prussian troops. It is stated that Prussia has addressed notes to the Cabinets of Paris, London and St. Petersburgh, purporting to give reassuring explanations respecting the occupation of Rendsburg.

A Berlin dispatch of the 2d says:

"A telegram received here from Vienna yesterday, says an armistice has been concluded for three months, terminable at six weeks' notice from either party. The levy of contributions in Jutland is to be suspended. Goods that have been seized, but which are still unsold, shall be returned. The cession of the Duchies has not by any means been unreservedly decided upon in the preliminaries, but merely laid down in principle."

A Vienna telegram of the 2d of August says:

"The preliminary treaty of peace was signed to-day upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark. The protocol of an armistice intended to remain in force, until the conclusion of peace, was also signed. During the armistice Jutland will be occupied and the Government of the province administered by the allies.

The *Abendpost* (the evening edition of the *Weser Zeitung*) says:

"Lauenburg, Schleswig and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. At the same time a rectification of the Schleswig frontiers was determined upon in the interest of Germany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia that Germany owes a realization of her dearest wish, and to the same cause Europe owes it that general conflict has been averted. Complete success was obtained by the moderation displayed by the great German Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark of their more sincere and loyal alliance. The great German Powers did not wage war to realize imaginary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the enforcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark, both by land and sea. The results will be sanctioned forever by an honorable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to have any differences with the remainder of Germany, but they will respect the privileges and the well established rights of the German Federal Diet."

The Paris *Pays* publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria and Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, without regard to race, origin or nationality.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Robbery of Gold.

A CONFIDENCE MAN STEALS $5,000.

Notwithstanding the many robberies which have been committed during the past few months by confidence men, and the warnings which have been given in the newspapers, there seems to be some few men left, who, either from want of caution, or from excessive carelessness, still trust their property in the hands of boys not old enough to take proper care of it, and thus give these men a chance to operate still further. Yesterday, as is the imprudent custom of many of our down town merchants, a small boy was sent by his employer with a bag containing $5,000 in gold, intended for a broker in Wall-street. Arriving at the office of the broker the boy placed the gold on the counter, but was told by a person behind it that the principal was not in, and that he (the speaker,) had nothing to do with the office business. A man who was standing outside of the counter, and who probably heard this reply, approached the boy, saying, "All right, sonny, leave the bag; they all know me; I'll attend to it for you, and see it's all right." The unsuspecting boy, glad to be relieved of his charge, and also of the necessity of waiting, left the office, thinking of course that everything was all right, and that the stranger was a very gentlemanly man. A few moments after the stranger also left, and the bag of gold went with him. Neither man nor money have been heard of since.

This, it would seem, should be a warning to all persons not to send gold or valuables by small boys or other irresponsible parties, who can be easily duped or swindled. So many similar cases have occurred, however, and so many warnings have been given, that it seems scarcely probable this one should have much effect.

A Desperate Attempt to Commit Murder.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON A CONEY ISLAND BOAT—THE PILOT OF THE BOAT STABBED ELEVEN TIMES.

On Monday evening last, a very determined effort was made to take the lives of two men connected with the steamboat *Newsboy*, a craft which now plies regularly between this City and Coney Island. A man who signs himself JOHN HERBERT, but whose true name is believed to be AZERT, went to the boat on the evening above-named, as she was lying at her dock at the foot of Christopher-street, and, without any warning whatever, drew a long dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. GEORGE B. SEELEY, the pilot, through the left cheek, severing an artery and cutting a large gash, from which the blood flowed in streams. Not content with having inflicted this terrible wound, he continued his stabbing and cutting until he had inflicted upon Mr. SEELEY eleven distinct wounds, the most of which are on his head, face, arms and hands. Immediately afterward the offender made an attack upon Mr. HENRY P. SIGNER, who was on board the boat, and stabbed him in the back of his neck, inflicting a very dangerous wound. About this time, several persons on the boat and in the immediate vicinity, believing that it was the intention of HERBERT to murder both SEELEY and SIGNER, raised the cry of "murder," which speedily brought Roundsman LEWIS, of the Ninth Precinct, to the scene. HERBERT was arrested and locked up in the Station-house until yesterday morning, when he was taken before Justice LUDWIG at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is about 18 years of age and a native of Canada. It is reported that he has recently been employed as a deck-hand on the steamboat *Newsboy*, and that he was discharged for some cause a few days since.

Bids for County Stock.

Comptroller BRENNAN, yesterday, opened the following bids for $200.000 worth of new Court-House stock, to bear 6 per cent. interest, and become payable in 1867 and 1888:

Names.	Amount bid for.	Rate.
H. T Dortis	$ 5,000	$106.62
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	101.00
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	102.00
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	103.00
R. Hogsu	1,000	par.
Robinson, Cox & Co	5,000	101.00
Hiram Denio	3,000	par.
Cammann & Co	10,000	102.00
Cammann & Co	10,000	103.00
Joshua S. Bowne	2,000	par.
Edward T. Travis	4,000	100.25
James H. Cory	3,000	103.00
Hodges, Hersey & Co	5,000	103.50
A. Person & Harriman	5,000	104.50
A Person & Harriman	5,000	101.00
M. Scofield	200	101.00
M. Scofield	200	102.00
M. Scofield	200	103.00
M. Scofield	200	104.00
M. Scofield	200	105.00
C. L. Everett, trustee	6,000	101.05
David Johnston	2,500	102.70
Chas. Sugdam	2,000	Par.
Wm. Whitmore	10,000	100.25
Wm. Whitmore	10,000	100.00
J. T. Pearson	10,000	101.00
J. T. Pearson	5,000	102.01
J. T. Pearson	4,000	103.01
Frederick Harting	5,000	101.00
Margaret Smith, executrix	1,000	par.
R. L. Henderson	5,000	103.51
R. L. Henderson	4,000	104.01
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	5,000	105.01
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	3,000	101.05
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	2,000	104.50
McKim & Co	20,000	101.05
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	105.01
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	105.50

some men on the shore, and a skiff was immediately sent to rescue them. Miss GREEN and the two men, with great efforts, clung to the overturned boat until help came, but Miss HANNAH was carried away by the force of the current, and drowned. The body has not been recovered, although diligent efforts for it have been made. Deceased was 18 years of age, and resided with her mother in Canal-street. It has not been ascertained why, or in what manner, the boat was capsized.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, who was found in the waters of the bay, off Bedloe's Island. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had brown hair and whiskers. He was dressed in gray cloth pants, white muslin shirt, cotton socks and heavy balmoral shoes. The body had been in the water but a few days. In the pockets were a couple of brass keys attached to a chain, ivory sleeve buttons, with the letter "B" engraved on them. On the little finger of the right hand was a gold ring, on the outside of which were the letters "F. H. B.," and on the inside, "H. G. to A. R. G."

A GENEROUS DONATION.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, a society for the relief of children of deceased and disabled soldiers, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $20,000 through Mrs. JOHN B. SPRAGUE, from the estate of the late JOHN ROSE, by his brother, CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq. This generous donation will enable the society to liquidate the entire debt on their building and grounds at Flushing, L. I., known as the Patriot Orphan Home. The society have now over one hundred children under their care, and, being relieved from this heavy debt, will undertake the charge of a larger number, hoping to be sustained by a generous public.

ACCIDENT IN THE TREASURY BUILDINGS.—Yesterday Mr. COLLINGER, the engineer of the Treasury Buildings, corner of Wall and Pine streets, while preparing his lunch in the engine-room and heating his coffee over an alcohol lamp, carelessly raised the lid of the vessel, when the alcohol immediately ignited, and an explosion took place. The burning liquid ran over the unfortunate man and burned his legs and arms very severely. His cries for help brought speedy succor. The flames were extinguished, and medical relief at once sent for.

FATAL RESULT OF SLEEPING ON THE DOCK.—A laborer, named PATRICK O'HARE, aged fifty years, went to sleep on the dock at the foot of Catharine-street, East River, on Monday evening. Unfortunately he had one of his arms hanging over the side of the pier, when a steamboat was moored alongside, and his arm, up to the shoulder, was thereby crushed in a horrible manner. He survived the injuries only a few hours, and died in great agony. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, who was found in Robinson-street, near West-street, suffering from the effects of heat. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital where he died soon after. Deceased had dark hair and whiskers; was dressed in blue flannel coat and pants, and gray shirt.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—CHAS. STILLAVAN was crushed to death between two cars, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital and Coroner WILDEY was notified.

INCREASING THE BOUNTY.—A numerously signed petition of residents of Jersey City is in circulation, asking the Common Council to offer a city bounty of $300 in addition to the $400 already offered by the county.

A BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—LAWRENCE DUMPHEY, a lad aged eleven years, residing with his parents at No. 81 Lewis-street, was drowned yesterday while bathing at the foot of Broome-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16, 1864.

$76,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108	100	Quick. M. Co.....	82⅛
12,000	do.....	108⅛	300	do.....	82⅜
40,000	do.....	108⅜	100	do.....	82⅛
176,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C.	110	100	do.....	83
150,000	do.....	109⅛	600	do.....	83
166,000	do.....	109⅞	1230	Mar. Min. Co.....	42⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.	108⅜	300	Bucks Co. Lead...	⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s...	103⅜	100	Atlantic M. S. Co...	189
100,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. O.	94⅞	400	do.....	186
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan...	117	700	do.....	187
1,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	56⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	131⅛
6,000	do.....	56⅜	200	Erie Railway.....	113
2,000	Va. State 6s.....	54	100	do.....	113⅛
5,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	400	Hud. Riv. R.....	133
4,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	Reading R.....	137⅜
1,000	M. 6s ins. to H. & St. J. R.....	86	400	do.....	137⅛
5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	81⅜	200	do.....	137⅜
10,000	do.....	81⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	92⅜
50,000	do.....	82	400	do.....	92⅜
4,000	Erie 2d M., '70.	132	50	M. S. & N. I. C....	145
1,000	Hudson Bs. '67.	101⅛	100	Ill. Cen. Full S....	130
500	Harlem R. 3d M	105	25	do.....	131
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103¼	600	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	130⅜
1,000	Han. & St. J. G.	103	100	do.....	130⅜
3,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	112⅛	100	do.....	131
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	90	1000	do.....	131⅛
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	114
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	118	200	do.....b30	114⅜
6,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103	10	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171
1,000	Am. Gold.....	256⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.....	57⅝
100	Canton Co.....	37⅜	100	do.....	57⅞
20	Del. & H. C. Co....	209⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	60⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	132⅜
100	Gunnell Gold....	4	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	114
100	Toledo & Wab. R.	68	600	do.....	114⅛
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	75	200	do.....	114⅜
800	P., F. W. & C....	116⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130¼
100	Miss. & Mo. R....	46⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C....	69

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108⅛	600	Reading R.....	137⅜
500	do.....	108⅜	300	do.....b15	137⅝
18,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.	108⅜	400	do.....b30	138⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s. 5-20s C.	109⅛	100	do.....	137⅞
35,000	do.....	109⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	92⅛
2,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug....	109⅜	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	131⅛
19,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. O..	94⅞	500	do.....	131⅜
18,000	do.....	95	200	do.....	131⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s. '90....	57	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	113⅞
100	Canton Co.....	37⅜	200	do.....	113⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pref..	60¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	57⅜
500	Cle. & Tol. R....	133	800	C. & N. W. Pref....	91⅜
600	Quick. Min. Co....	83⅜	25	do.....	91⅜
200	do.....	83⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R....	114⅛
100	do.....	83⅞	100	do.....b10	114⅜
100	Atlantic M. S. Co.	189	100	do.....	114⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	131	100	Cle., B. & Quin....	130
200	Erie Railway.....	113	100	do.....	129¾
100	do.....b30	113⅛	100	Mariposa Min.....	42⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway....c	113	100	Chi. & R. Isl.....c	114⅛
100	do.....b3	113	200	do.....s3	114⅛
300	do.....	113	100	do.....b3	114⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R...c	133⅛	100	do.....s10	114⅜
100	do.....b5	133⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	116⅞
200	Reading R.....	137⅜	100	do.....c	116
200	do.....c	137⅜	100	do.....b3	116⅛
200	do.....b3	137⅜	100	do.....s3	116⅜
300	do.....s3	137⅜	100	do.....b5	116⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....b4	131	100	Chi. & N. W.....c	57⅝
200	do.....	130⅞	100	Atl. M. S. Co.....b3	187⅛
100	do.....	131	100	Canton Co.....	37⅜
50	do.....	130⅛	100	do.....c	37⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts..b3	113⅝	100	do.....b3	37⅜
100	do.....b10	114	800	Cumb. Coal Co.b10	61
200	do.....s3	113⅞	100	do.....	60⅜
100	do.....	113⅝	1400	Quick. M. Co.....	83⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	92⅜	100	do.....b3	83⅞
200	do.....s3	92⅜	500	do.....b10	84
1200	do.....	92⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co....	42⅜
300	do.....b10	92⅜	100	do.....b3	42⅜
200	do.....s3	92⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$16,000	O. & M. C...b16	82⅛	700	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113⅝
100	Erie Railway...b3	113⅛	100	do.....b3	113⅝
400	do.....	113⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	114⅜
2000	do.....b3	113⅛	100	do.....	114⅝
100	Hud. River R.....	133⅜	200	do.....	114⅝
300	Reading R.....	137⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.....	57⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr..b3	91⅜
100	do.....s3	92⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.....	116⅜
100	do.....b3	92⅞	1100	Cum. Coal Co.s10	60⅜
100	do.....	92⅞	200	do.....s3	60⅜
100	do.....b2	92⅝	3.0	do.....	60⅜
100	do.....b3	93	400	Quicksilv. Min..b3	83⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	131⅛	100	do.....b3	83⅜
100	do.....b4	131⅜	100	do.....	83⅜
100	do.....s3	131⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	42⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The price of Gold is ¼@¼ ₱ cent. and Bills on London ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower to-day than yesterday. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue on a large scale, the weekly return this afternoon being in excess of the heavy total of last week. It comprises but a small proportion of receipts of Foreign Merchandise; the bulk of the movement being in Breadstuffs, Tobacco, Petroleum, &c. The English and Continental mails by the steamers arrived to-day bring further considerable orders and higher quotations for United States Gold bearing Stocks, and on these orders a very large business was done at the Stock Exchange and on the Street in 6s of 1881 and 5-20s. The aggregate transactions of the day are not short of a million of dollars, in addition to which the sales of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness were quite heavy. Some Board sales of the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Gold bearing Stock were made at 103¼ ₱ cent., and the subscriptions to the same Stock at par and interest from March 1 are reviving at the National Banks. The interest from March 1 is settled at 150 ₱ cent. for Gold, whereas, the Sept. 1 coupons, from the present look of the Gold market, is worth at least 250 ₱ cent. The popular subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loan are going on well. The aggregate yesterday, as reported from Washington, was about a million and a quarter. The old 7-30 ₱ cents. of Aug. 19, 1861, so far as they are still outstanding, will be due on Friday next, and should be converted into the Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 *at once*, to make sure of the privilege of conversion and premium on the long date stock which the holder will receive in exchange. The penalty of not converting promptly will assuredly be the stoppage of the Gold interest on the 19th inst. Nearly the whole issue of this date, however, we understand to have been already turned into 1881's.

The new 7-30 ₱ cents are already prepared for delivery. They bear date Aug. 15, and promptly to the time, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury yesterday began the distribution of the Notes to the earliest of the subscribers, and will continue the delivery with the utmost diligence. Mr. HARRINGTON telegraphs to-day that the subscriptions at Washington by the morning's mail amount to $1,121,900.

The very latest telegrams from London, today, advise that the Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest to 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. This movement had depressed the general markets. The decline in the stock of Bullion in the Bank for the week is reported at only £119,000, from which we infer that other and more important causee contributed to putting up the rate of interest. The political news seems wholly unimportant.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day were again generally firm in prices, and on only a moderate amount of speculative business. The quotations in most instances leave off a fraction higher than last evening, and on Reading, Illinois Central and Almaden Quicksilver the sales are 1@1½ ₱ cent. up. The New-York Boads show no important change in price, but are held with much steadiness.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Monday Afternoon, the general market closing steady.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Central...	139	139
U. S. 5-20's.....	109⅛	109⅜	Mich. Southern...	92⅜	92⅛
N. Y. Central...	131	131	Illinois Cen.....	130	131⅜
Erie	112⅞	113⅛	Pittsburgh.....	113⅛	113⅛
Erie Preferred..	110⅛	110⅛	Fort Wayne.....	116⅛	116⅛
Hudson.....	133⅜	133⅜	Rock Island....	114⅛	114⅜
Canton.....	37⅛	37⅛	Reading.....	136⅜	137⅛
Treas. Cer., new 95		95	Quicksilver.....	82⅞	83⅛
Toledo.....	132	132	Cum'land Coal..	61	60⅜
Northwest.....	57⅝	57⅜	Mariposa.....	43	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	82⅛	81⅜	N. West Pref....	91⅛	91⅜

The range of the Gold sales to-day were 256⅜@256½@255½ ₱ cent.; leaving off 255½ as against 256½ yesterday Afternoon.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages. After to-day the Bonds of the Illinois Central Company of the first series No. 1 to 3,000, can bear no higher rate than 120 ₱ cent., and interest from 1st April, as they are to be paid off on the 13th October:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	118	Ill. Central '75,.....	135
N. Y. Cen. Real Est'e..	116	Al. & T. R. 2d In.....	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	130	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	110
N. Y. Cen., convt, '15..	131	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103⅜
Erie 2ds, '79.....	132	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
Erie 3ds, '53.....	130	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	102½
Erie 4ths, '80.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	90
Erie 5ths, '88.....	120	Gal. & Chi. extended..	125
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, 77.	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	114
Hud. R. 1sts '89.....	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Hud. R. Bonds.....	101⅜	N. J. C. 2ds	110
Harlem 3ds, '63.....	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	128
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	133	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	118
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83..	129⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	87
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	132	Miss. & Mo. O.....	66
Mich. S. 3ds.....	106	Chi. & Alt 1sts.....	116
N. Ind. Gosben L.....	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....	101
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Chi. & Alt. Income....	95
Pacific R. Extended..	55	Atlantic & G. W.....	100

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July ult., compared with the same period last year:

	1864.	1863.
Freight.....	$309,041	$281,289
Passengers.....	155,881	108,738
Express Matter.....	5,200	2,700
Mails.....	7,825	7,825
Right of Railway.....	7,063	7,063
Miscellaneous.....	1,650	3,117
Total.....	$485,661	$350,733
Seven months.....	3,456,441	2,802,595

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road earned in July,

1863.....	$192,655
1864.....	214,533
Increase.....	$31,873

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the first week in August were:

1864.....	$25,721
1863.....	12,735
Increase.....	$12,986
Increase since Jan. 1, 1864.....	$431,834

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

	Tons.
Aug. 13.....	9,378
Previously.....	122,220
Total for season.....	131,604

The Illinois Central Company have resolved to pay off, on the 1st October, at the rate of 120 ₱ cent., the Construction Land Mortgage Bonds of the Company, which may then be outstanding, of the first series, numbered 1 to 3,000, originally $3,000,000 Bonds of $1,000 each. This notice of reimbursement with 20 ₱ cent. premium (and the 1st October coupon) is pursuant to the original contract, and is made necessary by the difficulty of buying the Bonds in the open market for the wants of the Land Department even at higher rates. The final assessment of $10 on the Scrip Shares of the Company is called up for the 26th September, to afford the means of paying for the Bonds and to equalize both classes of the Stock which already carry the same cash dividends.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of July, 1864, were $974,316 85; earnings month of July, 1863, were $731,243 20; increase, $243,073 65.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,157,288 08, including for Customs $157,000; total payments, $908,424 14; total balance, $16,706,777 54; Seven-thirties, $130,350.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,

HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUMPSTY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VANDEAR, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12⅛ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 6,437 bbls. Flour, 155 bags of Corn Meal, 55,171 bushels Wheat, 87,450 bushels Corn, 34,346 bushels Oats, 831 pkgs. Provisions, and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet to-day, at previous prices, Java, 57c.@59c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₱ lb. Stock, 241,093 bags.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and steady; Middlings, $1 75 ₱ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely dealt in. The inquiry has been mainly for shipping brands, especially of State, prices of which have favored sellers slightly. The demand for medium and high grades has been moderate, at irregular quotations. Sales, since our last amount to 21,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl..	$9 10	@$9 45
Extra State.....	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c,	9 50	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g br'ds.	10 15	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	10 65	@16 00

Southern Flour is more active and steady; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and firm to-day; sales 750 bbls. extra at $9 50@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $6 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 45@$8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited, and the market unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been made since our last of 105,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 47; Red Western at $2 30@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 34@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 33; Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at higher prices; sales since our last, 118,000 bushels, at $1 51⅜@$1 53 for mixed Western; $1 54@$1 55 for high mixed do.; and $1 49@$1 51 for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed. Oats are in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., chiefly at 98c.@98½c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@36c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand, and held with much firmness. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts of lumber are large, and the stock of most kinds is accumulating at the yards. The supply is now abundant, and the assortment very good. Sales have been moderately active at prices in our schedule. These are firmly held, as rates of canal freight are very high. Receipts during the second week in August:

Boards and Scantling, M.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
16,901,161	1,851	13,440	9,322,440
Total for the season to date:			
114,539,899	10,915	231,056	54,032,238

MOLASSES—Is inquired for and is firm.

METALS—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $17@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Resin at $12@$56 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in limited request, generally at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 72@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80. Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c. free, and 84¾c.@86c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "There has been a fair demand for both Crude and Refined since the date of my last, at gradually advancing rates. For the former as high as 53c., free on board, has been paid, at which figure 7,000 barrels changed hands. The market closes strong, with 52½c. offered, 53c. asked. Refined in bond continues scarce, which, together with the difficulty in shipping, retards business. As there is a good prospect of its immediate settlement, we may look for a better state of affairs during the present week. Prices are firm, and choice lots can scarcely be had under my outside figure. Free, neglected; sales 87½c.@88c., on spot; 90c. all month. The following are the receipts at, and the export from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan 1.	Same time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls..	17,719	418,902	422,739
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	25,719	269,774	301,038
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1		120,171	103,410

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, partly on speculation, at advanced prices, especially for New Mess, which has been most sought after. Sales since our last, 5,660 bbls., at $41@$41 50 for New Mess, and $42@$43 for August and September delivery; $37@$38 for Old Mess; $38@$40 for Prime Mess; $37@$38 for Thin Mess, and $36@$37 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do.; and 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 450 pkgs. Bacon is dull and unsettled. Lard has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@22¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in request, at $23@$25 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 44c.@50c. for peor to prime, and 50c.@52½c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@46c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive, yet held very firmly.

SPICES—Are quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant; sales since our last 765 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 20c.@24¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 22c.@28¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 lbs. at 19c.@19¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The market for the past week has been rather dull and prices have been drooping. During the fore part of the week there were some sales of choice lots in hhds. and bbls. at 19¾c.@19¼c., and one or two lots of favorite brands, 20c. Since Wednesday the demand has been rather more active, and exporters have filled their orders at 19¾c.@19¼c. The demand for home consumption has been dull, as soapmakers and chandlers are not buying much at present. The stock of Tallow now held is very small, and the supply comes in very moderate from all sources. The sales of Prime City on Saturday were made at 19¼c. To-day the sales of Prime Western were effected at 19c.@19¼c. The demand for Grease is fair at 18c.@18½c. for Brown and Yellow, and 17c. for White. The demand for export for Tallow for the Continent is quite active, and some large sales were made at 19c.@19¼c. Price this day 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c., 1861, 8¼c., 1862, 10c.; 1863, 10¼c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—Are in fair request, and advancing.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 76@$1 78 ₱ gallon, closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet again to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.@8d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.; 10 tons Tallow, at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,600 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter, at 50s. For Cork and a market—An Italian bark, with 25,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s., or, if to a direct port, at 5s. 6d. For Bristol Channel—An Italian brig, with 12,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 9d. For Antwerp—200 bags Coffee, at 27s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa.....	Aug. 17	Boston.....	Liverpool
Washington.....	Aug. 17	New-York.....	Havre.
Olympus.....	Aug. 17	New-York.....	Liverpool
Saxonia.....	Aug. 20	New-York.....	Southampton
City of London....	Aug. 20	New-York.....	Liverpool
Persia.....	Aug. 24	New-York.....	Liverpool
Erin.....	Aug. 27	New-York.....	Liverpool
Hansa.....	Aug. 27	New-York.....	Southampton
Asia.....	Aug. 31	Boston.....	Liverpool
Kedar.....	Aug. 31	New-York.....	Liverpool
Teutonia.....	Sept. 3	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York.....	Liverpool
China.....	Sept. 7	New-York.....	Liverpool
Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 10	New-York.....	Liverpool
America.....	Sept. 10	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette.....	Sept. 14	New-York.....	Havre.
New-York.....	Sept. 24	New-York.....	Southampton
Bremen.....	Oct. 8	New-York.....	Southampton
Hansa.....	Oct. 22	New-York.....	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon.....	July 26	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin.....	Aug. 3	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Aug. 6	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kedar.....	Aug. 9	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.....	Aug. 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Pennsylvania.....	Aug. 16	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	Aug. 17	Southampton..	New-York.
Europa.....	Aug. 20	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Scotia.....	Aug 21	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York.....	Aug. 24	Southampton..	New-York.
Arabia.....	Sept. 3	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	Sept. 10	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen.....	Sept. 14	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Sept. 28	Southampton..	New-York.
America.....	Oct. 12	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.....	Oct. 26	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen.....	Nov. 9	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Nov. 23	Southampton..	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel.....	Aug. 17	New-York...	New-Orleans.
Evening Star.....	Aug. 20	New-York....	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for France and the Continent of Europe by the *Washington*, via Havre, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the steamship ——, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel* will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT has commenced a new, formidable, and thus far successful movement against the rebel capital. On Saturday last a powerful force, under Gen. HANCOCK, was thrown across the river at Deep Bottom. The Second Corps had been previously embarked in transports, at City Point, to sail under sealed orders for some point unknown. Instead of dropping down the river, the fleet on Saturday passed up, and landed the troops at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. On the same night TURNER'S and TERRY'S divisions of the Tenth Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom. A little after sunrise on Sunday, Gen. FOSTER'S division was advanced by Gen. BIRNEY, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some distance. As the result of this movement Gen. HANCOCK secured a strong position about ten miles from Richmond. By a gallant assault on the rebel works in his front, Gen. BIRNEY captured six pieces of cannon and two mortars. The total number of prisoners captured is estimated at 500. Our forces are said to have gained an important position within the defences of Fort Darling.

Our special correspondent in Gen. SHERMAN'S army, gives a very interesting account of the present situation at Atlanta, and a full description of the brilliant affair on the 7th instant.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at Halifax, yesterday, we have advices to the 7th inst. Rumors were current, on the 5th, that the rebel cruiser *Georgia* had been seized by order of the Government as she was about leaving Liverpool; but it turned out that she was detained by her owner. It is confirmed via Copenhagen, that Denmark cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Euclaves, with the exception of the town of Ribe. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

By special order of the War Department, the gallant and competent soldier, Brig.-Gen. A. WILLICH, has been directed to report to Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN for assignment to duty as commandant of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. He expects to assume command early this week. He is yet suffering from the effect of the severe wound received at the battle of Resaca, and his right arm being still useless, he is hardly fit for any kind of duty. He is anxious to return to the field at the earliest possible moment, but knowing that he will not be able to do so for some time, desires to render what services he can in his present crippled condition. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the intelligence, experience and local acquaintance of Gen. WILLICH, render it sure that the peace and security of Cincinnati and the adjoining communities will be promoted by his assignment to this command.

Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL arrived in Cincinnati on Friday evening last, from James River on sick leave. We regret to learn that the arduous duties he performed all Summer, as Chief Engineer, and more lately as Chief-of-Staff to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, affected his health so seriously as to compel him to seek a respite of twenty days. No staff officer in the armies operating against Richmond, has rendered harder and more valuable service than Gen. WEITZEL. The splendid chain of works covering Gen. BUTLER'S front, and the great military bridges constructed under his direction, across the Appomattox and James, under his direction, afford most striking evidences of untiring industry, and great professional skill.

The *Hartford* was injured, not by a monitor, but by the *Metacomet*, a wooden, side-wheel "double-ender," built by SLACK of Greenpoint, carrying ten guns, and rated as of the fourth class in the Navy Register for 1864. She belongs to the same class of gunboats as the *Eutaw* and *Sassacus*, the latter vessel being the same which engaged the rebel ram *Albermarle*.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order by which any person who desires to can sell papers at the front, thus destroying the monopoly which has so long inconvenienced the army, and deprived it of a full supply of papers.

About nine million dollars were put into the Paymasters' hands last week for use in the army, and some of it is already distributed in the Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, writing for this city, states that the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of this diocese, and Bishop POTTER, have signed a petition to the President, praying for an armistice.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that real estate agents who have taken out licenses under the old law as commercial brokers, will not be reassessed during the continuance of that license.

Several women, arrested, tried and sentenced to confinement in various Northern prisons during the last three months, are to be sent to Gen. BUTLER for transportation beyond our lines.

Of about forty rebel deserters arriving in Washington on Monday, half took the oath of allegiance and were sent North. The others are in the Old Capitol.

Last Thursday 2,510 rations were issued at Louisville to refugees from rebeldom.

The authorities of Poughkeepsie are now paying $700 bounty for one year men.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for a new issue of New County Court-house stock, to the amount of $200,000, to bear six per cent. interest, and payable in 1887 and 1888. The bids numbered seventy-four, by thirty-seven different parties, at from par to seven per cent. premium, and footed up $714,000. The accepted bids number fifteen, and range from 5½ to 7 per cent. The whole sum called for is taken by two parties. H. F. DIMMIN gets $5,000, and the balance of $195,000 goes to WESTON, DE BILLIER & Co. The premiums realized amount to $12,536 25, or an average of 6¼ per cent., sufficient to pay the first year's interest upon the loan, and all costs incident to its issue.

Another boy was robbed by a confidence man yesterday, in Wall-street. The boy was sent by his employer with a bag containing $5,000 in gold to a broker's office. The boy arrived at the office and placed the gold on the counter, when he was told that the broker was not in. A man who was standing outside of the counter approached the boy, and telling him he was well acquainted with the broker, and would attend to the gold for him, asked him to leave the bag. The boy supposing it was all right did so. Shortly afterward the stranger left the office and the bag went with him. Nothing has been heard of man or money since.

A clerk in an Eighth-avenue grocery-store, was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, charged with having counterfeit postal currency. The only evidence against him was that of a child who received a bad fifty cent note in change of a $1 bill. Nothing went to show that KOPP knew it to be bad, and he was discharged.

On Saturday night two men, in accordance with a previous arrangement, engaged in a fight on Pier No. 31, East River. During the fight one of the men, named P. COLLINS, was knocked everboard, and, before assistance could be rendered him, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday.

On Monday evening a desperate attempt was made to murder the pilot of the Coney Island boat *Naushon*, by a man calling himself JOHN HERBERT, who had once been employed as a deck hand on board the boat and had been discharged.

Another fatal boat accident occurred on Monday evening. A small boat containing a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were out for a moonlight excursion on the East River, capsized, and before assistance could be given one of the young ladies, Miss BRENNAN, was drowned.

A very large business was done on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street yesterday in United States Stocks. The mails from Europe brought in further orders for the Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 5-20's. The Railway Market was firm, but without decided buoyancy. Gold ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower than on Monday.

Flour was in good request yesterday at irregular prices. Corn and Oats were brisker and firmer. Wheat was depressed and much cheaper. A fair demand prevailed for Hops, Tallow, Teas, Sugars, Whisky and Provisions at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were limited.

The Live Stock Market shows a supply of 30,280 animals, including 5,290 beeves, 137 cows, 2,836 calves, 15,440 sheep and lambs, and 6,577 swine. The market this week exhibits an advance in price in sheep and beeves. The receipts of cattle are above 800 heavier than the previous week. Those offered at Forty-fourth-street show an improvement in quality over a few previous markets, yet a large amount of inferior stock is still brought in. The market has been a favorable one for drovers and brokers, even at an advance of ¼c.@1c. ₩ lb., and large estimates of weight. Sales have been tolerably active, and the yards well cleared. While medium to good bullocks have sold at 14¼c.@17¾c., really choice beeves, superior in quality to the best of last week, have run up to 19c., and some doubtless to 19½c. net. Thin stock has been offered at 8c. to about 14c. Good sheep show an advance of about 1c., the best stock having sold yesterday as high as 8¾c.; poor sheep worth about 6¾c.; lambs, 9c.@10½c. generally—11c. for the more choice. Hogs show a decline, while the receipts are comparatively light; prime corn-fed reported at 11¾c.@12c.; still-fed, 11¼c.@11¾c.

The Trying Time for the Union Party.

The brief time before the Presidential election will test, as never before, the stamina of the Union party. Hitherto it has floated along on the war spirit of the people without any very dangerous trial. In the beginning of the war it made its start as a party expressly pledged to the maintenance of an unbroken nationality at whatever price of treasure and blood. It appealed to every patriotic principle and instinct of the people, and almost always found an easy triumph. When beaten at all, it was only by the deception of its adversaries in stealing into its camp and assuming its own Union watchwords. There never has been a time in which the great majority of the people has designedly swerved from the aim for which the party was expressly organized—the perpetuation of an undivided Republic.

But the close approach of the Presidential election is subjecting the party to new trials. Mr. LINCOLN has been nominated for a reëlection because his position and policy had identified him peculiarly with the Union cause, and because it was deemed that his reëlection would most significantly declare to the South and to the world the unalterable determination of the loyal majority of the country to subdue the rebellion and save the nation. These were the best of reasons. They made his renomination almost a civil necessity. But it brought with it its disadvantages. It is not morally possible that this Government can be administered by any man for four years without disappointing and offending individuals who begun as friends of the Administration. There are always diverse opinions and desires in every party, which cannot all be satisfied; and from the time of WASHINGTON down there has been no Administration which has not bred thousands of malcontents within the party which sustained it. President LINCOLN, instead of forming an exception, has produced these private griefs in the same proportion as the policies which have been pressed upon him have been peculiarly multiform and important. There was no such thing as harmonizing them. The President could only adopt the line of action best suited to the emergency in his judgment, and of course, on each occasion, dissatisfied those whose judgment was different. Then again the war has put in his hands the distribution of far more offices, both civil and military, than any other President has ever possessed. He has been obliged to make and unmake appointments in the public service to an unprecedented extent. It has long been a political maxim that every such executive act alienates twice as many as it satisfies. The Union party in renominating Mr. LINCOLN has to assume not only the drawback of the personal estrangements springing from such causes, but also the drawback of the President's positive errors. No rational man denies that he has committed such errors. He is human, and therefore abundantly fallible. A fair man will fairly weigh these errors against those which it might be fairly presumed would be committed by any mortal in his trying place. But there is no small portion of the voting community who do not judge in this way, but are ready to condemn Mr. LINCOLN for his mistakes in office, and give confidence to some other man for having made no mistakes out of office. Had the Union party nominated a new man, it would have had a clearer record for its candidate, so far as the past is concerned. As regards a certain class of voters, this would have been an advantage, though it is manifest to every thinking man, that the experience he has now acquired would probably exempt Mr. LINCOLN to a greater extent, from mistakes during the next Presidential term, than could be reasonably expected in the case of any fresh incumbent without experience. There is not a General in the field who has not at times made mistakes. We should be to-day without a solitary Commander were all dismissed who had erred; yet there will be tens of thousands who will be for dismissing Mr. LINCOLN for no other reason. These imperfections, incident to all humanity, will be used, with not a little effect, to chill the ardor of even every good man for the cause.

There is not only this great danger of dissension in the Union party, but the Copperheads, it is certain, will attack with greater insidiousness and ranker virulence than ever. They know that this is their last chance. If Mr. LINCOLN is reëlected, it is certain that the war policy will be maintained, until it is carried through to its legitimate termination. The same vote that elects him will in all probability secure a House of Representatives as staunch as he, and the Government would move on with unimpeded, resistless power in its work of putting down the rebellion. What the Copperheads can ever do, they must attempt during the first two Fall months. The Union party should prepare itself for a political campaign, after the Copperhead nomination is made, of an intensity never perhaps equaled in the political history of the country. It is foolish to calculate upon their inability to agree upon a common candidate. With all their discord, hatred of the Union party is still their master passion. We may rely upon it that they will find some way of compounding their differences, and combining every art and every energy of every section of the party to compass our defeat. The rebels will play the part of good allies so far as they can. Their presses everywhere evince that they have the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN quite as much at heart as the Copperheads themselves. Of course they can only indirectly engage in this political campaign, but for all that they will prove serviceable auxiliaries to the Copperheads, and make the combined opposition to Mr. LINCOLN very formidable.

All true Union men should clearly understand the various dangers which threaten the Union party. Over-confidence is always weak; and, in this case, it might prove fatal. From now until election, every member of the party should study to promote its harmony, to compact its organization, to fire its spirit. No tolerance should be shown to complaints or croakings; for these always relate to points of minor consequence, without claim when vital concerns are at stake. It has been the deliberate judgment of the Union party, affirmed in regular convention with a unanimity almost unparalleled in such bodies, that Mr. LINCOLN, under existing circumstances, is the most expedient candidate for the Union cause. That of itself should be sufficient to enlist for him the earnest support of every true Union man.

An Armistice—The Last Hope of the Rebels.

It is by this time beginning to dawn on the rebel public that it is not quite so certain as it seemed last Spring, that if the Confederacy could only hold out for this Summer, its independence would be achieved. It is evident from the tone of the press that they are beginning to doubt whether the North is really physically exhausted, and whether the men and money cannot be found for another campaign, if necessary. They are not quite as incredulous as they used to be, as to the possibility of raising another army of "Lincolnites," so their thoughts are turned more and more to the chances of electing a peace President, or even a President in favor of carrying on the war "gently," of "trying what can be done by negotiation." Next to peace, they desire of all things—the very thing for which Northern Copperheads are constantly clamoring—an armistice and time to talk. An armistice means, of course, delay, and delay is the very thing for which LEE is now fighting.

He has been all along doing what jockies call "riding a waiting race." The end and aim of all his strategy, except the two brushes he has made into Maryland, has been to oppose barriers to the Northern advance, or, in other words, to retard them in the accomplishment of their object. He has rarely assumed the offensive, rarely sought to force the fighting, or to hurry matters to a conclusion. On the contrary, he has generally been content to bide *our* time, to sit down before us, to wait there, without firing a shot, as long as *we* pleased. And the reason is simple. The South is in possession of the object in dispute. In merely holding her territory and keeping her Government unbroken, her aim is attained. She holds, before the world and before us, the position of a *de facto* independent Power. More than this, victory, practically, could not give her. The burden of proving our case, of moving, of fighting, lies on us; and every day we fail to move or fight to some purpose, is so much gain to the enemy.

An armistice, therefore—that is, a prolonged cessation of hostilities, not for the purpose of arranging terms of peace—for this can only be, when the basis on which peace is to be made has been previously agreed on—but for the purpose merely of talking about peace, saying our say and hearing what the Confederates have to say, would serve precisely the same purpose for LEE as a formidable line of intrenchments, and a still better one, for it would entail no fatigue on his men. It would keep Gen. SHERMAN inactive, with the expenses of the war, on which the Richmond press relies to ruin us, still running on, with half a million of men still withheld from productive labor, and with the Confederacy still in existence, and because in existence, still triumphant. A battle won could not give LEE more than this, for he does not seek the conquest of the North.

There is still another way in which an armistice would affect the North and South very unequally. The South has never been a commercial country. The trade which she had is gone; her currency is gone; her white population are in the army, and her black men are engaged in raising food for them. No possible delay, or reverse, or uncertainty, can now affect her commerce or business operations unfavorably, for the simple reason that she has none.

But the North is very differently situated. We are emphatically a commercial country, and all delay and uncertainty causes us enormous loss. The actual uncertainty of the war causes, by the stoppage that it puts on all plans which require time for further completion, immense losses every month—for in a trading community, not to gain is to lose. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to us not so much to stop the fighting, as to put the result of the fighting beyond doubt at the earliest possible moment. It is of comparatively small importance to the business world to have the war end now; it is of the utmost importance to know when and how it will end. Thus an armistice, such as our Copperhead brethren propose, and such as a Copperhead President would furnish, and our Southern brethren " desire, would surround with thicker mist than ever. The talking would be just as costly to us as fighting, while to the South the time spent in it would be so much saved. The only armistice we can ever consent to is an armistice *to arrange details*. The main question must be settled before hostilities are suspended even for a day.

The Victory in Mobile Bay.

Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANGER appear to be resolved on completing the task they have begun. Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally, on the morning of the 8th, with fifty-six commissioned officers, eight hundred and eighteen enlisted men, its entire armament of twenty-six guns, and twelve months' provisions. Fort Powell at the same time was deserted by its garrison, who left behind eighteen guns, ready for use in the National service. Fort Morgan temporarily holds out; but Gen. GRANGER having once provided for the garrisoning of Forts Powell and Gaines, will proceed to invest Fort Morgan, if it does not surrender beforehand.

The number of the garrison in Fort Gaines would appear to point to the fact that no inconsiderable dependence must have been placed upon its ability to contest the passage of the channel. It would seem, by the same reasoning, to point also to the conclusion that the inner defences of the harbor are manned less formidably than has been anticipated. Judging from the strength of Fort Gaines in men, and comparing these with the number of guns, we are safe in making an approximate estimate of the garrison of Fort Powell. That estimate would make its strength about five hundred. And again taking into account the force necessary to garrison Fort Morgan—by far the largest of the outer defences of Mobile—it is reasonable to compute that we should find fifteen men additional, which would make the entire strength of the forts over two thousand eight hundred.

Unless, therefore, there is to be a far stouter resistant made at Fort Morgan, than would seem to be likely, it is at least probable that the defensive strength of Mobile, in men and muscle, will be found to have been, in a great measure, expended at these outer fortified posts.

Denmark and Germany—The Terms of Settlement.

Denmark, as will be seen from our European intelligence, has purchased peace by an act of self-spoliation, which shows how entirely, even at the time when she appeared to be most defiant toward her aggressors, and most indopendent of the opinion of Europe, she relied upon the assistance of one or more of the neutral Powers. Since the final closing of the conference, the Danish army has fought no engagement which deserves the name of a battle. Alsen was given up almost without a struggle. Jutland was overrun by the invader, its people despoiled, its railways and other public works destroyed, and its permanent burdens vastly increased. And yet within little more than a month of the time when hostilities were renewed, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg have been ceded, body and bones, to the Germans, with no apparent mental reservation whatever. Even Jutland is to remain in possession of the Austro-Prussian troops until all the details of a treaty of peace shall have been concluded and confirmed.

It must surely have been something more than a general presumption that help would come from some quarter, that led the infatuated Danes to reject all the propositions tending toward a settlement, to persist in fighting till her impotence became humiliating, and, after all, to sue for peace on her own account.

An agreement to give up Holstein and about one-half, or little more, of Schleswig, would have saved her all the humiliation that has supervened. The neutral Powers would have enforced a settlement two months ago, upon the basis of a surrender of the purely German sections of the Principalities, and saved Jutland from perpetual contiguity with provinces hereafter alien from Denmark proper in their political ties as well as in their sympathies. That Denmark should throw away the cards she held in her hands only two short months ago, would be utterly inexplicable on any other ground than that the British Foreign Secretary had given positive assurance of material aid.

The evidence that the active support of England was promised, indeed crops out in the correspondence and in the reported interviews between Lord COWLEY and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS; and the faith of Denmark in her mentor seems to have remained unshaken till the very eve of the surrender of Alsen, which left the Danish force helpless and incapable of further effort.

The settlement now made, such as it is, may last for a time, but the prime difficulty which urged the two Governments of Vienna and Berlin to take the matter out of the hands of liberal Germany will come up in a new form. Already, Saxony is protesting against the supercedure of Federal by German troops, and the Dresden Chamber has formerly pronounced the act of Prussia "*an outrage upon the honor of the German troops.*" Denmark may yet be avenged upon her enemies.

The Resumption of Operations on the James River.

A reasonable success in army operations can seldom eventuate without the honest report thereof being first anticipated by a series of exaggerated rumors. The satisfactory intelligence of a movement executed under the direction of Gen. HANCOCK at Deep Bottom on Saturday and Sunday last, was magnified yesterday by one of the evening papers into an assault upon Fort Darling, and its capture, along with fifteen hundred prisoners.

The story, truthfully told, appears to be that the Second Corps, with detachments from the Eleventh and Ninth, landed at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, surprised the enemy's force, consisting of several hundred rebel soldiers stationed there, took a large number of these prisoners, and captured six of their guns and two mortars. The movement seems to have been effected without exciting the suspicions of the rebel General, and the task having been assigned to a thorough executive officer, its execution was naturally vigorous and successful.

Whether the movement resolves itself into a siege of Fort Darling, (which is exceedingly unlikely) or into a reconnoissance which shall determine the enemy's strength on the north side of the river, we have good assurance that in HANCOCK'S hands it will be effectually carried out. It is, however, proper to caution the public against looking for results which cannot possibly have entered into the mind of the Commanding-General, and the expectation of which must necessarily lead to disappointment. The prime satisfaction to be had from this intelligence is, that the Army of the Potomac still retains its old vigor and spirit, and that in the hands of trusted leaders it will be ready at the proper moment to outshine the most brilliant of its past achievements.

THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Nature of the Contest—The Issue and What Depends Upon It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your number of July 28, under the head of "Rebel Schemes of Disunion," you exhibit the *folly*—the madness, rather—of any adjustment of the great questions at issue by anything short of an absolute *conquest over the Southern Rebellion*, very forcibly in the following terms:

"We are certainly far from imagining that any considerable portion of the people of the North can be seriously influenced by any pictures of clusters of happy trading confederacies on this continent, which the rebels or their tools have wit enough to sketch. But we think it not unlikely that there may be some who, weary of the fray, sick of the inevitable disappointments of war, cowed and alarmed by the occasional glimpses which we get even now, through the smoke of the battle-field, of that great troubled sea of agitation and confusion, on which peace, when it comes, is sure to launch us for a while, may be beguiled into thinking that rest, peace, liberty and prosperity, all substantial blessings of life, in short, may be found by belonging to any one of the two or half dozen confederacies which might be constructed out of the ruins of the United States; that, in short, the loss of the Union, perhaps, after all, involves nothing more than the loss of the barren honor of being the citizen of a monster Republic. On the minor dangers that are wrapped up in this miserable delusion we have neither time nor space to dwell here.

But there is one thing which all those who ever find themselves fainting under the burdens and heat of the day, and who find themselves soothed by the voice of rebel charmers, would do well to remember, and that is, that two or more confederacies—some slave, some free, some manufacturing, some agricultural, some inland, some maritime—mean war, perennial war; war embittered by the community of language, and religion, and race, and traditions, and by the absence of all natural boundaries—a war which every time it broke out, even after five hundred years of separation, would still be civil war, and have 'the primal eldest curse upon it.' They would mean an endless series of efforts to preserve 'the balance of power. The English press already chuckles over its commencement, as a check to the ambition of the more powerful States, by combinations, on the part of the others, among themselves and with foreigners. The notion that, as we have not been able to live in peace with the South in the Union, we could live in peace with it out of the Union, is a strange, wild dream: and, if the Northern people are ever induced by the band of desperate adventurers who are now preaching it, to place the smallest faith in it, it will be a very conclusive proof of our incapacity for self-government. It cannot be too often repeated that, while the evils we suffer from the prolongation of the present war are well defined and may be said to be well known, the evils we should encounter by a peace based on anything but the restoration of the Union, are vast, various, unknown, innumerable.

We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of trying to subdue the South, but the wildest Abolitionist who advocates it is a sensible and sober man compared to the desperadoes who ask us, with the history of the world before us, to try the experiment of a congeries of petty republics."

This is one view of the case—most impressive—and yet the most *favorable that can be taken*. Admit that each of the new nationalities or "confederacies" goes on its own course unambitious of conquest or predominance over the others, (a gratuitous and improbable supposition,) interfering with the others no more than the perpetually recurring *wars*, you so correctly predict, compel; and the condition to which we will have arrived is one which should make every patriotic man—nay, every *unpatriotic* man, even, who has but a heart to appreciate and long for "rest, peace, liberty and prosperity"—shudder and recoil from. *Permanent* peace, through which alone permanent "rest, liberty and prosperity" can be attained, *is* simply out of the question under such circumstances.

Permanent peace is not known even in Europe, where the various nationalities have been more or less clearly defined for centuries; where, also, their rival interests have been, over and over, *settled* by the issues of war and by solemn treaties, and where differences of race, language and manners, constitute clear defining limits of nationalities. How could it be attained in this country, (divided into distinct confederacies,) where, on separating, there would be so many rival interests to adjust, envenomed questions to dispose of, deadly jealousies to allay? These things *might*, perhaps, be slurred over for the moment, by that same pusillanimity which would blind itself to the future for the sake of a delusive *present* peace; but these interests, questions and jealousies would yet *exist* and become the sure and fruitful sources of discord and war.

But, to me, there is a graver aspect to this question of peaceful separation. Whatever form such a separation should take, the most favorable one, for us, is that but two separate confederacies ensue—the "North" and the "South;" in other words, that the rebellious States succeed in establishing their independence, while the loyal States retain their integrity as *one* Government, retaining the title, Constitution and traditions of the "United States." Now, what will be the result of such a "peace" so longed for, on *such terms? Delusive*, it will prove as already stated; but the same shortsightedness, on our part, which would accept it—the reasonable aversion always entertained by us to a predominant military power in the State—the lust of office and the greed of wealth, (with the ease, pleasures and luxuries which it brings,) the sectional and political differences, &c., &c., will prevent any adequate military organization and preparation for the renewed contests which must ensue.

Far different will it be with the South. All power, civil and military, concentrated in the hands of the oligarchs, who have so ruthlessly trampled under foot the rights of the "people," and who, by the success of their daring schemes, will have been rendered more daring (as the attainment of despotic power will have rendered unnecessary even the simulated show of deference to the peoples' will.) These same men will erect and organize the most formidable military power the world has yet seen. *They* well know that "peaceful separation" means perpetual war. *They* well know that the conditions of future successful maintainance of "their rights" are all contained in one word—"force." They will know it, and *can and will act* accordingly. As clay in the hands of the potter, "the South"—its men and its material resources—is theirs to manipulate at will.

There will be, indeed, at the North, some feeble national consciousness that the struggle must be renewed. Individuals will realize the truth; legislators will harangue to the same effect, and the annual messages of our Chief Magistrates (of the nation and of the several States) will be burdened with the theme, with what inadequate results we can easily predict, for experience has taught us.

As the man who would attain the maximum of physical strength and be apt for contests of the ring, must renounce much that constitutes the moral and intellectual being, and *all* that makes the *gentleman*, so the nation which would attain the maximum of military power must renounce freedom, liberty and equal rights, and submit to an absolute despotism.

As a trained athlete "the South" will meet us in our next contest. As a strong but untrained and unskilled man, we shall meet her. The final probable result deserves to be well pondered. Unsuccessful wars, increased debt, lost territories, will disheasten and demoralize some, and exacerbate others. Mutual recriminations and divergent interests will destroy all harmony. The East will separate from the West, and State from State, while, by the force of arms or other causes, portion after portion is absorbed, and added to the Southern hideous and slave-founded despotism.

Then we may see, and in a very few years, the glorious consummation so dear to every Southern heart, so longed for by every Northern and Border State Secessionist—the South in possession of "HER RIGHTS!"

Ye who have *yet* a country, whose souls are not so wholly "dead" that there is yet a throb of emotion at the sentiment, "This is my OWN, my native land," and who can find no place for such a sentiment in the thought of a country rent asunder, distracted by war, or trodden under the heels of a hideous despotism, ponder well these hints, and, when beset by the temptation, for peace's sake, to let the guilty South "go in peace," banish the thought, and say: "War till our children are gray-headed, rather than that this rebellion should triumph!"

The Southern leaders perfectly comprehend these things. They well know that the concession of their "independence" by the United States is not merely the attainment of the right to call themselves a separate nation, but that it is the accomplishment of all that they daringly aimed at in the beginning—the triumph of Southern principles and Southern arms over the institutions of the United States. It is sheer credulity to attribute to these daring but sagacious men the design of merely attempting to establish Southern "independence," with the fond idea of two nationalities, thus established, living together in that harmony from which future peace and prosperity could alone ensue.

That there shall be peace and prosperity hereafter, one of the two sections *must triumph* over the other. What *kind* of prosperity it shall be depends upon *which* attains that triumph. Whether, with the North, we shall have free Government and equal rights to all men; or, with the South, a Government based on Slavery and on the privileges of a caste, which scornfully denies equal rights to men of its own race.

Men of the North, again I urge, ponder well these things! There can be no fitter time than the present, when, according to the ironical but significant words of the Richmond *Examiner*, "EARLY has gone over to stump the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland *for the Peace Party*."

B.

Don Carlos Buell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I am pleased to see that Don CARLOS BUELL'S published letter defining his position, has not failed to call forth the public condemnation that it deserves for its traitorous tendency, its unsoldier-like and insubordinate sentiments, and its whole tone of petty spitefulness for fancied personal grievances, I am surprised that no notice has been taken (not even by Professor MAHAN) of the great falsity that destroys, at once, what little dignity he might claim for his position, had he really resigned, as he states, because he "*believes the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation and a stain upon civilization.*" Unpardonable as is such expressions of disapproval in an American citizen, and especially in one who had been a trusted servant of the Government, paid to carry out a "*work*" to which, for many months, he at least pretended to "*lend his hand.*"

But Don CARLOS BUELL did not resign for the above-quoted reasons, for the *war policy* of the Government was the same eighteen months before his resignation that it is now; and during all this period his "*higher motive*" slept under the soothing influence of a Major-General's pay and emoluments, and until (in consequence of having twice refused commands tendered him) he was reduced to his lineal rank of Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Regular army—until then he did not offer his resignation, and did not discover "*that the cause was robbed of its sanctity.*"

The simple facts are, that as long as he could remain an inactive Major-General, drawing his $6,000 a year, he was content "*to struggle on in a position which might otherwise have been filled by a less scrupulous (?) man,*" that he "*might mitigate some of the calamities he could not wholly prevent,*"—in plain English, might palsy that splendid army intrusted to him, and give all possible aid and comfort to the enemy; but when, for disobedience, he was reduced to his legitimate rank of Colonel, his humane purposes evaporated, he tendered his resignation and seized the occasion to give vent at once to his private and petty spite and his disloyalty, and to show himself in his true colors, another semi-traitor, clogging the efforts of his struggling country.

A FEMALE OBSERVER.

Thanks to Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to Admiral FARRAGUT:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 5th instant, stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I had the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary account of your operations had previously reached us through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your brave associates on an achievement unequaled in our service by any other commander, and only surpassed by that unparalleled naval triumph of the squadron under your command in the Spring of 1862, when, proceeding up the Mississippi, you passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and overcoming all obstructions, captured New-Orleans, and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great central valley of the Union. The Bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore, and by submerged obstructions; but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former Captain in the Union navy, who, false to the Government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril, and leveled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to have defended.

The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and gives point and value to the success you have achieved.

Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks, and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant CRAVEN and his brave companions, with the *Tecumseh*, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who periled their lives for their country and died in her cause.

To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the department tenders its thanks and those of the Government and country.

Very respectfully, &c.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, Commanding, &c.

Letter to James Buell, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. is at hand, in which you state that the Directors of the Importers' and Traders' Bank declared in the month of June a dividend of profit for the six months ending June 30, but not to be payable to the stockholders until the first day of July, 1864.

In opposition to the ruling of this office, it is contended on behalf of the bank that this dividend is properly taxable only under the old law, and consequently at the rate of three per centum.

In construing the Internal Revenue Act, where the meaning of Congress is doubtful or obscure, I have endeavored to make the law operative as equally uniform as possible, believing that the intention of Congress will be best answered in that way.

The 12th section of the act of June 30, 1864, enacts "That there shall be levied and collected a duty of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable."

The inquiry naturally arises as to the meaning of "thereafter" in this passage. Permit me to refer you to the original act of 1862, section 82.

"*And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, 1862, there shall be levied, collected and paid by all banks, &c., &c., on all dividends in scrip or money *thereafter* declared due or paid, &c., &c."

In this case the word thereafter has a definite, unquestionable meaning. The section commences by stating the time when it is to take effect. This day has no reference to the approval of the act by the President, although it accidentally occurred on that day.

In preparing the present Internal Revenue Law, the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives appear in many passages to have adopted as a foundation the language employed in the former act, and having in this case removed the date at the commencement of the section, I am constrained to believe that the word "thereafter" is virtually erased, and that the omission to make the erasure in the draft prepared for engrossing was purely a clerical error. It appears to me that the word is merely insensible as it stands, and that though by an effort of ingenuity a meaning may be ascribed to it, the more reasonable and proper course is to give it no effect in the interpretation. Striking it from the text we have the enactment "that a duty of five per centum shall be collected on all dividends in scrip or money declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable."

That such a ruling is in unison with the spirit of the act of June 30, 1864, and the intention of the framers, I invoke your attention to the 122d section, imposing a like duty of five per centum on the dividends of railroad, canal and turnpike companies.

It is there enacted, "That any such company that *may have* declared any dividend in scrip or money, due or payable, &c., &c., shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum on the amount of such dividend, *whenever the same shall be payable.*

The language here employed is clear and unquestionable. No doubt can be reasonably entertained that the dividend of a railroad, canal or turnpike company, not payable until after the act was approved, is subject to a duty of five per centum, without regard to the time when said dividend was declared.

I find myself unable to believe that Congress intended any distinction between a railroad company and a bank in this form of taxation. and I am of opinion that the evidently accidental reiteration of the meaningless word "thereafter" in the 120th section of the act of June 30th, 1864, furnishes no just ground for such discrimination.

The conclusion thus drawn is deemed to be most in unison with the general spirit of the act, and the most favorable to the banking and insurance companies, that the circumstances of the case will permit.

If the word "thereafter" is not rejected as insensible, and we seek to find in the context some date to which it may be supposed to have reference, we shall fail to find it anywhere else than in the preceding section (119) concerning the duties on incomes to which section the one under consideration is in some degree analagous. The provisions, indeed, bear so far on the same general subject, that the payment of the tax imposed by the one is allowed as a credit against the charge of the other. In that section a certain date is specified. It prescribes that the duties on incomes shall be levied on the first day of May. If the word "therefore" is to be considered as referring to any date, it must be to that, for it is the last that appears in the context to relate to the subject of levying the tax; and it is the only one with which it has even a remote connection in sense. Assuming it to have such a reference it would follow that all dividends declared, after the first day of May, shall be taxed five per cent. This would be no better for your bank and would retro-act to an extent which, I am persuaded, Congress did not intend.

As the 122d section very clearly expresses the increased duty of five per cent. only upon such dividends of railroad, canal and turnpike companies as are payable to stockholders after the passage of the act, I feel satisfied that Congress intended to place on the same footing all institutions which are required to account for a tax upon their dividends.

If the word "dividend" be understood as a declared dividend, and the phrase, "thereafter declared due," be accepted as referring to the period at which the dividend previously declared shall become due, or, in other words, demandable by the stockholder, effect will be given to every word; but the sense will not be different from that we have attributed to the provision by the rejection of "thereafter." The proper view of the subject is the broad view. The sense of the statute is not to be reached by hair-splitting or by acute criticism on records.

You are, doubtless, aware that in requiring the bank to pay this tax and authorizing its retention from the stockholder, that the Government thus collects a portion of the individual income tax, and the stockholder is permitted to make a suitable deduction from his personal return to the assessor for that portion of his income from which the tax has been duly withheld by the bank; and, also, that the income tax for the entire year 1864, will be five per centum.

With the understanding by the Assessor that from all bank and railroad dividends payable to stockholders prior to July 1, 1864, a duty of three per cent. has been deducted, and that all dividends made payable on or after that day have borne the duty of five per cent., it will be far easier to determine what the just and impartial administration of the law requires. But you argue ignorance of the law, and consequently but three per cent. has been deducted. I surely need not inform you that the plea of ignorance can never be accepted in excuse for non-compliance with law. And furthermore, in this instance, the Internal Revenue Act was before Congress for several months, proposing from the first the duty of five per centum, and that at no time was there any serious intention of changing the rate. I cannot suppose the banking interest of New-York City to have been wholly inattentive to the proceedings of Congress, or that it was not fully aware that the passage and approval of the act would immediately raise the rate of taxation. Certainly this was understood by an officer from one of the Banks of your City, who chanced to be in Washington during the closing days of legislation, and telegraphed home to make the semi-annual dividend payable on the 29th of June.

You argue that the semi-annual accounts are closed, the stockholders credited with $60,000, and the proportional sum of $1,855 67-100 been set aside as the Government tax of three per cent. That is, there has been declared a dividend of $61,855 67-100, and you have proceeded to pay out 97 per centum thereof to the stockholders. Under these circumstances, if required to return the dividend at five per cent, you desire to know from whence the additional two per cent is to be obtained.

I conceive the evil you apprehend to be purely imaginary. The managers of the Bank are directly authorized by law to deduct and withhold the duty of five per cent. For the convenience of the dividend paying institutions under the old law, it was decided that the stockholders might receive whatever amount the managers chose to pay them exempt from further taxation, provided the Government received from the institution the proportional amount of tax. That is, the following proportion should be sustained as 97 is to 3, so is the amount paid to stockholders to the amount of internal revenue tax due to the Government. Under the new law it is necessary only to substitute 95 to 5 for 97 to 3; and, as the Importers' & Traders' Bank, in common with more than three-quarters of the banking-institutions of the country, chooses to adopt this formula instead of making a deduction from each stockholders' dividend; and, as furthermore, whether the tax was three or five per cent., the bank would have paid to the stockholder the full sum of $60,000, the spirit of the law can be compiled with without any serious inconvenience to the bank.

Inclosed you will find blanks for making return under the act of June 30, 1864. The statement is to be made in duplicate before the assessor of internal revenue in your district, or before one of his assistants. One statement, with the amount of tax due, you will please forward to this office at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
———, Commissioner.

To JAMES BUELL, Esq., Cashier, Importers' & Traders' Bank, New-York City.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

BANGOR, Maine, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Eight hundred and sixty-one delegates, representing four hundred towns, were present. JONATHAN SMITH, of Westorook, was present. Hon. JAMES W. BRADBURY, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is, and ever has been, the true Union party of the country. Under its conservative principles and and enlightened policy, the United States have hitherto been preserved in concord and in strength, our territory has been extended, our resources developed, our wealth increased, the rights of the United States and people been maintained, public peace and domestic tic tranquility secured, and the respect of the world for our free government established; and, God helping us, this Union we will maintain intact, and hand it down as a priceless heritage to our posterity.

Resolved, That the existing fratricidal and calamitous war is the result of the political ascendency in power of fanatical factions and extremists; that the deliberate invasion by the National Administration of the rights of the States, the elective franchise, the freedom of the press, and personal security of the citizens, and its avowed purpose to prosecute this war for the abolition of slavery, or until that institution shall be abandoned, exhibits a policy at once unconstitutional and revolutionary, and in direct violation of the most solemn pledges of the President, when he entered on the duties of his office, and of the unanimous voice of Congress, when it resolved that "this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity of equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are attained the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the only ground of hope for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution and of maintaining the rights of the people and of the States and of receiving an honorable peace is by expelling from power the present corrupt, imbecile and revolutionary Administration and substituting in its place an Administration which will conduct the Government according to the requirements of the Constitution and to protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, privileges and immunities.

Resolved, That the Administration, by its corruption and imbecility, has shown itself incapable of a successful prosecution of the war, and from its perfidy, tergiversation and bad faith is manifestly incapable of negotiating an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we stand where the democracy always have stood, in favor of the constitution and of the rights of the States and the people, and of the entire Union in all its integrity, and of an honorable peace at the earliest practicable moment.

GRAHAM L. BOYNTON withdrew his name from the Convention in favor of Hon. JAMES HOWARD, of Portland, who was unanimously adopted as a candidate for Governor. Hon. W. P. HAINES, of Biddeford, and ADAMS TEBAY, of Frankfort, were nominated for Electors.

The resolutions are understood to be a compromise between the peace and war wings of the party, and the nomination of Mr. HOWARD the result of the compromise.

The Excursion of the Congressional Committee.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Congressional Committee left Bangor at 8:30 o'clock this morning, the citizens having revictualed the cutter for the remainder of the cruise, as was done in Portland in starting for Bangor. The party stopped at Fort Knox, at Bucksport, and visited the fort at 10:45 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock arrived at Castine, where they were entertained by a collation in the grove at the Block House, on the Point. Having viewed the batteries at Castine, the party started back for Belfast, where they arrived at 7 P. M. They were received by the city Government at Pierce's Hall, Mayor JEWETT welcoming the party, and the members were invited to private residences. This evening a soirée is being given at Pierce's Hall.

From Nashville.

MOVEMENTS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 15.

Several correspondents of different newspapers have arrived here from below. They anticipate no early movements of importance by our forces.

Steamboat Sunk on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Gladiator*, from St. Louis, for New-Orleans, loaded with Government freight, struck a rock in the Mississippi River, thirty miles above here, yesterday, and sunk to her main deck. She can doubtless be raised.

The Brig James Crosby.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The brig *A. C. Titcomb*, from New-Orleans, has arrived here. She reports as follows: On the 14th inst., off Cape Cod, fell in with the brig *James Crosby*, full of water, before reported abandoned. Took her in tow, and brought her to this port.

Deserters Coming into our Lines.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Deserters are continually coming into our lines, while others avail themselves of opportunities to clandestinely return to their homes.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston banks for the week:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	61,175,000
Specie	5,666,000
Due from other Banks	12,799,000
Due to other Banks	9,856,000
Deposits	27,774,000
Circulation	9,539,000

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. A. W. Randall, from Washington; Col. C. D. MacDougall, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Chandon, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. Hohn and wife, Boston; Dr. Wm. B. Mann and C. W. Clapp, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chas. Wilson, Montreal; and Capt. W. F. Hall, New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mortimer Smith, Louisville, Kentucky; D. Whalen and Edwin Welles, United States Navy; and H. A. Brigham, Watervliet Arsenal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron de Stœkel, Russian Minister to the United States, left the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday afternoon for the Pequot House, New-London, Conn., where his family are spending the Summer.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Grand Ball of the Season.

UNION HALL SARATOGA.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES universal. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 6?9 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M. D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

AYMAR—MYER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JOHN J. AYMAR to MARY C. B. MYER, daughter of the late Lawrence Myer, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—Suddenly, from an accident, at North Reading, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 12, [illegible] RAYMER ALDRICH, daughter of the late Edwin R. Aldrich, of Brooklyn, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at the residence of John F. McCoy, Washington-av., between Fulton and Gates ave., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ALDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 14, JOSEPH L. ALDEN.

Funeral from the House of Prayer, Newark, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday.) 17th inst.

BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOSEPH G. R. BLACKWELL, of the firm of Blackwells & Burr, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Tisdale, at Astoria, this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves Peck-slip at 4 15 P. M., and 8th-st. at 4 25 P. M.

BUNKER.—Killed before Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, First Lieut. CHARLES H. BUNKER, Company H, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CARMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, Miss SARAH CARMAN. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac M. Hand, Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, CARRIE AUGUSTINE, infant daughter of Dr. James W. and Carrie J. Elliot, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon-square, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLMSTEAD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, AGNES MARY, youngest daughter of Dwight H. and Maria N. Olmstead, aged 19 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 52d-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RENAULT.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 15, ALFRED G. RENAULT, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, MARY, widow of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, in the 79th year of her age.

YARD.—On Monday, Aug. 15, SARAH C. JORDAN, wife of W. S. Yard, and daughter of the late Thomas D. Jordan, of Jersey City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Sanzade, No. 126 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

YERKS.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, ELIJAH YERKS, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Joseph Coles, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Depot for the train leaving Chambers-st, at 10 o'clock A. M., due at Tarrytown at 11:30.

SIMS.—Killed on Saturday, July 30, in the assault upon Petersburgh, Va., Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, Company G, Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Mr. Bartlett's Church, Elm-place, near Fulton-av., to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540 F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of Myrtle and Kent avs., on Wednesday next, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., to pay the last honors to Brother Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, Company G, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers. Other Lodges and the members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to join the ceremonies from the Rev. Dr. Bartlett's Church, Elm-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., in regalia.

By order of the W. M.
MUNN, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.—The commissioned officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at headquarters on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, and wearing the usual badges of mourning, for the purpose of joining in the funeral escort to the remains of our late brother officer, SAMUEL H. SIMS. By order,
Col. JNO. B. WOODWARD.
ROBT. B. WOODWARD, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

"B" COMPANY THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1864.

1. This company having been detailed to act as an escort at the funeral of the late Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, "G" Company Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. Veteran Volunteers, will assemble in full uniform, (wearing the usual badge of mourning) at the City Armory, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Capt. Sims was formerly a member of this company, and during the tour of duty in 1861 a Second Lieutenant. Returning he raised a company in the Fifty-first Volunteers and commanded it during all the campaigns in which the Ninth Army Corps have been engaged, viz: Roanoke Island and North Carolina, the Peninsula, Pope's campaign, Antietam; under Grant, at Vicksburgh and Jackson; and lately with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburgh, where he was killed in the late unsuccessful assault, on the 30th July.

3. The distinguished services of this gallant officer demand that all possible honor should be shown on the occasion of the last services permitted us to render him. By direction of the Colonel, I respectfully invite members from each company in the regiment to parade with us on Wednesday, the 17th inst., as in first section of this notice.

FRED'K. A. BALDWIN,
Capt. "B" Company, 13th Regt.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 850 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 963 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 348 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 1st Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
Black, White and Red, Four, Five and Six Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CHARMING BOOKS
NOW READY.

I.
THE PRIDE OF LIFE!
BY
JANE, LADY SCOTT,
Daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and author of "The Hen-Pecked Husband."

Price $1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE. A NOVEL. By JANE, LADY SCOTT. We recur to this new publication because it is a novel far above the ordinary issues of the day. Intensely interesting, it is easily and brilliantly written, the characters being well discriminated, and drawn with a vigorous and skillful touch. The book is fitly called "The Pride of Life," as it is a scathing exposition of that wordiness that is so prominent an element among the more prosperous of mankind everywhere, and more especially in the higher portion of English society. The lesson folly of "pride of birth," of undue regard for the world's opinion, of exclusiveness of feeling, that regards everything and everybody without a certain narrow circle as inferior, vulgar, ill-bred and so on—are rebuked with a pen of power; and it is almost a marvel to us that the same class that countenance the contemptible nonsense can produce such a true-hearted and clear-sighted writer as Lady Scott.

II.
FLIRTATIONS
IN
FASHIONABLE LIFE,
by
CATHARINE SINCLAIR,
Author of "Beatrice," "Modern Accomplishments," Etc.

Price—$1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

"The author of Beatrice has displayed her usual ability in this new work. It is one of those rare creations that only make their appearance at long intervals in the literary sky. A work like this cannot fail to leave its mark upon society, and we cordially recommend it to such of our readers as love a really good book. The author deals her blows right and left—exposing the deceit and artifice of fashionable customs, and inculcating lessons that even those whom she wounds must thank her for. This is a rare book—a now-and-then book, and one which shall leave its signature upon the popular tablet. The publishers have done their part liberally, and we have here one of the handsomest and best issues of the finest novels of the present day."

Books sent free of postage on receipt of retail price.

New books issued every week, comprising the most entertaining and absorbing works published, suitable for the parlor, library, sitting-room, railroad, steamboat or soldiers' reading, by the best writers in the world.

Orders solicited from booksellers, canvassers, news agents, sutlers, and all others in want of good and fast-selling books, and they will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of the above.

Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,
And they will receive prompt attention
Send for catalogue and canvassers' circular.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

MARGARET BLOUNT'S NEW NOVEL.
DOWNE RESERVE;
OR
THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL.
BY MARGARET BLOUNT.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

The readers of this really charming and delightful tale enjoy a rich treat. Of all the popular and attractive stories by the same successful author there is not one that equals the fascinating interest which characterizes "Downe Reserve."

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MAP OF RICHMOND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY,
SHOWING
FORT DARLING
AND
REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.
Price 50 cents.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.
*** Copies sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE Engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half price; 10,000 Stereoscopic Views, colored, at our price; 100,000 Books, Scientific, Travels, Theology, at your price; 200,000 Photographic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

EXQUISITE READING—CANDIDE—THE Espieleat, wittiest, and most exciting book in the French Language, NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME FULLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH. A handsome volume. Cloth, gilt, 85 cents. By mail, securely enveloped, $1. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher,
No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
[of Waltham, Mass.,
make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR **JOBBERS.** } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
No. 36 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Club will be held at Headquarters, Broadway, corner 22d-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 17, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN M. COSTA,

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 2 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured in insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250.000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

Parties holding twenty (20) or more fractional, or thirty (30) or more full coupons, maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 31st inst. after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest department of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer United States, *ad int.*

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
ORTHEL LOESCHIGK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISNA, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 15th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOALER, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants this stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with a proper management it can earn and distribute dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the lines will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock at $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date will be allotted to the applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Isle la Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts below $50 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-10 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-St.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer, No. 9 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864.

FOR SALE.—BONDS BEARING SEVEN PER cent for $10,000, issued by the Township of Highland, Sullivan County, New-York, under authority of the Act of Feb. 9, 1864, payable where the purchaser may prefer—the interest semi-annually—for sale, singly or together, at No. 115 Broadway. H. BROHEAD, Town Agent.

A WIDOW LADY IS TEMPORARILY embarrassed for the sum of $250; any benevolent lady or gentleman advancing this sum will receive her eternal gratitude, and be paid by installments as may be agreed on. Ample security given, and unexceptionable references. No agents need apply. Address in first instance, HONOR, Station D, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 31 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—(Interest payable quarterly,) for sale at 103. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEhold furniture, in use only since the middle of May; as good as new; will be sold at a low figure. Apply to R. H. TAYLOR, No. 62 16th-av., near 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 23 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 288 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10. Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METals. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 3 cents, old brass 26 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Bruce-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1861,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HATDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864, at the New-York office, holders will be paid by Henry L. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 141 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $581,157 19.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 8,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the first day of September.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL-ST. AND 11 WILLIAM-ST., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax) payable on demand. E. COOPER DEDEKER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR ONE or two families, in a private house in the central upper part of the City, and where the comforts of a home may be found; the apartments may be furnished, or only partially so; unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address Box No. 5,411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MERCHANT DESIRES BOARD with suitable rooms, for himself, wife, child and servant, from Sept. 1; location near 40th-st and 7th-av. preferred. For good accommodation a liberal price will be paid. Address MERCHANT, No. 100 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South shore Long Island, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steam boats *Maria* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
No. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, foot 45th-st., North River, (office No. 81 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish promptly castings of all descriptions of machinery, range and stove plate, ornamental work of brass and iron, railings, gates, &c., also 15x24 rolls to fit with steam power, 50 feet by 20 feet.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.
2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hulshof, situated on the Perica River.
3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
4. The coffee and provision plantation Frederickadorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.
6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind. Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 6448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth, possession 15th of October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED DOUBLE THREE-story house on Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., three minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; water on every floor; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; W. D. CHETWOOD, New-Jersey Railroad Office, Jersey City; B. C. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 14th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,581 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, within 2 miles of New-York, Yonkers or Richmond preferred. Must have modern conveniences, and water-closets within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—PERMANENTLY FOR one year or more, in a private family, two rooms, unfurnished, on second or third floors (with care of rooms, if without board), as lodging rooms, for three young gentlemen, (brothers), with best of reference. Address N. L. R., Station G., stating full particulars.

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years an unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and Jefferson and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location, to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for. this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,285 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 60x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE advertiser, desirous of retiring on account of ill health, offers for sale a first-rate manufacturing business, shirts, linen bosoms, &c., several years established, and now doing a very good wholesale business, with constant increasing first-class City and country trade. The stock of well-assorted and well made goods will be sold on fair terms. A splendid opportunity for a business man with capital, say $20,000 upward, to take hold of a first-rate business already worked up and systematized to his hand, and capable of extension to his satisfaction. Ill health of self and family the only reason of giving it up. No good-will money required. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 1,951 Philadelphia Post-office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. TIBELLE, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TIBELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

DRUGGISTS.—THE FIRM OF COUTE & CO., transacting business on the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., is dissolved and terminated this day. The affairs of the firm will be settled by me, at the store, until further notice. J. FRANK COUTE.

New-York, August 16, 1864.

N. B.—Any druggist desiring to purchase an half interest in an apothecary store can hear of an opportunity by calling as above.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 16 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS.—One of the most desirably located in the City; fully and handsomely furnished; favorable lease and doing a large first-class business.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS IN VAN CAMP & BERGER'S suction and force pump; is operated horizontally, acts perpendicularly; any child can work it. Warranted not to freeze. Costs $6; retails for $18. Apply immediately. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORthy of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—THE BEST retail store on 8th-av., with 13 machines, and all the other utensils for making candies. Apply at No. 661 8th-av.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money..... $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY: barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinafore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the backs of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the several articles and the diameters of the buckle-tongues and roller nuts to conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the said bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed to O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Astor House, City Hall Park.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¾ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col. A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vesey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watts-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River, Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground. Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a permission given Aug. 5, 1864, by the City Inspector, to the Rector, Churchwardens, &c., of St. Mark's Church in the Bouwery, the remains of persons interred in the old burial ground of said church, situated in the block between 11th and 12th sts. and 1st and 2d avs., will from and after the 20th day of September next be removed and reinterred in the new burial ground of St. Mark's Church in the cemetery of the "Evergreens," on Long Island. Any friend desiring to attend such removal, or to have any other disposition made of the remains, are invited to apply to CHARLES L. CARPENTER, Sexton of St. Mark's Church. Office No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House.)

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber, the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES SCHIRP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Markets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 27
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DAGW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICAN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail from above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

CREOLE,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,

W. R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR. ..... Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLE. DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship

CALIFORNIA,

Capt. WM. BRAND,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 88 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River (foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$30 REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15, a pocket-book containing $15 20 in Park Bank bills, and sundry memorandas. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, and no questions asked. I. MAYER. No. 13½ Barclay-st.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing TEACHERS, TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, PARENTS, PRINCIPALS and PUPILS; also, approved BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 11, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry P. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 66 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY,

Bloomfield, N. J.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MISS MARY McQUAID AND MLLE. MARIE DELAVIGNE, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 7.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, No. 92 Broadway.
Hon. Benj. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.
James M. Halsted, No. 48 Wall-st.; Rev. S. D. Alexander, New-York; Rev. N. L. Rice, New-York.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. BULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. PITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1: for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE,

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence

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THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

ORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis's gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 13 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 2-th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY —JARED REID, A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where orders may be left or seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M.)

MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGGINS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 45 West 18th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bliggins will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 2

BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Assault of the 6th Inst. and Its Result.

The Brilliant Action of the 7th.

Magnificent Conduct of the Regulars.

HOOD HOODWINKING THE REBELS.

The Situation of Affairs in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 8—A. M.

Nothing new transpired yesterday. The Fourth Corps advanced their line a little nearer the railroad last night under a brisk fire from the enemy.

The morning opens without any indications that anything decisive is on hand.

The railroad trains come regularly to the front, bringing clouds of convalescents.

Our Lines Advanced—Attack of the Enemy Repulsed—Slocum Commands Hooker's Corps—Report of Deserters Regarding Mobile.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Latest dates from Atlanta are to the 10th. Since SCHOFIELD'S movement of the 5th, to get on the Macon Railroad, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partly successful, and the right of the line assumed a position about three miles north of East Point, and about one mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga Railroad, with a defensive crotchet on the right strongly posted on Uttery Creek. SHERMAN has been making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works fully as strong as those of the enemy.

On the 6th, the rebels, becoming anxious over the approach of our army, made a demonstration on the Sixteenth Corps, but were heavily punished and driven back. Our loss was slight.

HOOD has certainly received large reinforcements and evinces a determination to make a desperate resistance. His troops are reduced to one-third rations of meat and bread, but otherwise there is plenty. HOOD is strongly posted, but it is believed that his works could be carried.

On the 9th the city was shelled from all parts of the line with great vigor.

Deserters and prisoners say Mobile has been taken. This may be only their opinion formed on the result of our progress already reported.

JOHNSTON succeeds PALMER in command of the Fourteenth Corps. SLOCUM succeeds HOOKER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR ATLANTA, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864,

THE SITUATION.

Although nothing whatever has been achieved by either side since my last letter, we have experienced many changes, the disposition of our troops at present being as follows:

A portion of the Army of the Cumberland only remains upon the northern and eastern side of the railroad running to Chattanooga—the Eleventh Corps and part of the Twentieth.

The Fourth Corps is now upon the extreme left, one division of which is re-fused, its extreme resting near the river. The divisions of GEARY and WILLIAMS, of the Twentieth, lie on each side of the railroad, about a mile and a half from the city.

Our right rests on the Sandtown pike, about four miles from the Macon road, and six miles from Atlanta. HASCALL'S division of the Twenty-third Corps being upon the extreme right, with two brigades re-fused. COX'S division of SCHOFIELD'S army lies next to HASCALL; then comes the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, one division of the Twentieth Corps, and the Army of the Tennessee in the centre. I hinted in my last that most of the army would be thrown around upon the right, if you recollect; but as yet no grand results have followed this difficult movement. In fact, the enemy seems to anticipate us in all our manœuvres. His works are as formidable in this part of the country as they are at the natural approaches to the city, and his artillery seems to be more numerous.

It seems to be generally admitted that Gen. SHERMAN has his hands full, and that the "contract" is quite an extensive one. But no one is discouraged. On the contrary, every one feels that the stronghold must fall in time.

HOOD is continually receiving reinforcements in the way of militia from the Governors of Alabama and Georgia, and it is believed that he has certainly been reinforced by two large brigades of veterans. However this is, it is true that he has a large army, and has thus far successfully disputed all our attempts at his dislodgment.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CARRY A FORT.

An unsuccessful assault was made yesterday morning upon a rebel fort containing four guns, which had for two days kept up an incessant shelling of BAIRD'S and JEFF. C. DAVIS' divisions.

Two brigades of COX'S division, under Gen. RILEY, received marching orders the night before, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning were in line of battle in a dense patch of hickory, about three-quarters of a mile from the object of attack.

An entire regiment acted as skirmishers, and advanced half way across the open field without firing a shot, and was sent back, and the line advanced to within a third of a mile of the fort, in an open field, when all of a sudden a crowd of men appeared upon the fort, tore off the brush from the embrasures, and poured in a deadly volley of grape and canister into our lines, killing and wounding more than a hundred men at the first shot. At this time the whole rebel works were covered with infantry, who also poured a deadly fire into our ranks. Had it not been for a deep ravine a few yards in front of our troops, they would have been destroyed, as it was sure slaughter to advance or retreat. To this ravine the line was hurried, where it was confined during the balance of the day. The rebel shells were burst over the ravine all day, but did little damage.

Our men remained in the ravine until night, when they silently made their escape to the woods.

The loss on our side was upward of five hundred in killed and wounded, as three or four volleys were poured into our line before it was safely in the ravine.

This occurred upon our extreme right, at a distance of more than seven miles from Atlanta.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

On Saturday along the entire line the artillerists upon both sides were busy, but particularly in front of the Fifteenth Corps. In the afternoon the rebels made an artillery attack upon LOGAN, firing upon him for more than three hours from five different batteries. LOGAN retaliated by throwing shell into the rebel ranks from the same number of cannon, until the firing, as is usually the case, mutually ceased. A little while before it stooped our skirmish line was advanced, but was quickly driven in by the rebels, who came upon them in vast numbers. Believing that the rebels were advancing in a strong line, Gen. CARLIN'S brigade, of JOHNSTON'S division, was detached from the Fourteenth Corps and sent over to the Fifteenth, but before it arrived the enemy had fallen back.

Friday and Saturday the enemy shelled BAIRD'S and DAVIS' divisions almost continuously during each day, and made the throwing up of breastworks in front of these divisions an extremely unpleasant job.

HOOD'S WAR BULLETINS.

The rebels are being Hoodwinked, to be sure. The new commander of the rebel army out-brags BRAGG and beats BEAUREGARD lying. HOOD tells most stupendous falsehoods, indeed. And, in his *ordres de jour*, he makes some most unchivalric flings at his predecessor.

Now, from what I know, HOOD'S bulletins are a gross collection of falsehoods. Already, he has backed down somewhat. He says that instead of capturing twenty-six, it was thirteen cannon. He captured ten guns, two of which were spiked and otherwise disabled. He says he captured eighteen stands of colors. He captured five, and a half a dozen "guidons." He says he captured two thousand prisoners. Our official list of missing is less than seven hundred. But he does not mention his own losses in any of his dispatches. He does not say a word about the three thousand prisoners and eighteen stands of colors which fell into our hands, neither does he utter a syllable in relation to the three thousand rebel dead which our troops buried.

The fact is, HOOD has slaughtered a large number of soldiers, but somehow or other he has managed to hold on to Atlanta. This latter event makes up for the wholesale murder of his troops. He captured thirteen (ten) pieces of artillery, which he makes capital of. He couldn't have done less. He rushed a whole corps upon two batteries, regardless of the consequences. He captured a mass, the inanimate wood and iron, and left the mutilated bodies of three thousand brave men in its place. If this is victory, HOOD may pitch in—we will swap cannon for dead men on these terms until the rebellion shall have ceased to exist.

No; HOOD has deceived his people. He has, with a good deal of exaggeration, proclaimed, our losses, but is as silent as the grave in regard to his own. The Richmond editors have already commenced to growl because we throw an occasional shell into Atlanta. How they will curse when they discover HOOD'S frauds. It is an old saying that dead men tell no lies, but this adage does not hold good in war times. So much for HOOD'S war bulletins. They will yet prove to be his own epitaph.

ARRIVAL OF M'COOK.

Since my last, Gen. ED. MCCOOK has arrived, bringing with him 1,200 men. You will recollect that I informed you that he was surrounded, and that Col. JIM. BROWNLOW and seven hundred men attempted to cut their way out.

MCCOOK started with 2,600 men and a section of artillery. He did not, as has been reported, effect any damage upon the Macon Railroad. He did capture and burn five hundred of the enemy's wagons, and that was about all. About 1,300 out of the 2,600 have been heard from. Less than 50 of BROWNLOW'S 700 have returned.

CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Rebel papers received at Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, bring us the gloomy intelligence of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN and his entire army of nearly four thousand men. This is a sad loss. STONEMAN was on his way to attempt the release of 29,000 prisoners at Andereonville, 59 miles below Macon, and, instead, he reinforces them. The rebel papers, with unmitigated impertinence, make this same remark, and add that the prisoners had been removed when STONEMAN started, and hint that the officers have been sent to Charleston. They make a great ado about STONEMAN; call him the great Yankee raider, &c.

He was captured near Macon, by Gen. IVERSON, son of the late United States Senator of that name. A battle was fought, which the rebels call the battle of Sunshine Church. They put their own loss at sixty in killed and wounded. Before you receive this you will probably get the details from Richmond papers.

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

A private of the Eleventh Michigan came through the lines from Andersonville, and arrived this morning. He left the prison about three weeks ago, and received most of his support and sustenance from the negroes along his route. He states that he fared better in the way of food than when at Richmond. The prison is a vast spot of ground inclosed by huge logs drove in the ground like a stockade, with no covering.

NEAR ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

REBEL OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

We have passed three Sundays in front of Atlanta, and I will do the rebels the justice to say that their observance of the Sabbath so far has been marked. On the 24th ult. no demonstrations were made until after dark, and the day up to that time was as tranquil as a Sabbath in Westchester County. Sunday, the 31st ultimo, passed off in a like manner; and yesterday would, in all probability, have sustained the same quiet, had it not been disturbed by hostility on our part—as follows:

THE SITUATION.

As I informed you in a letter which I wrote yesterday morning, most of our army is upon the right, between the Chattanooga Railroad and a point about three miles west of the Macon road, at distances ranging from two to six miles from Atlanta. The Twenty-third Corps is on the extreme right, at a distance of six miles from the city; next comes the Fourteenth Corps, five and a half miles from the city, and then the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps, respectively located at four, three and two miles from Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps holds its old position, upon each side of the railroad running to Chattanooga, and is within a mile and three-quarters of the city; while the Fourth Corps is stretched out in a single line behind formidable works, with their left refused, and resting near the river.

As I have before remarked, and as the reader will perceive, all the active operations are upon the right, where most of our army is massed. Up to yesterday continual skirmishing and some hard fighting had taken place, but nothing had transpired that could be called a battle until yesterday afternoon.

THE LOCATION OF THE FOURTEENTH CORPS.

The First and Second Brigades, Gens. CARLIN and KING, of the First Division, were in line of battle in an open field about a mile square, bounded by woods on all points, through which a little stream meandered, called Utoy Creek. The skirmish line of these two brigades was at the edge of the woods, immediately in front of the line of battle, and so close to the enemy's line that ours and the enemy's troops could see the whites of each other's eyes. Besides, the rebels had four guns about three-quarters of a mile in the woods, which for the past twenty-four hours had incessantly shelled our camps, killing and wounding several men inside of the works.

ORDERS TO MOVE FORWARD.

Accordingly, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, KING'S and CARLIN'S fine brigades were ordered to move upon the enemy's works.

Gen. JOHNSTON temporarily commands the corps, and Gen. KING the First Division. The command of the brigade of Regulars fell to Col. MUDGE, of the Eleventh Michigan, which regiment has been for some time attached to the Regular Brigade. Col. MUDGE, however, declined to lead the Regulars, and the command was turned over to Maj. EDIE, of the Fifteenth Infantry.

Gen. CARLIN'S brigade consists of five large regiments, and in concert with the Second Brigade, moved forward at a few minutes past 3.

MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT OF THE REGULARS.

The line, composed of the Fifteenth Infantry, Capt. CURTIS; Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. KELLOGG, and the Eleventh Michigan, Col. MUDGE, with the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry in reserve, the whole under Maj. EDIE, moved into the woods about two hundred yards, when our skirmishers were driven back.

Immediately a fight commenced, and the whole line dashed forward, and drove the enemy's skirmish line from its rifle-pits, and took about fifty prisoners. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded, but the larger portion of them beat a hasty retreat for their first line of breastworks, our brigade rushing after them, firing as often as they could, and making the whole forest resound with their yells of victory.

When within about sixty yards of the rebel breastworks, a battery opened upon our troops from a position upon the extreme right of our line, and poured four or five rounds of canister into the ranks, killing and wounding about thirty men in the three regiments.

Orders were given to take the guns, if possible, and the right of the line swung around, one company gained the interior of the fort, and was in the act of tumbling two of the guns over into the ditch, and would have succeeded had support arrived a moment earlier. As it was, our men had to leap over into the ditch themselves to avoid capture, as the First and Forty-second Georgia Regiments came upon them, killing and wounding more than one half of the company.

The guns did no more damage however, as the brigade, under a most destructive infantry fire, had removed the *abattis*, and in a few moments had carried the first line of the enemy's breastworks.

The fighting at this time was terrible, and the discharges of musketry almost as loud and continuous as I have ever heard.

A sad picture now presented itself. As soon as our forces were well inside of their works, the rebels came down a division (CLAYTON'S) strong, and completely cleared our fellows out. Not a single man was taken prisoner, however, and the moment they extricated themselves, they formed again about fifty yards from the fort, and made another desperate attempt to carry it. The Eleventh Michigan seemed to be inoculated with the supereminent valor of the Regulars. Col. MUDGE dashed ahead of his regiment, and he and his party again climbed over at the right, and were again repulsed. A portion of the time I had a very fair view of the assault upon the right, and I have never seen anything to excel it.

This brigade stood up to that sort of work until darkness enveloped the scene, when they threw up a line of works upon the ground taken from the enemy, and within seventy yards of the rebel line of battle.

This brigade did not lose a single prisoner, but captured nearly two hundred, representing nine regiments. The loss in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, and the Eleventh Michigan is, as far as can be ascertained, about one hundred and ninety in killed and wounded.

I saw all the prisoners that were taken, the majority of them belonging to the Forty-fifth Alabama, and to the First, Forty-second and Forty-third Georgia. On the whole, they were well clothed, and I should say, judging from their hearty and healthy appearance, well fed. In answer to several questions put by me, I found that they had received no coffee since the 10th ultimo, but that otherwise they had had full rations.

Among the wounded in the Regular brigade are Capt. CURTIS, of the Fifteenth, and Lieut. TOWNSEND, of the Eighteenth.

Capt. CURTIS, while gallantly leading his regiment into the enemy's works, was shot in the jaw, the wound being an exceedingly painful, but not dangerous one. He is a splendid young officer, and a graduate of West Point.

Lieut. TOWNSEND had his leg taken off, while charging the rebel rifle-pits. This is the fourth time he has been wounded since the battle of Perryville. He has a splendid record. He volunteered in some Western regiment, and for gallant behavior, was made a Lieutenant in the Regular army, upon the recommendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

I need not mention that Gen. KING, one of the finest officers in the service, was in the thickest of the fight, as were Capt. MULLIGAN, Capt. FETTERMAN and Lieut. LYSTER, and other members of his staff.

Gen. KING commanded the division, but at the same time kept an eye upon his pet brigade.

The Sixteenth and Nineteenth infantry were in reserve, and lost but slightly compared to the others.

Col. MUDGE, of the Eleventh Michigan, acted every inch a hero, and that is a good many inches, as the Colonel is at least six feet.

GEN. CARLIN'S BRIGADE.

Gen. CARLIN'S brigade was to operate on the left of the Regulars, and to carry the rebel works in its front, if possible.

At a given time the Thirty-third Ohio was thrown out as a skirmish line, and the brigade moved forward to within about the same distance of the rebel works as the Second. Here they were met by a murderous fire upon the right of their line, which occasioned a little confusion; but nevertheless the heroes pushed on, and for half an hour had a terrible conflict with a brigade of BATES' division.

The Fifteenth Kentucky, commanded by the gallant Col. TAYLOR, moved nearly to the top of a ridge upon which the enemy's works were located, when the rebels at a word poured into the Fifteenth a concentrated fire from a thousand muskets, and followed it up with a charge and yell, moving back the Kentuckians to the rifle-pits in great haste.

In this charge the Fifteenth lost a few prisoners, and a number killed and wounded. They rallied again in a short time, and in company with the Thirty-third Ohio charged clear up to the enemy's works, but did not succeed in effecting a dislodgment, and retired after the parties had mutually damaged each other to their hearts' content.

The brigade, however, gained considerable ground, and threw up a strong line of works last night.

The loss in killed and wounded in the two brigades will amount to about 430, and some twenty odd prisoners, mostly of the Fifteenth Kentucky.

We captured over 200 prisoners belonging to CLAYTON'S division, and between 20 and 30 from BATES' division.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded will probably fall a little under our own.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

As soon as possible after the fight, the reserve of the Second Brigade moved to the front and relieved the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, and the Eleventh Michigan. Capt. GAY, of the Sixteenth Infantry, was in command of his own and the Nineteenth. About 9 P. M. the rebels attacked our skirmish line and drove it in.

Capt. GAY pitched into the enemy with two-thirds of his command, and drove him back to his own line, when quite a fight ensued, lasting more than half an hour, at the expiration of which the attacking party was driven into his works.

Everything is deemed perfectly safe when Capt. GAY is in command. He was for ten years an officer in the old dragoon service, and is a soldier of considerable renown.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

The prisoners confirm the report that Lieut.-Gen. STEWART, of Tennessee, lately placed in command of POLK'S corps, was severely wounded on the 28th ult., and that Lieut.-Gen. S. D. LEE now commands that corps.

They also state that the Georgia militia of late have been confined in the works around the city, and that they neither do any fighting or picket duty.

Their dislike of HOOD is marked; and, in spite of JOHNSTON being the most unsuccessful General ever in command in the Southwest, their admiration of him has undergone no abatement.

It was hinted last night that there would be an attack made by us all along the line to-day, but up to the present time (12 M.) nothing stirring has transpired—in fact, an exceeding quiet prevails as I close my letter. CHICKAMAUGA.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	256⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	s3 92⅜
5,000	do	b3 255⅝	100	Ill. Central R.	b3 131⅜
5,000	do	b3 256⅜	100	do	131¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	b10 52	200	Clev. & Pitts	113⅜
800	Erie Railway	b3 113⅛	200	do	b3 113⅜
100	do	b4 113⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R	s3 114⅛
200	do	113⅜	300	do	b3 114⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.	133⅜	200	Quicks. M. Co.	83⅜
400	Reading R.	138	100	do	b3 83⅜
100	do	137⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co.	42⅜

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Goldsmith's Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 786 Broadway. All may secure their full lessons at half prices by entering their names this month. The full prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 28 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 151 Reade-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 6 43
Sandy Hook. 7 13 | Gov. Island.. 8 02 | Hell Gate.... 9 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick. Fort Jackson, Terry, Bridgeport, Snow & Burgess; J. B. Sporfer, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer.

Ships City of Mobile, (Br.,) Cole, Shanghai; Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Gratta, Craig, Cronstadt, Simpson & Clapp.

Brigs Favorite, Pindle, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners E. Kidder, Wooster, Santa Cruz, Cuba, Peck & Church; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Revere, (Br.,) Burgess, Curacoa; Vigilant, (Br.,) Marshall, Nassau, R. C. Hutchinson; Water Witch, Hull, Baltimore, L. Kenny; M. C. Durfee, Sabine, Washington, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Aster, Acting Master S. Hall commanding, Philadelphia, on a cruise for the Tallahassee. 16th, 30 miles S. E. of Montauk, passed the hull of schr. Sarah A. Boyce—before reported.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 3, via Boston, and Queenstown 4th, at 6 P. M. with mdse., 83 cabin and 450 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Brings £164 sterling specie. 3d inst., 40 miles W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Etna, bound in. 5th, 130 miles W. of Fastnet, passed Br. bark Alekymiel, bound W.; at 2 45 P. M., 165 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Australasian, bound E.; 10th, between lat. 49, lon. 45, and lat. 48, passed a Br. war steamer, showing No. 1,401, Marryat's Code. 14th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Stella, from Bremen July 4, for New-York. Same day, passed schr. Beeswig, or Bee's Wing, with neither light or lookout on board.

Steamship Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen, Bremen July 31, and Southampton 3d inst., with mdse. and 586 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 10th inst., lat. 45, lon. 46, saw Pruss. ship Carl Wilhelm. Aug. 15, lat. 40 44, lon. 69 15, saw American ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, from Glasgow July 6, for New-York.

Steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, Aspinwall 7½ ds., with passengers to D. H. Carrington.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to F. Hume.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Ship Cicero, (of Liverpool,) Alexander, Bombay April 14, via St. Thomas 18 days, with wool, &c., to Brown, Brothers & Co. May 21, lat. 21 58 S., lon. 66 32, spoke ship Expounder, from Akyab for Falmouth, 155 ds. out; same day, spoke Br. ship Eurine, from Bombay for Liverpool, 36 ds. out. June 6, lat. 31 51 S., lon. 32 07, spoke ship Herbert, from Akyab for Falmouth, 75 ds. out. June 20, lat. 30 22 S., lon. 11 40 E., signalized Dan. bark Ludwig Holm. June 30, lat. 18 14 S., lon. 64 W., Br. ship Ulysses, for New-York. No vessels for the United States at St. Thomas.

Bark Atlantic, (Russ.,) Fredhusen, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 270 passengers to Ruger Bros. July 25, lat. 48 21, lon. 44, saw several large icebergs. 13th inst., lat. 40 56, lon. 68 50, was boarded by a boat from the privateer Tallahassee, who placed on board twenty-two persons, being the officers, crew and passengers of the bark Glenavon, from Ardrossan for New-York, burned by the Tallahassee.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bellodi & Co. Between Montauk and Fire Island, saw quantities of wreck stuff, supposed from the victims of the Tallahassee.

Bark Florence, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co. 2d inst., off Florida, spoke bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos for London.

Brig Anna Helena, Jansen, Fajardo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to W. Ingalls.

Brig Zero, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Benson, Matamoras 27 ds., with cotton and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Edward, (of Fort Elizabeth,) Webster, Sierra Leone July 15, palm oil and hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ada Purves, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Sears, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Blue Wave, (Br.,) Lovell, Windsor 25 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Boston, Bearse, Boston, with coal to New-York Gas Light Co.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Lord, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to C. & F. J. Peters.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Chaplin, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to O. Ross & Sons.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to John Poynton & Son.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Layton, St. John 25 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) Madison, St. John 23 ds., with lumber to F. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Providence for Newburgh.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Kelsey, Hartford.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown.
Schr. Frank Walter, Ellis, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Cassandra, Hare.
Ships Graham's Polly, Christiana, Star of the West.
Barks Edwin, Amazon, Balder.
Schooners Valorous, Ventosa. Constitution, F. P. Simpson, Alice, M. Fillmore, W. D. Pike, John W. Miner and Susan Scranton.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Baltimore, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, reports that on the 15th, at 6 P. M., when off Shinnecock, she passed the wreck of schr. Sarah ——, waterlogged and abandoned. Her side was stove in; she had a house on deck painted blue—the hull painted black.

Spoken, &c.

A. C. Adams—bark, steering S., was seen, Aug. 5, lat. 26, lon. 69.

Horn—schr., from Boston for Cape Haytien, 14 ds. out, Aug. 6, no lat. or lon.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 13.—Arr. brigs Mineola, (Br.,) New-York for Cork; A. Nickels, do. for Glace Bay; schrs R. Fish, Nantucke for Boston; Julia Elizabeth and Mirror, Elizabethport for Boston; Talent, New-York for St. John, N. B.; Jenny Lind, Boston for New-York; H. Cole, do. for Staten Island; Adelaide, Lubec for Providence.

14th.—Arr. schrs. Col. Eddy, New-York for Belfast; R. G. C., do. for St. John, N. B. Sld., U. S. steamer Miami, on a cruise for the pirate; brig Mineola, schr. R. Fish, and others.

15th.—Arr. and sld. U. S. steamer Dumbarton, Boston for ——; schrs. C. W. Derry, Lynn for Philadelphia; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Windsor for New-York. Also sld., schrs. Jenny Lind, H. Cole, and others.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Below, brig A. C. Titcomb, from New-Orleans, with wreck of brig Geo. Crosby in tow.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, C. B., Aug. 1, schr. Susan, for New-York, in 7 ds.

At Sierra Leone, July 15, bark W. H. Randall, from Boston, disch.; bark Helen Maria, wtg.

At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 2, Brem. brig Lornahois, from St. John, P. R., for London, to sail next day.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—Arr. last night, blockade-runner Little Hattie. The steamer Falcon, which left here 7th, returned this morning.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arr. from New-York—June 8, George Leton, at Montevideo; Challenge, at do; 15th, St. Agnes, at Cape de Verdes; July 1st, Psyche, at Rio Janeiro; 2d, Compromise, at do. Aug. 1, August & Therese, at Bremen; 2d, Idona, at Havre; Wilhelmina, at Warren Point; 4th, Aurora and Atha, at Gloucester; 5th, Courier, at Falmouth; Alexander, at Belfast.

Arr. from Baltimore—July 1, Roar, Santa Anna and A. A. Drehert, at Rio Janeiro; Aug. 2, J. Wilhelmina, at Bremen.

Sld. for New-York—Robert Simons, from Cardiff; American Eagle, from Dungennes; Carl and Excelsior, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston—Brenda, from Liverpool.

The ——, from New-York for Santa Maria, foundered July 15. Crew saved.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York—Sarah Alice, at Maranham; Clouldide, at Bridgewater; Fortunate and Parodi, at Bristol; B. Lindahl and August, at Limerick; Excelsior, at Flushing; Edith, Byrne, Sydney, Abdel Kadir, at Cadiz; Angela and Carolina, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor—Sophia Mackenzie, at Newport.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

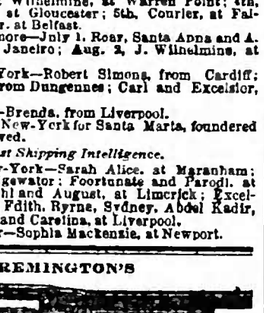
Adapted to every branch of business where a CORRECT and durable scale is required.

FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 252 BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall.

PERECO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.



IRA PEREGO & SONS NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST N. Y

BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists. Office No. 575 Broadway, N.Y.

BURIAL CASKETS

FISK'S METALLIC

BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES

Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.

We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials. W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.
MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN, L. I.
Warerooms and Office, No. 348 PEARL ST., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING
OF THE
PRINTERS' UNION

will be held
IN THE CITY HALL PARK,
AT 7 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

The Trades Union, through their President, Mr. HARDING, have kindly consented to cooperate.

Eminent speakers from the various branches of the trades will address the meeting.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

A MASS MEETING

Of all the members of the Workingmen's Union and workingmen generally, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, in City Hall Park, New-York, to cooperate with the Printers in obtaining the just demands now being made by them for advance of wages. All organizations are requested, if possible, to come in procession from their respective meeting rooms.

W. HARDING, President Workingmen's Union.
T. H. FOY, Recording Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

of the engagement of the highly talented and popular MR. DAN BRYANT.

WEDNESDAY.

The favorite domestic drama, written by John Brougham, Esq.,

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien	Mr. Dan Bryant
Tom Bobalink	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Granite	Mr. Norton
Mr. Sterling	Mr. Browne
Henry Travers	Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Gringriskin	Mrs. John Sefton
Polly Bobalink	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mary	Miss Maurice

To conclude with Mr. W. R. Floyd's adaptation of Lover's famous novel of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy (with his celebrated Irish comic song, Lanagan's Ball, and Irish Jig.)	Mr. Dan Bryant
Squire Egan	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Murphy	Mr. G. Clarke
Dick Dawson	Mr. Daly
Mr. Furlong	Mr. Browne
Edward Connor	Mr. Pope
Simon	Mr. Williamson
Conah Rooney (with song of "Kathleen Mavourneen")	Miss Jone Burke
Mad Nance	Mrs. Maurice
Fanny Dawson	Miss Barrett

THURSDAY—COLLEEN BAWN, in which Mr. Bryant will appear.

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of
VALUABLE MEDICINAL
ROOTS AND HERBS,
PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—
ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION.	LIVER COMPLAINT.	CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH.	BILIOUSNESS.	WANT OF APPE-
FLATULENCE.	BAD BREATH.	TITE.

SCROFULA.

SCROFULA,	GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,	ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL,	ERYSIPELAS,	SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4025. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

Additional Particulars of the Recent Movement.

A Number of Guns and Prisoners Captured.

Our Forces Still in Front of the Rebel Works.

SPLENDID STRATEGICAL POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The operations of the force on the north bank of the James River continue to develop in the most auspicious manner. The manœuvres of Monday resulted in turning the rebel fortifications; and, yesterday morning, when our forces advanced, they found that the enemy had fallen back during the night, and had thrown up defences in a position naturally stronger than the one they had been driven from.

The day has opened with a brilliant prospect of success. GREGG's cavalry rested their right on the Charles City Road, to protect the right wing of our forces, whose left flank extends to the James River. The front of our line was only about six miles from Richmond. Lee being thus held, cannot prevent the cutting of the canal across Dutch Gap, and if he should attempt to mass his forces on either side of the River, the exposed points on the opposite side will fall into great danger.

Our losses on Sunday are estimated at about four hundred in killed, wounded and missing; those of the enemy at somewhat less. On Monday the loss of the enemy was greater than ours, owing to a more favorable position on our side. Firing on Monday was mostly with musketry, after we had got on the enemy's flank and turned him; but yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather briskly.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburgh.

The rebels, for the past two nights, have been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators, Messrs. FLYNN and BAMBRIGHT, on duty at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of dispatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found "not guilty" by the court.

Gen. MEADE, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and breach of trust, has ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A Lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving; and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer under any circumstances.

Gen. PARK is now in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the Second Corps and part of the Tenth Corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom. The Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY, took part of a line of works with four 3-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The Second Division of the Second Corps was drawn up in line of battle, and advanced about a mile beyond where HANCOCK captured the four guns two weeks ago.

Here the First Brigade, Col. MACY commanding, took the lead and charged across a cornfield, over a hill and down into a ravine, where they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impenetrable brush on the margins of it.

During all this time they were exposed to a very heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage.

It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

Col. MACY had his horse shot under him, and mounting Gen. BARLOW's horse, the animal became unmanageable and finally fell on the Colonel, bruising him badly.

Col. MACY was wounded in the Wilderness, and had returned to the field only a day or two before.

The Second Division lost at least 300 men in the engagement.

The First and Third Divisions, which were in support, lost about 250, from the effects of the rebel artillery.

The wounded were all brought off and are nearly all being cared for at City Point.

Lieut.-Col. WARREN, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, lost his left arm, while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge.

Maj. W. H. HAMILTON, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was severely wounded in the face.

Capt. LINDLEY, of the same regiment, was killed.

Sergt. BALL, of the same regiment, was also killed, and there are about twelve wounded in the regiment.

Sergt. FUCH, the Color-bearer of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was badly wounded. This is the third time this gallant soldier has been wounded in the present campaign.

Lieut. FEELEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, was wounded.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Gen. Grant's Last Movement.

From the Washington Chronicle.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Aug. 15.

When at an early hour on Saturday, the 13th, the ever-fighting Second Corps came marching into our wrecked city, with bands playing, bayonets gleaming and torn banners proudly fluttering, everybody and his friends guessed its destination to be Maryland or Pennsylvania.

The shipments of the troops were made from two points, the ordnance and the forage docks. At the latter place the Sanitary Commission had an ample supply of ice-water which was duly drawn upon. As each vessel loaded up, she headed down stream, and anchored off Lighthouse Point. "If bound for Washington, why not go ahead?" "Why anchor there?" queried one cute person, which caused another observing individual to remember that he had seen the pontoons, which lie just above the Point, all manned and waiting orders.

This settled the question of up or down stream in their minds. The loading of transports continued until dark. At midnight I was disturbed by the conversation of two men, the same two whose opinions I have just recorded. They had watched since dark the fleet, as it lay at anchor, and now they were about to have their views confirmed, for presently there glided past us in ominous silence, the *Kennebec*, on which were Gens. HANCOCK, BARLOW and MILES and their staffs. Fifty rods to the rear came another vessel; then another and an other, until thirty-two had passed. Watching them until their lights were put out by Turkey Bend, I retired.

At 8 A. M. of Sunday, the 14th, the *Metamora* received on board Gen. GRANT and Staff, and passed up the river. Half an hour after the United States Sanitary Commission tug, *Gov. Curtin*, laden with supplies and nurses, followed, to find the whereabouts of the Second Corps. Before arriving at her destination, she was hailed by the gunboat *Agawam*. This vessel while engaging a rebel battery the day previous, had received a shell which exploded, killing three men and wounding eight others.

Leaving all necessary supplies with them, the boat soon afterward arrived at Deep Bottom, the place where our troops had debarked. They had already found the enemy, and were engaging him about a mile distant from the Bottom, and though it was evident we had surprised him, he was rallying admirably. Later in the day, when the *Gov. Curtin* took more supplies and a reinforcement of nurses, we learned from very reliable sources that our forces had wrested from the rebels several well-defended positions, in which we lost two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; very few killed, however. We have captured six guns, two mortars and over one hundred prisoners.

The object of the expedition is not yet apparent to outsiders. If the capture of Fort Darling be it, we have first to pass the Howlett House battery, built on as high a bluff as Darling itself, whence they could deliver a plunging fire such as no vessel could stand. Commanded by this battery is a bar, over which only very light draft vessels could pass.

I hope it is not contraband for me to tell that manœuvres are in progress by which both these obstacles will no longer be considered as such, the conformation of the river near there favoring a canal project, which already gives earnest of better results than the Vicksburgh affair. Other points not necessary for me to name, discourage the idea of Fort Darling being the real point of attack.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

Over Thirty Vessels Destroyed Off the Nova Scotian Coast.

THEIR CREWS LANDED AT YARMOUTH.

The Pirate Off Yarmouth on Monday.

FROM YARMOUTH.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The schooner *Sophia*, from Turk's Island, arrived here to-day, with the crews of the following vessels, sunk by the pirate *Tallahassee*:

Ship *James Littlefield*, of Bangor, from Cardiff for New-York, was sunk on the 14th inst. in latitude 42° longitude 66°.

Schooner *Lamont Dupont*, of Wilmington, Del., was sunk on the 13th in latitude 40° longitude 68°.

Schooner *Mercy A. Howe*, of Chatham, was sunk yesterday, in latitude 43°, longitude 66°.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on board of the *Sophia*, the *Tallahassee* sunk four other schooners, one of which was the *J. H. Howes*, of Gloucester.

Smoke from a steamer was seen this morning, in the direction of Seal Island.

FROM THOMASTON, ME.

THOMASTON, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The rebel steamer *Tallahassee* yesterday destroyed 25 vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed by her into Friendship by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A dispatch from J. M. MERRILL, U. S. Consular Agent at Yarmouth, N. S., to CARLETON GOODRICH, of Boston, states that six vessels were destroyed by the *Tallahassee* on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews of the vessels were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning.

News from Vicksburgh—Steamers Reported Captured—Attempt to Blow up a Gunboat.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Vicksburgh advices of the 10th inst. say that the steamers *Cheek* and *Atlantic No. 2*, while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo River, are reported to have been captured by the rebels.

It is reported that a force of 1,500 rebels attacked a Federal force guarding a plantation in the vicinity of Goodrich Landing, and that the rebels were held at bay until our troops were reinforced, when the rebels were driven back with considerable loss.

The steamer *Marietta*, from New-Orleans on the 10th instant, has arrived here. She was not molested on her way up.

An attempt was made to blow up the gunboat *Lafayette*, in one of the bayous, a few days ago, with a torpedo, but it failed.

Gen. HURLBUT has arrived here.

Gen. PAINE has returned from his expedition after the guerrillas in Tennessee.

The railroad from Paducah to Union City is to be immediately repaired, and citizens along the line will be held responsible for future damages.

From San Francisco.

Hong Kong dates of June 30 say that Nankin was the only city of importance left in possession of the rebels, and this was closely invested by the Imperialists.

A fire at Manila had destroyed two millions of dollars' worth of tobacco.

A British regiment was on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

Fatal Accident on Shipboard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Capt. CHASE, of the schooner *Golden Gate*, loading at this port for New-York, was instantly killed this afternoon, by a box of sugar swinging against his body and precipitating him into the hold.

Union Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Union District Convention held here to-day nominated Hon. JOHN H. RICE, of Foxcroft, for Congress, and BENJAMIN P. GILMAN, of Orono, for Presidential Elector.

Troops for the Front.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The United States transport *Constitution* has arrived from New-York to embark troops for the South.

SECRETARY CHASE.—The following dispatch from Mr. CHASE, which was received subsequent to the Convention in the First Congressional District, is published as an act of justice to that distinguished citizen, who, it will be seen, is not responsible for the use made of his name on that occasion:

BOSTON, August 4.

A nomination spontaneous and unsought, would command acceptance; but I cannot compete for it, and must not be regarded as a competitor.

S. P. CHASE.

—Cincinnati Gazette.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

The Rebel Gen. Wheeler Demands the Surrender of Dalton, Geo.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

Gen. Stedman Starts from Chattanooga to Meet the Rebels.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT SELMA, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The rebel Gen. WHEELER, with seventeen hundred cavalrymen, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on the evening of the 14th inst., of Col. LEIBOLDT, of the Second Missouri, commanding at that post.

The force of Col. LEIBOLDT numbers 800 men.

A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left Dalton.

This train had Col. COLLUM and three other railroad men on board, returning from between Adairsville and Calhoun.

These men were obliged to repair the road which had been destroyed by small detachments from Gen. WHEELER's force.

The rebels had also captured about seventeen Government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all of the officers in charge of them.

The railroad men escaped after the train had left Dalton.

Gen. STEDMAN being telegraphically advised of the movements of the rebels, started with a large force from Chattanooga in pursuit of them.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th, when cannonading was going on.

Rumor says that as the trains were leaving Resaca fourteen of our men were captured by the rebel force that captured the cattle.

This raid had been anticipated by Gen. STEDMAN, and he was prepared to meet the rebels at important points.

On Saturday 300 guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston County, Ky., garrisoned by 30 men of the Fourth Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with the loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured.

The Federal loss was three killed, one mortally wounded and several slightly, and four captured.

Several horses on each side were killed.

Twenty-five guerrillas, under MARTIN, were in Trimble County on Sunday night, near the Ohio River. They had been raiding down the road to West Point, and making depredations on the people there. They plundered West Point of $4,000 in goods and money.

Henderson, Ky., still continues to be greatly excited. The rebel Col. JOHNSON is camped in the Fair grounds and threatening the town.

About seventy-three guerrillas are in Brownsboro, under HALL, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Three hundred and fifty head of cattle, captured by WHEELER, have been recovered.

The damages to the railroad near Calhoun have been repaired. Four trains were at Dalton when last heard from.

On the refusal of Col. LEIBOLDT to surrender, WHEELER attacked Dalton and gained some buildings in the town, where they kept up a harassing fire, driving LEIBOLDT's men from their position to the station, where they checked the rebels. The enemy was on both sides of the railroad, trying to cut the road.

STEADMAN will probably reinforce LEIBOLDT in time. A down train is reported captured at Altoona Pass. WHEELER's force is probably divided and operating at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill.

Telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased, by the cutting of the wire.

Gen. Logan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The following report from Gen. LOGAN, has been received at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th insts.; and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from HARDEE's and LEE's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 o'clock A. M. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with a like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Gens. HARROW's and SMITH's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage, nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brig.-Gens. WOOD's, HARROW's and SMITH's division commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults.

My thanks are due to Maj.-Gens. BLAIR and DODGE, for sending me reinforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses are 50 killed, 439 wounded and 63 missing; aggregate, 572. The division of Gen. HARROW captured five battle-flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our Surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty-five rebels, up to this time, have been buried, and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied.

Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight.

The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than 6,000 or 7,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. WM. T. CLARK, Assist. Adjt.-General.

[Indorsement]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.

In forwarding the within report I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The General Commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and, in fact, all the officers of this army that commanded my observation cooperated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan Falls Back to Winchester.

LETTERS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Later advices than those at hand, when I sent my first dispatch, state that Gen. SHERIDAN has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself, and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that EARLY has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for SHERIDAN to attack.

Incidents of the March—The Rebels avoid a Fight—The Military Situation in the Valley.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, BIVOUAC NEAR MIDDLETOWN, VA., Saturday, August 13, 1864.

Early Wednesday morning, the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps broke camp near Hall Town and took up their line of march toward Charlestown, passing through that place about 8 o'clock. On reaching the junction of the Winchester and Berryville turnpikes, a short distance beyond Charlestown, the two corps diverged, the Nineteenth turning off to the left, striking through direct for Berryville, while the Sixth kept straight on in the direction of Winchester for a few miles, then turned off toward Smithsfield, following the route of the Nineteenth Corps.

The day was a terribly hot one, and the troops suffered greatly from the heat and dust of the roads, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the men were pushed on. Owing to the recent drouth water proved to be very scarce, and this added much to the discomfort of the army. The baggage and supply trains were left behind, and were parked on Bolivar Heights. Three days' rations were issued before leaving camp, and only the immediate headquarter and regimental wagons were allowed to accompany the corps. It was the general impression that the Army of Western Virginia was on a reconnoissance merely, but subsequent events have proved the fallacy of this idea; but I think that it was thus arranged in order to facilitate the movements of the troops.

During the day distant cannonading could be heard, and as the afternoon's sun was declining in the Western horizon spasmodic skirmishing could be discovered in the direction of Berryville. I afterward learned that our advance guard met a small body of rebel cavalry near that place, supposed to be a portion of IMBODEN's command, and after a slight skirmish the enemy was driven out of a small redoubt two miles from Berryville.

After marching about fifteen miles, the two corps encamped on the different roads by which they marched. Gen. CROOK's division of the Eighth Corps supported the cavalry, and we camped still further up the road, in the immediate vicinity of Berryville. A slight shower cooled the evening air most delightfully, and it was felt to be a pity that the troops were not permitted to rest during the middle of the day, and thus avoid the heat and the terrible effects of the noonday march.

The army was ordered to move at 5 o'clock the next morning, but the column did not get into motion until nearly 7 o'clock. At 8, the Nineteenth Corps entered Berryville, and passed rapidly through; the Sixth Corps was ordered to take up a line of march through the open country to the right, and Gen. RUSSELL, commanding the First Division of that corps, was given the advance, and ordered to throw out a strong advanced guard, and in case he encountered the enemy's infantry, at a creek said to be in that direction, he was to force a passage and secure the road. Six miles beyond Berryville, the Nineteenth Corps were formed in line of battle, and advanced slowly off to the right, in the direction of Winchester, and cannonading could be heard ahead at intervals, telling us that our cavalry had again encountered the enemy.

At this time, everything looked like a speedy and general engagement, and the corps manœuvred splendidly by the flank, sweeping slowly round until they came up in front of Winchester, then some four miles distant. But toward noon it became apparent that no fight would take place that day, and the troops were massed in the woods for rest and water. The firing had by noon almost entirely ceased, and at 2 P. M. the line of march was again taken up, both corps heading for Milwood, leaving Winchester away to our right and rear. The heat at this period of the day was most intense, and tremendous clouds of dust marked the route of the army. Much suffering was occasioned by the sun's rays, and many men were prostrated by *coup de soliel*, filling the ambulance trains to repletion. Reaching Milwood by 4 o'clock, the troops were supplied with water from a magnificent spring, and then pushed on some two miles, where they encamped.

All this time their cavalry could be heard at intervals, but it was only at dusk that we learned the results of the day. Several ambulances had to be sent to the cavalry to remove the wounded, and I afterward learned that the enemy had evacuated Winchester, and that our cavalry were still in pursuit of their rear guard. Our force lost about one hundred wounded and a few killed. On our march to Milwood, we passed a dead rebel who lay in a corner of the fence, and had been killed by our cavalry in the skirmish of the day. Several prisoners were also taken at various farm-houses, some of whom were found busy at work threshing out the crops in that neighborhood.

Owing to the extended scene of the operations, and the intense heat of the sun, I was unable to properly arrive at an accurate knowledge of the entire scheme of manœuvres, but I learnt sufficient to understand that EARLY's forces are endeavoring to push up the valley toward Strasburgh, and that Gen. SHERIDAN had tried, with partial success, to cut him off from the gaps in the Blue Ridge. Having thrown his army between Snicker's and Ashby' Gaps, and EARLY, Gen. SHERIDAN has compelled the rebel commander to keep straight up the valley, and thus preventing him from getting into the Virginia Valley.

Early yesterday morning orders were received for the army to proceed to Middletown—the Nineteenth Corps taking by-roads in the direction of Newtown, and the Sixth Corps striking into the Winchester and Strasburgh Turnpike—both then joining forces, pushing on for Middletown, and passing through that place about 4 o'clock. Like the two previous days' marches, the heat created a great deal of suffering, and, in spite of past experience, the troops were marched throughout the entire day, and immense numbers of stragglers could be seen along the entire route, prostrated and unable to proceed. The dust was again the source of much discomfort, and the want of water occasioned additional suffering both to men and horses.

When we arrived at Middletown, news came, running down the line that we were very near the enemy, and as the troops filed out of the road into the fields for camp, occasional and dropping shot could be heard out on the front, telling of the immediate vicinity of the enemy. Each brigade was then thrown into line of battle, by column of regiments closed in mass, and orders were issued to bivouac for the night, which latter were changed to others, for the corps to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and these again were countermanded. Night, however, closed in without any movement of any importance.

This morning at daylight the entire army got under arms ready for the fight that every one was confident to come off, but, contrary to all expectation, the morning wore away and no movement took place in the disposition of the troops. At last, while breakfast was being discussed, news arrived that the enemy had retreated in the direction of Strasburgh, and that we would remain in quietude for the day, awaiting the arrival of our supply trains.

I can scarcely venture upon a discussion of the situation at present, rumors of the most improbable description being the order of the day, and it is almost impossible to learn anything positive regarding the future movements of the Army of Western Virginia. Staff officers are very taciturn on the subject, and I scarcely wonder at it, for everybody is completely worn out with the exhausting fatigue of our recent marches.

I have just returned from a brief survey of the position, and find that we lay on the Winchester and Strasburgh turnpike, with Sydnor's Gap off to our right, and Three-top Mountain lying away to the left, about two miles distant. The Sixth Corps have just moved up the pike across a creek, and CROOK's division and the cavalry have pushed still further up the Valley in search of the enemy's position. Nothing is known definitely regarding the plans of Gen. SHERIDAN, but a shrewd guess may be hazarded regarding them. Officers are of the opinion that we will be enabled to reach and defeat the enemy in detail, owing to his having such a heavy train to defend, and from the fact of the difficulty of moving supply trains through the different gaps on the route. If the rumors now flying about camp have any foundation, we are about receiving a considerable accession to the already large force now in this department, for it is said that parts of the Second and Fifth Corps are on the way to join issue with this army, and it is even said that they are now in Thoroughfare Gap, holding that important point, but I am in no position to know at present, for even at headquarters the truth of the report is not known. It is generally understood that we shall not move before to-morrow afternoon, and in the meantime our trains are expected to arrive with the much needed supplies, and that more cavalry are coming up in charge of them, and they will then be transferred to our mounted force in front.

As I write, the members of the little mess of whom I am at present the grateful guest, are lying round me, vainly endeavoring to woo a little of that sleep they were deprived of by the duties of the morning, but they find it almost impossible to rest on account of the extreme heat of the day. We have no thermometer here in camp, and if we had I should be afraid to look at it, fearing that it would declare the mercury to be at a higher figure than we now imagine it, and I am much pleased and thankful for our present rest, and I doubt not it comes grateful to the entire command.

G. F. W.

Pursuit of Early—Skirmishing—Occupation of Winchester.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR NEWTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 12, 1864.

After skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and mounted infantry for two days, the advance of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN'S command arrived at this place last evening. The first opposition was met with Wednesday on a dirt road connecting the Berryville and Millwood Pikes with the Winchester and Millwood Pikes. Here the reserve brigade, under Col. GIBBS, advanced a skirmish line, and drove the enemy back to and across the Winchester and Millwood Pikes, with a loss of ten or a dozen wounded, including two officers. The position was held that night, and early on Thursday morning Gen. CUSTER'S brigade taking the advance, moved down the Pike toward Winchester. At Sulphur Springs bridge, within two and a half miles of Winchester, a skirmish took place, resulting in a loss of five or six killed, including one officer, Capt. MATHERS, of the Sixth Michigan, and 15 or 20 wounded. The casualties were principally in the First Michigan Cavalry. Here it was ascertained that EARLY had commenced to move up the Valley from Winchester the day before. The special object of the movement at this point having been accomplished, Gen. CUSTER withdrew his command. On the same day the Second, Col. DEVIN, and Reserve Brigade, Col. GIBBS, moved off on the road toward White Post, the Second in advance. The Fourth New-York, Col. DE CESNOLA, overtook JONE'S Tennessee Brigade of mounted Infantry near White Post, and soon after the Second Brigade was moved forward into action. The enemy was forced back three miles toward Newtown. Soon after this the Reserve Brigade was brought into action, and the enemy was again forced back to within one-half mile of Newtown—the pike upon which EARLY'S whole command was moving up the Valley toward Strawsburgh. The loss of the Reserve Brigade will probably amount to 150. Loss in Second Brigade between fifty and sixty.

We occupy Manchester to-day, which will be the depot for the present. The Nineteenth, Eighth and Sixth Corps are here; also, the Kannawha Corps, Gen. CROOK.

E. A. PAUL.

PEACE PROSPECTS SOUTH.

Interesting Narrative of the Mission of Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore to Richmond.

Interview and Conversation With Jefferson Davis.

The following narrative is from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. GILMORE. Mr. GILMORE accompanied Col. JAQUES, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment and what they saw and heard:

HOW THEY WENT TO RICHMOND.

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together—the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps, to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant and more self-devoted than that quiet "western parson" it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16, mounted on two raw-boned relics of SHERIDAN'S great raid, and armed with a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last was the Colonel's—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge OULD, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yas. Him and t'other 'Change officers is over ter the plantation beyont Miss GROVER'S. Ye'll know it by its hevin' nary door nur winder, [the mansion he meant.] They's all busted in. Foller the bridle path through the timber, and keep your rag a flyin', fur our boys is thicker 'n huckelberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye of they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—a courteous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings—

"We are late, but it's your fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricochetted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss, you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the "joke."

"We hear GRANT was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. HATCH, the Judge's Adjutant—a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that GRANT, BUTLER and FOSTER examined their position from Mrs. GROVER'S house—about four hundred yards distant—two hours after the rebel cannon-ball danced a breakdown on the Lieutenant-General's dinner-table.

THE REBEL OFFICERS.

We were then introduced to the other officials—Major HENNIKEN, of the War Department, a young man formerly of New-York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. CHARLES JAVINS, of the provost-guard of Richmond. This latter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He was of medium height, stoutly built, with a short, thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked a natural born jailer, and much such a character as a timid man would not care to encounter, except at long range of a rifle warranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and hit every time.

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to start after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, *status* of black troops and non-combatants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know, it mortifies me that you don't hate us as we hate you? You kill us as AGASSIZ kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go, with Slavery and your notions of 'empire,' you'd run straight to barbarism and the devil."

"We'd take the risk of that. But let me tell you, if you are going to Mr. DAVIS with any such ideas, you might as well turn back at once. He can make peace on no other basis than independence. Recognition must be the beginning, middle and ending of all negotiations. Our people will accept peace on no other terms."

"I think you are wrong there," said the Colonel. "When I was here a year ago, I met many of your leading men, and they all assured me they wanted peace and reunion, even at the sacrifice of Slavery. Within a week, a man you venerate and love has met me at Baltimore, and besought me to come here and offer Mr. DAVIS peace on such conditions."

"That may be. Some of our old men, who are weak in the knees, may want peace on any terms; but the Southern people will not have it without independence. Mr. DAVIS knows them, and you will find he will insist upon that. Concede that, and we'll not quarrel about minor matters."

"We'll not quarrel at all. But it's sundown, and time we were 'on to Richmond.'"

"That's the *Tribune* cry," said the Captain, rising; "and I hurrah for the *Tribune*, for its honest, and—I want my supper."

We all laughed, and the Judge ordered the horses. As we were about to start, I said to him:

"You've forgotten our parole."

"Oh, never mind that. We'll attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling the flag of truce, he then led the way by a "short cut" across the corn-field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow—Mr. JAVINS—sitting between us and the twilight, and JACK, a "likely darky," almost the sole survivor of his master's twelve hundred slaves, ("De ress all stole, Massa—stole by you Yankees,") occupying the front seat, and with a stout whip "working our passage to Richmond."

IN RICHMOND.

* * * At 10 o'clock that night we planted our flag (against a lamp-post) in the very heart of the hostile city. As we alighted at the doorway of the Spotswood Hotel, the Judge said to the Colonel:

"Button your outside coat up closely. Your uniform must not be seen here."

The Colonel did as he was bidden; and, without stopping to register our names at the office, we followed the Judge and the Captain up to No. 60. It was a large, square room in the fourth story, with an unswept, ragged carpet, and bare white walls, smeared with soot and tobacco juice. Several chairs, a marble-top table, and a pine washstand and clothes-press straggled about the

floor, and in the corners were three beds, garnished with tattered pillow-cases, and covered with white counterpanes, grown gray with longing for soapsuds and a washtub. The plainer and humbler of these beds was designed for Mr. JARVINS; the others had been made ready for the extraordinary envoys (not envoys extraordinary) who, in defiance of all precedent and the "law of nations," had just then "taken Richmond."

A single gas-jet was burning over the mantelpiece, and above it I saw a "writing on the wall" which implied that JANE JACKSON had run up a washing-score of fifty dollars!

I was congratulating myself on not having to pay that woman's laundry bills, when the Judge said:

"You want supper. What shall we order?"

"A slice of hot corn-bread would make me the happiest man in Richmond."

The Captain thereupon left the room, and shortly returning remarked:

"The landlord swears you're from Georgia. He says none but a Georgian would call for corn-bread at this time of night."

On that hint we acted, and when our sooty attendant came in with the supper things, we discussed Georgia mines, Georgia banks and Georgia mosquitoes in a way that showed we had been bitten by all of them. In half an hour it was noised all about the hotel that the two gentlemen the Confederacy were taking such excellent care of were from Georgia.

The meal ended, and a quiet smoke over, our entertainers rose to go. As the Judge bade us good night, he said to us:

"In the morning you had better address a note to Mr. BENJAMIN, asking the interview with the President. I will call at 10 o'clock, and take it to him."

"Very well. But will Mr. DAVIS see us on Sunday?"

"Oh, that will make no difference."

THE NEXT DAY.

The next morning, after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. JAVINS, we indited a note—of which the following is a copy—to the Confederate Secretary of State:

STONEWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.
Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people, relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are truly and respectfully yours.

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter I had received, on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. DAVIS—to the rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge OULD returned, saying, "Mr. BENJAMIN sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department."

SECRETARY BENJAMIN.

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily little man in black, with a keen black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely-trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the northwest room of the "United States" Custom-house. Over the door of this room were the words "State Department," and round its walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial History," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's "American Conflict," a complete set of the *Rebellion Record*, and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in the centre of the apartment was a black walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "State-papers." At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge OULD introduced us, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. BENJAMIN. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. DAVIS. Can we see him, Sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, Sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. DAVIS. If they at all harmonize with Mr. LINCOLN'S views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN'S views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. LINCOLN, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, Sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We, say, distinctly, we have no official, or unofficial, authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. DAVIS, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call here at 9 this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge OULD."

* * * * * * *

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers-by in the street—I should like to tell who they were and how they looked, but such information is just now contraband—we called again at 9 o'clock at the State Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. BENJAMIN occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His manners were simple, easy and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us—

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy.

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his if he stood before CÆSAR—and I replied—

"We thank you, Mr. DAVIS. It is not often you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. BENJAMIN tells me you have asked to see me, to"——

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, Sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, Sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right; but we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. DAVIS, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. DAVIS. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness toward men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. DAVIS. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; and I look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last men of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left, so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. BENJAMIN, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes, it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. GRANT has shut you up in Richmond. SHERMAN is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?"

MR. DAVIS ON THE CONFEDERATE PROSPECTS.

Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago GRANT crossed the Rapidan to whip LEE and take Richmond. LEE drove him in the first battle, and then GRANT executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought LEE again. LEE drove him a second time, and then GRANT made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on—LEE whipping and GRANT flanking—until GRANT got where he is now. And what is the net result? GRANT has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than LEE had at the outset—and is no nearer Richmond than at first; and LEE, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! SHERMAN, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the further he goes from his base of supplies the weaker he grows and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat *may* come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours.

As to money, we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources, we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign Power?"

"From your standpoint, there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. DAVIS. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Col. JAQUES, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—an it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. DAVIS. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions on both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. BENJAMIN says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. DAVIS still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. ASHLEY'S Reconstruction Bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. LINCOLN, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do it will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I don't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And Slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an *essential* element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. BENJAMIN enjoyed it.

"Well, Sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion?"

"Yes; or, to put it in other words—Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting, and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

MR. DAVIS REFUSES AN ARMISTICE.

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let LEE and GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote Slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, Sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. DAVIS, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every housetop in the South."

"But, seriously, Sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, Sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. BENJAMIN. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. LINCOLN authorised you to offer us?"

"No, Sir; Mr. LINCOLN did not authorise me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. DAVIS, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, Sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. DAVIS, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. DAVIS, when *I* say that," said the Colonel.

CLOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. DAVIS very favorably.

As we were leaving the room, he added:

"Say to Mr. LINCOLN from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. BENJAMIN called Judge OULD, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

Treason in Missouri.

ARREST OF JUDGE HALL.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

MEXICO, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

An incident occurred here yesterday, which should be known, as it serves to uncloak one of those pretended Union men, whose association and influence are all with the rebels, and who has done more, perhaps, to perpetuate the reign of bushwhacking terrorism which has cursed North Missouri than any other man in it. The party I allude to is Judge WILLIAM A. HALL, Member of Congress from this district, who was yesterday arrested for disloyal speech in conversation at this place.

HALL was at the railroad station here earnestly engaged in conversation with an acquaintance, when the Adjutant of the First Iowa Cavalry, stationed at this place, happened to be present. Becoming excited, doubtless, beyond the bounds of prudence, by the intensity of his feelings, HALL remarked so loudly as to reach the officer's ears, that *"I hold that President Lincoln is as much an enemy to the Government as Jeff. Davis."* The speaker was a stranger to the officer, but the latter did not hesitate to act promptly when this disloyal language was used in his presence. At once stepping up to HALL, he remarked, "You do sh?" HALL'S emphatic reply was, "Yes, Sir, I do." The officer then asked his name. "My name is HALL, Sir," was the reply. The officer commenced writing, and asked the name in full.

About this time HALL evidently began to discover that he had caught a Tartar; his air of bravado left him, and he commenced equivocating and trying to back out. To the demand for his name in full, he replied: "I won't give it, Sir. What's your authority?"

"I am an officer of the army, Sir, and you can't speak in that manner about the President in my presence. What is your name, Sir?" was the stern rejoinder.

Then began a scene of lively dodging on the part of the Judge. His reply was: "I refuse to give it, Sir. I did not notice your uniform, but you have no right to interrupt a private conversation and demand my name." Further parleying took place, with the vain endeavor on HALL'S part to shake the officer off, but he remained resolute, and the Judge finally declined to give his name. "Then you will consider yourself under arrest. I will send for a guard of soldiers, and have you reported to Col. CALDWELL in command of this Sub-District," was the positive decision of the officer. A soldier was accordingly called in, and directed to take charge of the prisoner, when the Judge began to beg for terms. He told the officer that he would go with him, or that he would report himself alone—anything to avoid the soldier escort, and accordingly the Judge and the officer started for headquarters, the latter stating that charges would there be regularly preferred.

During this scene there was considerable excitement among the Judge's Conservative acquaintances who happened to be present, and who assured the officer making the arrest that his prisoner was a good man, a Union man, &c., but he seemed totally unable to see it, how a man who put the President of the United States on an equality with the prince of traitors, JEFF. DAVIS, could be a Union man, and consequently was not to be moved. Of course the Conservatives hereabout are immensely indignant at what they consider the insult put upon their leader. It is another evidence, in their eyes, of the tyranny of this Administration—another outrage by one of LINCOLN'S hirelings—a gross case of arbitrary arrest—interference with free speech, &c. The truly loyal men here, however, look upon it in a very different light, and are both amused and rejoiced at the effectual manner in which the hypocrisy of a man who has been their most inveterate enemy, in the garb of a Union man, has been exposed.

OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Danish War—The Iron-clad Royal Sovereign—Emigration—Miscellaneous.

Our foreign files furnish the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

THE DANES.

THEIR HUMILIATION OF FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ELSINORE, Wednesday, July 27.

The dejection of spirits among thinking and feeling Danes is something awful to look upon. It is more than commensurate with the proud confidence with which they took up the struggle six months ago—more than proportionate to the stubborn obstinacy with which they kept it up long after it was clear to them, as it was to the rest of the world, that further resistance was out of the question. They seem now prone to exaggerate the evil that is before them. They look upon the present crisis as a first partition of their country—like the first partition of Poland, leading to eventual annihilation. This time, they think, the Germans will walk away with the three duchies—the whole of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. It will be great mercies if they do not cast root in Jutland—if they do not take the fleet and the colonies. What they leave to-day they may come and help themselves to to-morrow; and France may take a fancy to Iceland—a long-coveted possession, deemed "necessary" to the development of her cod-fishing interests; and Sweden may take Bornholm, the lovely island lying so conveniently off her coast; and every one may come in for his share, for Denmark is at everybody's mercy, and no friend will help him who cannot help himself.

The matter of their fleet sticks particularly fast in the throats of these poor Danes; and yet, what matters it whether the Germans take it or leave it? To what uses can Denmark ever put a fleet, even if she could afford the expense of one? Here they came in early on the morning of Saturday last—her beautiful frigates, her screw steamers, her iron-clads—the *Sjelland*, the *Jylland*, the *Niels-Juel*, the *Dannebrog*, and all the rest—a goodly muster, awakening the echoes of the Sound as they exchanged salutes with the batteries of the Kronborg. They are now lying, a gallant array, between this and Humblebeck, all trim, and taut, and tidy—a sight to swell the heart of the native Dane, and even to gladden the eye of the unconcerned stranger. Alas! what use can henceforth a State like Denmark have for all that martial craft? Yet a twelvemonth ago Denmark could boast a population and a revenue about as large as those of the Pope; she will presently be reduced to about the size of the late Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Now, the Popedom and Tuscany have also been maritime Powers in their days. History tells us of an Admiral MARCO ANTONIO COLONNA, who, at the head of the Pontifical galleys, commanded the combined fleets of all the Catholic Powers in the greatest battle that ever was fought on salt water. We know also that Tuscany had her own fleet, which, manned by the Knights of St. Stephen, did good work against the Barbesque pirates. Has not all that passed away? Are not Venice and Genoa, and all those Mediterranean Queens, rett of their diadems, and is not the very sea receding from those shores whence her bridegroom was wont to come forth and wed her? The time has now come for the extinction of the last vestige of power of the northern sea-kings. Why should Denmark have a hundred men-of-war? Why should she have fifty? Or, for that matter, "What need she five-and-twenty, ten or five?" Must not the Pope be fain to content himself with an old *gabarre*, as clumsy and ricketty as St. Peter's fishing-boat; and had not the Grand Duke of Tuscany, before annexation four years ago, reduced his naval establishment to two leaky gunboats? For a discrowned sea-queen a Bucentaur in a museum is sufficient—the mere emblem and remembrance of a greatness forever set.

Of such a nature are the thoughts busying the minds of those Danes who have still a soul and heart for their country. They are so weighed down by the sense of their calamities, that I can assure you few would think of aggravating foreign difficulties by resorting to internal agitation. Notwithstanding the seditious tone of Bishop MONRAD'S speech in the Rigsraad, notwithstanding the intemperate language of the Eider-Danish and Scandinavian organs, I see no element of political disturbance in this country—nothing to apprehend from the ravings of a disappointed democracy or the outbursts of the much-dreaded, but greatly over-estimated, "Copenhagen mob." The King and the new Ministers have the game completely in their own hands. The people at large have long been convinced of that undeniable truism, that "those who cannot wage war should hasten to make peace"—peace on fair terms if it can be had; if not, peace on any terms. When that peace is signed; when the new boundary lines are drawn; when it is well-known to what mere strip of territory the once proud Danish monarchy is at last to be reduced; when men have reckoned how heavily the expenses of war must fall upon the vanquished, and what economies in the public expenditure will become indispensable—then, and then only, will it be time to set the house in order, to see on what conditions the State may be reorganized as to its inner policy, and what position it is to occupy with respect to its foreign relations.

The prospects are dreary beyond all conception, and there are men about me whose sense of their country's humiliation is so keen and poignant that they seem to see no other means of escape from it except expatriation. Public calamities, however, here, as in other countries, affect but few private persons. The great mass of the Danish people seem but moderately penetrated with the magnitude of their national downfall. I can scarcely conceive it possible that places of public amusement may have been more eagerly or more constantly frequented at any former season. "O, ye wretched creatures!" cried ÆSOP to the snails hissing and spitting as they were broiling on the gridiron; "your houses are burning, and you have the heart to sing!"

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR: Lord E. HOWARD, in the House of Commons last night, in alluding to the large emigration still going on from this country to the States of America, is stated to have said that not less than 780 persons who had gone to New-York from the distressed cotton districts had deserted their wives, leaving 2,160 persons chargeable upon the rates.

It may possibly be laid to the charge of some of the emigration societies which have come into existence since the cotton famine commenced, that they have directly or indirectly contributed to this emigration.

It is therefore my duty to inform you, and through your columns the public, that this society, though it has received numerous applications from persons desirous of emigrating to the States, has in every case refused pecuniary aid, and the persons so applying have been advised not to go to the United States, and they have at the same time been supplied with information as to the facilities afforded them to reach British colonies, and the prospects of employment when arrived there. Further, under no circumstances does this society encourage or assist the emigration of husbands without their wives and families. The practice cannot be sufficiently deprecated, as it often occurs that husbands who have left their wives in England and proceeded to distant countries do not care to send for them afterward, even though they have the means to do so. Moreover, wives and families who are thus deserted have no claim upon the poor-law guardians for assistance out of the rates to enable them to reach the country to which their husbands have gone.

Finally, this society has done and is doing its best to direct the stream of emigration to British colonies in preference to the United States, for which purpose information is constantly being circulated upon the advantages offered to emigrants in our own colonies, where with industry and prudence they are sure to succeed, beside contributing in no small degree to to the commercial prosperity of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant,

J. BATE, Secretary.

NATIONAL COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
No. 44 CHARING CROSS, July 20, 1864.

N. B.—I shall be happy to forward the society's pamphlet to any persons who feel an interest in the important question of emigration.

MRS. YELVERTON AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:

SIR—Will you afford me the medium of your widely-circulated journal to dispel some illusions which may have been caused by the late expression of opinion by three of the Law Lords who have judged my case, and to ask of those numerous kind Irish friends who so warmly and generously supported me through one of the greatest trials which ever took place in Ireland, not to believe that justice has been entirely defeated. The Scotch law, however twisted and misrepresented, cannot by any stretch be made to affect the verdict of an Irish jury or annul the judgment delivered by four Irish judges. I shall ever claim the sacred name of wife in Ireland, whatever be the consequence in Scotland, where proceedings are still *sub judice*. No amount of mystification and casuistry has been able to obscure the question put in the sonorous voice of the Lord Chief Justice MONAHAN to a special jury of Irish gentlemen—

"How say you, gentlemen, was there a Scotch marriage?" "Yes, my Lord."

"And was there an Irish marriage?" "Yes, my Lord."

"Then you believe that the defendant was not a Protestant?" "So we believe, my Lord."

And I, with all my heart, repeat the words uttered by me on that remarkable night to an audience of fifty thousand people: "That verdict makes me an Irishwoman by affirming me the legal wife of an Irishman."

I remain, Sir, yours, truly,

THERESA YELVERTON.

PERU AND BRAZIL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2—7 A. M.

It is stated in some of the Madrid papers that Admiral PINZON, whose invasion of the Chincha Islands was about as glorious as that of the Danish territory by the Germans, has shown some sign of returning sense by admitting that he acted foolishly, and throwing the blame on his associate, M. SALAZAR Y MAZARREDO, who, he thought, had regular instructions from the Government. The notion of Spain making the opinion of a Government on the character of its Envoy a case of war is absurd. Spain herself did not declare war against France in 1841, when, under the Regency of ESPARTERO, the French Ambassador, M. SALVANDY, refused to present his credentials to the Regent, the elected head of the nation. Neither did England declare war against Spain when Gen. NARVAEZ expelled the English Minister from Madrid, in 1848. The original act of Spain to Peru was a blunder and a provocation. The very title of Commissioner given to SALAZAR was unusual in diplomacy; it implied or seemed to imply pretensions to sovereignty, as if the Peruvians were still under the rule of Spain and merely in a state of rebellion, and it evoked the most odious memories. Of a piece with the rest was sailing out the squadron, the instructions to its commander without waiting for those of the Government, addressing to the Peruvian Government a threatening note, and taking possession of its great treasury, for such the Chinchas in reality are. It is not surprising that the rest of the South American States should see in this proceeding a specimen of what was reserved for themselves—the overthrow of their present form of Government and the destruction of their independence.

THE EMPEROR AND PARIS.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Imperial Household and of the Fine Arts:

VICHY, July 31.

MY DEAR MARSHAL: I wish to communicate to you a reflection which has occurred to me during the repose I enjoy here. Two great buildings, intended for very different purposes, are to be rebuilt in Paris—the Opera and the Hotel Dieu. The first has been already begun; the second is not, as yet. Though executed, the Opera at the expense of the State, the Hotel Dieu at the expense of the hospitals and of the City of Paris, both will be remarkable embellishments for the capital; but, as they respond to very different interests, I am unwilling that one should appear more protected than the other.

The cost of the Imperial Academy of Music will unfortunately exceed the estimates, and we must avoid the reproach of having employed millions for a theatre whose the first stone of the most popular hospital of Paris has not yet been laid. I therefore pray you to request the Prefect of the Seine to have the works of the Hotel Dieu commenced as soon as possible, and be so good as to direct those of the Opera in such a manner that both buildings may be completed at the same time. This combination, I admit, has no practical advantage; but in a moral point of view I attach great importance to the fact that an edifice devoted to pleasure shall not have precedence of the asylum of suffering.

Accept, my dear Marshal, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON."

LORD CLARENDON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 1—7 A. M.

The presence of Lord CLARENDON for a day or two in Paris has given rise to an infinity of conjectures. It was affirmed that he was, after a delay of a few hours, to proceed to Vichy, where, as you know, the Emperor and the King of the Belgians now are; and that he was charged with a message of importance to the former, to whom he was to deliver it in person. On this I have only to say that Lord CLARENDON is not going to Vichy, for he left on Saturday for Wisbaden, I presume for the benefit of the waters. He dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, though there was nothing strange in that, and may have talked about public affairs before or after. But he has not seen the Emperor, and if he has, which is not certain, any message or mission, he must defer fulfilling it till his return from the German waters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—BURNING OF THE BARGE *REPUBLIC*.—About 12 o'clock last night, fire was discovered near the gangway on board of the barge *Republic* at the Upper Landing. The hands on board of the vessel were aroused from their sleep, and the lines by which the barge was attached to the dock were soon cut, and the vessel drifted down the stream to within a few feet of ARNOLD'S lumber-yard, when she grounded. The *Joseph C. Doughty* ran down to her, in order to get her off, when she grounded in a position dangerously near the barge. Soon after, the barge again commenced drifting, and finally reached the middle of the river, being at the time involved in one sheet of flame. The ferry-boat soon got afloat and proceeded to the Brewery Dock, took on steam Fire-Engine No. 4, and followed the burning vessel. The barge had considerable freight on board, including 15,000 bushels of salt, valued at $2,000 or $3,000. In the office on the boat was a large sum of money, the proceeds of sales, all of which was lost. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give the entire loss or insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Aug 15.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

West Point Appointment.

On the 12th inst., the Hon. ANSON HERRICK, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of this City, was notified that in consequence of the recent discharge of a cadet from this State, a vacancy had occurred in the Military Academy at West Point, watch it had become his privilege to fill. The official letter to Mr. HERRICK says:

"Your being entitled to fill this vacancy was determined *by lot*. The appointee must report in person at West Point between the 20th and 28th of this month for examination, or else the vacancy will lie open until next year. You are, therefore, desired to nominate as early as possible, so that your nominee can receive his appointment in time to enter by the 28th inst."

Mr. HERRICK having previously voluntarily tendered to the public schools of his district any appointments that might be awarded to him during his Congressional term, in either the Naval or Military Academy, is perplexed with this sudden call for a nomination during the public school vacation, especially since the Board of Education, which so satisfactorily awarded to a public school pupil his appointment in the Naval Academy, will not meet until September, after the time his cadet is required to enter the Academy at West Point.

He will, however, in order to give all the eligible boys of proper age in his district a fair opportunity to compete for this desirable appointment, designate some distinguished citizen of each ward in his district, whose names will be previously announced, to examine all candidates that may offer, and select the best qualified for the appointment, which will be accorded upon their recommendation.

It is designed that all pupils in the public schools of the district, and all graduates from them into the Free Academy—rich and poor alike—who are eligible under the regulations of the War Department, shall have an equal chance to compete for the honors and advantages of this appointment. With that view, Mr. HERRICK has especially notified the Principals of all the grammar schools in the three wards composing his district, to send for examination such of their scholars as may be disposed to compete for the prize.

The examination proposed will take place at the Hall of the Board of Education, on MONDAY, the 22d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the appointment will then be awarded to the boy between the age of sixteen and twenty-one, whom the judges shall decide to be the best scholar, and who shall otherwise answer the requirements prescribed by the War Department. The competition will be open for all young men of the district, educated at the public schools of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and no others. The parents and friends of the contesting boys, and others who may feel interested, are invited to attend the examination.

The Case of Alleged Kidnapping of Negroes by Policemen.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday rendered their decision in the case of Officers RIGHTMIRE and WEBB, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, as previously reported, were charged, several weeks ago, with having been guilty of kidnapping two or three colored men in this City, and taking them to Boston for the purpose of enlisting them in the latter place, with a view of obtaining the increased bounty. The testimony in the case was of a very conflicting nature. It was alleged, on the part of the prosecution, that one of the policemen above named went on to Boston with the colored men, without first having obtained leave of his superior officer to be off duty, and that the other policeman aided and abetted in the work of kidnapping. The Commissioners, with an earnest determination to ascertain

Draft, exemption, liabilities, credits, number of men furnished, &c. It will be of interest to all persons, whether liable to a draft or not.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATALLY STABBED AT A WEDDING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JOHN COLLINS, who was stabbed with a dirk knife in the hands of JOHN MCGRATH, on the morning of the 15th inst., an account of which was published in the TIMES of Tuesday last. The testimony given before the jury showed that there was a wedding on Sunday night, at No. 92 Henry-street, which was attended by deceased, McGRATH, and a large number of their friends. As the party was about to break up at 3½ o'clock in the morning, a quarrel occurred between deceased and McGRATH, in regard to the singing of a song, whereupon deceased left the house and started toward his home. He had gone but a short distance when McGRATH overtook him, and, without any previous warning, plunged a dirk knife into his abdomen. The wound inflicted was such as to cause death soon after. He was a native of Ireland, aged 27 years. McGRATH, who was arrested at the time, was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await an indictment by the Grand Jury.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY IN WEST-STREET—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—In the TIMES of Tuesday last we published a statement, as reported by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, that MICHAEL LYONS was dangerously stabbed in the groin with a knife in the hands of THOMAS DALY, while he (LYONS) was asleep on a door-step in West-street. DALY was arrested at the time, and the victim was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. An inquest held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, revealed the fact that deceased was not asleep when stabbed, but that he was engaged in an affray with the prisoner. It seems that both parties had been out drinking; deceased became somewhat intoxicated, and the assistance of the prisoner was volunteered to get him home. When near there a quarrel ensued, during which prisoner drew a knife and stabbed deceased in the groin. DALY is a laborer, aged 47 years, and resides at No. 22 Morris-street. He has been committed to the Tombs for trial. Deceased was 20 years old, and resided at No. 112 Greenwich-street.

ISRAELITE LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The movement recently made by several influential Israelite gentlemen of this City, among the number Dr. ZACHARIE, to start a Lincoln Campaign Club, is about being consummated. It is expected at an early day a call will be issued for an informal meeting, which will result in a permanent organization. The Club will probably be one of the most extensive in the City, and from the interest taken by those interested in in its formation, its political influence will be felt throughout the State. Dr. ZACHARIE, who may be considered the founder of the enterprise, has been long and well known in the City, and it is mainly due to his influence that the organization has reached its present state of perfection.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear basement of premises No. 115 Avenue A, occupied by EDWARD KLEINSCHMIDT, hat presser. The loss on stock is about $500, insured for $300 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The fire extended to the first floor, occupied by FRIEDMAN PETERS, as a millinery store. The loss on the stock of the latter is about $500; insured for $5,000 in several City companies. The building, which is owned by JOHN THOMAS, is damaged to the amount of $300; insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The fire originated from a defect in a stovepipe.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—WASHINGTON FAVOR, a lad aged 11 years, employed in the carpet manufactory of Mr. HIGGINS, foot of Forty-third-street, North River, while at work on the third floor, accidentally fell through the hatchway to the sub-cellar. He was badly and, it is feared fatally injured by the fall. The Twenty-second Precinct Police conveyed him to St. Luke's Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE SANITARY FAIR IN BROOKLYN.—The official report of the Treasurer of the recent Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn, has just been published, and shows the receipts of the fair to have been as follows:

Cash Donations	$208,523 36
Admissions	50,572 07
General Sales	126,971 66
Department of Arts, Relics, &c	10,502 08
"Drum Head" Committee	3,051 06
Post-office	830 85
Skating Pond	687,45
Refreshment Saloons	15,975 16
New-England Kitchen	4,815 99
Sales of Buildings, &c	1,609 88
Total	$403,423 28

The expenditures were as follows:

Buildings and Decorations	$12,749 93
Rent of Academy	4,750 00
Doorkeepers, Ticket-sellers and Clerks	2,017 50
Gas, Fuel and Insurance	728 72
Music, Badges, Flags, &c	1,125 44
Certificates to Contributors	1,236 40
Advertising and Printing	5,483 59
Other Expenses	938 97
Total	$29,029 54

$300,000 of the net proceeds were paid over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, $48,460 expended for manufactured goods, and the total balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $54,463 14.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. SIMS.—The funeral of Capt. SIMS, late of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment during the assault upon Petersburgh, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted in the Elmplace Congregational Church, in the presence of a large congregation of mourners. About 2 P. M the body was borne into the church, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, acting as a guard of honor, and the following officers acting as pall-bearers: Capt. Sheppard, Fifty-first New-York; Clarkson N. Potter, Capt. Dodge, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Roran, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. McVubben, Fifty-first Regiment; Capt. Stuart, Fifty-first Regiment; Lieut. F. B. McCready, Fifty-first Regiment. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, bearing the following inscription:

Capt. HARRIS SIMS,
Captain of Company G, Fifty-first New-York Regiment,
Killed before Petersburgh July 30, 1864,
Aged 34 years.

The funeral services were conducted in an impressive manner by Rev. Mr. STRICKLAND, after which Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, of the Fifty-first, delivered a fitting eulogium on the deceased. The remains were then conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery followed by a large funeral *cortège*.

RECRUITING MOVEMENTS—THE HIGH PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES.—For a week or two past, recruiting was very brisk in Brooklyn, the average number of recruits being from 40 to 60 per day. Within a few days, however, there was a great falling off in the number of principals applying for substitutes has very sensibly diminished, so that brokers who were in the habit of bringing their men over to Brooklyn have been compelled to seek other markets, and the result is that the prices for substitutes for three years service rose this morning from $600 and $700 to $1,200 and $1,500, and it is anticipated that they will be considerably higher before the end of the week.

A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—The inquest before Coroner BARRET, in the case of a man named PETER BROWN, who was beaten to death as alleged, on the night of the 1st of August, by a man named PATRICK HAGGERTY, was concluded last evening, when the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of PATRICK HAGGERTY, and the accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, &C.—The Committee of the Common Council to whom was referred the matter of drafting an ordinance to regulate the storage of petroleum and other combustible matters in Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening, but no interested parties appearing on the matter, they adjourned for a week.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named MARY LYONS, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by jumping into the river, at the foot of North Third-street. She was conveyed to her residence.

Williamsburgh.

HOMICIDE.—Coroner BARRETT, of the Eastern District, held an inquest yesterday on the body of PETER BROWN, who died from injuries caused by being brutally beaten by one PATRICK HAGGERTY. The affair occurred on the 1st instant. HAGGERTY was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A destitute woman named MARY LYONS, who had made an ineffectual application to be sent to the Alms-House, attempted to destroy herself about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, by jumping into the river at the foot of North Third-street, E. D. She was rescued and properly cared for.

NEW JERSEY.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, an accident occurred on the Erie Railway, west of Shattsburgh, near Ausputs Bridge, resulting in the killing of seven men. The following are the facts: The emigrant-train left Jersey City at 18:15 P. M., and upon arriving near Augusta Bridge, about forty miles out, had slackened speed to about twelve miles an hour, being near the point at which the milk-train passes. Following was an extra freight-train, which must have been running at a fast speed, as it overtook and ran into the emigrant-train. The concussion was so great that the platforms were crushed instantly, killing six emigrants, who were riding on the platforms, but no person inside was seriously injured. The conductor, MATTHEW FINN, who was in the rear car, saw the head-light of the approaching train, and running out on the platform, was also killed. Two of the freight cars jumped the track, and in less than half a minute after, came down and ran into the freight cars, demolishing one of them and damaging the engine. The accident caused a delay of several hours before the track was cleared.

REPENTANT REBELS TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.—The steamship *Continental*, Capt. SOMERS, arrived at the Long-dock, Jersey City, yesterday, having on board the First United States Infantry Regiment, from Norfolk, and bound for the frontier to engage in the war against the Indians. This regiment numbers 960 men, composed of rebel prisoners, who have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Union Army. They are under command of Col. DIAMOND. The regiment were to have gone West on the Erie Railroad, but were detained in consequence of the freshet on Tuesday night carrying away some eight or ten of the railroad bridges.

RECEPTION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.—Several of the German associations of Hoboken are making extensive arrangements to give a public reception to the members of Capt. HEXAMER'S First New-Jersey Battery, who have just completed three years hard service in the Army of the Potomac. The reception will take place on Friday of this week.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES.—An agent sent out by the authorities of Jersey City to recruit in the rebel States, writes from Beaufort to Mayor CLEVELAND, that recruiting agents are far more numerous than able-bodied blacks desirous of going into service. The prices offered for recruits ranges from $300 to $600.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1864.

$50,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108½	560 Quick. M. Co	83⅞
60,000 do	108⅝	1100 do	84
50,000 do	108⅛	200 do b10	84⅛
21,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	109½	500 do b30	84⅜
13,000 do	109⅜	100 do b10	84⅜
500 U. S. 5s. 10-40s	103⅛	500 do	85
6,000 do	103¼	100 Mar. Min. Co	43
13,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl	109	100 Pac. M. S. Co	278
1,000 do Small	108½	200 Atlantic M. S. Co	188
60,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O	94⅞	50 L. & Sus. Coal	13¾
1,000 do	95	3000 do	15
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	117	50 N. Y. Cen. R	131
1,000 Michigan 6s, '73	103	400 Erie Railway	113
1,000 North C. St. 6s	60	100 do	113⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s	68	400 Hud. Riv. R	133⅜
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	74	100 do b10	133⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s	105	100 Miss. & Mo. R	47
32,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	61⅜	1000 Reading R	137⅜
20,000 do b30	62⅛	500 do b30	138⅜
10,000 do	61¾	100 do	92⅝
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	118	100 do b30	93
5,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	114	25 Ill. Cen. Scrip	131⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	135⅛	100 do	131¾
3,000 do	135	100 do	131¾
4,000 Mich. So. S. P. B.	116	400 do	131
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	200 Ill. Cen. Full S	131¾
8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	115	500 Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	129¼	100 Chi. & N. W	57⅛
6,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	50 do c	57⅜
2,000 Mariposa 1st M.	94	50 do b60	58
90 Am. Ex. Bank	116	600 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
6 Bank of the Repub	100	100 do	91⅞
6 do	104	50 do	91⅝
11 Merch. Ex. Bank	100	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	132⅝
21 Del. & H. C. Co	209¼	100 do	132⅝
25 do	209	100 Chic. & R. I. R	114
100 Cum. Coal Pref	61	300 do	114⅛
100 do b10	61	100 do b30	114⅜
300 P., Ft. W. & C	116¼	100 M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	120
300 do b30	116⅜	50 M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	92
300 do b30	116⅜	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	68½
100 Chi. & Alt. Pr. x-d	93	50 Chi. & Mil. R	80

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108⅜	200 Hud. Riv. R	132⅝
15,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug	110	100 do b30	133
8,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O	95	100 do b30	132⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	57	300 R. S. & N. I. R	92⅜
500 Quick. Min. Co	85	100 M. S. & N. I. C	146
100 do	84⅞	700 Reading R	137⅛
500 Mariposa Min	42⅜	200 do a10	137⅜
400 do	42⅞	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	131¾
100 Canton Co	37⅜	300 do b60	132
200 To. & Wab. R. s10	69	300 do b60	132
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref	77	50 do	131¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	279	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	113⅝
100 do s10	279	400 do b15	113⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	130⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. R	57⅜
250 Erie Railway	113	200 C. & N. W. Pref	91⅞
100 do	112⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R	114
300 do	112¾	30 P., Ft. W. & C	116¼
50 Erie R. Pref	130¾	300 do	116⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	51⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R	131¾
10,000 do c	51⅜	350 do	131⅜
20,000 N. Y. Cen. R	130⅜	100 do	131⅜
100 Erie Railway	113	100 do s10	131⅜
600 do s3	113	100 do c	131⅜
100 do s10	113	300 do	131⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R	133⅛	200 Chi. & R. Isl	114¾
100 do	133⅜	400 do b3	114⅞
100 Reading R	138	100 Cumb. Coal Co. b4	61⅜
400 do	138⅛	100 do c	61
200 do s3	138⅜	100 do	61
300 do c	138⅜	100 Quick. M. Co	85⅛
400 do b10	138⅜	400 do	85
200 do	138⅛	100 do	84⅜
300 M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜	100 do	84⅞
100 do c	92⅜	100 do s3	84⅞
200 do	92⅜	100 do b3	85⅛
200 do b3	92⅜	300 Mariposa M. Co	42⅜
200 do s3	92⅜	200 do c	42⅛
200 Chi. & N. W c	57⅜	200 do b3	42⅜
200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	70	100 do b3	42⅜
200 Atl. M. S. Co b3	138⅜	100 do	42⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. s3	51⅜	500 Reading R	137⅝
10,000 do	51⅜	300 do	137⅜
500 Erie Railway b3	112⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	113⅝
100 do b5	112⅜	100 do s3	113⅞
1100 do	112⅜	300 do s1	113⅝
100 Hud. River R	132⅜	100 do b3	113⅝
200 do s3	132⅜	100 Chic. & N. W b5	57⅜
100 M. S. & N. I	92⅜	100 do s30	57
200 do b3	92⅜	100 Cum. Coal Co. b10	61⅜
100 do b3	92	200 do	61
100 do s3	92	100 do s3	61⅜
100 do b3	92	300 do s3	61⅜
100 R. S. & N. I. G	146	300 do s3	61⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts	113⅛	100 Quicksilv. Min. b3	84⅜
200 do s3	113	300 do	84⅜
300 do s10	113	100 do	84⅜
200 do	113	100 do	84⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R	131⅛	400 Mar. Min. Co	42⅜
100 do b3	131⅛	200 do s3	42⅜
100 do b3	131⅛	500 do s3	42⅜
100 do s3	131	100 do b3	42⅜
100 do	131	100 do b10	42⅜

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The whole demand for the new 7.30 per cent. three-years' Lorn, received at the Treasury Department, this morning, amounts to $2,220,150. The demand for the Gold-bearing stocks at our Stock Exchange to-day, is not so free as before the close of the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, when over a million of dollars was taken up at 108½@110 for the 6 per cents, and 103@103½ for the 10-40 5 per cents. The prices to-day are steady on the diminished business. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness are selling at 94½@95 per cent.

There is no change in the Market for Money. The supply is easy to the brokers at 7 per cent. on call. The price of Gold is ¼@1 per cent. higher than yesterday, placing the quotation back to Monday's figures.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were not, in all cases, so firm at the close as on Tuesday. A large business was done in Quicksilver Stock at a further advance at the early Board, and Reading and Illinois Central were fairly active. The New-York Bonds comparatively dull.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The disposition at the close was to sell the Railways, and the market left off dull.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
C. S. 6s, 1881	108⅝	108⅛	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅝	109⅜	Mich. Southern	92⅝	91⅞
N. Y. Central	131	111⅞	Illinois Cen	131⅝	131
Erie	113⅛	112⅞	Pittsburgh	113⅛	112⅞
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110	Fort Wayne	116⅛	115⅝
Hudson	133⅜	132⅝	Rock Island	113⅜	113⅝
Canton	37⅜	37	Reading	137⅛	137⅝
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	84⅞	84⅝
Toledo	133	132⅝	Cum'land Coal	60⅜	61⅛
Northwest	57½	57	Mariposa	42⅜	42⅞
Ohio & M. Certs	51⅜	51⅛	N. West Pref	91⅜	91

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	109¾	Bank of N. Amer	100
Mechanics'	110	Continental	101½
North River	101	Commonwealth	101½
State of New-York	108	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	106	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are very firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. B. & Quincy	132¾
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te	118	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Ill. Central 7's	135
N. Y. Cen. convt. '76	130	Ali. & T. H. 2d In	85
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103
Erie 6ds, '75	120¾	Chi. & N. W. Int.	102¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '82	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Erie R. 2ds. S. F. '85	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Buff. R. 1sts '69	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Harlem 3ds. '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. '69 & '73	133	Mil. & Mo. L. G	66
Mich. C. new 1sts	138¾	Atlantic & G. W.	102¾

The 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Certificates of the New-York Central Company, it will be noticed, are quoted as high as 119 ₱ cent., the result of the demand, which is absolute at market price, for the supply of the Sinking Fund.

Included in the heavy Domestic Produce exports of last week are 1,141,000 gallons of Petroleum—the heaviest shipment in any single week since the discovery of the wonderful oil wells in Pennsylvania. The Exports of this and other articles of Domestic Produce the present week also promise to be large.

The London *Times*, by the last mail, reports that the German demand for U. S. 5-20's at Frankfort broke out afresh, after a few days' depression on the worst news from this side, and the price recovered 3 ₱ cent. The *Times*, on its Frankfort advices, estimates that $150,000,000 of these Bonds have already been taken in Holland and Germany. But our own belief, on a careful observation of what has been going on in this market, is that no such total has yet been transmitted out of the $510,756,000 of the 5-20 Loan. It may be that, with the addition of the 1881 Loan and the present run of fresh orders for both Loans, such a total in Europe will very soon be reached.

The new order of the Illinois Central management, for paying off $300,000 of the Land Mortgage on the 1st of October, and calling up the remaining $900,000 on the Scrip Shares, meets, we believe, the general convenience of the Stockholders, and will certainly strengthen the financial position of the Company, as it has the market price of the Stock of both classes. The foresight of making it a condition to the Land Mortgage, that the Bonds could be paid off at a given rate is now, for the first time, fully appreciated. But for this, the Company, in the process of conveying their lands, in fee simple, to the parties buying and paying for them, might have been compelled to pay 200 ₱ cent. for the Bonds. With large cash means now on hand, and nearly a million in addition, which it is really desirable to call up on the Scrip Stock, to equalize it (₱ the Full Paid Stock, the management can at once provide themselves with about $3,000,000 in Bonds for cancelation, as the collections from the Land Department require them to perfect the title to the purchase.

The Pacific Mail steamer which left San Francisco on Saturday last, 13th inst., has about a million of Gold for the New-York market. The orders in this direction have rapidly increased of late because of the higher speculative price for Gold than for Bills on London, in New-York. Some of the Bankers in the California trade have doubled their orders for New-York, as compared with the proportion between New-York and London a few months ago. The Agency of the new Bank of California in this City is directing a large share of its Gold remittances to New-York in place of London.

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will hold his usual semi-weekly auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at No. 52 William-street, to-morrow, (Thuraday,) Aug. 18.

The Ohio and Mississippi (broad guage) Railway earned in

July, 1864	$262,990
July, 1863	159,704
Increase this season	$93,286

The First National Bank of New-York this morning received from Washington a supply of the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes of the denominations of $50 and $100. The larger denominations are not yet quite ready at the Department.

The receipts for Customs at this port, to-day, were $354,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) have been again heavy, amounting in value to $6,808,167, against $2,967,962 the corresponding week of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:
7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.
10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.
5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.
U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.
U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.
S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 60 on each $1,000 subscribed for.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 383 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.
The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest, after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12⅝ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.
☞ The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 19,715 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. and 252 bags of Corn Meal, 88,623 bushels Wheat, 28,705 bushels Corn, 755 bushels Rye, 772 bushels Oats, 510 pkgs. Provisions, and 855 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand; other kinds have been inactive, prices are quoted buoyant. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c., Jamaica, 43c.@44c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand at former rates; Middlings, $1 75@$1 76 ₱ lb., sales and resales, since our last, 600 rales. Week's receipts, 1,900 bales; sales and resales, 6,100 bales; exports, 130 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last amount to 18,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90@$10 10; and for September and October delivery at $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 65	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 15	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour is less active yet steady; sales since our last 1,200 obls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, closing at $6 for Jersey, $6 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand and quite heavy to-day, prices having fallen off 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red Western at $2 25@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 23@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 32; Chicago Spring at $2@$2 30 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request at higher and rising prices; sales since our last, 91,000 oushels, at $1 52@$1 53½, chiefly at $1 53, for mixed Western; $1 54@$1 55½ for high mixed do.; and $1 50@$1 51 for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at previous prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@95½c., chiefly at 97¾c.@98c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ₱ bushel. 8,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold on private terms. The following comparative table shows the quantity of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 7th of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1863.	May 1. 1863.	April 30. 1864.
Flour, bbls	736 900	606,300	396,300
Wheat, bushels	12,671,300	8,810,200	6,277,100
Corn, bushels	8 530,500	11,585,800	3 436 300
Barley, bushels	373,100	66,200	142,100
Oats, bushels	1,779,700	4,241,300	3,591,300
Rye, bushels	421,600	212,100	64,600

HAY—North River has been in request, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@36c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in rather more request at uniform quotations.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and held with more firmness.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $17@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89½c. free, and 84½c.@85½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and prices have declined. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., at $40@$40 50 for New Mess; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime Mess; $37 for Thin Mess, $41 for cheap Mess and $36@$36 50 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do.; and 14¼c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 420 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and unsettled. Lard continues in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21¼c.@22¼c., and very choice, at 22¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, at 45c. @52c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and buoyant; sales since our last 956 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 10½c.@24¾c., and 630 boxes Havana, part at 20c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are selling moderately quiet at 22c.@28¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 140,000 lbs., at 18¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The light stocks and high claims of holders check transactions. Sales since our last, 163 hhds. Kentucky, at 22c.@46c.; 170 cases Seed Leaf, at 16c.@42c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include only 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. For Bristol—500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 2,500 boxes Cheese and 100 pkgs. Butter, at 60s. For Cork and orders, a Swedish brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s., and, if to the Continent, 6s. 6d. Total number of vessels in port, 563.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17.	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17.	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20.	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27.	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31.	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3.	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—COLLEEN BAWN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from GRANT'S army represents the development of the new movement on the north bank of the James River as successful and promising. The manœuvres of Monday resulted in turning the rebel fortifications; and when our forces pushed forward the next day they found that the enemy had fallen back during the night to a stronger position than the one they had been driven from. The position occupied by our forces is only six miles from Richmond. It enables GRANT to threaten both the rebel capital and Petersburgh, while LEE cannot mass his troops for the protection of either place without leaving the other exposed to great danger.

It is reported that Gen. SHERIDAN has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself and act on the defensive. This movement indicates that the reports, lately brought by rebel deserters, of the heavy reinforcement of Gen. EARLY were well founded, and that he was too strong to be attacked by SHERIDAN.

Gen. WHEELER is operating on SHERMAN'S communications; but does not appear to meet with much success. On the 14th inst. he appeared before Dalton, Ga., at the head of 1,200 cavalry, and demanded the surrender of the city. The demand was not acceded to. Col. LIEBOLDT, who commands at Dalton, has a garrison of about 800 men. Gen. STEADMAN had left Chattanooga with a large force to relieve Dalton.

The *Tallahassee* continues her depredations on our commerce, having destroyed over thirty vessels off the Nova Scotia coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that EDWARD A. POLLARD, formerly one of the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was some months since taken prisoner on the blockade-runner *Grayhound*, and subsequently committed to Fort Warren, was discharged from the fort last Friday. It is said that he has been exchanged for some Federal prisoner in Richmond, and that he is on his parole to come to Brooklyn, where he is to report regularly to the Provost-Marshal. Previous to leaving the fort, POLLARD took the oath, swearing not to make any revelations, either verbal or written, and to keep his parole strictly and truly, &c. POLLARD reached Boston last Friday afternoon, and left in the early train Saturday morning.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* of the 11th says: "The old Quaker gentleman and his wife, mentioned by us as passing through this city ten days ago for Washington, with the intention of procuring passes from President LINCOLN through our military lines and into the rebel capital, with a view to negotiate a peace between the belligerent Governments, have returned to this city on their way home, having failed to impress Father ABE with the practicability of their project. They were very much disappointed at the miscarriage of their mission, and were of the opinion that LINCOLN was opposed to peace on any terms."

It is stated by correspondents of the Cincinnati papers that while STONEMAN'S expedition met with a disastrous termination, it was not barren of advantages. At Macon a batallion of the Fourteenth Illinois was sent out to a station called Gordon, near the Oceange River, and succeeded in destroying eleven locomotives, several trains loaded with Quartermasters' and commissary stores, and one loaded with cattle for the army at the front. They failed to reach and burn the railway bridge at Macon, as it was strongly guarded by infantry and artillery.

The editor of the Aroostook *Pioneer*, who has been on a cruise northward, came to a place called Violette Brook, of which he says for miles above and below, the inhabitants can neither read, write nor speak the English language, and what little intercourse there is between the village and surrounding country is usually carried on by interpreters which are found among the more apt of both French and Americans.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Queen's Bench, in Canada, (Judge WILSON presiding,) in an action brought in that court, upon a contract made in the United States, for delivery of a quantity of corn, has recently decided that the amount recovered was payable in United States currency.

The National Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Erin*, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived here yesterday. The *Erin's* news has been anticipated by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Asia*.

The Adjutant-General's Department of the State has information of the death of Maj.-Gen. BOHLER F. JUDD, of Ogdensburgh, commanding the Fourth Division National Guards, State of New-York. He died quite suddenly at his residence on the 9th inst.

On the 12th, a well-dressed, smart, intelligent woman, with an eye to business, appeared at Portsmouth, N. H., with four substitutes, which she had brought with her from Baltimore. She sold them soon after her arrival to the brokers for $900 each.

Dr. BROWN, of Liberty, Maine, was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Bangor, Saturday, of the practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for piles and other diseases. His charge was $100 a man.

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports that a new telegraph cable has arrived at Fortress Monroe from England. When it is laid communication between this City and GRANT'S army will be perfect.

The demand for the new 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes at the department yesterday amounted to *two and a quarter millions*. Some of the new Notes have already appeared, so that the delay to subscribers cannot be long. Interest is settled as on the 15th August. The other Stocks of the United States were steady at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The Railways quiet. Gold 256¼ per cent. Money easy at 7 per cent.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and lower yesterday. Corn was in fair request and firmer. Less activity was discernible in Provisions; Pork was cheaper. Whisky was more sought after and was advancing. Freights were dull and drooping, with 563 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

President Lincoln and Peace.

The *National Intelligencer* notices our strictures upon the recent manifesto, and the general political temper, of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS—not to controvert them, but to claim that they apply with equal force to the Administration in its conduct of the war. We denounced what we deem the ultra radicalism and barbarism which have characterized the action of these gentlemen ever since the war began. The *Intelligencer* says that inasmuch "as they have previously uttered no complaint against the Administration," *their* theory of the war must be presumed to be that of the Administration itself. This is a *non sequitur*. Even if the fact alleged were true, the inference of the *Intelligencer* would not follow. They may have been restrained from complaining of the Administration at an earlier day, by many other motives than a full concurrence in its policy. They may have expected or desired office under it, and therefore kept silent. They may have lived and labored in the hope of inducing or forcing the President, sooner or later, to accept their dictation, and therefore have forborne earlier denunciation. Or, their sense of duty and responsibility to the country—their desire to quell the rebellion and save the Union—may have restrained them from openly assailing the Government by which alone that vast and imperative work can be accomplished. These motives might possibly have kept them still—if they had kept to themselves the discontent which has at last broken out in the fierce and intemperate manifesto with which they have lately delighted the breast of every rebel and Copperhead in the land.

But as a matter of fact, of which we think the *Intelligencer* cannot be unaware, neither of these gentlemen has for a long time past concealed his complaints of the President. Both have more than once expressed their utter and complete discontent with the theory on which the Administration has conducted the war. Both have urged, publicly and privately, upon the President and upon Congress, a policy of confiscation, of subjugation, of extermination much more sweeping and summary than either has seen fit thus far to adopt. The *Intelligencer*, therefore, finds no warrant in the general facts of the case, for applying to the Administration the censure we have passed upon Messrs. WADE and DAVIS.

But it proceeds to say:

"The President has recently made it apparent that, however slow he may have been in taking position, he now, in one respect at least, stands abreast with the most advanced "radicalism," inasmuch that *he will not even receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union, unless it be accompanied with 'the abandonment of Slavery.'* The *Times* has already intimated what it thinks of this Presidential rescript *prescribing the 'abandonment of Slavery' as a sine qua non of receiving or considering* any propositions looking to a restoration of peace and union, especially when, in the same breath, it rebukes Messrs. WADE and DAVIS as men who would rather concede 'the independence of the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution.' The President has expressed no opinion upon this comparative view of the matter, but *by the requisition* he includes among his terms and conditions of peace, he makes it impossible for the Southern States '*to resume their place in the Union*,' or to enter on '*the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution*.' If, therefore, there be anything exceptionable in the policy of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS under this head, the remarks of the *Times* are equally applicable to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, for so *far forth the policy of the latter is identical with the policy of the former*. If it be a source of just reproach to Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, as the *Times* considers it, that 'they have sustained the war not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves,' what shall be said of *the President's determination to receive and consider no proposition embracing peace and the integrity of the whole Union, unless it also embraces 'the abandonment of Slavery!'*"

The *Intelligencer* is again proceeding upon an utterly false assumption. President LINCOLN has *never* "*refused* to receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union unless accompanied with the abandonment of Slavery." He has *never* "prescribed" that abandonment as a "*sine qua non*" of receiving or considering such propositions. He has *never* expressed a "determination" to receive and consider *no propositions for peace* and Union "*unless* it *also* embraces the abandonment of Slavery." We admit that he has used language which encourages and even tempts unscrupulous or unreflecting opponents to bring this charge against him:—but the *Intelligencer* is not accustomed either itself to use words loosely, or to give loose construction to words that are used by official persons in important public documents. It writes with precision itself, and it is in the habit of assuming that others do likewise. The *Intelligencer* need not be told that no man in this country uses language with greater precision than President LINCOLN. He sacrifices everything to this. He never seeks to write graceful sentences, to use elegant language, or to round sonorous periods. He writes always for the simple purpose of *saying precisely what he means to say*,—that, and nothing more. What he does say, *that* he means: what he does not say, he does not wish to be understood as having either said or meant.

Mr. LINCOLN did say that he *would* receive and consider propositions for peace, coming with proper authority, *if* they embraced the integrity of the Union *and* the abandonment of Slavery. But he did not say that he would *not* receive them unless they embraced both these conditions. He did not say that he would *not* receive them even if they embraced neither. He was not laying down an ultimatum,—he was not prescribing conditions *sine qua non*,—at all. He was not called upon to do anything of the kind. He was not even asked on what conditions he would receive propositions. No propositions for peace were made or proffered by anybody that even professed to have any authority in the premises. He was told that somebody from Rebeldom wanted to come to Washington to talk to him about peace. Very well, said he:—if they are ready to restore the Union, and abandon Slavery, bring them along. Does the *Intelligencer* consider that final and conclusive? Do diplomatic conferences usually open with an ultimatum? If these *quasi* diplomatists had any thought or purpose of negotiating,—if there was any wish or desire on their part to treat for peace, they would have objected to the terms thus put forth at the outset, and asked for their modification. Suppose they had replied "We cannot agree to abandon Slavery—we have no authority to assent to that requirement; we ask that this be waived, and referred to the people after peace shall have been concluded; but we can and do assent to a restoration of the Union, and ask for a peace conference on that basis;"—does the *Intelligencer* believe it would have been refused? The *Intelligencer* is wise in diplomatic history; does it remember what Administration began by proclaiming "*fifty-four forty or fight*," and ended by accepting something else?

If Mr. LINCOLN'S past history had left any room for doubt as to his position on this point, there might be some excuse for the *Intelligencer's* violent and hostile construction of this phrase in his letter. But such doubt is impossible. From the beginning to the end, at every stage of the war and of his Administration, the President has taken special pains to proclaim that the war was waged *for the preservation of the Union*, and that, when this object could be attained, the war would stop. "What I do about Slavery and the colored race," said he, in his letter of Aug. 22, 1862, to Mr. GREELEY, "I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. *My paramount object is to save the Union* and not either to save or destroy Slavery." In his letter to FERNANDO WOOD, Dec. 12, 1862, Mr. LINCOLN says that when the people of the Southern States will "cease resistance, and reinaugurate, submit to and maintain the National authority, *the war will cease on the part of the United States.*" And in his letter to the Springfield Convention, Aug. 26, 1863, he says: "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, *if I shall urge you to continue fighting*, it will be an apt time then to declare you will not fight to free negroes." These declarations are explicit, and might be multiplied.

They leave no room for doubt as to the object for which the war is waged,—nor as to the conditions on which the war will cease. And we submit, with all due deference to the *National Intelligencer*, that there is nothing in the Niagara dispatch, justly, strictly and fairly interpreted, to warrant the averment that in the President's mind that object or those conditions have changed in the slightest degree.

Sherman's Rear.

For a long time the rebel press has been crying lustily for some dashing horseman from among their cavalry force to precipitate himself upon SHERMAN'S rear, cut his railroad, destroy his supply depots, and thus, as they fancy, compel him to fall back, when Hood's army would have nothing to do but follow, and gobble up SHERMAN'S army as it fell to pieces on the retreat, which they were sure it would do. As yet they have had no rider bold enough to attempt it with any prospect of success. The redoubtable PILLOW, with two brigades, tried it, but was bloodily repulsed at Lafayette, Ga., by two regiments of our cavalry, under a plucky Kentuckian. But the dispatches this morning announce that WHEELER, who has gained some notoriety as a rebel cavalry leader, appeared before Dalton, a hundred miles in SHERMAN'S rear, on the 14th inst., with seventeen hundred men, and demanded its surrender. The result is not known, but as Dalton is but twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, and as Gen. STEDMAN, who commands the latter post, was hurrying forward reinforcements, it may be safely assumed that the 800 veteran troops in the fortifications of Dalton were able to resist the attack of 1,700 rebel cavalry until the assistance arrived.

There is not the slightest reason for any serious alarm regarding Gen. SHERMAN'S line of communication. Although as a means of military supply, it is of unprecedented length, yet the labors and skill of vast armies have been employed to strengthen it, and SHERMAN has not taken such fortresses as Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca and Kenesaw, simply to leave them open for the enemy's occupation after he had passed on beyond. From facts in our possession, we feel convinced that there can be no permanent injury inflicted upon SHERMAN'S railroad communications, unless half of Hood's army is passed to his rear for that purpose. Nothing less can serve to loosen SHERMAN'S grip on Atlanta. And if the enemy go still further north, and strike between Nashville and Chattanooga, the danger is still less. Chattanooga is a vast fortress and holds an immense accumulation of provisions for SHERMAN'S army. No cavalry force can sustain itself so far from the present rebel lines for any length of time, and the only damage it can do must be of a very slight character.

Many people, when they hear of a rebel raid in the rear of our armies, without reflection, immediately give way to feelings of gloom and despondency, and conjure up prospects of terrible disaster. Has it never occurred to such that just in the proportion that our armies advance into the heart of the enemy's country, their capacity for interfering with our rear diminishes? Look at SHERMAN'S campaign, and see if it is not so. When BRAGG lay at Chattanooga, and the Tennessee was the dividing-line between the two forces, was it not easier for his cavalry to cut the Nashville Railroad than it is now, when the line is the Chattahoochee? The facts answer for themselves. The truth is, that just as fast as our armies push south, the country and the people are conquered—*subjugated*, if the term is any better—and their power for resistance and mischief are substantially gone. So we note with satisfaction the desperate invocation from a Georgia paper the other day, to the people in SHERMAN'S rear to "rise in their might, bushwhack the enemy's railroad guards, and make the country too hot for the invader." There is an excellent reason why these people do not obey this behest. They are not there in sufficient numbers to "rise in their might," and the few who are left, have had their resistance pretty well crushed out of them, first by rebel tyranny, and second by the stern discipline which Gen. SHERMAN administers to all enemies, both in front and in rear.

The Military News.

The additional reports received from the James River do not materially change the aspect of the engagements of Sunday near Deep Bottom. On Sunday night our forces held all the ground that had been gained during the day, and on Monday our lines—what portion of them is not stated—were advanced at one point to a position within six miles of Richmond. The work of Sunday, however, was not achieved without sacrifices; the Tenth and the Second Corps having lost, between them, over five hundred in killed and wounded. One brigade of the Second Division of HANCOCK'S corps, under Col. MACY, in its fearless pursuit of the rebels, attempted to charge through a ravine which was intersected by a stream and an almost impassable swamp. The ravine was commanded by rebel artillery from the opposite heights, and Col. MACY was at last compelled to shelter his men from the enemy's fire as best he could, and to retire under cover of night. The action of Monday, the details of which are yet wanting, shows at least that our forces were in a position to follow up the advantages gained on the previous day.

The operations thus in progress under the immediate eye of the Lieutenant-General—so far as our present information extends—are made intelligible mainly on the ground that LEE has met repeated and heavy drafts upon him both from HOOD and EARLY. As to the latter, we have practical assurance that he has been reinforced, in the fact that SHERIDAN is reported to have fallen back to Winchester, and to be intrenching himself at that point. Now, although we have no official report that SHERIDAN himself had advanced more than five or six miles south of Winchester, it is probable that his advance may have been—as one of yesterday's telegrams announced—close upon EARLY'S heels, the latter being intrenched at Strasburgh. On Sunday Gen. SHERIDAN dated a dispatch from Cedar Creek, probably five miles south of Winchester, and at that date the van of his army had got sufficiently near to EARLY to justify SHERIDAN in reporting to the War Department an approximate estimate of the plunder carried off by the invading force. The day succeeding the date of that dispatch must, clearly enough, have put a new aspect on the situation. EARLY, in fact, must have met the supports sent forward by LEE. What these amounted to in numbers, probably Gen. GRANT has thought it well to learn through the agency of HANCOCK and BIRNEY. And on this supposition there are abundant reasons to justify the actions of Sunday and Monday around Deep Bottom. LEE cannot spare a large army to reinforce EARLY, and at the same time feel unbounded confidence in the impregnability of the defences on the north and northeast side of Richmond.

The news, too, from Atlanta points with great directness to the fact that Hood has been permitted to draw heavily either from the old rebel army of Virginia, or from BEAUREGARD'S army at Petersburgh—which amounts to the same thing. The appearance of WHEELER at Dalton, with a force of rebel cavalry, may not indicate that Gen. SHERMAN'S rear is seriously threatened; but it is one of a number of supporting proofs that HOOD, in spite of the terrible losses he endured in the great battle of the 22d of July, is at least as strong in men to-day as he was before that engagement took place. His reinforcements may have been made up in part from Georgia and Alabama militia. But they were not Georgia and Alabama militia that surrounded Gen. STONEMAN, near Macon on the night of the 31st of July, although State troops doubtless coöperated in the rebel movement which checked Gen. STONEMAN'S progress in the early part of that day.

Upon so many of these alleged facts as now bear a speculative character, Gen. GRANT may be expected to throw a positive light. He has still under his immediate command much of the best fighting material in the National army. He has, in HANCOCK and BIRNEY, thorough executive officers; and even if the Dutch Gap canal should not meet the high promise of its author, we may safely look for results from the operations north of the James, which will tell, at least, on the campaigns of Central Georgia and Western Virginia.

STATE POLITICS.—Quite an active canvass is going on among the Democratic politicians for the nomination for Governor, although the Presidential contest rather overrides and overshadows it. In this part of the State, Judge BARNARD is pressed with a good deal of pertinacity and determination. He certainly is among the most prominent and influential of the Democratic leaders here, and has claims upon his party which his past history proves he knows how to press and foreclose. He is much more of a representative man, moreover, than the Democrats have been in the habit of nominating. He is now Judge of the Supreme Court—quite as honorable and responsible a post as that for which he is urged by his friends. The nomination belongs this time to this section of the State, and we should not be surprised to see it conceded to this City.

THE VOLUNTEER PEACE MISSION TO RICHMOND.—We publish this morning a full narrative of the visit of two loyal citizens to Richmond, made with the hope of converting JEFF. DAVIS to the doctrines of peace. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the visit was curious and the narrative is interesting. These gentlemen went without the slightest official authority, but the fact that they had President LINCOLN'S permission to go proves that he does not in the least object to having people who have leisure for such matters, talk with JEFF. DAVIS about peace. When he can see any good result likely to be attained by it, he will unquestionably talk about it himself; but for the present he thinks the only way to get a peace is to conquer it.

JEFF. DAVIS continues in the same mood as when he began the war. He only wants to be let alone. He fights for independence—and he will not talk of peace on any other terms. It is not to be supposed that in such an interview he would lay down, with any great exactness, the terms of peace, nor would he be likely to make his "best offer" at the very outset of such negotiations. He may have demanded independence in somewhat the same spirit, and with something of the same intent, as President LINCOLN demanded the abandonment of Slavery at Niagara;—and it is not impossible that he might modify his terms if the negotiation would prove to be official and sincere. But we confess it does not look like it. The rebels still cherish the hope of independence. The war must go on a little further—their discomfiture must be more complete—before they will abandon it. *Push on the war* is, therefore, the supreme duty of the hour.

REBEL SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORTATION.—Gen. SHERIDAN long ago proved himself a brave soldier, and yesterday proved himself a sensible man, by exploding the commonly believed theory that the rebels had procured from Maryland an immense amount of supplies. Gen. SHERIDAN, in his dispatch to the War Department, published yesterday, indicates that the rebels obtained from Maryland only sufficient to last them while they were *in transitu*, and that EARLY'S train does not exceed 250 wagons. Gen. SHERIDAN knows that it is simply impossible for a force of 15,000 or 20,000 men to invade a State, as rich even as Maryland, in the face of an active enemy, and gather and send off supplies to any extent, *at the same time subsisting itself*. When the rebels crossed the Potomac, they, of course, brought little or nothing. Whatever supplies they had were left behind. To subsist 20,000 men in an enemy's country requires that at least one-fourth of that force be employed in collecting the supplies for daily subsistence, and the whole force must be kept in motion daily, for it will completely exhaust everything for miles around its encampment and along its line of march. Without resistance, it might accumulate supplies to some extent, but even then it must have *time*, and must use its whole force in the work. Gen. SHERIDAN is right when he says, "the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue." He also puts EARLY'S train at 250 wagons. During the late raid, we were daily amused by the report that "EARLY'S train numbered at least 1,200 wagons." This would make a wagon-train twelve miles long, and of greater proportions than is possessed by even the Army of the Potomac at this date.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This popular establishment—entirely renovated, repainted and redecorated—opens for the season to-night. The new comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and BUCKSTONE'S farce of the "Rough Diamond" are the attractions.

Mexican News—An Austrian Army.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The New-Orleans *Times* has news from Mexico to the effect that MAXIMILIAN has provided for the formation of an Austrian army for service in Mexico. This army is to be composed of the old officers and soldiers of the Austrian Reserves.

The newly appointed Governor of Chihuahua is organizing all the loyal republicans in his district to act against the new Emperor.

The French troops have been driven out of Jouris, and retreated to the Island of Carmer.

JUAREZ is still at Monterey.

Indian Outrages in Nebraska, &c.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Overland Stage Company continue to remove their stock to a place of safety from the incursions of Indians.

The Indians attacked three coaches loaded with passengers seven miles east of Cottonwood this noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief.

It is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by the combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utes, Snakes, Camanches and Arrapahos on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood and all along the Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches have been deserted, and families are taking refuge in forts. Depredations continue to be made daily on stock, coaches and stations. The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake has been driven off. The stock has been taken in the more thickly settled portion of the road between Omaha and Fort Kearney. The people are erecting forts for defence, and arming themselves for emergencies, although it is hardly probable that any incursions will be made so far down the river.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here yesterday, and leaves for the West shortly to adopt decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the overland mail route and emigration.

The Indian War—A Defeat Rumored.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Dacota *Union* says, that Gen. SULLY, with three thousand troops, left Fort Rice, on the 18th ult., moving directly west, intending to strike the Yellowstone River at Fort Alexander, Mo.

A courier arrived at Fort Rice, on the 21st ult., with the intelligence that seventeen hundred lodges of hostile Indians were encamped near Fort Berthold, prepared to give Gen. SULLY battle, and should Gen. SULLY regard the news as reliable he would probably change his course and attack the Indians.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Dacota *Union* of the 9th inst. says a rumor was prevalent at Fort Randall, that Indian runners had arrived among the Yanktons with intelligence that Gen. SULLY had had a battle with the Indians on Knife River, and had been disastrously defeated. The rumor needs confirmation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

MOSBY'S CAPTURES EXAGGERATED.

The captures by MOSBY'S guerrillas, who attacked a Federal supply train two or three days ago, have been exaggerated. Not more than fifty wagons and 400 mules were captured. They also took a drove of cattle. The train was on its way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and MOSBY came upon our men through Snicker's Gap.

RUMORED DEFECTION OF HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

There is a painful rumor in connection with this affair to the effect that the guard for the train, who were one hundred days' men, threw down their guns and stampeded on the approach of the enemy.

THE MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances and cause of the failure of the attack on Petersburgh, has been transmitted to the President. The result will be developed in a few days.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Fifteen rebel deserters, representing Virginia, Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments, reached here this morning, and, on taking the oath of allegiance, were furnished with transportation North.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new Seven-thirty Loan amounts to-day to $1,130,000. Total subscriptions thus far, $15,413,150.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following new National Banks have been organized: Bath National Bank, Maine—capital, $100,000; First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill.—capital, $100,000.

MONEY TRANSFERRED.

Five millions of money was to-day transferred from the Treasury to New-York, Cincinnati and Louisville. The sums sent to the two latter places, amounting to three millions of dollars, are to be replaced by small notes from thence, to facilitate the Army Paymasters in the distribution of funds appropriated for the payment of soldiers.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieut. JAS. MCPHERSON, One Hundred and Sixth New-York, has been dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances since March 22, for absence without leave. The dismissal of Lieut. J. A. BLANCHARD, First New-York Rifles, for tendering his resignation in face of the enemy, has been confirmed.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths reported in the hospital to-day: ISAAC SUMMERS, Co. F, First; EDW. GREESUR, Co. C, Twenty-fifth.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The wounded officers reported are: Capt. F. W. COLEMAN, Co. B, One Hundred and Fifty-first; Col. W. D. LACY, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Lieut. J. L. TILLEY, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 16th inst., shows the amount outstanding to be $1,849,714,555, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, $76,068,000. The unpaid requisitions are $83,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury over $11,500,000. As contrasted with the official statement of the 19th of July, the public debt up to yesterday has increased $53,500,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department for to-day, amount to $2,228,000. Several millions of Treasury notes, to meet these subscriptions, have just been sent to New-York and elsewhere, and in the course of next week it is expected that supplies will be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks in the principal cities, so that subscribers will not be subjected to delay. In other words, the supply of Treasury notes will keep pace with the demand.

THE CONVERSION OF 7-30 NOTES INTO BONDS.

Much trouble is experienced at the Treasury Department in the conversion of 7-30s into six per cent. bonds of 1881, owing to parties frequently indorsing for others and not showing legal authority for so doing, as is imperatively required by a rule of the department in this and other similar transactions.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Capt. WINSLOW, at the request of the Navy Department, has furnished a full statement of the fight of the *Kearsarge* with the *Alabama*. His letter dated in the English Channel, July 30, mentions the fact that just previous to the encounter he had an interview with the French Admiral at Cherbourg, and assured him that in the event of an action, the position of the ships should be so far from the shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. The night before boats were moving between the *Alabama* and Cherbourg, and in the morning strange men were seen stationed as Captains of the guns—among them Lieut. SINCLAIR, who joined her at Cherbourg. The police prevented others from going on board.

Capt. WINSLOW repeats that the yacht *Deerhound*, under the garb of friendship, was affording assistance to the *Alabama*.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Capt. FENDAL, of the revenue cutter *Miami*, in a letter to the Treasury Department, dated New-York, Aug. 15, repeats many of the particulars already known concerning the *Tallahassee*, and states he was on the eve of again starting on a cruise after the pirate, which, he adds, was built for speed, and has a crew of 140 men, ragged, a perfect set of cutthroats, and not under the control of the officers. From what he could learn of some of the victims of the *Tallahassee*, she intends to follow the track of European vessels and destroy everything American that comes in her way.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

The sum of five and a half million dollars was yesterday supplied to paymasters for the armies under GRANT and SHERMAN, in addition to the amounts recently furnished by the Treasury Department for troops in other localities.

CONTRACT FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is on the eve of concluding a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri River to California, for four years from Oct. 1, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut.-Col. ELIAS M. GREENE, late Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to duty in the Department of Ohio and the Cumberland. He is succeeded here by Capt. ELLISTON, of New-York, who is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine*, which left City Point yesterday, arrived here to-day, with 300 wounded, most of whom belong to the First Brigade of the Second Division of HANCOCK'S corps, and were wounded in the Sunday fight at Deep Bottom. Among them are nineteen officers, including Col. MACY, Twentieth Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Col. C. E. WARNER, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin. Most of them were wounded early in the action, and were immediately removed.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Member of Congress for the Second District of Vermont, was held here yesterday. Hon. ALEX. P. LANE presided. Speeches were made by Col. DICKEY, Mr. HOYT, of the Bennington *Sentinel*, and others. Resolutions enunciating Democratic principles were adopted, and Hon. R. MCK. OMSBY, of Bradford, was nominated for Congress.

McKinster House in Toledo Destroyed by Fire.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The McKinster House, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not yet ascertained.

The Wade Manifesto.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The dagger has a sharp edge and point, that it may easily pierce the skin and quickly reach the heart. The WADE manifesto is sententious, perhaps for the sake of a cutting force and fatal penetration. It is essentially a weapon, and it has been used. Has anybody received any mortal stab? Are there any similar weapons ready for a like use? The motive of those who prepared and employed this one is called indignation. Not sudden, for Mr. WADE disclaims surprise. He had been expecting the act which would awaken the sentiment, and his blood had time to cool. The curious may ask whether the element of deliberation renders the chosen name inappropriate. Was it pure indignation, or slowly accumulating anger, growing out of "an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own in National affairs," as you have well expressed it in your leader? Human motives are sometimes complicated, we know. Men are not always distinctly conscious of their motives to action, and often put forward the milder and better justified as the real motive. To check encroachments of Executive power, and to assert the rights of Congress, are purposes likely to be approved by the people at large, and by political allies. But to resent a fancied affront, to satisfy wounded arrogance, and to destroy whom we may not rule, are purposes of doubtful complexion. Why were not these "encroachments" rebuked by Mr. WADE at some earlier period of his censorship? The President, we are told, has greatly presumed on the forbearance of the supporters of his administration. Why have Brutus and other "honorable men" permitted this presumption to grow? Was it forbearance with which certain leading Senators, on a certain occasion, claiming to dictate who should compose the Cabinet, silently retired, after the calm request of the President, that they would argue before him the simple question whether it would do more good or more harm to yield to their desire? It is at least safe to say, that President LINCOLN will not hereafter presume upon Mr. WADE'S forbearance. It seems he retained the recent bill for reconstruction. If he deemed it unconstitutional, ought he to have signed it? In his proclamation, which Mr. WADE criticises, it is intimated that he had doubts on that subject. Mr. WADE thinks he should have approved the bill at all events, because Congress had passed it. Because the Constitution does not provide in terms for the recent proclamation, Mr. WADE finds fault with the latter. Does the Constitution in terms provide for the two Proclamations of Emancipation? Does Mr. WADE approve of these? Did he *forbear* with the President, when they were promulgated?

Unless Mr. WADE claims that the President was in duty bound to sign this bill, without reference to any consideration, except that Congress had passed it, his whole criticism or argument falls to the ground. If the recent proclamation is "a grave Executive usurpation," why were not the other proclamations also?

The President says: "I am unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration," and Mr. WADE insists that that is saying: "I am resolved that the people shall not *by law* take *any* securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion before restoring their power to govern us, and that my wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees." Is this strict or loose construction? Is it indicative of a judicial temper? Is there no extravagance in the interpretation of the President's words? Congress had passed a bill as it had the right to do. The President having the power and the right to veto the bill, and thus defeat it, a power and a right which it was his duty to have exercised if he deemed the bill unconstitutional, omits to approve it and suggests the reason. If he had vetoed it, there would have been a direct issue between the President and Congress. He avoids this. But Mr. WADE makes it up and tenders it to the country, for the purpose (let him deny it if he can) of defeating the standard-bearer of his own political party in the coming election. If he has left the field of partisan warfare and assumed the robes of the philosopher, let it be made known.

Mr. WADE evidently disapproves the course of events in Louisiana and Arkansas. The President, at the beck of Mr. WADE, will not interrupt an experiment for bringing order out of chaos in these States while it is being tried, by giving his sanction to a law which is intended to arrest the progress of that experiment. He has doubts whether the law would not in some of its provisions be a nullity. He does not assent to a dubious measure as an inflexible rule and policy of reconstruction, while *the people* in two sections of the country are seeking to accomplish the same purpose in another way. Is there not room for a difference of opinion?

Does Mr. WADE really believe that President LINCOLN has in view his personal ambition and prefers it to the good of the country? He hints at this; why not say it openly? Does he fear a storm of indignant hisses from every part of the land?

He thinks that, in a certain event, "a sinister light" will be cast on the President's motives. And lest it may not in the future, he makes all haste to furnish it for the present. He might as well have said at once, that he designed by his manifesto to accomplish that amiable purpose. No one can fail to see the intention.

He cites the Supreme Court as an authority "that it rests with Congress to decide which Government is the established one in a State, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives by Congress is binding as a decision of that question." Does he claim that this is a determination of that court, that a bill like the one in question is constitutional, or that the people of Louisiana have no right to form a Constitution for themselves? This must be so, or else it is idle to say that the President discards the authority of the Supreme Court. As idle and useless such a statement as the turgid declaration that the President "strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th December inaugurated."

It is not intended here to argue the questions between the President and Mr. WADE, or the President and Congress. It is enough to show, that there is room for grave differences of opinion. Mr. WADE may be right. But it is needless for him to superadd accusation to argument, while the President calmly states the grounds for his dissent, and abides the judgment of the future. And it is useless for Mr. WADE to expect that the sober reflections of the people will not disclose the venom of this protest and the actual design of the writers. K.

COLLISION AT BERGEN TUNNEL.—A freight train on the Erie Railway, going westward through the Bergen tunnel, Tuesday forenoon, was overtaken by a passenger train of the Morris & Essex Road, going at a much more rapid speed, and the result was a crash between the locomotive and rear freight cars, which were badly broken up, and the engine was badly damaged. Reports were in circulation that a number of persons were injured, but from all the information that could be obtained, only one man, the brakesman, was injured, and he but slightly. Considerable delay was caused to other trains until the debris was cleared from the track.

THE VERMONT COLLEGES.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The number of students in the Colleges at Burlington and Middlebury has been reduced in the course of the last three years from one hundred each to fifty. The military school at Norwich has had a very large increase in the number of its students during the same time.

An effort was made last year by Gov. J. G. SMITH and the Legislature to unite these several collegiate institutions, and to combine with them the Agricultural College, to be founded in this State, in pursuance of act of Congress, known as the Agricultural College Act. The "University of Vermont," located at Burlington, has taken the steps required by the act of Legislature to enter into this arrangement. "Middlebury College" and "Norwich University" are opposed to such a consolidation. Action will be taken upon this matter at the next (October) session of the Legislature.

The first, second and third weeks of August are the Commencement weeks of these several institutions. I give below a statement of some of the exercises for the present year:

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The public exercises opened on Saturday, July 30, with the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa. On Sunday Dr. SHEDD preached the Baccalaureate Sermon. In the evening the Society for Religious Inquiry held its annual meeting, at which an address was delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Boston, Mass.

The annual celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa took place on Tuesday, on which occasion an address was delivered by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of New-York City.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, was Commencement Day. The following is a list of the graduating class and the subjects of their orations:

The moral influence of Milton—ERASTUS FRANKLIN BULLARD.
The ideal usually attainable—DENNIS DONOVAN.
Relation of the Poet's character to his productions—FRANK DEMING HOYT.
Elements of greatness and weakness in Bores—SAMUEL READ WARD.
Hope as the condition of Progress—FRANK WILFRED PAGE.
The personal character of Shakespeare—SULLIVAN FRENCH GALE.
Conscience in the Philosopher—JULIAN PAELPS.
To be useful, the true aim of the Scholar—WOLFRED NELSON PHELPS.
The Soul responsive to Nature—EASL JOHNSON WARD.
Christian Scholarship—EDWARD SPRAGUE PECK.
The Mountain Scenery of Vermont—FRANKLIN DENISON.
The Sources of the Power of Demosthenes—OSCAR ATWOOD.

Candidates for the Masters Degree.

Social Power—HENRY BALLARD.
Culture of the People as a Condition of Freedom in the State—P. DEMING.

Degrees Conferred.

D. D.—Rev. James Dougherty, of Johnson; Rev. John F. Bigelow, of Keeseville; Rev. Israel E. Dwinell, of California; Rev. John B. Wentworth, of Troy, N. Y.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by the President.
Address to the Philomathean Society by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Address to the Philadelphian Society by Dr. POST, of St. Louis.
Address before the Associated Alumni by Rev. JOHN W. CHICKERING, D. D., of Portland, Me., and a poem by Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, of Orwell, Vt.

The Alumni dinner was an occasion of unusual interest. United States Senator FOOT, of Vermont, was present, and made a brief speech in regard to the future prospects of the college, which awakened the enthusiasm of the Alumni.

The exercises of Commencement Day (Wednesday, Aug. 10) are very highly spoken of.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The present is Commencement Week at Norwich University. Order of exercises is as follows: Baccalaureate Sermon by President BOURNE; an oration, on Wednesday, by Rev. JAMES D. BUTLER. Thursday is Commencement Day. The graduating exercises take place in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON delivers an oration. The graduating class has numbered sixty-five members, but nearly all have left, and most of them to join the army.

P. D.

Deserters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this juncture, when the inexorable draft is impending, and pretty sure to fall in many sections of the North; when there is no longer a commutation law; when the price of substitutes is high and the demands of brokers exorbitant, and while there is a fearful competition among the various districts to fill their respective quotas regardless of expense, permit me to suggest, with all due earnestness, that the President at once issue a proclamation or order to this effect, viz.: That every person liable to the draft, or who may be hereafter drafted, who shall, before the draft, or within the time allowed him after he is drafted, arrest, or cause to be arrested and delivered to the Provost-Marshal of the district in which he resides, any able-bodied deserter or other individual, who enlisted, received a bounty and has evaded the service, such person shall receive a certificate of exemption for three years, in the same manner as if he had furnished an alien substitute; and such deserter shall be credited to the quota of the town or other sub-division, for whose resident he is a representative.

It is well known that there is a large number of these men scattered through the country; every community could specify its own, if any, for either they remain slyly about home or are occasional visitors, whom no one, who knows them, will take the trouble to arrest or pursue, because there is not a sufficient inducement; it is generally replied, "let the Government look after them;" but if those who recognize and can point them out neglect or refuse to do so, it is folly to expect that they can be arrested by the Government, whose detectives can neither find nor identify them. The impunity with which these men roam over the country is demoralizing; their example is pernicious; it is in vain to be expected for the future that men disposed to decamp can be retained in the service, if they are sure of being covertly harbored or screened by their friends and acquaintances at home. If men are to be forced into the service—and *willing conscripts* will be rare—the very first ones to be secured, if possible, for this purpose are the deserters; they have enlisted, and been sworn into the service, and many of them have taken the large bounties which have gone to swell the great burden of taxation, which will be imposed upon the people; they have destroyed or disposed of the uniforms and equipments furnished, at a loss to the Government, to say nothing of the need of their services at critical times, whereby battles have been lost and the war prolonged.

If such an order were promulgated, I believe it would be hailed with eminent satisfaction by every loyal man in the country, and it may be doubted even, whether the most malignant Copperhead or ardent Peace man, when the pinch of the draft comes upon him, would be so fastidious, in the absence of an alien or gentle contraband, as to reject a deserter for his substitute, if he could secure one with the requisite front teeth, and otherwise passable. Let such an order be established, and almost every man liable to the draft, or who has a son, or a brother, or a friend so liable, would become a volunteer detective at his own expense, to search for and arrest these fellows; and the services, too, of every substitute broker and runner, policeman and constable, would be enlisted in the laudable business of ferreting them out, stimulated by the liberal commission from the conscript, who is anxiously looking for a substitute.

If none were arrested under this order, the existing state would still continue, and no loss to the Government; but it is hardly possible that all would escape, and every deserter thus secured, would have his punishment commuted to service *during the war and without pay*, obviously a gain to the Government and a saving of expense to individuals and communities. It need scarcely be added that such men should be put at work in isolated places, whence it would be impossible for them to escape again. Let this order remain in force during the war, and no better plan has yet been devised for diminishing the number of deserters, nor one more likely to secure their prompt arrest, for these unprincipled and ignominious scoundrels would be incessantly pursued until not a hide, hoof, nor hair of them could be found in the country. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Aug. 15, 1864.

THE TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations on the Platte—Trains Captured and Men Murdered—From Fort Smith—Rebels Retreating South.

From the Leavenworth Times, Aug. 12.

Gen. CURTIS received the following telegrams yesterday, which were kindly furnished for publication:

JULESBURGH, Aug. 8, 1864.

Maj. S. S. Curtis:

The Indians are infesting my lines for 500 miles; have just learned that a train was burned at Plum Creek this morning, between Cottonwood and Kearney. I must have at least 800 horses or abandon this line of communication; and, if possible, I want the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry ordered in the field, now at home on furlough. Can I depend on horses? Reply immediately.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL, Brig.-Gen.

OMAHA, Aug. 9, 1861.

Major-Gen. Curtis:

Several trains have been attacked and destroyed in Platte Valley, just beyond Fort Kearney, within the last forty-eight hours, and all the men along with them killed, and the danger to our settlements is becoming imminent. Active measures will alone save the settlements up the Platte from complete abandonment.

We have not horses for the Nebraska First. Will you authorize your Quartermaster there to purchase for two companies.

[Signed,] A. SANDERS, Governor.

JULESBURGH, Aug. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Since my dispatch to Maj. S. S. CURTIS, this morning, there has been two additional attacks on this route, one at Dogtown, east of Kearney ten miles. One mounted company have gone in pursuit of the Indians from Plum Creek, and the other dismounted. Half the troops in this district are on foot.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL, Brig.-Gen.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 10, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Letters just received from Col. WATTLES, dated 6th inst., say the rebel force at Fort Smith has retreated south. No fighting to speak of.

The rebels are pretty thick at Cane Hill. Three hundred of them passed north into Missouri a few days ago. We have scouts near Maysville.

(Signed) T. J. MCKEAN, Brig.-Gen.

From the Missouri Democrat.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 12.

Gen. CURTIS has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in Western Kansas. His activity and energy have temporarily quelled the savage warfare. He traveled over 800 miles, a considerable portion on horseback. After leaving Fort Riley he had 369 men, and two guns of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery. Three hundred of this force were militia. Fort Larned had been reinforced by the First Colorado, and stations had been established elsewhere on the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill roads. Two hundred horses have been taken by the Indians, belonging to Government, and 500 horses, mules, &c., belonging to the Santa Fe and Kansas Stage Companies and to citizens. On the Santa Fe road and the Smoky Hill River twenty persons were killed in all.

Information has been received from Gen. BLUNT at Fort Riley, of a dangerous movement among the Pottawatomies. There are two tribes, one known as the Prairie Indians, who have always been unruly, and the other is well civilized, and farm extensively. One of these warned one POLLINSKI, living on Line Creek, upon the western boundary of the reserve, that the Prairie tribe had been in council upon the Kaw Reserve, with some white men, rebels and other Indians, and that the rebels distributed gold among them, and urged them to take up arms, declaring that a bill had passed the Federal Congress depriving them of their land, and that the Yankees intended to drive them out of the country. They were told that now was the time to strike, and if they would drive out the Northern whites, the South would protect them, and let them have the West for themselves. They promised them more gold if they would come out and join the other tribes at some point about one hundred miles South. The friendly Indian told this to the settlers, and stated that the others would move about the 1st of August. Everything confirms the story.

On the 2d a hundred Prairie Pottawatomies camped near Mill Creek settlement, with their families. Other parties had already gone to the Kaw reserve, but finding the whites on the alert, they turned back, as it appears, from friendly Pottawatomies, advised thereto by their chiefs. The Prairie Indians have for some time past been selling whatever wagons and other truck they owned. At the time the council is stated to have been holden, it is known that one hundred of their principal men left the reserve and proceeded in the direction of the stated council-place.

For several months past the Indians on the plains have been moving their families away from the traveled routes, and it is seldom that a squaw is now seen. This is true not only of Kansas but throughout the West.

No doubt exists that this disturbance is fomented by rebels.

Gen. EVANS, of Colorado, whose opportunities for information are extensive, has for months past believed we are on the verge of the most extensive Indian war yet seen. There is too much ground for this. We need two more mounted regiments, armed with SPENCER'S or HENRY'S repeating rifles and revolvers, and with packmules, to scour the plains. Such regiments could be raised for twelve months' service in this department.

The Memory of Mr. William K. Cornwell.

At a meeting of the booksellers of New-York City, held at the Trade Salesroom, Aug. 15, 1864, a committee was formed for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the trade upon learning of the death of one of their oldest and most esteemed members.

Mr. JAMES HARPER, upon being called to the Chair, made an appropriate address, and after a few other remarks by Mr. James E. Cooley, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Blakeman and Mr. Carleton, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Disposer of all things to remove from earth WILLIAM K. CORNWELL in the prime and vigor of his manhood.

Resolved, That not only have we, his friends and associates the booksellers and publishers of New-York, lost in the death of WILLIAM K. CORNWELL one of the best-loved and most highly honored of our fraternity, but the public has lost a citizen whose amiable character, modest worth, unostentatious benevolence and perfect integrity, deserved and received the love and esteem of all who knew him; and,

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our love and esteem we will, as a body, attend his funeral; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of our deceased friend, and that they be published in the papers of the day, as a public testimony of the love and honor in which we held him while living, and in which we still hold his memory when dead. JAMES HARPER, Chair'n,

GEO. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. James T. Hale, M. C., from Bellefonte, Penn., Chairman of the House Committee on Claims, and one of the members of a Special Committee appointed for examining the coast and harbor defences of the New-England States, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. He left the committee in the performance of their duties on the coast of Maine, on the 16th inst., but as no conclusions has been arrived at up to his departure, there is nothing of moment to give to the public.

Major Rodman, U. S. Army; Fernando Illas, Director del Banco Credito Industrial de la Havana; and John B. Newton, San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Com. E. E. Preble, U. S. Navy; Rev. D. L. Banks, Norwich, Conn.; and Capt. M. L. M. Hussey, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company has increased its capital to $300,000. Its assets are nearly $450,000. Doing no business through agents, its risks are chiefly in the City and vicinity, but its receipts for the last half year are equal to some of the largely agencied companies. After ten years' active operation, it has divided among its stockholders much more than the original capital, and has paid in losses to its customers over $300,000.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Grand Ball of the Season.

UNION HALL SARATOGA.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents, Black or Brown,
Infallible ongment and Florilla gloss for the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting; styles neat; suitable; executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 441 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Novelty Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

KNUDSEN—GREEN.—At Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Seth Sweetzer, D. D., C. W. KNUDSEN and MARY R. GREEN, of the City of New-York. No cards.

MORN—CRAM.—In Portland, Me., on Thursday, Aug. 11, at State-st. Church, by Rev. Henry S. Stover, EDWARD A. MORN and Miss MARY S., daughter of C. H. Cram, Esq., all of New-York. No cards.

TIFFANY—PRATT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., GEORGE TIFFANY, of Baltimore, and ISABELLA BURTON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

WEEKS—TRIELER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Mr. HENRY C. WEEKS and Miss MARY L. TRIELER, both of this City.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, ADLINE, youngest child of Matthias and Eliza A. BANTA, aged 4 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, East 30th-st., near 2d-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUCHANAN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Thursday, Aug. 11, JANE BUCHANAN, aged 65 years, a native of Ireland.

BUNKER.—Killed before Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, First Lieut. CHARLES H. BUNKER, Company H, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

CHOLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JACOB CHOLWELL, of New-York City.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, EDWIN A. CLAYTON, aged 52 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from late residence, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

CRAIG.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, ELLEN LUCY, wife of Andrew Craig, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Friday, at 11 o'clock.

COOK.—MARY EMMA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel and Harriet Cook, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Dearest Mary, thou hast left us,
And for that holy land of rest,
Where angels throng art happy
In that land where all are blest

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, CARRIE AUGUSTINE, infant daughter of Dr. James W. and Carrie J. Elliot, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon-square, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GALLAHER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, CLARENCE JEROME, infant son of B. Frank and Eliza A. Gallaher, formerly of Virginia, aged 8 months and 23 days.

☞ Virginia and Maryland papers please copy.

GREENE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, EDWARD M., infant son of Edward A. and Albina M. Greene, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Thos. H. Moore, No. 231 Pine-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LINDSLEY.—On Monday evening, Aug. 15, EDMOND HARVEY, youngest child of Rev. Charles E. and Matilda Lindsley, of Southport, Conn., aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church at Southport, at 5½ o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOHN M. KNIGHT, son of Austin M. and Caroline E. Knight, and grandson of John Leveridge, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his grandfather, No. 5 Rutgers-place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, DAVID PRATT, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, T. and A. S. Pratt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 West 15th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PEARSALL.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN PEARSALL, aged 73 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Far Rockaway, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Jamaica depot to meet the 10½ o'clock boat from James-slip, and the 11 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.

PATERSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, at Rosebank, Westchester County, HENRY PATERSON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 30th-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 15, in Morristown, ARNOLD O., wife of Frederick B. Smith, Jr., and eldest daughter of Obadiah Thayer, deceased, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 8 Cedar-st., Newark, N. J.

SCHAFF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, of disease of the heart, ARNIE O., son of Rev. Dr. Philip and Mary E. Schaff, aged 7 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 18, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 199 East 10th-st., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Frederick papers please copy.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, GEORGE WATSON, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 181 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WATER FOR FUEL!!

A SAVING OF FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE COAL!

Every consumer of coal is directly interested in knowing—especially just now, when coal is selling for $14 a ton—that it may be reduced one-half, or to $7 a ton. It has been fully demonstrated, beyond a doubt or contingency, that by the application and use of the HAGAN INVENTION a saving of fully FIFTY PER CENT over the ordinary means of burning fuel is effected, besides a uniform and healthy steam, or Summer-like heat.

The simplicity of this apparatus is such that it can be easily adapted, and with trifling expense, to Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Steam-boilers, &c., and no more intelligence or care is required than is necessary to operate and manage the ordinary contrivances for burning fuel.

"The Hagan Manufacturing Company" of the City of New-York was organized on the 19th day of May, 1864, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $500,000.

The company own the patent issued to W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y., March 8, 1864, and also the Groom patents, issued April 8, 1862, and June 10, 1862. These patents secure to the company the rights and privileges granted by them in all the States of the Union; they are now ready and prepared to grant licenses to parties applying therefor, to manufacture, sell, use and apply these inventions in any part of the United States.

The company do not purpose manufacturing stoves, &c., themselves, but solicit applications from manufacturers for license to use and apply this invention. The following extensive manufacturers of stoves, furnaces, &c., have already taken out licenses, viz.:

Messrs. Hicks, Wolf & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Charles Eddy & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Morrison & Colwell, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Potter & Paris, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Leslie & Elliott, No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

To whom orders may be addressed.

A circular, with tariff of the rates at present proposed by the company, also certificates from gentlemen well known to the community at large, showing the value and practicability of this truly wonderful discovery, &c., may be had, by application by mail or otherwise, at the office of the company, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

A. D. PLATT, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DR. HENRY SCHWEIG'S
PRIVATE INSTITUTE
for the treatment of diseases of the skin and urinary organs. No. 165 2d-av.
Consultation hours from 3 to 8 P. M.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE Engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY C. PARKE, President.
THOMAS ROBINSON, M. D.,
DAVID LICHTENBERN, } Secretaries.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 51 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT.** per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES into the **6** per cent. BONDS of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. **5.20** BONDS.
U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. **12** MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year **5** per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. **6** per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of **1881.**
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 9 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1861, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will the considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
BY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALIER,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or can be funded into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the lives of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life or limb in the army, navy or transit, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 7-30 of 1861, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convertible 7 30 and 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County, until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, inst., for $250,000 of Bounty Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders executed for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds. Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LORILLARD & Co, FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY
OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten per cent. of the shares of the Company's reserved stock will be offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled is one additional share for every seven shares now held. Application must be made to the undersigned within ten days after the date of this notice, or the right will be forfeited. Shares not taken at that time, will be allotted to the stockholders as above stated. The entire amount of the reserved stock will be disposed of. The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that the above issue of stock is made to fund the indebtedness already existing on the property, and that the stockholders have already agreed to subscribe for the entire issue, thereby enabling the stockholders in purchasing the shares at one-fifth of their value. The work of the mine is now being prosecuted with activity, and will be pushed with all vigor.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1874. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the numerous lines proposed to be employed by the Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 39 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by the company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for the purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof, "

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, an transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 150 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—Interest payable quarterly, for sale at 103. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $200,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $110,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. RAYCOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, also, a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th inst. August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of Le Roward Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company No. 126 Broadway, cash capital $300,000, Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $476,196 00.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies outstanding on the profit of the year ending Aug. 1, of Twenty per cent, which will be certificated with Interest on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on the 20th inst. to stockholders of record on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors

F. W. C. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF CREEK PERICHON COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 28,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the first day of September.

A. M. WOOD, President.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 45 Wall-st. cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES GAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Seven per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

J. WHEELER C. CARTER, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Sitts, the proprietor of the above house being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well patronized establishment. The house has been newly furnished and carried through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Cushocton, Ohio. Main building 44x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 41 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet, breadth, 16 feet, hold, 6½ feet. Diameter of cylinder, 16 inches, length of stroke, 18 inches. Another of similar size can be had if desired. Terms cash. Apply in person or address DEVENPORT & NELSON, Engine Builders, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR MILLER'S Improvements in Grain Cutters, Planters and Drills, now in use. Valuable State rights and townships are offered for sale. Parties desiring to purchase valuable State rights or townships are invited to call immediately.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND GOOD WILL OF a dry goods store, which has been in operation five years, on Fulton-st., near Bloomingdale road. It is located on a village, and the only dry goods store in the place. Apply to WM. CAIRE, on the premises.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Two side-wheel steamers for sale or charter. Inquire of A. A. SMALLEY, Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Dey-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORthy of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agricultural* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

40,000 BUNDLES OF WOOD AT $3 per hundred, at the dock foot of 15th-st., North River.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warps, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $325,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, tires, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 29, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers of Messrs. Jenkins & Jones, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
Forty boxes prime, fresh Menton Lemons.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19, AT 10 A. M., AT CENtral Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, enameled chamber sets, feather beds, hair mattress, bedding, &c.; crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson will be sold on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-house, in Poughkeepsie, by order of the Supreme Court, being the late homestead of Jacob Sebring, deceased, embracing about 16 acres directly south of Carthage Landing, on the banks of the river. It has an extensive water front, with a wharf on the premises. The mansion is tasteful and commodious; outbuildings good. The situation in the neighborhood is numerous fine residences and near the railroad depot, commanding the fine scenery of Newburgh Bay, makes this one of the most desirable places now to be procured on the east side of the Bay. For map of the premises, or other information, apply to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. R. N. PALMER, Referee.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—For sale, the Havana Paper Mills, including the building, machinery and fixtures, situated on the margins of the river Armendares, in Puentes Grandes, five miles from the wharf; easy of access by the Marianao Railroad, by a good carriage road or by the city railroad cars from the neighboring town of Cerro. The machinery is propelled by a strong water power. For particulars apply to P. C. YZQUIERDO, agent, No. 40 Exchange-place.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1¾ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; stable for 6 horses, and other buildings. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 41 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, agent variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seat and lands, delightfully situated on the Passaic River, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery, No. 1075, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with iron fence, with roots and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price $175—about what it cost 7 years since. Address ANABLE, Long Island City.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREEstory brick house No. 105 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth, possession 15th of October. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTYfive years—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—PERMANENTLY FOR one year or more, in a private family, two rooms, unfurnished, on second or third floors, (with care of rooms, without board, as lodging rooms, for three young gentlemen, brothers, with best of reference. Address N. L. R., Station G, stating full particulars.

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years if unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, within 2 miles of New-York. Yonkers or vicinity preferred. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable with the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE a small house in a good neighborhood, on the west side of the City, between 14th-st and Central Park. Address HOUSE, Box No. 154 Times Office, stating location and rent for one or more years.

A WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE wanted by a desirable family of adults in a respectable neighborhood, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City or Hoboken accessible. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry, house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. SIEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COTter property in New-York City, not less than Six B, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Small tool equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, foot 45th-st., North River, (office No. 64 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish prom

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 18 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 80 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the articles proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shield, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinbefore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 20,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, loop, tug and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the ordered castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckles, saddles and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before examining. After examination, cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own beds the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

3,000,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, by Green, Southong, Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Sinkapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE ARCHIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BONDIN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11 10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

D. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10 30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wiuneld at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7 30, 8 30, 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9 30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2 20 and 6 30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M. and 4 27 and 6 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9 30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4 30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superinten'dent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DRUGGISTS.—THE FIRM OF COTTLE & CO., transacting business on the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., is dissolved and terminated this day. The affairs of the firm will be settled by me, at the store, until further notice. J. FRANK COTTLE.

New-York, August 16, 1864

N. B.—Any one desirous to purchase an half interest in an apothecary store can hear of an opportunity by calling as above.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 719 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,264 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Fowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	70 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless a bill of lading having the value expressed therein be obtained.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST SCREW STEAMSHIP ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at foot of New City, on SATURDAY, 10th September. MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. — Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, at 3 P. M.
The steamship CALIFORNIA, having been unavoidably detained, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FARRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 | Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. F. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New York, at 10 30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12 34 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BARGES, GERALDINE and STELLA, with suitable steamers, large and small; also, Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tincans assorted.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING,

J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and hold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz. the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the sweet, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and through the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. E. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND TABLE WANTED, from November to May, will in a few blocks of Madison-square. A parlor and three rooms, with modern conveniences, for a family of four persons—an children—with a first class private table. A house preferred where no other boarders are taken. A liberal price will be paid if the arrangements are satisfactory. Address Mr. JAY, No. 119 Madison-av., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife for the Winter, in a private family up town; good location, a comfortable room on the second floor; plain but good table required. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, R. S., Box 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 25th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH parlor board. Apply at No. 175 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Alpha* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
AND FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH!
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 6 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are made of features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 24 Courtlandt-st.

No. 10 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. Z. SLEDS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 4:30 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the splendid palace steamer New-Haven and Hartford Railroad's, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'cl

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Regulations to Prevent Piratical Seizures of Ocean Steamers.

Warned by a recent occurrence on the Atlantic side, Gen. McDOWELL has issued the following timely order, which fully explains its own object:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35: There being probable danger of an attempt to take possession of steamers on this coast by men introducing themselves as passengers and then rising on the officers and crew, the following regulations will be enforced:

1. Every person coming as a passenger on board of American merchant steamers plying coastwise between American ports, or between an American port and a foreign port, or an American vessel leaving an American port to ply between foreign ports, will be required to deliver any and every weapon in his possession to the officer of the ship who may be designated for the purpose by the master, owners or agents thereof. This officer will effectually secure all arms so received, will give receipts for them, and will return them to their respective owners when they quit the ship at the end of their voyage.

2. That there may be no evasion of this order, it is made the duty of the master of every steamer, as above designated, to cause passengers to be examined by one of the ship's officers as they come on board of the vessel, or of the lighter, boat, or tug, which may carry them to it; and, at the same time, to cause every article of baggage which the passengers may have in their hands, or to which they have access, to be thoroughly searched. Through baggage which shall pass at once into the possession of the master of the ship, and to which passengers shall have no access during the voyage, need not be searched. Should there be occasion for any one to visit it, it must be under the eye of one of the ship's officers, or the person so visiting it must be again examined as he quite the baggage-room.

Through baggage not in a baggage-room, but placed on deck, or elsewhere, within reach of passengers, must either be searched or placed under constant guard, and no one allowed to open it, except in the presence of one of the ship's officers. Passengers who may, on the voyage, go ashore at any intermediate ports, will be subjected to the same examination when they return as when they came on board.

3. The steamer's officers should have arms for their protection and that of their vessel, and be on their guard that no one has an opportunity of seizing them.

4. As there are so few things so annoying as these examinations, those on whom this duty may fall are enjoined to make them with every consideration for the passengers, consistent with an effective compliance with this order.

In view of the calamity which the seizure of a steamer on these distant seas would be to the nation, and the disaster it would entail on this coast, and the ruin it would prove to the unfortunate travelers on board, it is confidently hoped that all good and loyal people will, by their ready compliance therewith, be active in their support of the measure herein ordered, so that none but our covert enemies may be found denouncing, opposing, or endeavoring to evade them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.

B. C. DRUM, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Death of Gen. James Collins.

The interior papers announce the death at Nevada, on the 18th July, of JAMES COLLINS, Treasurer of Nevada County, and General of the Fourth Brigade, California State Militia. He was able to address the Lincoln and Johnson Club of Nevada on the 16th. Gen. COLLINS was a pioneer in the States west of the Mississippi. He commanded a company in the Black Hawk war, and a regiment from Illinois in the Mexican war. The Illinois Legislature voted him a sword for his services in Mexico. He was several times a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and in 1862 and 1863 was a member of the Assembly in this State. During his last term in the latter capacity he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and introduced the Military Suffrage Act and the present Militia Law. He was commissioned Brigadier-General by Gov. STANFORD. In former years he took a prominent part in the politics of Nevada County, and had the reputation of being an honest public servant. He was elected Treasurer of his county in 1863. He was to be buried on the 19th inst. with military honors.

The Pre-Paroled Guerrillas and What Became of Them.

From the Alta California, July 17.

California has lost none of her old vigor. There is firmness and determination about the form of society which here prevails, which will in vain be sought elsewhere. In early times, with nothing but the mere shadow of Government, great dangers menaced the Commonwealth. The incendiary crept around from corner to corner with the torch in his hand, and the highway robber rode boldly in the broad light of day, almost unchallenged, throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Cities and towns were remorselessly given to the flames. Twice this rising metropolis was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, and the "Huuads" held high carnival, not only here, but from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevadas, and from Oregon to the boundaries of Mexico. But out of all this confusion who evolved that order, quiet and tranquility, which are now at once the sources of our prosperity, our pride and our boast? Not the thing which we then called the Government. The helm of State was held by men who differed from the banditti with whom California was then infested only in name. They plundered under the forms of law, while the others set all law at defiance. It was the people—the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer and the miner, the lawyer and the physician, the parson and the editor, welded together in one compact mass, by the dangers which threatened all alike, who rose up in their might, laid their heavy hands upon the evil-doers, pronounced the decisions of stern justice, and executed them without halting or hesitation.

It was themselves they had to thank that the community became a community governed by laws, and not those whom they had employed to discharge these duties for them. The vigor which they then infused into the administration of justice has not yet died out. The stern determination which the people manifested when they found it necessary with their own hands to punish the incendiary, the robber, and the burglar, is now on all occasions displayed by the new set of officers to whom these matters have been transferred, for they know that the hour on which the last appearance of lukewarmness, or indolence, or complicity becomes observable, is the hour when all their functions will be brought to a summary close.

We have had within the last few days a remarkable illustration that the force communicated in early days by the masses to their servants, is still operating with all the vigor which could be desired. A week ago the State was startled with reports of daring highway robberies, committed at various points by parties representing themselves to be guerrillas. A doleful howl was at once raised by the blood-suckers whom troublous times always produce—as sanguinary as they are cowardly—who affect to see a rebel in every bush, and fancy a plot in every whisper; who are always calling upon armies to move, for execution to be done, and vengeance wreaked upon the most trivial pretexts; but who never enter the army, but content themselves with applauding those who do, and picking up whatever unconsidered trifles may lie around. If the wishes of these personages had been carried out, the moment the news of these robberies had been flashed along the wires, the "long roll" would have been beaten, the troops—national as well as State—would have been ordered out, a grand campaign against a wind-mill would have been inaugurated, the character which the brigands asserted would have been conceded, and a serious complication would have been the result. The troops would have had on their hands prisoners of war, instead of the officers of the law manacles upon their wrists.

Ten days ago eight highwaymen attacked the overland mail stage from Washoe. The dispatches number at seven, but by the confession of POOLE —one of them now confined in the jail at Placerville—there were eight of them altogether. Where are they now? The side of the head of one of them was blown off by the officers of El Dorado County, when they first came upon them at the Somers House, and he now sleeps in a bloody grave. Two more of them were arrested, and are now in the jail at Placerville. They doubtless will consider themselves extremely fortunate if they should receive no other punishment for their crimes but incarceration in the State Prison at San Quentin for the best part of the remainder of their lives. According to intelligence which will be found in another column of the *Alta*, three more of the gang were done for a day or two ago, on the Almaden road, in Santa Clara County. One of them has been killed, a second mortally wounded, and the third is in custody. Two now are only at large. If they escape they bear charmed lives.

There is here evidence strong enough to establish that, as of old, the people of California are abundantly able to keep the peace within their own borders. The robbers have had a strong indication of what they may expect. If more of them should turn up, it is possible that more vigorous measures may be adopted. The nearest limb and a long rope will save juries and Judges from a world of trouble, and keep the jails from being over-crowded.

And these heavy blows have been administered without the interposition of the State Government, which costs a great deal of money, but which seems not to have yet gotten over the tendency to snooze imparted to it by the late Administration. It sleeps sounder than Epimenides. It has a contingent fund at its disposal, but it offered in this case no reward; WELLS, FARGO & Co., however, did. If that firm had not done so, the people would have raised the necessary funds, just as they did in the case of the Sanitary Fund, without even a nod from somnolent Sacramento. Let the military authorities establish posts along the Overland Mail route, and the people of California will discharge the duty of hunting robbers wherever they show themselves.

THE PEACE PARTY.

Mr. Vallandigham Reaffirms his Position.

The Peace Democrats were in convention at Dayton, Ohio, on Aug. 13. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made them an address, the substantial part of which is reported as follows in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

It is your right to come together and express your opinions, for you come not to hear the sentiments of others, but to speak yourselves. The effects of such a meeting as this, gotten up not at enormous expense and labor, but responsive to the better impulses of the people, cannot fail to reach and take hold on the seats of power. You speak here not as Democrats, but as citizens of all parties. One-third of those who calle l this meeting are men who have been hitherto supporters of LINCOLN. [Applause.] To-day you come together for the purpose of considering the burdens you suffer; and if ever a people, since the Israelites were compelled to make mortar without straw, suffered grievances which demanded redress, you are that people. You do right to come up here for that purpose. The long catalogue of grievances which you now groan under has been summed up in your resolutions. You have treasured them in your memories, you have felt them in your persons and in your houses. Though the destroying angel has not passed through the land, and taken your first-born, he has taken hundreds of your first-born at the command of LINCOLN. You do well, without distinction of party, to demand a redress of your grievances, and insist on a cessation of hostilities. It is vain, as the attempt to destroy one of those trees by tapping its branches, to think of continuing the war, and avoid increased taxation and greatly multiplied calamities. I am here, then, not to speak of those topics which ordinarily engage the attention of political meetings, but to refer to matters of higher interest to you as a people.

ORACULAR WORDS ABOUT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

I expect speedily, by the grace of God—and I ask no higher authority—to be at Chicago. And the eyes and hearts of the nation are turned in that direction. Even Republicans, in the silent slumbers of the night—the hearts of hundreds and thousands of them are turned to the Chicago Convention—pray that wisdom may direct its action, as I have not the least doubt it will. When its work is finished, then will I be ready to devote myself, from morning till night, and from night till morning, if need be, to a discussion of the subjects that will be involved in the struggle to follow.

I can assure you, as far as my judgment is worth anything, that that convention will meet in harmony, will sit in harmony, adopt the right kind of a platform, nominate a true candidate, and furthermore, that that candidate will receive a constitutional majority of the votes that will elect him President of the United States. [Great cheers.] In the spirit of patriotic men, who love liberty and their country, and laying upon the altar all our private griefs, all our prejudices and passions and preferences for one man over another, and maintaining only fidelity to principle, we will come together and make such a nomination as will be acceptable to all. Then LINCOLN's reign of arbitrary power will come to an end. Then will commence the work of rebuilding the magnificent structure which our fathers reared and placed in our keeping. Then will begin the work of reducing taxes, of stopping drafts, of arresting the fearful destruction of war, of staunching the flow of blood, of re-establishing that state of things in the land which is described in sacred history, which our fathers enjoyed, and which we hope our children may yet see, when "every man shall sit down under his own vine and fig-tree, *with none to make him afraid.*" As it is now, whose cheek is not blanched, whose heart is not broken with fear by day, and terror by night, when he remembers that every safeguard of constitutional liberty is broken down, and every man's castle liable to be invaded, his doors broken down, his person violated and driven from home, because he dares to assert the principles which in youth were taught him by the purest, the best and wisest of men, and which in manhood he has the courage to practice?

If you want more taxation, a larger public debt, vote for LINCOLN. If you want renewed drafts of men to carry on the war, vote for LINCOLN. If you want him to take your first, second and third born sons to carry on the war, vote for LINCOLN. If you want to find your currency in a ruined condition, your greenbacks worth thirty cents on the dollar; if you want the price of everything you buy to go up, and everything you sell to go down—for the day is not far distant when your merchants will be obliged to demand gold and silver for what you buy, and they will pay you for your produce in "legal tenders"—if this is what you want, vote for the Republican party.

WHICH IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

The speaker here queried as to where the Republican party could be found—which of the hydraheads was the simon pure organization. Then there was old BEN. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and last, not least, his old friend, LEW. D. CAMPBELL. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not know that I am right, continued VAL., but he seems to be getting up a combination. I suppose the fellow out at St. Louis would pronounce it a conspiracy. Whether it has five hundred thousand in it or not, I do not know; I hope it has. They have issued a call for another Republican Convention, to be held at Buffalo. Which is to be the true Republican ticket, and which the false, it will be hard to tell.

Our time has come, and we will put forward a man that can be elected. The "coming man" will be found, and discord in the Chicago Convention will not exist. He who thinks otherwise does not know the heads and hearts of those who will be there.

FEDERAL TAX-GATHERERS, PROVOST-MARSHALS, ETC.

I see men of former Republican proclivities here, and I would ask them what was the condition of things four years ago to-day? How was it when you were shouting for LINCOLN, when your "Wide-Awakes" were tossing high their oil-cloth caps? We had a nation of 34 States, all peaceful and happy; no public debt, except what might have been wiped out by the expenditures of two weeks now. And, by the way, a supporter of LINCOLN told me to-day that we were going to have plenty of money soon, as a wealthy man of New-York was going to give to the Government a million of dollars out of his own pocket! How long would that last? Just five hours. Why, when I get on the harness, after the Chicago nomination, I can speak longer than a million of dollars will last President LINCOLN. [Cheers and laughter.]

My friends, none but the oldest among you ever, before the present war, saw a Federal tax gatherer; but they swarm now like ants on a mole-hill. Previous to the present war, but few of you ever saw a Provost-Marshal; but now they are thick as the frogs that come up out of Egypt, and you, the farmers and laborers are required to pay their salaries. You have 500,000 more officers to support now than you had four years ago. "And that's the way the money goes."

I do not address you thus because I would say we were wiser than you; but I would appeal to you to say whether it would not have been better to have elected a Democratic candidate four years ago, and have avoided these things? We then had no Federal tax gatherers, a low tariff, which a man paid if he pleased, or not if he chose. We had a currency which was either gold and silver or paper, convertible into one or the other at pleasure. What is it now? [A voice—"Postal currency."] Yes, postal currency and greenbacks. And I can take thirty-three cents in the old currency of four years ago, and go into any of these stores and buy more of anything than you can with a dollar of greenbacks. It will be still worse hereafter. Two months ago greenbacks were worth one hundred per cent. more than now, and two months hence they will be worth one hundred per cent. less than now. They repeat the old story of the continental currency, growing "from bad to worse."

"GLITTERING GENERALITIES ABOUT PEACE."

Is it not better for one and all to stop this war, and begin where we never should have left off? And try to bring back the Union if it is possible; do it by constitutional means, with peace and quiet in the land; with no more armies, no more drafts, no more bloody battles, no more mourning in the land, no more bringing back your sons maimed or sick from the camp or hospital? I tell you the Democratic party will as far as possible, bring back the ancient prosperity. It will first have to remove the great mass of wrong which has been tumbling down on your heads for three years past. It took our fathers many long years to rear up our national temple, and how long it will take to restore its beautiful proportions, the wisest of us cannot tell. But the work must be begun. This war must come to an end. It has been fruitless. I might appeal to any supporter of the Administration, and ask what is there to show for the $500,000,000, and the 2,000,000 of men sent into the army? Where are they? Only when the archangel shall sound the last trumpet will their bones be found; when from one section of this blood-stained land to the other shall come flying thick through the air all the disjointed and scattered fragments of what was once God's living temples, to answer in the presence of the great white throne of Jehovah, will these 2,000,000 of men be able to respond. And who slew them? By whose hands were they murdered? Through whose instrumentality? For what? To restore the Union?

HOW THE UNION MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESTORED.

Great God! We could have preserved the Union with ink and paper, without either guns or swords. I saw the day when a single sheet of paper, written upon with fitting words, words of wisdom and conciliation toward the South, would have averted this war, with all its wrongs and devastation. But those words were not spoken. The men put in power four years ago were resolved not to speak those words. They were resolved to try the issue of war. Every man in the Democratic party, every man of sense in the old Whig party, every man in the American party, voted for compromise. They insisted that, instead of armies, we should have Peace Conferences, instead of gunpowder we should use ink. Animated by common patriotic impulses, they said: We will settle these questions peaceably. You shall have your rights in the South, and we will have our rights, and we will set down and dwell together in peace and unity. Who refused? It was the supporters of LINCOLN who refused. The day has gone by when the truth cannot be spoken. The time is past when men who voted for LINCOLN dispute that it was through his instrumentality that the Crittenden resolutions were voted down, and the arbitrament of the sword resorted to.

Our fathers tried the experiment of settling questions of difference between the several States for 73 years, and they succeeded well. They had none of the evils of disunion. They allowed each other to rule their own households as they saw proper, and our nation was the strongest on earth. It was in this condition when we handed it over to LINCOLN. What is it to-day? A ruined tenement filled with all manner of evil spirits, and turn where you will, almost, a scene of slaughter meets your eyes.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

I stood here three years ago, when this war began, and said, "Go on; take all the men you want, and all the money. You have the power to do it. And if at the end of four years you have restored the Union, preserved the liberties of the people, and this a prosperous and happy nation, I will rise here under these trees and make public acknowledgment that I was wrong and you right." I should have done it, and retired to private life, saying that LINCOLN was right and I was wrong. To-day the four years have elapsed, and I am, thanks to God, but no thanks to LINCOLN, able to vindicate my prediction. And what shall I say, as an honest man? Ought I to make public confession that I was wrong and LINCOLN and his party right? [Voices—"No," "Never."] I want you Republicans to go home, and to-night close the doors after you, wait till 10 or 11 o'clock, when your wives and children are asleep in bed, sit down calmly, and ask yourselves whether VALLANDIGHAM should have risen here and said he was wrong and LINCOLN was right. Your own hearts will tell you no.

"MY TIME HAS NOT COME."

Now I call upon you to carry out your convictions. You have prejudices against the Democratic party, and you have stronger prejudices against me. This I cannot help. I know that my time has not come. It does not need that Republicans should tell me this. "When ye see the fig tree put forth its leaves, then ye may know the summer is nigh." (Great cheering.)

I am not going to quarrel with you. Time will do its work. You are beginning to say in your hearts, the doctrines are right, whether the man who proclaims them is or not. That is all I care for. I do not look for personal aggrandizement. If I did I should have been a Major-General long ago, and had millions of money laid by as the spoils of my part in the war. Having lost the commission, I shall not turn around now and sacrifice principle for any personal considerations. I say, therefore, indulge in your prejudices, abuse me, I do not care; only vote for the right doctrine. I am not a candidate for any office. I shall not be a candidate. You need not be alarmed about being obliged to vote for me. All I ask is, that you listen to the words of truth. Ask the question yourself—what is right? Whether it is not better to have peace in the land than war? I do not believe you can find any Republican, who has an ordinary amount of brains, who will not be willing to admit that there ought to be an end to this war. Whoever did settle anything by fighting? Did two men ever agree upon terms of peace while at blows with each other? [Voices—"No, never!"] Did any man ever make his wife love him by beating her? [Laughter, and cries of "No."] Suppose he says: "My wife don't love, and I am going to beat her till she does love me," will he ever succeed? No. The more he beats her the more she don't love him.

A LITTLE SPECIAL PLEADING.

I would not have appeared here to-day, but to express the immense satisfaction I feel for the most extraordinary change going on in the entire country. Every neighborhood can bear testimony to the fact that scores of men who voted for LINCOLN four years ago will not vote for him in November next; whereas a little while ago the clamor was, all for war, the cry now is, let us stop fighting, and see what we can do to settle this question as reasonable men. If we can not do it in four years, without spending any money, without increasing the public debt, without calling for further drafts on the able-bodied men of your households, then it will be time enough to try war again, and you can elect some other man to renew the conflict. But, for God's sake, give us four years for a breathing spell. Let our youths of sixteen grow up to men of twenty before they are taken from us. Let us have more men in the harvest-field and workshop. Let our currency regain its proper value. Let us restore the observance of the Constitution. Then if, in the language of CHANDLER, of Michigan, the interests of the country demand a little more blood-letting, go and take the responsibility.

I know the power of prejudice, the difficulties in the way of a man who has long been a Whig or a Republican turning around and voting the Democratic ticket. But had not you better leave your party than ruin your country? We propose through this instrumentality to put an end to this war. We expect to elect the Democrat or the Conservative President; I don't care by what name you call those who elect him. If you don't like the name Democrat, scratch it off, and put on the names of the electors only—the names of such men as will vote for a sound peace candidate.

It is by the peaceable assembling of the people together, to consult upon their common interest, that gives hope of the coming change. This meeting, and others like it, are signal indications that Summer is indeed nigh—that men's prejudices are giving way, and they are seeing that war is no remedy for the evils that afflict us.

WAR DEMOCRATS NO BETTER THAN LINCOLN.

I think we will put forward a peace candidate. Why not? Suppose we were to nominate a War Democrat, pledged to prosecute the war, in what respect would such a ticket be better than the LINCOLN ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increased taxes, drafts, and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over that of LINCOLN? You say that he would not interfere with the negroes South. Well, that is no consideration with me. What do we care for the negroes down South, when our own liberties and lives are at stake? We want a man who will try compromise in the settlement of our national difficulties, and such a man hundreds and thousands of Republicans are looking for. If they want a war man, they have as good a one as they could get in the person of LINCOLN. I would as soon be drafted under him as under a War Democrat. And I would agree with ABRAHAM, that it is no time to swap horses while swimming a river.

What we want is a man who will go back to the policy of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and CLAY, men whom you used to swear by, and who settled national difficulties by compromise. Such a man the Democratic party will bring forward for the suffrages of the people. When the name has been announced, I will be ready to discuss the relative merits of the several parties with the same freedom that I did thirty years ago. That right I have maintained, though persecuted, arrested, having my house broken open, my body seized, subjected to military control, banished through the Southern lines, thence, after an absence of a year and forty days, I come to this work with the same love of liberty, the same devotion to principle as in former years. And I come with the same resolution, that whether come life or death, imprisonment or exile, evil or good fortune, I will proclaim to the last hour of my life my convictions of truth and right, and remain forever "God's noblest work an honest man."

Credits for Naval Recruits.

The following statements made by the Philadelphia *Ledger* apply equally to this State. The *Ledger* says: "There has been no little inquiry as to the mode by which credit is to be secured for recruits furnished to the naval service and marine corps since the commencement of the war. The following official order will explain some of the points heretofore in doubt:"

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1864.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, Harrisburgh, Pa.:

CAPTAIN—Section 8 of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrollment and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered such service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 25, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War hereby appoints Col. LEMUEL TODD, of Carlisle, Penn., and yourself a Commission to ascertain what credits the State of Pennsylvania and the different sub-divisions of the State are entitled to, under the law given above.

For the information of the Commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of persons in the naval service of the United States, by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand, (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question, the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted will readily be perceived by the Commission.

You will confer with Col. LEMUEL TODD, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the Commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The Commission having been thus appointed is prepared to receive and examine all claims submitted to it. The registers of the navy will be of little assistance in this, except to verify claims, for men are only entered upon them under the States to which they belong. A general credit to Pennsylvania is, therefore, all that is to be obtained from official sources, and districts and wards which have furnished men can only secure them by promptly filing with the Commission at Harrisburgh such evidence as they can procure. All troops not thus localized will be credited to the State at large, and Philadelphia will only obtain her pro-rata proportion, which is about one in five.

It therefore behooves the committees of the several Wards to canvass carefully, and obtain all available particulars concerning their residents who have entered the naval and military service. Lists thus prepared should be sent to Capt. DODGE, as above, when they will receive careful and immediate examination. As the Commission is ordered to report by September 1st, there is no time to be lost.

The State of Connecticut Billiard Tournament.

ALLYN HOUSE, HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The grand tournament to decide the Championship of this State, and the possession of the Golden Cue, commenced at Allyn Hall, in this city, yesterday afternoon. Owing to unforeseen causes only six of the players were present, namely: Messrs. HEWINS and HUBBELL, of this city; GROSVENOR and KEATING, of New-Haven; HENT. of Bridgeport, and BURBANKS, of New-London. Several others are expected to-day.

The tournament commenced at 2 o'clock, the first tilt being between Messrs. HEWINS and HUBBELL, of this city. The playing was fair for amateurs, resulting with the following summary: HEWINS, 275; HUBBELL, 300. Innings, 41 each. Highest runs, HEWINS, 37; HUBBELL, 33. Winner's average, 7-13. Time, 56 minutes. Referee, M. PHELAN, of New-York.

The afternoon's playing closed with a brilliant display between Mr. PHELAN and PHILIP TIERAN of Cincinnati.

In the evening a fine audience was assembled, among whom were many ladies. The first game was between Messrs. HUNT, of Bridgeport, and KEATING, of New-Haven, in which the former was winner by nearly two to one. The third game was between Messrs. GROSVENOR, of New-Haven, and BURBANK, of New-London, the latter being the victor. The evening's play concluded by another brilliant dash between Messrs. PHELAN and TIERAN.

The affair is one of the marked events of this prosperous city, and is creating considerable excitement.

A large reinforcement of players are expected to arrive to-day, among which will be many of the prominent experts from New-York and elsewhere.

Sporting.

THE WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN HARRY HILL AND UZILE PRICKETT, FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

UZILE PRICKETT, the Jersey wrestler, was born in the village of Cold Run, Burlington County, N. J., on the 5th of August, 1840, and was therefore 24 years of age on the 5th inst. His father was a farmer, who died some years ago, and the mother of UZILE lives on the old homestead, where the young wrestler was brought up, and has spent most of his youthful days, and also the last four years of his early manhood. When about 15 years old he was taken to Philadelphia by ANDY HINDE, who had discovered his early wrestling qualities.

He first commenced at the top of the tree in Philadelphia, and after throwing some eight or ten men when but 16 years old, he could meet with no one to make a match with. He has since had several more matches, but the present is the only one of note.

HARRY HILL was born in 1819 at Epsom, in Surrey, England, and is now 45 years old. HARRY is well known as an old sport, knowing a little of everything in the sporting line, and generally respected, even by those whom he has bested, either by his superior knowledge in sporting matters, or his physical and scientific acquirements as a wrestler. He has always been ready to accommodate any wrestler who fancied he could do his part in the game, and has generally thrown his man.

The present match was brought about by PRICKETT's visit to this City, and a call upon HARRY, accompanied by JACOB ROOM. The conversation turned upon the wrestling point, and ultimately a match was made for $500 a side, two falls in three, side-hold. The money was duly posted, in deposits of $100 each—Mr. VARIAN being the final stakeholder—and yesterday afternoon was appointed for the decision of the match.

The Cremorne Garden, Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue, was the theatre of the display, and fifty cents the price of admission.

As an incentive for the sports to patronize the affair, sparring, jig and clog-dancing, club-swinging, and prizes in silverware for wrestling, were offered to be contested for. Some sparring and dancing, with club-swinging was gone through in good style, when Mr. LAWLER and Mr. JOHN FARLEY prepared for a wrestling bout, the prize being a silver cup, there being six such prizes for wrestling competitors. HARRY HILL was referee. The men wrestled collar-and-elbow, and were soon at work, both very anxious. LAWLER first made play with his right foot, but FARLEY kept away, and being a powerful-built man, forced LAWLER's head downward, and dragged him around the stage. After considerable play LAWLER was thrown a clear back fall, but still held on to his man, and in rising threw FARLEY. Considerable excitement now prevailed, and as day was fast departing, Mr. HILL decided that bets were off, and each should have a prize.

Preparations for the great combat was at once made. The stage was swept and sanded, and HARRY chose MIKE TRAINOR for his umpire, while PRICKETT appointed PETER MARTIN, (now matched against DOONEY HARRIS for $2,000, to fight in October.) Mr. IZZY LAZARUS was mutually agreed upon as referee. But little time was wasted in preparation, and the men at once got hold. After some little play, in which PRICKETT's strength and superiority was evident, HILL was thrown a fair back fall amid the boisterous cheers of the Jerseyman's friends.

An intermission of ten minutes was allowed. HARRY HILL appeared to be somewhat exhausted, and was evidently deficient in wind.

On laying hold the second time, PRICKETT claimed the under hold, and the men at once got to work. After some short play both fell flat on their stomachs, side by side, which was declared no fall. They got to work again at once, and in less time than it takes to write it, HARRY HILL was flat on his back, losing the match of $500.

Considerable odds were offered on PRICKETT previous to laying hold; $1,000 to $400 being offered on the Jerseyman, considerable money changed hands, and some of HILL's friends lost heavily. Another rain storm commenced immediately after the finish, and the garden was quickly vacated. A youthful admirer of silverware purloined two of the silver prize cups, but was quickly arrested and locked up. A few portemoonais also mysteriously disappeared, but otherwise everything was very orderly.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000 Am. Gold	256⅜	100	C. & N W	s3	57
500 Erie Railway	s3 112⅜	100	do		57
100 do	s5w 112⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.		84⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.	s10 92	200	Mariposa M. Co.		42⅜
300 do	s10 92⅜	100	do		42⅜
100 Ill. Central R.	b10 131⅜	100	do	b10	42⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts.	b3 113⅜				

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,

and all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All druggists and perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Goldsmith's Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 756 Broadway. All may secure their Fall lessons at half prices by entering their names this month. The full prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 17.—*In steamship Washington for Havre*—Miss S. G. Andrews, Boston; St. S. Tounay, England; S. Vernier, Miss Vernier, France; Mrs. Dumont, New-Orleans; W. F. Vredenburgh, New-York; Miss E. C. Fogg, California; Mrs. Romaine, Miss Romaine, Miss Romaine and three servants, La Baronne Gevars and servant, New-York; Mrs. Delsermine, New-York; Mr. Hyatt, U. S. Consul at La Rochelle; Mrs. Hyatt & 2 children, Mr. Suzerac de Forge, D'Artegues, California; F. J. Montejo, Cuba; Otto Kaup, New-York; M. A. Molina, F. Molina, Cuba; Mr. Crehange, New-York; F. Sola, New-York; Miss Josephine Leri, New-York; H. Guilly, A. H. Stoutz, California; Mrs. Aspacie Amcan, Cuba; Mr. Covz, Secretary of the Italian Legation, Bearer Dispatches, Mr. Moreau, New-Orleans; S. Montbaubau, Mrs. Montbaubau and son, Venezuela; Mrs. N. A. Destrehau, infant and servant, James A. Wilson of New York, Mr. Mande Venoga of New-York, Mr. Carrire of New-Orleans, Arthur French of New-Orleans, Mr. E. French of New-Orleans, J. A. Ingerson, G. Villier of New-Orleans, Mrs. Chebard of New-York, Mrs. E. Dupuy, S. Randolphe and daughter of France, Miss V. Martinez of New-Orleans, Miss M. Martinez of New-Orleans, John Anselm of St. Louis, A. C. Haynes of Kentucky, J. L. Courtes of France, M. Zehler of France, Joseph Villier of New-Orleans, J. L. D. Lorrain, Mr. James Doche of New-Orleans, Mr. Provensel, France; Mr. V. Marcus, Mrs. Marcus and two infants, New-Orleans; Mr. J. A. Cassiere and wife, France; Mr. L. Robert, Mr. P. Wilcox, Mr. F. Bonn, California; Mr. V. Dumont, California; Mr. S. Laborderie, France; Mr. Rieul Toulat, France; Dr. J. F. Huttner, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Texas; Mrs. F. Neyrey, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Fanchard and daughter, Mrs. Legendre, New-York; A. Rosette, Cuba; L. Moncelli, New-York; W. G. Sealy, Canada; Capt. V. l'Hote, France; W. A. Senger, New-York; M. Barnette, Jos. Gabriel, A. Marcey, E. Pelagrin, W. F. Cassidy, N. Smith, California; Miss G. Smith, A. Hannet, L. Faulat, S. B. Cordier, A. Michel, M. Lucca, P. Lacaton, S. Secor, J. Anzlee.

Aug. 17.—*In Steamship Java, for London.*—Miss Patterson, Mrs. Josephine Wolf and child, W. S. Shelby, Cuba; Rivet, Mrs. P. Riely, Miss B. Dash, Geo. Burghars, L. Legrand and wife, Frank Godwin, Joseph Mason, Francis Gladstone, John Harris, Harry Wade, Isador Wolf, Geo. Wilkes, Thos. Stevens, Thos. Gregory, James Parsnell, Stephen Barrow, John Mullen, Madame Deheamer, Geo. Heaton, Miss W. Gresham, John Watts, William Nolan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets.... 6 55 | Moon rises.. 7 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 9 03 | Gov. Island.. 9 52 | Hell Gate... 10 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Iowa, Jarman, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. McKenzie.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Daltell.

Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Rehn, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Almoner, Lampher, Cow Bay, B. F. Sherman; Princess, (Br.,) Ryan, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Roebuck, Harrison, Havre, Boyd & Bincken.

Brigs Max & Emil, (Meckl.,) Rohde, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Mount, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Atlarcia, Reid, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Groves, Elizabethport, T. W. Mayhew; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Co.; J. H. Scammell, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevins & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse and 34 passengers to Williams & Guion. 6th, lat. 51 04, lon. 15 22, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. 10th, lat. 48 49, lon. 44 04, exchanged signals with bark Oriental. 15th, lat. 42, lon. 63 50, spoke ship John S. De Wolf, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 69 ds. out; supplied her with provisions. Same day, saw ship City of Manchester, bound E. 16th off George's Shoal, passed ship Bengal Merchant.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, Norfolk 26 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Villafranca, Anderson, London, and Portsmouth June 28, with mdse. and 190 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage. One birth. July 4, lat. 48 10, lon. 31, was boarded by a boat from whaling bark Versailles,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4026. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The Operations on the North Bank of the James.

The Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE REBEL STRATEGY.

PLANS, COMBINATIONS AND PROSPECTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

A fortnight ago, discussing the military outlook in Virginia from the point of view of the unsuccessful assault of the 30th of July, I adventured the prophecy that "LEE's temerity would be GRANT's opportunity."

Certainly there was very much in that affair to stimulate, if not to justify, rash enterprises on the part of the enemy. With the best possible combinations, wrought out in all their preliminary details with admirable success, the upshot was a bloody repulse. Equally shut out from turning either to the right hand or the left, our army was seemingly condemned to attacks as slaughterous as they are fruitless; or, in a hopeless dead-lock, to watch from behind its earthworks the motions of an enemy into whose hands the power of initiative would have passed.

Nor was this all that appeared discouraging. Still more ominous than the failure itself was the inference it seemed to warrant of the enfeebled and dispirited condition of our troops. It was, therefore, not without the semblance, at least, of reason, that the Copperhead press exultingly proclaimed that the campaign was ended—that "Richmond *could not be taken.*" This opinion was eagerly taken up and echoed by the rebel press. "The Northern mind," said the Richmond *Whig*, a day or two ago, "has reached the conclusion that GRANT's campaign is a 'failure,' and that 'Richmond cannot be taken;' and we are content to put that weighty fact in the scales against GRANT's self-excusing and unsustained declarations." In a similar strain wrote the Petersburgh *Express:* "We are inclined to think that this calm does not presage a coming storm, *but simply means that the jig is up*, or, to discard figure, that the siege is a failure, and the Yankees are busy in getting ready to slip away, bag and baggage, if ROBERT LEE will only let them."

If the only effect of the late repulse had been to inspire this kind of *blague* on the part of the rebel papers, it would have been of but little moment. But it had far weightier results than this—it influenced the *action* of the enemy. It has not been unknown to Gen. GRANT that for some time past LEE, relying on the improbability of any further move on the part of his antagonist, was making large detachments from his force at Petersburgh. First one division was sent to reinforce EARLY in the valley, then another, till the gross of his subtraction amounted to not less than twenty thousand men. Other troops were dispatched to the aid of HOOD at Atlanta, and to meet the attack on Mobile, and though information is not so precise touching the number of men sent to these named points, there is no doubt that certain detachments have been made.

It is for precisely such a turn of affairs that Gen. GRANT has been waiting and watching day by day. It is easy to believe that he has been not unwilling that LEE should adopt and *act on* the theory of the demoralization of our army, and one can readily imagine it has not been without a quiet inward joy that he has learnt through his scouts of the late doings of the enemy. And it may be remarked that, if it was a grievous humiliation to see an assault with such results made by the least efficient corps of the army, while fifty thousand splendid troops stood idly by, that humiliation will find a partial compensation if it produced in the minds of the rebels those "exsufflcate and blown surmises" that appear in their journals; and, above all, if it induced the rebel commander to enter on any such rash enterprises as he seems to have adventured.

There was one man who was determined that the Virginia campaign should not go out in any such lame and impotent conclusion as the Petersburgh fiasco. Gen. GRANT is not the man, with such an army as he yet commands, to cry a halt or admit a failure. Ignorant of when he is beaten, esteeming nothing concluded till everything is tried, and every resource exhausted, he was content to await other and better opportunities for a blow at his antagonist. Little recking what "line" he "fights it out" on, he has already crossed every line ever proposed against Richmond, and *will try them all over again, if need be.* It is but a day or two ago since every sign seemed to portend that the rebel predictions of the raising of the siege of Petersburgh, would be fulfilled. A large portion of the army was embarked on transports, under sealed orders, and speculation was rife as to what line of operations would next be adopted. And if in the meantime, other projects are on foot, it is still not beyond the reach of possibility that the siege of Petersburgh may be raised. *Gen. Grant will certainly do so, if his judgment should dictate this step.*

It remains as yet a secret with those in the confidence of the Commanding General, what was the original destination of the troops that were a few days ago placed upon transports in the James River. That they were shipped merely for the purpose of deceiving the enemy is hardly to be supposed, for that would be calling into play an apparatus enormously cumbersome to effect what might have been equally efficaciously accomplished by much simpler means. The indications, therefore, seem to be that it was the original purpose to withdraw the body of troops named to some other field of operations; but that at the last moment it was determined, from some information suddenly received, to throw this body to the north bank of the James, for a new sally toward Richmond by that line. With this view, the starting of the fleet in broad day *down* the James, and its sudden and secret *recall* after night, followed by the debarkation of the troops at Deep Bottom, was a well-designed *ruse de guerre*, in keeping with Gen. GRANT'S favorite system of military stratagems.

The line of advance taken up in the late movement has been twice already, during the present campaign, the scene of operations; but they both differed from the present movement in that both were but *feints*. During the operations attending the transfer of the army across the James River, the Fifth Corps was thrown forward on the roads leading to Malvern Hill; and it is fresh in the public recollection that three days previous to the late assault on the lines of Petersburgh, the Second Corps, accompanied by the cavalry, made demonstrations on the roads by the north bank of the James, with a view of calling away detachments of LEE's army from Petersburgh, while the real action was made elsewhere. The present movement, whether designed to aim directly at the capture of Richmond by a *coup de main*, or only to secure such positions as may further and facilitate subsequent operations against the rebel capital by a slower process, is at least a *serious* one. Indeed, from the distribution of force, it would appear that the troops left in the works before Petersburgh are reduced to a purely subsidiary *rôle*; and what they do will depend almost entirely on the developments made by the powerful body operating on the north side of the James.

Of the preliminary operations of this force, you have already received advices; they have been marked by entire success; and though no decisive action has yet taken place, the positions secured are of high value in view of future operations. Sunday morning saw the Second Corps (HANCOCK) and the Tenth Corps (BIRNEY) planted on the north side of the James at Deep Bottom; the Tenth Corps holding the left of the line and resting on the west bluff of Deep Bottom; the Second Corps on the right of Four Mile Run. A successful charge in the morning by portions of both corps resulted in driving the enemy from their first line of rifle pits, and in the evening a successful assault and flanking movement, by Gen. BIRNEY'S command, dislodged the rebels from their second line. These positions were not gained without severe loss; but they were worth what they cost, as the points secured admitted an extension and development of our line. Accordingly, on Monday, the Tenth Corps, which had previously held the left of the line, was moved round and took position on the right of the Second Corps. These manœuvres would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of Gen. GRANT to wheel the line of battle round by the right on the James River, planting it opposite Fort Darling, where the heights of Ball's Bluff give a commanding position. With our force on the rear of the forts dominating the bluffs of the James, their reduction will be a simple problem of engineering. Nor is this all. *Possession of the locality named would plant the army in an interior position relative to Richmond and Petersburgh, thus permitting rapid concentration for an offensive movement against either point at pleasure.*

On the whole, the situation of the army on the James is very much brighter than it has been before, and the effect of the movement has been to cut an apparently inextricable knot.

But in looking beyond the immediate bounds of events happening and likely to happen in the present scene of military operations, and essaying to estimate their bearing on the general scope of the campaign in Virginia, we must take into account the position, relations and prospects of all the other forces operating in this theatre of war. The time has passed away when we saw the aggregate of all the contending forces massed in two solid "points of mighty opposites." Looking at the distribution of Gen. GRANT'S forces in Virginia, we find it bisected into two nearly equal parts, or rather we find two bodies sufficiently formidable to be called independent armies. The one is the army now operating south of Richmond; the other the army operating in the Shenandoah Valley.

This division of force is not the result of any willful policy of taking up two different lines of operation against one and the same objective point, which would be contrary to an approved maxim of the military art, the violation of which has too often cost us dearly, but has rather been forced upon the director of the armies by the turn of events and the action of the enemy. The presence near the borders of the loyal States of a rebel force powerful enough to defeat the ill-assorted and worse-directed troops present in Maryland to oppose it, and enterprising enough to set at will the population of that State and Pennsylvania into a blaze, imposed the obligation of driving this standing menace to a sufficient remove to be no longer a cause of national shame and humiliation. After this force had retired south of the Potomac, the duty still remained of pushing it out of the Shenandoah Valley, where it was accumulating large supplies from the growing crops. Real work looking toward this end was begun when Gen. SHERIDAN was put in command of the half dozen independent and distracted bodies of troops that had heretofore been carrying on the parody of war. To meet the vigorously pushed advance of the Union Commander, LEE found it prudent to reinforce the column of EARLY by successive installments, amounting in the gross to twenty thousand men. Corresponding additions were accordingly made to SHERIDAN'S force. And thus it happens that, as already indicated, the forces in Virginia appear to be almost equally divided between the Army of the James and the Army of the Shenandoah.

So large a force as composes the column in the Shenandoah Valley will not justify all that should be hoped from it if it did no more than drive the rebel force back toward Richmond. A retreat in this direction, whether voluntary or compulsory, is quite open to the enemy, and this, indeed, is the crowning advantage which EARLY has in his position interior to the two halves of the Union army.

Such a policy on the part of the rebels could only be regarded as a very great disadvantage to us; for while it is open to the enemy by a two or three days' march to effect a junction with LEE, our column in the Shenandoah Valley could only reach GRANT by an extremely roundabout course. It will be Gen. SHERIDAN'S care to prevent the execution of this design on the part of the enemy, and this he is now doing by vigorously following him up, while, if the necessities of the situation should tempt LEE to withdraw the force from the valley, an energetic demonstration toward Lynchburgh would compel the rebels to retain a force powerful enough to defend that point and the important line of railroad communication there tapped. It is in this way that the column under Gen. SHERIDAN will act as a powerful diversion to the main operation under Gen. GRANT.

That operation is the siege of Richmond, which the assured possession of the positions on the north banks of the James, secured by the late movement, will enable him to open within half a dozen miles of the rebel capital.

WM. SWINTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Late News from Morganzia, La.—Details of Gen. Ullmann's Late Engagement with the Rebels.

Private letters received in this city from Morganzia, La., give details of Gen. ULLMANN'S recent success in driving the rebels from the right bank of the Atchafalaya River.

It appears that Gen. ULLMANN moved from Morganzia on the 28th ult. with a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and Capt. BARNES' Twenty-first New-York Battery.

The rebels were found strongly posted in a position enfilading the main road with their batteries.

Our cavalry drove in their skirmishers, taking several prisoners, and killing the notorious Capt. MONELLY, a guerrilla scout.

Our battery then opened on the rebels, and a spirited engagement ensued, lasting from 9 till 11 A. M.

Col. CHRYSLER, commanding the cavalry, was killed.

Finding that our position would subject us to heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance, to reconnoitre during the night.

The next morning it was found that the rebels had fled in confusion.

Our loss was two killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Deserters report the rebel loss at 63 killed and wounded.

The Second New-York Cavalry bore a prominent part in the above movement.

Refugees report that the rebels are concentrating a large force at Monroe, Ark., on the Washita River, probably intended to operate against Gen. STEELE.

A considerable body of troops is being concentrated by Gen. CANBY, at Morganzia.

Gen. CANBY has infused great activity into the Department, and the good effects of recruiting from the plantations is being felt in the military arm.

Several colored regiments have been added to Gen. ULLMAN'S command at Morganzia.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

THE PIRATE AT HALIFAX.

SHE COALS IN THE HARBOR.

MORE VESSELS DESTROYED.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The schooner *S. B. Harris*, of Dorchester, Capt. DELANO, arrived here to-day, and reports having been captured, Aug. 15, twenty miles west of Seal Island, by the pirate *Tallahassee*, and bonded for $8,000.

The *Harris* brought in the crews of the following schooners, which were captured and scuttled by the *Tallahassee*:

Schooner *Howard*, Capt. BURR, of New-York.
Schooner *Coral Wreath*, Capt. BLAKE, of Westport.
Schooner *Ella Caroline*, Capt. POOR, of Portland.
Schooner *Restless*, of Booth Bay.

All the foregoing were captured by the *Tallahassee* on Monday.

The crews of these vessels were allowed to take all their clothing and effects, and were kindly treated.

The *Howard* had been previously captured by the *Florida* and bonded.

All the crews of the vessels captured represent the *Tallahassee* as being very heavily armed.

She was short of coal and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply.

Her officers also inquired all about the fishermen in the Bay of Chaleur, where she is probably bound.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The pirate *Tallahassee* arrived here this morning.

LATER.

The Pirate Coaling in Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The pirate *Tallahassee* is now coaling from a vessel alongside of her, and will probably take her departure some time during the night.

FROM CAIRO.

Meeting of Citizens for the Defence of the City—Movements of Johnson's Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the citizens of Cairo is called for this evening, to provide measures for the defence of the city.

An expedition has started in pursuit of JOHNSON'S guerrillas, who captured the steamboats at Saline Bar.

This band, about 500 strong, was at Caseyville, Ky., when last heard from. But few of them crossed the river, and these had returned again.

They carried off from the steamers captured by them a considerable amount of Government cattle and stores.

Gunboats are now stationed at Saline Bar for the protection of grounded steamers.

Indian Outrages.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte River, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas River. A number of trains have been captured and conductors killed, and a large amount of property destroyed.

Gen. CURTIS is at Omaha organizing an expedition against them, and portions of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are in motion on the Overland stage route.

Billiard Tournament.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The billiard tournament was completed to-night, so far as the contest for the cue and championship of the State is concerned, by the victory of Mr. GERSHOM B. HOBBELL, of Hatford. The games resulted as follows: HOBBELL wins four and loses one; HUNT, BORRANE and HEWINS each win three and lose two; and FOSTER and KEATING each win one and lose four. The "ties" for the second and third prizes are to be decided by games to-morrow. PHELAN, TIRMAN and FOSTER were present.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Grant's Account of the Fight on Monday.

Four Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Two Rebel General Officers Killed.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

Spirited Cavalry Engagement at Front Royal.

The Rebels Defeated With the Loss of 800 Prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1864—9.30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated Monday, the 16th, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us, so far as it has gone; but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about four hundred prisoners (well ones) left in our hands. Two Brigadier-Generals, CHAMBLIN and GERRARD, were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded—many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The department has intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, at Winchester, dated Aug. 17, at 10 A. M., reports that Gen. MERRITT'S division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of the Shenandoah by KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, and WICKHAM and LOMAX'S brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 prisoners.

In a later dispatch Gen. SHERIDAN says: The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was on open ground. The sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gens. MERRITT and CUSTER and Col. DEVINS.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A battle took place at or near Front Royal on Tuesday, August 16, between a portion of our cavalry and a heavy force of rebels from the command Gen. LONGSTREET. Portions of WILSON'S division and CUSTAR'S brigade were engaged. The fight was a severe one for the number operating, and a charge made by Gen. CUSTAR at the head of his brigade was most brilliant, resulting in the capture of 258 prisoners and two stands of colors. The fight is considered an important one, as it unfolds some of the enemy's positions.

G. F. W.

Reports from Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Aug. 18.

There are exciting and conflicting reports from the Valley to-day.

Gen. AVERILL holds Martinsburgh, and at noon to-day was drawn up in line of battle just outside of the town. No rebels had made their appearance in sight of his pickets, and the indications were that the rebels were not moving in that direction in any considerable force, but were going toward SARATOGA. Assistant Quartermaster WRAY, who removed his headquarters from this place to Martinsburgh on Tuesday, returned to-day, bringing with him for greater safety his stores and trains.

Refugees from Martinsburgh and other points in the Valley are beginning to arrive here in considerable numbers, all of whom have exaggerated intelligence of the advance of the rebels. A few of the wounded men from the hospitals at Martinsburgh arrived here this afternoon, and everything that could be of service to the rebels has been brought away.

The stage which left here this morning for Martinsburgh, has returned, having been ordered back.

Considerable uneasiness is manifested here, but from the conflicting rumors it is impossible to obtain the exact state of affairs in the Valley.

The Affair at Deep Bottom—The Engagement More Extensive than Heretofore Reported—Our Loss 500 to 1,000—Our Forces Still in Possession.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The mail steamer from City Point this morning brought hither seventy-five rebel prisoners, among whom were several officers, captured in the late movement on the James River.

Passengers represent that the affair of Sunday was of greater proportions than at first supposed—the combined losses of the Second and Tenth Corps in killed and wounded being from 500 to 1,000, while the loss of the rebels was also severe.

The position gained by us was still held on Tuesday night.

On Tuesday there was some shelling by our forces to feel the rebel position.

There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

Severe Skirmishing Every Day This Week on the North Side of the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 17. Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *Thomas Morgan* arrived here this morning from Deep Bottom.

She brought two hundred wounded soldiers belonging to the Tenth Army Corps.

Our forces on the north side of the James River have had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week.

We have captured more prisoners than have been reported, but have no definite statement of the number.

No general officers have as yet been reported either killed or wounded.

Deaths in Fortress Monroe Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The following is a list of the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J S Dennison, 76th Penn.
F L Gibbs, 21st Conn.
C D Sherman, 89th N Y.
P B Barteles, 133d Ohio.
G K Jellett, 7th N Y Bat.
N Emery, 7th N H.
L. Crummell, 22d U S C.
N Brougham, 18sth Penn.
Antoine Prow, 12th Me.
Wm Murray, 30th Me.
Simeon B Coffin, 8th Me.
Ami Devine, 3d Penn.
John Mitchell, 22d U S Col.
Jno H Hyney, 98th N Y.
Pat Ryan, 118th N Y.
S Avery, 133d Ohio.
Geo W Jones, 142d Ohio.
G Walker, 176th N Y.
E Smith, 163d Ohio.
Cyrus Gunn, 163d Ohio.
Wm Johnson, 8th Conn.
J H McNeil, 2d N Y Art.
F S Hamblin, 130th Ohio.
R Morrison, 1st Md Cav.
Wm Johnson, 8th Conn.
E Williams, 134th Ohio.
James Carroll, — S C, rebel.
John Barney, 22d Conn.
M V Stafford, 3d Penn.
A Andrews, 2d Penn Art.
John Hughes, 169th N Y.
A Twining, 181th Ohio.
D. Peabody, 11th Maine.
H Wood, 1st D C Cav.
J Stall, 97th N Y.
Wm Rauback, 11th Pa Cav.
A Young, 148th N Y.
N Carden, 5th U S Col.
G Pullen, 13th Ind.
D Waltmire, 55th Penn.
C D Sherman, 98th N Y.
Henry Speiss, 67th Ohio.
O F Washburne, 4th N H.
J H Plummer, 30th Me.
Jno A Forsyth, 9th Me.
Wm Lewis, 5th U S Col.
Wm Stant, 13th Ind.
Wm Stone, 113th Ohio.
Mark Spangler, 133d Ohio.
Geo W Wright, 132d Ohio.
Henry Major, 10th U S Col.
Jos Freeman, 22d U S Col.
Jos Hoffman, 143d Ohio.
Jos Runnell, 5th N J Bat.
John Giles, 112th N Y.
C Miller, 9th Me.
S A Brandon, 11th Me.
J N Robinson, 5th U S Col.
A Stratton, 11th Maine.
W B Kirkpatrick, 5th Md.
A Sergeant, 24th Mass.
Alex Rhodes, 95th N Y.
Wm H Matthews, 67th Ohio.
David Kimbo, 1st U S Col.
Sam'l Laugrey, 1st U S Col.

The following is a list of deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut. JOHN O'NEIL, Battalion H, Third New-York Artillery.

Capt. A. J. BEACH, Thirteenth New-York Artillery.

Lieut. IRA PEALER, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard.

LEVI L. MARSH, Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, has partially recovered from a severe sickness, and is appointed Provost-Marshal of Norfolk, much to the satisfaction of his many friends.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Operations Against Atlanta—What Sherman is Doing.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 17.

It will be remembered that SHERMAN crossed the Chattahoochee above or east of the railroad crossing, and moved upon Atlanta from the northeast, striking the Augusta line of railroad. This line was for several miles destroyed. Our possession of the ground was confirmed by the battles of the 20th and 22d, but SHERMAN, leaving GARRARD'S cavalry to hold the country about Decatur and prevent the repair of the road, marched the Army of the Tennessee around the rear of the other armies, from our left to our right flank, and then changed the position of the Army of the Ohio in the same way. The point to make was to hold fast to his own railway communication, and stretch his line, without leaving it so weak in any place as to be broken by HOOD, and reach the only road remaining serviceable to Atlanta, that running to Macon. The rebel works in front of Atlanta were too strong to be stormed, and were armed with siege artillery. As SHERMAN fortified his line confronting the rebel fortifications, and extended his right, reaching for the railroad, HOOD left the Atlanta forts in charge of the Georgia militia, and met the movement with his best troops massed on his left. On the 28th of July he made an effort to check our right, but was repulsed with loss. On the 6th of August an advance of ours, to determine the rebel strength and position on their extreme left, was pretty severely checked. On the 2d, however, we succeeded in overlapping the rebel left, and commenced rolling it back. This is a fact of much importance. It is outflanking the rebels at Atlanta, and makes the situation almost identical with that at Kenesaw Mountain when JOHNSTON retreated. If we continue to drive in the rebel left, we shorten our line, and presently will command the Macon Road, the possession of which will soon give us Atlanta. The operations of our army seem very simple, but it is engaged in a most difficult undertaking, and the danger has been, that while we were stretching and straining our line, the rebels would break through somewhere, and do great mischief, not only by the loss they would inflict, but in forcing a change of programme, and causing delay.

Fight on Board the Ship Lady Emily Peale.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 18.

This afternoon, a fight occurred on board the ship *Lady Emily Peale*, which arrived from Londonderry last night.

During last night and this morning, the crew of the ship went on shore, and returned very much intoxicated, and finally began to fight among themselves.

A general row soon ensued upon the deck, during which the boatswain, whose name is MCMASTER, of Belfast, was stabbed in the neck with a large sheath-knife. The jugular vein was cut, and MCMASTER bled to death in a few moments. Another of the crew, named FRANCIS MCKEEVER, is alleged to have inflicted the wound. The latter was stabbed in the thigh, and badly beaten. He was taken to the hospital in an apparently dying condition.

The police took charge of the vessel, arresting some eight or ten of the crew, who will be held to await the coroner's investigation.

Conservative Convention.

The Union Conservative National Convention will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the auspices of the "Union Conservative National Committee," of which the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, of Washington, D. C., is Chairman.

All citizens of the United States who believe in the paramount necessity of abandoning conflicting issues, to secure the election of a new Administration, that will reunite the Government, save the country from financial ruin, and perpetuate our constitutional liberties, are invited to attend, as individuals, or by delegations, and participate in the deliberations and action of the convention.

The main business of the convention will relate to the nomination and support of candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

By direction of the Chairman and members of the National Committee.

R. F. STEVENS,
National Secretary, New-York City.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Newton Lubricating Oil Works, on Parkstreet, Roxbury, were blown up and set on fire today, by the explosion of the boiler. A large quantity of oil was destroyed. Loss $23,000; insured for $15,000 in New-York.

Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The race between the Pittsburgh boat *Twilight* and the Poughkeepsie boat *Stranger* took place this afternoon, the former being badly beaten. Time 35 minutes and 20 seconds.

Rebels Crossing the Cumberland River at Sailor's Rest.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

About two hundred and fifty rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River, at Sailor's Rest, at an early hour this morning. They are supposed to belong to WOODWARD'S command.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE ATTACK UPON DALTON.

Wheeler Demands the Surrender of the Town.

Laconic Response of the Union Commander.

Arrival of Reinforcements and Repulse of the Rebels.

GALLANTRY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 16th inst. has the following highly interesting intelligence:

The rebels, in their attack on Dalton, Ga., numbered 5,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with six brass howitzers. They were commanded by Maj.-Gen. WHEELER.

Our garrison at Dalton numbered 400 men of the Second Division, commanded by Col. LEIBOLDT.

On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle, and Gen. WHEELER sent forward the following formal letter for the surrender of the place:

To prevent the effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

(Signed.)
JAMES WHEELER, Major-General,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

Col. LEIBOLDT responded in the following laconic terms:

I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender it.

(Signed) B. LEIBOLDT,
Commanding U. S. Forces.

The rebels outnumbered Col. LEIBOLDT ten to one, and his command sought protection in their earthworks and a large brick building.

The invaders swarmed into the town, but were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from their earthworks mowed down the rebels in great numbers.

On Monday morning Gen. STEADMAN arrived with reinforcements.

A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison rallied out of their earthworks.

At this stage, the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, Col. MORGAN commanding, were ordered to charge.

With a ringing cheer and an impetuous rush, which was irresistible, they charged upon the rebels, who broke and fled in the utmost confusion.

The rebels slightly damaged the railroad track one mile this side of Dalton. The damage has been repaired.

Subsequent Movements of Wheeler—Reported Fight near Cleveland.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 18.

The rebel Gen. WHEELER moved round on Cleveland after repulse at Dalton, and is trying to get on to the railroad leading to Knoxville. It is reported that Gen. STEADMAN engaged him near Graysville on the 16th inst., and defeated him. Gen. STEADMAN is reported wounded, and Col. STARKEY, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, killed.

WHEELER'S attack on Dalton during Sunday and Monday was repulsed with a loss of 150 men. Col. LIEBOLD, commanding the post, was reinforced on Monday by Gen. STEADMAN. The Fourteenth United States colored troops charged upon WHEELER, who fell back and finally retreated. The Union loss was about thirty. The railroad track has not been injured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia's Mails.

The mails per steamship *Asia* arrived from Boston at a late hour last night. They contain nothing of special importance that was not included in the summary of her news telegraphed from Halifax.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The preliminaries of peace contain five articles, which in substance are as follows:

The King of Denmark cedes to their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, with all the islands in the North Sea which pertain to the last-mentioned Duchy, including those parts of Romöe, Sylöe, and Föhr which belong to the Province of Jutland. The Jutish *enclave* of Mogeltondern, in Schleswig, is incorporated with that Duchy, but the *enclave* of Ribe or Ripen will will form an integral part of the Danish province of Jutland, the southern frontier of which is to be regulated or rectified. The line of demarcation between Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein is to extend from Ripen to Kolding. The islands of Femern and Alsen, in the Baltic, are also ceded to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, but the island of Ærröe, which is close to Funen, will remain in the hands of the Danes. In the first article of the preliminaries of peace it is said that the great German Powers shall be at liberty to dispose of the territories ceded to them as they may think fit—that is, without being obliged previously to come to an understanding with Denmark. The national debt of the kingdom, with the exception of the loan made in 1863, is to be divided between Denmark Proper and the Duchies in proportion to the population of the various provinces. The Duchies are to indemnify Austria and Prussia for their extraordinary expenses during the war. The Allies are to remain in Jutland until peace has been concluded, but they are not to levy any more contributions in that province. The negotiations for peace on the foregoing bases are to be carried on in this city, and they will begin in a few days. The document relative to the armistice, which forms an "annex" to the preliminaries of peace, contains nine articles, which are of little or no interest to the non-military world. The armistice has been concluded for three months, with the condition that either party shall at the expiration of six weeks (or, the 15th of September) be at liberty to propose that it be prolonged.

Strange to say, the signing of the preliminaries of peace has not produced any effect on the public funds.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in this city to-day, a State Convention was called to meet in Albany, on the 14th of September next, to nominate an electoral ticket and candidates for State officers.

A Department Discontinued.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 18.

By order of Gen. COUCH, issued to-day at Harrisburgh, the District of Brandywine is discontinued, and Gen. CADWALLADER ordered to the command of Philadelphia.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE PLAINS.

Murders and Robberies Near Fort Larned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CURTIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

The telegraph has already informed you of Indian disturbances in Western Kansas and Nebraska, in the vicinity of the Overland Mail and Emigrant routes.

ACTUAL OUTRAGES.

For a long time past the Indian bands who hunt and roam the prairies between the Platte and Arkansas, and are seen by emigrants and travelers over the Salt Lake and Santa Fé roads, have been unusually turbulent and unruly. The force at the various posts, Fort Kearney, Larsmie, Halleck and Collins, on the Platte route; and at Forts Riley, Western Kansas, Larned and Lyons, on the Arkansas, has been quite small ever since the ontbreak of the rebellion. A policy has been adopted of giving presents and subsistence to the Indians, as an inducement to keep quiet. Of course, the savages take this as an evidence of weakness, and have grown more insolent under its continuance. This seems to have been extensively pursued at Fort Larned, the command of which being considered a species of "sending" to Coventry" by the volunteers, has generally been cursed by some intemperate or incapable officer. The late Commander, Capt. PARMETER, Twelfth Kansas, (dismissed from the service,) seems to have been the worst specimen. The Indians have been greatly encouraged by his imbecility. All the past Spring and Summer complaints have constantly been made of depredations upon the settlers in the Smoky Hill and Republican Valleys, and upon the stage stations and ranches on the Santa Fé and Overland Mail routes.

About a month ago these disturbances assumed a more decided form, and, the case being presented to Gen. CURTIS, an escort was furnished to the mail coaches going and coming. Indications being plentiful of extensive Indian disturbances, Gen. CURTIS determined upon a tour of inspection through the western portion of his department, with a view to judging of the extent of these movements. As soon as the Thornton Paw-paw raid in Missouri was well under process of being quelled, about the 20th ult., Gen. CURTIS started from Fort Leavenworth, intending to proceed to Colorado, by way of the Santa Fé road to Fort Union, thence to Denver, and return by the Platte road to Leavenworth, thus visiting all the posts in his department.

He arrived at Fort Riley, and found the whole country alive with the wildest rumors and excitement. So much was evident—that the Indians had made an attack in the vicinity of Fort Larned, had killed a number of men, and stolen a large amount of stock. The frontier settlement in the valley of the Smoky Hill, Solomon and Saline Rivers, on the stage route from Fort Riley to Fort Larned, had already suffered severely in the loss of stock, etc.

Upon the road between Larned and Cottonwood Springs, about 160 miles west of Kansas City, a large number of Mexican and Government trains were corralled and threatened by the Indians. Among these was a large and valuable ordnance train, going to New-Mexico, with supplies of ammunition, arms, etc., for that department.

Gen. CURTIS took the most active measures to meet the exigency. At Fort Riley, Capt. BOOTH, of the Eleventh Kansas, and part of a company of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, were stationed. The General gathered up 50. At Council Grove, 40 miles south, on the Santa Fé road, Capt. DODGE, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, was stationed with two sections—one section, under Lieut. EDDINGTON—was ordered to join the General. Letters were sent to the commanding officers of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Kansas State Militia, Cols. SCOTT and PRICE, setting forth the emergency, and asking that they call out their commands. This was done with great alacrity, and in three days Gen. CURTIS had about 500 well mounted and armed militia. The infantry were sent home. As this was the first call made upon the militia of this section, their activity was certainly commendable. Most of them left their grain on the ground and their hay mowed but not stacked.

Gen. CURTIS issued the following order, and sent by express to Fort Leavenworth:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, JULY 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The "District of the Upper Arkansas" is hereby created; bounded as follows: North, by the Second Standard Parallel, as laid down on GUNN & MITCHELL'S new map of Kansas; east, by the Guide Meridian East; south, by the Indian Territory; and west, by a meridian including Fort Lyon. Major-Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.
C. S. CHARLOT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The district thus created embraces the Valleys of the Arkansas, Smoky Hill, a portion of the Republican, Solomon and Saline. It includes Forts Riley, Larned and Lyon, and the new posts established by Gen. CURTIS at Walnut Creek, the crossing of the Smoky Hill, Saline, Cottonwood and Walnut Creeks on the Santa Fé road. It embraces much of the country known as the Buffalo Range, and is therefore the region most frequented by the Indians, to whom the buffalo is principal commissary, and in addition, supplies much of their Quartermaster stores.

Gen. CURTIS, with his small force, which rendezvoused at Saline, fifty miles from this post, moved forward on the 26th. Of course, the Indians had cleared the country, being undoubtedly well posted by means of their effective scouts. The expedition proceeded to Larned and returned—Gen. CURTIS himself proceeding with a portion, about one hundred miles south of the Arkansas, through the most barren and desolate portion of this State. One day's march was over the Sand Hills, without a drop of water. In a thorough scout of this region, it was found that the Indians had divided, part going south and part north, to the head waters of the Solomon and Republican, the best timbered and watered portion of Kansas west of Riley. Here are, without doubt, the chief fastnesses and resorts of the Prairie Indians, and here doubtless will be found their families.

The immediate result of the Indian outbreak and of Gen. CURTIS' movements was:

First—The killing of 20 whites and two negroes by the Indians, along the Santa Fé road and on the Smoky Hill. Eight of the whites were killed and scalped, as were the negroes. The rest were killed but not scalped. One Mexican was killed, but in several instances the Indians did not molest these, claiming that they were friends, that it was "Americans" they were after.

Two boys were scalped in the attack upon the corrall at Larned. Both are alive and in the hospital at that post. One of them was sick at the time. The savages, it is said, will not kill a sick person outright, but torture and leave them. This boy they scalped and then stuck spears and arrows into him. The other lad showed himself a perfect hero. He fell and feigned himself dead. The Indians tore off a portion of his scalp, and then to convince themselves of his death, stuck arrows between his toes and other portions of the body. It is reported the little fellow never stirred a muscle, but bearing it all without flinching, now lives to tell the story.

At Fort Larned the Indians captured 120 horses belonging to the First Battery Colorado Volunteers. In all about 200 head of horses and mules were taken at this post. Every ranche but two between that place and east to Cottonwood Springs was stripped. At the two that escaped the ranche men defended themselves valiantly. One of them had a two-pound gun, which he used effectively. The ordnance train went into corrall on Cow Creek, and the wagon master armed the drivers, &c., with carbines taken from the stores. Suspecting by the sudden departure of the Indians that the force was in pursuit the trains moved cautiously forward and reached Fort Larned in safety.

From the various ranches and stage stations on the Santa Fé road, and the settlements on the Saline and Smoky Hill, the Indians have captured about 800 head of stock, principally horses and mules, making in all about 1,000 head, with which they have escaped pursuit.

Gen. CURTIS' expedition, though fruitless in finding the Indians, has produced good results. It has restored confidence in the settlements, as to the wish of the military authorities to protect them. Gen. CURTIS' presence has insured vigor in the officers stationed on the plains. It will weed out incapables. Several will be dismissed the service. Fort Larnerd is now garrisoned by four companies of the First Colorado Cavalry, one of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and two guns of DODGE'S Wisconsin Battery. At Fort Lyon, Maj. WYNKOOP, with four companies of the First Colorado is stationed. At "Fort Zarah," a new post on Walnut Creek, Capt. DUNLAP, with sixty men, is stationed. At Smoky Hill Crossing and Saline, detachments of the Eleventh Kansas and Seventh Iowa Cavalry are stationed. Lieut. HALLOWELL, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, with one gun and some cavalry, at Cottonwood Springs, while at Council Grove one company of Seventeenth Kansas Infantry (100 day men,) with three guns of the battery are stationed. The milllia have returned home.

GEN. BLUNT'S NEW DISTRICT.

The General arrived here on the 2d inst., and assumed command, as will be seen by the following:

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Aug. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. In obedience to General Orders No. 41, Department of Kansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley.

2. The following-named staff officers are announced, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Capt. H. G. LOGAN, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, A. D. C., and A. A. A. General; Capt. R. J. HINTON, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, A. D. C.; Second Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, A. D. C.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Major-General.

The district is important, so far as relates to territory and the interests, both as to settlements, mails, &c.

The Governor has ordered the militia of this district to hold themselves in readiness to obey the call of the General Commanding. Other measures are being taken.

REBEL EMISSARIES AT WORK.

On Saturday, the 6th, Mr. LINES, of Waubaunee, Register of the United States Land Office at Topeka, arrived here with information for Gen. BLUNT relative to suspicions movements occurring among the Pottawatomie Indians, who are located on a reservation between Topeka and Manhattan, extending to both sides of the Kansas River. There are two divisions of this tribe; one largely infused with white blood, (French,) a farming and educated class, under the control of the Catholic mission; and the other, the largest, known as the Prairie Indians, wild and unruly. They are always difficult to manage. The Kaw Indians are located on a reservation, 40 miles south of this post, and are a dirty, thieving, worthless set. This whole country once belonged to them. They hunt, beg and steal for a living. It is known that among these tribes great dissatisfaction exists as to the movements lately made contemplating their removal to the Indian Territory south.

Mr. LINES' information was of a rather important character. It appears that a settlement of Germans exists on Mill Creek, upon the southwest line of the Pottawatomie Reservation. It has been observed for some time past that the Prairie Indians have been busily engaged in the disposal of such wagons, tools, household gear etc., as they possessed, giving as a reason thereto that they were going on a great hunt.

The following letter transmitted to Mr LINES, and by him submitted to Gen. BLUNT, gives a glimpse of the movement:

ALMA, Aug. 2, 1864.

MR. G. G. HALL—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting held this 2d day of August, 1864, it was resolved to transmit to you and your folks the following matters: Mr. FREDERICK POLINSKY last Sunday, being in the Pottawatomie Reserve, one of the Indians told him as follows: "You are my good friend, and I like to save your life. The Chiefs of the Indians held a meeting with some Southern men, and they told them that the white people drive the Indians every year further west. Now all the Indians must meet together and drive the white men out; that the Indians would all go south some one hundred miles, join with the other tribes and come back after some three weeks and kill all the white folks, and he would do best to go east and save his life. If the Indians find out that he told him this they would cut him to pieces. Southern folks give the Indians plenty of gold and told them they should have some more." This is testified by Fred. POLINSKY. The settlers of this district held a meeting and sent a man to Topeka, to the Indian Agent, to look for the matter and see what can be done. The Indians are selling most all of their cattle and wagons and such things, and say they are going south and coming back after sometime. They are buying, last week, from Mr. TAPP very much powder and lead. Last Sunday an Indian woman came to Mr. HANKAMMER'S—told him to go east. Please notify your folks about this, and if you hear something about the matter inform me by return mail. Look anyhow that there be no powder and lead sold to them in Waubaunee. Yours,
(Signed) JOHN SPRIKER.

The strongest circumstantial evidence confirms the foregoing statements. It is known that about one hundred of the principal braves of the Prairie tribe were absent at the time indicated as that of the first council mentioned. Another fact is that the hostile exodus of the Indians was to take place on or about the 1st of August. POLINSKY'S warning was given prior to that date. As a consequence, the settlers were on the alert. Small bodies of Indians left the reservation about the last of July, traveling southwest. On the 2d inst., about two hundred of the suspected tribe camped on Mill Creek, near the settlement of Germans aforesaid. They, too, were proceeding south west. Finding the whites on the alert, they abandoned the intended movement. It is believed, from information lately received, that they were advised thereto by their chiefs.

Of the tribes located in Kansas—consisting of the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Miamis, Sac and Foxes, Iowas, Osages, Pottawatomies and Kaws, numbering in all about 8,500—it is not to be believed that there are any likely to become hostile except the Pottawatomies, Kaws, and perhaps a large portion of the Osages. These three tribes may put two thousand warriors in the field; and as most of them are armed with guns, and many have revolvers, they would be likely to be formidable enemies.

R. J. H.

PRESERVING BLACKBERRIES.—That an answer might be made to the suggestions lately made through the various journals by a number of correspondents, to whom the idea seems to have simultaneously occurred, that the Sanitary Commission should set apart a portion of its funds for the purchase of sugar, to be handed over to such persons as are willing to use it in the manufacture of blackberry syrup, or other preparations of that fruit, the officers of the commission have been applied to for information and they say: 1. That, upon the "cash in hand" at their immediate disposal, there are so many urgent and more pressing drafts, which must be instantly met, that they feel that they cannot consistently divert any portion of the ready money at their disposal into this new channel. 2. Even were there in the treasury any surplus funds which might properly be applied in the manner indicated by these correspondents, the Commissioners would hesitate about the expenditure of monies in that direction, for the reason that the berries may be so preserved without sugar, as to be fully as useful to the surgeon as a curative agent, and as grateful to the soldier as a delicious confection, as though conserved with their equal weight of the finest and purest loaf sugar. The manner of putting up blackberries the commission recommend is this: Carefully clean the fruit from leaves, bugs, dirt, &c., and spread it on clean boards, or on the bottom of tin pans or trays, and place them in the sun. There let them remain (taking them into the house every night to preserve them from the dew) until they are thoroughly dry. Then put them up in cloth bags, and send them to the nearest branch of the Sanitary Commission. Should the weather be unfavorable, and sunshine be scarce, the berries may be dried by the broad country home fire-place, or in a moderately-heated brick oven.

We do not understand that the commission would discourage the preparation of blackberry syrup, wine, brandy, &c.—these are all very useful in their way, and are all exceedingly valuable for the use of the sick soldier. What is intended by this statement is simply to indicate the means by which many persons in the blackberry bearing districts, who can afford no money, but who are willing and anxious to give their time and labor for the benefit of our suffering soldiers, may here employ that time, and may turn that labor to the best account.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Honor to the Common Soldier—Value of His Services to the Country—His Increased Pay, and How it Works—Officers Require no Increase—West Point and the Surgeons—Deaths in Hospitals, Officers and Privates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

It was well observed by a true-hearted soldier's friend, lately, a gentleman high in social position, and whose word carried authority with it, that he could never meet a soldier "maimed and disabled in this sore struggle with armed rebellion against the Government and Union, that he did not feel an involuntary impulse toward taking off his hat and doing humble obeisance to this heroic sufferer in the cause of his imperiled country."

The sentiment honors the utterer of it. It shows true sagacity and a manly soul, with a just appreciation of what is due by the nation and the individuals composing it, to the common soldier who fights our battles. For it is the common soldier, after all, who bears the heat and burden of every great conflict that brings the nation nearer to the grand goal all true hearts are sighing to reach. It is the common soldier whose fare is hardest, whose toils are heaviest and most unremitting, whose general comforts are scantiest, whose pay is smallest, and on whom when the battle ordeal comes, the leaden and iron tempest is poured with the fiercest and most destructive impetuosity. Of course, this tempest is not eclectic, sparing officers and exhausting its fury on the men. But as the comparative number of the former is small, so the loss to life and limb is proportionably small. Without underrating the toil, hardships, danger, with the added burden of responsibility, of our gallant officers, it is the masses of our armies, the men who go where they are led or sent, and do what they are bidden, whose hardy endurance and sinewy arms bear our banners successfully through the fiercest fight not only, but whose brave, brawny breasts invite most, and receive most of the bullets of the enemy.

All honor then to the common soldier—the gallant volunteer—who, content to enjoy little, and to suffer much, to carry the Government and country he loves safely through their fearful complications, deserves well the highest respect, the warmest encomiums, the deepest-toned gratitude of all patriotic hearts. To look coldly or indifferently on the crippled soldier, his wounds making a mute but mighty appeal on behalf of the services he has rendered, to give him but slight recognition, as is often the case, regarding him as one individual only, of an immense class of humble though useful laborers, is putting an unbecoming slight both upon his worth and work. Take off the hat rather, as the hero hobbles by, saying by the act "Thus be it done unto the man whom the country delighteth to honor."

The many soldiers in hospital here, from the various fields in Georgia, were visited lately by the paymaster, and received, by special order from the proper authority, a part of their six months' arrears. In the absence of descriptive rolls, left behind with their respective regiments, new rolls were ordered to be made out here, for the purpose of enabling the men to draw two months' pay, which every man sorely needed. All who came in before July 7 were thus paid when the rolls had been properly prepared. The event was of no small interest to the parties concerned, the rather, that the sum paid the soldier now is three dollars per month more, sixteen dollars in all, than had been paid to him before. This increase in the soldier's pay is one of the wisest and best acts of the late Congress. It adds a couple of millions a month to the nation's burdens. But the outlay is still as judicious as it is just. And in the general satisfaction that it affords throughout the army, the increased cheerfulness and activity it will inspire, and the improved comfort it will be sure to bring to the many in some way dependent on the soldier, the additional expenditure cannot fail to yield the richest returns.

The Congress did not increase the pay of officers, and here, too, they acted wisely. These, as a rule, are very well paid, and the Government should retrench rather than expend, in the matter of outlay, except in cases where the demand is imperative. The price of living, it is true, is nearly double what it was when the war began, and an officer's pay now may be in reality not much more than half what it was then. But the fact affects salaried men in civil life as well as those in the army, and the salaries of the former have not, as a rule, kept pace with the increased cost of living. To practice economy and retrenchment, so as to adapt a man's income to the present abnormal condition of things, is a lesson fit to learn, and which, well learned, will prove incalculably valuable.

The number of officers who could realize larger salaries in civil life than in the army, from the General or Colonel down to the Second Lieutenant, is comparatively small. A few might do it, but only a few, as I firmly believe. To some classes the war has proved a perfect God-send. West Point graduates, for instance, have found in the war, not only a field for the full exercise of their special qualifications, but higher position and better pay than they could have found, for the most part, elsewhere. When a teacher of natural science or mathematics was needed in some University, and was advertised for, fifty applicants for the chair would very likely present themselves from the graduates of West Point alone. This I learned lately from the President of a college, who had tried the experiment more than once. It was before the war, and this class of educated men found a position here to fill which their studies had qualified them for, while to most other positions they were not adapted. Now the war has come, these men are in their element. Good positions seek them—nay, demand their services—and they have proved themselves, too, in most cases, the right men for the right places, rendering the most signal services to the nation—nay, making it well nigh certain, that but for them, with their educated skill as leaders, the nation, in its terrible crisis, might almost as well have given over all for lost.

The young Surgeons, and some older ones, too, have found what Squeers would call remarkable "richness" in the war. The Government has needed a large supply of them, and a large supply has promptly answered to the call. A youngling, fresh from the lecture-room, passes a glib examination before the board, and is forthwith made an Assistant-Surgeon, in the way of becoming a full Surgeon soon. The pay in the former case is some $120, in the latter about $160 a month. The yearly pay is as much as he could hope to realize in three or four years' hard work at removing obstacles in a country practice. Here he has position, authority, a fixed and most profiting (to himself, at least,) practice, and a round, prompt pay. Whether in the regiment or hospital, he is in a grand school, where golden experimental lessons, if he be able to improve them, are sure to be learned. His gain, it is true, is often at the expense of others' loss, but this does not impair the value of the school. There is no class, save perhaps the contractors, for whom the war has done more, than for the army of neophyte Surgeons throughout the country, and for the smaller class represented by him who said, as he took Romeo's money, "My poverty but not my will consents." But I doubt whether this be not a digression or excursion that will find slight favor with the reader. I designed simply to mark the fact, presenting an illustration or so, that the officer in the United States Army is, on the whole, well and sufficiently paid, and that there is no present necessity to add to the nation's burdens by making his pay more. If it were not so, strictly, the ardor of patriotism would prompt the large-souled officer to sacrifice somewhat cheerfully for the dear country's good.

Since the campaign opened in May, the following officers have died in the Officers' Hospital here. The list, transcribed from the hospital records, will have interest enough to warrant the placing of it before your readers:

Quartermaster George Raffan, 58th Indiana Volunteers, typhoid fever—May 13.
First-Lieut. Wm. C. Hall, 136th New-York Volunteers, tetanus from wound—May 27.
Chaplain John M. Springer, 3d Wisconsin—pyæmia from wound—May 28.
Capt. John B. Korman, 23d Kentucky—June 20.
Capt. Wm. W. Wright, 112th Illinois, June 24.
Lieut. P. M. Ryerson, 13th New-Jersey—July 1.
Capt. B. F. Knappen, 44th Illinois—July 4.
Lieut. William R. Waldo, 124th Ohio Volunteers—July 5.
Lieut. Peter Weyrich, 44th Illinois—July 7.
Capt. Alanson Crosby, 154th New-York Volunteers—July 9.
Lieut. J. L. Goble, 99th Ohio Volunteers—July 10.
Capt. Edward Van Antwerp, 86th Illinois—July 15.
Capt. B. W. Bacon, 74th Illinois—July 21.
Lieut. C. N. Andrus, 85th Illinois—July 23.
Capt. D. C. Hudsden, 9th Indiana V. I.—July 27.
Capt. Frank Hughes, 37th Indiana Vols.—July 28.
Lieut. Ira H. Pool, 52d Ohio V. I.—July 30.
Lieut. David F. Wiser, 52d Ohio V. I.—Aug. 2.
Lieut. Nathan Street, 89th Illinois V. I.—Aug. 6.
Capt. David Lloyd, 12th Ohio V. I.—Aug. 7.

All of the foregoing, with the exception of Lieuts. RAFFAN and STREET, died of wounds received at the various battles in Georgia.

The number of private soldiers in all the hospitals in the city, is at present 7,227, which is about 500 less than the number here one month ago. The deaths in all the hospitals amounted for the month of June to 363—for July, to 528—while for the present month, judging from the rate up to this time, the number will not exceed 250—being a diminution of one-half as compared with July. The deaths from wounds decrease in number as the time when the wounds were received grows further off. The condition of those now in hospital is far better on the whole, than it was in the middle of July. Many of those slightly wounded then are already returning to their regiments. Many wounded more severely have gone home on furlough, or remain here with fair prospects of ultimate recovery. Should no more sharp engagements occur before Atlanta falls, the thinning process among the hospitals will be sure to go on till they reach the depleted condition they exhibited just before Chickamauga. If the great end of the campaign is reached without the effusion of more blood, the signal triumph will have for the whole country a vastly enhanced value.

C. V. S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South Americans Moving in Aid of the Sanitary Commission—Vigor of Railroad Enterprises, and Its Results—North American Steamboat Enterprise in South American Waters—Peace in Uruguay—Cotton and Tobacco in Paraguay—Lands and Settlements on Lines of Railroad—Steamship Line to the United States—Lumber, Flour, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, June 25, 1864.

The most interesting movement among Americans that has occurred for a long time, took place at the American Legation on the 20th inst. It was a meeting in sympathy with the Sanitary Commission of the United States. Hon. R. C. KIRK was called to the Chair, and, in stating the object of the meeting, he made an eloquent speech. Several gentlemen spoke, and spirited resolutions were adopted. A Central Committee was appointed for these countries, and the foundation laid for a thorough canvassing of this valley for American sympathy and material aid. The committee consists of the following Americans, most or all known in New-York, viz.: Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, W. T. Livingston, Wilson Jacobs, Gardner B. Perry, Chas. W. Zimmerman, J. H. Moore and Henry J. Zimmerman. The committee has already planned its work, and sub-committees are appointed all over the country. A number of young gentlemen and ladies are preparing some dramatic performances for the aid of the cause.

It is a pleasant thing to know that South Americans are quite favorable to the cause of the Union in the North. After conversing with hundreds, I have yet to find the first South American favorable to the cause of the Confederacy. But Europeans generally are in ardent hopes of our dismemberment. Even the *Standard*, the English organ here, had two or three lines of respectful expression for the cause of the Union after the meeting of the Sanitary Commission the other day.

It would be injustice to omit stating that the editors of the *Standard*, who are Irish, have exhibited the liveliest interest in the cause of the Sanitary Commission. By kith and kin, by birth and blood, they are the brothers of thousands of the noble fellows who have been saved from suffering or death by the Sanitary Commission, and nobly do they plead for this philanthropic cause.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the great American civil engineer, is expected here in July. He has made satisfactory arrangements for the vigorous commencement of the Cordoba and Rosario Railroad, called the Central Argentine Railroad. He is doing more to prevent revolutions, and to make secessions impossible here, than all the statesmen of the country. There are vessels unloading railroad materials in this harbor constantly, and for about six months all the railroad enterprises of the country have been going forward with the vigor of such enterprises in the United States.

The project of Capt. HANAISON, late of the United States Navy, to finish the requisite number of steamers for all these rivers, has been so passed upon by Congress as to make it quite a certainty. The American style of steamer and of steamboat usage will then prevail on these waters.

There was no country in South America making such rapid material progress as was Uruguay before the beginning of the rebellion, which has devastated that whole country for more than a year. In the United States those who causelessly began the strife have brought down a terrible destruction on their own land. But here the rebels were nearly all homeless and landless. They came from all parts, drawn by the love of strife or the hope of plunder, and the whole land has mourned under their desolating raids. To-day the news is that articles of peace have been signed, and we hope for better days.

Within a few days there have been large arrivals of tobacco from Paraguay. That country is also making great efforts to make cotton a staple product. There will be some bales sent forward this year from last year's planting, but it will take some years to effect great results.

The price of lands along the route of the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad, has doubled under the impulse of the commencement of the works on the great central Argentine Railroad.

The productiveness of sheep farms in good localities here is attracting thousands to the campo. The frontier is widening rapidly, and the settlers are a better protection against the inroads of Indians than the soldiers. Foreigners go out with very little apprehension of danger.

Along the lines of railroad and in forming settlements, there are going out agents of Bible Societies and also Protestant missionaries. The American Bible Society is addressing itself to this work vigorously, and the American church here is extending its branches all through the country. It is fortunate that among the people generally both the Bible and its agents are well received. Not an instance of violence has occurred, and scarcely one of insult from any class of people; on the contrary, no greater success could be expected than that which is realized. This is far from being the beautiful country that it is sometimes represented to be.

The news of a probable steam line from New-York to Rio de Janeiro, brought by last mail, was hailed with great delight. The first direct mail will be cordially greeted even by the few Secessionists who disavow the flag it will bear.

The improvements in rapid progress are keeping the price of lumber steady. Flour is dear, and so is sugar.

Mr. WELLS, the American balloonist, in attempting to cross the La Plata in a balloon a week ago last Sunday, fell into the water and was dragged benumbed with cold for some miles by the ropes of the balloon, but at length narrowly escaped. He is preparing to take another Sunday voyage in the same direction. The ascension was a splendid success, but the descent was disastrous. He lost his balloon and baggage and all but bare life.

A consignment of Spanish books for a new American store has just arrived here from the APPLETONS.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

What the Next Administration will have to do After the War is Ended.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

It is not discreditable to our people that they have no strong relish for mere political work just now. There is so much else to enlist their sympathies and to absorb their attention, if not of more importance certainly of more immediate interest, that it is difficult to become enthusiastic in what cannot be determined for months to come. The war is the great subject of thought; and only what relates directly to it can stir the public heart.

There is both good and evil in this. It is well that the public mind is alive to what so immediately concerns the life of the republic, but it is not so well that public attention should be wholly diverted from the discussion of the principles involved in the war and the character of the men to whom are to be confided the task of carrying out those principles.

There are radical differences of opinion among the people as to what should constitute the basis of peace. There are those "whose god is their belly," who are as indifferent to the terms of peace, as if the war was in China—their only single thought being their personal interests and convenience. All such will instinctively crowd into the ranks of the Peace Democracy. There are others who would prefer peace upon the basis of reconstruction, but who are in such close sympathy with the rebels, that any peace which *they* prefer will be approved. These are the Peace Democrats *par excellence*. Another class wish peace *only* on the basis of reconstruction; but, in everything else, they will be as pliable as any man in Richmond could desire. Those of this class are War Democrats, in full communion with the Democratic party, and are likely to be absorbed by the "peace-on-any-terms" section of that organization.

These several classes will instinctively combine at the polls; and the Chicago platform will be so drawn as to present a plank for each to stand upon. If they had no other bond of sympathy, their mutual hatred of the Administration, and their not yet forgotten love of Slavery, would draw them together.

Opposed to these will be the mass of the Northern people, whose love for the Union and the old flag grows more and more earnest with every drop of blood shed in their vindication; and whose hatred of Slavery is intensified with every battle fought to close this war, which it instigated and waged. These are for the Union as sincerely as those who would be content to close the war with no other end gained than its reconstruction and the reinauguration of Slavery and the Slave power. But with a reconstructed Union they would have Slavery forever driven from its soil, politics and councils—not because the death of Slavery is more to be desired than the life of the Union, *but because they believe the Union can have no permanent life until Slavery is dead.*

The Administration is in sympathy with those who love the Union for its own sake, and hate Slavery because of its inherent antagonism to the Union.

The position which the Administration has assumed, has compelled the distinct issue *whether, at the termination of this war, Slavery shall die or be perpetuated.* And this issue will be involved in the coming political contest, even though the Democracy shall declare its purpose to fight out this war until those in rebellion shall be compelled, by force of arms, to submit. For this is an issue to be settled *after the war is closed.*

The present Administration will have achieved but half its mission when it shall end the war. The consummation or abandonment of the principle which is to constitute the glory or shame of the Republic, *will follow, not precede, the compulsory submission of those in arms.* The glory or the shame, therefore, will depend, not so much upon *how* the war shall end as upon the disposition of those who may be in power *when the end shall come.*

Those now in power are no more pledged to Freedom than those who seek to supersede them are pledged to Slavery. If peace comes under the auspices of the former, Freedom will come with it; if with the latter, Slavery will be given its ancient status, and this element of discord will remain to disturb the nation's peace, and plague coming generations as it has the generations of the past and the present.

In fine, it will be in the power of those having control of this Government, when the war shall end, *to forever destroy Slavery*, and thus give new glory and enduring peace to the Union, *or to perpetuate it*, to the eternal shame and perpetual discord of the nation.

Is not this an issue which should enlist the zeal and arouse the enthusiasm of the people, even in the midst of this terrible war? It is an issue which elevates politics into the sublime heights of patriotism, and makes it akin to that Christianity which only justifies war when waged to achieve the highest good of the human race.

Looking at the pending political contest in this light, to work for the party of the Union is to work for the war, for an honorable and enduring peace, for the highest good of the race, and for the perpetuity and true glory of the nation. Whether those who are for the Union *and* Freedom shall work or not, to secure the result they desire, those who care less for the Union than for Slavery, or who, at best, are for the Union *and* Slavery, *will* work; and unless the former work for their principles while they are aiding in the prosecution of the war, the latter will come in to make void and of non-effect the sacrifice of blood which has been offered up upon the altars reared upon a thousand battle-fields by the patriotic heroes who have gone to answer to their names at the great Roll Call in heaven.

G. D.

Abstract of Treasury Reports.

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their Condition, on the Morning of the first Monday in July, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on said day.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$70,746,513 33
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	1,694,049 46
Expense Account	502 341 21
Remittances and other cash items	5,057,122 90
Due from National Banks	15,935,730 13
Due from other Banks	17,337,558 66
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	92,530,500 00
Bills of other Banks	5,344,172 39
Specie and other Lawful Money	42,283,797 84
Other items	842,017 73
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$75,213,945 66
Surplus Fund	1,129 910 22
Notes in Circulation	25,825,665 00
Deposits	119,288,453 27
Unpaid Dividends	125,785 11
Due to National Banks	17,303,673 12
Due to other Banks	10,078,133 25
Profits	3,094,320 11
Other items	213,708 02
Aggregate	$252,273,803 75

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks in the respective States on the 4th of July, 1864.

	No.	Capital.	Circulation.
1. Maine	13	$1,862,975 00	$511,420
2. New-Hampshire	4	550,000 00	238,105
3. Vermont	9	1,199,141 22	712,360
4. Massachusetts	38	13,775,635 00	2,226,215
5. Rhode Island	1	500,000 00	215,006
6. Connecticut	16	3,977,555 00	1,503,185
7. New-York	92	19,066,808 74	5,317,905
8. New-Jersey	14	1,513,670 00	498,160
9. Delaware	1	100,000 00	
10. Maryland	3	1,560,000 00	602,965
11. Dist. of Columbia	1	500,000 00	437,825
12. Virginia	1	95,025 00	35,000
13. West Virginia	2	155,510 00	64,800
14. Pennsylvania	77	9,203,417 34	4,397,825
15. Ohio	80	9,150,505 62	3,736,490
16. Indiana	31	3,422 664 97	2,232,620
17. Michigan	14	1,114,243 36	536,565
18. Wisconsin	14	655,160 00	433,180
19. Minnesota	1	250.000 00	117,680
20. Illinois	28	2,826,365 00	1,087,955
21. Iowa	16	832,900 00	244,395
22. Kansas	1	82,000 00	29,190
23. Missouri	7	1,505,370 00	474,810
24. Kentucky	1	200,000 00	62,800
25. Tennessee	2	250,000 00	54,000
26. Louisiana	1	500,000 00	45,000
27. Nebraska Terr'y	1	30,000 00	9,985
Total	469	$75,213,945 66	$25,825,665

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1864.

FOREIGN RECRUITING.

The Importation of Germans to Fill the Quota of Boston.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

It is not at all strange that our good-natured friends in other States should enjoy their little jokes upon Massachusetts, for the enterprise displayed in recruiting soldiers beyond our own limits. The jokes are fair; they harm nobody; and they are as well relished here as anywhere else. It is of no consequence, in this point of view, that the statistics show that at certain leading points in the South there are actually many more agents employed by several of the middle and western States in this business than by Massachusetts. For instance, at Nashville, it appears that New-York has six agents to our one. [The newest development of energy in foreign recruiting shows that, through the efforts of private individuals, over four hundred Prussians were recently landed at Deer Island, in the harbor, examined, enlisted, and sent to swell GRANT'S reinforcements, without setting foot upon the main land of New-England, and before the public had a suspicion of their arrival. Although the effect of this was to reduce the price of substitutes a hundred dollars, the habitual fault-finders are discontent because money was made in the transaction. No doubt money was made, and most people were glad of it. It was not a mere speculation. The gentlemen engaged in it have all along been free and earnest in devoting time, services and money in aid of the good cause. But as a speculation, the risks were so great that few prudent persons would have cared to assume them for the chance of gain, or even now would be willing to take the next expected ship-load off their hands and guarantee their expenses. As an illustration of these risks, it may be mentioned that, after these men were landed, and eager to enlist, the official whose duty it was to examine substitutes at first refused to go to the island for that purpose, saying that those who had them to be examined might bring them to his office. Some gentle hints were necessary to teach him that this was not the best way to discharge the duties of his post.

Nobody must think for a moment that these men were imposed upon. The formal contract which each of them signed before embarking was veiled in only the thinnest disguise. In consideration of receiving a certain sum in hand, and of having his passage paid, he agreed to engage in any occupation which might be furnished to him, for thirteen dollars a month, giving to his employer the right to any bounties which might be offered for his services. In the verbal arrangement with them even this disguise was not preserved. They understood the whole matter perfectly. They came to be soldiers; on the voyage their talk was of military life, and, upon their arrival, they were ready and eager to enlist. Out of the whole ship load, only one found himself afflicted with a sinking of the heart and a shaking of the knees; and he was assailed by his comrades with laughter and jeers for his cowardice. He said afterward that he came to work. He was a printer by trade, but was willing to do any kind of work, though not to enlist in the army. Two hundred, three hundred, four hundred dollars would be no temptation to him. Inasmuch as he did not know a word of English, occupation in a printing office here could not readily be found for him; but I believe that he will have a very good opportunity to learn practical agriculture in the country, at the price for which he bargained.

THE INVASION OF ILLINOIS.

Particulars of the Guerrilla Raid Across the Ohio River to Shawneetown.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

I yesterday forwarded you some information regarding the

packages in the wagon showed that among the contents were twelve dozen soft felt hats, a large number of packages of clothing directed to prominent officers of the army and navy of the rebel States, 1,500 brass screws of various sizes, for small arms, and ordnance stores generally, 300 gross of military buttons of different patterns, and a considerable amount of valuable jewelry.

In one of the packages was a rebel mail, consisting of about five hundred letters, many of which were of recent date, and addressed to prominent officers of the rebel army and navy. The contents of these letters are really interesting, especially as they have been written by some of the most aristocratic residents of the city. Some contain photographs of the parties writing, with locks of hair, and other testimonials of regard and esteem, whilst the sentiments expressed are quite amusing. Some of the fair writers state that on the occasion of the late raid of the "Southern chivalry" into Maryland, they went to the city markets and laid in a most unusual supply of the delicacies of the season for the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid chivalry; but they didn't come. Others declare that during a whole night they seated themselves at the front in-doors, in the hope of hearing the clatter of the Confederate cavalry, in order that they might give them a real hospitable reception. Some of the letters give an exaggerated account of the late fight in Baltimore County, on the occasion of the late raid of the rebels, and detail the removal of coin, bank-notes and other valuables from the Baltimore banks, the Custom-house and the United States Quartermaster's office.

Col. WOOLLEY is in possession of the most undoubted evidence to the effect that five wagons, filled with contraband goods of the most valuable character, have left the store of THOMPSON, who remains in custody.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Mosby in the Valley—Attack on a Federal Wagon Train—The Escape of the Rebels—Gen. Early Expects Reinforcements.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 17, 1864.

About the only aggressive enemy in the Military Division is MOSBY, and the only dangerous place appears to be the rear of our army on its communication with this point.

Yesterday Lieut. J. S. WALKER and PHIL. DROYER, First United States Cavalry, riding a little in advance of a wagon train coming in, were attacked by a party of guerrillas three miles beyond Charlestown. At the first fire all four fell dead except Lieut. DROYER, who was mortally wounded.

The guerrillas rifled the persons of WALKER and his two companions, and fled without molesting the wagon train. Later in the day Lieut.-Col. PAGE, with a small escort, was chased by a large party of guerrillas from Charlestown to Halltown, only four miles from where the Colonel and one of his men made their escape, but the remainder of his party were captured.

Charlestown is full of able-bodied men, apparently citizens, who are undoubtedly engaged in these atrocities; and when Gen. SHERIDAN hangs a few of them, or holds Charlestown accountable for the safety of his trains and couriers, we may expect these outrages to close, not before.

The object of Gen. SHERIDAN'S present movement has been fully accomplished by the retreat of EARLY beyond Strasburgh. It was hoped in the outset to force EARLY to battle, in which case his destruction was sure, but by his rapid marches he has escaped.

Prisoners report that EARLY expected large reinforcements to meet him at Mount Jackson, where he would turn upon us and drive us out of the valley. Many of them assert that LEE is with those reinforcements in person, and they seem confidently to expect the war to be transferred to the North. As yet, however, the enemy shows no sign of having received any of these reinforcements. All stories of LONGSTREET or any other rebel, except MOSBY, being in Snicker's Gap are wilfully untrue.

I have already sent you a full account of the doings of this latter individual, from which it would appear he holds Snicker's Gap and the country generally.

With the exception of MOSBY'S guerrillas and the citizens of the country, there are no rebels north of Strasburg.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY—EARLY AT MOUNT JACKSON—THE COUNTRY STRIPPED AND DESOLATE.

LIDDLETOWN, VA., Sunday, Aug. 14, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 17. }

If my previous dispatches have been received, they have given you an outline of our own and the enemy's movements up to 9 A. M. of yesterday. Since that date nothing of any importance had transpired.

Gen. SHERIDAN still has his headquarters a mile and a half from town, and our troops are encamped on both sides of Cedar Run. The enemy has some force at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburgh, five miles distant, and some little skirmishing is going on between the two armies, but it is probable that the main body of EARLY'S force is as far away as Mount Jackson. When the rebel retreat began from Winchester, their trains were under guard of RANSOM'S division, and that officer had orders to proceed to Mount Jackson, which he did. Our pursuit of the rebels has been as rapid as possible, but they have succeeded in eluding us, and have got away uninjured with all their plunder, we having succeeded in capturing but a few prisoners.

Our loss has been very slight, as with the exception of a brisk skirmish at Opequan Creek, there has been no fighting of any consequence.

Some of the prisoners taken were overheard, last night, conversing among themselves of LEE'S moving to the valley with a large portion of his army, to carry the war North again. This was, doubtless, merely "whistling to keep their courage up," but all information received renders it not improbable that EARLY has been falling back to meet reinforcements, and that we may get a fight out of him yet.

The Valley of the Shenandoah has been almost completely stripped of its wheat crop, and as cattle, sheep and hogs have disappeared long ago, it is now more difficult to advance through it with an army than ever before. As it is impossible to glean any subsistence from the country, the supply question has already become the great vexation.

Our losses by the attack on our wagon train at Berryville, yesterday, were seventy-two wagons, over two hundred mules, and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

The Collision in the Erie Tunnel.

About 8 o'clock this morning a collision occurred in the tunnel of the Erie Railroad Company, between a passenger train of the Morris and Essex Railroad and an Erie freight train. The train on the Morris and Essex Railroad left Hoboken for Newark at fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock, consisting of a baggage car and three or four passenger cars. When about two-thirds of the distance through the tunnel the locomotive ran into a freight car on the Erie road, moving quite slowly in the same direction, smashing the rear car, which happened to be empty, and breaking the trucks and several platforms of other freight cars. The Morris and Essex locomotive was quite seriously broken, as was also the truck under the tender, both platforms of the baggage-car, and one or two platforms on the passenger-cars. HENRY PARKHURST, baggage-master, was slightly injured in one of his hips, and HENRY BONNELL, a brakesman, was injured in the shoulder. A peddler in the baggage-car was slightly cut about the face by broken glass, but no other person was injured as we could learn. On the Erie train the conductor and a brakesman, who were upon the rear car, heard the bell of the approaching locomotive and saved themselves from injury by leaping from the train.

The engineer of the Morris train states that no red light was displayed on the rear car of the train ahead of him, and he had no knowledge of its presence in the tunnel until the collision occurred. The tracks were obstructed by the debris, and no trains could pass either way until near noon, when the tunnel was cleared. No trains ran up the Morris Road until this afternoon, but after 2 o'clock it was believed the trains would run regularly, with the exception of the down mail train. The damage sustained by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will not interfere with their regular business, but will prevent the use of the locomotive *Newark* for several days.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 16.*

A MURDEROUS REBEL MISSILE.—A young man named KINNEY, formerly a Trojan, but recently belonging to a Western regiment, reached this city yesterday, and is now stopping at No. 55 Franklin-street. He served for a long time under Gen. SHERMAN, and was wounded at the battle of Atlanta. The circumstances attending his injuries are such as we do not recollect to have seen recorded during the war. Young KINNEY was shot in the lower part of the leg by a bullet,—apparently an ordinary rifle ball. It lodged in the bone, but did not prevent his walking to the rear. He had just seated himself in an ambulance, half an hour after being hit, when the bullet exploded in his leg—shattering the limb terribly, making four distinct openings, and carrying away a quantity of bone. Despite the severe shock, the young hero traveled to his home in Troy, and is now under the care of one of our surgeons, with a chance of recovery.—*Troy Times, Aug. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Pilots—Damages by the Tallahassee.

The following paper is in circulation among our merchants and other citizens. The pilots who suffered by the piracies of the *Tallahassee* are worthy subjects for practical sympathy:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

To the Board of Underwriters, Merchants and Citizens of New-York:

The recent capture of the Sandy Hook pilot-boats *James Funck*, No. 22, and *Wm. Bell*, No. 24, by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, incites an appeal to your generosity to subscribe to a fund, for the purchase of new boats for the unfortunate pilots who were the owners of the captured vessels.

By this disaster, they have lost in a day the savings of years of toil and hardship in their arduous and dangerous profession; and as almost their entire fortunes were invested in their boats, the consequences to them are ruinous.

Whatever may be subscribed will be equally divided between the owners of the two boats, and it is earnestly hoped that for the credit of this great commercial metropolis, a sufficient sum may be collected to place them very soon in as good a position as they were before this calamity overtook them."

Subscriptions will be received by WREN & BELL, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I., or at the Pilot-office, No. 69 South-street, New-York.

A Sword Presented to Admiral Farragut.

The members of the Union League Club, of this City, holding in high esteem the noble sailor who has proved his worth in many a hard sea-fight, and who has drawn to himself perhaps more than any other naval Commander the love and confidence of the people, wishing to convey to him an expression of their respect for him and appreciation of his many glorious deeds, had prepared and forwarded to him an elegantly wrought sword, accompanied by the following letter:

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, } NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1864. }

Admiral David G. Farragut, Commanding Western Gulf Squadron, &c.:

DEAR SIR: On the part of members of the Union League Club, allow us to present you with the accompanying sword.

Please accept it as a slight token of the high esteem in which you are held here by all, and an evidence of our appreciation of the brilliant services you have rendered to our common country.

With the assurance that you will always have our sympathies and best wishes, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
HENRY L. PIERSON,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
FRANK E. HOWE,
Committee on Presentation.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN received the sword and letter at New-Orleans, and forwarded them to the Admiral, sending also a very handsome and complimentary letter from himself. The Admiral, after replying to Gen. BOWEN, sent the following letter to the committee from the Union League Club:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, WEST GULF SQUADRON, } OFF MOBILE, June 25, 1864. }

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication or scroll of presentation with the sword presented me by the Union League of New-York.

I was informed of its arrival in New-Orleans by a most courteous and flattering letter from Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, to whom I send you my answer, requesting him to say to the Union League that I received the sword with a full appreciation of the great honor thus conferred upon me. This letter will no doubt be laid before you in due course of time, but it gives me great pleasure to repeat to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for this testimonial of your high appreciation of my services to the country to which my whole life has been devoted.

Next to the feeling of having done your duty is that of knowing that your efforts are appreciated by your countrymen. I receive this gift as one of those gratifying evidences, and you may rest assured, gentlemen, that it will be duly cherished by

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

To Messrs. HENRY L. PIERSON, THEO. ROOSEVELT, FRANK E. HOWE, Committee on Presentation.

Order of Good Samaritans.

The annual convocation of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans, a temperance organization, and one which not only allows ladies the right of membership, but also a voice in all the proceedings of its meetings, commenced at No. 195 Bowery, on Wednesday morning. The Order is now in excellent condition and has received some three hundred new members during the past year. Delegates of both sexes, representing delegates from the five Grand Lodges, and the forty minor ones into which the Order is divided—were present. Mr. CHARLES A. GUINARD presided, and the proceedings were conducted in private—none being admitted except members in possession of the "degree." The convocation will continue in session until Saturday.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company have notified the City authorities that they intend to charge $50 per annum for each gas lamp used by the City after the 1st of September. The present price is $25 per lamp. The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company have no contract with the City; consequently, if the rise in price is not paid, a number of our streets will be in darkness.

PLEASURE BAY EXCURSION.—The Bogert Club, Mr. E. R. WENDER, President, made an excursion to Pleasure Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Long Branch, a few days since. The party, on their return to this City, report fine crab fishing, delightful sailing, a superabundance of oysters and a good time generally.

PERSONAL.—The gallant Col. TRACY, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, who was wounded on Sunday last while leading a brigade, will arrive in this city this (Friday) morning. Proper arrangements for his reception have been made by Col. HOWE, the Massachusetts State Agent.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—THOMAS CONNERS, aged 78 years, residing at No. 164 First-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally fell from the roof of the building to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

Signor Brignoli Declines to Answer Certain Questions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John A. Godfrey vs. Pasquale Brignoli.—This was an action to recover $1,500 for legal services. Signor Brignoli being about to depart for Europe, an order was obtained to examine him *de bene esse* as a witness in his own behalf. Yesterday morning counsel for plaintiff appeared in court and made a motion that Brignoli be compelled to answer certain questions which had been put to him in the course of a cross-examination.

Signor Brignoli was asked his age, which he stated was 36. He also freely informed counsel that he was born in Naples, and went on the stage in the year 1850, but no being asked what has been his occupation previous to taking up the profession of an opera singer, he expressed great indignation, and absolutely refused to answer. The Judge said that all such questions must come up and be argued when the case was tried, and he therefore declined to make Brignoli divulge his antecedents. P. J. Joachimsen and John A. Godfrey for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendants.

A Limited Divorce Granted to Mrs. Barrow, the Actress.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Emma D. Barrow vs. James M. Barrow.—This action was brought to obtain a limited divorce. The parties are both members of the theatrical profession. Plaintiff claimed that defendant had abandoned her, and that from incompatibility of temper, and other causes, it was impossible for them to live together. Defendant denied the abandonment, and alleged that he had provided a home for his wife in Baltimore, but she refused to live there.

The matter having been referred to Ex-Judge MITCHELL, he reported in favor of the plaintiff, and a decree was entered yesterday morning, granting a limited divorce to the plaintiff, giving her an allowance of $400 per annum, and enjoining the defendant from attempting to control her professional income.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108¾	100	Canton Co.	37¾
37,000	do	10-¾	100	Quick. M. Co	84¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103¾	200	do	84¾
130,000	do	103⅞	100	do	85
5,000	U. S. 6s, '71 R.	100	100	do	85
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	200	do	84¾
5,000	do	94¾	100	do	85
1,000	Va. State 6s	55¾	100	Mar. Min. Co	42¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	58	100	do	43¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	N. Y. Cen. R	139⅛
4,000	Ohio & Miss. C	81¾	250	do	140
5,000	do	81¾	500	Erie Railway	112¾
50,000	do	81¾	200	Mar. & Clo. 1st Pr.	69
1,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	118	35	Erie R. Pref	113⅜
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	103	100	do	110¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	102	100	do	110¾
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. 8s	117	200	Hud. Riv. R	133⅜
1,000	do	116¾	200	do	133⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. 8s	133	1100	Reading R	137⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. 8	109	250	M. S. & N. I. R	92
500	do	110¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G	146⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103¾	10	Ill. Cen. Full S	132
2,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103¾	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131¾
1,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	61	100	do	131¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex	128	400	do	132⅛
4,000	do	125	100	do	132¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	129	600	do	132¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	115¾	100	do	132¾
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115	200	do	132¾
1,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	112	300	do	132¾
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	84	67	Chi. & N. W.	57¾

40	Irving Bank	100¾	100	do	b60 68
150	Del. & H. C. Co	209¾	200	do	67¾
50	do	209¾	67	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
300	Cum. Coal Pref	62	550	do	91⅞
100	do	62¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R	113⅞
1600	do	62¾	100	do	b30 114
40	P., F. W. & C	116	200	Mil. & P. Du C	69⅜
100	do	115¾	200	do	b10 70

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R	91¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108¾	800	do	b30 92¾
40,000	do	109⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G	147
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	113¾
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	109¾	200	do	b30 113¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C	81¾	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	132⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	61¾	800	do	132⅜
200	do	61¾	500	do	132⅜
200	Erie Railway	112¾	50	do	132⅜
100	do	112¾	100	do	b15 132⅜
50	Erie R. Pref	110¾	41	Chic. & N. W. R	57
200	Quick. Min. Co	84	100	do	57¾
100	do	83¾	200	C. & N. W. Pref	90⅝
400	do	83	200	do	90⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R	132¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R	113⅜
200	do	132¾	51	P., Ft. W. & C	115⅝
100	Reading R	137¾	400	do	116
200	do	b30 137¾	100	do	b30 116⅛
500	do	137			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	132⅜
10,000	U. S. M. Cer	51	300	do	s3 132¾
25,000	do	s3 51	100	do	b3 132⅛
10,000	do	51	100	do	c 132⅛
2 0	Erie Railway	112¾	100	do	132⅛
300	do	b1 112¾	100	do	b4 132⅛
100	do	s3 112⅝	700	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜
100	do	c 112⅝	300	Chi. & R. Isl	113⅜
100	do	112⅜	200	do	b3 113⅜
100	do	112⅜	100	do	s3 113⅜
300	Hudson Riv. R	132¾	100	do	snw 133⅜
300	do	s3 132⅜	900	Chi. & N. W	57⅜
100	do	132¾	100	do	b3 57⅜
400	Reading R	137⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	c 91
200	do	s3 137⅜	500	do	91
200	do	c 137⅜	200	P., F. W. & C	116
100	do	b3 137⅜	300	Quick. M. Co	84⅜
100	do	137¾	100	do	b5 84⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R	91¾	100	do	84⅜
200	do	b3 91¾	200	do	b3 84⅜
500	do	s10 91¾	200	do	s 84⅜
300	do	s3 91¾	100	do	b3 84⅜
100	do	c 91¾	200	Mariposa M. Co	41
100	Cumb. Coal Co	b1 61¾	600	do	42¾
100	do	61¾	500	do	b3 42¾
100	do	s3 61¾	200	do	s3 42¾
200	do	61¾	200	do	42¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	b10 51	700	M. S. & N. I	91¾
10,000	do	50⅞	300	do	s3 91¾
10,000	do	51	500	Cleve. & Pitts	113
100	Erie Railway	s3 112¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90¾
200	do	112¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	69¾
1300	do	112¾	200	Cum. Coal Co	61
800	Reading R	136¾	500	do	s3 61
300	do	136¾	100	do	b3 61
400	do	b5 136¾	400	Quicksilv. Min	42¾
200	Ill. Cen. R	132¾	200	do	s3 42¾
100	do	132¾	200	do	b30 43
100	Chi. & Mil. R	78¾			

THURSDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, 16th inst., the total of which was telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 16, 1864.

	Aug 1st.	Aug 8.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,203,692	$18,703,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,100	27,022,100
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1-81	172,353,700	167,854,000
7-30's, convertible into 1881	77,005,400	82,481,900
6-20 years' 6 per cents	510,256,900	516,256,900
10-40 years 6 per cents	75,950,800	76,250,800
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,116,000
Total Gold-bearing	$895,858,192	$881,881,192
Deposits at 6 per cent	64,092,500	64,092,500
Treasury Certificates, 6s	180,102,000	180,501,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 6s	79,677,602	80,933,602
Three-year 6s, compound	41,360,000	38,440,000
New 7-30 per cents	14,281,950	9,854,450
Total Currency interest	$425,013,141	$434,941,552
Greenbacks	433,160,589	433,160,589
Fractional Notes	24,017,242	24,516,694
Due Creditors	$3,472,000	
Less on hand	11,674,359—71,797,641	66,009,748
Old Debt, interest ceased	267,170	267,170,000
Total free of interest	$529,343,222	$523,174,082
Total of all Debt	$1,849,711,555	$1,832,649,815

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,702,867,640	$73,425,240
July 12	1,705,033,789	73,752,364
July 19	1,799,208,3.6	74,758,[illegible]
July 26	1,805,623,561	73,65[illegible]529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,618,305
Aug. 9	1,822,649,2[illegible]3	74,671,[illegible]09
Aug. 16	1,849,711,555	76,088,115
Increase 42 days	$56,847,515	$2,662,925
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,353,968

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were again firm and in active request at the Stock Exchange to-day, while the subscriptions to the new 7.30 ℔ cents., interest in Currency and principal convertible at the end of three years into 5-20 Gold-bearing Stock, continue large at the National Banks and other Agencies of the Government. Treasury Certificates are steady at 94¾ ℔ cent. The price of Gold, early in the day, was 1@1¼ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday, on various rumors in the Gold Room of raids, &c., and assisted by the free demand of yesterday to pay into the Custom-house; but at the close the sales fell off to 257, or ¼ ℔ cent. advance on Wednesday.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares speculated in at the Stock Board are weaker at the close of the day than on Wednesday, with a very few exceptions, among which is Illinois Central Scrip. The volume of speculation continues moderate, owing in part, no doubt, to the absence in the country of a large number of Brokers and speculators. Last season this cause was not felt so much on the market, as there was more than sufficient buoyancy left to induce large orders by letter and telegraph from the watering places. It remains to be seen whether a change can be wrought in favor of an active movement before the return of the absentees in September.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways left off dull and lower, and the Miscellaneous Shares lower by 2 ℔ cent. on Quicksilver. Gold fell off to 257 ℔ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108¾	108¾	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109⅞	Mich. Southern	91⅞	91¾
N. Y. Central	131⅞	132⅛	Illinois Cen	131	131¾
Erie	112⅞	112¾	Pittsburgh	113⅞	113
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	114⅞	115¼
Hudson	135⅜	135⅝	Rock Island	113	113
Canton	37	36¾	Reading	137¼	137¾
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	84⅝	85
Toledo	132½	132¾	Cumberland Coal	61	61
Northwest	67	67	Mariposa	42¾	43¼
Ohio & M. Certs	51¾	50⅞	N. West Pref	91	92½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	115½
Merchants'	108	Bank of the Republic	104
Mechanics'	109½	Irving	100
Union	115	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	101
Merchants' Exchange	99	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	110	Imporh. & Traders'	101
Commerce	107	Park	138
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	102½
N. Y. Cen. Real Este	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, new	103
Erie 1sts, '58	114	Iac. & W. Bonds	112¾
Erie 2ds, '79	103	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102¾
Erie 2ds, '83	100¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	102
Erie 7ths, '80	120	Mil. & P. du C. 1st	76
Erie 50ths, '82	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	124
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '67	115¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	114
Hud. R. 1sts, '65	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F	114
Hud. R. 2ds, '72	105¾	N. J. Cen. 1sts	105
Harlem 1sts, '60 & '72	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Harlem 2ds, '64	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. Cen. & '73	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. new 1sts, '82	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	96
Mich. S. 2ds	107	Mis. & No. L. G	64
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. P.	117	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	115
Ill. Central 7s	134	Chi. & Alt. R. P	101
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Al. & T. H. 2d In	85	Atlantic & G. W	10-¾

NATIONAL BANKS—JULY QUARTER.

Loans and discounts	$70 746,513
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,694,049
Expense account	502,341
Remittance and other cash items	6,057,122
Due from National Banks	15,935,730
Due from other banks	17,337,558
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	92,530,500
Bills of other banks	5,344,172
Specie and other lawful money	42,283,707
Other items	842,017
Aggregate	$252,273,803
Capital stock paid in	$75,213,945
Surplus fund	1,120,910
Notes in circulation	25,825,665
Deposits	110,288,453
Unpaid dividends	125,785
Due to National Banks	17,303,873
Due to other banks	10,476,132
Profits	2,094,330
Other items	1213,708
Aggregate	$252,273,803

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL—469 BANKS.

Maine	$1,862,976	Ohio	9,10,5805
New Hampshire	550,000	Indiana	3,422,664
Vermont	1,18 0,141	Michigan	1,114,243
Massachusetts	13,775,635	Wisconsin	858,160
Rhode Island	600,000	Minnesota	250,000
Connecticut	3,977,658	Illinois	2,838,365
New-York	19,066,800	Iowa	832,900
New-Jersey	1,513,670	Kansas	82,000
Pennsylvania	9,203,417	Missouri	1,606,870
Delaware	160,0 0	Kentucky	200,000
Maryland	1,5-0,000	Tennessee	250,000
District of Columbia	600,000	Louisiana	500,000
Virginia	95,295	Nebraska Territory	30,000
West Virginia	156,510		
Total			$75,213,945

The foregoing figures are from the official quarterly statement, of date July 4, issued by the United States Comptroller of the Currency. The circulation thus far, it will be noticed, is only one-third the organized capital.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,946,897 94, including for Customs, $420,713; on account of Loan, 10.40 Bonds, $38,500; 7.30 Notes, $60,000; payments, $3,894,257 94; balance, $21,024,447 09.

Economize your Greenbacks.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

The financial feature of the week has been the rise in Government Securities without an advance in other stocks or in gold, showing an improved confidence in our national affairs, and a decided improvement as regards our currency. Our importing merchants are complaining that their sales as yet, for the Fall trade, are next to nothing, and they are to say that they with their goods were back to Europe. They are beginning to understand that the American people do not see the wisdom of paying three prices for goods, even in greenbacks, when that money will pay their debts and buy gold-bearing bonds at prices below peace and specie paying times.

The people are wise in economizing now when economy is conducive to such great results. It is easier to save money to paper money times, by abstaining from unnecessary purchases and laying aside the currency, than it is in specie-paying times; and those who lavishly part with their money because it is only greenbacks, will at no distant day see the error they have been led into.

Purchase no merchandise that can be dispensed with. If you owe a debt, pay it now while paper money is so abundant; and any surplus you have, put into the Government Securities now while they can be had at less than former peace and specie-paying prices.

A short time will restore prices of merchandise and Stocks, including our Federal Bonds, to their standard, and our national credit will be in the ascendency. There are palpable signs of a change in this direction near at hand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,

HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. comission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

6 2/0s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPEEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

No 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank. 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12½ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 6,088 bbls. Flour, 26,629 bushels Wheat, 34,472 bushels Corn, 107 bushels Rye, 75,583 bushels Oats, 1,119 pkgs Provisions, and 348 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand, at uniform prices, Java, 50c.@51c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at advancing rates; Middlings, $1 79@$1 79 ℔ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and has advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 26,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90@$10 15; and for September and October delivery on private terms; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 20@$10 65 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl., $9 10 @$9 45
Extra State 9 75 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 60 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping order 10 20 @10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 10 70 @13 00
Extra Genesee 10 20 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri 10 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALSINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year....13 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON, this morning, puts us in possession of the details of Gen. GRANT'S movements north of the James, on Monday and Tuesday last. Gen. GRANT announces in an official dispatch, which has been delayed in transmission, that the result of the fighting was favorable, and that the enemy were driven back with the loss of about 400 prisoners, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Among the former were two Brigadier-Generals. Our total loss from the crossing of the river up to Tuesday, was about 1,000 in killed and wounded.

On Tuesday it seems Gen. SHERIDAN'S cavalry had a very sharp engagement near Front Royal with two brigades of rebel cavalry and one division of rebel infantry, in which the enemy were completely routed by a charge led by the Invincible CUSTER, and in which our forces captured two stands of colors, 24 officers, and 250 privates.

The attack upon Dalton by the rebel Gen. WHEELER has been gloriously repulsed. The Union force numbered but four hundred men, while the rebel force is stated to have been five thousand cavalry, with six pieces of artillery. WHEELER sent in a demand for the surrender of the garrison, couched in his usual phrase, to which Col. LIEBOLDT replied that he was placed there to defend the place, and not to surrender it. Our troops retired to their defences, and successfully resisted the enemy's attack until reinforcements arrived from Chattanooga, when they rallied from their works, and a brisk engagement ensued, which was ended by an impetuous charge by the Fourteenth United States Colored Regiment, Col. MORGAN, when the enemy broke and fled in all directions. The damage to the railroad was very slight, and is already repaired.

Another chapter of the *Tallahassee's* cowardly piracies is at hand, as well as another specimen of British neutrality. Our dispatches this morning give further lists of her depredations upon unarmed coasting vessels, and also announce that she has arrived at Halifax, and was yesterday coaling from a vessel lying alongside of her in the harbor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the *North American*, via Quebec, covering dates to Aug. 4, reached this City yesterday. Her dates are not so late by three days as those by the *Asia*, and they contain nothing of special interest.

The mass State Peace Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and was moderately well attended. VALLANDIGHAM was the chief attraction, and made one of his characteristic speeches, thoroughly impregnated with venomous falsehoods. The proposition to appoint a delegation to Chicago was finally voted down.

It may be well to state that the "American Consul in Alexandria," who has had some misunderstanding with the Egyptian Government, is not Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, the Consul-General of our Government for Egypt. Mr. Hale had not arrived in Egypt at the period of the transaction referred to, having been detained in England and France by important business relating to his charge in Egypt. The coloring of the only account we yet have of the transaction in question may be well regarded as making the worst of the matter, as it is given us by the correspondent of the London *Times*.

The Circleville *Union* says that on Monday last, three house-breakers were killed at Lancaster while forcing an entrance into the house of a soldier's wife, by a wounded soldier, whom the woman's hospitality had made welcome the evening previous. One of the burglars was recognized as the lady's brother-in-law. She had just received $500 from her husband in the army, and it is supposed that was the temptation which brought the men on their evil and disastrous errand.

The Mayor and Comptroller, as members of the Street Cleaning Commission, met yesterday to consider new propositions from D. D. BADGER, to clean the streets. The City Inspector was absent from sickness, and for this reason nothing would have been done had it not been at once observed that Mr. BADGER'S proposal omitted (but whether purposely or not is not known) the removal of ashes and garbage. This fatal defect led to the immediate rejection of the proposals, which were the same as Mr. BADGER'S former offer in respect to street cleaning, except that the special conditions to secure free dumping grounds, ample use of Croton, &c., were left out.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 2 P. M., yesterday, but failing of a quorum, adjourned without day.

The Metropolitan Gas Company have notified the City authorities that from Sept. 1 their charge will be $50 per year for each street lamp—just double the present price. No contract exists with them. Their district is that part of the City between the rivers and Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets. The Manhattan is the only Gas Company now under contract with the City. The contract extends to 1868, at $15 per lamp.

Government Stocks yesterday were firm and in demand. The Railways were dull and rather lower. Gold was higher early in the day, but closed 257 as against 256½ on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday, and generally firmer. Provisions [illegible] Pork was depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Leather, Fish, Petroleum, Cotton and Whisky. Freights were quiet, and rates declining.

What is an Honorable Peace?

"An honorable peace" is becoming a pet phrase of the Copperheads. It figures constantly in their party organs, and is finding a place in all their party platforms. The Copperhead State Convention of Maine just held, took pains to inlay it in three successive resolutions. They resolved that "the only hope of securing *an honorable peace* is by expelling the present corrupt, imbecile and revolutionary Administration;" that "the Administration is manifestly incapable of negotiating *an honorable peace*," and that they "are in favor of *an honorable peace* at the earliest practicable moment." It is high time to understand what this qualifying term *honorable* means.

The man would be accounted an imbecile who should talk of an honorable peace with the highwayman whose pistol was at his heart, or with the incendiary whose torch was at his roof. If he did not choose to fight he might parley, and induce his enemy to hold off by consenting to all demands. But it would be absurd to style a deliverance thus obtained an honorable peace. It might be a necessity, but it would be a humiliating one at best. In meeting the violence of outlaws, the question is not how to save your honor, but how to save your life. You may buy off the villains by a surrender of your property, if you do not like to play the man by self-defence; but the moment you begin to prate about your honor you make yourself not simply a coward but a fool. An honorable peace presupposes a respectable cause, or at least, a respectable color of a cause for the war, and a respectable standing in the parties to it. It may be a hard bargain for one of these parties, against whom the fortune of the war has turned; but it necessarily implies, if not equal power on both sides, at least an equal *status*.

The war with the self-styled "Southern Confederacy" has been prosecuted by our Government on the sole ground that this organization was a rebellion, pure and simple. President LINCOLN, as the head of the Government, has been fighting traitors banded to destroy the Government which he had sworn to defend and preserve. All the supporters of the Government have recognized that there could be no peace with these traitors but in their submission to the Government, or else in their absolute independence. That has been the only real issue in the war. The Government could know no other, for its first duty is the maintenance of its constitutional authority, which is its vital essence. It is this alone which has made its prosecution of the war right. It is this alone which has made the resistance of the rebels wrong. The Government is not fighting for its honor, but for its life. The rebels are not fighting for their honor, but to be "let alone" in their crime. The only truly "honorable peace" possible must come from a vindication of vital authority on the one side, and a submission to constitutional duty on the other.

The Copperheads do not claim that there is any way of consummating this vindication and this submission but through force; and because they are no longer in favor of force, they now habitually avoid all allusion to either the vindication of authority or the duty of submission. They have dropped the word rebellion altogether. In these Maine resolutions not the remotest inkling is given that the war is one between the Government and a rebellion. The national trouble is styled simply "a fratricidal and calamitous war, the result of the political ascendancy in power of fanatical factions and extremists"—implying that there is wrong, and a similar wrong, in both parties to the war. Instead of presenting the struggle as one between a causeless revolt and a government compelled to defend its authority and its life, the two sides are put in the same category, and treated as entirely equal. The term "honorable peace," in the mouths of Copperheads, must mean something else then than what the phrase conveys to a national man who believes in the supremacy of the National Government. We have yet to learn what this something else is, unless it be the peace of national death—the peace which the assassin grants his victim.

It is certain that the men with whom we are at war declared their independence of the Government before a blow was struck at them; and it is just as certain that up to this hour they have not abated that declaration one iota. The most recent utterances of JEFF. DAVIS and of the rebel Congress have been as decided and as emphatic as ever for a continuance of the war, until the independence of the "Confederacy" is acknowledged. The last popular election held within the limits of the rebellion, though it took place in North Carolina, which has always been deemed the least disloyal State of the South, developed an overwhelming majority for Gov. VANCE, who was pledged to the support of Confederate independence. The rebels, universally, both leaders and people, recognize no peace possible, but either that of unqualified independence, or that of unqualified submission to the Federal Government. They understand the original issue, and the inevitable sequences of the war too well to think of the possibility of anything else. Not even their anxiety to further the interests of the Copperheads can induce any of them, except the miserable squad on the Canada border, to pretend that there is any chance for a compromise. With a manliness worthy of a better cause, they steadily refuse to lend themselves to such despicable decoys as this party phrase of an "honorable peace." They have but one idea of an honorable peace, and that is the destruction of the Union, just as loyal men have but one idea of an honorable peace, which is the salvation of the Union.

The Copperhead idea of an honorable peace, as something intermediate between governmental authority and rebel independence, is a mere figment of the imagination. It has no support either in fact or in reason. There is no such thing as reducing it to any specific proposition that will stand examination for an instant, and this is never attempted. It can only take the form of an empty phrase, just specious enough to beguile the inconsiderate into a tolerance of a peace policy which, in its true aspect, would be detestable. An honorable peace, in Copperhead parlance, means simply *peace at any price*. It is a euphemism for capitulation to treason and national death.

The Tallahassee—Cheering Prospects for the Pirate Interest.

SEMMES played no braggart's part when he promised his friends in England to have a new ship at his disposal before the lapse of many weeks. The *Tallahassee*, after having destroyed between sixty and seventy merchant ships and fishing smacks, in four or five days' time, yesterday reached the port of Halifax in safety. There she will coal, and, if necessary, refit. There her officers and crew, who have the fortune—many of them—to hail from the Province of Nova Scotia, will be feasted and coddled with proverbial Blue-nose hospitality. And thence she will steam out in due course—probably making a short cruise along the neutral maritime fishing-grounds off the Newfoundland and Labrador coast, and thereafter steering as directly as may be for the main North Atlantic highway to the English Channel.

Our blockading squadron at Wilmington will, of course, be charmed to hear that this bold privateer has made that port three times as a fast Clyde-built merchantman; that she has taken in and out cargoes of several million dollars value; and that after discharging her freight a few weeks ago, she was put into condition, furnished, and armed as a vessel of war, such as scores of our ill-fated merchantmen have already found her.

Without reverting to the question whether this blockade-runner might not have been captured on any one of the five occasions (thrice in and twice out,) when she passed our squadron without any armament, we shall not be deemed obtrusive when we say that if fast Clyde-built steamers can thus run into Wilmington as merchantmen and come out as armed privateers with the same facility which has marked the movements of the *Tallahassee*, we shall have a fleet of pirates on our coast in six months, sufficient to sweep our commerce from the seas. Let it be noted that the *Tallahassee*, little more than a month ago, was an ordinary blockade-runner, reported at Bermuda on her outward passage. Let it, at least, be reckoned among the probabilities, that within that month half a dozen vessels, of precisely similar construction and outfit, *may* have run the blockade, and *may* now be fitting out for the pirate service, and that every one of such craft that escapes may cost the commerce of the United States a loss of fifty million dollars before her career is ended. The belief—whoever cherishes it—that these piratical vessels cannot be manned, is founded on a delusion. The maritime British provinces of the Northeast coast could themselves man a fleet of fifty such vessels as the *Tallahassee*. The lower colonies have a large seafaring population, needy, greedy, courageous, unscrupulous, and anything but well-disposed to the cause of the United States. From this class, which has a special standing grievance against the United States, dating from the Fishery dispute, men can be had; and *they will be had*, just as fast as new piratical craft slip out through the blockade.

France and England may close their ports against the building and outfit of war vessels for the rebel navy, as effectually as our agents abroad may desire. But how are these Powers to stop ordinary merchantmen from clearing as the *Tallahassee* and others have cleared in scores almost every week since the war broke out? It is manifest that the business of fitting out a rebel fleet is transferred from LAIRD'S yard, at Birkenhead, to the only considerable rebel port—thanks to FARRAGUT—now left open. It is equally clear that the task of checking the further progress of this business is now taken out of the hands of Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON, and our active agents abroad, and that it henceforth lies mainly with our blockading fleet to say whether all the great maritime highways are to be overrun with fast-sailing, lightly-armed, easily-manned piratical cruisers. It is needless, until this blockade is made altogether a different thing from what it is to-day, to talk of chasing the pirates from the seas. They will multiply faster than they can be destroyed, were every one of our war-vessels a *Kearsarge*, and every one of our Commanders a WINSLOW—which they are not. SEMMES will probably have possession of the *Tallahassee* and her Blue-nose crew in a month or little more from the present time, unless, indeed, some providential occurrence should throw her in the way of one or two of the pursuing vessels.

The practical duty of the hour, meanwhile, points more directly to Wilmington than to Halifax, as the sphere of immediate action.

THE FREMONT DEMONSTRATION.—It is pretty generally understood that FREMONT is to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and somebody else nominated in his place at Buffalo. His name does not prove to be the tower of strength it was expected to prove. He fails to rally to his support all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the public spirit of the country. Even the Germans do not come up to the work as it was supposed they would. On the whole, FREMONT is a dead failure, and must be taken out of the way. WILKES' *Spirit* discovered over a month ago that the movement was merely a tender on McCLELLAN, and refused to be a party to it any longer. Its example has been very extensively followed since.

Who is to be the next "victim" remains to be seen. There are several martyrs still on hand and quite a number of persons, disgusted with Mr. LINCOLN and willing, if required, to sacrifice themselves to the public good. Why not put JOHN COCHRANE a peg higher? Give him a nomination for the Presidency, and he might be induced to stump the country *gratis*. The experiment may be worth trying.

The Progress of Recruiting.

The practical evidence accumulating daily in the hands of Mr. BLUNT at his recruiting quarters forms a painful commentary on the repeal of the commutation clause of the Conscription Act. The offers made for recruits by wealthy persons who wish to anticipate the draft are in many cases so extravagantly large that in comparison with these offers, the bounty which the Volunteer Committee are in a position to offer, becomes contemptibly mean. The committee, in fact, are driven out of the substitute market altogether by reason solely of the absence of a commutation limit. The men are there. Recruits—healthy, willing recruits—can be had; but they must have their little game of speculation before enlisting. Thus a healthy recruit had just concluded, yesterday, to take the regular bounty offered by the committee, when an independent offer of three times the amount he had agreed to take was made to him by a private gentleman, who had conceived the expediency of providing against the Fifth of September.

Those who view the matter superficially, of course, hold it to be the same thing to the War Department whether the recruit gets $300 or $900. Practical men, like Mr. BLUNT, see it in a very different light. They find the days of grace given for recruiting almost up; the quota not a quarter filled, and the idlers standing in the market-place waiting till the premium for able-bodied foreigners of an enterprizing turn shall run up from three times three hundred to three times nine hundred dollars. There is no imaginable limit to the substitute market-price hereafter except the means of those who are drafted, and *cannot* go.

The Printers' Strike.

The "Printers' Union," as it calls itself, held a meeting in the Park last evening, to sustain the demands they have recently made upon those by whom they expect to be employed. The speeches and resolutions represent these demands as being simply for an increase in the price of their labor. This is not so. If they had simply asked for an advance in wages, they would doubtless have received it now, as they have done hitherto. Every employer, in this as in every other department of business, understands the necessity of paying more for labor in consequence of the increased price of living, and no class of employers has more uniformly or more promptly recognized this necessity, or more liberally responded to it than Publishers.

The requirements of the Printers' Union go far beyond this. That concern not only demands an increase of wages from 45 to 60 cents a thousand, but also payment for time when they are not employed,—extra payment for work done after certain hours, and a variety of other exactions as unjust as they are ruinous. They have asserted also the right to control the columns of the journals on which they are employed,—to exclude advertisements which they deem hostile to their interests,—to forbid anybody but members of the Union from working in offices where they are employed, and to require from their employers full compliance with every rule and regulation which they see fit to prescribe for the government of the offices in which they work. In point of fact they assert and intend to exercise the right to *control* the offices for their own interest and in their own discretion,—giving their employers their choice either to surrender unconditionally, or to submit to the closing of their establishments.

This is substantially the issue they have made. They are doing everything in their power, by coaxing and by intimidation, to induce all the printers in the City to join them and cooperate in their plans,—and to prevent other printers from coming to the City to fill vacancies which their demonstrations may create. To a certain extent they have been, and will for a time continue to be, successful. But it needs very little sagacity, one would think, to show them that this appearance of triumph is utterly delusive, and that the more they have of it just now, the worse off they will be in the end. Complete success in the enforcement of their scale of prices, to begin with, will diminish, by *one-third* at least, the amount of printing that will be done, and throw or keep just so many printers out of employment. And the general effect of the movement, if pushed to extremes, will be to put the printers and their employers in such a position of hostility as must result in the permanent injury of those concerned in it. These men are doubtless sincere in supposing they are strengthening their Union;—they will find before the affair is over that they have destroyed it. For our own part, we are quite content to await the natural course of events.

Obituary.

PHILO GRIDLEY.

The Utica *Herald* announces the death of PHILO GRIDLEY, former Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He had been in low health for a long time. Judge GRIDLEY was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1797. He selected the law for a profession, and made his residence at Hamilton, Madison County, where he resided for over thirty years, highly respected. In 1838 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Fifth Circuit by Gov. MARCY, and continued in office till the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, after which he was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and held that position six years.

He was the Judge before whom the notorious ALEXANDER MCLEOD was tried for murder in 1841. As a jurist he had few superiors, and his dispatch of business was rapid. The "delays of justice" and "the uncertainty of the law" were not axioms of his court.

After the expiration of his official term, Judge GRIDLEY removed to Utica, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death removes another of the veterans of Western New-York.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Military Men turned Politicians—Letter from Prof. Mahan.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: I have my vanities like other men, which is saying nothing more than that I am human; but I have lived too long not to have found out that whatever I may say or write stands no better chance to impress the minds of others than the most of what I daily read and hear impresses mine. Still, as thoughts from comparatively obscure sources often suggest something to my own brain, it may happen that my own maunderings may not be entirely profitless to others, even if they only help to confirm views independently formed. The cry of alarm from the most feeble voice, when the ship is laboring heavily in the storm, may serve to direct attention to a danger which might have escaped the more practiced eye of the vigilant seaman. Nature teaches, through her lower animals, that the mightiest among her denizens of the land and water are safety and food even to some of her puniest.

The present struggle and crisis is one in which no wise statesman may disregard any whisper of warning. There is great discontent throughout the land, "men's hearts failing them for fear," and all looking forward with wistful eyes for a deliverer, but no man knowing where he may surely be found. Is there is any solution of this complex problem? None certainly by mere conjecture. Men must work it out in the same way, and by the same kind of data, reasoning from the known to the unknown, as in all other problems. The social and the political are governed by the same immutable laws of cause and effect as the physical and mathematical.

The greatest of the political problems in all civil strifes, in all great revolutionary movements, is how to avoid the wrecking of all that men are striving to save—to have a keen apprehension of the real danger, and to take such measures accordingly as should keep clear of it. Educated as a soldier, having passed nearly the whole of a life approaching to the period allotted to man by the Psalmist, under a strictly military *régime*; when the rule is *sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*, my habits would naturally incline me to look to men of that class as governors, as I might hope to find in them what is most desirable in my own profession. But when I consult the times, like those in which we find ourselves, of other nations—when I look back upon the men placed at the head of the State in our own country during times of peace, from their military prestige alone—I confess I can find nothing to encourage me in such a desire. WASHINGTON, I of course set aside. Providence, in His great mercy, may raise us up another like him, but I, at this time, look around me in vain for the prophet who shall bring forth from among his brethren the man who shall govern this people with wisdom.

I have naturally but little faith, my dear Sir, in gentlemen of commerce, finance, medicine or law, who undertake to play the part of Generals in the field. This is perhaps partly a fault of my military education, partly of my calling as an instructor. From my long experience in this last capacity I know what mental effort young men of no ordinary talent have to put forth to acquire the mere elements of their future profession, and how little they know at the outset of their career. I have heard of—but know nothing from personal experience—cases of intuitive generalship. My faith in things unseen does not extend to this. But I have less faith in soldier politicians. We of the military service are perhaps too prone to look wonderingly upon men who, never having drilled even a squad—who, as the French have it, *ne se donte de rien*—accept the responsibility of a command of ten or thirty thousand men. But is this more to be wondered at than to see a man seeking or accepting a position which requires the powers of a master mind, thoroughly trained in all the great subjects of a nation's administration, whose profession has been only that of arms—who knows nothing of the business of legislation, finance, commerce or diplomacy, offering to govern an empire? Men cite, it is true, the examples of an Alexander, a Napoleon, &c., which is all very well, as far as it goes. But they forget that these men were also despots. They were the State. They had no political partisans to consult in their choice of agents. NAPOLEON, we know, was as KLEBER said to him on a memorable occasion, *grand comme le monde* on the field of battle; perhaps equally so in the council of state, whilst discussing the *Code Napoléon*. We know he took lessons of TALMA for court representations; whether he did of his *fidus Achates* CAMBACERES, before entering the council-chamber to discuss legal points, we are left to conjecture. But this is not the worst feature of soldiers who step from their proper place in the field into the arena of partisan politics to be made leaders or tools. The General who, in times like these, drapes his uniform with the colors of party, forfeits, by the act, the confidence of the nation. He paralyzes the efforts of thousands honestly devoted to the nation's interest by such a step. For my own part, when a man undertakes to drive me in a certain direction, and I find his head over his shoulder looking in another, I prefer to get out and walk. What do we in truth see in all the other avocations of life, where a change from one position to another is the desire and expectation of an individual? The domestic giving up one house to enter another, the employé of the outgoing administration expecting his dismissal by the incoming one; the officer about to be relieved from one duty to be placed on another! Feelings of irksomeness and impatience for the change to be made, and lukewarmness, if not positive neglect, in the performance of the duties of the place to be vacated. This is human nature. The truly great man is he who can rise above it. But where are the examples of such in this day? However deeply to be deprecated the loss to the public from military men having their minds withdrawn from their proper functions to engage in party politics, it is but trifling and the danger but local. The great danger lies in the rivalries that must spring up between Generals from this cause; and the loss may be a nation's liberties, or, at the least, the introduction of anarchy for order. Let no man say that this is an idle fear in our country. From a General raised to the Chief Magistracy in a state of peace for military services there is but little. A Jackson, in such a case, can produce no more demoralization, nor wield a greater influence than a Jefferson. The danger is not in such moments, but in times like these upon which we have fallen, and with disturbing elements, the palpable existence of which no sane man can shut his eyes to. Have there not already been whisperings among the more wary, and out-spoken threats among the less prudent? Does any one doubt that these would have been carried into action had the moment been ripe for it? I have none. I know that there were plenty of unscrupulous tools at hand, who had no abiding place, no real stake in the nation's existence, who stood ready for just such scenes as Europe has given us examples of. I am no alarmist. No man, since this rebellion has been clearly defined, has heard from my lips other words than those of hope and faith in the nation's life. The loss of a battle, a repulse, or the failure of a campaign, has never weakened my confidence in the result, if the real patriots are true to themselves. But I do look with apprehension upon the recklessness with which, in a crisis like this, the military class is invited, through their rival leaders, to throw the weight of their influence into the decision of party strife. Do the people consider what they are doing in this? Do they know the influences under which the habits of mind of Generals are formed? Have they calculated the inevitable effects of that *entourage* called the military family of a General?—that collection of interested individuals, not too unfrequently obsequious flatterers, composed, in too many instances, of family connections, foreign pretenders, or the scions of upper-tendom taken to propitiate papas and mammas, and which will necessarily compose the future kitchen cabinets of military Presidents. What do we hear of every day, but the wretched quarrels and rivalries of Generals, and their struggles to gain the first place in the favor of some official superior? Have the people taken into account what may be the effect of these present rivalries upon our future military operations, by the elevation of some one General to the supreme condition of Commander-in-Chief? It may be unity of plan in the Cabinet, but to whom is this to be intrusted for execution in the field? Have they pondered these things until they were sickened by them? Such has been my case. Do they think that the remedy is to be found in converting these men into political aspirants? I do not. It is true, I am only a West Point Professor—a small personage anywhere, but very small in my present *locale*—and my feelings or opinions of but little value. It is not in this capacity that I write, but in that of an American citizen, having wife and children involved in this momentous stake, and having, in my own humble sphere, done my duty, I trust, in that calling of life in which Providence has placed me. It is in this capacity that I regard the signs of the times with trembling. As I have stated, I set WASHINGTON aside in my view of this subject. The great weight of his character was perhaps the necessary balance-wheel to cause the new and untried machinery with which we started to pass the dead points and work uniformly.

That those who have periled life and limb for the nation, and have done glorious deeds, should be nobly rewarded, is both just and politic. Retire them if you please as Lieutenant-Generals, laying them up as the old war-horse in clover. It is not just to the nation, nor true beneficence to them, to reward them by trusts to which they are not equal, then to drop them to poverty, and perhaps doom them to the execration of one moiety of their fellow-citizens for having been made the party tools of the other.

But where have we a Washington now? I, perhaps, am but an unreliable judge; for, as we are told, no man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre—so probably very few seem very overshadowing to those who, like myself, have had to instruct and catechise them for many months. Whether we have another Washington or not, of one thing I feel assured, that the nation would have gained by losing his great moral strength during his Presidential term, if his example is to be used as a sanction to raise mere military men, professional, not amateur soldiers, to the Chief Magistracy during a period of civil strife.

I am, my dear Sir, no politician, as that word is understood. I never gave a vote in my life and never shall to any party, so long as I hold the commission I now do. I have given myself to the nation. I reverence the old flag, and am proud of the deeds done under it. In the words of LUTHER, "Here I stand—I cannot otherwise. God help me!" Would that every other graduate of our national military school still in service, could be induced to do likewise.

Very truly yours, D. H. MAHAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., AUG. 16, 1864.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in this city Tuesday morning, in good health and spirits. It is not correct, as stated by the telegraph, that he has been relieved. The Court of Inquiry in relation to the assault on Petersburgh has not reported, and has not examined any witnesses except Gens. BURNSIDE and MEADE. We judge that one of those unfortunate military difficulties which seem inseparable from the service, has arisen between Gen. MEADE and Gen. BURNSIDE, and the latter, being the subordinate, preferred, as he always does, to sacrifice himself rather than to embarrass the army in the field by any controversy. He tendered his resignation, which Gen. GRANT refused, and also refused to relieve him. The Court of Inquiry was temporarily adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members. Gen. GRANT then offered him twenty days leave of absence, by virtue of which he is at home. We have no doubt that his testimony before the Court of Inquiry will acquit him of all blame, and that he will soon be called to his old or to some new command.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 17.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—This well-known and popular establishment was reopened for the season last night, under the management of Mr. W. STUART. There was a large attendance, and among the *habitués* a very hearty degree of satisfaction was expressed at the change of direction. The late lessee was a prudent man in times of storm and theatrical danger, but it was a little wearisome that when the weather had cleared he still persisted in running his vessel under bare poles, with the hatches all battened down, the grog stopped, and the entire crew on half allowance. We have in the olden time more than once complained of this. If, therefore, we now feel profoundly overcome with the fact of another captain having stepped upon deck, it is certainly not with mad agony or wild regret at the loss of the old one. Mr. STUART's antecedents afford us the best promise of the future of the Winter Garden. In association with Mr. BOUCICAULT, and alone, he has produced more new (original) plays than any other manager, and in a style that has long since ceased to be common, so rapidly has the theatre degenerated during the period of his retirement. It should be remembered, too, that some of the best known artists now on the stage were first introduced to a New-York public by Mr., STUART—notably Miss KATE BATEMAN, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, &c., &c.

It is only necessary to enter the lobby of the Winter Garden to see at once that the theatre has fallen into liberal and tasteful hands. The walls and ceilings have been beautifully frescoed, and present a remarkably elegant and bright appearance. There is a vein of profit in the temptation of such a gay and airy entrance. What buzzing cit, on pleasure bent, could be expected to resist the allurements of a trap so exquisitely gilded. Under the late management the only decoration of this part of the house was a morose and threatening warning that no one would be admitted without a ticket; sufficient to chill an ordinary enthusiast, and to impress him with an unpleasant idea of an almshouse or a relief society, or a dispensary. The interior of the building has also been retouched by Mr. STUART, who, by the way, remodeled and rebuilt it in its present form some years since. There was vast need of paint, and the improvement now noticeable is, therefore, very acceptable. The dress circle, which used to be decorated with huge funereal masses of artificial flowers has now been sketched into panels, neatly bordered with frescal chromes, and rather surprisingly ornamented with portraits of male and female stage celebrities. The panels of the upper circle are embellished with centres of well-painted flowers, and abundant gilding brightens all the "knobby places," wherever they show themselves. The proscenium has been neatly burnished, and maintains its good odor as a neat architectural effort. Groups of characters from SHAKESPEARE's plays, disport themselves on the proscenium arch. They are sketchy and unimportant, being yet unfinished. Finally, the aisles are nicely carpeted, and the stage has been provided with a new baize curtain and the house thoroughly lighted; and the manager says that he intends to bring out many American plays, and to have one of the best companies in the Metropolis, stock and generally to restore the reputation of the Winter Garden.

The opening performances last evening introduced us to Mr. J. S. CLARKE, who made his *rentrée* in the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and in the farce of the "Rough Diamond." The first piece has been played with success at WALLACK's, and the second is an old favorite. Mr. CLARKE's *de Boots* is one of the most finished comic performances we have ever seen. It is the complete realization of the timid, but blustering Major; the hen-pecked swaggerer, who assumes a military air because his godfathers and godmothers gave him the name of WELLINGTON. Every detail of the character is perfect, the walk, the look, the spasmodic stiffening of the spine, the ultimate and inevitable collapse. These shades of comic personality, although wonderfully distinct, and involving a never-ending amount of business," are blended with consummate ability into a consistent whole. We are confident that no other actor on the stage could present a character so broad, and yet so unexceptionably free from the faintest trait of vulgarity or even of buffoonery. We need scarcely add that Mr. CLARKE was received with great favor kept the house in a roar of laughter, and was recalled before the curtain. The piece is an excellent one. The dialogue is frequently brilliant, and contained many home thrusts of a domestic sort, that never fail to tell on an audience. All the parts were only rendered. Mr. CHAS. WALCOT was the *Felix*, and excepting a little uneasy demonstrativeness, which may be ascribed to the anxieties of a first night, gave abundant evidence of vast and praiseworthy improvements. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT's *Icebrook* was good and the part was well dressed. The *Mrs. Swansdown* of Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN introduced that talented lady to the frequenters of the Winter Garden. The part is not exactly suited to her powers, but it was charmingly rendered. Mrs. CRANFRAU, as the wife of *Felix*, looked delightful, as she always does, and acted with spirit. Miss MARY CARR was extremely strong as the *Mrs. Major de Boots*. The stage appointments are not yet what they will be, but the bend of improvement is already noticeable in them. Altogether, we have no recollection of a more satisfactory or successful first night. We must not forget to add that a fine orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, contributed very materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President LINCOLN this afternoon made a few well-chosen and happy remarks to the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio, which regiment paid him their respects on their way home to be mustered out of service. He urged them not to be diverted from the great work in which we are all engaged, by any side issues. Secretary USHER and Maj.-Gen. LEW. WALLACE and several other distinguished gentlemen were in attendance upon the President.

THE CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Many inquiries are made at the Treasury Department, whether the right to convert Seven-Thirty Notes ceases at the date of their maturity. By a recent act of Congress, three months' notice is required to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the time when the right to convert these notes into the bonds of 1881 shall cease. The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to day amount to $1,186,150.

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

SHERIDAN came in collision with EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburgh, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the rebels. Three hundred prisoners were captured and several stands of colors. It appears that two divisions of LONGSTREET's corps have reinforced EARLY in the Valley, and that LONGSTREET's men who were captured on Sunday by BIRNEY above Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, belonged to a division which was under marching orders for the Valley when our forces crossed the river and got them into the fight. Thus it will appear that the rebels have determined upon a heavy campaign in the Valley. Gen. GRANT is, however, fully prepared for them.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has concluded a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri River to California for four years from the 1st of October, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

ON SICK LEAVE.

Gen. J. J. BARTLETT, commanding Third Brigade First Division, Fifth Corps, passed through this City to-day upon a sick leave of twenty days. The General is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers incident to the country in which he has been campaigning.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Thos. Hopkins, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-second; Sergt. L. Hydrick, Company I, Sixty-sixth; John Peddle, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth; Alonzo S. Shipman, First Dragoons; G. D. Tichener, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first; Second-Lieut. Edward H. Howard, Second Artillery; Aaron Wright, Company C, Fifth Cavalry.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.

It is believed that Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY has been assigned to command in Kentucky, relieving Brevet Maj.-Gen. BURBRIDGE.

A MISSION.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff to Gen. HALLECK, has gone upon a mission to Gen. SHERMAN's army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Judge MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, is issuing bills from his bureau to the several National Banks heretofore organized, at the rate of $300,000 per diem. The total amount heretofore issued to date reaches the sum of $40,290,000.

COL. GREENE.

Lieut.-Col. ELIAS M. GREENE has been promoted to be Colonel, and relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. He is ordered to Cincinnati, and will relieve Assistant Quartermaster-General SWOARD as Supervisory Quartermaster of the Western Division. Quartermaster J. A. ELLISON succeeds Col. GREENE in this department.

APPOINTMENTS OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Within the past day or two, several appointments of crippled soldiers have been made to clerkships in various departments of Government; and hereafter, such applicants will have preference among candidates.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON STAGE COACHES.

Mr. HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, issued this morning the following regulations concerning the assessment and collection of the tax on the gross receipts of stage coaches and other vehicles:

By section 103 of the Act of June 30, 1864, every person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care and magement of any stage-coach or other vehicle, engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, is subject to a duty of two and one-half per centum upon the gross receipts of such stage-coach or other vehicle; but the mode and time of assessment and collection of such duty are not provided.

In accordance with the provisions of section 176 of the said act, it is therefore prescribed that any person, firm, company or corporation, owning, possessing or having the care and management of any stage-coach or other vehicle engaged as aforesaid, shall, within ten days after the first day of each and every month, make return to the assistant assessor of the district, stating the gross amount of their receipts for the month next preceding, which return shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such owner, possessor, manager, agent or other proper officer, in the same manner and form as prescribed in the case of the returns of railroads, steamboats and other vessels; and shall also, on or before the last day of the month, pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue the full amount of duties which have accrued on such receipts for the month aforesaid.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

ABUSE OF THE AMNESTY OATH.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that insurgent enemies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, for the purpose merely of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes or screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery and murder. Accordingly, an order has been issued to all commanders in the military service to prevent the improper administration of the oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority," as expressed in the terms of the proclamation, all the benefits of which and full protection are promised to those who voluntarily come forward and take the oath.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amount to $1,186,000.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax several days before the official information was received of the *Tallahassee's* entrance into that port.

REPORTED BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. SHERIDAN came in collision with EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburgh, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the rebels.

THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for and the settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during any previous season within the last three years. The receipts of money have, as a consequence, been very largely increased.

PROMOTION.

Capt. DAWSON, of the Second New-York Artillery, a son of the editor of the Albany *Journal*, who was severely wounded at Petersburgh, but who is convalescent, received to-day a commission as Major for gallant and meritorious service in the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburgh.

A SPEECH FROM MR. LINCOLN.

This afternoon the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment, Col. J. C. LEE, whose term of service has expired, paid their respects to the President, in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:

"SOLDIERS: You are about to return to your homes and your friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of Government and every form of human right is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some irregularities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man to exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free Government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon."

Cheers were given for the President, and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The following letter was received here yesterday, in reply to interrogatories:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.

Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, No. 534 Central-avenue, Cincinnati, O.:

MADAM: I regret to inform you, by direction of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, in reply to your letter of the 27th ult., requesting an exchange of your son, Capt. E. M. DAISCOLL, that it is impossible to effect a special exchange at present; nor is the prospect more favorable for the future. Four officers of the rebel army have been placed in close confinement, at Fort Delaware, in retaliation for the confinement of Capt. DAISCOLL and those with him, and will be so confined until the Federal officers are treated like other prisoners of war. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. BLOGDEN,

Major Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Assistant to Commissary-General of Prisoners.

—*Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 13.*

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—Commissioner LEWIS in a recent decision says: "Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence, useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt, it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp, or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp. If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission; but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received."

Funeral of Dr. Winslow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WILLISTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

To-day has been an impressive one for the people of this town and neighborhood. A son of Williston, one who has gained honor and distinction in the world, an eminent minister of the gospel, was this day buried in our midst. The telegraph but recently conveyed the sad news that the Rev. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW, of your City, was dying in this place, and now the account of his funeral goes forth to the world. He came less than a fortnight since to his old boyhood home for rest and relief. But disease fastened on his system and hurried him from time into eternity. Very vivid and beautiful were his last hours. Retaining his consciousness perfectly, his mind moved with wonderful rapidity and clearness. It was glorious to see the workings of his spirit, its triumphs over the flesh, its brilliancy in discoursing on things eternal.

He died on Saturday night, a few moments before 10.30 o'clock. His last thoughts were upon his native land, and the last words of his lips were, "God will take care of us all."

He died in the homestead where both his parents passed away, and where lived his lamented brother, Rev. Dr. GORDON WINSLOW, of the Sanitary Commission, and the Missionary in India, Rev. NYRON WINSLOW, D. D. Friends and relatives, neighbors and this community gathered to pay respect to his memory to-day. Owing to the want of time several clergymen from a distance were unable to be present. The day is fair, and everything has passed impressively.

The last hymn sung by Dr. WINSLOW,

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,"

was sung at the funeral held in the village church. The 103d Psalm, the last repeated by the deceased, was read. Agreeably to the request of the dead, no funeral discourse was delivered. But brief addresses were given by a few of the clergymen present. The Rev. J. HOUGH, of Williston, spoke of Dr. WINSLOW's life from early boyhood to the grave; its honored and glorious usefulness; the books given to the world by the distinguished author; the successful and faithful labors in the ministry; the happy death of the true Christian man. The Rev. C. E. FERRIN, of Hinesburgh said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., placed Dr. WINSLOW among the blessed. He spoke of the vast and good influence exerted by the reverend dead. Rev. A. D. BARKER, of Williston, furnished interesting accounts of the life and last hours of Dr. WINSLOW. He showed how brilliant and glorious, radiant and promising were the parting hours of his revered brother in the ministry.

After the exercises were concluded, a large number saw to their resting-place the beloved form of their friend and former townsman. Deep regret and mourning is felt by all this community at the loss of one who has been so highly honored in life. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land have heard of Dr. WINSLOW's death with sadness and sorrow. Unto many his memory will ever be precious.

FIDES.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Gov. Morton's Reply to a Treasonable Democratic Address.

The Indianapolis papers publish a paper issued by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, in reply to an address put forth by the Democratic State Central Committee as an electioneering document. The Governor says:

"The assumption that there is a well-founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State, during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

So far as my administration is concerned, I can safely defy the authors of this document to point out a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to exercise the executive power for the protection of persons and property and social and civil rights, without regard to parties or politics. While serving as the Governor of Indiana I have endeavored to act for the whole people, and not for a party, and shall so continue, regardless of all assaults or aspersions. At the same time I shall not hesitate to vindicate legitimate authority, no difference under what pretence or by what method it may be assailed. So far as the approaching elections are concerned, they shall, to the extent of the power vested in me, be open and free, and every legitimate voter be protected in the unrestrained and deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. This is my purpose, nor has there ever been any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under the pretence that I am about to violate my duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizations, the true purpose of which is to resist the State and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritically pretended they are to guard. It is true that phrases about "open lawful organizations," "defence against invasion," &c., are introduced in the second clause of the address, but they do not in the least disguise its effect and purpose. It assumes that those in authority are about to violate the law, and urges the formation of military organizations to prevent such violation, they being judges of the existence, extent and remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil troubles. The people have been arrayed against the Government upon the real or assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justifying and demanding military resistance.

Need I argue to an intelligent people that the state of things recommended by this document would inevitably lead to collisions and civil war, the end and consequences of which no man can predict. While it purports to be addressed to the people of the State generally, it is intended for those only who belong to the political organization which its authors assume to represent. Should its recommendations be followed, men belonging to other political organizations will feel their personal and political safety endangered, and would be driven for purposes of self-defence to resort to similar measures. Thus we should have two or more political parties in the State, armed and organized into military bodies, and all hopes of preventing collisions and preserving peace and order would be lost. Military organizations must be under the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are illegal, unauthorized and dangerous to the public peace. The constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their own defence has not been and will not be infringed. But this does not cover the case of justify the formation of military organizations to hold the constituted authorities in check under the pretence that they are about to commit illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we consider that threats have already been made, in various parts of the State, of resistence to the execution of Federal authority, and that the public mind is already in an excited and feverish condition, it may well be thought that these proposed military organizations are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address.

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking, directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all schemes of resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would inveigle them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the Conscription Act, and the assignment of quotas of States, districts, counties, townships and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority; and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Weather at Mount Washington, N. H.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MT. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The weather at this hour (11 A. M.) is clear and fine on the summit, but cloudy below. The thermometer stands at 50°.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD.
"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER,"
For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO.,
No 6.9 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1.50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLINGS', No. 371 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter. Styles neat, Suitable. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown, sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
No 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOMBS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Mr. F. A. BROWN, of Buffalo, to Miss JANE COOMBS, of New-York. No cards.

BLACKWELL—RANKIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. B. F. Stead, HENRY F. BLACKWELL, of Astoria, to ANNIE E., daughter of James M. Rankin, Esq., of this City.

GILES—WELLING.—At the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. WALTER H. GILES, of Rockport, Mass., to Miss ELIZABETH WELLING, of this City.

RYER—REDFIELD.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, by Rev. William E. Johnson, WILLIAM RYER to JULIA E. REDFIELD, both of Hunter's Point, L. I.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, ANNIE, only daughter of David D. and Ada E. Buchanan, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BAXTER.—Killed by the explosion of the ammunition boat at City Point, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, ALBERT N. BAXTER, second sergeant, formerly of Rock Spring, N. Y., to which place his remains were taken for interment.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 14, suddenly, WILLIAM BROWN, of Providence, R. I., aged 69 years.

CROLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JASON CROLWELL, of New-York City, aged 35 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers, Geo. R., James and Thomas, and of his brothers-in-law, Wm. F. Brush and Leroy W. Fairchild, also the members of Kane Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Brush, No. 627 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CRANNELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, Aug. 18, ELIZABETH T. CRANNELL, in the 76th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

DANFORTH.—On Thursday morning, CATHARINE DANFORTH.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 57 West 24th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

ELY.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, THOMAS T. ELY, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Duncan-av., on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock P. M. Remains will be left at Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City Ferry, Jersey City.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, AUGUSTUS HOWES, infant son of David and Mary E. Edwards, aged 17 days.

FINCH.—In Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, MATILDA, wife of Asahel Finch, Esq., and daughter of George Bonghaus, of this City.

KELLY.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, of disease of the bowels, Rev. JOHN KELLY, Secretary of the Church Book Society.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Erie trains leave New-York, at the foot of Chamber-st., at 2 and 3½ o'clock P. M. The clergy and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice.

KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOHN M. KNIGHT, son of Austin M. and Eleanor E. Knight, and grandson of John Leveridge, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 5 Rutgers-place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, MARIA LOTT, widow of Daniel Lott, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. C. Betts, corner of Fulton and Nostrand ave., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NOERRGARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 18, WALTER ADDISON, youngest child of J. William and Margaret Ann Noerrgard, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PEARSALL.—At Fair Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN PEARSALL, aged 73 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Far Rockaway, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Jamaica depot to meet the 10½ o'clock boat from James-slip, and the 11 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.

PATERSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, at Rossbank, Westchester County, HENRY PATERSON, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMALL.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, Mrs. MOLLIE O. SMALL, wife of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, C. S. U. S. A.

STEPHENSON.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TATE.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, EDWARD TATE, aged 22 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Greenwich-av., on Saturday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 17, HENRY MCGOWN, son of C. W. and C. M. Van Voorhis, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

WHITING.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 18, HUBBART R., second daughter of Dr. Alex. B. and Matilda A. Whiting, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, from the residence of her parents, at Fort Hamilton.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, OSBORN WATSON, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 55 President-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

KANE LODGE, No. 454 F. AND A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to assemble at their Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother JACOB CHOLWELL. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 627 Greenwich-st., in this City, at 12 o'clock, M., from whence the remains will be conveyed to Yonkers for interment. THOMAS S. SOMMERS, M.

J. M. TIOHE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine *per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 36 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 71 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-one per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station C and D, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1868, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$916,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$916,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1868, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1863, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
S. L. CAW, Esq., firm of Caw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

Hon. EDWARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to transmit messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The lines are now nearing completion, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, which will be used except of the best quality, and it is anticipated to have one set of wires in operation before the fall elections, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

In view of the present market of the equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business appears to be done by this Company, as its name implies, we can safely recommend to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of Mr. SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held on this day the following resolutions were adopted:

In the mortgage given by this company to the [illegible] and their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged should be received, be applied to the cancellation of [illegible] and it has become necessary for this purpose to [illegible] portion of the lands in pursuance of [illegible] contained in each bond, the company may [illegible] at any time to be named by them by additional [illegible] a sum equal to twenty per cent.

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of [illegible] buy the seven per cent bonds for one thousand [illegible] each, delivered from one to three thousand, [illegible] with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal [illegible] upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York, and that it does hereby name the first day [illegible] as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. [illegible] on the twenty-sixth days of next, respectively, on or before the company in the City of [illegible] next, at the office of [illegible] New-York, and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-3s notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
B. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
HENRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

Parties holding twenty (20) or more fractional, or thirty (30) or more full coupons, maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest department of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer United States, agent.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250.000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic.	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OLDEN, LORDSHIP & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1861.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 44th-st. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7.30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOREE, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be at once to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lake La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of small amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 22, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $2,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND.
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb 9, 1864, and under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. COERTE,
DR CAVALIE.
Committee on Bonds.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 DOLLARS ON A term of six months, more or less, in a respectable business house of this City. A reasonable rate of interest will be paid, and unexceptionable references given. Answer, for 2 days, H. M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—Interest payable quarterly; for sale at 103. CEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864:

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $300,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent, free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures during that year, for improvements, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oothout, Fiscal Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, all offices at the Union Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 114 Broadway, cash capital $200,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $281,151 01.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 5th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 5, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the 3rd day of September.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of September.

ISAAC C. ALLEN, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 15th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. REPNER & W. B. BORROWS.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1½ State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$300

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY,
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100
If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—	
Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with constant secrecy will promptly fill its quota without a draft. Orders can be left at the rooms now occupied by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured by the proper officers, in the Eighth Congressional District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, N. Y.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARTIES desirous of making inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, draft, exemptions, liabilities to draft, credits and accounts of men furnished: notice is hereby given that such inquiries should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District for which such information is desired; and in case the officer is not able to answer them, he will seek information from the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau.

The offices of the Provost-Marshals of this division are as follows, viz:

First District, comprising Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, Jamaica, L. I.,
Capt. JAMES A. FLEURY, P. M.

Second District Brooklyn, E. D.—At No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, L. I.,
Capt. SAMUEL W. WALDRON, P. M.

Third District Brooklyn, W. D.—At No. 236 Washington-street, Brooklyn,
Capt. E. B. FOWLER.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, New-York, at No. 102 Liberty-street,
Capt. JOHN B. ERHARDT.

Fifth District—5th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, New-York, at No. 128 Broome-st.,
Capt. HENRY P. WEST, P. M.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards, New-York, at No. 16 16th-av.,
Capt. C. R. COSTER, P. M.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards, New-York, at No. 61 3d-av.,
Capt. F. G. WAGNER, P. M.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards, New-York, at No. 1,363 Broadway,
Capt. B. F. MANIERRE, P. M.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards, New-York, at corner Broadway and 47th-st.,
Capt. WILLIAM DUNNING, P. M.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties—Tarrytown, N. Y.,
Capt. W. W. PIERSON, P. M.

WM. HAYS, Brigadier-General Volunteers,
A. A. P. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one Hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that may pass inspection. Horses must be sound, every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 30th-st., between 10th and 11th-aves.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the first taking out of the regulation to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1864.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on applica on to WILSON & HALOWIN, No. 181 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 6 Beekman-st., room No. 8, first floor.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accep

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,

Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. N. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1: for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $75. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No 231 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited free of charge by parents in bookstore No. 13 Grand-st., near Broadway. A thorough qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to families, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. CLARK'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 15th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS SEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address to Miss SEAN, No 21 Bond-st., will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J., A Family Boarding School for Boys. Reopens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Rev. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN NAGEL'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 Broadway, corner of 3d-st., will be opened on MONDAY, Aug. 29. Circulars, at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 544, Cerman's, No. 9, and Mitchell & Selman's, No. 152 Broadway.

BROADWAY INSTITUTE—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Fairley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, re-opens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD née DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 28 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 9 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, and general education. French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000, 15 Instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the greatbeauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 18th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to, unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER a first-class position, with an adequate salary, a situation preferred as principal of a High School, or as assistant in the languages or the higher mathematics, or both; satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address H., Box No. 1,850 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; is capable of instructing in English, French and music. Address J. A. C., Station D, New-Brooklyn, L. I.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box 183 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, HILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE. A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway

WM. B BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the First Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 81 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms No. 158 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. See our illustrated catalogue for excellent testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America. Prices, $ 70 to $ 09 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellencies of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 1 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There are also some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART"—Song "Wait, Love, Until the War is over;" with picture. "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return." Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c each, mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos, are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. H. FELTON, No. 611 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $85 and $100, with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Westcook, defendant—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 15th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

Barnes & Son, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. Dudresne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $150
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $75 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, 56 M. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND SETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuable unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3,

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE

NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific side with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families coming to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 26th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
(Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. NAVARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

JOHN THOMPSON,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 14 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship

EMMA SOUDER,

JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,

W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR SLIGO—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA... Capt. FERRIER... SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA Capt. CRAIG..... SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions

Saloon cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, 160 28th-st., North River, (office No. 84 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish promptly castings of all descriptions, viz., machinery, range and stove plates, grate work, castings for sewing machines, cotton gins, &c.; also two lots to let with steam power, 90 feet by 30 feet.

BOILER WANTED—A BOILER 30 FEET LONG by 42 inches diameter, with one 14-inch flue. JOHN SIKES, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in engines, boilers and mach'y.

STEAM PUMP WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-hand, to supply a hundred horse boiler. SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 23d-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., and 11.10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Toms River for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 56 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10.30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 24th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M. returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone at 7:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Waverley.

6 P. M.—Night Express, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 1:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 1:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 3:22 P. M., run through to Nyack.

W. DE MARLE, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars, also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf and way for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF HOUR

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Assembling of the Magnates at Syracuse—Speeches by Vallandigham and Wood—Resolutions Passed—Peace at Any Price—A Delegation to Chicago.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 18—Noon.

The Mass Peace Convention called to meet in this city this afternoon, promises to be largely attended.

Comparatively few are here from New-York or from the counties south of Albany, with the exception of Suffolk, but large delegations are coming in from Utica, Rome, Oswego, and the villages hereabouts and nearly all the Western counties are represented.

Two stands have been erected, one in front of Wieting Hall, and one opposite the Voorhies House, and each is surrounded by great crowds of people.

The prominent men present are C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Ex-Gov. WELLER, of California; FERNANDO WOOD, and Judge ONDERDONCK, each of whom is announced to speak this afternoon.

The State Committee of the organization held a meeting last evening, at which several Western politicians were present. After an interchange of views, a series of resolutions more moderate than suited some was agreed upon, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character and not to oust seats in the convention. But this morning the question is in some doubt, considerable opposition to it being manifested.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Thurday, Aug. 18.

The weather this afternoon proves fine, and the main streets are crowded with several thousand strangers.

The mass meeting was divided into two throngs, one on Franklin-square and the other surrounding the Syracuse House, from the balcony of which the speakers addressed the people.

The principal and largest meeting, numbering, perhaps, 3,000, is in Franklin-square, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD being announced to speak from that stand. This meeting was organized by the election of Hon. J. N. HOGUE, as President, eight Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries.

Mr. VAN ALLEN, Secretary of the State Central Committee, presented an address from that body, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the country has been passing through one of those fearful political convulsions so frequent in history, when violence attempts by force to undo the work of sages and patriots, and thus by resort to the brute power of physical compulsion, subvert the fundamental principles of free governments, erected by divine inspiration, and acting through the genius of man.

Resolved, That it is with deep and heartfelt gratitude to God that we now behold a visible subsidence of the excitement and passion which has accompanied this convulsion; that we think we see that the political and moral tempest which has swept over our beloved land with such devastating effects has about exhausted its power, and that a season of returning calm and love of country is about to replace it, in which it will be the duty of the patriot to build up anew the splendid fabric which suicidal hands have attempted to destroy.

Resolved, That with these feelings and in this spirit we call upon the American people, irrespective of party or domicility in the dreadful past, to aid us in our efforts to take advantage of the lull in this storm to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities, and for the initiation and perfection of some mode of conciliation and reconciliation which shall again unite our country on a lasting basis of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

Resolved, That speaking for the many thousands here assembled, gathered together from every county of the State of New-York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming convention to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon and finally conclude a form of Union.

Resolved, That if in the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention the now pervading peace sentiments of the country shall be disregarded, and that body shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, making a third party of this character entering the canvass for the Presidency, there will be no real issue to decide at that election. Each party and each declaration of policy and principles will be alike on the fundamental question of the day, viz: shall it be peace or shall it be war? Therefore we enjoin upon that convention the folly of aiming to obtain a portion of those who are already war-pledged. The candidates already nominated represent all who cling to the war, and it is sound policy to gather together, under our banner, all who entertain the opposite sentiment, and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, only to be obtained by the election of a Peace President, pledged to the support of a peace policy.

Resolved, That we offer our solemn protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present Administration as subversive of the Constitution and destructive to the liberties of the people. It has denied to sovereign States all constitutional rights, and thereby absolve them from all allegiance. It has trampled down a nation that it may install a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty. It has, and is still, waging a bloody and relentless war for the avowed purpose of exterminating eight millions of freemen from the homes of their fathers, and blotting from the American constellation one half of the States of the Union. It has sought to arouse and enlist the most wicked and malignant passions, reckless of all ends. If it but subvert the existing Government and immolate American citizens. It has struck down freedom of speech and of the press. It has stripped from the American citizen his panoply, and consigned him to the caslte without process of law, without charge, and without the opportunity of trial. It has, by military, violently suppressed the freedom of the ballot, and dictated elections at the point of the bayonet. It has annulled every constitutional guarantee for the protection of the citizen, and subjected him to an irresponsible tyranny of military violence.

Resolved, That to the end that such wrongs may be redressed and evil removed, and the liberties of the people under the Constitution re-established, that a free canvass and a free and unrestricted election is not only a means of preserving these essential rights, but is the very end for which government itself is instituted, and must be preserved at all hazards; and we warn this Administration to desist its encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State, and resolve that we will not tolerate the rule of martial law, of military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary efforts of our citizens to the meluterance of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the reply of President LINCOLN to Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB, that any propositions looking to the establishment of peace on the basis of the integrity of the whole Union must, as a condition precedent, be also accompanied by the entire anolition of slavery before they can be entertained, is an official avowal that the object of the war is not for the restoration of the Union, but the destruction of slavery in the Southern States or permanent separation, and furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into the granting of unlimited means and money for the purpose of preserving the Union which they have used and are still using for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, advancing party interests, and establishing them in permanent despotic power.

Resolved, That it is our bounden duty, and will be our glorious privilege, to hold in lasting recollection those fearless men who, in the national councils, in the press, or in popular assemblies—while violating no law of the land, but in defence of imperiled liberty—have stood up for the people's rights, and declared for peace. We also shall not fail to remember those glorious men who, imprisoned in bastiles, driven into exile, subjected to gross indignities, or suffered loqurles, reproaches, or the loss of liberty or property. And the Democratic party hereby solemnly pledges its faith and honor that all such persons (and their families, should their own lives be sacrificed) shall be distinctly remembered and abundantly rewarded and honored in due time. And we now most distinctly announce that such sacrifices, in defence of imperiled public liberties in this eventful crisis, will, first of all, be considered in the day, which we trust is not distant, when the great Democratic party shall be reinvested with the reins of National Government.

Resolved, That to the end that the opinions and principles of the Peace Democracy of this State, as expressed herein, may be represented at the Chicago Convention, and may be properly urged on that body for consideration and adoption, we hereby appoint the following-named gentlemen a committee of one from each Congressional District to represent us for that purpose; and while we disclaim any intention to dictate to or disturb the harmony of that body, we at the same time claim our right to make suggestions and to present views in favor of correct principles and sound policy.

District.	
1—Horatio G. Onderdonk.	17—J. R. Flanders.
2—Edmond Powers.	18—R. D. Cook.
3—D. Tompkins Gray.	19—Wm. G. Sands.
4—John McCosh.	20—Adam Fralick.
5—Samuel J. Salls.	21—H. O. Southworth.
6—Peter Palmer.	22—Samuel Avery.
7—Theodore Martine.	23—Charles Nicholas.
8—N. Hill Fowler.	24—William H. Gaylor.
9—Fernando Wood.	25—L. F. Kaples.
10—Isaac Birdsall.	26—John I. Van Allen.
11—D. C. Dusenbury.	27—F. C. Dunlny.
12—Jacob F. Miller.	28—N. E. Paine.
13—D. W. Woolley.	29—William Bingham.
14—Wm. J. Scott.	30—J. Pettibone.
15—Levi Smith.	31—L. L. Pratt.
16—Oliver Reese.	

An additional resolution was then adopted for the appointment of a Peace State Committee.

In response to loud and enthusiastic calls, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM stepped forward and addressed the multitude for an hour or more, holding their closest attention, except when interrupted by applause. He said he was not here to parade his private griefs, not to speak of what he had done or suffered in the cause. All such things were, indeed, insignificant in comparison to the great national interests that are at stake. He would only say that time has already vindicated, almost to the utmost extent, his views in regard to national affairs. They are no longer peculiar; they are becoming most general. It was not the purpose of this convention to sow seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks. Such was no part of his mission. A delegate chosen unanimously to represent his constituents at Chicago, he would be false to them, and to the interests of his party and his country, were he to lend himself to such an object. He would go there with the single purpose of aiding in bringing about the nomination of a sound candidate, upon a sound and patriotic platform, and to promote harmony among the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. There is now but one question before the country—war or peace. He assumed that it was the desire of all who love their country that first her liberties shall be made secure, and then her material prosperity restored. There were some who believed that these objects could be best secured by war, while a great mass of the Democracy held that they could be obtained only through peace. A majority determined to try war. We were obliged to submit. Had he possessed the power, not one drop of blood would have been shed. There would have been no marshaling of hosts, no hostile cannon, no mighty debt; none of the calamities which have made this country a land of mourning and taxation would have been known, except as known to our fathers. But war has been tried. The President has had all the men and all the money he demanded. Never was there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing has been wanting that constitutional power conceded, or that audacious usurpation could take from the people. And what is the result? With more battles fought by the three greatest conquerors of the world in any five years of their power, is the Union restored? No. A single State brought back? No. Is the Constitution maintained or observed? No. Are our liberties respected? No. Have we had a free press, free assemblages, the right of habeas corpus or arrests by due process of law? No, no. How is it in a material point of view? A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth 100 per cent. more than it is now, and which two months hence will be worth 100 per cent. less. Ruin is impending, and now, in the fourth year of the war, what better is the prospect of success by war? We failed in 1861 and 1862, not for want of courage, for no braver men ever went to battle. The campaign of 1863 opened under more auspicious circumstances, and we were told that the rebellion would be speedily crushed out by force of arms, but the end of that year found us but little advanced. The campaign of 1864 opened with the largest armies the war had yet seen—those armies composed largely of three-year veterans, and concentrated for attack upon two or three vital points, and with what result? Let the record of carnage and blood answer. Having tried war so long, shall we now try some other means? He was for trying conciliation and compromise. We submitted to necessity. You have had your trial. You have tried war for four years; now let us try our plan. Our forefathers made our Constitution in convention, with pen, ink and paper, after a decade, by free speech, coming from the hearts of freemen, and for seventy-three years we prospered under it as no other people ever prospered. Yet we had our differences. During that period more than once the Union was endangered. The differences of 1820 were reconciled by compromise, and by the same instrumentality the calamity was avoided in 1850. CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON, CASS and DOUGLAS were there then, and compromise prevailed through their advice and efforts. SUMNER, CHASE and HALE, the leaders of the party now in power, and which has brought the country so near to irretrievable ruin, were there too, and there as now, they were against compromise. With a Republican form of Government it is impossible to keep the States together by force of arms. It is contrary to the spirit of free institutions. But if it were otherwise, the war has been utterly perverted by the administration. To-day it is not a war for the Union or under the Constitution, and the eyes of the people are being opened to this fact. Hence it is that through all the States, the cry for a cessation of hostilities is being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for five hundred thousand more men as a confession that the war is to be prolonged through 1865. If you send more men, demand that the war shall be successful, and conducted to the end for which alone it was inaugurated.

In June last, in his Philadelphia speech, Mr. LINCOLN said his war would continue at least three years longer. Elect him, and you are committed to that policy. There is but one way of avoiding such a calamity, and that is by a change of President through the ballot-box. At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will inspire the confidence of the people; a statesman imbued with love of liberty and respect for the Constitution and all its guarantees and reservations. He expected that the candidate will be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States. That is what a vast majority of the delegates of the Northwest are committed to. As to men, we have no special choice. Let us be united, disregarding all personal and minor considerations for the sake of the cause, and, if successful, we will have rescued the Constitution and secured to ourselves and our children civil and political liberty. Arbitrary arrests, military trials and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as well as of the press, will close forever in the United States. He believed a reunion of the States possible. The South has proposed, through her press and through agents, to meet us to see if we cannot agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country. They, too, are tired and weary of the war. They, too, want an armistice and a convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks Mr. VAN ALLEN read the following:

Resolved, That to the end that the peace Democracy of this State may be represented by an organization, we hereby appoint the following named gentlemen as a State Central Committee, with power to represent us in any future proceedings in furthering our cause until peace shall be obtained, and fraternal relations established between the States, or until superseded by the people in mass convention assembled: Edward A. Lawrence, F. H. Clines, C. W. Bouck, A. W. Lockwood, John Mullaly, Lewis A. Sayre, Bernard Kelly, N. Hill Fowler, Fernando Wood, A. Birdsall, D. C. Dusenbury, Francis Burdick, D. W. Voorhies, Simon Deyo, Levi Smith, Oliver Keese, J. R. Flanders, R. D. Cook, W. G. Sands, Nathan Whiting, H. O. Southworth, Wm. H. Shumway, John M. Jaycox, W. H. Cuyler, Peter McKee, John G. Van Allen, F. C. Dinning, N. E. Paine, B. F. Angel, W. H. Abell, L. L. Pratt.

Mr. LUDLINGTON, of Oswego, said that the resolutions met his approval, with the exception of the one appointing a committee to Chicago. The Democracy of the State had already duly appointed a delegation to the National Convention. He had full confidence in Gov. SEYMOUR, JOHN A. GREEN, and the other members of that delegation, and he was opposed to doing anything here that would look like distrust of them. [Applause.] He moved to strike it out.

Mr. VAN ALLEN earnestly opposed the motion, contending that the resolution expressed no distrust of the regular delegation, but simply recommended the appointment of an Advisory Committee, to represent the views of the peace men of the State.

The question was put and the resolution declared stricken out, the ayes evidently having a large majority.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then called for Mr. WOOD, and he responded briefly, reviewing the history of the Government for the last four years, referring to the overtures for a cessation of hostilities, as made through himself two years ago, the effort of Vice-President STEPHENS to get to Washington, and the recent conference of Mr. GREELEY with the Confederate commissioners at Niagara Falls, as evidence that the South is tired of war, and wants peace. The North, too, wants peace, and this, he said, would be attained through the success of the democracy this Fall, followed by an armistice and a convention of all the States, to consider and reconcile the differences existing between them.

At the meeting in front of the Syracuse House, Judge ONDERDONK presided. This meeting was addressed by Col. WHITING, of Jefferson County, and Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, of Queens.

Letters sympathizing with the objects of the meeting were received from T. J. Bowie, of Maryland; John Danforth, of Connecticut; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Rutger G. Miller, of Oneida; Wm. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; James W. Singleton, of Illinois; Richard O'Gorman, F. C. Dinning, and F. D. English.

While Mr. WOOD was speaking, the rejected resolution was carried over to the Syracuse House meeting. The vote at the Franklin-square meeting rejecting it was reconsidered, and the resolution declared adopted. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered, and the resolution declared lost.

This evening a third meeting was held at Shakespeare Hall, and before 8 o'clock the hall was densely packed, the galleries being filled with ladies.

Mr. HOGUE presided, and the principal speaker was ex-Governor WELLER, of California. He reviewed at some length the history of the Administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice and convention of the States, believing that the people of both sections want peace and are determined to have it.

He was followed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. JAYCOX, briefly, when the meeting adjourned.

The Installation of the New Archbishop.

On Sunday next, at 10½ A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, will be performed the ceremony of installing the new Archbishop, The Most Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKY. The most extensive and perfect arrangements have been made, and the ceremonies will be of the most grand and impressive character. The music will be of the highest order, and will be under the direction of Prof. G. A. SMITH the organist of the cathedral. Right Rev. Dr. TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, will officiate as Celebrant at the Pontifical High Mass. The Master of Ceremonies will be Rev. FRANCIS MCMENEMY. Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will deliver his inaugural address on the occasion. Admission will be by ticket, and no person will be permitted to enter on the occasion by the door on Mulberry-street except the clergy. This regulation will be strictly carried out. Those who have tickets for the chairs in the middle aisle, will be accommodated with their seats immediately after the procession enters the sanctuary. The pew-holders of the cathedral will be entitled to their seats on that day, and, after accommodating them, everything will be done to provide for others who may be present.

A procession will take place before the services commence; it will leave the Archiepiscopal residence in Mulberry-street at 10½ A. M., and will proceed down Mulberry-street to Prince-street, through Prince to Mott-street, thence to the front of the cathedral, and enter by the middle door and up the centre aisle to the sanctuary, entering the cathedral in the following order:

The Episcopal and Cross-Bearer.
The Incense-Bearer.
A large number of the Priests of the Cathedral and of the Diocese.
The Most Rev. Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore.
The Bishops.
The Archbishops bless in a beautiful canopy.
Acolytes. Acolytes.

On arriving at the door, the full choir will commence the *Te Deum*, and continue it to its close, the Archbishop being, meanwhile, conducted to the throne erected for him, where he will receive the obeisance of the clergy. The bull of the Pope creating the Archbishop will then be read, and the Papal benediction, while the elect is authorized to impart will be given. High mass will then be sung, the parts being a *Kyrie Eleison, Gloria in Excelsis, Credo in Unum Deum, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei* and *Dona Nobis Pacem*. The sermon will be preached by the Archbishop. The *Jubilate* will follow the Mass proper, and the ceremonial will close with the return of the procession to the residence of the Vicar-General, in the rear of the Cathedral. The Mass to be sung is written expressly for the occasion by the renowned Prof. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, and is said by musical critics who have attended its rehearsal to be one of his finest efforts. The Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, all the Prelates of the Province of New-York, and a large number of the clergymen of New-York and the neighboring dioceses, are expected to be present.

Military Affairs.

NAVAL RECRUITS—THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT TROUBLES—DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. S. F. JUDD.

It seems now quite certain that the draft will be commenced on the 5th of September, as ordered. The enrollment is complete, and the clerks are arranging the books and preparing the name-slips as rapidly as possible; they will be all ready before the day for the draft. Recruiting progresses very slowly, averaging about twenty-five men per day, and the majority of these enter the service as substitutes. It is impossible for us to raise by volunteering the number of men wanted before the 5th; to do so we should have to furnish over one thousand men per day for the next two weeks, and that we cannot do.

NAVAL RECRUITS.

The following letter from Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY prescribes the rules which will have to be observed in obtaining credit on the quota for persons who have entered the naval service during the war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 22.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

CAPTAIN: Section eight of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrollment and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered such service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 25, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War hereby appoints Col. LEMUEL TODD, of Carlisle, Penn., and yourself, a commission to a certain what credits the State of Pennsylvania and the different sub-divisions of the State are entitled to, under the law given above.

For the information of the commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of persons in the naval service of the United States, by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted will readily be perceived by the commission.

You will confer with Col. LEMUEL TODD, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. BROWNSON, of Gen. HAYS' Staff, has sent the following letter to Capt. OSCAR BUTLER, Superintendent of the Naval Rendezvous:

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

Captain Oscar Butler, United States Navy:

CAPTAIN: Brig.-Gen. HAYS directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, and in reply to inform you that the men to be enlisted must be sent from Connecticut by a Provost-Marshal. Substitutes and volunteers to be credited to other States can be taken in the navy, but they must be persons sent from those States for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. PLACED UNDER ARREST.

The following order has just been issued at Albany:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 320.—1. The officers of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, having been placed under arrest by Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANFORD, commanding First Division, National Guard of the State of New-York, for the non-election, and they being responsible for the safe keeping of the property in their charge, the arms and accoutrements of the regiment will be turned over to Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General of the State, until further orders, who will give the necessary receipts.

2. Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, commanding Fourth Brigade National Guard of the State of New-York, is charged with the promulgation and execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF A MILITIA GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General's Department of the State has information of the death of Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER F. JUDD, of Onden Burgh, commanding the Fourth Division National Guards, State of New-York. He died quite suddenly at his residence on the 9th inst.

Information Concerning the Draft.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued the following order, which explains its object:

To Lieut-Col. J. T. Averill, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General:

Requires your Provost-Marshals to give notice throughout their districts that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, drafts, exemptions, etc., will be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District, and in case he is not able to answer them, he will seek information of the Provost-Marshal-General of the State.

Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General in Washington, where more important business often prevails; prompt answers to the short side of inquiries now addressed to him having on personal and other questions of minor consequence.

(Signed) J. B. FRY,

Demonstration of the Printers in the City Hall Park.

A meeting of the Printers' Union and of the workingmen generally was held last evening, in the City Hall Park, to cooperate with the Printers in their demands for an advance in the rates of pay for their labor.

The officers of the meeting were chosen as follows:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President.

E. A. HOLMES.

Vice-Presidents.

Wm. Harding, Coach Painters.
Mr. Betts, President Bat Finishers' Union.
M. W. Murphy, President Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association.
Samuel Simmons, President Cigar makers.
Michael Stevens, President Plumbers' Association.
Thos. Houlahan, President Plasterers' Association.
Wm. Mack, Tailors' Association.
I. A. Alcock, Trunk and Bag-makers.
Howard Whitfield, Packing-box Makers.
Hugh Mitchell, Car-drivers' Association.
Wm. Davidge, Actors' Protective Union.
T. J. Roberts, Coopers' Association.
Mr. Gross, German Printers' Union.
Jas. J. O'Connell, New-York House Painters.
G. F. Taylor, Furniture and Carpet Clerks.
Jas. Cusick, Grocers and Tea Clerks.
Peter Daly, Early Closing Association.
Thos. J. Drew, Harness Makers' Association.
Wm. McIlvery, Morocco Dressers' Association.

Secretaries.

Wm. D. Coddington, John S. O'Donohue, John Henry.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Differences and difficulties have arisen between a considerable number of the employing printers of this City and those employed by them, with regard to the justice and propriety of the recent advance in the scale of Prices of the New-York Printer's Union, and

Whereas, These difficulties have been caused mainly by the refusal of the former to comply with the justice of its demands, or to concur in the right of the laborer to organize for the purpose of fixing an equitable price for his labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while deprecating resort to what are technically termed "strikes" for trivial causes, we recognize in the present strike good and sufficient causes therefor; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to do our utmost in maintaining the Printers' Union in the position taken by it.

Resolved, That as the manufacturer, the merchant and the publisher have an undoubted right to fix the prices of their products, so also has the workingman an indisputable right to fix the price of his labor.

Resolved, That what we deemed originally to be a difference only between the printers and a portion of their employers, having now assumed the character of a contest between capital and labor, thereby making it the cause of workingmen generally, we here assembled, recommend the adopting by the several Trades Unions of such measures as will enable them to act in harmony for the protection of their mutual interests.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend working men to withhold their countenance and support from such employers as refuse to comply with their just demands, or to recognize their right to organize for mutual protection; and that we suggest the propriety of an interchange of such information as will lead to intelligent action in this regard.

The President introduced Mr. WM. HARDING to the audience, who spoke at some length. He said that the paper makers were protected by laws of Congress by prohibiting duties. Manufacturers of ink were protected in the same way, but the third great item in the expenses of a newspaper, labor, was not protected by an act of Congress, and the Workingmen's Union was formed to protect labor. The printers now saw the necessity for this Union, and he hoped they would be successful. He thought that those who were not members of the Union would join it, and any printer who was not a member ought to be ashamed to walk the streets by daylight. What printer, when he died, wished to have it said of his children, that their father lived and died a "Rat." The speaker reviewed the course of Mr. GREELEY in this matter, and said, in conclusion, that they intended no violence, and sought their rights only in a peaceable way. He was followed by Mr. THOMAS OLIVER and other speakers, after which the meeting quietly adjourned.

Meeting of the Actors' Protective Union.

A meeting of the Actors' Protective Union was held yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE presiding. The theatres were nearly all represented. The great object of the meeting was to take such action as would increase the small salaries now received by the profession, and to ask the cooperation of all actors throughout the country.

Mr. BARNARD, Chairman of a Committee appointed to seek the coöpe ation of the Trades' Union with the movement, made a verbal report. He said that, after conferring with the officers of that organization, he ascertained that, in order to join it, it would be necessary, by their rules, to send representatives to their evening meetings. The engagements of actors would necessarily prevent them complying with that rule, and the formal cooperation was on that account not effected. The representatives, however, expressed their sympathy with the movement, and promised it all the aid in their power.

The following address to the actors throughout the country was then read and unanimously adopted:

TO THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION OF AMERICA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The formation of the above-named society being imperatively demanded by the long-existing necessity for an equitable status for the members of the profession, your attention is respectfully directed to a copy of the annexed preamble, in which the requirements to that end are fully set forth. The meetings already held in this City have added largely to the number of their associates at every gathering; and it is only necessary for its officers to present the aim and object of this project to insure the cooperation of the profession throughout the entire continent. Bye-laws are in course of preparation, and will be presented so soon as diligently considered, when it will be shown that a conscientious regard for the interests of the managers as well as actors and actresses, will form the prominent feature of the conditions. To this end suggestions are respectfully solicited from managers as well as actors, and the same will meet with the most careful perusal and attention.

A motion was next made, and carried unanimously, that the association meet next on the 1st of September, and hold sessions afterward on the first of each month.

The Chairman, Mr. DAVIDGE, then addressed the meeting. After congratulating the actors on the result of their movement since the first meeting at the Astor House, he instanced their progress by stating that they already numbered 100 members. If they looked back to the great City of Manchester, where a measure was proposed that revolutionized the commerce of that city, what did they find? Why, that but thirty-five persons had assembled at that first meeting for the repeal of the corn laws. Then let their progress be onward. Let them not listen to those who are totally ignorant of the subject at issue, and who tell them they can not succeed because they could not define "lines of business." They could succeed, and they knew they could. Some assumed that the managers were the best judges of what the actor is capable of doing; but when the localized the matter in a particular way as to apply a like principle to their own avocations, they most strenuously objected to a cap of their own composition. The speaker, in closing, declared that the actors would be successful in obtaining their just demands.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN VS. MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK.

The first match between these first-class ball associations took place at Hoboken Wednesday afternoon, but, in consequence of rain, only five innings were played, in which some exceedingly fine hitting and catching was shown by both parties. The score stood at the finish of the fifth innings—Mutual, 21; Excelsior, 10. Score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
H. Brainard, 2d b	2	1	J. McMahon, c	4	1
Clyde, 1st b	0	3	Sawyer, s. s	3	1
Howard, c	2	1	Zeller, 1 f	4	1
Hatfield, r. f	2	1	J. Ward, 3d b	1	3
Whiting, 3d b	1	2	Geldie, 1st b	0	4
Jerome, s. s	3	1	J. Brown, 2d b	2	3
Fish, p. l. f	3	0	Patterson, c. f	0	4
J. Fancher, c. f	1	0	Harris, p	0	3
A. Brainard, p	2	1	Mott, r. f	2	1
Total	15	10	Total	15	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Excelsior	4	5	0	1	0—10
Mutual	0	4	2	11	4—21

UMPIRE—Mr. M. O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Holt and Ingham.
Time of game—1 hour and 5 minutes.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	256⅞	150	Clev. & Pitts	83 113
10,000	do	83 237	700	do	113
15,000	do	237	200	do	85 113⅛
100	Erie Railway	83 112⅛	500	do	83 113⅛
100	do	112⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R	83 113⅜
100	do	83 112⅝	100	do	113⅜
200	do	Saw 112⅜	200	Canton Co	37
100	Cumb. Coal	61	500	Mariposa M. Co	42⅜
200	do	83 61	200	do	Saw 42⅝

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blacklaws, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther, also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—In September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it. By first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Great variety and new styles at the manufactory, No. 415 Broome st., near Broadway. Wholesale and retail.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FARR'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 14	Sun sets	6 54
Moon rises	7 56	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	8 40	Gov. Island	9 39
Hell Gate	11 01		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans, D. B. Allen; California, Brand, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Steamers Vulcan, Morison, Philadelphia—Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josslina, Marshall, Baltimore, Woodruff Robinson; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Marcia L. Day, Chase, Liverpool, Welsh & Carver; Don Diego, (Br.,) Taylor, Liverpool, G. Mears; Cynosure, (Br.,) Ames, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros & Co.

Barks J. Curtis, Sylvester, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; Amalie, (Prus.,) Silversmith, Cork for orders, W. Salem & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) McClellan, Port Hatch, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., O. Smithers; Seven Sisters, Crowell, Boston, E. H. Kreemer; Sarah Mathilda, Armstrong, Perth Amboy, J. Frye & Co.; Ontario, Dodge, Boston, H. W. Lawton; Watchful, Barclay, Hamburgh, B. S. Smith; Catawantuck, Hix, Portland, W. S. Brown; Antelope, (Br.,) Dobsen, Matanzas, Hargous & Co.; F. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Lingan, Baker & Dayton; Sarah Jane, Blatchford, Boston; R. Leach, Sherman, Portland, J. N. Haviland.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Commander, Powers, Port Royal Aug. 14, with passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steam transport Geo. C. Collins, Merriman, Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S Quartermaster.

Steamer Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Jamaica Packet, Barrett, Barrett, Kingston 7 days, with fruit, wood, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow July 6, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. Had light variable winds and foggy weather.

Ship America, (of Liverpool,) Mortimer, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. and 240 passengers to S Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Laboramus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Cardiff June 2, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. July 7, lat. 48 30, lon. 15, was boarded by a boat from ship Santiago, bound E., short of provisions; supplied her. 14th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70, spoke U. S. gunboat Juniata, cruising. Same day, passed the top of a vessel's house, with a lot of broken cabin furniture, &c.

Bark Heiress, Clark, Cronstadt, and Elsinore 56 ds., with mdse. to Ide Groot & Pe

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4026. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOBILE.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.

ADVICES TO AUGUST 11.

Farragut Demands the Unconditional Surrender of the Fort.

Preparations for a Determined Resistance.

Communication Between the Fort and City Cut Off.

ITS SPEEDY REDUCTION ANTICIPATED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 12, }
VIA CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 18. }

The steamer *Kate Dale*, from Fort Gaines Harbor, yesterday morning, arrived here last night.

Admiral FARRAGUT had prepared his fleet for action, and ordered the attack on Fort Morgan to be commenced at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was to receive an enfilading fire from the fleet and land force. Its rear is said to have resisted the attack, wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon.

The rebels had destroyed all the out-buildings of the fort, and had also burned their only vessel lying under its guns.

Everything about the fort indicated a determination on the part of the rebels to contest the battle to the last.

The channel to Dog River is unobstructed.

The naval and land forces are confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that the Admiral had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

The demand of FARRAGUT on Tuesday last for the surrender of the fort was refused by the rebel Commander, who replied that he had six months' provisions, plenty of fighting men, and would resist to the last moment.

Before this, Gen. GRANGER's force in the rear had cut off all the communications of the fort.

The ram *Tennessee* was in the attack.

FARRAGUT was confident of reducing the fort.

The *Hartford* was badly injured.

We hold all the channels to the bay.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

The latest intelligence from Mobile is the following from the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 17th, received at the Navy Department to-day.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog River bar, and, coming up to within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One of our gunboats replied handsomely. Our batteries were silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

A special dispatch to the *Register* from Ox Pond, on the 14th, says CHALMERS dashed into Abbeville, Miss., and whipped the enemy, capturing twenty-five prisoners, and then fell back four miles, where the enemy attacked him and were repulsed. Our loss was five killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy lost 50 killed and 200 wounded, and 40 prisoners.

THE SOUTHWEST.

From Mobile, Vicksburgh, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.
CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The steamer *Platte Valley* came up from Memphis, bringing yesterday morning's dates, but they contain no news. The steamer *Sultana* brings Vicksburgh papers of the 9th and 10th.

The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* of July 31 contains the following information:

"The sudden rise in the Rio Grande had washed away 500 bales of cotton.

Confederate money in Houston, Texas, is rising in value, and the people are selling specie for it, with which to pay taxes.

KIRBY SMITH was at Houston on July 31, on his way to Shreveport.

Gen. MURRAY, of Texas, is hard at work for the army, and has contracted for arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Gen. BUCKNER was to take the place of Gen. TAYLOR in East Louisiana.

A movement against Missouri is reported in preparation.

In the fight at Eagle Pass the Mexicans came over and helped the Confederates, whereupon the Yankee Consul instituted a suit for violation of International law. At Eagle Pass the Yankee GORDON had been arrested as a spy.

Brig.-Gen. DRAYTON commands all the country west of Colorado, La.

Oath-taking traitors have been getting scarce within the last few weeks. Many of them have been caught, and a just doom awarded them."

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 10th inst., says it is reported in that city that the steamers *Cheek* and *Atlantic No. 2* have been captured by the rebels while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo river. The same paper says that on Monday of last week, independent scouts employed by the planters near Goodrich's Landing, were driven in by a superior force of rebels, and the colored troops marched out to meet them, and were immediately drawn up in line of battle. They kept the rebels at bay for three hours, during which time there was considerable firing on both sides, and a number of rebels were killed and wounded, but they still held their ground until reinforcements arrived from the fort, when the rebels were handsomely repulsed. But few of our men were wounded, and none killed. It is reported that the rebels numbered 1,500.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

By steamer *Magenta*, only five days from New-Orleans, we have papers to the 10th inst. The *Magenta* was not interfered with at Gaines' Landing, showing that the rebel batteries which fired upon the *Empress*, with infantry support, had moved to some other quarters.

A few days ago the guard on board the gunboat *Lafayette*, lying in the river near Bayou Sara, discovered a suspicious looking object floating down the river toward the gunboat. The fact was reported, and a boat sent out to investigate the nature of the thing, which proved to be a torpedo, containing over forty pounds of powder. The timely discovery of the torpedo by the guard probably saved the gunboat from destruction.

New-Orleans papers of the 6th have the following from Texas:

The day after our forces evacuated Brownsville, Texas, a party of rebels of the non-combatant sort crossed over from Matamoras and raised the lone star flag. On the day following, the rebel Colonel FORD entered the town with about 200 men.

Col. QUIROGA, who had command of a force in the interest of VIDAURI, between Pusdras Negras and Monterey, was utterly routed by the troops of JUAREZ. Col. QUIROGA, it was thought, would again take refuge in Texas. VIDAURI, when last heard from, was at Loredo, Texas.

Dr. MEARS, of Gardiner fraud notoriety, was induced to take to the chapparal by comments made upon his conduct by the Brownsville *Journal*, which charged him with being a traitor to Mexico, as well as a rebel against the United States. It is now maintained, since leaving Monterey, he has been lying hid in the mountains near Cavalvo. MEARS is believed to have been one of the corps editorial of the *Morning Star*.

Gen. S. A. HURLBUT has arrived here. I have no knowledge of his intentions.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE

She is Reported Blockaded at Halifax.

Additional Particulars of Her Depredations.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

It is reported that the *Tallahassee* was at Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning, and that a United States gunboat was outside of Halifax harbor.

The bark *P. C. Alexander*, of Harpswell, Maine, Capt. MERRIAM, from New-York, for Pictou, was captured on the 15th inst., by the pirate *Tallahassee*, off Monhegan. The vessel was destroyed, and the crew landed at Monhegan, arriving at Harpswell on the 18th. They report that the Captain of the *Tallahassee* said he was a Portlander, and wanted to capture some Portland vessels. Several of the captured crew state that the "Capt. Woon" of the pirate is one HUCKINS, a Nova Scotian, who resided in Portland for a short time a few years ago.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, British brig *Ella*, ACKLES, from New-Brandon, Conn.

She reports that on the 16th inst., in lat. 42° 55', lon. 66° 30', saw the pirate *Tallahassee* destroying vessels. She was cutting away their spars and scuttling them.

Two barks, one brig and three schooners were in sight at the time—all American vessels.

Capt. ACKLES passed a Chatham schooner, (probably the *Mercy A. Home*, before reported,) which had been scuttled; could not ascertain her name; took from her four dories, sails, etc.

She sunk in twenty minutes after.

Next day, in lat. 42° 50', lon. 67° 03', spoke the steamer *Dacotah*, steering east, and reported the above to her.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

Capt. COLBATH, of the schooner *St. Lawrence*, which arrived here to-day, reports as follows:

"On Tuesday last, when off Matamoras Rock, spoke a fisherman, having on board the crews of four or five different vessels, steering for Herring Gut, where she intended to land them.

At the same time Capt. COLBATH saw the smoke of five burning schooners, and, fearing that his own vessel would be captured, he steered close in to the land, and, as night was coming on, succeeded in getting clear of the pirate, although the *Tallahassee* was then in sight.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, schr. *Leopard*, from Cornwallis. She makes the following report:

On the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., off Matinicus, bearing N. N. W., distant twenty-five miles, was captured by the *Tallahassee*, and released on giving bonds for $2,000. The *Tallahassee* put ten men on board, belonging to a bark from Portland for Pictou, that morning. The *Leopard* steered into Monhegan, and the men left in a boat for the shore. These men were probably the crew of the bark *P. C. Alexander*, before reported. The *Leopard* subsequently saw the *Tallahassee* capture and burn two schooners. The pirates destroyed all the provisions and water on board of the *Leopard*.

THE LATEST.

The Pirate Forbidden to Take More Coal.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 19.

At noon to-day, Admiral HOPE sent to the *Tallahassee* several boats with crews, and an order to cease coaling, which was promptly enforced. She intended taking five hundred chaldrons for a long voyage, but has less than three hundred, a week's supply. She sails during the night, beyond a doubt, for North Bay. It is impossible to obtain the names of the vessels destroyed.

The *Falcon* (blockade-runner,) is still here.

A Suspicious Bark Rigged Steamer off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 18.

A suspicious looking bark-rigged steamer kept lying off Cape Race on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The weather is very fine.

Defeat of the Rebels at Hopkinsville, Tenn.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 19.

A small scout sent out from here yesterday, returned at midnight and reported that 300 rebels, commanded by FRANK WOODWARD, were at Garrettsburgh, twelve miles from here, at 6 o'clock last night. The rebels were well mounted and armed, mostly with navy revolvers. They were pressing horses and mules indiscriminately, and were supposed to be en route to join Col. ADAM JOHNSTON's forces.

LATER.

WOODWARD attacked Hopkinsville about 4 o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky and 100 Home Guards, on the second charge.

WOODWARD was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

Two rebel soldiers were killed.

There was no loss on the Federal side.

The rebels are still hovering around the town, and another attack is expected.

The Congressional Committee.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, Aug. 19.

The Congressional Committee arrived here at 5 P. M. in the steamer *New-England*, having left the cutter *Mahoning* at Eastport. They will be entertained to-night at a supper given by the American residents of this city. They will leave to-morrow morning for Shediac by a special train, returning in the evening.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Particulars of the Fighting North of the James.

An Attack upon the Line of General Burnside's Corps.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Wednesday noon, says:

The Second Corps, having been unsuccessful in their attack on the enemy on the north side of the James River, on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined upon and carried out successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

The Second Corps also captured a few heavy guns, which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms.

Our loss was quite severe.

Our troops still hold the position.

The cavalry, under Gen. GREGG, had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from some works near the New-Market road, but the rebels rallied from the different forts in the vicinity, and finally forced our cavalry to fall back upon their infantry supports.

Col. GREGG, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps, was severely wounded in the engagement.

It is said that Gen. BUTLER's troops had a slight engagement, but without much advantage to either side.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.

About 1 o'clock this morning the rebels opened the most vigorous fire that they have yet done since the mine exploded.

It commenced on the right and centre, and was directed toward a valley, where they seemed to imagine our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the entire line from the Appomattax to the Jerusalem Plank-road.

The night was beautiful, the moon shining brightly and serenely, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair.

The firing lasted about two hours, and it was thought to be the prelude to an attack on some part of our line.

Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of Gen. BUTLER's department, but nothing has been heard from that point concerning it.

Reports From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 18., }
VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 19. }

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived here at noon to-day, with four hundred wounded men, most of whom received their injuries in the battle of Tuesday last. They belong to the Second and Tenth Army Corps.

They were transferred to the hospital steamer *Atlantic*, at that place, which sailed for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Connecticut* left Deep Bottom this morning.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day with the army on both side of the James River.

While the *Connecticut* was lying at Deep Bottom very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock and lasting until 2:30 o'clock this morning. The cause of it has not yet been ascertained.

LATER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, August 18, }
5 o'clock P. M. }

The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* has just arrived from City Point.

At one o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion of them consisting of Gen. BURNSIDE's corps on the left.

The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault upon our works.

Our loss was small.

The Situation on the Morning of the 18th.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The United States hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived at noon to-day from Deep Bottom, James River, with four hundred wounded, mostly from the battle of Tuesday last, and belonging to the Second and Tenth Army Corps. They were transferred to the hospital steamer *Atlantic*, which sailed for Philadelphia at 4 p. m. The *Connecticut* left Deep Bottom this morning.

By this arrival we learn that yesterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James River. The left wing of the army on the north side of the river rests on the James, and holds the position gained on Sunday last. The right wing has advanced and is upward of four miles from Malvern Hill, in the direction of Richmond. Malvern Hill is in our possession.

While the *Connecticut* was lying at Deep Bottom, very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock, and lasting till 2:30 this morning. The cause or the result was not ascertained.

A Rumored Reconnoissance to Fair Oaks.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 19.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day, reports there was a rumor at City Point, when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent by General Hancock had reached Fair Oaks.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CEDAR CREEK, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

THE MOVEMENT THROUGH MARYLAND.

On the —th inst., the cavalry command of Gen. TORBETT commenced moving through Maryland to Harper's Ferry, which was reached without discovering any of the enemy, though the marks of their recent presence were everywhere visible. The citizens along the road all had their reports of wrongs to make, principally, however, as to the loss of horses and beef cattle. As a general rule, EARLY's men refrained from committing the outrages in Maryland which marked their course in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. At Harper's Ferry, where Gen. SHERIDAN had established his headquarters, preparations were in active progress for a campaign in the Middle Department, and on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the whole cavalry force started up the Shenandoah Valley.

IN VIRGINIA AGAIN.

The command passed through Charlestown and Berryville, at the latter place taking a road which crossed the Millwood and Winchester Pike about midway between the two places named. No opposition was met with—though straggling detachments of the enemy were seen at several points, and a number of shots were exchanged—until the Reserve brigade, Col. GIBBS, had reached the vicinity of Chapel Branch, on the westerly bank of which a few hundred of the enemy occupied a strong position behind a stone wall and in a piece of woods. After a little skirmishing, the enemy retired in some disorder, and the Millwood Pike was occupied by our forces. The Reserve brigade at this point behaved very handsomely, and by a little dash prevented a useless waste of life. In this movement, while the reserves moved up either side of the road, the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Col. BREWER, passed directly up the road, with orders to charge in case an opportunity occurred. The Millwood pike was reached, however, without this being necessary. The pike reached, Lieut. MCCORMICK, of the Seventh, with a squad of men, charged and drove toward Winchester a party of the enemy guarding that road—the main body of the enemy having fallen back nearly parallel with and west of the pike, a piece of woods covering their retreat. Among other officers spoken of as having acted well their part in this affair is Capt. BRITTON, of the First New-York Dragoons.

The position gained was occupied in force that night, it being known that EARLY's command was at or near Bunker Hill, a village on the railroad, a few miles northeast of Winchester, distant not more than ten or twelve miles, and also that a rebel cavalry command, variously estimated to number from 1,000 to 1,200 men, had passed over the pike toward Millwood and Ashby's Gap during the day, and an attack at any moment might be expected. At this point our loss did not exceed twenty men—all wounded—including two officers of the Regular United States Cavalry. Col. DI CESNOLA, with the Eleventh New-York, was ordered on the pike to Millwood to watch a force known to have moved off in that direction during the day. He took possession of that village, and Lieut-Col. PARNELL, of the Fourth, was sent forward with a detachment toward Ashby's Gap to watch the enemy there, supposed to number between 300 and 400 men, and said to be commanded by MOSBY, now a General, citizens state, in the rebel service. Everything remained quiet during the night. Col. DI CESNOLA captured a few horses and fifty head of cattle; a number of straggling soldiers from Gen. EARLY'S command were also picked up. Seven men, representing as many different regiments in the rebel service, accidentally ran into our picket on the pike toward Winchester, which seemed to indicate, what subsequently proved to be correct, that EARLY was retreating up the valley.

Thursday morning, the First Brigade, Gen. CUSTER, moved down the road toward Winchester, driving along before it a picket of the enemy, until the advance had got just beyond Sulphur Springs bridge, within two miles of Winchester, where a stand was made—a force having come up to their support. Gen. CUSTER ordered the First Michigan, Maj. PALDI commanding, to be deployed as skirmishers. Maj. HOWRIGAN, with a portion of the same regiment, advanced up the road. RANSOM's battery was placed in position on the right, supported by the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, Col. ALGER; the Sixth, Col. KIDD, and Seventh, Col. BREWER, were held in reserve, and protecting the flanks.

WAKING UP THE REBELS.

After a brief skirmish a section of the battery under Lieut. KELLY, took an advanced position in a field at the right and near the rear of the road, so as to throw shell over some bushes just in front, in a small valley, into the enemy's reserves. No sooner had this position been occupied than a party of the enemy, not before seen, rushed up from the valley toward the guns, rendering a hasty retrograde movement necessary. Owing to the peculiar formation of the ground, and aided by bushes and trees, it appears that the enemy were enabled to creep upon both flanks of Maj. HOWGRIAN'S small command on the road unpercelved, and this movement had just been accomplished as the artillery advanced. Thus flanked, Major H.'s party retreated under a galling fire, and very naturally in some disorder. At this moment the Seventh Michigan had moved into the road, to be in readiness to advance, but was immediately sent off to the left, and a skirmish line thrown out to strengthen the First Michigan. A detachment of the Sixth, under

DEATH OF A BRAVE OFFICER.

Capt. MATHERS was sent in to strengthen the centre. He had just got into position and dismounted his men, and taken a carbine to use from a man holding dismounted horses, when a bullet entered his forehead, killing him almost instantly. As he fell Dr. RICHARDS, of the Seventh, who was only a few yards distant, sprang to his side, but he was beyond human aid. The body was soon after taken just to the rear of Gen. CUSTER'S headquarters, near the battery, and buried. It is a singular circumstance that the only other person of the Sixth injured in this fight was one of three men engaged in digging Capt. MATHER'S grave. A ball passed under the arm of one man without hitting him, and spending its force against the side of the nose of another, who picked it up and put it in his pocket as a keepsake, and continued his grave digging. I had moved from the grave a few yards to the left five minutes before this occurred.

FALLING BACK.

When the dispositions referred to above had been made, CUSTER'S band struck up a lively air and the enemy had been promptly checked, and in a few moments were forced to retire. Music has a wonderful influence upon the spirits of soldiers. Gen. CUSTER having accomplished all that was required of him, fell back and followed the other troops towards Newtown. In this fight, which lasted several hours, there were only 18 men wounded and 5 killed. Lieut. KELLY of the battery, had his horse shot; and was himself considerably bruised, by the animal falling upon him, Lieut. JACKSON, of the First Michigan Cavalry, was bruised on the bottom of his left foot by a ball which first passed through the wooden stirrup and ripped off the sole of his boot. Another ball struck and broke through his belt plate, bruising his body severely. Major PALDI had his horse killed and his sword belt cut off by a piece of shell. Sergt. GEO. W. SMITH, Seventh Michigan, while holding a picket post with four men, at the right, was charged upon by five men, who ordered the party to surrender. The polite request was declined, when the rebels after having one of their number killed, beat a retreat.

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

While the operations referred to above were going on at Sulphur Springs, other movements of importance were being made elsewhere. The Fourth New-York Cavalry moved up a road leading to White Post—on the flank of the enemy—in the direction of Newtown; that place, as the reader will observe by referring to a map, being upon the Winchester and Strasburgh pike, where the principal column of the enemy was moving. Arriving near White Post the enemy were discovered strongly posted behind fences and stone-walls, and a brisk skirmish was kept up for several hours, during which time they were driven back to a little beyond White Post. At this point Gen. MERRITT came up with the Sixth New-York, and soon after the balance of the Second Brigade, under Col. DEVIN, came into position. The Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, was sent off to protect one of the approaches to the position, while the Sixth New-York was ordered on a charge; but not accomplishing the object in view, the Sixth and Fourth New-York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Maj. DENIS, were dismounted, and, by a flank movement the enemy were driven beyond the Front Royal road, when they again rallied, but, with the aid of PIERCE'S battery, were soon forced back. The enemy used three pieces of artillery, and the troops engaged were JONES' Tennessee brigade of mounted infantry. The casualties on our side were twenty-one killed and wounded, the fight lasting from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. At 5 o'clock P. M., the reserve brigade, Col. GIBBS commanding, came to the front, and the fight was resumed. The surface of the country between White Post and Newtown, though not particularly uneven or rugged, is nevertheless favorable for defensive operations, being intersected by numerous fences and oak groves, so peculiar to Western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley; but notwithstanding these advantages, the enemy was gradually driven back from behind fences and breastworks made of rails, and through oak groves, until within two miles of Newtown, where they were reinforced, it being of vital importance to them to cover Newtown, as their trains were still passing a little west of that place on a road running parallel to the Strasburgh pike. The enemy fought like demons during the two hours they were engaged. Just before dark, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Maj. DEVINS, and Thirty-ninth New-York, of DEVINS' brigade, were again brought to the front, the former on the left of the road, and the latter on the right. On the left the opposing forces occupied two oak groves with an open field between them—the enemy besides trees, having rail breastworks to fight behind. Across the field the Seventeenth charged, driving the enemy from their position in the woods and to within half a mile of Newtown, where they occupied another strong defensive position. Night coming on, and finding that they were much in advance of the right, the Seventeenth reluctantly obeyed-an order to retire, the contest for that day being ended. The Seventeenth had 3 men killed and 14 wounded.

SHARP SKIRMISHING.

I omitted to state, in the proper place, that the Second Regulars, Lieut. MIX commanding, on Thursday while going up the road from Berryville direct to Winchester, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, during which Lieut. MIX, Adjutant LENNOX, and several others were wounded. Lieut. LENNOX was wounded so severely that one arm had to be amputated. First Sergeant TIMINS, was killed; Bugler WADE, of Company A, and Bugler LEYDENDORF, of Company C, were among the enlisted men wounded.

REPORTS ABOUT EARLY.

Friday morning, the 12th, the column moved forward, Col. LOWELL'S command in advance, and Newtown was entered without opposition. The inhabitants said EARLY arrived there the day before, with the advance, at about 3 o'clock P. M. This was subsequently rendered extremely probable by the statement of a straggling rebel soldier, captured by Dr. SMITH, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who said EARLY left Bunker Hill late Thursday night; they also said that one of his trains was moving through that place the day before, and that two other trains were moving up the valley on roads to the west of the village, and that the last of the column of troops had not been out of town two hours when the advance of our troops entered. Only a small rear guard was in sight, however. The people in this place assert it not to be EARLY'S intention to leave the valley without a fight. Whether he will keep his words good or not remains to be seen; the indications now are that he will—for Tumbling Run has yet to be passed, and numerous other places equally well located for defensive operations. After a brief rest, the command left Newtown, and passing through Middleburgh, reached Cedar Creek about mid-day. On the opposite side, near Strasburgh, a large force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry could be distinctly seen with the naked eye; and here during the day the infantry moved into line. To the right, on what is known as the Back road, a large column of dust could be seen, indicating the course of the rebel train. The Second Brigade was sent off to this road. Reaching it, Col. DEVLIN sent the Sixth New-York after the train, which was two hours in advance. The guard of the train, infantry and cavalry, was overtaken, and a slight skirmish ensued, but as the enemy were superior in numbers, after reaching Lebanon Church, the Sixth retired. The Fourth New-York, Col. DI CESLANO, was sent to Faucet Gap, in the North Mountain, to reconnoitre there, but found no enemy and returned. The same night the brigade returned to camp.

During the day there was some skirmishing in front, and a few artillery shots were fired, but no severe fighting took place. The enemy occupied the works constructed on Gen. BANKS' retreat.

Saturday morning the main body of the enemy had disappeared, but a reconnoissance showed that the enemy still occupied Strasburgh, and that the main force was at Tumbling Run.

Sunday and Monday, 14th and 15th, there was light skirmishing in front of the Eighth Corps on the left, and Sixth on the right, and Strasburgh is yet disputed ground. There have been only a few casualties thus far.

EARLY REINFORCED BY LONGSTREET.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

A portion of Gen. AVERILL'S cavalry had a brisk engagement yesterday, 45 miles from this place, near Front Royal, in which Col. DEVINS' brigade, composed of the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth New-York, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, took a conspicuous part. The cavalry captured 200 of LONGSTREET'S corps, which confirmed previous information that LONGSTREET was on his way to join EARLY. A citizen here states that HOOD has withdrawn a large portion of his force in Georgia to strengthen Richmond. Our troops have fallen back from Strasburgh to meet the enemy's attempt at a flank movement.

E. A. PAUL.

Execution of a Spy.

CEDAR CREEK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864—P. M.

Nothing of importance has transpired with this army since my last letter. Twice a skirmish line has been advanced into Strasburgh, and after a short time on each occasion, the line fell back again a short distance.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Company I, Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, was executed yesterday noon, by order of Gen. CUSTER, he having pleaded guilty to the charge of being a spy. CAMPBELL was recognized by Adjutant HORARD, of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, while in Middletown Saturday evening last as a man who once was on guard over him while a prisoner. When arrested he denied ever having been in the rebel service, and a woman in Middleburgh, who also alleged that he was her son, also made the same statement. The accused finally confessed that he was left behind to watch the movement of the Union army, and was executed the following morning. CAMPBELL'S friends reside in Stokes County, North Carolina. The unfortunate man died almost without a struggle. Rev. MR. NASH, Chaplain of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, attended CAMPBELL to the gallows, and endeavored to prepare him for his final exit.

E. A. PAUL.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Fast Failing from Exhaustion.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

The Reinforcement of the Union Army.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE REBELLION.

Letter from Gen. Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received the following most interesting letter from Gen. SEYMOUR, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with Gen. ANDERSON at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South; he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although, at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag. Yours, &c.,

W. E. D., Jr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. LEE'S army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of HOOD'S. Gov. BROWN told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. JOHNSTON. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. SHERMAN brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, *who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy*, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

If Gen. JOHNSTON'S army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that LEE'S army might be made equal to the task of holding GRANT to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By ties, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long.* We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. LINCOLN,

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Enlistment of British Subjects in Our Armies.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE BIRKENHEAD STEAM RAMS.

Comments of the Press upon American Affairs.

Arrangement of the Missionary Difficulties in Constantinople.

The mails by the *Asia* reached us at an early hour yesterday morning,—too late, however, to permit the publication of our correspondence. We subjoin it, together with interesting and important extracts from our files, embodying news not touched upon in the telegraphic summary already published.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Questions in England—A Difference of Opinion—British Subjects in America—England's One Hope—Waterloo Avenged—The Coming Government and its Policy—The End of Poland—Harvest—Moral Influences of Drought—The Codrington and Yelverton Cases.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

In the listless lull which has followed the humiliating close of the war in Denmark, the narrow escape of the Government in the House of Commons, and the dispersion of the great world to the mountains and moors and the seaside, we are waiting for news from GRANT and SHERMAN. Is Petersburgh taken? Are the Federal troops in occupation of Atlanta? These were the questions, you may say, in reading this, which, ten or twelve days ago, occupied the minds of Englishmen.

The peace negotiations, engineered by Messrs. GREELEY and SANDERS, were eagerly caught at a few days ago, but the wet blanket that came down upon them from Washington extinguished every hope. As if Mr. LINCOLN could have given any other answer! As if there were anything else to fight about! If the Union is not to be restored once and forever, an ocean of blood has been shed in vain.

The London papers, you will observe, are occupied with very bitter leaders on the treatment received by British subjects in America. Yesterday the *Times* treated us to the case of Mr. JAMES MCHUGH, a Scotch-Irish gentleman, from Belfast, who, without any criminality proven against him, has been kept seven months in Fort Lafayette. If the case is as represented, and the British Government were also what it is supposed to have been some years ago, and has so much boasted of being, this would be an awkward case. One naturally supposes there was something peculiar about the affair of Mr. MCHUGH, which made it desirable to keep him so long in custody. To-day the *Times* has a very curious article, calling upon the Irish press to warn Irishmen against the terrible treatment they may expect to meet with in America; and citing a case of very unusual hardship, if it is true, in which Irishmen discharged at the instance of British authorities, and under their protection, were transported in irons from Virginia to Maine, and nearly starved. The Government, the *Times* says, can do nothing for their protection. It looks as if the "Thunderer," finding that the Administration was going down, was giving it a few parting bolts to hasten the process.

It is evident enough that the one hope of England for peace and safety is that the Federal States may be exhausted and divided. Despised and contemned upon the Continent, without a friend or an ally, England stands in dread of a war with America, even more than she fears France. Talk about avenging Waterloo! It is avenged from day to day in the Continental newspapers. It has been avenged in the crushing of Poland, the dismemberment of Denmark, and the failure of English diplomacy everywhere. The first NAPOLEON could not have wished to see England more isolated and humiliated than she is at this moment—cut off from the world, left without influence anywhere, fearing France and dreading America. Read this day's *Times* and this month's *Blackwood*, where all the bitterness of this situation boils over.

Nothing astounds Englishmen more than the calls of the President for men. In England, with a crowded population, it is a question whether ten or twelve thousand recruits a year can be procured in the United Kingdom. The President, late in the fourth year of a war in which he has called out two millions, summons another half million to the field; and though many doubts are expressed as to the possibility of drawing so many men from such a population, there stand the facts upon the records of the State and the page of history. England finds it difficult to recruit 12,000 men for her army. America places a hundred times as many in the field. And when this fact becomes impressed upon the mind, then comes another one, which is, that at no distant day England will be at war with that nation of soldiers, unless it can be prevented. It can be prevented in two ways—by taking the means to cripple and divide the North, or by submitting to its requirements. If England would pay for the damages inflicted on American commerce, and behave properly in these matters, her offences might be condoned. If the independence of the South, and a separation of the Western States from the Eastern, and the Pacific States from the Atlantic could be managed, England would feel tolerably safe. You may be assured that the coming Parliament will be elected and the coming Government in this country constituted with a reference to America. The two parties will be the Conservative or Tory party, which is for alliance with France, recognition of the Confederacy, and what must inevitably follow, bankruptcy and disintegration of the North, and the Radical or Manchester Peace and Commerce party of BRIGHT and COBDEN. One will fight if necessary, the other will pay. The Tories would not be sorry to see the commercial and manufacturing gentry taken down a bit, and they are preparing the country to revert to its old policy. England grows impatient with the peace-at-any-price party. The humiliation draws like a blister. Bull will turn and butt somebody pretty soon, even if he brings an old house on his head. PALMERSTON is not jolly, nor satisfied. He was badgered, coerced and overborne. It is not easy at this moment to see the course matters will take, but it seems very certain to me that a change is coming, and one for which you may as well be prepared.

The end of the Danish war is news no longer, but we have of late lost sight of the Poles. To-day, a few lines of telegram gives the news that the President of the Polish Revolutionary Government and a few others have been hanged, and the rest of the prisoners sent to Siberia. This is the reply of the Emperor ALEXANDER to the dispatches of Earl RUSSELL, and the outcries of revolutionary Europe. Twenty Polish priests arrived in Paris the other day, and were distributed among the churches of that city. A large number have taken refuge in Rome. From 40,000 to 60,000 Poles have been exiled to Siberia. It may be presumed that Russia will not have any more trouble from Poland for at least another generation. So much for English meddling and muddling, or the inconsistency of the old notions of diplomacy and war, and the modern policy of peace and prosperity.

The drouth continues, large tracts are suffering, and some crops destroyed, but as the wet districts are better off than usual, there is expected to be nearly an average production. The harvest is coming on early, and the price of wheat has fallen, owing to the pressure in the money market. The unusual hot and dry weather seems, however, to produce some moral influences of a peculiar character. The number of murders, suicides and violent assaults is greatly increased. The police records of London are never what can be called pleasant reading, but just now they are indescribable. Fancy a party of women getting drunk, stripping off their clothes, running into the streets, attacking, scratching and biting the police, and finally, being overpowerd, rolled up in mats, strapped down to stretchers and carted off to the lock-up—all owing to the heat of the weather, which, after all, does not rise above eighty degrees.

The CODRINGTON divorce case, which was creating so great a sensation last week, was suddenly postponed. The testimony of the principal witness, a clergyman's wife, to confessions of infidelity made to her, took the lawyers on both sides by surprise, and it was necessary to adjourn the case and send a commission to Malta, to invalidate, if possible, the testimony suddenly sprung upon them. As in divorce cases the parties to the suit cannot be examined, there was no other course to take but to interrupt the drama with this fall of the curtain till November.

Mrs. YELVERTON announces in the *Times* that it is impossible for her to answer the letters of sympathy which have been showered upon her. *Per contra*, when the news of the decision reached the estate of Lord AVONMAN, a relation of Major YELVERTON, in Ireland, his tenants assembled and celebrated the good news with a bonfire and congratulatory speeches—the first case on record, probably, in which a man who had indiscreetly taken two wives was greeted with public rejoicings when it was thought he had got rid of one of them. I crib this idea from the *Telegraph*, which is very sarcastic about it, and thinks such a thing could not happen in any country but Ireland or Dahomey. It is my belief, however, that the tenants on a majority of the estates in England would light bonfires, eat roast beef and drink unlimited beer to celebrate their landlord having eaten his grandfather, if he chose to do so, and also to find the materials for the celebration.

London is unusually dull. The only excitement I am aware of as in prospect is an immense donkey show, not in the Houses of Parliament, but in Agricultural Hall, Islington, patronized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, several of the nobility, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, and numerous clergymen. It seems a good and proper thing, and I have no doubt will be highly successful; but there is a donkey across my street which brays twice in twenty-four hours, with great regularity, and I try to imagine what a thousand such fellows would be, collected in the hall at Islington. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 6.

Further correspondence respecting the enlistment of British subjects in the United States Army has been printed. In a dispatch to Lord RUSSELL, dated the 8th of July, Lord LYONS says:

"I inclose copies of the correspondence respecting THOMAS TULLEY and the six other Irishmen enlisted on their arrival at Portland, in the steamship *Nova Scotian*, which has taken place since I had the honor to address your Lordship my dispatch of the 20th ult. I have the satisfaction of being able to say that six of the men appear to be for the present in safety. The report made to Mr. Consul MURRAY that MICHAEL MORAN had been killed has happily proved to be erroneous. I fear, however, that there can be little reason to doubt that the seventh man, THOMAS BURKE, was in fact killed in action, while serving in the United States Army. I have requested the United States authorities to communicate to me all the information which they can obtain respecting his fate. I regret to say that three of the men represent that they were subjected to hardships and indignities of a most unwarrantable kind on their way from the Army of the Potomac to Portland. I have requested that an investigation may be made, and that if the allegations of the men prove to be well founded, no time may be lost in calling to account those who are responsible for their ill-treatment. I have also pointed out that I have received nothing more than a formal acknowledgment of my note of the 19th ultimo, repeating my demand for the discharge of the men, and I have reminded Mr. SEWARD that I am waiting for the answers of the United States Government to that demand. I have moreover addressed to Mr. SEWARD further inquiries respecting JAMES TRAYNOR, the Irish passenger by the *Nova Scotian*, who was enlisted at Boston."

One of the inclosures is a letter to Lord LYONS from the English Consul at Portland, dated June 23. The Consul says:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch dated the 11th instant, authorizing me to employ a lawyer on behalf of THOMAS TULLEY and the other Irishmen who were enlisted into the 20th Maine Regiment, if I deem it advisable to do so. THOMAS TULLEY presented himself at this office yesterday, on his arrival from Philadelphia. He did not appear in uniform, as he stated that he had been deprived of it by two men who induced him to go and lodge with them at Boston, and who the next morning endeavored to entice him to reenlist and accept the bounty money over again. This he refused to do, and came on in the clothes lent him by the master of the house, who he believes was in the plot. I went with TULLEY to the provost-marshal, who has sent him to Camp Berry in this immediate neighborhood, so as to be near at hand when required. TULLEY knew nothing about his companions. MICHAEL BYRNE returned from the hospital at Augusta a few days ago, and told me that he had obtained a ten days' furlough. He seemed to have recovered from the wound in the head, but told me he was suffering from other bodily ailments. TULLEY also acquainted me that he was suffering from a heart disease, and that the sight of his right eye was quite defective.

TULLEY one of the men referred to, makes the following report to the Consul:

"I beg most respectfully to inform you that MICHAEL MORAN, (reported killed, but still alive,) JAMES HIGGINS and MARTIN HOGAN arrived at this camp from the army on the evening of the 28th inst., (June,) and I think it right for me to make known to you the treatment they received on their journey. On the receipt of the order from the Secretary at War, they were, on the 9th inst., sent from their regiment to the Provost-Marshal's headquarters, who read and kept the order, and then ordered the men to be placed in the bull ring—an open space in the fields, surrounded by armed men, wherein are placed prisoners of all grades. On the next day there was a number of armed men going to Washington, and the above-named sent a note to the Provost-Marshal, explaining their position, and requesting to be forwarded with them; but the Captain of the guard made answer that they were not going to puff Gen. PATRICK with notes. They were consequently transferred from one bull ring to another, from the 9th to the 23d inst., where they were well nigh starved, as they had at one time to march three successive days without a mouthful of food, and consequently were reduced to eating clover and green apples to support nature. They remonstrated with the authorities, stating that they were not prisoners, but the invariable answer was, that they could not be assisted otherwise, as in fact there were in the bull ring men dying of hunger, and brought to in hospital afterward. On an inspection by the Doctor, one of your clients, being well nigh dead of hunger, was seen by him, and after making inquiries respecting him and others, he was informed they were not prisoners but foreigners proceeding to Portland under British protection. The Doctor then departed with apparent disgust, and gave no assistance; and from the feeling of the men, and their conversation of such undeserved and destroying treatment, I firmly allege that no idea can be had of the misery they endured. On the 23d they were sent with convicts under guard to Washington, and then transferred to the Old Capitol; from thence they were sent in irons to Boston, where they were left handcuffed together all night, but for the purpose of getting sleep they had to break the cuffs. The consequence was that they were marched through Boston tied with ropes, and arrived in Portland, as before stated. They did their utmost to see Her Majesty's Minister in Washington, but failed, nor could they see you on their arrival, as they were sent under guard to this place. You have in the foregoing an outline of their travels, but the men say that as long as they live they will not forget the treatment they received, after fighting bravely in all the late battles, as documents from their officers can make manifest."

On the 7th of July Lord LYONS made the following representations to Mr. SEWARD upon this subject:

"On the 10th of last month I had the honor to address to you a note, in which, by command of Her Majesty's Government, I renewed the application which I had made in their name on the 23d of the previous month of May, for the discharge from the United States Army of the seven Irish passengers by the steamship *Nova Scotian*, who were enlisted immediately after their arrival at Portland on the 18th of last month. You were so good as to inform me that you had referred my note to the Secretary of War. I await the answer of the United States Government to the application when it contained. I must in the meantime ask your serious attention to the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Portland, on behalf of three of these Irishmen, namely: MICHAEL MORAN, JAMES HIGGINS and MARVIN HOGAN. I do not doubt that you will cause an investigation of the allegations respecting the hardships and indignities suffered by MORAN, HIGGINS and HOGAN on their way from the Army of the Potomac to Portland; and I trust that if these allegations prove to be well founded no time will be lost in calling to account those who are responsible for the ill-treatment of these unfortunate men. These three men appear to be now at Portland. I am informed also that THOS. TULLEY is at that place, and that MICHAEL BYRNE and EDWARD CARROT have been removed from the seat of war. The seventh man, THOMAS BURKE, is reported to have been killed in action while serving in the Twentieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. I beg you to be so good as to communicate to me any information respecting his fate which the United States authorities may be able to obtain.

So far as the present correspondence goes the only reply received by Lord LYONS was that the matter has been referred to the War Department "for information."

THE BIRKENHEAD STEAM RAMS.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 6.

We understand that these vessels will be handed over next week by Government to Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, their builders, to complete them at once. The long delay which has taken place since the announcement was made in May of their purchase by Government, has been owing, we believe, to the difficulty in signing and completing the legal documents authorizing their transfer. When the preliminaries had been settled in this country and the formal documents made out it became necessary to send them to Egypt for the signature of the original owner, M. BRAVAY having gone thither to protect his own interests, in view of the extraordinary commission issued by the British Government for an examination of the Pasha of Egypt anent the ownership of the rams. The names of the vessels have been changed, and *El Tousson* and *El Monstir* will henceforth figure under other titles. It is expected that Government will send down the guns for the armament of the rams when completed, so that they may be thoroughly tried before passing out of the hands of the builders. They are to be furnished, it is said, with four 300-pounders each. Each vessel has two turrets, each turret carries two guns trained side by side, and as the turrets revolve, each vessel's entire armament can be simultaneously brought to bear in any direction—an obvious and immense advantage. The rams will remain at anchor in the Sloyne, where they were placed when taken possession of by Government in October, 1863. When the first Lord of the Admiralty was down here a short time since, he had an opportunity of seeing for himself the absurdity of the measure which removed these vessels from dock—where they might surely have been kept in safe custody—to the open river, at a then considerable and since continued expense, besides a greatly disproportioned risk of abduction, or damage from bad weather, collision, or other casualty.

THE GEORGIA AND THE NIAGARA.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 6.

Great excitement was caused on 'Change yesterday by a report that the *Georgia*, a vessel whose career in the Confederate service was attended with the most disastrous results to the Federal shipping, had been seized by order of the British Government, under the pretext that she was still about to be employed in the Confederate service. The *Georgia*, after her arrival in Liverpool several months ago, was sold by public auction, the purchaser being Mr. EDWARD BATES, one of the largest shipowners of this port, who is not known to have any Confederate predilections, and who certainly has taken no part in actively assisting that Government. Her stores were sold separately to other purchasers; the vessel was dismantled, and it was understood that in future she would be employed in commerce. She has since undergone renovation, and has been placed in the command of Capt. H. WIDDICOMBE. On Thursday she was cleared for Lisbon and the West Coast of Africa, it being generally believed that she had been chartered to the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of troops to the settlements belonging to that country on the African coast. Yesterday, when she was leaving the Queen's Dock at the forenoon tide, her owner suddenly countermanded the orders, and her departure was delayed, consequent, as it is asserted, upon a telegram received from London stating that a number of passengers intended to go by her, though with what object we are not aware. The fact that her sailing had been countermanded gave rise to the report of her seizure, to which additional credence was obtained from the fact that the Federal steam frigate *Niagara*, which has been in the Mersey coaling, passed down the river at the time the *Georgia* was leaving the dock. Imaginative people of course surmised that the vessels were bent on hostilities, and that a naval duel outside the Mersey would be the result. In this, however they have been disappointed, as the *Niagara*, after waiting off the port for the salute, which for some reason was not given, steamed out to sea, and the *Georgia* still remains in the port. One statement was that the *Georgia* had been seized by Mr. MORGAN, of steam ram celebrity, by order of Earl RUSSELL, but this is altogether without foundation, the customs authorities having taken no steps whatever in the matter.

THE "ALABAMA" SWORD.

From the London Index.

The manufacture of the sword which is to be presented to Capt. SEMMES for defending the honor of his flag so gloriously in the action off Cherbourg, has been intrusted to the well-known firm of ELKINGTON & Co., of Regent-street. The design is a very superb one, the scabbard being gold, ornamented with the national emblems of England and the Confederacy in oxidized silver, enameled and jeweled. Surmounting a shield are the flags of the two countries, with the words "Peace and Friendship" on the obverse side, "*Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.*" We understand that the list of subscribers is a very long one, and includes peers, members of Parliament, officers of the army, navy, and volunteers, and civilians of every class.

CHEAP FARES.

Trelee Correspondence of the Munster News.

It was announced yesterday to the people of this town and its neighborhood, through the local advertiser, the "bell-man," that one of our emigration agents was prepared to send, "by a celebrated line of magnificent ships," all parties desirous to emigrate to America at the reduced fare of five shillings per head.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Glasgow Mail.

A very fine new paddle steamer of 700 tons, built and engined by WM. SIMONS & Co., was yesterday (Aug. 11) launched from the London Works, Renfrew. Her dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 11½ feet, with oscillating engines of 180 nominal horse power. She is named *Stormy Petrel*, is the property of a Liverpool firm, and is intended as a consort to the successful blockade-runners, *Rothesay Castle* and *Will-o'-the-Wisp* both built by this firm.

THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO.

A Reply to the Daily Times.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The following communication, in reply to the article in last Wednesday's DAILY TIMES, has been sent in by a distinguished writer and, expressing as it does so completely, our own personal views of Mr LINCOLN's position and defects, we cheerfully give it place among our editorial columns:

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times:

The editor of the TIMES is understood to represent the personal interests of Mr. LINCOLN, the candidate.

If his editorial of the 9th represents the views of those in authority, it betokens that madness which precedes and insures ruin.

If the issue is to be between *"the President and Congress,"* the will of one man and the will of the people, the authority of a dictator and the authority of law, the hundreds of thousands will no longer hesitate between the support of Mr. LINCOLN and the election of another candidate.

Prudence would suggest to Mr. LINCOLN's friends, those who prize his success and *their own* more than the *cause*, to reconsider that issue.

The editor of the TIMES should know that there are hundreds of thousands who think that Mr. LINCOLN cannot suppress the rebellion, and they are anxiously casting round their eyes, in this hour of deep agony, for a *man of mind and will* who is able to direct the national power to the *suppression* of the rebellion; who shrinks from no necessary act in that course; who is not afraid of enforcing a conscription for an adequate term and number of men; who is not above or below consultation with his Cabinet, and does not think his varying caprices better than a matured plan; who is not so weak as to tolerate irreconcilable differences in his Cabinet; who will not allow eighteen months to pass without a Cabinet consultation on great measures; who is earnestly resolved to make the sword which prosecutes the war end Slavery with the rebellion, and not so unwise as to "hold for naught" the authority of Congress in securing that great end.

He ought to know that Mr. LINCOLN's contempt for the advice of his friends; his obstinate adherence to the obnoxious members of his Cabinet, which they urged him to dismiss; his contemptuous treatment of the most important resolution of the convention whose nomination he accepted; his ignorance of the real state of the war, revealed by his call for militia for a hundred days within two months of his call for five hundred thousand men; his designed driving of Mr. CHASE from his Cabinet; his providing a harvest-home for the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania for three years in succession, and the entire inadequacy of the results of the war compared with the vastness of the resources at his command, and the shame of allowing the rebels in about half the South to defy successfully the loyal States, more than five to one in military population, for nearly four years—these things cause hundreds of thousands anxiously to inquire if there is no alternative but Mr. LINCOLN or a Copperhead, while not a few have come to the conclusion that the only way to prevent a Copperhead President is to make a Union nomination. If these men act, there is an end of Mr LINCOLN.

If they are content with the support of those only who think Mr. LINCOLN fit to conduct the Government, they have only to say so to secure his defeat.

More than a majority of those on whose votes he relies for election, know that his weakness and incompetency are laid on Mr. STANTON by complacent sycophants, and their votes will be cast for him only in the absence of a better Union candidate; and a few repititions of such editorials may convert their reluctant acquiescence in the Baltimore nomination into a combination powerful enough to defeat both Mr. LINCOLN and the Copperhead. Nobody will be surprised that he should advocate silent acquiescence to every outrage on the laws, rather than jeopardize the election of Mr. LINCOLN. But the people are not so stupid, and they will weigh all that is said, and find a remedy—either in selecting a new candidate, or relying on the effect of their rebuke as a warning for the future—await a repitition of the outrage, secure in the constitutional remedy in the hands of Congress. UNCONDITIONAL UNION.

FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

BARNEY GIBBONS, a private in Co. A, Seventh United States Infantry, suffered the extreme penalty of military law by being "shot to death with musketry" yesterday, in this city. In order to defeat the morbid curiosity of the crowd, Maj. E. D. NASH, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and Superintendent of Prisons, to whom was committed the execution, kept the place selected secret until the culprit was taken from the Myrtle-street Prison, under a strong military escort.

GIBBONS is a native of Madison County, New-York, and enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, in 1858. His regiment was sent to New-Mexico in 1861, and while on the march he deserted near San Augustine Springs and joined the rebels under SIBLEY. He deserted from the rebels, after serving in the battles of Valverde, Johnson's Ranche Pass and Albuquerque, and, after laboring as a teamster for the Government at New-Orleans, came to this city in April, 1864.

While passing along the streets in July last, GIBBONS was recognized by Sergt. RICHARD C. DAY, of his company, who arrested him as a deserter, and his trial and conviction took place on the 18th of that month. This brief sketch embraces all that is known of the unfortunate man, save that he has a brother and sister living in the North whom he has not seen for ten years. He was singularly alone, a rancorous bitterness of heart growing out of ignorance and vice precluding him from even the ordinary sympathy of his kind. He was a powerfully built man, with an iron constitution, which seemed proof against any of the usual causes of death. This will be seen in the circumstances of

THE EXECUTION.

The criminal was conveyed in a covered wagon from the prison to Fort No. 4, which is situated on an elevation in the southwest part of the city, and was accompanied by Rev. Father SAUTORIAS, a Catholic priest, from whose hand he received baptism into the Holy Roman Catholic faith. Although there is not at the post of St. Louis an officer who ever witnessed an execution, the preliminaries were conducted in a skillful, orderly and decent manner. All the troops of the post were in attendance, and a hollow square having been formed with one side open toward the embankment of the fort, the condemned man was placed beside a post, with a seat attached, his common, pine coffin lying on the ground beside him. After making a brief statement, in which he denied having deserted, but said that he straggled and was overtaken by the rebels, he pronounced his sentence most unjust, and, in a firm, clear, strong voice, demanded to see Sergt. RICHARD C. DAY. This could not be allowed, and the wretched man yielded to the final preparations for the execution.

He was seated, and his arms tied behind the post, a white cap was drawn over his face, and six musketeers drawn up within fifteen feet of his breast. The command was given:

"Make ready."

"Aim."

"Fire," and two bullets entered the abdomen. And now succeeded a few seconds in which transpired a scene which shook the stoutest heart, and made every human creature present shudder. From beneath the ghastly cap came a wail of agony which pierced every ear, and as the utterance "Oh! oh! too low," escaped from the lips of the quivering form writhing in the throes of a horrible death, every one seemed paralyzed with horror. With a quick motion the officer of the squad waved the six musketeers aside and four others took their place. "Make ready." "Aim"—but mercifully before the third command was given, the four pieces were discharged, three leaden messengers of death entering the sternum, and a mighty convulsive shuddder ended the being of the poor deserter. What an eternity of woe in those intervening few seconds! What a crowding of events from infancy, hallowed by a mother's love and prayers to the dreadful details of the present scene! Yet, all passed before the mind's eye of the dying man, and the wonderful palimpsest of his brain touched by the consciousness of instant death, gave him to see in a second all that had been for years forgotten, ere he entered upon the unknown.

The error in firing arose from the fact, discovered too late for remedy, that the sights of the muskets were set for long range.

Thus perished a really brave and hardy soldier, but one, alas! who, disregarding the higher attributes of the soldier, honor and patriotism, basely deserted his country's flag, and in the presence of the enemy, joined the rebel standard.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Missouri State Militia and Inspector-General, has been assigned to duty un-Major-Gen. CANBY.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, late Provost-Marshal-General of Western Virginia, and Lieut. BROWNELL, the "avenger of ELLSWORTH," have reported for duty to the Provost-Marshal-General. They are efficient and experienced officers, and will render good service in Missouri, where such are wanted.

A party of sixty guerrillas crossed the Missouri River near Herman, on the Pacific Railroad, and passed into Montgomery and Callaway Counties on Thursday last. A detachment of militia from Hermann was sent in pursuit; but the guerrillas scattered, and only two or three were overtaken. These were shot, of course, and upon the facts being reported to Col. J. H. BAKER, Commander of the sub-district, he promptly ordered the seizure or destruction of every flatboat and skiff on the river, as far as his lines extended.

HILDEBRAND, the guerrilla chief, who holds the Iron Mountain country in terror, is roaming over the counties of St. Francois, Madison and Wayne, robbing, murdering and burning without stint. He defies all efforts to kill or capture him; for, with a perfect familiarity with the woods and bridle-paths of the country, he eludes his pursuers, and readily conceals himself in the fastnesses of that region.

NEWLAND HOLMES, formerly a Captain in the rebel army, but a returned Amnesty-oath man, was arrested by the military while converting from $12,000 to $15,000 in "greenbacks" into diamonds, preparatory to going South. He had come from North Missouri, where it is presumed he shared the plunder of citizens by the guerrillas, and was either escaping with his own share or going thither to invest for others.

The nine regiments called for by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, will be raised without difficulty it is believed, although the stimulous of large bounties will be absolutely necessary. If cavalry had been called for, no difficulty would have been experienced, as men enlist more readily in that arm of the service; but none are called for, although the General Commanding reserves the right to mount such of the new troops. The two regiments for duty in St. Louis, are almost full, and will soon be mustered in.

The grand functionaries of the O. A. K. in this city have made full and complete confession of their connection with the great conspiracy, and additional arrests of parties involved by their disclosures have been made by the military authorities. Several rolls of lodges have been seized in the interior of the State and sent to the office of the Provost-Marshals-General.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Situation—The Foreigners in Japan—Defensive Measures—The British Fleet.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

Everything here at the present moment is exceedingly quiet. The rebel and secesh, CHOSHU, still bids the Government defiance. What has been determined upon by the council of the two Emperors, and the great Princes at Miaco, in regard to the matter is unknown. The Japanese seem slow to embark in a civil war, and the plucky Prince remains sole monarch of that portion of the island embraced in his own domain. Our own relations are what most concern the Western World at present, and a word in regard to them may not be uninteresting to your readers. We are still under the ban of expulsion, and still we go on as if the most perfect understanding and friendly relations existed between this Government and their Treaty Powers. This is, of course, based on our fixed conviction that we shall be sustained and protected by our respective Governments. As we have said before, the English fleet has lain here now over a year, and instead of any evidence of withdrawing, almost daily augmentations are taking place, and still more are expected. A large line-of-battle ship is now due with some 600 or 800 troops, and a regiment is on its way here from Shanghai. Two Dutch men-of-war have just arrived, and others are soon expected. The French Admiral is to return with two or three other vessels to swell the force already in these waters. Now, all this activity evidently has a meaning, which the great number of rumors afloat as to what is about to be done, plainly indicates that the foreign Ministers are keeping their own counsels. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the English Envoy, lately out a second time, is no doubt the leading spirit. He has greater interests to protect than all the others combined, and, what is more, means in proportion for taking the prominent part in any new move involving a display of power. Our two vessels-of-war, composing the East India squadron, viz., the gunboat *Wyoming* and sloop *Jamestown*, are reported somewhere on the coast of China. We are in hopes they may drop in soon to add moral force, at least, to the demonstration apparently about to be made. But the question may be asked, what occasion is there for this, if, as first stated, all is so peaceful and quiet? In any immediate grievance, perhaps there is none—the trouble is not on the surface, or perceptible to a casual observer.

The right of way through the inland sea, as we have said before, is not worth going to war about, in a practical point of view—these restrictions on trade, of which no doubt there are some, are not patent enough to be claimed as a *casus belli*. No assassinations have been attempted of late to show that life is especially insecure at this moment, and the people we come in contact with seem as civil and well-disposed as ever.

The cause may be found, doubtless, in these two facts, viz.: The declared and persistent efforts of the Japan Government to close this port, and the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of our treaty relations from, it may be said, the very commencement. We have been told that we must abandon this, the most flourishing place of foreign trade in the Empire, and retire to the two extremes of the country, which is equivalent to being sent away entirely, as far as commercial intercourse of any value is concerned. This notification was given six months ago, and no disposition to withdraw it has made its appearance. Whether the Government is forced to make this requisition in consequence of the pressure from the Princes and Micado is unknown. At any rate, no one supposes that England will keep a fleet for the special purpose of holding possession of a single port of trade in Japan, and though she has allowed it to remain here for a year to give the Tycoon ample time to come to an amicable settlement of commercial intercourse, she cannot afford to do so much longer, and has probably come to the determination of bringing the matter to a close in some manner. It is rumored that a trial of the passage through the Inland Sea will be the first step taken to settle the point of privilege to use it as a public highway. Should this be undisputed by the old offender, nothing further will probably be done than simply to go through and return to Kanagava. A second question to be settled is the right to occupy perpetually Kanagava as a port of trade, and the third and last, (the most important of all,) whether the Micado or Tycoon is the proper person with whom to conclude a treaty. It is now generally believed, in consequence of late developments, that though the Tycoon may negotiate a treaty, the princes do not considert hemselves bound to its observance, without it has received the sanction of the Micado. That His Spiritual Highness did give his free and undisguised consent to the treaties under which we carried on commercial intercourse with this country for the past five years, is now a matter of doubt. Herein we think we see one of the great sources of trouble which has kept the Empire in a state of ebullition ever since the ports were opened. There are other reasons, no doubt, to be found in the opposition of some of the members of the Cabinet of the Tycoon to the general policy of foreign intercourse, yet it is probably not the main cause of the present difficulty. The Micado is looked upon as supreme by all classes, and the true source from which such great changes should emanate when made. S——.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners—The State Convention—The Sanitary Commission.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Yesterday we received at this post 500 paroled Union prisoners. They came by the flag-of-truce boat *New-York*. A large majority were wounded men, and of the number captured during the battles under GRANT in Virginia. They expressed great joy in again mingling with sympathizing and kind friends. Three died on the way up. It is difficult to obtain a list at present, or I would send you their names. Our hospital has in it, perhaps, 1,500 patients at this time. A large number of these are officers. All disabled and wounded officers from the army are required to report here. There are not many very serious cases among them.

The State Convention has not yet adjourned, but are daily discussing questions of interest to the people of Maryland, under the new and improved order of things developed by the war. What a change will be apparent in every part of "My Maryland," when she decides, as she will, to wipe out that curse to all improvement and enterprise. Let Slavery be abolished here, and soon the people will wonder how they could have so long tolerated the accursed system.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have their permanent agents here, distributing stores, and laboring for the comfort and relief of the suffering. "The Home," an institution established by the Sanitary Commission, where the friends of those who come to visit their sons, brothers and husbands in the hospitals may stay, is one of the praiseworthy features of their work at this point. We could not do without it. Hundreds come here to hunt up their loved ones, strangers, and in most cases with little means to support them while they remain. "The Home" meets the wants of all such cases. The weather is intensely warm. The grass is parched and crisped from the long drought.

THE BATTLE BELOW MOBILE.—In a letter from one of our Fall River boys on board U. S. S. *Richmond*, dated Mobile Bay, Aug. 5th, the details of the battle between our fleet and the forts and rebel rams, are given. They are very nearly the same as we have already published. The writer says the fight lasted a little over one hour. The battle had only just began when the monitor *Tecumseh* was seen to rise out of the water and the next moment she went down. He thinks but three or four of the crew were saved, as but one boat was seen to reach the spot. The solid shot fired at the rebel ram bounded from her iron sides like peas thrown against a wall. Not so with the 15-inch shot of our monitor, which, in about 45 minutes, caused the rebels to show the white flag. He says, also, we took one of their gunboats named the *Selma*. We feel that we have come out ahead, if we did lose our monitor. The rebel officers say we fought them fairly, but they did not think it possible for any of our vessels to get through the numerous torpedoes they had planted in the channel.—*Fall River News.*

The Demand for Peace—How it Can be Obtained.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Please permit a sincere patriot, who has carefully studied our present conflict from the American and European standpoints, to present a few important facts for the consideration of all his countrymen, and especially for those clergymen and laymen who are thinking of signing the petition for an armistice.

As a minister of the Gospel of Peace, I earnestly pray and labor that our beloved country may be speedily blessed with a PERMANENT PEACE, founded in *truth, justice*, LIBERTY AND UNION! To gain *such* a peace all needed sacrifices should be cheerfully made. But candid and earnest men while working to secure a common end, often differ in opinion as to the best modes of securing the desired object. Honest differences in judgement will always occur, and I give full credit for good motives to those clergymen who have signed the petitions for an armistice. While thus admitting their piety and patriotism, I must, from deep convictions, founded on mature reflection, condemn their action. An armistice implies a cessation of hostilities, and, as in the case of Denmark, a raising of the blockade. If we so far confess our own weakness as to ask for an armistice in this the fourth year of the war, after JEFFERSON DAVIS has declared that *he* will have "independence or extermination" for himself and the Southern leaders, who will control the South till they are banished by our armies, we must certainly expect that the South will insist on the raising of the blockade. Now if the blockade is raised for even two months, the South will export cotton enough to pay for all the supplies and munitions of war necessary for a two years' struggle. They would also purchase and bring home a whole fleet of *Alabamas* and *Floridas*, which would then clear from Southern ports and be recognized as regular war vessels with the privilege of selling their prizes in European ports. We all know what one rebel cruiser can do, and shall we consent to send the seas with these scourges upon our commerce? Moreover the rebels would be almost certain to insist upon our withdrawing from every inch of the seceded States before they would consider terms of peace. Having thus given up what has cost us more than three years of fighting, two hundred and fifty thousand lives, and two thousand millions of dollars, and having thus given to the rebels new prestige and power, can any sane man expect them to accept anything less than "independence or extermination?" "Independence" for the rebels implies that we surrender all south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and keep up a standing army of three hundred thousand men to guard a frontier nearly three thousand miles long. It implies also the betraying of the devoted patriots of West Virginia, East Tennessee, and some parts of Kentucky, Arkansas and the other Southern States, to the most terrible persecution by their hated foes. And "independence" for the rebels involves our everlasting disgrace and degradation. *Nor would it give peace.* Slaves would escape within our lines, and their more than ever insolent masters would make raids after them into the humiliated North. Stung with shame we would repel the outrage, and thus a more dire war would blaze forth with fresh fury, and the South would then be twenty times as strong as it is now, for the interval of the armistice and the *sham peace* would be eagerly improved to the strengthening of the South in every possible way.

The border wars between England and Scotland should teach us that there must be only one nation in a country whose great rivers and mountain ranges run nearly north and south. God made us for ONE NATION. He has given us three millions of square miles of the best land on the whole earth. I have seen the best of America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and thankfully declare that our country surpasses all others in the natural advantages of climate, soil, harbors, rivers, lakes and mines. Rocky Palestine, with its rude husbandry, and without a single safe harbor on its whole coast, supported five millions of people on fifteen thousand square miles of land. Now, with our vast commerce, our extensive manufactures, and our immense resources in mines, and our improved agriculture, we can support TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS of healthy, happy people, between the Lakes and the Gulf and the Atlantic and the Pacific.

At present our currency is inflated, because many of the banks persist in issuing more bills to supply the demand for specul

Slavery was not justified by that Constitution On the contrary, it is evident to every lover of truth and student of history that the framers of the Constitution expected and desired the abolition of Slavery. But on this point the country eventually became divided. A party arose who said that Slavery, being wrong, must be abolished at all hazards, and they were soon opposed by another party, who maintained that Slavery was justified by the Constitution, and was the law of the land. The clashing of those two antagonistic parties has caused the rebellion. It is evident to every reflecting mind that both of these extremes are wrong, but the errors of the one extreme leans to virtue's side, while the other is absolutely pernicious. We must now look at the war as a fixed fact, caused by the clashing of those two antagonistic factions, and ask ourselves what is right under the existing state of things. Evidently the war which the Slaveocracy has forced upon us, must be followed up to the bitter end, and Slavery must die in the struggle; and the clause in the Constitution which is said to recognize, and even justify, Slavery, must be forever blotted out, and then our Constitution will stand, a model of pure political truth, for the oppressed nations of earth. But with the success of the rebellion the hope of the world is gone for a season. It can never die. It becomes every right-minded citizen, every patriot, every lover of his country then to ask himself, not what does this party teach, or that party teach, but what does the Constitution, as amended by the slaveholders' rebellion, teach. Our Constitution should be a text-book in our schools, and in our political meetings. There always will be selfish and self-seeking men, who will seek to blind the people to the truth by perverting the Constitution. But so long as we cling to this Constitution as amended by the rebellion, we must triumph, for God, who founded this nation, is on our side, and his truth is pledged for our triumph. But so long as we depart from this amended Constitution, and take party policy, or the opinions of self-seeking men for our guide, we must continue to fail. We shall find that our wheels will drag heavily. We have one thing to be thankful for, and that is that we have a man at the head of the nation, who rises above party prejudice, and takes the Constitution, or the abstract principles of right and truth for his guide. All thoughtful men should devoutly pray that President LINCOLN may be kept from prejudice, or self-seeking, or passion, and then success will come ere long, and such a success will astonish the world. SINIM.

The Amnesty to Insurgent Enemies.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

1. The attention of commanding officers of departments, districts, military posts, and detachments, is called to the following paragraph in the Proclamation of the President, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863:

"It (the amnesty) does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, *with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.*"

From various departments and districts information has been received by this department that insurgent enemies in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, by taking the prescribed oath, without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, but for the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or of screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, treason, and murder. All Commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments, and all officers in the military service, are directed to use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to punishment all insurgent enemies who have been or may be guilty of fraudulently and treacherously taking the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation for any other purpose than that of "*restoring peace and establishing the national authority.*" and they will treat such oath, when fraudulently and treacherously taken, as not entitling the guilty parties to any clemency, but as being in itself a substantive offense against the Government, and as affording no protection to the individuals by whom it has been or may be taken, either in their persons or property, and as depriving them of all claim to immunity, protection and clemency.

2. Commanders of departments and districts are also authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations in respect to the administration of said oath in future, as may be needed to prevent the improper administration of said oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority." To all persons who have or shall voluntarily come forward and take the oath, "with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," full protection, and all the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation will be extended.

3. Commanders and all military officers will exercise strict vigilance within their respective commands, in order to detect and bring to punishment any officers, civil, military or naval, who knowingly and willfully have administered or shall administer the said oath to any person or persons, except the insurgent enemies, who are, by the proclamation of the 26th of March, entitled to the benefits of said amnesty proclamation, by reason of their taking the oath for "the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority,"

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

City papers please copy.

The Indians in Minnesota.

A RAID IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

From the St. Paul Press, Aug. 12.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday by the Governor from Col. B. F. SMITH, of Mankato:

MANKATO, Aug. 12, 1864.

Gov. S S. Miller, Commander-in-Chief M. M.:

About 12 o'clock last night a messenger arrived at my house with a line from Maj. E. P. EVANS, of Gordon City, stating that a Mr. ROOT, of Vernon, was killed by the Indians, and his son shot through the shoulder. He called out what men he could and sent here for more.

Maj. EVANS has just come to this place (4 o'clock P. M.) and reports one man found murdered (CHARLES MACK, of Willow Creek,) and some five others are missing. One woman and five children were found who had fled and secreted themselves in high grass—others are still missing. Seven Indians have been seen at one time. They have taken eighteen horses in this settlement, but they may have done much damage further west.

I sent a messenger this morning to Fort Ridgley with all the reliable information I was in possession of.

Our people do not appear to be excited, but feel that quite a serious raid is being made. The settlers on Willow Creek have all fled to the stockade at Vernon. Some 200 were congregated there before daylight this morning.

I am, Governor, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19, 1864.

$5,000 U S 6s '81...R.	104¾	300	Com. Coal Prof ..		61
50,000 U S 6s '81...C.	104¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.....		42¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 20s...C.	110	100	do.....b10		42
72,000 do....	110¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....		130¾
10,000 do....	111¾	100	Erie Railway.....		112⅝
155,000 do....	110¾	200	do....		112¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 74...C.		1400	do....		112¾
Indorsed....	98	1000	do.....b10		112⅝
1,000 U S 5s 10-40s....	103	100	do.....b30		112¾
10,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10		80	Erie R. Pref....		110
Oct & Apl	110	150	Hud. Riv. R.....		132
4,000 Jer City W. L.	111	200	Reading R.....		126⅞
22 Market Bank.....	100	800	do....		126⅞
8,000 U S 6s 1-yr Cy.	95	2000	do.....s10		126¾
1,000 M. S. & N. I. R.		2000	M. S. & N. I. R.		89
St. J. R.....	86	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		149⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	300	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....		133
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76		200	do....		132¾
Convertible...	133	200	do....		132¾
2,000 Erie 2d M., '79	132¾	60	do....		132
1,000 Erie 4th M. '80	121¾	400	do....		132¾
3,000 Hud. 2d M. S.F.	124	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....		113¼
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103¾	200	do....		113¾
80,000 do....	103¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....		52
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	124	100	do.....b30		57¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C 2d.	115	100	do....		57¾
500 Cley. & Pitts M	97	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref		90¾
1,000 do....	83¾	200	do....		90¾
2,000 Mar Loan 1 st M.	93¾	100	do....		90¾
5,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st M.		50	Cleve. & Tol R....		103
White Div....	105	400	do....		103
3,000 B. N. Y. & P. 2d	103	500	Chic. & R. I. R....		113⅝
100 Otz Hill M. Co ..	10	150	Long Island R....		100
6 Del. & L. C. Co....	269	100	Mil. & P. Du C		68
10 do....	269¾	100	do.....b30		68¾
10 Penn. Coal Co....	211	100	do....		67¾
100 do....	212	5	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.		122
100 Gen. Coal Co....	61	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.		92
100 Ouack. M. Co....	87	50	Ch., B. & Quin.....		129¾
200 do....	82¾	300	P., F. W. & C.....		113¾
100 do.....b10	83	100	do....		116¾
200 do....	82¾	100	do....		116¾
100 do.....b10	83¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..		77
100 do....	82¾	200	Mil. & Mis. & Mo.		46

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	106¾	200	Cley. & Pitts. R....		112
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	115¼	500	do.....s60		113
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...R.	108¾	200	do.....s15		112½
20,000 U. S.6s,1-yr C..	94⅝	200	do....		112
20,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10		300	do.....s10		112
Oct. & April..	109¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R....		56
50,000 Ohio & M. C....	50	100	do....		55¾
200 Mar. Min. Co.....	41¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R....		90¾
1000 do....	41	400	do....		90
100 Canton Co.....	36¾	200	do....		89¾
400 Cumb. Coal Pref..	60¾	500	do....		89¾
100 do.....b18	60¾	800	do.....s15		89
100 do.....s15	60¾	200	do.....s10		89¼
200 Erie Railway.....	111¾	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip....		130¾
500 do.....b3	112	200	do.....s30		131
300 Quick. Min. Co....	81	100	do.....s10		130¾
300 do.....s10	81	200	do....		130¾
200 do....	81¾	100	do.....s10		131
100 do....	81¾	100	do.....s10		130¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	131¾	500	C. & N. W. Pref....		90
500 do....	131	200	do.....s10		90
500 do.....b10	131	800	Chic. & R. I. R....		112
500 do....	130¾	200	do.....s10		112
100 do....	130¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....		114
1000 Reading R.....	126	100	do....		113¾
100 do.....b10	126¾	450	do....		113¾
300 do.....s30	126				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C....b3	50¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....		56¾
5 0 Erie Railway	112¾	100	do.....c		56¾
100 do.....c	112¾	100	do.....s3		56¾
100 do.....s5	112¾	100	do....		56¾
200 do.....s10	112¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. s3		90¾
100 do.....s3	112	500	P., F. W. & C		114¾
100 Hudson Riv. R....	131¾	100	do.....s		114¾
600 do.....s3	131¾	500	do.....b3		114¾
100 do.....b10	131¾	200	do.....b3		114¾
500 do....	131¾	200	do.....s3		114¾
200 Reading R....	126¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co..s3		60¾
500 do.....s30	126¾	100	do....		60¾
200 do.....c	126¾	100	do.....s3		60¾
200 do.....b1	126¾	100	Quick. M. Co....		82
200 Cleve. & Pitts....	112¾	100	do.....s3		81¾
400 M. S. & N. I. R....	90¾	100	do.....b3		81¾
300 do.....b3	91	100	do....		81¾
600 do....	90¾	100	do.....c		81¾
300 do.....c	90¾	200	do.....s3		81
200 do.....c	90¾	100	do.....b3		81
200 do.....b3	90¾	100	do.....b3		81¾
500 do.....s5	90¾	100	do....		81¾
100 M. S. & N. I. O....	150	50	do....		81¾
1303 Chi. & R. Isl....	112¾	3600	Mariposa M. Co....		42
100 do.....s10	113¾	200	do.....b3		42
500 do.....s3	113¾	400	do....		41¾
400 do....	113¾	600	do....		41¾
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C....	68	300	do.....s3		41¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C.	110¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R....		89
10,000 O. & M. Cer....	50¾	2200	do....		88¾
16,000 do.....b3	50¾	200	do.....b3		88¾
10,000 do....	50¾	100	M. S. & N. I. O....		149
400 Erie Railway. s10	111¾	900	Ill. Cen. R.....		130¾
200 do....	111¾	1800	Cleve. & Pitts....		112
300 do.....b3	111¾	700	do.....b3		112
700 do....	111¾	1100	Chi. & R. I. R....		112
50 do....	112	200	do.....s3		112
200 do.....bnw	111¾	100	Chic. & N. W....s3		56¾
500 Hud. River R....	130¾	100	do....		56
400 do.....b3	130¾	100	do....		56¾
100 do.....s3	130¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C....		113¾
100 do.....b3	130¾	100	do....		113¾
900 Reading R.....	126¾	1100	Cum. Coal Co. s3		60
200 do.....b3	126¾	100	Quicksilv. Min....		81
200 do.....b10	126¾	200	do.....b3		81¾
400 do....	126	100	do....		81¾
900 Mariposa Min....	41	100	do....		81¾
1100 do.....s3	41				

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, says:

"The attempt made in our leading article of this morning to arouse the sleepers in the Treasury Department to a sense of their responsibility, and to secure some action in place of the present floating lolaness, appears to have some effect. Several influential gentlemen have taken the matter in hand, and we hope that something may be done. Every hour's delay is full of peril to vital interests. There is now comparative quiet, and money is easier than it is likely to be at any time preceding the New Year. In a few weeks more the loose capital will be wanted to move the crops. By judicious action fifty millions could be borrowed for the Treasury, and paid out to Government creditors before it would be wanted again for private use. The five-twenties are now marketable abroad. Either fifty millions of these, or the remaining thirty-three millions of the loan of 1881, or a similar stock, should be thrown at once upon the market. The supineness of the proper officials in view of the public necessities, is one of the most discouraging signs of the times."

The public, through other and various channels than the *Journal*, are duly apprized that the Treasury is *not* asleep, nor the people indifferent to its wants and the value of its securities already on the market. There was never more promptness in publishing every week the condition of the Department; its sources of income from the new Currency-bearing Loans, carrying 6 ℔ cent. compound, and 7-30 ℔ cent. simple interest, the latter with the valuable convertible privilege at the end of three years of a 5-20 Gold-bearing Stock. There was never less necessity for forcing or sacrificing new Gold-bearing Stocks, either 5-20s or 1881s. These are being rapidly appreciated at home and abroad. The open market is taking due care of their credit. It is also advancing to a condition when the remainder of the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents will come into play. All these things, we repeat, are known to the public, though not through the *Journal*. They are known to Mr. FESSENDEN, as *green* as the *Journal* and the "influential [Bank] gentlemen" for whom it assumes to speak, may take him to be. The time has passed when these gentlemen could get the "thirty-three millions of the loan of 1881" at a great bargain. The popular 7-30s have since been placed before the country, and they are daily growing in favor. To check the progress of this loan, and to dampen the open market demand, at rising prices, for the 5-20s and present 1881s, by a sudden change of programme, by the private sale of $33,000,000 of new stock at a low figure, on the pretext of the pressing necessities of the Treasury, which, if really existing, could not be removed by interposing a new Gold-bearing negotiation to the prejudice of the popular loan, might prove a capital blunder. The possible consequences will, no doubt, at least be well thought of by Mr. FESSENDEN. He is not ignorant of the fate that befell the 10-40 loan in the very midst of its rising popularity, a few months ago, by the interposition of the $75,000,000, 1881 Loan, which Mr. CHASE was reluctantly induced to submit to the tender mercies of the "influential Bankers," who advised him to the unfortunate experiment. The 10-40s were stunned for the time being; the whole sum of 1881s was not bid for; only about one-half could be awarded with a decent respect for the Public Credit, and the whole negotiation was a *fiasco*, for which Mr. CHASE was held exclusively responsible, and not his "influential" advisers, by such Opposition papers as the *Journal of Commerce*. The same parties are now ready to deal a similar blow to the new 7-30 Popular Loan, *to accomplish the object of a cheap purchase of Goldbearing Stock*. And the occasion of Mr. FESSENDEN'S return from Portland to Washington, through this City, is seized upon to renew the "influential" pressure, which failed of its object five weeks ago, when the necessities of the Treasury were really much greater than since the launching of the 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan, and when there was less buoyancy in our Gold-bearing Stocks.

The Secretary has at command for any great emergency, $33,005,800 of the long Gold-bearing Stock of 1881, now worth in the market 108¼ ℔ cent., including the interest accumulated since July 1. He has before the people $124,131,200 of 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock; the remainder of the $200,000,000 Loan which was unfortunately checked on the 1st June. He has also before the people $185,708,150 of 7-30 ℔ cents. convertible into 5-20 years 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock in 1867. If the great emergency has actually arrived for forcing the sale of the first item' by private negotiation, materially below the market price, and the offer is made to take the whole at once and pay for it, even though it should tighten the money market to the arrest of the popular sale of the two other and much larger loans, of course, the Secretary will have to act for the best, under circumstances best known to himself and his Assistant (now acting) Secretary at Washington. He will scarcely be persuaded, however, that he is *cornered* for thirty-three millions before he actually is so.

The Treasury Office in this City now holds between *thirteen and fourteen millions* in Gold and Silver. The current Customs Receipts are largely in advance of the daily demand upon the Office for Gold Interest. This accumulation would continue until the 1st November, but for an order made to-day by Secretary FESSENDEN that the Coupons due on the 1st November on the 5-20 Loan, as well as the Coupons on the 10-40 Loan due on 1st September *will be paid on presentation*, without abatement of interest. The Secretary incurs no risk in making this order. He proposes to anticipate *seventeen millions* of Gold Interest, on 1st September and 1st November, while he holds in the New-York and other Offices, and with his Bankers in London, more than this sum in Gold and Silver. We very much doubt whether this order will reduce the Gold balances at New-York and other points equal to the fresh receipts from Customs. The sum total of interest thus anticipated, together with the 1st of October interest on the 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of 1861, then due, is $19,572,707. The Customs Duties at New-York and all other points in August, September and October, last year, were $26,148,790. This season they will not be materially less. And such is the confidence of the holders of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government in the ability of the Treasury, from Customs alone, and the certainty that the Gold will be paid for Interest *whenever demanded*, that the order made to-day will not be as promptly availed of as the Secretary could wish.

The present Gold-bearing Public Debt of of the United States is $885,358,191, involving an Interest charge in Gold of $53,725,513. The Customs Revenue in Gold the past Fiscal Year was $103,218,192. It is desirable, in many points of view, that our consumption of Foreign Merchandise, during the new Fiscal Year, should not produce, even at the increased rates under the revised Tariff, as much Gold Revenue as last year. At the same time it is the policy of the Treasury Department to shape the progress of the Gold-bearing Public Debt, both as to amount and the rate of interest to this contingency. Hence the programme of Mr. FESSENDEN for the new Popular Loan at 7-30 ℔ cent. in Currency, to take its Gold-bearing shape at 6 ℔ cent. three years hence; by which time, under the blessings of a restored Union of the States, our Customs Revenue in Gold will be equal to the support of $200,000,000 Interest per annum.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in the City, on his way to Washington, and was at the Treasury Office, in Wall-street, through the forenoon.

The mails from Europe by the Boston steamer, this morning, brought forward considerable additional orders for United State 5-20 Bonds, although the chief dispatches on the subject came by telegraph from Halifax several days ago. The transactions of the day are probably over half a million of dollars, (the Stock Exchange sales being three-fifths of this sum,) at a further advance in prices. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were firm.

The price of Gold to-day was about the same as yesterday; inclined to firmness in the forenoon and weak at the close of 'Change hours. The rates in Currency for Bills on London were 278@280 ℔ cent., and in Gold 108@108¼ ℔ cent.

The rates for Money at call are generally 7 ℔ cent. Loans on Government Securities are occasionally made at 6 ℔ cent. The demand from the Stock and Money Brokers is not active. Lenders who prefer to buy first-class paper at higher rates are getting from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. per annum.

The speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange is again quite indifferent. Prices are rather easier than on Thursday, and the amount of actual business not equal to a fair average.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The price of Gold is 257@257¼ ℔ cent., the same as yesterday. The Railway and Miscellaneous speculative list is quite depressed at the close:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs	Fri
U. S. 6s, 1861....	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central...	139	138
U. S. 5-20's.....	109¼	110⅜	Mich. Southern..	91⅛	88¾
N. Y. Central	130⅝	130	Illinois Cen.....	130⅝	130⅜
Erie	112¾	111¾	Pittsburgh.....	113	111
Erie Preferred ..	110	110	Fort Wayne	105⅜	103¾
Hudson.....	132⅛	130¾	Rock Island.....	113⅛	112
Canton.....	36⅝	35	Reading.....	126⅝	125
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	94⅞	Quicksilver.....	82⅜	81⅜
Toledo.....	113⅜	112½	Cumberland Coal..	61	60¼
Northwest.....	57	55¾	Stuyvesant.....	4¾	4¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	50	N. West Pref....	80½	80½	

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	120	Commerce	107¾
Manhattan.....	135	American Exchange.	115½
Merchants'.....	108	Bank of the Republic.	104
Mechanics'.....	112	Continental.....	103
Union.....	112	Commonwealth.....	103
America.....	130	Import. & Traders'.	100
North River.....	103	Park.....	140
Merchants' Exchange	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	119	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	117½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	119	Pacific R. Guaranteed.	55
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref .	91
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76.	152¾	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85
Erie 2ds, '79.....	132½	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	110
Erie 3ds, '83.....	121	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	104
Erie 4ths, '80.....	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	103¾
Hud. 1sts, '85.....	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	102½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Chi. 1sts, '85.....	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Hud. R. 2ds S. F '85..	130½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Hud. R. Bonds.....	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	115
Mich. C. '69 & '78.....	137	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds .	96
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	129	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	88
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	135	Mil. & Mo. L. G.....	66
Mich. S. 2ds.....	106	Atlantic & G. W.....	105
N. Ind. Goshen L.....	101		

We have seen a letter to-day from the Commissioner at Washington of the Internal Revenue, which decides that the tax upon capital employed in banking *includes the surplus profits* thus employed. This decision is not only conformable with the 79th section of the Internal Revenue Law, but consistent with the common sense interpretation of taxable capital employed in the business of banking.

The July earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road were:

July, 1864.....	$139,626
July, 1863.....	105,753
Increase.....	$33,873

For the first two weeks in August there is an additional increase of $46,393, as compared with the traffic of the same weeks last year.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 19, were to the value of $1,093,337, against $1,902,226 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	812	$295,176	643	$293,903	651	$331,251
Mf. of Cot'n.	307	90,165	68	23,517	64	17,403
Mf. of Silk	311	140,092	58	65,716	62	40,685
Mf. of Flax..	249	66,894	109	28,380	176	58,603
Miscellan's.	250	79,062	248	14,312	61	19,127
Total.....	1,929	$672,418	1,221	$419,919	1,000	$473,119
		419,919				672,418
Total entered..		$1,093,337		Total marketed.		$1,146,525

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,341,942 97, including for Customs, $261,000; payments, $1,211,237 01; balance, $21,155,153 05.

The Ninth National Bank has taken to-day, subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, $813,000, and subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, $50,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

℔ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

℔ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into SIX PER CENT. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Asnes, 14,409 bbls. Flour, 43 bbls. and 23 bags Corn Meal, 18,839 bushels Wheat, 22,757 bushels Corn, 33,557 bushels Oats, 973 pkgs. Provisions, and 516 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, at rising prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 48c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46½c.@49c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in request at buoyant rates; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ℔ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 1,110 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, especially for shipment, and prices of lower grades have advanced about 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 25,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 20; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 50, chiefly at $10 @$10 15; and for September and October delivery at $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 30@$10 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl.. $9 10 @$9 50
Extra State..... 9 85 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 75 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds. 10 30 @10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 10 85 @13 00
Extra Genesee..... 10 50 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 10 90 @16 00

Southern Flour is scarce and quiet; sales since our last 950 bbls., at $10 00@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and buoyant to-day, sales 650 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $5 for Jersey, $5 25 for Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and has been quoted 1c @2c. ℔ bushel higher; but the demand has been limited, as export buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45@$2 50; Red Western at $2 35@$2 44; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 38; the latter rate for part of a boat load to mill up. Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 34 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at steady prices; sales since our last, 58,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55, chiefly $1 54@$1 54½, for mixed Western, and $1 52@$1 52½ for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 80@ $1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@98c., chiefly 97½c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. The movement in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 16, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: *Flour*—There has been a fair demand during the past week, but the transactions have necessarily been limited owing to the light receipts. There has been very little variation in prices. The millers in this State are beginning to grind the new white Winter wheat, which is of superior quality; this style of flour this season will be very handsome. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 270,501 barrels, as follows: To Buffalo, 95,407 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 35,512 bbls.; to Canada, 58 563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 52,295 bbls., by D. & M. Railroad, 24,197 bbls.; other ports, 4,227 bbls. Receipts for week 1,749 bbls., against 1,595 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ℔ bbl. *Wheat*—There has been a great deal of sameness to the market during the past week. This is naturally the case at this season, before the new crops begin to arrive. The receipts have been growing smaller, and the business has been light. The demand for shipment to American ports has been moderate, as shown by the clearances for the past seven days, which are 30,975 bushels to Buffalo and Ogdensburgh, and 116,190 bushels to Canada. The weather has been favorable for harvest operations. None of the new Spring Wheat has come to market yet, but the quality is reported to be excellent, notwithstanding the small yield. The stock in store is estimated at about 400,000 bushels. Receipts for week 105,000 bushels, against 62 806 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 5,832,565 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 147,175 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,913,370 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,360,437 bushels; to Oswego, 416,227 bushels; to Canada, 1,996,783 bushels; to other ports, 249,923 bushels. The unfavorable foreign market advices had a depressing influence, to-day, and No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa,") sold on 'Change at $2 01, closing with but few buyers. No. 2 do. at $1 85@$1 86. Oats selling at 65c. in store for new, and 66c. for old. Receipts for week 13,504 bushels. Corn $1 22 in store. Receipts for week 4 800 bushels. Lake freights steady at 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo—nominal at 14c. to Oswego.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 25 @$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@ $1 70 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and steady at 20c.@ 32c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@55c. for choice to fancy ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been very moderately inqired for at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in pretty fair demand and generally quoted steady.

METALS—Have been held, in most instances, above the views of buyers; transactions have consequently been restricted.

MOLASSES—Is in good demand at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ℔

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Rory O'Moore—Siamese Twins.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times,

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The military situation on the James River has undergone no material change since the recent successful movement on the north bank. The Second Corps on Tuesday charged the enemy in their front, and with better success than attended the attack made on the Sunday previous, inflicted heavy loss upon the rebels in killed, wounded and prisoners, drove them from their works, and succeeded in holding the position thus gained. Thursday morning was signalized by more vigorous firing from the rebel lines, along their whole extent, than has been witnessed since the explosion of the mine. But nothing came of it, and no damage of any amount was suffered on our side. Later advices indicate that our forces occupy an improved position. A strong reconnoissance, sent out by Gen. Hancock, had been pushed beyond Fair Oaks.

From Mobile we have news via New Orleans and Cairo to August 12, and through rebel sources via Richmond to August 18. Admiral Farragut had demanded the surrender of the fort, which had been refused, the rebel commander asserting that he had a large garrison, and provisions for six months. Farragut was to attack on the morning of the 11th, and Gen. Granger's forces in its rear had cut off all communication with the main land and the city. The Admiral was confident of reducing it.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the Captain of the pirate *Tallahassee*, who ran his craft into Halifax to avoid an encounter with the Union gunboats that were on his track, was yesterday forbidden by Admiral Hope to finish coaling in that port. As he had already taken on board three hundred tons, and only required two hundred more, the Confederate Captain was probably not greatly inconvenienced by the tardy order. The dispatch stated further that the *Tallahassee* would run out during the night; and if there is any truth in the previous reports of the presence of Union gunboats in the vicinity of Halifax, she will stand a good chance of meeting the fate of the *Alabama*. A dispatch from St. Johns, dated the 18th, says that a suspicious looking steamer was lying off Cape Race on Saturday and the three days following.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Indian war on the Plains is still waged with unabated ferocity on the part of the savages, amongst whom there is said to exist a compact for the extermination of white settlers. The trains and mail coaches on the overland route have stopped, and communication with the States is almost entirely suspended. The fact that the telegraph wires are unmolested leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of devastation. Several ranches near the Blue River have been burned, the inhabitants massacred and the stock run off. Measures are in progress to raise a sufficient number of men to punish the savages and afford protection to the whites.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 5th inst. contains correspondence between W. Irving Hodgson, special agent of the Confederate Government, and Capt. Odlin, Gen. Brayman's Adjutant-General. Hodgson was sent by Allen, the rebel Governor of Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement of the situation, wants, grievances, sufferings, number of deaths and circumstances attending some parties known as jayhawkers and other families banished by the rebel military authorities—requesting permission and protection to visit the Federal lines in order to accomplish the objects of the mission. Capt. Odlin was ordered by Gen. Brayman to refuse the request of Hodgson, assuring him the parties he professed an interest in had been provided for by the Federal authorities.

John Mullaly, editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record and New-York Vindicator*, was arrested, yesterday, and held to bail by Commissioner Osborn, for inciting resistence to the draft, and for counseling and advising "one *Seymour*" to put a stop to the operations of the Enrolment Act.

Twenty seamen from the ship *E. C. Scranton*, were also brought before the Commissioner, yesterday, charged with creating a mutiny on that ship on the 12th of August, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port. They were committed for examination.

On the 1st inst., a force of 1,500 rebels attacked the troops guarding the plantations at Goodrich's Landing. The Federal soldiers held their ground until assistance sent from the fort arrived, when they charged, and drove the rebels from the field with the loss of several killed. None were killed of the Federals, and but few wounded.

Gen. Curtis left for Omaha on the 13th to perfect arrangements for prosecuting the war against the Indians in Nebraska. Sixteen men were killed by the Indians on the Little Blue River on the 10th.

The *Tallahassee* is now said to be none other than the steamer *Atalanta*, a vessel which came out from the Clyde some three months ago, and ran into Wilmington.

Gen. Brayman has confiscated the Catholic Cathedral at Natchez, and banished the Bishop to Louisiana. This act causes intense excitement among the old settlers.

At the late commencement of Madison University, the degree of "LL. D" was conferred upon George William Curtis, Esq., of this City:

Hon. W. B. Cobb, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, left St. Joseph for Omaha on the 13th.

Union guerrillas, in large numbers, are reporting daily at Duqnoin. They will do their best to repel any invasion. Passengers just from the vicinity report only two hundred and fifty rebels going west from Ohio, while others from Kentucky, who saw them crossing, estimate their numbers at sixteen hundred. Perhaps seven or eight hundred is nearest correct.

It is understood that Gen. Paine has his eye upon Johnson's force, and will soon take steps to head them off.

The demand made by some of the Gas Companies for double rates from the City, for lighting the gas lamps, promises to meet with resistance from the proper authorities. It is not at all improbable, that a contract will be made with some of the companies recently chartered.

The demand for United States Gold-bearing stocks was again very active yesterday and at full rates. The Railway speculation was weak at the close of the day. Gold about the same as on Thursday. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was at the Treasury-office in Wall-street through the forenoon.

Flour was active yesterday, at a further advance of about 10c. per barrel. Wheat was quoted dearer, but was rather quiet. Corn, Oats, and Pork were heavy, and drooping. Sugars, Teas, Whisky, Cotton, Lard, Tallow, and Petroleum, were more sought after at rising prices. Freights were quiet and depressed.

Prolongation of the War—Abuse of President Lincoln.

Montaigne has a very pleasant chapter upon the silly propensity of human nature to discharge its passions upon false objects, where the true are wanting. But he missed a capital illustration by not living in our day, and taking note of the tantrums of the Copperheads against President Lincoln. Just now they are peculiarly ridiculous.

Loyal men and Copperheads—we are all out of sorts. That is true enough. The war drags. It don't come to the speedy end we fancied. The rebels burrow deep and fight hard. There is no telling yet how long they will keep it up. It is true that within a month we have got them within a tighter place than ever, both in Richmond and Atlanta—that we have disabled or captured thirty thousand of them, with a loss on our side of not more than half that number—that we have made our way through the strongest defences of Mobile, their most important commercial city—that we have nowhere met with a reverse of any account—that the success of the new draft, which will nearly double the strength of our armies, has been insured—that the new loan, concerning which there was much apprehension, is steadily gaining in public favor—that a new and large demand for our National securities has sprung up abroad—that the crops about which there was alarm, have turned out well—that industry is everywhere active—that there has never been a time in which there was less privation and less indebtedness in the North than now. But yet it must be owned that the war hangs on in a grievous way. It wears upon everybody. We all long to be rid of it.

But there is no reason why the Copperheads should work themselves up into this new fit of fury against President Lincoln. President Lincoln is not the war, nor the cause of the war. Had he died the day after his inauguration, the war would have been on us still; and it will continue though he die to-morrow. The war is a necessity. It is an inevitable evil. It comes from civil causes which are as much beyond Mr. Lincoln's control as the storms of heaven. There is flagrant rebellion in the land. There is burning loyalty in the land. It is impossible for these two elements to exist together in peace. Fire and water could sooner mingle. The war springs from this antagonism, and there can be no end to it until one overcomes the other. Sensible men recognize this necessity, and accept it. It tries them at times sorely, but for all that, they bear up, if not complacently, at least patiently, until the end shall come. If the Copperheads have not the sense and grit to do this, they should demonstrate, not against Mr. Lincoln, the mere appendage, but against the war itself. If they must flare up, let them vent themselves upon the original necessity. Let them take a lesson of the old Thracians, who used to let off arrows at the sky when it thundered.

But if the spite must have a forward direction, why this extreme pitch just now? What has President Lincoln done or failed to do within the last three months, that justifies this sudden access of bile? If the two great campaigns have not yet realized all that was expected of them, how is he responsible for it? It cannot be said that he dictated either their direction or method, or that he has in any wise interfered with them to their injury. Nor can it be pretended that the two men in charge of them—Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Major-Gen. Sherman—are not the proper men for the responsibility. The Copperheads themselves, with all their presumption, have not yet, in a single instance that we know of, ventured to intimate that either of these leaders should be displaced. Nor can it be held out that the President has failed to furnish the armies with all the supplies and material required, or that he has not taken timely and effective measures to keep them abundantly strong in men. The complaint rather is that the last draft is so large and rigid. So far as relates to the prosecution of the war, President Lincoln's official conduct, within the period named, can neither be condemned nor carped at. Let it be conceded that he made many mistakes in the early period of the conflict. He certainly did make a very serious one in keeping McClellan at the head of the Army of the Potomac for months after it became as plain as a pike-staff that this General had no aggressive capacity whatever. But however President Lincoln may formerly have erred touching the management of the war, malice itself cannot specify a single particular of any account, either in action or abstinence on his part during this Summer, that was unfavorable to the progress of our arms. The specification has not been made simply because it would be a lie on its face. Yet the Copperheads are lashing themselves into a rage against him as never before because the Summer has not brought the war to an end. Their abuse of him, during these dog-days especially, has a reeking rankness utterly beyond anything ever before witnessed.

What stimulates this is, of course, plain enough. The Presidential election is coming. The Copperheads are not such fools as not to know that the people, with all their disappointment at the prolongation of the war, yet see no way to escape from the war. They dare not present as an issue at the election the only practicable peace expedient—surrender to the rebels. The people cannot be wrought up to the madness of escaping the storm by scuttling the ship. Therefore the Copperheads avoid, as much as they well can, all talk against the war *per se*, and devote themselves to the vituperation of President Lincoln. They feel that their only chance is in converting the popular heaviness of heart into a personal spite. They make their calculations upon the meanest qualities of the human heart—those that in ancient times so often made remorseless sacrifice of public servants when good fortune lingered. We believe that this Northern people are above all such folly. We cannot suppose that they lack the constancy which their rebel enemies have displayed in sustaining Jeff. Davis in ill fortune as well as in good fortune. To think this, would be to attribute to them an essential inferiority—such an inferiority as would go far to justify the assumption of these Southern men that they are our natural masters. There is no such test of the stuff of which men are made as adversity. We have had much less of it under President Lincoln than the rebels have had under their so-called President Davis. If we could judge the one less justly and generously than they judge the other, if we could immolate when they uphold, this war would be a needless thing—at best but a futile agony. Nothing could save such weakness.

The Winter Davis Manifesto.

We find in Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* a reply to our comments upon the Wade and Davis manifesto. From intrinsic evidence, we presume we shall not err in assuming that it is from the pen of Mr. Davis himself. In this belief, and not from anything else entitling it to special notice, we transfer it to our columns.

Its leading characteristic is the arrogance of its assumptions, and this, *per se*, is well-nigh conclusive as to its authorship. It starts with the assumption that "the editor of the Times is understood to represent the *personal* interests of Mr. Lincoln, the candidate." We do not believe any such thing is "understood;" it is simply assumed by Mr. Davis. The editor of the Times has no connection and no concern with the "personal interests" of Mr. Lincoln. He owes Mr. Lincoln personally precisely what Mr. Lincoln owes him—just nothing at all. His only concern is with the cause which Mr. Lincoln represents—the same cause which Mr. Davis professes to serve, and which he now seeks to ruin by defeating its candidate.

Mr. Davis assumes to find in our comments on his manifesto the making of an issue between the President and Congress—"the will of one man and the will of the people." He invents what he professes to discover. We recognize no such issue. Congress has issued no manifesto against the President;—only two members of Congress have signed such a document. Congress passed a bill which the President did not sign. Each acted in the strict exercise of a constitutional right. Congress had a perfect right to pass the bill, and Mr. Lincoln has never denied or questioned it. He had a perfect right to withhold his signature, and Congress has never disputed or doubted it. Only Messrs. Wade and Davis, one a Senator and the other a Representative in Congress, have fulminated their denunciations against him for venturing to exercise a just prerogative of his office. *They* are not Congress, nor have we the slightest reason to believe, that in this act of arrogance and infidelity to the Union cause, they represent any portion of Congress except themselves and the Copperheads. Even those who voted with them for the bill are sustaining Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Union party.

Mr. Davis recapitulates a great many things which the Editor of the Times "ought to know." They relate to alleged short-comings and misdoings on the part of President Lincoln. Part of them are copied from the stereotyped calumnies of the Opposition Press, and part embody the complaints of malcontents in the ranks of the Union party. We have no thought or purpose of answering them. Some of them are undoubtedly founded in justice. Mr. Lincoln has unquestionably made mistakes. He has not crushed the rebellion and ended the war. He has not done a good many things which, in common with Mr. Davis, we think he ought to have done, and he has done some things, under the pressure of Mr. Davis and his friends, which we think he ought not to have done. Possibly some other man in his place might have done better. But it is very idle to waste time and temper on a discussion of that point. As it happens, no other man *was* in his place. The people put *him* there,—and not Mr. Davis, and they must make the best they can of the results of their own action. Even if everything Mr. Davis says of Mr. Lincoln were true, (which we by no means concede,) it would not justify Mr. Davis in denouncing him, or in trying to defeat his election.

And now, in return for his kindness, let us mention a few things which Mr. Davis "ought to know." The issue in the pending canvas is to be between a Union candidate and a Copperhead,—between the representative of a party which seeks to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored, and the representative of a party which seeks to end the war either by dividing the Union or by such compromises and concessions as would destroy its value. All minor issues are merged in that. Mr. Davis professes to belong to the Union party, to believe in its principles, to support its policy, and to desire its triumph. He "ought to know" that when he stabs the candidate of that party, he stabs the cause. He ought to know that when he seeks his defeat he seeks the triumph of his opponent and of the cause which he represents; that in defeating Mr. Lincoln he puts the power and patronage of the Government, the control of its armies and navy, the shaping of its policy, the direction of its affairs, in the hands of men pledged by their antecedents, their sympathies, and their interests, to end the war by conciliating those who are in arms against the Government. He "ought to know" that, in such a case, conciliation means *surrender*—that it can mean nothing else, and that in aiding that party to accomplish that end, he is turning his back upon all his principles and all his professions, and making himself, responsibly and conspicuously, a potent ally of the rebel cause.

Perhaps he has taken that position from choice—possibly, he may have drifted into it by following his resentments instead of his judgment. In either case, the sooner he gets out of it the better for his country and his reputation.

The Operations in Mobile Bay.

There is much in the Southern accounts of Admiral Farragut's operations, to sustain the view that the rebels placed great reliance on the ability of the forts at the entrance of the bay; that the surrender of Fort Gaines was a most unlooked-for event; that garrisons of sufficient strength were left both in that fort and in Fort Powell, to make a stubborn resistance to any attacking force; and that Fort Morgan will now be defended with all the energy possible. The surrender of Fort Gaines is attributed by the Richmond press to treachery or cowardice on the part of the commanding officer, Anderson.

It is apparent from the tone in which the latest news through rebel channels (which we publish to-day) is reported, that there is little hope entertained of Fort Morgan's ability to hold out for any great length of time. On the 12th, it appears, regular siege was laid to it by our land forces, under Gen. Gordon Granger, Admiral Farragut at the same time, bringing an enfilading fire to bear on it by a portion of his fleet, while two monitors and five gunboats were spared for operations at a point where Dog River enters the bay.

On Monday, the 15th, the monitors and gunboats got across Dog River Bar, and before hauling off at night, had silenced the rebel batteries on the shore. Fort Morgan at the same time was under a heavy fire, and it is more than probable the next report will contain the news of its capture.

Gen. Gordon Granger, who commands the land forces coöperating with Farragut, is the same gallant and efficient officer who brought up the reserve corps so promptly at Chickamauga, and helped Gen. Thomas to save the army from utter rout. He is a graduate of West Point, has seen many years hard service, is a rough but brilliant fighter, and deservedly stands high among his fellow officers, and is much admired by his soldiers.

The Testimony of Jeff. Davis.

The mission of Col. Jacques proved of extreme service, not simply because it established that Jeff. Davis will listen to no proposals of peace that do not embrace disunion. That, undoubtedly, was the most important point. It was only what had been publicly said a thousand times before by the rebel leaders, and by Jeff. Davis himself; yet, in view of the efforts now being made by the Peace party of the North to delude our people into a belief that peace is now practicable without disunion, this fresh and deliberate declaration by the man who, of all others, has the best knowledge and the most power in the premises, was peculiarly timely and valuable. His parting declaration, solemn and emphatic—"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence; *it will be useless to approach me with any other*"—made rubbish, on the instant, of all the electioneering peace mockeries.

But there are two other avowals of the rebel chief, given in the course of that interview, which should be well noted.

The first is his averment that "Slavery is not, and never was an essential element in the contest." Jeff. Davis did not hesitate to declare without qualification what the Union men of the North have always said, that the Anti-Slavery agitation was not the cause but only the occasion of the secession; that, to use his own words, "it only fired the musket which was already capped and loaded." If Slavery is not an essential element in the contest, all the tirades of the Copperheads against the President for having prolonged the war by his Emancipation Proclamation, are without the shadow of a reason. According to Jeff. Davis himself, the policy of President Lincoln against Slavery has had no material influence upon the rebel spirit, one way or the other. Had it been of an entirely opposite character, had President Lincoln treated Slavery with all the tenderness of any Democratic lover of the institution, it would not have caused one gun the less to be fired by this rebellion. This has long been obvious enough to all observing men. The rebels fought with just as much hate and fury during the first eighteen months of the war, before the issue of the Proclamation, as they have ever fought since. In fact, they have never exhibited such an absolutely fiendish malignity as toward our wounded and dead at Bull Run, which was a period when no military interference with Slavery was permitted, either directly or indirectly, and when no black fugitive was allowed near our camps. Never has the emancipation policy of President Lincoln been denounced by the rebels as an obstacle to reunion, or been seriously treated as a grievance. It has been taken as a natural result of the state of war. The rebel journals would be searched in vain for any such fulminations against it as have constantly abounded in the Copperhead presses of the North. They have mentioned it only as an incident of the war—never as a provocation to it. To every fair mind this was indicative enough of the real truth; but it is a good thing to have it directly confirmed by the rebel chief himself that no different policy toward Slavery could have prevented the war, or mitigated it, or can now shorten it. All the pretences of the Copperheads that it is necessary, for the interests of peace, to have a President of more conciliating disposition toward Slavery than Mr. Lincoln, are thus scattered to the winds.

Again, Jeff. Davis confirms what the Union men have always asserted—that even the recognition of the "Confederacy" would not bring peace. To Col. Jacques' question: "Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war?" he replies: "Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, *but we cannot.*" Now it is impossible to conceive that Jeff. Davis deliberately misrepresented himself and his people in this emphatic declaration. He wants the Northern people to make recognition of his Confederacy, and yet freely avows that this will secure no peace of any duration. It is an admission bearing squarely against his own desires. It could have come only from an irrepressible conviction of its truth. Jeff Davis knows the South too well to believe that it is possible for it, at least in this generation, to live as an independent power in peace with the North. He acknowledges that he looks for no such result.

Our peace men may turn a deaf ear to such affirmations by the Union party of the North; but how in reason can they discard such testimony from the very headquarters of the Confederacy? They will stultify themselves by assuming to have a better knowledge of the Southern disposition than the Southern ruler. If they will not hear us, they ought at least to accept this express testimony of Jeff. Davis, given directly against his own advantage. What they profess to value above all things else is peace. But if the independence of the Confederacy will not bring peace, why dream of it? Would it not be madness to buy a so-called peace of Jeff. Davis, at the price of the Union, in the face of such an open confession by him that it would prove nothing more than a transient truce? If war is to be our lot until one or the other section is made powerless, is it not better that it should be for the republic of our fathers, which is our birthright, than for the mess of pottage, for which it had been bartered away?

Now the three facts thus distinctly declared by Jeff. Davis, impressed as they should be upon the Northern mind, its perplexities and misgivings would be cleared away wonderfully. We mean the Southern determination to accept no peace short of Southern independence—the disposition of the present Southern generation to keep no peace even on that basis—and the fact that the war *in no material degree* turns on Slavery, one way or the other. These points accepted, all party clap-trap loses its power to mislead. The prosecution of the war by the Government until the rebellion is thoroughly conquered, at once reveals itself as an inexorable necessity.

Our Habits of Waste.

The evening journals of the City are well employed in laying bare the extortions daily practiced upon housekeepers. The strictures, it is true, will fall ineffectual upon the ears of the extortioners. But the housekeeper will listen and will listen most attentively. And this is probably, after all, what is most needed, if we are to reach the prime source of the evil. The farmer and the middleman may be lectured till doomsday. We may appeal to the dairyman, who asks forty-five and fifty cents a pound for his butter by wholesale, that there is nothing to warrant his demanding such a price. He may be told that he pays barely 25 per cent. more for his labor than he paid two years ago, when he was content with twenty cents a pound for his butter. He may be reminded that he grows his own wool and wears it in flannels and in clothes; that sugar, tea and coffee are almost the only necessaries of household consumption he is taxed for at the Customs; and that the price of exchange only affects him as compared with others in an infinitesimal degree. What is all this to him? He finds a market for his stuff, and he sells it naturally enough at the highest it will bring. He finds a combination of minor tradesmen ready to gouge the consuming public in his interest. And if he has to share his profits on a liberal scale with these tradesmen, still he finds the prices are kept up in the public market, and the plunder is ample enough to bear division.

Appealing to a sense of fairness in cases like this, is to adjure an imaginary virtue. Appealing to sentiments of patriotism, is simply to unbridle fancy. Invoking the producer's conscience to sustain the national credit, is quite as practical as to invite a general return to the patriarchal form of government. The question of petty exchanges, or small trade, or marketing, or whatever we call it, comes down to this: *How much can be got out of the consumer without leaving a glut in the market?*

On this point the consumer ought to have twice as much to say as he has. The bulk of our people treat an indifferently honest greengrocer as they would treat a respectable merchant. That is, they suppose he has something approaching to a conscience; charges according to some established scale of profits; speaks within sight of the truth; uses no unjust balance; and, in short, is fit to be trusted with making his own terms, and doing his weighing and measuring without inspection.

The well-to-do portion of the community have much to answer for in encouraging this vicious system. They don't feel the pinch of a limited income. They know practicaly nothing about making accounts square on Saturday with a twenty-dollar or thirty-dollar weekly income. Their marketing (there are many exceptions) is done on the principle that so much grub is wanted, and that it will go "down in the book" as usual. What is this but offering a premium upon extortion, and actually crowding out of the market thousands and thousands who can afford to go to housekeeping on no such confiding and haphazard system. A rigid scrutiny of every attempted increase in the price of eggs, butter, milk, meats and bread—a scrutiny which should be systematic and uniform, followed by the resolution to curtail the amount of the purchase in proportion to the rise in price, would make producers, middlemen and petty traders *think*, at least, before renewing the gouging operation too frequently.

But the poor and the moderately well-to-do have *their* share of blame to bear as well as their better-off neighbors. We are all getting to think too little of a five-cent, ten-cent, twenty-five-cent and fifty-cent currency note. There are scores of minor articles for which we heedlessly pay a five-cent bill where we used to pay a penny. Yet no one pretends that any single article of consumption has increased five hundred per cent in value, either by depreciation of paper money, by taxation, by the rate of exchange, or from any other cause since the war broke out. It has simply become a habit—a habit having its beginning in the inordinate greed of a class of petty tradesmen. To that greed every thoughtless buyer necessarily panders. He does not wait to question the dealer. Nickel pennies are scarce (or rather these rascally dealers have them packed away in old barrels in their cellars) and the purchaser has his five-cent bill convenient. So he parts with it for an article worth probably two cents, rather than be bothered with the labor of asserting his rights. This goes on for a few weeks, until the consumer—the thoughtless consumer at least—really comes to believe that he has no right at all in the premises, and the trader has the game all in his own hands.

Underlying all these evils and their practical workings, however, there is the grand want of the time—a thorough, complete, productive system of taxation, which shall bring us back again toward a sounder financial basis—a taxation of which the Government shall have its due proportion, instead of leaving full three-fifths of it, as is now the case, in the hands of rascally traders, who make a depreciated currency the excuse for their extortions upon a long-suffering community.

The Last Act in the Tragedy of the Polish Rebellion.—The Czar of Russia, having crushed out the Polish rebellion and the Revolutionary Government about a year ago, is now engaged in the work of hanging the leaders of the revolt. It will be remembered that while that great rebellion was in actual progress, it maintained profound secrecy as to who were its leaders, and as to its means and agencies of operation. The "Revolutionary Committee," or "National Government," was a secret affair; secret as to its members and as to its plans, while its edicts were issued in secret and executed secretly by mysterious agents. It issued orders for the assassination of obnoxious persons, and vast numbers were suddenly and unexpectedly slain by they knew not whom. Some of its active military chiefs were of course known; but both in field and cabinet, it tried to wrap itself in mystery. It assumed for a time very formidable proportions, and had it got the assistance that was promised from England and France, it might have achieved success. But the immense armies of Russia, when fairly set in motion, soon broke it down, and reduced it to a mere guerrilla war, which also in turn was crushed out; and all the notice we now find of the late Polish "Revolution" is such as is conveyed in the following telegram from Warsaw, under date of the 5th inst.:

"M. Traugott, the head of the Polish National Government, together with Krajewski, Pocinski, Zulinski and Jesionanski, the chiefs of the different departments, were hanged this morning on the glacis of the citadel. The sentences of death passed upon eleven officials of the National Government have been commuted in some cases to hard labor, and in the others to imprisonment in a Siberian fortress."

And so closes the latest bloody tragedy of Polish Revolution.

Highly Amusing.—The *Express* copies from the Troy *Times* the following account of "the dinner," which it says, was "given by Hon. H. J. Raymond to the Republican State Central Committee, at Saratoga, a few days since:"

"The gathering was composed of ten persons, to all of whom Mr. H. J. R. tendered a complimentary dinner. The invitation was accepted, and after the affair was over, the following dialogue took place between the Hon. and the landlord—so we are informed by a person who was present:

Raymond—Landlord, what is the amount of your bill?

Landlord—Five hundred dollars, Sir.

Raymond (somewhat astonished)—What, f-i-v-e h-u-n-d-r-e-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s!

Landlord (very cool)—That is the amount of the bill, Sir.

The last seen of Raymond he was engaged in 'counting heads,' with one hand feeling in the region of his stomach and the other searching for greenbacks."

This is very amusing. It does great credit to the Troy *Times* and its "gentlemanly reporter," whoever he may be. There is only one drawback to it—it is a pure invention from beginning to end. There is not one syllable of truth in it,—not the slightest possible shadow of fact on which to base it. Mr. R. was in Saratoga only one day, and on that day he dined *tête-à-tête* with a personal friend at the Lake. He gave no dinner to anybody. He makes the Troy *Times* a present of this memorandum of his personal habits and experiences, out of deference to the good taste and sense of propriety which induced that journal to invent and propagate so wholesale a falsehood as that which the *Express* pretends to have copied from its columns.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Everett House has been thoroughly refitted, and is hereafter to be conducted on the European plan. It remains in the hands of Messrs. Kerner & Borrows, its present popular proprietors.

The True Doctrine of Military Honor—Gen. Buell's Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask permission to add a few words to the manly letter of Prof. D. H. MAHAN, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 19, which refers to Gen. BUELL'S resignation. This General first asked to be relieved of his command because it was, according to him, contrary to military etiquette to serve under an officer holding a commission of more recent date than his own; and after this he resigned altogether, because the politics of the Administration do not suit him.

As to the etiquette, the refractory General ought to be informed that in his case no question of etiquette presented itself, but on the one hand, a question of regulation, of existing military law, and on the other hand, a question of military ethics—of high military morals and honor. It is a very proper regulation in every modern army, that where several officers of equal rank are brought together, he that has the oldest commission shall take command over the rest, if the higher authority has not specially assigned the command to one of these officers of equal rank. The regulation is natural; it is simply resorted to to avoid that worst of things in war—want of command—a headless state of things; but war is too serious a thing; the fortune of war often depends upon too delicate turns, and a people's interests are too grave and sacred to permit the principle of seniority, good enough for the common run of things, but without inherent life or energy, to thwart the earnest objects of so terrible a thing as war is. Indeed, in our army only, where the American ease, so common in all our affairs, prevails in no slight degree, are these constant requests of being relieved admitted in flagrant war. What would WELLINGTON have done, or NAPOLEON, or FREDERICK the Great, in such circumstances? Their reply to such requests would have been very short and somewhat sharp, and probably have ended with some such word as *arrest* and severe trial; possibly with a pretty Frederician comment on the term *etiquette*, as of better meaning compared to honor.

The resignation of an officer, on the ground that the Administration follows principles not approved of by the resigning officer, seems simply to amount to an outrage. The soldier belongs exclusively to his nation, and especially so in times of war. His individuality is merged in the public danger, as much so as a fireman's individuality is of no importance whatever when he works at the engine to stop a conflagration. It was adopted by universal consent in the Prussian army, in 1813–1815, that no officers had a right to fight a duel during the war, but must leave it to the time of peace. This was right, if duels are permitted at all. Do we educate our West Point men, to serve in war and peace for their country, with the proviso if the full-blown cadet agrees with the Administration? If an Administration does that which an officer does not approve of, as citizen, he has to consider that he does not serve the Administration, but his country, whose political organization has produced this special Administration. If this organization, this system of government, does not suit him, he must leave, in time of peace, the country, but not in war, once having entered it. He has as little moral right to do this, as a foreigner, having taken service under our flag, and having sworn allegiance to the country, would have to give up his place again, as private or as officer, because the course which the Administration pursues does not suit him; because, perchance, he does not choose to serve with black soldiers, although all European Governments employ them, if they can get them. A man who should leave his post on such grounds in the midst of a battle would be shot. Well, then, there is no intrinsic difference as to the principle of this course of action, between an actual battle and the state of war in general. Whether you guard a barrel of potatoes, or are on a forlorn post, whether you fight or cook the dinner for your comrades, whatever duty you perform in war is equally important, and you do it for your country, even as the Christian does whatever he does, for the sake of his God, if he does it in the true Christian spirit.

Serve your country when she is in danger in whatever capacity she wants you, or permits you to fight or work for her.

When Gen. CANROBERT, commanding in chief before Sebastopol, received the order to hand over the command to PELISSIER (later the Duke of Malakoff,) who was a General of Division under him, CANROBERT not only obeyed, but requested to be assigned to the command held until then by PELISSIER. He obtained it and fought to the end of the Crimean war under his former inferior. There may be several dishonorable acts in the life of CANROBERT, but this act of his is greatly to his soldierly honor.

When the City of Thebes sent an army against the tyrant of Pheræ, the Thebans very unjustly would not assign the command to the great EPAMINONDAS, who had gained many important battles for them, and had been again and again their Commander-in-Chief. What did EPAMINONDAS do when the three-starred shoulder strap was denied him? Did he grumble? We do not know, but what we do know is that he volunteered as common grenadier, marched and fought for his country, and returned to fight as Commander many more and glorious battles. Field-Marshal EPAMINONDAS did not talk about military etiquette, at least PLUTARCH does not say that he did; he only tells us the glorious fact that EPAMINONDAS shouldered the musket when the Marshal's baton was refused him, thinking, no doubt, that Thebes was not made for EPAMINONDAS, but EPAMINONDAS for Thebes.

There is but one point taken in Mr. MAHAN'S letter which seems to be erroneous. He says that he has never voted, because persons connected with the army ought not to be politicians.

Mr. MAHAN is a citizen, and he who has a right to vote has a duty to vote. This maxim holds good at least with reference to all who can read it. But, conscientiously, voting is not playing the politician. F. L.

FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Army—Taylor, Adams and Forrest—Affairs at Holly Springs.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Gen. A. J. SMITH'S army is again on the move. The advance, under Gen. MOWER, is now at the Tallahatchee, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 18 miles south of here.

DICK TAYLOR, WIRT ADAMS and FORREST are all reported across the Tallahatchee. Whether this be true or not, the present expedition is likely to be a very important one.

Gen. SMITH'S army is refurnished, considerably augmented, and in fine spirits. There are some changes in the organization. Col. WM. T. SHAW succeeds Col. DAVID MOORE in command of the Third Division. The efficient and gallant young officer, Capt. JAMES B. COMSTOCK, of St. Louis, is still Assistant Adjutant-General of the division. This division, which was formerly commanded by Gen. SMITH, has done much hard fighting, and was never in better condition than now. You may expect good news from it in a few days, as also from the First Division—fighting Joe MOWER'S.

Gen. WASHBURNE is here to-day, in consultation with Gen. SMITH. This indicates activity. Though the troops of this command are much worn, and the weather very warm, they never marched better, and are anxious for a fight.

HOLLY SPRINGS,

once the pride of Northern Mississippi, is now little better than a desolate waste. All the business houses, which were of no mean pretensions, are now a mass of ruins. But few of the old citizens remain. Most have gone and left their splendid property to perish like their hopes. A few of the once proud city's daughters still remain, and though all bitterly secesh, are not so averse to the Northern horde (especially shoulder straps) as might be supposed. Alas! for Southern chivalry! Southern beauty has played you false! For after sending you from happy homes to battle-plains, many of you will return and find the "cherished one" gone North with a "Yankee" husband. Poor deluded morals, will you not learn that we are one people, and could not be separated if we would.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Fessenden arrived at the Astor House yesterday, from his residence in Maine. He will remain in the city for about two days.

Maj.-Gen. Robinson and wife, Lieut. Fred. M. Hallock, A. D. C., U. S. A., and R. F. Lincoln, son of the President, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Anderson, U. S. A., is at the Everett House.

Gen. O'Donnell and son, Baltimore, and Rev. J. H. Bowles, Kentucky, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. de Geofroy, Acting Minister from France to Washington, and George Augustus Sala, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. C. J. May, New-Orleans, and E. Fish, Arkansas, are at the New-York Hotel.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are Indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Splendid Portrait
OF
MAJOR-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
With full Biography, in the AUGUST No.
of the
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.
Price Fifty Cents,
Post-paid to any address.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all News-dealers.

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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just published. Discount to dealers.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, suspenders, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BATTIN—TUNNICLIFF.—In Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, JOSEPH BATTIN and LOUISA M. CHAMBERLIN, daughter of the late Wm. Tunnicliff, of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y.

RYEDOPS—GUIDICINI.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, ARTHUR RYEDOPS, of Albany, and MARY L. GUIDICINI, of New-York.

DIED.

CHOLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JACOB CHOLWELL, of New-York City, aged 36 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers, Geo. R., James and Thomas, and of his brothers-in-law, Wm. F. Brush and Leroy W. Fairchild, also the members of Kane Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Brush, No. 6.7 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 19, SUSAN DOWNES, twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CAIRNS.—On Friday, Aug. 19, MARY HARRISON CAIRNS, widow of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ELY.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, THOMAS T. ELY, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Duncan-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City Ferry, Jersey City.

FANNING.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, EDGAR T., JR., only son of Edgar T. and Catharine Fanning, aged 23 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 386 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock.

GERARDSEN.—At Gravesend, on Thursday, Aug. 18, JOHN S. GERARDSEN, in the 94th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Gravesend, on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, ADELINE AUGUSTA, daughter of William and the late Elizabeth M. Hunt, of Brooklyn, aged 13 years and 6 months.

KELLY.—Miss LIZZIE V. KELLY, youngest daughter of the late James Kelly, of 34th-st., and sister of John J. Kelly.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

LOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, MARIA LOTT, widow of Daniel Lott, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. C. Betts, corner of Fulton and Nostrand ave., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without farther notice.

MCNULTY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, Capt. JOHN J. MCNULTY, in his 41st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Hudson-av., on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M. precisely.

MCKENNIS.—At Oswego, on Thursday, Aug. 18, SARAH PARSONS, only daughter of John D. and Catharine D. McKennis, in the 21st year of her age.

She sleeps in Christ.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

POST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH POST, relict of Silas Post.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, B. Van Velsor, Flushing, L. I.

SEE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 19, EDWIN, youngest son of Oscar A. and Emily See, aged 13 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 West 27th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

STANTLESBURY.—On board Mississippi steamer *W. R. Arthur*, on Monday, Aug. 1, near the mouth of the White River, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. THOMAS STANTLESBURY, 65th U. S. Colored Infantry, formerly of New-York, and latterly of Minnesota.

TALMAN.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Greenwich-av., to-day, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

THRALL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 18, after a lingering illness, CHARLES THRALL, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Rye, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, where the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WATKINS.—On Saturday, July 30, at Tampa Bay, Fla., of yellow fever, EDWARD H. WATKINS, U. S. Navy, attached to U. S. bark *Roebuck*, aged 37 years.

The remains were interred on Egmont Key, Tampa Bay.

WHITING.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 18, HESSIE B., second daughter of Dr. Alex. B. and Matilda A. Whiting, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, from the residence of her parents, at Fort Hamilton.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

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ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

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Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 2nd 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 210 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Dunne-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

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Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
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By J. C. JEAFFRESON,
author of "Live it Down," "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel; Or, the Young Wife and the Old Love."
8vo. Cloth, $1 75; Paper, $1 25.

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From the London Morning Post.

Mr. Jeaffreson has achieved a remarkable success in this work. "Not Dead Yet" is really a good novel, characterized by masterly ability. It cannot fail to afford great and rarely offered pleasure to all readers. The author has never written a book which was otherwise than notable for power, originality, and profuseness of thought; but he has never done anything comparable to this work, which surpasses all its predecessors in power, boldness and interest.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1864,
is now ready, with the following
LIST OF CONTENTS.
The Cadmean Madness.
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Literary Life in Paris. The Drawing-Room. Part III.
The Maskers.
Cuilet.
What Will Become of Them? Part II.
Forgotten.
Wet-Weather Work.
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What Shall We Have for Dinner?
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Reviews and Literary Notices.
☞ TERMS.—The subscription price of the *Atlantic* is $3 per year, in advance. Subsc

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1885, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

R. H. WAIN RIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a safe investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st, and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof:

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon said that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

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No. 4 Wall-st.,
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PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES,
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad, New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
JH. MENDALL,
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WM. CORRIE,
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U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 138 BROADWAY, New-York.
Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30 into 5-20 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

	REFER TO
Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
GERDES, LORSCHIOR & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOEHER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not subscribed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of number of small amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to ARRENT KNIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 20-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by
O. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty ($20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 261, 268, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 478, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 DOLLARS ON A term of six months, more or less, to a respectable business house of this City. A reasonable rate of interest will be paid, and unexceptionable references given. Answer, for 2 days, H. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH.
No. 38 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of ten per cent, free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 25th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3% per Cent, free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a dividend of 2% per cent, free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Director of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $751,157 00.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and open again on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. C. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and Stuyvesant. Open daily, from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. The company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—JESSE URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
1m31-law12w

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. BALSEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.
We will sell,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 20,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
8th-av. and 14th-st.,
a general and desirable catalogue of
HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c,
ALSO,
one highly-finished English Dog-cart, nearly new, made by Wood Bros., of New-York; originally cost $1,000.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE
AUCTION MART.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place, by auction,

On each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness, intended for Wednesdays' sales should be sent in on Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturdays' sales should be sent in on the Wednesdays preceding said sales day, but will be received until 6 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

H. J. JORDAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other jeans, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company, to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shop, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 29, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the State Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AUG. 20, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store,
PRIME SORRENTO LEMONS.
Two hundred and sixty boxes prime Sorrento Lemons, just received by steamer.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6, North River,
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
Two hundred boxes fresh Malaga Lemons landing.
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS, 300 packages.
WHISKY, 50 barrels Bourbon.
CLARET WINE, 200 cases.
CHAMOMILE, 3 cases Roman Chamomile.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 273 Broadway, on four months' credit,
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE and SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH DRY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO., a fresh GOODS JUST LANDED, and have not yet been exhibited at private sale.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vessey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watt-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River; Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all, or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground.

Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,240 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 9 Bond-st., for the bones made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CEFRAY & BRADLEY, Florists, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

A. T. CEFREY,
E. D. BRADLEY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

All outstanding debts and claims of the above firm will be settled by the subscribers, who continue the business at the old place,

SHIPPING.

FOR STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,200 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,200 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..... (Afloat)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY..... ....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
ERIN—building.....	3,000	.....
ERIN—building.....	3,000	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,000	.....
HELVETIA—building...	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA.....	2,100	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,000	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	1,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ARIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....	$80	Steerage.....	$30
First Cabin to London....	85	Steerage to London.....	34
First Cabin to Paris.....	95	Steerage to Paris.....	40
First Cabin to Hamburg..	90	Steerage to Hamburg....	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 12th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on days before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. C. NARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CAIRD.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 | Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO FIRES.—BY request of property-owners and the members of the Fire Department, for the spreading of alarm in case of fires occurring in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards and vicinity, until the Twenty-second-street Tower shall be rebuilt, arrangements have been made to ring the bell of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth-avenue, for fires occurring in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts.

In case of fire in the vicinity mentioned, citizens may cause immediate alarm to be given by notice at the Police Station-houses, in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and in Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, which will be immediately communicated by telegraph to the Headquarters, and to the City Fire Telegraph Station at the City Hall, and thence to the several Fire-Bell Towers throughout the City.

By order of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD Newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Wareiown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superinten ent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 118 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboats C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TATTAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the bridge-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Citizens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jayst. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAPPAN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, with thence, at 12:30 P.M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, (entrance over Bank.)

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City. Asahel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J., Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 30th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 663 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 34th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education. French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and urilroom, costing $6,000. 15 Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others whose good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for Ladies, reopens on Sept. 6. For particulars, apply to SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 845, Corwith's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 52 Madison-avenue. This institution, conducted in New York until 1861, reopens on Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. E. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys. College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term opens Sept. 19. For catalogues address OTIS BISSELL, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, in Flushing Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 6 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y. REV. H. D. ABEL, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 6 West 34th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BURKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN.

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 6, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 1. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. B. Drisler, Messrs. J. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, E. M. Ogden, Alf. Conkling, Wm. Edwards, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 15 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies,—but MEN,—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost nameless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; *it will submit* to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the Summer's campaigns. If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work,—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. DONGE, JR., Esq., New-York.]

THE INDIAN WAR.

Adoption of Defensive Measures—Further Depredations and Murders.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A regiment of one hundred day cavalry, authorized by the War Department three days ago to fight the Indians, is already more than half filled, and it is expected that it will be filled in less than ten days. It is to operate along the Platte Valley and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains. In this they are to have the co-operation of troops from the East. It is hoped that the route will soon be reestablished and the Indians severely chastised.

At present all the trains and mail coaches are stopped.

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Kiowas, the Sioux, the Camanches, the Utes, and the Snakes, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Martial law is being enforced here, and all places of business have been closed until further orders.

Several independent military companies are about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild and alarming rumors floating about.

Provisions of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing.

Unless communication with the States is speedily resumed there will be much suffering if not actual starvation.

LATER.

The Indians murdered several families, and burned a number of houses on Cherry Creek, twenty-five miles from here, last night.

Settlers are flocking to this city for protection.

The Commander of the district to-day issued a special order for the enrollment of all able-bodied males of over sixteen years of age.

Drafting to fill the one hundred day regiments will be commenced immediately.

A line of block houses is being erected around the city.

The fact that the telegraph wires are unelectrified leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of destruction.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 19.

Information from Fort Riley, Gen. BLUNT'S headquarters, says that three ranches near the Little Blue River have been burned by the Indians, the stock run off, and the inhabitants killed.

The Indians left behind them nothing but the bones of their murdered victims, and the ashes of the buildings destroyed by them.

The citizens of Washington, Republic and Clay Counties have been armed by Gen. BLUNT.

Four hunters were killed by the Indians, at Salina, fifty miles west of Fort Riley.

Between sixty and seventy dead bodies of white men were seen between Milesburgh and the Little Blue.

No ranches are left standing between the Big Sandy and the Little Blue.

The inhabitants of the places between Fort Kearny and Denver have all fled.

Four trains were captured by the Indians on the Little Blue, and all the stock, consisting of four hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were driven off.

The Indians are well mounted, and most of them are armed with long-range guns.

Capt. THOMPSON with seventy-five men of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and one howitzer, are moving in pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue.

Dispatches from him, dated the 4th instant, say that the Indians moved toward Republican River, with one thousand oxen and large herds of horses and mules.

Gen. SHERRY, of the Kansas militia, has also joined in pursuit of the Indians. He is moving north of THOMPSON'S command.

Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points farther west than fourteen miles from the Little Blue.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred by the Indians and every dwelling burned.

The families of a number of settlers have been sent off to places of safety, while the male heads of them have turned out to find the Indian trail.

Gen. BLUNT has sent orders to Forts Larned, Zerah, Ellsworth, and Salina, for the Commanders at these points to send out scouts in the direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their forces ready to join in the general pursuit, when the trail of the Indians is discovered.

Gen. BLUNT is doing everything possible with the small force at his command.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 19.

A gentlemen just from the front reports that on Tuesday Gen. STEADMAN started from Chattanooga, and met the rebel force under Gen. WHEELER a Graysville, eighteen miles distant.

A severe engagement ensued.

The Federal loss is not stated.

Gen. STEADMAN was severely wounded.

Col. SPAIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana Regiment, was killed.

A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn., and a Federal brigade has left Chattanooga for that place.

The rebel cavalry force have divided into small parties and are demonstrating in the towns of Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets have been fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

As our informant left, Major-Gen. STEADMAN'S Adjutant-General was leaving Chattanooga for Grayarille with a cavalry force.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

The speculations of certain of the New-York sensation journals, upon the armistice question, are all bosh. Neither Mr. LINCOLN'S friends nor leading Republicans, are urging the experiment upon him, and his views, expressed only yesterday, in his remarks to returning Ohio soldiers, not only proclaimed his desire, but his determination to devote all his powers to the suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

FORT MORGAN CLOSELY INVESTED.

The latest advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was on the point of being made.

The statement that the fort is provisioned for six months is known to be all nonsense. Intelligence from our blockaders proves that Fort Morgan has been in the habit of receiving supplies for only a fortnight at a time. The fall of this work may therefore be looked for at an early day, even if no attack be made, and the garrison be simply subjected to the starvation process.

A LESSON TO THE ENEMY.

The attack by the rebels on our lines before Petersburgh, in which they suffered a severe repulse, will have taught the enemy that they can hope for nothing from an offensive policy, though there is no doubt that Gen. GRANT would be very glad to have them continue it.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The statements which again begin to reach us from Harrisburgh and Hagerstown of a new rebel invasion across the Potomac, seem to rest more on the fears of that excitable population than on any facts. Gen. SHERIDAN has a force amply sufficient to meet and beat any rebel force short of the whole army of LEE, and so long as GRANT holds his present position within half a dozen miles of Richmond, there is not much likelihood of LEE'S getting very far away from the rebel capital. That SHERIDAN will be pestered with flying bands of troops is readily to be supposed, and all the more so that he can no longer rely on the country for support, but has to keep open his communications with Harper's Ferry; but any solicitude as to the safety of our gallant army of the Shenandoah Valley, or its ability successfully to meet any enemy that may present himself, may be dismissed.

LEE'S ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Recent simultaneous encounters with the rebels on both banks of the James, and also in the Valley, prove that LEE has in Virginia a larger force than had been supposed, and the reports of his having sent detachments to Georgia are not now credited. LEE'S total force is estimated by our secret service at about seventy thousand men.

DUELLING AT RICHMOND.

At 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, JOHN M. DANIELS, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. ELMORE, of the Confederate States Treasury Department, fought a duel on DILL'S farm, in the neighborhood of Richmond. Two rounds were fired, and at the second Mr. DANIELS received a ball through the fleshy part of the leg, the projectile avoiding the bone and the femoral artery. Thus appeased the wrathful honor of the F. F. V's., and they left the ground without a further waste of powder.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry recently convened to inquire into the causes of the unsuccessful attempt to reduce Petersburgh on the 30th inst., has temporarily suspended its sessions. Gen. HANCOCK, the President, and Gen. MILES, a member of the Court, being engaged in important operations upon the north side of the James. The only testimony yet taken is that of Gens. MEADE and BURNSIDE.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Four hundred and fifteen privates, seven surgeons, and one chaplain arrived at Annapolis day before yesterday from Richmond, as exchanged prisoners.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: J. M. Paddock, Co. E, Third Cavalry; Silas Simmons, Co. H. Fourteenth Artillery; J. H. Eastwood, Co. E, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; M. Gorman, Co. G, 69th Infantry; John Preston, Co. I, One-Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Lieut. G. B. SMALLIE, Seventh Artillery.
Lieut. C. ABBOTT, Fifth Cavalry.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT LAND.

The demand for Government land at the Interior Deparment is largely on the increase, exceeding any time within the past three years.

SENATOR WILSON'S VISIT.

Senator WILSON came to Washington upon no political mission whatever, and after concluding the private matters which called him to this city, lost no time in returning to his Summer retreat in Massachusetts.

PROMOTION.

Mr. JOHN R. WEBSTER, private, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, has been promoted to an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Judge USHER, Secretary of the Interior, left town this evening for his home in Indiana. He will be absent for a fortnight. The Chief Clerk will act as the head of that department *ad interim*.

NATIONAL DEPOSITARIES.

The designation of the First National Bank of Milton, Penn., as a National Depositary, has been revoked. The Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, Conn., was to-day named as a depositary of public money and financial agent of the United States.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

There is very general absence of Washington officials, who are now seeking rural retreats for the Summer vacation; but *per contra*, there is at present a considerable influx of Congressmen.

PRIVATE ICE SEIZED.

Government has laid hands on all the private ice in this City.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

DISPATCH OF TREASURY NOTES.

Supplies of the new seven-thirty Treasury notes were sent to-day to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. This causes no interruption in filling subscriptions heretofore made.

RESIGNATIONS.

Within the last two months eighteen of the pension clerks have resigned, owing to the inadequacy of compensation, considering the high price of living. Their salaries ranged from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum. The vacancies thus created have been filled.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $1,214,000.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 15th inst., mentions the capture and plunder of the steamer *Lady* by guerrillas, but does not say when or where it occurred.

It was also rumored at Memphis that the steamer *Olive Branch* and *Edward Walsh* had been taken by the rebels.

Gunboat No. 3 was fired into on the 12th inst. by a rebel battery at Gaines' Landing. Thirty-three shots struck. No lives were lost.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., has arrived here. She was not molested, as rumored in Memphis.

The officers know nothing of the capture of the steamer *Lady*, or of any other boat since the *Clara Bell* was destroyed by the rebels.

The New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled and depressed. The sales of the week were 600 bales; the receipts 2,327 bales and the export 1,556 bales. The stock on hand was 6,295 bales.

Provisions were dull and confined to the retail trade.

Sugar and molasses were held above the views of buyers.

Flour had declined, and choice extra was selling at $13 25 per barrel.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Mazatlan, brings $278,000 in bullion, and a large quantity of silver ore.

The French occupy Durango.

The news that Gen. UBAGA has made his peace with the Imperialists, is confirmed.

The country between Guanajuto and the City of Mexico is in dreadful condition.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has sailed for Oregon and British Columbia, with a large amount of merchandise and machinery.

The northern mining news is good.

CHARLES WELLER has been released from Fort Alcatras on taking the oath, and giving bonds in $25,000.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 19.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, and was largely attended.

A resolution pledging an earnest support of the nominee of the Chicago Convention was laid on the table.

This action was subsequently reconsidered and the resolution adopted.

Other resolutions were then readopted reaffirming those adopted at former conventions.

Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 19.

It is reported that a serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, near the Seven-mile Brook, Vassalboro, to the 1 o'clock train from this city to Auguste, by the breaking down of a bridge. The engine, tender and baggage-car passed over safely, but the other cars broke through, dragging the engine and tender after. Twenty or thirty persons were badly injured. None are reported killed outright. The baggage car was entirely demolished.

No Truth in the Reported Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 19.

There is no truth in the reported accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

It was a malicious report set afloat here by parties who were unable to take part in the excursion yesterday, and is denied by all morning papers.

Crops in Oswego County.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 19.

Reports from the towns of Mexico, Hastings, Schroeppel, West Monroe, Welland and Sandy Creek, state: Wheat, average crop, quality good; corn one-fourth less; oats, two-thirds less; barley, a half less; rye, an average crop; hay, a third less, quality good; apples, a large yield and quality better. The weather has been unusually warm, and with the exception of the last three weeks, there has been much less rain than usual, since the middle of June.

Billiards.

HARTFORD, Friday, Aug. 19.

At the tournament to-night Messrs. KAVANAGH, TIEMAN, FOSTER and others were present. FOSTER beat KAVANAGH and TIEMAN in a match game of 300 points, for $100. He also beat HUBBELL two games of 100 points each out of three, discounting him.

Election of Rev. A. C. Coxe as Assistant Bishop.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 19.

Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., of New-York, was to-day elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, by the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, on the first ballot.

The Steamer Highland Chief.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Highland Chief*, which was sunk by the mail-boat, near Vevay last night, had on board three hundred Government workmen for Nashville, and a considerable quantity of Government stores. There was no loss of life as, at first reported, but a number were wounded by falling spars. She was a neat boat and valued at $50,000. She was not insured, and will probably be a total loss.

Railroad Casualty.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 18.

Two soldiers belonging to the Thirty-seventh Iowa Regiment were killed, and seven badly wounded, by being crushed between the moving cars and the walls of the railroad depot here.

Sinking of the Steamer Highland Chief.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Highland Chief* was run into by the steamer *Major Anderson*, near Vevay, Ind., this morning, and sunk almost immediately. One man was drowned.

Disposition of Persons in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Three persons have recently been removed from Fort Warren, agreeable to sentence by court-martial; one soldier, for desertion, to three years at the Dry Tortugas; the other two, rebel spies, to the Albany Penitentiary for fourteen years each.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Frankfort train is three hours behind time. The detention is caused by the cars running off the track near Frankfort. No casualties are reported.

The Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 19.

The President of the Erie Railroad states that that road is free from obstruction, and that trains to New-York are running regularly.

The Gunboat Dakotah.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

The United States gunboat *Dakotah* returned to this port to-day, from a cruise after the pirate *Tallahassee*.

Nothing from the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 19.

We have nothing from the Upper Potomac. The telegraph is not working beyond Harper's Ferry.

Capt. Tabb.

Those Union prisoners of war who have been so unfortunate as to have been in charge of Capt. TABB, of the rebel service, will regret to learn that he is not now a prisoner in our hands. Official inquiry has been made of the proper authorities, and the rumor proves untrue.

FROSTY WEATHER.—A private letter from St. Johns, N. F., dated 10th inst., states that a frost in that section, a few nights previous to that date, is reported to have injured the potatoe crop. The weather had been unusually cold. There had been scarcely any warm weather. The fisheries had proved almost a total failure, and fears were entertained that the poorer classes would suffer greatly the coming Winter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Editor of the Metropolitan Record Arrested for Inciting Gov. Seymour to Resist the Draft.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

Commissioner OSBORNE issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of JOHN MULLALY, editor of the *Metropolitan Record & New-York Vindicator*, upon a charge of inciting resistance to the draft. The warrant was procured upon the following affidavit:

Southern District of New-York City and County of New-York, ss.—E. DELAFIELD SMITH, District Attorney of the United States for said District, being duly sworn, says: That this deponent complains of JOHN MULLALY, of said City, and charges as follows: That said JOHN MULLALY, at the time of the publication hereinafter mentioned, was, and still is, the editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record & New-York Vindicator*, a public journal and newspaper published in said City and district; that in an issue of said periodical, dated and published on the 6th of August instant, in said City and district, said JOHN MULLALY caused to be published and printed an article entitled "The Coming Draft," and other articles; that in an issue of said journal, dated and published on the 20th of July last, in said City and district, said JOHN MULLALY caused to be printed and published an article entitled "Five Hundred Thousand More Victims to Abolitionism" and other articles; that copies of said issues respectively are now produced to the Commissioner, and upon such production this deponent requests that a warrant of arrest be issued against said JOHN MULLALY for a violation of section 25 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces and for other Purposes," and section 12 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1864, entitled "An Act to Amend the Above Act.

That he, and by said publications, said JOHN MULLALY counsels one SEYMOUR and other persons to resist a draft directed by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the statute above cited, and counsels drafted men not to appear, and wilfully dissuades them from the performance of military duty as required by law, and incites, counsels and encourages one SEYMOUR and other persons forcibly to resist an enrollment ordered by competent authority in pursuance of said act of Congress, and otherwise violates the provisions of law above mentioned. And this deponent, upon producing said copies of the said journal, being requested by the Commissioner to commit to writing and verify the substance of the complaint now made by this deponent against the said JOHN MULLALY, respectfully submits this statement and makes oath thereto, and prays that said copies of said journal may be taken as a part of this deposition, and further prays that a warrant may issue against said JOHN MULLALY, to the end that he may be dealt with according to the law of the land.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of August, 1864. JOHN A. OSBORN,
U. S. Commissioner.

MULLALY was consequently arrested yesterday at his office in Broadway and brought before the Commissioner, where he gave bail in the sum of $2,000, CHARLES J. DONOHUE becoming his security. The examination will take place some day next week. The "one *Seymour*" mentioned in the affidavit is the Governor of the State, and the articles referred to contained paragraphs calling upon Gov. SEYMOUR to put a stop to the draft, and promising him the assistance of two or three hundred thousand men in his endeavors.

Death of Another Old New-York Merchant.

Mr. JOHN H. TALLMAN, for a long series of years a dry goods jobber and cotton factor in Pearl-street, died Friday, Aug. 12, at his residence in West Nineteenth-street. Mr. TALLMAN was in the eighty-eighth year of his age at the time of his decease, and up to his last illness had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health during his whole life. He was a native of Dutchess County, and came to New-York nearly seventy years ago, when there were less than 50,000 inhabitants. There was but one banker and an insurance company at that time in this City. Many years since he retired from business, but his large wealth and extensive real estate possessions kept him active as a man and diligent in financial circles. Mr. TALLMAN was well known in Wall street for his energy of character and the integrity of all his dealings. His rigid habits of temperance and constant daily exercise kept him vigorous, and nothing but an exhausted nature, from a most painful malady (dry gangrene in the foot) removed him from his family circle and the duties of life. Mr. TALLMAN'S memory was remarkable, recalling events of sixty years' standing with great accuracy, and repeating readily any verse or chapter in the Bible with ease. He was a genial old gentleman, a kind neighbor and an affectionate husband and father, dying in full communion with the Episcopal (Trinity) Church. Mr. TALLMAN leaves a venerable wife and three daughters, two in this City, and one in Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

New-York Workingmen's Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Democratic-Republican Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. H. HOUSELEY in the chair.

A number of interesting letters were laid before the committee, and the following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR:

Resolved, That it is preeminently the duty of this association to make every practicable effort to reach the workingmen of the South with our appeals for union and brotherhood among the workingmen of the country, in all places where it is possible to reach them.

Resolved, That to this end, the Printing Committee furnish a full supply of our publications to the large number of Confederate prisoners now within our lines.

Resolved, That this association make an appeal to the friends of the Union for aid in the circulation of our publications.

On motion of Mr. J. J. REID:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, any man or class of men who shall seek to incite the workingmen of the city and country to acts of violence and bloodshed and resistance to the government, are traitors to the best interests of workingmen, and should be shunned as enemies to their peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That the true interests of workingmen are to be found in the maintenance of order, a strict obedience to law, and the preservation of peace and harmony in our city; and that the best and noblest appeal for the redress of real or supposed grievances is to the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the workingmen of the country should unite as one man in aiding the Government to crush the military power of the leaders of the rebellion, who have so frequently declared that they are determined to overthrow the democratic principles of our free institutions.

After the transaction of other business, the committee adjourned.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME AUG. 20, 1864.

PART I.

Park March.
2. Overture, "Linda Chamounix".....Donizetti
3. Geburstag Polka.....Gungl
4. Barcarolli from "Marini Faliere," "Or che in Cielo".....Donizetti

PART II.

1. Grand March.....Gerold
2. Overture to "Masslonghi".....Herold
3. Fantasia on German Airs.....Spaeth
4. Grand Selection from "Le Domino Noir".....Auber

PART III.

1. Cæsar March.....Koschkeller
2. "Rosalin" Waltzes.....Schallehn
3. Quartet from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
4. Mazurka from "Favorita".....Cramer

National Pot-Pourri.

Military Affairs.

In local military affairs, nothing occurred yesterday of special interest. The subject of a new enrollment continues to be a subject of common conversation, and the petitions to the President, asking for a postponement of the draft, are being well circulated. It is scarcely probable, however, that they will procure the desired result.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

The following order has been issued by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36.—JOACHIM MAIDHOFF, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, having been arrested upon a charge of disobedience of orders, the following officers are hereby detailed to form a court-martial for his trial, viz.:

Col. BADGER POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment New-York National Guards, as President, and Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guards, Col. JOHN H. WILCOX, of the Ninth Regiment New-York National Guards, as members.

The court will convene at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing and proceeding in the discharge of their duties.

Col CHARLES D. MEAD, Division Advocate, will attend said court as Judge Advocate thereof.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
Official: HENRY S. FRARING, A. D. C.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

Capt. GEORGE T. HAWS, of the third company, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., yesterday. Lieut.-Col. HAWS is a son of the late Hon. J. H. H. HAWS, formerly member of Congress from this City. The Seventh has recently made a change in its staff officers, who are now Col. CLARK, Lieut.-Col. HAWS, and Maj. YOUNG.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

It appears that Gen. SPINOLA has not been acquitted. Col. HALL, the Judge Advocate in the case, withdrew the charges in order to make them more specific. As soon as the amended specifications are ready, the trial will be resumed.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—The fine little steamer *Aurora* leaves foot of Jay-street, as usual, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. An excursion on the Hudson with Capt. SMITH is very pleasant.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15 000 Am. Gold	256¾	200	Cle & Tol. R.	130
50,000 do.....b3	256¾	100	Cum. Coal	63¾
20,000 do	256¾	200	C. & N. W.....s3	55¾
5,000 do.....s3	256¾	100	do	55¾
300 Erie Railway	111¾	100	do.....b3	55¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.s3	130¾	200	do	55¾
200 Reading R.	135¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	114
200 Canton Co.	36¾	100	do.....s3	114
100 do.....b3	36¾	100	do	114¾
100 M. S. & N. I.	88¾	100	do.....b30	115¾
400 do.....s3	88¾	100	Quicks. M. Co.	51¾
200 do.....b3	89¾	200	do	51¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.	131	100	Mariposa M. Co.	40¾
100 do	131¾	100	do	40¾
200 do	131¾	100	do.....s3	40¾
100 do	131¾	200	do.....b3	40¾
100 Chi. & R. I. R.b3	112¾	100	do.....b5	40¾
200 do.	112¾			

[Advertisement.]

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

It is perfectly foolish to allow your head to be filled with *supposed* objection to the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, when it is the testimony of six years' experience, and hundreds of our best citizens who are using it, that it has none. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No 151 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. JOHN H. BENNONI, the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, is permanently located at No. 493 Broadway, second and third floors, where he may be daily consulted on all ills to which "flesh is heir to."

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamaica Packet, from Kingston, Jam.—Col. Whittingham, R. E., G. R. Phillips, Miss Phillips, J. G. Austin, Mr. Dugresney, Miss and Master Dugresney, Mrs. Commodore Levy and nurse, Wm. Ansell and child, Gen. Henderson, E. R. Linde, Mr. Daly, Joseph Simes, M. A. Nunes, G. Fargerheusen, Fargerhensen, A. H. S. Lyon, S. Sonton.

Aug. 19—In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.—W. M. Smith, G. McMurroch, Mrs. Alex. Picken, John Mrs. R. Stevenson, Mrs. J. D. Allen, James Allen, Lydia Allen, J. McKie, J. Adams, J. Collenge, F. E. McDonald, D. McAlpin, Mrs. McMurray, S. S. Crighton, R. Rae, Capt. Wm. Johnston, and 194 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon rises.. 8 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 9 35 | Gov. Island..10 24 | Hell Gate....11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Bark S. H., (Fr.,) Lion, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; James Welch, McGill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Salide, (Swed.,) Paulsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Yantzali, (Br.,) Taw, Hamburg, G. Y. Bulley.

Schooners Dr. Franklin, Green, Norwich, R. S. Rackett & Son; Sardinian, Rumball, Philadelphia, F. Talbot; Hendrika, (Hol.,) Vanderaw, Rio Grande do Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dundee, (Br.,) Loomer, Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolf; New-York, Seabury, Boston, &c C. Dayton; Clyde, Crescup, Halifax, A. Smithers.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Nereus, J. C. Howell commanding, Beaufort 2 ds.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Newbern, N. C., July 15, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow July 6, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

U. S. steam transport Weybossett, Parrish, Fortress Monroe 18 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Merrihon, Washington, D. C., 52 hours from Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Berkley, (Br., of Halifax,) Hoyer, Bremen July 5, with mdse. to Enger Bros. Has been 23 ds. W. of the Western Islands with light westerly winds and calms. Aug. 14, lat. 41 30, lon. 66, saw the privateer Tallahassee, who, when leaving, steered N. W.

Bark International, Hall, of, and from Curacoa 20 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Foulke's.

Brig Albion Lincoln, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Matanzas 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, where she put in for orders, with molasses to master. 6th inst., off Cape Fear, in lat. 33 40, lon. 76, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Sassacus, cruising, all well.

Brig Sarah Goodnow, Crowley, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to I. B. Gager.

Brig Relief, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen, Carrell, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown & Co. 16th inst., off the South Shoal, was spoken by the U. S. steamer Juniata, in search of the privateer Tallahassee.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Aldridge, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Russell, White, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Moonlight, Smith, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Helen Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lagona, Clark, Newport.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4026. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PETERSBURGH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Weldon Railroad Again in Our Possession.

Gen. Warren's Corps Takes a New Position.

A Severe Battle Friday Evening.

The Rebels Repulsed with the Loss of Many Prisoners.

OUR LINE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

Another Battle at Deep Bottom on Thursday.

The Tenth Corps Attacked and the Rebels Again Repulsed.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864—8:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The operations of Gen. GRANT's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this department.

CITY POINT—8 P. M.—Aug. 18, 1864.

Gen. WARREN moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon Road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches.

Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Va., 7:30 P. M.—Aug. 19, 1864.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon Road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburgh or north of the James,

Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

Gen. BIRNEY telegraphs Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburgh this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Va., 9 P. M., Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank-road, and forcing back the two right divisions of WARREN's Corps.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the re-establishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 8½ o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this evening from Gen. SHERIDAN's front represent all quiet at that time, and that GILMOR, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburgh last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Gen. Warren's Movement—The Railroad Being Destroyed—The Fighting on Thursday—Our New Position Held.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Aug. 18—Evening.

This morning at 4 o'clock the Fifth Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Ram's Station, taking four days' rations with them.

This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and have been in reserve ever since.

They reached the railroad about seven o'clock, and the First Division being in the advance had a skirmish with a force of the enemy, stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light.

After placing the troops in line, to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced, and prosecuted with vigor for several hours. But about noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburgh in line of battle.

They proved to be Gen. HILL's corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past few days, and who were advanced at a double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention and movement.

The Second Division, Gen. ATKES commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the Third and Fourth Divisions supporting on the right, while the First Division was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise from that direction.

The attack on the Second Division was very determined; but our men met it in gallant style, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss.

After repeated attempts to force our line, the rebels finally, after about two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea, and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Col. WEIDRICH, its commander, was severely wounded across the back.

The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape.

Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom are wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile.

Our troops still held the position at dark.

To-night and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the road, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong numbers.

The loss on our side is about three hundred, among whom are the following named officers:

Lieut.-Col. PIERSON, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, badly wounded.

Capt. THOS. H. WATKINS, Company B, Purnell's Legion, scalp wound.

Lieut. COOMBS, Purnell's Legion, in the shoulder.

Lieut. H. H. DALBINSTANNEY, of the Fifth New-York, wounded.

Lieut. FAY, of the Eight Massachusetts, badly in side.

Lieut. W. T. SPEAR, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, fatally wounded.

Lieut. HENRY THOMAS FISHER, First Massachusetts, in the hand.

Lieut. ED. WILLIAMS, First Massachusetts, in the thigh.

Lieut. W. G. BRASHEARS, First Massachusetts, in the thigh.

Lieut. A. D. REYNOLDS, First Massachusetts, killed.

Lieut. HOBART PERSCE, Fifteenth New-York, in the breast.

Lieut. G. SCHIMMEL, Fifteenth New-York, in the hip.

Lieut. CHARLES G. KINSEY, Fifteenth New-York, in the leg.

Capt. LEWIS MAHELIEN, Fifteenth New-York, in the arm.

Capt. Charles De Clyne, Fifteenth New-York, in the arm.

Lieut. Robert Miller, Fifteenth New-York, badly in the head.

Friday, Aug. 9—6 A. M.

Everything is quiet this morning.

Some firing was heard during the night in the direction of the Fifth Corps.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Good News from Gen. Smith's Expedition.

The Rebels Defeated at Hurricane Creek.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH'S command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST's rebel command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order regulating the price at which provisions shall be sold in this city, in consequence of the extortionate rates demanded by dealers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The price at which stamped envelopes are furnished the Post-office Department, under a recent contract, being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the department has issued a circular to the various offices, announcing a corresponding advance rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase in the price of the letter size is about seventeen per cent.

THE HEALTH OF WASHINGTON.

The municipal authorities being negligent of their duty in guarding the public health, the militia are now at work, with the aid of a large force of contrabands, in cleansing the city of its disease-provoking superfluities.

A Statement from Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Senator WILSON publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says:

"No public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice.

I personally know that President LINCOLN and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause.

With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian off Father Point.

Convictions for Procuring Rebel Enlistments.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., passed this point en route to Quebec at 5 o'clock this evening. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The news by the *Peruvian* is unimportant.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and prices had declined.

Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady.

Provisions were dull.

Consols 89¾@89¾ for money.

Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty, fined £150 sterling, warned not to repeat the offense, and then liberated on their own recognizances.

The little brig *Vision*, bound from New-York to London, was spoken on the 20th of July in lat. 45° 10', lon. 33° W., and supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage.

The Dano-German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Interesting Details of the Campaign.

The Manœuvres and Counter-Manœuvres.

Early Succeeds in Gaining Important Strategic Positions.

MOVEMENTS OF LONGSTREET.

A Junction of the Two Rebel Columns Effected.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Early Ahead of Sheridan—The Valley Held by the Confederates—The Strategic Manœuvres—Escape of a Rebel Train—Hanging a Spy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN FRONT OF STRASBURGH,
Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Nothing of any great importance has occurred as yet in this department, and the army remains in almost the same position my last letter left it. One brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps started for Winchester, in charge of the empty wagon train, yesterday. The Sixth Corps returned from a brief reconnoissance out in front yesterday also, and report the enemy strongly posted on Tumberland River, just beyond the town of Strasburgh. The signal station of the enemy, on Fisher's Hill, can be seen from where I sit, and the cleft in the foliage on the summit, showing its position, gives the mountain a very singular appearance.

The operations of the Army of Western Virginia have evidently come to a stand still, at least so far as regards an onward movement, and what the ultimate result will prove to be is very difficult to determine. I think it is, however, generally acceded that the prime object of the campaign (that of cutting off the enemy's trains and gaining the rear of his column, thus cutting him off from his communications,) is a total failure. In spite of forced marches and complicated flank movements, Gen. SHERIDAN has been unable to gain possession of the valley in advance of EARLY, and now he finds his opponent strongly posted in the narrowest section of the Shenandoah Valley, and in such a position that to flank it our forces will have to make a detour of some sixteen or twenty miles, and even then be compelled to cross a difficult and dangerous pass or gap.

One not present with this army can have no idea of the large force now massed in the Valley, in the vicinity of Strasburgh, and although I am not allowed to give you the figures, (they being contraband,) still I can assure your readers that they are strong enough to whip any Confederate army that can be brought against them *in a fair field*. But when Gen. SHERIDAN finds the enemy so strongly and securely posted that ten thousand can hold the position against five times that number, prudence cries out against a heedless and indiscriminate attack. Old experienced officers, participants in a score of battles, and fully conversant with this section of country, all agree that the attempt to drive EARLY out of his present stronghold would be madness, and many compare it to Fredericksburgh.

As day after day slips by and no movement is discernible, one naturally asks what will be done next; but never were men so perplexed as officers and others versed in war matters, with whom I have conversed, are at the present. The general opinion is that a retrograde movement will have to take place soon; the sooner the better for our arms. Every one seems to consider this part of the Valley as a species of trap, and all are anxious to get out of it; none more so than your correspondent, for the irregularity of mail or other communication, and the utter want of courtesy of many staff officers, and the extraordinary ignorance of others, make the otherwise pleasant duties of a correspondent very unsatisfactory, to say the least.

Many of your readers are doubtless desirous of information as to the main features of the campaign—what were the principal objects aimed at, and what causes led to their failure. I will try and furnish that want. If any one will take the map of the Upper Potomac in hand, he will perceive that Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh, and Winchester, form the three angles of a triangle. This explains the position of the two opposing forces when Gen. SHERIDAN assumed command of the forces in the Middle Department. At that time our forces lay in and about Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, and the enemy's headquarters were said to be at Martinsburgh; but I have good reason to know that EARLY, at that time, was in Maryland, with the greater part of his force; INGODEN, with a command of some two thousand cavalry, being all the rebel forces on the south bank of the Potomac.

Immediately on assuming direction of affairs, Gen. SHERIDAN transferred his army to the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, there to await a heavy force of cavalry coming up from City Point, and to more fully organize. This was the critical point in the whole movement. The rebels saw the move, and prepared to thwart it. By misleading our scouts in pretending to throw up fortifications in the vicinity of Antietam, they speedily were enabled to throw their entire force across the Potomac, and gain Martinsburgh. On the morning of the 10th of August, the entire army of Western Virginia were ordered to move, in consequence of a discovery of this fact, and as I have related in a former letter, got within a few miles of Winchester, on the morning of Aug. 11. Here the different corps were manœuvered the best part of the day, and our advance skirmished considerably with the enemy, but were unable to reach the town *before* the rebels.

Notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of both cavalry and infantry, they were defeated in the projected flank movement, and after a short halt and rest the troops abandoned Winchester, and marched for Millwood. Here it was that the great and seldom mistake was committed. You will easily perceive, by reference to the map, that Millwood is further south than Berryville, and our troops in going toward Millwood, actually turned their backs upon EARLY, and took the longest road possible. Instead of marching side-by-side, as GRANT compelled LEE to do last Spring our forces marched down to Millwood and up to Middletown, thus traversing the two sides of a triangle, and performing double the amount of travel that EARLY and his trains accomplished. Beside this, our forces had to pass over some of the most extraordinary roads it has been my lot to see, being mostly by-roads, checked and crossed by deep ravines and rocky ravines. EARLY had the turnpike road, and it is one of the finest in this section of country.

Despite this tremendous advantage, our advance column of cavalry, under command of Col. LOWELL, actually reached Middletown at the same moment as the enemy, and a smart skirmish was the result. Will it be believed that the rebels were permitted to hold possession of the town all night, and when our column at length began entering the place on the morning of the 12th, BRECKINRIDGE's *rear guard had been gone over two hours?* All day the enemy kept our advance engaged in skirmishing over the ground on which our camps now lay, and it was only on account of the infantry being unable to perform impossibilities, and gain what they had lost by their strange and tiresome march, that we did not get the splendid opportunity of meeting them in the open field.

As an instance of the mismanagement displayed in the direction of matters, I will just mention the fact that a train could be seen winding its way along the base of the North Mountains as our advance struck camp and the clouds of dust betokened a heavy force protecting it, and that the train itself was a large one. A brigade was sent out to capture the train. The Colonel commanding sent one of his regiments, 250 strong, in the direction of the head of the column, with orders to attack and drive back the guard, he himself taking the remainder of the command and riding off toward the rear. The detachment made their attack, and were driven back by the advance guard of six hundred. The brigade itself met a still stronger force in the rear, and the train galloped off in triumph. Instead of one brigade there should have been sent at least two, and the heaviest force, as a matter of course, would have been sent to the head of the column. However, the train escaped, and that is the last of it.

Our advance now lies along Cedar Creek, and we hold Strasburgh, but by a very insecure tenure. The enemy have their position along a high ridge, back of and commanding the town, and in front of, and between their works and the town, lies Tumberland River. On his right rises the Mauchachunk Mountains, or spur of the Three-Top Mountain, while on his left the great North Mountains stretch away in the distance and protect his flanks, the entire front of the enemy being not more than a mile long. You have now some idea of the difficulty of a direct attack in front on such a position, and from the fact of our army having to go round either of the above-mentioned ranges, a flank movement would take up too much valuable time to be thought of seriously. The great distance from the base of supplies must also be taken into consideration. Forty miles is a great distance to bring a wagon train, and requires heavy guards while passing through a hostile country.

Various rumors of reinforcements on the road have been for some time in circulation, but, with the exception of some ten thousand additional cavalry, I believe the strength of our army in Western Virginia will remain unchanged. The large force of cavalry here, and "to arrive," as the shippers say, lead me to believe that to that arm of the service we are to be indebted for, at least, a partial recovery of the property so strangely allowed to slip from out our grasp. If a raid is on the tapis, the force employed upon it will be heavier than on any previous expedition of the kind.

Your cavalry correspondent, Capt. PAUL, will doubtless furnish you with the particulars of the recent hanging of a spy by Gen. CUSTER, and I will merely mention the fact, noticing that the infantry, with whom I have been more immediately connected, all evince sentiments of satisfaction at the short shrift and speedy doom meted out to this unfortunate man. They did so, and with great reason too, that the matter of spies has been a source of great danger and annoyance to our arms, and that the almost invariable immunity from punishment to spies caught in our lines has led to their numbers being greatly augmented of late. Nothing should be stricter than the law regarding spies. An inexorable meting out of the sentence of death will do a great deal toward deterring adventurous rebels from traversing our camps.

Yesterday the Eighth Corps pickets had quite a skirmish with the enemy, and after a sharp struggle, succeeded in driving in their lines, and gaining a still stronger hold of the town. This morning one of our batteries opened a desultory fire, but nothing of any importance resulted from it. Large clouds of black smoke can be seen rolling over the mountains, being occasioned by the camp fires of our army, the grass being so dry that the veriest spark sets whole fields in a blaze. These have now reached the pine forests on the mountains, and the burning leaves cause the smoke daily seen. G. F. W.

The Nineteenth Corps to Morion—Winchester and its Appearance—Speculation regarding Longstreet's Movements.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Before I had fairly completed my letter of yesterday, orders arrived at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Corps, for that body to move to Winchester and garrison the town. The troops were to get into motion at eleven o'clock, and matters at headquarters speedily became hurried and exciting. Clerks busily engaged in duplicating orders; staff officers galloping away to attend to their different departments; orderlies flying to and fro, with dispatches and orders; servants hurriedly packing baggage and pulling down tents; teamsters harnessing their teams, and loading their wagons. All and every one to their several duties.

Orders were issued for no unnecessary noises to be made in preparing for the work, and the fires were ordered to be left burning. But, despite the evident desire to maintain silence, the quiet of the night was broken by indistinct and echoless signs of a movement being in progress. Occasionally the sharp gallop of an equestrian would ring out on the hard road, relieved now and then by the hoarse rattle of a wagon or ambulance as it regained its position in the train after having received its appointed burden. Standing on a slight eminence, I stood and watched the faintly gleaming shelter tents disappear, one by one, from amidst the red glare of the watch-fires, and soon after could distinguish long lines of armed men file out and creep along in the direction of the pike road, accompanied by that peculiarly half audible tramp of infantry as they rustled quickly through the waving grass. When these had passed, the monotonous rumble of artillery struck upon the ear with a mysterious sound, and you knew that then the entire corps was in motion.

Having determined to accompany the Nineteenth Corps to Winchester I obtained the privilege of a ride in one of the ambulances, and enjoyed a delicious sleep during the entire route. At daylight the corps came in sight of Winchester, and were soon halted and bivouacked on the hills adjacent to the town. When I rode past the resting column you could see the poor fellows, tired and worn out by their long and fatiguing march, wearilely sleeping behind the long rows of stacked arms, endeavoring to secure a portion of that much needed repose of which the march had deprived them. Nothing gives the spectator a better idea of the pains and toils of a night march than such a sight as I have just described.

Entering Winchester I found the place to be a very fair sample of Virginia towns. One cannot imagine a more painful sight. You scarcely ever meet a male inhabitant, and if you do he is either an invalid or too old for service in the Confederate army, or he is a Union refugee, who has taken advantage of the presence of National troops to see his friends once more. The women you meet in the street or pass by at the windows, are mostly dressed in black, and have a dejected mournful look that is very suggestive of the drain upon human life that this accursed rebellion has put upon the misguided Southern people. There is an air of sorrow and a strange look of expectant terror upon the countenances of a majority of these mourners that affects one much.

The population of Winchester before the war, was somewhere in the vicinity of four thousand souls. It contains the usual number of old-fashioned and mildewed public buildings; the court-house, within whose empty and echoing walls these lines are written, stands on the principal street, and is near the centre of the town. It has a little court-yard in front, with a few dusty trees therein, while behind is a square woefully out of repair. The court-house, itself, is merely empty walls. On one side of it stands the "Virginia" Hotel, its dilapidated appearance strangely enlivened by the brilliant uniforms of DURYEA's Zouaves, who comprise the provost guard. On the other side of the court-house, is the old *Republican* printing-office, but now everything is knocked into pi, and the old Adams Press up stairs is sadly disjointed and out of gear. The windows are broken and the shutters are disappearing. The only hotel now open is TAYLOR's, and here Gen. EMORY and his Staff took breakfast. I learned from one of their members that the meal was a miserable one, and I am glad that even this was in keeping with the general appearance of the entire place. For my own part I preferred camping out, and buying some bread, I joined issue with my old friends the Zou Zous, and had a capital breakfast in their company.

After arrangements for the disposition of the troops had been perfected, and proper positions selected for placing the artillery, the streets became vocal with martial sounds; the shrill screech of the piercing fife, the hoarse rattle of the sounding drum, commingled with the thrilling crash of brass bands, which, joined with the loud cries of the wagon-drivers, and the clatter of their vehicles, all contributed to make the town appear to have had new life infused into its sluggish existence. The few remaining inhabitants gazed at us with a sort of scowling indifference very suggestive of their good intentions, had they the power as well as the will. There were, however, some remarkable exceptions; now and then you could see a lady flit past, bearing the little red, white and blue rosette so popular in New-York at the commencement of hostilities in 1861, and on inquiry I learned that a regularly organized club of Union ladies exists in Winchester, and numbers some twenty-four names. They are well-known as loyalists, and try to get along as best they may with the rebels. All their male friends, except those too old for service, are obliged to remain absent to avoid being compelled to fight against the good old flag of our country.

It is only here, amidst the stirring and changing scenes of campaign life, and in actual sight of the ravages that war has inflicted upon this unhappy State, that one properly estimates the value of loyalty to our Government. When a loyalist is called upon to tear himself from those he holds most dear, and live an alien for his love of country, and when one sees the cheerfulness with which the necessity is met and the trials and hardships so unmurmuringly endured, these people, loyal in deed as well as in profession, assume a new interest. I felt strangely affected at hearing our soldiers so gratefully welcomed, and I know of more than one brave heart which gathered fresh inspiration for the work he had undertaken from their burning words of ardent patriotism and unswerving loyalty to our glorious Government. Let us hope that these earnest people will speedily reap their just reward, and once more enjoy the benefits of our free institutions in reality, as they now do in anticipation.

The "retrograce" movement of our troops did not seem to cause them any great uneasiness, and they evinced a feeling of patient waiting for the final overthrow of the rebellion, in strange contrast to the rampant Copperheadism so frequently exhibited at the North.

I have ascertained, from an official source, that a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, left behind in Louisiana, is now on the way to join the main command. They come, as well as our cavalry reinforcements, by way of Snicker's Gap. Should LONGSTREET really be on his way to join EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE, it is to be devoutly hoped that a collision will take place in some part of this valley. All along, it has been the general conviction that a heavy and decisive battle would take place some time during the campaign. If we can get a hunt out of the enemy nearer our base, and further from his, so much the better for us. Heavy rain-clouds still continue to bank up on the horizon, and at any moment, the deluge now threatening us may break forth. G. F. W.

The Retrograde Movement to Berryville—Longstreet's Advance Moving Through Thoroughfare Gap—A Cavalry Skirmish.

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BIVOUAC NEAR BERRYVILLE, Va.,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Lying stretched under our campaign-fly, last night, in the court-yard of Winchester, endeavoring to woo a little sleep, we were surprised by a serenade, and while listening to the voices delightfully mingling in sweet sounds, our pleasant dream was hastily broken by sudden and unexpected orders for the corps to move at 4 o'clock the next morning for Berryville, and had the additional information volunteered that the Sixth and Eighth Corps were on the road also, en route for Winchester.

The silent streets of Winchester, long before daylight resounded with the echoing footsteps of our troops marching through, and the citizens were rudely awakened by the clatter of the trains as they rapidly pushed on in the advance. Many were the surmises regarding the probable causes of the movement, whether it was merely a change of position or a retreat. Those who were old soldiers looked sagely at one another, noticing that our supply and ammunition trains were sent forward in an unseemly hurry, under a strong advanced guard. It might be strategy, but it looked strangely like a retreat. As daylight broke, the entire corps lay massed on the turnpike road leading to Berryville, and thereupon speedily took up their line of march. When I left Winchester, the Eighth Corps were signaled about two hours' march away, and their advance informed us that the Sixth Corps were also on the road.

I had then an opportunity of inquiring the cause and result of the firing faintly heard at Winchester yesterday, and was surprised to learn that it was occasioned by the advance of LONGSTREET (coming through Thoroughfare Gap) meeting a portion of our cavalry, who attacked him gallantly, but did not, of course, succeed in making any serious impression. We have now here 150 prisoners taken in that fight, and I learned that our loss has been very slight. It is to be presumed that LONGSTREET will succeed in forming a junction with EARLY's corps, and no doubt considerable skirmishing will be the result between his advance and the cavalry covering our rear.

Very little is known here regarding the strength of LONGSTREET's forces, but I should not place them higher than 20,000, making, in all probability, a grand total of some 40,000 men (all arms) under his command, for doubtless he will assume supreme control of all the rebel forces now in the valley. What the intention of the rebel commander is, will for some days be a matter of mere conjecture. He will hardly be so imprudent as to cross the Potomac, even should our forces permit him so to do; and probably he will be content with securing the safety of the much-coveted trains, and then will quietly fall back upon Staunton, and so on to Richmond.

Our troops are getting short of rations, and the cavalry have had very little forage, except such as they were enabled to gather in the country through which they passed. To-day a number of beef and milch cattle were seized for the immediate use of the troops. Several of the owners of these cattle have claimed their property, but have to prove their loyalty before they are able to save the animals from slaughter. One old gentleman, residing in this neighborhood, while engaged in exhibiting his passes and its immortals, was so unfortunate as to have his luckless cows slaughtered; so that his endeavors were fruitless. His papers were, of the most unexceptionable character, however, and so he did not get much sympathy.

In sight of our camp lie scattered the débris of the train captured by the guerrillas on Friday last. As an instance of the rapidity with which camp stories gather volume, I merely mention the fact that the number of wagons captured and destroyed was eleven. We at first heard the correct report, but before nightfall the number grew to the alarming figure of 170. The affair of these wagons was of the usual character of such surprises. Our guard in charge of the train suffered themselves to pass a concealed cannon without discovering the fact, and as the last wagon of the train lumbered past, the guerrillas opened fire, and seized and burnt eleven wagons belonging to the cavalry. The gun was not even captured or found afterward, and yet all this happened in the field in which my tent is pitched. I wonder if the usual verdict will be rendered—"No one to blame."

We are only eleven miles from Winchester, and I halted merely to allow the column to properly close up. I understand that this corps will resume its march to-morrow, and proceed to Bull Town. The rear is infested by strong parties of guerrillas, and I was warned against making any attempt to reach Harper's Ferry alone. There being no mail facility at present for conveying correspondence, and I fear send my accumulating correspondence, New-York, it will that when it does finally reach cease to be interesting or profitable.

The shower so long threatening, has at length given us a taste of its quality, and the afternoon air is now delightfully cool and refreshing. The breeze

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Our Richmond Files.

The Situation Before Richmond, Atlanta and Mobile.

Interesting Chapter on Blockade Running.

From late Southern papers, received at this office, we make the following interesting extracts:

PETERSBURGH.

THE SHELLING OF THE CITY SUSPENDED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

It was discovered on Thursday evening that the enemy was moving large bodies of infantry to the rear, and our forces, by way of facilitating their movements, opened upon them with a 64-pounder, which had the desired effect. The heavy missiles bursting and crashing in their midst gave a powerful impetus to their locomotion, and they more than "double-quicked" it from the front.

It is stated that the Court of Inquiry which assembled at GRANT's headquarters near City Point, to investigate the causes of the terrible disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the irregularity of its appointment, it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question. The matter has, therefore, been referred back to Gen. MEADE, who, it is said, intends preferring charges against BURNSIDE, in which event a trial of that officer by court-martial will follow.

One of the Yankee Sanitary Commission, named WILSON, who was wounded on board the supply steamer *D. A. Brown*, on James River, some days ago, by rebel sharpshooters, has died of his injuries. The Yankees term this river firing "guerrilla operations," say that it has become very annoying, and call for vigorous measures to stop it, and punish the offenders.

The shelling of Petersburgh was almost entirely suspended last week, and the people enjoyed an interval of quiet to which they had for a long time been strangers. Various conjectures are indulged in as to the reason of this cessation of barbarous practice. Many think the enemy has removed his heavy guns, having become somewhat conscientious upon the subject of shelling a city known to be occupied only by women and children and aged, unarmed men. Hardly. A Yankee has no conscience, and particularly a Yankee like GRANT, whose entire military reputation is staked upon the success of his present enterprise. The more probable solution is, that he is preparing for another "brilliant movement," designed to astonish the world, but which, we hope, may result as disastrously to him as the last. Silence with GRANT means mischief; and let those who kindly attribute to him possession of a conscience, quietly await the progress of events, and they will see what they will see. But whatever may be the plans of the enemy, we we have the utmost confidence that they will be penetrated by the sagacity of Gen. LEE, and successfully thwarted.

The Petersburgh train, due last evening at 6:30 o'clock, had not arrived up to a late hour. We learn, however, that no shells were thrown at the city yesterday, and, with the exception of some artillery practice on our side, everything was quiet along the lines.

The columns of smoke observed yesterday in a southerly direction were caused by the burning woods between Richmond and Falling Creek.

FIGHTING DOWN THE RIVER.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday morning between Malvern Hill and Newmarket, on the north side of the James, and heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, with no particular advantage to either party. GRANT's entire force of cavalry was crossed to the north side of the river.

The heavy firing heard down the river on Saturday was caused by an engagement between the enemy's gunboats and our iron-clads, in which our land batteries participated. The enemy, it appears, had commenced cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap; and the object being supposed to be to flank our position at Howlett's, our forces determined to interrupt their digging operations. The engagement was a spirited one, the firing on both sides being heavy and rapid, and we are informed that the Yankees were finally driven away from their work at the gap. One of our iron-clads received a shot through her smokestack, and another was struck near the water line, but not injured. Our casualties in the land batteries were one killed and five wounded.

Another account states that the Yankees were erecting a battery at Dutch Gap, and had landed three brigades there. Our fleet opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and was joined by the battery at Howlett's, when the enemy's fleet, attracted by the firing, came up to the gap and took part in the engagement. The Yankees were driven from a portion of their works, and the only damage sustained was by the *Fredericksburgh*, which received two shots through her smokestack. The vessels engaged on our side were the iron-clads *Fredericksburgh*, *Virginia* and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Hampton*, *Nansemond* and *Drewry*.

The heavy firing heard yesterday is supposed to have been caused by the renewal of the engagement.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

The Yankee newspapers have been busy apologizing for GRANT's enormous failure at Petersburgh on the 30th, ever since it occurred. Probably they have not done the business as well as might be done, for the "sage ULYSSES" has taken the field himself. He tells the admiring Yankees that "there is no earthly reason why it" (the springing of the mine) "should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. It was," he said, "a complete surprise of the rebels, and only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army." The rebels, it seems from this, were badly whipped; but they are incorrigibly stupid, and did not find out that they were whipped, They gained one of the most triumphant victories of the whole war by stupidly fighting on long after. If they had had the sense they were born with, they should have voted themselves defeated men, and surrendered themselves, their works, their arms, their colors, the city of Petersburgh and the road to Richmond to GRANT and his white and black negroes. It was very base to Gen. LEE to cheat GRANT of his hard won laurels in this unprofessional style.

But GRANT does not tell the true reason why Petersburgh was not taken—we should rather say reasons, for there were several. First—The conception of blowing up earthworks under an army in the field and in line of battle was a stupidity of first magnitude, which neither deserved nor could lead to success. There are always positions in the rear commanding that in front. And rendering it untenable by a storming party. The case is entirely unlike that of a walled town, in which, if a breach be made in the masonry, there is nothing to prevent its seizure by a rush. Second—GRANT had not the men to hold a position thus seized against such troops as those he had before him—troops which had beaten his own in every encounter they had had with them from the beginning of the campaign to that day. He put the negroes upon this service because the white soldiers had been so often beaten, and had become so utterly demoralized, that they could not be trusted. The negroes were, to be sure, a very frail dependence; but the white troops were a worse. It was no blunder of this use of the negro troops, as GRANT's apologists, in their laudable desire to cheat the Yankee public, vociferously assert. It was a matter of necessity. It was the

negro troops or nobody. The whites could not be brought to toe the mark. The third and last reason for the failure was, that Gen. LEE knew perfectly well what GRANT was about, and was perfectly prepared for what he expected to happen. It was, indeed, no secret. It was openly discussed in the streets and the newspapers, here and at Petersburgh, days before it happened. When GRANT sent a body of his troops across the river at Deep Bottom LEE knew that he designed some movement on his left. He sent over enough to prevent this body from stealing into Richmond; *but he kept more than enough on the line before Petersburgh to repel any attempt Grant might make upon his works, even with his whole army.* The Yankee papers console themselves for the tremendous chastisement inflicted upon them on the 30th by pointing to this movement of GRANT across the river, which they characterize as a masterpiece of strategy. They are welcome to whatever comfort they can derive from a knowledge of the fact that, no matter how splendid GRANT'S strategic movements may be, they always result in disaster. The same credit has been claimed in succession for every operation he has attempted from the beginning of the campaign, and the result has in every instance been the same. But the fact is, as we have seen, there was no novelty in this movement. He but repeated the strategy of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania Court-House and of Cold Harbor, which consisted *in making a demonstration on his right while he was preparing to attack with his left. It is the only manœuvre he seems to understand. He always puts it in practice, and Lee already has it by heart. He knows Grant much better than Grant knows himself, and always contrives to make him slaughter his own men to no purpose.*

A defeated General, attempting to account for his disasters by laying the blame upon his subordinates, presents a humiliating spectacle to the world. GRANT would be much more highly esteemed if he were to imitate Gen. LEE, and say—as no doubt he could say with great truth—"It was all my fault." Apologies for failure form but a very poor substitute for success, and of all the people in the world the Yankees are the least willing to accept such apologies in payment for services due. "Resolutions do not build railroads," and excuses do not take cities. It would be more honorable in GRANT to release his subordinates and take the blame on himself. His case is that of many a much greater man than himself. He did not take Petersburgh for the very same reason that POMPEY did not beat CÆSAR. He did not defeat LEE, because LEE defeated him. Let him imitate the magnanimity of Beau BRUMMELL'S valet, who, far from claiming infallibility for his master, directed the attention of a visitor to a bushel or two of rumpled cravats lying on the floor, and exclaimed with true grandeur of soul, "these are our failures." The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, SHERIDAN'S raid, KAUTZ'S raid, HUNTER'S campaign, are GRANT'S failures, and let him say so.

MOBILE.

DISPATCH FROM THE REBEL COMMANDER.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Nothing later from Fort Morgan. The wires are broken.

Gen. FORREST drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of the Fort Gaines surrender known, are that the commanding officer communicated with the enemy, and made terms, without authority. His fort was in good condition—the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from Gen PAGE to hold his fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen.

HIS PRESS DISPATCHES.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Heavy firing was reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day. The telegraph wire is cut between the city and the fort.

Two vessels are off Dog River bar this evening. The bay shores are covered with the debris of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from getting up.

Troops are daily arriving, and a good feeling exists.

CLINTON, La., Thursday, Aug. 11, } via MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 12. }

New-Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They say that the Yankee monitor, *Tecumseh*, struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, (including the Captain,) except nine persons.

After passing the fort the *Tennessee* came up through the wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering broadsides and looking for the *Hartford*, the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT.

The *Monongahela* bore down and struck the *Tennessee* amidships. The *Tennessee* and *Hartford* then got side by side, the former pouring a full broadside into the *Hartford's* portholes, causing, as the *True Delta* says, a fearful loss of life on the latter.

The *Lackawanna* and others came up and took part in the action until the *Tennessee* surrendered.

The papers report that Admiral BUCHANAN'S leg will be saved. He told them he would have been willing to die ten minutes afterward could he have sunk the *Hartford*.

Lieut. COMSTOCK, Confederate, and Lieut. PRENTISS, Yankee, are both reported dead.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

Each fresh development in regard to the surrender of Fort Gaines goes to prove that it was an act of cowardice or treachery on the part of its commanding officer, Col. ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment. The fort is a casemated work, mounting some fifty guns, well manned and provisioned for six months; and we have the assurance of Gen. MAURY that it was in good condition, and that the garrison had suffered but little. All this looks very dark for Col. ANDERSON, though there is a vague hope—very vague, we confess—that when the facts are developed, they may justify the surrender, and save his reputation.

The press dispatches give the enemy's version of the naval engagement off Mobile, copied from New-Orleans papers of the 9th. They show that the *Tennessee* made a most gallant fight, and, even when surrounded by Yankee vessels, and after having been struck amidships by the *Monongahela*, poured a full broadside into the port-holes of the flagship *Hartford*, causing a fearful loss of life. Fort Morgan seems to be bravely holding out, though, the telegraph wire having been cut, there is no direct communication with that point. Dog River bar, off which two vessels are reported, is much nearer Mobile than it is agreeable to have the Yankees approach, though, when they have got there, their task has but just commenced.

It is gratifying to learn that FORREST is again at work in Mississippi. He has begun by driving the enemy's advance out of Oxford. Whenever FORREST strikes a blow he does it faithfully and well.

ATLANTA.

BRISK SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

ATLANTA, Friday, Aug. 12.

There is brisk skirmishing on the entire left. The batteries up Manette-street and the East State Road opened on the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and have continued to fire up to the present, striking a number of houses on McDonough-street. No casualties reported.

The enemy are still massing on the left, but are making no efforts to extend their right.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, August 13, 1864.

The enemy advanced his right yesterday about one mile, and at the same time extended his left a short distance, but partially withdrew both this morning, from some cause as yet unknown, to the original position. Their line officers attempted frequently, at different points along the line today, communication with ours. In several instances they proposed a cessation of picket-firing, which was not entertained in consequence of its not coming through a proper channel.

No shells were thrown into the city during the night or to-day, with the exception of a slight artillery firing in front of BATES.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee, has been temporarily promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES KEYNARD, C. S. Army, Confederate States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Tennessee.

AN ADDRESS FROM GEN. STEWART.

Gen. STEWART has issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, } Sunday, July 24, 1864. }

SOLDIERS: Somewhere and sometimes we must make a final stand in this great struggle. If we are brave men, entitled to independence, and resolved to win it or perish, any time and place our Commanding-General may choose will suit us. Can we find a better position than we now occupy, and is not one day in the year as suitable for our purpose as another? If he so decide, let us resolve that henceforth we tread no step backward—that here and now we stand or fall.

To succeed we must work hard and fight hard—and many of us must die. You, at least, who have faced him a hundred times do not fear death.

I believe, and so do you, in an overruling special Providence, that, to some mysterious way, guides the course of events and shapes the destinies of nations. Our cause is just; Heaven favors, and will give us success if we do our duty. Let us put trust in God, using the means he has given us, and we cannot fail.

I appeal to every officer and man to labor day and night to make our position strong and impregnable, so that, if need be, it can be held by a small force, while our main body operate in some other way. Let us learn a lesson from our busy, persevering foe, and employ all the skill and industry we possess, as well as a high and noble courage, in defence of our glorious cause. Let us leave nothing undone that we can do, and this hated, cowardly enemy, who makes war upon women and children, shall be delivered into our hands, that we may execute upon him the vengeance of heaven for all his crimes.

ALEX. P. STEWART, Lieut.-General.

The Macon *Confederate* speaks thus of affairs at Atlanta:

Passengers who left Atlanta at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, report that heavy skirmishing occurred on our right throughout Thursday and Thursday night, and was continuing up to the time the train moved off.

Atlanta is completely stripped of everything in the way of army material, and the greater portion of its private and personal movable property. If the enemy capture it, they will not get much in that respect.

It is reported that a band of our cavalry, whilst their comrades were in the trenches on Thursday night, broke open many stores in Atlanta, and indiscriminately carried off everything they could lay hands on. It is described as the greatest outrage our soldiers ever committed. This gave rise to reports that Atlanta was given up to pillage, and that it would be evacuated.

THE LATEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 13.

Up to Thursday night nothing of interest had occurred before Atlanta. Maj.-Gen. BATES received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right, and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday (9th.) Brisk shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

From the Examiner.

The statistics of the various blockade-running steam vessels, and their fate and fortunes, if fully set forth, would exhibit some curious facts. Some of those facts, of which we have been informed shall now be mentioned; they will, to most readers, bring with them their own explanation. Seven or eight new steamers have been built at English dockyards, expressly to run the blockade; they were ordered, and afterward equipped and manned, and the officers found for them, by an English firm styled ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co. On arriving at Bermuda they were transferred to a respectable Confederate firm, acting on behalf of the Confederate Government; so that on arrival at Wilmington—if they had ever arrived there—they were to have been under the Confederate flag, and owned by Confederate owners; and were destined thereafter as regular blockade-runners, half on Government account and half on account of the Confederate firm. *These vessels have all been lost; they were all, save one, lost on their very first voyage between Bermuda and Wilmington; and our readers may remember their ill-fated names*, the *Venus*, the *Ceres*, the *Vesta*, the *Juno*, &c. One of these, the *Hebe*, was lost, not on her first voyage, but on her second.

Now, at the very same time there was running a most lucky and prosperous line of blockade-breaking ships, belonging to that English firm of COLLIE & Co. The very house which was employed to order and equip vessels to run the blockade on account of our Government, was also most extensively engaged in running the blockade on its own account. In other words, our Government expected Mr. ALEXANDER COLLIE to furnish them faithfully and *bona fide* with the means of competing with himself and driving him out of the most lucrative trade he ever had in his life. Accordingly their ships were all driven ashore, a total loss. But of Mr. COLLIE'S own vessels, the *Hansa* has made nine round voyages, paying for herself twenty times over; the *Edith* and the *Annie* have made each three round voyages, and are now prosperously running; the *Falcon* has made two round voyages, and the *Flamingo* has just come in successfully on her first trip. *One* of COLLIE'S, however, was lost. She is the *Don*; had made *six* prosperous round voyages, and then was run down at sea by the Yankees, and is now one of the blockading squadron itself.

The contrast thus presented is striking enough, but this is not all; the Captains and officers found by COLLIE & Co., for the Confederate vessels were all most particularly capable and experienced men; they always ran their ships safely through the blockading squadron—for if they lost them to the Yankees they never could have got command of a vessel again; it was always on the coast, or in the very mouth of Cape Fear River, that those ships were run aground, and then usually burned up, both ship and cargo. Suspicions could not but arise after a while, even in the most simple hearts; and when the *Vesta*, about seven months ago, after successfully making her way through a blockading fleet in pursuit, and after she was safe out of their range and out of their sight, was wantonly run aground on the North Carolina coast and instantly burned by her Captain, together with her cargo and the very baggage of passengers, inquiry was instituted before a court at Wilmington, and it was determined to examine the Captain and first officer; but it was found that they, apprehending such inquiry, had left secretly and by night, and got aboard the *Hansa*, (one of COLLIE'S ships,) then weighing anchor for England. This Captain was afterwards appointed Captain of one COLLIE'S own vessels. The first officer, also of the *Vesta*, had been before that an officer on board the *Hebe*, one of our unlucky Confederate blockade-runners, and is now first officer of the *Annie*, one of COLLIE'S. The Captain of the *Hebe*, when she was lost, is now Commander of the more fortunate *Hansa*.

We learn further that DUDGEN, of London, an extensive shipbuilder, constructed to the order of COLLIE & Co. seven double-screw vessels, all just alike; of these five were transferred to the Confederate firm (or Government)—all five lost; two were retained by COLLIE & Co.—both still running.

The agent of the house of COLLIE at Wilmington has been, during all these transactions, one ANDREA, a Hebrew.

There are two other vessels, the *Fanny* and *Alice*, not furnished and manned, as we are informed, by COLLIE & Co., which have the good luck to be commanded by Confederate captains; they have each made seven round voyages. The State of North Carolina, also, is providing herself with vessels to run the blockade upon State account, made her own arrangements and employed her own officers, which is probably the reason of her good fortune in that business.

There is no other conceivable way of accounting for the facts above-mentioned, than by supposing that the judicious COLLIE & Co. employed Captains, and paid them, expressly to run ashore and destroy those vessels which were to enter into competition with his own; and that, as a further reward for that service, the officers who have lost Confederate ships are put on board COLLIE'S, to carry them through safely. Many persons have speculated in vain upon the astonishing ill luck of the Confederate vessels, and have suggested that the Yankees had agents in Nassau and Bermuda to bribe Captains and officers, so as to lose certain ships. That there was villainy somewhere was very apparent; and, as usual, the misfortunes of the Confederates may be traced this time also to that guileless simplicity with which they have entrusted their interests to those having another interest directly opposite to theirs. Many is the bale of precious cotton that has gone to England to pay for those ships and cargoes: the *Coquette*, the very last ship our Government had, is at last sold; and a *paisley* Scotchman has almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of the Confederate States. COLLIE & Co. is at present one of the richest firms in England, and it sees no good reason why this war should ever end.

A BAGGAGE CAR BURNED.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BANK DEPOSITS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 8.

On Saturday morning last, about 1 o'clock, as the train from Danville was passing Staunton River Bridge, in charge of Conductor WOOTTEN, it was discovered that the baggage car was in flames, and the train was at once stopped. An effort was made to check the fire, but the fanning the flames had received from the momentum of the train, had ignited every part of the car, involving in its destruction an immense amount of property. There were on board the car the deposits of three banks of Staunton, removed to Danville for safe keeping when the former place was threatened by HUNTER. The deposits were being returned to the institutions, which were the Valley Bank, the Central Bank and a branch bank, name not known. The specie alone, gold and silver, belonging to these banks, and on board the ill-fated car, amounted to upward of $350,000. All of the precious metal that was recovered was molten, and reduced from its original shape of coin to great lumps and crude masses of gold and silver metal, which ran down through the bed of the car in a golden and silvery stream upon the track, so eye-witnesses affirm, so great was the heat engendered. What amount of paper issue the banks had on board we could not ascertain. Mr. TERRILL, the Government messenger of the Southern Express Company, was on board in the baggage car with Government funds in his charge to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in gold and over a half million in Confederate Treasury notes. As soon as the alarm of fire was given he sprang for his box, and throwing it from the car, followed with a plunge. He lost nothing. The Express Company loses on freight and packages about thirty-five thousand dollars. Some of the freight packages which were only slightly damaged were received at the Express office on Saturday. The railroad company sustains a loss of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps double that sum on the baggage of passengers lost, and for which the passengers hold checks.

As yet the origin of the fire is a mystery. The bank deposits destroyed were being carried back to Staunton preparatory to the resumption of business by the banks. It is said there was a guard in the baggage car, and it is probable enough, but it is very wonderful, how fire could have been communicated under their very nose, and suffered to progress to the extent of enveloping the entire car without they knowing it and raising an alarm. It is said a spark from the locomotive fired the car, which would be plausible enough if the other circumstances were in harmony with it, but they are not.

There were several reports on the street yesterday in solution of the affair. One was that the car was robbed of its bank deposits, specie and notes, and the car then fired to cover up the robbery in its ashes and ruins. We presume an official inquiry will be made into the hidden circumstances of this most mysterious crime, if crime it is.

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 2.

The official vote for Governor of North Carolina, as made up to Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor, stood as follows:

Vance	52,633
Holden	20,174
Vance's majority	32,659

In this count there are no returns from eleven counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and York, voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood and Macon. But the Raleigh *Confederate* gives the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance	Holden
Cherokee	621	521
Haywood	298 majority	
Macon	670	102
Official vote as above	52,423	20,448
	54,323	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real majority	33,975	

YANKEE HOSTAGES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 6.

The following named Yankee soldiers have been sent from Danville to Richmond, and confined in Castle Thunder, to be held as hostages for the good treatment or return of certain Confederate soldiers, captured and carried off by HUNTER, under the pretence that they were guerrillas and bushwhackers: Sergeant F. Rhodes, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; James Palmer, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; William A. Salisbury, first New-York Cavalry; James Cassiday, First New-York Heavy Artillery; Horsefield, First New-York Heavy Artillery; Samuel Gudgeon, Second Maryland Infantry; Joshua Jones, Twelfth Virginia (Brigade) Infantry; William M. Woods, Twelfth Ohio Infantry; A. Vickers, Sixteenth Ohio; J. Kilpatrick, Second Maryland Infantry. The hostages have been assigned to the quarters usually devoted to that class of prisoners.

THE CASE OF MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN.

In the Confederate States District Court, August 10, Judge HALYBURTON presiding, Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN, indicted for treason, appeared with her counsel, and on their motion her case was continued until the 12th of next month, and she renewed her bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. PATTERSON ALLAN, her husband, becoming her security.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE YANKEE NEGROES."

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

Some of the black wretches that were wounded in the fight of last Saturday before Petersburgh, have been brought into that city for medical attendance and nursing! A Petersburgh paper, speaking of their reception at one of the hospitals says:

Some sixty or seventy of the Yankee negroes, who were wounded in the engagement of Saturday, were brought into the Poplar Lawn Hospital yesterday in ambulances. Stretched upon the grass of the lawn, they presented a rare spectacle. There were old men and young among them, thick lip blacks and the more regular featured mulattos. Their wounds generally are of the severest nature—arms broken, legs broken, backs broken and the like. They remained unattended to on the field so long before the Yankees would allow them to be brought in, that the wounds have become offensive, and are fly-blown. The Yankee surgeon in charge of the hospital was busy all the day in performing operations, and had not got through last night. Some of the fellows say that until the flag of truce they had nothing to eat or drink after the battle.

Some whites and Indians were brought in with the crowd.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 30.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, } Thursday, July 28, 1864. }

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. EARLY reports that the enemy has retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over seventy wagons and abandoning twelve cannons. Our troops occupy Martinsburgh. R. E. LEE.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing on the 26th, from Winchester, says that, by order of Gen. HUNTER, the houses of ANDREW HUNTER, A. P. BOYKLER and E. F. LEE, with their contents, were burned. They refused to suffer any of the books in Mr. BOYKLER'S elegant library to be saved. The body of Gen. MULLIGAN was found; indeed, he did not die for twelve hours after. His diary is very interesting. The last thing in it, written that day, is: "Well, our cause is gloomy: we will conquer the South about the time the Jews all return to Jerusalem." He is very bitter against Hunter; says "he blushes for his country for keeping such a fiend in the service."

M'CAUSLAND.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

We saw an officer on yesterday, direct from Gen. MCCAUSLAND'S command. He left it at Romney, in Hampshire, where it had retired after one of the most successful raids of the campaign. Instead of sustaining reverses, as reported by the enemy, the expedition was attended by uninterrupted success. In numerous engagements he repulsed and routed the enemy's forces; at one point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he captured a block house with 300 prisoners, who were paroled according to the terms of their surrender. This officer knew nothing of the affair mentioned by the enemy, with Gen. KELLEY at Cumberland. MCCAUSLAND'S forces are in the saddle again, en route for a section richly stored with spoils, which to our army and cause will be invaluable. We await anxiously further intelligence from this bold young leader.

THE OPPOSITION PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 12.

But the other day the Opposition party of the South was loyal and angry, pertinacious and persistent in its denunciations of this paper, because, as they falsely alleged or argued, it was opposed to peace. It now as falsely finds fault with it for proposing or tendering undue concessions. We have not changed or modified its course or its opinions one hair's breadth. It ever was, and is now, willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair, trammel or jeopard the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the slaveholding South.

In suggesting that all subjects would be open for discussion when we began to treat for peace, we but intended to reply to Mr. LINCOLN, who proposed to open negotiations by ultimata, in which he as good as said to us, "I will treat with you for peace, provided you will let me prescribe all the terms."

Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps, and follow precisely the example, of LINCOLN. They would have peace, (at least they say so,) but only on condition that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and LINCOLN each know that there never can be peace on such conditions. They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole sole object appears to be to trammel the Administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency, or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they are actuated but by a single motive, and that the wish to embarrass the Administration, and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds, and see their predictions of evil fulfilled.

To-day they recklessly and falsely charge us with being opposed to peace, and with throwing every obstacle in our power in its way, and to-morrow, although we have not in the least modified our course, they deliberately and falsely charge us with proposing to make undue concessions in order to bring about peace.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Additional Details of Recent Operations—The Battle on the 7th.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

RIGHT WING OF GRAND ARMY, } Aug. 11, 1864. }

The operations of interest of late have been confined to the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD, on the extreme right of the Grand Army. Coming from the extreme left, the operations of the 5th were given in my last. The Fourteenth Army Corps having been ordered, temporarily to report to Gen. SCHOFIELD, were sent on the extreme right for operations, to be supported by Gen. COX. Two divisions working into position, the remaining one, Gen. JOHNSON'S, was sent to relieve Gen. HASCALL, who was in turn sent to the right to support Gen. COX. On the morning of the 7th, the First Brigade of Third Division, Gen. J. W. RUILY'S, consisting of the One Hundredth and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, Sixteenth Kentucky and Eighth Tennessee, made an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position, near the extreme right. The brigade went forward in a gallant manner, but for want of proper support, failed in their undertaking. Some of the command were killed far amid the tangled brush and abattis that served to defend the thin line behind the works from capture. The colors and the brave color-bearer of the Eighth Tennessee, were captured on the enemy's works. This gallant little regiment deserves especial praise, for the heroic manner in which it took rush into the jaws of death. The regiment of which she is under the control of Maj. JORDAN, of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Colonel, F. A. REEVE, having some time since resigned. The One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Col. P. S. SLEVIN, than whom no braver man lives to lead a regiment, did gallant service as might well be expected from its past history. It lost over one hundred men in this charge, nearly one-half its effective strength. This regiment lost last September, in East Tennessee, two hundred and eighty men after a gallant fight, one half of which number, through inhuman treatment at Belle Island, near Richmond, died. The remainder joined the regiment, and fired by the remembrance of past barbarous treatment, they rushed to the attack, losing many men within reach of the works. Here, at the head of his men, Col. SLEVIN was wounded, while bravely leading them. It is with pleasure I am able to say, that the wounds are not serious, and no fears are entertained for his recovery. Col BOND, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, was slightly wounded by a spent ball. Lieut. E. E. TRACY, of Gen. RULLY'S Staff, was slightly wounded. Lieut WAITE, formerly A. D. C. on Gen. HASCALL'S Staff, made many narrow escapes two holes through his hat show how near the bullets came. But no braver men ever moved to the charge. Through one of those mistakes that often happen, it was unsuccessful.

While this attack was being made, Gen. HASCALL, with his command, moved to the right, out of the main defensive line, undertaking one of those flank movements for which his excellent division has become noted. Working his way beyond the Sandtown Road, he discovered the flank of the line, or, as was supposed, their weak point. Reconnoitering the ground thoroughly, he gave to Gen. COUPER with his own and Col. SWAYNE'S brigades, the work of assaulting the position. Holding, with Col. HUNSON'S and Col. STRICKLAND'S brigades, the lines between his left and Gen. COX'S right, the effort to be made by Gen. COUPER, though a bold one, promised success. The command of Gen. COUPER was formed under cover of the timber on the south side of the Sandtown Road, Col. SWAYNE on the left, his own brigade on the right. Through an open field filled with ravines and creeks, they charged, close to the rebel works, driving them from their outer works into their main line, which, owing to the lateness of the hour and strength of the position, it was decided not to assault. The command was accordingly withdrawn and works thrown up for the night.

ENEMY RETIRE TO THEIR MAIN LINE.

The next day it was determined to carry the salient Gen. COUPER had developed the day before. Daylight, however, revealed the fact that the demonstration of the night before had frightened the enemy and proved to them the vulnerability of their position. They withdrew with slight resistance before the advance of the skirmish line, and before noon Gen. HASCALL had gained the ground Gen. RULLY had fought for the day before. The dead of that brigade, left on the field, had been carried off, having been stripped of all articles of use by the rebels. The division was pushed forward and developed the enemy in the main line, their works running in a southeasterly direction, covering East Point. Gen. COX, coming from the Lick-Skillet road, took position substantially on the ground Gen. RULLY had fought for, and Gen. HASCALL moved further to the right.

CHARGE OF THE FOURTEENTH CORPS.

These operations of Gen. HASCALL on the extreme flank of the army were of importance, and enabled Gens. BAIRD, JOHNSON and MORGAN to advance their lines nearer the principal works of the enemy. I have spoken frequently of "outer works" and "main works." These expressions may be better understood when it is known that the rebels have built these works on their flank and beyond their interior line, hoping to deceive us as to their real position, and thereby compel us to lengthen our lines, and extend them away beyond the real direction desired. These "outer works" are sometimes of great strength, and are stubbornly defended. When it is said, therefore, that the "outer works" are taken, it need not be inferred that there was no resistance offered.

These divisions of the Fourteenth Army Corps pressed forward, and finally drove the enemy from two lines of their outer works, sustaining comparatively a slight loss. These operations on the entire right wing carried our lines close upon the enemy's main line, and shortened our works materially. During the period, the Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. PALMER was under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD. Gen. PALMER, for good reasons, was relieved from command by order of Gen. SHERMAN. It is unnecessary here to raise any questions as to the ability of commanders, or reasons why certain prominent Generals have been relieved from duty in the army.

Gen. SHERMAN is a thorough soldier and allows no political influence to control him in the least. The reasons that have influenced him in the promotion of certain Generals, and the removal of certain others, are well understood in the army, and encourages a true soldierly ambition and spirit. It is useless for any "journals" to attempt to criticise his selection of army commanders, or to disparage the abilities of a true soldier to promote the interest of favorites. The day for such influence to predominate has passed.

THE RAILROAD SOUTH

Is within a short distance of the line gained by Gen. HASCALL on the 9th. The whistle and movement of the trains can be distinctly heard. The road is now nearly within our reach, and when desirable, can be controlled. What the movement of the army has resulted in, other than the near grasp we now have on this road, is unimportant. Movements are, however, in progress which, in their own good time, will bring forth desired results. The damage done the railroad by Gen McCOOK has been repaired, and trains now run regularly. Deserters, however, report a scarcity of food, which cannot be immediately remedied.

THE FIRST EAST TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

Col. R. R. BYRD, leave for their homes in East Tennessee to-morrow, having served their term of service. This was one of the first regiments from that loyal part of the State, and has ever, in all the different fields of its operations, sustained itself well. Gen. COOPER was one of its Captains, as was Gen. SPEARS, when it first came to the field. Col. CROSS, Third Tennessee, was also a Captain in that regiment. Col. BYRD has remained with his regiment, and earned an enviable reputation. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in releasing it from duty in the field, complimented them for their faithfulness, thanked them for their services, and while bidding them adieu, hoped they might return to their homes soon to enjoy the peace they had earned and willingly fought for. These men, after securing for their families homes and protection—things they have been deprived of by reason of this war, will again be found battling for their country, and whether here in organized bands, or at their homes hunting down the roving bands of guerrillas and thieves, will be doing good service, as only men who have suffered as they have would be expected to do.

TRYING TIMES.

During the operations on the extreme right, mainly confined to Gen. HASCALL, his command has done hard work, laboring night and day. The recent impetuous assaults on our flanks have led our commanders to the exercise of extreme caution, and whenever a point of importance is gained it is at once fortified. In this manner this division has built, during the last five days, *nine lines of works*. These lines are each nea ly half a mile in length; and, when this is known, the amount of labor done during these hot, sultry August days may be imagined. This, it must be remembered, is in addition to the usual duties, picket, guarding, and the thousand and one other duties for which a soldier is accountable.

THE WEATHER

Here is all that could be expected during this month. While the journals and letters from "God's country" complain of the great drouth, we are having copious showers of rain, and *terra firma* is not parched and heated to send its heat as an additional trial for our soldiers. During the last three days it has rained almost continually, and the roads are not in any of the best order.

THE COUNTRY

We are now operating in is south of Atlanta, and near East Point, and is more open and fertile than any we have fought for since the crossing of the Etowah. Before us now, as far as the eye can reach, are fertile valleys, with occasional groups of fruit trees, and for some distance to the south and east the rebel works can be seen. The fortifications of East Point can be seen. The ground is favorable for the peculiar kind of warfare that has been prosecuted in Georgia. For some distance about here, huge ill-shaped bolders protrude from the earth, as though some violent upheaval had forced them from their bed in the upper world.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. ELSTNER, of the Thirtieth Ohio V. I., and one of Cincinnati's true soldiers, was killed in the advance of the 8th, while bravely leading his regiment, which was in the skirmish line, in a charge. They had driven them from several lines of barricades without much loss, and in the charge in which this brave soldier lost his life they were driving them from the last line. He will be missed in his regiment, where he was respected for his soldierly qualities. He was a young man, and life had for him many bright prospects, but like many, many others, he has gone.

Col. J. R. BOND, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio V. I., made his appearance on the field yesterday after an absence of nearly sixty days. He comes back in good health, and, as heretofore, will do good service for the cause. He commands the Second Brigade of Gen. HASCALL'S division.

Capt. H. B. FORD, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio V. I., was among the slightly wounded in the charge of RULLY'S brigade. He is not deprived of the use of his limb, and will soon be with his regiment, where he has done good service.

There are events transpiring here which must soon decide materially this campaign. In due time the work will be done, when all may be satisfied.

OMEGA.

THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

Interesting and Important Statements by Brig.-Gen. Hazen.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

We are permitted to extract from a private letter from Brig.-Gen. HAZEN the following observations on the Atlanta Campaign. The letter was written with no view of publication, but contains some important points:

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864.

You are, without doubt, at home, as I would like to be for a short time. The campaign is running into its fourth month, with scarcely a day but a large part of the command is under fire. My losses in killed or wounded are already over a thousand, but that is no fair proportion of the losses of our army, as the fates have as usual put me in warm places.

Will the people keep up their pluck and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose. If Richmond does not fall sooner, the army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the Eastern rebel army comes here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of the enemy must waste away. Will the people hold out? JOHNSTON'S veteran army, by his official report June 25, contained 46,628 arms-bearing men, including 6,631 of WHEELER'S cavalry.

They have lost, since that time, 5,000 prisoners, and, in their three assaults upon our works since arriving in front of this place, at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 2,500 men with STEPHEN D. DEE, and are receiving, from Gov. BROWN'S proclamation, about 8,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia—33,000 in all.

The figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by KIRBY SMITH, is at last given up, and after exausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

I do not pretend to say what our losses have been since leaving Chattanooga. Probably from all causes not less than ——. But I know the rebel army, when it was joined by POLK, just before the fight at Resaca, was 71,000 strong. This included POLK, and that, besides, the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (HARDING'S) of at least 3,000 from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them since the campaign of 52,000 men. What possible chance is there for these 33,000 now before us. These figures may seem exaggerations, but they are not. they are realities, and when it is remembered 12,000 prisoners have had no less than two, and in many cases three times to fight battle, with the ordinary desertions and losses from disease, the 52,000 is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from completing the overthrow of the foe before us?

You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a foe, and put him out of his misery at once. The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works, strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, palisades and intrenchments, that puts the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chickamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault, by either side on this campaign has been successful. It would surprise you to see how quickly and willingly these men construct their works. None appreciate their value more than

We [illegible] officers and of course some men, but I wish all could understand how vitally this campaign is striking the rebellion. Did you read Gov. BROWN'S proclamation, calling out the militia and detailed men? There was no blossoming palmetto about that, but a plain and open groan, showing clearly how deep the travel of our army is moving down upon the tender places of the Confederacy.

You know, of course, that JOHNSTON has been relieved by HOOD a man of just half his ability. Gossip has it that his Government was dissatisfied with his continued retreating, and sought a man who believed their army could check us. HARDEE is said to have been of JOHNSTON'S opinion, that the endeavor to hold Atlanta would be the destruction of the army. HOOD was then proffered the command, and accepted the task.

He has commenced well; has already assaulted us three times, we being behind our works, and loosing in all 9,500 while they are known to have lost 20,000.

I have never believed that the above was any true reason for the change, but that JOHNSON was taken east to assist in planting a column in Pennsylvania. He knows that country thoroughly. It is the theatre of his first operations in 1861. Besides, next to BRAGG, he is the first General in their army in point of military ability.

The greatest victory for them—greater than fifty Manassesses, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope—will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign. If they can, by any possibility, keep their army in the field, no matter whether victorious or not, and a little before election place a strong army upon the soil of a Free State, with a fair show of sharp diplomacy upon their part, carelessly met by us, then let the question go flat before the people—"peace" or "war"—and who can tell what will be the result of our last three years of blood and victory. I fear nothing in Ohio. Our first great battle must be at the ballot-box, and the war power must be sustained at all hazards.

PERILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Details of the Attack on the Steamer Empress—Narrow Escape of 500 Passengers—List of Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

The steamer *Empress*, from New-Orleans on the 6th, reached here last night. Lieut. MITCHELL, Ordnance Officer of Gen. MEREDITH'S Staff, who was on board returning from a trip with rebel prisoners South, learned the following particulars of the terrible disaster which occurred on the route:

"At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst., as the *Empress* was near Game Landing, she was fired into by a rebel battery. The first fire commenced with two rifle guns, calibre 10-pounders, at only a distance of about 450 yards, the missiles striking the hull of the steamer at an angel of about thirty degrees. This was followed by two 12-pound howitz

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

An Anglo-Rebel View of Richmond in June.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From our late files of foreign papers we make the following extracts:

RICHMOND IN JUNE.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

Under date of Richmond, June 27, the correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"If a man were landed here from a balloon after six months' absence—if he were taken along Grace or Franklin streets in this city on a Summer evening, and told that two enormous armies are lying a few miles off, and disputing its possession, he would deem his informant a lunatic. In every porch he would see a group of gaily-attired ladies; (I do not believe that twenty rigorous years of blockade would pale the lustre of ladies' toilet in an American town;) he would hear many a light laugh, many a song issuing from open casemates; he might pass an hour in conversation without being reminded that war is furiously raging, otherwise than by the suggestive boom of the faintly-heard cannon; and, finally, when the conversation turned into its well-worn groove, he would find that Richmond trusts and believes in Lee as much as Mecca in Mahomet, or Spain in St. James of Compostella.

That the confidence reposed in Gen. LEE's ability is reasonable no one doubts. Do the circumstances in which his army is placed, its *morale* and numbers, inspire equal faith? In order to answer these questions, I must premise that two railroads feed Richmond from the south—one the line from Wilmington to Weldon, Petersburgh and Richmond; the other the railroad which comes up from Greensborough through the centre of North Carolina, enters Virginia at Danville, and, running through the heart of that State, reaches Richmond from the southwest. It may be at once conceded that there is little likelihood that the first—the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad—can be kept open. GRANT's army lies so closely in its proximity, and his cavalry can strike it in so many points along the sixty miles which intervene between Weldon and Petersburgh, as to negative its utility. *It would be a waste of power for Gen. Lee to try and keep it in operation.* Upon the other railroad, or rather upon the ninety miles of it between Richmond and the Staunton River, Gen. LEE's defensive ingenuity will be exhausted. This railroad is, in its nearest point, distant about twenty-five miles from GRANT's extreme left, and trends away from him into the interior of Virginia, so that an interval of ninety miles divides him from the bridge over the Staunton River. Can this railroad be kept substantially in operation? It has already been destroyed at intervals for thirty-five miles northward from the Staunton River by a mingled body of Federal cavalry and infantry, but, inasmuch as no important bridge has been destroyed, the damage can be repaired in fourteen days. I will at once express my conviction that GRANT is not strong enough either in cavalry or infantry to do more than dash at this railroad and inflict from time to time light damage upon it. *Richmond can never be starved out, until these two railroads from the South as well as the James River canal and the railroads from the North can be utterly annihilated, and can be kept annihilated.* As an illustration how quickly damage, if lightly inflicted, is repaired, I may mention that the Virginia Central Railroad, which was destroyed for many miles by SHERIDAN upon the 11th of June, has for some days past been open and running to Charlottesville, whence it continues indirectly to Lynchburgh. This line alone would, in addition to the James River Canal, abundantly victual Richmond, although every other line were cut. In short, to talk of Richmond being besieged because GRANT's army environs Petersburgh, 22 miles away, is about as reasonable as to pretend that London was on short rations when NAPOLEON's army menaced England from Boulogne in 1804. It is a tremendous undertaking to starve out a town, even when it is closely invested by land and by water. We all know the historical sieges which Londonderry, Saragossa, Genoa and 100 other cities have stood; there is as much analogy between the present condition of Richmond and these memorable passages of history as between the lazy Schuyl and the rapids of Niagara.

Secondly, it is abundantly evident that GRANT, although outnumbering LEE largely, dares not spread over too long a line, for fear of having his centre pierced, and Austerlitz reënacted on the southern bank of the James. The Federal General has already tried to stretch his left as far as his men could be persuaded to go; but the past week has shown that between the armies there is almost as much difference of *morale* as between LEONIDAS's Spartans and XERXES's Persians. Upon the 23d, the Confederate General MAHONE doubled round GRANT's left and captured 1,600 men, who scarcely fought at all. Two days later a body of Federals intrenched themselves upon the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, were attacked by the same Confederate General, and fled at once, leaving 500 of their number prisoners. The pouring of Federal prisoners into Richmond these last four days, has been incessant. *I am at a loss to convey to you the contemptuous tone in which the tried and war-worn soldiers of Gen. Lee talk of the hundred rabble of black, white, and copper-colored victims (here are Indians serving under the Stars and Stripes) who are at times goaded up to the Southern lines. Who can wonder that men cursing on massacre are merciless as maniacs?* Nothing will astonish and dishearten the Northern journals more than the fighting around Petersburgh has been terrific. The universal account given to me by the Southern army has been "since the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, we have had little but skirmishing." It is safe to conclude that GRANT will never dare to spread his army over the twenty-five miles between its present position and the Danville Railroad, and unless he can encamp upon the two railroads, and fix there permanently, he is as far from the completion of his task as a traveler who has surmounted the Montanvert is from the top of Mont Blanc.

I am satisfied that Gen. GRANT will make no more onslaughts upon Confederate breastworks. He knows very well that neither Petersburgh nor Richmond will be taken by fighting. It is a question of subsistence, and *if Grant lies in his present lines through the Summer, Richmond's poorest classes may see hard times before September, and, for the twentieth time, the Confederate army may be for a few weeks on half rations.* But, if it is imagined that the earnestness of these Southerners, proved in the furnace of three years of suffering and affliction, and stimulated by such acrid hate as eye has not seen nor ear heard before, is unequal to the occasion, England must be as ignorant about this struggle as she is held here to be indifferent. In the meantime, GRANT's difficulty in holding his position on Bermuda Hundred, and close to City Point, will be enormous, putting aside all question of fighting. He is constantly being reinforced by raw, green troops, who are absolutely worthless as fighting material, and who are destined to fill the James River with their graves from City Point halfway to Fortress Monroe. The marshes of the James in August and September are as deadly as the swamps of Walcheren or Terracina. There is some nonsense talked in Northern papers about GRANT's occupying a fine, healthy rolling country. It is notorious that Bermuda Hundred is one of the most pestilential spots on the river, and the night fog which arises from City Point, and spreads over all the Northern army, tells a life tale to all who are not wilfully blind. Gen. LEE has exactly heavy toil between the 31st of May and the 31st of June—the James River will assist him in August and September as much as that memorable night of frost in 1812, in which 20,000 French perished, aided the Russians.

It is impossible to resist speculating upon the question whether, after a review of the campaign of the last two months, it is reasonable to pronounce GRANT a great General—to put him on the same platform as LEE. I will at once avow my own conviction, which is shared by every one worth listening to in Secessia, that *not one of Grant's predecessors in Virginia has shown one tithe of the tenacity, energy, celerity and resolution which the recent campaign has set down to Grant's credit.* MCCLELLAN, HOOKER, POPE or BURNSIDE would have gone back after the battle of the Wilderness, and would never have got such an effort as was made at Spottsylvania Courthouse out of a beaten army. But, after giving GRANT due credit *for vigor in handling his men, and keeping them compactly together* (which is the greatest difficulty a Federal General encounters), I am unable to see that his conception of the campaign was able, though it must be confessed that the strange incompetency of BUTLER made half of GRANT's plan a *fiasco* before it was commenced. Certain it is that if, in the first instance, he had landed 200,000 men on the York River or James River, and had cut sacrificed the bone and sinew of his army in fighting his way to the Whitehouse, which he might have reached by water without losing a man, his position now would be very different. Weeks and weeks will probably pass without sounding his prospects before Petersburgh. In the meantime, diversions, which will distract him terribly, will be pretty sure to change the aspect of civil and military affairs in the North before September has passed. *Grant is one of those sledge hammers of war of the same stamp as SUWARROW, whose spirits rose with danger, and whose courage borders upon brutality. Lee is his equal in generalship and endurance, his superior in foresight, prudence and sagacity.*

The same correspondent writing under date of July 5, rings the changes upon the charges of cowardly against the Federal forces, and concludes thus. As matters now stand, with GRANT's left and right defied, I see no other course for the Federal commander than, by acting on the defensive, to let the *non possidetis* principle tell, and when any talk of negotiations arises to ask the Confederates, What have you in exchange for New-Orleans, Port Hudson, Key West, Morris Island, Port Royal, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia, and the whole of Tennessee to give, and how can you talk of peace unless you give us payment for each of those cities and regions, or, failing that, allow these cities and regions to remain in our hands?"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND—THE CASE OF MR. M'HUGH.

The London *Times* quotes Dudley's story at length, as given in connection with the diplomatic correspondence quoted herewith, and comments:

"This is a picture of military life which we commend to the attention of our Irish fellow-subjects. Are they prepared not only to be killed and wounded in the attempt to subjugate the Confederate States, but to be hurdled like sheep or bullocks in the open field, among prisoners and all sorts; to march for several days at a time without a morsel of food, to be reduced to eating clover and green apples to support nature, to see men actually dying of hunger around them, and to be left with contempt to their fate if they let out that they are not prisoners, but British subjects claiming the protection of their country. Are they prepared to be mixed with convicts, to march and sleep in handcuffs, and pass through cities strung together by a rope, as Irishmen having the audacity to claim British protection? This is only an appeal to the common sense of our Irish countrymen. As for remonstrance with the American Government, that is out of the question. If we had hocussed a dozen Americans upon their landing at Liverpool, carried them off to a recruiting-office, compelled them to fight against their will, got one killed and another wounded in the head, refused them food and medicine, because they were Americans; reduced them to clover and hedge-apples, handcuffed them with convicts, and dragged them strung to a rope through the streets of London, labeled 'American citizens,' we should probably hear something about it, and certainly should have a right to expect that. But from the Americans themselves we must suffer everything without complaint. This is not our present object. It is for the benefit of THOMAS TELLER's own countrymen that we quote his story. This is what they are to expect if they leave Queen VICTORIA for Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This is what he will do for them. But they say, perhaps, they will not enlist. We tell them, once over there they can hardly help themselves. Perhaps they answer again that they will not complain or ask for British protection. Small difference will that make. Out of the whole war not one man in three—no, not one man in four—ever returns alive. And that man, depend upon it, is not an Irishman, but some skulker from New-York or Boston, or some sharp fellow from the back States. The Irish fight and die. What they are to die for in this instance they know better than we. It is not for liberty, it is not for independence; it is not for the Union. Whomsoever it is for, they had best be left to settle their own quarrel."

ANOTHER VIEW.

From the London News Aug. 6.

As long as the demand for men continues in America the emigration from Europe will go on. That emigration should have increased from Ireland in spite of so much opposition is very remarkable. The Irish have no particular liking for the institutions of the great free Republic. Most of the Irish newspapers are friendly to the Southern cause, and the Roman Catholic priesthood do all they can to dissuade their flocks from emigrating to America. But a force more potent than their persuasions is working against them. The people know from those whom they can trust, from their relatives already settled in America, that by going there they can greatly improve their condition, and therefore they go. No doubt great dangers await the imbecile, adventurous, improvident, whisky loving Irishman who lands at New-York or Portland, so many such an one has had good reason to wish that he had staid to starve with indigence at home. Only those who can take good care of themselves should make the venture. *But if a strong, healthy man arriving in an American port can resist temptation, and turn a deaf ear to the cajolery of the sea-sharks, he may be sure that he is on the way to commerce, if not to wealth. There is plenty of employment for him, and he cannot be drafted while he remains a British subject.* This state of things must be very unpleasant in some among us, who speculate upon the depression of the labor market at home. But to others it will be satisfactory to reflect that sooner or later *it must compel an advance of wages in the agricultural districts, and tend to raise the social circumstances of our agricultural laborers, a class which at present is the opprobrium of our English civilization.*

THE CASE OF MR. M'HUGH

The *Times* of August 4 devotes a leader to the case of a Mr. M'HUGH who, it says, for some "unproved disaffection" to the Federal Government was confined for some months in Fort Lafayette, and was finally released in consequence of the "urgency of Lord LYONS' intercession." It says:

"M'HUGH appears to have had some pecuniary means. He uses the telegraph. He writes to the Acting Consul at New-York. Mr. CRESWELL and his letters reach the hands of those for whom they are intended. Now, the notorious tenacity of the functionaries who clutch the keys of the American Imperialism renders it very improbable that the hands through which his letters and messages passed were not implicated in correspondence. But how many persons may there be who, for an incautious word, on a groundless suspicion, for a refusal to enlist in a foreign army, or for any pretext whatever, else on their dismissal, without the faintest prospect of being able to communicate with the external world! Worse than this, how many men are there who, having been dragged into enlistment, and having scratched a few lines to the nearest English Consul, have, on his faith of official intervention, ventured to escape from the hated service, and only found out that their poor petition had miscarried when they heard the sentence of death pronounced for their desertion!

We do not wish to throw unmixed blame on the Government of the United States for these things. Like other governments, it has had servants, and its bad servants are in equal degrees cruel and corrupt. No one would accuse Mr. SEWARD or the President of a deliberate wish to annoy, oppress, deceive, insult, and outlaw unoffending English subjects residing in the United States. In this very instance which we are speaking, Mr. SEWARD appears to have met Lord LYON's application with friendly promptitude. Mr. STANTON's interpolation, too, may perhaps be attributable rather to spite against his own colleague than to malignity against English subjects or the English Minister. And we must admit, too, that the institutions of the United States do not favor an over-courteous demeanor toward foreign Governments; while the intensity of the passions excited by the present desperate strife infuses a venomous malignity into the zeal of the lowest class of partisans. But while we wish to make every reasonable excuse for the precipitation of patriotic passion, for the imperfection of institutions framed rather to suit a theory than to work practically, and while we admit readily exceptional instances of considerateness and good feeling, we cannot forget that, during this unhappy war, there has accumulated a series of grievances on the part of English subjects, of which our Government will have often to be found to remind the Government of the United States.

THE NIAGARA FALLS FIASCO.

The *Index* gives what is pronounced "an authorized explanation" of the correspondence just published relative to the peace proposals at Niagara Falls. First it sketches the characters concerned in it, alluding to Mr. GEORGE "eccentricities," calling Mr. SANDERS "the king of wags," Mr. JEWETT the "Curtius ready to plunge in the abyss to extricate the belligerent American federations," and concluding as follows:

If this correspondence effects no other good, it will at least have established a fact in which posterity will take a lively interest—the good faith of the Southern people in the North. Horace Greeley, it will have demonstrated, was the main obstacle to peace in a certain North American administration, having Mr. LINCOLN for its figure-piece; and it will have added another to the many proofs that the war is not of the South's seeking, and that every sincere overture of peace is always ready of being received by it in a spirit of courtesy and consideration.

The only fault we can find with the gentlemen who represented the South at Niagara Falls is that, in their premature gratitude to Mr. SANDERS, they inadvertently included his name in the acceptance of Mr. GEORGE's offer, since in doing so they appear to sanction the "authorized" deception under which the offer had been made, and to which its innocuousness to the Union would knowingly have been parties; and furthermore that they allowed Mr. JEWETT to carry back notes that, gratifying the harmless vanity of that gentleman by affording him the opportunity to conduct a game with them in print. The easy, we might say reckless, good nature which commits faults of this character, is habitual to Southern statesmanship, even of the highest order, and in America excites little attention; but in Europe, where these things are differently understood, and where an excess of formality is a more venial fault than its utter disregard, such trifles sometimes produce disagreeable impressions and receive unfair interpretations.

TURKEY.

THE MISSIONARY DIFFICULTY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Levant Herald* gives as follows the terms on which the missionary difficulty has been arranged:

"The difference between the Porte and the Protestant missionaries has been arranged on a basis which, if not all that the latter could wish for, will perhaps, under all the circumstances, be generally regarded as equitable and satisfactory. The bookstores and offices of the several societies have been reopened, and full liberty given to their agents to preach to all comers in their respective chapels and meeting-rooms—but not in the khans or other public places of Stamboul. The free sale of the Bible in bookstores is permitted, but not its colportage about the capital, nor either the sale or gratuitous distribution of controversial works attacking Mahometanism. The native converts under arrest are, 'for their own protection, and as a measure of precaution against popular excitement,' to be temporarily removed from the capital to some English consular station in the provinces, the Porte engaging to provide for their families during their absence. Such, briefly detailed, are the terms of the settlement come to between the Government and Sir HENRY BULWER. The results, of course, a considerable contentment at the latitude hitherto enjoyed by our clerical friends; and in certain influential circles in England will be found reason, undoubtedly, provoke no unfriendly feeling for the Porte. But there is more to be said both for and against the compromise—a good deal more clearly is—than we are free to indicate. It is, however, we may remark—that the calm of the native converts will be generally regarded as the least satisfactory feature of the settlement; at any rate, as it apparently is, with the advent of the reign of 1856, which abolished penalties of every sort and degree for religious profession. Of course we need not question the bona fides of the Porte in its stated reason for their banishment; but others will be less just, and the act therefore sure to be misinterpreted. If the edict of GULHANE had never been issued, nor the firman of ABDUL MADJID been written, religious persecution would now-a-days be impossible; and all the less inasmuch, therefore, is public opinion of even the very appearance of oppression for conscience sake. On the other hand, it would be equally unfair to deny that the arrangements come to leave the missionaries a wide margin of liberty—quite as much, in fact, as prosyltising mollahs crusading against Christianity at home amongst ourselves."

AN IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, July 25.

An extraordinary religious movement—the more remarkable and surprising because it has been so sudden and unexpected—is greatly developing itself and gaining ground among the Mussulman population in this country. In common with others I have watched its progress during the last two months, and I now proceed, under the circumstances which have forced it upon public notice and discussion, and which will be presently related, to give some account of it.

The efforts of the different bodies of missionaries in the East—English and American—which, for years past, had been exclusively devoted to proselytism among the Jews, Greeks and Armenians, have, under the immunities and stipulations of the Hatti-Houmayoun, been directed into a new channel, which promises to be more successful than previous experiments. The influence of these preachings among the Jews and Greeks, with the exception of isolated cases, some of which do not bear much examination as regards the conviction and good faith of the proselytes, has been comparatively a failure. Among the Armenians, and owing in a great measure to the internal dissensions which have split that community into two hostile camps, a greater amount of success was obtained, and in the capital as well as the provinces she results are to be found important and respectable Armenian communities who have adopted the principles of Protestantism.

It would seem that the movement among the Mussulmans [illegible] for some time past, but [illegible] only very lately that it has attracted any very serious attention. Some time ago a [illegible] the capital openly abjured his faith, and [illegible] with the whole of his family adopted the Christian religion. His conversion [illegible] for [illegible] as he was received in the Church of England as a minister of the Gospel, and has since, under an English name, been preaching and proselyting among his countrymen. No molestation was offered either to him or to those who assisted him in this work, so long as it was conducted unobtrusively and [illegible] but it was [illegible] perhaps by this toleration, [illegible] the capital have progressed [illegible] manner which has attracted [illegible] attention to the movement, and is awakening [illegible] both the old Mussulman party [illegible] of fanaticism which was [illegible] may be judged by outward [illegible] the country.

What renders the mischief greater is that the movement is being made the handle for setting in motion political influences, with the evident object [illegible] in the eyes of the Sultan and the [illegible] ministers who are now governing the empire. Most of the Turkish statesmen who are now in office, to their credit be it recorded, have been [illegible] advocates of religious toleration, and, whatever may be their shortcomings in other respects, it cannot be said of them that they have ever made themselves the instruments of a fanatical or reactionary rule. Their avowed policy has been to reform themselves, and to introduce into the country gradually, the civilizing elements which prevail in European institutions, and thus to lay claim—to use the hackneyed expression so freely used after the war—"to enter into the European family." How far they have succeeded in accomplishing this object it is not now the time to inquire. Suffice it to say that such have been the principles which they openly declared, and with which, to a certain extent, they have identified themselves.

This policy has naturally been distasteful to the party who look upon the introduction of European notions with an unfavorable eye, and interpret it as a dark conspiracy against the Ottoman rule, and their efforts, directed by a party of unscrupulous schemers, whose only object is the overthrow of the present Ministry and their own installation into power, have been incessant in counteracting the measures of progress and reform which have been introduced from time to time by the men who are now in office. It must be said, to the honor of the Sultan, that the uneasiness inspired by the reactionary tendencies which he manifested in the early part of his reign has, in a great measure, been dissipated by the tolerant and conciliating attitude he has assumed toward his Christian subjects; but he is known to be a firm adherent to his own faith, and it is feared that the increasing intrigues, the subtle and pernicious counsels, of this party, may eventually engender suspicion and lead to the recurrence of that reactionary tendency the advent of which, under present circumstances, would be fatal to the country.

The religious movement to which I allude, and from which I have diverged, in order to explain the underhand manœuvres which gave it a political importance, will be used, without doubt, as an instrument by which to discredit the present Ministry in the eyes of European nations, and also to destroy their influence in this country. When religious enthusiasts in Europe hear of the summary closing and suppression of missionary stores in Stamboul, in contravention of the spirit of treaties, when they learn that the preaching of the gospel in khans and public places has been interdicted, they will not be disposed to place much confidence in the tolerant views of a Ministry under whose authority these restrictions and impediments against free religious discussions are adopted. But then it must be said that those critics would be arriving at such conclusions in comparative ignorance of the peculiar difficulties under which these be in authority are placed, and in their over-eagerness in support of a great cause, and in consideration of the means used against it, they will probably fail to see that a movement of this sort in Turkey, unless conducted with common moderation and tact, may cause a commotion which its authors would be the first to deplore.

It is not many years since that a Mussulman abjuring his faith would have brought upon himself the penalty of death; that a Christian minister who should have ventured to introduce himself into the Turkish quarters of this or any other city of the empire, with the avowed object of proselytism, would have forfeited his life in the attempt. Now how different is the state of things? We see Turks openly avowing themselves Christians, and going about in the most perfect security. With such changes, and the encouragement and hope they hold out, is the opinion of those competent to judge, and who have a knowledge of the peculiar temper and disposition of the people of this country, that those who are intrusted with the propagation of the Gospel should remain content, and prosecute their mission in a manner not calculated to offend the feelings and rouse the fanaticism of their hearers. By trying prematurely to promote a crisis they will surely defeat their own object and assume a solemn responsibility.

DENMARK.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DUCHIES.

The following protest of Duke CHARLES, of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburgh against the claim of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to the sovereignty of the united Duchies has been forwarded to the Federal Diet:

"His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg communicated to the Germanic Diet, at its sitting of the 23d June, that the Emperor of Russia had ceded to him the right of succession appertaining to his Majesty, in virtue of the annulment of the Treaty of London, dated 1852, and expressly guaranteed by the Warsaw protocol, dated 1851. His Royal Highness gratefully accepted this cession of the elder Gottorp branch to the succession in the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

A declaration was annexed to this notification, stating that the Grand Ducal Government would endeavor, by every means in its power, to establish the right of succession to the hereditary and inalienable sovereignty of Holstein and Schleswig ceded to his Royal Highness.

Lastly, opposition has been made to the claims raised to the succession to the Duchies by another branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, immediately after the death of King FREDERICK VIII. of Denmark.

The point of view expressed in the declaration of the Grand Ducal Government relative to the succession question, and the claims put forward by that declaration, compromise the eventual rights of succession of myself and my house to the Duchies, for they constitute a denial of the rights of my house—rights which cannot be removed or changed.

As long as the London treaties of 1852 were in force I considered it was not for me to advance those rights. Even now that the treaties have been set aside it is not my intention to claim for myself and my House the incontestable right of succession to the Duchies.

I have, on the contrary, always entertained the conviction, and find myself supported therein by the almost unanimous opinion of German historians and lawyers, that the right of primogeniture concedes the preference in the branch to which my House belongs. Nevertheless, as chief representative of the younger branch, I consider it my duty to enter my solemn protest at the Federal Diet against claims compromising the rights of my House, and to reserve those rights for all futurity as taking precedence of the eventual rights of succession of the House of Gottorp.

(Signed) CHARLES,
Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

The Poona *Observer*, of June 21, contains an account of a visit paid on the preceding day to the Free Church Institution in Poona by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who was at the time the guest of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at Daporee. We take the following from its columns: "Dr. LIVINGSTONE arrived about 11 o'clock, accompanied by Capt. LEITH, and was received by Mr GARDINER, the missionaries, Maj. CANDY, Mr. ROSS, Presbyterian Chaplain, several officers, and other gentlemen. Mrs. MITCHELL, Mrs. GARDINER and several ladies were also present. In reply to a request from Mr. MITCHELL that he would give his opinion as to the prospects of South Africa in regard to its future civilization and trade, Dr. LIVINGSTONE stated that those prospects were not nearly so bright now as they had been when he arrived with the expedition at the mouth of the Zambesi River in 1858. They had procured the assistance and countenance of the Portuguese Government, and an order to its subordinates to give them every aid and support. The harbor was a remarkably fine one, and everything promised well when they made their first expedition up the river. They found the neighboring country thickly peopled, and some caution was required to avoid any demonstration, lest they should be attacked from the banks with the arrows of the natives, who knew no Europeans but the Portuguese, and were not disposed from what they knew of them to give strangers a very friendly reception. When they came down, however, they found that these hostile feelings had disappeared, and that they were well received. The expedition was sent out by the English universities, and was accompanied by the excellent and devoted Bishop MACKENZIE, who was so regardless of his own comfort, that there is little doubt he lost his life thereby. The Portuguese had long carefully excluded all other Europeans from the country; he himself had obtained access to it on a former occasion by entering it from the south and sailing down the river, when they could not for very shame compel him to go back. This was in 1856, and on his return two years later the expedition was allowed without difficulty to enter the country, as just related. On ascending the river several cataracts were encountered, which Dr. LIVINGSTONE had not seen when he came down. On this account they took the direction of the Shire River, and ascended the beautiful valley of that name. It contained a thick population, flourishing villages, and fine cultivation. Above was an elevated plateau some thousand feet above the sea, which strongly resembled the Deccan, except that it was covered with trees and grass, and which, like the valley, contained a large population. But about that time the Portuguese sold a quantity of firearms and ammunition to one of the tribes, to be paid for in slaves. The tribe, thus armed, swept the whole neighboring country like a scourge, killing the men in the villages, and carrying off women and children into slavery. This produced a terrible famine, in which large numbers of the survivors perished; and the fine valley of the Shire was transformed literally into a valley of bones. Whole villages were found without people. On another expedition they ascended the main stream of the Zambesi, passing thirty-five miles of rapids, and reached Lake Nyassa, which was 270 miles long and 60 or 70 wide. Above it was a range of hills, which proved when they had ascended it to be another plateau or land [illegible] nearly 4,000 feet high, extending for many miles, and filled with villages and cultivation. The Government was of the patriarchal form, each village being entirely independent under its own head man or chief. In one respect there was a great contrast to this country, for there were slaves in every village chained up and working for their masters. They were inhabitants of other villages, who had been kidnapped and brought into captivity. They were held by a collar round the neck, to which a long stick was attached, and they were thus secured for the night, or when made to travel, pushed along by the proprietor, who held the other end of the stick and followed. Many of the slaves were quite little children, who [illegible] probably had been killed, for Dr. LIVINGSTONE did not believe their mothers [illegible] to them. In reply to various questions Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who showed great [illegible] of the necessity of those present [illegible] that the civilization by the African [illegible] sufficient it was [illegible] Their were very [illegible] families worked in their gardens, which were often very large, [illegible] together, as a means in addition to being [illegible] seen deposited under [illegible] They grew [illegible] of all kinds, pumpkins, maize and rice, but not wheat nor grain. Cotton they [illegible] and wove their clothes. They had no trade."

THE MORGUE OF PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* supplies the following curious statistics: Of the 2,847 bodies of men and women received at the Morgue of Paris during the past ten years, 1,847 are set down as the result of suicide, and of preceding these some curious information is given. It appears that self-destruction is at its maximum between the ages of 30 and 40; that it commences between 10 and 15, and dwindles to almost nothing after 70, which is not surprising, the suicides between 10 and 20 being three times more numerous than those committed after the age of 70 years. As regards the supposed causes—for, in his case, there must be a margin left for imperfection of judgment—it appears that insanity and suicidal monomania account for more than one-quarter of the whole; drunkenness and disgust of life, each, about one-tenth; absolute poverty for nearly the same proportion; misfortune and incurable diseases, each, for [illegible] cause upon these, come disappointed love, domestic misery and misconduct of the suicide himself, accusation of theft and the fear of punishment, fever and delirium for one in 3, and execution caused by the remonstrances of others about one in 57. This, however, applies only to the male sex; in the case of women, insanity stands first, disgust of life second, drunkenness fourth, starvation sixth, domestic misery, ill-health, and incurable disease seventh. [illegible] hundredth part of the 1,797 cases recorded at the Morgue, 1,344 had recourse to drowning, 114 to hanging, 28 to firearms, 56 to the fumes of charcoal, 46 precipitated themselves from buildings or other elevated places, 16 made use of cutting weapons and instruments, 11 only had recourse to poison, 7 threw themselves beneath railway or other carriages, and 4 killed themselves by swallowing alcohol. Another table informs us that more than one-third of the whole of these suicides were committed between the hours of six in the morning and mid-day, while the first two hours of the afternoon exhibit by far the smallest number—not one-tenth, as compared with the six preceding hours of the day. The number of females who committed suicide is scarcely more than a fifth of that of the male sex. It is a striking proof of the influence of misery on suicide—unless, indeed, it be an evidence of a superstitious dread—that only about one in six of the suicides was buried at the expense of his family or friends.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

The iron-cased turret ship *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, C. B., arrived in Portsmouth harbor, on Saturday, from her short cruise outside the Isle of Wight, on which she started from off Osborne immediately after the visit of Her Majesty to the ship on Thursday evening. The return of the ship to Portsmouth harbor is solely owing to orders given some time since by the Admiralty to place her in dock at the earliest opportunity, in order to remove the band of zinc which is now fixed round the ship below the water line, and between the armor plating and the Muntz metal sheathing on the ship's bottom, and substitute in lieu of it a wooden band, on a plan which has been approved by the Admiralty. It is also understood that a peculiar kind of cement, simple in application and not expensive, which has been brought under the notice of the Admiralty by Capt. COLES, will be applied experimentally to that portion of the ship's armor plating below the water line. If successful, the experiment may probably help materially in the solution of the problem lately referred to by Lord CLARENCE PAGET in the House of Commons—how to preserve and keep clean the bottoms of iron ships on service in tropical waters. The *Royal Sovereign's* necessarily short cruise, from which she returned on Saturday, only extended to about 20 miles south of St. Catherine's, in a parallel line with the Isle of Wight, quite far enough from the land to test her rolling properties had the wished-for breeze been met with; but, although a nice Summer channel-breeze—southwesterly—was found, it was accompanied with no great swell, and a greater roll could not be got out of the ship than five degrees each way. Enough, however, was seen to give the officers every confidence in their ship under ordinary circumstances at sea, and it is evidently unnecessary to wish for any further confidence to be placed in the sea-behavior of a craft which, after all, is only a conversion, and is merely being used as a floating means of testing Capt. COWPER COLES' principle of working monster ordnance on board ship by means of revolving platforms, protected by cupola armor.

Reverting to three distinct positions from which we stated the *Royal Sovereign* must be viewed by the general public, it is necessary that this part of the question should be thoroughly understood, in order that no erroneous impressions may take their hold on the public mind. These three positions are: 1. The hull of the ship; 2. The turrets and their motive power; 3. The guns. For the first and third the Admiralty and War Department are alone responsible. For the second Capt. COLES alone is responsible. We have said enough to prove that Capt. COLES' part in the work has been well and satisfactorily performed. With regard to the ship's hull and her guns a little more remains to be said. In the first place, whatever her behavior may eventually prove to be at sea, the *Royal Sovereign*, as a craft, but an adapted means of floating turrets and guns so as to test the practicability of the system, is not. The hull undoubtedly draws too much water—that is, swims too deeply—to be of service in shallow waters; it has too much breadth, and exposes an unnecessary area of upper-deck planking to a plunging fire; but these and other objections which might be urged against the *Royal Sovereign* are matters which concern only the Admiralty and the public, but not Capt. COLES. The ship was selected by the Admiralty for a most important experiment, and it would be rashness, at the very least, to say that the selection was injudicious, whatever faults of hull the *Royal Sovereign* may now possess.

The ship's guns are a more serious matter to deal with. The four turret guns of the *Royal Sovereign* each weigh 12 tons, and have each a bore the diameter of which is 10½ inches. They are "coil"-built, but are simply smooth-bore guns, throwing a spherical cast-iron shot of 150 pounds, with 35 pounds of powder as a "full" charge, or with 40 pounds of powder as a "distant" charge. Now, it is evident that from this 12-ton gun, with its 10½-inch diameter bore, but a miserable return is got with a 150-pound cast iron shot. The fact is, the guns of the *Royal Sovereign* should be made, by some simple mode of rifling, to throw 300-pound cast-iron shell for any engagement with wooden ships, and steel shot and shell of the same weight for the benefit of iron-clads. It is asserted, however, that the *Royal Sovereign's* guns will only stand as smooth-bores, and that any attempt to rifle them can only end in their destruction. This assertion requires the question of the *Royal Sovereign's* efficiency to a very narrow compass. If she has to wait for her rifled 300-pounders (or 600-pounders, as the case may be) to be manufactured, then the ship should be at once supplied with steel shot to some extent, however small, in order to render her present armament of smooth-bore guns of some use against the iron coat of an adversary. At the present time there is not one steel shot or shell on board the iron-clad fleet of Her Majesty's navy, which is therefore thus, however efficient may be its power of defence, harmless in powers of offence against any similarly protected adversary.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 2.

At the Thames Police Court, on Saturday, HOWLAND, one of the summoning officers of the court reported to Mr. PAGET the result of his inquiries relating to a seaman named GEORGE LA PIERRE. It will be recollected that LA PIERRE's statement was that he went to America as a seaman in the English ship *Chase*, was kidnapped in New-York by crimps, and taken on board the American ship, the *Caroline Norwich*, in which he was obliged to work as a seaman on the voyage to Liverpool without wages and with not any change of clothes. He is a native of Quebec and a British subject. HOWLAND believed the representations of LA PIERRE were the main correct. The chief mate of the *Caroline Norwich* admitted that he had been [illegible] in New-York—meaning that he was [illegible] but not [illegible] drunk, also [illegible] kidnapped. It [illegible] was [illegible] understood that LA PIERRE had been taken on board after the vessel got to sea, and that he could not [illegible] which work, as one was afflicted with [illegible]. The mate added that he thought there would be a piece of work in England about the way in which the man was taken on board in New-York. HOWLAND afterward saw Capt. COTTER, the master of the *Caroline Norwich*, who said that he paid $80 to an agent in New-York to bring him a man on board, and that LA PIERRE was a deserter from the ship, and owed him $50. The Captain admitted that it was very probable the seaman had not received any money, but he had nothing to do with that. He asked Capt. COTTER if the seaman had signed any articles of agreement, to which the Captain replied in the affirmative. He asked to see the articles, and the Captain said they were "up town," and he could not see them. HOWLAND, in conclusion, said the seaman was in a wretched plight, and had no change of clothes or linen, and that he had, by direction of the magistrate, provided him with board and lodging at a coffee-house in Stepney. The seaman wanted to reach Liverpool, where his ship, the *Universe*, in which he sailed from England, was lying. His wife was also living there. A society for the protection of sailors, with which the Marquis TOWNSHEND was connected, had sent for the particulars of LA PIERRE's case, and meant to interfere on his behalf. Mr. PAGET said the sailor's case appeared to be a very hard one. He directed HOWLAND to continue his care of the sailor for the present, and he would decide in a few days what was to be done with him.

THE BREMEN WINE CELLAR.

The following account is now running the round of the German press: "The municipal wine-vault of Bremen is the most celebrated in all Germany. One section, called the Rose, from the bronze bas-relief of roses over it, contains the famous Rosenwein, which is now two centuries and a half old. There, six large casks of Rhine wine, Johannisberg and as many of Hochheimer, were put in 1624. In the adjacent parts of the same division of the cellar are twelve large casks, bearing the names of the Apostles, and containing wines not less precious, but not so aged by a few years; the wine bearing the name of Judas is considered the best. The other parts of the cellar are occupied with wines of a subsequent growth. By degrees, as a few bottles of Rosenwein are drawn off, the casks are filled up with Apostle wine, and that with some sort still younger, and so on, in such a manner that the different casks are always kept very nearly full. A single bottle of Rosenwein now represents an immense value. A cask of wine containing 1,000 bottles cost, in 1624, 1,200 [illegible]. Calculating that sum at compound interest with the expense of cellarage, a bottle would positively cost 10,895,732 [illegible]; and a glass, or eighth part of a bottle, about 1,361,966 [illegible]. The Rosenwein and Apostle wines are never sold but to citizens of Bremen. The burgomasters have almost permission to draw a few bottles, and to send them as presents to Sovereigns. A citizen of Bremen may, in case of serious illness, procure a bottle of 20l. on his obtaining the certificate of his doctor and the consent of the municipal council. A poor inhabitant of Bremen may obtain a bottle gratis, after having passed certain formalities. A citizen has also the right of demanding a bottle when he receives a celebrated personage at his house as guest. A cask of Rosenwein was always sent as the only present of Bremen to GOETHE on his birthday."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—In the Nisi Prius Court at the Manchester Summer Assizes, a few days ago, Mr. H. E. NICHOLSON, under twenty years of age, a traveler for a firm of silk manufacturers, brought an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, to rec

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation before Petersburgh a new and deeper interest this morning. The official dispatch from Secretary STANTON, giving the brief but clear dispatches of Gen. GRANT up to Friday evening at 9 o'clock, invest the operations before Petersburgh with great magnitude. Two more serious engagements have been fought. On Thursday evening, the 18th, the rebels came out from their works on the north side of the James and attacked the Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY, which was in a fortified position. The attack was furious, but was repulsed with very severe loss to the enemy. Gen. BIRNEY says that the loss was not less than one thousand, and adds that the colored troops behaved handsomely. In front of one of the colored regiments eighty-one dead rebels were found. On the morning of the 18th Gen. WARREN'S corps moved out of its position to the left, and soon planted itself across the Weldon Railroad, about one mile south of their works. From that point he advanced toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy as he moved forward. He had considerable fighting during the day, but the loss was light. On Friday evening the rebels came out and made an attack on WARREN'S right, with the evident intention of cutting off his connection with the old line in front of Petersburgh. He drove in our pickets and pressed back two of WARREN'S divisions, when a severe battle ensued, in which the rebels were driven back and our lines reëstablished. This is the latest news received at the War Department from Gen. GRANT. It is estimated that the rebel loss in the various engagements of last week amount to fully four thousand men.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning all was quiet with Gen. SHERIDAN. A small force of rebel cavalry had occupied Martinsburgh.

Satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN, up to 8 o'clock Friday evening, has been received at the War Department.

The reported defeat of Gen. Sheridan is simply a crazy Harrisburgh rumor, without any foundation whatever.

Among the casualties in the battle at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, on the 16th, were Col. CRAIG, of the One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, who was mortally wounded. Col. OSBORNE, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, was hit in the face. Col. GREGG, brother of Gen. GREGG, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was severely wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment were both wounded. Capt. NOLAN, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, was killed. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Maine Regiment had his arm shot off. Lieut.-Col. PLIMPTON, of the Third New Hampshire, and Maj WALRATH, of the One-hundred-and-fifteenth New York, were killed. Capt. HOOKER, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, was badly wounded. The Third New-Hampshire Regiment, which had only five days to serve, lost heavily. All the staff officers of Col. HAWLEY'S Brigade, in the Tenth Corps, are reported wounded.

Gen. A. J. SMITH'S column continues to operate in Mississippi, with success. On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH'S command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST'S rebel command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

The *Tallahassee* left Halifax on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, steering east. At 6 o'clock A. M. the United States steamer *Pontoosuc* arrived in pursuit. She had been detained outside by a fog. She at once started after the pirate.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool August 11, and Londonderry August 12, passed Farther Point en route for Quebec at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her news is five days later, though not specially important. Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty, fined £150 sterling, warned not to repeat the offence, and then liberated on their own recognizances. The little brig *Vision*, bound from New-York to London, was spoken on the 20th of July in lat. 48° 10', lon. 33° W., and supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage. The Dano German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the engagement near Deep Bottom, on the 16th instant, a very gallant action was performed by H. M HARDENBURGH, a young private belonging to Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He charged upon the color-sergeant of the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, he captured the colors, and brought them off, leaving the rebel sergeant mortally wounded. He presented the colors to Gen. BIRNEY, who complimented him highly for his bravery. Four flags and over four hundred prisoners were captured.

At the late commencement of Middlebury College the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, the American missionary, and author of the "Tamil Lexicon." Dr. WINSLOW received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University a few years ago.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER passed through Syracuse on the 8th inst., accompanied by his niece, Miss BRAINARD, of Waterloo, and Lieut. WILLIAM V. BURDICK. He was enthusiastically cheered. He has gone to Niagara Falls, and is awaiting orders.

WM. E. DAVIS, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, recently captured in Georgia, has been added to the "mess" of JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE and ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, now confined in that Hades on Earth, the Salisbury Penitentiary.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Produce on Saturday, at in the main former prices. Petroleum, Whisky, Sugars, Coffee, Teas and Wool were in good request and held higher. Freights were inactive, with 545 vessels of all classes in port.

Political Criticism in the Army.

The practice which Gen. McCLELLAN commenced, by his extraordinary letter to the President from Harrison's Landing, in 1862, and into which other officers have since fallen, of criticising the policy of the Government while in the army, and of resigning and publishing the reasons for their resignations, when any portions of that policy chance to be distasteful to them, is one which is thoroughly shocking to soldiers bred in the traditions of old military States. In any European army such epistles as those either of Gen. McCLELLAN or of Gen. BUELL, would, by the charitable, be considered evidences of lunacy, though most men would set down the penning of them as an act of the grossest insubordination—so gross that hardly any punishment would be too heavy for it. And the reason is very simple.

The essence of military discipline; the very soul of an army—without which it is no longer an army, but an armed mob—is obedience—blind, implicit obedience—and no such thing can exist as long as any man of any rank possesses or claims the right to reason on his orders, to discuss the propriety of obeying them, or to dictate to his superior the nature of the course he ought to follow or avoid. Nobody can prevent a soldier having his opinion about everything that is done, but it has been exacted of him from time immemorial as the first rule of the service, that he shall keep them to himself. "Keep in your stomach, sir," said a drill-sergeant to a recruit. "Stomachs ain't of no use in the army, and besides they're contrary to the articles of war." The same thing may be said of the critical faculty. It is useless in the army. Every man in it were far better without it. Those who are endowed with it had better let it lie dormant. It is mere folly to assert that we can allow its exercise to the General and deny it to the rest of the force. If the General be permitted to give the civil authorities, his own superiors, the benefit of his animadversions upon their manner of performing their own duties, and of appealing, in case his advice is not taken, against the government to the public, nothing but a radical change in human nature would suffice to prevent the rest of the army from following his example. The camp would become a vast debating club, and the efficiency of a regiment or its stay in the field would soon come to depend upon the bias or ability of its favorite stump speakers. These are old and well worn truths, discovered ages ago, and as firmly established in all countries in which standing armies are of old date, as that gunpowder is an explosive compound, or that courage is a military virtue. That there should be any need to reiterate them in America, is due to the happy ignorance in which the country has remained until now of the dangers and exigencies of a large armed force.

But we ought not to say all this without saying at the same time, that the public itself is to blame in no small degree for the tendency of our officers to plunge into political disquisitions while in the field, and to quit the service whenever their orders become disagreeable. If Generals are so frequently politicians, and so often disposed to divide their time between the practice of their own professions and the supervision of the civil administration, the main reason of it is, that we will persist in making every office of high rank a possible candidate for the Presidency. We show to him every time he goes into action, that if he does well, the Democrats, or Republicans, or some party or other, will take him up as its nominee. If he wins a battle, or if any considerable number of people come to the conclusion that for any reason he is capable of winning battles, his political opinions forthwith become of the greatest interest. His friends try to extract confessions of political faith from him at every turn; if he is not affected with the itch for writing letters, and cannot be got to reveal himself, deputations are sent on to cross-examine him, and get out of him, by hook or by crook, what he thinks on this or that point in the policy of the Government. He may, and generally does, know nothing of politics. He may never have studied any political subject in his life. He may be a complete simpleton in all that relates to the science of Government—soldiers often are; but he is nevertheless persuaded by the pack of candidate-hunters who surround him, that the whole country is hanging on his lips, that he alone knows how to save it, and that if he cannot be induced to take charge of the Government, or speak out his mind about it, the nation will go to the dogs. What wonder, if under the influence of such flattering insinuations as these, men of as little political sagacity, men as simple-hearted and as single-minded as soldiers usually are, should often be betrayed into such acts of folly as writing letters of advice to their superiors, or political disquisitions addressed "to whom it may concern." Until the public mends its ways, we must not be too hard on its victims. As long as we persist in regarding the army not simply as the armed force of the nation, but as a school for training Presidents, and in believing that a good soldier is sure to be fit for any other pursuit he may turn to, we must not feel surprised, if we find plenty of officers as foolish as ourselves. It has been the fashion hitherto to put military heroes in the Presidential chair, whenever they could be got; but this was when the army was small and the President's responsibilities comparatively light. With such an army as we have henceforward to maintain, and such a government as we have henceforward to administer, this is a dangerous game, and the nation will do well to think twice before it plays it any more. No Republic has ever yet played it with impunity. There can be no worse school for the statesman of a constitutional country than the army. There is no case on record where a General of the first order has made a good ruler for a free people. We make no exception in favor of WASHINGTON, for his greatest talents were not military.

Vallandigham's Views.

The highest testimony that has lately been given touching the qualifications of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidential office in the present crisis, has been given by VALLANDIGHAM in the course of his recent address to the Copperheads of Dayton, Ohio. After showing the imperative necessity of nominating a peace candidate at the Chicago Convention, and portraying the evils which would result from the election of a War Democrat, the Copperhead chief frankly declared "that if they wanted a War President, they had as *good a one as they could get* in the person of LINCOLN." "I would as soon," said Mr. V., "be drafted under him as under a War Democrat; and I would agree with ABRAHAM, that it is no time to swop horses while swimming a river." It would be going rather far to infer from this that VALLANDIGHAM and the Copperheads will vote for the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, if they cannot effect the nomination of a disunion peace candidate at Chicago; but it is nevertheless a frank admission by the coryphæus of that party, that, in his opinion, Mr. LINCOLN is the best candidate for the Presidential Chair, if the people would have the rebellion crushed, and the integrity of the Union restored. Nay, he virtually avows his belief that the public interests would suffer were a President to be elected who, with none of the advantages derived from experience and acquaintance with affairs, should yet have to tread in the footsteps and pursue the policy of the present Chief Magistrate. He wants a President who would stop the war, withdraw our armies from the South, and proclaim in effect to the Governments of Europe that the North had been defeated in the conflict, and that the time for their recognition of the Confederacy was arrived. He probably thinks, too, that C. L. VALLANDIGHAM would be just the *beau ideal* of a President to carry out this programme; but, lest the delegates to the Chicago Convention should prove so obtuse as not to be able to discover the beauty of his policy, or his superior fitness for the Presidential office, he magnanimously acknowledges beforehand that he esteems his rival, "Old ABE," to be in the second degree most worthy of the honor,—following, in this case, the example of the Grecian admirals, who, after the Persian war, assigned to themselves respectively the *first* rank in merit, but unanimously assigned the next to THEMISTOCLES.

Secession in Secessiondom.

The position in which North Carolina is placed just now by the Secessionist interpreters of the Confederate Constitution, furnishes a very good illustration of the nature and value of the doctrine, that every State may secede when it pleases. It appears that she has a perfect right to secede from the Confederacy—a better one, because more solemnly secured, than she had to secede from the United States; but should she attempt to exercise it, the Confederacy will instantly make war upon her. This act of aggression would of course not be committed *because* she seceded, but because, having seceded, the United States would probably not acknowledge her neutrality, and would still use her territory as a base of operations against the remainder of the rebels. The duty of self-preservation would therefore impose upon the Confederacy an obligation to treat her as an enemy, to march armies into her, seize her strongholds, gather her crops, levy contributions on her towns, drive out her inhabitants, carry off her negroes, and do all other things, if any others there be, which would be necessary to prevent the enemy's deriving any aid or succor from her. So that, secede or not secede, it would be impossible for her to escape sharing in the perils and losses of the war.

When we consider what the object and use of the right of secession really is, it will be seen that the possession of it, under the conditions laid down by the Richmond authorities, is not of any great value. No State is ever likely to leave a confederacy through mere whim. Whenever it does so, it is sure to do so either for the purpose of avoiding losses or burdens, real or imaginary; and the greatest of all losses or burdens are certainly those entailed by war. In times of profound peace, it is difficult to imagine any cause strong enough to drive a State out of a Union with other States, whose institutions are similar to its own. But the time of all others, when the privilege of seceding is likely to be esteemed most valuable, and to be most resorted to, is when the Union is plunged into difficulties. That is just the moment when self-interest most strongly prompts the individual members to escape from the yoke, so as to avoid the expenditure of life and money, and the burden of debt, which remaining in the Union is sure to entail. So much so, indeed, that if the right of withdrawal cannot be exercised at this juncture, it is hard to say what its value is. And yet this is the very time when the members of the Southern Confederacy have least chance of being allowed to exercise it. It appears they will be permitted to secede freely when there is nothing to be gained by seceding, but whenever secession becomes in the least desirable, they must not think of it.

And yet it was for the assertion of this claim that the South went to war. In spite of all the debating we have had about it, it has not been until the continent is drenched in blood that the seceders have found its exact value and its stupendous absurdity. Both to those who desire to remain in the Confederacy and those who desire to leave it, its folly is now made manifest. The loudest defenders of the doctrine are now compelled to acknowledge that its recognition in practice would make the very loosest form of political organization utterly impossible.

Maximilian and the Mexicans.

According to *Galignani* and the *London Times*, MAXIMILIAN is a model Emperor, and the Mexicans a most loyal people.

His Mexican Majesty, if we may credit the correspondent of *Galignani*, is not only courteous and affable to all, but most attentive to the discharge of his public duties. Every morning he arrives in the capital, from the palace of Chapultepec, at 8 o'clock, and occupies himself with state affairs until 6 in the evening. The Regency having left everything in *statu quo*, the elect of NAPOLEON seems to enjoy no sinecure. His first great object is to create a national army; his second to introduce order into the revenue department. For the accomplishment of these objects he has appointed two commissions, one presided over by Gen. BAZAINE, and the other by VELASQUEZ DE LEON, Minister of State. The commission at the head of which Gen. BAZAINE has been placed is charged with the examination of all military questions, the organization of the army, the verification of the titles of all superior and subordinate officers, &c. The commission, of which DE LEON is President is entrusted with the management of the finances, and must contrive to eke out taxes sufficient to meet the demands of the Mexican budget, as the Emperor wishes to reserve the funds arising from the loan for the promotion of works of public utility.

Now, here is a man whose great aim is evidently to create an army, and to invent a revenue,—two essentials to the stability of his Government, but essentials which cannot be obtained without imposing additional burdens on an impoverished and exhausted people. Yet the London *Times* waxes indignant because there are certain skeptics who deny that MAXIMILIAN has won the hearts of these unfortunate Mexicans. It is alike impolitic and erroneous, we are told, to represent the new order of affairs as being distasteful to the mass of the Mexican people. It is admitted, indeed, that not a Mexican, beyond the reach of the French armies, has uttered a syllable favorable to the Hapsburg *régime*. But it must not be thence inferred, argues the *Times*, that the Mexicans are not enamored with the exotic system, since if any individual, out of the range of French protection, had the hardihood to whisper a word in favor of imperialism, he would be instantly shot. This argument, however, can be made to support either side of the question, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as conclusive. For, if it be true that all Mexicans, beyond the reach of French protection, are liable to be shot should they express approbation of the new order of things, it is equally true that no Mexican, within the French lines, dare express himself in favor of republican rule and national independence, without running the risk of suffering the same penalty.

But if the Mexicans are not quite so much in love with Maximilianism as the *Times* affirms, they at least *ought* to be, it seems. That their country has been invaded and their government overthrown are mere petty grievances, hardly worthy of a thought. A form of government under which Brazil has flourished is, we are told, good enough for Mexico. The Mexicans have certainly lost their liberties; an alien despotism has been forced on them; but they have a strong Executive, trade is reviving at their capital and at their principal ports, their customs duties are increasing, and the prospects of British bondholders are not so gloomy as of yore. With such an accumulation of blessings, foreign and domestic, mental and material, would it not be strange were the Mexicans malcontent?

The Peace of Vienna.

The Vienna Conference has achieved a triumph—it has effected a compromise between the Danes and their antagonists—it has induced the belligerents to make peace—it has closed the war—it has solved the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Europe has reason to rejoice, as she has escaped for the present from the horrors of a general conflict; but whether either King CHRISTIAN or the Germanic Confederation ought to be equally exultant, seems somewhat doubtful.

By the first article of the preliminaries of peace, recently signed in the Austrian capital, Denmark is stripped of Holstein and Lunenburg, all Schleswig, and such of the Danish isles as belong partly to Schleswig and partly to Jutland; while these Duchies and islands, instead of being ceded to the Bund, are ceded directly to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, who are expressly empowered to dispose of said territories as they please. Such is the principal condition of the compromise brought about by the Viennese diplomats, and it can hardly be denied that their London rivals would have eked out better terms both for Denmark and Germany, had they been only permitted. The representatives of the Western Powers would assuredly have secured to King CHRISTIAN so much of Schleswig as is purely Danish, and would unquestionably have taken care that the remainder thereof, together with the other Duchies, should be ceded to the Germanic Confederation, not to Prussia and Austria. The Vienna Conference has in fact dealt rigidly with one belligerent, and reposed undue confidence in the others. It has forced the Danish King to consent to an act which leaves to his kingdom little more than a nominal existence, and destroys his right to his crown. It has made to the monarchs of Austria and Prussia an absolute surrender of provinces which should not have been transferred, save to the Prince of Augustenburg or the Bund. There is a possibility, of course, that the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King may perpetrate no breach of trust in the present instance, but suffer the Frankfort Diet to dispose of the Duchies as it desires. The recent seizure, however, of the fortress of Rendsburg by WILLIAM, with the connivance of his ally, rather indicates that implicit reliance cannot be placed on their good faith; and as the ceded territories are bound to indemnify Austria and Prussia for the expenses of the war, it is by no means improbable that those Powers will insist on holding them as a guarantee for the debt.

But whatever be the intention of the German Powers as regards the disposition of the Duchies, it is certain they will not have much reason ultimately to congratulate themselves on their acquisition. The war which they have been waging against Denmark, was a war in behalf of Germanic nationality. Well, it was successful, and the oppressed Germans of Schleswig and Holstein have been set free. Their emancipators have, however, established a precedent which may be used hereafter in a way which they never contemplated. Have not the nationality and autonomy of the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Venetians, as good a right to be respected and vindicated as those of the Germans of the Duchies? Surely the two monarchs, who rushed so promptly to arms to redress the wrongs of the Schleswig-Holstein Teutons, can have no objection should the French Emperor take it in hand to disenthral other oppressed races. But what will be the political *status* of the Prussian and Austrian monarchs, if the Poles, Hungarians and Venetians be liberated? and what will be the condition of Germany while the war of liberation is being waged? Why, the Prussian and Austrian monarchs, if bereft of their non-German subjects, will be reduced to the *status* of second-rate potentates, and the condition of Germany, while the conflict is being waged, will be that of a country wasted by contending armies. Truly it may be feared that the acquisition of the Danish Duchies will bring small profit to the Great German Powers and the Bund.

Changing an Administration in Times of Peril.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a few reflections upon the dangers attending a change of administration at the crisis of a nation's fate, two pertinent lessons were developed from the histories of Rome and England. By change of administration, it is not intended to assert that the change of *single* members of an administration is dangerous, but such a thorough change as must inevitably, by a somerset of politics, alter the policy of a country. Such a change must eventuate in this country from the election of a Democratic President, because it inevitably involves the installation of a completely new set of men, with new views, interests, and purposes. The overthrow at this moment of the Republican party would be as unhappy an event for freedom as the rebels could desire.

Let us see what a change of administration, exemplified in Russia by the death of its Sovereign, accomplished for FREDERIC at the crisis of his affairs. In Russia, the demise of the Sovereign may exactly correspond to the defeat of a governing President in the United States, for new ideas and a new policy are then likely to follow. We have just witnessed how the present Czar ALEXANDER exactly reversed the views of his father NICHOLAS.

In the Autumn of 1761, military misfortunes threatened to overwhelm the scattered dominions of the Great FREDERIC of Prussia. His diplomatic exertions promised as little fruit as had rewarded his warlike exertions of six years. Suddenly, in January, 1762, the Empress ELIZABETH, of Russia, died. Her death would, as said before, be exactly equivalent to the defeat of LINCOLN. The same would not be irrevocably or eventually the case with the decease of a constitutional sovereign. The ministry might survive and carry out the views of the defunct monarch, or rather their own views. ELIZABETH was deadly opposed to FREDERIC, and, with her mighty assistance, her allies had brought him to extremities. Despondency weighed heavily on the heroic soul of the mighty Prussian. Just so JEFFERSON DAVIS must feel at this period. Imagine what a weight was lifted from FREDERIC'S mind by the accession of PETER III. What a flood of sunshine would pour in upon the rebel cabinet by the defeat of LINCOLN—his political decease. With PETER the whole policy of the Russian Court was reversed. From an enemy it became an ally. This would not be the exact result in our own case, but the more effect would be equivalent. *Prussia was saved!* The Austrians considered FREDERIC'S overthrow so certain at the close of 1761 that, weighed down by the enormous expense of carrying their huge armaments, they had disbanded 20,000 or 30,000 men. Even the defection and perfidy of England, always unreliable—England, distant, lethargic and feeble as an ally—could not compare with the sympathy and assistance of Russia, near, active and powerful. Six months after his accession PETER III. was murdered, and his wife mounted his throne. Another enemy was added to the list of FREDERICK'S foes. True, she soon became neutral in a great measure, but the effects of her cupidity were immediate. Nevertheless, her action, her determination to reverse the policy of her husband, could do nothing comparatively to undo the respite afforded by the change of policy inaugurated by PETER.

The status of affairs at the end of 1761, no effort in July, 1762, could reëstablish. The moral effect upon Prussia had been an invigorating cordial, which had reanimated the convulsed and dying body of FREDERIC'S power. The weight had been lifted from his shoulders—he had been free to act according to the dictates of his sagacity and energy. He was saved, he triumphed, he achieved the independence, he secured the future of Prussia.

So would it be with the South if a Democratic President should be elected this Fall. Whatever might be his personal views, he could not regulate the action of his party, and his very election would be equivalent to a new levy for the South. He might, eventually, be compelled to take the right ground, but there would be that four months of doubt as to his policy between his election and inauguration; that six months between his election and the efficient working of the new administration.

The election of a Democratic President would give a new lease of life to the rebel government, and a new lease of life might assure a recuperation and triumph. Shall we accord an exhausted foe such a chance? Shall we raise up the assassin to strike a last despairing blow at our national existence? American people, reflect upon such a terrible experiment, before you, by a change of Administration, arm the South anew.

If there is any force in the putting together of the facts, and the arguments deduced from them, in the preceding and present articles, they are entitled to the more weight, inasmuch as the writer feels that many would say that personally he has no cause to support the present Administration, having experienced great injustice from it. This, however, is no time for personal feeling or animosities. The sole question is whether the Administration represents the policy necessary to the safety of the country or not. If it does, and the writer believes that it does, then private rancor, prejudice and resentment must all be swallowed up in devotion to the good of the country. All lesser motives should merge in the greater motive, patriotism, and it is love of country induces me to make this appeal to my fellow-countrymen.

ANCHOR.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

THE PIRATE LEAVES HALIFAX

The Federal Steamer Pontoosuck in Pursuit.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The pirate *Tallahassee* sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this morning, going eastward.

The Federal war-steamer *Pontoosuck* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, having been detained by a fog. She will sail immediately in pursuit.

Another American war-steamer is signaled in the west.

More About the Vessels Destroyed.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the *Tallahassee*:

SHIPS—*Atlantic, Adriatic* and *James Littlefield.*

BARKS—*Boy State, Glenalvon, P. C. Alexander.*

BRIG—*Billow.*

SCHOONERS—*Sarah A. Boyce, Carrie Estelle, A. Richards, Spokane, Lamont Dupont, Henry Hoffe, Howard, Flora, Restless, Caroline, North America, Pearl, Sarah Louisa, Magenta, Josiah Ashons.*

PILOT BOATS—*James Funk* and *William Bell.*

The following vessels were captured and bonded by the *Tallahassee*:

Bark *Suliote*; brig *Nevi*: schooners *Carroll, E. E. Parker, S. B. Harris* and *Leopard.*

The Pilot-boat James Funk and the Tallahassee.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The British brig *James Crow*, at this port from Liverpool, makes the following report:

"On the night of the 18th inst. spoke a yacht or pilot-boat, who made earnest inquiries if we had seen a steamer with one mast, giving a full description of the *Tallahassee*. The boat was no doubt the New-York pilot-boat *James Funk*, before reported captured."

Congressional Excursion Party.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 20.

American residents with their ladies, and distinguished officials and Provincials, invited the Congressional party to an excursion to Shediac, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, over the European and North American Railway, being the terminus thereof. A dinner was provided at Shediac and the party visited Point Ducheuse, the jumping-off place of the "Way Down East," returning to St. John in time for tea. At the depot Hon. Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, returned thanks for the party, and three cheers were given for the Provincial Government, three for the European and North American Railway, three for American residents, and three for St. John ladies. Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, returned thanks on behalf of St. John, and the St. John people gave three cheers for the Queen, three for President LINCOLN, and three for the guests. The Congressional party concluded by singing "God save the Queen."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 19.

The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived at Old Point, at 5 o'clock P. M., from City Point, and reports heavy firing in the direction of the Canal, last night, from 11 to 3 o'clock; no particulars.

The hospital steamer *Wyoming* (in charge of Dr. ELLIOTT,) came from Deep Bottom, yesterday afternoon, with fifty-one wounded soldiers and Lieut AMOS COLBURN, Second New-Hampshire, and Adjt. CARRUTHERS, Ninety seventh Pennsylvania.

The schooner *Alabama*, sunk in the storm of the 22d February last, has been raised by the wreckers, (BALDWIN & Co.,) under the superintendence of Capt. ASBEL.

No arrival from James River, to-day, 4 A. M.

From Roanoke Island.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Capt. ELLIS, formerly of the United States Navy, is now in command of the rebel ram *Albemarle*. Capt. MOFFATT, the former Commander, is now in command of the rebel steamer *Coquet*, and has just run the blockade at Wilmington, loaded with cotton.

Fifteen thousand pounds sugar were received recently at South Mills, N. C., by rebel agents, and conveyed to Weldon, N. C., via Edenton.

Deaths in Hampton Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, August 19.

The following deaths occurred in Hampton Hospital since my last report:

Jas G D Craig 5 N J Bat.	Wm Beardsley 29 Conn.
G E Holton 4 Mass Cav.	Wm N Moore Signal Corps.
Wm Williams 142 Ohio.	Jacob Seifert 143 Ohio.
Lemuel Garwood 123 Ohio.	Jas M McDonall 143 Ohio.
John S Dearing 1 D C Cav.	Hiram Weaver 27 Mass.
J Hively 5 Pa. Cav.	Jas W Moody 11 Me.
Lander Wilson 148 N Y.	Wm Evans 10 Conn.
Hershel Franklin 13 N Y Art.	F Hutchingson 142 N Y.
Mark L Wilson 163 Ohio.	Wm Read 134 Ohio.
Henry Bordage 169 N Y.	Jas Spell 10 N Y Art.
L Thomas 85 Pa.	Benj Scott 10 U S Col.
	Cyrus A Allen 6 Ct.

Fire at New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The large four-story carriage manufactory of Messrs. DUNBAR & BOOTH, corner of Chapel and Hamilton streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock was forty thousand dollars, and the insurance on the same fifteen thousand.

Messrs. M. & T. SOULE, machinists, occupied the first story of the building, and also sustained a heavy loss of stock.

Launch of the Iron Transport Winnepec.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The United States iron-transport *Winnepec* was successfully launched to-day from the Loring Iron-works, in South Boston.

From Matamoras.

The bark *Daniel*, Capt. SPEARWATER, arrived this morning from Matamoras, bringing dates to July 16. The news is unimportant. CORTINA, with a force variously estimated, was somewhere near Victoria; report said he had met the French and beaten them. Col. CORTINA, brother to the Governor, was in command of the city of Matamoras, and everything was quiet. Business was very dull and the market overstocked with goods of every kind. Cotton was scarce and high. It was rumored that Brownsville would be evacuated in a few days.

DEATH FROM BRANDY DRINKING.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on Friday on the body of MARY A. MCGREEVY, aged about six years, living with her parents at No. 366 Tenth-street, who died from the effects of drinking six cents worth of a liquid which was termed brandy. Her parents had been in the habit of sending her to the corner store for the purpose of obtaining small quantities of liquor. A day or two since the child took six cents, went to the store, bought a cup of brandy, and, without her parents' knowledge, drank the whole of it. The result was, death in a short time after.

FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Forts Gaines and Powell—The Passage by the Forts.

We have received by way of Cairo New-Orleans papers to the afternoon of Aug. 10. They furnish us some additional interesting particulars of operations below Mobile.

THE PASSAGE BY THE FORTS.

From the Era, Aug. 9.

The 5th of August was indeed an eventful day in Mobile Bay, and if in giving the subjoined account of those events, we republish some things already given to our readers, they will excuse the repetition:

THE FIGHT.

At 6:30 o'clock all the vessels had formed in line, the *Brooklyn* taking the lead. The flagship—the *Hartford*—made signal to close up, and the monitors were steaming out of Pelican Pass to join in the engagement. The *Tecumseh* was the first to open fire on Fort Morgan. The rebel steamers—four in number—were lying behind the fort, with a full head of steam on, ready for action. The wind and weather at this time were favorable for our forces. At nineteen minutes past 7 o'clock Fort Morgan opened the general engagement by firing the first shot, which proved entirely harmless. The fight then became general.

At forty-two minutes past seven the *Hartford* having obtained the lead, opened the first broadside, followed immediately by broadsides from the *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, completely silencing the guns of the fort for about ten minutes.

THE TORPEDOES.

The rebels had constructed a line of torpedoes on the side of the channel farthest from the fort, no doubt thinking that our vessels would keep as far from the fort as possible in passing it. Connected with these torpedoes were galvanic wires on board of the rebel vessels lying behind the fort. The *Tecumseh* taking the course that the rebels expected all our vessels would take, was blown up and destroyed, carrying down with her the brave Capt. Craven and most of the gallant officers and crew attached to his vessel.

On board of the *Tecumseh* were the engineer and ensign of the *Owasco*. They had been sent on board the day before the fight. The latter had a presentiment of his late and bade farewell to his comrades in the *Owasco*, when he was leaving them, telling them that he should see them no more.

THE FIGHT WITH THE REBEL VESSELS.

The other vessels of our fleet keeping nearer the fort avoided the torpedoes, and the rebel vessels being thus foiled in the intended destruction of our vessels by this means, were forced to come out from their positions behind the forts and give battle to our fleet. They made boldly out across the bows of the *Brooklyn* and *Hartford*, and their consorts the *Metacomet* and *Octorora*, pouring in a roaring and destructive fire. One shell from the after pivot-gun of the rebel gunboat *Morgan* entered the bow of the *Metacomet*, doing a good deal of damage to the vessel, and causing some loss of life. Another shell entered, and bursting in the yeoman's storeroom, set fire to a barrel of oil. This caused some safety of the *Metacomet*, and she was cut loose from the *Hartford*.

A shell from the pivot-gun of the *Morgan* swept away one-half of the gun's crew from a gun mounted on the forecastle of the *Hartford*.

Another shell from Fort Morgan entered the cabin through the side of the ship, and the force being expended, fell harmlessly on the sofa and was found there after the engagement.

At nineteen minutes after 8 o'clock our fleet passed inside, out of range of the fort. At half past 9 our fleet attacked the rebel fleet and water battery—silencing the battery, and capturing the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboat *Selma*, together with their officers and crew. Admiral Buchanan being among the number. It was said that this would-be Admiral was very much annoyed because he had to go into the fight *without shaving*. It may be that he now considers himself *shaved* by going into the fight. It is also said that he expresses great regret at not being able to capture the brave old American sailor, Farragut, for whom he expresses a great dislike, because he is a genuine Admiral and a true-hearted American. Be this as it may, Admiral Farragut is too much of a man and an officer to misuse this gray-headed sinner, now it is in his power to do so.

The capture of the *Tennessee* and *Selma* ended the fighting for this day, our fleet coming to anchor up the bay.

A steamer came down from Mobile loaded with passengers, many of whom were ladies, anxious to see the fight, and anticipating an easy victory for their vaunted Admiral and his terrible ram, together with their gunboats and forts, and other little arrangements in the way of dreadful torpedoes. They had an inkling that our fleet was coming, and had dropped down with the confident expectation of seeing it fall an easy prey to the terrible Buchanan. This steamer, with its precious cargo of rebels, had taken refuge under the shade of Fort Morgan, but when our fleet made its appearance, it was thought advisable to leave there, and she steamed up the bay to a very respectful distance from the scene of the coming conflict, and out of harm's way. After the battle had been fought, and the smoke of battle cleared away, this pleasure-seeking vessel had disappeared—vamosed, no doubt, for Mobile, to convey the sad tidings of the fate of their fiery Admiral and his terrible fleet of gunboats, rams, forts, torpedoes, &c.

OVER VALIANT.

Admiral Buchanan tells a story of his lieutenant, who, looking into the open port of the *Chickasaw*, sang out: "Fi e, you d—d Yankee, fire!" When the Yankee replied: "Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard, sent an 11-inch shell whizzing into the open port of the *Tennessee*, killing the over-valiant lieutenant and several others.

THE PHILLIPPE.

The destruction of this vessel was at first somewhat of a mystery, but we are now enabled to lay before our readers an authentic account of her destruction. Her captain, who was attempting to accomplish a feat which, if he had been successful, would have immortalized his name and formed a bright chapter in the annals of the naval history of our country—was lost in attempting to run the gauntlet half an hour later than the fleet. When opposite the fort the guns opened upon her, and in three fathoms water she attempted to turn back and run out again, when she struck on a sand-bar. The splendid artillery firing from Fort Morgan soon riddled her, piercing her boiler, and completely disabling her. Two men were killed, another badly scalded, and one wounded. One shot passed in one door of the pilot-house, and out of the other, the house being empty at the time. But a moment before a number of officers were in there. Officers and crew took to boats with the wounded, and made for the tug *Buckhorn*, under a steady fire from Fort Morgan. Capt. Sanders was urged to this daring feat by suggestions of officers of high rank, and if he had been successful in its accomplishment, it would have afforded him glory enough for a lifetime. As it is, he has lost his vessel. She was boarded and fired by the rebels from one of their gunboats.

THE PRISONERS' SENTIMENTS.

Rebel prisoners, it is stated, said they were willing and anxious to fight under the old flag, and were put to work on our vessels at Pensacola at once. This is a pretty fair evidence of the feeling among the enemy.

OFF FOR PENSACOLA.

On the morning of the 6th, at about 7 o'clock, the *Metacomet* came out under a flag of truce, bringing between sixty and seventy of the severely wounded from the fleet. Among them were a large number of rebels. The *Metacomet*, accompanied by the *Tennessee*, then sailed for Pensacola, and arrived there on the same day. On arriving there the wounded were taken to the hospital.

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE BUCHANAN.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about 2 o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy-yard, and an attempt made to recapture Buchanan and his Staff, which proved a failure. Fortunately, some 500 of the Second Maine Cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy-yard. There were also two vessels guarding the Bayou just back of the Navy-Yard, and they assisted in repelling the attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal-rocket was sent up which caused the vessels lying at the Navy-yard to beat to quarters, and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack of the enemy, which was soon made and repulsed.

When the *Tennessee* left it had not been ascertained what loss had been sustained on either side by this raid.

The *Tennessee* left Pensacola on the morning of the 7th, at 6 o'clock, with a number of the convalescent sick who had been taken from the hospital there to make room for the wounded brought from Mobile Bay by the *Metacomet*. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, and arrived in New-Orleans on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, making the run from Pensacola in twenty-six hours, including stoppages.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Times, Aug. 10.

We have received the following additional particulars of the surrender of Fort Gaines, through the kindness of an officer of the fleet, who arrived in the city this morning:

Fort Gaines capitulated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, (the 8th,) when a portion of Gen. Granger's forces marched into the fortifications, and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze.

The articles of capitulation were signed on the evening of the 7th by Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger, on the part of the Union forces, and by Col. Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines.

Eight hundred and eighteen prisoners were surrendered with the fort, twenty-four pieces of ordnance, including some fine rifled guns, and one thousand stand of arms; also, a large supply of provisions and ammunition.

On the afternoon of the 6th the fort was shelled for half an hour by the monitor *Chickasaw*, Capt. Perkins, which elicited only two shots from the rebels, neither of which struck the monitor. One of the *Chickasaw's* shells exploded on the glacis of the fort, killing two men.

The rebel gunboat *Selma* was fought finely. The rebel gunboat *Gaines* was so badly damaged that she sunk under the guns of Fort Morgan. The rumor that one of the rebel vessels had succeeded in getting out by the bay is incorrect. Those that were not sunk or captured escaped to Mobile.

Col. Anderson remarked to our officers, that when he saw the gunboats pass the forts he knew it was all up with him. The rebel defences on the harbor side were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong defence on the land side.

Admiral Buchanan is now at Pensacola Hospital. It is expected that his leg will be saved.

The *Tennessee* is immensely powerful. Her armament consists of six 7-inch rifled guns.

The gunboats *Sirewith*, *Genesee* and *Sebago* are on their way to New-Orleans with the prisoners.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. CANBY.

Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, New-Orleans, La., Aug. 9, 1864.

Report has just been received that the old flag floats over Fort Gaines, the entire garrison having surrendered to the combined forces of the army and navy Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

By this surrender we have captured eight hundred and eighteen prisoners of war, including forty-six commissioned officers, twenty-six guns, a large amount of ordnance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of eight hundred men for twelve months.

The surrender was unconditional and complete.

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night of the 5th inst., the garrison escaping to Cedar Point, but leaving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent condition for immediate service.

The steamer *Morgan* has not gone to sea, as reported, but has gone up the bay in the direction of the city.

The other rebel gunboat *Gaines* has been destroyed by the rebels themselves.

The *Tennessee* will be in complete order in a few days, and fit for duty on the right side.

A national salute will be fired on the levee at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Times, Aug. 10.

The United States steamers *Dauphine*, *Sebago*, and *Genessee*, with the prisoners of war captured by the surrender of Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, have arrived.

The *Dauphine* is lying out in the river, opposite the Custom-house; the *Sebago* is lying at the wharf, opposite the Lower Cotton Press, in the Third District, and the *Genessee* is opposite the Fourth District.

The men as a general thing are said to be heartily sick of the war, and consider the rebellion a complete failure. A number, we are informed, have taken the oath of allegiance, and many others will doubtless do so rather than reënter the service of those who have caused them to suffer so much and so uselessly.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Capt. Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action.

United States Steamship Kearsarge, English Channel, July 30, 1864.

Sir: In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*:

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the *Kearsarge* at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock the *Alabama* was descried coming out of the western entrance, accompanied by the *Couronne* (iron-clad.) I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the *Alabama*, the position of the ships would be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the *Alabama* so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the *Kearsarge* was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the *Alabama*, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the *Kearsarge* come round before the *Alabama* steered, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I ordered more speed; but in two minutes the *Alabama* had loaded and again fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the *Kearsarge* sheered, and opened on the *Alabama*. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside, but it was soon apparent that Capt. Semmes did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the *Alabama*, and ram her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the *Alabama* was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the *Alabama* would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore, and, had the action continued from the first in parrallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the *Alabama* from the first was rapid and wild, toward the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the *Alabama*; but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the *Alabama*, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foretrysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing; and having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift cover but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but, a white flag having been displayed over the stern, our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the *Kearsarge* was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside, and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the *Alabama* went down, her mainmast, which had been shot, breaking near the head as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the *Alabama*, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the *Kearsarge*.

Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualities were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. The shot passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with man thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the Captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the *Kearsarge*, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the pilsoners' accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Capt. Semmes states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualities in the *Alabama* no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the *Alabama* carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy; but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (Sinclair) who joined her in Cherbourg.

The *Alabama* had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tuns of coal, which brought her down in the water. The *Kearsarge* had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her sheet-chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three, and her battery numbered seven guns—two eleven-inch, one thirty-pouncer rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the *Alabama* numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, 7 nine thousand pounds; one one hundred and ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the *Alabama* winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I inclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Obituary.

REV. DR. WINSLOW.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, the author and clergyman, whose death we have lately announced, was born in Vermont near the commencement of this century, and came by direct line of descent from the *Mayflower* Winslows. Both of Mr. Winslow's brothers, Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., LL. D., of India, and the late Dr. Winslow, of the Sanitary Commission, have made themselves eminent in their callings. Hubbard Winslow graduated with promise at Yale College, and entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He soon rose to a high degree of eminence as a preacher. In 1831-2 his first volume, entitled "Doctrine of the Trinity," was published. It was at a time when the public mind was deeply engrossed by the contests in New England between the Unitarian and Trinitarian parties. This work found its way over the ocean and was read by Dr. Chalmers, who called it the ablest treatises on that topic that had then appeared. Mr. Winslow was then settled in Dover, N. H.; but when old Dr. Lyman Beecher left Boston in 1832, his mantle unanimously fell upon the young and rising minister. A successful pastorate of twelve years in Boston gave Mr. Winslow a wide reputation, both as a preacher and writer. The church numbered several of the most influential citizens of Boston, and its growing strength repeatedly colonized sister churches. A large part of Dr. Winslow's time and labor was given to the welfare of young men, and his *Young Men's Aid*, has been read by hundreds of thousands of young men. Reprinted in England, it found a ready and an immense sale. Mr. Winslow's partiality for philosophy led him to devote much time to that department of study. He published several philosophical tracts, and wrote largely for the reviews.

The educational reforms of the day received much care and study from Mr. Winslow. For many years he was prominent in the management of the public school system, and acted as trustee of several institutions and colleges. To benefit the cause he undertook a voyage to Europe in 1840, as well as to recruit his health. He visited the leading schools of Europe, in company with several eminent men, and gained much useful information. In 1853-4 he was again there for the same and other reasons. For nine years he had the charge of the Beacon Hill School for Young Ladies, in Boston. It was also known as the Mount Vernon School. The works which he gave to the public still further increased his reputation. He published about this time and during the years of his labor in Boston, among other books, the *Philosophy of the Mind*, which has passed through several large editions, followed by his *Moral Philosophy* which was published by the Appletons. Both of these volumes received the approval of our mature scholars, and were generally received as standard textbooks everywhere. *Social and Civil Duties*, *Christian Doctrine*, *Mode of Baptism*, etc., were favorably received by the public. Practical works, like *Aids to Self-Examination*, which he issued from time to time, had great influence. The last-named book was published by tens of thousands in this and other lands. The last work of his pen, *The Hidden Life*, was published a year or two since by the American Tract Society.

The last pastoral charge of Dr. Winslow was at Geneva, in this State, a few years ago, where he built up a large and flourishing society. But the winter air of the interior compelled him to remove to this city, where he resided at the time of his death. Wherever he ministered his efforts were abundantly blessed with good results. Many will remember him as the kind and faithful pastor, as well as the earnest, eloquent, and able preacher. As a theologian and metaphysician, he takes rank among our first and ablest thinkers, and he had distinguished himself in the various departments of learning by his long and useful labors.

COL. A. D. STREIGHT.

Col. A. D. Streight, of Indiana, whose death in a recent engagement near Chattanooga, is reported by telegraph, entered the cavalry service of the United States in 1862. He took an active part in the campaign of that year, which resulted in releasing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee from the military power of the rebels. In the Spring of 1863 he was sent from Nashville, Tennessee, at the head of 2,000 men, on a grand raid into Georgia. His command was attacked by a largely superior rebel force under Forrest, and after a determined running fight of a week, Col. Straight was compelled to surrender when near Rome, in Georgia. The romantic details of his subsequent escape from the Libby prison, in Richmond, are well known to the public. Col. Straight earned reputation for coolness and judgment, and was considered one of the bravest officers in the service.

LETTER FROM THE COUNTRY.

End of the Drouth—Copious Rains—Boat Races—Business in Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The "backbone of Summer" is broken, by the cessation of the drouth, copious rains, and the introduction of cool mornings and evenings. Everybody in the country is amused that butter should have reached the unwarrantable sum of fifty cents per pound! At such a price, even the rich can hardly afford to have "both sides of their bread buttered," and as to the poor, they will have to go without it, or originate substitutes, as they now do, in the use of "rye" for the pure Mocha." It is a day of contrivance and economy in some directions, and most wasteful extravagance and profligate expenditure in others. The refreshing rains which have recently fallen, and which come down in gentle showers as I write, have wonderfully revived vegetation. Millions of dollars in corn, potatoes, small fruits and vegetables, and the pastures and mowing lots will be saved, and the prices of all these articles of consumption kept at a fair standard of value. Butter and milk rose with the drouth. Why should they not as promptly fall with the rejuvenated pastures and the overflowing milk pail? Yes, *why* should they not?

Poughkeepsie is annually, or semi-annually, *cursed* with boat-races. Not that there is anything necessarily vicious or demoralizing in this delightful aquatic exercise; neither is there in the testing the speed of high-trained or pure-blooded horses. But, somehow, both of these sports collect together the lowest elements—the very dregs, or sediment of society. Pickpockets, thieves, gamblers, drunkards, and the very worst class of coarse ruffians and unmitigated, beastly, bloated, bloar-eyed blackguards, seem to congregate on all such occasions. The opportunity of *betting*, and thus making money in any way rather than by honest industry, is the prompting motive; hence the nuisance of races, whether by man or beast. A boat-race, similar to one of last year, has been in preparation on the Hudson, opposite this city, for some weeks. Yesterday was the day appointed, but it failed, from some cause. It gathered a class of rowdies and ruffians here which have required an extra police and fresh precautions of watch-owners and housekeepers to save themselves from thieves and burglars. The low grog-shops have been crowded with these wretches, the quiet streets disturbed by their outcries and quarrels, and the newspapers, who have encouraged these races, filled with denunciations of their turbulence and rascality.

In a recent letter in your paper from this city, some details of the extensive educational institutions here were given, and, among others, the "Vassar Female College." The name was spelt by your compositors in every variety of way, except the right, implying (even if the writing was obscure) that this noble benefaction of $400,000 had never been heard of before. Aside from education, Poughkeepsie has some extensive business and manufacturing establishments, such as large iron furnaces, carpet and carriage factories, machine shops, and two great shops for making reaping and mowing machines. Much of the produce of this magnificent Dutchess County is brought here for transhipment to New-York. Trade is extensive, the stores large, and business active, as may be seen by the fact that there are six banks in Poughkeepsie. W. A.

Excitement in Morristown, N. J.

TWO SURGEONS ARRESTED FOR BRANDING.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 10.

Great excitement was produced in Morristown, yesterday, by the exposure of an extraordinary practice on the part of the Examining Surgeons of the Board of Enrollment, in branding rejected candidates for military service, by marking their backs with an indelible ink, made of lunar caustic, (nitrate of silver,) in the form of a cross. Rumors of such proceedings were current for several days, but were not fully believed till yesterday, when one of the men so marked, C—— Beach, of Rockaway, exhibited his back to a crowd at Drake's Hotel. It seems that Beach had been drafted, examined by Dr. Whittingham, who pronounced him fit for military duty, and held to service—the usual time being allowed him to procure a substitute or pay $300 commutation. His townsfolk, in the meantime, offered a bounty of $400 for volunteers for one year, and Beach concluded to pay his $300 commutation fee, as was his privilege, and then volunteer for one year—intending thus to make $100 by the operation. Upon being examined the second time, however, by the same surgeon, on Monday last, he was rejected as a volunteer, and branded with a large cross upon his back, the longest mark being about four inches in length, the shortest over three inches, and each half an inch in width.

This revelation produced an excitement among the indignant people, the friends of Beach threatened Dr. W. with personal violence, and finally the matter was placed in the hands of Jacob Vanatta, Esq., for legal prosecution, the plaintiff demanding $10,000 damages. A warrant was at once procured for the arrest of the doctor, but upon his arrival in Morristown by the morning train, he was met at the depot by his clerk, and informed of the state of the public mind, whereupon he immediately retraced his steps and walked upon the railroad track toward Madison, near which place he was discovered and arrested between 11 and 12 o'clock. He was taken to Morristown, and offered release on bail in the sum of $4,000, but popular excitement being so great, no person ventured to offer the necessary surety, and he was consequently locked up in the County Jail.

In the afternoon Dr. F. N. Benner, of Orange, an assistant of Dr. Whittingham, was also arrested at the depot, as he was about leaving the place, on a similar charge. He is complained of by Michael Lapsley, of Orange, who appeared for examination with a view to volunteering, but being rejected was branded with a cross upon his back. Several others have also been branded in a similar manner, and the practice is said to have stopped the progress of volunteering, which was rapidly going on in Orange. The arrest of the above surgeons having been announced in Orange, several gentlemen proceeded to Morristown in the evening, and succeeded in procuring the parole of the surgeons until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they will probably be released on bail.

ARREST OF A SCHOOL-TEACHER FOR PERJURY.

In addition to the above arrests made at Morristown yesterday, Lawrence Gannon, teacher of the Catholic school at Orange, was also taken into custody for attempting to evade the draft. Upon the late supplemental draft Gannon was drawn among others, but he appeared before the Board of Enrollment, made affidavit that he was an alien, had never voted in the United States, and therefore claimed exemption. His statements were believed, and the exemption granted; but it was subsequently ascertained that Gannon had voted regularly in Orange during the past three or four years, and had voted in Rhode Island, where he owns property. Warrants were issued for his arrest, but thinking to evade the consequences of his crime, the perjured man yesterday appeared before the board, and offered to pay the $300 commutation. This was refused, and he was placed under arrest for court-martial, which will probably result in sending him to the front.

Gift to the Sanitary Commission.

The cabin passengers of the California steamer *Uncle Sam* have given seven hundred and twenty dollars to the Sanitary Commission. The following correspondence has taken place:

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1864.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., President United States Sanitary Commission:

Dear Sir: Two hundred and eighty dollars in gold are herewith presented you, being the contributions of the cabin passengers of the Panama Mail Steamship Company's ship *Uncle Sam*, on her late passage toward New-York, eleven days from San Francisco. This sum is now equivalent to seven hundred and twenty dollars legal-tender.

This contribution was taken up immediately succeeding a thrilling oration, and one of the most patriotic Fourth of July orations ever held on board an American ocean steamer at sea. On behalf of the passengers of the *Uncle Sam*, I am authorized to forward it to you, invoking heaven's richest blessings on the labors of the Sanitary Commission, who are so faithfully applying our contributions to the relief of our suffering soldiers. Yours, very respectfully,

C. A. Crane.

REPLY.

United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1864.

C. A. Crane, Esq.—Dear sir: On behalf of the Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission I have the honor of acknowledging your favor of the 13th instant, inclosing seven hundred and twenty dollars, being contributions from the cabin-passengers of the steamship *Uncle Sam* on her late trip from San Francisco.

In acknowledging this generous donation allow me to add that we take pleasure in its association with our national anniversary.

When our patriotism is passing through the crucible of a stern self-sacrifice, we have reason to value that which remains for the scales of the assayer. The rocks and placers of California have bountifully given us aid, and in its metallic "ring" we always hear the cheering words "our country." Very respectfully, your obdt. servt,

Francis Fowler, Assistant Secretary.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes:

"I had the pleasure, yesterday, of taking Gen. Sheridan—little Phil.—by the hand, whom I had not seen since the morning after he went up Mission Ridge. He looks as brown as a nut and as tough as a hickory, and not a degree of Fahrenheit *cooler* than he looked when he was bob-a-nobbing with Bragg's battery, and they let fly at him the whole six guns, showering him with earth. But no matter for that, he had made his record and the rascals were only *sanding* it.

There is no waste timber about Sheridan, not much of him, physically, but snugly put together. A square face, a warm, black eye, a pleasant smile, a reach of under jaw, showing that 'when he will he will, you may depend on it;' black hair trimmed round like a garden-border, not a hyperion curl about him any more than there was about Cromwell's troopers; and altogether impressing you with the truth that there is about as much energy packed away in about the smallest space that you ever saw in your life. Men ranging down from medium size to little, with exceptions enough to prove the rule, seem to carry the day among the heroes. Moses was something of a General, but no Falstaff; Alexander the Great and Peter the Great were little; Cromwell was no giant, and as for Napoleon—why, what was he but 'the little Corporal?' Sheridan is a capital executive officer; perhaps he would be hardly equal to planning a great campaign, but Jehu 'would be drive it!' With a good piece of his head behind his ears, and hardly reverence enough for a Mandarin, he is not 'afraid of the face of clay.' As Chief of Cavalry, he is indeed chief among ten thousand. Pleasant-voiced, mild-mannered, not given to long yarns, you would hardly suspect he is a thunderbolt in a charge, and an emphatic human syllable all over."

Pickpockets—A New Dodge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been a mystery to many otherwise well-informed of our citizens, who have observed those well dressed young loafers who hang around the corners on Broadway, in the vicinity of the large hotels, from Canal street to Union-square, at times when honest men are engaged in business pursuits, in what manner those fine clothes are paid for, and where the necessary funds are obtained with which those gentry pay their board and lodging. The undersigned was the day appointed, but it failed, from some cause. It enlightened on the subject last evening. With a friend I was riding down town in a Broadway and Fourth-avenue omnibus at about half-past seven o'clock, at Twenty-sixth street. At Fourteenth-street every seat was occupied. I sat next the door. Three of the above-mentioned young men there entered the stage. One stood on the step with one arm leaning on the door window, the second immediately in front of the first, and the third a few feet further to the front. I soon felt a hand at my watch and chain in my vest pocket. I grasped the hand and found it belonged to the gent standing on the step. A thin, black scarf covered the hand loosely, seeming to be fastened to his coat sleeve. Still holding the hand, I attempted to pull the stage strap, when Gent. No. 2 thrust his elbow over my head, prevented my rising until his friend had jerked himself free from my grasp, and as the omnibus stopped, all three of them got out and ran off at the top of their speed. The scarf completely hid the fingers of the pickpocket, and in a moment more my name would have been added to the long list of sufferers. Gentlemen who are fond of a comfortable corner seat, please take warning. Another dodge, I am informed, to which resort is had by these light-fingered jail birds, by which ladies are robbed in omnibuses, is briefly as follows: The pickpockets eat plentifully of onions before entering the stage; one seating himself each side of the lady, they soon discover on which side the victim's pocket is, and he whose religious duty it is to relieve her of her valuables, turns his bad smelling breath towards her nostrils. She, of course, turns her back to him as soon as possible. This leaves him free to operate, without fear of her observing. This class of criminals seldom meet the slight punishment the law provides, and it becomes the duty of every man, therefore, to look upon all such fellows as pickpockets, and have a care for his property when in their company, and put not his trust in the eagle eye of the law officers. F. J. W.

Gen. Stedman's Funeral.

In the long list of heroes who have freely offered up their lives amid the shock and smoke of battle, that the wicked rebellion of the South might be subdued and the Union maintained, Connecticut has many sons whose names will shine brightly on historic pages and live long in the hearts of her people. None truer or braver, none governed by loftier motives of patriotism, and none more willing to make sacrifices for their country, have shed their blood in the present war, than those who have gone from homes in our own State. Connecticut has nobly responded to the calls upon her in this national crisis. Her loss in general officers alone has been very severe. Lyon at Wilson's Creek, Mansfield at Antietam, and Sedgwick in the Wilderness, after rendering faithful and invaluable service to their country, died in the face of the enemy—on the fields of their renown—and a nation mourns their loss. The memory of their heroic deeds shall not fade through generations, nor shall the valor of any soldier, however humble his position, be forgotten, as men in the future read of the battles of to-day, and wish *they* could have lived to have taken part in the great struggle for liberty.

Death comes again to our door. Another sacrifice has been made, and a noble son of Connecticut, beloved by all, sleeps his last sleep. Again from traitor hands has come the fatal messenger. Gen. Griffin A. Stedman is no more. The last rites—the final tribut of earthly hands which mark respect for the dead, have been performed. On Saturday last his remains were deposited in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New-London, the ceremonies upon the occasion being of an imposing character. Short services were held at the residence of Mrs. Stedman, mother of the deceased, near the Pequot house, after which a procession was formed and moved in the following order to St. James Church, in the centre of the city, the route of march being about two miles:

Commander of Escort, Capt. J. D. O'Connell,
3d U. S. Artillery Band. 14th U. S. Infantry Band.
Colt's Armory Band,
Norwich Light Infantry, 40 men, Lieut. J. T. Fanning.
Drum Band.
Hartford City Guard, 43 men, Capt. J. K. Williams.
Detachment of regulars from Fort Trumbull.
Hearse.
Caparisoned horse led by two soldiers,
Bearers and mourners in carriages.
His Excellency Gov. Buckingham and Staff.

The pall-bearers were: Maj.-Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Brig.-Gen. H. J. Morse, Col. Gates, (late commander of Fort Trumbull,) Capt. Warner, (a member of the late Gen. Stedman's staff,) Lieut.-Col. John Burnham, (Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers,) Lieut.-Col. Daniel C. Rodman, (Seventh Connecticut Volunteers,) Lieut. Watson Webb.

At the church brief services were held, according to the Episcopal ritual, Rev. Dr. Hallam officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gilliat. The edifice was crowded with people, and a large number being unable to gain admittance, lined the street for a considerable distance and awaited the conclusion of the ceremonies. Following the dismissal of the congregation, the military formed in line, and the procession marched to the cemetery, where, after a short service, the remains were committed to the earth and three volleys fired over the grave.

The occasion was observed in New-London with great propriety. Nearly all places of business were closed, and flags hung at half-mast in different portions of the city. The people generally seemed to appreciate fully the value of the young officer whose death they mourned. We have, never, on a similar occasion, heard so many expressions of sorrow as were uttered by people going to and from the church. All bore convincing testimony to the noble character of the deceased. Few men have died while battling in the present war, whose records have been so pure and profitable to study as Griffin A. Stedman's. He lived nobly—not a blemish or stain marred his career. As a man, in the home-walks of life, he moved with perfect grace, giving the world assurance of his true manhood. Endowed with the refinements of a liberal education, exhibiting, in his intercourse with society, the uprightness of character which belongs only to the true gentleman, he drew many warm friends into the circle of his acquaintance, and it is they, who knew him best who will mourn his loss most. In the service of his country—whose cause he loved with deep devotion—he displayed an interest and enthusiasm which speedily attracted the attention of his superior officers, and rising from one position to another, we find him, at the age of twenty-six, honored with the commission of a Brigadier-General; but his life was given up ere the parchment on which his promotion was written had found its way to him. When such men die—men whose virtues shine out brilliantly—their characters live after them, and the example of such a true life as this lamented officer has left behind, may be studied, in a spirit of emulation, with profit to all who are familiar with his history.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. S. S. Carroll, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded on the 13th of May, during the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to leave Washington for the North in a few days.

—Gen. Hooker in Jefferson County.—Gen Hooker arrived here by the evening train Thursday night, and was, to his surprise, greeted by a very enthusiastic reception, for he supposed not a soul knew of his coming. It leaked out by Stetson, the proprietor of the Astor House, sending a telegram here inquiring if Gen. Hooker's mail should be forwarded to Watertown.

The Watertown cornet band, together with an immense concourse of our people, were gathered at the depot, and on the appearance of the General he was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheering, and some patriotic airs by the band. He was dressed in full uniform. He was charged upon by the crowd and compelled to make a little speech before he could extricate himself.

The General said, in effect, that he had come to our beautiful village to spend a few days in peace and quiet, but he feared, judging from appearances, he had chosen a very bad place for that purpose. He alluded to the fact in a feeling manner that both his parents were buried here, and said some other things, which the confusion shut out from the reporter's ears. The band then escorted Gen. Hooker to the residence of O. V. Brainard, his brother-in-law, where we hope he may be allowed a brief respite from his arduous and uncessing labors in the field.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer, 12th.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Cedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Edon	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Cedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North M'l, Way ..... 5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 105 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellyn Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 18 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closets, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to R. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, 25c hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1¼ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st. Price $30,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT CRUGAR'S Station, at a bargain, to close an estate; 113 acres; houses, barn, orchard, &c.; valuable bed of front brick clay. Apply to G. W. DUTCHER, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 9th-st., near Lexington-av. Also, two first-class small Brown-stone houses; price $6,000 and $5,800. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 125 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with farm to suit, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 156 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 6th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 25 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR A GENtleman and wife, four children and servant. A private family without other boarders preferred. The location and accommodations must be in every way desirable. References unexceptionable. Address C. B. ADAMS, Box No. 163 Times Office.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, VERY elegant suites of apartments, on first, second and third floors; the rooms will suit parties desiring first-class accommodations. Only those who are willing to pay liberally. References given and required. Apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door east of 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Mets* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 26th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF A. [illegible] QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET, until all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five (165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 1.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office, until TO-MORROW (Monday) at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed Aug. 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed [illegible] 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in [illegible] years.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, the city of the Broadway Bank, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No 1," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. ETTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. MacLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq. firm of Gaw, Mannister & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO. S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. ROWES & McCAY, Barristers to the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at the office of C. HILTON SCRANTON, Esq., 26 No. 59 William-st., and remain open until the close of business, and the subscriptions received will be paid by installments.

It is intended to have the line ready for [illegible] by the different cities [illegible] the line will pass, by that time, but a limited amount of business will be done sooner.

Further particulars will be given by application at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] where the President of the Company will be found.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for [illegible] Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty ($30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty ($20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of the Assistant Treasurer.

JACOB [illegible]
Assistant Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, [illegible], 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment within that period will cease to be a charge upon the assets of the said bank.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Mechanics' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAPIER,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned, or any three of them.

DR. NAPIER,
J. VAN VLECK,
JOHN DEGRAU,
I. V. BENNETT,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORBIE,
DR. CAVALIER,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S 10-10 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

[illegible]
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.
Commercial Agents for [illegible] and Bankers
[illegible]
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
U. S. 5-20 and 6 PER CENT BONDS and all other Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers and individuals subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
[illegible]
No. 2 and 4 Nassau-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 Loan, and will allow interest on deposits

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Consolidated Stage Company, 8th-av. and 23d-st. Depot, are compelled to raise

FARE TO 5 CENTS,
NO HALF FARE.

on and after MONDAY, Aug. 22, for the following and other reasons:

Oats, formerly 39 cents per bushel, now $1.
Hay, formerly 90 cents per hundred, now $1 75.
Straw, formerly 52 cents per hundred, now $1 80.
Meal, formerly 6 cents per hundred, now $8.
Oats, formerly $45 per ton, now $260.
And other expenses in like proportion.
Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent.

CHESTER LAMB,
President New-York Consolidated Stage Company.
ANDREWS & McDONALD,
Proprietors 8th-av. Line.
McLELLAND, PULLIS & HALEY,
Proprietors, 8th-av. and 23d-st. Line.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments expecting on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Patients can rely with confidence and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call and send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.— r. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, daily prescribe it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and at if the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Eight cures a room and a private entrance. A tenscent bit will secure the Mother of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. C. CLIFFORD can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of a private nature at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box in the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are cautioned to shun soul and body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. UTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on the 24th August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Brennan steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 85 Ulrich-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., for the bone made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 2, Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, against John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 231 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 25th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 2-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,395, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Canman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST, CERTIFICATES NO. 6,647 FOR $5,600, OHIO and Mississippi certificates, in name of J. H. Perkins & Co., dated June 16. All persons are forbidden negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD, No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant case since introduced it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRISWOLD & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10 Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HOTEL hold furniture, as good as new—in use only a few months. For sale at a low figure. Inquire of H. TAYLOR, No. 56 Forth-av., near 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCUESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $50

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..SATURDAY.....Aug 27
ETNA, (Italian).....SATURDAY.....Sept 3
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$40
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	41
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	46
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. Stoddard, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 43, North River,

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, AT NOON,

will dispatch their elegant new steamship

DE BAIN,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply on board, at the office of the line, No. 117 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Parcels for Nassau are required at)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

CRESCENT,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 11, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship

EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WISCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENOCK.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows

BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 27
CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions

Saloon Cabin.....$120 Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAILS EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 80 South-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 169 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7.15 A. M., and 11.10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 58 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine at wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the City of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, with but change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10.30 A. M and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10.30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hampton, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Riverhead, Patchogue and Oakland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.46, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 10th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAYS and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. College Point 6.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.30 and 5.30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8.30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & O. W. R.

8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4.15 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11 o'clock P. M. sleeping car, 10.40 P. M.)	

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10.15 A. M., 1, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15 and 6.45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10.15 A. M., and 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. For Syosset, 10.15 A. M., and 4.15 P. M. For North Hempstead, 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Brooklyn, 8, 9.30 and 10.31 A. M., and 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., 6.25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M. run through to Nyack.

D. J. MARESI, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 36 East River, Gansy-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridge

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION

[Continued from the First Page.]

from the mountains comes laden with sweet scents, and all nature seems rejoiced. G. F. W.

A Still Further Retrograde Movement—Preparations for a Battle—An Adventure with Guerrillas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 18, 1864.

Finding it impossible to get any of my letters through to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, I determined this morning to make a bold push, and endeavor to reach Harper's Ferry myself. Finding that the supply trains were going to the Ferry, I concluded to accept of the protection of the guard accompanying the trains. While we were getting off, orders were issued for the troops to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and the ammunition train was ordered back to, or near, Clifton, four miles down the Charlestown road.

Gen. EMORY told his staff this morning, as they were mounting to accompany him on his rounds, that the battle so long impending was now about to come off. And I know that the Nineteenth Corps laid in line of battle at Berryville when I left, at 4 O'clock this morning. The Sixth were forming above the town on the right, and the Eighth Corps occupied the left. The cavalry were evacuating Winchester at the latest accounts, and the enemy were reported to have consolidated their entire forces, and marching rapidly down on our front.

Great anxiety was evinced by officers high in command regarding the probable strength of the enemy's forces. Some of Gen. SHERIDAN's scouts put it at 75,000 men, but this is evidently incorrect, as it would be impossible for them to bring so large a force into this valley. I think that 40,000 will cover all the Confederate forces now threatening our army in the Shenandoah Valley, and I know that even had they the former estimate, we have a force fully capable of whipping them in an open field.

It was reported that Gen. LEE in person commanded the rebel forces, and that LONGSTREET had command of the cavalry. Gens. EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE commanding corps in the infantry, and JOHNSTON, MCCAUSLAND and IMBODEN divisions in the cavalry corps. This evidently is wrong, for LONGSTREET is not yet recovered sufficiently from his wound to be able to undertake active duties. Of course, LEE cannot be so rash as to leave his main army in charge of a subordinate.

The troops were kept well in hand during the retrograde movement, and they were in very fair condition, considering the hard marches they have performed, and the fact that their rations have been rather scarce. If a fight takes place in the vicinity of Berryville, and affairs look very much like such a consummation of events at present, I think that a good report will be heard from the Army of Western Virginia. The country is rolling, and admirably adapted to an extended field of operations, resembling somewhat the old Antietam ground.

When I left with the supply train everything was astir, but I am confident that the infantry will not be engaged to-day, and scarcely to-morrow. After proceeding to Clifton, five miles from Berryville, orders arrived from the front for our supply train to go into park, and although the chief of the train endeavored to dissuade me from proceeding any further, I still rode on, remembering the old adage of "nothing venture, nothing have."

About five miles from Charlestown I happened to catch sight of some men lurking in the woods ahead, and quickly halted, concealing my horse beneath the brow of the hill. Walking out leisurely on the road, I commenced picking a few berries, keeping, at the same time, a sharp lookout. The fellows evidently thought that they had a sure thing on my capture, and came coolly on, riding their horses at a walk. In less time than it has taked me to write this I was over the hill and galloping back like mad. They did not discover my ruse until they had crested the hill I had just left, and then plunged forward on a gallop also. But my various ayes had caught sight of a rescue. On another hill, a mile back, I could see a mounted escort approaching, and of course made the best of my way to them. On reaching within speaking distance, I shouted out "*guerrillas*" pointing, at the same time, down the road. We charged in a body and captured two of the villains, wounding another as he and his companions leaped their horses over the fence, and so escaped. We brought our prisoners safely to Harper's Ferry. On the way down from the Ferry to Baltimore we were stopped by a freight train running off the track, and I did not reach this city until 11 o'clock P. M. G. F. W.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Now that a large force of the enemy is again threatening the banks of the Upper Potomac, the inhabitants of Maryland and portions of Pennsylvania are having a relapse of their old complaint—abject terror of the invaders—and doubtless the telegraphic columns of the TIMES will be crowded with the usual amount of wild reports and a fearful exaggeration of the numbers of the rebels. You will probably be told that heavy masses of troops are again threatening Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, that the raiders are again on Northern soil, and that large numbers of cattle and horses have been carried off.

Now, it may not be generally known that a great deal of the damage done and plunder effected is executed by parties not at all in the Confederate service, but who are residents of the very same localities in which the various robberies occur. During the War of 1812, and the War of Independence, the same thing occurred, and the fory blood that created so much terror and desolation during those sweatful wars still exists in those counties, and the present generation are not slow to follow the precepts of their fathers. Many and many a horse or cow has disappeared from the farm-yard, and the abduction has been laid at the door of the half-famished and prowling raider, when in truth some near neighbor or friend (?) has been at the bottom of the nefarious transaction.

The fact is well known and acknowledged among a large number of the people—so much so that measures for the detection and arrest of suspected parties are in progress. In all probability these delightful people will take advantage of any movements of the force under EARLY, and once again resume their deeds of spoil and plunder. Too much circumspection cannot be exercised in giving credence to the reports so largely dealt in by village telegraph operators and newsmongers. They seize with avidity upon any chance rumor, and in a moment it is transferred into a most harrowing tale of pillage and murder. Your correspondent has been frequently driven almost wild by the exaggeration and utter want of truth in reports circulated by these gentry.

Yesterday, while passing through Charlestown, we learned the particulars of an attack of some guerrillas upon the Adjutant of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who was killed instantly, two of his orderlies being wounded and eleven of the escort taken prisoners. This was bad enough in all conscience; but when we reached the ferry, only eight miles off, it was currently reported that eight of the escort had been killed beside the Lieutenant, and that the rest had all been wounded or taken prisoners. So much for the rapidity with which stories of this kind gather volume.

The position of the Army of Western Virginia is unchanged, except that it is now nearer Charlestown. The trains are all arriving in this vicinity, and the decks are being cleared for action. Perhaps your readers are somewhat puzzled at the evident willingness of Gen. SHERIDAN to retreat, and to the spectator not conversant with this section of country, and to one not posted in the requirements of military strategy, no doubt the recent movements of the Army of Western Virginia appear strange.

The country around the city of Winchester is not at all favorable for a stand against an enemy; hence the endeavor of Gen. SHERIDAN to reach that position before EARLY, for the rebel general would then have no alternative but fight, and that upon ground of our own choosing. Back of Winchester stretches out in unbroken line the towering range of the Great North Mountains, and it would be impossible for a defeated army to fall back in that direction, for the lofty summits of these grand old piles of granite would interpose an effectual barrier against any progress in that direction. If our army had succeeded in reaching the Strasburgh and Winchester pike, we could have prevented EARLY from pushing through in that direction, and the only road open for the enemy would have been that to Martinsburg. What a pity our advance did not succeed in performing their part of the work.

On the other hand, our position at Strasburg, along the line of Cedar Creek, was a very good one so long as the force under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE was the only opponent we had to contend with. The Rebel line of defense, it is true, was a very strong one, but it was nevertheless capable of being attacked with every chance of success. But when the Rebel column began entering Thoroughfare Gap it became imperative upon General SHERIDAN to fall back, for this new element in the problem changed entirely the scheme of operations. Front Royal road comes in exactly upon our flank, and partially uncovers our rear communications, and it would be almost madness to attempt to hold that position any longer.

We fell back upon Winchester, merely as a measure of anticipation, and as soon as our column had become closed up, that place also was abandoned. The situation of Berryville is far better, for in addition to the advantages of the ground in its immediate vicinity, our rear will be fully covered, and only guerrillas can do any damage in that direction. Besides this, we hold the key to the gaps in the Blue Ridge, enabling us to prevent any hostile movement toward Washington. The only thing to be feared is the movement of an additional column in the Virginia Valley, but at present writing no news of the presence of any rebel force in that direction has yet arrived, and let us hope that our fears are unfounded.

Should our army fall back still further in this direction, it will not be evidence of either weakness or want of confidence on the part of the Commanding General, for at this point we hold the two leading lines of communication.

As regards the probability of a fight, I think there is every chance of a decisive battle being fought at last, and one a great deal more decisive and important in its results than the encounter so long anticipated further up the Valley. It is extremely difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the enemy's forces, for, like all other rumors in this region, one has to make allowances for large additions made by the irrepressible habit of exaggeration so apparent among those who ought to know better. Nevertheless, it is evident that the present strength of the rebel army now in this vicinity is of greater strength than any previous column since LEE crossed the river last Summer, during the Gettysburgh campaign. I hope it is not contraband to tell you that Gen. SHERIDAN has received large additions to the force with which he advanced up the Valley.

G. F. W.

The Capture of a Train by Guerrillas.

CEDAR CREEK, NEAR STRASBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

This army has advanced thus far without serious opposition, and it is not supposed that EARLY will offer battle in this part of the valley. No train of the enemy has been destroyed or captured; only a few prisoners have been taken.

Yesterday morning MOSBY, with a party estimated to number from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men, attacked the rear of the cavalry train just as it was moving out of Berryville, and destroyed twenty or thirty wagons. The mules attached thereto, and some horses in charge of officers of the division, were captured. The wagons contained forage and rations for the Second and reserve brigades of cavalry. MOSBY caused a general stampede of the train—the guard thereto, mainly composed of "100 days' men," acted in the most disgraceful manner, running at the first fire of the enemy, many of them leaving their guns behind. Several officers, among them Capt. HEARLIFF, of the First Michigan cavalry, and Lieut. ROBINSON, of the same, who were with the train returning to their regiments, endeavored to rally the guard, but unsuccessfully, until after the first rush was over. MOSBY captured a number of officers, most of whom, however, subsequently escaped. He seemed not to be particularly anxious about taking prisoners. A number of the train guard were killed and a large number wounded. The train was cut off just in the rear of a wagon containing a large amount of money belonging to a Paymaster present, who was on his way to pay off a brigade. MOSBY probably knew of this money being in the train, and it was only saved by accident. It is possible that MOSBY may have some difficulty in escaping with the property taken, as a detachment of cavalry patrolling the road arrived at the scene of operations just as he started off.

The supposition that EARLY's raid in this valley had anything to do with gathering grain for the rebel army is entirely exploded. In the section this army has traveled through thus far there has not been but little more than enough grain raised to supply the wants of the people who reside here. EARLY was busily engaged threshing and guarding grain to feed his troops when this army arrived here. EARLY, for several days before our arrival here, made his headquarters at Bunker Hill, seven miles on the road toward Martinsburgh. His advance reached Newtown at 3 o'clock Thursday, and a few hours afterward our advance was fighting within four miles of the same place.

A spy is to be hanged to-day in Gen. CUSTER's command. E. A. PAUL.

Rumored Defeat of Sheridan's Forces—He Is Said to Have Retreated to Harper's Ferry—His Wagon Train Reported to be at Hagerstown, Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Special despatches from Harrisburgh to the *Inquirer*, dated last evening, say:

Up to this time the authorities are not in receipt of any official intelligence from the border.

There are many rumors here of the defeat of Gen. SHERIDAN's forces. None of them, however, are substantiated.

Gen. SHERIDAN, it is said, has retireed to Harper's Ferry.

His wagon train crossed the Potomac last night, and is reported to be at Hagerstown, this morning, safe.

The Rebels Understood to Occupy Martinsburgh.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 20.

We have nothing definite from the Upper Potomac to-night.

The rebels are understood to occupy Martinsburgh in small force.

It is not proper to speak definitely of our position, but there is good reason to hope that Gen. SHERIDAN will prove more than a match for the rebel strategy in that quarter.

JOHNSON'S GUERRILLAS.

Their Defeat by Gen. Hovey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Aug. 19.

A dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON, from Gen. HOVEY, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Col. ADAM JOHNSON's guerrillas, says, that he had reached Morganfield and White Oak Springs, Ky., attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners, and scattered the balance of JOHNSON's guerrillas in all directions.

Gen. HOVEY has levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union County, Ky., for $32,000 to cover the damages sustained by the Federal Government.

FROM CAIRO.

Home Guards Organizing.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 19.

A meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing Home Guards. It was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized.

Organizations for the same purpose are being organized in Mound City and other towns along the border.

The receipts of cotton for the last two days amount to forty-four bales.

Forty-one hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah, for New-York, and 1,000 more hogsheads are at Paducah awaiting shipment.

Marysville, Kansas, Reported Sacked by the Indians—Fifty Thousand Dollars Levied on the Disloyalists of Shelby County, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Kansas, ninety miles west of St. Joseph, was sacked by the Indians on Sunday last. No particulars are given.

This statement seems quite doubtful, as the route from Fort Kearney to Omaha has not been molested, and the overland mail is forwarded from the former point to St. Joseph via Omaha and the Missouri River.

Gen. FISKE has levied an assessment of fifty thousand dollars on the disloyal men of Shelby County. Fifteen thousand dollars of the money is to go to repair the damages to the railroad.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial Trip of the Monitor Mahopac.

The iron-clad monitor *Mahopac* made a trial trip yesterday up the Hudson, for the purpose of testing her engines and sailing qualities, but more particularly for experimenting with her guns. The Palisades was just the spot for such kind of practice, as there was no danger of the shot and shell going into the country, and killing or frightening honest Jerseymen; besides, a fine opportunity was afforded for seeing the balls and shells strike the cliff, and the terrible crashing and tearing effect produced among the rocks and cedar shrubbery.

The *Mahopac* is the last of the five monitors built by ZENO SECOR & Co., of the Fulton Foundry Iron Works, Jersey City, and is supposed to be, in many respects, an improvement upon the others—the *Manhattan*, *Tecumseh*, *Weehawken*, *Camanche*, *Mahopac*, and *Mohongo*. The last-named is a side-wheel double-ender iron-clad of 1,500 tons, being the size of the ten others—six built at Jersey and two at Cincinnati, and two at Pittsburgh. The *Mahopac* is 235 feet long, 46 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and measures 1,400 tons; she is in all material respects the same as the others, and cost $630,000. The *Mahopac* got steam up and left the dock at nine o'clock precisely, but some little delay was occasioned in adjusting her anchor chains, so that she did not get under headway till past ten. She was accompanied by a steamer and tugboat until after getting fairly clear of the docks and shipping in the harbor, when the tug let go, and soon after the steamer cast off her lines, leaving the *Mahopac* to make her way against a strong tide, which she did most successfully, at the rate of five and a half to six miles per hour, all the way up to where she anchored, between Forts Washington and Lee, being a little more than half way across the river from the Jersey side. On board was Admiral GREGORY, Superintendent of Iron-Clads; Captain JOHN L. WORDEN, of the original Monitor; Captain BOGGS, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer W. W. WOOD, U. S. N.; ZENO SECOR, and several other gentlemen. Soon after anchoring, two shots were fired, one of which was a charge of 35 pounds of powder and a "night shell" the weight of which was 360 pounds. This shot went over the cliff. The next was a solid shot, weight 400 pounds, which struck some twenty or thirty feet from the water. The next four shots were solid, the charge being 50 pounds. On the first of these heavy charges the concussion outside the turret near the muzzle of the gun was so great that the brass stanchions around the main hatchway, some inch and a half in diameter and six feet high, covered with heavy No. 1 canvas, were bent and the canvas torn into shreds, as much so as if it had been cut with a knife.

The recoil was very little—less than was expected; the engines and turret operated to the perfect satisfaction of all. A fine lunch was served up for all hands, and everything passed off satisfactorily. Coming back, when about half way down, several ladies came on board, bringing flowers and bouquets, &c.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Mahopac*: Commander, Wm. A. PARKER; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, James M. Prichett; Acting Chief Engineer, Marshall T. C. Chebers; Acting Master Charles R. Harris, Master and Navigator; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; A. A. Paymaster, Addison Fool; Acting Ensigns, George T. Chapman, S. C. Holmes, Wm. E. Jones; Acting Engineers, Charles Dougherty, First Assistant; John Briggs, First Assistant; Wesley Randall, Second Assistant; G. F. Kenealey, Third Assistant; Nelson E. Crossman, Third Assistant; Captain's Clerk, O. V. Hollenbeck; Paymaster's Steward, Calvin W. Pool.

The officers and men, all told, number one hundred. The *Mahopac*, it is expected, will go into service in the course of a week or ten days.

Her destination is supposed to be Mobile, to cooperate with Admiral FARRAGUT, should there be any necessity for it by that time.

Rise in Stage Fares.

The following notice was posted yesterday morning in the omnibuses of the Consolidated Stage Company:

"On and after Monday, August 22, this company is compelled to raise the fare to eight cents, for the following and other reasons:

Oats, formerly 30 cents ₩ bushel, costs now... $1 00
Hay, formerly 50 cents ₩ hundred, costs now.. 1 75
Straw, formerly 50 cents ₩ hundred, costs now 1 50
Meal, formerly 60 cents ₩ hundred, costs now. 3 00
Iron, formerly $35 a ton, costs now..... 22% 00
And other expenses in proportion; Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN THE RAILROAD DEPOT BUILDINGS IN WHITE-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock, last night, a fire broke out, from some cause at present unknown, on the top floor of the Railroad Depot buildings in White-street. These buildings are very extensive, occupying one entire square, and are bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm and White streets. Flames were first discovered issuing from the upper story of building No. 4, situated on the White-street side, and occupied by Mr. J. DEVER, glass-cutter and dealer. His damage to stock is estimated at about $3,000. He is fully insured in City companies. The third floor is occupied by Mr. BARNES, manufacturer of steel wire, and Mr. BAKER, machinist. Both of these men were extensively damaged both by fire and water on their stock, machinery and fixtures. They are said to be fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. Building No. 5 in the same block on White-street, was occupied on the third floor by H. TUTTLE, blacking-box manufacturer. The fourth floor of the same building was occupied by CHAS. ALT, spectacle-maker. Both of the last-named gentlemen have suffered a serious loss on stock, machinery and fixtures, the amount of which could not be learned, owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. STERN, coffee-grinder, occupying the floor immediately over the depot of that building known as No. 4, was badly damaged on stock by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. It is understood that the buildings are owned by the Harlem Railroad Company. They are damaged to the extent of $2,000, and are fully insured.

LARCENY OF A WATCH VALUED AT $500.—A man named DAVID SIZER was arrested by Detective EUSTACE yesterday, on charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $500, from Mr. LUCIUS PARTON, of Williamsburgh. It appears that Mr. PARTON hung up his vest containing the watch in his office, and went to attending to his business, and that, when he was ready to put it on again, the watch was gone. SIZER had been seen about the office, and suspicion fell on him. Information was left at the Central Office, and Detective EUSTACE was detailed to work up the case. He traced SIZER to a place in Third-avenue, and found him just as he was offering the watch for sale. He at once proposed to become the purchaser, and took SIZER to the Police Headquarters under pretence that he was going to a banking institution to get his money. When he arrived there he was locked up, and the watch taken from him. He was carried before Justice HOGAN, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

ANOTHER FAT-BOILING NUISANCE.—Capt. LORD of the Sanitary Squad, made affidavit before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, that the fat-boiling establishment at No. 185 Elizabeth-street, of which CHARLES W. HULL is the reputed proprietor, is a nuisance injurious to the public health, that he had examined the premises, and found therein a large quantity of raw fat in a very advanced stage of decomposition, the stench from which rendered the atmosphere foul for a long distance around. Mr. HULL was arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN, and held for an examination, which comes on Tuesday next.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJ. BUTLER.—The body of Maj. WILLIAM BUTLER, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., who was killed in the late battle before Petersburgh, arrived at the City Hall yesterday morning, and is now lying in state. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. to-day. A detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will act as escort.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 20, 1864.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '67	123¾	50	Erie Railway	112⅝
6,000	do	123	100	do b30	112⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	108⅜	300	do	112¾
15,000	do	108⅜	200	Erie R. Pref	111
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	108⅜	300	Hud. Riv. R	131¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	108⅜	100	do b15	131⅝
185,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅜	500	do	131¾
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	110	50	do	131⅝
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr C.	95	500	Reading R	136⅜
25,000	do	94¾	900	do	136⅝
1,900	Brook. Imp. Stk	112	200	do s30	136
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜	500	do	136
20,000	do	50⅜	100	To. & Wab R	69
10,000	do	50⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R	90¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅝	600	do b15	90¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	100	do b15	90
1,000	do	129	500	do	89⅝
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st in Ohio Div	105	200	do s15	89⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold	257	150	Ill. Cen. Scrip b10	132
25	Merch. Ex. Bank	100	400	do	131¾
5	Hanover Bank	102	400	do s30	131⅞
100	Fourth Nation'l B.	96	200	Ill. Cen. Full S	132
100	Canton Co	36⅝	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
300	do	37	400	do b10	112⅜
10	Del. & H. C. Co	208	400	do	112⅜
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	60⅜	12	Cle., Col. & Cin R	171
700	do	60⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	86¼
200	Quick. M. Co	82⅜	200	do b4	86⅜
300	do	82⅜	500	do	86⅜
500	do s15	82⅜	50	do	86
150	Copake Iron M	70⅜	11	do	85
150	L. & Sus. Coal	10¼	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref	90⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co	41	500	do	90
100	do	41¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R	130
100	do	41¾	300	Chic. & R. I. E	112⅜
100	do	42¾	400	do	112⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	130¾	50	M. & Fdu C. & Pr	82
100	do	130¾	150	P., F. W. & C	112⅜
50	do	130¾	100	do b30	115
100	Mil. & P. Du C	97¼	100	do	114¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$80,000	U.S. Coup's, '81	108⅜	300	Chi. & R. Isl	112⅝
200	Erie Railway s3	111⅝	100	do c	111⅝
900	do	111⅜	300	do b3	112⅜
200	do b5	111⅜	400	do	112⅜
100	do	111⅜	200	do s3	112⅝
600	Hudson Riv. R s3	130⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr	89⅜
300	do b10	130⅜	100	do	89⅜
100	do b8	130⅜	100	do	89⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	138⅜	200	P., F. W. & C	116
600	M. S. & N. I	88⅜	100	do c	113⅞
100	do s3	88⅜	300	do b3	113⅝
400	do s3	88⅜	200	do s3	113⅝
100	do	88⅜	300	do	113⅝
100	do b8	88⅜	$25,000	C. & M. C. b3	80⅜
300	do s8	88⅜	10,000	do	60⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R	130⅜	10,000	do s3	60⅛
200	do b3	130⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	91
400	do s3	130⅜	100	Canton Co b3	36⅛
400	do	130⅜	500	Cum. Coal	60
100	do b3	130⅜	100	do b3	60⅜
300	do	130⅜	100	do s3	60
500	Reading R	135⅜	200	do b3	60
200	do b3	135⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co c	80⅜
300	do	135⅜	100	do c	81⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts s3	112⅜	300	do s3	81⅜
800	do	112⅜	100	do b3	82
1400	do b3	112	100	do	82
800	do c	112	100	Mariposa M. Co b3	40¾
400	do	112	100	do	40¾
200	C. & N. W s3	85¾	100	do c	40¾
200	do	85¾			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

Am. Gold	Asked	257	300	Reading R	135⅝
do	bid	256¾	100	do	135⅝
N. Y. Cen. R	asked	130	1000	do s3	135⅝
do	bid	129½	100	Ill. Central R Scr.	130⅜
3 0 Erie Railway		111⅜	100	do	130⅜
500	do s1	111⅜	200	Pittsburgh	111⅞
300	do s5	111⅜	500	do	111⅞
Hudson Riv. R	asked	131	100	do s30	111⅜
do	bid	130⅝	400	do s3	111⅜
Mich. Cen. R	asked	138⅝	Toledo	asked	131
do	bid	137⅝	do	bid	130⅝
200	Southern, old s30	88⅜	100	Rock Island R	111⅜
400	do b3	88⅜	200	Northwestern	56⅜
100	do b15	88⅜	200	N. W. Pref	88⅜
200	do	88⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co b3	60
3 0	do s30	88⅜	200	do	60
300	do s3	88⅜			

SATURDAY, AUG. 20—P. M.

There was another large demand for United States 5-20 bonds to-day, and the price advanced to 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. The 1881s were also in good request at 108⅜@108½ ₩ cent., and there was a demand at the National Banks for the 10-40 year 5 ₩ cents., which attract fresh attention from the rise in the Gold-bearing 6 ₩ cents. and the relatively cheaper terms of the new Stock. The prepayment of the 1st September and 1st November Coupons for the 10-40s and 5-20s has a favorable influence. A good many small holders are availing themselves of Mr. FESSENDEN's order of Friday, and are collecting the Gold on their Coupons. Some of the Continental Bankers, engaged in the transmission of 5-20s on orders from the other side express the opinion that this pre-payment of interest, two months and a half in advance of its maturity, without abatement, will have a most favorable effect at Amsterdam and Frankfort, the chief markets for these Bonds. There is no remaining Coupon to the old 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes due the 1st October, or this interest would have been anticipated also. An equivalent arrangement will, no doubt, be announced in a short time, to pay the interest up to the 1st October on the funding of the principal into the Stocks of 1881.

The market for Gold is made dull by the pre-payment of interest on the Gold-bearing Stocks from the Treasury Office. This source of supply, though not freely availed of at first, will soon qualify the Custom-house demand, and there is, at present, little or no Export demand. The price to-day is 256¾@257 per cent. The steamers for Europe carried out only $34,280, Gold and Silver. The market for money is easy at 7 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury leaves for Washington this morning.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day. The Share list opened with a firmer feeling than at the close on Friday, but fell off again toward 2 o'clock, and the quotations are weak:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108⅜	Mich. Central	138	138⅛
U. S. 5-20's	110⅜	110⅜	Mich. Southern	88⅜	88⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅜	128⅜	Illinois Cen	130⅞	130⅝
Erie	111¾	111⅞	Pittsburgh	111⅞	111⅞
Erie Preferred	110	111	Fort Wayne	113⅝	113⅜
Hudson	130½	130⅜	Rock Island	112	112
Canton	36	36	Reading	135	135⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82⅜	82
Toledo	129	130	Cumberland Coal	60¼	60
Northwest	55⅜	55⅝	Mariposa	41	40⅝
Ohio & M. Certfs	50	50⅛	N. West Pref	89⅜	89⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Ill. Central '75	130
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	118	Ill. & S. Ill. 8ds, Pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	102	Ill. & S. Ill. 2d Inc	84
N. Y. Cen. conv		Mich. S. & N. W. S. F	110
Erie 2ds		Mich. S. & N. Ind. 8ds,	103⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Lac. & W. bonds	114
Erie 5ths,	121	Del., L. & W. 7ds	114
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Rud. R. 1sts '66	115	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi extended	124
Mich. C. & A. '72	135	Clev. & Tol, S. F	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '85	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. R. & Quincy	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Atlantic & G. W	104⅜
Pacific R. Guar'd by Mo	95		

Of the Coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R	73,555	2,119,603	2,020,170	99,635
Schuyl. Nav	30,426	546,197	422,712	123,485
Lehigh Nav	23,665	389,963	361,173	28,790
Lehigh V. R	26,649	929,849	819,569	110,070
Del. and Lack	270,340	801,037	733,555	67,481
Del. and Hud	28,342	473,336	441,365	61,983
Penn. Coal	25,709	466,559	311,775	144,784
Shamokin	8,068	174,809	150,963	23,845
Broad Top	9,254	248,010	197,424	50,586
Lykens Val	5,096	88,650	63,374	25,276
Trevorton	1,497	46,847	35,996	10,651
Total	280,229	6,284,653	5,538,066	746,585

The coal tonnage this week shows a large increase over the previous week as well as over corresponding time last year. The amount brought forward over the several canals and railways for the week is 280,229 tons, swelling the tonnage for the season to the very large aggregate of 6,284,653 tons, against 5,538,066 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 746,587, or nearly three-quarters of a million of tons, and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, the demand is unabated and the retail prices of coal are on the advance. There is no overstock of coal and not likely to be the present season, should the trade progress uninterrupted from any cause, to the latest period usual of navigation, whereas if the canals shall be closed earlier than usual a short supply may cause much suffering."

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES, Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. B. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—H. Kohlmeyer, Maj. John Tracy, Charles Goettingen, Jacob Kahn, Selim Barnett, Louis Franklin, Z. Epstein, L. Rosenthal, wife and child, Mrs. Charles Mc. H. McNeil, wife and two children, Miss McNeil, Miss Louise Avery, Louis Gross, Charles Nasmerado, George F. Brost, Col. A. Warner, E. P. Ober, Solomon Sylvester, Samuel Wickert, A. Heymann, F. P. Wichman, Charles Lobe, H. Abraham, M. Ullman, S. Sacks, S. S. Zeisleker, Lewis Bach, L. Kahn, L. Meyer, L. C. Michael, Isidore Levy, H. Lebermann, J. R. Richards and wife, Mrs. C. S. Breed, Miss Bell Simmons, C. Lazard and wife, Miss Reichardt, Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. Ellis Crockett and child, Madam L. V. Kenlahrour, William F. Clemson and wife, L. J. Wilder, Mr. Hopeman, F. Janfold, Joe Barnett, W. Florence, F. Anderson, T. W. Breckenbridge, Major G. Norman Lieber, J. V. Durand, V. Trignet, L. Lafevre, Amos Burke, George H. Hardenbrook, Oscar Wilber, wife and child, Master Wilber, Capt. Nott, L. Loeb, W. H. Bushnell, J. A. Whalen and lady, J. Feinhardt, Mrs. Sarah Harvey, James A. Williams, L. Vals, Armond bernard, Charles E. Peck, Samuel Racine, E. Cain, Mrs Osrherine Haugh, Mrs. L. E. Shepler, Hon Joshua Baker, J. O. Woodruff, Capt. W. C. Arthur, Frank E. Dav e, Charles Kalemann, Peter K. Brown, George Tieman, Capt. A. J. May, J. M Stone, James L. Kelminetter, Madam Dentral, Wm. V. Adams, Henry L. Pierpoint, Miss Mary Arkwright, Wm. Torrell, Elizaneth Schmidt, James Parker.

Acc. 20.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*. T. Simms, Mexico; H. J. Woodward, Wm. Woodward, Dr. Sunderland, lady and son, and two Miss Sunderlands;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4027. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES

Important Movement of Gen. Warren's Corps.

SEIZURE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Fierce Attempt of the Rebels to Regain Possession.

They Are Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

Desperate but Unsuccessful Attack on the Tenth Corps.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

[No official dispatch additional to the following was yesterday received from the Secretary of War.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864—8:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The operations of Gen. GRANT'S forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this department:

CITY POINT—8 P. M.—Aug. 18, 1864.

Gen. WARREN moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon Road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches.

Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Va., 7:30 P. M.—Aug. 19, 1864.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon Road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburgh or north of the James.

Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

Gen. BIRNEY telegraphs Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburgh this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Va., 9 P. M., Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank-road, and forcing back the two right divisions of WARREN'S Corps.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the reestablishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 8½ o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this evening from Gen. SHERIDAN'S front represent all quiet at that time, and that GILMOR, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburgh last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Aug. 20—6 A. M.

Yesterday was the quietest day we have had in front of Petersburgh for a month, scarcely a shot being heard the entire day.

On the Weldon Road, where Gen. WARREN'S corps has taken position, considerable skirmishing, with occasional discharges of artillery, occurred, but nothing resembling an engagement took place.

In the afternoon the enemy moved a force from near Petersburgh toward our left, and made an attempt to force our line near the Jerusalem road, but finding the road was not so easy as they anticipated, abandoned it. They took a few prisoners, however, before they fell back.

The number of casualties in the Fifth Corps, on Thursday, was about four hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom are in the hospital, and well cared for.

About midnight some batteries in front of the Eighteenth Corps opened, and also on the left. A sharp engagement was kept up for several hours, with the result, so far as could be ascertained, of nobody injured.

At this hour not a gun can be heard.

The few remaining members of the Zouave company, which Gen. BANKS formerly had for a bodyguard, were mustered out of service on Thursday, their time having expire—and left for their homes. They belonged to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, headquarters guard. Only a dozen remained of about one hundred.

The roads are becoming bad in consequence of the continued rain, which has fallen during the present week, and which still continues.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 20,
Via Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 21.

From City Point we have intelligence that the Fifth Army Corps had a severe fight with the enemy yesterday, on the Weldon Railroad, but succeeded in routing the rebels, and finally advanced and occupied a position on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and at last accounts we still held the position.

On the north side of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence received, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us.

The canal is progressing favorably.

The hospital steamer *Monitor* arrived this morning from Deep Bottom with one hundred and fifty wounded soldiers for the Hampton Hospital.

LATER.

Half-past 4 o'clock P. M.—The mail-steamer *John Brooke*, from City Point, has arrived.

She confirms the success of our movement on the Weldon Railroad.

The Fifth Army Corps still hold their position.

Our position on the north side of the James River is not materially changed, but the Second Army Corps are making an important move.

The steamer *John Rice*, with 500 recruits for the troops from Pensacola, Fla, on furlough, has arrived here.

The steamer *Hudson*, from Hilton, has also just arrived, but she brings no news of importance from that quarter.

WHEELER'S REBEL RAIDERS.

Capture of a Train—Kilpatrick in Pursuit of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which states as follows:

"The first train from the front since the rebel Gen. WHEELER'S raid reached Chattanooga on the 18th inst.

Six heavy trains left there at once for the front, the last of which is said to have been captured near Kingston by a small force detached from WHEELER'S command.

Since the occupation of Cleveland by WHEELER his movements have been very mysterious, and are probably made to avoid Gen. KILPATRICK, who, with a strong force, is in pursuit of him.

WHEELER'S force consists of three divisions of cavalry and one brigade of infantry. They have ten pieces of artillery in all, and number about five thousand men.

Sentence of Surgeon-General Hammond.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States, was tried by a court-martial continued by order of the President at Washington on the 15th of January, 1864, consisting of Major-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, United States Volunteers, President; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Ketchum, Brig.-Gen. G. S. Greene, Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel United States Artillery, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Slough, Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, with Maj. John M. Bingham as Judge-Advocate.

The charges are in substance as follows:

First—That Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND wrongfully and unlawfully, and with an intent to favor private persons in Philadelphia, prohibited Medical Purveyor COX from purchasing drugs for the army in the City of Baltimore.

Second—That he unlawfully, and with intent toward one WM. A. STEVENS, to defraud the Government of the United States, instructed GEORGE E. COOPER, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia, to buy from STEVENS, for the use of the Government, 8,000 blankets of inferior quality, which were unfit for hospital use, he, the Surgeon-General, well knowing the blankets were of inferior quality, and that the Medical Purveyor had refused to purchase them.

Third—That he corruptly, and with intent to aid STEVENS to defraud the Government, gave an order to STEVENS to turn over to Medical Purveyor COOPER, at Philadelphia, 800,000 pairs of blankets; whereby he induced the Purveyor to buy, on Government account, and at an exorbitant price, 7,677 pairs of blankets, which he had before refused to buy, and for which Mr. STEVENS received $3,531,400.

Fourth—That the Surgeon-General, well knowing that WYETH & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, had furnished medical supplies to the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia that were inferior in quality, and did corruptly, unlawfully and with intent to aid WYETH & BROTHERS to furnish additional large supplies to the Government, and thereby fraudulently realize large gains, gave the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia an order in writing to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for 200,000 men for six months, and directed the Medical Purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, including $273,000 worth from WYETH & BROS.

Fifth—That he unlawfully directed WYETH & BROTHERS to send 40,000 cans of the extract of beef to various places, and to send the account to the "Surgeon-General's office" for payment.

Sixth—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in falsely representing that Medical-Purveyor COOPER had been relieved from duty at the request of Gen. HALLECK.

Seventh—That Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND unlawfully ordered the Medical Storekeeper and Acting Purveyor at Washington to purchase 3,000 pair of blankets from J. P. FISHER at Washington.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered upon each of the charges and the specifications, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate arguments of both sides, the court rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, the record and proceedings were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, who delivered an elaborate opinion, concluding as follows.

That the natural and necessary results of the acts of the accused, as established by the record, involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which alone would have called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this spoliation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores, thus compromising the health and comfort and jeopardizing the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers suffering in the hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country—soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and purpose of its creation, it must be admitted that this fearfully augments the measure of his criminality.

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history, and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence.

The court, which was composed of nine General Officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation, declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offences committed, and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings or the justness of the findings and sentence in this case.

The record, proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

A. LINCOLN.

The Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The pirate *Tallahassee* sailed from this port at 8 o'clock this morning, going eastward.

The Federal war-steamer *Pontoosuck* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, having been detained by a fog. She will sail immediately in pursuit.

Another American war-steamer is signaled in the west.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the *Tallahassee*:

SHIPS—*Atlantic, Adriatic* and *James Littlefield.*
BARKS—*Bay State, Glenolvon, P. C. Alexander.*
BRIG—*Billow.*
SCHOONERS—*Sarah A. Boyce, Carrie Estelle, A. Richards, Spokane, Lamont Dupont, Henry Howe, Howard, Flora, Restless, Carolina, North America, Pearl, Sarah Louisa, Magenta, Josiah Ashone.*
PILOT BOATS—*James Funk* and *William Bell.*

The following vessels were captured and bonded by the *Tallahassee*:

Bark *Sultana*; brig *Navi*: schooners *Carroll, R. E. Parker, S. B. Harris* and *Leopard.*

The Southwestern Expedition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH'S command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST'S rebel command, who held a partially fortified position, at Harricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

The Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Secretary FESSENDEN has to day ordered Assistant U. S. Treasurers MCINTYRE and CISCO to pay the 10-40 and 5-20 coupons—the 10-40's due on the 1st of September and the 5-20's due on the 1st of November.

More Troops for the Front.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Constitution* left Boston to-day for the South, with soldiers on board. The men were mainly from New-Hampshire.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

NO ENGAGEMENT YET.

Why Gen. Sheridan Changed His Position---General View of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Gen. SHERIDAN changed his position in order the better to watch the passes of the mountains. The great number of points which he is compelled by orders to cover, imposes upon him a more conservative military policy than he would otherwise adopt. The rebel force at Martinsburgh is but an inconsiderable raiding party, and will not interfere with Gen. SHERIDAN'S programme of operations, which will be something more than defensive.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 21.

As far as ascertained, there has been no engagement on the Upper Potomac yet. The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

Daily Review of Gen. Sheridan's Movements Last Week.

[We reprint from our edition of yesterday a portion of our special correspondence from the Middle Military division, giving a review of the situation.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN FRONT OF STRASBURGH,
Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Many of your readers are doubtless desirous of information as to the main features of the campaign—what were the principal objects aimed at, and what causes led to their failure. I will try and furnish that want. If any one will take the map of the Upper Potomac in hand, he will perceive that Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh, and Winchester, form the three angles of a triangle. This explains the position of the two opposing forces when Gen. SHERIDAN assumed command of the forces in the Middle Department. At that time our forces lay in and about Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, and the enemy's headquarters were said to be at Martinsburgh; but I have good reason to know that EARLY, at that time, was in Maryland, with the greater part of his force; IMBODEN, with a command of some two thousand cavalry, being all the rebel forces on the south bank of the Potomac.

Immediately on assuming direction of affairs, Gen. SHERIDAN transferred his army to the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, there to await a heavy force of cavalry coming up from City Point, and to more fully organize. This was the critical point in the whole movement. The rebels saw the move, and prepared to thwart it. By misleading our scouts in pretending to throw up fortifications in the vicinity of Antietam, they speedily were enabled to throw their entire force across the Potomac, and gain Martinsburgh. On the morning of the 10th of August, the entire army of Western Virginia were ordered to move, in consequence of a discovery of this fact, and as I have related in a former letter, got within a few miles of Winchester, on the morning of Aug. 11. Here the different corps were manœuvered the best part of the day, and our advance skirmished considerably with the enemy, but were unable to reach the town *before* the rebels.

Notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of both cavalry and infantry, they were defeated in the projected flank movement, and after a short halt and rest the troops abandoned Winchester, and marched for Millwood. Here it was that the great and evident mistake was committed. You will easily perceive, by reference to the map, that Millwood is further south than Berryville, and our troops in going toward Millwood, actually turned their backs upon EARLY, and took the longest road possible. Instead of marching side-by-side, as GRANT compelled LEE to do last Spring, our forces marched down to Millwood and up to Middletown, thus traversing the two sides of a triangle, and performing double the amount of travel that EARLY and his trains accomplished. Beside this, our forces had to pass over some of the most extraordinary roads it has been my lot to see, being mostly by-roads, checked and crossed by deep gullies and rocky ravines. EARLY had the turnpike road, and it is one of the finest in this section of country.

Despite this tremendous advantage, our advance column of cavalry, under command of Col. LOWELL, actually reached Middletown at the same moment as the enemy, and a smart skirmish was the result. Will it be believed that the rebels were permitted to hold possession of the town all night, and when our column at length began entering the place on the morning of the 12th, BRECKINRIDGE'S *rear guard had been gone over two hours?* All day the enemy kept our advance engaged in skirmishing over the ground on which our camps now lay, and it was only on account of the infantry being unable to perform impossibilities, and gain what they had lost by their strange and tiresome march, that we did not get the splendid opportunity of meeting them in the open field.

A train could be seen winding its way along the base of the North Mountains as our advance struck camp and the clouds of dust betokened a heavy force protecting it, and that the train itself was a large one. A brigade was sent out to capture the train. The Colonel commanding sent one of his regiments, 250 strong, in the direction of the head of the column, with orders to attack and drive back the guard, he himself taking the remainder of the command and riding off toward the rear. The detachment made their attack, and were driven back by the advance guard of six hundred. The brigade itself met a still stronger force in the rear, and the train galloped off in triumph. Instead of one brigade there should have been sent at least two, and the heaviest force, as a matter of course, would have been sent to the head of the column. However, the train escaped, and that is the last of it.

Our advance now lies along Cedar Creek, and we hold Strasburgh, but by a very insecure tenure. The enemy have their position along a high ridge, back of and commanding the town, and in front of, and between their works and the town, lies Tumberland River. On his right rises the Mauchachunk Mountains, or spur of the Three-Top Mountain, while on his left the great North Mountains stretch away in the distance and protect his flanks, the entire front of the enemy being not more than a mile long. You have now some idea of the difficulty of a direct attack in front on such a position, and from the fact of our army having to go round either of the above-mentioned ranges, a flank movement would take up too much valuable time to be thought of seriously. The great distance from the base of supplies must also be taken into consideration. Forty miles is a great distance to bring a wagon train, and requires heavy guards while passing through a hostile country.

G. F. W.

The Nineteenth Corps in Motion.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Before I had fairly completed my letter of yesterday, orders arrived at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Corps, for that body to move to Winchester and garrison the town. The troops were to get into motion at eleven o'clock, and matters at headquarters speedily became hurried and exciting.

Standing on a slight eminence, I watched the faintly gleaming shelter tents disappear, one by one, from amidst the red glare of the watch-fires, and soon after could distinguish long lines of armed men file out and creep along in the direction of the pike road, accompanied by that peculiarly half audible tramp of infantry as they rustled quickly through the waving grass. When these had passed, the monotonous rumble of artillery struck upon the ear with a mysterious sound, and you knew that then the entire corps was in motion.

Having determined to accompany the Nineteenth Corps to Winchester I obtained the privilege of a ride in one of the ambulances. At daylight the corps came in sight of Winchester, and were soon halted and bivouacked on the hills adjacent to the town. When I rode past the resting column you could see the poor fellows, tired and worn out by their long and fatiguing march, wearisomely sleeping behind the long rows of stacked arms, endeavoring to secure a portion of that much needed repose of which the march had deprived them.

I have ascertained, from an official source, that a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, left behind in Louisiana, is now on the way to join the main command. They come, as well as our cavalry reinforcements, by way of Snicker's Gap. Should LONGSTREET really be on his way to join EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE, it is to be devoutly hoped that a collision will take place in some part of this valley. All along, it has been the general conviction that a heavy and decisive battle would take place some time during the campaign. If we can get a fight out of the enemy nearer our base, and further from his, so much the better for us. Heavy rain-clouds still continue to bank up on the horizon, and at any moment, the deluge now threatening us may break forth.

G. F. W.

The Retrograde Movement to Berryville.

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BIVOUAC NEAR BERRYVILLE, Va.,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Our troops are getting short of rations, and the cavalry have had very little forage, except such as they were enabled to gather in the country through which they passed. To-day a number of beef and milch cattle were seized for the immediate use of the troops. Several of the owners of these cattle have claimed their property, but have to prove their loyalty before they are able to save the animals from slaughter.

In sight of our camp lie scattered the débris of the train captured by the guerrillas on Friday last. As an instance of the rapidity with which camp stories gather volume, I merely mention the fact that the number of wagons captured and destroyed was eleven. We at first heard the correct report, but before nightfall the number grew to the alarming figure of 170. The affair of these wagons was of the usual character of such surprises. Our guard in charge of the train suffered themselves to pass a concealed cannon without discovering the fact, and as the last wagon of the train lumbered past, the guerrillas opened fire, and seized and burnt eleven wagons belonging to the cavalry. The gun was not even captured or found afterward, and yet all this happened in the field in which my tent is pitched.

We are only eleven miles from Winchester, and halted merely to allow the column to properly close up. I understand that this corps will resume its march to-morrow, and proceed to Hall Town. The rear is infested by strong parties of guerrillas, and I was warned against making any attempt to reach Harper's Ferry alone.

The shower so long threatening, has at length given us a taste of its quality, and the afternoon air is now delightfully cool and refreshing. Down here from the mountains comes laden with sweet scents, and all nature seems rejoiced.

G. F. W.

A Still Further Retrograde Movement.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

Finding it impossible to get any of my letters through to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, I determined this morning to make a bold push, and endeavor to reach Harper's Ferry myself. Finding that the supply trains were going to the Ferry, I concluded to accept of the protection of the guard accompanying the trains. While we were getting off, orders were issued for the troops to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and the ammunition train was ordered back to, or near, Clifton, four miles down the Charlestown road.

Gen. EMORY told his staff this morning, as they were mounting to accompany him on his rounds, that the battle so long impending was now about to come off. And I know that the Nineteenth Corps laid in line of battle at Berryville when I left, at 4 o'clock this morning. The Sixth were forming above the town on the right, and the Eighth Corps occupied the left. The cavalry were evacuating Winchester at the latest accounts, and the enemy were reported to have consolidated their entire forces, and marching rapidly down on our front.

The troops were kept well in hand during the retrograde movement, and they were in very fair condition, considering the hard marches they have performed, and the fact that their rations have been rather scarce. If a fight takes place in the vicinity of Berryville, and affairs look very much like such a consummation of events at present, I think that a good report will be heard from the Army of Western Virginia. The country is rolling, and admirably adapted to an extended field of operations, resembling somewhat the old Antietam ground.

G. F. W.

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

The position of the Army of Western Virginia is unchanged, except that it is now nearer Charlestown. The trains are all arriving in this vicinity, and the decks are being cleared for action. Perhaps your readers are somewhat puzzled at the evident willingness of Gen. SHERIDAN to retreat, and to the spectator not conversant with this section of country, and to one not posted in the requirements of military strategy, no doubt the recent movements of the Army of Western Virginia appear strange.

The country around the city of Winchester is not at all favorable for a stand against an enemy; hence the endeavor of Gen. SHERIDAN to reach that position before EARLY, for the rebel general would then have no alternative but fight, and that upon ground of our own choosing. Back of Winchester stretches out in unbroken line the towering range of the Great North Mountains, and it would be impossible for a defeated army to fall back in that direction, for the lofty summits of these grand old piles of granite would interpose an effectual barrier against any progress in that direction. If our army had succeeded in reaching the Strasburgh and Winchester pike, we could have prevented EARLY from pushing through in that direction, and the only road open for the enemy would have been that to Martinsburgh. What a pity our advance did not succeed in performing their part of he work.

On the other hand, our position at Strasburg, along the line of Cedar Creek, was a very good one so long as the force under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE was the only opponent we had to contend with. The Rebel line of defense, it is true, was a very strong one, but it was nevertheless capable of being attacked with every chance of success. But when the Rebel column began entering Thoroughfare Gap it became imperative upon General SHERIDAN to fall back, for this new element in the problem changed entirely the scheme of operations. The Front Royal road comes in exactly upon our flank, and partially uncovers our rear communications, and it would be almost madness to attempt to hold that position any longer.

We fall back upon Winchester, merely as a measure of anticipation, and as soon as our column had become closed up, that place also was abandoned. The situation of Berryville is far better, for in addition to the advantages of the ground in its immediate vicinity, our rear will be fully covered, and only guerrillas can do any damage in that direction. Besides this, we hold the key to the gaps in the Blue Ridge, enabling us to prevent any hostile movement toward Washington. The only thing to be feared is the movement of an additional column in the Virginia Valley, but at present writing no news of the presence of any rebel force in that direction has yet arrived, and let us hope that our fears are unfounded.

Should our army fall back still further in this direction, it will not be evidence of either weakness or want of confidence on the part of the Commanding General, for at this point we hold the two leading lines of communication.

As regards the probability of a fight, I think there is every chance of a decisive battle being fought at last, and one a great deal more decisive and important in its results than the encounter so long anticipated further up the Valley. It is extremely difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the enemy's forces, for, like all other rumors in this region, one has to make allowances for large additions made by the irrepressible habit of exaggeration so apparent among those who ought to know better. Nevertheless, it is evident that the present strength of the rebel army now in this vicinity is of greater strength than any previous column since LEE crossed the river last Summer, during the Gettysburgh campaign. I hope it is not contraband to tell you that Gen. SHERIDAN has received large additions to the force with which he advanced up the Valley.

G. F. W.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamship Peruvian off Father Point.

Convictions in England for Procuring Rebel Enlistments.

DISSENSIONS AMONG GERMAN POWERS.

Fears of Political Disturbance in Spain.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th via Londonderry 12th, passed this point at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamships *Damascus* and *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 11th.

ENGLAND.

At the Liverpool Assizes three men named CUNNINGHAM, BUCHANAN and CAMPBELL were tried for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in having procured men to serve on board the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*. The prisoners were found guilty, but were liberated on their own recognizances in the sum of £150 sterling each. The Judge intimated that any men charged with a breach of the Enlistment Act a second time would be most severely dealt with.

THE BRIG VISION.

The little schooner *Vision*, from New-York for London, was spoken July 20, in latitude 45° 10', longitude 38° W., and was supplied with provisions and water.

RECALL OF THE DANISH MINISTER AT LONDON.

The Morning *Herald* believes the Danish Minister at London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled, the Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain one first-class mission. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England.

MR. BATEMAN IN COURT.

MR. BATEMAN, father of the American actress, Miss BATEMAN, has been brought before a magistrate in London, charged with an assault on a lady, growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was sent for trial.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Animosity between Prussia and the smaller German States shows tokens of increase on one hand, and it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded, or is about to demand of the German Diet, an explanation regarding the entrance of the Federal executive troops into Lauenburg. On the other hand, the Hanoverian Representative is said to have been instructed to declare if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendsburg, the Hanoverian forces will be withdrawn from Holstein, in order to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal right.

FRANCE.

It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Bourse is firm.
Rentes, 66fr. 45c.

SPAIN.

There are fears of a political movement in Madrid. The Government was taking measures to maintain order in the principal cities.

TURKEY.

Prince COUZA has signalled the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER PERUVIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 11.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the four days add up 21,000 bales. Prices at the opening showed a downward tendency, but the market closed firmer. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the prices of goods and yarns closing with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and GORDON, BRUCE & CO. report: FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT quiet and steady at 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d. for Red Western. CORN firmer and advanced 6d.@9d.; sales at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report: BEEF quiet. PORK quiet but steady. BACON steady. BUTTER firm. LARD quiet with a downward tendency. TALLOW firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE quiet, but steady. RICE inactive. LINSEED OIL, a downward tendency. RESIN dull. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM firmer; sales at 2s. 1d.@2s. 3d. for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

WHEAT dull, and declined 1s.@2s. ₩ quarter; the market, however, closing steadier. SUGAR dull. COFFEE easier. TEA not so firm. RICE dull. TALLOW still advancing. LINSEED OIL dull at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—AUG. 11.

The Bank rate remains at 8 ₩ cent. discount. The demand continues active, but not excessive, and the market exhibits rather more ease. Consols yesterday were firmer. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular says that large amounts of United States Bonds have been imported from America, and last week's prices depressed fully 3 ₩ cent., but on news of higher prices from New-York, continued the continental demand, the market rallied, and they close strong at 41½@42. We note more disposition to take these bonds in England during the past week. Illinois Central is in good demand but at lower prices.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 45@43 discount; Erie Shares, 40@42.

Consols closed at 89½@89 for money.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The sales for the week foot up 35,000 bales, the market being irregular, and closing dull at a decline of a ⅛d.@⅜d. The sales to speculators were 4,250 bales, and to exporters 2,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer, but at unchanged quotations. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Orleans...30¾d. | Middling Uplands.....30d.
Middling Mobiles...30¾d. |

The stock in port is 246,000 bales, of which 14,500 are American.

ADDITIONAL BY THE KEDAR.

The Cunard screw steamer *Kedar*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th August, arrived here yesterday.

The famous Mersey rams were formally handed over to the British Government, under the recent purchase, on the 8th inst., and were at once taken into Messrs. LAIRD'S yard to be completed for sea. They are to be fitted with turrets on Capt. COLES'S principle, and will be each armed with four 300-pounder guns. The rams will be renamed the *Scorpion* and the *Wyvern*.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: "Some little feeling has been occasioned among the American community here at the absence of a salute from the North fort when the *Niagara* left the Mersey on Friday. We can, however, state as a fact that the commanding officer at the fort had his guns loaded ready for the salute, but the Federal vessel passed without firing, and simply dipped her flag. We presume it is the custom for foreign vessels of war to salute first, but there appears to have been some misconception on the point."

The Government Emigration Commissioners [in England had issued a special notice to emigrants designed to protect them from frauds on their arrival out at New-York.

The London *Times*, in its "City article," says: "It appears to be expected that the growing cotton crop in Texas will be as large this year as it ever was, owing to the amount of negro labor that has been transferred thither from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. In the region of the war movements picking has commenced, and the probable crop is represented to be more than 550,000 bales. With regard to the other Southern States, an opinion is expressed that they will make altogether about a million bales.

The London *Times* editorially regards it as certain that Gen. GRANT'S campaign has been an absolute and disastrous failure, and that if it were not for the critical nature of the struggle at Atlanta the prospect of the Confederates have never been more hopeful. The *Times* admits that SHERMAN has shown both great courage and ability.

The same journal has an editorial on the economic effect of the American war throughout the world, and shows that its influence has reached the remotest corners of the earth.

Further evidence in the railway carriage murder in London had been adduced tending to strengthen the case against MULLER, news of whose arrest in New-York was anxiously awaited.

Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR, the authoress, is dead.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the national monument to DANIEL O'CONNELL, in Dublin, took place with appropriate ceremonies, and amidst much enthusiasm, on the 8th inst.

Rumor again speaks of the probable retirement of Earl CARLISLE from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland on account of ill health, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is spoken of as his probable successor.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The German papers publish the preliminaries of peace between Denmark and Germany, of which the following are the most important points: The King of Denmark relinquishes his rights over Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in favor of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and agrees to recognize all arrangements made by the two latter Sovereigns with respect to the Duchies. The surrender of Schleswig includes all the islands belonging to that Duchy. Denmark also cedes the Jutland possessions to the south of the southern frontier line of the District of Ribe.

On the other hand, the German Sovereigns consent to an equivalent portion of Schleswig being incorporated into Denmark.

The debts contracted on account of Denmark proper, or the Duchies, will be borne respectively by either of them. The debts contracted on account of the monarchy, will be proportionately divided between Denmark proper and the Duchies, with the exception of the loan contracted in England, in 1863, which will be paid by Denmark, and the war expenses of the great German Powers, which will be borne by the Duchies.

Both parties agree to an armistice on the basis of the *uti possidetis* from the 2d of August to the 15th of September, six weeks notice to be given on either side of the resumption of hostilities.

Contributions will no longer be levied on Jutland. The occupation by the allied troops will be continued solely for military purposes.

It is stipulated that the expense of provisioning the troops will be borne by Jutland.

The prisoners of war are to be set at liberty on condition of giving their parole not to serve in the Danish army before the conclusion of peace.

After the signature of the preliminaries the definitive treaty of peace to be negotiated at Vienna.

The Rigsdag (Assembly for Denmark proper) was opened on the 6th by the King. His Majesty, in his speech to the Assembly said: "Having been abandoned by all Europe, we are obliged to seek for peace with our overpowering enemy. It is hard to have to make such sacrifices, but still harder to prosecute the war. Union between the King and people may bring about a happier future."

A number of soldiers, natives of Schleswig, had been discharged from the Danish army, and arrived at Rendsburg amid loud rejoicings.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had arrived at St. Cloud from Vichy.

MM. GARNIER, PAGES, CARNOT, DERO, and others, had been sentenced to fines of 500 francs each and costs, for illegally having convened an electoral meeting of more than twenty persons.

Official confirmation had reached Paris of the conclusion of peace between the Bey of Tunis and the insurgent Arabs, but by way of Turkey another insurrection is reported to have broken out below Bagdad.

The Bourse was without material variation.
Rentes closed on the 8th at 66.40.

GREECE.

A new Ministry had come into office. Admiral CANARIS is President of the Council.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE KEDAR.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 9—Noon.

COTTON—The market yesterday continued dull, notwithstanding a large attendance of the trade. The sales were about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Prices generally were unchanged. To-day the business is also about 5,000 at the same rates.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

To-day's report is not yet received.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., GORDON, BRUCE & CO., and others report: FLOUR slow at late rates. WHEAT in moderate demand at unchanged prices; Amber Iowa, 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d. CORN in better demand and 6d.@9d. dearer; mixed 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and others report: Beef dull and rather easier. Pork unaltered. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard inactive and partially about 6d. lower. Tallow firmer. Butter—Fine wanted at 90s.@93s.

PRODUCE—Sugar in fair demand at moderate rates. Coffee—no sales. Rice generally unchanged. Ashes—small sales of Pots at 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d.@34s. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. Resin—French Common sells at 26s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 69s. for French. Petroleum quiet at 2s.@2s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and 1s.@2s. cheaper. FLOUR generally firm at late rates. SUGAR quiet and barely maintained. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. RICE unchanged and sales limited. TALLOW firm; Y. C., 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 35s. 6d.@36s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were dull under the uncertainty of the Money market. Consols

MADISON UNIVERSITY—COMMENCEMENT.

Addresses, Poem, Orations, Degrees Conferred, and Reunion of the Alumni.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

A carriage ride of twenty-eight miles, through a lovely, fertile section of the country, brought me to this delightful place. My traveling companions were Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of the Presbyterian Church, Utica, and Rev. L. M. WOODRUFF, of Saratoga Springs, the poet selected by the literary societies of the University, and a number of the New-York bar. Resting our horses at Oriskany Falls, we got a good supper, and then your correspondent, taking the ribbons, we dashed into the more than charming village of Hamilton by moonlight. The commencement exercises of Madison University opened on Sunday morning last with the annual discourse before the New-York Baptist Education by Rev. Dr. SHELDON, of Troy, who selected his text from 1 Timothy, iv., 16, and entitled his subject the "Purpose and Aim of the Ministry." It was written with thoughtful care and a conscientious regard for the interests and responsibilities of the high office, and embodied many of those practical teachings which the experiences of life gather and the duties of life demand. It was very earnestly delivered, and gave the assurance that one reason of the speaker's distinction was his goodness and love of right and truth.

In the afternoon the Baccalaureate was delivered by Rev. GEO. W. EATON, LL. D., President of the University, who has recently returned from Europe. Ecclesiastes, x., 9, furnished the text for the Doctor's theme, which was "Activity, the Normal Condition of Man's Nature." He sought, with all his commanding abilities, to impress the young men that unremitting effort was necessary to the attainment of life's great ends, and should call into noble and vigorous exercise all the faculties of the human soul. The discourse was full of the best and wisest counsel, and awakened a deeper love and reverence for the learned Doctor in the hearts of all who heard it, many of whom were his personal friends, and alumni who had not before seen him since his return to his native land, after a year's absence in the Old World, where he did right good loyal service in behalf of our nation by speeches, and otherwise correcting false ideas of the nature of the great struggle here for the Integrity of our Union. A more earnest, outspoken advocate of the Union cannot be found in Central New-York than Dr. EATON.

On Sunday evening the sermon before the "Society for Religious Inquiry," was preached by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Utica, whose text was Psalm xcvi., 6—"Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary,"—defining his subject to be "strength and beauty, or their correlatives, the practical and æsthetical in religion."

On Monday, A. M., the examination of the Theological class took place, under the charge of Dr. DODGE, and passed off in a satisfactory manner. In the evening occurred the anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. It had been expected that a distinguished gentleman formerly of Boston, and late of New-York, would be the orator; but a few days since word came that he could not appear. In this emergency "the boys" appealed to their friend and President, Dr. EATON. With characteristic promptness he responded with an oration upon "The conditions of success in intellectual efforts," and which embodied instruction sufficient and excellent enough for a lifetime.

The Doctor was followed by Rev. L. M. WOODRUFF, of Saratoga Springs, the poet chosen for the occasion, who was greeted with great applause, and recited his poem on the "Man for the Times," who should be a true hero in all the patriotic, generous, noble, and humane impulses of human nature; not selfish, miserly, partisan, or half-hearted. He then in graphic lines portrayed characters of would-be men and politicians, and with writhing satire convinced the audience that a Copperhead cynic was not the man for the times—a sentiment that awakened outbursts of applause. The poem throughout was grave and gay, lively and severe, and presented just the right ideas for these times.

On Tuesday took place the commencement of the Theological Seminary. The speakers numbered nine, with their subjects as follows: "No Arbitrariness in God," by N. L. ANDREWS, very able; "Biblical Preaching," by JONATHAN BARTON; "Art superior to Science in the Pulpit," by E. B. EDMUNDS; "Faith as a Condition of the Divine Life," by L. Q. GALPIN; "Individuality Preserved," by Z. GRENELL, Jr.; "The Soul Naturally Immortal," by C. H. JOHNSON; "Man Responsible for his Belief," by S. J. LUSK; "Christianity an Absolute Truth," by F. W. TOWLE, and "Independence in the Pulpit," by J. D. TUCKER, who took occasion to rebuke church deacons who were engaged in cultivating the wine plant, which caused quite a sensation on the platform, where certain members of the Board were seated comfortably. The oration of Mr. BARTON was one of the most earnest, forcible and successful arguments upon the Bible being the constitution of our religion, and the importance of making it the supreme law of the pulpit, and the rule of action among congregations and citizens; that its teachings were the great truths, and consequently the great lessons to be taught among the people, politicians and all, if we would secure that justice and righteousness which exalteth a nation. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Professor DUDGE.

In the afternoon, addresses were made before the Education Board by Revs. Mr. OSBORN and BROWN, the latter pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn. In the evening, the oration before the alumni and friends was delivered by N. STILES PARKER, of Stockbridge, Mass., upon "Strength and Force," illustrating, after an hour's argument, his subject with a history of the immortal Army of the Potomac under their ill-starred Generals, and which occupied three-quarters of an hour more, during which time one-half the audience left, and the other half continually applauded, much to the encouragement of the speaker.

On Wednesday, Aug. 17, the college commencement took place. Notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling all the morning, a large audience of ladies and gentlemen reached the University buildings by all sorts of vehicles and on foot. The immense chapel was well filled, and the graduating class came off as follows:

1. "Unity of Purpose a Condition of Success"—J. S. McKeen.
2. "Reaction, the Law of Progress"—B. F. Williams.
3. "Power of the Figurative"—H. H. Bawden.
4. "Political Change Necessary to National Purity"—B. D. Gifford.
5. "The Idolatry of Prosperity"—J. C. Foote.
6. "The Transient and the Permanent"—A. S. Merrifield.
7. "A National Soul"—G. W. Mason.
8. "Classification"—A. E. Reynolds.
9. "Intimations of Immorality"—T. A. T. Hanna.

At the close of the orations, President EATON conferred the degree of A. B. upon the graduating class, and that of A. M., in course, upon Rufus F. Buell, Harry Warren and Miner Palmer, and the following honorary degrees: That of A. M., upon T. N. Merriman, of Auburndale Seminary; L. M. Woodruff, Saratoga Springs, and A. F. Wiley, Burlington, Iowa. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. S. J. Cresswell, of Philadelphia; Rev. Sampson Talbot, President Granville University, and Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, pastor of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, New-York City. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the distinguished author, orator and coworker in the cause of humanity, Union and liberty, George William Curtiss, Esq., of New-York City, and upon Rev. John Hebb, Professor of one of the Universities in Edinburgh, Scotland. When the names of Messrs. Woodruff, W. S. Mikels and G. W. Curtiss, respectively, were announced as the recipients of distinguished honors, a round of spontaneous applause burst from the audience.

In the evening the annual reunion of the alumni and friends was held in the chapel. Speeches, short, bright and genial, were made by several gentlemen from New-York and elsewhere. It was a fitting close of a week's intellectual and social enjoyment, which quite redeemed the similar occasions of the last two years. Everything passed off gloriously, and high promises are given for the future of Madison University.

J. E. R.

FROM CHICAGO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

THE SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.

Chicago has been highly honored. The first National Convention of the Spiritualists commenced its session in this city on Tuesday last, and is still in operation. Five or six hundred delegates are present from all parts of the country, about one-half of whom are women. The men are distinguished by the number of bald heads and large abdomens, and the women by sharp noses and vinegary aspect. There are, however, exceptions, and the spirits have occasionally shown the good taste to take up their abode with a pretty face and graceful form.

The proceedings have been interesting—decidedly so. We do not expect they will be beat by the Democratic Convention which is to come off on the 29th.

Among the first business of the convention was the introduction of some well-expressed patriotic resolutions on the state of the country. These called out an elaborate discussion, which consumed the sittings of two days. The opposition was had by a Judge CARTER, of Ohio, a bitter deciple of VALLANDIGHAM, who threatened that the delegation of that State, of which he was chairman, would withdraw in the event of the passage of the resolutions. The resolutions were at length adopted by a most emphatic vote, but there was no withdrawal. The debate assumed at times an acrimonious, Congressional character.

On the subjects of "Women's Rights," "Free Love," the "Marital Relations," &c., the convention defined its position in the adoption of the resolutions which follow:

Resolved, That we recognize perfect and entire equality of rights as between the sexes, including equal property, equal marital, parental, educational, civil, political and religious rights; and that we reject the absurd pretext that sex, in any instance, whatever, confers the slightest authority.

Resolved, That the true marriage is the free, loving, life-long union of one man with one woman; and all modern as well as all ancient attempts to institute any other less sacred and permanent relation in its place, under whatever name it may be called, meet at our hands only prompt, unqualified rejection and refutation.

Several remarked *sotto voce* that these resolutions—especially the last one, were passed for buncombe—that it did not express the private views of a large majority of the Spiritualists. One lady speaker intimated as much in her public speech. There were many speeches, set lectures, spiritually inspired poems and rhapsodies delivered, some of which exhibited marked ability, especially on the female side of the house. On the whole it was a melancholy spectacle to look in upon several hundred men and women thus engaged.

On Saturday Judge CARTER, of Ohio, offered a protest for himself and about forty Democratic friends regarding the passage of the patriotic resolutions on Thursday. He stigmatized the action of the convention as unfair, a breach of trust, tyrannical, and intended to prostitute the glorious truths of spiritualism to political ends. They protested that it was unfair to cram adverse political sentiments down the throats of a minority, and affirmed that the vote had been taken in an unjust manner, at an hour when most of their party were known to be absent.

The subject of a general and permanent organization of the Spiritualists of the country, has been deemed of the greatest importance, and has been discussed at length and with much warmth.

The following is the plan:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to constitute itself an Association of Spiritualists, by electing a United States Central Committee, consisting of —, whose duty shall be to call a National Convention of Spiritualists, at such time and place as they think necessary, during the next year, to present a specific plan or plans for general organization of Spiritualists; said Convention to consist of regularly appointed delegates, to be appointed by local organizations or Associations of Spiritualists throughout the country, in the ratio of one delegate to every one hundred members; provided, always, that every society or association shall have the right to send one delegate.

The introduction of this resolution was the signal for a "flare up." A warm and animated debate ensued between the advocates and opponents of the measure, and no little ill-blood was shown. The question has not yet been decided.

The convention has resolved to enter upon an aggressive work for the conversion of the world. A missionary has been appointed for Chicago, and a Sabbath School organized for the purpose of inculcating the doctrines of the new religion into the minds of the young. Well, we have fallen upon strange times.

MILITARY.

Some little excitement has been created here by the official announcement from Springfield that the quota of this county under the late call is 4,020—that of the State being 16,150 Last March the county was credited with an excess of 5,086 at the War Department, and it is thought that there is a colored gentleman among the rails, somewhere in this matter. But little has as yet been done toward filling our quota. I do not think over two hundred men have been enlisted in the county, and a large portion of these are representative recruits. Two new regiments have been authorized for this State—one for general home service, as circumstances may require, the other for guard duty at the Alton Military Prison.

Prisoners continue to arrive at Camp Douglas from the Southwest.

SPEAKER COLFAX

has been spending several days in our city, and addressed a large meeting last evening in Bryan Hall, for the benefit of "soldiers' families." The first time I ever heard Mr. COLFAX was at the celebrated Harbor and River Convention here, in 1847. I remember of the late Judge JESSE B. THOMAS' remarking at the time, "That is a rising man."

There is but little doing in politics yet The canvass for the Congressional nomination in this district is quite animated, but, from appearances, Mr. ARNOLD is sure to win.

APPREHENDED TROUBLE WITH PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Democratic National Convention begins to excite some talk, yet the interest taken in it is not large. Some timid people profess to be alarmed at the idea that the meeting of this convention will be made the occasion of some hostile demonstration. They will have it that the "Copperheads" are to assemble here in large numbers, liberate the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, and play the mischief generally.

Since my last I have learned that the SeventeenthIllino is Cavalry have been relieved from their life of inactivity as guardians of the rebels at Alton, and are now doing good service among the bushwhackers in Missouri. There is nothing further of importance from our civil war in the southern counties of this State. A veteran regiment has been sent down to pacify the disaffected region.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been extremely hot for the past week—thermometer up to 100° nearly every day. General matters about as usual.

—M. DONATI, the astronomer of Florence, has just discovered a new comet in Coma Berenices. It is visible to the naked eye.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Farragut and Granger Against Mobile—An Enrollment in New-Orleans—Consolidation of the Corps D'Afrique.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

You may expect to hear shortly of the offensive being taken again in this department. Before this reaches you, GORDON GRANGER will be thundering at the gates of Mobile. I understand that our base of operations is to be Pascagoula. I presume that the importance of a demonstration upon this City of Mobile at this time is fully appreciated by Gen. CANBY, and that it is being pushed forward with all dispatch. Nearly all the troops are up from Texas, and at last it would seem that the policy of scattering troops along the whole Atlantic coast is to be abandoned, and that they are to be concentrated and fought.

Gen. T. W. SHERMAN is now in command of the defences of New-Orleans, and has done wonders in a few weeks, in straightening out things generally. Works have been repaired, new guns mounted, and the city put in a complete state of defence. In consequence of the depletion of this department of troops to send North, Gen. CANBY has issued an order, providing for the enrollment of all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for service in the militia. This is as it should be. New-Orleans is full of lusty young fellows, who, with a good deal of disciplining and a little drilling, will make admirable troops.

An order has also been issued by Gen. CANBY, consolidating the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique, but "upon representations of the Major-General Commanding the Department," &c., it has been "modified," &c.

I am sorry to see this, as Gen. CANBY hit the nail on the head the first time when he ordered the consolidation of these regiments and an examination of all the officers. I do not hesitate to say that this same "Corps D'Afrique" is the most stupendous military humbug that the war has produced. A large proportion of the officers were appointed without any examination, and those that were examined were so only as a mere formality. I well remember the impression that I got of this *corps* in New-York by reading the general order assigning commanders, division and brigade. What was my surprise upon visiting Port Hudson, where this corps was stationed, to find the regiments mere skeletons. I saw one brigade there, consisting of three regiments of seven companies each, ten men to a company—in all, two hundred and ten men, but, mind you, with a full complement of officers, field and line!

Many of the field officers have staff positions, and have got commissions in these regiments simply to get the rank, and have never seen nor intend to see their regiments. The first order of Gen. CANBY was a *slaughterer* for these lame ducks, but the "representations," &c., prevailed.

Thus we see the oldest colored organizations in the army in a state of chaos, and unfit for any creditable service, while regiments only two or three months old are doing good service, and fighting bravely in the Army of the Potomac.

There are, however, two Colored Regiments within the defences which are not excelled by any regiments, white or black, in the department—the Twentieth United States Colored Infantry (New-York Union League Regiment) and the Eighth United States Colored Artillery, (Fourteenth Rhode Island.) There is a company of the former on duty in this city, and it is the universal testimony of those competent to judge, that with the exception of the First Regulars, no troops have shown here superior to them in neatness, soldierly bearing, &c.

We have all sorts of "grape-vine" rumors here, but there is little reliance to be placed upon them. A sharp eye is being kept upon KIRBY SMITH and DICK TAYLOR, and should they attempt to cross the Mississippi to assist HOOD or pitch into some of our posts on the river, they will be very likely to get the worst of it. I hope my next may be from Mobile.

The War in Kentucky.

PROCLAMATIONS BY COL. ADAM JOHNSON.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 13.

The following precious documents have been issued by the rebel Col. JOHNSON, since establishing his headquarters in Southern Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—I. In obedience to General Orders from the War Department of the Confederate States, dated June 1, 1864, from Richmond, Va., requiring all batallions, companies and detachments to report to the nearest commanding officer, the Colonel commanding this department hereby orders all soldiers embraced in the above orders to report to him without delay.

II. Battalion, company and detachment commanders will send in full and complete returns, containing the branch of service to which they belong; the regiment, brigade, and division; by what authority they were recruited, and for what commands; the number of men mounted and dismounted, armed and unarmed; the description of arms and the quantity and quality of ammunition, at the very earliest practicable moment, in order to a thorough organization and equipment.

III. Confederate soldiers that have taken the amnesty oath offered by the Federal authorities must report without delay, the Confederate States Government having decided said oath not binding, and all such parties failing to report at once will be published as deserters, and when apprehended will be dealt with accordingly.

This department embraces all the country lying within the following boundary: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River and running south via Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Ky., to Carthage, Tenn.; thence down the Cumberland River to Nashville; thence following the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west with the southern line of the State of Kentucky to the Mississippi River; thence following the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and following said river to the place of beginning, and will be known as the Department of Southern Kentucky.

By command of Col. A. R. JOHNSON,
Com'dg Dep't Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, August 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In pursuance of General Orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all citizens of this Department, between the ages of seventeen (17) and forty-five (45), who are not exempt from military duty, to report to their county towns or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate States army.

This department embraces all that section of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River, and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Carthage, Tennessee; thence following the Cumberland River to Nashville; thence with the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west to Hickman, Kentucky; thence up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio; thence to the place of beginning.

All persons failing to report as above ordered will be conscripted immediately after the 15th inst. By command of Col. A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Department Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Captain and A. A. G.

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Kentucky:

The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army.

All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempt, will be required to go into the service at once. You must now see that after the sacrifice of all that free men should hold dear to avoid the evil and save our property—that the one has not been rendered secure and you have not saved yourself from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor.

Your country has been overrun by lawless bands whose depredations are only equaled by the outrage of large bands of the Federal army, who neither feel or have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depth of degradation and shame are you to be reduced before you shall cut loose the bond of Slavery and assert your rights as freemen. Men of Kentucky, are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African? Young men, can you expect to have any claim to manhood? Can you hope to share the smiles or claim the love of the bright-eyed daughters of this famed land of beauty, while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If not, then speedily seize the only way to bring you true liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the syren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies. Not alone your liberties but your lives are involved in this issue.

The moderate Union man, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

I appeal to you again, as I did two years ago, to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country. Col. R. A. JOHNSON,
Commanding Confederate forces in Southern Kentucky.

THE ATTACK ON BRANDENBURGH.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 13.

Quiet has been restored at Brandenburgh. The city still exists. The brave DUPOSTER and his gang failed to carry the bombastic manifesto into execution. After holding a council of war on Wednesday, and weighing well the decided answer of the home guard to the insolent flag of truce, the guerrillas concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, as it would prove extremely unhealthy for them to make another attack upon the town. Debate ran high—prudential measures were warmly advocated, and finally prevailed. With the decision the siege of Brandenburgh was abandoned. The cowardly cut-throats mounted their horses in the evening, and soon disappeared behind the wooded hills which embower the little burg. We are informed that no firing occurred near the town on Wednesday night, and the reports brought by the mail-steamer to that effect were simply the coinings of a vivid imagination. The citizens of Brandenburgh, for the time being have laid aside their arms, relaxed their martial bearing, and the town no longer wears a warlike appearance. Sweet quiet existed yesterday, but it is impossible to predict how long the stillness will prevail. Before the setting of this day's sun the guerrillas may appear in stronger force and renew the demands for surrender. A vigilant watch is kept on the lookout, and the citizens are determined not to be taken by surprise. The trusty arms are laid away where they can be grasped at a moment's warning and used with deadly effect upon the thieves bent upon insulting the people and plundering their homes. The result of the attack of Wednesday morning was humiliating to DUPOSTER and his cut-throat gang, and it is presumed that the affair will not soon be forgotten by them. They will let no opportunity escape to annoy the people of Brandenburgh. They will take advantage of the least lack of vigilance to pounce upon the people, and plunder and perhaps burn the town. The citizens are well aware of these facts, and we trust that they will not be thrown off their guard. Their only safety is in united action and untiring vigilance.

SURRENDER OF BRANDENBURGH DEMANDED AND REFUSED.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 12.

The boldness with which the guerrillas move through different portions of the State is truly wonderful, and so bold have they become of late that they pay but little if any attention to the Federal cavalry which is sent in pursuit of them. On several occasions they have advanced to within a few miles of this city, and carried off large numbers of horses with impunity. For a long time there have been several bands of guerrillas roving through Meade and Bullitt Counties. In the *Democrat* of yesterday we intimated that these forces were concentrating for the purpose of making a raid upon the town of Brandenburgh, on the Ohio river. From a gentleman who arrived from there yesterday, we learn that about daylight Wednesday morning a party of twenty guerrillas entered the town of Brandenburgh. They were met by a force of Federals and driven back. This party fell back to their main command, which is said to number several hundred. A short time afterward a flag of truce was seen approaching the place. The bearer of the flag brought into the place the following letter:

Headquarters Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Home Guards.

We demand an immediate surrender of the town. We expect to come in at 10 o'clock, and if a shot is fired at us by any person in the town, we will burn the place and kill all citizens that are found in arms.

Capt. DUPARDEE,
Capt. BYARD,
Commanding Confederate forces in Meade County, Ky.

The Commander of the Federal forces refused to comply with the command for a surrender, when the entire rebel force, under command of Capt. DUPARDEE, advanced upon the town. When our informant had gone but a few miles from the town he heard rapid firing, from which he was confident that a battle was going on there. Up to the time of the present writing we have been unable to learn the particulars.

Commodore Buchanan.

From the Providence Journal,

Commodore BUCHANAN, who commanded the rebel fleet in Mobile Bay, and who is now a prisoner, is likely to close his career with the fight in which he has just been defeated. His wound is reported dangerous, and his age will tell against his recovery. He entered the service in 1815, from Maryland, and belongs to one of those "first families" that think they have a claim on the Government to take care of them. In 1861 he was the commandant of the Navy-yard at Washington, and after the inauguration of LINCOLN, was loud in his professions of loyalty and his denunciations of the men who had worn the uniform of their country, and had betrayed it in the hour of its danger. The President, in compliment to the spirit manifested by the Commodore, attended the marriage of his daughter, which took place at the Navy-yard, with much patriotic display, the bridal party standing under the American flag; and altogether Mars and Neptune seemed to have quite as much to do with the affair as Cupid, and the other "dear delightful little creature," as Mrs. Skewton used to call Hymen. We do not remember how many days after this it was that the rebels first threatened Washington from the neighborhood of Arlington Heights, and the officers of the navy-yard of rebel sympathies threw up their commissions and invited the attack which they expected. Commodore BUCHANAN went with them, whether leading or following, in the ignoble race, we do not know. It was thought that with the abandonment of so many of the officers, and the corrupt influences that had been employed upon the workmen and others in the yard, an insurrection would take place there spontaneously, without waiting for the approach of external treason. But Admiral DAHLGREN, then a Commander, was in charge of the Ordnance department of the yard, and all his superior officers having deserted, he at once assumed the command of the entire yard, and adopted such vigorous measures that the incipient treason was stopped.

After the first grand scare at Washington was over, and the arrival of volunteers, among whom were our First Rhode Island Regiment, Commander BUCHANAN begged the President for permission to withdraw his resignation, and to enter again into the service which he had ignominiously betrayed. His efforts were persistent and humiliating, and he was backed up by considerable influence, from those who thought that the best way to crush the rebellion was to let it alone, and to make no distinction in the treatment of loyal men and traitors; but the President was firm in his refusal to listen to the appeal, and the rejected applicant left, protesting that if he could not fight under the flag of his country, he at least would never fight against it. Doubtless he thought that after having resigned and asked to be taken back, even the rebels would reject the double traitor; but their policy seems to have been to get all the officers that they possibly could from the Federal army and navy, and they not only took him but gave him important commands, in one of which he has fallen, severely if not fatally wounded, fighting against the flag that he had sworn to support.

The Situation in Mobile, as Viewed at Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 13.

Rebel sympathizers here denounce ANDERSON as a "traitor," for the surrender of Fort Gaines before the fort had been fairly under fire for twenty-four hours. The rebel dispatch from Mobile pronounces his conduct "inexplicable," and the fact that Gen. PAGE had removed him from command when he visited the fort, and appointed a successor, shows that he (PAGE) believed the fort capable of a further resistance. But ANDERSON had already (unknown to PAGE) surrendered the fort on board of our fleet. It appears strange, however, that the commander who succeeded ANDERSON should also have agreed to the surrender, as it would probably have been a feasible matter to have continued the defence of the fort after he assumed the position.

The Gen. PAGE spoken of is the commandant at Fort Morgan.

It is uncertain yet what advantages our occupation of Fort Gaines will give us in the assault that must be made upon Fort Morgan. Each fort, I believe, commands the other, and if this be so, the heaviest artillery will probably decide the struggle. In addition to our fire from Fort Gaines, FARRAGUT will also have the advantage of his vessels, and it would seem almost impossible for the fort to offer a prolonged resistance. At the same time we must remember that Fort Morgan is heavily mounted with rifled guns, and guns throwing the steel-pointed Rejectile, and unless we have an armament equally terrible in its execution, the engagement might possibly go against us.

From a gentleman just arrived from New-Orleans, I learn that the Mobilians never counted greatly on the two sea forts for the defence of their city, but mainly upon the batteries which encircle it. These are represented as very powerful in their construction—the work having been planned by BEAUREGARD—and they mount some 200 guns, including the largest English construction. The batteries are manned by Louisiana veterans, among whom my informant says "there are no Andersons."

Should there be a land attack upon the city, my informant says the troops of Dauphine Island would probably cross at Portersville, but they will not find the rear as defenceless as it was when SHERMAN set out on his expedition in February last.

The demonstration against Fort Powell shows that all our monitors are not "failures." This work mounted twelve guns, and at the time of FARRAGUT's former attack upon it, held all our gunboats at bay, but now a single monitor lies abreast of the fort, and, after two days' bombarding, causes it to be abandoned and blown up by the enemy.

If we are only destined at present to hold the sea forts off Mobile, we shall, at least, have broken up the business of blockade-running, and thus cripple the rebel Government in its receipts of cotton abroad on account of its loan. Of late, Mobile has been the only port through which this cotton passed, which fact was probably owing to its great abundance in that particular locality, or rather between the Alabama and Chattanoochee rivers.

The Contest before Atlanta and Its Aim.

UNION CAMP, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Since my last writing, matters hereabouts have gone at a snail's pace, and dullness has reigned supreme. It is "advance the skirmish line and take up a new position;" "deploy the lines and hold the ridge;" "refuse the flank;" "make a demonstration and cover the advance;" "reconnoiter and fall back," and all that, from the beginning of the day to the end thereof. If there is one thing more than another which is odious and exasperating, it is to be compelled to make daily note of the petty jangles and frictions of two large armies facing each other in the woods, and endeavoring each to get the better of the other, without getting in the way of the bullets or spilling blood. The extreme length of this campaign, and the numerous hard knocks which the armies have dealt out, at one time and another, upon each other, have produced a spirit of caution, which will permit nothing to be done on hazarde, or at least without the closest possible previous calculation of chances. The contest has become that of two trained and wary giants of an hundred watchful eyes, sore and smarting from continued batterings, and making a thousand feints and passes before venturing the solid thrust, which comes straight from the shoulder. Before every suspicious piece of woods, the cannon sit down and sound its depths carefully before men are sent in; skirmishers push about everywhere, beating all bushes, and when they have come into line, they lie for days in position, glaring at each other from behind trees, and fences, and rocks, before a regular advance is attempted. All this is well, because necessary, but it is very slow.

As a clue to the whole series of operations for the past week or two, it is perhaps not too early to say that the aim is simply and alone to get possession of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. This gives meaning and point to the whole business, else so muddled and senseless. This accomplished, and all the effort and sacrifice of these many days is fully repaid, for failure in this is a failure to take Atlanta—a failure in everything. Right there before us, about two and a half miles in our front, beats this great artery of life to the rebel city, and so long as the whetted knife of Federal expectation is held back from severing this jugular of treason, so long is delayed the hour when it shall utterly consume the whole rebellious carcass. Atlanta *might*, perhaps, be taken by a direct assault; but it would be much too costly. Flanking has wrested from the hands of traitors every strong place, even the strongest which this campaign has yet given us, and shall it fail to give us this one? It requires time, sometimes much of it, but time is cheaper than blood.

The rebels understand the importance of this railroad sufficiently well to make them exceedingly vigilant against all our attempts upon it. The promptness and daring with which they follow up our successive advances southward, presenting always an audacious front to our front, is something remarkable, and is getting to be a thing not a little puzzling. It seems to have been the expectation on our part that, by pushing successive masses of men along down our line with secrecy and celerity, and then, as soon as they begin to extend beyond our lines that were fixed and solid, making them bear hard against the rebels before they could come out and protect their front with works, we should, in the end, be able to gain the railroad by a simple extension. This has failed up to this time. Corps were brought around from the left to the right wing, and, as it were, piled up, Pelion on Ossa, southward, in the hope that the rebels would draw their forces out of the city to oppose it, and thus leave it open to attack on the North; but their lines were on the inside and their regiments proved too numerous, and still the rebels confront us and desperately dispute every inch of any advance toward their railroad. What remains to be done?

Beside all this, they appear to have received supplies of artilery ammunition; for their cannon, hitherto so silent, are fierce now, and so riotously lavish of their thunder as ours have been. They have thrown into our lines, within the past two days, more shells, perhaps, than within any whole week of the campaign. Yesterday one shell fell in a rank of prostrate men in the Fourteenth Corps, and cost four men each a leg. Out of about thirty cases of wounded in the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, the Surgeons found over twenty shell wounds needing amputation—a degree of severity seldom, if ever, equalled.

We seem to be unable to attempt any movement of importance toward their flank but the rebels are apprised of it, and hurry heavy masses of men to meet it with the greatest promptness. The tall spires of Atlanta doubtless give them a wide range, but how they are able to fathom the tangled woods and ravines of the country, and spy out our columns so accurately, is strange.

The Situation on August 12.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Aug. 14.

From "W. L. B." correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who is just from the front of our forces near Atlanta, we learn that up to 12 M., on Friday, the 12th, there had been no serious fighting since August the 5th. Our lines extended from near the Decatur Railroad, on the east, to a point on the south bank of the Utoy Creek, about two and a half miles from the Western and Macon Railroad, SCHOFIELD's corps, at the time our friend left, held the extreme right, advanced from the Sandtown road. Movements were drifting to the right, with the view of driving the rebels back, and gaining possession of the road. The rebels were tenaciously contesting every foot of ground. The rebels had evidently received some reinforcements, as Gen. S. D. LEE, formerly of the rebel cavalry, was known to have reached them with three brigades, though the reports of heavy reinforcements from Richmond is discredited. The advance of the two opposing armies were in very close proximity all along the line, and especially on the right the belligerents were in striking distance. The rebels manifested a determination to oppose any demonstration made by our forces toward either the City of Atlanta or the railroad. A vigorous movement was on foot when he left for the possession of the railroad, which would precipitate an engagement.

The Yarmouth Camp Meeting.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 11.

The annual camp meeting of Methodist churches and congregations in the southeastern part of the State is now being held at Yarmouth. Until 1863 for many years this meeting has been held at Eastham, further down on the Cape, but a more convenient location was desired, and a change was made to the grove in Yarmouth. The present location is a grove about two miles beyond the village of Yarmouth, and the same distance from the termination of the Cape Cod Railroad at Hyannis. The grove has been partially cleared, but there is still a great deal of underbrush remaining in those portions not occupied by tents or the grand preaching stand. It is at such a distance from the sea—more than a mile—and the trees are so near together that there is not the slightest movement of air. Nor are there any outside attractions of landscape or scenery to divert attention from the main business of the gathering. In this respect Yarmouth is greatly different from Martha's Vineyard, where the camp meeting ground is on one of the finest locations to be found on the island; so that families having cottages there are accustomed to go to the ground for weeks before the meetings commence. These very attractions, however, are regarded by some as objectionable, and complaints are made that Martha's Vineyard is too fashionable and that too many outsiders are drawn there. If that is a fair objection to the location the ground at Yarmouth must be admitted to be one of the best that could be selected.

The meetings opened on Tuesday evening of this week, some three or four hundred being present at that time. At the evening meeting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, a Welshman; Rev. Mr. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference; and Rev. Mr. JENNINGS, of Natick—mainly upon the preparatory work needful for a profitable camp-meeting. The next day (Wednesday) there was a large accession of numbers. About a hundred came down on the steamer *Russia* from Boston, but a greater number by way of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads, which is now the only means of communication with the camp, the bar off Yarmouth harbor preventing the entrance of steamers.

On Thursday, when we visited the camp-ground there were between 30 and 40 society tents, so far as could be ascertained, from the following places: Hanover-street, Boston; Bromfield-street, Boston; Plymouth, Marshfield, Provincetown, South Scituate, Wesleyan Chapel, Provincetown; Orleans, Centreville, Monument, West Sandwich, Cohasset, West Bridgewater, South Truro, Martin's Mills, Yarmouth Port, West Duxbury, South Harwich, Osterville, East Bridgewater, Sandwich, Barnstable, East Harwich, South Yarmouth, North Bridgewater, Chatham, Stoughton, and Wareham. Besides these, there were the usual collection of "boarding tents," where supplies for the inner man and women were furnished at reasonable rates, and a large number of private tents. Many of these were very nicely arranged for families, and there were a few wooden cottages, very neat and homelike in appearance. During the day all the tents were open, and their internal arrangements were visible to the passers by. Some contented themselves with sleeping on straw, while some had beds, and in a few instances, bedsteads. The two Boston societies had separate tents for the females, but in most of the others the two sexes were sheltered by the same canvas, but separated by a cloth partition. In these mixed tents, a light is kept burning all night, probably in order to draw the mosquitoes, who are said to be very numerous in that locality.

Every morning prayer meetings are held in the various tents at an early hour. After breakfast the next regular religious exercise is preaching from the stand at 10 o'clock. This stand is erected in the centre of the tents, and is surrounded by a semi-circle of seats, capable of accommodating about two thousand people. Around this circle the society tents are placed, all facing inward toward the stand, and on the outer circle the family and boarding tents. When the bell rings all turn toward the stand, and a large and attentive congregation is speedily gathered. The sermons are listened to in comparative quiet, but when the exhortations commence the emotions of the assembly break forth in repeated shouts and exclamations, "Amen," "Amen," "Glory to God," resound from one part of the grove to the other, and the fervency of ejaculation attests the intensity of feeling on the part of the auditors. When some old "war horse" of the cause, whose name and voice are familiar to all camp-meeting goers takes the stand, and makes one of those thrilling appeals which the practiced exhorter knows will touch the very hearts of the multitude, the effect is almost appalling. To see a whole audience of hundreds—or perhaps thousands—in tears, while groans and "Amens" are heard from every lip, is a result which no one speaking upon any other theme has ever been able to reach. The speaker and audience are in entire sympathy, and every thought of the one finds instant and hearty response in the hearts of the other.

Again in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there is a sermon and exhortation, and also in the early evening, after which there are prayer meetings in the tents, closing the exercises of each day. At almost any time during the day, when preaching is not going on, the voice of prayer or exhortation may be heard in some of the tents, where an overburdened soul seeks to find relief in appeals to God or to his fellow-creatures. In many cases, if the speaker be an earnest and interesting one, a coastwise audience is collected, who manifest their sympathy, and indorse his appeals by frequent ejaculations and shouts.

The sermon on Thursday morning was preached by Rev. L. R. THAYER, of Cambridgeport, from Proverbs, 9th chapter, 12th verse. The discourse, which was very able and interesting, was followed by an exhortation from Rev. L. D. BARNES, D. D., of Chelsea. In the afternoon, Rev. M. A. CHAMBERS, of the Minnesota Association, preached from the first eight verses of the 65th Psalm. His subject was the special state and exercises of the Psalmist

rather rough, and the larger waves frequently dashed up on the bomb-proof deck, making a clean sweep, to the discomfort of the "land-lubbers." Under the disadvantages of heading against a strong breeze and the working of new machinery, the vessel made six knots an hour by the log; under favorable circumstances she will make about nine knots. She has all the gracefulness which appertains to her peculiar class, and is certainly one of the finest specimens of the monitors. Her length is 235 feet; extreme beam over armor, 46 feet; breadth of beam of boat proper, 27 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; sheer of deck, 12 inches. The general characteristics of the vessel are as well known as "household words," and need no description. The engines worked admirably; no accident occurred, and the trip to the engineers was entirely successful. The armament consisted of two 15-inch Dalghren smooth bore guns, both long-range, and sixteen inches longer than any gun yet put in a turret. The weight of one was 43,110 pounds, and the weight of the other 42,970 pounds. When the vessel hove to off the palisades, a little above Fort Lee, these guns were tested. There were three discharges from each gun, composed respectively of one shell, one solid and one cased shot, (the latter only a little lighter than a solid shot,) which weighed about 440 pounds. The charge for the shell was thirty-five pounds of powder, and for others it was fifty pounds. Upon each discharge the recoil of about 4½ feet was about the same, the concussion being mostly outside of the turret, as the gun projected through the ports. The result was quite satisfactory, the length of time consumed in loading the pieces, perhaps, being the only objection. As the last gun was fired, a signal was given for the guests to proceed to lunch. An excellent collation was served up in the messroom, to which ample justice was done. A fast tug, which had been laying near by, then took off as many as wished to land in New-York, leaving those who wished to proceed in the *Mahopac* to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At about five o'clock the iron-clad was safely moored at the navy-yard, where she will be fitted out immediately for active service.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGED WITH ADULTERATING MILK.—TERRENCE SMITH, a milkman, was arraigned yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Squad, with violating the recent act of the Legislature of this State, prohibiting milkmen, under a severe penalty, from watering or in any way adulterating their milk. The officer saw SMITH come out of the distillery of Messrs. LOWBER & OSTRIN, in North Fifth-street, Williamsburgh, early on the morning of the 17th inst., with his milk cans. He proceeded to a pump in Second-street, Williamsburgh, where he filled up his cans to the brim, pouring in large quantities of water. SMITH thence proceeded to New-York, followed by the officer. At Nos. 120 and 122 East Fourth-street the delinquent milkman delivered a portion of the milk and water, and afterwards delivered a whole can of the same diluted milk to WM. GLASS, a milk dealer, on the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street. Justice MANSFIELD held the accused for trial in the sum of $500 bail.

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO JUMP FROM CARS IN MOTION—ANTHONY HAMAID, a lad, aged 13 years, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the 2d inst. by being run over by an Eighth-avenue car. Deceased was a passenger on the car, and desiring to get off, he jumped from the front platform while the vehicle was in motion. One wheel passed over a leg, fracturing it in a horrible manner. He was taken to the hospital, where his limb was amputated. Owing to the exhausted condition of the patient he was unable to survive the operation many days. He was an apprentice in the printing business, and resided with his parents at No. 270 Greenwich-street.

A MEMBER OF THE PRINTERS' UNION IN THE TOMBS.—JAMES MOULSON, a member of the Printers' Union, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer SEAMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with having made a felonious assault on DAVID A. BRECKENRIDGE, a printer in the employ of the *Tribune* Association. From the affidavit in the case made yesterday before Justice HOGAN, it appears that as BRECKENRIDGE was quietly walking along the street MOULSON came stealthily up behind him, and without the least provocation, knocked him down, and while he was lying prostrate on the walk, MOULSON snatched his hat and ran away with it. The Magistrate, after a preliminary examination, committed MOULSON to the Tombs.

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.—AUGUST HEITMAN, temporarily stopping at the Dutchess County Hotel in Fourth-avenue, while passing through East Twenty-sixth-street late on Saturday night, was suddenly assaulted and knocked down by PATRICK CONWAY. While Mr. H. was lying partially insensible, CONWAY robbed him of his watch. The robber was subsequently taken into custody by Officer SUTTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Justice LEDWITH committed him to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—WM. H. SLIDELL, residing at No. 59 West Thirty-seventh-street, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of his residence to the sidewalk, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

THE BODY OF A DROWNED MAN RECOVERED.—The body of CORNELIUS CAUTY, the young man who was drowned a few days since, while bathing at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, has been recovered. Coroner NAUMANN was notified to hold an inquest.

NEW JERSEY.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the large foundry in Steuben-street, near Greene-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. CULVER, and owing to the fact that there was a large amount of combustible material in the building, the flames spread with great rapidity. The Fire Department was soon at work, and eventually subdued the flames, not, however, until the interior of the building and contents was burned out. For a while the adjoining buildings were in great jeopardy but escaped without damage through the exertion of the firemen. In consequence of the absence of Mr. CULVER the loss could not be ascertained, but it is thought to be not less than $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but was undoubtedly accidental.

CENTRAL MCCLELLAN CLUB.—The Central McClellan Club, of Jersey City, at their meeting on Friday night, completed the organization by electing the following named gentlemen as officers: *President*—Hon. JACOB R. WORSENDYKE. *Vice-Presidents*, Delos E. Culver, John H. Lyon, George McLoughlin, Wm. J. Hough, Wm. H. Dame, J. McGulgan. *Recording Secretary*—Otis A. Barlow. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. Voorhies. *Treasurer*, Charles H. O'Neill. *Finance Committee*—Thomas Gaffney, Dennis Hogan, Geo. McLoughlin, R. B. Coar, Bernard McGuigan, R. F. Dutch, J. B. Perry, Patrick Rielly, B. McAnally and Patrick Duff.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man named JOHN BOYLAN was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night by Detective KITCAULEY, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling of JOHN L. LUDLIN, at South Bergen, and stealing therefrom $125 worth of jewelry and silver ware. The accused was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 20, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123¼	50	Erie Railway	112⅝
6,000	do	123	100	do b30	112⅝
14,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅛	600	do	112¾
15,000	do	108⅛	200	Erie R. Pref	111
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	108⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R	131⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 6-20s R.	108⅜	100	do b15	131⅞
165,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅜	500	do	131⅝
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	do	131
	Ind. & Apl	110	50	Reading R	136¼
8,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr. C.	96	500	do	136⅝
95,000	do	94⅜	200	do	136¼
1,900	Brook. Imp. Stk	112	200	do s30	136
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜	500	do	136
20,000	do	50⅜	100	To. & Wab R	69
10,000	do	50⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R	86
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	600	do b15	90¼
600	P., Ft. W. & C 1st	130	500	do b10	90
1,000	do	130	500	do	89⅞
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		200	do s15	89⅜
	Ohio Div	105	150	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131¼
10,000	Amer. Gold	257	100	do b10	132
25	Merch. Ex. Bank	100	400	do	131⅞
5	Hanover Bank	102	400	do s30	131¾
160	Fourth National B.	95	200	Ill. Cen. Full S	132
150	Canton Co	38⅞	1,000	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
200	do	37	400	do b10	112⅜
10	Del. & H. C. Co	209	400	do	112¾
500	Cum. Coal Pref	60⅜	12	Cle., Col. & Cin R	171
100	do	60⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	66
200	Quick. M. Co	82⅜	200	do b4	66⅛
300	do	82⅜	500	do	66⅜
600	do s5	82⅜	50	do	66⅛
150	Copake Iron M	10⅜	11	do	65
150	L. & Sus. Coal	15⅜	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref	90⅛
1000	Mar. Min. Co	41	500	do	90
100	do	41⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol. R	130
150	do	41⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R	112⅝
100	do	40⅜	600	do	112⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	130⅜	100	M. & St. Paul Pf	92
100	do	130⅜	750	P., Ft. W. & C	112¾
50	do	130⅜	100	do b30	115
100	Mil. & P. Du C	67⅜	100	do	114¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U.S. Coup's, '81	108⅛	200	Chi. & R. Isl	111⅞
200	Erie Railway s3	111⅞	100	do c	111⅝
900	do	111⅞	300	do b3	112⅛
300	do b5	111⅝	400	do	112⅜
100	do	111⅞	200	do s3	112⅜
400	Hudson Riv. R s3	130⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	89⅝
200	do b10	130⅜	100	do	89⅝
200	do b3	130⅛	100	do	89⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R	135⅛	200	P., F. W. & C	114
100	M. S. & N. I	88⅝	100	do c	113⅝
100	do s3	88⅜	300	do s3	113⅝
100	do s3	88⅝	200	do s3	113⅝
100	do	88⅝	300	do	113⅝
100	do b2	88⅝	$25,000	O. & M. C. b2	80⅜
300	do s3	88⅝	10,000	do	80⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R	130⅝	10,000	do s3	80⅜
200	do b3	130⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	91
400	do s3	130⅜	100	Canton Co b3	36⅜
400	do	130⅜	500	Cum. Coal	60
100	do b3	130⅜	100	do b3	60⅜
100	do	131⅛	100	do s5	60
500	Reading R	136¼	200	do b3	60
200	do b3	136⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co e	80⅜
200	do	136⅜	100	do c	81⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts s3	111⅜	300	do s3	81⅞
800	do	111⅜	100	do b3	82
1400	do b3	112	100	do	82
500	do c	112	100	Mariposa M. Co b3	40¾
400	do	112	100	do	40¾
200	C. & N. W s3	55⅜	100	do c	40¼
200	do	55⅜			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

Am. Gold	Asked	257	300	Reading R	135⅝
do	bid	256¾	100	do	135⅜
N. Y. Cen. R	asked	130	1000	do s3	135⅝
do	bid	129¾	100	Ill. Central R Scr.	130⅝
300	Erie Railway	111¾	100	do	130⅝
500	do s3	111⅜	300	Pittsburgh	111⅞
300	do s5	111⅜	500	do	111⅜
	Hudson Riv. R. asked	131	400	do s30	111⅜
	do bid	130⅜	400	do s3	111⅜
	Mich. Cen. R. asked	138⅜		Toledo asked	131
	do bid	135⅜		do bid	131⅛
200	Southern, old s30	88¼	100	Rock Island R	111⅝
400	do b3	88⅜	200	Northwestern	55⅝
100	do b15	88⅝	200	N. W. Pref	89⅜
200	do	88⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co. b3	60
300	do s30	88⅜	200	do	60
300	do s3	88⅜			

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

There was some improvement in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store the past week, and the withdrawals from Bond of Foreign Goods are, for the first time in several months, ahead of the new entries for Bond. The Customs in Gold are large—a million and three-quarters of dollars. This demand gave some steadiness to the Gold market for a few days, until the order made by Secretary FESSENDEN on Friday to prepay the September and November Interest on the Gold-bearing Public Debt. This places at the immediate command of the holders of U. S. Bonds, 10-40s and 5-20s, about seventeen millions of Gold now idle in the Treasury. The notice was not generally known until Saturday forenoon, but will no doubt be availed of by a considerable portion of the Domestic holders of both classes of Bonds. The September interest thus anticipated is $1,875,000; the November, $15,300,000. The Import entries of the week are on a moderate scale; the Export clearances of Domestic Produce again very large, with the prospect of another liberal return the present week. The course of the Money market is moderately easy, and the demand for United States Securities of all classes on a generous scale. The advance in the Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents has again brought into notice the 10-40 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, which are offered to the Government at par and interest from March last in currency at the rate of 150 ₱ cent. With the payment in Gold of the September coupon, worth 255@257 ₱ cent., the price of the Bonds is in this way reduced to about 97 ₱ cent. These terms, however, should be availed of by the 31st inst., to secure the full benefit of the 1st September coupon and its present high value in Gold. On Friday and Saturday there was quite a considerable demand for these Bonds at the National Banks, and it will increase as the very favorable arrangement becomes generally understood. With the exception of Government Securities, and a fair investment inquiry for Railway Bonds, the Stock market was dull through the week, and closed 1@2 ₱ cent lower on the Share list than the week before.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	258⅛@256¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	109@110⅜
New-York Central	131@129¾
New-York and Erie	112⅝@111¾
Erie Preferred Shares	111@111
Rock Island	113⅜@112
Michigan Southern	91⅝@89⅜
Michigan Central	138⅛@138⅜
Toledo	132@130⅝
Illinois Central	129⅛@130⅝
Hudson River	132@130⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113⅝@111⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115⅝@113⅝
Chicago and North Western	67⅛@66⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	80⅝@86@82
Mariposa Gold	42⅛@40¼
Cumberland	61@60
Reading	136¼@135⅝

There was another large demand for United States 5-20 bonds on Saturday, and the price advanced to 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent. The 1881s were also in good request at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent., and there was a demand at the National Banks for the 10-40 year 5 ₱ cents., which attract fresh attention from the rise in the Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents, and the relatively cheaper terms of the new Stock. The prepayment of the 1st September and 1st November Coupons on the 10-40s and 5-20s has a favorable influence. A good many small holders are availing themselves of Mr. FESSENDEN'S order of Friday, and are collecting the Gold on their Coupons. Some of the Continental Bankers, engaged in the transmission of 5-20s on orders from the other side express the opinion that this pre-payment of interest, two months and a half in advance of its maturity, without abatement, will have a most favorable effect at Amsterdam and Frankfort, the chief markets for these Bonds. There is no remaining Coupon to the old 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes due the 1st October, or this interest would have been anticipated also. An equivalent arrangement will, no doubt, be announced in a short time, to pay the interest up to the 1st October on the funding of the principal into the Stocks of 1881.

The market for Gold is made dull by the pre-payment of Interest on the Gold-bearing Stocks from the Treasury Office. This source of supply, though not freely availed of at first, will soon qualify the Custom-house demand, and there is, at present, little or no Export demand. The price to-day is 256¾@257 ₱ cent. The steamers for Europe carried out only $34,260, Gold and Silver. The market for money is easy at 7 per cent.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Saturday. The Share list opened with a firmer feeling than at the close on Friday, but fell off again toward 2 o'clock, and the quotations are weak:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅝	108⅜	Mich. Central	138	138¼
U. S. 5-20's	110¾	110⅝	Mich. Southern	88⅞	88⅝
N. Y. Central	130	129¾	Illinois Cen	130⅞	130⅝
Erie	111⅝	111⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅞	111⅝
Erie Preferred	110	111	Fort Wayne	113⅝	113⅜
Hudson	130⅜	130⅛	Rock Island	112	112
Canton	38	38	Reading	135	135⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	95	Quicksilver	81¾	82
Toledo	129⅜	129	Cum'land Coal	60¼	60⅜
Northwest	55⅜	55⅝	Mariposa	41	40¼
Ohio & M. Certs	50	50⅜	N. West Pref	89⅝	89⅜

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Ill. Central '75	136
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '63	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In	84
N. Y. Cen. conv., '71	122⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	104⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅜
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Lac. & W bonds	114
Erie 5ths, '68	121	Del., L. & W. 1sts	115
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 1st	105⅜
Bud. R. 1sts '69	115	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102⅝
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Harlem 2ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi extended	124
Mich. C. '69 & '72	135	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	139	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	116¼
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Atlantic & G. W	104⅜
Pacific R. G'rtd by Mo.	86		

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for July, 1864, were;

Passengers	$24,857 51
Freight	29,564 73
Total	$54,422 44
In July, 1863:	
Passengers	$20,026 89
Freight	20,985 57
Total	$41,012 46
Gain over 1863	13,409 78

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $2,842,641, against $3,807,136 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,808,167, against $2,967,062 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $44,000, against $316,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,749,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 20th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount to.....$156,507,414
Against 1863 (monthly).....117,403,962
Increase to date.....$39,103,452

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 17th August, to.....$134,170,549
Against same time, 1863, (monthly).....115,997,350
Increase to date.....$18,173,199

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 20th of August, amounts to.....$31,302,000
Against same time 1863.....27,905,000
Increase to date.....$3,397,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 20th of August, amount to.....$50,068,251
Against same time 1863.....33,217,703
Increase at New-York alone.....$16,850,548

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday was as follows: Receipts from Customs, $847,000; total receipts, $1,271,315; payments, $867,217; balance, $21,559,251.

Of the Coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R	73,555	2,119,803	2,020,170	99,635
Schuyl. Nav	30,426	546,197	422,712	123,435
Lehigh Nav	23,565	389,963	361,173	28,790
Lehigh V. R	20,649	929,640	819,569	110,070
Del. and Lack	270,340	801,037	733,555	67 481
Del. and Hud	28,342	473,336	441,355	51,983
Peon. Coal	25,709	466,559	311,775	144,784
Shamokin	8,666	174,809	156,963	23,845
Broad Top	9,254	248,010	197,424	50,586
Lykens Val	5,096	88,650	63,374	25,276
Trevorton	1,497	46 647	35,996	10,651
Total	360,229	6,284,653	5,538,066	746,585

The coal tonnage this week shows a large increase over the previous week as well as over corresponding time last year. The amount brought forward over the several canals and railways for the week is 280,229 tons, swelling the tonnage for the season to the very large aggregate of 6,284,653 tons, against 5,538,066 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 746,587, or nearly three-quarters of a million of tons, and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, the demand is unabated and the retail prices of coal are on the advance. There is no overstock of coal and not likely to be the present season, should the trade progress uninterrupted from any cause, to the latest period usual of navigation, whereas if the canals shall be closed earlier than usual a short supply may cause much suffering."

Attention is directed to the Coupon 7 per cent. Loan of Jersey City, advertised in another column by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street. The population of Jersey City is about 35,000; taxable property, about $24,000,000; present debt, exclusive of Water Loan, which is self-sustaining, is only about $600,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CORFBEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 10,566 bbls. Flour, 780 bbls. and 640 bags Corn Meal, 43,888 bushels Wheat, 45,668 bushels Corn, 210 bushels Rye, 136 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,029 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, and held higher in view of the Government contracts. Java, 55c.@60c.; Rio, 50c @55c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c. Week's sales about 75,000 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Is in fair request at rising prices; Middlings, $1 80@$1 81 ₱ lb., sales and resales since our last, 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request at a further advance of 10c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, which are wanted for export. Sales since our last amount to 24,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 20@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@$10 60, chiefly at $10 10@$10 25, and for September, October and November delivery within a range of from $10 50@$11 25, and (reported) December delivery at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 40@$10 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl. $9 20 @$9 65

GRAIN—Prime lots of Wheat have been in light supply and good request. Prices have been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 63; choice new Amber Michigan at $2 55; Amber Western at $2 47@$2 52; RedWestern at $2 35@$2 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 37@$2 40, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 36; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 36; Red State at $2 35; Red Lancaster at $2 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 88,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55 for mixed Western; $9 56 for very choice do., and $1 53 for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 94c.@96c.; Western at 96c.@97c., chiefly 95c., and State at 94c.@96c. cash, ₱ bushel.

Extra State	9 95 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 40 @10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 95 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 65 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00 @16 00

Southern Flour continues scarce and in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,300 bbls., at $10 70@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and buoyant to-day; sales 1,050 bbls. extra at $10 05@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, closing at $5 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request and steady at 20c. @32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Journal*, of the current week, says: "Growers, as a general thing, report the appearance of the crop as extremely unfavorable. Our own belief is that we shall have about half an average crop, which, with what old hops are still on hand, will more than supply our home demand. Strictly prime lots will be scarce, and must command a high price. Picking will commence in some localities next week; and we cannot too strongly urge on growers the importance of giving their best care to the curing of their hops. Those who have the impression that the crop will be so small that even the poorest lots will be bought up at high figures, may be greatly disappointed."

HIDES—Week's receipts, 22,282 hides; sales, only 3,500 hides, the latter including 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., on private terms. 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 53 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 706,450 (same time last year 455,300—year before, 360,000,) and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 166,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 66,700 Dry Rio Grande; 58,500 Dry Orinoco; 63,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 18,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 16,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 3,100 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 27,000 Dry African; 4,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 750 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "There has prevailed an active demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week, and the business done has been on a more extensive scale than for some time past. A large number of Eastern and other buyers have been in the Swamp, purchasing freely when desirable parcels were offered, and considerable sales have been made on orders. The demand has been principally for middle and over-weights, nearly clearing the market of prime parcels of these descriptions, while light is comparatively neglected, and in ample supply. Prices are firm for heavy and middle, but a shade easier on light weights. The receipts from the tanneries have been fair, but are more than absorbed by the sales, leaving the stock small and ill assorted. For Oak-tanned Sole there is only a moderate demand. Prices are without quotable change, with a fair supply on hand. Upper in the rough remains as last noted—in small request, at quoted rates. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, at 53c. @55c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, at 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 55c.@57c.; Oak light cropped, good heavy, at 61c. @63c.; Oak middle cropped, good heavy, at 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 45c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, at 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, at 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, at 45c @46c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, at 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, at 42c @44c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, at 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, at 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, at 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, at 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, at 52c.@55c., cash, ₱ lb."

METALS.—The demand has been limited, the high prices asked by holders checking business. Scotch Pig Iron, $76@$77 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $16 50@$16 75 ₱ 100 lbs. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "*Iron*—The market for Pig metal continues unsettled, and the offerings very light, most of the makers being sold ahead; sales of 1,200 tons Anthracite are reported at $65 to $70 for Nos. 3 and 2, cash. Foundry Iron is very scarce and generally held higher, with sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 to note at $72 ₱ ton, cash; 1,500 tons mottled and white Glencon also, sold on terms kept private. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms are scarce and high, and Manufactured Iron in good demand at fully former rates, the mills generally being well off for orders. *Lead* is unsettled, with very little stock here to operate in. A sale of 1,000 pigs of Galena is reported at $16 25 the 100 lbs., cash."

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in limited request at previous quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 23@$2 30. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 54c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@90c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and buoyant in price, to-day. Sales since our last, 6,850 bbls., at $39 75@$40 25 for New Mess, $40 25@$40 75, for all August, and $42@$42 50, for September delivery, $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37@$37 50 for Thin Mess, and $35@$35 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do., and 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 250 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@23c., and for late in September, at 23¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 45c.@51c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at 18c. @26c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Goat from manufacturers, whose views, however, are too much below those of holders to admit of extensive transactions. A few small sales have been effected at quoted rates, above which buyers refuse to pay. The previously large stock has this week been augmented by the arrival of about 500 bales Tampico, which are held at 42½@45c. in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Deer are in very limited inquiry, with a large and accumulating stock on hand. Manufacturers manifest great unwillingness to buy at anything like quoted rates, which in most cases importers refuse to sell at. The laleness of the season, the scarcity of labor, and the unremunerative prices obtainable for the manufactured article, induce cautiousness on the part of buyers, while the high cost of their stocks renders importers firm in their views.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices, sales since our 870 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 21¾c.@25c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 24c.@29¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 85,000 lbs., at 19¼c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Eveleen.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times,

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year, $12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents the situation as materially unchanged since the successful attempt to gain possession of the Weldon Railroad. The Fifth Army Corps still maintain their position on the railroad, every effort of the enemy to dislodge them proving unsuccessful. Last Friday was very quiet in front of Petersburgh, scarcely a gun being fired during the entire day. On the North side of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence received, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge our forces. The canal was progressing favorably.

There is no confirmation of the report that Gen. Sheridan had been defeated by Early. It appears that he was compelled to change his position, in order the better to watch the passes of the mountains, of which he has a large number to defend. At latest advices no engagement had taken place in the Valley. Gen. Sheridan is obliged to move cautiously, but his programme of operations will be something more than defensive.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Montreal line, arrived at Father Point on Saturday afternoon. Her latest dates are to the 12th instant. Her news is not of special interest. Three persons had been tried at Liverpool for enlisting seamen for the rebel vessel *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty and fined £150 sterling each. The little craft *Vision*, from this port, had been spoken at sea and supplied with water and provisions. Bateman, the theatrical speculator, had been before a Police Court for assaulting a lady.

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, with Queenstown dates to the 10th, arrived here last evening. Although her dates are not so late as the *Peruvian's*, we find some items of news additional of some interest.

The Danish Minister, it was alleged by the London *Herald*, had been recalled from London. The German question was budding out in the form of serious disagreements between Prussia and the minor States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The installation of the Right Rev. John McCloskey, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of New-York, took place yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott-street. It was attended with imposing ceremonies, and exceeded, in the grandeur of the pageant, any similar occasion in the United States.

The following description is given of the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral Farragut before Mobile: "The *Tennessee* is the most complete and formidable iron-clad monster afloat. She was considered perfectly invulnerable. Her model and construction are very similar to those of the *Merrimac*, of Hampton Roads fame, though she is a stauncher and more formidable ship. Her length is two hundred feet, breadth forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of oak, covered with sixteen inches of yellow pine, crossed. On this there is a perpendicular layer of iron plates, three inches in thickness, covered transversely by a second layer of two inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inch thick, making nineteen inches of wood and six of iron. These casemates hang over her hull, protecting it completely. Her decks are covered with double plates of two-inch iron crossed, laid on heavy timber. Her armament consisted of six rifled guns—two of seven inch calibre, and four of six and three quarters—all of the Brooks pattern. She draws fourteen feet eight inches of water. She is worked by two splendid high-pressure engines, driving a geared propeller. Her portcovers are of five-inch iron, worked by cogs from within. Her complement was 187 men, officers and all. Two were killed aboard of her, and three or four wounded. The vessel will be repaired at a trifling cost. One-fifteenth-inch shot penetrated her casemates amidships. This was the only effective shot in her armor. She was struck beyond count, showing a battering on all sides enough to demolish any craft."

A meeting was held at Cairo last Thursday night for the purpose of organizing Home Guards. It was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized. Organizations for the same purpose are being organized in Mound City and other towns along the border. The receipts of cotton for the last two days amount to forty-four bales. Forty-one hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah, for New-York, and 1,000 more hogsheads are at Paducah awaiting shipment.

The St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Kansas, ninety miles west of St. Joseph, was sacked by the Indians on Sunday last. No particulars are given. This statement seems quite doubtful, as the route from Fort Kearney to Omaha has not been molested, and the overland mail is forwarded from the former point to St. Joseph via Omaha and the Missouri River.

A dispatch to Gen. Carrington from Gen. Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Col. Adam Johnson's guerrillas, says that he had reached Morganfield and White Oak Springs, Ky., attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners, and scattered the balance of Johnson's guerrillas in all directions.

Gen. Hovey has levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union County, Ky., for $32,000, to cover the damages sustained by the Federal Government.

Gen. Fiske has levied an assessment of $50,000 on the disloyal men of Shelby County, Ky. Fifteen thousand dollars of the money is to go to repair the damages to the railroad.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order regulating the price at which provisions shall be sold in Memphis, in consequence of the extortionate rates demanded by dealers.

The price of Gold on Saturday was about the same as on Friday. The Stock market was dull, with the exception of Government Securities. Money in easy supply at 7 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has returned to Washington, after directing the prepayment in Gold of the September and November interest on the Gold bearing Public Debt, out of eighteen or twenty millions of Gold now idle in the Treasury. The Gold Customs of the week were $1,749,000.

A New Lesson on Dying in the Last Ditch.

Denmark vows one month she'll never yield an inch. The next month she yields everything. One moon she is all defiance, the next moon all submission. And yet where is there stiffer stuff than in that old Scandinavian race? Who will say that there is tougher grit in our Southern rebels? It has always been a received fact that mobility and fickleness are Southern, and not Northern qualities.

Why didn't Denmark die "in the last ditch?" She told England and her other friends that she would. She was very particular in mentioning it to her enemy, Prussia. Of course she meant it. Every atom of her little body, beyond a doubt, was dead set in that determination. Yet, when the pinch comes, she don't do it. Alsen falls, and presto! there she is on her knees. No gory corpse, still clutching her dagger in defunct defiance, in that terrible trench; but full of sweet life, and, what is more, all tenderness and tears. Why didn't Denmark die in the last ditch? The simple fact is she couldn't. Plucky as she has been, she happens to be made of flesh and blood, and this sort of dying is not a thing for flesh and blood to do. It may be talked about; all mankind has a weakness that way; but it never has happened, and never will. Of course we refer to people collectively, and not to individuals. A person here and there, seized with some sublime phrenzy, may take death sooner than yield. A people never dies thus, not even the bravest. A man may commit suicide; a people cannot. "Give me liberty, or give me death," is a very fine sentiment, and ought, we suppose, to be universally adopted, and either lived, or died, up to. But it isn't done. Men, in general, somehow can't overcome the instinct of self-preservation. They'll take any measure of wrong sooner than death. "Better a living dog than a dead lion," is a maxim that, we are afraid, commends itself to our poor nature now as much as ever. Are there braver men on earth than the Hungarians, or the Poles, or the Circassians? And yet have we not lately seen them all, as we now see the brave Danes, bow themselves to their conqueror, sooner than fight to extermination? They did this not in any want of courage. They had courage enough. It was precisely because no courage could help them that they stopped fighting. Courage is of no avail without strength; and when their strength had been broken by their enemies, submission came. Cowards yield because they *won't* help themselves. Brave men yield because they *can't* help themselves. That is just the difference between them.

The Danes never protested so loudly that they would fight to the death, as for a week or two before they gave in. Nothing is more common than this. We saw it in the late Crimean war. When the reverses and discomfitures of two campaigns culminated in the overthrow of Sebastapol itself, Russia had nothing to answer but an order for a new levy of 400,000 men. From the Czar to the lowest serf, there was an outburst of continued defiance, so imposing that even the cool Richard Cobden, who had once declared in Parliament that "Russia might be crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper," issued a pamphlet maintaining that Russia was unconquerable, and that peace must be made with her on her own terms. Yet a month did not elapse before the Czar made known his readiness to accept terms which not only conceded all the points originally in dispute, but others of a yet more humiliating character. Just so did the Mexicans. One of their last acts before submission was to create a Dictator, with absolute power for everything except submission; and a proclamation to the provinces, declaring resistance to the death. This access of new defiance just before succumbing is perfectly natural. The pride of the worsted party is always the last quality to yield. It rallies when the strength no longer can. It is the return of the spirit upon itself when the arm droops—a self-assertion, or self-protest of the soul, necessarily incident, perhaps, to its superiority over the flesh, but, for all that, perfectly useless. We don't call such exhibitions mere bravado. They are not. On the contrary, they are most apt to be seen in those who are most truly brave. The higher the spirit, the sharper the recoil.

At no time have our rebels protested stronger that they will never submit than they are now doing. Jeff. Davis said the other day, with unusual emphasis, that "We will have extermination or independence." He felt so, undoubtedly; but the truth is, he will have neither. His people will not take the one, and we have no intention to give the other. Precisely as Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Arkansas have neither extermination nor independence, so will it be with all the remaining eight States of the so-called independent Confederacy. The twenty-five millions of the loyal States have the ability to overcome the remaining strength of this rebellion. They mean to do it. They will do it. When it is done these people will do precisely what every other people at war have done when their strength was gone—they will submit. They will yield when exhausted—will stop fighting when they can fight no longer. All this talk about "extermination" is natural enough, and, after a fashion, creditable, but it amounts to nothing. It will not give these rebels one breath the more or less. "The thing which hath been, it is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun"—not even under this remarkable Southern sun of ours. We attempt no prediction when this submission will come, though it sometimes seems to us that it cannot be far at farthest. It is certain that the rebellion has been greatly weakened in fighting material, and that the disparity between its available force and our own is daily becoming greater. There are those who believe that even now it is sustained only by the hope that the last draft ordered by President Lincoln will not be sustained by the Northern people, and that he himself will be repudiated at the election in November. It is expected by some who call themselves close observers, that the rebels will give up the fight next Winter, if this hope of theirs is not realized. The submission may occur then, and it may not. It is impossible to tell. But the particular time is of no essential consequence. It is enough to know that it must come sooner or later; and just as soon as the waning strength of the rebels comes to the point of exhaustion. It would appear that we ought to expect an earlier submission than in the other wars we have adverted to, because that submission involves no hard terms—nothing but a resumption of equal rights under the same broad Constitution. But perhaps this rational inducement may have no such effect. We do not calculate upon it. We simply affirm that these rebels will succumb sooner than be exterminated, and that this yielding will be preceded by strong talk, and be sudden when it comes.

New Movements and Successes.

By far the most important and far-reaching success achieved by the Army of the Potomac since it assumed its present position on the Appomattox, is that set forth in the three dispatches from City Point, incorporated by Secretary Stanton in his bulletin. We refer to the march upon and seizure of the Weldon Railroad by Gen. Warren on Thursday last, from which position the enemy made an attempt in force to drive us on the evening of Friday, but failed.

Our intelligent readers know very well the ground we have taken and maintained from the time our army crossed to the south bank of the James, as to the vital importance to Lee of holding open his lines of communication running southward from Richmond, and as to the evidently vital necessity of the seizure and holding of these lines by Gen. Grant. An attempt was made to advance to the Weldon road shortly after our army crossed the James; a great raid was subsequently made by Kautz and Wilson to cut this and the Danville road; and still another attempt was made by our army in heavy force to plant our columns across the Weldon line. But Lee saw the superior value of these lines as quickly as Grant, and the great effort he made to thwart and circumvent our cavalry raiders, and the heavy columns he promptly moved down to contront our infantry force, showed that he was determined to contest this line. It was while he was quite unprepared for us, while an offensive movement in that direction was entirely unexpected by him, and while Grant seemed to be directing his attention entirely to the north bank of the James, that Gen. Warren dashed down upon the Weldon Road. Lee had no force at Ream's Station, the point struck by Warren, but as soon as he could bring troops forward, he made a determined but unsuccessful effort to dislodge us.

We are told that our troops are tearing up the railroad. This is an important and imperative work; and even if nothing more is done, there will be a temporary gain. But we fancy that unless Lee succeeds in driving them away, they will hold on, and remain permanently where they are; and thus cut off one of the two lines of railroad communication between the Southern Confederacy and itscapital.

The Army of the Middle Military Division.

It is two weeks to-day since Gen. Sheridan took command of the Middle Military Division, which embraces, besides the Department of Washington, the command of all the separate armies of Wallace, Couch, Hunter, technically designated the Middle, the Susquehanna and Western Virginia Departments. The force thus concentrated under one head consists mainly of the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and the Kanawha army, the latter including, beside the forces of Crook and Averill, those under Kelly at and around Cumberland.

The day that Sheridan assumed command of this formidable army the last of McCausland's raiders had left Maryland, leaving it to the new commander to organize his army on the south side of the Potomac, with no enemy in his rear to distract his attention from the commencement of what had then the appearance of an offensive campaign. The day previous to Sheridan's accession (Sunday, the 7th inst.,) Gens. Averill and Kelly attacked McCausland's main force at Moorefield with success, capturing four hundred and twenty prisoners, over four hundred horses and equipments, and other trophies of victory.

On the 9th Gen. Sheridan appears to have taken up his line of march with his main force, but no skirmishing is reported in any of our dispatches till the afternoon of the 10th, when Early's rear was overtaken about ten miles northeast of Winchester, and some trifling engagement took place. A succession of similar skirmishes marked the advance as far as Strasburgh. The first check our army appears to have received came in the form of an attack upon our rear at Berryville. This attack, which seems to have been made on Sunday, the 14th, was led by Mosby with a force which must have been very considerable in numbers. The supply train for the whole army was protected by a brigade of one hundred days' men under Gen. Kenley, and into the rear portion of their train Mosby made a dash, just as it was making an early-morning start from Berryville. The loss in mules, cattle and provisions was of sufficient account, as it afterward appeared, to disturb to some extent our calculations for supplies, and it was, moreover, a loss which was still more provoking that it occurred at a point above all others favorable for Mosby's operations. Berryville is but four miles from Snicker's Gap, the main highway for the guerrilla troopers in passing from their nature grounds east of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley. The river is fordable, besides, at two points nearly opposite Berryville—Snicker's Ferry and Island Ford. The necessity of a strong guard at each of these points does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the campaign.

The untoward event at Berryville was followed on Tuesday by the advance of a rebel force through Thoroughfare Gap, consisting of Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham and Lomax's brigades of cavalry. This force, aimed at Sheridan's flank and rear, would have evidently made a serious demonstration, but for the timely discovery of the movement, followed by a brilliant charge, which was made by a portion of Wilson's cavalry division and Custar's brigade. The fight resulted in the capture of a large number of rebel prisoners, including a considerable proportion of officers, and the discovery of the enemy's positions. That discovery doubtless finally determined Gen. Sheridan's backward movements, although the supply train had been sent back to Winchester on Monday. Early himself held a strongly-defended position on Fisher's Mountain, a few miles south of Strasburgh. And that the rebel General's force was more than considerable, was proven by the fact that a party of five hundred of our men were surrounded and captured on Monday while establishing a signal station only three miles from Strasburgh. The works at Fisher Mountain, if not impregnable, would have required an expenditure of *time*, either to flank or take by direct assault, which would have given the rebel supporting column from Longstreet's corps abundant opportunity to pounce upon Sheridan's rear, and at least effectually cut off his supplies.

The direct causes leading to Sheridan's concentration of his line may be briefly summed up thus: The great openings in the mountain ridge at Thoroughfare and Snicker's Gap had to be closed before his rear could be considered safe. The presence of Mosby's men in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, within an easy day's ride of the highway for our wagon trains, in the Shenandoah Valley, had been less an element in the calculations than it should have been. The advance of Longstreet's men had been looked for *west*, instead of *east* of the Ridge. And the army supplies were insufficient for a campaign of long duration. At the same time our army has suffered no reverse; for the affair at Berryville can hardly come into that category. It has not been worn out with excessive marching. It is simply drawn in for a more effective arrangement of the campaign. The two weeks it has passed between Bolivar Heights and Strasburgh have not been misspent, if we take nothing more into account than that the rebels have been forced into a defensive position, and that their raids on the Upper Potomac at least are at an end for the season. With his splendid army thoroughly in hand at a point which will enable him to command all the mountain passes, Sheridan can take the offensive anew, or remain simply on the defensive, with an equal certainty that he can prevent the recurrence of Early's raiding operations. That he will choose the offensive we need have little doubt, whether Early shows a disposition to come east of Winchester or not. Our force is ample for the task it has in hand, and we look with confidence to the account it shall have given of itself before much time shall have elapsed.

Mischievous Delusions—Sherman's Position at Atlanta.

If there be one thing more than another which tends to plunge the public into doubt and despondency, it is the exaggerated accounts of the military prospects which come from Washington. Not that we have any fault to find with anybody's honest endeavors to set the best side of our affairs before the people, and to encourage them to look at it, if not constantly, at least as often as the other side.

Our situation always has two sides, and it is just as foolish to dwell constantly on the dark one, to keep one's mind constantly occupied about the possible defeats and disappointments we may sustain, as to dwell constantly on the victories we *may* win, and the towns we *may* capture. But then the practice in which a great many well-meaning writers indulge, not only of putting things in a good light, but putting them in a thoroughly false one, is productive of immense mischief. It was telegraphed last week to all the country newspapers, as an item of considerable importance, that one of our cotemporaries in this city had received intelligence from Washington "that Sherman's success at Atlanta was not at all problematical." Those who know in what way country people read their newspapers, and for that matter city people too, the impression which single phrases make on their minds, and the small amount of time or inclination which they have to spare for criticism or analysis, may guess the state of comfortable assurance into which a phrase of this kind may readily throw them. And yet it is as utterly untrue and misleading as any phrase can well be. Sherman's success at Atlanta *is* "problematical," and decidedly "problematical." All military operations are "problematical;" that is to say, the issue of them is never certain.

Everything about war is uncertain, and proverbially uncertain. The "Fortune of War" has, in all ages, been regarded as the most fickle and inconstant of all the gods. If the public would only keep this constantly in mind, as it ought, we should have fewer of those terrible fits of despondency, into which we all plunge after each of our reverses and disappointments.

In all speculations about Atlanta, it must not be forgotten that Sherman, so far from having no "problem" before him, is really engaged in the solution of the most difficult problem of war—the forcing of an entrenched camp, open in the rear, and defended by a large army. It is an operation in which he has already several times succeeded, and there is the strongest probability that he will succeed again, but there is no certainty. It is only when a place is "invested," that is, surrounded on every side, that its capture is, in a military sense, sure. Until this is done, there are many chances of its being successfully defended. We have had a very striking experience of this fact in the case of Richmond and Petersburgh, both of which have been a score of times, in the eyes of enthusiastic writers in Washington, certain to fall; and yet they have so far escaped us, simply by the occurrence from time to time of one or other of the various accidents which constitute the ordinary chances of war.

Probably the most hopeful indication at Atlanta at present is the enormous force of militia which, according to Southern accounts, the rebels are collecting at that place. "Militia" in Georgia means very old men, and sickly men, and very young boys; and such fighting material may be pronounced as worse than worthless, when opposed to such an army as Sherman's. They are useless for attack in the open field; they defend works very feebly; they sicken and die very fast when exposed to the hardships of war, and they eat as much, and require as much food and ammunition as veterans of a hundred battles; and they are peculiarly liable to panic in action. We do not think much of our Northern militia, when embodied, like that of Pennsylvania, in the actual presence of the enemy; but bad as it is, it is a *corps d'élite*, compared to the unfortunates whom Gov. Brown is now dragging to the fray.

The Niagara Mission.

Hon. Clement C. Clay, one of the Confederate gentlemen recently at Niagara Falls, declared in a letter to Mr. Greeley that he and his associates were *not* empowered by the rebel Government to negotiate for peace. As nobody but that crazy-headed busy-body Jewett had ever intimated that they were, Mr. Clay's assertion on this point must be deemed conclusive.

But Mr. Clay in that same letter also declared that they were "*in the confidential employment of their Government.*" Such an acknowledgement as this must also be deemed true and conclusive. Now what was the "confidential" business on which these men were thus employed? What were they at Niagara for? With whom was their business to be transacted? If Jeff. Davis will not negotiate with our Government to whom does he send ambassadors?

It is not easy, of course, for outsiders to penetrate the mysteries of confidential diplomacy,—but we have very good and substantial reasons for believing that the mission of Messrs. Clay & Co. was to the leaders of the Democratic party,—and that its object was to make arrangements for the Chicago Convention. We can venture to assert still further that Mr. Clay brought with him from Richmond the draft of a Platform and Address to be adopted by that Convention, and that the special object of his Embassy was to arrange with the leaders of the Democratic party for its adoption:—and that the following planks are in that Platform, numbered as below:

5. The war to be prosecuted only to restore the *Union as it was*, and only in such manner, that no further detriment to slave property shall be effected.

6. All negro soldiers and seamen to be at once disarmed and degraded to menial service in the army and navy; and no additional negroes to be, on any pretence whatever, taken from their masters.

7. All negroes not having enjoyed actual freedom during the war, to be held permanently as slaves, and whether those who shall have enjoyed actual freedom during the war, shall be free, to be a legal question.

The following paragraphs are in the Address, which Mr. Clay, being in the "confidential employment" of the rebel Government, has prepared for the Chicago Convention:

"Let all who are in favor of peace; of arresting the slaughter of our countrymen; of saving the country from bankruptcy and ruin; of securing food and raiment and good wages for the laboring classes of disappointing the enemies of Democratic and Republican Governments, who are rejoicing in the overthrow of their proudest monuments; of vindicating our capacity for self-government, arouse and maintain their principles, and effect their candidates."

* * * * * * * * *

"The stupid tyrant who now disgraces the chair of Washington and Jackson could, any day, have peace and restoration of the Union; and would have them, only that he persists in the war merely to free the slaves."

The Convention may not literally adopt Mr. Clay's Platform and Address, but we predict it will do so substantially.

Mr. Clay confesses to his Democratic friends that he is for *peace* and *disunion*; but, he says, "You cannot elect without a cry of war for the Union; but, once elected, we are friends, and can adjust matters somehow." He also says, "You will find some difficulty in proving that Lincoln could, if he would, have peace and reunion, because Davis has not said so, and will not say so; but *you must assert it, and re-assert it, and stick to it, and it will pass as at least half proved.*"

This is the programme laid down for the Chicago Convention by men "in the confidential employment of the rebel Government." The Democratic leaders are expected to ratify it, and the Democratic masses are expected to swallow it. We shall in due time ascertain whether these expectations will or will not be fulfilled.

Amusements.

There are no changes to note at any of the theatres, with the exception of Wallack's. At this establishment a new play is produced to-night, called "Eveleen," in which a young artiste, Miss Oliva Logan, makes her *début* as the heroine. The lady has previously served an apprenticeship to the stage, and according to the German fashion, has since traveled, and so matured her knowledge of art. Without intending to forestall public opinion, we may say that few artists on the stage have better qualifications for success than Miss Logan. Nature has been kindly to her in all the physical requirements of the profession, and much cultivation has, we hope, rendered her capable of using these advantages in the proper way. For particulars of the other places of amusement we refer to our advertising columns.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 21.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICANS.

Late advices from Mexico indicate that the empire of Maximilian I. is a *fait accompli*. Already the leading men of the Mexican people are becoming attached to the new dynasty. Almonte has consented to assume the portfolio of the State Department, and Gen. Doblado has perfectly acquiesced in the recent changes. This peaceful solution of the question, though perhaps unexpected so quickly, cannot, however, be regarded with surprise, for the Mexican people, having now for forty years suffered all the evils of a civil war, will gladly accept any Government which will give them peace. This consideration, added to the discreet personal bearing of Maximilian and his suite, is fast securing the confidence of the people. Should the acquiescence of the Mexicans become perfect in their new Government, it will perhaps become necessary to revise the popular notions of the Monroe Doctrine, which have seemed of late to depart from the original faith.

PROMOTION OF GEN. AVERILL.

Brig.-Gen. W. W. Averill has been brevetted a Major-General for distinguished services and gallant conduct in the late engagements in the Shenandoah Valley.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

The sentence of the court-martial cashiering Surgeon-Gen. Hammond has been approved by the President and promulgated. Surgeon J. K. Barnes, who for several months past has acted as head of that bureau, stands next in the line of promotion to fill the vacancy. Dr. Barnes has for many years fulfilled his official relations to the Government with eminent ability and success.

EXCESS OF PRISONERS IN OUR FAVOR.

The official lists in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, indicate that we hold an excess of rebel prisoners rising of 40,000 men.

ALLOWANCES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that in settling the clothing accounts of volunteers whose terms of service have been less than one year, they will be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service:

Three months	$22 83
Six months	35 33
Nine months	42 34

One hundred days' men to be placed on the same footing with three months' volunteers.

AN OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

Lieut. L. M. Gardner, First California Calvary, has been reprimanded by general orders from the War Department, for addressing a letter to the State Department charging the Quartermaster's Bureau on the Pacific coast, in general terms, with fraud. A careful investigation, by a military court, has ascertained that the accusations were without any foundation whatever.

ORDER REVOKED.

So much of the order from the War Department as relieved Assistant Quartermaster-General Swoope from his present duty in Cincinnati, has been revoked.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Andrew J. Ball, K, Eighty-fourth New-York; Shadrach Brower, B, One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry; Wm. Lane, D, Second Artillery; Eber J. Swift, K, Twenty-second Cavalry; Reuben Wood, C, Eighty-eighth Infantry; Henry C. Sales, B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Infantry; John J. Conklin, C, Nineteth Infantry; Luke Crossley, H, Sixth Heavy Artillery; Thos. M. Davis, H, Ninth Heavy Artillery; Michael Brady, D, Seventh Heavy Artillery.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rendered the following decisions yesterday:

Concerning the Internal Revenue Tax Imposed on the Gains of Insurance Companies.

The taxable gains of an insurance company to be considered in making return of dividend and surplus profit, and inserted as "net gains" in the space allotted upon blank form No. 65, are the *gross amount of receipts less the actual expenses and losses settled since prior dividend or addition made to surplus fund*, without regard to what are sometimes termed earned premiums.

When any portion of the premium is returned because the policy has not been used in full, or because, as in the case of a mutual insurance company, the amount of premium paid in proves to be in excess of the amount required to effect the insurance, the amount of premium so returned is not to be considered a dividend of profit within the meaning of the act.

All returns must be made before the local Assessor of Internal Revenue, or one of his assistants, and must in all respects conform to the foregoing.

Concerning the Monthly Tax on Capital and Banking-Houses.

The 110th section of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, imposes a tax upon the capital employed by public and private banking-houses beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

The actual working capital will be returned without regard to the amount specially authorized. Thus an institution which has acquired a surplus fund will justly consider that fund as a part of its taxable capital, and where, on the other hand, the authorized capital has been impaired by losses, the monthly return will be based upon the working capital remaining.

In making the deduction from the taxable capital which is authorized by law, the term "bonds" must be literally construed as covering only those Government securities which are publicly known under such designation.

The following schedule will show what securities, and what only, are considered as "bonds" within the meaning of the act. It will be noticed that the interest upon each is payable in coin:

7-3-10	Rate of Int.	Issued under Act of—	Amount Out. July 1, 1864.	Principal Payable.	Interest Payable in Gold.
	6	Texas Indemnity	$5,023,000	Sept. 9, 1850.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		6,410,500	March 31, 1868.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		8,909,341	July 1, 1868.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		7,022,000	July 1, 1874.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		20,010,600	July 1, 1874.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		18,416,800	Jan. 1, 1881.	Jan. and July 1.
	6		510,750,900	May 1, 1867.	May 1 and Nov. 1.
	6			May 1, 1870.	May 1 and Nov. 1.
	6		74,783,400	March 1, 1874.	March 1 and Sept. 1.
	6			March 1, 1880.	March 1 and Sept. 1.
	6		1,016,000	July 1, 1881.	Jan. 1 and July 1.
	6		50,000,000	July 1, 1881.	Jan. 1 and July 1.
	6		13,764,200	July 1, 1881.	Jan. 1 and July 1.
	6			July 1, 1881.	Jan. 1 and July 1.
	6		83,398,250	July 1, 1881.	Jan. 1 and July 1.
	6		86,691,150	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864.	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864.

RELEASE OF A FEMALE PRISONER.

Mrs. William Key Howard, who has for several months past been confined in the Old Capitol Prison, was released yesterday unconditionally, by order of the President of the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 20.

ENTITLED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF EXPORTATION.

The President, by proclamation, has declared Newport, Vermont, entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces.

THE EXPORTATION OF ANTHRACITE FROM CANADA PROHIBITED.

The War Department has been officially informed that the Governor of Canada has prohibited the exportation of Anthracite coal from that Province in any manner or way, whatsoever.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Barbarism of the Union and Rebel Armies Compared.

LETTER TO JOHNESTEN COOKE, IN REPLY TO HIS LETTER TO EDWARD EVERETT.

SIR: In a recent number of the Richmond *Examiner*, I find a letter over the signature of "A Virginian," addressed to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. I think I cannot be mistaken in believing that you are the author of that letter. Before the war I knew the style and manner of every Virginian writer of note or promise; and no small part of their writings which they wished the world to see, or from which they hoped to gain either fame or money, came before me while in manuscript. From no one of these have I read more, and with more pleasure, than from JOHN ESTEN COOKE. No one seemed to me to possess so delicate a fancy or to be master of so graceful a style. There were always paragraphs in his communications which THACKERAY might have written. I find these characteristics in this letter to Mr. EVERETT. I do not think the last three years likely to have developed them in any other Virginian; and so I conclude that the "Virginian" who wrote the letter is yourself. That letter was copied into the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I avail myself of that medium for a reply.

Of Lower Brandon I know nothing, except from your letter. I presume that in quaint loveliness and genial hospitality it was all that you claim for it; that it furnished the original for those charming sketches of life and manners in the Old Dominion, which you never tired of writing or we of reading. I have no doubt that when Mr. EVERETT visited Virginia he was received at Lower Brandon with a cordiality not less than that which welcomed you when you visited New-York; that in his case, as well as in yours, host and guest felt that in offering and accepting hospitality, they were both receiving as well as giving honor. I think that you look back with sad memories upon those days of personal friendship, as well as upon those which followed, when pleasure and profit alike led you to send the choicest productions of your thought and fancy to those Northern journals, at which you now fling a gratuitous sneer, hardly in keeping with your amiable nature.

I presume also that Lower Brandon has been laid waste during the war. It is not the first or only case of the kind. If I had been asked four years ago to name the two Virginians who were most likely to achieve something more than a provincial literary reputation, I think I should have named JOHN ESTEN COOKE and DAVID H. STROTHER. STROTHER retained his loyalty to the Union; you did quite otherwise. Well, two and a half years ago, he was the possessor of a beautiful cottage at Berkely Springs, a place not unknown to you, while his father, JOHN STROTHER, was the proprietor of the hotel at the Springs. "Porte Crayon's" cottage was adorned with paintings, the work of his own cunning hand, the outgrowth of his fancy and observation. Early in January, 1862, a body of Confederate troops made a sudden dash upon the Springs. There was, I think, no resistance. Unmindful of how "the great Ernathian conqueror bade spare the house of PINDARUS," these troops cut in pieces the paintings of "Porte Crayon," and burned his cottage. They took possession of the hotel in which the elder STROTHER lay upon a sick bed. They used his furniture for firewood, although the town was surrounded by forests, and finally went off, after plundering the place. The old man, noted for a generation for his noble character, died a week after in his wasted and outraged home. I shall not imitate your example by picking up from the filthy gutter of the Southern press vile epithets to designate the commander of the Confederate forces. They were led by THOMAS J. JACKSON, for whom you claim the character of a Christian hero. With him, as volunteer aid, came CHARLES J. FAULENER, who had a few months before been United States Minister to France. Which do you think was the greater outrage, the breaking of the window-panes at Lower Brandon, or the mutilating the pictures at "Porte Crayon's" cottage?

And so Lower Brandon is now as desolate as "the Calypsos Isle of Blennerhassett." That, Sir, was an unfortunate allusion of yours. Was the proprietor of Lower Brandon the Blennerhassett of the modern Aaron Burr? Did he in his weakness and ambition suppose that the overthrow of a great nation was only another "Virginian Comedy;" that the Union might be set aside as easily as you fling down the scenes when the play is over? Treason may be a very gentlemanly crime, but those who undertake it should remember that it is a dangerous one. It is not well for any man to undertake to play treason.

You assure Mr. EVERETT that now "for the first time in the history of the world, have we seen a people pretending to be civilized, organizing expeditions for the pure and simple purpose of plunder and destruction, and instead of seeking to mitigate the miseries of a state of war, doing all they can to aggravate them." You of course mean it to be understood that this has been done by the Union and not by the Confederacy. It is quite possible that the Southern papers have not kept you well-informed as to the wanton destruction of property in the Confederate raids into West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri; nor of the murders and massacres of Union men in Tennessee. You probably had not seen Capt. SEMMES' account of the cruise of the *Alabama*, in which he tells how with a swift vessel fraudulently procured in England, manned with a crew of Englishmen raked up in the slums of Liverpool, and shipped under false pretences, he set forth on his cruise of pure destruction. You had not read how on the broad and peaceful ocean, by means of false colors, he lured within his grasp every American ship that came in sight; how he put the crews in irons and burnt every vessel, from the humble fishing-smack, or the poor whaler returning from a perilous three years' voyage, to the stately India merchantman. You had not read the fiendish exultation with which he speaks of strewing the ocean with Yankee merchandise, and lighting up the midnight sky with the blaze of burning vessels. You had not read this. I read it the very day on which I read your letter. You had not read SEMMES' own account, but you knew that in a few months he had in sheer wantonness destroyed more than sixty vessels; that there were more than a score, of which any one was of tenfold the value of Lower Brandon. And yet you talk of the wanton destruction of property:

But even if you knew nothing of all this, a few steps out of your usual path would have taken you to the Libby Prison and the other slaughter-pens at Richmond. There you might have seen strong men in the flush and strength of manhood starved to skeletons in a month. Is this your idea of "mitigating the miseries of a state of war?" But if your fine, poetic sensibilities prevented you from looking upon such misery which you had no power to alleviate, you certainly read for your papers were full of it of the wanton burning of Chambersburgh. Did it never occur to you that each of the honored homes there laid in ashes was dear to its inmates as were the lawn and halls of Lower Brandon to their dwellers?

But the courtly family of Lower Brandon, when they abandoned the estate, left the happy negroes behind them, although "they might easily enough have removed men, women and children from tide-water, and transported them into Middle Georgia for security, or sold them at immense prices, and invested the proceeds in cotton bonds." Did it not occur to you that in writing that sentence you were overthrowing the theory of the idyllic happiness of the negroes at Lower Brandon. Do you imagine that any man or woman, black or white, can be perfectly happy, knowing that at any moment he or she is liable to be "sold at immense prices, and the proceeds invested in cotton bonds?" Knowing also that the same fate will be the heritage of their children and children's children? If these black men had been white, you would have seen in the alacrity with which some of them abandoned their "comfortable cabins, *pot à feu*, and garden patch," something more than a childish longing for "sojer's clothes and military grandeur." Had the dainty possessors of Lower Brandon in successive generations done so little for their slaves, that you could not conceive the possibility that some of these dusky beings might really think it worth periling their lives in the effort to do away with a system by which they and theirs might at any moment be sold, "and the proceeds invested in cotton bonds?"

You speak of some special cases of outrage and violence. Let me ask you, Sir, upon what evidence? You are estopped from bringing in the testimony of the negroes, for by your own laws not one or all of them could bear legal testimony against a white man. Have you any witness to produce whose testimony would be admitted by yourself or your courts?

But be the evils and sufferings of the war what they may, they are all of your own making, yours and such men's as the owners of Lower Brandon. You sought by force and violence to destroy the Government, which alone rendered it possible that such a paradise as Lower Brandon could exist from generation to generation. The United States never sought the war. Who attacked Harper's Ferry? Who plundered the public property at Norfolk? Who assailed Fort Sumter? Who threatened the National Capital? Who did all these and a hundred other like acts before the Union struck a blow? You of Virginia, owners of Lower Brandon and the like, did it. You did it because you thought that by so doing you would perpetuate a system by which you might forever retain the power of sending your slaves to Middle Georgia, or selling them at immense prices to the cotton-planters of the Gulf and the sugar-growers of the Mississippi. And now if you find that you have flung yourselves between the upper and nether stones of that slowly grinding mill of the gods which yet grinds so very fine, you have only yourselves to thank for it.

Commending this bit of ethics to your serious meditation, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours most respectfully, AN AMERICAN.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Coast Defences—State Arsenal—Population and Taxes—Fort Hale—United States Draft Rendezvous—United States Hospital—Fire System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The visit of the pirate *Tallahassee* to our coast has reawakened an interest in the subject of our harbor defences. The Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound is probably the most wealthy and most thickly-populated of any equal length of coast in the country, excepting, of course, the vicinities of Boston and New-York, and yet it is entirely undefended, except at New-London, and any dashing cruiser could play havoc among its harbors, and put its cities under contribution, with a certainty of escape before assistance could be rendered from any naval or military station. At the last session of the Legislature efforts were made to establish a State Arsenal in New-Haven, from which the seaboard could speedily be supplied with arms, or steamers rapidly fitted out for sudden emergencies. It was shown then that more than one-half of the population of the State lived within twenty miles of the Long Island shore, and that the four shore counties paid considerably more than half the State and local taxes. The Senate almost unanimously voted to establish the arsenal here, but the House demurred, and finally the whole subject was continued to the next Session, when, if the rebel pirates do not burn us out in the mean time, we shall probably receive some degree of tardy protection. The Government has been appealed to in behalf of New-Haven, and has recognized the importance of defending its harbor, though no adequate appropriations have yet been made. Plans for five fortifications have been prepared, and work is now well progressed upon the east side of the harbor, where old Fort Hale has been demolished, and a new earthwork bearing the same name is nearly completed. It is an inclosed work at the water's edge, having two sea faces of about nine hundred feet each, surrounded by a deep ditch, and intended to mount eighteen guns. About one hundred and fifty men are now employed, and the guns will be mounted as soon as the Government chooses to furnish them.

The United States Draft Rendezvous for Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island is located at New-Haven, under the command of Col. ALBEMARLE CADY, of the 8th U. S. I. It has a fine location, on a point of level land formed by the confluence of two rivers, and affords comfortable quarters for 2,500 or 3,000 men. The grounds are neatly fenced and amply lighted, and there is an abundant provision of offices and quarters, principally erected from the "Post Fund," to which recaptured deserters have been unwilling contributors to very large amounts. There are now about six hundred recruits in camp waiting to be sent to the front—or to desert. The permanent guard of the post is two companies of the Veteran Corps.

The Knight United States General Hospital located here occupies extensive grounds, belonging to the Connecticut State Hospital, and accommodates seven or eight hundred patients. It is finely located, on high, airy land, in a well shaded lawn, and, with its permanent buildings and tents, occupies about five acres. It has a guard of a detachment from the Invalid Corps, and its patients are now principally from Connecticut. Dr. P. A. JEWETT is the Surgeon in charge, and his management has been very successful.

A serious fire occurred here this morning, involving the destruction of DURHAM & BOOTH'S extensive carriage factory, and property to the value of $50,000, on which there was an insurance of less than $20,000. For two or three years New-Haven has been very fortunate in escaping from fire, and this good fortune has been attributed in part to the radical change it made in its Fire Department in 1863. Before that time it had eight hand engines and about four hundred volunteer firemen. It abolished the system, discharged the volunteer firemen, and sold the hand engines. Then it established, strictly paid department. It now has three steamers, each drawn by two horses, and attended by a hose cart, drawn by one horse, one hook and ladder truck, at present drawn by hand, and one independant hose company. The total number of men in the department is less than seventy, and they are all paid and all held to a strict accountability. The new system costs less than the old, and except in two large conflagrations this summer, the loss by fire in two years has been almost nothing. Would not the paid department system be worth trying in New-York. EUCLID.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

The Last Week.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

To Dentists.
A mechanical dentist wanted, to go West; good recommendations required as to moral character and skill. Apply, for two days, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 227, from 2 till 5 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

RYSDOPH—GUIDICINI.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, ARTHUR RYSDOPH, of Albany, and MARY L. GUIDICINI, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at No. 36 Irving-place, of paralysis, WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his residence.

KANE LODGE No. 454, F. AND A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to assemble at their Lodge Rooms, No. 454 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, WILLIAM M. ALLEN.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Master.
JAMES M. TIGUE, Secretary.

BANOS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 19, Mrs. SALLY, wife of Rev. HIRAM BANOS, aged 75 years.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Howe-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, ALFRED NICHOLAS BROWN, son of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 32 years.

BROWN.—On Friday, Aug. 19, EDWARD W. BROWN, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his father, James P. Brown, of Newburgh, and those of his father-in-law, John Todd, Sr., are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, No. 97 West 10th st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BANES.—On Friday evening, Aug. 19, at Tremont, Westchester County, JOSEPH BANES, engineer, formerly of New-York, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of 161st st. and Madison av. The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., also Marion and Lilley Lodges.

COVEL.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, ADDIE LOUISA, second daughter of Wm. E. and Addie A. Covel, aged 2 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Jane-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, 23d inst.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commander JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 266, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GIBSON.—In Bermuda, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, of yellow fever, GEORGE GRUNDY GIBSON, son of the late George Gibson, of Baltimore.

GREER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, AGNES, daughter of the late Samuel J. and Margaret Greer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert S. Downs, No. 57 North Oxford-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

GUION.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, Mrs. T. GUION, relict of the late James Guion, of Bedford, Westchester County, in the 79th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at Bedford Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—On Friday, Aug. 19, [illegible] KELLY, youngest daughter of the late James F.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Kelly, and brother-in-law, James Furey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 22d inst., from No. 349 West 34th-st.

LIVINGSTON.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, of cholera infantum, WILSON BELL, infant son of Robert and Emilie M. Livingston, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOUNSBURY.—At Norwalk, Conn., JOHN F. LOUNSBURY, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Monday,) 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, LILLIE COX, only child of Walsingham A. and Annie M. Miller, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. W. Cox, corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs.

PLATT.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 21, at the residence of his son, Frederic L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, FREDERIC PLATT, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PEMBERTON.—On Friday, Aug. 19, JULIETTA J. BROWN, wife of Capt. Henry V. Pemberton, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 89 Prince-st.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to assemble at the rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH LEE VALENTINE, M.

SIDELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, suddenly, WM. HAZAL, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

STEBBINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, BIRD, daughter of Charles M. and Mora Stebbins, aged 1s months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., at No. 28 East 35th-st.

SCANTLEBURY.—On board Mississippi steamer *W. R. Arthur*, on Monday, Aug. 1, near the mouth of the White River, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. THOMAS SCANTLEBURY, 65th U. S. Colored Infantry, formerly of New-York, and latterly of Minnesota.

TALMAN.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TENNEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, MARIA ANTOINETTA, only daughter of Amos Tenney, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 77 Madison-av., without further notice.

THORNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, CATHARINE, widow of Stephen S. Thorne, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Grove-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—At Towerville, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, THOMAS C. WILLIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, after a short illness, AMOS L. WHITE, aged 57 years.

His remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

☞ Monmouth and Red Bank papers please copy.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 6-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperfy of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassausts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 323 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 15th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I. Aug. 18, 1864.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory No. 440 West-st.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway
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one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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MAN AND NATURE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY SCRIBNER,
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MAN AND NATURE; or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, $4.
The Independent says:
"We do not hesitate to affirm that this book should be placed on every farmer's shelf, be owned by every Farmers' Club and every village library, and be studied by every legislator in the land. For general reading and instruction, it may also be most highly commended."

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TWENTIETH WARD.—THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION meets on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at Lamartine Hall, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
**IM

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 1 of Law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, aproved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1866.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank), the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. B. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials. None will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 15 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon apying at the office or G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President or the Company will be in constant attendance.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to notify to the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds upon and after the 1st day of September next, and November 1, 1864.

When full coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or in whole coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10** PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible in **5.20** SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES into the **6** per cent. BONDS of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. **5.20** BONDS.
U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. **12** MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year **5** per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. **6** per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of **1881.**
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and aproved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-10 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 23, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO—

Bank of the Republic. — CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
ORTHA, LORSCHIG & Co., — FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISANE, Esq., — P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of smaller amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 94 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-Thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by mail, express or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer U. S Ad. Interest.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

$18,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTEN, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $100,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. RAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 150 Broadway, New-York, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures in rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, inst.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 264, 288, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 367, 374, 250, 303, 167, 257, 476, 101 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened in the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 114 Broadway, cash capital $300,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $761,167 ——. NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of TIFFT, WHITING & COWAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr A. C. TIFFT retires from the concern, and the remaining partners will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore under the name of WHITING, COWAN & BOWEN. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

ATTLEBOROUGH, July 16, 1864.

A. C. TIFFT,
W. H. WHITING,
W. M. COWAN,
S. BOWEN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 108 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 5 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$7,000—FINE RESIDENCE, 21-2 story, 13 rooms, good outbuildings, all in order; 15 acres excellent land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, finely located, near Sing-Sing; a bargain; 30 acres more land if desired; also farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000, all localities.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, belts, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av. near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet, design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 66th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE THREE-story and stone house with four full lots of ground, No. 164 President-st., between Clinton and Court, Brooklyn; house 35 feet wide, has all the improvements. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

A FINE LOT ON FIRST-PLACE, BEtween Clinton and Henry-sts., Brooklyn, 30½x133½ feet, also 54x133½ feet on Second-place, between Clinton and Henry-sts., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order; choice location, near 5th-av., above 34th-st.; a bargain; others $8,000 to $35,000, and upward.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT CRUGAR'S Station, at a bargain, to close an estate; 173 acres; houses, barn, orchard, &c.; valuable bed of front brick clay. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparatively small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR Sale in 17th-st., near Union-square.—Full size, four stories, modern, in good order, and well furnished. Rent to a private family only $2,700 to May 1. Price for the house and lot and furniture, $28,000. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST 34th-st., to a small family. Furniture and house quite new. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, at Yonkers, or in the vicinity. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address, "W.," box No. 1,533 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to

H. STEVENSON, No. 215 Court-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A full-size furnished house for a very select Institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (car of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SYMONDS, Executor, No. 82 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS, WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town west, south or east; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate, in any city but New-York, can find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 13 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 6 inches. For particulars, inquire of DAVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN residing in a Western city, of middle age, and large business acquaintance, &c., would like the agency of some really meritorious article, which he would undertake to introduce through the West and in Canada. No patent rights or patent medicines considered. Address, until Thursday next, E. E. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR BRYAN'S patent improvement in "Truss pads." The application of this valuable improvement will secure the entire trade to any manufacturer. Apply immediately to SNYDER & WALTER, 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A first-class grocery-store, doing a heavy and paying business, located in a first-class neighborhood; a rare chance for any person wishing to go into business. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 57 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Ulcerated Sore Throat, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 57 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to receive unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and to all of whom it will appear. It is a vast and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1825. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing all Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. ROCANDS;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.		
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 3
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DAW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. L. MASSIAIRE, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
DAILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clydebuilt steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 | Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.—These mechanical horses, propelled by the weight of the rider, delight every boy and girl that sees one, as well as interest the older folks. They are just the thing for fun in the country at this season, and suited for out-door exercise all the year round. They are worth the money. Call and take a ride. The invalid's traveling-chairs, for horses or out-door use. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway, above Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.,

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning, at 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Jamaica, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntingston.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset, and returning at 5 P. M.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M. and 2, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express for Buffalo, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 3 and 10 A. M., and 7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 8, 9:30 and 10:34 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from foot New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superinten'dent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. Tue 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Jersey City, foot of 32d-st. and 10th-st. Landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:30; Cold Spring, 7:22; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. H. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of E. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 29 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, August 22,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
FALL DRESS GOODS, ETC., AT RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF
COLORED AND BLACK PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
SCOTCH WOOL, BARATHEA, AND VALENCIA PLAIDS,
ARMURE CLOTHS, PLAIN, FIGURED AND REPS,
ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINOES, DELAINES, CALICOES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
&c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions
to their elegant assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CARPETING
and
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
Imported expressly for the
FALL TRADE OF 1864.
The attention of package buyers particularly solicited.
BROADWAY and CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. L & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibility, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance in the street, opera, promenade or house dress. Any lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 989 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference, no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to mind children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and waiting. Is lately from the old country. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist in chamberwork and waiting. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and

INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Inaugural Address of the Archbishop.

The installation of the Right Rev. JOHN McCLOSKEY, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of New-York, took place yesterday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott-street. It was attended with imposing ceremonies, and exceeded, in the grandeur of the pageant, any similar occasion in the United States. Since the installation of the late Archbishop HUGHES, who was the first Prelate elevated to the Archiepiscopate office in New-York, the Catholic community have largely increased in numbers and position, and the public mind was excited in just expectation of unprecedented splendor in the ceremony.

As the Cathedral was not sufficient to have held the tenth of those who would seek admittance, a resort was had to the issuing of tickets, first to the pewholders, and they being provided for, next to other citizens and their families. The demand for tickets was beyond all precedent. Large amounts were offered to the fortunate recipients of cards for their privilege; but so far as heard, none changed hands for pecuniary considerations. To insure the presence of order, Superintendent KENNEDY detailed Inspector CARPENTER with 300 members of the police, most of whom were stationed in Prince, Mott and Mulberry streets, to keep the space open for the procession to move from the Archiepiscopal residence, in Mulberry street, opposite the western end of the Cathedral, down Mulberry to Prince, through Prince to Mott, and up Mott to the main entrance of the Cathedral. But the rain, which began to fall about 9 in the morning, became soon so copious that it was determined to dispense with the procession in the street.

At half past nine o'clock the doors of the Cathedral on Mulberry-street were opened, and soon the congregation began to throng within. The clergy only were admitted by the Mott-street entrance. By an admirable arrangement, each ticket was numbered with that of a particular pew, and no pew had a greater number of tickets issued than its fair complement. Long before the ceremony commenced every seat was filled, and chairs were placed in the north aisle, and were occupied. A large number of others were in the vestibule, patiently awaiting the movement of the procession, which was to pass through the south and center aisles to the sanctuary, that they, too, might be admitted to chairs in other aisles.

No decoration or ornamentation had been resorted to for the occasion within the Cathedral, further than a tasteful and profuse exhibition of floral columns about the altar.

No pains had been spared to make the music worthy of the occasion. It was grand and impressive, and in all respects fully up to the requirements of high musical art. The whole was arranged under the direction of Mr. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDTS, the organist of the Cathedral, and who is well-known as one of the most talented and skilful of our resident performers and composers. The music of the Grand Pontifical High Mass, which was sung, was composed for the occasion by Mr. SCHMIDTS, and was replete with splendid artistic effects. It was fortunate in having the presence of a quintette of solo artists capable of giving superior expression to the productions of the composer. The principal solo performers were Madame CHOMI, soprano; Madame PAULITZ, contralto; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, tenor; Mr. UHCHS, barritone, and Mr. REMY, basso. These were sustained by a well-schooled and talented chorus.

At 7½ o'clock a voluntary was performed on the organ, as the procession was forming in the sacrista. The satin canopy, embroidered with gold, which was to be borne over the Archbishop elect as he moved in the procession, was placed at the western extremity of the south aisle. Soon after the procession moved from the sacrista through the south aisle to the Mott-street entrance, thence into the main vestibule and through the centre aisle to the sanctuary.

The following was the order of the procession:

Rev. Father McNIERNEY, Master of Ceremonies.
The Processional Cross-bearer.
Twenty Acolytes.
Fifty priests of the diocese without vestments.
Sixty priests of the diocese in vestments and chanting the Invocation.
Six bishops as follows:
Right Reverend Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn.
Right Reverend Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo.
Right Reverend Bishop BAILEY, of Newark.
Right Reverend Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston.
Right Reverend Bishop DE GOESBRIAND, of Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop BACON, of Portland.
The Most Reverend Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore.
The Archbishop of New-York and the canopy.

The Archbishop elect was conducted to his throne. The bishops and many of the clergy took seats within the sanctuary. Others were seated without the railing.

The choir then sang in Latin the *Te Deum*, as follows:

We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting.
To Thee all angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the powers therein.
To Thee cherubim and seraphim continuously do cry:
Holy, Holy, holy; Lord God of Sabaoth.
Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory.
The glorious choir of the Apostles praise Thee.
The admirable company of the Prophets praise Thee.
The white-robed army of Martyrs praise Thee.
The holy church throughout all the world doth acknowledge thee.
The Father of an infinite majesty.
The adorable, true, and only son.
Also, the Holy Ghost, the comforter.
Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ.
Thou art the everlasting son of the Father.
When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, thou didst abhor the Virgin's womb.
When thou hadst overcome the sting of death, thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers.
Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.
We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge.
We pray thee, therefore, help thy servants whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood.
Make them to be numbered with thy saints in glory everlasting.
O, Lord! save thy people and bless thine inheritance.
Govern them, and lift them up forever.
Day by day we magnify thee.
And we praise thy name forever; yea, forever and ever.
Vouchsafe, O Lord, this day to keep us without sin.
O, Lord! have mercy upon us; have mercy upon us.
O, Lord! let thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in thee.

The music to which the *Te Deum* was sung, was that of CACCIO. It was sung with great feeling and effect.

The prelates and clergy next came forward in their order, and performed the ceremony of kissing the ring of the Archbishop elect.

This was followed by the Papal Benediction, delivered by the Archbishop, after which he again took his seat.

Grand Pontificial High Mass was then celebrated, Right Rev. Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, officiating as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father CONROY, of Albany, and PRESTON, of New-York; Rev. Fathers MACEIRE and McSWEENEY acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Father QUINN as Assistant Priest.

The music of the mass has already been alluded to in general terms. The "Kyrie Elison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Gratius Agimus," "Domine Deus," "Qui Tamis," and the "Spiritu Santu" and "Amen," were the finest musical gems of the two parts first sung. These being completed, the Archbishop elect ascended the pulpit and delivered his Inaugural Address as follows:

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Pax Vobis cum—Peace be to you.

BELOVED BRETHREN OF THE PABLACY, CLERGY AND LAITY: In what words can I better present to you my warmest and sincerest greetings, on this occasion so full of solemn and sacred interest to us all, than those coming from the lips of our blessed Lord and Saviour himself, "Peace be to you." This was the gentle salutation which he addressed to his apostles on his first appearance among them after his Resurrection. There were the words in which he sought to allay their fears, to dispel their anxieties and doubts, to rally their courage and to revive their drooping confidence and hopes. It was their first joyful meeting after the sorrows of Calvary, and doubtless at that moment his divine heart was overflowing with tenderness and love to all of them. Doubtless he much desired to give them a full and earnest assurance of the sentiments of affection, of kindness and of good will which filled his breast. Yet the exuberance of his emotions seemed to find no other utterance, than in those few simple words, "Peace be with you." That comprehended all.

Now, beloved brethren, on this day, when I appear before you for the first time in the new and changed relations, as Bishop and pastor of your souls; now, at our first meeting since great sorrows have overtaken us; now, since, for me at least, the painful sacrifice of separation from a diocese, and from a clergy, and from a laity whom I have so long fondly cherished, is consummated, and a new alliance made and confirmed by the holiest and highest sanction, is this day solemnly ratified; now, that from henceforth, until the end, our sympathies are to become so closely intertwined and interwoven, our spiritual interests so nearly blended and linked together, our destinies, it may be even for time and for eternity, so intimately united, what could I more desire than to pour out to you, if it were possible, the whole abundance of my heart, to speak to you words of encouragement and hope—to wish for you every blessing and every goodness? And will I not have said it all when I repeat the words of our blessed Lord, *pax vobis cum*—peace be with you—a peace indeed, not such as the world gives or such as the world can take away, but the peace of God which passeth all understanding—the peace which endureth forever.

It has been with you, beloved brethren, even as it was with the Apostles of old, that your hearts were sad and troubled. A Prelate, whom you revered so highly, a Father, whom you loved so long and so well, was taken from you. The joy of your lives and the pride of your hearts was departed; a shadow was left upon your path and you, felt that you were left orphans. Here too, a shining light of the sanctuary was extinguished. Holy of Holies was encompassed with the gloom of mourning. This Church and the See of New-York sat widowed and desolate, for her great Archbishop was no more. But now we see this changed. She is holding a high festival—a high and even joyous festival—for she has come around with her appearance altered. The garments of her widowhood are laid aside. What celebrates this day, even as with the greatest pomp and splendor, but new and other nuptials? She receives another spouse; and in receiving to herself a spouse she gives to you another father. She bids you, too, to lift up your heads in confidence and hope. She, too, salutes you with sweet and pleasant words of peace, and from the altar has already said *pax vobis cum*—peace be with you.

But the father who has stepped into the place comes to you this day, knowing full well that, although he may occupy it, he never can fill the seat that has been left vacant. Still less can he fill the void that has been created in your hearts. He knows full well that he cannot bring to you the same high gifts and endowments; neither the same great head, nor the same force and ascendancy of character, nor the same wisdom of administration, nor the same commanding power of eloquence. All he can bring to you is a heart full of paternal tenderness—full of devotion to your spiritual welfare; full of solicitude for all your best and dearest interests, the sanctification and salvation of your immortal souls. For oh, brethren, "what will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" So then, it is for me, especially in this hour, conscious of my own insufficiency, to ask a return of the peaceful salutations from yourselves. There is no heart that at this moment stands so much in need of sympathy and encouragement as my own, for I cannot conceal from you the anxieties, the solicitudes and cares which already oppress me. I would that the task had fallen to some one more worthy—that some one had been chosen who could better reflect the dignity and the lustre which so long adorned that arch-Episcopal throne; some one more deserving of the exalted honor, with shoulders stronger to bear the heavy yet sacred burden. As it is, I have bowed my head in submission, simply to the will of him, in whose voice I recognize no other than the voice of Peter, and in the voice of Peter I hear and acknowledge the voice of Christ. I come with the prayer of Solomon on my lips:

"Thou hast been merciful, O Lord, unto David my father, as he walked before Thee in truth and justice, and with an upright heart; and now Thou hast placed me, thy servant, in his stead, and lo! I am but a child, and know not how to go out or how to come in. I am in the midst of the people, whom Thou hast given to me; an immense people, that cannot be numbered or counted for their multitude. Give, therefore, O Lord, to thy servant an understanding and matured heart to discern between good and evil; give to him wisdom from the throne of Thy majesty above; give him wisdom that it may walk and abide with him, and may teach him all that is pleasing and acceptable in Thy sight."

And it is in the spirit of faith and confidence in them to whom we appeal, that we find courage and strength. Does not faith teach us, and has not the whole history of the Church confirmed it from the beginning, that God is oftentimes pleased to employ the simplest and feeblest instruments for the accomplishment of His wise and gracious designs? Has He not raised up the poor and needy of the earth and seated them with the Princes, even with the Princes of His people? Has He not chosen the weak things to confound the strong, and the simple things to confound the proud, and the little things, the mean things, and the things that are not, that they may confound the things that are, that no flesh may glory in his right? Has He not said, "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you. Go not to teach your own doctrines, but to teach whatever I have commanded you—not to do your own will, but to do mine—to carry through the work which I have in rusted to you. Go and teach men to observe all things that I have commanded you, for lo! I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." What, then, if men have fallen into error? Is He not able from the stones of the earth to raise up children to Abraham? What though the Pope himself dies, as he must in the course of human nature? Have we not His own beautiful words, "I may die, but Peter lives"? The man dies, but the Vicar of Christ still lives. Bishops may die; priests may die; the Apostles and teachers of the Church, great in their day, may die, yet the Church remains, her Hierarchy remains, her priesthood remains, her sacraments remain, her altar and sacrifices remain, her infallible authority remains, her immortal life and durability remain.

Human institutions may change and even perish; the Church changes not—her constitution is divine. She is in the world, but not of the world. She is in the world, yet neither flatters its caprices nor fears its frown. She is here in good report and in evil report, in honor and dishonor, in affliction and joy, in humiliation and in trial—she is here, ever calmly, courageously and confidently pursuing her way, and fulfilling her mission—a mission of truth, of mercy, and of peace. So has it been from the day of her foundation, and so will it be to the end. The world itself may pass away, but she will survive. She will survive its ruin, for her true home is not here—it is in Eternity.

We find consolation, also, in the assurance that our insufficiency will be supplied by the counsels of greater experience and of maturer wisdom, which will be sought, and undoubtedly will be freely given, by our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy, especially in this great Province. The earnest of this is already given in the alacrity with which they have presented themselves here at this ceremony, to do us honor and to do you honor also; and for this I may be permitted, in your name and in my own, to return them my most sincere and grateful thanks. And thanks, also, to the illustrious Archbishop of Baltimore, who has condescended to honor and to grace this festival by his presence; thanks to him from me and you also.

But it is to you, brethren of the clergy, that I must turn especially for confidence, and for support, and for courage. You are the right arm of the Episcopacy, and its strength. You are the auxiliaries and coöperators with the Bishop in the great work of the ministry of God's Church. Your duty is to bear the heat and burden of the day—every day and night, and at all times and in all seasons to serve your brethren, going with alacrity wherever there is a poor sinner to be consoled and a poor soul to be saved. You are not strangers to your new Bishop, and he is not a stranger to you. He already knows your tried fidelity and zeal, and he only asks of you this day that confidence in him and that respect which you have shown for his predecessor.

"How sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to live together in unity. And it is this mutual confidence and respect which insures and maintains unity. And in that unity we cannot fear that we shall not find strength; we shall find consolation; we shall find glory; we shall find peace. Separated from that unity, you are but as lifeless branches that can bring forth no good fruit. Separated from that unity you cannot hope effectually to resist the doctrines, the seductive errors and beliefs that everywhere abound at this day. Without that unity, in a word, you can hardly hope to hold your footing in the torrent which is sweeping along so fearfully and so furiously, hurrying thousands and thousands of souls into the fell abyss of infidelity, of irreligion, of skepticism, of doubt and of despair. A great inheritance has been given to us. He who has gone before has done much—has built up the church in this diocese and in this State. Through our zeal and faithfulness we must see to it that that inheritance shall not fail in our hands. We must see to it that it be transmitted not only unimpaired, but increased and multiplied, to our successor. We must see that what has been done shall still be preserved. Institutions already erected we must sustain, and the foundations, broad and deep, that have been laid we must build up. We must continue the work. We must go on improving, increasing and adding to the members of our laity—adding to our charitable and religious institutions. We must go on, courageously laboring in the cause of God, and to add to the honor and glory of His immortal church.

To you, lastly, brethren of the laity, let me address a few concluding words. You will bear with me if I say that among you I do not feel that I come as a stranger. I am returning to friends—many, very many of whom I have known before, who have enjoyed my respect and my esteem, and from whom I hope I have some little return. I am returning to scenes which are dear and familiar to me. It is here that upon my boyish head the good Bishop CONNOLLY laid his hand and blessed me. It was here that the venerable Bishop DUBois raised me to the dignity of the Holy priesthood. It was at the altar of this Cathedral that I celebrated my first mass. It was at that altar I knelt to receive at the hands of my illustrious predecessor the consecration which made me his coadjutor; and if I have been separated from you for a time, I am called back to continue his work, and will I not find the same willing hands, the same cheerful hearts, the same unity of Catholic faith and Catholic piety that will cheer, assist, and carry me onward? I do not, I cannot doubt it, brethren, what I said about the unity of the clergy applies with equal force to you. It is that unity of laity with pastor, of pastor with bishop, of bishop with the great supreme head of the Church, of Him with Peter, and through Peter with Christ, which is to hold us together as one great and immortal Church. Let us return thanks to God who has made us the children thereof. Let us beg of Him that He will be true to his teachings, that we may be faithful, and that through Him we may secure hope to be led to the Kingdom of Heaven.

Now, having been sent to bless, it is necessary that I should call down a blessing from Him, the Father of Light, from whom every good and perfect gift descends. Bless, O, Lord? bless the bishop; bless the clergy, and bless the people; bless the pastor, and bless his flock; bless the pastor that he may guide his flock in the ways of truth, and justice, and righteousness; bless the clergy, that they may be the ornament and the glory of their sanctuary—that they be to their bishop his joy and his crown; bless the religious communities spread throughout this diocese, that the blessings which they are distributing to others may the more and more abound on every side; bless fathers and mothers; bless sons and daughters; bless the young and bless the old; bless the poor and bless the rich; bless the sick and the infirm as well as those who are in vigor of life and health; bless the magistrate and bless the citizen; bless the soldier and bless the civilian; bless this province and bless this diocese; bless this City and bless us all, O Lord, for we have need of thy blessing.

And thou, O glorious and immaculate Virgin, Mother of our God, it is under thy protection that we seek to place ourselves. It is under thy auspices that we confidently trust ourselves to begin the task committed to us on this day. The church throughout the world celebrates with joy and pomp the glories of thy assumption. Watch over us—protect us from evil, shield us from all danger, and conduct us to the kingdom of thy son.

And thou, too, glorious Apostle and patron of this cathedral—glorious St. Patrick, whose name is so dear to so many thousands and thousands of faithful hearts, whose name is a synonym of unshrinking faith, of generous devotedness, of heroic courage. Thou, too, bless thy people, make them worthy of that faith which they have inherited from thee. Let them never bring disgrace upon thy immortality or dishonor on thy name. Bless them and pray for them.

Pray for us all, ye holy prelates, martyrs, priests and saints of God, that immitating your example and walking in your footsteps here, we may one day be brought to a participation in the glory and in the joy and in the everlasting peace which is yours in heaven for all time.

The address being concluded, the celebration of mass was resumed.

The "Credo in Unum," "Drum de Deo," "Et in Carnatus," "Et Resurrexit," "Et Unum Sanctum," "Et Vitum Venturi" and "Agnus Dei," were the finest portions sung, and were listened to with the most profound silence.

After the *offertory*, the Vicar-General, Rev. Dr. STARRS, tendered the thanks to the Archbishop of Baltimore and the other prelates, for their presence; also to the press for their kind attention, and to the police for their efforts in keeping the proceedings orderly without.

The *Jubilate* was sung after the Mass, and after benediction the congregation separated.

Archbishop McCloskey.

ADDRESS FROM THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 16.

Archbishop McCLOSKEY will be installed in his new office next Sunday. Before his departure from Albany he was entertained by his clergy, at the residence of the Very Rev J. J. CONROY. Some seventy were present on the occasion. Father JOHN MCMENOMY, in a few brief and eloquent words, explained the desire all had to meet the Bishop once more. He concluded by calling on the Very Rev. J. J. CONROY to read the address expressive of the feeling of the clergy toward their Bishop. The address, which was quite long, was signed by over seventy priests.

The Archbishop returned thanks in a few remarks, impressed with warm emotions. He spoke of the love and devotedness he had always experienced from his clergy; of their great zeal in the cause of religion, and of their cooperation with him in every work undertaken for the honor and glory of God. It was no desire of his to go from among them with whom he had been so happy, and from whom he had ever received such consolation. It was the voice of the Holy Father that called him to Albany seventeen years ago—the same authority now designated another field of labor. To him it was the voice of God—and though he had hoped to spend the remainder of his days among them, he must obey, but he felt he was not to be entirely separated from them.

He had spent in Albany seventeen years, the best of his existence. There were few remaining to him, and the remnant had to be given elsewhere. But those years had been cheered by the cooperation of these his friends. They had sustained him as priests sustain their Bishop. He left them not from choice, but from a spirit of obedience. What was his loss was their gain. Another, with greater energy and new zeal, would take his place and renew his work. The See of Rome had given him the privilege of naming an administrator of the Diocese, with power ordinary and extraordinary, (Rev. Father CONROY,) and to him they will look until their Bishop was appointed. Who he may be he could not say. The Holy Father alone conferred this position.

He spoke of the affairs of the diocese—of the seminary, and of the prosperous condition which their zeal, under the providence of God, had secured for the Church in Albany.

The gifts which the clergy have prepared for the Bishop are beautiful and appropriate. They consist of the Portrait, an Archiepiscopal cross and ring. The contributions for the purpose, which were promptly made, amounted to over $4,000.

There have been many other tributes of private friendship, and of duty, to the distinguished Prelate. But this one—spontaneous, and prompted by the hearts of his affectionate disciples, must have been the most grateful of all.

Brutal Murder.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS OWN SON.

An old man, named FREDERICK NEWTON, residing in Madison-st., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, was beaten so seriously by his son RICHARD NEWTON, on Saturday night, that he died from the effects of his wounds at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. There were a number of conflicting stories in regard to the melancholy affair, and it was almost impossible to obtain a correct account yesterday. It was well known that the father and son had been upon rather bad terms, and it is reported that while under the influence of liquor on Saturday evening, he went to the apartments of his son and smashed his door down; in fact, this is the statement which the accused made after his arrest by Officer WILLMARTH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon. He contends that the old man created the affray, and struck him on the head after breaking in his door. He then seized a laborer's shovel and dealt the old man a blow on the top of his head, knocking him down in the hall-way. He then went out and made a charge to the police against the old man, of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and an officer took him in a senseless condition to the Forty-ninth Precinct Station, under the impression that he was stupid from the effects of liquor. The accused of course went off rejoicing at, as he thought, getting rid of the deceased so easily. Capt. WALSH, as is his habit, examined the old man, and found that he was bleeding from the wound on his head. He sent for Dr. WORDELEY, who was near at hand, and had the wounds dressed. During the night, however, the deceased grew worse, and the Captain again sent for the Doctor. A further examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured, and that he had a congestion of the brain. He was then sent to the City Hospital, where he was examined by Dr. COCHRANE and the Hospital physicians, who stated that it was impossible for him to survive more than a few hours. The deceased died in four hours after. Officers were immediately sent in search of the accused, and he was arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation to be held by Coroner NORRIS this afternoon.

West Point Nominee.

Hon. S. B. GARVIN, Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO, DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., President of the Board of Education, and S. G. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent of Schools, will act as judges to select a nominee for the West Point Academy, to be appointed by Hon. AMSON HERRICK, of the Ninth Congressional District. Competition will be open for all public school and free academy boys in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The examination will take place at the Hall of the Board of Education, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday; the appointee to report at West Point on Saturday.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING—An unknown man, in attempting to get on board the Staten Island boat last evening, missed his footing, and fell into the water, when Mr. JEREMIAH REARDON, better known as "Bully Cotton," plunged in after him, and succeeded in keeping him above water until other assistance was rendered; they were both taken on board the boat in an almost exhausted condition.

A POLICEMAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—THE CORONER NOTIFIED TO HOLD AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer O'BRIEN of the Nineteenth Precinct, while patroling his beat, saw a man named JOHN RILEY, who is a fugitive from justice, he having escaped some months since from the officials, after having been indicted as one of the ringleaders in the riots of July last. O'BRIEN followed RILEY into a liquor store at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street. There the policeman undertook to arrest him, when the latter suddenly drew a pistol and shot O'BRIEN in the forehead, inflicting a serious, and, it is feared, fatal wound. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, and the Coroner notified to hold an ante-mortem examination. RILEY made his escape immediately after firing the pistol, and at a late hour last night he had not been arrested. Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth, the Precinct in which the shooting took place, was immediately notified, and that official dispatched men in pursuit of RILEY.

THE DEFENCE OF BUFFALO.

Correspondence between Citizens of Buffalo and Gov. Seymour.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 16.

The following is the correspondence between Gov. SEYMOUR and the gentlemen composing the recent meeting at the Mayor's office, to which allusion has previously been made in these columns. We have not, we are free to confess, been in possession of a copy of the correspondence "for several days," on the contrary, we never saw it before this morning, though we were aware that letters had passed between the gentlemen named and His Excellency.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

SIR: As citizens of Buffalo, we deem it a duty, which we owe alike to our city and country at large, to make an earnest appeal to your Excellency, and through you to the General Government, for military protection against an apprehended raid of rebels from Canada to burn our city and plunder its inhabitants. We have learned through the Provost-Marshal's office here, that a detective has been employed by that officer in Canada, for some weeks past, watching the movements of the rebels there, and that recently they seem to be congregating on the Niagara frontier, apparently with some design of making a strike—and Buffalo, so rich in its stores of grain and merchandise, and so utterly defenceless, offers many temptations to a marauding force composed of recels from the Southern States and deserters from our own army, many of whom, we are informed, are utterly depraved, in most destitute circumstances, and ready for an expedition that promises devastation and plunder with a hope of escape.

After consultation by a few of our most prominent citizens, we have concluded that it was best to address your Excellency privately, by letter, lest a more public manifestation of our defenceless condition might invite an attack before we were prepared to meet it. We beg leave to call your attention particularly to our situation.

Our location is peculiar. We occupy the narrow strait through which most of the commerce between the East and West must pass, and it needs only to look at the twenty-seven elevators filled with grain, and which are indispensable to transfer for the thirty or forty millions of bushels that must arrive here before the close of navigation, to see that, if these be destroyed, it will be a national calamity, the effects of which will be felt to the remotest part of the United States; and they are necessarily of that combustible material easily ignited, and once on fire they are so high that there can be little hope of extinguishing the flames.

It is impossible to guard this frontier by anything short of a military force, acting under military discipline, and while we would not presume to dictate what should be done, we would respectfully suggest that means be immediately taken by the military authorities to ascertain more definitely, by competent and skillful detectives, the plans and intentions of these rebels; and that the Canadian authorities—whom we believe to be friendly—be invited to coöperate in preventing a raid from Canada on the United States, and, above all, that a military force, adequate to our protection, be placed on this frontier. If troops cannot be spared from other places, we hope and trust that those raised here, comprising the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, may be suffered to remain until their places can be supplied by others.

Hoping that this communication will receive attention, we remain your Excellency's

Most obedient servants,

HENRY W. ROOKES, JOHN GANSON, E. G. SPAULDING, JOHN ALLEN, JR., P. L. STEENBERG, GIDEON T. WILLIAMS, WM. G. FARGO, Mayor, MILLARD FILLMORE, S. V. R. WATSON, S. G. ARNOLD, SAMUEL F. PRATT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter in regard to the threatened danger to your city from refugees and others on the Canada borders, I have to say that immediate steps have been taken to place the militia of the State in a condition to repel any invasion of the soil. I have directed that the commanders of the different districts hold themselves in readiness to answer at once any call that may be made upon them.

As your city is exposed to injury from small parties of marauders and incendiaries, it is proper that close watch should be kept by a sufficient number of men to prevent such forms of attack. I have issued orders that the two regiments belonging to Buffalo should remain in that city, and that a detail be made from them for guard duty.

If you will send some proper person to this city, to advise with me in regard to further measures, I will order such other action as may be deemed necessary for your protection. Truly, yours, etc.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To WM. G. FARGO, MILLARD FILLMORE, JOHN GANSON, and others, Buffalo, N. Y.

Treason in Indiana.

The following resolutions, which were adopted among others, at a meeting held in Fort Wayne Ind., Aug. 13, were advocated in speeches if possible still more treasonable:

"That by a wicked and blind Administration and its abolition supporters, we have been unwillingly forced into a war, the avowed purpose of which is to abolish Slavery, and the only result of the further prosecution of which will be ruin and eternal separation; and that we view with alarm the fact that 2,500,000 of our kinsmen have already been called out, and a large majority of them slaughtered, and we have still hanging over our heads a merciless conscription, and enormous, ruinous taxation.

That we are more than ever convinced of the truth of the doctrine of the Democracy, asserted at the outset, that war is not the remedy for attempted secession or disunion; but is disunion, and eternal separation, itself. Therefore, we are in favor of, and demand of those in authority, a cessation of hostilities, and the calling together of a Convention of all the States to settle upon such terms of peace as shall be to the best interest of the old Union, and to the honor and dignity of all the people.

That we know that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, has again outraged the people and degraded the nation in the eyes of the world, by spurning the opportunities for peace offered by distinguished Southerners and confidential agents of the Confederates, and by unwisely and wickedly thrusting before the world, contrary to the Constitution, his doctrine of Abolitionism as the ultimatum of a peace between the sections. Also, that his position puts a new, and more dangerous, and more disgraceful phase upon the war; and we hold him responsible before God and man for its further prolongation, and upon him rests the crimes and all the horrible sins that are attendant upon the prosecution of an unjust and unnecessary war.

That in view of these facts we declare the proposed draft for 500,000 men the most damnable of all other outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people by this Administration; and we further declare that the honor, dignity and safety of the people demand that against ruin and enslavement they must afford to themselves that protection which usurpation and tyranny denies them.

That we condemn the action of the Federal authorities in the recent Kentucky election—in arresting on the eve of election day the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, and in compelling their names to be stricken from the poll-books; and we now warn the Abolitionists that in the attempt to perpetrate a like violation of law and rights in our State, there will surely come a conflict between the people and their oppressors, that those in power will do well to avoid forcing upon us. We are law-abiding citizens, but we are neither slaves nor cowards, and we will defend our rights at all hazards.

That we are opposed to the draft, and that we call upon the Democracy of all the States to sustain us in our declaration—and if fight we must, we shall fight for the Constitution and the Union, and will never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unconstitutional war. We are for peace, and determined to have peace, and that we earnestly pray that the President shall revoke his proclamation for the draft, and treat with the Confederate Government upon terms of peace and the restoration of the Union."

Our Prisoners in the South.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT BY THE REBELS.

CARY D. STRONG, Co. D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, writes as follows from the headquarters of Chief of Cavalry, in the field, Department of the Cumberland:

"I was captured on the 8th of last October during Gen. WHEELER'S raid through Middle Tennessee, after the battle of Chickamauga. On my trip to Richmond I was kept five days at Atlanta, and while there was fed on a pint of meal and one ounce of meat per day. A lot of our wounded from Chickamauga's bloody field were there, without medicine, and no attendance only such as our own men could give; nothing given them to eat fit for a dog, and old dirty tent canvas for bandages. Their wounds were mortified and rotton. One, in particular, I saw the day I arrived there was a man who had a part of his skull taken off by a ball; at least a pint of maggots were wriggling in his brains and crawling from there over his pillow.

From Atlanta we were sent in hog-cars to Richmond, via Augusta, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina, and Raleigh, North Carolina, and were incarcerated on that 'earthly hell,' Belle Island, on the 1st of November. There our rations consisted of about ten ounces of bread, made of corn-and-cob meal, and cold water, and half baked, and from one to two ounces of beef, or half a pint of soup, either rice or corn-pea soup. We lay in the ditches two weeks before we got tents, and many a night have I paced the streets to keep from freezing, all our extra clothing having been taken long before. Here commenced a course of torture not unequaled in barbarity by the Inquisition of the dark ages. A slow but sure death, by gradual starvation; the refined cruelty of which the most vivid imagination cannot picture, or pen describe. Men were often knocked senseless by clubs in the hands of our brutal keepers, for crowding up to the gate at ration time, in their eagerness to draw rations. Prisoners were very often shot by the guards for no provocation whatever. I will give an instance that I particularly remember. A guard sold a prisoner some pies over the bank for ten dollars Confederate money, and received a twenty. When asked to give the change, ten dollars Confederate money, he shot the man dead, and wounded another; loaded his gun hastily, and fired into comp the second time.

Not a man was admitted to the hospital until he was so low that he had to be carried to the doctor in a blanket. The appearance of the *well* men was heartrending to behold. They were, almost to a man, so emaciated that they more resembled skeletons than living men, and moved about so perfectly listless and hopeless, that life, to many, seemed a grievous burden. Vermin with all was thicker than knats around new paint. We were allowed no change in our clothes, and I, like the rest, wore the same clothes during my stay—in my case, over six months. When Gen. BUTLER placed his rebels on Point Lookout the Richmond authorities began crowding our men from the city prisons and hospitals on the island, until over 9,000 were inclosed in a pen of less than five acres, and not shelter for one-third of them. During January and February, among these poor fellows it was common to find their nearest neighbors of the night frozen dead in the morning. I have seen as many as eleven carried out in one morning, who were frozen to death the night previous, and five or six dead was a common occurrence. During that time, there were hundreds without hats, caps, blankets, shoes or overcoats, while one day rain, next ice half an inch thick, and then snow two or three inches and they compelled to bear it all without shelter, often with no fire, and never with enough to keep them warm. A prisoner's burial was, if possible, more brutal than their treatment while alive. I have seen one to four dumped into a hole together, without the least show of coffin or covering of any kind, the dirt shoveled in and left without head-board or other mark. Bodies often laid at the hospital some time before being interred. One instance I will cite. Jan. 10 I have the following: 'Seven men lay nine days outdoore at the hospital, and last night the hoge got at them and tore them to piecee.' A dog belonging to the rebel Lieutenant commanding the island was killed, and part I saw eaten *raw*, and all our rations were stopped twenty-four hours in consequence. Men were bucked down, for no offense but begging for bread until unable to stand up on being released. Men tied up by the thumbs for the same offence was of common occurrence. The most awful narrative is tame, compared with reality. It is the deliberate purpose of the hell-hounds to make all who live through the course of torture unfit to again enter the service. By the official reports of the city hospitals during January and February, 2,500 were admitted, and of that number, over 1,500 died. Of all the boxes sent by friends at home, not one in a hundred ever reaches the owner, but are used, at least in part, to *feed* their returned friends, who come in exchange for our poor skeletons, that are lucky enough to get through.

I was released and reached here the 20th of April, and God grant that I may never run that gauntlet of death again. Of the whole party with whom I came through, just ten, beside myself did not go to the hospital, and at least one-third of the whole were carried from the boat."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The particulars of the accident which we briefly alluded to yesterday, as having taken place near Turner's on Tuesday evening last, are as follows:

The emigrant train left Jersey City at 6:15 P. M., and upon arriving near Augusta Bridge, about forty miles out, had slackened speed to about twelve miles an hour, being near the point at which the milk train passes. Following was an extra freight train, which must have been running at a fast speed, as it overtook and ran into the emigrant train. The concussion was so great that the platforms were crushed instantly, killing six emigrants, who were riding on the platform, but no persons inside was seriously injured. The conductor, MATTHEW FINN, who was in the rear car, saw the head-light of the approaching train, and running out on the platform, was also killed. Two of the freight cars jumped the track, and in less than half a minute after, came down and ran into the freight cars, demolishing one of them and damaging the engine. The accident caused a delay of several hours before the track was cleared.

The accident is believed to have been the result of negligence on the part of the conductor of the emigrant train. Knowing that he was behind time, and knowing, also, that the freight train might soon be expected, it is claimed that he should have sent a man with a signal lantern down the track to stop the approaching train. This he failed to do, and the expected train, sweeping around a short curve, not five hundred feet from the rear of the emigrant train, ran into it almost before the engineer could slow his engine. After the emigrant train was run into no warning was sent ahead, and consequently the down milk train ran into the ill-fated emigrant train, badly smashing the upper cars, but fortunately inflicting no further injury to life or limb.—*Morning Telegraph, Aug. 19.*

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES, Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Parenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4028. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT'S ARMY.

The Engagement Near Ream's Station.

Details of the Battle of Friday.

DESPERATE ONSET OF THE ENEMY.

OUR FORCES AT FIRST DRIVEN BACK.

The Enemy Finally Repulsed and the Ground Regained.

The Weldon Railroad Still Firmly Held.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Our losses at the fight at the Weldon Railroad, on Friday afternoon, were greater than heretofore reported.

The number of prisoners taken by the rebels is now put down at 1,500.

It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being in their shelter-tents at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling for several hours previously.

The rebels first appeared about noon on the right of the road, in front of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, but this was evidently a feint, or for the purpose of feeling our lines.

About three o'clock in the afternoon they charged in heavy force, between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners.

This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the Ninth Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the Second Corps, came up to the field and opened a fire, checking the advance of the rebels, and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of the rebels at the same time, charged on the left of our line, west of the railroad, held by the Second Division, Gen. AYRES, which they broke, and here they also took five or six hundred prisoners of the Regular Brigade.

This brigade is commanded by Colonel or General HAYS, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found.

Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered worse than we did in this particular, his men lying thick all over the field.

Before dark our men were reformed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon.

Col. EARLE is reported a prisoner, as is also Col. HARTSHORNE. Gen. CRAWFORD was shot through the vest and shirt, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. CLARK, of his staff, was shot in the arm. Lieuts. MEADE and MERRIFIELD and Capt. SMITH, also of Gen. CRAWFORD'S Staff, had their horses shot, while carrying orders and rallying the men of the various commands. The last-named was a prisoner for awhile, but, seeing a favorable chance, made his escape.

Capt. DOOLITTLE, of Col. WHEELOCK'S Staff, was ordered to surrender, when he, getting furious at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayoneted the rebel against a tree.

Col. WHEELOCK'S brigade of the Third Division was flanked, when they faced to the rear, charged, and drove the rebels and took a number of prisoners.

The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 230, with some stands of colors.

Our loss is estimated at over 3,000.

Nothing but skirmishing took place along the line to-day, both parties being busy intrenching themselves.

A battle is looked for at any moment, as the enemy seem determined to regain possession of the road, while our forces are as determined to hold it.

The prisoners we took belong principally to BEAUREGARD'S and HILL'S corps, and are healthy, although clad as usual. AUG 21—6 A. M.

Considerable artillery firing has been going on on our left since 4 o'clock, and is at times quite brisk. No musketry can be heard, the distance from headquarters being too great.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 21, VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing a few more rebel prisoners.

Heavy cannonading commenced at 11 o'clock on Saturday night on our extreme left, in front of the Fifth Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this morning, when it ceased.

Heavy musketry firing continued, however, up to the hour when the mailboat left, 10 o'clock this morning.

The fighting is described as of the most spirited character. It was occasioned by an attack from the enemy for the express purpose of driving our troops from the Weldon Railroad.

Up to the latest accounts they had failed to accomplish their design.

The Fifth Corps had been reinforced and still maintained their hold, and no doubt was expressed of their continuing to do so.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS RECROSS THE JAMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

Passengers by the mail steamer from City Point bring a report that the Second Army Corps recrossed the James River on Saturday night, thus adding to the mystification of the rebels as to the intention of the movements.

Important News via Point Lookout—Lee on the March—He takes 40,000 Men to Reinforce Early—Reliable Reports of Reliable Refugees—Lee Gone and Nobody in Front of Grant—Rebel Vessels Building.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Point Lookout correspondent of the *American* sends the following intelligence:

Large numbers of refugees from Richmond continue to arrive here.

They report that a large force of infantry and cavalry, under Gen. LEE in person, had gone up the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Gen. EARLY.

They assert that this body of rebel troops number as many as 50,000, their purpose being to secure the plunder that was captured by EARLY in Maryland, which they fear will be taken by the advance of Gen. SHERIDAN, and also to attack Washington and invade the North.

A German mechanic, who has been employed for over two years by the Confederate Navy Department, in the construction of iron-clad vessels, says there are two vessels at Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade. They carry 24-pounders, and are covered with 4-inch iron. Each vessel carries four guns.

There are also two vessels at Kinston, N. C. One of them is named the *Moose*. She carries 24-pounders, and is to be commanded by Capt. T. F. LLOYD, of the Confederate States Navy.

There are also two vessels in the Pedee River, north of Georgetown, both of which will be ready for duty in one month, and one of them, perhaps, sooner. One is called the *Pedee*, Lieut. MORGAN, C. S. N., commanding. The other is named the *Marion*, to which no officer has been appointed as yet. Both these vessels are clad with iron four inches thick, and each carries four guns, 24-pounders.

There is one iron-clad building at Plymouth, N. C. Her armor is twelve inches in thickness, and she is to be ready for sea in two months. She is to carry twelve-pounder guns, and is to be named the *Albemarle*.

He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond, a four-inch iron-clad.

Death of Col. N. T. Dushane.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

Col. N. T. DUSHANE, of this city, and of the First Veteran Maryland Regiment, was killed on Sunday morning in the assault made by the rebels on Gen. WARREN'S corps. He was acting as Brigadier-General of the Maryland brigade.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The U. S. Hospital steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*, arrived this morning from Point of Rocks with 150 sick soldiers.

The steamer *Gov. Chase* has arrived from Deep Bottom with 300 rebel prisoners, recently captured. They were taken to Point Lookout.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

David Snow, 11th Maine.	H H Rogers, 27th U S Col.
Jas H McClure, 134th Ohio.	F M Bash, 86th Penn.
Abner Mitchell, 6th Conn.	John Yearon, Civilian.
E S Cannon, 4th U S Art.	John W. Kinney, 13th Me.
J Willawat, 100th N Y.	H Van Alstyne, 16th N Y Art
H M Rohrer, 143d Ohio.	B F Stackhouse, 97th.
F Standish, 138th Ohio.	N T Anson, 11th N Y.
John W Shaw, 10th Conn.	P Springbinburg, 1st Md Cv.
Frank Kerr, 143d Ohio	E McMichael, 143d Ohio,
W W Blanchard, 40th Mass.	— Green, 10th Conn.
T O'Brien, 97th Penn.	C Thomas, 10th Conn.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut Horn, 24th Mass.	Lieut Shalee, New-Brunswick, N J.
Lieut Turner, 1st Conn Art.	
Lieut Lamon, 39th Ill.	Chaplain T L Ambrose, 12th N H.
Lieut Sharp, 6th Conn.	

Excitement at Hagerstown, Md.—Refugees Arriving there in Large Numbers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Hagerstown, Md., represent that the excitement at that place continues.

Refugees are arriving there in large numbers.

The farmers living along the Potomac River are again running off their stock toward Pennsylvania for safety.

WHEELER'S RAID.

Capture of Trains by the Rebels—Gen. Stedman only Slightly Wounded—Report of Death of the Rebel Gen. Buckner—Movements of Wheeler.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 23.

The Nashville *Times* contains a report that Gen. WHEELER'S rebel forces have crossed the river above Chattanooga, though there is a report that he has gone to East Tennessee.

The last is discredited.

It is reported that a train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was captured near Cleveland by the rebels, and that an empty train, bound from Chattanooga to Atlanta, was also captured by them. This occurred on Thursday.

The fortifications of Knoxville can resist effectually five times the number of men in WHEELER'S force.

Gen. STEDMAN'S wound was only a slight scratch under the eye. He drove the rebels for five miles, and then escaped to Chattanooga.

A discredited report prevailed at Nashville, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER had been killed in a recent battle.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

Johnson's Forces Routed by Gens. Hovey and Hughes—Johnson Mortally Wounded—Death of the Guerrilla Woodward.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Gens. HOVEY and HUGHES have just arrived here with their commands.

They attacked Col. ADAM JOHNSON'S forces at Morganfield and completely routed them, capturing 19 prisoners and retook all the Government property.

FROM CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The guerilla WOODWARD died at Hopkinsville yesterday, from the effects of his wound. His command have separated and scattered in different directions.

The rebel Col. ADAM JOHNSON is reported at Madisonville with a force 1,200 strong, evidently making for the Cumberland River.

There is four feet of water on the shoals of the river here, and it is rising slowly.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLARKSVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Maj. TYLER, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, attacked Col. ADAM JOHNSON'S forces, near Princeton, this morning, and routed them, killing four and wounding four.

JOHNSON is reported mortally wounded.

A party of the Eighty-third Illinois, under Capt. TURNBULL, were attacked and badly cut up yesterday below Fort Donelson by a portion of WOODWARD'S command. Capt. TURNBULL and eight of his men were killed.

FROM CAIRO.

Boats Passing Gaines' Landing—The Rebels Menacing Morganzia.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

Boats from below are obliged to pass Gaines' Landing by night, with all their lights put out.

At last accounts the command of Capt. PRATT, consisting of a battery of two twelve-pounders, supported by Col. TOM. GRAUS' brigade, of MARMADUKE'S division, and Gen. WALLER'S command, of DICK TAYLOR'S forces, were menacing Morganzia, La.

The War in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

When Gen. PAINE'S expedition (after JOHNSTON'S guerrillas) arrived in Uniontown, Ky., PAINE arrested several prominent rebels, confiscated sixty hogsheads of tobacco, seventy-four barrels of whisky, one hundred and fifty barrels of salt, one hundred cattle and seventy-five horses.

Gen. HOOLEY joined PAINE at Morganfield, JOHNSON fleeing toward Hopkinsville, in the southern part of the State.

A dispatch from Springfield says that Illinois has been made a separate military district, under Gen. PAINE, who arrived at Springfield yesterday. He will establish his headquarters there. On the other hand, Cairo dispatches say that PAINE will retain command in Western Kentucky.

Gen. CANBY has discharged the Marine Brigade, and the officers have been mustered out. None returned to their old regiments.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says that Gen. TEAYER attacked the rebel General COOPER, a mile in front of Fort No. 2, and completely routed him.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

More Pirates Fitting Out at Wilmington—The Late Election.

NEWBERN, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Confederate* says that Gen. S. D. LEE recently arrived at Atlanta from Mississippi with a large number of reinforcements, and participated in the late battle.

Intelligence has been received here stating that since the departure of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* from Wilmington that seven more steamers of a like character have arrived there, and are now receiving their armament, with a view of running the blockade to war upon our commerce.

The North Carolina *Times*, speaking of the recent election, says:

"The Holden men have a majority in the Legislature.

The citizens of North Carolina desire peace, notwithstanding the fact that rebel bayonets were used to overawe the Conservative party, who supported HOLDEN. In the extreme western counties we learn that HOLDEN obtains some very heavy majorities, but their vote was thrown out on the ground that they were not considered 'loyal' to the Confederate Government. At Kinston men were imprisoned for voting for HOLDEN."

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Roanoke.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from Havana, Aug. 18, arrived at this port last evening. Our Havana files and correspondence per this arrival contain nothing of especial importance. The latest news from Mexico represents MAXIMILIAN as still engaged in his work of conciliation, but with only moderate success. A leader now and then comes over to him, but the soldiers remain opposed to the reign of the monarch.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The only news from Mexico is a letter from Matamoras, of the 25th ult., which presents the state of affairs in that country as being by no means as unfavorable to JUAREZ as MAXIMILIAN'S organs have lately tried to make the world believe. The statement that URAGA had deserted JUAREZ and submitted to the Emperor, are again refuted in this letter from URAGA himself. MAXIMILIAN, even by the showing of the *Estafette* and other official organs, find many unexpected difficulties.

It complains of the want of assistance and co-operation from the influential and wealthy citizens, who heretofore were opposed to JUAREZ; but they do not seem to like MAXIMILIAN any better. We are told that the clergy are very much opposed to this civilization. They expected to get back their property, but Messrs. MAXIMILIAN, ALMONTE & Co. want it themselves.

Nothing has occurred worth noting in San Domingo. Sick soldiers continue to arrive thence, and provisions, &c., continue to be sent back.

Considerable alarm is felt at the non-appearance of the *Dakotah*, which is said to have left your port on the 8th. Various circumstances connected with her and the steamer *Fronces*, which lately arrived from Philadelphia, have furnished foundation for a rumor that she has gone into Wilmington, where, no doubt, both these steamer are undoubtedly detained.

The yellow fever does not seem to abate, owing, doubtless, to the rains and continued heat.

The *Liberty* leaves on the 20th.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Garret Davis and Lieut.-Gov. Jacob—Good Reports About Gov. Bramlette—Many Conservative Unionists Open to Conviction—Slaveholders Turning Practical Emancipationists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The Copperhead wing of our "Constitutional Unionists" seems now practically identical with our "Peace Democrats," and well represented by GARRET DAVIS and Lieut.-Gov. JACOB. Neither can say too much against the Administration, and both call the President a tyrant deserving the fate of CHARLES the First. Mr. JACOB predicts 80,000 majority in Kentucky for McCLELLAN, though he might not get even a fourth of that, if any at all. Mr. DAVIS bids God-speed to avowedly secession gatherings in Ohio, which resolve for armed resistance to the draft, and addresses them letters most eulogistic of Ex-Col. WOLFORD and Ex-Judges BULLITT and DUVALL. But it may be well to let such old scolds, while not convicted traitors, screech on; they seem calculated only to harm their own cause.

Gov. BRAMLETTE is said to have set to work for the enlistment of all the remaining able-bodied Kentucky negroes, and so to reduce the State's deficiency to at least 8,000 or 10,000, if not much less. If so, he has come to a wise practical conclusion. His practical acquiescence in the settled fact of negro enlistments, and in the consequences and changes it necessarily involves, would have a happy moral, economic and political effect in Kentucky.

I believe many conservative Unionists, who seem honestly for putting down the rebellion at all hazards, are open to conviction that, *if the rebellion is to be put down, Slavery everywhere is hopelessly gone any how*, and may thus be induced to discard the subject of an inevitably doomed institution, and vote for Mr. LINCOLN as far the most available to finish the rebellion.

Negroes who, a year ago, brought at auction $300 to $500, now sell to the highest bidder for $200 to $50. Sagacious slaveholders, to get the most they can for such unserviceable property, continue to sell their negroes to substitute-brokers and others wanting them as substitutes, or deliver them to the Provost-Marshals. PONTIAC.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRITISH SHIP JAMES SMITH ASHORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 22.

The British ship *James Smith*, FEWANY, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on the shears inside of Cape Henlopen on the night of the 19th, and is leaking badly.

A STEAM TRANSPORT ASHORE.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 22.

A steam transport, bound in, is ashore on Romer. Wind northwest and light.

Weather cloudy.

Railway Tokens Illegal.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

United States District Attorney GILPIN has served a notice on the Directors of one of our city railways, informing them that by giving tickets or tokens in lieu of money, in making change on their cars, they are violating the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, and are rendering themselves liable to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment.

The Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 22.

Arrived, blockade runner *Helen*, from Bermuda, after a passage of sixty hours. She reports that the yellow fever is raging there.

The *Tallahassee* was seen yesterday steaming north. Two steamers passed Canso, yesterday, bound north.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: T. Pratt, Eighty-third Infantry; Jobson Holt, K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry; George Fields, L, Ninth Artillery; George W. Bradley, F, Sixth Infantry; John Scott, F, Sixty-ninth Infantry; John T. Kennedy, G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.

THE TREASURY GUARDS.

The Treasury Guards, one of the Regiments recently organized under orders from the War Office, for the defence of Washington, and composed of officers and employes of the Treasury Department, made their first public appearance this afternoon, at dress parade. In the ranks were Assistant-Secretaries HARRINGTON and FIELD, Gen. SPINNER, and other prominent gentlemen. Col. F. A. WILLEY, assisted by Adjt. CHARLES CALLENDER, commanded the regiment.

PROMOTED.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN, Sixth New-York Cavalry, who, for the past two years, has commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was to-day breveted Brigadier-General by the President.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

Col. E. HAPGOOD, Fifth New-Hampshire, heretofore published dismissed under charges, has been exempted from such dismissal, and restored to duty, satisfactory defence having been made in his case.

IN DANGER OF DISMISSAL.

The following named officers will stand dismissed for absence without leave, unless within fifteen days satisfactory excuse is rendered for the alleged delinquency: First Lieut. JULIUS L. TOWNSEND, One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers: First Lieut. DANIEL CROWLEY, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers. Capt. H. BAKER; Third Delaware Volunteers; First Lieut. JULIUS NIEDERGALL, Fifteenth New-York Artillery.

TAXING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The special war income tax to be levied on the 1st of October next, imposing a tax of five per cent. on all sums over $600, is decided by the Revenue Department to apply to Government employes. The following amounts will therefore be retained by the disbursing officers from the October payment of salaries to persons who have no other income:

From a $1,200 clerk, five per cent. on $582.... $29 10
From a $1,400 clerk, five per cent. on $776.... 38 80
From a $1,600 clerk, five per cent. on $970.... 48 50
From a $1,800 clerk, five per cent. on $1,164... 58 20

RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary FESSENDEN and Comptroller of the Currency McCULLOUGH returned to this city this morning, and resumed the administration of their respective departments.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, reported to-day, amount to $935,100. Total to date, $20, 974,750.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional National Banks have just been organized: First National, Hastings, Minn.; and First National, Luffield, Conn., each with a capital of $100,000. The First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been designated as a depository of public funds, and financial agent of the United States.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

On Saturday the Paymaster-General, "*by order of the President of the United States*," made requisitions upon the Treasury for $9,500,000 for the payment of troops. Acting Secretary HARRINGTON at once approved the requisitions, and ordered them paid, and the money is to-day in process of distribution among the army paymasters for immediate use. Whatever is necessary of the amount is to be first applied in payment of those soldiers whose term of service has expired, and are ready to be mustered out.

GRANT'S RECENT MOVEMENTS.

The late movements on each side of the James show how warily Gen. GRANT is watching his adversary, and the pertinacity with which he holds to him. The lastest manœuvre to the left, when WARREN'S corps was thrown across the Weldon Railroad, is designed for the double purpose of interrupting that important line of communication, and calling away a portion of the rebel force from the north side of the James. LEE displays all his skill in countermanœuvres to foil the purposes of GRANT; and the operations of these great antagonists resemble precisely a gigantic game of chess. Strategy is for the present the order of the day; it is felt that the relative proportions of the contending forces will not authorize on our part hazardous operations involving a great loss of life; but if any entry can be found in the bosses of the enemy's buckler, Gen. GRANT will in with his lance. GRANT has a high appreciation of LEE'S talent, and the other day when, on crossing to the north side of the James with the view to surprise the enemy, he found him in full force, he declared he had never seen such a plaguey india-rubber man as this of LEE,—that extend his lines as he would, he found it stretched out to meet him.

THE DRAFT.

Those who fancy that the Administration will be budged from the duty of enforcing the draft by its supposed political effect may at once dismiss the notion. The draft will positively be made, as the salvation of the country demands that it should be. Gen. GRANT is awaiting its fruits to make a sure thing of Richmond. The determination on this score is irrevocable, and Mr. LINCOLN declares that if his reelection is to be baulked by means of this measure, he will at least have the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying!

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO BULLION.

The following regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department concerning "The assay of and tax on bullion:"

1. The license of an assayer must specify the place of business of the assayer. The rate of the license will be determined by the actual or estimated value of the gold and silver assayed, as in cases of other license, where the rate is graduated by the amount of the sales or business, subject to be reassessed if the value of the bullion assayed should exceed such estimated amount.

2. The assay and refining of gold and silver being regarded by the law as a manufacture, every assayer shall, within ten days after the first day of each and every month, make a return to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, under oath or affirmation, of the weight, fineness and value of the gold and silver assayed by him, with the date of the assay, and the name of the person or persons for whom the same was assayed, and shall pay to the Collector the duty of one-half of one per centum upon the same, in the manner required by sections 82 and 83 of the act of June 30, 1864.

A book shall be kept by such Assayer, in which he shall enter the date of each assay, the name of the party for whom the assay is made, and the weight, fineness, and value of the gold and silver assayed, which book shall be exhibited to the Assessor or Collector whenever he shall require it,

3. In addition to the ordinary commercial stamp upon bullion, specifying its weight, fineness, and value, the date of the assay, and name of the Assayer, every Assayer shall stamp the product of the assay with the Internal Revenue stamp provided by this office.

The internal revenue stamp may be obtained by licensed assayers upon application to this office. Assayers residing in the States or Territories west of the States bordering on the Mississippi River can procure stamps upon application to the United States Assistant Treasurer at Denver City, Colorado Territory, or at San Francisco, Cal.

4. From and after the 29th day of August, 1864, all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation, and exportation of bullion not stamped as above required, are prohibited; nor shall any jeweller, worker, or artificer in gold and silver use either of those metals after that date unless it shall first have been stamped as aforesaid.

5. If any bullion which has been stamped and on which the duty has been paid in accordance with these regulations, shall be reassayed or further refined, the duty on the same shall be paid by the assayer, and it shall be restamped in the same manner as if no previous assay had been made.

6. The first return made by the assayer will be of the value of the assay from the 29th day of August to and including the 30th day of September, and the succeeding returns shall be from the first to the last day of each month, inclusive.

7. These regulations apply to United States assayers equally with private assayers, except as to the provisions relating to license.

Blank returns will be furnished, in the form prescribed, upon application to this office, or to the assessor of the proper district.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

THE NEW LOAN.

It is reported in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which have not been decided. On inquiry at the department, it is ascertained there is no truth in the statement.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The time of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment, one hundred days' men, having expired, they this afternoon paid their respects to the President, who made them a speech in front of the Executive Mansion. He said:

"I suppose you are going home to see your families and friends. For the service you have done in this great struggle, in which we are engaged, I present you sincere thanks for myself and the country. I almost always feel inclined, when I happen to say anything to soldiers, to impress upon them in a few brief remarks the importance of success in this contest. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free Government, which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but for yours. I happen, temporarily, to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you may have, through this free Government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations—it is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright, not only for one but for two or three years. The nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel."

Three cheers were then given for the President.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The report that Admiral DAHLGREN has been relieved, and is to be succeeded at Charleston by Commodore ROWAN, is not true.

FROM NASSAU.

THE QUESTION OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Important Correspondence Between Governor Bayley and the Duke of Newcastle.

The *Bermudian*, of Aug. 16, publishes an interesting correspondence between Gov. BURLEY and the Duke of Newcastle, relative to the question of blockade-running. It opens thus:

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S LETTER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Gov. Bayley, C. B.:

DOWNING-STREET, April 11, 1864.

SIR: I have just received your dispatch No. 18, of 8th March last, inclosing a copy of the speech which you addressed to the Bahama Legislature on the 2d of that month.

I am obliged to inform you that I can by no means approve that part of your speech in which you allude to the practice of dispatching vessels from Nassau to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States.

It is perfectly true that the British Government is not bound to interfere in order to repress or even to discountenance this practice, just as the British Government is not bound to interfere with operations carried on by British subjects in violation of the revenue laws of a foreign country.

But it is undoubted that a belligerent has a right to blockade the port of his enemy—that a breach of blockade is an invasion of that right—and that the Power whose belligerent rights are thus violated may reasonably complain that Her Majesty's representative, speaking publicly in his official capacity, should refer to proceedings thus injurious to its interests in a tone of encouragement or protection.

I have no doubt that the language which you used was very acceptable to the inhabitants of the colony, who are naturally anxious to make the most of what are apparently the advantages of their present position relative to the seat of war. But I think you failed to observe that, in using it, you were laying yourself open to a charge of unfriendly conduct toward a neighboring power, and were impairing the position of the Government which you serve. I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

GOV. BAYLEY'S REPLY.

Gov. BAYLEY replies in a long letter, defending his course and saying: "I should be extremely sorry to think that any words uttered by me on this occasion had justly wounded the susceptibilities or provoked the indignation of a friendly power; and the longer I dwell on the subject, the less reason does there seem to me for supposing that such an impression can have been made. For your Grace will see that the right which I claimed for the colonists is the right of trading, not only with one, but with either or both the belligerent States. And two things induce me to believe that no unfavorable impression was made upon just and reasonable men in the Northern States. The first is the opinion expressed by many respectable Northerners staying here during the Winter, the general tenor of which may be summed up in the words of one of them: "You (*i. e.* the English) have done what we should have done in similar circumstances; you have traded with both parties at the same time. The second is, that the New-York *Herald*, in an article designed to be bitterly severe upon my speech, entirely misquotes and misinterprets it, disconnecting its consecutive paragraphs, and inserting inappropriate glosses. This article of the *Herald*, to which I refer, is copied into the English paper, the *Public Opinion* of April 11.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AGAIN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Gov. Bayley, C. B.:

DOWNING-STREET, Monday, June 6, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 45, of the 5th ult., in answer to the comments made in my dispatch of the 11th April, on that part of your speech to the Bahama Legislature on the 2d of that month.

I am obliged to inform you that I can by no means approve that part of your speech in which you allude to the practice of dispatching vessels from Nassau to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States.

It is perfectly true that the British Government is not bound to interfere in order to repress or even to discountenance this practice, just as the British Government is not bound to interfere with operations carried on by British subjects in violation of the revenue laws of a foreign country.

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I am obliged to inform you that I can by no means approve that part of your speech in which you allude to the practice of dispatching vessels from Nassau to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States.

2. As your explanations now received have not removed my objection to that speech, I think it best to instruct you that whatever opinions you may individually entertain on the points to which you advert, what is expected of you is that you will not without urgent occasion or without authority express opinions affecting the relations of Her Majesty's Government with foreign Governments and countries, and that you will abstain from adopting a tone and spirit, in alluding to invasions of the right of blockade, which even as construed and explained by yourself, is in an officer occupying your position unjustifiable, and cannot but be injurious to this country in its relations with the United States.

3. That the opinions officially expressed by you should have given rise to angry comments in the United States, which, even if they be unfair, are not that account much less mischievous, is, I think, what ordinary forethought should have led you to anticipate. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

The Congressional Committee.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Aug. 22.

The Congressional Committee arrived at Fredericton at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the party numbering fifteen. The remainder of the party returned on the *New England* from St. John to Portland this morning.

The Ship James Littlefield.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

The officers and crew of the ship *James Littlefield*, from Cardiff for New-York, who was captured by the *Tallahassee*, arrived here to-day, from Yarmouth, N. S.

FUNERAL OF MAJ. BUTLER.—The funeral of Maj. WILLIAM BUTLER, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon from the City Hall, where the body had been lying in state since Saturday last. A detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment escorted the remains to the grave.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to August 14.

THE OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.

Interesting Rebel Accounts of the Naval Battle.

The steamer *E. B. Sunder*, from New-Orleans Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday.

A Mobile paper of the 7th notices the arrival of the gunboat *Morgan*, with the loss of only one man, and the crew of the gunboat *Gaines*.

Mobile Bay advices at New-Orleans are to 4 A. M. 11th. Admiral FARRAGUT had prepared for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock that morning. It would receive a furious shelling, and cooperative movements were to be made by our land forces. At a late hour on the night of the 11th it was stated that FARRAGUT had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants out of the city, and urges defence to the last point on the part of the citizens.

The captured officers and crews of the rebel rams *Tennessee* and *Selma* arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gallantry of Admiral Farragut—The Tennessee—The Prisoners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

All agree in giving to Admiral FARRAGUT the highest praise for his resolute daring and skill, amounting almost to invincibility. The glorious old *Hartford* is sadly "out of fix," caused principally by being "rammed" by the *Metacomet*.

Admiral FARRAGUT has officers commanding under him who partake largely of his own dash and decision of character, and consequently no sooner were the forts passed than three or four vessels of our fleet, following the movements of the Admiral, made for the *Tennessee*. The *Hartford* struck her a glancing blow first, and swung alongside. In this position, and while pouring her broadsides into the ports of the *Tennessee*, the *Metacomet* came up, and amid the smoke and confusion "bucked" the *Hartford*. The *Tennessee* is almost uninjured, and will be used in reducing the remaining fort (Morgan.) Indeed, she has already exchanged shots with the fort under whose guns she was wont to lay in fancied security. This vessel is considered the most perfect and formidable of any built by the rebels. The solid shot from the 11 and 9-inch guns of our vessels, glanced from her mailed sides like peas.

The commandant of Fort Morgan, in response to demand for its surrender, replied that he was "determined to hold out until the last brick was swept away." This is all very pretty on paper, but the *tools* have been sent over within a few days that will cause him to change his mind. The fort is completely invested, both by land and sea, and escape is impossible.

The prisoners from Fort Gaines arrived here day before yesterday—forty officers and about eight hundred men—principally from the Twenty-first Alabama. They (especially the privates) seem to think themselves well out of a bad scrape. They were very confident in regard to the ability of their fleet to hold FARRAGUT in check, and were greatly astonished at the slashing style in which he disposed of their pet iron-clad.

Fort Morgan is garrisoned by about a thousand men, and if the commandant is foolhardy enough to avoid a shelling before he surrenders, you may possibly have to wait a week for this piece of news. The light draught gunboats and Monitors are expected to pay their respects to the city shortly. Dauphin Island is the depot for stores, &c., being much more safe and accessible than any point on the main land that we can hold.

There is scarcely a day passes now without a heavy shower of rain. This, with the blazing sun that follows, renders this month the most trying of the year, especially to soldiers on the bivouac. The sick lists of the troops in the vicinity of the city are large, but not unusually so at this season of the year.

We have a "grapevine" in the city this afternoon of a great battle at Atlanta, which leaves SHERMAN in possession of the city.

Gen. CANBY in addition to superintending and planning operations in the field, still finds time through his Staff, to attend to some of the humbugs and sharpers, (military and others) who have infested this department for some time past, and who by means of black mail, bribery, &c., have filled their pockets—but, unfortunately for these gentlemen, the prospect of their getting away with their plunder is very slim.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

THE SITUATION.

MOBILE PILOTS VOLUNTEERING TO TAKE THE FLEET IN.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 11.

By the arrival of the steamer *Kate Dale* from the fleet at Mobile Bay, and through the courtesy of a gentleman, we have the latest intelligence from that exciting quarter.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under a flag of truce, has made a formal demand for the surrender of Fort Morgan. The rebels replied that they intended to hold out until the last brick was swept away.

On the other hand, we have learned by conversing with rebel prisoners brought over by the *Kate Dale*—who were captured by the surrender of Fort Gaines—that this is not the feeling of the men in Fort Morgan. However much the officers may desire to be distinguished in the way of becoming perfect bricks in Fort Morgan, this kind of ambition has long since left the men, and their greatest desire now is to see the

of Mobile Bay. Over —— thousand have already landed on Mobile Point, and others are daily arriving, our transports approaching within a mile of Fort Morgan, and landing them without molestation or hindrance. This occurs in Navy Cove, and would indicate that the rebels design surrendering before a great while; for, if they intended to hold out and fight to the death, they would not permit the peaceable landing of these troops right under the guns of their stronghold. There are between 800 and 1,000 rebels stationed in this fort, with a stronger armament of guns and all material of war than was found in Fort Gaines.

The *Kate Dale*, in transporting troops from the transports to Navy Cove, got aground within a mile and a half of the fort, near the obstructions of the bar, and was there some two hours, trying to get off, without being fired upon by the fort.

The last firing done by the fort was upon a gunboat that had passed, under a flag of truce, to communicate with the ram *Tennessee*, which was captured by our forces. The gunboat had communicated with the *Tennessee*, and was leaving, when the fort opened fire on the gunboat, but without injury. The boat got beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, and then opened with a broadside on the fort. Our guns being far superior, could reach the fort, while the guns of the fort fell short of their mark. The *Tennessee*, manned by a skillful Yankee crew, also opened on the fort, sending a shell right in their midst, without eliciting even a response by way of "acknowledging the corn." Since that time the fort has been remarkably quiet and docile.

The *Kate Dale* brought over forty-five prisoners. In conversation with a rebel officer of intelligence and good sense, as well as good feeling, we learned that many of the officers as well as private soldiers were heartily sick and tired of the rebellion. He has a wife and three children, and the last time he heard from them his wife had sold her last valuable dress to obtain bread for the children. He says the people are suffering terribly, and that Georgia, his native State, is almost ruined by the rebellion. He was satisfied that if JEFF. DAVIS and those acting with him as leaders in the rebellion were only made to suffer one half what the people of the rebel States have had to undergo they would have long since ceased their diabolical work of inciting and driving a portion of our people, whose authority they have usurped, into a state of cruel and hopeless rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land.

AFFAIRS ON AUG. 13.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Tritonia*, from Mobile Bay, arrived this morning.

We learn by this arrival, that the land forces of Gen. GRANGER are within 500 yards of Fort Morgan.

The fact that the enemy does not fire is considered proof that the fort will soon surrender.

Mortar and other batteries, with the gunboats, are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as the word is given.

The surrender of the place is hourly expected.

FORT MORGAN WON'T FIGHT.

Just before the *Tritonia* left, the ram *Tennessee* had been ordered to approach Fort Morgan and fire into it, which was done without causing any act of hostility on the part of the fort. It is supposed the rebels have their reasons for holding out in this sullen, silent, non-combative manner. It may be that they have certain things to accomplish before surrendering, and a little time is precious to them just at this juncture of affairs. Be this as it may, we understand that our naval and military authorities are exerting themselves in a most commendable way for the fulfillment of their mission, and the rebels cannot delay the final result very long. Fort Morgan has got to fall, and our troops will take possession of Mobile. There are events that will most certainly transpire.

EXCITEMENT AT MOBILE.

We conversed with some passengers brought over by this steamer, who left Mobile on Wednesday last. They represent the people there as in a fearful state of excitement. The rebel Major-General MACAY was in command of the defences of Mobile, and was pressing every male inhabitant into his service *without regard to age or color*. He is entirely dependent on soldiers obtained in this manner to make anything like resistance to our arms, being left without any veteran regular force. In other words, he is mostly dependent on the militia, or citizen reserve soldiers of the State, to resist the progress of our arms in that direction. He might as well have men of straw.

Many of the people are opposed to the rebel authorities, and are most anxious that our forces should take possession.

TRADE IN MOBILE.

There is very little trade or business of any kind in Mobile. What little there is doing is in groceries and produce brought from the interior. Corn is the principal crop that is being raised, and a great deal of this is made into whisky and sold as groceries. Many of the cotton presses in Mobile have been transmogrified into whisky-distilleries, where corn is manufactured into a liquid state, and made to act as a great promoter of Southern rebel courage. This is one way of keeping up courage and business at the same time.

We understand that Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the rebellion, many of its most prominent and beautiful buildings having been destroyed; among them the Court-house.

The people who have residences on the bay have all removed to Mobile since the appearance of our fleet.

THE TENNESSEE AND BIENVILLE.

The U. S. steamships *Tennessee* and *Bienville* arrived in the river opposite this city last evening.

They come direct from the anchorage off the entrance to Mobile Bay, and have on board another batch of the rebel prisoners taken in the recent engagements at that place.

FORT GAINES.

The following are the terms for the surrender of Fort Gaines. On Sunday evening, Aug. 7, Gen. GRANGER had an interview with Admiral FARRAGUT, on the flagship *Hartford*, in relation to Col. ASHMAN'S proposition to surrender Fort Gaines. The result of the interview was the following reply to the rebel proposition:

OUR TERMS.

SIR—In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after communicating with Gen. GRANGER, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, the only offers we can make are:

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed to you by First Capt. P. DRAYTON and Col. MYER, of the United States Army, who fully understand the views of Gen. GRANGER and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
GORDON GRANGER, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Col. C. D. ANDERSON, commanding Fort Gaines.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPLY.

The above was sent off to the fort at a late hour in the evening. Soon afterward the bearers returned to the flagship, bringing with them Col. ANDERSON and a staff officer, when, after a protracted interview with the commanding officers, the terms were assented to in the following terms:

The above conditions and terms of surrender are agreed to by the undersigned, and the ceremony of turning over the prisoners of war, Fort Gaines and all the public property appertaining thereto, intact, and in the same condition it is now, will take place at 8 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, August the 8th.

C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, commanding Fort Gaines.
Witnessed—P. DRAYTON, Fleet Captain; ALBERT J. MYER, Colonel and Signal Officer, United States Army.

FORT MORGAN.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, }
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 9, 1864. }

SIR: To prevent the sacrifice of human life, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
To Brig.-Gen. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL REPLY.

To which the following reply was returned:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MORGAN, Aug. 9, 1864.

Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. A.:

SIRS: I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defence.

I do not understand that, while being communicated with under flag of truce, the *Tennessee* should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c.,
R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General Commanding, C. S. A.

THE MONITOR TECUMSEH.

HER DESTRUCTION BY A REBEL TORPEDO—LIST OF THOSE SAVED.

From the True Delta, Aug. 11.

We have received from the U. S. Naval Headquarters, Canal-street, the following particulars of the loss of the monitor *Tecumseh*, sunk by a torpedo in the late naval engagement in Mobile Bay, together with a list of those saved:

The *Tecumseh* had nearly passed Fort Morgan and was approaching the ram *Tennessee*, to engage her, when she encountered the torpedo; an explosion immediately took place, followed by a column of water rushing up through the bottom of the monitor, when she rapidly settled and went down.

According to one of the survivors, all persons except nine, including two officers. Some accounts give a larger number saved.

Capt. CRAVEN succeeded in getting out of the vessel before she went down, but is supposed to have been drawn into the downward current produced by the sinking vessel.

Annexed is a list of some of those known to have been saved:

Acting Master Chas. F. Langley, Acting Ensign G. Cottrell, Acting Ensign Charles H. Pennington, Captain's Clerk Josiah Conley; Samuel S. Shinn, Gunner's Mate; James Gufield, Quarter-Gunner; Francis Cozzens, seaman; Wm. O'Brien, seaman; Richard Collins, ordinary seaman; Peter Parker, leadsman.

FARRAGUT.

From the New-Orleans Times.

On the eve of the passage of the Mobile forts, it was suggested to Admiral FARRAGUT, by the officer whose duty it was to look to such matters, that whisky might be very beneficial in case the men became very much exhausted from long-continued fighting in the coming conflict. The Admiral said that he had no objection to its being used if there was any on board, but that he had never found it necessary in any of his actions, and that he intended to give the men a cup of hot coffee at daylight, and to "PIPE TO BREAKFAST" *inside the bay, at eight o'clock*, the usual hour. By eight o'clock the passage of the forts was an accomplished fact.

IN A HURRY.

From the True Delta.

We are informed by an officer of FARRAGUT'S fleet, that the action had hardly ceased before boats loaded with vegetables and fruit, which the owners were anxious to sell, came off to the vessels. They would not receive Confederate money, but clutched greenbacks and postage currency eagerly. An officer offered one of them a silver quarter for a large melon; the poor fellow fell overboard in his frantic efforts to grasp the desired coin.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Mobile *Tribune* of Aug. 9 publishes the following ridiculously exaggerated account of the battle. As it is the first detailed description that we have had from rebel sources, we give it to show some of its extravagances:

"Early on Thursday, the 4th of August, the Federal fleet, with twenty-six sail, including two double and one single turreted monitor and an iron-clad double-ender, commenced closing in their line southeast of Fort Morgan, as with a view to concentrate their efforts on Fort Gaines, having the preceding night landed a force of from three to five thousand men on Dauphin Island. During the early part of the day they kept up an irregular and desultory fire on the fort, as if designing to make against that point a combined attack by land and sea. But this feint did not succeed in blinding the cool old veteran who commanded the line of lower defences, and keeping on the watch for the wily foe, he stood ready for them at any time of the night or day.

Toward sundown, the fleet seemed to draw off some distance east of Pelican Island, and night closed in upon us with the quiet and balmy stillness of a Southern midsummer day. As the sun rose on the following day, we discovered that the fleet had, during the night, hauled off to the eastward, and contracted their lines into a semi-circle nearly due south of the fort, and within not more than three miles from the main inlet into the channel.

Their appearance was quite martial. The broad pennons that floated to the breeze from the top of their dark turrets seemed to bid defiance to the diminutive forces that were manning the ramparts of Fort Morgan, and call up a sneering comparison between their bulky forms and the puny size of our now little fleet, which was coolly expecting the advance of their formidable adversaries. At thirty minutes past 6 a signal shot was fired from the extreme right wing of the Federals, the shot falling short southeast of the fort, which was soon after followed by a shell, which burst over the fort, sending its death-dealing over the officers' quarters outside. By this time all was movement and activity within the walls, the officers, rushing to their several posts, were leading their detachments to the southern bastions, and the firm, steady tramp of their followers was the only sound heard through the stillness of the morning.

The fleet then commenced their forward movement, and closing up on the centre, so as to bring their leading ships of the extreme right and left abreast, they soon formed themselves into *echelon*, and made their way toward the head of the Pass. In front, westward, rode the *Tecumseh*, a double-turreted monster, vomiting fire through eight apertures, constantly revolving. On her left a large-sized frigate, and in their wake the balance of the fleet, each succeeding file covering in part that which preceded it.

Thus sailed up the Federal fleet with a force of over three hundred guns of the largest calibre to overpower a fort and fleet mounting not more than forty of vastly inferior weight.

At 7:30 A. M., as their line advanced, they discharged their broadsides at the fort, and kept moving on until the headmost were vessels within not more than a half mile from our batteries. Suddenly a deep voice is heard, and the command "commence firing" rang along our batteries.

It is answered with a cheer, a soul-stirring cheer, that comes from the willing and devoted breasts of brave men who for twenty minutes have stood like statues by the side of their guns. Soon the pieces are sighted, the lanyards pulled, and the shrill, sharp sound of the heavy Parrott goes whistling through the air. But to each shot fired by us a hundred shells reply. Soon the heavy slope of the southern glacis and turf of the parapet are seen tearing up in every direction, burying under the flying masses the heavy chases of our cannon and covering up with rubbish the gallant fellows serving the pieces.

But the firing, which on the part of the Federals is kept up at a furious though almost harmless rate, on our side is calm and deliberate. While the cowardly enemy, conscious of their overpowering numbers are wildly wasting their ammunition, our chiefs are husbanding theirs as men who heed not the intoxication of a furious cannonade to keep up their sinking courage. As almost every shell from the fleet passes over the fort and explodes far beyond its precincts, not a shot of ours is uselessly thrown away, but is heard crashing in the heavy timbers of their wooden ships, or shaking in their deep sockets the almost impenetrable steel plates which protect their sides.

Each bastion and battery is worked with equal skill and gallantry. * * * *

But over and conspicuous above all, two forms tower unboundingly over the highest parapets. Here is Maj. GEE, whose sarcastic smile seems to laugh away the danger he so recklessly dares. He commands the First Alabama Battalion, that noble corps so long allowed to rot in the druggery of garrison life, when their hearts were beating high for the glorious labors of the field.

The other is a tall stately man, of formal military and dignified bearing. It is Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, who for forty-five years preceding this war had been serving his country in that navy then so justly proud of his deeds—now so justly degraded in the eyes of the world. But Gen. PAGE was a Virginian; and though advanced in years and poor in fortune, he indignantly threw off a commission which could only result in associating his bright name with those of the base renegades, POZNZA and FARRAGUT.

As he paces up and down the parapets, hailed with cheers by the men who so dearly love him, he hardly seems to notice the hail of fire, iron and lead that rushes over and past him. He seems to find in them an old familiar voice which merely recalls to him that sentiment, that idol of his, "duty."

As he slowly passes each battery he stops, and in a few simple words encourages the men and advises the officers, often sighting the piece which, under his experienced eye, sends, lightning-like, its steel bolts into the enemy's quaking planks. Yet the long line still slowly advances, and as the first hit is entering the channel our fire concentrates on the monitor *Tacumseh*, who, steering off westward, seems bravely to stand the shock, till suddenly, and just at Capt. HUGHES has sent her sailorship one of his heaviest shots, she disappears as by magic from the broad bosom of the waters, engulphed in a whirlpool, which so rapidly closes upon her that before the astonishing gaze of the spectator has commenced searching for her, nothing more than a ripple is seen settling on the surface of those waves which a moment before she was so proudly riding.

Yet the frightful example before them deters the best of them not, and rushing on under increased steam they advance, coming through the Pass till the foremost ones have already presented their broadsides to the western flank of the fort. But there, instead of being able to concentrate our whole fire on them, the traverses are so awkwardly disposed that the guns of the southern bastions cannot be brought to bear on the channel, there being no room to swing them to the right; and thus, as predicted by the gallant PAGE, and his predecessor the intrepid ILLOINS, comes the illustration of their oft-repeated prophecies, as to the folly to provide the fort with defences calculated only to repel the enemy whilst off in the Gulf, instead of tempting him to come right abreast of the fort, and there pouring in our deadly volleys. Thus, as each succeeding file passes out of the range of our heaviest metal, the brave cannoniers are compelled to turn their muzzles away from it and direct their fire on the succeeding file, so that at no time more than five, and sometimes less than three guns, are engaged in impeding the progress of the fleet. But even under such disadvantages the brave defenders of the fort give not up the contest. * * *

There, on a level almost with the water, sporting the safe cover of casemated embrasures, stand to their pieces the veteran remains of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, whose dark and bloody history is written on every Western battle-field, and whose tattered battle-flag has floated from Fort Pillow to Vicksburgh, without once being polluted by the enemy's touch. There they stand exposed, not only to the raking fire of the heavy ordnance of the enemy, but to the small arms and heavy howitzers of his sharpshooters squatted in the topmasts of the piratical vessels. There they stand, eager, impatient, yet composed, watching the time when they will in turn be allowed to open on the vandal foe; but, alas! their pieces are too light to play havoc with the triple cuirass of the iron-clads, and their shot bound off almost harmless from their sides.

But mark! a potent voice, yet unheard, is now adding its grave and ominous sound to the awful concert. It is the *Tennessee*. It is the hero of the *Merrimac*. It is the Nestor of modern days, the intrepid BUCHANAN, who now lets loose on the enemy the direful dogs of war. All seems hushed into that awful sound that rings in our ears as the precursor and harbinger of a change of fortune. It is the gray-haired veteran, who, standing alone on the deck of the *Merrimac*, sunk the whole of the boasted Federal fleet at Fortress Monroe, and who made them pay dearly for the honor to have once counted him among their bravest commanders. There again he confronts them, as each passes, and fearful of his blows gives him a wide berth to the eastward, he pours into them his steady and regular fire; first the monitors shylug off to the west at least 1,200 years, then the cautious *Brooklyn* and *Hartford*, then the whole fleet running past him, in terror as much of his name as his deeds. One, two, three, then six, then ten, then twelve, seventeen pass him afar off, and seventeen receive his salute; and then, with the wings that fear lends to the pale face and paltroon, they rush down toward the western shore, far beyond his range. Of those who lag behind, two engage the *Selma*, each of which could haul her upon her deck as a fancy jolly boat, three make for the *Gaines*, which, in still greater disproportion, pushes in their midst, and boldly attempts to grapple the most powerful of her adversaries. Foiled in this fool-hardy enterprise, receiving in a few minutes fifteen shots through her hull and machinery, crippled, and almost sinking, she appears, under the vivifying touch of the gallant BENNETT, to recover one moment the spasmodic energies of a dying man, extricating herself by a supreme effort from the grasp of her powerful enemy, she frantically rushed toward the shore, where, as she beaches high and dry on the solid sand, her whole frame shattered and exhausted by the effort, renders a low, rumbling sound, as the death rattle of a giant.

But, yonder, yonder, near the western shore the *Selma*, raked fore and aft by the broad sides of her antagonists, is swept by their shot, and her decks covered with dead and dying. She strikes the flag which she so valiantly defended. Thus, the gallant PAT MURPHY falls into the hands of the enemy, who triumphantly raise their infamous stars and stripes over the immaculate standard of the South.

Meantime the *Morgan* had hugged in the eastern shore, and exchanging rapid shots with two of the Federal ships, she adroitly manages to draw off from the unequal contest, and thus save at least one of our gallant ships after receiving only slight injuries. Well did she act, the brave ship, for as the *Gaines* and *Selma* were hardly disposed of, she would have been beset by no less than seven of the most powerful gunboats. With the gallant deed of Capt. HARRISON, who on the the same night took up his vessel to Mobile, keeping up a running fight with three of the enemy, the world is acquainted; but what they know not is, that when she started, he and his noble crew had pledged themselves on their sacred honor to blow her up sooner than let her fall in the enemy's hands.

And now all anxious eyes are turned toward the *Tennessee*, which still in the midst of the channel, seems proudly and defiantly to expect the combined efforts of the seventeen heavy craft now hovering on her flanks and rear; but she soon realizes the fact that they are afraid of her, even in the proportion of seven to one. They intend to drive her under the cannons of the fort, and leave her there until eaten up by the worms, starved out of coal and provisions, she will fall an easy prey into their hands.

When the noble ship, like a thing of life, ceased to awake from a deep slumber, and her whole frame, shaking with anger, vibrates through the iron nostrils of her powerful machinery, she emits a hissing sound, as the explosion of her long restrained fury, and suddenly wheeling round, she darts with her utmost speed after the miscreants. As she steams up westward, in quest of the arrant crew, her broad plumes of black smoke and snow-white steam rolling back in heavy clouds in her wake, her pointed ram cleaving the waves in twain, she realizes the very image of courage and power combined, and appears to our eyes like the Leviathan of biblical mythology. On, on she rushes, and as she nears the western shore, the enemy's fleet scatters in every direction—four toward town, and eleven, with the two monitors, north and south of her. Still she keeps on her frantic race, driving them before her, when, sooner than be beached, they finally turn and accept the challenge. There, in the midst of thirteen vessels, two of which more powerful than herself, with eight guns against 200, she engages the fight, gives the first signal and makes the first charge.

Thus, like an infuriated bear worried by a pack of hounds, now rushes and tears up one, rips another open, knocks down and smashes a third under his powerful claws, then falls back to take a fresh spring, and makes for the vital part of the yelping curs. Thus brave BUCHANAN darts right and left, forward and rear, at each vessel in turn, and though his speed is not equal to the promptness of his lion heart, yet each time he rushes toward one of them the latter hastily backs beyond his reach.

At last getting courage, they form around him, at more than a mile distant, a complete semi-circle, the *Tennessee* in the centre, and concentrating their fire upon her, laid broadside after broadside into her flanks. Yet she moves not, but gives back shot for shot, blow for blow, steel for steel, emitting fire at once from each of her port-holes, so severely punching three of her nearest adversaries as to compel them to draw back and careen over on shore. She keeps up the unequal contest in spite of the fearful odds against her.

As the conflict was waxing warmer, anxious grouns were formed on the ramparts of the forts, watching in breathless silence the progress of that unparalleled engagement. The fort has long since ceased firing, except when a contemptible Federal craft, formerly the *Buchand*, I believe, thinking no doubt that the entrance was free to all, came up bragglingly to seek admittance, and being turned over to the brave sergeant, he, with a contemptuous smile, sent through her a heavy "Brooks" which soon settled her account, when the *Morgan* detailed a party of men to go and burn her up—the crew having taken to their boats and escaped.

In the midst of the group stood our General, who alone had a spy-glass, and in, whose intelligent and impressible features we were reading the progress of the fight far better than with the naked eyes. Suddenly he drops the glass from his eye, raises it again, and in a low voice mutters to himself: "She has ceased firing."

And true it was, the noble ship had struck her colors, not that she was tired, not that she was conquered, but, as we learned soon afterward, because her rudder-chains had parted, and she had become the inert and unmanageable mass unable any longer to confront the foe, or turn upon the base vultures who had stood far off from her, gathered around like all beasts of prey which come to the carrion but run from the living flesh, and the *Tennessee* was lost to our view. Brave BUCHANAN had lost a leg, and two of his men killed during the action, but, as informed by the flag-of-truce boat, the vessel herself was as sound as when launched, and had she not met with that apparently trifling accident, she might yet be the proud mistress of the bay.

As it is, she will soon be one of the most, if not most redoubtable of the enemies we may shortly have to combat.

Thus closed at 9 40 A. M. the contest for the possession of Mobile Bay, having lasted two hours and a half, resulting disastrously, but not ingloriously, to our arms.

Of the garrison of Fort Morgan the people may well be proud, and well may they confide in them that so long as they will be able to support animal life the Confederate flag shall wave over her ramparts.

Each man did his duty nobly. In the presence of danger, the ties of former friendship and confidence between officers and men recovered their power, and an eager desire was evinced by each man to implicitly rely on the courage and ability of his immediate superior. The men had, most of them at least, never been under fire, and few even of the oldest soldiers could remember more terrific. The end was no doubt over their heads, mainly shell, and although their practice was bad, and they struck the fort not over seven times and exploded but two shells inside, yet the bombardment, short as it was, is one of the hottest of the war. But the brave men never flinched—each successful shot was followed by hurrahs and cheers, and they even too freely exposed their persons to the enemy's balls for the sole purpose of judging of the effects of their own shots. They not only fought valiantly but cheerfully, gaily, and with that care for nothing recklessness which is the stamp of genuine bravery.

The casualties in the fort were few. Lieut. SMITH, Company A, First Alabama, while sighting his gun had his right hand so badly shattered by a shrapnel shot as to render amputation necessary, and three men were slightly bruised by the falling brickbats from the banquettes and parapets.

This is the sad but truthful history of the invasion of Mobile Bay. As to its consequences I am not able to judge, but they very slightly alter the state of things previously existing. If Mobile was secure against a water attack, it was not on account of Morgan, Gaines and Powell, but on account of the shallow waters of the upper bay. The same obstacle still remains. And if she was to open a land attack or way of Pascagonia and Bayou le Batré she cannot now be much worse off, because the enemy can land at Dog River. The river is, therefore, as before, the real outer line of our defences, and on its banks must be fought the battle for the possession of Mobile.

True, we lose command of the bay, but this is a matter of private inconvenience, and, not of military importance, as we draw no supplies from the Bay shores beyond firewood and lumber, which may as easily be procured up the river; and by effectually closing up every possible avenue into the Apalachee, Tensaw and Spanish Rivers, we may still laugh at their vain efforts.

The real loss is in the destruction or capture of our fleet, and, above all, in the capture of Admiral BUCHANAN, Capt. JOHNSON, and their heroic crew. The fleet, small as it was, performed prodigies of valor, and gave the most emphatic denial to the sneers and slanders indulged in at their expense. They have done their duty, their whole duty, and a grateful nation will never forget it. HENRY ST. PAUL.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT POWELL.

From the Mobile Tribune, Aug. 9.

A member of the garrison at Fort Powell furnishes us with the following particulars of the evacuation. On Friday afternoon one of the enemy's rams, carrying four guns, began to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the fort, on the Bay side; and to a short time opened fire on it. That part of the fort was not completed, though two guns were mounted there; but they were so exposed that they could be but of little service. And one of them was dismounted on the third or fourth shot from the ram. The fort, however, exchanged some few shots, with what effect is not known. The ram neared the fort to within a few hundred yards, doing great damage to the works. One shot is said to have penetrated the bomb-proof. Two of its water tanks were destroyed, and other damage was done. The untenable condition of the place was obvious. Col. WILLIAMS, commander, accordingly determined, before his communication with the shore was cut off, to evacuate it. So he arranged a fuse to communicate to the magazine at a certain time, and then the men were collected together, and quietly landed at Cedar Point. The explosion is said to have taken place at about 3 o'clock at night. It is reported that the members of the Signal Corps who were on Little Dauphin Island, were captured by the enemy.

NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

The Tribune of the 9th notices that Gen. MAURY has issued an order for the removal of all non-combatants from the city. Greenville, Butler County, is named as the place where arrangements have been made for the accommodation of such, and the people interior are invoked to afford protection to as many as possible.

Greenville is 150 miles northeast from Mobile, and 40 miles southwest from Montgomery.

An editorial in the same paper, addressed to non-combatants, strongly enforces the duty of obeying this order.

BUCHANAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Com. FARRAND has assumed command of the navy, in the absence of Admiral BUCHANAN.

OFFICERS CAPTURED AT FORT GAINES.

The *Times* publishes the names of the rebel officers captured with Fort Gaines, which are as follows:

Col. C. D. Anderson, 21st Alabama.
Maj. C. B. Johnson, 21st Alabama.
Maj. W. R. Brown, P. A. C. S., Texas.
Asst. Surg. M. W. Dupuse, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Adjt. Geo. Vedener, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. R. E. Baker, P. A. C. S.
Capt. C. K. Sherman, P. A. C. S.
Capt. J. L. Culpepper, S. C.
Capt. F. W. Smith, 21st Alabama, Sumter Co.
Capt. Price Williams, Jr., Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. M. Crenshaw, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. John F. O'Connor, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. J. Ernest Melere, C. S. Marines.
Capt. A. S. Carrington, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Capt. E. P. Spalding, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. A. Northrop, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. M. McInnis, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. R. Y. Fendall, C. S. Marines.
Lieut. John F. Toulmin, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. J. L. Dove, Culpepper Bat., S. C.
Lieut. R. E. Roper, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Lieut. Wm. S. Hasler, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. O. C. Borrelis, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. E. A. Poelmetz, 21st Alabama, Marengo Co.
Lieut. J. Poelmetz, 21st Alabama, Marengo Co.
Lieut. M. E. Macartney, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. T. N. Macartney, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. John S. Rapier, C. S. Marines.
Lieut. T. J. Evans, First Battalion Alabama Artillery, Mobile.
Lieut. Warren J. Anderson, Alabama Art., Mobile.
Lieut. John M. Battle, Alabama Artillery, Mobile.
Lieut. Chas. W. Sims, Lockhart's Battalion, N. O.
Lieut. G. B. Dantzler, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. M. Mims, 21st Alabama, Montgomery.
Lieut. Wm. Demorey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. D. McCullough, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. B. F. Allman, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. David Woods, Lockhart's Battalion.
Lieut. M. Burke, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. R. Baldwin, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. Wm. H. Andrews, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. John M. Danzey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. T. T. Herbert, 21st Alabama, Mobile.

A FALSE PROPHET.

The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* of August 4, the day before the battle, published the following editorial:

We return to the subject of the defence of Fort Morgan and the entrance to Mobile Bay as one of present absorbing interest. If the Confederate Navy cannot be convinced that Yankee ships of war do not wear a charmed life and are not invulnerable to the most powerful modern ordnance, we wish to show to soldiers and landsmen, at least, who are not bound by this awe spell, that all history that relates to such combats proves that ships of war (and history does not except even Yankee ships) are no match for shore batteries, and that when the latter are served with coolness and gallantry, the chances of victory are all in their favor. We adverted yesterday, in proof of this position, to instances in the present war. Let us see what experience teaches of such fights in other wars and other times. We had occasion to examine the subject two years ago, and find the statistics collected to our hand in an editorial we wrote and published at that time. We reproduce it and beg the gunners at Fort Morgan to read it. Let them see what was done by a purely constructed mud fort erected on the very spot they are now to defend, by which both a heavy British fleet and a British land force were completely whipped. Compare that work with the powerful fort, now to be defended, and the pop-guns of that day to the tremendous ordnance which now frowns from the barbette and water batteries of Fort Morgan. We are glad to hear that the garrison at the fort is in fine spirits and ready to do its whole duty. The men think if they can at target practice hit a barrel at every shot at a range of one thousand yards, so big an object as a Yankee ship cannot pass by their guns and "nobody hurt." We have great hopes of the navy's fighting better than they talk, or we should say than some of its officers talk. If they do not there will be no laurels gained, but some lost. In common with the whole community we have been astonished at the open and outspoken manner in which the gentlemen alluded to speak of the invincible power of the Federal navy. They seem to look upon it as something altogether supernaturally irresistible and invincible; that shell and round-shot are wasted against its invulnerable sides, and human valor is powerless to conquer it. Ask Admiral BUCHANAN to tell you if he found the *Minnesota*, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland* invulnerable. He sunk and smashed them with a "rebel" contrivance called the *Virginia* or *Merrimac*. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of land-men and horse-marines attacking and capturing these invincible monsters. We really thought these numerous examples had long since exploded the gunboat terror which prevailed earlier in the war. Our enemies are just as easily whipped on the water as on the land, and everybody has learned this fact from experience except those naval gentlemen who cannot shake off the prejudices of the past. Half of the reputation of the old navy was derived from its own conceit and braggadocio, and besides that, the United States Navy is not what it was when the war broke out. It has been sadly adulterated in its *personnel*, and many an adventurer, ignorant of the profession starts a quarter deck, where formerly only officers and gentlemen were found. Perhaps the navy men to whom we allude are only exaggerating the work before them for the purpose of heightening the value of the success and brightening the laurels they mean and hope to win. Certain it is, and the time has become serious enough to justify speaking the truth, that the long absolute inaction of the Mobile squadron has grown into a proverb on the lips of all classes of the public, and it is only by some brilliant action that it can recover from the disfavor and loss of confidence into which, for some reason, it has certainly fallen.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The following appeals appear in the Mobile papers:

The enemy's vessels, as you all know, have run past the forts and are now in the bay. So that the outer water defences are of no further present use for the security of our city and forces. What the fear, one of the enemy is, we have never discovered—whether to hold command of the bay, in order to dominate the forts, or by his shallowness, vessels to attempt to draw near enough to open a bombardment on it, it is now impossible to say.

We must act without this information. We must gather every man in it for defence into some organized body, and hold ourselves in readiness to repel attack, come from what quarter it may. This is the only way to make our efforts useful, and to stand strong against the progress of the foe. In case he should approach us within reach of the weapons that we have at command.

The advance on us has been unexpected, and our arms cannot impede or repel the enemy in his present position, but his ulterior intentions may soon be unmasked in such form as will bring our services into use, and then on your valor will depend the safety of the city.

We must defend this city to the last point of resistance. Let it not be said that Mobile is craven, while we have the illustrious examples of Richmond, Petersburgh and Charleston looking us in the face. Let not the name of this city stand in the historical records of this unexampled war beneath, or in contrast with, these grand instances of heroic fortitude and endurance.

Fellow-citizens, I can only counsel alacrity in the business, and a cheerful obedience to your commanders. They are striving with all their might, and they will not lead you to dishonor. My own services will be given to the cause with all the zeal I possess. And so, trusting to the benign influence of God and our own hands and hearts, I hope we shall escape all danger, or battle through it to a successful end.

R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

GENERAL CALL TO THE CITIZENS.

Gen. DANIEL H. MAURY, commanding the District of the Gulf, has made an appeal to all men in this community to take up arms and organize themselves at once to repel the enemy, who has come again to possess himself of this harbor and city, and has assigned to Col. A. S. HERRON the duty of organizing and commanding the Louisianians and the battalion of employes, and to Col. T. J. JUDGE the duty of organizing and commanding all other troops which may be organized under his call.

The undersigned accept the respective positions assigned them by this order, and urgently appeal to all men in the respective classes designated to organize at once, and report with their respective organizations to the Military Court Rooms in this city. Organize into companies, and organize speedily, and report immediately.

Men of Mobile and vicinity, do not "hang fire" on this appeal.

A. S. HERRON.
THOS. J. JUDGE.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S ORDERS.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF MOBILE BAY, }
July 12, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—Strip your vessels and prepare for the conflict. Send down all your superfluous spars and rigging. Trice up or remove the whiskers. Put up the splinter nets on the starboard side, and barricade the wheel and steersmen with sails and hammocks. Lay chains or sand-bags on the deck over the machinery, to resist a plunging fire. Hang the sheet chains over the side, or make any other arrangement for security that your ingenuity may suggest. Land your starboard boats, or lower and tow them on the port side, and lower the port boats down to the water's edge. Place a leadsman and the pilot in the port-quarter boat, or the one most convenient to the commander.

The vessels will run past the forts in couples lashed side by side, as hereinafter designated. The flag-ship will lead and steer from Sand Island, N. by E. by compass, until abreast of Fort Morgan; then N. W. and N. until past the Middle Ground, then N. by W. and the others, as designated in the drawing, will follow in due order, until ordered to anchor; but the bow and quarter-line must be preserved, to give the cheese-guns a fair range; and each vessel must be kept astern of the broadside of the next ahead; each vessel will keep a very little on the starboard quarter of his next ahead, and, when abreast of the fort, will keep directly astern, and as we pass the fort, will take the same distance on the port quarter of the next ahead, to enable the stern-guns to fire clear of the next vessel astern.

It will be the object of the Admiral to get as close to the fort as possible before opening fire; the ships, however, will open fire the moment the enemy opens upon us, with their chase and other guns, as fast as they can be brought to bear. Use short fuses for the shell and shrapnel, and as soon as within three or four hundred yards, give them grape. It is understood that heretofore we have fired too high, but with grape-shot, it is necessary to elevate a little above the object, as grape will dribble from the muzzle of the gun.

If one or more of the vessels be disabled, their partners must carry them through, if possible, but if they cannot, then the next astern must render the required assistance; but as the Admiral contemplates moving with the flood tide, it will only require sufficient power to keep the crippled vessel in the channel.

Vessels that can, must place guns upon the poop and top-gallant forecastle, and in the top on the starboard side. Should the enemy fire grape, they will remove the men from the top-gallant forecastle and poop, to the guns below, until out of grape range.

The howitzers must keep up a constant fire from the time they can reach with shrapnel until out of its range.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Comd'g W. G. B. Squadron.

OFFICIAL REBEL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEFEAT.

MOBILE, Aug. 9, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels-of-war. The *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat—the *Philippi*, which I subsequently learned. The *Richmond*, *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, where they were encountered by the *Tennessee*, *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma*.

The *Tennessee* and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate engagement between the fleet, the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition; the *Selma* cut off, surrendered, and the *

water, Capt. COLVOCORESSIS started from his ship the day before, and after a night's march reached Sapelo Bridge, where he stationed a small party under Boatswain's Mate PHILIP J. MILLER, to intercept a party of cavalry said to be in the rear, and also to prevent the escape of fugitives. The body then proceeded some miles further toward the Court-house, where it was divided and placed so as to surround the building, but concealed from view.

When the appointed time arrived, Mr. MILLER set fire to the bridge, and at the signal the main body rushed out and joined the meeting; soon after Mr. MILLER arrived with some citizens that he had picked up by the way.

Capt. COLVOCORESSIS then read to the meeting from the newspaper, the order of Col. GAULDEN for their assembling, and regretting that the Colonel had failed to attend, he invited the meeting to accompany him, which they did, and arrived safely on board the *Saratoga*, where they meet daily under the United States flag.

Col. GAULDEN has since published a statement in which he professes himself to be much humiliated by the occurrence, for which there is no occasion, as his friends are in better company than they were before.

He also pays his compliments to Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, and says, that "when he calls to see him again, he (Col. G.) shall be home, and will try to give him a more respectful reception."

I think I can answer for Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, that he duly appreciates the Colonel's politeness, and will endeavor to reciprocate.

The whole affair does great credit to Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, his officers and men. With him were Acting Ensigns Edward Rogers and George O. Fabens; Boatswain, Philip J. Miller; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. A. Stannard and Thomas Dalton; Acting Captain's Clerk, John W. McReynolds, and Dr. Winthrop Butler; and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to him, to them and to the men.

Commanders of vessels will have this order read on the quarter-deck to all hands the day after its reception.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral, Commanding,
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

RESTITUTION OF MONEY.

The annexed correspondence explains itself:

HILTON HEAD, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Foster, Com'd'g Dept. of the South:

DEAR GEN.: Enclosed you shall find $16, which you will use as, in your judgment, you may think best. It is restitution for injury done to the U. S. Government. The injury was done in the Department of the South, and hence the reason I send the money to you who command this department. By no possible supposition can you ever know the name of the party making the restitution, nor can you ever know the circumstances of the case. The knowledge of the fact was obtained through the Catholic Confessional, the secret of which is inviolable. The sum, though small, compensates the Government, to the last fraction, for the injury done. Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HASSON, Chaplain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Rev. James Hasson, Catholic Chaplain:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this day with its inclosure of $16, which is restored to the United States by some person as a just restitution for injury done; the acknowledgment of the fault having been made in the confessional, and the reparation made through you. Please accept my thanks.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
J. G. FOSTER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

FROM FLORIDA.

There is nothing new to report from Florida, save that Gen. HATCH is following up the successes we have already achieved in the State. It is said our forces have advanced beyond Baldwin to a point in the vicinity of the Olustee battle ground. It is believed the enemy's force consists wholly of two or three battalions of cavalry. We shall soon know to a certainty.

RETALIATION.

In my last dispatch to the TIMES I stated that the rebel Government had ordered to be placed under fire at Charleston an additional number of 600 Union prisoners. Those 600 are now and have been for some time confined in the Charleston jail. They are all officers of different rank, and the treatment they receive is said to be perfectly horrible. Just before Gen. WESSELS was exchanged the other day he was informed by SAM JONES, the Commandant of Charleston, that it was not the intention of the rebel authorities to have the 600 remain under fire. They had been removed from Macon and Andersonville, because those places were considered insecure from our raiding parties. While at Charleston they were simply *in transitu* to some other place. Gen. FOSTER, having waited sufficiently long to understand that this *in transitu* business was likely to be a fixed thing with the rebels, dispatched a note to JONES in which he very pointedly intimated that unless our men were removed at once from Charleston, 600 rebel officers should be exposed to fire on Morris Island. In accordance with this intention the authorities at Washington were consulted, and they have made arrangements to have the 600 rebel officers transferred to this department within a very short time. Gen. FOSTER has ordered tents to be pitched on Morris Island, so that no delay may be occasioned as to the matter of getting them under fire. The main object of the rebels in placing prisoners under fire may be, as Gen. SEYMOUR has said, to bring about an exchange. They are fearfully in want of men to fill up their depleted ranks, and are ready to do anything, no matter how mean, despicable, or murderous it may be, provided they can effect an exchange. The reader will obtain a better idea of the rebel stand on this subject, by referring to an extract taken from a Charleston paper, which, in connection with other extracts, accompanies this correspondence. As to the 600 rebel officers, they will be subjected to a good hot fire any time the villains on the other side are disposed to open their pieces. Exchange is out of the question. Gen. FOSTER has not now the same power delegated to him that he had at the time of the exchange of the fifty. The whole question of exchange depends upon the War Department, and we are very sure they know how to act. It is now measure for measure.

MORE EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Yesterday, Major ANDERSON, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, proceeded to Port Royal Ferry, and received within our lines Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment; Capt. ROBBINS, Lieut. ROGERS, Surgeon ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; and Assistant Surgeon TARBELL, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, according to an agreement entered into for an exchange of the first three mentioned and the release of the Surgeons at the time of the exchange on the 3d inst. Accompanying the exchanged officers to Port Royal Ferry was a large number of other Union officers. Major RAY, of Gen. HOWE'S Staff, explained the circumstance, by saying that perhaps Major ANDERSON would be willing to make arrangements for the exchange of all. Of course Major ANDERSON declined entering upon negotiations.

Col. HOYT says if he had been properly supported at the time he made the attack on Fort Johnson, Charleston would have been in our possession long before this. WHIT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—PROPOSED ORDINANCE AGAINST ENLISTING MEN IN NEW-YORK FOR OTHER PLACES.

The following communications were laid before the Board of Councilmen yesterday. That body unanimously adopted the drafted ordinance accompanying Mr. BLUNT'S letter, and it probably will soon be concurred in by the Board of Aldermen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith to your honorable body a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering of the Board of Supervisors, showing the evils consequent on the establishment of recruiting agencies within the limits of New-York City, for the purpose of enlisting for other States and cities. No more flagrant outrage on the rights of the State, nor one more fraught with danger to our citizens, could be perpetrated. I would, therefore, join in the recommendation of Mr. BLUNT, and urge the prompt passage of an ordinance in accordance with the accompanying draft, which is herewith respectfully submitted.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CO. VOL. ROOMS, CITY HALL PARK, CORNER BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-STREET,
New-York, Aug. 18, 1864.

His Honor C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor City of New-York:

SIR: New-York has at last become a sort of general rendezvous where every county, city, town and village not only of our own State, but of other States, seems to have congregated its agents to fill their respective quotas. Of course every man raised in this City and credited to any other locality, lessens our chances for filling the very heavy quota demanded of us under the President's call for 500,000 men. We have hitherto appealed to all the authorities to endeavor to have this abuse checked, but as yet in vain, and inasmuch as the county has not the requisite legislative authority, we now appeal to you as the Chief Magistrate of the City, to invoke the aid of the Common Council in the matter, with a view if possible of driving from our City the many now engaged in the business of carrying away our men for the benefit of other localities. The ordinance appended I think will, if it becomes a law, accomplish the desired object and materially assist us in raising the quota under the President's last call. If it meets your approval, I respectfully ask that you will transmit it to the Common Council, one branch of which I understand meets to-day, with your recommendation for its passage.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obed'nt servant,
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Volunteer Committee.

AN ORDINANCE,

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND TO FACILITATE THE RAISING OF THE QUOTA UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to open any office in the City of New-York for the purpose of obtaining recruits, either for the army or navy, for any locality other than the City and County of New-York, nor to obtain substitutes, either for the army or navy, for persons other than residents of the City and County of New-York; nor shall it be lawful for any person, whether resident of the City and County of New-York or not, to either induce, or endeavor to induce, any person in said City and county to leave the same, for the purpose of enlisting as a volunteer or substitute for any other locality in or out of the State; or to induce, or endeavor to induce, any person to enlist within the City and County of New-York, as a substitute for any person other than a resident of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. Any person infringing upon the provisions of the foregoing section, in either of its particulars, shall, upon conviction before any Police Justice, or magistrate of the City of New-York, be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all cases where fines are imposed for the infringement of the first section of this ordinance, one-half of the amount shall be paid to the party making the complaint in the case.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Bids for Street Manure.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for the purchase, for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the seven different dumping grounds in the City. The prices offered ranged from 14 to 25 cents per load, which are the minimum and maximum prices at which the manure has been sold by the City officials for several years past. The plan of disposing of this manure by contract, however, is original with Comptroller BRENNAN. Always heretofore it has been disposed of by the subordinate officers of his department by private sales. By the new arrangement it is conceived a larger income will be derived. JAMES R. DAY & Co. and E. H. SISSON bid for all the manure, at all the dumps, at 25 cents per load; and as no other of the bidders proposed to take from all the dumps, either of these two parties will get the contract. To settle the point of doubt arising from the identity of their bids as to which is entitled to the award, may puzzle the Comptroller somewhat. It would perhaps be a good plan to give them alone a new chance of bidding, and so determine the matter.

The street manure probably amounts to about 125,000 loads per annum. The revenue derived from sales of it has varied considerably, from different causes, some of which are inexplicable, except to the individuals who were concerned in making sales of it. The highest sum received in any one year for it was in 1853, when the sales amounted to $24,964 20, and the highest point reached since then was in 1860, when the amount was $17,928 68. In 1861 the "Hackley contract" went into force, and this change in street-cleaning operations had a wonderful effect in reducing the income from sales of street manure, which summed up only $852 for the year. The next year (1862) HACKLEY continued to clean the streets, and the revenue from manure sales went down to nothing. Early in the following year the Hackley contract was abrogated, and under Comptroller BRENNAN'S management the sales of street manure gave an income of $10,451 64, notwithstanding that several thousand loads were given away by the Common Council to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be used on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and also that a good deal was used in manuring the sward in the public parks. By the contract which the Comptroller is about entering into, it is likely that the street manure will give the City an income of upward of $30,000 per year. The following shows the names of the various bidders for the contract, the price per load, and from what dumps they wished to take the manure:

Vesey-street.

	Cents per load		Cents per load
G. E. Winants	18	John H. Starin	23
Jas. J. Winants	21	James R. Day & Co	26
Chas. D. Bilish	25	E. H. Sisson	26

Watts-street.

O. E. Winants	21	Chas. D. Bilish	25
John H. Starin	23	E. H. Sisson	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25		

Gansevoort-street.

G. E. Winant's	16¾	Chas. D. Bilish	25
John H. Starin	23	E. H. Sisson	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25		

Roosevelt-street.

George Ricardo	30	James R. Day & Co	25
John H. Starin	23	William B. Meyers	14
John Brown	23	James Minnaugh	19
James J. Winants	21	E. H. Sisson	25

Stanton-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	19	Wm. B. Meyers	14
John H. Starin	23	Charles Bilish	25
Peck, Skidmore & Co	19½	James Minnaugh	19
James R. Day & Co	25	E. H. Sisson	25

Sixteenth-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	16	Wm. B. Meyers	10
John H. Starin	23	Chas. D. Bilish	25
James R. Day & Co	25	Wm. Ryan	20½
John Meehan	21	James Minnaugh	19
Mark I. Elliott	25	John Chester	22½
Patrick Rooney	20	E. H. Sisson	25
Barney Carroll	23		

Twenty-third-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	16	Patrick Rooney	26
John H. Starin	23	Barney Carroll	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25	Chas. D. Bilish	22
James Meehan	19	James Minnaugh	19
Mark I. Elliott	22	E. H. Sisson	25

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22, 1864.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	108⅛	100 Mar. Min. Co	40⅝
90,000 do	109	200 do	40⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20s...R.	100	100 N. Y. Cen. R	130⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅜	300 Erie Railway	111⅜
1,000 do	110⅝	500 do	111⅞
17,500 do	111	100 do	111⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71...R.	100	100 Hud. Riv. R	130⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C.		500 do	130
Indorsed	98⅝	300 do	130
12,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s	103	100 do	130⅛
5,000 Jer. City W. L.	110	100 do	130⅝
28,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	200 do	130⅝
500 Treas. N. 7 3-10		500 do	130⅝
Feb. & Aug	110	200 do	130⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s	68	100 Ott. and G. M. Co	10
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	80	100 M. S. & N. I. R	98⅝
10,000 do	b30	500 do	99
20,000 do	99⅛	300 do	99⅛
5,000 do	b10	400 do	99⅛
5,000 do	99⅛	100 do	b3 99⅛
10,000 do	99⅝	400 do	s30 99
30,000 do	s30	99⅝	500 do
4,172 do	99⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts	111
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	115⅛	500 do	111⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '76	133	200 do	111⅝
2,000 Erie 1st M. B's	115	500 Chi. & N. W	88
5,000 Erie Cin. R. 2d M. Bs	92½	400 do	88⅞
600 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	136	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	89⅛
8,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	117	100 do	s10 89
4,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex	125	1000 do	s20 89
8,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	115	400 Cleve. & Tol. R	130⅛
2,000 Chi. & Alt. is M.	114⅝	400 do	s29 130
7,000 do	114⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R	112
10,000 Amer. Gold	288⅝	100 do	b30 112
10 Bank at Com'roe	161⅝	200 do	111⅝
14 do	161	100 do	s10 111⅝
200 Canton Co	36⅝	400 do	111⅝
25 Del. & H. C. Co	208	100 do	s30 111⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pref	69⅜	300 do	s20 111⅝
200 do	69⅜	600 Mil. & P. Du C	66⅜
100 Quick. M. Co	82	100 M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	121
200 do	b30 83⅜	100 P., F. W. & C	113⅝
200 do	81⅞	100 do	113⅝
100 do	b10 83	200 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	68
100 do	b16 82	100 Chi. & Alt. R	93⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$37,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111	50 Mich. Cen. R	133⅜
27,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	100 do	133⅜
15,000 do	94⅞	100 N. S. & N. I. R	87⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	69	300 do	87⅝
10 Fourth National B.	95	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅝
100 Canton Co	35⅜	50 do	129⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Pref	58	100 M. S. & N. I. R	140
50 Quick. Min. Co	82⅝	13 Mil. & P. du C	66
100 do	b10 82⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	111⅜
100 do	82⅜	300 do	111⅜
600 do	82	400 do	111⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	130⅜	1500 do	s5 111⅜
100 do	b1 130⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R	54⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R	130	100 do	54⅝
500 Erie Railway	111⅛	200 do	54⅜
100 do	b10 111⅜	200 C. & N. W. Pref	88⅜
600 Reading R	134⅜	200 do	s15 88⅜
500 do	b10 134	50 Chic. & R. I. R	111⅜
400 do	134⅛	400 do	111⅜
100 do	s10 134⅛	300 do	111
500 do	134⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C	113⅜
500 do	b3 134⅛	150 do	113
600 Cle. & Tol. R	130	500 do	s20 113

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	49⅜	100 Chi. & R. Isl	c 111⅜
20,000 do	b3 48⅜	200 do	b3 111⅜
100 Erie Railway	111⅛	100 C. & N. W	s3 54⅜
200 Hudson Riv. R	s3 130	100 do	c 54⅜
100 do	130	100 do	b3 54⅜
100 do	b3 130	100 do	54⅜
1200 Reading R	134⅜	100 do	b3 54⅜
900 do	s3 134⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	89
200 do	c 134⅜	300 P., F. W. & C	c 113⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R	133⅜	200 do	s3 113⅝
200 M. S. & N. I	87⅜	400 Ill. C. R. S. C	c 134
500 do	c 87⅜	200 Cum. Coal	c 58⅜
500 do	87⅜	100 do	s10 58⅜
400 do	c 87⅜	100 do	r10 58⅜
800 do	87⅜	200 do	b3 58⅜
100 do	s3 87⅜	100 do	s30 58⅜
800 do	87⅜	300 do	58⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R	129⅜	400 do	s3 58⅜
100 do	s3 129⅜	200 Quicks. M. Co	c 81⅜
100 do	c 129⅜	200 do	b3 81⅜
100 do	s30 129⅜	100 do	81⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts	s3 111⅜	100 do	b3 81⅜
400 do	111⅜	100 Mariposa M. Co	s3 40⅜
100 do	111⅜	100 do	40⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway	s10 111	200 Chi. & R. I. R	111⅜
700 do	b3 111	100 do	s3 111⅜
100 Reading R	134⅜	100 do	b3 111⅜
300 M. S. & N. I	s7	100 Chic. & N. W	54⅜
100 do	b5 87	100 do	54⅜
400 do	s10 87	100 do	s5 54⅜
100 do	b3 87⅜	100 do	b3 54⅜
100 Hud. River R	129⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	s3 113⅜
400 do	129⅜	200 do	b3 113⅜
100 Ill. Con. R	129⅜	100 Quicksilv. Mi'g	81⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts	s3 111⅜	100 Mariposa Min	40⅜
200 do	s10 111⅜	300 do	40⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 13:

Increase in Loans	$924,163
Decrease in Specie	286,041
Decrease in Circulation	71,146
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	709,703

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchenges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 22, 1863.	Aug. 20, 1864.	Aug. 13, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,600	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	175,713,139	185,998,407	185,074,244
Specie	31,520,499	20,794,268	21,080,309
Circulation	5,545,970	4,346,658	4,417,804
Gross Deposits	218,870,700	218,869,681	221,608,120
Exchanges	62,292,605	62,333,464	65,781,606
Undrawn	156,588,095	156,536,217	155,826,514
In Sub-Treasury	26,162,542	21,559,251	16,971,011

The changes in the Associated Bank Statement from last week are not important in any department. There is a moderate increase in both Loans and Discounts, and a slightest falling off in Specie at Bank, while the Treasury Office made a considerable gain from the Customs of the week. To-day the holders of the September and November coupons are availing themselves of Mr. FESSENDEN'S order for their prepayment in Gold, and there has been quite a crowd at the Interest desk of the Office. The Gold bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 5-20s are again in large demand to-day, and have advanced to 109 for the former and 111@111¼ ℔ cent. for the 5-20s. The later advices from Europe are understood to be favorable for these stocks, though only reported as yet by telegreph. The 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents. sold at 103¼, including the September coupon. The Certificates of Indebtedness are steady at 95 ℔ cent. The Fourth National Bank received $200,000 additional to the new 7-30 ℔ cents. and the First National Bank $100,000.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Stock Exchange were lower in prices, under an increased disposition to follow down the sales of Saturday. The speculation was very decidedly against the market. This adverse temper may be ascribed by a portion of the Street to the talk of Peace, and by another to the rumor of a new Gold-bearing Loan. In regard to the first opinion, nothing new seemed to be developed in the morning or afternoon papers, and in reference to the prospect of an urgent Loan, to disturb the Money Market, the additional advance in the present Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. Stocks would seem to be against it.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Saturday. The share list closes heavily. The price of Gold has ruled dull through the day at 147 ℔ cent., the speculation in the Gold stocks being greatly reduced in the volume of transactions:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅛	109	Mich. Central	133⅜	133⅛
U. S. 5-20's	110⅜	111	Mich. Southern	87⅜	87⅝
N. Y. Central	129⅜	130⅛	Illinois Cen.	129⅜	129⅝
Erie	111⅛	111	Pittsburgh	110⅜	110⅝
Erie Preferred	111⅜	111⅝	Chicago R. I.	111⅜	111⅝
Hudson	130⅜	130⅛	Rock Island	112	111⅝
Canton	36	35	Reading	134⅜	134⅝
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82	81⅜
Toledo	129	129⅛	Cumberland Coal	70	69⅜
Northwest	55⅛	54⅝	Mariposa	41⅛	40⅝
Ohio & M. Certs	50⅜	49⅝	N. West Pref	83⅜	82⅝

Receipts for Customs, to-day, were $347,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	104
Merchants'	109	Hanover	102
Mechanics'	109½	Continental	103
North River	104	Commonwealth	102½
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	107⅝	Park	138
American Exchange	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Pacific R. G'rid by Mo.	76
N. Y. Cen	118	Ill. Central 7's	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	Ati. & P. R. 2d in.	84½
N. Y. Cen. conv. '74	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F	111
Erie 2ds, '83	131	Chi. & N. W. int. Bds.	104
Erie 1sts, '90	121⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102⅜
Erie 7ths, '56	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	111	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102⅜
Hud. R. 1sts '60	113	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	131	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Hud. R. Bonds	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Mich. Cen. 8's '73	138	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104⅜
Mich. C. new 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Pitts, guar	87
Mich. S. 2ds	100	Atlantic & O. W	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116		

STATE BANKS OF NEW-YORK—QUARTERLY.

	March 17, 1864.	June 25, 1864.
Loans and discounts	$200,399,286	$201,163,729
Overdrafts	536,926	721,187
Due from banks	23,753,048	20,914,756
Due from directors	7,048,825	6,960,153
Due from brokers	28,683,815	11,829,624
Real estate	8,521,359	8,333,923
Specie	22,140,592	22,590,192
Cash items	103,340,120	71,353,315
Stocks, 7.30s and U.S. Certf.	117,159,915	113,624,901
Bonds and mortgages	4,915,315	4,414,747
Bills of banks and U.S. notes	33,159,241	29,065,674
Bills of suspended banks	245	237
Loss and expense accounts	786,180	1,447,205
Add for cents	910	914
Total	$516,725,137	$473,680,843
Capital	$109,279,125	$108,136,875
Circulation	30,974,850	32,427,350
Profits	18,724,700	23,509,287
Due banks	55,613,860	60,948,991
Due other than banks and depositors	3,604,308	1,444,544
Due Treasurer State	3,613,957	4,729,027
Due deposittors on demand		248,175,486
Due not included above	2,962,103	4,207,517
Add for cents	518	532
Total	$516,725,137	$473,648,759

The traffic on the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending Aug. 15, in 1863 and 1864, amounted to the following sums:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$14,350	$20,903
Freight	26,746	41,726
Miscellaneous	2 230	1,703
Total	$43,326	$64,332
Increase		21,006

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad during the second week of August:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$4,149	$9,070
Freight	5,957	9,834
Mail, express and telegraph	875	1,125
Total	$10,981	$20,029
Increase		9,048

The receipts since Jan. 1 amount to $585,497, against $371,908 for the same period last year. Increase $213,589.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the second week in August were:

1864	$21,678
1863	13,709
Increase	$7,969
Increase since Jan. 1, 1864	$439,802

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 21,934 bbls. Flour, 48,027 bushels Wheat, 70,945 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 74,320 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,172 pkgs. Provisions, and 616 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c.

COTTON—Is in demand at rising prices. Middlings, $1 82@$1 83 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, especially shipping brands, which have advanced about 10c.@15c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last amount to 21,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 75, onlefly, at $10 25@$10 40, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $10 75@$11, and (reported) December delivery at $11; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl	$8 25 @$9 75
Extra State	10 15 @10 75
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 50 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00 @16 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,600 bbls. at $10 65@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand and buoyant to-day; sales 870 bbls. extra at $10 15@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been in light supply and fair request, at an advance of about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 72,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 40; Amber Western, at $2 47@$2 53; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 47; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 37@$2 39, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 2?@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 37; Red State at $2 37 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in fair request at much higher prices; sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 59 for mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice do., and $1 55@$1 56 for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 50@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@95c., Western at 95c.@100c., and State at 93c.@95c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Government and shipping, and $1 ??@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request and steady at 20c.@23c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is engaged for and held quite firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ℔ [illegible].

OILS—Have been in rather more request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 50. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 54c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 90c.@90c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted firmer. Sales since our last, 5,650 bbls., at $40 25@$40 37½ for New Mess; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 for Thin Mess; about $41 50 for Clear, and $35 50@$36 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@22c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales of 370 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard has been in fair demand at buoyant r

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Later intelligence from the front represents our losses in the fight at the Weldon Railroad as heavier than hereto:ofore reported. It appears that the attack was a surprise to our forces, many of them being in their shelter-tents at the time, to escape the heavy rain that was falling. After a feint about noon, in front of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, the rebels, at 3 o'clock, charged in heavy force between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, and capturing a number of prisoners. The advance of the enemy was checked by the arrival of the Ninth Corps. At the same time a heavy column of the rebels obtained a temporary advantage on our extreme left, where they took several hundred prisoners. Our whole line was forced back for a time, with considerable loss—the enemy also suffering severely—but our men were reformed before dark, and being strengthened by reinforcements, a desperate charge was made to recover the lost ground. This effort was successful, so that at night our forces occupied the same line from which they had been forced in the afternoon. Our loss is estimated at over three thousand.

A heavy cannonade took place on our extreme left on Saturday night, ceasing at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. It was succeeded by heavy musketry firing, which continued at latest advices. This attack, which was made by the rebels for the purpose of driving our forces from the railroad, failed to accomplish its object. The Fifth Corps had been reinforced, and still maintained their position. Thus every attempt of the rebels to dislodge our forces from the position they have gained has signally failed.

The Second Army Corps is reported to have recrossed the James River on Saturday night.

Nothing further has been received from either SHERMAN or SHERIDAN.

The guerrillas who have been operating in the West, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, have been defeated by Gen. HOVEY, and their leader is reported mortally wounded. The guerrilla WOODWARD died of his wounds at Hopkinsville, Tenn., on the 19th. His command has been completely scattered.

There are several rumors in regard to the raiders under WHEELER. The Nashville *Times* mentions a report that they have crossed the river above Chatsanooga; another report states they have gone to East Tennessee. A train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was reported captured near Cleveland. The fortifications at Knoxville have been greatly strengthened, and can resist five times the number of WHEELER'S command. There is a report that the rebel General BUCKNER had been killed in a recent battle.

By the arrival of the steamers *J. J. Rice* and *Arago* at this port yesterday, we have important and interesting intelligence from Hilton Head to the 18th inst. The blockade-runner *Prince Albert*, in attempting to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst., ran aground on Sullivan's Island beach, where she was discovered at daylight the next morning, by the gunners at Battery Chatfield, who immediately opened their guns upon her with marked effect. She was made a total wreck in a few hours. The firing on Sumter is continued night and day. An additional battery of heavy Dahlgren guns is to be be mounted on Cumming's Point. Several private soldiers, recently exchanged, came in the *Arago* on a mission to Washington, they having been selected by the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., to represent to the Government the terrible condition they are in, and to urge the necessity of a speedy exchange, in order that life may be saved. The rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange all prisoners. Gen. HATCH is following up the successes he has recently achieved in Florida.

Our thanks are due to Purser ELY, of the *Arago*, for Port Royal papers.

The arrival of the *E. B. Sander* gives us recent intelligence from New-Orleans. The full and graphic rebel accounts of the Union victory in Mobile Bay will be found intensely interesting. Fort Morgan still held out at last advices, but measures were in course of preparation which, it was thought, would hasten the surrender of that post.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent writing from Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet, says the ram *Tennessee* surrendered because her Admiral was wounded. She could have made a long fight had the men not been so dispirited by his loss. Her stern post was so jammed by the same shot that wounded BUCHANAN that the gun could not be run out, but she still had five heavy Brookes' rifles to use. Her stern and sides were very much battered by our shot. But one had penetrated her—this was a 15-inch solid shot from the *Manhattan*, the only shot of that size that struck her. The battle was finished three hours and a quarter from its commencement.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, the Military Governor of Washington, has signified his determination to put a stop to Sunday excursions down the river, by refusing to grant any further licenses for that object. Very disorderly and dangerous proceedings, involving the lives of innocent parties, are said to have taken place on steamers lately employed for these excursions.

The following is a list of recent deaths at Lovell Hospital, Portsmouth Grove: Aug. 12, William C. Strunk, Company G, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania; Aug. 15, Sergt. David J. Alspach, Company A, Fiftieth Pennsylvania; Aug. 15, Sergt. Orson E. Rice, Company B, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; Aug. 15, William Wilcox, Company A, Second New-York Heavy Artillery; Aug. 17, John Wentworth, Company F, Eleventh New-Hampshire; Aug. 17, William S. Tarbox, Company F, Thirty-second Maine.

Some substitute-runners went from Salem to Marblehead, Mass., Friday, to buy up a company of heavy artillery that was being "sworn in" at the latter place, but left the town on the double-quick in preference to accepting a coat of tar and feathers offered by the indignant Marbleheaders. Later in the day firing was heard to seaward, and the report that the *Tallahassee* was shelling the town brought the "heavies" to the fort and the people to the beach armed with rifles, "Queen's arms," shot-guns, &c., ready to repel an attack, but the scare proved to be only a United States vessel at target practice.

Three sloops-of-war named the *Guerriere*, *Kewaydin* and *Manita*, have been commenced at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard. The first two will be 300 and the last 290 feet long, and they are expected to make 17 knots an hour.

WILLIAM H. SMALLY, who was implicated with PALMER in the alleged Custom-house frauds, and has been confined in Fort Lafayette for some time past, was released yesterday on giving $5,000 bail. JACOB WEEKS and JOHN MARSHAL became his sureties.

An immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the Government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Col. GREEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed $50,000.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff of Gen. HALLECK, has gone upon a mission to Gen. SHERMAN'S army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

The removal of the seat of Government of Canada to Ottawa is about practically to take place.

We are indebted to the New-Orleans *Times* for the Mobile journals containing the full rebel account of the fighting in Mobile Bay, which we publish this morning.

Government Stocks again advanced ¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Railways were depressed. The price of Gold was 257, the same as on Saturday, the speculation in the Gold-room being very dull.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand, and generally buoyant yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., Wheat about 2c., and Corn 3c. @4c. ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, 12½c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Whisky, 1c. ℔ gallon. Cotton, Tallow and Petroleum were advancing. Freights were quiet and unsettled.

The Live Stock markets are fairly supplied with cattle this week—the number yarded at Forty-fourth-street being nearly 3,400 up to Monday noon, besides over 1,000 head sold at Bergen Hill Friday and Saturday. One or two additional droves came in Monday afternoon, and some hundreds are still behind, which may reach here today. The majority of the droves, like most of those received of late, are poor cattle. The market opened lively for good stock, and the rates of last week were fully sustained—in some instances exceeded. The best cattle brought 19c. @19½c. ℔ lb. for the meat, and, quite likely, some will prove, as they did last week, 20c. when dressed. Sheep are scarce and higher, while hogs remain as last reported, with light receipts.

Evading Public Service—A Bad Example.

An advertisement appears requesting the Alumni of Yale College, in this City, to meet "to devise and adopt a method of mutual insurance against the draft." *Et tu, Brute!* Educated men, too, plotting evasion and desertion. The Republic calls upon her sons to defend her. Unless she has that defence, her destruction is inevitable. And yet everywhere there is a disposition to get clear of the duty. How to escape the draft, is the leading question of the day. All devices are resorted to. The gutters are dragged for substitutes. Traps are set in Europe. Negro slaves, who owe to the Republic nothing but curses, are driven to the rescue. Anything, anything but a straightforward, personal response to patriotic obligations. The scathing words of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, from the front the other day, against the prevailing shifts, were deserved. This shirking is a disgrace to the cause, or rather it is a disgrace to the men who profess to support the cause. The war for the salvation of the Republic is as sacred as ever; no conduct of ours can make it a whit the less righteous or glorious. But such a way of sustaining it as is fast becoming general throughout the North, is a shame to Northern manhood. It is particularly a shame in Northern educated men.

If we have a right to look anywhere for an unselfish and unflinching devotion to the cause, it is among the men who have had that training and discipline by which the soul ought to grow into every form of moral worth as well as intellectual force. "That is a complete and generous education," says old JOHN MILTON, "which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace *and war*." By as much as it makes men better observers and thinkers, it should make them better patriots and citizens. It should give them not only a clearer ken, but a stauncher heart and a stronger arm. And yet from this very class we now, in this crisis of the nation, hear a cry just as pitiful as from any for some method of insuring themselves "against the draft." There is classic heroism here with a vengeance. These men have dined with DECIUS and supped with CURTIUS, and this is what comes of it.

This is sickening. In the name of liberal education, we protest against this effort to connect it with draft-shirking. It is an outrage upon all decency to make a diploma of good stout Latin a signal for desertion and a rallying rag for cowards. If this war is ever to be fought through successfully, the high education of the country must perform its own high part. Its influence is above all other influence. It has more power than elsewhere exists to inspire the high sentiments meet for this terrible crisis, and to rouse the people to all noble daring and doing. But its persuasions are worthless without example. We are thankful that the example has been freely given. From no class, in proportion to its numbers, have more soldiers gone to the war than from the undergraduates of our colleges. Very nearly the same thing may be said of the *alumni* of our colleges. We recognize this with pride. It is this very feeling which impels us to put the brand upon the recreancy that has publicly advertised itself. Venerable Yale herself, must crimson with shame at such action among those who call themselves her sons!

The Fall of Surgeon-General Hammond.

This war, like all wars, has abounded with personal disgraces, but it would be hard to name one more painful or scandalous than that now fastened upon Surgeon-General HAMMOND. When raised to his high position, two years ago, he had high repute in his profession and a stainless name. There was universal confidence alike in his character and his abilities. His first stage of official duty was marked by what seemed to be great faithfulness and efficiency. In time, whispers began to be heard about irregularities and abuses in his administration. They were imputed to jealousy and other sinister motives, and were not heeded. Even when these whispers had gradually grown into loud and strong accusations, the public continued incredulous. It finally became the duty of the Government to investigate them, and for that purpose the President ordered a court-martial, last Winter, consisting of nine officers of high rank and character. A trial was had, lasting nearly four months, conducted with remarkable patience and thoroughness. This trial was private, but so unwilling was the public mind to think such a man guilty, that it hardly imagined any other result than an honorable acquittal. The press almost universally, without distinction of party, abstained from all comment, and even surmise. The court weighed all the testimony, heard the defence of his able counsel, adjudged him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States. This decision underwent review by the Judge-Advocate-General, was sanctioned by the President, and is now promulgated.

The guilt proved was of a very vile sort. He not only directly violated the law in order to indulge favoritism in giving out contracts for supplies, but he stooped to the level of the lowest shoddy knave in knowingly taking supplies of medicines and of blankets of an inferior and unsuitable quality for an exorbitant price. It is almost incredible that a man occupying the eminent position of Surgeon-General of the United States, and universally respected personally as well as professionally, should degrade himself to the baseness, we may say indeed the utter villainy of bartering away the comforts, and perilling the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers committed to his charge, for a little paltry pelf in his own pocket and that of his friends. The doctor who was lately guillotined in France for poisoning his patients to get their life insurance, miscreant though he was, yet, in his cycle of iniquity was but a short remove from WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. The latter experiences no such punishment, because the fatal effects cannot be so clearly proved, but in each case there was the murderously sordid disposition—the same in kind if not in degree.

This man's ruin is a fearful lesson upon the moral necessity of avoiding temptation. Undoubtedly Surgeon-General HAMMOND began with as honest aims as any public official. He had every encouragement to the loftiest ambition. He could have identified his name with this immortal struggle, so that itself should have shared in the same glorious immortality. In an evil hour he listened to temptation, and the result is that he will be remembered only to be loathed, and to serve as an example of the infatuation of betraying public trust for gold. He walks free, indeed, but to the eyes of every honest man the rags of the beggar shine like regalia when seen by the side of his rich apparel. It behooves every young man, whether in public trust or in private trust, to note this piece of human experience. The present generation is undoubtedly a very enlightened and *smart* one, but there are some homely old maxims about honesty it has not yet managed to undo. It still holds true that those who undertake to undo them are, sooner or later, undone themselves.

The Bahamas and Blockade-Running.

Some four months ago, we published a speech, delivered to the Bahama Legislature by Mr. C. J. BAYLEY, who happens to be Governor of the islands for the time being. Possibly many of our readers have forgotten that in that speech Mr. BAYLEY dwelt — almost to the exclusion of other topics—upon the satisfactory condition of the trade in blockade-running. His congratulations of the islanders were uttered with as much cordiality as if they had been preparing to furnish a supply of raw cotton for the whole of Europe. And the speech, with all its felicitations, was transmitted to the Colonial Office in London, for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, then at the head of the Colonial Bureau, made a prompt acknowledgment to his agent's dispatch, the substance of which acknowledgment has already been given in our columns. As the Governor's conduct, however, led to a subsequent correspondence, which now appears for the first time in print in a Bermuda journal, we give the Duke's dispatches entire in another part of to-day's issue, that our readers may see precisely the style of man they have for a Governor at Nassau, and how much official castigation he can take from his chief without finding it essential to his dignity to resign. An upper house-servant in New-York would resent such imputations as the Duke casts upon the Governor's discretion, common sense, honesty and loyalty. He tells him the United States Government have just reason to complain of a British official who talks as Mr. BAYLEY is in the habit of talking. He reminds him "that he is impairing the position of the Government;" and, in a second dispatch, the Colonial Secretary says that any one of "ordinary forethought" would have foreseen that the speech addressed by Mr. BAYLEY to the Bahama Legislature must provoke angry comments in the American press.

Probably since the time of Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, there has been no English Colonial agent of the type of BAYLEY. Usually, it is an understood thing, in the adjustment of these appointments, that the man who applies for them shall have one or more financial screws loose; that his uncle or his aunt has one or more parliamentary votes that can be thrown to the First Minister in regular party divisions in the House of Commons, and that the applicant himself shall be sufficiently afraid of losing the situation, when he gets it, not to make a downright ass of himself, at least for a year or two. These, we believe, are something like the standing conditions of Colonial appointments. There are exceptions, however—exceptions in the shape of appointments far above the standard of the Office, such as in the case of Lord SYDENHAM—and exceptions in the way of appointments far below the standard, as in the case of the poor lunatic, Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, who brought on the last rebellion in Canada.

BAYLEY ranks so clearly with the latter-class that we find it difficult, looking to the more liberal character of the Colonial policy for the last few years, to account for his getting his position at New-Providence, even by accident. It is true, there are few men of any standing, socially or politically, who would care for the post—not that it carries with it insufficient remuneration. But there is something rather degrading in the business of regulating the affairs of a *wrecker* community. A big share of the business of the Bahama Islands is that of *legalized wrecking*. Every ship disaster within their section of the tropics is a god-send. Every hurricane that sweeps the coast of their group is a special providence alike for Government and people. Their percentages on every stranded ship make so much common plunder; and their Legislature would have little to do were it not for the varying chapter of marine accidents which demands a constant revision of the system on which the spoils have to be allocated between the wreckers and the public officials.

That this high-toned community should find much account in the blockade-running business, and that Gov. BAYLEY should employ his native talents and his official influence to foster that business, is probably as near the natural order of human dispensations as anything we are accustomed to. Whether such a representative of Imperial power is likely to promote British interests abroad is another matter, and it is one that we need not seriously concern ourselves about.

Union Prisoners in the South—Eagerness of the Rebels for an Exchange.

The anxiety of the rebels for an exchange of prisoners at this time takes a singularly contradictory way of manifesting itself. At Charleston, as will be seen by our correspondent's letter from the Department of the South, there is a threatened recurrence to the barbarism of putting a large number of Union prisoners under fire. Six hundred of our officers are now retained in Charleston jail for the purpose of being thus exposed, provided the rebel terms of exchange are not acceded to. JONES, the rebel General in command at Charleston, has, meanwhile, been notified by Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Union forces before the city, that he will place six hundred rebel officers in an exposed position on Morris Island the moment the threat of putting the Unionists under fire is carried out. We should hope that whatever may be the temporary loss we suffer in the exchange, this business will be arrested before it goes further. Gen. FOSTER, it is understood, has sent to Washington for instructions; let us hope that these instructions will embrace other considerations beside those of strict military expediency. That, of course, would be not only the prime, but the only consideration were we reduced to the necessity of fighting the rebels, man for man. But with the vast preponderance of the national force in numbers, we can afford to have regard in our exchange, as well to the long endurance of our poor, suffering, half-famished soldiers now prisoners at the South, as to the mere etiquette on which a strictly equitable mutual release should take place. The patient endurance, the noble resignation, the unconquerable fidelity of the Union prisoners at the South demand sacrifices by the War Department, but they are sacrifices which we feel assured our people would make good by extra efforts at volunteer recruiting, rather than have a general exchange delayed.

It must be remembered—when we begin to count heads with the rebels in this business—that, in any event, they will have the advantage, whether the exchange embraces one-half or the whole of the prisoners now held on each side. It is only too likely to prove true, we fear, that the vast proportion of the 40,000 of our men now said to be at Andersonville, were they released to-morrow, would return unfit for military service. On the rebel side the very reverse of this will be found true. The *quondam* herd of starving ragamuffins from the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON now in Northern ports will come out like stall-fed oxen—in better condition, most of them, probably than they ever were in before, either in private or military life. No matter how we exchange, we cannot get back our fighting material, *man for man*. Our liberal treatment of Davis' conscripts, our humanitarian doctrines and practices, our determination here at the North to avoid the expedients of a savage warfare—all these tell against us now—and must tell against us all through—in counting heads in a general exchange of prisoners. We have not lived in close enough contiguity with a barbarous and brutalizing system of dealing with human beings. We have not been familiar enough in peaceable years with the calaboose, the whipping-post, the slave auction-block, the trained and trusty bloodhound, to

of prisoners of war. And all these feeble attempts at imitating this portion of the Southern military system—such as placing captive men under fire—will prove but sorry expedients in the end. We shall be all ferocious enough, no doubt, for an hour or two—possibly for one full day—and then? Why, the end of it will be that our officers will give up the business in disgust, and we shall commend them for doing so.

In view of this condition of things, then, we can conceive of nothing more proper for the War Department to do in the premises than find a way at once to make a general, sweeping exchange of prisoners. The Richmond papers of Thursday announce that the rebel War Department has issued orders to recognize our negro soldiers who may be taken prisoners as entiled to the same treatment as other prisoners of war. There may be some limit to the application of the order where the negroes have been taken from rebel plantations. But we take it that the concession practically covers the whole case as to the rights of the black troops. And if so, there is another vast stumbling-block removed out of the way of a general exchange. Let us hope that it may be found practicable to make such an exchange without serious injury to the National cause.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NAVY.

"Accurate Observer" on the Monitors—Farragut at New-Orleans—Inferiority of the Iron Rams—Seamanship and Gunnery the Great Points—The Navy the Vital Point.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

I am obliged to the writer of "Accurate Observer" for some information I had not before, but not enough to be convinced that the monitors will be fit for sea service. *That* is the real point; for, if they are to be mere harbor defences, I am ready to say at once they may be very valuable. And so might any other floating batteries, especially if composed of iron, or covered with an iron target. But this is not the great purpose of a navy. It is to meet the ships of a Naval Power on the ocean. The naval operations at Mobile show that the splendid performance of the fleet there was due much more to the genius of FARRAGUT, than to any amount of iron or monitors. He passed Fort Morgan close by, pouring his heavy broadsides into the very embrasures of the enemy, and long as the ocean tides shall roll, the makers of the monitors may be assured that *seamanship* is the first thing in a navy—worth all the iron in the world. Just see how beautifully FARRAGUT manœuvred! Himself standing at the main-top head, and utterly disregarding the boasted power of the great rebel ram, he sailed right into the iron-clad, and poured in such broadsides as filled her with streams of running blood. Of what use are these heavy iron monitors, when fast-going ships can go round them, choose their position and pour in a broadside of thousands of pounds?

"Accurate Observer" has stated two facts which are really important. He says the monitors are *the only vessels which can carry the 15-inch guns with 450-pound balls*. If this be so, it is very important when we consider the monitor as a harbor battery. He also says they are cheap vessels. This also is important, but not so much as the other point, for this nation will never count dollars, if we can get superior ships. "Accurate Observer" refers me to the many times the monitors have attacked the forts of Charleston. Grant it; but to what purpose? What is the result of all their firing? He says they have been very injurious to the rebels by stopping off blockade-runners. This is not clear. The blockade-runners are as numerous as any rebel can ask for; and if they have left Charleston, they are as thick as fire-flies at Wilmington.

My own opinion remains the same; that the sum total of these operations at Charleston is about *zero*; and so the popular estimate will be till there are *some valuable practical results attained*. The value of a new invention can never be determined by any controversy; nor is it my intention to provoke any. I hope "Accurate observer" will give us his second letter on the larger vessels. Let him answer these points: 1. Are they seagoing ships, with tolerable speed and safety? 2. What is their armor, and capacity for resistance? 3. What is the weight of their broadside battery shot? 4. Is the broadside to be fired by turret, or in the usual way? We must have definite ideas upon these points to form a proper judgment. The world very well knows at this time, that the prodigious ship, the *Great Eastern*, was a failure; that the bossted armor plates of the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, would be knocked to pieces, and the ships carried to the bottom in an hour, by our guns, and that the Armstrong cannon they have so long experimented with at Shoeburyness are inferior to ours. The world has also seen a recent novel duel, in which a British ship and British crew, of equal strength with ours, went to the bottom very quick. Now, what does this prove? It proves what we knew half a century ago, as well as now, that the great points in naval combats—are *seamanship and gunnery*. Let us have them before all other things. I think we have made some very great improvements in ship building, and very great improvements in gunnery. If the iron armor and the turrets shall prove of practical value, we shall be far in advance of other nations, and so I trust it may be. FARRAGUT has placed himself beside DECATUR and PERRY; but he has not done it by any extraordinary virtue of iron or turrets. He has done it by the bold gallantry and ocean education of an American seaman.

I hope and I believe that our glorious flag will rule the ocean, and shall honor any man who contributes to that end. The surface of the earth is two-thirds of it water, and the nation which rules the ocean rules the world. It is very little matter what the rebels may talk or attempt about *independence*, so long as we command the ocean and the Mississippi. It is the supreme of folly to talk of *independence* to a nation which is completely hemmed and hooped in by a foreign power. In this commercial age of the world the South would become a desert, grown up with weeds, if it could have no trade, no commerce, no intercourse with the world; and that commerce they never can have, till they return to the benefits and privileges of the Union.

No election, no matter what party comes in, can make such a change in the Government as will restore New-Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk, the Chesapeake and Mississippi to the South. The great questions of the day don't depend on the President, the Secretary of State, or even the War Department, and therefore the elections are of less importance than is supposed. The *vital point* is our ability to command the ocean, and keep the South in subjugation against the world; that is, against England and France. I rejoice in believing that the war has compelled us to bring up the navy to that point at which it can defy the attacks of Foreign Powers. If this be not the case, it is because we have put too much faith in experiments. If I could be convinced that Mr. ERICSSON'S forty-one monitors and armor-clads were equal to the capacity he claims for them, I should no longer have a doubt of our ocean superiority. But even if they are not, give us another year—we may snap our fingers at the Red Cross of St. George and the Fleur de Lis of France. In the end, it is the commercial marine which is the foundation of a navy. That creates the seamanship, and the resources, and the knowledge of foreign customs and water-craft which builds up a powerful navy. There must be an ocean education to make first-class sailors; and there must be added, among the officers, that knowledge of gunnery, and that bold and daring gallantry, which dares and overcomes all dangers.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN made her first appearance at this establishment last evening in a new drama, called "Eveleen." The piece is strongly sensational, and in that point of view, is better written, and contains more felicitous language than we expect or find in similar productions. Miss LOGAN comes of a recognized dramatic family, and her infuitions give promise of a brilliant career. She has had a slight experience of the stage, but being yet young, it was at a time when routine had no acceptable significance. An interval of six years has enabled her to educate her mind in the best school of Europe, and a susceptible temperament gives her the power of *thinking* action, and rendering it, too, passionately and earnestly. But in art it is always necessary to measure space between the artist and the public. A painter places his picture in such a position that the stronger colors are merged in their weaker neighbors, and so the design becomes distinct yet soft; powerful but unobtrusive. Miss LOGAN'S inspirations are all good; they indicate a rare intelligence, but they lack the exact balance of art. A new actress of promise should be received with glad welcome, and we desire to hail Miss LOGAN cordially. She has every natural and acquired qualification for the profession she graces. Her voice is melodious, her presence charming, and her talent very distinct and discernable. She needs nothing, in fact, but practice. Not to be impetuous, not to act "too close," not to sway the figure in sudden gusts of grief and tribulation—these are the mechanical restraints that she has to impose upon herself; restraints which it is obvious an intelligent mind will accept as necessities of the distance that separates the actress from the audience. For the rest, Miss LOGAN may safely be left to herself. Her abilities will speedily place her in the front rank of artists.

"Eveleen" will be repeated to-night and during the week.

The Public Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The counsels of your "Veteran Observer," in the TIMES of the 15th inst., on the subject of "Public virtue," are worthy of serious consideration by every patriot in these times of trial, through which our nation is now passing.

Indeed, there is too much truth in the assertion made by him, that our truly virtuous men, or rather, as he expresses it, those whom the office wants, will not accept of it. This seems to be wholly owing to the fact that our politics, both State and National, have passed into the hands (in a degree, at least) of base, sordid, unprincipled men, and it is rightly looked upon as a disgrace by a really respectable and upright man to be found in their society. To be successful in a political campaign is usually proof of doubtful honesty.

It is to public sentiment, in the main, we must look for the correction of these abuses, as well as to a more enlightened state of the country, or, as your correspondent so justly expresses himself, "let public virtue be constantly inculcated by the press, the school and the public."

Allow me, just in conclusion, to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, in the possession of so powerful and usually so correct a writer for the TIMES as you have in this "Veteran Observer."

His articles, which have appeared from time to time in your columns since the opening of the rebellion, on the state of the country, the currency, the movements of the army, etc., have evidently been the result of long experience, a careful, candid, unbiassed judgment, and a most thorough knowledge of our past national history. It is by such conservative and sound writers, and by the heeding of such wise counsels, are we finally to be "saved out of much tribulation."

Long may he be spared to give us, through the pages of the TIMES, his sage and valuable counsels.

W. J. P.

Death of Hon. Isaac L. Varian.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to the members of the Common Council the death of Hon ISAAC L. VARIAN, at his late residence at Peekskill, on the 10th inst. The deceased was one of the sterling representatives of the City of New-York at a time when integrity of character and honesty of purpose were the essential qualities to secure popularity. He served several years as Alderman, held the position of Mayor in 1839 and 1840, and was elected to the State Senate in 1842. These important public trusts he discharged in such a manner as to obtain and merit the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Since his withdrawal from office, he has enjoyed in retirement that peace and serenity which attend the closing period of a well-spent and virtuous life. He died crowned with many years, and leaving a record unstained by even the suspicion of a dishonest act.

I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body pass suitable resolutions, expressive of your appreciation of the character and worth of the deceased, and of the sympathy felt for his family in this their bereavement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

It is said in naval circles that Chief-Engineer STIMERS, of this station, is selected to undertake an important mission by the Navy Department. What that mission is we cannot state at present; but the light-draft or tin-clad monitor *Tunxis*, of Philadelphia, which is to sail very soon, will be placed at his disposal.

AFFAIRS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

The frigate *Pompenseuc*, and the double-turreted, sea-going iron-clad *Quinsegamond*, are progressing finely, and will add two splendid craft to our navy. The steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, is now undergoing repairs, and will be ready for sea in about ten days. The following vessels are fitting out for active service: the steamer *Sacs*, Lieut.-Com. JOHN G. WALKER, which will be ready in about three weeks; the double-turreted, sea-going, iron-clad *Monadnock*, which will be ready in three months; the screw-steamer *Monitor*, the side-wheel *Massasoit*; the bark *Nightingale*, and the new frigate *Ammonoosuc*.

AFFAIRS AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

The frigate *Franklin*, measuring 900 feet and 3,700 tons burden—the largest ship in the navy except the *Niagara*—will be launched about the first of next month. The steamer *Contoocook*, 300 feet long, is progressing rapidly toward completion. The keels of the *Piscataqua*, *Minnetonka* and *Illinois*, all large steamers, have been laid. The iron-clad *Passaconaway*, of the same class as the *Agamenticus*, is progressing slowly. The frigate *Colorado* is being fitted out and will be ready for service in five weeks; also, the *Tioga* and *De Soto* are being fitted out.

Large Street Improvement Contract.

On last Saturday the Street Commissioner opened proposals for two sections of an important job—regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones through Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

For the first section, from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, there were ten bids. Two years is the time allowed in which to do the work! PATRICK FARLEY was the lowest bidder, his prices footing up $128,374 for the job.

For the second section, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth streets, there were eight bids—time one [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES IN EUROPE.

The Extraordinary Development of Our Military Resources.

ITS INFLUENCE ABROAD.

The Aims and Hopes of Foreign Secessionists.

DANISH AND OTHER AFFAIRS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

The extraordinary military resources developed in the United States by the present war, the immense strength as a nation which has been put forth, have produced such a revolution abroad in the minds of the governing classes as was not at first anticipated. The Government people in France declared boldly, at the commencement of the rebellion, that such was the inherent weakness of our form of government, that a war of such magnitude as that promised to be would cause us to fall to pieces in a very short time. But now that they see that an elective ruler has been able, not because of any particular talent of his, but by the form of government which he administers, to carry on for years a war of this colossal magnitude, they are beginning to grow alarmed at a form of government which produces such results, and at a nation capable of such a demonstration of force. The result is that the leading men of France, from among those who have always been friendly to us—such men, for example, as the Emperor, and the Duke DE MORNY—now declare that they prefer to see us divided, for that we are too strong and too formidable, we are too threatening to the balance of power principle, and they would not care even to see us divided into several States.

Not that they bear us any enmity, nor that they believe the South to be in the right, but because they believe their own interests will be promoted by a maintenance of the divlsion. In the first months of the rebellion I told you that a leading English statesman here at Paris had said that the aristocratic and governing classes in England were already in favor of the rebellion—a statement which was contradicted in your columns with more vehemence than politeness by a prominent English gentleman at New-York. But a very few months had elapsed after this assertion, when all the world could see how true it was, and how much better informed than other people was the statesman in question. The honest, though impolite indignation of your New-York correspondent also showed how monstrous this apostacy of England's best society was, for, unless this apostacy had been deemed an impossible thing, there could have been no excuse for your correspondent's violence of language. In fine, I wished to draw your attention to the fact that the governing classes in France, as well as those in England, are at last converted to the doctrine that we ought to be divided, a change which is due in France to the fact that we have added to the crime of republicanism that of great strength. This change of opinion, therefore, does not proceed from any sympathy with the South or belief in the right of secession, nor from any feeling of hostility to the American people of either section, but from an instinctive feeling that we are too strong a people for the safety of others, and that it would be better for them if we were divided. This, then, places the Government of France in a position of negative or passive hostility to the Union cause—that is to say, a hostility which makes them desire to see the division perpetuated, while in no way inclined to interfere in aiding its perpetuation.

In this connection I ought to say that one of the most powerful influences in bringing about this conviction of our strength and our dangerous character as a nation, was the naval genius displayed the other day in the easy and rapid destruction of the *Alabama*. They had heard in France of the wonderfully rapid destruction of the iron-clad *Atlanta* a year or less ago; but that was accomplished far away they did not know the facts officially, and they were afraid there was some brag in the case. But the naval fight at Cherbourg was a palpable thing; they knew how fine a vessel the *Alabama* was in every particular, and her easy destruction by the Federal vessel startled all France as by an electric shock. The political effect of this event was, as stated above, to alarm the French Government as to our great strength as a nation, and as to the danger to the rest of the world in the sanity and development of such a nation; while the second effect was to set all the scientific men of France to work to see if they could not imitate or surpass us in that which we had shown to be possible. At this moment the ordnance departments at the Ministries of Marine and War are overrun with propositions from inventors and scientific men in regard to new artillery and artillery carriages, and we are told that even the Emperor has sent in a model of a gun-carriage for heavy artillery. We will see what is going to come out of it all.

The political world are occupied here with an article which has just appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, and which seems to have been written to prove to the world that the French Government was not deserving of the reproaches which have been heaped upon it lately, because it did not seize the occasion which seemed to be offered to it for seizing the Rhenish Provinces. This article denies that England made any formal offer to France to permit the seizure of the Rhine, on condition of an alliance with England against Germany, and it says that such a war would have been a general European war, of which France would have had to bear the greatest burden and England the least, and, therefore, that it was not to be thought of for a moment. But the article appears also to say to the Germans, and this is the part of it which provokes the most attention: "You see that the French people, and perhaps the English also, would have applauded if I had joined England in favor of Denmark in hostilities against you; you ought to profit by my magnanimity, and take care as to the extent of your acquisitions from Denmark, or I may yet ask you for a compensation on the Rhine." The article of the *Constitutionnel* was undoubtedly inspired by the Ministry, and speaks the sentiments of the Government.

La France, the principal organ of the secession agents at Paris, says that the Federal gunboat *Iroquois* left the port of Brest yesterday, in search of the Confederate gunboat *Louisiana*. We have no evidence of the existence of the *Louisiana*, or of the presence of any Confederate vessel in European waters.

The Hon. WM. PRESTON, of Kentucky, Confederate Commissioner to MAXIMILIAN I., of Mexico, is now at Paris, on his way to Mexico. He is said to be waiting here a little time, until the propitious moment for his appearance at the new court shall arrive; or in other words, he is waiting till he thinks the form of mutual recognition can be accomplished.

The day of humiliation and prayer, recommended by Mr. LINCOLN, was duly observed at the American Chapel in this city, on Thursday last, on which occasion the temporary pastor, Rev. Dr. BUTLER, delivered a most effective and patriotic address. MALAKOFF.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Rebels Anxious for Grant's Withdrawal.

Our Cavalry Operating upon Hood's Communications.

Particulars of Gen. Stoneman's Defeat and Capture.

From Southern journals—the latest Richmond papers of Aug. 19—we make the following extracts:

VIRGINIA.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

Everybody knows by this time where Deep Bottom is. If they do not, it certainly is no fault of ours, as we have on more than one occasion endeavored by written description to supply the place of a map of the locality. Five miles west of Deep Bottom, and near the city, is Chaffin's Bluff. From Chaffin's Bluff we have a line of works and defences which runs almost due north to the Chickahominy, at New Bridge. After leaving Chaffin's this line of defences crosses, first, the Osborne road, then the Central, or Darbytown road; then, five miles further north, the Charles City road; then the Williamsburgh road, and lastly, the New Bridge road. The Osborne road, which may be said to be a continuation of Main-street, runs southeast from Richmond, following the course of James River. The New Market road branches off from the Osborne road, two miles below the city, and runs to New-Market, a mile and a half from Deep Bottom. The Williamsburgh road leaves the city at Fulton's Hill, a point about three hundred yards north of the exit of the Osborne road, and runs due east from the city to Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, and thence to Williamsburgh. Two miles from the city the Darbytown road strikes off to the right from the Williamsburgh road, and runs by a southeast direction into the New-Market road, a mile below Deep Bottom. Two miles further down the Williamsburgh road the Charles City road also branches off to the right, and, at a point fourteen miles east by south of the city runs into a cross-road known as the Quaker road, which leads from Turkey Bend, on James River, northwardly across Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp Bridge to Bottom's Bridge.

BATTLE OF THE WHITE TAVERN.

On the Charles City road, six miles from the city and just beyond our outer works, is a point known as the White Tavern. This point, on Sunday and Monday, was the extreme left of our line. The enemy's dismounted cavalry on Monday moved up this road in heavy force. Our cavalry met them below the White Tavern, and, about 10 o'clock A. M., a fight began, which lasted until late in the evening. In the course of the day we drove the enemy back about two miles, in the direction of Deep Bottom and Curles' Neck. Late in the evening, as we were pressing the enemy's cavalry, we came upon his infantry, who, in turn, forced us back about half a mile, when night put an end to the fight.

Early yesterday morning the enemy again advanced up the New-Market road, this time with cavalry, artillery and infantry. His cavalry force was heavier than on the previous day, and his infantry, so far as ascertained, consisted of the Second, Ninth and Tenth Corps, numbering together not less than 40,000 men. About 7 o'clock A. M. this immense force struck our cavalry and drove them back into our earthworks. Here our cavalry and a small force of our infantry held them in check for a considerable length of time, during which the enemy made several fierce assaults in heavy columns, the new-voted negro troops of BURNSIDE leading in every charge. The slaughter of negroes in these assaults exceeded anything that occurred at Petersburgh on the memorable 30th of July.

This was an unequal contest. The enemy's line overlapped us on the left, while they still engaged all of our attention by hurling heavy masses on our front. We were at length flanked on our left, and the enemy drove us from our position, taking, it is said, about a mile of our works. The fight was, however, kept up by our retiring forces until the arrival of reinforcements, when, after a desperate and bloody battle, we drove the enemy from our entire line.

The battle proper began about eight o'clock A. M., and was waged with varying fury until 4 o'clock in the evening.

The enemy's loss in this battle was very great, as we learn from a number of sources. We have heard no estimate of our loss. Brig. Gen. CHAMBLISS is reported to have been wounded and taken prisoner in the first onslaught of the enemy. There was also a report that Gen. WADE HAMPTON had been killed; but this is more than doubtful.

This was a serious and determined effort of GRANT to turn our left and force the abandonment of New-Market Hill, and, perhaps, Chaffin's Bluff. Its result is highly satisfactory to us.

OFFICIAL.

An official dispatch, received last night, states that the enemy yesterday made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City road, and at one time broke through; but he was repulsed and our original positions reoccupied.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 19.

There was yesterday a general impression in the community that we were on the eve of stirring events; that a great battle was imminent all along the line, from Petersburgh on the south to White Oak Swamp on the north. As the day advanced this opinion was somewhat confirmed by the telegraph from Petersburgh, announcing that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, all the artillery on our lines south of the Appomattox fired upon the enemy for an hour and a half, and that the enemy's cavalry were demonstrating toward the Weldon Road, on our extreme right. A number of rumors were in circulation, to the effect that we meditated a general attack upon the enemy's lines. Under these circumstances it caused no surprise when, about 5 o'clock P. M., a heavy cannonading sprung up in a direction east by south of the city, apparently in a line with the battle-field of Monday and Tuesday. Up to the time of this writing the firing is unexplained. From the sound of the guns we should think it was distant about ten miles from the city, and pretty certainly somewhere between the Charles City road and Deep Bottom.

Persons who came over by rail from Petersburgh last evening, reported that the enemy had shelled the town frequently yesterday morning, and that during the day ten thousand Yankee cavalry had taken possession of the Weldon Road. Whatever they may have accomplished, we think there were hardly so many cavalry.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

We have authentic information that in the series of severe engagements fought on this side of the river during Monday and Tuesday, and culminating in the battle below White's Tavern on Tuesday evening, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 1,000. It is believed that our killed will scarcely number 100. The enemy's killed alone will exceed our losses from all causes. In killed, wounded and prisoners GRANT's loss is not less than 7,000 or 8,000.

THE LATEST.

The telegraph informs us that an infantry and cavalry force of the enemy yesterday morning broke through our long lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburgh, and reached the Weldon Railroad, where, after they had torn up some track, they were attacked by our infantry, and, report said, beaten and forced to retreat.

THE TELEGRAMS.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries all along the whole line in front of this place opened fire upon the enemy, who responded feebly. The firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when all subsided into the usual quiet on our side. No casualties are reported.

The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstrations on our right this morning.

Second Dispatch.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A force of the Fifth Corps of the enemy, assisted by cavalry, succeeded in reaching the Weldon Railroad just above the Six-mile Station, tearing up a part of the railroad, some say as much as two miles. H. H. WATKINS' Virginia and DAVIS' Mississippi Brigades coming upon the raiders, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty-eight officers, captured in the fight, have arrived here. The enemy is in retreat by latest advices. The prisoners say the move had a two-fold object—to draw troops from our front, in order, if possible, to charge our works, and, secondly, to break the road.

GRANT'S POSITION.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 15.

Everybody is looking with hope and anxiety to the withdrawal of GRANT's army. If such withdrawal would end the war, it would, indeed, be a consummation most devoutly to be wished for. But we know, or should know by this time, the unconquerable pertinacity of the Yankee nation; and looking to their conduct in the past, would have every reason to fear that such withdrawal would be but the prelude to invasion in some new locality, where a new field for plunder, pillage and destruction would be open to his army. Where he now is he can do little harm, for the country round and accessible to him has been robbed of everything, and rendered bare and dreary as a desert. An occasional shell may do a little damage in Petersburgh, but in a new field for pillage, arson and robbery, in any wealthy section of the Confederacy, his army would do us more damage in a day than they inflict in their present position in a month.

EARLY.

The *Sentinel*, of Aug. 17, says: "We are without reliable information from Gen. EARLY's command. When last heard from, he occupied a strong position, and was awaiting the approach of the enemy. Passengers who came on the Central train report having heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Strasburgh and Front Royal.

An intelligent officer, who arrived in the city on Saturday from the Valley army, expresses the opinion that if the fight has not already taken place, it cannot be postponed many days.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and confident of *thrashing* the Yankees. The enemy again occupy Winchester, and the main force is marching up the valley to attack EARLY. SHERIDAN was in command of the cavalry.

GEORGIA.

STONEMAN'S CAPTURE—BATTLE OF SUNSHINE CHURCH.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

On Monday noon rumors began to fly through the city that STONEMAN and his command were captured, and on their way to this city. About 5 o'clock in the evening hundreds of people, of all sexes and colors, flocked to the bridge to see the prisoners as they passed. Gen. IVERSON, their captor, with a strong escort, soon came into view, with Gen. STONEMAN and staff in custody. The cavalcade passed to Camp Oglethorpe to be registered and placed in guarded quarters.

An immense number of curiosity-seekers followed, exhibiting in their smiling faces the comfort the capture of the party gave them.

We visited the prisoners at the military prison, and by the courtesy of the gentlemanly and efficient Commander of the post was permitted to see and converse with the prisoners. They looked very much worn and considerably dejected. STONEMAN himself complaining of much fatigue. The General is a large, tall, thin man, with a face very much bronzed and rough, somewhat haggard features, sandy whiskers and hair, dark, keen, lowering eyes and look, directing sharp, piercing looks, occasionally, at his interrogators. He bears the appearance of a man who exacts implicit obedience to his commands, and is stern in his decrees. His strong, powerful frame seems capable of enduring any amount of hardship. His every feature, and powerful, wiry motions, indicate the advance of a Hercules, and mark him the leader of desperate enterprises, the character of which has made him his reputation as an inimitable raider.

In his capture there has been more gained to us in the moral effect it produces on us and the enemy, than any other capture of the war. He well knows that the influence of it will be to cheer up our people and depress the North very much, and it loses to SHERMAN the great and most generous arm of that General's effectiveness. His capture will place a quietus on the amusement for a long time. For now that the chief of all the raiders has fallen, and will not soon again be on the war track, raids will not soon be attempted again. His ambitious hopes are gone to the winds, and he will be scarcely heard of again during the war, unless he escapes; but we presume such an episode will be too carefully guarded against to ever occur.

He informed us he left SHERMAN's army on the 27th of July, and has been actively engaged on the raid constantly since.

Gen. IVERSON had been on STONEMAN's track since Wednesday evening, the 27th. He overtook the raiding party on Thursday, at the junction of the South and Yellow Rivers, where their junction forms the Ocmulgee, some 60 miles northwest of this city. A spirited fight ensued.

KELLEY's and HUMM's cavalry fought the command that STONEMAN detached for the purpose of delaying pursuit. Gen. IVERSON suspected the manœuvre, and left KELLEY and HUMM to finish the fight, while he passed around the party and continued the pursuit. STONEMAN, when he neared Macon, detached a party to operate on Milledgeville and Eatonton. We learn this evening (Monday) that it was unsuccessful, the militia having deterred them from attacking, and thereby saved the capital from destruction.

On Saturday night STONEMAN discovered Gen. IVERSON's command above Clinton, disputing his return. He quickly decided that he could not escape on either flank, and determined to fight through the centre. His command numbered nearly 2,500 men, and he thinks if his men had done as he expected them to do he would have escaped.

On Sunday morning the opposing forces began the battle of Sunshine Church, on the Clinton and Eatonton road. It was furious during the greater part of the day. Toward sunset STONEMAN finding he would be defeated, separated his forces, with orders for them to escape, if possible. They scattered—a portion under GIRARD going toward Eatonton, ADAMS' cavalry pursuing.

Our forces consisted of IVERSON's Georgia brigade, ADAMS' Alabama, and "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS' brigade, Gen. IVERSON commanding. The casualties are considerable on both sides, but much the greater on the part of the enemy. No estimate has been formed of the loss, but Gen. IVERSON knew of over 250 Yankees killed on the field.

The enemy abandoned all his artillery, leaving two pieces on Saturday before Macon, and having no ammunition for the other piece on Sunday, left them on the field. That ended the great raid on Macon.

The greatest, boldest, and hitherto most successful operator in that line and nearly all of his command are captured, the rest dispersed and lost. The victory has been most successful to Gen. IVERSON and his bold cavaliers, and that will give to them much credit and reputation.

STONEMAN thinks Gen. IVERSON managed the affair very handsomely, and though he is defeated and perhaps dispirited, he acknowledges that to be captured by the force (1,300) that IVERSON had, is a reputable piece of business for that General, and will make him noted as he deserves, while at the same time he has struck a blow that will count heavily against the North, for a great deal was expected of his expedition, and though he accomplished much, yet his own capture and the discomfiture of his forces goes far to counterbalance any advantages he may have gained.

From the Macon Confederate.

Gen. STONEMAN sustained a heavy loss in this defeat, and as soon as he saw preparations making to charge him again, he dispatched a white flag proposing an unconditional surrender of his whole force. The flag was received by Col. CREWS, who then confronted him with 182 men.

As soon as STONEMAN saw these 182 men to whom he had surrendered, he sat down and took a regular cry. He handed his sword over to Col. CREWS, and his staff directly divested themselves of their arms.

Six hundred Federals at once threw down their guns, and the remainder seeing by this time the cowardice of their General in going up to such a small force, broke through the woods pell-mell, helter skelter, making off to the left. Gen. IVERSON ordered pursuit, and it is firmly believed nearly the whole party will be taken with but few exceptions.

We captured full 1,000 horses, and many stands of small arms, two brass 3-inch rifle cannon and caissons, several colors and guidons. STONEMAN had only two cannon. He gives as an excuse that he was out of ammunition, but that is only his story.

The Macon papers complain of the plundering qualities of STONEMAN's men.

The Alabama brigade fought desperately, making repeated charges. The brig was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and is now after them.

The Macon *Confederate* says:

"We learn that a party of raiders were captured in Monroe on Thursday. It is stated that they numbered about 500, and were probably those who escaped from Gen. IVERSON, when STONEMAN was taken. They were encamped at the time our troops came upon them. About fifty of the raiders were killed.

All of the large bodies of raiders, we believe, have now been taken, although the country, we are told, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, is full of small parties, numbering from ten to fifty. If the citizens will assist our forces promptly and energetically, the country will soon be cleared of them.

The Macon (Ga.) papers of the 4th state the captured Stoneman raiders continue to arrive there as prisoners. A large number of the officers captured at Nunan had also arrived.

REPAIRING RAIDING DAMAGES.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that the Montgomery and West Point Railroad is undergoing repairs. If no interruption occurs the road will be in order by the first of September. It was hoped that cars would be running to Loachapoka in a few days. The *Mail* says that the next Yankee who has the temerity to venture on a similar errand as ROUSSEAU, wont get off with a whole skin.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says the damage done by the raiders to the Macon Railroad has been repaired. The telegraph has also been repaired, and dispatches passed over the wires early Sunday morning. A train of cars that left Atlanta on Sunday evening, the 31st ult., at 6 o'clock, arrived at Macon early Monday morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 16.

At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing along the lines throughout the night and to-day. Not a few shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's mill. A small force of infantry is reported at Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening.

Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time during the siege.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The part of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mills, returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoissance.

Another party which moved simultaneously from Owl Creek Church struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The force is variously estimated at from two thousand to five thousand. The track has since been repaired; but trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

Unusual quietude prevailed yesterday and to-day along the lines. The enemy's artillery is remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to a scarcity of ammunition, caused by the interruption of his communications. But few shells were thrown into the city last night. One set fire to a frame house in Peachtree-street. Loss small.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry retired from the vicinity of Auburn, a portion crossing the river near Campbellton. Trains are running as usual.

The enemy is busily engaged fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbleton Roads, in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

Everything is remarkably quiet along the front.

The enemy opened fire upon the city from another gun, supposed to be a 64-pounder, planted on the Marietta road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting in the killing of one person.

It is generally believed that the Western and Atlanta Road was cut at Ackworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. News from that quarter is anxiously looked for.

THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Federal force, estimated at 16,000, occupy Holly Springs, Miss. Gov. CLARK has issued the following call:

To all men capable of bearing arms in Mississippi:

The enemy, in large force, are invading our State. They are now at Holly Springs. The Legislature, by resolution passed this day, call on all capable of bearing arms to assemble at Granada, Brandon or Macon immediately, where I will arm and provide for them. A proclamation is issued to-day by me. Come by companies, squads, or singly.

CHAS. CLARK, Governor of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Aug. 4, 1864.

FORREST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FORREST still maintains his position near Abbeville. There has been no forward demonstration of the enemy reported. The Yankees are committing many outrages on the people, peaceable citizens being killed. Gov. CLARK has called every able-bodied man to assist in driving the enemy back.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from some quarter—either from LINCOLN or from the Chicago Democratic Convention, to assent to an armistice, or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations "for peace and reunion," and for that alone. A New-York paper most urgently advises LINCOLN himself to take the initiative in this, in order "to disarm and silence the demoralizing peace faction at the North," because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is merely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail. Whether LINCOLN is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whencesoever it may occur, it is wholly inadmissible. If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or exterminated.

This is evidently the prospect on which the British Government is still gloating with satisfaction. The Queen in proroguing Parliament, deigns to mention our war, and reaffirms the policy of strict "neutrality," namely, such neutrality, all on one side, as we have experienced uniformly for some years past. Mr. SEWARD could ask no more. No matter; we have long been conscious that this Confederacy will have to sustain itself, not only against Yankee fire and sword, but against the most malignant machinations of British neutrality.

Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The assets of this company now reach $708,502. Its semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has recently been declared, and $341,946 has been reserved for reinsurance. It is both a Fire and Marine Company, and the assured receive seventy-five per cent. of the net profits without incurring any liability, or a liberal discount is made on the premium. The losses are liquidated in gold if the premiums are similarly paid.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS, in addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price lists promptly sent on application.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 60 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 150 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M. D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

The Last Week.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S,
No. 68 Cortlandt-st.

Italian Speranza.
A sure, safe and certain cure for Intemperance.
$1 per box, with full directions
Sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price
FARNSWORTH & CO.,
No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

GILES—WELLING.—At the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. WALTER H. GILES, of Rockport, Mass., and Miss ELIZABETH WELLING, of this City.

WRIGHT—HENDLEY.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Aug. 15, in the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. Charles E. Murray, JAMES T. WRIGHT, of this City, and ELIZA M., only daughter of the late Roger Hendley, of St. Thomas, Canada West.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at No. 36 Irving-place, of paralysis, WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his late residence.

BROWN.—At Cornwall, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 21, ROSWELL LOCKWOOD, only son of Warren G. and Emily Augusta Brown, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 72 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COE.—At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Aug. 20, in the 9th year of her age, ELIZABETH BLAKE, youngest daughter of George S. and Almira Coe.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

DE LAMATER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 22, JOHN WILLIAM, only child of the late John W. and Eliza De Lamater, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of its grand parents, John De Lamater and Abram McBride, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 468 West 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 23, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commodore JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 20, at Newport, R. I., CORNELIA LE ROY, youngest daughter of William and Eliza L. Edgar, aged 3 years and 7 months.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 20, at Saratoga Springs, ELIZA, daughter of the late Francis Depau, and widow of Samuel M. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 6th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRACEY.—On Monday, Aug. 22, HENRY J. GRACEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

The brethren of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY J. GRACEY. The brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

JOHN LOYD, M.

GEORGE W. HERVEY, Secretary.

GERARD.—At Fairfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, VICTOR, only son of Alfred and Matilda Gerard, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

HALSEY.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EVELINE DAVIS, wife of John B. Halsey, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

HULL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, of bilious diarrhœa, RAMON DE FOSTER, aged 5 months and 4 days. Also, on Monday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM BYRON, aged 2 years, children of Edward H. and Lizzie A. Hull.

Funeral service at the house of their grandfather, Abram Kipp, at Sing Sing, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

HOLMES.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 21, WILLIAM D. HOLMES, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Chester, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to White Plains for interment.

HAWES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARGARETTA HAWES, aged 81 years, relict of the late Peter Hawes.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HULL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock, CATHARINE E., wife of Jesse P. Hull.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Wm. N. Smith, Piscataway, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Brunswick depot to convey the friends upon the arrival of the cars which leave this City at 12 o'clock, returning at 7.

LIVINGSTON.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, of cholera infantum, WILSON HALL, infant son of Robert and Emilie M. Livingston, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 133d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCKEWAN.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 21, JEANNIE TAYLOR, only daughter of John P. and Jeannie McKewan, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug 21, after a short illness, FREDERICK PLATT, aged 76 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Frederick L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 20, DANIEL STANTON, Esq., of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, WM. HENRY, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. L. Compton, No. 59 West 37th-st.

TENNEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Amos Tenney, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 77 Madison-av., without further notice.

THORNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, CATHARINE, widow of Stephen S. Thorne, aged 73 years.

The relatives

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 18, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for War purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, and on presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. H. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $350,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. MORRIS,
DR CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 1.30s into last bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 29, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Update, Loascom & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Ellis, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 659 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY
OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lake La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1864, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

$18,000 years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$940,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1869, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

Bonds issued to the Commissioners of the revenue of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, as directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 25th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DONLEY, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIND
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $600,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CELLEY, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Boorman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Wm. Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $226,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

AUCTION NOTICE.
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
6th-av. and 46th-st.

To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,
a span of ponies of great fashion and beauty, and so docile that a lady can manage them with ease, together with a beautiful nearly new top-buggy and harness, by Waller, Brooklyn; also, a variety of horses, buggies, phætons, rockaways, harness, saddles, &c. Sale commences at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of drawing-room city-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: Superb solid rosewood parlor suits in brocades, crocatelle, moquet, and reps; black walnut do in various coverings; library and dining room suites, buffets, extension-tables, book-cases, wardrobes, very superb chamber suites of various styles, hall furniture, lounges &c. Goods purchased at the sale can be packed for shipping at cost.

EDWARD PETTINGILL, Auctioneer.

THIRTEETH POLICE AUCTION SALE of unclaimed property, will take place at the Police Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting in part of clothing, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry and medical books, &c.

J. R. MIDDLETON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) AUG. 23—AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River,
FRESH MENTON LEMONS,
2,500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo brig New-York, from Menton

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 105 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x103; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellyn Park, commanding the entire view from Fairmount to Sandy Hook, including New-York city and bay; 14 mile from station; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New-York, containing lawn, grove, and the mountain spring, with from 10 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is undergoing alterations, with every modern improvement, hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, gas-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-basins, furnace, &c., all in a satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large housing and feed mill. The property is situated in Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the quarry is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL S. JOSSELYN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story finished white brick and brown-stone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closet, bath, tubs, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the east side of Carlton-avenue, between Myrtle and Willoughby-sts. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av, near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND FARMS, in each variety, for sale; all of which are one hour from New-York, for sale low. The country seats and houses to let for the year or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 Acres, on the main road, 15 minutes from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 14 Dune-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 20th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two three-story small brown-stone houses, price $9,000 and $6,000. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $50,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 176 Washington-st., situated on high ground convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted to business purposes at comparatively small cost. Ground rent, $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, at Yonkers, or in the vicinity. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address, "W.," box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST-class furnished house on the Heights, in Brooklyn, from about the 1st October to the 1st of June. Would have no objections to lease or purchase an unfurnished house if location and terms suit. Address Post-office Box No. 264.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-av. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry Lower to Lefferts—30 to 32 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 215 Court-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A full-size furnished house for a very select family; first location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 80x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest for us that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$300

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORIBON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWARD, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid $170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist 100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, (as the recruit will receive—
Gov't bounty $170
And the hand money 100
Total $270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, for three years, (or more if properly procured, by forwarding their orders at the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have perfect confidence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this war than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them rendezvoused and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Prompt payment to be paid until after the Draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.

Send for circulars giving full particulars

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery Horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that are found to be. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—THE REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, to be paid off for service at Fort Richmond.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD Assized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A Patrically private family, residing above 14th-st. and below 26th-st.; family must be of the first respectability. Address G. R. MERCY, Box No. 139 Times Office.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, to let, with board, at No. 20 University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Mista* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Barclay-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,395, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 14, 1863, in the name of Canman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 39 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR FOUR first-class Protestant cooks, also six competent chambermaids and waitresses, ten good nurses and family seamstresses, also seamstresses by the week, who understand cutting and fitting for ladies and children, understand operating; also a number of smart girls as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, and smart girls for general housework, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers in city and country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses can be well supplied with respectable and competent girls, American, English, Scotch, Welsh and German Protestants, and others of all nations, without delay, by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WEBLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, AN EXPERIenced nurse, a home in a good family as nurse and seamstress; has six years' reference from a first-class family; is willing to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on a nursing bottle. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., or address A. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of fine washing in the best style; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class semin

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 633 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 16th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form." SCRIBNER, THORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at PETTONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Bond-st. place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 15. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 0 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, 552 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 9 0, and Mitchell & Sellers', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1841, will reopen Sept. 23, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address J. F. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y. REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M. Rector.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 149 East 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farle, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griggth, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY.

Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bradleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, J. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY —JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, AUTHOR OF SEVEral works, well known among the literary and scientific world of Paris and America, would willingly undertake to achieve an education such as she acquired with the highest evolutions of the French thought, in which she took an active part. She will teach natural sciences, philosophy and French literature. She would accept giving courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology and philosophy in schools or families. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. D., care of Schirmberg & Luis, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, ARRIVING from Paris, where she had gone to improve her education, wishes to find lessons, or a situation, in a family or school. She has already the experience of teaching, and can commence lessons on piano to young children. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERsity wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classics, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. The usual qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY TO teach young children the rudiments of English, by a middle-aged lady, or as matron in a school. Best of reference given. Address, for three days, T. C., No. 413 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Jame M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au15-law6wTu

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$165
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 72 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY, Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can take them here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,912	.....
ERIN—building	3,275	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Fiowre,
VIRGINIA	2,85[illegible]	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooklyn.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—8d, 19th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE

NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27, AT NOON,

will dispatch their new first-class steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply early at the office of the line, No. 117 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October,

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CLIFTON,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions.

Saloon Cabin.....$120 Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The CHINA will sail on the 7th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUnard steamship KEDAR, Capt. MOTT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five (165), each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILON, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERBEL, No. 122 Chatham-st.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 719 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown and Mannahawkon.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) and Port Monmouth at 4 P. M. Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal points in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. COMMON, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. train on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lake Ronkonkoma at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Passengers connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Northport. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing at 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 5:30, 6 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 7, 8, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 38th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stages connect at Whitestone 7:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Mott Bassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with) 11:02 P. M. sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 9 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Savages Emboldened by Their Success.

Destruction of Property and Life—The Citizens Arming for Defence.

MASSACRE NEAR BEAVER CREEK

: From Our Own Coespondent.

FORT RILY, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

As I anticipated when I wrote my last, the Indian difficulties grow more serious and threatening. Though at present the damage is confined to the most advanced ranches and scattered western settlers, yet the savages are evidently growing emboldened by their success.

Citizens who have just arrived at this post from the counties northwest of us, bring intelligence of an alarming character. The Indians have destroyed the three best ranches on the Platte Route, East of Fort Kearney. By this movement they have penetrated the settlements further than before. These ranches were situated upon the road from the Little Blue River in Washington County, Kansas, to some point northwest in Nebraska. All three of the ranch buildings have been burned, and the stock run off. It is believed that the inhabitants were killed as bones, believed to be human, were found partly calcined among the ruins.

The settlers throughout that country are, of course, greatly alarmed. All along the Republican, and from the counties of Washington and Clay, they have abandoned their farms, and are now congregated at Clay Centre, a point thirty-five miles north of here on the Republican River. They are entirely unarmed, though organized under the State law as militia. Gen. BLUNT has determined, though they are not in his district, to arm this company, and at the same time detach a small body of cavalry under Lieut. BOOTH, as muster for them to rally under. He has advised the settlers to build a block-house and stockade, at the point selected by them, and then scout to the front as far as possible, thus keeping the Indian moving and preventing the molesting of their families, until such time as the arrival of troops in this district will enable Gen. BLUNT to take the field himself. By the following petition addressed to him, a graphic picture of the dangers encountered by our frontier settlers can be gained. The story is too true, and in its simple telling obtains pathetic force and directness. The allusion to the State Executive arises from a belief that he has armed only such portions of the militia as are supposed to be controlled by officers favorable to his interests, and against Gen. LANE:

To Major-Gen. Blunt:

We, the people of Washington, Shirley and Republic Counties, in view of our exposed condition on the frontiers and the dangers that beset us, address to you this, our humble prayer, asking that protection to which we feel as loyal citizens we are entitled and our situation seems to demand, knowing that you will not turn us aside as did our present State Executive with "protect yourselves or run."

Sir, many of the people on this frontier came here in a time of profound peace, bringing with them their families and effects. Here they have toiled, and are toiling to build up and develop a country not long since conquered a desert waste; and, Sir, they cannot consent to fly and abandon their long years of labor and submit to the destroying hands of the enemies of civilization. For safe from the first, our situation has become more and more critical as this cruel war in which the nation is engaged, drags along, till now it seems inevitably that destruction awaits us, if we remain here without protection. Our neighbors have been robbed and shot while pursuing their legitimate business woman have been ravished, our fields laid waste, and our stock driven off by those incarnate devils, and that without one single act of provocation on our part, and in view of their past career and their more recent hostile acts, we feel it to be our duty and right to call on you as an agent of the Government for assistance to repel these despoilers of our homes.

Sir, we appeal to you in behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have yielded up their lives to preserve the nation's honor. We appeal to you in behalf of the families of those who are fighting for Liberty and Union; and, lastly, we ask you in the name of right, justice and honor, to send us help if you can, if not, send us arms.

Moses Heller,	Hiram Cooper,
John G. Haynes,	Randal Waney,
E. T. Nuly,	Peter Erslinger,
George D. Seabury,	Nic Erslinger,
and 41 others.	

The country in which the signers of the petition live is the usual Indian haunt between the Arkansas and the Platte. West of the settlement is the main Buffalo Range. The counties of Clay, Republic, Shirly and Ottawa are unorganized. The settlements are mostly along the valley of the Republican, which runs through them in a southeast course. This valley is very wide and heavily timbered. This is true also of its branches. On the Upper Republican is a large marsh or lagoon, called Lake Sibley. Beyond this is what is known as the "Bunch Timbers." At both these posts should be established. The Indians range in here. A large body are known to be at Lake Sibley with a quantity of stock, supposed to be stolen. Heading in this direction, a narrow-watershed only dividing these streams, are the waters of the Salomon and Saline Rivers, and of Pike and Beaver Creeks, streams having valleys several miles wide, well timbered, watered and with an abundance of grass. The Solomon is especially an Indian haunt. The buffalo frequent this region, and in all probability hereabout will be found the lodges of the hostile bands.

We have reports of the successful stampeding of the horses belonging to a company of Colorado Cavalry stationed at the Cimaroon crossing of the Arkansas, half way between Forts Larnard and Lyon. It is probable that the precaution directed by Gen. CURTIS of placing pickets on the outside of the herd at sufficient distance to see and alarm the herders, was not observed and the Indians consequently stole up and then dashing and yelling through the herd, succeeded in stampeding them.

A body of Indians will pass unobserved through the nearest timber, and then dashing out suddenly, each man, except the leader, lying extended on the off side of his horse, with only a leg and arm thrown over and exposed to fire, ride furiously towards the herd yelling only as Indians can. The leader, well mounted, sits upright at the head of the band, and makes his way through the herd, yelling and firing if he has a revolver. The animals become frightened and follow the leading horse which will be the Chief's. The other Indians close on the rear of the herd, and away all go like the wind. In this way the Colorado troops probably lost their horses, as did the detachment under Lieut. ELLSWORTH, of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, at Smoky Hill Crossing.

On the 6th inst., the Indians captured in this manner, 47 horses belonging to the Iowans, and five mules belonging to the stage company. The Indians were very daring, stealing up to within 200 yards of the block-house, and then dashing out. They numbered only 17. The men declare their leader to have been a white man. The guard fired upon them as they flew past. One of the heroes fired wounding an Indian. Immediate pursuit was made on foot and with five animals which were left, but to no purpose.

Capt. BOOTH, stationed at Salina, was informed as soon as a messenger could reach him, and started out with the hope of intercepting them. He reports as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, SALINA, Aug. 11, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: I have the honor to report the result by a scout made by myself and twenty enlisted men of my command up the Saline River, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles. Sunday morning, Aug. 7, 1864, I received a dispatch from Smoky Hill Crossing, stating that the horses of "H" Company, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had been stampeded and run off by a party of Indians. The dispatch stated the stock had been sun north. I immediately determined to proceed up the Saline River, and intercept, if possible, the thieving red skins. We started Monday morning, with four days' rations—having no transportation, we could carry no more. We proceeded up the south bank of Saline River, throwing out flankers on each side to discover, if possible, traces of prowling bands of Indians. We marched this day about twenty-three miles, and camped about a mile from the river to keep away from the timber to guare against Indians stampeding our stock.

Tuesday morning we continued up the river to the mouth of Elthorn Creek, which we crossed and proceeded up the west bank. This creek heads in towards the Smoky Hill and affords a good place for Indians to resort to, as it is surrounded by high hills, is well watered, and has good grass for that country. We followed this week to its head, scouting on both sides, but discovered no trace of Indians. We camped on the head of this stream Tuesday night. Wednesday morning we struck south and struck the head of Clear Creek, a branch of the Smoky Hill, which we examined thoroughly but discovered nothing. We then turned east and came upon the headwaters of Mulberry Creek, which stream we followed to Salina, where we arrived Thursday evening, Aug. 11, 1864.

The heads of the streams that run into Saline and Smoky Hill Rivers afford a good place for Indians to rendezvous, previous to making a descent upon any point east of them. I don't think there is or has been any Indians on the south side of Saline, within 35 miles of this place.

I find, upon my return, that a messenger came into this post on Monday morning, from the north side of Saline River, with a report that four men had been killed by Indians. The facts you will find in my report, as stated by Sergt. REYNOLDS, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, who accompanied the scouting party.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BOOTH, Captain Company L,
Eleventh K. V. C., Commanding Post.

The following additional report of Capt. BOOTH gives a statement of the last Indian outrage. There is no doubt but these men sold their lives dearly. Sergeant KENNEDY states that the ground where they fought was strewn with exploded caps and other evidence of a severe resistance; several blood-stained places were found at the point where the Indians attacked:

HEADQUARTERS, SALINA, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts, in regard to the killing of four men (by Indians) near Beaver Creek, about forty miles from this place, on the north bank of Saline River: Saturday evening, Aug. 6, 1864, four men, viz.: Two men, (brothers,) named MOFFITT, one TYLER and one HOUSTON, started from their ranche to kill a buffalo for meat, taking a two-horse team with them. Upon reaching the top of a hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the house, the Indians were discovered rushing down upon them. The horses were turned and run toward a ledge of rocks, where the men took a position.

They appear to have fought desperately and must have killed several Indians. Three of the men killed were scalped, but one of the men were left upon a rock close by; the horses were both shot through through the head. This was probably done by the ranche man to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians. The wagon was burned. The Indians made a descent upon the house in which was an old man and a woman; the old man shot one of the Indians through a hole in the wall, whereupon they all fled. They judged the number of Indians to be about a hundred.

When the messenger arrived at this place, a party of twelve citizens, with Sergt. REYNOLDS, of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, proceeded to the spot. They learned the above facts. The sergeant says the Indians retreated up the Saline River, west. As all the ranch men have left the country west of this point, the Indians will be obliged to fall upon the settlements for plunder. It seems as if they were determined to pick up all the stock possible, and kill all they can overpower.

The people of Saline County met in mass meeting this afternoon, "to devise ways and mean to protect themselves and property from the ravages of the red skins."

I would state here, General, my urgent need of more cavalry horses, to mount my company. I have, as yet, only eight Government horses, the balance (thirty) being private. All of which is respectfully submitted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BOOTH,
Capt. Co. L, 11th Ky. V. C., Comd'g Post.

The settlements most exposed are actively engaged in the erection of block-houses and stockades. At Salina, a small town on the river of that name, the residence and property of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, now commanding the Indian brigade at Fort Gibson, and formerly well known as the Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune*, the citizens have built a large and strong block-house 20 feet square, inclosed in a stockade 150 by 200 feet; a good well supplies water for men and stock. This is an example worthy of imitation.

At the crossing of the Smoky Hill, a place of importance on account of the Leavenworth and Fort Larnard stage station, Fort Ellsworth, is most admirably located. The block-house is built upon a moderate bluff on the north side of the river, commanding the country round and both sides of the stream. Below is a large strong stockade for corrall, which is pierced for musketry and can be defended from either the blockhouse or inside. There is no means of supplying water to the corrall. An attempt to dig a well was made, but stricking rock, it had to be given up. The garrison are supplied from a spring in the side of the bluff, approached by a covered trench from the post, and surrounded by a strong stockade.

The Indian War—A Note from George W. Lane to Senator James H. Lane.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The following note from GEORGE W. LANE, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, to Senator JAS. H. LANE, expresses the general feeling here:

The telegram purporting to be from the Indian Bureau at Washington is an outrage on the memory of the unarmed men and the unoffending women and children who have been killed and scalped by those treacherous devils the Indians.

Every band of Indians of any size on the plains have united for the purpose of exterminating and driving white men from these mountains and plains.

The only "wrongs" that I know of, are that these natural enemies to progress and improvement have been fed, strengthened and furnished with arms, under mistaken policy, the better to accomplish their hellish purpose.

If Colorado has any friends in the States let them prove it now.

Those who sympathize with the "wrongs" of the Indians had better cut their hair short before passing the Missouri River, as the Indians are no respecters of person, age or sex.

(Signed) G. W. LANE.

All the stores here remain closed, and the citizens are drilling and working on the fortifications.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

She is Spoken off Cole Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 22.

The brig *Rosetta*, from Pictou for Boston, put in here yesterday.

She spoke the *Tallahassee* on Saturday, steaming east, off Cole Harbor, about fifteen miles distant.

A vessel which arrived here yesterday, saw two steamers on Friday afternoon to the eastward. They were probably Federal gunboats.

There is do doubt but that the *Tallahassee* is the pioneer ship of a number of the same description that are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. C. Some of them, it is stated, are quite ready for sea, and may soon be heard from.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Florida.

The United States gunboat *Florida*, Lieut.-Commanding SAMUEL MAGAW, arrived yesterday morning from the blockade off Wilmington 15th, and Beaufort, 19th inst., where she has been stationed for the last eighteen months, during which time she had captured and destroyed runners of an aggregate value of over $2,500,000. A number of her officers were detached at Beaufort.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Commanding, Samuel Magaw; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, John McGowan; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. F. Brooks; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting Ensign, C. Washburn; Acting Master's Mate, H. T. Page; Senior Engineer, Wm. McLean; First Assistant Engineer, D. McArthur; Second Assistant Engineer, J. W. Hockett; Third Assistant Engineers, George F. Smith, Gilbert Welch and Edward Traynor; Acting Gunner, A. S. Soper; Captain's Clerk, W. F. Gantzinger; Paymaster's Clerk, W. W. Gilbert; Paymaster's Steward, J. B. Woodhouse; Surgeon's Steward, Thomas McKeever.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Comparative Heat and Drouth in Nashville—Effect on the Markets—Business and Management of the Nashville Post-office—What a Branch of the Sanitary Commission Yields in a Month.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

In the Washington dispatch of the 11th inst. to the TIMES, the thermometer is represented as standing there on that day at 96 degrees in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun. We may congratulate ourselves that "the lines have fallen to us" for the summer in a pleasanter place than that. On the bluffs of the "Rock City" the thermometer at no time this Summer has indicated a degree of heat over 100, and this point it has reached very rarely. The ordinary maximum has been 92 to 94 for the past four or five weeks, the thermometer ranging oftener below 90 than above it. The weather, since July began, has been hot, rather continuously, but less oppressively, I infer, than in New-York and Pennsylvania, at times, especially in the large cities. The climate here is every way as fine as in the Middle States, and less liable to extremes. No one who can stand a summer in Philadelphia or New-York need fear visiting and sojourning in Tennessee, even when "the dog star rages."

The drouth has affected the North far more than it has this region. A few weeks of dry weather, making the crops begin to pent a little, were succeeded by rich and refreshing rains, the last of which fell gushingly yesterday. Nothing that the ground yields to cheer the heart of man has suffered much. The supply of vegetables has been full and constant, and very fine vegetables they are. The genial soil of the State yields freely whatever of this kind a reasonable market can demand. A friend from Ohio, coming from Cincinnati the other day, says that this branch of the market, the present season, is better supplied, the quality of the articles better, the price cheaper here than there. Water-melons and musk-melons are specially exuberant—much to the delectation of the soldiers, who have a great *penchant* for these esculents, and the "cullud pussons," whose love for the water-melon is a passion, which seems ever rampant and insatiable. Go where you will through the streets, a load of melons encounters you, brought in from the country round about, by some enterprising "butternut," who, it may be, has ridden ten, fifteen, twenty miles, in his antiquated wagon, drawn by horses or mules quite as unpretending, and with no dread of bushwhackers before his eyes. Indeed, marketing from the country for miles around Nashville goes on as vivaciously as though guerrillas and prowling marauders were unknown to the region. The fact is full of significance as to what the Government, by its armies, has achieved in the way of pacificating and settling matters in this sometime turbulent Border State.

I referred not long ago to the number of letters passing through the post-office here on a given day. An opportunity was afforded me lately, through the courtesy of Mr. A. V. S. LINDSLEY, the efficient postmaster of Nashville, to pass behind the scenes, and see the interior of his realm, and how its complicated work is carried on. An item or two connected with this will not be without interest for a class of your readers.

The building, a two-story frame one, and somewhat advanced in years, stands on the corner of Church and Cherry streets, a situation at once central and commodious. It is not well adapted to its present heavy business, the room on the first floor being too straightened, rendering the use of the second floor, for a part of the sorting and distributing of the mails, a necessity. The daily lugging of great mail bags up and down stairs, is no agreeable pastime for the clerks, and does not much facilitate the business of the establishment. Still, the building is the best for the purpose that the place affords, and the new post-office buildings, long in contemplation, and meant to stand at some future time, on a selected spot directly across the street, have been obliged to yield to the unsettled times, and stay for the present unbuilt. As it is, this building is made to answer very well, and the post-master with his forty clerks, contrives to carry forward the work of his department with a system, energy and dispatch that do him and his employees great credit.

This being the distributing office for the South-western army, the claims of the soldiers are, of course, specially regarded. Every headquarters in the whole army has its distinct box, not less than every regiment. In writing to a soldier in the army, it is simply necessary to put the name of his regiment on the letter, and when the letter arrives here it is put in the box of that regiment, and forwarded promptly with the regimental mail. It is proper to mention the company the soldier belongs to, to facilitate the distribution when the letter reaches the regiment; but the covering up the whole face of a letter, as friends at home commonly do, with the name of brigade, division, corps, and army, and this in so fine or coarse a hand as to make it hard often to decipher the superscription, is entirely unnecessary, and, in fact, retards the clerks in dispatching their business. Let the soldier's friends write in a full, distinct hand his name, company, and regiment, and the letter will hardly go astray, and be likelier to reach its destination than when most elaborately directed.

For the quarter ending with June 30, the whole number of letters mailed at this office for the North amounted to 1,946,641. The number reaching here from the North, the bulk of which was sent to the army, during this period, being nearly the same, would give a total of more than three millions and three-quarters passing through this office for the three months. For the month of July, 967,738 letters were mailed to the North, being more than half the whole number sent North during the three months previously, and indicating a marked increase in the quantity of letters mailed. The highest number sent North in one day, during July, was 47,000, while, for one day in June, the number passing through the office for the North reached the total of 111,000.

During the three months mentioned $51,376 61 were received at the office for postage stamps. The sum which was realized for this period, by percentage on mail matter at the prescribed rates, was $19,000, out of which $8,500 only were found necessary to pay all the expenses of the office, leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $10,500. This evinces a careful and economical administration of the affairs of this office, and deserves special commendation, in contrast with certain departments in which the Government money is handled and absorbed with the most reckless disregard of economy.

Having given some facts and figures in connection with the Post-office, I will close this letter with a few more connected with the Sanitary Commission's operations at this point. I have obtained these, like the others, from official sources, and they may be looked upon, therefore, as quite reliable.

The objection not unfrequently made at the North to contributions for sanitary purposes is, that the bulk of these gifts fail to reach their destination—at least, that a large part of what is given is absorbed in some mysterious way on its passage to the soldiers, whom it fails to reach, and, therefore, to benefit. Agents, employes, doctors, nurses and others, it is said, in certain quarters, enjoy the fruits of Northern bounty, while the poor soldier, sick and wounded, pines and languishes for the lack of what was specially given to comfort and cheer *him*. No doubt, the objection has force with a class, and though often answered, it is none the less persistently urged. There are those who captiously object to everything that others commend and support as good in itself, and beneficent in its aim and working—and if the good be done to the Government, or to those engaged in upholding it, *that* forms an additional reason for carping and hostility. To reason with such is labor thrown away. To get them to understand that the best systems, the grandest enterprises for doing good to men, have their incidental evils and drawbacks, is a vain undertaking. Nothing more than this is claimed by and for the Sanitary Commission. It has some evils, as every excellent system is likely to have, and as none carried out on so vast a scale can avoid having. But that it does the work it proposes to do thoroughly, and on a noble scale—that it brings its benefits to bear upon the disabled and needy soldier at precisely the right time, and in circumstances that reach his case most effectually—that as an almoner of the large and unfailing bounty of countless Christian communities, it has been faithful to its trust, and unwearied and self-denying in the exercise of it, the whole history of the war proclaims, and every honest soul delights to bear witness. The figures that follow are designed only as a slight additional testimony to its efficient and salutary work. They recount only a month's distribution of supplies, the month of June last, from the Nashville Sanitary Depot, to the hospitals and troops here, and to the army at the front, about four-fifths of all the supplies having gone in this latter direction: Comforters, 572; bed-ticks, 185; pillows, 1,369; pillow-cases, 1,909; sheets, 1,195; shirts, 8,954; drawers, 3,579; dressing gowns, 362; coats, 49; towels and handkorchiefs, 6,700; socks, 1,398; slippers, 51; arm slings, 179; eye shades, 17; bandages, pads and compresses, pounds, 12,584; pin-cushions, 400; canned fruit, 2,723 cans; condensed beef, pounds, 2,979; dried fruit, pounds 30,656; groceries, pounds, 8,198; butter, pounds, 2,135; eggs, dozens, 1,709; wines and spirits, bottles, 5,610; condensed milk, pounds, 8,604; apple butter, gallons, 50; pickles, gallons, 5,116; sourkrout, gallons, 8,760; potatoes, bushels, 5,184; onions, bushels, 9; ale, gallons, 2,733; crutches, pairs, 102; books and magazines, 2,380; crackers, pounds, 19,460; dried beef, pounds, 80; tea, pounds, 548; sugar, pounds, 3,951; codfish, pounds, 12,175; fans, 4,383; car loads of ice, 3; miscellaneous, including 190 boxes, contents not stated, 3,254.

The only comment I make on the above is, to say that comment is unnecessary. I had design-ed in this connexion, to say something of the Christian Commission, and the noble work it has done, and continues to do, for the soldier here as elsewhere, but this would be asking larger space, at present, than your columns can spare. C.V.S.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Order of the Sons of Liberty—Revolvers and Fixed Ammunition Seized—High Officials Belong to the Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 21.

Some days ago Gov. MORTON received a letter from the East, stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana.

On the 17th inst. four boxes were received, addressed to J. J. PARSONS, from H. H. DODDS & Co., printers, in this city.

Last night twenty-two boxes, to the same address, were received and drayed to H. H. DODDS & Co.'s establishment.

A military guard was immediatly placed around DODDS' building, and upon taking possession of it and making an examination, the boxes were found to contain a number of revolvers of the best description, and a quantity of fixed ammunition.

J. J. PARSONS and CHARLES B. HUTCHINS, partners of Mr. DODDS, and WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Grand Secretary of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, have been arrested and placed under military guard at the Soldiers' Home.

The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. HARRISON still remains in custody.

This evening a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was in the safe of DODDS & Co.

This list includes the names of the Secretary of State, Auditor of the State, Attorney-General, and editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

The list also includes the names of four hundred rebel prisoners, who are third degree members.

Mr. H. H. DODDS is the Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

Arrival of the Arago.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 18, also arrived yesterday.

The blockade-runner *Prince Albert* attempted to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst. She was discovered by the gunners at Battery Chesfield, and the pieces were opened upon her with marked effect.

Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—one of the officers exchanged by flag of truce on the 10th inst., went to Folly Island on the night of the 17th. He intends to remain there a week or ten days, and then take passage for the North.

Privates P. TRACY, EDWARD BATEL, S. NOIROT and H. C. HIGGINSON, exchanged on the 10th, also came in the *Arago*, and intend to proceed to Washington, they having been elected a delegation by the Union prisoners at Andersonville, to represent the horrible distress they are in, and to urge the necessity of their being exchanged as soon as possible, that life may be saved. The rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange all that our Government will consent to.

Gen. HARCH is about to resume active operations in Florida.

Operations against Sumter are progressing.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Much better feeling has prevailed in mining circles of late, and mining stocks have been more active, at better rates.

The flour and grain markets are all firm, and prices well sustained.

There is considerable activity on the railroads in the interior.

The Oregon Railroad survey is being prosecuted.

The Northern Telegraph Line has been extended to Washington Territory, and is being pushed to Victoria.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

300 Erie Railway	111¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts	111¾
100 Hud. Riv. R	b3 130	200 do	111⅝
200 do	s3 129⅞	200 Chic. & N. W	54⅜
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 57⅛	100 do	s3 54⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R	130¾	200 P., F. W. & C	113¾
250 do	s3 130⅝	100 Atl. M. S. Co	122⅛
100 Cum. Coal Co	58		

[Advertisement.]

MUTUAL INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.—The New-York Mutual Substitute Association—an association of gentlemen for the purpose of procuring substitutes for the coming draft. Only gentlemen of character and responsibility admitted to membership. No premium required to be paid till after the draft. Please call and learn rules. Office No. 493 Broadway, second and third floors.

[Advertisement.]

Sozodont, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—In September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

I cheerfully recommend it to all who wish to rest quietly with the certainty that they will be wide awake on the arrival of any person disposed to enter without consent. HENRY A. LYMAN, No. 16 College-place. E. HOLMES, proprietor Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Emily B. Louder, from New-Orleans—Carl Von Herrman, E. Pragst, G. T. Payne, J. Dansiger, L. M. Taney, H. T. Jett, L. Papinier, R. Dennistoun, B. Bernard and lady, Wm. Barnes and friend, Maj. Carpenter, Master Reading, J. H. Jorkoski, J. Prince, P. Doclas, Simon Saloshim. Master A. R. Brosseau, N. O. White, J. W. Stone and friend, E. Pichon, Marcus Miguel, Adam Schnieder, wife and child, Jas. Chourreau, lady and child, Mrs. Henry Bartlett and child, Mrs. Papinier, Mrs. Brosseau, Miss S. White, C. N. White and lady, Rev. A. Kramer, Mr. Schwerin, Miss E. Legendre, Mrs. C. G. Reading, Mrs. Lowber, daughter and servant, Mrs. Wiberay, Miss L. E. Darrell, Mr. Grey, Lieut. J. T. Dillin, Mr. Sardlo, J. P. Sullivan and servant, J. L. More, Jules Poinsard, Mr. Blake, Mr. McMurda, A. S. Blake, J. W. Dix, A. Feodrau, F. Bragier, H. P. Allen, Chas. A. Hensler, C. Voorhees, Mr. Graham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 49 | Moon rises 10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 09 | Gov. Island 12 58 | Hell Gate.. 2 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Alexandra, (Aust.,) Plocovich, Newry, Holmboe & Baichen; Arracan, Whitmore, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Electric, (Hamb.,) Joye, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Brazilian, (Br.,) Greene, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolf; Reina del Sud, (Argen.,) Weeks, Port Elizabeth, Reynolds & Cushman.

Brigs Sarah Alice, (Br.,) Jenkins, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Asia, (Br.,) Gandin, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Quango, (Br.,) Burke, Sydney, O. B., C. B. Swan.

Schooners J. W. Rumsey, Rogers, Fortress Monroe, C. H. Pierson; F. W. Johnson, Thompson, Elizabethport, I. B. Gager; E. Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Kenny; R. Burden, Burden, Washington, L. Kenny; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co., J. P. Kirtland, Reese, Pirtou, F. E. Bradshaw; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Transit, Weiden, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop E. Beckwith, Fox, Nassau, J. S. Black.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, McGuigan, Liverpool Aug. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse., 316 steerage and 82 cabin passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 20, 7 miles west of Seal Buoys passed ship City of New-York; same day, 13 miles west of Holyhead, passed steamship Kangaroo. 17th, lat. 48 41, lon. 47 11, passed an iceberg. 21st, 209 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steamship City of London, hence

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., Aug 18, 6 P. M., and Fortress Monroe 20th, 9.30 A. M. Aug. 20, 80 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Fulton, with a 3-masted schr. in tow, bound S.

U. S. steam gunboat Florida, Lieut. commanding Samuel Magaw, from the blockade off Wilmington 15th inst., and Beaufort, N. C., 19th.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 35 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Lincoln, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Savannah 4 ds. and 2 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

The steamer Dakotah had not arrived at Havana.

U. S. steamer Kensington, Capt Saltonstall, Fortress Monroe, Sunday night, during a fog, and while in charge of a coast-pilot, went ashore on Romer Shoal; was pulled off yesterday morning by steamtugs T. Van Houten, Virginia Seymour and H. Perry, Jr. Has not received any material damage.

Steamer E. B. Leuder, Winchester, New-Orleans Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. The steamer United States arrived 10th. Anchored on the bar at 8 P. M. 21st.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 18th, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Hase, Bulger, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Griggs.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol,) Howes, Newport 50 ds., with railroad iron to M. K. Jessup & Co.

Ship Mount Royal, (of Montreal,) O'Flaherty, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. to Daniel Starr.

Bark Frank Lovett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Horton, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Schooner Pond, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Nonpareil, (of Boston,) Flinn, Glace Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Bark M. L. Potter, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Cardiff 45 ds., with iron to master.

Brig Wascamaw, Nickels, Gonaives 17 ds., with logwood and cotton to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Thomas Owen, Guptil, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Manata, (Br.,) Hawkins, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to A. Bell's Son.

Schr. Rosalie, Hall, Harbor Island 10 ds., with fruit and ballast to James Douglas.

Schr. Azorian, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Hannibal, Rogers, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Cove, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Globe, Rockwell, Fishing Bay, Md., with oak timber for New-Haven.

Schr. Gilman D. King, McGregor, Calais 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Juliet, Clark, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Robin, Hopkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alex. Henderson, Burnett, Gloucester.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Salem, for Albany.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

The new Italian frigate went on a three days' cruise to sea, yesterday afternoon.

Sailed.

Aug. 21—Steamers Admiral Dupont, Gen. Meigs.
Ship Cynosure.
Schr. Walter Raleigh.

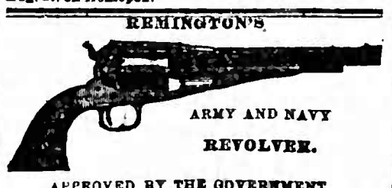
By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. barks Emily, Orrenock; R. G. W. Dodge, Elizabethport; brig Minna Traub, Matanzas; schrs. Lizzie M. Stacy, of Norwich, from Port Royal, S. C., in charge of a United States officer, having been seized; Red Jacket, Justina and Indian Queen, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

J. W. Cummings—Br. bark, bound up the Delaware, Aug. 21, off Henlopen.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

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CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

URES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4029. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

GRANT'S TREMENDOUS TENACITY

His Position Still Firmly Held.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON SUNDAY.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

TWO REBEL DIVISIONS SLAUGHTERED.

About Five Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Four Rebel Generals Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Gen. A. P. Hill Wounded—Gens. Heath and Fitzhugh Lee Killed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

It is reported by officers who have just arrived from the front, that in the attack made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels, in which they were so handsomely repulsed, the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell, and badly wounded; and that Gens. HEATH and FITZHUGH LEE, son of the rebel chieftain, were killed.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon from City Point.

She brings the intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weldon Railroad, but have so far been unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot dislodge them.

The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time with very heavy loss to them.

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured five hundred prisoners.

Our line was formed about the same time as it was on that day, the First Division being on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry which covered the railroad toward Reams' Station. The Second Division was next CUTLER'S, the Fourth Division was across the railroad, and the Third Division, CRAWFORD'S, was on the right, joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right of the new line with the left of the old one, near the Jerusalem plankroad.

During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others *en echelon*.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works further down toward Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, neither party, however, doing the other any particular damage.

About 7 A. M. a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the Ninth Corps, but a few well-directed shells sent them out of sight rather quicker than they advanced.

Shortly after a strong column of the rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Gen. AYRES'S front line.

The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy piece of business; but what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind, and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring a cross fire into their ranks, almost every discharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks. But as soon as they discovered this, a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering themselves.

Our batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell, our guns covering the entire field and preventing the bodies from being carried away.

The troops who made this charge consisted of the rebel divisions of HOKE and BUSHROD JOHNSON, of Gen. HILL'S corps, and were principally South Carolinians and Mississippians.

Among the prisoners are one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels and thirty-seven Captains and Lieutenants.

Lieut.-Col. S. T. THOMAS, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the arm. Col. E. C. CONNELL, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, was wounded in the leg, and it has since been amputated. Capt. T. W. FARRELL, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the thigh. Lieut. JACOBS, of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, is wounded in the side and arm badly. Lieut. M. C. STOWERS, of the Sixth Georgia, has had his leg amputated. Lieut. H. L. ISBELL, of the Seventh South Carolina, is wounded in the abdomen and elbow.

The number of men taken is about 375, beside about twenty-five wounded, who are in the hospitals.

Gen. HAGOOD commanded the assaulting column, and shot Capt. DALY, of Gen. CUTLER'S staff, who was endeavoring to get possession of a rebel flag.

Capt. DALY is wounded in the side severely.

Gen. HAGOOD was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession of it. Prisoners also report him killed.

The troops which met the rebel assault were the Second Division and part of the First.

Gen. CUTLER was slightly wounded in the face during the action.

Col. DUCHESNE, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division, was killed.

Our loss in killed and wounded numbers about 150 while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on the skirmish line, principally belonging to the Fiftieth Pennsylvania.

The rebel loss is believed to be at least five or six hundred in killed and wounded.

The following is a list of the officers in the Fifth Corps Hospital, only a few of whom were wounded to-day:

Lieut. Jno. Elliot, Fifth United States Battery, in the foot.
Lieut. R. Catlin, Fifth United States Battery, in the foot.
Capt. Charles Hyatt, of the Seventh Wisconsin, in the leg.
Lieut. R. Hergesheimer, of the Seventh Maryland in the knee.
Lieut. G. S. Reed, of the First Maryland, in the arm.
Lieut. Robert Neely, of the First Maryland, in the shoulder.
Capt. R. H. Hall, of the Tenth United States, in the head.
Lieut. J. F. Huntington, of the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York, in the back.
Lieut. E. Williams, of the Fifth New-York, in the thigh.
Lieut. C. A. Conner, of the Seventh Maryland, in the hip.
Lieut. James Fay, of the Eighth Maryland, in the breast.
Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, in the arm.
Lieut. W. Colden, of the Purnell Legion, sunstroke.
Lieut. A. J. Weise, of the Seventh Maryland, sick.
Lieut. J. W. Purnell, of the Purnell cavalry, sunstroke.
Capt. A. Murray, of the Eighth Maryland, sick with jaundice.
Capt. J. W. Stonebraker, of the Purnell Legion, diarrhœa.
Lieut. J Reed, of the Purnell Legion, sun-stroke.
Lieut. F. G. Reed, of the First Maryland, in the face.
Lieut. A. Conner, of the Seventh Maryland, in the abdomen.
Lieut. J. Flynn, of the Eighth Maryland, in the thorax.
Lieut. A. D. Reynolds, of the First Maryland, died.
Capt. S. S. Newberry, Twelfth United States, died.
Lieut. Robert Miller, of the Fifteenth New-York Artillery, died.
Lieut. F. B. Crossman, of the Seventh United States, died.
Col. R. A. Bowman, of the Fourth Massachusetts, in the arm.
Lieut. Mills, of the Fourth Maryland, in the leg.
Lieut. Rogers, of the Purnell Legion, in the shoulder.
Surgeon Otto Schenck, of the Forty-sixth New-York, in the abdomen.
Major R. W. Bard, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, in the knee.
Lieut. Catlin, of Battery D, Fifth United States, in both legs.

We took five sets of colors, and some say more. The Third Delaware took two, and the Seventy-sixth New-York one. Three of the colors are entirely new, while the others are much dilapidated.

In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported.

The Ninetieth Pennsylvania was more than half taken, as was the case, in fact, with all the regiments of the brigade.

The One Hundredth and Fourth New-York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty.

Had these troops held their position or changed their front, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing—but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. WHEELOCK, with the Second Brigade of the Third Division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who left and ran were captured.

This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our own men who were being taken away.

MONDAY, Aug. 22—Morning.

No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning.

Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard.

At this hour (six o'clock in the morning) all is quiet within the sound of headquarters, but another engagement may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining possession of the railroad until they see the impossibility of accomplishing their purpose.

Our lines have been greatly strengthened within the last twenty-four hours, and should the enemy attack us they will fare even worse than they did yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Aug. 21—Evening.

This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps, on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday, but to-day they met with a different reception.

SEIZURE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

Obstinate Fight with the Enemy—Our Forces Successful—The Gallantry of the Ninth Corps.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The news of the occupation of the Weldon Railroad has already been sent you by another correspondent. The Fifth Corps moved out in that direction about 4 o'clock A. M. on the 18th inst., and struck the railroad about noon at a point about five or possibly six miles from Petersburgh. The several divisions of the corps followed each other on the march in their regular numerical order, the First Division (Gen GRIFFIN'S) having the advance. This division, on reaching the railroad, immediately commenced work destroying it, and the Second Division (Gen. AYRES') pushing on, crossed it and advanced from two to three miles beyond. Of the engagement which ensued on the afternoon of that day, the details and a list of casualties have already been forwarded. The result, briefly stated, was that after being driven back first, then rallying and driving the enemy, we occupied at night the position (or nearly the same) assumed in the early part of the afternoon.

The earlier part of Friday (the 19th) was employed in better establishing our position and fortifying. Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding Third Division, finding that in the attempt to connect his right with our works near the Jerusalem Plank Road, he had too much extended and weakened his line, sent to Gen. WARREN that he needed more troops on his right, and accordingly BRAGG'S Brigade, of the Fourth Division, Gen. CUTLER'S, was sent up. This had got into position, and the troops of the Ninth Corps were on their way toward that part of the line, when, at about four P. M., the enemy commenced a furious attack with, it is believed, HILL'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S corps. On the right of Gen. CRAWFORD'S line BRAGG'S brigade, of the Fourth Division, was quickly swept back by the enemy's impetuous charge, and a portion of the Third Division, which was now attacked on the right flank, also were driven back with considerable loss. Gen. WILCOX'S division of the Ninth Corps had by this time arrived on the ground, and hastening to get into position, soon became warmly engaged, holding the enemy in check with great difficulty, until the arrival of Gen. WHITE with the First Division of the Ninth Corps, which turned the scale in our favor.

On the left and in the centre the engagement was also very sharp, the enemy attacking with a heavy force, and fighting with great determination. Here, as on the right, we were temporarily forced back. Gen. HAYS' brigade, of AYRES' division, which was armed with the Spencer repeating rifles, resolutely stood their ground, depending on the superiority of their arms to repulse the enemy up to the last moment. But the rest of the line having fallen back, they were left exposed on both flanks, and soon nearly surrounded.

Gen. HAYS himself, and a portion of his command, probably to the number of four or five hundred unfortunately were made prisoners. As on the previous day, our men finally rallied and drove the enemy back from the ground he had taken from them, regaining the position they had lost, which up to this time we hold. An attack has been anticipated all day to-day, but has not yet been made. Prisoners state that great efforts will be made to dislodge us, and express the opinion that we shall be compelled to abandon our hold on the railroad. We shall see. At all events it will for a considerable distance be pretty thoroughly destroyed.

Our losses in killed and wounded are not yet accurately known. We captured about 300 from the enemy.

The One Hundred and Fourth New-York, of Second Brigade, CRAWFORD'S division, captured some prisoners and one stand of colors.

The troops encountered CRAWFORD, WILCOX and WHITE were the rebel divisions of HEATH, KERSHAW, MAHONE and HOLMES. Gen. CRAWFORD himself had two or three very narrow escapes during the fight, having a button shot off the breast of his coat, and receiving, at another time, a slight wound in the foot. Lieut. CLARK, of his Staff, was severely wounded in the arm.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the fight between WARREN'S force and the rebels:

Albert Wheeler, E, 11th Regulars—leg.
Jas R Robinson, C, 11th Regulars—side.
Michael N Enright, A, 11th Regulars—head.
Josephus Frasier, H, 12th Regulars—side.
Dan McCarthy, C, 11th Regulars—elbow.
Geo Boyd, F, 11th Regulars—shoulder.
John Crown, E, 11th Regulars—leg.
John Bengler, A, 15th N Y Heavy Artillery.
Sergt Jas Baird, D, 140th N Y—side.
G Kiler, A, 15th N Y—thigh
Dan Lyons, C, 17th Regulars—shoulder.
Francis B Caldwell, A, 17th Regulars—cheek.
Jas H Hamilton, M, 15th N Y Heavy Art—leg.
Peter Turner, C, 5th N Y, Duryea Zouaves—arm.
Pat Flynn, A, 140th N Y—leg.
August Kauss, H, 15th N Y—shoulder.
John Mossing, H, 15th N Y—side.
Lawrence McCarthy, H, 5th N Y—sunstroke.
Lafayette Vestal, A, 10th Regulars—back.
Dan Liner, B, 15th N Y H Art—head.
John Peterson, G, 6th Md—hand.
Adoran Miles, G, 1st N Y H Art—head.
J Phelan, G, 5th N Y—hip.
George Kelsey, D, 15th N Y H Art—head.
James H Hammond, M, 15th N Y H Art—side.
Edward H Bolgiano, C, Purnell Legion—side.
J Colledge, C, 146th N Y—foot.
John Cooney, H, 5th New-York—left hip
John Fialy, C, Mass. Artillery—right arm amputated.
Jas Clark, D, 5th New-York—left leg and shoulder.
Thos Tate, F, 7th Md.—right thigh.
M Brinkly, C, 17th U S Inf.—left arm and head.
J Jenckins, C, 11th Regulars—back.
1st Sergt A Malone, D, 17th Regulars—thighs.
Sergt Theo Andressen, G, 15th N Y—legs.
J Pecor, C, 17th Reg—thigh.
A Werlert, G, 140th N Y—leg.
Chas Dole, D, 10th U S.
John Jenkins, D, 11th U S.
Wm Jowlton, E, 11th U S.
M Brannan, C, 12th U S.
John Silbo, F, 12th U S.
Robt Ditmar, E, 14th U S.
Wm H Snyder, G, 14th U S.
Wm Martin, G, 14th U S.
Martin Hale, D, 14th U S.
Adam Gerhal, D, 14th U S
Wm Cool, G, 14th U S.
Wm Downing, B, 14th U. S.
John Wilson, H, 14th U S.
Rich Dorsay, B, 5th N Y.
Wm Thinser, H, 5th N Y.
Hobby Reynolds, H, 5th NY.
John Cooney, H.
Philip Fischer, B, 14th N Y.
Capt Barney Silver, H, 14th New-York.
Stephen Swarts, L, 15th N Y Heavy Art—mouth.
Jas Ennis, E, 1st Md—hand.
Jas F Doyle, A, 4th Md—shoulder.
Martin Shanan, A, 140th N Y—arm.
Wm Johnson, E 11th Regulars—temple.
Sergt Chas E Bedell, G, 5th N Y—foot.
Capt J Foot, H, 15th N Y Heavy Art—knee.
Dan Rose, M, 15th N Y—leg
O Miller, I, 15th N Y—leg.
Martin Meir, L, 16th N Y—leg.
John Caldwell, I, 140th N Y—thighs.
Sergt Chas Heyne, H, 15th N Y H Art—shoulder.
Corp Lawrence Mix, D, 12th U S Infantry—short ribs.
James Clark, B, 17th Regulars—calf.
M Kane, D, 17th Regulars—cheek.
John Gilboy, F, 12th Regulars—breast.
Michael Breman, 13th Regulars—temple.
Corp Michael Haggardy, 17th Regulars—arm.
W. W Snyder, G, 14th Regulars—calf.
Aug Z Vogemits, G, 14th U S Infantry—side.
Corp Wm R Stearns, K, N Y—thigh and hip.
Henry Miller, E, 15th N Y H Art—hand.
John Roach, B, 14th U S Infantry—both knees
Archie Woodruff, M, 15th N Y H Art—shoulder.
Walter P. Shaw, K, 146th N Y—hand.
Nobby Reynolds, H, 5th N Y—arm amputated.
C Dals, D, 10th U S Infantry—foot.
Owen Brenner, D, 10th Regulars—left hand.
Wm Bazelroster, B, 15th New-York—knee.
Wm Feyhl, D, 157th Pennsylvania—left knee.
Joseph Pollock, E, 11th Regulars—right arm.
Jas B Armeger, A, P L—left breast.
John Crown, E, 11th Regulars—right leg.
R Drighty, H, 5th N Y—leg.
M Bartholf, D, 14th Inf—leg.
W Carl, G, 14th Inf—leg amp.
W Donnelly, B, 14th Inf—arm.
Sergt W Marlatt, B, 14th Inf—thigh.
A Attaboargk, A, 14th Inf—legs.
Jas Colldge, K, 14th N Y.
Walter D Shane, K, 14th New-York.
Corp A J Boyenitz, G, 14th United States.
Sergt A M Wells, B, 14th United States.
Corp M Hagerty, 14th U S.
F Sailor, B, 17th U S.
Martin Raney, D, 17th U S.
Jas Clark, B, 17th U S.
Sergt A Melone, D, 17th United States.
Jos Rice, C, 17th U S.
Dan Lyons, C, 17th U S.
Mat Brinkley, C, 17th U S.
John Hasley, D, 5th N Y.
Jas Clark, B, 5th N Y.
Peter Tower, C, 5th N Y.

REBEL WOUNDED.

I M Rea, H, 2d Miss—leg amputated.
J P Phillips, K, 42d Miss.

About 200 are thought to be wounded in Second Division, Fifth Corps. Two rebels, one supposed to be an officer, but he refuses to tell his name or rank. His leg has been amputated.

THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.

Corp C O'Keefe, I, 97th N Y—right arm.
Wm B Abrams, F, 97th N Y—head.
Jas Lappen, D, 97th N Y—knee.
Wm Goodyer, I, 94th N Y—hip and shoulder.
Luke Emery, G, 16th Me—leg.
N P Sullivan, G, 16th Me—thumb amputated.
C Manger, B, 15th N Y H A—arm.
Dan Sellen, C, 104th N Y—head, flesh.
E P Langden, F, 97th N Y.
Wm Marvin, G, 94th N Y.
M Kelley, D, 94th N Y.
Wm Ely, I, 94th N Y.
Hiram Alfred, K, 97th N Y.
Hiram Richeson, 94th N Y.
Capt Geo Clarke, E, 104th New-York.
Sergt S P Curtis, B, 104th New-York.
Wm Hicks, A, 104th N Y.
Corp J L Toms, A, 104th New-York.
1st Sergt N Croft, A, 104th New-York.
1st Sergt J McGee, G, 104th New-York.
Corp F Miller, B, 94th N Y.
C Smith, C, 97th N Y.
John Slade, D, 97th N Y.
P T White, C, 97th N Y.
Rich Keefe, H, 104th N Y.
J Lenior, A, 97th N Y.

Col. PETER LYLE, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, is reported wounded.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Blockade Runners.

The following notes of the movements of the blockade-runners are given in the shipnews column of the *Bermudian*, as late as Aug. 10.

PORT OF HAMILTON—ARRIVED.

July 26. Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Fuller, Wilmington; 842 bales cotton, &c. Agents, R. S. Musson & Co.

July 26. Steamer *Old Dominion*, Page, Wilmington; 70 bales cotton, &c. Agents, R. S. Musson & Co.

Aug. 3. Steamer *Annis*, Taylor, Nassau. Agent, J. B. Heyl.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE—ARRIVED.

July 26. Steamer *Dieppe*, Thomas, London; ship stores to W. P. Campbell.

Ship *Ariosto*, Patten, Cardiff; 1,100 tons coal to W. P. Campbell.

July 29. Steamer *Falcon*. Fisher, Wilmington; 971 bales cotton, 8 bbls. turpentine and 6 boxes tobacco to Andrew Greig.

Steamer *Mary Celestia*, Green, Wilmington; 683 bales cotton to C. L. Hobson.

Steamer *North Heath*, Burroughs, Wilmington; 890 bales cotton, 100 boxes and 50 kegs tobacco, and 12 barrels turpentine to James Thorold.

July 29. Steamer *Wando*, Holgate, Wilmington; 692 bales cotton, and 55 boxes tobacco. Agent W. P. Campbell.

Steamer *Chicora*, Coxetter, Wilmington; 619 bales cotton, 32 boxes and 86 tierces tobacco—Agent W. P. Campbell.

Steamer *Edith*, Murray; returned from sea in want of coal.

SAILED.

July 26. Steamship *Hayti*, Gilberry, Liverpool; inward cargo and 241 bales cotton.

Steamer *Mary Bowers*, Horsey, Nassau; 113 packages merchandise.

July 27. Steamer *Flamingo*, Atkinson, Nassau; merchandise.

July 28. *Mary Garland*, James, Liverpool; 433 bales, 14 half do., and 18 sacks cotton.

July 30. Brig *Sovereign*, Welch, Liverpool; 241 bales, 8 half do., and 27 bags cotton.

Aug. 1. Brig *Urania*, Kay. Liverpool; 361 bales, 6 half bales and 33 sacks cotton.

SAILED.

Aug. 4. Steamer *Annis*, Connop, Halifax, N. S.

Aug. 7. Steamer *Old Dominion*, Page, Nassau; assorted cargo.

Aug. 9. Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Fuller, Nassau.

From Cairo.

THE STEAMER COURIER BURNED.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 22

The steamer *Courier*, owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at 9 o'clock this evening, while transferring her cargo of naval stores to the dispatch boat *Volunteer* at Mound City. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of naptha which was being hoisted into the hold falling and bursting and scattering its contents all around.

The *Courier* was valued at $50,000, and insured for $25,000. She is a total loss. Her cargo, a valuable one, is a heavy loss to the Government.

No lives were lost. One man was severely burned, but will recover.

Eighty-seven bales of cotton and twenty-seven hogsheads of tobacco have been received here from Hickman, Ky., for New-York.

At New-Orleans on the 10th inst. holders of cotton were asking higher prices. The receipts were 650 bales. The stock of provisions and merchandise was limited, and no disposition manifested to operate.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judgeship.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The nomination of HORACE GRAY, Jr., for Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has been confirmed by the Executive Council.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Battle Near Charlestown, Virginia.

Heavy Losses Sustained by Our Cavalry.

The Rebels Driven a Mile by the Sixth and Eighth Corps.

Our Forces Retire Toward Halltown—A Subsequent Advance.

Martinsburgh Again Occupied by the Union Forces.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following intelligence is published in the *American* this morning, the substance of which the censor would not permit to be transmitted over the wires last night:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Aug. 22.

A brisk engagement took place yesterday, two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the rebel force now in the Shenandoah Valley.

The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning by a heavy column of rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front near Summit Point.

After a sharp but decisive struggle, our skirmishers were compelled to give way.

The First Division, Gen. WILSON, of Gen. TORBERT'S cavalry corps, were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily.

Gen. MACKINTOSH'S brigade, of that division, lost nearly three hundred men, but only one officer was seriously injured.

Acting Adjt. LLOYD, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Cavalry, and three other officers, were slightly wounded, but have not yet left their commands.

The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburgh, for at the same time that the attack was made at Summit Point, another false movement was made against our extreme left, and the attacking column moved slowly down toward our right, and then suddenly a new body of rebel troops appeared in front of our right, the Sixth Corps.

A short but determined battle took place.

The Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps formed in line of battle, from right to left, as I have written them down.

The Sixth Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, and the Second Division lost heavily—some 300 wounded, and from 60 to 70 killed and missing.

The loss of the rebels was fully as great:

Among the officers wounded in the Sixth Corps are the following:

Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Chamberlain, First Vermont.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hale, Sixth Vermont.
Maj. G. W. Dwinell, Sixth Vermont.
Capt. D. B. Tebgar, Sixth Vermont.
Lieut. Redenbach, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Charles C. Morey, Second Vermont.
Lieut. J. N. Price, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Acting Adjt. John Caldwell, Sixty-first Penn.

The Latest from the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Intelligence from the Upper Potomac speaks of nothing more important than slight skirmishing along the lines. Our forces occupy a strong position. The rebels occupy the country in the direction of Martinsburgh, but have not crossed the Potomac. The design of the enemy, whether to attempt invado Pennsylvania or to make a demonstration toward Washington, has not yet been developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dispatch from Hagerstown says all is quiet today along the border. There has been no fighting in the Valley as far as known.

Yesterday our forces destroyed a long rebel supply train on the Winchester and Martinsburgh turnpike.

Union Occupation of Martinsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A letter from Hagerstown dated the 21st, says: A detachment of the Third Virginia Union Cavalry, entered Martinsburgh yesterday about 2 o'clock, and drove out the rebels.

At the latest accounts the place was still held by our cavalrymen.

Gen. AVERILL holds the river fords, and is keeping a watchful eye for the movements of the rebel raiding parties. The excitement here occasioned by the anticipation of an invasion, has somewhat subsided.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle at Summit Point—Severe Fighting—Our Losses—The Retrograde Movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD, NEW-CHARLESTOWN, Va.,
Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864—11 P. M.

An attack was made by the enemy early this morning, about 8 o'clock, on the right of our advanced line of cavalry pickets in front of Summit Point, which resulted in our having to abandon that position. A simultaneous attack was made on our left near Berryville, but this latter only proved a feint, and did not amount to much. Gen. WILSON'S division held Summit Point, and it was only after a determined resistance against a superior force of both infantry and cavalry that the line retired and slowly moved back toward the Berryville pike, and then fell back to within two miles of Charlestown, where they formed a junction with the Nineteenth Corps, and, dismounting, prepared rough breastworks on the left of that corps. The rest of the cavalry maintained their relative positions until it became evident that a flank movement was likely to be executed, and that danger threatened in their immediate rear. They then fell back and passed through Charlestown, bivouacking on the outskirts.

Standing on the hill near their headquarters, one could hear the guns slowly work round from left to right, and at last a heavy fire broke out in front of the Sixth Corps, and quite a brisk engagement was the result. But I had better first give you an idea of our position. Our right, consisting of the Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, was formed on the Martinsburgh turnpike, two miles out from Charlestown, the centre resting on the pike and the left stretching out toward Berryville, and lying on a dirt road leading out to the Winchester and Martinsburgh pike. The centre was held by the Eighth Corps, Gen. CROOK, and the line extended from the left on the Sixth Corps to the right of the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, which latter corps held the extreme left and overlapped the Berryville pike. The entire line lay about two miles from Charlestown and followed an elevated line of country, in the form of a segment of a circle.

At 10 o'clock three heavy columns were observed moving along the front of the right wing of the army, and soon after the right of the Eighth and the left and centre of the Sixth Corps were engaged. Heavy shelling was resorted to by the enemy, evidently to hide their own movements and embarrass those of Gen. SHERIDAN'S troops. The Sixth Corps were rapidly thrown into line of battle, and then advanced, steadily driving in the enemy's skirmishers into their own line of battle. Despite the persistent efforts of the rebels, our men drove them back over a mile, and just before dark fell back to their original position. The Eighth Corps were only engaged slightly on their right, and very little fighting occurred in that command. The Nineteenth Corps were not engaged at all. KERSHAW'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S divisions, of EARLY'S command, were engaged.

The fighting continued nearly the entire day, and the cannonading lasted until after dark. The musketry in the centre of the Sixth Corps was quite heavy, and the losses in that command were proportionately large. The Second Division bore the brunt of the battle, and it lost nearly three hundred men wounded—among them are the following field and line officers:

Lieut.-Col. George E. Chamberlain, First Vermont Heavy Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hall, Sixth Vermont.
Maj. G. W. Dwinell, Sixth Vermont.
Capt. B. D. Fabgar, Company —, Sixth Vermont.
Lieut. Charles C. Morey, Company C, Second Vermont.
Capt. Lewis Redenback, Company B, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, commanding regiment.
Capt. W. Glenn, Company E, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. N. Price, Company A, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
Acting-Adjt. John Caldwell, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

The Vermont Brigade of this division particularly distinguished itself, as its list of casualties will show.

The intention of the rebel Commander was evidently to gain the road to Martinsburgh, and it is now known that most of his infantry had been marching in the direction of Martinsburgh all last night, and the attack of the moving column is only considered a feint on his part to gain time in order to cross the river. At any rate, his rear columns could be seen sweeping past off to our right, and there can be no doubt that Martinsburgh was their ultimate destination.

Toward dark the firing ceased, and our army was busily employed in throwing up breastworks. The cavalry passed out of Charlestown by the Martinsburgh pike, and turned off to the right into the fields, where they bivouacked for the night. At this time it was evident that Gen. SHERIDAN purposed falling back on Bolivar Heights, for the supply trains and ammunition wagons were passing continually in the direction of Halltown.

At 10 o'clock the troops began to pass through Charlestown, and the scene, as the different columns pushed on by the struggling moonlight, was weird and exciting. Infantry scuffling along, artillery grumbling by, and cavalry clattering on, the pattering of many moving feet, the glistening of musket barrels, the dark and ghost-like cannon, the white-topped wagons and ambulances, the clinking of sabres, and the quick snort of the horses, all combined to fill up a picture of exceeding interest and grandeur. The Eighth Corps came in first, next the Nineteenth, and last the Sixth Corps. The army will not succeed in getting clear of the town until near daylight, although they are moving with all due celerity.

G. F. W.

The Situation—A Magnificent Country—Disappointment of Union Men.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

The army now occupy the Heights near, and on a line with Halltown, following the first of the three ranges of hills comprising the Heights of Bolivar. Our line is an exceedingly strong one, and it is to be hoped that the enemy will attack us in our present position. The right is held as before by the Sixth Corps, but the centre has been now assigned to the Nineteenth, and the left to the Eighth Corps. Our right rests on the Potomac, and the left reaches to the banks of the Shenandoah, thus giving us a complete command of this key to the valley. As one rides along the entire line of our front he is impressed with the commanding position of these hills, and almost imagines that they were thrown up with an eye to their especial adaptability to defensive purposes.

Away off in the direction of Charlestown, the country stretches out like a panorama, and you can see every house and field for miles. Charlestown itself is almost at your feet, and the Potomac winds its tortuous way to the right, its course marked by a dark fringe of foliage. On the left, the poetic Shenandoah is lost amidst a succession of hills, and the eye tires in following the diversified landscape of hill and dale.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters have been established in the immediate vicinity of Halltown, upon which place our centre rests. The cavalry remained out in front outside of Charlestown, and occupied nearly the same position abandoned by Gens. CROOK and WRIGHT. When I left Charlestown this morning at 5 o'clock, skirmishing had been going on for some time, and it assumed formidable dimensions as I cleared the town on my way to this place. A heavy and constant dropping fire was kept up until 9 o'clock, but no shells were thrown by either side.

Great disappointment by Union residents is expressed at the falling back of our forces in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and large numbers of refugees are this morning leaving this place by the daily train for Baltimore. From Winchester they went to Martinsburgh, and yesterday they and the loyal citizens of that latter town hurried into Charlestown, hoping that they would be enabled to remain at least that near their homes, but last night these unfortunate gentlemen were compelled to come to the Ferry and seek safety still further on, in Maryland and Pennsylvania. But they murmur not although they feel poignant disappointment at the abandonment of the valley once more by our troops. A Union man in these latitudes is a Union man indeed, and their unassuming conduct amidst all their undeserved hardships, would put to blush many a lukewarm patriot in the far off and prosperous North.

G. F. W.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to August 14 by the China.

A Proposal to Remove the British Troops from Canada.

Capt. Semmes' Histoy of the Alabama.

A Letter from the Father-in-law of Prince Metternich to Mr. Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN TOPICS

The Dano-German Question.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th August, arrived here yesterday morning, having made the run from the latter port in less than nine days.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 10th of August, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Westminster*, from New-York, arrived off Cape Clear on the evening of the 12th August.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Last of Poland—Feeling in France and England—Imperial Revenges—Disloyalty and Riots in Ireland—O'Connell Burnt in Effigy—Irish Emigration—Efforts to Stop It—Ships and Guns—Steel vs Iron—Peace News from America—H. G. the Apostle of Peace—North and South to Divide the Continent—How Canada is to be Defended—English Decency and Donkeys.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The last of Poland for this generation probably, as I wrote in my last, has been strangled on the glacis of Warsaw. I see no use in writing the names of the five leaders selected by the Russian military authorities for death, while their followers, by tens of thousands, have been transported to Siberia. I cannot spell them, and not one in a thousand of my readers could pronounce them. The revolt is over—utterly crushed out. The feeling in France is very strong and deep about it, and the blame, as usual, is laid on England. The Emperor was ready to fight for Poland. England refused to do so. The Emperor wanted a compromise to save Poland. England refused to enter the conference. When England wanted help to save Denmark, France had the satisfaction of refusing, and France may also have the further satisfaction of refusing a similar aid to save Canada. But the feeling in France and all over Europe against England is not a pleasant one for Englishmen to think about.

No one can tell what a day may bring forth, amid what may seem all the securities of peace. I have written to you often of the feeling of agitation and disloyalty that exists in Ireland. A few days ago a vast crowd gathered in Dublin to lay the corner-stone of a monument to DANIEL O'CONNELL, Liberator and Repealer. The meeting, one of the largest which has been seen in Ireland since the days of O'CONNELL, was a demonstration in favor of freedom in religion and national independence, so far at least as the legislative union is concerned. The Irish have no hope from a British Parliament. They mean to have one of their own. Every petty British province has its own Legislature, and makes its own laws. Canada and Australia govern themselves without the least regard to the wishes or interests of the mother country. The Irish believe that if they could have the same privilege, the days of prosperity might return to them. It is certain that the English Parliament can do nothing, or will do nothing effectual for Ireland.

But the national party is not without opposition. If four-fifths of the Irish people are Roman Catholic and disloyal, to the extent of wishing to be free of an alien church, and to be governed by an Irish Parliament, the other fifth is more Protestant and more loyal than any other portion of the British people.

In the North of Ireland loyalty is rampant, and to be willing to eat a Papist is a sufficient evidence of practical piety to fit a man for church membership. So, while the Catholics and Repealers were laying the corner stone of a monument to O'CONNELL in Dublin, the Orangemen, to the number of 40,000, were burning him in effigy in Belfast. This demonstration was followed last night by a severe riot, in which a convent was destroyed, beside several private houses, and no one can tell what the end may be. The Government force in military, and a police drilled as military is strong, but who can say what may be the result when a whole people becomes insane. There is such a thing as national madness. We have manias of murder and suicide, on a smaller scale. Most people here think the Americans went crazy three years ago. There is some difference of opinion as to whether they all went mad, both North and South, or only the North, or the South. But Ireland may go mad. There is no security against it, and then, if Ireland did not have aid from France or America, there would be Poland in the old times of ELIZABETH and CROMWELL over again.

I think the reason why the British Government has made no serious effort to stop the military emigration from Ireland to America has been that every man taken away to fight in Virginia left her one foe the less at home. The Government has tried to keep up a show of impartiality between Catholics and Protestants. It has tried to keep the peace, and satisfy both parties. It has satisfied neither. In the event of any outbreak, however, the Government would be compelled to take sides. It would arm its Protestant garrison, and assist them to put down what would be a Catholic rebellion. It would be a religious war as well as a political one. The Catholic nations of Europe, and chiefly France and Spain, would

sympathize with Ireland. Irishmen in America, in Canada, and even in Australia, if the fight lasted long enough, would hasten to mingle in the fray. The policy of England is to prevent such an outbreak if possible, and if it comes, to crush it as quickly as possible.

For some reason the Irish papers are hard at work trying to stop emigration to America. The Irish *Times*, an important Dublin paper, has been publishing some highly sensational accounts of the manner in which Irish emigrants are treated in New-York. Being drugged, enlisted, robbed, starved, hanged, or shot, seem to be among the milder features of the terrible fate that awaits nine-tenths of all who land at Castle Garden. While death in a hundred horrid forms awaits the men, a fate worse than death awaits the women. I am not exaggerating in the least the stories that are now being circulated over Ireland, and vouched for in respectable papers as authentic and truthful narratives.

While these agitations are springing up in the Green Island, the Lords of the Admiralty have been paying a visit to Cork Harbor—the beautiful Cove of Cork, or Queenstown, as it is now loyally designated—to inspect Daunt's Rock, about which Mayor MAGUIRE made an indignant remonstrance some days ago, and also, probably, to inspect the state of the national defences in that quarter. The experiments at Shoeburyness seem to prove that however strong a ship can be made by iron-plate armor, cannon can be made that will smash her as readily as a wooden ship is smashed by Paixhan shells. There is a limit to the thickness of the plates a ship can carry. There seems no limit to the thickness of iron plates that steel shot, fired from steel artillery, can pierce. Armstrong and Whitworth, Briggs and Blakeley can each and all send a steel bolt through eleven inches of solid iron. But how about steel? If steel bolts go through where iron ones smash, why not make the plates themselves of tempered steel? The Admiralty gives up ships, and prepares to defend the tight little island and its small appurtenances against them. The forts at Portsmouth and elsewhere are to be hurried to completion and mounted with steel artillery, when England will be safe, ships or no ships.

Our news from America is rather confused and doubtful. A report that GRANT had blown up a fort at Petersburgh, when he was supposed to be across the James, and moving on Richmond, and some doubts about Atlanta lowered Confederate stock one per cent. But the prevailing news here is of speedy peace. It comes mostly in the shape of private letters, communicated to the journals. According to these accounts a strong peace feeling has set in.

Not less is the story of the great western conspiracy swallowed whole. In the English belief, the North, and especially the Northwest, is full of rampant Copperheadism. English correspondents see nothing but Copperheads and conspirators. The loan will not be taken, the people will not volunteer, the draft cannot be enforced, the Union armies are everywhere beaten. I do not often notice the stuff that comes, or purports to come, from New-York as correspondence to the leading English journals—at least I notice very little of it. But the last letter published in the *Herald* and *Standard*, which are essentially the same paper, can hardly fail to amaze you. According to this writer, while the armies of GRANT and SHERMAN are battering at the walls of Richmond and Atlanta, the two Governments are busy discussing terms of peace. Not only the people on both sides, but the Governments are in favor of it. The terms are as good as agreed upon. The North and South agree to divide in their local Governments, but to unite as against the rest of the world, and to divide the continent between them. The South is to help the North annex Canada and the British Possessions up to the North Pole. Then the Emperor MAX is to receive notice to quit Mexico, which, with the West Indies, Spanish, English, French and Dutch, is to be added to the Southern Confederacy. These were the terms talked over, it is said, at Niagara, and which are now being discussed at Washington and Richmond. The newspapers, we are informed, are not in the secret of this negotiation—how the correspondent of the *Herald* came to be is more than I care to speculate about. It seems so natural that the two powerful armies of the North and South should stop fighting each other and unite against their "mutual enemies," it may have been discussed at Niagara and elsewhere. A continent so divided might in time unite.

This theory, or whatever it may be, is not the one which prevails in England. What is generally expected and desired is a further dismemberment, and the formation of at least three more Confederacies. But the alarm about Canada is real. The *Times*, whether "inspired" or not, I cannot say, is in favor of withdrawing from Canada the 9,000 British troops now stationed there, which would be of no use in resisting an invasion, and which, by holding out false hopes, really hinder the Canadians from arming for their own defence. As to these Canadians, they seem in no hurry to arm in any case. In their opinion, their best defence is none at all, and they think the best way to meet an invasion is to quietly submit to it.

After the long drouth we have had a little rain and cool weather. The price of grain indicates an average harvest. The English are amusing themselves. The *Times* as usual at this season publishes letters on the indecency of English bathing places, where men and women bathe on different parts of the beach, but in sight of each other and of everybody else, the women in the single garment which they would naturally retain, if they kept but one, and the men in the smallest of drawers, or none at all. The women go into the water up to their knees; the men, if they can swim, a little deeper. An effort is made to introduce bathing dresses, and the customs of the opposite side of the channel and the Atlantic; but no reform of this kind can be carried out here in less than a century.

The donkey show was a great success. The races were very comical. Some refused to start—some threw their drivers, and prizes were awarded to all who got up that amount of speed known as a jackass gallop. But if the speed was not great, the braying of a hundred and fifty donkeys was tremendous, equal to anything ever heard on these islands—a few stormy nights in the House of Commons perhaps excepted.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CAPT. SEMMES' HISTORY OF THE ALABAMA.

A REVIEW BY THE LONDON TIMES.

From the Times, Aug. 8.

It is right that the journals of Capt. SEMMES and his lieutenants should be published, but the wise reader will not expect too much from them. In point of fact, the public already know nearly all that these journals have to tell, and they are useful, less for the information which they have to convey than for authenticating, summarizing and methodizing numerous little histories that have long since been notorious. The war ships of the Confederate States have been nicknamed by their enemies "pirates," and, whether they are piratical or not, it is certain that they have seen as much active service as vessels sailing under the black flag are ever likely to go through. Now, our romancers have taught our imaginations to start at the sound of a pirate's name, and people, no doubt, expect that every man on board, either the *Sumter* or the *Alabama*, must have long exciting yarns to spin, story, and remind us of the dullness of pleasure when pleasure is made a business. There was no crews of the *Sumter* and the *Alabama* went through, but it was excitement that became a routine, and so far when it is described loses in interest. Capt. SEMMES and his companions undertook a perilous work, and their courage and skill have been well tested. We must say however, that for the purposes of history, the bulk of their adventures has only the sort of interest which attaches to a battue, and his victim. Before the introduction of steam there was an approach to equality between the corsair and his chase. The chase had always a chance of escape. What chance has a sailing merchantman now against an auxiliary screw and rifled guns? The destruction wrought by such an instrument has, we repeat, but the interest of a battue. In which we care little about the details of particular shots, and are content to know only the total result—how many head of game have been killed, how many chronometers have been seized, how many millions of dollars have been destroyed. For the interest of the story, therefore, we care little to inquire into the circumstances under which each particular prize was secured. The interest of Capt. SEMMES's adventures depends not on the details but on the result, and on this we propose to make a few remarks.

It was easier for the President of the Southern States to extemporize an army than to build ships and create a navy. Having no fleet worthy of the name, it is quite wonderful to observe what damage a few able and resolute men, sailing in one or two unsupported ships, contrived to inflict on the enemy. They destroyed an enormous amount of their enemies' property, and it is not much exaggeration to say that they have driven the merchant ships of New-York, Boston and other Northern ports from the ocean. The man who has achieved most toward this end is undoubtedly Capt. SEMMES, and we are invited in these volumes to consider the means at his disposal. The *Sumter*, which at first constituted the whole strength of the Confederate navy, was a merchant screw-steamer of no more than 501 tons burden. She had been known previously as the *Havannah*, under which name she had plied as a packet-ship between New-Orleans and the port of her own name. Her decks were disincumbered of the upper cabins she had carried as a passenger boat; no lower deck was laid for the officers and crew, the mains deck was strengthened to carry guns, and she was armed with an 8-inch shell gun, mounted on a pivot between the fore and main masts, and four 24-pounder howitzers as a broadside battery. The *Sumter* escaped to sea on the 30th of June, 1861, and on the 21st of the following February she broke down so completely at Cadiz that she was pronounced unfit for further service. Her career thus lasted about eight months. In that time she had made 18 captures; but on the other side of the account it must be remembered that two of the prizes were recaptured by the enemy, and that no less than seven of them were released by the Captain-General of Cuba, into whose jurisdiction they had been sent. The effective captures, therefore, amounted to no more than nine, of which seven were burnt, with all the cargoes on board, while two were released on heavy ransom bonds. Capt. SEMMES estimates the loss which he thus inflicted on the enemy at $1,000,000—say £200,000—and we do not think that this is an exaggeration, if to the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed we add the sums of money sunk in hunting the *Sumter* from sea to sea, the increased rates of insurance which her depredations necessitated, and the loss of profits in the carrying trade.

The new vessel to which Capt. SEMMES was transferred, the *Alabama*, was double the size of the *Sumter*. She was a small fast screw sloop of 1,040 tons register, with two steam engines, each having 300-horse power, and coal bunkers made for 350 tons of coal. The *Alabama* got out of the Mersey on the 29th of July, 1862, and on the 24th of the following month, Capt. SEMMES hoisted his flag in her. His crew, about a hundred and twenty in number, consisted chiefly of the scum of Liverpool, were quite untrained, and gave him a great deal of trouble. The armament of his vessel is well known, but may be here repeated. It consisted of a 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth bore pivot gun, six 32-pounders. On the 19th of June of the present year, the vessel so armed and manned was sunk by the United States frigate *Kearsarge*. She had thus been in active service for the space of twenty-two months. What did she accomplish in that time? She captured more than sixty vessels, the estimated value of which was about four and a-half million of dollars. She mulcted the Northern merchants of their property at the rate of $200,000 a month, besides frightening them from trade, raising the price for insurance, and costing the Government large sums in the equipment of cruisers to protect their shipping. What the *Alabama* accomplished is summarized in rather a confused manner—in a manner which recalls the rebuke given by Judge MAULE to a barrister who was pleading before him. He entreated that the barrister would state his case with some regard to order; chronological order was best; but the Judge was not particular—he would be content with alphabetical order. Now, the list of the *Alabama's* prizes is here given in the least intelligible species of order—the alphabetical. We propose to construct a table for ourselves, based on chronology:

Dates.	List of Vessels Captured.	Estimated Value.
1862, Sept.	Ocmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weather Gauge, Altahama, Benjamin Tucker, Conser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar—10	$232,000
Oct.	Brilliant, Wave Crest, Tonawanda, Manchester, Lamplighter, Lamyett; No. 1, Crenshaw, Lauretta, Bonnede Castine—9	752,000
Nov.	Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, and Parker Cook—3	270,000
Dec.	Union, Ariel—2	263,000
1863, Jan.	Hatteras, Golden Rule, and Chastelaine—3	242,000
Feb.	Palmetto, Olive Jane, Golden Eagle, Washington—4	172,000
March.	Bethia Thayer, John Parker, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Nora, Charles Hill—7	330,000
April.	Louisa Hatch, Kate Cory, Lafayette (No. 2,) Rockingham, Nye, Dorcas Prince—	242,000
May.	Union Jack, Sealark, Guildershlene, Justitia, Jabez Snow—	700,000
June.	Amazonian and Tallesman—2	230,000
July.	Anna Schmidt and Express—2	471,000

Here we pause to point out that thus far we have scheduled half the career of the *Alabama*. She served the Confederates for exactly twenty-two months, and we have given the detail of her operations in the first half of that period—namely, eleven months. In that time, then, the amount of property which she destroyed on the high seas amounted, as estimated by Capt. SEMMES, to a little more than $4,000,000. Now, compare this with the latter half of her career. Of her last eleven months there were no less than seven, in which it does not appear that any captures were made. In the remaining four—namely, in October, November and December of last year, and in January of the present year, she secured the *Dunkirk*, the *Amanda*, the *Winged Racer*, the *Contest*, the *Texan Star*, the *Señora*, the *High Flyer* and the *Emma Jane*. In all eight, valued at $[illegible],000. The comparison is instructive, for it shows that the *Alabama* and her sister ship s had done their work effectually. In the last eleven months of her cruising she did no more damage than in the first eleven months she had been known to do in a single month, as the month of October, 1862, or the month of May, 1863.

Considering this fact we can the more easily understand the determination which Capt. SEMMES formed of going out to fight the *Kearsarge*. There are strong indications throughout these volumes that gradually his work was becoming irksome to him. Success had brought with it the weariness of inaction, and the Confederate Captain was ready for any desperate enterprise that would brighten his labors. In March of last year he wrote in his journal, "Sea life is becoming more and more distasteful to me. The fact is I am reaching an age when men long for quiet and repose." This was, however, when his hands were full of work, and when, what with boisterous March winds and plenty of prizes to be caught, he scarcely had a moment's rest. In the May following, the most prolific of all the months to him, he wrote in his diary, "I am quite homesick, this quiet Sunday morning. I am now two long, long years away from my family, and there are no signs of an abatement of the war." Then on another Sunday in last December he wrote—"Another lonely Sabbath-day—lonely, though in the midst of 150 people. Away, away from home by nail the circumference of the globe!" One of the most frequent and unpleasant of my experiences since I entered the China sea is an oppressive sense of great distance from home, and the utter strangeness of everything round me, almost as though I had entered another planet." Still he pants for home, and writes yet again, "Well, we are on the sea once more, with our head turned westward or homeward. Shall we ever reach that dear home which we left three years ago, and which we have yearned after frequently since; will it be battle or shipwreck, or neither? And when we reach the North Atlantic will it be still war or peace? When will the demon-like passions of the North be stilled? These are solemn and interesting questions for us, and an all-wise Providence has kindly hidden the answers behind the curtain of fate." The man who so wrote came to Europe with the *Alabama* sadly needing repair. Her copper needed to be replaced, and her boilers to be overhauled. Her sailing powers were much beneath her mark, and she went into Cherbourg, one might say, a cripple. Yet it was in this plight that Capt. SEMMES, without waiting for repairs, made up his mind to go out of harbor to fight the *Kearsarge*, and he lost the battle mainly because the enemy, having greater speed, was enabled to prescribe the conditions of the fight. The object of Capt. SEMMES apparently was to board the enemy, and from deficiency of speed he was unable to carry out his intention. That in these circumstances he chose to fight and to overrule the remonstrances of his friends, but be explained to a large extent by the previous state of his mind. His mind was harrassed by conflicting feelings. On the one hand, he and his shipmates had latterly had little to do, and were panting for some great success. On the other hand, he was longing for repose, and had, perhaps, some secret thoughts of striking a great blow that would justify him in seeking for release from the peculiar duties which the *Alabama* imposed upon him.

Capt. SEMMES has done his work well, but as we read the narrative of seizure after seizure, we are struck with the insignificant part which mere audacity and tenacity play in the achievement of such success. Spite of the sailing powers with which the *Alabama* was endowed, and which in their perfection rendered escape from her almost an impossibility, there were occasions when merchantmen had a chance of escape if they only knew it, and when the victory of the *Alabama* was due entirely to the fear which she inspired. The *Crenshaw*, for example, was nearly if not quite as fast as the *Alabama*, and when pursued seemed to be so certain of escape that the chase on board the *Alabama* was [illegible] Could she but hold on a [illegible] could come on, and she would [illegible] Captain of the *Alabama* never [illegible] finally abandoning the [illegible] thought he would try the effect of a shot upon the nerves of his victim. The shot was fired; it was quite harmless, but it had at once the effect desired. The *Crenshaw's* sails were seen to shiver in the wind, and the frightened chase gave up the effort to escape. Something equally critical occurred in connection with the capture of the *Ariel*. Suddenly the engineer of the *Alabama* came to report that the engine had become useless, from the giving way of some of the valve-castings, and that it would require many hours to repair the damage. At this moment the *Ariel* might easily have escaped. Capt. SEMMES put a bold face on the matter, made a virtue of necessity, and let the *Ariel* off, after exacting a ransom bond of $261,000 from her Captain. So where skill was unavailing he tried boldness, and where strength was wanting he still showed determination. These brought their reward in due time, and Capt. SEMMES had the satisfaction of doing his work so successfully that thence grew the dissatisfaction of having nothing to do. ALEXANDER sighed for new worlds to conquer, and SEMMES for new clippers to burn, for new chronometers to range round his cabin, as an Indian hangs the scalps of his enemies to his belt.

SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF COUNT METTERNICH ON OUR SIDE.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence:

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

HONORED SIR: Inclosed you will find a letter from Count SANGOR, father-in-law of Prince METTERNICH, Minister from Austria to the Court of France. The Count's views and feelings toward you and your cause, are expressed in his letter. The valuable present and message intrusted to me to deliver to you shall be done when I return to the United States.

I expected, ere this, to have been able to do so, but important duties still keep me here in Europe.

Your servant, JULIAN ALLEN.

[COPY.]

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure to meet with Col. JULIAN ALLEN in Europe, a citizen of yours, and found, from conversation with that gentleman, that I had formed wrong impressions about you and your purpose. I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and am now with you and your cause.

Your good nature and honest purpose will surely bring you out successfully; therefore, keep on.

As a token of my high esteem, I have sent for you, by JULIAN ALLEN, an album with fifty pictures, accidents of my life; none can possess the same (they are not for sale), only friends. I beg your acceptance.

Col. ALLEN will also deliver to you my verbal message.

With high regards, respectfully yours,

(Signed) Count SANDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION—A GOVERNMENT ORDER.

From the London Star, Aug. 10.

The Government has at last undertaken to watch over the interests of British emigrants on their landing in America. The following circular, which was on Saturday last issued by order of the Government, will explain itself: "Information for emigrants to the United States: On arrival at New-York you will be landed, with your luggage, at Castle Garden, where you will obtain, free of charge, good accommodation and instructions as to the best mode of reaching your destination. The establishment is under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New-York (one of whom is the President of the Irish Emigration Society,) and affords every facility for obtaining inland passage tickets, by railroads and steamboats, to all parts of the United States and Canada. Be cautious in buying in this country, or on board ship, 'inland passage tickets' for travelling in the United States, as you may find them useless on your arrival in America. You will obtain them cheaper and run no risk of imposition by getting them at Castle Garden, New-York. Do not trust to strangers, whose object in offering you assistance is either to entrap you into enlisting, or to gain your confidence for the purpose of defrauding you of your money. Do not accept invitations from strangers to drink, and be especially careful not to get drunk, or in any way to lose control over your own actions. Be very cautious as to the engagements you enter into for work. Remember that an American dollar is nominally equal to 4s. 2d. English money, and a cent is one-half penny; but that, under the present circumstances of the country, they will not buy more than one-third as much of the necessaries of life, as they would formerly buy.

By order of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, S. WALCOTT.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD, No. 8 Park-street, Westminster, August, 1864."

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS ON THE CLYDE.

These craft, says the Greenock *Advertiser*, are now as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa" in the river, and scarcely a day passes but one or two are seen cruising about the Tail of the Bank, prior to a trial trip of speed between the lights, or crossing to Garelloch for the adjustment of their compasses. They are invariably very handsome vessels, superior in size and model to our finest river steamers, which they out-rival in swiftness. On Wednesday, the three-funnelled steamer *Condor*, built and engined by Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., left East Harbor with a large and valuable assorted cargo, for a pleasure sail, and was to leave last night for her destination. The steamers *Charlotte*, built by Messrs. DENNY BROTHERS, and engined by Messrs. NAPIER, and *Stormy Petrel*, built and engined by Messrs. HENDERSON, RENFREW, were hovering about the river during the day, trying their engines. The *Talisman*, built by Messrs. Scott & Co., and engined by the Greenock Company, is about to undergo another test of her steaming powers.

FROM BERMUDA.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 10.

The brig *Martha*, from Bermuda, has made the run to Liverpool in 24 days, bringing dates up to the 14th of July, or about a week later than our previous advices. She reports having left there the following blockade runners: The packet steamships *North Heath*, (about to proceed to Halifax, N. S., for repairs,) *Lynx*, *Maria Celestia*, and *Ada*; and the screw steamers *Atalanta*, *Edith* and *Black Hawk*. The *Lilian* arrived at Bermuda on the night of the 13th, with upward of 900 bales of cotton from Wilmington. A large fleet of vessels were loading cotton for Liverpool, among which the Captain of the *Martha* mentions the *Hamilton*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Anna Mary*, *Ellen*, *Ida* and *Sovereign*. The *Nutfield* sailed for Liverpool on the 14th.

THE FLORIDA.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 10.

Yesterday intelligence was received at LLOYD'S by the *Ocean Gem*, just arrived at Liverpool from New-York, that on 17th July she was spoken with by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, Halifax, N. S., bearing N. E. about 22 miles. The *Florida* had just captured a Federal bark, a brig and a schooner. The Channels steamer *Electric Spark*, captured from the Federals, was in company with the *Florida*. The *Prospero*, which arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday morning, from Nassau, exchanged signals with a vessel named the *W. H. Clarke*, whose master reported (by signal) that he had on board the crews of the American barque *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, and a schooner, the number of whose name the Captain of the *Prospero* could not make out distinctly, both vessels having been captured and destroyed by the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The *Golconda* was a whaling barque, and had been at sea a considerable time, so long that she must have been almost, if not altogether, "full" of oil.

PASSPORTS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 12.

The United States Government have formally introduced the passport system for all persons, foreign or native, who may temporarily visit that country. The following is a copy of a notification on the subject, just addressed by the American Consul to the agents of the American Transatlantic Steam Company:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HAVRE, Aug. 5.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that, by virtue of a decision of the United States Government, all travelers, citizens of the Union or strangers, who embark for any port of the Republic, must carry a passport delivered by the Government of the country to which he belongs. This passport must be *vised* by the United States Minister, or by the American Consul at the port of embarkation. Those emigrants who go to the United States to reside permanently are alone exempted from this rule.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAS. O. PUTNAM, U. S. Consul.

WHAT SAVED M'CLELLAN.

Correspondence of the British Army and Navy Gazette.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

It has lately been publicly stated here that when McCLELLAN retreated from the Peninsula, his whole army would have been inevitably destroyed had it not been for a couple of French regiments which stopped the Confederate rush. However this may have been, it certainly seems that the dislocated States have made a reuniting-ground of this country as well as Ireland. The number of emigrants who embarked at Havre in the month of July was 1,547; of these, 16 went to Rio, 28 to New-Orleans, and all the rest to New-York.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Later American news was anxiously awaited, the steamer *Caledonia* having taken out to Cape Race the intelligence of GRANT's renewed movement against Petersburgh. Pending the receipt of further advices, the papers have little or nothing to say on American affairs, and the Confederate loan was flat and drooping.

THE DISPUTE WITH TURKEY.

From the Moniteur du Nord, Aug. 9.

The dispute which has arisen between the United States Consul at Alexandria and the Egyptian Government is, it is announced, on the point of being arranged.

OUR CRUISERS.

The U. S. war steamer *Kearsarge* and another Federal steamer (name not mentioned) passed Deal on the 11th inst. for the westward.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 10.

Mr. FLOWERS, the sitting magistrate at the Bow-street Police Court, was occupied during a considerable portion of Tuesday afternoon in the investigation of a case which excited a great deal of interest in the theatrical profession. A summons for assault had been issued at the instance of Mrs. BRISTOWE, box book-keeper at the Adelphi Theatre, against Mr. HENRY BATEMAN, the father of the young lady whose successful performances at that theatre have given so distinguished a popularity to the name. The assault was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 1st of August, in the Strand, near Bedford-street. The case was conducted by Mr. G. LEWIS, of LEWIS and LEWIS, of Ely-place, and Mr. BATEMAN was defended by Mr. SERJEANT, the barrister. According to the opening statement of Mr. LEWIS, for a very considerable period Mr. BATEMAN had been on terms of intimate friendship with complainant and her husband, and had been a visitor at their house. They had a daughter, or rather Mrs. BRISTOWE had a daughter by a former husband, whose name was TURNER, and the defendant was also acquainted with that young lady, having met her at their house and at the theatre, where she assisted her mother in her official duties. Recently Mrs. BRISTOWE had received a letter informing her that an intimacy existed between Mr. BATEMAN and Miss TURNER, an intimacy of a character which he would not describe, preferring to spare the young lady herself, as well as the defendant, who was a married man and father. In consequence of the receipt of the letter alluded to, Mrs. BRISTOWE was induced on the evening in question to follow and watch the proceedings of her daughter on leaving the theatre. The result was that she saw Mr. BATEMAN and her daughter meet at the corner of Bedford-street, where he put her into a cab, and was about to follow; Mrs. BRISTOWE, however, rushed forward and proceeded to lay hold of her daughter to pull her out of the cab. Defendant then struck and kicked her, which was the assault complained of. It was certainly not of an aggravated character, but he submitted that it was one for which he ought to be bound over, or fined, or sent for trial.

Mrs. BRISTOWE was called, and after speaking as to her acquaintance with Mr. BATEMAN, testified to the facts which were the cause of the present inquiry. She stated that on the 1st inst., in consequence of a letter she had received, she went into the Strand between ten and eleven at night, and there she saw her daughter turn the reverse way from her home. She turned down the Strand, and when near Bedford-street Mr. BATEMAN joined her. They did not speak, but hastened on together to the cab rank. Witness saw him speak in a hurried manner to a cabman, who opened the door of his vehicle, and Mr. BATEMAN bundled the young lady in. He was about to follow her into the cab when witness went up, and endeavored to get her daughter out. Addressing Mr. BATEMAN, she said, "You wretch! you have taken my daughter!" upon which he struck her on the shoulder, kicked her on the leg, and applied to her an opprobrious epithet. She, however, took her daughter out of the cab, and went home with her.

Mr. SERJEANT, for the defence, denied in the most emphatic manner that there was the slightest little of pretence or foundation for the imputation which the other side had cast upon Mr. BATEMAN and the young lady. He had occasion to be at the theatre day after day, caring for and protecting the interest of one who was dear to him, and of necessity came into contact with those who were employed there in an official capacity. Miss TURNER was also at the theatre assisting her mother, and acted as a friend of the family up to the time this hallucination possessed the mind of Mrs. BRISTOWE. The gentleman was called to deny that any assault was committed, and then Miss TURNER was put into the witness-box. Her appearance is described as very prepossessing, and she shed tears on entering the box. Upon seeing her Mrs. BRISTOWE cried out, "What, George, have you fallen so low!" and began to sob and groan in a most distressing manner. Indeed, her emotion became so vehement that it was found necessary to remove her from the court before the young lady proceeded with her evidence. Miss GEORGIANA AUGUSTA TURNER was then sworn, and distinctly contradicted her mother's statement that upon the night in question Mr. BATEMAN struck her, or in fact that he used any violence whatever. There was not the slightest ground for imputing that the acquaintance between them was any other than one of mere ordinary friendship. Mr. BATEMAN had never shown any particular affection for her. It was true, he had been kind to her, and had behaved as a perfect gentleman. As the evidence was so conflicting as to the assault, the magistrates decided on sending the case for trial, bail being taken, Mr. BATEMAN himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Friday, Aug. 12.

The rioting which has been going on every night during the week culminated to an alarming pitch this morning, and several hand-to-hand fights occurred between 2 and 5 o'clock. Stones, bricks-bats, bludgeons, and even guns were used, and before the police, who had gone home for the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses were wrecked. Several women, going to their work, were seriously injured. One girl was knocked down, and severely maimed by a blow from a policeman's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely wounded. At 5 o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending ruffians. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyed to a medical man's establishment. After a minute investigation the Doctor pronounced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and he is in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast General Hospital. Many other people were more or less injured. The Nunnery on the Dublin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham-street, has had every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mobs. The district is still in a most disturbed state. The workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended so call out the military.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Londonderry on the 12th August there was the usual celebration of the siege of that place. There was some fighting in the evening, and one or two persons were reported seriously injured.

The London *Times* hints that Lord WODEHOUSE will probably be appointed the Earl of CARLISLE's successor as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, and Mr. ROBSON, the celebrated London actor, are dead.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

SPEECH OF KING CHRISTIAN.

On Aug. 6, King CHRISTIAN opened the Rigsdag. The following is his address:

To our faithful Danish Rigsdag, our royal greeting:

Although the session to which we have summoned our faithful Rigsdag, in accordance with section 27 of the Constitution, must be immediately prorogued on account of circumstances, we have yet felt the necessity of opening this Rigsdag in person, and of assembling around us the chosen of the people. Notwithstanding the courage and endurance with which our valiant army and fleet have fought to uphold Denmark's right and honor, and notwithstanding the readiness with which the entire people has brought every sacrifice for the salvation of the country, the war waged against us by a superior force will nevertheless compel us and our people to the heaviest and most grievous concessions, for, as all Europe leaves us without assistance, we have seen ourselves forced to yield to numbers, and to endeavor to terminate a war whose continuance under existing circumstances would only occasion our beloved people and country greater losses and misfortunes, without holding out the prospect of any improvement of our position. Nevertheless, we will look toward the future with comfort, in full reliance upon our faithful Danish people, entertaining the firm hope that brighter days will not fail. If King and people unite, to heal the deep wounds inflicted upon our beloved country. We rely especially upon you, gentlemen, the elect of the nation, for faithfully laboring with us for the welfare of the country, and wish you in all your endeavors the blessing of Heaven.

Her Majesty then quitted the Chamber, accompanied by the cheers of the members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Berlin telegram says: "It is stated on good authority that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, respecting the proposals to be submitted to the Diet, for the establishment of a Provisional Government in the Duchies, are drawing to a close."

It is said that a belief is entertained in the official circles of Berlin, that the rights of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG to Sleswig-Holstein will be shortly recognized. The current of public opinion in the Duchies is represented as unchanged, the population of Schleswig-Holstein rejecting all combinations contrary to the independence of the Duchies under the sovereignty of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG.

A report comes from Vienna, that in negotiations for peace the contracting parties will add to their number a member of the Germanic Diet, and that their deliberations will commence immediately.

The official Presidener *Journal* publishes an article on the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, concluding thus: "Regarded from the point of view of German rights, the great German Powers have acquired precisely as much right to the Duchies, by paragraph one of the peace preliminaries, as was possessed by Denmark. They could not, therefore, declare the Federal execution settled."

A royal decree had been published at Berlin, ordering the disbandment of the following troops: All the unmobilized infantry of the class entitled to furlough, above the number required on a peace footing; the unmobilized artillery companies called into service from fortresses, and the regiments of Landwehr, serving with mobilized troops. Those only of this latter are to be entitled to discharge who do not wish to remain with their colors.

Similar orders have been issued with regard to troops of the same category serving in the Reserve.

MEXICO.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE TO BE REGENT IF MAXIMILIAN DIES.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 13.

Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress CHARLOTTE Regent of the Empire. It is thus couched:

"Considering that nothing is so urgent as to provide for the maintenance of the legitimate Government of the nation which has elected us for its Sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise.

We have decreed.

That in the case of death, or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire.

My present Minister of State, or the respective Minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of Miramar, on the 10th April, 1864. MAXIMILIAN."

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO THE EMPEROR.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 13.

The municipality of Mexico having resolved to raise at the entrance of the Promenade de la Pleded, to which the name of Avenue of the Empress Charlotte has been given, a triumphal arch in honor of Her Majesty, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN gave orders to his Minister of State, M. VELESQUER DE LEON, to reserve the white marble and other materials already prepared to erect in Palace-square a monument consecrated to the heroes of National Independence. The following are the terms in which His Majesty expresses himself:

MY DEAR MONSIEUR VELASQUEZ DE LEON: Among the numerous testimonials which I have received since I arrived on the shores of Vera Cruz of the love and respect which my countrymen feel toward me, as well as toward the Empress, a fresh one has just reached us, and it redoubles our emotion. I learn that it has been resolved to raise a triumphal arch in marble, dedicated to the Empress, at the entrance of the beautiful Avenue de la Pledad, which will henceforth bear the name of "Promenade of the Empress Charlotte." This intelligence had augmented, if that be possible, our firm determination to be forever Mexicans.

Considering for the same reason how much it will be agreeable to our fellow-citizens—and I am sure in advance of the approbation of all true patriots—to see raised in the centre of the grand square a monument which perpetuates the remembrance, always dear to our hearts, of Mexican independence; I desire, in accord with the Empress, that with the marble destined to construct a triumphal arch in her honor, a monument shall be raised consecrated to the independence of the country, placing thereon the statues of the principal heroes, such as HIDALGO, MORELOS, ITURBIDE, &c., and inscribing thereon the names of the other chiefs of that glorious epoch in letters of gilded bronze, and surmounting the whole with a grand statue representing the nation.

For my own satisfaction, yielding to the most lively emotions of my heart, I wish to lay with due solemnity the first stone of this monument on the 16th of September next. For this purpose, my dear Minister, I charge you to call, as soon as possible, through the office of the Minister of State, to which such matters appertain, upon engineers and artists to present their projects and plans, for I desire ardently to see this idea realized. MAXIMILIAN.

PALACE OF MEXICO, June 14, 1864.

CONGRATULATIONS.

"We learn," says the *Memorial Diplomatique*, "that the steamer which left Southampton on the 1st had among her passengers a French cabinet courier, the bearer of letters of congratulation addressed by NAPOLEON III. to MAXIMILIAN I. on the subject of the warm reception of which his Majesty was the object ever since his landing at Vera Cruz. We are also able to announce that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN I. intends to institute a new order of knighthood on the occasion of his accession to the throne of Montezuma. The designs of the new decorations have been sent to Paris, and M. KRETZ, purveyor to His Imperial Majesty, has received orders to execute the models."

FRANCE.

Political news in Paris is exceedingly scarce, the public attention being chiefly engrossed in the preparations for the Imperial *fête* and the forthcoming visit of the King of Spain.

M. FOULD, the French Minister of Finance, having issued a circular to the heads of the Provisional Finance, requiring them to make up their accounts with the State to the present time, the rumor has become current in Paris that the long-talked-of reorganization of the Ministry is really about to take place.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of over 4,250,000 francs.

The Bourse was without material fluctuation. Rentes on the 12th closed at 66.40.

ITALY.

A meeting to demand the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was to have been held at Florence, but information of the same having reached the authorities, they could not permit it to be held for such an object, and the meeting was subsequently abandoned.

SPAIN.

A conference at the Ministry of War had assigned Oviedo as a residence for Gen. PRIM.

BELGIUM.

The result of the elections for the Chamber of Representatives throughout the whole of Belgium, gives a majority of 12 in favor of the Liberal party.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of Aug. 3, state that in consequence of the united protests of the American and English Ambassadors, the Porte had authorized the continuance of religious controversy in the Protestant books; provided, however, that the Koran was not insulted. The Turkish chiefs who had become converts were to be confined at Karpouth.

The Turkish cotton crop is said to be more than four-fold what it was last year.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 24.

(By Telegraph via Suez.)

Cotton goods dull, but rather a better market for shirtings. Cotton lower. Freights to Liverpool 30s., a decline of 5s. Shipments of cotton to Liverpool for the fortnight 55,000 bales. Exchange 2s. 1⅝d. @ 2d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, July 22.

Shirtings firm but quiet. Twist dull. Indigo crop accounts are better. Exchange 2s. 4⅞d.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 12th were steady. Consols remained at 89⅝@⅞ for money. The demand for discount had become quite

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.	113	1000 Reading R.....	133
10,000 U. S. se. '81...C.	109	600 do.....	133¼
23,000 U. S.6s. '81...R.	108¾	200 do.....s15	133¾
10,000 U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	94⅞	10 Mich. Cen. R.....	135
40,000 do.....	95	300 M. S. & N. I. R....	85⅝
40,000 Ohio & M. C....	48	200 do.....	85⅝
200 Canton Co.....	34	800 do.....	86
100 Cum. Coal Pref....	68	100 To. & Wab R.	68
500 do.....	55⅜	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip	128¼
100 do.....b10	55⅜	100 do.....b20	128⅜
460 Quick. Min. Co....	80¾	100 do.....b10	128¼
200 do.....	80¾	500 do.....	128
250 N. Y. Cen. R.....	128⅜	100 do.....s10	128
900 Erie Railway.....	110¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R...	110⅜
200 do.....	110⅜	1100 do.....	110¼
50 Erie R. Pref.....	119⅜	1000 Chic. & N. W. R....	53
100 do.....	109⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R....	110¼
200 Hud. Riv. R.....	127⅜	150 do.....s15	110
250 do.....	128	300 do.....	110
250 P., Ft. W. & C....	111¼	100 Mil. & Pr. du C....	63
300 do.....	111	500 do.....	61

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...	48⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts...s3	110¾
10,000 do.....	48¾	900 do.....	110⅞
10,000 do.....b3	48	700 do.....s3	110¾
1600 Erie Railway....	110⅜	200 Chi. & R. Isl.....	110⅜
300 do.....c	110⅜	200 do.....s3	110⅝
900 do.....s3	110⅜	200 do.....b3	110⅝
100 do.....b5	110⅜	200 do.....	110¾
500 do.....b3	110⅜	200 do.....	110¾
400 do.....s3	110⅜	100 do.....s3	110⅝
800 Hudson Riv. R	128⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.s3	128
200 " do.....	128⅜	100 C. & N. W.....s3	93
500 do b3	128⅜	200 do.....	53⅜
1100 Reading R.....	133⅜	100 do.....b3	53⅜
200 do.....c	133⅞	200 do.....s3	53⅝
700 do.....s3	133⅝	200 do.....	53⅜
300 do.....	133¾	200 do.....	53¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	135⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	86⅜
100 do.....	135	100 do.....	87
900 M. S. & N. I.....	86	300 P., F. W. & C.....	111⅜
1200 do.....s3	85⅜	1200 Cum. Coal	54
200 do.....b3	85⅞	100 do.....s3	56
100 do.....	85⅞	500 do.....s3	56
500 do.....	85⅜	200 Quicks. M. Co....	81
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	128⅜	100 do.....s3	81
600 do.....	128⅛	100 do.....	80⅞
100 do.....s3	128¼	200 Mariposa M. Co....	40⅝
300 do.....	128⅜	100 do.....	40⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. C.....	48⅜	500 M. S. & N. I.....	86⅜
200 Erie Railway.....	110⅞	900 do.....	86⅜
300 do.....	111	1000 do.....s10	86⅜
200 do.....	111⅛	100 do.....s10	86⅜
200 do.....b3	111⅛	400 Ill. Cen. R.....	129⅜
200 do.....s3	111	100 do.....	129⅜
400 Hud. River R.....	130⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R....	111⅛
700 do.....	131	500 do.....s3	111
100 do.....b3	130⅜	100 do.....b2	111
100 do.....s3	130⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.....b3	54
200 do.....	130⅜	100 do.....b3	53⅝
100 Reading R.....	134⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref...	87⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	111⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C...s3	112
200 do.....	111¾	150 do.....s3	112
200 Cumb. Coal Co...s3	56⅜	200 Canton Co.....	35¼
300 do.....	56⅜		

TUESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The European mails, by the steamer *China*, this morning, brought forward additional orders for United States Stocks, chiefly for the Continent, and a further advance of *two per cent.* was realized, in the course of the forenoon, on 5-20 years 6 ₱ cents. The sales were at 111½@112¼@113 ₱ cent. at the early Stock Board and on the Street. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were at 108¼@108½@109 ₱ cent. The last bear Gold interest from the 1st of July; the 5-20s from the 1st of May. The contracts at Amsterdam and Frankfort, for future delivery, or on sales of Bonds to arrive, run almost exclusively on the 5-20 years 6 ₱ cents, and the orders from the other side are conformed to this practice. The other Government Securities were firm. As much as 105 ₱ cent. was bid for the Coupon 5s of 1874 without indorsement, and 110 ₱ cent. and interest paid for the 7-30 ₱ cents due 1st of October, and convertible into the 6 ₱ cents of 1881. The Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness were firmer at 95@95½ ₱ cent., and a belief obtains on the Street that these Certificates will advance 2@3 ₱ cent. after the 1st of September, because of a contemplated arrangement at the Department to fund at par and accrued interest a portion of the outstanding Certificates, falling due this side of the 1st of March next, in the 10-40 Popular 5 ₱ cent. Loan.

The Popular subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loan and the 5 ₱ cent. (10-40 years) Gold-bearing Loan continue to increase on the rise of the 6 ₱ cents Gold Stocks at the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the efforts made by certain parties for a few days past to create the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury would force a new Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cent. on the market on open proposals for the best offers. An official contradiction was given to this rumor by the Washington agent of the Associated Press, this morning. The subscriptions to-day to the 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank are $300,000, and the additional orders, through the same Bank, for the 7-30 ₱ cents. are $100,000. The Treasury Office, in this City, which is well supplied with all denominations of the new 7-30 ₱ cents, from $50 to $5,000, is filling orders to the amount of $100,000 @ $200,000 per day.

There was another large crowd at the Interest desk of the Treasury Office to-day, awaiting of the prepayment of the 1st September interest in Gold on the 10-40 5 ₱ cent. stock of the United States, and the 1st November interest on the 5-20 6 ₱ cent. Stock. Most of the applicants, thus far, are among the smaller holders of these Stocks, while it is the anxious wish of the Secretary of the Treasury that the whole $17,000,000 of Gold interest thus anticipated should be availed of at once, by all classes of holders. The order for its prepayment has *not* been made for effect on the credit of these Stocks at home or abroad, as meanly insinuated by a portion of the Opposition press, but because the Gold is idle in the Treasury, and the immediate and future receipts from Customs promise more than will be wanted for Interest after these installments are paid off.

The speculation in Gold is not quite so dull as yesterday. The price is 257¼@257⅜ ₱ cent. at the close of 'Change hours. There is no export demand; the Currency rates for Bills on London being relatively cheapor by 3@4 ₱ cent. The Gold rates for Bills are also 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the shipping point.

The *Bearish* feeling at the Stock Exchange manifested by several influential parties for some days past was more generally displayed to-day, and there was quite a rush to sell the Railways at both sessions of the Board. The lowest figures were made at the Second Board; but after the adjournment at 3 o'clock, there was a sharp rally from the lowest figures, especially marked on Hudson River Shares, which from 127½ recovered to 132½ ₱ cent, or 3 ₱ cent. above yesterday's last price. The report is that this Road is exceeding by 40 ₱ cent. the heavy August business of last year, so that the depression in the price of the Stock appears to have been in temporary sympathy with the general market. The Miscellaneous Shares, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, &c., followed the Railways down, Cumberland Selling as low as 55½ ₱ cent., and Quicksilver 80½ ₱ cent. The Peace influences were renewed upon the Share market, and this feeling was partially strengthened by the additional advance of 2½ ₱ cent. in U. S. 5-20s, though the latter undoubtedly rose chiefly on the European [illegible] by this month's steamer. Gold was not [illegible] by the Peacemen [illegible] operation, it [illegible] means confident.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Monday, same hour. U. S. 5-20s advanced to 113½ ₱ cent.,

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	109	109	Mich. Central...	137⅜	136⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	111	113½	Mich. Southern..	87	86¾
N. Y. Central.....	130⅝	129⅝	Illinois Cen.....	129⅝	129
Erie	111	111	Pittsburgh.....	111¾	111
Erie Preferred.	111	110	Fort Wayne.....	113⅝	112
Hudson.....	130⅜	130⅜	Rock Island.....	111⅝	110½
Canton.....	36	36	Reading.....	134⅜	134⅜
Treas. Cer., new	99	99	Quicksilver.....	81⅝	81⅝
Toledo.....	127⅜	127⅜	Cumberland Coal..	56	56⅜
Northwest.....	53⅞	53⅞	Mariposa.....	40½	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	49⅜	49⅜	N. West Pref....	86⅜	87⅛

The purchases of U. S. Stocks for transmission to the Continent of Europe by a single banking firm (German) in Exchange-place, within a few days past, amount to a million of dollars.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	120	Bank of the Republic.	100
Merchants'.....	108	Bank of N. Amer....	104
Mechanics'.....	112	Irving	100
State of New-York..	117	Metropolitan.....	117
Commerce	107	Continental.....	102
American Exchange.	117⅛	Park.....	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	119	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	118
N. Y. Cen. Real Es..	117	Ill. Central.....	176
Erie 4ths, '80.....	121	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84⅞
Erie 5ths, '86	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	104¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. Ext....	102
Hud. R. 1sts '60.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	93¾
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	110	Gal. & Chi extended..	125
Mich. C. '69 & '73.....	134	Chi. & R. I. 6's.....	105⅜
Mich. C. new.....	142	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	114
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	131	Atlantic & G. W.....	103

Messrs. George S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-street, are advertising the State of Rhode Island 6 ₱ cent. Loan of 1894; interest February and August in the City of New-York. The whole authorized Public Debt of this wealthy and prosperous State is $4,000,000.

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

	Tons.
Aug. 20, were.....	11,199
Previously.....	131,604
Total for season.....	142,802

Attention is called to the loan of $940,700 "*Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds*" of the County of New-York, duly authorized by law, bids for which will be opened Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. This loan is to provide for the redemption of the same amount of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," payable Sept. 1, 1864. The bonds will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, and the principal will be redeemed in 1880 and 1881.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Tuesday was as follows: Total receipts, $1,581,820 31; for Customs, $287,000; payments, $1,788,786 79; on account loan, $186,000; balance, $21,714,169 52.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate as compared with those of the preceding week:

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	
Capital Stock.....	$13,310,150	$13,301,163	Inc.. 963
Loans.....	39,343,341	39,401,423	Inc.. 48,082
Specie.....	3,952,312	3,962,154	Dec.. 159
Due from other B'ks..	3,977,464	3,769,556	Dec.. 257,008
Due to other Banks...	6,017,939	6,355,734	Dec. 361,365
Deposits.....	26,756,674	25,989,084	Dec. 95,590
Circulation.....	2,914,929	2,922,421	Inc.. 7,492
U. S. legal-tender and demand notes.	12,580,059	12,257,326	Dec.. 322,734

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,

HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ½ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

James Cumpney, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 7,201 bbls. Flour, 210 bags Corn Meal, 71 bushels Rye, 21,782 bushels Oats, 523 pkgs. Provisions, and 227 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is held very firmly, but is inactive. Java, 36c.@40c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 45c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c. Stock 174,177 bags.

COTTON—Is in more demand at much higher and rising prices. Middlings, $1 87½@$1 89 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, especially of State, which have been in brisk speculative request. Sales since our last amount to 26,000 bbls., including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 35@$11, chiefly at $10 40@$10 75, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $11 @$11 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl. $9 40 @$10 00

Extra State.....	10 35 @11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 60 @11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 10 @13 00
Extra Genesee.....	11 00 @12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	11 10 @16 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,100 obls. at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand and buoyant to-day; sales 1,080 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at very full and buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet, but prices have not varied materially.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been rather more sought after, and on the advance.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day, the light supply of desirable lots, and the advanced claims of holders checking operations. Sales have been made since our last of 101,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $2 49@$2 56, the latter rate for New; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 48, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 38@$2 40, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 28, and Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more request, partly on speculation, at much higher prices; sales since our last, 78,000 bushels, a $1 60@$1 63 for mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice do., and $1 58 for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 52@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@95c., Western at 95c.@96c., and State at 94c.@95c., cash, ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "The market for Flour has been somewhat irregular during the fortnight, but for the past week there has been more activity, and some improvement in price. The English advices regarding the crop of Wheat are more favorable, and the late orders are executed with difficulty. The stock of old and new Flour is quite moderate, and the indications from the West are that the receipts for the next month will be light. For future delivery there has been speculative sales to some extent of Extra State at $10 50@$10 85 for the last half of September; $10 85@$11 for last half of October, $11 for November, and $11 for December, chiefly at buyer's option. In Wheat the transactions have been restricted by the unmerchantable condition of a large portion of the supplies, and the constant fluctuations in Exchange, together with some advance in freights and reduction of limits in English orders. Prices have ruled irregular, and buyers have had the advantage. Rye is more plenty and lower. Indian Corn is in fair supply, with a moderate home trade; at the close the market was active and firmer. At yesterday's Produce Exchange Extra State Flour was 10c.@15c., Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn 2c.@3c. better.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York....	Aug. 19, 1864.	953,476	14,435,430	129,344
New-Orleans.	— — 1864.			
Philadelphia.	Aug. 16, 1864.	76,155	480,065	583
Baltimore....	Aug. 16, 1864.	24,287	57,472	3,636
Boston.....	Aug. 16, 1864.	31,631		
Ch'ston & P'ts	Aug. 16, 1864.	36,026	876,895	
Total.....		1,179,978	16,949,922	633,513
To about same period, 1863.		1,438,707	22,642,796	10,156,117
To about same period, 1862.		2,8-6,870	24,607,771	13,800,534
To about same period, 1861.		2,612,838	25,260,914	11,026,415

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York to Aug. 19, 1864.....	80,441	323,161	12,536	13,965
From other ports to latest dates.....	14,916	——	834	——
Total.....	95,357	323,161	13,369	13,965
To about same period, 1863.	3,112,510	2,145,333	68,987	406,370
To about same period, 1862.	612,514	7,480,120	32,074	1,576,150
To about same period, 1861.	90,565	2,630,135	44,245	317,955

HAY—North River has been in more demand, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and Shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request and buoyant, at 22c.@33c. for poor to prime, and 34c.@37c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb. Messrs. Dutcher & Ellery have recently sold a small lot of new Hops (the first received this season) at 50c. ₱ lb. Crop advices are discouraging.

METALS—Have been in rather more demand at buoyant prices, including Pig Lead at $16 50@$16 75 ₱ 100 lbs. and other articles at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at rising prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 35@$3 35 ₱ gallon. Tar at $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ₱ 100 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 70; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 55c.@56c.; Refined Petroleum at 90c.@92c. free, and 88c.@90c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum:

Mr. C. J. Tcanza notices thus: "Crude, under a strong demand for export and to fill maturing contracts, has advanced materially, and I have to report sales at 55c. on the spot, and 55½c.@56c. all month. At the close the market is quiet, but without change in prices. Considerable business has been done for next month at 56½c. @57½c., b. o. Refined in bond is readily bought at full prices, and I have again to report the scarcity of prime lots and the high views of holders. Buyers, however, meet them freely, and prime white has sold as high as 90c. per gallon. Free in better demand to fill contracts, at prices within my range. Naphta firm and in demand. I give below the stock in yards, &c. Crude, 40,684; Refined, 58,025 bbls." The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.....	19,974	438,876	436,548
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.....	20,307	290,081	308,029
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1.....	....	122,607	103,465

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 15.—The market is very quiet, although there is some inquiry for Sperm for export. The only transaction since our last is a sale of 200 bbls. Sperm for export, at $2 25 per gallon. There is nothing doing in Whale.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sp. Oil.	Bls. wh. Oil.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 1864.....	43,810	51,978	567,750
Same time last year.....	45,341	42,911	318,850

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "Sales of the past week quite large. Many of the mills have sold ahead, which will take some weeks to deliver. Manufacturers begin to talk about 40 cents a yard. If cotton keeps advancing they will get it soon. The following are the sales and resales: 7,000 pieces 60x64, 34c.; 5,000 do. 60x64, 34½c.; 10,500 do. 60x64, 34¾c.; 2,000 do. 60x64, 35c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 34c., early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 34¾c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, 34¾c.; 24,650 do. 64x64, 35c.; 8,000 do. 64x64, 36c. Total sales during the week, 76,750 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, partly on speculation, without any remarkable changes in prices,—the market closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., at $40@$40 50 for New Mess, and $40 62½ for all August delivery, and $43 for September delivery; $37@37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 for Thin Mess, and $35 50@$36 for Prime. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 285 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard continues in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 3,250 tcs. and bbls. at 22c.@23½c., and for Sept. delivery 23¾c.@24c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales of 410 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 40c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited request, at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, but held firmly at $15@$16 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive, and somewhat unsettled.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, yet stiffly held.

SPICES—The main inquiry (speculative) has been for nutmegs, which have been freely purchased on private terms, but which are now held as high as $2 10@$2 25 ₱ lb. Pepper has been in moderate request at 45½c.@46c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and tending upward. Sales since our last, 530 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 21c.@26c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, at 24c.@29¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 80,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20c., also 35,000 lbs grease, at 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. McKnight & Sons review thus: "The market for this staple has been very active since our last issue. During the fore part of the week the demand was quite brisk for all grades for shipment to Europe, and also for home consumption, as manufacturers are now beginning to buy their Fall stock. The supply of Tallow is becoming more and more limited, the receipts from the West and other sections of the country are very meagre. The amount of Prime City rendered melted this week has been small. The demand for prime lots for the remittance of funds to Great Britain and the Continent has been active. To-day the market for all descriptions is very firm, and holders are not offering much [illegible] at the current rates. We quote Prime [illegible] 20c.@20¼c.; Western in barrels, 19¾c.@[illegible]; Dregshens 20c. The demand for Soap stock, such as Grease, &c., is also very active. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10⅝c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10¾c.; 1863, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and on the advance.

TOBACCO—There is less doing, as asking prices are above the views of buyers. Sales 273 hhds. Kentucky at 22c.@49c., and 354 boxes Seed Leaf at 20c.@40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., at $1 52½@$1 84 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements have been light, including for Liverpool 50 tons Tallow at 25s.; 26 bales Rags at 5-32d., and 50,000 feet Oak Plank at 45s. Also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat, in steamer's bags, at 7½d.; 200 pkgs. Butter, and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London—60 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d., and 20 hhds. Tobacco and 20 tons Tallow at 25s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864. 12 o'clock, M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 City Hall, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen.

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Board of Councilmen, would respectfully request you to convene the Board on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at twelve o'clock M., to take action upon such business as may be brought before the Board.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN M. HAGGERTY,
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN HEALY,
GEORGE McGRATH,
JOHN BRICE,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
GEORGE SCHAEFER,
JOHN RYAN,
CHARLES KOSTER,
VALENTINE COOK,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
FREDERICK REPPER,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Petition of butchers of public markets for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Joyce—

Remonstrance against building a sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to recruiting in this County for the benefit of other localities.

Which was received, and the ordinance adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brandon, Joyce, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to dredging slip between Piers Twenty and Twenty-one, East River.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Sewers for the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new truck for the use of Marion Hook and Ladder Company, number Thirteen, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number One.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Jane-street, between Greenwich avenue and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Leader of Dodworth's Band, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents for music furnished for reception of the Forty-eighth Regiment.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Price, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

The President called up General Order No. 374, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, East River, forthwith.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Hefferman, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—9.

Councilman Brandon moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTION.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now take a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Edwin M. Hagerty, Esq., President pro tem., in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Price, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the room on the basement floor of the New Court-house, now used by the Grand Jury, be employed hereafter to extend the accommodations required in the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the carriage-walks flagged in Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Price, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that thirty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense, and the City to pay the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Price, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee on Loads, also to the Committee on Markets, also to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, also to the Committee on Streets, also to the Committees on Ferries, also to the Committee on National Affairs; also to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, also to the Committee on Lands and Places, also to the Clerk of the Common Council for distributing books and ordinances.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by adding, after the words "coaches furnished to the," the words "committees of the Board of Aldermen, being to the."

Which was lost.

The original resolution was then lost by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGE DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The belligerent forces in the valley keep active. On Sunday a considerable engagement occurred two miles east of Charlestown, on the Summit Point road. The attack was made by the enemy, and the Sixth Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, sustaining the chief loss, which was 370 in killed, wounded and missing. WILSON'S division of cavalry were also engaged, and suffered considerably, but the rebel loss in all cases was fully as great as our own. Gen. SHERIDAN'S army now occupies a strong position near Halltown, four miles west of Harper's Ferry, and between that point and Charlestown. The rebels have been reported in possession of Martinsburgh; but a late dispatch from Hagerstown says the place is now occupied by a part of Gen. AVERILL'S command. Telegrams from Gen. SHERIDAN'S lines up to yesterday P. M. report no new movements.

Further official dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT have been received at the Navy Department. They fully confirm the details heretofore given of the capture of Forts Powell and Gaines.

The situation before Petersburgh continues to possess deep interest. The rebels continue to make desperate efforts to compel GRANT to release his hold upon the Weldon Railroad; but thus far they have been completely foiled. On Sunday the enemy made another furious assault upon WARREN'S corps, sending two divisions across an open field, in fine line of battle on a charge. They met with most valiant resistance from our troops, and were subjected to a terrible cross fire from a line of battle which they had not observed. They retreated in much disorder, but about five hundred of them fell into our hands. Our position is now so strong as to defy the assaults of LEE'S whole army.

New-Orleans advices to the 16th have been received via Cairo. Later news from the rebels in Louisiana had been received. Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta, in command of Gen. POLK'S old corps. Gen. BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Louisiana. The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations, in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels. The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, but both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold DICK TAYLOR'S children as hostages for the security of their families.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army indicates that he is steadily making inroads upon the enemy. KILPATRICK has just returned from a successful raid against the Macon Railway, having fared much better than STONEMAN. [illegible] road was seriously damaged for a distance of ten miles, and KILPATRICK returned in safety. The rebel WHEELER hand struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad near Hiawassee, but did little damage. Gen. STEDMAN was in WHEELER'S rear, driving him up toward Knoxville, where Gen. CARTER has a strong force.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the Cunard steamer *China* we have dates from Liverpool to the 13th and from Queenstown to the 14th inst. American news was anxiously awaited in England, where intelligence of GRANT'S renewed activity before Richmond had been received. The Confederate loan was flat and drooping. The father-in-law of Prince METTERNICH has written a letter to President LINCOLN, expressing his conversion to the cause of the North. The London *Times* reviews the recently published journals of Capt. SEMMES and other officers of the *Alabama*, which it characterizes as rather dull reading. The question of removing the British troops from Canada is agitated in England. The Dano-German question is still discussed, but the people of the Duchies, it appears, are to have as little voice in the settlement of their affairs as they had under the Danish Crown.

A large force of workmen are at present engaged in laying the double track between Baltimore and Washington. This week five miles more of the double track (lying between Bladensburgh and Beltsville) will be placed in use. It is thought that the entire double track will be completed by November. The double track on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is now completed from Philadelphia to within six miles of the Susquehanna River. Four of the piers for the bridge across the river are nearly completed, and three others, it is expected, will be finished before the close of the year.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Supervisor PURDY introduced a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that Supervisor BLUNT has gleaned information from the naval enlistment depots, of naval enlistments to the number of over 24,000, which shall be claimed upon the quota of the City, and directing the Volunteer Committee to act in conjunction with Gov. SEYMOUR and his associate Commissioner in the matter of such enlistments, to make such a claim, and to ask a postponement of the draft, the exemption of firemen, uniformed militia and the police, and also to represent the "hardship of taking heads of families upon whom devolves the duty of providing means for their support." The resolution, which is of a remarkable character in many respects, and appears as if framed to pre-announce the results of some special labor of the Volunteer Committee, may be found entire in another column. Communications were received from the Harlem Bridge Commission, proposing to divide the cost of building the bridge according to the lineal feet of the structure, within the jurisdiction of Westchester and this county, and from the Tax Commissioners, stating that the assessment rolls will be ready for delivery to the Board on next Friday. A report was presented against giving the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings a contingent fund. The Mayor vetoed the resolutions to pay substitutes for citizens, on the ground of want of a specific appropriation, and that the present fund is for the purpose of obtaining "acceptable volunteers." The board adjourned to noon on Friday, to receive the assessment rolls.

Says the *National Intelligencer*: "The instructions to the postmasters, clerks, etc., required in the operations of the money-order system authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Post-office Department, and are now in the hands of the Public Printer. The preparations of the instructions was found to be a work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a central Metropolitan Bank, with local branches, to facilitate the prompt return of the funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, where a money order system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages, but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Post-office Department system of drafts and deposits, using the post-offices in lieu of the banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet with the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing laws. The design of the Department is that operations shall commence on the 1st of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system on that day."

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 20th says: "From the officers of the steamer *Lexcellen* we learn that no guerrillas were visible along the river, although they constantly heard of the presence of small gangs in the country a few miles back from the river. The citizens of the lower border counties of Kentucky are fleeing to escape the rebel conscription, which is being enforced with much rigor by ADAM JOHNSON'S men. Henderson is surrouded by guerrillas, and the packets no longer land there. The town is almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants."

Last Friday night the First U. S. Volunteers, one thousand strong, passed over the New-York Central Railroad, en route for the West. The regiment is composed of rebel prisoners and deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They are to be employed against the hostile Indians on the overland stage route. The train which carried the regiment numbered twenty-nine cars.

The gunboat *Dacotah*, which returned to Boston on Friday, after a cruise in pursuit of the *Tallahassee*, saw the pirate some 11 miles ahead Tuesday afternoon, and chased her at the rate of six knots an hour. But as the pirate easily steamed 12, the chase didn't amount to much. The *Dacotah* burned 200 tons coal in five days, and had to put back for fuel.

On the 17th of September next, the United States steam frigate *Franklin* will be launched from the Portsmouth Navy yard. She was built in 1853 by WILLIAM L. HANSCOM, Esq., who was then Naval Constructor of that yard. The *Franklin* is a first-class steam frigate, capable of carrying 50 guns, and measures 4,000 tons.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE arrived in Havana on the 7th inst. from Nassau, having left the Southern Confederacy about the last day of July. His mission, if any, has not transpired. Rumor says his personal feelings toward the President of the Confederacy preclude the possibility of his employment abroad.

The price of United States stocks further advanced 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday on the 5-20 Loan on additional orders from Europe. The other United States Securities were firm, and subscriptions to the amount of $300,000 were made to the 10-40 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Loan. The Railway speculatives were depressed on a strong disposition to sell on peace rumors. The price of Gold 257¼ ₩ cent.

General business exhibited increased animation, yesterday, chiefly in the produce line. Speculators were making liberal purchases of breadstuffs, provisions, whisky, cotton, wool and petroleum at generally higher and rising prices. Groceries were in good request and buoyant. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock Markets foot up 5,278 beeves, 89 fresh cows, 2,099 veal calves, 19,620 sheep and lambs, and 6,143 live hogs—making a total of 33,229 head, against 30,280 last week. With a fair demand, all kinds sold off clean, with little variation from the prices of last week. The beeves did not all get in for the opening of the Forty-fourth-street market, and on that account sales were somewhat variable. The majority of the cattle were poor, but still an improvement on last week. Those which were really prime found quick purchasers at 18c. ₩ lb., net weight, and fully 19c. by the head, for a large number. Medium droves commanded from 15c @16c., and poor lots all the way from 9c @12c. All were solo. Sheep are higher, fat lots selling readily at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, and 9c. if of extra quality; some very fine sheep went even higher. Demand good. Lambs are worth 10c @10½c., and 11c. for a few of the best. Hogs are unchanged, the best being 11½c. ₩ lb. alive.

The President and Peace.

The *National Intelligencer* persists in maintaining that President LINCOLN stands pledged, not only by the letter "to whom it may concern," but also by his Emancipation Proclamation, *not* to receive or consider any proposition for peace with the rebels which does not embrace the abandonment of Slavery as well as the restoration of the Union. It holds that he is bound to prosecute the war for the abolition of Slavery, even after its prosecution ceases to be necessary for the restoration of the Union. We have already given our reasons for not concurring in this opinion. We do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN is so pledged by his antecedents or by his declarations,—nor do we believe that his practical conduct of the Government will be guided by such a theory. If JEFFERSON DAVIS should offer, on behalf of the men in arms under him against the Union, to return to his allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, we believe that President LINCOLN would thereupon stop the war. We do not believe that he would continue it for an hour longer, for the abolition of Slavery or for any other purpose. The Union saved, all other questions at issue would be at once remanded to the decision of the proper tribunals,—and, if desired by the proper authorities, the Constitution itself would be submitted to the revision of a Convention.

The *Intelligencer* labors with unwonted zeal to demonstrate that the President cannot, with consistency or with honor, pursue the policy we thus expect at his hands. It appeals, not only to his declarations on the subject, but to the hopes and prejudices of his radical supporters, to exclude him from the possibility of such action. Its earnestness in this matter savors much more of the warmth of a partisan who apprehends evil to his party cause or candidate from the patriotic action of an opponent, than of one zealous for the safety of the nation and eager to have it secured by a wise and patriotic policy on the part of its rulers.

We do not intend to follow the *Intelligencer* in the details of its argument. It quotes from the President's Proclamation the declaration that the slaves in rebel States on the 1st of January, 1863, shall be thenceforward free, and that "the Executive Government, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain their freedom." It quotes also his subsequent declaration that while he remains in office he will "not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation," and that to abandon the slaves freed under it would be a "cruel and astounding breach of faith." And it declares that these pledges compel him not to accept any peace which embraces less than the freedom of all the slaves covered by the Emancipation edict. We do not concur in that interpretation of these declarations. In our judgment it gives them a far wider scope than was ever intended for them by their author.

In the first place the Emancipation Proclamation was issued as a means to an end. It was designed to be a weapon of war,—a "lever of power," as the President styled it in his last message to Congress. It was issued, according to its own terms,—not as defining the object of the war, or fixing any new aim which must be reached before the war could end,—but "as a fit and necessary war measure *for suppressing the rebellion*:"—and it was deemed "warranted by the Constitution" only "as a military necessity." It would seem to be evident that a decree issued for the purpose of securing a certain end would, the moment that end was reached, cease to have any other practical vigor and effect than such as might have been given to it while it was operative in its proper character. If it did free certain slaves while aiming to suppress the rebellion, those slaves would doubtless be free after the rebellion should be closed. But that it must continue to be enforced by arms, after the end for which it was issued had been secured, in order to accomplish practically the freedom of all the slaves, seems to us preposterous. We see nothing in any language President LINCOLN has ever used to warrant us in believing that he so regards it. On the contrary, everything he has said on the subject goes to show that the Proclamation was regarded by him as purely a military measure—a means of accomplishing a military end, and justifiable only on the ground of military necessity. In his last annual message he says: "According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that *the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure.*" Before the necessity for such a measure, in order to suppress the rebellion, arose, it was not competent for the Government to adopt it. When that necessity ceases—the rebellion being suppressed—it would seem to be evident that the measure must lose all practical force and effect. We mine an enemy's works to capture them; it would be idle and absurd to continue the mine after the works should be surrendered.

We do not see what the *Intelligencer* or the country has to gain by throwing doubt upon President LINCOLN'S position on this subject. If it should succeed in convincing the people that he means to continue the war after the rebellion is quelled and the Union saved, for the purpose of forcing the abandonment of Slavery, it would only paralyze the Government by destroying the public confidence essential to its support. Such a conviction would impede the draft, check volunteering, excite general discontent, and most seriously imperil the Union cause. We can understand why hot-headed, selfish, party zealots pursue this course—reckless of these results. But we should have expected to find the *Intelligencer* smoothing the path of patriotic duty for the President in these days of perplexity and peril, rather than hedging him about with fresh embarrassments and complications. We believe him to be perfectly free from all commitments and obligations that conflict with the supreme duty of saving the Union—of waging war with all possible vigor to crush the rebellion—and of stopping the war just as soon as that result has been attained. In our judgment he is perfectly free, not only to "receive and consider" any proposition of peace that embraces the integrity of the Union and the cessation of the Rebellion, but he is also perfectly free to *make* a formal proffer of peace upon that sole condition, whenever he may think it would be conducive to the public good. And we trust that, if any occasion should arrive when such a prospect or possibility of peace shall come before him from any quarter, the *Intelligencer* at least will not seek to drive him from its consideration by a parade of pledges and commitments strained beyond their proper scope.

Sunday's Operations.

There were two battles of considerable magnitude on Sunday last—one on the Weldon Railroad and the other on the Upper Potomac, near Charlestown. In both instances the rebels were the attacking party. On the railroad, where the rebel assault upon Gen. WARREN was made, with two divisions, they were repulsed with heavy loss. At Charlestown the rebels effected nothing, though the subsequent movements of our troops, and the object of their movements, are not sufficiently definite for us, at this writing, to set forth the precise situation of affairs.

The great importance of our victory in gaining possession of the Weldon Road, is sufficiently seen from the desperate energy of the enemy in attempting to drive us off. WARREN'S movement on Thursday last was an entire surprise to them; but no sooner had he effected his end, than the rebels brought up a force consisting of at least half of the rebel army at Petersburgh, and made the assault and failure of Friday, which, after a day's rest, was succeeded by their assault and failure on Sunday. These will doubtless be followed by other assaults, and, if we may judge by the new disposition that GRANT has made of the Second Corps, recently operating on the north bank of the James, it looks as if he also were prepared to contest the position with all the force and all the vigor possible, and hold his ground, if he can. As our gain here is far more important than any of our strategic gains for the last two months, so we look for more vigorous offensive and defensive operations at this point than at any of the positions GRANT has lately been manœuvering around. One advantage on our side is that all we have to do is to firmly hold our ground, and let the rebels do the assaulting.

The Union Prisoners at Andersonville.

A delegation, consisting of four Union prisoners just released from Andersonville, Ga., will have an early interview with the President, for the purpose of presenting the case of the thirty-five thousand Union soldiers now penned up at that place as prisoners of war. The statement which these men are prepared to lay before the President is horrifying to a degree far beyond what the experience of this war has brought hitherto. In an inclosed field of thirty acres of ground, exposed to the heat of an all but tropical sun, fed upon a daily ration for each man of three-quarters of a pound of dirty corn bread and two ounces of rancid swine flesh, and supplied with water from a stagnant ditch, which forms the receptacle of the excrement of the camp, are thirty-five thousand of our bravest soldiers—the men who were the foremost in the hard-fought field, and the most daring in the final grapple and crisis of battle. There they sweller and rot, or go raving mad, or find an end to it by crossing the "dead line," where the friendly rifle of the sentinel brings them final release without the aid of cartel or Commissioner. A seething, reeking pen, surcharged with horrors unimaginable. Pestilence in every form of deadly fever, scurvy and nameless disease raging with undisputed sway; and death making its daily harvest of half a hundred.

Such is military prison life in rebeldom. And yet we hesitate to make a general exchange, until we shall see whether the rebels shall gain a few hundred more able-bodied men than ourselves by the transaction. Able bodied men forsooth! How many score of our brave fellows will there remain in this soldier's pound before another moon has passed, either to return to the field or to bear witness to the atrocities of Southern despotism or repeat the story of their wrong? Raise an army strong enough to effect their release, says the chief scribe of the stoics, who is quite as eager to join such an army as to exchange places with a Union soldier at Andersonville.

The duty of the military authorities is surely clear. Exchange the white prisoners man for man at least; if no better can be done for the negro troops now, their time will come anon, unless the South is to have a monopoly of the capture of prisoners. It is doubtless true that the maddening tortures and exposures our men have to endure form parts of the rebel scheme to compel us to make an exchange. What if it is so. They will have the odds in their favor in any case, in all that is most savage in this war. But let our authorities see to the release of our brave and patriotic soldiers.

Surgeon-General Hammond.

A CARD.

The undersigned has read in the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, of this City, the remarks of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT on the proceedings of the Court-martial in his case.

He learns from this review and from the order of the President appended, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

The undersigned has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him, not only as regards those who know him but those who do not.

So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial, a review of the record in his case, and some commentaries on the report of the Judge-Advocate-General.

With these he will be content to submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offences charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing, and a malignant abuse of official power.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1864.

It may be proper, though it is scarcely necessary, to say that our remarks upon the case of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND yesterday were based upon the assumed justice of the verdict against him. We know nothing of the case beyond the fact of conviction: whether that conviction was just, or the result of the influences assigned by Dr. HAMMOND in the above card, we have no means of knowing. For his own sake, we shall be most heartily rejoiced to be convinced of his innocence, and we certainly know nothing of the man which would predispose us to presume his guilt. We have always believed him to be an honorable, upright, high-toned gentleman—one who would utterly scorn an act of official infidelity as one of personal dishonor. He certainly has evinced decided ability, energy and industry in the duties of his office, and we shall very gladly welcome anything which may relieve his reputation from the stigma cast upon it by the verdict of the court-martial.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.—An exhilarating dispatch from Washington has already announced that the "fall of Fort Morgan is only a question of time." We think we have seen the same statement before about several other places, including Richmond, Atlanta and the entire Southern Confederacy. In each and all of these cases, the remark is doubtless true, in a general sense; but the dispatch about Fort Morgan is correct in a strictly military view. Had the dispatch-writer been aware that Fort Morgan was *invested*, and had he kept in mind the very trite military anxiom that a "place besieged is a place taken," he would have seen that it was not necessary to bolster up the public faith with a stereotyped formula which has been so often misapplied during the war, and which is now so often laughed at.

The investment of Fort Morgan is kept up by a conjoint land and naval force. Our land forces, which are located across the neck of land in its rear, with the waters of the bay on their right, and those of the Gulf on their left, have planted their batteries within five hundred yards of the walls; and along its front side are the guns of our naval ships, including the great iron-clad *Tennessee*. The rebels cannot raise the seige by any cooperating land force; and the garrison is too weak to make any effective sallies upon our troops. The rebel Commander, therefore, can make nothing whatever by holding out for any length of time, and has doubtless only been prevented from surrendering by fear of calling upon his head such a torrent of rebel curses and maledictions as have been poured upon the officer who surrendered Fort Gaines. If he understands military science, he ought now to surrender at once.

Shall we be Resolute, Courageous and Free—Or Shall we Lapse into Years of Anarchy, and Merge at Length into Despotism?

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Just at this time I feel to my heart's core that our country, God's best gift to these latter days, is in great need. She needs almost everything from the hands and the hearts of her citizens, and if I mistake not, just at this time there is a disposition to withdraw from her support. What are men thinking about? or rather, are they not becoming palsied? are they not refusing to think? Is not the present sufficiently bad? shall we allow ourselves in mere apathy and indifference to be crowded into a future gulf of the most absolute and despairing blackness?

In this great trial which engages us, we must either conquer or be conquered; we must insist either that this fair land be self-governed or be yielded over to the sway of anarchy. There is no middle ground. The soil of this land is not favorable to any middle course. The character of the people will not submit to anything known as strong government. There is no material here with which to build up a constitutional monarchy of the mildest type, of any sort or description. We may have anarchy, and in time, through years of suffering and dire distress, we may be worked into a plastic and submissive mass that shall be as clay in the hands of the potter. But *now* we are not ready for this thing. Are we willing to be as grain on the floor of the thresher? This last is the question. Do we want to shift the scene of Virginia into New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio? Do we want to do this with lines of separation running between counties, and towns, and farms, as they now run between the great Free and the Slave States? These pictures are no mere creations of the fancy. Given selfishness, slothfulness and indifference for a cause, and you shall realize the effect; you shall realize it to the very brim, and you shall swallow both scum and dregs.

Peace—peace. Some people talk about peace. They say let us make peace. There is no such thing as peace under the circumstances—peace cannot be made. It would be as unreasonable as to think of making the harvests to wave in January. Such people are Israelites, sighing after the flesh-pots of Egypt in mere stolidity. Who cares to be saved from death to linger in mere corruption? Shall we quench the burning ship a little at a time, men? or shall we throw straws to the drowning? None of these things; away with them! We must have peace, but we must have war first; war to that last shallow, but celebrated ditch, somewhere in Dixie.

Shall we be poltroons? Shall we throw down our arms and our honor? Shall we stand gossiping over the bones of our patriot dead? Is there no help for starving Unionists in Southern prisons? Shall we drown our land in blood, and throw into the swirling cauldron two thousand millions of public debt?

Shall we do all these things, and worse, (for I contend the aching, tax-paying sinews of this land are not going to be satisfied with cyphers,) or shall we conquer freedom for ourselves and our children? Shall we spread wholesome institutions over the breadth of the land, cancel lines of division, and prevent the necessity of standing armies? When we have peace the South shall make it. The wrong-doers shall begin to do well. Those that made the war shall sue for peace. Shall we allow all that is dear to us to be dragged in the dirt—our country despoiled, our venerated institutions to be accursed, and all for a false and degraded peace, a whipped and skulking and craven quiet, that shall start again without warning into a cruel, atrocious but dastardly war? No! none of all this.

The very suggestion of these things by the idle and stupid, and short-sighted, is raising the finger of Southern scorn. Already they are pointing to the Niagara scheme; already they are deriding our credit, ignoring our numbers, calling the yeomen of our land by contemptible names, and laughing at our weakness and so-called pluck.

I said we might have anarchy; it is only a little way behind this seemingly desired but dishonorable peace. *When an able people make war without solving the problem of war, then may sensible men stand apart in fear.* When the strong submit to be crushed, then may credit submit to bankruptcy. When credit submits to bankruptcy—to repudiation, then may the people submit to unregulated oppression. There can be no safety to the capital of this country in a patched-up peace—in a divided Union. Then let both men and capital come forward and do their duty. If they will cooperate, be prompt about it, and act with energy, we shall yet have a stable government, prosperous times, and a united and happy people.

LIGHTHOUSE.

Dr. Hammond to be Prosecuted.

The Washington *Republican* says: "We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department has been instructed to cause a prosecution to be commenced against Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Messrs. WYETH & BROTHER, of Philadelphia; and WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, of New-York, to recover the amount of the frauds which those parties were proved, in the trial of the late Surgeon-General, to have committed upon the United States."

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The new steamer *Golden Rule*, sails from this port on the 27th inst. for San Juan, (Greytown,) with passengers for California, to connect with the steamer *America*, on the Pacific, thus reopening the long closed Nicaragua route. The high standing of the parties who now have this enterprise in hand, and the extensive character of the preparations made by them to do a share of the passenger business between New-York and San Francisco, afford a guarantee of their earnest purpose to permanently establish the new line. We understand that they do not propose to carry freight, but to devote their room and attention exclusively to the passenger business. The *Golden Rule*, in her recent and only voyage to Aspinwall and back, proved herself one of the fastest steamers afloat.

The Insurance Against the Draft—The Yale College Alumni.

A CLASSICAL AND RHETORICAL REPLY TO OUR COMMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!

A number of young men, recent graduates of Yale College, whose principal wealth is their education, remembering the instructions of an Alma Mater, which ever taught the wisdom and Christianity of bearing each others burdens, conceived the idea of making this burden of the draft mutual, by dividing what the chance of the wheel placed upon the individual among the shoulders of his fellows.

Seeing in such a suggestion nothing inconsistent with an enlightened patriotism not wholly self-interest. I allowed the use of my office for the purposes of a meeting called to develop the plan. To give the advantages of such coöperation to many of their friends out of town, an advertisement to notify them of the meeting was inserted in the press.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ! Hence the anguish of your morning's issue.

The young men met, as was appointed, yesterday afternoon, and suggested various plans of coöperation, by which those of their number who were drafted should receive assistance to procure a substitute or to support their families in their absence. There was progress to report, and the young men retired to rest, complacent in view of the merits of the day's transactions. This morning they are startled by the thunders of the TIMES, turning the milk in their coffee, and reverberating as anathema which raises the shades of heroes and shakes the walls of Yale.

"They are sharks!" "They are dragging the gutters for substitutes!" "They are setting traps in Europe!" "Yale must crimson with shame for her sons!"

Why? Because they sought to fill the army of the Union with soldiers; to bear the burdens of each other; to rob the draft of its terrors, and not to diminish its efficiency as the best agency for recruits. Truly any writer, less a rhetorician and more a logician, would have seen the palpable *non sequitur*.

There was no desire to avoid the draft, but there was a strong desire to remove as much suffering from its enforcement as was consistent with its success. Certainly a laudable desire, and we see nothing in the plan proposed, that does not tend to its fulfillment.

There was the intention to encourage and aid those who went. "Go, brother, to a war waged for Union, Liberty and God; go to join the brave who have gone before you, confident of the future. Those who stay behind will guard your home, and if you fall by the James or Chattahoochee, ours, by the faith and pledge of this association, is the noble task to protect your wife and educate your children. There was also the intention to place in the ranks substitutes for those whose conscience did not send them, whose health would not suffer them, whose family could not do without them. We, brother bound by many ties, will bear your burden; your place shall be filled in the army of your country. And, though theirs will be the greater glory—for laurels belong to him who peril's life—yours will be the satisfaction of knowing that you bore some part in the reëstablishment of a peace based on victory.

This was the object of the meeting. In what was it reprehensible?

It can be made so only by assuming the absolute duty of every drafted man to go, and this assumption requires one to go farther, and say it is the duty of *every* man to go. We admit that to father either and both of these propositions is the more "classically heroic"—that it would be more "chivalrous" for all to go, but we doubt that it would be wiser or better. We are waging war not to display Quixotic chivalry, but to save the Union, and that Union would not be saved the quicker, by forcing into the ranks every man of refinement and education, despite the peculiar circumstances of his case. Or, perhaps, Mr. Editor, you think all educated men—especially all men educated at Yale College should go—go to be Decii, though we have no eyes to fight with, to be Curtii, though we have no legs to leap with, to be Bruti and kill by starvation an innocent family as he a guilty son. This would be "classically heroic"—would it be reasonable or useful? Evidently you doubt your own proposition Mr. Writing Editor, worthy alumnus, since yourself are not in ranks nor very soon likely to dine with DECIUS nor sup with CURTIUS. *Et tu, Brute!* The young men saw in their plan a method to encourage enlistments, and to save those of their number who could not go, from being forced into the ranks, by sharing the burden. Was this unpatriotic or unjust? For this should they be reviled?

Soberly, Mr. Editor, since editorial etiquette now-a-days spurns all barriers, which forbid criticism of private acts, would it not be well to be well informed of their nature before raining upon them the artillery of journalistic wrath.

Even if it be right to criticise the action of a private citizen, of whose motives you can know nothing, because it concerns a *public* officer, was it right to asperse the patriotism of a college, whose every class has bled, whose RICE, and ROBERTS, and OGDEN, are not yet cold in their soldier graves, because an advertisement calls a meeting of College Alumni, not to avoid, but to distribute the burden of a draft, which will fall unequally upon their number.

WM. WALTER PHELPS.

Aug. 23, 1864. No. 29 Wall-street.

False Teeth and the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are men who wear false or artificial teeth exempt from the draft under a physical disability? By furnishing the above information you will confer a favor on a reader and a few who were debating that point. W. S.

[The foregoing question is one for the decision of the surgeon entirely—who would decide it upon the extent of the disability. We presume if a man depends entirely upon false teeth, he would be exempted the same as he who depends on a wooden leg. If he has lost but a few teeth, and replaces them by false, so that his mastication would not be interfered with provided he did not use false teeth, he might still be held liable, and put into the artillery.—ED. TIMES.]

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

The Expected Assault of Fort Morgan—The Land Forces and Fleet all Ready—The Fort Silent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 16, via CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The land forces under Gen. GRANGER are within 300 yards of Fort Morgan, and a general assault is expected in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared, including the ram *Tennessee*.

Fort Morgan is silent.

There are seven feet of water to Mobile.

A rebel report of an attack on and slaughter of our troops is untrue.

Cotton is dull. Gold 257½.

Exchange on New-York three days' sight, ½ per cent. premium.

The German members of the Free State party of New-Orleans have spontaneously selected Col. T. B. THORPE as the candidate for Congress, the election to take place in October next. They say that Col. THORPE'S services in the Louisiana Free State Constitutional Convention eminently entitle him to such an honor.

The Western Conspiracy.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The morning papers publish lengthy extracts from DODD'S correspondence, captured at Indianapolis. The manuscript copy of DODD'S address to the Grand Council is among the papers, to which it appears a Grand Convention, to be held July 1, two days before the Democratic National Convention, was to have been held.

A spontaneous meeting was held at Indianapolis last night to take council concerning the dangers surrounding them. It was the largest meeting ever held there. The meeting was extremely orderly, though there was deep feeling against the conspiracy.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secret order as a most mischievous one, calculated to bring about civil war, and declaring the charge that the Union Party intend to use military power to prevent a fair election as a slander upon Union men and our brave soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. J. B. Senter and S. O. Griswold, Ohio; Cols. Plumbly and W. H. Holbrook, U. S. Army; O. Cowan, Tennessee, and E. S. Smith, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; Gen. Hamlin, Indiana, and Brig.-Gen. Hunt, U. S. Volunteers, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Bankhead, U. S. Navy; Capt. Cook, steamer Saxon; J. Moulson, England, and R. C. Winthrop, Jr., Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Adolph Lambert, Paris; Gustave La Mare, Havre, and J. Montgomery, New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

MOBILE.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Farragut.

The Evacuation of Fort Powell and the Surrender of Fort Gaines.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOBILE BAY, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The rebels blew up much of the fort, but we took all of the guns, and these of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workship.

The Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster came on the *Stockdale* with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

On the afternoon of the 6th the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th received a communication from Col. ANDERSON, commanding the fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for Gen. GRANGER, and in the evening had Col. ANDERSON and Major BROWNE on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

At 7 A. M., Aug. 8, Fleet-Capt. DRAYTON, on the part of the navy, and Col. MYER, on the part of the army, proceeded to the fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 4:45 the fort surrendered and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff amid the cheers of the fleet.

Inclosed are copies of the letters of Col. ANDERSON and the reply of Gen. GRANGER and myself, marked Nos. 1 and 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS FORT GAINES, Aug. 7, 1864.

Admiral Farragut, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island:

Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of entailing upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the honor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison, stores, &c. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining honorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. BROWNE.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Comd'g.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that, after communication with Gen. GRANGER, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, that the only offers we can make are:

1. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

2. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

3. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed you by Fleet Capt. P. DRAYTON and Col. MYER, of the U. S. Army, who fully understand the views of Gen. GRANGER and myself.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
G. GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
Col. C. D. ANDERSON, Commanding Fort Gaines.

The Casualties in Mobile Bay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following is extracted from various official reports received at the Navy Department, relative to the casualties in Mobile Bay:

Killed on the Hartford.—William H. Higginbottam, Acting Ensign, and the following landsmen, ordinary seamen, &c.: Charles Sneffer, Wm. Smith, Louis McLane, Benj. Harper, James B. Osgood, Adolphus Pully, Thomas Bayne, John C. Scott, Thomas Stanton. James Alexander, Henry Clark, Wm. E. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Geo. Walser, Thomas Wildes, Geo. Stillwell, David Morrow, Peter Duncan, Andrew E. Smith, Francis Campbell, Chas. Steasenson, David Curtin. The number severely wounded and transferred to the hospital at Pensacola, 20; wounded slightly and remaining on board, 8.

Killed on the Steamer Brooklyn.—Wm. H. Cook, Acting Master's Mate, and the following seamen, landsmen, &c.: Eli Harwood, John Ryan, Chas. B. Seymour, Thos. Williams, Lewis Richards, Michael Murphy, Wm. Smith, Richard Benke, Anthony Dunn, James McDermott. Wounded, 43.

KILLED ON THE LACKAWANNA.—James Williams, Master at Arms; John Troy, Captain of Forecastle; Chas. Anderson, seaman; Richard Ashley, colored boy. Wounded, 35.

KILLED ON THE ONEIDA.—Frank Levay, Thomas Gibson, Albert Philip, John C. Jeason, James Agen, Emanuel gayakin, Robert Lenox, Patrick Dorris. Wounded severely, 12, slightly, 10.

Wounded on the *Monongahela*—6

Killed on the *Metacomet*—John Stewart. Wounded—2.

Killed on the *Ossipee*—Owen Maines. Wounded—7.

Wounded on the *Galena*—2.

Killed on the *Octorara*—W. C. Davis. Wounded—10.

Killed on the *Kennebec*—Daniel Godfrey. Wounded—6.

There is no report regarding the losses on the *Tecumseh*.

Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department that on the night of the 22d ult., a party of ten men, under Lieut. COTTON and Acting-Ensign JOHN L. HALL, were landed from the sloop-of-war *Oneida* to capture the picket guard of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing the picket, consisting of one Lieutenant and four privates. Ensign HALL is spoken of in the highest terms for his bravery and gallantry, and recommended to the Department for promotion.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $233,000, and to the 7-30 Loan $357,300. The total subscriptions to the latter loan are $22,307,600.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

How Gen. Carlin Gained a Line of Rebel Rifle-pits.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

On the 13th inst., in front of Atlanta, the Fifteenth Corps charged on the rebel works.

At the same time CARLIN'S line of skirmishers called upon the rebel soldiers in a rifle-pit to come over to our side. About two hundred of them leaped out and came into our lines amid the fire of the remaining rebels.

CARLIN then advanced a strong skirmish line, took possession of the rifle-pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

Kilpatrick on a Raid—The Macon Road Again Destroyed—The Work Well Done This Time.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The official news from Atlanta is hopeful.

Authentic information received here shows that Gen. KILPATRICK has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Railroad without any serious loss, but had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and 70 prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injuring the track for ten miles in various places.

Wheeler's Raiders.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Nashville, says WHEELER struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Hawkesl and Loudon, destroying the communication for a time, but doing no serious damage.

Gen. SHERMAN is driving him toward Knoxville, where Gen. CARTER has force in front.

The Tallahassee—Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Federal steamer *Pontoosuc* arrived at North Sydney this morning. She saw no signs of the *Tallahassee*.

A white side-wheel steamer passed through the Gut of Canso on Sunday.

There are now in port six blockade-runners, viz: The *Constance*, *Falcon*, *North Heath*, *Little Hattie*, *Lilian* and *Olive*. The latter arrived last night.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Democratic atmosphere of Washington, being made up of breezes from other sections of the United States beside New-York, does not appear to be so thoroughly McClellanized as it is in that City. Knowing ones, who have been thoroughly sifting the situation all over the country, say that the Northwestern States will not swallow McCLELLAN, and that at Chicago the first ballots will be so pertinaciously divided among the several candidates, as to convince the convention that some man hitherto unknown must be brought forward; who will, as was the case with POLK and PIERCE, amalgamate all conflicting interests. It is whispered that the Copperhead leaders who are in the ring, have found such a man in DON CARLOS BUELL, Esq., who will be run upon a platform favorable to the prosecution of the war, but opposed to the style of the present Administration in conducting it. They believe that in his person people will perceive a brilliant example of the injustice and tyranny of Mr. LINCOLN; while with a radical peace man like THOMAS SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, hitched on as Vice-President, the requisite scotching can be done to keep the Democratic machine from running too harshly into the rebel friends and admirers of the party.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. GARRETT CLAY SMITH, M. C. from Kentucky, arrived here this morning, and has been in consultation with the President upon affairs in that State. He reports that all sections of the State are overrun with guerrillas, who are constantly murdering Union men in cold blood; and that this crime has become so frequent as to justify the inauguration of the severest and most summary retribution on the part of the military authorities.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day in Washington hospitals are as follows: Charles W. Miller, Co. C, 9th Artillery; Augustus Anslilem, Co. D, 2d Rifles; Wm. Tustard, Co. K, 84th Infantry; James H. Eastwood, Co. E, 24th Cavalry; Daniel Gill, Co. B, 50th Engineers.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan reported to-day amount to $975,550. Total to date, $21,950,300.

THE BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

Available balance in the Treasury this morning amounted to $9,090,160 60.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

The following sums were to-day transmitted to chief paymasters of departments:

Major Leslie, New-York	$2,000,000
Major Brice, Baltimore	500,000
Major Taggart, Philadelphia	500,000
Major McClure, Indianapolis	1,000,000
Major Brown, St. Louis	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

These sums of money, together with the large amounts lately disbursed, bring down the arrearages of pay due the army to an average of two months, which will be liquidated as soon as the muster rolls can all be got in and prepared. These late heavy payments are due to the personal attention of the President, who has officially directed the payment of the Paymaster-General's requisitions as soon as made, he having determined that the claims of soldiers shall be first met out of the public money.

WOUNDED.

Capt. L. B. Porter, Co. K, 81st Infantry.

The Crops and Harvest of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Reports from reliable men in every county in the State, whose attention has been especially directed to inquiries concerning the State of the crops and the prospects of the harvest, enable us to state with a good degree of confidence, that the agricultural products of Maine this year will be abundant; in regard to some crops, more than an average, and that in the aggregate, Maine farmers, even at prices greatly reduced from those which now prevail, will receive a larger money compensation than was ever realized by them in any one year.

Hay and potatoes are the principle staples of Maine. In respect to hay, the question concerning the crop is settled. In order to secure large crops of hay, two conditions are necessary: a favorable Spring, which means a Spring when the early rains are frequent and copious, to give the grass a strong hold of the land and make the undergrowth plentiful and vigorous, and a favorable heying season. Both of these conditions have been realized, and the result is, with a few exceptions, a hey harvest, unprecedentedly large, and unusually good. The barns of Maine are filled to overflowing with the abundant crop of hay.

The later rains fell just at the time when the fears of the farmers began to be aroused that the pasture feed would be dried up and the after crop would be a failure. Had that result ensued, the disaster would have been serious and widespread, for, with good Fall feed, farmers so husband their hay that they can send thousands of more tons to market than they otherwise could do. As it is, the recent frequent and generous rains have put a new face upon the fields, and the prospect in regard to the whole of the grass crop is most encouraging.

Potatoes—The high prices that have ruled for this Winter have induced farmers to plant more fields than usual. Those that were early planted have proved utter failures. It is not so, however, with the late plantings. During the drouth the crops everywhere looked sickly and withering, and in some instances, on exposed situations and on leachy soils, the crop gave way altogether to the parching heat. But generally throughout the State the drouth was broken before any serious damage had been done, and the repeated rains that have followed have brought the potato-fields into the most vigorous and thrifty condition. All fears of damage to the potato have passed away, and farmers are looking to harvest a liberal average crop with a considerable margin of surplus. It may not be too much to say that Maine will furnish to the market this year from a half million to a million bushels of potatoes more than usual.

Corn—Next to hay and potatoes corn is a great reliance of Maine farmers. The pine plain lands of Maine are well-adapted for corn, and great use is made of them for that purpose. The corn crop will stand a drouth with less damage than other field crops. Give it but a warm July and August, and it will flourish. These it has had, and the fields are stout and vigorous. There will be the usual average yield.

Small Grains—Much attention is given in Maine to wheat. In some years it produces enough for its own consumption. It will not be so this season. Field after field wilted away. The heads of wheat in the straw, and shriveled and shrunken; and the crops, with now and then an exception, may be pronounced a failure.

Barley and Rye will not yield more than the average, while of oats a liberal supply is anticipated. The fields look well, and the grain is headed out plump and full. In some large locations, oats are actually heavier this year than ordinary, and reports come in from some sections of great and unexpected abundance.

Fruit—Apples are the principal fruit product of Maine. The orchards have not suffered as in other States from the cancer-worm, and a full average crop of standard Winter varieties promises to be gathered.

In making up this summary reference has been had to reports from every county in the State.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Hudson* arrived Saturday last from Pensacola, and was ordered to remain in quarantine, but took her leave last night without notice. She had on board 500 troops, whose term had expired, and who had reënlisted, bound to New-York on furlough.

The Court-martial, of which Col. RAND, of the Fourth Massachusetts, was President, which has been in session some weeks past, at Norfolk, was adjourned on Saturday last, and all its members ordered to the front under arrests.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

EXECUTION OF TWO.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

Two guerrillas, G. BLOOM and W. B. MCGLASSON, were executed here, on Saturday, in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerrillas.

TWO KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 22.

On the 18th inst., in Meade County, a detachment of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky came on a squad of guerrillas and killed FRANK KING and BUACH, both notorious men.

Indian Outrages.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Indians came within twenty miles of this place yesterday. They are reported to have driven off 400 head of cattle and mules. The Indians are said to be in considerable force near Elk Horn. Business in Iowa is entirely suspended. The citizens are arming and forming companies for defence, and to go to the assistance of the settlers at Elk Horn.

Schooner Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The schooner *J. W. Miner*, Capt. BERRY, of and from New-York for New-Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 19th inst. and burned. The Captain and crew arrived here this afternoon.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is sold to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

The Last Week.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLINGS, No. 67 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter. Styles neat. Suitable. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, Nos. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

MARVIN—PERRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn., by Rev. William H. Benjamin, (late Rector,) WILLIAM H. MARVIN and EMILY SMITH, daughter of Orrando Perry, Esq., of Easton, Conn.

O'MALLEY—GORDLEY.—At the Church of the Nativity, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, by Rev. George McGlashan, MICHAEL O'MALLEY and ANNIE T. GORDLEY, both of this City.

ROBBS—ANGEVINE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Levi Angevine, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Haguay, EDWARD J. ROBBS and Miss ADALINE ANGEVINE, both of this City.

☞ Kingston, Ulster County, papers please copy.

DIED.

BAYLES.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Aug. 15, Rev. LEWIS C. BAYLES, Pastor of the 24th-st. Presbyterian Church in this City, in the 36th year of his age.

BROWN.—At Cornwall, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 21 ROSWELL LOCKWOOD, only son of Warren G. and Emily Augusta Brown, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 72 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DE GROOT.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, JOHN S. DE GROOT, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his late uncle, Benj. S. Pennington, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Herring-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commander JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 256, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 20, at Saratoga Springs, ELIZA, daughter of the late Francis Depau, and widow of Samuel M. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GRACEY.—On Monday, Aug. 22, HENRY J. GRACEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

The brethren of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY J. GRACEY. The brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

JOHN BOYD, M.
GEORGE W. DURYEA, Secretary.

HALL.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, of gastritis, MARY, daughter of Nathan H. and Augusta C. Hall, aged 3 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 196 Essex-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EVELINE DAVIS, wife of John B. Haight, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sixteenth-st., Jersey City.

KING.—Near Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 22, SYBIL, infant daughter of Rev. James S. and Cornelia Remsen King.

LANGDON.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 22, NELSON TAPPAN, eldest son of Reuben and Lydia B. Langdon, of New-York, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at the house of J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., No. 307 Lexington-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LUDLAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jno C. and Annie M. Ludlam, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

PLATT.—Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, after a short illness, FREDERICK PLATT, aged 76 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Frederick L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at sea, on board the steamer *Arago*, on her voyage from Port Royal to New-York, CHAUNCEY G. ROBBINS, of Kensington, Conn.

SECOR.—At Pelham, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, FRANCIS SECOR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also those of his sons, Henry, Zeno, Charles A. and J. F. Secor, and his son-in-law, J. G. Merrell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, from the Baptist Church at New-Rochelle, on the arrival of the train that leaves New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th st. and 4th-av., at 11½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mammaroneck for interment.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 20, DANIEL STANTON, Esq., of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Church of All Souls, corner of 44th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, WM. HENRY, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. T. Compton, No. 59 West 31th-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, FRED. P., twin son of Alexander and Mary M. Smith, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

TREGO.—On Monday, Aug. 22, MARY, wife of John Trigge, aged 35 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82d-st., third door from 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, GEORGE TOWNSEND, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of Capt. H. L. Hepburn, No. 83 West 13th-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

WIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, JACOB L. WIGHT, aged 35 years, youngest son of Richard Wight.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 223 West 20th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

WICKHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, JOHN HOYT WICKHAM, son of James Wickham, aged 25 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His remains will be conveyed to Sussex County, N. J., for interment.

☞ Orange and Sussex County papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, EMILY BAILEY, wife of the late John G. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Fleming, No. 67 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 336 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PITCHERS! THE PLATED PITCHERS!!

Yes—THE PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, more beautiful than ever, more heavily plated than formerly, and the demand for them exceeding that of any previous season. The supply is limited, most of our workmen having gone to the front to defend

THE OLD FLAG.

We would therefore recommend to our friends to make an early application for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO
TAILORS, DRESS, MANTILLA AND CLOAK-MAKERS,
HATTERS, BOOKBINDERS, SADDLERS, &C.
THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, CORDING, BRAIDING and EMBROIDERING SEWING MACHINE,
now ready for sale at
NO. 629 BROADWAY,
DEPAU & PINCUS, Agents.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-Five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY

A LATIN GRAMMAR,
For Schools and Colleges. By ALBERT HARKNESS, Phd. D., Prof. in Brown University, Author of "First Latin Book," "Second Latin Book," "First Greek Book." 12 mo. 355 pages. Price $1 50.

The subject of Latin Grammar is here presented in a form at once simple, attractive and philosophical. The author has placed before himself a high ideal, and has labored to combine within the compass of a convenient manual all the requisites of a Latin Grammar for American Schools and Colleges. Long familiarity with the best European methods of instruction, and a varied experience in the actual work of the class-room, have eminently qualified him for his difficult task. Throughout the work the specialism has been to consult at every step the convenience of the teacher and the progress of the pupil; to make, in fine, a useful book.

THE THREE FIRST BOOKS OF XENOPHON'S ANABASIS,
With Explanatory Notes, and references to Hadley's and Kuhner's Greek Grammars, and to Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses; a copious Greek-English Vocabulary; and Kiepert's Map of the Route of the Ten Thousand. By JAMES R. BOISE, Professor in the University of Michigan. 12mo. 268 pages. Price $1 25.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS IN GREEK,
Together with Notes and Frequent References to the Grammars of Sophocles, Hadley and Crosby; also a Vocabulary and Epitome of Greek Grammars for the use of beginners. By WILLIAM B. SILSER, A. M., of New-York Free Academy. 12mo. 79 pages. Price $1 25.

FIRST LESSONS IN GREEK;
Or, the Beginner's Companion-Book to Hadley's Grammar. By JAMES MEARS WHITON, Rector of the Hopkins' Grammar School, New-Haven. 12mo. 120 pages. Price $1 25.

A NEW CLASS-BOOK FOR CHEMISTRY.
With the latest facts and Principles of the Science Explained and Applied to the Arts of Life and the Phenomena of Nature. A New Edition, entirely Rewritten and much Enlarged. Three hundred and ten Engravings. By EDWARD L. YOUMANS, M. D. 12mo. 460 pages. Price $1 75.

From the Methodist Quarterly.

The present volume exhibits plentiful traits of what we believe we have before called Prof. Youmans' educational genius. It consists very much in a singular power of clear, concise expression, lucid order, and an admirable skill in presenting intricate science in graphic form before the eye. The non-professional examiner of the work will find that if he does not keep well posted in the science it will fast grow out of his knowledge.

FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Principal of "The Collegiate School," N. Y.; Author of "An English Grammar," "First Lessons in Composition," "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," "A National Philosophy," "Illustrated School History of the United States," "Primary History of the United States," etc. 16mo. 120 pages. Price 50 cents.

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
By G. P. QUACKENBOS. 12mo. 288 pages. Price 88 cents.

APPLETON'S ARITHMETICAL SERIES.
By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. Upon the basis of the Works of Geo. R. Perkins, LL. D.
The Series will consist of the following Books:
NOW READY:

I. A PRIMARY ARITHMETIC.—Beautifully Illustrated; requires no previous knowledge of numbers; carries the beginner through the first four Rules and the simple Tables, contains easy Examples for the Slate, as well as Mental Exercises. 16mo. 108 pages. Price 50 cents.

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Agents for the introduction of these Arithmetics wanted in every town in the United States. Terms, which are most favorable, made known on addressing the Publishers.

For examination, any of the above books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of one-half of retail price.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART."—Song. "Wait, Love, Until the War is over," with picture. "Young Folk's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return," Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly enhanced the cost of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,
make by far the B

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with prompt action, and the lowest rates.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 6.30 Bonds.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1 YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected, or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Etc &c., Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission, Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
BY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALLIE,
Committee on Bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Five-twenty Bonds maturing on the 1st inst. on September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty ($30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty ($20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

U. S. 10-10 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 152 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Bank and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into best bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of address by Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bounty Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Oliver Lorschge & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of 2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 366, 3, 459, 444, 383, 346, 391, 31, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-Thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by express or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer U. S. Ad. Interest.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1871, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 2, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, the sums awarded to them, respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the City Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 2, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, the sums awarded to them, respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the City Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1-64.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 20th of September, proximo, for $700,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually on present dates of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $3,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

The new issue for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 19, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the 7-30 of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription books for the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company are open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 5 Exchange-place.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

$18,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1864. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.,

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1-64, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 25th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton yarn; wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty one miles to Wilmot, in Wayne County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-tanks or stand-pipes, and all and part and parcel of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

And so, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and the said Railroad Company, including the rolling stock now in the hands of the Receiver of said railroad, now in the possession of said company, consisting of ——— locomotive engines, ——— cars, ——— gravel cars, ——— platform cars, ——— freight cars, ——— passenger cars, ——— baggage cars, &c., gravel cars, 27 hand cars, 2 platform cars, 12 hand cars, timber, iron, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine shops, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, on delivery.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. ROTS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 27, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2d August next.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Storage Office, adjoining the Battery, foot of Whitehall-st. Inspection of the vessel on that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Government dock, Hoboken, N. J., further information will be given by Mr. C. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

AUCTION NOTICE.

United States House and Carriage Auction Mart,
5th-av. and 14th-st.

To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,

a span of ponies of great fashion and beauty, and so docile that a lady can manage them with ease, together with a beautiful nearly new top-buggy and harness, by Walter, Brooklyn, also, a variety of horses, buggies, phætons, rockaways, harness, saddles, &c. Sale commences at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

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Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

THIRTEEN POLICE AUCTION SALE of unclaimed property, will take place at the Police Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., consisting in part of watches, and mens and womens clothing, watches, jewelry and medical books, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, tools and good will of the business of the late E. R. & H. B. CORY, of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y., are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, rules, cards, brass, valleys, etc., carried on in the Fulton factory, 13 years. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion thereof will be sold at public auction on that day. Addresses or apply in person to JOHN H. SYMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—At Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three machines, three rag engines, two steam engines, 60-inch cylinder machine. The mill is now and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw paper. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER. THE fast propeller N. Y. Length over all 72 feet, breadth 14 feet, depth of hold 6 feet, draught of water 6 inches, length of stroke of engine 18 inches, diameter of cylinder 9 inches. Can be seen at the foot of Whitehall-st. Inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Yacht and Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN residing in a Western city, of middle age and large business acquaintance, &c., would like the agency of some really meritorious article, which he would undertake to introduce through the West and the Canadas. No patent rights or patent medicines need apply. Address, until Thursday next, E. E. F., Box No. 82 *Times* Office.

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Terms—Cash, on delivery.

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FOR SALE.

DRING ALONG YOUR GREENBACKS.

For sale, the following first-class property: the four-story brown-stone stores on the east side of 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 20x50; price $8,000 each. The three-story brown-stone house, No. 787 2d-av., 22x50, lot 90 feet; price $9,000. The three-story brick house, No. 115 West 37th-st., 30x50, lot 100; Price $10,000. Four lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., 106x100; price $9,000. Also, the five first-class four story brown-stone dwellings, in course of erection, on the north side of 42d-st., between 6th and 7th aves., fronting "Reservoir Park," 21x53, lot 100. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $50,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked, about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer at public auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, part of the estate of the late Mary Flandrau, viz.: one plot of ground, with house, barn and outhouses, containing six acres; and one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres, situated on Pelham-road and Weyman's-av., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for salt-water bathing and boating.

WM. FLANDRAU, Administrator.

FOR SALE—A VERY VAL

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,700-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,700-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) built carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 3
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$60	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	65	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $116. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace,
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 48 North river, 11 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,084 tons, the *Guiding Star* 2,084, and the *Day Star* 2,784. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading issued after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. Jones, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CONSTELLATION will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail on the 23d inst.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE

NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new iron screw ship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especial attention is paid to the comfort of families moving to the Pacific coast.
For passage apply early at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINSEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. L. Hargrave, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.

—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Fore Cabin.....$100
Intermediate.....60 | Steerage.....50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA,

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The CHINA will sail on the 7th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and all points west.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. train, can join SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 24th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows, viz:
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—

For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from 42d-st. New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 36 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 40 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars, also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIERS.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIDRETH, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. H. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany, leaving Pier-55 East-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10, Cold Spring, 7:23, Cozzens, 7:40, Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR ROUNDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 89 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE No. 891 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammen & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, BON & MORISON,
No. 25 William-st.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, EITHER IN A 58th-av. stage coming from 42d-st. to the Winter Garden, or passing thence to Mendes' Saloon, a lady's GOLD BRACELET, half round, chased centre and raised edges. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 245 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor, over Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City: Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 4th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 4th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (32d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Mrs C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 63½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Bishop Potter, Rev. Drs. John Haight, Cutler, Ellerbrook, Mahan, S. S. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. E. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Olcott, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school-house, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at same time.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and twenty from Philadelphia. The course of instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's, 346 Broadway, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DRAPER, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in both stores of the Grammatical, near Broadway. A good school for every kind of scholars has been kept there. This is known to the principals, school-officers and others who employ teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Forms."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 32d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at PUTNAM'S, 10 and 12 Tonsor-st. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address'd to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 24th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern, No. 763, Crowell, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 865 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys. College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 40th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 140 East 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS HALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1, for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 36th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 224 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstéiner, Englewood, New Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, 1864 pupils only could be received last year, the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY —JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR A few years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "fact." For particulars address "dress, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times. TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

National Feeling in Mexico—Defeat of the Imperialists—The Church Party Intriguing Against Their Nominee—Pierre Soule in Havana, &c.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

In my last letter I said that MAXIMILIAN was busily employed in composing letters to his Ministers, directing the formation of commissions, and the latest news from the City of Mexico represents him as still so employed. There can be no doubt of it; his *speciality* is red-tapeism, but his slowness at his favorite occupation (for we hear of but two letters as the result of his lucubrations) brings to our memory ADDISON'S celebrated letter to the Elector of Hanover.

The news from Vera Cruz and the capital brought by the English steamer, though not of striking importance, contains several instances which cause a reflecting mind to augur immense and prolonged opposition to the French Viceroy, for such is MAXIMILIAN, "disguise it how he may." It is noteworthy that when in a few instances bribes and brilliant promises have seduced any officer in command, the traitor has been not only unable to draw over his men, but in every instance has been compelled to flee for his life from his indignant soldiers and subalterns. Or when the assessins have tried to get rid of a leader whose integrity and patriotism could not be bought, even women have armed to defend the soldiers of their country. An Imperialist paper, the *Paz*, of Leon, gives an account of IGNACIA RICHI, who is a woman of 58 years of age, and, dressed in the uniform of a Republican guerrilla, commands a band which hastened to save Rojas when attacked; although, I am sorry to add, that being badly wounded in a leg, that bold chief was obliged to submit to amputation.

It is doubtless such facts as these which induce the editor of the *Tiempo*, a journal of Havana, to predict the failure of MAXIMILIAN'S efforts to establish an Empire, even though he were all that his flatterers represent him, for he is only the representative of a foreign yoke, which insults the dignity of all independent minds.

Oajaca continues in the power of the republicans, who had sent a detachment of cavalry from Teotitlan del Camino, which surprised the force that occupied Buena Vista, a place four leagues from Tehuacan, taking the whole prisoners. This lucky blow has cleared all the district from the depredations of the Imperialists, and will be of some importance in cutting the communication between Orizaba and Puebla, and enable them to gain possession of Puerta Colorado.

In Michoacan the republican officer in command, CAAMAÑA, wished to betray his trust and join the enemy, but his own officers fired on him, and he was obliged to flee with his secretary. Both have recently presented themselves before MARQUEZ.

The *Siglo* of this city—which, by the by, has been suffered to reappear, and it is characteristic of the system of a censorship, that not a word on the suppression has appeared in either the offending journal or its colleagues—the *Siglo*, then, has a letter from Matamoras, which says:

"Things go on well; we (the Republicans) have over 20,000 men in the field, without counting the guerrillas who wage incessant war against the enemy. As I suppose you have heard, by way of Vera Cruz, of the attack made by a part of the troops under the brave and intrepid Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who continues in Oajaca with his disciplined and intrepid division, on the convoy of baggage of that sinny MAXIMILIAN, nearly totally destroying it, I do not enter into particulars, although I can assure you that our enduring soldiers have taken more than one glass to the interestion health of so high a personage, and to that of MARIA CHARLOTTE, for having got a slice of the famous loan which it was not fair should be entirely for "Swallow-all Third."

As the boys under Gen. DIAZ knew how anxious the Austrian was to get votes, they sent him a few leaden ones on his journey from Vera Cruz to the capital, at which he was not a little alarmed. By this time the dear Emperor knows the fix into which his friend the Colossus has put him; he repents of having been so green, and that his want of reflection has led him so far into an enterprize in which, as its only result, he will get more ridicule than any mortal man ever did before.

Poor man! It is now too late to repent; there is no help for it; you must take the consequences.

The traitor VIDAURRI, in company with the traitor QUIROGA, worked so hard to collect men so as to do something for the Imperialists, that at last the latter resolved to form a body of Confederate deserters without morality or discipline. As soon as the Government was informed that they had passed the frontier, it dispatched some forces which drove him across the Rio Grande to take refuge in Texas, where, of course, none of the deserters followed him. He did not get one single Mexican to join him on his march, having only those who came there with him.

MANUEL has received lately a letter from the patriotic URAGA, in which he says as follows:

"I do not write as often as you desire, because these *blessed* civilizers give me a great deal to do. Not a day passes in which I do not fight them, and always with good luck. I do not know whether it is the whippings they get or some other reason. I do not want to know; they are always troubling themselves about me, the lie circulating in all parts occupied by the Imperialists, and even in the press, that I have joined MAXIMILIAN, and the best of it is, that they send me the newspapers which publish this news, which is as false as all they publish. I laugh, and would do more if I were in a humor for it, by also publishing that the *protegé* of NAPOLEON had joined our ranks, obeying the orders of our worthy President JUAREZ. I assure you, my dear friend, that it is more likely you would see the most sapient Emperor receiving my orders than dictating orders to me. Are you satisfied? When I am at leisure, I will give you all the particulars of the fights which I have had with the enemy, and even of those I intend to have before I again write to you. There is much enthusiasm for continuing the war and no want of resources, for the people will sacrifice everything in order to preserve their liberties, so villainously attacked. Although some capitals of States are occupied by the Imperialists, do not for that reason believe that they are obtaining great advantages, for at a distance of a league from the city the supreme Government is obeyed and welcomed. The Government resources are increasing from the activity in the cotton trade."

Such is the record of Gen. URAGA with regard to himself, and it ought to be conclusive, in spite of the Imperialist papers teeming with the articles to which he alludes, stating that, his troops having refused to follow his example, he had resigned the command into the hands of ECHEGARAY, &c.; and although the *Diario*, of this city, a day or two previous to the publication of the above letter, in order to prove his defection, quoted the diplomatic circular of FERNANDO RAMIREZ, Secretary of State to MAXIMILIAN; but the Minister might be misinformed or otherwise; it is not the first time we could paraphrase the saying of TALLEYRAND, and say, "Minister, a man kept at home to lie for the good of his country."

With respect to the movements of QUIROGA, second in command to VIDAURRI, and alluded to in the above letter, the *Estafette*, of Mexico City, in its fortnightly review, says:

"A fortnight ago Gen. QUIROGA, after defeating a Republican force under GARZA, advanced toward Monterey. He did not enter the city, but was joined by some of the partisans of VIDAURRI, which swelled his numbers to nine hundred. QUESADA and CARVAJAL were in command of the troops opposed to him, while ORTEGA, with two or three thousand men, was at Parras. By order of JUAREZ, ORTEGA proceeded to Saltillo."

During the temporary absence of ORTEGA, an attempt was made to induce his troops to mutiny. The soldiers amounted to 3,000, with twelve or sixteen pieces of artillery, and at midnight an officer named SANCHEZ ROMAN was proclaimed General by the mutineers. A long time was spent in persuading the mutineers to return to their duty, which at length they did, their leader, ROMAN, taking to flight, accompanied by his accomplices, and being pursued, two of them, a captain and sergeant, were shot. As for QUIROGA, the Imperialist papers affect to forget him and his troops in describing the mutiny, so we may safely adopt the version given in the letter I have quoted, and consider his defeat as beyond a doubt, for QUESADA, with a superior force, was after him. So he has found that going to Monterey and coming to Monterey are two things widely different; and the *Estafette* does well, for its credit sake, to tell us that subsequent letters from San Luis do not confirm the rumor of QUIROGA'S success. The republican troops under QUESADA amounted to 2,000.

The same paper gives the following: "JUAREZ has appointed CARBAJAL as Governor of San Luis Potosi. General UGALDE, the commanding officer in Huasteca, has informed the Government that Lieut.-Col GARCIA and another had been arrested and shot, having acted as spies for the Imperialists; and moreover, having been concerned in the murder of General LA LLAVE." The Government being desirous to open the Supreme Court as Monterey, have desired the magistrates elect to repair to that city.

The *Accion*, of Saltillo, says that in Ciudad Victoria the forces of CORTINAS were joined by those of CANALES and CERDA. DOBLADO is said by the Mexico city papers to be at Saltillo.

From the War Department in the city of Mexico the following dispatch was issued: "General DUPIN has obtained possession of Tantoyuca, defended by 250 infantry and 30 cavalry of the troops of PAVON, commanded by MASCARENAS. This force was completely routed; had fifty-seven killed, and left in our power five horses and a quantity of arms."

The French troops which occupy Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero, have discovered depots of arms and stores hidden in different parts by ALVAREZ. They are making a new road to Coquillo. As for ALVAREZ, he has left his estate "Providencia" and has retired to the Sierra de Gallinas.

Among other equally important measures, MAXIMILIAN has sent an extraordinary envoy, Don PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, to the Courts of Constantinople and Athens to announce his accession to the throne. No doubt the Grand Turk will be highly delighted, and the poor Greek King consoled to find he has a brother in tribulation. It would be worth knowing how much of the new loan is to be spent in such folly.

The *Estafette*, the French organ in the City of Mexico, thunders against a certain cabal, which, being composed of a very influential class, and one which, more than any other, could aid MAXIMILIAN, but accustomed to govern before JUAREZ was elected, and afterwards in open struggle with the French Military Governor of the capital during the Regency, not only does not aid, but is secretly laboring against the Empire. This cabal, says the paper I have cited, exercises its influence not only in the capital, but all around between Tlapam and San Angelo, where its emissaries are getting signatures to certain petitions.

It is the ultra Church party, which is here called a cabal, and which, headed by the Archbishop, kept on no terms with the Regency or French Governor, and now, unless MAXIMILIAN will be its mere instrument, without a will of his own, will intrigue to hurl him from his throne, as it intrigued to deliver its country to a foreign conqueror. Such are the enemies of JUAREZ and freedom, and such the allies of despotism.

The news from St. Domingo is unimportant. An expedition to the River Jaina by troops from the capital gave a little variation to the monotonous life of that dull city. Gen. VILLAR, having learned that the insurgents had strong intrenchments on the further bank of the river, at the pass called "Angostura," ordered Gen. ALFAN, at the head of 750 regulars and 150 militiamen, to proceed to that point to dislodge the enemy. This was done; although the Jaina River was swollen by the recent rains, the soldiers crossed it, with the water up to their breasts, and under a shower of bullets, a vigorous charge put them in possession of the intrenchments. In the engagement the Spaniards had 5 killed and above 20 wounded. The force of the Dominicans was said to be five hundred men, under the command of CORELIO PARMENTIER, a General, under the former Dominican Government. He had been residing in Hayti since 1858, where he was very well treated by President GEFFRARD. The effects of the war, that is, epidemic sickness and scarcity of provisions, weigh heavily upon the City of St. Domingo, so that emigration to the other West Indian Islands is continually going forward. Life in that city has become insupportable to its inhabitants. The small-pox had been severely felt, 293 cases having occurred in one week. It is, however, diminishing in severity.

In Monte-Cristi equal inactivity prevails; an expedition of one hundred men to a plain toward the southwest, where cattle abounded, enabled the garrison to dine on fresh meat, a luxury which they had not enjoyed recently; but as ever, the Dominicans were vigilant, and harassed the march. An escaped prisoner confirms previous information that a night attack may soon be expected.

On board the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, from Nassau, which arrived at this port last week, came PIERRE SOULE, who had sailed from Charleston the evening of the 26th of last month.

The royal order for the sale of the city lots, which the removal of the walls places at the disposal of the Government, has at length arrived. The lots can be paid for in ten installments, one each year, and a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash. The sale will be for a perpetuity and without any reservation.

Another slight shock of an earthquake has again alarmed the people of Santiago de Cuba, many of whom remained all night at the street doors, fearing a repetition of the phenomenon. It was about 11 o'clock at night when the first trembling was perceived, and one of more intensity followed in a few seconds. The weather was calm, and the sky studded with stars, but not the slightest breeze was perceptible, and the heat was suffocating.

The English brig *Windward*, from Boston, arrived on the 13th, having on board eighteen of the crew of the English ship *Ralston*, which was lost on Diamond Point.

The papers here having inserted a paragraph taken from a New-York cotemporary of yours, in which its Panama correspondent asserted that the Bishop of Cartagena, United States of Colombia, and now in exile here, had written to New-Granada authorizing the clergy to take the oath required by the Government; the Bishop has written to the *Diario* denying the fact altogether, as he has received from the Holy See no authority to act as indicated, and consequently had not written to New-Granada giving such direction.

A recent arrival from St. Domingo informs us that a convoy of 300 soldiers took a supply of provisions to the troops stationed at San Antonio de Guerra, when considerable fighting took place with the Dominicans. In the Sibao, there had been two attempts at a reactionary movement, one in Guayubia headed, it is said, by DON AMBROSIO GARCIA, who intended to seize the President and hoist the Spanish flag. The other was intended to take place at Gurabo, one league from Santiago, but the parties implicated, finding that GARCIA and others were arrested, took to flight, leaving three of their number to suffer death.

Near Monte Plata, Gen. EUSENIO PEREIRA, with a party of insurgents, holds the important pass of Bermego.

The *Roonoke* and *Liberty* arrived here with their usual regularity, but a steamer called the *Dacotah*, which left New-York some days previously, has not yet made its appearance. As a heavy mail was on board, its non-arrival has occasioned considerable annoyance and given rise to many remarks and conjectures. LARA.

The Union Prisoners in Georgia.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Four exchanged prisoners arrived here on Monday from Hilton Head by the *Arago*, bringing a memorial to the President, setting forth the condition of the Union prisoners in Georgia, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. —, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of GEORGIA—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under Gen. SHERMAN have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Ga., and Columbus and Charleston, S. C. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Col. J. HILL, Provost-Marshal-General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, inclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upward of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even a shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence: the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their inclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the filthiest earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man was deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as is the North is consigned to the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following made by ——, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from the rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the 'dead line,' and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. True, they are slaves again, but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf, thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude, if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to Aug. 11—Movements of the Rebels in West Louisiana.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Ida Hande*, with New-Orleans dates of the 16th inst., has arrived here. She had 200 bales of cotton for Memphis.

A large force of rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Jackson, Miss.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has Alexandria, La., advices of the 7th inst.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH was there.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Atlanta in command of Gen. POLK'S old corps.

Gen. BUCKNER had taken command of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Louisiana.

The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations, in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels.

The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, but both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold DICK TAYLOR'S children as hostages for the security of their families.

Mexican advices, received at New-Orleans, were that President JUAREZ had been abandoned by Gen. DOBLADO, and that the latter had gone to Havana, after being compelled to pay fifty thousand dollars to save his life.

The *Delta* says that the army worm in Louisana is devastating whole plantations.

THE DRAFT.

CREDIT CLAIMED FOR TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND NAVAL RECRUITS.

On Monday the County Volunteer Committee forwarded to Gov. SEYMOUR and Maj. TOWNSEND, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the number of naval enlistments in this State since the commencement of this war, a voluminous report containing the names, ages and residences, of over twenty-six thousand naval recruits. This report will be forwarded immediately to the War Department by the Commissioners, and every possible exertion will be made to have this County credited with these 26,000 men. If they are successful in their efforts, and many who are in positions to be able to judge, think they will be, this City will have a surplus of some 6,000 men, and there will be no necessity for a draft.

Important Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ASKING FOR A POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor BLUNT occupying the chair in the absence of the President.

A communication was sent in by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, as follows:

That, in the opinion of this Board, the proportion of the cost of expenses for construction of Harlem Bridge, chargeable to each of the counties of New-York and Westchester, should be determined by dividing the entire cost thereof by the number of lineal feet, and apportioning to each county the cost thus ascertained of the number of lineal feet within the jurisdiction.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Harlem Bridge.

THE TAX BOOKS.

A communication was received from the Tax Commissioners, notifying the Board that the tax lists would be ready for the use of the Board on Friday next.

THE QUOTA OF THIS CITY.

Supervisor PURDY offered the following resolution respecting the adjustment of the City's quota, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It is correctly reported that no correction of the error and injustice done in estimating the quota for the County of New-York, under the call of the President of the United States for five hundred thousand men for the army, has as yet been made; and

Whereas, The County of New-York has ever promptly responded to the call of the President, and sent to the army over one hundred thousand men, and expended over fifteen millions of dollars for the preservation, maintenance and support of the Union and defence of the capital of the country; and

Whereas, Numbers of uniformed regiments of this county are now at home in obedience to the late call of the President for 100 days' volunteers for the defence of the States of this Union, and

Whereas, It is due alike to positive self-preservation and the defence of our citizens and our homes, the more especially at this time when the freebooters of the Southern rebels have been within our harbor and in sight of our forts, capturing our citizens and destroying their property without molestation.

Whereas, Evidence of the most undoubted character is now in possession of Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the Committee on Volunteers, who caused to be copied from the several naval depots for the enlistment of sailors, by which it appears that over 24,000 mariners have been enlisted in the United States Navy and are now in the service, and for which no credit has been given to this county, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be directed to act in concert with the Governor of the State of New-York and his associate, with a view of making proper representations to the President of the United States and Secretary of War, pointing out to them the facts herein stated, *and asking for a postponement of the draft*, and also the necessity of exempting therefrom firemen actually doing duty as such, the uniformed military regiments, and such members of the police force as are essential to the preservation of public order; and also to represent to the authorities the hardship of taking the heads of families, upon whom devolve the duty of providing means for their support, and of enforcing the draft, when, from the circumstances related, it appears to be just that this County should be accredited with all who have volunteered.

NO BOUNTIES FOR SUBSTITUTES.

The following veto was received from the Mayor in reference to the resolution allowing a bounty to substitutes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—I have returned herewith the accompanying resolutions to pay substitutes for citizens of the County the sum of $300 each, and also providing for the furnishing of substitutes for one, two and three years, respectively, to the depositors of certain sums therein specified with the Treasurer of the Volunteer Committee.

In my judgment the said resolutions are invalid for the want of an appropriation previously made to cover the payments contemplated therein, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act of April 15, 1857, organizing your honorable body. The appropriation of $2,000,000 under the ordinance of March last, is for the purpose of obtaining "acceptable volunteers," and cannot be diverted or applied to payments to substitutes, or persons bringing substitutes, without infringing the section above alluded to.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the Board adjourned to Friday next at noon, for the purpose of receiving the tax books.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

10	Erie Railway	110¾	100	Bl. Cen. R.			128¾
400	do.	s3	110¾	100	do.		128¾
100	do.	b3	110¾	300	do.		128¾
300	do.	b3	110¾	400	do.	s3	129¾
100	do.	b2	110¾	200	do.		128¾
500	do.	b3	110¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.		110¾
500	Hud. Riv. R.	b5	129	200	do.	s3	110¾
100	do.		128¾	300	do.	s3	110¾
100	do.	s3	128¾	400	do.		111
200	Reading R.		133¾	200	do.		110¾
200	do.		134	200	do.		110¾
002	do.		133¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3	110¾
1600	M. S. & N. I. R.		85¾	300	do.	s3	110
500	do.		85¾	500	do.	b3	110
200	do.	s3	85¾	100	do.		109¾
100	do.		85¾	100	Chic. & N. W.		63¾
300	do.	b4	85¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		87¾
500	do.	s3	85¾	500	P., F. W. & C.		111¾
100	Quicksilv. Min.		80¾				

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals—Flat-Heads, Typical Races. Portraits of Gens. LEE, GRANT, THOMAS, HANCOCK, FOSTER, MCPHERSON, BUTLER, NAPIER, BLACKHAWK, with BISHOP, BROWNLOW, Dr. TYNG, LUTHER, CUMING, SPENCER, MORRIS, &c.

Unmarried Women—What shall they do? How to be handsome. A Virgin's eye. "You kissed me." Fast young men. Christ in Cities, an excellent Discourse, by Rev. Dr. STORRS. A "Debate in Crania"—very interesting—in September No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post 20 cents, or $2 year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 151 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

ACO 23—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—S. Bettinger, Geo. Gunther, H. Gottlieb, Agnes Kerner, F. Kohbert, James Huessen, M. Moller, C. Fliedner, Betty C. Real, J. Maucher, Jos. Wiel and wife, Lea Arch, H. Lasberg, M. Friedlander, B. Burnett, R. Berry, John Ross, 73 in second cabin and 294 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon rises.. 11 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 1 08 | Gov. Island.. 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Acadia, (Hol.,) Von Reemer, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Queresu; Arcole, Burnham, New-Orleans, N. H. Ingham; Live Oak, Alden, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Gratitude, (Br.,) Jansen, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. Co.

Bark Banshee, (Br.,) Berry, Buenos Ayres, Snow & Burgess; Marinus, (Br.,) Irving, Dublin, H. & F. M. Meyer; Osborne, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Arkell, Tuft's & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Ray, Shanghai, Peck & Church; S. D. Kyerson, (Br.,) Healy, Cork, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Card, St. John, N. B.; Anncitia, (Hanov.,) Arends, London, Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Estefana, (Br.,) Wilch, Ponce and Mayaguez, H. E. Brown & Co.; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Picton, H. D. Bronkman & Co.; Carl Emil, (Dan.,) Pedersen, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Milo, (Br.,) Faulkner, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Cercs, (Dan.,) Storm, Cearo, L. E. Amsinck.

Schooners Ann Amelia, Hallock, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford, Ned Sumpter, Spalding, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera, Jas. Douglass; Gassaway, Bailey, Elizabethport; E. A. Conklin, Morton, Philadelphia; L. Kenny; Julia Kelly, Philadelphia; P. Armstrong, Driscoll, Georgetown, Matt Bedell, Hatch Baker, Crowell, Walter, Bassett & Nickerson, Windward, Partridge, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg Aug. 6, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 301 passengers to Kinchard & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds. Aug. 13, lat. 51 N., lon. 21, saw Belgian ship Adele, bd. W., also Br. ship Yzabel, bound E. 21st, lat. 41, lon. 65, Pruss. brig Paul & Marie, bound W.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Hobart, Washington, D. C., 70 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Pensacola Aug. 13, via Fortress Monroe 20th, with 11th Vermont Regiment, numbering 700 men, on board.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. B. Hoagland.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Rynner.

Ship Thomas Lord, (of Bath,) Preble, Baltimore 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Egeria, (of London,) Robertson, Shanghai March 27, with teas to order. Has been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda, with light airs and calms. Passed Angier May 8. Cape of Good Hope June 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 16, in lon. 27 30.

Bark Eva, (of Dundee,) Kidd, Foo Choo April 3, passed Anjier 11th, with teas to J. M. Bull. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 18; crossed the equator July 21, in lon. 33. July 26, lat. 7 N., lon. 38 20, was in co. with whale ship George & Susan.

Bark Cornwallis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Liverpool July 9, with coal to H. L. Parmele.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados Aug. 4, with molasses, etc., to Henry Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Champion, (of Boston,) Mayo, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Maracaibo, Scandella, Laguyra and Maracaibo July 27, and the bar 30th, with hides, coffee, etc., to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mersey, Todd, Vera Cruz 22 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. The latter part in died on the passage.

Brig Itasca, Rose, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to H. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Dragon, Liscomb, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 18th inst., lat 33, lon. 7., was boarded by U. S. gunboat Fort Donaldson cruising, all well.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Meriam, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Adaline C. Adams, Davis, Grand Turk 11 ds., with salt to Whitmore & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ringleader, (of Provincetown,) Pluckney, Berbeca, W. I., 8th inst., with cocoanuts, etc., to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Victoria, Wikland, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to Victor & Duckwitz.

Schr. Tresher, (Br.,) Derrickson, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt, etc., to master.

Schr. Henry Perkins, Higgins, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore 12 ds., with salt to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. G. A. Bearse, Burgess, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna, (Hol.,) Venema, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Forrest, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Fallas, Oxton, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Spalding, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Albion, McLeon, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Massachusetts, Hunt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Planet, Currier, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Wass burn, Thrasher, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. N. O. Norris, Walton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Geo. H. Hope, Fredmore, Newbern, in ballast.

Schr. Glenwood, Sayle, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Gen. Armstrong, Wright, Baltimore, wood.

Schr. R. P. Smith, Waters, Fernandina 16 ds.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Below.

Ship Esmeralda, Melburn, Liverpool July 11.

Bark Salamander, 49 ds. from Cardiff.

Bark Sandy Hook.

Sailed.

Aug. 22—Brem. ship Goschen.

Br. bark Roebuck, and Br. brigs Foxhound, Bogota and Maid of Erin.

Miscellaneous.

The brig William & Mary, from Bridgeport, N. S., for New-York, was totally wrecked at the former port on the 12th inst. Crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

Appollon—ship, 74 ds. from Akyab for Liverpool, Aug. 18, off Cape of Good Hope.

Apollo—Br. ship, from Akyab for Liverpool, 86 ds. out, June 18, off Cape of Good Hope.

Empire—ship, 76 ds. from Akyab for England, June 11, off Cape of Good Hope.

G. W. Roosevelt—bark, strg. S., was signalized, Aug. 18, lat. 30 20, lon. 69 30.

Hathorn—ship, 86 ds. from Manila for New-York, June 17, lat. 33 13, lon. 21 08.

Jacob—Dutch bark, from Java for Amsterdam, 43 ds. out, June 12, lat. 34 81 S., lon. 26 35 E.

R. H. Murray—bark, from New-York for Port-au-Prince, July 29, off St. Nicolli's Mole.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 23—Arr. barks Arctic, Trapani; Undine, Cienfuegos; brigs Carolina, Palermo; Leo, London; Abner Taylor, Newburgh; Roberson, Providence; schrs. Haines, Gonaives; Florina, Port au-Paix; Ellen Perkins, New-York; Sea Flower, do.

Also arr. bark Florence, Chipman, Liverpool; brigs J. Means, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Elizabethport. Below—Brig Example, Cape Haytien.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—Arr. brig Agnes, Muller, St. Kitts. Below—Brig Tiberina, Bruce, Cienfuegos.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 4, bark Reindeer, Wellington, for New-York soon.

Sld. from Gonaives, July 28, brig Waccamaw, for Miragoane, to load for New-York.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Promise, at Bahia; Trovatore, at Alicante; Union, at Cadiz.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Daisey, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Bangor, John Wesley, at Plymouth; Alma, at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4030. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

The Situation Unchanged.

OUR LINE STRONGLY INTRENCHED.

Full Details of Late Operations.

The Situation with Gen. Sheridan—The Positions of the Armies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The situation of affairs in the middle military division is unchanged. Slight skirmishing occurred early this morning on Gen. SHERIDAN'S left, and continued to break out at intervals all forenoon. Our forces now hold Shepherdstown. Advices from AVERILL state that the enemy have not yet attempted the passage of the river. No signs of EARLY'S forces are yet manifest at any of the upper fords. There is no indication that any considerable force of the enemy remains in the immediate front of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, and everything remains quiet. Our lines of intrenchments have now become impregnable by constant work.

From Harper's Ferry—The Position of Our Army Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The position of our army still remains unchanged. A strong line of intrenchments have been thrown out in front.

Desultory skirmishing could be heard all day yesterday and this morning. It broke out with redoubled strength in front of the Nineteenth Corps, which is holding the centre. Nothing of importance, however, resulted from it, and it has now entirely ceased.

Twelve O'clock—Midnight.

No evidence of the enemy being in our immediate front has been obtained as yet, and it is believed that they will make an attempt to cross the river, although our latest news from Williamsport says they had not yet crossed the Potomac.

Guns could be heard yesterday up the river, supposed to be AVERILL shelling the woods in the direction of Sharpsburgh.

Our army is lying quietly in their entrenched camps.

Gen. MAX WEBER has been relieved from the command of Harper's Ferry, and ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. STEVENSON is now in command at the Ferry.

G. F. W.

An Unreliable Report Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Reliable information from the upper Potomac shows that the report of the rebels having crossed, is incorrect. Nothing but picket firing has transpired to-day. It is believed by many that the rebels are falling back.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation on Tuesday—Our Army Intrenched—Prospective Operations.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, CUMBERLAND, NEAR HALLTOWN, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.

The situation of affairs has not materially changed since mailing my last letters. The army is now intrenched along the line I described yesterday, and a heavy force of skirmishers have been thrown out in front of the entire line. Nothing of great importance has occurred during the past twenty-four hours, except that a scattering fire was kept up all yesterday afternoon on the picket line of the right centre, and this morning it broke out with great vigor all along the front of the Nineteenth Corps, but with no very decisive result. The intrenchments thrown up by our forces yesterday, are very strong and capable of a long and successful resistance.

There is no evidence of there being any heavy force of the enemy in our immediate front. The general impression is that they are about to make a renewed attempt to cross the river, but our latest advices from Williamsport, (11 o'clock yesterday,) state that no rebels had crossed the river up to that time, but it was supposed that they would eventually do so, somewhere between Shepardstown and Martinsburgh. At present the Army of Western Virginia is simply an army of observation, and Gen. SHERIDAN seems to be, like *Micawber*, "waiting for something to turn up." A report is in circulation that a division of cavalry crossed the Potomac below Shepardstown this morning, said to be the First, Gen. MERRITT, but I am in doubt of its truth. Guns were heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, yesterday afternoon, supposed to be AVERILL'S, and he probably was shelling the woods on this side of the river.

Great activity is observable in the transportation of supplies up to the forts on Maryland Heights, evidently with a view to the probable transfer of the Union army to some other field of action. In the event of our leaving the defences of Harper's Ferry, this point would have to rely upon the guns of these commanding fortifications for protection, and it is necessary that the garrison be well provided for a siege. One of the most encouraging signs of the administration of affairs by Gen. SHERIDAN is the careful attention to all such possible contingencies, evincing a determination to carry on the affairs in his department *successfully*, and to a satisfactory end.

Convalescents and recruits are daily arriving and at least enough of these reinforcements come in to equal the number of sick, wounded, and discharged soldiers leaving by the trains. The health of the command has been remarkably good, despite the hardships and severe marches of the late advance up the Valley. A much needed supply of shoes has arrived, and will be forthwith issued to the army. Great complaint is made, by the cavalry and mounted officers, of the scarcity of hay, but owing to the difficulty of transportation it has been found impossible to furnish a proper allowance, but it is expected that this defect will soon be remedied.

Sutlers are daily arriving with large stocks of goods, and their trains may be seen going out to the front any time. These sutler supplies will prove very acceptable to the men, and it is to be hoped that they will be enabled to enjoy them. Gen. MAX WEBER has been relieved from the command of the defences of Harper's Ferry, he having been ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. STEVENSON is now in command at the Ferry.

G. F. W.

The Cavalry Engagement at Crooked Run—The Army Falls Back from Strasburgh.

BERRYVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The army has fallen back from Strasburgh without a fight. On Monday night, the 15th inst., it became apparent that the enemy did not intend to come out of their stronghold on Tumbling Run (a position which can be held by ten thousand men against a much superior attacking force, and one not to be flanked in its immediate vicinity) to offer battle on anything like equal terms; and moreover it being known, (as I suppose,) or surmised, that the enemy might attempt to get upon our flank while attracting attention to our immediate front, by sending a large force through the Luray Valley, past Front Royal into the Shenandoah, arrangements were immediately made to meet any emergency. Gen. SHERIDAN was equal to the crisis, fortunately, as it now appears, for EARLY had not only received large reinforcements, but was really executing the flank movement suggested. During the night named the Nineteenth Corps marched in the direction of Winchester, and on the following night was followed by the balance of the infantry force—the Sixth Corps, Major-Gen. WRIGHT bringing up the rear—the New-Jersey Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Corps, forming the rear guard. The enemy discovered the retrograde movement at an early moment, and at Kearnstown, three miles from Winchester, a place made memorable by Gen. SHIELDS, having fought there the first battle of Winchester. The enemy soon exposed a superior force of infantry with cavalry, and from about 3 o'clock P. M. until dark a brisk fight took place, in which we met with some loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Here WILSON'S cavalry came up, but, notwithstanding this additional force, the enemy succeeded, after a strenuous resistance, in driving our men gradually from fence to fence, and finally in flanking the guard, and compelling the men to retire. Col. TATT, of one of the New-Jersey regiments, was killed, and the Commander of the brigade, Col. PENROPE, captured. The enemy still pressed forward, and occupied Winchester Wednesday night.

THE BATTLE OF CROOKED RUN.

While the above was transpiring another movement of importance was going on in a different direction. Tuesday morning Gen. CUSTER was ordered to take his brigade of cavalry within supporting distance of Col. DEVINS' brigade, which for several days had been doing duty on the Winchester and Front Royal pike, near Crooked Run, and about four miles from Front Royal. The reserve brigade, Col. GIBBS, was also marched to the immediate vicinity, ready to assist should it become necessary. CUSTER'S brigade arrived near the place indicated at about 2 o'clock P. M. same day; and not really anticipating an immediate attack, went into camp on the left of the pike, a little more than one mile from the run, while DEVINS' command was encamped on the right and picketed up to this time the whole front. Horses were unsaddled and brigade and regimental headquarters had their tents pitched; officers and men were for once, they thought, partaking of a quiet meal. DEVINS' pickets on the left of the pike were relieved by Maj. DREW, of CUSTER'S staff, with 150 men from the Sixth Michigan, under command of Maj. DEAN. About this time some firing was heard, but no particular attention was paid to it, such sounds being familiar to the veteran troops of the First Brigade. Only a few minutes had elapsed, however, before Lieut. PARKER, of Col. DEVINS' staff, rode up hastily and informed Gen. CUSTER that the advance picket of the Second Brigade across the run on the pike, was being driven in, and the enemy was advancing in force. This proved to be true. "Boots and saddle"—to horse was promptly sounded, and in less than ten minutes the whole command was ready for action, Gen. CUSTER—his own being unsaddled—mounted an orderly's horse, and dashed upon an intervening crest overlooking the situation. He saw at a glance, with his practiced eye, that all the Aid had reported was true; for, just across the run a column of rebel infantry could be distinctly seen marching to the ford, while another column of mounted and dismounted cavalry was forcing their way across the bridge. For a correct understanding of the fight that ensued some knowledge of the ground is requisite. Crooked Run at this point, makes a bend something in the general shape of a horse-shoe, the toe pointing toward Front Royal, the pike aforesaid passing through it longitudinally a little to the right of the centre; just across the run, and to the left of the pike, is a small cultivated hill 75 feet high, called in the locality "Round Top;" still further to the right, and also beyond the run, is the spur of a hill running in a southerly direction approaching within 40 rods of Round Top. The right bank or opposite side of the creek, is a high bluff, except immediately at the toe where the hill gradually recedes and the whole of it is covered with a small growth of trees sufficiently large, however, to partially conceal the movement of troops unless marching directly to the run. The ground between the position occupied by our two brigades, between the heels of the shoe and the run, is broken and rolling, with limestone cropping out on every hand, and the view only obstructed here and there by a locust-tree. Two squadrons of the Ninth New-York (Second Brigade) under Capts. HAWLEY and LAPHAM, had been thrown forward to the bridge to retard the progress of the enemy at that point, the picket having before been forced in. The enemy had already crossed the run a little lower down, and were pressing back the skirmish line, while HAWLEY and LAPHAM, with the Ninth Veterans, were endeavoring to hold them in check. CUSTER had placed his command in position as follows, having first advanced a squadron of the Sixth, under Maj. VINTON, to strengthen the skirmish line: RANSOM'S battery in the centre upon the ridge; a batallion of the Sixth Michigan, Col. KIDD, under Maj. BIRGE, right and rear of battery; the First Michigan, commanded by Maj. PALDI, behind the battery; Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, to the left and rear, to protect the left flank; the Seventh, Col. BREWER, was on the extreme right. The enemy's nine guns were all at this time on the ridge or spur to the northwest. RANSOM first opened a rapid fire upon the rebs on Round Top, firing three shells there with telling effect, and making a terrible scattering among the numerous graybacks there congregated. The enemy responded with three guns to the battery, and used three upon the troops engaged on the skirmish line. HAWLEY and LAPHAM and the whole skirmish line was fighting, desperately disputing every inch of ground as they fell slowly back. At this juncture DEVIN ordered the Fourth New-York, Col. DI CESNOLA, to charge upon the enemy, pressing the line back near the bridge. Headed by the gallant Colonel, the Fourth New-York made a charge, sword in hand, under a perfect sheet of leaden fire, driving the enemy back, and capturing and killing a large number, and securing one battle flag. In this charge Capt. MANN, a gallant officer, fell at the head of his squadron. PIERCE'S battery, of the Second Brigade, was making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks; still they pressed on. The Sixth New-York, under Major BEARDSLEY and Capt. HERMANCE, followed in a charge, capturing prisoners and another battle flag. Capt. HERMANCE was wounded in the head in this charge. Col. DEVIN was everywhere to be seen—at the right time in the right place—and always urging his men to deeds of valor. An officer of the First Brigade who observed his conduct on this occasion, said after the fight: "I do not see how the Government can longer withhold a star from Col. DEVIN." This from the officer of another brigade is no small praise. The Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, was also actively engaged, and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania supported the battery. CUSTER, on the left, was also kept busily employed. RANSOM'S battery was in full play, and never did more fearful execution. CUSTER'S bugler occupied a ridge to the front, watching the enemy. Capt. BARNHART, A. A. G. of CUSTER'S staff, went a little further to the left and discovered a column of infantry crossing a lower ford to flank the position; Dr. RICHARDS, of the Seventh, came up at about the same time with the same information. A section of RANSOM'S guns was moved to a ridge in advance and a little to the left of the centre and opened upon the rebel infantry now moving down the left bank of the river under the cover of bushes; it was WORFORD'S brigade of KERSHAW'S division, LONGSTREET'S corps. Portions of ROSSER'S and RANSOM'S cavalry formed the left of the rebel line—the latter division composed of MCCAUSLAND'S, IMBODEN'S, BRADLEY JOHNSON'S and Mudwall JACKSON'S brigades. While the infantry and ROSSER'S men were crossing the river to reinforce the troops already on the northerly side or left bank, CUSTER had advanced, as before stated, one section of artillery to cover them; the Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, was concealed in a ravine to the left and rear of the advanced section, dismounted and where they could not be seen by the enemy: when the two guns were advanced the enemy commenced displaying their column of infantry—another column of infantry had also commenced fording the run and soon after advanced with a yell, expecting, as the prisoners afterward said, to easily capture the guns; RANSOM gave them grape and canister—it was short range and great gaps were made in the advancing line; but as they came, led by their officers, who seemed determined to lead their men to certain destruction; not seeing the Fifth they moved on confidently: at an opportune moment Col. ALGER advanced his men on the double-quick just in time to secure the ridge the enemy so much coveted—for that secured the guns were theirs: the ridge gained, ALGER opened with his seven-shooters; for a few minutes there was one incessant roll of musketry; the enemy were checked. CUSTER was seen at this moment while near the battery to press his left hat on the back of his head; the lookers-on knew then that something was to be done—he rode rapidly along the crest under a withering fire, his bugler with him; he was observed to put his hand to the side of his head, and for an instant it was feared he had been wounded: subsequently it was ascertained that a bullet had cut off some of his hair and it fell upon his shoulder; reaching the Fifth, he waved his hat and shouted to them to advance; the bugler sounded the advance, the Fifth took it up with a cheer, and advanced—CUSTER and ALGER with them. The enemy could not stand up against such a rush upon them—though much superior in number—and fell back in some disorder toward the run, where, receiving reinforcements, another stand was made. Quick as lightning CUSTER ordered Capt. BARNHARDT, his Assistant Adjutant-General, to bring up as quick as possible a batallion of the First Michigan, under Majors PALDI and HOUGHTON, which had a short time before been changed from its original position from the right and rear to the left, near the point just now abandoned by the Fifth. This batallion charged (mounted) in gallant style, taking a position to the right of the Fifth, and used their sabres with telling effect. As the First got in, both swung round a little to the left—making almost a half left wheel—the First being near the fording place. Just at this moment a force of the enemy's cavalry, mounted, before concealed in the bushes, came from the direction of Round Top, threatening the right and rear of the left of the line. As quick as thought the other batallion of the First, under Capts. BUHL, MATHEWS and HARLETT, were ordered in to meet the newly discovered force. The Fifth and First ran the enemy in their front down to the run; cut off from the fording place by Major PALDI, they became panic-stricken; some threw their muskets away loaded, and plunged into the run; many got safely to the opposite bank; a few were drowned, and about 150 more were taken prisoners—representing the Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth and several other Georgia regiments. Here the rebel Gen. WORFORD had his horse killed, and it is believed he was wounded in one arm; he certainly made a hasty retreat across the Run, where he gained FITZHUGH LEE and KERSHAW, who were not uninterested spectators of the scene before them; they had not ventured to cross the river. BUHL, MATHEWS and HARLETT, of the First Michigan, to the right of the ford toward the pike, charged as the enemy's cavalry charged from the direction of the Round Top. The enemy were checked and held, but no decided advantage was gained at this time. The enemy, whipped on the left of his line, and the front there cleared, Gen. CUSTER turned his attention toward a point little further to the right, where the enemy's cavalry were being held at bay. The Seventh Michigan, Col. BREWER, which until now had been held in hand, was ordered up to the right of the First, and the charge was sounded. CUSTER encouraging the men by telling them of the success on the left. BREWER, at the head of the Seventh, and BUHL, at the head of the First, charged up handsomely under a terrible artillery fire, now coming from the Round Top, where two guns had just been placed, and also to the ridge further to the right, before referred to. As the men started on this charge, the enemy's mounted cavalry also commenced a charge, but did not finish it; they recoiled before the advancing avalanche, and here again occurred another indescribable scene. The enemy broke, some dashed across the run, while others sought shelter under the artillery and skirmish line upon Round Top. These troops were now within short range of the enemy's artillery, and grape and canister were used freely, but it did not check the movement, and a rebel color-bearer barely escaped by having a good horse. A large number of the enemy were here killed and wounded, and many prisoners were taken. Capt. BARNHART went into the charge at this point with the First; Lieut. GRANGER, Aid on Gen. CUSTER'S Staff, one of the bravest of the brave, rode between the First and Seventh. The latter getting some rods in advance of the former, Lieut. GRANGER rode rapidly toward the First, and that was the last seen of him; he is missing. Hope leads to the belief that he is alive and a prisoner. But fears are entertained that he has fallen—another victim. The horse he rode on that day has a history. He was brought into the service by the First Michigan Cavalry, and in one fight he carried his rider into the enemy's line. A few months afterward, in another fight, the regiment were surprised as well as amused, to see the horse dashing into their ranks again, with a rebel sergeant on his back. Not at first appreciating the involuntary character of the visit, the sergeant got a dozen balls through his clothes and limbs. Strange as it may appear, he got well and returned to the rebel ranks, and now the horse again disappeared, this time with a Lieutenant upon his back. The boys are quite sure the horse will come back again—if alive—because, if used in a charge, he becomes so excited that no man can hold him. Among the noble spirits who yielded up their lives for their country in this fight was Lieut. CARVER, Acting Adjutant of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He was almost instantly killed by a ball passing through his body, while charging with his regiment. He died as the true patriot would wish to die—facing the foe, and with the shouts of victory ringing in his ears. Young, brave, unassuming in his manners—ever respectful to his superiors, and courteous to his inferiors, he was a favorite with all who knew him, and his death has created a void in the group within the tent where I now write, and whose last waking words were uttering his virtues and lamenting his loss, which never can be filled. The night before the battle the writer hereof slept upon the ground at young CARVER'S side, and the patriotic words uttered by him during the quiet midnight hour are yet ringing in his ears. "There can be no peace," said he, in speaking of this war, "until every enemy to the Union has been disarmed," and much more of similar import. Little did I think then, and I cannot fully realize the fact now, that those were the last words he was ever to utter within my hearing, and that that was his last night upon earth. To-night he sleeps in a soldier's grave, and his spirit is with the blessed. Capt. SPROUT, of the same regiment, was wounded in the left arm. Capt. CLIFFORTON had a horse killed under him.

This was one of the most successful cavalry fights that has taken place during the present season, for, besides giving the enemy's advancing column a severe check, without losing many men, the enemy suffered serious losses in killed and wounded. There were at least thirty dead bodies on the left of the line, a large number of wounded were left in our hands, besides about 500 prisoners uninjured. The field is strewn with rebel muskets. Gen. MERRITT was busily engaged on the field directing the movement of troops and showed himself to be a Commander of no mean ability. The battle lasted from about 3 o'clock until nearly dark, and closed when the enemy had been forced back to their original position. That night they made some slight disturbance, when the picket line was established, but no harm was done. I omitted to state, perhaps, the most important facts elicited by this battle, and these were: that EARLY has received large reinforcements, and that the enemy had inaugurated a flank movement upon a large scale, and the check to his onward march has enabled Gen. SHERIDAN more fully to prepare for this new development.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Wednesday morning our cavalry moved back slowly toward Berryville, destroying on both flanks and front everything in the shape of supplies for an army, so that the enemy will either be forced to abandon the Valley, or remaining, will be compelled to bring supplies from south of the James. The column was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, and it is said brutally murdered in cold blood a few stragglers who fell into their hands.

This army to-day is ready and anxious to meet the enemy in battle, when anything like an equality in position can be obtained; but I opine the Commanding-General will not permit himself to be drawn into any trap, or forced to fight under disadvantageous circumstances.

Annexed will be found a partial list of casualties at the battle on Crooked River, Aug. 14.

E. A. PAUL.

More About the Massacre By Mosby—Rebel Treachery—Cowardly Cruelty.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

I forwarded yesterday a brief account of the massacre by MOSBY of a detachment of men belonging to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, while carrying into effect an order issued by Gen. CUSTER. Sickening as the details of this affair must be to every man endowed with the ordinary feelings of humanity, I nevertheless deem it a duty to record them. The regiment named was picketing the Snicker's Gap road near this place. Thursday night a party of men, in citizens' clothing, rode up to one of the advanced posts, and, when halted, commenced to parley with the men on duty, asking what their (the pickets') orders were, and similar questions. Suddenly the strangers, who turned out to be rebel soldiers, fired, instantly killing Corporal DAY, of Company E, and then fled. At a little later hour private JOHN CONNELL, of Company G, was fired at by men dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, and wounded in the right hand. During the same night GEORGE WESTMORELAND, of Company H, and GEORGE WHITE, of Company H, were captured while on duty, but while in a ravine going up the Blue Ridge, managed to escape, and after a somewhat adventurous trip, reached camp the following day. Citizens everywhere about the camp were to be seen with arms in their hands, and reports were constantly being made of outrages perpetrated by the bushwhackers under MOSBY. Men were everywhere fired at, even within sight of the camp, while foraging, and several wanton murders were reported. HENDERSON, cook for Col. BREWER, Seventh Michigan, and REYNOLDS, from the same regiment, while endeavoring to purchase supplies just outside of the camp, were surrounded and taken prisoners. A soldier asserts that he saw subsequently two bodies dangling from the limb of a tree, and though he did not venture near the spot, he, nevertheless, identified one of the bodies as that of HENDERSON'S. The story of this man is doubted. The pickets on the Charlestown road were fired upon, and everything was done to harass the command. Up to this time, the only private property destroyed was such as would go toward sustaining the rebel army. Gen. CUSTER, finding that bushwhacking was the only kind of warfare the enemy had resolved to adopt in this valley, resolved on his part to use all the means at his command to put a stop to it. He issued an order directing Col. ALGER, of the Fifth Michigan, to destroy four houses belonging to well-known Secessionists, in retaliation for the men killed, captured and wounded on Thursday night. This order was promptly carried into effect by a detachment of fifty men, under Capt. DRAKE, and Lieuts. ALLEN, LOCKENOUR and BIVINS, who were particularly charged to inform all citizens met with the cause for destroying the property. The expedition was accompanied by Dr. SINCLAIR, and the work was thoroughly and effectually done, but unfortunately not without serious loss of life. Capt. DRAKE, leaving the main part of the command under Lieut. ALLEN, in line near one house which had been fired, took a few men, and proceeded to fire another house about one hundred rods distant. While thus engaged, two hundred rebels suddenly emerged from a ravine, and made a furious charge upon the force under Lieut. ALLEN before due preparation could be made to receive them. They were enabled to do this only through a little deception. The enemy were seen approaching, but as those riding at the head of the column all wore blue uniforms, and approached at a walk, they were at first supposed to be some of our own men, and their real character was not discovered until too late to offer effectual resistance. The command was charged while forming to resist an attack. The men, overwhelmed by numbers, broke and fled in confusion. This occurred on the Sheppard's Mill road, not far from the Berryville and Snicker's Gap pike. There are numerous stone fences running at right angles with the road and the way open for retreat was down the road which had been barricaded by our own men, and the only way to get round this was by a narrow passageway through a stonewall at the side of the road, going around the barricade and through the wall again into the road. As only one horse at a time could go through this narrow passage it was impossible for all the men to escape in that way. The enemy were upon them, and no mercy being shown, a majority of the men ran along a fence running at right angles with the road hoping to find another passage, but finding none and reaching a corner surrendered as a last resort. Several squads were cornered in this way, and in every instance the men who surrendered were killed after they had surrendered or were left for dead. One man, SAMUEL K. DAVIS, of Company L, with LUTZ and others, were cornered in this way. DAVIS surrendered his pistol and was offering his carbine, which his captor did not seem anxious to take. At length he said, with an oath, "I will pay you for this now," and fired at him. The ball entered the right nostril, and passing under the skin lodged near the right eye, inflicting a severe but not a mortal wound. DAVIS fell, and was shrewd enough to affect to be mortally wounded; the wound bleeding freely, enabled him to deceive the enemy. But a short time had elapsed before a party came along, murdering those who might be still alive. One man got out a revolver to shoot DAVIS again, but his companion advised him to save his powder and ball, as the Yank would die any way. This fortunate advice was followed, and he escaped with his life. He is quite positive that two of the party to whom he surrendered were dressed in citizens' clothing, and were armed with shot-guns. LUTZ, who was killed at his side, had four bullets in him. Another man, who lies mortally wounded in the hospital, was shot with buck-shot. Ten men were murdered on the ground after surrendering, nearly all of whom were shot through the head. Four have since died, and two more cannot live. Some of the fiends, appalled at the bloody agonies, did not shoot their prisoners until ordered to "shoot the d—n Yankee son of a b——" by their officers. Col. ALGER, with the remainder of the regiment, was about a mile and a half distant, and in a very few minutes arrived upon the ground, when the enemy fled. The dead were carefully buried and the wounded were brought into Berryville. Two men Col. ALGER found with their throats cut. In retaliation for these murders, a large number of houses were ordered destroyed, and the order was obeyed with alacrity. MOSBY has practically raised the black flag, but I opine the residents of this valley will regret the day he commenced operations here. The soldiers, naturally, are indignant at the bloody outrages perpetrated upon their comprehensions, and whenever opportunity occurs, will no doubt retaliate.

Col. ALGER deeply deplores the untimely death of his brave men, but is no wise responsible for the disaster.

Annexed will be found a full list of the men butchered by MOSBY, and also the names of the wounded.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Casualties Aug. 16 at Crooked Run.

Corp Fred Pond, E, side. | Philip Kennedy, H killed.

CASUALTIES IN FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY IN THE MASSACRE AUG. 19, 1864.

John Connell, G—hand.	Sergt E S Fields, M—killed.
Corp Alph's Day, E—killed.	Oliver Warner, C—killed.
B Withing ton, M—killed.	Alfred A Henry, C—killed.
Samuel K Davis—nose.	Clara Colborn M—killed.
John G Lutz, C—killed.	Sam R Boler, C—killed.
S D Eldred, C—mortally.	Corp C C Craft, M—killed.
Ab B Shaffer, C—mortally.	Eaton Lewis, M—killed.
Corp F M Wright, M—face.	Peter Carlon, M—killed.
James Kennicut, L—killed.	Chas B Clyde, M—killed.

Second Brigade—Col. Devin—Complete.

SIXTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—COL. BEARDSLY, COMMANDING.

Capt W S Sherman, Co C.	Corp C Moat, Co E.
Lieut N Y Weston, Co G.	Corp M H Wibaster, Co F.
R Morse, Co A.	Sergt H H Mitchell, Co G.
Sergt D A Babcock, Co C.	Sergt John Muidoon, Co I—killed.
Abel Perry, Co C.	L L Pearl, Co L—killed.
Jacob Haldendoff, Co C—killed.	John Salinger, Co K.
Sergt A Horton, Co E.	Corp Jas H Bruce, Co M

NINTH NEW-YORK—COL. NICHOLS

Lieut S C Brown.	Wm Manton, Co K—killed.
Sergt D H Baker.	Stephen Chamstock—killed.
Corp John Webb.	F Trussler, Co F—missing.
Sergt W Kelly.	G F Wingood, F—missing.

FOURTH NEW-YORK, COL. DI CESNOLA.

Capt N A Mann, M—killed	Corp John Dolan, E.
Capt A S Schnider, H—mortally.	Sergt John Newman, F.
Capt E H Sawyer, F—missing	Sergt J McLaughlin, G.
Lieut B Cinch, B—missing	W Stoebesant, H.
Adam Kugal, A—missing.	F Zuik, H.
John Smith, B.	Corp C Auger, K—missing.
F Kitheridge, B.	D Mahoney, M.
Sergt Jas Hickey, C.	J Snicker, M—missing.
Capt G Leibenguth D.	M Weiss, M—missing.
F Kerhn, D.	Capt Walter French—leg amputated.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, AUG. 6.

(*Official.*)

Lieut L Carver, M—killed.	Sergt Wm Van Voorhies, C—left foot.
Capt Robt Sproul, M—arm. shell.	Sergt Andrew M Wes cott, I—right hand.
Corp Abram Vannorman, L—right foot.	Corp Robt Lowe, I—thigh.
Elias White, C—abdomen.	Hiram Laclear, I—thigh.
Edward Saunders, M—scalp.	Corpl McDonald, M—shoulder.
C Hughtaling, M—navel.	Seven missing.
John O'Donnell, K—thigh	

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

G R Ie Clear, M—head and neck.	H L Welch, E—sabre cut in hand.
Sergt C E Norton, I—knee.	James Crane, B—knee.
John Schnider, D—injury by fall of horse.	D S Wilson, K—sabre cut in head.
J R Ariel, B—face.	

KILLED AND WOUNDED—SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, AUG. 11.

Capt James Mathers, L.	Henry Arnold, I—both legs.
John Jordon, D—gun shot in face.	Alfred Taylor, A—neck.
James Welch, A—killed.	Edward Tc rallis, I—thigh.
Corp Robert M Robinson, M—killed.	Henry L Montief, L—hand.
Sergt Cyrus A Bateman, M—killed.	George Boughton, E—foot.
Frank Huff, M—killed.	John Ford, I—abdomen and arm.
	Lieut A J Jackson, F—foot and abdomen.

Rebel Officers Captured at Crooked Run, Aug. 16.

Maj W E Simmons, 3d Ga Bat S S.	Lieut P L Ardis, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Capt C H Sanders, Cobb's Legion.	Lieut S D Bank, Cobb's Legion.
Lieut D Bunt, 3d Ga Bat S S.	Capt C R Palmore, 3d Va Cavalry.
Lieut J E Shelton, 3d Ga Bat S S.	Lieut T H Hall, 3d Va Cav
Lieut J W King, 3d Ga Bat S S.	Sergt Oscar Bearson, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Capt J F Masters, 3d Ga Bat S S.	Lieut W A Evans, Cobb's Ga Legion.

The above are not wounded.

The Guerrillas and Bushwhackers.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1864.

The cavalry still hold this place, but bushwhackers are hovering about in every direction, so that it is not safe for a man to put his nose outside of camp. HARVEY L. REYNOLDS and WM. HENDERSON, of the Seventh Michigan, went a short distance from camp this morning, and were taken prisoners. It is feared they have been foully dealt with.

The enemy hovering about us are taking no prisoners, but are hanging and shooting all who fall into their hands.

An infantry picket on the road to Charlestown, composed of five men, was attacked by a party of fifteen rebels, this afternoon, but were repulsed.

So many men who were sent out to forage have turned up missing, that the strictest orders have been given to allow no men to leave camp, unless in parties large enough to cope with any guerrillas they are likely to meet.

On Wednesday a party of eight rebels captured twenty white men and eight negroes at work on the railroad three miles from Bolivar Heights. The whites were stripped and sent in, and the negroes were taken away.

There has been no fighting to-day. The Third Brigade had a skirmish with the enemy on the road toward Winchester, yesterday, near Opequan Creek, but maintained their ground.

Yesterday afternoon, while four men of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry were doing picket duty on the Snicker's Gap road, several men came up to them dressed in blue uniforms. These men killed one of the four, wounded another, and captured the remaining two.

This morning, Capt. DRAKE and Lieuts. ALLEN and YEARN, with one hundred men of the same regiment, went out on a reconnoissance. The command was divided into three parties. Capt. DRAKE went with his party to destroy a house, by Gen. CUSTER'S orders, near where the picket was surprised last night, and was pounced upon by a superior force of the enemy, and ten of the parties killed after they had surrendered. The bodies were subsequently recovered and buried. Gen. CUSTER ordered fourteen buildings destroyed in retaliation, and they are burning now.

E. A. P.

Telegraph Companies and the Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 10th inst., I have to state that telegraph companies should make the return required by section 107, of the act of June 30, 1864, to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which their principal office is located.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

To American Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER.—HENRY BURKE, an errand boy, aged 14 years, residing at No. 62 Thompson-street, was brought before Justice LEDWITH Tuesday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged on the complaint of Mr. JOHN GREEN, of No. 160 Thompson-street, with having robbed him (complainant) of his watch, valued at $15. It appears that young BURKE accosted GREEN, while passing through Spring-street the evening previous, and while the latter was endeavoring to answer BURKE'S question, he snatched GREEN'S watch from his pocket and ran rapidly away. GREEN pursued him several blocks, and finally lost sight of him in Mercer-street. Yesterday, however, he saw him again in Spring-street, and delivered him into the custody of Officer McCAUL, of the Eighth Precinct. He was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels.

They Abandon the Struggle for the Weldon Road.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN DESERTERS.

Total Number of Rebels Captured Eight Hundred.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

The enemy early yesterday morning disappeared from the front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces. They may, however, be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

Occasional firing has been going on along the centre, and was quite lively during the night.

This morning occasional shots are heard.

The roads continue wet, making travel very difficult.

About thirty rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Carolinians, most of whom claim to be deserters. This story, however, is not believed, as the soldiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side than any other in the Confederacy. They are strong, hearty-looking men, and seem to think the end of the struggle is at hand, and they believe Petersburgh to be almost within our grasp, and that it will be in our possession at an early day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE Tuesday, Aug. 23, VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, has arrived here with ninety rebel officers, captured in the recent operations on the Weldon Railroad. The privates captured during the same movement to number between 700 and 800. They will be brought down to-morrow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Col. RALPH C. WEBSTER arrived here to-day, and entered at once upon his duties as Quartermaster of this Department.

Lieut.-Col. BROOS, the former Quartermaster, has been promoted to Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and to act as Inspector.

The Weldon Railroad is held in safety by our forces.

The Report About Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and A. P. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

No information has been received here confirming the truth of the loose report that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE was killed and Gen. A. P. HILL mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday last on the Weldon Railroad.

A BOLD RAID BY FORREST

ATTACK ON MEMPHIS, TENN.

The City Entered by the Rebel Cavalry.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Capture Our Generals.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Memphis was attacked, at 4 o'clock this morning, by the rebel Gen. FORREST, with three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong.

This force left Gen. SMITH'S front at Oxford on the evening of the 18th inst., and made a rapid forced march to this city.

They drove in our pickets, and dashed directly into the headquarters of Gen. WASHBURN, who made a very narrow escape.

They then made a rush into Gen. BUCKLAND'S headquarters, but he also succeeded in making his escape.

They then attacked the Irving Prison, but were repulsed by the guard there.

They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture Gen. HURLBUT, but he was stopping at a friend's house, and so the rebels did not succeed in getting possession of him.

Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing about 30, and wounding about 100.

The rebels captured thirty of our men and forty horses. They did not have time to obtain much plunder.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about the same as that of the rebels.

Gen. WASHBURN is now carrying out a plan which, it is expected, will result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

The rebel raid into this city yesterday was a complete failure, and is so admitted by Gen. FORREST. His intention was to capture Gen. WASHBURN and other Generals.

Our troops being without leaders, the rebels carried off some plunder and captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers and several clerks and telegraph officers.

Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels.

Among the wounded are Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and Lieut. IRVIN, of the Eighth Iowa. The latter has since died.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The rebel Gen. FORRE

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Seizure of Arms and Ammunition in Indianapolis—Capture of Books and Papers.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 22.

On last Saturday afternoon Gov. MORTON received a letter from an Eastern city, which was as follows, except some names which we omit for prudential reasons:

——, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Gov. O. P. Morton:

SIR: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed among the antagonists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

Aug. 5, the steamer *Granite State* landed in New-York 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; Aug. 6, the steamer *City of Hartford* landed 22 boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. PARSONS, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked ——; the balance is stored at No. — — street, New-York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter Gov. MORTON placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman JOHN S. RUSSELL, who was able in a short time to report progress to Col. JAMES G. JONES, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Col. WARNER, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and book-binding establishment of H. H. DODD & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened the contents were found to consist of four hundred large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published in the *Journal*. Also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. VOORHEES for the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheep-skin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles, without the import duties, would cost $280,000. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some *Peace* Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and JOHN C. WALKER, and other *peace* men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed $15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade-runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. The speculation having failed by the refusal of the Governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the *peace* commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for Northern traitors, and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech, and liberty. WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Secretary of the order of which H. H. DODD is "Grand Commander," was arrested, and is still in custody. Messrs. JOHN J. PARSONS and CHARLES P. HUTCHINSON, partners of DODD, were also arrested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. DODD is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar *peace* notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.

The Correspondence.

J. HARDESTY, OF HARRISONBURGH, VA., TO D. W. VOORHEES.

HARRISONBURGH, Feb. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: * * * We want you to hold that 100,000 men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them. * * *

(Signed.) J. HARDESTY.

Addressed on envelope: Hon. DAN'L W. VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

SENATOR WALL, OF NEW-JERSEY, TO DANIEL VOORHEES.

LONG BRANCH, AUG. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you two letters from a man by the name of CARR, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles. Yours in haste.

JAMES W. WALL.

Envelope indorsed:

[Free.]

JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S.

Hon. DANIEL VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Ind.

Post-mark: Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.

E. W. CARR TO HON. JAMES W. WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1863.

Hon. James W. Wall:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, with one inclosed about rifles, have been received. If the parties wish to buy them, the best way would be for them to have some one in New-York appointed to purchase them and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them you can "speak by the card." You have seen the article tried and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in bond for $14, and I have no doubt that if the proper course is pursued, the duty can be remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than anything ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe than we offer to sell them for here.

The price of fire-arms will advance within a year at least 33 per cent, as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there is no more effective arm in the world than this. I am, with great respect, yours truly, (Signed.) E. W. CARR.

STATE PRINTER J. J. BINGHAM TO DAN VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR VOORHEES: I should like your private opinion as to the prospects of affairs so that I may have some basis to go upon. Do you think the South have resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and finally force a recognition of their independence, or will LINCOLN'S army crush them out? You must have sources of information which I have not to enable you to form some opinion upon these matters.

I think there is a reaction taking place in Indiana in reference to the war, and Mr. LINCOLN'S message and CRASS'S report will aid it. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. What is MORTON doing in Washington? Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. BINGHAM.

AUDITOR RISTINE TO DAN. VOORHEES.

COVINGTON, June 26, 1861.

DEAR DANIEL: You are soon to assume a position which is fraught with untold responsibilities. * *

The successful resistance of the South I regard as the only safety for us of the North. Should she be overwhelmed woe betides us who have dared to oppose the policy of this Administration.

DANIEL—a Democrat of the North who dares to oppose the policy of the present leaders is as much hated as those of the South, and I look upon this war as much more a war upon the Democracy than anything else.

This Government could never be subverted under Democratic rule, and every appeal is now being made to the patriotism of our people to sustain the Constitution, the Union, and the stars and stripes, while the Constitution, the laws and the rights of the citizen are being ruthlessly trampled under foot. In the position you are soon to occupy, I would by no means counsel withholding the necessary supplies for the army, but I would like to see all Democrats unite in open and bold resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by the force of steel. If the wisdom of our fathers, aided by our own experience, cannot keep us united, it is idle to talk of maintaining the Union. A State forced to obedience at the point of the bayonet, I regard as much and more a subversion of the Government than secession itself; hence, I see nothing but dissolution; and humanity, justice and common sense, to my mind, dictates a peaceable separation.

I have no doubt worried you, and shall close by hoping that some Moses may arise to extricate us from our woes, that your mission may be a pleasant one, that you may return to your constituents and friends as did Noah's dove to the Ark, bearing emblems of peace to a distracted country. God bless you, DANIEL. Your friend,

(Signed) JOS. RISTINE.

P. S.—Much less excitement here, but little said. Men are beginning to talk of costs and consequences.

J. R.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees and the O. A. K's.—Sharp Letter from Geo. Carrington.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. VOORHEES, at Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. VOORHEES. He has made a denial to Col. R. W. THOMPSON said to Gen. CARRINGTON, which occasioned the following reply:

LETTER FROM GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18, 1864.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind:

I have received from you a copy of your letter to Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:

GEN. CARRINGTON: As you published this brotherhood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it as Col. THOMPSON has done.

D. W. VOORHEES.

The assumption of the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I punished anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Col. THOMPSON. The points you make are:

1. "That the office in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by you, or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

2. You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?"

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are 112 copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable Order, aiming to overturn the Government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentlemen who found "these papers" told me they were found in you office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had decl ned renomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for rent, as late as April, 1864.

The Ritual had been issued in the Autumn of 1863 You Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech were in the office where "these papers" were found

The correspondence of Senator WALL of New-Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on "the Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of E. C. HIBBEN, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of J. HARDESTY, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," were in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondence of J. J. BINGHAM, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of JOHN G. DAVIS, informing you that a certain New-York journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and trembles in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of W. S. WALKER, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of the K. G. C's, prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where these papers were found.

The petition of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, D. W. VOORHEES and BENJAMIN WOOD, in favor of two Republics and a United South, were in the office where "those papers" were found.

The correspondence of CAMPBELL, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight," but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of GEO. H. PENDLETON, which states that ETHERIDGE'S plan to organize Congress, viz.: "to elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," "though he (PENDLETON) will not facilitate the renomination of any man as Clerk whose programme is for his defeat as Speaker," suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of ETHERIDGE to reciprocate favors and opposition," and to this *authoritatively*, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

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The correspondence of J. MCDONALD, who had an interview with PERKINS, "in one of his (PERKINS') loud interests," with regard to "the discovery of the Northwest Passage" by PERKINS, for which he claimed the credit, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. HANNA, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of HANNEGAN, and so of W. J. PEACE, who "will show the beasts that LINCOLN has turned out to be *monsters* in 1864;" and so of BIGGS and DEVLIN and DODD, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where these papers were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Col. THOMPSON, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond as you request "that the people may know the truth." Your well-wisher,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Subjoined is the letter from MCDONALD above referred to:

JOSEPH E. M'DONALD TO DAN. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1863.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

* * * As to PERKINS, you will have learned from our mutual friend, DOWLING, that we have had an interview with the judge, and found him enjoying a lucid interval, and fully aware of the hallucination under which he has lately been laboring, but I don't see just how he can right himself. I think he will be permanently cured of his insanity in time, but it may take time.

Of course it is not necessary for me to say to you that I knew no more of the sentiments of his letter until I saw it in the public papers than you did. If he had sent his letter to me and not the editor of the *Sentinel*, it would not have seen the light of day in that shape, but he seemed to think he had discovered the Northwest passage, and wanted the whole benefit of the discovery; and consequently he had to give this thing to the public at once. When I see you we will talk at length on these matters, as I want a long talk with you before you go to Washington. Respectfully your friend,

(Signed.) J. E. MCDONALD.

The Documents Found.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 22.

The valuable documents found among the private papers belonging to the Lodge of the Sons of Liberty, contain a complete roll of members of the order in this city.

PART FIRST—Contains a complete roll of the rebel prisoners who are members of the order, giving the name, and rank of prisoners, regiments, batteries and companies to which they belong.

PART SECOND.—List of members of Sons of Liberty, belonging to the order in this city—dates when "joined for duty" and monthly assessment of dues. The names of J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*; Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State; James S. Athon, Secretary of State; Oscar B. Hord, Attorney-General, and Napoleon B. Taylor, candidate for reporter of the Supreme Court, figured conspicuously in the list. The names of Frank Cunningham, Deputy Auditor of State; Myron North, Deputy Secretary of State; William Henderson, a prominent lawyer and agent of the Ætna Insurance Company; Samuel Beckner, Dr. W. S. Pearce and about one hundred and fifty others also appear. A large number are in arrears for dues, but there is nothing to show that any one has ever been expelled for this cause.

Personal.

—Americans registered at A. M. BAILEY'S American Agency, London, No. 1 Strand, Charing-Cross, July 23: Wm. S. Hills, Georgia; Arthur M. Hoe, Geo. W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, The Misses Tileston, Mr. and Mrs. Spofford, John J. Locke, H. A. Avery, Mrs. Avery, John H. Gainey, Miss Gainey, Miss M. Weiss, Rev. A. J. Donnely, H. S. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pinchot, Miss Neille Eno, C. C. Hall, Miss Hall, F. C. Gebhard, Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, New-York; John P. Rolfe, J. N. Gimbrede, R. R. Raymond, Brooklyn; V. Marmaduke, B. H. Marmaduke, C. S. A.; H. C. Wisham, J. A. McKim, Baltimore; Jos. Lipplincott, D. L. Lippincott, Philadelphia; W. J. Heads, Geo. Trumbull, Miss M. L. Trumbull, George B. Blake, J. L. Chapin, Amos L. Wood, Boston; R. H. Caldwell, J. T. Weldon, Kentucky; V. Parvin, Wm. Brand, Indiana; M. Mortimer, Texas; J. A. Smith, U. S. N.; G. R. White and daughter, Pennsylvania; Jas. Monson and wife, Cincinnati; G. S. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. P. Phelps, Hartford, Conn.; E. E. Fairfax, Capt. S. Fairfax, Virginia; E. Cushman, Miss E. C. Cushman, St. Louis; Bishop McIlvaine, Ohio.

THE BATTLE WITH THE FORTS.

Interesting Particulars of the Naval Engagement by a Participant.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP LACKAWANNA, MOBILE BAY, SUNDAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT.

Preparations for the attack had been in progress for two weeks past, and by a general order, dated "Flagship *Hartford*, July 10, 1864," each vessel was sent to Pensacola Navy-yard, in her turn, for the purpose of stripping off all the spars and rigging which might interfere with her movement in action, and by hanging heavy cable chains over her side to form an iron shield for the protection of the boilers and machinery, which are partially exposed above the water line.

Considerable delay had already been caused by the non-arrival of the expected iron-clads, without whose assistance it was judged injudicious to attack the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, of whose invulnerability and offensive power we had no opportunity of judging, save from the exaggerated accounts of our enemies. They finally arrived—first, the *Manhattan*, from the North; then the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, from New-Orleans; and lastly, the unfortunate *Tecumseh*.

At noon on Thursday, Aug. 4, the following diagram and order was sent on board the different vessels of the fleet, and we knew that before twenty-four hours longer we should either be inside Mobile Bay, or numbers of the strongholds and possessions of their fleet, or be ourselves quietly at rest under its muddy water.

Many of the officers had left their more valuable property at Pensacola, to be forwarded home in case of their deaths, and it only remained to pass away the few intervening hours as best we might in preparation for the morrow. Not a single man could be found who, for an instant, doubted our complete success; but all anticipated a fiery ordeal, as from the diagram you will see that we passed close under Fort Morgan and the water batteries, upon which the rebels placed their main dependence, and which, we heard, mounted over one hundred heavy siege and rifled guns.

[Here follows the diagram of the bay and its approaches.]

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
OFF MOBILE BAY, Aug. 4, 1864.

The above diagram will be observed in forming line of battle to-morrow morning, or whenever the fleet goes in.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

THE MORNING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Accordingly, at eight bells, 4 A. M., on the morning of Friday, the 5th, all hands were turned out, and our consort, the *Seminole*, came alongside and made fast to us on the port beam. The vessels were double banked, in order that the one to the leeward of the guns of Morgan might carry the other through the fire should she be disabled by a shot, or have her propeller entangled in any of the numerous floating ropes, with which the rebels had covered the water in the channel for that express purpose.

The morning was beautifully clear, although very warm, and the batteries of Morgan and Gaines stood out in bold relief against the blazing eastern sky, as we gathered around our mess table and swallowed a hasty cup of coffee—then dispersed to our several stations, eager for the first gun. The *Hartford*, flag-ship, did not lead the line, both because the *Brooklyn* had a torpedo catcher, termed a devil, attached to her bows, which would certainly have cleared away anything ahead of her—and because Capt. ALDEN, her Commander, had been chief of the coast survey here in years gone by, and author of the official charts of the harbor; and therefore was perfectly acquainted with every shoal and intricacy of the channel.

MOVING UP THE CHANNEL.

So the *Brooklyn*, with the *Octorora*, steamed ahead, and at twenty minutes past six the whole line was formed and moving slowly—steadily in toward Sand Island, where the water first became shoal. The picture was one seldom seen more than once in a lifetime. Each vessel dressed from stem to stern with the glorious old flag as if on some day of national rejoicing, and the broadsides run out, ready to ourn fire; while the men sprang to their stations with a will, when the long roll called all hands to general quarters, which was done as soon as the line was formed.

THE FORT ENGAGED.

As the *Brooklyn* came within range of the fort a single gun was fired, at precisely 7 o'clock, and as the line of battle closed up and advanced upon the fort, broadsides followed broadside with tremendous rapidity, and the scene grew fearfully exciting. It was a fair stand-up fight, only giving them the protection of their walls and sand banks, and we standing out taking it as it came. As we closed in on them, the grape, canister and shrapne from nine, eleven and fifteen guns swept the parapet too thickly for anything to remain there, and the rebels fled from their barbette guns in dismay and opened from their water batteries, whose ricochet shots did terrible execution.

Here Lieut. PERRINE, Executive Officer of the *Monongahela*, had his leg torn off by a shell. Commander MCKINLEY lost an arm in the same manner, and a shell struck the port sill on the starboard bow of the *Lackawanna*, exploding amidships, and disabling the whole gun's crew of the 200 pounder rifle, with the officer in command, Lieut. MCCARTY, who was overcast by the shock and scratched in the ankle.

APPEARANCE OF THE RAM.

The ram *Tennessee* started out from behind the fort, as the head of the line abreast of it, intending to attack the fleet, but, receiving two broadsides, changed her course and ran back, closely followed by the monitor *Tecumseh*.

SINKING OF THE TECUMSEH.

As the latter neared the fort, she struck and exploded a torpedo, which probably tore her whole bottom out, as she went down instantly—head foremost, in eight fathoms of water. She sank like a leaden bullet, and but ten or twelve of her whole crew of one hundred and twenty men escaped to tell the tale, and they must have been close to the turret ports, or they would not have had time to get out.

NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE.

Her brave Captain, Commander TUNIS A. M. CRAVEN, lost his life through his noble disregard of self—for when the explosion took place, he was with the pilot in the pilot-house, and as both made an instinctive movement to get out, Capt. CRAVEN stepped on one side, saying, "You first, Sir," and the pilot sprang down the ladder. But the water was already waist deep over the monitor, and the gallant CRAVEN went down with his ship. By this time the fleet was nearly past the forts, with the head of the line crossing the tail of the middle ground, the ram still lying under the fort.

INSIDE THE BAY.

Cheer after cheer ran out as the vessels came to anchor inside the bay—the goal we had been eagerly watching for nearly three years. Comrades shook hands, congratulated each other on their mutual escape, and the wounded were brought up from the holds and nicely stowed away in cots—but prematurely. Admiral BUCHANAN had made up his mind that there was no hope for him, so he determined to use his own words, "to do his best and sink the ship."

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE RAM.

So he started out and steamed up steadily and rapidly to the vessel, paying no more attention to the shot that rained upon her than she would have done to so many pellets of putty, and attempted to strike several ships, but having cast off from their consorts, they were too fast to be caught in that way, and her efforts were fruitless. She then opened her broadside of four 7-inch Brooks rifled guns upon the nearest vessel, which was the *Oneida* and raked her fore and aft. One of the shells exploded in her boiler, having passed completely through her chain armor and side, partially disabling her, nearly all of her fire-room gang being terribly scalded by the escaping steam, which filled the fire and engine rooms in the twinkling of an eye. Then the monitors joined in, and the solid fifteen and eleven inch shot fell upon her armored sides without any visible effect—and signals ran up the masthead of the *Hartford* to the *Lackawanna*, *Monongahela*, *Ossipee* and *Oneida* to ram and run her down. Four bells were struck in the engine-room, and, with full speed, we went at her.

The *Monongahela* missed her aim the first time, only striking the ram obliquely and glancing off.

THE LACKAWANA ATTACKS THE RAM.

The *Lackawanna* was more successful, striking her full head on, just at the point where the iron house joins the main-deck, and smashed our solid oak stem in nearly two feet, starting a heavy leak. The only injury to the ram was the loosening of a couple of her iron plates. As we swung clear, she fell of on our port side, where, unfortunately, our broadside could not bear, as all the heavy guns were pivoted to starboard, and delivered her fire within two feet of us, exploding two 98-pounder percussion shells in the centre of the berth-deck, clearing out the whole powder division, with its officer, Ensign CLARENCE RATHBONE, of Albany, who was knocked down and slightly wounded. Our only gun was a 6-inch, which was fired into her portside as she came abreast of ours, tearing to pieces the ponderous port lid, a splinter of which struck Admiral BUCHANAN, fracturing his leg.

A SINGULAR SCENE.

Our men, enraged at not being able to fire their guns, seized the first article on deck that they could lift and threw it into the ports of the *Tennessee*. In this way spittoons, holy stones and all the smaller lumber of the deck were hove at her, and our gallant Commander, Capt. J. B. MARCHAND, leaned over to spring upon her deck, but was held back.

THE RAM SURRENDERS.

The rebel officers were astounded at the audacity of the wooden ships attempting to ram their vessel, expecting only the attack of the monitors—but they did not know us. The ram then stood away for the fort, closely followed by the whole fleet, and almost covered with smut. Her smoke-stack was shot away level with the deck—the steering apparatus also gone—and, at 10 o'clock precisely, she hauled down the rebel colors, ran up the white flag, and surrendered to the fleet, amidst the thundering cheers of the sailors and the heartfelt exultation of us all.

She was boarded by a boat from the *Ossipee*, and Lieut. GIBAUT hoisted the Stars and Stripes on her flag-staff, and carried Admiral BUCHANAN'S sword to the gallant FARRAGUT. BUCHANAN'S second in command, Capt. JOHNSON, surrendered with the best possible grace, and, it is said, avows his intention never to fire another gun on the old flag.

SURRENDER OF THE SELMA.

During the latter part of the action, the *Metacomet*, Capt. JEWETT, chased the rebel gunboat *Selma* up the bay; but, going two knots to her one, soon overhauled her, and one broadside induced Capt. MURPHY to surrender, himself wounded, his First Lieutenant killed, and one-third of his crew disabled.

THE FORTS—IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

At 11 P. M. the garrison at Fort Powell evacuated and blew up the place, and this morning Fort Gaines has also surrendered. Fort Morgan is closely invested and must soon fall.

Meanwhile communication is open and unrestricted with New-Orleans and the North through Mississippi Sound, and the most complete and glorious victory that could be desired has been given us, cutting off one of the most fruitful sources of rebel supply and inflicting a tremendous blow upon the rebel arms.

The number of men and guns on each side was nearly equal, they having the immense advantage of stationary batteries protected by walls.

THANKS TO THE MEN.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 6, 1864.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the fight.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more cheerfulness, for, although they knew the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates—still there was not the slightest evidence of hesitation to follow your Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions of which we knew nothing, except from the exaggerations of the enemy "that we would be blown up as certain as we attempted to enter."

For this blind confidence in your leader, he thanks you. D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

THANKS TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

Sunday morning the following order was read, and church service held on every vessel of the fleet:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.—The Admiral desires the fleet to return thanks to the Almighty God for its signal victory over the enemy on the morning of the 5th inst.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral,
Comd'g W. G. B. Squadron.

THE LOSSES.

The number of killed, including the crew of the *Tecumseh*, is probably not short of 250—of wounded, about 500. It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, as yet.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"Immediately after the fleet had come to anchor on the day of the fight, a boat with a flag of truce was dispatched to Fort Morgan, to ask permission for a steamer to take the wounded on both sides to the hospital at Pensacola. The answer proving favorable, the *Metacomet* was designated, and a hasty mail and all the wounded, including the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, were put on board of her, and she at once set out for her destination. The boat was barely open, the coaster overturned, and a general row was in progress. At this juncture, the bar-keeper raised his revolver and pointed it threateningly at the crowd; whereupon one of them took it out of his hands and knocked him senseless. The three Germans then left the room, went up stairs, and stationed themselves at the window—two of them being full-armed. The crowd was, meanwhile, gutting the establishment. They broke everything of value in the lower part of the house—broke up doors, tore down partitions, smashed glassware, stole ten boxes of cigars, and rifled the money-drawer of between $20 and $30 in currency, and finally brought shavings to set the house on fire, from which they were deterred by the entreaties of a sick woman in an adjoining house, who would have perished in the flames had they carried their threat into execution.

Then the Germans commenced firing into the crowd at random. The excursionists fired also, as the scores of bullet-holes all over the house abundantly testify. The Germans fired sixty or seventy shots, and as many more were returned. The ammunition of the men in the chamber becoming exhausted, they left the house, and attempted to escape by the rear. SHEIK was pursued, but another revolver was taken from him, and his pockets were rifled of fifty dollars. During the *mêlée*, the cowards attempted to kill a child of the proprietor with stones. A store adjoining was entered and robbed of seventy dollars' worth of groceries and clothing. Another store was robbed of seventy five dollars in money, and half a dozen other stores and dwellings, in sums and goods to the amounts ranging from twenty to fifty dollars. The house was very nearly destroyed. The attack is said to have been premeditated, and stones were brought in the cars from New Lennox."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Wheat begins to arrive in quite encouraging quantities. The new crop is being largely marketed. The quality of the grain is excellent. The following are the receipts of grain from the first of January, to date, for two years:

	1863.	1864.
Flour, barrels	752,395	727,500
Wheat, bushels	4,277,806	6,245,172
Corn, bushels	10,691,180	10,167,682
Oats, bushels	3,432,131	4,311,895
Rye, bushels	303,265	228,318
Barley, bushels	160,163	152,763

Corn, it will be observed, is in great deficit. This goes to show the extent of the damage done by the frosts of last August. If we are not visited with a similar calamity this year, the crop will be larger than in any former year. The local papers of this State generally, in speaking of wheat, say that the crop on being threshed proves much better than was anticipated. The weather is fine, and everything is moving off briskly.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Illinois Invaded—Secret Political Organizations—The Approaching Democratic Convention—The Mob Spirit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

You will have been advised, ere this, that Illinois has at length been invaded for the first time by a force of rebels, inconsiderable in number, yet capable of doing much mischief, as affairs are now managed in Kentucky. The Ohio is unusually low, which prevents our gunboats from patrolling the river, and thus protecting the border, which, in an ordinary stage of water they are fully able to do. But, in the meantime, what are the Federal officers who have charge of affairs in Kentucky about, that they have thus far failed to check, or even interfere with, these marauders? Gen. PAYNE, at Paducah, appears to be the only one that is alive; but his force is limited, and composed mainly of hundred-day boys—so that the rebels appear to go hither and thither wherever they choose, without let or hindrance.

We have reports that CLIBORN and his gang are still in Montgomery County, committing depredations of all kinds upon the inhabitants. He has been in that section about four weeks now, and I have heard of no effective step being taken to capture him, or drive him off. We have a good deal of vigilance exercised against agents who are supposed to be recruiting for other States; but little is displayed either in meeting the last call upon us, or in putting down the rebels who are in arms in the Southern part of the State.

From recent demonstrations, I am inclined to give more credence to the dangerous nature of the secret political organizations, whose exposure was recently noticed. The Copperheads are becoming daily more bold and out-spoken in their opposition to the Government, and in their schemes in aid of the rebellion.

The Democrats hold a State Convention at Springfield, to-morrow, at which it is presumed the Peoria resolutions will be reaffirmed. Such is the excitable state of the public mind in that section that trouble is anticipated. But Camp Butler is not far off, and can assist, on an emergency, in keeping the peace.

There are three prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Gen. SINGLETON, of Quincy; S. A. BUCKMASTER, of Alton, and B. S. EDWARDS. There is not much to choose between the trio—though the latter is a man of more character than his competitors, and will probably receive the nomination. It may be, however, that the contest between these will render it expedient to take

your Republic; if ever there is a war between the United States and Great Britain, these same piebald politicians and Southern slavemongers, now vagabondizing all over the British dominions, Cain-like, will be the prime movers of it, as well as the chief instigators thereof; and sometimes I very much fear they will soon embroil these two great peoples in angry warfare; for this is evidently one of their secret ends and aims just now, and then they would be satisfied with their hellish work. For one, I can truly and heartily say that I wish they would soon skedaddle away, and migrate off to some other colony or continent, and leave us alone in our peace, quietness and contentment, for they are perfect plagues and pests wherever they go and whatever they do. A friend of mine here says that they will "*chato*" me up yet for writing these facts and truths, as they dread nothing so much as *facts* and *truth!* I tell them we live here, in a land of laws and freedom; not like the Southern Confederacy—a land of gags, muzzles, whips, scourges and foul doings.

The Southern Confederacy has turned out some precious guerrillas, skedaddlers, freebooters, pirates, highwaymen and chivalric scoundrels, the chief of which, in our estimation, is Capt. SEMMES, of the late "piratical rover," the *Alabama*; and nothing but the *deep depravity* of the human heart would induce any man to become his "apologist" and "admirer," or cause such numbers of the arrogant aristocrats of the Old World to applaud and approve of his treacherous, trickery, willful waste and damnable destruction of two hundred ships, meat, merchandise, material and men, in times of peace, as he has done,—and would now be doing but for Capt. WINSLOW—for the past two or three years on the high seas, and in both hemispheres.

If this "big rebellion" had been in Great Britain instead of the United States, and if this notorious Capt. SEMMES had thus preyed upon and destroyed her private ships and commerce; if the Yankees had aided and assisted him in every way possible, covertly and openly, as she has done, both with men, money, boats, big guns, little shooting irons, stores, &c., &c., *then* such a wail of woe, and such pitiable jeremiads would go up and ring throughout that land, and throughout all lands, that the sympathies of all the nations of the earth would be aroused and enlisted, so that they would fire up and steam off speedily every floating craft and every available boat in Europe, and very soon wipe out and extinguish the whole hellish crew of such a foul pirate, and all other remaining piratical pests both on sea and on land. A Scottish journal, the Edinburgh *Mercury*—if my memory serves me—has recently handled this Capt. SEMMES and his late craft with no gloves, and spoken out, in print, righteously and properly about him.

Canadians! As the Northern States are your next door neighbors and friends, and always will be, let this American civil strife issue as it may; and as we have got to be their neighbors always, from the contiguity of the two peoples, and as the South is far removed from us, I beseech of you don't be bamboozled and fooled by these Southern schemers in our midst, for they plot and meditate us mischief, as well as their own Government, continually. Listen not to their plausible tales, for they are as full of deception and hypocrisy as an egg is full of meat; tell them this is the "Land of the free and the home of the slave;" that you are content, and that they are welcome here only just so long as they behave well, speak well, think well, and no longer! Take in none of their poison; drink in none of their treason, and swallow down none of their secession stuff and damnable doctrines; but do justly toward the North, love mercy and walk humbly with your God!

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

British Troops in Canada.

From the London Times, Aug. 13.

We have not the least design of providing the Canadians with an army sufficient for the defence of their frontier. The utmost that was intended in this country was to give them a "nucleus" in the shape of a few regiments of Imperial troops, and even that design is now limited, as was shown by a recent debate, to the protection of the two chief capitals of the colony. In relying, therefore, upon our readiness to fight their battles, the colonists are deceiving themselves, and the demonstration we make happens to be full of danger in more ways than one. *Nothing is so likely to provoke attack as an easy and accessible prize, and every station of British troops along the Canadian frontier offers such a prize to the American army. To surround and capture a British regiment would be an exploit of which an American Commander might reasonably boast; to inflict humiliation on the British arms might be a triumph which an American Government would be unwilling to forego if those opportunities were actually present in the flattering and alluring form.* We possess many of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, much as King ALFRED suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods and challenged anybody to offend justice by appropriating them. But we have not the same grounds for our confidence. We should, indeed, be compelled to pursue the offender, but it is neither our interest nor our desire to establish our power by provoking the offence. On the contrary, it would be infinitely easier to remove the temptation, and thus diminish the chances of conflict.

It seems to have been forgotten in the recent discussions that the exhibition of this handful of British troops on the Canadian frontier is in itself actually an element of danger. When the Americans have a grievance against us they immediately threaten to invade Canada. Why? Not so much because Canada is a dependency of the British Crown as because it contains a few British soldiers, and is thus a vulnerable part of the British Empire. If Canada were defended only by Canadians, it would scarcely answer the purpose of the Americans to make a raid into the province at the cost of a war which would bring the British navy on their coasts. A conflict with the chief maritime Power of the world would be a heavy price to pay for penetrating a few leagues into a country which it would be very troublesome to occupy and impossible to annex without conquest. But a regiment of the British army would be a more enticing bait. By the capture of such a trophy the Americans could not only gratify the national pride, but compel us to a conflict in which the advantages would be all in their favor. If we began to fight them on land, and suffered disasters, we should be forced to go on. Our reputation, as well as our pride, would be involved, and our enemies would enjoy the singular good fortune of taking us at our weakest from the position most advantageous to themselves.

Now we say that we cannot do better for Canada than remove this provocative to invasion. Let the Canadians provide for their own defence according to their own estimate of the demand. We see that there is a party in the Colony which holds that the best answer to an armament, and if that doctrine prevails we are not inclined to quarrel with it. We are certain, at any rate, that it is sound when applied to an armament of Imperial troops, and if the colonists choose to extend it they may, perhaps, be the best judges. But whether they rely for their protection upon natural difficulties and political repulsion, or whether they resort to the more recognised policy of military organization, let the work be their own. From us they may count upon the aid of a powerful navy, and what that means in a war may be learnt from the embarrassments of the blockaded Confederacy. On these terms the disadvantage would be all with the Americans instead of with us, and perhaps three millions of white men in the North supported by the naval power of Britain would form as troublesome an enemy as six millions in the South deprived of free intercourse with the world. At any rate, reason suggests that these should be our terms. By our present policy we are at once deluding our colonists and tempting to aggression the only Power from which aggression is to be feared. The isolated detachments of our troops might attract invasion, but could not possibly repel it. Their removal would extinguish one of the principal chances of danger, and for the rest the Colony should provide according to its resources and interests as estimated by itself. The Canadians must be good judges of their own position. They are under the influence at present of indefinite impressions if not of false expectations, and we can hardly presume that their conclusions would be sound. But if they can distinctly understand the views of this country, and divest themselves of all illusions about our intentions, we have no doubt they will adopt a wise policy and remain on better terms with the Mother Country than ever.

Obituary.

MR. ROBSON, THE COMEDIAN.

The death of Mr. ROBSON, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, London, is announced by the *Clans*. The melancholy event took place on Thursday, eight, (Aug. 11,) at 12 o'clock. This popular comedian (says the *Men of the Time*) was born at Margate, in the year 1824, and was apprenticed at an early age to a copper-plate engraver in the metropolis. Not relishing the occupation, he was tempted to essay the stage, and while yet a young man, made his début at a private theatre in Catherine-street, in the part of *Simm Mealbag*, in the drama of "Grace Huntley." Had Mr. Reason been wanting in perseverance, the result of his first essay would have deterred him from any further prosecution of his new designs, as several professional critics strongly advised him to abandon all idea of adopting theatrical pursuits; but, fortunately for his future prospects, a conviction of latent power more than counterbalanced the depressing influence of their advice. And after two short provincial engagements at Whitstable and Uxbridge, he again appeared on the London boards, playing at the Grecian Saloon from 1844 to 1849. By this time he had so far acquired a reputation as an original delineator of character, that his services were eagerly sought by several provincial managers, one of whom secured him for the Queen's Theatre, Dublin. At the termination of this engagement, in 1853, Mr. ROBSON returned to London, having accepted an offer from Mr. FARREN, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre. His success was now placed beyond doubt, and so high an appreciation did metropolitan audiences evince of his peculiar talent that the pieces played at the little theatre in Wych-street were mainly selected with the view of affording a vehicle for their exhibition.

MISS CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

Our latest foreign news announces the death of the Scottish authoress, Miss CATHERINE SINCLAIR, whose name has become a "household word" in America, as well as in her own country. She was a daughter of the eminent agriculturist, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, and was born in Edinburgh on the 17th of April, 1800. At the age of 14 she became her father's secretary. Her career as an authoress commenced in 1835, in which year she published her first novel, *Modern Accomplishments*, which was followed the succeeding year by *Modern Society*. Thirty thousand copies of these works have been sold in England. These were followed by the descriptive works, *Hill and Valley*, and *Scotland and the Scotch*. In *Holiday House* (1839) she gave some reminiscences of her own childhood. Among the best known of her other productions are: *Cross Purposes*, *The Journey of Life*, *The Business of Life*, *The Mysterious Marriage*, *Modern Flirtations*, *Lord and Lady Harcourt* and *Beatrice*. During the latter part of her life her attention was principally occupied by charitable labors for the poor.

ADJT. JOHN P. BLAKEMAN.

By the steamer from New-Orleans yesterday intelligence was received of the death of Adjt. JOHN P. BLAKEMAN, Twentieth United States Colored (Union League) Regiment. Lieut. BLAKEMAN joined the regiment here, was a fine young officer, much esteemed by his superior officers, and two days before his death he received his commission as Captain. He died of typhoid fever.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Destructive Fire in Demerara—Cotton Culture—The Barbados.

From the Bermudian, Aug. 10.

DEMERARA.

From this colony we have accounts of another destructive fire with which the City of Georgetown has been visited. It broke out a little before 1 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of July, in the lower part of a building in Water-street, occupied as a shipchandlery store by Mr. FRANCIS PEREIRA, the upper story being used by another tenant as a seamen's boarding-house, and for six hours baffled the exertions of the affrighted citizens, sweeping over the greater part of what was left by the fire of April of the leading business quarter of the city; "and nothing," the *Royal Gazette* says, "now remains of mercantile Water-street save a few stores to the south of ROSE, DUFF & Co.'s premises on one side, and north of PASLEY, TEMPLETON & Co.'s on the other, separated by nearly half a mile of ruins." "Another section of Water-street," the *recte* writes, "as long as Robb's town, and not a whit less valuable, with an indentation toward Main-street almost as deep, was added to the ruins left in April. The number of stores destroyed is quite as great as in April, although the gross number of buildings may be smaller. But the calamity, in a commercial point of view is infinitely greater. In April, most of the merchants who were burnt out were enabled to find accommodation in the upper part of the town, the chief portion of which is now destroyed. Where they are now to find buildings in which to recommence business, is a question not easily solved; for even in April there was barely room for those who had to change their quarters, and many of them were obliged to cramp themselves in spaces much too limited for the requirements of their business. But there is not even this resource left now. In the second place, there are a great many young men thrown out of employment, and who may not, for the reason we have adverted to, find employment again for some time. It seems, too, that there were several dealers and owners of property who had not taken warning by the former calamity, and were either not insured at all, or only partially insured.

The *Creole* estimates the total loss at $1,500,000. There was almost a total absence of casualties; although there were several violent explosions, no instance of loss of life is recorded, or, so far we can learn, was any one seriously injured. Suspicions of foul play in regard to the origin of the fire were floating about while it was raging, and were afterward becoming stronger and more definite.

Immigration from Barbados was progressing satisfactorily. From June 26, to the 9th July, 163 immigrants had arrived, and from the 9th to 23d there had been a further increase of 154, all of whom had obtained immediate employment.

ANTIGUA.

The *Observer* of the 22d, in an article on "Cotton Cultivation," says:

"We are glad to learn that cotton cultivation in this island is likely now to be maintained on a scale if not adequate to, at least approaching the admirable adaptabilities of our soil to the rearing of the plant. The complete success of the enterprise of Mr. O. KEY, demonstrated not only in the fine yield of excellent cotton in the midst of a dry season, from waste lands on his estate, but in the satisfactory touting of his account sales received, we learn, by a recent mail, has, without doubt, had the effect of stimulating a number of the leading gentlemen of the island to organize themselves into a joint stock association with sufficient capital to commence operations. The company has already leased Smith's Estate, a partially abandoned sugar plantation, and will, we learn, at once put a large number of hands at work to open up land and put in seed. We have seen the prospectus of another company about to be started, and if the ball can only be kept moving in this way, there can be no doubt that, with proper management, much money will be made, while now that the sugar crop is all but taken off, many laborers who might otherwise have found employment difficult to be obtained will be satisfactorily provided for. We ought to mention that in this movement in a right direction to develop the resources of the colony, his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been most prominent.

BARBADOS.

The West Indian and Pacific Steam Company have decided on forming a new route, in which they will include Liverpool, Barbados, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacoa, to commence as soon as their new ships are ready, of which they are building seven. The weather had decidedly improved; rain had fallen in large quantities, and, with the exception of the failure of the crop of Indian corn, it was hoped that the land under cultivation would yield a fair return. The laboring population were working cheerfully, and the commencement of the repairs of the public highways had opened a new source of continuous and profitable occupation for large numbers.

A Lynching Affair.

A SOLDIER OF THE VETERAN RESERVE GUARD BAYONETED.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 22.

This morning a train left the depot in this city with about six hundred soldiers, of different regiments, on their way to join SHERIDAN'S command at Harper's Ferry. While at Bellerville, where a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps is on duty, the train switched off, and the soldiers on it amused themselves by throwing apples at the Veteran Reserve guard, and calling them epithets, indicating them as being "home guards," afraid to fight, &c. This irritated the guard, and a sergeant in charge, whose name we understand to be POARZA, picked up a musket and fired upon the train, wounding one soldier slightly and killing JOSEPH LAUDERLIN, Company E, Eleventh Vermont. (Another informant, who was also on the train, says the soldier's name who was killed was JOHN MCLORLIN, and that he belonged to the Eighteenth Vermont.)

As soon as the act of shooting was perpetrated, the solders got off the train and beat Sergt. POARZA in a terrible manner—at the same time ascertaining that the man killed had not thrown any apples or used any epithets. Sergt. POARZA, we understand, was subsequently taken to a tree near by, allowed three minutes to say his prayers, and then bayoneted until life was extinct.

The guard of which POARZA had charge were unable to render him any assistance, as the force was too small. The parties, too, who inflicted this summary punishment upon POARZA were requested to take him to Baltimore, and have him regularly tried; but this was refused, the soldiers preferring to take the law in their own hands.

POARZA, it is said, belonged to Company D, Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. His time had almost expired, and he was to have been discharged to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Examination of John Mullaly, Charged with Inciting Resistance to the Draft—Mr. Charle's O'Conor's Remarks on the Motive for bringing the Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of John Mullaly, charged with inciting Gov. Seymour and others to resist the draft, was held yesterday. E. Delafield Smith appeared for the Government. Charles J. O'Donahue and Charles O'Conor, for the accused. Mr. Smith opened the case by reading the affidavit upon which the proceeding had been commenced, and stating that no disrespect was intended either to the office or the personal character of the Governor, in referring to him simply as "one Seymour," it being only the usual form in an affidavit.

The first witness was

Robert Coddington, sworn for the prosecution: Am a bookseller and stationer, and reside in the City of New-York; know Mr. Mullaly; he was the editor of the *Metropolitan Record* and *New-York Vindicator* in August and July last; have been in the habit of receiving copies of the paper; the two papers here shown are copies of that paper. Mr. Smith then offered the papers in evidence, calling particular attention to the articles referred to in the affidavit.

Cross examined—I never lodged any information against Mr. Mullaly, and do not know who did it.

Re-direct—I have read these two articles; I have never been in the United States service; am an able-bodied man, and a citizen, and resident of this City; I have known many persons purchase the paper; do not know whether they read these articles.

The case for the Government was then closed. Mr. Charles O'Conor said the counsel for Mr. Mullaly are unable to discover in the proof before the Commissioner the slightest basis for a prosecution. But they deem it inexpedient to offer any argument to the Commissioner which might possibly lead him to that conclusion. If he can see any legal grounds for prosecuting the accusation to a jury of the country, Mr. Mullaly and his counsel will be rejoiced at that result. They are ready and will be happy to appear before that tribunal. The pulse of the American people has been felt by lawless acts of power. A series of these acts, stealthily increasing in gravity, have been perpetrated, and have been acquiesced in. Made confident by this measure of success, the final assault upon our liberties is now ordered, and by your decision, or that of some other judicial officer will, no doubt, be initiated under the forms of law. Executive power has now resolved to try whether trial by jury, the hallowed palladium of liberty, can be effectively employed to deprive us of a free press. We are anxious to bring that experiment to a fair trial at the earliest opportunity. The result will determine whether the people of this country have any peaceful means of defending the freedom won by their fathers, or whether they are yet worthy of enjoying it.

In reply, the District-Attorney said that he submitted to the court that the tone of the articles and the expressions used in them constituted an infraction of the laws previously read to his Honor. The object of these laws was to give force and effect by legislation, to the constitutional principle that every citizen of the nation can be called upon to become a soldier of the nation. The prosecution disclaimed any intention of striking at the liberty of the press. The liberty of the press and its licentiousness were two different things, and Governments no more struck at the liberty of the press in restraining its licentiousness, than they did at the liberty of the individual in compelling him to refrain from licentious acts. He hoped that this matter might be brought before a jury of citizens of this City.

His Honor said that as far as evidence went, the case now stood before him in the same state as at the beginning of the examination. The only question before him was where the line of demarcation between the liberty and the licentiousness of the press should be drawn. He wished that the case had been more clearly put before him, and he should reserve his decision for a day or two, in order to look into the law.

A Suit Brought to Recover Damages to a Gentleman's Hat.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Before Justice Smith and a Jury.

Arthur Terry vs. Melio & Co.—The plaintiff bought a Panama hat in South America in 1861, and after wearing it several seasons, took it to the defendants, about the 15th of May, and left it to be cleaned. The hat not being cleaned to his liking, the plaintiff brought this action to recover $75 for damages to the hat. The plaintiff testified that he paid $60 in gold for the hat, which, with gold at 250 would make the cost of the hat $150 in greenbacks. That Panama hats wear for ten or twelve years, and are then as good as new, and that his hat was but slightly soiled when he took it to the defendants, and that it was ruined by the defendants in cleaning, a hole appearing in the centre of the crown too large for the simple purpose of ventilation. Three witnesses substantiated the plaintiff's testimony, and a hatter testified that the hat, when new, was worth $50, and it was now worth $15; but, on cross-examination, admitted that there was no sale for second-hand hats on Broadway, and that the hat had no market value.

The defendants testified that they have been hatters for upward of thirty years, and have cleaned several hats during that time; that when the plaintiff brought his hat to them it was in a filthy condition, saturated with grease and dirt, and that it was then worth nothing; that though they used great care in cleaning it, the centre of the crown was so rotten that a small portion of it became unbraided. Several prominent hatters testified that fine Panama hats are rolled into a small compass in packing them, and the centre of the crown necessarily becomes weaker than any other part, and that when these hats with low crowns, like the one in suit, are then worn for several seasons, the centre piece becomes greasy and very often breaks out in cleaning; that this hat evidently was worth nothing before cleaning, and that its present condition reflected credit on the defendants, for which the plaintiff should have been religiously grateful—in which latter opinion the jury seemed to join.

Verdict for defendants.

For defendants, J. Solis Ritterband; for plaintiff, Terry & Streeter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	124⅝	32 Metrop Gas	99⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co	40⅜
7,000 do	109⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅜
10,000 do	109⅜	200 do	128⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	113⅜	150 do	129
60,000 do	113⅜	200 Erie Railway	110
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s	103⅜	100 do	109⅜
2,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	111	200 do	109⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	200 do	110⅛
100,000 do	95⅛	300 do	110⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅞	800 P., F. W. & C	111
3,000 M. 6s last to H. & St. L	69	400 do	111⅜
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	117	100 do	111⅜
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C	48	250 Hud. Riv. R	129⅜
15,000 do	48⅜	200 do	129
10,000 do	48⅜	200 do	128
10,000 do	48⅜	200 do	128
10,000 do	48⅜	400 do	127⅜
10,000 do	48⅜	600 do	127⅜
10,000 N. Y. Cen 6s	119	100 do	127⅜
3,000 M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	143	200 Reading R	132⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	136	100 do	132⅜
10,000 do	136⅜	500 do	132⅜
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M	133⅜	400 M. S. & N. I. R	84⅜
8,000 C. & N. W. S. F. R	112	1000 do	84⅜
12,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	300 do	84⅜
2,000 do	103⅜	100 do	84⅜
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	128
2,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	115	400 do	127⅜
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	128	400 do	128⅜
1,000 Miss & Mo. L. G	66	300 do	128⅜
6,000 At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div	105	200 do	128⅜
800 Chic. & Alt. In. B	93	100 do	129
10 Metropolitan Bk	116	400 Cleve. & Pitts	110
5 Continental Bank	102	350 do	110⅜
5,000 Amer. Gold	256⅛	200 do	110⅜
50 Canton Co	34⅛	25 Cle., Col. & Cin R	171
200 do	34	400 Chi. & N. W	53
150 Penn. Coal Co	310	200 do	53⅜
300 Cum. Coal Pref	55⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref	87⅜
400 Quick. M. Co	40⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	109⅜
100 do	39⅞	200 do	109⅜
100 do	81	100 do	110
200 Wyoming V. C. Co	50	100 do	110⅜
150 Copake Iron	6⅜	500 do	110⅜
40 Ash. Coal Co	16	100 Mil. & P. Du C	64
100 do	16	100 do	63⅜
100 Canada Co	3	200 Alt. & Terre H	58

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R	127⅜
15,000 do	109⅜	400 do	127⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81... R.	109⅜	1700 Reading R	132⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	112⅜	100 do	133
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s	103⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	134
28,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	111	700 Chic. & R. I. R	109⅜
18,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	100 do	110
40,000 do	94⅞	300 M. S. & N. I. R	84⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅞	200 do	84⅜
3,000 do	69⅞	400 do	84⅜
100,000 Ohio & M. C	48	100 do	84⅜
100 Canton Co	34⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G	141
200 do	34	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	128⅛
600 Quick. Mic. Co	81	500 do	129
50 Cum. Coal Pref	55⅜	11 do	127
100 do b10	56	600 Clev. & Pitts. R	110⅜
200 Pacific M. S. Co	276	50 Chic. & N. W. R	53⅜
30 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅜	50 do b30	54
200 Erie Railway	109⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	87
100 do b10	109⅜	500 P., Ft. W. & C	111
300 do	109⅜	100 do	111⅜
50 Erie R. Pref	109⅜	150 do	111⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold s3	154⅛	400 Ill. Cen. R	128
30,000 O. & M. Cer	109⅜	100 do s30	127⅝
900 Erie Railway	109⅜	100 do	127⅝
100 do s3	109⅜	100 do s3	128
100 do b4	109⅜	300 Cleve. & Pitts	110⅜
400 do c	109⅜	200 do c	110⅜
100 do b4	108⅜	200 do	110⅜
500 Hudson Riv. R	127⅜	200 Chi. & R. Isl	108⅜
100 do s3	127⅜	100 do s3	108⅜
200 do s3	127⅜	200 do c	108⅜
100 do	127⅜	100 do c	108⅜
100 do	127⅜	100 C. & N. W s3	83⅜
100 Reading R	132⅜	200 do	83⅜
200 do s3	132⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf s3	86⅜
200 do c	132⅜	100 P., F. W. & C	111
200 do s3	132⅜	100 do	111⅜
300 M. S. & N. I	84⅜	100 do s3	111⅜
300 do s3	84⅜	200 Cum. Coal	55⅜
900 do s3	84⅜	100 Quicks. M. Co	81
900 do	84⅜	100 do	81
100 do c	84⅜	200 Mariposa M. Co	40⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R	134	300 do	40⅜
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C	62⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000 O. & M. C	48⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts s3	110⅜
20,000 do	48⅜	200 do	111
100 N. Y. Central	128	400 do	110⅜
700 Erie Railway	109⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. R	110
100 do	109⅜	100 do s3	110⅜
100 do s3	109⅜	400 Chic. & N. W	53⅜
1250 Hud. River R	128⅛	100 Cumb. Coal Co	56⅜
100 do b4	128⅜	100 Quick. M. Co	81⅜
200 Reading R b4	133⅜	100 do s3	84⅜
300 do s10	133⅜	100 do	81⅜
400 M. S. & N. I	85	200 Mariposa M. Co	40⅜
100 do	84⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

There is a sudden fall to-day of *three* ℔ *cent.* in the price of Gold, and more than a corresponding uneasiness in the Currency rates for Bills on London. At the same time there is increased firmness in the demand for United States Stocks and Treasury paper. The change in Gold and Exchange is ascribed to the peace talk of the South, referred to yesterday, and which had already influenced the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. The rumors on this subject today continue, for the most part, of a vague nature, but there is an impression afloat *that the Administration at Washington are not inclined to have all the peace overtures to the South rest with the Democratic party and the Chicago Convention.* In other words, if the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond are really inclined voluntarily to restore the States in rebellion to their *status quo* under the Constitution, they will be afforded, at an early day, the opportunity to make known their wishes on the subject to an informal commission of the highest personal and political consideration.

The Railway Shares were further depressed in the early part of the day on the Peace rumors, and Erie Shares, as the barometer of the general list, fell to 109⅛ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 109⅝ ℔ cent., as against 111 at the close of Tuesday's dealings. The Western stocks are not relatively so much depressed in all instances, though from ⅛ to 1 ℔ cent. cheaper than Tuesday's sales. The Miscellaneous Shares were lower on Canton, but steady on Cumberland, Quicksilver and Mariposa.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday, at the same hour. The general market left off steady and under less eagerness to sell than earlier in the day.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	109	109⅜	Mich. Central	135⅛	134
U. S. 5-20's	113⅜	113⅞	Mich. Southern	96⅛	96
N. Y. Central	129½	129	Illinois Cen	129	128⅝
Erie	109⅛	109⅜	Pittsburgh	111	110⅞
Erie Preferred	110	109⅝	Fort Wayne	112	112
Hudson	130⅛	128⅝	Rock Island	110⅜	110
Canton	35	34	Reading	134⅛	132⅝
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	81⅜	81⅜
Toledo	127⅝	126⅝	Cumberland Coal	56⅜	56⅝
Northwest	53⅞	54⅛	Mariposa	40⅜	40⅝
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	48⅜	N. West Pref	87⅛	86⅝

The price of Gold at the close of Change hours was 254¼@254½ ℔ cent. Sales were made as low as 254@254¼ ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	103
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 1sts, '88	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds	103
Erie 3ds, '63	103⅜	Del. & Wash. 1sts	103
Erie 4ths, '80	103	Del. & Wash. 2ds	90
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Hud. R. 1sts '90	118	N. J. Central 1sts	100
Hud. R. Bonds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	1 6
Mich. C. '68 & '72	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Mich. C. new, '82	143	Mil. & Mo. 1, G	65
Ill. Central, '75	136	Chi & Alt. S. F.	101
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	115	Atlantic & G. W.	104⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d In.	84		

There is an increased demand at the National Banks, to-day, for the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent Bonds at par and interest from the 1st of March in Currency, at the rate of 150 ℔ cent. for Gold. This arrangement gives to new subscribers to the Loan the full September coupons, worth 254 ℔ cent., and places the cost of the Bonds after the 1st of September at only 97¼@97½ ℔ cent. The Fourth National Bank, to-day, subscribed for $200,000 of the 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loan.

After the sailing of the Cunard steamer, today, there was rather less eagerness to buy the United States 5-20 Bonds, while the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 advanced ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and were in better demand than yesterday.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Tuesday was as follows: Total receipts, $2,786,729 89; for Customs, $323,000; payments, $2,292,870 80; on account loan, $79,000; balance, $20,208,028 61.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) have been liberal, amounting in value to $4,269,873, against $2,011,205 the corresponding week of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ½ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

6 2-0s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President

JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 13 833 bbls. Flour, 1,284 bbls. and 550 bags Corn Meal, 54 523 bushels Wheat, 78 179 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 60,729 bushels Oats, 10,221 bushels Malt, 275 pkgs. Provisions, and 284 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive but firm. Java, 58c. @60c.; Rio, 58c.@63c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c. @50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo, 43c.@ 44c.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 58@$1 89 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,350 bales. Week's receipts 1,350 bales; sales and resales, 8,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a further advance of about 10c. ℔ bbl., but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. The sharp reaction in gold checked the speculative inquiry, which had been the main cause of the improvement in prices recently. Sales since our last amount to 10,400 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 20, poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11 10, chiefly at $10 50@$10 75, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $11@$11 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 15 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl $9 50@10 20
Extra State ..... 10 50@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 40@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds. 10 75@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 11 20@13 00
Extra Genesee ..... 11 75@12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri ..... 11 25@16 50

Southern Flour is more in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,600 bbls. at $11 20@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, the latter somewhat higher, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good demand and buoyant to-day; sales 970 bbls. extra at $10 45@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9 25@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 530 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and held higher, but is inactive, closing irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 81,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $2 46@$2 57, the latter rate for choice New; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 48, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

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Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 23 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year..15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT'S army in front of Petersburgh is to the effect that he still maintains his firm hold upon the Weldon Railroad, and that on Tuesday the rebels were discovered to have withdrawn from Gen. WARREN'S front. Our forces have advanced on the Weldon Railroad to within two miles of Petersburgh without opposition. The rebels have retired within their earthworks, and no longer dispute the possession of the Weldon line. Some of the dispatches from headquarters surmise that the rebels have only withdrawn to make a fresh attack somewhere else, but there is no foundation for the supposition.

From SHERIDAN'S army there is nothing new. His position at Halltown, four miles west of Harper's Ferry, is now strongly fortified, and can be held against any force. A report that the rebels were again crossing the Potomac, proves unfounded.

On Sunday last Memphis was the scene of a most extraordinary affair. The rebel Gen. FORREST, at the head of three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong, left Gen. SMITH'S front at Oxford on the 4th inst., and, after a rapid forced march, made a dash into Memphis. The movement was a complete surprise. Gens. WASHBURN, BUCKLAND and HURLBUT very narrowly escaped capture. The rebels made but a short stay, being speedily driven from the town by our forces, who killed and wounded about one hundred of their men. The movement was a failure as regards the main result; but the fact that the rebels were able to pass the fortifications and enter the city shows a lack of proper vigilance on the part of the Union military authorities which requires some explanation.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from Gen. GILBERT to Gov. JOHNSON, at Nashville, says: "A detachment of my command, under Lieut.-Col. EDGARTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing twenty-three and capturing thirty-five rebels, among them Col. WALKER and several non-commissioned officers."

Gen. KILPATRICK returned on Monday last to Gen. SHERMAN'S lines, from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed the guns, except one, which he brought in, together with seventy prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an incumbrance. Otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta and vicinity for some days.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that neither Gen. STEADMAN nor Col. STRIGHT were injured in the fight at Dalton, and that both are well.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, overtook the rebel JOHNSON'S force at Canton, Ky., Tuesday, while attempting to cross the river, and killed fifteen, wounded a large number and captured a large number. The guerrilla JOHNSON is severely wounded and a prisoner.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Cage*, from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer *Corvette*, one of the number now in Wilmington, is considered the most formidable of them all, and will be the first to run out of the harbor.

The ship *Victoria*, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having on board the man MULLER, the English railway murderer. The *Victoria* was boarded at Quarantine by one of the English detectives, and officer TIERNAN, of the New-York detective force, who will probably bring MULLER to the city this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The European mails by the *Peruvian*, covering dates to Aug. 11, reached this City yesterday. They have been fully anticipated.

Major-Gen. CURTIS arrived at Fort Kearney, Aug. 23, to straighten up the Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all the agents, stock and coaches to that post for protection. There are no white inhabitants between Kearney and Denver. All have fled to the forts for protection. The road around Denver is reported as swarming with hostile Indians. The road between Kearney and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the whites, except at two fortified posts, Columbus and Fort Curtis.

The Boston papers state that Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, visited the State House in Boston, on Saturday last, and had a lengthy consultation with Gov. ANDREW.

The Nashville *Times* learns that the notorious JOHN MORGAN, with some six hundred men, is in East Tennessee, near Morristown, fifty miles above Knoxville, where he is threshing out the wheat crop for the rebel army.

The price of Gold fell 3 ₱ cent. yesterday, partly, no doubt, on the continued rumors of a peace discussion between Washington and Richmond. Government Stocks were in firm demand, while the Railroad speculation was depressed.

Produce and merchandise opened rather briskly yesterday, at advancing prices, but closed heavily and irregularly, in view of the sharp reaction in Gold and the "uncertainties" of even the immediate future. Rumors of informal peace negotiations make speculators in gold, stocks, produce and merchandise exceedingly nervous. Freights were dull and heavy, with 495 vessels of all classes in port.

President Lincoln and the Draft.

The President stands firm against every solicitation to postpone the draft. To the procrastinators who have asked it, that they may fill their quota by volunteers, his reply is, that for this end, his proclamation gave ample time, and that the army is not to be punished if that time has been wasted. To the alarmists who are concerned lest the draft cannot be enforced without resistance and insurrection, his reply is that, if it has come to this, the quicker the Government proves its power to maintain its laws, the better. To the little calculators of his party who are exercised lest the enforcement of this draft will defeat his election, his reply is that, whatever his fate, he shall do his duty. We rejoice in this spirit. It is precisely what the crisis demands.

This draft is a severe measure. To try to lighten it by any pretense that it is easy to bear is a mockery. Probably never since this Government was instituted has it imposed so hard a requirement. With every effort to make it as tolerable as possible, it yet comes as a hardship almost, if not absolutely, unexampled in our history. Probably no man in the country understands this better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself. But for all that, he does not flinch. He also understands that if this nation is to be saved, it must subdue the rebellion against it; and that the rebellion cannot be subdued without such a reinforcement to our armies as this draft will provide. It is not a question whether the draft is an evil. No sane man denies it. The only question is, whether it is or is not a less evil than national ruin, which can be prevented by it alone. President LINCOLN, in his capacity as head of the nation, has decided, and has done accordingly. It remains for the people, as the body of the nation, to decide and to do accordingly.

The power of the Northern people to stand this draft admits of no doubt. It will take, where there has been no abatement by alien and freedmen recruits, about one in five of the population between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The rebellion we are fighting has taken not simply one in five, but every man between these ages, beside great numbers above and below them. Granting that the labor of the two or three million of slaves in the rebel lines allows a more complete drain of the white population for war purposes than we could endure, yet no man can say that this negro labor will not be offset, and more than a dozen times offset, by the industry of the four-fifths of our able-bodied population which will be untouched by the draft. It is impossible to pretend that this draft will not be a vastly less heavy burden upon the loyal States than JEFF. DAVIS' conscriptions have been upon the rebel States. Our power to endure it, then, is beyond question. The only question is one of will simply.

What is that will? Are the people willing to maintain the war or not? We do not think it any misfortune that the question has taken a practical shape that must be answered decisively, one way or the other. If the heart of the Northern people is such that President LINCOLN must be defeated in November, because he enforces the draft authorized by Congress and indispensable to the success of the war, it cannot be too soon understood. This Government is a Government of the people and for the people. It has no interest, nor power, nor life apart from the people. If they deliberately choose to desert it, rather than to defend it at a sacrifice, no earthly agency can prevent them—or, if it were so possible, ought to prevent them. A people so degenerate would be no longer worthy of a free Government. If we have indeed come to a condition that it is a matter of doubt whether we can abide such a sacrifice for the preservation of such a republic as this, when the rebels are submitting to so much greater sacrifices to uphold their accursed Confederacy, let the test come in the very sharpest form. If we are of a stuff that cannot stand this test, it is useless to spill another drop of blood to save the Republic. It is as sure as fate that our enemies must prevail, if they are so superior to us in manhood. To keep our heroic soldiers to the fight with only such a people to support them, would be simple murder. Even should they win victory, we could put it to no use. It would turn to dross in our hands.

The Copperheads are welcome to all the party capital they can make against President LINCOLN because of this draft. That it will give them many votes, we do not doubt. The meanest elements of human nature will be excited by it—and excited just in proportion to the sacrifice it imposes. In very many men, these are the elements which govern. They will have their course against President LINCOLN. It is idle to expect anything else. But we do not believe that the majority of the Northern people can be thus swayed. We have faith that this draft will be met by the majority with the same patriotic spirit in which it was proclaimed. We even think that the very boldness of the President in calling for such a heavy contribution of men, and the very steadfastness with which he has resisted all efforts to postpone it, will make him more friends than enemies. It is a new proof that he allows no selfish considerations to govern him where the public interests are concerned. It has a touch, too, of that same Jacksonian courage which, sooner or later, is sure to strike home to the popular heart. President LINCOLN, in our opinion, is surer to be re-elected because of his proclamation and enforcement of this draft before November than if he had staved it off, or altogether abstained from it. We may be mistaken. But even if it so proves, if President LINCOLN is defeated because of the draft, we shall never regret that he has so faithfully done his duty. Better such a defeat than any reward for faithlessness.

The Democratic Platform.

The task which the Democratic party will have before it, if it gets into office at the next election, and resolves to meet the legitimate expectations of those who trust in it, and to keep its own promises, will be of such tremendous weight as to entitle those who are saddled with it to the deep sympathy of all beholders. Amongst the little duties which it will have to perform, in order to save the nation in its own way, will be:

1. To make "a frank and straightforward tender of the Constitution" to the revolted States, and get them to accept it, and come back under it—a job which we hope will not have to be performed in the hot weather.

2. In case this proper offer is refused by the seceders, to raise all the men that may be needed to carry on the war by volunteering, without any draft. No difficulty is anticipated on this point, as it is confidently expected that about a million Democratic voters will rush to arms as soon as MCCLELLAN assumes the direction of the campaign.

3. To raise all the money necessary for the expenses of the war by taxation, without resort either to loans or issues of paper, and at the same time to draw in all the legal-tender now outstanding, and nevertheless keep the taxes so light that the working men shall never feel them, and never know anything of the war except what they read in the newspapers.

4. To catch all pirates and sea-rovers sent to sea by the Confederates immediately on their leaving port, and before they have come in sight of any merchant vessel.

5. To catch all the guerrillas south of the Ohio River, and prevent any further disturbance of any kind along the Mississippi anywhere above New-Orleans, and make all that part of the country as pleasant and as safe as New-York or Connecticut.

6. To prevent all negro slaves leaving their owners in any part of the continent, or to restore them as soon after they leave as possible, or in case the said owners should be absent, serving in the rebel army, to keep the said negroes at honest labor for their masters' benefit, supplying them with clothing and food out of the Government stores, which shall, however, cost nobody anything; and to prevent all negroes dying of any contagious disease.

7. To win all battles, wherever fought, and against whatever odds, at small loss to ourselves.

8. To fill all departments of the public service with the wisest and purest men in the country, so that no mistakes or frauds shall ever be committed by any Government officer.

9. To carry out our foreign policy in such a way as to fill all foreign nations with a mixture of fear, respect, admiration and love in equal proportions.

10. To so conduct the Government that everybody shall be perfectly satisfied, and that no complaint shall ever be made of the Administration in any newspaper or other periodical.

These things, as we have said, are doubtless very difficult, but as a great many people expect them of Mr. LINCOLN, they cannot be impossible.

The Draft—Crediting Enlisted Men.

It would be wise not to be in haste to look for too much from the uncredited naval enlistments, as affording promise of relief from the draft. It is doubtless true that a large body of naval recruits enlisted in New-York have not been credited to the City, and it may be equally true that were the uncredited numbers assigned to the districts from which they enlisted, our quota under the President's last call might possibly be found to be filled. But Gen. SHEPLEY, who is in command at Norfolk, Va., has just given a decision in the case of three soldiers enlisted in New-York, which, if it is sustained by the military authorities, would upset all the calculations that have been founded on the excess of naval recruits which New-York can show.

The case before Gen. SHEPLEY was that of three men who enlisted some two months ago in a New-York regiment, and as, up to last week, they had not been mustered, they desired to be credited to the State of New-York, in order to receive the local bounty.

In opposition to this claim, Gen. SHEPLEY urges that the men became soldiers of the United States at the hour of their enlistment; and while he might be willing that these men should receive the local bounty, *to credit them now to the State of New-York would be simply to deprive the Government of three soldiers to whose services it is entitled from the quota of New-York.*

If this course were universally pursued, it is argued, the United States could not get an additional soldier in the field. It may be that Gen. SHEPLEY'S view of the case will be reversed at Washington. But whether it is reversed or not, the conclusion is inevitable that if this present draft does not bring men, another will have to be ordered, unless volunteering goes on at a very different rate from what we witness at this moment.

THE ATTACK ON MEMPHIS.—The so-called attack on Memphis by FORREST, in the early morning of Sunday last, was a very curious affair. It seems that his men rode into the very heart of the city, assailing the Irving Block, where rebel prisoners are confined, visiting the Gayoso House, (the principal hotel,) plundering the stores, dashing into the headquarters of Gen. WASHBURN, the Commander of the department, rushing into Gen. BUCKLAND'S headquarters, and making an effort to capture Gen. HURLBUT, formerly commanding the Department of West Tennessee. It is curious that FORREST, "with three brigades of rebels," should have been able to get near the city without anybody finding it out. Though after he did get near it, it is not curious that he should have been able to enter it. The great work defending Memphis—Fort Pickering—is located a mile or two south of the city, and we can hardly suppose that the rebels advanced or were allowed to retreat by the main highway running east from the place, as that is commanded by the guns of Fort Pickering. The garrison must either have been all sound asleep on that early Sunday morning, or the rebels must have struck down from the northeast.

We shall have to wait for some explanation of this curious affair. In the meantime, the three Union Generals who made a narrow escape, the negro garrison which escaped a Fort Pillow massacre, the troops, who, we are told, "were without leaders," and every other man who carries a musket or wears a sword around Memphis, would do well to confidently remember the maxim and the fact, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Mismanagement of the Recruiting Business.

Elsewhere we print a communication, from a source entitling its statements to credit, setting forth the embarrassments and annoyances in the way of putting recruits in the naval service, as the system is now managed. This is not the first complaint we have received. We have heard so much grumbling at the manner in which loyal and earnest citizens have been treated by some of the naval authorities, that the matter deserves public notice. Surely there should be no obstacles in the way of dispatching this business with thoroughness, safety and rapidity. Yet that such obstacles exist is indisputable. Facts have come to our knowledge which convince us that there is serious dereliction somewhere. The statements of our correspondent are quite lenient, and when he says that no respectable gentleman will submit to the annoyances and indignities to which the present system necessarily subjects him, he states what is quite true. What do the authorities mean? Can they not see the daily result of the present condition of things? Does it not inevitably tend to discourage enlistments and disgust men with the service, when the recruit is subjected to so much delay and expense? Are men imbued with a spirit of loyalty and respect for the Government which they propose to serve, when traitorous workmen in the Navy-yard are allowed to blackguard and ridicule recruits as they pass along the avenue—to call them "victims"—"abolitionists," etc.—to approach them and advise them not to enlist, as they have done? Are gentlemen who seek necessary and proper information to be rudely rebuffed by the officials, because they ask a civil question—as was done but yesterday? Can no system be devised by which parties visiting the rendezvous or the yard with recruits may know what to do and how to do it? Cannot the routine which a recruit must pass through be made so plain that he can get into the service without unnecessary loss of time, patience or money?

We are satisfied that it is intended recruits should pass the several rendezvous without any expense, and there should be no necessity for any. But the imperfections of the present system throws many men into the hands of harpies, ever ready to fleece their victims. The recruit seems to have no friends. He is hustled off without knowledge of what he is entitled to, or how he is to get it, and if he is without a well-informed personal friend to look after him, he will very likely turn up minus his bounty money. Men regularly sworn into the service were sent away from the yard on Tuesday, and left to roam the streets of New-York, or sleep in the station-houses, instead of being provided with quarters by the proper officials; and grievous complaints reach us of a general want of system, information and courtesy, not only at the shipping depots, but at the Navy-yard.

A reform is needed. It astonishes people to know that rank treason can be uttered with impunity in the Navy-yard, but it is done, and complaints about it have met with no attention. Somebody is guilty of gross neglect and inefficiency, and the public ought to know who it is. The matter is getting to be too serious to be overlooked.

The Defence of the British American Provinces.

There is nothing new in the spirit in which the London press approaches the question of maintaining an imperial military force in the neighboring provinces. And the lecture addressed to the Canadian people by the leading English journal, which we publish in another column, will not be likely to alarm any large section of the province. As a specimen of drivel, it can probably bear comparison with anything lately published on that or any similar topic. The whole question is reduced to the problem of what might follow if a whole regiment of red-coats were captured on the Canadian frontier by a given number of United States soldiers. War, of course, between the United States and Great Britain would be the result. Therefore the regiment of redcoats must not be exposed to any such mischance. That is the argument in the vulgate. But it is not the argument in superfine English, thus: "We post fragments of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, *much as King Alfred suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods, and challenged anybody to offend justice by appropriating them.*"

The "lonely woods" where those "golden bracelets," the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Rifles have been stationed in the Provinces, happen to be the great provincial cities of Montreal, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, Toronto, with its fifty thousand, and Hamilton, with nearly the same population. And the chance of one or any number of regiments being "surprised" is just as great today as it has been any time during the past fifty years, when probably not one American citizen in five thousand knew, or cared to know, whether any one of the military stations named contained one regiment or fifty.

Nevertheless, the aim of the London oracle may be just enough, and it is none of our business if he chooses to instruct the colonial mind by citing stories of King ALFRED from the primer. What we have to do with is what the London pressmen almost uniformly keep out of view when they touch the question of colonial defence. The colonists do not see the *need* of providing a large military organization at their own cost. They apprehend no danger. They are rebel sympathizers in the proportion of probably eight to one. They believe in the illimitable powers of the Southern Confederacy; in its certain independence; in the rights of privateering and the profits of blockade running. Their journals (with few exceptions) defend LAIRD'S contracts to supply the Pacha of Egypt or JEFFERSON DAVIS with iron-clad rams. They hold the capture of the *Chesapeake* to be a lawful act of war, and the capture of New-Orleans to be a Federal outrage. These are a few of their idiosyncracies. But they have, withal, an abiding faith that they are neither to be conquered, nor even invaded by the United States. And cherishing this, they refuse—and probably will continue to refuse even after they have read the story of "ALFRED'S golden bracelets"—to provide themselves with more than an ornamental guard of uniformed volunteers.

It was Lord GREY, some fifteen years ago, who first put forth in a practical shape, the doctrine that the Colonists must cease to depend upon British regulars except for a partial garrisoning of Quebec and St. Helen's Island, Montreal. On condition that the Colonists should provide for a thorough organization of their militia, his Lordship, as colonial Secretary, made a bargain with them to give them up nearly the whole of the Imperial ordnance property. But from that day to this, they have only succeeded in keeping up their volunteer force to an average of about twenty-five thousand men. And at no time, so far as we know, has it been the lot of any portion of this military body to be hung up like ALFRED'S bracelets in the lonely woods, "to challenge anybody to offend justice by appropriating them."

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.—That talented artist, Mr. JAMES PACH, who was formerly *chef d'orchestre* at the English Opera, Drury-lane, is now in this City, collecting materials for a short operatic season at Montreal.

Classic Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We all have the greatest respect for F. L.'s varied learning. A man who knows so much may be allowed a few anachronisms, but really it is too good a Hibernicism for him to make EPAMINONDAS *shoulder a musket* ever so many years B. C. It is the sort of thing one would expect to see in the *Leader* or the *Freeman's Journal*. Some twenty odd years ago an article appeared in one of our magazines, written by—well, I won't say whom, for I believe the man is living yet and writing in the Sunday papers. In the author's MMS., which the editor knew enough to correct, there was this sentence:

"A gun from the Capitol announced the approach of CÆSAR."

He said it in his ignorance, but F. L. ought not to say such things in jest, lest some of our "solid men," into whom you couldn't shoot a joke even with EPAMINONDAS' musket, might think he didn't know better. *Apropos* of CÆSAR, I once heard Lord HOUGHTON (then MONCKTON MILNES) say in the House of Commons, that if CÆSAR'S wife had refused to answer a plain question in a straightforward, English manner, she would not have been above suspicion.

CARL BENSON.

The State Draft.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me through your paper whether I will be exempt from the State draft providing I furnish a substitute for the United States Army?

UNION.

(There is no provision in the Conscription Law or State Law upon this matter, and we believe there has never been a legal decision given upon it.—ED. TIMES.)

Union College.

The following is a list of the Alumni and members of Union College who have died within the year ending Aug. 1, 1864:

Class.		Date.	Age.
1797	Joseph Sweetman	Dec. 10, 1861	90
1799	John Savage	Oct. 19, 1864	84
1804	Andrew N. Kittle	June 11, 1864	78
1804	Abraham Morrell	Mar., 1864	—
1807	Nicholas Van Vracken	Jan. 29, 1864	72
1808	Marcus T. Reynolds	July 11, 1864	—
1818	Norman Fox	Oct. 3, 1863	—
1817	Frederick T. Tiffany	Sept. 2, 1863	67
1822	Edward Davis	Dec. —, 1863	60
1823	David O. Allen	Aug. 18, 1863	62
1824	Clifford S. Arms	Sept. 26, 1863	67
1825	Chauncey E. Goodrich	May 11, 1864	62
1826	H. Nelson Walton	Nov. 27, 1863	57
1827	John Wayland	Oct. 16, 1863	58
1828	Peter Outwater, Jr.	June 15, 1864	52
1832	Orlo Barthelomew	May —, 1864	62
1835	Henry M. Collier	Mar. 11, 1863	48
1836	James Nichols	Jan. 31, 1864	54
1838	Truman H. Wheeler	Nov. 1, 1863	48
1836	Peter Snyder	Dec. 13, 1863	49
1838	Jerome B. Wood	1863	46
1842	William A. Miller	Nov. 5, 1863	39
1845	Edward McCamus	Jan. 6, 1864	40
1845	John N. Bancker	Nov. 16, 1864	40
1851	Joseph H. Veddar	July 18, 1864	32
1852	Degarmo J. Whiting	May — 1864	32
1852	William Groom, Jr.	Dec. 6, 1863	30
1853	Samuel B. Dalrymple	Oct. 7, 1863	30
1853	John McConihe	June 1, 1864	30
1853	William W. Bass	May 4, 1864	31
1854	Charles W. Myers	Oct. 2, 1863	29
1855	George C. Strong	July 30, 1863	30
1856	Frederick F. Wead	June 8, 1864	29
1858	James H. Bogart	June 14, 1863	24
1861	William A. Jackson	June 18, 1854	24
1859	John P. Bockley	Aug. 30, 1862	28
1859	S. Montgomery Thorpe	Aug. 31, 1863	23
1861	Frank Beard	Dec. 30, 1863	26
1862	Michael H. Barckley	July 6, 1864	22
1862	Henry W. Nichols	May 11, 1864	22
1863	Henry N. Beckwith	Dec. 9, 1863	20
1864	James O. Libeman	Aug. 20, 1863	20
1864	Francis Hermance	Aug. 2, 1863	20
1865	George D. Bacon	Dec. 15, 1863	20
1865	Kennett Woodson	March 27, 1864	19
1867	Joseph Vail	June 25, 1864	20
1867	Charles W. Legate	July 6, 1864	18

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following is the Bank statement for the week:

Capital Stock	$39,381,700
Loans and Discounts	61,817,000
Specie	5,861,000
Due from other Banks	12,097,500
Due to other Banks	10,052,000
Deposits	27,222 000
Circulation	9,568,000

THE "PROVINCE" OF NEW-YORK.—The district embraced within the Archiepiscopal authority of Right Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKEY bears the title of the "Province of New-York," and comprises the dioceses of New-York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Portland, Burlington, Albany, Buffalo and Newark—New-York, New-England and New-Jersey. The dioceses are constituted as follows: New-York—the City of New-York and the counties on Hudson River south of 42° north latitude; Brooklyn—the counties on Long Island; Hartford—the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island; Boston—the State of Massachusetts; Portland—the States of Maine and New-Hampshire; Burlington—The State of Vermont; Albany—the northern and eastern counties of New-York north of 42° north latitude, and east of the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga; Buffalo—all the residue of the State; Newark—the State of New-Jersey.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Marshal MURRAY on Monday last seized thirty-two cases, containing from fifty to eighty revolvers each, of the Savage Arms Company patent. These revolvers are supposed to be part of a lot purchased in this City for the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana, and were stored at No. 42 Walker-street, where the seizure took place.

The Political Campaign in Indiana—Gov. Morton's Speech—Who is Responsible for the War?

The political campaign now in progress in the State of Indiana is one of the most remarkable that has taken place for many years in the West, and is exciting great attention and interest, not only throughout that State, but in the adjoining States of Illinois and Ohio. The two candidates for the office of Governor (OLIVER P. MORTON, the present incumbent, and JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, the opposition nominee,) are traveling together over the State, and discussing before immense audiences the all-important national questions of the day. Ample notification is given beforehand as to the time and place for the debate, and the people flock in from all the country around. A letter from Laporte, describing the recent discussion there, says: "There were delegations from all the towns and villages in this region. Large wagons decorated with evergreens and poles, pendant with rational emblems, and filled with sturdy farmers from the prairies, with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, came into town at an early hour, and at the time appointed wended their way to the grove, and arranged themselves around the speakers' stand." While there has always been displayed on both sides an earnestness befitting the great theme, the discussions have been characterized by the highest personal courtesy on the part of the disputants. The arrangement between the parties on several, if not all of the occasions, has been that Gov. MORTON should open the debate with a speech of an hour's length, followed by a speech of an hour and a half from his opponent, who, in turn, is succeeded by the first speaker in a half hour's closing speech. In this campaign, Gov. MORTON has shown himself to be a masterly debater, with a grand, bold, comprehensive, Western sweep of mind, with a keen and incisive force of logic, with great popular power, and with an all-sacrificing patriotism, that glistens through all his thoughts and sentences, as it has shone forth splendidly in all his deeds during the last four years.

The discussion at Laporte was one of the most interesting of the series. In opening it, Gov. MORTON referred to the extraordinary labors and embarrassments he had undergone during his four years' occupancy of the Executive Chair of Indiana. "It has been my duty," said he; "since the commencement of this war, to organize, including the troops of the United States and the Indiana Legion, *one hundred and seventy regiments of men.* To organize and equip these regiments, and appoint the officers for them, has been a work of great labor and responsibility; yet I do congratulate myself that the officers of the Indiana troops, take them as a body, are quite equal, in point of capability and intelligence, to those commissioned and sent forth by any other State, east or west." And the people of the whole land know the truth of what Gov. MORTON was able to say, and what a hundred battle fields have proven, that throughout the whole war, and "upon every field, officers and men have behaved with a gallantry, a reckless courage and devotion to their country, that has not been excelled by the officers and troops of any other State or section of this Union." Not only has great labor devolved upon the Governor in connection with the organization and equipment of this vast army; but the ordinary civil administration of the State Government has been embarrassing beyond precedent in the political history of this country. The last Legislature of Indiana, convened in the Winter of 1863, adjourned "*without making appropriations* to carry on the ordinary machinery of the State Government—to carry on the benevolent institutions, the penitentiary, the superintendence of public instruction—to say nothing of the money required to organize troops, to carry on our recruiting service, or to do anything toward enabling Indiana to do her part as a loyal and patriotic State." This disgraceful condition of affairs was brought about, as our readers may recollect, by this Copperhead Legislature, with a view to preventing the Governor from carrying on his great military labors in aid of the Union and the General Government. But they entirely failed. For Gov. MORTON went energetically to work, and by his own efforts has actually borrowed enough money to carry on the State machinery, to pay the interest on the State debt, and to prosecute his military efforts. After expounding and defending his action upon these and kindred local questions, Gov. MORTON enters upon the discussion of national affairs. He makes an exposition of the whole situation in its main features and circumstances, sets forth the perils and necessities that were upon the Government, and shows how it has struggled incessantly and loyally to fulfill its duties, and to meet the exigencies of the terrible crisis. He treats the whole question in a manner at once statesmanlike in itself, and crushing in its effect upon the opposite party and upon his adversary. For the whole of the debate we have not room in these columns. But there is one passage at the close of his rejoinder to MCDONALD, which is especially happy in exposing the Copperhead fallacy that Mr. LINCOLN and the Anti-Slavery Party are responsible for the inauguration of this war, and which we cannot help quoting:

"My competitor says that Mr. LINCOLN might have avoided this war if he had felt so disposed. He further says it has been brought on by the agitation of the Slavery question. Now, one word in regard to that assertion that LINCOLN commenced this war. In October, 1859, more than one year before Mr. LINCOLN'S election, Mr. FLOYD, the Secretary of War under BUCHANAN'S Administration, issued an order sending 115,000 muskets to the Southern arsenals, and during the progress of that Administration orders were frequently issued sending guns to Southern forts and arsenals, and placing them where they could be seized. In October Gen. SCOTT informed Mr. BUCHANAN that preparations were being made to seize the forts and dock-yards in the South. During the time of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, before Mr. LINCOLN came into office, eight States seceded. During the time of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, the Montgomery Constitution was formed, and JEFF. DAVIS was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. DAVIS himself had said before LINCOLN came into office, 'the time for compromise is past, and if they resist secession we will make them feel Southern steel and Southern gunpowder.' On the day of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration there were more than 30,000 under arms in the South, while we had less than 5,000. On the 6th day of March the rebel Congress passed a bill to increase the rebel army to 100,000 men. Four days before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration every shipyard, dockyard, mint and custom-house in the South had been seized, and every fort except Sumter was seized. All this was done during BUCHANAN'S Administration. Remember that eight States had seceded under the Democratic Administration, when you charge secession as having been caused by Republican fanaticism. The rebel Constitution was adopted while we of the North had a Democratic Administration. And yet, for the purpose of dividing the people of the North, we are told that Mr. LINCOLN made this war, when it is a matter of public history that the preparation for the rebellion had been going on, not only through BUCHANAN'S Administration, but for thirty years before it. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina, Mr. INGALLS, in the South Carolina Convention, said: 'It is the work

of years.' Mr. KEITT said: 'I have been engaged in this war all my life.' BARNWELL BRETT said: 'We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of LINCOLN'S election or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years.' That was true, and the same declarations were made in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States. Yet we are still told that LINCOLN made this war, and that he might have avoided it if he had been so disposed. If there ever was a time when we were called upon to deal truly and honestly with the people, it is now. We have no right to us we are men, and as we love our country, and our homes, and our families—we have no right to deal unfaithfully and untruly to the people. My friend should not let his party prejudices lead him so far aside from the path of duty and the truth of history. You have heard him denounce my administration, and you have heard him denounce Mr. LINCOLN'S administration. I want to know if any man in this assembly has heard him say one word directly or indirectly against the administration of Mr. DAVIS? Has he said one word against those men who are endeavoring to kill your brothers and sons on Southern battle-fields? Has he said one word against those men who shed the blood of the gallant Col. HATHAWAY, of your own county? Not a single syllable. Has my friend no indignation except for the brave men who rally around the old flag, and are true to the cause of the Union? Has he no sympathy except for those who are opposing the Government? Is there nothing to be said against those men who are shedding the best blood of the land? I speak for them. I denounce, in their name, that rebellion as wicked and infamous against the best government in the world rebels against liberty, against God, and against humanity. And I call upon all truly loyal and patriotic men to unite with me in denouncing that cause."

After reading these noble oratorical efforts of Gov. MORTON, and, in connection with them, recalling the splendid history which Indiana has made for herself, through him, during the last four years, and which will make the annals of the State shine out immortal in American history, we feel that there is no exaggeration in the words recently written by a distinguished citizen of Ohio, that "If ever there was a man in public life who personally deserved the thanks of his country—who stands out as the impersonation of manly duty performed, and of high patriotism embodied—it is OLIVER MORTON, of Indiana." There is no danger of the loyal and warlike State of Indiana tarnishing her record, and exhibiting her ingratitude, by substituting for such a statesman in her Executive chair a politician with such a career and character as his Copperhead opponent.

Necessity for Union and Energy in the Loyal Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you are rebuking the grumblers and fault-finders. It is quite time. There was never, since the first gun was fired on Sumter, been an hour so full of peril to liberty and the Union as the present. The danger is not from foreign intervention, nor from the rebels, nor from the Copperheads; it is from apathy, indifference, grumbling and impatience in our own ranks. A little more than two months will bring us to the Presidential election. He who thinks we are to win an easy victory is blind. We have to encounter a most powerful, energetic and determined opposition. The friends of the Government have a very difficult position. This gigantic war with Slavery has brought debt, taxation, hardship, sacrifice, suffering and misery all over the land. A specious and unscrupulous opposition will be liberal in its promises of peace and relief from all burdens. It will be a contest between self-sacrifice and selfishness as well as between loyalty and sympathy with traitors. The people cannot be held up to the point of heroic sacrifice, necessary to restore the Union and secure liberty, without a compact, energetic, determined organization. All means necessary to secure sound popular judgment must be used. What is being done to sustain the Union party against the most powerful organization ever brought against an Administration? What is the condition of the press? Where is the backbone, and vigor, pluck and determination necessary, absolutely necessary, to secure success?

Friends of the Union, and lovers of liberty, in God's name awake, or the cause is lost!

Contrast our condition now with the party which, in 1856, shouted "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, and FREMONT." Contrast the Union party of to-day with that of the Republican party of 1860, when, from Maine to Kansas, we were all "Wide Awakes," and were wide awake, and filled with energy and zeal for LINCOLN and liberty!

Contrast the columns of the old, staunch, sound *Evening Post* in August, 1856, and August, 1860, with its columns in 1864! *Then* was energy, zeal, vigor, heart and soul in the cause. *I will not characterize what I read there now.*

How the New-York *Tribune used* to thunder and enlighten from the ocean to the lakes. What is it doing to-day? Why does the keen saladin scimitar of RAYMOND so long rest and *rust* in its sheath? Where are HENRY WILSON and CHARLES SUMNER? Where are CHASE, and BEECHER, and HAMLIN, and GRIMES, and JOHN SHERMAN, and TRUMBULL, and the hosts of popular leaders who were accustomed to arouse popular feeling and guide popular judgment? *Why have* so many *Achilles retired to their tents?*

Where is staunch old BEN. WADE? Alas, that truth compels me to say it, giving aid and encouragement to the enemy. I tell the liberty-loving loyalists of the Union it is the hour of need. The time for vigorous *action* has come. The times require *nerve, backbone* and staunch and *determined backing up of the Administration.* Our nominations have been made. The time for cavilling and fault-finding has passed. Let us go *forward* with a bold and assured step, and victory is ours. I believe the people are ready to make any sacrifice necessary to save the country, but the *divisions* among their leaders is demoralizing them. The *leaders*, by their *silence*, their apathy, by their fault-finding, by their failure to stand up with will and vigor for the President, by their failure to back up his Administration, are giving aid and encouragement to our enemies.

It is not yet too late to remedy all this, but, gentlemen, a continuance in this course thirty or forty days longer will lose us the Presidential election. The fate of the Union and of Liberty hangs upon Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection. Shall the salvation of our country be jeopardized by apathy, by discontent and divisions in our ranks, and especially among our leaders? God forbid! Let us rise to the magnitude of the crisis and fight the coming battle with a consciousness of all that depends upon the result, and God will give us the victory. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1864.

The Northern Wilderness of New-York.

UP AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with great interest, in two or three of your late issues, communications concerning the great forests of Northern New-York, now being opened by the building of a railway, after so long waiting; and in one of these articles some severe hints and strictures from "Carl Benson," remonstrating against the depletion and destruction of these forests for public reasons, and I think that he may be assured against any such probability as he seems to anticipate. As your Editor-in-Chief knows, from personal observation, all of the characteristics of this Northern Wilderness, and much that has transpired for ten years past in the attempt to open this Northern forest, is patent to him. Suffice it to say that the road is now a fixed fact—the company owning nearly one million of acres of land.

But perhaps it is not known that in this great forest there are over six millions of acres of heavily timbered lands, averaging seventy-five cords of wood or two hundred tons per acre. I believe I may say that it is thoroughly as a principle adopted as well as a matter of prime interest in the future conduct of this great estate, to sell none of their lands for years to come, upon the belief that they will double in value every ten years, perhaps for fifty years to come, and also not to cut or allow to be cut for market in any year more than equal to the average growth of each year, and it will require more than the capacity of a first-class double-track railroad to carry to market this great product, so that Mr. CARL BENSON may rest easy as to those "arctic blasts," or the failure of the numerous rivers taking their rise in these Northern woods. I am yours, &c., HAMILTON.

Recruiting—The Difficulties that Beset It.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Government's need of men is so great that there should exist no impediments in the way of promptly putting men through the routine of enlistment and muster. Nevertheless, there exists, Mr. Editor, especially in and around the Navy-yard, the Naval Rendezvous and the receiving ships, such a system of gross negligence, inattention and general incapacity, that I have made up my mind that it is a great deal harder to get a man into the service, than it is to get one out. The facts of my experience are briefly these:

I live in Westchester County, and desired to put a representative in the service without the assistance of substitute brokers. I believe I have accomplished it, but I have spent four days and not a small amount of money to do what ought to have been done in two hours, and with little expense. The annoyance, the lack of system and the ruffianly treatment that a respectable man is subjected to, is enough to disgust him with the whole thing. The only man I met with who exhibited the least courtesy, was Capt. BULLUS, of the naval rendezvous in Cherry-street. Pent up in a small hole, with a reeking crowd of all conditions and nations blocking up the hall and stairway, he does business as best he can. Both rendezvous seem to have been selected with special reference to inconvenience, and are too mean and dirty for the business. Both offices are beset with sharpers, and after men have spent two or three days in trying to be put through, some yield to these rascals, and pay from $50 to $100 for their supposed influence. After passing the naval rendezvous, one would naturally suppose that the road to the receiving ship was easy. But it is not. I am one of at least a dozen who were kept waiting from Monday till Wednesday for the simple purpose of putting men where they ought to go without any aid or assistance whatever. But, sir, it is simply impossible for a recruit, be he volunteer or substitute, to go safely through the process of entering the service unless he has outside aid and influence to back him up. At least a score of persons spent the whole of Tuesday in trying to get from the Navy-yard to the receiving ship, and many only learned, after their whole day's efforts, that men could not be received, because those on board were being mustered, and this information was only imparted to me, after broiling four hours in the sun, by a ruffian who clutched me by the coat collar with one hand, and raised his club at me with the other. That's the way I learned the fact. And so all the recruits shipped that day were compelled to go back to New-York, and remain on private expense, when they were legally in the United States service. I know of fifteen who spent the night in the Fourth Ward Station house. Many, among them myself, applied at the Lyceum Building for information on that day, and only got the treatment that would be accorded to a loafer. Nobody knew anything, and nobody, apparently, cared to know anything. My experience, and that of many others, for the past three days, has been sufficient to disgust us with the idea of trying to fill the quota of our towns. If men can only be got into the naval service through such a system of delay, insult and abuse as I have been subjected to, few will undertake it, and the Government will be the loser.

Something is rotten over there at the Navy-yard, and as a public journal, always prompt to sustain right and expose wrong, you should air it. M.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7 30 loan, reported to-day, amount to $480,200. Total to date, $22,430,500. To 10-40 loan, $232,950. Total to date, $77,370,850. Within the past few days an increased demand has arisen for the 10-40 bonds, and subscriptions are coming in quite freely.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional National Banks were to-day organized: The Granite National Bank, Augusta, Me., capital $100,000, the Derry National Bank, Derry, N. H., capital $60,000, and the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, capital $50,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF POST-OFFICES.

The proper officers of the Post-office Department under direction of the Postmaster-General, are busily engaged in classifying the post-offices throughout the country, as to their relative importance and amount of business transacted at each, in order to determine and adjust the proper salaries to be paid postmasters, under the act of the last Congress abolishing payments by commissions, and substituting salaries in lieu thereof.

THE NEW-YORK UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Great interest is manifested by prominent gentlemen, who are interested in New-York politics, as to the action of the Union Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September. It is generally conceded here that the nomination of the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, from the Erie district, for Governor, is highly popular with leading New-Yorkers.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially announced by the War Department:

Additional Paymaster Philip Pendleton, to date Aug. 13, 1864.

Additional Paymaster William W. White, United States Volunteers, to date Aug. 12, 1864.

The following officers, to date July 26, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Capt. Irwin W. Sansen, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Louis Stiefbold, Fifteenth New-York Artillery.

Second Lieut. Luke Brennen, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, to date Aug. 1, 1864.

First Lieut. Louis Solstman, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 26, 1861, for absence without leave.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Lucas, Fourteenth New-York Artillery, to date Aug. 13, 1864, for cowardly desertion of his post with his command, on the 22d of June, 1864, while on picket duty in front of Petersburgh, Va.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Lieut.-Col. FRANK S. CURTISS, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, to date Aug. 6, 1864, for disobedience of orders, and misbehavior before the enemy, on the 3d day of August, 1864.

First Lieut. WM. M. CROSSLAND, Adjutant Third Maryland Cavalry, and acting Signal Officer United States Army, to date July 30, 1864, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Maj. DARIUS TITUS, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Capt. R. W. THOMPSON, jr., Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, has been remitted.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to day: GEO. W. EDWARDS, Co. A, Twenty-fifth Cavalry; PATRICK MCMULLEN, Co. D, One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry; HENRY MURRAY, Co. D, Ninety-eighth Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. GEO. KLEICE, Co. E, Second Artillery.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

For some time past trouble has been brewing in the Ordnance Bureau, growing out of jealousies between high officials, which has finally culminated in a general reorganization of that office. Gen. RAMSEY, Chief of Ordnance is to be retired. Major BAILEY, Executive Officer, is to be ordered to other duty, and Major DYER placed in charge. The action of the War Department in the matter will be officially promulgated on Monday next. It is notorious that proposals for heavy guns, shot and shell have for some time past met with no response from manufacturers, owing to the red tape which has here-ofore surrounded contractors in the execution of their agreements with the Government. It is to be hoped that with this change in that department, there will be some improvement in the transaction of business with the manufacturing interests of the country.

INDIGNANT SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The Massachusetts substitute brokers held an indignation meeting at Willard's Hotel this afternoon, because they are not allowed to recruit negroes *ad libitum* in this district. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and Secretary of War, and demand a restoration of their vested rights.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again open to Harper's Ferry, and in fine running order. Passengers and freight trains run as usual.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday, shows it to be $1,659,274,000, or $9,561,000 more than the previous week's statement. The unpaid requisitions are nearly $80,000,000, and the amount in the treasury over $18,000,000. The debt bearing no interest has been decreased $9,632,000, while the debt bearing interest in lawful money has been increased $17,000,000, and the debt bearing interest in coin $2,000,000.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Mosby's men appeared in the vicinity of Fall's Church last night, and this morning at 5 o'clock the garrison of the stockade at Annandale, consisting of 275 men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, was attacked by the enemy, under the leadership of MOSBY, who had with him two pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred men. On taking his position Mosby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting three quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Mosby withdrew.

Annandale is about ten miles from Alexandria.

RETURNING REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiment, one hundred days' men, have passed through Washington on their way home, their time having expired. They, like other regiments of that State, paid their respects to the President, who thanked them for the service they had rendered the country, and exhorted them to resist every influence which had a tendency to lessen their patriotism.

THE HUDSON'S BAY AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in the place of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, declined.

MILITARY PREVERRED TO CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Petitions are circulating in Alexandria and beyond its limits for signatures, addressed to Military Gov. HOUGH, asking for the substitution of the military for the civil power, as in the recent case at Norfolk. Should the prayer be granted, Gov. PIERPONT will, as a consequence, be suspended in his functions, and the State Government in that portion of Virginia over which he presides, abolished. The Alexandria *Journal*, the official paper, strongly condemns the movement, and says some of the petitioners are men of standing, while the others are squatters and known disloyalists.

The Teeth and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the caption of "False Teeth and the Draft," in this day's TIMES, "W. S." inquires how far the loss of the natural teeth exempts a person from military service. The editor adds that the exemption depends upon the decision of the examining surgeon, who, perchance, might turn the toothless non-combatant to serve in the artillery force. A man without teeth can neither masticate nor digest "hard tack," salt pork and other military food. The Provost examining officers at the military office of the Provost-Marshal, Sixth-avenue, this morning granted exemption to a man without teeth, as physically incapacitating the applicant from military service.

Very respectfully, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

Shall the Union be Preserved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exempt soldiers are organizing at Cooper Institute, and intend to have a hand in the great strife for maintaining the Government of the United States.

Shall the veterans who have experienced the advantages of republican institutions not be allowed an opportunity to again test their love of country? It is proposed to organize a regiment and to procure appointments in such capacities as are most desirable.

Forward, march, and register your names this day at Room No. 24. LIBERTY AND UNION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.—At the annual election of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, THEODORE M. TORRILL; Vice-President, WILLIAM T. FAINE; Secretary, CHARLES E. TORRILL; Treasurer, MATTHIAS B. ARNOLD.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of *Fifty*, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Union Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

In answer to numerous inquirers, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until Saturday, Oct. 1.

GRAND BALL ON FRIDAY, 30.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Pennsylvania Invasion.

THE REBELS BURN TOWNS,

BUT CANNOT BURN

THE HERRING'S SAFE.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell into the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUBER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS. I have had in use one of your unequaled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed, and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored, by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 13, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was to my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

"the best fire-proof safe the world ever saw."

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Herring & Floyd's patent

CRYSTALIZED IRON,

FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF!

manufactured and sold only by

HERRING & CO.,

No 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,

Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Flor mei." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it Takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GOLD MEDAL

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

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A sure, safe and certain cure for intemperance. $1 per box, with full directions. Sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Last Week.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,

the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.

No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

HOSFORD—TORRILL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Middlebury, Vt., by Rev. S. W. Cozzens, D. D., F. J. Bosford and D. ELISA TORRILL, daughter of the late Joel Farrill, Esq.

DIED.

BAGG.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, after a short illness, MARY, the beloved wife of Cornelius John Bagg, aged 36 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 252 West 33d-st., at 8 A. M., and proceed to St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., near 8th-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of her soul. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COCK.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, ISAAC S. COCK, aged 58 years.

CONKLING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Round Swamp, Suffolk County, L. I., of diphtheria, EDDIE RAYMOND, youngest son of Erastus A. and Lydia M. Conkling, of Brooklyn, aged 12 years, 2 months and 25 days.

DOAK.—Drowned, at Great Falls, Md., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, SERGT. WM. H. DOAK, Company F, 8th Regiment N. H. S. N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE CLARK.—At Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Mrs. CATHARINE DE CLARK, formerly a resident of Prairie City, Ill.

Her remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery at Nyack.

DE GROOT.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, JOAN S. DE GROOT, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his late uncle, Benj. S. Pennyman, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Harrison-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

EVERIT.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, LANSING, only son of Thomas and Caroline L. Everit, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the house of Gordon E. Disby, No. 75 Charles-st., Brooklyn.

GRAHAM.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Mrs. SARAH O. GRAHAM, widow of the late Andrew Graham, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her daughter-in-law, Laura Graham and grandson, Jerome Graham, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock, noon, and return at 5:15 and 6 P. M.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, BERTHA, only daughter of J. and M. P. Howell, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her parents' residence at Yonkers.

☞ Yonkers papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EVELINE DAVIS, wife of John B. Haight, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, SARAH BENTAL, youngest child of Hanford M. and the late Sarah M. Henderson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, MARGARET FORREST JOHNSON, in the 45th year of her age, wife of Frederic Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 1½ o'clock.

JONES.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug 23, ALONZO V. JONES, son of the late John S. Jones, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LUDLAM.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jno. C. and Anne M. Ludlam, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Elm-place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

LOPER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at Stonington, Conn., at the residence of her grandparents, MARIE VAN WYE STINSON, only daughter of the late William H. and Annie M. Loper, aged 3 months.

Remains interred in family vault at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.

MESSMORE.—In Belleville N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, JAMES EDWARD, second son of J. F. and Jeannie E. Messmore, aged 8 months and 10 days.

MCVICKAR.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, FANNY, infant and only daughter of William A. and Fanny E. McVickar.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 M.

ROBBINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at sea, on board the steamer *Arago*, on her voyage from Port Royal to New-York, CHAUNCEY G. ROBBINS, of Kensington, Conn.

PELL.—At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, Aug 21, after a brief illness, JULIA C., daughter of the late Ferris Pell.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Aug 23, HANNAH THOMPSON, wife of Joseph Thompson, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 59 6th-st., one door from South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

VERMILYE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at noon, in the Village of Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., Rev. ISAAC D. VERMILYE, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral services will be given in this evening and to-morrow mornings's papers.

WICKHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug 23, JOHN HOYT WICKHAM, son of James Wickham, aged 25 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His remains will be conveyed to Sussex County, N. J., for interment.

☞ Orange and Sussex County papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, EMILY BAILEY, wife of the late John O. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Fleming, No. 61 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

WITTE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, THEODOR PERE, infant son of Melchior C. G. and Mary E. Witte, aged 5 months and 16 days.

ZIMMERMAN.—At Salatiga, Island of Java, on Friday, May 27, of liver complaint, in the 35th year of his age, WILLIAM H. ZIMMERMAN, formerly of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

BY D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES'

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS,

AT

YALE COLLEGE,

July 27, 1864.

CONTENTS

Academic Progress of the College in fifty years—Advances in Astronomy and Geology—Elevating Influence of Studies of Nature—Oratory of PERICLES and WEBSTER—Historical Accessories of College Class of 1814—President DWIGHT—NAPOLEON'S Wars with England—Freedom of the World Endangered.

Opposing Theories of National and State Sovereignty, Incapable of Compromise—CLINTON'S "Continental System" of Public Works—Their Importance to the Union—Steam and Electricity—Ability to pay the Public Debt.

Civic Administration of LOUIS NAPOLEON—His Interoceanic Canal—Will he Interfere in aid of Slavery—Barbarian Warfare against Light-houses—Duty to uphold the Union.

ALSO,

Mr. Ruggles' Reports to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, on the Resources of the United States, and to the Secretary of State on Uniform Weights, Measures and Coins.

HOME JOURNAL.

The HOME JOURNAL for the week ending Aug. 27, is a brilliant number. The following may be found in its columns under the several headings.

CONTENTS:

PAGE I.

Serenade for a Venetian Air, Poem, by Gerard Temple.
Part of My Mission, a fine story in two parts, by E. Almy.
Two Months in the Forrest, a description of life in the woods, by Tahawus.
Poetry in the Toad.
Sketch of Askern, the new English hangman, who is to replace the famous Calcraft.

PAGE II.

A Highland Obituary—the leading article, by N. P. Willis.
Plundering from Letters More or Less Private—embracing special correspondence from Newport, Saratoga and the White Mountains, respectively by "C. F.," by "Tranquilla" and, by Phœbe Cary.
Petticoat News—Spicy paragraphs of special interest to ladies.
Conversation News—Subjects most talked of in society.
Personal—being a column of brief paragraphs concerning people all over the world who are prominently before the public, giving their whereabouts, doings, etc.

PAGE III.

Responsive Lines, a most exquisite poem, by F.
FOASION CHIT-CHAT.—Under this head is gathered the cream of French, English, and other foreign journals—giving all the "tit bits" of news and gossip in court and other circles.
AMUSEMENTS.—Criticisms of the Drama.
LATEST LUCUBRATORS.—Reviews of new books.

PAGE IV.

The Dead Soldier, a poem, by Mary E. Neary.
Universal Language, a scientific article, by Edward B. Freeland.
A BOOK ON JESUS.—A column of extracts from Mark Lemon's new book, just issued in London.
The Ethics of Suicide.
THE WASTE BASKET—Department devoted to wit and humor, besides much other instructive, entertaining and readable matter.

Typographically the HOME JOURNAL sustains its well-earned reputation of being a model of neatness and beauty, and is printed on the finest of white paper.

For sale everywhere. Single copies Six Cents. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS, Publishers.

PRECOCIOUS FEROCITY.

A MONSTER CHILD-MURDER AT PATERSON, N. J.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS OF SEVEN AND TEN YEARS, THE MURDERERS.

They Kidnap an Infant Two Years Old.
They Strip the Child Entirely Naked.
They Throw It into a Well Over Twenty Feet in Depth.
A Rabble of Vagrant Children Witness the Tragedy.
Wild Scene at the Well.
The Youthful Felons Burn the Child's Clothing in a Stove.
Excitement Over the Lost Child.
DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.
Great Shock of the Neighboring Public.
ARREST OF THE MURDERERS AND THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
Committal for "Wilful Murder."
Shocking Evidence of Deliberate Atrocity.
Full Confession of the Criminals.
They are Lodged in the County Jail.
Remarkable Instance of Family Depravity.
Neglected Youthful Education Illustrated.
Rare Sweetness of the Murdered Child.
Its Burial.

READ NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

READY ON FRIDAY MORNING.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

THE PITCHERS! THE PLATED PITCHERS!!

Yes—THE PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, more beautiful than ever, more heavily plated than formerly, and the demand for them exceeding that of any previous season. The supply is limited, most of our workmen having gone to the front to defend THE OLD FLAG.

We would therefore recommend to our friends to make an early application for them at the store of LUCIUS HART & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from A

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 51 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

They also are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 4, 1864.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will [illegible] the first day of November, 1881.

Proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars offered; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the 1st day of September, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the [illegible].

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City [illegible] the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the City require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government prosecuted.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Ulmer, Lonergan & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., Peter Ende, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 620 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular

7-30 LOAN

And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed.

10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February. They are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $3,000,000, and are redeemable thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOUNT VISTA

GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

will commence work on their claim in a few weeks, and it is expected they will be able to pay a

DIVIDEND OF AT LEAST TWENTY PER CENT.

by the 1st of January. A few shares can still be secured at $5 each, by immediate application.

For further information, call at the office, No. 151 Broadway, or address

MOUNT VISTA GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.,

Box No. 6,365 New-York.

Send for a pamphlet.

$2,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more man for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000. FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES,

SEVEN PER CENT.

COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of holders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALIER,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as depositary and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000

COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, and that upon all sums paid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN,
Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

$4,000 WANTED—ON UNDOUBTED SECURITY, at 7 per cent. Address J. D., No. 84 Murray-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON AND CAR WHEELS AND AXLES WANTED.—Holders of lots, new or second-hand, may find sale by sending particulars to Box No. 144 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $5, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 6-20 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $100 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug 15, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Bleecker and Seventh-sts., (Sundays excepted,) daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

B. W. BELL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; does the best of City references; also a chest-of-drawers and bedstead for sale. Apply in-quire at 174 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first-class laundress or to wash and iron French muslins; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 16th-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 445 4th-av., near 31st-st., over the liquor-store, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 469 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, and can give the best City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 73 West 16th-st., 3 doors of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; has the best of reference. Call at No. 101 West 35th-st., in the rear, between the 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family, as chambermaid and waitress; or can do plain sewing and nursing; the best of references can be given. Call for two days at No. 143 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, for chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children, or light housework; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days, at No. 3 White's-place, West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent City references, a situation as cook and laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; is able to do fine linen in style; wages $5. Call at No. 12 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; would like a good home; wages $7. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 16th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant to do general housework; has good washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 279 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., up two flights.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with the washing; good City references. Call at No. 21 West 16th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, sober young man, understands his business thoroughly; is strictly honest; honest and capable. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman who is in want of a superior man. Apply at North No. 14, No. 58 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND ENERGETIC man, with first-class references, a situation as collector, assistant bookkeeper, or in any capacity where close attention to the interests of his employer will be appreciated. Address E., Box No. 100 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man with a small family, understands gardening in all its branches. A note addressed to M. S., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. Can be communicated with for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD MAN as gardener or farmer and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly; can give good references. Call or address, for three days, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman in a private family; is willing and can ride; best of City and country references given; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 317 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE ENglishman, as coachman and gardener; can milk; references from his last employers. Address for two days, B. S. E., Box No. 338 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Address W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he under stands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN AND women of good address, to sell Ritchie's splendid steel portrait of MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN; good wages can be made. Apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, ONE WHO HAS a knowledge of the plumbing and gas fixtures business preferred; must be a good penman, and quick and correct in figures. Address GAS FIXTURES, Box No. 130 Times Office, in applicant's hand writing.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMstress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can do well recommended; Italian, French, Spanish or German preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, German, Scotch or English, as nurse for young children and for light chamberwork; must be good tempered and obliging. Apply, with good references, at No. 97 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ENGRAVER. A YOUNG MAN from 17 to 20 years of age, to engrave on ivory. A good workman may receive good wages and steady employment, at No. 511 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK. CITY REFerences required. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning at No. 94 Madison-lane.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Water-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age. Address RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

PROOF-READERS WANTED—TO READ proof in this office, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to M. F. GALE, composing-room. *Practical printers not eligible.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally.

JESSE G. REYNOLDS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$120
For one year—Government	200
Total	$320

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $30

For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $25

For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to be about that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is over forty-five.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway, and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Fourth Congressional District of the State, will please call at my office and enlist substitutes and thereby secure exemption from draft (for three years,) correctly prepared. Please send their orders to the office of the Military and General Representative Volunteer Agency, No. 428 Broadway, New-York City. Any gentleman wishing the representative in person to call upon him, will be accommodated. Agents wanted. Also a competent lady to act as a superintendent. To the many who have [illegible] efficiency attended to and the [illegible] District, under the [illegible] of Capt. B. F. Manierre, [illegible] is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with certainty [illegible] probably $[illegible] to quota without a draft. Money [illegible] procured by the Military Claim and General Representative Volunteer Agency, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

106TH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Gentlemen who wish substitutes are invited to call at the [illegible] of this regiment, No. 7 Broadway, corner of Anderson-place. They can be brought directly into contact with the substitute, and whatever money is paid, will be paid to him. The advantage gained is that the man will get more than from the bounty broker, the principal will pay less, and the 106th Regiment will get the man, as he has a choice of what regiment he will go into.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and examined [illegible] by calling on Surgeon Swinburne, at the Provost-Marshal's office, Broadway, and leaving the number of their recruit at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and [illegible] of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $21 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.

Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.

MILTON & CO., No. 205 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Sanford's new Bank Block.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Aug. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and bond act.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them, *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, the copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, cement pipe.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, cement pipe.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hardwood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9¾, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

NOTICE.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be dispos

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to board with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 26. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop; Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Hon. John Bodgett, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Fort Hamilton; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. S. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

Will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 983 (th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 6 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments: the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will recommence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 33½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their undivided personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Ogilby, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Manahan, B. K. Johnson, Howard, Prof. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. O den, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Ticknor, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 15. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 Broadway, corner of 2 th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils are at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 752 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 12 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug. 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 34th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 36th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East 45th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MR. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll.; Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll.; Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll.; Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll.; Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll.; Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll.; F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn; B. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn; Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York; A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn; Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn; John Jacob Astor, Esq., Brooklyn; Wm. C. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn; Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn; Geo. S. Stephens, Esq., Brooklyn.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY CABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS H. C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. B. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Cold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues, as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 251 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 214 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Board ng Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, 1152 pupils only could be received last year, the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. RIGHT'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 19th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Right will be in New-York the first day of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 6095, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 57th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MISSES BOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men will re-open on the 2d of September. For circulars apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 178th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. On account of important additions to the building, the classes commence in this institution on the 12th of September.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. College course three years; highest advantages of music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of every first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 16 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS GRIFFITH'S WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammen & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, EITHER IN A 45th-av. stage coming from 42d-st. to the Winter Garden, or passing thence to Mendez' Saloon, a lady's GOLD BRACELET, half round, chased on reand raised edges. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 245 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFternoon, a gentleman's SLEEVE-BUTTON, while going from Metropolitan Hotel to High Bridge. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 558 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN UNITED STATES 7 3-10 Treasury Note, issue Aug. 19, 1-61, No. 12,321, amount fifty (50) dollars, payable to the order of Isaac Knapp. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment or conversion thereof has been stopped. New-York, Aug. 24, 1864.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,

Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),

Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.—MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. S. W. SNEDEN, No. 263 (nowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Examine our extensive stock before the prices are advanced. Furniture in suites.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, AUTHOR OF SEVEral writings, well known among the literary and scientific world of Paris and America, would willingly undertake to achieve an education she is acquainted with the highest evolutions of the French thought, in which she took an active part. She will teach natural sciences, philosophy and French literature. She would accept giving courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology and philosophy in schools or families. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A Prussian Normal School, and who has been teacher of the French and German languages in an English institute, wishes a position as teacher of such in an educational institution for young ladies. Will furnish the highest testimonials as to character and abilities. Address C. B., Box No. 5,336 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-c ass references and testimonials respecting professional success can be had. For particulars address Rev. THOMAS ARNOLD, Box No. 1,433 New-Haven, Conn.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, ARRIVING from Paris, where she had gone to improve her education, wishes to find lessons, or a situation in a family or school. She has already the experience of both, and can commence lessons on piano to young children. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classics, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher in a family or in a school; can teach English, drawing and oil-painting; location no object, as a good home is desired; salary $20; references given. Address E. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. Her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARTENBERG & LUIS, No. 138 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, with first-class references, desires a position as private tutor or teacher of classics. Address YALE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M., and 11.0 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Tompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For freight information apply to one of the pier Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days) on and after MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by the line of the State of New-Jersey having a monopoly of the carrying passengers and freight between the City of New-York and Philadelphia, as we have a through line of carriages from Brooklyn to Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BRIDGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being equipped, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10.30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. (stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.3, 10.40 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.2 and 5.40 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9.40 A. M. and 1.30 P. M. College Point 6.40, 11.30 A. M. and 2.2 and 5.20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7.30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R'y.

8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

12 M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 30TH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.32, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 and 8.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., 6.25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE, A new motive power. It is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage coal; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 113½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR NEAL'S patent curry comb; hardware manufacturers desiring to purchase a valuable improvement are invited to address, SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR more, if required, in a cash manufacturing business. For particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 11 Worcester-st., near Canal.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.

MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SCREW-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(about)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(about)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(about)	1,200-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. GUESNARD,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $150
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, and has room for a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEEN'S-TOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
First Cabin to London	$85
First Cabin to Paris	$95
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.	$90
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$35
Steerage to Paris	$40
Steerage to Hamburg, &c.	$37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,612	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,212	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Dawes.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Dawes ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ..... Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed there for.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday,

THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

A Glimpse at Their Treatment by the Rebels.

EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THEIR SUFFERINGS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence will interest all who feel an interest in the welfare of our prisoners in the South:

A REQUEST FOR A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF FOOD.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: The Federal officers, prisoners of war, now confined here, desire respectfully to submit the following considerations for the action of the proper Confederate authorities:

1. The Confederate *law* allows to Confederate soldiers certain articles of food as a ration, consisting of flour, meal, beans or rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, soap, &c., in fixed quantities daily, and which quantity, in the circumstances of war, as a temporary necessity only, is now diminished.

2. Every Confederate prisoner of war receives regularly the ration allowed by United States laws to United States soldiers, which rations is superior in quantity and quality to the Confederate ration.

3. White prisoners of war we have constantly received an amount of food barely sufficient to support life, less in quantity, far inferior in quality and preparations to that doled out usually to the worst felons or the poorest beggar.

Since our arrival here (on Sunday, June 12, 4 P. M.,) we have received no bread ration whatever; for twenty-four hours after arrival no food whatever; and that at first issued was simply disgusting, and would have disgraced any poorhouse in any civilized land.

4. We are firmly of belief that Confederate authorities should issue to us, no matter at what expense or trouble, a ration as rightly equal or similar to that issued by the United States authorities to Confederate prisoners of war as is possible. We are accustomed to far different food, much better cooked than has been, or is, the case, and we claim different treatment than if mere felons.

And, finally, we earnestly protest against the present quantity and quality of our supplies, asking for the full law-ration in all respects, and that it be supplied to all prisoners of war upon the same basis as is adopted by the United States authorities.

This we consider to be but simple justice. A respectful consideration and an official answer are respectfully requested, and we are, General, your obedient servants,

(Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
T. SEYMOUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
E. S. SCAMMON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
ALEXANDER SHALER, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
C. A. HECKMAN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES, C. S. A., Com. of Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Charleston, S. C.

LIBERTY TO COMMUNICATE WITH HILTON HEAD REQUESTED.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: It is respectfully requested, on the part of United States officers confined here as prisoners of war, that:

1. Permission be given to procure private supplies of clothing and food (essential to our comfort, if not lives,) from Hilton Head, S. C., such having been allowed at Richmond to prisoners of war there confined.

2. That notification may be given us of the passage of flags of truce to the Federal lines, so that we may communicate with our families and friends in the shortest manner.

3. That we may be permitted to subscribe to the Charleston daily papers.

4. That larger limits for purposes of exercise, &c., be allowed us than are at present prescribed.

5. That wherever we are confined, ample washing and bathing arrangements be provided, or the means of constructing them ourselves, these being absolutely essential to our health.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) H. W. WESSELS.
Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina and Florida, Charleston, S. C.

REPLY OF GEN. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Commanding First Military District of South Carolina:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Major-General-Commanding to communicate to you his views with reference to the confinement of the Federal officers, prisoners of war, in this city. He desires that they shall receive all proper attention and consideration, and that they shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. In the cases of several of the officers among them strong reasons exist why this consideration should be extended to them, as they have strong testimonials of humane and soldierly bearing in the treatment of prisoners from our armies who come under their control. To this end you will direct the Provost-Marshal.

1. To assign one of his assistants especially to the duty of looking after the proper comfort and supplies to these prisoners, who will weekly make a full report through you to these headquarters.

2. To ascertain at once if a suitable building, separate from, but in the vicinity of, the jail can be procured for their confinement—in which they can be securely guarded. It is desirable to separate them entirely from Confederate prisoners now in confinement in the same jail.

3. To provide to these prisoners the "army ration," such as is now issued or allowed to be purchased by our own officers; to arrange to exchange with some bakery the flour for wholesome bread; so arrange that the food shall be properly cooked and served to them; that good water and in abundance be supplied them, with such facilities for washing and bathing, essential to health and comfort, as he might be able to supply to them.

4. To allow to them, under proper arrangement, the opportunity for exercise and the enjoyment of fresh air during the day, in the yard of the ground of their prison-house.

5. These prisoners of war will be allowed to communicate with their friends in writing, sending their letters open, through the Provost-Marshal to the Inspector-General of the department. These letters will be forwarded as regularly as practicable by flag of truce. They will be allowed in return to receive money with which to make here proper purchases, but they cannot be permitted to receive articles of luxury or supplies by flag of truce, as called for by them.

6. They will be allowed, as they request, to subscribe for and receive the daily papers, but they will not be permitted to receive visitors or hold communication with parties, except under permission from Department or District Headquarters.

With these views, the Major-General Commanding confides to your discretion. He has directed regular inspections to be made by the officer from these headquarters. It is intended to treat them as prisoners of war, supplying them as our own men, not better. The demands made by them in their communication signed by five Brigadier-Generals, in language very strong and not entirely respectful, are beyond the views and capacities of this Government.

It will be well to supply a copy of these instructions to the Provost-Marshal and to the prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed,) JNO. F. LAY, Major and Inspector-General.

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO RECEIVE SANITARY COMMISSION SUPPLIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: The removal of our prisoners of war from Richmond to Macon and Andersonville and the means of operations on the James River have shut off from those prisoners a source of supply from the North that had theretofore gone far to mitigate the many inconveniences, if not sufferings, to which they had been subjected. That these sufferings exist at this moment in an aggravated degree at both the places named, there can be but little doubt.

It is respectfully submitted to your consideration that the proximity of these places to Hilton Head, and the abundance of supplies there, especially in charge of the Sanitary Commission, will permit important relief to be given, particularly to the sick. I therefore request your permission for the Sanitary Commission to send whatever may be deemed advisable by its agents (by Savannah, if proper, on account of more convenient transportation,) and that one of their agents or an officer from this place may be designated, and permitted to proceed with these supplies to superintend their distribution.

Respectfully, General, your most obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

OUR SOLDIERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR MONEY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: The United States officers, prisoners of war, when transferred from Richmond to Macon, nearly three months since, left in the hands of the Confederate authorities at Richmond a (to them) large sum of United States money, which had been taken from them, and for which these authorities have since been responsible. This money had been exchanged at rates designated by the proper authorities, and the Confederate funds resulting from this exchange had been at Richmond the only possible means, to many, of procuring certain comforts that were essential to them as prisoners. For three months nearly these officers had been without even this resource. Repeated applications had been made that the money should be transferred to their present prison authorities, but without success. Deprived of their previous communication with the North, and suffering to an unusual degree from deprivation, these officers have unusual need of some means of supplying trivial, but now important, wants.

It is, therefore, respectfully urged that the authorities at Richmond will direct these funds to be forwarded as soon as possible, and that some rate of exchange be designated, as had previously been the case. So much delay has ensued, that officers express apprehensions lest they should be deprived entirely of this money, but they are unwilling to believe that their delay can result from aught except the neglect of subordinates, and Maj.-Gen. JONES is respectfully requested to forward this communication to the highest authority capable of giving decisive instructions in the matter.

Respectfully, General, Your most obedient servant, H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

A REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR GEN. SEYMOUR TO VISIT THE PRISONERS AT MACON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: Very many United States officers, now arriving here from Macon, are entirely destitute of clothing, of blankets, and of other articles usually considered essential to decent comfort. The facility with which these necessities can be supplied from Hilton Head suggests that immediate arrangements should be made for obtaining supplies—if your permission be given to receive them—and it is therefore requested that an officer (Gen. SEYMOUR) be allowed to visit these prisoners, under such restrictions as may be deemed proper, for the purpose of ascertaining their wants, and systematizing the procuring and issuing of supplies to meet them.

In this connection, it is respectfully represented that at Macon and elsewhere the want of proper clothing, combined with want of water and opportunity for bathing and washing, have caused very serious evils, that it would appear might easily be avoided here, could the prisoners be permanently located in immediate contact with bathing facilities.

On behalf of these officers, it is asked that a more full communication may be had with you upon these points, of vital consequence to them, by personal interview, or through an officer of your staff.

And I am, General, Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols.

SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS UNJUSTLY CONFINED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I desire respectfully to represent to you that a number of Surgeons and Chaplains are confined as prisoners of war, here and at Macon, contrary to the established usages regarding their exchange. Some of them have been so confined several months. Believing that this fact is not known to the proper authorities, I beg that you will call attention to it as early as possible, that these prisoners may be released. They have suffered unusually, and it is believed, in their cases, unintended inconveniences.

Earnestly requesting that the favorable consideration of the Confederate authorities be given, I remain, General, Respectfully, your ob't Serv't, (Signed.) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols

To this last series of letters no reply had been received.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Successful Raid by Kilpatrick.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from Gen. GILLEM to GOV. JOHNSON, says:

A detachment of my command, under Lieut.-Col. EDGERTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing 23 and capturing 35 rebels, among them Col. WALKER and several non-commissioned officers.

The water on the shoals is six and a half feet deep and is falling.

Gen. KILPATRICK returned yesterday to Gen. SHERMAN'S lines, from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed the guns, except one, which he brought in, together with 70 prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an encumbrance. Otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta and vicinity for some days.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Steadman and Col. Streight Not Injured.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Gazette*, of this city, says that neither Gen. STEADMAN nor Col. STREIGHT were injured in the fight at Dalton, and that both are well.

The Latest from Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Matters at Atlanta are unchanged. Tue army is engaged in advancing parallels and strengthening works.

On the 19th inst. Major-Gen. DONCE was seriously wounded. He was out on the picket line at the time, and, though warned by the men, exposed himself, and was shot in the head. It was reported at Chattanooga yesterday that he had died of his wounds. Gen. LIGHTBURN, of LEGAN'S corps, was wounded in the same way three or four days ago.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Military Situation—Effect of Wood's Policy on the Rebels—Spirit of Our Army—The Apparent Inaction—The Policy of Gen. Sherman—What Has Been Gained—The Position Before Atlanta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The main body of this army is situated in the same position as when I last wrote you. They hold their works in front of the enemy, waiting patiently for whatever may come. If Gen. HOOD desires to charge their works, they deem it a favorable opportunity of diminishing the number of their enemy without much hazard to themselves, and without much fear of its greatly annoying their enjoyment. Their experience, during the past month, since the Hood policy has ruled the Confederate Army, although coming nigh to a disaster to our own arms in more than one instance, yet has proven terribly wasting to the numbers of the rebel forces, as well as fearfully demoralizing to its *esprit*.

The number of deserters nightly coming to our lines from the Confederate army, is sufficient proof of this. And as these evidences of diminished numbers and declining confidence on the part of the rank and file of the Confederate army, in the leadership of their Generals, as is most certainly the case with the majority of those captured by our army now, as well as those who desert and voluntarily give themselves up, accumulate before our troops, their courage rises; and their assurance of ultimate victory at present, is nothing short of a burning enthusiasm that prepares them for every emergency, and nerves them for every struggle, until the glorious consummation shall be reached in the salvation of the country from dismemberment, and the Star Spangled Banner again float over a devoted patriotism, from Maine to the Gulf.

The seeming inertia that has characterized us for two weeks past, has been rife with preparations for great results. It has, in fact, not been inertia, but positive, military activity. The popular idea of action, when attributed to military movements, takes in only one phase of its multiplied applications, and hence is extremely defective in comprehensiveness, and calculated to mislead. This is one reason of the harsh, hasty and unjust judgments heaped on the heads of military men by those who view their movements from the popular side only, and fail to take in a comprehensive appreciation of its almost innumerable details. The outfit of an army, in all its necessary and material, is not a thing that can be done in a day. The wear and tear of a great army, consequent on active service, is very great, exceeding in magnitude any conception cherished of it by men inexperienced in such matters, and not often fully understood by those who are in active positions, looking to the supply of such waste. It surely cannot be expected that the army shall go unequipped or but partially provided for. It must be supposed to be effective. To accomplish this there must be resplies from active duty. The men have to be clothed, their arms and accoutrements refitted, and many repairs done to a thousand other nameless things that never occur to any mind but a military one, and one, too, trained to look minutely into details of this peculiar character. In such reats are found as legitimate elements of success, as rapid march and fierce engagements.

The war policy pursued by the Commanding General of this army, has been such as to demand longer or shorter haltings at given points, than a different policy would have warranted or even needed. And the final result has, in every instance up to this period of the campaign, abundantly sustained the wisdom of his plans. The flanking manœuvres of Gen. SHERMAN, by which he has come to receive the title of "Flanking SHERMAN," have been only so many series of brilliant military successes, and have deservedly placed him high in the rank of Generalship in the esteem of his countrymen, and elevated him to an enviable comparison with the first Generals of any age or country. That with his superior numbers over the rebel army he need not have been detained at many of the points at which he has halted along his route from Tunnell Hill to before the City of Atlanta, had he chosen to have massed his forces and hurled them in overwhelming numbers on the foe, is the opinion here confidently held by many competent military judges. But such a policy would soon have used up his grand command, and left him at this juncture with an army which, instead of being equal in numbers to that which started from Chattanooga last Spring, would have been a mere broken and shattered force, looking wistfully on the devoted city, but with not even a forlorn hope of possessing it.

What is his army now? It stands to-day in all the pride and glory in which it stood when, four months ago, it emerged from its Winter quarters to go forth to the fight. Its motto is, *"Sherman has flanked the rebs from seven strong positions, and he can flank them again."* Under his leadership we have whipped the rebs in a score of engagements, and we can whip them again. We have conquered over one hundred miles of rebel territory, and fought over and skirmished for every inch of the ground, and we can do it equally well over new territory with equal leadership. This is the inductive process by which the rank and file of our army here keep up their *esprit*, and nerve themselves for the coming strife of battle. This is not the spirit animating isolated portions of the entire army. With these feelings and ideas we stand ready to move whithersoever bidden. With such a command, under the influence of such a feeling, victory is almost a foregone conclusion. The troops fight as conquerors, and not as though victory were suspended on the fortunes of war. What may we not hope for from such an army, impelled by such motives? What may we not hope for from such an army led by such genius?

We have thrown our lines gradually forward, until now our rifle-pits and those of the enemy are confronting each other, though not in open view, except in given spots; for the country is generally heavily wooded, near enough, in many places, however, to take aim under the head-logs or timbers raised above the breastworks to shield the heads of the soldiers from bullets. In some places they are no more than three hundred yards apart, while at every point they are within easy rifle range of each other. Of course, little else is done here other than holding positions. The aggressive movement will be made in some other quarter, but where, no circumstance, sufficiently prophetic in its bearing, has yet come to light. That there are movements on the tapis somewhither, has become the conviction of every mind here.

There is constantly more or less picket firing, and the artillery keeps up firing at regular intervals. There are quite a good many heavy guns planted at given points along our works, all ranged for the city. On Saturday night last, the 13th inst., a heavy fire broke out in the city, creating quite an alarm. Care was taken to rouse the citizens by the ringing of the fire bells. The alarm was distinctly heard all along our lines, and called out many of us to witness the conflagration. In this, however, we were disappointed. A dense fog had risen, filling the intervening space between us and the fire, allowing us only a glimpse of its crimson light, fringing the cloudy masses with a burning glare. On Sunday, 14th, another fire was plainly observable from our camp. It commenced about 1 o'clock P. M., and lasted about two hours, when it ceased. These fires were kindled by our shells, it is supposed.

The idea that there is no Sunday in the army is only true in part, and last Sunday was almost a total contradiction to it. Bating the regular Sunday morning inspection, nothing occurred in the Twentieth Corps to interrupt the quiet of the day. Religious services were held at several Generals' headquarters, and in most of the regiments having chaplains. It was your correspondent's good fortune to attend divine service at 3 P. M. in the Thirty-third New-Jersey Regiment. The service lasted about one hour, and was attended by a good audience. It was conducted behind the breastworks, the men occupying and sitting on the sides of the ditch. Here, sheltered from the rays of the sun by the awning they had constructed with green bows, they sat quietly enjoying the devotions of the hour, and, at the same time, ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice, should an emergency of the season call for it. The attention given through the entire discourse, was, as I have ever seen it in the army, exceedingly good. In the evening I attended service in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers. This and the Thirty-third New-Jersey Volunteers are in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps. The service commenced at sundown, was held in open camp, and attended by a large gathering of officers and men. They, of course had no seats, except in those cases where the parties were near, and had taken the precaution to provide themselves with seats. The others seated themselves on the ground, in circles and angles of all conceivable kinds. They came in pairs, and companies, and squads, and took up their seats relatively to the Chaplain as best suited their convenience, covering over half an acre of ground. The worship was introduced with music, not of the highest order by any means, yet I do not think it lacked spirit, or failed in its main object, namely: the creation of devotional emotions. In the prayer offered, the army, the sick and wounded, as well as those in the active campaign, were made the subject of special invocations to Heaven; while the widow and orphan of the soldier were not forgotten, and our whole land was presented in the supplications of the occasion, as claiming the need of Providence and his superintending care.

There are rumors that one of our army corps has moved on an expedition with six days' rations. This has come to my hearing since I commenced this letter; and also, that the Twentieth Corps must hold itself in readiness to move.

EPSILON.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

The Notorious Adam Johnson a Prisoner.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, overtook the rebel JOHNSON'S force at Canton, Ky., yesterday, while attempting to cross the river, and killed fifteen, wounded a large number and captured a large number. ADAM JOHNSON is severely wounded and a prisoner.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The guerrillas crossed into Butler County, Ky., on Sunday. They were encountered by the Grayson Home Guard, who killed four of them and captured the remainder.

From North Carolina—Another Formidable Pirate in Prospect.

By the arrival of the United States transport steamer *Haze*, from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer *Coquette*, which is one of the number now in Wilmington receiving her armament, is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if she is not already out.

A letter from Newbern, dated Aug. 21, has the following:

"Capt. R. C. WEAVER, Chief Quartermaster of the Military District of North Carolina, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, where his headquarters will be established as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. Wm. HOLDEN, Assistant Quartermaster, has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Major, to be stationed at Newbern as Chief Quartermaster of the Military District of North Carolina.

These efficient and competent officers have given general satisfaction, and are well deserving of this consideration.

FROM OHIO.

The Draft Proclamation of Gov. Brough—Speech of Fernando Wood.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

GOV. BROUGH has issued a proclamation to persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the coming draft, warning them to desist from such purpose.

FERNANDO WOOD, in a speech at Dayton last night asserted that a peace man on a peace platform would be nominated at Chicago, and that the convention would be harmonious.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Reported Crossing of the Potomac by the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

We have reports here, via the Northern Central Railroad, that the rebels have crossed the Potomac River.

These reports need confirmation.

We have received nothing direct this morning from the Upper Potomac.

The Indian Outrages.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here to-day to straighten up the Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all the agents, stock, and coaches to this post for protection. There are no white inhabitants between here and Denver. All have fled to the forts for protection. The road around Denver is reported as swarming with hostile Indians. The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the whites, except at two fortified posts, Columbus and Fort Curtis.

Gen. CURTIS has had a conference with the chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who agreed to assist him in fighting the hostile Indians.

There has been no exaggeration in the telegraph news from this country about the Indians.

The Congressional Excursionists.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, received the Congressional excursionists at Fredericton on the 22d, and on the evening of that day gave them an entertainment.

They left Fredericton by stage on the morning of the 23d, and arrived here at a late hour in the night. They were received and entertained by our citizens with a supper, after which they took the stage for Hamilton, and arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning.

Everything passed off in the most pleasant and happy manner.

Arrival of Muller, the English Railway Murderer.

The ship *Victoria*, Capt. CHAMPION, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having on board the man MULLER, who murdered a Mr. BRIGGS in a London railway carriage about two months ago, and for whose arrest the London authorities sent out several detectives. One of the London officers and Officer TIEMAN, of the New-York detective force, boarded her at Quarantine, and will probably bring MULLER to the City this morning.

The Schooner T. W. Miner Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Arrived, brig *E. A. Barnard*, from Cienfuegos. She brings Capt. BEARY and crew, of the schooner *T. W. Miner*, of and from New-York for New-Orleans, struck by lightning and burned on the 19th instant. She spoke the United States steamer *Keystone State*, cruising in lat. 35°, long 75°.

The Press Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Press Club of Philadelphia organized today by the election of THOMAS M. COLEMAN, President; JOHN R. YOUNG and C. C. WILSON, Vice-Presidents, and ENOCH N. GREEN, Treasurer, together with a Board of Directors. The meeting was well attended.

A Bridge Struck by Lightning—Buildings Blown Down.

WATERVILLE, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

During the severe thunder storm last night the bridge over the Martin stream in North Fairfield, on the Somerset Railroad, was struck by lightning and blown down.

Buildings and orchards were also blown down.

Auction Sale of Blockade-Runners.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The following captured blockade-runners were sold to-day at auction: The *Little Ada* was bought in by the Government for $35,000; the *Rowen* sold for $30,500, and the *Boston* for $18,500.

Rebel Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The mail steamer to-day brought up about sixty rebel officers, including a Colonel, a Major, a Captain and Lieutenant captured on Sunday.

Naval Movements.

THE LIGHT DRAFT IRON-CLADS—CESSATION OF WORK UPON THEM.

It is not generally known that the numerous light-draft iron-clads building at this port are to undergo a radical change in their original design. What that change is experiment and time will alone develop. The first one of this class of monitors was launched some time since at Boston; the vessel was launched successfully, but part of the deck remained submerged, and it was found her draft of water far exceeded that which was specified. The Government was at once made acquainted with the facts, and, as a consequence, Capt. ERICSON is now at work upon her to make her an available craft. All the builders of the light-draft monitors were ordered to suspend operations, and the vessels of this class have remained in *statu quo* for about two months. The following are the vessels of this class building at this port: The *Cohoes*, building at the Continental Works; the *Modoc*, building by Mr. UNDERHILL, and one building by Capt. PERRIN, all in Greenpoint. Their general dimensions are: 225 feet long, 45 feet beam, 7 feet 10 inches depth of hold, and draft of water 6 feet 6 inches. They have a single turret and two guns, and are in some points radically different from the sea-going iron-clads. The *Modoc* was ready to launch when the information was received; her machinery is in, and she is almost finished. The others could be finished shortly if requisite. Nothing will be done, however, until definite orders are received from the Government.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—Match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. McKee named b. m. Mennon..... 1 1 1
R. Walker named b. m. Irish Maid..... 2 2 2

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:42; half mile, 1:22; the mile, 2:42. Second heat, quarter, 0:40¾; half mile, 1:18¾; the mile, 2:36¾. Third heat, quarter, 0:39; half mile, 1:18; the mile, 2:40.

First Heat.—The betting throughout the morning was 5 to 4 on the horse to a good deal of money, which merged into 2 to 1 on *Mennon* just prior to the start. *Irish Maid* had the best of the start, and led round the turn to the quarter-pole, where she broke, and *Mennon* lapped and passed her, was never after approached, and won with the greatest ease by five or six lengths.

Second Heat.—Fifty to 20 on *Mennon*. The mare got off with the lead, and was a length ahead at the turn; at the quarter pole *Mennon* went up, lapped and passed her, taking a lead of two lengths at the half mile, increasing it a length at the three-quarters; but at the lower turn he was up and down; making the home stretch he maintained the lead; at the distance the *Maid* broke badly, *Mennon* coming home the easiest of winners by six lengths.

Third Heat.—No betting worthy of note. The mare broke passing the score. At the turn *Mennon* took a lead of half a dozen lengths, increasing it at the quarter pole to ten. There was no alteration at the half mile—passing which the mare went off her feet, and *Mennon* was twelve lengths ahead and kept widening the gap. In the home-stretch he now ten distance *Irish Maid* went all to pieces—*Mennon* winning easily, with sixty yards to spare.

SAME DAY.—Match $200, mile heats, to wagons.

— Walker named b. m..... 1 1
McGolrick named s. m..... 2 2

Time, 3:02, 2:53.

First Heat.—The sorrel mare had the lead to the turn, where the bay went in front, maintained it round the back stretch, and won easily by six lengths.

Second Heat.—WALKER inside, led a length round the turn to the quarter pole, maintaining it to the half mile, and round the lower turn. The sorrel mare breaking up at the distance, the bay mare came home at her leisure the winner by six lengths.

A row and wrangle, customary to these outside trots, ensued. The advertisement of the trot was ignored. The makers of it did not seem to understand the conditions, whether it was mile and repeat or three in five, and the result was that HIRAM WOODRUFF, on the part of himself, and the other judges declared all outside bets off—much to the satisfaction of some, and the loudly expressed disapprobation of others, it is high time these pettifogging affairs were frowned down by the bone and sinew of the trotting turf, as each recurring week of this description tends to bring it into disrepute.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD VS. MUTUAL.

The following is the score of the grand match between the Eckford, of Brooklyn, and Mutual, of New-York. The game was well contested, but the Mutuals excelled in batting, and their pitching was very effective:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Wansley, c	5	2	Wood, 2d b	1	5
Devyr, s. s	3	4	Manolt, c. f	3	2
Zeller, l. f	0	6	Grum, p	5	1
Hunt, r. f	4	3	Beach, s. s	3	2
Goldie, 1st b	2	3	Fisler, c	3	3
Brown, 2d b	5	2	Reach, 3d b	3	2
Patterson, c. f	2	5	Snyder, r. f	3	1
Harris, p	1	2	Swandell, l. f	5	0
McMahon, 3d b	5	1	C. Mills, 1st b	4	1
Total	27	29	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	3	3	1	3	1	0	5	2	0	—29
Eckford	1	0	4	0	3	1	5	1	2	—17

UMPIRE—Mr. Miller, of the Empire Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Deegan and Watson.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.

BASE BALL.—The Irving Base Ball Club, of New-York, will play the Irvington, Jr., of Irvington, N. J., on the grounds of the Irving Club, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, to-day, game to be called at 2:30 o'clock P. M. A very exciting game is expected, as the Irving Club have come off the victors in every game played thus far by them this season.

Cricket Match at Newark, N. J.

Yesterday a match between the Manhattan Club of New-York and the Union Club of Newark, N. J., came off on the ground of the latter club. There was a large and highly respectable attendance to witness it, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the game, which was very closely contested. The Manhattan Club were short two of their strongest players, but they success in obtaining the victory by 12 runs—the scores standing: Manhattan 41 and 53; Newark, 29 and 53.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The recent influx of emigration to this country has been the occasion of stimulating bounty brokers to a renewal of their efforts to swindle unsuspecting foreigners. Instances are occurring daily of attempts to perpetrate outrages on emigrants, which, were it not for the untiring vigilance of Mr. CASSERLY, the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, would result in kidnapping and robbery. Through the admirable system carried out under the management of that official, the vagabonds who infest Castle Garden are completely precluded from carrying out their nefarious designs. Officers, specially deputized, are stationed at every entrance to the building, and no person not known to have business about the premises is permitted to enter the gates. Loafers and hangers-on meet with but little sympathy, and if they attempt to force themselves in are in the most summary manner ejected. Officer BURNS acts as crier, and on the arrival of emigrants, takes pains to proclaim to them their rights, and instructs all concerning their privileges. Cards, printed in large type, are conspicuously posted about the building, on which are stated the amount of bounties every man may expect who wishes to join the army or navy. In every legitimate way the General Agent is disposed to do all that lies in his power to further enlistments; in fact he has been accused of being over zealous in his efforts to sustain the Government. Be this as it may, the public may be assured that affairs at Castle Garden are in good hands.

A WEST POINT CADET FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The competitive examination for a West Point cadetship, in ANSON HERRICK'S Congressional District, took place Monday, at the Hall of the Board of Education. There were twenty-two competitors. The examination was conducted by City Superintendent RANDALL, under the supervision of Judges CARDOSO and GARVIN, City Chamberlain DEVLIN, the President of the Board of Education and a large number of the friends of the competing pupils. The examination embraced arithmetic, writing from dictation, geography, history, politics, philosophy, &c. The successful candidate was ROBERT FLETCHER, of No. 222 West Forty-eighth-street.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	s3	254¼	300 M. S. & M. L. R.		86
2 0 Erie Railway		106¾	200 do	s5	85¾
100 do		106¾	100 do	s3	85¾
300 do	b3	106¾	100 do	s10	86¼
300 Hud. Riv. R		128¾	100 Ill. Cen. R		128¾
400 do		128	500 Cleve. & Pitts s10		114⅝
100 do	b30	128¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R		110¾
300 Reading R		133½	100 do		110¾
700 do	s3	133¾	400 do	s3	110¾
100 Quicksilv. Min.	b5	82	100 P., F. W. & C		113
50 do	b10	83			

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals—Flat-Heads, Typical Races, Portraits of Gens. LEE, GRANT, THOMAS, HANCOCK, FOSTER, MCPHERSON, BUTLER, NAPIER, BLACKHAWK, BRENNAN, BROWNLOW, Dr. TYNG, LUTHER, COMING, SPENCER, MORRIS, &c.

Unmarried Women—What shall they do? How to be handsome. A Virgin's eye. "You kissed me." Fast young men. Christ in Cities, an excellent Discourse, by Rev. Dr. STORRS. A "Debate in Crania"—very interesting—in September No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post 20 cents, or $2 year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

SOZODONT, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words "Soze," to preserve, and "Odontes," the Teeth—Sozodont, a preserver of the Teeth. For beautifying the Teeth, invigorating the gums, and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOUSE OF D. N. BROOKS, firm of BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, was broken open last week; but was saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 283 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Braggrotti, 2 children and servant, New-York; E. E. Coleman, R. L. Coleman, England; Mrs. G. A. Sold, London; Mrs Whitmore and friend, Jean Vigner, Havana; T. A. Rolli, Bishop Thompson, A. Dupasquier, Mrs. Vining, 3 Misses Wood, New-York; Mrs. de Ojeaga, Spain; F. M. Maclean, Miss M. Maclean, Brooklyn; Mrs. Coleman and 2 Misses Coleman, England; L. V. Williams, Kingston; K. J. Coleman, W. F. Coleman, England; Mr. Zizardi, Havana; R. B. Cole, New-York; C. O. Simpson, Boston; A. Wurt, Mr. Howes, G. Bungo, Mr. Schuli, New-York; Miss C. Mc. Grevison, England; Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Lockwood, Montreal; R. Carero, Spain; Miss Rigby and maid servant, England; A. Kustor, Mississippi; M. Scharff, Memphis; L. Lockwood, Jr., New-York; W. H. Howell, Philadelphia; Wm. Prentice, Newark; J. Wambaugh, Rotterdam; M. Posada, A. Posada, M. Ponce, F. Perez, C. Ponce, Thos. Gemwell, Jno. Bumily, New-York; Philip Toledo, Baltz; J. E. O'Rorke, New-York; Jno. Fraser, Dr. James Sanderson, Edinburgh; C. Hinrichs, Memphis; J. F. Cailam, London; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walton, Philadelphia; Joseph Lang, New-York; M. McDougall, Ms. and Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4032. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of the Late Battles.

Names of Federal Officers Captured.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF WHEELER'S RAID

The Peace Question Vigorously Discussed.

What is Expected From the Chicago Convention.

What the Rebels Hang Their Hopes Upon.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to August 22, which contain much interesting and important intelligence. We make the following extracts:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE BATTLES BELOW PETERSBURGH.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the Fifth Corps, with 18 pieces of artillery, and an unascertained force of cavalry, commanded by Gen. WARREN. The enemy engaged our cavalry about 9 o'clock, about four miles southwest of the town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at 2 o'clock, driving the enemy back some three-quarters of a mile. Night closed the engagement with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about three miles below the city.

A force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside Railroad.

The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained. Ours is not heavy. Among the wounded are Cols. LYLE, of Virginia, and BLAIR, of Mississippi. About 200 prisoners were captured.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 19.

After gallantly driving the enemy back from their advanced position on the Weldon road, yesterday afternoon, our forces retired during the night, and now occupy a more eligible position near the town.

Our picket line now extends two and a-half miles south of the city.

The enemy is in strong force in front of the railroad. They hold their front with one line of battle extending on both sides of the railroad, and are fortifying themselves.

In the affair of yesterday the enemy lost heavily, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands. Our casualties are light for the amount of fighting done.

The position of affairs this morning is rather threatening, and there are strong probabilities of another fight to-day.

Our troops are in splendid spirits and are anxious to meet the Yankees.

About 12 o'clock last night, our batteries, all along the lines, both here and in Chesterfield, opened upon the enemy's position in Prince George, and kept up a continuous firing until daylight.

The firing was the heaviest we have yet heard in Petersburgh since the engagement. The enemy responded very feebly. It was believed that the enemy were threatening to attack our lines, and this caused the shelling.

No shelling of the city took place yesterday or to-day of any consequence.

The report of a raiding party through Dinwiddie is untrue.

PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 20—11 o'clock A. M.

Lieut.-Gen. A. P. HILL commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. WARREN was strengthened by the Ninth Corps. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile in front and back about two miles on the flank. Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair.

The fight has not been resumed thus far to-day. The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad.

Our losses are not heavy. Gen. CLINGMAN was wounded. Major LAWSON, of the Fifty-ninth Virginia, was killed.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was unascertained. The Yankee Gen. CRAWFORD is reported by the prisoners as killed.

There was the usual artillery duel between midnight and day between the lines in front of this city. No casualities are reported.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 20.

In the engagement of Thursday afternoon on Davis' Farm, two and a half miles south of the city, the enemy was driven back from his advanced position on the Weldon Railroad, for the distance of nearly one mile. A severe chastisement was inflicted upon the foe, and hundreds of his killed and wounded fell into our hands. Night closed further operations, and the enemy remained in possession of the railroad, his left extending across in the direction of the Boydton plank road, and his right eastward to the Jerusalem plank road.

At this point breastworks had been thrown up, which were greatly strengthened during the night. Other lines in the rear of this position were constructed, and the enemy were busily employed all night in fortifying themselves against an apprehended attack yesterday.

For reasons unnecessary for us to state, our troops fell back to a more eligible position nearer the city Thursday night, leaving only a picket line in front of the Yankees, which was also withdrawn at a later hour. The enemy did not discover our disappearance from their front until yesterday morning, when they immediately threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and advanced their left to the battlefield of Thursday, in Davis' corn-field, throwing up as they advanced two lines of breastworks. Their right was extended in an oblique direction to the northeast of the railroad, and batteries were placed at favorable points along the whole line.

This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. A. P. HILL, commanding MAHONE'S and HETH'S divisions, attacked them between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. Gen. MAHONE commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen. HETH those to the right. The attack was opened by MAHONE, and was speedily responded to by HETH on the right, and the battle raged furiously.

On the right, Gen. HETH, with the gallant brigades of his division—DAVIS', WALKER'S and ARCHER'S—struck the enemy's picket line in the corn-field a short distance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breastworks, held by a formidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward, and swept over all obstructions, pressing the Yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward, forced them thence with an equal lack of ceremony. Beaten from their works, and defeated in their every effort to retain them, the Yankees retreated to their main line of intrenchments, into which they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened, proved too strong to be stormed, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a further advance.

In the meantime Gen. MAHONE, with CLINGMAN'S, COLQUITT'S and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the Yankee lines and captured eight hundred prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him, successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly intrenched, however, in the thick woods opposite DAVIS' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement. CLINGMAN'S and MAHONE'S old brigades engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route COLQUITT'S (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused scarcely any loss to our troops.

COLQUITT'S men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. CRAWFORD'S crack division, of WARREN'S (Fifth) corps, here fell a helpless victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades, numbering over 2,000 men, threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard and sent to the rear, where they were formed into line and marched to Gen. HILL'S headquarters.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy was driven back to the position from which he advanced in the morning. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of musketry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken is Brig.-Gen. HAYS, of Massachusetts, several Colonels, and other field officers of less grade. Gen. HAYS was brought into town last night.

During the engagement we lost a number of men—taken prisoners, but we understand they were afterward recaptured. The success which followed the attack threw our men into the best spirits, and every soldier wore a smile of satisfaction upon his countenance.

The result of the attack is highly satisfactory to the officers in command, and is viewed in the most favorable light. The enemy has been materially weakened by the loss of three thousand of his best troops—taken prisoners, and several thousand killed and wounded. He is demoralized by the defeat, and though he may fight hard yet to hold the position he has gained, his prestige is gone, and he will not offer the front he has shown during the last few days.

We can form no estimate of the Yankee loss, other than the statement of officers that it was very heavy. Many of their dead and wounded fell into our hands. Nor are we able to form an idea of our own loss, as up to night but few of the wounded had been brought from the field. The great majority of those we saw were slightly wounded. We shall learn further particulars of the casualties and of the battle to-day.

We regret to state, however, that Gen. CLINGMAN was painfully, though not seriously, wounded.

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to GRANT in this department.

Reports from the battle-field late last evening represent our forces to be between the enemy and the main army in front of Petersburgh. If so, something interesting may occur to-day.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus running the number above three thousand.

As the enemy still hold the railroad, it is impossible to state what damage has been done the track. It is believed that, instead of sending a body of raiders across toward the Southside, the enemy's cavalry are operating on the Weldon Road, in the rear of the army.

FURTHER DETAILS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

An official dispatch received at the War Department Saturday morning states that Gen. HILL attacked the enemy's Fifth Corps on Friday afternoon at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburgh, on the Weldon Railroad, defeated them, and captured about 2,700 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General and several field officers. The loss upon our side is believed to be smaller than that of the enemy. Brig.-Gen. CLINGMAN was wounded in the leg.

Detailed accounts of this engagement will be found elsewhere. Twenty-four hundred prisoners, captured on Friday evening, arrived in this city on Saturday and yesterday. Among them are the following commissioned officers:

Brigadier General—Joseph Hays, First brigade, Second division, Fifth Corps.

Colonels—Wm. R. Hartshorn, 190th Pennsylvania infantry; James Carle, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves; G. Gilbert Rey, 104th New-York.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Wm. A. Leech, 90th Pennsylvania; Samuel A Moffett, 94th New-York infantry.

Majors—Jacob M. Davis, 90th Pennsylvania; E. Roudzell, 140th O. N. G.; John A Wolfe, 190th Pennsylvania; Milton Weidler, 2d Pennsylvania.

Captains—James A. Wood, A. A. G. to Gen. Bragg; Jessie Armstrong, K, 7th Indiana; John B. McDonald, 8th Company, 1st Battalion, New-York sharpshooters; Carswell McClenaand, A. A. G. to Gen. Cutler; Emanuel D. Roth, E, 10th Pennsylvania Infantry; E. J. Kratzer, H, 190th Pennsylvania; E. E. Ziegler, G, 107th Penn.; Byron Porter, A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps; Clinton Perry, 7th company, 1st battalion, New-York sharpshooters; Byron Parsons, C, 94th New-York Infantry; Joseph O. Lord, K, 10th Maine; John J. Torbett, I, 3d Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Abbott, F, 2d Pennsylvania; Ezra J. Trull, G, 39th Massachusetts; John Daly, I, 104th New-York; H. A. Wiley, B, 104th New-York; James A. Gunit, G, 104th New-York; John H. Chipman, C, 59th Massachusetts; A. N. Richardson, F, 104th New-York; John Hall, 4th New-York; Jasper M. Griggs, C, 4th New-York; F. R. Kinsly, E, 39th Massachusetts; U. K. Berkest, A, 2d Pennsylvania; Freuerick Guyer, 82d New-York, Z. B. Adams, 56th Massachusetts; H. B. Fox, 34th Massachusetts; L. Black, 144th O. N. G.

First Lieutenants—A. B Horton, 149th Pennsylvania; F. Conpas, 72d Pennsylvania; E. P. Luther, 122d New-York, and a number more of the same rank.

Second Lieutenants—E. R. Sage and S. H. White, 144th O. N. G.

Surgeons—B. G. Streeter, 4th New-York; Assistant D. C. Powell, 1st New-York.

Chaplain—C. W. Keyes, 9th New-York.

The following are the casualties in the Richmond Grays (Twelfth Virginia Regiment), in Friday's fight: Killed—Thomas C. Walsh. Wounded—A. F. Rogers. Missing—M. M. Bowen, George B. Gibson and George James.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no fighting on Saturday. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, a heavy cannonade commenced along the lines, which continued for some hours. During the morning our forces attacked the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, and the fighting was severe the remainder of the day. *There were many rumors last evening in regard to the result of the fight,* but as the train failed to arrive, and we have nothing from the agent of the Press Association, they all lack confirmation. We only know that the enemy were driven from their advanced position back to their main line of intrenchments, and that they still held the railroad last evening.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Up to noon yesterday sixteen hundred of the prisoners captured at Petersburgh on Friday, including seventy-five commissioned officers, reached the city. Among the shoulder-strapped gentry were Brig.-Gen. HAYS, a number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, and fifty-nine Lieutenants. The rest came by the train last night.

We learn that up to yesterday morning thirty-three hundred prisoners had been registered at the Provost-Marshal's office at Petersburgh.

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the north side of James River, below Richmond, since the reconnoissance on Thursday. The two corps sent over by GRANT, it is ascertained, have recrossed to the south side, leaving only the division commanded by FOSTER, which has been at Deep Bottom for some time past. The firing heard on Friday evening last was the enemy's gunboats shelling Howlett's holds, a position in which they supposed the rebels had erected a battery. It was without effect, save an useless expenditure of Yankee ammunition.

Northern papers of the 17th assert that the object of the movement on the north side of the James was to destroy the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling, as they call Drewry's Bluff; while papers of the 18th are quite as positive that it was only a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. We do not believe either of these stories. It is much more likely that it was a feint to draw GEN. LEE'S troops from the front of Petersburgh. But whatever it was, it proved a miserable failure, and adds one more to the catalogue of GRANT'S "brilliant movements" (over the left) in this campaign.

One day last week the Yankee pickets in the neighborhood of Dutch Gap opened fire upon our picket line, when two of our gunboats being in the vicinity, concluded to take a hand. Consequently, they commenced throwing shells promiscuously in the direction of the Yankees. One of the missiles struck the enemy's pontoon bridge near Dutch Gap and set it on fire, burning several of the boats of which it is composed. This Confederate salute seemed to cause considerable consternation among the Yankees.

The enemy is still engaged in digging the canal across the neck of land known as Dutch Gap. To those who are acquainted with its topography, this will appear to be a work of no small magnitude, *but unless some plan can be devised to put a stop to their operations, it will be accomplished.*

BRIG.-GEN. VICTOR J. B. GIRARDEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 19.

The funeral of this distinguished young General, who was killed on Tuesday while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy near this city, which was advertised to take place yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the St. Charles Hotel, did not come off. Everything was in preparation for the ceremonies, but a telegraphic dispatch was received a few hours before the time from his brother, in Augusta, Ga., announcing that he was on his way to this city to take his body to that place for interment, and directing that it should be inclosed in a metallic coffin and deposited in some place till his arrival. Accordingly, at 12 o'clock it was taken in charge by the State Guard and a number of friends, and preceded by the Armory Band, was carried to Hollywood Cemetery, where it was deposited in a private vault to await the arrival of Gen. GIRARDEY'S brother from Georgia.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

A gentleman who left Gen. EARLY'S command on Thursday last, makes a glowing report of the condition of the troops; says that they are in fine health and the best spirits. The horses, which were somewhat jagged by the long and continued marches, were replenished in Maryland. The soldiers procured clothing and shoes in the same State, and are getting an abundance of good food in their present quarters. He further states that our loss in the surprise at Moorfield will not exceed 200 men, and will probably fall under that number. We lost four pieces of artillery—two belonging to the Baltimore Light Artillery, one to JACKSON'S artillery, and one to MCLANAHAN.

It is stated that Gen. RANSOM has applied to be relieved of the command of the cavalry in the Valley. Brig.-Gen. JOHN PEGRAM is in command of the division of Gen. RANSOM, who has been ordered to Richmond. This young officer is a son of Gen. JAMES W. PEGRAM, deceased, formerly a citizen of Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

At length we have some definite information from Gen. EARLY'S command, in the Valley of Virginia. An official dispatch, received at the War Department states that a portion of our forces in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th, SHERIDAN began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

Front Royal, the point at which the Shenandoah was crossed, is situated in the extreme southeastern angle of Frederick County, twenty miles from Winchester, in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge, near the junction of the Counties of Culpepper, Fauquier and Shenandoah. Strasburgh, from whence SHERIDAN commenced his retreat, is in the northern part of Shenandoah County, on the north branch of the Shenandoah River, immediately on the main road from Woodstock to Winchester, and eighteen miles south of the latter place.

It is stated (not officially) that SHERIDAN'S entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., Gen. EARLY captured 500 prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

EARLY'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Our correspondent sends us the following account of EARLY'S late victory in the Valley, the official report of which we publish below. His letter is dated Winchester, Aug. 17:

"Old Jubilee" (as the boys call him) has come again, and yet another glorious victory has transpired here. Like the rest, it was a complete rout; pell-mell they were driven through town. EARLY, when the Yankees are reinforced, rolls back, to prevent being flanked, to Strasburgh. Then he takes a running start, thrashes the Yankees there without stopping, and away they go for "My Maryland." This time SHERIDAN, who is in command of the entire force, had the Nineteenth Corps, lately from BANKS; the Eighth, HUNTER'S; the Sixth, WRIGHT'S, (SEDGWICK'S,) with not less than 15,000 cavalry, under WILSON, (about 40,000 in all.) Only a small portion of their infantry were in the fight yesterday. They left in the morning, leaving 15,000 cavalry and some 4,000 infantry to support them. Holding, as they did, all the commanding positions around Winchester, with artillery commanding the approach for miles, it was not to be supposed they could be dislodged except by artillery, as heretofore. For hours heavy skirmishing was heard from our side with musketry, which was answered by the deafening roar of their artillery; but about night was distinctly heard the "rebel yell"—then it was known the body of EARLY'S men were up. On they came up the hill—one more yell—and away flew the Yankees.

As before, EARLY had left Strasburgh in the morning, marched 20 miles, routing the enemy with his advance skirmishers, and followed them as far as the darkness of the night would suffer him. The enemy, as they retired from Strasburgh, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren County, to the North Mountains, west of Strasburgh, and burst every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. Gen. EARLY, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburgh, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn-crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

I can but mention a performance of HARRY GILMORE the night of the fight. He rode into a party of thirty-five Yankees, and found himself alone and entirely surrounded. In a moment he called out, "Surrender, you d—d thieves, or you shall be shot." Then, (as if to his men—he had none,) "hold on, boys, don't shoot, they surrender," and sure enough, he brought in every man with his horse, and handed them over as prisoners. Now this is no romance, but the fact. We have about 400 prisoners, taken here; few killed or wounded.

Great apprehension was felt here that the town would be burnt the night the enemy fell back. I think the chances are, it would have been, if our men had not driven them out when they did. It is but justice to say, when Gen. EMORY, of the Nineteenth Corps, was here, he kept perfect order, and protected all property in town.

FRIDAY MORNING, 19th.

Our army is advancing toward Martinsburgh, the enemy falling back toward Harper's Ferry.

An official dispatch states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th SHERIDAN began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

GEORGIA.

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Macon Telegraph, Aug. 15.

All the reports which we published on yesterday have proven premature, although the city is still full of extravagant rumors of exploits of Gen. WHEELER and his cavalry. From a responsible source we learn that Gen. WHEELER crossed the Chattahochee River on Thursday night, with three separate bodies of cavalry, numbering several thousand effective men, and proceeded on his march for the enemy's rear. On the following day, a picked body of mounted men were started on a secret expedition of great importance, the result of which has not transpired. We also learn that a distinguished General in the Army of Tennessee informed a gentleman that on Saturday last, one week ago, Gen. RODDY, with —— thousand men, started from Opelika to cooperate with Gen. WHEELER.

These accounts are probably correct. It is well known that our cavalry have started for the enemy's rear. In a few days we shall have authentic information of their exploits, when we trust to give our readers a gratifying account of the destruction of SHERMAN'S line of communication. *A great deal depends upon this expedition, and we trust it will be in every respect a successful one.*

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Passengers bring a great many reports to Macon. One of them states that WHEELER has destroyed the bridges across the Etowah and Dostanaula Rivers, and burnt the track the whole way from Marietta. A large amount of stores are said to have fallen into his hands at Resaca, which was destroyed after our cavalry had appropriated all that was needful to them. At last accounts, the report says, Gen. WHEELER was rapidly marching in the direction of Dalton, where an immense amount of stores, both subsistence and ordnance, has been congregated for some time.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. —.

From the Macon *Confederate*, of Friday, we learn that Gen. WHEELER passed his cavalry corps near Covington, on the Augusta Railroad; and on Monday morning the grand cavalcade of gay cavaliers started for adventure and SHERMAN'S rear. It was rumored in town yesterday that he had captured Marietta and burned the Federal stores there, and had taken an immense number of prisoners. *Be it as it may, it is certain that the long-expected effort to cut Sherman's communications is now about to be realized.* The Federal cavalry have nearly all recently been destroyed, and Gen. WHEELER is now out just at the right time.

We are assured by gentlemen direct from headquarters that there is not the slightest intention entertained there of a retrograde move or the evacuation of Atlanta. On the other hand, it is expected that SHERMAN will be forced to retreat.

GEN. HOOD INCREASES HIS ARMY.

Atlanta Correspondence of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Gen. Hood is putting guns into the hands of every available man connected with the army. All of the cooks have been armed and returned to their respective commands, and the negroes connected with the army have been employed in that capacity. Quartermasters and commissaries have been made to disgorge the many superfluous men in their departments; surgeons also. The result is that the army has received a considerable reinforcement. In CLAYTON'S division alone the number of new men returned from the cooking detachments reached 300, which at this time is considered a good regiment. The increase from the cooks alone will reach 4,000 effective men.

But Gen. Hood does not stop here. He has ordered the arming of every artillerist except from No. 1 to 6, who are absolutely necessary to handle a piece; from this source an increase will be obtained amounting to near three thousand men. I must say, however, that this order converting artillery into infantry caused considerable fluttering among the battery boys. True, many of them take the thing quite easy, being perfectly willing to serve the country in this critical juncture in any capacity that will aid in the overthrow of SHERMAN and his "Hessians." From this our readers will at once perceive that Gen. Hood is determined to leave nothing undone that will subserve the great interests of the country.

I am proud to say thousands of Georgians are responding to the last call of Gov. BROWN. If a general engagement can be delayed one week longer, and the enemy retain their present position, SHERMAN and his army will be routed.

SHERMAN does not manifest a disposition to shell Atlanta. For two days he has not thrown a shell into the place.

Large quantities of tobacco continue to be unearthed and brought forth from its hiding places in and around Atlanta, which Gen. Hood promptly impresses for the use of the army. There is no doubt but what the owners thought that Atlanta would be evacuated, and then they and their tobacco would fall into the embrace of the Yankees.

FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 22.

The following successful dispatch, announcing a successful affair in Florida was received at the War Department yesterday:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Capt. DICKINSON, with a greatly inferior numerical force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida, on the 18th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered. SAM JONES, Major-General.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day. The people are pleased with him.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them and killed two and wounded several. The enemy retired last night.

Major CARROLL, agent of exchange, returned from the Federal fleet after sending off letters and packages to Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of their early exchange.

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two thousand, crossed the Perdido River yesterday, advancing toward Mobile bay.

All quiet in the bay.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

From the Mobile *Register*, of the 18th, we learn that the Commanding General at that point, from information received, expected the attack which was repelled on the 16th. The calculations of the enemy were that, having invested Fort Morgan by land and water, they could reduce it in four days, and then advance to the attack of the city. The Yankees, as in the case of crushing the rebellion with seventy-five thousand volunteers in sixty days, are immense at planning, but are wanting prodigiously in the faculty of execution. This will be the case at Mobile, we warrant, unless the distance between us and it magnifies the spent energy and determination which marks the preparations for its defence.

The papers urge all women, children and other non-combatants to leave at once, as it is believed that the enemy's shot and shell will reach every part of the city, and if it suffers a bombardment in its present crowded condition, the loss of non-combatant life will be fearful, and greatly aggravate the trials of the defenders of the city. There need be no hope, they say, that the city will surrender to avoid a bombardment.

The citizens of Mobile, at the instance of Gen. HIGGINS, requested the President to assign Major-Gen. FRANCIS GARDNER to the command of the troops at Mobile. The request having been promptly complied with, Gen. HIGGINS, who is said to be a fine artillerist, can now devote all his skill and energy to the numerous batteries constructed for the defence of the city.

The editor of the *Register*, who is neither a croaker nor the son of a croaker, says the prospects of the general Confederate cause were never more cheering. Yankee bomb-shells may lay our city in ashes, but the cause of our cruel enemies is doomed, and through the thickest local clouds we discern the day star of peace.

Two events are about to happen which will cause the "rebels" of Mobile to rejoice, even though FARRAGUT should be raining fire and iron on their heads at the time. That is all we can say at present.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 12.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Three planters of Monroe and Clarke Counties, Alabama, upon hearing of the threatening condition of affairs in this city, immediately took their hands, to the number of *three hundred and seventy-five*, and brought them to the city and tendered them to the Government, and were accepted. A few more of such acts will give us enough of labor without resorting to impressment.

We learn that a flag-of-truce boat arrived at Pascagoula yesterday, from New-Orleans, with a large number of exiles.

THE PRISONERS.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

We learn from a perfectly authentic source that the prospect of a speedy exchange of prisoners between our Government and the Yankees is most flattering.

We have received Charleston papers of the 15th—the four hundred and third day of the shelling.

The usual bombardment of Sumter continues.

Col. LAY was to leave on the 15th, for Pocotaligo, with the balance of prisoners in favor of the Yankees since the exchange in the harbor. He will have an interview with the enemy, and it is hoped will be able to effect another exchange as happy as the one already reported.

Gen. STONEMAN and six hundred more Yankee prisoners arrived in that city Friday night, and have been assigned comfortable quarters.

One of the Yankee prisoners, we learn, was shot, and killed instantly, Sunday afternoon, while attempting an escape.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 22.

SAMUEL CROOKS, Colonel Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, captured at Reams' Station June 30, has been put in close confinement and in irons, at Macon, Georgia, in retaliation for similar treatment of Col. ANGUS W. MCDONALD, who was captured near Lexington, Virginia, by Col. CROOK'S regiment during HUNTER'S raid up the valley.

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The large number of Federals we have been capturing lately, says the Augusta *Sentinel*, has increased the number of prisoners at Andersonville to over 30,000, and the cry is "still they come." We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that not a day passes without from 100 to 1,000 arrive and are added to the number.

FEDERAL DESERTIONS.

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 65."

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

It is well, doubtless, to encourage desertions from the enemy and to facilitate their return to the United States. But their employment as artisans and as soldiers in our army is another matter. We have a dread of such cattle. Past experience teaches us that they are unreliable as soldiers, and the war itself is simply a terrible struggle to get rid of them as citizens. As an almost invariable rule, they join our ranks merely to get a chance of deserting again at the earliest opportunity, carrying with them valuable information. Since the evacuation of Norfolk was marred by the treachery of the Yankee Captain of a tug boat, the instances of their infidelity have been numberless. The damage thus done to our cause is incalculable.

We have already more than enough Yankees in the South. Any in cause of this class, encouraged by the Government and people, is out of the question. Our population must be kept pure, if necessary by penal laws against immigrants. A land filled with Yankee deserters would be worse than Botany Bay. Our farmers should be on their guard against deserters of any kind, and hand them over at once to the nearest officer, who will expedite their exodus under guard. Else the country will be overrun with thieves and marauders.

It would be a pretty business if, on the disbanding of our armies, the thousands of native born mechanics in our ranks should return home to find their shops filled with Yankee artisans, who quitted the trade of murdering Southern men and violating Southern women only when it ceased to pay. Yankees are not desirable in any earthly capacity. Deserters should be treated well by the military authorities, under whose control they should remain until they are safely beyond the border. Citizens should have nothing to do with them. If they will remain, they should be sent to the Penitentiary, put to work, fed well and paid well, until the war is over, when they should be packed off home as quickly as possible. It is equally unwise and unsafe to permit them to go at large. Unless the population of the South is kept homogeneous, the war will prove a useless waste of blood and treasure, and the Confederacy a short-lived failure. No more Yankees of any sort, on any terms, are wanted here.

The following is the order above defined:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 65.—1. It having been represented that there are numbers of foreigners entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility; and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now detained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States, and it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom, it is ordered that all such persons coming within the lines of the Confederate armies, shall be received, protected, and supplied with means of subsistence, until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes. By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. and I. General.

GEN. FORREST AND THE NEGROES.

It is known that the negroes of the Methodist congregation at Uniontown, Ala., recently contributed $1,000 to the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers, and being informed that this contribution was sufficient to constitute a life director, they selected Gen. FORREST for that honor. The Selma *Reporter* publishes the General's letter to Dr. NEELY acknowledging the compliment, in which he says:

"I am not indifferent to the compliment paid me by the 'Methodist Congregation of Negroes at Uniontown.' I prize this manifestation on the part of the negro more than I fear the thousand calumnies with which a defeated and vanquished foe are endeavoring to blacken my name. It has been my fortune to have much dealing with the negro since I arrived at manhood, and I have uniformly treated them with kindness and humanity. Those that have been forcibly taken from me I know are sighing for the happy home from which they have been seduced. Those that heeded not the ridiculous promises of the Yankees, and who still remain with me, fly from his approaching footsteps with the same instincts of fear and danger that they would fly from a leprosy. I predict that, after peace shall have been restored, most of the negroes who have been decoyed from their homes, will gladly and joyfully return, infinitely preferring slavery among the Southern people to freedom at the North. Instead of being guilty of the atrocities charged upon me, I have uniformly expressed my sympathies for the negro. He has been deluded by false promises, and I had much rather make war upon the white man, who has deceived him."

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

The editor of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* has returned from a visit on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad as far as little Otter River. The bridge will be completed, so that the trains may pass over it, this week. The last gap in the road will then be filled, and the cars will run over its entire extent. The depots have not been rebuilt. Their absence will not interfere with the use of the road. Only one is standing between Lynchburgh and Wytheville—that at Big Spring, where the Yankees did not go.

The bridge over Little Otter River is 725 feet in length, and the height between 90 and 100 feet.

TEXAS.

THE AFFAIR AT EAGLE PASS.

A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* gives that paper an account of the affair at Eagle Pass. The place was attacked on the 1st of June by about 125 renegades, and was successfully defended by the Home Guard, Capt. WARE, commanding Fort Duncan, with a garrison of 21 men, also defended his post successfully, having six men wounded, none mortally. Six of the renegades were wounded, one mortally.

A correspondent of the Gonzales *Inquirer* gives the following account of the sequel:

Capt. S. HUDSON arrived with his mounted company and followed the renegades, overtaking them sixty miles above this place, and killed five and captured five. They were turned over here last night to a company from San Antonio, to be conveyed to headquarters. They took them two and a half miles and returned, reporting that the prisoners had made their escape. They were all hung. They made but few confessions—said they had deserted the Confederate army because they had been badly treated; acknowledged being in the attack made on the garrison and Eagle Pass. The Mexican authorities have been active in picking up such of the renegades as crossed back to the Mexican side. They killed five on that side of the river, and have ten or twelve other in the guard-house.

THE MARKETS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

Prices have a downward tendency in most articles, though some have advanced a little. Sales were made yesterday at the following figures:

Flour, $227@$250 ₩ bbl.; Rice, $1 30 ₩ lb.; Peas, $20 ₩ bushel.; Corn Meal $50@$65; Corn, $45@$60; Oats, $22; Bacon, $4 50; Lard, in kegs, $6 50; in bbls., $6 25 ₩ lb; Mountain Cheese $2 20 ₩; Green Tea, common, $35 ₩ lb.; Coffee, $10 12½@$11 50 per pound; sugar, brown, $7 75 to $8 85 per pound; crushee, $10 75; pepper, $9 per pound; ground coffee, $5 50 per paper; soda, $8 95 per pound; codfish, $4 per pound; old apple brandy, $55 to $60 per gallon; rum, $70; port wine, $55; rifle powder, $7 25 to $7 50 per pound; percussion caps, $20 per thousand; matches, $42 50 per gross; starch, $5 25 per pound; 4-4 sheeting, $4 per yard; 7-8 do., $3 80; cotton rope, $8 per pound.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—THE PEACE QUESTION.

LET US BE PATIENT AND WARY!

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 20.

We have arrived at a very critical stage of the war, and calm circumspection, caution and patient endurance are needed, to carry us successfully through it. To weather the next six weeks will be a most difficult task for the North. She is well aware of this, and will, no doubt, be very busy in endeavoring to entrap us into hasty compromises, concessions, or admissions, that may deprive us of the vantage ground which we are likely to attain in less than two months. Within that time, it is not at all improbable that the armies of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, by losses in battle and by other causes, will have been almost annihilated. *Within that time it is almost certain that the approaching Chicago Convention will have thrown its apple of discord and destruction into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North. It may suggest terms of honorable peace. At least, it will be sure to baffle rather than promote the peculiar war policy of Lincoln, because it believes that his war policy is equally directed against the liberty of the North and the independence of the South.* Let us await patiently the results of that Convention, *before committing ourselves to any specific terms of peace*; for they have much to fear from that result, we nothing to apprehend from it. It may impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the war party at the North. It may make their situation worse, but cannot affect ours.

Let us await, too, the experiment of the impending draft. If it fails, the North will be almost without an army, and we should be sure of better terms of peace than we could now hope for. That it will fail, at least partially, seems to be expected or apprehended by all parties, even among themselves. It may give rise to mobs, riots, revolutionary outbursts and civil war in that section. It will certainly increase and exacerbate the hatred of New-York, Pennsylania and New-Jersey and the Northwest toward New-England. The former States and section sustain the war as a matter of honor, New-England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being impoverished by it. We believe, according to the duello code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed whole oceans of it. Neither the code of honor, nor the dictates of the most generous magnanimity, require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not even chivalry. They should

TREASON IN INDIANA.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

The following is an installment from the correspondence of the "Hon." "Gen." H. H. Dodd, and other members of the "Sons of Liberty." The admission that "Hunt and Company have played the devil" with the order, shows the importance attached by these men to the discovery of their correspondence:

THE DODD CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. H. Dodd's correspondence and papers open a rich mine in conservative literature, composed of letters from all points of the country, and from men who now control the Democratic party.

In an address delivered recently by Dodd to the Grand Council of the S. L. of Indiana, he agitates the question of starting a weekly organ of the order like the *Crisis*. He states that at the late meeting of the Supreme Council at Chicago, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were represented. At a conclave of Grand Commanders, held in New-York last Fall, the officers of State councils of New-York, New-Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut and Ohio were present. Degrees were conferred on gentlemen from other States, "and the whole machinery of organizing the Middle and Western States arranged so that by the annual meeting in February next, every American State on the continent will be represented. When this meeting will be held the coming conclave at Chicago, on the 2d proximo, will determine."

The conclave referred to, it appears from other letters, was to have been held July 2, 1864.

S. Corbino Judd, of Lewistown, Ill., writes to H. H. Dodd, June 27, 1864:

"Dear Sir: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C."

J. Allen Brown, of Springfield, Ill., writes to Dodd, June 23, 1864:

"Sir: I hope you will notify Col. Bowles, Milligan and Humphreys to by all means attend the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and, if possible, be there by the 2d, in order that we may settle all (k)notty differences before the general meeting."

Dodd, Milligan, Bowles and Humphreys are high magnates in the Order in this State. "S. C." stands for Supreme Council, and "G. C." for Grand Council.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined correspondence refers to the Chicago Convention:

J. G. DAVIS AND OTHERS TO VALLANDIGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2, 1864.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham:

Dear Sir: A despotic act that defies qualification, has placed you outside of the limits of these States, of which you are an honored citizen. You stand thus apart from the hurry and the daily strife. You no longer meet in the public assemblies of the freemen of these States. You are forced into the position of an observer.

It would afford us much pleasure to hear from you an expression of your views, as to the condition of these States at the present moment, and also what, in your judgment, is the duty of the Democratic party in view of that condition.

With great respect, &c.

Hon. John G. Davis, Hon. Joan C. Walker, Hon. Joseph Ristine, Hon. James S. Athon, H. H. Dodd, Joseph E. McDonald, W. H. Jones, of Allen County; O. Bird, do.; C. L. Bond, do.; Wm. Rockhill, do.; Wm. Fleming, do.; Samuel Edsall, do.; P. S. O'Rourk, Dr. Trowbridge, Boone County; James H. Potts, do.; Hon. L. P. Milligan, Hon. Andy Humphreys, Hon. D. R. Eckles, Col. W. Bowles, N. B. Taylor, Hon. O. B. Hord, Attorney-General; Wm. T. Abbott, of Allen County; D. H. Colerick, do.; J. G. Malnotte, do.; T. L. Fuesle, do.; P. Hoagland, do.; Alex. Wiley, do.; Hon. E. O. Herod, Boone County; L. F. Andrews, do.; Wm. W. Wilson, do.

VALLANDIGHAM'S REPLIES.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 12, '64.

Dr. Sir: Your letters. Am waiting to hear from Dayton as to time of District Convention; no announcement yet. Will give you notice immediately.

☞ Send for your friend here to return *at once*, and work at home. Nothing to do here. So also says our mutual friend. Be ready for Dayton meeting.

Grant has been badly worsted by Lee, and no mistake. It is G. who has fallen back six or eight miles, and not L. who has advanced from west to east. L. is not and never has been facing *northward*, but eastward. Yours, C. L. V.

Sherman, too, has been brought to a dead stand, first having been driven back.

May 21, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir: That District Convention is *at last* fixed—Hamilton, Butler County, June 15. Be there, and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

Truly, C. L. VALL.

Your letter with names received. All right.

"S. C." TO VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 28, 1864.

Dear Sir: I cannot go to C. now. Adjourn over to Aug. 26 or 27, transacting none but necessary business. Yet, come *first* here and see me—say to-morrow evening or morning. Come, *if at all possible.*

Truly, S. C.

This last letter evidently refers to the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Sons at Chicago, July 3, which, as Supreme Commander, Vallandigham adjourns over to Aug. 26 or 27, to control the Chicago Convention.

Joseph E. McDonald appears in the *rôle* of Vallandigham's fast friend, and watched in with Milligan and Dodd.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

First on the list is W. M. Peters, No. 45 West Fourth-street, who sends the following letters to H. H. Dodd:

W. M. Peters to H. H. Dodd:

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1864.

* * * * * *

I would post you that our boys are *strong* for George Pendleton 1st, and Seymour, of Connecticut. Th *two* would make a fine ticket. Pendleton, I suppose you know. He is a good man, sound, and will bring a large conservative support, help to unite the party, and is lucky, is a man of position, honesty and judgment. Give him a lift in Indiana in your paper. W. M. PETERS.

June 27, 1864, W. M. Peters writes again to H. H. Dodd:

"Will you please send the letter inclosed and direct it to Col. Bowles. I have lost his address."

THE S. L. IN WANT OF A BROAD SEAL.

The S. L. needed a broad seal, and attempted to get one from Cincinnati, as the following shows:

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1864.

Dear Bro. Dodd: Some weeks ago I received a letter from you containing a commission to get a seal and press for a Democratic Association. At that time I was unable to give it any attention, and I referred the matter to Jno. E. Bell, Esq., our Democratic County Auditor. Last week I received another from you on the same subject, since which I have made some inquiry, and with the aid of Brother Bell and others, I have failed to find any person in that line of business that is not an Abolitionist, and we have concluded to recommend you to send to New-York for them.

Our Democratic friends are all down in the mouth at present, but we are looking forward for the good time a coming. It will surely come, but we must have patience.

* * * * * *

I am yours, truly, CHIDSEY.

Everybody knows Squire Chidsey.

Another phase of Dodd's business was furnishing aid to rebel prisoners. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Turner, C. S. A., writes from "Prison 2, Camp Chase, May 21, '64, to "Hon. Rich'd. Dodd," "Youfwill greatly favor me by sending me some greenbacks;" also some chewing and smoking tobacco. Please ask some of my lady friends to send me a box of provisions."

INDIANA AFFAIRS.

John G. Davis writes to Dodd from Rockville, Oct. 21, '63:

I cannot go to N. Y, at present. I regret this exceedingly. * * * Do go if you can. We are working finely here.

J. C. Cushman writes:

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 11, 1864.

Friend Dodd: Yours of the 18th ult., inclosed in Express package from Harrison, was received last Saturday. I am glad to hear that the work has been relieved of its unnecessary features, and brought down to a practical system. We are anxious to have you come here and give us the new work, and by so doing you can be of great service to this part of the State. We will have a meeting for you of members from Fulton and Laporte Counties at this place, at any time you will name that you will be here. * * I would suggest that you bring with you Rising and Avson. You will find our hatch-strings out, and plenty of good Democrats and good whisky. From here Mr. Corbin would accompany you to South Bend, and organize them there.

J. C. CUSHMAN.

Mr. Corbin is State Senator from Marshall County.

MILLIGAN TO DODD.

The preliminaries to McDonald's nomination are shadowed forth in the following letter:

HUNTINGTON, May 9, 1864.

Gen. H. H. Dodd:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 2d instant came when I was absent at Notre Dame. * * *

As to the Gubernatorial question. It may not have occurred to you the unenviable connection in which my name has been used. It was announced, in consequence of the declination of Hon. J. E. McDonald to be a candidate, conceding that if he was a candidate, there was no desire to use my name. Now I understand he is, hence I am not called upon by any public notice to be such. But waiving all this, as the result of mere accident, and not proffered as an indignity to me by placing me second in talents and patriotism to J. E. McDonald, there is a still more grave difficulty in the way. The announcement of my name for Governor was made by McDonald's friends. Now it is due to them that I should decline, because I could not represent them. There is no similarity between us. And all this is not so discouraging as the fact that men of the stamp of Judge Hanna, whose professed principles I could represent, prefer McDonald on account of his supposed availability. It detracts much from my confidence in our ultimate success, when men of so much seeming patriotism, are willing, for mere temporary purposes, to abandon the great principles of civil liberty, what will those of less pretensions do when the real contest comes, when life and property all depend on the issue, when bullets instead of ballots are cast, and when the *ballot* is a preamble to our platform? For, unless Federal encroachments are arrested in the States by the efforts, as well by the legislative as the Executive, then will our *lives* and *fortunes* follow where our honors will have gone before. I am willing to do whatever the cause of the Northwest may require, or its true friends may think proper; but I am as well convinced that, upon mature reflection, they will not ask me to obtrude *myself* upon the public, nor will they ask me to be *McDonald's continent.* * * * L. P. MILLIGAN.

Judge Hanna referred to is a candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE LATE STATE CONVENTION.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., July 22, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir: At the request of several of our prominent Democrats here, I address you this letter on the (to us) following important topics:

1. As to the late State Convention. There is a general dissatisfaction and bitter feeling among our Democrats as regards the course pursued in applying the "gag," and riding "rough shod" over all movements inaugurated by the peace Democrats, treating them as a faction too insignificant for respectful notice, and possessed of no rights commanding our respect; and knowing as they do, that a majority of the convention was composed of what is termed "radical peace men," the nomination of such a man as Perrin is self-evident proof that peace men were *sold out by their heretofore trusted leaders.* * * * Some of the nominations made are a bitter, bitter pill for Marshall County, and much sugar-coating and coaxing will be required to get her to swallow the nauseous dose.

And another question has since arisen, and looms up with a gloomy, threatening aspect. I allude to the approaching draft. It is the all-absorbing topic among the people, and they are daily growing more restless. They want to know what is going to be done, and if nothing, then mark my prediction: Before the 5th of September one-fourth of the Democratic voters will be across our Northern frontier. * * * Are the leaders of the Indiana Democracy going to take any steps in relation to it, or do they advise the Democracy to fall into line, and "rally round the flag" in prosecution of an inhuman Abolition war? JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

Lafe Devlin writes from Cambridge City, Ind., July 21, 1864, to H. H. Dodd, Esq., in reference to a train from Dayton to Chicago, closing, "All our Democrats are *hot* about McDonald's *speech.*"

STATE AGENT WALKER ON THE WAR.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

Dear Dodd: * * * My opinion is that public opinion has fixed on Turpin as the candidate for Congress in our district, and that it will be difficult to change it.

If Grant should be defeated, as is more than probable, the energies of all true men will be needed in the course of a year to redeem society, political and moral, from the cauldron into which it will be thrown. I can see worse results than a general upturning of society, in the establishment, through a Federal victory, of a military despotism governed and shaped by fanaticism. But as the former is more likely to come than the latter, it is to that, and for that, that we should look and prepare.

Mr. Walker had just returned from Laporte to New-York, and penned the foregoing letter.

In the correspondence is a batch of letters from N. B. Wells, M. D., of Lagrange, Ky., who proves the identity of the Democracy of Indiana and the Secessionist Convention dispersed by Col. Gilbert at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 18, 1863, and indorsing Perkins' speech before the "Democratic Association" of Indianapolis, Jan. 13, 1863, as "the most pointed and satisfactory history of this Abolition war I have seen from any quarter." Letters from Jesse D. Bright and others also show the complete unity between Dodd and the leaders of the Democratic party, of which Samuel H. Buskirk said: "We are a band of brothers. We think together, we act together, we vote together."

W. M. PETERS, OF CINCINNATI, TO DODD.

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have yours in reply. I am sorry that you did not take the liberty of not sending, if it was indiscreet in me. I should have said before that I was asked by the person mentioned if I knew you. "I had heard of you," was the reply I gave.

I have made further inquiries concerning the man, and there can hardly be a doubt he is not of very good character. I have heard several cases mentioned of his dishonesty. To be sure I would not mention this to injure, but I always think a man of this kind is unsafe for any one to have dealings by.

I am glad the Convention is postponed, and this seems to be the sentiment of all good Democrats.

I would post you that our boys are strong for Geo. Pendleton first and Seymour of Connecticut. The two would make a fine ticket. Pendleton I suppose you know; he is a good man, sound, and will bring a strong conservative support; help to unite the party, and is lucky; is a man of position, honesty and judgment. Give him a lift in Indiana in your paper. W. M. PETERS.

VOORHEES' LAW PARTNER TO DODD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis:

My Dear Sir: Hunt & Company have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree?

Can Morton overawe our people by his military organization? I have read with deep interest in the meagre newspaper reports of affairs in our State, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you can find leisure.

Direct to care of Thos. P. Akers & Co., 40 Wall-street. Very truly yours.

JOHN E. RISLEY.

Mr. Risley is the law partner and brother-in-law of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

GRAND SECRETARY HARRISON TO H. J. STEWART.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Mr H. J. Stewart, Boundary, Indiana:

Dear Sir: Yours under date of the 17th inst., is at hand. Any information that you may desire can be had by sending an accredited person here. Written communications are *played out*, as all letters are read by Lincoln's spies and hirelings during their transmission through the mails.

The *Reader* can be had at $1 20 per doz.

Truly yours, H,

(Harrison, Grand Sec. S. of L).

VALANDIGHAM TO DODD.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 1, 1861.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I received this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We cannot decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W. Box No. 98, will reach me.

We, our friend and myself, spent an hour in trying to understand the thing without any success. Write under any name you may choose, I will understand it. Very truly yours, FRIEND [Vallandigham.]

BEN. WOOD'S PAPER THE SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE PEACE MEN.

NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS OFFICE, No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

Dear Sir: I have this day connected myself with the editorial department of the New-York *News*. You will remember that the *News* has, from the first, advocated the principles inculcated by Jefferson and his compeers, and has fearlessly and openly denounced the usurpation of power which have wrested from the citizen his cherished rights, and thrown down the last barrier between him and irrepressible despotism.

The *News* will be *our special organ*, and will be a medium for the interchange of sentiments and opinions of the friends of peace, touching the momentous concern involved in the existing crisis.

I entreat your kind offices and influence in extending the circulation of the *News* throughout the entire field of our labor. Yours sincerely,

P. C. WRIGHT.

Important Revelations.

O. A. K.'S IN EARNEST—THE PRISONER IN ST. JOSEPH.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 17th.

By the kindness of Lieut. A. J. Harding, acting Provost-Marshal of the District of North Missouri, we are furnished a copy of the following important document. The man, Williams, is under arrest in this city, and may possibly make other revelations:

STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. JEFFRIES.

Thomas B. Jeffries, of lawful age, being duly sworn, says: On or about the 4th day of August, 1864, I fell in company with a young man from the State of Illinois, who said his name was John Williams. In conversation he asked me if I knew Elisha Leffler, saying that the said Leffler was a cousin of his. He asked me how long I had known him, and what kind of a man he was. I told him I had known him for about twenty-five years, and he used to be a number one man and a good citizen. He then said that was the name he bore in the county he came from. He left me then, and I went off. In about an hour he came back and approached me, and asked me how I liked the President's Proclamation. I asked him what proclamation? He said, "the d—d Amnesty Proclamation." I told him I staid at home, read nothing, and did not know how to answer his question. He then asked me how I was on the next Presidential election, who I was going to support. I told him there were some of them talking about supporting McClellan. He said that wouldn't do—that McClellan was a war Democrat. He then gave me a grip, and said, "old fellow, you have been there, but you are not quite right." He then told me he would post me. He said he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, or what is now called the Sons of Liberty; that he belonged to what is called Hickory Club Lodge, in Henderson County, Illinois; that the club was 300 strong and well armed, with a carbine and two navy revolvers apiece, and that they were going to resist the election of Abe Lincoln this Fall; that their object was to carry the election of Vallandigham for Vice-President; the man to be run for President was not yet known, nor wouldn't be for two months; but they intended to defeat Lincoln if they had to kill every man who came to the polls to vote for him. The day after this conversation he was arrested by Capt. M. C. Thacker, and when on his way from Canton to Lagrange he sought another conversation with me, when he asked me if I couldn't assist in getting him released. I asked him how I could do it? He told me by going to Illinois and reporting his arrest to the "Sons of Liberty," in Henderson County. He said they would pay me all expenses, and they would come immediately and release him. The name of the Secretary he gave me was Joseph Johnson; he also gave me an order on a man living near Canton, for a horse to go to Illinois, and said he would furnish it. He gave me all the signs and grips of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, which he said were the true grips, and told me other things which, if necessary for you to have, can give you. He gave several names of members of the Order here. He told me also he would kill Hamilton Johnson for deceiving him, pretending to be a friend of his. He also told me that if I went to Illinois and reported to the Secretary, and it he sent any communication back by me, I should try to get to where he was imprisoned, and wrap the note inside of a cigar and hand it to him, and that he wanted me to be sure and attend to it for him.

THOMAS JEFFRIES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1864.

A. D. Keeton, Notary Public.

A true copy. A. J. Harding,

Lieutenant and Acting Provost-Marshal, District of North Missouri.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Wheeler's Raid—Slight Damage Done to the Roads.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

WHEELER'S RAID.

The great blow has been struck at last, which was so long and so terribly impending over our communications, and what is it? What has Wheeler done, either in the capture of men or horses or cattle, or in breaking railroads, and burning and scattering supplies, to justify the prodigious rebel expectations which were entertained of him when he should make his raid? A fair history of the whole matter, as far as it is yet developed, will show the nothingness of these inflated boastings.

HIS FORCE

consists of three divisions, commanded by Kelley, Humes and Martin, and Williams' Kentucky brigade, accompanied by a section of artillery to each division, making a complete battery, and the whole summing up about five thousand. This is as near approach as can be made to his real strength, since it is put by rumor at all figures, from sixteen hundred to thirty thousand men.

With this force he left the rebel left near East Point on the 10th of August, taking with him four days' rations, and for some of his regiments fifty, and for others sixty rounds of ammunition. Moving east and north, he crossed the Chattahoochee at Roswell, and proceeded toward Kingston. His advance was known to the General Commanding at the time he was passing Marietta, and measures were taken to have everything in a state of preparation to meet the blow, wherever it should fall. Where this would be was entirely uncertain.

FIRST ATTACK.

He made his first appearance on the line of the railroad between Kingston and Resaca early on the morning of the 14th, where he made a sudden dash upon the road and began to tear up the track, just before the approach of the morning train, which usually conveys the down mail. He was speedily driven off by our forces, and the slight damage done to the road nearly repaired before the arrival of the train, which was thus detained but a few minutes. An up train, also, having on board Messrs. Westfall and Davis, of the New-York *Herald* and *Harper's Weekly*, had just passed the spot when his men dashed in and began to rip up the track. The report of this slight affair, duly exaggerated by the time it reached Sherman's army, conveyed the fullest and largest information that could possibly be desired. It was publicly reported that he had blown up Tunnel Hill, with seven tons of powder, and again that the rebels had full possession of the road from Ackworth to Ringhold, and were thundering the trains up and down this part of the road in mere defiance and wantonness. The Eighty-second Illinois Infantry was immediately put aboard the cars at Marrietta and hurried off up the road to assist in the defence.

SECOND ATTACK.

Repulsed in his first attempt, Wheeler at once drew back his forces, and by a rapid circuit to the rear, struck the road at Dalton about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire available forces with which to make the defence of the place consisted of five companies of infantry and one of dismounted cavalry, under command of Col. Seibolt, of the Second Missouri Infantry. There were other loose bodies of men, convalescents, fragments of companies, sutlers, quartermasters, etc., and a few unarmed officers and men, just passing through from the front; but the above-mentioned forces were all that could be depended upon.

Warned of their approach, Col. Leibolt at once threw up a slight fort, on a ridge running parallel to the railroad, and about fifty rods from it on the east side, completely encircling in it a large brick house, which served also as a defence. All the passing officers and men promptly volunteered to render such services as they might without arms, and were assigned to the post. From this post the rebels could be distinctly seen approaching the place on the east side, and when they neared it sufficiently dismounted, and giving four horses to a "holder," formed in line of battle for the charge. They were armed mostly with the Mississippi and Enfield rifles and the Spencer seven-shooters taken from Stevenson's and McCook's men in their late raids. The Colonel pushed two companies of infantry out down the hill as skirmishers, supporting them by the remaining three formed in line on the ridge. The rebels charged, and by sheer superiority in numbers drove our men back and into the fort. This they could not take, and diverting their attention from it, deployed along the railroad above and below, and began to tear up and burn the ties.

There were standing on the track at the time the rebels were first seen approaching the town, six trains of cars; four of them were headed up and two down the road. Those going down were with supplies; of those coming up one was a special train conveying the Superintendent, and the others loaded wounded men and returning men and officers. At the first alarm the Superintendent ordered the conductors to remain where they were, while he proceeded cautiously up the track to ascertain if it were yet cut, and whether it would be dangerous to attempt to escape. When the rebels began to drive back our forces rapidly, and it was manifest they could not hold the position, the unarmed men from the fort came streaming out of them to the cars, and the conductors at once put on steam, and succeeded in bringing off their trains in safety. For that act—for the offence of disobeying verbal orders, and saving their trains, those conductors are, to-day, suffering confinement and the disgrace of a public malefactor.

Being in undoubted possession of Dalton, the rebels proceeded to act their pleasure. They possessed themselves of such sanitary and commissary stores, of which there were small quantities there, as they chose, and destroyed the rest. They burned one foundry, in retaliation, as they had it, for the burning of Mason. They tore up the track in many places for a distance of three miles, but the depot and the water-tank they allowed to remain unhurt. Another party, attacking at Calhoun, secured and drove away a large number of cattle—I cannot learn the exact number—but five hundred will fully cover the loss in this direction. Such was the extent of the damage inflicted, while yet the tide of their success was at its flood.

RETREAT.

On learning of the attack, Gen. Steedman at once started out from Chattanooga on a special train with six regiments, under the special command of Col. A. D. Straight, of famous memory. He pushed forward so rapidly that he would have been able to bring succor to Col. Lisbolt on the evening of the 14th, and would have done so, had he not met at Ringgold one of the stampeded officers, who said all was lost at Dalton, which determined the General to postpone the attack till the next morning.

REBELS CLEARED OUT.

On the morning of the 15th the regiments were conveyed down the road within a mile and a half of Dalton, where they halted and deployed in line of battle. The Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, Col. Mongan, held the right of the line, and threw out skirmishers. At the word of command the line moved rapidly down the railroad, followed by the reserve, and, charging upon the rebels impetuously, put them to complete flight. They offered scarce a show of resistance, since our loss was not over eight men wounded, but getting in to the stirrups as speedily as possible sought safety in flight. The Fourteenth Colored Regiment had been long pent up in Chattanooga, were "spoiling for a fight," and it was to have been expected that they would run into far more excesses than they actually did. The Colonel was promptly at the head of his column, and severely reoressed their bubbling manifestations. One case is related where the accumulated Ethiopian wrath would out. A fugacious rebel tripped and fell; this gave his pursuer, a negro sergeant, the advantage, and he soon came up with him. The terrified rebel stopped in despair, threw up his hands in token of surrender, and piteously plead for the mercy his fellows have never shown the blacks. It was in vain. Before he could be stayed the sergeant hissed at him, between his clenched teeth, "remember Fort Pillow," and run him through with his bayonet. Several other similar cases were related to me, but on slender authority. This is the only one which is well authenticated.

Not only did this regiment thus demonstrate that the race is spirited enough to resent insults cast upon it, and brave enough to fight in self-defence right manfully; but it also showed that it was capable of being tutored into obedience—in obedience not servile and blind, but reasoning. At one time the regiment was drawn up in line and halted in a situation where they could plainly see the rebels, though at such a distance that to fire was useless. For a few minutes they were subjected here to the severest test of a soldier, compelled to reserve their fire, while themselves under sharp fire. Occasionally negro impatience could endure no longer, and one would burst out, "Kernel, mayn't I shoot? I think I can fetch one;" but a stern "Steady" kept every man quiet, and not a gun was fired.

I am thus particular in detailing the conduct of this colored regiment, because I have heard at the front many unjust and sneering inquiries "Why the best drilled regiment in the army was not given a chance to prove its title to the front?" &c.; and just here let me say that it should be a significant answer to these sneers to say that Col. Morgan has made repeated attempts to have his regiment assigned to duty at the front, but has met each time a prompt and decided refusal. The mind of the General-Commanding is set forth with sufficient clearness on this topic in his lately published "Letter concerning recruiting in rebel States."

RESULT.

The end of the matter was that the rebels were severely repulsed, and lost about thirty-five men killed, wounded and missing, while they carried away as their sole plunder, the cattle spoken of above, and an inconsiderable amount of stores. The break in the road was repaired, so that the first train passed over it coming North, early on the 15th, and the same day six heavy trains passed down for the front, loaded with supplies for the army.

Wheeler moved off eastward, and learning that Gen. Kilpatrick, which same little man the rebel cavalry dread only less than the gates of hell, was coming up from about Atlanta to look after him, proceeded north to Cleveland, Tennessee, which he is reported to have taken, and after destroying the road and wire, to have crossed the Tennessee, going north. I am disposed to believe that it was not a part of his original plan to operate in East Tennessee, but he was compelled to go in this direction to escape the forces under Gen. Kilpatrick. Besides the command of the latter officer, there are in pursuit of him detached bodies of men in large numbers, all of whom will doubtless be brought to act in concert with Gen. Kilpatrick. The country may rest assured that Wheeler will be well looked after.

Q. P. F.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Illinois State Journal, Aug. 22.

From Col. Barnum, of the Eleventh Missouri, who arrived from Oxford, Miss., on Thursday evening last, we have news from Gen. Smith's command up to the 14th inst. At that date the advance of Gen. Smith's cavalry was at Coffeeville, twenty-one miles south of Holly Springs, or forty-four, by railroad, south of Grand Junction.

Gen. Smith's expedition had for its object the withdrawal of part of the rebel force from Mobile, and has proved successful. It was also intended to assist in protecting Sherman's communications, by keeping the rebels in North-east Mississippi and Northern Alabama employed. Gen. S. D. Lee, who commands the rebel forces in that quarter, has control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile to Corinth, and of the Memphis and Charleston as far as Tuscumbia, Ala., but has so far been unable to interfere with Sherman's operations, in consequence of the watchfulness of Gen. Smith.

The hundred-day regiments are doing good service protecting the railroad between Holly Springs and Memphis. Col. Wood, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, was at Moscow, Tenn., on the Charleston road.

Col. Barnum positively contradicts the report, published a few days ago, that Gen. Smith had been severely repulsed on the Tallahatchee by Forrest, and that he (Smith) was retreating on Memphis. When Smith was encamped on the Tallahatchee the rebels threw a few shells into his camp, simply inducing him to change its position—that is all.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Johnson's Operations.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Aug. 21.

I have just gleaned the following interesting facts from a gentleman who just arrived from Shawneetown:

In Union County, Ky., there are at this time over 1,000 guerrillas, armed with muskets, minie rifles, &c. All the people of that county are intensely disloyal. They are embittered against us on account of our loyalty and because their negroes have come over here and have not been returned.

Col. Adam Johnson is in command of the guerrillas. They have a line from the Wabash to the Saline, twenty miles—ten above and ten below. Their pickets on all the line are in sight on the opposite shore. They have repeatedly come down on the beach and fired at the town. Yesterday there was constant firing from both sides of the river, they at us and we at them, until we drove them away with solid shot from our cannon.

Friday afternoon they captured three steamers and one barge, laden with Government stores, eight miles below town. They proposed the night before to capture them on the bar, three miles above town, and had skiffs and boats all ready at the river, when our picket guard discovered their purpose and fired upon them, thus giving the alarm, and the rebels retired for that night. Saturday at dark some 500 to 800 appeared at the bar, eight miles below, and 200 crossed over. Our scouts came in, and the alarm was given by sending runners into the country. Our men were put under arms, and a party of mounted men proceeded immediately to the place of crossing, and firing on them held them in check until about daylight, when we had mustered about 200 men there, whereupon the guerrillas recrossed. Our force then saved or recaptured from them 200 fat cattle and a large load of sacked oats, all United States stores. Our force killed two and wounded seven of them.

Col. Johnson the other day sent them word that if they would not resist he would only take their cannon, but if they resisted, he would plunder and destroy the town. They have determined to resist, and evidence great spirit and determination in their preparations. Although they have but a small force, they keep picket guards constantly out, and many of them are almost worn out with constant exertion. The Union men of that section are loyal to the core, and will protect the place at all hazards.

The State of Illinois has been organized into a military district. Brig.-Gen. Paine arrived here to-day, and will command, with headquarters at Springfield.

Two hundred and fifty-five recruits and veterans and 25 officers, of the Sixty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. G. P. Ohr, arrived in this city on Saturday night, from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, on veteran furlough. Sixty non-enlisted veterans of the Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers arrived in this city on Friday morning.

William C. Isbel, of Fayette County, arrested on the charge of assaulting Richard Cook, of Ramsey, and taking arms from him for the purpose of aiding the Southern Confederacy, was brought before United States Commissioner L. B. Adams, Esq., yesterday. The accused waived an examination, and was bound over in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court. He gave bail, Rosehal Isbell, John R. Isbell and G. W. Isbell became his security.

Thirty-two recruits and substitutes for various regiments, arrived at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, yesterday, and reported at the headquarters of Maj. Heffernan.

Gen. Paine's Expedition in Search of Johnson's Raiders.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

PADUCAH via CAIRO, Aug. 21.

On Wednesday morning, Gen. Paine, with a command of 1,600 men, composed of the One Hundred and forty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois, Thirty-fourth New-York, and detachments of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Eighty-eighth U. S. C. A., embarked on the steamers *Colossus*, *Fisher*, *General Lawrence*, and *Arcola*, for an expedition against Adam Johnson. We arrived at Uniontown, Ky., a noted secesh place, at 5 A. M., on Thursday.

At this place the General arrested several prominent rebel sympathizers and confiscated 60 hhds. tobacco, 74 bbls. whisky, about 150 bbls. salt, 100 head of cattle, and about 75 horses, bringing away 74 bales hay belonging to the Government. Left Uniontown at 2 P. M., and marched to Morganfield, a distance of eight miles, arriving there at 6 P. M., forming a junction with Gen. Hovey, with a force of about 700 men.

Adam Johnson was nowhere to be heard of, having skedaddled toward Hopkinsville. On the morning of the 20th we marched for Caseyville, Ky., a distance of 25 miles; arrived there at 6 P. M., and arrested several more citizens.

Gen. Estorf, with part of his command, embarked on steamers, and arrived here this morning.

THE FIGHT AT HOPKINSVILLE—DEATH OF WOODWARD.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 23.

We are informed that the name of the rebel chieftain killed at Hopkinsville was Thomas J. instead of Frank Woodward, as reported in the telegram from Clarksville. The Federal force consisted of about seventy convalescents of the Fifty-second Kentucky Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Bison. Woodward divided his command into several detachments, and made the attack on the town from three different points. He thought by this manœuvre to magnify his numbers in the eyes of the Unionists, and force the garrison into easy surrender. The ruse failed. The rebels dashed into the town, and, on receiving the first fire, fell back in confusion. Woodward rallied his force, and placing himself at the head of the column, ordered the attack to be renewed. On came the rebels, with their wild, demoniac yells, dashing into the very heart of the town, as if they were sure of victory. Woodward was mounted on a splendid charger, and he appeared to be maddened to desperation, as he rode far in advance of the column. The citizens fired upon the rebels from the windows of the houses, and did the principal part of the fighting, as the soldiers were entrenched further in the rear. The volleys poured into the rebel ranks from the houses were telling in effect, and sufficient to break the fierce onset of the charge. Woodward and his horse fell in the street, pierced with many balls, and writhed in the death agony. The rebel chief had his leg broken in several places by the fall. He received shots in the arm, thigh, body and face. Two of the advance soldiers—a young man named Poor, of Russellville, and Moss, of Southern Kentucky, met the same fate. As soon as the rebels beheld their chief fall, the spirit of bravery deserted them, and, terribly disorganized, they beat a rapid retreat from the town, bearing their wounded with them. Woodward was picked up by the citizens and carried into a store, where he lingered in great agony, dying in two hours after receiving his wounds. The rebels at once broke into detachments and started for the Cumberland River. A detachment of the Fifty-second Kentucky Regiment was mounted and sent in pursuit. A telegram received by Gen. Ewing from Hopkinsville yesterday, states that a portion of the rebels were overtaken near Princeton, where a fight ensued. The Union troops were successful, routing the rebels, killing five and wounding many. We trust that the pursuit will be kept up, and the roving gangs be driven beyond the Cumberland.

The War in Arkansas.

AN EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. WEST.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION, CAMP 3½ MILES WEST OF WHITE RIVER, OPPOSITE AUGUSTA, Aug. 9.

To Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr, Commanding District of Little Rock:

General: I have the honor to report that a small affair occurred between the advance of Col. Geiger's command and Jackman's forces, at Hickory Plains, on the 7th inst. The enemy fell back and but little injury was done him—a few being killed and a few made prisoners. Picket firing commenced with Col. Stewart's command, at Stony Point, the same day, but all of McRae's forces have been falling back constantly and out of reach. McRae himself left Searcy on the afternoon of the 7th inst. His force is reported at two thousand. Rebel authority reported that Shelby was at Augusta and proposed crossing at that point to unite with McRae, on the Grand Glaize road, and give us battle.

To prevent this, I moved to-day to this point, hoping to meet Shelby, who, with a reported force of 2,000 men, left Augusta on Sunday, the 7th inst., taking the road to Jacksonport. McRae is making the best of his way to join him. I may not succeed in preventing their junction, but know that I am strong enough to whip them united. The enemy here (as Dobbins is reported gone up Crowley's Ridge) who have been annoying your communications all on the other side of my force, I deem it my duty to pursue until they are captured or dispersed. I shall accordingly continue my movements, and march to-morrow for Grand Glaize. The command is doing well.

P. S. 7:30 P. M.—In securing a ferry-boat this afternoon, at a ferry about three miles above Augusta, a body of some three hundred discovered themselves. Capt. Latimer, Third Michigan Cavalry, very adroitly secured the boat, and learned from a woman on the east side of White river that Shelby was encamped four miles above Augusta. I believe this to be so.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Order of Gen. Wallace.

ISHMAEL DAY TO BE COMPENSATED.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Aug. 23, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 211.—[Extract.]—Brig.-Gen. H. H. Lockwood, commanding Second Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, is hereby directed to detail a competent officer of his command to proceed to the late residence of Mr. Ishmael Day, Baltimore County, Maryland, and make an estimate of the damage sustained by him in the destruction of his property by the rebels during the late raid, and assess and collect from the disloyal and disaffected persons residing within a radius of five miles of Mr. Day's farm a sum equal to the amount of damages sustained by him, and to pay the same, when collected to Mr. Day. The levy will be made upon the individuals according to their taxation list. By command of

Major-Gen. WALLACE.

Samuel B. Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Convention of Loyalists in Tennessee.

The following call appears in the Memphis papers:

Whereas, In compliance with a request made by a large

Lessons of History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In observing the progress of the exterior world, it is astonishing to find that the same law of compensation or retribution holds good therein as that which governs the Interior—the individual destiny. While this is true, it is nevertheless just as true that men are the instruments by which Providence works, and it is their nonfulfillment of their duties, their shrinking from responsibility, their want of energy—in fine, their moral or physical cowardice, that retards the "solemn onward" of progress, that ruins the most glorious developments which the purpose of God for the benefit of mankind has fostered and fosters with His smiles, just as the tender bud, shooting forth, opens, leaves, flowers, blossoms and fruits, under the softening dew, the refreshing rain and the balmy sunshine.

To every nation, to every man, there is a crisis in which all depends on itself, on himself. Our country is now passing through that fearful ordeal, and it is well to recall the words of one of our own poets, LOWELL:

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side:

* * * * * * *

Then it is the BRAVE *man chooses*, while the COWARD stands aside,
Doubting, in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified."

The turning-point in our national career is upon us; the night is passing rapidly, it is drawing on to the dawn. Shall it break in the brilliancy of victory, or shall dark clouds, veiling the orb of light, actually seem to defer, by their opaque gloom, the sunrise?

It is well for every man to ponder upon this, and weigh well his purpose, before, by a change of Administration, he, in the words of LOWELL, doubting "stands aside" until his country perishes.

These remarks do not apply to those patriotic war Democrats who are represented in the face of the enemy by co-believers and associates, but to that peace party who, like LOUIS XVIII. returning from exile, would pass over the glories and the sacrifices of an intermediate space as something unworthy of consideration, "forgetting nothing, learning nothing." Such men see nothing but *Ego* in their selfish hallucinations, and act solely under the delusive hope of saving a little something for themselves out of the struggle which, if they succeed, *must* end in a deathblow to the Republic. Peace men should take a lesson from the Roman Senate, who voted thanks to their political enemy, the Consul VARRO, after his disastrous defeat at *Cannæ* (a horrible overthrow and defeat, which the Unionists have never met with anything in any degree approaching,)—yes, voted their thanks to the discomfited General, because "he had not despaired of the Commonwealth." Notable example! ever to be remembered and honored!

But this is not all. Any weakness at this, the decisive moment, any lukewarmness and holding the hand, any looking backward, is pregnant with death to the North. Listen to MICHELET—a passage from whom we translate:

"There is, as QUINET so truly remarks, (MARNIX, United Provinces of Holland,) there is for every Republic a moment when its enemies summon it to perish, in the name of its very principles; invite it to slay itself, in order to show itself consistent.

The Republic of Holland would not consent to such a suicidal course, (while it was still the glorious exponent of republican sentiment and energy,) France, in 1793, would not consent to such a fatal course. They would not lend themselves to that perfidious pharisaism which destroys liberty for the honor of liberty; (that is to say, by according liberty to traitors to hatch end perfect their plots for the overthrow of liberty, under the shield of liberal laws, made for true and honest men.)

The Florentine Republic was called, in 1497, to decide this question of life and death. Invaded by the Medici, (despotic oligarchs,) it had to sit in judgment upon their friends. But its situation was worse than ours, its Government, (at that time the religious reformer and martyr, SAVANAROLA was the guiding spirit,) being that of pardon, of divine amnesty. 'Amnesty of the past, but why not of the future?' asked the friends of the opponents of freedom. The patience of God, (referring to SAVANAROLA'S doctrine,) doubtless should be infinite, said the Florentine Pharisees, His indulgence inexhaustible. In founding your Government on a divine basis, you have, in advance, pardoned your murderers—you have shattered the sword of justice.

The people showed themselves feeble, hesitating. The citizens, * * * merchants for the greater part, * * * saw themselves alone, * * * without allies, did not wish to compromise themselves and their by a sentence of death against the traitors."

They saw the treasonable enemies of the true Republic sustained by the other oligarchies and despotisms of Italy, by the Pope, and by France. Mark the parallel! England—a party to the unacknowledged but actual league against us—alone was wanting. Why? Because England was not, as yet, in the fifteenth century, felt as a great power in Southern Europe.

"The Republic was proclaimed legitimate by the excommunication of the traitors, and by the absolution of the traitors the Republic was condemned. The friends of SAVANAROLA (the party in power) decided upon their course. For the safety of liberty, they violated a law of liberty which they themselves had made, and which had only given much encouragement to the enemy. The Government itself tried the guilty. Instead of permitting their appeal to the people. Enormous crime! in very truth, the Republic had refused to kill itself."

What was the result, (to lay aside the great French historian and bring the matter home to ourselves?) This very severity, to save Florence, to preserve its freedom, was made the basis of general accusation against SAVANAROLA. He fell a martyr. The traitors triumphed when the great reformer had perished in the flames. The flock were scattered. The liberties of Florence perished with him; the traitors within elevated their rebel fugitives without again to supreme power. One master succeeded another: one, an indigenous grand ducal race, was supplanted by a foreign grand ducal family, and from the list of great republics victorious Florence has gradually sunk to be an appanage of royalty, until the "Libertas" on her Town Hall seems to laugh in very mockery at the cheat her people put upon themselves. They sold their liberty for the life of an inglorious security and mere gain, and their "Libertas" stands a cruel memento of their crime. Their very despots did not fear to leave it there, deeming those who were base enough to betray and tamely relinquish their birthright, could never be spurred to attempt its acquisition again, even by the ever-present image of what they must feel they had themselves bartered for the "mess of pottage," for present ease.

Thus it is the mills of God grind slowly. Through four centuries of revolution, war, tyranny, abasement, they have been grinding Italy into the condition to receive and appreciate what it once had almost within its grasp; yes, had it been true to itself, in its possession. Have not these mills ground the traitors who betrayed, the tyrants who trampled, the people who sold themselves or allowed themselves to be fettered and trampled upon, exceeding small?

Was it not the leaven of sloth, luxury, moral cowardice, thirst for gain, avarice of wealth, want of faith, which permitted that state of affairs through which NAPOLEON founded his despotism, LOUIS XVIII and CHARLES X built up their unconditional power, LOUIS NAPOLEON reëstablished an empire on the ruins of a hard-won freedom?

Apply the lesson to our own position. Have we poured forth money like dirt and blood like water, passed through four years of sacrifices unexampled, battles and labors unparalleled, now that the port is in sight to underrate our pilot and officers, to trust the helm to a new set of men, who may or may not be in league with the wreckers who are displaying their delusive lights to lead us on to the reefs and into the breakers? Or, supposing they are honest, do they appreciate the difficulty of getting over the bar and into port, that those in command do who have borne the heat of the day and breasted the tempest to gain the port?

Via trita lutissima est. The beaten path is the truest. The proverb, let well alone, is a pretty safe one. Oh! people of the North, do not, in the name of Liberty, under the banner of false Liberty, stay Liberty now, when on the threshold of triumph.

Norfolk, Va., Declared Entitled to the Privilege of Exporting Merchandise—A Proclamation by the President.

Whereas the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "an act to create additional districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond the privilege of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United Staies, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandize may be exported, and further provides "that such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American Provinces, as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:"

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Newport, in the State of Vermont, is and shall be entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the seventh section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845 aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord [L.S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"Kidnapping" Swedish Emigrants.

SOME CANADIAN COMMENTS.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 18.

In our yesterday's issue we had occasion to notice the arrival of the Swedish steamer *Ernest Merck*, from Stockholm, with 478 passengers. Certain facts have since come to our knowledge which clearly prove the complicity of the Federal Government in an attempt to kidnap a considerable number of these emigrants, as its agents have already kidnapped thousands of others in order to recruit the armies of the modsi republic. Out of the total number of emigrants on board the *Ernest Merck*, about 250 appear to have been legitimately engaged to work in the Lake Superior mines, and these, we believe, have proceeded westward to their destination. The remainder, some 220, are, however, not to be landed at Quebec, but at Portland, Me.—having been forwarded, free of charge, by a person named TEFT, who occupies the post of United States Consul at Stockholm. The victims, however, had first to sign an agreement with TEFT, by which they bound themselves to reimburse the "passage money and incidental expenses"—work being provided for them according to their respective trades and occupations. The men were to receive as remuneration $125 per annum, and the women $40 per annum, "in current money of the United States," together with boardlog and lodging. The agreement was signed by the emigrants on the one part, and by Mr. TEFT on behalf of the "Foreign Emigration Association," on the other. No mention appears, however, to have been made of any agent at Portland to whom these poor people could apply for a fulfillment of the contract. This fact alone discloses the nature of the scheme. Every feature of the case, however, shows that the object of this traffic in human flesh is to crowd the Atlantic ports with thousands of destitute foreigners, whose wretched condition must at once force them into the ranks of the army, in order to avoid at least a lingering death. The agency of the United States Consul establishes the official nature of the speculation. A rush of starving emigrants might afford sufficient war material to render another conscription unnecessary, and thus "stave off" the disturbance another draft is sure to create. And again—at the terms of remuneration, in Federal currency, set forth in the contract, these unfortunate white slaves would find themselves obliged to work for years in order to repay their passage money and "incidental expenses." It appears that the Swedish authorities did everything in their power to counteract the efforts of the agent of the Foreign Emigration Society; but could not, of course, prevent the embarkation of the emigrants.

We trust this infamous attempt—which resembles but surpasses in atrocity the worst pheses of the "coolie" trade—will be frustrated; and that not one of these Swedes will be removed from this port to an American port against his will. Those who chose to go can do of course be prevented; but they must not be taken away, for the obvious purpose for which they are intended, at least without their consent. Once landed on the wharves of Portland, without any person to whom they could appeal for a fulfillment of the agreement entered into with them, the men would find the recruiting depot their only refuge, while the women would go to swell the crowd of unfortunates who throng the streets of the American cities.

We are glad to find that the officers of the emigration department here have investigated the details of this affair; and we rely upon them to prevent the forcible removal of these Swedish emigrants who may desire to land in Canada, and thus avoid the fate which awaits them in the United States.

Hon. B. F. Wade at Home.

HIS COURSE SHARPLY CENSURED.

We have already published the resolution adopted by the convention of Ashtabula County, Ohio, Senator WADE'S own home, condemning his course in uniting with Hon. WINTER DAVIS on the issue of the recent manifesto, and now we have the proceedings of the Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Trumbull and Ashtabula.

Judge CANFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series admirably framed, expressing the loyalty and patriotism of the devoted friends of the Union in that district, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the recent attack upon the President by WADE and DAVIS is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered, and ill-advised, carrying glad and undisguised joy to rebel camps in the South and rebel sympathizers in the North, and to the Union cause can be productive of evil and only evil; and inasmuch as one of the authors of said protest is a citizen of this Congressional District, and indebted in no small degree to our friendship for the position he now occupies, we deem it a duty, no less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto, our unqualified disapproval and condemnation.

The following proceedings thereupon took place, which we copy from the Cleveland *Herald*:

On motion of Mr. ISAAC COLE, of Portage County, the resolution condemning Messrs. WADE and DAVIS was laid aside for separate action, and the remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The resolution censuring Messrs. WADE and DAVIS was then called up. Rev. J. E. WILSON, of Ravenna, moved to add that Hon. B. F. WADE be requested to resign his position in the United States Senate. A sharp and spicy debate followed. Mr. COLES objected to the passage of the amendment. Mr. T. H. WELLS, of Mahoning County, thought it wrong to ask Mr. WADE to resign. He had committed a grave error, but on seeing the disapproval of his conduct by this convention he would undoubtedly do better in future. He favored a mild censure.

Mr. R. A. GILLETTE, of Portage, was also against the amendment as being too harsh.

A very old man, Mr. DYMAN MILLER, of Huntsburgh, Geauga County, said all his four sons were in the army, and one of them was broken down, and if B. F. WADE or any other man gives aid to the rebels, he would go against him if it took his right arm off. [Applause.]

The amendment was then put and lost. The question was called on the resolution, but the floor was obtained by Mr. COLES, who went into an elaborate and vigorous defence of Mr. WADE.

Mr. GILLETTE, of Portage County, protested against Mr. COLES being considered as representing the sentiment of Portage County.

A sharp debate followed in which Mr. COLES took the principal part, speaking several times, and defending Mr. WADE with great pertinacity.

Mr. FITCH, of Ashtabula, also defended Mr. WADE, and urged the substitution of the resolution adopted by the Ashtabula Convention, which simply deplored the protest as an error on the part of its authors. The motion of Mr. FITCH was lost.

Another attempt was made by Mr. COLES to stave off the resolution, and he moved the adoption of the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we are proud of our able statesman, Hon. B. F. WADE, and regret we do not approve of the recent protest of WADE and DAVIS, yet we are willing to allow them honesty of purpose and intention.

This was lost by a large majority, and the resolution, as originally reported by the Committee, was adopted with but a few dissenting votes.

Official Orders and Announcements.

ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 63.—1. All shipments of goods, produce, stock, merchandise and wares of every and all description, by railroad, water, wagon, or otherwise, into this State, or from any point in the State to any other point, are absolutely interdicted, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Permits for shipments will be given to persons of well known loyalty by Provost-Marshals of districts, which will endure for the period of four months, subject, however, at any time to revocation, and on these being presented to the carrier and registered, shipments will be made as heretofore. The Provost-Marshal of each district is directed to convene a Board of Advisers, five well-known citizens of the district, of unquestioned loyalty, respectability, and integrity, with whom he will advise, regarding the loyalty of applicants for permits; and in cases where there may be doubt regarding the loyalty of the applicant, the following oath will be administered by the Provost-Marshal, which will accompany the report and permit:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage, discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all my influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion."

3. District Provost-Marshals will report the names of those selected as Boards of Advisers, and will report weekly to these headquarters all permits issued by them, and in cases where the prescribed oath is administered, a duplicate will accompany the report.

4. All permits for shipments from the City of Louisville will be presented to the Military Commandant of that post, to be countersigned and registered by him; and he will also forward, through the regular channels, a report of all permits so registered and countersigned by him, giving in every instance the name of the party having the permit, by whom and when it was granted.

5. All goods shipped or intended to be shipped in violation to this order will be seized, and the name of the owner, together with the value of the goods, will be reported to these headquarters for orders regarding the disposition of the goods; and commanding officers are directed to arrest and imprison any carrier or other person detected in shipping or carrying goods, unless the same are regularly permitted, as herein directed.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

The Draft and Changes of Residence.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Jas. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: I very respectfully submit the following for your decision: The Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, by hard work and liberality, has succeeded in nearly filling their quota, and I dare say will succeed in filling it altogether. A number of persons who have been enrolled in other wards, perceiving that the Fourth Ward is likely to escape the draft, are having their enrollment changed, and are moving into the ward. The question to be decided is: Can a man who has been regularly enrolled in one ward change his enrollment to another? An early answer will much oblige,

Yours, very respectfully, A. MADEIRA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Mr. A. MADEIRA, Pittsburgs, through Capt. J. HERRON FOSTER, Provost-Marshal, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania.

Circular 24 applies to districts, not sub-districts. No change *can better* be made in the enrollment of the sub-districts, on account of persons removing from one to another.

By command of the Provost-Marshal General.
R. I. DODGE.
Captain and P. P. Corps in charge of Pension Enrollment Bureau.

Gen. Washburn Sustained.

The subjoined letter, from the Prussian Ambassador at Washington, was written in reply to a communication from Memphis, complaining of Gen. WASHBURN'S recent order respecting the enrollment of aliens:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following reply to your letter, read on the 27th of last month, regarding the present existing order compelling foreign citizens residing in Memphis to join the organization of the Enrolled Militia of the District of Memphis, or leave said district within twenty-four hours. After an audience with Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, in which he declared that he could not put any restrictions whatever, under the present existing difficulties in Memphis, upon the duties of Major-Gen. WASHBURN, in carrying out General Order No. 18, and therefore recognizes Major-Gen. WASHBURN as the highest military authority of the District of Memphis, firmly sustaining and supporting him, by compelling foreign citizens residing there to enroll themselves as members of the militia or leave the District within twenty-four hours.

(Signed) G. VON GRAWOW,
Prussian Ambassador.
To O. REINHAGEN, Memphis, Tenn.

COL. JAQUESS' VISIT TO RICHMOND.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes from Cape May, N. J., under date of Aug. 19:

"Col. JAQUESS, of Illinois, who had, with Mr. GILMORE, the recent interview with JEFF. DAVIS at Richmond, made a speech last night at the United States Hotel. It is noticeable not only for its plain, sturdy talk, but also as containing the ultimatum of the rebel leaders, expressed by him to Col. JAQUESS, and coming, therefore, with a directness and reliability which vouches for its truth. The speaker related the conversation with Davis substantially as it has been published, and it covers the whole ground of the peace question which is now agitating the public mind.

Col. JAQUESS and Mr. GILMORE expressed to DAVIS the desire of our people for an honorable adjustment of our difficulties; their willingness to extend an amnesty and every liberal measure on the basis of reunion. The answer of the rebel President was decided, that the only terms which the South would peacefully accept were, first, acknowledgment of their independence; second, restoration of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and the whole territory originally claimed, and the withdrawal of our armies therefrom.

The policy of the rebel Government is therefore declared and positive; and our people, in meeting this question of peace, must choose the alternative of continued and vigorous war or a separation such as the rebels claim.

CAPTURED FLAGS PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Col. T. C. DEVIN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Acting Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, MERRITT'S division,) under orders from Gen. MERRITT, presented on Monday to the Secretary of War two battle flags captured by this brigade at the battle of Front Royal, on the 10th inst., in which the Colonel was wounded. The flags belonged to KERSHAW'S division and WICKAM'S cavalry brigade, of FITZHUGH LEE'S division. The Secretary expressed his gratification in acknowledging the numerous gallant and meritorious services of Col. DEVIN, of which he gave earnest by an appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General for gallantry in the field. The sergeant and privates whose prowess personally secured the colors were presented to Mr. STANTON, who courteously thanked them for their gallantry and directed a medal to be presented to each with his name engraven thereon. There have been but few actions on the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac wherein Col. DEVIN has not appeared conspicuous for courage, and we are gratified to learn that the merits of an officer who has participated in more than forty battles are appreciated by the Secretary of War.—*National Intelligencer.*

GEN. HOOKER AT THE STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE.—Yesterday was made memorable in the lives of the little orphan cadets at Col. YOUNG'S Institute, at Suspension Bridge, by a visit from Gen. HOOKER. The General, who is spending a few days at the Falls, very gladly accepted an invitation to inspect the institute, and was evidently much pleased with it. He reviewed the boys in their military exercises very thoroughly and precisely, and commented them in the highest terms upon their proficiency. He then addressed them in a very pleasant and touching speech, upon the proud heritage of honor which their fathers have left them and their duty to preserve it untarnished.

Before leaving he conversed with many of the little fellows individually, and found several whose fathers fought under his own leadership. Altogether the visit of the distinguished General constituted an event very long to be pleasantly remembered in the Institute.—*Buffalo Express, Aug. 23.*

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—All the stores having been put on the *New Ironsides*, she has been hauled out into the stream, and will sail in a few days. Her destination is believed to be Charleston. Her officers are: Commodore, Wm. Radford; Lieut. Commander, Robert L. Phythian; Surgeon, Edward Shippen; Assistant do., George A. Bright; Paymaster, George Plunkett: Lieutenants, H. J. Blake, H. B. Rumsey; Lieutenant U. S. M. C. A. B. Young; Acting Master, H. P. Conner; Acting Ensigns, Jno. W. King, Walter Pierson; Chief Engineer, Alexander Greer; Assistants, Wm. J. Rele, N. P. Town, W. S. Cherry, J. H. Hunt, J. K. Stevanson, A. H. Henderson; Gunner, William Cone.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 24.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	119
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	112⅜	300 do.	128¾
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	113¾	100 do.	128⅜
65,000 do.	112¾	300 do.	129
5,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		100 do.	128
Oct. & April	111¾	100 Erie Railway	109¾
58,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	200 do.	109⅜
5,000 do.	94⅞	500 do.	109¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	69¾	800 Reading R.	133
1,000 Louisville & Water Loan	112	100 do.	133¼
19,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	116	1000 do.	133¾
40,050 Ohio & Miss. C.	48¼	400 Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾
10,000 do.	48⅜	300 do.	128¾
10,000 do.	48	500 do.	68⅝
3,000 Erie 2d M., '79	132	500 do.	68⅜
2,000 Erie R. 5th M.	120	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	110¾
1,000 Erie 1st M. Ba.	116	200 do.	111
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	85
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Ba.	136	200 do.	85⅛
1,000 A. & T. R. 1st M.	113	500 do.	84
1,000 Alton & T. H. In.	83	100 do.	84¾
15,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	300 Chi. & N. W. Pref	87⅛
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103	300 do.	87⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d	90	100 do.	87⅞
7,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	114¾	500 do.	87¼
1,000 At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.	106	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	127⅛
10,000 Amer. Gold	254⅜	100 do.	127
40 Merch. Ex. Bank	100	200 do.	126¾
30 Bank of Com'rce	107	200 do.	126⅝
8 Metropolitan Bk.	116	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	110¾
25 Cit. Gas, Brkl'n New	120	200 do.	110⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	58	400 do.	110⅛
400 do.	57⅜	200 do.	110⅜
50 do.	57¼	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	63¼
100 do.	57⅜	100 do.	63⅛
100 Quick. M. Co.	81	100 To. & Wab. R.	66
500 do.	82	300 P., F. W. & C.	111¾
300 do.	81¾	300 do.	112⅜
300 Mar. Min. Co.	41	100 do.	112
100 All. M. S. Co.	172⅜	100 do.	111¾
100 Wyoming V. C. Co.	52	300 do.	111¾
200 Copake Iron	6¾	50 All. & Terre H.	51
30 Ash. Coal Co.	18	100 do.	59
10 Pacific Mail	277	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	93
100 Hud. Riv. R.	128	200 Chi. & Mil. R.	80
300 do.	127¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110	500 Reading R.	134⅜
20,000 do.	109¾	500 Mich. Cen. R.	138
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	112⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅜
500 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	111	280 Clev. & Pitts. R.	111⅜
2,000 do.	111⅜	400 do.	111⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	60	300 do.	112
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip	130
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	49	1500 do.	130¼
5,000 do.	48¾	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	84⅞
50,000 do.	48¾	60 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	82¾	200 do.	87¾
100 do.	82¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅛
50 Bank of Comm'rce	107⅜	100 do.	111
200 Erie Railway	110	100 do.	111¾
100 do.	110¾	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	128
200 do.	110⅝	100 Mil. & Pr. du C.	64
100 Hud. Riv. R.	129	850 P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅜
200 do.	128¾	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	60

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1200 Erie Railway	109⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R.	129¾
700 do.	109⅝	200 do.	129¾
500 do.	109⅝	200 do.	129⅞
300 do.	109⅝	100 Chi. & R. I.	110¾
200 do.	110	100 do.	110⅝
1100 Reading R.	134	100 do.	110⅝
300 do.	134⅛	100 do.	110⅜
400 do.	134⅜	100 do.	110⅜
400 do.	131⅜	200 C. & N. W.	84⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.	86	500 do.	84⅜
1200 do.	86⅜	100 do.	84⅝
200 do.	86⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	87⅜
200 do.	86⅜	100 P., F. W. & C.	112
1000 do.	86⅛	200 do.	111⅞
100 Hudson Riv. R.	128⅜	20,000 O. & M. Cer.	48⅜
100 do.	128⅜	20,000 do.	48⅜
100 do.	128⅜	10,000 do.	48⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	111⅜	100 Cum. Coal	57⅜
200 do.	111⅜	100 do.	57⅜
200 do.	111⅜	500 Quicks. M. Co.	82¾
200 do.	111⅜	100 do.	82⅜
600 do.	111⅜	100 do.	82⅜
100 Clev. & Tol.	127	100 Mariposa M. Co.	41¾
200 do.	127¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie Railway	110¼	200 Chic. & N. W.	88
800 do.	110¼	300 do.	88
100 do.	110⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅜
700 do.	110⅜	200 do.	87⅜
200 do.	110⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅜
1500 do.	110⅜	100 Chi. & Alt.	89
500 Hud. River R.	129⅛	10,000 O. & M. C.	48⅜
200 Reading R.	134⅜	100 Chi. & Mil. R.	81
500 M. S. & N. I.	87	500 Comb. Coal Co	58¾
100 do.	86⅞	80 Quick. M. Co.	82¾
100 do.	86⅞	200 do.	82
500 do.	87	100 Mariposa M. Co.	42
500 Ill. Cen. R.	130⅛	100 do.	42⅜
100 do.	130⅛	100 do.	42
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅛	200 do.	42
100 do.	110⅞	100 do.	42¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

There is less peace talk on the Street today, and Gold and Exchange recovered one ℔ cent. of the sudden decline of yesterday. Some of the *short* sellers of Gold at 257@258 ℔ cent. earlier in the week, covered their contracts this forenoon at 254½@255 ℔ cent. The market subsequently went to 255¼ ℔ cent. as against 254¼ last evening. There is a good demand for Customs this week, as last, but this is qualified by the prepayments of the September and November Interest from the Treasury Office. The market for Bills on London for Saturday's mail is not yet established. The Gold rates are 108¼@108⅜ ℔ cent.; Currency rates 273@275 ℔ cent., and unsettled.

There is a fair request for Money at call at 7 ℔ cent. from the Stock Brokers, and a good offering of Mercantile paper at from 7 to 9 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The active employment of balances in the new 7-30 ℔ cents of the Government, and in Treasury Certificates, places the market at higher rates for Merchant paper outside of Bank.

There is a partial lull in the demand for the 5-20 United States Bonds, since the sailing of the *Persia* yesterday, by which opportunity most of the previous orders from Europe by the *China* were filled. A few parcels were offered to-day at 112½@112¾ ℔ cent., which attracted buyers on the Street in anticipation of further orders from Europe. The 6s of 1881 were firm, and so were the old 7-30 ℔ cents, due 1st of October, and convertible into 1881s. The demand for the new Gold-bearing 10-40s, at the National Banks, continues good on Government terms, which leave the cost of the Bonds, after the 1st of September interest is paid in Gold, at about 97¼@97¾ ℔ cent. in Currency. These terms will probably be less favorable by 1@2 ℔ cent., after the 1st of September.

At the Stock Exchange the *Bearish* temper shown for nearly a week past against the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was partially checked to-day, and the orders at the Board in the opposite direction were quite decided. After the early Board, there was a general rally of about 1 per cent. on the Railways, and this turn was maintained at the Second Board in the afternoon, and a further advance was made on Hudson River and some other of the New-York and Western Railways.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railway list left off firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅜	109⅝	Mich. Central	134	135
U. S. 5-20's	112⅜	112⅝	Mich. Southern	87	87
N. Y. Central	128	128	Illinois Cen.	129½	130⅜
Erie	109¾	110¼	Pittsburgh	110⅞	111⅜
Erie Preferred	109¾	110	Fort Wayne	112	112⅜
Hudson	128⅜	129⅜	Rock Island	110	111
Canton	34	34⅜	Reading	133⅝	134¼
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	81⅛	82⅜
Toledo	125⅛	125	Cum'land Coal	55¾	56
Northwest	54⅜	55	Mariposa	41⅜	42
Ohio & M. Certs	48¾	48¾	N. West Pref.	86⅜	87½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Fourth National today declared the first half-yearly dividend, since its establishment in March, of *four per cent.*, payable 1st September. We hear that the net profits of the Bank, for the six months, are $351,000, or over *seven per cent.* on the capital of $5,000,000. This is understood to be exclusive of the current premium on $2,000,000 of United States 6-20s subscribed for at par and still held by the Bank:

New-York	120	Commerce	107⅜
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	109	Continental	102
Mechanics'	112	Park	138
Tradesmen's	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Chi. & N. W. int. B'ds	103⅝
N. Y. Cen. coms., '76	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102⅜
Erie 2ds, '79	131	Lac. & W. bonds	111
Erie 3ds, '83	131	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Del. L. & W. 2ds	103
Erie 5ths, '68	120	Tol. & Wab. Ex.	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. 1sts	118	Gal. & Chi. extended	120

Hud. R. 2ds S. F. '95 | 113⅜
Harlem 1sts, '60 & '72 | 111
Mich. C. '59 & '72 | 130
Mich. C. new. 1st | 140
Chi. B. & Quincy | 131
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. | 114
Pacific R. G'rnts | 85
Ill. Central, '75 | 104
Al. & T. H. 2d In. | 83

Cle'y. & Tol. S. F. | 114
N. J. Central 1sts | 100
N. J. Cen. 2ds | 100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 107
Pitts., Ft. W. & O. 2ds | 114⅜
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 93
Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 63
Chi. & Alt. S. F. | 101

The annual report of the Chicago and Burlington Road reports a gross traffic about 25 ℔ cent. in advance of the previous year, to wit, April 30:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Freight	$2,542,827	$2,979,016	$436,189
Passengers	647,007	956,474	209,467
Mails and Miscell's	98,068	104,431	6,363
Total	$3,287,902	$4,039,922	$752,020
On cost of Road and Equipment			$14,059,081
Gross traffic, $4,039,922—yielded net			1,939,162
The Funded Debt of the Company is			$6,128,031
Share Capital			6,571,100
Together			$12,699,131
Undivided Income		$1,026,093	
In Sinking Fund		546,461	$1,572,554

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,394,026 51; including for Customs, $307,000; Payments, $1,780,081 54; on account of Loan, $248,200; balance, $21,-821,972 59.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGE DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year,$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year.. 23 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00|Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our forces still maintain their position on the Weldon Railroad, a large portion of which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement, up to latest advices, had taken place since Sunday. The enemy, as if in despair of recovering possession of the road, have fallen back to their lines, which they are busily engaged in strengthening. Richmond papers acknowledg a heavy loss in the engagement of Sunday, but claim to have taken a large number of prisoners. Gen. WARREN has advanced his line a mile in the direction of Petersburgh.

The news from the Middle Division is important. Yesterday morning it was discovered that a considerable portion of the enemy's force had broken camp at Charlestown, and were marching in the direction of Leetown. A strong detachment of cavalry, under command of Gen. TORBET, was immediately sent out to ascertain the design of this movement. Our cavalry struck their line about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was small. At latest advices the fight was still in progress. This spirited skirmish may possibly be the prelude to a general engagement.

There is no further intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. A few additional particulars are given of Gen. FORREST'S astonishing raid into Memphis, which show the cruelty of the rebel raiders.

Our files of Richmond papers are as late as the 22d, and we give elsewhere copious extracts of late and interesting intelligence received by them. The Richmond and Petersburgh papers give full accounts of the fighting last week for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, and claim in their usual extravagant style decisive victories, though they repeatedly confess that our forces were still in possession of the railroad, and they make no effort to conceal the great necessity of dislodging them. Of the fight of Sunday, in which the rebels were so terribly repulsed, they profess to have no reliable intelligence. EARLY'S movements in the valley are extravagantly set forth, and victories claimed at points where no battles have been fought. Rebel accounts from EARLY are as late as the 17th, but they do not seem to know of the thorough defeat of their cavalry by CUSTER at Front Royal. As to MCCAUSLAND'S defeat at Morefield, they finally let a portion of the truth squirm out. The utterances of the Georgia press show what great hopes are entertained of the success of WHEELER'S raid. It is evident that it is the great and decisive effort which the rebels have been waiting for, to compel SHERMAN to get into that trap they have been talking of. How miserably they will be disappointed. The papers have nothing important from Mobile.

The discussion of the peace question by the Richmond papers is very significant, as going to show that the rebels have greater hopes of consummating their ends through such means as the Chicago Convention, and the hoped-for failure of the draft, than they have through any successes of their arms. They at last acknowledge that the people of the South are heartily sick of the war, and want peace, but warn them against listening to any such syren's song from the North. An early exchange of prisoners is predicted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller BRENNAN opened proposals for a county loan, yesterday, of $946,700, to extend to 1880 and 1881, at 6 per cent., for the redemption, on Sept. 1, of the "Soldiers' Substitute Relief Fund Bonds," issued in August of 1863, the new bonds to be entitled "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds." Nineteen bids were given by thirteen different parties, and the united sum of their bids was only $227,200. Of this amount $134,000 were offered at par, and the remainder at premium rates of from 1-20th of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. The Comptroller deferred stating action on the bids till to-day. It is probable that nearly the whole loan will be readvertised. The many calls for money from New-York on county and town bounty bonds now being made, at 7 per cent. interest, for counties and towns in the vicinity of New-York, is supposed to be the cause of our loan failing to be taken yesterday. The savings banks, (of which only one bid yesterday) are also supposed to be prevented from bidding for it, by the withdrawal of deposits for investment in the new National seven-thirties.

FRANZ MULLER, the alleged murderer of an English banker named BRIGGS, was brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, for examination under the Extradition Treaty, as a fugitive from justice. The case was adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock, in order to allow prisoner time to consult his counsel.

A convention of editors and proprietors of weekly newspapers, in Western and Central New-York, was held on Monday in Rochester, which was largely attended. D. D. T. MOORE, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, was called to the chair, and EDGAR PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, appointed Secretary. The principal business of the convention was the adoption of a tariff of advertising and other prices suited to the times. A large advance in all departments of advertising was agreed upon, and also of fifty per cent. for job work.

Last week, says the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, a number of cannon were shipped from Reading to New-York, and upon their arrival it was found that five had been spiked on the way—two or three so effectually as to necessitate the boring of new vents. So well known has this source of mischief been since the outbreak of the war that it has been deemed essential, for many months, to send a special agent on the train with every lot of cannon shipped eastward from this point, and we presume the practice is still maintained. No effort should be spared to ferret out the persons concerned in thus injuring the national cause, and, when discovered, their punishment should be in some degree commensurate with their offence.

A wealthy gentleman in New-Jersey, a few days since, enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him $800, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit. When they parted the recruit promised, at the request of his principal, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised at receiving a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and that they were doing well, and if his patron would give him a call he should have a drink gratis.

The Peekskill *Democrat* says that one day last week three sharks, the largest measuring over five feet in length, were captured in the Hudson River, near Underhill's Point, Westchester County. They were of the cannibal tribe, regular maneaters, and there are probably more of the same sort raiding up and down the river, seeking whom they may devour.

MATTHEW TOOHEY, JAMES TIERNEY and DANIEL HALLAM, alias Hallanan, were tried in Toronto a few days since, charged with enticing two soldiers of the Sixteenth Regiment to desert to the United States. Their case was referred to the Assizes.

There was less Peace-talk in Wall-street yesterday, and Gold and Exchange recovered one per cent. of Wednesday's decline. The Government securities keep firm, and the Railway Stocks improved 1@2 ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange.

Flour advanced slightly yesterday, influenced by the light receipts, and the prevalence of an active demand, mainly speculative. Wheat and Corn, on the contrary, were depressed, and quoted down 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were in fair request, but at irregular prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hops, Leather, Sugars, Molasses, Teas and Whisky. The Freight market was quite dull, and rates declining.

Grant's Campaign and Copperhead Perversions.

It has been said that the wolf when learning to read could make nothing out of the letters but *lamb*, whatever other words they might form. Copperheads have a similar inaptitude. Whatever the military situation, they can never make anything of it but failure. It would seem as if failure were their very meat and drink, and as if their whole heart were constantly set upon it.

Here, for instance, is the campaign of Gen. GRANT against Petersburgh. It is two months since he first moved across the James River, and made that city his objective point. From the beginning the Copperhead journals have had no good word for it, and the last month they have virulently decried it. At last, a fortnight ago, in sight of certain new movements of Gen. GRANT, they on the instant converted them into proofs that Gen. GRANT himself had given up the campaign, and that he was going to withdraw his troops to the Potomac. For days they reveled in gibes and sneers. Of course, they could not venture exultation outright, but they made it plain to everybody that they had neither heart to wish nor eyes to see anything but failure. The public now pretty well understand what that "failure" is. The great object of the campaign is secured completely. Petersburgh, in itself, has not the slightest strategic importance. All that gave value to it was the great Southern Railroad, which passes through it, and which is the great cardiac artery to the heart of the rebellion. The successful seizure of that railroad just south of Petersbugh, accomplished by the army movements which were interpreted by the Copperheads into an abandonment of the campaign, has splendidly crowned all of Gen. GRANT'S work for the last two months. By preventing that transit by which Gen. LEE'S army at Richmond has hitherto been enabled to throw itself upon any threatened point so quickly, it puts the country from the James River far down into North Carolina completely within Gen. GRANT'S future control. The great circuit involved in the transfer of troops by the Danville road to the West, forbids all such rapid transfers of troops to and fro as have hitherto given Gen. LEE his chief defensive strength. But the grand advantage which will result from the gain of this railroad will be the direct pressure produced by it upon Richmond itself. It deprives the rebel capital of all connection with the body of the "Confederacy," except by a single line of railroad, and that notoriously one of poor construction, and upon which Gen. WARREN, we learn, is already making demonstrations. Even were GRANT not to make another aggressive movement, but simply hold his present position, it is doubtful whether LEE would be able to maintain his army in Virginia through another Winter, with no other means of external supply than what this slender Danville Railroad can afford. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Gen. GRANT'S last success.

From the commencement of the campaigns this Summer, the rebels at home, and the rebel sympathizers abroad, have systematically flouted at them as simply so many mad marches to slaughter. This perversity was malicious enough, doubtless, but there was a good deal of human nature in it. The campaigns being directed against the rebellion, of course would get plenty of contumely from the friends of the rebellion. But as for these Northern Copperheads, they do not admit that they are the friends of the rebellion. They profess to be for the National cause. In a certain sense they doubtless are. We would not willingly believe that there is a man in the broad North who would not prefer the preservation of the nation to its destruction. How is it, then, that we see this propensity in the Copperheads always to misstate the present, and miscalculate the future, when treating of our military operations? How happens it that, though they will not consort with the rebels, they yet so closely assimilate with them in this spirit?

There is no way of explaining this, but in the fact that the Copperheads are full of the worst spirit of faction. They feel that the failure of our arms would tend to bring the Administration into discredit, and thus they do their best to give the aspect of failure to every movement of our arms. It matters not that the national cause itself suffers by thus darkening its prospects. It matters not that the skill of our Generals and the prowess of our soldiers are not only ignored, but positively belied. Care is had for only the one object of making the Administration unpopular. It is difficult to say what public dishonor or disaster would not be welcomed, if it made, in any measure, against the Administration. It is not too much to say that some, at least, of the Copperheads would be glad to see every national soldier driven back to the Susquehanna and the Ohio, if the defeat of President LINCOLN at the next election could thereby be secured. It is not necessary to give this spirit the name of positive treason. We don't call it so, for it may coexist with a certain sort of good will to the nation. Its crime is not that it deliberately seeks to ruin the national cause, but that it makes the success of that cause subordinate to party success. So far as this falls short of treason, we freely give the Copperheads that extent of credit. But whatever difference there is between such faction and treason is simply the difference of manslaughter from murder—the absence of malice prepense and aforethought against the victim. But no difference in motive can make any difference in the result. In either, if unchecked, the nation will alike find its death.

The New Policy of England—Philosophy of National Power.

The formal withdrawal of England from all active share in the management of European politics, and the formal declaration of the Government, with the approval we will not say of the people, but of the "governing class"—that is, the middle class—that she will henceforward, in no case employ force except in self-defence, have a greater significance than most people accord to them, and seem to be the beginning of very extensive changes in the distribution of power among the commonwealth of nations. We in America have for the last four years been so busily engaged in singing the praises of national debt, that we have almost forgotten that the question has two sides, and that there is a good deal to be said on both. A moderate national debt is unqueationably of great value in consolidating a nation with a strong tendency to disintegration, such as Great Britain was a century and a half ago; but there is a point at which the burden may become so great as to partially paralyze the national energies, and lower that mysterious something, which for want of a better name we call *vitality*, and bring on gradual decay. Of this effect of a large debt there could not be a better illustration than Holland, and England seems very likely to furnish another. Holland incurred enormous liabilities, both in the struggle with Spain, afterward with England and Louis XIV., and came out of the ordeal victorious and glorious indeed, but owing so much that she had the cruel alternative presented to her of either surrendering the proud place among nations, which she had won by her valor, or else of breaking faith with her creditors. To her eternal honor she chose the former, shouldered her debt manfully, put on all the taxes the population could possibly bear, and sunk at once to the rank of a third-class Power. She owes now ninety millions sterling, with a population of about two millions, and a soil which has long ago reached the limit of its productiveness—in other words, forty-five pounds a head—while Great Britain does not owe over twenty pounds a head. The Dutch meet the interest on this sum by untiring industry and frugality, and by diligent use of the enormous capital accumulated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but they can do nothing more. They have lost all weight in European councils, and preserve their independence mainly by a vigorous and careful neutrality.

It looks very much at present as if a similar fate was impending over Great Britain. Enormous as her revenue is, it is barely sufficient to support the expenses of the peace establishment, or, in other words, an army and navy sufficient, and barely sufficient, for defence, but not actually engaged in hostilities. The refusal of the Ministry to interfere on behalf of Poland and Denmark was expressly based on the weight of the public burdens, and the danger of increasing them by embarking in an armed struggle—a confession which is, of itself, likely to prove fatal to her influence on the Continent; for, in the present state of the world, unfortunately, the whole difference between what is called a first-class Power and a second-class Power lies in the difference between the armaments they are able *to carry into the field*. The time will possibly come when nations possessed of very little brute force will exercise great influence in "the parliament of man," owing to their reputation for conscientiousness and disinterestedness; but even if that time had come now, England would not gain much by it, inasmuch as, for some reason or other, her reputation on these points does not stand high with foreigners.

There are, too, in the horror of war and bloodshed affected by the English at the present day, strong symptoms of a consciousness of incipient decline. When a Power whose military annals are so glorious, whose drums have been heard round the world, and which numbers MARLBOROUGH, NELSON and WELLINGTON on the roll of its heroes, begins to shudder at the clash of swords, talk of "fighting for empire" as insanity, and heap honors on such persons as Capt. SEMMES—it may possibly indicate a prodigious advance in practical Christianity, but it unquestionably indicates, also, the decline of that national spirit, by which only national greatness can, in the existing state of the world, be maintained, however it may have been acquired.

There is in many of the articles and speeches on the horrors of the American and Danish and Polish, and in fact of all wars, which one may any day read in the English papers, a striking and significant resemblance to the yearnings for universal peace which were heard in Rome toward the close of the reign of AUGUSTUS, when the langnor which was at last to prove fatal just began to steal over the empire. Speaking of the acquiescence with which the Romans beheld the universal peace which then seemed about to envelop them, MERIVALE says:

"The grandeur of this new and strange idea made a deep impression on their imaginations. Some faint sighs for rest may be heard in the philosophy of LUCRETIUS, but the poetry of the Augustan age echoes with jubilant strains at its supposed attainment.

Oh! who was the first to forge the sword of war? How brutal, how truly iron-hearted was he?" Such were the complacent declamations of the friends of peace, recited or sung before admiring audiences and wafted from province to province. The transition of the Roman mind from aspirations of unlimited aggression to views of mere repression and control was sudden, but it was not the less permanent. Henceforth the policy of the Government, or the ambition of princes might sometimes dictate an attack, but the people evinced no disposition for conquest, and would scarcely rouse themselves to avenge a national dishonor. Let the wild tribes of the exterior, the outside barbarians, (anglice 'the New-York mob,') be taught to respect the majesty of the empire; let them be satisfied that she meditates no assault on them, let them receive from her hands the pledge of safety and tranquility."

Representative Recruits — Satisfactory Results.

A most respectable number of wealthy citizens, exempted from the draft by age or from other causes, have responded to the appeal of the Provost Marshal-General, and are now represented in the National army by sound, strong, fighting men. The success of the appeal, indeed, is described by a Washington authority as "astonishing." To give emphasis to the high satisfaction and approval with which the military authorities regard this most grateful mode of recruiting the forces in the field, the Provost-Marshal has provided a diploma in appropriate form which certifies to the patriotic conduct of the citizen who furnishes a representative recruit. The text of this diploma runs as follows:

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Whereas, ——, of ——, in the State or District of ——, a citizen of the United States, not being required by law to perform any military service, has voluntarily, and at his own expense, furnished a ——, of ——, in the State of ——, as a REPRESENTATIVE RECRUIT, to serve in his stead in the military forces of the Union, he is, in accordance with the foregoing order, entitled to this official acknowledgment of his disinterested patriotism and public spirit.

JAMES B. FRY,
Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General.

There are at least a hundred thousand citizens of the exempted class in the loyal States, on whom the business of procuring the services of a representative recruit would impose no extraordinary financial sacrifice. We mean, there might readily be found that number who have the means and the taste to purchase luxuries every year which would very much exceed in cost that of procuring a serviceable recruit for the Government. And it may be questioned whether an intended heirloom half as well worth preserving as this simple certificate of representative military service, could be secured for ten times the outlay in mere money. The citizen exempted from over-age might take to the field himself, as many have done, and win a commission or a sword by brave and honorable personal service. But second only to the service thus rendered, and the honors thus won, are those which appertain to the citizen who finds another to volunteer in his stead.

One hundred thousand willing recruits thus provided before the crisis of the Fall campaign, and distributed among the veteran regiments now in the field, would be worth more than half a million of sullen conscripts, pressed into the service to nurse the grievances of an untoward fortune.

The Operations on the Upper Potomac

There is a correspondence as to time between the operations of the army under Gen. GRANT'S immediate direction, and the backward march of SHERIDAN from Strasburgh to Charlestown, which would seem to indicate that there were other reasons for the retrograde movement than those that have appeared upon the surface. It will be noticed that it was *before* the divisions sent from LONGSTREET'S corps to the support of EARLY appeared at Thoroughfare Gap, that SHERIDAN'S train was ordered back to Winchester.

The fight between our cavalry, under WILSON and CUSTER, and LONGSTREET'S men took place on Tuesday, the 16th. The train was ordered back early on Monday morning. MOSBY, it is true, had made his appearance at Snicker's Gap on Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 13th and 14th. But it is absurd to suppose that the ordering of the principal army train to Winchester had any relation whatever to the small plundering successes of the rebels on the previous day at Berryville.

Nor is the order for a march toward the Potomac explained by looking at the report of SHERIDAN'S operations at and around Strasburgh. The rebels were found mainly posted behind earthworks of considerable strength on Fisher Mountain; but our army was not allowed sufficient time even to reconnoitre the position before the backward march was begun. A detachment of our troops charged with erecting a signal station had been captured on Monday. And that was the most considerable event of the march up the valley until the appearance of the rebel reinforcements on the succeeding day, when, so far from SHERIDAN suffering any reverse, our cavalry gained a decided advantage.

And yet, again, SHERIDAN'S retreat was as orderly and scarcely more hurried than his advance. There is nothing to show that the engagement of Sunday last, which began two miles from Charlestown and extended to Summit Point, near Martinsburgh, was more than a sharp skirmish between a portion of EARLY'S force and the advanced portions of our line, after SHERIDAN had taken up his position with his face once more to the enemy. Everything, in short—including the report that our army has now thrown up a strong line of intrenchments—points with more or less directness to the conclusion that the Lieutenant-General ordered and directed the whole movement which brought the reinforced army of EARLY as far from Richmond as possible, while the operations which have given us permanent possession of the Weldon Railroad were conducted to a successful conclusion.

On any other theory than this we should fail to find a meaning in any movement of SHERIDAN'S since he left Harper's Ferry, on the 9th day of the current month. In view of WARREN'S achievement on GRANT'S extreme left, the matter becomes comprehensible enough. EARLY has gained nothing in plunder by following SHERIDAN to Charlestown. He has to give battle to a powerful and thoroughly-organized army, on ground of its own choosing, before he can venture across the river, and he has made the immediate task of Gen. GRANT comparatively light.

Printing Rebel Lies.

One of our readers has clipped from Tuesday's TIMES, and inclosed to us, an article which we copied from a Georgia paper, making preposterous statements about the capture of Gen. STONEMAN'S troops, and accusing the gallant General of cowardice; and he indignantly asks us, "Why do you continually copy such things from rebel papers without comment? Many a person reads them and supposes they are true, because the TIMES gives *no denial* of them."

Now, there are many and various reasons why we, in common with the greater part of our cotemporaries, copy such stuff from rebel papers without denying its truth. Firstly, when the rebels indulge themselves in statements about matters of fact, we have, nine times out of ten, given the actual truth in the case beforehand, from our own correspondents, so that the careful reader is able to correct the rebel falsehoods for himself. Secondly, when the rebels indulge themselves in rhetorical balderdash, or accuse the generals, soldiers, and people of the North, individually and in the mass, of cowardice and cannibalism, we have no intention of proving our valor or Christianity by perpetually asserting our possession of them. Thirdly, there is a class of rebel false assertions on matters of fact, which we copy from time to time, but which we find it quite impolitic to correct. Thus the Confederate rebel papers asserted in May last that GRANT crossed the Rapidan with 220,000 men, when, in fact, his entire infantry force was something less than *half* of that; and about the same time English rebel papers asserted that he lost 105,000 men in the campaign, which was pretty nearly his entire force, and the loss of which would have left him without any army whatever. But still, for very obvious reasons, we did not see proper at the time to correct these falsehoods of the rebels on the James and the Thames, and give the whole truth in the premises. Had we given the precise facts, Mr. "A. B. A." would have been wiser, but so would Gen. R. E. L.

On the whole, newspapers in this as in many other matters, must trust a great deal to the intelligence of their readers; and if, after the innumerable exposures of rebel falsehoods which we *have* made during the last three years, there are still many persons who swallow their lies and bosh, because we do not always, in each particular instance, contradict them, we fear that these are persons for whom we might write forever in vain.

The Great Monument to Columbus.

[*Translated from Spanish Journals.*]

"SPAIN TO CRISTOBAL COLON"
(COLUMBUS.)

The above are the words on the great monument that Spain is about to erect to the memory of one of her greatest sons.

The statue is to be erected at the Straits of Gibraltar, and will be 50 metres in height. A great globe of stone will form the base of it, with the words "*plus ultra.*"

The relief of these words will form a ramp or ledge, at the foot of the rear façade of the pedestal, running up by the interior of it, and by the left side of the statue. This ramp begins in the rear part of the globe, resting on a landing place 15 meters square, which has on each side a slab holding up great lions of bronze. Morticed in the globe at a certain height there is a marble tablet, with this inscription upon it in gilt bronze letters:

"Spain to CRISTOBAL COLON,
In the reign of ISABEL II,
18—."

On the front façade of the pedestal, on which COLUMBUS rests the inner tips of the four fingers and thumb of his left hand, is seen the coat of arms of the Catholic Kings. On the exterior lateral front are the attributes of these monarchs; and on the rear side, this inscription:

"To CASTILE and LEON,
A new world gave COLON—
In the reign of Queen ISABEL II.
12th October, 1492."

The statue of COLUMBUS has the face turned toward the earth, with the arm and hand of the right side extended toward the ocean, as if saying, "You can go farther." The attitude is dignified; and on the forehead of the famous Genoese shines genius—faith in the idea—and the force of perseverance to realize it.

Release of Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr.

Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., was yesterday released from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of War.

CLASSICAL AND ENTERTAINING.—"Carl Benson" of course comprehends that when our learned correspondent "F. L." in the article on Military Honor, which we published last Saturday, spoke of EPAMINONDAS "shouldering his musket," the phrase was used, as the context showed, only in a soldierly and somewhat grim humor. In the same sense, the same paragraph spoke of EPAMINONDAS as a "common grenadier," as a soldier who was decked the "three-starred shoulder-strap" and the "Marshal's *bâton*," and also as a "Field Marshal," when, in fact, in his day there were neither "shoulder-straps," "Marshal's *bâtons*," nor "grenadiers." And no one in the wide world knew all this better than the erudite writer who used the phrases and figures.

The discovery of "Carl Benson" that EPAMINONDAS "never shouldered a musket," must be looked upon, in fact, as one of those bits of bantering and hypercriticism with which scholars attempt to enliven the tedium of their existence.

"Carl Benson," in his remarks of yesterday, had a very good hit at CÆSAR'S wife, but his note has called forth from a correspondent another story, which we give:

"I was once at a dinner, at which a friend spoke of his former servant Calvin. Not remembering this person, I said: 'Calvin, Calvin, who was he? I do not remember him;' when a lady by my side gravely remarked: 'CALVIN, Sir, was a great Reformer; indeed, one of the greatest,' And she was the wife of a very distinguished man, too."

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A man named TURNER starts to-day to walk 200 miles in the same number of consecutive hours, for the sum of $500. The feat is to be performed at JOE FLETCHER'S, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Walworth-street, Brooklyn. His task will terminate on Saturday week, at 6 P. M.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Reports of Negotiations With Richmond Unfounded.

NO PROPOSAL OF AN AMNESTY.

Terms on Which Peace May be Obtained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Perhaps there never was a time, after a successful season and in the midst of general prosperity and well-doing, when the announcements of our publishers held out less promise of future performance. A universal quiet seems to have pervaded "the trade," who are perhaps more pleasantly employed in counting their past gains than in planning schemes for future profit. One reason for this is supposed to be the engrossment of the public mind by military and political events, but if this cause really operates, it is an unfounded one. Though contrary to what might be supposed the fact, all experience proves that the fiery baptism of a nation—its triumphant struggle with malign forces and influences, is the true spring-tide of its intellectual career, when thoughts and feelings are strung up to the height of tension and attuned in unison with the mighty contest. One undoubted reason for a lull in publishing is to be found in the uncertain operation of the new revenue measures now about to be carried into effect. The tax on books of five per cent. is understood to be levied on the whole amount of a publisher's sales, consequently one who does business to the amount of $500,000 will be called upon for a payment of $25,000. There are many complicated questions also yet to be determined, as to how far this tax conflicts with that already paid by the paper maker, binder, printer, &c., who are the actual manufacturers of the book, and until these are settled it is impossible to fix, with any certainty, the future price of a book. After all, the quiet may be more apparent than real. The Trade Sales are already in the field, and are making up large catalogues. Boston leads the way on the 23d of this month, New-York follows on the 14th, and Philadelphia on the 27th of September, and a lively trade may be anticipated when the conditions and costs of production are once fairly understood.

—Dr. A. P. STANLEY, the new Dean of Westminster, does not let promotion check the freedom of opinion of which he has always been the champion. In the new number of the *Edinburg Review* is a masterly article by him, reviewing the whole "Essays and Reviews" question, including the complicated series of legal and ecclesiastical proceedings that have vainly been awaked from long disuse for the condemnation of the writers. He regards the late decision of the Privy Council, acquitting two of the most obnoxious of them, and declaring that they have a perfect right to hold their opinion, even when members of the church, as an event to be rejoiced over by all, and a most happy and important epoch in the history of the English church and nation. He considers that the church naturally falls into three parties, known as the High church, the Low church and the Broad church, or as some one has wittily christened them, the Attitudinarians, the Platitudinarians, and the Latitudinarians; and that an attempt of any one of these parties to oust the others is proved illegal by the law of the land, and would, if successful, be destructive of the main purpose and most beneficial end of an established church.

—American writers are to be congratulated on the Vice-Chancellor's judgment in Messrs. Low & Co.'s suit against Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, for protection against the pirated edition of *Haunted Hearts*, by Miss CUMMINGS. By it the principle is distinctly affirmed, founded on the precedent afforded by a judgment on the right to the music of one of BELLINI'S operas, that an alien can hold a valid copyright; that residence is sufficient to entitle an alien to such copyright, and that residence in a colony, as Canada, is as effectual for the purpose as a sojourn in the mother country. To many writers, as Mr. MOTLEY, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, Miss WARNER, and others whose rights have been regularly invaded, this will be very good news; and we imagine even of the less "sought-after" class, few will neglect so easy a precaution—as no one knows what a great success their next book may be; and we have repeated instances of writers, working in vain, like THACKERAY or Miss BRADDON, for years and years, before some happy accident causes a sense of their merits to burst at once upon the public. "Going to Canada" will no doubt be synonymous with preparing for publication; and "Do you visit Quebec shortly?" a delicate way of inquiring "Is your book nearly out?" Any Canadian of enterprise who should fit up a sort of literary "lying-in hospital," with a library of reference, steam presses for experimental proof-sheets, &c., &c., would certainly deserve the thanks of our literati.

—A paragraph is going about stating that WILLIAM CHAMBERS has just completed a "History of Publishers." This would undoubtedly be an interesting book, but it is, unfortunately, only a curious transmogrification of the real fact. Mr. CHAMBERS' book is a "History of Peebles-shire," his native county, and some one not knowing what to make of the uncouth word, has supposed it *Scotch* for "publishers," as the consonants in the two words are the same.

THE CAMPAIGN, ITS SUCCESS AND ITS MISTAKES

Changes of the Last Thirty Days—Movements of Grant, Sherman and Farragut—Blunder of the Shenandoah Valley.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The public expectation was raised so high by the early successes of GRANT and SHERMAN, that, in the minds of many, there is an evident feeling of disappointment that the campaign is not now ended. Is that reasonable? Is a campaign, which involves on both sides the movement of a million of men and thousands of miles of country, to be ended in two or three months? Was it possible? *Time*, and much time, is required to bring great events to a close. Yet we have accomplished much, and much that tells with tremendous force on the rebels.

In the last thirty days two things have united to depress the feelings of those who are naturally skeptical, or little acquainted with the true state of facts. The first is, the rebel raids on Maryland and Pennsylvania, which, many people think, and think justly, ought not to have been allowed. The other is, that the armies before Richmond and Atlanta have seemed to stand still. Yet, *in fact*, we have accomplished a great deal, and most successfully, in the past month. Let you and I, reader, compare the positions in the last month, and see if we really have stood still. Let us take the matter up *seriatim*.

1. As to the *raids*. A month ago EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE and IMBODEN were roaming through Maryland and Pennsylvania, burning and robbing, up to the gates of Washington, with impunity. We will admit that it was most disgraceful on our part; but that business may be fairly presumed to be finished. At the same time, it is true that no event in the war has given intelligent men more distrust of the military capacity directing the army than this very event.

2. GRANT's army, though apparently quiescent, has accomplished some very substantial advantage in its movement toward Richmond. If the movements are carried out in the proper manner, and with sufficient force, either Richmond or Petersburgh must fall, for reasons which need not be mentioned.

3. A month ago, Sherman had not crossed the Chattahoochee—at least, he had not completed the movement. Now, he is actually besieging Atlanta, and if his army be maintained at its present strength, (and at the rate of recruiting it can be largely reinforced,) Atlanta must fall with absolute certainty. In the mean time, *half the veteran troops of Johnson* have been destroyed, or put *hors du combat*. In the three great battles of the 20th, 22d, and 28th of July, the rebels lost (*hors du combat*) 26,000 men, according to their own statements, and the evidence before us shows that it could scarcely be less. We know that 4,000 rebel dead were buried; we took two thousand prisoners, and the ordinary proportion of wounded to dead would make the number equal to 26,000. Our losses in these engagements were scarcely 12,000. From the 19th of July to the 19th of August, the total losses on both sides, (including the losses of STONEMAN and MCCOOK,) were 14,000 Union and 27,000 rebel. The places of the veterans of HARDEE and POLK were supplied by the Georgia militia, who now lie behind the fortifications. In the meantime, SHERMAN has extended his right flank nearly on to the Macon Road, at the East Point Junction. If he succeeds in this, Atlanta cannot long be defended. A month, in SHERMAN's army, has accomplished much.

4. FARRAGUT has accomplished a great naval exploit, which, if carried to its logical termination, will *prove fatal to the whole rebel strength west of Savannah River*. The reason of this will be apparent to those who will examine the geography of the country and the defences of Mobile. When Fort Morgan is reduced, (and even before,) the attack on Mobile can be made without encountering any very powerful batteries. It is not like Charleston at all. The vessels cannot pass up to Charleston without encountering the concentrated fire of enormous batteries. But no such batteries exist, or can be made in a short time, on the water side of Mobile. There are several batteries there, with heavy cannon; but they are weak, compared with those at Charleston. Mobile will be defended most desperately. In a military point of view, it is vastly more important than Richmond, for reasons which I will presently give. It *can* be taken, even with the fleet; and if it *can*, the idea of not doing it is most absurd. The capture of Mobile will give us *all of Alabama, all of Mississippi which remains to the rebels, and part of Georgia*. This results from the geography of the country. Mobile Bay is the outlet of large rivers, flowing both from the southwest and the northeast. The Tombigbee is navigable for steamboats to Aberdeen, in North Mississippi—200 miles. The Mobile and Alabama Rivers are navigable not only to Montgomery, but to Columbus, (Ga.,) and the Coosa is navigable to the border lines of Georgia. It is true these rivers are not navigable so far at this period of low water; but the rainy season is near, and the rivers will furnish the means of commanding the whole country from the Mississippi to Georgia, and by furnishing a new base for SHERMAN's army will enable him to command the whole of Georgia. Besides all this, it will deprive the rebels of their most productive country, and the greatest body of their negroes. If, then, FARRAGUT is sustained by the Government, and accomplishes what he may accomplish, it will be a *fatal, irrecoverable blow to the rebel Confederacy*.

5. We have some *negative* advantages not small. The rebel army west of the Mississippi has been prevented from crossing. That army was counted on for the relief of Atlanta. So the great rebel raids which took place in 1862 and 1863, through Kentucky to Ohio, have been utterly defeated. The feeble attempt of MORGAN was crushed at once.

In fine, no man can candidly recount the events of even a month, without admitting that we have made a steady advance, and that the rebel strength is gradually, but surely, being exhausted. The enormous lies set forth by the peace orators at Syracuse and elsewhere, can only be equaled by the father of lies himself, and if a family likeness is to be taken as evidence, they are his legitimate children. We have half the entire rebel territory, and have destroyed more than half their strength, yet these men have the audacity to say we are not making progress. The time is not very far off when they will find the progress of events embrace *them* as well as the rebels, and they will call on the mountains and hills to hide them from coming ruin.

Now, for our blunders. They are sufficiently great to cause us to hang our heads in shame. See, for example, the Shenandoah Valley. Any one can see, that putting one army on the Potomac and another on the Rappahannock—the Shenandoah Valley and its Gaps—make what the boys call a *whip-row*. That is, an army on the east of the Blue Ridge can whip in and out of the Shenandoah Valley at its pleasure—if there be no sufficient force there to prevent it. Hence, one condition of an advance to Richmond was *to put a force in the Shenandoah Valley sufficient to prevent this cross movement*. It seemed hardly necessary for any one to say this, for it is obvious. But, here we have had, in *three successive years*, the rebel raids—large and small—through the Shenandoah Valley, and in all that time the Government seems never to have understood that *the occupation of the Shenandoah Valley was essential to a successful campaign in Virginia*. Hence it was that in my letters to the TIMES, I said, that if the march on Richmond was determined on, it would require *two armies*. When CROOK left the Kanawha Valley, and HUNTER went up the Shenandoah, I supposed the true plan was adopted; that they had large forces; that they would unite near Lynchburgh, take that place, and with an army at least 50,000 strong, would command all the railroads leading into Richmond. It all went on very well till HUNTER fell back from Lynchburgh, (according to the testimony of men in the army,) *when he might have taken it*; when LEE finding out that the army was not more than half the strength it ought to have been was enabled to send EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE to drive back HUNTER, and continue their raid into Maryland. Now this is a plain blunder of the director of military movements, whoever he may be. GRANT's army at Richmond was large enough, but the army in the Shenandoah was not one-third enough. The whole fault was in mistaking and underrating the movement in the Shenandoah and Kanawha Valleys. Had they been properly made, Richmond would have fallen before this. How long shall we have such blunders? But let us stop. I have not the abilities of a military critic, still less the temper which induces the criticism. I leave fault-finding to others, while I look with hope on the still advancing, still glorious flag of my country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Mexican question, so far as the position of the State debt is concerned, remains unchanged. There is not the slightest foundation for supposing that a policy looking to the recognition of MAXIMILIAN's Government has even been considered. Should that question arise during the present Administration, by reason of the acquiescence of the Mexicans in the new *regime*, so that the Empire of MAXIMILLIAN becomes a government *de facto*, the action of our Government will be taken according to facts as they then appear, without any violation of the true spirit of the much misunderstood Monroe Doctrine.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee held a meeting in this city to-day. All the members were present, except Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, and Mr. SPEAR, of Connecticut.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals for flour were opened by the Commissary of Subsistence to day. A large number of bids were put in at an average price of $13 50 per barrel.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: DAVID CARNEY, Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, hand; DANIEL W. DAVIS, Company M, Second Cavalry; WM. CIMMERMAN, Co. A, Fifteenth Artillery; JOHN W. ROGERS, Company E, Fourteenth Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Twenty-six deserters from the rebel army reached here this morning from the front, and after taking the oath of allegiance, were furnished with transportation North.

DISLOYAL CITIZENS ARRESTED.

Sixty citizens of Loudon County, arrested for disloyal and other offences, arrived here last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol by order of the Provost-Marshal.

THE PAY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty, and clothing allowances as the white soldiers, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney-General.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Superintendent WHITELY has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Ute Indians, numbering about 2,000 souls. These Indians have a treaty with the United States, and now give assurance of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact, considering they are great warriors, and occupy the mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably influenced with the kind treatment which they received. The good effects of bringing hither influential Indians of remote tribes, are seen in the conduct of the Utes.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $953,000, and to the 10-40 Loan, $486,450.

Stamp Tax on Receipts and Bills of Lading.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following decision of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has been published:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1864.

In order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at this time, collectors may, upon the parties giving the required bond, permit them to store their merchandise in their warehouses, without waiting for this office to approve the bond. That may be done subsequently.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads or express companies. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transferred from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

It appears that the Commissioner, in deciding that receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads or express companies, are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, neglects to state which party is obliged to furnish the stamp, the shipper or the forwarder.

The forwarders universally refuse to receive goods unless the receipt accompanying them is stamped.

In signing receipts for goods offered for shipment the forwarders undoubtedly *issue* such receipts, and consequently ought to affix the stamp. A receipt given for money paid, exceeding the sum of $25, is universally stamped by the receiver of the money. Why, then, should not the forwarder stamp the receipts they sign for goods they forward?

In reference to the stamping of bills of lading, a reference to Schedule B, of the Excise Tax Law, shows as follows:

"Bill of Lading, or receipt (other than charter-party) for any goods, merchandise or effects, *to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place*, ten cents."

According to the decision of the Commissioner above quoted, dated 22d August, it appears that bills of lading for shipment of merchadise from any one port in the United States to another, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents. As the law provides for a tax only on bills of lading for goods shipped *to foreign ports*, it does not appear that domestic bills of lading are chargeable with any tax.

None ought to be charged, certainly, but it often happens that a bill of lading is given for a shipment of goods requiring, in some cases, not less than *fifty or more receipts*, each of which required a stamp of two cents.

J. R. H.

Aug. 25, 1864.

The Naval Enlistments.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few words in respect to the filling of the quota in Jersey City.

If New-York City is to be allowed the number of her naval enlistments, then Jersey City craves the like allowance. If your quota is full and filled by such enlistments, then the quota of Jersey City is full, and filled in like manner.

LOYALTY.

The Governor of the Bahamas.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published in Wednesday's TIMES, headed the "Bahamas and Blockade-Running," there are certain expressions in reference to CHAS. J. BAYLEY, Esq., C. B., late Governor of that Colony. Now, Mr. BAYLEY *has resigned* his Governorship, and passed through this place several weeks since to England. His successor has been appointed and duly gazetted.

It will thus be seen that your expressions as to "an upper house servant," &c., do not apply to the gentleman in question.

VERITAS.

Arrest of Franz Muller, the English Railway Murderer.

HE IS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY MR DEATH, THE LONDON JEWELER, AND MATHEWS, THE CABMAN—FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST, HIS CONDUCT DURING THE VOYAGE, AND HIS APPEARANCE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS—HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE, AND SAYS HE CAN PROVE AN ALIBI.—

As published in the TIMES of yesterday, the packet ship *Victoria*, Capt. CHAMPION, from London in thirty-eight days, arrived at Quarantine about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having on board FRANZ MULLER, the young German, who is charged with having, about two months since, murdered Mr. BATEUS, a London bank clerk, a few miles out of that metropolis, while the two were riding together in a railway carriage.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the circumstances attending this diabolical assassination, the motives that led to the commission of the crime, the zealous efforts that were made by the police of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities in England, to ferret out and apprehend the criminal, or the means by which, at last, MULLER was traced to the ship *Victoria*, just as she was on the point of sailing for New-York. All these facts have been fully published, both in the English and New-York papers. Inspector TANNER, Inspector KERRER and Sergeant CLARK, all connected with the Metropolitan Police of London, arrived here per steamer, two or three weeks since, they having been sent on for the express purpose of boarding the *Victoria* immediately upon her arrival in our harbor, and taking the murderer into custody. For the last fortnight, one or more of these officers, together with Mr. DEATH, the London jeweler, and JONATHAN MATHEWS, the cab man, have been stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, momentarily expecting news of the *Victoria's* appearance off Sandy Hook, and ready to board that ship at the first opportunity. Late on Wednesday afternoon a telegram from Sandy Hook was received at the telegraph station at Quarantine Landing, that the *Victoria* was in sight. Immediate steps were consequently taken to board her, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, when the packet entered the waters of the upper Quarantine, the London Officers, accompanied by Officer TIRMAN, of the New-York Detective force, and Messrs. DEATH and MATHEWS, who went for the purpose of identifying MULLER, entered the Health Officer's boat, and, with the latter official, they all proceeded toward the *Victoria*. Upon boarding her, the detectives were very cordially met by Capt. CHAMPION, who informed them that he was aware of their business and for what purpose they had come on his ship. The Captain said that when he took a pilot, several miles outside of Sandy Hook, he was first made acquainted with the fact that he had on board the notorious railway murderer.

It seems that the London Detectives, immediately upon their arrival here, visited the office of the Sandy Hook pilots, and gave directions issued to the effect that the pilot, wherever he might be, who boarded the *Victoria* on her inbound voyage, should say to the Captain that if MULLER was on board of his ship, he, Capt. CHAMPION, would be held personally responsible for his safe delivery in the City of New-York. Capt. CHAMPION states that from that moment he felt as though a very heavy responsibility was resting upon him. He could see that MULLER saw that he was watched, or even suspected, and yet the Captain saw the necessity of keeping a strict watch over him, both by night and day. During the voyage MULLER appeared quite cheerful, and at times very sociable. He does not seem to have had the most remote idea that he could be tracked and followed across the Atlantic, and it was not until some time after the pilot boarded the ship that his suspicions were aroused, and he was suddenly started from his fancied security and led seriously to reflect upon the appalling condition in which he was placed. The illusion under which he had slept during his passage of the Atlantic was broken in this wise: When the *Victoria* was in the vicinity of Sandy Hook she met a small steamer containing a party of excursionists. The publicity given to the fact that MULLER, the English railway murderer, was expected to arrive by the *Victoria*, induced many on board the excursion boat to shout aloud, as soon as they saw the name of the ship, "How are you MULLER, the murderer?"

Upon hearing this cry, repeated several times, the Captain and others who were in the secret on the *Victoria*, noticed that MULLER gave a sudden start, as though an electric shock had passed through him. He walked nervously around the deck, all the time looking, first in one direction and then in another, as if calculating his chances of leaping overboard and swimming to the nearest hills, some of which were then in view. Capt. CHAMPION thereupon became still more anxious in regard to his charge, and the responsibility resting upon him, respecting the safe delivery of the fugitive in New-York. As the ship proceeded up the bay, MULLER was observed to grow more and more nervous and uneasy. Several times he asked questions of some of the officers and crew of the vessel, relative to the land which could be seen on either side—what kind of a country it was back of the hills? how far they were from New-York? if there were any large towns where there were telegraph offices before they got to the City, &c., &c. As might naturally be supposed, Capt. CHAMPION began to feel his responsibility getting a little too heavy to bear with comfort to himself. True, two trusty men were supposed to have their eyes constantly upon MULLER, but upon coming through the Narrows the offender might suddenly throw himself into the water, in the hope of swimming to the nearest land, or, if perchance he was sufficiently driven to desperation and despair, drown himself in the bay. The Captain therefore concluded to iron him, and place him in his own cabin, until he could deliver him to the proper officials in New-York. For this purpose he and some of his officers, all armed with revolvers, and having the irons secreted about them, were about to proceed to confine him, when a rowboat filled with men, and having the flag of the Health Officer flying in the stern, was seen approaching. When the detectives went on board, the Captain said he was never so glad to see officials on his deck before, and that he now felt relieved of a heavy weight of responsibility.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the police, the passengers were all so arranged that they could be seen by the persons whose business it was to identify MULLER, and the latter was without difficulty and almost instantly pointed out by Messrs. MATHEWS and DEATH as the man for whom they were in search.

MULLER was closely confined on board the ship until early yesterday morning, when a steam tug was chartered and he was conveyed to the City, and thence to police headquarters in Elm-st.

The officials had some conversation with him, and he answered a portion of their questions, but as a general thing he seemed very reticent. He said that he was entirely innocent of the crime of murdering Mr. BATEUS on the railway, and that when his trial came on he would be able to prove that he was not on the train at the time, in legal phrase, he would prove an *alibi*.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was the hour appointed for MULLER to appear before United States Commissioner CHAS. W. NEWTON, for an examination, pursuant to the provisions of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and England. Intelligence of the arrest and proposed examination of the English railway murderer, having been extensively circulated through the morning papers, at the hour named, a very large crowd had congregated in the vicinity of the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street.

At about 2 o'clock the prisoner entered Marshal MURRAY's office, in charge of Officers TIRMAN and FARLEY, of the New-York Detective force, and the English officers before named. The prisoner at times appeared much agitated and restless, often casting quick and nervous glances around the room and upon the officials and spectators there congregated. At 2 o'clock precisely, Commissioner NEWTON appeared, and made preparations to commence the examination in the United States District Court room. The British Government was represented by F. E. MAHEUAC, Esq., counsel to the English Consul at this port. The prisoner being called, was asked by the Commissioner if he was ready with his counsel. MULLER replied that he had no counsel and no money to employ any. At the request of the Commissioner, Ex-Judge BLISS consented to look after the interests of the prisoner during the preliminary examination. In order to give Judge BLISS time to learn the facts of the case, so far as it is possible to do so, Commissioner NEWTON allowed an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning.

FRANZ MULLER is, as any of our readers would know by the name, a German, and about 25 years of age. He is of medium stature, rather slim, with light hair, and fair skin. As he appeared yesterday morning in one of the private rooms of the detectives office, at Police Headquarters, he seemed very inodensive and taciturn. To look at him, one would think he was about the last person in the world who could deliberately plan and successfully execute any very heinous crime. If he be guilty of having assassinated and murdered Mr. BATEUS, as it is charged he did, one thing is very evident, viz.: he wholly lacks those faculities of secretiveness and shrewdness, the use of which would have enabled him to evade the officers of justice.

The police made a thorough search of MULLER's person and baggage, immediately after taking him into custody, and among other things they found a gold watch and hat, both of which it is stated can be positively sworn to have belonged to Mr. BATEUS, at the time or just prior to his death.

Bids for a County Loan.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for a loan of $946,700 on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," to redeem the "Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds" of last year. The new loan is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and be paid in 1880 and 1881. The bids for it fell far short of the sum called for, amounting in all to $227,200. The Comptroller will decide to-day which of them he will accept, and what course he will take to dispose of the remainder of the loan. The numerous calls for county loans on county and town bonds, at 7 per cent. interest, just now being made upon the New-York money market, it is believed is the cause of the New-York County loan not being taken yesterday. The following are the bids given for it:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Chas. H. Redman	$5 000	101 05
Chas. H. Redman, executor	2,400	101 05
German Savings Bank	100,000	par.
Joseph West, executor	1 000	100.50
Claus Doscher	3,000	par.
E. L. Everill, trustee	6,000	102.56
McKlinn & Co	10,000	101.00
McKimm & Co	20,000	101.55
McKlinn & Co	20,000	102.
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company	25,000	par.
P. White	2,000	100 05
David B Crave	1,000	101.10
Winzer & Taller	500	100.10
Winzer & Taller	500	100.16
Winzer & Taller	500	100.21
Winzer & Taller	500	100.26
Winzer & Taller	500	100.31
Winzer & Taller	500	100.36
Winzer & Taller	500	100.41
Winzer & Taller	500	100 46
Winzer & Taller	500	100 51
Winzer & Taller	500	100.52
Winzer & Taller	500	100.53
Wiozer & Taller	300	100.54
Charles Suydam	2,000	100.50
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	103.
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	104.
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	105.
W. H. Draper	3,000	102.05
Total	$227,200	

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.—The agents employed by the Aldermen and Supervisors of the various wards to revise the enrollment lists, with a view of finding out the actual amount of excess, are hard at work, and the result thus far promises to show an excess of about one-sixth on the whole enrollment, which, it allowed, would make the entire quota of the county a little over 6,000, instead of 7,800, as it is now. The revision of the Twentieth Ward lists has been completed, and shows 200 names enrolled of persons who, from over age and manifest physical disability, should not have been enrolled. The Aldermen expect to finish their labors during the present week, and the result will then be forwarded to Gov. SEYMOUR, who will present them to the authorities at Washington. The movement to enlist negroes in the disloyal States to fill the quota, which was started about three weeks ago, has turned out a failure. Seven agents were appointed, who went to various localities, but on their arrival they found that they were too late, the Eastern States having been there in advance of them, and they have all returned without accomplishing anything. Recruiting is not quite so brisk as it was, the average number of substitutes now received being about twenty per day, and the total number enlisted thus far to fill the quota of the County is about one thousand, which will leave over six thousand to be drafted on the 5th instant, should that event take place.

A DESERTER FATALLY SHOT BY A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE.—On Tuesday night last, United States Detective WM. JENKINS arrested in this City a soldier named ERNST BRAUER, on the charge of having been guilty of deserting from the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. The officer proceeded with his prisoner toward the Provost-Marshal's office, and when they came opposite No. 157 Chatham-street, BRAUER suddenly darted away, and, as is alleged, was on the point of escaping through a back door, when the detective ordered him to halt. No attention being paid to the order on the part of BRAUER, the official fired two shots from his revolver, neither of which took effect. The chase continued until they reached a kitchen in the rear of Mr. MULLER's, and there JENKINS fired a third shot. The ball entered the back part of BRAUER's head, inflicting a wound so serious that he died soon after being conveyed to the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body this morning by Coroner RANNEY. Detective JENKINS was arrested, and handed over to Officer HONTERSTEIN, of the Fourth Police Precinct. He will be held to await the result of the inquisition.

MORE VETERANS RETURNED.—The Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this City yesterday afternoon, en route for Boston. This regiment entered the service three years ago with full ranks. It has been filled by recruiting twice since, so that their muster-roll contains over 1,500 names. They have served their entire time, and now return home but 130 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. WHITE. They left 141 men in the field who had reenlisted. They have participated in many hard-fought battles, and their decimated ranks show that they have done their duty well.

THE ARMS RECENTLY SEIZED CLAIMED BY A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—Mr. KIRKPATRICK, a merchant doing business in Park-place, called on the Marshal yesterday morning to obtain possession of the revolvers recently seized by him. Mr. KIRKPATRICK said that he sold the arms to a Mr. HARRIS, who stated that they were intended for the California market. He had been paid for a portion, which he had shipped to J. J. PARSONS, Indianapolis, but for the others he had not been paid. Marshal MURRAY informed him that the arms had been turned over to the military authorities, and that an application to recover them must be made there.

THE AMERICA SMUGGLING CASE.—Deputy-Marshal BOAST returned from Philadelphia yesterday morning, having in custody JOHN C. OPPERSTELLA, charged with being engaged in smuggling goods on board the Bremen steamship *America*. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Union Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquirers, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until Saturday, Oct. 1.

GRAND BALL ON FRIDAY, 2D.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Lyons Pure

OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,

by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 521 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Kaleidoscope Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 169 Centre-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable, Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss, for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, at St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., by Rev. Curtis T. Woodruff, ALBERT L. BUTLER, of New-York, and RENA A. MILLER, of the former place. No cards.

LYON—MOSLEY.—At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Mr. JENKINS, assisted by Rev. A. P. Lyon, Rev. MOSES LYON, of Guilford, Conn., and NELLIE W., eldest daughter of D. B. Mosely, Esq., of Hartford.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, 129th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Col. ELBERT BIRDSALL, late Assistant Commissary-General of this State, aged 57 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BOWNE.—In San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 26, Capt. GEORGE M. BOWNE, aged 45 years, a native of New-York.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARGARET SMITH, wife of Dr. John Carpenter, aged 69 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, AMELIA LOUISA, the remaining twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Cromwell, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, in the 71th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his son in-law, Andrew W. Leggat, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

EVERIT.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, LANSING, only son of Thomas and Caroline L. Everit, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Aug. 26, at P. M., from the house of George E. Bixby, No. 76 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, borne with uniform Christian patience, died in the hope of a blessed immortality, MARY CAROLINE, wife of George Arthur Gardner, of this City, and daughter of the late Edmund L. Le Breton, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 33 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Saturday, the 27th inst.

JOHNSON, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, MARIA FORBES JOHNSON, in the 45th year of her age, wife of Frederic Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Aug. 26, at 1½ o'clock.

KINGSBURY.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, JOSEPH KINGSBURY, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of H. J. Moody, this (Friday) morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

MARION.—At Northville, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 21, LILLY FRANCES, only daughter of Thomas B. and Mary Frances Marion, aged 2 years and 10 days.

The funeral services were held at the residence of her grandfather, C. S. Loper, Shelter Island, on Tuesday last.

MCVICKAR.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, FANNY, infant and only daughter of William A. and Fanny E. McVickar.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 M.

MCKAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Eastport, Suffolk County, L. I., after a short and severe illness, LIZZIE, wife of Robert McKay, aged 20 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Kingst., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

POWELL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, DANIEL POWELL, aged 64 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house at 4 P. M., or at the Methodist Church at 2 P. M., this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., without further invitation.

SNUGG.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 25, WILLIAM SNUGG, aged 24 years and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ English papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES J. STEWART, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VERMILYE.—At Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Rev. ISAAC D. VERMILYE, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Tarrytown this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey the relatives and friends from the railroad depot at Tarrytown on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Chambers-st., New-York. Trains leave Tarrytown to return to the City at 2 28 and 5.10 P. M.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly enhanced the cost of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

of Waltham, Mass.,

make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents for the American Watch Co.,

No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

JUST READY.

SPECTROPIA;

OR,

SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
SHOWING GHOSTS EVERYWHERE,
AND OF ANY COLOR,
WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

Quarto boards. Price $1.

This new Ghost Illusion requires no apparatus, the book itself containing every requisite to show life-sized ghosts, affording a most interesting and novel application of a well-known principle in optics.

Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price,

JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO

TAILORS, DRESS, MANTILLA AND CLOAK-MAKERS,
HATTERS, BOOKBINDERS, SADDLERS, &C.
THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE,
CORDING, BRAIDING and EMBROIDERING
SEWING MACHINE,

now ready for sale at

NO. 629 BROADWAY.
DEPAU & PINCUS, Agents.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.

Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

O. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in decominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. B. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for an equal amount of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When full coupons are presented in numbers of thirty shares more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty dollars more, they must be accompanied by a schedule or examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250.000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
DUDLEY, EVE, HUTTON & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10 40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Flat Gold Mining Company of Colorado will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order

JAMES SIRINGER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 36th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DUNCAN, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-St.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, proximo, for $500,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company.

Said Bonds are issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons—1st of July and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City interests.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by messenger or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, payable in three years, and bearing interest from that date to date of delivery, which accrued interest must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer U. S Ad. Interest.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000, FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.

SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENUALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE.
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7 30s into 1-61 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.3-10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has been deemed for the full purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day, and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN,
Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

Barnes & Son, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's-inn Fields.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It has clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by medical evidence from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and many other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 13, 14 & 16. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any but that of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical practitioners to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. T. P. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five $165, each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

SUCCESS OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Quarter (2¼) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Aug. 24 and opened Sept. 2, 1864.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHERLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF PROFITS FOR THE current six months of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st September next. Transfer books closed on and after 27th inst. to that date.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 869 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, and can give the best of City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 13 West 14th-st., 3 doors of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; or can do plain sewing and needlework; City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; or as children's nurse; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady and make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call at No 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, to travel with a lady. Call for three days, at No. 80 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-class cook; good City references. Call for two days at No. 52 West 12th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 23d-st., wants a French nurse, perfectly understanding the language, also good cooks and waitresses; highest wages.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first-class young man; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, honest and capable. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman who is in want of a superior man. Apply at Room No. 14, No. 18 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, and can come very highly recommended, and well acquainted with the City for the last twelve years. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, No. 60 4th-av., harness-maker, or by note to J. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man with a small family, understands gardening in all its branches. A note addressed to M. S., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. Can be communicated with for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a German, with a small family; the understands greenhouse and grapery as well as raising vegetables, and to keep a place in good order. Address to ISRAELLY, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MAN as gardener, or farmer and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly, can give good references. Call or address, for three days, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred. Best of reference given. Address McC., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART MAN AS coachman and plain gardener and wife as waitress; understand their business thoroughly, and can give good reference. Address for two days, B. C., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man, without incumbrance; can come well recommended; country preferred. Address W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a span of horses, milk one cow, take charge of a small kitchen garden and do errands, to go thirty miles up the North River. Apply at No. 417 Washington-st., after 10 and before 3 o'clock. S. HISCOX.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, must be correct at figures, have good recommendations, and must reside with his parents in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, WALTERS, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SILK IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy from 13 to 15 years old, one who resides with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,617 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CASHIER. APPLY by letter, with references, stating experience, &c., to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer to go a short distance in the country. English, Scotch or American must have City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 20th-st., from 10 to 11.

A DRUGGIST WANTED—A YOUNG MAN who is a thorough druggist, to go to California. Those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity may address Box 1,860 Post-office.

PROOF-READERS WANTED—TO READ proof in this office. To whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to M. F. GALE, composing-room. *Practical printers not eligible.*

GARDENER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED man, well recommended with dowers, on a small place, seven miles from the City. Apply from 8½ to 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS MORNING

THE CITIZEN.

Published by the Citizens' Association of New-York.
Price 5 cents.

For sale at all newspaper stands.

Once more!!!
The PHUNNIEST, number four!!!
Ready, as of yore;
But better than before!!!

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT—ENLIST.

See PHUNNIEST, No. 4.
For sale by all newsmen—or any other man!!!
OUT NEXT WEEK.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS COMBINED, the most complete and elegant Magazine ever published, ready about the 25th. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $3 with a valuable premium. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., or Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Do not fail to see this model magazine.

RAILROAD IRON AND CAR WHEELS AND AXLES WANTED.—Holders of lots, new or second-hand, may find sale by sending particulars to Box No. 744 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,

offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st	$50,000	Lexington-av	$32,500
Madison-av	40,000	Lexington-av	18,600
W. 30th-st	40,000	Lexington-av	22,000
W. 32d-st	35,000	Lexington-av	17,000
W. 36th-st	17,500	W. 14th-st	45,000
W. 36th-st	35,000	W. 14th-st	30,000
E. 38th-st	47,500	W. 14th-st	16,000
W. 37th-st	40,000	W. 18th-st	25,000
W. 37th-st	40,000	W. 22d-st	14,500
W. 3 th-st	25,000	W. 24th-st	20,000
W. 45th-st	17,800	W. 29th-st	22,500
W. 46th-st	30,000	E. 29th-st	7,180
W. 46th-st	35,000	W. 31st-st	16,000
W. 47th-st	30,000	W. 34th-st	35,000
E. 54th-st, n'r 5th-av.	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

For sale, the Sheldrake House and two acres at Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house about 40 feet square, three stories. Also, dwelling and store adjacent, barns, sheds, wagon-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. Terms accommodating. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground, and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick; size, 34x44, with front piazza, 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit and in full bearing. Price, $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRable property, terms to suit, in Brooklyn:

Three-story fine brick house, modern improvements, No. 354 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; $5,500.

Two and one-half story cottage, Classon-av., second north of Putnam, with two lots, fine garden; $4,000; gas and water.

Two-story cottage No. 65 Portland-av., near Myrtle; gas and water; $3,500. A. KNOWLTON,

Fulton-av., corner Portland, or No. 4 Doyer-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, 200 lots, 60x123, in the First Ward of the City of Fond du Lac, the second city in point of improvement in the State of Wisconsin, lit by gas and supplied with water. These lots are all under fence, and highly cultivated; difference in value will be paid in cash. For further particulars, apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster county, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bathrooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BREWERY OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE—Two-story, high roof brick building, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, on West 19th-st., near 11th-av., suitable for a brewery or other business requiring room, with long and favorable lease of two lots on which the building stands. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1¾ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 14 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WELL SHADED, containing eight rooms, with about eight acres of ground, situate one mile from Plainfield, N. J., with barn, ice and carriage house, shrubbery, small fruit, immediate possession. Apply to R. F. BARRETT, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of ROWE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 168 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE LARGE house with carriage house, one acre in garden, fruit, &c., in fine view of the sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5, up stairs.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on city or country property.

W. B. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ON REASONable terms, part of a desirable house, furnished or unfurnished, in 40th-st., near Broadway. Rent will be taken in board and balance of board paid monthly, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address J. C. W., Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL THE FIRST OF May, an elegant residence in Brooklyn, two miles from the South Ferry, with extensive grounds and large garden, an abundance of vegetables and fruit, good stables, cottage and other outbuildings, price $700. Inquire at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUated on the West side of the City, to a small family. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 2,274 8th-av., near 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT a furnished room, convenient for housekeeping. State rent, with other particulars, and address B. N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD, FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, by a gentleman, wife and girl ten years old; location between Lexington and 7th-av., 30th and 42d sts.; want parlor and two bedrooms; second floor preferred; liberal price paid for good board and accommodations; unexceptionable references. Address S. E. G., Box No. 413 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE FALL AND Winter, for a family of three adults; two rooms require to be on second floor; location above 14th-st.; private family preferred. State particulars, with terms. Address Box No. 3,347 General Post-office.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS DEsire first-class board, with pleasant rooms, from Sept. 20, in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address B, Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN AN OFFICE IN A good locality, with use of room in the house; English basement preferred. Address S. D. L., Madison-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 192 Chatham-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED AS VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY. BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, E. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (third term) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address

HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 721 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Comm. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. DIX, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River. About sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages to the solid and ornamental branches. B. Coffin, Esq., No. 15 Pine-st., connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worsdell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. B. C., Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KORNEMANN, M. D., and OLIVER S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Clapp, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kornemann, Englewood, New Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, 125 pupils only could be received last year, the school has been removed to No. 141 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Published, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circular, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 18 west 17th-st., will reopen September 21. Mrs. B. will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 165, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 38th-st., will reopen their English, French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 21 of September. For circulars apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—On account of important additions to the buildings, the classes commence in this Institution on the 12th of September.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 52 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 20 West 36th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 14 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER Classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 18th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MISS BRACE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 663 6th-av.

COOPER UNION,

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Reading-room and Picture Gallery of the Cooper Union will be reopened on MONDAY, 29th inst.

Applications for admission to the Free Night School of Science and Art will be received on and after Sept. 1 until Oct. 1. By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1, for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 16th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 15th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 Bond-st., corner of 2 the-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Ghio's, No. 763, corner of 10th-st.; Cornwell, No. 440, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 5 Broadway.

CHICKERING INSTITUTE.—FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 79 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in fall, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 4 Lexington-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS DISCER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. DAGGS, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug. 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10.30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, with thence, at 12.30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 15 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—I WISH TO EMPLOY A gentleman to take entire charge of the department of Ancient Languages in my school. No other than a sound classical scholar need apply. The salary is dependent upon the ability of the incumbent; it will, however, not be less than $600 per academical year of forty weeks.

CALEB S. HALLOWELL,

No. 1,531 Green-st., Philadelphia.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address K. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOpal clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERsity wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classics, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS wanted to nominate teachers and pupils for schools and seminaries. Teachers wanted for English, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Classics and other branches. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7.15 A. M. and 11.10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawkin.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day, Sundays excepted, at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth, and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10.30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing at 6.40, 7, 8.9, 11 A. M., and 1.3, 5, 6.7, 8.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.5, 9.35, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.30 and 8.5 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 P. M. Stages connections—Whitestone, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20 and 5.20 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9.0 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. College Point 6.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.20 and 5.20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:

9 A. M.—Express for Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie, connecting direct, via A. & G. W. R.

8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Express, for Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, except Saturdays and Sundays ex'd., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.

Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. 7.2, 10.27 A. M. and 4.27 P. M.

4 and 6 P. M. and 9.22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11.02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.5 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.32 P. M., 6.22 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.32 P. M., run through to Owego.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Shore Line to Westbrook and New-London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 30 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars, also every night at 11 o'clock, Sundays excepted, Saturday and Sunday night, at which time it will leave the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7.30; Cold Spring, 7.25; Cozzens, 7.40, Grassypoint, 8.25, arriving in New-York at 10.30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAPPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5.1? and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT FOOT of Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9.30, 11.0, 1.30, Dey-st., at 9.45, 12.45, 3.45, Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STERRY & SON, AGENTS,

Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),

Jersey City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Aug. 27
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 3
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,218	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,858	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday,

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Rebel Attempt to Cross the Potomac.

Movement of Wilson's Cavalry to Frustrate this Design.

SEVERE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

THE FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The right wing of Gen. SHERIDAN'S line, held by WILSON'S Cavalry division, was this morning advanced, and met the enemy in a severe engagement, which was continued up to the time of departure of the train from Harper's Ferry. The attack was made in consequence of movements on the part of the enemy, showing a design of crossing the Potomac by a turning movement on the right wing of SHERIDAN'S position. Up to latest advices, the action still continued.

Another Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The TIMES special correspondent at Harper's Ferry transmits the following to this bureau:

A large portion of EARLY'S forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning, and marched in the direction of Leetown, on the main road to Martinsburgh.

Our cavalry encountered their skirmishers beyond Kearneysville. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Shepardstown.

A splendid charge was executed by our cavalry on striking the enemy, and a large number of prisoners were captured. Our loss consists of four killed and wounded. Among the casualties were: Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, killed, and Lieut. BLUNT, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, wounded in the ear.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25—10:30 P. M.

The *American* has received to-night the following special dispatch:

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 25.

A reconnoissance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry under command of Gen. TORBERT, which has resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements. From the information received, it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown.

Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Among the killed is Major SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieut. BLUNT, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, serving on the staff of Gen. MCINTOSH, was shot through the ear.

At the time of writing this dispatch, heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepardstown.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Position at Halltown—Prospective Movements of Both Forces—Stirring Events at Hand.

HALLTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The situation of affairs in this army are still unchanged, and although a slight, spattering skirmish fire breaks out at intervals along different portions of our line, still nothing of any definite importance has occurred to break the general monotony of the impromptu siege operations that have characterized the events of the past two days. Our line of intrenchments have become very strong by reason of the natural adaptability of the country, and the unwearied exertions of our troops composing Gen. SHERIDAN'S command, and it would be almost impossible for EARLY to storm and take our works as they now exist on the heights of Halltown.

That this is the opinion of the rebel commander, there is of course no means of knowing, but it is very evident that such is his conviction from the fact that no attempt has been made on any part of our line, since we occupied our present position. In fact the absence of any strong force in our immediate front shows conclusively that no attack of any importance is intended by Gen. EARLY. I use his name as Commander of the rebel force, although no official intelligence exists that he is really in command, but that is the general impression.

Recent events show conclusively that the possession of Harper's Ferry, or even the occupation of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, is not by any means the principal object of the movements of Gen. EARLY and his army. The one great idea and fixed aim was the forcing or alluring of Gen GRANT from in front of Petersburgh, or at least persuading him to release in a measure, his deathlike grip of the rebel position at Richmond. All along this has been the leading move in the game, endeavoring by *apparently* threatening Pennsylvania or Washington, to divest GRANT from his stubborn and persistent attack upon the rebel stronghold. Just as an experienced chess player throws out a knight or brings up a rook, seemingly striking out a new line of attack, merely to wile his own weakness, and endeavor to mislead his antagonist.

But this has most miserably failed, for GRANT bulldog-like, evidently tastes the blood of his victim, and his massive jaws close all the more firmly as the strength of LEE visibly fails. His recent movement on the Weldon road is doubtless about to prove another of those deadly "shakes"—to follow my canine simile still further—that will eventually prove a source of great exhaustion on the part of the rebels. This master stroke of old "Unconditional Surrender," has, however, completely unmasked LEE'S critical position, and despite his by-play in this valley, he is now more completely at the mercy of his relentless antagonist than ever. His feint has been seen through, and although apparently unobserved, has received due attention.

The deductions I draw of the principal lines of conduct laid down for Gen. SHERIDAN, are simply these: His recent advance up the Shenandoah Valley, after the first great aim of capturing the rebel trains and destroying the supplies stored throughout that fertile region, was, there can be no doubt, to so far threaten the safety of EARLY'S force, then in the valley, as to cause reinforcements to be absolutely necessary. At all events, this was the result of our operations, and Gen. SHERIDAN has succeeded in charming away from striking distance a large portion of LEE'S army at Richmond. Here they are now, and without any adequate supplies, for I learned from Union ladies in Winchester, while our army lay in that place that the rebels had very little plunder with them, and scarcely anything with which to sustain life, being in total contrast to the raids of 1863, and our cavalry having executed to the very letter the stern orders of Gen. SHERIDAN to burn all grain stacks, and hay ricks found during their retrograde march, there can be no means or subsistence at hand.

Yesterday a few shells were thrown by our guns into some woods in front of Halltown, but it was merely experimental and by way of practice. The sound of the guns at Harper's Ferry caused considerable commotion in the village, and everybody thought that the long-looked-for attack had at last really commenced, and many were sadly disappointed when the truth was known.

This morning at daylight quite a brisk fire ran along the left of the line of our skirmishers, but on going over, and almost on the line itself, I could not discover why so vigorous a fusilade should have been opened. The hazy smoke still clinging to the ground made it impossible for anything to be seen distinctly, and I came away in search of breakfast in high dudgeon at this unwarrantable encroachment on my morning's nap.

Nothing whatever, authentic, is known regarding the actual whereabouts or position of the enemy. It is, however, supposed that EARLY is about to do something; and I can discern many unmistakable signs that a new series of operations are about to be inaugurated, and perhaps a vigorous offensive policy will be the order of the day. At least it is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

I have authentic and very reliable intelligence from Gen. AVERILL, to-day, and he reports that no attempt has been made as yet by the enemy to cross in force at any of the upper fords, and his men are now vigilantly guarding the entire north bank of the river. Taking this in conjunction with the presumed attack on SHERIDAN'S left, would lead one to suppose that EARLY intends pushing his way down along the bank of the Shenandoah River toward the gaps, through which he would endeavor to escape should he be hardly pressed.

All things considered, I think I am safe in predicting stirring news from this section in a few days, although it is of course very difficult to determine the exact direction of the approaching movement. G. F. W.

Sinking of the Schooner John E. Patten.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The schooner *Olive Avery*, from New-York for Danvers, which arrived at Beverley yesterday, had on board Capt. DOANE and crew, and Mr. and Mrs. GRANT, passengers, of the schooner *John E. Potten*, of Hampden, Me., from Rondout for Boston, with coal, which vessel was run into on Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, off Cape Cod, Highland Light, bearing N. W. about 12 miles, by an unknown schooner, and sunk in two minutes.

The Captain, crew and passengers had barely time to jump into the boat before the vessel went down.

They remained on the boat about two hours, having nothing on but their night clothes, when they were picked up by the *Olive Avery*.

There is no insurance on the vessel or cargo.

The Captain had his freight money from his last trip, about $300, on board, which was lost.

The vessel that was in collision with the *Patten* was not seen after she struck, it being quite foggy at the time.

New Submarine Telegraph Cable—Our Position on the Weldon Railroad Secure.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived last evening at 9 o'clock from Aiken's Landing, James River, with four hundred paroled Union prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULROAD.

A telegraph cable, of English manufacture, arrived here to-day. It is to be laid across the Chesapeake Bay, from Fort Monroe to Cherrystone. The old cable has been useless for several weeks.

The mail steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, arrived at 4 P. M. All is quiet—not even the usual firing by the sharpshooters. The enemy have evidently given up the effort to retake the position so strongly held by our left wing, which is represented as perfectly secure, and easily held by our present force.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The primary election of San Francisco for delegates to the Congressional Convention, resulted in a choice of 42 out of 52 pledged to FREDERICK BILLINGS for Congressman from this district.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed for Panama, to-day, with 400 passengers and $880,000 in treasure. The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed with passengers for the first trip by the reopened Nicaragua route.

The three judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory have resigned, after being charged with corruption by the press, and petitioned by about 4,000 voters to vacate the bench.

Light rains are falling in this city and elsewhere in California, a remarkable circumstance this season.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 25.

BEN. LOAN has been nominated by acclamation for reelection to Congress from the Seventh District, by the Radical Convention. The resolutions adopted indorse the nominees of the Baltimore Convention and the Radical State ticket.

Music for the Democracy.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

GILMORE'S full band leave here to-morrow for Chicago to furnish music for the Democratic Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Olympic Theatre will reopen for the season on Monday evening, the 5th of September. We give below a complete list of the company. It will be seen that it includes many well known names, and many that are strange to our public—probably none the worse for that reason. There will be a warm welcome for the old favorites, and a kindly reception for the new aspirants. The prices of admission are advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents; from 50 cents to 75 cents; from 75 cents to $1, and from $1 to $1 50. No sensible person can object to this reasonable increase.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....Mr. SELWYN
Prompter.....Mr. GILBERT

COMPANY.

Mrs. John Wood,	Mr. J. H. Mortimer,
Miss H. Irving,	Mr. W. Holston,
Mrs. C. H. Gilbert,	Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Miss Elisa Newton,	Mr. W. Davidge,
Miss Louisa Myers,	Mr. E. Lamb,
Miss Harris,	Mr. B. T. Ringgold,
Miss Coursan,	Mr. C. T. Parsloe,
Miss C. Young,	Mr. Tice J. Hind,
Miss E. Hendricks,	Mr. T. B. McDonough,
Mrs. C. T. Parsloe,	Mr. C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Gilmer,	Mr. A. Odell,
Miss Goulong,	Mr. Peck.

Scenic Artist.....Mr. Jas. E. Hayes
Musical Director.....Mr. Thos. Baker
Machinist.....Mr. Wm. Sanders
Properties.....Mr. Wm. Henry
Gas.....Mr. M. O'Brien

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	75
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats	$1 00
Orchestra Stalls	1 50
Family Circle	30
Private Boxes, each	$10, $8 and $5

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This neat little theatre, which has been rescued from infamy, and placed on the level of other Broadway theatres, by its present lessee, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, will also reopen for the season on the 5th proximo. It has been redecorated during the recess, and will present a handsome appearance. The company is made up of new material, and is complete in its various departments. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is the first "star," and will appear in the comedy of "Married Life," and the American farce of the "People's Lawyer." We refer our readers to the regular Amusement columns for the cards of these places.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebels Acknowledge a Heavy Loss in Sunday's Battle.

They Claim to Have Captured Three Thousand Prisoners.

OUR TOTAL LOSS, 4,255.

The Railroad Effectually Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

No engagement has taken place since Sunday

As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, the enemy have fallen back to their lines, two miles from Petersburgh, where they are seen busily erecting strong works, similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here.

They are laboring night and day with a large number of men, as though they were afraid of an attack from us before they got them completed.

Their main lines run near to and west of the Lead Works on the south side of the road, and is said to be strongly defended.

Their picket line extends nearly a mile south of their works, with vedettes thrown out near the Davis House.

Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men on Sunday morning, but claim that they have taken three thousand prisoners.

Our losses in the Fifth Corps foot up as follows:

Killed—Officers 17; men 132.

Wounded—Officers 74; men 764.

Missing—Officers 99; men 2,853.

In the Ninth Corps the casualties are about three hundred, which will make a total loss of 4,255 in these commands since Thursday last.

No doubt many reported missing will yet turn up, as some of our men have a bad habit after a little reverse of straggling to the rear.

Of our loss, Gen. CRAWFORD'S division sustains the greatest proportion, he having lost about 2,000 men, mostly taken prisoners.

Col. TILDEN, who was missing after the action of Friday, is safe. He was taken prisoner, and with others conveyed to Petersburgh, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and run into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away, and he came into our lines on Monday uninjured.

August 24, 1864.

Gen. WARREN advanced his line a mile along the railroad toward Petersburgh yesterday, the rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers.

The First Division of the Second Corps were engaged all day yesterday in tearing up and burning the railroad as far as Reams Station, and beyond a distance of three miles. That portion over which the Fifth Corps advanced was also completely destroyed.

All is quiet in the lines this morning with the exception of the usual picket firing. Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contrabands. Most of the former express their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 24, via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The United States Hospital steamer *Atlantic* will leave here this evening for Philadelphia with 414 wounded men, all of the Fifth Army Corps, and wounded in the fighting on the Weldon Railroad.

Information from the front shows that there has been but little fighting for two days, and the enemy have apparently relinquished the expectation of dislodging us from the Weldon Railroad.

The position held by our left wing has been rendered perfectly secure.

The steamer *United States* arrived here last night from New-Orleans.

There is no additional news from the Gulf.

The Battles on the Weldon Railroad—A Heavy Yankee Force in North Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The *American* has Richmond papers of the 19th inst.

They claim to have captured 2,700 prisoners in the assault they made on Friday on our forces on the Weldon Railroad, but seem to deplore the loss of the railroad very much.

The only items of news from Mobile are the following, under date of the 17th inst.:

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido River yesterday, advancing toward Mobile Bay.

A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi, whose destination is supposed to be Mobile.

THE ATTACK ON MEMPHIS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Captured by the Rebel—Atrocious Cruelties Perpetrated.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The following is taken from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

The force that entered Memphis on Sunday morning consisted of nine rebel regiments of cavalry and four guns, commanded by Gen. FORREST, in person.

Only half the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat from being cut off.

The rebels captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly one hundred day men. Many of these subsequently escaped, but others were murdered.

They fired on the patients in the hospitals, shot several of the sick soldiers, and captured others.

The prisoners they took who were unable to keep up with their cavalry were killed.

But for the prompt action of the Eighth Iowa Regiment the prisoners in Irving Prison might have been released and the *Bulletin* office sacked.

The rebels suddenly left the city about 6 o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred near Lane's, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished and driven off.

It was here that Cols. STARR and KENDRICK were wounded.

In coming through Lane's the rebels captured two guns and a portion of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, and a number of one hundred day men, but they were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat.

After the retreat Gen. FORREST sent in a flag of truce asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Lieut. HASKINGTON, of the Third United States Artillery, was killed in the Gayoso House.

Major LANSING, of the Fourth Colored Artillery, and Lieut. KINSEY, a member of Gen. WASHBURN'S staff, were captured.

When last heard from, (7 o'clock on Monday morning,) the rebels were eight miles beyond Monnesaugh Peak, in full retreat. Col. WINSLOW'S cavalry were pursuing them.

The Third Illinois Cavalry passed through Cairo to-day en route for Springfield. Forty of its members were captured at Memphis on Sunday; among them, Lieut.-Col. DUNCAN and Major CONNOR.

FROM HAVANA.

News Unimportant.

Arrived, the United States mail steamship *Liberty*, THOMAS N. WILSON, Commander, 4 days and 4 hours from Havana, with merchandise and 111 passengers to HAGGOOS & Co. There is no news of importance from Havana. Business quite dull. Sugar quoted for basis numbers 11 and 12@4¾ to 4¾. Shipments from Havana since last steamer 3,293 boxes and 214 hhds. Chartered 16th inst. Bremen brig *Princess Alice*, 400 hhds. sugar. Sugar to New-York at 9⅜c per hhd.

EXCHANGE.

Sales the 19th, for delivery the day of the steamer sailing, sterling bills London, 60 days sight, £14,000 at 10¾ to 11 ℔ cent. premium.

Northern cities of the United States, $30,000, $25,000 and $15,000 at 65, 64 and 63 ℔ cent. discount, offers the day of sailing at 62 ℔ cent. discount.

On Paris, sales 65,000f. at 1⅜ discount, made payable in Paris 64,000f. at 1⅜ discount.

The *Liberty* brings a mail.

The Importation of the Cochin Chinese—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 20.

On the 27th ult., in accordance with the royal decree of the 6th ult., the Government here granted permission for the importation of the Cochin Chinese, with the condition that one-fourth of each cargo consist of females.

There was quite a meeting of influential citizens held on the 18th inst., to petition the Home Government to concede a sort of political rights to Cuba. Representation in the Spanish Cortez by Cubans is asked for.

The Archbishop TAWADONA elect, lately Bishop of this Diocese, is to represent in Spain the interests of the Orphan Asylum of Havana for the coming fair to be held in November next.

Many handsome presents have already been sent in. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. OLANETA, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, have kindly undertaken to receive and forward any articles or objects donated to this truly worthy institution, and have already acknowledged the receipt of several articles of value.

The *Decotah* has not yet arrived here, and many are the curses, both loud and deep, that are hurled by our mercantile community upon the Post-office officials of the City of New-York, who trusted the mails to her when the *Roanoke* was to sail from there on the 9th, and the *Liberty* on the 10th inst.

A very general impression prevails that the *Decotah* has gone into Wilmington.

The blockade-runners *Denbigh* and *Susana* are still in port, being about the only ones that have come in for a long time.

The *Liberty* brings full files of recent Cuban papers, but they contain nothing of importance.

Their columns are filled with correspondence from Spain, with editorial comments on the political agitations there, and with speculations as to the result of the Presidential campaign in this country.

An arrival from Porto Rico reports that a number of the young men of that place had formed a battalion of volunteers to take part with the Spanish troops in the suppression of the rebellion in San Domingo.

From Puerto Cabello.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated Aug. 9, 1864, says:

"The Republic is again menaced with an outbreak by a split in the Administration which frustrates all business, and interrupts the receipt of all produce from the interior.

The Falcon party continue to rule, but the Secessionists, under the guidance of BAUCHWALD, (known as the soldier without fear,) recently Minister of State under the existing Government, has avowed open hostility to President FALCON'S Administration, and he and his adherents, together with a majority of the Paez party, are on their way to Laguayra to seize that city and blockade the port."

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Secretary Stanton.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The called session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned this morning to meet on the 29th instant.

In the House a resolution was offered calling on President LINCOLN to remove Secretary STANTON from the War Department for inefficiency.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Expected Boat-Race at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The boat-race announced to come off to-day between GILBERT WARD, of Newburgh, and WILLIAM STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie, did not take place, WARD refusing to row. His reason for so doing was that if he was beaten, his friends would say he sold the race. He forfeited the stake money.

Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The blockade-runner *Constance* sailed yesterday, reported for Wilmington. She was chased by a Federal gunboat, and ran into Ketah harbor last night. She left this morning, hugging the coast.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

DR. JONATHAN KNIGHT, an eminent physician, and for many years Professor in Yale College, expired at his residence in this city, this evening, aged seventy-five.

Suspicious Looking Vessel Seen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 25.

A schooner from Pictou reports that she passed a white steamer on Sunday off Port Hood, and another in the Gut of Canso.

A steamer passed east at noon to-day.

Parade of the Keystone Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Keystone Club paraded this evening with flags and a band, preparatory to departure to Chicago. They saluted the newspaper offices in passing.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000 Am. Gold	255⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	s3	111⅜
2 0 Erie Railway	b6	112¾	100	do	111¾
200 Reading R	134	400	Rock Island R		110⅜
500 M. S. & N. I. R	85¼	5,000	Ohio & Miss. C		48⅜
100 do	s3	86⅛	500	Cumberland	s3	58⅜
200 do		86¼	100	do		58⅜

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EMPTY SCHNAPPS BOTTLES WANTED—For which the highest price will be paid. Apply at the depot, No. 18 Beaver-street.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 25—*In steamship Celia, from London.*—Mrs. Dr. Adams, Miss Adams, Annie E. Bailey, Mrs. J. E. Kevern and Miss Kevern, Mr Hoyt, lady, son and servant, Mrs E. W. Judge, Master Judge and infant, Prosper Gesline, Paul Atel, Mme. Leonie Ducom and servant, Mr. Wiggin and lady, Messrs. Paulet, Wermard and Bourdie, Moses L. Jourdan, J. Plowright, Jacob Wolf, H. Luerman, Robt. Smith and lady and 355 in the steerage and 20 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 43 | Moon rises..12 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 5 12 | Gov. Island.. 6 01 | Hell Gate... 5 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug 25.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heinesen & Co.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia; Frances, Bristo, Washington, Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, ——; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, J. Hand; J. R. Thompson, McKaid, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Germania, (Pruss.,) Frank, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; E. W. Stetson, Hurlburt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr., Topeka, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Fettengill, San Juan, Nic., Brett, Son & Co., Montoon, (Br.,) Hall, Kingston, Ja., H. Wethington & Son; Union, (Br.,) Reesee, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf, Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbadoes, E. T. Smith; Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfeffer, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Maryland, Cathcart, Lingan, Baker & Dayton; Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, Joon Boynton's Sons; Oriental, Thompson, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, Cow Bay, Murray & Nephew; Margaret Dill, Dill, Truro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; E. Arcularius, Jackson, Boston; J. V. Haviland; J. W. Allen, Doane, Fortress Monroe, Murray & Nephew; Temperance, (Br.,) Forgan, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Messenger, Holden, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) George, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Aymeer, (Br.,) Mills, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; Sultan, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Monmouth, Anderson, City Point, Va., J. B. Gager; J. W. Deering, (Br.,) Kennedy, Halifax, N. S., J. Hunter & Co.; Sarah Muppon, Barnes, Baltimore, J. Gager; Castilian, Dunc, MacMillan, F. Talbot & Co.; Statesman, Nickerson, Philadelphia, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Billings, London 6th inst., and Havre 9th, with mdse. and 409 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 17th inst., lat. 47 52, lon. 34 03, saw a Br. ship showing No. 9,304, 3d dist. pendant. 22d, lat. 43 07, lon. 61 05, saw a ship-rigged steamer showing a blue light and rocket, strg. E.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 25th inst., at 7 A. M., passed steamer Gladiator, with two lightships in tow, bound S.

U. S. steamship Jersey Blue, Hopkins, Hatteras Inlet 46 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Aargons & Co.

Steam transport Baltic, Maury, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 710 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.

Steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with barge W. J. Haskett in tow, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Piero, Hancox, Bermuda Hundred 30 hours, to Medical Director.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ocean Eagle, Chisom, Manila March 24, with sugar, hemp, etc., to Thayer & Peabody. Had a good run to the China Sea, except 4 ds. calm off Gasper; passed through the Straits of Sunda April 12; had considerable calm weather until June 15, off Cape Agulhas, where we experienced a gale from the west, and was obliged to heave the ship to for 48 hours, under close-reefed mainsail, which drove us to the eastward; 17th, gale moderated, but with a very heavy cross sea; 18th, passed Cape Agulhas the second time; 20th, passed Cape of Good Hope in co. with 12 large ships, bound W.; from the Cape to St. Helena had light southerly breezes and cloudy weather; got the S. E. trades in about lat. 12 S., lon. 10 W.; sighted St. Helena July 4; passed the Island of Ascension July 11; crossed the equator July 16, in lon. 23 30 W.; lost the S. E. trade winds in lat. 8 20 N., and got the N. E. trades in lat. 9 45 N., lon. 26 W.; 18th, encountered fresh gales from W. to N. W., which veered to N. E. and E. Aug. 20, crossed the Gulf stream, wind S. E. and squally, with a high cross sea, much thunder and lightning. Aug. 23, 38 miles E. S. E. from Fire Island, took pilot from boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3; weather thick and hazy; 24th, passed through quantities of laths and a vessel's mast; all had the appearance of having been on fire. June 23, lat. 26 30, lon. 9 20, spoke Hanov. ship Albert Edward, from Rangoon, for Falmouth and was in co. 10 ds. 26th, lat. 23 30, lon. 6 10, a Br. ship showing 3d distg. pendant, Nos. 6,359, from Australia, for Liverpool 63 ds. out.

Ship North America, (of Boston,) Collier, Antwerp July 13, and Flushing 14th, with mdse. and 309 passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. July 19, Michael Driscoll, of Waterford, a seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. Had two births and two deaths among the passengers.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; been 16 ds. west of the Banks; 22d, lon. 67 to 68, saw two steamers, bound E.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock, Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had west winds the entire passage.

Ship Notre Dame des Victoires, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre 43 ds, with mdse. and 165 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Geo. S. Brown, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Newport 30 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Caroline, Searl, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had light pleasant weather the whole passage.

Brig Anna Jans, (Dan.,) Malm, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Furch, Meincke & Wendt. July 9, lat. 21 45 S., lon. 37 55, saw Fr. bark Burinam, strg. S.

Brig Essex, (of Providence,) Dawson, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to L. Kenny.

Brig Lock Lomond, of Stockton, Shute, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to master.

Brig S. B. Nora, Horton, St. John, P. R., 17 ds., in ballast to A. De Souza.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nathan Holmes, Arnold, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Godfrey, Lubec 8 ds., with plaster to Walter Tomkins, of Newark.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Pike, Portland, with stone.

Schr. John Wright, ——, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Maria Lane, Millford, in ballast

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Kossuth, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Perkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Fort Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph, Cobb, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Rondout, for Saco.

WIND—At sunset, S. W, and light,

Sailed.

AUG. 24—Steamer Creole, Louisa Moore.
Ships Alexandrine, Ashburton, Arracan.
Barks Osborne, Reina de Sud.
Brig Maria Wheeler.
Schooners Shannon, Mary Clinton, John S. Lee, Rainbow, J. W. Wines.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—Schr. John C Patterson, of and for Boston, from Rondout, collided with an unknown schooner off Cape Cod on the 2d inst., and sunk. Crew picked up by the schr. Oliver Avery, and taken to Beverley on the 24th.

Spoken, &c.

Sinbad—ship, from Ispahan for Buenos Ayres, was seen July 19, lat. 1 07 S., lon. 33 19.

Woodland—schr., strg. S., was seen Aug. 18, lat. 31 32, lon. 70 37.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arr. brig Emma C., (Br.,) Meragoane; schrs. Princess, B. Weddridge and Mystery, New-York; Emma Chase, Turks Island. Below—Barks Almira Coomb, Drinkwater, from Matamoras; H. Lunendorff, Bruhm, from Cadiz.

Also arr. schr. Anna Elizabeth, Cardenas; Benjamin, New York; Charlie & Willie, do.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Cld. schrs. Daniel C. Higgins, New-York; Belle, do.

BEVERLY, Aug. 24.—Arr. schr. Oliver Avery, from New-York, for Danvers.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 23.—Arr. brig F. Nelson, Ryder, from Rondout, for Boston; schrs. Defiance, from Port Ewen, for do.; Ontario and Julia A. Rich, from Rondout, for do.; B. W. Eldredge, from New-York, for do.; Jabez Snow, from do. for Wellfleet; Ocean Traveler, from Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Daniel Williams, from Lingan, C. B., for New-York. Sld. U. S. steamer Miami; brigs Atlantic (Br.) and Lorana; schrs. Davison, Albion, Alcora, Ezra F. Lewis and Defiance.

Aug. 24.—Arr. and sld., schrs. Albert Pharo, J. B. Johnson, Revenue, Paquonreck and Sarah A. Simmons, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Eva Belle, from do. for Great Egg Harbor; Naiad Queen, from do. for Providence. Also sld. brig F. Nelson; schrs. Mary Louisa, Montezuma, West Gleam, Abaco, Mary Frances, Alzoma, James Satterthwaite, Daniel Brittain, Anita Damon, James English, Albert, James Tilden, Ontario, Julia A. Rich, B. W. Eldridge, Jabez L. Snow, Ocean Traveler and Daniel Williams.

8 A. M.—No vessels in port. Wind W.

Foreign Ports.

At Glace Bay, Aug. 14, brig N. Stomers, for Philadelphia in 20 ds.; barks Cephas Starrett, for do. 10 ds.; J. Nichols, for New-York in 12 ds.; Starlight, do. 8 ds.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 17, bark New-York, for New-York 4 ds; brig West, for do. 2 ds.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the just

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4033. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Successful Reconnoissance by Gen. Sheridan.

Early Still in Full Force on Our Front.

A Movement Toward the Potomac.

Attempt to Cross the River at Williamsport.

The Rebels Repulsed by Averill With Severe Loss.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following was received this evening, at 12 o'clock:

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Aug. 26.

EARLY attempted to cross the Potomac this morning, but was repulsed by AVERILL. The enemy are still in strong force at Charlestown. Slight skirmishing continues along our lines. It is believed that the movement on the river was a feint.

Gen. CROOK made another reconnoissance this morning from in front of his line on the left, capturing some sixty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. Nothing new.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

A RECONNOISSANCE

in force was made yesterday, having for its object the discovery of the enemy's strength and actual position, in our immediate front. It resulted very satisfactorily, the fact being revealed that EARLY is still in force at Charlestown, and that none of his command have as yet left either in the direction of the Potomac or up the Valley.

THE FORCE

sent out consisted of the Ninth and Fourteenth Virginia and the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of JOHNSON'S brigade, DUVAL'S division, together with a regiment of cavalry, under Col. LOWELL, and two squadrons of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, commanded by Major MYERS, and two squadrons of the Second Massachusetts. This command was ordered to move out rapidly from our left and strike the right of the enemy's line of skirmishers, and, if feasible, make an effort to gain their rear. While thus engaged, another force, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, of THORBURN'S division, was to be sent out to engage the enemy in our front, and, if possible, draw their attention to the real manœuvre. By these means it was hoped that the majority, if not the entire line of skirmishers, would be captured.

THE ATTACK.

Everything being ready, the movement was begun by Col. DUVAL moving his command obliquely to our left, and keeping concealed as much as was possible, in order to mislead the enemy as to his real strength or intentions. It was not long before he struck the enemy's line, having, however, gained a position some five hundred yards in their rear and flank, when they at length discovered him and immediately wheeled round and re-formed their line and opened a sharp fire upon his flank. Col. DUVAL, however, was on the alert, and cleverly enough changed front and faced toward the right. This was very successfully performed and the movement soon had the effect of compelling the enemy to retire. At this opportune moment the cavalry were ordered to charge, and they advanced in splendid order, and killed and wounded a good many, and took some eight or ten prisoners. In this charge, Maj. MYERS, commanding two squadrons of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was wounded in the leg by a shell bursting near him. His wound is not considered severe.

THE ENEMY

had their skirmishers protected by a singular row of rifle pits, hidden by square structures of rails, and christened by our boys "Rail Pens," each pen being intended for a picket post of five or ten men. These queer-looking affairs were ranged some six hundred yards in advance of our skirmishers. The reserve lay, as we afterward found, in the corn-fields in their rear, and when the enemy's line of skirmishers or pickets retired, they fell back upon this main body, and the whole united to resist our advance.

REINFORCEMENTS.

No sooner did the enemy find that a determined attack was in progress against his entire picket line, than he commenced reinforcing his lines, and large masses of troops could be seen moving up from Charlestown, in support of what they evidently imagined to be a general advance on our part. A battery of six pieces was soon brought up on a commanding hill, and commenced a severe enfilading fire on our advance; but no sooner did the rebel guns open than two of our best batteries were ordered up—ROBNEY'S battery, of the First Pennsylvania, and DUPONT'S battery, of the Fifth United States Artillery—and then a regular duel broke out, and lasted hotly for half an hour. Our guns silenced the enemy's pieces, and compelled the rebels to withdraw.

OUR FORCES

Now commenced falling back, having accomplished everything that was desired, except the capturing of the enemy's line of skirmishers. But enough of the enemy's strength and relative position was learned by the engagement to determine the fact that EARLY is still in heavy force on our immediate front, the main body lying in the neighborhood of Charleston.

THE PRISONERS

captured by our advance say that RAMSEUR'S and RODE'S Divisions of EARLY'S corps (late [illegible] are the only troops on picket duty along our lines, the remainder of the corps being at Charleston. Considerable discrepancy is observable in their statements regarding the presence of LONGSTREET. While some seem positive and stick to it that he is here, others not so well informed (?) assert that he is not here. I am of the opinion that these latter statements will eventually prove correct. It seems, however, tolerably clear that two divisions of his old corps have arrived, and are said to be under the command of Gen. RICKETT.

OUR LOSS

will not fall far short of fifty wounded and ten killed. The enemy's loss cannot be much less, although they had the advantage of having their men deployed as skirmishers. It was strictly ordered that no general engagment was to be brought on by the movements of the reconnoitering party. And they started out with instructions to avoid anything like a heavy battle. Shortly after our forces fell back upon the main line, the enemy once more assumed his former line, and skirmishing was kept up uniil after dark.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY WESTERN VA., IN THE FIELD, THURSDAY, Aug. 25—4 P. M.

EARLY IN MOTION.

The enemy have at last broke cover, and the army under EARLY seem once more on the move. In what direction they finally intend proceeding it will require time to discover; but the fact has just been ascertained that a large body of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown at daylight this morning, and marched up the Martinsburgh and Charlestown pike, to Leestown, situated about midway between those two places.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE

was made this morning, consisting wholly of cavalry, under command of Gen. TORBET, and the movement may fairly be considered as one of the most important as regards results that has taken place of late in this department. The rebel commander evidently is trying to borrow a leaf from Gen. SHERIDAN'S book of tactics, and is endeavoring to tempt him to come out of his present strong and entirely commanding position. He finds that our forces are too securely intrenched on a naturally strong line of country, one, too, near our own base of supplies, and one giving us the favorite interior line so much affected by the rebels during this and previous campaigns.

OUR CAVALRY

came up to and engaged their rear guard a mile or two beyond Kearneyville, and, after a dashing charge, captured a very considerable number of prisoners. We lost but a small number in killed and wounded, all of whom remain in our hands. Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed instantly by a rifle ball through the head. He was a gallant and meritorious officer—one that will be much regretted by all who knew him. Lieut. BLUNT, acting as Aid-de-Camp on Gen. MCINTOSH'S Staff, of the First Division of Gen. TORBET'S corps, was wounded slightly in the ear.

HEAVY FIRING

can be distinctly heard at this moment off toward Shepherdstown, and it is thought to be AVERILL endeavoring to prevent any crossing of the river in the vicinity of that place. It is very clear that at last something is now about to be done, and I should not wonder that next Sunday, like its predecessor, will see our forces and the enemy's in collision. The events of yesterday and to-day have put a perfectly different complexion upon the state of affairs in this department, and a complete revulsion has taken place in the official mind regarding the situation, for it is an actual fact that almost every one believed that EARLY was about (if he had not already done so,) to fall back up the Valley, and endeavor to reach Richmond in safety. At present the signs look toward a crossing of the river by both armies, but it is a mere matter of conjecture; for we never were more puzzled than now regarding the probabilities in this exceedingly complex campaign. G. F. W.

Details of the Reconnoissance of Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *American's* special has the following:

A reconnoissance was made early yesterday morning by a large force of cavalry under Gen. TORBET. A portion of our cavalry under Gen. WILSON, who were stationed at Halltown, moved out to Kearneysville, and there met by arrangement Gen. MERRITT'S division, which had been stationed near Shepherdstown. The two forces, combined under the command of Gen. TORBET, moved out in the direction of Leetown. The column had not proceeded more than a mile when they met the enemy's skirmish line, which was composed of infantry, belonging to Gen. EARLY'S corps.

Gen. TORBET dismounted a brigade of his command and sent them in to skirmish with the enemy's advance line of skirmishers, whilst another portion of his command was sent around by a circuitous route to strike them on the flank and rear. The effect of this move was to completely double up their skirmish line, and cause them to flee in wild confusion, whilst a portion of our men mounted and held in reserve, charged upon them with the sabre, killing, wounding and capturing quite a number. The charge was only desisted from when our men came upon the enemy's reserve—all the infantry drawn up in line, and presenting a front nearly two miles in length.

On examining the prisoners captured in the skirmish and charge, it was ascertained that the whole of EARLY'S old corps, now commanded by BRECKINRIDGE, had broken camp in the vicinity of Charlestown at daylight that morning, and marched in the direction of Leetown. This was the force which now confronted Gen. TORBET, and having ascertained these facts, he commenced withdrawing his command.

In the meantime the enemy had thrown a force around on the Shepherdstown road, which prevented Gen. CUSTER from retiring in the direction originally intended.

The column under Gen. WILSON had reached its destination in safety, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was about going into camp when a courier arrived with the information that CUSTER was cut off, and ordering him to make a demonstration on the enemy, and picket the road from Halltown to Duffield Station.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Shepherdstown, which continued until dark, and some fear was entertained that CUSTER might find the enemy too much for him; but those who knew him better, and were acquainted with his dashing qualities and fertility of resources as a cavalry leader, made up their minds he would cut his way out in some way or other, and time has proved they were correct; for, early this morning, his courier arrived with dispatches informing Gen. SHERIDAN of his arrival at a point of safety, and from whence he can watch the further movements of the enemy.

Our losses have been comparatively small. They will not exceed 150 killed and wounded, all of whom were brought off the field.

Among the killed is Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second New-York, and the following Staff officers were slightly wounded: Lieut. BLUNT, Fifth New-York, serving on the Staff of Gen. MCINTOSH, shot through the ear; Lieut. CHESTER, U. S. A., Gen. TORBET'S Staff, wounded in the foot; and Capt. BAILEY, of the First New-York, also serving on the Staff of Gen. TORBET, had his left shoulder strap shot off, and his shoulder slightly grazed.

A charge was made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Col. LOWELL, with a small detachment of cavalry on the enemy's skirmish line, to the left of Halltown, which resulted in the capture of some prisoners, from whom we received some important information, which leaves no doubt but that the enemy are in force and on the *qui vive*—prepared to take advantage of any weakness in our lines.

In the charge we lost Capt. IPSWICK, of the Second Massachusetts, killed, and some three or four were wounded.

Gen. DUFFIE reports there is no force of the enemy anywhere in Loudon County.

The fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks are well guarded, and the enemy would find it a difficult operation should they attempt to cross into Maryland.

LATER.

The *American's* Harper's Ferry dispatch, received to-night, says:

"The enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland, to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cavalry and some infantry. After a spirited fight of some hours' duration, they were handsomely repulsed by Gen. AVERILL, with heavy loss.

A reconnoissance was made by Gen. CROOK, to-day, which resulted in the capture of six commissioned officers, among them one Lieutenant-Colonel and sixty-three privates.

The enemy still show a force on our front."

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Crook's Command.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made by a detachment from Gen. CROOK'S command, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front.

This force was instructed to move quickly on the right of the enemy's skirmish line, and if possible get in their rear, while another force moved out to attract their attention in front.

DUVAL moved his force to the front and advanced in two battalion lines, keeping his rear as much as possible under cover to prevent the enemy from ascertaining his strength or his probable intentions.

He had not proceeded far when he encountered the advance of the enemy's skirmish line, who were under cover of rail pens hastily thrown up, each affording shelter for five or six men.

As soon as the enemy's advanced line discovered the approach of our force they hastily retreated to a corn field in the rear, where a portion of their reserve was stationed, and who were immediately drawn up to resist our further advance.

Col. DUVAL continued to move forward, and got nearly 400 yards in their rear, when suddenly discovering him they wheeled into line and opened a heavy fire on his flank, compelling him to change front and face our lines on the right.

As soon as the enemy became convinced that we meditated an attack on his skirmish line, they brought reinforcements rapidly forward from the direction of Charlestown, and an artillery duel was commenced, which lasted for about twenty minutes, when the enemy's battery was withdrawn.

Our forces then fell back, having accomplished all that was intended with the exception of the capture of the enemy's entire skirmish line. We, however, took about 30 prisoners.

The prisoners captured state that RHODES' and RAMSEUR'S divisions are detailed for picket duty in our immediate front, and that the rest of the rebels under EARLY are at Charlestown.

The total loss in CROOK'S command will not exceed 43 wounded and six killed.

After we fell back yesterday the enemy resumed his old position, and picket firing was kept up until dark.

Fremont and the Presidency.

THE FAULT-FINDER IN REPLY TO A PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Several prominent Abolitionists, including ELIZUR WRIGHT and S. G. HOWE, have written to Gen. FREMONT, accusing of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new Convention be called to select a new candidate.

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. conclude their letter as follows:

"Permit us, Sir, to ask whether in case Mr. LINCOLN will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an administration in power on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs."

Gen. FREMONT, under date of Nahant, Aug. 25, replies at considerable length. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the patriotic party who nominated him; but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from Gen. FREMONT'S letter:

"Much has been said of late about peace, and you will, therefore, excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without Slavery, because Slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

Railroad Casualty, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

The eastward-bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday, near Lawrenceburgh, by the breaking of the flange of one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive. The engineer was instantly killed and one man fatally injured. Three others received severe injuries. Gov. MORTON and JOSEPH MCDONALD, his political opponent, were on board the train, but escaped uninjured.

Three men, names unknown, in returning from Green township yesterday, were thrown from a buggy. One was killed, and the other two badly bruised.

One of Mosby's Guerrillas Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Sometime ago a man named CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS, who had belonged to MOSBY'S Guerrillas, took the oath of allegiance, but this he violated, and was again captured as a guerrilla. Having been convicted of the crime, he was to-day hanged on the Old Capitol prison premises.

Nine Guerrillas Shot.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Nine guerrillas and rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah yesterday and the day before.

Large Robbery.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Seventeen thousand dollars in "5-20s," United States Bonds, were stolen yesterday from the banking house of BARNEBAS SWEET & Co., in State-street.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Seven Miles of the Weldon Railroad Held by Our Forces.

CONTRACTION OF THE REBEL LINES

The Enemy Make a Sortie on Thursday and Are Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24—Evening.

Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting the usual cannonading on the right, in front of the Eighteenth Corps, which was commenced at 6 o'clock this evening and continued for four hours.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon Railroad securely, to Ream's Station, a distance of about seven miles.

No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction.

The losses in the Fifth Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday are now computed at about five thousand.

On Sunday this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

Attack on Butler's Right Wing Repulsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Our special correspondent at City Point transmits the following: About 4 o'clock Thursday morning, the enemy in front of Gen. BUTLER'S right wing made a sortie and were repulsed. We took about sixty prisoners, including two officers. The attack was probably intended to feel our strength, the fact having doubtless become known that there were changes taking place yesterday in the disposition of our troops. On our side the casualties were twenty. Elsewhere in this army all is quiet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Arrivals from City Point to-day represent the army quiet and position unchanged.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

A W Davis, 2d Me.	Alonzo Chase, 4th N H.
T Burr, 14th N. H.	R W Baldwin, 134th Ohio.
Jno Morgan, 47th N. Y.	J D Pill, 85th Penn.
Chas H Miller, 9th N J.	Jno Smith, 7th Conn.
I B Lock, 8th U S Colored.	J T Drummond, 27th S C.
James Elson, 89th N Y.	J German, 153d N Y.
D Clancy, 169th N Y.	F W Kerskrick, 1st Md Cav.
A L Marshall, 4th Mass.	S B Herman, 10th N Y Art.
N A Smith, 29th U S Col.	John Smith, 123d N Y.
Fred Munsen, 7th U S Col.	J Shoenfelt, 76th Penn.
L Pack, 11th Penn Cav.	W H Fisk, 16th N Y Art.
Henry Mercer, civilian.	Geo Hopkins, 90th N Y.
D Lanfer, 132d Ohio.	J Hartwick, 37th N J.
A Bodine, 1st Md Cav.	J W Bloodough, 16th N Y Artillery.
Chas L Parker, 115th N Y.	

DEATHS IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

Lieut Ira Foster, 142 Ohio.	Lieut S N Lamphry, 3d N H
Lieut W H Stall, 6th Conn.	Lieut A F Sharp, 10th Conn
Lieut W A Campbell, 9th Maine.	Lieut Wm Thorne, 24th Massachusetts.
Lieut J D Lemon, 39th Ill.	Sergt Geo N Wheeler, 10th New-Hampshire.
Lieut L L Marsh, 97th Penn.	

The Rebel Defeat on Sunday.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 23.

PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

About 9 o'clock this morning, our forces again attacked the enemy lodged on the Weldon Rail road, in front and on flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, carried two lines of earth works, and captured 200 prisoners. The force assaulting in flank captured the enemy's line of skirmishers and reached his heavy breastworks, when, owing to his heavy force, the great strength of his works, and the unaccountable giving away at an important moment of one of our brigades, we were repulsed with considerable loss and compelled to retire.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. SAUNDERS, of Alabama, was killed at the head of his brigade, in the charge.

Gen. LAMAR, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

Gens. BARTON, FINNEGAN and ANDERSON, of Alabama, were not killed as first reported, but are wounded.

Fighting closed at eleven o'clock, but skirmishing and sharpshooting have been kept up all day.

"The enemy have their Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. They made a heavy demonstration on our left on Pond road this morning, with infantry and artillery, but accomplished nothing.

Editorially the *Enquirer* says: "That GRANT'S plans on the Danville road are now revealed, and all the energy and gallantry of the army under LEE and BEAUREGARD will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburgh.

The enemy's centre rests on the railroad about three miles from the city, and his left stretches westward to the Vaughan road.

Around this position works of great strength have sprung up like magic, mounting heavy guns and guarding every approach.

Behind these works lies the main body of GRANT'S army, not less than 30,000 men.

We have met with a repulse costing us many brave men, but the affair is not over."

The Petersburgh and Lynchburgh road, according to Petersburgh papers of the 22d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue gone, Richmond is really besieged," says the Richmond *Sentinel* of the same date.

The Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON Friday, Aug. 26.

The bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for the months of June and July, will be issued this week. The tables in it, showing the condition of the crops, are expressed in tenths, ten being the standard, and one-tenth above it is stated 11, and one-tenth below it 9. The final returns of the crops in October will also show the estimated number of bushels, &c.

For the purpose of presenting a general view of the condition of the crops in June and July, the following general statement is all that is necessary at this time:

WHEAT.—Of the most important wheat-growing States Ohio gives the lowest return. It is four-tenths, or forty per cent below the crop of 1863 in Winter wheat, but in Spring wheat is a one-half tenth, or five per cent above the same crop of last year. Illinois is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, but two and one-half tenths above in Spring wheat. Michigan is one-tenth above both in Winter and Spring wheat. Wisconsin is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and four and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat, the latter occasioned chiefly by the destruction caused by the chintz bug. Iowa is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and one and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat. Indiana is an average. Maryland is two-tenths below. Pennsylvania is two and two-third tenths below, and New-York one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and three-tenths below in Spring wheat. As the grain is large and the heads well filled, it is believed the threshing will reduce these losses.

BARLEY.—The largest barley-producing States are New-York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Of these, New-York is much the largest, and its crop is returned at two and four-fifth tenths below that of last year. In Pennsylvania it is one-tenth above; in Ohio, one-half tenth below; in Illinois, one-tenth below, and in Maine and Wisconsin, three-tenths below.

OATS.—The largest growers of this crop are New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana. New-York is three-tenths below an average crop; Pennsylvania is an average; Ohio is one-half tenth above; Illinois is one and one-quarter tenths above; Wisconsin, two-tenths below; Iowa, two-tenths above; Michigan, three-tenths below, and Indiana, two-thirds of a tenth below.

CORN.—The returns are for June and July, consequently they do not embrace any reports of the benefits received from the rains which have fallen in August.

The department has issued circulars, to be returned on the 1st day of September, which will show the benefits, and the information received will be laid before the country through the Associated Press.

The returns show the condition of the corn crop in the principal corn-growing States, as follows: Illinois is an average; Ohio, one and ½-tenths below it; Indiana, three and one-third-tenths below; Kentucky, three-tenths below; Missouri, one and one-third-tenths below; Iowa, two-tenths below; New-York, two-tenths below, and Pennsylvania two and one-half-tenths below.

TOBACCO.—The tables show a considerable decrease in the amount planted. In Kentucky, it is four-tenths below the amount planted last year; in Maryland, two-tenths below; in Missouri, three-tenths below; in Ohio, one and one-third tenths below; in Illinois, two-thirds of a tenth below; in Indiana, three and three-quarter tenths below; in New-York, three-tenths above, and in Connecticut, one and one-half tenths above. This decrease is attributable to want of labor, the unfavorable weather for setting out the plants, and the apprehension of an internal tax upon the leaf, of which there is not the remotest probability.

FLAX.—The amount sown of this crop shows a large increase over that of the last year—about two-tenths more.

BEANS.—The same may be said of this crop.

SORGHUM.—The present crop will exceed the amount planted in 1863.

COTTON.—But a small amount planted.

POTATOES.—Besides the Eastern States, the chief potatoe-growing States are New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In the former the amount planted is an average, except in Connecticut, where it is three-tenths above. In New-York it is one-tenth above, in Pennsylvania and Illinois one and-a-half-tenths above, in Iowa one-tenth above, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota two-tenths above.

HAY.—This crop is harvested in good condition. In New-York it is two-tenths below last year's crop, in Pennsylvania it is an average, in Illinois, Ohio and Maine one-half-tenth below last year's crop, in Massachusetts two-tenths below, in Wisconsin three-tenths below, in Iowa three-and-a-quarter-tenths above, and in Indiana one-half-tenth above.

Pastures have been cut short nearly everywhere by drouth, and butter and cheese have, in consequence, fallen considerably below the amounts made last year.

The Indiana Conspiracy.

GOV. MORTON'S OPINION OF THE DEVELOPEMENT.

Gov. MORTON made an address in Indianapolis, Aug. 22, in which he discussed at length the recent developement regarding the alleged conspiracy and the finding of arms, ammunition, &c. He says:

For eighteen months past, the people of Indiana have been told repeatedly that immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been coming into the State for the avowed purpose of resisting the State and Federal authority. This has been well known to me during that time, and likewise to the authorities of the United States; but because until now the people have not happened to see with their own eyes the visible evidence of the truth of these things, it has not heretofore made a very deep impression upon their minds. There has been all the while one party to deny the truth of the assertion that this wholesale importation of arms was going on, and pronounced it all an Abolition falsehood, a mere Government lie. But now, the people have seen for themselves, and no wonder that they begin to realise their great danger.

Let me tell you, notwithstanding, that you have not seen it all. The arms and ammunition that were seized in this city on Saturday, are but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense quantity that has been imported into the State in a similar manner during the last twelve or eighteen months. The seizure amounts to this: Some four or five hundred revolvers and one hundred and thirty-five thousand rounds of ammunition; that is to say, one hundred and thirty-five rounds for a regiment of one thousand men. Evidently this large amount of ammunition was not intended simply for the use of the four or five hundred revolvers. The revolvers seized are but a part of a lot of thirty thousand yet to come, and the large amount of ammunition captured is but a portion of a lot of forty-two boxes, containing altogether about two hundred and ten thousand rounds.

Then after a protracted discussion of the perilous condition of affairs, he said further:

Some publications have been made to-day of a portion of the correspondence of these men—their secret political correspondence. Look at some of these letters for a moment. As an example, take one written by the present Auditor of State, and a candidate before the people for reelection to that high and important position. This letter was written three years ago, not long after the beginning of the war, and before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN'S Anti-Slavery war policy, which these men now assert to be the great source of discomfort and dissatisfaction to them; and what does it say to its friend Mr. VOORHEES? "Our salvation is in the success of the Southern arms. If they are crushed down, then woe betide us! What think you, my fellow-citizens, of that, coming the Auditor of your own State? How do you like his assertion that his salvation and that of his political friends depends upon the success of the rebel arms? If these were his sentiments three years ago, and if it be entertains the same sentiments now, as it sufficiently evident from the fact that he is one of the prominent member of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, would it not be reasonable to infer that from that time to the present he has been assiduously using all his efforts to avert the terrible calamity of having the rebel arms crushed? And let me say to you that the sentiments of Mr. RISTINE are the sentiments of the men with whom he has associated himself in a political capacity.

My fellow-citizens, it is time for us to consider where we are standing, and it is time for us to act. I do not mean unauthorized or intemperate acts, but such acts as shall legitimately secure us against the terrible fate with which we are threatened. How shall this be done? It cannot be done by standing idly by and attending to our business. If we do so, we shall have civil war right here in Indiana; and when it comes, all your wealth and prosperity will vanish in a day. If you would secure your homes, your wealth, your business, your prosperity from the torch and the robber, you must "take time by the forelock."

The question has been asked me this evening, what money it is that has been expended in the purchase of those arms and munitions of war, and where it came from? In answer to that question I must say that I do not know; but I will tell what I do know. Some men in Indiana who are wholly unable to provide a cow for their families have been sporting revolvers since these operations began. There is a large class of such persons. Where the money that bought the weapons which they carry came from I do not know; I only know that large sums of money have been and still are being provided somewhere by somebody to send arms and ammunition into the State of Indiana. We can at best only imagine where the sources of this fund is. I believe, however, and am as confident of the fact as I am of any other fact of which I have not positive and undubitable evidence, that this money with which these operations are and have been carried on in Indiana has been supplied by the rebellion, either directly from the Confederate authorities or by their authorized agents in New-York. For myself, I entertain no doubt upon that subject. It is utterly impossible that the large amount of money required for the purchase of these large quantities of arms and ammunition could have been raised in the ordinary way of contribution. I happened to know something of the difficulty of raising twenty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in that way. In the City of New-York there are hundreds and thousands of men who have been compelled to leave the rebel States, and who have both the means and the disposition to aid the rebellion in this way. In addition to these, there are also there a large number of resident capitalists who have sympathized with the rebellion from the very first. Their trade was in the South at the breaking out of the war; their financial interests have been in the South from the very first, and they have doubtless contributed liberally toward paying the expenses of organizing and equipping this treasonable organization in the North.

It is all one thing to Jeff. Davis whether we shall fall by means of a defeat at the coming elections or by the overthrow of the Union armies in the field. If we shall elect a candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of peace upon the terms of Jeff. Davis, who is in favor of withdrawing our armies from the field and recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, they will gain their object just as effectually as though they should have annihilated the last of the Union armies in the field. These men understand it. They know that their easiest, and safest, and surest, and indeed their only way to accomplish their infernal purposes and secure the permanent disruption of the Union and their own independence, is to divide our people, and to get the Federal Government into the hands of men who will at once concede them the victory.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Lillian.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug 26.

The *Bulletin* says that on the 24th ult., the steamers *Gettysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*, captured the blockade-runner *Lillian*, from Wilmington for Bermuda.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

GEORGE THONIG, a St. John pilot, was murdered at the Globe Hotel, this afternoon, by a United States sailor named JOHN LOSEWORTH.

Fernando Wood in Ohio.

A SPEECH AT DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

DAYTON, O., Tuesday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

FERNANDO WOOD had a large audience this evening. He said he was glad to have an opportunity, after his return from exile, to enjoy the society of one so capable of advising him as VALLANDIGHAM, or of one whose heart beat so deeply in union with his own, because he did not know how soon the hand of despotism would be laid on his head. [Cries of "No, never."] He then proceeded to review the Shay's Rebellion and the Whisky Rebellion, as settled by conciliation, not force. Speaking of the settlement of New-England by the Puritans, he said the Almighty had sent two curses on mankind—the fall of Adam, and the landing of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock. The Puritans were characterized as rebels, guilty of terrible atrocities in their own land and in the New World, evidencing the same spirit which is shown in the present war. Passing on to the nature of our Government, he regarded it as a confederation which the States might secede from at will, and possessing no power of coercion. SHAY'S rebels, the Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania, and the Mormon rebels were some of them coerced; so Southern rebels should not be coerced but conciliated. LINCOLN and Congress had offered no kind words or even expressed sympathy with the American people since the war began; only subjugation, confiscation and emancipation. He had scorned SEWARD'S terms of peace and the terms he proposed to the President in 1862, by authority of the rebel Government; and now he rejects the ambassadors of peace unless they will consent to a violation of the Constitution. The Union cannot be restored under it. Our only hope of relief is a change of the President. The two candidates before the people are for war and emancipation. Next Monday we meet at Chicago to nominate a candidate. To that Convention you look for the nomination of a man of adverse principles. LINCOLN is for war, the Democracy are for peace. The issue is thus joined—war or peace. That is the question to be determined forever next November. There will be no disagreement at Chicago. The Democracy will postpone a settlement of their own difficulties until they have whipped the Republicans. The Democratic party will stop the war, and restore fraternal relations. It is the duty and policy of the Democratic party to join issue with LINCOLN, and present a peace candidate pledged to a peace administration; for if the South don't come back it will imply she never will come back. Her people cannot be conquered, no matter how wise your statesmen, how skilful your Generals. The thing LINCOLN has attempted cannot be done. No change of policy, no military strategy, no wise statesmanship, can give you success. The issue is joined, and God help the tyrant when the people are arrayed against him! He may seize single individuals here and there, but when the struggle is with the lion-hearted Democracy in battle array, God save the tyrant then!

I counsel no violence. I propose constitutional remedies. But if your right of voting is questioned; if the military subverts the civil power, when you are to be deprived of your liberties, then comes revolution, with a cause far holier than that of your fathers. Be cool, deliberate, unexcited; but when you do strike, strike home.

Turning to VALLANDIGHAM as the hero of the war, courageous and noble, fighting the battles of the people—so far they were to look to him as the deliverer of their liberties, and the probable deliverer of the Government from despotism, and its restoration to just principles and rights. This allusion to VALLANDIGHAM, as the probable Democratic candidate for President, called out loud cheering, to which VALLANDIGHAM briefly responded, pledging his bearers a speech after the Chicago Convention.

FERNANDO WOOD privately asserts that the Chicago candidate will be a peace man on a peace platform. To secure that end VALLANDIGHAM and his clique go to Chicago to-morrow. It is significant that VALLANDIGHAM ordered the adjournment of the Supreme Council of the Sons of Liberty to Aug. 26, when he can arrange for his own nomination or that of a member of the order.

Substitute Brokers.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Many people in this city have no idea of the magnitude of the swindling operations practiced by substitute brokers to obtain a few hundred dollars. Some of the operations are perfectly scandalous. It is but a few days since a German, fresh from his native country, was pounced upon by two or three sharpers, and enlisted as a substitute. He was a very old man, and in order to get him through, he was taken to a barber shop, where his gray whiskers were shaved off and his hair dyed black. It is alleged that the broker only gave him $10, after promising him several hundred. The brokers are now under arrest, and the fact will doubtless be fully developed at the examination, which takes place on Saturday next at the Police Court. Another instance which occurred very recently is also worthy of notice.

A couple of substitute brokers, whose office is on the dock, near the foot of Woodward-avenue, pounced upon a rough-looking fellow the other day, telling him that they had been on the watch for him some time—that he was guilty as h—l, and he knew it. "But," said they, as they drew him into a grocery close by, "there is one way of getting out of the scrape, and that is to enlist; otherwise we will have to take you back to the State Prison, sure, as the evidence of your guilt is positive." The fellow was so dumbfounded that he could scarcely speak, and the brokers were not long in striking a bargain by which he was to go as a substitute, and they were to give him a hundred dollars. He was duly mustered in, and the sharpers cleared $300 apiece on the transaction. The man is no doubt a fugitive from Canadian justice, and supposed the men who had him in charge were a couple of policemen.

On Monday an enrolled man from the country arrived in this city with a substitute, but being unable to get him examined, put up at a hotel on Grand River-street. His business in the city leaked out, and a gang of roughs, during the day, went to the hotel and attempted to take the substitute away by main force. Not succeeding in this, they endeavored to bribe him, which the man was honest enough to refuse, thus escaping being swindled, and in the end he got the full amount of money promised him which he would not have got had he enlisted with the sharpers.

One broker even went so far as to keep an old soaker for nearly two weeks, until his nerves were in a good condition. He was dressed up neat and tidy, and a false tooth inserted in place of a front one that had previously been extracted. For $150 he was enlisted and the broker pocketed about $500 by the speculation. There are gangs stationed near the different railway depots and ferry docks, who pounce upon any man who has the appearance of being a stranger, and has not friends. These men—and a number are obtained every day are taken to some obscure boarding-house, when they are treated in the most hospitable manner, in expectation of the good time coming, and when that time arrives they are put in as a substitute, and in nine cases out of ten, get about one-third the money they are promised.

The above cases are bad enough, but there is another class of brokers that we desire more particularly to call attention to. These are extensively engaged in importing men from Canada, with the distinct understanding that they will be enabled to desert at the first favorable opportunity. We overheard a broker the other day state that he expected about forty men from different parts of Canada for substitutes. He said that he had recently enlisted one who stated that he would not enlist unless he could be helped to desert. The broker said he would aid him to get away.

"Well," said a bystander, "did you stick to your word?" "No," said the broker. "After I got the sub enlisted I didn't care a d—n whether he deserted or not." Thus it will be seen that the broker told a barefaced lie to the substitute. Such a man would just as soon enlist a known deserter as not. He knew that when he was putting the man in he would desert at the first opportunity, yet in the face of all this, he enlisted the man. One of the first questions asked by one-half of the candidates for substitutes is, "Will you help me desert?" And upon receiving an affirmative reply he decides to rob the Government.

A Deserter Hung.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

W. H. HOWE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin at noon to-day, for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery County a few months since. The execution was witnessed by a very large number of persons.

Politics in Steuben County.

CORNING, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 26.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Union State Convention, from the Second Assembly District of this county, to-day: G. T. HARROWER, C. H. THOMPSON and E. M. JOHNSON.

Quota Filled.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Second Ward of the City of Auburn has raised its full quota of volunteers under the

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Mississippi from New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF THE HARBOR.

The Steamship Nashville Sunk in the Channel.

A Congratulatory Order from Admiral Farragut.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi* Capt. KENNEDY, arrived at this port, this morning, from New-Orleans 18th inst., and the Bar 19th. She brings a number of passengers, and 175 sick and wounded soldiers, consigned to the United States Assistant Quartermaster. Reports, on the 22d MICHAEL OWEN, Second Massachusetts Battery, died and was buried at sea; 24th, CARLOS COY, Eighth Vermont, died and was buried at sea; 25th, EDWARD SIMPSON, private, Co. F, Thirtieth Maine Regiment, died same day; GUSTAVUS N. CAREY, private, Co. K, Thirtieth Maine, died and was buried at sea. We also have advices from New-Orleans, via Cairo, to Aug. 18.

Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 16th inst. to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the Confederate steamer *Nashville* sunk across the channel, making access to the City impossible until she is removed.

The rebel gunboat *Morgan* came down during the reconnoissance, and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance.

There are still two iron-clad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

Admiral FARRAGUT has issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th inst., and for the noble and implicit confidence placed in him as their leader.

Two hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. CANBY has authorized Col. DWIGHT, our Commissioner of Exchange, to effect an immediate release of our prisoners, some 3,500 in number, now in Camp Ford, Texas.

The steamer *Rob Roy*, which was reported captured and destroyed by guerrillas, is reported safe, but aground below Monroe, Washita River.

There was a fair inquiry in New-Orleans for cotton at $1 46½ for strictly good ordinary, and $1 55@$1 60 for low middling. Flour declined; choice is quoted at a decline of 25c.@50c. Small lots of Sugar were offered at 23c. for fair, 24c.@25½c. for fully fair, and 25c.@26c. for prime.

MOBILE.

A REPORT FROM THE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 17, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 14th inst., to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the *Nashville* sunk directly across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed.

The gunboat *Morgan* came rushing down, as if she was going right into the Admiral's ship, and stopping behind the obstructions, commenced a cannonade at a safe distance, to save the honor of the city, and will in all probability boast that they have bearded the Federal fleet. There are still left, as was seen, two small iron-clad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, Mobile Bay, Aug. 6, 1864.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more courage and cheerfulness; for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and though they witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates on our decks, still there were no evidences of hesitation in following their Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we know nothing except from the exaggerations of the enemy, who had given out—"That we should all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter."

For this noble and implicit confidence in their leader, he heartily thanks them.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

THE RAM TENNESSEE.

From the New Orleans Times, Aug. 19.

The subjoined full and interesting description of the great rebel ram *Tennessee*, recently captured by our navy in Mobile Bay, has been exclusively furnished the *Times* by a gentleman present at the time of the capture, and who has since been permitted, by the courtesy of Admiral FARRAGUT, to thoroughly examine the vessel:

"The importance of our recent naval victory at the entrance of the harbor of Mobile can hardly be appreciated without a more full and complete description of the formidable ram *Tennessee* than has yet appeared in any of our journals. We have been at some pains to procure a correct description of this dangerous war vessel, that our readers might the better understand the nature of the adversaries which our stuff old Admiral had to contend with, and at the same time experience a higher appreciation of the glorious victory which he has achieved.

The ram *Tennessee* has been some two years building at Mobile, under the immediate eye of the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, assisted by the best shipwrights and engineers procurable inside the Confederacy. No expense or pains have been spared to render her armament the most complete of any war vessel afloat, and for the purpose of harbor defence she was, without doubt, the most dangerous to encounter and difficult to capture of any craft which has ever been put afloat.

Her length was about one hundred and eighty feet, and her hull, which was originally intended for a man-of-war, was put together as staunchly and strongly as it is practicable to build one.

Her iron armor consists of two and a half inch iron plates, in bars eight inches wide, which are crossed and bolted together so as to leave no seam. Inside this iron plating is twenty-four inches of solid oak, making about thirty inches of solid work on every part exposed to shot. Forward of and including her forward casemates, which embraces perhaps fifteen feet in length and takes in also her pilot-house, this thickness is increased to six inches of iron and thirty of wood backing.

It is a noticeable fact that this extraordinary strength of iron and wood enabled her to withstand all the steel shot from our rifled pieces, our 11-inch solid shot from our ships-of-war, and 15-inch shell from the monitors, not one of which penetrated her ribs of iron, while near fifty shots altogether struck her in the engagement. The nearest approach to penetration was from a 15-inch shell from the *Manhattan*, which made a deep indentation in her broadside, and by its action stove through her two feet of oak backing, causing the splinters to fly promiscuously inside. Though under way when this struck her, she is said to have stopped as if a magic wand had touched her.

She was armed with four 6-inch Brooke rifled guns, of English make, on her broadsides, and two fore and aft, 7 and an 8-inch, of same pattern. These, by the completeness of their carriages, could be handled by a single gunner with the greatest ease.

Her ports were closed with shutters made of iron plates similar to her external plating. These were attached at the centre of one of their sides by a pivot, on which they revolved by means of a cog-wheel inside, and turned out of the way outside when her ports were opened. This was, in reality, a defective arrangement, and in the fight proved an element of weakness to her. Two of these shutters had their system of ratchets and cogs deranged during the action, and could not be afterward opened. A third (her after one) was shot away entirely—that is to say, the pivot on which it turned was shot off and the shutter fell to the deck, leaving that port open and exposed to our gunners. The precision with which our gunboats aimed can be appreciated by the fact that some ten shots struck her in the neighborhood of this port, and it was here that Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded.

One of our shells, striking in the edge of this casemate, splintered the woodwork badly, and the rebel Admiral was directing a gunner about clearing this so as to use the after gun, when a shot struck the casemate and exploded, literally tearing the gunner to atoms, and wounding Admiral BUCHANAN seriously in the thigh. He fell, covered with the blood and brains of the slaughtered gunner literally covering him. The *Hartford* had undertaken previously to run her down; the *Lackawanna* had followed suit, as had also the *Monongahela* and the *Ossipee*, but without making the least effect upon her solid walls of iron and wood. The *Hartford* had poured in a broadside, but her 11-inch shells had bounded off from her side-like peas. The whole fleet had rained an infernal hail of iron upon her, fore and aft, and on either hand. The *Manhattan* had sent the persuasion of her 15-inch shells to add to the din about her head; but she held out until her Admiral fell, and then, seeing that nothing more remained, she ran up the white flag and surrendered.

Capt. PIERRE GIRAUD, of the U. S. steamer *Tennessee*, who was at the time on the gunboat *Ossipee*, was requested by the Captain of the latter to go on board, and did so, and received the rebel Admiral's sword in behalf of Admiral FARRAGUT.

In form the *Tennessee* resembles the old *Merrimac*, in doubtless fashioned after that short-lived craft, and is, without doubt, much improved over her. Her sides are sloped like the *Merrimac*, while her top is flat, and is composed of a net work or grating of iron bars, two and a half by eight inches, placed so as to leave intersecting spaces about three inches broad, and affording a complete ventilation to her gun-room while in action.

Her rudder chains were a most serious element of weakness with her, being carried along her deck, and covered only with a plate of half-inch iron. They were, consequently, broken early in the engagement, and her rudder was subsequently managed by means of ropes and blocks, which had been attached prior to the action, evidently with a full appreciation on the part of Admiral BUCHANAN of this defect.

Some stress has been laid on the fact of her smoke-stack having been carried away early in the contest, and the impression has been given that this contributed to her surrender. Nothing could be more unwarranted by the facts in the case. This smoke-stack was set on, and shot away only to a level with the top of the gun room, and the only effect which could come from its loss would be to perhaps lessen the draught of her furnaces. She was armed with a formidable iron prow, which was intended to do some heavy ramming when other offensive devices failed her, and with this she steered for the *Hartford* at the beginning of the engagement. The superior sailing qualities of the *Hartford*, together with the eagle-eye of the bluff old Admiral, enabled him to out-manœuvre the *Tennessee*, and instead of receiving her running, the *Hartford* poured into her a broadside. "Give her one bell, give her two bells, give her eight bells," said the impetuous FARRAGUT, and they blazed away accordingly. The balls flew off her like hail from her iron sides, but she was brought up standing by the concussion and afterward grew more circumspect in her movements.

Of her engines and machinery much has been said, but hardly justice done. The engines originally intended for her were found inadequate, and others of greater capacity substituted. She is not swift as it is, however, though they claim seven knots for her, which is doubtless quite all she is capable of making and perhaps less.

Some eighty muskets compose a part of her armament, and has complete appointments of every kind, which it is surprising where the rebels succeeded in obtaining.

Had this formidable craft remained under the guns of Morgan until dusk, and then with her wooden consorts come out to the attack, she might have sunk and destroyed half, if not your entire fleet inside the bay, as in the darkness and confusion which would have ensued our own gunboats would have proven as formidable and mischievous to each other as the rebel boats themselves.

It seems as if that Providence which brought us a monitor at the last hour to defeat the *Merrimac*, had given us the lion-hearted FARRAGUT, with the daring and the skill to defeat and capture a foe more formidable and more dangerous to the welfare of the nation than that formidable vessel at the time appointed.

God preserve our staunch old Admiral for other deeds of daring and victories to come, wherever and whenever there are foes to vanquish or impediments to overcome in the complete restoration of the national power.

MYSTERIOUS SILENCE OF FORT MORGAN.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

OFF FORT MORGAN, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Since the surrender of Fort Gaines and the destruction by the rebels of the gunboat *Gaines* under the guns of Fort Morgan, but little has *apparently* been done.

I say apparently, for a casual observer would suppose that we were idle for the present, but if I mistake not you will soon hear of the surrender of Fort Morgan and Mobile.

In the first place, the former boast of the rebel navy, the *invincible ram Tennessee*, has been repaired, and a new smoke-stack replaces the old one which was shot away. It was sent from New-Orleans.

This morning she steamed toward Fort Morgan, and fired the first shot since her capture.

As the fort did not reply, and the *Tennessee* only wishing to pay her respects to her former old friend, she waited a moment longer, as if saying "good morning," and joined the fleet.

There is something very strange in this mysterious and continued silence of the guns of Fort Morgan, as our vessels are allowed to cruise around in easy range, and even to approach, for the purpose of reconnoitering, to within about a mile, without drawing her fire.

Our land forces are approaching the fort and throwing up earthworks. It is said that they are already not more than 300 yards distant, yet not a gun has been fired in that direction that I know of.

One of the two following suppositions for this strange proceeding must be the reason for its silence: One is that the rebels are either very short of ammunition, or they do not wish to expose the position of their batteries.

There is now six feet of water on Dog River Bar. Our light-draught steamers can pass over with ease, and the monitors and *Tennessee* can be lightened over.

THE FORT TO BE OBSTINATELY DEFENDED.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 16.

We are enabled this morning to lay before our readers the following information:

The United States steamer *James Battle*, commanded by Capt. PHELPS, arrived at 3 o'clock on Monday morning at Milneburgh, having left Fort Gaines on Sunday morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Everything was progressing favorably for our cause over there.

By the arrival of deserters from Fort Morgan, Admiral FARRAGUT is advised that the rebel General PAGE, in command there, is determined to make an obstinate defence of the fort, and will not surrender it until forced to do so.

The monitors and the ram *Tennessee* have been engaged alternately in shelling the fort at intervals, but had not succeeded in provoking a reply. Whenever they can see men apparently working, they throw a shell and scatter them, thus keeping up a continual annoyance.

We understand that Admiral FARRAGUT is confident that success will crown our arms, and that we will have all the forts, and Mobile too, in due time. We must have a little patience, and hope that the noble efforts of our navy and army in Mobile Bay may achieve all that the country can desire.

We understand the *James Battle* brought over twelve or fifteen deserters from Fort Morgan, most of whom have taken the oath, and have been released.

THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 18.

Earthworks in three lines are said to extend completely around the city on the land side, with heliplaces in position. Several mud forts, with guns of larger calibre mounted upon them, are within the earthworks.

In the bay, immediately ahead of the city, are three or four gunboats, and several small iron-clad forts. These are intended to resist an advance of a fleet up the bay, or the occupation of the city by land forces.

As we learn from the report of the reconnoissance made to the obstructions near the city by the Admiral on the 14th inst., the *Nashville* lies "sunk directly across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed."

The *Nashville*, it will be remembered by our readers, was being fitted out as an iron-clad ram at the same time as the *Tennessee*, but was found to be too unwieldy and unmanageable.

The *Nashville* drew too much water to be lighted over Dog River Bar, and the rebels sunk her in the channel for the purpose of more effectually obstructing it.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

GUERRILLAS ALONG THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 18.

The St. Louis and New-Orleans packet steamer *James White*, commanded by Capt. WHITE, arrived here early this morning from St. Louis, accomplishing the trip, amid serious obstructions from a low stage of water at the commencement, and from the attacks of guerrillas as the boat drew nearer to New-Orleans, in about ten days.

Above Helena the boat was fired upon at a wood landing, and her pickets, which had been posted, driven in. Fortunately no injury was done.

Below Napoleon she was fired upon again with the same results.

About fifteen miles below Baton Rouge another attack was made, the attacking party displaying a great deal of boldness, by riding as near to the boat as possible, upon the levee, and discharging their guns at the passengers and crew. This attack was the last one made, and resulted also without injury to the boat or passengers.

Navigation of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to White River, is now very difficult, on account of the low stage of the water.

REPORT OF THE IDA HANDY.

The steamer *Ida Handy* left St. Louis on the 2d inst. On the 3d she met the *Continental* at Liberty, and the *Bella Memphis* at Crawford's Bar. On the 4th she met the *City of Alton* at Burnbridge, and the *Graham* at Dogstooth. The *Ida Handy* arrived at Cairo on the 7th, having had to lighten over all the bars. On the 8th she met the *Gladiator* at Point Pleasant. Finding only 6½ feet of water at Island No. 24, she had to lighten over. She left Memphis on the 11th, meeting with the *Empress* at Helena, and on the 12th, with the *Sultana*, below Columbia. Arriving at White River on the 11th, she was hailed by a gunboat and ordered to wait for convoy, there being a battery reported at Gaines' Landing. She left White River at 3 P. M. on the 12th, in company with the *Clara Dolson*, *M. L. Mepham*, and the sunboat *Nyosha*, and they were also joined by two Indiads. On reaching the place where the battery was reported to be stationed, the gunboats commenced shelling the woods, but did not receive any reply, and they passed without being molested.

MILITARY ORDERS.

GEN. HERRON COMMANDING AT BATON ROUGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to Special Orders No. 209, Extract No. 5, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La., Aug. 5, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district and the troops operating therein.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the Major-General-Commanding, and will be respected accordingly:

Major Wm. Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff.
Capt. Wm. H. Clapp, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. N. M. Hubbard, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Chas. E. Stephens, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. L. B. Morey, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. John L. Routt, Chief Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. E. E. Shelton, Chief Com. of Subsistence.
Surgeon L. F. Humeston, Surgeon-in-Chief.
F. J. HERRON, Major-General.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. CANBY.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 15, 1864.

The notice from this office requires information of all moneys paid by citizens for rent, bribery, black mail, &c., having elicited an apprehension that by so doing, the parties would render themselves liable to prosecution, &c., the Commanding-General directs me to guarantee to all thus giving important information an exemption from all military prosecution or persecution. By command of

Maj.-Gen. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division West Miss.
JAS. H. STOKES, Inspector.

The Fight in Mobile Bay.

The subjoined extract from a private letter describes the fight with the ram *Tennessee*, as witnessed from the flag-ship *Hartford*:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

Although not yet in possession of the *City* of Rams and Torpedoes, it is only a question of time, as they will soon see it is useless to resist such a fleet as now displays the Stars and Stripes in their harbor.

Early on Friday morning (5th) the whole fleet got under way, and in a short time, despite the thundering reception, which we met with a shout they must have heard in the city, we passed Fort Morgan, the *Hartford* taking the lead. The water battery also caused a good deal of trouble, but we gave them a few shells, which drove the reds from their guns, when they made a grand skedaddle. (As one of their men said afterward, after being taken prisoner, "All hell could not stand that fire.") We then made for their fleet, which had things its own way for a short time, when we gave them something to remember us by. Two of their gunboats were captured, and others skedaddled with all speed. But the ram *Tennessee* was not to be scared or laughed at, neither, I assure you. She sailed in among our whole fleet and pelted away at us, our shot having no more effect on her than pebbles on the Dutchman's wooden awning. The monitors on which we depended to do some "big things," seemed to be rather shy, when old Davy, who, during the entire engagement, was stationed in the rigging or poop-deck, while shells and splinters were flying around him, cried out, "Put on more steam, if they are afraid of that ram I will run her down myself, or sink the *Hartford*." We then steered for her, when she turned on us also. Our bows almost met. She then made a dash to butt us; we slewed a little on one side, and the ram missed its mark by butting our anchor, which it flattened. Had it not been for that it would have been good-bye Mrs. *Hartford*, as she would assuredly have sunk us.

The rest of the fleet then came to the rescue, and shortly after the smoke-stack of the ram was shot away and otherwise disabled; the white flag was hoisted, which we heartily cheered, as we were pretty well played out, fighting on empty stomachs. But it would be amusing to see the Admiral dance a jig on the poop as it went up. She is now anchored alongside, not much damaged. After being repaired, she will be a valuable prize. We lost a good many of our crew. There are about fifty in killed and wounded on this ship. As she is the flagship, their whole fire was mostly concentrated on her. It was horrible to go down on the berth deck and look on the mass of mangled flesh which laid there after the firing had ceased. Your correspondent at one time thought he was minus his stomach, being laid out by a splinter, but got up again and felt all over, but found he was not much damaged. The most damage the ship received was from the *Metacomet*, one of our own gunboats running into us and carrying away part of her spars.

J. H. R.

The Late Gen. McPherson.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE DECEASED.

The Fremont (Ohio) *Sentinel* publishes the following letters, which explain themselves:

CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1864.

TO GEN. GRANT—*Dear Sir*: I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved Gen. JAS. B. MCPHERSON, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that, when Gen. GRANT heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the welfare of others. Since he entered the war others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder, but when we heard the Commander-in-Chief could weep with us, too, we felt, Sir, that you have been as a father to him, and the whole nation mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandma, who is trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at 6 o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's old church, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers-by will often pause to drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your armies till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend,

LYDIA SLOCUM,
Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 10, 1864.

MRS. LYDIA SLOCUM—*My Dear Madam*: Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. I am glad to know that the relatives of the lamented Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUM'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending 30th July, 1864:

Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati, O.; Amos L. Wood, Boston; June. T. Lanman, New-York; C. A. Putnam, Boston; T. H. McPherson, Shippensburgh, Penn.; Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, Cortland, N.Y.; C. Sargeant, Dorchester, Mass.; Augustus Lowell, S. D. Warren and wife, Robt B. Williams, Robt B. Williams, Jr., Charles F. Dement, Boston; Robt M. Hooper and family, Philadelphia; J. Newton Sears and wife, New-York; C. A. Miner, Philadelphia; D. Gaven, California, D. Remkin, St. Louis; P. Benoit, C. L. Sharpsteen, Richard Huging, San Francisco; William Murray, Philadelphia; Robt P. Thompson, George F. Neale, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hewlit and child, New-York; A. C. Norton, Ohio.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUM'S American Agency, No. 17, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for week ending Aug. 13, 1864: Marcellus Leonard, Southbridge, Mass.; Peter Crystal, San Francisco, Cal.; G. A. Carpenter and family, R. Fuller and wife, S. W. Martin, Jr., Boston; Geo. W. T. Lusk and wife, E. P. Fabbri and wife, Washington Murray, P. Osborn, James Whiteside, John R. Lewis, James Thompson, New-York; C. Murray, L. G. Watson, Maine; John P. Walker, Kentucky; James Cowan and wife, Washington; B. Vanderpool and lady, Miss Hayes, Newark; Frederick L. Hopkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

Southern Views of Northern Politics.

Hints for the Chicago Convention.

WHO THE DEMOCRATS MUST NOMINATE.

Reverses to Our Arms Necessary to Secure Mr. Lincoln's Defeat.

We have already given copious extracts embodying news contained in the latest Richmond papers. The following extracts from their editorial columns, which are filled with discussions regarding the political situation in the North, are especially interesting at this juncture.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORM.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 18.

A mighty responsibility rests upon the Convention shortly to assemble at Chicago, to nominate a candidate for President against LINCOLN. Untold results depend upon the action of that body. Never before had a mere political assembly such vast interests committed to its charge. Either ABRAHAM LINCOLN or the nominee of that Convention will be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. Within that period events must occur which will shape the destiny of this continent. *If Lincoln be continued in power, the war will be indefinitely prolonged. If he be defeated, the war may be brought to a speedy, honorable and satisfactory close.* It is to the power of the Chicago Convention to overthrow LINCOLN at the ballot-box. That body may therefore be regarded as somewhat the arbiter of Peace or War.

It is the shrewest nonsense for Southern people to affect indifference as to what is going on in the North, or as to whom the people of that section may have for President. So long as the present war lasts, and until there has been a definite treaty of peace, we will be directly and vitally affected by the action of the President of the United States; and it is a matter of the first importance to us that that functionary be a man who will have some regard for our rights, our interests and our honor. Nor are the interests of the Northern people less involved in the events to be controlled by their President than our own. In fact, they are really *more* concerned than we are. If LINCOLN is continued in power, he will bring utter ruin upon the North. *He can never ruin the South.* It is not denied that he is inflicting great injury upon us, but our subjugation he can never accomplish, while the gigantic war which he is waging for that purpose will, at no distant day, bring the North to hopeless bankruptcy, and, it may be, to the most desolating anarchy. Hence, as the North and the South are mutually interested in the question of a change of Administration, we make no apology for offering suggestions to the Northern Democracy as to their proper plan for the Presidential campaign.

The elements of opposition to LINCOLN are amply sufficient for his defeat. It is quite clear that a majority of the Northern people desire the expulsion of LINCOLN from power. All that is wanting is unity of action amongst them. Upon matters of minor importance, there is, as yet, a want of harmony. But the *will* is there for the accomplishment of the grand result, and it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to devise the *way*. This can be easily done. *The War Democrats, the Peace Democrats and the Fremont men, may all be readily blended into a cooperation, solid whole.* The plan for securing this union of the Anti-Lincoln elements is perfectly simple.

There are two essential things to be done; and then there is another important thing which must not be done. In the first place the Convention must nominate some good man who is a statesman. In the next place *the Fremont faction must be judiciously manipulated. This can be done without difficulty.* FREMONT and his supporters are zealously and sturdily anxious *for the defeat of Lincoln.* With proper management, they will gladly support any scheme which will insure that result. FREMONT has but small chance of an election; and, if he runs the race through, it will be in the hope that he may be able to subtract votes enough from the Republican party to defeat the Lincoln electors. This is so palpable that *he would receive the votes of very few men except those who are actuated by the paramount purpose to oust Lincoln.* Such men would go directly for the Chicago nominee, and thus their votes would tell more potently.

The important something which should not be done relates to the platform. It is the fashion of nominating conventions to adopt a string of resolutions embracing a declaration of political principles and doctrines to which the nominee is pledged. This has become a nuisance. It should be repudiated at Chicago as worthless rubbish—the device of a past age. *The Convention should adopt no platform. The mere presentation of a candidate will be indication of general opposition to Lincoln and his barbarous war, and that will be enough. Any set of resolutions which could be framed would be more or less distasteful or embarrassing to certain factions or individuals, whose cooperation is indispensable to success. Common hostility to Lincoln is all that is wanted.* It is not at all necessary to avow this formally by resolution. Let a candidate be put in the field, and then the issue will be narrowed directly down to the simple point of LINCOLN or not LINCOLN.

It is, of course, a matter of the first importance to have a proper man selected as the candidate. As before stated, the person chosen should be a good man and a statesman. Such men are not wanting, but the peculiar surroundings and present status of this several aspirants for the nomination should be carefully considered, in the choice of a candidate availability should be a paramount consideration. No one should be fixed upon who is conspicuously identified with any of the political factions which have been, and are still, intriguing for mercenary purposes; nor one who will aim to use the convention to advance his personal ends and private interests. The object to be gained rises far above all personal ambition, and above all ordinary party successes. That object is to rescue a great country from the blighting curse of a desolating war, which has been forced upon an innocent people by an imbecile President, at the instigation of an infuriated mob of fanatical abolitionists.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, *might do.* He has uniformly opposed LINCOLN'S war policy, yet, as the Governor of a loyal State, he has, in obedience to laws of Congress, sent New-York's quota of soldiers to the field. He is thus in a good position to receive the votes of both War and Peace Democrats. Moreover, he has proposed to organize 75,000 State militia to enforce a decree of one of the state courts for the arrest and punishment of the agents selected by LINCOLN to suppress newspapers in violation of law. *He thus defies Lincoln, and covers not before his bayonet terrorism. In this he shows himself to be a great State Rights man,* and would receive the support of all who rely upon State Sovereignty for the protection of persons and property against central usurpation.

FILLMORE would be a good selection. He is a statesman of well tested experience, a known opponent of LINCOLN, a gentleman and a patriot. From his antecedents and present position, he would be an admirable leader. All the opponents of LINCOLN would enthusiastically rally to his standard.

McClellan should not be nominated. He has been an active candidate for the position ever since he was relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac. During that period, he has spoken and written a deal about politics, and has talked, writes and said unwisely. He opposes LINCOLN'S war policy because that particular kind of war will not restore the Union. He thinks that a war divested of barbarism would reunite the States. *This is about the only difference between him and Lincoln.* We would certainly prefer him to LINCOLN, because if we have to fight, it is better to have a humane enemy than a remorseless barbarian. *But McClellan would not be available.* He seems to be opposed to LINCOLN only on a single line. He is not general enough in his opposition. Besides all this, MCCLELLAN has shown conclusively that he is not the man for the times. He does not comprehend the struggle through which we are passing. *He had at one time a golden opportunity to end the war and annihilate the Abolition party at a single blow.* When he was struck down from command, he had but to say one word, and *his army would have followed him to Washington, swept Lincoln away, and installed him in supreme power.* This would have been a revolutionary movement; but it would have been less criminal than the usurpations which LINCOLN has been constantly practising. It would have been the best thing which could possibly have been done for the North. But MCCLELLAN had neither the brain nor the nerve to take the step.

If an army hero is to be brought forward, *let it be Buell.* He can plead all the persecution at the hands of LINCOLN that MCCLELLAN can. Nay, more, for he was struck down first. He is a man of large intellect, and a true, chivalrous soldier. He is the only Federal general who has ever been at the head of a large army in the South for whom the Southern people, soldiers and citizens, had any respect. BUELL fought for the Union, but he fought armed men, and armed men alone. He scorned the idea of warring upon women and children. Nor would he tolerate the burning of houses, the robbing of hen-roosts, or the stealing of negroes. For thus deporting himself as a genuine, civilized soldier, he was thrown aside by LINCOLN early in the war. If a military man is to be run, therefore, we insist upon the nomination of BUELL.

It is the sincere desire of the Confederate States that the authorities at Washington and Richmond may be placed in a position to commence negotiations for peace. This cannot be done so long as LINCOLN is at the head of affairs at Washington. He has stood and even bolted the door against even overtures for pacification. The South stands ready to enter upon negotiations for ending the war, and upon terms that may be honorable and satisfactory to both sections. But this is not from any dread of subjugation at the hands of LINCOLN. We defy his power. *We know that he will fight us as long as he is in office.* It will be the pleasure of the North to retain him there. We will unhesitatingly struggle on, knowing that the desolation which the war is entailing upon the country will be felt with ten-fold more effect in the North than in the South.

FEDERAL PROSPECTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

We have lately expressed the opinion that LINCOLN at present had the advantage over the opposition against him because that was divided. He has the additional advantage of the army of soldiers, the army of office-holders, and the control of the votes of the border States, in which there will be no voting allowed save by those who take the oath, and as that must be administered by LINCOLN'S slaves, the votes that it secures must be LINCOLN'S. He will also control Tennessee and Louisiana, and possibly Arkansas, under his proclamation giving one tenth of the population of a seceded or "rebellious" State the power to take her back into the Union and give her vote for President. The United States Congress passed a law to defeat this proclamation, but LINCOLN pocketed the law, and will maintain his Proclamation. What boots it that WINTER DAVIS denounces this mode of securing the votes of revolted States as an usurpation, and threatens for himself and those who concur with him the thunders of popular opposition and resistance? LINCOLN does not mind that. He has the army; and the army he means to hold fast by favors and grants of Southern estates. With the army he will make good all the votes cast for himself in this manner, and he will, more than probably, overawe the polls in some States not in rebellion.

If LINCOLN gets the Border States, and the revolted States, purely under the Federal military authority, he has to stand upon: Maryland 7, Kentucky 11, Missouri 11, Kansas 3, Tennessee 10, West Virginia 5, Louisiana 7—54. To these we may add: Colorado 3, Nebraska 3, and Nevada 3—as they are newly-fledged States, still under the dominion of LINCOLN officials, whose grasp upon them is not yet loosed. This would give him, to start with, sixty-three votes. The remaining States of the United States give a vote of two hundred and thirty-one. To secure him a majority of all the votes cast, he would have to get from these remaining States eighty-five votes. Now, the question is as to his ability to get those eighty-five votes. If his army sustains no great reverse before the election, and if he is enabled by STANTON'S system of lying telegraphs to mislead the public mind, we do not see that it is so improbable that LINCOLN will get those eighty-five votes, or that his defeat should be considered more probable than his election. It is true, great opprobrium attaches to his Administration; but he has a great deal of power, and may be able to override it and the popular current against the war, and the debt and taxes it has accumulated for the people. Indeed, the Northern people have shown such a facility of acquiescence to every unconstitutional and inhuman measure for our destruction that it may be inferred they are incapable of perceiving that the power they accord LINCOLN to enslave us, by consequence, swallows up the rights and liberties of their own States and people, and that they may yet, for a time, go on blindly sustaining him in this war against us. That they will discover how they have made for themselves a monster for a ruler that will, in turn, fall to devouring them, there can be no doubt; but they may not see it yet, and they may yet for a time cry out, "Crush the rebellion—destroy the rebels—take the property to pay our debts."

Thus much may be said for the prospects of the monster who now rules the Yankees. Pursuing the speculation, vague as it is, it may be assumed as probable that, although the divisions of the opposition may prevent it from electing a President, it may succeed into throwing the election into the House of Representatives; but even then, LINCOLN has the prizes, and he has the thumb-screws too, in his hands, and stands the best chance with a corrupt Congress. Yet it might turn out that he would be the lowest candidate, and could not be sent into Congress at all. In that event, taking his past habit of usurping authority, under the pretext of "military necessity," to help himself out of difficulty, he might send in his military guards, disperse Congress, and declare martial law until new elections could be made. Nor would it be extravagant to suppose he might succeed in this. He has but to play the demagogue, cajole the people, say there was fraud in the election, declare that his proceeding was necessary to save the Republic, mix up withal praise of the army and a glorification of the flag and—would the States resist? We doubt it. They might, and here is an opening for further speculation.

Reverses to the Yankees in the next two months, should they be serious, may bring about great changes. They alone can checkmate Lincoln and weaken his hand, which is quite strong, as compared with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous Fremont, and the Democratic party, broken in two by the peace and the war divisions. But even if LINCOLN is defeated and another is elected, who can say that he would not, upon some such pretext as fraud in the election, and the "safety of the Republic," disperse Congress, and usurp all authority until some convenient season, to be designated by himself, for popular elections?

Another speculation may be this: that while the opposition may not be able to keep out LINCOLN, they may elect a Congress opposed to him. But what would that be to him? He would soon take the body under his control by bribery and menace. Let him be reelected and he will be developed more fully—look out for summary measures—*coup de etats* and decapitations. There will be an end to freedom and independence in Congress when he is reelected.

LINCOLN has not yet shown his hand fully in the election. His detectives have, indeed, been at work, and it is pretended that they have made a startling discovery of plots against the Government! And a plot is a great thing. Men,—leading men,—and a great many of them, may be sent to places where they will be harmless to LINCOLN for a time—at least, as long as he choses. And a great many leaders are said to be inculpated in the plot. Of course that is exactly why the plot was to be discovered!

The short and the long of all the speculations about the peculiar Northern people and their Government is, that the people have hooks in their noses, and may yet be led by them for some time—that they have a great tyranny over them, which will use its best means—its corruptions, its police, its secret spies, its military surveillance—to keep the country in awe, obstruct public sentiment, and retain its power. To throw off such a tyranny requires the exercise of a public virtue and a popular and manly independence the existence of which in the North is very doubtful. *With successes to Lincoln's armies, we are satisfied a large portion do not exist in sufficient force to throw off the Lincoln yoke.* Yet they may be strong enough with the help of Southern rhetorics to dethrone the abominable Illinois ape. And to this complexion comes all speculation on the subject. *The armies of the South are indeed fighting for the liberties of the Northern States as well as for those of

than the New-York banks now hold, if there were only a guarantee that it would not leave the country. Both banks and brokers would be glad to sell gold to the Government, receive it back as interest, and then resell it for the same purpose. But for this, they must feel sure that the gold will remain at home, not in consequence of laws against export, but because the low value of imported goods in the reduced currency, would keep them out of the country, and keep down exchange below the exporting point of gold. With the contingencies before us, however, I should think no one could doubt the wisdom of avoiding further liabilities for payment of gold.

There are two other reasons beside failure of revenue, why we should not issue any more gold bonds. First, while we are abusing speculators, we have been making them of every man, woman and child who holds a United States bond. With the increased cost of living, they watch the gold quotations with the eagerness of gamblers, and a constant comparison of its value with that of currency seems not likely to increase their respect for the latter. Secondly, if our bonds must go abroad, and there seems to be no alternative, they would probably bring a much better price if it were felt that we were to assume no more responsibilities of gold paying, and that therefore the amount of these bonds to be obtained was limited.

Of all forms of gold loans, however, the new issue seems to me the least advantageous. It pays currency interest for three years, and gold afterward. Now, most loyal men believe that gold will have little extra value in three years; and probably all disloyal ones believe that by that time the Government will be unable to pay it. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the sole is at all stimulated by the gold feature, while the disadvantage of the condition to the Government may be fully as great as now. REFORM.

Boston, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Marysville, Kansas, Burned—The Militia Called Out.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Tribune Aug. 18.

A gentleman from the Plains yesterday reports that Marysville, Kansas, situated on the Big Blue, had been captured on Sunday by the Indians and completely sacked. He did not know if any of the citizens had been killed. The militia of Northern Kansas had been called out, and the work of extermination will commence at once. The Indians are reported in large numbers, and are determined to overrun the border.

The Reported Defeat of Gen. Sully.

The Dakota *Union* of the 9th is received, and contains the following report:

About forty Gros Ventres Indians arrived at Fort Rice on the 24th ult., bringing the intelligence that a very formidable body of Sioux were assembled on Knife River, below Fort Berthold, preparing for battle, and that Gen. SULLY, having heard of their location and warlike intention, had turned his forces in that direction and was then within two days' march of their encampment.

At Fort Randall, the reports were current that Indian messengers had just arrived among the Yanktons, bringing the rumor that Gen. SULLY had engaged the Indians, and had met with a disastrous defeat.

Reported Trouble in Atchison County—Rebels Crossing from Nebraska.

From the St. Joseph Tribune, Aug. 18.

Capt. E. DAVIS, of Nodaway County, recruiting in this city, yesterday received a letter from his wife, in Marysville, Nodaway County, stating that the greatest excitement existed in that part of the country, and that men were assembling as rapidly as possible. The letter states that a messenger had arrived from Atchison County, bringing the report that thirty skiff-loads of men had crossed the river from Nebraska into that county, and that a fight had taken place between them and a company of Home Guards, and that the latter had been repulsed. It was also stated that several of the Home Guards had been killed. Capt. DAVIS, upon the receipt of the letter, immediately left for his home. We are inclined to place some reliance in the report, from the fact that our authority is unimpeachable, and the fact that letters have lately been found in Atchison which intimated that such an attempt would be made. It is an extension of the rebel-Indian outbreak in the West.

Naval Movements.

REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED.

The following named naval officers of the regular service have been ordered as stated, viz:

Assistant Surgeon D. V. Whitney, ordered to the Princeton; also F. S. Dubois to the Naval Hospital at New-York; also G. A. Bright to the New Ironsides.

Commander S. B. Bissel to physical examination to Philadelphia.

Paymaster C. C. Jackson to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Lieut.-Commander E. W. Henry to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Chaplain George B. Henderson to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer J. L. Vanclain to experimental duty at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Batman to the Washington Navy-yard.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring to duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut.-Commander F. A. Roe to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. George W. Wood to the Roanoke.

Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie to the Naval Academy; also, H. B. Robertson to the Colorado.

Lieut.-Commander O. C. Badger to ordnance duty at Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Third Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Monroe to examination at Philadelphia; also, H. H. Cline to examination at New-York Yard; R. L. Webb to examination at Philadelphia; also, H. C. Biye and D. A. Sawyer to same place.

Lieut. G. W. Sumner to the Massasoit.

Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll to the Roanoke.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower to the Colorado.

Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Quig to the Colorado; also, G. H. Ripley to the same vessel.

Commander R. T. Ransnaw to command the Massasoit.

Surgeon D. Bloodgood to the Vermont.

Paymaster C. W. Hassler to the Vermont.

First Assistant Engineer P. Inch to duty at New-York under Rear Admiral Gregory.

REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS DETACHED.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, from duty as inspector of provisions, &c., New-York yard; also J. D. Murray, from the Roanoke, and to await orders; also, F. C. Crosby, from the Vermont, and to await orders.

Surgeon S. J. Jones, from Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron; also, J. S. Dungan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago.

First Assistant Engineer L. R. Green, from the Sac; and ordered to the Massasoit.

Chief Engineer E. D. Ruble, from special duty, and ordered to the Dictator.

Third Assistant Engineer J. C. Hathghout, from the Huntsville and to await orders; also, Wesley Fennimore, from the Huntsville, and to await orders; also, R. H. Bruel, from the Dakotah, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia; also, M. A. Sourcerhand, from experimental duty, and ordered to the Colorado; also, F. W. Bissett, from experimental duty at New-York, and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieut.-Commander R. Chandler, from command of the Huntsville, and to await orders; also, N. Greene, from duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Academy; also, R. W. Scott, from the command of the Nyack, and ordered to command the Sonoma.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from experimental duty at New-York, and ordered to the Maumee.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. White from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Hunt and Third Assistant Engineers A. A. Henderson and J. E. Stevenson from the Dacotah, and ordered to the New-Ironsides.

Lieut G. W. Wood, Surgeon H. F. McSherry and Gunner G. Edwards from the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Lieut. M. L. Johnson from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Colorado; also N. W. Thomas from the Naval Academy and granted sick leave, also J. D. Marvin from the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. Lee Darling from the Dacotah, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Commander H. K. Thatcher from the command of the Vermont, and ordered to command the Colorado; also A. G. Clary from the command of the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Chief Engineer B. E. Classing from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to South Atlantic Squadron; also John S. Albert from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.

A DESERTER SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning a desperate attempt was made by some twelve or fifteen soldiers—the most of them enlisted substitutes—to escape from the guard at the barracks on the Battery. They started to run in a body, when the officers having them in charge ordered them to halt. To this order they gave no heed, when one of the guard leveled his musket and fired. The shot took effect in the brain of one of the would be deserters, named JOHN PETERSEN, killing him almost instantly. The others, seeing the fate of their companion, speedily returned to their duties at the barracks. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.—The Government is sending forward an average of six hundred troops daily. Yesterday seven hundred went from Hart's Island, and to-day about eight hundred and fifty will go from Governor's and Sedioe's Islands. Three hundred colored troops remain at Hart's Island, awaiting transportation.

LAW REPORTS.

Examination of Franz Muller, the Railway Murderer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Before Commissioner Newton.

The court-room was crowded to excess yesterday morning by curious people anxious to catch a glimpse of Muller, the man who perpetrated so horrible a murder in such a remarkable place as a public railway car. Prisoner looked, as he has all through the affair since his arrest, perfectly stupified and idiotic.

The Commissioner stated that the engagements of Judge Beebe prevented him attending to the case of the prisoner, and he should be obliged to assign counsel. If the prisoner had any one whom he would prefer, the court would assign that gentleman.

The prisoner said he was a stranger here and knew no one; he would be satisfied with the gentleman the Commissioner designated.

In response to further inquiry, Muller said he had a sister here, residing at No. 139 Nassau-street, he expected would be in court.

At the request of Mr. Newton, Messrs. Edmon Blankman and Chauncy Schaffer consented to watch the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. F. Marbury then proceeded to open the case. He produced the requisition for Franz Muller, charged with the murder of Thomas Briggs, in the County of Middlesex, in the City of London, on the 9th of July, 1864. It was the duty of the Court to ascertain if the proofs offered to him were sufficient to commit the prisoner to trial, if the offence had been committed in this country. Mr. Marbury, then recapitulated the main points of the case, which are already familiar to the public.

Mr. Marbury then offered to read the depositions taken before Mr. Henry, the London Police Magistrate.

Mr. Schaffer objected to the reading of the depositions, on the ground that in a criminal proceeding no *ex parte* statement could be received unless an opportunity was given to him to cross-examine the parties so testifying.

Mr. Marbury said the act of Congress provided for their reading, when certified to, as in this instance, by the United States Minister.

Mr. Schaffer said that the act in question provided that the depositions should be received, if properly authenticated, and if they could be received as evidence with such authentication in the foreign country from whence the criminal fled. He submitted that there was no proof to show that these depositions, as now authenticated, would be received in England.

Mr. Marbury claimed that the certificate of the United States Minister, Adams, was a sufficient authentication for all the purposes of this preliminary examination. In addition to this they had the officers who were present at this examination, and saw the witnesses sworn, and sign the depositions now offered in evidence.

Mr. Blankman remarked that the court had deemed it right and proper that the accused, a stranger in a strange land, charged with a most heinous offence, should have counsel to defend him. In accordance with the motive which led to their assignment, it was their duty to see that none of the rights and privileges of the accused were neglected. It was their duty to see that no slipshod examination took place, and that the forms of law were strictly complied with. He contended that these depositions were "not legally and properly authenticated," as required by the law. The certificate of the United States Minister that Mr. Henry was a duly qualified magistrate was not the question. The proposition was whether these papers could be used in a trial for murder in England. He contended that they could not; and if they could not be admitted there, why under the act of Congress they could not be admitted in this examination.

The Commissioner held that the depositions were sufficiently authenticated and admitted them in evidence.

The first deposition read was that of Thomas J. Briggs, a son of the murdered man. He described finding his father on the morning of the 10th of July; he identifies the chain changed at Mr. Death's, the jeweler, as the one usually worn by his father.

The deposition of Benjamin Ames, the railroad conductor, Mr. John Death, the jeweler, Jonathan Matthews, the cabman, Eliza Matthews, his wife, John Haffa, David Buchan, Thos. Lee, Wm. Timms, Alfred H. Bereton, the surgeon, Edward Dugan, Robert Death, Elizabeth Sarah Reptsch, and Beresford Young.

Mr. Marbury then called the witnesses:

Richard Tanner testified that he was the Inspector of the London Detective Force; his attention was called to the case on the 10th of July; he was directed to inquire into it by Sir Richard Mayne, the Commissioner of Police; he put himself in communication with the local authorities; he received a hat from Inspector Kerressy; he put it under lock and key in his office in London; the hat was a black, ordinary; it was bent and broken; the name of T. H. Walker, No. 42 Crawford-street, the maker, was inside; it appeared to have stains of blood upon it; he received it on the 12th of July; he exhibited the hat to Matthews, who was here, he was present at the examination of Mr. Henry; saw the depositions now produced; heard the witnesses sworn and saw the signatures affixed; Mr. Henry, the Chief Magistrate, certified to the papers, and put them together; he has been a magistrate ten or twelve years; witness had been in the police force for fourteen years; had risen from the ranks to his present position; these depositions were in the usual form; the same as the Judge received them from the magistrate. Witness received the original depositions taken on the 19th of July from Mr. Henry; they were concluded about 8 o'clock in the evening, and witness left with them at 9 the same night. Witness showed the hat he got from Keressey to the witness, Ames, who testified with regard to it. He had a pawn ticket, which he now produced; he received this from the witness Haffa on the afternoon of the 15th of July, and was the one that he refers to in his examination. The other articles produced were the bag, a walking stick, and a box with the name of Mr. Death on it. Witness also went into the compartment of the car in which Mr. Briggs had been, it was saturated with blood; was present at the inquest; did not remember of a chain being produced on the 19th of July; did not know how many persons were in the compartment at the time Mr. Briggs was in; from Bow to Hackney with Stations it took five to six minutes; he was not examined for the bar; the depositions were similar to many hundreds that he has seen; did not know of his own knowledge that Mr. Henry was appointed a magistrate; he had had, however, several cases before him as a magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schaeffer—Did not know Mr. Briggs in his lifetime; had never seen the body before the Coroner's inquest; of his own knowledge he did not know whether the body he saw was Mr. Briggs' or not; Mr. *Kerressy* was the Inspector of the district in which the murder was committed.

Walter Kerressy testified that he was inspector of the K Division, Metropolitan Police, stationed at Bow, London; his attention, to this case was called on the 16th of July; saw Mr. Briggs before and after death; the hat he received from the Camden Station, the last on the London line; he had been on the police fourteen years; knew Mr. Henry, the Magistrate; was present when the depositions of the 22d of July were taken before him; those now produced were the ones taken in his presence; he received them from Mr. Henry and brought them to this country; there was a hat produced on that examination; it was the same hat that witness has produced; he gave it to Inspector Tanner; Mrs. Reptsch and Mr. Ames testified to that hat; he produced a gold chain also, the same now shown, a hook and a ring found in the railroad car; he received the chain from Mr. John Death, the hook was taken from off the deceased, the ring he received from the surgeon, Mr. Brereton; the new chain purchased of Mr. Death, and the jeweler's box, were also produced.

Cross-examined—He received the ring from Mr. Brereton; it was found in the railroad car; Mr. Brereton was the surgeon; he received the chain from Mr. John Death; the examination of the witnesses on the 22d of July occupied about seven hours; he was not present at any time when Mr. Adams gave a certificate for these papers; did not know Mr. Adams' signature.

John Death, sworn: Reside in Cheapside, City of London; am a silversmith and jeweler; the chain now shown me is the one I purchased of the prisoner on the 11th of July last; Muller sold it for three pounds ten; he saw another chain valued at three pounds five, which he agreed to take; for the odd five shillings he said he would take a cornelian ring; I handed him one and he put it on his finger; the chain was put in a paper box and delivered to the prisoner; he then left the shop; I subsequently saw the box in Bow-street; I next saw prisoner in the cabin of the *Victoria*; I picked him out from a number of others; I have no doubt that he is the man.

Cross-examined: A good many people come into my store; I had never seen this man before; there was no particular mark about him.

Jonathan Matthew sworn: Am a cabman in London; knew Franz Muller; have seen him often for two years past; he was a tailor; at his request I once bought a hat for him; it was made by Walker, in Crawford-street; he wore it afterward; I have seen the hat since it was in the possession of the detectives; I cannot be mistaken about the hat; I saw the box first at my house; afterward I read the handbill and thought it was the same box.

Cross-examined—The hats were made to order; accused was steady and regular in his habits.

George Clarke sworn: Am Sergeant of the London Detective Police; I boarded the *Victoria*; I searched prisoner's boxes; when apprehended, prisoner said, "I was never on the line;" in his boxes I found this gold watch and this hat.

Jonathan Matthews recalled: Muller's hat fitted him in the ordinary way a little easy; this hat fits me a little too easy; this is not the hat I bought for Muller.

John C. Tieman sworn: Am a New-York detective; I arrested Muller, and corroborate the facts as detailed by the other witnesses.

The case here closed for the prosecution, and an adjournment was ordered until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	109⅝	325	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 128⅜
15,000	do	109⅜	100	do	129⅜
2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s...C.		300	Erie Railway	110⅜
	Small	111	100	do	b5 110⅜
88,000	do	113	100	Erie R. Pref.	110⅜
50,000	do	112⅞	25	Hud. Riv. R.	129
55,000	do	b5 113	700	do	128⅞
500	U. S.6s.5-20s R.		100	do	b30 129¼
	Small	108	21	Nor & Wor. R.	110
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	103¼	100	Reading R.	134⅝
1,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10		300	do	134⅞
	Oct. & April	111	400	do	135⅛
1,500	do	111⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R.	135¾
27,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.O.	95	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅛
22,000	do	95⅛	100	do	86¾
10,000	North C. St. 6s.	63	100	do	87
2,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	1300	do	86⅞
12,000	do	68	200	do	b10 87
15,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73⅛	200	do	s15 86⅝
4,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	49	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	136½
10,000	do	48⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅜
20,000	do	48¾	200	do	b30 112
15,000	do	48⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	54⅛
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	200	do	54⅜
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	114	200	do	54⅝
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	105	50	do	b30 55
10,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	112	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref	87¾
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	102½	200	do	87⅝
5,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	112	300	do	87¾
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	128	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	124¾
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	97	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	110⅜
5,000	Mariposa 1st M.	93	500	do	b30 111
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	206	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	64
100	Penn. Coal Co.	202⅛	100	do	64¼
150	Cum. Coal Pr.	s10 58⅛	160	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	79
200	do	58⅜	60	P., F. W. & C.	112
1000	do	58⅝	500	do	112⅜
300	do	b10 58⅜	100	do	112⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	83	100	do	b5 112⅜
700	Mar. Min. Co.	42⅜	200	do	b30 114
200	do	s10 42⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	93
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	52	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	43

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S 6s.5-20s	C. 112⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b10 128
12,000	do	112⅜	100	do	128⅜
26,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.O.	94⅞	400	do	128⅝
20,000	do	95	100	Reading R.	134
20,500	Ohio & M. C	48⅜	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	136⅝
2,000	do	49	100	do	s30 136⅝
5,000	Am. Gold	254	100	do	136⅝
10,000	do	254⅞	60	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 86⅝
10	Bank of Com'rce	107	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111⅛
10	do	107	400	do	111⅜
100	Atlantic M. S. Co.	105	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	54
300	Tol. & Wab.	80	100	do	b30 54⅛
300	Quick. Mine Co	83⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅜
10	do	83⅜	100	do	87⅝
125	N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅜	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	110⅜
100	do	s30 128	100	do	b5 110⅜
200	Erie Railway	110	200	P., F. W. & C.	112
200	do	b30 110⅛	300	do	112⅛
300	Clev. & Tol.	128			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	U.S 6s.5-20s	C. 112	100	Reading R.	134⅛
20,000	do	113⅛	200	do	c 134⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	b3 49¾	200	do	s3 134
10,000	do	49⅜	200	do	134
10,000	do	49⅝	300	M. S. & N. I.	s3 86
400	Erie Railway	110	500	do	86⅜
400	do	s3 110	100	do	b30 86⅝
400	do	b3 110⅛	50	do	86⅜
100	do	b4 110⅜	200	do	b10 86⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R.	127⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	136⅝
400	do	s3 127⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	s3 110⅜
100	do	b3 127⅞	200	do	b3 110⅜
100	do	s10 127⅜	100	do	s10 110⅜
100	do	127⅜	100	All. M. S. Co.	b3 105
100	do	b15 128	100	do	105
200	Cum. Coal	58⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	112⅜
200	do	b3 58⅝	100	do	c 112⅜
200	do	b10 59	100	Mariposa M. Co.	b3 42⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	48¾	500	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 136⅞
15,000	do	b5 48⅝	100	do	b10 136
700	Erie Railway	109⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b4 110⅜
200	do	s3 109⅞	400	do	110⅜
100	do	b10 110	100	do	b5 110⅜
200	Reading R.	s3 133⅞	400	do	s10 110
200	M. S. & N. I.	s3 85⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	b5 54⅛
800	do	85⅝	100	do	54
500	Hud. River R.	s3 127⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts.	111⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	82⅞	300	Cumb. Coal Co	59

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, 23d inst., the total of which was telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 23.

	Aug 23	Aug. 15.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,239,592	$18,343,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	172,345,650	172,345,650
7-30s, convertible into 1881	74,029,800	77,265,400
5-20 years' 6 per cents	510,756,000	510,756,000
10-40 years 5 per cents	77,170,700	75,888,800
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$887,450,142	$885,386,192
Deposits at 6 per cent	53,221,412	52,821,689
Treasury Certificates, 6s	192,764,000	188,162,000
One year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Three-year 6s, compound	43,900,000	41,360,000
New 7-30 per cents	21,951,000	14,291,950
Total Currency Interest	$452,825,412	$433,013,141
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,283,642	24,017,842
Due Creditors	$79,387,000	
Less on hand	18,036,483—61,660,617	71,797,841
Old Debt, interest ceased	367,170	367,170
Total free of interest	$519,611,298	$529,348,022
Total of all Debt	$1,859,274,374	$1,849,711,650

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal	Interest
July 5	$1,742,867,040	$73,125,240
July 12	1,744,610,569	73,762,554
July 19	1,745,506,746	74,400,047
July 26	1,805,213,664	73,850,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,414,315
Aug. 9	1,862,649,805	74,611,[illegible]
Aug. 16	1,849,715,555	76,688,1[illegible]
Aug. 22	1,850,274,371	76,600,069
Increase 49 days	$60,4[illegible]	$3,474,[illegible]
Average in [illegible] of Principal		$1,850,[illegible]

Aggregate of interest per annum 4.66 ₩ cent.

The original issue of the two-years 5 ₩ cent. coupon Treasury Notes, which are being cancelled as they return to the Treasury, with the view to substitute the plainer and more desirable three-year 6 ₩ cent. compound Interest Notes, was.....$150,000,000

Withdrawn and cancelled	70,022,498
Leaving outstanding	$79,977,502
Amount cancelled as above	$70,022,498
Issues of 6 ₩ cent. Compound Notes	43,900,000
Leaving available	$26,722,498

The price of Gold, after opening with some show of firmness this morning, suddenly fell off 1@2 ₩ cent. as the offerings from numerous moderate holders who are drawing their Gold interest from the Treasury came upon the market and the dullness of Bills on London became apparent. The sales of Gold from 256 fell back to 253½@253¾ ₩ cent.; the Gold Room leaving off weak at 3:30 o'clock. There was not a great deal said on the Street about Peace rumors or the military situation, but there seems to be a vague general impression that both Gold and Exchange are being silently influenced by the mere discussion of the political points of the War. There is a corresponding strength, on the other hand, in the demand for the Government Securities, and buyers of the Gold-bearing Stocks for Europe pay but secondary regard to the course of Exchange, reasonably anticipating that the prices for 5-20s and 1881s will go up on the other side as Gold falls here, and good news goes out by each succeeding packet. Outside the Stock Exchange, there was a free demand for both the 6 ₩ cent. stocks just named, and also for the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cents, which are so carry Gold interest, and are offered by the Government until the close of this month at the equivalent of 97½@97¾ ₩ cent. Currency, with the 1st September coupon paid.

The sales of the 10-40 Bonds by the Fourth National Bank are $175,000, and the fresh orders to Washington from the First National Bank are $150,000. The last named Bank also sent orders for $100,000 of the new 7-30s. The sales of 5-20s at the Stock Exchange were large at 112¾@113 ₩ cent., and of 1881s at 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. The market is also daily absorbing a large amount of Treasury Certificates, one year to run, at 95 ₩ cent. It is probable that an order will be made after the 1st of September, under which the payment of the earlier maturing Certificates, if tendered in part settlement (the proportion to be designated in the order) of new subscriptions to the 10-40 Gold-bearing Loan. The Certificates falling due in the next four or six months—September to March—are already in demand at from 96½ to 99 ₩ cent., according to date of maturity, and their withdrawal from the market (by prepayment in the way alluded to) would, of course, advance the later issues, now selling at 95 ₩ cent.

The firmness on the Railway Stocks at the close of business yesterday, was not fully supported to-day, although there was a good demand through the early Board. Prices were lower at the Second Board, and the general market at 4 o'clock left off tame, at the following quotations, as compared with the same hour yesterday. There was a further decline in Gold to 253½ ₩ cent.:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	Mich. Central	135	135
U. S. 5-20s	112⅝	112⅞	Mich. Southern	87	85⅝
N. Y. Central	129	129	Illinois Cen.	130¼	128⅞
Erie	110⅛	110	Pittsburgh	111⅝	111
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	112⅜	112½
Hudson	129⅛	127⅜	Rock Island	111	110
Canton	34⅜	34	Reading	134⅛	133⅞
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82¾	83⅜
Toledo	128	128	Cumberland Coal	58	59
Northwest	55	54	Mariposa	42	41⅝
Ohio & M. Certs	48¾	48⅜	N. West Prof.	81⅜	81

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Merchants'	109	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	112	Irving	100
America	131	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	102⅜
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	101
State of New-York	115	Park	138
Commerce	107	Fourth National	96⅜
American Exchange	110⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which hold steady in prices, and are in fair demand:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
Erie 1sts, '82	115	Chi. & N. W. int. B'ds	104
Buff. N. & E., '77	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102⅜
Rud. R. 1sts '69	104	Lac. & W. bonds	112
Hud. R. 2ds St. F.	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Illud. R. Bonds	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem 8ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	126
Mich. C. 7s & 8s	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114⅜
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	110	N. J. Central 1sts	109⅜
Chi. B. & Quincy	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	127⅜
Mich. S. 2ds	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	108
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113	Atlantic & G. W.	102⅝
Ill. Central	100		

MR. WILLIAM A. CAMP, for many years an efficient clerk in the Clearing House of the Associated Banks of New-York, has been made the head clerk or manager, in place of Mr. GEORGE D. LYMAN, resigned.

The earnings on the Western Roads last week (third week in August) show a liberal and general increase on the business of the same week last season.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company earned for the third week in August:

1864	$108,669 19
1863	69,107 82
Increase, 57 ₩ cent.	$39,561 37

The Michigan Central Road earned the third week in August: in 1863, $47,648; 1864, $77,972; increase, $30,324.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the third week in August: 1863, $48,534; 1864, $74,222; increase, $25,688.

The Chicago and Alton Road earned the third week in August: 1863, $41,000; 1864, $72,000; increase, $31,000.

The increase the same week on the Rock Island is $32,000, and on the Toledo $13,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $979,257 36; including for Customs, $278,000; Payments, $2,335,978 91; on account of Loan, Ten-forties, $63,700; balance, $20,465,251 04; Seven-thirty notes, $139,-850.

The week's entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port have been to the moderate amount of $1,134,640. The amount marketed was $1,108,-125. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	778	$293,129		561	$266,499		680	$287,2[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	330	87,5[illegible]		110	32,639		106	34,134
Mf. of Silk	99	70,354		95	103,404		98	68,[illegible]3
Mf. of Flax	2,532	189,561		735	51,660		137	35,164
Miscellan's	82	27,900		30	14,823		31	14,135
Total	3,821	$668,610		1,631	$468,030		1,024	$439,615
		466,070						428,610
Total entered		$1,134,640	Total marketed		$1,108,125			

We call attention to the loan of $250,000 for Richmond County, Staten Island, (see advertisement in our columns.) The bids or offers close at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The loan is a desirable one for parties investing, and is offered at 7 ₩ cent. interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE;

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CORFEET, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGE DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No material change is reported in the military situation around Petersburgh. On the right a severe cannonade is kept up in front of the Eighteenth Corps. On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and our forces now hold the Weldon Railroad to Ream's Station. It is surmised that the rebel lines has been contracted on our left front. The losses of the Fifth Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday were quite severe. On Thursday morning, a sortie was made by the rebels in front of Gen. BUTLER'S right wing. The enemy were repulsed with loss. This attack was probably intended to feel our strength in that quarter.

The dispatches and correspondence from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army give full details of the several reconnoissances made on the 24th and 25th, which developed the rebel position, and found their army in full force. Early on Thursday morning, a large body of the enemy was observed in motion on our right, in the direction of Shepherdstown, and there was a general belief in our army that an attempt to cross the river would be made. Yesterday morning two regiments of rebel cavalry, supported by some infantry, appeared at Williamsport and attempted to cross, but Gen. AVERILL resisted them, and after a four hours' fight the rebels were driven back with severe loss.

Affairs in SHERMAN'S army remain very quiet. WHEELER'S cavalry appeared at Steward Landing, on the Tennessee River, on the 20th, and attacked 278 men engaged in getting lumber for Chattanooga mills. He destroyed 44 wagons and camp equipage. The colored garrison was captured, and three colored soldiers were murdered after they had surrendered. THOMAS BEAD, Co. A, Fortieth Indiana, and one citizen, were also killed, and four or five men wounded. Of the laborers only 64 escaped capture. Gen. DODGE still survived his wounds on the 22d, and it was thought he would get well.

New-Orleans dates to the 18th have been received. Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 24th inst. to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the Confederate steamer *Nashville* sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed. The rebel gunboat *Morgan*, during the reconnoissance, cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance. The Admiral had issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, says the Louisville *Democrat* of the 24th, Mrs ALICE GORDON BENNETT was received in this city from the front to be tried as a rebel spy. It appears that a few days since she made her way through our lines near Atlanta, and under disguise had several communications with the officers in command, after which she endeavored to make her way back to the South. While endeavoring to pass through the lines, she was arrested, and sent to this City under guard. She states that her husband is on the *Winona*, one of Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, and, at her own request, she will be sent to New-Orleans for trial.

The Petersburgh correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, says that our sharpshooters kill their artillerists sometimes a mile distant. He states that the day before he wrote, a spent ball struck the ground in front of Gen. LEE, and hit his heel, and a few minutes after a young officer, standing near LEE, was shot through the lungs.

During WHEELER'S recent raid near Dalton, a recruiting agent from Ohio, named JOHN GRAW, together with a lot of negroes, were captured by the rebel forces. Mr. GRAW succeeded afterward in making his escape. During his brief sojourn among the rebels, they relieved him of upwards of $4,000 in money.

It is reported that there is considerable rebel force near Morristown, Tenn., who are engaged in threshing out wheat and carrying it through the lines. This force is said to number several thousand.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday to receive the balance of the assessment-rolls of the real and personal estate in the City taxable this year. They were received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Accompanying the communication of the Tax Commissioners was a tabular statement of their figures, which we publish entire elsewhere. The grand footing shows a net increase of $40,691,749 over last year's figures. The real estate valuations foot up $410,774,435, against $402,187,382 last year—an increase of $8,597,053. The personal estate amounts to $223,920,505, against $191,164,543 last year—an increase of $32,765,962. The decreases amount to but little, and are upon the real estate in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards. The real estate valuations of all the other Wards are increased. The board adjourned to Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

United States Commissioner OSBORNE decided yesterday, in the case of JOHN MCLEALY, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, that there was no evidence to hold the accused, and he must be discharged.

On the 24th ult., the steamers *Gettysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*, captured the blockade-runner *Lillian*, from Wilmington for Bermuda.

W. H. HOWE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin at noon yesterday for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery County a few months since.

A St. John pilot was murdered yesterday in Boston by a United States sailor.

There was a large demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper yesterday, and a decline of 2 ₩ cent. in Gold. The Railways left off dull, the rise of the day before not being fully supported in the afternoon. Money, 7 ₩ cent.

Produce and Merchandise generally attracted less attention yesterday, the markets closing in favor of buyers. The scarcity of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs enabled holders to put up prices slightly early in the day, but transactions were restricted. Speculation was active in Hog products, which were buoyant. Otherwise general business was quiet and depressed.

The Crisis of the Country.

One would imagine, to listen to much of the talk which is heard about the call for 500,000 and the draft which is likely to follow it, that the raising of men for the United States Army was the cruel freak of an Eastern tyrant; that the war was being carried on for the amusement or gratification of the President and the Cabinet; and that everybody owed it to his family and friends to defraud them of their prey by every conceivable means. The Albany *Atlas & Argus* contained a real or pretended letter, a few days ago, from a country reader, which represented a prodigious change as having come over the Republicans in his neighborhood; that they were so outraged by the determination of the Government to get more men for the army, that hundreds of them were going to vote against the tyrannical LINCOLN in November. They were raising men as fast as they could—as fast as a proper attention to their farms and business would let them—as fast, in short, as was convenient; and to think of drafting simply because they had not made up their quota, and were not likely to make it up, was more than they could endure. The story was told in a strong, bold, democratic way, and was probably half fiction and half exaggeration; but sentiments of this kind crop out in the conversation of a great many people who profess the most unbounded devotion to the war. Some people are furious with the Government for wanting more men; others think it quite natural they should want them, but think it brutal and inhuman that they should not make up their minds to go without them; but a still larger number—and this class includes a great many "loyal" friends of the Union—while acknowledging it to be the right and duty of the Government to get recruits, believe it to be the right of the public to prevent its getting them from amongst the native population in every way short of armed resistance; and they act up to their belief. They seem to consider their relations with the Executive something like those of a traveler with an armed highwayman; they surrender with a good grace what they cannot conceal, but nothing more.

But is this Democratic? Is this Republican? Is this the way that loyal men ought to stand by "the best Government the world ever saw?" Does any one suppose that this war can end successfully for us, or end in any way but in ruin, if the men whom the people have commissioned "to see that the republic suffers no damage," can get no better support than this from that portion of the population which is most interested in the preservation of the Union, and has the keenest and highest appreciation of its value? Does any one seriously suppose that a struggle, the throes of which are felt to the uttermost ends of the earth—which may, without the old Roman exaggeration, be fairly called "*orbis terrarum perturbatio*,"—can be brought to a triumphant close by speeches and toasts and "drawing checks?" If we were to judge of the disposition of the mass of men at the North from the desperation of some of the efforts which we witness on the part of towns, counties and States even, to escape the draft, we might fairly conclude that, if it were possible, our next army would be entirely composed of the sweepings of emigrant ships, of negro slaves, and of any other refuse we could pick up, and—here is the worst of it—of that noble remnant, of the old army who, faithful to the last, have gone back after three years of hardship and danger, to face the storm once more. There is hardly a county in the North at this moment which is not busy selling bonds in order to buy up for service in the army the worst military material to be found in the Western world—foreign mercenaries and liberated slaves. The call of the Government for men is the signal, not for a rush to arms, but for a prodigious scratching of pens, and issuing of "evidences of indebtedness." Everybody who can, takes up his check-book, not his sword, and meets the Provost-Marshal with a smiling patriotic face.

These are unpleasant things to say, but it is unfortunately high time to say them. We have got to the point where our dangers must be looked in the face and talked about. And one of the first things to be said and remembered is that the army in the field is not LINCOLN'S army, but ours; that the prosecution of the war is our affair, not his. And, having laid this to heart, let us all be frank, and confess honestly that a people in such a state of mind as the Southerners, with armies of so much pluck, spirit and endurance, and so well led, as they put and keep in the field, *cannot be subdued by any force that is not composed of the bone and sinew of the North*; that is not composed of men who will fight for love of the cause; who have something more than a soldier's respect for the flag; and who are animated by higher and better motives than any hired alien or Southern fieldhand can ever be.

The country has already made prodigious and unprecedented exertions in the raising of armies; and if the fame and credit of what it has already accomplished were sufficient to rout LEE and HOOD, we would strongly advise everybody to take his ease, and go on making money. But JEFFERSON DAVIS knows perfectly well how much we have done, and what great sacrifices we have made; and yet the knowledge of it does not cause him to give way an inch. It is, in short, in what we will do, and not in what we have once done, that our thunder lies.

The New Triumph of Gen. Grant.

In war, there are certain operations which have but little influence on the progress or result of a campaign, which may yet produce a tremendous effect on the popular mind; while there are others of great and far-reaching importance which pass entirely unconsidered, and whose value may only be seen at the close of the campaign, or the end of the war. We thought but little of it when Gen. GRANT seized and occupied Paducah three years ago; yet no one can at this day intelligently survey the great field of military operations in the Southwest, and study the progress of our arms from the Ohio River to the mountains of Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico, without being compelled to acknowledge that that sudden and sagacious stroke of our present Lieutenant-General on the 6th of September, 1861, has had the most important bearing on all our Southwestern campaigns, from that of Fort Donelson down to that of Atlanta. On the other hand, there have been incidents—such, for example, as the late "crater" affair in front of Petersburgh—which, from certain inherent characteristics, from circumstances connected with them, or from the moment at which they occurred, have produced a popular effect altogether out of comparison with their military value or their real bearing. The *mine*, of the 30th of June last, produced a terrific explosion, a tremendous noise, and a painful and heavy loss of life. It also stunned the public, caused great disheartenment throughout the country, and induced the Copperheads to proclaim the whole campaign an inglorious failure, and the conquest of the South an impossibility. Yet events have already shown that it had but a very limited and temporary influence upon the progress of operations against Petersburgh, and is likely to have no influence whatever adverse to the triumphant success of the great campaign. Many additional illustrations might be given of the fact that it is not those things which most startle the country that most affect the campaign; and of its converse, that many things pass away unheeded which yet give to affairs the shape and direction that they will finally assume.

It is not merely since our recent success on the Weldon Railroad that we have begun to appreciate the importance that must attach to the seizure and holding of that line. It was seen, when GRANT crossed his army to the south bank of the James in June last, by every one who considered the means that must be adopted in operating against Richmond. It was seen by the rebels, as was shown by extracts we gave from their papers weeks ago. It was seen by military observers in Europe, as articles quoted in our columns have shown. The importance of the work was seen from GRANT'S thrice repeated effort to achieve it. It was seen from LEE'S energy and success in twice repelling him. It was again seen in the extensive machinery to effect it which GRANT has had in operation for the last few weeks. It was seen in the suddenness with which, when, all unexpected to LEE, WARREN moved on to the road on Thursday of last week, the rebel General flung forward all his available force, and made on Friday and Sunday two desperate but fruitless efforts to regain what he had lost. Its importance arises from the fact that it is a vital triumph in the way of isolating Richmond, and cutting off those lines of communication and supply which are absolutely essential to its existence as the centre and camping-ground of a great military force. Its value may be overrated. This we do not desire. It gives us no great immediate result. It is by no means decisive. It may not be possible to hold what we have gained; for LEE is a performer in this play of strategy as well as GRANT. All we say is that we have gained an important and signal success, of a character quite different from any of our other recent successes, and which has the greatest bearings, and promises the best results.

We have said this step is but one of several that must be taken; but our latest advices from WARREN inform us that he holds his ground firmly, and late rebel advices convey the gratifying and significant intelligence that he has already begun to operate upon the Danville Railroad—the only line, since the loss of the Weldon road, which Richmond now has connecting it with the States beyond Virginia. Let all true men be strong and hopeful. The end and victory will come by and by.

Rebel Views of Northern Politics.

In addition to the political articles we yesterday quoted from the Richmond press, we copy several others this morning. The long discussion from the Richmond *Whig* upon the "Chicago Convention, its candidates and Platform," is very ably and shrewdly written, and the writer ostensibly puts it forth for the benefit of the Convention, saying that he "makes no apology for offering suggestions to the Northern Democracy as to their plan for the Presidential campaign." It is to be hoped that the delegates to the Convention, and those whom they represent, as well as the people of the country at large, may give due heed to this voice from Richmond. The *Whig* is evidently opposed to LINCOLN, and pretends to be opposed to MCCLELLAN; it thinks HORATIO SEYMOUR "might do," and FILLMORE "would be a good selection;" but the candidate of its soul, the hero of its love, the man for the crisis, is DON CARLOS BUELL. Why will not Chicago oblige Richmond by paying some heed to the advice which has been written out with great astuteness for its benefit?

The Richmond *Dispatch* also discusses our forthcoming Presidential election. It thinks that on the whole the "monster who now rules the Yankees" has the best chance for the next term of the Presidency, and that nothing will destroy his prospects but military reverses to the Yankees in the next two months. The Copperhead organs in the North carry out precisely the ideas of Richmond in this matter, and if it is not in their power to secure the defeat of our glorious armies, they malevolently misinterpret every military incident and movement and campaign, and thus endeavor to produce the impression throughout the country that the defeats and disasters the rebels so much desire, are and have been always and incessantly and everywhere overtaking our arms. The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks that the success of the Northern Copperheads depends upon the successes of the rebel armies; and the Copperheads seem to be very well aware of the fact.

The Muller Extradition Case.

The London railway murder case does not promise so much of interest in the development of what has been called the art of manslaughter, as the copious details of the investigation, since the commission of the crime, at first foreshadowed. The brief but pointed inquiry and the evidence taken before the United States Commissioner, yesterday, reduces at once the crime and the criminal to a vulgar and despicable level. Within less than a week of the time when Mr. BRIGGS was found lying, bruised, bleeding and speechless on the railway track, between the Bow and Hackney railroad stations, MULLER had left in different parts of London—as the testimony taken yesterday shows—abundant evidence to convict him ten times over. All that remains, indeed, for investigation now, (and this will be done in London,) refers to the precise point at which MULLER got on to the train, and the instrument he used in making his victim so powerless that he was able to throw him out of the narrow window of a tightly-locked first-class English railway carriage.

It was on the night of the 9th of July that Mr. BRIGGS, a responsible bank clerk, over sixty years of age, was returning to his home in the suburbs, after dining with a relative. At the Bow Station he was seen alive, seated in the carriage with two other passengers. Before the Hackney Station—less than five minutes distant from Bow—was reached, the deed was done, for the body, shortly after the outward bound train had passed, was discovered on the track.

The work, then, must have been accomplished with no ordinary dispatch, and that is the only thing in the evidence thus far which would indicate in MULLER an expert. But even this may have been the result of a frantic terror inspired in the wretch by his inability to effect the robbery (which was evidently MULLER'S prime object,) without first stunning the unfortunate victim.

Before the body was thrown through the window of the carriage, Mr. BRIGGS must have been robbed of all that MULLER could conveniently lay hands on. The watch and chain, at least, must have been taken in the first struggle. The hat which was exchanged for MULLER'S own, may have been taken by accident, although as hats, no less than jewelry, appear to have been among the murderer's special cravings, he may have clutched at it designedly.

The footpaths of the murderer, it will be seen, were easily traced. He sold Mr. BRIGGS' watch-chain to Mr. DEATH, a London jeweler, for £3 10s. sterling, taking the amount out in trade. He was noticed in his old haunts with a different hat from that he had been accustomed to wear. He showed his new jewelry to his friends, and generally made his record as distinct as could be desired before he took his passage for this City. Then, in order to still further aid his pursuers, he took ship in a slow sailing vessel for New-York, where several officers of the London detective force, a cabman who knew him in London, a son of Mr. BRIGGS, and Mr. DEATH, the jeweler, (who, at once identified him here,) have been waiting his arrival for several weeks. And finally, he brought Mr. BRIGGS' watch and hat with him here, to make his identity unmistakable.

Taken altogether, it is a murder which has nothing about it except the place of its commission, to distinguish it from the most vulgar case of man-slaying inspired by theftuous propensities. MULLER, indeed, shows in his appearance that he could only commit such a deed under the base instinct of greed, and that he would go about the business with no other skill than his low instincts could at the moment inspire.

The Rebel Agencies in Europe.

There is a natural curiosity, down South, which finds expression through the Richmond *Examiner*, to know how it comes about that Mr. MASON is again holding semi-official interviews with Lord PALMERSTON. When, recently, Mr. MASON abandoned his functions as rebel emissary in London, he did so by express order of his "Government." He did so, moreover, we are assured, with the entire approval of "the whole Confederacy." He was ordered to withdraw only after ample proof had been obtained that the English Government refused recognition, and after he had been repeatedly and ignominiously repelled at the doors of the British Foreign Office, by the "supercilious and insolent manner of Lord RUSSELL." To find Mr. MASON, then, "who is very much the superior of that small lord," again dangling in the ante-chamber, is found to be altogether "too much," and the Richmond journalist requests to know why it is so.

In this most pertinent request many inquiring minds here among ourselves will readily join, as also in the equally pointed inquiry of the Richmond publicist wherein he desires to know why, instead of permitting Mr. MASON'S return to London, the "Confederate Government" did not proceed to the logical sequel of its first action in terminating Mr. MASON'S embassy, and recall Mr. SLIDELL from Paris at the same time?

If, as the Richmond *Examiner* protests, all the English Consuls at Confederate ports were dismissed, "on finding that they were presuming *to interfere where they had no business*, * * * and in some cases going so far as *to advise British residents not to fight* in defence of the country when invaded," the editor's inquiries would apply with as much pertinence to the English Government as to the Chiefs of the Confederacy. A British Consul, say at Charleston or Savannah, accredited to the Government of the United States, accredited solely to that Government, and holding his exequatur from the President of the United States, and from him alone, finds it necessary, in the exercise of his functions, to notify British subjects residing in the rebel States, that the Queen has issued a proclamation of neutrality between the insurgent States, and the Federal Government, that they can only participate in the war at the risk of losing the protection of their own Government, and that it is their bounden duty as loyal subjects not to enter the ranks of the insurgent army. For this simple execution of an order, emanating directly from the head of his own Government, the Consul, we are told, is promptly and properly dismissed, and thence the conclusion is drawn—and drawn, we must admit, with logical precision—that from that date forth the Confederate emissary had no manner of business in the ante-chambers of the British Foreign Office.

It may have been that in the lately reported interview with Lord PALMERSTON, this question of the dismissal of Consuls from the rebel ports was under discussion. Indeed it is hardly possible to conceive how a British Minister could possibly justify the concession of even a semi-official interview to DAVIS' emissary after the refusal of the Richmond Government to permit the residence of British Consular agents within their temporary dominions. The relation between the agents of the Confederacy and the British Government is of a character so anomalous, that it is altogether past comprehension. A Richmond authority boasted the other day that there are now twenty-five thousand British subjects serving as conscripts in the rebel army. They are serving there because no Consular agent of their Government is permitted to remain in the insurgent territory to protect their interest. They are serving there because the Government of Great Britain is either too much interested in the success of the rebellion, or too craven to assert the rights of British subjects abroad. They can take either horn. The power of England, in either case, is despised and contemned even by these very conspirators who are eager to-day to have their "peace commissioners" permitted to pass under an escort to Washington for the avowed object of securing a cessation of the war.

CALIFORNIA.

Our Naval Force on the Pacific Station.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 16.

Considering the exigencies of war, it is not strange that the naval force of the United States on the Pacific station is much less than the threatening future demands for our safety. It is neither sufficient to defend the coast from pirates adventuring under the Confederate flag, nor from foreign fleets in case of war. It is not because we believe war with France is inevitable or even probable, but because a fair preparation to meet insolence with dignity and intrusion with firmness is the best way to insure peace, that we propose to inquire what is the strength of our naval force on this station, and whether it is such that we may rely on it without presumption in such an emergency as possibly may arise, considering the civil war we are engaged in and the delicate condition of our foreign relations.

Of professed fighting craft, our Pacific squadron has six vessels. These, with two storeships, constitute our naval force. Another vessel has for some time been expected upon the station, and assuming that she has arrived, and is on duty in South American waters, we will add her to the force. We then have a grand total of nine vessels, *such as they are*. But mere numbers do not represent strength—of what kind of fighting stuff is our force made? Four of the fleet are steamers. Two of them—the *Lancaster* and the *Narragansett*—are screw steamers, and the first-named may be said to be the best specimen of the whole lot for fighting purposes. The *Lancaster* is rated on the lists of our navy as a second-class sloop-of-war, a screw-steamer, having a battery of thirty guns, and a tonnage of 2,352, naval measurement. A vessel of her size would, in the English or French service, be rated a frigate; under our system of rates she is only classed as a second-class sloop-of-war. Her excellence over and above the others arises from the fact of her carrying a far heavier battery, being a more complete man-of-war in her appointments than the others, and by being a screw-steamer, furnished with auxiliary power, she has those vital points of a war-steamer—the boilers and machinery—placed mainly below the water-line, and out of the reach of an enemy's shot. In respect to speed, under steam alone, this vessel is the inferior of either, and all others. Furnished with a "hoist-up" screw and but auxiliary power, she is full-rigged as a sailing vessel, and was intended to do her cruising mainly under sail. Inferior as a steamer in point of speed, she would make but a sorry figure in a chase after any vessel of reasonable running qualities. However, her mission is not to chase or look after privateers, but to carry the heaviest gun of official calibre in the squadron—the Admiral.

In point of efficiency we believe it is claimed that the side-wheel steamer *Saranac* stands next highest on the list, though this is a question open to considerable doubt. A vessel of inferior size and armament, of reasonable speed, and having the protection so necessary in a fighting craft—of her vital point, the machinery, placed below the water-line—could well contest the palm of efficiency with the *Saranac*. A side-wheel vessel cannot claim the immunity from danger economy of space, etc., and consequent efficiency as a man-of-war, that a screw-steamer can. It is no argument in favor of the former class of vessels that our Navy Department has seen fit during this present war to place afloat a large number of them. That Department has done much that may not bear the touch and analysis of after times. The *Saranac* is a vessel of old time design and construction, and rated a "second-class steamer" on the naval lists. Her armament is thirteen guns, her tonnage 1,446. She therefore stands second in number of guns and size of hulk, as well as in efficiency. The latter may be said to consist in having a reasonable degree of speed and a passable battery. A sister vessel to the *San Jacinto*, built by the same model and upon the same lines—both being experimental vessels and built at an early period in the history of our steam marine—the *Saranac* has yet to earn herself the name as an efficient vessel that her compeer has. Her most notable exploit has been the bringing of Kossuth over the seas. Her efficiency as a war vessel is impaired, and would in action be neutralized by her great vulnerability. A large portion of her machinery is above water-line, and is of course accessible to an enemy's shot. A single one might disable her, and allow an inferior antagonist to choose his position, and compel her capture or destruction at will. In fact, so much of her machinery is exposed that it is hard to see how she would escape disablement in action. The expenditure on account of her late repairs would, had it been so applied, have given us a fine, new and powerful war vessel, built according to the requirements of the times.

The *Narragansett* ought to stand second, and does probably stand third among our fighting craft in point of efficiency. She is a fast steamer—a screw vessel—and is far less vulnerable than any of the side-wheelers. She has, however, an inferior battery, an arrangement of deck hamper that prevents the efficient working of her broadside guns, worn out boilers, and defective machinery much in need of repair. These things remedied, the *Narragansett* would be one of our most efficient "coast guards," even as she would be one of the fastest of our navy vessels. Her tonnage is rated at 800, and her battery at six guns.

Lastly, as efficient craft, we have the *Saginaw*, a smart, small, light-draft, side-wheel vessel, rating 453 tons burden, and carrying four guns. Her inquisitive capacity is considerable, as her light draft enables her to peer into many out-of-the-way hiding places, so frequent on the Mexican and Central American coasts, not accessible to a larger vessel. Her great speed, too, would render her an annoying antagonist in a running fight, as she could choose her distance to lay down the gauge of battle. Vulnerable as she is, being a side-wheel vessel, it is a pity we have not more of her class to be used as a corps of observation.

The *Sassacus* mounts ten guns, is of 974 tons burden, and is rated a third-class paddle-wheel steamer. She is one of the kind known as "double-enders," having a runder at each end intended to propel equally well either backward or forward. A new gunboat, we can only speak advisedly of her when she is known to be on our station. Being a side-wheel vessel, she of course has the defects as a fighter of that class of vessels. We believe she has a good battery and is fast. The latter quality will, of course, appeal strongly in her favor to Californians.

In our squadron are a couple of obsolete, bygone sailing vessels named the *Cyane* and *St. Louis*. The former mounts a battery of nineteen guns, is rated a first-class sloop, and of a tonnage of 972. The latter is also rated a third-class sloop, carries 18 guns, and is of 700 tons displacement. As efficient men-of-war they might both be left off our lists, and would not be missed. Every person now knows that a sailing vessel as a man-of-war is a useless thing, and, as a rule, is at the mercy of a war-steamer when brought into collision with one. We have found out to our cost that they will not do even for blocksding purposes. No maritime Power pretends to build one nowadays; and no such notion, of any prestige as a warlike one, would put forward a mere sailer as a fighting craft. On the score of efficient addition to our squadron, we will, then, count the sailing vessels out. In addition to those we have named above, there are attached to the Pacific station two storeships—the *Fredonia* and *Farallones*. These, of course, are not at all belligerent, carrying a limited battery ostensibly for self-defence.

There are, then, six vessels known to be on the Pacific station, of a greater or less degree of efficiency, doing duty as American men-of-war. Among this crowd there is but one first quality of vessel as a fighting concern. The *Lancaster* alone could probably "hold her own" in a fight with a wooden vessel of equal size and armament. Were a vessel of like class with the *Alabama* or *Florida* to appear on our coast, we have no craft to catch her—unless, indeed, the little *Saginaw*. Two of our squadron are ruled out as worthless for cruising or fighting purposes. How well we would come out of a mill with either the English or French—who are a long way ahead of us on the score of naval preparation in these seas—is a matter of some doubt. "Yankee pluck" might prevail, but the odds would be against it. Or how well are we prepared for the visit of a swift privateer to our coast? If the *Alabama* could, and the *Florida* does cavort around our Atlantic seaboard—off the maritime towns and cities thereon, and under the very guns of the numerous war-vessels cruising on those seas—how much more exempt from pursuing injury would such vessels be in our seas? It was sheer good luck for us that SEMMES did not pay us a visit when leaving the Eastern seas. Our exemption from warlike evils has been quite extraordinary, but this should not lead us to felicitate ourselves on the score of having a naval force in quantity or quality sufficient to meet the storm of war if it should come.

American Explorations in Peru.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We learn by late advices from Peru that the Hon. E. G. SQUIER will undertake the exploration of the Republics of Peru and Bolivia after his duties as Commissioner to settle the various questions between the United States and Peru have terminated, to which important diplomatic office he was appointed by President LINCOLN in the early part of 1863. The plan of Mr. SQUIER, which has been delayed by the troubles growing out of the recent seizure by the Spanish Admiral of the Chincha Islands, as we understand, is to thoroughly examine and explore the ancient remains of the Incas, which are to be found throughout the breadth and length of Pacific Peru, and also of the Basin of the Lake of Titicaca in Bolivia, and possibly of portions of Ecuador and North Chili, and to correct the topography of those countries. In this labor great attention will be directed by this eminent American savan to the examination of the old convent and college libraries, and the public archives of these districts, of the works of ancient Spanish-American history, published in Spain and her western colonies, between 1560 and 1800; and also those left in manuscript, which are now very scarce, and particularly those relating to the Indian languages and the chronicles compiled in Spanish by descendants of the Incas or their nobles, many of whom are still to be found in the uplands of Peru. As it has been stated by late travelers and European writers that such works, especially those on languages, are often met in very careless guardianship, both in Mexico and in Peru, in the libraries of the parish priest and village churches, and this, too, of valuable works, both printed and manuscript, not to be met with in the great libraries of the Cities of Mexico, Guatemala, Lima, Bogota, Quito and La Paz. Mr. SQUIER will, no doubt, thoroughly explore this field. The works of TSCHUDI, RIVERA, EWBANK, and of English authors of the last twenty years, lead the inquirer in American antiquities merely to the threshold of the subject. Mr. SQUIER'S well-known volumes on the ancient races of the Mississippi Valley, and his travels and explorations, illustrated by his own pencil, in Nicaragua, Honduras, and on the Mosquito Coast, of which large editions have been sold in the United States and Europe, and translations in several foreign languages, with his more recent valuable series of Central American archives, show that he is in every way competent to satisfy not only men of learning, literature and art, but in an eminent degree to make a popular work for the masses. His various volumes on the States of Central America fully prove his acceptability. His friends in California are given to understand that he may visit our State at the completion of his Peruvian labors, and pass overland through Central Arizona and New-Mexico, to examine the remains of the ancient races of Alta California, often noted in the *Evening Bulletin*, and of which so much has been written in *conjecture* for 300 years, but of which so little has been detailed *in fact*.

The Yale School of the Fine Arts.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 17.

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13, the ground was broken at the corner of Chapel and High streets, on the College Green, for the erection of "The Yale School of the Fine Arts," founded by our townsman, Mr. AUGUSTUS RUSSELL STREET. The ceremony was very simple, but was highly interesting to the few who took part in it. President WOOLSEY was absent from town, and the donor of the building was detained at home by severe illness. After the builders had marked out the principal lines of the edifice under the direction of the architect, P. B. WIGHT, Esq., of New-York, the spade was handed to President DAY, now 81 years of age, and he, with a firm foot and steady arm, thrice pressed its edge into the earth and threw aside the soil. The youngest grandson of Mr. STREET, a little boy of five years old, the son of the late Admiral FOOTE, then took the spade and still further broke the ground where the new building is to stand.

No formal speeches were made, but among the incidental remarks President DAY said that when he entered college the Linonian Society had their room in a building which occupied this very site; and that the first of his literary exercises was a composition, written for this society, read in this room and criticized by the President, EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, afterward President of Williams College. We consider it a remarkable incident that the venerable man whose acquaintance with the college extends over nearly three-quarters of a century, going back to the days when Dr. STILES was President, should have been able to perform the first act in the construction of the new series of edifices which have lately been promised to the college; and when we think of the growth which he has witnessed, and which he has done so much to mature, we cannot but ask what are to be the future changes which some of the boys now five years old will witness—perhaps the lad who stood by the side of the revered Dominie as this new building was begun.

P. C. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of Gen. SHERMAN, and who represents that State Government. He desires to learn upon *what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for readmission into the Union.* This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee were again in session to-day, and had a protracted sitting, adjourning at the close until to-morrow. The business so far transacted is simply routine, relating entirely to the details of the ensuing Presidential canvass. Every member is deeply impressed with the belief that Mr. LINCOLN will be reelected; and regards the political situation as most hopeful and satisfactory for the Union party.

THE EXCHANGE OF COUPONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations for the exchange of coupon for registered bonds:

Parties holding coupon bonds of any loan of the United States, except the loans of September 9, 1850, (Mexican Indemnity,) and March 6, 1861, (Oregon War,) can exchange them for registered bonds of the same loan, by presenting them at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. They should be accompanied by a letter requesting the exchange, which should state the numbers and denominations of the bonds sent, and the act under which they were issued, or the title by which they are known. The letter should also state the denominations of the registered bonds wanted in exchange, in whose name they are to be issued, the disposition to be made of them after they are issued, and the place where the interest is to be paid. Interest on registered bonds is payable by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans and St. Louis, and the United States Depositories at Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CURRENCY.

The issues of National Bank note currency to-day amount to $171,500. Total to date $42,825,850.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan for Aug. 25, are as follows: 10-40, $456,450; total to date, $78,070,350. 7-30 $952,800; total to date, $23,989,400.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been organized since last return:

24th—The First National Bank of Smithfield, Ohio..... $63,000
24th—The First National Bank of South Norwalk, Conn..... 100,000
25th—The Mouson National Bank, Mass..... 150,000
25th—The First National Bank of Westfield, N. Y..... 100,000

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Col. CLEARY, Chief of the Water Transportation of Armies of the United States, has been relieved from that duty, and Col. WEB placed in charge of the bureau. Col. J. A. ELLISON is relieved from duty in the colvalescent camp, and on Monday next enters upon his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington. Capt. GEORGE CHESTER, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to the post vacated by Col. ELLISON.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Patrick McMahan, H, 140th Infantry; Fred. Vanderkeyden, B, 4th Artillery; Daniel L. Dodd, E, 1st Dragoons; Christopher Heisler, D, 4th Cavalry; Albert Brown, D, 151st Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, notifying holders of 7-30 notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1868. The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Among several other naval officers who have recently mysteriously disappeared is Acting Ensign J. O. SHAW, late of the United States steamer *Tahoma*. The Navy Department has in vain sought information concerning him.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $776,000.

Further Complaints About Naval Recruiting.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The complaint which appeared in your issue of Thursday, as to the difficulty of getting a naval substitute passed, is one which will be echoed by very many. I am glad to see the public attention called to it. There is something wrong in the system. Whether it lies in the fact that old and combroos forms are retained in the navy, or whether in the fact that most of the subordinate officials are in sympathy with the guild of brokers and runners, I cannot say. I only know that from the time I stepped into the Jew clothing-store, which forms the antechamber to a certain naval rendezvous, and, refusing to pay the Jew a $50 fee, got his prophecy that I should soon find cause to regret it, until at last my certificate was given me on the receiving-ship, I met one steady series of annoyances.

First—The naval rendezvous are nearly all located either above or alongside of Jew clothing stores. To these you are sent for the outfit, and can learn of no other place for buying it.

Second—The offices are infested with low rascals and runners, who seem always to have ready access to the officials, while you are forced to wait.

Third—The officials, or at least the subordinates, treat superciliously any one coming without a broker. They give you short answers, and often feign ignorance. Thus, at one office, I asked who the Jew was who wanted the fee of $50, and what he was to do for it. The answer was, "We know no one outside of this office." This was strange, as they had to pass daily through the Jew's shop in getting to and from their own office; and, moreover, sent daily numbers of men to him to get their outfit. Next, having been told that my substitute must get his outfit before going on board, I asked where, beside of the Jew, I could get it; "we do not know." Imagine such a degree of inexperience on the part of men living amid such surroundings.

It did not take me long to learn for myself that outfits are to be got at any naval rendezvous and on board the receiving ship.

Thus at every stage was I met by ignorance or misinformation. I was repeatedly told that no outfit was furnished on board the ship, yet my man got his there without trouble, except the usual delay of some hours.

But after getting your man through the ceremonies on shore, you have still the same thing to do on shipboard, with extra delays.

And now let me ask, Is there any reason why it should be harder to put a man into the navy than into the army?

Why cannot some kind of a rendezvous be opened inside the navy-yard, where men can be examined, shipped, mustered in, and taken off your hands at once? Why need you, with your substitute, dance attendance two or three days at offices or the ship? why these second examinations on board ship? why the second making out of papers, and why also these other delays which are insisted on for all who are not of the honorable fraternity of runners? S.

Causes for Exemption.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Are persons claiming exemption from the draft, by reason of alienage or otherwise, limited as to time in making application? The question is suggested by the requirements of the Militia Enrollment Law, which states that persons claiming exemption must file their papers before the 15th of August. Another question and I am done: Are persons afflicted with dyspepsia proper subjects for exemption? Yours truly, J. R. GRANT.

[*Answer to First Question.*—Application for exemption may be made at any time prior to the draft; afterward, if drafted, the same causes will exempt, but then the time is limited; the Provost-Marshal will say just how limited. *Second Question.*—Persons afflicted with dyspepsia may be proper subjects for exemption; but the simple diet and vigorous exercise of the army is deemed a remedy for that disease.—ED. TIMES.]

Escape from a Southern Prison.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 23.

THOMAS MCCAULEY, Orderly Sergeant, Company E, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Donaldsonville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863, and sent to Richmond, where he was conned in Libby Prison, and afterward sent to Andersonville, Ga., and who succeeded in escaping therefrom, reached here Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, and reported himself to the Provost-Marshal. The history of Sergt. MCCAULEY since his capture is an eventful one, as the following synopsis will demonstrate:

After about two months at Andersonville he succeeded in making his escape with four others from his place of imprisonment, a stockade, composed of squared pines, set perpendicularly some six feet in the ground, and enclosing perpendicularly some 18 acres of ground, and in which, when he left the last time were about 30,000 Federal prisoners. He escaped by means of a tunnel some 65 feet long, dug by himself and companions, with canteens broken in half. From the tunnel they took to a swamp, a mile or two distant, where they remained till night. After nightfall they resumed their journey, traveling all night, and finally reaching another swamp, near Flint River, Ga., where they were surprised by the hounds of their pursuers. The swamp being too wide for the horses of their pursuers to follow them with safety, they succeeded in escaping them by wading through water neck-deep, and made their way to Jamestown, about twenty miles from Columbus, Ga., traveling night and day, and with very little subsistence—obtaining all they had from darkies in the fields by which they passed. This subsistence consisted only of corn-bread and water, with which they were obliged to satisfy themselves.

Losing their way two miles from Jamestown, they were finally piloted by a negro to the Chattahoochee River. After traveling some six or seven miles down its bank in search of a boat, they finally found one, but to their chagrin, it was held to its fastening by a strong lock. One of the party, however, succeeded in picking the lock, but just as they were ready to shove off the owner made his appearance, not, however, in time to prevent their retreat to the bushes adjacent. The owner of the boat followed, singing out, "Halt, you d——d Yankees, or I'll shoot you!" to which, however, they paid no attention, and succeeded in reaching the thickest of the canebreaks in the neighborhood, where they were left by their pursuer, who thought it unsafe to follow them further alone. He accordingly went for assistance, but before his return the boat had been secured by two of the party—Sergt. MCCAULEY being one of them.

Their pursuers, thinking to cut them off, headed their horses for Georgetown; but to their dismay, found on their arrival that they were still ahead of them, having passed some hour before their arrival. As a last resort they telegraphed to Fort Gaines, at which point the boat arrived after dark, and was hailed by the guard. No answer being given, the boat was fired into, and Sergeant MCCAULEY's comrade wounded, and afterward taken prisoner. He, however, succeed in escaping by swimming to the Alabama side of the river. On gaining the other side of the river he was, however, captured by a guard on the look-out and taken to Fort Gaines, from whence he was sent to Georgetown, and from thence to Andersonville, and again committed to his prison, where he was received with the following remark from a Capt. WARE, in charge of the prison, "You d—d Yankee son of a b—h, you try to escape, did you? We'll fix you so as you can't escape." This remark was followed by an order to place upon him a chain and balls, which was done, one of the balls being a 64-pounder, the other a 32 pounder, and also to place over him a strong guard—all of which was complied with. He was also notified that this would be his condition until paroled or exchanged.

The sergeant, however, did not give it up so, and procuring a file from a source not prudent to give here, he loosed his bonds, and again succeed in escaping. This time he made for Macon, seven miles beyond which he was again captured while saddling a horse. On being taken back he was chained, with six others—one of them a Lieutenant of a Tennessee regiment—but the file came in play again, and his chains being loosed, he determined to make another attempt to escape when night set in. He kept his position, however, and during the afternoon was visited by the proper officer, who proposed to release him on parole if he would promise not to make any further attempts at escape. He accepted the parole, and remained at the prison until 3 o'clock on the 22d of July last, when he succeeded in getting a rebel uniform and haversack. Gen. WINDER having given orders for all the conscripts to report at Atlanta, and he, for the time being, being "one of 'em," jumped on a car passing through that afternoon, and which was set apart for their accommodation, and reached Macon that night. When arrived there he represented himself as belonging to a company from Thomas County, and succeeded in escaping detection. To his horror, he learned that the companies were to be formed into brigades before leaving for Atlanta. But he succeeded, by posting himself up, in giving satisfactory answers to all the inquiries out to him, and, at 9 o'clock the next morning entered the cars with the rest of the "rebs," bound for Atlanta.

The cars reached that point about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and MCCAULEY went with the rest of the conscripts to report himself to Col. MCCOMA, the officer delegated for that purpose. To his disagreeable surprise he found here two men who had aided in his arrest on his first attempt to escape, and yet another who had been one of his guard at Fort Anderson. They, however, did not chance to recognize him.

He slept that night in the second line of breastworks around Atlanta, and awaking about 4 o'clock, beat a hasty retreat back into the city, from whence he went to East Point, some nine miles distant, on the Georgia and Macon Railroad. He was then picked up by the Provost guard, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, where he again succeeded in giving such satisfactory answers to the questions propounded him as to result in his release. Watching an opportunity, he made his way, on the 27th of July, about midnight, to Eastville, the right of the rebel lines, and finally to Rossville, Ill., where the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment is stationed. Entering our lines, he made himself known to the commanding officer of the post, and was forwarded to Col. Ross, at Marietta, and from thence to other points, until he finally reached this city, and reported himself as above stated.

Outrageous Suppression of Free Speech.

The following mottoes were inscribed on banners at the "Peace" meeting at Syracuse on the 18th inst.:

"No more victims for the slaughter pen—not a man nor a dollar."

"If SEWARD touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck."

"ABE LINCOLN slaughters white men under the pretense of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"LINCOLN demands blood! Provost-Marshals beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak."

"Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant LINCOLN before he crushes you."

"Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We will *not be conscripted* in a war for the emancipation of Slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease."

"LINCOLN has murdered three white men to free one negro."

—A gentleman who was at Petersburgh at the time of the explosion of the mine, and who saw the colored troops after they had returned from their famous charge, writes that as one of them was giving the facts and stating the manner of the successful charge upon the enemy's battery, his countenance kindled with excitement, and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, "Didn't we yell 'Fort Pillow!'"

—A Canadian journal reports that several "considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the Royal Mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed over into the Confederacy."

—The citizens of the town of South Bend, Indiana, (the residence of Speaker COLFAX,) have contributed $3,300 for the Christian Commission within the last two months.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. [illegible]

Pennsylvania Invasion.
THE REBELS BURN TOWNS,
BUT CANNOT BURN
THE HERRING'S SAFE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time, the Safe fell to the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUGER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co:

GENTS.: I have had in use one of your unequalled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed, and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
"the best fire-proof safe the world ever saw."
HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
with Herring & Floyd's patent
CRYSTALIZED IRON,
FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF!
manufactured and sold only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Prices-lists promptly sent on application.

Italian Speranza.
A sure, safe and certain cure for intemperance.
$1 per box, with full directions
Sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price
FARNSWORTH & CO.,
No. 18 Cedar-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 160 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just patented. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

HAVENS—WAYLAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, by Rev. E. W. Trimble, Assistant Rector of St. George's, GEO. H. HAVENS, of Carmansville, and CARRIE A. WAYLAND, of Spuyten Duyvil. No cards.

HARRIOT—NASH.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Eltona, Westchester County, by Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, JOSEPH B. HARRIOT and HELEN M., daughter of Francis H. Nash, Esq.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At West Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 20, CHARLES ADDOMS, son of Edward [illegible] and Sarah H. Andrews, aged 3 weeks and 1 days.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, 12th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Col. ELBERT BIRDSALL, brother of Thomas W. Birdsall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and late Assistant Commissary General of this State.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on 12th-st., between 3d and 4d avs., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BOUCHER.—At Dover, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, ALFRED BOUCHER, of this City, aged 53 years.

BLACK.—At Newark, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, SARAH LOCKWOOD, wife of James R. Black, M. D., and daughter of Rufus Lockwood, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

BUSH.—In Swampscott, on Thursday, Aug. 18, FLORENCE, daughter of David and Matilda S. Buck, aged 25 years.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, MARGARET SMITH, wife of John Carpenter, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, MATILDA M., wife of Amos S. Chamberlin, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 37 Lexington-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Monday, Aug. 22, Geo. E. CHAMBERLIN, 1st Lieut.-Colonel First Vermont Artillery, from a mortal wound received in battle Aug. 21, near Charlestown, Va., aged 26 years.

☞ Washington, D. C., and St. Louis papers please copy.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, AMELIA LOUISA, the remaining twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his son in-law, Andrew W. Leggat, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DOAK.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, Md., while in the military service of the United States, First Sergt. WM. H. DOAK, Company F, 8th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 262 West 54th-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUFF.—In Washington, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 56 West 26th-st., on Monday, [illegible]

M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

READING.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 26, LUCY HASTINGS, widow of the late Bishop HEDDING, of the M. E. church.

The funeral will take place from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Manchesterville, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alvin Higgins, 134th-st., Manhattanville, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

NOSWORTHY.—At the Powelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, FANNY M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Nosworthy, deceased, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROONEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 26, Sergeant CHARLES ROONEY, Twentieth Precinct Police, aged 43 years.

The members of the department and friends are invited to attend the funeral, No. 612 6th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 28th inst.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES J. STEWART, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCHOFIELD.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Aug 25, LOUISA P., infant daughter of Robert P. and Louisa J. Schofield, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, John Perrin, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN PELT.—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, July 27, of typhoid fever, HENRY VAN PELT, aged 32 years, son of the late Peter Van Pelt, of this City.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 8d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 181 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNRIVALED
FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS
"MATHEW'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE,"
which has been before the public for nearly
"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,"
and is universally approved.
"THIS HAIR DYE"
is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it
"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"
to anything in the shape of
"A DYE"
now or ever before the people. Being complete in
"ONE BOTTLE,"
no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. In using this Dye, you avoid that
"DUSTY, DIRTY"
appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized when an inferior article has been used.
"PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"
which contains double the dye in those usually sold for $1. Sold by all Druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent.
No. 13 Gold-st., New-York.
Also, Manufacturer of
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS,
the best hair dressing in use.
IN LARGE BOTTLES, PRICE 50 CENTS.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES, EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. C. MCINTIRE will preach in Market-st. Church next SABBATH MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.
THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.
MR. S. B. RUGGLES'
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS,
AT
YALE COLLEGE,
July 21, 1864.

CONTENTS:

Academic Progress of the College in fifty years—Advances in Astronomy and Geology—Elevating Influence of Studies of Nature—Oratory of PERICLES and WEBSTER—Historical Accessories of College Class of 1814—President DWIGHT—NAPOLEON'S Wars with England—Freedom of the World Endangered.

Opposing Theories of National and State Sovereignty, Incapable of Compromise—CLINTON'S "Continental System" of Public Works—Their Importance to the Union—Steam and Electricity—Ability to pay the Public Debt.

Civic Administration of LOUIS NAPOLEON—His Interoceanic Canal—Will he interfere in aid of Slavery—Barbarian Warfare against Light-houses—Duty to uphold the Union.

ALSO,
MR. RUGGLES' Reports to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, on the Resources of the United States, and to the Secretary of State on Uniform Weights, Measures and Coins.

JUST READY.
SPECTROPIA;
OR,
SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
SHOWING GHOSTS EVERYWHERE,
AND OF ANY COLOR,
WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
Quarto boards. Price $1.

This new Ghost Illusion requires no apparatus, the book itself containing every requisite to show life-sized ghosts, affording a most interesting and novel application of a well-known principle in optics.

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JAS. O. GREGORY, Publisher,
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THE RUSH CULMINATING
FOR
EDMUND KIRKE'S NEW BOOK
(Which is ready for the Trade to-day,)
DOWN IN TENNESSEE;
AND
BACK BY WAY OF RICHMOND.

Enormous advance orders! Thousands of copies swept off on publication day. The fact that this wonderfully interesting new book, by the author of "Among the Pines," contains, among other remarkable sketches, a fuller and more particular description of the author's late trip to Richmond than he prepared for the *Atlantic Monthly*, has produced a greater demand for the book than the publisher can possibly supply at present. Only advance orders have been filled. Subsequent orders will be executed as soon as printers and binders can turn out the books. 12 mo, cloth bound, tinted paper, $1 50.

Also, ready this morning,
JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN.
A fascinating new novel of the "Jane Eyre" style, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.
QUEST.
A charming new novel, and one that will win great praise from ladies. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

NEXT WEEK.
Capt. SEMMES' great book—THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER—from advance sheets.

These books will be sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

HAND BOOK
OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY.
Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864, with an account of the engagement of the
KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA,
compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2 50. This day published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "C. O. D." or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16, 1864.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

THE PITCHERS! THE PLATED PITCHERS!!
Yes—THE PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, more beautiful than ever, more heavily plated than formerly, and the demand for them exceeding that of any previous season. The supply is limited, most of our workmen having gone to the front to defend
THE OLD FLAG.
We would therefore recommend to our friends to make an early application for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A meeting of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Aug 24, 1864, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union State Central Committee, to wit: "That all Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof,

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT.** per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the **10.40** Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. **7.30 TREASURY NOTES** into the **6** per cent. **BONDS** of **1881,** with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1861, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1871.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depositary and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

Two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10-40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 coupon Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 24, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 19, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Opdyke, Loescher & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order

JAMES STEINGER, Secretary.

Dated New-York Aug 26, 1-64.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $400,000 on the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons in August and February, are limited in an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding to this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a requisition of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to P. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 158 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 TWO-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DAMIANI, President.
J. W. B. DOBIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by the company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may pay the same at any time to be named by them, by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof.

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York, and that on and after said first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the annual 7 per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, and that unless the company in the City of New-York, and that on all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 261, 266, 3, 469, 444, 65, 516, 1, 314, 230, 338, 101, 247, 416, 164 and 1,329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, in 64. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Aug. 25, 1864.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN,
Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in currency funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Especial attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a Dividend upon the capital stock of the company, free of Government taxation, payable on and after the 1st day of September next, at the office of the company, No. 52 Washington-st.

ABRAM CURTISS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR OIL COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 27, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government taxation, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Maria Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp to the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je11-law12w*

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK—THE only reliable one especially for males, $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer,
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE auction mart, 5th-av. and 44th-st.

This day (SATURDAY,) Aug. 27, at 2 P. M., precisely, Buggies, carriages, rockaways, market wagons, harness, saddles, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A SPLENDID CHESTNUT STALLION THOROUGHBRED, WILL STAND FIRE—MAKE A FINE OFFICER'S CHARGER.

ALSO,

A DARK-BLOOD BAY STALLION, FOR PEDIGREES SEE CATALOGUES.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, Aug. 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor and dining room suites; velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dining extension tables, feather and straw beds, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c., cocoa and straw matting, paintings, engravings, &c., &c., all of which have been removed for convenience of sale.

S. & J. ROGERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Van Rensselaer's Stable, No. 24 Canal-street, near Broadway, three splendid trotting colts of the Vermont Black Hawk stock, and one Jupiter colt. Also, one very fine cow, Alderney and Durham, two of Alderney and Ayrshire cross, and one of Ayrshire and Durham cross.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH SICILY LEMONS.

100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
MALAGA RAISINS—1,050 packages.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments as to tone has amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the first artists of the day, who prefer them to all others. Warerooms unrivalled for the number and variety of their stock.

MR. CHICKERING'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO Forte has severely tested their mechanical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this song are written by a soldier's Texas mother, just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnett.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark. Sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOSTAIN GIRL,"

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY NAME WAS SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus. Sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wells, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mailing free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Piano is superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who have been for years employed in every part and branch of the business, and who personal supervise every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 20 Prince-st., Warerooms west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited, & written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superb practical workmen, this Company is able to offer PIANOS OF HIGHER GRADE AND BETTER TONE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS.

For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts., mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 290 Bowery.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 158 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 105 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. See our Illustrated catalogue for full description, testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America. Prices $100 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and consequent demand for them, have induced dealers to try to, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which has given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure of essential difference in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and principal capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS of Alexandre and other first-class makers for sale at prices as low as any dealer in the country. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $50 to $200. All the above pianos to let and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Pianos carefully tuned. Pianos taken in exchange for larger ones, or sold on commission. Pianos moved to any part of the city. Parties wishing to sell their pianos can find a ready purchaser by calling at No. 1 Vesey-st., where they can see and purchase a little better piano at less cost than elsewhere, and purchase a little better piano at less cost than elsewhere, and purchase a little better piano at less cost than elsewhere,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,150-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY.....Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY.....Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY.....Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,279	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....Building.

At 12 M.

From Pier 48 North river, foot of Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,400 and the *Day Star* 2,775. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNER, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—21st, 12th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamer

NORTH STAR,
A. G. Jones, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage apply to
A. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, AT NOON,
will dispatch their new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship
COSTA RICA.

The accommodations on the above vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Packet Ships Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cox, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DARE, Commander.

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 12 North river, foot of Rector-st, on MONDAY, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Massena, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, and MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. Muir, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $90 gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Fort Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & O. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Way Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Fast Line, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
the Elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. C. COMER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are strongly wedged by all experienced navigators to be among the safest, straightest, most comfortable and the fastest ever run in American waters. In summer and in winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Spacious, airy and luxuriously furnished gate-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 2 Broadway, and at

No. 319 West-st., New-York,
No. 74 Washington-st., Boston.
H. B. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 1, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Stonington and New-London, returning leaves Bridgeport at 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Also intermediate at 5 o'clock on the arrival of the cars. Also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—LEAVE PIER 41, foot of CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and Lower NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—the steamboats DANIEL DREW, Capt. D. H. Ellis, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. E. Fallardeau, make a fine line for Albany from foot of Jay-st. at 6 A. M. and without change, landing at Cozzens, Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:30; Cold Spring, 7:45; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro's, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Highlands. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. B. Lockwood, and THOMAS C. ROSELL, Capt. H. Cole, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Will leave pier foot of Jay-street, touching at 30th-st., Sunday Morning, Aug 28.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, Bey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, nakum, rope, machinery, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 has 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is the intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Calvin M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 251 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 10 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, Pre-ident.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 28th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Times, advertisement.*

C. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT,
Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6 For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. and MISS STERRS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to the Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of N. Y.; Harold, Tuttle, Eisenbrot, Mabon, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the educational branches. Dr. Collin, Esq., Secretary, once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also J. F. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. P. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principles—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 248 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. LANE, Principals of the Department and Mrs. P. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. CHEAPO'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Greene-av. having been found insufficient, (150 pupils only could be received lately) are the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ENGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—JACOB REA, A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Lenox, Mass., has opened a select school for boys, at Englewood, N. J. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Wm. Cauldwell, No. 315 Broadway, New-York, and Mitchell & Schaus, No. 154 Broadway, New-York, and of the Principal, at Englewood, N. J. Parents, guardians, and others who desire a thorough and practical education for their sons, are invited to visit the Academy, which will be open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of September. Englewood is a beautiful village, situated on the Hudson River Railroad, 16 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Tenafly. Trains leave Chambers-st. depot, New-York, at 8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Trains leave Englewood at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session on the 14th, with important improvements in its full range, called to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 933 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the house after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 21st of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 3. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEBKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY.—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 14 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. References—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Bon Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDonnell, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Feobels, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel B. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 54 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 6 3 4th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.,
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOPER UNION.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Reading room and Picture Gallery of the Cooper Union will be reopened on MONDAY, 29th inst.

Application for admission to the Free Night School of Science and Art will be received on and after Sept. 1 until Oct. 1. By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

RIPLEY FEMAL

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Situation on Both Sides—Rebel Activity—Shelling and Counter-Shelling—Statements of a Rebel Deserter.

NEAR ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

THE SITUATION—ON OUR SIDE.

The friends of the Republic are, I am aware, breathlessly anxious in regard to the campaign in Georgia. Let me inform you, then, that however long the struggle for Atlanta may be protracted, no disaster can possibly befall the National arms. The entire Federal line of battle is behind breastworks, through which the most vicious rebel missile would fail to penetrate. In front of these works is a most efficient abattis and chevaux-de-frise, the passage of which may be chronicled as an impossibility.

Our army is in grand spirits; and, notwithstanding its great distance from its base, is well fed and well clothed. In regard to the former, I will add that, since the passage of the Alatoona range, the men have had full rations of everything, which, by the way, is a striking item in the history of the campaign.

It is well known that at present our strength and *morale* is superior to that of the enemy, and the scheme is the same as successfully carried out at Resaca and Dallas. But the rebels know the territory hereabouts as well as the native Gothamite does New-York City; and the one is as conversant with the roads and turnpikes with which this country abounds, as is the other with the streets and avenues of the Metropolis. If we sink a battery, its first shot is answered. If we move a regiment or brigade along a road, even though it be bounded by dense forests, rebel shells drop in upon the columns every few moments. They feel continually for our single lines, and hover about our gaps whenever they are presented. They throw two shells to our one, and for every 32-pounder of ours they hurl a 64-pound slug. While these destructive missiles are on the wing, such expressions as "Look out for that cart-wheel!" "There comes an anchor!" "Look out for that blacksmith's shop!" and the like may be heard.

These sixty-four pound slugs are thrown from 8-inch guns, and are the most destructive shell I have ever seen. The guns used are believed to be the veritable columbiads stolen by JOHN B. FLOYD. One of these shells is on exhibition at Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, right where it struck. It was thrown at a battery of ours engaged in shelling Atlanta, but, failing to explode, "went over," and buried itself in the earth near Gen. THOMAS' tent. It is shaped very much like, and is nearly as large, as the common water bucket, and makes as much noise when it bursts as the gun from which it issues. No wonder the boys shout, "Look out for that blacksmith's shop!" as these "fellows" go crashing through the woods.

Night before last three more guns opened upon the city from the vicinity of the railroad, throwing about a hundred shells during the night. Further to the right three additional 32-pounders were placed in position, and were to have commenced shelling the city yesterday. Upon the left, near STANLEY'S headquarters, a battery will be placed in position to-day, from which it is intended to throw a hot shot every fifteen minutes.

You may have some idea of the cannonading when I inform you that the artillery orders of to-day is for each battery to throw three hundred shell.

THE REBEL SITUATION.

Now, let us peep over our own breastworks into the rebel lines:

HARDEE'S corps is at present in the centre, and comprises PAT CLEBURNE'S, BATES', MANEY'S, (late CHEATHAM'S,) and STEVALL'S, (late WALKER'S,) divisions. CHEATHAM'S corps (late HOOD'S) is on our left, and is composed of HINDMAN'S, STEPHENSON'S, WALTHALL'S, and STEVENS' divisions. STEWART'S corps, (late POLK'S,) commanded by S. D. LEE, is on our right, and comprises YOUNG'S, TENCH'S, CLAYTON'S, and one other division. RODDY and LEE command the enemy's cavalry upon their right, and JACKSON and MARTIN upon their left—the whole under WHEELER, with WITHERS as chief of staff.

The above-named army is entirely composed of veterans. Three brigades of veterans have arrived during the past few weeks, and have been assigned to HARDEE. It is said that two of these brigades were from Charleston and one from Mobile. I think, however, that the latter is from Savannah, and not from Mobile, as the division under DABNER H. MAURY, at the latter place, is composed of only two small brigades, not including the State militia and Mobile soldiery.

For the last twenty days the rebel veterans have performed all the labor at the front. They do all the picket duty, and all the skirmishing, and all the fighting, while the militia, under BOB TOOMBS, are packed together in herds in the city.

The strength of the rebel army, including the three brigades from Charleston and elsewhere, is estimated at: veterans, 38,000; militia, clerks, and others, between 25,000 and 30,000.

The general impression is that the above figures are not in excess. If their late losses are as numerous as we are inclined to think, their army at the most—veterans and militia—is less than 60,000 strong—I think about 58,000.

Outside of squads of cavalry here and there, which if collected, would make a large crowd, however, they have but two other armies in the field—the army in Virginia and the Trans-Mississippi troops. All reinforcements hereafter must come from either one or both of these armies.

CHALMERS, himself, is ordered to repair to Atlanta. S. D. LEE, as is known, has reported and has been assigned to a command. The rebels will make huge endeavors, I think, to transfer the whole or a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S army to HOOD.

STATEMENT OF A DESERTER.

A rebel commissary clerk arrived within our lines yesterday, and communicated the following. I will add that his information was received with marked attention at headquarters:

He says he has acted as a clerk at different places in the Confederacy, and in different bureaus, for three years. He is a Northern man, has a Southern wife, and has lived in the South for six years. He managed to get a pass to accompany his wife as far as Decatur, sent her to Augusta, and immediately made to our lines.

He says that the veterans are all on duty at the front; that the whole militia force is inside the city; that they receive the choicest food from their friends, and do no duty to speak of, and that this causes much grumbling among the troops (and the friends of the troops) who do the fighting and the hard work; that the city is splendidly fortified all around; that the guns vary in size from field-pieces to 64-pounders; that there are at least forty of the latter in position.

He says that the troops are being continually changed from place to place; that when he came away, HARDEE was on the left, CHEATHAM on the right, and LEE in the centre; that the army was 90,000 (too heavy, by far) strong; that HOOD had received veteran reinforcements, and was armed a corps from LEE, the whole army of KIRBY SMITH, and FORREST'S cavalry.

He says that HOOD was greatly disliked at first, but that all bitter feeling has passed away; that some papers laud him magnificently high, and that others damn him to the extent of their ability. He stated, as his own private opinion, that if HOOD held out, he would only rank second to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE; that if he succeeded in driving SHERMAN across the river, he would be the man of all men in the Southern Confederacy. "If he fails," says the clerk, "why, if he gives up Atlanta, he'd better hang himself, and take the job out of other hands." In answer to a question, he said that HOOD was a white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces—one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs and a broken collar-bone. He further said that, in what was supposed to be a dying state, after the battle of Chickamauga, HOOD was baptized by Bishop POLK, and that since that time neither an oath nor a glass of liquor had passed his lips, and that his whole conduct has been strictly Christian-like.

He says that the rebel losses since the 20th of July are large, and will exceed 20,000 (28,000 at least); says the rebels claim the fight of the 22d ult. as a great victory. The fight of the 20th ult. they acknowledge a defeat, and call the battle of the 28th a small affair, in which neither side had anything to brag about. He says that during all the battles in front of Atlanta WALKER was the only general officer killed, and that none were wounded severely.

He says that the Augusta road will soon be repaired; that the Macon road has not been cut so but the cars run regularly every day; that our shells have killed several people, and destroyed and injured many buildings in Atlanta, but that none had been burned; that two-thirds of the non-combatants had left the city; that many remained, however, including ladies, but that most of them lived in cellars or large caves, while a large number were encamped near the railroad, between Atlanta and Decatur.

He announced himself a Union man, and stated that there were thousands of Union men in Atlanta. Most all of the mechanics, he said, who were single, were loyal. In conclusion, he said: "They will try their hardest to hold Atlanta, and will evacuate Richmond for that purpose, if necessary. All I have to say is, that if Atlanta falls, *down goes the Southern Confederacy*—everybody thinks so—everybody says so."

A very intelligent German, who arrived at Gen. BAIRD'S headquarters last night, and who has been working at the blacksmith business, since the war broke out, at Atlanta, says that reinforcements had arrived, and that the rebels were throwing up another line of works upon our right. He says that there are at least five hundred Germans in the city of Atlanta.

CHICKAMAUGA.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Pursuit of Gen. Forrest.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Memphis advices of the 23d, say that the Seventh Illinois Cavalry has returned from the pursuit of the rebels under Gen. FORREST.

At last accounts (on Monday) the rebels crossed the Coldwater River, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola, and grumbling over the failure of their expedition.

They expected to create a diversion in Gen. SMITH'S expedition.

Gen. FORREST told one of our officers, under a flag of truce, that on Saturday Gen. GRIERSON occupied Oxford, Miss.

FORREST'S RAID ON MEMPHIS.

Full Particulars—Exciting Scenes in the City.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Aug. 24—10:30 A. M.

The *Bulletin* has the following full account of FORREST'S late raid upon the city:

Citizens in the south of Memphis were startled from their slumbers at an early hour this morning by the noise of musketry, accompanied by hooting and yelling, and rattling of horses' hoofs through the streets. Looking from the windows of their houses, they discovered groups of rebel cavalry in every direction. Instantly the alarm spread through the city, and officers, soldiers, and citizens rushed to their respective camps and armories to prepare for defence. The militia and provost guards were soon ready for action. By this time the rebels were scattered in squads throughout the city. Skirmishing became lively, musketry was heard on all hands, and excitement became intense. The cry was, FORREST was in town, but it was believed by only a few, from the fact that he was supposed to have his hands full in Mississippi. But FORREST was here, sure enough, and was seen by many. Citizens and soldiers going about the streets were halted, and in many cases killed or wounded by the rebels, and wherever a negro was seen he was hotly pursued and shot down.

Several prisoners were brought into Irving Block, from one of whom we learned the following: On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, his regiment, the Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry, were on picket duty at Oxford, Miss., where FORREST and his command were stationed. A courier rode in hot haste into the lines, and they were immediately ordered to Oxford. That evening, at 5 o'clock, with twenty rounds of ammunition and short rations, they left, with other regiments, in a westerly direction, and after riding all night, taking the same circular course, struck the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at Panola, three and a half miles distant. Early next morning they were furnished with six days' rations and sixty additional rounds of ammunition, part of which was carried in wagons, of which there were ten accompanying the expedition. They rode hard that day, Friday, and in the evening encamped six miles above Como. At 4 o'clock on Thursday they resumed their march, and soon after arrived at Hickahalla and Cold Water, where they built bridges, and succeeded in crossing about half an hour before sundown the same evening.

They halted for awhile after crossing to rest, and soon after started at a quick pace, by the Hernando Road, toward Memphis. At 2 o'clock they dashed through our picket lines on the same road, and, after a brisk skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded, a portion of the force entered the city. The expedition was under the command of Major-Gen. FORREST in person.

On Saturday night, our informant stated, special orders were issued to several regiments to the effect that any man found dismounting or leaving the ranks while in Memphis would be shot, and horse-stealing and other depredations were prohibited under the same penalty. This order, it is believed, was to prevent straggling and desertion.

About half of the force entered the city, the other half remaining outside the lines, to prevent retreat from being cut off. The Second Missouri, Sixteenth Tennessee and Eighteenth Mississippi were of the force entering the city. Arriving at Beal-street, the rebels divided into several squads and struck for the Gayoso House, Hospitals, Irving Block and Gen. WASHBURN'S headquarters, on Union-street. The latter was first visited by a force of about two hundred, under Lieut.-Col. JESSE FORREST, who entered and found it deserted, the General and his staff having but a moment before escaped. They received warning from Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of the approach of the rebels. He had been at the front, and dashed in ahead. The General sought refuge in the fort, and escaped. Lieut.-Col. FORREST remained in headquarters some fifteen minutes and brought forth Gen. WASHBURN'S overcoat and some papers, after which he started for the Gayoso House with his force. They drove right into the office of the hotel, until it was crowded to excess with horses and men, and inquired for Gen. HURLBUT, whom they wished delivered up.

The clerk, who was behind the counter, informed them that he was not in the hotel. The rebels called him a d—d liar, and said they knew better, and demanded the number of his room. It was given, and the rebels dismounted, and leaving their horses standing in the office, ascended to the upper floors, and battered in two-thirds of the doors through the house in the search. The General, however, fortunately, perhaps, was at the residence of Col. EDDY, on Shelby-street, whither he had gone the night before. Capt. COOK, of his staff, was in the hotel and escaped capture after a sharp encounter with three rebels, who entered his room to take him prisoner. Further than breaking in doors, the rebels committed no depredations in the rooms. The furniture was not molested. Considerable money and jewelry, as well as clothing, were taken from boarders' rooms. Some of the boarders were taken prisoners, but subsequently released.

Lieut. HAMMERON, of the Third United States Artillery, was in the office when the rebels first appeared. They made him a prisoner, and placed him behind the counter with Mr. BENFOLD, the clerk, when a bullet coming through the window from the street pierced his head, killing him instantly. His person was immediately plundered. The Quartermaster of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry is said to have been killed. A private was shot at the door. Private ALEX. MCCOWAN, of the Eighth Iowa, who was on guard, was taken prisoner.

A party of twenty or thirty rebels, while this was going on at the hotel, amused themselves by attacking the house of fire engine No. 5, nearly opposite. CHARLES REACH and Ed. BOSWELL were on duty there. The former was killed, and the latter escaped. Two negroes were killed on the bluff, at the foot of Monroe street. Another force of rebels stopped at the Union House, corner of Beale and Second streets, and were about to sack it, when an old lady from Mississippi, stopping at the house, who was acquainted with some of the rebel officers, appeared, and persuaded them to desist.

They then started for the *Bulletin* office and starving the lock at Irving Block, they called upon the prisoners within to break loose, as they had an opportunity of escaping, and then fired upon the guards in the yard. The latter rushed up through the prisoners, appeared at the upper windows, and simultaneously with a portion of the Eighth Iowa, who appeared at the corner of Court-street, opened a sharp fire upon the rebels, who skedaddled with the loss of one killed and wounded. But for the timely arrival of the Eighth Iowa, who seemed to be everywhere, doing excellent service at the right time, the prisoners at Irving Block might have been released, and the *Bulletin* office sacked.

While these and other proceedings were going on, the militia were hastily collected, under Gen. DUNCAN, and rendered valuable services at various points. They have shown that they can be depended upon in time of need. Volunteers were also busily engaged, and harassed the enemy continually. At 6 o'clock A. M., the rebels, finding the city getting too hot for them, suddenly retreated back into the country, going through Beall-street, having remained two hours in the city, and accomplished nothing more than the capture of about two hundred cluzeos and straggling soldiers, and one hundred horses and mules.

The rebel prisoner above referred to also informed us that the Kentucky brigade detailed to leave Oxford with the expedition, deserted entirely on the route. Their term of service expired on the 1st of August, and they were unwilling to do any more fighting. They returned to their homes. He stated that Gen. A. J. SMITH'S force was at Abbeville, and they eluded him by taking a course as above. He does not know the object of the expedition. The capture of Gens. WASHBURN and HURLBUT, no doubt, was the main object. At plundering stores, perhaps, they were too busily engaged.

A force of considerable strength was sent in pursuit, and an engagement took place near the lines, in which Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the thigh, and Col. HENDRICKS in the head. They were brought in. JOHN FALLER and E. CUSAMAN, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were slightly wounded.

The rebels again retreated, and, at last accounts, were across Noncanoah, our forces in hot pursuit. It is thought they cannot escape capture.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Colored Recruiting Squads—Unnaturalized Foreigners—Anti-Draft Clubs—Burbridge's Aim and Appeal—Great Suffering—High Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Negro recruiting bands, with music and flying colors, are said to be quite successful in Shelby and other slave counties. This accords with Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' published order June 13, that "as early as possible Kentucky colored troops will be used and distributed by Gen. CHETLAIN (now Gen. BURBRIDGE) for recruiting purposes."

Some well-to-do unnaturalized foreigners, claiming the protection of foreign Powers, but resident in Kentucky and protected by Kentucky for years, fear they may be assigned to local police duty, or else required to leave. These would-be-forever privileged characters, in Copperhead style, grumble at the possibility of the least personal responsibility, and threaten to leave in advance. Kentucky may well let go where they belong those comparatively few foreign-born who, at this most critical period, would render her no return for her gratuitous and benefi cent protection of them before and during this war. Even a few who have here filed their declarations of intention try to get exemption, escape enrollment, or to impose themselves high-priced substitutes not liable to draft.

Many clubs have entered into "joint obligations, guaranteeing each member against the draft—binding each member, under pain of suit if delinquent, to pay in equal proportion whatever sum or sums be necessary to procure one or more substitutes to fill the places of the one or more members drafted." Some lawyers moot whether such club obligations are legally binding—may not be in conflict with public policy—make-shifts to shirk from the performance of a public duty. Some members are procuring and paying for three years' substitutes for themselves in advance, and therefore consider themselves entitled to release from their club agreements. But some other members, feeling unwilling or unable to do likewise, refuse to release. Interesting lawsuits may result, or the clubs be broken up, and some drafted members compelled to go from inability to pay for substitutes. Brokers, to-day, charge $700.

Gen. BURBRIDGE aims to let alone mere political opponents of the Administration, and punish only the principal convicted conspirators designing to produce a counter armed revolution, for the triumph of the rebellion and its infamous and ruinous principles. These may call themselves "Conservative Unionists," but he has the papers on them. He appeals to all loyal Kentuckians to unite with him in crushing out treason, by ferreting out and punishing traitors, and thus breaking up all military organizations and close corporations, looking in any way to resistance to national authority.

Gen. B. requires doubtful applicants for trade permits to swear that they "have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to this rebellion; but that, by conversation and action, they will do all they can to discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all their influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over all now in rebellion.

"The War Department's order against fraudulent takers and wrongful givers of the amnesty oath, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, deserves prompt and strict enforcement.

Some under oath "banished" from Kentucky to Canada and across the Ohio for the war, are back already. About ninety rebel deserters and sixty disloyalists from Chattanooga, this week, were sworn and sent north of the Ohio for the war.

Gen. CARLINGTON has declared virtual martial law along the Indiana border. All on either side will soon be prohibited from crossing the Ohio by ferry or otherwise without military permits.

Flocks of begging refugee women, of all ages, many with crying babies, frequent the border cities' streets and market-houses, highways and byways. Their looks and tales are most pitiful. They offer to do any sort of domestic drudgery for board and clothing. Post commandants are ordered to put them in the way of honest employment as much as possible.

It costs something now to dress well. For instance, a fine overcoat, $100; medium overcoat, $75; fine dress coat, $60 to $75; fine business coat, $57; fine velvet vest, $20 to $30; fine pants, $20 to $30; good shirt, $5; cotton drawers, $2 to $2 50; good British cotton socks, $1. PONTIAC.

More for the Tortugas—Sherman's Needs—Sweeping Rebel Conscription.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, Aug. 21, 1864.

I learn that the head of the Fire Department and the late Colonel of the Fifteenth Kentucky were banished with Judge BULLITT to the Tortugas, and that the head of the Water Department, the City and County Jailer, Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN (Peace Democratic Delegate at Large to Chicago, and Chairman of the Peace Democratic Central Committee,) J. W. LEATHERS, (another leading Peace Democrat,) and at least one of our wealthiest merchants, will likely share the same fate. None are thus punished for their partisan and factious opposition to the Administration, but for proven implication in an ascertained conspiracy to resist and overthrow the United States Government by force and arms.

Persons from the front say Gen. SHERMAN wants 50,000 more men to finish his job. "The universal draft" will help him. Cincinnatians are advertising for substitutes at $600 to $1,100 apiece.

Over 1,500 men are at work on our fortifications. Nightly impressments from doggeries and brothels help along the work.

"Confederate Col. A. R. JOHNSON, commanding Department Southern Kentucky," is conscripting every available body within his reach between 17 and 45. Refugees from his "department" are flocking into Evansville, Cairo and Louisville. PONTIAC.

The Quakers on the Draft—Further Views on the Subject.

The *Foreign Review* contains the following loyal remarks upon the draft:

"If friends had been called upon to draw up an exemption law, it is possible they might have made it more satisfactory to themselves. They would probably prefer not being enrolled at all; yet, as the law stands, it may be regarded as simply a mode by which a certain proportion of non-combatants may be selected for peaceful duties, just as a similar proportion of other people is chosen to bear arms. Friends are enrolled as citizens, and they are not drawn for war purposes, except so far as an indiscriminate care of the sick and wounded in military hospitals may be considered as such, and on this subject our opinions have not been withheld. Whatever views may be entertained on this point, there can be no difference of opinion in respect to the propriety of aiding in the care of the freed people.

But the principle of the question at issue does not depend upon the character of the services to which non-combatants are to be assigned. That question is, whether Friends, being released from military service, and having their claim to religious liberty and the rights of conscience fully and absolutely acknowledged by the Government, are required by their religious principles to refuse the performance of every service belonging to good citizens, under the apprehension that such performance would be an unjust liable purchase of a religious liberty, with which Governments have no right to interfere. As well might our early Friends have refused to take the affirmation prescribed by Parliament in lieu of an oath. Oaths and bearing arms are equally prohibited in the New Testament; so that Governments have no more right to impose oath-taking than they have to require military service; and if those whose scruples against fighting procure them exemption from it, are not justifiable in yielding to the call of Government for some other service, it is clear, by parity of reason, that an affirmation cannot be taken in lieu of an oath by those who believe that swearing is not allowed under the Gospel dispensation.

"Never since the Society of Friends came into existence has there been a greater necessity than at the present time for observing faithfully its testimony against bearing arms, and avoiding, as far as possible, any implication in military matters; but, in the language of a correspondent, 'it is the least of our business to study to invent crosses and sacrifices in religion.'

Friends have always believed it right to apply to Governments for relief from oppressive laws and practices; they have not sought to be martyrs, but have always gratefully accepted and acknowledged the just action of rulers and legislators in their behalf, and no mere technicality of language should induce them to refuse compliance with beneficent provisions of law on the one hand, and the just claims of their country on the other."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Postal Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

The effect of the recent act of Congress, cutting off the territories from many of their accustomed postal privileges, still rangles in the breasts of the people. Tons of postal matter must be now accumulating in the St. Joseph Post-office, which has been paid for by the subscribers living in the mountains, and which they are hereby robbed of, as it is probable the books, magazines, papers, &c., lodged at said office, will never reach their destination. Something ought to be done by the Government for the benefit of these communities—the matter ought to be forwarded per some kind of Government train—for it is not right that the contract to carry the mail should be so suddenly broken in the middle of the year, and to the injury of one party exclusively.

A number of persons here are contemplating the holding of a meeting to fix the prices they design to give for produce, in opposition to the convention already called and to be held next week to consider the propriety of adopting a scale of prices on a gold basis and at high figures, receiving greenbacks according to their New-York value. At the head of the one move is the *Vedette*, and of the other the *Deseret News*. The community is considerably agitated upon the subject, and I think there is no doubt that high prices of produce will rule for some time in this region. The fruit-raisers a short time ago held their "convention" and adopted a scale of prices on a "gold basis," of which the following is a sample: Apples from $4 to $10 per bushel; peaches, $1 50 to $5 per bushel; apricots, 5 to 25 cents per dozen; plums, 30 to 50 cents per quart; grapes, 75 cents per pound. These are gold figures, mind you. Apples at $20 per bushel, greenbacks, are not within reach of common folks.

A rumor came into the city to-day that the small-pox had been discovered forty miles east, and as a consequence considerable excitement exists in the city.

The present season promises to be very dry. The wheat crop has been pretty well secured, and there is a good yield—above the average. But the late crops in some places will be poor. The wholesale price of wheat is six dollars per bushel.

Theatricals are going on bravely, under the attraction of Mr. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT and Mrs. FLORENCE BELL. "Black-Eyed Susan," "Used Up," "The Little Treasure," and last, but not least, "Hamlet," is announced.

The emigration from the East is now flowing through the city, mostly going westward, some northward, scarcely any staying in Utah, notwithstanding the noise which has been made about the mines of the Territory. Prices are so high here, and immediate gain so uncertain, that most of the travelers prefer to move on.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

In order that justice may be done to the citizens in regard to the ensuing draft, the undersigned are exerting themselves, and ask the cooperation of all the residents, to secure the correction of the enrolment lists, by striking off the names of all persons who are exempt by law.

The following classes of persons are exempt:

1. Those who are physically disabled. 2. Aliens. 3. Those who have served two years in the army or navy during the present rebellion. 4. Those who are over 45 and under 20 years of age.

Let all such persons appear promptly at the office of the Provost-Marshal, No. 1,363 Broadway.

The undersigned have been invited by the Marshal to be present to aid their fellow-citizens in correcting the enrollment. If all who are not liable, will come forward and have their names erased, it will reduce the number of men required from this district, to such an extent as will probably save the district from a draft. We will be in attendance daily, at the Marshal's office, from 3 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock P. M., to aid all who will discharge this duty which they owe to themselves and to others.

Correcting the enrollment now will save days of time and much trouble to those who may be drafted and not liable.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Eighteenth Ward.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Twentieth Ward.
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
Councilman Twenty-first Ward.

P. S.—Persons who have been exempt by having had the rolls corrected, and their names erased therefrom on former occasions, are included in the present enrollment. They should again present themselves to the Marshal, in order to have their names erased from the present list.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME AUG. 27, 1864.

PART I.
Para March.
1. Overture, "Son and Stranger".....Mendelssohn
2. Aria from "Czaar and Zimmerman".....Lortzing
3. Grand selection from "Faust".....Gounod
PART II.
4. Fest March and Chorus from "Der Tannhauser".....Wagner
5. Romanza, "Die Nacht".....L. Stadler
6. Overture to "Preciosa".....Weber
7. Grand selection from "Moses".....Rossini
PART III.
8. Lucia March.....Donizetti
9. "Elsbeth" Waltz.....Ardit
10. Song—"When the Swallows Homeward Fly".....Adam
11. Amelia Polka.....Thomas
National Pot-Pourri.

An Aggravated Case of Highway Robbery.

A CITIZEN ROBBED OF $588.

Two young men, who give their names as JOHN HALEY and THOMAS LAWLER, were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault and robbery. The complainant in the case is Mr. PETER CULLUM, of No. 123 West Nineteenth-street, who testified that about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was passing through Canal-street, and when in the vicinity of Greenwich-street he was suddenly assaulted by three men, one of whom seized him by the throat and choked him until he was unable to stand. While CULLUM was lying partially insensible on the sidewalk, the prisoner, LAWLER, thrust his hand into his victim's pocket and stole therefrom the sum of $588 in bills, with which he made his escape. Officer PAUL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, hearing shouts of "watch" and "murder," was promptly on the spot, and just in time to see three men running swiftly through Greenwich-street. He gave chase, and after going about a dozen blocks, finally succeeded in taking HALEY and LAWLER into custody. The other thief, whose name is unknown, made his escape. The prisoners, when taken to the Police Court, were fully identified, both by CULLUM and the policeman. Upon examination, they plead innocence, as usual, and both stated they were painters by occupation, and resided in Brooklyn. Justice LEDWITH committed them for trial, in default of $1,500 bail each. No portion of the money has been recovered.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

RACING AT MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Fall meeting took place at St. Hyacinthe on Wednesday, Aug. 24—the rain of the previous day compelling its postponement. Five races were included in the programme, the attendance was large, and the results most exciting. We append the summaries of the results of each event. The track was heavy and sticky, hence the time made was not good.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for "the Chargers" stakes of $10, with $100 added, one mile and a half dash, carrying eleven stone, and to be ridden by officers.

Capt. C. Eliot, Jr. Gds., entered ch. G. Garryowen, aged.....1
Mr. Smith, 30th Reg., entered b. m. Mon Etoile, aged.....2
Lieut.-Col. De Horsey, Gr. Gds., entered b. g. Hassan, aged.....3
Capt. Thynne, Gr. Gds., entered b. g. Greenback dr
Time—3:21¼.

It will be remembered that the winner was the horse who cut so conspicuous a figure in the hurdle race at Saratoga, and won it.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was the "Province Bred Handicap" of $20, half forfeit, with $150 added, one mile and a half.

Capt. C. Crichton, Gr. Gds., entered ch. g. Charley Riley, aged, 10 st. 7 lbs.....1
Mr. Tom Alloway entered ch. f. Bella, 5 years, 8 st. 12 lbs.....2
Mr. Reynolds, M. T., entered b. g. Palermo, 6 years, 9 st. 10 lbs.....3
Mr. Kirwin entered b. g. Forty-five Dollars (late Cocktail,) aged, 9 st.....4
Mr. Dennis Ready entered ch. g. Miss Shanley, 3 years, 7 st. 9 lbs.....5
Time, 3:17½.

The winner of this race was the second to Garryowen in the hurdle race at Saratoga.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was the Montreal handicap of $25, half forfeit, with $200 added, two miles, for horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Canada, gentlemen riders.

Mr. Knox, Twenty-fifth Regiment, entered br h Sunshine, 5 years, 10 st. 10 lbs.....1
Mr. Dennis Ready entered b. c. Zig-Zag, 4 years, 9 st. 10 lbs.....2
Capt. Farwell, M. T., entered ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 6 years, 11 st.....3
Mr. Kirwin entered b. g. M. D., aged 10 st. 10 lbs. dr
Capt. Parker, Seventeenth Regiment, entered b. g. Libel, (late Jack Horner,) 5 years, 10 st. 8 lbs... dr
Time, 4:05¾.

FOURTH RACE.

The fourth race was for the Montreal cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $20 each, open to all horses, two mile heats, Montreal turf club weights; half money for a walk over.

Mr. Dennis Ready entered br. f. Patti, 3 years old 1
M. B. De Nevervilie entered ch. h. Reporter, 6 years old.....2
Mr. Dackus entered br. m. Annie, 4 years old ...3
Mr. Knox, Twenty-fifth Regiment, entered br. h. Sunshine, 5 years old.....dr.
Time, 3:56—3:53¾.

Patti was the winner of the selling stakes at Saratoga, and was bought by her present Canadian owner immediately after the race at auction for $610. She has thus in her first attempt in new hands realized her purchase money, when the relative difference in our currency and Canadian money is taken into consideration.

FIFTH RACE.

The fifth race was for the Corinthian cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $20 each, one mile and a half, carrying 10 st. 7 lbs.; English and American bred horses to carry 7 lbs. extra, to be ridden by officers.

Capt. Farwell, M. T., entered ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 6 years old.....1
Capt. Parker, Seventeenth Regiment, entered Libel, 5 years old.....2
M. Smith, Thirteenth Regiment, entered b. m. Mon Etoile, aged.....3
Mr. Reynolds, M. T., b. g. Palermo, 6 years old . dr.
Time, 3:06¾.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THREE DEATHS FROM FALLS.—JOHN GEAR, resident at No. 15 Chrystie-street, accidentally fell from a third story window, and was so seriously injured that he died yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital.....JOHNNA WHITTLE, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, while leaning out of a second story window at a late hour on Thursday night, slipped and fell to the pavement. The injuries she received by the fall were so serious that she died soon after.....JOSEPH FAHRENBACHER, while employed on the new building, No. 65 Suffolk-street, missed his footing and was precipitated from the third story to the pavement. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he was otherwise so much injured that he died in a few hours after. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 33 years, and resided at No. 63 Attorney-street.

FATAL RESULT OF THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT—DEATH OF THE POLICEMAN.—Officer O'BRIEN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, died on Thursday evening, at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of a gun-shot wound received on Sunday last, by a man named JOHN RILEY, in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-first-street.—an account of which was published in the TIMES of Monday last. An inquest will be held on the body this morning. RILEY made his escape immediately after having shot the officer, and he has not yet been arrested. He is a fugitive from justice, having made his escape from the court, after having been indicted as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863. Officer O'BRIEN is well known throughout the Nineteenth Precinct, and his death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

CONCERT AT CLIFTON.—The Inhabitants of Clifton, Staten Island, contemplate erecting an orphan asylum, to be attached to the St. Mary's Church, in that village. In aid of the funds for the purpose, it is proposed to give a grand concert. The entertainment takes place in the church on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., and promises to be no ordinary affair. SUSINI the basso, MUZIO and several artists connected with the Academy of Music, have proffered their services for the occasion. But, besides these artists, it is understood that a lady moving in the highest circles, who is a talented vocalist, will also take part in the concert.

TWO PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JOHN WRIGHT, a colored man, employed on the barge *Sampson*, lying at pier No. 15 East River, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.....JOHN QUINN, a boy aged nine years, while attempting to step from a raft to the pier at the foot of West Twelfth-street, missed his footing, fell into the water, and was drowned. The body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 93 Tenth-avenue, where an inquest was held.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WRIGHT, colored, aged 40 years, a native of New-Jersey, while at work on the barge *Samson*, lying at Pier No. 15 East River, lost his balance, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and two children residing at No. 58 Leonard-street.

PROVOST-MARSHALS NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT.—The case of Capt. H. J. MILLS, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, who was drafted some time since in the Fourth District, having been referred to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, that official directed Capt. BROWN to discharge Capt. MILLS from all liability under the late draft, which finally settles the question.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 23.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	253⅝	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅛
10,000	do	253⅝	200	do	85⅛
5,000	do	253⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128½
5,000	U. S. 6's, Cer	103	400	C. & N. W.	84
100	Erie Railway	104⅝	100	Mariposa M. Co.	41¾
100	Reading R.	135⅞	200	do	41⅝

[Advertisement.]
THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS
is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar accumulation and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.
For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.
It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.
Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]
FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
EMPTY SCHNAPPS BOTTLES WANTED—For which the highest price will be paid. Apply at the depot, No. 18 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.
PEARS' AND SOZODONT—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.
Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
HERRICK'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

**Passengers Arrived.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4033. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE

Hancock Attacked at Ream's Station.

Determined Assault Upon Our Lines.

Several Pieces of Artillery Captured.

THEIR FORCES FINALLY REPULSED

They Retire from the Field Leaving Their Dead and Wounded.

Their Losses Estimated at Ten Thousand.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864—10:20 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. HANCOCK, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At 5:30 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE and Gen. HANCOCK, just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864.

For Gen. Humphreys:

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by WILCOX on my centre and HETH on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted MILES' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of GIBBONS' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove GIBBONS' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. MILES and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. GIBBONS succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. GREGG, which he handled handsomely. MILES regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers.

The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery, reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line.

They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized.

Capt. BROWNSON, of my staff, was mortally wounded during the night.

Col. WALKER, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field, from WILCOX's and HETH's divisions.

Maj. ANGEL, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of MAHONE's division, last night. I do not find them this morning. They said MAHONE's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS—12:30 P. M.—Aug. 26, 1864.

A safeguard that was left on the battle-field remained there after daylight this morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the results to-day if they remained.

[Signed,] G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

The following is just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864—1 P. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburgh. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war.

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's, and all our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. GREGG to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated 2 P. M. yesterday, Gen. GRANT says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

Gen. GRANT makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. BUTLER's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in BUTLER's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back, and reëstablished their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualities were in killed and wounded we do not know."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Details of Thursday's Action.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Passengers by the mailboat from City Point report that on Thursday a division of the Second Corps, in the vicinity of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, were attacked by a large force of rebels, supposed to be Gen. HILL's entire corps, and were compelled to fall back, which they did gradually, disputing, however, every inch of ground and fighting for most of the distance hand-to-hand.

At 4 o'clock the fight was still progressing, but our men had gained a secure position, and movements were being made calculated to put the enemy on the retrograde in turn.

It is reported that we lost three batteries, including SLEEPER's celebrated Massachusett's battery, the Captain of which was wounded early in the day in the right arm, but who gallantly kept the field until the afternoon, when he became weak from the loss of blood.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the rebels in front of Gen. BUTLER made a sortie, and captured twenty-five of our pickets and drove in others, but we immediately regained the ground and captured forty-five rebels, among them a Lieutenant and a private, who had, in a spirit of bravado, got into one of our rifle-pits, which they said they were going to hold "at all hazards." Our lines were soon reëstablished.

Later information of the fighting on Thursday, in which Gen. HANCOCK was engaged with the enemy at Ream's Station, is to the effect that, at about 4 o'clock, he was reinforced from the Fifth Corps, and the enemy, after making several desperate assaults upon our lines, was badly repulsed, and retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

It is also reported that we recaptured the guns taken by the rebels earlier in the day.

The rebels lost terribly in the battle of Thursday—even more, it is estimated, than in their repulse on Sunday.

The above are reports by passengers who arrived in the mailboat.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

It is stated, unofficially, that at the time the attack on Gen. HANCOCK he was engaged in the work of destruction on the Weldon Railroad, and his men being scattered in detachments along a considerable line, the rebels were able to do some damage before our forces could be consolidated.

The rebels made a capture of some guns, it is said, by the aid of their sharpshooters, concealed in a corn field, who shot the horses and men, and then made a rush upon the guns, dragging them within their skirmish lines, but it is doubtful if they got any off the field.

These batteries as reorganized consist of only four guns to the battery, and consequently if the rebels had succeeded in carrying off all the four batteries they are reported to have held at one time, it would have been but sixteen guns.

Gen. BARLOW's division, of the Second Corps, is said to have lost considerably in prisoners at the time Gen. HILL made his first onset.

Terrible were the losses of the rebels. They were obliged to retreat, leaving us again in possession of the coveted Weldon Railroad.

Reports via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following information has been received here from City Point:

The enemy in very strong force attacked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far superior numbers, were almost upon the point of overpowering them, when the Fifth Corps came up, and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field.

The loss on both sides was about equal.

We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fight Between Rebels and Union Citizens at Greensboro', N. C.—Defeat of the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

Reliable information has just been received here from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th inst., that a rebel force commanded by Major WHITFORD and Capt. KEYOR, went to Greensborough, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensborough. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. KEYOR was killed and Major WHITFORD mortally wounded.

All is quiet along the lines of the Army of the Potomac.

A TREMENDOUS STORM.

Destruction of Property.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

We had a tremendous storm here yesterday. The rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The storm was very severe in its effects.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was blown from the track when within thirteen miles of Lawrenceburgh, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment of twelve feet. None of the details of the disaster are known, but it is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed.

The train contained a number of delegates en route to the Chicago Convention, but it is stated that none of them were injured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 26.

The storm raged here with great fury. Trees were uprooted, and the streets of the city flooded with water.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 26.

A heavy storm of wind and rain has prevailed here all day. Startling peals of thunder and most vivid lightning were its accompaniments.

The steeple of Rev. Dr. DAMRATH's church was injured, and several other buildings damaged.

A larger quantity of water has fallen than was ever known before to fall in a single day.

The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming part of the way through with the water up to the car axles,

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

GEN. KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Fourteen Miles of the Macon Railroad Destroyed.

An Entire Circuit of Atlanta Accomplished.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has a dispatch from Atlanta which says:

Gen. KILPATRICK destroyed the Macon Railroad in several places, tearing up about 14 miles of it.

He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the rebels en route to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon, and 200 prisoners.

Afterward he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns and most of the prisoners.

We made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with 100 men. We inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Guerrillas Defeated at Shelbyville, Ky.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

One hundred and twenty-five guerrillas entered this place this morning and compelled a negro blacksmith to look after their horses. Shortly afterward they commenced breaking in the doors of the Courthouse, when the same number of Home Guards and a company of the Henry Rifles fired upon them, killing four, including the negro blacksmith, and wounding four. The guerrillas were then driven out of the town without any loss on our side.

A band of guerrillas were reported to be at Pleasureville and another at Bagdad on Tuesday and Wednesday, stealing horses.

The Rebel Gen. Wheeler to Invade Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Nashville *Times* has the following:

Dispatches from a scouting party on the rebel Gen. WHEELER's flank, say they have learned that it is the intention of Gen. WHEELER to invade Kentucky.

FORREST'S RAID ON MEMPHIS.

More Incidents—How Gen. Washburne Escaped—The Rebels Fired Upon by Women.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

FRED. K. HOLMAN, citizen, with two soldiers, whose names we did not learn, executed a bold feat. They were standing on Beal-street armed, when six rebels dashed up. They were ordered to halt and surrender. The rebels fired with no effect. HOLMAN and his companions, who had not fired, leveled their muskets and again ordered them to surrender, which they did. They had no opportunity to reload. They were disarmed and handed over to an officer. Their guns were given to negroes. One of the Eighth Iowa encountered a rebel in front of the post-office and ordered him to halt. The rebel fired and wounding him in the leg, the guard then fired, shooting him dead on the spot, the ball entering his neck. He was recognized as JOHN STOKES, formerly of this city, from which place he enlisted several years ago into the rebel service. He had a mother and sister, who had both remained here. A rebel soldier named CHARLES RITZES, of Jackson, Tenn., was fatally wounded in the breast on Beal-street, and was removed to the house of Mrs. TUFT. An unknown man, in citizen's dress, was shot dead by the rebels on the same street. It is said that a rebel Colonel and fifty prisoners have been captured since morning, and taken to Fort Pickering.

G. W. CLUTTS, CHAS. H. HICKS and J. J. PENN, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, and W. C. ROBERTS, of the Twenty-first Tennessee, are in Irving Block House, captured by private SAMUEL B. CLARK, of the Eighth Iowa.

The Soldiers' Home, on Baltimore-street, was entered, and a number of the inmates captured.

A preacher of the African congregation was shot at the corner of Second and Beal streets. A number of negroes were shot in different parts of the city.

MICHAEL LISTAM, a brave member of the fire department, who was two years ago captured while an overseer at Union Depot, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and taken to Hatchie Bottom, where he was robbed of $400, hearing the firing this morning, and learning that the rebels had entered Memphis, sallied out to fight them. Coming across one who had been slightly wounded in one arm by a shot from the Irving Block Guards, he was about to shoot him, when the rebel surrendered. A squad of rebels were fighting at Irving Block at the time, but LISTAM managed to convey his prisoner from the other side of Court-square to No. 1 Engine House, where the rebel was kept until his comrades retreated, when he was taken to Irving Block and handed over to the authorities for safe keeping.

There were a number of instances of women firing from windows on the rebel invaders, and this seemed to be exceedingly unpleasant to them. They expected men to fire on them, but not women.

Mr. P. G. WARE sallied out as soon as the alarm was given, fired a shotgun at the retreating rebels, and then procuring another gun, pursued them some distance. When the rebels surrounded the block in which Gen. WASHBURNE resides, they searched all the houses, and captured all the men whom they found. They were so unwilling to give up the search for Gen. WASHBURNE, that after hunting through every room to his building, they went upon the roof to see if he might not be there. In one house they found Capt. HINTERSFIELD, of Company B, Third Regiment E. M. Div. They asked his wife if there was any damned Yankees there. They told Capt. HINTERSFIELD to come along as a prisoner. He asked permission to put on his boots, and to entertain his guests he produced a bottle of whisky. They liked it, and he went into the next room to look for his boots, but forgot to return, and when they went to look for him he was not to be found. They found E. LOWENSTINE, a wealthy Israelite, who keeps a store under Odd Fellows', at his residence and ordered him to accompany them. He thought it was the militia, and responded, "Shentlemens, shentlemens, I no soldier; I got exemption." But, unfortunately, this plea did not avail, and he had to go along.

Of the guards at Gen. WASHBURNE's residence, ten were captured, but one, after firing at the rebels, effected his escape. Among the meanest acts of the invaders was the robbing of newsboys whom they met of all bulletins in their possession.

Five rebels were captured on Beal-street, near the market. Gen. FORREST was at one time observed conversing with some ladies at a house on the Hernando road.

It is impossible to form correct estimates of the number of citizens, soldiers and negroes killed and wounded. Estimates vary from thirty to fifty. We learn from a rebel prisoner that Cols. MABURN's and HOLMES' brigades were at Oxford, holding Gen. SMITH. He also states that their horses are poor and ill-fed. About two hundred artillery shots were fired in the neighborhood of the State Female College, where a brisk fight occurred. The college was struck several times. Two companies of Federals were in it. Five rebels, shot through the head, were left dead in front of it; also a hack-driver of this city, with a pass dated Saturday. It is supposed that by misrepresentations he obtained it, and went through the lines yesterday as a guard.

The Hernando road and the camp ground of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois are strewn with dead rebel horses. A Union soldier was captured and disarmed by a rebel on the Hernando road, and compelled to mount behind him. He had a pistol in his pocket, however, which the rebel missed. Drawing it, he stuck the muzzle in the rebel's face and ordered him to drive as he told him. The rebel complied, and is now a prisoner at Fort Columbus.

JOHN MCDONALD, Colonel commanding militia, was captured at the Gayoso House and carried out on the retreat, but finally escaped minus his hat, coat, money, jewelry, &c.

Negroes were running in every direction, begging for arms.

The militia turned out in large force, and did good execution.

Mr. SAM. PEARE was robbed of a considerable amount in money and jewelry. Mr. SNOWDEN, residing at the corner of Vance and De Soto streets, was badly wounded while looking from a window.

Coming through our lines the rebels captured two guns and a number of men of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, together with a few hundred day men, but were obliged to leave the guns in their retreat.

By 9 o'clock the scare had entirely subsided and the rebel raid was regarded as a good joke and a poor speculation on the part of the bugbear FORREST.

Rebel prisoners very greatly in their estimation of the number of rebel raiders. Some say the invading force was composed of NEELY and BELL's brigades and another battalion. Others say there were two, three or four brigades. They numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, all cavalry. Some of the pickets made a stubborn resistance, and the alarm was given to the Seventh Wisconsin and Sixth Iowa.

The rebels did not stop to fight, but dashed into the city. Col. STARR, of the Sixth Iowa, reached Gen. WASHBURNE's residence a few minutes before the rebels arrived. He informed the General that the rebels had forced their passage by the guards, and he should save himself.

Gen. WASHBURNE looked out of his bedroom window as the column of rebels dashed up the street toward his headquarters. Near he passed out the back way and went round toward his headquarters, to see what was going on, and to take measures for concentrating forces at some point. As he stood in Union-street, a short distance above his headquarters, the second rebel column was seen dashing down Greve-street, toward him. He started to get away. The rebels called to him to stop, but he did not do it. They then fired a number of shots at him, but as he had no shoulder-straps on, or other insignia of rank, they did not recognize him. He, without receiving further interruption or the slightest injury made his way to the fort. The rebels doubtless supposed he was some private soldier, and hoped to capture bigger game. They did not find Gen. WASHBURNE at his headquarters, but they captured Lieut. KINZIE, a member of his staff, and also several clerks. They proceeded to Gen. WASHBURNE's residence, but he was not there. They barbarously fired on the patients in the hospital, shot several sick soldiers whom they took prisoners, and made a demonstration on Irving Block, but met stubborn resistance and left.

Squads made demonstrations on other points, but accomplished very little, and after about an hour's stay, retired from the city on the double quick, by Hernando road, pursued by Gen. DUSTAN, and such Federal cavalry as could be immediately procured. They took with them about 150 prisoners, mostly 100-day men, and perhaps 100 horses.

Gen. WASHBURNE lost a couple of fine horses. The rebels were not able to carry off any other plunder. The Eighth Iowa boys fired on them whenever they made their appearance about the streets. Quite a number of rebels were killed or captured.

They marched to Court-square, which could be defended against any force of cavalry that could be brought against them; but finding they had not a sufficiency of ammunition, Gen. DUSTAN marched to the armory of the Second Regiment, where Col. BELL, of the Eighth Iowa, had drawn on two companies of his men. Gen. DUSTAN's company was merged with these.

Gen. BUCKLAND, who had been awakened by a colored man, promptly turned out to confront the rebs., and then led one hundred of his soldiers, thus drawn out, through Third-street, while Gen. DUSTAN, with eighty men, passed through Fourth-street, his object being to get the rebels between two fires; but they got out by De Soto-street, and were pursued to the picket lines, where they were turned over to Col. BELL, to whose command most of them belonged.

Maj. W. R. LACKLAND, Chief of Pickets, started at an early hour for headquarters and the camp of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment, on the Hernando-road. He had gone a half or three-quarters of a mile on the Hernando road, when he was informed by citizens that the enemy was just ahead. On going further, he met one of our men, who informed him that our cavalry were a little way before him. Putting spurs to his horse, he rode forward and soon overtook and rode into the line, which he then discovered was not our men, but the rebels in retreat. They had a number of prisoners, mostly blacks, whom they were hurrying forward. The rebels were in considerable disorder. The negro prisoners were mainly from the Sixty-first Negro Regiment.

Major LACKLAND, when he discovered his mistake, said nothing, but spurred his horse right through the rebel lines. He had gone but a short distance, when a rebel officer made a pass at him with sabre, which fortunately missed him, but inflicted a cut four inches long on the neck of his horse. The Major kept on trying to force his way through, and the line became greatly disordered at that place. Many of the rebels called to him to surrender, but he kept on from right to left, and not one of the rebels had presence of mind to seize the bridle of his horse, or to shoot at him. When he got through the lines, he put spurs to his horse, pursued by seven rebels. Three soon held up, but four kept on for about 450 yards. He had to leap a deep ditch. This somewhat checked the rebels, but they kept on until a volley from seven or eight Federal infantry on the hill made them hold up. Just at this point, the body of a rebel Captain (LUNDY) was subsequently found, and the inference is that he was killed by the volley that gave relief to Major LACKLAND.

When the rebels came toward our pickets they seemed to have a body of picked men in front, and were not perceived until within three or four hundred yards of our pickets, who had only time to fire twice before the rebels were upon them. There were three or four hundred who rode straight forward, others turned into the camp of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, and began firing promiscuously. Our men returned the fire, and fell back to form, which they did promptly. They then took a good position, and soon drove the rebels from the camp into the wood, part of the regiment then taking a defensible position, held it, and the rebels made three desperate charges, coming within four feet of our men, but were driven back in disorder.

Eleven of the rebels were found after a while at the place. Many of the rebels were wounded. The loss of a portion of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh in these desperate contests there was seven killed and several wounded, all of them slightly. Nothing could be more determined than the conduct of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, who participated in the fighting yesterday.

Capture of the Blockade Runner Lillian.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

An officer of the United States transport *Massachusetts*, arrived here to-day, reports that the blockade-runner *Lillian*, for Nassau, N. P., was captured on the 25th inst. off Wilmington, by the gunboats *Gettysburgh* and *Keystone State* and transport *Massachusetts*. Several shots were fired at her before she surrendered, one of which took effect two feet below the water line, producing a bad leak, and another cutting off a man's hand. The leak was stopped, and the prize taken into Beaufort, N. C. She will be sent to Boston. Her cargo consisted of 721 bales cotton, 50 of which were thrown overboard. The *Lillian* is an iron vessel, and very fast. Her Commander is said to be Capt. MAFFITT, formerly of the pirate *Florida*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Christian Commission Fair now in progress in this city is a great success and will realize a large sum of money.

The opposition steamer *Africa* arrived last evening from Panama.

Recent rains have raised the rivers in the interior eighteen inches.

Subscriptions to the "seven-thirty loan" are coming in freely. They were opened yesterday. The loan is sought after by many for investment, who offer greenbacks at forty cents on the dollar.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Broad Gauge.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The first through train from New-York to St. Louis, by the broad gauge, over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, reached its destination in forty-four hours.

(Signed,) JAS. McHENRY.

Disaster to the Schooner Minnesota.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Friday, Aug. 26.

The schooner *Minnesota*, of Great Egg Harbor, from Philadelphia for Medford, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last night in the fog on Fregue, Robinson's Hole. She is full of water and will probably go to pieces. The agent for the underwriters has gone to the wreck with lighters.

From Mexico.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Albertina*, Capt. OLMSTEAD, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 16th inst.

All the ports from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, and from thence to Matamoras are open, the French blockade having been raised since 7th ult.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Republican State Convention meets at Worcester Sept. 15, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Large Gathering of Delegates and Spectators.

THE CONTEST FOR THE NOMINATION.

McClellan and Seymour the Principal Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The entire delegation to the Democratic Convention are in the city to-night. The attendance of outsiders is not very large, and though very respectable in point of numbers, the discussions to-day have been very animated. The only point made is McCLELLAN or anti-McCLELLAN. I think it safe to say that McCLELLAN will be nominated. No one is strongly urged for Vice-President. The platform will be enough peace to satisfy the peace men, and not enough so as to make the War Democrats bolt, at least not openly. DEAN RICHMOND goes for McCLELLAN. It is possible that Gov. SEYMOUR may move in convention to nominate McCLELLAN by acclamation.

LEO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one-half of the numbers reported to be on their way here, come in.

Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences here for the accommodation of the numberless parties arriving.

As late as last night numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels, because there was no place left in which to put them.

The outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out.

All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in, and the canvass on the Presidential candidate grows lively.

But two names are prominently mentioned, and these are Gen. McCLELLAN and HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The latter, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is being used by a gentleman of prominence of his own and several Western States, and by FERNANDO WOOD, who is reported to say that Gov. SEYMOUR will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McCLELLAN.

This nevertheless is denied by delegates from both the Eastern and Western States, who claim to be consistent and earnest peace men.

Gen. McCLELLAN appears to have a large majority of the delegates in the West as well as in the East.

The friends of Gen. McCLELLAN expect his nomination as early as the first or second formal ballot.

The Ohio delegation is reported to be about equally divided in its choice.

The disagreement between the contesting Kentucky delegation has not been adjusted, and will probably go to the convention for a decision.

The New-York delegation held their first meeting for consultation this afternoon. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly has a reliable majority among them.

The Constitutional-Union men are now organizing their Mass Convention.

The object of this convention seems to be to recommend, rather than to nominate, Gen. McCLELLAN to the Democratic Convention.

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three of the New-England States, are claimed as certain for McCLELLAN. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

Gathering of the Clans at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 25.

The approaching Democratic Convention promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held upon American soil. Citizens everywhere feel that the fate of the Union and the existence of civil liberty will be largely influenced by the result of its deliberations, and are manifesting an interest regarding it which could not be invoked by a gathering of secondary importance. Throughout the whole Northwest—particularly in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin—the people are coming to Chicago by thousands, not so much to gratify a mere curiosity, as to be present at a convention which is to deliberate relative to their own lives and prosperity, and to protect what they regard as the last hope of the nation. From Ohio, Missouri and Iowa the attendance will also be large, and even from States more remote the delegates and friends present can be counted by many hundreds. From Illinois, Indiana, and portions of Wisconsin, thousands of the sturdy yeomanry of the country, the honest farmers, the bone and sinew, the very life of the nation, are coming in wagons, and will arrive and camp near the city during the latter portion of the week. They are bringing with them their provisions and bedding, and will be perfectly independent of railroads and landlords, and in a condition to draw the greatest amount of pleasure and information, and, at the same time, contribute as much as others in making the convention the occasion of a demonstration of Democratic power and earnestness which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies. The railroads have already commenced bringing the tens of thousands dependent upon them for the means of transportation. Every train arriving yesterday and last night, brought hundreds proposing to remain until after the convention. As an instance, it may be mentioned that the train which left La Crosse on Tuesday evening, and was brought to Chicago last evening, consisted of ten passenger coaches loaded with democrats, from Minnesota and the extreme western portion of Wisconsin. It made the train on the Northwestern Railroad so heavy and long, that an additional locomotive was required to draw the train to Chicago.

Buffalo will send a large number, and also Cleveland, who come by steamers, which will remain over until after the convention, boarding their passengers in the meantime. This has been determined upon because of the illiberality of several of the railroads which refuse to make reduced charges that the thousands along their lines and beyond them may visit the convention.

Delegates will be present from Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Besides the railroad, there will be a line of steamers between Milwaukee and Chicago during the convention. Milwaukee sends one thousand men, one-third of whom voted for LINCOLN, beside those who will attend without reporting to the Democratic clubs. The whole of Ulrich's Block has been hired by the Milwaukee delegates for sleeping apartments, and arrangements made at the Revere for meals.

The citizens of Fort Wayne design attending en masse, and many citizens of that place have secured rooms in every hotel in the city. A delegation was in the city yesterday and endeavored to charter the Briggs House, which can accommodate one thousand guests. They offered to pay the money in advance, and designed it simply for the accommodation of citizens of that place. Engagements already entered into prevented the consummation of the engagement.

Many delegations design bringing blankets and shawls with them. There will be no scarcity of rooms and halls for sleeping purposes, but there may be for bedding, and those who have engaged rooms will do well to bring a blanket or shawl, and thus secure a place to sleep beyond the reach of any contingency. There will be no scarcity of food. There are thousands of restaurants in the city, every block almost has them, and meals can be procured at a reasonable price at any hour, and almost in any locality.

The hotels are making every preparation in the shape of cots and extra beds, for at least two or three times the usual number of guests. The private boarding-houses throughout the city—and they are numbered by thousands—are prepared to accommodate by thousands—are prepared to accommodate a large number of guests. Thousands of private an extra number of guests. Thousands of private citizens, Democrats and Republicans, are making preparations to entertain a few persons each in their own homes, and preserve the credit of the city for hospitality. With such extensive preparations and conveniences, all who come can and will be accommodated.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting will be held upon the evening of the nominations, under the auspices of the Democratic Invincible Club of Chicago. There will be a grand procession and a magnificent display of fireworks, and the citizens will be called upon to illominate their houses. The most distinguished Democrats of the nation will address the people, and open the campaign in the democratic city of the West.

MUSIC.

The best bands of the city have been secured by the Invincible Club and the National Committee, and will be present at the opening and adjournment of the Convention, and also at the intervals. At evening they will play upon the balconies of the principal hotels.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the National Committee of Arrangements will be at the Sherman House.

The Treasurer and Secretary of the McClellan Union Central Executive Committee of New-York have secured a whole house near the amphitheatre for headquarters.

The fine hall of the Democratic Invincible Club, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, has been set apart as the headquarters of Illinoisans.

The headquarters of the Illinois, New-York, Ohio, Vermont and Nebraska delegations will be at the Sherman House.

The headquarters of the Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, New-Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa delegations will be at the Tremont House.

The Minnesota, Maine and Massachusetts delegations have secured headquarters at the Briggs House.

The Wisconsin delegation have fixed their headquarters at the Revere House.

The headquarters of many of the delegations are not yet known.

WHERE DISTINGUISHED MEN STOP.

Hon. Ben. Wood, of New-York City, who has already arrived, is stopping at the Shermans, where Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Dean Richmond, and Hon. August Belmont have secured rooms. Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is guest at the Sherman.

Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Hamilton Pope and Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky; Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. A. McDougall, of California; Hon. George Hodges, of Massachusetts; Hon. A. P. Edgerton and Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Barry, of Michigan; Hon. John McKeon, of New-York; Hon. Samuel Medary, of Ohio; Hon. A. A. King, Gen. R. C. Vaughn and Col. Bogy, of Missouri, have secured rooms at the Tremont.

Hon. D. O. Finch, of Iowa; Ex-Gov. Dana, and Hon. G. A. Baldwin, and Hon. G. A. Boynton and Col. Joseph Chase, of Maine; Hon. R. J. Wenstar, of Concord, N. H.; Hon. W. H. Greene and Hon. W. A. Hacker, of Cairo; Hon. O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston; Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and large delegations from Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Boston, Mass., Princeton, Ill., and other parts, have secured rooms at the Briggs.

Apartments are reserved at the Richmond for Hon. J. Glancey Jones, of Pennsylvania; Hon. James W. Singleton, of Illinois; Hon. A. P. Bell, of Michigan, and others.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, is the guest of Alvah Buckingham, Esq., No. 216 Michigan-avenue.

Hon. George W. Judd, of Springfield, is the guest of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 23 Washington-street.

The following persons have already arrived, among others, and have secured apartments at the hotels indicated:

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Hon. Fernando Wood, of New-York; Hon. Geo. W. Cass Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. J. P. Barr, Hon. J. H. Dawson, of Penn.; Judge Ranney, D. P. Rhodes, Esq., J. E. Casey, Esq., of Ohio; C. Withrow, Esq., of California; E. C. Murray, Esq., of Missouri; Hon. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy; M. W. Carr, Esq., of Cincinnati; Hon. H. M. Rice, Hon. Geo. L. Becker, Judge R. R. Nelson, of Minnesota; Hon. Benj. Wood, Hon. Geo. M. Curtiss, Hon. John Cochrane, O. A. Bill, Esq., L. F. Cozzens, Esq., of New-York City; Hon. John Snafer, of Albany; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Quincy; E. F. Bingham, Esq., J. G. Thompson, Esq., of Ohio; Hon. D. C. Grove, of New-York.

The New-York delegation came from Buffalo by steamer to Detroit, and will arrive to-day.

Among the representatives of the press already registered is E. LONGLEY, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, at the Tremont, and H. CALKINS, and two assistants, of the New-York *Herald*, and M. BATES, of the Old Colony *Sentinel*, at the Briggs.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Twenty-two More Fishing Vessels Burned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 26.

The steamer *Princess of Wales*, from Charlottetown, arrived at Shediac this afternoon. She reports that the pirate *Tallahassee* burned twenty-two American fishing vessels off North Cape, Prince Edward's Island, yesterday.

THE REPORT PROBABLY FALSE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 27.

There is no confirmation of the reported destruction of twenty-two fishing vessels by the *Tallahassee*.

The report cannot be traced beyond Shediac, and is supposed to be a hoax.

Movements of Gen. Butler, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER passed through here last night from Bermuda Hundred *en route* for Washington.

The steamer *Verona* has arrived here from New-York with 800 convalescent soldiers.

Report of Fire-Marshal Baker.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BAKER, just published, contains, in a carefully-compiled form, a large amount of valuable information. From the report it appears that during the past six months there were 195 fires in the City, being twenty-five more than occurred during the corresponding period of last year.

The losses were exceedingly heavy, amounting to $2,512,696 alleged loss. The insurances amounted to $5,203,280, and $1,788,967 were paid by the underwriters.

Of the causes of fire, 17 were from children playing with matches; 14 from candles and lamps; 22 from chimney flues; 15 from stoves and stove pipes, and 12 from gas and gaslights, while there were 22 false alarms.

There were 62 deaths by fire during the six months, 24 women, 22 girls, 12 boys and 4 men.

The report gives the following monthly statement of fires, insurances and losses:

Month.	No. of Fires	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Am't Paid.
1863.				
December	39	$731,154	$818,675	$368,444
1864.				
January	42	1,141,692	2,854,180	1,099,500
February	33	313,821	466,630	97,700
March	27	103,155	978,000	78,700
April	33	195,946	848,075	141,850
May	21	26,928	198,050	14,550
Total	195	$2,512,696	$5,203,280	$1,788,967

The principal losses were by fires arising from grates, sparks from stove-pipes, furnaces, registers and chimney-flues.

During the six months, ninety incendiary fires, or attempts to set on fire, occurred. Of these, thirty-three were in stables, and the greater number of the balance in unoccupied buildings. Speaking of incendiary fires, Mr. BAKER says: "The small number of fires that occur among the heavy mercantile establishments, where, as a general thing, private watchmen are employed, is worthy of notice."

Thirteen persons were arrested on charges of arson or suspicion thereof during the half year. Of these four were discharged, seven were held to bail, and two were indicted by the Grand Jury.

Mayor Gunther's Daughter Rescued from Drowning.

On Friday last, Mayor GUNTHER and family, with a few friends, enjoyed themselves in a yachting excursion in the lower bay, on board the sloop *Richmond*. When off Sandy Hook, the Mayor's youngest child, AMALIA AGUSTA GUNTHER, fell over

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Recent Operations Before Atlanta.

THE REBEL SITUATION AT MOBILE.

More Peace Talk from the Richmond Papers.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Richmond papers to Aug. 22, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those already published:

ATLANTA.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS TO AUG. 5.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, "Personne," gives the following intelligible summary of the operations near there for the ten days preceding the 5th inst.:

"I will pass over the raids of STONEMAN and McCOOK, both of which have, fortunately, come to grief, with their commands broken up and scattered, and their principal leader safely housed within the hospitable gates of Camp Oglethorpe, where I saw him a few days since, looking the personation of abject misery and despair. He was formerly Gen. HOOD's Captain in the Second United States Cavalry, and afterward served upon the staff of Gen. HOOD in California, and was quite a favorite with the officers of the old army.

The damage done to the Macon and Western road was insignificant, and was speedily repaired, and once more we are in communication with the outer world, *from which we have been for a time cut off. That to the West Point and Montgomery road was far greater, Rosseau having done his work well; but the repairs are being speedily pushed forward, and it is said the trains will be running as usual within the next two days. On the Georgia road no steps have been taken to repair the immense damage done us; that road is still liable to be cut at any time.* So much for the railroads.

The situation is continually changing, but it is evidently the design of the enemy to mass his forces upon our lines to the northwest of the city, and gradually approach our ranks by parallels, after the manner of GRANT in his operations in front of Petersburgh, and then by mining to gain possession of our works. I learn from an officer of the engineer regiment that *they are now engaged in trying to undermine the salient on Marietta-street*, and if this is true, we may shortly expect a repetition of the affair at Petersburgh.

The enemy for the past week have been withdrawing their forces from our right and pushing around to the left—their left now resting on the Houston-street road, with their pickets on the Georgia Railroad, and their right at a point about a mile west of the Green's Ferry, or Sandtown road, LOGAN's—who takes McPHERSON's place—headquarters being at the Ball House, distant about six miles from the city.

Yesterday afternoon an attack was made upon the line of works held by CLEBURNE's and BATE's skirmishers by a heavy force of the enemy. The action lasted about one hour, and raged quite fiercely. A small portion of the line was carried by the enemy, although the main body was repulsed, but our forces were speedily reinforced, the enemy driven from the works with considerable loss, and our lines reestablished as before; heavy skirmishing and cannonading continued until about 10 o'clock last night, when a determined assault was made upon our skirmish lines, extending from the centre to the extreme left. It was at first supposed that the long-expected attack had come, and our men sprang to the works with alacrity; but the skirmishers, who had been heavily reinforced in anticipation of the attack, were fully equal to the emergency, and drove them back in confusion and disorder, and thus prevented them from advancing their works.

Our loss among general officers lately has been quite large, and among them are Gen. ECTOR, who lost a leg; Gen. STEARL, slightly wounded in the foot; Lieut.-Gen. STEWART, in the head, and Maj.-Gen. LOSING, slightly in the breast. All of these have been compelled to go to the rear, which leaves a number of vacancies, which have been partially filled as follows: Maj.-Gen. CHEATHAM being in command of STEWART's corps, and Maj.-Gen. PATTON ANDERSON, lately in command in Florida, of HINDMAN's division, he being still absent on account of injuries received by a fall from his horse.

The City of Atlanta reminds one very much of GOLDSMITH's *Deserted Village*, although many families have been compelled to remain here despite the danger from missiles which the enemy continue to hurl into the heart of the city, and the horrid results of this barbarous practice of the Federal commander. Several ladies and children have been killed; and night before last, a shell entered the house of Mr. J. B. HANNER, Superintendent of the Gas Company, and entering the bed where he and a bright little daughter were lying asleep, exploded, mangling them horribly and producing instant death.

The Memphis *Appeal* and the Southern Express Company are the only public institutions that have so far braved the storm of shot and shell, and remained at their posts. The *Appeal* is daily issued in the shape of an extra from the old office, notwithstanding the building has twice been struck by the Yankee missiles; and the Express Company continues to ship and receive freight as before.

The indications are that many days will yet elapse before a general engagement comes off, as I stated before, the enemy having resorted to the slow and tortuous method of digging us out. The air is close and sultry, and yet the enemy brave up bravely under the burning sun of August; and, as I learn from the Medical Director, the health of the army was never better."

A letter of the same date, in the Augusta *Chronicle*, says:

"SHERMAN continues his working operations toward our left, as before reported, and doubtless for the purpose I have stated, viz.: to endeavor to throw his main line across the railroad between here and East Point. Of course, counteracting movements are going on vigorously.

Our army has been strengthened to a considerable extent of late. How many thousands of State troops have arrived I cannot mention, but this much I can say, Gen. SMITH is at the head of a large and splendid body of men, and they are daily increasing in numbers. And, in addition to these reinforcements, the old fighting material has been increased by putting guns into the hands of the working details. Negroes are now performing this service for the men in the trenches. An effort is now being made to secure negro drivers, which, if it succeeds, will add three thousand more to the ranks. From all sources, there has been an addition to the army that greatly increases general confidence in ultimate success."

THE BATTLE OF AUG. 6.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

The enemy in front of Atlanta was less demonstrative than usual on Tuesday. The artillery firing was almost entirely suspended, which conjecture attributes to a scarcity of ammunition, *caused by an interruption of Sherman's communications. There is no certainty of this, however, and the next news may announce a resumption of the shelling in full vigor.* The enemy's raiding parties are again at work. One of them struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot, and tore up the track in several places. Fairburn is nineteen miles from Atlanta in a southwesterly direction. It is to be hoped that our cavalry will check and scatter this gang, as they did STONEMAN's and McCOOK's.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter (not intended for publication) from an officer in Hood's army to a gentleman in this city. It is dated Aug. 9, and gives the first connected account we have seen of the engagement on the 5th:

"I have been intending to write to you for some time, but various circumstances have conspired to prevent my doing so, and at present I am not very comfortably situated for writing. It is raining today pretty heavily, and the enemy are shelling us occasionally. They have cut off the tops of two trees within forty steps of my quarters in the last hour or two. Their minie balls are falling pretty regularly in our camp, coming from the skirmish line, about five or six hundred yards in our front, where the skirmishing continues almost all the time.

We have done an immense deal of hard service, the hardest I have ever seen, and certainly have inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy. We were engaged in the handsomest thing I ever witnessed on last Saturday, the 6th inst. Gen. BATE's division was thrown out at almost right angles with our main line of works—the line thus thrown out leaving the main line of works nearly opposite East Point, and running westwardly toward the river. This line was a succession of rifle-pits, placed about ten feet apart, and capable of holding eight men each. They were then brushed and covered so as to present to the view from the front only the appearance of an ordinary skirmish line. My regiment (37th Georgia) happened to be placed at a very prominent part of this line. At about 11 o'clock A. M., after considerable desultory skirmishing, the enemy assailed us with only a heavy line of skirmishers. We sent them howling back with hardly an effort. Within an hour or two they came forward with redoubled numbers, yelling and cheering; but upon coming up to within about one hundred and thirty yards, they again broke and fled. Being, as it seemed, determined to carry our works, they in a short while charged us again with a heavy line of skirmishers and three lines of battle, closed well upon each other. We opened upon them with might and main—cut and slashed their ranks terrifically—within fifteen paces of our works. Here they observed that they could only take our works when the last of us was slain, and they attempted to fly; took deliberate aim, and hardly left a man standing. Of the twelve or fifteen hundred men of RYAN's Yankee brigade who charged us, I am satisfied that not exceeding three hundred escaped unhurt.

The assault was only on that portion of our brigade line which was held by the Tenth, Thirtieth, Fifteenth, Thirty-seventh and Second Tennessee Regiments, and my own. The main assault was made upon the three left companies of my regiment and the four right companies of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee; and just in this front we captured two stand of colors and three hundred small arms. We estimated their dead at two hundred, their wounded at seven or eight hundred, and we captured about a hundred prisoners. Our loss, strange to say, was only three killed and six wounded.

This is regarded as the most complete affair of the kind that has occurred here. It was on a small scale it is true; but then it was so neatly done. I was in the midst of my men directing their shots and exhorting them to coolness. I thought for a second the enemy would come over our works, and I had bayonets fixed and intended to fight it out hand to hand. Our men behaved sublimely. They with one accord determined to die at their post. They did not say so, for true heroes rarely boast, but I could see it in their every action. No general officer was upon the field that I am aware of, but regimental commanders conducted the affair entirely.

This army is in fine health and pretty fair spirits. We believe that Atlanta cannot be taken."

THE BATTLE OF JULY 22.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 23.

It is not yet too early to send you a reliable estimate of either our losses or those of the enemy, in the battle of yesterday. I can only state on the authority of one of the corps medical directors, that a hasty reckoning of casualties show less than 4,000, and, probably, not many more than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on our side. On the part of the Federals, 2,000 prisoners are reported on our books to begin with; while all accounts from officers and men engaged, concur in revealing a great destruction of life and limb.

On certain portions of HARDEE's front they made a most desperate resistance at close quarters, and they ran and were shot down in the act, or surrendered. Surprised by the suddenness of the onset, they were but partially prepared with heavy breastworks to meet us—although breastworks were in course of construction—yet with the bravery which characterizes the Western troops, they manfully stood their ground until forced to succumb to the energy and enthusiasm of our attack. The Yankees engaged on this portion of the line were the corps of DODGE, BLAIR and LOGAN, with reinforcements from SCHOFIELD, who held a position along our centre. The whole were under the command of Gen. MCPHERSON. There being three divisions to a corps, the disparity of numbers between the antagonists may readily be observed. It was, doubtless, "dash" that gave the victory, for had the Federals been apprised of our approach in time, they would have so fortified their left as to have utterly defeated the bold movement of the day. By this hour the entire position of the enemy is, beyond peradventure, impregnable.

The daring attacks on Wednesday and Friday have taught SHERMAN that in Gen. HOOD he has an adversary as fruitful in resources as he is audacious in execution, and hence the Yankee Commander has anticipated the necessity of acting hereafter as much on the defensive as on the aggressive. The pride and recklessness with which he has thus far advanced, has been measurably checked by the rough handling he has unexpectedly received, and we may look for an exercise by him of a degree of tenderness and caution that has marked his career from Dalton.

The contest in front of the corps of Gen. CHEATHAM was not less desperate than that of HARDEE. The enemy were in position. They had not only their own complete breastworks, with powerful abatis, but those built by our troops; and when pressed, held their ground, and delivered their fire with a steadiness that could not have been withstood but for the cooperation of our flanking column. Here, also, occurred hand-to-hand encounters, in which men were bayoneted, knocked down with clubbed guns, and otherwise killed, at arm's length, while the capture of numerous flags attests the overpressing, vigorous advance of our troops.

The only misfortune of the day was its worst one, and lost us all we had gained. Had a single brigade remained firm, there is no one in this army who does not believe that, demoralized as the enemy were ne r the close of the afternoon, they would not now have been on the other side of the river or ruined. The plan was complete, and, with the exception referred to, the expedition was perfect. The bravest veterans, however, are liable to become panic-stricken, and I would not utter a word of censure, much less reveal the name of the command, which, I believe, is yet destined gallantly to wipe out the memory of an incident which, however rightfully or wrongfully it may do so, nevertheless stains its hitherto unsullied escutcheon. Compelled by this defection to fall back for the purpose of preserving the integrity of our lines, our army, with the exception of HARDEE, who is still on the enemy's left, but in connection with our right, has resumed its former position. The question may be asked at home, what, then, have we gained? What have these 3,000 Southern men, who are to-day so torn and bloody, won by their sacrifice? The answer is in a nut-shell.

We had to fight or evacuate Atlanta—the battle has saved the city. The Federals were steadily pushing around our right, and after destroying two lines of railway communication, were approaching the third. That danger no longer exists in the same degree as before. With HARDEE on his left, SHERMAN is effectually checkmated in that direction. With others of our troops in his front, he dare not attack our breastworks in heavy force; and with our left protected in a manner that SHERMAN will find out when he demonstrates in that direction, no important movement can take place without provoking battle, the successful issue of which no one in the army entertains a doubt. In the language of an eminent officer, the situation may be condensed in a single statement: "If either army attacks the other in its present intrenchments, it is destined to be repulsed." Both are too strong to permit open and direct aggression on the front. SHERMAN, therefore, can advance by the flank, the difficulty of which process he has yet to learn.

You will judge from these facts that we are all sanguine as to the result of the campaign. Hope has revived even in the hearts of the demoralized citizens, and but for the danger of remaining within the limits of a town every foot of which is under the guns of the enemy, hundreds would doubtless return to their homes and await the end.

Of the strength of the army here, I can only say that its numbers are greatly over-estimated by our people in the rear, and much more has been expected from it than could be performed. Notwithstanding recent losses, we are better off to-day behind our fortifications than when in the field; and since Gov. BROWN has begun his energetic work of throwing to the front the militia of Georgia, it is not revealing too much to remark that our condition will soon be such as to enable the Commanding-General to put the safety of Atlanta beyond peradventure, and possibly include in his programme the defeat or withdrawal of his antagonist.

Gen. BRAGG is now at headquarters. His mission is generally unknown, but it is strongly suspected that he has returned with a plan perfected for the cooperation of troops in another quarter.

Gen. JOHNSTON is at Macon with his family, having there rented a house and entered upon a permanent residence.

Lieut.-Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE is on his way here to assume command of the corps vacated by Gen. HOOD.

Since about noon to-day, the citizens have enjoyed the privilege, for the first time, on a systematic scale, of studying the science of ferruginous conchology.

The enemy have three batteries in play, and the Parrott shells intrude everywhere. A mother and child have been killed, a few persons and mules wounded, and a number of houses damaged. One 3-inch visitor entered a bag of corn while being carried on the back of a man, and then exploded, scattering the contents in every direction. The porter was only slightly injured.

The express office, which was removed on Thursday, has been ordered back. The post-office is yet *non est*. Correspondence is, therefore, interrupted and uncertain. Public stores and machinery are gone, and the rations of the army are now brought from the rear.

GEORGIA THE SORE POINT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

For some time past *Georgia has been regarded as the sore point of the Confederacy.* Atlanta was deemed peculiarly vulnerable, and, like Achilles' heel, a wound there, *it was thought, would prove mortal.* This illusion has been dispelled within the past month; the joint in the Confederate harness has been closed by the energy of HOOD, and the telegraph assures us that "everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege." This good news is confirmed by advices from other and more potential sources.

It is asserted by competent authority that SHERMAN has gone the full length of his tether, and is in a position analagous to that of GRANT before Petersburgh. His flank movement upon the Macon and and Western road has been arrested; any further attempt of that kind will but carry him away from the goal of his ambition; he must now assault our works directly and in front. With this necessity staring him in the face no wonder he pauses. It is known that the question of a general engagement under such circumstances is seriously debated not only in councils of war, but by the very privates in the ranks. SHERMAN's whole army is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," in view of he dread alternative of a retreat or an attack upon the intrenched Army of Tennessee.

That the defence of Atlanta will be as obstinate as the defence of Petersburgh, is evident from what has already occurred. SHERMAN has been checked on both flanks; his feints in front have been correctly interpreted; his every movement quickly detected and oftentimes anticipated. He has discovered that his new opponent, while not unwilling to shed the blood of his men, is nevertheless well acquainted with the art of defence and the proper moment of calling it into play.

The papers of Georgia have displayed an apparent imprudence and alarm which has excited the indignation of the press in other quarters. A hue and cry about reinforcements from beyond the Mississippi was raised; repeated calls were made for KIRBY SMITH and FORREST; if they were not brought quickly to the relief of HOOD, all was lost. *A purpose was served by this seemingly injudicious outcry.* What that purpose was it behooves us to permit the enemy to discover at his leisure. It will be safe to say that the people of Georgia, at the bidding of their admirable Governor, looked to themselves for aid in their time of trial, and not to armies thousands of miles away, and already in motion in other directions.

It is the part of the visionary and the enthusiast to anticipate the historian. We lay no claim to the gift of prescience, and are by no means anxious to forestall the favors of the historic muse. But there would be a poetical justice in the arrest of the invader at the very moment of his fancied success, and just when the object of his eager aspirations seemed quite within his grasp. Months ago, the capture of Petersburg was officially announced from Washington. In like manner, the fall of Atlanta has been unofficially heralded to the world. These prizes, so coveted and so toiled for, are yet unclutched. What if they so remain to the end? Would not the story of their rescue be a favorite theme with the historian? How would he point the moral of wicked hopes frustrated at the instant of fruition, and adorn the tale of the just cause triumphant at the last, for the delectation of the Southern schoolboy in the bright years which are to come?

THE APPROACHING BATTLE.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The movements of the enemy in front of Atlanta indicate that a final and decisive engagement for the possession of that city will shortly take place. *The heavy columns of troops being massed on our left will soon compel us either to attack or to evacuate Atlanta, and neither prudence nor policy could impel Gen. Hood to yield the city without a desperate struggle. Under such circumstances, we should feel no surprise if at any hour our army assumed the aggressive*, and the struggle—fraught with the destinies of Georgia, and fitted with the greatest importance to the Confederacy—should commence for the possession of a city whose importance to us cannot be over-estimated. That Gen. HOOD will fight, we have the strongest assurances in the dogged resolution with which he has held the enemy in check for the past three weeks, and in a series of partial engagements repulsed every effort of the enemy to force us out of Atlanta, either by direct assault or by the more prudent method of flanking.

The partial engagements have been but the preludes to a bloody carnival which must soon be held in the vicinity of Atlanta. Perceiving that his attacks on portions of our line have all proven unsuccessful, and that the raids which he inaugurated have met a similar fate to those of his colleague in Virginia, SHERMAN appears to have changed his tactics, and by persistently massing his forces on our left, invites the attack which necessity must soon compel us to make. There is no doubt that in so doing he has acted with considerable prudence, and materially decreases the dangers of his position. By forcing us to assume the defensive, with an army inferior to his in numbers, he will have gained a decided advantage. His columns are steadily pushed forward in the direction of East Point, and *unless we force them back, the possession of the railroads leading to Macon and West Point will fall into his hands, and necessitate the abandonment of Atlanta for the preservation of our army. This must be prevented at every hazard, and we are certain that the effort will be made. Still, the question arises whether the strength of our army will warrant an attack on the enemy, intrenched as he will be in powerful works, and possessing a vast superiority in numbers.*

The hour is fast approaching when a bloody and desperate battle will be fought. In fact it cannot be delayed many days. *The odds are against us, so far as numbers are concerned*, but we must trust to the tried valor of our men to make up all deficiencies. In the meantime, it is the duty of every man who is absent, with or without leave, that he shall promptly join his command and help to swell our ranks. The very crisis in the fate of Georgia, and of the South, is at hand, and this is the time for every man to perform the obligation he owes his country. Furloughs can temporarily be laid aside, and a patriotic promptness in reporting to their respective commands be substituted by our soldiers. We are aware that the pleasures of home, and the society of relatives and friends possess great allurement, and are fascinating to the veteran, but he must be willing to forego the happiness of being with his loved ones awhile. Duty must be obeyed, and when victory is achieved and the enemy is sent howling back to the Tennessee, they can repose on the laurels won by their patriotism and heroism.

HOOD CONFIDENT.

The Augusta (*Ga.,*) *Constitutionalist* of the 17th says that HOOD is confident of holding Atlanta, and that "Gen. WHEELER crossed the Coosahoochee with three coules of cavalry last Thursday night for SHERMAN's rear, with a view to cut his communications and destroy his supplies at Marietta and other depots along the line of railroad. Gen. RODEY started for Opelika on last Saturday week, with a picked force, to cooperate with Gen. WHEELER. It is stated that still another body of picked mounted men started on another expedition Friday last. In addition to this movement, others are reported on the military chess-board, which, if inaugurated, will undoubtedly free Georgia soil of the presence of the enemy."

A correspondent of the Griffin *Rebel*, writing on the 13th from before Atlanta, says: "I have reason to hope, based upon much that it would be improper to disclose, that before the first frost we shall be once more upon the generous soil of Tennessee, if not further on toward the Ohio."

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL REPORT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 23.

The effort made on last Friday to dislodge the enemy from his position on the Weldon Railroad proved, as we have before stated, unsuccessful. Saturday passed without any fighting between the two armies, save a little shelling and picket firing. On Sunday, the effort was again made.

Accordingly, early on Sunday forenoon, an advance was ordered. Our forces drove the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks back upon their main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, therefore, held their second line of intrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started toward the enemy's extreme left, about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan road, some 3 or 4 miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements.

It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west of Vaughan road, in the direction of Popular Spring Church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their left flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt; without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded.

Gen. JOHN C. SAUNDERS, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this: Their centre rests upon the Weldon Railroad, about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plank-road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At Yellow Tavern and the Gurley House heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack they are strongly fortified.

WARREN's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. HANCOCK's (Second) and BURNSIDE's (Ninth) corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Rowlett's Station, a distance of ten miles from the city.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking columns, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way, at a very critical moment, of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion, and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers, and reaching their strongest works. Col. LAMAR, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

A DECIDED REPULSE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 23.

To congratulate our readers every morning upon some brilliant success of the Confederate arms, would be, indeed, delightful, although monotonous. Unhappily, such is not our privilege to-day. The fighting of Sunday south of Petersburgh has gone against us, and the possession of the Weldon road yet remains undecided. It was perfectly evident, for some time past, that GRANT must make some extraordinary effort to break out of his present fatal and most clamsi position. Accordingly, he put his troops in movement, the other day, with the utmost activity, both by the right and left flank. On his right, if successful in defeating the forces opposed to him, he might have advanced up to the fortifications of Richmond. On the left, if he could but break through the line of the Weldon Railroad, he could make some further progress in isolating Petersburgh, could stretch out his hand toward the Southside and Danville roads, and begin really to interfere with the communications of Richmond with the South.

It was known that although GRANT had sent off considerable forces for the immediate defence of Washington, he still had a large army in front of Petersburgh; and plainly he could not let it lie idle, rotting in the low grounds of the Appomattox and James rivers. His plans are no revealed, and all the energies and all the gallantry of the army under LEE and BEAUREGARD will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburgh.

The main body of GRANT's whole army is now on or near the Weldon Railroad. Their centre rests upon that road about three miles from the city, and their left stretches westward to the "Vaughan Road," which is, we presume, the wagon road lately used to make the connection with the interrupted line to Weldon and Wilmington.

Around this position, says a Petersburgh paper, works of great strength have sprung up like magic, armed with heavy guns, and guarding every approach. WARREN's corps has been reinforced by HANCOCK's and BURNSIDE's, and the enemy's works on that side are now occupied by 30,000 men.

On Sunday a portion of our troops was thrown against this strong position, but not in such force as to effect the main object of driving the enemy completely out of their works. We have met with a repulse, and have lost some distinguished officers and many brave men; but the affair is not over.

GRANT's designs are now apparent, but he has vigilant and able adversaries, and a Confederate army in his front unused to see Yankees stand firm before them. GRANT's new fortifications and their defenders must be staunch indeed if they can hold their position against LEE and BEAUREGARD. It would be foolish to deny or disguise our repulse of Saturday; but the end is not yet.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug 22.

An official dispatch from Gen. EARLY's command on Saturday, states that a portion of our forces in the valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their rear. On the 17th, SHERIDAN began to retire from his position near Strasburgh, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over 200 prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

Unofficial advices put the whole force of SHERIDAN in the Valley at only forty-one thousand men.

MOBILE.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 10th gives the following comprehensive view of the situation of affairs:

To persons abroad and unacquainted with the topography of Mobile Bay, it will be well to explain that Fort Gaines is twenty-nine miles from the city, on the eastern of Dauphin Island, and was intended to be one of the defences of the main entrance to the bay from the gulf. Fort Morgan is on the opposite shore. It has always been a matter of query what Fort Gaines was built for. Between it and Fort Morgan there is a water expanse of three and a half miles, but the ship channel is on the Fort Morgan side, and every heavy vessel passing is obliged to run within a mile of the guns of Morgan. On the Fort Gaines side the water is shallow, and no ship could pass within effective range of its guns. When the fleet ran in on Friday, we do not learn that Fort Gaines fired a gun.

Fort Powell lies a little to the west and north of Fort Gaines, and in the direction of the main land of the western shore of the bay. It is built on an artificial island, directly on Grant's Pass, which it was designed to defend—that pass leading into Pascagoula Sound and the lakes in the direction of New-Orleans. Fort Powell is about three-quarters of a mile from the main land at Cedar Point, and at low water is fordable. It was by this easy route that its garrison escaped. If there had been no ford, it is probable that Fort Powell would still be in our possession. Fort Morgan still commands the main ship channel to the Gulf, and by this alone FARRAGUT's fleet can get to sea. He can only bring light vessels and transports through Grant's Pass. Fort Gaines was of no practical value in the defence of the bay. It adds to the facilities and convenience of the enemy, but was not necessary to his operations. The loss of the garrison is serious; but more serious was the manner of its surrender—the stain upon our arms. That is to be wiped out.

With these explanations, the stranger will perceive that the line of our city defences carried by the enemy is from twenty-five to thirty miles distant from Mobile. It has always been a mooted question among military men whether or not it was wise to try to hold these points. Many have been in favor of dismantling all the forts in the lower bay and bringing their guns and garrisons to the inner line, nearer the city. The only, or the principal reason for a contrary course was in the importance of keeping possession of the shores of the bay so as to prevent the enemy from making a water base near the city for the advance of an army. The loss of Grant's Pass gives the enemy this advantage. That is, he can now sail up the bay with his transports, loaded with supplies and troops, thus dispensing with wagon trains, and land within a short distance of the city. But when he does this, he has to encounter the inner line of defences. When he does that, he is no nearer to taking Mobile than GRANT is to taking Petersburgh, SHERMAN Atlanta, or FOSTER Charleston. In other words, this city is a long way from "going up." Gen. CANBY does not command troops enough to take the city by land, nor FARRAGUT ships enough to break through the guns and obstructions on the water front.

AN ACCOUNT FROM FORT GAINES.

Capt. DOUGLASS VASS, Paymaster of the army, left Fort Gaines on Saturday night at 10 o'clock in a row-boat for Fort Morgan, and arrived in Mobile Sunday night. He gives the following particulars of the condition of affairs when he left:

On Thursday, a Yankee monitor approached the fort on the Gulf side and opened fire. The fort had three 10-inch columbiads; and in the first shots in reply to the monitor, *two of them were dismounted and disabled by the breaking of their carriages.* On Friday the fleet ran by Fort Morgan. Capt. VASS had a fine view of the whole scene and the subsequent naval fight. The *Tecumseh*, the finest monitor in the Yankee navy, went down almost instantly, a tremendous column of water being thrown up around her—evidently the work of a torpedo. Her Commander, CRAVEN, was lost in her, for the Yankee truce boat inquired if he was among our prisoners, and finding he was not, they said he went down with his ship. The same monitor which shelled the fort from the Gulf side now approached to within half a mile of the wharf and opened again. There was but one 10-inch gun left to fight her, and the carriage of that gun soon became unsafe.

On Wednesday night, the Yankee troops, estimated from 3,000 to 5,000, landed on the island and gradually approached to within four hundred yards of the fort. They had been confronted from the front by a line of skirmishers thrown out from the fort. The enemy had planted their batteries of light Parrott guns on a sand hill near the gulf shore, another midway of the island in front of the fort, and a third on little Dauphin Island. These, with the monitor in the water front, were enabled to bring a fire to bear upon every part of the work, and with the aid of sharpshooters, our men were not able to stand at their guns. The bomb-proofs were only capable of covering two hundred and fifty men out of the garrison; the rest were exposed to bombardment. Up to the time Capt. VASS left, the Commander, Col. ANDERSON, had said nothing about capitulation; but he saw signs of demoralization in the garrison. Some of the officers expressed decided opinions in favor of surrender; they thought the place would be taken and there would no a frightful waste of life to no purpose. The men saw little or no hope of relief since the *Tennessee* was lost and they much exhausted by skirmishing all day and working in the fort at night.

Capt. VASS states that, up to the time he left, Col. ANDERSON behaved with great resolution and spirit, gallantly exposing himself, and urging his line of skirmishers to maintain its ground. It was the night after Capt. VASS left that Gen. PAGE passed over to Fort Gaines. Capt. VASS is of the opinion that Fort Morgan will hold out as long as its provisions do, and that will be the best part of a year.

The Yankee fleet was badly crippled. Nearly every ship is careened over, and the whole are busily repairing. It is believed that its losses are not less than 750.

NO MORE SURRENDERS.

Brig.-Gen. HIGGINS, who seems to have command of the harbor defences of, Mobile, has issued the following order to prevent the surrender or evacuation of any more forts:

1. In view of the recent evacuation of Fort Powell without orders, and of the surrender of Fort Gaines in violation of the direct and positive orders of the General commanding the outer line of the defences of this city it is deemed necessary to issue the following general order:

No OFFICER commanding any FORT or BATTERY in and around Mobile WILL HOLD ANY COMMUNICATION, by flag of truce or otherwise, with the LAND or NAVAL FORCES of the ENEMY, without authority from these headquarters.

The FORTS and BATTERIES of this command MUST AND SHALL BE HELD TO THE LAST EXTREMITY.

The Commanding-General reposes the utmost confidence in the ability and determined resolution of the troops (many of whom are his old companions in arms, and whose courage and gallantry have been displayed under his eye on other fields) to forbid the enemy gaining any advantage in their approach to this city.

THE NAVAL COMMANDERS AT MOBILE.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* gives the following facts about the naval commanders at Mobile:

In the old navy, FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, D. G. FARRAGUT and RICHARD L. PAGE were considered officers of the highest merit. PAGE is a native of Clarke, but married in Norfolk, which became his place of residence. He is a relative of Gen. R. E. LEE. Like him, he is distinguished for equilibrium and elevation of character, and for stern devotion to duty. He has the aspect of one "born to command." BUCHANAN is a native of Maryland, where he has large possessions. His family still remain at home, unless ejected under the operation of the Confiscation Act. He is one of the most accomplished and gallant men that ever walked the quarter-deck, he stood at the head of his profession. His name was a synonym for distinction.

FARRAGUT has not the scientific attainments of BUCHANAN. His impetuosity, amounting to audacity, is in marked contrast with the Roman imperturbability of PAGE. His sailor-like idea of achieving success is, "*L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace.*" They were friends. FARRAGUT and PAGE were near neighbors. All were Southern men. FARRAGUT gave up his State to fight for the Union, after an effort to remain neutral. Upon the impulse of passion at the sequestration of his property in Norfolk—an illiberal proceeding—he applied for a commission, after procuring a "retirement from active service" and arranging to move to California. His first success was to conquering New-Orleans, the home of his almost-father, the famous Commodore PORTER, under whom he served in the *Essex* when a mere child. His next achievement—opening the Mississippi River to a Federal fleet—fastened fetters upon Tennessee, his native State. His latest triumph is over his early friends.

THE FIGHT OFF MOBILE POINT.

For fear that the impression may get abroad that the Confederate naval force in the late fight off Mobile Point was in any manner equal to that of the enemy, the Savannah *Republican* makes the following statement, on the authority of an officer:

"The Tennessee is an iron-clad, after the style of the *Merrimac*, (*Virginia,*) mounting six guns. She has 5-inch plates on the sides, and 6 inch on the ends of her inclined shield. Her battery was two 7-inch and four 6 42 Brooke rifles. Her commander was JAMES D. JOHNSON, with Lieuts. WILLIAM L. BRADFORD, A. L. WHARTON and F. J. MCDERMOTT. The *Gaines* and *Morgan* were sister vessels, with their engines (high pressure) *partially* protected by 10 inch plates; magazine not entirely below the water line. They each mounted two banded 23-pounder rifles of 5,700 weight, four smooth 32's, of 5,700 weight, and four smooth bore 32's, of 4,200 weight. The *Gaines* was commanded by First Lieut. JOHN W. BENNETT, and the *Morgan* by Commander Geo. W. HARRISON. The *Selma* was formerly the steamer *Florida*, a packet between Mobile and New-Orleans, and had her boiler protected by a plating of 1 inch iron; engines not protected. She was commanded by First Lieutenant P. A. MURPHY, and mounted four guns—two 9 inch Dahlgren, one 2 inch rifle gun, and one 32 pounder banded rifle, of 5,700 weight. The three wooden vessels are large side-wheel steamers, totally unfit for vessels of war.

RELICS.

The Mobile *Tribune* says:

"We learn from a citizen who arrived from Cedar Point yesterday afternoon that the beach in that neighborhood is literally lined with fragments of the ships engaged in the late fight—timbers, spars, &c.,—&c. A gentleman with him picked up six sperm candles that had been washed ashore. Numerous bottles, with most of the liquor out of them, were also picked up. The fleet seemed to be busily engaged in repairing damages. There were no vessels this side of Cedar Point when he left that locality. It is his opinion that the fleet is more seriously injured than is generally supposed."

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The report of Gen. SMITH, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, to the Board of Visitors, gives a graphic account of the destruction of the buildings and fixtures erected by the liberality of the State for her favored military school. This act was performed, as our readers are aware, on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of June, by the order of Gen. D. HUNTER, commanding the United States Army of Western Virginia, the buildings having been first sacked by his lawless and rapacious soldiery. Every species of public property was removed or wantonly destroyed; and among the most serious losses are to be named the valuable library, the accumulated care of twenty-five years, and the philosophical apparatus, so long used by the late distinguished Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON. The hospital was rifled of its most valuable medical stores and then burnt, as were also the quarters of Colonels WILLIAMSON and GILHAM. Every public document connected with the operations of the Institute was destroyed or removed. The private library of the Superintendent was rifled of many of its most valuable and portable volumes, and the portraits of Ex-Governors MCDOWELL, WISE and LETCHER, which occupied prominent positions in it, were removed. The shoe shop was despoiled of all its leather and unfinished work, and the shoe lasts, implements and benches were then wantonly destroyed. The bell attached to the public clock was taken down and removed, and the beautiful bronze copy of HOUDON's WASHINGTON, by the gifted and lamented HUBARD, after being mutilated in the effort to take it from its pedestal, was carried away. It has since been reported that the enemy, being unable to transport this work of art through the mountain passes of Virginia, finally broke it to pieces and destroyed it. In fact, the work of desolation was complete, and its recital gives permanence to the record of infamy which has immortalized the United States Army of Western Virginia and its brutal Commander, Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

General SMITH, in his report, thus eloquently alludes to the vitality of the institution and the impossibility of its destruction:

"But perish the thought that the Virginia Military Institute is destroyed, or that bricks and mortar constituted the great military school of Virginia. That, thank God, still lives in the heart and affections of the South, and in the vigor and manhood of its noble sons, and in the confidence and power of the State of Virginia, which established it. It was no more in the power of General HUNTER to destroy the Virginia Military Institute than it has been in the power of his Government to destroy that under which we live. Both remain—as providentially preserved and designed—to vindicate the cause of truth and right."

We are gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress for the construction of temporary buildings at Lexington for the use of the Institute; a portion of Washington College has been tendered and accepted by the Board, and the full academic course will be resum

his accounts, as usual in such cases, are in process of examination at the department, and the public cupidity is the more aroused about that affair, as it appears that two other officials of the Treasury are also indicted at the same time for the offense of gaming at faro. We trust it will not be held "scurrilous," nor a malignant attempt factiously to undermine the people's confidence in the Government, if we suggest, and most earnestly urge, that the investigation of these accounts should be made thorough and searching, and that its results should be communicated to the world as soon as possible. At a time when every family in the country is not only sending out the flower of its youth to the field, but pinching itself with privations before unknown to strengthen the hands of the Government, there is nothing so desirable as to be perfectly assured of the utmost integrity in the pecuniary administration of that Government. To reassure the public, therefore, to establish confidence in the Government, and to vindicate the fair fame of those officials who may have been unjustly accused of malfeasance, the thing that is wanted is a strict and speedy squaring of accounts.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER DESTROYED.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Capt. COOMBS, which left Nassau last Wednesday, 3d inst., in attempting to run into this port Monday night, ran into the wreck of the steamer *Minks*, and grounded fast nearly opposite Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. Finding it impossible to get her off, the officers and crew removed their baggage and a part of the cargo in small boats to Sullivan's Island. About daylight the Yankee batteries opened heavily upon the *Prince Albert*, completely riddling her with shot and shell, and several times setting the vessel on fire, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Only a small portion of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of medicines and other light articles, was saved.

The *Prince Albert* belonged to the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, and had made one successful trip to this port from Nassau, and another outward. This was her second trip to this port.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 17.

This new Confederate steamer, which, according to the Yankee accounts, published in another column, is playing havoc with their commerce off Sandy Hook, is under the command of the brave Capt. J. TAYLOE WOOD, who made the gallant capture of two gunboats in the Rappahannock last year. The *Tallahassee* lately sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat, though the Northern papers say she is slow. Whenever there is a necessity for it, Capt. WOOD will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Danville Monitor.

So far as we have heard from the North Carolina election, Randolph is the only county that has given a majority for HOLDEN. The vote stands: VANCE, 620; HOLDEN, 863; HOLDEN'S majority, 243.

We had hoped there would not be a single county in the State that would exhibit so little appreciation of their own State position and honor as to give a majority against VANCE. But Randolph is the county where, in 1861, two energetic officers, after a full canvass to raise volunteers, failed not only to raise a company, but did not even galvanize one single dead resident into a living soldier.

COURTESIES TO THE ENEMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

Nothing has appeared from the military pen of BEAUREGARD more grateful to the sense of self-respect in the hearts of the Confederate people than Special Order No. 15, ordering that no communication whatever should be held between our pickets and those of the enemy. Some Confederate officers, as well as soldiers, may read with advantage that order, which speaks of "the moral disgrace incurred by troops in anything like voluntary or unnecessary association with the savage foes, who are not only warring against us, but persecuting our women and children and destroying private property. The hands of such a foe are unworthy the friendly or courteous touch of a Confederate soldier."

The soul that prompted those words is in the cause. Earnestness of nature is as essential in a soldier as an orator. We would rather listen to one electrical outburst of a "forest-born Demosthenes" than a dozen classical orations, as perfect and as cold as the statues of the great masters. When the two are united we have the highest style of eloquence; and when genius and patriotism are united in a military man, we have the model which all soldiers may do well to study. *Such a warrior is Beauregard.* He is not fighting for glory or the display of science. The powerful machinery of his intellect is moved by the inward fires of a fervid and intense devotion to his country. No one more clearly comprehends the nature of this contest, or the character of the enemy with whom we have to deal. A man of true humanity and gentleness, he has none of that false chivalry which fights wolves and panthers in kid gloves, and recognizes midnight burglars and highway robbers as honorable foemen. "Order No. 15" is the true fire of the Southern flint.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

The following officers, recently exchanged by way of Charleston, have been ordered to report for duty, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. ANDREW, ordered to report to headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, ordered to report to headquarters at Atlanta.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

The *Sentinel* also hopes much from the action of the Peace Democracy in resisting the coming draft. The same paper says that "six weeks hence we may be *invading the enemy's soil, and carrying on offensive warfare.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

From the Mobile Tribune.

Wednesday morning we noticed that an accident occurred down the bay on Sunday night, and that Mr. J. J. LOVE had been killed and Mr. PIZACS severely wounded. The body of the supposed LOVE was brought up by the steamer *Natchez* and his friends notified of the fact, who immediately took charge of the remains, and preparations were made for the burial. That afternoon (Tuesday) a telegraphic dispatch was sent to MRS. LOVE, who resides a short distance up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to come to the city. She did so, but by that time the supposed remains of her husband was well placed away in a packed coffin, and the body being in such a state of decomposition that her friends told her it was a matter of impossibility for him to be recognized by her; and for fear of some bad results, as she was exceedingly shaken by grief, they refused to open the coffin to give her the usual last look.

On Wednesday afternoon the corpse was escorted to its last resting-place by Mrs. LOVE and a large concourse of intimate friends and acquaintances. Lo! and behold the sad! On Wednesday night, the live body of Mr. LOVE was brought up on the steamer *Dick Keyes*, and restored to his widowed wife and sorrowing friends; the mistake having occurred in sending the body from Navy Cove to the fort. It appears that four men were in the boat that the accident occurred on, and that some confusion occurred in respect to them, and that the person who sent up the body to the fort told the one in charge of it that it was that of JOSEPH LOVE. He delivered it from person to party until it was forwarded, when it has since been proven that the dead man was DENNIS MURPHY, also a very worthy citizen. The person of the deceased was about the same height and size as that of LOVE, and the haste and confusion in sending up the body caused the mistake, which has terminated in anything else than a joke.

It is also stated that on the morning of Wednesday, the newspapers containing the announcement of his death and funeral notice was read to Mr. LOVE at Fort Morgan. He immediately telegraphed to a lady friend (he not knowing that his wife was in the city) that he was safe and all right. The dispatch was received just before the funeral services were performed, and, owing to the excitement at the time, she, thinking it some trivial matter, laid the dispatch in her work-basket and continued her preparation for the funeral, and did not read it until LOVE made his appearance at her house at 12 o'clock at night, when the feelings of his wife and all present can be better imagined than described.

THE DUELING CASE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

MESSRS. HENRY R. POLLARD, of the *Examiner*, and EDWARD C. ELMORE, Confederate States Treasurer, made their appearance before Justices RIDDLE and LEE, of Henrico County, on Saturday; the first to answer the charge of being engaged as a second to Mr. JOHN M. DANIEL in a duel which was fought in the county on Tuesday morning last, and the latter as being one of the principals. MESSRS. J. MARSHALL HANNA, GEORGE W. BUTLER, and Dr. A. E. PESTICOLAS were examined; but as their testimony was the same which was elicited before the Mayor on Wednesday last, and which has already been published, there is no necessity of again repeating it. Dr. PESTICOLAS, indeed, was more reticent in his testimony than at the first examination, notwithstanding the fact that the prosecuting attorney for Henrico County, Md., JOHN B. YOUNG, read from legal authority to show that fear of implicating himself by answering certain questions as a witness, need not prevent him from disclosing all he knew about the duel, as nothing which he might say as a witness could be brought to bear against him in any future criminal prosecution. On this question some discussion ensued between the prosecutor and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, counsel for Mr. ELMORE; but the question was not pressed by Mr. YOUNG, and Dr. PESTICOLAS was therefore permitted to remain silent. In the absence of Hon. PAULUS POWELL, alleged to be an important witness in the case, the justices decided to continue the examination till next Saturday, at the same place, the county court-house, and the parties entered into recognizance in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance.

PRESENTATION TO EX-SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at Columbia, S. C., the Virginia ladies of the Treasury Bureau presented Hon. MEMMINGER with a handsome walking-cane, ornamented by inscriptions bearing testimony that it was a token of gratitude from Virginia la-

dies." The following correspondence attended the presentation:

"We, Virginia's daughters, beg Mr. MEMMINGER's acceptance of the accompanying humble testimonial of our gratitude to him for the benefit he has conferred on us by inaugurating a department for the employment of ladies, who, through the exigencies of the times, have been compelled to resort to some means of support. We thank him for his untiring efforts in our behalf while we were under his rule, and offer him this tribute simply as a memento of our grateful regard."

To this Mr. MEMMINGER replied:

"Mr. MEMMINGER has received with much satisfaction 'the memento' with which the 'daughters of Virginia' have honored him on his return home. Admiring as he does the spirit and fortitude evinced everywhere by the women of the country, he has witnessed, with increased satisfaction, the courage and perseverance with which many highly gifted ladies, who, before this war, knew neither care nor want, have been content to undertake the wearying duties which you now discharge. Many of you have given up brothers, fathers and husbands to the service of the country, and are now sustaining the families they have left by your daily labor. All have given up the comforts of home without murmur or repining. Mr. MEMMINGER has fully appreciated your efforts and your fidelity. He has the pleasure of saying that you have faithfully discharged your duties, and that he regards it as one of the highest privileges of the office which he has just left, that he has been able to open a field of usefulness to so many ladies deserving of the highest respect and esteem."

FINANCIAL PROJECTS.

OFFICE OF THE WHIG, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The Charleston *Courier* says that "a letter from a citizen and well informed gentleman now in Richmond, gives the gratifying assurance—which reaches us also from other sources, public and private—that the accession of Mr. TRENHOLM to the Treasury has improved and invigorated the tone of public confidence. The letter furnishes some general outlines of the plan of financial administration which will be pursued and adopted by the Treasury with the full coöperation of other departments as far as they can aid.

These may be briefly stated as follows, looking primarily toward a maintenance of Government without further issue of notes to swell the volume of currency:

1. All foreign supplies to be paid for in bills drawn against our own cotton.

2. Cotton purchases to be paid by selling sterling exchange to replace cost.

3. Domestic purchases of all kinds, as far as possible, to be paid in certificates of indebtedness, and of "loan on hypothecation."

A large debt due to one of the States has already been arranged in this way to mutual satisfaction.

4. Treasury notes now legally extant and received under operations of the loan or otherwise, to be reissued when necessary to meet payments not otherwise provided for in this plan.

5. The old notes to be recalled for certificates bearing four per cent. interest, and payable on demand after ninety days.

6. The receipt by anticipation of coupons for certain purposes of Government dues.

This expedient has been officially announced, and promises to work well. It deserves and demands the consideration of all who have deemed themselves hitherto compelled to pay ruinous rates for gold.

AUCTION SALES.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

From the following list of prices, obtained at Messrs. ROBINSON, ADAMS & Co.'s sales, on Friday, a marked decline in the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life will be observed:

Apple Brandy, $51 62½ a gallon; Whisky, common, $54 50; superior, $56; Jamaica Rum from $75 to $79; Alcohol, $95.

Cotton Yarns, $39 to $40; 7-8 Sheeting, $3 55. Osnaburgs, $3 65.

Gum Opium, $3 65 a pound; Calomel, $18 a pound.

Country Cheese, $4 50 a pound.

Starch (a new article in our market, manufactured in Lynchburgh by Judge DANIEL,) $2 50 a pound.

Rice, from $1 50 to $1 60 a pound.

Brown Sugar, from $5 to $8 60.

Crushed Sugar, $11.

Sorghum Molasses, $38 a gallon.

Coffee (Cape and St. Domingo,) $11 50 a pound.

Lard, $6 18 a pound.

AN ORDER BY GEN. HILL.

The following order was issued by Gen. HILL, concerning the gallantry of the troops commanded by MAHONE in recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, Aug. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—ANDERSON'S division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE, has so distinguished itself by its successes during the present campaign as to merit the especial mention of the Corps Commander, and he tenders to the division, its officers and men, his thanks for the gallantry displayed by them, whether attacking or attacked.

Thirty-one stand of colors, 15 pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners are the proud mementoes which signalize its valor and entitle it to the admiration and gratitude of our country.

(Signed) A. P. HILL, Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL.

—When the war first broke out, a young married man of Steubenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received a metallic coffin which purported to contain the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and after more than a year elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Steubenville, and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would probably be soon exchanged, and would be home again. Her present husband is worthy man, and the case becomes somewhat barrassing.

—MARY E. WISE, a female private of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster-General's office, in Washington, on Friday morning, and drew her pay for two years' military service. MARY was in numerous engagements in the West, and was wounded three times—the last time at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle-field to a hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound, her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of the service. MARY is said to be by no means bad-looking.

—One CAMPTOR, a farmer in Kent County Del., went into a field with his son a few days since, taking his gun with him, and sent the boy home to tell his mother that he was going to kill himself. The wife immediately ran to where he was, and throwing herself upon her knees, prayed him to desist. To her frantic inquiry, "What will I and the children do?" he merely replied, "Do the best you can," and immediately pulled the trigger, the load tearing off the entire skull, and scattering the blood and brains over the wretched woman.

—M. B. CONWAY writes to the *Independent* that SPURGEON is still young, scarcely thirty Summers having passed over his head. Growth of years has brought with it an increase of sobriety. The matter of the sermons contains fewer paradoxes and less of mere brilliancy of style than formerly. Mr. SPURGEON preaches every Sunday to a congregation as numerous as the population of many an English town.

—Admiral BUCHANAN, who has been taken prisoner by our forces at Mobile, was commandant of the Washington Navy yard in 1861. He resigned on the 19th of April, and afterward asked to be restored, but his request was refused. He commanded the *Merrimac* in her attack on our fleet in Hampton Roads, and in the battle with the *Monitor*, and blew her up when Norfolk was occupied by Gen. WOOL.

— Travelers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New-York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house-painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint, as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfigured.

—A private letter says: "HOOKER is a fine-looking man. Dress him in a citizen's suit and you would pick him out for a General. SHERMAN (great as he is) you would not select for a good Second Lieutenant. Gen. THOMAS you would think a well-to-do farmer, were he not in uniform. 'Old Safety' is his nickname. The men and officers have unbounded confidence in him."

—H. VAN ACKENBACH, a supposed rebel officer, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in $1,500 bail for a further hearing upon the charge of being connected with the rebel army.

—Dr. S. MOSHER, of Latonia Springs, Kenton County, Ky., died on Sunday morning last. He was an excellent horticulturist, and for many years an active member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

—Gen. KELLEY has received an ovation from the people of Columberland, Md., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the gallantry he displayed during the recent demonstrations against that place.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From recent European files we extract the following miscellaneous matters:

THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

M. DUFOUR, a surgeon of the Imperial navy, has published an interesting account of the wounded seamen who were brought to the naval hospital at Cherbourg after the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. Of 50 men, one is dead, two remain in a dangerous state, and the others, favored by a strong constitution and the great care with which they were attended in the hospital, are recovering. For some days victors and vanquished lying near each other in the same room forgot the civil discord of which they were the victims. They were visited with the same solicitude and the same humanity by the officers of the ship which survived the engagement. One of the first remarks suggested by reading M. DUFOUR'S statement is that the greater number of the wounds were caused not by cannon shot or shell, but by splinters from the ship. It has been observed by naval surgeons that since the use of shells in naval engagements the destruction of human life has been much greater than when round shot alone was used. It has been learnt from the same sea engagement that it is an error to suppose that the plating of wooden ships protects the crew from the splinters scattered about. The still increasing calibre of the guns used in modern warfare requires a greater number of men to serve them, and it follows that one shot may cause more destruction by striking a compact group of men. This was the case on board the *Alabama*. A shell fired from the *Kearsarge* falling among 19 men who were serving one of the *Alabama's* guns killed or wounded 15. The *Alabama* fired altogether 270 shots, of which the greater number were fired from howitzers. There were but 163 shots fired by the *Kearsarge*. Nobody appears to have been killed by the round shot—all the injury was inflicted directly or indirectly by the shells. The Captain of the *Kearsarge* very soon ceased firing from his four 32-pounders, which produced little effect, and used his 11-inched howitzers and a rifled 20-pounder placed forward. The victory was gained by these three pieces alone.

THE PREMIER AT BRADFORD.

The following is the passage of the speech delivered at Bradford by Lord PALMERSTON to which reference has already been made:

"Well, gentlemen, all I can say is that the course which has been pursued for the last five years has been conducted with benefit to the country. We have succeeded in preserving peace, although there were great events arising in different parts of the world in which we might have been implicated, and exhortations were not wanting—we might have been tempted plausibly enough upon good principles and good motives, but we refrained from being so. We have maintained peace, and I think in that respect we have done our duty to the country. (Cheers.) We have lamented, no doubt, that terrible war, that bloody war which has been raging in the northern part of the American continent, but we have felt that any endeavor on our part, or in conjunction with any other European Powers, to interfere in that quarrel, would have done mischief instead of good. The feelings are high when the quarrel is fierce and the battle raging. The combatants will not listen to the calm advice of friends, however good their intentions and wise their counsels. All that we have to do is to pursue the course by which, in the first instance, we averted the consequences of this calamitous war, to abstain from meddling, and to wait for that hour, which must come at last, when the two parties, exhausted by their mutual efforts, are at last weaned away from those revengeful feelings which at present influence them, and more disposed to come to an amicable settlement. We can only hope that the time will shortly arrive when that blessed result will take place. Gentlemen, I have only again to say that I feel it a proud and grateful day on which I have met with so cordial a reception from such industrious and manly races as the inhabitants of Bradford, of which I have had the good fortune to meet so distinguished, and I may say so imposing an assembly as that which I have had the honor to address. I can only say that this day will be amongst the brightest in the annals of my life, and that I shall carry away with me feelings of gratitude and thankfulness which will never pass from my mind as long as I shall live. The noble lord sat down amidst prolonged cheers.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

AN EXPRESSION BY CHIEF-JUSTICE COCKBURN.

The *Shipping Gazette*, of Aug. 12, gives the following report of proceedings in the Crown Court, Aug. 11, before Chief-Justice COCKBURN:

"JAMES CUNNINGHAM, an engineer, was charged with having, at Liverpool, in February last, unlawfully engaged or procured persons for the sea service of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and also engaging himself to serve on board a Confederate ship. The vessel upon which the prisoner was engaged, and for which he procured others, was called the *Rappahannock*, and was formerly in Her Majesty's navy under the name of the *Victor*. In February last the prisoner having incurred a number of engineers and firemen to meet him in a public house in Atho-street, Liverpool, engaged them to go on board a steamer for a voyage to the East Indies. The ordinary wages of an engineer were £10 or £11 per month, but he offered them the large sum of £7 per month, to the firemen he offered £6 10s., the ordinary wages being £5 or £5 10s. They were told too that they need not bring their clothes, for clothes would be provided for them. The men met at the Lime-street station, whence they proceeded to London, being told the vessel was lying at Gravesend. At Euston station they were put into cabs and taken to the London-bridge station, where they again took train and were taken to Dover. Here they were refreshed very liberally with drink, and told that their vessel was in the stream, and that they would be taken on board by a tender. They went on board a steamer which turned out to be the Calais boat, which took them on board the *Rappahannock*. The engineers were taken down into the cabin, where they were told they were about to enter the Confederate service. They were asked if they were willing to serve, and, upon agreeing to do so, they were taken on shore and supplied with clothes—the Confederate uniform. The firemen, upon being asked if they would enlist in the Confederate service, expressed their surprise, saying that they had not come there for that purpose, but adding that they were willing to carry out the agreement they made in Liverpool, and ultimately they were sworn to do so. Afterward it appeared that some disagreement arose on board, some of the men being put in irons, and afterward running away and giving the information which led to the present prosecution. Several witnesses were called, and spoke to the facts of the case, as stated by the learned counsel, and said that railway tickets for their passage to London and thence to Dover were given to them by the prisoner, who was the second engineer on board the *Rappahannock*. The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and was ordered on his own recognizances in the sum of £150.

There were similar charges against two men named THOMAS BUCHANAN and WILLIAM CAMPBELL, who were also released on their own recognizances.

His lordship distinctly intimated that *any man charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act a second time would be most severely dealt with. It was most essential, he said, for the interests of this country that subjects of the Sovereign should not go and enlist in the service of foreign States that were belligerent.* Frequent repetition of such an occurrence might possibly embroil this country with some other State at war."

ANOTHER CASE.

A dispatch, dated Liverpool, Saturday night, Aug. 14, says:

"The Crown prosecution in the case of JONES and HIGHAT for shipping seamen for the Confederate privateer *Georgia*, has terminated. The prisoners were found guilty, and bound over to appear when called on for judgment. Some points of law were reserved for the court above."

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Daily Post:

SIR: It is impossible to read Lord EDWARD HOWARD'S speech on emigration to America without feeling that he has been animated by the most benevolent sentiments, and may, probably, save some poor fellow a miserable fate. There is, however, such a thing as proving too much, and an excess of philanthropy may, in this instance, do almost as much harm as good. I have just returned from the United States and Canada, after several years of travel and residence, and am ready enough to admit that at Portland and New-York scoundrels are to be met with who await the arrival of emigrants, and, decoying them into low beer-houses and grog-shops, drug them with the *hospitable* whisky cup, and then enlist them for the sake of the large slice of the bounty which inevitably falls into the kidnappers' hands. But these "bounty jumpers," as they are called, are not recognized by the Government of the States, and are constantly arrested and brought before the magistracy. It is the *fault of the emigrant*—his folly and weakness in accepting the proffered drink—that so much decoying into the service is effected. Let the emigrants be warned by the captains of ships against the seductions of the shore runners, and we shall hear much less of kidnapping. On the other hand, it cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the starving laborer in this country that there is really a very large demand for workmen, and especially skilled workmen, in the Canadas and United States, to whom excellent wages, *regulated by the rise in the price of provisions*, are faithfully paid. I am personally acquainted with upwards of one hundred manufacturers—iron ship builders, boiler makers, stove builders, locomotive manufacturers, owners of cotton mills, car builders, carriage makers, &c., in the great towns of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and Hartford, and I am prepared to vouch that they deal fairly and honorably by all who seek employment in their several works. Very many of those men have large contracts to execute, and they are too much interested in the fulfillment of their contracts with the Government to allow their hands to be inveigled into the military service. It would be a pity that our people should be driven to the workhouse, or even to accept miserable wages in this country, when thoroughly good opportunities offer for their employment in America. Especially should we be careful not to check emigration to Eastern Canada—our own colony—or we may soon find that the French population has risen to proportions dangerous alike to British and Protestant influence, and injurious to the prosperity of the country.

Yours very faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

P. S.—A very good test of the advantage, or otherwise, of emigration will be found in the remittances made to this country by the laboring classes in America for the passage of their relatives and friends. When those remittances drop off it may be believed that kidnapping is universal and wages below the level of the workmen's necessities. People do not send home money to make those they love worse off than they are in their own pauperized native villages.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS IN WARSAW.

WARSAW, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died this morning upon the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Traugutt, a discharged Russian Colonel; Kralewski, an architect; Joseph Toczyski, a bookkeeper; Jezioranski, a tax collector—all young men, none over thirty years of age. Originally twenty-two men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men and all the women. It must not be imagined, however, that the objects of Count BERG'S clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

The official *Dziennik* of yesterday gives a detailed account of the whole prosecution, and furnishes many interesting particulars of the manner in which the insurrectionary Government was carried on. The following are extracts:

"Owing to the discoveries made by the Military Investigation Committee, and the increased activity of the Warsaw police, numbers of persons concerned in the revolutionary organization were arrested at the beginning of the year, and an extensive revolutionary correspondence was seized. Upon inspection of the documents, and examination of the prisoners, further arrests were undertaken, which, combined with information already obtained, rendered it possible to gain possession of the chiefs of the insurrection. The investigation which then took place brought into light the main details of the organization, and the action of the secret society, or so-called National Government, standing at the head of the movement.

The National Government operated by means of a special central organization in Warsaw, and of local administration in the eight voivodeships into which the rebels had divided the Kingdom of Poland. Up to Oct. 10, 1863, the Government was composed only of a small council, the composition and arrangement of which was veiled in the deepest mystery. After that date an entire change took place, one chief being recognized as the immediate and independent leader of the entire revolution. This chief was the discharged Lieut.-Col. ROMUALD TRAUGUTT, formerly leader of an insurgent corps in Lithuania. After the dispersion of his followers he fled to Cracow, whence he went to Warsaw, ostensibly as a traveler for a mercantile firm, under the assumed name of MICHAEL CZARNECKI.

The Warsaw Central Organization, as chief organ of the revolutionary Government, was composed of six departments, under different heads—Interior, War, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, Public Press and Police. In addition to its chief, each department had a certain number of subordinate officials and a secretary. Following out the principle adopted in the entire organization, the members of which each department was composed were unknown to its chief, and of the chiefs themselves most were strangers to one another. The local administrations in the voivodeships, whose members were known through the various decrees distributed among the people, consisted—1, of commissioners possessing certain powers; 2, of the civil chiefs of the voivodeships; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns and communes, &c., &c.

The *Dziennik* then gives in some detail a *resumé* of the operations of the National Government to the 10th October, 1863, the date of TRAUGUTT assuming the chief direction of affairs, and continues:

"From this period several heads of departments came into personal communication with TRAUGUTT, whom they visited at his lodgings in the house of HELENA KIRKOW, in Smolna-street. TRAUGUTT also frequently went to the officials to make arrangements with them. These meetings of the chiefs ceased in January, 1864, after the capture of various members. Thenceforth communications between the different departments was carried on through female agents.

The investigation proved that, besides TRAUGUTT, the chief personages of the revolutionary organization were the following:—1, Secretary of State, the architect Janowski. 2, The Heads of Departments; Apollon Raphael Krajewski, noble, aged 20; his secretaries, Thomas Rotzynski and Gustav Piprocki; Treasury, Joseph Tockzyski, a bookkeeper, formerly demented, aged 37; his secretaries, Ihnicki, a notice, aged 50, and Sumnicki, noble, aged 19; War, Galazowski, (falsely named Gorowicz,) Russian, a military man; Foreign Affairs, Dunagowski, pastor of St. John's church, his secretary, Wolynski, also a clergyman; Public Press, Wierlow Pinovski, formerly teacher at the Wologodski Gymnasium; his secretary, Bogoslawski, a noble, aged, 25; Police, Pinkowski, teacher at the Gymnasium; Wazkowski, town captain, the son of a Warsaw citizen. 3, The head of the production department, Roman Zolinski, his secretaries and assistants, August Kuzcki, a noble, aged 25; Roman Frankowski, student at the Warsaw High School, a noble, aged 21, Edward Trzebiecki, a noble, aged 25, Castnir Hantz, of Warsaw, aged 20. 4, The Commissioner of Ways and Roads, Johann Jezioranski, a noble, aged 30. 5, Maryan Dubiecki, a noble, aged 26, teacher at the Third District school at Warsaw.

These persons, with several culpable in a less degree, had incurred the penalty of death, but his Excellency confirmed the sentence to that effect passed by the court-martial only in the cases of the condemned men, TRAUGUTT, KRAJEWSKI, TRETSKI, ZULINSKI and JEZIORANSKI. The sentences of the other prisoners were commuted by his Excellency, by virtue of the authority vested in his hands—in JEZIORANSKI'S case to fifteen years hard labor in the mines, DABROCKI to twelve years, and eight of the others to ten years' confinement in Siberian fortresses, each prisoner incurring the loss of all civil rights.

The court-martial also found JOHANN MURANOWICZ, HELENA KIRKOW, the sisters EMILIA and BARBARA GAZOWSKA, and ANNA WROBLEWSKA, guilty of having liberally aided and abetted the rebels. For this offence Madame KIRKOW, MURANOWICZ and the GAZOWSKAS were condemned to loss of civil rights and hard labor in the factories, the former for eight years, the others for six. ANNA WROBLEWSKA, also losing her civil rights, was sentenced to transportation to Siberia. The present and future property of the criminals was also confiscated to the use of the State.

The five persons condemned to death were executed upon the glacis of the fortress this morning, although a pardon was hoped for to the last moment. They stepped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and composure, in presence of an immense crowd of excited spectators.

THE MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

From the Manchester Guardian.

On the evening of the murder, FRANZ MULLER, it has been ascertained, went about 7 o'clock to the house of Mr. REPSCH, Jewry-street, Minories, and was there left in the company of HAFFA, Mr. and Mrs. REPSCH having to go out. HAFFA states that MULLER left the house at 8 o'clock, and that he (HAFFA) did not go out at all. Nothing further is known of MULLER until the next morning, when he got up and deported himself in his usual cheerful manner, and after breakfast went out. He did not return home at his usual time, in fact it is not known when he returned, for all the other occupants of the house had retired to bed. On the Monday following the murder, MULLER visited Mrs. REPSCH, who saw he had got a new hat, which he said he had given 14s. for. Mrs. REPSCH also observed the ring contained from Mr. DEATH, and took it from MULLER'S scarf and examined it. On the following Wednesday, after some conversation, MULLER and HAFFA went to the shop of Mr. ARMIS, No. 121 Minories, where the former pawned the gold chain received from Mr. DEATH for 30s., and on coming out of the shop HAFFA gave him 12s. for the ticket, and advanced a further sum of £1 in order that MULLER might get his own watch and guard, which had been pawned for £3, out of pledge. When this was done the pair went to Princess-street, Leicester-square, where MULLER pledged the watch and guard for £4, and in consideration of a further advance of 5s. MULLER gave HAFFA the ticket. It has also been ascertained that on the morning of that day MULLER had not a fraction of money, consequently, when he, in the afternoon, went to the London Docks and paid £4 passage money he had only five shillings in money in his possession. It may here be remarked that the *Victoria* was freighted with a cargo of iron, and her sailing qualities are so far below mediocrity that it is not probable she will reach New-York before the 20th inst. From the information given by one of the agents of the owners of the vessel, who did not leave the ship until it reached Gravesend, MULLER attracted the attention of several of the passengers, through his being without a change of clothing and other requisites for so long a journey, and it was also noticed that the wristband of one of the sleeves of his shirt was torn off, and this drew a remark from one of the passengers that MULLER had on no shirt at all, to which MULLER offered as an explanation that on account of the edge of the wristband being frayed he had torn it off. On the way down the river the passengers read the newspapers containing the account of the murder, and commented freely upon it, but neither the agent nor the pilot is able to say whether MULLER made any remark on the subject. The police are now in possession of facts which place beyond doubt that the hat worn by MULLER when he embarked is the same that was worn by Mr. BRIGGS on the night he was murdered, and of such importance was this considered, that, at the request of the Commissioners of Police, Mr. BRIGGS the younger, accompanied Inspector KERRESSEY, of the second mail steamer, the more effectually to complete the evidence necessary for the extradition of MULLER. The sleeve lining found in the chimney in MULLER'S bedroom, and the truncheon found in the neighborhood, are now in the possession of Dr. TAYLOR, who has submitted them to an analysis, and found the sleeve lining deeply saturated with human blood, a portion of which, he thinks, has been wiped from a boot. As regards the truncheon, the doctor has, as yet, expressed no opinion.

The inquest was resumed yesterday. ELIZABETH BLYTH said she had two men residing with her at the beginning of last month. One was named GOODWIN and the other MULLER. MULLER left her on the 14th of July, having given her a fortnight's notice. On the Saturday previous to his leaving he went out between 11 and 12 o'clock, but she did not know where he went. GOODWIN went out in the evening and did not return till the following day. It was his habit to sleep out on Saturday nights. She did not particularly notice his hat. When MULLER took leave of her, he said he was going in the *Victoria* to New-York. At the head of GOODWIN'S bed there was a life preserver. That produced by Inspector TIDDY was the one. ELIZABETH MATTHEWS, the wife of the cabman, said MULLER was engaged to be married to her husband's sister. He came to see them on the day after the murder. When he left she walked with him to the omnibus, but she did not know in what direction he was going. She noticed that he wore a chain. When she saw him before that, he had not a watch or chain which he was in the habit of wearing. He said he had lost them through betting. MULLER took the chain from the button-hole and, placing it in her hand, asked her how she liked it. There was no watch, but a locket attached to it. The locket was in his waistcoat pocket. He said it belonged to Mrs REPSCH. At first she thought it was not a gold chain, as he had so recently lost the other. He told her that he gave £3 10s. for it. He gave the box in which the watch chain had been contained to her little girl. (The box was produced and identified by the witness.) He said he had come to wish them good-bye, and that he was going to New-York. She did not see him after that. She remarked to him that his hat wore very well, considering the time he had worn it. Her husband bought it for him at WALKER'S, in Crawford-street, and she went with him when it was purchased. She first heard of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS on the Monday night, about 11 o'clock. A person in her house came up stairs and told of it. The person told her it was in a railway carriage. Her husband came home between 12 and 1 o'clock, his usual time, and she was in bed. She was in the habit of reading the newspapers, but she did not see the paper that week till the following Sunday. It was Mrs. PALING who informed her of the murder, but she had no further conversation with her on the subject. She did not remember that she spoke to her husband about the murder; but she thought her husband spoke to her about it on Thursday. Once or twice during the week he spoke of the murder, but she did not know on what days. (The Coroner pressed the witness very severely on this point.) Her husband could read; her husband often brought home newspapers which gentlemen gave him, but he did not bring one that week; the husband first asked her about the box; he read the name, and said it was the very name that he had read on the bills about the murder; they had a newspaper on the Sunday after the murder, but it was not opened, as she had her sister and her children to dine with them on that day, and after dinner went out. When her husband saw the box he said he would take it to the police station and did so. Her husband had left England for New-York with the police.

JOHN HAFF said he knew MULLER about three months. Witness worked at Mr. HODKINSON'S, and MULLER worked there also. MULLER left about the 2d of July, stating that he was going to America. When he first knew MULLER, he had a gold watch and chain, and said he had pledged them. On that Saturday he had no chain, but on the Monday he had a new chain. MULLER told him he had given £3 15s for it. Witness did not ask him where he had got the money from. He saw MULLER on the Tuesday evening, and they walked together to the Royal Exchange. He met him at Mr. REPSCH'S, in Jewry-street; and he saw him again there on the following day. While witness was at work at Mr. HODGKINSON'S on Wednesday, Mr. REPSCH came to him and said MULLER had got enough to pay his passage-money, and witness gave Mr. REPSCH a suit of clothes to pledge for 12s.—the sum required. Mr. REPSCH gave him the ticket for the clothes in the evening. MULLER gave him the ticket for a gold chain as security for the 12s. The chain had been pledged for £1 10s. He never had a ticket for a watch. The chain had been pledged with Mr. ANNIS, pawnbroker, of No. 121 Minories. LAMBERT, the police officer, produced the hat found in the railway carriage, and witness identified it as that of MULLER.

As some other witnesses were absent the inquiry was adjourned till the 22d of August.

A MADMAN IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* reports an alarming incident which occurred in one of the Edinburgh carriages on the Great Northern Railway, on Thursday night: "In one of the third-class compartments of the Express leaving King's Cross Station, at 9 15 P. M., a tall and strongly-built man, dressed as a sailor, and having a wild and haggard look, took his seat about three minutes before the train started. He was accompanied to the carriage by a woman, whom he afterwards referred to as his wife, and by a man, apparently a cab driver, with both of whom he took leave when the train was about to start. It had scarcely done so, when, on putting his hand to his pocket, he called out that he had been robbed of his purse, containing sevent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army before Petersburgh, this morning, is again full of deep interest. The rebels do not seem to be willing to give up the contest for the possession of the Weldon Railroad. On Thursday afternoon a heavy force marched around our left flank to the rear, and suddenly attacked HANCOCK'S corps which was divided up into small commands and engaged in destroying the railroad some distance south of Ream's Station. Taken thus at a disadvantage, our troops were thrown into some confusion, and some artillery and a number of prisoners were captured before our men were concentrated. Our line fell back and was reformed, when the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. At dark our forces withdrew, and during the night the enemy did the same, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Reinforcements from the Fifth Corps came to HANCOCK, and this was what evidently caused the enemy to retire. Their losses are represented as being very severe. Our loss was chiefly in prisoners.

There is nothing later or additional from Gen. SHERIDAN'S position in the valley.

Reliable information has been received at Fortress Monroe, from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th inst., that a rebel force commanded by Major WHITFORD and Capt. KEYZAL, went to Greensboro, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensboro. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. KEYOE was killed and Major WHITFORD mortally wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, with Panama dates to the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the California mails, and a treasure list of $330,000. Her news is generally unimportant. The fine new steamship *Sacramento*, of the Pacific mail line, had arrived from New-York, by way of the Straits of Magellan, after a passage of sixty-three days. There is nothing new from Peru.

The President has approved Gen. GRANT'S order relieving Baldy SMITH from command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and directing him to proceed to New-York and await orders, with his staff He has also approved the orders assigning Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD to the command of that corps, and Maj.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY to the command of the Tenth Corps.

Gen. POPE, who has had ten years' experience in fighting Indians, suggests, in an official report, a new way of dealing with the savages, so as to secure permanent peace. He proposes that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported into the midst of the white population eastward, in the rear, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlement; and there the Indians should, he thinks, be treated, not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and part of the permanent population of the country.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Louisville assembled on Thursday evening, at the East Room of the Court-house, to hear the address of Gen. S. F. CARY, of Cincinnati. Although the hall was the largest to be obtained, hundreds went away, unable to obtain admission. It was a decided success, and a glorious indication that Kentucky will be with us in November. Every allusion of the speaker to a vigorous prosecution of the war, in favor of using the negroes, and indorsing the course of Mr. LINCOLN, was received with every manifestation of delight by the immense audience.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Aug. 25 states that Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost-Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, on Wednesday afternoon seized from a saloon-keeper in Terre Haute, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," *fifty-six kegs*, containing *sixteen hundred pounds of powder*, which had been purchased for the use of members of that treasonable order, and was no doubt destined for Sullivan County.

The Washington *Chronicle* announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol were given yesterday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the east front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania-avenue.

It is a very suggestive fact, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that this is roasting-ear season in Georgia, and that nearly all the cultivated land in that State is planted in corn. In other words, the fields are full of soft bread for the men, and excellent forage for horses, and armies may leave their line of communication without danger of starving. There will be news from Georgia soon.

Dr. JOSEPH K. BARNES, who, since the arrest of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, has had charge of the Medical Department, has been appointed Surgeon-General, vice Dr. HAMMOND removed.

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, of Jefferson County, Mo., for saying, "I am a rebel, and don't care a d—— who knows it," has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500.

Comptroller BRENNAN has decided to accept all the bids given on last Thursday, for a loan of $946,700, on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds." The total amount bid for was $227,200, of which more than half was at par. The balance of the loan the Comptroller has concluded to offer at a premium of three-fourths of one per cent., which is the average of all the premium bids opened on Thursday.

The *Miner's Journal* says that a large majority of the 6,047 rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, "are lineal descendants of the Tories of the revolutionary war" who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at Reading, a place yet known as the "Hessian encampment," and who, after being exchanged, located themselves in Berks county.

The fall in Gold on Saturday effectually checked speculation in produce and merchandise, especially in Breadstuffs, Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum, which were quite heavy and quoted cheaper. Hog products opened actively at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Wool was in fair demand and held firmly. Freights were dull and heavy.

Bounty Brokerage and the Difficulties Thrown in the Way of Recruiting.

There remains just a week more for the final adjustment of quotas in the various districts. As affects New-York, the question still remains to be settled, whether we shall have to fill a deficiency of twenty thousand by the draft, or find the quota more than filled already by uncredited naval enlistments. Leaving out of account, however, the temporary and altogether insufficient relief which a recognition of the naval recruits in the Provost-Marshal's summing up would bring us, we do well to consider several important facts in our estimate of the duty which the emergency demands. The first of these is that the national armies want filling; that uncredited naval recruits do not fill the army; and that by so much as the present draft falls short of bringing the requisite number of men, by that much will the numbers required by a new conscription be increased. The relief we shall get by any system of counting heads in the navy can be but temporary, and whatever may be the issue of the pending decision, the crisis demands fore-thought, work, a national system of recruiting operations, and an expenditure of *time* as well as money by those who really desire to coöperate with the Government.

A most important question, to which we think immediate attention should be paid, is that of the extravagant and often dishonest system of bounty brokerage. It need not be denied that recruits in very considerable numbers have been procured through broker agencies. But it is most sure, that by the clubbing together of those who are either obliged, or who desire voluntarily, to find substitutes, and by the appointment of independent agents who would make no deduction from the bounty accruing to the recruit, twice as much recruiting might have been done, and men of a far better class might have been secured, than corresponds with our experience of the business heretofore. It is, after all, those who can be influenced through their appetite for drink, that fall chiefly into the hands of the brokers. Sober, intelligent, and really valuable men do not fall into the traps that are laid by the unscrupulous broker. They have an instinctive assurance that whatever their service may be worth as enlisted men, they will not get more than half the amount if it passes through a broker's hands. And the consequence is that thousands are repelled from the service solely by the rascally agencies which meet them at the very threshold of military life.

There is no necessity why this state of things should continue. There are hundreds—we may say thousands—of active, clear-headed citizens here in New-York, possessing an intimate knowledge of the City, who could well enough afford the time to form clubs, with means enough to supply the place of the brokers, (who swallow half or two-thirds of the bounty money,) with agents equally expert, more honest and honorable, and supplied with money sufficient to make them independent of any commission whatever upon the bounty offered. Such agencies, organized under such auspices, if properly advertised, would attract thousands of respectable young men, who now refuse to be victimized and plundered for the benefit of an unscrupulous class.

Of course, a proposition of this sort is not to be confounded with any temporary expedient for shifting the severer burdens of the draft from one shoulder to another. There is no time, at least, for giving practical effect to any such scheme of operations in anticipation of the pending conscription. And we urge coöperative effort mainly with a view to what we feel certain will be the military exigences of the country, even after the draft has taken place. Without accepting in its literal sense, the definition which Gen. SHERMAN gives of these prospective exigences, there is so broad a basis of truth underlying that officer's estimate of the situation, that we should be worse than foolish to refuse to give heed to his admonitions. Work, steady, persevering work, in the business of finding volunteers for the Government must *not* cease with the draft, unless, indeed, we are all to remain satisfied to wait for another, and peradventure, a larger enrollment and conscription.

Of one thing we believe it is safe to assure those who may think well of clubbing together, and providing respectable recruiting agencies. It is this: After the draft the *price* of substitutes will have a rapid downward tendency. The number of marketable volunteers, for example, will have largely increased. At this moment, substitutes can only be had from the class of veterans who have already served what is equivalent to a life term in the army, from aliens and from those under the drafting age. When the conscription is once over, every class, not physically unfit for service, will supply recruits, and along with these, there will shortly come into the substitute market a large number of those whom the approach of Winter either throws out of employment or whose wages are curtailed below the positive requirements and cost of living. The work, then, which we suggest, could commence at no more favorable time than the present.

WASTE OF FORCE.—A correspondent of a Georgia rebel newspaper gives an account of one of the means adopted by Gen. HOOD to increase the effective strength of his army in this crisis. He is putting a gun into the hands of every unarmed man connected with his force. All of the cooks have been armed and returned to their respective commands, and the negroes connected with the army have been employed in that capacity. Quartermasters and commissaries have been made to disgorge the many superfluous men in their departments; surgeons also. The result is that the army has received a considerable reinforcement. In CLAYTON'S division alone [illegible] number of new men returned [illegible] ing detachments reached 800, which, at this time, is considered a good regiment. The increase from the cooks alone will reach 4,000 effective men. But the rebel General, we are told, does not stop here. He has ordered the arming of every artillerist, except from No. 1 to 6, who are absolutely necessary to handle a piece. From this source an increase will be obtained amounting to near 3,000 men.

This is a wise and economical measure of Gen. HOOD; and it is a measure which might be imitated in some of our armies with profit. We have once or twice had orders upon the subject; and once or twice we have had temporarily something like action upon it. But after each attempt things have soon fallen back into their old state. There is now a large waste of effective men in the ways spoken of above, and in other ways. Economy of force is an essential in a war so great, so long, and so severe upon the country as this one.

What are the Rebels Fighting For?

A letter appeared in the *World* a few days ago, signed with initials which it is not difficult to recognize as those of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, in which an attempt is made to show that when the Southern people say they are fighting for "independence" they do not all mean complete separation from the North; that some only mean independence "in respect of all matters of domestic concern." The way in which Mr. CURTIS proves this is as follows:

"It is of much more concernment to us, just now, to observe the fact, which all intelligent and dispassionate men will recognize, that in the present state of things these Southern declarations are susceptible of these two opposite meanings; and, *consequently*, that, while the Southern people are apparently unanimous in using the term 'independence,' they are not by any means unanimous in the meaning with which they use it."

If this is the style of reasoning by which the Chicago Convention is to reach its conclusions, its proceedings will furnish a curious subject of study. The word independence is capable in the mouth of a lawyer, or any intelligent man, of two very different significations; *therefore* certain persons who use it in speaking on the same subject are not agreed as to its meaning. There is a logical absurdity about this, so palpable that one finds it difficult to illustrate it; but it is somewhat like concluding on hearing a party of persons talking of a gig, that because a gig means both a boat and a two-wheeled vehicle, *therefore* some of them must of necessity have meant the one, while the rest meant the other.

This mode of getting at the real sentiment of the South, will, we need hardly say, never carry us very far toward our object. The time has long gone by when quibbles about words were sufficient to cover up the true nature of the controversy between the two sections. What JEFFERSON DAVIS and his *confrères*, or, as Mr. CURTIS calls them, the "Southern statesmen," really mean when they talk of "fighting for their independence," is to be ascertained not by finding out how many significations the dictionary attaches to the words they use, and then dividing those who use them into the same number of parties, but by examining the acts by which their words are accompanied. If a man puts a pistol to our head on the high road, and tells us to "shell out," he may possibly want only our box of matches, in order to light his cigar, but nothing will persuade us that he does not really want our purse. The way to find out what the South is fighting for, or, in other words, what it means by "independence," is to ascertain what it had when the fighting began, for it is not likely that it would go to war to acquire what it had already possessed. One of the things which it certainly possessed at that time was the exclusive right and authority to regulate its domestic institutions. This was solemnly secured by the Constitution, and no attempt was ever made by the General Government to take it away.

It may be said, however, that though no such attempt was made, they found that one would be made as soon as the Republican party got into power. Those who hold this theory of the cause of the war to be correct, assume, no doubt, that what the South is fighting for now, if it be not for total separation, is for additional securities and guarantees that no such interference shall take place. But what securities or guarantees could we offer, or they exact, though we fought for a hundred years, which they did not possess before we fought at all? We might make another Constitution or amend the old one, or found a new Confederacy, but no matter what might be the shape or form of the arrangement or agreement that might be made between us, it would still, after all be the same in its essence and accidents as the old one—a pledge written on parchment. The wit of man cannot devise any other or stronger form of bond between two great communities than this. And yet the South have had this, and professes to have found it insufficient! Is it not fair to conclude, therefore, that having rejected it, what they have drawn the sword for is not a renewal of vows, but a total separation? What other conclusion can any candid man reach who addresses himself to the study of facts, instead of dissecting words?

Mr. CURTIS advises the Democratic party, as the grand remedy for the existing troubles, in case it should get into power, to make "to the people of the South a frank and straightforward tender of the Constitution" (the existing one.) If anything would lead one to despair of the nation, it would be the fact that there is a very large number of persons who would agree with Mr. CURTIS in thinking this remedy likely to prove efficacious. The besotting influence of party traditions could not be better illustrated than by the coolness and air of superior wisdom with which this suggestion is made. Long enjoyment of power has evidently had upon the Democratic party [illegible] the same effect it had upon the Bourbons: it has learned nothing, and forgotten nothing." Four years of war have rolled over its head in vain. Every time the smoke of battle rises we see it prostrate before the same altar, mumbling the same idle formulæ before the same dumb idols, and thanking its gods, like the obstinate pot-house politician, "that it is not open to conviction."

The Situation in Mexico.

It must not be inferred from the rose colored accounts of the partisans of MAXIMILIAN, or from the contemplated withdrawal of a portion of the French force, that the position of the Austrian in Mexico is by any means an enviable one. The partisans of MAXIMILIAN have an evident interest in misleading the outside world as to the real state of affairs; and the recall of a division of the French army may be indicative rather of the anxiety of NAPOLEON to be rid of the business than of his *protégé's* ability to dispense with their services.

The *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, and the last letter of our Havana correspondent, represent the situation of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico as quite different from what is represented. If the French Viceroy is in possession of the capital and some of the principal cities, there are at least a dozen Mexican States, say our authorities, which have not been subjected to the usurper, or recognized him as their sovereign. If the Hapsburg revels in the halls of Montezuma, the Government of JUAREZ is not yet defunct, and though the Republican President may not be able at present to meet his adversary in the field, he still has a large army at his disposal, beside innumerable guerrilla bands, which wage incessant war against the foe. If a few of the Mexican chiefs have abandoned the national cause, the greater number of them have remained true, and the traitors have rarely succeeded in prevailing on Mexican soldiers to follow their example; and at Michoacan, the Republican officers fired on their commander when he sought to seduce them from their allegiance, and would have slain him had he not fled. URAGA, we hope, is not to be reckoned among the traitors, for he has but lately declared in a letter "that the *protégé* of NAPOLEON is much more likely to come over to the cause of liberty than he is to abandon it." There have, however, been accounts that subsequent to this he went over to the Imperialists.

While such is the spirit which animates the Republican party and its chiefs, it seems rather soon to pronounce the cause of Mexican freedom hopeless. As long as the French troops remain, the throne of MAXIMILIAN may be secure, but the moment they are gone, and he is left at the mercy of a native army, his real helplessness may become apparent. Already he has involved himself in a quarrel with that order in the State which was at first so entirely devoted to him—the Catholic priesthood. This powerful body was sanguine enough to expect that the mushroom monarch, whom they had aided to set up, would restore to the Church the property which former Governments had taken from her, and applied to secular purposes. But MAXIMILIAN needed this property as much as his Republican predecessors, and refused to disgorge it. Now, the Archbishop of Mexico, and the priesthood generally, grew very indignant when they discovered that the brother of the Austrian Emperor had no more reverence for sacred things than the profane democrat whose power they had conspired to subvert, and that the *quid pro quo* in consideration of which they had polluted themselves with treason was not likely to be forthcoming. From that time to this the breach between the new régime and the church has been gradually widening, and in due season the Mexican clergy may display no less zeal in aiding to overthrow the Hapsburgh dynasty than they once displayed in aiding to establish it. Would it not be singular if that order of men in Mexico which has ever been the enemy of her freedom, and which was originally the most devoted supporter of her oppressors, should be converted into a principal instrument for crushing the foreign tyranny, and working out the emancipation and salvation of the commonwealth?

Electoral Liberty in France.

Imperialism has achieved another great triumph over Liberty in France. Messrs GARNIER PAGES and CARNOT, with their colleagues of the Committee of Thirteen, have been recently convicted, in the Paris Police Court, as members of an illegal association, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs each.

It will be recollected how the Committee of Thirteen was formed to organize the democracy of the Capital, prior to its last contest with the Government at the ballot-box; how said committee was dispersed from the house of M. GARNIER PAGES, when assembled there for the discussion of electoral matters; and how the letters and papers of several of its members were seized and carried off to the Metropolitan Prefecture. Now, so far, it would seem as if the Government, and not the committee, were the offending party. The gentlemen of the committee had a perfect right to associate, to assemble, and to discuss electioneering matters; but what right had the Government to break into their domiciles, to seize their papers, to outrage their privileges as French citizens? Yet, presently, on the parties coming into court, we find that they have changed *rôles*—that the offender has turned prosecutor, and that the aggrieved have been metamorphosed into criminals. This, however, will surprise none who know what abject tools of NAPOLEON French judges and juridical tribunals are. In order to justify the sentence passed on the accused, the laws were strained, misinterpreted, distorted. According to article 291 of the French Penal Code, any association, not comprising more than twenty persons, and whose object is constitutional, may meet for the discussion of political or literary topics without the permission of the Government. Well, the Electoral Committee formed by Messrs. PAGET and CARNOT consisted of only *thirteen* persons, and was thoroughly legitimate; therefore, neither on the ground of numbers, nor on any other ground, could its legality be fairly called in question. But what did its legality or the innocence of its members avail? The court had determined on a conviction, and, to implicate the accused, the Imperial advocate was allowed to reckon as members of the committee all parties who had ever corresponded with or remitted pecuniary aid to it. By this device, and that of considering all the departmental committees as branches of the Paris committee, a case was made out against the defendants which brought them within the forementioned article of the Penal Code and the supplementary law of April, 1894.

The case of the accused was opened by M. JULES FAVRE, who, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech, demonstrated the unjustifiable nature of the prosecution and the innocence of his clients. He ridiculed the shifts to which the Imperial advocate had to resort in order to eke out the numerical defect of the committee. He showed that article 291 of the Penal Code did not apply to temporary associations at all, but only to those having a fixed and permanent organization. He appealed to the letters and papers of the men on trial, which had been unlawfully seized by the Government, and which did not contain a single disloyal sentiment, in proof of the groundlessness of the charge. In a word, his defence was so conclusive, complete and masterly, that the other counsel of the accused determined to rest their case on the oration of M. JULES FAVRE, and declined to plead. But powerful, ratiocinative and splendid as was that oration, it moved not the tribunal to which it was addressed, and the members of the committee were convicted and condemned.

After this decision, what political privileges can a Frenchman be said to possess under the BONAPARTE régime? If the minions of despotism can enter his domicile at pleasure, and disperse his guests, break his doors, and seize his papers—if he cannot combine with his neighbors to discuss electoral topics, or to organize for electoral contests, he is no longer a citizen, but a serf.

It was hoped that the promulgation of the Constitution of November, 1860, would usher in a new era, in France, and lead to the establishment of a political system which would reconcile order with freedom. Instead of this anticipation being realized, Imperialism has become more intolerant than ever. The Press has been more effectually muzzled, the laws have been more recklessly trampled on, the rights of individuals have been more audaciously violated, while the courts have so progressed in corruption and servility, that the oppressed need expect neither justice nor protection from them. The political impotency and degradation of the French people are in fact at present such, that it may be doubted whether the political condition of the Romans under the iron rule of the CÆSARS, was more abject.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT, dated Mobile Bay, Aug. 12, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst. He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the *Hartford*, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedoes, which requires more discipline to overcome. He says it was only at the urgent request of the Captains and the commanding officers that he yielded, the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flag-ship ought not to be too much exposed. This he believes to be an error, for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and as appeared in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made; but Providence did not permit it to be successful. In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:

"As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook, not only the deck of the *Hartford*, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although, no doubt, their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work."

A NAVAL AFFAIR.

The Navy Department has information from Admiral DAHLGREN of a brilliant descent into rebel territory, in which Commander CALVOCORESSES captured a Lieutenant and twenty privates of Company F, Third South Carolina Cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured their arms and equipments, burned their encampment and destroyed two large salt works; captured six overseers and seventy-one slaves, destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah and captured a mail.

TRADE IN THE MOORISH DOMINIONS.

The State Department has been officially informed that the restrictions hitherto imposed on trade in the interior markets of the Moorish dominions have been removed. By an agreement between the Sultan and foreign representatives in that country, made in 1862, merchants were prohibited from going to markets in the interior to buy wool and cereals, but were permitted to purchase only in the markets of sea-port towns. This restrictive agreement, which paralyzed trade, and operated greatly to the prejudice of Christian merchants, has, at the request of the foreign representatives, been rescinded, and no restrictions other than those imposed by treaty are now in force.

SENTENCES FOR DESERTION.

Four privates have been tried and found guilty of desertion and re-enlisting in other regiments. They were sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and confined at hard labor in Fort Delaware for three years.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES—FURTHER ACCOUNTS.—Mr. LOBACH, a trader, arrived at Leavenworth last Thursday, from the district now infested by hostile Indians. He states that GILLETT'S ranch, west of Fort Kearney, was attacked and the occupants killed, consisting of two men, beside Mr. GILLETT, and the stock run off. Six miles above GILMAN'S ranch, he saw Indians surround a couple of emigrant-wagons, and it was thought by those in the coach that the men were killed. A man named CARSON, accompanied by two others, while cutting hay six miles from GILMAN'S ranch, were attacked and the party killed. Small parties of Indians are hovering in the bluffs all the way from Cottonwood Springs to Kearney, a distance of nine miles. They are very bold, riding up to within shooting distance, discharging their arms, and riding back again. At times various parties concentrate for the purpose of attacking trains, and, if successful, scatter again, driving the stock captured into the bluffs, generally on the north side of the Platte. From forty to fifty persons have been murdered between Cottonwood Springs and Big Sandy. East of Kearney, along the divide, to Big Sandy, is considered the most dangerous, on account of the broken nature of the ground. Fears are entertained by settlers along the Platte, in Nebraska, that the Indians may strike across the Little Blue into the settlements along the Nebraska route, and already the people are stampeding toward the Missouri River. A four-mule train of six wagons, belonging to a Mr. SMITH, of Atchison, was corralled at Elm Creek, the party, consisting of eight men, killed, the stock driven off, and the property destroyed. Elm Creek is about midway between the Little Blue and Kearney.—*St. Louis Union, Aug. 22.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Improvements and the Effect—Rams—The Cotton Worm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

Still the same dearth of news exists in the Department of the Gulf. There has been another threatened horse seizure—guards were placed over all the stables—but were removed without doing any further damage. It seems strange that the policy of the Government should not be to make friends rather than enemies, but it is not so. Had notice been given to the merchants and citizens of New-Orleans that horses were wanted for Government use, a very few days would have been sufficed to raise money enough to purchase all that were needed; instead of that, the horses were seized in the rudest, most impolitic manner. Some of the owners have recovered their horses, others have been unable to; and as no care was taken of the animals while they were in the hands of the Government, some were so much injured by being kicked, bitten, &c., that they are valueless.

The continued rains with which the country has been visited are doing much toward ruining the cotton crop. For forty-two days we have had more or less rain every day (generally more.) In addition to this, the worm has attacked the cotton in many places. A small miller lays its eggs under the leaf of the plant, and millions of worms are hatched therefrom. On one plantation these worms eat $50,000 worth of cotton in one night. Add to these troubles the fear of guerrillas, and you may imagine our planters do not feel perfectly easy in their minds.

The hatred of Yankees still rages here with unabated vigor. "Dirty Yankee," "D——d Yankee," and such terms, spoken in tones the most contemptuous, are heard daily in the streets, uttered sometimes, too, by the pretty lips of daintily-dressed damsels, whose mouths were made for better things. While this state of things continues, it seems hopeless to think of peace. M.

Obituary.

DR. JONATHAN KNIGHT, OF NEW-HAVEN.

The death of Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, of New-Haven, has already been announced. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 4, 1789. His father was Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, a physician in that town, who had previously been a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. His mother was ANN FITCH, daughter of Dr. ASAHEL FITCH, of Redding, Ct. KNIGHT was graduated at Yale College, with high honors, in the class of 1808, at the age of 19 years. Two years after graduation, he was appointed one of the tutors in the College, which position he resigned at the expiration of a single year, in order to qualify himself for his future duties. On the first organization, in 1813, of the Medical School in connection with Yale College, and at the early age of 23 years, Dr. KNIGHT was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, a position which he filled with distinguished ability to the time of his death

S. F. STREETER, OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore papers announce the decease of SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Esq., for many years a prominent and respected citizen of that city. His death was occasioned by an attack of typhoid fever, produced by his incessant labors among our soldiers before Petersburgh, whither he went in company with physicians, nurses and comforts to relieve their sufferings. Mr. STREETER was born in Boston in 1810, and was a son of the venerable SEBASTIAN STREETER, the oldest Universalist minister in the United States, who survives him. He graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently became actively engaged in literary pursuits. At the time of his death, Mr. STREETER was connected with the Municipal Government of Baltimore, and also occupied high offices in several important societies.

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

ITS PROGRESS INTO MISSISSIPPI.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

The following extract from a private letter from Col. WM. R. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Minnesota, indicates the position on the 10th instant of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S column, which is accompanied by the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota Regiments. The column was then at the crossing of the Tallahatchie, south of the river, and about seventeen miles south of Holly Springs. There is nothing to indicate its destination.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE TALLAHATCHIE, ON MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R., NEAR ABBEVILLE. } Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.

Sunday afternoon, the 7th, my regiment, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa were ordered forward to occupy the crossing of the Tallahatchie. The Twelfth Missouri Cavalry (and pioneers to repair bridges) were with us. We encountered a small force of the enemy on the upper side of the river; they disputed possession with us. I had three men wounded; Sergt. GOODHUE, Co. A, foot, slightly; THOMAS GRISELL, Co. D, shoulder, slightly; THOS. HALEY, Co. K, head, severely. On the 8th, my regiment was advanced over the river, and we had a wearying time, the whole regiment being deployed as skirmishers. Part of the line was in woods with dense undergrowth, a perfect jungle.

Yesterday a large force crossed the river, and the enemy, after trying our mettle for one or two hours, fled. We now occupy their camp—a strong defensive position, on a hill, one mile south of the river. We shall rest here a day or two, for the supply train to come up, and then forward again. I believe we leave the railroad here, but do not know where we are to go.

Gen. MOWER says we shall have no fighting. Tupelo was quite enough for Gen. FORREST.

After we leave here, probably we shall have no communication for one or two weeks, as was the case in a former expedition.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

STAMP DUTY ON INVOICES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have to say that invoices of merchandise sold, when receipted, are chargeable with a stamp duty of 2 cents, under the head of receipts, in the schedule of stamp duties. Very respectfully,

J. J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To THEO. P. HAUGHEY, Esq., Collector Sixth District of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

NO CHARGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 13th inst., I have to say, that the act of June 30, 1864, does not impose a stamp duty when the payment of the same would be a direct charge on the Treasury of the United States, or of any State, town, city or county. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To BENJ. EARL, Esq., Fall River, Mass.

NEW PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. J. W DODGE, miniature painter, of this City, has recently completed a new portrait of the Father of his Country, which is believed to be the most faithful and satisfactory likeness of the great man ever executed. The peculiarity of this beautiful picture is, that the features are taken exclusively from the celebrated cast by HOUDON, moulded upon the living face, and is consequently a *fac simile* of the man. As this cast was taken eight years before WASHINGTON sat to STUART, the effect of the "artificial teeth" was avoided, which, according to IRVING, "affects the expression about the mouth in STUART'S picture, adding also to the appearance of age." Mr. DODGE, who was so successful in his likenesses of CLAY and JACKSON, has made a very elaborate copy of the cast in question, which has been admirably photographed. It is as remarkable as true that no careful copy of Houdon's cast had ever been made in the form of an engraving, until this one by Mr. DODGE. The original portrait can be seen at the studio of the artist, No. 713 Broadway.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings in the case of MULLER, the English railway murderer, published on Friday, it was stated that the pilots had been instructed to notify Capt. CHAMPION, of the *Victoria*, that he would be held responsible if MULLER should escape. This was a mistake. At the request of her Majesty's Consul, the Pilot Commissioners notified their pilots to simply request Capt. CHAMPION not to let MULLER become aware that the officers were on the lookout for him.

CORNWALL REGATTA CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club takes place at Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, to-morrow. The *Daniel Drew*, day boat up from Desbrosses-street, will make a special stop at Cornwall, for the convenience of passengers going up. Great pains have been taken by the managers to make this one of the most elegant affairs of the season. A great many residents of New-York will participate.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The political campaign now in progress in Indiana, is daily assuming greater interest and importance. On Aug. 20, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX made an address at Peru, (Ind.) from which we make the following extract. Discussing the terms of peace proposed by the rebels, he said:

Among other things you must recognize the Confederacy and pay the rebel war debt. Whenever you hear these men talking about your national debt, they represent it to be much greater than it really is, instead of $1,800,000,000 they say it is $3,500,000,000, and it is easy to determine the reason why they do so. It is because they would include the rebel debt. They want you to pay that debt, and of course that swells the figures of your own. If the Valparaiso platform is right, then you ought to pay that debt, every cent of it. If their platform is right, then you are murderers and they are patriots. If your platform is right, however, these rebels are all wrong, and their sympathizers in the North are not much better.

EDMUND KIRKE was down there the other day on a mission of peace. He saw JEFF. DAVIS, and here is what he told him. Said Mr. DAVIS, "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in its tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-Government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

CONSEQUENCES OF SEPARATION.

Understand now the terms they must have—recognition or subjugation. This is the language of the leader of the great conspiracy himself. I do not know how you may feel on this subject. Sometimes there may be clouds over our prospects. Sometimes you may think it looks gloomy. But our fathers in the revolutionary struggle went through seven long years of war, and pressed on until at last the god of battles gave them the victory, and this nation was born into the family of nations. You may feel somewhat despondent, but as for me, so help me God, never will I consent to a disruption of this Union. If we cannot live in peace as one nation, we cannot live in peace as two nations. Whenever you acknowledge the rebel Confederacy, you acknowledge the right of secession, which is like piecing the very stones from under this building one by one, which will cause it to fall into a shapeless mass of ruins. If they can secede in the South, they can do so in the North. First comes Michigan, and says: "You have acknowledged the right of secession, and when you made these terms with the South we did not agree to them. We are going to stand by ourselves. We repudiate your settlement, your government and your debt." Whenever you recognize one rebellion, the pathway to another is very easy. Ohio can say: "We, too, dissent from the settlement." New-York can say: "We can make more by taking the import duties and putting them into our coffers, than by being a part of the Government. We will strike for ourselves, and will have nothing more to do with your Union." And thus, after you have made your Government a rope of sand, I ask you where you will be? Where will your pensions be for your soldiers who come home crippled in the nation's defence? Where will your pensions be for those widows and orphans who have given their husbands and fathers to their country? Where will be the flag of your country? You will be lower down in the scale of nations of the earth than Mexico, consigned to endless anarchy, with a long border, which will ever be the scene of war along its whole extent. You will have nothing but war, until at last, as in Mexico, the prophecies of the Old World will be fulfilled, and some strong man will come out of that sea of anarchy and plant despotism on the soil of America, and your liberties will be destroyed forever.

On the contrary, your pathway to safety is to press on, to yield not a jot of heart or hope, resolved that you will conquer in this great struggle. With that resolution, there will be no such word as fail.

MR. COLFAX then alluded to the recent revolutionary order of the O. A. K. and other secret societies and proceeded to discuss

THE GUERRILLA DEMOCRACY.

I did intend to speak to you about the legislation of Congress in the past session, but I find I am detaining you too long. But, let me draw your attention to one law that was passed last session, a law for the punishment of guerrillas by court-martial—men who take the Amnesty Oath and are citizens and farmers in the day-time, but when the darkness of night is upon them, come out from their homes and stealthily creep along till they find the Union pickets, whom they murder in cold blood, and then return to their farms to be as "loyal" and as peaceable as ever. These men are worse than rebel soldiers, because they do their work by night and secretly. A bill was reported by the Military Committee to punish these men. It was fought at every stage—resisted in the opening by Mr. ANCONA, of Berks County, Pennsylvania—that illustrious Democratic county, which gives two thousand majority against soldiers voting. Soldiers, of all other men, ought to be entitled to vote—of all others, the brave and heroic defenders we have in the field, should enjoy this right. They prove how much they love our Government by going forth to fight for it, and they should not be denied, while absent, the elective franchise, which is one of the dearest rights the rebels are trying to destroy. This bill was resisted by the Democrats in the Senate—resisted all the way through by a party vote. I cannot understand the reason why. There is a solution to some of these things, but I never could understand the reason why even these men who sympathize with the rebel armies, should oppose the punishment of guerrillas. Every one of them ought to go down to try the hospitalities at Belle Isle. They ought to try the inside of a Southern prison. They would come back to their homes in the North with their ideas on this subject very much changed.

They had another object very dear to their hearts during the last session of Congress. All through the session they made efforts to have the soldiers paid in gold, and not only that, but to have their pay from thirteen to twenty or twenty-five dollars per month. One would have supposed they were the great friends of the soldiers. But when we came to pass a tax bill to raise the means without which the soldiers could not get even ten dollars a month, what did they do? Every one of them voted against it. How are you going to pay your soldiers without a tax bill to raise the money? They would pass no tax bill, no tariff bill, no income bill of any kind, and yet they attempted to double the expenses of your army. What was this for? It was, in the first place, to pretend they were the friends of the soldiers, and in the next place to destroy the credit of your Government. They are trying to do that now. But they will not succeed; neither will they succeed in making the soldiers believe they are their true friends. They are trying to destroy the credit of your Government, I say. They are trying to make it appear that Government bonds which you hold will be worthless, and that all your greenbacks will soon be as so much waste paper. If these bonds are worthless, your farms are worthless—everything you have got is worthless, if the Government cannot pay its debts. But the Government can pay its debts, and every dollar in greenback currency is a first mortgage upon every acre of land in the country.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

How much does your national debt amount to? It amounts to just seven per cent. of the entire wealth of the country. According to statistics, you are increasing in wealth every year, even with this war on your hands, by hundreds of millions more than your debt is increasing. They say your expenses are three or four millions per day, and they use every possible means to exaggerate the debt, just as they always exaggerate our defeats on the battle fields, and underrate our victories. The entire debt of the United States is eighteen hundred millions. One hundred millions of this was bequeathed by Mr. BUCHANAN, as a legacy for us to remember him by; and, in view of this, there is no danger of forgetting him. We have enough to remember him by beside that. This leaves seventeen hundred millions. Your debt has increased at the rate of less than five hundred millions a year, less than a million and a half a day, even taking into consideration the whole increase, with the enormous cost of your navy, of arming and equipping men and preparing them for the field, and the manufacture of cannon and all the new munitions of war that had to be provided. Your debt is increasing now at the rate of only one million of dollars per day. Mr. FESSENDEN states that since the passage of the new tax-bill the receipts from taxes have averaged nearly a million of dollars per day. Your tariff bill raises one hundred millions of dollars a year in gold, with which to pay the interest on the Government bonds. If this war were to continue a year or fifteen months longer, your debt would then amount to twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, five hundred millions of which would be in the shape of greenbacks, on which no interest is paid, and two thousand millions would be for bonds, on which an interest of six per cent. or less, is paid. I want to show you that your financial system is based upon a rock, and that even the rebellion may dash its waves against it, but cannot shake it. Your interest on two thousand millions would be a hundred and twenty millions. Put your annual expenses twice as high as in times of peace—put it at one hundred and thirty millions—then your total expenses for interest and Government expenses would be two hundred and fifty millions a year. You have an internal tax bill that will realize a million dollars a day. You are going to put a new tax on whisky and tobacco, which will yield an enormous revenue, as soon as the stocks of these articles now on hand are consumed, which I hope will be very soon. They say there is a six months' stock on hand. I hope there is not. I want to see it all consumed speedily, so that the Government may soon get the benefit of the high prices. The men who drink will have to pay pretty high for it, but a good part of what he pays will go to the support of the Government. I am an inveterate smoker you know, but I have the consolation now that I have not had heretofore. Every time I smoke a cigar I feel that I am doing something to help my Government. But even putting the internal tax bill at three hundred millions, and the tariff at one hundred millions—four hundred millions, and your interest and expenses two hundred and fifty millions, you have yet remaining one hundred and fifty millions a year, out of which you can establish a sinking fund, and in fifteen or twenty years, having been purified by the terrible baptism through which we shall have passed, our country stronger and more powerful than ever, we can have the nation saved and the debt paid.

At the end of the last war your national debt was seven per cent. of the entire wealth of the country. In twenty years, without any internal tax, that debt was all paid. ANDREW JACKSON left the Presidential chair with a country free from debt. You cannot be poorer than our fathers of the Revolution were. They were less than three millions in population, and one-half of them were disloyal—that is, they sympathized with the British Government in the struggle. Yet they put three hundred and ninety-four thousand soldiers in the field during the war. According to your population you could put four millions of soldiers in the field in this proportion. Look at Great Britain, after twenty-two years of war with France, from 1793 to 1815—for twenty-three years. When she emerged from that war her debt was forty-one per cent. of all the property in the British kingdom, and she had a population of twenty-nine millions. You would have supposed that would have crushed them out—so large a debt and so small a population, you would suppose would crush a people five or six times as large. Yet they went on increasing in wealth, and their debt has diminished, not by the diminution of the debt itself, but by the increase of their wealth, until it is now only twelve or thirteen, instead of forty-one per cent. of this property. During all that time, though they had parties among them that wanted peace, though NAPOLEON was in the acme of his power, Great Britain put army after army into the field to maintain her reputation and her history, and her national life.

THE PATH OF DUTY PLAIN.

We have but one path of duty, to press on until every Malakoff in the South shall fall, and every Lucknow shall hear the Slogan of deliverance. If you are willing to yield, you are not worthy of those who have gone forth in the freshness of June and manhood of October, to lay down their lives for you. The pages of their history shall shine brighter, and posterity shall look upon it and be saddened. If you are willing that the graves of the loved and lost shall be unknown until the hour of resurrection; that these graves shall be under a rebellious flag, and on hostile soil, and no friend shed a tear of sympathy unless by permission of JEFF. DAVIS, you are not worthy of the revolutionary sires that bequeathed to us the most priceless liberty that was ever bequeathed to son. No, I know you will not do it. Whether traveling in the valley of humiliation or disaster, or keeping my eye fixed in the heavens, I believe God reigns. I don't believe His blessing will fall upon the Confederacy. God's ways are sometimes dark, but sooner or later they reach the shining hills of day.

So it will be with us, if we are faithful in this great endeavor. Above all, while your soldiers are in the front, there should be no word of discouragement among you. You hear from them no appeal to be allowed to lay down their arms and return home. On the contrary, but one voice comes from the army, and that is: "Stand fast, ye men of little faith!" I echo that appeal to you to-day. They are in the Thermopylæ of danger. While their cheeks blanch not and their hearts quail not before the foe, let your nerves and sinews be strengthened by their heroism. Look how God seems to have blessed this country, regarding it as his own. Fifty-five centuries this new world slumbered here in its primeval forests, the old world unconscious of its existence. In due time COLUMBUS, guided by an unseen hand, landed on our shores. One hundred and thirty years more passed away, when the little *Mayflower*, weak and frail, but strong in the hands of those in its keeping, came across the broad Atlantic in the cold, bleak Winter, and landed on the New-England shore, to plant the institutions we are now enjoying. One hundred and thirty years more passed away, and our fathers struck for independence. They were a narrow fringe of population on the seaboard shore. Throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to the most powerful nation the world ever saw, bankrupt in all but faith, hope and courage in a noble cause. If you will read the history of the Revolution, you will find that it was all the way through beset with disaster. Scarcely three months in the year did the sun shine upon their banners, but they went on fearlessly, appealing to the God of battles, till at last by their perseverance they won. The history of every nation shows that there has been an hour when the turning point seemed nigh—when, by pressing on, they could win the good they sought, or by resting, they wrote the history of their decline and fall. So it is with our country; if we stand fast we shall be victorious. The God of battles will give victory to our arms. Already this great nation has had three generations of triumphs unequaled, while it has grown from three to thirty millions. Its gates have been open to the people of all lands. We have advanced with remarkable success and triumph. Our geography seems to be the geography of the continent belted and riveted by mountain and river, valley and plain. It is to be one country, if we are faithful to our fathers' trust; with one Constitution, if we are faithful to the sainted dead; one destiny, if we are faithful to our gallant soldiers now manfully beating back the enemy. I appeal to you so to act, and so to vote, that your actions shall thrill the hearts of your soldiers, and give them fresh resolution to keep on in the path they now so nobly tread; fresh heroism in their conflicts with the enemy; and show them that you are guarding their sacred cause, and that as for you and your children, you are determined that there shall be but one nation, one flag, and one Constitution; and that the historic page of the future shall shine with a brighter glow as it records the history of this war, and it stands side by side with that great struggle out of which the nation was born.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.

Proclamation by Gov. Brough.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 23, 1864.

To the People of the State of Ohio:

Under the recent call of the President for five hundred thousand men, a draft is ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, for any deficit that may then exist in the quota of troops assigned to the State of Ohio. This draft is fixed by the provision of the act of Congress, and must follow in fifty days after the date of the call of the President. Present indications are, that a portion of the quota of this State will be deficient, and that, in at least some districts, a draft must take place to cover such deficiencies. This need not, and should not, have been the case. The exertion that has been made to discourage enlistments, if otherwise directed, would have filled the quotas of those localities, or left the deficiency very light.

However unwilling to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this State would array themselves in a spirit of factious, if not treasonable, opposition to the execution of the laws of the land, there are indications of such a spirit in the State, which, as Chief Magistrate, I may not disregard. In appealing to the people to discard the counsels of wicked and unprincipled leaders that invite them to factious and forcible resistance to the draft or any other legal requirement of the Government, I am actuated solely by a desire to preserve, if practicable, the peace of the State and the welfare of the erring portions of our people, and not from any apprehension of either the determination or ability of the Government to maintain the supremacy of its laws.

The man who supposes that either the National or State Government is unadvised of, or unprepared for the threatened emergency, is following the deception of his leaders to consequences of the most serious character. Let me advise you who countenance this insurrection, to look carefully at the civil and military penalties you are incurring. The Act of Congress, approved July 31, 1861, "To define and punish certain Conspiracies," is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States, against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or both by such fine and imprisonment."

This is merely the punishment for conspiracy; yet its penalties are not light, and should not be thoughtlessly incurred. This follows, too, a mere combination or agreement of men to do an unlawful act, and is complete without a resort to arms. Resistance to the law by bodies of armed men constitutes the overt act of treason, the punishment of which is death. These are the civil penalties; the military results are to be found in the power of the Government by armed force, to deal with every species of insurrection against the enforcement of its legal enactments.

It is unnecessary to argue the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to the laws constitutionally enacted, so long as they remain in force. If men may take up arms to resist laws in the policy or effect of which they do not concur, then all government is at an end, and we are resolved into anarchy. This state of things is not to be tolerated. A government may as well perish in a bold and vigorous effort to maintain its integrity, as to suffer an insurrection to neutralize its laws and defy its power.

Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State not to engage in any forcible resistance to the laws, to which evil counselors and bad men are leading them. It cannot, and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieve any, must be of a mere temporary character. The Government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It cannot, and it will not, permit an armed insurrection to impeach its strength or impair its power while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your Government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

What can you, who contemplate armed resistance, reasonably expect to gain by such a movement? You cannot effectually or permanently prevent the enforcement of the laws. You cannot in any wise improve your own condition in the present, and must seriously injure it in the future. Judicious and conservative men, who look to the supremacy of Government for the protection and safety of their persons and property, will not sympathize or cooperate with you. You may commit crime; you may shed blood; you may destroy property; you may spread ruin and devastation over some localities of the State; you may give aid and comfort for a season to the rebels already in arms against the country; you may transfer, for a brief time, the horrors of war from the fields of the South to those of the State of Ohio; you may paralyze prosperity, and bring consternation and alarm among our people. This is a bare possibility, but it is all you can hope to accomplish, for you have looked upon the progress of our present struggle to little purpose, if you have not learned the great recuperative power, and the deep earnestness of the country in this contest. The final result will not be doubtful; the disaster to you will be complete, and the penalty will equal the enormity of the crime.

From the commencement of this rebellion the State of Ohio has maintained a firm and infleXible position, which cannot now be abandoned. In this internal danger that now threatens us, I call upon all good citizens to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the land. These constitute the great elements of our strength as a nation, and they are the bulwarks of our people. Hold in subjection by persuasion and peaceable means, if you can, all attempts at civil insurrection, or armed resistance to the laws. Failing this, there is another duty as citizens from which we may not shrink, and to which I earnestly hope we may not be enforced. To those who threaten us with this evil, I say we do not use any threats in return—there is no desire to provoke passion, or create further irritation. Such men are earnestly and solemnly invoked to abandon their evil purposes; but at the same time they are warned that this invocation is not prompted by any apprehension of the weakness of the Government, or the success of attempts to destroy it. I would avert, by all proper means the occurrence of civil war in the State; but if it must come, the consequences be upon those who precipitate it upon us.

JOHN BROUGH.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN ALREADY RAISED ON THE LAST CALL.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 25.

There never was a time since the precipitation of the slaveholders' rebellion that recruiting was more steadily, systematically and successfully carried on in Pennsylvania than at the present. The first great excitement at the beginning of the war brought out a mighty army by a sort of impulsive and wildly enthusiastic uprising. The difference between that movement and the proceedings attending the present filling up of the quota of Pennsylvania, is that men are rushing to arms fully impressed with the nature of the service they are to endure, and fully understanding the dangers through which they are to pass. This is a movement of calm, deliberate and determined action—an earnest and deep feeling of resolve to put an end to the slaveholders' rebellion in the very shortest possible time. To show the success of the recruiting throughout the country, it is only necessary to state the fact that up to noon on Tuesday there were over thirty thousand soldiers returned to the Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generals in the Eastern and Western Departments of the State, by the different Provost-Marshals of this Commonwealth, as having been mustered into the service of the United States. At this rate, if but a short time were afforded the people beyond that fixed for the draft, the entire State could fill its quota of the five hundred thousand men. The character of the men entering the service, too, is of the highest essential in the requirements of a soldier. The larger portion have already seen service under fire, and hence may be fairly regarded as veterans. Capt. AWL, who has had authority to raise a regiment, is gathering to his standard in this city men of the very highest character, both as regards their martial and moral qualifications. Indeed, if he can complete his regiment as he has thus far progressed with its organization, he will lead from the State the finest body of men ever mustered into the service of the United States. And what is true of the recruits received by Capt. AWL, applies as well to the volunteers now swelling the ranks of other organizations. The old Keystone State is sending out her best reserve material, and when she has filled the quota now demanded of her, she will not be exhausted, but will still possess the virtue and valor from which to recruit heroes to contend with traitors."

The Iron Trade and Municipal Reform.

Resolved, That a letter be prepared and addressed to the New-York *Press*, requesting their earnest and cordial cooperation with the "Iron Trade" of this City, in aiding in the great movement for reform in our Municipal Government inaugurated by the Citizens' Association of New York, which has the hearty concurrence and active support of the great masses of workingmen of all the trades in this great metropolis; and that this letter be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of this meeting.

An earnest and determined effort is now being made to give our City a good Government, in every sense of the word. We have examined carefully the organization, plans and object of the Citizens' Association, and we have no hesitation in saying that we consider it complete and thorough in all its vast and comprehensive arrangements for municipal reform and the moral elevation of the great masses of the people.

When its objects are properly known and appreciated, the entire community will not be slow in giving it their support. We remain, with great respect,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. WEMMELL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Architectural Works—Samuel Dorsett, Edward Carr, Charles Hewlett, Israel Pappe, A. G. Hawks, D. P. Winslow, James O'Connor, James M. Duclos.
Allaire Works—Joseph Southworth, E. Winship, Francis S. Bacon, Elijah Olmstead, Bernard Clark, Sylvester H. Carpenter, Charles H. C. Downes, John H. Ames.
Delamater Works—James Miller, Wm. A. Morrison, S. V. Crollius, F. Sibley, Charles Van Wagenen, Geo. W. Maxson, Robert Yates.
Eckford Works—William L. Wemmell, Frederick Fitzpatrick.
Dewhurst & Emerson Works—John F. Emerson.
Herring's Safe Factory—Jacob Weimar.
Hoe & Co.'s Works.—Wm. H. Setchell, Robert Sears, John McLaren, William Colby, Henry Carvin, Dominick Weckerlin, Sheldon W. Bailey, Charles R. Harreys.
Murphy's & Pease's Works.—J. S. Sanback, O. Greenlee, John Murphy, Alexander Newlands.
Morgan Works.—J. A. Hayward, Henry Mason, Samuel Gelston, Richard Jones, Amos Miller, William Fletcher, Lewis Sheridan.

SECRETARIES.

Novelty Works.—George Allison, William Wade.
Arch Works.—Charles A. Hurlburt, Francis Mulligan.
Delamater Works.—George Westerfield, David Bunnell.
Eckford Works.—J. H. Young, John Green.
Emmerson & Dewhurst.—William Thompson, R. H. Dewey.
Hoe & Co.—Thomas Russell, William Horner.
Morgan Works.—J. H. Sudden, P. Sanction.
Ætna Works.—John Kennedy, Henry Rodmaa.
Excelsior Works.—Henry Purdy, William McKay.

Stamp Tax on Receipts and Bills of Lading.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing you a note under yesterday's date, I have seen in THE TIMES of this morning the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the stamp duty chargeable on receipts and bills of lading, contained in a letter dated Aug. 20, and directed to E. S. ROWLAND, Esq., New-Haven, Conn. He therein decides that

"Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transported from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents."

The act of June 30, 1864, does not authorize any duty on domestic bills of lading, and it is very clear that Congress had no intention of imposing any, as evinced by their restricting the stamp duty on bills of lading to those covering goods shipped to foreign ports, as shown in my yesterday's article.

It may be considered as probably impertinent in any one to question the correctness of the Commissioner's decision; but, as the public are entitled to a fair and liberal interpretation of the law, which is sufficiently burdensome without ingeniously straining a point to make it more so, I would like to have it shown how domestic bills of lading can be taxed under the act of Congress of June 30, 1864.

In the Commissioner's letter to Mr. ROWLAND, he further states as follows:

"The question as to which party (the company or the shipper) shall pay this duty, (the stamp on receipts,) depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt useless it be provided properly stamped by the shipper, or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriate stamped receipt issued by the company. The *party furnishing the receipt must appropriately stamp and cancel it.*"

The last sentence I have italicized and the question arises who *furnishes the receipt*—the shipper or the forwarder? It does not require much brains to be enabled to determine that the signature to a receipt is what makes it valid and valuable, and that the person who signs the receipt both *issues* it and *furnishes it* also.

The law in regard to common carriers, will compel them to transport all goods offered, provided they have the means to do so, and they have no right to refuse giving a receipt for goods they transport. Now, as the law requires a stamp duty of two cents for all receipts for personal property delivered, it does appear that the party signing the receipt should affix the stamp, and it appears also somewhat strange that the Commissioner should leave such a bone of contention undetermined, when there is no option in the case whatever, as the law expressly says that whoever issues a receipt shall affix a stamp of two cents upon it.

J. R. H.

Strikes and Strikers—The Horse-shoers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Strikes among our laborers and mechanics seem to have become the order of the day. They are growing more and more unreasonable, and if not soon remedied by the more intelligent of our laboring classes, may be repeated once too often. Some of them show a lack of understanding in the actors, quite behind this advanced stage of civilization. And it may here be said: That the sympathy of employers, which was formerly on the side of the employes, is fast turning, owing to the actions of the men alone. The complaints among manufacturers and the trades in general is almost universal. It is stated that the men work, oftentimes but half the day, are unruly and otherwise quite unreliable.

It would seem as if our laboring population, with ordinary foresight, could see that the time is coming, and is, perhaps, not far off, when the wages of labor will be much less than now, and that it would be for their interest to work steadily and faithfully while work is to be had.

The rising of a body of men, simply to demand more wages, if so be, that employers are unreasonable in renumeration) in times like the present, seems to meet with no particular objection, though always to be avoided, unless in cases of extreme necessity. Strikes should be discountenanced by intelligent laborers, because in proportion to the understanding of the party who strike they breed general discontent. In short, strikes are a species of lawlessness which makes absolute terms for the employer, contrary to all order, and judging from the analogy of this war, have been apparently an advantage taken of the necessities of the times.

In speaking of the absurdity of strikes, a recent case which affords a good example has just appeared among our horse-shoers—the facts are these: Various corporations keeping a large number of horses and other live stock, have found it for their interest to use machine-made shoes instead of those made by hand. At this the majority of the horse-shoers, claiming that it was detrimental to their trade, have banded together and pledged themselves neither to put on machine-made shoes, nor to stay in the employ of those who use them.

There are three propositions true in the case before us, which, when proved, show how foolish are the objections against mechanical inventions. The 1st is: To object to the use of mechanical agents involves an absurdity. 2d. Increased productiveness is never detrimental to the laboring population. 3d. The use of mechanical agents is directly for the happiness of the working classes.

1st. Perhaps the use of mechanical agents is not so much objected to on account of their use as their improvement. Men often object to the use of a mowing machine, but never to a scythe. They do not appreciate a rake by horse power, but have no animosities against a rake. It must be apparent how puerile such notions are. A scythe is just as much a mechanical agent, or labor-saving machine, as a mowing machine or horse rake. If the use of mechanical agents be objectionable, we should make way with them altogether, and perform the operations with our hands. But if it be admitted that we must have some such helps, why not the best that Providence has given us in the faculty of making. A remarkable affirmation of this proposition has been displayed in this war, while the scarcity of labor has been so great amongst our farmers. It has been said that without the use of such labor-saving machines as the mower and the rake, they could not have harvested their crops.

2d. To apply this proposition to the horse-shoers, the case stands thus: "Suppose A," a blacksmith, to have done a certain amount of work last year by hand, but this year, owing to the use of machinery, he is able to put on more shoes at a much cheaper rate, and thus enlarge his business. Now "B," who keeps one horse, taking into account the less price of shoeing and other circumstances, makes up his mind to keep two horses instead of one, and will have them shod oftener, and so will C and D, thus making the demand much greater than last year. Now it is plain that if A, with the same amount of labor this year can do twice as much as last, he is able to gratify more desires, and make more exchanges, with other producers—thus making a benefit to one a benefit to all. It might at first sight be supposed that a given amount of horses would supply the community, and that these would need shoeing just so often, but it is plain were the demand made greater by the cheapness of keeping them, more would make a business of breeding. It may be said also, that machine-made shoes are not as good as hand-made. It can be seen that the tendency of invention is always toward improvement, and that time will do the work. Meanwhile a total revolution is not going to take place in hand-made shoes; the change will be gradual, allowing plenty of time to learn the new improvement, or to branch into some other trade, and again it may be said if B uses machine-made shoes he throws many out of employment, and renders their skill useless. We have shown that owing to the invention many more shoes are needed than formerly—thus requiring many more for the manufacture of the article, so that if the shoer does not wish to learn the new trade it is his own fault. All trades and occupations in life are liable to these changes. But what can we say from experience of the past? Can it be said that invention has been detrimental, because interfering with the skill of the laborer? Let any one reflect as to the increased call for labor with and without mechanical agents.

3. This proposition contains the other fundamental, but is used for the sake of convenience. It has been shown that A can do more work in a less time than he could before the invention came out. We will say, for example, that what he formerly labored 12 hours at, he can now do in 10, thus giving 2 hours for his own purposes, thus he is gainer in health and physical strength, and has more time for intellectual pursuits and observation—the great stimulant with the laborer to invention.

But this is not all. The laborer by turning his attention from a grade of work which requires less skill to one of more, increases his own worth, and is better able to support himself, because skilled work is always in demand, and as a consequence from this gain in intelligence, is better able to educate his family.

If now these propositions be true, the contrary must be untrue.

Let then every laborer and mechanic engage in this or in similar strikes. Look the matter in the face like a man, and see that he could not hinder the advance of invention if he would; and it is to be hoped after a thorough and careful examination of the subject, he would not if he could.

G. W. E.

A Soldier's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The inclosed extract is from a private letter from an officer of high position in the Army of the Potomac to a personal friend, and never designed for the public eye. Its sentiments are so true in accord with all loyal men, and so discomforting to all rebel sympathizers and Copperheads, that I do not feel at liberty to withhold its publication:

My faith is firm in the success of our good cause. It would be better the war should continue for ten years than it should leave us with our material wealth disrupted and the debt of England heavy to our necks—"in one State or one font of territory be lost through the principles of secession. If need be, the integrity of the Union must be maintained at the cost of reducing the whole land from the Potomac to the Rio Grande to a howling wilderness. But I hope and believe our national regeneration will be purchased at a less price than that. We have many and national sins for which we deserve to be chastised, North and South, and I believe we are now receiving on both sides the chastisement we deserve, and *at our own hands.* But I have a firm faith that our country will be restored, and, like Job, "*with a double share of blessings.*"

Let the *weak and feeble-minded* take courage, and those who carry their patriotism in weak knees be strong.

UNION MAN.

Correction of the Enrollment Lists.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can a person enrolled in New-York City just on the eve of his removal to another State, and who, after his said removal, has been enrolled at his new residence also, procure the erasure of his name from the *first* enrollment so as to avoid the risk of the draft at *two places?* If so, what steps are necessary to accomplish this? If you are not already wearied by the great number of questions which have been imposed upon you, and will answer this, you will greatly oblige a number of your readers.

SUBSCRIBER.

[Certainly. Get the certificate of the Provost-Marshal of your present district of the fact of your enrollment in that district, and present it to the Provost-Marshal of your former district, and he will erase your name.—ED. TIMES.]

Gerrit Smith's Letter and Other Things.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I congratulate you, and the country at large, in the publication of the letter of Hon. GERRIT SMITH, of Petersboro, Aug. 8, 1864, to Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS. I could not help, in perusing the same, but thinking it deserving the compliment paid to a document printed a long time ago on Salem, from the *mind* and pen of ANDREW JACKSON. 'Tis a document that to me, seems to confoundedly and submerge the beer with me, as well as the *great follies* and *deplorable secret*, and *apparent want of sense*, with which the *peace Democrats* of the North heads are so pregnant, since not only of the South but by the most of *Europe*. At least I wish it could prove so—as to me it seems to tell the whole story of our past and present position, and to all good, just and loyal citizens, must prove a timely and highly useful and important letter—and as an admirer of his sentiments, I commend it to "all to whom it may" concern, *the entire race of men.* Allow me also to add, that it becomes every good and loyal man to keep his eye on SHERMAN, our beloved and faithful Major-General of the Western army, whose wisdom and devotion to the best interests of the country are apparent. I read with a good deal of satisfaction the document from him, published in this morning's edition. A "Young Observer" also pays a compliment to an article of the "Veteran Observer." Let me second, in the strongest terms I can, his compliment, only in a much more extensive sense, hoping that *all* his articles that have been published in the TIMES, as I think they would prove as highly interesting, instructive and useful a work as could well be put forth at this time. I have always looked for them as for good food, reading them with much profit and satisfaction. Yours truly. F. A. F.

Does Crime Exempt?

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your paper, whether a man indicted by the Grand Jury and who has served his time in prison for two years, is exempt from the draft or military duty? Yours, respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The Conscription Act exempts persons convicted of felony. Is the person alluded to in this category?—ED. TIMES.]

Iron-Clad Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 16th inst. you were kind enough to publish my article in reply to "Tax-Payer," in which I stated the monitors would be heard from again.

I have now pleasure in adding that I have this day had in my own hand a piece of a rebel flag captured from the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, in Mobile bay—the 15-inch shot from the monitor *Manhattan* (and only *three* of them at that) having settled her business very satisfactorily to all loyal and true men.

The monitors, from the published statements, settled Fort Powell in like manner, quite satisfactorily, and will so continue as opportunity offers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,
Saturday, Aug. 23, 1864.

I inclose a list of men captured from the Third Cavalry Division at Ashland, Va., in the engagement of June 1, 1864, which I have just received from Assistant Surgeon O. W. ARMSTRONG, Fifth New-York Cavalry, who voluntarily remained at Ashland with the wounded, and has since been released.

CAPTURED JUNE 1.

Died at Ashland June 2.

Sergt H A France, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.	Sergt J B Williams, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.

Sent to Richmond.

M Noah, Co G, 2d Ohio Cav	J A McElroy, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
Corp O Smith, Co H, 2d Ohio Cav.	W Hickox, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
H G Fortress, Co H, 2d Ohio Cav.	Corp G M Evans, Co D, 1st Conn Cav.
C Bartgess, Co F, 2d Ohio Cav.	S Miller, Co C, 1st Conn Cav
R Tiner, Co C, 2d Ohio Cav.	H A Plumb, Co L, 1st Conn Cav.
T G Rees, Co E, 2d Ohio Cav.	Jas M Williams, 1st Conn Cav.
T Grudy, Co K, 2d Ohio Cav.	E McCarty, Co F, 1st Vt Cav
A B Vanwonner, Co F, 2d Ohio Cav.	J F Hoyt, Co H, 5th N Y Cav
T Graham, Co G, 2d Ohio Cav	C M Cinpeanon, Co D, 5th N Y Cav.
W H Baker, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.	

This may serve to allay some apprehensions.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. BACON,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth New-York Cavalry.

A Guerrilla Executed.

HANGING OF CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS AT WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 27.

CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS, of Loudon County, Va., late a private in Mosby's guerrilla band, was executed in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison a few minutes of 12 o'clock to-day, by hanging, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial. BEAVERS, about the 22d of February last, came into our lines at Vienna and gave himself up as a deserter from Mosby's force. He took the oath of allegiance, and lurked within our lines for some time, and in March was sent to this city and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, where he was released shortly afterward, upon again taking the oath. After he was released he applied to Gen. W. P. WOOD, in charge of the prison, to obtain a pass to cross the river. Mr. WOOD advised him not to cross the Potomac, telling him he would go right to his old friends and companions again, and that he would be certainly caught again, and if caught would no doubt be hanged. BEAVERS insisted that he only wished to go home, and he declared his determination to keep the oath of allegiance inviolate. BEAVERS left, and in June was recommitted to the Old Capitol, having been captured with arms in his hands and with Mosby's guerrillas. On July 20, by special orders, No. 177, a court-martial, of which Col. G. W. CARRINGTON was president, was convened for the trial of this and similar cases. The charges against BEAVERS were lurking about our camp at Vienna as a spy, and violating the oath of allegiance by taking up arms in aid of the rebellion, after having voluntarily taken the oath. The court acquitted him of the charge of being a spy, but convicted him of the violation of the oath, and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. The sentence was approved, and Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal, D. C., was charged with the execution of the sentence.

BEAVERS was notified of his fate yesterday afternoon, and during the night the scaffold was erected in the southwest corner of the yard of the Old Capitol Prison. The sca

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	700	Hud. Riv. R.	126⅜
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	112	300	do	126⅜
1,000	Treas. N. Y. 5-10 Feb. & Aug...	112	500	do..s30	126¾
1,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.O..	96	2100	Reading R.	133
$4,000	do	94⅞	300	do..s10	133⅛
10,000	Ill. Con. R., '63.	99½	600	do	132⅞
1,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48	300	do..s5	132⅝
30,000	do	48¼	100	Mich. Cen. R..s30	134
5,000	do	48⅜	100	do	134¼
5,000	Erie 1st M. Ba..	115	1000	M. S. & N. I. R..	85
12,000	Erie R. 3d M....	130	200	do	85½
5,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Ex. Fd. B....	140	400	do..s30	84⅝
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	107	200	do..s30	85
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	111	50	Chi. & Mil. R....	82¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	103¾	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	128¾
5,000	do	104	500	do	128
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	102½	300	do	128½
5,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex	125	100	do..s30	128
5,000	Amer. Gold....	251¾	200	do..s15	128
50	Fourth Nat'l B....	97¾	100	do..s30	127¾
300	Canton Co...b30	34¾	300	do..s30	127¾
20	Del. & H. C. Co...	205	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	110¾
300	Cum. Coal Pr. s30	67¼	7	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
50	do	68¾	700	Chic. & N. W.....	53½
200	do	68¾	100	do	53⅝
200	do	68	900	do..b30	53⅜
200	do..s30	68	200	do..s30	53⅝
25	Quick. M. Co....	82¾	200	do..s15	53¾
100	do..s60	82	35	Chi. & N. W. pref.	87
100	do S	82	500	do	86⅜
200	do..s30	81¾	100	do..s30	86¾
200	do	81¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R..s30	127
200	do..b30	82¼	800	Ohio. & R. I. R...	109¾
200	do..b30	82¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C....	64
200	do..b30	82¾	50	do	63¾
200	do..s60	81¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	112
200	May. Min. Co....	41¾	200	do	111⅞
200	Q'ns Bill'g M. Co.	9	400	do..s15	111¾
300	Atl. M. S. Co.....	184	200	do..s5	111⅝
100	Pacific Mail.....	280	1000	do	111⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	128⅜	200	do..s10	111⅝
50	do	128⅜	5405	do..s30	111⅝
200	do..s15	128¾	24	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	122
200	Erie Railway.....	109⅜	50	Chi. & Alt. R.....	88
2100	do	109¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
300	do	109⅜	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	65

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20s..C..3s	112	1300	M. S. & N. I. R...	85⅜
5000	Erie Railway.....c	109⅜	200	do..... c	85⅞
	do c	109⅜	200	do.....s3	85⅝
200	do	109⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R..b3	54
970	Hud. Riv. R.....	127½	500	do	54
300	do	127	100	do.....c	54
200	do.....s3	127	100	Ohi. & N. W. Pref...	86⅝
100	do.....s60	126¾	300	do.....s3	86⅜
200	do.....s3	126⅞	10,000	Ohio & M. C...s3	48⅛
200	do.....s10	126⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	111¾
200	Reading R.....	133	100	Atlantic M. S. Co.b3	183
4000	do.....s3	133	300	Cum. Coal Co.....	69
200	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	128¾	400	do	69¼
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	111	100	do	69¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R...c	116	100	do.....s3	69¾
200	do	116	400	do	69¾
200	do.....c	11 ⅜	100	do.....s10	69¾
200	do	116¾	1000	Quicks. M. Co...	82¾
100	do.....b10	116¼	100	do	82¾

SATURDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in Gold to-day, owing to the discussion of the peace rumors and the military news from Gen. GRANT's army. Some sales were made a fraction below 246 ℔ cent., or 7½ ℔ cent. below the closing figure of Friday, but there was a subsequent rally to 248@248½ ℔ cent. There was nothing said on 'Change of the probable Currency rates for Bills on London for the next mail, after the sailing of this day's packets. They are, of course, much unsettled by the downward turn in Gold. The rates on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were firm, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was weaker than on Friday, and left off at 2 o'clock on the Street (there being no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows, compared with Friday's close:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central...	126	126
U. S. 5-20s.....	112¾	112¾	Mich. Southern...	86¾	86¾
Erie.....	109¾	109¾	Illinois Cen.....	128¾	128¾
Hudson Central...	126	127¾	Pittsburgh.....	111	110¾
Reading.....	133	133	Fort Wayne.....	112¾	111¾
Michigan.....	127½	128¾	Rock Island....	110	110¾
Canton.....	34	34	Reading.....	133⅞	133
Cumb. Cer., new	66	66	Quicksilver.....	83¾	82¾
Toledo.....	128	127¾	Cum'land Coal..	69	69¾
Northwest.....	54	54	Mariposa.....	41¾	41¾
Ohio & M. Certs	48¾	48¾	N. West Pref....	67	85¾

The following bids were made to-day for City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	130	Bank of N. Amer....	104
Manhattan.....	135	Metropolitan.....	115
Merchants'.....	109	Market.....	100
Mechanics'.....	112	Continental.....	101
Union.....	132	Commonwealth.....	101
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'..	103
State of New-York..	116	Park.....	138
Commerce.....	107	Fourth National.....	97¾
American Exchange.	116¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103¾
N. Y. Cen. R. E.....	118	Chi. & N. W. Ists.....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	130	Han. & St. Jo.....	98
Erie 1sts, '58.....	114¾	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	115
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	121
Erie 6ths, '8-.....	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	102
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77.....	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	90
Hud. R. 1sts '60.....	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bs....	90
Hud. R. 2ds S. F., '83.	131¾	Gal. & Chi. extended..	125
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	116	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Mich. C. new 1sts, ...	139	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	115
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	131	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Mich. S. 2ds.....	106	Miss. & Mo. L. B.....	63
N. Ind. Gashen L.....	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116¾	Atlantic & G. W.....	104¾
Ill. Central, '75.....	134		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,537,329 64; including for Customs, $254,000; Payments, $1,372,881 85; balance, $20,629,698 83: Seven-thirty notes, $25,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kelar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Tentonia	Sept. 3.	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17.	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23.	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....6:00 P. M.
North Mails.....4 P. M.
North Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 10:30 P.M.,

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P.M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 6 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 111½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A BOYS' school in New England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 141 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pillows. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tincans assorted.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part, of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.

FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee

D. R. ANSTED,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALLIE,
Committee on Bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug 19, 1864

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds matured on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB BUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
ORDWAY, LORENCE & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order

JAMES SURINGER, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK NO. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-St.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1st, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894,

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. POBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed in parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, and will be payable at the end of three years in coin, or funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7.30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privileges of investment, as the bonds of 1881 will be offered for sale in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. —, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a Dividend upon the capital stock, three per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for July, payable on and after 15th inst., at No. 52 Washington-st.

ABIJAH CHRISS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, ($100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured), is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen of quiet habits and good social position, can have board and good rooms in a most desirable location in a private family of four (no children) by addressing Box No. 358 Post-office. Tobacco chewers and smokers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for himself, wife and two daughters, 13 and 6 years of age; a private family in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison ave preferred; if approved the rooms would be engaged for the Winter, from Oct. 1. Address with full particulars, H. S. S., Box No. 142 P. O., N. Y.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., WINTER Boarding rooms can be effected immediately for two suites of rooms, all with southern exposure. Private tables only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 178 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,

offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st	$50,000	Lexington-av	$32,500
Madison-av	40,000	Lexington-av	18,000
W. 30th-st	40,000	Lexington-av	22,000
W. 32d-st	35,000	Lexington-av	17,000
W. 36th-st	17,500	W. 14th-st	45,000
W. 36th-st	35,000	W. 14th-st	30,000
E. 36th-st	47,500	W. 14th-st	16,000
W. 37th-st	40,000	W. 18th-st	25,700
W. 37th-st	40,000	W. 22d-st	14,500
W. 39th-st	25,000	W. 24th-st	20,000
W. 45th-st	17,500	W. 12th-st	22,500
W. 46th-st	30,000	E. 29th-st	7,750
W. 46th-st	35,000	W. 31st-st	16,000
W. 47th-st	36,000	W. 34th-st	35,000
E. 64th-st., n'r 5th-av.	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

For sale, the Shelldrake House and two acres at Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house about 40 feet square, three stories. Also, dwelling and store adjacent, barns, sheds, wagon-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. Terms accommodating. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated in Wilton, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DOUGLAS, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn, with a lot of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bath rooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 159 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st. New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlook ng the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone house, four stories and basement; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st. No. 258. Purchaser can occupy it in three days. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 820 2d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $40, 00. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 11 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT UNION HILL, ON THE WEEhawken Heights, 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry by the cars, running within two blocks of the premises every fifteen minutes, a beautiful furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with barn, lumber, ice-house, carriage-house and one acre of ground, all new and in perfect order, the property of L. Elliott. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES PERSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 102 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH stable and carriage-house attached, with a large vegetable garden and a lawn in front of the house; five minutes' walk from Central Park and an equal distance from the 8th-av. cars. Terms will be made reasonable to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., No. 85 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO RENT—SUITable for law business; cool, light and genteel—No. 161 Broadway. Inquire of A. BROADNAX, room No. 9

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, occupying a comfortably furnished and pleasantly situated house, and willing to let part reasonably to one other small, quiet, respectable family (with undoubted references), can do so always accessibly by addressing, with terms, &c., C. J. M., Box No 3,239 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, BEtween 11th and

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 148 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, E. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. O MEARS, No. 234 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT. }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 8. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. Lewis F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. H. Winthrop, J. Hone, W. Alex. Smith, D. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, 54 Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

DOUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institute, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 253 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE E. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS H. O. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.] MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvement in the buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 12th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No 895, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 West 59th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, &c., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 24 of September. For circulars apply at the Lafarge House or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 8. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 1. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 14 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITH'S WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 148 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 5th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept 12

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 653 5th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the Summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number sixteen (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Post-office, or come and see.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MORHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS are deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 15th. Circulars at No. 67 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL RE-OPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address d to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

DOUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 4 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French school for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 31th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 38th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has finished his studies in Europe, desires a situation as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the classics, mathematics, German, French and Dutch, besides piano and other branches of education. He is well qualified to prepare boys for entering any college or engineering institute. Best of reference. Address C. L. P., care of Dr. J. Parigot, East New-York, L. I.

MR. HENRI DELESCLUZE, PROFESSOR of French at Mr. JOHN McMULLEN'S Institute, having some hours to dispose of during the next school year, offers his services to principals of schools who may need them. Address No. 58 East 22d st., care of C. De Louis, Esq. References Mr John McMullen, No. 900 Broadway; Rev. Dr. Jesse A. Spencer, No. 43 Maiden-lane, and others.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and tact. For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach proficiency in the English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical Mathematical English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, IN A LIMITED school for girls, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Addre s Box No. 374 Post-office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 158 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL."—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MORNING AND EVE AT FAIRLIGHT."

Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James C. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL."

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,

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NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by MUTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SATTER, JAEGER, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863, for the BEST PIANO-FORTE. A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, No. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

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CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone, and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

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NEWSMEN.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOlogical Journal for SEPTEMBER supplied by the American News Company, Nassau-st. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,

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The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
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LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
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Those from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75 and $85; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

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Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	4,3612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

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PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
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Will sail as follows:

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MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 6 North River, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,510, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

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The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

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The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Aug. 18, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her specie list:

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Order	$18,420	H. Conen & Co	$79,400
Lees & Waller	107,000	Jennings & Brewster	6,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co	19,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	50,000	A. Rich & Bro	4,400
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	27,641	J. B. Newton & Co	24,000
Total			$364,782

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Jay	$10,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$600
Colgate & Hoffman	3,358	Ribon & Munos	250
Order	900		

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, from New-York, via the Straits of Magellan, arrived in this port on the 10th inst., 63 days from New-York. She came round without stopping at any port, but owing to being so light, was obliged to put into Callao for coal. She left the latter port on the 10th, and brought up a small mail for the States, twelve days later than the regular steamer. The Peruvian war steamer *Chalaca*, formerly the *Quito*, had also arrived in port. Her dates from Callao are one day later than those of the *Sacramento*. A report was circulated on the arrival of the former vessel, founded on some private letter, that a revolution had broken out in Lima, the President upset and Echenique installed in his stead. As this report may find its way into some of the New-York papers, it may be well here to contradict it as entirely unfounded. There has been a change in some of the members of the Cabinet, which is all that has occurred. I subjoin a list of new members, taken from the Panama *Star & Herald*:

Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Simeon Tijada; Justice, Don Toribio Pacheco; War, Gen. Frisancho; Interior and President of the Cabinet, Manuel Cortaz; Treasurer, Don Julian Zaracondegui.

There is little or nothing new from the Chincha Islands. Vessels are still arriving there to load guano, which they are now compelled to do with their own crew, the laborers and prisoners formerly employed having all been sent away by the Spaniards. It is said that the Spanish Admiral has again made application to the Peruvian Government to be allowed to procure fresh provisions from the coast peacefully, but has met with a second refusal.

The *Chalaca* has been sent here to go on the gridiron for the purpose of being cleansed of barnacles. She has a large number of officers and men on board, part of whom are probably intended for the steamer *Uncle Sam*, which, it is said, has been sold by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the Peruvian Government, to be used as a vessel of war. Report says the *Sam* is to go hence to New-York to receive new boilers and an outfit. *Quien sabe?*

Gen. Mosquera left here on the 13th for Buenaventora and the Cauca, to look after his projected road. He intends soon to return, and proceed to fill his mission as Minister to England, and at the same time try to borrow eight millions of dollars,, which he probably won't get.

A man named Martin, a boiler-maker, recently sent out from New-York for the Panama Railroad Company, was yesterday found dead on the roadside, two miles from the city; cause of death supposed to be alcoholism. He was seen walking out two hours before he was discovered dead.

Our fine weather still continues, accompanied by strong trade winds.

Rev. Mr. Sall, recently sent out as missionary from England to Panama, opened the new church at Aspinwall on Sunday last. This church was erected by the Panama Railroad Company at an expense of some $75,000. It is a very handsome stone structure, and would be an ornament to any town in the United States.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived this morning with 80 passengers for the States. The *North Star* will sail this evening. She takes up about 900 bales of cotton and California wool, and 96 passengers, among whom is Ex-Gov. John Bigler, Delegate from California to the Chicago Convention.

Dr. Wheeler, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died at Aspinwall on the 16th inst. He was much respected by the residents of Aspinwall, a large number of whom attended his funeral. His death was caused by a diseased liver.

The United States steam sloop *Saginaw*, Capt. Hopkins, arrived 7th inst. from Acapulco, and sailed 13th inst. for Callao, taking on board the colored sailors sent out three months since for the United States Navy, and who have since been encamped on one of the islands in the bay. About eight of them have died since.

H. B. M. steamship *Camelion* arrived on the 15th from Mexico, with $350,000 in specie, and will relieve the *Charybdis*. The French frigate *Cordeliers* arrived at Acapulco on the 15th. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is still in this harbor.

The Pacific Railroad Company's brig *Bolivia* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th, and bark *American Eagle* on the 16th. The *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall at noon on the 13th, ten days from New-York.

By the steamer *Anne* from Ecuador we learn that an attempt at revolution had been made at Monte Cristo, Province of Manavi, on the 22d of July, but had been speedily quelled by the Government forces. Business in Guayaquil is represented as generally dull; the cocoa crop has been materially injured by the long Winter. Parties in Ecuador are turning their attention to cotton growing, which will no doubt become an article of extensive export soon.

Among the passengers from Aspinwall by the *North Star* is Mr. Ascendalo B. Boyd, proprietor of the Panama *Star & Herald*.

PANAMA.

Business on the Isthmus—Steamship Management—Death of Dr. Wheeler, of the North Star—The Weather and Health of the Isthmus—Naval News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1864.

We have nothing from the interior of the Republic for this steamer, and but little local news. The *North Star*, which leaves Aspinwall to-day, will take about 900 bales of cotton to New-York, and some other cargo. The home cargo in these steamers is getting to be quite an important item in their receipts. It is a pity, however, for the safety of passengers, that it isn't lead or iron, instead of cotton; for seldom does a Vanderbilt steamer leave Aspinwall with sufficient coal to ballast her in the most perilous part of her voyage, viz: the latitude of Cape Hatteras, and on the coast. Coming out, they are so deeply loaded down with California freight that they are in danger of being swamped, and going home, they are so light as to be in great danger of rolling over. On her present trip, the *North Star* had every portion of the vessel except the first cabin, and even including her coal bunkers, so full of freight that she could not take in a sufficiency of coal; and had she had a gale of wind in her teeth of a day's duration, she would have been floating about now, somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, or snugly stowed away in the sand and shells under it. As it was, she managed to get into Aspinwall, working the last day only nine pounds of steam, after a passage of over ten days—2,000 miles—without having a pound of coal left on her arrival at her wharf. On her homeward trip, the Costa Rica found herself so light that she had to put into Cape Haytien for coal, so that she was *twelve* days in making the run to New-York; and on her last trip, the *Northern Light* had to be towed into New-York from Sandy Hook, for lack of fuel. A line of three old steamers, that has made a million clear dollars out of the public per year for the past three years, ought to do better than this.

J. P. Wheeler, Esq., of New-York, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died very suddenly at Aspinwall, of disease of the liver, on the 17th, and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery on the same day. The funeral service was read by the U. S. Consul. Dr. Wheeler has been in the employ of the steamship companies to this port for eight or ten years. He was a very estimable gentleman, and will be much missed by the traveling public on these steamers. He leaves a wife and children in New-York.

A few days since an English sailor from the British propeller *Darien* was found dead in a freight car under very singular circumstances. The car had been moved several times that morning on the track, without any suspicion that it contained either animate or inanimate freight; but, to the surprise of the road superintendent, on ordering it loaded, the sailor was found in it dead, and standing up, leaning slightly against one end of the car, his arm a little extended, in a theatrical manner. How he could have died in a standing position and remained standing, is the mystery.

The trade over the Panama Railroad is rapidly increasing. The employes have but little rest, day or night, and Sundays do not often form any exception to the rule. The first six months of 1863 the number of passengers transported over the road was short of 17,000. During the corresponding six months of this year nearly 25,000 were transported. There is a corresponding increase also in the freight.

Last Sunday the Panama Railroad Company's beautiful stone church was dedicated, and formally opened for worship. The service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Sall, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent out to Panama by a British Missionary Society. The church is a very fine Gothic edifice, and was built at a cost of $65,000. The company will soon employ a pastor for it. The churches are now all open again in Panama, the priests having returned since the amelioration of the stringent laws and decrees of the administration of Gen. Mosquera.

The Aspinwall "correspondent of the Associated Press," a month since, wrote to the New-York journals: "Strange to say, we are in the middle of July, without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April. Meanwhile the Isthmus was never more healthy." The scope of observation of the gentleman who does up the Associated Press must be confined to a very narrow compass—to the Island of Manzanilla, on which he lives—to write thus. The season *has* been comparatively a dry one; but the wet weather set in at the usual time, and enough rain had fallen, up to the middle of July, to cover over the whole State of Virginia about half way up to the summit of the Blue Ridge. Where forty-five inches of rain fall per month sometimes, as is the case at Aspinwall, thirty-five inches may be considered tolerably dry weather—and this is the view, probably, the Associated Press man took of it. As to the health of the Isthmus, it has been many years—excluding small-pox—since it has been so unhealthy as this year. Malarious fevers are everywhere very prevalent, and of a severer type than usual.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is in port. The *Saginaw* gunboat went to Callao last week. She took the remainder of the two hundred negro sailors encamped on the islands in the Bay—a portion for herself, and the balance for the flagship *Lancaster*, now at the Chincha Islands.

Gen. Mosquera, Ex-President of this Republic, left Panama on the 13th for Buenaventura in the State of Cauca, to forward the project of opening a wagon road through the State to Cali, for which $800,000 was lately borrowed in England. He will return to Panama in October, on his way to England, to which he has been appointed Colombian Minister.

The days of sailing from Panama of the Railroad Company's Central American steamers has been changed to the 10th and 25th of each month. Passengers, therefore, from New-York, will have to take the steamers of the 13th and 23d.

The steamer *America*, with the passengers of the steamer *Golden Rule*, who left New-York July 27, left Panama for San Francisco on the 10th, and would arrive there about the 26th of August.

Some South Pacific merchants, and their correspondents in New-York and Boston, have been making great complaints against the United States Consul at Panama, for neglect in not promptly forwarding their letters when received at Panama. It turns out that these merchants are indebted to their own meanness for the slow time of their correspondence. They send their letters by private hand to Panama, and get the United States Consul to forward them for them, instead of placing them in the British mail bags; and in every instance where the South Pacific letters fall into the hands of the British Consul at Panama, he sends them to New-York via Southampton, in order that the British Government may get its postage. This gives a letter about sixty days to get from Valparaiso to New-York, instead of thirty.

H. B. M. war-steamer *Cameleon* arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico on the 15th, from a smuggling expedition, in which she gathered up $350,000 in specie for England. The French frigate *Cordeliers* arrived at Panama on the 15th. H. B. M. war-ship *Charybdis* will leave for the coast of Mexico on a smuggling expedition in a day or two.

The latest report from Greytown gives eight feet water on the bar. The Channel, however, is so narrow that none but very small steamers can enter. It is hoped that the channel may be deepened and kept open by keeping steamers continually stirring up and moving the sand. The British mail steamship *Tamar* arrived yesterday at Aspinwall, from Greytown, but brings no news.

The P. M. S. S. Co's. splendid new steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Babbury, arrived at Panama on the 16th inst. at 10 A. M. The *Sacramento* left New-York on the 14th of June, and has therefore been 63 days out. She was obliged to stop at Callao for coals, having been detained by rough weather in the South Atlantic and the Straits. She sailed from Callao on the 10th.

The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Geo. H. Bradbury; First Officer, M. P. Nolan; Second Officer, R. C. Thomas; Third Officer, Frank Williams; Chief Engineer, Daniel Browley: First, Second and Third Assistants, Henry Rhodes, John Goll, Henry Freeman.

The *Sacramento* has the following dimensions: length 364 feet, breadth 42¾ feet, depth 29 1-6 feet. She is 2,647 tons burden.

She will take the passengers who left New-York Aug. 13 to California.

A. B. Boyd, Esq., editor of the Panama *Star*, is a passenger to New-York on the *North Star*.

FROM PERU AND ECUADOR.

The Peruvian Ship Chalaca—Mysterious Movement.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, (formerly of the British mail steam-packet *Quito*, new) arrived at Panama on the 17th. She carries six rifled guns, but has not yet been fully fitted out as a war vessel. She left Callao on the 11th. The ostensible errand of the *Chalaca* at Panama is to go on the beach or gridiron at Taboga in this bay to clean her bottom. But it is believed her errand down is partly to man and carry to Callao the American steamship *Uncle Sam*, (a venerable old tub,) belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which arrived here to-day with the California passengers.

The rumor brought by the *Sacramento* the day before, that the Government of Gen. Pezet had been overthrown in Peru, and Gen. Castilla made President, is denied by the commander of the *Chalaca*, and he ought to know, as he left a day after the *Sacramento*. But a new Cabinet had been formed, of the friends, principally, of Castilla, and it is currently reported that both Castilla and the new Cabinet have declared that Peru has no cause of war against Spain. It would surprise nobody particularly, were Castilla to seize the reins of power—or be placed in power by the people.

The following is a list of the new Cabinet: Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Simeon Tijada; Justice, Don Toribio Pacheco; War, Gen. Faisancho; Interior and President of the Cabinet, Manuel Cortas; Treasurer, Don Julian Zaracondegui.

Beyond this there is no news of importance.

ECUADOR.

We have news from this Republic to the first part of the present month. The Panama *Star* says that an attempt to create a revolution was made at Monte Cristo, in the province of Manavi, on the 22d and 23d of last month, by a person named Castro, a native, and said to own some estates in the vicinity, but exiled on account of his opposition to the present Government. He had landed a short time before from a small vessel in which he had arrived from Peru, having with him several rifles and some ammunition. He appears to have enlisted several people at Manta and places adjacent, and marched into Monte Cristo at the head of some 80 followers, who were, however, soon overpowered by the Government troops. Some of them were taken prisoners, and the remainder escaped to the mountains.

A number of troops, principally cavalry, have since left Guayaquil for the province of Manavi.

On Aug. 2, news was received in Guayaquil, of an encounter between the revolutionists and Government troops in Monte Christo, which ended in the defeat of the former, not however until several men on both sides were wounded; some of whom have since died. Reports say that Abolado, Aide-de-camp to the Governor, during the conflict, went over to the opposite party, taking with them some forty Government troops. These troops have since returned, expressing their sorrow, and saying that they were deceived by Abolade, on which occasion the Governor ordered a bullock to be killed, and roast beef and grog were served out to them.

In Guayaquil business in general is pretty dull. The long Winter has materially injured this season's crops of cocoa. Some capitalists are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton, and it is expected that Guayaquil will eventually export that article in large quantities.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	247⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s3 110⅜
10,000	do	s3 247⅝	100	P., F. W. & C	bs 112
10,000	do	247	100	Rock Island R	s3 110⅜
300	Reading R	135⅝	50,000	Am. Gold offered after the "call,"	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 85¼			
100	do	36⅛		at	246⅝

LAW REPORTS.

Conclusion of the Muller Examination—The Commissioner Grants a Certificate.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Morton.

A dense crowd filled the court-room yesterday morning in anticipation of the rendition of a decision in the Muller extradition case. Excitement was intense when the prisoner entered, accompanied by his counsel.

Mr. Blankman said that the opportunity for consultation between the prisoner and his counsel had been very limited. The questions arising in the case were intricate and required careful attention. As yet they had had no opportunity for preparation, and they therefore respectfully asked for an adjournment until the latter part of next week. He assured the court that this postponement was only asked for for the purpose stated and not for delay. As a precedent, he would refer to the case of Anderson, who, after committing an atrocious murder in the United States, fled to Canada, where, after a delay of months, the case was finally adjudicated upon in London, which resulted in the release of Anderson, on the ground that he was a slave, and the deed was committed in making his escape. He would also refer to a later case. A brutal and cruel murder was committed on an American vessel, the pirates and murderers escaped to Liverpool, where the cause was adjourned from month to month, and finally the British Government declined to deliver up the prisoner. But he did not claim that because one nation refused to do right another should follow its example. Another feature in this case was that no finding or proceedings of a coroner's inquest had ever been produced here. In fact there had been no inquest at all. But if the documents did show that a case of murder had been made out, His Honor's duty was clear; but if the case was one of manslaughter, it did not come within the treaty of 1842. His client positively asserted his entire innocence of the charge, and he thought that the small delay asked was as little as the court could grant.

In reply, Mr. Marberry said that the depositions were here all day yesterday; they were read in court repeatedly; they were not long or intricate.

His Honor was sitting here not to try the guilt or innocence of the man, but to ascertain if there was in the case sufficient evidence to justify this committal in case the murder had been committed in this country. He did not feel to do anything which looked like bearing harshly upon this unfortunate man, but the case seemed so plain, and the man, if sent back, would be placed where he could secure witnesses, where he would have a fair trial, according to the law of England. Witnesses were here from England, at a great expense, and it would cause great inconvenience if the case was postponed.

Mr. Blankman said that they had had no opportunity to see these papers in court yesterday. They were arraigned at the opening of the court; they had been either cross examining witnesses or answering arguments all day long.

He would maintain that it was a question of guilt in this case. It was a preliminary question in the case, Is or is there not probable cause to consider him guilty? If there were witnesses here at great expense, the Government of Great Britain war generous and magnanimous, and never regarded the expense attending the ferreting out of guilt. And if it was an expense, it was not the first time that Great Britain indulged in such expense. We need only refer to a recent case in Halifax, and to the case of the eight negroes who, after murdering four families to Florida, fled to Jamaica.

This man was a German, and his fellow-citizens, as well as all citizens of this country, were interested in seeing all justice done him. This was not a question whether Mr. Seward should touch his bell and issue an order that the accused be spirited away secretly and without the forms of law, but in this case the rights of the prisoner were to be guarded, and for that reason he demanded a postponement.

The court said that if he supposed the counsel had not had an opportunity, he would grant the delay asked; but the evidence was short, and had been read in court repeatedly. He did not think the interest of the prisoner would suffer by a refusal, and he should deny the application.

Mr. Shaffer then rose and said, that after some examination of the matter, he thought it had now become his duty to move for the discharge of the prisoner. There were insuperable legal objections to the detention of this man.

The law must deem him innocent; and let him but to-day declare his intentions to become a citizen, and the shield of the country would be thrown around him, in his mind, there was a sublimity in the sudden awaking of England to revenge the blood of one of its citizens. He did not consider this treaty as anything but a violation of the Constitution. The amendment to the Constitution provided that no man should be put in peril of his life without an indictment by a grand jury. The Treaty of 1842 provided that fugitives should be rendered up on certain condition. This man, if rendered up, would be convicted before he had been indicted.

It is a principle of national law that a state of war nullifies all treaties; true, it might be said that there was no war between the two countries in their sovereign capacity—but there was between the citizens of the two countries—what Grotius terms a state of "mixed, unso emn war." He would cite Grotius, Vattel, Rutherford.

There were three sorts of War, Private, Public and Mixed. Mixed War could only be carried on between a Nation on one side and individuals of a Nation on the other. This was again divided into two kinds, solemn and unsolemn.

These Englishmen, who were to-day committing depredations upon our commerce, must be restrained by their Government, or else they were in a state of war with this country.

To say that this state of war does not exist with Great Britain was to forget the events of the past three years. True, one side claimed to be neutral, but they let their subjects burn and destroy your ships; they let them get on board your peaceful ships, to murder your engineers and pilots at the wheel, and when they take the vessel into a neutral port, they make them, say $10,000 for a ransom, and when at last a man-of-war sinks one of these neutral pirates, they send a yacht to rescue your lawful prisoners from the victor's clutches. [Great applause from the audience.] They that would have justice must do justice. England must come here with clean hands into this Court of Justice, and she is not here with clean hands. Here is an opportunity to recognize the principle, that a state of war did away with the operation of treaties.

Mr. Shaffer then reviewed the evidence against Muller, and argued that he was not one of the two men who entered the railway carriage with Mr. Briggs, and that there was no evidence upon which to hold the accused.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Blankman said he desired to call Inspector Tanner to testify to one thing.

Mr. Tanner testified:

I have seen Franz Muller, the accused; I should judge him to be about five feet six inches; I have examined his face, he has no beard, I should think he never had any; I should not call him a tall, thin man, neither should I call him a thick-set man. He has no whiskers, nor any signs that he ever had any.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Marberry said that it was never a question of the Courts to decide whether a treaty be in force or not—that was the prerogative of the Executive. The only question was, whether there was sufficient evidence against this man to justify His Honor, if he were sitting as a committing Magistrate, in holding the prisoner for trial. The evidence was this: Mr. Briggs entered a railway carriage, and a few minutes afterward he was found unconscious on the track, suffering from wounds in the head, from which he died. On this same night Muller was absent from his lodging, and his usual lodgings. In the compartment of the railway car was found a hat, known and proved to have belonged to Muller. Mr. Briggs' hat was gone, and now, when the prisoner is arrested, a hat similar to Mr. Briggs' is found in his possession. A watch and chain belonging to Mr. Briggs were missing. Two days after the murder Muller went to Mr. Death's, at Cheapside, and exchanged a chain answering to the description of Mr. Briggs'. Mr. Death, the jeweller, positively identifies this man as the one who exchanged this chain. He is also fully identified by Matthews.

After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Marberry said that he could not deem any long argument necessary. In regard to Mr. Lee's evidence and testimony concerning the two men seen in the same compartment with Briggs, there is nothing to show that these same two men remained there or on the train after it started. There seemed, on the whole, to be abundance of proof that Muller was the guilty murderer.

The Commissioner said he did not think this case required any further time for consideration on his part. After hearing and noting with great care the remarks of the defence, I have only to decide whether there is sufficient cause to believe the men guilty.

Looking at it in the light of probable cause, I think my duty is plain. I do not desire to sit in judgment upon this man, but I think there is probable cause to hold him for trial, and I have therefore decided to grant the usual certificate. Muller did not seem affected in the least by the decision, acting more like an indifferent spectator than a criminal on trial.

The Murder of Policeman O'Brien.

HIS FUNERAL AT THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE—REMARKS OF CAPT. HARTT—INTERESTING STATEMENT MADE BY DECEASED BEFORE HIS DEATH.

The funeral of Policeman John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was shot through the brain with a pistol, in the hands of John Riley, on Sunday last, was held yesterday afternoon, at the station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street.

The circumstances attending the murder have already been published in the Times, so far as they were then known, but the statement made by the deceased soon after he was shot, to Sergeant Brooks, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has never been made public, and we therefore give it, as follows:

Sergt. Brooks states that he called upon O'Brien, and that although he was very weak from the loss of blood, he was able to tell him that John Riley, his murderer, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, in company with several others, went into a liquor saloon in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. Riley was well known as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863. He had been arrested and indicted as such, but in some manner yet unexplained, he had made his escape, and has ever since been at large. A prominent Judge of one of the highest criminal courts in this City had made a special request that the police should vigilantly watch for Riley, and rearrest him if possible. No clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts until Sunday week, when he was seen by O'Brien to enter the saloon. The latter knew him well, and followed him. Upon entering, the officer quietly walked up to him and said, in a low voice, "Johnny Riley, I want you to go with me; I have been watching for you a long time, and am especially instructed to take you into custody." Riley thereupon appealed to his friends present to know if they were going to see him taken in that manner. The friends made a movement as if to interfere, when the Officer mildly laid his hand upon Riley, told him that he must do his duty, let the consequences be what they might, and advised him to go peacefully along with him. At this moment Riley's friends rushed to the front and side doors, opening on the street, locked and bolted both doors and took the keys from the locks. The Officer, though single-handed, with four or five desperate men against him, was undaunted. He pulled Riley toward the door, and seeing demonstrations of violence about to be made against him, took out his revolver, cocked it, and then tried to get his man out. A struggle ensued, during which the officer's pistol went off, fortunately without injury to any one. Riley then gave a sudden twist and jerk and pulled himself out of his coat. The moment he had done this, he thrust his hand into his pocket, drew a pistol, and putting the muzzle close up to O'Brien's forehead, fired. The ball lodged in his brain, where it remained up till the time of his death, five days afterward. Riley immediately ran through a back door into the yard, and jumped over a fence into the street. Strange as it may seem, Officer O'Brien followed, and ran two or three blocks after the fugitive, before the blood, which freely flowed from his wound, blinded him so much that he was unable to proceed further. He was then compelled to stop, and a citizen coming along, a carriage was procured and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, the ball still being deeply imbedded in his brains. That he was a brave and faithful officer, and possessed of great powers of physical endurance, there can be no doubt.

The expenses attending his death and burial have been wholly defrayed by his associate police-men of the Nineteenth Precinct. The funeral arrangements, under the direction of the committee, consisting of Capt. Hartt, Sergt. Brooks, Roundsman Fitzgerald, and Officers Moore and Halleck, were all that could be desired. Police Commissioner, Mr. McMurray, was in attendance, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also present to witness the ceremonies. The entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct attended and escorted the remains to Catharine-street Ferry, after the conclusion of Capt. Hartt's remarks. The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. In the principal room of the Station House, the ladies and immediate friends and relatives of the deceased were seated; the members of the force were formed in the shape of a hollow square immediately in front on Fifty-ninth-street. Capt. Hartt then proceeded to address them for about ten minutes. The speech was characteristic of that worthy and well known official, being both pertinent and pointed, and was listened to with breathless attention by all within the sound of his voice. He began by calling their attention to the American flag then waving at half-mast from the roof of the station-house, and the insignia of mourning in which the building was draped. Another brother and friend, he said, had been suddenly, and without warning, taken from among them by the ruthless hand of an assassin—a fugitive from justice. John O'Brien, a good husband and father, a patriotic citizen, and an energetic and faithful officer, has been stricken down in the youth and vigor of early manhood, by the hand of one who had fled from the courts of justice, and escaped, for the present, from the penalties of violated law and outraged humanity. He has left a young and faithful wife, and two interesting children, to mourn his untimely and undeserved fate, and he has left about him a circle of friends—and especially among the entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct Police—there will deeply lament his death, and heartily condole with the widow and the fatherless in this their sad affliction. He has gone to that land "whence no traveller returns," and we shall see his face no more among us. He has gone "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary one at rest." He has been with us in joy and gladness, and through storm and sorrow. Faithfully and thoroughly did he discharge his duty upon each and every occasion, and to his deeply-afflicted life partner, who now sits in our presence, draped in the sad and sombre weeds of early widowhood, to his children, who are thus early deprived of their natural protector and compelled to sip the bitter cup of sorrow, and to you, gentlemen, who have been his associates in the department—you who have shared with him the exposures, perils and privations incident to and necessarily attending the life of a policeman in this great city; to you, and each of you, I say, it should be a source of consolation and of pride to know that your friend and companion fell bravely, yea, gloriously fell, where all "good men and true" would desire to fall and die—*at his post, in the discharge of his duty.* To the widow we say that we shall remember not only your husband who has so gloriously fallen, but you and your children, and may He "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" be with you and guide you in this, one of the saddest of afflictions that can befall a wife and mother.

To you gentlemen of the Nineteenth Police Precinct I say that the dangers that surround you are many. A policeman who goes out with a full determination to discharge well and faithfully his whole duty, takes his life in his hand. When he leaves his wife and little ones at night, he knows not whether the morning's sun will shine upon him around a joyous family circle, or whether its rays will bleach his lifeless corpse; whether as in the case of Deatea and O'Brien, he will be shot down by the murderous assassin, or whether he will return to the comforts of home in full life and health. When the policeman leaves his home, his friends often gather around him and anxiously inquire, "Pat, when will you come back to us?" In too many instances, alas, he never comes back to them, except as a cold and lifeless lump of clay. He faces the storms and tempests, and, if a faithful officer, he guards well the lives and property of the sleeping citizens of this great City. Fellow Policemen John O'Brien should be an example to you to discharge faithfully your duty, whatever it may be, and let the consequences rest with a higher power. You have much to do, much peril to encounter, and, in the language of the Roman Senator, "Let not the shades of these our noble dead complain that we are slow, whilst their mad ghosts walk unrevenged among us." While discharging our duty fearlessly, and at all times trying to preserve order, protect life and property, and bring to punishment the guilty, we should try also to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness; try to do as Stephen did of old when he prayed for those who stoned him to death, try to follow in the footsteps of our Saviour when he said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what I do." Truly it may be said of these men who murder us, "they know not what they do." Law and order in the City of New-York must and will be preserved, and those who rob, ravage and murder, will be brought to punishment. And as one strong evidence of this, might cite the fact that Gov. Seymour has been fully alive to the interests of this City in selecting the men he has for the highest position in the Police Department. The Commissioners appointed by him have been taken from the different political parties, thus showing that whatever may be the political creed of the Governor he was determined to have the important Office of Commissioners filled with men of fair grit, and who were able and willing to discharge the important duties incumbent upon them.

To my fellow-citizens present I say, we, the Policemen of your servants. If any one of you has any good cause of complaint, it is your duty to make it before the Commissioners. Any man in this Precinct, from the Captain down, can be very easily broken and speedily sent out of the force for good cause; and I ask each one of you that if you have any well-grounded complaint to make, to make it at once at Police Headquarters, and if your charge is sustained see now quick the buttons and the badge would come off the delinquent official. But while I say this, I also say that thieves, robbers, murderers, rioters and midnight assassins will be promptly arrested if possible, and the whole duty of the members of the force discharged in bringing them to punishment. I thank God that inasmuch as John O'Brien must die from violence, he has died from wounds received while in the *full and honest discharge of his duty.*

Deceased was 29 years of age, resided at No. 519 Ninth-avenue, where he has left a widow and two young children. John Riley, his murderer, is still at large.

[Advertisement.]

What to Do and How to Do it.—Every young man—and woman too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family and others who who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, Secure Success in Life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to Eminence. They are said to be "lucky," while thousands of other men, more highly endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out a miserable existence, complaining of their hard lot, and end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology, the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession, or occupation in which each person is adapted can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, are given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Unmarried Women.—What shall they do? How to be Handsome. A Virgin's Eye. "You Kissed Me." Best Young Men. Christ in Cities, an excellent discourse by Rev. Dr. Storrs. "A Debate in Orania," very interesting—in Sept. No. *Phrenological Journal.* By first post, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Families who wish to Economize should ask their grocer for Kent's East India Coffee; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 27—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Flannigan, Pittsburgh; Ann Fox, Ann Waldron, Miss Versgnen, Mrs. Albert Zark and 4 children, Mr. Park, lady and 4 children, Canada; C. A. Henalen, Jas. Brown, Geo. Scott, Philadelphia; Lorenzo Cabollas and 2 sons, J. H. Brown, W. Shiels, M. Duffy, Boston; J. Juignet, J. R. Flitch, England; H. Waller, George R. Reay, New-York; Rev. W. Moylain, Rev. L. Schneider, Rev. T. Fleck, Signor Brignoli, H. E. Fox, Miss C. Morris, Baltimore; John Guy, Mrs. D. M. Karney, H. P. Northrop, Mr. Keough, Mr. Perry, M. Vergnes, H. P. Martin, F. Brugier, New-Orleans; James Fletcher, W. E. Sharpley, Wm. L. Savage, G. T. Payne, Jules Reffrend, James Labatat, Mr Stricosh, Mrs. M. Hughes and 2 children, Chicago, Ill., with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Gov. John Bigler, Mrs. S. D. Jones, daughter and child, W. B. Farwell, Richard Covington, Maj. T. M. Winston and servant, Mrs. Elizabeth Humphries, J. W. Raymond, Col. H. M. Black, G. R. Driggs, Parson Whitcomb, wife and 3 children, Capt. Chas. H. Allen, Jr., Capt. S. R. Carmen, Wm. Hickock, Col. J. S. Watkins, Capt. J. S. Sonte, Alfred Caldwell, Jr., J. N. Dawley, Rev. W. R. Scott, wife and child, Capt. E. Ross, Benj. F. Few, wife and child, Capt. F. A. Nelson, Mary Dennis, Miss Caroline Sandford, G. Brenfort, Geo. Tratele, W. Thompson, J. B. Start, J. W. Williams, J. H. Hermans, J. B. Gray, Julius Goldsmith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 23 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon rises.. 2 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 5 02 | Gov. Island.. 5 51 | Hell Gate... 7 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers G. H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Baltimore, Lewis, Alexandria, James Hand; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. H. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ocean Signal, (Br.,) Townsend, Liverpool, A. Bell's Son.

Barks Sultote, Panno, Picton, H. D. Brookman & Co.; James E. Ward, Nichols, Nuevitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; M. B. Simon, (Br.,) Brown, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Bovere, (Ital.) Cerchero, Cork, Haefner & De Veris; Reinhard, (Brem.,) Warnken, Bremen, C. F. Textor; Nearchus, (Br.,) Fowler, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brigs B. Young, Gibson, Portsmouth, Holyoke & Murray; Giacomo, (Br.,) Solari, Cadiz, Giro & Francis; Edward, (Br.,) Webster, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; L. Berry, Steele, Halifax, Tucker & Lightbourne; Belle Maria, (Br.,) Prail, Gibraltar, T. L. & E. Amsinck & Co.; Neptune, (Br.,) Leehmann, Rio Janeiro, Napier & Wellsford; Davide & Carolina, (Ital.,) Marina, Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen; Julia, (Br.,) Shackford, Para, Burdett & Everett; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Nassau, C. H. Pierson; Curlew, (Br.,) Neill, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Curry.

Schooners James Martin, Harding, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; R. S. Colson, Roberts, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Pavilion, Parker, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Eliza Jane, Thomas, Chincoteague, New-Haven; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Sandy Hill, New-Haven; Jane Lichtenstein, Forshay, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Caroline D., Merrill, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; S. Price, Godfrey, Philadelphia; Tigris, (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf; Abbie Bradford, Fuller, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; White Sea,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4034. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Admiral Farragut's Operations at Mobile.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

Grant's Movements Around Richmond.

Third Great Attempt of the Rebels to Regain the Weldon Railroad.

GREAT BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Hancock Attacked—the Rebels Again Repulsed.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday, (27th) announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday;

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known."

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at half-past two o'clock P. M., reports:

"The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley."

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen. SHERMAN for two days.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The following important official dispatch, which reached this City on Saturday afternoon, we reprint from out issue of yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864—10:20 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. HANCOCK, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At 5:30 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE and Gen. HANCOCK, just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864.

For Gen. Humphreys:

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by WILCOX on my centre and HAYS on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted MILES' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of GIBBONS' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove GIBBONS' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. MILES and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. GIBBONS succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. GREGG, which he handled handsomely. MILES regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers.

The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery, reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line.

They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Capt. BROWNSON, of my staff, was mortally wounded during the night. Col. WALKER, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field, from WILCOX's and HAYS's divisions.

Maj. ANGEL, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of MAHONE's division, last night. I do not find them this morning. They said MAHONE's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS—12:30 P. M.—Aug. 26, 1864.

A safeguard that was left on the battle-field remained there after daylight this morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the results to-day if they remained.

[Signed,] G. G. MEADE, Major-Gen.

The following is just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864—1 P. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburgh. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war.

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's and all our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. CRAWFORD to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated 3 P. M. yesterday, Gen. GRANT says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

Gen. GRANT makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. BUTLER's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in BUTLER's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back, and reëstablished their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

The Attack on Hancock's Position—Its Object and its Results.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The fuller developments of the facts of HANCOCK's battle at Ream's Station on Thursday last, though they do not retrieve it of its character of a disaster in a military point of view, yet bring forward large compensations in the heavy loss inflicted on the enemy in gaining a point we had held long enough to accomplish all we had intended and which we were just about abandoning. The assault of LEE on HANCOCK's force was really an attempt to gobble it up bodily, and then throw himself on GRANT's communication. He failed in both enterprises, and though he gained the advantage of breaking our line and capturing some artillery and prisoners, yet the damage he suffered was out of all proportion with the success he won.

To appreciate this affair aright, it must be understood that HANCOCK held at Ream's Station a position detached from the main line of our army, being separated by an interval of seven miles from the position held by WARREN's corps on the Weldon road, under cover of the front formed by the Fifth Corps. Two divisions of HANCOCK's corps were after their return from the expedition to the north side of the James, thrown down to Ream's Station, where they arrived on Monday last. Here they set to work at their appointed task, which was to destroy the Weldon road for several miles up and down from the point named. This task they vigorously performed up till Thursday.

In the meanwhile, it will be remembered that we had several days ago reports to the effect that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the position held by WARREN on the Weldon Road, above. The motive of this move was not understood, and received no elucidation till the sudden and overwhelming attack of Thursday on HANCOCK's isolated command. They had, in the interim, marched by a great detour westward, and, coming round, massed against our force at Ream's Station.

Of the details of their attack on Thursday, you are already fully informed by the official dispatches. What does not as clearly appear from these, however, is, that after being repulsed in their first two assaults, they succeeded in the third, made about 5 P. M., in piercing the centre of the First Division, rolling up the left of our line, and taking three batteries of artillery. The right, however, still held on. The Second Division of the Second Corps meanwhile had formed line of battle on the east side of the railroad, its front facing in the contrary direction from that of the First Division. On the breaking of the First Division, the Second had to face about and receive the brunt of a fresh rebel attack. It suffered severely, but aided by the troops that could be rallied from the First Division, held its own till dark, when HANCOCK withdrew, abandoning the position, the rebels also retiring at the same time, as now appears. Three guns of one of the three batteries captured, namely, MCKNIGHT's, was retaken, the other guns remaining in the hands of the enemy.

The fact of HANCOCK's abandoning the position on the road is divested of the aspect of misfortune, which it would otherwise wear, when it is considered that its occupation was merely intended to be temporary, for the purpose of destroying the road, and that WARREN retains his secure foothold on the railroad above. The vital importance of this to LEE is demonstrated by the very fierceness of this and his previous attacks to drive us away. These assaults have all met a bloody repulse, and a few more such must end by the annihilation of his army.

Reports via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following information has been received here from City Point:

The enemy in very strong force attacked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far superior numbers, were almost upon the point of overpowering them, when the Fifth Corps came up, and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field.

The loss on both sides was about equal.

We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp.

The Seizure of the Weldon Road—Its Strategy—Operations Previous to the Battle of Thursday Last.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Aug. 26—A. M.

It has not been my privilege to write a word from the Army of the Potomac since the affair of the 30th ult., when Gen. BURNSIDE's mine was exploded, and now, on resuming my pen, I find it embarrassing to begin. Precisely at the present time there are no movements in progress, but the past two weeks have been full of important events, and, perhaps, I cannot do better than give a *résumé* of them. Bear with me, then, a little while, and in a few days I shall be again established in my old office of journalist, and my ephemera shall flow as smoothly as a mill-pond.

The Lieutenant-General, tireless and tenacious of purpose—planning ever and plotting ever—(I am not praising the man, I am only speaking of him as the instrument of the Almighty for carrying out the dispensations of His Divine Providence)—the Lieutenant-General having met failure on the 30th, at once entered upon a new scheme of operations, which was initiated on Saturday, the 13th. The objects of this scheme were threefold.

1. To surprise the enemy on the north bank of the James River, and by a successful dash encourage the army.

2. At the moment of the demonstration it was known that rebel troops were *en transitu* from before Petersburgh to join EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley. An unexpected threatening of Richmond from the north side of the James River must certainly thwart this intention of the enemy, and the march of these reinforcements was arrested.

3. The enemy's force on the Petersburgh front being now materially weakened, a portion of our troops could also be withdrawn thence for operations elsewhere. WARREN's corps, (the Fifth,) holding the extreme left, was accordingly detached from the main army, and boldly cutting loose, made a circuit of seven miles, getting south of Petersburgh, seizing the Weldon Railroad, where it is now securely intrenched—at least, it appears to be.

Such were the three objects of the recent movements—three objects, elaborate in detail, yet simple in execution—dependent upon each other, and yet so independent that the failure of any single one could not imperil the success of all. How was the plan executed? I believe that in its first object it partially failed, but for its second and third a clear success may be claimed. Let us see.

On Sunday morning, Aug. 14, the Tenth Corps (Major-Gen. BIRNEY) crossed the James River at FOSTER's position at Deep Bottom, getting into position by daylight—a very prompt movement, admirably executed, and highly commendable of the gallant corps.

Conjointly with the advance of the Tenth Corps, the Second (Major-Gen. HANCOCK) was to have moved from Strawberry Plains, two miles lower down the river, the precise scene of its operations during the last week of July. Here occurred the first error in the execution of the plan, completely nullifying the pretty piece of strategy which made the Second Corps embark on Friday at City Point, and move down the river, as if bound for Washington. When the troops arrived at Strawberry Plains, early on Sunday morning, it was discovered that there were no wharf accommodations, no flotilla of small boats—in fact no conveniences or facilities of any kind for disembarking. Such an oversight was inexcusable; but just such stupidity has occurred over and over again during the war, and probably will until the end of the chapter, unless a reform be instituted, and the guilty be banged with a short shrift. I have no idea who is to blame in this special case.

The Second Corps, therefore, did not get ready to fight until late in the afternoon, when it should have been in position by daylight, and the first object was thwarted. Had every part of the plan worked smoothly, we should, probably, have added to the trophies of the war a dozen guns, and captured 5,000 prisoners at least, while more sanguine folk say that we might have got plumply into Richmond.

Meanwhile, as the Second Corps (whose bright and glorious history can in no wise be clouded by the tardiness marking this occasion) was landing, the Tenth Corps formed line of battle, and advancing, surprised the enemy, counting four siege howitzers, six stands of colors and about seventy prisoners among the gains of the day. GREGG's cavalry had some sharp skirmishing also on the Charles City Road. I do not propose to give any details of the fighting, but two regiments of TERRY's division of the Tenth Corps—the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and One Hundredth New-York, particularly distinguished themselves in the first day's advance. During Sunday night the Tenth Corps fell back almost to the river bank, and moving down a mile or more, marched out in advance of the Second Corps. At 9 o'clock A. M., Gen. BIRNEY attacked the enemy in front, carrying one line of their rifle-pits very easily without much loss, and at 11 o'clock he pushed forward for the second line, which was also carried. The troops engaged were TERRY's division, two brigades of TURNER's, and CRAIG's brigade of the Second Corps. At the same time GREGG's cavalry was having a severe fight about three miles to the front beyond the Charles City Road, supported by MILES' brigade of the Second Corps, driving the enemy, and killing the rebel Gen. CHAMLISS. In the afternoon, the enemy massed to retake the position from which BIRNEY had ousted them in the morning, and, after being repulsed with heavy loss three times, succeeded on the fourth in recapturing a small portion of the line of works.

The excessive heat of Tuesday compelled on both sides a suspension of hostilities, other than slack skirmishing, until nightfall, when the rebels made a furious onset. Their purpose was to recapture the remaining portion of their line, having received heavy reinforcements from the troops *in transitu* for the Valley during the day. Massing, they charged upon our line, striking them at a salient held by BIRNEY's brigade of negro troops, connecting with FERRY on the left and TURNER on the right. The result was a repulse with a very severe loss to the enemy. After this there was no further fighting. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were spent in watching, and on Friday night our forces were withdrawn, leaving Gen. FOSTER at his old position at Deep Bottom, where, says a recent rebel journal, he has a right to remain, having precipitated a claim to the lands.

Our aggregate loss by the operations here was about 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing—nearly 1,500 being in the Tenth Corps. The enemy's loss is generally said to have been certainly as heavy; and 200 prisoners fell into our hands in addition to the guns and colors of the first day's fighting.

It will be seen that the second object of the plan was attained. Some of the troops passing through Richmond on the way to the Valley were brought back, and a portion of the rebel force in front of Petersburgh was hastily brought to the north side of the James, to check a possible movement looking to the capture of Richmond.

This last result was precisely what was wanted. By weakening their line in front of the Appomattox, the rebels enabled Gen. WARREN to move round upon the Weldon Railroad with the Fifth Corps. Breaking loose from the remainder of the army on the morning of Thursday, the 18th, CRAWFORD's division leading, the railroad was struck at the old Globe Hotel, two and a half miles only from Petersburgh. Pushing promptly up about half a mile further, Gen. WARREN met the enemy in open field, without intrenchments on either side, and repulsed them after a severe fight, with a much heavier loss than he himself sustained, although our own casualties of all kinds numbered 936, many of them being from sun-stroke, the heat being so intense that the men fell down overpowered from its effect in the midst of the fight.

On the 19th the enemy attacked Gen. WARREN in force on his right, striking our line at the point of communication between the Fifth Corps and the Ninth, which was not yet in thorough connection. This attack was made at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Fifth Corps was formed in line of battle and the enemy charged through, capturing at least 1,500 prisoners, among whom was Brig.-Gen. HAYES, commanding the Regular Brigade. The enemy's success was but transient. They were driven back again with a loss of over 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 20th there was little done beyond skirmishing and fortifying for positions.

On Sunday, the 21st, at about 9 o'clock A. M., the whole of HILL's corps was massed against WARREN's left. The battle lasted about three hours, the rebels charging with all their force time after time. In each charge they were completely withered. Their lines melted like snow in fire. Our troops did not yield an inch, notwithstanding forty pieces of artillery thundered against them while the rebels were charging. In this onset of the enemy we captured

Eight hundred prisoners, of whom thirty-eight were officers.

One flag by private JAMES T. JENNINGS, of Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

One flag by Capt. J. C. HATCH, Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers.

One flag by Lieut. M. EVAN, Jr., Adjutant Third Delaware Volunteers.

One flag by First Sergeant J. H. SHILLING, Company H, Third Delaware Volunteers.

One flag by Corp. J. ELLIS, Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.

One flag by Private NORTON, Company F, and two others by gallant men whose names I did not learn.

The prisoners say that in this action Gen. HILL was wounded, and it is very certain that the enemy have not been so severely handled before for a long time. In front of our left, the ground was fairly paved with their dead and wounded. On Monday and Tuesday the Fifth Corps advanced its picket lines, holding the ground from which the rebels had moved to the attack on Sunday. On Tuesday night the enemy made another assault on WARREN, very vigorous and determined, but was again repulsed.

Up to Tuesday night, five miles of the railroad had been irreparably destroyed, all the distance from Ream's Station to WARREN's front.

The Second Corps, for four days past, has been supporting WARREN's left, and last night there was a very heavy attack on their front, near Ream's Station, resulting in the repulse of the enemy.

This taking and holding of the Weldon road may be considered the most substantial success that the army has achieved since it crossed the James River. In proof of the importance of the road to the rebels, are their persistent attempts to dislodge our forces; but we have a firm grip upon it, and there seems to be no likelihood of their succeeding. We only need a similar hold upon the Danville road to starve LEE's army out of Richmond.

The army, in the height of its present successes, is full of spirits and full of fight.

Taking advantage of the changes along Gen. BUTLER's lines at Bermuda Hundred, incident to the relief of the Tenth Corps by the Eighteenth, the rebels yesterday morning made a demonstration. Opening with artillery, the first that has been heard along these lines during the past two months, the enemy doubled their skirmish line and charged upon our pickets. They had troops massed, ready for a charge upon our main line, in case there should be a chance to pierce it. But Gen. PICKETT miscalculated. He found our boys ready and in stronger force than he had hoped. The fighting was very brief, and resulted in a rebel loss of sixty-one prisoners, ten of whom were wounded. How many were killed we did not hear. Our own casualties were one killed, twelve wounded and fourteen missing. During the afternoon we shelled the rebel position, but could not provoke them to renew the attack.

Gen. BUTLER left yesterday on ten days' leave for the North. During his absence, Col. J. W. SHAFFER, Chief of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, will administer the affairs of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. J. W.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Advices received from the West state that seven men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, en route for Salina to Fort Ellsworth, with dispatches, were attacked by upward of two hundred Indians, and four of them killed.

Large bodies of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Saline Rivers, and all the valleys west of Kansas are swarming with them.

About five settlers' families are encamped thirty miles north of Fort Riley.

The savages are said to have captured over three thousand horses and mules, beside a large amount of cattle, during the past six weeks.

The population of the various tribes banded together for war is about eighteen thousand, four thousand of whom are warriors.

Accident on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad—Thirty Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 28.

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Friday. About thirty persons were injured, one or two probably fatal. None were killed. The train consisted of three passenger and one baggage car, which was completely wrecked. The accident was caused by a hurricane. The engineer of the train saw it coming, and just as the train reached Weitzel's Bridge he put on all the steam he could raise, in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of an embankment just ahead of it.

The tornado, however, struck the train, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track. Two of the passenger cars made two complete revolutions, and then landed, with their wheels uppermost, in a ravine. Stone walls were leveled by the force of the wind, and the massive roof of a large stone house was lifted into the air and carried a considerable distance.

From Gen. Sherman's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

An officer from the front says Gen. SHERMAN was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of Gen. HOOD's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on.

COLLISION ON THE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a collision occurred on the Morris and Essex road, between two passenger trains, at East Newark, owing to one of the trains being behind time. One of the engines was badly damaged, but no one was injured.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

HEAVY SKIRMISH ON FRIDAY.

The Enemy Break, and Retire in Great Disorder.

SPIRITED FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A Demonstration in our Front.

Our Special Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Saturday, Aug. 27—9 A. M.

Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Gen. CROOK moved out Wells' brigade of Thoburn's division from the left of our line to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and ascertain if they had any force of importance stationed in his front. Our men advanced in line of battle, with a heavy skirmish line out in front, and soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers, who rapidly retreated on their reserves, stationed a short distance in the rear of the skirmish line. Our men advanced boldly and rapidly until they came within 500 yards of the line, drawn up to receive them, who opened a heavy fire of musketry, which lasted nearly twenty minutes, when the enemy broke and ran under cover of a battery of artillery, which had in the mean time been brought up and placed in front of the works in exactly the same position where they had a battery last Thursday, when we made a similar reconnoissance.

After the enemy had broken and retreated—which they did in great disorder, some of them throwing down their arms to expedite escape—Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts, dashed in with his regiment of cavalry, and, charging across the open field, killed and wounded quite a number, and succeeded in capturing sixty-nine prisoners, among them one Lieutenant-Colonel and five other officers of lesser grade.

As soon as the enemy had retired, under cover of his artillery and in close proximity to his earthworks, which extend across the Charlestown Road, their battery opened on our line with great fury, thundering away rapidly, but with no effect whatever. The shots were fired at random, and most of the shells fell short or exploded over the heads of our men.

Col. WELLS having obtained the information desired, and accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, quietly withdrew his command, taking off the killed and wounded, which will not exceed 100.

The Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, at present serving as infantry, were conspicuous for gallantry. If they had not been recalled, they would have charged clear up to the enemy's earthworks.

Among the wounded, I regret to announce Maj. CASPER URBAN, a brave and distinguished officer. He was struck on the shoulder by a spent ball.

After our men had been recalled, the enemy continued to shell us with their battery, and were replied to by Battery B, of the Fifth United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. DUPONT. The artillery duel lasted half an hour, when the enemy's battery withdrew.

Some cornstacks, situated in the rear of the enemy's skirmish line, where they have been in the habit of secreting themselves, were set on fire by the explosion of one of our shells, and burned to the ground.

The reconnoissance now in progress on the left, develop the fact that the enemy have withdrawn their forces in our immediate front and evacuated their earthworks. It is rumored they are moving in the direction of Shepherdstown.

Information was received yesterday evening here, that Gen. AVERILL had a spirited fight at Williamsport with two regiments of rebel cavalry and some infantry, who had attempted to cross at that place. During the early part of the engagement Gen. AVERILL sent to Gen. CROOK for assistance, but afterward sent him word that he had a sufficient force, and had driven back the enemy.

You may look for the resumption of active operations in the department immediately, and unless I am very much mistaken, we will have the long-looked for battle early in the coming week.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

A letter received here to-day from the Upper Potomac says the rebels, in cavalry force, were last seen at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown, on Friday. The mail stage arrived at the latter place from Hancock, a distance of about twenty-four miles, on the night of that day.

The shelling of Williamsport by the enemy from the opposite side of the river, on Friday, did no injury to individuals, but three houses were somewhat damaged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following, under date of Saturday, Aug. 27:

A lively demonstration was made in our front yesterday by the throwing forward of a strong skirmish line by a portion of Gen. CROOK's command. The affair lasted about an hour, when the enemy retired. Our loss, principally in the First and Second Brigades, was about 100.

Capt. PRATT, Provost-Marshal of Harper's Ferry District, reports having received 124 prisoners.

All quiet this morning.

Torbert's Cavalry—A Retrograde Movement and a Fight—The Enemy Discovered in Force.

NEAR SHEPHARDSTOWN, Va., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

There has been no general engagement yet. On Sunday, the cavalry command fell back from Berryville toward the Potomac, and to the vicinity of this place. The Second Brigade was commanded by Col. DE CESNOLA, covering the rear. The enemy followed closely, showing both infantry and cavalry. Our loss was comparatively small, and this was confined principally to the Ninth New-York Cavalry. So rapid was the advance of the enemy that he got a cross fire of artillery and musketry upon the Second Brigade, and it seemed almost a providential interference that no more men were injured. Annexed will be found a partial list of casualties. Yesterday there was some fighting in front of the Nineteenth Corps—a force of the enemy attempting to feel our lines; there were few casualties.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 26.—Yesterday morning, Gen. TORBERT ordered his cavalry to advance up the Winchester Pike, for the purpose, doubtless, of gaining some information as to the whereabouts and force of the enemy in that vicinity. Near Leetown, the head of EARLY's whole command was met—ANDERSON's division, of LONGSTREET's corps, on the right; BRECKINRIDGE's corps, forming the center of EARLY's old division, on the left. The enemy were at first taken somewhat by surprise, and, upon meeting the advance of Gen. CUSTER's brigade, supposed it was merely a strong picket, and deployed the Fifty-first Virginia, Col. WOLF, supported by the balance of VOEBURG's brigade to force a passage. Col. WOLF was shot in the neck and almost instantly killed as the Second Brigade, under Col. DE CESNOLA dashed into action on the right of the main road. A portion of the First Brigade, Gen. CUSTER, made a corresponding movement on the left of the road at about the same time, and success seemed to be within our grasp for a time; but little did the command know what they were fighting at this time. No great time elapsed, however, before the at first rapidly receding fire appeared to be checked. Briefly and heroicly our men held to the ground obtained, but the enemy bringing up their reserves, they were compelled to fall back. An ominous firing on the flank, indicating a flank movement, at this time hastened the retreat of the troops. They did not fall back any too fast, for scarcely had the reserves been reached, when dense masses of the enemy's infantry could be seen on either flank. They had approached so cautiously as almost to have escaped discovery. A little more caution in the centre would have doubtless been rewarded by a large number of Union prisoners that their flanking columns could have swept in. Our cavalry, as usual, behaved well, and compelled the enemy to show his force before falling back. The enemy followed up rapidly, and were forced to flank each successive position taken to check their progress. In this movement portions of the First and Third Divisions were both engaged at different times, and a running fight was kept up until night, at which time was reached a safe position between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry. Gen. TORBERT was on the ground directing affairs. Gen. MERRITT, on this, as he has done on many previous occasions, proved himself to be a worthy successor of the lamented BUFORD. Where in general all acted their part so well, it would be as superfluous to particularize individual acts of daring as to state that Gen. CUSTER acted well in presence of the enemy. The brigade of the latter General was cut off near Shepherdstown, but he succeeded in extricating it from every difficult position, and with small loss.

A few individual cases of hair-breadth escapes, it will not be inappropriate to mention. Capt. PARKER of the Second Brigade staff, as he was carrying an order, had a ball just graze the back of his neck, sufficient to draw blood. Col. DE CESNOLA had two orderlies killed. The orderly of Capt. WHITE, Second Brigade staff, was wounded severely in the arm, so as to render amputation necessary. This occurred as Capt. W. advanced upon the enemy with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. DURLAND. The Major himself had an exceedingly narrow escape, while making a charge, a ball striking his hand, glancing off without inflicting a serious wound. That any one struck should escape serious injury seems almost miraculous, for nearly all the balls used by the enemy are those which explode upon striking any object.

The enemy now hold the river from Shepherdstown to Williamsport, and it is supposed were crossing last night.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties, so far as obtained. The total loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 200. We lost a few prisoners, and captured a few.

Casualties, Aug. 25.

SIXTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, MAJ. BEARDSLEY.

Wounded.

Sergt. A J Sutton, H.	M Snyder, M.
Charles Thompson, E.	Edward Hall, L.
W H Carthell, I.	

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—LIEUT.-COL. FARNELL.

Oscar Wermgar, M—killed.	Corp. T. Proffe, I.
—— Wagbury, K.	James Docherty.

NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—COL. NICHOLS.

Capt H W Mason, I.	Sergt Robt Dennison, B.
1st Lieut J B Burrows, E.	Wm M Lane, B.
Sergt James Watson, A.	D Lacy, B.
Sergt Chas E Chaffer, B.	Sergt A C Lashure, C—killed
John Casler, E.	P O Connor, M.
Daniel Evans, H—killed.	N Clay Oliver, M.
Sylvester Smith, B.	Corp Chas Hopkins, C.
Wm Chapin, L—killed.	Edwd Lawrence L—killed.
Thos Beaumont, M.	Sgt Martin Herman, I.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—MAJOR DURLAND.

Maj Lee Durland—head.	Jas Bishop, G—wounded and prisoner.
Capt Wm Thompson.	
1st Lieut James Potter—wounded and prisoner.	Chas Kyrider, G.
	Chas Mahrain, H.
Corp A A Hortfort, A.	Michl Shover, H—captured.
John McCullough, A.	John Snyder, H—captured.
Israel Waterhouse, A.	Joseph Bildow, H—captured.
David Stone, A—wounded and prisoner.	Wm Zimmerman, H—captured.
Geo Reagan, B.	Franklin Shubb, E—captured.
Jas D Trayo, C.	
J Eshleman, E.	Levi Michael, H—captured.
Fred Krita, E.	Dan Swartz, I.
John Barter, E.	
Henry McQuate, E—wounded and prisoner.	Ed Mahoney, I.
	J W Williams, K.
Sergt Wm F Severs, F.	Ed Burk, K.
Corp Solomon Lows, F.	Sergt C P Andreas, M—wounded and captured.
Jacob Worrur, H.	

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES IN SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Sixth New-York—Five men wounded	5
Ninth New-York—4 men killed, 2 officers wounded, and 12 men wounded	18
Fourth New-York—1 man killed, 2 men wounded, and 1 man missing	4
Seventeenth Pennsylvania—3 officers wounded, 21 men wounded, and 6 missing	30
Total	57

Totals—Men killed, 5; officers wounded, 5; men wounded, 40; men missing, 7.

(Official) J. H. MAHUKEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

On August 21 the Ninth New-York met with the following losses at Berryville:

Richd. Taylor, F—killed.	Corp A J Malleck, I—breast.
Geo Worley, F.	Wm Shaddock, I—foot.
Sergt G A Bicker, F.	Sergt W Markham, B—leg.

GEN. TORBERT'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, CEDAR CREEK, Va., Aug. 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Chief of Cavalry, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt M A Reno, 1st U S Cav, Chief of Staff
Capt R Ellis, 6th Pa Cav, A A D C.
Capt C E Norris, 2d U S Cav, A A G.
Capt T G Martindale, 1st N Y, A A D C.
Capt G B Sanford, 1st U S Cav, A A G.
Capt M Berry, 20th Pa, A A D C.
Wm H Robtson, Med D.
Capt E H Bailey, 1st N Y, A A G.
Capt H Paige, A Q M, Chief Q M.
Lieut H H Goldsmith, 15th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lieut.-Col. Geo H Wood, A C S, Chief C S.
Lieut R C Wallace, 6th Mich Cav, A A D C.
Capt J J Coppinger, 14th U S Inf, A A D C.
Capt R Fendergrast, 1st N Y Cav, Provost-Marshal.

By command of Brigadier-Gen. TORBERT.

(Signed) GEO. C. SANFORD, Capt. and A. A. G.

E. A. PAUL.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The first train over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, new broad gauge route between New-York and St. Louis, containing the officers of the road and invited guests, arrived here this morning, in forty-four hours from New-York. The road will be opened to the public about the first of October.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Ruling Fault of the People—Patience Needed—Gen. Sherman's Industry—The Work he has Accomplished.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The rapid growth of our nation in every particular that goes to make up the sum total of a great people, has educated us into a sort of intuitive notion that everything must come at our bidding, and led us to revolt at any check imposed on the realization of our desires.

Now while it is paying only a just tribute to the loyalty of the nation to say that its heart has been intensely true to itself through the whole history of our national troubles, and stood up with bold and unfaltering front to the burdens involved in the reëstablishment of peace and the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, yet it cannot have escaped observation, that hasty and unjust judgments have been pronounced on the men and measures, too, that have failed to realize the ideal success which has been as unjustly expected of them. There are limits to the power of an army, however skillfully handled, as well as to all other human things; and impatient and hasty action is one of its most baneful hindrances to success. Let the nation have patience, and its endurance shall be rewarded with the laurels of conquest. The army has faith in the right and Gen. SHERMAN.

We have been settled down before the fated city for three weeks past; movements and counter-movements have, during that time, been made, all having in view the grand design, the consummation of the one purpose of the American people, viz.: the defeat of treason and the exaltation of truth and justice. The end is nearing, let the people hope.

Since we have been in this position things have not remained *in statu quo*. Though apperently little has been gained in territorial progress, and, consequently, to unmilitary eyes no progress at all has been made. Yet, real progress is being daily made against the works of the enemy, and a constant drawing of the cord more closely around them. I believe the days of Atlanta are numbered, and think myself warranted in that belief from the facts accumulating before me, and the direct personal supervision given by Gen. SHERMAN to the positions of his troops. He is everywhere overlooking his works, giving instruction or correcting mistakes, and no part of his vast machinery fails to share his attention, hence everything in his vast army is in perfect working order.

It is really marvelous that an army of between one and two hundred thousand men, with a line of communications of between 400 and 500 miles, exposed to the raids of the enemy, should be kept so perfect and every army want fully supplied. The men are better fed at this point, and to this hour, than they were in Lookout Valley last Winter and Spring, at any given period of their encampment there. Clothing, too, is in ample supply. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments are well provided with their needful stores, which are regularly issued to the troops in full ration.

All the bridges on the railroad from Chattanooga to our line of works before Atlanta are in good order, and the road itself much better than the road from Nashville to Chattanooga. The bridge across the Chattahoochee was completed one week ago yesterday, and the locomotive ran down to within a few rods of our rear line of works. There, as if to wake Mr. Hood and company to a knowledge of her proximity, the engine whistle was set in motion at the top of its force and kept up an almost incessant scream for nearly half an hour, and then quietly retreated to a place of safety. The nearest point to the army at which the depot of supplies is now located cannot be over a mile and a half. It is, however, only for certain kinds of supplies that this depot is established. The main depot is yet at Marietta. That it will be moved from Marietta nearer the front cannot be doubted, I think, but at what period is one of the things yet to be known. I think, taking everything into the account, this is one of the most successful campaigns ever conducted, either in this or any other land; and its future triumphs are not less likely to be as brilliant and successful. The same presiding genius is at its head and as capable as ever to give to it an efficient leadership, seconded by men of education and experience in the field, and tried men, too.

The *esprit de corps* of this army is all that can be wished. Notwithstanding an active campaign of nearly four months' duration, the men are as jubilant as fresh troops.

The seeming great wants of the army at this moment are tobacco, and stationery. These are furnished in very limited supply, by sutlers, and at exorbitant prices. As the boys say, "the sutlers put it on quite *thick*."

The state of health is much better in the army than we were warranted to hope for before we came into this climate. Our fears have been happily averted; and the sanitary condition of the army, and its health is equal to anything we could reasonably expect in good quarters, and at rest in a permanent encampment. We have had delightful weather for a few days past, warm suns, but frequent, refreshing rains have diffused a wholesome coolness through the atmosphere. The boys have enjoyed it greatly, and it has added greatly to their comfort, whilst it has improved their health. I have said nothing scarcely about the situation of the army here at present. I will write early next week and give those particulars, with others that may transpire between this and that. EPSILON.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

A Soldier's Letter—The Late Operations North of the James—Battle Experiences of a Private.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

Our division and most of the Tenth Army Corps returned here about 3 o'clock this morning, after operating for seven days, in conjunction with the Second Corps, (HANCOCK'S,) and several colored brigades of the Seventh) across the James. We had several thousand cavalry and several batteries with us. Some portion or other of this large army were constantly skirmishing or fighting the enemy. The result and detail of all that was done you know much more about, by telegraph and dispatch, than I; consequently, I shall merely give the outline of our regimental brigade and division doings so far as came under my observation. We left our camp on the night of Saturday, the 13th, with our knapsacks and shelter tents, marched five or six miles to the pontoon below Jones' Landing, and crossed over the James, passing the fort on the other side built by Gen. FOSTER'S troops. A little beyond, in the woods, commenced the first day's skirmishing. The enemy were driven, with the loss of forty odd prisoners, through the woods and over the open fields, on a rise of ground. We lost a number, including one or two officers. Our regiment acted as skirmishers in the open field, and to protect the artillery, which was shelling the woods in every direction. All the country here appears to be woods, with occasional clearings. Our regiment lost but one killed and two or three wounded this day. Toward night the colored troops charged the enemy's works beyond and took them, with some prisoners. On our right a battery of eight guns, (three or four of them large ones,) was taken by the One Hundredth New-York, Tenth Connecticut, and some others. Nearly half our regiment had fallen out on the march Saturday night from fatigue. It was very hot and oppressive Saturday night, Sunday and Monday, during which time we carried our knapsacks, marching and changing directions through the woods and openings, mostly in the night. Monday we proceeded two or three miles further, to the rear of the enemy's battery on the hill and their chain of works, constituting the outer line of fortifications to Richmond, and seven or eight miles from there. Their artillery killed one of our regiment here. Ours opened with spirit and soon silenced theirs. Tuesday morning it came our division's turn to charge the enemy's works. The first line of rifle-pits were carried in the morning by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, One Hundredth New-York and Eleventh Maine. The First Brigade (HOWELL'S) took the lead in charging the second or main works of the enemy's right, and the Second Brigade (HAWLEY'S) following as a reserve. Our orders—with SPENCER'S carbines—were, if those ahead were repulsed and fell back, to lie flat on the ground and let them pass over us, then to rise and resist the enemy—no matter how strong—to the last: but the First Brigade said they would not be repulsed, and they were not. It was through an undergrowth of very small trees, with trees, and bushes, and hollows to pass over. So near was our front line to the enemy's works, that in two or three minutes after the order to march was given, the roll of the enemy's guns and their volleys came upon us. Our regiment did not wait to see if the front was repulsed or not, but rushed on with wild yells, and their works were carried. Our loss in the two charges (First and Third Brigades) were heavy, especially in officers. Col. PUTNAM, of the Third New-Hampshire, and a Brigade Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, with a good many Captains and Lieutenants, were killed. Out of eleven officers, one regiment lost seven. We took some prisoners—I do not know how many. This was the right of the enemy's works; their front they still retained. Passing the works, our men crossed an open field, to the edge of another woods, directly in the rear of the enemy, with wild cheers and yells. I was so tired I could not yell, but held up my cap on my gun and went bareheaded. The rebels were in a hollow in front and on the hill—above were our batteries, thundering away. Had we then 5,000 or 6,000 more determined men, I think the enemy could have been cleaned out, strong as they were, and reinforced, I understand, out after maintaining our position for an hour they flanked us, in turn, in the woods on our right. About 100 of our regiment went into action. Our loss in the seven days, about 40.

Our regiment here lost Lieuts. LEE and BARKER killed, and Lieut. MERRIAM'S leg shattered below the knee; also, a number of privates. I was slightly wounded just before our forces fell back, the ball grazing my thigh, singeing it black and knocking me down. At first, I thought it had passed through my thigh, but soon found I could stand up, which I did, and fired 14 rounds, though we had all been firing on our knees. The Orderly-Sergeant and Colonel told me to go to the rear; on the way, over a rise of ground, I fired two or three more shots, and then fell in with another man also going to the rear. A moment after, a ball struck him in the back and he fell with a shriek.

Gen. TERRY is said to have led the charge on foot. Gen. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was in command, and Gen. GRANT is said to have been on the ground, occasionally, every day, dividing his time between here and Petersburgh. Gens. BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET, and some say LEE were also there. Some say the only object was to draw off LEE'S army from Petersburgh, then capture the Weldon Railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond, and that Gen. WARREN is in possession of it and fortifying at Chester Station. At any rate most of our army evacuated last night the other side of the James. We were within two miles of Charles City Cross Roads, where MCCLELLAN fought a battle, and close to his cemetery. We lost 20,000 rounds of Spencer cartridges—the wagon getting mired in the woods.

Thursday night the rebels charged along our whole line. The colored troops on the right repulsed them three times, as did the cavalry on the left. We sent them back with terrific discharges of Spencer and Springfield muskets, and the artillery crashing through the undergrowth from the woods behind us. Unfortunately, some of our men in the rear, panic-struck, reported that the rebels were in our works, and the artillery fired one shot among our men, wounding four or five, and with grape and canister were ready to pour into us, when the true state of the case went back to them. Others say it was a miss-shot. One of our pickets was also shot by our own men. On our front a rebel Lieutenant and two men lay inside of our pickets. At every discharge our men sung out, "Come on Johnny." This cooled the rebels down, and they made little show afterward. Their loss must have been heavy, and will probably never be correctly known. My wound was nothing serious, and kept me out of no fighting. The day and night I was in the hospital a flag of truce was sent and the dead bodies of officers exchanged. The rebel Gen. CHAMBLISS was killed.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is reported at about 1,500.

We expect to be paid in a few days, and the troops very much need their money.

Adventures in Rebeldom.

Correspondence of the Rochester Express.

MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore, Aug. 15, 1864.

Before receiving this you will have learned by telegraph of the return of JOHN SCOTT, of your city, and for the past three months a prisoner in Dixie. When captured he was sutler of the Thirty-first New-York Cavalry. His friends in this city received a telegram from him yesterday announcing his arrival at Annapolis with 450 other paroled prisoners. He arrived in this city this morning, and was met at the depot by his brother and several of his Rochester and Baltimore friends. He appeared as he left, minus coat, hat and vest, and fifty pounds of good, solid flesh, the latter of which was taken from him by a process peculiar only to the Southern Confederacy. We have listened all day with intense interest to his thrilling narrative of events as they transpired while in captivity, an outline of which I will attempt to give you.

HIS CAPTURE

was effected while on the road between Winchester and Gordonsville, which was, and is now, infested with that infernal of all rebel devil's—MOSBY'S guerrillas. He was mounted on the famous Ashby mare, which came into his possession a short time before, and for which he was offered $1,000 just before his capture, riding leisurely along, head down and suspecting nothing, when a sudden "Halt!" caused him to look up and upon three men in citizens' dress, each with a weapon loaded at his head, and when he reached for his revolver, they told told him to "touch it not or they'd riddle him." He concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor" this time, at least, and immediately desisted from his original intention of showing fight. He was directed to follow them into the woods, which he did, where they met three others of the same stamp. He had one package of money of $1,000 on him and another of $150. He attracted the attention of the guard to some object at a distance and then threw the $1,000 package over the fence into the bushes, where he thinks he can find it.

ON THE MARCH FOR RICHMOND.

The next morning they started him off for Richmond, allowing him to ride his mare, and when night came they placed him in a room and put a guard over him. In the night he attempted to escape while the guard was asleep, but in drawing back the bolt of the door made a noise, which awoke them, and he was carefully watched till morning. This day they were joined by other prisoners, some from the First Veteran Cavalry, and while stopping to rest SCOTT assisted one of his friends to escape by attracting the attention of the guard, allowing him to jump out of the window and run away. After this no opportunity occurred for escape, and they were safely lodged in Castle Thunder, Richmond.

He was confined in Castle Thunder two months, and during that time he tried several times to get away, but without success. He bought a rope, for which he paid $40, to let himself down from the window, but the rope was small and he dared not trust his weight upon it. Col. CROOKS was in the same building, but not in the same room. Finally, one day he was ordered into line with some officers and men, who were going to be sent to Andersonville, Ga., among them Col. CROOKS. He objected to going, as he had been promised to be sent through the lines; but it did no good, and he was started with the rest.

HIS FIRST ESCAPE—POOR SHOOTING OF THE REBS.

When about thirty miles from [illegible], he jumped from the car, which was one of the forward ones. There were four guards inside and six on top of the cars. They immediately fired upon him, and he, to avoid the shots, hugged the cars pretty closely, and as they passed every car-guard of ten men fired upon him, and as the last car passed he rolled down the bank and crossed to some bushes, where a curve in the road brought him in full view of the whole train. The whole guard fired a volley upon him, but he fell to the ground and escaped. The cars were stopped and parties sent in search of him with guns and bloodhounds. He succeeded in reaching the Appomattox, which he waded twice the second day to avoid the dogs; but toward night of the second day he became exhausted and hungry, and made for the first house he saw and asked for something to eat.

HIS RECAPTURE.

While eating, some officers came out where he was and began to question him. He told them he was on the way to see some friends in Dinwiddie County; but they said they thought he was JOHN SCOTT, who had escaped the day before, and they should search him when he got through eating. He had two forged passes in his pocket, which he knew would not do to be seen. So he chewed them up, and swallowed them while eating. They then tied his hands behind him and chained him to a wagon wheel for the night. He remained in this position, and proceeded on his way the next morning under guard. While on the march the officers in charge of him took particular pains to inform the citizens that SCOTT was one of the Yankee raiders, and in several instances they tried to get possession of him for the purpose of making him pull hemp. SCOTT insisted that he was not a raider, and that probably saved his life. At one time he was stopped at a church on Sunday, and the congregation, the majority of whom were women, flocked out to see the Yank. The women shouted at him, using all manner of epithets, and one old woman in particular seemed bent on his *destruction*, shouting, "Where is the infarnal Yank? Hank the raider;" and shaking her fist in his face, said, "Give him to me, I'll fix him—they (meaning the raiders) stole all my things, destroyed my furniture, broke my company, d—n them!" SCOTT said he did not like to be made a show of, so he made up his mind to escape again.

HIS SECOND ESCAPE.

That night he was again chained to a wagon wheel, and when the guard fell asleep he slipped his chains and made for the woods.

THIRD CAPTURE.

He secreted himself days and traveled nights, till one day he came out to get something to eat and was again captured and taken to Mason's, who took him in charge, and the next day drove with him 26 miles, and delivered him up to an officer, who immediately started with him to Richmond. He again escaped from the officer in charge, and left the rebel capitol behind him once more, avoiding the military and pickets and again taking to the woods, living on blackberries; but finally being so utterly exhausted he determined to find a house where he could get something to eat, and was directed to a Union house by a negro. Upon arriving at this house and rapping at the door, it was opened by an old lady, who said, "I don't know your name, but I know you are from the North," and immediately commenced crying over him as though he were her son. She and her daughter brought their provisions, jellies, &c., which they had secreted, and fed him, and took the best possible care of him, until he recovered from his exhaustion. He remained here four days, and then recommenced his journey.

THE RATIONS.

The rations at Richmond were worse than ever before—eight ounces of cob-corn bread, and soup made out of maggotty meat of the blackest description. Hundreds died daily from starvation.

There were a great many Union people in Richmond who enlisted themseves in behalf of SCOTT, but he will mention no names for fear of bringing them into trouble. One man was very kind to him—a sergeant-major of a rebel regiment—and a former citizen of Rochester, all of which was heartily appreciated by SCOTT.

He received from friends information where the pickets were, and he flanked every one of them without difficulty, and got within one mile of our lines when he came suddenly upon a rebel vidette, and was again recaptured and marched to Richmond. This time to Libby, where he remained only two days, when he was brought North with 450 others, the worst cases in Richmond. Some were wounded badly—some sick with fever, and nearly all starved to death. Numbers died on the passage, and the hope of once more reaching their homes and the protection of the "old flag" buoyed them up through the voyage only to sink and die at the end of their journey. When carried on the boat those *men were picked up in the arms of boys and carried with the utmost ease (!)*.

While our prisoners are fed and fatted and sent back to them in robust health, theirs are starved to death and left to perish in the dungeons of rebel prisons. If there is a sympathizer in Rochester with the devils in human shape, let him go to Annapolis and look upon these 450 prisoners just landed. If he was human he would never again insult ours polite by uttering his secession sentiments. These men all come back with *vengeance* written on their brows; and can we blame them, after all the wretchedness and misery they have endured? I saw to-night one man who had been in prison for fifteen months—in all the prisons in the South—and he says it would take a lifetime to describe what he has seen and endured since his imprisonment. He says his hand shall never cease striking when a rebel lives. Vengeance he will have, or die.

Mr. SCOTT will be in Rochester in a day or two when you can hear from his own mouth more than I can write.

A Perilous Trip.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS OF THE ST LAWRENCE IN A SKIFF.

The Prescott (Canada) *Telegraph* has the following account of a hazardous exploit:

"During the latter part of July two men, named VINCENT JONES, of the Prescott Guards, and ROBERT WELCH, of Mr. Parsons's exchange office, Prescott, started on a trip to Montreal intending to run the rapids of the St. Lawrence. They started in a lapstreak skiff, twenty-one feet long, three feet six inches beam, and carried with them two pairs of oars, a sail and a tent, with the necessary cooking apparatus, &c., for camp life. They succeeded in reaching the Gallops, Rapid du Plat and the north channel of the Long Sault as far as the point the same evening. Being afraid to venture the remainder of the Channel, they carried their boat and traps across the island to the head of the South Channel, but the darkness was so intense that they considered 'discretion the better part of valor,' and they camped on the island all night. The following morning they 'packed up their duds' and made another, and this time successful, attempt, accompanied by the cheers of about 20 people who had congregated upon the shore. The peril of the undertaking will be better understood when we state that the swells washed over the boat, half filling it with water, one of which struck the man at the oars (WELCH) in his face almost depriving him of his breath. They then run to Ifogansburg, where they laid over a day.

Next morning the Coteau Rapids were passed in beautiful style, and they soon reached the Cedars, 'the most splendid rapid of the whole lot to run.' The Slit Rock nearly finished our adventurers. Being unacquainted with the channel, they took the north shore, and when only about one hundred yards off, in a very swift current, they saw ahead of them a fall of about seven feet. By hard pulling and good steering, however, they succeeded in making the "Old Lock," on the north side, when an oar broke, fortunately just as they were within reach of the lock. They here struck an eddy, and went back to the head, when a passing raft pointed out the channel, and amid some good swells they descended the rapids in safety.

Then came the Cascades. Here they were advised by a gentleman whom they met not to attempt to run them, as the Cascades had never been run by anything smaller than a batteau, and he was sure they would be drowned. Notwithstanding this they determined to proceed, and were anxiously watched in their perilous journey by the gentleman above spoken of. The first pitch was passed safely; at the second, however, the boat went down, and struck—whether the bottom, or a rock they could not, of course, say. She, however, raised, they supposed, by the force of the current, although filled with water, and was carried about thirty yards, to a friendly rock, where at once they struck still water the boat sunk. The rock before spoken of, however, was near, and, though small, here they bailed out their boat and prepared to start again. Mounted on this lonely rock they took a view of the situation, being anxiously desirous to 'change their base,' but no assistance could there reach them, and *nolens volens*, they had to take to their boat again. A point ahead was selected, and they determined if the boat should swamp in the rapids ahead, they would stick to her as long as she was kept up by the current and their lustily-plied oars, and then abandoning her, swim for the point.

Although badly tossed, however, she still kept up, and about half filled with water, bravely she came out of the latter peril. They reached the point, bailed their boat, hoisted sail, and started across Lake St. Peter, reaching the Nun's Island that night, where they camped. This was a good day's work. Seven rapids, large and small, were passed, and two lakes, making a distance of about seventy miles, and although 'wet to the skin,' they slept soundly, feeling thankful, it is to be hoped, to a bountiful Providence, to whose protective hand they, in a peculiar manner, this day owed their lives. The next morning they reached Caughnawaga, and were here strongly advised by a gentleman from the Montreal *Telegraph* and others against attempting this new danger. But they had passed through so many perils safely that they had no notion of quitting their self-imposed task until they had completed it. They accordingly did run the Lachine Rapid, and run it safely and without adventure; thus making the entire trip from Prescott to Montreal in a skiff of one hundred pounds weight, with about five hundred and twelve pounds load, including baggage, their own weight, &c.

All the rapids were run stern first. The reason for this is that a better brace may be obtained with the oars in this position—the boat being at the complete command of the man at the oars, who besides goes down facing the danger. In such places a quick eye and steady hand are imperative, and even these, we should imagine, would hardly insure safety at all times. We hope Messrs. WELCH and JONES will not find many imitators."

Goldwin Smith on Emigration to America.

The following letter, addressed "to the Editor of the London *Daily News*," appears in that paper of Aug. 6:

SIR: The Secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society, whose letter appears in your columns, believes that his society is doing the country good service by diverting the stream of emigration from the comparatively neighboring shores of America to the British dependencies on the other side of the globe. It is these dependencies, I presume, that are principally in view. The diversion of the stream to Canada would scarcely answer the patriotic purposes of the society, since a large number of emigrants who land in Canada afterward straggle on to the United States.

The society would, no doubt, have been doing good service under the old commercial system, when protection and exclusion, sustained by military force, were the law of trade, and when no markets were open to us but those in our own dominions. But it is worth while to consider whether the case is the same now, when trade, as a general rule is free, and when, consequently, the wealth produced by the labor of the emigrant in an emancipated colony, such as the United States, or even in a foreign country, is as much ours as that which is produced by the labor of the emigrant in our dependencies.

Free trade is at length recognized as a beneficent law of nature, connected with, and subservient to, the highest objects which the Author of Nature had in view in instituting the community of man. Free emigration will hereafter be recognized as a law equally beneficent, and equally commanding our deference. It will be seen that the natural tendencies of men lead him to emigrate to those shores which it is best for the race that he should people and cultivate; and that to force emigration to run counter to natural tendencies from motives of political aggrandizement, or of political antipathy, is to fight in vain against nature, whose law is not the law of ambition or of hatred.

By sending the emigrant to the more distant instead of the nearer shore, you, in the first place, and most obviously, waste the extra cost of transport. In the second place, as all his tools and means of work and subsistence, except the natural productions of the colony, have to be sent to him from a greater distance, and at greater expense, the cost of his product ons is increased in proportion.

In the case of our dependencies, we, under the present system, gratuitously take upon ourselves the additional cost of military protection, which, in the event of war with a maritime power, would, especially as regards the more distant dependencies, become enormous.

There is probably no employment to which the surplus labor of this country can be put so profitable to us as the cultivation of the waste lands of America, where civilization brings the husbandman's tools and all the manufactured articles which he needs to the very edge of a boundless wilderness of virgin wealth, while the whole cost of government and protection is taken off the shoulders of England by the United States. The fact that American harvests are our own, would at once be brought home to us in a too convincing manner, if this society could succeed, by its exertions, in greatly reducing the supply of agricultural labor in the States.

If the objects of the society are not economical, but social, and if it is emigration itself, not the production of wealth, that they wish to encourage, they will find that in this case, as in others, the laws of sound economy are the foundation of the whole, and that, though they may be indoor in dignity and beauty to the superstructure, without them the superstructure will not stand. A natural emigration will always sustain itself. An artificial emigration, when the sentiments which have animated its promoters begin to cool, will fall off; and, if the natural emigration has been successfully interrupted, there will be a temporary interruption of emigration altogether.

The poor will not put forth, or allow themselves to be shipped off into an "unknown dark." They want the hand of friends and relatives on the other side to beckon them across the sea. The Secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society quotes as his society's pamphlet. To us, no doubt, the pamphlet would be instructive and attractive. But a letter from a peasant who was thriving in the land of promise, would move the village much more. Therefore, when the thread of connection has once been spun, as it has between this country and America, to break it may, for the advocates of emigration, be ill-advised.

If the objects of the society are neither economical nor social, but political, I must confess that when I think of regulating economical processes by political considerations, I am lost in a maze, in which I see many Governments and societies, clear as their course seemed to them, and excellent as their intentions undoubtedly were, have gone lamentably astray. But there is one consideration of a political kind, which I would venture to point out as countervailing, in some measure, those which generally prevail in this matter. If you preach against emigration to the American Republic, the English peasants, who have been trained by Anglican clergymen and squires, will, perhaps, listen to you; the Irish, who have been under a different training, will not; and the consequence of this will be, that the element friendly to England among the new population of the United States will be more than ever outnumbered by that which is hostile to her, and which, combined with the insolence and violence of the slave-owners, has always been the main source of our misunderstandings with the American Government. The great Irish power which fugitives from our injustice are rearing on the other side of the Atlantic, is only too likely to prove the destined avenger of Irish wrongs. The Englishman must be blind, or stricken with judicial blindness, who labors to intensify that peril.

Instruct the people by all means, as to the relative advantages of American and Colonial emigration. Set fairly before them the evils of the civil war in America, as well as the contingent evils of a war between this country and America, in which our dependencies would be involved. Warn them, and, if possible, guard them, against the dangers of fraudulent enlistment. But take care that the light you hold out to their guidance is not made darkness by the political feelings of the hour. Otherwise you may, with the most patriotic objects in view, become responsible for more mischief than could be done by all the vile crimps and kidnappers in New-York, a thousand times told. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Foreign Emigrant Association.

COPY OF THE CONTRACT MADE WITH EMIGRANTS.

We have already quoted from the Quebec *Chronicle* some comments upon the transactions of the Foreign Emigrant Association of Maine. The following is said to be a copy of the contract under which the emigrants engage to come to this country:

"This Indenture, made this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at Stockholm, by and between 'The Foreign Emigration Association' of Maine, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, party of the first part and JONS ANDERSSON, of Stockholm, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said ANDRASSON in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the Foreign Emigration Association, hereinafter mentioned, doth hereby place, bind and indent himself to the said association to serve and diligently and faithfully to labor for said association or its assignee in the State of Maine aforesaid, for the full term of one year, after arriving in said State of Maine, at the business or employment of house carpenter, or at such other proper and lawful civil employment as said association or its assignee may direct and appoint; and said ANDRASSON doth hereby covenant with the said association, its successors and assigns, that he will promptly and without delay embark on board such vessel and at such port as said association shall direct, and proceed to the said State of Maine and report himself to said association or its agent at such place in said State as he may be required to, and that for and during the term aforesaid he the said ANDRASSON will well and faithfully serve the said association or its assigns; and that he will not wilfully destroy or injure the property of his employer, but will conduct himself in a sober, temperate, honest and industrious manner.

And the said Foreign Emigrant Association in consideration of the foregoing, agrees and contracts to and with the said ANDRASSON to convey him to the State of Maine aforesaid for the sum of R: dr. 150 or the actual cost in dollars of the currency of the United States of America, and to procure employment for him as aforesaid, in said State of Maine, for the term of one calendar year from his arrival and report to the association, at the following wages, to wit, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, with board and lodgings, and to pay said wages in the legal currency of the United States in manner following, that is to say: one half to be retained monthly, to cover cost of passage and other incidental expenses, the balance paid monthly on demand.

And said ANDRASSON covenants to pay said association, its successors or assigns, the said price of conveyance to the State of Maine, in equal monthly payments, of as above per month; and to continue in such employment as may be provided for him till the whole of such price of conveyance is paid.

In testimony whereof the said association has caused these presents to be signed by their Commissioner, and the seal of said association to be affixed thereto, and said ANDRASSON has hereunto set his hand and seal on the day and year first above written.

B. F. TEFT, Commissioner.
JOHAN ANDERSSON.

Done before me this 6th day of June, in the year 1864. GEORGE V. TEFT, U. S. Consul.

CALIFORNIA.

Gen. McDowell and Bishop Kavanaugh.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 30.

The following correspondence, touching the case of Bishop H. H. KAVANAUGH, lately put under military arrest by Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding this department, is self explanatory:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY, SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

To Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh:

SIR: Inclosed you will find the decision of the Major-General Commanding the Department, in your case. You will, in accordance therewith, consider yourself released from all further military restraint.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN S. MASON,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., A. A. P. M. G. Cal. and Nev.

Official: JOHN GREEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, Provost Marshal-General San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL:—The Major-General Commanding has duly considered the communication of Bishop KAVANAUGH, submitted by you on the 21st inst., since when he has received from him, personally, further explanations and statements touching his presence on this coast.

From these and other sources, the General is satisfied Bishop KAVANAUGH is neither an emissary from the enemy, nor from such organization known as the "Methodist Episcopal Church South" as exists in the States in rebellion; but that he came here from his place of residence in Kentucky, on an invitation from church organizations already existing in this section of the country.

The General places full faith in the protestations of the Bishop, that he has neither directly or indirectly interfered in any way in political matters connected with the war, but has, here as at home, used his influence to soften the asperities which it has caused.

In consideration of the foregoing, and of the readiness manifested by him to take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America, disclaiming and renouncing allegiance to any other Government, the General directs Bishop KAVANAUGH to be released from further restraint.

In doing so, the General feels it opportune to call formally his attention, and that of the churches to which he is now ministering, to the designation they preserve of Methodist Episcopal Church *South*: the term *South*, thus used, having no significance in this extreme *West*, not connected with the States at war against the United States, and with the cause of that war.

It is, at this day, and under existing circumstances, of no practical consequence how they came to have that name, other than that it was brought about—no matter how—by the same great cause which brought about the war itself, and its retention by the Church in a section where that cause never existed, and is never to exist, has the inevitable effect to give rise to distrust on the part of large numbers of the best disposed of people, who are led to suspect that it is not merely a term implying Church organization, but one signifying a certain political affiliation as well.

To this the Bishop should attribute the origin, in a great degree, of the reports which have caused the personal inconvenience to which he has been subjected.

The General was glad to be informed by him that he himself advised that this designation be changed, and that one of the articles of his Church imposed the obligation on its pastors and members to be obedient to the powers that be.

In these times of so much distrust and misapprehension, it is to be hoped that false facts may become more generally and publicly known, for they would go far toward removing one cause among many which threaten this peaceful department.

I have the HONOR to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. HAVEN, Aid-de-Camp.

Official: JOHN GREEN, Captain and A. A. G.

THIS proves conclusively that the informant against Bishop KAVANAUGH committed perjury. The military authorities know who the vile creature is, and it is due to fair dealing, to the public peace and to personal safety, that he should be made a public example of, that others may be deterred from lodging false charges merely to serve their own personal or party ends.

The Case of Col. Weller.

From the San Francisco Press, July 30.

Gen. MCDOWELL last evening issued the following order in explanation of his policy and the cause of the arrest of Col. WELLER:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.—1. The arrest of a prominent citizen on a charge of endeavoring—among other disloyal practices—to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the Government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the United States military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is made no part of the duty of the United States military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less to control or restrain any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

2. No armed organization will be suffered in the department, save those sanctioned by competent, constituted authority. By command of

Major-General MCDOWELL.

R. C. DRUMM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO.

Important Letter from Uraga.

One of the San Francisco papers reproduces the following letters from the *Voz de Mexico*:

JUNE 18, 1864.

Señores Don Juan J. Caserta, Don Jesus L. Portillo, Vicent Ortigosa, Antonio A. del Castillo, and Rafael Jeminez Castro.

GENTLEMEN: I am convinced that in addressing me your letter, urging me to avoid the effusion of more Mexican blood, as a sterile sacrifice, or what comes to the same thing, to adopt the order of things which the Emperor of France is seeking to establish in the Republic by power of his bayonets, you did not entertain the most distant idea that I should yield to your proposition; but your motive was the hope of introducing disconragement into the ranks of those worthy Mexicans who are so heroically struggling for the independence of their country, leaving ground for false suppositions and absurd commentaries on the strength and elements of success of the National party, and the most ignoble calumnies in regard to myself.

Fortunately these intentions failed of their success before the good sense and the patriotism of the nation, which has the consciousness of its duty, and the energy necessary to fulfil it. I write these lines not with the intention of making a reply to your letter; of that I think you unworthy; but to denounce your crooked intrigues to the sound judgment of my fellow-citizens. As to myself, I owe to the confidence of my Government, to the brave companions which share with me the glory of fighting in the most sacred of causes, and, above all, to my patriotic conscience, the most solemn and explicit protestations that I will not lay down my arms until the day shall come when the independence of my country shall be firmly established. To discuss the details of your letter would be to soil my hands in a sink of pollution. I sicken at the thought of such dirty work. More than this: You, gentlemen, are the last to believe what you have said. To a soldier of the Republic, mutilated in the cause of liberty, bred from infancy in the doctrine of political independence, there can be no other device than this: War to the death with the French; war to the death with those who, betraying the sacred cause of their country, recognize or protect the foreign invader or the petty monarch whom he pretends to enthrone on our soil. This device I have adopted, and to this pledge my country and the world shall see me devoted. JOSE L. UHAGA.

In connection with this letter is a testimonial of devotion, signed by all the General officers of the Republican army, and the following reply of Gen. ANGEL TRIAS to a proposal of desertion from an adventurer named LANDNERO:

CHIHUAHUA, June 16, 1864.

To Señor Emilio Longberg, Mexican:

SIR: Your public and private antecedents, combined with your foreign origin, should influence me in not being surprised at the contents of your letter, dated at the Capital on the 30 ult. In fact, it is not remarkable that a man who has always esteemed politics as a vocation by which to gain his livelihood, and who is destitute of fixed principles, should deem it a matter of small importance, whether he "runs with the hare or with the hounds," provided that his perquisites be not curtailed and his prosperity be undiminished, and that he should, like you, sell the sacred cause of national independence and "bend the supple hinges of the knee" before a clown of a monarch, that he may receive the reward of his treason in a handful of gold, or a gracious smile that flatters the vanity and feeds the hope of profits; nor should I be astonished at the audacious and assiduous solicitude and anxiety with which you appear to have embraced the doctrine of the dirty propaganda to which you belong; since, in that ardent solicitude there is an object, and a result is sought, even though it be degrading and infamous. But that which truly shocks me, is the stupidity manifested by you in the election of persons among whom you pretend to make proselytes: because the former shows a man destitute of all virtue, and the latter a man destitute of good sense. When you do me the justice to remind me that I have sacrificed my interests and risked my life for my country, when I believed that its nationality was menaced, you ought not to bring to memory those acts of strict duty, to deduce from them the conclusion that I should now become a renegade to my principles, abdicate my dignity and pollute myself with the most odious of defections, from those promises spring an inclination diametrically opposite to that which you pretend. If I had ever given, in my lifetime, the least proof of weakness in my principles, or lukewarmness in my patriotism, in a certain degree the insolent liberty which you have taken with me in directing to me your miserable invitation would be justifiable; but to pretend that I should be a traitor because I have been a patriot, to desire to convert me into a malefactor because I have been an honorable man, and to treat with me to sell my country because I love it, this is an absurdity which could alone fill the head of a fool, or one demented. Not feeling inclined to comment upon your letter in detail, I conclude this reply by adding, that I am the same man of 1846 and 1847, to whom the liberty of his country is dearer than life and fortune.

Yours, &c., ANGEL TRIAS.

Presidential Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

BOSTON, Aug. 20, 1864.

General Fremont:

SIR: You must be aware of the wide and growing dissatisfaction, in the Republican ranks, with the Presidential nomination at Baltimore; and you may have seen notice of a movement just commenced, to unite the thorough and earnest friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war in a new convention which shall represent the patriotism of all parties.

To facilitate that movement it is emphatically advisable that the candidates nominated at Cleveland and Baltimore, should withdraw, and leave the field entirely free for such a union effort. Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Mr. LINCOLN will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow citizens in this attempt to place the Administration on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and as its needs.

(Signed, GEORGE L. STEARNS,
S. K. URBINO,
JAMES M. STONE,
ELIZUR WRIGHT,
EDWARD HASKH,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

NAHANT, Aug. 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th.

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, I should not hesitate to renounce any personal views, but would be entirely ready to defer to the public opinion which your names represent.

But the conditions are no longer the same as when I expressed my readiness to retire in the event of a contingency which might have occurred at Balt

Sharpshooting at the Front.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

PICKET RESERVE ON NAW-MARKET ROAD, VA., Aug. 19, 1864.

Sharpshooting! Very effective business when well followed. Satisfactory to the shooters. Troublesome to the shot. Pop! Pop! Pop! There it goes just before me as I write this letter. After six days of marching and fighting, during which our little brigade has lost in killed and wounded fully one-fourth of its whole number, we stand on picket, covering the rear of two entire corps in their change of front, and keeping back the persistent foe by a steady and well directed fire from our most skillful marksmen, who are posted as vedettes in the edge of the open wood just back of which we rest.

Our regimental headquarters are under a rude cover of pine boughs, furnishing little protection against the falling rain, still less against the flying bullets. It is just about the time for a rebel attack, two hours before sundown. The Johnnies are creeping up along our line, looking calmly for a weak or open spot. When they see our men they fire. When our men see them they are fired at. A brave Connecticut sergeant has had six bullets put into a tree from behind which he has been shooting since this morning, while others have just grazed the bark or barely missed an exposed arm or leg. Yet there he stands, defying the best efforts of the foe to dislodge him, and drawing a sure bead on any croucher or venturesome rebel within his range.

Not all our redoubts have been as favored in this campaign as the persevering sergeant. On Sunday morning, as we were pushing out by skirmishers beyond our picket lines at the Deep Bottom, one of our men took position behind the tempting cover of a large pine-tree. He thought he was safe. But a rebel sharpshooter had his eye on him. He had hardly gained the spot ere he fell with a ball through his leg. A comrade took his place, deeming the first shot a chance one, and thinking the lightning would not probably strike twice in the same spot. But before his rifle was once fired, he dropped, with a mortal wound. Then brave Capt. QUINN came up. He commanded the skirmishers. He took place behind the same fatal tree. The sharpshooter fired again. The Captain fell dead across the body of the dying private.

On Tuesday afternoon, as our regiment lay in line of battle, supporting a movement against the works at Silver Hill, rebel sharpshooters were over against us, watching closely for a mark and improving their every chance, although at longest rifle range. One of our brave color-guard, rest ng over the stars and stripes, had a while stood, but the piece of a soldier's cap. He lifted himself up to a kneeling posture only to receive a rebel bullet, and to die without a groan by the old flag he had truly loved and defended well. The Colonels of the Tenth Connecticut and of the One Hundredth New-York, sat together that same afternoon behind a tree, conversing, while their regiments were waiting in reserve. The rebel marksmen seemed to understand that that tree covered distinguished game, and again and again a bullet clipped the bark from its one side or the other, without disturbing in the slightest the equanimity of either of the commanders, both of whom had walked erect in too many showers of bullets to shrink from single shots.

The manner in which the skill of the sharpshooter is criticized in the army might strike a civilian with surprise. If he does his work well, a soldier gives him credit for it. I have heard many a compliment to a rebel marksman even from those whose escapes from him were most narrow, or whose dearest comrades he had recently picked off. "What admirable range!" "How capitally they fire!" "Isn't their shooting excellent?" and other similar remarks were freely uttered in the picket rifle-pits at Bermuda Hundred while the enemy were pouring in an artillery fire upon us on an afternoon in June, and that while limbs were being mangled, or brains spattered wide by the death-dealing missiles of the spherical case. After a prolonged skirmish fire on the edge of Strawberry Plain, a few weeks ago, a brave and faithful private of the Eleventh Maine was commenting on the work of the day in which he had borne an active and honorable part. "They've got some good fellows out here," he said, referring to the rebel sharpshooters, "picked men." They've given us good shootin'. They gave us first-rate shootin' t'other day when we were here. And they've given us good shootin' to-day. There was one of our fellows! they put a ball right into one of his cheeks under the eye, and it came out under his t'other ear. Killed him, dead! And he was behind a good tree, too. But they brought a flank fire on him, and they dropped him. Now that's what I call good shootin'. Bully good shootin'." Then the intrepid fellow showed two holes in the leg of his pants where a bullet had gone in and out, and the expression of his face as he pointed to them showed only disgust at so poor an aim as missed his limb, while so fairly exposed. I thought that if his standard of admiration for "bully good shootin'" prevailed generally at the North, there would be fewer substitutes and more volunteers for the war.

I wonder if that expected attack is coming off according to programme! The vacette firing has slackened.

The Strength of the Rebels in the Valley.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HALLTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

On Monday the rebels discovered our position, and on Tuesday almost contented themselves with looking at it, without any seeming power to enjoy the prospect. From their little detached rifle-pits, made of rails and earth, and about 600 yards in front of our own skirmish line, an occasional puff of smoke arose, and a bullet came over our line to inform us that the enemy still hovered in front. In the afternoon it was thought desirable to stir the enemy to a greater activity, and DEVIN'S brigade of Gen. CROOK'S corps, and was sent out on a reconnoissance. They soon succeeded in discovering a couple of divisions of infantry lying around loose, and returned without loss and with the information. This, with the shifting of many headquarters about half a mile, constitute the principal events of a day remarkable for its quietude, and it might be remarked that to-day, so far beats like it, but it is many hours yet until dark, and here it is literally not known what a day may bring forth.

The one last important element of the situation to be dealt with, and that is the

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY

In this second descent of the Rebels to the line of the Potomac, and the difficulty to ascertain on this point [illegible] to some extent be supplied by conjecture.

The rebel prisoners, of course, tell large stories on this subject. All their lines are shiny answered, "Now this thousand, and if they were reciting a lesson on the subject given by rote, as they undoubtedly are, but still conversation with them gives one the impression that the old veteran fighting material is not shown to the front. From prisoners [illegible] especially obtained in order [illegible] and of course, [illegible]

Perhaps the most satisfactory is O'Farrell, as the shortest way to get rid of this subject, to give what one of them says, from which it is argued that EARLY'S whole force is back; but EARLY'S whole force is not over 15,000 men, unless it should have trod the old organizations, as have been reformed, in which case he may number what is claimed for him, 25,000 men. In addition to the A. It is claimed that ANDERSON'S whole corps (Gen. LONGSTREET'S) is here, and that it numbers twenty thousand men, which is not likely; nor is the evidence very strong that any fifths more than one division of them brought up. The cavalry force is large and effective, being about ten thousand of their best troopers, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. On the whole, then, the truth probable is, that the effective strength of EARLY is about forty thousand men, although taking their own figures of the organizations known to be operating here, it would foot up fifty-five thousand men of all arms.

The rebel Generals are our old acquaintances, EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE, RHODES, RANSOM, with the addition of LEE, who, a few days ago, KERSHAW. This last gentleman, however, had the honor of being thoroughly whipped by CUSTER and DEVINS at Front Royal the other day, and the rebel Government not appreciating it, has relieved him and assigned PICKETT to the division.

The Defences of Mobile Bay.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Before Admiral FARRAGUT passed Forts Morgan and Gaines the rebel authorities at Mobile believed that [illegible] to do so, and that the obstructions and guns of the forts could [illegible] the United States Government [illegible] of entering the Bay of Mobile. [illegible] by Lieut. Read to [illegible] the passage of the fleet to be a disastrous failure, and [illegible] the capture of Mobile.

What is now [illegible] the public, perhaps [illegible] Buchanan would fail to surrender to the brave Admiral FARRAGUT.

As only a few ships passed the forts as above mentioned, the obstructions and obstacles which the rebels have placed in the bay, and these, together with the tortuous and dangerous nature of the channel, will be overcome.

By water the rebels believe Mobile impregnable even if the forts succumb, as the following will show. Admiral FARRAGUT has yet considerable to contend with before the city itself can be reached.

Three miles from the city are a line of obstructions. These are composed of immense spiles driven into the shallowest part of the channel.

In addition to these, there are [illegible] to float, said to be proof against guns of the largest calibre. These are [illegible] instructions.

On the opposite bank to Mobile, is a battery of nine guns which command the obstructions, and the [illegible] side of the bay is said to be one line of [illegible] spiles. The latter are fitted with [illegible] Where the channel is open between the [illegible] moored, loaded with stone, which are [illegible] to be scuttled and sunk the moment the [illegible] of the advance of the Federal fleet up the bay. This the enemy believes will effectually close the channel, and thus prevent the further progress of the fleet to the city.

On each side of these obstructions, or spiles, are snares of torpedoes, intended for the destruction of hostile vessels advancing up the bay, and even the rebel vessels plying between Mobile and the forts, and the blockade-runners entering and passing out, have to be navigated with great ability and skill to prevent their being destroyed by the torpedoes; and the secret of this particular business of navigating the vessels is only known to three or four of the rebel pilots, who are supposed to be heart and soul with the Confederacy.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Supplementary Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Hoyt, Surgeon Robinson and others Released.

On Tuesday last, Maj. ANDERSON had charge of a flag-of-truce party which met a rebel one, under command of Maj. DAY, at Port Royal Ferry. The principal object of the interview was the reception of the balance of prisoners due as under the terms of the recent exchange of Generals and field officers of Charleston.

The meeting resulted in the delivery over into our hands of Col. H. M. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania; Surgeon ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeon TRASKELL, of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut; Capt. ROBBINS, of a Kentucky regiment; Lieut. P. O. ROGERS, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, and eight enlisted men.

The Surgeons were simply released as non-combatants, without exchange, Gen. JONES having concluded to consent to such an arrangement, which he at first disapproved.

Col. HOYT gives us some additional information in regard to his capture at Fort Johnson on the 3d of July, which is of great interest.

The attacking party had intended to reach the landing-place before daylight, but were detained at a bar for an hour. They then proceeded directly up toward a point about four hundred yards from Battery Simpkins. For some distance they had to pass through a narrow channel in single file, but met with no difficulty. Col. HOYT, with less than one hundred men, promptly landed, and the rebels fled without a show of resistance. Battery Simpkins was occupied, and while proceeding toward Fort Johnson, another battery was stumbled upon, from which the enemy fled, and which was occupied by about twenty-five of Col. HOYT's force. He then kept on with his column, but on the way encountered two obstacles in the way of marshes, one of which was waded and the other avoided by a detour.

About four hundred yards distant the fort opened with artillery and musketry, doing them but little damage, however.

On arriving at Fort Johnson, no resistance was encountered, excepting a scattering musketry fire, but the garrison was found to consist of about two hundred, and Col. HOYT's little party was too weak to cope with them. So they retired from the work, and being joined by about sixty more who had come up, made an attack at another point.

But it was finally ascertained that the balance of the force so confidently relied on, had not landed at all, and by this time the rebels had been reinforced to four hundred strong. So Col. HOYT was reluctantly compelled to give the order of surrender, to save the slaughter of his men, all chance of holding the fort being lost by the failure of the rest of the force to come up.

A rebel force then went down to take the force left in Battery Simpkins, and who were included in the surrender. The occupation of the work was entirely bloodless, but the rebels calmed it as a recapture, and a glorious victory.

The prisoners were taken to Charleston immediately, and they marched through the streets were treated with perfect civility. They found a stronger Union sentiment prevailing there than they anticipated.

Col. HOYT has since been a portion of the time at Macon.

Lieut.-Col. CONINGHAM is now at Charleston, and will probably soon be exchanged.

The casualties in the Fifty-second in the attack on Fort Johnson numbered only twenty-one.—*Palmetto (S. C.) Herald, Aug. 18.*

The Worst of the Job Over.

From the Cleveland Leader

To anybody who considers the military status, it must be apparent that the chief difficulties in the way of restoring the Union are over.

1. The long and bitter struggle for the Mississippi River will not be renewed again. It is redeemed to our arms, and permanently under the control of our authority.

2. The long mountain range, extending North and South from Pennsylvania to Northern Georgia and Alabama, is in our possession. The holding of this natural bulwark gives us control of all the territory in its rear, and prevents an advance across it by the rebel forces.

3. The rebels in Virginia were never in so precarious a situation before. We have at length learned the art of defending Washington and operating south of Richmond at the same time. The rebel capital is besieged and must yield before many months.

4. We are at peace with the whole outside world. England, through her Queen, has just pledged herself to continued neutrality, which, if it does not do us absolute justice, bestows no comfort on the rebellion. European complications make it certain that the Great Powers will leave us undisturbed.

5. The Government has overcome all scruples against negro soldiers. It stands ready to use every able-bodied black man or woman, either in the army or in some industrial capacity behind the North. All our armies are striking deadly blows against the institution every day.

6. A large portion of the Democratic party see the end of the war so nearly at hand, that under the cry of conciliation first and war afterward, they are ready to enter the Presidential campaign.

7. The greatest military force the people can possibly muster is not over 300,000. Five hundred thousand more men are to be added to our army in September, making a force adequate to the total destruction of the rebellion in the next year. This year they have every available man in the field, while the North has an immense force to draw upon.

8. The Northern invasions which were made last year, were made with LEE at their head, and with the whole rebel army under him. To-day, the invasions are under some of LEE's subordinates, and are of inferior consequence. Already the rebels are retreating on Richmond up the Shenandoah Valley. Invasions cannot be made in any such force as is sufficient to accomplish anything but stealing and plundering.

9. From having 84,284 square miles at the beginning of the war, they have been reduced to but little more than 500,000 square miles. From an effective population to begin with of 2,820,140, they have been reduced 1,620,240 men, between fifteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms or working in the field.

10. Last year at this time we were fighting for Chattanooga, and the Mississippi River had just been opened.

Now we are reaping the fruits of those labors. SHERMAN'S army is penetrating the centre of Georgia, and we are assured on the very highest authority, that the rebels have no possible chance of withstanding his progress.

These facts are all favorable to our cause. The whole question is, will the people have the courage to complete their great work. If there is to be a pusillanimous backing down, and a disgraceful surrender to the rebels, then all these considerations are of no avail.

But if we are to prove ourselves a great people, these considerations are calculated to give us courage and hope.

DREADFUL CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—A recent occurrence at Paterson, N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years, belonging to a vagabond, poverty-stricken family, picked up from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the home of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister in the murderess testified that the "clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.") That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From the accounts published in the Paterson papers, this last would seem to have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested, the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a terrible rate. The mother, at last accounts, was arrested and sent to jail, only coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock a few hours before her daughter was rearraigned for murder. The destination of the child was, we understand when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greater part of the day when in or out of clothing was being constantly changed. Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better clad children in the street.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.—Gen. BURNSIDE brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for the despondency which seems to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. Gen. BURNSIDE feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the continual pressure of our forces. He feels confident in GRANT and in the officers and Army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North. He has no doubt that GRANT will take Richmond, or do something better. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the other side. BURNSIDE, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and an honest observer; and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.—*Providence Journal.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 27, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109⅜	700 Bud. Riv. R.	126⅛
8,000 U.S.6s 5-20s...C.	112	200 do.	126⅜
1,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug...	112	500 do.....s30	126¾
1,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.O..	95	600 Reading R.	133
84,000 do	94⅞	2100 do.	133⅛
10,000 Ill. Cen. B., '62.	99½	300 do.....s10	133¼
2,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	48	600 do.....s5	132⅝
50,000 do.	48⅝	400 Mich. Cen. R.....s30	134
5,000 do.	48⅝	100 do.	134⅛
5,000 Erie 1st M. Bs..	113	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	85
12,000 Erie R. 3d M ...	130	200 do.	85⅛
5,000 M.C.&Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	140	400 do.....s30	84⅞
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	107	200 do.....s10	85
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B	117	50 Chi. & Mil. R.	85⅜
1,000 C.&N.W.1st Bs	10 ⅜	25 Ill. Cen. Scrip	128⅜
5,000 do.	104	600 do.	128⅝
1,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	105⅜	500 do.	128½
5,000 Cal. & C. 1st M. Ex.	110	do.....s30	128
5,000 Amer. Gold.	273⅜	200 do.....s10	128⅛
50 Wyorth Nat'l B	87½	100 do.....s10	127⅞
100 Canton Co.	50	300 do.....s30	127⅝
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	205	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	110
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	59½	7 Chi. Col. & Cin R.	170
50 do.	59⅝	7 Chic. & N. W.	52⅜
200 do.	59⅝	200 do.	53
600 do.	60	do.....b10	53⅛
300 do.....s30	60	200 do.....s30	53⅜
25 Quick. M. Co.	82½	200 do.....s5	53⅝
100 do.....s30	82	35 Chi. & N. W. pref.	87
100 do.	82	500 do.....s30	86⅞
100 do.....s30	81⅞	100 do.....s30	86⅞
50 do.	81⅝	100 Cle. & Tol.....s30	94⅛
200 do.....b30	82⅛	460 Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅜
200 do.....s30	82⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	64
800 do.....b30	82⅝	50 do.	63⅞
300 do.....s30	81⅝	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	102
100 Mar. Min. Co.	41½	200 do.	111⅞
100 O'ts Hillg. M. Co.	9	400 do.....s10	111⅝
200 Atl. M. N. Co.	194	200 do.....s5	111⅞
100 Pacific Mail	280	1000 do.	111⅝
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	1.84⅝	200 do.....s10	111⅞
50 do.	125⅜	5.0 do.....s30	111⅝
100 do.....s15	125⅝	24 M. & Pola C. 1st Pr	122
300 Erie Railway	109⅛	50 Chi. & Alt. R.	88
1100 do.	109⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
100 do.....b30	109⅜	100 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr..	66

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S 5-20s, C.	112	1100 M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅛
3.0 Erie Railway....c	109⅛	200 do.....c	85⅛
100 do c	109⅜	200 do.....s3	85⅜
200 do.	109⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	54
600 Hud. Riv. R.....c	127⅜	300 do.	54
200 do.	127	100 do.....c	54
100 do.....s30	126⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86⅜
100 do.....s30	126⅜	300 do.	86⅞
300 do.....s3	126⅞	10,000 Ohio & M. C.	4⅜
100 do.....s10	126⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅜
900 Reading R.	133	100 Atlantic M. S. Co. b3	183
1200 do.....s3	133	300 Cum. Coal Co.	59
300 Ill. Cen. R.....s10	128⅜	400 do.	59⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	111	100 do.	59⅜
100 Chic. & R. I. R.....c	110	100 do.	59⅝
200 do.....c	110	100 do.	59⅜
200 do.....c	111⅛	100 do.....s10	59⅛
200 do.	110⅛	1000 Quicks. M. Co.	82⅝
100 do.....b10	110⅛	100 do.	82⅝

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$10,000 Am. Gold	247⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....s3	85⅜
10,000 do.....s3	247⅛	100 do.	85⅛
10,000 do.	247	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	110⅜
300 Reading R.	135⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....b4	112
100 Lock Island R.....s3	110⅛		

MONDAY, Aug. 29—A. M.

There was a fair business through the past week in both Foreign and Domestic Goods. The Customs Duties in Gold, which indicate the movement of Foreign Merchandise taken for consumption, were quite heavy, as in the previous week. They amount to over a million and three-quarters of dollars in Gold, making for the fortnight $3,544,000. Notwithstanding this demand for Gold, there was a decline in price during the week (the largest fall being on Saturday) of *ten per cent.* For some days past the prepayments of Gold Interest on the Public Debt from the Treasury Office have been quite active, and as the disposition of most of the Bond-holders is to realize the premium on their coupons at once, this operation has helped the supply of Gold on the market.

The export movement of Domestic Produce continues active, though the supplies of Grain through the canal are—and will probably continue to be for a week or two—moderate. The new crop of Wheat from the West, however, will soon begin to come forward. The export demand for Gold and Silver is very small, confined to a few parcels of Foreign Coin and California Bars. The market for Money is steady at 7 ₩ cent. as the rule to the Brokers, and 7@9 ₩ cent. on Merchant paper. A large business is doing in Government Stocks and Treasury paper on the Street, as well as at the Stock Exchange, and subscriptions continue active to the new 7-30 ₩ cent. Currency Notes, and have revived on the 10 40 Gold-bearing 5 ₩ cent. Stock. The Railway Share list shows a decline of 1@2 ₩ cent. for the week, and speculation was dull at the close.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	246 @ 248
[illegible] 6 20 years	112⅜ @ 112⅝
New York Central	124 @ 125
New York and Erie	110 @ 110⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	112 @ 113
Hudson River	112 @ 113
Michigan Southern	85 @ 85⅛
Michigan Central	134 @ 134⅛
Toledo	125 @ 125⅜
Illinois Central	132 @ 132⅜
Hudson River	127 @ 127⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	111 @ 111⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	132 @ 132⅜
Chicago and North Western	85 @ 85⅜
Cumberland preferred	85 @ 85⅜
Canton	50 @ 50⅛
Cumberland	9 @ 9⅛
[illegible]	1.5 @ 1.31

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in Gold on Saturday, owing to the cessation of the peace rumors and the military movements of Gen. GRANT'S army. Some sales were made a fraction below 246 ₩ cent., or 1½ ₩ cent. below the closing figure of Friday, but there was a subsequent rally to 245@248½ ₩ cent. There was nothing said on 'Change of the probable Currency rates for Bills on London for the next mail, after the sailing of Saturday's packets. They are, of course much unsettled by the downward turn in Gold. The rates on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ ₩ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were firm, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was weaker than on Friday, and left off at 2 o'clock on the Street (there being no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows, compared with 4 o'clock on Friday:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅛	109⅜	Mich. Central	135	124
U.S. 6-20's	11.⅜	11.⅝	Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅜
N. Y. Central	127	125⅜	Illinois Cen.	125⅛	125⅜
Erie	110	110⅛	Pittsburgh	111	110⅝
Erie preferred	113	113⅛	Fort Wayne	132⅛	111⅜
Hudson	127⅛	127⅜	Rock Island	85⅜	126⅜
Canton	50	50⅛	Cumberland	9	9⅛
Treas. Cer. new	95	105	Quicksilver	5	5⅛
Toledo	125	125⅜	Cumberland Coal	59	59⅛
Northwest	51	54	Mariposa	11	11⅛
Chic & M. Certs	4⅝	4⅞	N. West Pref.	87	87⅜

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer.	134
Manhattan	155	Metropolis	115
Merchants'	109	Market	100
Mechanics'	142	Commercial	101
Union	132	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exchange	103	Import. & Traders'	103
State of New-York	116	Park	120
Commerce	107	Fourth National	97⅜
American Exchange	105		

And the following for the Railway Monthly:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Chi & N. W. Int. Bds.	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts.	98
Erie 2d M.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I.	115
Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt.	131
Erie Ext.	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I.	1 2
Hud. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mich. Cen.	10
Hud. R. 2d M.	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	93
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I.	115
Harlem 1st M. 6s & Ins.	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I.	110
Mich. C. 8's	[illegible]	Mil. & M.	114
Chi. R. 1st Cy.	[illegible]	Ft. W. & C. 1st, S. F.	104
Mich. S. 7's	[illegible]	Mil. & M.	104
N. Ind. Goshen L.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	60
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.	[illegible]	Alton & S. W.	104⅜
Ill. Central '75	[illegible]		

Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,637,500 64; including for Customs, $254,000; Payments, $1,372,681 85; Balance, $20,623,698 83; Seven-thirty notes, $25,000

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,370,313, against $3,175,641 same week in 1863. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,269,873 against $2,011,205 come week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $148,000, against $1,369,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,795,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 27th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount to.....$159 977,727

Against 1863 (monthly).....139 579,693

Increase to date.....$39,398,134

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 24th August, to.....$138 440,422

Against same time, 1863, (monthly).....118,008,525

Increase to date.....$20,431,897

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 20th of August, amounts to.....$31 450,000

Against same time 1863.....29,274 000

Increase to date.....$2,176,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 27th of August, amount to.....$51,863,251

Against same time 1863.....34 915,703

Increase at New-York alone.....$16,947,548

COAL TONNAGE OF THE WEEK AND SEASON.

Companies.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading Railroad	2,196,367	2,060 732	106,655
Schuyl'k Nav.	578,258	450,096	125,162
Lehigh Nav.	578,541	385,741	25,805
Lehigh Valley R.	412 660	840,230	117,429
Del. and Lack.	819,256	758 308	70 948
Del. and Hudson	496,948	440,993	55,955
Pennsylvania Coal	446,285	326,634	109,655
Shamokin	162,305	157,319	25,016
Broad Top	256,220	206,537	49,683
Lykens Valley	94,151	66,809	25,341
Trevorton	47 951	36,479	11,472
Total	6,498,078	5,779,909	726,121

The San Francisco Circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., by the steamer of Aug. 3, reports:

"Receipts of Treasure from the interior and mining districts, since our report of the 21st ult., amount to $1,500,000, about $300,000 of which was available on the last steamer-day. The Branch Mint, during the same period, has taken about $575,000. The supply of Bullion on the market is very limited, and the requirement to-morrow is likely to be active. Sales of Gold Bars are reported at 660 and upward. A demand has prevailed recently for shipment to China. Silver is current at former rates—par to 3 ₩ cent. discount. With the exception of Currency Bills on the Atlantic, for which the price is not yet fixed, the rates of exchange will not vary from those ruling on last steamer-day. Telegraphic Transfers are quotable at 6@6½ ₩ cent. premium. Drafts payable in coin are held at 4@5 ₩ cent. premium, and Sterling at about 48d.@48½d. for Bankers. No sales of Commercial Sterling reported. Francs, 5f. Legal Tender Notes are moving with more freedom, and large transactions have taken place at about 40@41. The Quartermaster's Department in this city has paid out recently, to Government employes, some $350,000 in greenbacks—a portion of which are on the market. Our exports of treasure from July 1 to 31, were as follows:

Total during month of July	$5,720,553
Previously this year	28,993 711
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$34,723 264
Corresponding period, 1863	26,007,183
Excess this year	$8,716,081

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of ⅞ on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,

HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ½ per cent. commission.

10-10s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 2-0s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6's of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce during our last, have been—for Cotton, 10,484 bbls. Flour, 450 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 53,185 bushels Wheat, 19,545 bushels Corn, 225 barrels Rye, 101,970 bushels Oats, 2,259 bags Provisions, and 850 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate request at 37c.@38c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is dull to-day; prices are somewhat nominal. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50 @53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48@49c.; Jamaica, 44c.@45c.; and St. Domingo, 43@44c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and [illegible] Middlings, $1 61@$1 66 ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] to the usual decline in Wheat during shipping weather, the demand for State and Western Flour has been [illegible] reduced, to-day, and prices have receded 15@25c ₩ bbl., closing very heavy. The demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last report are 10,650 bbls., including very inferior to very choice State, Southern and Western at $5 85@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11, closing at $10 25@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 90@$12 25@$13 50.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 85@$10 25

Extra State.....10 50@ 11 00

Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands.....10 90@ 11 20

Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....11 25@ 13 50

Extra Genesee.....11 10@ 13 00

Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....11 50@ 16 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices, sales since our last 750 bbls. at $11 15@$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $10 50@$16 50 for Fancy and Family bbls. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at reduced prices; sales 600 bbls extra at $10 55@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been very heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $9 a 10 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, closing at $[illegible] Jersey, $5 25 for Atlantic, $5 35 for Marsh's Canada, and $8 50 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request and has declined 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel, closing with a strong downward tendency. Sales have been made since our last 90,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 43@$2 49 (the latter rate for choice Red Western) at $2 34@$2 42, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 31@$2 35, Milwaukee Club at $2 29@$2 31, and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 34 ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and declining, sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 05 for mixed Western, and $1 09 for No. 2 Chicago. Rye continues inactive at $1 25@$1 26 ₩ bushel. Oats are also declining, sales at 92@93c. for Western, and 94@95c. for State, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues to demand at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and [illegible], and $1 20@$1 40 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, including last year's crop at 24@38c. for inferior to very choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 6,500 Hides; sales, 12,250 Hides, the latter including 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,000 Dry Rio, private terms; 1,000 Dry Acapulco, 22c., part 3mo.; usual selection, 500 Dry Central American, 23 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., 2m.; 250 City Hides, 1,000 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Orinoco Hides is 707,500, against time last year 376,800—year before, 301,000, and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 350,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips) 88,800 Dry Orinoco, 93,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguay

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NAGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HUNCHBACK.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MASKED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels acknowledge the importance of the loss of the Weldon Railroad by their desperate efforts to regain possession of it. On Thursday afternoon a heavy force marched around our left flank to the rear, and suddenly fell upon HANCOCK'S corps, which was divided into several small commands engaged in the work of destroying the railroad south of Ream's Station. Our troops were thrown at first into a slight confusion, in which some artillery and quite a number of prisoners were captured. Our line fell back, was re-formed, and, advancing to the attack with great spirit, drove back the enemy. After nightfall, perceiving that HANCOCK had been heavily reinforced, the rebels withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were very severe. Our loss was principally in prisoners.

The portion of the Weldon Railroad captured by the rebels on Thursday extends from Ream's Station about three miles northwardly. That portion of the road had been effectually destroyed. Our forces continue to hold the road north of the rebel position.

A force of rebel cavalry was seen on Friday at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown. The shelling of Williamsport on Friday, from the opposite side of the river, was but slightly damaging to the town.

There is good news from Mobile. An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON announces that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not known whether it was surrendered or blown up.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dispatches from Ohio and Kentucky make mention of a tremendous storm which prevailed there on Thursday last. At Columbus the storm raged with great fury. Trees were uprooted, and the streets of the city flooded with water. At Cincinnati the rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left at four o'clock, was blown from the track when within thirteen miles of Lawrenceburgh, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment of twelve feet. It is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed. The train contained a number of delegates en route to the Chicago Convention, but it is stated that none of them were injured. At Louisville, startling peals of thunder and most vivid lighting were its accompaniments. The steeple of Rev. Dr. DANFORTH'S church was injured, and several other buildings damaged. A larger quantity of water has fallen than was ever known before to fall in a single day. The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming part of the way through the water up to the car axles.

Reliable information has been received from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th instant, that a rebel force, coromanded by Major WHITFORD and Capt. KEYOR, went to Greensborough, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensborough. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. KEYOR was killed and Major WHITFORD was wounded.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Albertina*, Capt. OLMSTEAD, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 10th inst. All the ports from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, and from thence to Matamoras are open, the French blockade having been raised since 7th ult.

A dispatch from Mr. MCHENRY, dated St. Louis, 27th inst., says: The first through train from New-York to St. Louis, by the broad gauge, over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, reached its destination in forty-four hours.

The price of Gold fell off five per cent. on Saturday. The Government Stocks were firm. The Railway shares not so active and rather lower. Money 7 ₱ cent.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER passed through Fortress Monroe on Thursday night from Bermuda Hundred *en route* for Washington.

Gen. POPE, who has had ten years' experience in fighting Indians, suggests, in an official report, a new way of dealing with the savages, so as to secure permanent peace. He proposes that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported into the midst of the white population eastward, in the rear, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlement; and there the Indians should, he thinks, be treated, not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and part of the permanent population of the country.

The Washington *Chronicle* announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol were given yesterday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the east front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania-avenue.

It is a very suggestive fact, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that this is roasting-ear season in Georgia, and that nearly all the cultivated land in that State is planted in corn. In other words, the fields are full of soft bread for the men, and excellent forage for horses, and armies may leave their line of communication without danger of starving. There will be news from Georgia soon.

The *Miner's Journal* says that a large majority of the 6,947 rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, "are lineal descendants of the Tories of the revolutionary war" who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at Reading, a place yet known as the "Hessian encampment," and who, after being exchanged, located themselves in Berks County.

The Chicago Convention.

The meeting of this body to-day will concentrate the attention of all parts of the country, rebel as well as loyal. Its postponement from early July, the time first designated for it, was designed to settle its discords. A hope existed that within the eight weeks thus gained to non-committalism, some change would take place in the military situation that would lurch the mass of the party decisively over to the side of war, or of peace, and fix the policy of the convention beyond all controversy. Should such disaster overtake GRANT and SHERMAN as the rebels promised, it was calculated that the peace feeling would set in at the North like a flood, and make the Chicago path clear to a peace platform and candidate. Should GRANT and SHERMAN, on the other hand, consummate their campaigns by the capture of Richmond and Atlanta, it plainly would not answer to give up the old coercive policy which was so effectively crushing out the rebellion. But neither of these events have happened. GRANT has gained possession of one of the two keys of Richmond, but the city is not yet his. SHERMAN has successfully emerged from the dangerous defiles of Northern Georgia, and laid virtual siege to Atlanta; but that stronghold, though it would seem it must soon fall, still baffles him. Just so FARRAGUT has accomplished the first stage of the capture of Mobile with signal success, but the consummation of the work is yet a question. The military situation is no more favorable to the settlement of a definite war policy or peace policy at Chicago now, than it was in July. Every element of discord which was in motion then, has just as free play now. We may, therefore, count upon a scene of intense excitement and perturbation.

No set of politicians in this country ever had such a difficult task as will fall to the lot of those whose business it is to unite that Convention upon a common candidate and platform. The last National "Democratic" Convention of the party at Charleston was, it is true, as full of trouble as this is; but the great difference is, that in that case there was a predetermination on the part of the chief managers to make a split, while in this case, there is a similar predetermination to avoid one; and the work of division is always easier than the work of union.

The near approach of the draft, and the superior resoluteness and skill of the peace leaders have added to the strength of the peace section of this party. These leaders now claim with confidence that they will control the Convention. This is not improbable. Yet they are under a great disadvantage. They have no *point d'appui*—nothing substantial to stand upon. JEFF. DAVIS has explicitly declared that there can be no peace short of Confederate independence. The peace leaders of the North dare not yet trust themselves to any such ground. They, in general, know our people well enough to understand that disunion will, on no condition, be tolerated. In the lack of any encouragement from JEFF. DAVIS for a reconstruction on a peace basis, they have been compelled to avoid all specific peace propositions, and confine themselves mainly to a general abuse of the war. An armistice has indeed been advocated by some of them with a good deal of earnestness. But if has not been in their power to show that an armistice on admissible terms is any more attainable than peace. Upon this point JEFF. DAVIS has yet had no occasion to avow himself, but his newspaper organs, as well as other Confederate presses, have steadily declared that an armistice for negotiation must involve the concurrent withdrawal of all the Federal troops from Confederate territory, which, of course, is a condition the Northern people would never entertain for an instant. The peace men could carry the day at Chicago with infinitely more ease if they had some foothold on *terra firma*, instead of having to make their battle in mid-air.

It is curious to see what an interest this convention excites in Richmond. One would suppose, from the language of the rebel journals, that the Chicago Convention was as much an affair of their own as was that of Charleston. The *Whig* lectures the body on its "mighty responsibility"—styling it "the arbiter of peace or war." It declares that "the Fremont faction must be judiciously manipulated"—that the convention should adopt no platform—that "common hostility to LINCOLN is all that is wanted." The *Sentinel* congratulates itself that "the Chicago Convention will throw its apple of discord into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North;" looks to see it "impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the War party of the North," and exults in the belief that "at no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground; at no time have we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked—untrammeled, unconditional independence." The *Examiner* makes free to say that if EARLY can only whip SHERIDAN in the valley, "we shall probably see a thorough Peace President nominated at Chicago. The *Dispatch* is not hopeful, and thinks that nothing will come of what is done at Chicago, except there be "reverses to the Yankees within the next two months." "These alone," it says, "can checkmate LINCOLN, and weaken his hand, which is quite strong in comparison with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous FREMONT, and the Democratic party, broken in two by the peace and the war divisions." Notwithstanding the strong temptation to give the Peace party at Chicago a lift, all the rebel journals are very careful to keep clear of any declaration, or even intimation, that any peace, not involving separation, is possible. Peace, with them, is simply equivalent to "unconditional independence;" and their anxiety for harmonious action at Chicago comes from a belief that nothing will so conduce to that as a defeat of LINCOLN.

How infinitely superior, both in honor and in strength, is the position of the great National party of the Union. It rests on a principle as solid as adamant—the indivisibility of the Republic, and the maintenance of constitutional authority. Away from that, the party seeks no peace. It knows that the Government has the power, as well as the right, to subdue this rebellion into a return to allegiance, and it will hold faithfully to this war until that work is accomplished. It has no overtures to proffer, no compromises to discuss, no terms to accept, that do not involve the recognition of an Unbroken Nationality, invested with its old, Constitutional Powers. On no other ground does it expect or wish victory.

The Peace Party, North and South.

There is a good deal of talk of peace just now, and there are large numbers of persons who flatter themselves that the Democratic Convention will in some way or other bring it about. As all such talk, however, has naturally the effect both of discouraging the army and of cheating people at home into indifference or languor as to the progress of the war, we would earnestly advise those who indulge in it, to enter a little into details before doing so any longer—to turn aside for one moment from the vague declamations of Democratic newspapers about the "horrors of war," and the ambition and villainy of "Old Abe," and look into the plain, stern facts of the case. We hold that anybody who goes about preaching peace without having first asked himself and every authority within his reach whether the South is willing to accept any terms short of independence, and if so, what terms, is guilty of something worse than trifling.

We have not had, during the whole four years that have elapsed since the war begun, the smallest hint or intimation, to say nothing of proof, from any quarter, that the South would be willing to lay down its arms unless we recognized its independence, or laid down *our* arms unconditionally. No Confederate official, and no Southerner of any influence or authority, has ever said one single word to warrant the belief that any offer of anything less than this from any party at the North would meet with one moment's consideration. Moreover, we have had, during the whole of this period, a party at the North strongly desirous of peace, to whom the war and everything connected with it have been hateful from the beginning, and who have been constantly assuring the public that it was unnecessary, and that an arrangement was possible that would put an end to hostilities, and yet save the Union. To have produced proof of this assertion would have at any time secured their triumph at the polls, and would certainly have confounded the Administration, and brought the Republican party to naught. And this peace party has, it is well known, been during the whole time in constant communication with Southern leaders, and has had the best wishes of these leaders for their success. Nevertheless, they have never on any occasion been able to present the public with the smallest particle of evidence of any kind, written or verbal, that there was the least foundation for any of their statements—not as much as a letter or a message, hint or suggestion, from any man of mark at the South. All challenges on this point they have steadily passed over in silence. The conclusion to be drawn from this is obvious.

We are told, whenever there comes from DAVIS, or BENJAMIN, or any other Southern leader, an expression of unfaltering determination to fight on, that these, no doubt, are the sentiments of the chiefs; but that if reasonable terms were once offered by the North, the *people* of the South would force the former to accept them. There could not be a better example than this of the mischief done by fine and vague phrases.

Who are the people of the South, we should like to know, if not the male population between the ages of 16 and 60? And where are the male population between these ages, but in the ranks of the rebel army? We know, as well as we know anything that we have not seen, that there is not an able-bodied man or boy in the Confederacy who is not in its military service. The Confederate "public" consists of old and decrepid men, children and women. Suppose we had every one of these on our side, should we be better off than ever? And have we any proof worth attention that the women and the graybeards are not just as much opposed to reunion, or just as indifferent to it, as anybody in the ranks of the army?

As to the army, we hope everybody is satisfied what to expect from it. If anybody sees signs in the Confederate ranks of revolt against the Confederate authorities, of rising love of the old Union, and growing desire to return to it, we shall be glad to hear of them, and shall certainly make the most of them. As yet we do not know of one. Of course we have from deserters every day, the usual deserter's story of the demoralization and discontent they have left behind them, but as usual, it is refuted on the morrow by a battle, in which these "demoralized" and "disaffected" troops fight with an energy and courage that have never been surpassed. Is it thus and thus that men defend a cause which has grown hateful to them, and whose downfall they long for?

With no hope of peace, therefore, through the voluntary return of the South to the Union, it only remains to ask ourselves whether there is any present prospect of it, through the consent of the people of the North to recognize its independence. All that need be said on this point is, that no man who has any higher ambition than the glories of "martyrdom" has as yet ventured even to hint that this is possible. We all know that it is not possible. We all know that there is hardly a town in the North in which the very thought of such a thing would not be scouted. No party ventures to suggest anything of the kind, as even a remote contingency. There is not one of us who does not feel in his bones, that whatever the final issue of this great contest may be, the day on which the North finally surrenders the Southern half of this continent to JEFFERSON DAVIS, in full and indefeasible possession, and sends an ambassador to Richmond, will never come until it has staked all, and lost all—until we have no more men to fight, or until the worst pictures that Southern bullies have drawn of our baseness and greed have been fully realized.

The New Victory in Mobile Bay—Prospective Operations.

The surrender of Fort Morgan has followed so speedily on the capitulation of Fort Gaines, that it may be assumed the rebel garrison, after the latter event took place, contemplated little beyond a show of resistance to the attacking force. The particulars are altogether wanting; but an examination of the dates would seem to point to the conjecture that, whether Fort Morgan was blown up, destroyed by our heavy artillery, or surrendered, as Fort Gaines did, its abandonment was a foregone conclusion from the first successful operations of our forces.

It is from Richmond papers of Saturday that we have the bald announcement that "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known." It may be presumed upon this, that the surrender took place either on Thursday or Friday last, the 25th or 26th. Mobile papers of the 17th, give accounts of the crossing of Perdido River by a force of two thousand national troops from Pensacola, and of the landing of another force from five launches at Montrose, intended for land operations. Along with this announcement appears another, reporting the appointment of Gen. FRANK GARDINER to the command of the rebel district of the Gulf. FARRAGUT'S and GRAINGER'S direct operations against Fort Morgan, then, must have been brought to a successful issue within the space, at the longest, of not more than nine days—probably it would be more correct to put it at a week. And that was the full measure of endurance borne by a garrison estimated to be two thousand strong, provisioned for six months, (by the admissions of the rebel authorities themselves,) and holding a fort which, even before the war commenced, was considered a powerful defensive work.

There is more, however, than this, to support the conjecture that the rebels themselves, at the date of GARDNER'S appointment, did not reckon the defence of Fort Morgan a duty so immediate, pressing, or even practicable, as the defence of Mobile itself. The Mobile *Tribune* uttered the warning, ten days ago, that the city was to be bombarded. "With his artillery," said that journal, "the enemy, without falling against our obstructions, can accomplish this much, and within less than one week, (from the 17th,) shells may be falling upon the tops of our houses. Of all things, it is the most terrible, and those who cannot endure it had better get to a place of safety and quietude."

It is easy enough to see from this that Fort Morgan was considered to be doomed even before it was invested. It does not follow, however, that there is the less merit in the achievement, or less glory in the victory. If nothing more were to come immediately of the capture of the forts protecting the entrance of the bay, here we have, as the result of three week's operations, a large blockading squadron released from duty at the very time when it becomes of most vital consequence that an effective blockade should be established at Wilmington, to save our commerce from being swept away by the escape thence of more blockade-runners fitted up as privateers. We question if, now that the seaward entrances to Mobile are effectually at our command, it is not quite as important to employ whatever vessels can be spared from Mobile Bay, on the only highway now open, to blockade-runners, as to carry on naval operations further up the bay—at least until the land force at our disposal there is sufficiently strong to place the result of a coöperative effort by our commanders beyond the region of speculation. It is not necessary to the prestige of the forces under FARRAGUT and GRAINGER, that they should be in any haste to clutch at new victories in the interior of the bay, if there is more urgent work to be done elsewhere. Mobile is now as effectually shut out from commercial intercourse with foreign ports as Montgomery. Its reduction—except so far as that might involve the overthrow of a powerful defending army—would offer less compensation than might superficially appear, until our great army, now in the interior, shall have approached many leagues nearer to the Gulf coast. For the splendid achievements of these three memorable weeks, FARRAGUT, GRAINGER and their brave men have earned, and will receive, the profoundest admiration and gratitude of the whole nation. For what is yet to be achieved, the people will wait with a confiding reliance on the judgment of the Commanders and the stout hearts that follow their lead.

The South and the North—Tendencies of Civilization.

JEFFERSON DAVIS informed Col. JACQUES, in the late interview at Richmond, that there were "essential differences" between the North and South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations. DE TOCQUEVILLE observed differences between them also, but gave it as his opinion that there was not one which could not be ascribed to Slavery, or which would not disappear if Slavery were removed. But, supposing them to be as DAVIS asserts, "essential," it is quite evident that they have not existed from the beginning, but are of comparatively recent origin, and have been growing. There is no reason to suppose, either, that if separation took place, they would cease to grow. On the contrary, they would, according to all rule, increase day by day, the longer we lived apart. And this fact would, of itself, furnish a reason of the strongest kind for continuing the war as long as may be necessary to render separation impossible, now and forever.

Mankind has doubtless derived large benefit from the differences of temperament, manner, and tone of thought, displayed by different nations; but it may well be doubted whether these benefits could be weighed for one moment against the enormous evils arising out of misunderstandings bred and perpetuated simply by wide diversity of mental and moral constitution. The English and French have done incalculable damage to civilization—have retarded the progress of the human race in virtue and knowledge to an extent which can never be measured—by the wars they have waged, and the bloodshed with which they have filled Europe for over six hundred years; and yet it is no exaggeration to say that this has been mainly due to the want of mutual comprehension and appreciation created by essential differences. If they had only been a little more alike, they and their neighbors might have been saved an immense amount of misery, and have made far more rapid strides both in mental and material progress.

The tendency of the times everywhere is toward assimilation. In Europe the population is being rolled together in large political communities. Distinctive manners and customs and ways of thinking are daily disappearing; and we may fairly look forward, in the absence of any great social convulsion, to the creation, out, of the heterogeneous mass by which it is now peopled, of a single type—not a physical one perhaps, but a mental and moral one—as the result of what is called "modern progress." This is evidently the goal of our civilization. Mankind yearns for one language, for one style of ideas, for one way of living, and for likeness in everything—for, in short, the external realization of the great theory of the brotherhood of the whole race.

If it should ever be realized, the world will certainly not be so picturesque as it is now; travel will not be half so entertaining or instructive. We shall lose most of the valuable lessons which we now derive from comparison and contrast; but we shall reap a rich harvest of far greater blessings.

It has been our boast and glory hitherto that we had approached far nearer to this consummation than Europe; that we could look forward in a hundred years or less to seeing this continent covered with a homogeneous population, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, throbbing with the same aspirations, and following the same great lines of thought. Even if this was only a vision, it was a magnificent vision; too magnificent and too rich in promise to be lightly abandoned. And yet, if we give the Union up, we give that vision up; for we surrender half the Continent for the development on it, as far as laws and institutions can accomplish it, of other manners, other ideas of human rights and duties and destinies, and other theories of Government. In other words, we permit DAVIS and his colleagues to set about creating on this Continent the very state of society from which the old world is slowly escaping, and which, ever since the downfall of the Roman Empire, has drenched it with blood. We have within our reach a nobler and better peace than the famous "*pax Romana*," and we shall have much to answer for if we lightly let it slip.

The Aspect of Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

The terrible blow dealt the rebels on the Weldon line is telling quite as plainly on EARLY'S scouting and foraging expedition in the Shenandoah Valley as either at Petersburgh or Richmond. That terrific hit "by the left" at once sent provision up one hundred per cent. in Richmond, and to-day we read that it has brought EARLY down from his threatening elevation among the hills on the Upper Potomac. Gen. SHERIDAN reports to the War Department, under date of Saturday afternoon, that the enemy left his front on Friday night; that on the latter day he had inflicted on the rebels a severe loss; and that the indications are that EARLY is making his way up the Valley, toward Richmond, with the utmost dispatch possible.

This intelligence throws a satisfactory light upon the reported attempts of the rebel cavalry to pass our lines on the strong position they held from Charlestown to Martinsburgh, and to cross the river at one or more of the upper fords. These attempts, including the shelling of Williamsport from the south side of the river, are now seen to have been so many feints, intended to cover the retreating column under EARLY'S immediate command. SHERIDAN'S report, too, supplies us with a new and highly illuminated commentary upon the order issued to the army of the Middle Department by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, before he struck out first to the right, north of the James, and then to the left of the Weldon Railroad. That order hastened SHERIDAN'S retirement from Strasburgh, before he had encountered the rebels in any heavier engagement than the skirmishes which began with his advance on the 10th, and ended with the cavalry encounter at Thoroughfare Gap on the 16th. It was an order practically relieving LEE of the support of twenty or twenty-five thousand men—probably the very pick of the rebel army of Virginia. For the want of that support LEE has been forced hopelessly to surrender his most valuable line of communication; for, even the terrific assault on HANCOCK on Thursday at Reams' Station, staggering as it evidently was to the gallant Second, left WARREN'S position on the road nearer Petersburgh as unassailed and unassailable, as if it had been an attack aimed at SHERMAN at Atlanta.

It may be assumed that the object of the order which put SHERIDAN on the defensive having been effectually met, a resumption of offensive operations by our troops will be the next step. It can hardly be supposed that the splendid army now organized by SHERIDAN is to be in its intrenched position on the heights overlooking the Upper Potomac while EARLY is hastening to get out of the Valley, and rejoin the army under LEE. We shall, therefore, look for the next report of operations in the Middle Department from a point considerably south of his position on Saturday afternoon.

The Southern Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If one thing more than another has been made manifest during the progress of this war, it is this, namely: that if there had been no railways in the Southern States the war now raging with unabated fury would have been terminated long ago, and by no possible efforts of the Confederate leaders could it have been protracted until this time. But through the facilities afforded them by the railways, the rebels, having the interior position, have been enabled to concentrate troops at any given point of attack before it was possible for the Union troops at that point to be reinforced the reinforcements being obliged to move through wider spaces, and generally without the same facilities for the rapid transportation of troops, munitions, and supplies.

The cutting of the railroads in the numerous raids that have been organized for that purpose have resulted in mere temporary advantages—the roads in a very short time being made as available for rebel army purposes as they were before the raid. This is only possible, because the roads are never effectually destroyed. The rails are heated and bent, and in some cases the sleepers and ties taken up and burnt; but in no case within our recollection *has the bed of the road been disturbed.* Perhaps, in an ordinary cavalry raid, the want of time and the imperative necessity for expedition render this impossible. But this plea will not hold good in a case like that of the Weldon Road, now in the possession of GRANT'S army. We maintain that whilst that army has secure possession of that road it could not be more usefully employed than *in effectually destroying the road bed by mining and blowing up the embankments and filling up the cuts by blasting and otherwise.* The road could, in this manner, be rendered utterly useless for months to come, and perhaps during the war, at the same time, making the troops now necessary to hold it available at other points. It is at last very plain to all that the reduction of Richmond, and Atlanta as well, has become, chiefly a matter of rations. We think, therefore, that our armies investing those cities will make more rapid advances toward their object, with great economy of human life, by directing their efforts to the extirpation of the railroads over which the rebel armies receive their supplies and transport their troops, than they possibly can by fighting alone.

S.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1864.

THE WAR.

Views of a Cavalryman on the Military Aspect of Affairs, on the Necessities of the Situation, and on the Negro Question.

CAMP BEFORE PETERSBURGH, August, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be presumption for a plain American citizen, clothed in the simple blue of a soldier of the republic, to grapple with this monstrous calamity which has as yet proved beyond the mental grasp of those sitting in high places. Yet it has become an axiom that the solution of really practical matters is often more readily accomplished by the workings of common sense and moderate intelligence and observation, than by the throes of wondrous intellects and throbbing geniuses.

Let us look squarely at this appalling strife 'twixt opposing American elements. Let us see through the dazzle of transient successes and the humbug of the capture of Southern strongholds, each one of which "was and is to end the war," and yet that end is not. Let us now appreciate but *facts* and stubbornly understand at least that if this war is to be carried to the bitter end—if Slavery is to be utterly exterminated, and the leading instigators of this great treason against the Constitution of our fathers brought to their just punishment by a successful and indignant republic. Such state of things can only be brought about by the annihilation, either by death or capture of the two grand armies of the South. GRANT must destroy the material of LEE'S army, and SHERMAN must do likewise with his opposition. Then these grand centres being out of existence, rapidly and easily their numerous treasonable offshoots will be swept away.

It is usual, in the suggestion of new lines of action, to recapitulate the past, and, in so the errors so exhibited, to smoothly shape the conduct of the future; but it is unnecessary to tell the American people of what has already befallen them. Let us fairly appreciate only our present, and commence a new war on a scale commensurate with our grand and limitless resources. I apprehend more than I comprehend that a difficulty in overcoming a line of policy seemingly inseparable to our Government action, must be exploded before the first steps of my suggestions be taken.

It is a feeling intensely American to underrate all opposition, and such is the fault in our Government to which I refer. That the action of our Government has always been, and is now, shaped by such error, is fairly proved by the conduct of our continual Indian wars, by the conduct of the Mexican war, and last by the way the immense resources of the Republic are allowed to sleep, while treason proudly holds its own in Southern battle-fields. If, instead of a squadron of dragoons hardly gaining a bloody success over rebellious Indians, we sent at once a force sufficient to reduce them beyond a peradventure, would not such action be the proper policy to sustain, and impress such savages with the dignity of the people they were outraging, and cause them to hesitate how they again incurred the danger of our punishment. If, instead of the few thousands sent by dribblets to the battle-fields of Mexico we had marched at once the *offered* fifty thousand, think you the sacrifices of valuable lives that did occur, would have been necessitated? No; we would have exhibited a numerical superiority that must have made resistance madness; and, more still, we would have impressed the Mexicans with a wholesome respect for our power, that they have since sadly needed.

So in this rebellion. Without meaning to underrate our gigantic efforts, and the wonderful material of destruction now in the field, I boldly declare it is not sufficient to quell the armed opposition of the South; indeed, it is barely sufficient to hold its own; and certainly no Southern traitor sees in the forces we now, or at any time have exhibited, fit ground to despair of ultimate success. Such being *possibly* the state of affairs, it becomes us to make the remedy heroic. We must exhibit at once the full strength of the republic, and, as we surely can, crush out all opposition and all hopes of the most sanguine traitor of even temporary resistance.

A half million men must be *conscripted.* Veterans enough from our armies can be temporarily

spared to checkmate all armed opposition to such a vital step. Every ford, every access ible point of entrance to the North, must be heavily garrisoned and fortified against contingencies of Southern raids. GRANT should be reinforced at least three hundred thousand men, fit for immediate use against LEE'S Virginia host, and SHERMAN should have an equal number to operate in his position. Each should have its specialty; GRANT, to *kill off* or capture LEE'S force; SHERMAN, to do likewise with his opposition. Virginia and Tennessee should be held by strong armies of occupation and observation, barring effectually the danger of any flank movements. All posts and positions everywhere should be numerically strong enough to place them beyond danger; and then, and then only, the South will realize that the Republic is in *earnest*. Let our Government at once check the exportation of gold—a calamity that would be insignificant in comparison with the evils opened by the present system—or let us boldly assert to the Great Powers that the belligerent rights so freely granted by them to Southern cruisers are forfeited, inasmuch as said cruisers are without a single national harbor to which their prizes could be sent for adjudication; that now the Republic claims and means to take her place on the high seas; that Southern cruisers will henceforth be pursued and sunk in any port of the world affording them entrance, let the consequences be what they may.

The Republic is just—is willing to peaceably fall into her maritime and commercial rights; but she is strong—strong enough to make good her claims against the jealous opposition of the world.

"What shall we do with the negro?" I offer a solution of this *pons asinorum* that will do at least till the rebellion is a horror of the past.

Let the desolation that has marked the advances of our Virginia and Western armies be metamorphosed into smiling harvest fields by the employment of all blacks under a judicious and *practical* management. Virginia alone offers labor for at least 300,000 black laborers. Change, then, this barreness into the rich garden the soil properly and practically cultivated will magically cause to appear. Don't, as in all other negro enterprises, put consumptive scholars or visionary philanthropists in control of such experiment, but let the management fall into the hands of such minds as control the complications of our great railroads—men whose whole minds are intensely practical, under whom the redeemed slave would soon realize the true blessings of emancipation, and understand that even freedom had its hardships; that even in freedom, hard, honest labor alone brings good, honest living.

I am satisfied that under the firm, just control of practical men, such a disposition could be made of this black bar in our escutcheon as would not only redeem our war desolation, but would be the foundation of an an easy solution of all difficulty with negroes for the future. Make, then, a smiling garden spring in the wake of desolating war. Then could the returning soldier of the Republic point proudly to the immensity of plenteous harvest fields, and tell how it all belonged to his Uncle Samuel, from whom all brave lads had *expectations*. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. M. RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. V. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having referred the question of the amount of tax to be levied upon spirits to the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been advised that in all cases, whether the article is proof or below proof, the amount of tax will be the same per wine gallon, to wit: $1 50. This disposes of the claim made by manufacturers, that when the liquor is 50 per cent. below proof the tax should be but 75 cents per gallon. This decision has been adopted by Judge LEWIS as the rule in his bureau, and hereafter no discrimination will be made in fixing the amount of tax, and all spirits will be assumed to be proof.

THE NATIONAL BANKING CURRENCY.

The National Bank currency issued last week amounts to $1,077,050. Total to date, $43,125,350.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan to-day amount to $775,050; to the 10-40, $219 150.

DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, has been designated as depositary of public funds and financial agent of the Government.

TAX COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS yesterday received his commission as Direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Louisiana.

THE LAST OF THE CALIFORNIA BRIGADE.

The One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, Maj. J. J. SPEAKY commanding, will leave camp to-day (Sunday) for Philadelphia. This is the last regiment of the late and lamented Col. E. D. BAKER'S California Brigade. This regiment has been in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and returns with ninety men and eleven officers.

CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON.

Senator WILSON and Representatives THADDEUS STEVENS, REUBEN E. FENTON and F. W. KELLOGG are the city.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day:

JOHN HAZELL, Co. A, Tenth New-York Artillery; HENRY HAMILTON, Co. B, One Hundred and Ninth New-York; JOHN A. STAFFORD, Co. L, Fiftieth New-York Engineers; JOSEPH BENOR, Co. A, Fifty-ninth New-York.

Partial List of Killed and Wounded.

The following is a partial list of killed and wounded New-York and other soldiers in the first and second divisions of HANCOCK'S Corps in the battle at Ream's Station, on Thursday last:

Lieut.-Col C. O. Brady, 61st New-York, Commanding 3d and 4th brigades, 1st division 2d Army Corps.
Capt. Francis C. Crawford, prisoner.
Capt. Martin Birney, Aid to Gen. Miles—leg, flesh, slight.
Capt. James McKinley, E, 81st Pennsylvania Artillery—leg.
Capt. J. H. Mitchell, D, 81st Pennsylvania Artillery—left arm, severe.
First Lieut. John Miles, 28th Mass.—arm, severe.
Major W. Murphy, 4th New-York—neck.
Adjt. Vermingham, 88th New-York.
Major WM. ARTHUR, 4th New-York Heavy Artillery—face, severe.
Lieut. WM. Bell, 59th.
Lieut. S. H. Goodhart, 4th—thigh.
Lieut. A. P. Hawkins, 8th—elbow.
Lieut. P. Farren, 69th—arm.
Capt. J. M. Conton, 69th—leg.
Lieut. James Quinn, 170th—ankle.
Geo. N. Devereaux, 10th Mass.
Gotlieb Silck, D, 83d Penn.—leg, slight.
M. McCabe, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery—hand, slight.
Jas. Girling, K, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—left arm and side.
J. P. Stringfellow, 148th Penn.—right calf, severe.
Jacob Frantz, 68th Pennsylvania—both hands, severe.
H. Hackeman, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery—right hand, severe.
Jos. A. Smith, 148th Pennsylvania—foot, flesh.
G. R. McCanney—face, slight.
Flinton Johnson, 10th—knee joint.
S. J. Davis, 108th—leg.
Sergt. Mich'l Welch, 69th—leg.
A. Hart, 59th—leg.
Frank M. Selsson, 152d—foot.
Sergt. Jas. Steele, 152d—thigh.
H. Goldsmith, 59th—side.
B. Carroll, 17th New-York—scalp.
Jos. Bloomer, 170th—leg.
Thos. Moone, 55th—head.
Chas. H. McNeail, 12th New-York—arm.
Geo. W. Elson, 8th—thigh.
Sergt. J. Wood, 69th—thigh.
Frank Nash, 4th—thigh.
Thos. Ryan, 155th—arm.
S. McLafferty, 8th—breast.
C. B. Steed, 71st.
Albert Gannock, 152d—arm.
C. Snyder, 8th—leg.
Robt. Irwin, 8th—shoulder.
C. Inglehart, 109th—back.
T. Fields, 10th—ankle.
Ira Parish, 152d,
Rowland Ward, 4th.
Jas. A. Henry, 8th—back.
Thos. Hern, 155th—arm.
Thos. Holland, 164th—leg.
T. Bridgewater 69th—back.
Jas. Sheeard, Co. C, 8th New-York.
Peter Luroy 10th New-York.
Patrick Owing, 170th—breast.
M. Connor, 4th New-York.
Albert Soanck, 170th—knee.
Francis McDowell, 69th.
James Brame, 61st—thigh.
Thomas Dunaly, 69th—thigh.
John Phelan, 8th—back.
John Millard, 69th—back.
Fred. Bishop, 8th New-York—hip.
William Bronner, 8th—scalp.
E. Ewell, 8th—foot.
Charles Gillren, 8th—jaw.
Joseph Buckney, 155th—hand.
S. P. Belb, 8th—arm.
Martin McAverly, 155th—head.
Joseph J. A. Howell, 170th—arm.
Joseph Orily, 170th—leg.
J. F. Douglass, 107th—arm.
John Gargor, 164th—elbow and hip.
Chris McDonald, 10th—fingers and thigh.
Hugh Dowd, 170th—arm.
H. Paupan, 10th—finger.
Henry Hyer, 59th—finger.
A. S. Harris, 8th—arm.
C. Wiesman, 8th—head and shoulder.
Sylvers Trip, 8th—scalp.
Petrick Deery, 170th—knee joint.
Arasmus Cock, 155th—shoulder and right side.
Sol. R. Gosus, 7th.
Fred. Wrenxeroack, 66th—hand.
Geo. Kelly, 57th—head.
Sergt. Joseph Coon, 125th—head.
W. Leisha, 7th.
P. Murphy, 39th.
N. A. Ackerman, 2d.
Wm. Shed, 39th—leg.
W. Bell, 57th.
Sergt.-Major H. A. Ogden, 1st.
Merrit Washburn, 4th.
Jno. S. Vankenser, 4th.
Oliver Davis, 4th—face.
D. F. Wismans, 4th—side.
Lieut. Samuel Cox, 6th—foot.
Charles V. Phillips, 4th—face.
N. Matthews, 2d—thigh.
C. Wort, 7th—side.
N. Helbold, 7th—head.
Isaac Groscopt, 111th—shoulder.
Jas. Sanderson, 111th—legs.
L. Masins, 96th—arm.
G. L. Merchant, 125th—both hips.
Sergt. B. Harrington, 8th—dead.
Sergt. Eph. Russell, 64th—hand.
Lieut. W. W. Burrel, 64th—arm.
G. Joice, 61st.
Corp. Geo. J. Bula, 57th—hip.
Sergt. Carl Marrirock, 7th Inf.
George Curtin, band leader, 2d Inf.—dead.
Wm. Kain, 7th Inf.—flesh wound.
Frank Leach, 7th Inf.—arm fractured.
D. A. Gifford, 111th—hip.
D. B. Jone, 128th—face.
Conrad Zelp, 28th.
Thomas V. Keeler, 28th—side.
Joseph Friorie, 61st—leg.
W. Parmelee, 61st—neck.
Sergeant D. Norn—arm.
Corporal Otto Zenkel, 4th—face.
John Multen, 69th.
P. McCaffrey, 69th.
J. Bowman, 66th—hand.
L. Dinhysson, 7th—leg.
Casper Smith, 7th—knee.
N. Seymour, 57th—neck.
Alex. Stewart, 7th—leg.
A. Fisher, 7th—scalp.
Sergt. Michael Welsh, 69th—leg.
E. Nuel, 7th—arm.
Thos. O'Connor, 7th—foot.
Geo. W. Holt, 7th—mortal.
Jas. G. Keever, 7th—arm.
W. Watson, 61th—shoulder.
W. Munroe, 2d.
Michael Moran, 125th—hip.
Lieut. Jas. S. Wycsoff, 39th—hip.
F. Schmall, 7th—shoulder.
Gilbert Cuttin, 4th—ankle.
Benj. Norris, 7th—arm.
Corp. J. H. More, 2d—thigh.
N. Waley, 4th—thigh.
Jas. Mooney, 69th—arm.
Patrick Casey, 2d—thigh.
Chas. Wolverton, 126th—neck.
J. W. Van Pelt, 4th—side.
Chas. Romerman, 4th New-York.
Sergt. C. B. Albezer, 126th—ankle.
Sergt. Geo. Beath, 7th—arm.
Dewitt Pitcher, 2d—leg.
Louis Nester, 7th—neck.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Ram Tennessee.

We have already given in our columns a description of the great iron-clad captured by Admiral FARRAGUT at Mobile; but the following account of her from a correspondent of the *Tribune* contains additional items of interest:

"The rebel ram *Tennessee*, in the extraordinary fight with nearly half our entire fleet, which took place inside the harbor, proved herself one of the most formidable crafts for harbor defence which has ever been constructed, and an inspection of her, which I have been permitted to make, shows with what justice the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN claimed that she was able to sink an entire fleet.

Her hull was originally intended for a man-of-war, and is put together in the most staunch and substantial manner in which it is possible to build a vessel. Her length is about 150 feet.

In form she varies from the old *Merrimac*, though evidently a modification of that unfortunate and short-lived craft.

Her armor consists of two and a half inch iron, in bars eight inches wide, crossing each other, and bolted down with one and three-quarter inch bolts, making five inches of solid iron. This again is backed by two feet of solid oak throughout the entire portion of the boat above the water line, and extending some feet even below that. From her forward casemates forward, including her pilot-house, an additional inch of iron is given her, making six inches of plating, and an additional foot, making three feet of wooden backing at this part of the boat.

Her gun-room, if that is the proper term to use, occupies about two-thirds of her length, and is constructed with a flat top, composed of two and a half by eight-inch iron bars, crossed and bolted together, forming a close lattice-work above her gunners, and affording ventilation while in action. The sides are inclined like those of the old *Merrimac*, and as before stated, are composed of five inches of iron plating, backed with two feet of solid oak backing, through which, in the fight with our fleet, no ball succeeded in piercing. Her ports, of which there are two on either side, and one fore and aft, are closed by means of iron shutters, which revolve upon a pivot in the center of one side, and are worked by means of a cog-wheel on the inside in a very simple and expeditious manner. They are liable, however, to derangement, and in the engagement with our fleet two were actually so deranged as to prevent their being opened, while a third, the after one, was shot away entirely, the pivot on which it revolved being broken off, and it was through this that the fragment of shell entered which wounded the rebel Admiral, as he was standing near directing a gunner to clear away some splinters with which it had become filled.

It is a curious and interesting proof of the excellence of our gunners that some ten shots struck in close contiguity to this port which was early discovered it was impossible for the crew to close and in fact this really became the heel of Achilles to the fated *Tennessee*. Somewhere between forty and fifty shots struck her during the fight in nearly every part of the boat, but not one penetrated her impervious armor. One fifteen-inch shell from the monitor *Manhattan*, as is supposed, made a deep indentation which must have caused her to stagger, but bounded off from her ribs of steel. The impaction of the blow, however, stove through her two feet of wooden backing, and produced inside all the evidences of the missiles having come through. The splinters flew promiscuously in all directions in the neighborhood, inside. The ram is armed with two seven and one eight inch rifled guns of the Brooks pattern, fore an aft, and with four of the same six-inch guns in her broadsides.

These effective weapons have been turned, since her capture, toward Fort Morgan, and will doubtless, as old friends, be highly appreciated in the fort by her garrison.

Some eighty superior muskets were also captured along with the ram, in complete order.

Nothing, in fact, which could render her more complete in her appointments in any respect was spared by Admiral BUCHANAN in fitting her out; and, as she has been some two years building, she was about as thoroughly appointed as it was possible for her to be.

In addition to her armament as described, she was armed with a formidable iron prow for ramming, which made her in that particular in no wise inferior to the old *Merrimac*, whose exploits in that line must be fresh in the minds of the reading public still. One point of weakness with her was her rudder chains, which were on her deck, and covered only with a half inch of iron, and were soon deranged, rendering her, but for an additional provision of ropes and block, entirely unmanageable. As it was, the rope substitute was the means by which her rudder was managed during more than half of her engagement.

The shooting away of her smoke-stack has been given by some as the cause of her surrender. Nothing can be more absurd. The effect the loss of this could do nothing more than to lessen her draft slightly, as it was only shot away above her Upper deck—on a level with which it rested; of course it could in no manner have anything to do with the causing of the ram's surrender. That fortuitous event was the immediate result of the wounding of her brave though misguided commander, the terrible hammering at her by our fleet from every side, the derangement of her ports and consequent useleessness of three of her guns, and the severing of her rudder-chains, rendering her to a great extent unmanageable. Finally, the utter demoralization of her crew at the sight of her fallen Admiral mortally wounded, as was supposed at the time, caused them to run up the white flag, and surrender the boat to our fleet.

The machinery of the *Tennessee* has been greatly improved since first begun, and engines of greater power put in than those first assigned her. She is, however, by no means swift, as it is, though capable of making greater speed than at first stated. It is claimed that she can make seven knots, which is without doubt above her capacity. Her draft is about fourteen feet, possibly fourteen feet six inches. Her condition at present is such that, in spite of all the cannonading she has received, in spite of all the ramming she has undergone, in spite of her lost smoke-stack and her broken rudder-chains, she can be effectually turned against Fort Morgan tomorrow, and with a little repairing, which can be done as she lies, in a few days' time here, she can be turned toward Mobile and made, if the new channel permits her to get there, a most formidable antagonist against those who built her.

Had this craft, with her three wooden consorts, the *Selma*, the *Gaines*, and the *Morgan*, been content to have lain quietly under the guns of Fort Morgan until dark, and have then come out and attacked our fleet with the impetuosity which they displayed as it was, they might; without a shadow of doubt, have succeeded in sinking or destroying half of our ships and gunboats, if not all; as the darkness would have led to our fleet's firing, and running down our own boats, and committing irreparable and fatal injury upon each other. This matter is so much discussed in the fleet that I again recur to it, to show how great a danger we have escaped by the fight and capture which we have made. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the *Tennessee* presents no evidence of the struggle in which she has been engaged, for most assuredly and unmistakably she does. Her iron armor all over shows the deep indentations where our balls have struck her. Her iron plates are, many of them, bent and warped by the tremendous blows which she has received, while many of her iron plates have been torn away and displaced by the action of the shots she received.

But for all this, the ramming she received from the staunch old *Hartford*, the *Ossipee*, the *Lackawanna* and the *Monongahela*, who severally tried to run her down, have caused no seam to open in her unyielding hull, and she is to-day just as seaworthy as before the fight, and she will do just as effective service for us in repelling foreign foes, as she did against us in the hands of domestic ones. With a few Yankee improvements in non-essentials, she will, I trust, live long to the glory of the heroic old Commodore who captured her.

I would suggest that when we get through with her here, she be brought, at a suitable time, to New-York, where she would, in certain possible contingencies, be invaluable.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLOS' GARDEN.—The engagement of Miss LU. CILLE WESTERN terminated on Saturday evening, and this evening Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOPPEL commences one of six nights' duration, the whole of which she will appear in her own adaption of "Camille." It is announced that in the course of the current week she will have reached her one thousandth performance of it.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer season terminates this evening, with the benefit and last appearance of Miss OLIVE LOGAN, who, on this occasion, appears as *Julia*, in the "Hunchbacks."

The Broadway Theatre reopens for the season with Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as the star, who will appear in two pieces, viz., BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Married Life," in which he will sustain the part of *Mr. Dove*, and the drama of "The People's Lawyer," in which he will appear as *Solon Shingle*. Some time has elapsed since we last saw Mr. OWENS, who then struck us, being an excellent eccentric and low comedian. He has been starring through the States in the interim, where he is highly popular. Miss ALICE PLACIDE MASON is engaged as leading lady. She comes to New-York highly recommended. The company generally is materially strengthened.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—The comedies of "Everybody's Friend" and the "Rough Diamond," which attracted crowded audiences every evening last week, are announced for repetition this and every evening until further notice. Mr. CLARKE'S popularity continues to increase, and deservedly so with the New-York public.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Pennsylvania Invasion.
THE REBELS BURN TOWNS,
BUT CANNOT BURN
THE HERRING'S SAFE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell into the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUBER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: I have had in use one of your unequaled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
"the best fire-proof safe the world ever saw."
HERRING & CO'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
with Herring & Floyd's patent
CRYSTALIZED IRON,
FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF!
manufactured and sold only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Lyon's Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them: what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter, Styles neat, Saloon elegant. Executed in the best manner. Shaving only 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair-Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—R. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JONES—LA FARGE.—On Thursday, Aug 18, by Rev. Dr Preston, of St. Ann's Church, THOMAS JONES and LOUISA J. LA FARGE, all of this City.

DIED.

DWIGHT.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, of consumption, Mrs. W. JANE DWIGHT, wife of Rev. B. W. Dwight, of New-York City.

DUFF.—In Washington, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 38 West 24th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GODFREY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug 27, EDWARD GODFREY, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday after. noon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner 8th and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

KIRKPATRICK.—At Nassau, N. P., on Thursday, Aug. 4, of yellow fever, ANNA E., wife of Thomas Kirkpatrick, United States Consul.

☞ Albany and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

KIDDALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, Capt. GURDON KIDDALL, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and also those of his sons-in-law, E. W. Taylor and T. C. Hotchkiss, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 245 West 15th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

NEWCOMB.—At Dowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Aug 27, ELIZA A., wife of Richard F. Newcomb, of Barnardston, Mass., aged 31 years.

NORSWORTHY.—At the Fowelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, FANNY M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

QUINLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET CARLISLE, wife of Wm. Jas. Quinlan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 136 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ROSS, U.S.A.—At Harewood U. S. A. General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 25, RICHARD RIDDOCK, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph Riddock, No. 303 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, HENRIETTA LOUISA, only daughter of John H. and Henrietta L. Seaman, aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 250 West 18th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and also those of her son, John P. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 36 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THORNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 27, RICHARD VAN WAGENEN, only son of Q. Haywood and Maria T. Thorne, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Funeral services at the Marble Collegiate Church, near the 2d-av., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, inactivity, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitter by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE Union Association of the City and County of New York will meet at Pope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock.
By order,
S. DRAPER, Chairman.
S. J. GLASSEY, } Secretaries.
H. H. WOODS, }

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART."—A Song by Will. Lowe. Until the War is over; with "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return." Marches, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 300 tunes. 60c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 239 Bowery.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassauts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 33 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,121 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle. $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16, 1864.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
FARM AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH B. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR JOBBERS. } P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
No. 58 Warren-st.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A meeting of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Aug. 24, 1864, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union State Central Committee, to wit: "That all Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means," be requested to meet and select three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose.

Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $350,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on October 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, therefore be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed to a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as depository and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors from the Post-Office.

Have on hand and for sale the new issue of the 10-40 bonds, with the 7.30 interest bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000,
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR EXPENSES.
SIX PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $100 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for the above Bonds will be received at the bank-house of FINCH, HOPPER, SCHULD & CO., No. 57 Broad-street, New-York, until Aug. 30, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of a law passed by the Legislature, and by virtue of the Board of Supervisors, payable in twenty-five years, at the option of the County Treasurer after ten years.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denomination, time and mode of delivery desired. Proposals will be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for, subject to be paid forfeiture of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. J. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

J. J. VAN VLECK,
JOHN HACHFIELD,
BY MESSRS.
[illegible]
Committee on Bonds.

[illegible]
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive proposals for [illegible] Bonds of the Seventh Issue, authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, bearing interest at the rate of seven-thirty hundredths per cent. per annum, payable [illegible] of the above-named Bonds is limited to [illegible] Proposals are required in sums of fifty ($50) dollars or multiples thereof, and they must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. on the amount of the bids.

The notice for them in the order in which they are received will be opened at the Treasury, and the bids will be considered. Bids will be received [illegible] application at the Treasury.

JAMES [illegible],
Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

H. J. MYERS, Broker,
No. 5 NEW-BROADWAY, New-York.
Commission allowed to Dealers and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 7-30 Loan, and all other U. S. Securities bought and sold and interest collected.
Sterling BONDS and BILLS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and others.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
United Insurance & Co., Evans, Stix & Co.,
John S. Crane, Esq., P. W. Price, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Risk held at the Company of Clorado, [illegible] held at the office of the company, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of September, for the election of [illegible] days. [illegible] the stockholders of the Company are hereby notified to attend.

By order
JAMES STRONG, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1864.

CAPITAL [illegible]
Subscription books for the new popular [illegible] LOAN.

And the notice commission of [illegible] on each $1,000 allowed. 5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. NELSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF [illegible]
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, next, for [illegible] of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund [illegible] Company.

[illegible] were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 [illegible] semi-annually on presentation of [illegible] and are limited to an aggregate [illegible] $10,000, and are redeemable [illegible] years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire [illegible] of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City [illegible].

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds [illegible] premium not exceeding ten per cent. on the par value of the bonds [illegible] of the property south of 44th-st. [illegible] and within the limits of the bonds.

A [illegible] of the bonds have been sold [illegible] to pay [illegible] as they become due.

[illegible] can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 15, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, Esqs., 120 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1861, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 2, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, therefore be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7.30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and as the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The white commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 5-20 Loan, as well as to the 7-30 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY 6 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1874, interest payable quarterly, for sale by
SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CASH—OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 Per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $100, payable in currency, three years from August 15, 1864, when they will be redeemed at par in coin, or they will be converted into 6 per cent. gold bonds, payable in twenty years, at the option of the holder.

All subscriptions received prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed from that date.

All [illegible] and Banks will receive subscriptions, and Bankers will be allowed the usual commission.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SECURITIES AT [illegible] COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 Nassau-street, [illegible] Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

[illegible] Company's office, No. 20 Nassau

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....950-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....950-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Atlantic).....180-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....950-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 28.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including table wine).....$165
Second Cabin, including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 3
EDINBURG.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.....Sept. 17

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	$90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at same rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,1 6	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,1 0	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,8 6	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value therein expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 31.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Wednesday, Sept. 7.
MORNING STAR.....Elephurn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....Crocker.....Saturday, Nov. 5.

At 3 P. M.

From Pier 6 North River, foot Hamilton Canal-st., N. Y.

The Morning Star is 3,015 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,015, and the Day Star 2,500. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamers.

No Freight received on the Bay of Lights after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

C. LUDLAM, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when one of these days falls on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 1 North River,

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the NORTH STAR on the 21st inst.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, good for three days.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the unrivalled Delaware Bay and river route to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning, leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with trains for the West, Northwest and Southwest.

The road is being re-ballasted, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshall, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Farmingdale, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Flushing at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REYNOLDS, 2d ernendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 8, 9 P. M. Ferry boats at James-slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Fare for the trip 15 cents. Excursion tickets, 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Send for a circular.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.—Boarding School for Young Ladies only. The next annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and ex ensive English and ornamental education. For catalogue address the principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Those who enter their names at GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping rooms, No. 50 Broadway, before Sept. 1, will be received at the half prices of the Summer term, with privilege of continuing their lessons until Jan. 1.

A. J. DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 659 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 10 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 59 East 14th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:45 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 63 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, good for three days.

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☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

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The road is being re-ballasted, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshall, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Babylon and Farmingdale, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REYNOLDS, 2d ernendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 8, 9 P. M. Ferry boats at James-slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Fare for the trip 15 cents. Excursion tickets, 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 40 East River, daily, at 10 o'clock, and arrives in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London, returning daily. Departure every evening, SUNDAYS excepted, at 5 o'clock, precisely, to enable connect for Boston by Norwich line, which leaves Norwich at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL, MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIBBARD, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the breakfast at 7 A. M. and 20th-st. at 7 10. Landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TALLMAN, and the JAMES NEWKIRK, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COZZENS leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:30, Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40, Grassy point, 8:25, arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamer leaves Peck-slip, at 5:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, Bey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of BROADHEAD & STOUT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hereafter will be conducted by JOHN W. STOUT, who assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and who will pay all outstanding indebtedness.

JAMES BROADHEAD,
JOHN W. STOUT.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HUBBARD, PALMER & CO. is full this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HUBBARD will continue the late speculation business at the office of the late firm, No. 51 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD,
A. CRAIG PALMER.

New-York, Aug 1, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Dudley Bellhouse, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. L. B. Tremella, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 54 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 40th-st. and 4th-av.

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 854 4th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 260 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 235 Madison-av., corner of 34th-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT DORCH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the Summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited num er of six (young scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, box No. 152 Post-office, or come and see.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DRAPER, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 15th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 152 Clinton-st., corner of Dean-st. During the summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting, room, internally, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient instruction. A. W. MORGRIDGE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS are deposited for the use of parents in bookstore No. 596 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-owners and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for application form.

HERRERTHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

YOUNG WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 76, 78 and 80 Bond-st., Bridge Road. The classes will commence early on Sept. 12. Boarder may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 761 and 811 Broadway.

N. A. DESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 27 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and misses. French and English taught by experienced teachers, on the Ollendorf system. Circulars sent on application. TERMS, address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS GRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the store of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES MAYNARD WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 West 20th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at their residence.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 248 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACE, Principal.

GREENHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY N. GOLDEN.

MISS BURLEIGH'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALMER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. B. BERRIEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 18th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 14. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 148 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be paid to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and the French and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farle, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Bridgham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 32 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (third term) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 22 Madison-av., second door from 24th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to this date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STREETS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY one of the principal assistants of the late celebrated Dr. Anthon's New-York grammar school, intends to reopen his school for boys at No. 346 West 34th-st., northeast corner of 9th-av., MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. J. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Mark's Church, Bristol, England. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and management of pupils. They refer to Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Drs. Hawks, Taylor, Ferris, Macdonald, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Tappan, Rev. C. E. S. Wines, J. H. Swift, A. Allen, Smith, M. Cochran, Alfred Ely, W. M. Evarts, Chas. Folsom, Alf. Greenwood, Edward Cutter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, 346 9th-av., or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Stony Brook, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD COLLEGE, HERKIMER CO., N. Y.—The Fall term of this institution will commence on the 7th of September, and will continue 11 weeks. Students can enter at any time. Expenses, including board, washing, fuel, lights and tuition, $60 per term. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its 25th year on the 19th of September. Rev. C. D. HELMER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The Misses PENNY will open their schools at Principal residence, 1 Fifth-av., on the 19th of September. Circulars may be had at the store of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or at the residence of the Misses Penny, Sing Sing, N. Y. Refer to Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Worcester, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Haven, Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ogden, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Tappan, Rev. C. E. S. Wines, J. H. Swift, A. Allen, Smith, M. Cochran, Alfred Ely, W. M. Evarts, Chas. Folsom, Alf. Greenwood, Edward Cutter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, 346 9th-av., or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Stony Brook, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD COLLEGE, HERKIMER CO., N. Y.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Mohawk River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in collegiate and other branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE CONTEST FOR THE NOMINATION.

The New-England Delegation for McClellan.

INDECISION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES

Position of Gov. Seymour---He Refuses to be Considered a Candidate.

The War Democrats and the Peace Democrats at Variance.

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF McCLELLAN.

Threatened Bolt of the Peace Democrats and a Counter Nomination.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27, 12 o'clock Midnight.

A BOISTEROUS MEETING.

The mass meeting to-night was remarkably large and boisterously enthusiastic.

The number present is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and it is generally admitted to have been the largest gathering ever seen in Chicago—much larger than the Republican demonstration held here four years ago.

It was found necessary to organize the meeting in the following way: two in the Park and one on Clark-street, and for an hour and more so dense was the crowd in Clark and Randolph streets, that it was impossible to make a passage through it.

The Court-house was gaily decorated with McClellan flags and chintz curtains, and at the close of the meeting several large pieces of fireworks were set off, after the fashion of the great meeting in New-York, held on the 11th of August.

Among the speakers were Hon. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky; E. G. PERRIN, of New-York; Ex Governor WELLER, of California, and Mr. REED, of Kentucky.

The remarks of the latter were exceedingly bitter in their denunciation of the acts of the present Administration.

It was near midnight when the last meeting broke up, and the enthusiasm for McCLELLAN continued to the last.

A BATCH OF RUMORS.

There are many rumors floating about—among others that the New-York delegation now in session is doubtful; that the Ohio delegation will bolt if McCLELLAN is nominated; that the Kentucky delegation will bolt if the GUTHRIE delegation is recognized; that President LINCOLN has signified his willingness to withdraw as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and that Ex-Senator SPRAGUE brought this news on last night.

Although these and similar rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source, they create much talk and excitement about the hotels.

The determination of the New-York delegation as to their choice of a candidate, is looked for with great interest, as it is generally believed that their vote will decide the question.

THE DELEGATIONS FULL.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The various delegations to the National Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by the selection of substitutes.

No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different delegations as to the most available candidate, with the exception that McCLELLAN seems to gain strength with the New-England delegations.

The session of the New-York delegation last night was protracted until after midnight, but although the McClellanites are in a majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take the decisive vote at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Some of the McClellan delegations from the East are beginning to talk sharply of the course pursued by the New-York delegation. They claim that McCLELLAN has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention; that no such vote can be concentrated on any other man, and that if New-York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him his nomination would be made by acclamation.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

Gov. SEYMOUR continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate; and this has led many to declare for McCLELLAN, who previously held SEYMOUR as their choice.

A THREATENED BOLT.

There are many outsiders from New-York, however, who say that SEYMOUR has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and these are backed by the Ultra peace men, who argue that McCLELLAN is not a War Democrat, and that the party needs and demands a statesman, a civilian and not a soldier.

Notwithstanding all this, however, there is still a firm impression that Gov. SEYMOUR will be chosen President of the Convention, and that he will nominate McCLELLAN, and it is very generally believed that should this occur, any opposition to him will be too weak to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McCLELLAN's nomination a bolt will occur, another convention be called, and an ultra peace man nominated.

The McClellanites disbelieve this, but say that, should such a course be pursued, its only effect will be to strengthen their candidate.

It should have been mentioned in the dispatch of this morning that the Conservative Union men withdrew the recommendation of ex-Gov. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolution.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand strangers in this city, who have come to watch the proceedings of the conventions here.

THE WIGWAM.

The wig-wam where the National Democratic Convention will be held has been crowded with visitors all day.

The building erected for this special object is capable of accommodating fifteen thousand persons. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is well lighted and ventilated and neatly decorated, and is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The delegates to the convention will occupy a platform in the centre, which is capable of seating several hundred.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Emancipation Denounced—McClellan Recommended as the Candidate of the Democracy.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Peace Convention of the Conservative National Union Party was largely attended this afternoon.

The Convention met in Bryan Hall.

Hon. [illegible] was elected President, and a [illegible] was adopted, among whom were representatives from all the States, North and South, with the exception of three or four.

Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the policy of the Administration as calculated to impel both sections of the country to interminable warfare; proclaiming a determination to maintain the Union and the Constitution; declaring that the only solution to the existing troubles is in the unrestrained exercise of the elective franchise and displacement of the present Administration.

Among the resolutions adopted, was one recommending to the National Democratic Convention the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as the most suitable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and EX-GOV. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, for the Vice-Presidency.

This resolution was eloquently seconded by Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE and LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky; Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, of New-York, and Representative ROLLINS, of Missouri.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned to meet in the Court-house Square.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Aug. 16, arrived at this port Saturday. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$18,427	H. Coney & Co	$79,400
Lees & Waller	197,000	Jennings & Brewster	6,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co	19,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	3,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	6,000	A. Rico & Bro	4,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	27,611	J. B. Newton & Co	24,000
Total			$368,762

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Jay	$10,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$600
Colgate & Hoffman	3,358	Ribon & Munoz	250
Order	900		

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, from New-York, via the Straits of Magellan, arrived in this port on the 10th inst., 63 days from New-York. She came round without stopping at any port, but owing to being so light, was obliged to put into Callao for coal. She left the latter port on the 10th, and brought up a small mail for the States, twelve days later than the regular steamer. The Peruvian war steamer *Chalaca*, formerly the *Quito*, had also arrived in port. Her dates from Callao are one day later than those of the *Sacramento*. A report was circulated on the arrival of the former vessel, founded on some private letter, that a revolution had broken out in Lima, the President upset and ECARRIQUE installed in his stead. As this report may find its way into some of the New-York papers, it may be well here to contradict it as entirely unfounded. There has been a change in some of the members of the Cabinet, which is all that has occurred. I subjoin a list of new members, taken from the Panama *Star & Herald*:

Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Simeon Tijada; Justice, Don Toribio Pacheco; War, Gen. Frisancho; Interior and President of the Cabinet, Manuel Cortas; Treasurer, Don Julian Zaracondegui.

There is little or nothing new from the Chincha Islands. Vessels are still arriving there to load guano, which they are now compelled to do with their own crew, the laborers and prisoners formerly employed having all been sent away by the Spaniards.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived this morning with 80 passengers for the States. The *North Star* will sail this evening. She takes up about 900 bales of cotton and California wool, and 96 passengers, among whom is Ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER, Delegate from California to the Chicago Convention.

The Pacific Railroad Company's brig *Bolivia* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th, and bark *American Eagle* on the 16th. The *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall at noon on the 13th, ten days from New-York.

PANAMA.

Business on the Isthmus—Steamship Management—Death of Dr. Wheeler, of the North Star.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1864.

We have nothing from the interior of the Republic for this steamer, and but little local news. The *North Star*, which leaves Aspinwall to-day, will take about 900 bales of cotton to New-York, and some other cargo.

J. P. WHEELER, Esq., of New-York, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died very suddenly at Aspinwall, of disease of the liver, on the 17th, and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery on the same day. The funeral service was read by the U. S. Consul. Dr. WHEELER has been in the employ of the steamship companies to this port for eight or ten years. He was a very estimable gentleman, and will be much missed by the traveling public on these steamers. He leaves a wife and children in New-York.

The trade over the Panama Railroad is rapidly increasing. The employes have but little rest, day or night, and Sundays do not often form any exception to the rule. The first six months of 1863 the number of passengers transported over the road was short of 17,000. During the corresponding six months of this year nearly 25,000 were transported. There is a corresponding increase also in the freight.

Last Sunday the Panama Railroad Company's beautiful stone church was dedicated, and formally opened for worship. The service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. SAIL, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent out to Panama by a British Missionary Society. The church is a very fine Gothic edifice, and was built at a cost of $55,000. The company will soon employ a pastor for it. The churches are now all open again in Panama, the priests having returned since the amelioration of the stringent laws and decrees of the administration of Gen. MOSQUERA.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is in port. The *Saginaw* gunboat went to Callo last week. She took the remainder of the two hundred negro sailors encamped on the islands in the Bay—a portion for herself, and the balance for the flagship *Lancaster*, now at the Chincha Islands.

Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President of this Republic, left Panama on the 13th for Buenaventura in the State of Cauca, to forward the project of opening a wagon road through the State to Cali, for which $500,000 was lately borrowed in England. He will return to Panama in October, on his way to England, to which he has been appointed Colombian Minister.

The days of sailing from Panama of the Railroad Company's Central American steamers has been changed to the 10th and 25th of each month. Passengers, therefore, from New-York, will have to take the steamers of the 13th and 23d.

The steamer *America*, with the passengers of the steamer *Golden Rule*, who left New-York July 27, left Panama for San Francisco on the 10th, and would arrive there about the 26th of August.

H. B. M. war-steamer *Cameleon* arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico on the 15th, from a smuggling expedition, in which she gathered up $500,000 in specie for England. The French frigate *Couleuvre* arrived at Panama on the 15th. H. B. M. war-steamer *Charybdis* will leave for the coast of Mexico on a smuggling expedition in a day or two.

The P. M. S. S. Co's. splendid new steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. BRADBURY, arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., at 10 A. M.

She will take the passengers who left New-York Aug. 13 to California.

A. B. BOYD, Esq., editor of the Panama *Star*, is a passenger to New-York on the *North Star*.

FROM PERU AND ECUADOR.

The Peruvian Ship Chalaca—Mysterious Movement.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, (formerly of the British mail steam-packet *Quito*, new) arrived at Panama on the 17th. She carries six rifled guns, but has not yet been fully fitted out as a war vessel. She left Callao on the 11th. The ostensible errand of the *Chalaca* at Panama is to go on the beach or gridiron at Taboga to this bay to clean her bottom. But it is believed her errand down is partly to man and carry to Callao the American steamship *Uncle Sam*, (a venerable old tub,) belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which arrived here to-day with the California passengers.

ECUADOR.

We have news from this Republic to the first part of the present month. The Panama *Star* says that an attempt to create a revolution was made at Monte Cristo, in the province of Manavi, on the 22d and 23d of last month, by a person named CASTRO, a native, and said to own some estates in the vicinity, but exiled on account of his opposition to the present Government. He had resided a short time before from a small vessel in which he had arrived from Peru, having with him several rifles and some ammunition. He appears to have enlisted several people at Manta and places adjacent, and marched into Monte Cristo at the head of some 80 followers, who were, however, soon overpowered by the Government troops. Some of them were taken prisoners, and the remainder escaped to the mountains.

On Aug. 2, news was received in Guayaquil, of an encounter between the revolutionists and Government troops in Monte Christo, which ended in the defeat of the former, not however until several men on both sides were wounded; some of whom have since died. Reports say that ARCLADO, Aide-de-camp to the Governor, during the conflict, went over to the opposite party, taking with them some forty Government troops. These troops have since returned, expressing their sorrow, and saying that they were deceived by ARCLADO, on which occasion the Governor ordered a balloon to be filled, and roast beef and grog were served out to them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Conclusion of the Muller Examination—The Commissioner Grants a Certificate.

A dense crowd filled the court-room Saturday morning in anticipation of the rendition of a decision in the Muller extradition case. Excitement was intense when the prisoner entered, accompanied by his counsel.

Mr. BLANKMAN said that the opportunity for consultation between the prisoner and his counsel had been very limited. The questions arising in the case were intricate and required careful attention. As yet they had had no opportunity for preparation, and they therefore respectfully asked for an adjournment until the latter part of next week. He assured the court that this postponement was only asked for for the purpose stated and not for delay.

In reply, Mr. MARBERRY said that the depositions were here all day yesterday; they were read in court repeatedly; they were not long or intricate.

Mr. BLANKMAN said that they had had no opportunity to see these papers in court yesterday. They were arraigned at the opening of the court; they had been either cross examining witnesses or answering arguments all day long.

The court said that if he supposed the counsel had not had an opportunity, he would grant the delay asked; but the evidence was short, and had been read in court repeatedly. He did not think the interest of the prisoner would suffer by a refusal, and he should deny the application.

Mr. SHAFFER then rose and said, that after some examination of the matter, he thought it had now become his duty to move for the discharge of the prisoner. There were insuperable legal objections to the detention of this man.

The law must deem him innocent; and let him but to-day declare his intentions to become a citizen, and the shield of the country would be thrown around him. In his mind, there was a sublimity in the sudden awaking of England to revenge the blood of one of its citizens. He did not consider this treaty as anything but a violation of the Constitution. The amendment to the Constitution provided that no man should be put in peril of his life without an indictment by a grand jury. The Treaty of 1842 provided that fugitives should be rendered up on certain condition. This man, if rendered up, would be convicted before he had been indicted.

Mr. SHAFFER then reviewed the evidence against Muller, and argued that he was not one of the two men who entered the railway carriage with Mr. Briggs, and that there was no evidence upon which to hold the accused.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. BLANKMAN said he desired to call Inspector TANNER to testify to one thing.

Mr. TANNER testified:

I have seen Franz Muller, the accused; I should judge him to be about five feet six inches; I have examined his face; he has no beard; I should think he never had any; I should not call him a tall, thin man, neither should I call him a thick-set man. He has no whiskers, nor any signs that he ever had any.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. MARBERRY said that it was never a question of the Courts to decide whether a treaty be in force or not—that was the prerogative of the Executive. The only question was, whether there was sufficient evidence against this man to justify His Honor, if he were sitting as a committing Magistrate, in holding the prisoner for trial.

The Commissioner said he did not think this case required any further time for consideration on his part. After hearing and noting with great care the remarks of the counsel, he had only to decide whether there is sufficient cause to believe the man guilty.

Looking at it in the light of probable cause, I think my duty is plain. I do not desire to sit in judgment upon this man, but I think there is probable cause to hold him for trial, and I have therefore decided to grant the usual certificate. Muller did not seem affected in the least by the decision, acting more like an indifferent spectator than a criminal on trial.

The Murder of Policeman O'Brien.

HIS FUNERAL AT THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE—REMARKS OF CAPT. HARTT—INTERESTING STATEMENT MADE BY DECEASED BEFORE HIS DEATH.

The funeral of Policeman JOHN O'BRIEN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was shot through the brain with a pistol, in the hands of JOHN RILEY, on Sunday last, was held yesterday afternoon, at the station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street.

The circumstances attending the murder have already been published in the TIMES, so far as they were then known, but the statement made by the deceased soon after he was shot, to Sergeant BROOKS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has never been made public, and we therefore give it, as follows:

Sergt. BROOKS states that he called upon O'BRIEN, and that although he was very weak from the loss of blood, he was able to tell him that JOHN RILEY, his murderer, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, in company with several others, went into a liquor saloon in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. RILEY was well known as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863. He had been arrested and indicted as such, but in some manner yet unexplained, he had made his escape, and has ever since been at large. A prominent Judge of one of the highest criminal courts in this City had made a special request that the police should vigilantly watch for RILEY, and rearrest him if possible. No clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts until Sunday week, when he was seen by O'BRIEN to enter the saloon. The latter knew him well, and followed him. Upon entering, the officer quietly walked up to him and said, in a low voice, "JOHNNY RILEY, I want you to go with me; I have been watching for you a long time, and am especially instructed to take you into custody." RILEY thereupon appealed to his friends present to know if they were going to see him taken in that manner. The friends made a movement as if to interfere, when the Officer mildly laid his hand upon RILEY, told him that he must do his duty, let the consequences be what they might, and advised him to go peacefully along with him. At this moment RILEY's friends rushed to the front and side doors, opening on the street, locked and bolted both doors and took the keys from the locks. The Officer, though a single-handed, with four or five desperate men against him, was unhanded. He pulled RILEY toward the door, and seeing demonstrations of violence about to be made against him, took out his revolver, cocked it, and then tried to get his man out. A struggle ensued, during which the officer's pistol went off, fortunately without injury to any one. RILEY then gave a sudden twist and jerk and pulled himself out of his coat. The moment he had done this, he thrust his hand into his pocket, drew a pistol, and putting the muzzle close up to O'BRIEN's forehead, fired. The ball lodged in his brain, where it remained up till the time of his death, five days afterward. RILEY immediately ran through a back door into the yard, and jumped over a fence into the street. Strange as it may seem, Officer O'BRIEN followed, and ran two or three blocks after the fugitive, before the blood, which freely flowed from his wound, blinded him so much that he was unable to proceed further. He was then compelled to stop, and a citizen coming along, a carriage was procured and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, the ball still being deeply embedded in his brains. That he was a brave and faithful officer, and possessed of great powers of physical endurance, there can be no doubt.

The expenses attending his death and burial have been wholly defrayed by his associate policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct. The funeral arrangements, under the direction of the committee, consisting of Capt. LAMB, Sergt. BROOKS, Roundsman FITZGERALD, and Officers MOORE and HALLACK, were all that could be desired. Police Commissioner MCCREARY was in attendance, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also present to witness the ceremonies. The entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct attended and escorted the remains to Catharine-street Ferry, after the conclusion of Capt. HARTT's remarks.

In the principal room of the station-house the ladies and immediate friends and relatives of the deceased were seated; the members of the force were formed in the shape of a hollow square immediately in front, on Fifty-ninth-street. Capt. HARTT then addressed them, paying a deserved compliment to the worthy dead, and describing in eloquent terms the dangers of a policeman's life.

Deceased was 29 years of age, resided at No. 719 Ninth-avenue, where he has left a widow and two young children. JOHN RILEY, his murderer, is still at large.

Interesting Excursion on the New Jersey Central Railroad.

On Saturday last an excursion on the above line of railroad came off, and the guests invited were of a very select and distinguished character. The hour appointed for the steamer *Central*, one of the best and most elegantly-finished of the ferry-boats around New-York, and the property of the company, to leave No. 2 Pier, North River, was 3 o'clock, but she did not leave until 3½ o'clock, at which time everything was in readiness to convey the guests to the cars at the terminus, in the river on the New-Jersey side.

The object of the excursion was to inspect the elegant sleeping cars, which have lately been introduced on the line. Among those present were the following gentlemen, who are officially connected with the New-Jersey lines: Messrs. J. O. STEARNS, superintendent New-Jersey Central; J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad; W. M. FAIRBANKS, Superintendent New-Jersey Locomotive Works, Paterson; JOB MALE, architect and designer New-Jersey Railroad Depot; AMOS MACDONALD, of New-Jersey through line to Washington; Capt. HOWE, Superintendent Communipaw Ferry; Mr. BALDWIN, New-Jersey Central Railroad; JONAH WOODRUFF, G. R. DYKEMAN, Superintendent of the sleeping cars, the reporters of the New-York press, &c., &c.

After the party had located themselves in the cars, Mr. FAIRBANKS and Mr. JONAH WOODRUFF accompanied the ladies and gentlemen through the sleeping cars to inspect their different apartments. They were much admired and very minutely inspected. The following is a brief description of them: Each car can conveniently furnish beds to forty-eight persons, and seat fifty-six. From the floor to the top the dormitories are about ten feet, and can accommodate four persons conveniently. For the extra privilege of sleeping a charge of fifty cents is made for the top apartment, for the second seventy-five cents, and for the lower apartment $1 25. The bed curtains are of the finest damask, and when the seats which form the beds are turned down they form spring mattresses. Every alternate department is a state room, with latticed door, which is a great improvement in sleeping railroad cars.

The ventilating apparatus is most complete, and through it the car will always be cool and pleasant, even in the hottest weather. Every convenience has been nicely fitted up for the comfort of passengers. The woodwork is all of maple, highly polished, and the glass is tastefully stained. The cars also contain staterooms, intended specially for the seclusion and convenience of the ladies. The builder of these elegant vehicles is Mr. J. R. BOLTON, of Philadelphia, and the patentees are Messrs. WOODRUFF, KNIGHT and MYER.

The excursion extended to Elizabeth City and return.

Refreshments were served up on the return to Jersey City, and the champagne and other viands were heartily enjoyed. In administering these to the guests, Mr. BALDWIN, of the New-Jersey Central, acquitted himself admirably. The whole affair was a very joyous and happy one.

A Reading-Room Down Town.

In the upper part of the City there are reading-rooms like the Mercantile Library and others, at small cost, and the large collection at the Cooper Institute gratuitously, while I know of no place in the lower part of the City where I can have access to files of papers or see a periodical, unless I subscribe to Gilpin's or the Commercial, at an annual expense of some twenty dollars. Until recently the Merrantile had a branch office down town, where a few City papers were kept; but even that small accommodation is withdrawn, and we are now more destitute of reading accommodations below the City Hall than we are of churches. If the Chamber of Commerce would take hold of the thing and establish on their premises a reading-room, where for a moderate subscription, say five dollars per annum, access could be had to the daily papers of this and the adjacent cities, and to a few leading commercial works, it would confer a very great public benefit.

DOWN TOWN.

Board of Supervisors.

PRESENTATION OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1864.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when the new Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments sent in the balance of the assessment books of the wards, and also the personal estate books, all of which were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, who probably will report upon them at the next meeting of the Board on Sept. 6.

The following is a comparative statement of the footings of both the real and personal estate valuations:

REAL ESTATE.

Wards,	Assessments of 1863.	Assessments of 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$32,776,500	$34,292,350	$1,512,450	
2	19,621,028	19,908,928	287,900	
3	25,464,456	25,546,200	81,244	
4	9,157,160	9,197,960	10,800	
5	18,486,000	18,621,900	161,900	
6	12,749,150	12,601,000		$48,150
7	12,384,400	12,339,500		44,900
8	12,156,000	12,097,700		58,300
9	15,808,300	15,980,500	172,200	
10	8,756,000	8,824,500	169,500	
11	9,054,700	9,261,400	206,700	
12	14,134,825	15,493,575	1,358,750	
13	6,467,200	6,512,000	44,800	
14	12,122,600	12,223,200	101,600	
15	26,982,400	27,139,900	157,500	
16	18,308,900	18,455,300	146,400	
17	18,190,900	18,588,000	397,100	
18	37,164,000	37,654,050	550,050	
19	19,603,452	20,162,607	1,459,155	
20	17,598,800	17,972,200	373,400	
21	31,882,350	32,942,650	1,060,300	
22	18,231,222	18,756,276	475,054	
Total	$402,187,352	$410,774,425	$8,738,403	$151,350

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident	$179,277,229	$209,340,046	$30,068,717	
Non-resident	12,689,932	14,574,459	1,884,647	
Total	$191,967,161	$223,820,505	$31,953,344	

REAL AND PERSONAL.

Total for 1863	$594,154,543
Total for 1864	634,691,940
Total increase	$40,691,747
Total decrease	151,350
Net increase	$40,540,397

JONA. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, C. B. WOODRUFF, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Arrivals in the City.

Lord LYONS, H. B. M. Minister to the United States; Edward MALET and G. SHEPPARD, of the British Legation; and Maj. GRAHAM, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Senators Henry WILSON, Massachusetts, and J. R. DOOLITTLE, Wisconsin; Ex Gov. A. W. RANDALL, Washington; Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. FOX, Washington; and Col. G. W. ELLIS, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Capt. MUIR, England; N. J. GOMEZ, Havana, and Capt. J. H. SLEEPER, Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Pablo de Aranguren and family, Alberto Gircornle, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator SPRAGUE was not at the Astor House, nor in the City, on Saturday evening, as *Personally* reported in one of the City papers yesterday morning. He is in attendance at Chicago.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF HORSES AND WAGON.—JOHN BOYLE was arraigned yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having stolen from Mr. JACQUES STILWELL, of Gravesend, Long Island, a pair of horses and a market wagon, valued at $750. It appears that on Saturday evening STILWELL fastened his team to a post in Beekman street, near Front, and went into Fulton Market. When he returned he found his property gone. Some hours after, BOYLE was found trying to dispose of the horses and wagon at a price much below the actual value. The prisoner stated that his design was to take the team to Police Headquarters, but, being intoxicated, he was unable to find his way. The magistrate would not see the force of this defence, and committed him for trial, in default of bail. BOYLE is a sailor, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 29 Lewis street.

A CAR-PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.—At a late hour on Saturday night, Mr. TIMOTHY TWIGGS entered a Third-avenue car, in a state of intoxication. When in the vicinity of Canal-street, JOHN REYNOLDS, a passenger, slipped his hand into the pocket of TWIGGS and took his watch. He was about to leave the car, when a Mr. SHAFFER, who had witnessed the theft, caught him and compelled the return of the watch to the owner. REYNOLDS was then delivered into the hands of an officer, and yesterday Justice SHANDLEY committed him for trial.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—CHARLES MOONEY, aged 17 years, residing with his parents in West Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, while sitting on a string-piece of the pier at the foot of West Thirteenth street, on Saturday evening, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before aid could be rendered. At a late hour yesterday the body had not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a boy named FRANCIS HERCHEFF, aged about 16 years, while at work on the fourth story of TUCKER & COOPER'S rope walk on Myrtle-avenue, fell through the hatchway to the first floor. He was conveyed in a senseless condition to his residence in Flushing-avenue, near Graham-street, and attended by a physician, who pronounced his injuries of a fatal character.

FAST DRIVING.—A man named THOMAS DOBERSOA, residing at No. 111 Court-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having run over a little girl named ISABELLA PUBZ, aged 5 years, while driving along Court-street. Another man, named JOHN WASHMAN, was arrested on Saturday, for driving a cart over a little girl named HENRIETTA BASTRAM, corner of North First and First streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the large feed-store of Messrs. MONTADOR & BURR, in Washington street, near Sixth, in Hoboken. It originated by a lad throwing a lighted match through the grating into the basement. The building was considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished. Damage estimated at $1,000.

DROWNED.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a boy named JOSEPH ADAMS, seven years of age, who fell into the canal while fishing at the foot of Morris-street. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

Results of the Draft in New-Jersey.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 26.

The period for drafted men to report in the Fifth Congressional District expired on the 24th inst., at which date 1,087 had failed to report, and the special officers attached to the office of the Provost-Marshal commenced to issue orders for desertion. Of the whole number drawn in the district, only 15 principals entered the army, (one of whom subsequently deserted,) 5 entered the navy, 412 paid commutation, and 312 furnished substitutes. Of those who deserted after reporting, several are coming in. The following statement will show the result of the draft on the 24th inst.:

Exempted for physical disability	412
Exempted for alienage	241
Exempted, over 45 years of age	262
Exempted, under 20 years of age	7
Exempted by reason of being in military service	48
Exempted by reason of having served two years in service	27
Exempted for non-residence	23
Exempted, dead	5
Drafted men delivered at general rendezvous	15
Drafted men deserted before reaching rendezv's	1
Drafted man entered naval service	1
Drafted men deserted after reporting	94
Drafted men absent from the country	2
Skilled artisans to Government employ	4
Action suspended	2
Paid commutation	412
Substitutes accepted and delivered	512
Substitutes accepted and deserted	18
Naval substitutes—certificates accepted	316
Total	2 402
Number failed to report	1,087
Total number drafted	3 579

The official statement shows the deficiency in this city to be 63, while only the Eighth and Tenth Wards have furnished their quota. In the district the deficiency is 302, only the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards of Jersey City having furnished the requisite number.

A RUMPUS IN THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, a "war of words" was occasioned recently by an irregular proceeding on the part of one of the members, Mr. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, of Bethlehem, (Dem.,) who rose and presented a communication which he said was a message from Gov. GILMORE to the House.

The Speaker refused to receive it, and ruled that it was not proper to receive a message from his Excellency without a vote of the House. Mr. SINCLAIR said that the Governor informed him that on account of the illness of his son he could not be present at the opening of the session, and handed him the communication, and desired him to have it presented to the House of Representatives. It was a bill in relation to soldiers voting and the Governor.

A debate ensued of a very lively and exciting character and a partisan nature, with Democrats and Republicans opposed. Innuendos and personalities were indulged in, and the discussion was becoming fast and furious, when a motion was made to adjourn (6 o'clock). A *viva voce* vote was taken, amid shouts of "Division" and "Yeas and nays."

The scene was one of noisy interruption and indescribable confusion. At 7 o'clock, by a vote of 142 to 89, the House adjourned.

The trouble seems to have originated, in part, from the absence of the Secretary of State, who is the person delegated to represent the Governor.

LIBERAL SANITARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Capt. JAMES MAGER, a sugar planter of Honolulu, sent to this port by the bark *Hector*, which arrived last week, 100 barrels of molasses, consigned to McRUER & MASAILL, and to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. No freight, duty, commission, drayage, wharfage or gauging charges were made. It came free for the sake of the cause. Capt. MAGER follows it up with another 100 barrels of molasses, which are now on the way hither by the bark *Yankee*. The first invoice was sold to-day at auction, in accordance with the wish of its benevolent donor. Sixteen barrels, containing 30 gallons each, were sold to various parties at the rate of $1 per gallon, bringing $430 in all; and the remaining 84 barrels were sold at the usual market rate of 30 cents a gallon, realizing $756, making the whole amount which was realized for the Sanitary Commission $1,236.—*San Francisco Bulletin, July 30.*

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

PEARL and SOZODONT—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Capt. Marks, A. Q. M.; Capt. Blackman, Lieut.-Col. Buca, Lieut. Montville, Lieut. Borchard, Mr. Heather, Lieut. Whittlesey, Mr. McMillan, Capt. Barnard, Lieuts. Tuttle, Bowen, Vandevoort, Mr. Downs and lady, Lieut. Pomeroy, Mr. E. K. Parker, Capt. Ladd, Lieut. Ram

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4035. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FARRAGUT.

FALL OF FORT MORGAN.

The Fortress Surrenders to Our Forces.

An Unexpected Announcement to the Rebels.

THEY AWAIT AN EXPLANATION.

FARRAGUT WILL GIVE THEM ONE

The Garrison, Guns and Munitions All Ours.

[OFFICIAL.]

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1864.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers.

It appears from Gen. GRANT's dispatch to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered:

CITY POINT, Aug. 29.

A. Lincoln, President:

Since my dispatch of this morning I have received the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 27th. It contains the following dispatch:

FROM MOBILE.

"The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected, and was await an explanation of so unfortunate an occurrence."

The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represents that a large part of the rebel force has been withdrawn toward Richmond.

The latest reports from Gen. SHERMAN represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Fall of Fort Morgan—Its Surrender, with all the Garrison, Guns, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

Dispatches received in Washington from "Before Atlanta," state that Atlanta papers of the 27th inst. announce that Fort Morgan *surrendered* to our forces, *with all its garrison*, including Gen. PAGE, guns, munitions of war, &c.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Loss in Thursday's Battle, 2,000—The Rebel Loss, 5,000.

Four Miles of the Weldon Railroad Still in Our Possession.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

A letter received from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

All is quiet, except the usual picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps.

The firing on our right on Thursday and Friday was occasioned by a movement of our troops from one position to another, which the enemy evidently did not understand, and were perhaps fearful that it meant another attack on the right at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad.

Our total loss in the fight on Thursday will not, it is said, exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5 000.

We still hold about four miles of the Weldon Railroad, and the portion abandoned by the Second Corps was effectually destroyed.

Deserters who came in yesterday say that Gen. A. P. HILL's corps, with two divisions of LONGSTREET's corps and the Jeff. Davis Legion, were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday.

They also state that since the Weldon Railroad fell into our possession, corn has advanced to $6 and beef to $8 a pound in Richmond, and their officers declare that the road must be recaptured at all hazards.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of Guerrillas—Arrival of Missing Steamers at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The steamer *McGill*, from New-Orleans on the 23d inst., has arrived here.

The steamer *Lancaster* was fired into fifteen miles below Natchez, on the 18th, by a battery of artillery. Three shots struck the boat. Nobody hurt. The rebel battery was supported by 500 cavalry.

Gen. BRAYMAN commanding at Natchez, sent a force in pursuit of the steamers *Chask and Atlantic*, reported captured by the rebels up the Yazoo River, but it is ascertained that they arrived safely at Vicksburgh, with good cargoes of cotton.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Vicksburgh, recently captured 15 miles back of Milliken's Bend.

Two hundred guerrillas were seen in Commerce, Mo., to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey—Dates via Cairo to Aug. 22—Newspaper Correspondents Expelled.

The steamer *Fung Shuey*, from New-Orleans Aug. 24, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

By the arrival of the *McGill* at Cairo we have dates to Aug. 22.

Mr. T. M. COOK, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and Mr. J. S. CHADWICK, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, both with Gen. GRANGER's command, have been ordered beyond the lines by Gen. CANBY for the publication of news valuable to the enemy.

The New-Orleans cotton market was buoyant. Low middling was selling at $1 65@$1 67½, and middling at $1 65@$1 70.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

GOV. SEYMOUR'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

The New-York Delegation in Favor of McClellan---45 to 21.

The Ohio Delegation Against Him—26 to 16.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZING.

Opening Speech of August Belmont.

Ex-Gov. Bigler Elected Temporary President ---His Speech on Taking the Chair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29.

The preliminary proceedings of the convention were exceedingly unanimous.

There is no doubt of the nomination of McCLELLAN. It will be made on the first ballot, if not by acclamation.

The resolutions will be decidedly peace. An effort will be made to so arrange them in committee as have them go through without discussion. The tone of the indications to-day was the extreme of copperheadism. The delegates from the Border States were warmly cheered, while no War Democrat was thus greeted.

The vote of the New-York delegation to-day stood 45 for McCLELLAN, 2 for O'CONOR, 1 for GUTHRIE and 8 for NELSON. Gov. SEYMOUR voted for NELSON, DEAN RICHMOND for McCLELLAN, Judge HOLTON for GUTHRIE, and McKEON and TUCKER for O'CONOR. Wood is nowhere now, but he may yet make trouble by his devotion to SEYMOUR.

LEO.

Gov. Seymour Withdraws his Name Positively—Mr. Fillmore Hopes for McClellan's Nomination.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 28—11 P. M.

Very little change in the expected programme of to-morrow has occurred during the day. This afternoon, there was a meeting of the anti-McClellan delegates for consultation, and after a compromise of views, it was found that representatives from fifteen or sixteen different States preferred SEYMOUR to McCLELLAN, favoring his nomination by way of compromise between the Peace men and the War Democracy. Most of them, however, are members of delegations that are required to vote as a unit.

POSITIVE WITHDRAWAL OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S NAME.

Gov. SEYMOUR this afternoon positively declines to permit his name to be used, and nobody else is talked of for President of the convention. The positive withdrawal of SEYMOUR's name encourages the McClellanites to hope that he will receive a two-third vote on the first or second ballot.

A letter, written by MILLARD FILLMORE to HIRAM KETCHUM, in which he expresses the hope that McCLELLAN will receive the nomination, is published in the *Times* to-day.

The New-York delegation were in session to-night, and after a free interchange of opinion it was virtually resolved to cast the vote of the State for McCLELLAN. The final vote of the delegation will be taken to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29.

The New-York Delegation held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning. After brief consultation the vote was taken as to who should be the choice of the Delegation for the Presidency, with the following result: For McCLELLAN, 53; Scattering, 13.

The vote of the Ohio Delegation, taken yesterday, stood as follows: For McCLELLAN, 16; against him, 26.

The Missouri vote is as follows: For McCLELLAN 13; scattering 9.

Neither Ohio nor Missouri vote as a unit.

Indiana is 18 for McCLELLAN and 6 against him.

Illinois is 22 for McCLELLAN to 10 against him.

Bets of $4 to $1 are offered this morning that Gen. McCLELLAN will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

It is not expected that more than the temporary organization of the convention and the appointment of the usual committees will be effected to-day.

A majority of both the delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McCLELLAN.

As yet little or no difference of opinion is manifested as to the character of the platform.

An armistice, a convention of the States, and the adoption of every means consistent with Christianity and civilization, to bring about a permanent and honorable peace, seem to be the points generally agreed upon by all the delegations.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is understood to have pledged himself to the candidate of the convention whoever he may be, and this is reported to be also the position of FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD is said to hold the position that he will support the nominee, unless there is a division, another convention called and a Peace Democrat nominated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 29—11 A. M.

The Wigwam is densely crowded, although the convention will not be called to order for an hour yet.

The section of the amphitheatre set apart for ladies and gentlemen is filled to overflowing.

The day is bright and cool, and immense throngs of people not favored with tickets are gathered on the outside, on the shore of the Lake.

The music is furnished by GILMORE's splendid brass band, of Boston.

A portion of the auditory, without seats, where the people are densely packed, has just given way, and a number were precipitated to the ground, a distance of ten or fifteen feet. Nobody was seriously hurt, and good humor prevailed over the affair.

Gov. SEYMOUR, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, Col. RICHARDSON, and other prominent men, were received with music and vociferous cheers as they entered the building.

Among the prominent gentlemen present may be noticed Hon. LESLIE COOMBS, Gov. WICKLIFFE and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Kentucky; Gen. NAGLEE, of California; Hon. WM. FARLAY GRAY, of Staten Island; Dr. STEVENS and JOHN B. HASKIN, of New-York, and numberless others.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 29.

At 12 o'clock noon, to-day, the National Democratic Convention was called to order by Hon. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are assembled here to-day as the National Democratic Convention, under the call of the Democratic National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. This task, at all times a most difficult and arduous one, has, by the sad events of our civil war, assumed an importance and responsibility of the most fearful nature. Never since the formation of our Government has there been an assemblage the proceedings of which were fraught with more momentous and vital results than those which must flow from your action here. Toward you, gentlemen, are directed at this moment the anxious fears and doubts, not only of millions of American citizens, but also of every lover of civil liberty throughout the world. In your hands rests, under the ruling of an all-wise Providence, the future of this Republic. Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical and corrupt party have brought our country on the very verge of ruin. The past and the present are sufficient warnings of the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. LINCOLN's reelection should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity. The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self government jeopardized for generations to come. The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer to their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain their hallowed importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power. Let us, at the very outset of our proceedings, bear in mind that the dissensions of the last National Democratic Convention were one of the principal causes which gave the reins of government into the hands of our opponents, and let us beware not to fall again into the same fatal error. We must bring at the altar of our country the sacrifice of our prejudices, opinions and convictions, however dear and long cherished they may be, from the moment that they threaten the harmony and unity of action so indispensable to our success. We are here not as War Democrats, nor as Peace Democrats, but as citizens of this vast Republic, which we will strive and labor to the last to bring back to its former greatness and prosperity, without one single star taken from the brilliant constellation that once encircled its youthful brow. Let pure and disinterested patriotism, tempered by moderation and forbearance, preside over our deliberations, and under the blessings of the Almighty, the sacred cause of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws" must prevail over fanaticism and treason.

Mr. BELMONT was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his address.

At the close of Mr. BELMONT's remarks, he nominated Ex-Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously.

When the cheers which greeted Gov. BIGLER had subsided, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am greatly honored in your selection of me to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgments for the high compliment, and for the kind greetings just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best manifested by a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor would it be befitting in one assuming the mere temporary presidency of the convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with mightier objects before them, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and advance their individual happiness. The termination of Democratic rule in the country was the end of peaceful relations between the States and the people. The elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington, the cultivation of a long-indulged acrimonious war of culmination and recrimination between extreme men at the North and the South, were promptly followed by dissolution and civil war; and in the progress of that war even the outworks of civil liberty have been imperiled, and the whole fabric brought to the very verge of destruction. And now at the end of more than three years of a war unparalleled in modern times for its magnitude and for its barbarous desolation; after more than two million men have been called into the field on our side alone; after the land has been literally drenched in fraternal blood, and wailings and lamentations are heard in every corner of our common country, the hopes of the Union, our cherished object, are in no wise improved. The men now in authority, through a feud which they have long maintained with virulent and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism scout an institution in some of the States, and in relation to which they have no duties to perform and no responsibilities to bear, are utterly incapable of adopting the proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present lamentable condition. Then, gentlemen, it is apparent that the first indispensable step to the accomplishment of this great work is the overthrow by the ballot of the present Administration and the inauguration of another in its stead, which will wisely and zealously, but temperately and justly wield all the influence and power of the Government to bring about a speedy settlement of the national troubles on the principles of the Constitution, and on terms honorable and just to all sections—North and South, East and West; one which will stand unfalteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines, and the ravages of the sword, will refer the National troubles to the people, the fountain of political authority, and to the States, under the forms of the Constitution; one which will have no conditions precedent to the restoration of the Union, but will diligently seek that result as the return of permanent peace amongst the people. Gentlemen, you have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiate steps to accomplish these objects, to select an agent and agencies in this good work. That the task will be well performed, I have unfaltering faith, and that the people may sanction, and God may bless these means to the desired end, is my sincere prayer.

The proceedings were then occupied by Rev. R. H. CLARKSON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On motion of Messrs. E. O. PERRIN, G. M. TOWNS and MOSES STRONG, of Wisconsin, were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called by States. As each chairman presented the credentials of his delegation, he was welcomed with loud applause.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, that one delegate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee without debate carried.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Organization be instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention, and that in the mean time the rules of the last Convention be adopted. Carried.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, stated that the contesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this Convention. He rose, therefore, to move that a member from each delegation be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. They were to have but one vote. Carried.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, moved that there be admitted to the Convention not to exceed three gentlemen, known to be members of the Democratic party, from each of the several territories said delegates to be permitted to participate in debate, but without power to vote.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, moved to amend by extending the privileges of the resolution to delegates from the Southern States and District of Columbia.

Mr. MCDOUGALL accepted the amendment.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, opposed the resolution, as it was manifest that no gentleman can be thus designated by the convention who came here accredited to us, and they may or may not represent a constituency. It might be otherwise in regard to the territories. There may be gentlemen from them accredited as we are. But under all the circumstances, the adoption of such a resolution would, in his judgment, be productive only of confusion and disorder. [Cheers.]

On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A communication signed J. L. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Louisiana delegation, was received, setting forth that his colleagues were properly accredited delegates from Louisiana, notwithstanding which the National Committee had refused them tickets of admission. He retired.

Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, handed up two letters which were read, one from JOHN W. LEATHERS, and the other from J. R. RICHARDS, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence, by saying that they are the victims of military despotism, arrested without cause, imprisoned and denied resort to legal measures guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution to establish their innocence. They profess increased devotion to the Democratic cause, advise the adoption of a peace platform, and are hopeful of the success of the nominees of the Convention.

The letters were laid on the table.

On motion each delegation, through its Chairman, then named its selection of members of the respective committees as follows:

On Credentials.—Maine, Joseph Pitkin; New-Hampshire, J. S. Bennett; Massachusetts, John Ball; Vermont, A. M. Dickey; Connecticut, Alfred D. Bow; Rhode Island, W. H. Allen; New-York, Sandford E. Church; New-Jersey, Daniel Holman; Pennsylvania, W. I. McGrath; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Maryland, John B. Franklin; Kentucky, Nathaniel Wolf; Ohio, Alexander Long; Indiana, Alfred P. Edgerton; Illinois, W. O. Archer; Michigan, Alpheus Welch; Missouri, Robert Wilson; Minnesota, J. R. Sahlersauche; Wisconsin, H. N. Smith; Iowa, T. N. McHenry; California, C. Witbell; Kansas, Oliver Thurston; Oregon, B. Stark.

On Organization.—Maine, Phila Clark; New-Hampshire, E. W. Harrington; Massachusetts, B. F. Allen; Vermont, George Washburne; Connecticut, L. E. Baldwin; Rhode Island, Gideon H. Durfee; New-York, J. A. Greene, Jr.; New-Jersey, Theodore F. Randolph; Delaware, James R. Booth; Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Maryland, Benjamin G. Harris; Kentucky, Hamilton Post; Ohio, E. A. White; Indiana, Samuel C. Wilson; Illinois, Thos. G. Rogers; Michigan, Henry Frederick; Missouri, J. Mosher; Minnesota, C. H. Leanor; Wisconsin, Charles G. Randolph; Iowa, James H. Murphy; California, Thomas Hayes; Kansas, L. B. Wheat; Oregon, W. McMillaw.

On Resolutions.—Maine, J. W. Dana; New-Hampshire, J. E. Keyes; Massachusetts, George Lunt; Connecticut, Charles R. Ingersoll; Vermont, D. P. Redfield; Rhode Island, Charles S. Bradley; New-York, Samuel J. Tilden; New-Jersey, A. Browning; Pennsylvania, not elected; Delaware, Charles Brown; Maryland, F. G. Pratt; Kentucky, Thomas N. Lindsey and James Guthrie; Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham; Indiana, James M. Hanna; Illinois, S. S. Marshall; Michigan, A. C. Baldwin; Missouri, W. A. Hall; Minnesota, E. O. Hamlin; Wisconsin, George B. Smith; Iowa, J. F. Bates; California, J. B. Weller; Kansas, W. C. McDowell; Oregon, B. Stark.

Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report what action, if any, is necessary for this Convention to take in regard to the late military order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered by Gov. HUNT, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

That in future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union and Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people and as a framework of government conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern; and, with a view to terminate the pending conflict and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice and of earnest and honorable efforts to adjust terms of settlement and union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, and for the final solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of the States to review the Constitution and adopt such amendments and modifications as may seem necessary to insure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights, and the constitutional control of its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purposes of the Federal compact.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented in this convention, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof, be appointed, for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to the City of Washington on behalf of this convention and the people, to ask Mr. LINCOLN to suspend the operation of the pending draft for 500,000 more men until the people shall have an opportunity through the ballot-box, in a Fall election, untrammelled in any manner by military orders or interferences, of deciding the question now fairly presented to them of war or peace, at the approaching election in November; and that said committee be, and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Mr. LINCOLN by whatever argument they can employ to stay the flood of fraternal blood, at least so far as the impending draft will continue to summon, until the people, the source of all power, shall have an opportunity of expressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war in the choice of candidates for the Presidency.

The following was offered by Mr. PRICE, of Missouri:

Resolved, That in this great crisis of our national history, the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, that sacred right of freemen, secured to us by the blood of our fathers and the guarantees of the Constitution, must be maintained against all assaults, intimidation or interference, and we hereby pledge each to the and all of us to our common country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, to make common cause with the people of any and every State, when the same shall be assailed or trampled upon, to the end that the constitutional expressions of the popular will, and the inestimable right of self government, may be secured for ourselves and our posterity.

Mr. ALRICKS, of Pennsylvania offered the following:

"We the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States of America in National Convention assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the coming election, point with pride and satisfaction to the past history of our country and its marvellous prosperity under Democratic administration.

Therefore in order to preserve the integrity of our once happy Union, re-establish justice and domestic tranquility throughout our borders, promote the general welfare and secure the return of the blessings of liberty, vouchsafed to us by our forefathers, we here renew and declare our unalterable attachment to the Union, and that it must be preserved in its integrity. Believing that these desirable objects can be obtained if we profit by the wisdom of our forefathers, we are in favor of adopting as our broad and sure platform the Constitution of the United States in its length and breadth, and pledge our candidates to maintain, preserve, protect and defend the same.

Resolved, That we cannot view with indifference the open repudiation and violation of the Monroe doctrine, the establishment of an empire on the ruins of a neighboring Republic; and that we view with greater alarm and distrust the fearful strides of the General Administration toward despotism in their repeated interference with State rights, with the liberty of speech, and of the press, and of the rights of private property;

There ore we call on all true and incorruptible patriots to lay aside their partisan prejudices, to look our bleeding country's troubles in the face calmly, to consider the fearful waste of blood and treasure through the unwise acts and misguided policy of the present National Administration, and assist in checking our rulers, that we may rescue our beloved country, and the liberties of the people from certain ruin.

Resolved, That we will use all the honorable means known to civilized nations, to bring to a speedy termination the unhappy difficulty that disturbs our country.

On motion, the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29—11 P. M.

The streets and squares about the principal hotels have been filled with immense throngs all the evening, and at this late hour clubs are marching, bands playing, and large meetings are being held at several points.

The excitement grows more intense as the final action of the Convention is neared.

To-night the Committees on Resolutions and on Organization and Rules are in session.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Democratic Convention — Immense Gathering—Vallandigham and his Admirers—Probable Character of the Platform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

There is already much excitement in our city, growing out of the large number present, who are here for the purpose of participating in the Democratic National Convention which is to commence its session on Monday.

Many of the great lights of the party are here, and the wires are being industriously pulled. VALLANDIGHAM is here, and excites as much curiosity as a loosed elephant would in our streets. Crowds follow him wherever he goes—they enter his hotel with him, and are clamorous for a speech. Loyal men are indignant that such an arch traitor is permitted to stalk through our streets, trampling upon the authority of the Government and defying its power.

All shades of the Democracy are here. But it is evident, even now, that the *positive* men—the Woods and VALLANDIGHAMS, will control the convention. The Peace men will construct the platform, and then consent to set him "Mac" upon it. I am convinced that he has the inside track, and that he will be nominated by a large majority. I may be mistaken, but such are the indications now.

My old Free Soil Barn-burning friend, DEAN RICHMOND, is on hand. He pleads rather faintly for a vigorous prosecution of the war; but WOOD's voice is in the ascendant now, and DEAN will have to take a lower seat.

As to the platform, that has already been foreshadowed. They will resolve for an armistice—just what the rebels want in their present condition, in order to recruit their armies and fill up their exhausted commissariat. Then they will resolve for a national convention to adjust matters, and here they will stop. They know that no adjustment short of recognition of the independence of the South can take place, and they know that an armistice would be greatly to the advantage of the rebels, and hence they favor it.

Mr. FILLMORE's strength in the convention will be confined to those States in which there are but few foreigners. In the West his Know-Nothing record of 1856 would ruin him, and it will throw him out of much strength he would otherwise have in the convention.

There are two delegations from Kentucky, one called the Bramlette delegation, and the other the Powell and Wickliffe delegation. Considerable of a fight is expected in the convention on the question of the admission of one or the other of these.

The war horses of the party are already on the ground. Old SAM MEDARY and COX, of Ohio; GUTHRIE, ROBINSON, and several others from Kentucky; RICHMOND, the WOODS, BELMONT, MCKNOW, SEYMOUR, and a host of lesser lights, from New-York; DANA, from Maine; J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. CAMPBELL, S. R. PRYTON and others, of Tennessee, and RICE, of Minnesota. Of course, it is such men who do all the managing—all the wire-working and thimble-rigging for the concern, who are, in fact, the party—the balance of the convention being merely on hand for show, for ornament, and not for use. At the present writing, I do not anticipate any serious dissentions in the convention. The leaders have the party too well drilled for that. There may be some sparring, as between lawyers; but I look for nothing more. I may be found to be mistaken when the curtain lifts, but I think not.

VALLANDIGHAM is holding forth to a crowd in the Court-House square. Of course he is constantly cheered, and is evidently the lion of the day, and FERNANDO WOOD is lion No. 2.

But to the speech. It is of no use to report it. It is the same old speech—Monsieur TONSON come again. It is but a repetition of the falsehoods, denunciation and demagogism with which the Copperhead press and orators abound. When you read or hear one you have read and heard all. Read the Richmond *Examiner*—you will find it there. Read the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times*, and you will find it there. Hear VALLANDIGHAM, or WOOD, or any other of the intense peace men, and it is there. It is treason thickly disguised with words. Were the speaker the other side of MASON and DIXON's line there would be no disguise. Why is he at large in the face of his sentence? This is the question loyal men are asking.

At the same time Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of this State, is speaking in Bryan Hall upon "The Constitution and Laws" to a crowded audience. All know how RICHARDSON speaks, drunk or sober. He has forgotten DOUGLAS, once his great file-leader, and is now pleading for the traitors with all his power.

The elements of the Democratic party here are just suited to this kind of demagoguism. The great bulk of the party are ignorant, low Irish, easily led and easily excited. The worse the denunciation against the Government, the louder they will cheer.

RICHARDSON, of course, is against harming the rebels, or interfering with Slavery in the States, as it is against "the Constitution as it was." The traitors are to be forced to accept all the blessings and protection of the Constitution, but are not to be subject to any penalty for its violation, or for attempting to overthrow the Government. Oh, no! But what is the use of attempting to quote this new edition of the old story? It has become "stale, flat and unprofitable." Yet it foreshadows what is to be next week.

A war meeting, to consider the draft question, is also being held by the loyal citizens in Metropolitan Hall. It is not largely attended, so great is the curiosity to hear and see the great "Banished."

There is a feverish anxiety all over the city—especially among the women. There are so many stories afloat as to the purpose of the Copperheads, that it creates much excitement. It is feared that one part of the plot is to release the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, in which case all expect the city to be fired and plundered. The authorities have some misgivings, as the wives and families of all the officers have been removed from the camp, and this fact adds to the uneasiness. And then the seizure of arms at Indianapolis, and the general belief that the Irish are armed here, adds not a little to the general concern. Never was a political convention held in this country around which cluster so many omens of evil.

But my opinion still is, that there will be no disturbance. The leaders are not prepared for this step yet, at least.

Fillmore for McClellan.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE has written the following letter:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McCLELLAN, and sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention. I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that convention, but I cannot think there is anything to come of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire any nomination, and I cannot think any very great number of my fellow-citizens desire me to have it. Truly yours,

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Reported Capture of Fort Morgan Confirmed.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.

CONFLAGRATION IN ATLANTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29.

The *Evening Telegraph* has Richmond papers, including the following extracts:

MOBILE.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. Whether surrendered or blown up, or evacuated, is unknown. There are conflicting reports, but nothing reliable. A flag-of-truce boat visited the enemy's upper fleet to-day. The Federal Exchange Agent not having arrived, nothing was accomplished.

GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from "near Aberdeen," on the 24th, says the enemy burned Asheville last night. Their advance force passed through Holly Springs this morning toward Lagrange. Their wagon train crossed at Waterford last night. As they were about crossing yesterday CHALMERS fired into their infantry force, and a sharp skirmish took place. He captured three wagons and teams, and five prisoners. Our loss twenty. The pursuit was renewed this morning.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Another large conflagration occurred this evening on Alabama-street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by a shell. The Yankee batteries, during the fire, shelled that portion of the city with great rapidity.

Prisoners report that SHERMAN's army continues to be well fed.

Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are twenty days' provisions in that place.

The Eighth Brigade gives McCLOSKEY 150 majority over SHEAD.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Three hundred Yankee cavalry dashed into Rogersville on the 21st and captured the Hon. J. HEISKELL, C. K. SHIELDS, Col. WALKER, Capt. CLAY, and nineteen privates. They retired in the direction of Bean's Station.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton at Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Six Hundred Rebel Officers.

They are to be Placed Under Fire on Morris Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, WOTTON, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 26, with passengers and mails to the United States Quartermaster.

The steamer *Crescent*, Capt. LATHAM, having on board 600 rebel prisoners—officers to be placed under fire—arrived at Hilton Head on the 25th instant. Capt. H. PRENTISS, who commanded the guard of two hundred men, reports that on the passage down, the *Crescent* was run against at Cape Roman. The second mate, WM. BAXTER, had charge of the vessel at the time, as it is thought he was bribed by the prisoners to run her ashore, in order to enable them to escape. The naval supply steamer *Admiral* acted as consort, and when she observed the *Crescent* off her course, she displayed signals of warning, but they were unheeded by those on board the latter vessel. It is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieut. Col. WOODROAD, escaped by jumping overboard. By order of Gen. FOSTER, the Captain was arrested, and the second mate put in irons. At the time the *Fulton* left a Court-martial was being held in the *Delaware*, but the result had not transpired.

The 600 prisoners were to be sent to Morris Island on the following day.

An expedition, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio regiment, companies B and D Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and one piece of artillery from the Third Rhode Island regiment, the whole under command of Col. HARRIS of the Seventy-fifth, started from Magnolia, Fla., to make a raid. The column reached Stark without fighting, and at that place destroyed a railroad train and captured a large quantity of merchandise and supplies. They then proceeded to Gainesville, and while there were surprised by about 600 of DICKINSON's rebel force. A fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 100 of our men and the piece of artillery and the recapture of all the property.

There was nothing new from Morris Island.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Attempt to Liberate Rebel Prisoners on Board the Steamer Crescent—Arrest of the Captain and Second Mate—The Affair to be Investigated—Statement of an Officer—The Union Prisoners at Charleston—A Fight in Florida.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The steamer *Crescent*, Capt. E. D. LATHAM, having on board six hundred rebel prisoners to be placed under fire, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Immediately on landing, Capt. H. PRENTISS, in command of the guard, reported to Gen. FOSTER his suspicions of an attempt on the part of WILLIAM BAXTER, the second mate of the vessel, to run her ashore at Cape Roman, with a view of allowing the prisoners to escape. The *Crescent* left Fort Delaware last Saturday, under convoy of the naval supply steamer *Admiral*, and, when off Cape Roman, it is alleged the *Crescent* forsook her regular course and made a direct line for the shore. The mate was in charge of the steamer at the time—the Captain having gone to his berth. When the *Admiral* saw the *Crescent* moving inland she showed lights and sent up rockets, of which the mate took no notice, although he was informed that signals were being made. The *Crescent* ran aground at nearly low tide, consequently at high water she was enabled to get afloat. While the vessel was ashore it is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieut.-Col. WOODROAD, jumped overboard, and escaped by swimming, although the Captain of the guard suspects that he is concealed on board the vessel. Both the Captain and mate were arrested, and the latter was put in irons by order of Gen. FOSTER. It is thought that the rebel officers bribed the mate to run the steamer ashore, but as to that matter as well as other matters affording the whole affair, we shall be better informed when the Board of Inquiry about to be convened shall have made this report. A present the subject is too delicate to warrant speculation, and I am unwilling that the parties under arrest should be made to bear the burden of an unfavorable opinion until the facts of the case are proven against them. As to the guard, they were ready to a man to do their duty to the fullest extent. A strict eye was kept on the mate, and preparations were made to shoot the first rebel who should attempt to escape. The guard was composed principally of the One Hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment—hundred day men, and volunteered their service on the occasion, their time of enlistment having expired on the 23d inst. The *Admiral* signalled to a gunboat in the vicinity, which gunboat ran up as near the *Crescent* as possible, in order to repel any attack that the rebels might make from the shore. Fortunately for the rebels no hostile demonstrations were made. One of the prisoners has since stated that if the vessel had remained aground an hour or two longer, a considerable force of cavalry would come down to assist the prisoners in escaping. The prisoners are all officers, ranking from Colonel downward. A number of them have signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance.

The following interesting statement is from an officer who was on board the *Crescent*.

STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER.

On Saturday, Aug. 20, last, six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of various rank, from Co oneta down to Second Lieutenants, were sent from Fort Delaware under escort to Hilton Head, there to be placed under fire at Charleston, as a retaliatory measure. The escort consisted of Capt. PRENTISS, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment O. N. G., Commanding, in charge, Lieut. HARRIS, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Lieut. FRANKS, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, and the Company (C) of mounted men who, with their officers, were to have been mustered out of service on the 23d of August, but volunteered en masse to perform this further duty. From the rebel stockades stationed at Fort Delaware additional squads of one hundred and fourteen enlisted men, under their officers, Lieut. HALL, of Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. HAY, Battery H, Delaware Artillery. Col. Geo. W. MCCOOK, commanding One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guard, accompanied as far as Delaware Breakwater, where we met our convoy the *Admiral*. Our voyage was a pleasant one, weather and sea in more than usual complaisance, and we had no anticipation of any variety to change the mon tone of daily responsibility and guard duty. Capt. PRENTISS and all of the Lieutenants seemed to be always on duty, for two or three were continually to be seen on deck, and superintending the incessant request and necessities of our prisoners, and the vigilance of their guard. On the morning of the 24th, at about three o'clock, those of us who slept were awakened from our dreams by the hard grating and bumping of our vessel, there was but one expression—"We're aground." The anxious inquiry was, "Where?" Thus, the misty moonlight over the water, an indistinct line of land could be seen, when the breaking of daylight grew, we could plainly see the breakers ahead of us, and at a distance of possibly two or three hundred yards was the land on which stands the deserted Georgetown lighthouse, on Cape Romain, on the Carolina coast. The head of our vessel had been run straight on, and it is ours and the good fortune of the Government that the tide was low, instead of

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the New-York, Louisiana and Edinburgh with Dates to the 18th.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUISERS.

Effect of the News of the Repulse at Petersburgh.

An Advance of 3 Per Cent. in the Rebel Loan.

Continued Demand for Our Securities in Germany.

THE GREAT RIOT AT BELFAST.

An Interesting Case Under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Miscellaneous News from the Continent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 17th of August, arrived here yesterday morning, with three days later news from Europe.

The *Westminster* arrived out Aug. 13.

The *Europa* and *Marathon* arrived Aug. 15.

The *Belgian* arrived out Aug. 16.

The *C. Columbo* and *Courier*, both from New-York, arrived at Bristol, Aug. 12.

By the Brazil mail we learn that on the 28th of July news was received at Bahia that the rebel cruiser *Florida*, in company with the *Electric Spark*, had just captured the Federal merchantman *Imican*, NICHOLAS DEVILS, bound from California to New-York, having $70,000 in specie on board and an extremely valuable cargo. The *Florida* took out the treasure, and portions of the cargo and her crew. The vessel and cargo, valued at £20,000, were then set fire to and destroyed.

The *Florida* was spoken on the 17th of July, in lat. 3° 18' north, lon. 31° 53' west, by a vessel arrived at Liverpool.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M., on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th of August, also arrived here yesterday.

The Cunard steamers *Europa*, from Boston, and *Marathon* from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th of August.

The United States frigate *Niagara* left Lisbon on the 15th August. Destination unknown.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th August, also arrived here last evening.

The Canadian steamer *Belgian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 16th August.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE PIRATE GEORGIA.

The London *Times* gives the following report of a case which came up for trial in Liverpool, Aug. 13, before the "Lord Chief Justice and another," the result of which has already been reported by telegraph:

This was an indictment for a misdemeanor in a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 George III., cap. 69,) against two gentlemen, named JONES and HIGHAT, carrying on business in Chapel-street, Liverpool, as ship-store dealers, and moved into the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Attorney-General of the County Palatine, (Mr. JAMES, Q. C.,) and Mr. V. LESBINGTON appeared for the Crown; Mr. TEMPLE, Q. C., and Mr. BATLIS were for the defendant JONES; and Mr. BRETT, Q. C., and Mr. MELLISH, Q. C., for the defendant HIGHAT.

The Attorney-General, on rising, said that he had the honor to appear before the jury on the part of the Crown to conduct a prosecution against the defendants, under an act of Parliament passed in the year 1819, to enable the Government to maintain a strict neutrality between belligerent Powers. He need hardly tell them that the interests of this country require that we should hold ourselves faithfully and steadfastly apart from the quarrels and contests of others, and it behoved every one to take care that there should be no violation of Her Majesty's Proclamation published at the commencement of the American war against taking any part in the struggle, and to provide against difficulties which might involve this country in war. It is a matter of history that in 1863 a vessel was lying in the Clyde, owned by British owners, registered in the name of Mr. BOLD, who was a partner of the two defendants, and named the *Japan*. She left the Clyde, and in the Channel fell in with a small steamer, which she took in tow, and on arriving off Brest the steamer disengaged herself and paddled away, and the *Japan* came to an anchor. At night the steamer returned, and brought alongside warlike stores—guns, powder and shot—and the night was spent in transferring these from the steamer to the *Japan*. The latter's name was then changed to the *Georgia*, and came under the command of Lieut. MAURY, and made a voyage as far as the Cape of Good Hope, acting as a vessel of war or privateer in the Confederate service, and taking and sinking ships carrying the Federal flag. Not till two months after commencing this system of ravages was the legal ownership of the vessel changed, and Mr. BOLD ceased to be the owner upon the register. He would undertake to say that there could not be a greater scandal upon this country than that such a proceeding should go unquestioned, and Government, therefore, felt called upon to vindicate its character and position faithfully, and called upon the jury as faithfully to discharge their duty in the matter. Mr. JONES and Mr. HIGHAT being partners with Mr. BOLD, proceeded to hire persons to serve on board this vessel. They resorted for the purpose to the Sailors' Home, as a likely place where they could be procured, and men met with there were told to go to the defendant's office. On going there they were engaged to serve in the *Japan*, and received instructions to be at the stage at a particular time, where they would be taken on board a ship bound for the Clyde. On assembling at the place they received checks with numbers from HIGHAT, and were called on board by him by means of their numbers, and they were then conveyed to the *Japan*. Then that took place with regard to the movements of that vessel which he had related. JONES was on board at the time that Lieut. MAURY, dressed in the Confederate uniform, took the command, and told the men the service they were intended for. Together they induced the men, with an offer of £10 bounty, and pay-notes for their family were given them, made payable at the defendant's office in Liverpool, and they were there subsequently actually paid. It was therefore, puerile to say that the defendants were not cognizant of everything in connexion with the ship, and of her being in the Confederate service. In the Autumn the *Georgia* returned to the coast of France, and the men came over here and resorted to the defendants' office to inquire if they could be reemployed, and they received fresh instructions in regard to doing so, and a fresh sum of money. The learned Attorney General then read the section of the Act of Parliament directed against enlisting, or attempting to enlist, men for a foreign belligerent service, and pointing out that the position of the present belligerent powers was similar to that on the occasion when the act was passed—the revolt of the Spanish colonies—and concluded by demanding at the hands of the jury that assistance which the Government were entitled to expect.

A seaman named FRANCIS GLASSBROOK was then called, who proved that he had been in Her Majesty's Naval Reserve, and signed articles for the *Japan* under the circumstances narrated by the Attorney-General. He got a month's advance note from a lad at the defendant's office, and received directions to muster at the Greenock boat. He there saw HIGHAT, and received his number as related. There were 10 or 12 others besides himself. They were conveyed to the *Japan*. She was a screw steamer with two masts, brig rigged, round stern, and figure-head. He there found his kit, which had been left in Liverpool at the defendant's office. Two nights were occupied in taking in the stores off Brest, and JONES was there the whole time, walking about and making himself very "conspicuous," so that he took him for the captain, but he could not specify more particularly anything which he said or did. He was standing by CAPT. MAURY when he announced that the vessel was going to sail under the Confederate flag, and invited all to join, offering £4 10s. a month, and a £10 bounty for three years or the war. About 25, including the witness, accepted, and a great many declined. GLASSBROOK stated fresh articles when JONES was present, and gave his £10 bounty to him to convey to his wife, JONES leaving in a small steamer. The *Georgia* then sailed for the Cape of Good Hope and took and sank vessels. On his return in November he went to the defendants' office, but it appeared on cross-examination that he was immediately picked up by a detective named MCGUIRE, who took him to the American Consul, and his subsequent visits to the office were made at their request, he being bribed by £4 10s. a month, the same wages he received in the *Georgia*, to "walk about" and pick up information, which he said he found much pleasanter than smelling gunpowder in the vessel.

Other men who had been engaged for the same service, named CONOLLY, STANLEY and MATTHEWS, (whose cases were included in the indictment, each appropriating about seventeen counts to himself,) gave very similar evidence.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown it was submitted on the part of the defendants that there was no case, as the offence must be proved to have been committed in Her Majesty's dominions, whereas the evidence went to show an offence committed off Brest.

The Chief Justice thought that even if the men when they left England had no intention to enlist in the Confederate service, and were afterward induced to do so, the defendants would come within the act if they procured them to go in order to get them to enlist off Brest, but he allowed the defendants to raise the point in the event of their being convicted and brought up for judgment.

Mr. TEMPLE addressed the jury for the defendant JONES, and Mr. BRETT for the defendant HIGHAT, and forcibly contended, among other things, that the witnesses for the prosecution were not to be believed, and that the defendants when the vessel left Greenock, might not have known the object for which she sailed, or that they intended only to deliver her over to the purchasers.

The Attorney-General, in his reply, directed the attention of the jury to the circumstance of the vessel and the steamer which took out the defendant JONES on board being off Brest together, and other circumstances tending to fix the defendants with the unlawful intent, and powerfully appealed to the jury by their verdict to show that England would do her duty in punishing an infringement of the law, and not to be led away by any prejudice or leaning to the defendants, respectable merchants at Liverpool, if they were satisfied from the evidence of their guilty intention.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that it was plain there persons had enlisted, and that after the articles had been signed at Liverpool they received numbers and directions from the defendants, and were put on board the Greenock steamer by HIGHAT; that JONES met them there, and afterward went out in the small steamer to Brest, which supplied the *Georgia* with warlike stores, and she afterward captured nine vessels. There was no doubt of the purpose of the *Georgia*, and that England was bound to observe a strict neutrality. It was suggested that the defendants had proceeded innocently. Possibly they might, but it would be for the jury to say, looking at all the circumstances, if they had. The witnesses were, no doubt, open to observation, but that Mr. BOLD was not called by the defendants, and they were bound to act on the evidence if it carried reasonable conviction. There were certain points of law, but not sufficient to stop the case, and if they thought the defendants procured those persons to go abroad for the purpose of being enlisted, they would find the defendants guilty.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and in a quarter of an hour returned into court, finding a verdict of guilty against both defendants as to the counts for originally inducing them to go to Brest and be engaged, but on those counts which charged the defendants with inducing the men to go back to HEVRE to resume their employment they found the defendant HIGHAT guilty, and acquitted JONES.

The Chief Justice observed that if it should be held to be necessary to show an intent on the part of the persons enlisted when they left this country for Brest, the defendant JONES would be entitled to a general verdict of acquittal.

On being brought up for judgment next term the points of law will be discussed.

PRESIDENT BARNARD, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT BY THE REBEL EX-SECRETARY OF WAR.

The London *Herald* publishes the following curious card:

SIR: In looking over a recent issue of your journal, my eye fell on the following paragraph, in the letter of your New-York correspondent:

"CHARLES KING resigned, as President of Columbia College. He was a son of RUFUS KING, who was our Minister to England. CHARLES was born in 1789. His successor as President is Dr. BARNARD, formerly President of the Mississippi University, and a bosom friend of President JEFFERSON DAVIS. When the war broke out Mr DAVIS offered to create a Bureau of Ordnance, and place him at the head of it. He replied, 'JEFFERSON, my old friend, I was born in a Yankee town, and in this fight I think every one should get as near home as possible.' He was taken at Norfolk when that place fell into our hands. He has got a good thing as President of the college. (It used to be King's College, as it was started by a King of England.) It is rich, and the salary large."

Now, Sir, I happen to be acquainted with all the facts connected with President BARNARD's departure from the South; as the business was transacted through myself as Under Secretary at War. The whole story about his reply to President DAVIS, about his bearding the lion in his den, is one of those fictions which the air of the North is so very apt to breed. The truth is that President DAVIS offered to make Dr. BARNARD chief, not of the Bureau of Ordnance, (an office already filled,) but of a new Bureau of Chemistry, which he intended to create. Dr. BARNARD was well qualified to fill that office, as he had long occupied the chair of Chemistry in the University of Mississippi. It is certain that he accepted, if he did not seek, the office tendered to him by President DAVIS. Having obtained a passport for that purpose, he promised to accompany his wife to Norfolk, send her across the Yankee lines, and then return to Richmond to enter on the duties of his new office in the Confederate service. But these Yankees, even when they are doctors of divinity and Presidents of colleges, have very little of the virtue of the old heathen REGULUS. Hence, when Dr. BARNARD got to Norfolk he crossed the Yankee lines with his wife, and began, it is believed, to fish for a better situation at the North. He not only got a fat pears, "a glorious nibble," but he also caught the fish; and held fast to the "good thing as President of Columbia College." Poor man! if he had only been true to his professions while at the South he would have got a far more honorable place—Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette.

Just before the war broke out, Dr. HODGE published an article in the Princeton *Review*, (N. I.,) on "The State Country." This article was lauded by Black Republicans as the most conclusive and crushing argument ever put forth against the South. Hence it was printed in pamphlet form, and circulated all over the country, both North and South. I was induced, by the entreaties of a friend, to write a reply to this pamphlet. Among the many letters which this reply called forth, from the North as well as from the South, I received one from President BARNARD, whom I have never seen. It was an unsolicited and unexpected tribute to the justice of our glorious cause.

After the clandestine exit of Dr. BARNARD from the South, I had only one conversation about him with President DAVIS, and that was in reference to his letter. I simply alluded to the fact that I had such a letter, and had some notion of taking it with me to England. "Take it along," said our great and gentle President: "you don't know what may happen." So I took it along. The above paragraph happened, and thereupon the letter makes its appearance; otherwise it might never have seen the light. Some portions of this letter might well be omitted, but I give every word of it, lest the suspicion might arise that the omitted parts contained some little expression of sympathy with the North:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, May 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I had, some time since, the pleasure of reading the first of your articles in reply to *Dr. Hodge*, in a number of the *Journal of Commerce*, which our friend Judge HOWAY did me the favor to lend me. A short time after I received by mail a copy of a later number of the journal, containing the second article. Both these, and particularly the second, so struck me by the remarkable ability and the excellent temper in which the argument was managed, and by the irresistible conclusiveness with which it demolished the position of your opponent, and vindicated the justice of the cause of the South, that I felt compelled at once to address you a vote of thanks for the signal service which, in preserving these papers, you had rendered to our common cause. I delayed, however, making this communication in the hope that I should have the good fortune to see the third and concluding article of the series. As our mutual friend, the Judge, is about starting from Oxford on a visit to his birthplace in Virginia, I will not hesitate to seize the opportunity which his departure offers, to carry out hastily my design, though the gratification for which I have been hoping has not been realized. It is probable that Judge HOWAY may personally meet you, and that this letter, by such a conveyance, may find you more immediately than it would do were I to direct it, as I should have done, before you laid down the pen for the sword.

In thanking you for your masterly vindication of the cause of our injured section, I cannot forbear to express my regret that your articles had not been prepared and widely circulated through the North some months earlier, or rather that what has been moulded into the form of a reply to Dr. HODGE had not been spread before all the people with the same ability long before Dr. HODGE wrote. Embodying as it does (at least in the two articles which I have read) the most lucid, convincing and dispassionate investigation of the right and wrong involved in the controversy between the North and South which I have ever met with, I am satisfied that these papers must have produced a powerful effect upon all readers, whether originally disposed to side with us or not.

Excuse the haste of this note. I cannot conclude it without adding a prayer that one who is capable of doing the State so eminent service in so many ways to pray be preserved through the dangers to which his patriotic self-devotion must expose him in the pending struggle, and yet live to achieve new laurels in the fields of science and letters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. T. BARNARD.

Professor A. T. BLEDSOE.

With many thanks for the great interest and ability you have always displayed in the cause of the South, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

A. T. BLEDSOE.

August 13.

A SPEECH BY W. S. LINDSAY, M. P.

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., addressed his constituents at Sunderland on the evening of Aug. 15. He was hissed soundly for complimenting the "ability, honesty and love of truth" displayed by the New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, and was frequently interrupted by other manifestations of disapprobation. Among other things, he said:

"I have reason to believe that if the South be driven to extremities, they will—but only when driven to extremities—arm the slaves and call them out. [Hear, hear.] But it is awful to think about. Bear in mind that most of these slaves have been brought up on the estates of their masters, and their fathers before them. Their young masters are now fighting under arms for the South; and if these masters go down to their estates and train their slaves in companies or divisions, these slaves will follow their masters wherever they lead. I say it is awful to think of the sacrifice of life which will follow. The very rivers will run with the blood of thousands; but we, in the name of humanity, ought to lift our voices against this terrible state of things. [Hear, hear.] I am glad, however, to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States a feeling arising that this war is in vain for the objects it has in view; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and speak openly about this. Various meetings are being held at present throughout the Northern States, and I will read a resolution which was passed last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting was held. The words are these: 'That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomsoever conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumulated debt, overwhelming taxation, and national ruin to both sections.' In sending to me that resolution, *a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States for securing peace and separation, and he asks me to make known these meetings in this country, and he adds,*

'There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day.' I am glad to see that feeling arising in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the West. A very distinguished statesman, a member of the Senate, writing to a friend of mine—a statesman who occupies a very high position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet—writes: 'We are tumbling to pieces fast, and unless Europe steps in and leaves what is left we shall go headlong to destruction.' These words are too true, and I do hope that their statesmen will see it in time, and use their best exertions to secure peace. It is perfectly true that there are still a certain number of gentlemen who believe that the Union can be restored. * * * * * * *

[My fear is that if either Mr. LINCOLN or Col. FREMONT are elected, the war may continue for many years to come; but I believe that if another were elected, who was not pledged to war, this year would see an end of the war and all its miseries. [Applause.] Now, by Britain refusing to express an opinion, the Northern people were led to suppose that the Union could be reestablished, and Britain thus encouraged them to continue the war, and we disheartlen them by not expressing an opinion to the peace party in the Northern and Western States. Now, as I have said, I have no interest in this war, and my sole interest is my desire for peace. [Hear.] I have lost by the expression of opinion on this question to which I have referred in my speech—I lost many friends in the North whom I esteem, and who were all very angry with me. I know that it has been said that I am engaged largely in the trade with the Southern ports. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Mr. ADAMS himself wrote a dispatch to Lord RUSSELL in which he mentioned a list of twenty-four suspected blockade-runners, and he actually put down twenty of them as belonging to me. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I went to Lord RUSSELL, and said this was a most extraordinary statement, as I had never even heard of one of those vessels. I declared that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in anything connected with the Southern States. It was perfectly true that I had been offered a very large amount of business with them, but considering my position as a member of Parliament and as a public man, I felt it would have been very wrong in me to take any steps contrary to the proclamation that had been issued by my Queen. [Hear, hear.] That proclamation forbade my rendering any material aid to any of the belligerents. Therefore I felt it would be setting a bad example to the people if I had aided either the Northern or the Southern States. [Hear, hear.] Consequently, I have refrained from all transactions of a commercial or pecuniary character with the Southern or the Northern States of America. [Hear, hear.] So much so, that more than twelve months ago, when the firm of which I was the head did engage as brokers for one or two vessels, the objects of which, I believe, was the running of the blockade, I warned my partners, and said that I could have nothing to do with this; and, as you are all aware, I retired from the head of that firm more than twelve months ago. I have now no interest whatever, either directly or indirectly, in any of their transactions. I wish to have no other interest, because it lowers me as a public man, it lowers me in your estimation—[applause]— and I prize that estimation—[cheers]— it must lower me with you if it is supposed that I have advocated the South for any object of my own.

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 15.

The accounts from Germany show that the demand for United States Bonds has not experienced the slightest diminution. The parcels brought to London by the weekly steamers and transmitted to Frankfort are absorbed as fast as they arrive, at prices which yield good profit to the importers. Each successive fall seems to be regarded by the existing holders almost with gratification, instead of dismay, since they apparently entertain no doubt of ultimate payment in full, and consequently consider that each decline simply enables them to increase their acquisition of securities forced off by the Americans at a tremendous sacrifice from the momentary pressure of circumstances. They rely that the bonds are inherently worth par, and he who invested at the price of 60 regards a decline of 40 but as an excellent opening to buy more, so as to make an average price of 50 for a holding which he feels convinced will in a moderate time bring him back 100. In the present mood, therefore, of these investors, a fall to 30 or 20 would only be an increase of golden opportunities. The fact that repudiation has already been reviled in some of the wealthiest and most influential of the individual States of the North appears not to have reached them, or to have reached them only to be disregarded. The instance of the State of New-York refusing to continue the payment of its dividends in specie was alarming, but as such payments at the time of the creation of the debt were not, perhaps, actually stipulated, but merely implied, the measure did not constitute an open violation of definite contracts. It is true, that the New-York State Constitution forbade the introduction of a currency like that of greenbacks, and foreign purchasers of New-York bonds may complain that it has taken place; but if the New-York holders cannot make anything of that point, it is of no use for others to argue it. In Indiana and Pennsylvania the proceedings have been distinct, and no sophistry is attempted. Indiana declines to offer anything but greenbacks for the dividends which she expressly bound herself to pay to her foreign creditors in sterling, and Pennsylvania has characteristically given the sanction of law for the even-handed confiscation of the rights alike of home and foreign creditors. Her debt was contracted under a solemn enactment that the interest should be paid in specie or its equivalent. As it has always been her right to do everything with the soberness and precision worthy of her origin, she now passes a law to declare that she will pay only in greenbacks. Of course, she might with equal propriety, after having contracted her debt under a stipulation to pay 6 per cent. interest, pass a law that she will pay no interest whatever. The latter, perhaps, will come in due time, especially as whenever it comes it cannot further compromise the honor of the State. Annexed is an abstract of this piece of legislation, which, although it may be regarded as irrelevant by German investors, may help to confirm the caution with which in this country the Federal obligations that depend upon the aggregate honor of all the individual States of the Union should be regarded. It may be admitted that on such points it would not be fair to the American people to cite Pennsylvania as an average example, and it may also be admitted that the great majority of Americans themselves manifest a sincere delusion that they will meet their national debt with honor and ease. But they have not yet felt its pressure. As fast as dividends become payable, Germany and Holland send the cash for the purpose. When this supply shall fail, it is to be feared that the proclivities of Pennsylvania and Indiana, which are now simply passed over without concemnation, may then be looked at with direct approval:

ACT APPEARED MAY 3, 1864—STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it enacted, &c.—That so much of an act appeared the 12th day of June, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth to be paid in specie or its equivalent be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said interest shall be paid by the State Treasury as the same shall hereafter fall due in such notes as have been or shall be declared by any law of the United States to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, within the United States.

Second section repeals the third section of the acts of April 11, 1862, requiring the resumption of specie payments.

OUR CRUISERS.

THE KEARSARGE ON HER WAY HOME.

The Dover *Express*, of Aug. 16, says:

"The Federal cruiser *Kearsarge*, which has been stationed in this neighborhood for some time past, quitted the roads on Thursday evening last for New-York. Visitors remained on board till the last moment, being treated with that marked kindness and courtesy which Capt. WINSLOW, his officers and crew have uniformly displayed to all who have desired to inspect the ship. On the anchor being weighed, the crew sprung up the rigging and lustily cheered their farewell while the vessel steamed through the bay. These cheers were taken up by a fleet of small boats which had put off from the shore, and on shore there were waving of handkerchiefs and other responsive manifestations. The *Kearsarge* is relieved by the *Iroquois*, a vessel of about the same tonnage, which arrived on Wednesday evening. On entering the bay she ran up the English ensign and saluted—a compliment which was returned by a salute of artillery from the Castle batteries. The Commander of the *Iroquois* afterward paid a complimentary visit to Gen. ELLIS, the Commandant of the garrison."

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the Federal corvette *Kearsarge* made her appearance off the port of Cherbourg on Friday, Aug. 12. Two of her boats were seen on shore, one to take on board three of her crew who had been wounded in her affair with the *Alabama*, and sent to the naval hospital, and the other to procure provisions. On their return on board in the evening, the corvette stood out to sea under full steam.

THE SACRAMENTO.

The Federal steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Falmouth Aug. 12, from a cruise. She left soon after her arrival, and on Aug. 16 put into Plymouth, having run down off the Start the Norwegian brig *Cora*, from Cadiz. The brig's crew was saved. The *Sacramento* was not damaged.

THE NIAGARA.

The frigate *Niagara* sailed from Lisbon Aug. 20. Her destination is unknown.

ALLEGED FEDERAL RECRUITING.

From the Nottingham Journal.

A laborer named THOMAS HICKIN applied to the Nottingham magistrates on Wednesday for advice under the following circumstances: He stated that a person named A. G. GRANT came to him last week and made representations that he (HICKIN) was working for very low wages here, and that he had better emigrate to America, where he would be able to get better wages. If he would give GRANT £2 he would make arrangements for him to go by a vessel, and when he got there GRANT would appoint a man to meet him and get him work as a citizen; or, if not, he might go to the war, and he would receive £150 as bounty. GRANT also agreed to find money for his wife and children till he was able to send for them. Under the above agreement HICKIN gave GRANT £2, and was told that he would have to leave Liverpool by the ship *Universe*, on the 8th inst., but he would send him further instructions. He, however, never heard again from GRANT, and on making some inquiries, found that he had left town and gone to London. Mr. NEWMAN thought the best thing that could be done under the circumstances would be to make it public, in order to deter others from being taken in in a similar manner. He thought it would be useless to take any further steps in the matter.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

From the Freeman's Journal, Aug. 16.

A magnificent and rapid sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on Saturday last. She proceeded to the Fuynes Island, where she lay at anchor until evening, when she suddenly steamed westward, toward Tarbert. While at anchor near Foynes, a warlike party landed, and made inquiries at the railway station about a special train to Limerick, and they appeared exceedingly disappointed when they could not proceed by rail to Limerick. It is supposed that the vessel is a blockade-runner, and it was rumored here that a Lieutenant of the *Alabama* was one of the party who landed at Foynes. It appears that the steamer has arrived to convey an immense supply of clothing to the Confederates.

THE REBEL LOAN.

The Confederate Loan, on the news of the defeat of Gen. GRANT before Petersburgh, experienced a rebound of 3 per cent., closing at 77 to 79.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

Justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable. Both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence. All except a mere fringe of the vast territory is as unconquered now as it was three years ago. It is not at all necessary that we should like one side more than another, or think better of its cause; but we may see plainly that it will never be beaten. Where, however, advice utterly fails, and is not even taken kindly, the great lesson we wish to impress on the Cabinet of Washington is that litigants are not fit judges of their own quarrel, and will, therefore, if they are wise, take advice, accept umpires, or bow to tribunals.

Here is a great and lamentable instance in the quarrel of Denmark with Germany. The Americans are only doing what the Danes have done to their cost. It would not be an easy task to arbitrate between North and South. A day will come when Ireland will not shed its blood like water for a purely American quarrel, nor will the Americans themselves.

Streets full of cripples, orphans, and widows, fields tilled by women, and trade passing into the hands of newly arrived foreigners, will be a terrible comment on the successive calls for millions.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* continues to represent that the demand for peace is on the increase in the North. He says: "The next month promises to be an eventful one both in politics and war, and possibly also in finance. The star of peace is in the ascendant. The war is an admitted failure. The North has undertaken what it cannot accomplish. It has already paid more than it likes in men, money, character and the substantial blessings of liberty and prosperity, and hesitates to make further sacrifices. Were McCLELLAN to come bravely out and declare emphatically that he was for peace and compromise, no other candidate could stand before him. The issue would be between him and FREMONT, and the triumph of either would in all probability bring compromise if it did not bring Union."

THE REPULSE AT PETERSBURGH.

The *Times*, in a leader of Tuesday on the intelligence brought by the Europa, says: "On the whole, we think it likely that Gen. GRANT will not abandon the campaign. Such a confession of failure would throw a blight on his own reputation, and would also injure President LINCOLN himself in his electoral schemes. There is a general feeling that this campaign is the great trial of the war; that the capture of Richmond is to test the ability of the North to make any permanent impression on the Southern States. If in the fourth year of the war the largest army ever assembled under the Federal flag, one of largest and best appointed that any Government ever placed in the field, retires beaten after tremendous losses, the North may be expected to lose heart in the great contest, and perhaps to turn with anger on its rulers. We believe, therefore, that the campaign will continue, unless the danger to Washington be so great as to demand a return of the main body of GRANT's army.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

The riots at Belfast still continued, and the violence of the mob was on the increase. The *Northern Whig* of the evening of the 15th says: "The riots this day were totally unparalleled in the dreadful excess to which they reached. The whole town was almost in a state of siege during the day. The houses of business were closed. In many cases the workers did not go to their employment. Riots went on all day. The military were called out. About twenty people received gunshot wounds from the mobs, but as yet the military have not taken extreme measures. The whole riots of this day were caused by the marching of navvies through the streets at early morning. The town is in a state of unexampled commotion."

A Belfast dispatch of the 16th says: "The town continues in a very excited state. One of the persons who received a gunshot wound during the riots yesterday died this morning. Mr. SULLIVAN, the sub-editor of the *Ulster Observer*, the Roman Catholic organ, was brutally maltreated while professionally engaged at a fire last night, and is in a dangerous condition. It is said that five or six others out of the 20 or 30 wounded yesterday died during last night and this morning, but up to the present such has not been confirmed. It is rumored that the navvies of the Roman Catholic party, to the number of four or five hundred, have challenged the ship carpenters, who all belong to the Orangemen, and to-day a terrible battle is therefore expected. The ship carpenters have just marched through the town to the number of five or six hundred, armed with every kind of weapons. Business is nearly entirely suspended. All houses of business, public houses, &c., were closed at an early hour yesterday. The military were reinforced by a further supply from Dublin last night, and it ought to be hoped, with the large military and police force at present under the command of the magistrates, further bloodshed will be prevented, but it is very doubtful, as at this moment, (10 A. M.,) active preparations are being made in all the disturbed districts for a great battle. Knives, hatchets, pitchforks, pistols, sticks, bludgeons, &c., are plentifully scattered among the rioters."

Another dispatch dated noon of the 16th says: "The rioting has assumed a most formidable aspect. The ship-carpenters have broken into a gunmaker's in High-street, and have taken all guns, pistols, pitchforks, and every other available weapon, and have gone through the town. Firing and stone-throwing is going on in all directions. About an hour ago, the police were ordered to fire in Sandy-row, and several men were shot—three reported killed. The windows of hundreds of houses have been wholly smashed, and several completely ransacked. All houses closed in every street. Business is entirely suspended. A battle is hourly expected."

DEATH OF MISS KATHERINE SOUTHEY.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The last living link connecting the name of SOUTHEY with Keswick, has just passed away, more than 60 years having elapsed since the late Laureate fixed his residence in the lake metropolis. Miss KATHARINE SOUTHEY, the third and only unmarried daughter of the poet, was born at Greta-hall, and reached her 54th year on Monday. She had been for some time confined to her room, and died on Friday night of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick, where her aunt, Mrs. LOVELL, expired a few years since. By the death of Miss SOUTHEY a civil list pension of £100 per annum reverts to the Crown. She will be buried on Tuesday in Crosthwaite churchyard, under the shade of Skiddaw, where already repose her father and mother, her brother HERBERT, the eldest-born, and her sisters EMMA and ISABEL.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Mrs. YELVERTON had brought an action in the Scotch courts against the *Saturday Review* for libel, in the comments which that journal had made upon her. She lays her damages at £3,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Court Journal* says: The day now fixed for Her Majesty's departure from Osborne for Windsor, is Thursday, the 25th, being the day prior to the birthday of the late Prince Consort. The Queen will remain about four days at the castle, and then proceed to Scotland.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says:

In the course of a very few days a most important experiment will take place at Shoeburyness, viz.: the firing at the *Warrior* floating target, at a range of 2,000 yards by the Armstrong 600-pounder, with steel shot.

The Indian mail has arrived with papers and correspondence from Calcutta to July 8; Madras, July 14; Hong Kong, June 29; Melbourne, June 25, and Sidney, June 21. The papers contain no news of importance.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE.

On August 15, the Emperor's *fête*, was celebrated by a brilliant display. The Bourse was closed and Paris surrendered itself to the enjoyment of the occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A further diminution of above 4,000,000f. in the cash in the bank of France, within the week preceding Aug. 17, caused some uneasiness in commercial quarters. The effect would have been greater, but that there appears to be a diminution of 9,000,000f. in the amount of bank notes in circulation.

The advances on deposits have likewise diminished by 2,000,000f.

Aug. 15, being the Emperor's *fete*, the Bourse was closed.

The provincial markets are firm.

There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre with prices more firm. The stock of cotton at Havre consists of 59,000 bales, of which 1,400 are American.

All the crops are expected to be gathered in within a fortnight.

Wheat in the Paris market has declined fifty centimes.

Flour of the six marks declined 1f.

The Paris Bourse, on the 16th, was rather firmer. Rentes close at 66 @ 45.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A telegram from Berlin, Aug. 12, says:

"In reply to the demand of Prussia respecting the occupation of Lauenberg, the Hanoverian Government has declared that it had no knowledge of the occupation of Lauenburg by Hanoverian troops, and that it was even surprised at such a step. The occupation was ordered by Gen. HAAKE, upon instructions from the Dresden Cabinet."

The King of Prussia was to leave Gastein for Ischl on the 15th, and would then proceed to Vienna, to be present at the review. His Majesty was to be accompanied by Herr von BISMARK.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* confirms the statement made lately to the effect that Saxony intends to lay the following proposals before the German Diet, viz: That an explanation be demanded of Austria and Prussia in reference to those Powers having permitted the King of Denmark to cede rights to them to which he himself had no title. The same journal regards this proposal as an insult to the victors.

The ratifications of the Zollverein treaties were exchanged at Berlin on Aug. 13, between Prussia and those German States which have already agreed to the renewal of these treaties.

The *Weemarsche Zeiung* states that Austria and Prussia propose that the Duchies should be administered by a temporary government, composed of three members, one of whom will represent the Federal Diet—and the Federal troops to remain in Holstein.

A number of Prussian war vessels were expected to arrive at Kiel shortly, and the Prussian Minister of Marine had been officially inspecting the port.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* states that in consequence of a conference at the Ministry of War, Obledo has been assigned as a residence for Gen. PRIM, dating from the 13th.

Gen. PRIM left Madrid on the 13th. He was accompanied by a numerous crowd as far as the railroad station.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Aug. 15 says: The Portuguese press considers that the dispute with Spain respecting the slaves captured on the African coast will soon be amicably settled.

Great heat, unexampled for many years, prevails here, and the grain crops and vines have suffered exceedingly.

Election riots have occurred in the Provinces.

THE BRAZILS.

By the French mail steamer at Lisbon we have the following:

RIO, Monday, July 25.

COFFEE is quoted at 6,850@6,900 for good firsts. Stock 40,000 bags. Sterling Exchange 27½@¾.

BAHIA, Friday, July 29.

SUGAR 2,800@3,200 reis. COTTON 26,000 reis. Exchange 27¾.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, Aug. 1.

White SUGAR, 4,600; Brown, 2,500@2,700. COTTON 28,000@29,000 reis. Exchange 27¾.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds opened steadily on Monday morning, and in consequence of a further diminution of pressure in the discount market, and the fact of a good amount of gold having been taken to the bank, Consols ultimately experienced an advance of an eighth, at which they closed with firmness, viz: 89¼@⅜.

The discount demand at the bank was again moderate.

£101,000 was taken to the bank on August 15.

Atlantic and Great Western New York, section second, mortgage improved, 1; and Virginia six per cents, Erie paid-up shares, and Illinois Central paid-up shares, severally declined 1 each; and ditto ordinary 1½.

The vessels announced to be en route from Australia with gold, are the *True Briton*, May 9th, with £13,000; the *Wellesley*, May 25th, £95,000; the *Norfolk*, June 11th, £31,000; and the *Ganawalt*, June 21st, £113,000.

The English funds were quiet on Aug. 16, and Consols remain at 89½@¾.

Confederate Loan, 77 to 79.

French Rentes, 66f. 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 17—P. M.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. The market is firm at the full advance reported in the latest news per *China*.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—The improvement visible at the close of last week is well maintained, and rather more business has been done at steadier prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues very fine for harvesting. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet, but quotations nominally unchanged; fine Amber has sold at 8s.@8s. 1d. per rental; Winter Red, 8s.@8s. 4d. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@30s. per 480

The Descendants of the Mutineers of the Bounty.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Few episodes in naval history are more romantic than the story of the *Mutineers of the Bounty*. What caused the mutiny was never very clear, though the strange fate of those engaged in it, who took refuge in Pitcairn's Island, has invested it with unusual interest. The severe sufferings of Capt. BLIGH and the eighteen set adrift with him, roused such official indignation in England that the *Pandora* frigate was sent in search of the *Bounty* to the Society Islands. Several of the mutineers were there caught and carried to England, and three of them were afterward executed; but CHRISTIAN, the leader, and eight others, together with six men and twelve women of Tahiti, had sailed away in the *Bounty* to Pitcairn's Island, and after stripping the ship, burnt it, and thus isolated themselves from their race. CHRISTIAN had taken care not to name their proposed destination, and the *Pandora*, after fruitless wanderings, abandoned the search without finding any trace of the *Bounty*. What became of the mutineers was unknown until, about 1808, Capt. FOLGER, of a Nantucket sealer, by accident touched at Pitcairn's Island. He communicated to Sir SIDNEY SMITH the existence of a colony, hitherto unknown in England, which, on this solitary little island, only about seven miles in circumference, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, spoke the English language. About six years later, two vessels of the English navy approached Pitcairn's Island in search of a pirate, when they were much surprised to see a canoe push through the surf, and a man who talked English, a son of CHRISTIAN, the mutineer, as it afterwards appeared, mount the ship's side. But it was not until 1829 that the people of England discovered that the escaped mutineers had left a colony of descendants there.

The story of this colony, then first heard, was so strange that it soon became widely known. Violent quarrels had quickly diminished the number of the refugees, until at last, of the original band of Englishmen, JOHN ADAMS alone survived, while his only companions were the Tahitian women and their children by the mutineers. ADAMS now began a new life, caused immediately, it is said, by a dream, in which he thought the angel Gabriel appeared to him and enjoined him to redeem the past. However that may be, certain it is that he became the patriarch of this little colony, which, before they were discovered, had adopted and practised, with an earnestness and sincerity never perhaps equalled by an entire community, the principles of the Christian religion, while they were at the same time as ignorant of the arts as they were of the vices of civilization. Since 1829 these people have never been quite lost sight of, but little has been known by the public at large of their actual condition. As their numbers increased beyond the capacity of the Island to maintain them, the British Government removed them to Tahiti; but, disgusted with the immorality they saw, which was inexplicable to this little community, accustomed daily to assemble twice for prayer, and to fast once in every week, they earnestly begged to return to their former home, and were accordingly taken back. But the necessity for migration became imperative, for Pitcairn's Island was inadequate to their maintenance. At the suggestion of Queen VICTORIA, it is said, it was proposed to transplant them to Norfolk Island, which, since the convicts had been removed, was uninhabited. This offer was accepted, and thither they were carried in 1856, and the present condition of the colony has been, by the Queen's command, recently made the subject of a report to the British Parliament.

Norfolk Island was well adapted to their use, provided as it was, with roads, houses and many of the external forms of civilized existence, which had been established there by the convicts. But this simple, half breed people were as ignorant as their maternal ancestors, and the colony did not prosper at first, through want of instruction in the modes of civilized life. Such was the state of things when Sir WILLIAM DENISON, Governor of New South Wales, visited the island. Under his beneficent care, however, the condition of affairs rapidly changed. He supplied them with stores; revised their laws; and recommended to the Duke of NEWCASTLE the sending to them of various kinds of instructors. During his stay, by rather an amusing coincidence, he, the Governor of a colony, stood godfather to a grandson of the leader of the mutineers. The Governor's godson made the colony number two hundred and twelve.

A system of communism, as perfect, perhaps, as was ever known to exist, was practiced by the Colonists. Cattle and sheep were common property, and the land was used in common. This primitive mode of life the Governor did not approve, and recommended a partition of goods. He made few changes in their simple laws, and probably their code is not equaled in brevity by any other set of statutes. It contains only forty-two laws, and those so short that they fill about three octavo pages. The Governor of New South Wales is their Governor, and, in his absence, three magistrates, elected annually by universal suffrage, exercise the executive power. The courts are very paternal in their action, and their jury consists of seven persons. Education is compulsory, and they have a perfect Maine Liquor law. The use of bad language, the bearing of false witness, and slander are punished by a fine, and any crime which exceeds the contemplation of this code is punished according to the laws of New South Wales.

The recommendations of Sir WILLIAM have mostly been carried into effect. The chief want, a convenient port, is in a fair way to be supplied, though it may interfere with the present rule of not allowing strangers to remain on the Island. Sir JOHN YOUNG, who has visited the Island since Sir WILLIAM'S visit, and has also made a report upon it, thinks the revenue, derived from the docks, will probably suffice for the requirements of the colony. The islanders now live in security and abundance, and under a continuance of the same wise care, they will in a few years probably be able to stand alone, and provide for their own support.

Such is the present condition of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. A more striking instance of total change, wrought by the influence of one man, the survivor of a band of murderers—for such they were upon one another after they burnt the *Bounty*—is hardly to be found. That such a change, so conspicuous after the murderous acts which cut off the other mutineers, should have occurred in that one man is, perhaps, not less wonderful than the work which he, with no counsellors except a Bible and Prayer-book saved from the *Bounty*, afterward performed.

The Indiana Conspiracy.

THE CASE OF E. W. CARR.

Mr. E. W. CARR, of Philadelphia, whose name was mentioned in connection with the developments recently made at Indianapolis regarding the alleged conspiracy, has published a statement in the *Ledger*, (Philadelphia,) of which the following is the material part:

"I acted entirely as the agent of parties connected with the owners of arms, *then* and *now* in bond in New York, endeavoring to sell them, and with that object I addressed the Governors of the different States of the Union for the arms. Desiring an interview with Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, I applied to Senator WALL for an introduction; he accompanied me to Trenton, and introduced me to the Governor, who inspected a sample of the arms which I had taken with me, seemed pleased with them, but declined purchasing, as they had already purchased from other parties.

Understanding that arms for State defences were needed in Indiana, I addressed the Governor on the 4th of September, 1863, offering him those I had contracted for, he replied, Sept. 7, 1863, that the State was not in the market. I never wrote to any person by the name of VOORHEES, or know nothing of him or any other person in Indiana, excepting the Governor of the State, in relation to these arms. I have no knowledge of any secret society, or any connection with any parties to destroy the Union; never offered these arms to any person I had reason to suppose the agent of any disloyal party. I did write to Mr. WALL, and endeavored to sell the arms through him, but I did not think, nor do I now believe, that he acted for any person or persons he believed, or had reason to believe, opposed to the Government of the United States. My connection with him was purely a business transaction. These arms had been for months enemy in the market, had been offered to the United States Government, the loyal States and individuals, and the City of Philadelphia, and were open for a fair consideration to any loyal purchaser, but they were never offered or attempted to be secretly disposed of to any one nor would I have offered them or knowingly have allowed them to have been disposed of to the detriment of the Government of my country. For the truth of my assertions, I refer to the Governors of all the loyal States to whom these arms have been offered.

Moreover, but one letter has been published; another one, written to Mr. WALL, should, in justice to me, have been published. In that letter I distinctly state that these arms will be disposed of to none but those that are loyal."

The Different Drafts.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Immediately after the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, the District Provost-Marshals were directed not to finish up the draft for 700,000, but include the deficiencies in the present draft. This gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and the action was pronounced arbitrary and illegal. We learn, however, that the matter has been definitely arranged and the following circular issued on the subject:

OFFICE OF A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURGH, Aug. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 102.—The following telegram has been received from the Provost-Marshal-General, viz:

In closing the account of the late draft in your State, if there are still any deficiencies let them be set aside on the records, with explanatory remarks, but do not embrace them in the quotas assigned, under the call of July 18 1864.

The directions given by this telegram, do not interfere with the directions heretofore given to Provost-Marshals, with reference to making up the final accounts, but are communicated to them for the purpose of informing them that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal-General *not to mix up the two drafts*, as far as deficiencies under the last draft are concerned. By order

Capt. R. I DODGE, A. A. P. M. G.

[Signed,) WM. SCHEFFELS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

Congratulatory Order to the Tenth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, Aug. 21—10 P. M.

Gen. BIRNEY has published the following to his corps:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
FUZZET'S MILLS, VA., Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS:—The Major-General Commanding congratulates the Tenth Army Corps upon its success. It has on each occasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines. It has captured during this short campaign four siege guns, protected by formidable works, six colors, and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its old Wagner and Fort Sumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience and heroism may still be demanded of it, but the Major-General Commanding is confident of the response. To the colored troops, recently added to us, and fighting with us, the Major-General tenders his thanks for their uniform good conduct and soldierly bearing. They have set a good example to our veterans, by the entire absence of straggling from their ranks on the march.

By order of Maj.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY,
E. W. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.—The following has been received by Provost-Marshal JOHNSTON:

ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1864.

To Capt. W. S. Johnston:

CIRCULAR No. 120.—Inform the Supervisors of your towns that the City and County of New-York have claim of credit to some twenty-five thousand (25,000) enlistments in the navy, made during the period commencing April 15, 1861, and terminating Feb. 24, 1864. It is presumed that a large number of these enlistments are from the interior towns. The Supervisors should immediately canvass their towns and send to me, as Commissioner for the adjustment of their credits, evidence of the residence of any persons who have entered the navy from their respective towns during the period mentioned, in order to secure for their towns the proper credit. This should be done without delay.

F. TOWNSEND, A. A. P. M. G.
Poughkeepsie Eagle.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GUNBOAT PONTOOSUC.—We learn that the extraordinary conduct of the captain of the gunboat *Pontoosuc*, in hanging around Eastport some 48 hours after he had positive intelligence that the pirate *Tallahassee* was coaling in Halifax, and some 24 hours after the receipt of a dispatch from our Consul at Halifax, requesting him to proceed to intercept her, has excited the disgust and indignation of the citizens of Eastport, as well as that of the Congressional party who witnessed his apparent treachery. Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was of the party, and we understand that it will not be his fault if the Navy Department does not execute speedy justice upon the outrageous neglect to capture or destroy the pirate.—*Bangor Whig.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	110	
500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109⅜	
12,000	do	109	
1,350	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.		
	Small.....	110	
21,000	do.....	111⅜	
28,000	do.....	111⅝	
6,000	U.S 5s,10-40s C.	103⅜	
4,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	
10,000	do.....	94⅜	
2,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		
	Oct. & April.	112	
3,000	Ill. Co. 8s,'77..	95⅜	
3,000	Ill. War Loan..	97	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	60	
6,000	M. & Ins. to H.&		
	St. J. R.....	90	
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	103	
35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48⅝	
10,000	do.....	48⅞	
2,000	do.....	48¾	
6,000	Mich. So. & N.I.R.	117	
3,000	P., Ft. W & C. 2d.	114	
6,000	Hud. 2d M. S.F.	131⅛	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	134	
500	Amer Gold.....	243⅜	
65,000	do..... c	244	
30	Del. & H. C. Co...	226	
9	do.....	212	
300	Cum. Coal Pr..s30	59⅜	
300	do.....	60	
1500	do.....	59⅜	
1000	do.....b3	59⅞	
100	do.....b5	59⅞	
100	do.....	61	
100	Canton Co....b30	34⅛	
300	Quick. M. Co.....	85⅜	
50	Atl. M. S. Co....	144	
50	do.....	183	
100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	65	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅜	
10,000	do.....	109	
5,000	U.S.5-10-40s. C.	103⅜	
10,000	U.S 6s,5-20s..C.	111	
20,000	do.....	110⅝	
1,000	do.....	110⅝	
15,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		
	Oct & Apl....	112	
84,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C..	94⅞	
3,000	do.....	95	
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅞	
40,000	do.....	48¾	
500	do.....	48¼	
900	Cumb. Coal Pref..	60	
100	do.....b10	60¼	
200	Quicks. M. Co....	82	
100	do.....	81⅞	
150	Mariposa M. Co...	41⅜	
400	do.....	41⅜	
600	N. Y. Cen. R.....	123⅛	
200	Erie Railway.....	109⅜	
100	do.....b5	109⅜	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	Am. Gold....s3	242⅜	
200	Erie Railway.....	109⅜	
140	do.....o	109⅜	
800	do.....b3	109⅜	
200	do.....btw	109⅜	
100	do.....stw	109⅜	
200	do.....s3	109⅝	
300	Hudson Riv. R..	127⅜	
200	do.....	127⅜	
200	do.....s3	127⅜	
100	do.....cnbiw	127⅜	
800	Reading R.....	131	
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	128⅛	
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	110⅜	
200	do.....b10	111	
300	M. S. & N. I.....s3	88	
100	do.....	88	
100	do.....	88⅛	
100	do.....b3	88⅛	
200	do.....s3	88⅛	
100	do.....b3	88⅜	
100	Chi. & R. Isl.....	110⅜	
200	do.....b5	110⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W.....	84	
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....b3	110⅜	
300	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	110⅜	
100	do.....	110⅜	
100	do.....	110⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref...	86⅜	
600	do.....	86⅜	
200	do.....s30	86⅜	
100	do.....s3	86⅜	
200	do.....s30	86⅜	
300	P., Ft. W. & C.....	112	
400	do.....b5	112⅜	
200	do.....s3	113⅞	
200	Quick. Min. Co....	82⅞	
100	do.....s30	82⅞	
400	do.....b3	82⅞	
1100	Cum. Coal.....	60⅜	
800	do.....s3	60⅜	
300	do.....b3	60⅜	
600	do.....	60⅜	
400	do.....	60⅜	
200	do.....o	60⅜	
200	do.....s3	60⅜	
100	do.....b5	61	
100	do.....b3	61	
300	do.....	61	
200	do.....b10	61⅛	
200	Mariposa M. Co...	41⅜	
100	do.....	41⅜	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s b3	111⅜	
10,000	O. & M.-Cer..b3	4o	
200	Erie Railway....s3	109¾	
200	do.....b3	109⅜	
400	Reading R.....	128⅞	
500	M. S. & N. I. G...	146	
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	110⅜	
200	Chic. & N. W...b10	84	
100	do.....	83⅜	
300	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	110⅜	
10,000	O. & M.-Cer..b3	4o	
100	do.....	11⅞	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref...	86⅜	
100	do.....	86⅜	
100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	113⅛	
300	do.....	113⅛	
200	Canton Co.....	34⅛	
100	Cumb. Coal Co....	60⅜	

MONDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 20:

Increase in Loans.....	$8,504,322
Decrease in Specie.....	841 519
Decrease in Circulation.....	89,811
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	449,410

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 29, 1863.	Aug. 27, 1864.	Aug. 20, 1864.
Capital.....	$69,401,000	$69 927 725	$69,927,725
Loans.....	176,748,618	188,502 729	185,998 407
Specie.....	22 030,055	19,052 949	20,794 268
Circulation.....	5,475,964	4,256 847	4 346 658
Gross Deposits..	222 162,475	223,802,951	218 869 881
Exchanges.....	65,400,780	67,716 144	62 333 464
Undrawn.....	156,761,695	156,086,807	156,536,217
In Sub-Treasury	25,508,803	20,629,698	21,559,251

The Associated Banks, during the past week, appear to have increased their Loans and Discounts about two and a half millions. The Specie average falls off $841,519, in the large demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs, (three and a half millions in two weeks,) before this demand was fully relieved, as it now is, by Interest payments out of the Treasury Office. The Deposit line shows no important change from last Monday.

There is another precipitate fall to-day in the price of Gold, and a complete upsetting of the foreign Exchanges, so far as Currency rates on London are concerned. The Military news from Petersburgh and the Naval success before Mobile, in connection with the political discussions and rumors of a prospective Peace, have, to all present appearances, thoroughly discouraged the speculation for the rise in Gold and Exchange, and reversed the views of some of the speculators in this direction themselves. Some of the Opposition to the present Administration are openly encouraging the belief that Gold ought to fall, and will fall materially, on the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Chicago. And as there is a general rejoicing among all good people that the price has fallen and is still falling, no one stops to quarrel with opinions as to the real cause of the change. The Secretary of the Treasury, without meaning to interfere with the market, but aiming to get rid of the large accumulation of Gold in the Treasury, has contributed to the decline, besides accommodating, by his prepayments, the numerous holders of the September, October and November Interest Coupons of the Government. The October interest on the old 7-30 ₱ cents. is now ordered to be paid on their maturity on the conversion of the principal into the 1881 Gold-bearing Stock. The holders of the 5-20 Bonds are now rapidly availing of his previous order anticipating the November coupons.

The last quotation of Gold on Saturday was was 240½@247 ₱ cent. The sales opened this forenoon at 245@244 ₱ cent., and before 2 o'clock fell below 240 ₱ cent. The later sales of the day were at 238@235¾ ₱ cent., and the quotation at 3:30 P. M., when the Gold Room is closed for the day, stood 237 ₱ cent. Bills on London for Gold are 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent. The Currency rates are not yet quotable for the Boston steamer, owing to the violent fall in Gold.

The three days later news from Europe by the *New-York*, Bremen steamer, advises a continued large business on the Continent in 5-20 U. S. Bonds, but lower figures, owing to a pressing supply for the moment. The London *Times* continues its surprise at the course of the Dutch and Germans in buying up our Stocks, and buying the more freely as the price goes down; but the illiberal Money writer for that journal acknowledges that the demand goes on without abatement. The lower quotation for 5-20's from abroad to-day, and the unsettled market for Exchange for the Boston mail, caused the price to recede to 111@110½ ₱ cent. The main difficulty, for the present market is, in placing Bills on London at any thing like steady or satisfactory rates. The Import trade, in place of being encouraged to remit freely on the heavy decline of 20 ₱ cent. in Gold in less than a fortnight, are rather holding off for still lower figures. The Jobbing trade, from the same feeling, are limiting their present purchases of Foreign Merchandise from the Importers.

The Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 10-40's are in steady demand, and the subscriptions to the new 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loan at the Fourth National Bank to-day amounted to $200,000. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness sold largely at 94½@95 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway Shares show no important variations since Saturday, but prices on some descriptions reflect rather a steadier feeling, and there is less disposition to connect this department of speculation with political affairs and the violent changes in Gold. The increasing Railway earnings, as compared with the good business of last season, help support the market.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway Speculations dull in spirit at the close, with prices steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	108½	109	Mich. Central..	134	134
U. S. 5-20's.....	112¾	110¾	Mich. Southern..	85½	85⅜
N. Y. Central..	125⅝	125⅜	Illinois Cen.....	128	128⅛
Erie.....	108¼	108¾	Pittsburgh.....	116⅝	116¾
Erie Preferred	109⅜	109⅝	Fort Wayne.....	111¾	111⅞
Hudson.....	126¾	126⅝	Rock Island....	110⅝	110⅝
Canton.....	34	34	Reading.....	133	133⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver.....	82¾	82⅝
Toledo.....	127⅛	125	Cumberland Coal.,	60⅛	60⅜
Northwest.....	54	54	Mariposa.....	41¾	41¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	48⅜	N. West Pref....	86⅜	86⅜

The following bids were made to-day for City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	120	American Exchange.	116⅜
Manhattan.....	135	Bank of N. Amer....	104
Merchants'.....	109	Metropolitan.....	115
Mechanics'.....	112	Market.....	100
America.....	132	Continental.....	101
Merchant's Exc'nge.	100	Commonwealth.....	101
State of New-York..	116	Import. & Traders'..	103
Commerce	107	Park.....	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. R. E.....	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	100	Han. & St. Jo.....	98
Erie 1sts, '68.....	114½	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	115
Erie 2ds, '79.....	110	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	121
Erie 6ths, '89.....	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 7s...	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69.....	117	Tol. & Wab. Ist. Ps....	90
Hud. R. 2ds S. F.....	131⅜	Gal. & Chi. extended..	125
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	116	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Mich. C new. 1sts, ..	139	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	115
Chi. B. & Quincy.....	131	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Mich. S. 2ds.....	106	Mil. & Mo. L. G.....	63
N. Ind. Goshen L.....	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116⅜	Atlantic & G. W.....	104⅛
Ill. Central, '75.....	134		

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned in

Second week in August.....	$109 203
Against same week, 1863.....	67,548
Increase.....	$41,655

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the week ending August 23:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers.....	$34,195	$14,245
Freight.....	40,853	24,554
Sundries.....	1,217	2,169
Total.....	$72,266	$40,969
Increase, 1864.....		$31,297

The comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad during the second week in August was as follows:

1863.....	$13,700
1864.....	21,078
Increase (58 per cent.).....	$7,969

The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of July was:

	1864.	1863.
Freight.....	$22,461	$12,097
Passengers.....	26,420	15,570
Mail, express and sundries....	4,661	2,569
Total.....	$53,550	$30 207
Increase.....		23,342

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,378,517 17; including for Customs, $195,000; Payments, $1,109,747 73, on account Loan, $55,000; balance, $20,301,468 27.

The American War and British Trade.

From the London Times.

Our readers may entertain themselves this morning with an account of the largest trade ever known in the world. The shop is kept by the British nation; the customers are supplied by the four quarters of the globe. That the story may be well understood, we publish the whole statement of the officers whose duty it is to inspect the books and estimate the value of the business. Our own part will be performed in a few plain words of introduction and comment.

[The statement referred to says.

"Beginning with the return of the declared values of British and Irish exports, and comparing them of the six last years, we find the figures to be as follows: In 1858, £116 0?,?55; in 1?59, £12?,411,?72; in 1860, £1??,???,?1?; in 1861, £125,102,811; in 1862, £123,992,224; and in 1863, £1??,???,???. Not only, therefore, have the ever-increasing influence of the war and hostile tariffs in America, and of cotton famine at home, which produced only a third of its former exports, in one year, failed to arrest the progressive increase in these values which before 1861 had been accustomed. But so great has been the stimulus given to our manufactures during the year just past by the general prosperity of the country, that even the values of 1862, the highest previous year upon record, have now been surpassed by nearly £11,000,000, and increase of nearly per cent., more than one-fifth of 18.2 by more than £23,000,000, an increase of 22½ per cent. Nor is it in one branch of our trade alone that this augmented activity is apparent. We find that there is a rise in the value of fishery exported of more than £500,000; in hardware and cutlery of £500,000; in linen yarn and linen manufactures of £2,500,000; in machinery, of £250,000; in iron and iron manufactures, of £2,500,000; in hardware and cutlery, of £500,000; in linen yarn and linen manufactures,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARRIED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON states that the capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers. It appears from the dispatch of Gen. GRANT that Fort Morgan was surrendered by the rebels, and not blown up. A special dispatch from Washington indicates that want of supplies may have been one of the chief reasons of the speedy fall of this strong fortress.

The latest reports from Gen. SHERMAN represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

The situation in the army before Petersburgh remains unchanged. There has been no fighting since the severe battle of Thursday last. The rebel papers acknowledge very severe losses in their efforts against our position on the Weldon Railroad. Four general officers are among their killed in the recent actions.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, Aug. 26, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday last. The news from South Carolina is of small interest. The six hundred rebel officers, destined for their camp-ground under rebel fire on Morris Island, had arrived.

Gen. EARLY is probably retreating as rapidly as possible on Richmond. His presence is sadly required by Gen. LEE in his efforts to recover possession of the Weldon Railroad.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Convention at Chicago was called to order yesterday by AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., who nominated ex-Governor BIGLER for temporary President. It seems to be a settled thing that Gen. MCCLELLAN will receive the nomination of the convention for the Presidency of the United States.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 16th, has an account of a mutiny of a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer *Olive Branch*, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the Commander of the gunboat *Benton*. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the *Benton*. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard. The cause of the mutiny was not stated.

Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, a member of the Arkansas State Senate, under the reorganized Government, has arrived in Washington, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain aid for the loyalists of his State who have taken refuge within our lines.

The place of Assistant Treasurer, lately vacated by Mr. J. J. CISCO, has been offered to Mr. JOHN A. STUART.

There was another fall of *ten per cent.* in the price of Gold yesterday. The last price, at 3:30 P. M., was 237 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges unsettled in their Currency rates. Railway Stocks steady. Governments a fraction lower on United States 5-20s. Money 7 ₰ cent.

General business was extremely dull and heavy yesterday, in view of the rapid fall in gold. Flour fell off 20c. @25c. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, 3c @5c.; Corn, 2c., and Oats 1c. ₰ bushel, with limited operations. Cotton, Groceries and Provisions were likewise tending downward, and were generally in slack demand. The freight market was depressed and somewhat unsettled.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street foots up over 3,300 head. Sales of about 1,300 were previously effected at Bergen. The market, yesterday, was fairly active at a slight advance in price over last week. The best beeves we quote at the rate of last week, 19c. @19½c. net, while butchers say 20c. The pens showed a large supply of medium and inferior cattle, the prices of which have ranged from 8c. to about 16c. Mr. GEO. STARR purchased a few lots of good cattle on Government account. Sheep are about ½c. ₰ lb. lower, good lots rating at 7½c @8c., live weight, extra as high as 9c. Hogs continue about the same, but trade is more lively.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton, Aug. 17, the *Louisiana*, from Liverpool, Aug. 16, and the *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, Aug. 17, all arrived at this port yesterday. The news is interesting, though not specially important. The pirate *Florida* has again been heard from. During the month of July, off the coast of Brazil, she is reported as having destroyed the American merchantman *Imfican*, DEILLS, master, from San Francisco, for New-York. After taking out seventy thousand dollars in treasure, which the ship had on board and a part of her cargo, the vessel was burnt. The same dispatch reports the steamer *Electric Spark*, captured in June off the coast of Delaware, as being in company with the *Florida*. The news was sent from Bahia, Brazil, to Lisbon, and thence telegraphed. The United States steamer *Kearsarge* was on her return to New-York on the 10th inst., so she may be expected here any day. The German demand for American securities continued unabated, despite the gloomy talk of the London *Times*. The news of Gen. GRANT'S repulse before Petersburgh caused a rise of three per cent. in the rebel loan. Mr. LINDSAY, Anglo-rebel member of the British Parliament, had been making speeches to his constituents, prophesying the entire disruption of this country into several confederacies. The riots at Belfast had assumed a very serious magnitude. Business was entirely suspended, and great mobs of Roman Catholics and Protestants had fair possession of the city. Some sixty persons had been killed and wounded and many houses sacked. Financial news unimportant.

Rebuke of the Wade-Davis Manifesto—The People and the Coming Election.

Senator WADE was recently censured in a formal resolution by the Union Convention of his own county in Ohio, for his recent joint manifesto with WINTER DAVIS. His Congressional district now follows in a similar expression of sentiment—its Union Convention resolving that "the recent attack upon the President by WADE and DAVIS is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered and ill-advised, carrying great and undisguised joy to the rebel camps in the South and rebel sympathizers in the North, and productive of evil, and only evil, to the Union cause; and that we feel it a duty, no less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation."

This is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation from that power which made Senator WADE all that he is in public life. The rebuke is all the more signal because it is directed against one who has heretofore been an especial favorite of his county, and of his district, and whose long career of valuable public service had made him strong in the admiration and confidence of his party everywhere. Probably had the question been asked six months ago who of all the men in Congress would have been least likely to receive a reproof from his constituents, for damaging the Union cause and giving aid and comfort to the rebels, the reply everywhere would have been "old sturdy BEN. WADE, of Ashtabula." Yet here he is with just that imputation upon him, planted by his own constituents in the most emphatic form.

How comes this? Nobody pretends that Senator WADE has gone over to the rebels, or to the Copperheads. Undoubtedly he hates both with as fierce intensity as ever. It is incredible that he ever deliberately undertook to further the interests of either. Yet it is just as certain that the practical effect of his manifesto was just that, and nothing else—just exactly as much so as would be the wounding of a General-in Chief by a subaltern on the eve of battle. President LINCOLN is the regularly appointed candidate of the Union party for the approaching Presidential election. If he is defeated, the Union party is defeated; the Copperheads will take power, and rebellion will triumph. Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, in giving Mr. LINCOLN "that stab under the fifth rib," as a rebel paper exultingly styles it, gave the cause itself, so far as was in their power to do so, a mortal blow. Had the Union nomination not yet been settled, it might have been different. That manifesto, overwrought and in many respects unjust as it was, would, we think, have been warrantable enough before the Baltimore Convention. When the selection of a candidate is yet open, it is always legitimate to make argument or appeal against any one proposed. This may be prompted by the very purest concern for the good of the party. But after their candidate has been selected, all such opposition becomes unfaithfulness to the party. Most of all is this so when the convention of the party has made its selection with a unanimity like that displayed at Baltimore.

But the present contest is not a mere party one. We are in a war for the life of the nation. The maintenance of that war to its only safe issue depends on the election of the nominee of the Union party. Whoever or whatever hinders that election endangers not simply the Union party, but the Union itself. The attempt to generate discord in that party is an offence as much graver than ordinary acts of the kind as the cause with which the party is identified is beyond all ordinary party issues.

But all such attempts will only recoil upon those who make them. It is a prodigious mistake in our public men to imagine that they now have any power to sway the people on the vital questions of this crisis. In ordinary political campaigns the people are to a certain extent managed by adroit politicians who have their own feelings to gratify, and their own ends to serve. It will be discovered before the canvass closes that this is an election which the people intend to decide for themselves, and that the popular will can no more be diverted by politicians than the sweep of Niagara. This is the People's war. It started in their uprising; it is maintained by their unfaltering purpose. In the field and at the ballot-box alike, the war lives in the people alone. We talk of the skill of our Generals. It is not great generalship that has given us our military progress, but the indomitable courage and endurance of our common soldiers, who are only the people in uniform. We have had no military leader, we shall have none, whose continuance in the service was essential to its success. There is not one of them whose withdrawal, or whose death, might not be made good, substantially, by some other man. Within the last six weeks McPHERSON has been killed, and HOOKER and "Baldy" SMITH have left the field. There were hardly three better leaders in our armies; yet, for all that, these armies are to-day as indomitable as ever. Just so in civil life. There is no public man, or set of public men, necessary to the cause. President LINCOLN himself has not been made a candidate for reelection from any feeling that the success of the war depended upon him. Many excellent considerations dictated his renomination, but not even his strongest supporters deny that there are not many other public men equally competent for his responsibilities. His defeat would be disastrous, not at all because he would be sent to private life, but because the cause which has linked his name with it, would be prostrated. His personal importance to the nation is, comparatively speaking, nothing. If this be so with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it is so with every other public man. No individual is necessary to this war; and the great question whether the war shall be carried through or not, will be determined with very little concern for individual actions or opinions. Political scheming, either for or against the war, will amount to little or nothing. The deep, stern spirit of the people, which when once aroused is always the master element of the political world, will have its free course. We have an unshaken faith that when the time comes for its action it will overwhelmingly sustain the war. Those politicians who now presume so much upon their importance, and seek to make trouble, will find themselves, we think, but as chaff in the storm.

The Aspect of Affairs in the Field.

The military situation, as depicted in the official and other telegrams this morning, is even more satisfactory than the favorable reports published yesterday seemed to indicate; while the comprehensive review of the entire aspect of affairs over the broad surface upon which our armies are operating, which is given by our special correspondent at Washington, sets forth matters in a light at once clear and cheerful.

The capture of Fort Morgan resolves itself, as we expected, into an unconditional surrender. The entire garrison, with its commandant, Gen. PAIGE, the guns of the fort, the supplies, and all the munitions of war, have fallen into our hands; and the victory, as we judge it, must have been almost, if not altogether, bloodless. The Richmond papers regard the matter in the light of an "unfortunate occurrence." But they fall back upon the assurance of their Mobile cotemporaries, that the city will yet be successfully defended. We showed yesterday, from a Mobile paper of the 17th, how confidently this assurance was uttered. So far from the tone of the Mobile press being hopeful, it made what was practically an admission that Fort Morgan must be surrendered, and that the city itself would be exposed to the shells of the attacking force. It is here seen by what species of consolation the journalists at the rebel capital are fain to seek to sustain their courage, in the absence of that stout resistance which was to meet the National forces at their first approach to Mobile.

It will doubtless depend partly on the nature of the obstructions which are found to exist in the upper portion of the bay whether FARRAGUT and GRANGER will presently pursue the successes they have achieved. They will have gained much information of the preparations made for the defence of the city, from the aspect of affairs at the forts—from the number of the different garrisons, the weight and capacity of the armaments, and the positive evidence otherwise afforded of an intention on the part of the rebels to make a long and stout resistance against a less formidable attacking force than they were compelled to meet. If the garrison turn out to have been sufficient for the manning of the forts for such an emergency as the rebels must have anticipated, if the guns were of a corresponding number and calibre, if the provisioning was equal to the necessities of a protracted siege, there would be strong indirect evidence, we take it, that the obstacles in the Inner harbor, whether in the shape of mud forts, iron-clad rams, or any other species of defensive work, will turn out to be far less formidable than the blustering rebel organs have endeavored to make appear. In this view, it may be FARRAGUT'S policy to go on as he has begun, and try his heavy artillery further up the bay. At the same time it is well that public expectation should not be too exacting. The achievements thus far are of incalculable benefit, but the demand for the presence of a portion of the fleet at the entrances to Wilmington become hourly more pressing. The latest mail from England brings an account of the completion of a blockade-runner, built of iron, two hundred and eighty feet in length, and drawing but nine feet of water, whose speed on her trial trip out of the Clyde averaged twenty-two miles an hour. A craft like this, pierced at Wilmington for guns, and supplied with coal, provisions, and a crew of eighty or a hundred men, would compete with ease with the *Florida* or *Tallahassee*, as an extemporized pirate. There is work here in store for our fleet, we take it, even more urgent than the immediate capture of Mobile.

The three great armies are keeping good time to the victorious march of the old sea-dog who holds the Gulf. SHERMAN, we are assured by Secretary STANTON, is in a position to state that his movements upon the enemy's lines of supply have been entirely successful. SHERIDAN is on the advance once more. And GRANT still holds, impregnable, the Weldon road, after suffering a loss of two thousand in the fight of Thursday, and inflicting a loss of five thousand on the rebels. Such are the preparations for an armistice that our trusty leaders are making by field and flood.

International Comity—Protection for Emigrants.

The instructions under which the newly-appointed Superintendent of Emigration for New-York is to exercise his functions are worth the notice of our well-wishers abroad. They are worth being put in contrast, too, with the military regulations in force at Richmond, under which the conspirators there hold twenty-five thousand British subjects to involuntary servitude, without pay, and with rations and clothing which the Legrees of slavedom would scorn to bestow upon their black chattels.

If Lord EDWARD HOWARD is as candid as he is reputed to be, he will learn, before he raises his voice again in the British House of Commons, what are actually the instructions under which the agents of our Government are required to fulfill their duty toward emigrants from Great Britain or from any European port.

These instructions, among other points, make it incumbent on the Superintendent to see that no contract made with emigrants in foreign countries to enter the military or naval service of the United States, shall receive his approval. It is to be his business, besides, to see that the emigrants, on arriving here, are notified of the voidance of any and every such contract. As if these friendly precautions against imposition were not enough, the Superintendent is further to advise the emigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing rebellion, until they have first renounced, under oath, their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. The Superintendent is even to go further than this; he is to cause all vessels arriving with emigrants at the port of New-York to be inspected, so that, where any violation of the late Act of Congress has been committed, the guilty may be punished.

Here is an interpretation of international comity so liberal, that we can safely challenge Lord EDWARD HOWARD, or any equally candid public man in England, to match it in the history of the most advanced communities of modern Europe. We are not compelled by any common interpretation of international duty or international friendship to impose any such duties upon a Superintendent of Emigration at this or any other port of the United States. If our agents abroad transcend their functions—if, in contravention of the act providing for the encouragement of emigration, they also violate the municipal laws of the country where they are employed, they render themselves amenable to punishment. And *there* the strict law of the case, in spite of Lord EDWARD HOWARD, begins and ends. The supplementary provisions of the State Department for preventing imposition upon strangers arriving here are extra-judicial. They are the product of that principle which has lain at the basis of the foreign policy of the Federal Government since the first outbreak of the rebellion, to avoid even giving the semblance of offence to neutral or presumed neutral Powers.

Is it necessary, in connection herewith, to press home the inquiry, whether this self-imposed obligation has been reciprocated by those whose relations with us have been most direct, most intimate, and most profitable (to themselves?) Is it necessary to put in contrast with our view of international duty, that of a Government which waited for a direct and unmistakable threat of war before closing its ports to the outfit of privateers to be employed expressly against the mercantile marine of the United States?

We need an increased supply of both skilled and unskilled labor. We have always had a market for such labor, while the markets of Great Britain and of Europe have been overcrowded. The drain of the war has doubtless made a greater difference here between the supply and the demand, than has heretofore existed in the lifetime of the present generation; and if we seek to augment the inducements for artisans and laborers to make the United States their home, we do so not alone in the interests of employers here, not alone in the interests of the immigrant himself, but in the interests as well of the overcrowded seats of industry abroad.

Copperhead Theology.

The Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following as the language of a "devout Christian gentleman," with whom he recently had a conversation:

"I have recently begun to doubt whether I have been right, according to God's will and purpose in regard to us as a people, in giving my support to the Administration and the war. At times, I felt so disappointed after earnest prayer, at the result of battles, when I looked for success, that I felt inclined to denounce God himself for allowing the rebels to triumph. Indeed, my spirit more than once rebelled against its Creator, on account of my disappointments. But the continued bad results that have attended our arms for six months past, despite the prayers of the Churches, and the myriads of individual petitions that go up daily and nightly, all over the North, to the THRONE OF GRACE, for our success, have staggered my faith, and made me ask myself: May I not be wrong? Is my judgment infallible? May I not be wishing and praying against, not only the interests of my country, but the eternal purposes of JEHOVAH? As I may be wrong, I shall not regret the success of the ticket you make at Chicago. A change of Administration may develop the right road for us as a people to walk in. We do not seem now to be in it."

The "devout Christian gentleman" is probably the husband of "Mrs. Harris," but whether or no, his notions of the method of Divine Government are no doubt those of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as well as of a good many other Copperheads: and a more pagan system of theology than is embodied in the above paragraph, it would be difficult to meet with now-a-days. Everybody who believes in it is bound to abandon every course which is not immediately attended with temporal success. A man who found honesty did not prosper, in spite of his prayers, would be fairly justified in concluding that honesty was not expected of him, and that as the knaves around him were driving a roaring trade, it was to be presumed that they had hit on "the right road for business men to walk in." The worshipers of Mars always concluded, when they lost a battle, that it was because the god was on the other side, and it seems our Copperhead brethren have not got over this way of thinking still. The Christian faith, we believe, teaches that it may be, and often is, men's duty to fight, though they may never win; their duty to die, when they may die in vain.—to lose all, though the sacrifice may seem utterly worthless. This is perhaps the noblest, and it certainly has proved the most fruitful of Christian ideas. Any other theory of men's duty than this one leads by a straight road to the lowest depths of personal and national baseness. "'Tis better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all," if the cause commends itself to the conscience, ought to be the motto of every country which desires either to cherish a sense of duty or keep its place in civilization.

DR OMNIBUS.—The public submit quietly to the increase in stage fares from six to eight cents, because they deem it reasonable and substantially just. But they are not inclined to acquiesce in all the impositions which the omnibus drivers seem inclined to practice. They do not like to be forced to take tickets in change; nor to be treated with rudeness and insolence when they decline. The stage proprietors can very well afford now to provide their drivers with pennies enough for change. If passengers choose to take tickets it is all well enough—but they have a right to legal change; and if they insist upon it, they should receive it without being badgered or bullied.

☞ Secretary SEWARD arrived in this City last evening on his way to Auburn, where he will spend two or three days. He leaves this morning.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Why Early Retreated—He Has Probably Gone to Richmond—The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

The retreat of EARLY'S force from the Shenandoah Valley was a foregone conclusion in case he should not attempt an advance into Maryland. The reason of this is obvious. The valley is now stripped of all its productive resources excepting green corn, and it became no longer possible for EARLY to feed his army where it was. The nearest railroad terminus is Culpepper, sixty miles distant, which gives a line entirely too long to be kept up.

There is no doubt EARLY would have crossed the river on a new foraging and pillaging raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, if he had dared to do so. SHERIDAN would have been glad to have him do so, but "JUBAL" judged prudence the better part of valor. The conclusion is drawn from this retirement of the rebel force that it will make its way to Richmond, as LEE needs it much to repair his heavy losses in the three late desperate attempts to retake the position on the Weldon Road; but it is a question whether SHERIDAN will not have a word to say in this matter; whether, by closely pressing the retreating column, as he is now doing, and threatening Lynchburgh, he will not compel its retention to cover that vital point.

Gen. CUSTER'S command, which was surrounded on Thursday near Shepherdstown by BRECKINRIDGE'S infantry, has cut its way out safely and reached a point in Maryland where it will be able to keep a watchful eye on the movements of the rebel raiding parties. The men of this command are well mounted and equipped and are in excellent fighting trim.

The secret of the surrender of Fort Morgan is that the rebels were really starved out. I telegraphed you two weeks ago, that it had been the practice to supply the fort only for a fortnight at a time, and that the claim of the rebel Commandant, that he was provisioned for six months, was all humbug. The event has fully borne out the statement.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An Advance—A Battle Predicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

Information received here from Halltown as late as yesterday states that "the advance" has been sounded, and another battle in the valley is expected and predicted.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

VERY LATEST PER THE EDINBURGH.

Continued Fury of the Belfast Riots.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.

The Belfast riots continued fiercely yesterday, with much damage to persons and property. To-day they have apparently subsided, the rioters being overawed by the strong military force in the city.

There is no other news.

Cotton dull, and quotations barely maintained; sales of two days, 13,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs dull, and tending downward.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Consols closed at 89½@89¾; Illinois Shares, 46@45 discount; Erie shares, 40@42.

Southern News via Fort Monroe—Deserters Found—Rebel Generals Killed in the Weldon Railroad Battles—Arrival of Gen. Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 28.

Eighteen men, supposed to be deserters from Gen. GRANT'S army, were picked up yesterday, near Portsmouth, Va., and sent up the James River to-day, to Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal, Army of the Potomac.

The mail-boat from City Point has arrived. She brings no additional news from the front.

Yesterday's Richmond papers admit the loss of five rebel Generals—four killed and one wounded—on the Weldon Railroad.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, HARRINGTON, arrived this morning on the revenue cutter *Northerner*, from Washington.

Col. DENT and Mrs. Gen. GRANT arrived on the Baltimore mail steamer *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON. Mrs. GRANT left immediately, on the steamer *Greyhound*, for City Point.

The Savannah *News* says two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Pulaski, and many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. BROWN'S enrolling officers.

The rebel Gen. W. G. LAWIS is wounded.

The United States hospital steamer *Fulton* arrived this afternoon from Hilton Head. Among her passengers are Capt. JOHN H. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster of that place, and Lieut. VAN WINKLE, of Gen. HATCH'S Staff. The *Fulton* left Hilton Head 26th inst., at 4 P. M. They report the *Crescent*, (convoyed by the gunboat *Admiral*,) with 600 rebel officers, to be placed under fire at Charleston, had arrived. The steamer *Crescent*, when off Cape Roman, was run in shore, and one rebel officer is reported to have escaped.

The Captain and second mate of the *Crescent* are implicated in the attempt to liberate the 600 rebel officers, and when the *Fulton* left Hilton Head were being tried for their lives before a court-martial.

Another Question About the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country town in which I am enrolled has filled its quota under the recent call for 500,000 men, and I have come to New-York to go as substitute for a married brother. Can I do so legally, and shall I here any difficulty about being accepted before the draft?

An early reply to the above will greatly oblige
G. H. C.

[It makes no difference about the filling of your town's quota. If you are American born, and between the ages of 20 and 45, you cannot go as a substitute before the draft. *After* the draft, any one can go as a substitute.—ED. TIMES.]

Steamer Sunk.

St. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 29.

Steamer *Emma Boyd* was sunk thirty miles below here, on Saturday. She was valued at $35,000; insured $13,500.

THE MILITARY FIELD.

A Cheerful, Hopeful and Truthful Survey of It.

POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED.

The Immense Work Accomplished by the Union Armies.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

I.

POPULAR ERRORS REGARDING THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

The course of public opinion regarding the war has been marked by two errors so widespread and tenacious, that the philosophic historian whose task it will be to trace the connection between the inward thoughts of men and the outward events of this great revolution, will probably be compelled to class them under the category of popular delusions. The one of these prevailed during the early stages of the rebellion; the other obtains at the present time. The first was an ill-founded anticipation of the shortness of the war; the second is an equally ill-grounded fear of its indefinite prolongation. If the first was a great bar to the efficient execution of the duty of putting down the rebellion—and there is no doubt that our illusions as to the speediness with which the work would be accomplished was a serious hindrance to the very preparations needed to *make* it short—the other is an error equally fatal; *for the paralysis of effort produced by the sentiment of the probable longness of the war is sure to make it much longer than it would otherwise be.* There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope which a survey of the situation really inspires. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the main armed force of the rebellion—*is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand, and that it is in our power to bring it about almost at a blow.*

There is a singular fact which may well be taken into account in the attempt to estimate the actual prospect of the war, and that is that the present despondency arising from its seemingly interminable outlook is no more than a repetition of a phenomenon which has often before manifested itself in the experience of other nations. It has often happened that men, on the very eve of the conclusion of a war, have looked upon it as promising the longest duration; and it will be in the memory of many that just previous to the termination of the Crimean war, even as sagacious an observer of the signs of the times as Mr. COBDEN had in a pamphlet made it out as certain, to be prolonged for many years. It thus often happens that war, which in its practical execution deals so largely in deception, is itself the greatest of deceptions. When, after years perhaps of strife, great armies still confront each other, it is hard to penetrate its outlet or its issue; but some sudden turn of affairs produces the climax, and in the flames of a Waterloo, a Cannæ or a Pultowa, fabrics and systems seemingly firm-rooted go out in ashes and nothingness.

II.

REAL HOLLOWNESS OF THE REBELLION.

The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. The field, in the impressive expression of NAPOLEON regarding France after the three conscriptions, is reaped down to the stubble. Out of an available fighting population of upward of three-quarters of a million with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred and fifty, perhaps two hundred thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope, of the rebellion. By a matchless sagacity in the conduct of affairs, executing its purpose with despotic power, this force is still kept on foot, and even made to present a formidable aspect. And without doubt the rebel chiefs will still for some time be able to oppose a vigorous resistance to our efforts to quell armed opposition, and to the real desires of the majority of the Southern people for peace. They will certainly do so while they have at the main points of contact a force so nearly proportioned to our own. But it is not hard to show how, by an exertion of the power we have in our hands, the armies that stand between the Confederacy and their utter ruin can be destroyed.

III.

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The main forces of the rebellion are collected in two armies—the one defending Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy; the other defending Atlanta, the natural capital of the Confederacy.

In front of Atlanta is planted the superb army commanded by Gen. SHERMAN, a man of unsurpassed military ability. He has placed his army in that position after an advance from Chattanooga of nearly a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvers and actions, in which the enemy's force has been driven from a succession of strongholds, looked upon as impregnable. Arriving in front of Atlanta he has been thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back. The enemy has thrice met a bloody repulse. SHERMAN is now working slowly but surely round on the rebel communications, two lines of which he holds. He is completing this by extending his force around on their only remaining line—a task which necessarily demands some time for its accomplishment. *But there is no dead-lock at Atlanta*, and those who represent the situation in this light utterly fail to grasp the true military significance of what SHERMAN is doing. Gen. SHERMAN can take Atlanta any day; but he aims at more than that—*he means the destruction of the Western army of the Confederacy.* And, indeed, either that result or its early flight is a matter of speedy certainty.

At the same time that he is thus pressing with fatal weight on the enemy, SHERMAN'S own communications are safe, which is much to be able to say of a line two-thirds as long as that of NAPOLEON'S from the Nieman to Moscow. The rebels who have been counting on dislodging him from before Atlanta, by operations on his lines, have been taught by the failure of their last attempt, made with their whole available cavalry, the emptiness of these expectations; while those among ourselves who, looking at the enormous depth of his line, have been solicitous for his safety, may dismiss their fears. The substantial grounds of this security are not proper to make

public; but it is not unseemly to say this much—that SHERMAN, (who has a genius for supplying his army unequaled by any Commander in the field,) *is practically independent of his line of communication for any time during which the enemy can possibly interrupt it.* This, therefore, leaves him free to work out the great task before him; and private advices from himself to the Government give the assured hope of its early accomplishment.

Of the effect of the capture of Atlanta it is not too much to say that secondary in its political importance to that of Richmond, yet in a material and military point of view—in its pressure on the issue of the war—its effect must be ten-fold that of the capture of the rebel capital. It once more cuts the Confederacy in twain, and compels the rebel army, if it be allowed to retreat at all, to make toward Montgomery, in which case it is thrown off eccentrically and away from its connections with the rebel force in Virginia, or else to move into the Carolinas, in which case the area of the Confederacy is cabined, cribbed and confined within the restricted limits of the parallelogram of the Atlantic seaboard States.

IV.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia the military situation presents even on the surface an aspect much more encouraging than it has yet worn since the army crossed the James. If Gen. GRANT is not seen assuming the offensive on a scale commensurate with the public expectations, he is quietly working out the solution of the great problem intrusted to his hands—working out by a policy necessarily somewhat cautious, what he will gladly carry through by bolder and more brilliant measures when he obtains the means which the people will shortly give him.

The firm foothold the left wing has obtained on the Weldon Road severs that important line, and what is even of more moment, gives a position from which to menace the main rebel line of communications with the South, namely, the Danville Road. So vital is this to the existence of LEE's army, that it is accepted by all military men as a fixed fact that, *could we plant a force on that road, or even seriously threaten it, it would compel the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia, and oblige Lee to fall back to the line of the Roanoke, in which case, given the successful execution of Gen. Sherman's programme, and the entire remaining rebel force would be shut up in the Carolinas.*

Without pushing speculation so far as this, however, or going beyond the actual elements of the situation, there is nothing in them to discourage, and much to encourage. One great cause of fear in all previous combinations on the military chess-board of Virginia, has been the facility which the rebels have had to throw us back on our base whenever the Army of the Potomac has been pushed forward so as to threaten Richmond. *In the present state of facts such a counter movement is for the first time not to be feared.* It could only be undertaken by the rebels in a fit of desperation, and would be certain to work out their destruction.

For the first time in the history of the war the Shenandoah Valley—the gate through which the rebels in each of their three invasions have entered Loyal States—is thoroughly guarded. We have there a fine army, under thoroughly able leadership, in a position which perfectly covers Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington. It is true, and it is no secret, that this army is largely composed of troops that have been withdrawn from the army south of the James; but so far from this having the effect to put so much available force out of the way, and so far from its being any source of humiliation or regret, the corps under Gen. SHERIDAN are really doing more for the general cause, and even for the special problem before Petersburgh, than they could if back in the Army of the Potomac. For while the Army of the Shenandoah acts as a defence of Washington, thus relieving Gen. GRANT from all solicitude on that score, it plays something more than a merely defensive part. The time is not now fitting to reveal the motives of the late forward and backward movements in the Valley, far less to indicate the programme assigned to Gen. SHERIDAN in that field of operations; but the time is not far distant when the wisdom of the present distribution of force will be recognized. In the meanwhile, it is no small matter that the column in the Valley, while covering Washington, *neutralizes and keeps away from Petersburgh a force of full forty thousand men*—a force which, had it been in front of Gen. GRANT, would probably have rendered it impossible for him to have seized the important point he now holds on the Weldon road.

V.

A REBEL INVASION —IS IT PROBABLE AND WOULD IT PAY?

But should the rebel force in the valley once more attempt an invasive movement?

Nothing would suit Gen. SHERIDAN better than that it should do so. *I think he would even be quite willing to build a bridge across the Potomac for it.* Indeed, if I do not mistake the purport of some late manœuvres, he is even now trying to tempt EARLY to this very enterprise, and if he should be unable to do so, and EARLY should retreat, as it is certain he must do if he does not go forward, seeing that the valley is eaten out, and it is out of the question for him to keep up so long a line as he would have over which to bring up supplies, SHERIDAN will evan in this eventuality follow him up, press on his rear, and by threatening Lynchburgh, compel LEE to keep the force detached from Petersburgh. It may be said that the danger might be more serious should the rebels, by secretly reinforcing their column in the Valley from the army defending Richmond, gain a preponderance of force which would enable them to defeat SHERIDAN before he could be reinforced by Gen. GRANT. Such a contingency is very remote; for, to begin with, the rebels have but barely men enough to hold their own in front of Gen. GRANT. LEE has now under his own immediate command but two corps, the strength of which, by official estimate, is put at between twenty-five and thirty thousand men. A movement of the kind indicated could, therefore, only be made effective by a total withdrawal of LEE, determined to hazard everything on a last desperate initiative. In doing this, however, he would necessarily abandon Richmond, and in his advance northward would march attended by the powerful force of GRANT on his rear, and holding his only line of communication. This would certainly be a very different kind of enterprise from either of those he has before adventured, in his two invasions, in both of which cases he had but to make a flanking movement to relieve Richmond of all menace, and allow him to pursue his course with his rear safe and his communications open. It is thus seen how, by the admirable combinations in Virginia, LEE is bound over either to a purely defensive policy or to enterprises of a madness that must insure his ruin.

VI.

WHAT GRANT ASKS TO END THE WAR.

These considerations all unite in the illustration of the fact that the military *status* is very far from being of that discouraging aspect which it wears, not only in the jaundiced eyes of those whose desires prompt them to invest it in sombre hues, but which it assumes even to the apprehension of many who would fain hope better things. I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath. But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. *Lieut.-Gen. Grant has declared, that "if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war."* This is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to Gen. GRANT's own immediate army, would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road and positively *compel* the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put HOOD's army into the hands of Gen. SHERMAN. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people *deserved* to be saved?

The time is fast drawing nigh when this patriotism will be put to the test. The draft is designed to give Gen. GRANT the hundred thousand and three times the hundred thousand men he needs to conclude the war withal. That measure rings the death-knell of the rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion in the South know it; the abettors of the rebellion at the North know it, and hence their efforts to thwart it. The draft will be made in spite of both. But it can be made tranquilly and efficaciously, or with lame and impotent results, as the people shall elect. It is a momentous issue which hangs on that election!

VI.

CONFIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF COURAGE.

There is to a people battling in any cause a force, purely metaphysical in its character, which is yet stronger than the sinews of war—stronger than the sinews of men's arms. It is *courage*. Never has it been more needed than of late, when a fatal paralysis has benumbed the public sense, and in the eclipse of faith, "the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those that love the twilight, flutter about, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

I believe we have already touched the nadir of our fears and our despondency, and that a breath of patriotism and hope is now vivifying the nation's pulse. But each man can swell the rising tide. To diffuse the inspiration of courage is the duty of every patriot. And happily we need draw this inspiration from no illusive fountains; for the more earnestly and honestly we look at the situation, the more grounds of hope we find. Some of these grounds can be briefly set down:

1. The body of the rebellion is moribund. Gen. T. SEYMOUR, whose critical habit of thought and conservative temper, well known to me, add a prodigious weight to any declarations he makes on this head, states as the result of his three months' observations in the interior of the South, that *"the rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion."* This is profoundly true, whether it has regard to the material resources of the South, from three-fourths of which it is now cut off by the lines held by our armies, or to its still more vital resources in men, of which the field is now reaped and bare. Every man and every boy is now in the field; there is nothing behind. The whole South is therefore in the armies confronting SHERMAN and GRANT. *Of the army opposing Gen. Sherman, forty thousand men have been subtracted by the losses of the great Summer campaign. Of the other army, commanded by Lee, one-half its force has been put out of the fight since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan.*

2. It is true, in inflicting this damage, we also have lost quite as severely—perhaps even more so; but (if it is lawful to speak thus of so grave a matter) *we can afford it.* We can stand to lose man for man, till every man in the armies of the rebellion is put *hors du combat*, and leave behind untouched a force equal to all we have lost in the war.

3. But I do not believe it will be needful to wade through such an ocean of blood as this. All that is needed is a blow that will disrupt the two main rebel armies. It is worthy of note, that the merciless conscriptions that have swept over the South have even simplified the problem for us. The war has no longer those thousand-fold embarrassments that attend a *national* war, or war on populations. There is no population. Our task is confined to beating the armies at Richmond and Atlanta. For the rest, the Southern people are tired of the war, and are sighing for peace.

4. In a military point of view, such is the situation held by Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, toward the insurgent forces opposed to them, that the reinforcements they will receive by the draft will certainly enable them to complete their work. In addition to the testimony of Gen. GRANT already given, take the impressive asseverations of Gen. SEYMOUR on this head:

"If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the Spring, with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy, from which she could never rise.

"There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion—of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land."

5. *This will be the last draft.* There will be no more calls, for there will need no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the *best fruits*, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its electors not as a misfortune to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands.

If all the considerations, both of the actual presentment and future prospects of the war for the Union are such as to encourage those who have at heart the speediest consummation of the one end that rules in this war all the bids of glory and freedom, it must not be lost sight of that these inspiring hopes may be baulked and brought to naught by our own weakness, pusillanimity and folly. Is it not a solemn monition that while it is in our power to terminate the rebellion almost at a blow, it is also in our power to indefinitely protract it, or, worse still, to see it end in a hollow peace, which can be no peace at all, but endless war—the nation, like the mystical body of Osiris, torn limb by limb, and the one humiliating reflection left us that there was a time when a little courage, a little practical patriotism would have saved us?

WILLIAM SWINTON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

NEW PENSION AGENCIES.

With a view of facilitating the payment of pensions, the Pension Office, has established an agency at Columbus, Ohio, JESSE W. DWYER, Agent, consisting of the following counties: Athens, Champaign, Clark, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hardin, Hocking, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Morton, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Pickaway, Morrow, Muskingum, Richland, Tuscarawas, Union and Washington.

An agency for paying pensions has also been established at Canandaigua, N. Y., L. M. DAUBY, Agent, consisting of the following counties: Allegheny, Broome, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chatauqua, Cortlandt, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Onondaga, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tomkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $565,700.

THE 7-30 NOTES—INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

The following notice to holders of three years 7-30 notes, dated Oct. 1, 1864, has just been issued:

Holders of 7 30 notes, dated Oct. 1, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in *any amount*, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7-30 notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the six per cent. bonds, from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed and signed by them, "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption,*" and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption.*"

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption,*" bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, executor, administrator or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts, and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz., New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE EXAMINATION OF INVALID PENSIONERS.

By the Act of July 4, 1864, biennial examinations of invalid pensioners will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, provided he has been appointed an examening surgeon by the Commissioner of Pensions or is a surgeon of the army or navy. The fees for the service or for any other examination by appointed surgeons that may be required by the Pension Office will no longer be paid by pensioners.

INCREASED PENSIONS.

The same act increases the invalid pensions of those who have lost both hands or both eyes to twenty-five dollars per month, and those who have lost both feet to twenty dollars per month. It also provides for disabled unenlisted men, or those temporarily serving with the regularly organized military or naval force, as well as for their widows and other dependent relatives; and for cases where there is no evidence of muster in.

THE PENSION ACT IN PAMPHLET FORM.

The Commissioner of Pensions has published the act in pamphlet form, with the necessary instructions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WILLIAM HELMICK, Esq., the chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, is acting as Commissioner of Pensions in the absence of Mr. BARRETT.

News from St. Louis.

MUTINY IN AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The bakery of THOS. MILLER, in the northern part of the city, and five dwellings adjoining, were burned yesterday. Lose, $25,000; insured for $12 000.

A report prevailed last night that the rebel General SHELBY, with 6,000 men, was about seventy miles below Hoboken, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, but the military authorities have not been able to verify it.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 16th, has an account of a mutiny of a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer *Olive Branch*, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the Commander of the gunboat *Benton*. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the *Benton*. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard. The cause of the mutiny was not stated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Cairo yesterday, unanimously [illegible]inated W. J. ALLEN for reelection. Res[illegible] were adopted pledging support to the Ch[illegible]ominees. Mr. ALLEN made a speech in favor of peace and Union as against war and abolition. EMERSON ETHERIDGE also made a speech.

Reports from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., say that SASLEY and MARMADUKE made an attack on Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements had been sent to the latter place from Little Rock. Nothing definite is known.

Order from Gen. Heintzelman.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 28.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN issued an order to-day prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering arms, powder or ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the next sixty days, without a permit from headquarters; also prohibiting dealers of these articles from selling the same within this time. Military Commanders and Provost-Marshals within the Northern Department are required to see this order executed, and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

Suffering Loyalists in Arkansas.

Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, a member of the Arkansas State Senate under the reorganized government, has arrived in this City for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain aid for the loyalists of his State who have taken refuge within our lines. The following letter from Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, indorses Mr. WARNER strongly, while it gives a glimpse at the actual condition of the people whom he is laboring to relieve.

[illegible] OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29, 1864.

Hon. Truman Warner, Senator:

SIR: Having to-day learned that you are going North to the land of peace, purity and freedom, I would respectfully ask you to represent our distresses akin to the patriots of our country, and ask for us their sympathy. You know that the Union people have all been reduced to poverty and destitution. They have no power to help themselves; driven to the pines by the merciless rebels, the female relations in the [illegible] breeding with, but little active sympathy from the Federal Commander, their sons [illegible] inconceivable. Yesterday I heard of the death by starvation of a whole family within our pickets.

You understand these troubles, as you and your wife have been relieving all such cases in your power. I trust you will have a pleasant trip, and will soon return to aid us in our efforts to establish a State Government and restore law and order.

ISAAC MURPHY, Governor of Arkansas.

A meeting to further the objects of Mr. WARNER's benevolent mission will be held in the Consistory of the Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, to-day at 2 P. M.

The Congressional Excursionists.

RIVER DU LOUP, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Congressional excursionists arrived here on Saturday, having strayed from Fredericton, via Woodstock and Houlton, through Madawaska, completely around the northeastern boundary of Maine.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by Telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $13. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wanted to Exchange—Some excellent land in Pennsylvania, for a house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to N. W. HUSTEED, Room No 2, No. 6 Wall-st.
To let, a handsome residence on Staten Island.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 109 Maiden-lane

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
No 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M. D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 449 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 135 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown, reliable, Inimitable Ointment and Florida Gloss, for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

DIED.

BAUM.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Mrs. S. ANTOINETTE BAUM, relict of the late Gilbert Brush, aged 45 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. Her remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant.

☞ California and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DAVID.—On Sunday, Aug 28, EDITH, eldest daughter of the late M. Samuel David, of Montreal, and of Gertrude V. David, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her uncle, S. J. Joseph, No. 108 East 34th-st., this Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

GODFREY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug 27, EDWARD GODFREY, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner 8th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

HARDON.—In Brooklyn on Monday morning, Aug. 29, JOHN E. HARDON, son of Joseph and Mary Hardon, aged 27 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Church, No. 6 South Oxford-st., second door from De Kalb-av.

JACKSON.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Saturday, Aug. 27, [illegible] CHESEBROUGH, infant son of Zuleima and Lieut. J. Jackson, U. S. A., aged 7 months and 20 days.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

MARSH.—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Parsippany, New-York, P. Hackettstown at 8 o'clock A. M.

At Spring Hill, South Powelton Road, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, [illegible], daughter of Samuel and Frances [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] are respectfully [illegible] the Church of the Ascension, [illegible] and [illegible], on Tuesday, 30th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, [illegible], daughter of Joseph R. Osborn, in the [illegible] year of her age.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. [illegible], [illegible], daughter of Israel [illegible].

QUINLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 27, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET CAMILLA, wife of Wm. [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 146 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken for interment to [illegible].

SCHENCK.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, LAURA [illegible], infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta L. Stevenson aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 255 West 21st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, widow of the late Justus Thompson, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John P. C. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 80 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, Aug. 29, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

THE DEATH OF HON. EPHRAIM MARSH.

Mr. MARSH, who died at Schooley's Mountain, on the 28th of August, inst., during a long life, set an example worthy of imitation.

He was born at Mendham, in the County of Morris, on the 1st of October, 1796.

When a young man he was engaged in business in the County of Warren, as a manufacturer, and also as a country merchant. His active habits, as a man of business, his quick perceptions and enterprising character, soon attracted the attention of the public, and, in 1825, he was elected to the House of Assembly, of the New-Jersey Legislature, from the County of Morris, and served in that body for two years.

Time only strengthened in the public confidence, and he held higher and more important positions.

The old Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, which was adopted on the 2d of July, 1776, amid the great struggle of the Revolution, continued in existence until the year 1844.

The people of New-Jersey had come to the determination to adopt a new Constitution.

To remove so important a work from the strife of party politics, prominent men were chosen in the State of New-Jersey, by common consent, equally from both of the great political parties, as members of a Constitutional Convention. New Jersey gave of her most learned, talented, and upright men to the work of framing this new charter of State government. Mr. MARSH was chosen as a representative from the County of Morris in that body. This Constitutional Convention met at Trenton on the 14th May, 1844, and closed its labors on the 29th day of June, of that year, and one of the best of the State Constitutions was framed and established.

The Morris Canal, one of the early and great works of New-Jersey, passed through Mr. MARSH's native county, and was of great use to its inhabitants. To secure Mr. MARSH's active coöperation in the affairs of that Corporation, he was elected a Director on the 13th January, 1847, and on the 3d of April, 1848, he was made its President.

That company had been insolvent, its property in the hands of a Receiver; the mortgages on the canal and the franchises of the Corporation had been foreclosed, and a new organization was effected in the year 1844.

The company had lost its credit, and Mr. MARSH, aided by the Engineer and the Directors of the Company, undertook the difficult task of bringing order out of confusion, and solvency out of bankruptcy. Mr. MARSH's best friends did not fully anticipate the success with which his efforts would be crowned.

He had acquired some property, his own credit was undoubted, and the finances of the Canal Company were freely supplied on his own responsibility.

He introduced and maintained order and economy in the business of the canal, and the public soon began to appreciate the usefulness and value of that institution, and confidence and prosperity were the result.

He lived to see that company pay regularly the interest on its funded debt, and dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on its stock, common and preferred.

By the Constitution of New-Jersey of 1844, the old Council was done away with, and a Senate, with a Senator from each county constituted in its place.

Mr. MARSH continued to gain in the public regard, and in 1848 he was elected to the New-Jersey Senate from the County of Morris, and in the years 1850 and 1851 he presided over that body.

The duties of the Presidency of the Morris Canal Company requiring his close attention, he removed from the County of Morris, in the year 1850, to Jersey City, where he resided until the time of his death.

He was interested in the manufacture of iron, and engaged in many useful enterprises. He was an active and efficient Director in many manufacturing companies and other institutions in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and his services were sought in such positions on account of his sagacity and good judgment.

He loved the old Constitution of his country, and was prompt in tendering aid for the preservation of the Union.

He was an avowed and exemplary Christian.

By a peculiar provision of Providence, he left Jersey City to visit his old mountain home, in the county of his nativity, and was there gathered to his fathers.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 535 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 44 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croups and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its painrelieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds. We have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
three, five, seven, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, made by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A [illegible] of the Nineteenth Ward Union [illegible] will be held at [illegible] between 50th and 51st sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates and alternate delegates to the [illegible] State Convention.

WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COPPLE, } Secretaries.
N. VALENTINE, }

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW PARLOR AMUSEMENT.
JUST PUBLISHED.
In one vol. quarto, boards, and Sixteen Illustrations,
SPECTROPIA;
OR,
SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
SHOWING
GHOSTS EVERYWHERE!
GHOSTS IN THE PARLOR!
GHOSTS ON THE WALL!
GHOSTS ON THE CEILING!
GHOSTS AT COMMAND!
BLUE GHOSTS!
BLACK GHOSTS!
WHITE GHOSTS!
GREEN GHOSTS!
ORANGE GHOSTS!
RED GHOSTS!
GHOSTS OF ALL SIZES, ALL STYLES, ALL COLORS, AT SIXTY SECONDS' NOTICE!!!
This new Ghost Illusion requires no apparatus, the book itself containing every requisite to exhibit life-sized ghosts; produced on the wall or any white surface by the mere application of a well-known principle in optics, affording
EXHAUSTLESS PARLOR AMUSEMENT!
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Mailed, free of postage, upon receipt of the price.
JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
containing nearly
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
nearly
THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME TABLES,
A
TOURIST'S GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, &c.,
is

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1868, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more man for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PEERS, Vice-President.
LOUIS HOPE, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
CALEB B. KNEVALS,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
HORACE F. CLARK,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
CHARLES CRARY,
WILLIAM E. MORRIS,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSONS,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM C. LE T. Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-Lawn Station, 10½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance or fronting in carriages only two miles from Kingsbridge, and four miles from Central Park, at McComb's Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 42 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. HESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20's BOUGHT.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881 and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Oliver, Lorsing & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order,

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.30-10 Loan.

And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. }
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, proxime, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 8 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE
PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY
OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, }
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1c, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that day, at the Ocean Bank.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RACINE CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDERS are invited to meet at the office of Amy & Heye, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, Antifactor, over Pacific Bank.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. F. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44, WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS, from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10-40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners. "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts, and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Receive subscriptions for the 7.30-10 notes and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DONER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

☞ DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT JOKES AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—The fourth number of the PHUNNIEST Phunny in a few Days. All who enjoy a good hearty laugh and who do not wish to depart, ere their earthly sins of this privilege, should at once five cents for the latest and Phunniest in this "phunniest" of plans. Hurrah for the champion democracy and Lincoln. Expeditions shown up in this Phunniest.

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.—READ that excellent handbook, pollite, reliable guide.
HOW TO WRITE. HOW TO BEHAVE.
HOW TO TALK. HOW TO DO BUSINESS.
One handsome 12mo. vol., 600 pages, sent by mail post for $2 25. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
[illegible] & Co., 208 and 210 Chatham-st.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

WOODLAWN HOTEL, ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, between 105th and 110th sts., so long the popular and favorite hotel, and particularly so under the administration of Capt. Wiley, has recently been sold to parties who are now putting it in complete order, extending the buildings and beautifying the grounds, with a view of commanding a tenant that will again bring it into popular favor. The location is not surpassed on this island; seven miles from City Hall, with wood and river scenery unequaled.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 5 to 20 acres land as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to R. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON FIFTH-av., south of the Central Park.
Also, ¾ front on Broadway, between 42d and 43d-sts., a portion improved.
Also, entire front on Broadway, between 43d and 44th streets.
Also, entire Block between 9th and 10th avs., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.
Also, Lots on Broadway, south of the Central Park.
Also, an entire front on 4th or Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. (12 lots)
Also, Lots on the principal streets and avenues.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water-closets, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coxsackie, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. B. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Doane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York. For sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. B. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Doane-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK—FOR SALE—A house of 12 rooms and outbuildings, nearly new; the yards, gardens and adjacent ground, all laid out in English style, with extensive variety of fruit, 10 minutes' walk from depot of 15 trains per day; prospect to Sound pleasant. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's block. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 20th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $6,000 and $6,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 120 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON 5th-av., south of 20th-st., in good order; price $ 5,000. Also, a corner on 20th-st., adjoining, in good order; price $4,000. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land, it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the Sound, country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOLLISTER & MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $26,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, or for sale.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND for gage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City, 14 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 10 or 30 acres, good land, well improved, within 50 miles of New-York and a mile and a half of railroad depot. New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address W. C. GRISWOLD, with description and price. Box No. 3,350 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN a private house. Would be willing to rent any suitable portion of his. Rent must be moderate; location to be central; no great distance from Union Square. Address Box No. 3,310 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, centrally located, until May 1, 1865, or longer, family three adults; possession in a month or two. Address M. F. L., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,000 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS,
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated Cards, &c.
J. Evendell, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1-3, to LAWRENCE B. VAIL, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, is hereby revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased, and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings of either of the kinds forbidden through him after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringement upon the patents held by me.

SAMUEL J. BEELY, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. BEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 22 cents, cast-iron 1 cent per pound, at No. 74 New Bowery, corner of [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at their store,
NO. 41 CORTLANDT-ST.,
a full and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every kind of men's, women's, misses and children's wear. Catalogues are now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864. }

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN PRISLIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dudley and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OVIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

A. JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
In Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Office No. 8 Pine-st.

Will give personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at Exchange Salesroom or by private contract.

Executors', trustees' and other sales solicited.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., three very fine colts from the best trotting stock in the country; also, a very fine milch cow, as follows: 1 two year old sorrel gelding, sired by Jupiter of Long Island, warranted sound in every particular; two bay geldings, 2 and 3 years old, full brothers, sired by Black Hawk, warranted sound; red milch cow, 4 years old, of full blood, from Alderney and Durham. The above are from the farm of one of our first stock breeders, and can be implicitly relied upon as described.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, part of the estate of the late Mary Flandrau, deceased, viz.: One plot of ground, with house, barn and outhouses attached, containing six acres of ground; and one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres of ground, situated on Pelham-road and Weyman's-av., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for salt water bathing and boating. WM. FLANDRAU, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exhibition, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River.

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots south side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River.

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River.

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 29.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 25, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1861. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a C. S. H. spital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS, FULL front, high stoop, four-story, brown-stone house, new, near Madison-av.; furniture, location, &c., the best the City can afford. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 332 Bleecker-st., a good business place (except liquors) for furniture, plumbing and gas fixtures, bedding, or other staple goods, rent low. Inquire of P. BRUSH, No. 108 Bedford-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 15 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROADMEADOW & STOUT, of No. 51 Barclay-st., New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hereafter will be conducted by JOHN W. STOUT, who is alone empowered to collect all debts due the said firm, and who will pay all outstanding liabilities of the same.

JAMES BROADMEADOW,
JOHN W. STOUT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,681 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Atlantic)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	.....Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	.....SATURDAY.....Sept.
EDINBURGH	.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON	..SATURDAY.....Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 33
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Specie is paid, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 8.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(building)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, (1 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,777. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 11th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3 North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CROSS, WARRINGTON, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the finer ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or pass. apply to
LUDLAM, HEINECKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COLES, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 19th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in U. S. currency or its equivalent.)

No freight received on the day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Morray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, and thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington).
Jersey City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroads equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 13th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 663 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

For further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

A FRENCH LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, having several hours daily to dispose of, would wish to employ them in giving French lessons, either in young ladies' schools or in private families. The lady would prefer remaining permanently in the school or family. The best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 2,585 Post-office.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters or business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COLUMBIA HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home school. English and French for young ladies, reopens in the fifth of September. Catalogues at A. T. STEWART'S. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 34 and 36 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., NO. 758 BROADWAY.—Secure your instruction for the Fall term at half price by entering your names this month. The full price will positively be resumed Sept. 1. OLIVER D. GOLDSMITH.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Bergen-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 906, and Mitchell & Selvas', No. 452 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 78 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. E. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Jersey-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS DALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 29th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for Boys. R. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NY Nack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at No. 166 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, No. 1.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 235 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 467, 469, 471 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (and forever) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 36th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEBBS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FOR-merly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northwest corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. F. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their personal attention to the instruction and train up of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Elgin Droit, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. S. Mouton, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Gumm, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is especially located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 32 Cortlandt-st., office connected with the institution, will furnish catalogues, as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 258 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NEAR NEW-YORK.—Prepares boys for college or for active and scientific schools. Mr. PRINCE'S SUCCESS IN THIS BUSINESS, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR SEVERAL YEARS, IS A GUARANTY. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 241 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstemer, Englewood, New Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Miss CLARA C. HAWSON and Mme. MARIE BRANDON, Principals. The Daughters' Department, and Mrs. B. H. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 191 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for Circulars.

BROOKLYN—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen at No. 49 CLINTON-ST., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Greenwood, having been found insufficient, 1852 pupils only could be received last year. The school has been removed to No. 11 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its surroundings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 5 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Hotel [illegible], Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSE ..... 233 WEST 34th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, for young men, will re-open on the 2d of September. For circulars apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years, highest advantages for music, mountain scenery, home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. D. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACK-ENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home after the 1st of September.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BAR-rington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 31st. For circulars apply to Mrs. T. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 Washington-square, will reopen Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Day School reopens Sept. 14. Boarding department reopens Sept. 21. Rev. P. D. GURNEE and Rev. ROBERT TERMOY, Principals.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

BANGS INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN FOR the reception of young ladies at No. 116 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 40 4th-av., Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

PUPILS RECEIVED FOR POPULAR BOARDING-SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—*Principals* furnished with accomplished *Teachers* for any department of *instruction*. All *Teachers* wishing positions should forward specifications. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 113 Broadway, N. Y.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACAD-EMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, accurate business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 245 Living-ston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTER-PRISING TEACHER.—The good will of a highly prosperous boarding-school for boys, in New-England, will be sold cheap, the buildings and grounds will be leased for a term of years; immediate possession given. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 1,316, stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school; her preference would be in a family where she can teach French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVER-SITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches and mathematics, of several years' experience, a thorough disciplinarian, who can give the most satisfactory reference in regard to success in teaching, desires a situation. Address TEACHER, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, a situation as teacher, or a position in some mercantile house or other business where talents of his order could be employed. Best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 518, Saco, Me.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHAFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY TO RESIDE IN the house, and to teach her native language, in a Ladies' Select School. Apply for two days, to Mrs. H. T. SIMONS, No. 175 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A CHORISTER AND ORGANIST TO furnish first-class music for a Methodist Church in this City. Apply by letter, with name, to W. JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGLISH Branches and Music to advanced pupils, in a private school in this City. Only thorough teachers need apply at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, who has had considerable experience as a teacher of the English branches. Address R. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in the Primary Department of a public school for several years, a situation in a private school. Address G. L., Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER AND MANCHESTER, VIA R. R. AND STEAMBOAT.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the fast and well-known Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains leave
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Man

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Continued from the First Page.]

high, when we struck; had it been otherwise, our vessel could not by any possibility been extricated. Had the occurrence been an intention on the part of the second mate, Wm. Baxter, on duty at the time, he could not have done better. Whether it was his intention or not to deliver us all to the hospitalities of Southern Libby's, was a matter undergoing investigation by the military authorities at Hilton Head. This much however is true, that for an hour before we struck our convoy, the *Admiral*, Capt. Wm. B. Eaton, had signaled us by rockets and by extinguishing his lights, which facts were at once reported to the second mate, Baxter, then on duty in the pilot house, by Capt. Prentiss and Lieut. Harris; but he paid not the slightest attention, nor recognized their importance, nor, indeed, asked any question, or make any observation, but continued straight on until we struck. Many affirm that the engineer shut off his steam as soon as the shock was felt, before the command of the bell from the pilot. Amongst the rebel officers who were permitted in the lower cabin aft there was exhibited, no doubt naturally enough, evidence of satisfaction at the prospect of relief and escape which seemed at hand. But there were other indications; the guard were all (without hint or order from authority) engaged in looking carefully to their arms, and could be heard the quiet expression of determination, "*Boys, we'll never go ashore, and under no circumstances shall all our prisoners.*" Treason was suspected by the soldiers, and many suggestions of instant justice had been offered in regard to the pilot Baxter. Some time was spent trying to back our vessel off, but fruitlessly. We waited until the tide had risen, and then, after throwing overboard about thirty or forty tons of coal, and having an anchor set far out on starboard, capstan, &c., we again floated and steamed safely off. About two hours after daylight we discovered in the offing our convoy, the *Admiral*, which had missed us, and had promptly returned in search. It was her intention, if our position was beyond relief, to send boats to take crew, guard and prisoners aboard, and then blow up our transport. The *Admiral* was accompanied on her return to us by the gunboat ——.

Our convoy accompanied us to the light ship off harbor Hilton Head, where we anchored all the night of the 24th, waiting for a pilot. On the morning of the 25th we steamed in, and reported to Gen. Foster's officer delivered. By his order, the second mate Baxter was immediately handcuffed, and ball and chain attached, and sentry placed over him. Our Captain, Daniel Latham, was ordered under arrest; that same night a Court-martial convened on board the steamer *Delaware* alongside. I do not know its judgment.

The soldiers all feel the highest confidence in the officers commanding us, and speak in highest praise of their zeal, coolness and unconfused resoluteness in officers so young, when the stake was so great, and will, by suitable record, endeavor to commemorate it.

UNION PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

Gen. Sam. Jones, on being notified by Gen. Foster of his intention to place the 600 on Morris Island, replied that such a course would not accelerate or impede the action designed by the rebel authorities with reference to the Union men in Charleston. Gen. Jones declared to Gen. Wagner and others that the prisoners in Charleston were to be considered simply *in transitu*, and he has since stated that when a proper place can be prepared away from the city, the prisoners shall be taken thither. He refused to transmit to Gen. Foster the names of the Union officers in Charleston.

The rebels on board the *Crescent* have deluded themselves with the belief that they are to be speedily exchanged. I can tell them, and all who are interested in their welfare, that Gen. Foster, so far as he is concerned, will not listen to their exchange so long as our men are confined in Charleston. Before this letter reaches its destination, the rebel prisoners will be under rebel fire on Morris Island. How long they will remain there depends wholly upon the course of the rebel authorities in regard to our men in Charleston.

THE REBELS ANXIOUS FOR AN EXCHANGE.

It has been said with truth that the rebel authorities at Richmond are exceedingly anxious for an exchange of prisoners. In order to bring about an exchange, they do not hesitate to resort to the most inhuman measures. They are impressed with the idea that the more cruelty they visit upon our soldiers the more likely are they to succeed in accomplishing the desired result. Hence Union prisoners are subjected to the utmost severity in all things. They are robbed of blankets and clothing, and a brute stands over them to shoot down the first man who dares offer a visible remonstrance. The following statements, written by Union prisoners, some of them barely within rebel lines, and some still confined at Andersonville, tell their own story:

Minutes of a Meeting of the Sergeants Commanding Detachments of Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.:

At a meeting of the Sergeants in charge of the various detachments of divisions confined at Andersonville, Ga., held for the purpose of taking some action to properly represent the present condition of the prisoners to our Government at Washington, and thereby secure, if possible, a speedy redress of the wrongs complained of, the following committee was appointed, who, after due consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Committee—Wm. W. Johnson, Chairman; H. C. Higginson, J. S. Banas, E. W. Wynn.

Preamble.—Apparently one of the sad effects of this terrible war has been to deaden our sympathies and make us more selfish than we were when the locusts of battle strife first appeared in the land. Perhaps this state of public feeling was to have been anticipated; the frequency with which you hear of captures in battle, and the accounts you have seen of their treatment, has robbed the spectacle of its novelty, and, by a law of our nature, has taken off the edge of sensibilities and made them less the object of interest. No one can know the horrors of imprisonment in crowded and filthy quarters but him who has endured it, and it requires a brave heart not to succumb. But hunger, filth, nakedness, squalor and disease are as nothing compared with the heart sickness which weary prisoners suffer, most of them young, whose term of enlistment have expired, and many of them with nothing to attach them to the cause to which they suffer but principle and love of country and of friends. Does the misfortune of one being taken prisoner make us less the object of interest and value to our Government? If such you plead, plead it no longer, these are no common men, and it is no common merit that they call upon you to aid in their release from captivity.

We, undersigned Sergeants, in the United States Army, having in charge the various detachments of prisoners now confined in Andersonville, Ga., would respectfully present:

1. That a large portion of the prisoners have been held as such for periods ranging from nine to fifteen months, subject to all hardships and privations, incident to a state of captivity in an enemy's country.

2. That there are now confined in this prison from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with daily accessions of hundreds, and that the mortality among them, generated by various causes, such as change of climate, diet and want of proper exercise, is becoming truly frightful to contemplate, and is rapidly increasing in virulence, decimating their ranks by hundreds weekly.

3. In view of the foregoing facts, we, your petitioners, most earnestly yet respectfully pray that some action be immediately taken to effect our speedy release, either on parole or by exchange, the dictates of humanity and justice demanding it on the part of our Government.

4. We still look forward with a hopeful confidence that something will be speedily done in this matter, believing that a proper statement of the facts is all that is necessary to procure a redress of the grievances complained of.

5. The above has been read to each detachment by its respective Sergeant, and been approved by the men, who have unanimously authorized each Sergeant to sign it as will and deed of the whole.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of appointing delegates to present a petition from the prisoners confined in the Andersonville (Ga.) military prison, to the United States Government, to the Governors of the several States, and to the Associated Press of the United States, the following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated: Edward Bates, Chairman, H. C. Higginson, S. Noirot, F. Garland, W. N. Johnson, P. Tracy.

On motion, it was decided that the following letter should accompany the copy of the petition which is to be forwarded to the Confederate authorities at Richmond:

Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., Tuesday, July 20, 1864.

In order to facilitate the circulation of the inclosed petition, we would respectfully urge the necessity of having representatives from the prisoners here confined, who will be permitted to convey within the United States lines, and place before the people, through the medium of the Associated Press of the United States, the Governors of the respective States, and to the executive authority of the United States, the facts contained in the accompanying documents, and do whatever may be advisable in reference thereto. Believing, as we do, that such a course would best subserve the ends in view, we, as a Committee of the Whole, respectfully submit the following named persons, subject to your approval, to consummate the undertaking: Edward Bates, Forty-second New-York; H. C. Higginson, Co. K, Nineteenth Illinois; S. Noirot, William N. Johnson, F. Garland and Prescott Tracy, Co. G, Eighty-second New-York.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED PRISONER.

I was captured at Petersburgh on the 23d of June. From Petersburgh was taken to Richmond, from Richmond was taken to Belle Island. Over 1,200 men were at Belle Island. We were starved there. Our treatment was very bad. From Belle Island we were taken to Lynchburgh; thence we marched seventy-five miles to Danville. It took five days, and all we had to eat was a few crackers—from eleven to fifteen to each man for the trip. At Danville we were well treated. From Danville we went to Andersonville; we were nearly starved to death. We had no shelter; they stole our blankets, money, coffee, and everything. We were completely robbed. On the road down, some of the officers made the men take the rings off their fingers. Most of the men at Andersonville are nearly naked. They steal the clothing off your back. They stole my shirt, the only one I had. They made me take it off. Some of the men had no clothing, except a meal-bag with a hole cut for their head and others for their arms, their clothing having all been stolen. We had no shelter whatever from sun, rain or cold; no covering at night. Full one-half are sick with malignant diarrhœa and scurvy, the worst and most loathsome kind. There are some 34,672 prisoners there; from 60 to 145 die daily. We find them lying dead all over the camp in the morning. The hospital department is outside the stockade with a few tents, but most of the ground without bed or shelter. The Surgeons, as a general rule, are kind and do what they can, but they have no medicine and very little means of doing for the sick. The petition inclosed was suggested by some of the rebel sergeants who call the roll, why we did not get up a petition to our Government. The authorities gave us the paper, and it was agreed if we would tell nothing but the truth, it would be forwarded to the rebel Government, and thence to Washington to endeavor to effect a parole. I was one of the committee. I desire to be permitted to go to Washington together with the other parties named, and personally represent the case to the President. The statement was got up so as to pass the rebel authorities. It does not tell a tittle—no, not a thousandth part of our miseries. The statement of Union officers was handed to me on the night before we started, when in Charleston prison. I hid it in my stock. My stock was taken and thrown away by the rebels. I took it up again and brought it through and did not take it out until I gave it to Col. Hall, Provost-Marshal-General. I did not know its contents.

Another prisoner states that Capt. Wirtz, Post Captain at Andersonville, who has charge of the prisoners at the Confederate States Prison, Camp Somter, Andersonville, Ga., is a brutal monster. When the men come to the camp, worn out and weary, they are kept in the hot sun, and if they attempt to sit down or go aside to relieve the calls of nature, he orders them to be shot, and it is often done. His usual language is, "Get up, you G——d d——d son of a b—h, stand up in line, or I will shoot you down."

If there are any Germans he takes them to his private office, and has conversation with them; I can't tell what about, but we think it suspicious. The Germans are treated better than other prisoners. They will not tell what is said or done in their private conversation. All the orders for shooting and ill-treating our men in the vile manner it is done come from him. He tells his men that for every Yankee they kill they will have a day less to serve in the army.

A FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

On the morning of the 14th instant a column of troops, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio regiment, mounted as cavalry, Companies B and F, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and one piece of artillery, under command of Capt. Hanmer, of the Third Rhode Island regiment, the entire force commanded by Col. (Harris, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, started from Magnolia for the purpose of making a raid in the interior of the State. The column proceeded to a station on the Cedar Keys Railroad, called Stark, without meeting any of the enemy in force. At Stark they seized and destroyed a railroad train and captured a considerable quantity of commissary stores, quartermaster's stores and merchandise. The column then proceeded in the direction of Gainesville, a station on the same railroad, arriving at that place with their plunder on the 17th inst.

No sooner had the men removed the saddles and harness from the horses and sat themselves down for rest and supper, than a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them by rebels who had concealed themselves in houses and behind trees. The rebel force consisted of infantry and cavalry, numbering 600 men, and three pieces of artillery, the whole commanded by Capt. Dickinson. The moment our men were attacked they came into line and defended themselves as well as they could. The rebels, however, having a superior force, succeeded in taking prisoners a number of our men, and recaptured all the property that had been taken on the railroad. Our total loss is about 100 killed, wounded, and missing; one piece of artillery and several horses. It is reported that we captured at Gainesville one hundred thousand dollars in rebel notes, and one thousand dollars in gold, all of which was recaptured by the rebels. The Union force cut their way through the rebel infantry, and retired on Magnolia, and thence proceeded to Jacksonville. The rebels followed for a distance of sixteen miles, and then gave up the pursuit.

Out of the 121 men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, only twenty-five returned to Jacksonville. Capt. Mouzon, of the cavalry, is a prisoner. Lieut. Mutchan, of Company B, of the cavalry, is wounded and a prisoner.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the Third Rhode Island Regiment: Sergt. A. M. Fuller, missing; Corp. F. W. Horton, wounded and missing; P. Connolly, missing; F. A. Hopkin, missing; A. D. Ide, missing; Geo. H. Luther, missing; M. Prew, missing; H. C. Reynolds, missing; Geo. Sweatland, missing; Jos. H. Wheaton, missing; S. H. Hammond, missing; John Crayton, missing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Louis Fitzgerald, of Gen. Foster's staff, has gone North, his term of service having expired. Capt. Fitzgerald has been in the army for a long time, having once served as aid to Gen. Kearney, on the Peninsula. He sustains an excellent military reputation, and his services cannot be very well dispensed with.

Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple, who has been with the department since the original expedition, is about to take charge of the officers' hospital at Beaufort, occupying, at the same time, the office of Chief Medical Director of the District. WHIT.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Her Depredations Among the Fishing Fleet.

The brig *Neva*, Capt. Talbot, from Lingan 17 days, with coal to Simpson & Clapp, arrived here this morning. She left waiting, the bark *Irma*, Coates; brig *Kennebec*, Blair; schooners *Keokuk*, Small; *Mary Sawyer*, *Ocean Bell*, (new,) *Rebecca C. Laur*, (new,) and *Kate Field*, all for New-York. She reports that on Aug. 17, Cape Sable bearing N. N. W. 18 miles, was overhauled by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*, and after about an hour's delay, was bonded on vessel and cargo for $17,000. The crew of the fishing-smack *North America*, of New-London, (she had been but a few hours destroyed,) were put on board the *Neva*, and were subsequently transferred to another vessel, and sent into New-London.

Railroad Accident, &c.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The last night's passenger train from Nashville, containing many wounded soldiers, at two o'clock this morning ran into the rear car of a freight train coming upon the switch. The two express cars next the engine were thrown down an embankment, and Paymasters Craig, McDowell and Jones, of Cincinnati, were bruised, the first two seriously. Jones was but slightly injured. Capt. Brown, Quartermaster of railroad transportation at Nashville, was also seriously bruised. Nobody else was injured.

A gang of guerrillas plundered the citizens of Hardenburgh, on Tuesday, of money and watches to the amount of a thousand dollars.

The United States Steamer Connecticut.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 29.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander Almy, arrived here to-day from the southern coast, where she delivered to the different squadrons 650 sailors. She left 225 of them with Admiral Farragut's squadron, having arrived in good time, a few days after the severe battle in Mobile Bay, where the men were much wanted to supply the places of the killed and wounded.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000	Am. Gold	237⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅝
75,000	do	237⅛	200	do	85⅝
15,000	do	83 237¼	200	do	610 85⅝
20,000	do	237⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 125¾
100	Reading R.	133⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	110
200	do	b4 133⅝	600	do	s6 110
200	do	133⅜	100	do	s3 110
200	Quick. M. Co.	8¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	111⅝
100	Canton Co.	34⅜			

[Advertisement.]

Sozodont.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Unmarried Women.—What shall they do? How to be Handsome. A Virgin's Eye. "You Kissed Me" Fast Young Men. Christ in Cities, an excellent discourse by Rev. Dr. Storrs. "A Debate in Change," very interesting—in Sept. No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post, 30 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

The Balm of a Thousand Flowers is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Important!—By Telegraph!—Great demoralization in the ranks of the Sham Democracy and Shoddy Lincolnites. Grand victory achieved by the patrons of the Phunniest over the "blue devils" ignominious flight of the "latter day Saintly Politicians." For full particulars see Phunniest, No. 4 [illegible] Ready in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures, Wholesale and Retail.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 415 Broome st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby vs. Day & Martin.—Bixby's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 29—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. Thorp, Miss Richmond, Mr. Fawcett, N. Hollingsworth and son, Mr. Means, J. Finch, J. Vogel, Miss E. Jenkins, R. Hay, Miss Loewan, Rev. J. P. Dunn, Harman Maas, M. C. Campbell, W. Gardiner, W. Corrigan, J. J. O'Neil, Mr. Hall, R. J. Walker and lady, Mrs. True and 2 children, C. Henrickson, J. Walker and lady, Mrs. Gubbins, Miss Daniels, Miss Flemying, Miss Ellison, Mr. Smith and lady, Nicholas Lennox, M. Lennox, C. J. Smith, J. Attridge, C. Seymour, Mrs. Harrison, Miss E. Thorn, Lieut. Freeman, J. Biddle, Mr. Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Lawrence, J. P. Canfield, lady and 4 children, D. McNab, L. Levy, M. Jessure, J. Odill, E. S. Tucker, F. W. Bound, E. Richardson, M. Ryan, and 332 in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—B. E. Castendiure, Mrs. E. L. Head, 5 children and servant, J. L. Lanphier, Col. Kilburn, P. H. Morgan, J. H. Ludwigson, J. Downing, B. F. Dave, W. A. Wyman, Major Von Herman, Dr. G. W. Smith, Geo. Abbott, James Israel, W. H. Lewis, E. Brady, John Powell, J. C. Peet, J. W. Valentine, John Tears, W. H. Smith, H. V. Rogers, J. M. Jefre. laly, 3 children and servant, John Meyer, S. Herold, John Christie, E. L. Pielson, Col. E. Bridgman, Dr. J. D. Green, P. C. Maynard, Capt. W. S. Peabody, W. J. Thaxton, James Hamilton, A. Ernest, F. H. Noble, John Clark, and 21 in the steerage.

Aug. 22—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c*—E. Schumacker, Miss Marie A. mave, Conrad Bullerat, G. Stallknoobt and family, Geo. Dawson, Miss Eugenia E. Brahnsen, R. Fliele, Hugo Primavesi, M. Saltheimer, Henry Horstmann and lady, Carles Barnstorf, J. H. Meade and family, G. Reimers, G. H. Runoth and lady, E. Spiess, Miss Lina Doeuges, Miss A. Mecke and children, R. Fanken, Louis Soutem, Franz Bassarts, Mathias Bassarts, Mr. Foote, Mr. Ortwann, Mr. Martins and son.

Aug. 29—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Wm. Eyorling, Capt. J. B. Miner, Capt. Richard R. Barclay, Miss Eliza Beresford, Geo. O'Brien, Geo. Fryer, Misses Rose, Sarah, Henrietta and Master Robert Lawless.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C—A. Dicklowon, T. B. Rowen, R. W. Chadwick, A. Riger, F. D. Richmond, N. C. Mann, W. Haley, M. Fish, W. Edmonds, Wm. Pool.

In bark Salem, from Buenos Ayres—A. C. Prindle, James Collins, Lieutenant Argentine Navy; James Wilson, George Leary.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets. ... 6 36 | Moon rises... 3 57

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 6 30 | Gov. Island.. 7 19 | Hell Gate.... 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell, Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Barks A. M. Haven, Haven, Caesvarien, Miller & Houghton; Stolpmunde, (Prus.) krept, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Hattie E. Wheeler, Tsus, Elizabethport; W. R. Rhes, Murray, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Mary E. Ladd, Ellis, Leghorn, Kunniston Bros; Ada Purvis, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co; Eric Andreis, (Swed.,) ——, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt, San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, De las Palmas, C. Martí & Co; Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners F. Bell, ——, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; J. Nickerson, Leight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Brave, Briggs, Bonniort, Thomas & Holmes; M. L. Wedmore, Baines, Fortress Monroe, E. B. Hurlbut & Co; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Fetter, Cornwallis, N. S., D. B. De Wolf; W. R. Alexander, (Br.,) Upton, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co; W. R. & T. Houghlett, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., J. McKee; Amanda Moore Sickett, ——, Junior; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe, E. B. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 14, and Southampton 17th at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 360 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 26 lat. 42 30, lon. 57, passed Brem. ship Energie, Schmidt, from London July 25 for New-York, also Brem. bark Johanne Marie, for New-York, 30 ds. out. 27th, at noon, lat. 41, lon. 69 30, passed Br. steamship City of Limerick, for Liverpool. 28th, at 4 A. M., passed steamship Hansa, for Bremen, same day, at 9½ A. M., passed steamship Erin, for Liverpool; at noon, lat. 40 30, lon. 71, passed ship Tonawanda, Jollis, from Liverpool July 19, with passengers, for Philadelphia; at 5 P. M., off Montauk Point, passed Hamb. bark Ponau, for New-York.

Steamship Long Shley, Hibbie h, New-Orleans Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. M. Robson. Passed in the river, ship Mary E. Riggs, of Bath, and bark Perquest, both in tow. 22d, spoke U. S. gunboat Proteus; 26th, off Carryafort Light, passed steamship Ariel, for New-Orleans.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 350 passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, New-bern Aug. 26, and Hatteras Inlet 27th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 28, 25 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamer Louisa Moore, bound S.

Steamship Louisana, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 18th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. 24th, passed the steamship Erin, b and E.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Washington, D. C., 42 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, City Point 35 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. hospital steamer Atlantic, Hallet, Philadelphia 23 hours, Surgeon D. P. Smith in charge.

Steamer Tybalac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. Atkins.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Yidnich, Falmouth, W. C. A., 31 ds., with hides and peanuts to Wilson & Cammac. Has had light trades and calms. Left no vessels.

Bark Frank, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wright, Montevideo 66 ds., with hides and wool to master. Had light winds the entire passage. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Salem, (of Nassau,) Powell, Buenos Ayres July 3, with hides and wool to Wilder & Co. Experienced light variable winds south of the equator.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro July 2, with coffee and rosewood to Pendergast & Co.

Brig Nora, Talbot, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Essex, (of Portland,) Reed, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig T. B. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Webb, Bermuda 6 ds., to ballast and 13 passengers to Mid leton & Co.

Schr. Marlette, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to A. Hall, with 4 passengers.

Schr. Two ds, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Nassau, via Bermuda 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, St. Kitts 11 ds, with salt to B. J. Weinberg.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Newburgh, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Abby Brackett, Achorn, Lingan 18 ds., with Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Vulcan, Kearsey, Hillsboro 16 ds., with plaster for Woodhull.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Monson, New-Haven.

Schr. La Plata, Pettingill, Boston, with lumber.

Schr. L. C. Loud, Coon, Middletown.

Schr. Idaho, Lambert, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Young America, Potter, Newport.

Schr. Lavina Bell, Bayles, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Pease, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Shute, Eddyville, for Belfast.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Antwerpen, from Hamburg.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Lingan.

Sailed.

Aug. 29—Steamships Baltic and United States.

Barks James E. Ward, Margherita, Reinhardt, Texas, M. B. Almor, Elisa, Emily & Ada Marion.

Brigs Plymouth, Leonard Berry, Kenshaw, Montrose, Davide & Caroline, Blackfish, C. W. Ring.

Schooners Bella Maria, J. W. Beering, Sarah J. Hoyt, Palestine, Edward Slade, John Rose, Town end, Elizabeth Le Hart, Ida A. Jayne, S. L. Waring, C. C. Hazlout.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—schr., from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, Aug. 22, lat. 29 10, lon. 71 06.

Clara Wesley—brig, from Searsport for Matanzas, no date, lat. 29 30, lon. 71.

Fidelia—brig, of Bangor, from Key West for Turks Island, Aug. 20, lat. 28, lon. 68 28.

Jamaica—Br. bark, from Jamaica for Liverpool, 30 ds. out, Aug. 26, lat. 34 11, lon. 73 50.

Macdia—brig, from New-York for Nuevitas, 10 ds. out, Aug. 25, lat. 34 40, lon. 73.

Marlborne—Br. brig, from Bristol for Singapore, 54 ds. out, July 30, lat. 14 24 S., lon. 31 48.

Pilot Fish—cark, from Boston for Glace Bay, Aug. 19, lat. 42 38, lon. 67 10.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; barks Arctic, Honolulu; Swallow, Bahia; brig J. Moore Intyre, Cienfuegos.

Also arr. bark Springbok, Cape Haytien; brig Mercy Parker, Br. Island bay, C. B., for New-York, leaking at the rate of 1,000 strokes per hour.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Worcester, Parrish, New-York; bark Beladna, Brown, do.; schr. Water Witch, Hull, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21—In port, steamships Oriental, from Boston; Chas. C. Leary, from New-York, both arrived 18th; ship R. C. Winthrop, do. do.; steamships Yazoo, do. 18th; McClellan and Cahawba, do. 20th; Alliance, from Brazos Santiago, arr. 20th.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—Arr. brig Lilla, Day, Matanzas; schr. Maggie Louise, Smith, Rio Janeiro; U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

Also arr. steamer De Molay, Sampson, from City Point; brig J. Welsh, from Beaufort; schr. E. A. Conklin, Norton, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, July 12, ship Sir John Franklin, Despeaux, from Baltimore; barks A. A. Drebert, McMullen, for New-York or Albany.

Arr. at Halifax Aug. 28, steamer Asia, 6 ds. from Bermuda.

At Lincan, C. B., Aug. 12, bark Irma, Coates; brig Kennebec, Blair; schrs. Keokuk, Small; Mary Sawyer, Ocean Belle, (new,) Rebecca C. Laur, (new,) and Kate Field, all for New-York.

[Per Edinburgh.]

Queenstown, Aug. 17.

Arr. from New-York, Orwar, at Gibraltar, Helrodahl, at Dunkirk, Frederica, at Newport; Newbuff, at Bristol; Atlanta, at Deal; Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Coleraine, at Isle of Wight.

Miss—The ship Penguin was condemned at New Chang, after having been ashore.

Arr. from New-York, Francisco, at Tarragona.

Arr. from Philadelphia, at Queenstown.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent said Ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M., close at 9 o'clock P. M.

D. H. PRINTUP, President.

Frank Jordan, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, a special meeting of the Twelfth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,203 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

JOHN P. CUMMING, President.

John H. Foster, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A primary election of the XVIth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 6th of September. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order

H. HOLDEN, C. VAN VORST, President.

Thomas Lively, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., to elect delegates to the District Convention. All Union men of the Ward are invited to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

W. H. GLDNEY, President.

N. O. Thayer, Assistant.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Pursuant to the order of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the Twentieth Ward Union Association, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st., and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 7, 1864. Polls open from 7½ P. M. until 9 P. M.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.

John Ortoins, Secretary.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.—ALL WAR DEMOCRATS residing in the City, who are desirous of participating in the organization represented by the "WAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK," are requested to send their names and residence to the President of the General Committee, at Room No. 3, No. 9 Spruce-st., as soon as possible.

H. C. PAGE, President.

Thos. Jones, Jr., } Vice-Presidents.
E. A. Moore, }

Jas. M. McCarthy, } Secretaries.
W. J. La Rue, }

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, the Ward Union Reading Room, No. 166 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Union State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

Robert P. Duncan, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor place Room No. 5, Delegates to meet in Assembly Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be elected. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

ABRAHAM LENT, President.

T. E. Stewart, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Assembly Conventions of the Eighth and Twelfth Districts, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 7. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

R. C. Hunt, Secty. JOHN LEWIS, President.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PURSUANT to a call of the Union Central Committee, a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Union Association will be held at No. 2 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

A. H. UNDERHILL, President.

R. Patterson, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of Central Committee, the Union residents are requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of Pitt and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect delegates to Union Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

EPES E. ELLERY, President.

Jas. M. McCartin, } Secretaries.
J. L. Chatwick, }

FIFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, this Association will hold a primary election at their rooms, No. 129 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OUTWATER, President.

Wm. A. Sears, } Secretaries.
A. J. Moore, }

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at No. 38 Chatham-st., for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent said Ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ till 9.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

Wm. Phair, } Secretaries.
John H. O'Conner, }

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Fourteenth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 355 Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.

Sidney Roth. } Secretaries.
Daniel S. Duval. }

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SECOND Ward Union Association.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, a special meeting will be held at No. 66 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, to elect Delegates to a District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 A. M. M. C. FORDHAM, President.

Wm. Buckley, } Secretaries.
J. G. Abbe, }

MEETINGS.

SYLVAN GROVE No. 275 F. AND A. M.

Brethren

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4036. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

No Nomination Made Yesterday.

The Platform and How It Was Adopted.

A Piece for the Peace Democrats.

A SOP FOR THE SOLDIERS.

HIGH DUDGEON OF THE PEACE MEN

A Furious Speech by Congressman Harris, of Maryland.

McClellan Denounced As a Tyrant.

He is Nailed to the Wall on Arbitrary Arrests.

A STORMY TIME IN PROSPECT.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendance both inside and outside the Wigwam is even greater than yesterday.

The proceedings of the convention were opened by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who first read from the Psalms of David, following with an impressive prayer, the delegates and audience standing.

The Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of delegates from the Territories, Louisiana or District of Columbia; also, to admit both delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half a vote.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. COX, Hon. AMOS KENDALL had leave to present a communication stating the action of the Conservative Union National Convention held in this city on the 27th.

When the Secretary read the resolution recommending the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the wildest applause went up, many of the delegates standing and cheering.

Mr. COX moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend that the communication be made a part of the minutes of the convention.

The Chair stated that the communication would be entered on the minutes as a matter of course.

Mr. OLDS said that another body, the "Sons of Liberty," now in session here, might have a communication to make to the convention, and if this is to go on the minutes, theirs ought to too.

Debate arising, Mr. OLDS said he would not press the motion.

The communication was then accepted.

The report of the Committee on Organization was read, as follows, and adopted by acclamation:

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules for the government of the National Democratic Convention now in session, respectfully report that they recommend to the convention for their selection the following officers

For President—His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR.

For Vice-Presidents—Joseph Chase, of Maine; J. W. Sullivan, of New-Hampshire; E. D. Beach, of Massachusetts; D. H. Smalley, of Vermont; Geo. Taylor, of Connecticut; Alfred Anthony, of Rhode Island; Andrew J. Codd, of New Jersey; Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York; Asa Packer, Pennsylvania; J. T. Robinson, Ohio; S. W. Gilson, Indiana; O. B. Jacklin, Illinois; John S. Barry, Michigan; John S. Phelps, Missouri; John P. Peckham, Minnesota; William Patterson, Iowa; J. S. Berry, California; C. S. Stickler, Kansas; William McMill, Oregon; Isaac D. Jones, Maryland; Dr. John Merritt, Delaware.

Recording Secretaries: William H. Simpson, Maine; John H. Woodward, New-Hampshire; S. B. Pinkney, Massachusetts; L. S. Partridge, Vermont; F. S. Allen, Connecticut; Thomas A. Reynolds, Rhode Island; James Stryker, New-York; James D. Biddle, New-Jersey; Edward L. Martin, Delaware; Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; James A. L. McClure, Maryland; James P. Barbour, Kentucky; E. B. Eselman, Ohio; A. J. Whittlesey, Indiana; W. W. O'Brien, Illinois; Theodore J. Campan, Michigan; A. J. Billings, Missouri; Joseph H. McKinney, Minnesota; Philo Orton, Wisconsin; John Currier, Iowa; William J. Whipple, California; F. P. Fitzwilliam, Kansas; William Bybee, Oregon.

Recording Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, New-York; Isaac R. Dillee, Illinois; Moses M. Strong, Washington.

The committee further recommend that the rules and regulations adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1860 be adopted by this convention for its government.

On taking the Chair, Governor SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot forecast the resolutions and action of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom.

While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons.

The Democratic party will restore the Union because it longs for its restoration; it will bring peace because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a convention met in this city, when your country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife.

Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results which, at the onset they would have shrunk with horror from; and even now when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burdens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution.

They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country.

Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to

This Administration cannot restore this Union if it would. It has by its usurpations, by vindictive legislation, and by the fires of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities.

It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land.

But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners South to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares, in the edict of a General, that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed right of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot, up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty.

This Administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power.

It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in this Administration.

While those in power without remorse sacrifice the blood and treasures of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good.

This Union is not held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the contending armies in the field our Union would be restored, the rights of the States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.

Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In the constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred toward the people of the South. Beyond all other men, they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and of charity, while those who stay at home demand that no mercy, charity or forgiveness shall be shown. The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of placemen have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed his only commendation when he hung upon the cross and Pharisees marked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discerned His Divinity when he heard Him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of His sufferings. This Administration cannot save this Union. We can. Mr. LINCOLN views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President. There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that every State of the star nation's banner shall shine with one and the same lustre.

In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with that party which will hold the Union together. They will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence the Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, or who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights and for the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary.

If, on the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. There are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power with a deadly grasp.

But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country since its advent to power seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here where it was born. We desire Union and peace. The Administration deny us Union and peace, for they demand conditions and exact a price which they know will prolong the war; and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In the political contes in which we are engaged, we do not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations.

We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpeached, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciations. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects.

We have foreborne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs, know but little about the principles of our Government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition; but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigors of the law—it matters not whether he sits in the Presidential chair or holds an humbler office under our Government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this Administration, who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes even for their own personal safety were upon the noble men in the Border States, who, under circumstances the most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of our country. Many of these men are now members of this convention. They bear impressed upon their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them, and yet it is true, and, great God! that it should be true, they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have unsuited and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation, and through the agency of miserable and dishonored subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust that our proceedings here will be marked by harmony. I do earnestly believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of this occasion. In all probability the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony.

God of our fathers, bless us now; lift us up above all personal considerations; fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its union, its peace and its liberty.

Loud and enthusiastic cheers greeted Gov. SEYMOUR as he concluded his speech.

Mr. GUTHRIE, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to said committee yesterday, had been referred to a subcommittee, and there was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this afternoon; and, furthermore, that there was a fair prospect of arriving at a harmonious conclusion.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, said that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Gov. JOHN B. WELLER, would probably be ready to report at 4 P. M.; that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was of opinion that they would not be ready at that hour; and that Mr. GUTHRIE hoped to be ready.

A motion was made to take a recess until 4 P. M.

Mr. CASS moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. BROWN, of Delaware, said there was no difference of opinion among the members of the committee; nothing but a disposition, perhaps, on the part of a few to procrastinate, and there was no good reason why they should not be ready to report this afternoon.

Mr. MCKNOW said he would be in favor of instructing the committee to report this afternoon. There was no need of further delay. The sentiments of the members were alike, and if there was any question of difference at all, it was one of phraseology rather than of principles.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought it best to give the committee further time, being satisfied that by to-morrow morning they will be able to bring in a report upon which all Democrats and Conservatives in the country can cordially unite.

Several other members of the convention said that whatever difference of opinion may exist among the members, they are as to the phraseology of the resolutions rather than to the sentiment, and if the convention would immediately take a recess, the committee would be able to conclude their labors by 4 P. M.

The motion for a recess was put, and carried, the convention first refusing to adjourn over the day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. GUTHRIE stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was now ready to report.

The resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to near arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, offered as an amendment to come in after the first resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. LONG submitted that now of all other times this resolution, affirming States' Rights, ought to be re-adopted and reaffirmed.

The President, under the rules, decided that the resolution must be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. S. S. COX, of Ohio, moved the "previous question."

Mr. LONG hoped that his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place this convention in a position favoring peace, beyond the mistakes of any equivocal language. He could not go for any resolutions that may be construed either way by men of different views in the convention.

Mr. COX insisted upon his motion, and the "previous question" being ordered, the resolutions were adopted with out four dissenting voices.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. S. S. COX, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, nominated Gov. POWELL, of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL returned his thanks to the gentleman, but he firmly believed that the crisis demanded that the candidate of the party should come from a non-slaveholding State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleagues from the gallant State of Delaware, to withdraw his name.

Mr. STEWART, on behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. HARRIS continued as follows:

One man nominated here to-day is a tyrant. (Cheers and hisses.) He, it was, who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. (Confusion.) Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. MCCLELLAN, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] He stood here to indict him.

A DELEGATE—I call him to order.

The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hopes that no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. HARRIS read MCCLELLAN'S order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same; but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against LINCOLN and BUTLER he can make and substantiate against MCCLELLAN.

(Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Vote for Jeff. Davis.")

The President wished that the convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere; and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the Speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterward hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. HARRIS proceeded to say, that MCCLELLAN was the assassin of State rights, the usurper of liberties, and that if nominated he would be beaten everywhere as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. (Hisses.)

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for MCCLELLAN, if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided that the point of order was well taken, and amid the wildest confusion, Mr. HARRIS retired from the stand.

Mr. CARRIGAN said that for many years the relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character, but in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the *morale* of the convention, he felt bound to raise the point of order which he had. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in order.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, as a fellow-soldier of MCCLELLAN, could not remain silent when the name and fame of that distinguished General was so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis. A conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were the conspirators. They intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was formed. Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did Gen. MCCLELLAN do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done, he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. MCCLELLAN is a tyrant, does not know him; a thorough soldier, with the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion. No braver, no more amiable and kind, generous-hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libel was ever uttered than when such a man is called a traitor. [Applause.]

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy upon THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, but added that his name was used here without his wish, and without the request of the Connecticut delegation.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, explained that what he said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature to vote for MCCLELLAN. He did not say that he would not vote for him. He held himself bound to vote for the candidate of the convention.

The name of Gov. POWELL was withdrawn.

Mr. WICKLIFFE withdrew the name of Mr. PIERCE.

Mr. JONES, of Maryland, regretted that the gentleman who took the stand in defence, assumed the ground that he was justified because of collusion between members of the Legislature and any recoil General or army. That he put it upon the ground that he acted upon credible evidences he might have remained silent, but he could not permit the Legislature to remain under such a falsehood.

Gen. MORGAN explained that he intended to say that MCCLELLAN acted upon testimony regarded as creditable.

Mr. JONES said that so far from being creditable, it has been pronounced by the victims of that action an utter falsehood. The Legislature had not power to pass an ordinance of secession. Those arrested demanded immediate trials, even by drumhead court-martial; but instead of giving that which the law guaranteed to the poorest, they were told that they could have their liberty by giving their parole. Some, worn out by the fatigues of imprisonment, did finally give their parole; but others preferred to yield their lives rather than submit to the humiliating test that was required of them. They suffered long, and yet to this day they know not their accusers. Still he believed that MCCLELLAN was too much of a gentleman and Christian to act as he did except upon what he deemed creditable evidence.

Mr. HOLMAN, of New-Jersey, moved that debate on the candidates be closed, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MCNEIL, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Prolonged cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is out of order.

Motions to adjourn were now made, but declared out of order.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to MCCLELLAN. He said that LINCOLN had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even further than LINCOLN has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. MCCLELLAN is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and helped to enforce the odious Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN; the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, adding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and between LINCOLN and FREMONT, and any man calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the Convention not to nominate MCCLELLAN. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him—would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up, do all in our power to maintain it; but in God's name, don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Mr. HARRIS, and quoted from MCCLELLAN'S letter to BURNSIDE, to HALLECK and BUELL, when these gentlemen were under him, to show that he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringements upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

The last two speakers were constantly interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Objections to an adjournment were raised in all quarters; but as it was rapidly growing dark, and the gas not having been introduced into the "wigwam," the opponents of an adjournment, who were evidently the strongest, had to concede the point, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The McClellanites say the debate has done their candidate no harm, and are sanguine of success to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

When Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, was walking toward his seat, after having been declared out of order, because of the remark that if MCCLELLAN was nominated, he would not support him, a person not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him: "You ought to be turned out of the convention, you damned traitor;" whereupon Mr. HARRIS turned round and knocked him out of his chair.

The incident contributed much to the general confusion, which prevailed for several minutes.

To-night Messrs. HAWES and LONG, and those who sympathize with them, are making strenuous efforts to secure a one-third vote against MCCLELLAN, but the friends of MCCLELLAN are sanguine.

The conciliatory and pacific course pursued by Mr. GUTHRIE, on the Committee on Resolutions, seems to meet the warm approval of the McClellanites, and to-night he towers up a strong candidate for Vice-President.

FROM CHICAGO.

Course of McClellan Men—Meeting in Court-house Square—The Woods Hard at Work for Seymour—Other Matters of Interest—Visit of Gen. Rosecrans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27—10 P. M.

The McClellanites are carrying it with a high hand. The matter is regarded as good as settled, even without the action of the "conservative" element. But there is a good deal of squirming. I heard a Missouri delegate express his dissatisfaction, just now, in most emphatic language. "The dirty dogs," said he, "will pass peace resolutions, and stultify themselves by nominating MCCLELLAN by a two-thirds vote." He evidently was a Bentonian, and remembered the epithet Old Bullion once applied to JOHN PETIT, of Indiana.

This evening the McClellanites have had a grand display in the Court-house Square. The Court-house was surrounded by some three or four hundred miniature flags, upon which was inscribed "MCCLELLAN and Liberty," as if there was any significance in joining too such terms together. These were illuminated and presented a fine appearance. There was also a magnificent display of fireworks, and excellent music, all brought from the East, to be used on this occasion. The boys enjoyed the sport hugely.

Speaking was the order of the evening, and a large number of gentlemen indulged themselves in unlimited abuse of the Administration. Among them was Leslie Coombs, who was Chairman, Gen. Norton of Texas, F. A. Seaver of New-York, Judge Orton of Wisconsin, Vallandigham, F. Wood, Capt. Rynders, Rollins of Missouri, Hamilton Pope of Kentucky, &c. Never was there so much demagogueism ventilated in one evening as on this.

I met my old friend, PETER CAGGER, of Albany, to-day, looking as luminous as of old. "How about the corner-stone that you and CASSIDY used to swear by in the *Atlas*?" said I. He replied that he was not dealing in corner-stones as much as he was. I suppose he has rejected this as obsolete, and adopted that of ALEXANDER STEPHENS as more appropriate to the times. Well, perhaps it is.

The Woods are awful busy—or have been—in the advocacy of SEYMOUR'S claims to the nomination; but it is an uphill business. The tide is against him, and his chances are small indeed. Yet there are those who claim that it is not by any means a settled thing that MCCLELLAN is to be the man. They say that there is a probability that a combination of the friends of the other candidates may defeat him. I think not.

The delegations are organizing to-day, preparatory for the work of Monday. The New-York delegations chose Gov. SEYMOUR as chairman, with a couple of secretaries.

Other matters are moving along, notwithstanding the pressure of the great excitement in our midst. Our citizens have taken hold of the matter of filling our quota in earnest, at last, and are determined that there shall be no draft in Chicago, if money will bring the men. Our quota has been reduced to 2,000 by the reënlistment of one hundred-days' men.

The opposition to the renomination of Hon. J. N. ARNOLD is gaining strength. The German Republican paper—the *Staats Zeitung*—which exerts a powerful influence, is doing all it can to defeat him, and the *Tribune* is evidently silently working in the same direction. His chances are not as good as they were.

Gen. FARNSWORTH was renominated yesterday in the Second District, without a show of opposition, and he will be reëlected the in about same way.

Gen. ROSECRANS made a flying visit to our city to-[illegible]. He visited the Board of Trade this morning, [illegible] de 'Change, and was most enthusiastically [illegible]ed. He made a very brief speech. He complimented Chicago for what she had done in the war, "but don't know," said he, "how much good you have done in the front and for your country by your patriotism, you have struck a great blow for your country."

The Police Commissioners issued a "proclamation" this morning, telling the people not to be alarmed at the reports as to what terrible things the Copperheads were about to do in the city.

JOHN [illegible]ANAN is here trying to do something for FREE[illegible] but as was to be expected the Democrats will have [illegible]thing to do with the author of the first Emancipation Proclamation.

Quiet [illegible] night, rather a funny incident occurred. After [illegible]NGHAM had got through with his treasonable [illegible]ngue, the crowd called for long JOHN WENTWORTH. He came forward, and pitched into VALLANDIGHAM right and left—giving a rousing Union speech, much to the chagrin of the Copperheads, and to the delight of loyal men.

The city is full, almost to overflowing. A great curiosity everywhere prevails in regard to this convention, and we expect a perfect avalanche on Monday from this and the neighboring States. The *Times* has printed the Wade-Davis manifesto as an electioneering document, and is distributing them broadcast over the West. What could Old BEN WADE have been thinking of in thus preparing ammunition for the Copperheads?

FROM SHERMAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 29.

It is rumored here that Gen. SHERMAN has moved a portion of his army to the vicinity of Red Oak, and is advancing upon Atlanta from the South. It is doubtless the intention to attack the city from several points simultaneously.

No official intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN of any moment has been received yet.

Gen. GILLEM telegraphs from Greenville, East Tennessee, that in a fight with the rebel forces at that place on the 23d, he killed forty rebels and drove the force from the Iowa. He lost twenty-five men, among them Col. CARNEY, mortally wounded.

Recruiting in Alabama and Northern Georgia is very dull. Two hundred and twenty-five agents from Northern States here so far have not enlisted 150 accepted recruits.

The river is falling. The water on the shoals is two and a half feet deep.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebel Wheeler Approaching Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville to-day in consequence of a rumor that an attack is to be made by WHEELER'S cavalry force. Rumor gives his force at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, with twelve guns. When last heard from they were near McMinnville advancing toward Murfreesboro. Their probable intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front. It is supposed the first demonstration will be made upon Duck River Bridge. No apprehension need be felt in regard to an attack upon this city.

Reports reached here this morning that a rebel cavalry force was near Lebanon, and had captured some thirty Federal cavalry; but the river being too high to ford, it is presumed that they have since joined WHEELER'S main body near Murfreesboro

No reports have been received from Gen. SHERMAN.

Five hundred rebel prisoners, including twenty-three officers, reached here last night.

The river is two feet deep on the shoals and falling.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gov. JOHNSON has received a dispatch, signed "L. K. N. PATTON, Colonel Commanding," dated Gallatin, 30th, saying:

"The news from Lebanon to 8½ o'clock this morning. is that Gen. MILLIGAN is in WHEELER'S hands. The college was surrounded, with all the troops in it. The enemy is supposed to be 1,500 strong. We are scouting all the roads in that direction."

REBEL NEWS.

From the Trans-Mississippi—Mosby Hanging Union Soldiers.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th inst., contains the following:

"We have interesting advices from the Trans-Mississippi Department. From late orders issued from headquarters, we learn that Gen. BUCKNER succeeds Gen. WALKER in command of Western Louisiana; MAGRUDER takes the Department of Arkansas, and WALKER commands the Department of Texas. Brownsville, Texas, has been evacuated by the Federals. This takes the last Yankee foot from Texas soil. We have other good news from that quarter, which is embraced in the summary below:

PRICE is said to be moving on Missouri.

Lieut. Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Alexandria.

Gen. MAGEE attacked a camp of Kansas troops within six miles of Fort Smith. He reports the capture of 150 prisoners, (Sixth Kansas Cavalry,) 300 small arms, and 400 six-shooters. He has pushed Gens. GANO and STANDWAITZ toward Kansas.

Gen. JOE SHELBY is playing sad havoc with the Yankees on the Missouri border. He reports over 3,000 recruits since his advance.

Texas is free from the tread of the enemy, Louisiana nearly so; Arkansas in a fair way to be recovered, and Price, it is known, is biding his time for delivering blow for the disenthralment of his own State.

At last accounts Gen. STEELE was at Little Rock, but so exhausted in strength as to have no power to harm.

We have confirmation of the report that MOSBY hung thirty Yankees whom he caught burning private residences in Clark County.

Drafting by Counties.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. FRY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION.
OFFICE OF THE ACT. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GEN., ALBANY, Aug. 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 115.—The following is promulgated for the information and guidance of Provost-Marshal of this division:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C, Aug. 19, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Albany, N.Y.:

In reply to the communication of STILLMAN FOOTE, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., inclosing copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the above-named county, forwarded by you to this bureau for instructions, I have the honor to state that the recommendations made by you in your indorsement to the effect that "in cases where a county raises bounties, the draft may in such counties take place by county, and not by sub-district—in other words, the whole county may, for the purpose of the draft, constitute one sub-district, and be drawn at one and the same time," meets with my approval.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Official—FRANK P. MUHLENBURGH, Capt. 13th U. S. Infantry, Inspector.

In Relation to the Draft.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The following has just been received by Provost-Marshal JOHNSON, of this district:

ALBANY, Aug. 30, 1864.

The following is promulgated for the guidance and information of the Provost-Marshals of this division: Keep volunteering up as much as possible, after the 5th of September, and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quota of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND, A. P. M. G.

Quotas Filled.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The City of Oswego, and the towns of Scriba, Richland, Sandy Creek and Hannibal, in Oswego County, are out of the draft, under the call for 500,000 men. The quotas for the town of Mexico and Volney are nearly full.

Another Railroad Accident.

A TORNADO BLOWS THE CARS OFF THE TRACK ON THE I. AND C. RAILROAD—TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 27.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, near Buuman's Station. The cars were lifted from the track and hurled off the track with great force. Many were killed, and a large number wounded. The telegraph wires were blown down in every direction; houses, barns and fences on the route of the whirlwind completely destroyed. From the fact that no telegraph wires were working last night, we cannot get many of the particulars of this sad accident. The latest advices are that twelve bodies have already been taken from the wreck. We cannot learn whether any citizens of this place are among the injured. The rumor was on the street last night that Gov. MORTON was on the train. That is not true, as the Governor reached here safely on the Central train at 6:30 last night.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Movements of the Armies—Heavy Skirmishing Going on.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The *American* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

The position of our army since my letter yesterday, remains unchanged.

There was a very spirited cavalry fight yesterday, at Smithfield, or as it is sometimes called, Middle Way, about seven miles from Charlestown, which proved that the enemy had not retreated up the Valley. Gen. CUSTAR'S brigade of cavalry, with Capt. RANSOM'S battery of artillery, were moved across the Opequan, about a mile beyond Smithfield, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance toward Bunker Hill. They had proceed about a mile when they came on the enemy's skirmish line. A portion of Gen. CUSTAR'S command were dismounted and sent to engage them. Skirmishing lasted until 11 o'clock, when CUSTAR was obliged to retire across the Opequan, where he was reinforced by two brigades of cavalry, when skirmishing was renewed with increased vigor. The enemy now sent two brigades of infantry across the Opequan with a view of outflanking us and cutting off our retreat on Smithfield. In this they were foiled, for Gen. MERRITT discovering their intention retired on Smithfield before they could accomplish their design.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up all the time we were retreating, and we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, as our men took advantage of every commanding position and from behind every cover to pick off their advancing line.

In the meantime Gen. SHERIDAN had ordered Gen RICKETT'S Division of infantry, of the Sixth Corps, to proceed toward Smithfield, and support the cavalry. The infantry reached a point two miles this side of Smithfield, at 3 P. M., when they formed a junction with the cavalry, which had gradually fallen back to that point, contesting every inch of the ground. The two forces united now assumed the offensive. Gen. RICKETTS deployed one brigade of his command as skirmishers, and sent them in advance of our cavalry.

As soon as the enemy discovered that they had infantry to contend with they rapidly withdrew, crossing the Opequan about 6 o'clock. Our forces pushed them very closely and captured some prisoners.

Our loss in the whole affair, including killed and wounded, will not exceed 100, whilst that of the enemy must be much greater, as we had the advantage of position. Amongst the killed is Dr. RULISON, of the staff of Gen. TORBERT. He was riding along the skirmish line in company with Gen. TORBERT and Capt. BAILEY, when he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, who was some moments previously discovered by Capt. BAILEY to be paying particular attention to the General and staff.

The reconnoissance yesterday developed the fact beyond doubt that the enemy still have a heavy force in our front, and it is believed they are concentrating at Bunker Hill. Clouds of dust were distinctly seen yesterday, arising from the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester, supposed to be caused by the enemy's wagon train going up the Valley.

The Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

THEIR ATTACK UPON THE EMPRESS—ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152.—The General Commanding the department takes great pleasure

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Life in the Trenches—Spirit of the Army—Health of the Soldiers—Deserters Stories—Fires in Atlanta.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, NEAR ATLANTA, Aug. 18, 1864.

Life in the trenches is growing monotonous. The men are getting rest from the fatigues of the active three months' campaign, and yet, it is not that rest they need, for there is a constant state of expectancy, which is tiresome to the mind, and through sympathy, prevents the thorough recuperation of the physical energies so much needed. More than three weeks now we have occupied our present position without change, except to advance, perhaps, half a mile. Your correspondent "Epsilon," has kept you quite correctly posted in regard to movements of interest. His communications are read with pleasure in your columns. The mail facilities are so admirably arranged now-a-days, that we hear quite regularly and speedily from the North. The TIMES reaches us in five days from issue, and is eagerly sought after as a truthful medium of matters we all feel an interest in. Consistency is a jewel now-a-days, and a paper that sustains with unwavering zeal those 'great' principles that the true patriot worships is the one that meets a hearty reception from the true soldier. He is not fighting for the aggrandizement of any political party, or the annihilation of any sectional institution. The true hero offers his life purely for the old flag, as it waved from the citadel of the nation, as it was—as the true Christian his, for the insignia that waves from the battlements of Heaven—a high, holy purpose. It may not be expressed in words, but it is in deeds of noble daring, in heart sacrifices, in patient labor, and in the look of hate that flashes from the bronzed face, and scorn for those who, in this trying hour, heap fuel upon the flames that are consuming our once happy land. Those at the North who are opposing so strenuously the conduct of Government, in these days of national darkness, have a very poor conception of the true state of feeling in the army, if they imagine their principles find sympathy. The natural inclination is for peace—the deep, holy purpose that it shall only be established upon those great principles which was the foundation our forefathers laid. In this department there has never been a greater confidence of our ability to succeed, and we look with eager eyes for success in the Eastern Army to hasten the end.

The health of the troops is excellent, considering the fatigues they have gone through and the fact that they are unaccustomed to the enervating influences of a climate so far South. New troops would hardly have endured the hardships these veterans have. It was a most happy thought of Government, that of permitting regiments of two year's service to go home and reënlist. It returned to the field an army of disciplined soldiers, men who knew what war was; it also did away with a feeling of dissatisfaction indulged in, against recruits who had more recently come out recipients of large bounties. The army is well fed, subsistence stores are now accumulating. The rations are of such a character that scurvy, which *was* prevailing to quite an extent, is rapidly disappearing. The men are also being well clothed; in fact the condition of the army generally is a high encomium upon the able management of Gen. SHERMAN. Since the completion of the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, our supplies are brought to our *lines*; in fact the locomotive ran to to the breastworks of the First Division the other day, and gave a shrill screech of defiance to the *Butternuts*. At a dress parade the other evening, (so deserters say,) Gen. HOOD was reading a congratulatory order, announcing various and manifold successes to the credit of their arms, and while adding, as a climax, the statement that our communications had been destroyed, our supplies cut off—at that moment our train (the first one across the bridge) came up to within two miles of the city, and the engine giving forth a most hearty and enthusiastic whistle of recognition, sounding far and wide until it reached rebel ears—the canard was too apparent, and a long cheer came answering back. Another anecdote, illustrating the principles of Yankee-go-aheadativeness, came to my ears the other day from an officer who was a party to the occurrence. He stepped into a house at Resaca, just as our skirmishers had passed through town, following close the retreat of JOHNSTON. They had hardly gone out of sight, our line of battle following, when in came a train of cars laden with stores. A lady present in the house eminently screech, drawing out her watch, exclaimed, "I declare that train is exactly on time; it always arrives at this hour of the day." The remark was cool as well as amusing. The rebel train had lost in the meeting—not on time. We are receiving no firing now from the enemy's guns in front of our corps. They have almost entirely ceased shelling, which the first week or two was very brisk. Deserters report that most of their guns have been taken away from our front, (the Left) and placed elsewhere. Some report they have been taken to Macon, or at points on the Macon Road. It is an established fact that they are diligent in their endeavors to keep open their communication with that city. It is supposed they have repaired the injury done to the road by McCOOK'S raid. That and ROUSSEAU'S was a [illegible]—STONEMAN'S a failure; for he was captured, with most of his command. SHERMAN is steadily progressing in a movement that will eventually cause an evacuation of Atlanta, or a surrender of HOOD'S army. Their works are very strong, as plainly discernable from lookouts. Deserters say they are thinly occupied, necessity compelling a wide extension of their forces, now insufficient, from heavy losses. There was quite a response to the call of Gov. BROWN for the militia, in the shape of *old men* and *boys*. They are running into our lines as fast as opportunity occurs. Some heavy guns have been placed in position recently, which are throwing shell to a damaging effect into the heart of the city. The explosion can be plainly heard from our lines. BUNDY'S battery (Thirteenth New-York) has been making a target of one very fine house, until now it presents a very highly ventilated appearance. For the last three nights there has been quite an extensive conflagration in the city; one evening the fire-bells could be distinctly heard. We have reports of the buildings on one street being entirely consumed. An Atlanta paper of the 14th, brought in by a deserter, contains news of the operations against Mobile; speaks in rather despondent tones of the situation, and urges renewed zeal on the part of the South to repel the dastardly invaders. We hope sincerely for the complete success of our forces against Mobile, for we see in it (may be a little distant now) a base of supplies for our army, and consequently an abandonment of the long line of railroad we are now dependent upon. If our forces succeed in taking Mobile [illegible] we, if able to accumulate supplies [illegible], cut loose here and make a junction? The weather is excessively warm by day, but the nights refreshingly cool. Our sunsets are glorious, and would do for the representation of an Italian sky. The moon, now full, looks softly down through the rising mist, and rests with a pale light upon the forms of the brave heroes who, in sleep, forget grim-visaged war, yet remember in dreams the joys of the past. Sleep, coffee and hard bread are the soldier's main resources. He can dispense with anything else.

This quiet cannot continue long. SHERMAN'S energetic brain will bring forth something shortly, and then you will have another report to add to the already too long list of bloody battles, for it seems probable that our next real engagement will be severe. Until then I am, SILENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Operations against Fort Morgan—Reconnoissances and Discoveries.

Our files of New-Orleans papers, to Aug. 21, give us the following interesting details of news:

FORT MORGAN.

Under date of Aug. 14, a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* writes from Mobile Bay:

"The iron fleet has been sending in its compliments in the shape of eleven and fifteen-inch shells every half-hour during the evening and night. I don't know how the rebs stand it, but to an observer there would seem to be something unwholesome in the atmosphere of the fort.

While our boys were prospecting around the bay on Thursday last, they came across the wreck of a cigar-shaped torpedo-boat, which, in the effort to reach our fleet, had run on a torpedo and been destroyed. She was built to run under water, fasten an infernal machine to a ship's bottom, and at a safe distance blow her up. But her career was short. Two men operating her were killed by the explosion. It does seem as if there had been a special interposition of Providence in behalf of this fleet. All the devilish contrivances of the enemy have come to naught—nay, they have even been turned against themselves.

From deserters we learn that all kinds of obstructions that human ingenuity can devise are being placed in the bay to prevent our further progress to Mobile. Torpedoes, spiles and sunken vessels prevail to an alarming extent; yet it is only labor lost, for with Admiral FARRAGUT commanding the fleet and Gen. GRANGER ashore, Mobile is as surely ours as if we had it already in possession.

The recital of the tyranny endured by the people living on the shores of these waters, would stir the ire of the coldest heart. All of them are pilots and fishermen, and their families depended on them for subsistence; yet, though the women and children starve, the husband and father was taken by force, placed in the rebel ranks, and forced to fight against the flag he loved, and for men who held him to be only an improvement on the negro because he could vote when they needed his aid at the ballot-box. "Why, sir," said a deserter from the fort the other day, "if the gates of Fort Morgan were not locked and closely guarded, and almost every avenue of escape watched by the lickspittles of a few nigger owners, there would not be three hundred men left inside of it in twenty-four hours." The poor men, as has been often said, have no heart in this rebellion. It is the rich man's quarrel and the poor man's fight.

The *Winnebago* has just been exercising at the fort. You should have heard the shouts of the gallant tars as the rebel flag fell, shot away by the excellent practice of the gunner, Mr. SHERMAN. We can see holes in the breastwork one could drive a horse and wagon through. The whole fleet and army says, "Bully for the Winnebagoes!"

Aug. 16.—On yesterday morning a portion of the light draft fleet, consisting of the *Metacomet*, *Ivosca*, *Port Royal* and *Selma*, and the monitors *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, started for the City of Mobile on a reconnoitering expedition. We found the obstructions most formidable, but not insurmountable, and I still hold to my previous assertion, that Mobile falls with Fort Morgan.

At Choctaw Point is an earthwork mounting six guns; just east of it, built in the bay, is a small sand battery of two guns; next is a battery of six guns, formed by first building an immense log pen and filling it with sand. Across the main channel is an arrangement built either for a floating battery or to be sunk in case of our ingress. At either end of this are two rams, fashioned like the *Tennessee*, though not so large nor so formidable. East of this again is an old ship's hulk, to be used as a floating battery, and further east is a very strong casemated fort, on which I counted some ten guns. In all the intervening spaces between the batteries and vessels and either shore are driven spiles, whose tops are sawed off just below water, and have a heavy bolt of iron driven in them. These iron bolts are sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of the boat venturing near them. In the Spanish River channel is sunk an old brig and the two camels, used in lightering the ram *Tennessee* over Dog River Bar. There are also unfinished two ram-looking contrivances, on which I saw the workmen engaged, on the western end of the marsh. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, but few of them with steam up, owing most likely to scarcity of hands. I saw among them four English-built craft, probably blockade-runners. The streets of the city appear to be deserted, and, generally speaking, there is visible none of the evidences of thrift and prosperity, Mobile's most notable feature in other and better days.

Since our return here we have been pounding away at Fort Morgan, and, as the rebels confess, with great effect. They have injured none of our men ashore nor in the fleet.

THE RECONNOISSANCE.

From the Era, Aug. 20.—

The United States steamer *Tritonia*, Capt. WIGGINS, arrived at the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad on Saturday last about 3 o'clock, having left Mobile Bay on Friday noon. Everything is reported quiet. Several gunboats had gone up the Bay as far as Dog River bar. The *Metacomet* and *Selma* had made a reconnoissance within three or four miles of Mobile. They found the steamer *Nashville* (rebel) sunk across the channel at Dog River bar. The *Morgan* was lying at the wharf at Mobile, and they opened fire on her. She steamed out and returned the fire, aiming her intended work of destruction principally at the *Selma*—her late consort—for whom she displayed a greater dislike than she exhibited to the *Metacomet*.

The batteries around Dog River bar were not manned, and consequently were not used against our gunboats in making their reconnoissance. At the Mobile wharf are three or four vessels, supposed to be blockade-runners.

Admiral FARRAGUT is represented as very busy in putting things in order. The *Hartford* is being put in perfect repair as well as other vessels that suffered in the recent engagement.

Admiral FARRAGUT had also succeeded in obtaining the services of the man who set the torpedoes for the rebels, and he is now engaged in taking them up.

A day or two since Fort Morgan condescended to answer our shots from the ram *Tennessee*, and fired repeatedly at her, as the lay within a few hundred yards of the fort, but with no perceptible effect, the balls making but slight marks of indentation, scarcely perceptible. The ram poured a raking fire into the fort—with what effect of course is not known. When they desire to do so, our sharpshooters had prevent the manning of the guns on the parapets of the fort and keep them silenced in this way.

It is understood from deserters, that about one hundred only of the number garrisoning Fort Morgan, are in favor of fighting it out, and the strictest watch has to be constantly kept to prevent desertions.

Our sailors and soldiers are in the best of spirits, and confident of success under the lead of Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANGER.

CORRESPONDENTS BANISHED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.—I.—The following order from the War Department is hereby republished for general information:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 67.—By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled An Act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the sanction of the General to command, be, and the same are, expressly prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against as for the 57th Article of War.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

II. T. M. COOK, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and J. B. CHADWICK, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile Bay, having abused the confidence reposed in them by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the lines of this command.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Asst. Adj. Gen.
Official—R. H. W. CORRY, A. A. A. G.

THE ARREST OF NEGROES.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1864.

Messrs. T. M. Poree, and others, New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your memorial, which I have this day received, I have the honor to say, that the arrest of the persons you represent was not only without orders, but against order, and no intention has been entertained of disturbing the people of this city by any forcible enlistments.

Some days since prominent citizens of New-Orleans represented that there were many hundred negroes without employment, and without visible means of support, in the swamps and woods about the city, escaping regular labor, and indulging in the propensities which vagrants are inclined to follow.

Instructions were given to ascertain if this were a fact, and if the statement were found to be true, to have such men enlisted in the army. Under a misapprehension of orders, the officers intrusted with the duty made arrests of citizens employed in regular business within the limits of the city. As soon as the fact was known the order was given for their release without exception. All measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of these arrests. I regret exceedingly that any well-disposed citizen should have been disturbed in his employment or to be a family.

I recognize the alacrity with which the people you represent organized the regiments in 1862, and also at the time when the safety of the city was threatened in 1863, during the siege of Port Hudson, and acknowledge with great pleasure the obligations which the Government of the United States owes to you and to them.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

FROM TEXAS.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 21.

By an arrival from Texas on Friday night we have received the following intelligence:

"About thirty-six hours after our forces left Brownsville (which has already been noticed in the *Era*) the rebel cavalry made their appearance and took possession of the place.

Our forces very leisurely retreated on the Point Isabel and Brownsville road, and halted at the latter place. The rebel cavalry followed soon after, and, encountering our pickets, skirmishing ensued, but without serious loss to either side. The skirmishing has been renewed on several occasions, but the uniform bad luck of the rebels has caused them to keep out of range for the last few days.

The losses on both sides since the evacuation of Brownsville is stated as follows: Union—one horse killed and about a dozen soldiers captured by the enemy's cavalry, while straggling. Rebel—about twenty men killed and wounded, and several horses shot.

A number of runaway rebels have returned to Brownsville from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and taken up their old quarters in that place.

Mayor GEORGE DYE is still performing the functions of his office. He was originally Mayor under rebel rule, retained his position while the Stars and Stripes were supreme, and holds fast to that which is good now that the *régime* is again in the ascendant. Mayor DYE is said to have a large stock of the commodity called *principle*—in fact sufficient to bestow on all parties a fair share.

MILLER, the popular hotel-keeper, has gone to Matamoras, and will not return at present, having determined to never again live under the rule of traitors.

Mr. MILLER'S hotel has been confiscated, and is now "run" by a malignant rebel of the Hibernian persuasion—SHARKEY, by name and nature—formerly clerk in the establishment.

That the rebels have not very much confidence in their permanent occupation of Brownsville, is proved by the following incident. There were not two or three boats that they were able to get possession of from the Mexicans, and these were all on the Brownsville side of the river. A number of rebel refugees sent word to Col. FORD, commanding the place, that they desired to return to their homes in that city. *A flag of truce* was dispatched to Matamoras by FORD, informing his friends that there were enough "Confederates" in Brownsville to fill all the boats in his possession, and in case the Yankees should make a descent upon the city, all persons who could not cross in the first trip of the boats to Matamo, as would be captured. Therefore he could not allow them to return to their old homes.

THE TEXAS PRISONERS.

From the True Delta.

We are informed that Gen. GANBY has authorized Col. DWIGHT, our Commissioner of Exchange to waive the just claims of our Government and effect the immediate release of all our prisoners, some thirty-five hundred, now at Tyler, Texas. This is done purely as an act of humanity. The Commanding-General has very properly determined to release our poor fellows even at the sacrifice of our known rights. The points in dispute, we believe, were these:

1. The exchange of negro troops.

2. At Vicksburgh we paroled about seven thousand rebels, all but sixteen hundred of whom the rebel authorities claim to have escaped, and have never appeared to fight again the battles of the Confederacy. We have claimed the entire count of seven thousand, while they acknowledge but sixteen hundred.

There are some other differences in regard to naval prisoners, but we do not know how they are affected by this agreement. We may therefore soon expect another installment of these ragged and starved men. We hope that every possible arrangement for their comfort will be speedily made.

PERSONAL.

From the Times, Aug. 21.

Col. CHICKERING, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been relieved, at his own request, as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf, and will soon proceed North on leave of absence. Col. CHICKERING has been in very poor health during the last two months.

Col. HIRA ROBINSON, the former Colonel of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, and more recently commanding a brigade, has been appointed to fill the important position. Col. ROBINSON is well known in this department as a brave officer, and this appointment is a deserving one.

TIRED OF IT.

From the True Delta, Aug. 18.

We are told that some two hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines have petitioned to be permitted to take the "oath of allegiance" to the Federal Government. They are confined in a cotton press in this city. We are glad to hear that they are repenting of the evil, and are willing to return to the paths of loyalty and justice.

The Pennsylvania Oil Wells.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 18.

Three or four years ago he would have been a sanguine man who should have predicted that, at this time, there should or could have been the town there now is at this remarkable locality, with two banks, both doing a large business, four or five churches, with buildings erected or in the course of erection, and quite a number of beautifully laid out and painted cottage residences in the suburbs, on Cottage Hill and over the bayous on the other side of the Allegheny River. The town itself is overcung by two towering and majestic mountains, and an extremely narrow is the space between the foot of the hill and the river that there is really only space in most parts for a good street. The houses on the river side are mostly built up from the bed of the river, and on the other on ground either excavated from the sides of the hill, or in some cases, built upon steps on its side. Hotels there are in abundance, the most largely patronized being the Petroleum House. But the town itself is so impregnated with oil in all its forms and odors that it seems almost impossible to exist there to one uninitiated. In wet weather the rain mixing with the oil, oozing from half a million barrels of petroleum exported from the town, forms a mud that destroys the clothes and boots and all things with which it comes in contact. But in dry weather matters are almost worse, for the most terrible clouds of smoke and of dust fill the air—the latter being impregnated, not only with the smell, but with the oil itself, and this settling on everything soon destroys clothes and comfort.

Still a man will live through a great deal for the sake of wealth such as undoubtedly exists in this most famous of oil territory, although if he can possibly find a respectable boarding-house up on Cottage Hill or over in Lavlona, even for a night, he had best avail himself of the opportunity. Good introductions are invaluable in this respect, for the water of the town is almost undrinkable, and, of course, some knowledge of the character of those you come in contact with is necessary in the suburbs of every place, new and old.

But the oil itself is there and is being developed. The wells may not spout out in the enormous quantities they did at first, sometimes wasting two or three thousand barrels per day, but affording to the pump from two to forty or fifty barrels daily, which, at present prices, pays well. Those who deal in oil, and wish therefore to keep up the price of the article, assert that the quantity is diminishing in spite of all the increase in the number of wells which is daily being made. But this is probably said for effect on the oil market; all who deal, we apprehend, find their business increasing, and this is certain, that those who have been engaged in boring wells from the first are all the time buying new oil territory and putting down new wells. In fact, speculation rages here quite as much as abroad on the subject of wells, only with this difference, that those on the spot do not pay the enormous prices for leases or oil territory, which the genius up to oil companies around them have to pay. Here, it is probable, that the chief fraud consists in the speculation and the companies formed to beguile small capitalists in cities, some of the methods of which we may explain another time. Suffice it here to say that there never were so many wells being sunk by the most judicious capitalists and experienced operators as at the present time. Though individual well may not pay so largely, where hundreds and thousands are being placed as closely as there room for them and their vats, yet there can be no doubt that, in the aggregate, by the more care and judicious application of labor and capital, the oil business on Allegheny river and its tributaries must and will increase for years, for the quantities obtainable by methods now in operation are relatively greater than can now be computed. In fact, the limits of oil territory are not at all defined, but they are known to embrace regions of this State, Ohio and Virginia, so large that in a few years the probableness of Europe will depend more upon such natural advantages as may secure an easy and cheap access to market than anything else. The such companies as are situate on the Allegheny River, where they can ship directly to Pittsburgh, will have over all others, even those on Cherry Run, or the celebrated Oil Creek.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

The Great Juggernaut Saturnalia—The Sacrifice of Human Victims.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, June 8.

The Suan Jatra and the Ruth Jatra are still two of the greatest festivals of Hindooism. They form the great Juggernaut saturnalia, so widely celebrated. Tens of thousands of persons, of all classes and ages flock to attend them; women will walk thirty or forty miles in a day, carrying their children astride on their hips, to the present; and on the nights preceding the principal days the roadsides are filled with men, women and children lying down asleep, wearied out with their long march. In former times many were in the habit of increasing the general happiness by throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. That pleasure, as I thought, is now denied them. Government decided that it was better for them not to commit self-murder. I will tell your presently how far they heed the Government. The festival began on Sunday the 19th of June, by the priests bringing forth the god to be bathed. It ended on the 6th of the present month, when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people, and the god was replaced in his home. I went to see both these ceremonies, and you may, perhaps, have some curiosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

The enjoyment of a Bengalee out for a holiday consists in his eating pan till he is utterly stupefied, and making as much noise as the means which nature has given him will admit of. On the Sunday morning I speak of they swarmed along under the influence of these pleasures, quite heedless of the temperature, which naturally was the first thing that struck the European. A June day in the plains of Bengal is not a good time for going out to see sights. On this occasion the thermometer marked 155 degrees, and the ground beneath one's feet was like hot lava. Once fairly in the steaming crowd, the atmosphere was simply horrible, but the Hindoos thoroughly enjoyed it. The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one-eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder, on the spur of the moment. Then came a horde of latee-wallahs—men carrying sticks to keep off the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every eye was turned, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner. This was the god Krishna, a little, ugly, wooden figure, dressed in bright colors and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and had a canopy over his head to keep his blessed brains from addling in the sun. Behind him came a vast, tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which ordinarily closes a London procession, but less boisterous and wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates to get his head broken.

With immense shouting they carried this potentate to a large platform, on which were already assembled a crowd of Hindoos, ministering to several huge blocks of wood, hideously daubed with red and yellow in the human likeness. One of these immense heads had an arm beneath it, made of brass, and with the open hand outstretched. Into this hand the pious poured two and four anna pieces, or pice, and the priests swept the money away as fast as the hollow palm was filled. The figure was Juggernaut himself. I asked a native who stood by what was done with the money. He replied to me by begging a cheroot—so rapid is the march of intellect in this country. Every now and then a tall lank figure came to the front of the platform and waved his long skinny arms wildly about; this is the signal for the crowd to shout, and they obeyed it without hesitation, and stood looking vacantly at the two gods on the platform and at Krishna. The sweetmeat and pan sellers went continually among them, and there were also men selling rude images of animals, colored a very bright or red blue. A scarlet and green cow sold for half an anna. This went on for a very long time without any variation, except when the contributions flagged, and the priests came forward and cried out, and tom-toms were beaten and cymbals clashed around the gods. The people stood very patiently talking and toying with each other, after the Bengalee manner, until the priests brought some water from the holy Gunga, and dashed it over Juggernaut. Then the crowd set up a tremendous shout, and for a moment or two seemed excited. The money flowed in more briskly than ever, for now the god was bathed, and his spirit was appeased. By-and-by rain fell in torrents, and these thousands of people dragged along the dreary roads or through the jungle to their huts reeking with damp and malaria.

This part of the festival was a farce; that which followed on Wednesday last was a tragedy—a most sickening and revolting tragedy, which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust. The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasion, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery Birmingham ware and images of Juggernaut, Krishna and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell-fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge jack fruit, some damaged pine-apples, and here and there a rudely contrived 'merry-go-round,' with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There were nautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their dreadful, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. Then there were little acrobats, who made 'Catherine wheels' like the boys who run, or used to run, by the sides of omnibuses in London streets. There was also a stereoscope, with views of the last Great Exhibition, on show at one price each person. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a knot to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing anything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about 60 feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four stories, so to speak, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmins and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not till nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot. A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins—for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crown saluted him in their usual fashion. A huge ugly thing he was, with enormous eyes painted black with a broad white rim around them. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way. But the lower division, and one on the all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and doles to the Brahmins—dirty, common-looking with nothing whatever to distinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminical thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places, two large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a thick tail sticking up at an angle of 90 degrees. These gay steeds were fastened to the car, and a Brahmin stood upon the back of each, holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close by the side of the car was a large native house, broken and crumbling, like most native houses. Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The road itself was quite impassable for the crowds of people, whose oily bodies and dirty wavs did not improve the flavor of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating, and the Brahmins called upon the people, a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them, eager for the honor of pulling their deity along. Of the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1,000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmins again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get under the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down, and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with shrieked faces to tell their friends of the slain. I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a vestment of her face recognizable for blood and dust. Her right foot was beginning by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quivering anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. No one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable body from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car egged them on with as much unconcern as would well be written upon a human countenance. The most cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three shokeydars here made their appearance, and compelled the crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the wheels I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had crushed out his bowels, and fastened itself like some fiendish monster to its blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the car upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even signalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out "*Apas, apas*"—that they did it of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. The three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood.

This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were not on the spot; and the mere fact of other men lying under the car, waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a coloring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had not been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this. I will tell you why. In the Mofussil it is not customary to hold an inquest on the bodies of persons found dead. The police make a report in a loose way of so many persons being accidentally killed, but the manner of their death or the cause of it no one ever inquires. It is, therefore, in possible to say how many persons are really killed at this festival every year. I saw three killed, and I do not believe that it was an accident. The police here, as everywhere else, are ingenious in explaining away circumstances which prove that they have been remiss in their duty. The Bengal Government is not likely to be so easily satisfied on the present occasion.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LOYALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with an Historical Essay. By LORENZO SABINE. In two volumes. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

In addition to their importance as illustrations of American history, Mr. SABINE'S handsome volumes have a significance at the present time well worth remarking. It is within the memory of every one—a fact that comes out strongly in youthful reminiscence, mingled with the earliest lights and shadows of the past—that the dreaded name "Tory" was a true "word of fear," "the heaviest stone that misfortune could throw at a man"—an imputation that comprised within itself whatever was most terrible in proportion as it was vague and undefined. This state of feeling, which all will recognize, succeeded to the more active and energetic opposition of two conflicting parties arrayed against each other with the peculiar bitterness of intestine strife. And now, such is the soothing influence of time—it has already in one generation been succeeded by a temper of the public mind when laborious investigations are undertaken into the history of these very Tories that affrighted our youth, and minute explorations respecting their lives and fortunes occupy our Historical Societies, and are brought out, like the present volumes, with every advantage that the publisher can bestow. There is surely a lesson to be learnt from this of peculiar importance at the present moment. Looking at the violence, the passion and the deep-seated enmity with which different sections of the country are now arrayed against each other, the most sagacious men have often glanced doubtfully on the prospect, despairing to see the day when these elements of discord could be neutralized, and their fury allayed. Time, however, is wiser than our devices, and to its healing influences may be safely left the circumstances that defy immediate action; to our children the animosities of to-day will have softened down into the feeling with which we now regard the once dreaded "Tory" of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. SABINE was led to the composition of his book by his residence in the eastern frontier of the Union, "where the graves and the children of the loyalists were around him in every direction." On commencing his investigations, he found how little was in print on the subject, and that he must rely on his own exertions, and his untiring research has brought together a mass of information from private papers, tradition, &c., that fairly exhausts the subject.

The work commences with a preliminary historical essay, reviewing generally the state of political parties and of public opinion in the New-England, Middle, and Southern Colonies. The divisions in colonial society, and the consequent growth and separation of the two well defined parties—Whigs and Loyalists—are well discussed. A full account follows of the legislative action, and occasional acts of mob violence, which led to the emigration of a large portion of the more influential loyalists. Their fortunes in England are then traced till the close of the Government agency on their behalf. This is summed up by Mr. SABINE. "The Americans, who took the royal side as a body, fared infinitely better than the great body of the Whigs, whose services and sacrifices were quite as great, for besides the allowance of £15,500,000 in money, numbers received considerable annuities, half-pay as military officers, large grants of land, and shared with other subjects in the patronage of the crown."

A biographical dictionary next follows, where, alphabetically arranged, are given the lives and all the particulars that can be recovered of many hundred persons who played a part more or less important on the revolutionary stage, and the work ends with fragmentary notices of men of whom no complete accounts could be recovered. Though the heads of many of the leading Colonial families, as Johnson, Pepperell, Galloway, De Lancy, Morris, Penn, Phillipse and others, were included among the emigrant loyalists, as well as others, men formerly potential at home in Church and State, it is remarkable how few of them took vigorous root in a foreign soil, or ever made efforts to conquer a new position in the land of their refuge. Conscious, probably, when too late, of the great mistake they had committed, even when (as we have every right to suppose they often were) under the guidance of the purest principles, they seem to have lived in the past, fixing a despairing gaze on the country of their affections, unable to shake off an allegiance to it, more genuine and deeply seated than any that laws could create or disannul. As a body, their history is a melancholy one, though fraught with instruction at the present day to all who would interpose their own convictions, however honest, to the overwhelming march of events. Mr. SABINE deserves great credit for a work that absolutely exhausts his subject and leaves scarcely any material for future gleaners in the field.

MACARIA. A Novel. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah," "Inez." 12mo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

While Miss EVANS' unquestioned talents secure readers for all her works, there is much about *Macaria* that renders a proper appreciation of it a matter of difficulty, or almost impossibility, at the present moment. The authoress is a Southerner—heart and head—earnest, uncompromising and deeply impressed with the ills that have been brought upon the South by the irregular exercise of lawless will under legal forms. She endeavors to reproduce the state of feeling now existing in that region with all its bitterness and partisanship. There is, consequently, very little in the spirit of the book that a Northern reader can sympathize with; still the story is an interesting one, and it is written in no *dilettante* spirit, but with the purpose of putting on record what the authoress conceives to be solemn truths. The literary ability it displays is equal to that shown in any of Miss EVANS' works, and we hear its success is great.

THE MONOMANIAC; OR, SHIRLEY HALL ASYLUM. By WILLIAM GILBERT [Rev. New-York: JAS. G. GREGORY.

How far the sad accidents of humanity, implied in a state of mental alienation, afford proper material for the novelist, is a question that strictly artistic consideration would give a very decided answer to. The inevitable infirmities of the race are not, and never can be, proper subjects for legitimate fiction. Still, in view of the thrilling use made of them by WARREN, in his *Diary of a Physician*, and more recently by CHARLES READE, in *Hard Cash*, it is almost too much to expect that writers should totally abstain from using an engine of such terrific power. Mr. GILBERT "moves a horror skillfully," and *Shirley Hall Asylum* may be recommended to all who like strong literary stimulants, as it shows throughout the hand of the practiced author.

RITA. A Novel. By HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Confidences." 12mo. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM.

A novel that every one who commences, will be drawn on to finish, though the interest is exclusively of the quiet, domestic kind. It is the autobiography of a young English girl, removed in youth from the conservative influences of home and the family, and thrown on her own resources for support and consolation in the midst of French society not of the highest kind. The struggle between opposing influences is well portrayed, and by lunate rectitude and simplicity the heroine escapes unscathed from the mazes of a

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

There seems as yet to be no certainty as to whether or not the draft will be made in this City on Monday next as ordered in the President's Proclamation. The list of naval recruits prepared by Mr. BLUNT, is in the possession of the authorities at Washington, but no decision has been received from them. The County Volunteer Committee think the credit claimed will be allowed, and the people meanwhile are anxiously expecting the order from the War Department.

The Marshals have received no special orders to begin the drawing; several of the preliminaries are not completed; the accounts are not made up; the credits for naval enlistments have not been given; and some points as to the quotas remain to be decided. For these and other reasons it is considered extremely uncertain when the draft will be enforced. Volunteers are being received very slowly at the office of the Superintendent's Committee, though every exertion is being made to procure them. If the credit for naval enlistments is not allowed, the number of men due from this City will be about twenty thousand. If the enrollment lists are revised, however, and citizens who, from physical disability, over age, or other causes, are exempt, will go to the enrollment offices and have their names stricken from the roll, this number may be somewhat reduced.

Relief for the Loyalists in Arkansas.

At a meeting of gentlemen, held on Monday, Aug. 29, in the consistory-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, after some remarks by Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, State Senator of Arkansas, the following minute was, on motion of Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard, with deep interest, general statements from the Union Commission concerning the destitution and suffering of the Union refugees at the military posts in the several Border States, and also a special appeal from Senator WARNER, of Arkansas, on behalf of the suffering Union people of that State, and are persuaded that prompt effort and liberal benefactions can alone save thousands of our true and faithful fellow-citizens from perishing by starvation, exposure and disease. Therefore,

Resolved, That we commend to the cooperation and beneficence of our fellow-citizens the American Union Commission, as an organization adapted to meet the present emergency.

Resolved, That we commend to the confidence, sympathy and aid of our citizens Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, in the effort to raise means for the immediate relief of the destitute and suffering in the State of Arkansas.

HENRY M. FIELD, Chairman.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Secretary.

The Citizens' Association.

A well-attended and very enthusiastic Ward meeting of the Citizens' Association was held on Monday at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, when, after a few remarks and a brief statement of the objects of the meeting, the President introduced Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON as the first speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMSON spoke at length and understandingly. From a carefully prepared statement he showed how the public money was wasted, and in strong and practical terms showed the people how to remedy the evil. He cited several instances in which this money was used for the personal benefit or comfort of individuals, and closed with an urgent appeal to them to rally in force and use their utmost endeavors to break up "the ring" and put honest and reliable men in office.

Mr. ROBERT CAUWS was next introduced. He briefly explained the objects of the association, and stated that it was entirely free from political leadership of any kind. He spoke of the breaking up of the meeting in the First Ward some few evenings since, and gave it as an example of the manner in which political matters were managed in this City. He was followed by

Mr. GUS. MILLER, who eloquently described the condition of our City and its government, and compared it to the government of ancient republics, which, though strong and powerful when guided by honest and patriotic men, became loose and finally ruined as the office-holders became careless and anxious for personal gain rather than their country's good. He closed by asking that all present would show at the ballot-box the the workingmen of New-York were yet powerful, and determined that the City shall be governed by honest and capable men.

The speakers were all heartily applauded, and after a vote of thanks had been tendered to them, the meeting adjourned.

A Morgue.

The annual report of the board of Commissioners of Police, submitted to the Legislature last Winter, among a mass of interesting and suggestive matter, contains a suggestion for a "morgue," which will certainly meet with the hearty approval of citizens. Scores of "unknown" are yearly consigned to the grave because of the absence of any legalized place where relatives or friends can seek for the lost. The report on the subject reads thus:

"There are annually numerous dead bodies of unknown persons found in the City and adjacent waters. To the end that public inquests may be held with order and decorum, and to afford opportunity for identification, a 'morgue' ought to be established in a central position in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, where the remains of the unknown dead could be exposed to view and identification.

In connection therewith it would be a central Coroner's office, where inquests in all such cases should be held; as the police generally have the dead bodies in charge, and not the custody of order in such cases. It would be judicious to have the "morgue" established in immediate connection with the office of department in New-York, and the Inspector of police office in Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN—A SAD CASE.—Coroner WILDEY held an Inquest on Monday on the body of a young woman named FANNY KIMBALL, a native of Boston, aged 23 years, who died from the effects of poison administered by her own hand, at a house in Wooster-street. From the testimony given before the Coroner, it appears that deceased was a woman of good education, and in her earlier life had moved in the society of the refined and virtuous. A few months since she had been led astray, and then abandoned. Feeling deeply the infamy and disgrace attaching to her condition, her spirits were thereby much depressed, and in the height of her despair she resolved to "end the life she could not mend." On Sunday night she partook of her supper, appearing at the time more than usually cheerful. Soon after she had retired to her room, she was found writhing in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was immediately called, and everything possible was done to relieve her, but without success. She died in about half an hour after being discovered. The postmortem examination made by Dr. GRORGE B. BOTTON, revealed the fact that death was caused by a quantity of cyanide of potassium, a very deadly poison, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide, caused by taking that drug. On the table in her room was found two letters, one of which was addressed to her sister, who is a cripple, and whom she had for a long time supported, requesting her to take charge of her effects. The other letter was addressed to the keeper of the house where she died, regretting that she should have given so much trouble as to commit suicide there, but she said she was tired of life, and could no longer endure the infamy which had attached to her conduct. She hoped that in another world more leniency would be shown her than there had been in this.

ARREST OF A HOTEL PROPRIETOR—HE IS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING A SOLDIER.—CHARLES HENDERSON, proprietor of the Jagel Hotel, No. 47 Barclay-street, was arrested Monday by Officer O'BYRNE, of the Fulton Market Police Court, on the charge of swindling AUGUST BAUM, a member of Company A, in the Eighty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, out of the sum of $310. The complainant alleges that he came to this City from St. Louis, on the 21 inst., and took lodgings at the hotel of the accused. The next morning the latter conducted the soldier to a recruiting office, where he enlisted him, took the bounty-money, on the pretence that he could keep it more safely than the soldier, BAUM, could. Soon after HENDERSON gave him $40, and told him he would give him the remaining $310 during the day. Since that time the soldier has seen not a cent of the money. The victim also testified that his trunk, containing a quantity of clothes, was left at the hotel, and that he has not seen it since. Justice MANSFIELD held the accused for examination.

FIRE IN STUYVESANT-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday, a fire broke out in the upper part of the premises No. 12 Stuyvesant-street, occupied by ISAAC L. JOHNSON as an oyster-saloon and dwelling. The loss to the furniture, fixtures and stock of JOHNSON is about $600; no insurance. The building, which is owned by Gen. CUSHMAN, is damaged about $2,000. It is fully insured in City companies. The fire extended to the upper portion of No. 14, occupied by Mr. MCGUIRE. His loss is also about $200, insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $700. The damage to No. 10, same street, occupied by CARROLL and WARD, was $1,000. CARROLL is insured for $150, in the Continental, and WARD for $700, in the Harmony Insurance Company. The upper portion of No. 8 was also much damaged. Insured for $1,000, in the Brevoort Insurance Company. The lower part of this building is occupied by CHARLES HEISEMAN. Loss $150; insured in Continental for $460.

BARNUM'S WHALE.—Mr. BARNUM has at last met with a stroke of bad luck. His whale, the one which arrived at the Museum a few days ago, has received a wound which the cetaceous doctor says must prove mortal. Those who wish to learn the nature of the injury and see a dying whale will now have an opportunity. Meanwhile Mr. BARNUM will not be long without his whale, for he has already sent to Labrador for another, and one of the moosters of the deep will doubtless yield to the great showman's blandishment, and engage to appear at the Museum for a limited time. Mr. BARNUM has introduced a new pantomime for the benefit of those who are not curious in the matter of whales, and it is worth while to remember that this is the last week of the old prices, as the admission after Monday next, Sept. 5, will be raised to 30 cents.

ROBBED OF $523 IN A CITY CAR.—JOHN CAMPBELL was arrested Sunday night by Roundsman SCOFIELD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for having stolen $523 in Treasury notes and bank bills from the pocket of Mr. MICHAEL DONOHUE, of No. 224 West Thirty-fourth-street, while the latter was riding up town on a Ninth-avenue car. DONOHUE, it seems, went to sleep on the car, and while he was in that state two or three of the passengers saw CAMPBELL thrust his hand into Mr. DONOHUE's pocket, take the money, and immediately leave the car. They at once gave chase, and amid the cry of "Stop thief," the officer above-named took him into custody. Upon searching him all the stolen money was found on his person. Justice LEWIN committed him for trial in default of $4,000 bail.

A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT AMONG FIREMEN.—On Sunday evening, during an alarm of fire in Delancey-street, the members of Engine Companies Nos. 19 and 40 became involved in a very disgraceful fight in Attorney-street, near Broome. Pistols, stones, and other missiles were freely used, and quite a number of the combatants were seriously injured, Capt. STARKS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, hearing of the disturbance, was speedily on the spot with a detachment of men, and after some difficulty dispersed the belligerents.

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS.—The proposals for $500,000 "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by the Legislature and by an ordinance of the Corporation, will be opened at the Comptroller's Office to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. The interest on these bonds will be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the principal redeemed Nov. 1, 1874.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. H. C. HICKS, in Third-place, was entered last night by some burglars, who carried off about $100 worth of property. No clue to their detection has been obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

John Moran vs. *John Morrissey et al.*; *the Same* vs. *Ferdinand Abell.*—The plaintiff in these suits brought an action to recover a large sum of money, said to have been lost in a gambling-house owned by defendants. On the first hearing he was required to amend his complaint. A motion was then made to dismiss the amended complaint, and granted on the following opinion:

CARDOZO, J.—The privilege of amending the complaints in these actions, has been twice extended to the plaintiff. He availed himself of the favor on the first occasion, but failed to make a better pleading, although distinctly advised by the opinion, that he should make a special complaint and bring his case by proper averments, within the statute. On the second occasion he neglected to amend, but has served notice of appeal.

The proceedings are not stayed by the appeal and the defendants move to dismiss the complaint.

The plaintiff asks that the motion stand over until the decision of the appeal.

In the first place, it is to be remarked that if the plaintiff wished a stay of proceedings, he should have applied for it promptly upon the decision and before the defendants made these motions. The defendants are correct in their practice, and the plaintiff, in this matter, as well as in the drawing of his complaint, has been inaccurate. But that would not prevent my making an order on proper terms, which would have the effect to stay the proceedings, if I thought this a proper case. But I do not.

Had the plaintiff appealed from the first order, although I have not a doubt of its correctness, probably it would not have been unreasonable for him to have asked that the proceedings be stayed to enable him to review it; but, instead of doing that, he acquiesced in the propriety of the decision which pronounced the complaints to be bad. He was bound, then, when he exercised the privilege of amendment extended to him, to be cautious to make an unobjectionable complaint. He had no right to harass and delay the defendants and abuse the favor of the Court by using the privilege of amendment for the purpose of presenting a pleading which is essentially not different from that which was condemned. As the original and amended complaint are substantially alike, it may properly be said that they have not only been decided to be bad, but by the plaintiff's own course, are virtually conceded to be so; and yet, in the face of that concession, and of the facts that two favors have already been extended to the plaintiff, I am asked to grant him yet another indulgence, to aid an appeal from an order which is substantially admitted by him to be right. I think I ought not to do so. It seems to me that the conduct of the plaintiff marks these as vexatious litigations, and that he should now be held to strict proper practice.

Motions to dismiss the complaints granted, with $10 costs in each case to the defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 30, 1864.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	103⅝	500	Erie Railway		109⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 81...C	104⅛	100	Had. Riv. s5		127
50,500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s '64	105⅛	100	do		126⅝
1,000 U.S 6s, 10-40s C.	103⅛	100	do		125
50,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	111	200	Clev. & Pitts.		110⅝
6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	94⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.		59
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '60	60	200	do		59⅛
4,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅞	200	do		59⅛
2,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	42⅜	200	Reading R.	b10	132⅞
50,000 do	42⅝	100	do	s10	133
2,000 Ohio, B. & Q. 8s. 1st M	111	100	do	b30	131
2,000 Cl. & To. S.F. B.	114⅜	100	do	c	132⅛
2,000 Am. Gold	220⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		85⅝
6,000 do	220⅝	500	do		85⅝
20 Bk. State of N. Y.	116	500	do		85⅝
5 Am. Exc. Bank	108	100	do		85⅝
40 do	110⅛	200	do		85⅝
100 Atl. M. S. Co.	153	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip		128
100 Canton Co	24⅜	200	do		127⅝
100 do	24	200	do	b15	128
550 Cum. Coal Pref.	65⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pref.		84⅛
100 do	60⅛	200	do	s	86
100 do	58	200	do	b15	85⅝
200 Quick. M. Co.	6	150	Chic. & R. I. R.		103⅝
500 do	6⅛	100	do		103⅝
100 Wyoming V.C. Co.	52	100	do		103⅝
100 do	51⅝	300	do	s30	103⅝
20 N. Y. Cen. R.	128	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	b30	111⅝
100 do	128⅝	300	do		111
150 do	127⅞	100	do		110⅞
100 Erie R. Pref.	109	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr		92
100 do	108⅜	100	Little Miami		143

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	103⅝	20	Erie Railway		109⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104⅝	150	do		108⅝
20,000 do	104⅝	500	Had. Riv. R.		126⅝
500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅛	100	Reading R.		133
5,000 do	110⅝	200	do	s10	132⅞
60,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & April	111	500	M. S. & N. I. R.		86
20,000 do	111⅛	150	Cle. & Tol. R.		125
5,000 do	111⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip		127⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, N. Y. C.	64⅞	100	do	s10	127⅝
50,000 do	64⅞	200	do		127⅝
6,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		110⅛
50,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	42⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. R.		59
100 Canton Co.	24⅜	100	do		59⅝
500 do	24⅜	100	do		59⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	65⅜	100	do		59⅝
200 do	60⅛	100	do		59⅝
100 do	58	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	s30	86⅛
100 do	58	100	do		86⅛
100 do	58	100	do		86⅛
100 Quicksilver	42⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.		110⅛
100 do	43	100	Chic. & N. W.		59
100 Mariposa M. Co.	41	100	do		59⅝
100 do	41⅛	100	do		59⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅝	100	do		59⅝
300 do	128⅝	100	do		59⅝
100 do	128⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3	66⅜
200 Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝	100	do		66⅜
250 Ill. Cen. R.	127⅛	100	do		66⅜
100 do	127⅛	200	Quick. M. Co.		6⅝
200 Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝	100	do	b3	6⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cert.	4⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co.		41⅛
150 Chi. & Mil. R.	s3				

OPEN BOARD—11 P. M.

100 N. Y. Central	128⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.		127⅝
100 Erie Railway	108⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s30	86⅛
100 Hudson Riv. R.	126⅛	100	do		86⅛
200 Reading R.	s2 132⅞	400	do		86⅛
200 do	133	300	P., Ft. W. & C.		110⅝
100 do	133⅛	100	do	b4	110⅝
200 do	s3 133	100	do	b3	110⅝
500 do	s10 133	100	do	b4	110⅝
200 do	s3 133	100	do	c	110⅝
300 do	s10 133	100	do	s3	110⅝
200 M. S. & N. I.	s 85⅞	20,000	O. & M. C.	s3	4⅜
200 do	s3 86	10,000	do	c	4⅜
200 do	s3 85⅞	200	Atl. M. S. C.		153
200 do	b3 85⅝	200	do		154
500 Clev. & Pitts.	110⅝	100	Cum. Coal		64⅝
200 do	b3 110⅜	500	do	s3	66⅛
200 Chi. & P. Island	124	100	do	s10	66⅛
200 do	109⅞	200	do	s30	66⅛
100 do	b5 109⅞	200	do	b15	66⅛
400 do	s3 109⅞	100	do	b10	66⅛
200 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.		6⅝
100 do	c 84⅛	400	do		6⅝
100 do	b3 85⅛	100	Mariposa M. Co.	s3	41⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	220⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	b10	59⅜
100 Erie Railway	b10 109⅛	100	do	s3	59⅜
200 Had. Riv. R.	127	100	do	s3	59⅜
200 do	127⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3	111⅛
400 Reading R.	133⅜	100	do		111⅛
100 do	s3 133⅜	100	do	b4	111⅛
500 do	b4 133⅜	100	do	s15	127⅛
500 do	133⅜	100	do		127⅛
100 do	s3 133⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3	66⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.	110⅝	100	do		66⅜
250 Ill. Cen. R.	127⅛	100	do	s3	66⅜
100 do	b5 127⅛	200	Quick. M. Co.		6⅝
200 Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝	100	do	b3	6⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cert.	4⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co.		41⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in the price of Gold to-day, and a further unsettling of the Currency rates of Exchange on Europe for the Boston steamer of to-morrow. The sales of Gold, which left off at 237 yesterday afternoon, opened this morning at 236 and fell to 231½ ₱ cent., recovering to 233@233¾ ₱ cent. There was considerable interest manifested in and around the Gold Room through the day; the prevailing action being in the direction of a lower market, thus quite reversing the influence of the Room a few weeks ago.

The Corn Exchange and General Merchandise markets are, of course, much disturbed by the rapid reaction against the recent high and unwarranted prices of Gold, and a good many of the operators on the Stock Exchange are acting upon the theory that the same cause should produce lower figures for Stocks. But so far as the Railways are concerned—and these constitute the chief staple of speculation on the Exchange—there would seem to be two sides to the influence of rise and fall in Gold, the rise being adverse to the expenses of operating the Roads, and the fall in favor of lower wages and materials, without correspondingly reducing the rates of transportation or the volume of traffic. The market for Stocks to-day, however, was comparatively tame, in the spirit of speculation, and at the close of the day the Railways were inclined to lower figures than yesterday. The Government Stocks fell off on the 5-20s in the forenoon, but were better at the close. Treasury Certificates were a fraction cheaper than yesterday. There was less done in Railway mortgages.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Monday. The market left off dull in speculation, prices rather steadier than at the Second regular Board. Gold 233¾ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	103	104⅛	Mich. Central	134	134
U. S. 5-20's	110½	110¼	Mich. Southern	85⅝	86⅛
N. Y. Central	128⅛	128	Illinois Cen.	128⅜	127⅞
Erie	109¼	108⅝	Pittsburgh	110⅜	110⅝
Erie Preferred	109⅛	108⅜	Fort Wayne	111⅜	111⅜
Hudson	126⅜	127⅛	Rock Island	110⅛	109⅜
Canton	34	34	Reading	133½	133⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	94⅜	Quicksilver	42⅜	42⅛
Toledo	125	125	Cumberland Coal	60⅜	6⅛
Northwest	54	53¼	Mariposa	41⅝	41⅛
Ohio & M. Certs	43⅞	43⅝	N. West Pref.	86⅜	86⅛

The First National Bank subscribed to-day for $100,000 of the 10.40 Loan and $200,000 to the 7 30 ₱ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	118
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	110
Mechanics'	112	Phoenix	103
Union	113	Corn Exchange	100
America	130	Continental	102½
State of New-York	105½	Park	138
Commerce	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 2d lo	83
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	118	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	113
N. Y. Cen. con. 6s	132	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103⅜
Erie 4ths, '80	114	Chi. & N. W. 1st mo	100
Erie 5ths, '65	114	L. & W. B'ds	112
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	114	Del. L. & W. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	125⅝	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	103
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Harlem 1sts, '54 & '73	115⅝	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Harlem 2ds	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 3ds, 1st	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Mich. Cen. 1sts, '62	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Chi. B. & Quincy	140	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Atlantic & St. W.	104
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116		

We learn that Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, at present the Secretary of one of our leading Trust Offices, has been made Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, in place of Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, who relieved Mr. CISCO on the 1st August, *ad interim*. Mr. STEWART has the reputation in Wall-street of a good business man. His friends speak of his qualifications as quite equal to the routine duties of the responsible post to which he is now appointed. As the selection appears to have been made singly on business considerations, and not to bring financial or political influence to the office, we almost regret, with due deference to Mr. STEWART, that Mr. RUSSELL's protégé appointment was not made permanent instead, because of his long and faithful service as Cashier in the establishment. We are not aware, however, that Mr. RUSSELL desired it.

Yesterday's subscriptions at the Ninth National Bank to the new Government Loan were $218,000 to the 10-40 loan, and $50,000 to the 7.30 loan.

The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of July was

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$22,941	$12,067
Passengers	26,420	15,570
Mail, express and sundries	2,469	2,569
Total	$53,550	$30,207
Increase		23,342

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad publishes the following statement of approximate earnings for the third week of August, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$12,841	$4,374
Freight	8,853	6,191
Mail, Express and Telegraph	1,125	875
Total	$22,819	$11,439
Total this month to date	61,389	31,785

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending Aug. 27, were, tons | 10,248
Previously | 142,803
Total for the season | 153,051

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,474,013 89; including for Customs, $223,000; and on account Loan, $43,000; Payments, $4,157,292 75; balance, $21,218,189 41.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 57 AND 59 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *usual commission* of ½ 00 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS RETHEUM, President.
D. W. VALCHAR, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ½ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 2's Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES COMPERT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

Fiscal Agent of the United States Government. Subscribe this day and to-morrow for 10-40s. 7 3-10ths Treasury notes ready for delivery.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,878 bbls. Flour, 64 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 13,805 bushels Wheat, 49,030 bushels Oats, 1,022 pkgs. Provisions, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled, to-day.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,500 lbs. Yellow at 63c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Is dull and irregular, Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ₱ lb. Stock, 177,539 bags.

COTTON—Is inactive, lower, and unsettled. Middlings, $1 75@$1 78 ₱ lb., the market closing irregularly. Sales and receipts since our last, 230 bales.

FISH.—The demand has been less active and prices have been less buoyant.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been very heavy to-day, and under a pressure to realize, especially on the part of speculative holders, prices have again declined 25c.@30c. ₱ barrel, closing irregularly, in the absence of any considerable inquiry. Sales since our last amount to 14,800 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 40, chiefly at $9 75@$10 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 25@$10 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@ $9 60
Extra State	9 75@ 10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@ 12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 25@ 10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 75@ 15 50

Southern Flour is inactive at declining prices; sales since our last, 950 bbls. at $10 90@12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at reduced prices; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quite heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, closing at $5 for Jersey and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, and as holders have been exceedingly eager to realize, prices have generally receded 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last of 61,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 32½@$2 39; Red Western at $2 20@$2 33; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 28; Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 26, and Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 25, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper; sales since our last, 68,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 60 for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ bush. Oats continue in slack demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@93c., and State at 91c.@92c., cash, ₱ bush.

HAY—North River has been quiet at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling moderately, including last year's crop at 22c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ₱ lb.

LATHS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Is less sought after and less buoyant.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, to-day.

METALS—Have been limited in request, and unsettled in price.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet and heavy, including Rosin at $2 @$3 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter White at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65. No. 1 Lard at $1 @$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c., Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c., free, and 81c.@82c., in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TUCKER notices thus: "The market during the week under review opened with great firmness, and some advance on refined in bond was established, with large transactions both on the spot and for future delivery, as high as 90 cents having been paid for prime lots of bonded. Toward the close, however, with a declining gold market, sellers became more anxious to realize, and at date of writing prices are merely nominal at my quoted rates. The supply offering, however, is quite limited, contracts to a large amount having been made for delivery ahead, against the bulk of which exchange was closed previous to the decline in gold. The decline in merchandise, therefore, has not been commensurate with the heavy fall in gold. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same Time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	11,508	450,631	417,853
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	19,425	366,300	308,029
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1, —		126,595	107,066

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 29.—*Sperm*—The market has been quite brisk since our last, the demand being largely for export for which the sales have been 1,950 bbls. in parcels at $2 25 ₱ gallon. To the trade we notice sales of 250 bbls. good at $2 30 ₱ gallon, and 230 bbls. inferior at a price not transpired. Holders of prime oil are firm at $2 30. *Whale*.—Remains quiet, but firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 843 bbls. South Sea, at $1 50 ₱ gallon, and 248 do. Inferior, at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*.—Has been in great demand, and the sales large, amounting to 50,000 lbs. We quote: 18,000 lbs. Arctic, at $2 25; 1,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at $2 10; 500 do. do. at $2 20; 500 do. North West, at $2 10; 1,000 South Sea, in parcels, at $1 25 and 4,000 do. at $2. All for export.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 60,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 14,000 pieces 56 in. at 36c., 1,500 pieces 56×60, at 33c.; 2,000 pieces 56×60 at 38½c.; 8,000 pieces 56×60, at 37½c., 7,000 pieces 60×60, at 36c., 2,000 pieces 60×61, at 37c., 4,000 pieces 61×61, at 35c. (early in the week); 6,000 pieces 64×64, at 36c., 10,000 pieces 64×64, at 37c.; 25,000 pieces 61×64 at 36c., 4,000 pieces 61×64, at 38½c., cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at reduced prices. The demand has been fair, partly for future delivery. Sales since our last 7,700 bbls. at $38 75@$39 25 ₱ bbl. for New Mess, $30 for do. deliverable in September, and $42 for all September, $37 @$38 for Old Mess; $34@$37 for Prime. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17¾c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@23c. for Bagged do., 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is heavy and dull; sales since our last 1,450 bbls. at 22c.@23½c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at $5 25@$5 75 for Extra Mess, $6@$6 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales of 210 bbls. Prime Mess at $8@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams at $20@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet and heavy at 40c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less request at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are quiet and unsettled.

SPIRITS—Are inactive at the regular prices.

TALLOW—Sales since

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAFEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARRIED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 60 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army this morning is to the effect that on Sunday and Monday everything was very quiet. Our loss in the fight of last Thursday is represented at about two thousand from all causes—including those captured—and nine pieces of artillery.

The Chicago Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance, both inside and outside the wigwam, was greater than it was on Monday. After prayer by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, was elected permanent President of the Convention. Upon taking the chair he made a characteristic speech, in which he denounced the Administration in unmeasured terms. The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of the resolutions which form the platform of the party. These were adopted under the pressure of the previous question, no debate being allowed. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Gov. POWELL of Kentucky, and T. H. SEYMOUR were severally nominated as candidates for the Presidency. Mr. HARRIS of Maryland created a bit of a row by denouncing MCCLELLAN as a tyrant. He was forced to retire from the stage. A rather warm debate ensued, at the close of which the Convention adjourned, without making a nomination.

The Nashville *Times* of the 26th, announces that WHEELER has crossed the Holston River in the neighborhood of Strawberry Plains. He cut the road in several places, but destroyed no important bridges or trestles. Our scouts learned that he intended moving immediately into Kentucky. No doubt he will try to avoid a collision with our troops in East Tennessee. Another report said that his purpose was to make a descent upon the railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville. It is not believed he will make the experiment. If he should, he will find it a costly one. The guerrilla business is not a paying one this season.

An English gentleman—Mr. EDWIN WALLACE—swam the Appomattox last night, and came into our lines. He has resided in Petersburgh since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The rebel leaders are becoming desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw Gen. GRANT hence by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

Advices from Key West to the 18th inst. state that Gen. WOODBURY, Commander of the forces there, died of yellow fever, and was buried, with military and masonic honors, on the 17th. The gunboat *John Chambers* lost her Captain, his clerk and fourteen men by yellow fever. They were buried at sea.

The latest news from Gen. SHERMAN represents him as moving a portion of his army around to the south side of Atlanta, for the purpose of planting it across the Macon Railroad, HOOD'S chief source of supply, as GRANT has done with the Weldon Railroad, below Petersburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of United States Commissioner NEWTON, in the case of FRANZ MULLER, the alleged murderer, was sent to the President at Washington on Monday night. Accompanying the document was the Commissioner's certificate of criminality, upon which the warrant of extradition will be issued, unless the President should, on reading the report, decide that the warrant cannot issue—which is considered highly improbable. The warrant will probably arrive here this week, and be placed by the Commissioner in the hands of the United States Marshal or other person authorized to execute it. If the legal forms are completed on Saturday, Inspector TANNER, with his prisoner, will start for England on that day.

The Paris *Pays* states that Mr. SEWARD did make demand upon Lord RUSSELL for the extradition of SEMMES. It says: "Mr. ADAMS was directed to sound Lord RUSSELL on the subject. But the first overtures of the American Minister were met by the head of the Foreign Office with a peremptory refusal. If the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, said the Earl, wished to get possession of Capt. SEMMES and his sailors, he had only to take them on board the *Deerhound*. Mr. ADAMS replied, that once on board of the *Deerhound*, they were under the protection of the British flag. He was then informed that they were still more decidedly under that protection now. Mr. ADAMS closed the interview in a decidedly dissatisfied state of mind; and this discussion, taken in connection with the enrollments in Ireland, has increased the coolness already existing between the Cabinet of London and the Government of Mr. LINCOLN."

Says the Louisville *Democrat*, of the 27th: "One of the most severe storms, accompanied with lightning and rain, by which this vicinity has been visited for years, occurred early yesterday morning. For hours the elemental war was waged fiercely, the rain poured down in torrents, and the streets, in a number of places, were impassable. On Second-street, between Chestnut and Broadway, there was a perfect river, and persons were unable to come out of their houses on the street. If this rain has been general along the water courses, we may look for a rise in the river which will prove sufficient to allow the larger boats to run, and then we will have a resumption of business.

Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have issued a manifesto, in which they refuse to affix stamps to any of their documents, and make it incumbent upon merchants to furnish stamps for the goods they receive from the road, as well as those sent by them.

The new double-turreted monitor at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard has taken in a part of her munitions and is nearly ready for sea.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, were on a very moderate scale, though prices were generally much lower, especially for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton and Groceries. Freights were quite dull.

The Live Stock market foots up for the week, 39,035 animals of all kinds, including 5,704 cattle, 130 milch cows, 2,048 calves, 21,279 sheep and lambs, and 9,838 swine. The supply of cattle is still large in point of numbers, but a good many light, thin and medium grades of beeves are offered, which materially reduces the amount of beef represented by our figures. The different grades of cattle generally show a slight advance in price over last week, while sales are tolerably active. The best of the market sold at 19c @ 19½c., and doubtless, in some cases, 20c.; good bullocks, 17c.@18c. net, and for light stock at 8c. to 14c. Sheep are selling about ½c. lower; receipts heavy; good lots worth 7½c.@8c. Lambs depressed on Tuesday, rating at 8c.@10½c. Hogs show a slight advance in the better grades; quoted at 11½c.@12c. for prime corn-fed; 11½c.@11½c. for still-fed.

There was another fall of *five per cent.* in gold yesterday, part of which was recovered at the close of business. The Stock Market dull and rather lower on the Railways. Money 7 ₱ cent.

The Grand Trunk elevator in Toronto, containing 50,000 bushels of grain and 400 barrels of flour, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss over $100,000.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has removed all restrictions on trade in all descriptions of marketing in Kentucky, and steamboats and railroads can carry these articles to Louisville and other points in Kentucky without permits.

According to report it appears there are still 578 prisoners in the Old Capitol, and 313 in Carroll Prison, in Washington.

The Chicago Convention.

The Chicago Convention performed one-half their work yesterday in the erection of a platform; but they did not succeed in accomplishing the other half, of placing a candidate upon it. The platform of principles consists of six planks, and we suppose they are considered sufficiently indefinite to suit all factions of the Democratic party. The first professes adhesion to the "Union under the Constitution;" the second explicitly declares the failure of our arms, inexplicitly declares the crimes of the Administration, and calls for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an "ultimate convention," (whatever that may mean;) the third condemns military interference in elections, and declares that its repetition will be "held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control." The fourth sets forth the aim of the Democratic party in two lines, and declaims against the Administration in seven times as many. The fifth reprobates the action of the Government with respect to our prisoners of war, not saying a word against the rebels for their slow murder of thousands of them; and the last expresses sympathy with the "soldiery of the army." The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices, which would seem to show that as regards the platform, the peace faction are gratified.

After all this and some discussion, Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated in behalf of the New-Jersey delegation, and this was succeeded by the nomination of POWELL, of Kentucky, SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and FRANK PIERCE, of New-Hampshire. Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, quickly arose and denounced Gen. MCCLELLAN as a "tyrant, who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down," and after a long scene of the wildest confusion and riot, and much ferocious denunciation, in which many speakers took part, the Convention adjourned until to-day without making any nomination.

The New Chicago Platform.

The Platform of the Peace and War Democracy, fabricated yesterday at Chicago, was promptly characterized by the Hon. ALEXANDER LONG (one of the delegates to the Convention) as one made up of resolutions which might mean anything. There is only a single defect in this description. It overlooks those portions of the party declaration which mean nothing at all, which were not designed to mean anything, and to which nobody will be expected to impute any meaning.

The opening resolution, which declares that, in the future as in the past, the party will adhere to the Union under the Constitution, is flanked by others, which solemnly pronounce the war for the maintenance of the Constitution to have been a failure, and affirme that in a four years' experiment the national army has been employed "under the pretence of a military necessity," in arresting unoffending citizens in the loyal States, in destroying the Constitution, in treading upon every public and private right, and in unlawful interference with the elections in the border States. From beginning to end of this precious platform, the soldiers of the Union are spoken of but as the mere instruments of a military despotism. Not a word of the justness of their cause, as defenders of the national existence and honor, and the upholders of the national flag. Nothing for the heroes of the Seven Days' battles, of Shiloh, of Murfreesboro', of New Orleans, of Gettysburgh, of Chattanooga, of Spottsylvania, or even of Antietam, but a vague, *commiserating* platitude, more insulting to the noble soldiers of the Republic than if their services had been made the subject of an open and courageous vote of censure. "The *sympathy* of the party," says the final resolution of the platform, "is earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field." It probably did not occur to the framers of this sympathizing tribute that our soldiers in the field have not been claimants for the pity or sympathy either of treacherous peace men or their more cowardly abettors in the loyal States. Our brave defenders in the field, thank Heaven, stand sufficiently high before the world to challenge respect and to command admiration, whatever they may receive from those who affect to disregard their achievements in the field, and who evidently consider them but the tools of a military usurpation.

In perfect keeping with the cowardly innuendoes thus directed against the Union Army, is the plank of this rotten and perilous structure which is directed against the continuance of the war. "Justice, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities and a convention of the States." Should this convention fail; should the rebel delegates refuse to join it; or should the basis of their agreement to enter it be—as every authoritative assurance of the Southern authorities from JEFFERSON DAVIS downwards, proves it would be—*absolute independence for the South*, what then? Does this Chicago Convention, or those for whom it speaks, offer us no alternative before agreeing to a hopeless and helpless surrender of the Union? In all this wordy declaration of principles, where is there the first sign of a resolution to make the rejection of peace *on the basis of the Union* the ground and justification for enforcing by arms the supremacy *of the Constitution?* From first to last there is not even the barest intimation that the power of the National Government must at all hazards be asserted. The soldiers (who are considered fit objects of pity) are to have "care, protection and kindness" extended to them for their needless sufferings in a four years' war which has proved an irredeemable failure, and after that the framers of this platform are to consider their relations with the national army, its hopes, its aspirations, its patriotic endurance and its unequaled sacrifices finally wound up. It will be for each Southern State or for the entire Confederacy to say, whether it will be worth its pains to become a party to a convention which will be prepared to concede either in their presence or their absence the same accommodating terms.

It is, perhaps, barely worth while putting in contrast with this party confession of faith the most recent elaborated utterances of the expected party standard-bearer; for a military career which began in imposture might fittingly close in a turgid outpouring of cheap and meaningless rhetoric. Still, it may be worth while that the military champion of the Peace Democracy should have an opportunity of putting his declaration of national and military faith alongside of that now framed for his formal acceptance. Said Gen. MCCLELLAN at West Point on the 15th of June:

"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved. Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that."

It will be interesting to see how these prayers can be made to dovetail with a party creed which is framed—expressly and elaborately framed—for the purpose of accepting a degrading peace, and which even now contemplates in its complaisant paradoxes the surrender to a rebel conspiracy of all that is valuable in the national life, and all that stands between us and permanent disruption and ruin.

The Speech of Gov. Seymour.

The speech, made by our Governor on taking the presiding chair of the Chicago Convention, hardly exhibits his ordinary plausibility. A great deal of it is too bald to deceive any mind of the least discernment. His assertions are too broad, his sophistry too rank, his flattery too gross.

He begins by what amounts to an apology for the rebellion. He attributes its origin, not to the long-continued, deep-laid, plottings of Southern traitors, but to "the intolerance and fanaticism" of the Chicago Convention of four years ago; which intolerance and fanaticism was simply the reaffirmation of the principle of the great ordinance excluding Slavery from the Northwest, adopted and applied by the fathers of the Constitution. Not a syllable of the speech expresses or implies disapprobation of the rebellion. It is recognized only to lay the provocation of it at the door of the Republican party. With what right or decency can Gov. SEYMOUR make this invidious reference to the Republican Convention of four years ago, in face of the historical fact that one-third of the members of the National Convention of his own party, held the same month, became open traitors, and are even now—those, at least, not in traitors' graves—exerting themselves with all the energy of demons to bring the Republic to destruction. He has indeed the grace to say that "the delegates to the Chicago Convention did not mean to destroy our Government." But why, as a man of truth, did he not add that many of the delegates to the Charleston Convention did mean that very thing, and nothing else? What effrontry is it in him to lay claim, without any qualification, that his party is the party "which does now, and always did, love and reverence the Union." Were not JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, MASON, BENJAMIN, MALLORY, and every solitary leader who generated and have since managed this "Confederacy," members, and leading members, too, of the Democratic party? Does Gov. SEYMOUR mean to say that these men "now, and always did, love and reverence the Union?" It is monstrous, and yet his language involves just that.

Gov. SEYMOUR complains that "the guaranteed right to bear arms has been trampled under foot up to the very borders of Canada." He probably bases this declaration upon the recent seizure of arms intended for the use of the organized conspiracy of the "Sons of Liberty." It is precisely the same cry that was raised when arms were first stopped in *transitu* to Southern rebels. It comes now, as it did then, not from any jealousy of constitutional principle, but from a sympathy with the spirit of revolt. Gov. SEYMOUR knows, as well as he does his own existence, that every man North, whether friendly or unfriendly to the Administration, is just as free to own arms, or to use them within the pale of the law, as ever.

The Governor blarneys the soldiers without measure. He wants their votes for his party, and, by the very fulsomeness of his flattery, he betrays the consciousness that the soldiers owe no love to either him or his party. The fact is notorious that there is no body of men in the whole breadth of the land who are so staunch for fighting this war through, until it shall end in an unconditional submission of the rebels, as those who are scaling their devotion to the old flag with their blood. It is equally notorious that our soldiers detest Copperheads with an intensity inferior only to their hate of open rebels. Were it possible to aggravate this feeling, to inject into it a still stronger element of contempt, it would be effected by just such an effort to curry favor, as Gov. SEYMOUR here makes. This style of talk on his part will excite a shout of derision in every camp where it is read. Our soldiers are not the gulls Gov. SEYMOUR takes them for. Argument and rational appeal they will always listen to from any quarter; but, with all their strong manhood upon them, hardened and purified in the flame of battle, they are the very last men in the world to be moulded by "soft solder" to anybody's purpose.

The Governor takes good care not to commit himself explicitly to either the side of war or peace. He keeps clear of every point on which a clear, straightforward, specific utterance would have been welcomed by the people. He never made a speech so utterly unsubstantial, and few that were so little entitled to respect. He has expressed his intention to retire into private life. If this is indeed to be his farewell appearance on the political stage, it is a pity he did not make it more reputable.

Naval Recruiting.

We had occasion to remark, a few days since, upon the difficulties attending the present system of naval recruiting, and some of our correspondents have commented, with righteous severity, upon the swindling practices prevalent in the vicinity of the several naval rendezvous. We have investigated these matters still further, and have become satisfied that there is no real necessity for submitting to these outrages, so far as the shipment of men is concerned. This business is intended by law to be done, and *can* be done, without any expense whatever to the individual citizen. Applications at the naval rendezvous in Cherry-street will be received in person by the faithful and honorable officer in charge, and the business can be done through his office without being swindled, or as was set forth in an advertisement recently published in our columns by Capt. BULLUS, "the premises are unconditionally open without charge, and any man can put in a substitute or volunteer in rotation." To parties unfamiliar with the routine we would say, keep aloof from offers of assistance from brokers and hangers-on; present your men promptly, stand by them, and they will go through promptly, in regular rotation.

It is also gratifying to learn that some of those engaged in this nefarious business of cheating unsuspecting people, are receiving punishment. One knave, who had got in the same building with the rendezvous in Cherry-street, and was there officiating as Notary Public in making necessary affidavits for recruits, was arrested on Monday by order of Gen. HAYS, and locked up, for practicing outrageous frauds. A rendezvous in South-street, presided over by an Acting Master in the navy, has been closed on account of nefarious practices, and the officer summarily dismissed the service. Other investigations are going on, and further good results must follow.

It is a pity that the various rendezvous must be located in such inconvenient and incommodious quarters. In ordinary times, say times of peace, the room would be ample. But during such a pressure as now exists, the quarters assigned are totally inadequate, and this is one cause of the abuses that are complained of. The officers occupy only a *part* of a small building, and shopkeepers, sharpers and hangers-on occupy the rest, giving them a proximity to the rendezvous, which leads many to suppose that they really have some connection with the shipping office. Volunteers and substitutes should recollect that they will be furnished with an outfit on board the ship at Government prices, better and cheaper than any they can buy outside.

It behooves the proper bureau of the Navy Department to give this business of recruiting a thorough overhauling. The abuses attending it have grown so numerous and outrageous that they must no longer be tolerated. We can tell the chief of that bureau that this work is not too much of "detail" for his hands. He must see to its reform, and that speedily. It is disgracing the Government, and disheartening the very men who are patriotically trying to respond to the President's call for troops.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.—The late desperate military order of the Governor of Georgia compelled all white male persons in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enlist in the ranks at once or be arrested. But the Governor of Mississippi goes one better. He has issued a proclamation, under date of the 12th inst., calling upon all white males from "*fifteen* to fifty-five" years of age to assemble at given points and take up arms; and those failing to report will be arrested and tried by court-martial. Soldiers of fifteen years cannot be very dreadful chaps.

The Last Port Left to the Southern Confederacy.

An intelligent Southern Union man, recently escaped from rebeldom, writes a communication to the TIMES, in which he says that he regards the holding of the Weldon road as by far the most important gain made by Gen. GRANT since he crossed the Rapidan; but that the effective blockading of the port of Wilmington would be of even greater importance to us and greater damage to the rebellion. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily. He says that when he left the South, the rebel Commissary Department was importing heavily of provisions—that not less than twenty large fast steamers were running regularly from Bermuda, Nassau, etc., to Wilmington, the tonnage of each of which is not less than an average of 2,000 barrels; and thus, he thinks, 40,000 barrels of flour and pork might be shipped from the United States to these West India Islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington under one fleet at one shipment. Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, etc., are imported through Wilmington, while cotton, tobacco and naval stores are shipped in return as exchange.

It has always been a wonder why our Government has not attacked this port, which our correspondent characterizes as "a vital point of the Confederacy." Though well acquainted with its fortifications, he avers they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile; and his idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, could easily be reduced by our fleet there; and this alone would effectually blockade that port. We know that it is almost impossible to blockade Wilmington by means of vessels lying outside in the Atlantic Ocean.

This is a matter to which we have very often and earnestly called attention, and it is one upon which we hope the Government will now soon find it feasible to take action.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mr. GLADSTONE, the indefatigable, who is not content to let his scholarship rust, has given a new proof of his devotion to classical literature by the publication of a translation of the First Book of the Iliad, attempted in a style at once more literal and more poetical than the customary versions. The metre adopted is that of TENNYSON'S *Locksley Hall*, and the statesman wields it with a facility equal to that of the Laureate himself—who did not invent it—as it was used previously to his time by Mr. FERRE in his translations from ARISTOPHANES, but to whom it owes its present currency. Its superiority to modern ears over the classical unrhymed hexameter is self-apparent, and no other verse seems so well adapted to render the "long resounding march" of HOMER'S line. A collection in one volume of the different experimental versions recently made of this book by scholars, as ARNOLD, WORSLEY, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, &c., with a sketch of the controversy on the best method of translating HOMER, would be an acceptable gift to general readers, as well as to scholars.

— In spite of the numerous reports, at one time apparently well founded, of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death, that veteran traveler has again reached England in safety, and is understood to be engaged in a new book relating to his last explorations, and the best means of suppressing the inland traffic in slaves, by which his efforts were constantly thwarted and his life placed in great danger.

—An attempt has just been made to do justice to the splendid poetry of the Book of Job, in a new translation by the Rev. J. M. RODWELL. Mr. RODWELL is an eminent Oriental scholar who has lately published the first readable English version of *The Koran*, in which the chapters are chronologically arranged, and the poetical portions rendered metrically. All who have toiled in vain to make sense of SALES' translation will appreciate this service, and the same has been done for Job, the most sublime of the Hebrew scriptures. The translator abolishes entirely the division into chapters and verses, but divides the book according to the stages of the narrative, arranging the text in couplets of measured prose, that represent the simple energy of the original.

—Among the few books of interest announced in England may be mentioned Mr. GROTE'S work on Grecian Philosophy, *Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates*. This, it will be remembered, was promised in his history, to the intellectual portion of which it will form the necessary complement. *Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century who have Commanded Fleets and Armies Before the Enemy*, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir EDWARD CUST. This will be a companion to the Military Annals of the two last centuries, that form so valuable a manual for students of the art of war, by the same author. *Physical Geography of the Holy Land*—by Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON—a Supplement to *Biblical Researches*. This is the unfinished work that engaged Dr. ROBINSON'S attention at the time of his death—a portion has been found sufficiently matured to be made public. The above will all be issued by Mr. MURRAY.

The Overland Mail.

We understand that a number of mail-bags sent from this City Aug. 10 by the overland mail route to California, were received back at the Post-office yesterday, (30th,) having reached St. Joseph, Mo. The mail agent at that place fearing their capture by the hostile Indians infesting the remainder of the route, returned them, together with one mail-bag received from San Francisco, from which city it was sent July 29. The returned mails will be forwarded to California by the next steamer, which sails Saturday next, Sept. 3.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Carolina*, which arrived at this port on Monday, from Beaufort, N. C., had a singular and perilous occurrence on board of her during the passage. The second mate, named RYAN, while in the performance of his duties on Saturday night, had occasion to mount to the hurricane deck, but missing his foothold he fell through two hatchways to the lower hold, a distance of 25 feet, alighting amidst the machinery, his arm falling between the two piston rods, but the engine being promptly stopped, he was extricated with only a few slight bruises.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. EPHRAIM MARSH.—Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, died suddenly of heart disease at the residence of his son at Schooley's Mountain, at 5½ o'clock, on Sunday last. Judge MARSH had been in usual health until within a few hours of his decease. He returned to Jersey City from Philadelphia on Friday last, feeling a little unwell, and on Saturday, before leaving for Schooley's Mountain—his Summer residence—consulted a physician, but after which proceeded on his journey. The train was

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

THE CASE OF DR. HAMMOND.

Yesterday the District Attorney entered a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against WM. A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General United States Army, to recover $150,000, the amount it is alleged the Government has been defrauded of by his purchase of blankets from W. A. STEPHENS and of supplies from JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, $50,000 being the amount in the first case and $400,000 in the second.

THE STEAMER DONEGAL.

The Captain and crew of the transport *Massachusetts* have been transferred to the steamer *Donegal*. The latter sails Saturday next for the South Atlantic Squadron from the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The former is laid up for repairs.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Maj. DYER, Commandant of the Springfield Arsenal, was to-day promoted to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Capt. BALCH, of the same corps, is ordered to West Point to relieve Capt. TREADWELL, who becomes Chief Assistant here to Gen. DYER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The 7-30 loan subscriptions reported to-day amount to $312,150; total, $27,198,600. The 10-40 subscriptions for the same time amount to $231,000; total, $79,263,900.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established: Market National Bank, Boston; capital, $500,000; Merchants' National Bank, Lowell; $150,000; First National Bank, Lock Haven, Penn.; $100,000; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; $500,000.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Martin Hogal, Co. B, 5th Cavalry; Orris S. Crandall, Co. C, 50th Engineers; Thomas Welch, Co. H, 150th Infantry; Peter Gray, Co. B, 59th Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. S. B. Moore, Co. K, 2d Cavalry; Lieut. Jas. Wycoff, Co. G, 39th Infantry.

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

MICH'L T. HANNIGAN was to-day committed to the Old Capitol, upon the charge of recruiting in the District of Columbia contrary to orders. HANNIGAN, it appears, had recruited a negro man in this District, and attempted to run him off to New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT TACONY.

The United States steamer *Tacony* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for six months. She brings no special news from that quarter. The rebel ram *Albemarle* keeps out of sight and danger, but our boats are fully prepared for her appearance. Some of them, since the encounter between the *Sassacus* and the rebel ram, have been armed with iron prows. Among the officers of the *Albemarle* is Ensign SOMERS, who was on the *Satellite* when she was captured in July, 1862, by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock, where he was badly wounded while resisting the enemy.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

The Government has entered suit against Ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND to recover $150,000, the amount of the alleged fraud on his part in the purchase of supplies.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. OTTIS, General Superintendent of the Overland Mail route, has reached Washington for the purpose of representing to the officials the condition of affairs on the plains. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas are all hostile, and, according to the report of friendly Indians, they number from five to eight thousand warriors. In addition to the indiscriminate massacre of whites in the most shocking modes, they have destroyed at least $1,000,000 worth of property, including emigrant trains and have taken possession of all the ranches between Julesburgh and Fort Kearny, a distance of 200 miles, and 150 miles this way to the Big Sandy. The wires to the Pacific have been cut, and emigration rendered insecure, excepting in large bodies. Denver and other settlements are at present curtailed in their supplies from the States. The Indians say the country belongs to them and that they intend to drive out the whites. This seems to be the only argument for their warfare, and in view of this fact, conciliation is at present out of the question. Those who have the best knowledge of all the attendant circumstances are suggesting that Gen. HARNEY be placed in command of the forces, which can easily be rallied under him to carry on hostilities against the savages.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $500,000, and to the ten-forty loan, $231,000.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Under the act of Congress the previous ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the former law, that the tax should be withheld from all payments, no persons employed by the day, when the compensation exceeded two dollars per day, is annulled. Hereafter the tax will be withheld from persons who are employed by the day and paid by the day, no matter what may be the rate of compensation, and no tax will be withheld from persons employed by the day and paid at the end of the month, unless the amount earned during the month exceeds the sum of fifty dollars. When the amount earned during the month does exceed fifty dollars, the tax of five per cent. must be withheld from the amount in excess. When a person is employed by the month at a rate of compensation exceeding fifty dollars, the tax must be withheld from the amount in excess of that rate, even though the payment is for such a fraction of a month that the amount due is less than fifty dollars. Thus, if a person whose salary is one hundred dollars per month is employed but one quarter of a given month, the tax must be withheld upon the sum of twelve dollars and a half. All amounts received by any person in the service or employment of the United States, which are exempt from salary-tax under the above provision must be returned to the Assessor of the District in which such person resides, in the same manner as if it came from any other source. A special exception to the rule above established is made in the hundred and twenty-third section of the act, which provides that payments of prize money shall be regarded as income from salaries, and the duty thereon shall be assessed and collected in like manner. The tax must therefore be withheld from all payments of prize money as heretofore, and such payments may be deducted from the income, as provided in section one hundred and seventeen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $553,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan $414,000. The National Bank Note Company is now furnishing three millions daily of bonds for the conversion of the Seven-thirties due August and October, 1864.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD left Washington to-day for New-York.

REPORTED LOSS OF GUNS.

It is reported we lost eight guns in the engagement on Thursday on the Weldon Railroad, in consequence of the sudden fall of rain, rendering it impossible to drag them off the heavy ground after the horses were shot; and that they were spiked and otherwise disabled previous to their being abandoned.

A NEW NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.—A new rendezvous for the reception of naval recruits was opened yesterday at No. 124 West-street, corner of Dey. An office of this kind has long been needed on the west side of the City, and this one will supply the want. It is conveniently situated, will be well managed, and it is believed will do a good business.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

THE JAQUES-GILLMORE EMBASSY.

Interesting Statement from Secretary Benjamin.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 26.

THE SO-CALLED "PEACE MISSION" TO RICHMOND —THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th of June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principal sentiments and purposes by which these States have been and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the solemn compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President LINCOLN. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. LEE from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, in the following words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 8, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate forces near Petersburgh, Va.:

GENERAL: I would request that Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. GILLMORE, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. OULD, as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President DAVIS for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Col. OULD to meet the persons named in Gen. GRANT'S letter, and Col. OULD, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. JAQUES and GILLMORE had not said anything to him about the duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President LINCOLN, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President DAVIS the views of Mr. LINCOLN and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of commissioners. Col. OULD stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Col. OULD, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his escorge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Col. OULD conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning received the following letter:

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, JAMES F. JAQUES, of Illinois, and JAMES R. GILLMORE, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that the exchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves would tend in the most effective degree to such as would ultimate in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JAS. F. JAQUES,
JAS. R. GILLMORE.

The word "official" is underscored, and the word peace doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. OULD to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfy me that they came by request of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. GILLMORE replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. LINCOLN; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the sooner it might as well be made now as after still further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals must to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. LINCOLN'S authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, or if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, talked and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. LINCOLN'S views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to obtain his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. LINCOLN, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. GILLMORE referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. GRANT in a letter to Gen. LEE, and that Gen. GRANT in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President DAVIS. Mr. GILLMORE then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. LINCOLN, requesting Gen. GRANT to aid Mr. GILLMORE and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Col. JAQUES then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburgh on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of them who had formerly met him in Petersburgh would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you came as messengers from Mr. LINCOLN for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. LINCOLN with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President DAVIS?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M.; that at least I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Col. OULD, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. OULD, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. LINCOLN was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President thereof, of my conclusion, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. OULD came a few moments later with Messrs. JAQUES & GILLMORE. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. LINCOLN; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. GILLMORE then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of Slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of Slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Confederations, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. LINCOLN'S views. The President answered that as these remarks had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. LINCOLN ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation Mr. GILLMORE made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. LINCOLN'S views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. LINCOLN'S language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Col. OULD, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. GILLMORE and JAQUES to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding their agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. GILLMORE'S narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have, no doubt, seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. CLAY and J. P. HOLCOMBE, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, acting with authority of President LINCOLN. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. GREELEY, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. GILLMORE and JAQUES that they came as messengers from Mr. LINCOLN is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. LINCOLN, as stated by them to the President are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. LINCOLN to Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. HAY, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. LINCOLN was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c. Paris.

Comments of the Examiner.

As usual, Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, has placed the country in a mean, base and humiliating position. Having nothing on earth to do in the way of the legitimate business of his office, he spends his activity in pushing himself into eternal scrapes, which, indeed, would be of little consequence if they affected him alone. Unfortunately, however, owing to the public office which he (nominally) holds, his stupid blunders touch us all rather closely. We find now the Secretary of State of the Confederate States engaged in a newspaper altercation with the spies who lately sneaked into Richmond, and who come, as one of them affirms, armed with a letter of introduction to our Secretary of State from a Mr. ———. The spy does not tell the name of the Yankee who introduced him; but we should greatly like to know *what* Yankee can commission a spy into our lines, and assure to him handsome treatment, and access to the President and public offices, by means of a letter to Mr. BENJAMIN. The statement of this fact catches us an unpleasant sensation.

Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do; and our Secretary of State, having no State affairs to attend to, naturally, by way of relaxation, falls easily into communication with any sort of scoundrels who have time to talk to him; especially such as are introduced by a letter from his nameless Yankee friend, Mr. ———. No wonder he finds, shortly afterward, that the prowling Yankees have made up a bundle of falsehoods to suit the taste of their fellow-countrymen at home; and thus we have the edditying spectacle of the Confederate Secretary of State entering into a controversy with those spies in the public journals about the facts which they report. It is too late: he received them graciously, on the introduction of his friend, Mr. ———; procured them an interview with the President; and they are now making capital of their adventure in the way of magazine articles and lectures at twenty-five cents per head. He cannot now invalidate the accuracy of the information which these spies have carried North by alleging "the inaccuracy of Mr. GILLMORE'S narrative."

Perhaps the most absurd thing in all this business is the manner in which Mr. BENJAMIN has addressed his long refutation of the spies—"To Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the *Continent*, &c., &c., *et cetera*." Mr. MASON is not a Commissioner to any continent; Mr. MASON has never read, and never will read, in all probability, either the narratives of the spies, or Mr. BENJAMIN'S refutation thereof. Why does not Mr. BENJAMIN send a communication to the newspapers at once, and scathe and scorch and scold those spies to the best of his ability? If anything can aggravate the provocation of seeing a Cabinet Minister of the Confederate States engaged in such an altercation at all, it is to see him put on such preposterous diplomatic airs, turning a paragraph into a protocol.

Wilmington and Its Value.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being recently from rebeldom, I desire to communicate, through the TIMES, to the Government and your readers, some facts which are of the greatest importance to the former and interest to the latter.

On the 30th day of March last I escaped from rebeldom. Two days more in Dixie, and I should have been a genuine conscript, and a musket-bearer in the rebel army. Having been a resident of Richmond from the commencement of the war, and traveled extensively through King JEFF.'s dominions, I had very good opportunities of seeing certain mistakes or bad management upon the part of the United States Government, which it is my duty, as a loyal man, to advise it of. I refer to the business of blockade-running at the port of Wilmington, N. C., and Mobile, Ala. Fortunately, since my arrival here, Admiral FARRAGUT has hermetically sealed the latter port, and Wilmington is now the place that demands the prompt attention of our Government. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily.

The Commissary Department of the rebels were importing heavily of provisions when I left there. Not less than twenty large fast steamers are running regularly between Bermuda, Nassau, &c., to Wilmington. The tonnage of each is not less than an average of 2,000 barrels. Just think of this! 40,000 barrels flour and pork shipped from the United States to these islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington, under one fleet, at one shipment! From this data a calculation may be made to find the time of starvation of the rebels.

Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., are imported through this port, and cotton, tobacco and naval stores shipped in return as exchange.

It has always been a wonder to me why the Government does not attack this port—*this vital point of the Confederacy.* I am well aware of its fortifications, and they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile. My own idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, can easily be reduced by our fleet there, and this alone will effectually blockade that port, and be of more importance than holding the Weldon Railroad, which I regard as by far the most important gain made by Gen. GRANT since he crossed the Rapidan.

Respectfully, &c.,
A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BROADWAY THEATRE re-opened for the season Monday night, with Mr. J. E. OWENS as the comedy star. It is a long period since Mr. OWENS challenged the patronage and criticism of this metropolis, and he is comparatively a new man in our midst. We remember him in years past as a good, sound, honest and reliable comedian, without great force, or that electric impulse that sways the multitude, but as an actor that, by his genuine talent and tact, conveys the idea that he is in earnest himself, and being so, carries you with him.

The pieces he selected for his *debut* were BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Married Life," and the old American drama of "The People's Lawyer." In the first he played *Mr. Dove*, in the second *Solon Shingle*. In both, as opposite as well could be imagined, he won well merited and continuous applause.

Mr. OWENS is a remarkably quiet actor. He does not rely upon those broad comedy "splurges" which bring down the cheers of "the groundlings," but bases his claims for public support rather on the legitimacy of his acting, than the broad grin, which any buffoon can excite. We have rarely seen more legitimate good acting than that which he exhibited in both pieces. Miss ALICE PLACIDE, the leading lady of the new Broadway company, played the *rôle of Mrs. Swivel Lynx*, in "Married Life," ex cellently. Young, remarkably good-looking, clear and distinct in her enunciation, and quietly natural throughout, she created a most favorable impression on the occasion of her *début* in New-York. Mr. C. P. DE GROAT (a newcomer in our midst) deserves honorable mention for his excellent rendition of *Mr. Coddle*, as do also the *Mr.* and *Mrs. Drama* of Mr. TOM OWENS and Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mrs. MATILDA HERON commenced an engagement of six nights here on Monday evening, in her own dramatic version of 'Camille." Of her rendition of the *rôle*, it is only necessary to say that it was "as per last," exhibiting the same egregious faults, and the same occasional glimpses of truthfulness that have marked her career in this part in recent years. A new candidate for metropolitan fame appeared as the *Armand* of the evening, in the person of Mr. B. MACAULEY, who played the part remarkably well.

At the end of the fourth act there was a call for the *Camille* and *Armand*, which was responded to by the appearance of both in company. They passed the footlights, but prior to making their exit, Miss HERON, in her impulsiveness, turned to Mr. MACAULEY and shook him enthusiastically by the hand.

THE WINTER GARDEN is crowded to its utmost capacity every evening without change of programme, the pieces being "Everybody's Friend" and "The Rough Diamond," in both of which Mr. J. S. CLARKE appeared.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer season terminated on Monday night with the benefit of Miss OLIVA LOGAN, on which occasion she appeared for the first and only time as *Julia*, in the play of "The Hunchback."

Gen. McCook's Expedition.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS BRANDED.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following card:

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Sunday, Aug. 14.

SIR: My attention has been unpleasantly attracted by telegraphic reports in various Northern papers, ascribing the cause of what they call "McCook's late disaster" to the drunkenness of his troops on captured whisky.

If the result of an expedition which destroyed seven miles of two different railroads, the same length of telegraphic wire, burned over one thousand valuable quartermaster and commissary wagons, destroying their teams, killed and wounded over their own showing nine hundred of the enemy, and finally, after hard fighting for several hours against twice its number, of both infantry and cavalry, cut its way through and came home, crossing an unfordable river, with but small loss of life in comparison with that which it inflicted, can be called disastrous, it may be some consolation to those to whom Gen. McCOOK'S reputation is dear, or who had liberties under his leadership, to know that Gen. SHERMAN differs radically from those that think so as to the whisky question, I know, from personal knowledge, that the heads were immediately knocked out of the small number of barrels taken, and the whisky poured out, and this was at Fayetteville, two hours before the fight.

During the fight at Brown's Mill the men were so exhausted from marching five days and nights without sleep, that I saw them fall asleep under fire in the skirmish line; and I know that then, when a little stimulus might have been useful, there was not a drop of whisky in the command. The story is a lie from beginning to end, and you will oblige me very much if you will give as much publicity as possible to my qualification of it, by publishing this letter.

Very respectfully, ROBT. LE ROY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Forrest on the Memphis Raid.

HIS REPORT TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Gen. FORREST, after his raid on Memphis, sent the following official report to Gen. MAURY:

HERNANDO, Aug. 21.

I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured four hundred, capturing their entire camp, with about three hundred horses and mules. WASHBURN escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is twelve killed and wounded. N. B. FORREST, Major-General.

D. H. MAURY, Major-General.

The District of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War the State of Indiana has been declared a military district in the Northern Department, and I have been assigned to command said district.

I therefore assume command of said district and of all military forces of the United States within the same.

The members of my staff will be hereafter announced.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General U. S. V.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M. D., supplies the best for this country and Europe. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Brilliant, New and Sterling Style be the opening at No. 513 Broadway on Thursday and Friday. Ladies', Misses' and children's fancy hats hereto unrivaled in this country. A liberal discount to the trade. J. B. THERRY, No. 509 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 48 Murray-st., corner of Church-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, shoulder-braces, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Harry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
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Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 25 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. H. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 700 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ELY—ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., WILLIAM H. ELY and Miss M. JOSEPHINE ROGERS, all of this City.

THOMAS—RHODES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Dr. Mathews, THEODORE THOMAS and MISNA, daughter of Charles D. Rhodes, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE ANDERSON, wife of Robert Anderson, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Charlton-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to McPillew for interment.

BEATO.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at St. Augustine, Fla., Miss RAFFELA TOMASA, eldest daughter of Cristoval and Cipreanna Bravo, aged 19 years.

ELSWORTH.—At Lake Manopac, on Monday, Aug. 29, OLIVER MUMFORD ELSWORTH, son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from No. 15 West 11th st.

GRIFFITH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 29, Mrs. CAROLINE G., wife of Walter S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

Notice of the funeral services in the papers of Thursday morning.

HARTICH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 29 JOHN E. HARTICH, son of Joseph and Mary Hartich aged 23 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Clucas, No. 6 South Oxford-st., second door from De Kalb-av.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, at foot of 75th-st., East River, JANE KEYES, beloved wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ California papers please copy.

LOAD.—Suddenly, at Patchogue, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, MARY WATERMAN, wife of Henry E. Lord, of Brooklyn.

The remains have been taken to Litchfield, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 29, JOSEPH MCELROY MAXWELL, son of Hugh and Josephine Maxwell, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 63 West 19th st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place there on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, for Hackettstown, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

OAKLEY.—In this City, at No. 96 Madison-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 8 P. M., ELIZABETH, wife of George Oakley, in the 61st year of her age.

Her bereaved husband and children are inconsolable for the loss of one of the best of wives and tenderest of mothers.

OSGANDLA.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, of inflammation, MARIANA, wife of Charles Osgandler.

Notice will be given of her funeral in Thursday's papers.

PERRY.—In Southport, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 28, WILLIE, infant son of Cornelius and Louise Perry.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, Aug. 29, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and will be in such proportions of large and small denominations as may be required by subscribers.

As the notes will bear interest from August 15, persons making deferred payments will be required to pay the interest accrued from the date of deposit.

Subscriptions for twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at par one time will be allowed a commission of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes converts that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 235 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 850 Broadway.

North National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

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AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will donotless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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OF THE
PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.
By J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer in the Army of the Potomac from its organization to the close of the Peninsula Campaign.
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A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. They are also all that are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

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HAUN

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 18, 1863, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and in proper one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the City require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABRAHAM PETERS, Vice-President.
LUTHER HOPKINS, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
CALEB B. KNEVALS,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
HORACE F. CLARK,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
CHARLES GRAY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
SAM'EL B. PARSONS,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Comptroller.

Contains over 500 acres, is ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-lawn station, 14 miles beyond Williams' bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for private visitors only, two miles from the City drive, and four miles from Central or Bloomingdale Road. Visitors will find this a delightful place for recreation. Maps, plots, &c., furnished at the office, No. 36 East Twenty-first, by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
R. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and for sale to order.
STATE BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Advances received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.
Interest at current interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDRON, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
No. 17 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of U. S. Securities, Gold, Drafts, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against the Government prosecuted.
REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OLDERS, LOCKWOOD & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.,	P. W. ENOS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Black Rock Rolling Mill Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STOKES, Secretary.

DATED, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
270 BROADWAY,
Near Murray-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Sub-scriptions received for the new popular
7-30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of 5-8 on each $1,000 allowed. Bonds on hand or immediately delivered.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 15th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They are issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire floating debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the payment of bonds and mortgages.

A statement of the number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to this office.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 25, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER from the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER Seven-Thirty Notes to all subscribers who deposited 2-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited on or before 19th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

$500,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1887, interest payable quarterly, for sale by

SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE COUPONS OF THE Pittsburgh Railroad, due Sept. 1, will be due in one and after that day, at the Ocean Bank.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

WISCONSIN CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet at the office of Amy & Heye, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, Stockbridge, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

MEYLERT & CO.,
UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When full coupons are presented in numbers of thirty ($30) or more, or fractional coupons in numbers of twenty ($20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, ad interim.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7 3-10 into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DONLEA, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10-40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COM. P. MORSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864. } TRANSFER AGENTS,

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day destroyed, by fire, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows, viz.: 264, 265, 550, 645, 651, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, and 835, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. REZER, No. 63 Exchange-place, Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 230 Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes assigned to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The circulating notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MONEY OBTAINED ON MORTGAGE for a term of years on approved City property, at 5 per cent; must be worth double the value of the loan required: examination to be made by the undersigned. Also at 6 per cent., on a short term. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pinest.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.,
Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West.

E. ALLEN, President.
E. E. BARTO, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 55 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions, Point to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, on later date interest will be charged.

Loan arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $1 00, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 55 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 52 Nassau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London, returning, leave Bridgeport every morning, at 7 o'clock. Passengers leave Bridgeport at 5 o'clock on the arrival of the cars from Hartford and New-Haven. Fare, $1 50. Excursion tickets, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Freight received on the wharf as early as 9 o'clock A. M., except Saturday and Sunday nights. Freight received on the wharf as early as 9 o'clock for Bridgeport, and at stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS C. ROWELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from foot of Jay-st., at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7, o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOAT WEST POINT FOR SALE, with or without the ferry property at Garrison. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

HENRY W. BELCHER, Garrison, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 7:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 11:30, 3:30, Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, Morris-st. Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, 4.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United Sates Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock M.:

500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.

D. T. MARSHALL.
United States Navy storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

will sell on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at their store,

NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,

a full and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every kind of men's, women's, misses and children's wear. Catalogues are now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. D. CARLEBIL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COST OVER $12,000.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. COST $650.
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 218 11th-st., near 4th-av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, sleeping rooms, dining and hall furniture of the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold without reserve. Two superb rosewood suites, in satin, Turkish lounges, Voltaire chairs, solid rosewood reception chairs, gobelin tapestry, magnificent rosewood etagere, yards of superb velvet and tapestry carpets, centre and sofa tables, rich curtains and shades, bronzes, paintings, marble and bisque groups, rich marble vases, clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, beds and bedding, dining furniture in oak, silverware, cutlery, French china, rich cut glass, sofa bed lounges, hall furniture, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
5TH AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will under any circumstances be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness intended for Wednesday's sales should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 10 A. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale day, but will be received until 8 P. M. on Thursday.

THIS DAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. precisely, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

B. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

DISTRESS SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Bushby and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Silas Bassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad formerly known as the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, and located in the Counties of Licking, Muskingum, Perry and Hocking, in the State of Ohio, embracing all the road bed, superstructure and all the rails thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-lots and real estate, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the rolling stock, engines and tenders, cars, implements and machinery and all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, or in or connected with the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Ashville and Gate Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $250,000.

And at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the engines and tenders, cars, iron and fuel on hand, the fixtures, tools, implements and machinery belonging to the said company, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, or in or connected with the same, except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Ashville and Gate Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

D. K. KING, Special Master Commissioner.
E. S. C. ORTH, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 25, 1864.

D. W. IVES & Co., Auctioneers—Furniture Sale—Second week—Now in progress.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, first-class furniture &c., consisting in part of bedsteads, bedding, washstands, commodes, bureaus, tables, parlor and dining-room suites, &c.; also Parian clocks, ornamental warm vases, &c. Now on exhibition with catalogues.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME COLLECTION of old engravings, by all masters; for a few cheats. Apply at No 4 Platt-st., near Nassau. Brokers.

F. CALYO, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, 400 OR 500 LOTS.—ON THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 74 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large assortment of new and second-hand carpets, all qualities and patterns. The attention of the trade and others is invited to this sale, as the whole will be peremptorily sold.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, part of the estate of the late Mary Shattuck, deceased, viz.: The dwelling house with house, barn and outhouses attached, containing six acres of ground. Also one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres of ground, situated on Pelham road and Weyman-ave., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for sea water bathing and boating.

WM. M. SHATTUCK, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

R. M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, 439 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 7, (if not sold at private sale before,) of 632 acres Anthracite coal land in the Mill Creek Railway Coal Field, Columbia County, Pa. For terms apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Nunderdated by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and executed between Edward K. Collins, James Brown, Elisha Riggs, William S. Wetmore and Sereno Brown, of the first part, Prosper M. Wetmore, of the second part, and the United States of America, by John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and not refunded by the said parties of the first part hereto on the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship Alabama, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby given notice that on THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon,

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May —, 1864.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. DUDLOW vs. WILLIAM DUNCK.—Ingredients for the Agents in the above-entitled action will please take notice that I have filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, as the office of said Clerk, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Chamberlain, Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and seven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock noon, all the following goods, chattels and effects, to wit: Two thousand copies of Colton's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from authentic surveys, private contributions and authentic public documents, prepared for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had at or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time since, and quent thereto.

WM. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.
au 30—s2 2w

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at the office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz.:

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixty-sixth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqt. Board.
Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth Avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 24.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS to state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands is fixed at $50,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for the carpenter and joiner work, painting and sash fitting, tin roofing and locksmiths' jobs for ten houses to be built in 52d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. For particulars apply at No. 157 East 50th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, PEOPLE'S BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SAMONDS AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 1, and until further notice, the last and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Barclay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with through tickets for the above points.

Returning, leaves LONG BRANCH

At 6:15 A. M., and 11 A. M.

Steamer connects at Highlands, Thompson's, Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmanzie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken, connecting further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., Asbury Park, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Supt.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, (every day except Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., touching at Perth Amboy and Burlington, and Delaware River Railroad, connecting at Delanco with the Camden and Philadelphia Railroad, arriving at Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, every morning at 10 o'clock.

Passengers from all parts of New-York are notified that no passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to no other vessel the Amboy monopoly, hence all persons purchasing passengers and freight tickets for the City of New-York and Philadelphia

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with parallel roads for all principal cities in the West.

A third road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Lima, Fort Wayne and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect at Hempstead for Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M. for Riverhead, stopping at all stations except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUGENIE	Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. ROCANDS;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	
ONTARIO—building	2,500	
HELVETIA—building	3,000	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$26
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.		Steerage to Hamburg, &c.	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 or $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at lower rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 31.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 8.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Pumpelly	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 16 North side of Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,000 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,400, and the *Day Star* 2,200. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNES, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 10th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamships

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SAILING, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 10.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant first-class mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHALL, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is a first-class clipper ship to the well-known steamer CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Light U. S. Mail Steamship
LAFAYETTE,
GEO. W. CROSS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Dee, Capt. Wylie, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at noon, on SATURDAY, 10th September, and SUNDAY, 11th October.

Pass are money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Freight as usual (or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day hours sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and that no and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D D LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term.) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address

HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT,
} Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A.M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys at No. 58½ West 40th-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Fox, Dalrymple, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mann, S. Robinson, Howard Crosby, Prof. Charteris, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Bliss, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about six miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Collin, Esq., No. 12 Cedar-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 264 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor

ENGLEWOOD, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstelner, Englewood, New Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mlle CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANDOLPH, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. P. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 21, at No. 81 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—Mme. PERAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Greenpoint, having been greatly enlarged, this pupils only could be received last year, the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 22. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 5th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-26th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to SCHAEFER-MERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. L. MORHROP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No 7 West 40th st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee Da ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 115 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD,

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDonald, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City. Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J., Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st,
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 4, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 282 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MORGHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALSTON SPA SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.—Boarding school for Young Ladies only. The next annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues, address the principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 not 12, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

TWO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given and required. Address C., care of Scharfenberg & Lenz, No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 31 Post-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Canal-st., and at Nos. 701 and 1012 Broadway.

N. A. DESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 5. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A family and very select home-school for English and French young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues on application. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS GRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 8 and 8½ Fifth-st., Newtown, (Long Island,) will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS JEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss JEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN SACHSE'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Clark's, No. 508, Crowell's, No. 943, Osborne's, No. 345, and Mitchell's, No. 548 Broadway.

CHELSEA INSTITUTE—CLASSICAL AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 Macdougal-avenue. Entire location, looking on New-York Asylum, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PROVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen the boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Lafayette-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 7. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practised. For circulars, apply to HARRY TUCK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 37 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French school for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BILLSBEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Jamytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

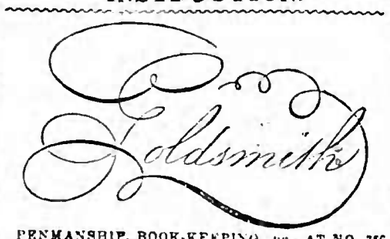
THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 21st-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 11 West 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.



PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., AT NO. 756 BROADWAY. Institute is to-day for the reception of pupils at half-prices. Lessons may be continued until Jan. 1. Open DAILY and EVENING until 10 o'clock.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 26.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 34th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, to ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Bowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. of N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 31 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Send for a circular.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys, Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Englewood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) Fall term commences Sept. 15.

MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. H. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. FULTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $50 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Pinda, No. 58 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 160 Broadway; James M. Rundle, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept 12.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 660 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BENEDICT and B. BEAMAN, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LUCKWOOD, No. 611 Broadway.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. Third-av. cars pass the School.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 254 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

FRENCH THOROUGHLY ACQUIRED IN six months by a pleasant and intelligible method. The most unmanageable children made docile to full words, and a passage each for Spanish or German. Address J. C., Box No. 30 Station D.

STUDIO.—A LADY ARTIST HAVING A STUDIO in New-York, in an excellent situation, would like to find another lady to share it with her from the 1st of September; references exchanged. Address R. S., Station D.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 East 14th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BEN. A. NEW, DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 131 Broadway, corner of 50th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES INSTRUCtion in practical navigation for a few weeks. Address S. H., Box No. 3,000, where an interview may be had, from No. 2 to 5 P. M.

THE MISSES KEEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 143 Montague-st., first door from Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, at 27 East 33d-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of boarders limited.

MISS TOPLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 20 Lexington-av., corner of 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES in first-class neighborhoods, for a few desirable tenants.

$1,200—Wanted to purchase or rent, houses in good location, from parties wishing to sell or rent, will find it to their advantage to send us full particulars.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 9 Broadway.

WANTED, IN UPPER PART OF THE CITY OR BERGEN—part of a house—4 or 5 rooms and part of attic—suitable for a gentleman and wife—for housekeeping. Location must be good. Address best of orders either furnished or unfurnished. Address H., Box No. 76 Times Office, Jamaica.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF RENTING their houses, furnished or unfurnished, for the Fall and Winter months, to first-class tenants, will consult their interest by sending particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately, EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 40 miles of the City, from Oct. 1 for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 9 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York P. O.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, OR half of a house, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

All Quiet—Story of a Refugee—Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 28, in the evening, says:

To-day not a gun was fired from daylight to dark, and up to this hour, 9 o'clock P. M., there have been very few reports.

It was the most quiet day we have had in four weeks.

Our loss in Thursday's fight is ascertained to be about two thousand men in the aggregate and nine guns, four belonging to Brown's Rhode Island Battery, four to SLEEPER'S Massachusetts Battery, and one to MCKNIGHT'S battery of light artillery.

The statement is made, by request, that it was the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, instead of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York, as reported in some of the newspapers, which captured the battle-flag of the Eighteenth North Carolina, in the fight of the 19th inst. The party who made the prize was the color-bearer of the regiment, Private HATTENSTORE, of Co. C.

An English gentleman, Mr. EDWIN WALLACE, swam the Appomattox last night and came into our lines. He has resided in Petersburgh since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The rebel leaders are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw Gen. GRANT hence, by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALLACE lost his wife and child in Petersburgh a short time ago. They were killed by the explosion of one of our shells, which entered their house.

Three deserters came into our lines last night. They state that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago from Gen. CRAWFORD'S Union Third Tennessee (hundred days) Regiment, and while on their way home were captured with seventeen others by Gen. WHEELER'S cavalry, and forced into the rebel ranks after being robbed of all their money and clothing. They have no idea of what became of their comrades, from whom they were separated at Lynchburgh, to which place they had been brought in irons. They seem very indignant at the treatment they have received, and are anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 29.

Col SHAFFER, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, arrived here this morning from the James River. The steamer *Carrie Martin*, on which he was a passenger, was run into by a gunboat near Wilson's Landing, and was obliged to run shore to prevent sinking in deep water.

By the steamer *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, from City Point this morning, we learn that all was quiet yesterday at the front.

Mayor MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, left at 1 o'clock to-day for Aiken's Landing, the flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*.

The members of the Fifth and Sixth New-Jersey and Fortieth New-York Regiments, whose times have expired, left for home this afternoon.

THE BATTLE AT REAM'S STATION.

Interesting Description of the Struggle.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The action at Ream's Station, in which, on our side, the First and Second Divisions, Second Corps, were engaged yesterday, is an event of which I barely know how to speak. Many look upon it as a disaster, and there are some reasons for regarding it in that light if we were to consider it without regard to the other side of the picture, the punishment inflicted on the enemy. But when we recollect that in three successive charges the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and that their losses in killed and wounded greatly outnumbered ours, it is evident that our occasion for regret is on account of the adverse moral effect of a reverse more than the losses actually entailed thereby. Even the guns they captured were nearly paid for in killed and wounded, and we can far better afford to lose guns than they can afford to lose men.

The Second Corps had but just returned from the extreme right on the James River, when, on Monday morning, the First and Second Divisions of it were started off on a long, wet and muddy march to the extreme left, on the Weldon Railroad. From that time up to yesterday they had been hard at work tearing up the railroad, burning the ties, twisting the rails, leveling embankments, destroying bridges and culverts, and as thoroughly as possible demolishing everything that could be of any service to the enemy in facilitating the repair of the road, in case it should again fall into their hands.

This work had been completely accomplished to a point between three and four miles south of Ream's Station, making in all ten miles of road, or a little over that distance, effectually destroyed. The First Division, under Gen. MILES, which had been at work south of Ream's Station, returned to the intrenchments at that place on Wednesday evening. These intrenchments were the same thrown up by the Sixth Corps when sent out there to meet WILSON'S Cavalry, near the end of June. Of course this position was only held temporarily, for the purpose of destroying the road in the vicinity, and was to have been abandoned as soon as that object was accomplished, it being too distant, and requiring too great an extension of our line to admit of our holding it permanently, even had it been desirable.

Being seven miles further south than the position held by Gen. WARREN, it was detached from it, and its abandonment does not in any way effect the latter, which we still hold firmly in our grasp.

On Thursday morning Gen. GIBBON'S division was to have moved southward from Ream's Station, to continue the destruction of the road still further toward Stony Creek, but Col. SPEAR'S brigade of KAUTZ'S cavalry, which was picketing in that direction, being attacked by the enemy, and this circumstance intimating the probability that our operations on the railroad might meet with interruption, the order to move out was countermanded.

Subsequently the opinion that the only force the enemy had there was cavalry, appears to have been formed, and Gen. GIBBON was again ordered to move down the road, which he commenced to do at about 9½ A. M., Col. SMITH'S brigade having the advance and a regiment of GREGG'S cavalry preceding the division.

Starting along the road running to the left or east of the railroad, they turned to the right and crossed the latter about half a mile below Ream's, and had not proceeded half a mile further before the cavalry was checked by meeting a line of rebel skirmishers. Col. SMITH then deployed as skirmishers the First Delaware Regiment, supported by the Twelfth New-Jersey Regiment in rear, and the Tenth New-York on the right flank.

Advancing this skirmish line parallel with that on the right of the railroad, its left flank resting near the same, Col. SMITH pushed back the enemy's skirmishers until, on arriving in sight of a narrow swampy range extending from the railroad obliquely to the right, and with its acute angle on the side next to us, he found their troops in line of battle beyond it and protected by small breastworks.

The enemy immediately charged upon our skirmishers, and drove them back to our main body. Col. SMITH now reported to Gen. GIBBON the fact that the enemy had a considerable force of infantry present, and awaited further instructions.

He was ordered to push forward again and ascertain what force there was opposed to us, and accordingly deploying the Seventh Virginia, (Union,) Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Connecticut, he advanced, and again drove back the enemy to the ravine, and at that point was again brought to a stand and compelled to retire.

This was between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. About an hour later skirmishing commenced in front of the First Division, which occupied the works at Ream's Station.

The pickets of the division were driven in, and a charge was then made on the intrenchments, which, however, were quickly repulsed.

The form of this line of intrenchments is that of a semi-circle, a segment of which includes a section of the railroad, the works crossing the latter a short distance north of Ream's Station, and curving back so as to cross it again south of that place. Along this curved line the First Division was posted by Gen. MILES, as follows: On the left was the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. ALLCOCK; next to this the Fourth Brigade of the division, under Lieut.-Col. BARNES, of the Sixty-first New-York; then the Third Brigade, under Maj. BYRON, of the Eighty-eighth New-York; and on the right the First Brigade, under Col. LYNCH, of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania. The Second Brigade does not appear by name, but was nevertheless in the engagement, being consolidated with the Third.

As soon as it became evident by the attack on Gen. MILES' position that the enemy were in considerable force, Gen. GIBBON was ordered to fall back from his advanced position on the left, and connecting his right with the left of the First Division, to form a line for the protection of the left flank and rear. The junction of his right with MILES' left was near the point where our breastworks crossed the railroad, and thence his line extended in such a curve as to bring his left nearly opposite MILES' right, the line of the latter fronting toward the West, while that of GIBBON'S faced to the east and southeast. On his right Gen. GIBBON placed his Second Brigade, Col. MURPHY, and on his left the Third Brigade, Col. BARNS, with the Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Nineteenth Maine, of the First Brigade in the centre.

The remainder of the First Brigade, comprising five regiments, supported the centre of the First Division, and were under command of Gen. MILES. Having thus disposed his line, Gen. GIBBON at once commenced the construction of breastworks along its entire extent.

As above stated, the first charge of the enemy on Gen. MILES' front occured about 2½ P. M. The enemy having been repulsed, our skirmishers followed them as they fell back, advancing nearly to the position they had formerly held, and capturing a number of prisoners. Shortly after, the enemy again advanced, and were again driven back with heavy loss; and their third assault, made about 4 P. M., was attended with a like satisfactory result.

THE REBELS OPEN WITH ARTILLERY.

In the first three charges the enemy used no artillery, but about 5 P. M. they opened a heavy, concentrated fire from a number of batteries, pouring a storm of shell and other missiles over the entire amphitheatre included within our lines. At some points our intrenchments were partially enfiladed by their fire, while nearly the whole of Gen. GIBBON'S division was subjected to an extremely troublesome fire, especially the rear, its line being within range of shot and shell that passed harmlessly over the intrenchments held by the First Division. To escape this, they were obliged to get outside their own intrenchments into a position of nearly equal danger from the fire of skirmishers thrown out toward our left flank.

After about twenty minutes of this artillery fire, the enemy again made their appearance in front of Gen. MILES' division, their assault being directed mainly against his centre. Along nearly the entire line, and especially in front of the Fifth Brigade, the woods are very close to our intrenchments, which circumstance was favorable to the enemy in that it enabled them to form comparatively near our works without being discovered.

Emerging from the woods, they advanced in two lines of battle, with a force thought to have comprised WILCOX'S entire division of HILL'S corps, and two brigades of HETH'S. Our artillery and musketry greeted them, as before, with a rapid fire, but without checking their progress. On they came, with bayonets fixed and without firing a shot.

They approached our lines, gained the outside of our intrenchments, and at some points a hand to hand conflict ensued over the top of the breastworks, our men beating back the rebels with their bayonets, as they attempted to climb over. But soon it was found that our line was broken near the centre, and the gap once made rapidly grew wider, until nearly the entire line was swept back, leaving our breastworks and artillery in the hands of the enemy, from the left of the First Division to a point considerably to the right of the centre. The Seventh New-York Infantry is said to have been the first to give way.

The batteries left behind were Batteries B, First Rhode Island, Lieut. PERRINE; Capt. SLEEPER'S battery, the Twelfth Massachusetts, and McKNIGHT'S Battery, the Twelfth New-York Independent. Their horses had all been shot early in the action, and the suddenness with which our men fell back rendered it impossible to get off the guns. Capt. SLEEPER, of the Tenth Massachusetts, had been wounded during the afternoon, and was not in command when his battery was lost. It is said that the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, or a considerable portion of them, stood their ground on the left when our line gave way, and rushing to the guns of the battery nearest to them, worked it till the enemy came on and surrounded them, capturing a considerable portion of them along with the battery.

Gen. MILES and other officers of his division, with great coolness and intrepidity set to work to rally the men, who were pouring down from the left and hurrying to the rear, and in a short time succeeded in forming a line with its right resting against our breastworks, near the right of our former line, at the point up to which that line had been held. At the same time Gen. HANCOCK ordered the Second Division to be faced about, and cheering and urging the men forward, led them in person in a charge at double quick across the space between their line and that of Gen. MILES, which at the widest part was probably three-fourths of a mile in breadth.

This charge, which was made under a heavy fire both of musketry and artillery, was gallantly executed, and in conjunction with the line rallied by Gen. MILES, instantly checked the enemy and regained our intrenchments for some distance further toward the left. The Twelfth New-Jersey Regiment and portions of the Tenth New-York and Fourteenth Connecticut, which voluntarily acted with the Twelfth Artillery, are highly praised for their gallantry in driving the enemy from a position near the centre of our line, opposite the station, where, after crossing our breastworks, they had established themselves behind an embankment on the railroad, which afforded them excellent protection, and to dislodge from which was a task of no slight difficulty and danger. Lieut.-Col. K. S. THOMPSON, of the Twelfth New-Jersey, was severely wounded in making this charge.

On this charge of GIBBONS' division the loss in killed and wounded was very severe, especially among the officers. Col. SMITH, commanding the Third Brigade, had his horse shot under him, and of twenty-six officers and nearly two hundred men of his brigade lost during the day, the majority were killed and wounded in this charge.

After the enemy had been checked in the centre and along that portion of the line against which they had chiefly directed their attack, the greater part of the Second Division had returned to their own intrenchments and the combat seemed to have nearly died out, when suddenly to-ferment, working their way round toward our left, struck the right flank and rear of Col. MURPHY'S brigade, which was driven toward the left. Perhaps it will be better understood if I compare our line to a horse-shoe and say they were driven toward the left heel. There was again considerable confusion for a time, but our men again rallied and the enemy was soon checked.

By this time it was dark, and the fighting ended. MCKNIGHT'S battery was put a short distance to the left of the portion of our line recaptured, and after dark Col. SMITH sent Col. MOORE, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, to bring off the guns. He succeeded in bringing off three, and the other was subsequently recovered.

Capt. WAGAEN, of the Third New-Jersey Battery, which was posted on Gen. GIBBONS' line, is worthy of particular mention for the skill and efficiency with which he held his guns, firing sometimes to the West, sometimes to the South, and almost every point of the compass, and always with telling effect upon the enemy.

About 8 P. M., we commenced retiring, which was accomplished without molestation. Nothing lost in abandoning our position, not a shot being fired by the enemy. We sacrifice nothing in abandoning the position at Ream's Station, except, perhaps, the destruction of a few miles more of the railroad, and when our detached situation, and the force the enemy brought against us are considered, it is by no means surprising that we should have been for a time overpowered. The number opposed to us is estimated at from 15,000 to 17,000, and comprising HEATH'S and WILCOX'S divisions of HILL'S corps, and FIELD'S division, with two other brigades of ANDERSON'S, formerly LONGSTREET'S corps.

There can be little doubt that in the engagement they outnumbered us two to one, for the men of the two divisions we had there were so exhausted by fighting, hard marching and their laborious work on the railroad, that their effective strength had been very materially reduced. The enemy will very naturally plque themselves on the capture of our breastworks and artillery, but if they be allowed to claim a victory, it is of a kind that they may pray to be excused from experiencing too frequently.

The Fight at Ream's Station.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS AND NINE PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

From the Petersburgh Register, Aug. 27.

Early yesterday morning, rumors came thick and fast of the battle on the Weldon Road, on Thursday. Some had it that the enemy had been driven from the road in utter rout, and many thousand prisoners captured. Others had it that the number of prisoners was as nigh as 7,000, and the number of cannon captured was put as h gh as 20.

From information gathered at headquarters, and from other sources, we learned that about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning Gen. HAMPTON'S cavalry attacked a body of Yankee cavalry, under the command of the notorious SPEARS, who were engaged in destroying the road about four miles beyond Ream's Station. They were soon routed and driven with considerable loss back upon their infantry support at Ream's, where they were strongly fortified. About 5 o'clock Gen. A. P. HILL attacked them in their works at Ream's, and, after a severe fight of two hours, succeeded in capturing their works, about two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery.

Up to nine o'clock last night there had been brought in and registered at the office of Provost-Marshal BARRINGER seventeen hundred and six privates and seventy-seven officers, the highest rank being that of Lieutenant-Colonel. It was reported that there was a Brigadier-General, but this was ascertained to be a mistake, and the report originated from the fact that an officer surrendered as a Brigadier-General, but turned out to be only a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a brigade. This was a Col. COSTIS. We hear that Gen. HANCOCK'S Adjutant-General was captured last night, he having ridden into our lines by mistake.

Gen. HILL drove the enemy some two miles, inflicting on him heavy loss in killed and wounded, besides the prisoners, with a loss estimated at about one thousand in killed and wounded. Most of the wounds are said to be slight. The enemy is represented to have fought with more than usual bravery, and our troops were at one time checked in their advance. Falling down they waited until supports came up, when they rallied and with irresistible fury charged the enemy from his works, which are now occupied by us. We are informed that the road has been destroyed all the way from Davis' to four miles beyond Ream's, which is some eleven or twelve miles.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Retreat of Gen. Early—Tribute to the Memory of a Brave Soldier.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HALLTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

Gen. MERRITT made a reconnoissance yesterday in the vicinity of Shepherdstown, but found no enemy in force there. Pickets only were discovered, and they did not act as though supported by a large reserve, for they made a hasty retreat upon being approached by a small detachment of cavalry. The impression is that EARLY has again moved up the valley, and his headquarters by this time are probably at Snaker Hill, near Winchester; but of this more will be known to-day, as a movement is again being made to develop the position of the enemy.

The remains of the gallant Lieut. J. B. BURROWS, Ninth New-York Cavalry, killed in action on Thursday last near Leetown, were forwarded yesterday to his late home, Mayville, Chatauqua County, N. Y., in charge of the brother of deceased, a Lieutenant in the same regiment. The life and death of Lieut. J. B. BURROWS were a true type of the real American patriot. Engaged in the useful art of printing, immediately upon the flag of the country being assailed, he volunteered his services to aid in preserving the Union. It was no effervescent patriotism that caused him to leave cherished home associations to engage in the dangers of the field, as was illustrated by the fact, that when opportunity afforded him to leave the service honorably by reason of wounds, he refused to do so. His first wound was received in the left wrist last Spring; amputation was advised, but he persistently refused to have the operation performed, and finally recovered so far as to have a partial use of his forearm. While in this condition he was mustered out of the service as unfit for duty against his will. A few days afterward he applied for and received from the Governor of the State a commission as First Lieutenant in the same regiment—a grade higher than he had occupied before. Returning to duty, he was shortly afterward again wounded, and had only partially recovered from this when he rejoined his command, as it was moving towards this department. Prompted by the greatness of the Union cause, he was always at the post of duty, except when compelled to be absent by reason of sickness or wounds. On the battle-field he was a model for emulation by all who served under or with him, and contributed much toward the splendid reputation obtained by the Ninth New-York Cavalry—as a regiment always reliable in all cases of emergency. Lieut. BURROWS was 26 years old, and received his death wound, while voluntarily, with his brother, ridding between the lines to prevent several wounded men of their regiment falling into the hands of the enemy, as our forces were retreating at the time. He was immediately taken in an ambulance toward Harper's Ferry and died when within about three miles of that place. He died as the true soldier always wishes to die, confronting the enemies of his country. In the regiment, where he was beloved by all, not only for his bravery, but for his modest and unassuming manners, his death has created a void not easily to be filled. E. A. PAUL.

A SPEECH BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

No Cause for Despondency—A Patriotic Address.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived last night at this place, from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, large numbers of citizens from the neighboring towns assembled, and with BELKNAP'S cornet band serenaded the General, who in response to the compliment appeared on the balcony of his hotel, amidst the cheers of the multitude, and spoke as follows:

"My friends, I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, because in the first place it is not my habit to address public assemblies, and just now I am returning from a brief pleasure trip through your beautiful country, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation and thought as little as possible of official or public business. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when the despondency which now prevails will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this because I have lately witnessed this despondency and been surprised at it. Why, I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in our whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburgh! People seem to think that our armies are wearing out without a corresponding exhaustion of the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his home resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South, and still break down the rebellion, I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power, and the result is sure. It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as this rebellion should succeed. But independent of the right and wrong, I am sure from observation that we have the strength and will to conquer."

The General's remarks made a strong impression on the audience.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Statement of the Captain of the Schooner Maria L. Davis.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Capt. PERLING, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, has arrived here and reports as follows:

"Aug. 25, in lat. 34° 12', lon. 73° 50', passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke-stacks, painted lead color, with a red bottom, and showing American colors. Her mainmast was gone about twenty feet above the deck. She burnt soft coal; was in light trim, and was steering directly for the *Maria L. Davis*, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the pirate *Tallahassee*."

Capt. PERLING crowded on all sail and escaped.

The Chase After the Tallahassee.

The United States steamer *Pontoosuc*, GEORGE A. STEVENS, Lieutenant-Commanding, from Sydney, C. B., 25th inst., after a cruise for the *Tallahassee*, arrived this morning.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Commanding, George A. Stephens; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Louis Michel, Assistant-Paymaster, George A. Lyon; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, George W. Ewer; Acting Ensigns, Alex. D. Campbell, James J. Kane; Ensigns, John Bartlett, Jr., Alex. H. Harlow; First Assistant-Engineer, Geo. J. Barry; Second Assistant-Engineer, M. T. Sunstrum; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, Henry Gustorez, Marcelligno Villazon; Master's Mate, Chas. H. Smith; Acting Gunner, Henry Peters.

A Blockade-Runner Disabled—Nothing from the Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The blockade-runner *Constance*, which left last Wednesday, sprung a leak on Sunday, and returned to-night.

Nothing has been heard from the *Tallahassee* since the reported destruction of twenty fishermen off Cape North.

From Memphis.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 23, 1864.

Pursuant to section 9, of the law of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, of July 29, 1864, the undersigned hereby agree that supply stores may be established in the districts of West Tennessee at Paducah, Columbus and Memphis, and that the monthly amount of goods, wares and merchandise which may be brought to the City of Memphis shall be two millions of dollars ($2,000,000;) the amount to Paducah one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000); and to Columbus thirty thousand dollars ($30,000); the same to be sold only by loyal merchants to loyal persons residing within the lines of actual military occupation, as defined by the General Commanding the District of West Tennessee in General Order No. 29, dated Aug. 23, 1864, and in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. C. C. WASHBURN,

Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Dist. West Tennessee.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Sup't Special Agent, 21 Agency,
U. S. Treasury Department.

AN ORDER BY GEN. WASHBURN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 121.—X.—The thanks of the General-Commanding are tendered to the officers and men composing the enrolled militia of the District of Memphis for the very prompt and soldierly manner in which they have responded to the recent calls that have been made upon them for the defences of this city. Their action has demonstrated to all cavilers the wisdom of the order under which they were organized as a defensive force. Their alacrity and promptitude cannot fail to commend itself to every friend of the Government, from all of whom they are entitled to receive their grateful acknowledgments.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN.

W. H. MORGAN, Major and A. A. G.

A PANIC.

Memphis was plunged into a panic on Aug. 22, by the statement that Forrest was about making another dash into the city. The report proved groundless.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.—We have seen a letter from Mr. CHASE to a Boston friend, relating to the ridiculous story which has been going the rounds of the papers, that he had invested in the English funds. We have obtained permission to make the following extracts from the letter:

A letter from England, and from a respectable source, declares that Mr. CHASE has invested a large sum, "it is said about £200,000 sterling, in the English funds."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Somebody sent me the Boston *Post* of Monday with the inclosed marked sentence among its 'All Sorts of Paragraphs.' The sentence belongs to the class best described as its absolute. I have not only made no investment in English funds, but I have never thought of such a thing. No true American will send money abroad for investment when all that all can spare is required for the suppression of rebellion at home.

The object of the paragraph may be to convey an insinuation that I have made money from my official position. There seem to be people who imagine that it is impossible for a man to be Secretary of the Treasury in times like these without using his power to enrich himself. These people are mistaken. Not to the amount of a farthing did I ever profit, directly or indirectly, from any loan, negotiation, contract, or other transaction in behalf of the Government. Nor do I believe that any American capable of the duties of the office would. Common honesty is not yet, I trust, an uncommon virtue in our country among public men."—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 29.*

Naval Movements.

THE NEW GENERAL INSPECTOR OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

The Navy Department has recently conferred the office of General Inspector of Steam Machinery for the navy, upon Chief Engineer WM. W. WOOD, in place of Chief Engineer STIMERS, who has been detached upon other service. The new incumbent is everywhere greeted with the kindest wishes for success in the performance of the onerous duties of his office. His predecessor is well and favorably known, and was recently ordered from this port to Philadelphia, to see about the engines of the light-draft iron clad *Tunxis*. Mr. WOOD is using all the dispatch possible, and employing all the mechanical resources of the country in hurrying forward our new iron-clad and wooden fleets, consisting of over a hundred vessels.

THE IRON DOUBLE-ENDERS.

We have appended an official list of the double-enders with iron hulls. The *Suwanee, Muscoota, Mahonoy*, and *Winnepec* have been launched, and the rest will soon be finished, as Mr. FOX is favorable to them and wants them finished as soon as possible. The following is the list, with names of builders, &c.:

Names.	Where Built.	Builders.	Supt. Engrs.
Suwanee	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston
Shamokin	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston
Muscoota	New-York	T. R. Rowland	Kimball
Mahongo	Jersey City	Zeno Secor	Brooks
Winnepec	Boston	H. Loring	Baker
Ashuelot	Boston	D. McKay	Hoyt
Monocacy	Baltimore	Denmead & Son	Pelts

The builders are also the machinists. The cylinders of this class of vessels are 56 inches, and stroke of piston 8 feet 9 inches. It is confidently entertained that they will sail very fast—about 15 knots an hour. They are similar to the celebrated *Ajax*, whose fast speed is well known, but they have sharper lines and longer hulls. Their draft of water is 7 feet 6 inches, exclusive of keel. They were originally intended for light service in bays and harbors, but are perfectly seaworthy, as the *Wateree*, a vessel of the same class, proves; for the latter vessel weathered successfully a very dangerous passage through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, and she arrived some time ago at Chiloe Island. The famous *Metacomet*, of this class, recently captured a rebel gunboat in Mobile Bay.

Meeting of Officers of Vessels.

At a meeting of the officers of vessels held at W. F. BUSH'S Hotel, No. 227 South-street, Aug. 29, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At a second meeting of officers of vessels sailing out of this port, held for the purpose of adopting a standard rate of wages, the present rates rendering it utterly impossible for us (owing to the depreciated state of the currency,) to maintain ourselves, our families and our standing as officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we would respectfully ask and expect that the shipowners and shipmasters of this port will take into consideration the matter herein alluded to, and meet us in a liberal spirit and increase our salaries, substituting a gold standard for that of currency, paying about the same rates of wages that was paid when gold was at par; say for all vessels of 1,000 tons and upward for chief officer, $60 per month; for vessels of 500 tons and less than 1,000, $50; for all vessels of less tonnage, a proportionate rate, to be not less than $10.

For second officers in ships of 1,000 tons and upward, $40; for vessels of 500 tons and less than 1,000, $35; for all vessels of less tonnage, not less than $30. All of the above rates to be paid in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

The foregoing resolutions to be enforced in all vessels in the foreign trade or coasting south of Cape Hatteras.

And be it further resolved, That all money drawn in foreign ports shall be charged at par rates, without any deduction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald*, *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*.

Resolved, That all officers of vessels be respectfully invited to attend another meeting, to be held at W. F. BUSH'S Hotel, No. 227 South-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 8 P. M.

COUNTERFEIT THREE DOLLAR BILLS ON THE BULLS' HEAD BANK.—THOMAS THOMPSON, a blacksmith, aged 29 years, living at No. 43 Hammond-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice LAWRENCE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having passed three well-executed counterfeit $3 bills on the Bulls' Head Bank of this City. One of the spurious notes was passed on Mr. JAMES NORRIS, proprietor of a liquor saloon, at No. 647 Washington-street, one on a boy in Hudson-street, and one on JOHN MURRAY. The latter made a complaint at Police Headquarters, and Officer BENNETT, of the Detective Force, after some difficulty succeeded in taking THOMPSON into custody. The Magistrate committed him in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner's defence was that he was intoxicated at the time.

A SALOON KEEPER ARRESTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—GEORGE LESSE, proprietor of the saloon known as the "Smithsonian," situated at No. 122 Greene-street, was brought before Justice LAWRENCE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having feloniously assaulted and brutally beaten Mr. JAMES BRENNAN, of No. 23 Forsyth-street, and Mr. PETER BRENNAN, of No. 153 Elizabeth-street. The injuries sustained by the BRENNANS are said to be of a very dangerous character, and they allege that an attempt was made by LESSE to take their lives. The Magistrate held the prisoner in the sum of $500 bail.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FOLEY'S Patent Dry-Air-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOLEY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

"Chicago Convention" is in everybody's mouth, but five-way at once at the mention of "KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." The latter is sold by all grocers at 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 164 Reade-street.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Mahlon D. Ford, Abm. Sherrill, A. Navarra, G. Albers, J. S. Tappan, M. Weir, John A. Murphy, Isaac A. Pike, Chas. Renne, Alex. C. Anderson, A. A. Toledo, Chas. A. Hynes, Jos. Barker, Andrew Mitchell, John Bamard, Miss Calvin P. Andrews, Miss Mary Otez, Mrs. Tabor, G. Montego, Robert K. Bruce, A. McIntyre, John Gully, Wm. Blakeney, Pedro Iglesias, Augustine Gonzalez, Thomas Rice, R. James, B. Soto, F. Smith, A. Moore, T. Costa, Joseph Scofield, Daniel C. Taylor, C. L. Leonard, Jas. Sauts, Jr., Edward E. Crosse, A. Tener, Peter Carin, Wm. McDonnell, Louis McLellan, Siman McLellan, George P. French, John French, Augustine Preville, John Heard, Robert Bow, H. Yaibell, E. Baron, Jos. Fmrl. Fredk. Kersel, John D. Creamer, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Mrs Maj. Porter, Col. T. Bayley, Capt. John H. Moore, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South; Mrs. Corvin and child, H. W. Beers and lady, Miss C. Myrrick, Miss J. B. Reed, Miss Taylor, Surgeon Robinson and lady, Mrs. H. C. Vale and child, Miss E. Holmes, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Dr. Randolph and 6 enlisted, G. Whittemore, Chaplain V. Richards, Mrs. M. A. Wilsen and child, Mrs. Layton, Maj. A. Rucker, Maj. C. F. Place, Mrs. M. Fry, Miss M. Fry, Master Fry, Maj. K. Smith, A. C. Holmes, J. V. Stickney, A. Gordon, C. Atkinson, Lieut Downey, Capt. H. S. Conrland, Capt. Abel, Capt. Cox, Lentz, Capt. C. Loughber, Capt. E. S. Byer, Capt. Mellen, Capt. Crowland, Lieut. G. B. Gurnier, W. Howard, W. Leonard, Mr. Samuel Mason, S. S. Roome, E. Aldick, J. C. Clark, Capt. R. S. Parker, Lieuts. W. Hall, C. B. Van Winkle, N. O. Keel, J. S. Massey, J. B. Perry, Act. Asst. Surgeon J. F. Wade, E. G. Cumstock, Wm. Nye, A. R. Smith, J. T. Thompson, R. Holmes, S. H. Seary, John S. Hall, W. Whalan, C. Rumbury, P. Welch, H. C. Vale, L. Alexander, H. McMullen, Mr. Darlington, H. A. Stultz, J. De Witt, C. Boucher, Mr. Kourse, J. Dorcher, C. B. Moses, J. L. Walkins, A. M. Maxwell.

In steamship Varuna, from Fortress Monroe—Capt. Powell, Capt. Geo F. Santelle, 1st U. S. Infantry; Maj. Frank Place, 15th N. Y., Miss Quick, hospital nurse U. S. A.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon rises.. 8 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 7 06 | Gov. Island.. 7 55 | Hell Gate... 9 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Drew, Havana, Ludlam, Helneken & Co., (ent. Aug. 29.)

Ship Ecomi, Fletner, Liverpool, Jos. Stewart.

Barks Mary (Br.,) Lord, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Wendel; Fly, Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro, Pendergrast Bros. & Co; Hermann Helmuth, Fredenburg, St. John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Bingston, (Hall.) Trass, London, Van Pray & Co; Hesperus, (Br.) Warcott, Cow Bay, John Boynton's Son; Clara, (Span.,) Tomassen, Barcelona, Galway, Casado & Teller; Elbe, Bardna, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Brigs Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co; La Stefania, (Ital.,) Coppola, Newry; Holmboe & Balchen; Romance, (Br.,) Card, Cork, Boyd & Hincks.

Schooners Wm. Dayles, Provost, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Hannibal, (Br.,) Rogers, Bangor, T. M. Mayhew; Rosalie, (Br.,) Hall, Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, Vatable & Co.; E. L. Morris, Hammill, Chincoteague; H. Perkins, Higgins, Elizabethport, C. B. Swain, Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Dave, Porto Bello, D. Starr; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Varuna, Crary, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 2d inst., off Cape Henry, saw steamship United States, bound in, and French steamer Amphion, bound N. 30th, off Farnegat, steamer Hero, of Jersey, bound S.; off Squan, steamship Continental, bound S.

U. S. steamer Fontaone, George A. Stevens, Lieut. commanding, Sydney, C. B., Aug. 25.

Steamer Empire, Dobbins, Washington, 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to K. Bynner.

Steamer E. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Brog and.

Ship Isabella, Barber, Manila April 19, with mdse. to Young & Co. Had light variable winds and calms in the Indian Ocean. Had very light S. E. trades, frequently hanging at S. S. W. made Cape Agulhas June 26, where we experienced strong westerly gales for 10 ds., most of the time hove to under close-reefed maintopsail; anchored at St. Helena July 17, and remained 39 hours; crossed the equator Aug. 1, in lon. 38 W., whilst beating through Anno Straits, passed close to a dangerous rock, just a wash, not marked in chart. Middle Island bearing S. E. 3 miles dist. June 20, spoke Br. ship Orso, from Bombay for Liverpool, 69 ds. out; 22d, brig Diamond, from Malabar for Antwerp.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Pennell, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Robert McCormick.

Brig